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# Classical Numismatic REVIEW

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Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.  
[www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com)

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Volume XXXIX, No. 2

Summer 2014

2014 is a notable year for CNG. For the first time since 2001, we are producing four auction catalogs in a single calendar year, as well as three fixed price lists (plus the Nomos FPL). With this in mind, now would be a perfect time to relate to you exactly what occurs in the auction process; specifically a printed catalog.

It all begins with the consignor. A collector or dealer contacts us with a coin that he wants to sell. If we think the coin is suitable for auction, it is sent to us. Upon arrival, it is evaluated by a numismatist to determine authenticity, grade, approximate value, and the appropriate estimate. This information, along with a basic description and notes regarding pedigree, is kept with the coin the entire time it is in our office. Incoming coins are then sorted and organized into the appropriate groups for their assigned sales.

From here, the coins go on to our catalogers. Using our extensive library, our team of numismatists attributes the coins, writing detailed descriptions of every coin in a consistent style. Pedigree work is also done at this time, for which we draw upon our large holding of auction catalogs and records. Historically interesting and important coins are frequently given a longer write up, going into the background of the issue and the artistry and symbolism on the piece. This process can take anywhere between a few minutes for a familiar coin to hour or more for a high value, obscure rarity.

The coins are now handed off to our photography department, who digitally image every coin that we sell. Though today's digital tools make this process much quicker than the snipped polaroids of the past, photographing a two thousand lot sale still takes time. The images are then combined with the text and laid out to make the actual catalog, with carefully chosen enlargements for many of the lots.

The completed catalog is then sent to the printer. The catalog is printed using four-color offset printing with stochastic dots. Numerous production proofs and press checks are made to ensure that the colors on the page accurately reflect the colors on the coins. Meanwhile, back at the office, the text, images, and a digital version of the catalog are uploaded to the website, allowing customers to view the sale before the printed version is complete.

Once the sale closes, the coins, individually packaged in plastic flips with their appropriate auction tickets, are sent to the buyer. The consignor receives payment sixty days after the sale closes.

Bill Dalzell

This issue of the *Classical Numismatic Review* includes one of the iconic Greek coins. In the last twenty years, we have handled three of the five examples of the famed Delphi tridrachm that have come to market. This coin embodies the great art that the Greek world produced and encompasses history at its best. See page 14 for our presentation of the finest known of the Delphi tridrachms.

Additionally, this list offers runs of Greek, Roman Republican, and Imperial, as well as a strong run of better quality British. Chief among the coins in the British section are pieces from the Alder Collection, acquired by David late this spring. Pieces from this old time Seaby collector are being dispersed through this Review, the electronic auctions, and the upcoming CNG 97 in September. A run of coronation medals from an American collection completes the offerings in this issue.

In addition to the electronic auctions ongoing on our website, we are pleased to be participating in the sale of the Richard L. Lissner Collection of World Coins, along with Mark Teller and St James's Auctions, LLC, to be held in Chicago on the 1-2 August. This sale is currently on the website for viewing, and catalogues have been distributed to a blend of CNG's mail list, as well as those of Teller and St. James's. If you are interested in obtaining a copy of the catalogue, please consult the website.

Meanwhile, we are working away on CNG 97, our 17 September Electronic and Mail Bid Sale. Catalogues will mail in the middle of August.

We are also beginning to receive consignments for Triton XVIII. This sale will be held on the 6-7 January 2015 in conjunction with the annual New York International. Each year we strive to put together an interesting and diverse sale for your consideration. (See the last page of the Review for a small preview.) Now is the time to consider consigning. Contact the office.

We hope to see a number of you at the Lissner Sale in Chicago in August, and if not there, then at Coinex in late September in London.

Victor England  
Eric J. McFadden

## **Terms of Sale**

1. General Information. The point of sale for all items on line is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. All orders are sent from Pennsylvania.
2. Guaranty and Return Privilege. All items are guaranteed genuine. Any coin order may be returned within fourteen days of receipt for any reason. Coins that have been encapsulated ("slabbed") by a grading and/or authentication service may not be returned for any reason, including authenticity, if they have been removed from the encapsulation ("slab"). The customer shall bear the cost of returning all items and shall insure them for their full value. Books are not sent on approval and are not subject to return.
3. Sales Tax. Pennsylvania law requires that certain items delivered in Pennsylvania be charged 6% sales tax on the total order, including all postage and handling fees.
4. Postage. All orders are charged for postage, insurance and handling.
5. Payment. Orders may be paid by US\$ check, credit card or wire transfer. US\$ checks must be written on a US bank and may be sent to either office. We accept VISA and MasterCard; payment by credit card must be made within 14 days of the invoice date. Credit card payment may be arranged by phone, fax or mail. United States address and phone number: CNG, Inc., P.O. Box 479, Lancaster, PA, 17608., phone: 717-390-9194, fax: 717-390-9978. United Kingdom address and phone number: CNG, Inc., 14 Old Bond Street, London W1S 4PP, phone +44 (20) 7495-1888, fax: +44 (20) 7499-5916. Office hours are 10AM to 5 PM Monday through Friday. US\$ bank account for wire transfers will be provided by phone, fax or mail.
6. Shipment. Please provide a specific shipping address and advise us of any special shipping instructions. Unless other specific shipping instructions are indicated, coins are sent by U.S. Insured or Registered mail. Every effort is made to ship within 24 hours of receipt of payment. Please allow a reasonable time for delivery.

## **A Note on How to Order**

As with our normal monthly uploads, these coins are available for purchase on our website, [www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com). If you are viewing the virtual catalog, you may click on an image which will bring you to the online lot description, where you can add the coin to your cart as usual.

## **Printed Auction Schedule**

CNG / St James's Joint Sale - The Lissner Collection - August 1-2, 2014

CNG 97 - September 17, 2014

Triton XVIII - January 6-7, 2014

## **Show Schedule**

### **COINEX**

September 26-27, 2014

The Ballroom, Millenium Hotel

London UK

### **42nd New York International**

January 8-11, 2015

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

301 Park Avenue (between 49th & 50th)

January 8, Noon-7PM Preview

January 9-11, 10AM-7PM (3PM on the 11th)

## **Consignment Deadlines**

### **Deadlines for Printed Auction Consignments**

CNG 97 - Selected consignments only, please contact us

Triton XVIII - September 19, 2014

CNG 99 - January 16, 2015

### **Deadlines for Electronic Auction Consignments**

Ongoing - About 90 days before scheduled sale

Contact us early, as sales do fill up in a hurry.

We may be contacted by email, fax, phone or mail.

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

Email: [cng@cngcoins.com](mailto:cng@cngcoins.com)

## **Mailing addresses & Phone Numbers:**

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London W1S 4PP

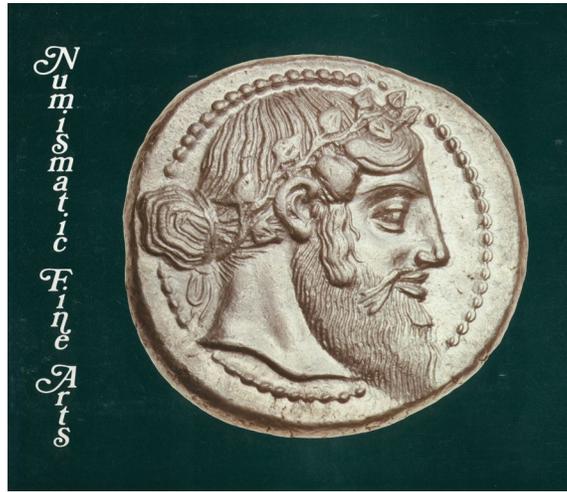
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## Collecting the Auction Catalogs of Numismatic Fine Arts

By Kerry K. Wetterstrom

(A previous version of this article appeared in *The Asylum*,  
the official journal of The Numismatic Bibliomania Society, Vol. XVI/1:4-7)



Most of us in the ancient coin collecting fraternity are familiar with the rise and fall of Bruce McNall, the former owner of Numismatic Fine Arts, International as well as the Los Angeles Kings professional ice hockey team, Gladden Entertainment (a movie production company), and a part-ownership in Superior Stamp & Coin, Company. Much has been written about Mr. McNall and his business dealings, and it is not my intention to debate the pros and cons of his ethics and business practices in this article, but rather to discuss my own personal “bibliomaniac” quest to obtain each and every auction catalog issued by NFA, especially the hardbound or “Special Edition” issues as they are sometimes labeled.

I have always admired the catalogs issued by Numismatic Fine Arts, not only for their superb production values, but for the scholarly and highly readable cataloging by such eminent classical numismatists as Joel Malter (see endnote on Malter, the original founder of the new “NFA”), David R. Sear, Catharine C. Lorber, Rob Freeman, Eric McFadden, Simon Bendall, et al. If Bruce McNall left one legacy to numismatics, it would certainly be these auction catalogs where seemingly no expense was spared!

In May of 1984, I was fortunate enough to be able to attend the sale of the first part of the John W. Garrett collection of ancient and foreign coinage sold jointly by NFA and Bank Leu, the Zürich, Switzerland firm. (The catalogs issued by Bank Leu, now also defunct, are also highly sought after and would merit an article of their own). The sale of the Garrett collection was conducted at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, not far from the offices of NFA, at that time located at 342 North Rodeo Drive. I made a point of visiting NFA’s office, as I wanted to meet in person both David Sear and Shirley McNall, Bruce’s mother and the manager of the NFA book department. I had corresponded many times with Shirley, and she had provided me with many of my early book purchases in the area of ancient numismatics. (I must admit that as I had only graduated from college the year before, books had been about the only items that I could afford to collect prior to that visit).

While chatting with Shirley, she showed me a few hardbound editions of prior NFA auction catalogs. I was immediately hooked so I purchased a few copies that were in stock at the time, and I also reserved a hardbound set of the Garrett catalogs that Shirley told me were to be produced (more about these later). After I returned home, at that time in Denver, I admired my coin purchases from the Garrett sale, but I was even more enamored with the catalogs. I spent countless hours perusing the pages of these catalogs and gleaning wonderful tidbits of information from the descriptions and stories contained within.

Over the course of the next decade, I started to attempt a complete collection of NFA auction catalogs with a special emphasis on the hardbound editions. I was fortunate enough to become friends with Rob Freeman, one of the numismatists at NFA at that time, and he often provided me with hardbound copies of NFA catalogs as they were produced. But it was not until the demise of McNall’s business empire, and with it NFA, that I started to seriously pursue NFA’s hardbound catalogs. After all, they were now a finite set instead of an ongoing project. The first problem that I encountered, though, was to determine what exactly comprised a complete set of NFA auction catalogs and which ones were issued in a hardbound edition.

At first glance, it would seem to be an easy task as NFA, in the European tradition, numbered each one of their catalogues (using Roman numerals). But after lining up all of my catalogs on a shelf, I quickly realized that certain numbers were missing. After examining the dates of certain sales such as the two Garrett sales held in California, I realized that the dates of these two catalogs fit perfectly into the numbered sequence. A discussion with Rob Freeman and David Sear confirmed that the Garrett catalogs, parts 1 and 3, were also NFA catalogs XIII and XV in the numbered sequence. In addition, several of the firm's mail bid sales were also part of the sequence, but they too, did not contain any identifying markings as to this fact. NFA also issued several catalogs, both mail bid and public sales, that they chose not to include in their numbered sequence at all (e.g., the Winter Mail Bid Sale of January, 1982, the "Caesar Sale" of 1991 and a Buy or Bid Sale of September, 1993).

The next task was to identify which catalogs were issued in hardbound editions, and this proved to be a more difficult chore, hence part of the reason for this article. I have been able to locate copies of all of the so-called "Wide Edition" or oblong format catalogs issued in hardbound editions, usually leatherette, by NFA. These catalogs measure 9" high by 10" wide (oblong octavo) and were one of the unique features for most of the NFA public auction sales. NFA also issued some of their public auction sales and all of their mail bid only sales in a standard, 8.5 by 11 inches format (octavo or A4), including the aforementioned Garrett collection catalogs and their 1991 and 1992 ANA convention sale catalogs.

The Garrett sale catalogs have proven to be quite elusive in the hardbound editions. One of the first instances of a set being sold was an offering by Dennis Kroh (Empire Coins, 31 March 1997, lot 317), and the price realized, an amazing \$385 at the time, seemed to illustrate the rarity of the set! Subsequent auction records for the Garrett hardbound catalogs have been in this general price range. Both the 1991 and 1992 ANA convention catalogs were issued in a hardbound edition, but I am not aware of any of the other public sales or mail bid sales in the standard A4 format existing in hardbound editions.

One of the more interesting NFA auction catalogs is the sale titled Julius Caesar and His Legacy – An Auction of Roman Coins. This sale was held on May 13, 1991 at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas in conjunction with the ISI Money Show Conference that was held at the nearby Riviera Hotel. NFA, for their own reasons, chose not to distribute the catalog for this sale to the dealers on their mailing list as well as many of their regular customers. The sale targeted a specific audience, generally novice in their understanding of ancient coinage, hence the catalog was written specifically for them by the NFA staff, which included at that time Rob Freeman, Cathy Lorber, Paul Rabin and Dede Acosta.

It included a brief historical biography and background on the coin type for each emperor included in the sale as well as many individual "chapters" devoted to such topics as "Minting Roman Coins," "Roman Coin Denominations," "Grading Ancient Coins," and a "Glossary of Numismatic Terms." Also included was an introduction, "A Brief History of Imperial Rome," written by Rob Freeman. The actual technical, numismatic information (obverse and reverse descriptions, references, etc.) for each of the 155 lots in the sale was contained in a 7-page appendix at the back of the catalog.

Of course, it did not take long for the rest of the ancient coin dealer and collector community to "get wind" of the sale, and the catalog became an instant collector's item. Hardbound editions of this so-called "Caesar" auction do not exist, but the regular card-covered edition routinely realizes \$100 or more on the market.



## THE CATALOGS

Note: CNG currently has in stock any catalog below that is underlined. Softbound [card covers] catalogs are \$15 each, unless marked otherwise below. If “Yes” is blue under the Hardbound category, then we have these in stock at \$25 each. Contact us to purchase.

<b>Auction</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Hardbound</b>
<a href="#"><u>Auction I</u></a>	March 20, 1975	Oblong	Santa Barbara Museum of Art	Yes
Auction II	March 25, 1976	Oblong		Yes
Auction III	March 27, 1976	Oblong	Judaeen & Biblical Coins	Yes
Auction IV	March 24, 1977	Oblong	Richard A. Van Every	Yes
Auction V	February 23, 1978	Oblong		Yes
Auction VI	February 27, 1979	Oblong		Yes
Auction VII	December 6, 1979	Octavo	New York City	No
<a href="#"><u>Auction VIII</u></a>	June 6, 1980	Oblong	Boston MFA Duplicates	Yes
Auction IX	December 10, 1980	Octavo	NYC - Norman Davis	No
<a href="#"><u>Auction X</u></a>	September 17, 1981	Oblong		<a href="#"><u>Yes</u></a>
(Soft & Hardbound available)				
<a href="#"><u>Winter MBS (\$10 each)</u></a>	January 15, 1982	Octavo	Not numbered	No
Auction XI	December 8, 1982	Octavo	NYC	No
<a href="#"><u>Auction XII</u></a>	March 23, 1983	Oblong		Yes
Garrett, Part I (XIII)	May 16-18, 1984	Octavo	With Bank Leu AG	Yes
Garrett, Part II	October 16-18, 1984	Octavo	Conducted by Leu in Zürich	Yes
Auction XIV	November 29, 1984	Oblong	NYC	Yes
<a href="#"><u>Garrett Part 3 (XV)</u></a>	March 29, 1985	Octavo	MBS w/ Bank Leu AG	Yes
(Only 3 available at \$10 each)				
Auction XVI	December 2, 1985	Oblong	NYC	Yes
Summer MBS (XVII)	June 27, 1986	Octavo		No
<a href="#"><u>Auction XVIII</u></a>	March 31-April 1, 1987	Oblong	2 parts, card-covers	Yes(1vol.)
(Part II only in stock)				
<a href="#"><u>Winter MBS (XIX)</u></a>	December 18, 1987	Octavo	Jonathan Rosen Collection	No
<a href="#"><u>Auction XX</u></a>	March 10, 1988	Oblong		<a href="#"><u>Yes</u></a>
(Hardbound only available)				
Fall MBS (XXI)	October 12, 1988	Octavo	George Brauer Collection	No
<a href="#"><u>Auction XXII</u></a>	June 1, 1989	Oblong		<a href="#"><u>Yes</u></a>
(Soft & only 2 Hardbound available)				
<a href="#"><u>Winter MBS (XXIII)</u></a>	December 14, 1989	Octavo		No
Fall MBS (XXIV)	October 18, 1990	Octavo	Cutler, et al collections	No
Auction XXV	November 29, 1990	Oblong	NYC - 'EID MAR' Aureus	Yes
“Caesar” Sale	May 13, 1991	Octavo	Las Vegas - Not numbered	No
<a href="#"><u>Auction XXVI</u></a>	August 14, 1991	Octavo	ANA - Chicago	Yes
<a href="#"><u>Auction XXVII</u></a>	December 5, 1991	Oblong	NYC	<a href="#"><u>Yes</u></a>
(Hardbound only available)				
Auction XXVIII	April 23, 1992	Octavo	Spring MBS	No
Auction XXIX	August 13, 1992	Octavo	ANA - Orlando	Yes
<a href="#"><u>Auction XXX</u></a>	December 8, 1992	Oblong	NYC	<a href="#"><u>Yes</u></a>
(Hardbound only available)				
Auction XXXI	March 18, 1993	Octavo	Spring MBS	No
<a href="#"><u>Auction XXXII</u></a>	June 10, 1993	Octavo	Spring NYINC	No
(Only 1 in stock)				
Buy or Bid Sale	September 9, 1993	Octavo	Not numbered	No
<a href="#"><u>Auction XXXIII (\$10 each)</u></a>	May 3, 1994	Octavo	Spring MBS	No

### Endnotes

Quantities – I would estimate that the average production of hardbound editions was 100 copies but this may have varied from as little as 20 (the two ANA sales) to as many as 500 copies (Auction I) based on information from former NFA employees.

NFA Fixed Price Lists – NFA also issued fixed prices lists, usually in a smaller format (7” wide by 9” high). A few of these lists were Mail Bid Sales and as such, have been listed by the ANS Library as NFA Sales 4A and 5A (FPL No. 2, November 1977 and FPL No. 10, September-October 1978). This information courtesy of the late John Bergman.

Rarity – Most of the hardbound NFA catalogs would qualify as scarce, but I would define the following hardbound editions as rare: Auctions II, III, IV, V, VI, XIV and the Garrett Collection sales.

Joel L. Malter – Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc. was originally a partnership between Bruce McNall and Joel L. Malter (now deceased). This partnership lasted through the first four auction sales until McNall purchased Malter’s share of the company. Credit should be given to Malter, a noted numismatic bibliophile, for instigating the hardbound series of NFA catalogs.

Edward Gans – Gans was the founder of the original Numismatic Fine Arts and issued catalogs until the early 1960’s. He was located in New York City and then later moved to Berkeley, California.

