

THE NEW YORK SALE[®]

AUCTION LI

Tuesday, January 12, 2021



Ancient Coinage

featuring

**The William Oldknow Collection
and other important properties**

Sale to be held in Los Angeles, CA


**IRA & LARRY
GOLDBERG**
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USA


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Coins & Medals
New York
USA


McM Numismatics Ltd.
Washington, D.C.
USA


**SOVEREIGN
RARITIES LTD**
London
GREAT BRITAIN

THE NEW YORK SALE®

AUCTION LI

Ancient Coins

featuring
The William Oldknow Collection

Tuesday, January 14, 2021
held in one session
Commencing at 4:00 pm PST/7:00 pm EST

The 2021 New York International Numismatic Convention
has been canceled due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

This auction will therefore be held at Ira & Larry Goldberg's offices
11400 W. Olympic Blvd. Suite 800
Los Angeles, CA 90064

Please call Glenn Onishi at 310-551-2646 for phone bidding.

PLEASE SET UP PHONE BIDDING AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE AUCTION

Auctioneer:

Ira Goldberg, License #2080605-DCA
Shaunda Fry, License #2034995-DCA

BUYERS PREMIUM 20%



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NOTICE OF EXHIBITION

LOS ANGELES: Goldberg's, 11400 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800,
Los Angeles, CA 90064 (*by appointment only*)
until Jan 11, 2020; tel 1-310-551-2646

Lot Viewing will be by APPOINTMENT ONLY
Please call Jesse at 310-551-2646 to make an appt. to view lots

We will be implementing a 6 foot rule for lot viewing and ask that you please wear a mask for everyone's protection. Please understand due to "Social distancing" thus we will be limited on how many people can view at one time.

Please visit our auction sale on the internet! - Bitte besuchen Sie unsere Auktion auch im Internet!
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..and for more information on THE NEW YORK SALE, see
www.TheNewYorkSale.com

Contents: Ancient Coinage

Lots 1-199

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THE NEW YORK SALE® GROUP

Coming together for one of the largest annual numismatic events (The New York International Numismatic Convention) the group holds three auctions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the week-long conference in January and has held over 48 auctions since its conception. By combining a vast array of experience and knowledge the group strives to offer the best service to their clients and customers. Whether you are buying at the auction or a potential vendor for the sale, any member of the group can offer advice. Catalogues are produced to the highest possible standard and may be kept as a useful reference for serious buyers and coin collectors.

Over the years the group has aimed to achieve the best possible prices for their vendors and undertakes a marketing strategy which is proven by the excellent results achieved year upon year. In 2004 the sale of an 1825 Russian silver Rouble for US\$603,750 broke the world record price achieved for any non-US coin sold by public auction and since then lots have regularly attained prices well above estimates. In 2008 results from the Italian section of the sale made a staggering US\$1,118,400, four times the pre-sale estimate. The famous Prospero collection of Ancient Greek coins was professionally presented by the group in 2012 and resulted in numerous world records, finally realizing in excess of US\$26,000,000 for the 642 lots after 8 hours of auctioneering. The printed auction catalogue will remain a major reference work for many years to come and is a 'must have' for any collector of the series.



Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc.

Founded in 1998. Ira and Larry Goldberg have more than 100 years of experience between them, having started working as very young men at Superior Stamp and Coin Company in Los Angeles, California, a prominent company founded by their grandfather in 1931.

Ira and Larry Goldberg refer to their company as a boutique auction house, because of the personal, specialized service they offer to their consignors. Their auction house provides live and on-line auctions of United States coins and currency, world and ancient coins, numismatics, and manuscripts and collectibles to collectors, dealers, and investors.

Ira and Larry have assembled and auctioned some of the most important collections ever sold, including the 2008 Millennia Collection, which realized \$23,000,000, a one-day, single-owner sale of World and Ancient coins; and the 2014 Missouri Cabinet Collection of U.S. Half-Cent coins, which realized \$18,000,000. In November of 2005, the Goldbergs privately sold the world-renowned King of Siam Set for a record-breaking \$8.5 million.

Ira is an expert on United States coinage, from colonial through modern issues, and an authority on ancient Greek, Roman, and Judean coinage and antiquities, as well as world gold coins, crowns, and minors. Larry is an expert on all phases of United States coinage, as well as U.S. paper money and world gold and silver coins. Both Ira and Larry are valuations contributors to the Red Book and the Blue Book. Both belong to the Professional Numismatist Guild, of which Ira served as president and director, and both belong to the American Numismatic Association, which awarded them a Lifetime Achievement Award in 2011.



M&M Numismatics Ltd.

M&M Numismatics Ltd, Washington DC & Switzerland

Münzen und Medaillen AG (M&M) was established in Basel, Switzerland in 1941. The founders were the brothers Dr. Erich Cahn and Dr. Herbert Cahn, professional numismatists, together with several eminent Swiss collectors. M&M became well-known in the post WWII period for its monthly fixed price lists, a series which continued for over 60 years. The firm has also conducted over 100 auctions, including great collections such as the Rosen (Ancient electrum), Bally (Roman), Kohlmoos (crown-sized coins) Sutter (Italy and Sicily) and many others. In partnership with Leu Numismatik, M&M also auctioned the Kunstfreund and Niggeler collections.

In the 1990s, Dr. Hans Voegtli assumed responsibility for Ancient coins and Dr. Bernhard Schulte for Medieval and modern coins. In 1996, M&M Numismatics opened in Washington, DC with Lucien Birkler as managing director. In 1997, M&M Deutschland opened in Weil am Rein, Germany, with Joachim Stollhoff as managing director. The Basel office closed in 2004, but both the American and German firms remain active. Today both companies continue the long tradition of serving collectors and look forward to serving your numismatics needs now and in the future.



DMITRY MARKOV Coins & Medals

Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals, New York

Dmitry Markov's interest in coin collecting goes back to 1972. In 1985 he graduated from the History Department of the Kiev State University (Ukraine) and received his M.A. for the thesis - "Monetary Circulation in Ancient Russia (8th to 13th cent. A.D.)". His broad interests in numismatics include Russia, Ancient Coinage especially those of the Northern Black Sea area, as well as Islamic Central Asia and Caucasus. He has published a number of research articles in these fields.

After coming to the U.S. in 1990, Dmitry Markov founded "Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals," a well-known leading firm dealing with Russian Coins and Medals. Dmitry Markov's continuing research on Russian, Ancient and Islamic coinage makes an invaluable addition to his very extensive auction catalogs. He has issued over 50 illustrated reference catalogues, as well as many other fixed price lists. Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals have been an elected member of the International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN) since 2000. Also a Life Member of the American Numismatic Association (ANA), American Numismatic Society (ANS), a Life Member of the Orders & Medals Society of America (OMSA), as well as many other trade and collectors associations.



SOVEREIGN **RARITIES LTD**

Sovereign Rarities Ltd.

Sovereign Rarities was founded by Ian Goldbart, a collector of coins for over forty years and former Managing Director of established numismatists A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd. Sovereign, a member of the British Numismatic Trade Association, prides itself on providing collectors with a personal and traditional service of the highest professional standard. With a small but dedicated team of specialists, comprising members of the British Numismatic Society, the Royal Numismatic Society, the American Numismatic Society, American Numismatic Association and the Oriental Numismatic Society, we combine over 100 years of experience and can assist collectors with all areas of numismatics, encompassing classical coins from the ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine periods, British hammered and milled coins, World coins, Indian and Islamic coins, Commemorative medals, and Numismatic Books. Over the years, our specialists have been involved with building and cataloguing many major collections, including the Bentley Collection of gold Sovereigns. We have a great deal of experience in both researching and cataloguing and have been responsible for a number of world record prices. Based in Mayfair, London, we welcome all enquiries. We attend numerous major numismatic conventions and exhibitions in the U.K., Europe, the USA and around the world. We are always keen to buy either single numismatic items or whole collections and are able to offer direct purchase, auction, or private treaty.

FREE LIVE INTERNET BIDDING

Bid in THE NEW YORK SALE from the comfort of your home or office

THE NEW YORK SALE.
AUCTION LI
Tuesday, January 12, 2021



Ancient Coinage
featuring
The William Oldknow Collection
and other important properties

Sale to be held in Los Angeles, CA

   

THE NEW YORK SALE.
AUCTION LII
Wednesday, January 13, 2021



**Russian Coins, Currency,
Orders and Medals**

Sale to be held in Los Angeles, CA

   

THE NEW YORK SALE.
AUCTION LIII
Thursday, January 14, 2021



World Coins

Sale to be held in Los Angeles, CA

   

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CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. APPLICATION AND CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP

1.1. By making a bid, a Bidder acknowledges his acceptance of these Conditions and will be bound by them.

1.2. Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc. ("Auctioneer"), Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals, M&M Numismatics Ltd., and Sovereign Rarities Ltd. act as Auction Agent for the Seller for the sale of a Lot to the Buyer unless any of these entities is in fact the owner of the Lot. As such, Auction Agent is not responsible for any default by the Seller or the Buyer.

1.3. The contract for the sale of a Lot is between the Seller and the Buyer and is subject to these Conditions and the Seller's Conditions.

2. PRE-SALE AND DESCRIPTIONS

2.1. Statements made by us in a Catalog, during the course of the Auction or elsewhere, describing a Lot, including its authorship, origin, age, size, condition, genuineness, authenticity, value or the state of preservation and strike are intended as a guide for interested Bidders. When a grade from an independent grading service is mentioned, the information is provided strictly for the convenience. These are statements of opinion only and should not be relied on as statements of fact. Illustrations of the Lots are for general identification only.

2.2. Lots by their nature are usually aged and varied in condition. The absence of any description of a defect, damage, modification or restoration in any Catalog does not imply that there are none.

2.3. Coins are graded to accepted international standards to the best ability of our specialists. You acknowledge that the grading of coins is subjective and may vary from specialist to specialist, as the process is by nature an art and not a science. For this reason, we do not automatically accept and are not bound by the opinions of third party coin grading services for any purposes including before and after the sale of a Lot.

2.4. If you are interested in a Lot, we strongly recommend that you view it in person before the Auction and form your own opinion of the description of the Lot.

2.5. We reserve the right to change any aspect of the published description of a Lot prior to the Auction. Any change may be published on our website, displayed at the Auction, announced by the auctioneer prior to the sale and/or communicated in any other manner.

2.6. All copyright in Catalogs, including images, belongs to Auctioneer.

3. ABSENTEE COMMISSION BIDS

3.1. If you are unable to attend the Auction personally, you may submit a Commission Bid and we will endeavor to purchase the Lot on your behalf for the lowest price possible. You must submit this in writing using the Commission Bid Form and send it to us by post, fax or email at least 24 hours prior to the Auction.

3.2. For all Commission Bids, you must supply your name and address, contact telephone number and email. You must also provide the Lot number and description of the Lot, the amount of your Bid and any other information requested in the Commission Bid Form or by us. It is your responsibility to provide the correct information and to ensure that we have received your Commission Bid.

3.3. We do not charge for this service and therefore we will not incur any liability for executing (or failing to execute) the Commission Bid.

3.4. If you submit a Commission Bid verbally (by telephone or otherwise), we shall not be responsible for any misunderstandings (by either us or our agents or you) in relation to your Bid. All bids made in this way must be confirmed in writing before the Auction.

3.5. If we receive two Commission Bids for equal value for the same Lot, the Bid received first by us shall take precedence.

3.6. "Buy" commissions and unlimited Commission Bids will not be accepted.

4. AUCTION SALE

4.1. This sale is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers.

4.2. Before the Auction, all potential Bidders must notify their name and address to the Auctioneer and, if required, provide proof of identity to our satisfaction and bank or other credit references. Bidders unknown to Auctioneer are requested to establish credit or deposit 25% of their bids before the sale. We cannot accept bids from minors.

4.3. The highest Bidder for each Lot shall be the Buyer. If there is a dispute, the Auctioneer shall have absolute discretion to determine the dispute including re-offering the disputed Lot for sale. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse any bid he feels is not made in good faith.

4.4. A Bidder must submit a bid for an entire Lot and each Lot constitutes a separate sale. The Auctioneer shall, however, have absolute discretion to divide any Lot, to combine any two or more Lots, or to withdraw any Lot from the Auction without giving any reason (including after the hammer has fallen). Bidding shall be regulated at the absolute discretion of the Auctioneer. The Auctioneer has the right to refuse any bid.

4.5. All sales are final. Subject to Condition 4.4, the contract for the sale of the Lot is concluded on the fall of the hammer.

4.6. You cannot cancel your purchase of a Lot once the hammer has fallen.

4.7. Auctioneer reserves the right to include in any Auction its own material as well as material from affiliated or related companies, principals, officers or employees. Auctioneer may have direct or indirect interests in any of the Lots in the Auction and may collect commissions. THE TWO PRECEDING SENTENCES SHALL BE DEEMED A PART OF THE DESCRIPTION OF ALL LOTS CONTAINED IN THE CATALOG.

4.8. Auctioneer may bid for its own account at any auction.

4.9. All Lots are offered for sale subject to a Reserve.

4.10. Estimates in the Catalog are not limits or reserves but reflect the actual market prices and are intended as a guide for bidders. The actual prices realized may be higher or lower than these valuations. The starting price will be about 80% of the estimates, unless there are higher offers.

5. PAYMENT

5.1. The Purchase Price payable by a Buyer is the Hammer Price plus a **Buyer's Premium of 20% of the Hammer Price**. Buyer of a lot is responsible for paying New York sales tax, unless the Lot is exempt.

5.2. Buyer of a Lot shall pay the Purchase Price in full before the Lot can be delivered to the Buyer.

5.3. Except where Condition 5.2 applies, any part of the Purchase Price outstanding after the Auction shall be payable by you within 14 days of the date of the Auction, the due date.

5.4. The Purchase Price is payable by you in cash in full in US funds. You are not entitled to set-off any amounts that you claim are due from us or anyone else or make any other deductions.

5.5. Unless we have agreed in writing otherwise, you shall act on your own account as principal in respect of the sale and therefore if you accept a commission from a third party to bid on their behalf, you do so at your own risk and will remain personally liable (jointly with your principal) to us for the Purchase Price in accordance with these Conditions.

5.6. The methods of payment and surcharges are set out below.

5.7. If the Purchase Price has not been settled within 30 days of the Auction date interest will be charged at 2% per month from the due date of payment to the date that cleared funds are received whether that is before or after any legal judgment. This is without prejudice to any other rights that we have for non-payment.

5.8. If you fail to comply with your obligations under these Conditions, the Lot, in respect of such non-compliance, may at our discretion be put up for sale at Auction or privately and resold. In this case, you will be liable in full and will indemnify us for all losses, costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees and legal costs) incurred as a result, including the costs of the resale and the amount (if any) by which the Hammer Price obtained on the resale is less than the Hammer Price obtained on the original sale of the Lot to the Buyer.

6. RISK, TITLE AND DELIVERY

6.1. The risk of damage/loss to the Lot will pass to the Buyer on the fall of the hammer. Title in a Lot will not pass to the Buyer until the Purchase Price has been paid in full.

6.2. Unless agreed by us, you should collect the Lot within 7 days of the date of payment in full. We reserve the right to charge for storage and to resell by Auction or privately without notice to you, if a Lot is not collected. Alternatively, we will send the Lot to you by recorded post. Postage and insurance costs will be charged as additional costs.

6.3. Except in relation to Forgeries, you must satisfy yourself that the correct Lot has been delivered to you at the time of collection/delivery. We will not be responsible for any discrepancy which might be discovered after the Lots have been collected. If we have shipped the Lot to you, we will not be responsible for any discrepancies if you fail to notify us within 24 hours of receipt.

6.4. It is the Buyer's responsibility to obtain any necessary import, export or other licenses required in relation to a Lot.

7. GUARANTEE FOR FORGERIES

7.1. Auctioneer is a member of the International Association of Professional Numismatists and in accordance with the conditions of membership, shall provide a guarantee to the Buyer for all Lots against Forgeries on the terms set out in these Conditions ('Guarantee').

7.2. For the purposes of these Conditions, a 'Forgery' means an imitation that has been created with the fraudulent intent to deceive in respect of the authorship, origin, date, age, period and the correct description does not correspond with the description in the Catalog and as a result has a value significantly less than it would have been had it been genuine.

7.3. You must notify us in writing within one (1) month of you becoming aware that the Lot may be a Forgery. The Lot must be returned to us in the same condition as at the time of sale and you must submit evidence that the Lot is a Forgery, the onus being on you to prove that it is a Forgery.

7.4. You acknowledge that:

(a) we reserve the right to re-assess the Lot or engage at our expense any expert or authority considered by us at our sole discretion to have the necessary expertise to undertake a re-assessment of the Lot;

(b) following our re-assessment of the Lot, you agree to be bound by our decision as to whether or not the Lot is a Forgery.

7.5. You shall not be entitled to a refund for a Forgery if:

(a) the grounds for claiming that the Lot is a Forgery is based primarily on a difference of opinion between us and a third party providing coin grading services;

(b) the grounds for claiming that the Lot is a Forgery is by reason of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work of any nature;

(c) the description of the Lot in the Catalog was in accordance with generally accepted opinions of numismatic specialists as at the date of publication or the catalog indicated that there was a conflict of opinion.

(d) it has been proved that the Lot is a Forgery by applying a method that was unavailable or not generally applied within the industry of numismatics as at the date of publication of the catalog or was disproportionately expensive, in both cases as determined in our absolute discretion.

7.6. If we agree that the Lot is a Forgery then subject to:

(a) you being able to confirm in writing that you can transfer legal and beneficial title to the Lot to us or as directed by us free from all encumbrances or third party claims of any nature; and

(b) the exclusions in Condition 7.7, then the sale of the Lot will be rescinded so that it is canceled and we will refund the Purchase Price to you in full.

7.7. Your right to return the Lot and receive a refund of the Hammer Price under the Guarantee is your sole remedy against us, our agents and sub-contractors and/or the Seller for a Forgery. You will not be entitled to claim interest on the amount due to you. Neither we, our agents or sub-contractors nor the Seller shall be liable for costs, expenses, damages or any other liability however it arises relating to a Forgery.

7.8. In accordance with the restriction in Condition 10.2, the benefit of the Guarantee is personal to the Buyer and is not transferable to a new owner of the Lot or any other person.

8. EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY AND WARRANTIES

8.1. Except where these conditions expressly state otherwise, no warranty as to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is given to a buyer concerning a lot and each lot is sold "as is" and as shown with all faults, imperfections, errors of description (including authorship, origin, age, size, condition or value) or lack of authenticity or genuineness and neither we nor the seller nor any of our agents or sub-contractors will be liable for any damages, costs, expenses or any other liability arising out of the same whether or not caused by negligence. Furthermore, the Auctioneer offers no representation that a numismatic item has or has not been cleaned; that any toning is natural or artificial; that any coin will meet the standards or grade of any independent grading service; that any item has a particular provenance or pedigree, or that a numismatic item is struck or produced in a particular style. Any statement concerning such matters reflects an opinion only. Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a proof or as a business strike relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity. The auction is not an approval sale.

8.2. Except as provided in 6.3, any claims for adjustment other than authenticity must be made in writing within seven (7) days after delivery of the goods. No Lots may be returned without our written permission. It is the Buyer's responsibility to have the Lots fully insured while in his possession. Our maximum liability under these Conditions is the amount of the Purchase Price paid by you.

8.3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Conditions of Sale, Coins listed in this catalogue graded by PCGS or NGC, may not be returned for any reason whatsoever. Whatever current guarantees and or warranties granted by PCGS and or NGC mirrors ours.

8.4. All oral and written statements made by the Auctioneer and its employees (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only, and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of the Auctioneer has authority to vary or alter these Conditions of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer of the Auctioneer authorized to do so.

