



# NUMISMATICA GENEVENSI SA

AUCTION 22

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MASTERPIECES



NOVEMBER 24, 2025  
GENEVA



# NUMISMATICA GENEVENSISSA

AUCTION 22

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MASTERPIECES

NOVEMBER 24, 2025  
GENEVA



# NUMISMATICA GENEVENSIS SA VENTES AUX ENCHÈRES

Par le ministère de M<sup>e</sup> Caroline Tronchet  
Huissier judiciaire

## T I M E T A B L E

### AUCTION 22

Monday 24: 2pm (lots 1 to 350)

### AUCTION 23

Tuesday 25: 2pm (lots 1001 to 1463)



## O N V I E W

**In our offices, by appointment only:**  
until Friday, November 21

### **Hôtel Mandarin Oriental**

Quai Turrettini 1, 1201 Geneva

Sunday, November 23 · from 9am to 6pm

Monday, November 24 · from 9am to 1pm

Tuesday, November 25 · from 9am to 1pm



NUMISMATICA  
GENEVENSIS SA



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1206 Genève - Suisse

Les frais bancaires, d'envoi et d'assurance sont à la charge de l'acheteur.  
Bank fees, shipping and insurance costs will be charged to the buyer.

**Degrés de conservation**

Fleur de coin  
Superbe  
Très beau  
Beau

**Grades of preservation**

Uncirculated  
Extremely fine  
Very fine  
Fine

**Erhaltungsgrade**

Stempelglanz  
Vorzüglich  
Sehr schön  
Schön

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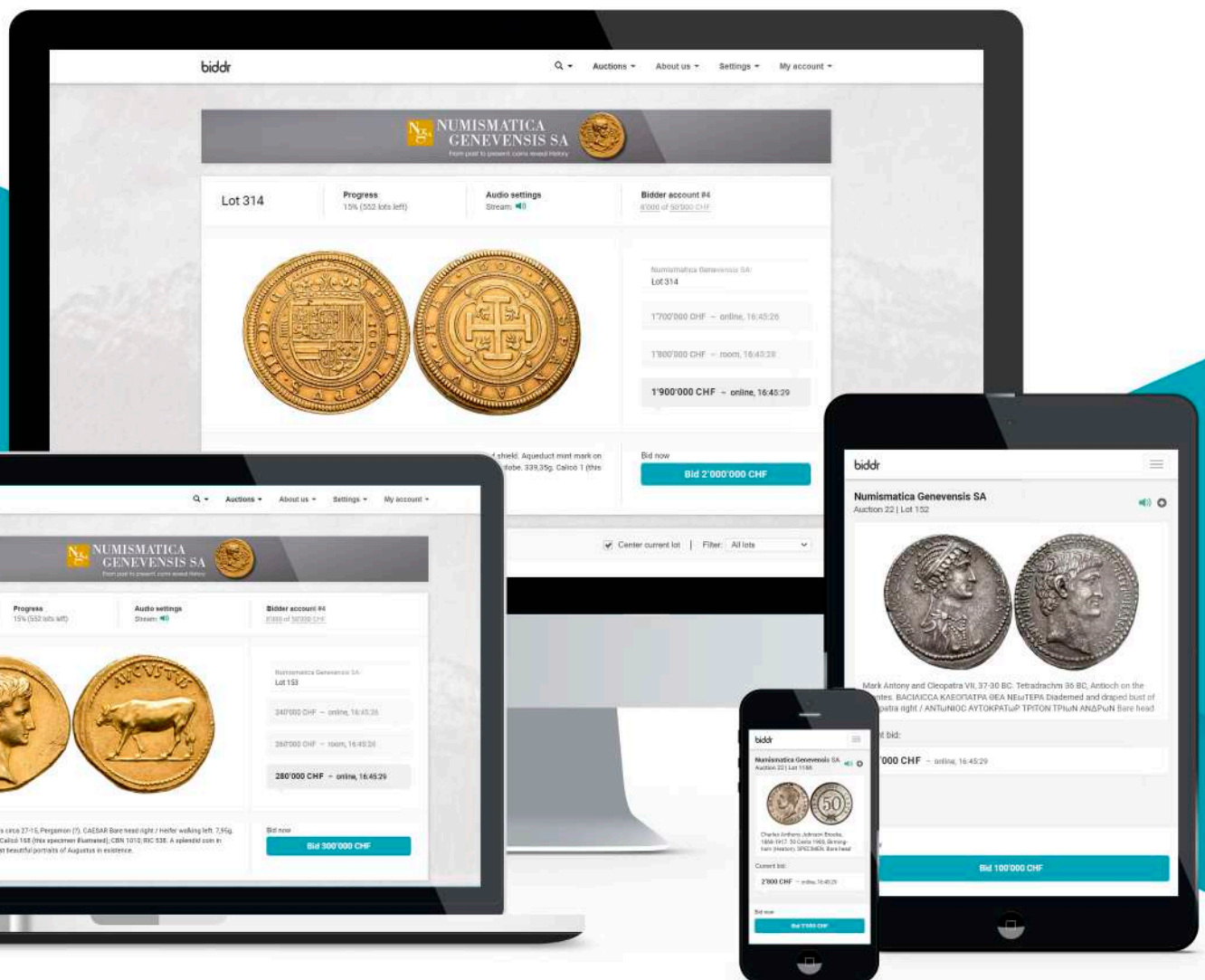
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# biddr - Système d'enchères en ligne

Suivez nos ventes aux enchères simplement et confortablement depuis chez vous. Notre système ne nécessite qu'un navigateur web à jour. Il est adapté à tous les nouveaux supports tels que les tablettes, les smartphones ou encore les notebooks.

**Attention:** Si vous n'êtes pas encore inscrit et que vous souhaitez enchérir en ligne, nous vous rappelons que vous devez procéder à votre enregistrement sur [www.biddr.com/auctions/ngsa/](http://www.biddr.com/auctions/ngsa/), celui-ci doit être validé pour que vous puissiez participer à notre vente de prestige.



## CONDITIONS GÉNÉRALES DE VENTE (2025)

Les présentes conditions, également accessibles sur le site [www.ngsa.ch](http://www.ngsa.ch), sont réputées acceptées, sans réserve, par toute personne participant à la vente publique organisée en conformité avec les règles de l'A.I.N.P. ou portant une enchère. Elles pourront être amendées par des avis écrits ou oraux par Numismatica Genevensis SA (ci-après «NGSA») qui seront mentionnés au procès-verbal de vente.

Les présentes conditions de vente ont été établies en français et en anglais. En cas de divergence entre les deux versions, seul le texte français fait foi.

### 1 Examen des objets mis en vente et obligation de s'enregistrer avant la vente

- 1.1 Les acheteurs potentiels sont invités à examiner les biens pouvant les intéresser avant la vente aux enchères et notamment pendant les expositions.
- 1.2 Tout acheteur potentiel doit impérativement remettre à NGSA, avant la vente aux enchères, un formulaire d'enregistrement dûment complété et signé et présenter une pièce d'identité officielle en cours de validité. Il recevra alors un numéro personnel destiné à l'identifier, qui lui permettra d'enchérir. Toute fausse indication engagera la responsabilité de l'adjudicataire.
- 1.3 NGSA refusera systématiquement de laisser participer à la vente aux enchères toute personne qui ne lui aura pas remis un formulaire d'enregistrement dûment rempli et signé ou qui n'aura pas transmis une pièce d'identité officielle en cours de validité.
- 1.4 NGSA se réserve également le droit, à sa seule discrétion, de refuser à une personne le droit de participer à la vente et/ou de lui interdire l'accès à la salle.

### 2 Représentation

- 2.1 Tout enchérisseur est réputé agir en son nom propre et il sera personnellement tenu responsable de son enchère; il est notamment personnellement responsable du paiement du prix, des frais, des taxes et des commissions, des objets qui lui ont été adjugés.
- 2.2 L'enchérisseur peut toutefois agir au nom d'un tiers, à la double condition que (i) les pouvoirs qui lui ont été confiés figurent sur une procuration écrite dûment signée par le représenté et (ii) que le représenté ait été identifié et agréé par NGSA avant la vente. En cas de représentation autorisée, le représenté sera lié par les présentes conditions de vente.

### 3 Garantie de NGSA

- 3.1 Toutes les indications et descriptions dans ce catalogue sont données de bonne foi. L'authenticité de toutes les pièces présentées à la vente est garantie à toute personne participant à l'enchère à concurrence du montant d'achat total. Aucune réclamation pour cause de divergence d'opinions quant à l'état de conservation d'un lot n'est acceptée. Les lots comportant plus d'un objet sont exclus de toute réclamation. Aucune réclamation concernant des monnaies ou médailles vendues en « slabs » n'est possible une fois que ces derniers sont ouverts.
- 3.2 La seule autorité reconnue par NGSA pour statuer sur l'authenticité d'une monnaie ou médaille est l'expertise de l'ISBCC, de l'Association Internationale des Numismates professionnels (IAPN).

### 4 Déroulement des enchères

- 4.1 Les enchères suivent l'ordre des numéros du catalogue. Les prix figurant sur le catalogue servent de prix de départ.
- 4.2 Le commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit, à son absolue discrétion, de modifier l'ordre numérique du catalogue et/ou de séparer ou de joindre n'importe quel lot.
- 4.3 Le commissaire-priseur se réserve également à tout moment le droit, à son absolue discrétion, de retirer tout objet ou lot faisant partie de la vente ou de suspendre cette dernière.
- 4.4 L'offre d'un enchérisseur est définitive, si bien qu'elle ne peut souffrir aucun retrait de ce dernier.

### 5 Adjudication

- 5.1 La monnaie de référence est le franc suisse.
- 5.2 Sous réserve de l'art. 4.3, l'adjudication est faite au plus offrant.
- 5.3 Pendant la vente aux enchères, NGSA exécute les ordres d'enchérir qui lui auront été transmis par écrit avant la vente; si plusieurs ordres identiques sont reçus, le plus ancien prévaudra. Les demandes d'enchères par écrit ou par téléphone doivent être reçues au plus tard 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. NGSA n'assume aucune responsabilité pour les enchères effectuées par téléphone, par écrit ou via une plateforme de live bidding.
- 5.4 S'il y a litige entre deux enchérisseurs, le commissaire-priseur est en droit d'annuler la vente et de remettre immédiatement l'objet aux enchères au prix proposé par les enchérisseurs, tout le public présent étant admis à enchérir à nouveau.
- 5.5 Les profits et les risques passent à l'acheteur dès que l'adjudication a été prononcée; celui-ci ne devient toutefois propriétaire de l'objet, par la remise de ce dernier, qu'une fois que le paiement complet (notamment du prix, des frais, des taxes et des commissions des objets qui ont été adjugés) a été effectué.

### 6 Paiement

- 6.1 Toute personne qui se porte enchérisseur s'engage à régler personnellement le prix d'adjudication augmenté des frais à la charge de l'acheteur et de tout impôt ou taxe qui pourraient être exigibles.  
**En sus du prix d'adjudication, l'acheteur devra payer à NGSA une commission de 22,5% sur le prix d'adjudication. Cette commission demeure de 22,5% également en cas d'achat via le live bidding.**
- 6.2 En cas de remise ou de livraison en Suisse, le taux de TVA applicable sera ajouté au prix d'adjudication et à la commission de vente, pour toutes les médailles et les monnaies en platine, argent, bronze et autres alliages non exonérés de TVA.
- 6.3 Le paiement du prix total (prix d'adjudication, frais, tout impôt ou taxe et la commission de NGSA) est dû immédiatement et doit être effectué, en francs suisses, au plus tard 15 jours dès réception de la facture. Un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera dû en cas de retard de paiement.
- 6.4 Les lots acquis ne sont remis ou expédiés à l'acheteur qu'après le paiement intégral de la facture de vente aux enchères.
- 6.5 **Toutes les taxes éventuellement dues à l'étranger, telles que droits de douane et impôts sont entièrement à la charge de l'acheteur.** Certains lots peuvent être soumis à des restrictions d'importation. Il incombe aux acheteurs internationaux la responsabilité de vérifier les directives en matière de douane et de devise, en s'assurant que l'acquisition et la livraison des lots remportés soient autorisées sur leur territoire.

### 7 Exclusion de responsabilité

- 7.1 Est exclue toute responsabilité de NGSA, y compris pour un éventuel dommage causé par ses auxiliaires et mandataires dans l'accomplissement de leur travail.
- 7.2 En référence aux art. 6.4 et 6.5, NGSA décline toute responsabilité pour une suite éventuelle résultant de la non-observation par l'acheteur des prescriptions de douane, de change, etc.