**Moral Essays. Epistle V.**  
**To Mr. Addison, Occasioned by His Dialogues on Medals**

SEE the wild waste of all-devouring years!  
 How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears!  
 With nodding arches, broken temples spread,  
 The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead!  
 Imperial wonders raised on nations spoil'd,  
 Where mix'd with slaves the groaning martyr toil'd;  
 Huge theatres, that now unpeopled woods,  
 Now drain'd a distant country of her floods;  
 Fanes, which admiring Gods with pride survey,  
 Statues of men, scarce less alive than they!  
 Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,  
 Some hostile fury, some religious rage:  
 Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspire,  
 And Papal piety, and Gothic fire.  
 Perhaps, by its own ruins saved from flame,  
 Some buried marble half preserves a name:  
 That name the learn'd with fierce disputes pursue  
 And give to Titus old Vespasian's due.

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust  
 The faithless column and the crumbling bust;  
 Huge moles, whose shadow stretch'd from shore to shore,  
 Their ruins perish'd, and their place no more!  
 Convinced, she now contracts her vast design,  
 And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.  
 A narrow orb each crowded conquest keeps,  
 Beneath her palm here sad Judea weeps:  
 Now scantier limits the proud arch confine,  
 And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile or Rhine:  
 A small Euphrates thro' the piece is roll'd,  
 And little eagles wave their wings in gold.

The Medal, faithful to its charge of fame,  
 Thro' climes and ages bears each form and name:  
 In one short view subjected to our eye,  
 Gods, Emp'rors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties, lie.  
 With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,  
 Th' inscription value, but the rust adore.

This the blue varnish, that the green endears,  
 The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years!  
 To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes,  
 One grasps a Cecrops in ecstatic dreams.  
 Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,  
 Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scour'd;  
 And Curio, restless by the fair one's side,  
 Sighs for an Otho, and neglects his bride.

Theirs is the vanity, the learning thine:  
 Touch'd by thy hand, again Rome's glories shine;  
 Her Gods and godlike Heroes rise to view,  
 And all her faded garlands bloom anew.  
 Nor blush these studies thy regard engage:  
 These pleas'd the fathers of poetic rage;  
 The verse and sculpture bore an equal part,  
 And art reflected images to art.

Oh, when shall Britain, conscious of her claim,  
 Stand emulous of Greek and Roman fame?  
 In living medals see her wars enroll'd,  
 And vanquish'd realms supply recording gold?  
 Here, rising bold, the patriot's honest face,  
 There warriors frowning in historic brass.  
 Then future ages with delight shall see  
 How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's looks agree;  
 Or in fair series laurell'd bards be shown,  
 A Virgil there, and here an Addison.  
 Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)  
 On the cast ore another Pollio shine;  
 With aspect open shall erect his head,  
 And round the orb in lasting notes be read,  
 'Statesman, yet friend to truth; of soul sincere,  
 In action faithful, and in honour clear;  
 Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,  
 Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend;  
 Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd  
 And prais'd, unenvied by the Muse he lov'd.'

*Alexander Pope*



## Greek



**979726. CAMPANIA, Neapolis.** Circa 275-250 BC. AR Nomos (21mm, 7.21 g, 11h). Diademed head of nymph left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; to right, Artemis standing right, holding torch in both hands / Man-headed bull walking right; above, Nike flying right, placing wreath on bull's head; ΙΣ below; ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ in exergue. Sambon –; HN Italy 586; BMC 87; SNG France –; SNG ANS –. Good VF, toned. Scarce symbol for issue. (\$2450)

*Ex Gorny & Mosch 125 (13 October 2003), lot 21.*

Neapolis, modern-day Naples, located in Southwestern Italy in the region of Campania on the Bay of Naples, an arm of the Tyrrhenian Sea, was founded from Cumae (Cuma) by the Greeks in 650 BC, along the port area, including the little island of Megaris (the Castel dell'Ovo). Further colonists came from Chalcis in Euboea, from Pithecusae (Ischia) beside the Gulf of Cumae, and from Athens. An extension of the city was laid out in a rectangular grid pattern toward the northeast, which was given the name Neapolis. After the city of Neapolis was created, the oldest part of the city became known as Palaio polis or Palaipolis (Old City). That city was conquered by the Roman general Quintus Publilius Philo about 327/6 BC, after which Neapolis became an ally of the Romans, issuing bronze coins, with legends in Greek, extending help in their hostilities against Pyrrhos of Epeiros (280-275 BC) and against Hannibal in the Second Punic War (218-201 BC).

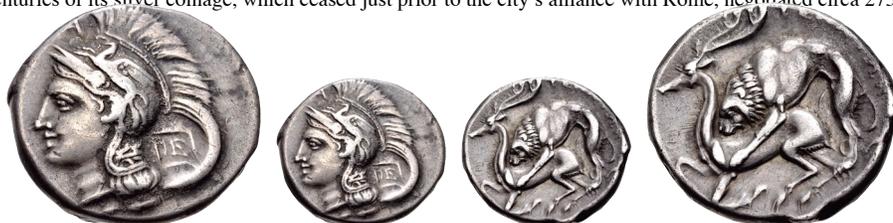
Throughout its history, the water was a source of pride to its local community. It follows naturally, then, that the predominant reverse type of the nomoi represents a water god as a man-headed bull walking right or left, being crowned with a wreath by Nike flying above. The Neapolitan bull is meant to represent Achelōos, the greatest water god of ancient Greece. Achelōos, referred to by Homer (*Iliad* XXI.194), was the longest river in mainland Greece. The cult of this powerful water god spread throughout ancient Greece. Achelōos' battle with Herakles for the hand of Deianeira is a legend that made him particularly popular.



**979725. LUCANIA, Velia.** Circa 300-280 BC. AR Nomos (21mm, 7.44 g, 5h). Philistion group. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helm decorated with griffin; Δ above / Lion advancing right; above, pentagram flanked by Φ Ι; YEΛΗΤΩΝ in exergue. Williams 440d (O218/R310 – this coin cited); HN Italy 1306; SNG ANS 1371-2 (same dies). Near EF, toned. (\$3750)

*From Collection DF. Ex Gorny & Mosch 125 (13 October 2003), lot 37; Münzen und Medaillen FPL 327 (September 1971), no. 11.*

Velia, situated on the Tyrrhenian coast of southern Italy south of Poseidonia, was founded circa 540 BC by colonists from Phokaia in western Asia Minor who had fled their homeland following the Persian conquest. Its coinage commenced soon after the city's foundation and its types (forepart of lion devouring prey / incuse square) and denomination (Phokaian silver drachm) reflect the Asian origin of the early citizenry of Velia. Later, in the 5th century, the weight standard of the Velian coinage was assimilated to that of the Achaean cities of Magna Graecia producing a nomos of about 8 grams. The type of a lion, or a lion attacking or feeding on its prey, remained popular at Velia throughout the two and a half centuries of its silver coinage, which ceased just prior to the city's alliance with Rome, negotiated circa 275 BC.



**980957. LUCANIA, Velia.** Circa 280 BC. AR Nomos (22mm, 7.47 g, 10h). Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helm decorated with griffin; Α above, [Φ before], ΙΕ on outlined tablet behind neck guard / Lion attacking stag left; [YEΛΗΤΩΝ] above. Williams 572 (O284/R399); HN Italy 1318; SNG ANS 1403 (same rev. die). VF, toned, minor scratches under tone. Well struck. (\$975)



**979727. BRUTTIUM, Kroton.** Circa 350-300 BC. AR Nomos (23mm, 7.95 g, 9h). Eagle standing left on olive branch, head raised, wings spread / Tripod; KPO downward to left; Δ in right field. Attianese 118; HN Italy 2172; SNG ANS 361 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 621. Near EF, toned, edge ding. (\$3500)

*Ex Stack' (14 June 1993), lot 46.*

As with many cities in Magna Graecia, Kroton was established by colonists from mainland Greece. Myskellos, obeying a directive of the oracle of Delphi, led a group of Achaean settlers to the site and founded the city around 710 BC. This divine sanction is represented by the tripod of the oracle, which became the civic badge of Kroton and is widely featured on its coinage. Kroton was among the first cities to produce coinage in Italy, its earliest being of the incuse type struck on the Achaian standard. As evidenced by its bountiful coinage, Kroton was one of the most important and wealthy cities of southern Italy. Although its fortunes rose and fell over the centuries, it maintained its production of a wide array of denominations and metals until the Roman period.



**979010. SICILY, Entella. Punic issues.** Circa 407-398 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 17.67 g, 6h). Forepart of horse right, being crowned by Nike flying right; barley grain before / Palm tree with two date cluster; *QRTHDST* in Punic across field. Jenkins, *Punic* 23 (O6/R23); HGC 2, 261. Good VF, lightly toned. Extremely well struck and centered, rare thus. (\$13,500)

Ian Lee ("Entella: The Silver Coinage of the Campanian Mercenaries and the Site of the First Carthaginian Mint 410-409 BC", in *NC* 2000, p. 1-66) convincingly argues that the early Siculo-Punic issues were struck at Entella, the main base of Carthaginian forces in Sicily.



**979011. SICILY, Himera.** Circa 430 BC. AR Litra (9mm, 0.54 g, 7h). Bearded head right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with floral spray / Attic helmet right. HGC 2, 446; SNG ANS —; SNG Lloyd 1029 var. (helmet to left, same obv. die); Jameson 905. Good VF, toned. Struck in high relief. (\$1250)

Founded circa 649 BC by settlers from Zankle, Himera was the only Greek colony on the north coast of the island. On evidence of its late 6th century coinage it would appear to have enjoyed a high degree of prosperity at this time, despite the relative isolation of its position. As at the other two Chalkidian colonies (Naxos and Zankle), the standard denomination of Himera's archaic coinage was the drachm of about 5.73 grams, being one-third of the Euboic stater of 17.2 grams. It is generally assumed that the cock was the civic 'badge' of Himera, having been adopted in honor of the Euboian city of Karystos, perhaps the original home of many of the first colonists. In 483 BC, Himera was captured by Theron, tyrant of Akragas, and thereafter the crab of Akragas appeared as the reverse type on the coinage of Himera.



**978907. SICILY, Piakos.** Circa 420-400 BC. Æ Hemilitron (18mm, 5.79 g, 2h). Dies by the *Maestro della Foglia* (Master of the Leaf). Laureate head of river god left; Π•Ι•Α•Κ•Ι•Ν• before / Hound attacking stag right; acorn to left, oak leaf to right. Boehringer, *Frühen* 4 (V1/R3); Campana 1 (same dies); CNS 1/2 (same dies); Jenkins, *Coinages* p. 92; Rizzo pl. LX, 13; HGC 2, 1100 (this coin illustrated). EF, dark brown and green patina. (\$3500)

*Ex Roma III (31 March 2012), lot 64 (where it hammered at £2800).*

Jenkins cited only three examples of this rare issue and identified a site 8 km southwest of Mendolito, between Aitna and Adranon, as the location of the ancient city of Piakos. The similarity and refinement of style with the celebrated *maestro della foglia* Apollo-head issues of Katane (cf. SNG ANS 1254-6), which depict the Olympian as a mature young man with a sullen expression, led to the speculation by Rizzo, with which Jenkins concurred, that the same 'artist of the leaf' was responsible for both issues. This stylistic link provides the only chronological evidence for this issue.



**979785. SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy.** 466-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (23mm, 17.34 g, 2h). Struck circa 430 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand and reins in both, driving slow quadriga right; above, Nike flying right, crowning horses with open wreath held in both hands / Head of Arethusa right, hair in ornate sakkos, wearing plain necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer 641 (V326/R441); Boston MFA 387-8 (same dies); SNG Lockett 952 (same dies); HGC 2, 1319. Good VF, toned. Struck on a broad flan. (\$4950)

*Ex Numismatica Ars Classica Q (6 April 2006), lot 1258; A.D.M. Collection.*



**979778. SICILY, Syracuse. Dionysios I.** 405-367 BC. Æ Hemilitron (16mm, 3.46 g, 3h). Head of Arethusa left, wearing necklace, hair bound in ampyx and spondone; [olive leaves behind] / Dolphin swimming right; Σ Y P A and cockle shell below. CNS 24/1-7; HGC 2, 1480; SNG ANS 415-25. VF, brown patina, struck from a clashed or damaged obv. die. (\$365)

*Ex Coin Galleries (15 February 1995), lot 1439.*



**980920. SICILY, Syracuse. Agathokles.** 317-289 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 16.92 g, 9h). Struck circa 310-306/5 BC. Head of Kore right, wearing wreath of grain ears, single-pendant earring, and necklace; ΚΟΡΑΣ behind / Nike standing right erecting trophy to right; ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ to left, triskeles to lower left. Ierardi 199 (O55/R134); BAR Issue 23; HGC 2, 1536; SNG Copenhagen 766 (same dies). EF, toned. (\$4950)

*Ex Peus 361 (3 November 1999), lot 44.*

Agathokles was born in Himera circa 361 BC, the son of a potter who moved the family to Syracuse in the 340's BC. Tiring of his father's trade, Agathokles became a soldier, and quickly established himself as an able leader. Agathokles seized power at the head of a mercenary army in a bloody coup in 317 BC. Over the next few years, he strengthened his army and created a formidable navy, and used them to expand his power base throughout Sicily. This inevitably led him into conflict with Carthage, which still controlled territory in western Sicily. The war lasted from 311-306 BC, and only resulted in each side becoming more entrenched in their respective parts of Sicily, with the border between them established along the Halycus River. In 304 BC, imitating the famous Diadochs in the east, Agathokles declared himself king of Sicily, though his power only extended across the eastern part of the island. His later years were more concerned with the consolidation of his power than with expansion. Seeing that none of his progeny could effectively rule in his place, in 289 BC, upon his death bed, Agathokles restored the Syracusan democracy.

The coinage of Syracuse during Agathokles' reign saw a flowering of new types and denominations. While he retained some of the traditional Syracusan types, such as the head of Arethusa surrounded by dolphins, many of his coins presented new types that were more in line with the royal issues throughout the Greek kingdoms to the east. Herakles, Apollo, and Athena were commonly found on his issues, and he even issued an unprecedented series of electrum, a metal that had not been used before at Syracuse. As would be expected, his final phase of coinage saw the royal title used for the first time on coins of Syracuse, a trend that continued on many issues under the city's subsequent monarchs.



**980524. SICILY, Syracuse. Agathokles.** 317-289 BC. AR Stater (18mm, 6.88 g, 9h). Reduced standard. Struck circa 304-289 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet and single-pellet earring / Pegasus flying left; triskeles below. Pegasi 17; BAR Issue 32; HGC 2, 1407; SNG ANS 682-5. EF, toned, edge split. (\$2250)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Purchased from Seaby, February 1969.*



**979009. CARTHAGE.** Circa 290-270 BC. EL Stater (19mm, 7.39 g, 1h). Head of Tanit left, wearing wreath of grain, triple-pendant earring, and necklace with nine pendants / Horse standing right on single ground line. Jenkins & Lewis Group VI, 307-317; MAA 13; SNG Copenhagen -. Good VF, toned, thin flan crack. (\$3650)



**980958. THRACE, Abdera.** Circa 360-350 BC. AR Tetrobol (15mm, 2.84 g, 3h). Molpagores, magistrate. Griffin springing left / Head of Dionysos right within linear square; ΜΟΛ[ΓΑ]ΓΟΡΗΣ around. May, *Abdera* – (A285/P33 [unlisted die combination]); SNG Copenhagen 331. EF, toned. (\$465)



**980921. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III ‘the Great’.** 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.30 g, 9h). Amphipolis mint. Struck under Antipater, circa 325-323/2 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; to left, rooster standing left. Price 79; Troxell, *Studies*, Issue E3. EF, lightly toned. (\$1450)

*Ex Stack’s 443 (9 December 1991), lot 127.*



**980922. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip III Arrhidaios.** 323-317 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.25 g, 7h). In the name of Alexander III. “Amphipolis” mint. Struck under Antipater, circa 320-319 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; monogram to left. Price 121; Troxell, *Studies*, Issue I3. EF, mark on reverse. (\$1450)

*Ex Patrick Tan Collection.*



**980923. KINGS of MACEDON. Kassander.** As Regent, 317-305 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24mm, 17.20 g, 4h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 316-311 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; to left, dolphin downward. Price 133; Troxell, *Studies*, Issue L7. EF, lightly toned. (\$1250)

*Ex Patrick Tan Collection.*



**974143. KINGS of MACEDON. temp. Perseus.** 179-168 BC. AR Drachm (15mm, 2.54 g, 11h). Third Macedonian War issue. Rhodian standard. Uncertain mint in Thessaly; Hermias, magistrate. Struck circa 171/0 BC. Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to right; EPMIAΣ above, Σ Ω flanking stem. Price, *Larissa*, pl. LV, 247; SNG Keckman 795. Superb EF, small metal flaw on cheek. (\$495)

In his 1988 article on Rhodian imitations, R. Ashton has argued persuasively that this coinage was struck by Perseus to pay Cretan mercenaries serving in his army (see "A Series of Pseudo-Rhodian Drachms from Mainland Greece," *NC* 1988, pp. 29-30). The Rhodian coinage circulated on Crete, where it was a familiar and trusted currency for the Cretans, and it is likely that they would have required payment in that form (see also R. Ashton, *SM* 146 [May 1987], p. 34).



**982432. PHOKIS, Delphi.** 5th century BC. AR Tridrachm (25mm, 18.26 g). Two *rhyta* (drinking vessels) in the form of ram's heads; above, two dolphins swimming toward each other; ΔΑΛΦ-I-KON in small letters below; all within beaded border / Quadripartite incuse square in the form of a coffered ceiling; each coffer decorated with a dolphin and laurel spray. Svoronos, *Delphi* 18, pl. XXV, 34 (Berlin) and 35 (Paris = Kraay & Hirmer 461); BCD Lokris 376 = Asyut 242 (this coin). EF, lightly toned. Well centered and struck. Extremely rare and of the greatest artistic, historical, and architectural importance. (POR)

*From a private American collection. Ex BCD Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica 55, 8 October 2010), lot 55; Asyut Hoard of 1968/9 (IGCH 1644), 242.*

The tridrachms of Delphi are among the most historically interesting and important of all Greek coins. Prior to the Asyut find the type was known by only two coins in Paris and Berlin, as well as a fragment from the Zagazig Hoard of 1901 (IGCH 1645); now there are at least 11 examples, of which this is amongst the finest (of the seven from Asyut, five have test cuts):

- Asyut 239 – Triton XV (3 January 2012), lot 5 (Private European collection – the only other uncut example)
- Asyut 240 – Prospero Collection (Baldwin's, 4 January 2012), lot 4 (Private Middle Eastern collection)
- Asyut 241 – Leu 81 (16 May 2001), lot 199 (Private Munich Collection)
- Asyut 242 – BCD Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica 55, 8 October 2010), lot 376 (the present example)
- Asyut 243 – British Museum
- Asyut 244 – ANS 1971.195.1
- Asyut 245 – Leu 76 (27 October 1999), lot 112 (Private Asian collection)

The fact that almost all the known examples were found in Egypt suggests that the unusual weight standard might have been chosen specifically with Egyptian trade in mind. The obverse type is a direct reference to the Greek victory over the Persians at Plataea in 479, when a great deal of treasure, including silver vessels, was taken by the Greeks. These two *rhyta* were certainly from that booty and must have been brought as a dedication to Apollo in Delphi (rams were sacred to Apollo, along with dolphins). The reverse of this coin is also very unusual: it is not a normal quadripartite incuse but, rather, clearly shows the stepped coffering known to decorate ancient ceilings, particularly those of prestigious buildings like that of the Temple of Apollo. The dolphins that ornament these coffers make the identification sure as they are a play on both the name of Delphi and on the fact that Apollo himself could appear in the form of a dolphin.