8.5. Neither we nor any of our agents or sub-contractors shall be liable, whether in tort (including negligence or breach of statutory duty), contract, misrepresentation or otherwise:

(a) for loss of profits or business, depletion of goodwill and/or similar losses; loss of contracts; or

(b) any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, exemplary or pure economic loss, costs, damages, charges or expenses.

8.6. We shall not be liable to you or be deemed to be in breach of these Conditions by reason of any delay in performing, or any failure to perform, any of our obligations in the Conditions, if the delay or failure was due to any cause beyond our reasonable control.

8.7. Nothing in these Conditions excludes or limits our liability for any matter which it would be illegal for us to exclude or attempt to exclude under New York law or for our fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.

9. DATA PROTECTION

9.1. By agreeing to these Conditions, a Bidder acknowledges and agrees that we will use personal information of a Bidder for the purpose of the Auction and ancillary matters, including providing a Buyer's personal details to any other person where necessary to enforce our rights under these Conditions.

10. GENERAL

10.1. These Conditions and the Seller's Conditions constitute the entire agreement between us and supersede all other agreements, understandings, warranties and representations concerning the subject matter hereof. All other terms, warranties and representations, express or implied by

statute or otherwise are excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law. No variation to these Conditions shall be legally binding unless agreed in writing by us.

10.2. All rights and benefits granted to a Bidder under these Conditions are personal to him and may not be assigned or in any other way transferred to any other person. Any such assignment or transfer will be invalid and unenforceable against us.

10.3. A notice required or permitted to be given by either of us to the other under these Conditions shall, in the case of a Bidder, be to the last address notified to us and in the case of Auctioneer, shall be to the registered office of Auctioneer.

10.4. No failure or delay by us in exercising any of our rights under these Conditions shall be deemed to be a waiver of that right, and no waiver by us of any breach of these Conditions by you shall be considered as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision.

10.5. We may perform our obligations and exercise our respective rights through any of our group companies or assign our rights under these Conditions.

10.6. If any provision of these Conditions is held by any court or other competent authority to be invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, the validity of the other provisions and the remainder of the provision in question shall not be affected.

10.7. These Conditions, as well as the Buyer's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder, shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. By bidding at the Auction, whether in person, by agent, Commission Bid, telephone or other means, the Buyer shall be deemed to have consented to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state courts of, and the federal courts sitting in, the State of New York.

11. INTERPRETATION

11.1. In these Conditions:

'Auction Agent', 'Auctioneer', 'us' or 'we' means Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc., Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals, M&M Numismatics Ltd., and Sovereign Rarities Ltd.;

'Bidder' and 'you' means a person making, attempting to make or considering making a bid for a Lot including a Buyer;

'Buyer' means the person who makes the highest bid for a Lot which is accepted by the auctioneer and if the person is acting as an agent, will be a reference to its principal only if Auction Agent has accepted the agency in writing;

'Catalog' means a catalog, price list or other publication or price list;

'Commission Bid' is an instruction from a Bidder to us to bid on their behalf at the Auction;

'Conditions' means these conditions of sale and any other additional terms notified to Bidders in writing in a Catalog or otherwise (which includes notices displayed at the Auction) or as agreed in writing between Auction Agent and the Bidder;

'Hammer Price' means the amount of the highest bid for a Lot accepted by the auctioneer;

'Including' or 'include' mean including without limitation and include without limitation, respectively;

'Lot' means any item deposited with us for sale at auction including items described against any Lot number in a Catalog;

'Purchase Price' means the Hammer Price plus Buyer's Premium and New York sales tax, where applicable;

'Reserve' means a confidential price below which the Auctioneer will not sell a Lot or will re-purchase on behalf of the Seller or for the account of Auctioneer. Unless otherwise specified at the time of Lot consignment, this will be set at approximately 80% of the Lot estimate at complete discretion of the auctioneer;

'Seller's Conditions' means the terms and conditions of sale between Auction Agent and a Seller for the sale of a Lot as displayed in the Auction room, on our website or available from Auction Agent.

11.2. Headings in these Conditions are for convenience only and shall not affect their interpretation.

Payment can be made by:

US check/bank draft or deposit payable to: Goldberg Coins & Collectibles

Bank Transfer: Mechanics Bank, Beverly Hill, CA., Account # 3102005893, Ira & Larry Goldberg C&C (New York Account)

for domestic US wires: ABA#122 244 854

for international wires: Swift Code CRBKUS6L

(We do not pay wiring costs. Add \$20.00 for International Wires or \$15.00 for Domestic Wires)

Please email and notify us of your payment to Goldberg Coins & Collectibles at
info@goldbergcoins.com

REMEMBER TO MAIL, FAX OR EMAIL YOUR BID SHEET EARLY
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GOOD LUCK AT THE AUCTION!

WILLIAM OLDKNOW AND HIS COIN COLLECTION

By Elizabeth Huttinger

My dad, William Henry Oldknow II, was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1924, grandson of a British immigrant and a member of an old Southern family in the newspaper business. His dad worked for Universal Pictures and moved the family to Los Angeles in 1933. In 1941 Dad joined ROTC, went to Harvard as a Navy trainee and was sent to war as a communications officer aboard the U.S.S. Juneau. He eventually graduated from the University of Southern California with a B.S. in chemical engineering. After the war, he followed his father's footsteps in the movie theatre business and through family friends, was introduced to a vivacious Greek girl, Constantina "Dina" Skouras, the niece of the Skouras brothers of 20th Century Fox fame. Dina had come to the U.S. from Greece to go to college. My father was swept off his feet and they married in January 1949.

In the 1950s, they travelled together to Greece, the Middle East, and Egypt, visiting many archaeological sites. The galvanizing experience that clenched my dad's interest in coin collecting as a guide to the history of the ancients was getting lost in the tunnel of an Egyptian tomb with a very young guide who panicked, leaving my dad to figure the way out. He noticed a glow of light on the walls of a tiny passage which they followed out just before dark, crawling on their elbows, army style.

Throughout our childhood, Dad would stay up late, reading and studying manuscripts and catalogues, using a scope and scales to appreciate his coins. He studied the ancients for over 50 years and, like a true classicist, he loved the Romantics. He knew Shelley, Byron, and Keats by heart, and recited them to my sisters and me. He took us to the Acropolis and to Mycenae, where he told us about Agamemnon and the Trojan Wars, and to Pella, where Aristotle tutored the boy who would become Alexander the Great.

In 1960, Dad joined my mother in the Orthodox Christian faith. They remarried at the Patriarchate in Constantinople. Dad loved to discuss Byzantine history, the East/West axes of Christian philosophy, and the origins of the Renaissance, when scholars secreted manuscripts out of Constantinople during the Ottoman sieges.

All through the 1960s, my Dad collected and actively bought and sold coins through Dr. Leo Mildenberg of Bank Leu in Zurich and at Spink in London. Every year my parents would come visit my sister and me in boarding school, then go off to Cairo or Damascus or Istanbul to explore ancient sites and go antiquing in the souks. Regardless of the itinerary, the return trip was always via Zurich, to show Dr. Mildenberg what he had found. In the late 1960s, Bank Leu handled the sale of Dad's Phoenician and Greek coins.

Ancient coins were my dad's passion and avocation. They enabled him to buy a home in San Marino, California and adorn it with 18th Century Italian furniture. In the last decades of his life, he developed a chronic illness and there was not much coin activity. When we'd asked Mom about the coins, she said he had sold them long ago. By the time he died in 2011, they were long forgotten.

Years later, after my mother died, I began the task of sorting through my parents' things. In the back of one closet, I found some old, flimsy blue shirt boxes, stacked haphazardly. When I opened one, to my utter shock there was a plastic tray of 30 coins, titled "Roman Republican Coinage of The Great Civil Wars: Part I From the First Triumvirate to the Defeat of the Pompeians." There in front of me was the serene and powerful Julius Cesar in his prime, Jupiter in Quadriga, Medusa, and all those marvelous, distinctive profiles: Paullus Aem. Lepidus looking like a nun, ugly Lucius Scribonius, the handsome Cassius Longinus, and Memmius with his dreadlocked beard.

Four more envelopes each had one tray of gold and silver coins, spanning one thousand years of human history. In another box was his Byzantine collection, eleven trays that Dad used to keep in the living room in a silver filigree casket that had come from one of his antiquarian dives. And between one box and its under-folded lid, four small red trays with coins from William the Conqueror in 1066 to the English Civil Wars, 1642—another half millennium of tumultuous human governance, conspiracy and drama.

My sister and I admire Dad's precious and patiently curated collection. Several coins bring to life the off-beat, slightly daredevil, adventures and personalities of both parents, William Oldknow and his beloved Greek-born wife who transformed him, a movie brat and engineer by education, into the man we all loved — a classicist, romantic, and collector of ancient coins.

These coins have been put away for over half a century. We are thrilled that Ira and Larry Goldberg will make our father's coin collection available for the next generation to enjoy.

ANCIENT COINAGE

GREEK COINAGE



2x

2x

- 1 East Celts. Imitation of coins of Philip II. Silver Tetradrachm (12.68 g), ca. 3rd Century BC.. Laureate and bearded bust of Philip II in beaded border. *Reverse:* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, youth on horseback r. holding palm over horse, H monogram beneath horse's belly; dolphin below raised foreleg. Apparently unpublished. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 4,4 (close) and Le Rider pl. 48, 4-5 (close). Nice old toning. Choice Very Fine. \$750



- 2 East Celts. Imitations of coins of Patraos. Silver Tetradrachm (10.96 g), ca. 2nd Century BC. Crude head of Apollo (?) left. *Reverse:* ΥΛΙΓΜ, Stylized warrior on horseback left. Göbl, OTA pl. 12, 119B; Kostial, Lanz coll. 1004 (same dies). Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$200



- 3 East Celts. Imitations of coins of Patraos. Silver Tetradrachm (11.57 g), ca. 2nd Century BC. Crude head of Apollo (?) left. *Reverse:* ΥΛΙΓΜ, Stylized warrior on horseback left. Göbl, OTA pl. 12, 119B; Kostial, Lanz coll. 1004 (same dies). Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$200

Wonderful Archaic Taras Silver Nomos, ca. 480-470 BC



4x



- 4 Calabria, Taras. Silver Nomos (8.13 g), ca. 480-470 BC. ΤΑΡΑΣ (retrograde), Phalanthos riding on back of dolphin right, raising one hand and resting the other on the dolphin's back; below, pecten. *Reverse:* Four-spoked wheel. Vlasto 81 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 205 (these dies). SNG ANS 828 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 72q (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 833. Fischer-Bossert 72q (this coin); SNG ANS 828 (same dies); SNG Ashmolean 205 (same dies); Vlasto 81 (same dies); HN Italy 833. Wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely Fine. \$2,500

Ex ADM Collection (NAC 92/1, 23 May 2016), 76.

Exceedingly Rare Silver Nomos of Temesa, ca. 450 BC



- 5 Bruttium, Temesa. Silver Nomos (8.16 g) ca. 450 BC. Between two greaves, tripod with three ring handles, legs ending in lion's paws. *Reverse*: TEM, Corinthian helmet with crest right. AMB 234 (this specimen); Jameson 464. *Extremely Rare*. Well struck and well centered. Attractive light toning. Extremely Fine. \$25,000

According to Greek mythological tradition the somewhat obscure city of Temisa was founded by Polites, one of the companions of Odysseus on the difficult return journey from the Trojan War. The city grew and prospered over the years and centuries, thanks in part to a nearby copper mine, but was said to be plagued by the shade of Polites, which attacked people in the night. (No reason is given as to why he should have haunted his own foundation). At last, the ghost was put to rest when the Olympic athlete Euthymos of Lokroi Epizephyrioi challenged it to a wrestling match and won. Evidently shouting "Boo!" in a scary voice was not enough to break a choke hold.

This story is thought to symbolize the probable late fifth-century BC domination of Temisa by Lokroi—only one in a line of cities to hold power over Temisa. It was originally subject to the indulgent city of Sybaris before the latter was destroyed by Kroton in ca. 510 BC. Once Sybaris was no more, Temisa fell under the domination of Kroton. Although the present coin was struck in the mid-fifth century BC when Krotonian power was on the decline, the obverse tripod type (a well-established emblem of Kroton) suggests the continued influence of Kroton over Temisa. However, the addition of the greaves seems to be a specifically Temesan feature. A related issue (HN Italy 2122) employs the same tripod and helmet types as well as abbreviated legends that seem to name both cities.

Ex Abou Taam Family collection;
Ex Dr. B. Peus Nach., Frankfurt/M. 407, 2012, lot 141;
Ex NAC AG, Zurich, Auction 13 (1998), lot 234;
Ex Dr. H. Maag Collection; Ex Dr. A.D. Moretti Collection.

Highly Desirable Classic Style Katane Silver Tetradrachm, ca. 450-440 BC



- 6 Katane/Catana. Silver Tetradrachm (17.26 g), 450-440 BC. Slow quadriga r., the driver, wearing long, sleeveless chiton, holding the reins with both hands, kentron in his r. hand. *Reverse*: KATANAI - O-N. Head of Apollo r., the long hair tied up in a laurel wreath in the back of the head. Gulbenkian 1, 179 (these dies); SNG ANS 1241 (these dies). *Rare*. Excellent classical style. Pleasing old toning with lustre present. Extremely Fine. \$10,000

Ex Barone Pennisi di Floristella, Acireale collection; Bank Leu AG, Zurich 22, 1979, lot 20.



- 7 Macedonian Kingdom. Phillip II. Silver Tetradrachm (14.36 g), 359-336 BC. Amphipolis, *posthumous issue under Kassander as regent* ca. 316-311 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right. *Reverse*: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, youth on horseback right, holding palm branch; below horse's belly, dolphin; below raised foreleg, Γ-pellet monogram. Le Rider p. 124 and pl. 46,19. SNG ANS 738-46. Untoned, lustrous. Extremely Fine. \$600



- 8 Macedonian Kingdom. Phillip II. Silver Tetradrachm (14.36 g), 359-336 BC. Amphipolis, *posthumous issue under Kassander as regent* ca. 316-311 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right. Reverse: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, youth on horseback right, holding palm branch; below horse's belly, tree; below raised foreleg, Γ-pellet monogram. Le Rider p. 124 and pl. 46,11. SNG ANS 738-46. Untoned, lustrous. Extremely Fine. \$500



- 9 Macedonian Kingdom. Philip V. \AA 23 mm (11.60 g), 221-179 BC. Uncertain Macedonian mint, ca. 183/2 BC. Bearded head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Harpa; above, monogram; all within oak-wreath tied at left. Mamroth 25a; SNG Alpha Bank 1116-9. Dark green patina with hints of red. Choice Very Fine. \$200



2x



2x

- 10 Macedonian Kingdom. Perseus, 179-168 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (15.38g). Head of Perseus right with royal diadem and short beard. *Reverse:* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ. Eagle with open wings and between legs monogram; all within oak wreath, below plough. Mamoth, 2IN 38 (1929), 20b; SNG Oxford 3277 (this obv. die). Wonderful portrait. Boldly struck in high relief. Pleasing antique tone that deepens in the recesses. Extremely Fine. \$2,000

Ex Abou Taam Family Collection.



Lot 11



Lot 12

- 11 Paeonian Kingdom. Patraos. Silver Tetradrachm (12.89 g), 335-315 BC. Damastion (?). Laureate head of Apollo right. *Reverse:* ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ, warrior on horseback right, riding down enemy below with shield and lance; above ΓΑ monogram. Paeonian Hoard I, 445 (same dies); cf. SNG ANS 1030-2. Untoned, lustrous and virtually as struck. Extremely Fine. \$300

- 12 Paeonian Kingdom. Patraos. Silver Tetradrachm (13.00 g), 335-315 BC. Damastion (?). Laureate head of Apollo right. *Reverse:* ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ, warrior on horseback right, riding down enemy below with shield and lance; above kantharus. Paeonian Hoard I, 184 (same dies); cf. SNG ANS 1030-2. Untoned, lustrous and virtually as struck. Extremely Fine. \$300



- 13 Paeonian Kingdom. Patraos. Silver Tetradrachm (12.64 g), 335-315 BC. Damastion (?). Laureate head of Apollo right. *Reverse:* ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ, warrior on horseback right, riding down enemy below with shield and lance; above C. Paeonian Hoard I, 380 (same dies); cf. SNG ANS 1030-2. Untoned, lustrous and virtually as struck. Extremely Fine. \$300

A Numismatic Masterpiece - Magnificent Ainos
Silver Tetradrachm, ca. 400 BC



14

Thrace, Ainos. Silver Tetradrachm (15.76 g), ca. 400-370 BC. Facing head of Hermes, wearing riveted petasus. *Reverse*: AINION, Billy goat standing right, about to nibble at ivy tendril twined around amphora; all within incuse square. May, Abdera 225, 370 (these dies); *Traité* pl. CCCXLV, 17. *Very Rare*. Outstanding classical style. Struck in very high relief. Beautiful old uniform dark cabinet toning certainly adds to this coin's great beauty and charm. Extremely Fine. \$25,000

The obverse of this tetradrachm features a wonderful facing head of Hermes clearly inspired by the celebrated and widely imitated head of Arethusa pioneered by the likes of Eukleidas and Kimon at Syracuse in ca. 413 BC. Hermes here is especially notable for the extremely high level of preservation with almost no wear visible on the nose. The reverse depicts a goat, the usual animal prescribed for sacrifice to Hermes. Here the goat seems poised to take a bite out of the ivy entwined around the amphora that serves as a control mark for this issue.

Ainos was famous in antiquity for its sanctuary of Hermes Perpheraios ("the Wanderer") and its miraculous wooden cult statue of the god. Epeios, the famous creator of the Trojan Horse, was said to have carved a wooden cult statue of Hermes and erected it on the shore before Troy, but this was washed out to sea. The image drifted until it came to the mouth of the Hebros River on the coast of Thrace where it was caught in the nets of local Greek fishermen. They failed to recognize it as a cult statue (suggesting that either they could not appreciate art or Epeios was a very inept woodcarver) and proceeded to use it as firewood when they returned to shore. The fishermen became frightened when they discovered that it could not be made to burn under any circumstances (perhaps forgetting that they had just dragged it out of the Aegean?) and threw it back into the sea, only to have it immediately returned by the waves. When a group of Thracians subsequently came upon the statue, they immediately recognized it as a sacred image and erected a shrine that later grew into the city of Ainos

Ex Abou Taam Family Collection;

Ex Denyse Berend, Paris Collection; Prof. Dr. APC Weiss, USA (private purchase at TEFAF Maastricht in 2007).

Masterpiece - Silver Stater of Larissa, ca. 356-342 BC



- 15 Thessaly, Larissa. Silver Stater (11.90 g), ca. 356-342 BC. Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, hair bound in ampyx. *Reverse:* ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑΙΩΝ, bridled stallion trotting right. BCD Thessaly I 1159 (same dies); BCD Thessaly II 308 (same dies); Hermann grp. VII, pl. V, 1-2; SNG Copenhagen 119. Incredible quality! *One of the finest examples of this remarkable coin we have seen.* Perfectly struck and perfectly centered on an excellent fine silver planchet. Delicately toned with underlying luster present. Virtually as struck. Nearly Mint State. \$10,000

A numismatist could spend years building just a collection centered solely on the coins of Larissa in Thessaly and probably never really complete it, such is the variety of the city's coinage. The facing head portraits of the nymph Larissa are some of the most beautiful in Greek coinage, showing the importance that the city attached to the artistry of its coinage. It would seem that the city even hosted a resident school of highly skilled die-engravers. This particularly fine stater is in a much better state of preservation than most found on the market, and it is also from truly handsome dies. Additionally, it is perfectly centered on both sides and struck on a nice full flan. It would certainly prove a highlight of any collection.