### 8 Droit applicable et for juridique

- 8.1 Les présentes conditions de vente et toutes modifications ultérieures sont régies par le droit suisse et interprétées conformément à ce droit, à l'exclusion de ses règles de conflit de lois.
- 8.2 Tout litige qui naîtrait en rapport avec la validité, l'effet, l'interprétation, l'exécution ou la non-exécution des présentes conditions de vente sera soumis à la juridiction exclusive des Tribunaux de la République et canton de Genève, quel que soit le domicile ou le siège des parties, sous réserve d'un éventuel recours au Tribunal fédéral, à Lausanne.

# GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR AUCTION SALE (2025)

These general conditions, which are also available on the website [www.ngsa.ch](http://www.ngsa.ch), are deemed to be accepted without reserve by all and any person attending the auction sale conducted according to the I.A.P.N. rules or taking part to the auction sale. The general conditions may be amended orally or in writing by Numismatica Genevensis SA (hereinafter referred to as "NGSA"); such amendment would be referred to in the minutes of the auction sale.

The general conditions exist in French and in English. In case of discrepancy between the two versions, the French version shall prevail.

## 1 Checking the goods and mandatory registration

- 1.1 Potential buyers are required to check the goods put up at auction prior to the sale, especially during their exhibition.
- 1.2 Any potential buyer must register with NGSA prior to the beginning of the auction sale by filing and signing a questionnaire and by showing his/her identity card or valid passport, prior to the sale. The potential buyer will then receive from NGSA a personal identification number allowing to bid during the auction. The potential buyer will be liable for all damages resulting from any misstatement in the questionnaire.
- 1.3 NGSA will systematically refuse to grant the access to the auction sale for potential buyers who will not have duly filed and signed the registration questionnaire or who will have not provided NGSA with a valid identity card or passport.
- 1.4 NGSA reserves its discretionary right to refuse to anybody, the access to the sale and the auction hall.

## 2 Agency

- 2.1 Bidders are deemed to act in their own name and they will be personally liable for their bid; bidders are especially personally liable for the payment of the purchase price, of all costs, taxes and commissions in relation with the allocated to them goods.
- 2.2 Bidders are however authorised to act in the name of a third represented party, subject to the twofold condition that (i) their powers are documented through a proxy duly signed by the third party and that (ii) the latter has been identified and accepted by NGSA prior to the sale. In case of authorised agency, the third represented party will be bound by these general conditions.

## 3 Guarantee of NGSA

- 3.1 Descriptions given in this catalogue are given in good faith. The authenticity of coins and medals is guaranteed to each participant in the bid for the total purchase price. Claims due to disagreement about the level of conservation of a lot are not accepted. Lots which contain more than one piece are excluded from claims of any kind. No claims will be accepted for coins or medals sold in "slabs" once they have been opened.
- 3.2 The sole authority recognized by NGSA for determining the authenticity of coins or medals is the expertise of the ISBCC, operating under the International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN).

## 4 Bidding

- 4.1 The sales follow the sequence shown in the catalogue. The prices in the catalogue are initial prices.
- 4.2 Notwithstanding the above, the auctioneer reserves the discretionary right to change the sequence shown in the catalogue and/or to split or join any goods and/or lots.
- 4.3 The auctioneer also reserves the discretionary right to withdraw any good or lot from the auction sale, and/or to interrupt the auction sale.
- 4.4 The bid made by a bidder is irrevocable and definitive. It cannot be withdrawn.

## 5 Auctioning

- 5.1 The prices are indicated in Swiss francs.
- 5.2 Subject to clause 4.3, the higher bid gets the auction.
- 5.3 During the auction, NGSA executes bid orders that will have been received in writing by NGSA before the auction sale. Where several bid orders have been received for the same good or lot and for the same amount, the first bid order shall prevail. Written or telephone bidding requests must be received no later than 24 hours before the start of the auction. NGSA accepts no responsibility for bids made by telephone, in writing or via a live bidding platform.
- 5.4 In case of dispute between two bidders, the auctioneer may cancel the sale for the concerned good or lot and put it immediately up for auction at the price offered by the above mentioned bidders, any attendee being entitled to bid again.
- 5.5 Risks and profits will be transferred to bidder upon auctioning. However, title passes to bidder only when the purchased good or lot is remitted to bidder and when the full payment (especially the payment of the purchase price, of all costs, taxes and commissions in relation with the allocated to them goods) is settled by the bidders.

## 6 Payment

- 6.1 Any bidder commits to settle personally the auction price, as well as all and any costs to be borne by the bidder, as well as all taxes due in connection with the auction sale.  
**In addition to the auction price, the bidder will have to remit to NGSA a 22,5% commission on the auction price. In case of purchase via Live Bidding, the amount of the commission will remain the same.**
- 6.2 As far as medals and pieces in platinum, silver, brass and any non - VAT exempt alloy are concerned, and in case the purchased good or lot needs to be delivered within Swiss territory, the Swiss VAT will also be due on the auction price and on the commission.
- 6.3 The auction invoice (auction price, costs, taxes and commission) is due for payment immediately upon receipt and must be made, in Swiss francs, no later than 15 days upon receipt of the invoice. The auctioneer levies a default interest of 1% per month in case of delayed payment..
- 6.4 Purchased lots will only be handed over or dispatched to the buyer once the auction invoice has been paid in full.
- 6.5 **Any taxes due abroad, including but not limited to customs duties and taxes are to be fully borne by the bidder.** Some lots may be subject to import restrictions. International buyers are solely responsible for verifying customs and currency regulations and ensuring that the purchase and shipment of the lots they acquire are legally permitted in their jurisdiction.

## 7 Exemption of liability

- 7.1 NGSA accepts no liability for any damage, including damages resulting from the action or inaction of employees and agents.
- 7.2 In reference to clauses 6.4 and 6.5, NGSA has no liability whatsoever for any damage resulting from the breach by the bidder of any customs regulations, foreign currency exchange regulations and any other regulations abroad.

## 8 Governing law and jurisdiction

- 8.1 These conditions of sale and their subsequent amendments shall be subjects to Swiss law and interpreted according to Swiss law, not including private international law.
- 8.2 Any dispute regarding their validity, effect, interpretation, execution or non-execution shall be, notwithstanding the parties' domicile or seat, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of the Canton of Geneva, subject to appeal to the Swiss Federal Tribunal, in Lausanne.

## GREEK WORLD

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### Gaul



- 1 **Massalia.** Hemiobol circa 500-475 BC. Forepart of boar right / Quadripartite incuse square. 0,57g. 7,8mm. Auriol Group V; LT 234; Maurel 64; Weber 3 (this coin).

*Nice cabinet tone. About extremely fine. 750.-*

**Provenance:**

Sir Hermann Weber Collection (1823-1918).

V. M. Brand Collection (1861-1926), Part V, Sotheby's (2 February 1984), 15.



- 2 **Heavy Drachm** circa 275-225 BC. Wreathed head of Artemis right. Dotted border / ΜΣΣΑ (sic) above. Lion standing right. Linear border. 3,74g. 15mm. Cf. F&P DRM-11; cf. Depyrot, Marseille 11.

*About extremely fine. 750.-*

**Provenance:**

Privately purchased from Numismatic Fine Arts (Edward Gans) in 1963 or 1964.

Baldwin Maull Collection, CNG 112 (11 September 2019), 4.

Interesting and quite rare variety in the name of the city (normally ΜΑΣΣ or ΜΑΣΣΑ).

### Etruria



- 3 **Populonia.** 20 Asses circa 300-250 BC. X:X (mark of value). Facing head of Gorgoneion / Two caducei. 8,45g. 23,2mm. HGC 1, 112; HNI 150; Vecchi 48.79 (this coin); Vecchi, The coinage of the Rasna II, 31.

*Good very fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Münzen und Medaillen 75 (4 December 1989), 4.

Leu 72 (12 May 1998), 10.



- 4 10 Asses circa 300-250 BC. X (mark of value) behind neck. Diademed female head right, wearing a triple-pendant earring. Dotted border / plain reverse. 4,21g. 17mm. HNI 165; Sambon 68a; SNG Paris 41; Vecchi 75.15 (this coin).

*A superb specimen of fine style. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Olga H. Knoepke Collection, Glendining's & Baldwin (10 December 1986), 10.  
Prospero Collection, New York Sale XXVII (4 January 2012), 2.



- 5 Gold 25 Asses circa 211-206 BC. X-XV (mark of value). Head of roaring lion right. Dotted border / Plain reverse. 1,41g. 11,5mm. HNI 128; SNG ANS 2; SNG Copenhagen 36; Vecchi 47.

*Extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

CNG Triton XX (9 January 2007), 22.

## Calabria



- 6 **Taras.** Stater or Nomos circa 510-500 BC. T[ARA]S (retrograde). Taras or Phalanthos nude, riding dolphin right, extending left hand, right hand resting on dolphin's back, scallop shell below. Dot-and-cable border / [TARAS] Incuse of obverse type. Rayed incuse border. 8,02g. 24mm. Fischer-Bossert Group 1, 16b (V7/R12 – this coin); SNG Lloyd 108 (same obverse die); HNI 826; Vlasto 68 = Kraay & Hirmer 294 (same dies).

*Rare and very fine. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Athena 1 (8 October 1987), 10.  
Aufhäuser 7 (9 October 1990), 16.  
Gorny & Mosch 219 (10 March 2014), 11.

A rare type dated between 510 and 500 BC, part of the earliest incuse phase of Greek South Italian coinages. The incuse technique was short-lived at Tarentum. By circa 500-490 BC, the city's coinage underwent a major stylistic shift to the more conventional double-relief format.



- 7 Stater or Nomos circa 450 BC. TAPAΣ (retrograde). Taras or Phalanthos nude, riding dolphin right, both arms outstretched; scallop shell below / Head of nymph Satyra right, wearing broad diadem, hair in long braid turned upward behind; all within olive wreath. 8,19g. 21mm. Cahn, Chronology 65; De Luynes 268 (these dies); Fischer-Bossert 130a (this coin); HNI 838; Holloway 3 enlarged p. 96 (this coin); Jameson 2389 (these dies); Vlasto 154 (these dies).

*Very rare. Probably the best specimen known. Nice extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti Collection exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, published in 1988, n° 508.  
NAC 13 (8 October 1998), 77.  
Paramount Collection.

Taras was the son of Poseidon and Satyrion, either a Tarentine nymph or a daughter of Minos. When Taras was shipwrecked, his father rescued him by sending a dolphin which he rode to traverse the sea from the promontory of Taenarum to the south of Italy. Brought ashore, Taras founded Tarentum which was named in his honour. According to Pausanias, he was worshiped as a hero who named both the city and the river, Taras after himself.



- 8 Stater or Nomos circa 302-280 BC. Nike standing facing, turned slightly right and placing her hand on the head of a horse ridden by a naked horseman, wearing helmet and shield / TAPAΣ Taras naked and riding dolphin on the right, extending his right hand and holding a spear and a shield bearing the letter E in his left hand. IOP in left field. Line of waves below. 7,91g. 21mm. Gillet 107 (same dies); HGC 1, 814; HNI 963; Pozzi 357-8; Vlasto 680 (same dies).

*A charming representation. Superb. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Tkalec (19 February 2001), 3.  
NGSA 5 (2 December 2008), 19.  
CNG Triton XVIII (6 January 2015), 315.



- 9 Gold Stater circa 280-276/275 BC. Youthful head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Charioteer (Taras?) holding reins in right hand, trident in left, driving fast biga right. Star above, ΚΑΗ below horses, dolphin downward. 8,55g. 18,8mm. Fischer-Bossert G20 (V17/R20); HNI 955; McClean 600 (same dies); Vlasto, Or Type O 1 [a]; Vlasto 18 (same dies).

*Extremely rare. Superb specimen. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Privately purchased from NAC in the 1990s.  
CNG Triton XXI (9 January 2018), 312.

Taras or Tarentum was founded in 706 BC by colonists from Sparta; from the very first, the city's history was characterized by conflicts with its neighbours, both native groups like the Messapians and Leukanians, as well as other Greek colonies. By the 4<sup>th</sup> century Taras had emerged as the most powerful State in Magna Graecia, with a strong army and the most important fleet in the region. During this period the city was led by the philosopher, mathematician and scientist Archytas (428-347), but after his death the city began an inexorable decline. Conflicts with native groups grew worse and a series of foreign rulers were called in to defend the city: first Archidamus III of Sparta and Alexander the Molossian (both killed in battle in 338 and 331 respectively), and finally Pyrrhus of Epirus, who fought for the Tarentines against their greatest enemy, Rome. Pyrrhus was victorious in several major battles, but the losses were so heavy that he was finally forced to withdraw and Taras fell to Rome in 272.