**979014. BOEOTIA, Thebes.** Circa 364-362 BC. AR Stater (23mm, 11.88 g, 11h). Epa(minondas), magistrate. Boeotian shield / Amphora; Boeotian shield above, ΕΠ ΠΑ across field; all within shallow incuse circle. Hepworth, *Epaminondas* pl. 3, 4; Hepworth 35; BCD Boiotia 542; SNG Copenhagen -. VF, toned. (\$895)

There are times when some of us wonder what the world would be like today if Alexander the Great had lived to a ripe old age. The same kind of “*What if ...*” thinking could be applied to Epaminondas. His premature death on the battlefield of Mantinea in 362 BC deprived Thebes of its greatest statesman and soldier, signalling the start of Thebes’ rapid decline into obscurity. If Epaminondas had lived to reap the benefits of his Mantineian victory, he would have undoubtedly proceeded to unite all Greece under his leadership. The next step would be to turn to the North and face Philip who, instead of finding a divided Greece ready for the taking, would think twice before attempting to invade Thessaly. Whether then there would be a clash between the two emerging superpowers or a truce between them, is anybody’s guess. Perhaps Philip would remember the years he spent as a hostage in Thebes and his respect for the Theban statesman would prevail. The conquest of Asia would then materialize sooner and in a more permanent manner. But, like many great soldiers, Epaminondas inspired his men by leading them into battle and, instead of capitalizing on his genius, Thebes paid the price for his bravery.



**855484. BOEOTIA, Thebes.** Circa 363-338 BC. AR Stater (21mm, 12.23 g). Kali-, magistrate. Struck circa 363-338 BC. Boeotian shield / Amphora; ΚΑ ΛΑΙ across field; all within shallow incuse circle. Hepworth 63; BCD Boiotia 555; SNG Copenhagen 340-1. Near EF. (\$795)



**978908. BOEOTIA, Thespiiai.** Early-mid 4th century BC. AR Hemidrachm (15mm, 2.76 g). Boeotian shield / Head of Aphrodite Melainis right; to right, vertical crescent facing left; ΘΕΣ below. BCD Boiotia 607 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen -. Good Fine, toned, light scratch under tone on reverse. Rare. (\$495)

*Ex BCD Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 73), lot 262.*



**979013. ATTICA, Athens.** Circa 454-404 BC. AR Tetradrachm (22mm, 17.26 g, 7h). Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, ΑΘΕ to right; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; SNG Copenhagen 31; SNG München 49; Dewing 1591-8. EF, underlying luster. (\$3250)



**981939. ATTICA, Athens.** Circa 165-42 BC. AR Tetradrachm (32mm, 17.10 g, 1h). New Style coinage. Struck circa 165-149/8 BC. Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing single-pendant earring and triple crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus and floral pattern / Owl standing right, head facing, on amphora; AΘE above two monograms across field, grain ear to lower left; all within wreath. Thompson 55 (same obv. die); McClean 5898; SNG Lockett 1904 var. (slightly different monogram). EF, lightly toned, small scratched below chin. Well struck on a broad flan. Fine style. (\$2450)

Around 165 BC, Athens introduced a new series of precious metal coinage. Colloquially called the “New Style coinage” today, it represented a revolution in the coinage of Athens. Although it remained essentially an Athena/Owl type, this new coinage broke from the traditional, more archaic-style devices employed on the previous three centuries of Athenian coinage. The obverse now depicted the Athena Parthenos of Pheidias, wearing her triple-crested Attic helmet adorned on its visor with the foreparts of four or more horses, and a flying Pegasus on the bowl. On the reverse, the owl was now shown standing on a horizontal amphora, with an elaborate array of magistrates’ names, symbols, and other letters in the surrounding fields. The entirety of the reverse was enclosed within a large olive wreath. These new depictions were largely facilitated by the coins’ broader flans, which offered a larger canvas for the celator to fill. While the output of Athens’ coinage slowed considerably in the 3rd century, the New Style Coinage was produced on a large scale, as attested by its abundance in hoards. This uptick is generally attributed to Athens’ recovery of the port of Delos in 166 BC. As with the fifth and fourth century issues, this New Style coinage became an important and respected coinage in international trade, being found today at sites throughout the Mediterranean. The series reached its apogee in the early first century BC, but went into steep decline following Sulla’s capture of Athens in the spring of 86 BC. Until then, the coins were produced in an unbroken annual sequence, but were now relegated to a few disconnected, sporadic issues that ultimately came to an end in the 40s BC.



**982135. ATTICA, Athens.** Circa 165-42 BC. AR Tetradrachm (30mm, 16.82 g, 11h). New Style coinage. Timarchos, Nikago(ras), and Arches-, magistrates. Struck 134/3 BC. Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing single-pendant earring and triple crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus and floral pattern / Owl standing right, head facing, on amphora ; AΘE above TIM-APXOY/ NIKATO/ APXEΣ (magistrates names); to left, anchor facing downward with star to right, H on amphora, ME below; all within wreath. Thompson 364e = ANS 1944.100.24623 (same obv. die). EF, toned. (\$1750)



**980522. CORINTHIA, Corinth.** Circa 375-300 BC. AR Stater (20mm, 8.52 g, 11h). Pegasus flying left; *koppa* below / Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet; to left, N and *aryballos* inscribed with Π. Pegasi 378 corr. (symbol); BCD Corinth 123; SNG Copenhagen -. Good VF, toned. (\$795)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXXVII/6 (June 1968), no. 4336.*



**980520. CORINTHIA, Corinth.** Circa 375-300 BC. AR Stater (19mm, 8.49 g, 11h). Pegasus flying left; *koppa* below / Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet and necklace; A before, *astragalos* behind. Pegasi 400 corr. (A before bust); BCD Corinth –; SNG Copenhagen –. VF, toned. (\$595)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXXVI/3 (March 1968), no. 1703.*



**978909. MYSIA, Pergamon.** Circa 310-282 BC. AR Diobol (11mm, 1.36 g, 12h). Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Archaistic Palladion: statue of Pallas Athena standing facing, holding raised spear in left hand and shield in right; ΠΕΡΓΑ upward to left. Von Fritze, *Pergamon*, pl. I, 10; SNG France 1559-66; SNG von Aulock 1349-50. Near EF, toned. (\$575)



**926408. KINGS of PERGAMON. Eumenes I.** 263-241 BC. AR Tetradrachm (29mm, 17.09 g, 12h). In the name of Philetairos. Pergamon mint. Struck circa 263-255/50. Laureate head of Philetairos right / ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena enthroned left, resting elbow on small sphinx, holding shield and transverse spear; monogram on throne, ivy leaf to inner left, bow to outer right. Westermarck Group III (V.XXVI/R.– [unlisted rev. die]); SNG France 1606–9; SNG von Aulock 1355; SNG Copenhagen 334; CNG 91, lot 243 (same dies). EF, toned, light marks on reverse. High relief portrait. (\$3750)



**981942. IONIA, Uncertain.** Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (9mm, 1.18 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Figural type. Head of roaring lion right on striated background / Rough incuse square punch. Weidauer 121; *Traité* I –; SNG Kayhan – (but cf. 708-10 for myshemihektai); Boston MFA –; Rosen – (but cf. 278 for myshemihekte); *Elektron* I 26. Good VF. Rare. (\$1750)



**978895. IONIA, Uncertain.** Circa 625-600 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (9mm, 2.30 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Geometric type. Geometric figure resembling a star, composed of a cross centered upon a polygon of eight sides within a square with slightly rounded sides / Rectangular incuse punch divided horizontally and vertically into four compartments by two perpendicular lines; the upper two compartments divided into thirds by two parallel lines; the lower two compartments divided into halves by a single line, the upper halves contain a pellet, the lower halves are bisected by two small vertical lines. McFadden 2; Weidauer –; Traité I 5; SNG Kayhan 698; Boston MFA –; Rosen –; Elektron –; Zhuyuetang 3 (all from same die and punch). EF, lightly toned. Well centered. (\$3750)

*From the Lexington Collection.*



**978896. IONIA, Uncertain.** Circa 625-600 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (7mm, 1.12 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Geometric type. Geometric figure resembling a star, composed of a cross centered upon a polygon of eight sides within a square with slightly rounded sides / Quadripartite square punch with a pellet in the center; each quarter contains a diagonal line radiating from the central pellet. McFadden 3; Weidauer –; Traité I –; SNG Kayhan 699-700; Boston MFA –; Rosen –; Elektron –; Zhuyuetang 4. EF, lightly toned. Well centered. (\$2450)

*From the Lexington Collection.*



**978897. IONIA, Uncertain.** Circa 625-600 BC. EL Myshehikte – Twenty-fourth Stater (7mm, 0.57 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Geometric type. Geometric figure resembling a star, composed of a cross centered upon a polygon of eight sides within a square with slightly rounded sides / Quadripartite incuse square with a pellet in the center; each quarter contains a diagonal line radiating from the central pellet. McFadden 4; Weidauer –; Traité I –; SNG Kayhan 701; Boston MFA –; Rosen 479; Elektron II 16; Zhuyuetang 5. EF, lightly toned. Well centered. (\$2250)

*From the Lexington Collection.*



**978898. IONIA, Uncertain.** Circa 625-600 BC. EL Forty-Eighth Stater (4mm, 0.29 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Geometric type. Geometric figure composed of a vertical line with horizontal lines radiating outward / Quadripartite square punch with a pellet in the center; each quarter contains a diagonal line radiating from the central pellet. McFadden 5; Weidauer –; Traité I –; SNG Kayhan –; Boston MFA –; Rosen –; Elektron –; Zhuyuetang 6. Near EF, lightly toned. Well centered. (\$1650)

*From the Lexington Collection.*



**978900. IONIA, Uncertain.** Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (7mm, 1.16 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Figural type. Grain ear / Stellate incuse pattern. Weidauer –; Traité I –; SNG Kayhan 705 (same die); Boston MFA –; Rosen –; Elektron –; CNG 96, lot 474 (same die and punch). EF, lightly toned. Extremely rare. (\$2750)

*From the Lexington Collection.*



**979015. SATRAPS of CARIA. Pixodaros.** Circa 341/0-336/5 BC. AV Hemihekte (7mm, 0.67 g, 2h). Halikarnassos mint. Diademed head of Apollo left / Zeus Labraundos standing right; ΠΙΞΟΔΑ to right. Konuk, *Identities* –; Babelon, *Perses* –; SNG von Aulock 2373. VF. Rare. (\$2950)

As part of the Achaemenid Empire, Caria in the fourth century BC was under the rule of a family of semi-independent satraps known as the Hekatomnids after the dynasty's founder, Hekatomnos. Born in Mylasa, Hekatomnos was appointed satrap of Caria by Artaxerxes II after the fall of Tissaphernes in 392/1 BC and was later given control of Miletos in 386 BC. Interested in Hellenic culture (and possibly hedging his diplomatic bets), Hekatomnos sent his youngest son, Pixodaros, to Athens as part of a deputation; his older son, Mausolos, was bound by *xenia*, or guest friendship, with Agesilaus, king of Sparta. Hekatomnos died in 377/6 BC and was succeeded by Mausolos. When Mausolos died in 353/2 BC, his sister-wife, Artemisia, succeeded him. Her rule, however, was short-lived, and in 351/0 BC power passed to Hidrieus, Artemisia's brother and the second son of Hekatomnos. Hidrieus' reign was also relatively short-lived, as he contracted a disease and died in 344/3 BC. Rule then passed to another sister, Ada.

In 341/0 BC, Pixodarus, the youngest son of Hekatomnos, overthrew his sister, Ada, possibly aided by the external support of the Persian commander of Asia Minor, Mentor of Rhodes. This usurpation did little to endear the new satrap to Artaxerxes III, who had recently approved Ada's appointment following the death of her husband, Hidrieus. Ada, nevertheless, continued to receive support from the countryside, and still held the city of Alinda. As a result, Caria was thrown into turmoil and hesitated to support Persia following the invasion of the Macedonians under Parmenion in 336 BC. This non-support of their nominal overlord was also compounded by the secret negotiations of alliance that Pixodaros had been conducting with the Macedonian king. In 337 BC, Pixodaros attempted a marriage between one of his daughters and the future Philip III Arridaios. Believing himself overlooked, Philip's elder son, Alexander III, sent a private embassy to Halikarnassos, asking for the hand of the same princess. When word of this reached Philip II, he cancelled the Macedonian-Carian alliance. Pixodaros died of natural causes in 336/5 BC, and was succeeded by Orontobates, an otherwise unknown Persian, who apparently married the princess Pixodaros had attempted to betroth to Philip III. The fate of Orontobates is uncertain, but after Caria was conquered by Alexander III in 332 BC, the Macedonian king made diplomatic overtures to Ada, and reappointed her as satrap.



**978917. SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Antiochos VII Euergetes (Sidetes).** 138-129 BC. Æ Prutah (14mm, 2.16 g, 2h). Hasmonean issue under John Hyrkanos I (Yehohanan). Jerusalem mint. Dated SE 182 (131/0 BC). Lily / Upright anchor; [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ANTIOXOY to left, ΕΥΕΡΓΕ[ΤΟΥ] to right, ΒΠ Π (date) below. SC 2123.3; Hendin 1131b; Meshorer p. 30; DCA 209; HGC 9, 1103. VF, brown surfaces. (\$145)



**979016. ARABIA, Southern. Qataban. Unknown ruler(s).** Late 2nd–1st centuries BC. AR Hemidrachm (13mm, 1.93 g, 12h). Bare male head right / Bearded head right; Royal Qatabanian monogram behind neck, control monogram below; *s<sup>2</sup>ym*[...] behind. CAF –; Huth –; SNG ANS –; HGC 10, 754 (unlisted control). EF. Excellent metal. Rare – unlisted control monogram. (\$1450)



**980937. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Ptolemy I Soter.** 305-282 BC. AR Tetradrachm (29mm, 14.10 g, 2h). Alexandria mint. Struck circa 300-285 BC. Diademed head right, wearing aegis around neck / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; to left, I above monogram. Svoronos 255 var. (monogram); SNG Copenhagen 70-1 var. (same); Noeske 41-2 var. (same). EF, toned. (\$1950)

Ex Patrick Tan Collection; CNG Inventory 823166 (October 2008).



**978892. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphos, with Arsinoë II, Ptolemy I, and Berenike I.** 285-246 BC. AV Mnaïeion – “Oktadrachm” (27mm, 27.78 g, 12h). Alexandria mint. Struck circa 285-261/0 BC. Conjoined busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoë is diademed and veiled; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, shield to left / Conjoined busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenike is diademed and veiled; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 603; SNG Copenhagen 132; Noeske 37; Boston MFA 2274; Dewing 2752; Kraay & Hirmer 801. Near EF, minor deposits, small marks on reverse. Struck on a broad flan. (\$14,500)

## Celtic



**955877. EASTERN EUROPE, Imitations of Philip II of Macedon.** 2nd century BC. AR Tetradrachm (24mm, 14.96 g, 9h). Kinnlos (Chinless) type. Mint in the Carpathian region. Celticized head of Zeus right, without chin / Horseman riding right; line with central pellet below. Lanz 554; OTA 244; CCCBM I 47; KMW 1142. Good VF, good metal, lightly toned. (\$795)

## Roman Provincial

### The Usurper Domitius Domitianus



**974147. EGYPT, Alexandria. Domitius Domitianus.** Usurper, AD 297-298. Potin Octadrachm (24mm, 12.22 g, 12h). Dated RY 2 (AD 297/8). ΔΟΜΗΤΙ ΑΝΟC CEB, radiate head right / Sarapis standing right, raising his right arm in salute, holding transverse scepter with his left hand and arm; palm frond to left, LB (date) to right. Köln 3367; Dattari (Savio) 10822-3; K&G 126.1. Good VF, dark brown surfaces, flan crack. (\$3950)

The revolt of Domitius Domitianus in Egypt destabilized a vitally strategic region by interrupting the grain supply to Rome and opening the possibility of a Persian (Sasanian) invasion. For almost a year, Domitius Domitianus controlled Alexandria and its mint, striking *aurei* and *folles*, as well as a series of pre-reform provincial denominations.



**980960. CYRENAICA, Cyrene. Trajan.** AD 98-117. AR Drachm (19mm, 3.81 g, 7h). Dated Cos. III (AD 100). ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, laureate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ [ΕΞ] ΥΠΙΑΤ Γ, Horned head of Zeus-Ammon right. Metcalf p. 83, note 1 (for attribution to Cyrene); Sydenham, *Caesarea* 176. Good VF, toned. Fine style. Powerful portrait of Zeus. (\$795)

## Roman Republican



**980962. Anonymous.** 211-208 BC. AR Quinarius (16mm, 2.31 g, 7h). Rome mint. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head, the visor in three pieces, earring, and necklace; V (mark of value) to left / The Dioscuri on horseback riding right, each holding couched spear, and wearing chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; ROMA in relief in linear frame. Crawford 44/6; King 1; Sydenham 141; Kestner 328-52; BMCRR Rome 10-12; RSC 3. Superb EF, toned. Struck on a broad flan. (\$975)



**981933. C. Claudius Pulcher.** 110-109 BC. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.98 g, 8h). Rome mint. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head, the visor in two pieces, earring, and necklace / Victory driving galloping biga right; C · PVLCHER below. Crawford 300/1; Sydenham 569; Kestner 2526-7; BMCRR Rome 1288-9; Claudia 1. Superb EF, lightly toned. Struck on a broad flan. (\$795)

*Ex Nomisma 37 (4 October 2008), lot 77.*



**978903. L. Censorinus.** 82 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 4.02 g, 8h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right / Marsyas standing left, holding wineskin over shoulder; to right, column surmounted by statue of Minerva(?) standing left; L · CENSOR down left. Crawford 363/1d; Sydenham 737; Kestner 3155; BMCRR Rome 2657-9; Marcia 24. EF, toned. (\$875)

The statue of Marsyas, the satyr who was flayed alive for challenging the god Apollo, stood in the Roman Forum near the Rostra Caesaris and the Rostra Augusti and was intimately associated with the Tribunal of the Urban Praetor. Because of its location, the statue came to be associated with *libertas* (Serv. *ad Aen.* 3.20 and 4.58; CIL 8.4219 = ILS 6849, 16417, 27771). The presence of the statue on this coin commemorates its setting up in the Forum by the moneyer's ancestor, C. Marcus Rutilus Censorinus, the first plebeian to become pontifex and augur in 300 BC, who was also one of the first plebeians to become censor.



**980942. M. Nonius Sufenas.** 57 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.87 g, 6h). Rome mint. Head of Saturn right; to left, harpa above *baetylus* (conical stone); S • C upward to left, SVFENAS downward to right / Roma seated left on pile of arms, holding vertical spear in right hand, and sword in left, being crowned by Victory standing left behind, holding wreath in right hand and palm frond over left shoulder; SEX • NONI in exergue; • PR • L • V • P • F around. Crawford 421/1; Sydenham 885; Kestner 3436-7; BMCRR Rome 3820-3; Nonia 1. EF, toned. Well centered and struck. (\$975)

### Terpsichore – Muse of Dance



**980964. Q. Pomponius Musa.** 56 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.81 g, 7h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right; flower on stalk behind / Terpsichore, the Muse of Dance, wearing long flowing tunic and peplum, standing right, holding plectrum and lyre; [Q •] POMPONI to left, MVSA to right. Crawford 410/7d; Sydenham 820a; Kestner 3384; BMCRR Rome 3622; Pomponia 17a. VF, lightly toned, porosity, small test cut on edge. (\$595)

Although the moneyer Q. Pomponius Musa is unknown to history, his choice of Hercules Musarum and the nine Muses as coin types is remarkable and clearly connected to his cognomen.