Wonderful Classical Style Phocian League Silver Triobol



- 16 Phocis. Phocian League Federal Coinage. Silver Triobol (2.99 g), ca. 449-447 BC. Bucranium facing. *Reverse:* Φ - Ο - Κ - Ι. Head of Artemis facing right, hair tied up in a thin band at the back of the head; she wears a necklace; all within incuse square. BCD, Lokris-Phokis 242 (this specimen); SNG Delepierre 1278 (these dies); Williams, Ph. 105, 214 (these dies). *Rare.* Lovely early classical style. Boldly struck in very high relief and lovely old cabinet tone. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$2,000

Ex Abou Taam Family Collection;
Ex BCD Collection, NAC AG, Zurich 55 (2010), lot 242.



4x

- 17 Euboea, Histiaia. Silver Drachm (3.33 g), ca. 350-320 BC. Head of nymph Histiaia to r., wearing wreath of vine leaves and bunches of grapes, ear pendant and necklace. *Reverse*: ΙΣΤΙ, Heifer standing r. in front of a vine with bunches of grapes; in front, monogram. BCD, Euboea 375; SNG Cop. 516; *Traité* pl. CXCVIII, 14. Wonderful fine style with lovely old cabinet tone. Choice Very Fine. \$1,000

Ex Abou Taam Family Collection;
Ex Auction Naville & Cie, Geneva X (Lucerne 1925), lot 559.



4x

4x

- 18 Colonies of Corinth. Silver Triobol (1.88 g), 300-275 BC. Uncertain Mint. Pegasus flying left, below, ΑΥ. *Reverse*: Head of Aphrodite l., wearing diadem, ear-pendant and necklace, hair in a chignon at the back of the head; low in field r., monogram. BMC 146, 30 and pl. XXXIX, 19 (these dies); SNG Lockett 2312 var. (obv. to r.). *Scarve*. Beautiful old cabinet tone. A miniature masterpiece. Superb Extremely Fine. \$1,000

Ex Dr. B. Peus Nachf, Frankfurt, The Hans Maag Collection, 407, 2012, lot 371.

Extremely Rare Pamphylia, Side Silver Stater , ca. 400-370 BC



3x

3x

- 19 Pamphylia, Side. Silver Stater (10.75 g), 400-370 BC. Athena Parthenos, wearing long chiton and crested helmet, standing l., holding transverse spear and shield with her l. hand, on her extended r. hand Nike, taking off to crown her; at her feet, serpent erect; in field r., short Sidetan legend. *Reverse:* Apollo, wearing short chiton and cloak, standing l., holding long scepter in his l. hand, sacrificing out of patera in his extended r. hand over lighted altar; in field r., Sidetan legend. Cf. Auction Nomos AG, Zurich 12 (2016), 108 (these dies). *Very rare type.* Excellent style and delicately toned. Extremely Fine. \$15,000

The attribution of this very rare and unusual coin to the city of Side is uncertain. The types of both obverse and reverse are those of Side, but the city's distinctive mark, the pomegranate is missing. The inscriptions are definitively in the Pamphylian alphabet, it could therefore be an issue for a polis depending on Side or a special issue for a festivity.

Ex Leu Numismatics Ltd., Zurich 61 (1995), lot 161;
Ex Spink & Son, London 1012 (2010), lot 1255.



2x

2x

- 20 Cilicia, Tarsos. Mazaios. Silver Stater (10.76 g), Satrap of Cilicia, 361-334 BC. Baaltars seated left, holding eagle, grain ear, bunch of grapes and scepter; in left field and below throne, Aramaic letters. *Reverse:* Lion attacking bull left; below, grain stalk and letter. Casabonne series 2; SNG BN -; SNG Levante-; SNG Levante Suppl. -. Lightly toned. Very Fine. \$400

Incredible Quality and Biblically Important - Aristobulus and Salome Æ 22



3x

- 21 Kingdom of Armenia Minor. Aristobulus, with Salome. Æ 22 mm (9.98 g), AD 54-92. RY 13 (AD 66/7). BACIAEΩC AΠICTOBOYΛOY, diademed and draped bust of Aristobulus left; at end of legend, date (ET IIΓ). *Reverse:* [BACIAIC]-CHC CAAOMHC, diademed and draped bust of Salome left. Hendin 1257a; Cf. TJC 365 (date); cf. RPC 3840 (date). *Extremely Rare and probably the finest known example.* Light green over dark green-brown patina. Perfectly centered with excellent detail and legends. Superb Extremely Fine. \$30,000

This extremely rare and important coin shows the infamous Queen Salome, the wife of Aristobulus of Chalkis, and the daughter of Herod II and Herodias. Although she is not directly named in any biblical account it is assumed that it was she who danced for her step-father, Herod Antipas, at his birthday feast and demanded in return for her performance the head of John the Baptist delivered to her on a platter. The story is related twice in the New Testament, in both Mark 6:21-29 and Matthew 14:6-11. Although saddened with the execution of John, Herod Antipas nonetheless fulfilled Salome's request as after her performance he had promised her that he would give her whatever she requested of him. She ran from the room to consult her mother, Herodias, whom John had slighted by stating that her previous marriage to Herod II was unlawful, for which she held a grudge. Herodias told her daughter to ask for John's head, which she did, and because the promise had been made in front of his guests Herod Antipas had no choice but to honor it. The guard was sent, John was executed, and his head was presented to Salome as she had requested.

Ex Tareq Hani Collection.



- 22 Phoenicia, Tyre. Silver Shekel (14.10 g), ca. 126/5 BC-AD 65/6. Year 31 (96/5 BC). Laureate bust of Melkart right. *Reverse*: ΤΥΠΙΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, eagle standing left on prow, palm on far wing; in left field, date (ΑΛ) and club; in right field, monogram; between legs, 'beth'. DCA Suppl. 76. Well centered and lightly toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$1,000



- 23 Phoenicia, Tyre. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.91 g), ca. 126/5 BC-AD 65/6. Year 108 (96/5 BC). Laureate bust of Melkart right. *Reverse*: ΤΥΠΙΟΥ ΕΡΑΣ (sic) ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, eagle standing left on prow, palm on far wing; in left field, date (QH) and club; in right field, BN; between legs, 'beth'. Cf. DCA Suppl. 515 (with KP monogram in left field of *Reverse*). Unpublished with this control. Fine style, well centered and lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$750

JUDEAN COINAGE

Choice Quality AE Half-Prutah of Yehohanan



- 24 John Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan), 134-104 BCE. AE Half-Prutah (0.86 g). Jerusalem. ‘Yehohanan the High Priest and the Council of the Jews’ (Paleo-Hebrew) in two lines above and below palm branch. *Reverse*: Lily between two grain ears, within circular beaded border. Hendin 1134a; TJC Group C1; AJC Group O. *Extremely Rare Variety*, seldom offered. Reddish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine \$2,000

It is unclear whether the palm branch on this coin should be interpreted as a Jewish ritual object or as an emblem celebrating one of more of John Hyrcanus’ many victories over the Seleukids and other neighboring peoples who were opposed to increasing Hasmonean power in the region. The lily on the reverse serves as the emblem of Jerusalem and perhaps a cipher for John Hyrcanus I himself.

Ex Gemini XI, lot 293.



- 25 Judah Aristobulus I (Yehudah), 104-103 BCE. AE Prutah (2.07g). Jerusalem. ‘Yehudah the High Priest and the Council of the Jews’ (Paleo-Hebrew) in wedge style characters within wreath. *Reverse*: Double cornucopia adorned with ribbon, pomegranate between horns, border of dots. Hendin 1142; TJC V, AJC Jc. Uniform brown patina. Unusually well centered. Very Fine. \$250

The engraving of this emission of Judah Aristobulus I has linked it to early issues in the name of his brother and successor, Alexander Jannaeus (104-76 BCE). It is remarkable that these evidently late coins still refer to Aristobulus I only as High Priest when Josephus clearly states that he was the first of the Hasmonaeans to claim the title of king. This coinage may perhaps stand as evidence against whatever textual source Josephus used to craft his rather melodramatic account of the rule of Aristobulus I.



- 26 Judah Aristobulus I (Yehudah) 104-103 BCE. AE Prutah (1.89 g). Jerusalem. ‘Yehudah the High Priest and the Council of the Jews’ (Paleo-Hebrew) in block-style letters in five lines within wreath. *Reverse*: Double cornucopia adorned with ribbons, pomegranate between horns, border of dots. Hendin 1143; TJC U, AJC, Ja1. Dark chocolate brown patina. Extremely Fine/Fine. \$250



- 27 Mattatayah Antigonus (Mattatayah), 40-37 BCE. AE 8-Prutot (13.75 g). Jerusalem. ‘Mattatayah the High Priest and Council of the Jews’ (Paleo-Hebrew), double cornucopiae. *Reverse:* {BACIAΛEΩC} ANTIGONOIY, ivy wreath tied with ribbons. Hendin 1162; TJC 36c AJC U. Attractive light green patina. A very choice example. Choice Very Fine. \$500

In 40 BCE, at the head of a Parthian army, Mattathias Antigonus drove Herod the Great and his puppet, the Hasmonaean ethnarch, John Hyrcanus II, out of Jerusalem and was proclaimed king and High Priest by the Parthians and his Jewish supporters. Unfortunately, the wily Herod was not so easily defeated and returned in 39 BCE armed with recognition as the Roman client-king of Judaea. The hapless Mattathias was ultimately defeated and crucified for his troubles, leaving Judaea to begin a new period in its troubled history under the often hated Herodian dynasty.



- 28 Mattatayah Antigonus (Mattatayah), 40-37 BCE, AE 4-Prutah (7.97 g). Jerusalem. ‘Mattatayah the High Priest’ (Paleo-Hebrew), cornucopiae tied with ribbons, decorated with vine leaf and grapes. *Reverse:* BACIA/EΩC AN/TIGON in three lines within wreath tied at left. Hendin 1163 var; TJC 37 var; AJC var. Attractive greenish and brown patina. *Very scarce* this choice. Extremely Fine. \$300



- 29 Mattatayah Antigonus (Mattatayah), 40-37 BCE. AE Prutah (2.00 g). Jerusalem. ‘Mattatayah the High Priest’ (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath. *Reverse:* Double cornucopia adorned with ribbons, ear of barley between horns, border of dots. Hendin 1164 var. TJC 40 var; AJC Y var. *Rare*, quite so this choice. Brown with earthen highlights. Extremely Fine. \$300



- 30 Mattatayah Antigonus (Mattatayah), 40-37 BCE. AE Prutah (2.33 g). Jerusalem. ‘Mattatayah the High Priest’ (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath. *Reverse:* Double cornucopia adorned with ribbons, pomegranate between horns. Hendin 1166; TJC 38a; AJC W. Pleasing greenish-brown patina. *Rarely seen this choice.* Choice Very Fine. \$300

Incredible Quality Agrippa I Bronze, Hendin 1240



- 31 Agrippa I, 37-44 CE. Struck Year 5, 40/1 CE. AE 23 mm (11.98 g). Mint of Caesarea Paneas. ΓΑΙΨ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΣΤΩ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΩ 'for Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus' laureate head of Caligula to left. *Reverse*: {ΝΟΜΙΣΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ } ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ 'money of King Agrippa' LE (year 5 = AD 40/41) in exergue. Germanicus stands in triumphal quadriga right. Hendin 1240; TJC 230-1, 116; AJC 2; RPC 4976. *An extraordinary quality example and extremely rare.* Reddish brown with hints of natural greenish highlights. Extremely Fine. \$15,000

Ex Heritage, March 8-9, 2012, The Shoshana Collection, lot 20136 (realized \$17,925).

Lustrous Jewish War Year Two Silver Shekel



- 32 The Jewish War. Year 2, Silver Shekel (14.13 g) 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, Year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'Year 2'. *Reverse*: 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, rounded base. Hendin 1358; TJC 193; AJC 8; Deutsch Plate 4, 16. Lustrous surfaces, untuned, perfectly centered with full legends. Superb Extremely Fine. \$5,000

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2223, The Samel Collection.

Highly Desirable Year Two Jewish Half-Shekel



- 33 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver ½ Shekel (6.91 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8) CE. ‘Half of a shekel’ (Paleo-Hebrew, ritual chalice with wide, smooth rim, pellet on either side, and flat base with pearly ends; above, ‘Year 2’. *Reverse:* Jerusalem (the) holy’ (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. Hendin 1359; TJC 195; Deutsch 20 (only 1 example cited). Boldly struck and lightly toned. Excellent metal. Superb Extremely Fine. \$7,500

The dramatic first year (May 66-March 67 CE) of the Jewish War against Rome gave some hope that the Jewish rebels might actually win their independence. Late in 66 CE they defeated the XII Legion commanded by the Roman procurator Cestius Gallus. Some of the silver coinage struck in this year may perhaps have been produced from the booty carried off by the victorious Jews in this confrontation. Unfortunately, this Roman defeat led to Vespasian’s transfer to the theater of conflict and the eventual quashing of the revolt in the Galilee.

Ex Nomos 3, Dec. 5, 2011, lot 151.

Lustrous Mint State Jewish War Year Three Silver Shekel



- 34 The Jewish War. Year 3, Silver Shekel (14.02 g) 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, Year 3 (68/9 CE). ‘Shekel of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, ‘Year 3’. *Reverse:* ‘Jerusalem the holy’ (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, rounded base. Hendin 1361; TJC 202; AJC 18; Deutsch Plate 20, 48. *Incredible quality!* Lustrous surfaces and needle sharp. Mint State. \$6,000

When the Jewish Revolt broke out in 66 CE, the revolutionaries quickly captured the holy city of Jerusalem, thus assuring them access to the great Temple for religious purposes and to its vast treasury as well. From the silver therein - presumably consisting of Tyrian coins paid in taxes over the years - they struck the most famous of all Jewish coins - the Shekel.

The third year of the Jewish War saw some slight respite from the Roman advance as the death of Nero plunged the Roman Empire into a civil war into which Vespasian was drawn. However, violence in Jerusalem reached new heights as the Zealot leaders of the crushed northern revolt waged their own civil war against Ananus ben Ananus, the leader of the more moderate priestly authorities. This factional conflict resulted in an ignominious siege of Jerusalem by the Zealots and the slaughter of Ananus and his adherents. Jerusalem the holy, as it is described on the shekels, had been defiled by the blood of its own people before ever the Romans entered the city.

Ex Kunker, 334, lot 2261 The Samel Collection.

The Very Rare Jewish War, Year 4, AE Half Shekel



2x

2x

- 35** Jewish War. 60-70 CE. AE Half Shekel (26 mm, 15.22g). Jerusalem mint. Dated year 4 (69/70 CE). ‘Year four, half’ (Shekel) in Hebrew, two lulav branches flanking etrog. *Reverse:* “To the redemption of Zion’ (in Hebrew), palm tree with two bunches of dates, flanked by baskets with dates. Hendin 1367; MCP FJR 13, dies O1/R- (unlisted *Reverse:* die); Meshorer 211; Bromberg 74 (same obv. die); Soshana I 20214-5; Sofaer 39; Spaer 179-80. Medalllic flan. Earthen dark green-brown patina, minor flan flaw on obverse. Excellent fields. *Very rare, and among the finest examples known.* Choice Very Fine. \$10,000

The introduction of large bronze denominations in the final year (April 69–March 70 CE) of the Jewish War illustrates the desperate state of the Jewish rebels as they struggled to defend Jerusalem against the Roman forces led by Titus and against the violent rifts in the rebel leadership. Silver denominations from this disastrous year are very rare, suggesting that silver had become more difficult to obtain in the Holy City. Josephus even provides us with the scene of inhabitants so desperate that they took to swallowing their silver and gold. These large bronzes must have filled in the gaps in the rebel currency system as the horrific end of the war loomed close; indeed, they carry legends identifying them as a “half,” presumably indicating a fiduciary token standing in for a proper silver ½ shekel.

By the fourth year of the Jewish War (69/70 CE), the Romans had gained the upper hand and the Jews were becoming desperate. The shortage of precious silver metal caused a huge drop in the number of silver shekels available for the temple tax. This resulted in what numismatists have called the world’s first series of “siege coins.” Of all the bronze coins of the Jewish War, the large half-shekels are by far the rarest and most desired. We estimate they are less than 30 or so surviving specimens in all grades, this being among the finest to survive.

From the Living Torah Museum in Brooklyn, NY;
Ex CNG 111, Lot 383 (realized \$19,200).



2x

2x

- 36** The Jewish War. Year 4, AE Quarter Shekel (8.13 g), 60-70 CE. Jerusalem, Year 4 (69-70 CE). ‘Year four-quarter’ (Paleo-Hebrew), two lulav branches. *Reverse:* “To the redemption of Zion’ (Paleo-Hebrew), around etrog. Hendin 1368; TJC 213; AJC 29. *Very Rare.* Reddish-brown and quite choice. Choice Very Fine. \$1,500

This is one of the three bronze denominations issued in the fourth year of the revolt, presumably when the supply of silver was running low. All of these featured symbols associated with the harvest festival of Succoth.

Rare and Historic Year One Silver Sela



- 37 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year One, 132-135 CE, Silver Sela (13.95 g). Jerusalem (132/3 CE). In Paleo-Hebrew 'Jerusalem' on three sides of the facade of the Jerusalem Temple; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant inside with semicircular lid seen from its end at center of entrance. *Reverse*: 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. Hendin 1373; Mildenberg 1 (#1) Ex Dahariyeh, plate coin (this piece); TJC 218. Uniform light silver-grey. *Very rare and the most sought-after of all Bar Kokhba silver issues*. Choice Very Fine. \$30,000

Most of the silver Bar Kochba coins were overstruck upon tetradrachms of Antioch commonly circulating in Judaea at that time. They served as a declaration of independence from Rome, since only sovereign entities could mint coins in silver, and in their overstriking, the rebels could simultaneously insult the emperor and make nationalistic declarations. David Hendin maintains that the inscription "First Year" had an "aggressive posture... The principal motive of the coins was both political and psychological-to make bold statements of Jewish sovereignty, whether or not it actually existed, to both Jews and Romans." The Temple façade on the obverse has been variously described as a schematic depiction of the destroyed Temple in Jerusalem, or perhaps as an imaginary sketch of a rebuilt Temple to come. It has been posited that the item within the two central columns is the Ark of the Covenant, an ark holding Torah scrolls, the showbread table, or possibly a stylized generic ritual chalice. On the reverse of the sela are represented the Four Species, the most important articles Jews utilize in the ritual observance of Sukkot, known as "The Holiday" while the Temple stood in Jerusalem. The Four Species are here depicted as the central object, the lulav (a bundle comprised of three of the species) and, to its left, the etrog (the fourth species). The objects used in the ritual celebration of the festival of Sukkot is commanded in Leviticus 23:40-41: "You shall take for yourselves on the first day [of Sukkot] the fruit of the citron tree (etrog), the branches of the date palm (tamar), twigs of a plaited tree [myrtle] (aravot), and brook willows (hasadim)... You shall celebrate it [Sukkot] as a festival for God ... [This is] an eternal decree for your generations." After the destruction of the Temple (70 C.E.), Rabbi Yohanan ben Zakkai (who had escaped from the besieged Jerusalem in a coffin) ordered that the ceremony of the Four Species should be carried out as a memorial to the Temple. (Mehahot 65a).

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2374, The Samel Collection.

Exceptional Quality Year One 'Abu Jara'



2x



2x

- 38** Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year One, 132-135 CE, AE Large Bronze 31 mm (17.76 g). 'Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath. *Reverse:* 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), large amphora with two handles. Hendin 1375; Mildenberg 12 (O3/R4) 13 cited; TJC 221. Exceptionally nice with original surfaces and greenish-brown patina. A remarkable example, far superior than the Mildenberg plate coin and certainly among the finest known. About Extremely Fine. \$15,000

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2379, The Samel Collection.