7



8



9



- 10 Stater or Nomos, reduced standard, circa 280-272 BC. EY to left, ΦΙΝΤΥ[ΛΟΣ] below. Warrior nude but wearing helmet, holding shield and two spears, preparing to cast a third, on horse rearing right / TAR[ΑΣ] Phalanthos or Taras nude, holding Nike and trident, riding dolphin left. Prow left below. 6,49g. 21mm. HN Italy 1002; Vlasto 723 (same rev. die).

*Nice old cabinet tone. Superb. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Spink 5014 (28 september 2005), 2.

Matthew Curtis Collection, CNG 112 (11 September 2019), 32.



- 11 Stater or Nomos circa 281-228 BC. Diademed head left / Cavalier right, dolphin below. Grape in right field, TA in left field. 7,57g. 19mm. HNI 1098; SNG ANS 1298; O. Ravel, «Descriptive catalogue of the collection of Tarantine coins formed by M P Vlasto», London 1947, n° 1030 (same dies).

*Good extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Tkalec (18 February 2002), 12.



- 12 **Lucania**  
**Metapontion.** Stater or Nomos circa 400-340 BC. Bearded head of Leukippos right, wearing Corinthian helmet, bunch of grapes behind neck / ME Barley ear. 7,73g. 21,2mm. HGC 1, 1053; HNI 1553; Jameson 1868 (this coin); Johnston A4.2.

*Nicely toned and fine style. Minor scratches. About extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Marquis Carlo Strozzi Collection, Sangiorgi (15 April 1907), 1034.

Robert Jameson Collection (1861-1942), 1868.

G. Picard Collection, Sambon (14 March 1923), 142.

Sternberg XXXII (28 October 1996), 4.

Nomos 8 (22 October 2013), 21.



- 13 Stater or Nomos circa 340-330 BC. Head of Demeter left, wearing a necklace and earring / META Seven-grained barley ear with leaf to right, raised panel inscribed |-HP beneath a murex shell. 7,57g. 22,2mm. HNI 1547; HGC 1, 1052; Noe 526 (same dies); Jameson 2398 (this coin); Prospero 70 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 365 (same dies).

*Good very fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Robert Jameson Collection (1861-1942), 2398.

Athos Moretti Collection, CNG 40 (4 December 1996), 625.

M. L. Collection of Coins of Magna Graecia and Sicily, NAC 82 (20 May 2015), 15.



- 14 Drachm, struck under Hannibal circa 212-207 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / META Ear of grain with leaf on right. Above it, an owl. 3,75g. 18mm. HGC 1, 1092; HNI 1634; Robinson 1964, p. 50, n°3 (pl. VI, n°6).

*Nice extremely fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Graeculus Collection, Sternberg 20 (20 April 1988), 108.

Münzen und Medaillen list 514 (September 1988), 2.

Busso Peus 427 (4 November 2020), 68.



- 15 **Poseidonia.** Stater or Nomos circa 530-500 BC. ΠΙΟΜ Poseidon advancing right, brandishing trident. Dotted border / ΠΙΟΜ (retrograde) Incuse of obverse type. Double incuse rayed border. 7,49g. 28,8mm. HGC 1, 1150; HNI 1107; SNG ANS 606.

*Splendid archaic style. Extremely fine. 15'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Münzen und Medaillen XIII (17-19 June 1954), 1003.

LHS 95 (25 October 2005), 471.

Poseidonia, a city on the western coast of Italy bordering the Tyrrhenian Sea, was founded by colonists from Sybaris during the final years of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. This archaic specimen is a wonderful example of the incuse coinage, a technique of mintage circumscribed to Achaean colonies where the reverse is the "negative" of the obverse.

This particular type of production required highly skilled craftsmen and could have been a way of highlighting the political links and identity of the Achaean Greek cities established in the region. According to historical tradition, there existed a sanctuary to Poseidon on the promontory below the city, and it is likely that Poseidonia takes its name from this sanctuary. However, no temple to Poseidon has ever been definitively identified in the city's remains.



- 16 **Thourioi.** Distater circa 400 BC. Head of Athena right wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla and neck guard with griffin. Φ above visor / ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting right, fish right in exergue. 14,74g. 27,6mm. Boston 157 (these dies); HNI 1781; McClean 1254 (these dies); Noe Thurium B2.

*About extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

UBS 57 (15-17 September 2003), 61.  
Naville 57 (26 April 2020), 43.



- 17 **Velia (Hyele).** Didrachm or Nomos circa 300-280 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated on the bowl with Pegasus flying right, a striding figure on the neck guard and a dolphin within the strands of the crest / YEΛHTΩN above. Lion standing right on ground line, erased Δ below. 7,61g. 21.2mm. Williams 394m (O197/R278) = Mangieri 137 (this coin); HNI 1301; SNG ANS 1397; SNG Ashmolean 1392; BMC 110; McClean 1470 (all from the same dies).

*Toned. Good very fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Alessandro Magnaguti Collection (1887-1966), Santamaria Part 1 (12 October 1949), 229.  
Athos D. Moretti Collection, NAC 27 (12 May 2004), 51.  
J. L. Gomer Collection, privately purchased from Ed. Waddell the 9<sup>th</sup> January 2015.

Established around 535 BC by Phokaian refugees escaping Persian rule in Asia Minor, the Velians not only inherited knowledge and philosophical influences from the East, but also adopted the type of Athena with an Attic helmet of their Ionian mother city, Phokaia. The lion is a recurring figure in the coinage of Ionian cities.



- 18 Didrachm or Nomos circa 300-280 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with wing, AT behind neck, Φ in right lower field / YEΛHTΩN in exergue. Lion standing right on ground line, grain ear between Φ and I above, Π below. 7,27g. 22,1mm. HGC 1, 1319; HNI 1309; Williams 478 (O238/R337).

*Old cabinet tone. About extremely fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

From a Private Japanese Collection, Heritage 3032 (10 April 2014), 23021.  
Heritage New York 3081 (12 January 2020), 3003.

## Bruttium



- 19 **Kaulonia.** Stater or Nomos circa 535-500 BC. KΑVΛ Apollo advancing right, holding branch and extending hand upon which a small daimon, holding branch in each hand, runs right. Stag standing right, head left. Dot-and-cable border. Small countermark on left field / Incuse of obverse type, but daimon in outline and with no ethnic. Rayed incuse border. 7,98g. 31mm. HGC 1, 1416; HNI 2035; Noe-Unlisted (same obverse die as 6A).

*Fine style. Minor countermark in obverse. Superb. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Mark and Lottie Salton Collection, Stack's Bowers January 2022 NYINC (14 January 2022), 4072.



- 20 **Kroton.** Stater or Nomos circa 480 BC. QPO Tripod with three ring handles and legs ending in lion's paws. Cable border / Incuse eagle flying right, with spread wings. Rayed incuse border. 7,63g. 23,4mm. HGC 1, 1451; HNI 2108; Kraay 623; SNG ANS 288 var.

*Extremely fine. 750.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess-Leu 28 (5 May 1965), 39.

R. J. Graham Collection, Schulman 243 (8 June 1966), 1069.

Viscount Wimbourne Collection, Leu 81 (16 May 2001), 33.

LHS 102 (29 April 2008), 50.

A particularly fascinating type from the second phase of coinage in Croton, after the latter destroyed its rival Sybaris in 510 BC. The meaning of the eagle on the reverse remains a subject of scholarly debate. The incuse coinage stands as a remarkable technical prowess, captivating numismatists and collectors since at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



- 21 **Rhegion.** Tetradrachm circa 415-387 BC. Facing lion mask / [PHΓIN] ON right. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath. Olive sprig to left. 17,34g. 22,5mm. De Luynes 794 (same dies); Gillet 324 (this coin); Gulbenkian 146 (same dies); Herzfelder 104 (D62/R89); HNI 2496; SNG Fitzwilliam 81 (same dies).

*Of the finest style. About extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Charles Gillet Collection (1879-1972).

Michel Eddé Collection (1928-2019).

Spink & Galerie des Monnaies (10 October 1977), 56.

The Numismatic Auction [Tradart] 3 (1 December 1985), 16.

CNG Triton XXI (9 January 2018), 327.

This magnificent tetradrachm is regarded as having the most finely engraved dies of Rhegion. The earliest phase features dies signed by the artist Kratesippos, but the later unsigned dies, such as those used here, are regarded as the pinnacle of this period at Rhegion. Herzfelder called the engraver of these dies «the Master of the Rhegium Apollo». This high period of artistry at Rhegion coincides with the famed issues of the «signing artists» of Sicily, and was only brought to an end with the sack of the city by Dionysios I of Syracuse in 386 BC.

## Sicily



- 22 **Akragas.** Didrachm circa 490-480 BC. AK – RA (retrograde) eagle standing right / Crab in incuse round. 8,62g. 21,5mm. SNG ANS 955; SNG München 53 (same obverse die).

*Superb specimen. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Schulman 265 (28 september 1976), 49.  
New York Sale XXV (5 January 2011), 7.



- 23 **Gela.** Didrachm circa 480 BC. Naked horseman riding right hurling javelin and holding reins / CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull right. 8,63g. 21,21mm. HGC 2, 363; Jameson 576 (this coin); Jenkins 71; SNG ANS 14 (these dies).

*Good very fine. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Robert Jameson Collection (1861-1942), 576.  
Harald Salvesen Collection.  
Walter Niggeler Collection (1878-1965), Leu-M&M (3-4 December 1965), 71.  
Leu 61 (17-18 May 1995), 54.  
NAC 114 (6 May 2019), 40.



- 24 **Tetradrachm** circa 450-440 BC. Charioteer driving slow quadriga right, Nike flying right, crowning horses with wreath. Palmette with long tendrils in exergue, dotted border / CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull right. 17,13g. 28,5mm. BMC 36 (same obv. die); Gulbenkian 197; HGC 2, 343; Jenkins, Gela, Group IV, 344 (O66/R134); Kraay & Hirmer 158 var. (ethnic); SNG ANS 65; SNG Lloyd 967-8 (same obverse die); SNG Lockett 771 (same obverse die).

*Fine style. Good very fine. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Viscount Wimbourne Collection, Leu 81 (16 May 2001), 52.  
M.J.W. Collection, Nomos 6 (8 May 2012), 14.



- 25 **Himera.** Drachm circa 530-515 BC. Rooster standing left, dotted border / Incuse square with mill-sail pattern enclosed within segmented linear border. 5,54g. 21,8mm. HGC 2, 421; Kraay Group III, – (O32/R29 [unlisted die combination]).

*Old cabinet tone. Very fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

William N. Rudman Collection, CNG 60 (22 May 2002), 162.  
Ealing Collection, CNG 111 (29 May 2019), 57.



- 26 **Messana.** Tetradrachm 488-480 BC. Head of a lion facing, border of dots / ME-SSE-N-ION Protome of a calf facing left. 16,33g. 23,5mm. Caltabiano 5 (D4/R-); HGC 2, 778; Rizzo, pl. XXV, 7; SNG ANS 312; SNG Lloyd 1083 var.

*Dark tone. Rare and very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Giessener Münzhandlung 44 (3 April 1989), 94.  
Prospero Collection, The New York Sale XXVII (4 January 2012), 143.



- 27 Tetradrachm circa 412-408 BC. Traces of ΣΙΜΙΝΣ on exergual line. Low biga of mules driven left by female charioteer, Nike flying right to crown her. Dolphin in exergue. Dotted border / [M] ΕΣΣ – ΑΝΙ – ΩΝ Hare springing left, eagle perched on snake beneath. Dotted border. 17,12g. 25,6mm. Basel 368 (same obverse die); Caltabiano 628.2 (this coin illustrated); Gulbenkian 226-227 (same obverse die); HGC 2, 803; Jameson 653 (these dies); SNG ANS 381 (these dies).

*Rare. Very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Maison Platt (13 May 1921), 38.  
Vinchon (19 May 1959), 382.  
Athos D. Moretti Collection, CNG and NAC 40 (4 December 1996), 801.  
M.L. Collection of Coins of Magna Graecia and Sicily, NAC 82 (20 May 2015), 46.



- 28 **Naxos.** Drachm circa 530-500 BC. Bearded head of Dionysos left, wreathed with ivy, dotted border /  $\text{NAX-IOH}$  (both N retrograde) Grape bunch on vine flanked by two leaves. 5,12g. 23mm. Cahn 2 (V2/R1); HGC 2, 965.

*Very rare. About extremely fine. 15'000.-*

**Provenance:**

G. H. Chandon de Briailles Collection (1900-1954), Bourgey (17 June 1959), 138.  
CNG Triton II (1-2 December 1998), 199.