This series of coin types, Hercules playing the lyre and the Muses, can be no other than the celebrated statue group by an unknown Greek artist, taken from Ambracia and placed in the Aedes Herculis Musarum, erected by M. Fulvius Nobilior in 187 BC after the capture of Ambracia in 189 BC (Plin. *NH* xxxv.66; Ov. *Fast.* vi.812). By the second century BC, Rome had overrun most of Greece and was captivated by Hellenic art and culture, not the least statuary. Fulvius is said to have taken the statues to Rome because he learned in Greece that Hercules was a musagetes (leader of the Muses).

Remains of this temple have been found in the area of the Circus Flaminius close to the south-west part of the circus itself, and north-west of the porticus Octaviae. An inscription found nearby, 'M. Fulvius M. f. Ser. n. Nobilior cos. Ambracia cepit,' may have been on the pedestal of one of the statues. The official name of the temple was Herculis Musarum aedes, which Servius and Plutarch called Herculis et Musarum ades.



**980944. C. Memmius C.f.** 56 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.98 g, 8h). Rome mint. Head of Ceres right, wearing wreath of grain ears, cruciform earring, and hair in knot, falling down neck in two locks; C • MEMMI • C • F downwards to right / Naked captive, his hands tied behind, kneeling right, on right knee, at foot of trophy of arms with a Greek shield; C • MEMMIVS downwards to right, IMPERATOR downwards to left. Crawford 427/1; Sydenham 920; Kestner 3461-2; BMCRR Rome 3937-9; Memmia 10. EF, toned. Well centered and struck. (\$1250)

Gaius Memmius was propraetor of Bithynia in 57 BC, a son-in-law of the dictator Sulla, and a friend of the poets Lucretius and Catullus. Initially a supporter of Pompey, he soon allied himself with Caesar, whom he had previously attacked. In 54 BC, as candidate for the consulship, the revelation of a scandal lost him the triumvir's support (Cic. *Ad Att.* 4. 15-18). Condemned for electoral improprieties, he retired first to Athens, and afterwards, to Mytilene. He died about the year 49 BC. He is best remembered as the dedicatee of Lucretius' *De rerum natura*.



**980943. C. Memmius C.f.** 56 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.84 g, 7h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Quirinus right, wearing long hair and beard in formal ringlets; QVIRINVS downwards to left, C • MEMMI • C • F downwards to right / Ceres seated right, holding torch in left hand and three stalks of grain in right; to right, serpent erect; MEMMIVS • AED • CERIALIA • PREMVS • FECIT around. Crawford 427/2; Sydenham 921; Kestner 3463-4; BMCRR Rome 3940-2; Memmia 9. Superb EF, toned. (\$2250)

*Ex Patrick Tan Collection; Numismatica Ars Classica 54 (24 March 2010), lot 240; Numismatica Ars Classica 29 (11 May 2005), lot 369.*



**980965. Moneyer issues of Imperial Rome. Man. Acilius Glabrio.** 49 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.92 g, 10h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Salus right, wearing cruciform earring and necklace, hair ornamented with jewels collected into a knot behind, and two locks falling down neck; SALVTIS upward to left / Valetudo (Salus) standing left, holding serpent in right hand, resting left arm on column; (MN) • ACILIVS [III •] VIR • VALE(TV) around. Crawford 442/1a; CRI 16; Sydenham 922; Kestner 3511-3; BMCRR Rome 3945; Acilia 8. Choice EF, toned. Well centered and struck. (\$575)



**978915. Moneyer issues of Imperial Rome. L. Plautius Plancus.** 47 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 4.00 g, 12h). Rome mint. Facing mask of Medusa with disheveled hair, coiled serpents at either side of face; L • PLAVTIVS below / Aurora, winged and draped, flying right, head facing slightly left, holding reins in each hand, conducting four rearing horses of the sun; PLANCVS below. Crawford 453/1a; CRI 29; Sydenham 959; Kestner 3561-2; BMCRR Rome 4004-7; Plautia 15. EF, toned. (\$1650)



**981941. Moneyer issues of Imperial Rome. P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus.** 42 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.85 g, 4h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right; lyre to left / Diana Lucifera standing facing, head right, bow and quiver on her shoulder, holding lighted torch in each hand; M • F downward left, P • CLODIVS downward right. Crawford 494/23; CRI 184; Sydenham 1117; Kestner 3724-8; BMCRR Rome 4290; Claudia 15. Choice EF, toned. (\$795)

*Ex CNG Inventory 937299 (April 2013).*



**980966. The Pompeians. Cnaeus Pompey Jr.** Summer 46-Spring 45 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.60 g, 6h). Corduba (Cordoba) mint. M. Publicius, *legatus pro praetore*. Helmeted head of Roma right; [M • P]OBLICI • LEG • PRO PR around / Hispania standing right, shield on her back, holding two spears and presenting large palm frond to Pompeian soldier standing left on prow, armed with sword; CN • MAG NVS [• IMP] around lower right. Crawford 469/1a; CRI 48; Sydenham 1035; Kestner 3645-6; BMCRR Spain 72-3; RSC 1 (Pompey the Great). VF, toned. Well struck and centered. (\$895)



**978902. The Caesarians. Julius Caesar.** Late spring-early summer 48 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 4.17 g, 4h). Military mint traveling with Caesar. Laureate female head (Clementia?) right, wearing triple-pellet earrings, hair in jewels, and necklace; LII (= 52) to left / Gallic trophy, holding oval shield and carnix surmounted by wolf's head; securis to right; CAE SAR across field. Crawford 452/2; CRI 11; RSC 18; Sydenham 1009; Kestner 3558-3559; BMCRR Rome 3955. EF, toned. (\$1450)

The letters LII behind the female head have long been recognized as representing Caesar's age, thereby placing this issue firmly within the year 48 BC., Caesar's fifty-second birthday was on 13 July 48 BC; the battle at Pharsalus, the final major conflict between the Caesarian and Pompeian forces occurred one month later.



**978587. The Triumvirs. Octavian.** 28 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.74 g, 4h). Pergamum mint. Countermarked under Vespasian at Ephesus, circa AD 74-79. CAESAR • DIVI • F COS • VI, bare head right; below, small Capricorn right / AEGVPTO above, CAPTA below, crocodile standing right with jaws closed. For coin: RIC I 545; CRI 432; RSC 4; BMCRE 653 = BMCRR East 246; BN 928-30. For c/m: Howgego 839. Host Coin Good Fine. Countermark Fine. (\$1450)

A denarius of Vespasian (Classical Numismatic Group 45 [18 March 1998], lot 1965), dated to the emperor's fourth consulship (72-73 AD) and countermarked MP VES, suggests a starting date of 74 AD for this countermark's use. This countermark appears mostly on late Republican and Imperial denarii, although denarii of Augustus and denarii of the Flavians struck at Ephesus are also recorded. The MP VES countermarks circulated specifically within the province of Asia Minor. Martini noted that the output of silver coinage in relation to the civic bronze for this region was much smaller during the Julio-Claudian period. This suggests the denarii were countermarked to validate locally circulating silver coinage at an acceptable weight while the regional mints opened by Vespasian were gearing up production, a theory which the countermarking of cistophori with the contemporary MP VES AVG countermarks seems to support. The similarly countermarked Flavian denarii struck at Ephesus can be accounted for then as examples accidentally countermarked by unobservant mint workers during the transition.

## Roman Imperial



**979728. Augustus.** 27 BC-AD 14. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.84 g, 6h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck 2 BC-AD 12. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head right / AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, Gaius and Lucius Caesar, on left and right, standing facing, each togate and resting a hand on one of two shields set on ground between them; behind the shields, two crossed spears; above, on left, simpulum right, and on right, lituus left; C L CAESARES in exergue. RIC I 207; Lyon 82; RSC 43; BMCRE 519-33; BN 1651-7. EF, toned. (\$1650)

*From Collection DF. Purchased from Stack's, December 1994.*



**978916. Tiberius.** AD 14-37. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.84 g, 4h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Group 1, AD 15-18. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax), holding scepter in right hand and olive branch in left, seated right on chair, feet on footstool; plain chair legs, double line below. RIC I 26; Lyon 144; RSC 16; BMCRE 34-38; BN 16. EF, toned. Fine style portrait. (\$1450)

The denarius of Tiberius with Pax reverse is commonly known as the 'Tribute Penny,' the coin to which Jesus referred when he was discussing the payment of taxes to the Romans: "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's" (Mark 12:17). Although there are two other reverse types on the denarii of Tiberius, those were only issued during the first two years of his reign, while the Pax reverse was employed throughout the remainder, making it the more likely coin referred to. It was also the most common imperial-issue coin circulating in the region at the time. The term 'penny' is from the 1611 King James translation of the Bible, and was adopted since the penny was the standard denomination of the time.



**980938. Tiberius.** AD 14-37. AV Aureus (19mm, 7.77 g, 12h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Group 4, AD 18-35. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax), holding scepter in right hand and olive branch in left, seated right on chair, feet on footstool; ornate chair legs, single line below. RIC I 29; Lyon 149; Calicó 305a; Biaggi 169; BMCRE 46-7; BN 22-7. Good VF, toned. (\$7950)

*Ex Christie's (22 March 1994), lot 302.*



**979734. Germanicus.** Died AD 19. Æ As (28mm, 11.68 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Gaius (Caligula), AD 37-38. GERMANICVS · CAESAR · AVGVST · F · DIVI · AVG · N, bare head left / C · CAESAR · AVG · GERMANICVS · PON · M · TR · POT, around large S·C. RIC I 35; BMCRE 49-51; BN 73-5. Good VF, glossy dark green patina, spot of roughness on reverse. (\$695)

*From Collecton DF. Purchased from Stack's, February 1995.*



**978891. Claudius.** AD 41-54. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.78 g, 10h). Rome mint. Struck AD 46-47. TI CLAVD CAESAR · AVGVST · PM · TR · P · VI · IMP · XI, laureate head right / SPQR / P · P / OB CS within wreath. RIC I 41; von Kaenel type 26, – (V489/R– [unlisted rev. die]); BMCRE 46-7; BN 59-60; RSC 87. EF, deeply toned. (\$12,500)

*From the Lexington Collection.*



**979733. Nero.** AD 54-68. Æ Dupondii (30mm, 13.15 g, 7h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck circa AD 66-67. IMP · NERO · CAESAR · AVGVST · P · M [AX · TR · P · P] P · P, laureate head right, globe at point of bust / VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory flying left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and palm frond over left shoulder; S C flanking. RIC I 522 or 601; Lyon 204; WCN 524 or 532; BMCRE 353-5; BN 141-8. VF, dark green patina. (\$695)

*From Collection DF. Ex Stack's (8 December 1993), lot 2156.*

MacDowell has demonstrated that the Victory type dupondii were struck during both series IV and V at the Lugdunum mint. In the absence of a detailed die study, the two issues are indistinguishable.



**979730. Nero.** AD 54-68. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.26 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 64-65. NERO CAESAR, laureate head right / AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS, Nero standing facing, radiate and togate, holding branch in right hand and Victory on globe in left. RIC I 47; RSC 45; BMCRE 60; BN 206. VF, toned, minor scratches beneath toning. Good metal. (\$1650)

*From Collection DF. Ex Gorny 97 (11 October 1999), lot 936.*

The reverse depicts Nero's Colossus, a roughly 120-foot tall bronze statue of the emperor as Sol that was created by Zenodorus for the vestibule of the *Domus Aurea*, or Golden House, the massive palace constructed by Nero following the fire of AD 64. Its memory was retained in the popular name of the amphitheater that was built close to the Colossus – the Colosseum.



**980940. Nero.** AD 54-68. AV Aureus (19mm, 7.34 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 66-67. IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / Salus seated left on ornate throne, holding pater in right hand; SALVS below. RIC I 66; Calic6 445; BMCRE 94-5; BN 236. EF, lovely Boscoreale toning. (\$17,500)

The symbolism of this reverse type is twofold: to commemorate the building of a temple to Salus, and to call for the continued protection of Nero following the disastrous Pisonian Conspiracy (RIC I, p. 146). Events of the years AD 64-65 defined the subsequent reputation of Nero as a cruel and self-indulgent ruler. In AD 64, a large section of central Rome burned; Nero's reputed singing of the destruction of Troy during the fire led to the later association of him "fiddling" as the city burned. Within the charred remains of the city's center, Nero constructed the *Domus Aurea*, or Golden House, so named because of the gilded tiles on its exterior. Nero's "excesses" resulted in a conspiracy to overthrow and replace him with Gaius Calpurnius Piso. Among the conspirators were many high-ranking members of Nero's court including Seneca the Younger, the poet Lucan, and Petronius, who called himself Nero's "arbiter of elegance." To Nero, the failure of a conspiracy made up of those so close to him could have been achieved only through divine intervention.



**979729. Vitellius.** AD 69. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.60 g, 8h). Spanish mint (Tarraco?). Struck January-June AD 69. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN, laureate head left, globe at point of bust; small palm frond before / VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory flying left, holding shield inscribed [S P / Q R] in right hand. RIC I 36; RSC ; BMCRE 94-6; BN 13. Good VF, toned. (\$2450)

*From Collection DF. Ex Waddell FPL 65 (1995), no. 63.*



**979776. Vespasian.** AD 69-79. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.30 g, 5h). Rome mint. Struck AD 72-73. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS III, laureate head right / VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory advancing right, holding palm frond over left shoulder, placing wreath held in right hand on signum to right. RIC II 362; RSC 618; BMCRE 74; BN 60. VF, toned. (\$495)

*From Collection DF. Ex Stack's (8 June 1994), lot 2186.*



**979017. Domitian.** AD 81-96. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.57 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Titus, AD 80-81. CAESAR · DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS V[III], laureate head left / PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, garlanded and lighted altar. RIC 266 (Titus); RSC 397a; BMCRE 92-6; BN 76-7. EF, toned. (\$695)



**979018. Divus Trajan.** Died AD 117. AR Antoninianus (21mm, 3.41 g, 1h). Rome mint. Struck under Trajan Decius, AD 250-251. DIVO TRAIANO, radiate bust right with slight drapery on shoulder / CONSECRATIO, lighted altar. RIC 86a (Trajan Decius); RSC 664a var. (no drapery). EF, faint porosity. Well struck. (\$695)

When Decius became emperor shortly after the millennium of Rome, he attempted to garner support by restoring the traditional Roman religion. However, by this time the old Roman pantheon was no longer in vogue. Therefore, Decius issued a series of coins commemorating deified emperors. The list of rulers commemorated (eleven in all) falls short of the total then consecrated and there is no explanation as to why the series lacks such figures as the deified Julius Caesar, Claudius, Lucius Verus, Pertinax or Caracalla. To further confuse matters, the series includes Severus Alexander, an emperor who was never deified and whose appearance thus remains an enigma.

In RIC IV, Mattingly rather unconvincingly attributed the 'Divus' types struck under Decius to the mint at Milan. Via a study of die-linkage using British Museum specimens as well as examples that have appeared in various auctions over the years, K. J. J. Elks has since refuted Mattingly's attribution, placing the 'Divi' series in the last issue of Decius struck at Rome (see Reattribution of the Milan Coins of Trajan Decius to the Rome Mint, *NC* 1972, pp. 111-5 and pls. 14-15.)



**980968. Hadrian.** AD 117-138. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.37 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare head right / ANNO NA AVG, modius with four grain ears and central poppy. RIC II 230; RSC 172; Strack 227; BMCRE 595-6. EF, toned. Well centered and struck. (\$895)



Enlargement of 978586



**978586. Diva Faustina Junior.** Died AD 175/6. Æ Sestertius (32mm, 24.54 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius. AD 176. DIVA FAV STINA PIA, draped bust right / CONSECRATIO, peacock standing left in pride; S C flanking. RIC III 1703 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 60-6-4; Banti 42; BMCRE 1573-6 (Aurelius). Good VF, brown-green patina, small edge ding. Attractive peacock. (\$2750)



**981936. Septimius Severus.** AD 193-211. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.41 g, 11h). British Victory issue. Rome mint. Struck AD 210-211. SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head right / VICTORIAE BRIT, Victory seated left on shield, resting shield on knee with right hand, holding palm frond over left shoulder. RIC IV 335; RSC 731; BMCRE 61. Choice EF, lightly toned. (\$575)

*Ex A. Lynn Collection (Freeman & Sear 7, 22 February 2002), lot 505.*

Septimius Severus waged his last military campaign against the Caledonians on the northern border of Britain, where he himself died at his campaign headquarters at York in February AD 211. Among those who accompanied him on the campaign were his wife Julia Domna, as well as his sons, Caracalla and Geta. Septimius and Caracalla commanded this campaign; Caracalla became sole commander after his father had fallen ill. The two often did not agree on matters of strategy, and we are told that at one point Caracalla became so angry that he appeared ready to stab his father in the back before the whole of the army. Upon Severus' death at York in February AD 211, Caracalla made peace with the Caledonians on less-than-favorable terms, which required the Romans retreat to the agreed border of Hadrian's Wall.



**981937. Septimius Severus.** AD 193-211. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.48 g, 1h). British Victory issue. Rome mint. Struck AD 210-211. SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head right / VICTORIAE BRIT, Victory standing facing, head right, holding palm frond in right hand and placing a shield on palm tree with left. RIC IV 336; RSC 730; BMCRE 57. EF, lightly toned. (\$650)

*Ex A. Lynn Collection.*



**981938. Caracalla.** AD 198-217. AR Denarius (20mm, 2.98 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 215. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P, Aesculapius standing facing, head left, holding serpent-entwined staff in right hand; globe on ground to right. RIC IV 251; RSC 302; BMCRE 103-4. EF, toned. (\$395)



**979020. Maximianus.** First reign, AD 286-305. AR Argenteus (19mm, 3.80 g, 6h). Ticinum mint. Struck circa AD 295. MAXIMIA-NVS AVG, laureate head right / VICTORIA SARMAT, four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before city enclosure with six turrets. RIC 16b; Jeločnik 37; RSC 548d. Choice EF, toned. (\$1450)



**979021. Theodora.** Died before AD 337. Æ (15mm, 1.44 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 5th officina. Struck AD 337-340. FL MAX THEO-DORA AVG, mantled bust right, wearing elaborately coiffed hair / PIETAS ROMANA, Pietas standing facing, head right, holding child to breast; CONS•. RIC VIII 36; LRBC 1050. EF, dark brown surfaces. (\$495)

### One of Only Nine Miliarenses from the All Saints Hoard



**980978. Valentinian I.** AD 364-375. AR Light Miliarense (20mm, 3.37 g, 3h). Treveri (Trier) mint. Struck AD 367-375. D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS EXERCITVS, Valentinian standing facing, head left, in militar dress, holding labarum in right hand and resting shield on ground with left; TRPS•. RIC IX 26a.2; RSC 58b. EF, lightly toned. (\$3250)

*Ex Spink 12026 (26 September 2012), lot 403; 2010 Gussage All Saints Hoard (PAS Ref. DOR-A1CCB1; NC 171 [2011], no. 54).*

Found on land belonging to the parish of Gussage All Saints in Dorset, England on 10 May 2010, the Gussage All Saints Hoard comprised 9 miliarenses and 653 siliquae packed in an earthenware flagon. The hoard ranges from Julian II to Honorius and was probably deposited around AD 410, when Roman rule in Britain was crumbling, leaving the province to defend itself from increasing Germanic and Irish attacks. In accordance with U.K. Treasure Laws, the hoard was taken intact to the British Museum, where the coins were cleaned and catalogued.