2x



2x

- 39** Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year One, 132-135 CE, AE Middle Bronze 24 mm (6.06 g). Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), Palm branch within wreath. *Reverse:* Wide lyre with four strings. Hendin 1377; Treasury 2230; Mild. 22 (O1/R3) The only example cited, this coin. This variety is the rarest and best style of the Middle Bronzes. Natural reddish-brown with some greenish highlights. About Extremely Fine. \$1,500

The reverse type middle bronze of the first year (132/3 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War is commonly identified as a nevel, a stringed instrument thought to have been similar to the Greek chelys. Although the kinnor - a related instrument similar to the Greek kithara - was prescribed as an instrument to be played in the Jerusalem Temple, the nevel had an even more important status in some rabbinical Jewish traditions. It was said that the world was actually sung into existence to the accompaniment of a perfect 22-stringed nevel. The reverberating notes of these strings subsequently became the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. Considering the messianic flavor of the Bar Kokhba revolt one wonders whether the nevel type alludes to a new creation for Judaea free from Roman oppression. The palm branch on the obverse may perhaps celebrate the early victories of the Bar Kokhba rebels during "year one of the redemption of Israel."

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2381, The Samel Collection.



2x

- 40 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year One, 132-135 CE Æ Medium Bronze (10.46 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm branch within wreath. *Reverse:* 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with four strings. Hendin 1377; Mildenberg 23 (O1/R4); TJC 223. Slightly off-center. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

Purchased from Tom Cederlind.



2x

- 41 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year One, 132-135 CE, AE Small Bronze 20 mm (5.30 g). Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Eleazar the Priest' (Paleo-Hebrew) across field; seven-branch palm tree with two bunches of dates. *Reverse:* 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. Hendin 1380; TJC 224; Mild. 148, #19 this coin. Well struck with lovely natural green-brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$400

Very Rare Hybrid Year One / Year Two Silver Zuz



- 42 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year 1 and Year 2 Hybrid (132/3 - 133/4 CE), Silver Zuz (3.42 g). ‘Year one of the redemption of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf, *Reverse*: ‘Year two of the freedom of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), around palm branch. Hendin 1382; TJC 237; Mild. 10, #15 this coin. *Extremely Rare*. Unusually well centered. Lightly toned. About Extremely Fine. \$7,500

This and the following zuz represent hybrid coins struck from two reverse dies, one from the first year (132/3 CE) and the other from the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War. According to (Mildenberg’s die studies, the Year 1 / 2 hybrids were struck quite early in the second year.

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2397, The Samel Collection.
Ex El Fawar.

Phenomenal Hybrid Year One / Year Two Silver Zuz



- 43 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year 1 and Year 2 Hybrid (132/3 - 133/4 CE), Silver Zuz (3.38 g). ‘Year one of the redemption of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf, *Reverse*: ‘Year two of the freedom of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with three strings and four dots on sound box. Hendin 1383; TJC 236; Milld.11, #8 this coin. *Extremely Rare*. Well struck on a broad flan, attractively toned with hints of iridescence. Extremely Fine. \$9,000

Ex Bank Leu 29 (1981), lot 286.

Exceptional Quality Year 2 Silver Sela



2x

2x

- 44 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year Two, 132-135 CE. Silver Sela (14.75 g). Struck 133/4 CE. 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), on both sides of the tetrastyle facade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side; above facade, star. *Reverse*: 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. Hendin 1388; TJC 233; Mild. 40, #1 this coin. Boldly struck on a nice full flan and nicely toned. A coin of exceptional beauty. Superb Extremely Fine. \$6,000

This and the following sela varieties of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War depart from the previous issues of the first and second years in the paleo-Hebrew obverse legend. Here, instead of the usual legend naming Jerusalem, now Simon [bar Kokhba] is named. It is unclear whether this change indicates that all hope of reclaiming Jerusalem had been given up by the rebels by this point in the war or whether it merely indicates an increased emphasis on Bar Kokhba's personal leadership as a messianic figure. It should be noted that it is unlikely that Bar Kokhba's soldiers ever occupied Jerusalem. In all of the archaeological excavations that have been conducted there, tens of thousands of coins have been found, but only three of them were coins of Bar Kokhba.

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2420 The Samel Collection;
Ex Fawar hoard.

Choice Quality Year Two Silver Sela



2x

2x

- 45 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year Two, 132-135 CE. Silver Sela (14.23 g). Struck 133/4 CE. 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), on both sides of the tetrastyle facade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side; above facade, star. *Reverse*: 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. Hendin 1388; TJC 233; Mild. 40, #1 this coin. Well centered and boldly struck. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$5,000

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2405 The Samel Collection,
Ex El Fawar hoard.



- 46 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year Two, 132-135 CE. Silver Zuz (2.58 g). Struck 133/4 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Shim'on', grape bunch on vine with small leaf and tendril. *Reverse*: 'Year two of the freedom of Israel', palm branch. Hendin 1394 corr. (*Reverse*: description) Mildeberg 40 (O7/R12); TJC 248. Nicely toned. Choice Very Fine. \$800

Ex CNG E387 (20 November 2016), 228.



- 47 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Year Two, 132-135 CE. Silver Zuz (3.20 g). Struck 133/4 CE. 'Simon', bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. *Reverse*: 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left, in right field, willow branch. Hendin 1395; TJC 253a; Mild. 45. Overstruck on a denarius of Domitian, partial legend visible on obverse. Nicely toned. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

Both the grape bunch and the jug with willow branch types of this zuz of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War take their typological queue from the zuz issue of the first year (132/3 CE), but invert obverse and reverse types. Also notable is the removal of the paleo-Hebrew legend naming Eleazar the priest and its replacement with an inscription naming Simon bar Kochba.

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2420 The Samel Collection.

Very Rare Irregular Issue Bar Kokhba Silver Sela



2x

2x

- 48 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Undated Irregular Sela (14.84 g), 132-135 CE. Attributed to Year 3 (134/5 CE). ‘Simon’ (Paleo-Hebrew), on both sides of the tetrastyle facade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side; above facade star. *Reverse*: ‘For the freedom of Jerusalem’ (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. Hendin 1411a; TJC 268; Mild. 102 (O23/R77). *Very rare* - only twelve specimens cited by Mildenberg. Untoned. About Extremely Fine. \$5,000

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2455 The Samel Collection.

Marvelous Mint State “Wavy Line” Silver Sela



2x

2x

- 49 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Undated, Silver Sela (14.58 g), 132-135 CE. Attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). ‘Simon’ (Paleo-Hebrew), on both sides with wavy-line above facade of the Temple of Jerusalem, show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side. *Reverse*: ‘For the freedom of Jerusalem’ (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. Hendin 1413; TJC 269; Mild. 94, #7 this coin since cleaned. *Rare* - only seven specimens cited by Mildenberg. Boldly struck in high relief and fully lustrous, a marvelous specimen! Mint State. \$6,000

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2454 The Samel Collection.



2x



2x

- 50 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Undated, Silver Zuz (3.35 g), 132-135 CE. Attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). ‘Simon’ (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom; pairs of dots between each section of wreath. *Reverse:* ‘For the freedom of Jerusalem’ (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. Hendin 1427; TJC 283; Mild. 133. Flan crack as struck at 5 o’clock. Fully lustrous. Mint State. \$700

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2474 The Samel Collection.



2x



Lot 51



2x



Lot 52

- 51 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Undated, Silver Zuz (2.74 g), 132-135 CE. Attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). ‘Simon’ (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. *Reverse:* ‘For the freedom of Jerusalem’ (Paleo-Hebrew), two upright trumpets, no dot between. Hendin 1431 (dot between trumpets); TJC 277; Mild. 187 - only 11 specimens cited. Toned and well defined. Extremely Fine. \$800

Ex Kunker 334, lot 2486 The Samel Collection.

- 52 Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.35 g) 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). ‘Simon’ (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. *Reverse:* ‘For the freedom of Jerusalem’ (Paleo-Hebrew), elongated lyre with three strings. Hendin 1435; TJC 274; Mild. 213. Untoned. Choice Very Fine. \$700

Ex Goldberg 110, lot 1767 from the S. Moussaieff Collection.



- 53 City Coins of Israel. Gaza. Hadrian. Æ (9.76 g), AD 117-138. CY 192 and Epidemia year 3 (AD 131/2). laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right. *Reverse:* ΓΑΖΑ, Tyche of Gaza standing facing, head left, holding long scepter and cornucopiae; at feet, heifer standing left; in right field, Marnas symbol; date (Β/ΨΡ) in left field, Epidemia date (Γ ΕΠΙ) in legend. RPC 4025; Sofaer 67. An exceptional example with a wonderful eathen-green patina. Extremely Fine. \$400

EASTERN GREEK COINAGE

Majestic Achaimenidian Empire Gold Daric, ca. 480-450 BC



3x

3x

- 54 Achaimenidian Empire. Uncertain Kings. Gold Daric (8.37g), ca. 480-450 BC. Great king of Persia running r., wearing kidaris, holding bow in his extended l. hand, spear with his r. hand, quiver in the back. *Reverse:* Wavy rectangular incuse. Babelon, Perses pl. I,23; BMC pl. XXV, 12; SNG Cop. 277. Boldly struck in high relief and unusually well centered. Lustrous and seldom seen this choice. Superb Extremely Fine. \$7,500

Ex Abou Taam Family Collection;
Ex Bank Leu AG, Zurich 50, 1990, lot 239.



2x

- 55 Sasanian Kingdom. Ardashir I. Silver Drachm (4.2 g), AD 233-239. Diademed bust of Ardashir right with hair tied up in a ball. *Reverse:* Ornate fire-altar with ribbons. Sunrise 710; Göbl 16. *Rare.* Excellent bold strike on good metal with light tone about the borders. Extremely Fine. \$1,000

Ex Stack's Bowers Jan. 2013 NYINC Session A, lot 282.



- 56 Sasanian Kingdom. Ardashir I. Silver Drachm (4.58 g), AD 223-239. Mint C (Ctesiphon), Phase 3. Bust of Ardashir to right wearing diadem (type G) and close-fitting headdress with korymbos and no earflaps. *Reverse:* Fire-altar, pellet to left of altar shaft; counterclockwise around from right. SNS type Iia 4a/3a (2b), pl. 10, 153; Göbl type III/2/2. Uniform light grey tone. Extremely Fine. \$300

Ex Triton XVII, lot 483.



- 57 Sasanian Kingdom. Ardashir I. Silver Hemidrachm (2.16 g), AD 233-239. Mint C (Ctesiphon). Bust of Ardashi I to right, wearing diadem (type R) and close-fitting headdress with korymbos and no earflaps, trefoil of pellets behind head and on left shoulder. *Reverse:* Fire-altar (flames 2) with diadems (type G); pellet to right of altar shaft. SNS type Iia (4a)/ 3a (2b); Göbl type III/2/2; Paruck __; Saeedi __; Sunrise 717 (this coin). Very scarce denomination. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$250

Ex Goldberg's Sale 98, Lot 2161.



- 58 Sasanian Kingdom. Vahrām (Bahram) II with Queen and Prince 4. Silver Drachm (3.96 g), AD 276-293. Uncertain mint. Jugate busts of Vahrām (Bahram) wearing winged crown with korymbos, his queen wearing kolah with boar's head, right, vis-a-vis bust of Prince 4, presenting wreath and wearing kolah with eagle's head, left. *Reverse:* Fire-altar with ribbon, flanked by Bahram and his queen, holding ring, fravahr and triple pellets flanking flame. SNS type Viic (1) 5b (1a); Sunrise __. *Very scarce.* Toned. Choice Very Fine. \$250

Ex CNG e-436, Lot 314.



- 59 Sasanian Kingdom. Narseh. Silver Drachm (3.49 g), AD 293-303. Bust right with crown and arcades, three goliath branches, and korymbos; hair in single group. *Reverse:* Fire-altar with ribbon; flanked by two attendants, fravahr, taurus symbol, three pellets on altar. Göbl type II/2; Paruck 165; Saeedi 176. Excellent silver and nicely toned. Extremely Fine. \$300

Ex CNG 31, Sept 9, 1994, lot 514.



- 60 Sasanian Kingdom. Narseh. Silver Drachm (4.71 g), AD 293-303. Bust right, wearing crown with arcades and korymbos. *Reverse:* Fire-altar with ribbons; flanked by two attendants, the left wearing crown with korymbos, the other wearing mural crown taurus symbol on altar shaft. SNS type II (?)/zu 5c (?); A85 (this coin); Göbl type I/1; Saccdi __. Pleasing uniform greyish-violet tone. Choice Very Fine. \$300



- 61 Sasanian Kingdom. Shapur II, Silver Drachm (4.22 g), AD 309-379. Mint 1, Ctesiphon. Draped bust of the king in merlon crown. *Reverse:* Fire-altar with attendants, wreath. Göbl 89; SNS 1a/1a2. Unusually well struck. Lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$300

Ex Pegasi 23, lot 255.



- 62 Sasanian Kingdom. Shahpur II. Silver Drachm (3.49 g), AD 309-379. Struck circa AD 309-320. Bust of the King right, wearing diadem and mural crown with korymbos; letter behind. *Reverse:* Fire-altar with ribbon; two attendants with mural crown; fravahr and dynastic symbol flanking flames, pellet on base of altar. SNS type 1a/1a2, A4; Göbltype 1b/1; Saedi __. Untoned a wonderful well centered strike with excellent margins. Superb Extremely Fine. \$200

Ex CNG 88, lot 646.



- 63 Sasanian Kingdom. Shapur II. Silver Drachm (4.18 g), AD 309-379. Bust of Shapur right. *Reverse:* Fire-altar with bust in flames flanked by two attendants. Göbl 102 1a/6a v; MAC884 v. Pleasing violet and blue tone. Well struck and excellent metal. Superb Extremely Fine. \$200



- 64 Sasanian Kingdom. Vahräm (Bahram) IV. Silver Drachm (4.04 g), AD 388-399. HLYDL (Herat) mint. Bust right, wearing winged merlon crown with korymbos. *Reverse:* Fire-altar with ribbons. NS type 1a2/1a, A39 = Triton XIV, lot 499. Göbl __; Mochiri __; Paruck __; Saeedi __. *Very rare.* Toned. Very Fine. \$300

Ex CNG e-344, lot 240.



Lot 65



Lot 66

- 65 Indo-Greek Kingdom. Philoxenos. Silver Tetradrachm (9.81 g), ca. 100-95 BC. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ**, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Philoxenos right. *Reverse:* King on horse prancing right; in lower right field, monogram. Boparachchi 3E; SNG ANS 1183-6. Lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$500
- 66 Indo-Greek Kingdom. Philoxenos. Silver Tetradrachm (9.69 g), ca. 100-95 BC. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ**, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Philoxenos right. *Reverse:* King on horse prancing right; in lower right field, monogram. Boparachchi 3E; SNG ANS 1183-6. Lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$500

Philoxenos, who struck coins carrying the epithet Aniketos “the Invincible,” was an obscure but apparently influential king who briefly ruled most of the lands conquered by the Indo-Greeks. Although he has not been connected to any of the distinct (but disputed) Indo-Greek dynasties, it has been suggested on tenuous grounds that he might have been the father of Kalliope, the queen of king Hermaios. His cavalryman reverse type may have influenced subsequent Indo-Scythian coin types.



2x

2x

- 67 Ptolemaic Kingdom. Ptolemy V or Ptolemy VI. Silver Tetradrachm (14.03 g), 204-180 BC or 180-145 BC. Alexandria. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis around neck. *Reverse:* **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**, eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Svoronos 1231 and 1489; SNG Copenhagen 244-5 and 262-8. Wonderful and exceptional quality! Lustrous surfaces and delicately toned. Nearly Mint State. \$2,000

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE

Rare Social War, Marsic Confederation, Silver Denarius



- 68 Social War. Marsic Confederation. Silver Denarius (3.83 g), 90-88 BC. Bavianum(?), 89 BC. VITELIÚ (Oscan), Laureate head of Italia left, wearing single drop earring and pearl necklace. *Reverse:* Retrograde N (Oscan) in exergue, Soldier standing facing, head right, foot on uncertain object, holding spear and sword; to right, recumbent bull. Sear 233. Campana 143 (D99/R120); Sydenham 627; HN Italy 407. *Rare.* Lovely old cabinet tone. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$750

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 69 Social War. C. Papius C.f. Mutilus. Silver Denarius (3.65 g), 90 BC. Mobile mint. MVTIL EMPRATVR (Oscan), Helmeted head of Italia left. *Reverse:* C PAAPI (Oscan), Oath taking scene: two warriors standing facing one other, holding spears and touching their swords to a pig held by a figure kneeling left between them. Campana 87; Sydenham 640; HN Italy 428. *Very Rare.* Nice and bold. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 70 Mn. Fonteius C.f. Silver Denarius (4.02 g), 85 BC. Rome. (MN) FO(NT)EI C F, laureate head of Vejovis right; monogram of ROMA below chin, thunderbolt below neck. *Reverse:* Infant Genius seated on goat right; above, pilei of the Dioscuri; in exergue, filleted thyrsus; all within laurel wreath. Crawford 353/1a; Sydenham 724; Fonteia 9. Struck on a nice broad flan with traces of luster present, all lightly toned. NGC grade Ch AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 5/5. \$250

The reverse recalls that the god Jupiter was suckled by the she-goat Amaltheia on Mt. Ida during his infancy, and depicts a statue that was within the Temple of Vejovis in Rome.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 71 Mn. Aquillius. Silver Denarius (3.83 g), 65 BC. Rome. III VIR behind, VIRTVS before, helmeted and draped bust of Virtus right. *Reverse:* (MN) A QV[IL] (MN) F (MN) N, SICIL in exergue, the consul Man. Aquillius standing left, head right, raising a prostrate Sicilia before him, and holding shield. Crawford 401/1; Sydenham 798; Aquillia 2. Lightly toned with underlying luster. Extremely Fine. \$300

The types on this denarius recall the virtue of the moneyer's grandfather, Manius Aquillius, who diligently quelled the slave revolt in Sicily (104-101 BC) that had defied three earlier governors. In 104 BC, the consul Marius took command in Gaul to subdue the Cimbri and Teutones, and the Senate granted him permission to request troops from Rome's allies so that he might pursue the war. When he asked Nikomedes of Bithynia for troops, the king responded that he had none to spare as most of his men had been seized by Roman tax farmers as slaves. The Senate then decreed that no citizen of allied states could be held in slavery to serve in Rome's provinces, and instructed the praetors to see to their liberation. In Sicily, the Roman governor P. Licinius Nerva freed about 800 slaves, but then a group of influential landowners and wealthy elites convinced the governor to desist. The slaves who had not yet been freed stole away from the farms in open revolt. Licinius initially pursued these slaves and inflicted a serious defeat upon them, but when he failed to follow up his victory this emboldened other slaves in the province and the revolt quickly escalated. Soon there was a slave army of 40,000 ravaging the province, inflicting severe havoc on the Roman forces sent to pursue them. All this changed in 101 BC with the arrival of the moneyer's ancestor, the governor Manius Aquillius. He quickly wore down the slave army, reducing their strongholds to rubble and killing many. He defeated their leader in single combat in a notable battle, although he himself suffered a serious head wound. After recovering, he quickly mopped up further resistance and pacified the province.