Naxos was the first Greek settlement in Sicily, marking the beginning of large-scale Greek colonization across the island and into southern Italy - a movement so influential that the region would later be known as Magna Graecia, or «Great Greece». Naxos was likely the first city in Sicily to issue its own coins. This particular specimen belongs to one of the earliest series produced, making it significantly rarer than later issues.



- 29 **Syracuse. Gelon I, 484-476 BC.** Tetradrachm circa 483-480 BC. Charioteer driving low quadriga left, Nike flying left to crown the horses, dotted border /  $\text{\Sigma V R A K O \Sigma I O N}$  Diademed head of Arethusa right, her hair tied in a krobylos, four dolphins around, swimming to right. 17,49g. 27,6mm. Bohringer 75; HGC 2, 1306.

*About extremely fine. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung Mannheim 32 (1 Juin 1987), 52.



- 30 Tetradrachm circa 483-480 BC. Charioteer driving low quadriga to left, Nike flying left to crown the horses, dotted border /  $\text{\Sigma V R A K O \Sigma I O N}$  Diademed head of Arethusa right, her hair tied in a krobylos, four dolphins around, swimming to right. 17,33g. 26,7mm. Boehringer 76; Dewing 696; Jameson 747; Randazzo 246; SNG ANS 19 (all same dies).

*Old cabinet tone. About extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Herman C. Hoskier Collection (1864-1938), Hirsch XX (13 November 1907), 136.  
Viscount Louis E. P. de Sartiges Collection (1859-1924), published in 1910, 124.  
A. Trampitsch Collection (1890-1975), Vinchon (13 November 1986), 82.



- 31 **Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC.** Dekadrachm unsigned work by Euainetos circa 405-400 BC. Fast quadriga driven left by charioteer, Nike flying right to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps / [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of Arethusa left, wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace, with wavy hair bound in front with ampyx and caught up behind by net. Around four dolphins, griffin head below chin. 42,17g. 33,5mm. BMC Sicily 187 (same dies); Dewing 921 (same dies); Gallatin-XIX/G.1a.

*Very fine. 7'500.-*

**Provenance:**

Hanbery Collection, privately purchased from F. Kovacs in 1996.  
Goldberg 96 (14 February 2017), 1547.



- 32 Dekadrachm unsigned work by Kimon circa 404-400 BC. Fast quadriga driven left by charioteer, Nike flying right to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps, ΑΘΛΑ beneath / ΣΥΡΑ[ΚΟΣΙ]ΩΝ Head of Arethusa left, wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace, with wavy hair bound in front with ampyx and caught up behind by net. Around four dolphins. 43,50g. 37,3mm. Gulbenkian 307 (these dies); HGC 2, 1298; Mildenberg, Essays Kraay-Mørkholm, pl. XLIV, 11 (these dies); Jongkees 11c (this coin); Regling, Syrakus 11c (this coin); Rizzo pl. L, 6 (this obverse die); Seltman, Greek Coins, pl. 24, 1 (this coin).

*Very rare. A spectacular specimen struck on a very broad flan. Of superb Classical style and with an enchanting old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine. 75'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Raffaele Garrucci Collection (1811-1885), Dr. Jacob Hirsch 34 (5 May 1914), 196 (illustrate in front cover).  
Neville V (18 June 1923), 112.  
Ars Classica XIII (27-29 June 1928), 337.  
CNG 50 (23 June 1999), 509.  
Nomos FPL (2012), 5.

This coin was struck by order of Dionysios I, the great tyrant of Syracuse (405-367); it formed part of a relatively small issue of dekadrachms struck with dies by Kimon. As a whole these are very possibly the most impressive and beautiful coins ever made for general circulation. These magnificent coins were doubtless struck as a truly impressive way of paying the mercenaries Dionysios relied on to maintain him in power.



32





- 33 Tetradrachm unsigned work by Eukleidas circa 404-395 BC. Fast quadriga driven left by charioteer, Nike flying right, crowning him. Dolphin left in exergue / [ΣΥ – ΠΑΚ – ΟΣ – ΙΩ – Η] Head of Arethusa left, hair in bands, wearing double-loop earring and plain necklace with pendant, four dolphins around. 17,43g. 23,9mm. HGC 2, 1345; Jameson 1928 (this coin); Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 15; SNG Lloyd 1405 (these dies); SNG Fitzwilliam 1253 (these dies); Tudeer 96.

*Toned. Fine style with an impressive pedigree. About extremely fine. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

G. de Ciccio Collection (1873-1953), Sambon & Canessa (10-21 April 1907), 351.  
Rous Collection, Bourgey (29-31 May 1911), 62.  
Jameson Collection (1861-1942), 1928.  
Hess-Leu 2 (2 April 1958), 100.  
Schulman 232 (9-12 March 1959), 1302.  
Busso Peus 337 (3 November 1993), 60.  
Busso Peus 396 (5 November 2008), 160.



- 34 Tetradrachm signed by Eukleidas circa 400-395 BC. Fast quadriga driven left by charioteer, Nike flying right, crowning him. Dolphin left in exergue / ΣΥ – [ΠΑΚ – ΟΣ – ΙΩ – Η] Head of Arethusa left, hair in bands, wearing double-loop earring and plain necklace with pendant, four dolphins around. EΥΚΛΕΙ in exergue. 17,35g. 25mm. Gillet 662 (this coin); Käppeli 61 (this coin); Kraay-Hirmer 124 (same dies); Schefold MW 493 (this coin); SNG ANS 295 (same dies); Tudeer 88 (same dies).

*About extremely fine. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Charles Gillet (1879-1972) and Käppeli Collections.  
Leu 77 (11 May 2000), 111.  
NGSA 7 (27 November 2012), 36.  
Gorny & Mosch 236 (7 March 2016), 70.



- 35 Dekadrachm in the style of Euainetos circa 390 BC. Fast quadriga driven left by charioteer, Nike flying right in field above, display of military harness in exergue / Head of Arethusa left, wearing reed wreath, earring with pendant and beaded necklace, scallop shell behind neck, four dolphins around. 43,40g. 32mm. Gallatin R. XXI/G 1 (same dies); De Luynes 1246 (same reverse die); De Nanteuil 359; SNG Delepierre 386; SNG ANS 375 (same obverse die).

*Extremely fine. 25'000.-*

**Provenance:**

James Howard Collection (1937-2009), purchased from Schweizerische Kreditanstalt (Crédit Suisse), Bern in 1982.

According to A. Gallatin, this specimen is one of the rare dekadrachms in the Euainetos style that lacks any inscription on the reverse. The reverse also shows early signs of the particular die break on the hair near the shell. In later issue, the break worsened and eventually obscured the shell, the engraver then adapted by introducing a griffin head as a new symbol.

Masterfully engraved by the renowned Euainetos, his work became a source of inspiration for many artists in other cities – though few could rival its craftsmanship. The portrait of the nymph Arethusa on the reverse stands as a masterpiece of classical Greek artistry, embodying both the ideal of beauty and a powerful symbol of freedom. The myth tells us that Arethusa, daughter of the sea deities Nereus and Doris, was pursued by the river god Alpheus, who had fallen hopelessly in love with her. With the help of dolphins, she fled across the sea and reached the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse. There, she pleaded with the goddess Artemis, who transformed her into a freshwater spring – an enduring emblem of the city.



- 36 50 Litrai circa 400-370 BC. ΣΥΠΑΚΟ-ΣΙΩΝ Head of young male left, dotted border / [ΣΥ] ΠΑΚΟΣΙΩ[N] inscribed in exergue line. Horse prancing right, all within shallow incuse square. 2,89g. 13,3mm. Bérend 1.11 (D1/R1) = Hunt IV 118 (this coin); De Luynes 1240; HGC 2, 1281; Hirsch 590; McClean 2731; Morgan 13; Rizzo pl. L, 13 = Hunt II 274; SNG ANS 340; SNG Fitzwilliam 1268 (all from the same dies).

*Struck on a broad flan. Fine style. Extremely fine. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess-Leu 49 (27 April 1971), 68.

Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection, Sotheby's (19 June 1991), 118.

Sternberg XXV (25 November 1991), 71.

CNG 38 (6 June 1996), 137.

Dr. Lawrence A. Adams Collection, CNG Triton XIX (5 January 2016), 2019.

J. L. Gomer Collection, CNG Triton XXI (9 January 2018), 355.



37

**Syracuse. Time of Agathocles, 317-289 BC.** 100 Litrae of electrum circa 317-310. ΣΥΡΑ[ΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Laureate head of Apollo left. Behind, a lyre / ΣΟΤΕΙΡΑ Diademed head of Artemis wearing pendant and necklace. Behind, a quiver and a lyre. 6,51g. 18mm. Basel Collection 508 (this coin); Boston Museum of Fine Arts 446; G. K. Jenkins, «Coins of Punic Sicily», Essays Robinson 158, Group D, a/a (same dies); SNG ANS -.

*Possibly the finest specimen known. Good extremely fine. 50'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti Collection exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, published in 1988, n° 508.

NAC 13 (8 October 1998), 508.

UBS AG 72 (5 September 2007), 202.

This very rare coin was issued during a difficult period in the history of Syracuse. Agathocles began his career as a military officer and raised his profile as a supporter of the democratic faction in Syracuse against the oligarchic civic government. His opponents forced him into exile and he became a mercenary leader. He eventually made his way back to Syracuse and was elected as a general. A few years later he took control through a coup d'état. Agathocles led then a long, costly war against the Carthaginians, who ruled the western half of Sicily, which probably explains why this coin was struck in electrum and not in pure gold. Agathocles frequently advertised his lower class origins and used them as part of his self-presentation as a ruler, since performative modesty and presenting himself as a man of the people would be important parts of his persona. As such, this coin does not bear his personal name.



- 38 **Syracuse. Hieron II, 275-215 BC.** Hemistater 220-217 BC. Head of Persephone left, wearing grain wreath, rose behind neck. Dotted border /  $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{N}\Omega\text{C}$  in exergue. Fast biga driven left by charioteer, monogram below horses. 4,25g. 16,9mm. Carroccio 33 (this coin illustrated); HGC 2, 1539; SNG Copenhagen 816.

*About extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Rudolph Lepke (16 May 1911), 1535.

Hirsch (6 May 1912), 229.

Victor Adda Collection (1885-1965), sold as «Property of a Lady» part II, Christie's (8 August 1985), 338.

Stack's Bowers & Ponterio 164 (6 January 2012), 125.



- 39 **Syracuse. Philistis, wife of Hieron II, 275-215 BC.** 16 Litrai 218-214 BC. Diademed and veiled bust of Philistis left. Border of dots /  $\text{B}\Lambda\text{C}\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\text{C}\text{C}\Sigma\text{A}\Sigma$  /  $\Phi\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\text{C}\text{T}\text{I}\Delta\text{O}\Sigma$  Nike driving slow quadriga right, eight-rayed star above, K to right. Linear border. 13,51g. 28,2mm. HGC 2, 1556; McClean 2912; SNG ANS 881.

*Good very fine. 1'500.-*

**Provenance:**

H. Otto Collection, Hess 207 (1 December 1931), 207.

Auctiones 20 (8 November 1990), 180.

Molard Collection, Nomos 15 (22 October 2017), 33.



- 40 **Siculo-Punic coinage.** Tetradrachm circa 325-300 BC, **Ršmlqrt mint (Lilybaion?).** Ršmlqrt in Punic characters in exergue. Fast quadriga right, Nike flying left, holding wreath / Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) left, wearing barley wreath, triple pendant earring and dotted necklace, five dolphins around. Dotted border. 16,87g. 28,1mm. HGC 2, 742; Jenkins Punic Sicily I, 65 and pl. 20, 65 (this coin illustrated); SNG Lloyd 1602 (this obverse die).

*Good very fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess-Leu 31 (6-7 December 1966), 171.

Schulman 248 (19 November 1968), 67.

NAC 110 (24 September 2018), 37.



- 41 Tetradrachm circa 320-300 BC, **Entella**. Head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of grain ears, earring and collar, swastika behind neck, three dolphins around / Head of horse left, palm tree to right, Punic legend below. 16,97g. 26mm. HGC 2, 284; Jenkins 191.5 (O56/R168; this coin); Rhousopoulos 4612 (same dies).

NGC Ch AU 4/5 5/5. *Superb specimen*. **10'000.-**

**Provenance:**

Ars Classica XVI (3 July 1933), 927.

Mark and Lottie Salton Collection, Stack's Bowers Galleries (14 January 2022), 4169.