**968894. Valens.** AD 364-378. AR Siliqua (17mm, 1.93 g, 12h). Treveri (Trier) mint. Struck circa AD 375-379. D N VALEN-S P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VRBS ROMA, Roma seated left, holding Victory on globe in right hand, scepter in left; TRPS•. RIC IX 45a; RSC 109<sup>+</sup>c. Near EF, toned. short scratch on face. (\$295)

## World

### Le concours monétaire



**978910. FRANCE, Deuxième République.** 1848-1852. WM Essai de 5 Francs (37mm, 17.81 g, 12h). By Jean-Pierre Montagny. Dually dated 1789 and 1848. RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE, draped female bust left, wearing wreath of olive and oak; below, clasped hands and MONTAGNY FECIT / SOUVERAINETÉ NATIONALE (star), Hercules, wearing lion's skin, striding forward, holding raised club in right hand and part of lion's skin in left; defeated Lernaean hydra in background; 1789 to left, 1848 to right, MONTAGNY to lower right. Guilloteau 3106 var. (bronze); Mazzard – (but cf. 1293 for obv.); KM –. Superb EF, lustrous, prooflike fields. (\$365)

With the foundation of the second Republic in 1848 came a need for a new, Republican currency. The government invited a number of artists to submit designs for the new coinage. Numerous patterns were struck with types displaying a number of skilled portraits, making this an exciting area for the modern collector to explore.



**978583. FRANCE, Provincial. Metz (évêché). Anonymous.** 14th-15th centuries AD. AR Gros d'argent (28mm, 2.76 g, 2h). Im: coat-of-arms. (coat-of-arms) VIDICTV· SIT : NŌmē· DII· hRI· IIY · XPI· / GRO SSV S · m ETE (annulet, double annulet, and rosette stops), cross pattée; stars in quarters / S· STEPh· P ROTHŌ· m · (rosette stops), St. Étienne kneeling left, being blessed by *manus Dei*; coats-of-arms flanking. Robert p. 213, 4; Boudeau 1659-60; Roberts 8932. Near EF, toned. (\$465)



**980291. INDIA, Colonial. Portugese India. Maria I a Piedosa (the Piteous).** 1777-1816. PB 20 Bazarucos (33mm, 22.68 g, 6h). Dio (Diu) mint. Dated 1801. Maltese cross; 1 8 0 1 in quarters / Crowned coat-of-arms. Gomez 07.03; Vaz, *Indo-Portuguese* M1.145; KM 47. VF, as made. (\$165)



**978906. ITALY, Firenze. Repubblica.** 1189-1532. AV Fiorino (19mm, 3.54 g, 2h). *Segno*: Paschal lamb. Gherardino di Gianni, mintmaster. Struck 1328, 1st semester. · + · FLOR · · ENTIA, ornate lily of Florence / · S · IOHA NNES B, S. Giovanni Battista, raising right hand in benediction, holding christogram-tipped scepter over left shoulder; in left field, Paschal lamb left, head right. CNI XII 203; Bernocchi 1353; Biaggi 787. Near EF, underlying luster. (\$2500)

*Ex Stack's 459 (14 June 1993), lot 195.*



**982845. ITALY, Firenze. Repubblica.** 1189-1532. AR Grosso guelfo (24mm, 2.50 g, 4h). *Segni*: plain coat-of-arms and coat-of-arms surmounted by cross and C O. Cosimo di Giovanni di Bicci Medici, mintmaster. Struck 1426, 2nd semester. DET TIBI · FLORERE · XPS · FLOREITIA · VERE, ornate lily of Florence / SAIT[VS IOHI](IE)S BATISTA, S. Giovanni Battista enthroned facing, raising right arm in benediction and cradling long cross-tipped scepter in left arm; to upper left, plain coat-of-arms and coat-of-arms surmounted by cross and C O. CNI XII 46; Bernocchi 2454; Biaggi —. VF, toned, areas of weak strike. (\$295)



**982844. Italy, Genova. Tommaso di Campofregoso.** Doge, 1415-1421. AR Soldino (19mm, 1.98 g, 11h). + T · Ð · C · DVX · IAHVEH XVIII (rosette stops), stylize castle; R below; all within octolobe with pellets in angles and at cusps / + COHRADVS · REX · ROMAN · I (rosette stops), cross pattée within octolobe with pellets in angles and at cusps. CNI III 61; Biaggi 894. VF, deeply toned. (\$225)



**981347. ITALY, Modena. Comune.** 1226-1293. AR Grosso (20mm, 1.36 g, 3h). In the name of Federico II. Struck circa 1242-1293. + INPERATOR, F • D • C • around central pellet / + DEMVTINA, Large m. CNI IX 5; MIR 615; Biaggi 1586. Near EF, toned. (\$465)



**982846. ITALY, Padova (Comune). Jacopo II da Carrara.** Capitano del popolo, 1345-1350. AR Carrarino da due soldi (19mm, 1.13 g, 8h). · CI VI T · PAD · (rosette stops), cross terminating in annulet-tipped lozenges; I A in first and second quarters, small stylized carts in third and fourth quarters / · S · PSDO CIHVS · (rosette stops), San Prosdocimo seated facing, holding model of city in right hand and crozier in left; P to right. CNI VI 7; Biaggi 1729. VF, toned. (\$245)

## British



**977837. ANGLO-SAXON, Secondary Sceattas.** Circa 710-720. AR Sceat (13mm, 1.12 g). Series G, type 3a. Mint in Northumbria (probably Eoferwic [York]). Diademed head right; cross pommée before, hammer above cross / Standard with central pellet-in-annulet, saltires in angles, pellets between saltires; pellets on sides. Abramson 21.40; Metcalf –; SCBI 63 (BM), 438; North 43; SCBC 800. Near EF. Exceptional metal quality. (\$1250)



**978921. ANGLO-SAXON, Secondary Sceattas.** Circa 710-720. AR Sceat (12mm, 1.11 g). Series G, type 3a. Mint in Northumbria (probably Eoferwic [York]). Diademed head right; cross pommée before / Standard with central annulet, saltires in three angles, trefoil of pellets in one angle, pellets between saltires; pellets on sides. Abramson 21.20; Metcalf 270; SCBI 63 (BM), 441-2; North 43; SCBC 800. Near EF. (\$1250)



**981346. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Harold I Harefoot.** 1035-1040. AR Penny (17mm, 1.07 g, 6h). Jewel Cross type (BMC i, Hild. A). Wincaestre (Winchester) mint; Ælfweard, moneyer. Struck 1036-1038. + H•ARO LD REX, diademed and draped bust left / + ÆL•FPERD ON PINC, cross composed of four ovals united at base by two concentric circles enclosing a pellet. Harvey 1345 (dies A/a) = SCBI 40 (Stockholm), 602 (same dies); Hild 1000; BMC –; North 802; SCBC 1163. Choice EF, toned. Well struck. (\$4950)

**981105. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Edward the Confessor.** 1042-1066. AR Penny (17mm, 1.15 g, 6h). Radiate/Small cross type (BMC i, Hild. A). Wiltune (Wilton) mint; Wineman, moneyer. Struck 1044-1046. + EDPER · D RE+ A, radiate and draped bust left / + PINEMAN ON PIILTV, short cross pattée. Freeman 122; SCBI 18 (Copenhagen), 1242 (same dies); Hild –; BMC –; North 816; SCBC 1173. Near EF, toned. Attractive style. Rare – Freeman cites only two specimens. (\$2500)

*Ex Dr. R.J. Eaglen Collection (Baldwin's 18, 12 October 1998), lot 1566.*



**978937. NORMAN. William II Rufus.** 1087-1100. AR Penny (20mm, 1.44 g, 12h). Voided Cross type (BMC iii). Wincaestre (Winchester) mint; Wigmund, moneyer. Struck circa 1092-1095. + PIPILLELM, crowned and draped facing bust; stars to left and right / + PIMIIND ON PI(NC), voided cross potent, with annulet at center; all over cross annulettée in saltire. Harvey 1251 (dies A/a); SCBI –; BMC –; North 853; SCBC 1260. Good VF, toned. Rare. (\$5250)

William II Rufus, the third and favorite son of William the Conqueror, took the throne of England upon his father's death in 1087. His eldest brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, inherited the French portion of his father's lands. Not surprisingly, relations between the two brothers were strained during much of their reigns. William Rufus is not treated kindly by most contemporary accounts. He was seen as an outsider by the English, and his ruthless character and combative temperament meant that his court was never a harmonious place. Much of William's reign was occupied by his conflicts with the church. He argued openly with Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, on many issues, including Anselm's support of the Gregorian reforms, which upheld the independence of the clergy. As a soldier, William met with some success. He put down the Rebellion of 1088, which sought to unite England and Normandy under his brother and nemesis Robert. He also repelled a Scottish invasion in 1091. In 1096, after the brothers had made peace, Robert requested a loan from William so that he could embark on the First Crusade. While Robert was away, William ruled Normandy as regent. On 2 August 1100, while hunting in the New Forest near Brockenhurst, William was fatally struck by an arrow. The king's younger brother Henry had accompanied him on the hunt and, on William's death, Henry immediately rode to Winchester to secure the treasury. The hunting party abandoned the body until it was discovered by peasants, who bore it into the city. Three days later, Henry I was proclaimed king.

**New Type for Tamworth  
New Moneyer for Anglo-Saxon and Norman Series**



**978938. NORMAN. William II Rufus.** 1087-1100. AR Penny (22mm, 1.26 g, 3h). Cross Pattée and Fleurée type (BMC iv). Tæmworth (Tamworth) mint; Nireworth, moneyer. Struck circa 1095-1098. + PILLELM RE+, crowned and draped facing bust, holding sword over shoulder / HIREPORÐ ON TIIM, cross pattée over cross fleurée in saltire. Danson –; SCBI –; BMC –; North 855; SCBC 1261. Good VF, lightly toned, slightly wavy flan. Of the highest rarity – Danson could find no examples of this issue from the Tamworth mint. Even the moneyer’s name is otherwise unattested for the whole of both the Anglo-Saxon and Norman series. (\$7750)

Tamworth, situated on the banks of the river Tame in Staffordshire, was a seat of the Mercian royal line from the 7th century. Sacked by the Vikings in the 870s the city was reoccupied and fortified by the Saxons in 913 under Aethelflead, Lady of the Mercians, the eldest daughter of Alfred the Great. The Normans constructed a huge motte and bailey castle there following their invasion, the remains of which stand to this day. A mint operated in Tamworth from the circumscription cross issue of Aethelstan and minting continued sporadically till the end the early Norman period. In his definitive study of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman mint at Tamworth made in 1969, E. W. Danson recorded only two moneyers striking two types for William II at this mint, with the majority of the known specimens are in museum collections. He could find no specimen for BMC type IV of William II and since this publication no other examples have been recorded. The moneyer Nireworth (or Hireworth) is apparently previously unattested in the entire Anglo-Saxon and Norman series.



**981348. TUDOR. Edward VI.** 1547-1553. AR Shilling (32mm, 6.20 g, 5h). Third period; fine silver issue. Tower (London) mint; im: tun. Struck 1551-1553. (tun) : EDWARD’ · VI : D’ · G’ · AGL’ : FRA’ · Z : HIB’ · REX ; crowned bust facing slightly left; rose to left, XII (mark of value) to right / (tun) POSVI DEV’ · A DIVTOR E’ · mEV’ · , coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. North 1938; SCBC 2482. Good VF, toned. (\$1450)



**978919. TUDOR. Elizabeth I.** 1558-1603. AR Groat (22mm, 2.00 g, 11h). Second issue. Tower (London) mint; im: cross crosslet. Struck 1560-1561. (cross crosslet) ELIZABETH' D' G' AN' FR' ET HI' REGINA, crowned bust left / (cross crosslet) POSVI DE' AD IVTORE M · MEV', coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. BCW CC-1H/LS-c1; North 1986; SCBC 2556. Good VF, toned. Attractive portrait. (\$595)



**980527. TUDOR. Elizabeth I.** 1558-1603. AV Pound (37mm, 11.37 g, 7h). Third issue. Tower (London) mint; im: key over woolpack. Struck 1595-1598. ELIZABETH : D' G' ANG' FRA' ET : HIBER' REGINA (key), crowned bust left / (key) SCVTVM · FIDEI · PROTEGET · EAM ·, crowned coat-of-arms left; E R flanking. Brown & Comber F14; Schneider 801; North 2008; SCBC 2534. Near EF, weakly struck at center, light orange toning. (\$13,500)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXVIII/5 (May 1960), no. 5241.*



**981410. TUDOR. Elizabeth I.** 1558-1603. AR Halfcrown (34mm, 15.06 g, 5h). Seventh issue. Tower (London) mint; im: 1. Struck 1601-1602. 1 : ELIZABETH : D' G' ANG' FRA' ET : HIBER' REGINA :, crowned bust left, holding scepter / : 1 : POSVI : DEVM : AD IVTORE M : MEVM :, coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. BCW 1-1/1-a1; North 2013; SCBC 2583. Good VF, toned. Evenly struck on a broad flan. (\$7950)

**Pattern by Briot**



**980953. STUART. Charles I.** 1625-1649. Pattern AR Halfcrown – Medal (35mm, 15.43 g, 6h). Possibly Commemorating the La Rochelle Expedition. Tower (London) mint. By N. Briot. Dated 1628. (rosette) O REX · DA · FACILEM · CVRSVM (grant, *O King, a prosperous course*), Charles on horseback riding right, holding reins and sword; ·N·BRIOT·F· in exergue / ATQVE · AVDACIBVS · ANNVE · CÆPTIS · (*and favor bold undertakings*, –adapted from Virgil), crowned and garnished coat-of-arms; 16 28· across field. Brooker 1258 (this coin); North 2673; SCBC –; MI 252/32; Eimer –. Good VF, toned. Very rare. (\$7500)

*Ex John G. Brooker Collection, no. 1258; M. A. Brigg Collection (Glendining, 23 May 1939), lot 329.*

This pattern may have been created to commemorate the La Rochelle Expedition of 1628, the third attempt by English forces to aid the embattled Huguenot stronghold of La Rochelle.



**980324. STUART. Charles I.** 1625-1649. AV Unite (33mm, 9.13 g, 2h). Group B. Tower (London) mint; im: plume. Struck 1630-1631. (plume) CAROLVS D · G · MA · BR · FR · ET HIB · REX, crowned bust left; XX behind / · FLORENT · CONCORDIA · REGNA · (plume), crowned coat-of-arms. Brooker 62; Schneider 130 (same obv. die); North 2149; SCBC 2688. VF, bold strike. (\$3750)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Purchased privately from Seaby, May 1960.*



**980951. STUART. Charles I.** 1625-1649. AR Crown (45mm, 29.87 g, 12h). Group V. Tower (London) mint; im: sun. Struck under Parliament, 1645-1646. (sun) CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REX, Charles on horseback left, holding reins in left hand and raised sword in right / ∴ CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO ∴, coat-of-arms within garnished frame. Cooper, *Silver* dies XXVI/XXXVIII; Brooker 275 (same rev. die); North 2199; SCBC 2762. VF, toned. Well struck on a broad flan. (\$2950)



**978905. STUART. Charles I.** 1625-1649. AR Crown (45mm, 30.02 g, 7h). Group IV. Tower (London) mint; im: sun. Struck under Parliament, 1645-1646. (sun) CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REX, Charles on horseback left, holding reins in left hand and raised sword in right / ∴ C · HRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO ∴, coat-of-arms within garnished frame. Cooper, *Silver* dies XXIV/XXXVI; Brooker 272-3 (same obv. die); North 2198; SCBC 2761. Good VF, toned, weak strike on horseman. (\$5250)

*Ex Heritage 3002 (18 September 2008), lot 21134; Heritage 3000 (29 May 2008), lot 51645.*



**977835. STUART, Siege money. Pontefract.** 1648-1649. AR Shilling (29mm, 4.68 g, 12h). In the name of Charles I. Dated 1648. DVM : SPIRO · SPERO, crowned C · R / Castle with gate and three turrets, hand holding sword emerging from right turret; P·C flanking central turret; OBS to left, 1648 in exergue. Brooker 1231 (same dies); North 2646; SCBC 3148. Near VF, toned. Struck on an octagonal flan. (\$7500)

Like Newcastle-on-Trent, Pontefract, located in West Yorkshire, was also a strategic Royalist site. Centered around Pontefract Castle, a Norman Conquest-era structure with a significant medieval and early modern history – it was supposedly the site where Richard II had been put to death in 1400, it was surrendered in 1536 to the leaders of the Catholic rebellion in the North known as the “Pilgrimage of Grace” and it was the place where, in 1541, Katherine Howard, the fifth wife of Henry VIII, was supposed to have committed adultery with Sir Thomas Culpepper. Although the castle itself was in a dilapidated state by 1644, Pontefract’s position in the highly contested district of West Yorkshire was such that Oliver Cromwell called it “one of the strongest inland garrisons in the kingdom”.

On 19 December 1644, the Parliamentarians and Scottish Covenanters began the first siege of Pontefract. Lord Thomas Fairfax arrived shortly thereafter to command the siege, since the taking of Pontefract would be a significant blow to the Royalist cause in Yorkshire. By mid-January 1644/5, bombardment of the city ensued, a final step that would soften up Pontefract’s defenses in preparation for taking the city and a sign that Pontefract’s fall was soon to occur. To relieve the city and secure Yorkshire for the Royalists, Sir Marmaduke Langdale and the Northern Horse moved out of their quarters in Salisbury and Wiltshire in late-February, moving north. Langdale’s defeat of Colonel John Lambert at Wentbridge brought relief to Pontefract as the besiegers withdrew temporarily. By the end of March, however, the besiegers returned and, over the next several months, Pontefract was again besieged, surrendering in late July 1645.

It was during the Second English Civil War (1648-1649), when Pontefract was again besieged, that coins were issued for it. Under Parliamentary control since its surrender, Pontefract was seized in early June 1648 by Colonel John Morrice, who declared it for Charles I. Over that early summer, the city became the base for a number of Royalist raids in the surrounding countryside. In retaliation, Parliamentary forces were brought to bear to take Pontefract, and by August, with Oliver Cromwell himself in command, heavy artillery was brought up to reduce its defenses. The long siege continued and, by October, Pontefract remained one of the only two castles (the other being Scarborough) that still held out for the king.

Even after the execution of Charles I on 30 January 1648/9, Pontefract still would not surrender. Now, Colonel Morrice declared for Charles II and the city’s motto – *Post mortem patris pro filio* – a motto which also appears on this siege issue, refers to that support. On 24 March 1649, almost two months after Charles was beheaded and after a siege of almost nine months, Colonel Morrice and his garrison finally capitulated. To ensure that the castle would not serve as a base for any future rebellion and, on the pleadings of the local populace weary of war, Parliament had the remains of the castle demolished later that same year.