- 72 L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus. Silver Denarius (3.94 g), 62 BC. Rome. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS behind and above, CONCORDIA before, diademed and veiled head of Concordia right. *Reverse:* TER above, PAVLLVS in exergue, the consul, L. Aemilius Paullus, togate, on right standing left, erecting trophy; to left, the Macedonian king, Perseus, and his two sons standing right. Crawford 415/1; Sydenham 926; Aemilia 10. Traces of luster, lightly toned. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$250

The Hellenistic state of Macedonia ended along with the Third Macedonian War in 168 BC when the moneyer's ancestor and namesake, the consul Lucius Aemilius Paullus, defeated King Perseus of Macedonia at Pydna. Prior to Aemilius Paullus' arrival, only Perseus' persistent lack of military intelligence prevented a total rout of the Roman legions as the prior consuls were inept and totally unworthy of the task. Aemilius Paullus, however, was an experienced commander, having seen service in the Hanniballic Wars. After Macedonia's defeat, Paullus conquered Epirus, laying waste numerous towns and taking as many as 150,000 prisoners to supply Rome's slave markets. For his magnificent conquests the Senate awarded him the title Macedonicus along with a splendid triumph.



2x



2x

- 73 L. Scribonius Libo. Silver Denarius (4.00 g), 62 BC. Rome. BON EVENTVS before, LIBO behind, diademed head of Bonus Eventus right. *Reverse:* PVTEAL above, SCRIBON in exergue, garlanded well head decorated with two lyres and hammer. Crawford 416/1a; Sydenham 928; Scribonia 8a. Nicely toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Our grade Choice Very Fine. \$250

The reverse depicts the puteal Scribonianum (Scribonian well-head) which had been set up by a distant ancestor of the moneyer. The well-head was quite ornate, being either festooned with garlands or, more likely, engraved with their likeness, and was located near the arch of the Fabii in the Roman Forum. The type comes in three varieties, with either a pair of tongs, a hammer, or an anvil set at the base of the well-head (the last is by far the scarcest of the three). Built upon a bidental, a spot that had been struck by lightning, the puteal Scribonianum served as an important meeting place for litigants and moneylenders in Rome as it was conveniently located near the praetor's tribunal. The obverse is appropriately dedicated to the deity Bonus Eventus, the bringer of good outcomes, who appealed equally to all parties involved in any legal dispute.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 74 M. Aemilius Scaurus and Pub. Plautius Hypsaesus. Silver Denarius (3.89 g), 58 BC. Rome. M SCAVR above, / [A]ED CVR in exergue, [EX] S C across field, the Nabatean king Aretas kneeling to right, extending olive-branch and holding reins, before camel standing right. *Reverse:* [P] HVPSAEVS / AED CVR in two lines above, [CAPTV] to right, [C] HVPSAE COS / [PR]EIVER in two lines in exergue, Jupiter driving quadriga left; below horses' forelegs, scorpion. Cf. Crawford 422/1a and 422/1b; cf. Sydenham 912 and 913; cf. Aemilia 9 and 8; cf. CNG E171, 209 (fourrée). An interesting mule combining Crawford 422 varieties. Nicely toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Edge cut. ("edge cut" is insignificant). \$200

During the first century, it was normal for a moneyer to highlight some important event from his family's past. This was because for the Roman aristocracy an illustrious past was extremely important for advancing one's political career. Here, however, M. Aemilius has deviated from the norm, depicting an event from his own career, the first such instance in Roman coinage. While serving as Governor of Syria, Scaurus invaded Nabataea, laying waste much of its territory. Although he was unable to conquer king Aretas' stronghold, through an intermediary he was able to convince Aretas to pay a substantial bribe (300 talents) for him to desist. As the event is presented on the coin one would think that the Nabataeans were soundly defeated and that Aretas begged for mercy, but this is mere propagandistic opportunism on the part of Scaurus. Unlike the obverse, the reverse follows tradition by commemorating a past deed of the moneyer, recalling that it was his ancestor, the consul Gaius Hypsaesus, who captured the Volscian town of Privernum.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 75 L. Marcius Philippus. Silver Denarius (4.01 g), 57 BC. Rome. [(AN)CVS] below, diademed head of Ancus Marcius right; behind, lituus. *Reverse*: PHILIPPVS on left, equestrian statue right on arcade of five arches; within arches, AQVA (MAR). Crawford 425/1; Sydenham 919; Marcia 18. Lustrous surfaces. NGC grade AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$300

The obverse portrays the diademed head of Ancus Marcius, the fourth King of Rome. He was the progenitor of the Marcia gens which had at least two branches, the Philippi and the Reges. Although L. Marcius Philippus belonged to the Philippi branch of the Marcii, he appropriated an event from the Reges branch as it was the praetor Quintus Marcius Rex who built the Aqua Marcia in 144-140 BC. Perhaps the moneyer was being a little devious to illustrate something he could not rightfully claim; the man in the street probably would simply assume that it was the moneyer's ancestor who had supplied Rome with its greatest source of potable water.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 76 L. Marcius Philippus. Silver Denarius (3.86 g), 57 BC. Rome. [(AN)CVS] below, diademed head of Ancus Marcius right; behind, lituus. *Reverse*: PHILIPPVS on left, equestrian statue right on arcade of five arches; within arches, AQVA (MAR). Crawford 425/1; Sydenham 919; Marcia 18. Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$150



2x



2x

- 77 C. Memmius C.f. Silver Denarius (4.10 g), 56 BC. Rome. C MEMMI C F before, QVIRINVS behind, laureate head of Quirinus right. *Reverse*: MEMMIVS AED CERIALIA PREIMVS FECIT, Ceres seated right, holding torch and grain ear; at her feet, serpent. Crawford 427/2; Sydenham 921; Memmia 9. Well struck on a broad flan. A superb example with old cabinet toning. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 5/5. \$300

Quirinius was a god of war of Sabine origin who was assimilated with Romulus, Rome's founder. It seems that here Memmius is either referencing a Sabine family origin, or else claiming descent from Romulus. The reverse legend states that it was an ancestor of the moneyer who in 202 BC as (plebeian) aedile held the first festival to the goddess Ceres, the Cerealia. The festival was held annually for several days in April since being first instituted, and included races in the Circus Maximus and theatrical events.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 78 P. Fonteius P. f. Capito. Silver Denarius (4.09 g), 55 BC. Rome. P FONTEIVS P F CAPITO III VIR, helmeted and draped bust of Mars right, trophy over shoulder. *Reverse:* (MN) FO(NT) TR MIL, soldier on horseback rearing right, thrusting his spear at a Gallic enemy who is about to slay an unarmed person; to lower right, helmet and shield. Crawford 429/1; Sydenham 900; Fonteia 17. Wonderful iridescent toning with hues of gold and blue, and underlying iridescence. Scratch in obverse field. Extremely Fine.

\$300

The reverse commemorates a valorous deed of one Manius Fonteius, but the precise circumstances are lost to us. Both Crawford and Harl suggest he may have served under another ancestor, Marcus Fonteius, who was governor of Gallia Narbonensis from 76-73 BC.



- 79 A. Plautius. Silver Denarius (4.01 g), 55 BC. Rome. A PLAVTIVS AED CVR S C, turreted head of Cybele right. *Reverse:* BACCHIVS in exergue, IVDAEVVS to right, Bacchus kneeling right beside camel, holding forth olive branch. Crawford 431/1; Sydenham 932; Plautia 13. Attractively toned. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. Edge cut.

\$250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 80 Cn. Plancius. Silver Denarius (3.62 g), 55 BC. Rome. CN PLANCIVS before, AED CVR S C behind, head of Diana Planciana(?) right, wearing petasus. *Reverse:* Cretan goat standing right; behind, quiver and bow. Crawford 432/1; Sydenham 933; Plancia 1. Attractive old cabinet tone. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Edge cut. (The “edge cut” is minute).

\$250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 81 Q. Cassius Longinus. Silver Denarius (3.93 g), 55 BC. Rome. Q CASSIVS before, [LIBERT] behind, diademed head of Libertas right. *Reverse:* Domed tetrastyle shrine of Venus, curule chair within; in left field, urn; in right field, voting tablet inscribed A C. Crawford 428/2; Sydenham 918; Cassia 8. Quite attractive with light iridescent toning. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Scratches.

\$250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 82 Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.96 g), 54 BC. Rome. BRVTVS, bare head of L. Junius Brutus right. *Reverse:* AHALA, bare head of Caius Servilius Ahala right. Crawford 433/2; Sydenham 907; Junia 30. Some luster present and lightly toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. Our grade choice very fine. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 83 Q. Pompeius Rufus. Silver Denarius (3.68 g), 54 BC. Rome. Q POM [RVFI] before, RVFVS COS behind, bare head of the consul Q. Pompeius Rufus right. *Reverse:* SVLLA COS, bare head of Sulla right. Crawford 434/1; Sydenham 908; Pompeia 4. *Very scarce.* Unusually well centered and delicately toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Scratches. \$500

The portrait of Sulla on this coin is the only known portrait of the infamous Roman dictator. The moneyer was his grandson, and although the coin was struck a quarter century after the dictator's death, the portrait of Sulla was almost certainly modeled on a bust or death mask to which the moneyer would have had access.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 84 Q. Caepio Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.86 g), 54 BC. Rome. LIBERTAS behind, head of Libertas right, jewels in hair above forehead. *Reverse:* BRVTVS in exergue, the consul L. Junius Brutus walking left between two lictors, each carrying ax over shoulder, and preceded by an accensus. Crawford 433/1; Sydenham 906; Junia 31. Attractive light toning. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$400

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 85 Mn. Acilius Glabrio. Silver Denarius (3.73 g), 49 BC. Rome. SALVTIS, laureate head of Salus right. *Reverse:* (MN) ACILIVS III VIR VALE(TV), Valetudo standing facing, head left, holding serpent and resting elbow on column. Crawford 442/1a; Sydenham 922; Acilia 8. Luster present and lightly toned. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$250

Salus and Valetudo are both goddesses of good health, and here they possibly signify the relief and gratitude of the moneyer and the people of Rome for the recovery of Pompey the Great who had fallen gravely ill the year before.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 86 L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus. Silver Denarius (3.74 g), 49 BC. Military mint traveling in the East. Triskeles, with winged head of Medusa facing at center and ear of grain between each leg. *Reverse:* [L]E(NT) (MAR) [C]OS, Jupiter standing facing, head right, holding thunderbolt and eagle; in right field, harpa. Crawford 445/1a; HCRI 4; Sydenham 1029a; Cornelia 64. Nicely toned. *Scarce.* NGC grade VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Banker's mark. (The "banker's mark" is vitrually impossible to see!). \$250

Struck under the exiled consuls, Lentulus and Marcellus, the types reference both family history and Roman power. The issue has traditionally been assigned to a mint operating in Sicily, but the hurried nature of the Pompeian withdrawal from Brundisium to Greece suggests it was struck somewhere in the East. The obverse recalls that it was M. Claudius Marcellus, the ancestor of the current consul, who conquered Syracuse in 211 BC. The reverse depicts Jupiter, the chief deity of the Roman pantheon and thus a symbol of unity, and may copy the famous statue of Zeus Eleutherius by Myron. Jupiter appears on all the joint issues of the Lentulus and Marcellus.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 87 Q. Sicinius. Silver Denarius (3.82 g), 49 BC. Rome. F[ORT P] R, diademed head of Fortuna Populi Romani right. *Reverse:* III VIR across field, Q SICINIVS, crossed palm branch and caduceus; above, wreath. Crawford 440/1; HCRI 410; Sydenham 938; Sicinia 5. Traces of luster present. Delicate light iridescent tone. NGC grade AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$250

Little is known of the moneyer Q. Sicinius, and his family, while noble, was not a driving force in Roman politics. The types of the coin show that he sided with Pompey after Caesar crossed the Rubicon. The obverse depicts the head of the Fortune of the Roman People, and the symbols on the reverse all reference Pompey's accomplishments: the palm for his many victories, the wreath that was awarded him by the Senate specifically for his defeat of Mithradates VI in 63 BC, and the caduceus for his defeat of the Cilician pirates. This was the last normal issue of denarii before Caesar's occupation of Rome, at which time Sicinius fled east along with the rest of the Pompeians.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 88 Albinus Bruti f. Silver Denarius (3.91 g), 48 BC. Rome. [A] POSTVMIV[S] COS, bare head of the consul Aulus Postumius Albinus right. *Reverse:* ALBINV/ BRVTI F in two lines within wreath of grain ears. Crawford 450/3b; HCRI 27; Sydenham 943a; Postumia 14. Lovely natural deep antique toning. NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Scratches. \$350

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 89 Albinus Bruti f. Silver Denarius (4.02 g), 48 BC. Rome. PIETAS behind, bare head of Pietas right. *Reverse:* ALBINVS BRVTI F, clasped hands holding winged caduceus. Crawford 450/2; HCRI 26; Sydenham 942; Postumia 10. Delicately toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. Brushed. Our grade is Choice Very Fine. \$300

The moneyer, Decimus Junius Brutus, is better known to us than are most moneyers as he saw extensive service under Caesar during the Gallic Wars and was later made governor of Transalpine Gaul. Additionally, he was made Caesar's heir should Octavius reject the inheritance. Despite the favor Caesar showed him, he was amongst the conspirators in his assassination (he should not be confused with M. Junius Brutus, however, who was one of the principals of the conspiracy). The types chosen for this coin advertise Caesar's leniency in dealing with those Romans who had opposed him, Pietas personifying devotion and love of country, and the clasped hands an obvious symbol of reconciliation. The winged caduceus is most associated as the attribute of the personification of Felicitas, and here represents the beneficial outcome of Caesar's clemency.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 90 C. Vibius C.f. C.n. Pansa Caetronianus. Silver Denarius (3.82 g), 48 BC. Rome. PANSA below, mask of Pan right. *Reverse:* C VIBIVS C F C [N] IOVIS AXVR, Jupiter Axurus (or Anxurus) seated left, head facing, holding patera and scepter. Crawford 449/1a; HCRI 20; Sydenham 947; Vibia 18. Pleasing antique iridescent tone. NGC grade CH XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 91 L. Hostilius Saserna. Silver Denarius (3.90 g), 48 BC. Rome. Bare head of Gallia right; behind, carnyx. *Reverse:* [L] HOSTI[LIVS] SASERNA, Diana (Artemis) of Ephesus standing facing, placing hand on head of stag leaping left and holding spear. Crawford 448/3; HCRI 19; Sydenham 953; Hostilia 4. Traces of luster present. Delicate old cabinet tone. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 92 C. Antius Restio. Silver Denarius (4.03 g), 47 BC. Rome. RESTIO, bare head of the Tribune C. Antius Restio right. *Reverse:* C ANTI[VS] C F, Hercules advancing right, holding club and trophy, lion's skin draped over arm. Crawford 455/1a; HCRI 34; Sydenham 970; Antia 1. *Very scarce.* Unusually well centered on a full flan. Outstanding portraiture and all, attractively toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. Brushed. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 93 L. Plautius Plancus. Silver Denarius (4.05 g), 47 BC. Rome. L PLAVTIVS below, Mask of Medusa with disheveled hair facing, coiled serpent at either side of face. *Reverse:* PLANCVS below, Aurora flying right, head slightly left, holding reins and conducting the four horses of the sun. Crawford 453/1a; HCRI 29; Sydenham 959; Plautia 15. Pleasing deep old antique toning. NGC grade AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 5/5. Our grade Choice Very Fine. \$300

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 94 L. Valerius Acisculus. Silver Denarius (3.83 g), 45 BC. Rome. ACISCVLVS behind, diademed head of Apollo Soranus right surmounted by star; behind, pick-axe. *Reverse:* L VALERIVS in exergue, Europa seated on bull walking right, holding veil which billows out above her. Crawford 474/1a; HCRI 90; Sydenham 998; Valeria 17. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Scratches. \$250

It has traditionally been believed that the reverse shows the heroine Valeria Luperca riding a heifer. However, the animal is clearly a bull, which means that the seated female can only be Europa. The myth of Europa is that she was a Phoenician princess whose beauty attracted the attention of the god Zeus. Desiring her, he turned himself into a magnificent white bull and intermingled with her father's herd. When she saw him, she approached him and stroked his side, then leaped onto his back. Zeus immediately ran out to sea and swam to Crete, where Europa became the island's first queen. Subsequently, Zeus arranged the stars known as the constellation Taurus in the shape of the white bull which he had assumed during this episode.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Historic and Very Rare Roman Republican Gold Aureus



2x

2x

- 95 L. Cestius and C. Norbanus. Gold Aureus (8.00 g), 43 BC. Emergency issue of the Roman Senate. Rome. Draped bust of Africa right, wearing elephant's skin headdress. *Reverse:* L CESTIVS above, S C - P R across field, C NORBA in exergue, Corinthian helmet atop curule chair, the front legs of which are decorated with eagles. Crawford 491/1a; HCRI 195; Sydenham 1153; Calicó 3. *Very Rare.* NGC grade VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Slight bend, edge marks. \$3,000

This rarity of the dying Republic was probably struck as an emergency issue by order of the Senate (indicated by the letters S C, senatus consulto, found on the reverse) apparently in connection with two African legions deployed abortively to defend Rome against Octavian in 43 BC. The head of Africa on the obverse seems to refer to these legions, while the sella curulis (curule chair) on the reverse may be read as a symbol of imperium. Crawford, however, has doubted these specific circumstances, arguing that the S C inscription does not necessarily express opposition to Octavian and that by the summer of 43 BC the Senate probably lacked the gold needed to issue this and related aureus issues on its own. This is clearly a remarkable coin and worthy of further thought.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x

- 96 L. Cestius and C. Norbanus. Gold Aureus (8.08 g), 43 BC. Rome. C NORBA-NVS above, L CESTIVS below, PR in right field, draped bust of Etruscan (Tiburtine?) Sibyl right. *Reverse:* S C in upper left field, Cybele, holding patera and reins, driving cart drawn left by two lions. Crawford 491/2; HCRI 196; Sydenham 1155; Calicó 5. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Edge marks, bent. \$3,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 97 L. Livineius Regulus. Silver Denarius (3.53 g), 42 BC. Rome. Bare head of the praetor L. Livineius Regulus right. *Reverse:* L LIVINEIVS above, REGVLVS in exergue, curule chair between six fasces. Crawford 494/28; HCRI 177; Sydenham 1110; Livineia 11. Boldly struck in high relief. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Bankers' marks, brushed. \$250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 98 C. Numonius Vaala. Silver Denarius (3.64 g), 41 BC. Rome. C NVMONIVS VAALA, bare head of Numonius Vaala right. *Reverse:* VAALA in exergue, soldier advancing left, holding spear and shield, attacking rampart defended by two soldiers. Crawford 514/2; HCRI 322; Sydenham 1087; Numonia 2. *Very Rare.* NGC grade Fine; Strike: 3/5, Surface: 3/5. Bankers' marks. \$500

The obverse of this coin depicts an obscure ancestor of the moneyer C. Numonius Vaala who appears to have gained the cognomen Vaala for the gens Numonia through his military exploits. The reverse shows him storming the palisades (vallum) of an enemy rampart. It was customary in the Roman Republic to award the soldier who was first to break through the defenses of an enemy fortification with the corona vallaris - a golden crown ornamented with palisades, similar to the somewhat more familiar corona muralis awarded to the first soldier to break through the wall of an enemy city. It is presumably from the receipt of the corona vallaris by the moneyer's ancestor that he took the honorific cognomen Vaala (an archaic form of Vala), which was passed on to his descendants.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Important Gold Aureus of C. Vibius Varus, ca. 42 BC



3x

- 99 C. Vibius Varus. Gold Aureus (8.11 g), 42 BC. Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right. *Reverse*: C VIBIVS upward on left, VARVS upward on right, Venus standing left beside a tall column, viewed from behind, holding a mirror in which she admires herself. Crawford 494/34; HCRI 190; Sydenham 1137; Calicó 33. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$5,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL PERIOD



2x

2x

- 100 Q. Metellus Pius Scipio. Silver Denarius (3.75 g), 47-46 BC. Military mint traveling with Scipio in Africa. Q METEL above, PIVS below, laureate head of Jupiter right. *Reverse*: SCIPIO above, IMP in exergue, elephant advancing right. Crawford 459/1; HCRI 45; Sydenham 1050; Caecilia 47. Lightly toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$300