**Thraco-Macedonian Tribes**



- 42 **The Orreskioi**. Octodrachm circa 475-465 BC. OPP-ΗΣ-KI-ΩN Hermes in the guise of a herdsman, wearing kausia, standing right, holding two spears and guiding two bulls to right. Dotted ground line and dotted border / Quadripartite incuse square. 28,1g. 32mm. BMC 2; HGC 3.1, 317; SNG ANS 977; Tzamalīs 12 (D4/R4) (same dies).

*An impressive coin. Very rare and about extremely fine*. **20'000.-**

**Provenance:**

Armand Trampitsch Collection (1893-1975). Vinchon (13-14 November 1986), 128.



- 43 **The Bottiaioi**. Stater circa 500-480 BC. Cow standing right on hatched ground line, head turned back to look at a calf / Quadripartite incuse square. 9,97g. 17,5mm. BMFA 605 var.; SNG ANS 923-924 var.; Svoronos pl. XVIII, 7.

*A spectacular specimen of beautiful provenance. Good very fine*. **8'000.-**

**Provenance:**

R. Jameson Collection (1861-1942), published between 1913 and 1932, 1838.

LHS Numismatik AG 95 (25 October 2005), 561.



- 44 **Berge (previously Lete or Siris).** Stater circa 525-480 BC. Nude ithyphallic satyr, clasp his tail with right hand, standing before a nymph who raises her right hand and holds wreath behind her back; single pellet in center / Incuse square diagonally divided. 9,15g. 19,2mm. AMNG III, 1935, Tf. XIV, 24 (this coin); BMC Macedonia 9 (Lete); HGC 3, 532 var. (Lete); Imhoof-Blumer F., Nymphen Und Chariten Auf Griechischen Münzen, 1908, Tf. 14, 24 (this coin); Lockett 1244.

*Of extraordinary provenance. Extremely fine. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Published in 1908.

Hess 208 (14 December 1931), 235.

Hess-Leu 7 (16 April 1957), 168.

Leu 20 (25-26 April 1978), 71.

## Macedon



- 45 **Akanthos.** Tetradrachm circa 460-450 BC. Lion attacking bull on its knees, fish left in exergue / Small four-part incuse square. Around, AKA / NΘ / I / ON on shallow incuse band. 17,01g. 27,5mm. BMC Macedonia -; Desneux 87, cf. 102 (obverse die -, reverse die R92); HGC 3.1, 385; SNG ANS -; SNG Ashmolean -; SNG Copenhagen -.

*Rare variety. Extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

J. Pflieger Collection.

JDL Collection.

Vinchon (13 April 1985), 211.

NAC - Tradart 74 (18 November 2013), 285.

Hess-Divo 334 (29 May 2018), 36.



- 46 **Amphipolis.** Tetradrachm 365-364 BC. Laureate head of Apollo, three-quarter facing right, with light drapery at neck, lioness moving left in right field / AMΦ-ΠΠΟ-ΛΙΤ-ΕΩΝ Raised square frame surrounding a race torch with flames burning to left, all within a shallow incuse square. 14,44g. 23mm. Dewing 1009 (= Lorber 15c); Du Chastel 192 (= Lorber 15a); Lorber Group F, 15 (O9 / R12). All struck from the same dies.

*Very rare. An impressive portrait of fine style. Extremely fine. 200'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Privately purchased from Tradart (Brussels) in 1998.  
Nomos 20 (10 July 2020), 90.

Amphipolis, an Athenian colony founded in 436 BC, was strategically established to secure and exploit the rich silver mines near the mouth of the Strymon River. During the Peloponnesian War, the city was besieged and captured by the Spartan general Brasidas, who ultimately lost his life in the battle. Following this turbulent period, Amphipolis regained its independence and, between 410 and 357 BC, issued a remarkable coinage featuring Apollo on the obverse. To showcase its renewed strength and prosperity, the city commissioned the finest die engravers of the time to achieve a technical feat rarely attempted: the engraving of a front-facing Apollo – a challenge only the most skilled engravers dared to undertake. Similar facing portraits can be found on coins from Rhodes, Larissa, Ainos, and Klazomenai, but those from Amphipolis stand out for their exceptional craftsmanship. The head of Apollo on these coins is a miniature masterpiece, capturing both divine idealism and artistic virtuosity.



- 47 Drachm, Chian standard, 370-368 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right / AMΦ-ΠΠΟ-ΛΙΤ-ΕΩΝ Ethnic on raised linear square enclosing race torch; all within shallow incuse square. 3,69g. 14,5mm. HGC 4, 417; Lorber 62.

*Toned. Good very fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hirsch 209 (2 May 2000), 55.  
Hirsch 230 (18 September 2003), 31.  
NGSA 7 (27 November 2012), 171.  
Künker 312 (8 October 2018), 2185.



- 48 **Olynthos.** Tetradrachm circa 500 BC. Charioteer driving slow quadriga right, globule above / Eagle flying left in small incuse square, within larger incuse square. 17,31g. 24,7mm. Asyut 212; Cahn, «Olynthus» 3 (this coin); HGC 3.1, 596; H. Montagu, On some Unpublished or Rare Greek Coins in my Collection, NC 1892, pl. 2, 5 (this coin); Price Macedonians pl. IV, 21; Schefold MW 414 (this coin); SNG Spencer Churchill 129 (this coin); SNG Lockett 1377 (this coin); SNG ANS 463 same dies).

*Rare and with a fine pedigree. Extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hyman Montagu Collection (1844-1895), Sotheby's (23 March 1896), 198.  
Herman Weber Collection (1823-1918) volume II, published in 1924, 1900.  
Clarence Sweet Bement Collection (1873-1950), Naville VI (28 January 1924), 643.  
Naville XVI (3 July 1933), 976.  
Richard Cyril Lockett Collection (1873-1950), Glendining (12 February 1958), 1291.  
NGSA 7 (27 November 2012), 54.



- 49 **Terone.** Tetrobol circa 490-480 BC. Oinochoe to left with grape cluster draped around / Quadripartite incuse square. 2,71g. 15mm. Hardwick Pl. 29, 6.

*About extremely fine. 250.-*

**Provenance:**

Eberhard Link Collection.  
Sternberg 21 (14-15 November 1988), 51.

**Macedonian Kingdom**



- 50 **Philip II, 359-336 BC.** Tetradrachm, circa 354-348 BC, **Pella.** Laureate head of Zeus right, dotted border / ΦΙΛΙΠ-ΠΟΥ King on horseback left, wearing kausia and extending right arm. Δ below raised foreleg, radiate head of Helios facing below horse belly. 14,14g. 24mm. Burton Y. Berry, *A Numismatic Biography* (1971), p. 22, 51 (this coin); HGC 3.1, 860; Kraay-Hirmer 562 (this coin); *Le Rider* 137a (D79/R109) (this coin); Robin Lane Fox, *The Search for Alexander* (1980), p. 51, illus. (this coin).

*About extremely fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess Leu (24 March 1959), 160.  
 Leu 13 (29-30 April 1975), 118.  
 NFA XVIII (31 March 1987), 104.  
 Lee Rousseau Collection, Goldberg 106 (4 September 2018), 1029.



- 51 Gold Stater circa 340-328 BC, **Pella.** Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue. Charioteer driving biga right, kantharos below. 8,62g. 18mm. *Le Rider* 155; SNG ANS 138-143.

NGC Ch AU 5/5 4/5. *Superb specimen. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

E. Wertheimer Collection, Glendining (24 January 1945), 3.  
 Vinchon (23 April 1976), 188.  
 Vinchon (27 October 2000), 51.



- 52 Gold Stater circa 340-328 BC, **Pella.** Laureate head of Apollo right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Charioteer driving galloping biga right, kentron in right hand and reins in left hand. Thunderbolt below. 8,57g. 17mm. *Le Rider* 331 (D97/R252); SNG ANS 153 (same obverse die).

*Good very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Lanz 120 (18 June 2004), lot 120.  
 Triton IX (10 January 2006).



- 53 Tetradrachm, posthumous issue, circa 323-317 BC, **Amphipolis**. Laureate head of Zeus right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙ - ΠΙΟΥ Nude jockey riding horse walking right, holding long palm branch in right hand and the reins in left, coiled serpent below horse, Boeotian shield to right. 14,37g. 24mm. Le Rider 529; SNG ANS 450.

*Fine style. Superb specimen. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Münzen & Medaillen 53 (29 November 1977), 61.



- 54 **Alexander III the Great, 336-323 BC**. Gold Stater RY 25 of 'Ozmilk, 325/4 BC, **Tyre**. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, the bowl adorned with a griffin springing to right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing facing, head left, holding wreath and stylis, [in right field, date]. 8,57g. 18mm. Hendin 1089; Newell 21 (this coin, Ake-Ptolemaïs); Price 3261 (Ake-Ptolemaïs).

*Very rare. Extremely fine. 7'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Dr. Rousset Collection, Bourgey (24-25 April 1908), 111.

Duplicate of the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, Schlessinger 13 (4 February 1935), 692.

Goldberg 106 (4 September 2018), 1032.

Although this coin was originally attributed to the Phoenician mint of Ake-Ptolemaïs by Newell – a view later supported by Price – more recent scholarship has reattributed it to the mint of Tyre. It is now believed to have been struck in the 25<sup>th</sup> regnal year of King 'Ozmilk. According to historical accounts, 'Ozmilk survived the sacking by taking refuge in the temple of Melqart. Alexander spared his life and even retained him in a position of authority thereafter.



- 55 Gold Stater, posthumous issue, circa 323-319 BC, **Miletos**. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis. Grain ear in right field and double-axe in lower field. 8,58g. 18mm. HGC 3.1, 934.h; Müller, Alexandre, 584; Price 2095; Thompson, Miletus, 127.

*About extremely fine. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

MDC 5 (14 November 2019), 30.



- 56 Tetradrachm, posthumous issue, circa 250-175 BC, **Mesembria**. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus, wearing himation, seated left on throne, holding scepter in left hand and eagle on right. Helmet above monogram of ΠΑ to left. 16,92g. 31,9mm. Karayotov, The Coinage of Mesembria, 43 (same dies), HGC 3.1, 1567; Price 992.

*A nice portrait of fine style. Extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Leu 42 (12 May 1987), 201.

Leu 81 (16 May 2001), 184.



- 57 Tetradrachm, in the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon, struck under Seleukos III Soter (Keraunos) circa 225 BC, **Laodicea ad Mare (?)**. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / [ΑΛ]ΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; in left field, dolphin above monogram. 16,99g. 33mm. HGC 9, 411. Price 3236; SC 926a.

*Old cabinet tone. About extremely fine. 1'500.-*

**Provenance:**

Dr. Will Gordon Collection.

Leu 65 (21 May 1996), 146.



- 58 **Philip III Arrhidaios, 323-317 BC**. Gold stater, in the name and types of Philip II, struck circa 323-317 BC, **Pella**. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue. Charioteer driving biga right, kantharos below. 8,62g. 17mm. Le Rider 444a (D202/R331) = Bement 690 (this coin); SNG ANS 172; SNG München -; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Saroglos -.

*An exceptional pedigree. Extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Bank of England Collection [British Museum Duplicates], Sotheby's, Wilkinson & Hodge (13 February 1878), lots 60, 61 or 62.

John Glas Sandeman Collection, Sotheby's, Wilkinson & Hodge (13 June 1911), 88.

Clarence Sweet Bement Collection (1843-1923), Naville VI (28 January 1924), 690.

Hess Lucerne (18 December 1933), 50.

CNG Triton XIV (4 January 2011), 81.

While this coin is from the Bank of England Collection, none of the later sales cite the lot number, and Sotheby's had a stater with kantharos in each of the three lots of Philip II type staters in the sale.



- 59 **Demetrios I Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. Tetradrachm 294-293 BC, Pella.** Nike standing left on prow of galley left, blowing trumpet and cradling stylis, dotted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon Pelagaios standing left, throwing trident, chlamys over left arm, monogram to left, dolphin above star to right. 17,1g. 27,4mm. HGC 3.1, 1012e; Newell 68 [obverse die LVII], cf. S. 6762; SNG Munich 1042 var. (no dolphin, same obverse die).

*Superb specimen. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**

CNG Triton VIII (11 January 2005), 181.

Dr. Lamar Payne Collection, CNG Triton XI (8 January 2008), 128.

Demetrios I Poliorketes, so-called "city taker", probably had this coin struck to commemorate the naval victory of Samothrace, which took place in the waters of Salamis in 306 BC. With his power, he destroyed the fleet of Ptolemy I. Experts tend to believe that the obverse of this coin, depicting Nike standing on the prow of a ship, echoes the statue known as the Winged Victory of Samothrace. Benndorf even uses this type of coin to date the work. Traditionally, Poseidon decided the outcome of naval battles. His presence on the reverse is therefore justified by the theme of this coin, making it a historical and artistic testimony to its time.