**980325. COMMONWEALTH.** 1649-1660. AV Unite (35mm, 9.05 g, 4h). Tower (London) mint; im: sun. Dated 1653. · GOD · WITH · VS · 1653, coats-of-arms; · XX · above / (sun) · THE · COMMONWEALTH · OF · ENGLAND ·, coat-of-arms within wreath. Schneider 341; North 2715; SCBC 3208. EF, red-orange toning. Lustrous. (\$16,500)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXIV/3 (March 1856), no. 2338.*



**980453. COMMONWEALTH.** 1649-1660. AR Halfcrown (34mm, 14.73 g, 5h). Tower (London) mint; im: sun. Dated 1656. · GOD · WITH · VS · 1656, coats-of-arms; · II VI · above / (sun) · THE · COMMONWEALTH · OF · ENGLAND ·, coat-of-arms within wreath. ESC 437; North 2746; SCBC 3215. Near VF, toned. (\$495)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Purchased from L.S. Forrer, 1948.*



**980954. STUART. Charles II.** 1660-1685. AR Shilling (25mm, 5.98 g, 6h). Milled coinage. Tower (London) mint. Dated 1663. CAROLVS · II · · DEI · GRATIA, laureate and draped bust right / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 16 63 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around rayed Garter star; intertwined C's in angles. ESC 1022; SCBC 3371. Near EF, toned. (\$975)



**980458. STUART. Charles II.** 1660-1685. AR Halfcrown (33mm, 15.03 g, 6h). Milled coinage. Tower (London) mint. Dually dated 1673 and RY QVINTO. CAROLVS · II · · DEI · GRATIA, laureate and draped bust right / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 16 73 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around rayed Garter star; intertwined C's in angles. Edge: · DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · VICESIMO · QVINTO · \* · \*. ESC 473; SCBC 3367. VF/Good VF, toned, underlying luster. (\$975)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXIV/5 (June 1956), no. 5420.*



**980460. STUART. James II.** 1685-1688. AR Halfcrown (33mm, 14.56 g, 6h). Tower (London) mint. Dually dated 1683 and RY QVARTO. IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA, laureate and draped bust left / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB REX · 16 88 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around rayed Garter star. Edge: · DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · VICESIMO · QVARTO · \* · \*. ESC 502; SCBC 3409. Good VF, toned. (\$895)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXIV/5 (June 1956), no. 5423.*



**975940. STUART (ORANGE). William III.** 1694-1702. AR Shilling (26mm, 6.28 g, 6h). Chester mint. Dated 1696 C. GVLIELMVS · III · DEI · GRA ·, laureate and draped bust right; Cbelow / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 16 96 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around arms of Nassau. ESC 1104; SCBC 3499. EF, toned. Rare with such a clear and well struck portrait. (\$1750)

*Ex Rasmussen FPL 22 (Winter 2011), no. 149.*



**981150. STUART (ORANGE). William III.** 1694-1702. AR Halfcrown (33mm, 15.01 g, 6h). York mint. Dually dated 1697 Y and RY NONO. GVLIELMVS · III · DEI · GRA ·, laureate and draped bust right; Y below / MAG BR · FRA ET · HIB REX · 16 97 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around arms of Nassau. Edge: · DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · VICESIMO · NONO · + · + · + · + ·. ESC 551; SCBC 3492. Near EF, toned, small areas of weak strike, light adjustment marks on reverse. (\$1450)

*Ex Colin Adams Collection (Spink 177, 1 December 2005), lot 469.*



**975939. STUART (ORANGE). William III.** 1694-1702. AR Halfcrown (33mm, 14.57 g, 6h). York mint. Dually dated 1697 Y and RY NONO. GVLIELMVS · III · DEI · GRA ·, laureate and draped bust right; Y below / MAG BR · FRA ET · HIB REX · 16 97 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around arms of Nassau. Edge: · DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · · ANNO · REGNI · VICESIMO · NONO · + · + · + · +. ESC 551; SCBC 3492. Good VF, toned, haymarks, struck from worn dies. (\$775)



**981151. STUART (ORANGE). William III.** 1694-1702. AR Halfcrown (33mm, 15.04 g, 6h). Tower (London) mint. Dually dated 1699 and RY UNDECIMO. GVLIELMVS · III DEI · GRA ·, laureate and draped bust right / MAG BR · FRA ET · HIB REX · 16 99 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around arms of Nassau. Edge: · DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · VICESIMO · UNDECIMO · + · + ·. ESC 556; SCBC 3494. VF, toned. Rare date. (\$725)

*Ex Colin Adams Collection (Spink 177, 1 December 2005), lot 477.*



**975941. STUART. Anne.** 1702-1714. AR Shilling (26mm, 6.03 g, 6h). VIGO issue. Tower (London) mint. Dated 1702. ANNA · DEI · GRATIA ·, draped bust left; VIGO · below / MAG BR · FRA ET · HIB REG · 17 02 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around rayed Garter star. ESC 1131; SCBC 3586. EF, toned, underlying luster, very light adjustment marks. (\$1650)

The War of the Spanish Succession, sparked by Louis XIV of France in his attempts to expand his hegemony, flared into a continent-wide conflict, with France, Spain, and Bavaria opposed by a coalition centered around England, Holland, and Austria. One aim of the Allies was to deprive Spain of the wealth derived from its American colonies. When Admiral Sir George Rooke, commander of the combined fleet, learned the 1702 treasure had arrived at Vigo Bay in Spain, he resolved to seize it. His force of fifty ships besieged the harbor, destroying the French fleet guarding the convoy, sinking most of the ships and capturing cargo worth some 2 million pounds at the time. A special issue of gold and silver coins was struck from the captured plate and a number of medals honored the great victory.



**981877. STUART. Anne.** 1702-1714. AR Crown (39mm, 30.06 g, 6h). VIGO issue. Tower (London) mint. Dually dated 1703 and RY TERTIO. ANNA · DEI · GRATIA ·, draped bust left; VIGO · below / MAG BR · FRA ET · HIB REG · 1703 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around rayed Garter star. Edge: · + DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · VICESIMO · TERTIO. ESC 99; SCBC 3576. Near EF, toned, scattered flecks and light marks. (\$3950)

*Ex Dr. R. Ferrari Collection (Spink 189, 27 June 2007), lot 76; Spink Numismatic Circular CIII/5 (June 1995), no. 3438.*



**975942. STUART. Anne.** 1702-1714. AR Shilling (25mm, 6.07 g, 6h). Post-Union issue. Tower (London) mint. Dated 1708. ANNA · DEI · GRATIA ·, draped bust left / MAG BR · FRA ET · HIB REG · 1708 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around rayed Garter star; plumes in angles. ESC 1148; SCBC 3612. EF, light, colorful toning. (\$1600)



**Enlargement of 980434**



**980434. HANOVER. George II.** 1727-1760. AR Crown (40mm, 30.10 g, 6h). Tower (London) mint. Dually dated 1743 and RY DECIMO SEPTIMO. GEORGIVS · II · DEI · GRATIA ·, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust left; LIMA below / · M · B · F · ET H · REX · F · D · B ET · L · D · S · R · I · AT · ET · E · 17 43, crowned cruciform coat-of-arms around rayed Garter star; roses in angles. Edge: DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO REGNI · DECIMO · SEPTIMO. ESC 124; SCBC 3688. Good VF, toned. (\$1650)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection.*



**979483. HANOVER. George II.** 1727-1760. AR Halfcrown (33mm, 15.08 g, 6h). LIMA issue. Tower (London) mint. Dually dated 1746 and RY DECIMO NONO. GEORGIVS · II · DEI · GRATIA ·, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust left; LIMA below / · M · B · F · ET H · REX · F · D · B ET · L · D · S · R · I · AT · ET · E · 17 46, crowned cruciform coat-of-arms around rayed Garter star. Edge: DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO REGNI · DECIMO · NONO. ESC 606; SCBC 3695A. EF, iridescent toning. (\$795)



**980494. HANOVER. George III.** 1760-1820. AR Maundy Set. London mint. Dated 1772. All coins: GEORGIVS · III · DEI · GRATIA ·, laureate and draped bust right / · MAG · BRI · FR · ET · HIB · REX · 17 72, crowned denomination. ESC 2415; SCBC 3762. VF to EF, toned. (\$375)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin 451 (December 1955), no. MS464.*



**980483. HANOVER. George III.** 1760-1820. AR Half Dollar (33mm, 13.59 g, 6h). Emergency issue. Struck 1799. Oval countermark of George III on a 1792 M MF Madrid 4 Reales of Carlos IV of Spain. For coin: ME 13715. For c/m: ESC 611; SCBC 3767. VF, toned. (\$795)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXIV/5 (June 1956), no. 5452.*

In the late 18th century, the circulating coinage in Britain was in a pathetic state. Counterfeit coins, both in copper and silver, were the rule, rather than the exception. The Royal mint, rather than competing with the flood of false issues, simply shut its doors.

In 1788, industrialist Matthew Boulton stepped in to attempt to reform the copper coinage where the government would not. A wealthy industrialist and partner of the steam-engine inventor James Watt, Boulton had made his fortune manufacturing other small metallic objects. Using the steam technology at his disposal, he created the first modern mint at Soho in Birmingham. Yet Boulton was initially unable to obtain a patent to strike coinage and instead opened his mint to merchants. The vast majority of provincial tokens struck in England at this time originated from the Soho mint.

Meanwhile, the Bank of England endeavored to stabilize the silver coinage. Taking Spanish eight reales coins, they stamped on them a small image of King George, valuing them at a dollar of five shillings. This simple solution did not fair well with the public, as they were extremely easy to counterfeit. The failed issue spawned a popular nursery rhyme, "The Bank to make their Spanish dollars pass/Stamped the head of a fool on the head of an ass." The Bank soon turned to Boulton and his steam presses. By 1805, fully struck dollars from the Soho mint could be seen in change.



**980486. HANOVER. George IV.** 1820-1830. AR Halfcrown (32mm, 14.14 g, 6h). London mint. GEORGIUS III D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D : , laureate head left / Crowned and garnished coat-of-arms; thistle to left, shamrock to right, rose below; ANNO 1820 in exergue. ESC 628; SCBC 3807. Choice EF, toned, underlying luster, a few faint marks. (\$695)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Purchased from L.S. Forrer, 1948.*



**980495. HANOVER. George IV.** 1820-1830. AR Maundy Set. London mint. Dated 1826. All coins: GEORGIUS III D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D., laureate head left / Large crowned denomination; date flanking; all within wreath. ESC 2430; SCBC 3816. VF to Good VF, faint hairlines from old cleaning, now gently retoning. (\$295)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection.*



**980346. HANOVER. George IV.** 1820-1830. AV Sovereign (22mm, 7.96 g, 6h). London mint. Dated 1829. GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA, bare head left; ·1829· below / BRITANNIARUM REX FID : DEF :, crowned and garnished coat-of-arms. Bentley 22; Marsh 14; Schneider 636 var. (date); SCBC 3801. Good VF, light marks on face. (\$1350)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin 749 (January 1981), no. GG9.*



**980489. HANOVER. William IV.** 1830-1837. AR Halfcrown (32mm, 14.25 g, 6h). London mint. Dated 1834. GULIELMUS III D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D :, bare head right; W.W. in script on truncation of neck / Crowned and mantled coat-of-arms, draped with the collar of the Order of the Garter; ANNO 1834 below. ESC 662; SCBC 3834. Choice EF, dark gray toning with hints of iridescence and underlying luster, a few light marks. (\$895)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Purchased from L.S. Forrer, October 1948.*



**980496. HANOVER. William IV.** 1830-1837. AR Maundy Set. London mint. Dated 1837. All coins: GULIELMUS III D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D :, bare head right / Large crowned denomination; date flanking; all within wreath. ESC 2444; SCBC 3840. EF, toned. (\$395)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection.*



**980539. HANOVER. Victoria.** 1837-1901. AR Maundy Set. Young head coinage. London mint. Dated 1867. All coins: VICTORIA D : G : BRITANNIAR : REGINA F : D :, bare head left, wearing bandeau / Large crowned denomination; date flanking; all within wreath. ESC 2478; SCBC 3916. VF to EF, toned, light marks on the twopence. In contemporary fitted and dated case. (\$375)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection.*



**980442. HANOVER. Victoria.** 1837-1901. AR Crown (39mm, 28.37 g, 12h). Jubilee coinage. London mint. Dated 1888. VICTORIA D : G : BRITT : REG : F : D : , crowned, veiled, and mantled bust left / St. George on horseback rearing right, slaying dragon to lower right with sword held in right hand; 1888 in exergue. ESC 298; SCBC 3921. EF, gray and purple toning with underlying luster. Narrow date variety. (\$365)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Purchased from L.S. Forrer, 1948.*



**980497. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Edward VII.** 1901-1910. AR Maundy Set. London mint. Dated 1904. All coins: EDWARDVS VII : D : G : BRITT : OMN : REX F : D : IND : IMP : , bare head right / Large crowned denomination; date flanking; all within wreath. ESC 2520; SCBC 3985. Choice EF, toned. (\$275)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin 451 (December 1955), no. MS472.*



**980498. WINDSOR. George V.** 1910-1936. AR Maundy Set. First coinage. London mint. Dated 1916. All coins: GEORGIVS V D. G. BRITT : OMN : REX : F. D. IND : IMP., bare head left / Large crowned denomination; date flanking; all within wreath. ESC 2533; SCBC 4016. UNC, toned. (\$275)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXXXV/2 (December 1977), no. 13546.*



**980499. WINDSOR. George VI.** 1936-1952. AR Maundy Set. Third coinage. London mint. Dated 1949. All coins: GEORGIVS VI D : G : BR : OMN : REX FIDEI DEF., bare head left / Large crowned denomination; date flanking; all within wreath. ESC 2566; SCBC 4096. UNC, some spotting on the 1d and 2d. (\$250)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection.*



**980500. WINDSOR. Elizabeth II.** 1952-present. AR Maundy Set. Second issue. London mint. Dated 1954. All coins: + ELIZABETH · DEI · GRATIA · REGINA · F : D : , laureate bust right / Large crowned denomination; date flanking; all within wreath. ESC 2571; SCBC 4131. UNC, some spotting on the 1d and 2d. (\$275)

*From the D.F. Alder Collection.*



**980627. SCOTLAND. Charles I.** 1625-1649. AR Twelve Shillings (32mm, 5.89g, 6h). Third coinage, fourth (Falconer's second) issue. Edinburgh mint; im: thistle/-. Struck 1637-1642. (thistle) CAROLVS · D · G · MAGN · BRITAN · FRANC · ET · HIB · REX ·, crowned and armored bust left; XII (denomination) to right; horizontal F at end of legend / QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET ·, crowned coat-of-arms; across field, crowned C R above lozenges. Burns 42 (fig. 1020 – same dies as illustration); SCBI 35 (Ashmolean & Hunterian) 1502-7 (same dies); SCBC 5561. Near EF, toned, minor adjustment marks. (\$1450)



**976987. SCOTLAND. James VIII.** Pretender, 1688-1766. Pattern AR Guinea (27mm, 6.57 g, 5h). Dies by J. Roettiers. Dated 1716 (Struck 1828 by Matthew Young). IACOBVS · III · DEI · GRATIA, laureate and draped bust right / SCO AN · FRA ET · HIB REX · 17 16 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around thistle; scepters in angles. Burns 2 (fig. 1095); SCBI 35 (Ashmolean & Hunterian) –; SCBC 5725. EF, toned, usual minor die rust. (\$2350)

Although the dies were engraved in 1716 by Roettiers, no specimens are known to have been struck at that time. All extant examples were struck by the celebrated coin dealer Matthew Young in 1828. Young presented the dies to the British Museum in 1829.

James VIII became the heir to the Jacobite cause on the death of his father, the ousted James VII (II). Known today as the Old Pretender, James was recognized as the rightful king of England and Scotland by France, Spain, and the Papal states. Two campaigns attempted to return him to the throne: an attempted landing near the Firth of Forth in 1708, blocked by the arrival of the British navy, and a failed uprising in Scotland in 1715. On his return from the second attempt at restoring his kingdom, James found himself unwelcome in France, and the Old Pretender lived out the rest of his days in exile in Rome.



**976784. IRELAND. Henry III.** 1216-1272. AR Penny (17mm, 1.44 g, 4h). Class IIa. Dublin mint; Richard, moneyer. Struck 1251-1254. h(CNR)I CVS R EX III, crowned facing bust, holding lis-tipped scepter in right hand, cinquefoil to right; all within triangle / RIC (AR)D O(N D) IVC, voided long cross, with trefoil in each angle. Dykes class Cb; C&T IR072 (same obv. die); SCBI 10 (Ulster), 448-53; D&F 57; SCBC 6236. VF. (\$345)



**977836. IRELAND, The Great Rebellion. Issues of the Lords Justices.** 1642-1649. AR Crown (42mm, 27.83 g, 6h). "Inchiquin Money" issue. First issue. Dublin mint. Struck 1642. "dn̄gr 19...8" (denomination) in two lines within linear and beaded border / "dn̄gr 19...8" (denomination) in two lines within linear and beaded border. SCBI 22 (Copenhagen), –; D&F 273; SCBC 6532. Near VF, toned. Very rare. (\$12,750)

*Ex John W. Garrett Collection (Part II, Numismatic Fine Arts & Bank Leu, 16 October 1984), lot 11110. Purchased from J. Schulman, 10 January 1926.*



979793

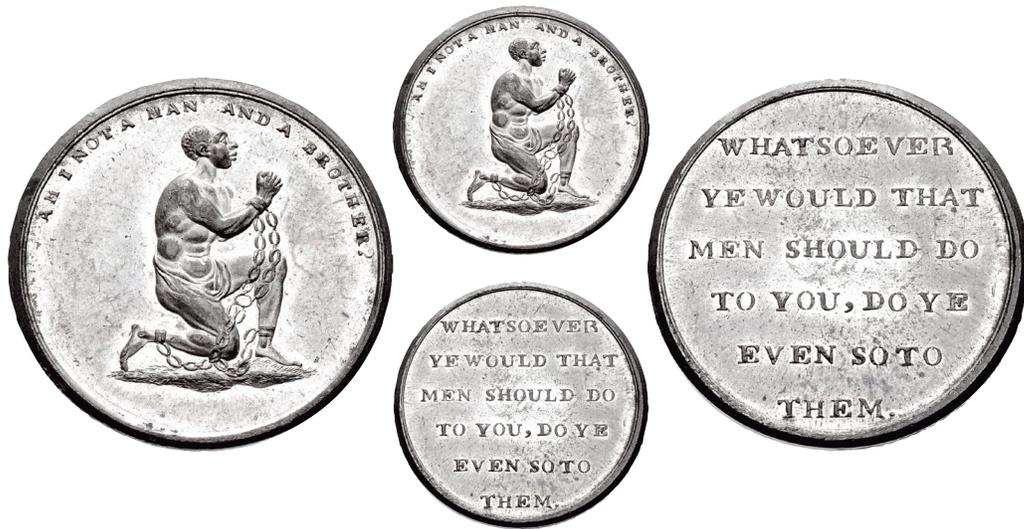


978920

**979793. IRELAND. George I.** 1714-1727. CU Farthing (22mm, 3.61 g, 6h). William Wood's 'Hibernia' type. Wood's mint, possibly in London or Bristol. Dated 1723. GEORGIUS · DEI · GRATIA · REX ·, laureate head right / HIBERNIA · 1723 ·, Hibernia seated left on globe, holding palm frond in right hand and resting left elbow upon harp. Martin dies 3.22/Ba.1 (EDS); D&F 525; SCBI –; SCBC 6604. VF, attractive brown patina. (\$195)

Though struck for circulation in Ireland, many of these farthings and halfpence were shipped to the American colonies.