A Pompeian loyalist, Q. Metellus Pius Scipio introduced the legislation that recalled Caesar from his Gallic command, thus precipitating the Civil Wars. This denarius was struck while Scipio was in supreme command of the Pompeian forces in North Africa, the elephant an obvious reference to the province, and was probably struck during the later stages of the campaign in a mobile mint traveling alongside his forces (stylistically it is quite distinct from the coins of Scipio struck at the provincial capital of Utica). In 46 BC, Caesar finally managed to corner the Pompeians at Thapsus, where he inflicted on them a crushing defeat. After the battle Scipio committed suicide, knowing that despite Caesar's usual leniency towards his enemies he would not allow so persistent an foe as Scipio to survive.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 101** Cn. Pompeius Magnus. Silver Denarius (3.78 g), 49 BC. Uncertain mint in Greece. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, proquaestor. [CN] PISO PRO Q, head of Numa Pompilius right, wearing diadem inscribed NVMA. *Reverse*: MAGN above, PRO COS below, prow of galley right. Crawford 446/1; HCRI 7; Sydenham 1032; RSC 4. Boldly struck and well centered. Toned. *Scarce*. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Edge chips. Our grade is Very Fine. \$350

The legendary king of Rome, Numa Pompilius appears on the obverse of this coin as an allusion to the nomen (family name) of the issuing proquaestor. According to tradition Pompilius had a son name Calpus, from whom the gens Calpurnia derived its name. The prow on the reverse refers to Pompey's famous victories over the Cilician pirates in 67/6 BC.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 102** Cnaeus Pompey Jr. Silver Denarius (3.97 g), 46-45 BC. Corduba. M. Poblicius, propraetorian legate. [M P] OBLICI LEG PRO PR, helmeted head of Roma right. *Reverse*: CN MAGNVS IMP, Hispania standing right, shield on her back, holding two spears and presenting palm to Pompeian soldier standing left on prow, armed with sword. Crawford 469/1a; HCRI 48; Sydenham 1035; RSC 1 (Pompey the Great). Beautifully toned with slight iridescence. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 5/5. \$500

The reverse type represents the support of Further Spain for the Pompeian cause. The female figure, who Crawford does not identify, is obviously Hispania, coming to lend her support (arms) which will lead to ultimate victory (palm-branch) and the restoration of a constitutional Republic.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 103** Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.84 g), 49-48 BC. Military mint traveling with Caesar. CAESAR in exergue, elephant advancing right, trampling horned serpent. *Reverse*: Pontifical implements: simpulum, sprinkler, axe and priest's hat. Crawford 443/1; HCRI 9; Sydenham 1006; RSC 49. Nicely toned. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Bankers' marks. \$250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



3x

- 104 Julius Caesar. Gold Aureus (8.02 g), 46 BC. Rome. A. Hirtius, praetor. C CAESAR COS TER, veiled head of Vesta or Pietas right. *Reverse:* A HIRTIVS PR, lituus, jug and axe. Crawford 466/1; HCRI 56; Sydenham 1018; Calicó 37. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Edge marks, banker's mark. The banker's mark is well hidden in the folds of her veil. \$3,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x

2x

- 105 Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.87 g), 46-45 BC. Military mint traveling with Caesar in Spain. Diademed head of Venus right, with Cupid at her shoulder. *Reverse:* CAESAR, trophy of Gallic arms, composed of helmet and cuirass, oval shield and carnyx in each hand, at base of which captive Gallic woman seated left in attitude of mourning and captive Gaul seated right, hands bound behind him. Crawford 468/1; HCRI 58; Sydenham 1014; RSC 13. Lightly toned. NGC grade VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Edge marks. \$300

Ex The William Oldknow Collection

Rare Julius Caesar Gold Aureus, ca. 44 BC



3x

3x

- 106** Julius Caesar. Gold Aureus (8.09 g), 44 BC. Rome. CAES DIC behind, Q VAR before, diademed bust of Venus right. *Reverse:* COS. QVINC within laurel wreath. Crawford 481/1; HCRI 117; Sydenham 1021; Bahrfeldt 23; Calicó 42. *Very Rare.* NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Edge bend, scratches, edge marks. \$3,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x

2x

- 107** Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.88 g), 44 BC. Rome. L. Mussidius Longus, moneyer. Laureate head of Julius Caesar right. *Reverse:* L MVSSIDIVS LONGVS, rudder, cornucopiae on globe, caduceus and priest's cap. Crawford 494/39; HCRI 116; Sydenham 1096a; RSC 29. *Scarce issue.* Excellent portrait and delicately toned. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Edge cut. (edge cut is quite minor). \$1,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 108** Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.51 g), 42 BC. Military mint traveling with Brutus and Cassius in western Asia Minor or northern Greece. P. Servilius Casca Longus, moneyer. CASCA behind, LONGVS before, laureate and bearded head of Neptune right; trident below. *Reverse:* BRVTVS behind, IMP before, Victory advancing right, breaking diadem tied with fillet and holding palm; below, broken scepter. Crawford 507/2; HCRI 212; Sydenham 1298; RSC 3. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Flan flaw, edge scuffs. \$250

The image of Victory trampling upon a broken scepter and tearing the diadem powerfully evoke the long tradition of Roman hatred for monarchical rule. It was rumored that Julius Caesar had inclined to become king, purportedly wearing red boots as the Roman kings had worn and having his statue placed next to those of the kings, and these were all used by the tyrannicides to justify his assassination. The obverse type of Neptune was an obvious choice for Casca, who was the commander of Brutus' fleet.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x

2x

- 109 C. Cassius Longinus. Silver Denarius (4.17 g), 42 BC. Military mint, probably at Smyrna. P. Lentulus Spinther, legate. C CASSI IMP behind, LEIBERTAS before, diademed, veiled and draped bust of Libertas right. *Reverse:* LENTVLVS/SPINT in two lines below, jug and lituus. Crawford 500/5; HCRI 223; Sydenham 1305; RSC 6. A superb example with a beautiful iridescent tone. NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$750

Ex The William Oldknow Collection

Extremely Rare Gold Aureus of Mark Antony, ca. 42 BC



3x

3x

- 110 Mark Antony. Gold Aureus (8.02 g), 42 BC. Rome. L. Mussidius Longus, moneyer. M ANTONIVS III VIR R P C, bare head of Mark Antony right. *Reverse:* L MVSSIDIVS T F LONGVS IIII VIR A P F, Mars, nude except for a crested helmet, standing right, resting foot on shield lying on ground, holding spear and scabbard. Crawford 494/8a; HCRI 145; Sydenham 1097; Calicó 87. *Extremely Rare* - only eleven specimens known to Crawford. NGC graded Ch. VF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. \$7,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 111 Mark Antony and Divus Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.58 g), 43 BC. Military mint traveling with Antony in Cisalpine Gaul. M (AN)TONI IMP, bare head of Mark Antony right; behind, lituus. *Reverse:* CAESAR DIC, wreathed head of Julius Caesar right; behind, capis. Crawford 488/2; HCRI 123; Sydenham 1166a; RSC 3a. Toned. Choice Very Fine. \$600

Fine Style Octavian Gold Aureus, 32-31 BC



- 112 Octavian. Gold Aureus (7.72 g), 32-31 BC. Uncertain Italian mint (Rome?). Bare head of Octavian right. *Reverse:* CAESAR DIVI F, equestrian statue of Octavian, his hand raised, on horseback rearing to left. RIC I 262; HCRI 394; BMC 594-5; Calicó 187. Pleasing artistic fine style portrait. *Rare.* NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 1/5. Bent, ex jewelry. \$5,000

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE



- 113 Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.72 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Uncertain mint, ca. 17 BC. CA-ES-AR, bare head of Gaius Caesar (or Augustus?) right within oak wreath. *Reverse:* AVG-VSTI across field, candelabrum ornamented with rams' heads; all within a floral wreath entwined with two bucrania and three paterae. RIC 540; BN 1013-6; BMC 684-5; RSC 2. Struck in high relief. Untoned. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$1,500

This coin represents one of the more enigmatic issues of Augustus' long reign as emperor. Sutherland in RIC I attributes the issue to an uncertain mint and dates it to 17 BC, noting that it was in celebration of the *ludes Saeculares* held that year. The youthful portrait on the obverse is uncertain and could be either a "rejuvenated" portrait of Augustus (Mattingly, RIC I, 1st ed.) or a portrait of the young heir, Gaius Caesar, the eldest son of Augustus' lieutenant M. Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder, whom Augustus adopted that year along with his younger brother, Lucius. The first interpretation rests on the oak-wreath surrounding the portrait, identifying it as the *corona civica aurea* which in 28 BC was awarded by a grateful Roman Senate to Augustus for having ended the long period of civil wars, and accordingly positively identifies the portrait as being that of Augustus. However, no convincing argument explains why his portrait would be rejuvenated. R. Prideaux recently put forth the idea that the issue was struck at a special military mint operating in Pannonia in 12 BC to appease Agrippa's troops after his untimely death while on campaign in Pannonia in that year, and that the portrait was engraved by someone unfamiliar with the emperor's likeness (see the commentary to Triton XI, 829). This argument fails on two counts: firstly, an engraver with the legions in Pannonia would most certainly be familiar with the portrait of Augustus as the troops were paid in denarii transported from the main imperial mints, and secondly, legions would not simply begin striking coins on their own initiative because to do so would be a treasonous usurpation of an imperial prerogative. Although not addressed in the Triton commentary, Prideaux also mentions the funereal importance of the candelabrum on the reverse. Rams' heads are fairly common adornments on Julio-Claudian funerary altars (see, e.g., P. Zanker, *The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus* p. 280 for a Roman funerary altar of the Claudian period that features the garland, candelabra and rams' heads), and an aromatic garland was a staple of Roman funerary rites for obvious reasons. Otherwise the association of the candelabrum with the *ludes Saeculares* (which is the traditional interpretation of the type) is not readily apparent. Seemingly only a death of significance to the succession would manifest itself on coinage, and the death of Agrippa in 12 BC was one such death as he was not only Augustus' closest friend and confidant but his chosen successor. It is recorded that the emperor mourned his passing for a full month and even had Agrippa's remains interred in his own mausoleum despite Agrippa having constructed a mausoleum of his own. In light of the funerary nature of the reverse of this coin, and also the fact that nothing specifically ties it to the *ludes Saeculares* of 17 BC other than the tenuous link of the candelabrum reverse, could it be that the portrait in the obverse is in fact young Gaius Caesar and that it was struck in 12 BC to commemorate both Agrippa's death and Gaius' newfound role as Augustus' direct heir? The framing *corona civica* would quite nicely associate the youth with the imperium of the principate in this instance and should not necessarily be interpreted as a prerogative solely of the emperor. It also serves as an artistic function as a balance to the floral border enclosing the candelabrum on the reverse. Furthermore, as David Sear notes in the millennial edition of *Roman Coins and Their Values*, the combination of the youthful portrait along with the title CAESAR simply and clearly suggests the young heir, while its placement in the place of precedence on the obverse further serves to highlight his status.

Ex Goldberg 55 (29 October 2009), 129.

Incredible Quality Judaea Capta AE Sestertius, AD 71



2x



114

Vespasian. AE Sestertius (24.12 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM TR PPP COS III. Laureate head of Vespasian right. *Reverse:* IVDAEA CAPTA, S C. Emperor standing right foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium; before him, palm tree beneath which Jewess in attitude of mourning seated right on cuirass. Hendin 1504; RIC 167; BMC 543-4. A magnificent, medallic in appearance with a bold artistic portrait of the emperor on the obverse and facial detail on the reverse. A uniform dark reddish-brown patina adds to its appeal. Superb Extremely Fine.

\$20,000

It is likely that this sestertius bearing the obverse legend and detailed portrait was issued just after the triumph celebrated by Vespasian and Titus.

Ex Thalec.



2x



2x

- 115 Vespasian. AE Sestertius (24.76 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 71. Obverse: IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM TR PPP COS III, laureate head of Vespasian right. Reverse: IVDAEA CAPTA; SC in exergue, palm tree; mourning Jewess sits to right of palm; to left Vespasian stands right in military dress with spear and parazonium, left foot on helmet. Hendin 1504; RIC II, 167. Popular and always in demand. Chocolate brown patina. Very Fine. \$2,000



2x



- 116 Vespasian. AE Sestertius (25.37 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM TR PPP COS III, laureate head of Vespasian right. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGVSTI; SC in exergue, palm tree; mourning Jewess sits on right, Victory stands on left with left foot on helmet, inscribing a shield set on tree. Hendin 1508; RIC 221; BN 151. Uniform steel-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$2,500



2x



2x

- 117 Divus Vespasian. Silver Denarius (3.48 g), died AD 79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, under Titus, AD 80/1. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Vespasian right. *Reverse:* EX S C across field, Victory advancing left, attaching shield to trophy below which Jewess seated left, in attitude of mourning. Hendin 1586; RIC 364; BN 90; BMC 112; RSC 144. Attractive light tone. Choice Very Fine. \$400



2x



2x

- 118 Titus. AE As (9.35 g) as Caesar, AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Struck at Rome AD 75. Obverse: T CAES IMP PON TRP COS II CENS, laureate head of Titus right. *Reverse:* SC in exergue; Titus stands in triumphal quadriga right, holds branch in right hand and scepter in left, on side of cart Victory right holds wreath. Hendin —; REIC 635; C-227; CBN 688. *Extremely Rare.* Uniform reddish-brown. Choice Very Fine. \$2,500

Ex NAC 05-25-20, #952; Ex Numismatica de Falco (Naples).



2x



2x

- 119 Domitian. Silver Denarius (3.52 g), as Caesar, AD 69-81. Rome, under Vespasian, AD 79. CAESAR AVGVSTVS F DOMITIANVS COS VI, laureate head of Domitian right. *Reverse:* PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, Salus leaning right on column, holding serpent which she feeds from patera. RIC 1084; BMC 265; RSC 384. Magnificent multi-hued iridescent toning. Lustrous. Mint State. \$500



- 120 Trajan. Silver Denarius (3.23 g), AD 98-117. Rome, ca. AD 112/3. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust of Trajan right, slight drapery on far shoulder. *Reverse:* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, emperor on horseback walking left, holding spear. RIC 291; Woytek 394b; BMC 445; RSC 497a. Finely detailed and beautifully toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$500

Ex Roma II (2 October 2011), 647.



- 121 Trajan. Æ As (13.43 g), AD 98-117. Rome, ca. AD 103. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust of Trajan right, slight drapery on far shoulder. *Reverse:* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C across field, Virtus standing facing, head left, holding Victory and inverted spear. RIC 483. Glossy dark greenish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$500



- 122 Antinoüs. Æ Medallion 40 mm (38.37 g), died AD 130. Ca. AD 134/5. M. Antonius Polemon, strategos. ANTINOOC HPΩC, bare head of Antinoüs left. *Reverse:* ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ CΜVPNA-ΙΟΙC, bull standing right. Blum 8-11; SNG von Aulock 8000; BMC 339; RPC 1975. Well centered and struck on a broad flan. Heavy green patina with some light encrustation, but with all the legends complete and legible. About Very Fine. \$2,000



- 123 Antoninus Pius. Æ Sestertius (19.92 g), AD 138-161. Rome, AD 140-144. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right. *Reverse:* TR POT COS III around, S C across field, Juno Sospita advancing right, brandishing javelin and holding forth shield; before her, serpent. Cf. RIC 608; cf. BMC 1248. Chocolate-brown patina, some smoothing in the fields. Sharpness of Extremely Fine. \$300

Monumental Bronze Medallion of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius



1.75x



- 124 Antoninus Pius, with Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar. Æ Medallion 67 mm. (176 g), AD 138-161. Rome, ca. AD 140-141. ANTONINVS AVG PI VS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right. *Reverse*: AVRELIVS CAES AVG PII F COS, Bare head of Marcus Aurelius right. Cf. Gnechchi II p. 23, 3 (...COS III). Possibly unique. Uniform hard apple-green patina. All original with virtually no wear or imperfections. A magnificent piece! Superb Extremely Fine. \$30,000

This remarkable bronze medallion features a beautiful large linear frame surrounding a central type depicting the portraits and titulature of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius as his Caesar, a post held by the latter from AD 138 to 161. The types and inscriptions are very similar to those found on double portrait aurei and denarii struck to celebrate the assumption of the third and first consulships (COS III and COS) by Pius and Aurelius, respectively, in AD 140 (see RIC 415). This relationship to the precious metal coinage sets the medallion apart from the contemporary double portrait aes issues (RIC 1211-1221, which always feature a laureate or radiate image of Antoninus Pius, thereby placing it in a special class distinct from the regular coinage.

The medallion is also notable for its unexpected deviation from the titulature of the AD 140 issues. Here Antoninus Pius is identified as holding his fourth consulship (COS IIII), which only took place in AD 145, while Aurelius is still indicated as holding his first (COS), although it is known that he assumed his second consulship (COS II) at the same time that Pius took up his fourth. This incongruity may be explained by the production of the medallion from an improper die combination. Such hybrids are known for the regular coinage of Antoninus Pius, such as RIC 123, an aureus combining an obverse type dated COS III (AD 140) and a reverse dated COS IIII (AD 145). Numerous other, but less closely dateable, hybrids are known for the reign Antoninus Pius (e.g., RIC 408-410, 492, 518, 1201-1203), suggesting that the mismatching of dies was a special problem for the Roman mint administration under that emperor.

Medallions like this were most likely produced for distribution to important individuals to celebrate and commemorate the assumption of the consular dignity by the emperors. This took place on 1 January and marked the Roman New Year, an occasion that involved public and private distributions and exchanges of presents (*strenae*) that regularly included coins and medallions.

As a means of establishing an orderly succession, Hadrian arranged for Antoninus Pius to adopt Marcus Aurelius as his son, although the latter seems to have been unhappy about this and the requirement that he move into the imperial palace. After the death of Hadrian on 10 July AD 138, Antoninus Pius, named Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus as his Caesars, his junior co-emperors and designated heirs, and arranged the betrothal of Marcus Aurelius to his daughter, Faustina the Younger. Under Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius was heaped with titles and extraordinary privileges and trained in the difficult work of administration. He was named *princeps iuventutis*, a title carried by designated imperial heirs, made a member of all the priestly colleges, served as quaestor, and held the consulship with Antoninus Pius twice. Although Marcus Aurelius is said to have complained about the paperwork involved in administering the Roman Empire and did not appreciate the pomp of the imperial lifestyle, by the time he succeeded when Antoninus Pius died in AD 161, he was well prepared to take up the mantle of his adopted father.

From a private Swiss Collection. To the best of our knowledge, never before offered publicly.



- 125 Diva Faustina I. Æ Dupondius (12.22 g), died AD 140/1. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 141-146. DIVA FAVSTINA, diademed and draped bust of Faustina I right. *Reverse*: AETER-NITAS, S C across field, Aeternitas standing facing, head left, holding phoenix and hem of skirt. RIC 1157. Dark green patina. About Extremely Fine. \$300

Choice Quality Gold Aureus of Faustina Jr.