- 60 Tetradrachm circa 306-283 BC, **Amphipolis.** Diademed and horned head of Demetrios I Poliorketes right, dotted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ flanked by two monograms. Poseidon standing left on rock, holding trident, dotted border. 17,28g. 30.1mm. HGC 3.1, 1014b; Newell, D. 113,124/CXX-250 (this coin); SNG München 1050.

*High relief. Good very fine. 1'500.-*

**Provenance:**

Hirsch XXXIII (17 November 1913), 665

Demund Nordheim Collection, Glendining (3-5 December 1929), 737.

Privately purchased from Münzen und Medaillen on 21 February 1986.

Münzen & Medaillen 46 (5 February 2018), 93.



- 61 **Antigonos II Gonatas, 277-239 BC.** Tetradrachm circa 274-255, **Amphipolis.** Horned head of Pan left, wearing goat skin around neck and lagobolon behind, all within Macedonian shield adorned with stars and crescents / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena Alkidemos standing left, seen three-quarters from behind, brandishing thunderbolt and holding shield decorated with aegis. Macedonian helmet with transverse crest to left, monogram of HA to right. 17,12g. 31mm. AMNG III/2, 2, 186; HGC 3.1, 1042; Jameson 1009 (same dies); Pozzi 970 (this coin); SNG Ashmolean 3259 (same dies); SNG Lockett 1524 (same dies).

*Of prestigious provenance. Nice extremely fine. 1'500.-*

**Provenance:**

Samuel Pozzi Collection (1846-1918), Naville I (1921), 970.  
 Monnaies et Médailles XIII (17-19 June 1954), 1115.  
 CNG Triton III (30 November 1999), 390.  
 NGSa 7 (27 November 2012), 184.

**Kingdom of Paeonia**



- 62 **Lykkeios, 356-335 BC.** Tetradrachm circa 359-340 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / [ΛΥ]Κ - ΚΕΙΟ[Y] Herakles standing left fighting with lion, grasping its neck and about to strike it with club. Bow and quiver in lower right field. 12,78g. 22mm. Sear 1518.

*About extremely fine. 400.-*

**Provenance:**

Philip T. Ashton Collection.  
 Privately purchased from Ken Dorny in June 1998.  
 Gemini 14 (18 April 2018), 131.

**Thrace**



- 63 **Maroneia.** Tetradrachm circa 411-397 BC. Horse galloping left, head of satyr left above / ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ Grape arbor and magistrate's name in linear square. 12,76g. 23mm. Schönert-Geiss 158 var.

*Rare variety. About extremely fine. 1'500.-*

**Provenance:**

Philip T. Ashton Collection.  
 CNG 51 (15 September 1999), 229  
 Gemini 14 (18 April 2018), 136.



- 64 **Abdera.** Octodrachm circa 500-475 BC. Griffin seated left, rising one foreleg. ΞΑ and annulet with dotted border in left field / Quadripartite incuse square. 29,69g. 29,8mm. Asyut IGCH 1644 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1126; May 40; Warren 433.

*Test cut on obverse. Good very fine. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Dr. G.W. Collection, Leu 77 (11-12 May 2000), 132.



- 65 **Tetradrachm** circa 473-448 BC. Griffin seated left, raising its right foreleg, rooster standing below on left / ΕΙΠΗ-ΡΟ-ΔΟ-ΤΟ within incuse square around a raised square. 14,59g, 36mm. De Luynes 1748 (same dies); May 132 (A111/P108); SNG Spencer-Churchill 98 (same dies).

*Struck on a broad flan. Good very fine. 2'500.-*

**Provenance:**

CNG Triton VII (13-14 January 2004), 158.

Spink 4018 (6 October 2004), 88.



- 66 **Stater** circa 411-385 BC. ΑΒΔΗΠΙ Griffin rearing up left, dotted border / ΠΥ - ΘΩΝ Tripod within incuse square. 12,76g. 24,7mm. May, Abdera 345a.

*Very rare. About extremely fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Leu 22 (8 May 1979), 48.

Abdera was initially founded by Klazomenai, circa 650 BC. The colony failed due to Thracian resistance; it was re-founded circa 544 BC by refugees from the Persian conquest of Teos. It rapidly became a major power in the northern Aegean and a rival to Thasos. The city was severely damaged by a Triballian invasion in 376/5 BC, which was, however, repulsed with Athenian help, but Abdera never fully recovered and was taken over by Philip II. The quality of the engraving on the staters minted in Abdera during the late 5<sup>th</sup> and early 4<sup>th</sup> century is particularly fine; the dies should have been engraved by some of the best artists of the period.



- 67 **Ainos.** Tetradrachm 473-470 BC. Head of Hermes right, wearing petasos / ΑΙΝΙ Goat standing right, all within incuse square. 16,27g. 30,6mm. Fritze, H., Die autonomen Münzen von Ainos, Nomisma IV, Berlin 1909, Tf. I, 2 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1266; May 3 (this coin).

*Irregular flan. Good very fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Münzen und Medaillen AG 77 (18 September 1992), 39.  
Künker 288 (13 March 2017), 108.

**Thracian Kingdom**



- 68 **Lysimachos, 305-281 BC.** Tetradrachm, struck circa 287-282 BC, **Pergamon.** Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon, K below / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; crescent to outer left, trophy or cult image to inner left, control mark in exergue. 17,32g. 30,5mm. Arnold-Biucchi, Pergamene 29-32 (O9/R41); HGC 3, 1750m; Müller 293-4 var. (control mark in exergue); SNG Berry 431 (same dies); Thompson 221.

*Portrait of refined style. About extremely fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

CNG 114 (13 May 2020), 102.



- 69 Tetradrachm circa 280 BC, **Ainos.** Diademed head deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; filleted thyrsos to outer left, monogram to inner left and in exergue. 16,96g. 29,3mm. Fischer-Bossert, Lysimacheier C2b (V c1/R c2) (this coin); HGC 3, 1750r; Thompson -; Müller -.

*Very rare. An impressive portrait. Superb. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Matthew Curtis Collection.  
Sir Edward Herbert Bunbury Collection (1811-1895), Sotheby's, Wilkinson & Hodge (15 June 1896), 630.  
Neville V (18 June 1923), 1707.  
Edward Gans Collection, CNG Triton VI (14 January 2003), 234.



- 70 Gold stater in the name and type of Lysimachos circa 270-early 260s, **Byzantium**. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background, monogram to inner left, Π on throne, K in exergue. 8,58g. 18,5mm. HGC 3.2, 1373 var. (no control marks); Jameson 2464; Marinescu, Early, Issue VII, 10 (dies E/i); Müller –; SNG Lockett 1247; Thompson 241 (Pella).

*Extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess-Leu 7 (16 April 1957), 158.

Hess-Leu 19 (12-13 April 1962), 151.

Leu 36 (7 May 1985), 95.

CNG 111 (29 May 2019), 83.

The first gold of Lysimachos type issued at Byzantium.



- 71 Gold Stater in the name and type of Lysimachos circa 150-120 BC, **Byzantium**. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; monogram to inner left, BY below throne, ornate trident in exergue. 8,48g. 20,9mm. HGC 3.2, 1383; Marinescu Issue 135, 453; Müller 231.

*Splendid specimen. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Vinchon (5 June 2019), 95.

**Tauric Chersonese**

72

**Pantikapaion.** Gold Stater circa 380-370 BC. Bearded head of Pan left / Π – Α – Ν Griffin standing left, on stalk of barley, head facing and holding spear in his mouth. 9,08g. 18,7mm. Gillet 852; Gulbenkian 580 (these dies); Jameson 2144 (this reverse die); Regling, *Der griechische Goldschatz von Prinkipo*, ZfN XLI (1931), 166 (these dies); SNG BM Black Sea 855.

*Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A spectacular portrait of fine style. Of important provenance, one of the few illustrated before 1970.*

*Smalledge nick at five o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine. 200'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Count Albéric du Chastel de la Howardries Collection (1842-1919), Rollin & Feuardent (27-29 May 1889), 40.

H. de Nanteuil Collection (1876-1941), published by Florange & Ciani in 1925, 688.

Leu 36 (7-8 May 1985), 86.

NAC 116 (1 October 2019), 94.

Colonists from Miletus founded Pantikapaion circa 600 BC to gain access to agricultural wealth of the Crimea, which was one of the main sources of grain for Athens. The gold Staters were minted according to the heavy Euboean standard. They were equivalent to 1½ Aegina Drachmas or 1 Cyzicus electrum Stater: the aim was to provide the prosperous Black Sea city with a currency that would enable it to assert its growing commercial power. Among these magnificent Staters, a series described as severe in style can be compared to the finest examples of Greco-Scythian goldwork. The style of this specimen is extremely rare because of its influences from nomadic, Greek and Near-Eastern cultures. It is imbued with a vitality and a fierceness that contrasts sharply with Greek art of the time, which had abandoned Archaic vigor in favor of idealized beauty. The head of Pan, seen in profile, echoes that depicted in the treasures discovered in the necropolis of Pantikapaion (now Kerch), and the image of the griffin, the fabulous guardian of the Scythians' gold, stands out for its undeniable power.



72



**Scythia**



- 73 **Tyra.** Drachm circa 350-300 BC. Head of Demeter facing, turned slightly to left / TYPANO[N] above. Bull butting left. 5,71g. 17,6mm. Anokhin 10-18; HGC 3.2, 1953; SNG Stancomb 329 (this coin); cf. SNG BM Black Sea 334.

*Extremely rare. Good very fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1984.

**Illyria**



- 74 **Damastion.** Tetradrachm circa 345/335 BC. Magistrate Kakio. Head of Apollo left / ΔΑΜΑ[Σ-Τ] ΙΝΩΝ Tripod with legs terminating in lion's feet, KAKIO in exergue. 12,17g. 22,7mm. May 106 (this coin).

*Rare. Extremely fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Naville 12 (18-23 October 1926), 1308.  
Richard Cyril Lockett Collection (1873-1950), Glendining (12 February 1958), 1494.  
Künker 97 (7 March 2005), 335.  
Künker 312 (8 October 2018), 2164.



- 75 **Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion.** Stater circa 400-350 BC. Cow right feeding her calf. Σ in upper field / Δ – Υ – Ρ around a geometric form with double rectangular. 11,02g. 21mm. BMC 66, 27; HGC 3.1, 34.

*Good very fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Clarence Sweet Bement Collection (1843-1923), Naville VI (28 January 1924), 953.  
Privately purchased from NGSa in March 2012.

## Epeiros



- 76 **Ambrakia.** Stater circa 404-360 BC. Pegasus flying left / ΓΟΡΓΟΣ right. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet, A on bowl. Behind, nude male standing facing, wearing pilo, holding spear and resting right hand on shield. 8,46g. 21,3mm. Calciati 82 (wrong reference to Colts 127); HGC 3.1, 205; Ravel, Colts, 122; Rhusopoulos 2356 (same dies).

*Good very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Kirk Davis 27 (1999), 43.  
NAC 106 (9 May 2018), 219.

## Lokris



- 77 **Lokris Opuntii.** Stater circa 370-360 BC. Head of Demeter left, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace / ΟΠΙΟΝ - ΤΙΩΝ Ajax nude wearing Corinthian helmet, advancing right, holding short sword in right hand and shield ornamented with a coiled serpent in left hand. Phrygian helmet on ground, between his legs. 12,23g. 23,9mm. HGC 4, 989; Humphris & Delbridge 32 (O5/R8).

*Fine style portrait. Extremely fine. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Molard Collection, Nomos 15 (22 October 2017), 99.

## Phokis



- 78 **Delphi, Amphictyonic League.** Stater circa 336-334 BC. Veiled head of Demeter left, wearing wreath of grain leaves / ΑΜΦΙ-ΚΤΙΟ-ΝΩΝ Apollo seated left on omphalos, resting his chin on right hand, with right elbow propped on a large lyre at side and holding laurel branch, small tripod to left. 12,25g. 25,3mm. HGC 4, 1140; Kinns, Amphictyonic, 5-6 (dies O1/R4).

*Very rare. About extremely fine. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Michel Eddé Collection (1928-2019).  
51 Gallery Brussels (13 November 2015), 29.  
Molard Collection, Nomos 15 (22 October 2017), 102.

In Archaic Greece, an amphictyony, a «league of neighbors», or Amphictyonic League, was an ancient religious association of tribes formed before the rise of the Greek polis. The longest lasting amphictyony was the Delphic Amphictyony that was organized to support the greater temples of Apollo and Demeter. Its council had religious authority and the power to pronounce punishments against offenders which ranged from fines to expulsion. They also had the ability to conduct sacred wars. The Amphictyonic League also set the rules of battle so as to protect sanctuaries and impose sentences on those who molested sanctuaries.