**978920. ANGLO-GALLIC. Henry IV-VI.** 1399-1461. AR Hardi d'argent (18mm, 0.97 g, 4h). Bordeaux mint. ERI[C] R Λ[GLE], crowned half-length facing figure holding sword in both hands over right shoulder; annulet above / FRA [CIC] DnS AQI, long cross pattée with leopard and lis over annulets in opposite quarters. Elias 233e; Elias Collection–; Poey d'Avant –. VF, toned. (\$245)



**978939. TOKENS, Middlesex. *Political and Social Series.*** WM Medal (33mm, 12.18 g, 12h). Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Obverse design after William Hackwood. Struck circa 1790. AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER?, chained male slave kneeling right, raising hands in supplication / WHATSOEVER/ YE WOULD THAT/ MEN SHOULD DO/ TO YOU/ DO YE/ EVEN SO TO/ THEM. Eimer 836; BHM 269; D&H 237. EF, lustrous, light surface marks. (\$1250)

The obverse design was initially created by William Hackwood for Josiah Wedgwood and proved to be incredibly popular with the growing abolition movements both in Britain and the United States. This particular iteration of the kneeling-slave type was created for the short-lived Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, composed of a number of prominent Quaker abolitionists. While the Society itself ceased to meet in 1795, the individuals who comprised the abolition movement continued to campaign for their cause, leading to the Slave Trade Act of 1807, prohibiting the trade of slaves in the British empire, and eventually the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833, completely banning the owning of slaves in the British empire.



**978912. TOKENS, Lancashire. *Daniel Eccleston.*** CU Halfpenny Token (29mm, 10.40 g, 6h). Dies by Ponson. Soho (Birmingham) mint. Dated 1794. DANIEL ECCLESTON/ · LANCASTER ·, bust left / THE LANCASHIRE HALFPENNY/ 1794, plow left; in background, ship at anchor left. Edge: PAYABLE · IN · LANCASTER · LIVERPOOL · & · MANCHESTER. D&H 58. UNC, bright red surfaces. (\$325)

## British Medals



**981472. STUART. Charles II.** 1660-1685. AR Medal (57mm, 74.70 g, 12h). Commemorating the Treaty of Breda, 31 July 1667. By J. Roettiers. (star) CAROLVS · SECVNDVS · DEI · GRATIA · MAG · BRI · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX, laureate head right / FAVENTE DEO (*By God's favor*), Britannia seated left on rocky outcropping, beside hill, head turned toward fleet of ships in background, holding filleted spear in right hand and resting left hand on Union shield; in background to left, ship under sail left with fleet in distance, personification of the sun above; BRITANNIA in exergue. Edge: (rose) + (rose) CAROLVS (star) SECVNDVS (star) PACIS (star) ET (star) IMPERII (star) RESTITVOR (star) AVGVSTVS (*Charles II, august restorer of peace and of the empire*). Van Loon II p. 522; MI 535/186; Eimer 241. Near EF, toned, scattered marks. (\$1550)

Signed at the Dutch city of Breda on 31 July 1667, the Treaty of Breda brought the Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665-1667) to a hasty end due to the invasion of the Southern Netherlands by Louis XIV. Prompted by Michiel de Ruyter's successful Raid on the Medway a little more than a month earlier, which gave the Dutch control of the seas around the southern coast of England, the English quickly sued for peace. Under the terms of the treaty, the Dutch East India Company secured its control of the East Indies and the lucrative worldwide trade in nutmeg. They also gained concessions to the English Navigation Acts, which now allowed them to import German goods into England. In the long term, however, the treaty provided England with the opportunity to expand its overseas empire in North America. The unwillingness of the Dutch to recover Nieuw-Nederland, taken by the English in 1664 (its restoration had been an English concession to peace), now gave England full control of several new colonies (New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania), as well as the city of Nieuw-Amsterdam - now renamed New York City. The restoration of Acadia by the English to the French foreshadowed the series of wars that would be fought between the two powers for dominance in North American theater, culminating in the French and Indian War (1754-1763).



**981471. STUART. temp. James II.** 1685-1688. AR Medal (59mm, 83.75 g, 12h). Commemorating the Open Letter of Gaspar Fagel to the British People in Support of Religious Toleration under William of Orange. Of Dutch manufacture. [By J. Smeltzing(?)]. Dated 1688 (*in Roman numerals*). LIBERTAS CONSCIENTIÆ HOC MONILI ORNATA. (*Freedom of conscience with this collar adorned*), religious objects surmounted by cap inscribed LIBERTAS set on ornate base inscribed BRITANNIA; above, hand of God holding proclamation inscribed C. FAGELII/EPISTOLA/EFFLAGITATA/A/I. STEWARDO/1687 (*the letter of Caspar Fagel demanded by James Steward*) / RES IMMODERATA CUPIDO EST (*An unbridled thing is greed*), hound, wearing rosary and holding book inscribed M(*agnum*). I(*uramentum*), standing slightly left on ground with raised right paw placed on book inscribed S(*alus*) • R(*eligionis*) • P(*rotestantis*) • set on ornate altar decorated with seals inscribed T(*est*) and P(*enal*) [Laws], and entwined serpent; left paw on book inscribed L(*ibertas*).C(*onscientiæ*),. Van Loon III 361; MI 620/35; Eimer -. EF, toned. Rare. (\$2450)

A Dutch statesman, writer, and sometime diplomat, Gaspar Fagel authored a series of letters for and on behalf of William III, Prince of Orange, during that ruler's campaign to take the English throne in the Glorious Revolution of 1688. The most famous of these letters, and the one commemorated by this medal, was a 1687 open letter to the British people (and a possible covert bid by the Prince of Orange to claim the throne), in response to the religious policy of James II and his trampling of English liberties.

The obverse represents a Britain of religious toleration with the Anglican miter, Roman Catholic chalice, wafer, and rosary, and the Non conformist dove surrounding the free Bible in the center. The inscribed scroll refers to the engagement of the Scottish lawyer James Steward by James II to write letters to the Pensionary Fagel with a view to induce William and Mary to approve the abolition of the Test and Penal Laws. The hound on the reverse, a Dutch emblem of greed or lust, symbolizes James II devouring his coronation oath, trampling on the liberty of conscience, and removing the Test and Penal Laws, which sealed the safety of the state.



**980970. STUART (ORANGE). William III & Mary.** 1688-1694. AR Medal (44mm, 31.19 g, 1h). Coronation of William & Mary. Of Dutch manufacture. Struck circa 1689. GVLIELM · ET · MARIA · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX · ET · REG · ; crowned and mantled jugate busts of William, armored and wearing Collar of the Order of the Garter, and Mary right / IN TVTIONEM RELIG PROTES (*in defense of the Protestant religion*), crowned lion rampant (Belgium), holding bundle of arrows and sword, resting one back paw resting upon Bible and other trampling upon serpent of Discord; BRITANNIA to left, overturned altar inscribed MAG/CART (*the Magna Carta*); at a distance to left, ships approaching Torbay, TORBAY above. MI 673/46; Eimer -. Near EF, toned. Rare. (\$1950)



**Enlargement of 980969**



**980969. STUART (ORANGE). temp. William III.** 1694-1702. AR Medal (43mm, 29.44 g, 12h). Assassination Plot Against William. Possibly by C. Wermuth. Dated 1696. HERODES ATQVE PILATVS • (*Herod and Pilate*), jugate busts of King Louis XIV of France (as Herod) and claimant King James II (as Pilate) right; in exergue, ACTOR · IV · 26 (*Acts 4:26*) above three stars / IRRITA CONSPIRATIO (*the fruitless conspiracy*), Louis and James standing with Father Petre within netted enclosure, the first two each holding sword, and together holding purse inscribed CM/PISTO (*100,000 pistoles*) in two lines; in foreground to right, the young pretender riding backwards upon a lobster; in the background, a group of armed men in a clearing, and a fleet of ships upon the sea on the horizon; GENESIS · XLIX · 5 · 6 · (*Genesis 49:5-6*) below; in three lines in exergue, ADVRS · GVLIELMVM · III / ANGLLÆ REGEM · 3 · MART · 1696 · (*against William III, the King of England, on the 3rd of March*). MI 151/414; Eimer 369; Woolf 13:2; van Loon IV, p. 165. Good VF, toned. Rare. (\$1950)

This medal presents an interesting allusion, comparing Louis and James to Herod and Pilate – united against a common enemy in the form of William III and the Church of England. Furthering the religious significance of this iconography is the reference to Acts 4:26, reading ‘...the kings of the earth stood up, and the rulers were gathered together against the Lord, and against his Christ.’ On the reverse, the purse represents the funds necessary to conduct their insidious plot, and the reference to Genesis 49:5-6 likens the Catholic monarch and former-monarch to Simeon and Levi, the warlike sons of Jacob.



**979852. HANOVER. Albert Edward (Edward VII), with Alexandra.** As Prince of Wales, 1841-1901. AR Medal (69mm, 85.20 g, 12h). Marriage of Albert Edward and Alexandra. By L.C. Wyon, after Hunt and Roskell. Struck by Hunt & Roskell, London. Dated 10 March 1863. (rosette) ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES (rosette) ALEXANDRA PRINCESS OF DENMARK, jugate busts of Albert Edward and Alexandra right; below, HUNT \* ROSKELL D./ L.C. WYON F. / MARCH 10 1863, Two coats-of-arms surmounted by plumed crown; all within floral wreath; below, banner inscribed ICH DIEN. BHM 2770; Eimer 1562a. EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$695)



**979857. HANOVER. Victoria.** 1837-1901. Æ Medal (77mm, 212.20 g, 12h). Golden Jubilee. By L.C. Wyon, after J.E. Boehm and F. Leighton. Struck 1887-1889. VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX, crowned and veiled bust left, wearing Garter star / IN · COMMEMORATION, personification of the Empire seated facing on throne, holding reversed sword set on ground and globe surmounted by crowning Victory; above, two cherubim flying and holding shields and wreaths; to left, Science, Letters, and Art standing right; to right, Industry and Agriculture standing left; at their feet, Mercury reclining right and Time seated left; all set on pediment above five interlocked shields inscribed ASIA, AMERICA, EUROPA, AUSTRALIA/ASIA, and AFRICA. Eimer 1733b; BHM 3219. EF, brown surfaces, spotting on obverse. In original case of issue, with contemporary cardboard card describing reverse design. (\$495)



**979840. HANOVER. Victoria.** 1837-1901. AR Medal (56mm, 83.47 g, 12h). Diamond Jubilee. By G.W. de Saulles, after T. Brock and W. Wyon. London . Dually dated 1837 and 20 June 1897 (*the latter in Roman numerals*). VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLAVDIT XX IVN , crowned and veiled bust left / Head left, wearing bandeau, atop bundle of olive branches; to left, LONGI-/TVDO/ DIERVVM/ IN/ DEXTERA/ EIVS (*Long life is in her right hand*), to right, ET IN/ SINISTRA/ GLORIA (*And in the left glory*). BHM 3506; Eimer 1817a. Choice EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$265)



**979842. HANOVER. Victoria.** 1837-1901. AR Medal (56mm, 84.80 g, 12h). Diamond Jubilee. By G.W. de Saulles, after T. Brock and W. Wyon. London . Dually dated 1837 and 20 June 1897 (*the latter in Roman numerals*). VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLAVDIT XX IVN , crowned and veiled bust left / Head left, wearing bandeau, atop bundle of olive branches; to left, LONGI- / TVDO / DIERVVM / IN / DEXTERA / EIVS, to right, ET IN / SINISTRA / GLORIA. BHM 3506; Eimer 1817a. EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$225)



**979841. HANOVER. Victoria.** 1837-1901. AR Medal (56mm, 84.00 g, 12h). Diamond Jubilee. By G.W. de Saulles, after T. Brock and W. Wyon. London . Dually dated 1837 and 20 June 1897 (*the latter in Roman numerals*). VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLAVDIT XX IVN , crowned and veiled bust left / Head left, wearing bandeau, atop bundle of olive branches; to left, LONGI- / TVDO / DIERVVM / IN / DEXTERA / EIVS, to right, ET IN / SINISTRA / GLORIA. BHM 3506; Eimer 1817a. Choice EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$265)



**979838. HANOVER. Victoria.** 1837-1901. Æ Medal (56mm, 81.00 g, 12h). Diamond Jubilee. By G.W. de Saulles, after T. Brock and W. Wyon. London . Dually dated 1837 and 20 June 1897 (*the latter in Roman numerals*). VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLAVDIT XX IVN , crowned and veiled bust left / Head left, wearing bandeau, atop bundle of olive branches; to left, LONGI- / TVDO / DIERVVM / IN / DEXTERA / EIVS, to right, ET IN / SINISTRA / GLORIA. BHM 3506; Eimer 1817a. Choice EF, exceptional dark brown-red surfaces. In original case of issue. (\$135)



**979827. HANOVER. Victoria.** 1837-1901. AV Medal (36mm, 12.91 g, 12h). Diamond Jubilee. By G.W. de Saulles, after T. Brock and W. Wyon. London . Dually dated 1837 and 20 June 1897 (*the latter in Roman numerals*). VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLAVDIT XX IVN , crowned and veiled bust left / Head left, wearing bandeau, atop bundle of olive branches; to left, LONGI-/ TVDO/ DIERVVM/ IN/ DEXTERA/ EIVS, to right, ET IN/ SINISTRA/ GLORIA. BHM 3506; Eimer 1817b. EF, lightly toned, spots on reverse. In original case of issue. AGW 0.414 oz. (\$795)



**979836. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Edward VII, with Alexandria.** 1901-1910. AR Medal (56mm, 85.85 g, 12h). Coronation. By G. W. de Saulles. London mint. Dated 9 August 1902. EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 · AUGUST 1902, crowned and mantled bust right, wearing collar / ALEXANDRIA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and veiled bust right, flowers behind; below, banner inscribed 9 · AUG · 1902. BHM 3737; Eimer 1871a. EF, toned. In original, though broken, case of issue. (\$245)



**979844. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Edward VII, with Alexandria.** 1901-1910. AR Medal (56mm, 85.85 g, 12h). Coronation. By G. W. de Saulles. London mint. Dated 9 August 1902. EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 · AUGUST 1902, crowned and mantled bust right, wearing collar / ALEXANDRIA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and veiled bust right, flowers behind; below, banner inscribed 9 · AUG · 1902. BHM 3737; Eimer 1871a. Choice EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$325)



**979843. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Edward VII, with Alexandria.** 1901-1910. AR Medal (56mm, 86.10 g, 12h). Coronation. By G. W. de Saullés. London mint. Dated 9 August 1902. EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 · AUGUST 1902, crowned and mantled bust right, wearing collar / ALEXANDRIA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and veiled bust right, flowers behind; below, banner inscribed 9 · AUG · 1902. BHM 3737; Eimer 1871a. Choice EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$325)



**979837. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Edward VII, with Alexandria.** 1901-1910. Æ Medal (56mm, 80.85 g, 12h). Coronation. By G. W. de Saullés. London mint. Dated 9 August 1902. EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 · AUGUST 1902, crowned and mantled bust right, wearing collar / ALEXANDRIA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and veiled bust right, flowers behind; below, banner inscribed 9 · AUG · 1902. BHM 3737; Eimer 1871a. EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$145)



**979845. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Edward VII, with Alexandria.** 1901-1910. Æ Medal (56mm, 80.90 g, 12h). Coronation. By G. W. de Saullés. London mint. Dated 9 August 1902. EDWARD VII CROWNED 9 · AUGUST 1902, crowned and mantled bust right, wearing collar / ALEXANDRIA QUEEN CONSORT, crowned and veiled bust right, flowers behind; below, banner inscribed 9 · AUG · 1902. BHM 3737; Eimer 1871a. Choice EF, brown surfaces with some spotting. In original case of issue. (\$135)



**979830. WINDSOR. George V.** 1910-1936. AV Medal (45mm, 56.33 g, 12h). Wellington College: The King's Medal. By B. Mackennal, rev. after W. Wyon. London mint. Awarded to William Macnamara Goodenough, 1917. GEORGIVS V D. G. BRITT : OMN : REX F. D. IN : IMP :, bust left / • IN HONOR OF ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON, DUTY / TO GOD AND / MAN. BHM 4230; Eimer -. Superb EF, light orange toning. In original case of issue. AGW 1.805 oz. (\$4500)

Goodenough was a prominent citizen of Oxfordshire, serving on the County Council, as a Justice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant, and also as chairman of Barclay's Bank from 1947-1951. He was created 1st Baronet Goodenough in 1943.



**979846. WINDSOR. George V, with Mary.** 1910-1936. Æ Medal (51mm, 77.96 g, 12h). Coronation. By B. Mackennal. London mint. Dated 22 June 1911. GEORGE V CROWNED JUNE 22 1911, crowned and mantled bust, wearing collar; before, orb atop ribbon / QUEEN MARY JUNE 22 1911, crowned and mantled bust left; roses below. Eimer 1922a; BHM 4022. EF, toned red surfaces. In original case of issue. (\$135)



**979847. WINDSOR. George V, with Mary.** 1910-1936. Æ Medal (52mm, 60.34 g, 12h). Coronation. By A. Toft. Heaton (Birmingham) mint. Dated 1911. • GEORGIUS V REX ET IMP ET MARIA REG -, jugate busts of George and Mary left / Ship of State under sail left, bearing crown on pillow; Royal arms on sail; at stern, two femal figures standing left, blowing trumpets; rising sun in background; • 1911 • in exergue. BHM 4055; Eimer -. EF, brown surfaces. In original case of issue. (\$135)



**979869. WINDSOR. George V, with Mary.** 1910-1936. Æ Plaquette (52x74mm, 107.60 g, 12h). Coronation. Issued by the Hotel Victoria, London. By T. Szirmai. Dated 22 June 1911. Jugate busts of George, mantled, and Mary, crowned, left, set atop flowers with two banners inscribed GEORGE · V and MARY; half cross pattée in upper corners / Female figure standing facing, crowning 22 JUNE 1911 to upper left; to left, a second female figure, laureate, seated right on griffin throne and writing on tablet; Westminster Abbey in background; HOTEL VICTORIA/ LONDON in exergue. BHM –; Eimer –; Künker 145, lot 7626. EF, brown surfaces, minor spotting. In original case of issue. (\$135)



**979848. WINDSOR. George V, with Mary.** 1910-1936. AR Medal (57mm, 96.80 g, 12h). Silver Jubilee. By Percy Metcalf. London mint. Dually dated 6 May 1910 and 1935 (in Roman numerals). VI · MAI · MCMX MCMXXXV, crowned jugate busts left / STET FORTUNA DOMUS (Let the fortune of the house stand), view of Windsor Castle. BHM 4029; Eimer 2029a. EF, original matte surfaces. In original case of issue. (\$165)



**979851. WINDSOR. George V, with Mary.** 1910-1936. AR Medal (32mm, 15.71 g, 12h). Silver Jubilee. By Percy Metcalf. London mint. Dually dated 6 May 1910 and 1935 (in Roman numerals). VI · MAI · MCMX MCMXXXV, crowned jugate busts left / STET FORTUNA DOMUS, view of Windsor Castle. BHM 4029; Eimer 2029b. EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$135)

**979850. WINDSOR. Edward VIII.** As Prince of Wales, 1911-1936. AR Medal (35mm, 20.75 g, 12h). Investiture as Prince of Wales at Caernarvon Castle. By W. Goscombe John. London mint. Dated 13 July 1911 (in Roman numerals). INVESTITVRE · OF · EDWARD · PRINCE · OF · WALES · K · G, crowned bust facing slightly left, wearing coronation regalia; across fields, CARN · ARVON/ IVLY XIII MCMXI / TYWYSOG · CYMRU · M · G · ARWISGIAD · IORWERTH, view of Caernarvon Castle, rising sun in background; above, crowned plumes within Garter; below, griffin standing left, raising front paw. Giordano CM23b; BHM 4079; Eimer 1925. EF, toned. In original case of issue. (\$245)



**979832. WINDSOR. Elizabeth II.** 1952-present. AV Medal (57mm, 101.29 g, 12h). Coronation. By Spink & Son. Dated 2 June 1953. ELIZABETH II CROWNED JUNE 2<sup>ND</sup> 1953, crowned and mantled bust right / View of Buckingham Palace from St. James's Park; entwined thistle, rose, and shamrock in exergue. BHM 448; Eimer 2086. Superb EF, faint hairlines on obverse. In original case of issue. AGW 3.26. (\$5950)

# World Medals

## The Reign of Terror

*I wanted to see how a tyrant was made...*



**981549. FRANCE, Premier République. temp. Convention nationale.** Maximilien Robespierre & Cécile-Aimée Renault. 1758-1794 and 1774-1794. Æ Cliché Medal (54mm, 5.15 g). The Attempted Assassination of Robespierre and the End of the Reign of Terror. Dated 9 Thermidor L'An 3 (27 July 1795). Confronted busts of Robespierre right; MAX<sup>EN</sup> ROBESPIERRE around, and Renault left, wearing rosary, CECILE RENAUD around, each within beaded medallion divided by liberty cap on pole with the Eye of Providence above; around medallions, MIS HORS LA LOI and LE 9 THERMIDOR AN 3, J'AI VOULU VOIR COMMENT and ETAIT FAIT UN TYRANT (*Outlawed 9 Thermidor, year three. I wanted to see how a tyrant was made*) / Incuse of obverse. L. Beaumont-Maillet, *Images de la Révolution Française: catalogue du videodisque coproduit par La Bibliothèque Nationale et Pergamon Press*. Paris. 1990. No. 34110-1. Near EF. (\$595)

Over the course of a nine-month period between September 1793 and July 1794 known as the Reign of Terror, more than 40000 French citizens met their deaths at the hands of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The Tribunal answered to the Committee of Public Safety, a governing council initially created to combat the Austrian threat. Under the leadership of Maximilien Robespierre, the committee expanded its power, making public enemies of all who opposed his particular brand of leadership. His tight control of the military and totalitarian persecution of his opponents created many enemies. On 23 May, a monarchist by the name of Cécile-Aimée Renault attempted to assassinate Robespierre outside his home. Yet more powerful adversaries also conspired against him, eventually coalescing the opposition against him and ordering his arrest on 28 July, 9 Thermidor in the Revolutionary calendar. His head fell beneath the guillotine's blade the following day.