4x



126

Faustina Jr. (daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius), Gold Aureus. (7.33 g), Mint of Rome, struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 147-150 FAVSTINA AVGVSTAE, draped bust left with hair waved and coiled on the back of the head, *Reverse*: CONCORDIA, dove standing right, 6h RIC III 503b (Pius); Cohen 60; BMCRE 1090; Calico 2044c. A superb portrait in very high relief, residual lustre around legend in obverse, light cabinet wear to high points, *scarce*. Extremely Fine. \$5,000

Impressive Gold Aureus of Pertinax



- 127 Pertinax. Gold Aureus (7.26 g), AD 193. Rome. IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN AVG, laureate head of Pertinax right. *Reverse*: PROVID DEOR COS II, Providentia standing facing, head left, extending hand towards star above to left. RIC 11a; BMC 11 (same obv. die); Calicó 2389. *Rare*. Excellent style and a powerful portrait of Pertinax. Boldly struck in high relief, minor edge filing noted. Extremely Fine. \$20,000

Pertinax rose from humble beginnings to the highest echelons of administration, having served as a successful general and subsequently governor of several important provinces. At the time of Commodus' murder, he was Prefect of Rome. Upon his elevation on 1 January AD 193, Pertinax immediately began a series of legal and fiscal reforms, which although sound were unpopular with the corrupt officials then serving in the highest administrative posts in the Empire. This quickly led to an attempted coup, led by his co-consul Sosius Falco just two days after his accession. While the first coup was put down, a second was just beginning, and it came to a head on 28 March when the praetorians stormed the imperial palace and murdered the 66-year-old Pertinax. His reign had lasted a mere 86 days. The guardsmen paraded his decapitated head on a lance through the streets of Rome, but this heinous deed would shortly condemn them as when Septimius Severus arrived in Rome he tricked the Praetorians into assembling unarmed, then dismissed and banished the entire Guard under threat from his Illyrian troops.

This fantastic aureus of Pertinax features a powerful portrait of the aged emperor, and is impressively centered on a beautifully round flan. The reverse features the minor goddess Providentia, the goddess of foresight, who embodied virtues that were part of the Imperial cult of ancient Rome.

Ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 17 (18 March 2003), lot 382;

Ex MMAG XIX (5-6 June 1959), lot 236 (purchased by Gerhard Hirsch for CHF 2950).

Ex Schlesinger y Guzman, Sir John Evans,
and the Duke de Blacas Collections



2x

- 128 Septimius Severus, with Caracalla, as Caesar. Gold Aureus (7.41 g), AD 193-211. Rome, AD 204(?). IMPP INVICTI PII AVGG, Jugate heads of Septimius Severus, laureate, draped and cuirassed, and Caracalla, laureate and draped, right. *Reverse*: VICTORIA PARTHICA MAXIMA, Victory advancing to left, holding wreath and palm branch. RIC 311; F. W. Madden, "An Account of the Collection of Roman Gold Coins of the late Duke de Blacas, purchased, with other Antiquities, for the British Museum," NC 1868, pl. IX, 5 (this coin); BMC 266; Calicó 2597b (same obv. die). *Extremely Rare*. Boldly struck with minor edge file marks. Very Fine. \$15,000

In 195, Septimius Severus invaded Mesopotamia and occupied the Parthian cities of Seleucia and Babylon. Two years later he launched a further campaign and sacked Ctesiphon, the Parthian royal capital. The war substantially weakened the Parthian kingdom, which was already suffering considerably from internal stresses, and led to its eventual collapse in the 220s when the Sasanian Persians gained control. This extremely rare aureus, which we have been able to trace to the famous nineteenth century collection of the Duke de Blacas, a French antiquarian upon whose death in 1866 his heirs sold most of his extensive collection of coins and antiquities to the British Museum for the astounding sum of £1,200,000, was seemingly struck to mark the dedication of the Arch of Septimius Severus in 203. The arch, which was faced in white marble and was built at the northwestern end of the Forum in Rome, commemorated the emperor's victories over the Parthians. Visitors to Rome today can still admire this remarkable monument, its long dedicatory inscription, and its sculptural reliefs, next to the Church of Saints Luca e Martina at the foot of the Capitoline Hill.

Ex Aufhäuser 6 (5 October 1989), lot 447;

Ex G. Hirsch 161 (22 February 1989), lot 860;

Ex Sir J. Evans and the Duc de Blacas Collections (Glendining & Co., 27 September 1962), lot 207;

Ex L. G. Schlesinger y Guzman Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 20 July 1914), lot 168;

Ex Collection J. E. [Sir John Evans] (Rollin et Feuadent, 26-27 May 1909), lot 188 (realized 400 French francs);

Ex Duc de Blacas Collection.

Medallic Sestertius of Julia Domna



2x



- 129** Julia Domna. Æ Medallic Sestertius (31.68 g), Augusta, AD 193-217. Rome, under Caracalla. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, draped bust right. *Reverse:* IVNO-NEM, S C across field, Juno standing facing, head left, holding scepter; at feet to left, peacock standing left. RIC 585; BMC 206. Perfectly centered on a broad flan with wide borders. Dark olive-green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$500



2x

2x

- 130** Geta. Æ 22 mm (6.58 g), as Caesar, AD 198-209. Ilium in Troas. II CEPTI GETAC KAI, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta right. *Reverse:* IA-IE-ΩN, Helmeted bust of Athena right, wearing aegis. Bellinger T234; SNG von Aulock 1542; BMC 95. Attractive green patina with a few light adjustment marks. Choice Very Fine. \$300



2x

2x

- 131 Geta. Æ 22 mm (6.48 g), as Caesar, AD 198-209. Bageis in Lydia. Gaios, archon. Π CEPT ΓETAC KAI, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta right. *Reverse*: ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟ-Υ ΑΡ-Χ ΒΑΓ(ΗΝ)ΩΝ, Hygeia standing right, holding serpent, and Asklepios standing facing, head left, leaning on serpent-entwined staff; between them, altar. SNG Copenhagen 54; BMC 47. Dark brown patina. Choice Very Fine.

\$250



- 132 Diadumenian. Æ 21 mm (5.84 g), as Caesar, AD 217-218. Marcianopolis in Moesia Inferior. ΜΟΠΕΛΛΙΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Κ, bare head of Diadumenian right. *Reverse*: ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟ-ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Hygeia standing right, feeding from patera serpent held in her arms. Hristova & Jekov 6.25.21.1; Varbanov 1344. Dark brown patina. Very Fine.

\$200



2x

2x

- 133 Philip I. Æ 35mm (19.57 g), AD 244-249. Ancyra in Phrygia. Zoilos, magistrate. ΑΥΤ ΚΜ Ι(ΟΝ) ΦΙΛ-ΠΠΙΟC ΑΥΓ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I right. *Reverse*: ΕΠΙ Π ΑΡΥ ΖΩΙΛ-ΟΝ ΑΡ Α ΤΟ Β around and in field (ΑΝΓ)ΚΥΡΑΝΩ/Ν in two lines in exergue, Tyche standing right, holding scepter and pomegranate, facing Zeus standing left, holding anchor and scepter, between two trees and with eagle between them; in foreground, altar between two butting bulls. BMC 44; GIC 3918. Wonderful dark reddish-green patina. Magnificent and virtually as struck. Superb Extremely Fine.

\$2,500

Ex NAC 92/1 (23 May 2016), 649;
Ex NAC 78 (26 May 2014), 2377.

Splendid Gold Aureus of Maximinus II Daza, AD 309-313



2x

- 134 Maximinus II Daza, Gold Aureus (5.32 g), AD 309-313. Minted at Antioch AD 311. MAXIMI NVS P F AVG. Laureate head of the ruler right. *Reverse:* SOLE IN VICTO. Sol raidate, standing wearing long dress and cloak, holding globe surmounted by Victory on her raised hand in greeting gesture; in exergue, SMAΣ, flanked by crescent and star. C-154; Calicó 5032; Depeyrot 29/3; RIC VI 160. *Very rare.* Nice bold strike and quite lustrous. Extremely Fine. \$10,000

Ex Hess Divo 338, lot 1116;
Ex CNG 90 (MBS), 2012, lot 1710.

Boldly Struck Licinius I Gold Aureus



- 135 Licinius I. Gold Aureus (5.29 g), AD 308-324. Nicomedia, AD 316. LICINIVS AVGVSTVS, Laureate bust of Licinius I facing right. *Reverse:* IOVI CONS-ERVATORI, Jupiter standing facing, head left, holding Victory on globe and scepter; at his feet to left, eagle standing left, head right, holding wreath in beak; SMN. RIC 11; Depeyrot 20/1; Calicó 5112. A boldly struck lustrous example. NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Edge filing, scratches. \$2,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Rare Gold Solidus of Constantine the Great



- 136 Constantine I. Gold Solidus (4.35 g), AD 307/10-337. Treveri, AD 317. CONSTAN-TINVS P F AVG, Laureate head of Constantine I right. *Reverse:* VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVGVSTI, Victory, holding wreath and palm advancing right between two bound and seated captives; PTR. RIC 190; Bastien, Donativa p. 75f and note 6; Depeyrot 24/5. NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Edge filing, scratches. \$2,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Handsome Gold Solidus of Constantine the Great



2x

2x

- 137 Constantine I. Gold Solidus (4.47 g), AD 307/10-337. Antioch, ca. AD 335/6. CONSTANTINI-NVS MAX AVG, Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine I right. *Reverse:* VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG, Victory advancing left, holding trophy and palm; in right field, VOT/XXX; SMAN. RIC 96; Depeyrot 46/1. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Graffito. (The mentioned “graffito” appears to be only a faint hairline on the neck or in the reverse field). \$2,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Heroic Bust Gold Solidus of Crispus as Caesar



2x

2x

- 138 Crispus. Gold Solidus (4.41 g), Caesar, AD 317-326. Sirmium, AD 323. FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate and bare bust of Crispus left, viewed from behind, holding spear pointing forward and shield. *Reverse:* CONCORDIA AVGG NN, Concordia seated left on a backless throne, holding caduceus and cornucopiae; SIRM. RIC 39; Alföldi 17; Depeyrot 7/3. *Very Rare* and with a wonderful heroic bust. Some light scuffs, marks and burnished. Extremely Fine. \$5,000

Ex Helios 1 (17 April 2008), 577;
 Ex NAC 24 (5 December 2002), 287;
 Ex NAC 11 (29 April 1998), 548.



- 139 Jovian. Gold Solidus (4.35 g), AD 363-364. Antioch. D N IOVIANVS PE P AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Jovian right. *Reverse:* SECVRITA-S REI PVBLICAE, Roma enthroned facing, holding scepter, and Constantinopolis seated slightly left, resting foot on prow, supporting between them shield inscribed VOT/V/MVL/X in four lines; ANTA. RIC 223; Depeyrot 18/2. *Very scarce.* NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Graffiti. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 140 Valentinian I. Gold Solidus (4.44 g), AD 364-375. Antioch, AD 366. D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian I right. *Reverse:* RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE, emperor standing facing, head right, holding labarum with staurogram on banner and Victory on globe; .ANTA. RIC 2a.xxii (officina not recorded); Depeyrot 26/2. NGC grade VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Edge crimp, light graffiti. \$350

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 141 Valens. Gold Solidus (4.45 g), AD 364-378. Arelate, AD 364-367. D N VALEN-S P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens right. *Reverse:* RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE, emperor standing facing, head right, holding labarum and Victory on globe; KONS(TAN). RIC 1a.2; Depeyrot 14/1. Lustrous. Beautiful style. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$800



- 142 Theodosius I. Gold Solidus (4.30 g), AD 379-395. Sirmium, AD 393-395. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius I right. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AVGGG, emperor standing right, holding labarum and Victory on globe, spurning captive with foot; S-M/H//COMOB. RIC IX 15a.8; Depeyrot 31/5. NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Ex jewelry. \$450

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 143 Arcadius. Gold Solidus (4.41 g), AD 383-408. Constantinople, AD 395-402. D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Arcadius facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing enemy. *Reverse:* CONCORDI-A AVGG, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, foot on prow, holding scepter and Victory on globe; B//CONOB. RIC 7; Depeyrot 55/1. Nice frosty mint luster still intact. NGC grade MS; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. \$600

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 144 Honorius. Gold Solidus (4.44 g), AD 393-423. Ravenna, AD 402-408. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius right. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AVGGG, emperor standing right, holding labarum and Victory on globe, spurning captive with foot; R-V//COMOB. RIC 1287; Depeyrot 7/1. A lovely lustrous example. NGC grade AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x

2x

- 145 Honorius. Gold Solidus (4.42 g), AD 393-423. Constantinople, AD 420. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Honorius facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing enemy. *Reverse:* VOT XX MVLT XXX, Victory standing left, holding long jewelled cross. RIC 218; Depeyrot 74/1. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Edge filing, graffito. \$400

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Wonderful Lyon Mint Constantine III Gold Solidus AD 407-411



2x

- 146 Constantine III. Gold Solidus (4.46 g), AD 407-411. Lugdunum, AD 408-411. D N CONSTAN-TINVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine III right. *Reverse:* VICTORIA AA AVGGGG, emperor standing right, holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive on ground below with foot; L-D//COMOB. RIC 1506; Lacam 3c; Depeyrot 21/2. A wonderful lustrous example. NGC grade Ch AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Edge scuff, crimped. \$2,000

Constantine III, a soldier about whom we know very little, was proclaimed emperor in Britain in 407 and soon invaded the mainland, eventually occupying all of Gaul and Spain. His authority was opposed by Honorius, the western Roman emperor, who first sent his general Sarus to oppose him, whom Constantine defeated. Although his subjects liked him - he had restored order after fending off barbarian incursions from across the Rhine frontier - his reign was not destined to last. First, Britain rose in revolt, then his magister militum Gerontius, who had been sent to Spain to quell a revolt there, likewise revolted. Finally, in 411 Honorius sent the general Constantius against him, and Constantine's forces were defeated. The usurper surrendered to Constantius but the latter had him executed regardless.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 147 Constantine III. Silver Siliqua (1.47 g), AD 407-411. Treveri. D N CONSTAN-TINVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine III right. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AAVGGG, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victory on globe and reversed spear; TRMS. RIC 1533; RSC 4a. Beautiful iridescent toning. Minor flan crack at 6 o'clock. Extremely Fine. \$600



- 148 Galla Placidia. Gold Tremissis (1.45 g), Augusta, AD 421-450. Rome or Ravenna, ca. 440-450. D N GALLA PLA-CIDIA P F AVG, diademed and draped bust of Galla Placidia right, with cross on shoulder. *Reverse:* Christogram within wreath; COMOB. Cf. RIC 2066 (cross within wreath); Depyrot (Rome) 47/12. *Extremely Rare.* NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. Slightly wavy, light scuff. \$1,000

Galla Placidia was a daughter of Theodosius I and half-sister of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius. In 410 she was taken hostage by the Goths and subsequently married to the Gothic king Ataulf. After his death, she was released back to the Romans in exchange for 600,000 modii of wheat. She subsequently married the Roman general Constantius, who in 421 became emperor. Her son, Valentinian III, ascended the western throne in 425, and as he was very young she led the affairs of state for more than a decade. This variety of Galla Placidia's tremisses, with a Christogram in wreath as opposed to a cross, is not recorded in RIC. RIC 1343 does have a Christogram but is of much finer style and lacks the cross seen here on Placidia's shoulder. However, several examples of this type have appeared on the market, and it is recorded in Depyrot (27 examples).

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Extremely Rare Johannes Gold Solidus, ca. AD 423-425



- 149** Johannes. Gold Solidus (4.47 g), AD 423-425. Ravenna. D N IOHAN-NES P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Johannes right. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AVGGG, emperor standing right, holding labarum and Victory on globe, spurning captive with foot; R-V//COMOB. RIC 1901; Depeyrot 12/1. *Extremely Rare.* NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Flan flaw, edge bend. \$2,500

Johannes was one of many ephemeral emperors of the Western Roman Empire. After Honorius' death in 423, the throne of the West remained vacant for three months. Honorius died childless, and his heir, the eastern emperor Theodosius II, either decided to rule a reunited Roman Empire from Constantinople or simply hesitated to nominate a successor to the throne as there was no suitable candidate. In the absence of a decision from Constantinople, Honorius's patrician, Castinus, elevated the civil servant Johannes to the throne. Johannes tried unsuccessfully to gain recognition from Theodosius, who in the meantime had elevated Valentinian III to the western throne, and when his efforts failed he knew that war was inevitable. He sent Aetius to seek an alliance with the Huns, but before there was an agreement the eastern troops marched, soon taking Ravenna where Johannes was overthrown after a reign of less than two years. In order to humiliate him his hand was amputated and he was paraded on the back of a donkey before a jeering populace, before finally being decapitated.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 150** Aelia Eudocia. Gold Tremissis (1.51 g), Augusta, AD 423-460. Constantinople, under Theodosius II, ca. AD 440-445. AEL EVDO-CIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Aelia Eudocia right. *Reverse:* Cross within wreath; CONOB*. RIC 335; Depeyrot 72/2. Sharply struck and well defined. *Very Rare.* NGC grade MS; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Light scuff. \$750

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 151 Aelia Pulcheria. Gold Solidus (4.26 g), Augusta, AD 414-453. Constantinople, under Marcian, AD 450-457. AEL PVLCH-ERIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Pulcheria right; above, manus Dei crowning her with wreath. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long jewelled cross; in right field, star; CONOB. RIC 512; Depeyrot 87/3. NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Bent, plugged. \$750

Aelia Pulcheria was the daughter of Arcadius and older sister of Theodosius II. When their father died in AD 408 and the young Theodosius II became the new emperor of the embattled eastern half of the Roman Empire, Pulcheria assumed the role of her brother's protector. When the Senate voted her the title of Augusta (Empress) in AD 414, she used this newfound legitimacy to take over the regency for Theodosius II, which had been managed previously by the praetorian prefects. Pulcheria aimed at being the real power in the Empire and declared her intention to remain a virgin and never marry as a means of avoiding male control. In contrast, her brother was easily dominated, and Pulcheria taught him to be an emperor in keeping with her own image of the office. Under her guidance, Theodosius II successfully warred against the Sasanian Persians in AD 421 and intervened in the Western Roman Empire, placing their nephew, Valentinian III, on the throne in AD 425. Pulcheria even engineered the disgrace and exile of Theodosius' wife, Aelia Eudocia, to remove her competing influence over the emperor. When Theodosius II died unexpectedly in a riding accident in AD 450, Pulcheria took power in her own right. However, her sole reign was very brief as she was finally forced to take the lowborn Marcian as her husband. She died three years later, still Augusta and still a virgin.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 152 Valentinian III. Gold Solidus (4.47 g), AD 425-455. Ravenna, ca. AD 426-455. D N PLA VALENTI-NIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian III right. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AVGGG, emperor standing facing, holding long cross and Victory on globe, resting foot on human-headed coiled serpent; R-V//COMOB. RIC 2010; Depeyrot 17/1. NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$750

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

153

Marcian. Gold Solidus (4.48 g), AD 450-457. Constantinople. D N MARCIA-NVS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Marcian facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing a fallen enemy. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long jeweled cross; in right field, star; B//CONOB. RIC 510; Depeyrot 87/1. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Edge bend, graffito. \$450

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Extremely Rare Majorian Gold Solidus, ca. 457-461



4x



154

Majorian. Gold Solidus (4.35 g), AD 457-461. Arelate. D N IVLIVS MAIO-RIANVS P F AVG, Diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust of Majorian right, holding spear forward and shield decorated with Christogram. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AVGGG, emperor standing facing, resting foot on human-headed serpent, holding long cross and Victory on globe; A-R//COMOB. RIC 2629; Lacam -; Depeyrot 25/4. *Extremely Rare* - Lacam knew of no examples of this variety and Depeyrot recorded just two examples. Boldly struck and well centered. NGC grade Ch VF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$3,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Beautiful Majorian Gold Tremissis, AD 457-461



- 155** Majorian. Gold Tremissis (1.40 g), AD 457-461. Ravenna. D N IVL MAIORIANVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Majorian right. *Reverse:* Cross within wreath; COMOB. RIC X 2610; Lacam 42; Depeyrot 23/2. *Very Rare.* Boldly struck and perfectly centered with full legends. A lustrous specimen that shows a tiny mark at 12 o'clock. NGC grade AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Ex jewelry. \$1,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 156** Anthemius. Gold Solidus (4.02 g), AD 467-472. Rome. D N ANTHE-MIVS P F AG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Anthemius facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield on back. *Reverse:* SALVS R-EIP-VBLICAE, Anthemius and Leo, in military attire standing facing, holding spears and supporting between them a globus cruciger; in central field, ROMA monogram; COMOB. RIC 2835; Lacam 33; Depeyrot 69/1. *Very Rare.* NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. Edge marks. \$1,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE



- 157 Justinian I. Silver Light Miliarensis (4.10 g), 527-565. Constantinople, 527-538. D N IVSTINI-ANVS P P AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Justinian I left. *Reverse:* GLORIA ROMANORVM, emperor, nimbate, standing facing, head left, raising hand in salutation and holding globe; in right field, star; COB. Cf. DOC 26.2; MIBE 47; SB 154. *Rare.* Some faint hairlines. Choice Very Fine. \$1,000

Ex Stack's (May 1984) 1594.