**Boeotia**



79 **Thebes.** Stater circa 426-395 BC. Boeotian shield / [Θ-E] Bearded head of Dionysos right, wearing ivy wreath. 11,63g. 23mm. HGC 4, 1326; SNG Copenhagen 284; SNG Delepierre 1353.

*Very fine.* 400.-

**Provenance:**

Rockefeller University and Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky Collections, Gemini VII (9 January 2011), 341.



80 Stater, magistrate Klee, circa 379-368 BC. Boeotian shield / KL-EE Amphora, incense burner in right field, all within incuse concave circle. 12,1g. 24mm. BCD Boiotia 504 (this coin); Head, Boeotia p. 65; Hepworth 65; HGC 4, 1331.

*A rare variety struck on a broad flan. Extremely fine.* 2'000.-

**Provenance:**

Ars Classica XII (18 October 1926), 1379.  
CNG Triton IX (10 January 2006), 504.  
NAC 106 (1 October 2019), 132.

**Euboeia**



81 **Eretria.** Tetradrachm circa 500 BC. Cow standing right, head reverted, raising right hind leg. On back, bird standing left. Dotted border / Octopus within incuse square. 17,49g. 28mm. BMC 21 var. (cow left and bird right); cf. HGC 4, 1500A-1502; SNG Lockett 1791 var. (bird right).

*Rare variety. Test cut at 6 o'clock on obverse. Good very fine.* 7'000.-

**Provenance:**

Rauch 111 (3 December 2020), 491.

Along with Chalcis, Eretria was one of the two most important cities of Euboeia: little is known about it save what can be gleaned from archaeology prior to the very late 6<sup>th</sup> century. Eretria supported the Ionian Revolt and was, in reprisal, besieged by the Persians in 490: the city fell due to treachery by two aristocrats and was burnt. Nevertheless, Eretrian contingents later appeared on the Greek side at both Salamis and Plataea. For much of the remainder of the 5<sup>th</sup> century Eretria was allied to Athens.



- 82 Drachm circa 304-290 BC. Head of Euboea left with ear pendant / EY Head of cow right. 3,77g. 16mm. BMC 95, 9 pl. XVII, 3 Central Greece; SNG Copenhagen 482; Traité III, 180, pl. CXCVIII, 2; W. P. Wallace, «The Euboian League and its Coinage», ANS NNM 134, New York 1956, n°47 (XXXI-28), pl. VIII.

*An extremely fine specimen. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hermann Weber Collection (1823-1918), published by Forrer in 1924, volume II, 3391.  
 Godfrey Locker Lampson Collection (1875-1946), published by Robinson in 1923, 205.  
 CNG XXIV (9 December 1992), 246.  
 BCD Collection, Lanz 111 (25 November 2002), 18.  
 Privately purchased from Tradart on December 16, 2005.

**Attica**



- 83 **Athens.** Tetradrachm circa 500/490-485/0 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, with frontal eye / AΘE Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig to left; all within incuse square. 17,32g. 22,5mm. HGC 4, 1590; Lockett 1816.

*Good very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Bourgey (10-12 March 1976), 77.  
 Hôtel Drouot (20 June 2007), 28.



- 84 Tetradrachm circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace with pendants and crested Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / AΘE Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent to left, all within incuse square. 17,06g. 26,5mm. Dewing 1591-7; Gulbenkian 519-21; HGC 4, 1597; Kraay & Hirmer 362; Kroll 8; SNG Copenhagen 31; SNG München 49.

*About extremely fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

CNG 69 (8 June 2005), 305.  
 J. L. Gomer Collection, CNG Triton XVII (7 January 2014), 216.



- 85 Drachm circa 420-404 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette / AΘ[E] Owl standing right, head facing. To left, olive sprig and crescent. All within incuse square. 4,20g. 16mm. HGC 4, 1631; S. Boutin, Catalogue des Monnaies Greques Antiques de L'Ancienne Collection Pozzi, 1979, 3492 (this coin).

*Extremely fine. 750.-*

**Provenance:**

Samuel Pozzi (1846-1918) Collection, Naville I (4 April 1921), 1556.



- 86 Tetradrachm circa 403-365 BC. Head of Athena right, frontal eye with pupil, wearing earring, necklace with pendants and crested Attic helmet decorated with two olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette with one olive leaf on the bowl / AΘE Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent to left, all within incuse square. 16,97g. 25,1mm. Nanteuil 921 (same dies) = Pozzi 1580 (same dies) described as an imitation of uncertain area.

*An interesting coin. Extremely rare. About extremely fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Vinchon Monaco (13 April 1985), 290.

This coin is possibly a remarkable imitation of the Athenian mass coinage, produced by various cities and ancient States as trade currency – from the Danube to the Hindu Kush. While most of these imitations were poorly struck, with crude legends and styles, this specimen stands out for its exceptional craftsmanship and sharply rendered details.



- 87 New style Tetradrachm 132-131 BC. Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing pendent earring, necklace and helmet of triple-crested Attic type adorned with the protomes of four horses and a flying Pegasus. Dotted border / A-ΘE ΔΩP-OΘE ΔIOΦ ΔIO-KΛE (magistrates). Owl standing right, head facing, on amphora. Forepart of lion in right field. B on amphora, ME in exergue. 16,8g. 28,9mm. HGC 4, 1602; Thompson 384.

*About extremely fine. 500.-*

**Provenance:**

Harlan J. Berk 194 (9 July 2015), 97.



- 88 New style Tetradrachm 121-120 BC. Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing pendent earring, necklace and helmet of triple-crested Attic type adorned with the protomes of four horses and a flying Pegasus. Dotted border / A-ΘΕ ΚΑ-ΡΑΙΧ ΕΡΓΟ-ΚΛΕ ΔΙΟΜ (magistrates). Owl standing right, head facing, on amphora. Prow in right field. M on amphora, ME in exergue. 16,79g. 29,1mm. HGC 4, 1602; Svoronos 54/28 (same reverse die); Thompson 540-541.

*Nice old cabinet tone. Extremely fine. 750.-*

**Provenance:**

Stack's Bowers and Ponterio 186 (August 2014), 30089.

**Islands off Attica**



- 89 **Aegina.** Stater circa 480-457 BC. Sea turtle with line of five large pellets down the back of its shell, an oblong spacer between each of the large pellets and two smaller ones at the collar / Incuse square with large skew device. 12,39g. 22,5mm. BMC -. Milbank -. SNG Lockett 1974 (this coin).

*Good very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Clarence Sweet Bement Collection (1843-1923), Naville VII (23 June 1924), 1140.  
Richard Cyril Lockett Collection (1873-1950), Glendining & Co. (27 May 1959), 1737 (part).



- 90 Stater circa 480-457 BC. Sea turtle with head in profile, «trefoil» collar and «T-back» pelleted design on shell / Thick skew pattern within incuse square. 12,1g. 20mm. HGC 6, 435; Milbank I, 14; Traité pl. 30.18.

NGC Ch XF★ 5/5 3/5 It. scratches. *Lovely old cabinet tone.*

*Extremely fine. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Mark and Lottie Salton Collection, Stack's Bowers Galleries (14 January 2022), 4271.



- 91 Stater circa 350-338 BC. A-I Tortoise seen from above / Incuse square divided by skew-pattern into 5 compartments. N-I in the upper two and dolphin swimming upwards in the lower left. 11,97g. 22,2mm. BMC 190; Milbank pl. 3, 6; Pozzi 1639 (this coin); SNG Copenhagen 526; SNG Lockett 1998.

*About extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Samuel Pozzi Collection (1846-1918), Naville I (4 April 1921), 1639.  
Sternberg XIX (18 November 1987), 161.  
Nomos 8 (22 October 2013), 156.

**Corinthia**



- 92 **Corinth.** Stater 478-458 BC. Q below. Pegasus flying right / Helmeted head of Athena right within incuse square. 8,55g. 17,3mm. HGC 4, 1824; Ravel 226, Weber 3660 (this coin).

*Extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Sir Hermann Weber Collection (1823-1918), 3660.  
Leu 20 (25-26 April 1978), 95.



- 93 Stater circa 375-300 BC. Q below. Pegasus flying left / Head of Athena left wearing Corinthian helmet. Behind neck, aegis. 8,56g. 21,5mm. Calciati 427; Ravel 1009.

*Extremely fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

A J Frank Collection, NFA 16 (19 April 1960), 331.  
Privately purchased from CNG in January 2009.



- 94 Stater circa 330 BC. Q below. Pegasus flying left / Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet, mask of Silenus in right field and Α – Α below. 8,56g. 21mm. BCD Korinth 119; Calciati 408/1 (these dies); HGC 4, 1848; Ravel 1046.

*Good very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
Harald Salvesen Collection.  
Leu 72 (12 May 1998), 215.

## Elis



- 95 **Olympia.** Stater, struck for the 90<sup>th</sup> Olympiad and signed by the engraver L..., 420 BC. Head of Hera right, wearing stephane with peaks and ornamented with three palmettes connected by tendrils, Α below chin / F-A Flaming thunderbolt; all within olive wreath. 12,05g. 24,7mm. BCD Olympia 62; BCD Peloponnesos 625; Jameson 1233 (this coin); Seltman, Temple 242 c (EA/ηα, this coin).

*Good very fine. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
W. H. Woodward Collection (1856-1941) cited in Jameson publication.  
Robert Jameson Collection (1861-1942), 1233.  
Hess-Leu 1 (14 April 1954), 120.  
Nomos 6 (8 May 2012), 69.

This is the first issue of staters struck in the new mint established in the Temple of Hera. Olympia was the site of the ancient Olympic Games, the athletic contests held in honor of Zeus, which were the most renowned Panhellenic events of the ancient world – and which, of course, served as the inspiration for the modern Olympic Games. The sanctuary, controlled by Elis most of its history, was a holy site from at least Mycenaean times, but it was initially sacred to a number of agricultural deities, rather than to Zeus, to whom it later became most closely associated. Once the Eleans took over the site from the local Arcadian tribes in the early 6<sup>th</sup> century the sanctuary grew considerably in importance. Not only were the games a spectacle that drew in large numbers of visitors from all over the Greek world, there was also a great market fair that took place at the same time. As a result, the Eleans decided to issue a coinage for Olympia (it was also minted in the sanctuary) that was first struck for the 68<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, which took place in 468 BC. This coinage was initially a most unusual one: it was only valid for use in Olympia during the period of the games, with all other coinage brought by visitors banned from use. Thus, all coins brought by visitors had to be exchanged for Olympic issues, which would have been struck using the metal of the demonetized coins of the visitors: the sanctuary would have received the profit from the minting charges. The coins were invariably well designed, with some being among the most beautiful coins struck in Greece, but since they had to be struck very rapidly, they often were misstruck. The earliest coins bore Zeus' eagle and thunderbolt as their types, but later Zeus himself appeared; and with the establishment of a second mint, Hera took her place on the coinage.



- 96 Stater, struck for the 91th Olympiad and signed by the engraver Da..., 416 BC. Eagle's head left, large poplar leaf below with the signature ΔA / F-A Thunderbolt with wings and volutes above and below. Uncertain countermark in an oblong indent above. 11,92g. 23,3mm. BCD Olympia -; Gulbenkian 541; Seltman, Temple 148 (BS/γπ); SNG Copenhagen 368.

*Minor countermark in reverse. Extremely fine. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Nomos 1 (6 May 2009), 69.

As we noted in the previous lot, coins from Olympia were often minted quickly and, despite the beauty of the dies, the coins are rarely in great condition. The exceptional quality of this specimen is therefore a remarkable exception.

**Arkadia**



- 97 **Arkadian league.** Hemidrachm, by the 'Paris Master', circa 460-450 BC, **Tegea.** Zeus Lykaios, seen partially from behind, seated to right on a low throne, holding long scepter in left hand and with eagle standing right with spread wings on his right / APKA-Δ-IKON (retrograde). Head of Kallisto, three-quarter facing to right, wearing pendant necklace and with hair bound with a taenia and tied in a bun at the back, all within incuse square. 2,89g. 14,7mm. HGC 5, 1036; Williams III, 2, 185 (O126/R117).

*Very rare. Very fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess 257 (12 November 1986), 107.

BCD Collection, LHS 96 (8 May 2006), 1713.

**Cyclades**



- 98 **Paros.** Drachm circa 520-500 BC. Goat kneeling right, head left, dotted border / Rough quadripartite incuse square. 6,02g. 16mm. HGC 6, 657; Sheedy Class Bii, Group 4, 40a (O84/R110) (this coin); SNG Delepierre 2442 var. (head not reverted; same reverse punch).

*About extremely fine. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

William H. Birkinshaw Collection.