Curiously, this medal is dated one year after the execution of Robespierre.



**981550. FRANCE, Royal (Restored). Louis Philippe, with Marie and family. 1830-1848. AR Medal (76mm, 216.35 g, 12h).** Visit to the Mint. Paris mint. By Barré. Dated 8 November 1833. Two ornately garnished medallions joined by lion's head: Laureate head of Louis right, LOUIS PHILIPPE I ROI DES FRANÇAIS; Marie left, wearing double-stranded necklace, MARIE AMELIE REINE DES FRANÇAIS. Below, crowned tablet inscribed CHARTE/ DE/ 1830 supported by two cherubs and draped with banner inscribed LA FAMILIE ROYALE VISITE LA MONNAIE LE 8 NOV 1833. Above, winged figure standing facing with wings spread, holding bundle of oak and olive leaves in right hand, floral bouquet in left. All within beaded border / Two square cartouches: the left, jugate busts of Louis Charles, Clementine, and Antoinette right, L · C · P · R · D'ORL · D · DE · NEMOURS (star) M · CLEMEN C · L · C · PR · D'ORL (star) A · M · P · L · D'ORL · D · DE · MONTPE; the right, jugate busts of Henri, Marie, and François left, H · E · P · L · D'ORL · D · D'AUMALE (star) MARIE C · C · A · F · L · PR · D'ORL (star) F · F · P · L · M · D'ORL · PR · DE JOINVILLE. Both supported by winged tritons. Two medallions: above, bust of Eugene Adelaide Louise left, EUGENIE ADELAIDE LOUISE PRINC · D'ORLEANS ; below, jugate busts of Ferdinand Philippe and Louise Marie right, FERD · PH · L · CH · H · JOS · DUC D'ORLEANS. The top medallion supported by two winged figures and cherub seated atop lower medallion. BARRE FECIT below. All within beaded border. Cf. Collignon 1064 (bronze). Superb EF, original toned surfaces. A superb and ornate piece. (\$4950)



977834. *temp.* STUART. *Equal Arm Coin Scale*. Circa 1632-1649. Fruit wood box containing steel scale with box terminals and brass pans. Compartments for ten weights in lid, with two additional compartments near scale. *Dimensions*: 176 x 54 x 28mm. Lot includes fourteen (14) weights: Unite. Withers 788, 789, 809, 854, 974, 993, 1008; Thistle Crown. Withers 874; Angel. Withers 718, 750, 1014, 960; Adjustment weight 5 grams; Adjustment weight 6 grams. See Withers p. 75 for similar scale. Very Fine condition, inside of clasp slightly damaged, left hinge for lid compartment detached, *Jane* in pencil on inner lid.

(\$2500)

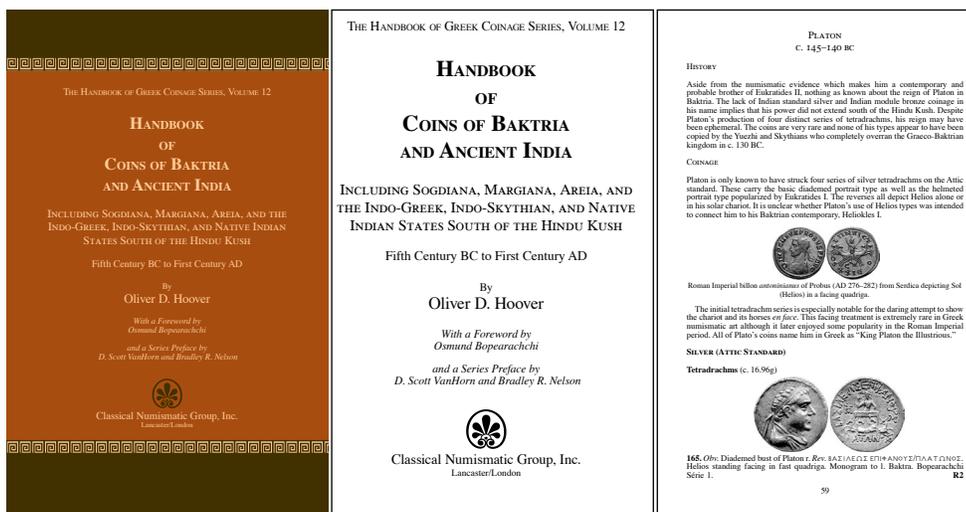
# THE HANDBOOK OF GREEK COINAGE SERIES

by  
Oliver D. Hoover

## Volume 12

### HANDBOOK OF COINS OF BAKTRIA AND ANCIENT INDIA INCLUDING SOGDIANA, MARGIANA, AREIA, AND THE INDO-GREEK, INDO-SKYTHIAN, AND NATIVE INDIAN STATES SOUTH OF THE HINDU KUSH. Fifth Century BC to First Century AD

*With a Foreword by  
Osmund Boppearachchi*



Published by  
**Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.**  
Lancaster, PA and London, U.K. 2013

Hardbound, lxxxiv + 389 pages, including maps and indices. (GR341) \$65

More than three decades have passed since David Sear published *Greek Coins & Their Values*, his revision of Gilbert Askew's *A Catalogue of Greek Coins* published by B. A. Seaby in 1951. Since then, the field of ancient numismatics and the hobby of collecting ancient coins have changed so much that now *Greek Coins & Their Values* would require a complete revision to include all of the most current numismatic information available, list the many new types and varieties unknown to Sear, and determine an approximate sense of rarity for all of these issues. In order to encompass this new material and create a viable reference for the beginning and specialized collector, such a handbook would have to be more than the two volumes which Sear found necessary. As a result, Classical Numismatic Group is publishing *The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series*, written by Oliver D. Hoover, in a series of 13 volumes, each covering a specified area of Greek coinage.

This series is designed to aid the user in the quick, accurate, and relatively painless identification of Greek coins, while providing a cross-reference for each entry to a major work, which will allow the inquirer to pursue more in-depth research on the subject. The subject-matter of each volume is arranged chronologically for royal issues, and regionally for the civic issues; within each region, cities are listed directionally, depending on the region. For those rulers or cities that issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Known mints for the royal coinage are listed below the appropriate type, making an easy search for a specific mint. Each entry will include a rarity rating based on the frequency with which they appear in publications, public and private collections, the market, and/or are estimated to exist in public or private hands. No valuations are listed, since such values are generally out of date by the time of publication. An online valuation guide at [www.greekcoinvalues.com](http://www.greekcoinvalues.com) will allow interested individuals the opportunity to gauge the market, and reduce the need for repeated updates of this series. Whether one purchases the entire set for their reference library, or the individual volume pertaining to one's area of specialization, *The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series* should provide a useful staging-point from which collectors and interested scholars can pursue their research and interests.

The latest published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of Bactria and Ancient India, Including Sogdiana, Margiana, Areia, and the Indo-Greek, Indo-Skythian, and Native Indian States South of the Hindu Kush, Fifth Century Centuries BC to First Century AD* (Volume 12 in the series). Beginning with the Kingdom of Bactria, the catalog covers all the Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek kings. This volume includes the Indo-Skythian rulers and satraps, as well as the local coinages of the region. The Indian coinages south of the Hindu Kush are also included. While not obviously Greek coinage, these issues were struck in the context of their Greek neighbors and will add further evidence to the complex monetary systems of the region.

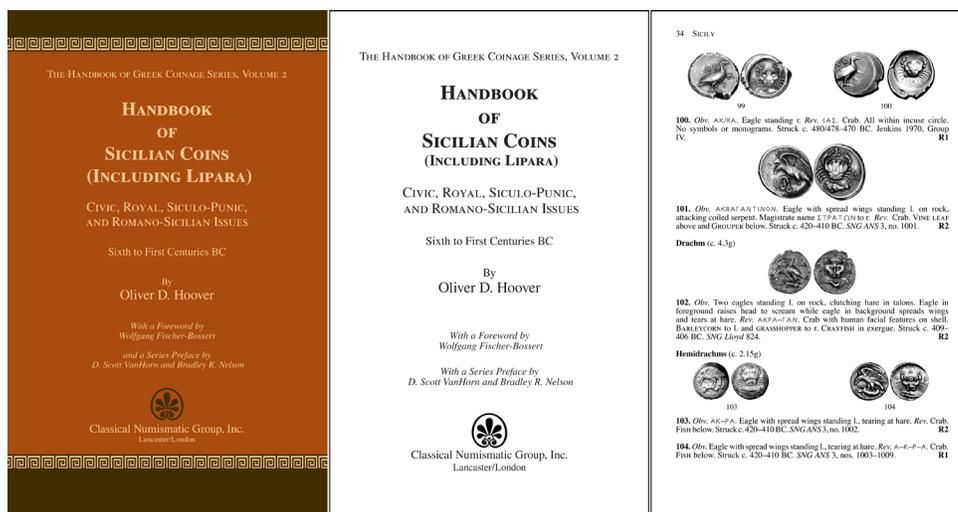
# THE HANDBOOK OF GREEK COINAGE SERIES

by  
Oliver D. Hoover

## Volume 2

### HANDBOOK OF SICILIAN COINS (INCLUDING LIPARA): CIVIC, ROYAL, SICULO-PUNIC, AND ROMANO-SICILIAN ISSUES. Sixth to First Centuries BC

With a Foreword by  
Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert



Published by

**Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.**

Lancaster, PA and London, U.K. 2012

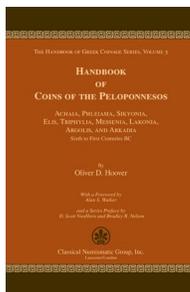
Hardbound, lxxxii + 300 pages, including maps and indices. (GR331) \$65

More than three decades have passed since David Sear published *Greek Coins & Their Values*, his revision of Gilbert Askew's *A Catalogue of Greek Coins* published by B. A. Seaby in 1951. Since then, the field of ancient numismatics and the hobby of collecting ancient coins have changed so much that now *Greek Coins & Their Values* would require a complete revision to include all of the most current numismatic information available, list the many new types and varieties unknown to Sear, and determine an approximate sense of rarity for all of these issues. In order to encompass this new material and create a viable reference for the beginning and specialized collector, such a handbook would have to be more than the two volumes, which Sear found necessary. As a result, Classical Numismatic Group is publishing *The Handbook of Greek Coinage*, written by Oliver D. Hoover, in a series of 13 volumes, each covering a specified area of Greek coinage. Completion of the series is expected within five years.

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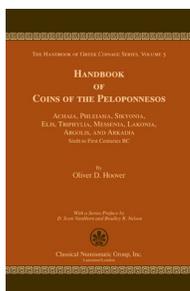
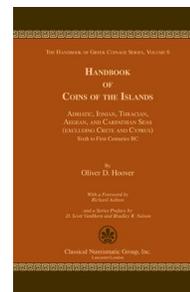


Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of the Peloponnesos: Achaia, Phleiasia, Sikyonia, Elis, Triphylia, Messenia, Lakonia, Argolis, and Arkadia, Sixth to First Centuries BC [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 5]**. 2011. Ixxiv and 293 numbered pp. (GR 334) \$65

The fourth published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of the Peloponnesos: Achaia, Phleiasia, Sikyonia, Elis, Triphylia, Messenia, Lakonia, Argolis, and Arkadia, Sixth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 5 in the series). Beginning in the northern Peloponnesos with Achaia, this volume is arranged southward around the coast, and then northward, ending with Arkadia in the central Peloponnesos. The mints within each region are arranged alphabetically. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically, beginning with the Archaic issues and continuing through the later civic issues in the name of Alexander. Issues in this catalog arranged in the catalog with silver first, followed by bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Also included in this catalog are the issues of the Achaian and Arkadian Leagues.

Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of the Islands: Adriatic, Ionian, Thracian, Aegean, and Carpathian Seas (excluding Crete and Cyprus), Sixth to First Centuries BC [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 6]**. 2010. Ixxiii and 358 numbered pp. Hardbound. (GR335) \$65

The third published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of the Islands: Adriatic, Ionian, Thracian, Aegean, and Carpathian Seas (excluding Crete and Cyprus), Sixth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 6 in the series). This volume contains not only many extreme rarities and issues of some of the more obscure islands, but it also includes most of the major island mints like Thasos, Aegina, Rhodes, Kos, and Samos. This volume is arranged geographically from the Adriatic Sea eastward to the Carpathian Sea, from north to south, and with each island entry within each sea in alphabetical order. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically, beginning with the Archaic issues and continuing through the later civic issues in the name of Alexander. Where rulers or cities issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest.

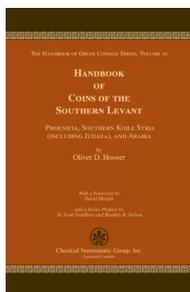
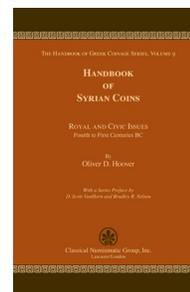


Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of Northern and Central Anatolia, Pontos, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Galatia, Lykaonia, and Kappadokia (with Kolchis and the Kimmerian Bosphoros), Fifth to First Centuries BC [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 7]**. 2012. Ixxxii and 352 numbered pp. Hardbound. (GR) (GR 336)

The fifth published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of Northern and Central Anatolia, Pontos, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Galatia, Lykaonia, and Kappadokia (with Kolchis and the Kimmerian Bosphoros), Fifth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 7 in the series). The catalog covers the territories of the Black Sea coast, beginning with the Kimmerian Bosphoros and ending with Bithynia. The catalog then moves to the contiguous regions of the interior - Phrygia, Galatia, Lykaonia, and Kappadokia. The mints within each region are arranged alphabetically. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically, beginning with the Archaic issues and continuing through the later civic issues in the name of Alexander. Issues in this catalog arranged in the catalog with silver first, followed by bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Both civic and royal coinages of these areas are covered.

Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Syrian Coins: Royal and Civic Issues, Fourth to First Centuries BC [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 9]**. 2009. Ixxviii and 332 numbered pp. (GR338) \$65

The first published volume in the series is *Handbook of Syrian Coins: Royal and Civic Issues, Fourth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 9 in the series). This series is designed to aid the user in the quick, accurate, and relatively painless identification of Greek coins, while providing a cross-reference for each entry to a major work, which will allow the inquirer to pursue more in-depth research on the subject. The subject-matter of each volume is arranged chronologically for royal issues, and regionally for the civic issues; within each region, cities are listed directionally, depending on the region. For those rulers or cities that issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Known mints for the royal coinage are listed below the appropriate type, making an easy search for a specific mint.



Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of the Southern Levant: Phoenicia, Southern Koile Syria (Including Judaea), and Arabia, Fifth to First Centuries BC [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 10]**. 2010. Ixxix and 201 numbered pp. (GR339) \$65

The second published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of the Southern Levant: Phoenicia, Southern Koile Syria (Including Judaea), and Arabia, Fifth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 10 in the series). This volume is arranged geographically from north to south with each region's city entries in alphabetical order. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically and begin with the royal issues during the Persian Empire (as is the case with the cities of Phoenicia), through the issues of Alexander the Great (both lifetime issues and those later civic issues in his name). Where rulers or cities issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest.

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# WORLD



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		YEMEN	1136
		YUGOSLAVIA	1137
		ZANZIBAR	1138
		OLD WORLD (Multiple lot)	1139

### Session 2 – 2 PM

INDIA	482–517
IRAN	518
IRAQ	519
ITALY	520–616

# NEW WORLD



Saturday – August 2, 2014

## Session 3 – 9:30 AM

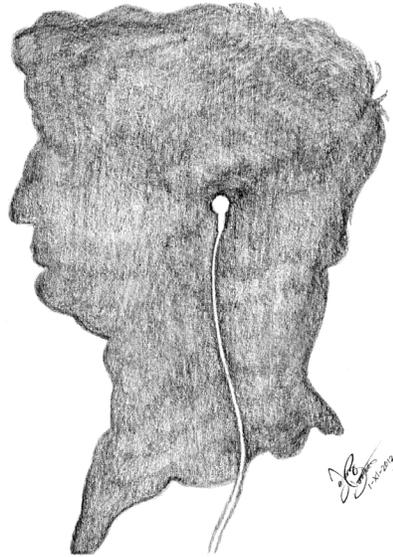
ARGENTINA	1140–1155
BOLIVIA	1156–1279
BRAZIL	1280–1317
CANADA	1318
CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES	
British West Indies	1319
Curaçao	1320–1326
CHILE	1327–1422
COLOMBIA	1423–1532
COSTA RICA	1533–1584
CUBA	1585–1602
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1603–1621
ECUADOR	1622–1667

## Session 4 – 2 PM

EL SALVADOR	1668–1693
GUATEMALA	1694–1784
GUYANA	1785
HAITI	1786–1830
HAWAII	1831
HONDURAS	1832–1871
MEXICO	1872–1960
NICARAGUA	1961–1974
PANAMA	1975–2004
PARAGUAY	2005–2016
PERU	2017–2106
PERU (North Peru)	2107–2108
PERU (South Peru)	2109–2124
PUERTO RICO	2125
SURINAME	2126
URUGUAY	2127–2148
VENEZUELA	2149–2183

# Revenge of the Solidi

A comic by Jeremy Bostwick



## iClaudius



**Faux Phocas** @revengeofsolidi · Jun 27

I wonder if Steve Jobs was inspired by Robert Graves?

@APPLEOFFICIAL #iClaudius [pic.twitter.com/h63SyX9OH5](https://pic.twitter.com/h63SyX9OH5)

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