- 158 Heraclius. Gold Solidus (4.44 g), 610-641. Carthage, or perhaps a mint in Sardinia, Indictional year 5 (616/7). d N ERA CLIVS ET ERA CONST PP E, crowned and draped busts of Heraclius, on left, and Heraclius Constantine, on right, facing; cross above. *Reverse:* VICTOR-IA AVGG E, cross potent set on two steps; CONOB. DOC 207.1; SB 867. NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Ex jewelry. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 159 Heraclius. Silver Hexagram (6.67 g), 610-641. Constantinople, 637-641. Heraclonas, Heraclius, and Heraclius Constantine standing facing, each crowned and holding globus cruciger. *Reverse:* VICTOR-IA AVGG E, ROMANIS, cross potent set upon globe set upon three steps. DOC 68; MIB 146; SB 803. Fully struck and rare thus. Attractive light toning. Extremely Fine. \$1,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 199 (10 October 2011), 800.



- 160 Heraclius. Silver 1/2 Siliqua (0.88 g), 610-641. Carthage, 617-641. d N ERAC-L[IO P P], crowned and cuirassed bust of Heraclius facing. *Reverse:* Crowned and draped busts of Heraclius Constantine, on left, and Martina, on right, facing; above, cross. DOC 233.1-3; MIB 149; SB 871. Scarce. Attractively toned. Extremely Fine. \$300



- 161 Leo III, the Isaurian. Gold Solidus (4.44 g), 717-741. Constantinople. C N LEO-N PA MIIΛ', crowned and draped bust of Leo III facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia. *Reverse:* C N CONS-TANTINIS, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 7a; SB 1504. Scarce. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Edge mark. Our grade is Sharpness of Very Fine. \$350

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Extremely Rare Leo III with Pope Gregory III. Silver 1/8 Siliqua



- 162 Leo III with Pope Gregory III. Silver 1/8 Siliqua (0.28 g), 731-741. Rome. Crowned and draped bust of the Byzantine emperor Leo III facing, holding cross; in left and right fields, star. *Reverse:* Cross, the arms terminating in the letters G-R-E-O (GRegOrivs). DOC 92; O'Hara & Vecchi 29; MEC 1, 1030; SB 1534C. *Probably the finest known example.* Far superior than the only other example we could find selling recently (Künker 194, 2292, PRL EUR 4800). No corrosion. Extremely Fine. \$2,500

This exceptional and very rare siliqua represents the very earliest coinage struck by the Popes of Rome. The obverse features the portrait of the reigning Byzantine Emperor Leo III but the reverse names Pope Gregory III through the use of a cruciform monogram. The type combination is notable because Gregory III was the last pope to fully recognize Byzantine authority and seek the approval of his election from the Exarch of Ravenna before his consecration on 18 March 731. However, Gregory's personal relationship with Leo III was very rocky.



2x



2x

- 163 Constantine V Copronymus. Gold Solidus (4.42 g), 741-775. Constantinople, 740-742. C N CO-N STANTINVS, crowned bust of Constantine V facing, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia. *Reverse:* C LEO-N PA MII, crowned facing bust of Leo, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia. DOC 1a; SB 1550. *Scarce* NGC grade Ch AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 164 Theophilus. Gold Solidus (3.83 g), 829-842. Syracuse, 831-842. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, crowned bust of Theophilus facing, wearing loros, holding cross potent. *Reverse:* ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, crowned bust of Theophilus facing, wearing chlamys, holding globus cruciger. DOC 24; Anastasi 530; SB 1670. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. \$400

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 165 Basil I, the Macedonian. Gold Solidus (4.41 g), 867-886. Constantinople. + IHS XPS REX REGNANTII M *, Christ Pantokrator enthroned facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels. *Reverse:* bASILOS ET CONSTANT AIGG b', Crowned busts of Basil, on left, wearing loros, and Constantine, on right, wearing chlamys, facing, holding patriarchal cross between them. DOC 2c; SB 1704. Boldly struck with full legends. NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Choice Quality Leo VI, the Wise, Gold Solidus



3x



- 166 Leo VI, the Wise. Gold Solidus (4.35 g), 886-912. Constantinople, 908-912. + IHS XPS REX REGNANTIIIM, Christ Pantokrator enthroned facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels. *Reverse:* Leon ET CONSTANTINVS AYG' Rom', Leo, on left, and Constantine, on right, standing facing, both crowned and wearing loros decorated with a cross at end, each holding globus cruciger and together holding together holding patriarchal cross between them. DOC 2; SB 1725. *Very Rare.* NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Edge scuff. \$1,250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Unpublished Discovery - Romanus II Gold Solidus issued in 959



- 167 Romanus II. Gold Solidus (4.12 g), 959-963. Constantinople, 959. + IHS XPS REX REGNANTIVM, bust of Christ Pantokrator facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels; nimbus with three pellets in arms of cross. *Reverse:* Illegible (recut), Crowned busts of Constantine VII, with short beard, and Romanus II, beardless, holding patriarchal cross between them. F. Füeg, "Vom Umgang mit Zufall und Wahrscheinlichkeit in der Numismatischen Forschung," *MI<I>* 76 (1997), pl. IV, B4; DOC III - (but cf. DOC 15 of Constantine VII); SB -. A magnificent bold strike with underlying luster. NGC grade Ch AU*; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Edge marks. \$3,000

A coin of great interest and rarity, apparently a new discovery, as this unpublished type was struck at the very beginning of the reign of Romanus II and continued the types of his father, Constantine VII, whose dies he reused for this issue after recutting the reverse legend. Romanus did not care for the exertions of government, so left the decisions of the government in the hands of his wife, Theophano, and various court administrators, most notably Joseph Bringas. His reign was thankfully short, lasting less than four years, and he was the last Byzantine ruler to strike the solidus denomination before the tetarteron was introduced by his successor, Nicophorus II.

(A forthcoming article on this coin is being prepared by David Vagi).

Cover Coin

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 168** Constantine VIII. Gold Histamenon Nomisma (4.40 g), 1025-1028. Constantinople. + IHS XIS REX REGNANTIm, bust of Christ facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels. *Reverse:* + CωνStαντIn βαSILEΪS ΡΟμ, crowned facing bust of Constantine, holding labarum and akakia. DOC 1; SB 1815. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. Wavy flan. \$300

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 169** Michael VI Stratioticus. Gold Tetarteron Nomisma (4.03 g), 1056-1057. Constantinople. (MHP) ΘV, Nimbate bust of the Virgin, orans, facing. *Reverse:* +μΙΧΑΗΛ ΑΪτOC RA, emperor standing facing on cushion, wearing crown and loros, holding long cross and akakia. DOC 2; SB 1841. *Rare* and seldom offered. NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Our grade choice very fine. \$750

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 170** Isaac I Comnenus. Gold Histamenon Nomisma (4.39 g), 1057-1059. Constantinople. + IHS XIS REX REGNANTIm, Christ Pantocrator seated facing on backless throne, raising hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels. *Reverse:* + ΙCΑΑΚΙΟC ΡΑCΙΑΕΪC ΡΟμ, Issac standing facing, crowned and wearing loros, holding labarum and sword. DOC 1; 1844. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine. \$750



- 171 Andronicus I Comnenus. Gold Hyperpyron (4.40 g), 1183-1185. Constantinople. (MHP) ΘV, The Virgin enthroned facing, holding facing bust of the Holy Infant. *Reverse:* ANAPONIKO ΔΕCΠIOTHC, Andronicus standing facing, holding labarum and globus cruciger, being crowned by Christ, holding Gospels; above and in right field, barred IC XC. DOC 1; SB 1983. Nice bold strike that is seldom seen with complete legends. NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Edge crimps. \$700

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 172 Alexius III Angelus-Comnenus. Electrum Aspron Trachy (3.81 g), 1195-1203. Constantinople, 1197-1203. Barred IC XC across field, Christ Pantokrator enthroned facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels. *Reverse:* Alexius and St. Constantine, each holding cross-tipped scepter, standing facing, holding labarum between them. DOC 2; SB 2009. NGC grade AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Graffiti. Our grade is Choice Very Fine, rough edges. \$250

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Exceedingly Rare 'Despotate of Epirus' Michael I, Angelus



- 173 Michael I Angelus. Silver Aspron Trachy (3.54 g), ca. 1204. Mint of Arta. Nimbate bust of Christ Emmanuel facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels. *Reverse:* + MIXAHA ΔΕCΠE, Michael standing facing, holding scepter and akakia; above to right, manus Dei. DOC 1; SB 2227 Extremely rare. A major Byzantine rarity - one of perhaps only three known. A bold, deep impression with full legends and excellent detail. *Undoubtedly the finest known example.* NGC grade MS*; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5.

\$2,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

MEDIEVAL INVASION

Beautiful Gold Tremissis of Gundobald, ca. 473-516



- 174 Burgundians. Gundobald. Gold Tremissis (1.48 g), 473-516. In the name of Anastasius I, ca. 510-516. D N ANASTASIVS P R (AV)C, diademed and draped bust of Anastasius I right. *Reverse:* VICTORA A[...] M, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm; in right field, monogram of Gundobald; COHOB. MEC 1, 337-8. Wonderful bold strike. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5.

\$750

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 175 Merovingians. Pseudo-imperial issue. Gold Tremissis (1.27 g), ca. 500-575. Imitating the Byzantine emperor Justinian I, 527-565. I D N IVSTNN-ANVS [...]V, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Justinian I right. *Reverse*: [VIC]TOPIA VGSTOPVNI, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and globus-curiger; in right field, star; COO (retrograde) in exergue. MEC 1, 356-7. Extremely Fine / Very Fine. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 176 Merovingians. Uncertain. Gold Tremissis (0.72 g), ca. 575-650. SEGAVI+ (?), diademed and draped bust right. *Reverse*: CEOVVEVVO, cross. Prou -; MEC 1, -. *Rare*. Extremely Fine. \$2,000

This tremissis presents the classic Merovingian gold types of a bust on the obverse and cross on the reverse, but the legends do not indicate any particular mint. Thus, it remains attributable to any particular workshop or region unless it can be die-matched to a coin whose identification is certain.

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 177 Merovingians. Marseille. Pseudo-imperial issue. Gold Tremissis (1.11 g), ca. 575-650. Imitating the Byzantine emperor Maurice Tiberius, 582-602. [...]S PP AVG, Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Maurice Tiberius right. *Reverse*: VIITORIA [...], cross potent on globe; across field in two lines, M-Λ:/:-II; CONOB. Prou -; cf. MEC 1, 403. Old scrape at the neck and minor marks about the rims. *Rare*. Nice antique rose color toning. Bold details. Choice Very Fine. \$1,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 178 Merovingians, Uncertain. Gold Tremissis (1.27 g), ca. 575-650. Blundered legend, diademed and draped bust left. *Reverse*: Blundered legend, cross on base between L and U; pellet below. Prou 1240 (same dies); MEC 1, 519-20 (same dies). Matte surfaces. Mint State. \$1,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Magnificent Merovingian Gold Tremissis of Deverstedt



2.5x



- 179 Merovingians, Deverstedt. Gold Tremissis (1.31 g), ca. 600-750. Blundered legend, draped bust right. *Reverse*: Blundered legend, cross within circle. Prou -; MEC 1, -. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine. \$2,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 180 Merovingians, Paris. Gold Tremissis (1.23 g), ca. 600-750. Arnebod..., moneyer. + PARISIUS CIVE, Diademed and draped bust right. *Reverse*: +ARNEBOΔE MO[N], cross ancrée surmounted by a pellet. Prou 715; MEC 1, -. *Very Rare*. Choice Very Fine. \$2,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 181** Merovingians, Trizay-sur-le-Lay. Gold Tremissis (1.19 g), ca. 600-750. Cundobod, moneyer. TIDIRICIACO, Diademed and draped bust right. *Reverse:* + CVNDOBODE, cross with pellet in each quarter. Prou -; MEC 1, -. Very Rare. Some weakness on the rim from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock and on the corresponding portion of the reverse, probably as struck. Extremely Fine. \$2,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 182** Merovingians, Yvois-Carignan. Gold Tremissis (1.24 g), ca. 600-750. EVCOMVcelAIST (retrograde), diademed and draped bust right. *Reverse:* +mAvRO mONETATIV, cross; between V and C. Prou -; cf. MEC 1, 502. Very Rare. Some scattered marks on the reverse and rims. Nice antique gold colors. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 183** Merovingians, Evrecy (Calvados). Gold Tremissis (1.20 g), ca. 600-750. Patricius, moneyer. + APRARICA, Diademed and draped bust right. *Reverse:* + PATRICIVS, cross. Prou 290; MEC 1, 456 (same dies). Very Rare. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 184 Merovingians, Troyes. Gold Tremissis (1.21 g), ca. 600-750. [TRIC]AS CIVETA[T], Diademed and draped bust right. *Reverse:* + [...]DO MO(NE), cross between C and A. Prou -, MEC 1, -. Some antique scrapes and scratches. *Rare. Fine.* \$1,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 185 Merovingians, Dorestad. Gold Tremissis (1.20 g), ca. 600-750. ΔOS(trefoil)ESTATFIT, draped bust right. *Reverse:* HΔΔEL+IIVSH, cross on base; six pellets below. Cf. Prou 1227; MEC 1, 494-5. Bold. Very scarce. *Very Fine.* \$1,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 186 Merovingians, Gizia. Gold Tremissis (1.18 g), ca. 600-750. + G[AC]-IACO FIT, Diademed and draped bust right. *Reverse:* + Δ[...]NO M-O, cross on two steps; ς Λ beneath arms of cross; all within pelleted border. Cf. Prou 1264 (moneyer); MEC 1, -. *Very Fine.* \$1,000

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- 187 Lombards. Pseudo-Imperial issue. Gold Tremissis (1.49 g), 568-774. Copying a Byzantine tremissis of Maurice Tiberius(?). D N HIAIUVI PP AV, diademed and draped imperial bust right. *Reverse:* VICTORIA AVIVITOPIVH, Victory standing facing, holding wreath and globus-cruciger; in right field, cross; CONOA. Cf. MEC 1, 304. *Choice Very Fine.* \$300

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2x

2x

- 188 Lombards. Cunincpert. Gold Tremissis (1.40 g), 688-700. Milan, after ca. 690. N CVN-INCPE(Rx), diademed and draped bust of Cunincpert right; in right field, M. *Reverse*: SCS MIHAHIL, Winged figure of St. Michael standing left, holding long cross. MEC I, 320; Arslan 43; Bernareggi 23. *Very scarce*. Marks about the rims. Toned with luster still present. Choice Very Fine. \$500

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2x

2x

- 189 Lombards. Gregory. Gold Solidus (3.96 g), 732-739. In the name of Byzantine emperor Justinian II. D N I - - INVS PP, crowned bust of Justinian II facing, holding globus cruciger. *Reverse*: VICVOR VCVST (S rerograde), cross potent set on three steps; ζ//CONOB*. MEC i, -; Friedberg 87; BMC Vandals p. 159. *Rare*. Toned. NGC graded MS-62. \$1,500

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Spectacular Lombardic - Interregnum Gold Solidus , ca. 758



2x

2x

- 190 Lombards. Interregnum. Gold Solidus (4.00 g), ca. 758. In the name of Byzantine emperor Justinian II. D N I - - INVS PP, crowned bust of Justinian II facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia. *Reverse*: VICTOR ΔSVSTO, cross potent on globe, set on four steps; in left field, hand; CONOB. MEC i, -; Friedberg 97; BMC Vandals 5 (uncertain). Bold. *Very Rare*. A magnificent example! Extremely Fine.

\$2,500

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2x



2x

- 191** Lombards. Grimoald III, with Charlemagne. Gold Tremissis (1.31 g), 788-806. 788-792. + GRIM -- VAL(Dx), crowned, draped and cuirassed bust of Grimoald III facing, holding globus cruciger. *Reverse:* DOMS (four pellets) CAR. (RX), cross potent; across field, G R; flanking base, pellets; VIC(wedge). Arslan 94; MEC 1, 1098. *Rare.* NGC graded AU-55. \$1,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 192** Visigoths in Gaul. Pseudo-imperial issue. Gold Tremissis (0.80 g), 417-507. Narbonne(?), in the name of Justin I. D N VSTIN-NVS PVC, diademed and draped bust of Justin II right. *Reverse:* VICTOR-A AVSTOP, Victory advancing right, holding wreath; in left field, star; ONO. Cf. MEC 1, 189; Thomasini grp. JI3. Toned. Choice Very Fine. \$1,000

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 193** Visigoths in Gaul. Pseudo-imperial issue. Gold Tremissis (1.46 g), 417-507. In the name of Zeno. D N ZENO + PERP AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Zeno right. *Reverse:* VICTORI-A AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long jeweled cross; in right field, star; CONOBS. RIC -; MEC 1, -. *Very Rare.* NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Graffiti, ex jewelry. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 194** Visigoths in Gaul. Pseudo-imperial issue. Gold Tremissis (1.37 g), 417-507. In the name of Valentinian III, ca. 439-455. D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian III right. *Reverse:* Cross within wreath; COMOB. RIC 3721; MEC 1, 172. NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Scuff, wrinkled. \$300

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 195** Visigoths. Reccared I. Gold Tremissis (1.45 g), 586-601. Toledo. + RECCAREDVVS REX, facing bust. *Reverse:* + TOLETO PIVS, facing bust. CNV 73.1; Miles 81b. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



2x



2x

- 196** Visigoths. Suintila. Gold Tremissis (1.42 g), 621-631. Ispali (Seville). +SVIPTHILA RE, facing bust. *Reverse:* ISPALI PIVS, facing bust. CNV 289.16; Miles 228f. Rims have marks. Extremely Fine. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 197 Visigoths. Sisenand. Gold Tremissis (1.54 g), 631-636. Ispali (Seville). + SISENANDVS RE, facing bust. Reverse: + ISPALI PIVS, facing bust. CNV 346.15; Miles 269l. Extremely Fine. \$500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

Extremely Rare Chindasvinth Gold Tremissis



- 198 Visigoths. Chindasvinth. Gold Tremissis (1.58 g), Sole reign, 642-649. Cordova. + (DN) CI(ND)SVI(NTH) VS R, facing bust. Reverse: + CORDABA PATRCIA, facing bust. CNV 409.3; Miles -. Extremely Rare. \$2,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.



- 199 Visigoths. Ervig. Gold Tremissis (1.51 g), 680-687. Ispali (Seville). + IΔINM ERVIGIVS (Rx), facing bust. *Reverse:* + * ISPALI PIVS, cross on three steps. CNV 493.7; Miles -. *Very scarce.* Marks about the rims. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

Ex The William Oldknow Collection.

End of First Session
THANK YOU FOR YOUR BIDS