Leu 38 (13 May 1986), 91.

Hess-Divo 283 (10 May 2000), lot 80.

Triton IV (5 December 2000), 215.

## Asia Minor



- 99 **Uncertain mint.** Electrum Hemihecte late 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. Siren standing right, holding tympanon / Bucranium with filleted horns. 0.97g. 8mm. Rosen 369.

*Extremely rare. The finest specimen known. Good extremely fine. 10'000.-*

## Pontic Kingdom



- 100 **Mithridates VI Eupator the Great, 120-63 BC.** Tetradrachm, struck in March 75 BC. Diademed head of Mithridates VI right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ - ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ Stag grazing left, star above crescent to left, monogram and Bithyno-Pontic era date in right field, month below, all within ivy wreath. 16,95g. 31,3mm. De Callatay D 24/R 2a (this coin); HGC 7, 340.

*Extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Ars Classica XIV (2 July 1929), 293.  
Cahn 75 (30 May 1932), 352.

## Paphlagonia



- 101 **Sinope.** Drachm circa 330-300 BC. Head of the nymph Sinope left, her hair bound in a sakkos and wearing a triple-pendant earring and a pearl necklace / ΣΙΝΩ Sea-eagle with spread wings standing on dolphin swimming left. Below eagle's wings, ΦΟΡΜ. 6,01g. 19mm. Cf. SNG BM Black Sea 1489.

*Extremely fine. 400.-*

**Provenance:**

Molard Collection, Nomos 15 (22 October 2017), 127.



- 102 Drachm circa 330-300 BC. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-pendant earring, necklace and sakkos, aphlaston before / ΣΙΝΩ below, ΚΑΛ[ΑΙΑ] (magistrate) under wing. Eagle flying left clutching dolphin in talons. 5,98g. 18mm. HGC 7, 391; SNG BM Black Sea 1471.

*About extremely fine. 500.-*

**Provenance:**

William Stancomb Collection.

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd in May 1973.

**Mysia**



- 103 **Kyzikos.** Electrum Stater circa 450-330 BC. Bearded Persian archer, wearing kidaris, chiton, anaxyrides and surcoat. Testing arrow and holding bow, seated right on tunny right / Quadripartite incuse square. 15,96g. 15mm. Von Fritze I 166 (Hermitage specimen); Greenwell 95 (same); FSD SHM 1223 = Hermitage (Exhibition) 128 = Hermitage Sale II 1166 = *Traité* II 2639, pl. CLXXIV, 14; Gillet 1065 = *Kunstfreund* 209 (this coin); *Prinkipo* 32 (Istanbul specimen).

*Extremely rare. Four specimen known. Good very fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

*Ars Classica* XVI (3 July 1933), 1351.

Charles Gillet (1879-1972) [as *Kunstfreund*] Collection, *Leu & Münzen und Medaillen* (28 May 1974), 209.

*Leu* 57 (25 May 1993), 98.

Dix Noonan Webb A11 (27 September 2011), 2008.

Jonathan P. Rosen Collection, *Morton & Eden* 86 (24 May 2017), 24.



- 104 **Lampsakos.** Tetradrachm circa 200-150 BC. Bearded head of Priapos right, wearing ivy wreath, hair falling in locks over shoulders / ΛΑΜΨΑ – ΚΗΝΩΝ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Τ[ΟΥ] [ΔΗ]ΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ / [ΜΕΙΚΑΛΟΥ] Apollo Kitharoidos standing right, holding lyre, monogram in inner left field and bow and arrow in inner right. 16,65g. 26mm. Baldwin, *Lampsakos* Pl. VIII, 1; SNG France 1229 (misread).

*Rare and good very fine. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess-Leu 31 (6-7 December 1966), 406.

Sotheby's (27 May 1974), 311.

The only representation of the local divinity Priapos. Extremely rare, missing from most important collections. To the best of our knowledge, this is one of the very few surviving specimens with a documented pedigree dating back to the 1960s.

## Aeolis



- 105 **Myrina.** Tetradrachm circa 160-143 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / MYPINAIΩN Apollo Grynios standing right, holding phiale and filleted laurel branch, three monograms to left, omphalos and amphora at feet, all within laurel wreath. 16,64g. 31,8mm. De Luynes 2530 (same obverse die); McClean 7946; Sacks Issue 30, obverse die 57.

*Extremely fine. 2'000.-*

### Provenance:

Lanz 20 (13 April 1981), 232.

Hirsch 313 (23 September 2015), 2038.

## Ionia



- 106 **Herakleia ad Latmon.** Tetradrachm circa 150-142 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing a triple-crested Attic helmet, with raised ear flaps, a bowl ornamented with tendrils and Pegasus, and a visor decorated with five horse protomes, a triple-pendant earring and a pearl necklace / ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club to right. Below, owl standing facing between two monograms, all within oak wreath tied on the left. 16,77g. 33mm. SNG Lockett 2824. SNG von Aulock 1976-1977.

*Fine style. Extremely fine. 2'000.-*

### Provenance:

Kastner 8 (25 November 1975), 62.

Kastner 10 (18 May 1976), 63.

Parsy (30 March 2004), 216.

CGB MBS 51 (17 November 2011), 195.



- 107 **Teos.** Stater circa 450-425 BC. T-H-I-O-N Griffin with open jaws and left foreleg raised, seated right on ground line, grape bunch on vine with leaf below, all within circular border / Quadripartite incuse square. 11,96g. 24mm. Balcer Group LIII, 102; Jameson 1517 (same dies).

*About extremely fine. 1'500.-*

### Provenance:

Giessener Münzhandlung 64 (19 October 1993), 168.

**Islands off Ionia**



108 **Samos.** Tetradrachm circa 390 BC. Lion's mask facing / ΗΓΗΣΙΑΝΑΞ / ΣΑ Forepart of an ox right, wearing ornamental collar and with dotted truncation, olive branch to left, monogram within circle below right. 15,05g. 24,1mm. Barron 120a (O54/R117, this coin); HGC 6, 1218.

*Old cabinet tone. Extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Baron F. von Schennis, Hirsch XXXIII, (17 November 1913), 850.  
Rockefeller University and Dr. E. Mirsky (1900-1974) Collections, Gemini VII (9 January 2011), 509.  
Nomos 6 (8 May 2012), 93.

**Caria**



109 **Uncertain mint B.** Stater circa 450 BC. Hermes in running-kneeling position right / Carian legend «PSY» above. Lion standing left, head right, all within incuse square. 11,76g. 21,5mm. Konuk, *Coin Legends in Carian*, in: Adiego, I. J., *The Carian Language*, Leiden/Boston 2007, S. 484, M 34 und S. 525, M 34; Robinson, *A Find of Archaic Coins from South-west Asia Minor*, in: NC 1936, 10 (this coin); SNG Lockett 2917 (this coin).

*Extremely rare. Good very fine. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Naville XVII (3 October 1934), 585.  
Richard Cyril Lockett Collection (1873-1950), Glendining (21 February 1961), 2392.  
Hess-Leu 31 (6-7 December 1966), 458.  
Leu 54 (28 August 1992), 139.  
Peuss 407 (7 November 2012), 645.  
Kunker 312 (8 October 2018), 2423.



110 **Kaunos.** Stater circa 410-390 BC. Iris running left, head reverted right, holding kerykeion in right hand and wreath in left / Inverted Δ - Γ Triangular baetyl, all within incuse square. 11,58g. 24mm. Konuk Period V, 114 (O53/R54); SNG von Aulock 2350 = Jameson 1601 (same dies).

*About extremely fine. 2'000.-*



- 111 **Knidos.** Drachm circa 465-449 BC. Forepart of roaring lion right / K-N-I Head of Aphrodite right within incuse square. 6,11g. 17,2mm. Cahn 83; Pozzi 2585; SNG Copenhagen 241; SNG Lockett 2362; McClean 8473.

*Good very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Armand Trampitsch Collection (1890-1975), Vinchon (13-15 November 1986), 218.



- 112 Drachm circa 465-449 BC. Forepart of roaring lion right / K-N-I Head of Aphrodite right within incuse square. 6,29g. 18,2mm. Cahn 83; Pozzi 2585; SNG Copenhagen 241; SNG Lockett 2362; McClean 8473.

*About extremely fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Naville 12 (18-23 October 1926), 1841.

Peuss 355 (27-29 April 1998), 118.

P. Hammerich Collection, UBS 55 (16 September 2002), 1736.

## Islands off Caria



- 113 **Kos.** Didrachm 345-340 BC. Bearded head of Herakles right / Veiled head of Demeter left, ΒΙΤΩΝ (magistrate) behind neck, [ΚΩΙΟΝ] below. 6,97g. 19mm. HGC 6, 1306; SNG Copenhagen 621.

*A beautiful specimen. Extremely fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Gustav Philipsen Collection (1853-1925), Hirsch (29 November 1909), 2403.

Theodor Prow Collection, Egger (11 May 1914), 1337.

Hess-Leu 36 (17-18 April 1968), 289.

During the Greco-Persian Wars, before it twice expelled the Persians, Kos was ruled by Persian-appointed tyrants. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, it joined the Delian League, and, after the revolt of Rhodes, it served as the chief Athenian station in the south-eastern Aegean. In 366 BC, a democracy was instituted and the capital was transferred from Astypalaea (at the west end of the island near the modern village of Kefalos) to the newly built town of Cos, laid out in a Hippodamian grid.

**Carian Dynasts**



- 114 **Hidrieos, 351 - 344 BC.** Tetradrachm circa 351-344 BC. Head of Apollo facing, turned slightly right / ΙΑΠΙΕΩΣ Zeus Labraundos walking right with scepter and double-headed axe. E between scepter and feet. 15,28 g. 24mm. BMC 1; Konuk 28. Henrik Bo Andersen, Apollo to Apollo: The Hunt for the Divine and Eternal Beauty, p. 162 (illustrated on a full plate).

*Struck in high relief. About extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
UBS 63 (6 September 2005), 193.

**Lycian Dynasts**



- 115 **Vekhssere I or II, circa 450-390 BC.** Silver Stater circa 450-390 BC, **Xanthos.** Head of Satrap right, wearing satrapal headdress, dotted border / Laureate head of Apollo right, diskeles behind, all in dotted border within incuse circle. 7,96g. 22,5mm. Müsseler VII, 42 (same dies).

*Good very fine. 500.-*

**Provenance:**  
Goldberg 106 (4 September 2018), 1087.

**Pamphylia**



- 116 **Aspendos.** Stater circa 380/75-330/25 BC. Two wrestlers beginning to grapple with each other; between them, KF / ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ Slinger striding right, preparing to launch sling-bolt; triskeles right. 10,95g. 23,5mm. SNG Copenhagen 216; SNG von Aulock 4544.

*Fine style. Extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
Stoeklin Collection, privately purchased from Münzen & Medaillen.  
Nomos 14 (17 may 2017), 152.

## Cilicia



- 117 **Mazaios, 361/0-334 BC. Stater, Tarsos.** Baaltars seated left, head and torso facing, holding eagle, grain ear, and grape bunch in extended right hand, lotus-tipped scepter in left; TN (in Aramaic) to left, M (in Aramaic) below throne, B'LTRZ (in Aramaic) to right / Lion attacking stag left; MZDY (in Aramaic) above, monogram below. 10,60g. 22,5mm. SNG Levante 106.

*Toned. Extremely fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Münzen & Medaillen, fixed price list 500 (1987), 562.



- 118 **Stater, Tarsos.** Baaltars seated left, head and torso facing, holding eagle, grain ear, and grape bunch in extended right hand, lotus-tipped scepter in left; TN (in Aramaic) to left, M (in Aramaic) below throne, B'LTRZ (in Aramaic) to right / Lion attacking stag left; MZDY (in Aramaic) above, monogram below. 11,24g. 23mm. SNG Levante 106.

*Good extremely fine. 500.-*

**Provenance:**

Auctiones 17, Basel (7-8 June 1988), 258.

## Cappadocia



- 119 **Archelaus, 36 BC-17 CE. Drachm year 22 (15-14 BC), Caesarea.** Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ Club and regnal year. 3,57g. 19mm. BMC 2; Jameson 1638 (this coin); SNG Copenhagen 165 var.

*A splendid specimen. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

R. Jameson Collection (1861-1942), 1638.

Leu 20 (25 April 1978), 156.

W. Wahler Collection, NFA XXV (29 November 1990), 184.

Leu 81 (16 May 2001), 318.

**Cyprus**



- 120 **Uncertain mint (Golgi ?).** Siglos circa 480 BC, **Golgi (?).** Lion crouching right on exergue line, dotted border / Bull standing left, within incuse and dotted squares. 10,79g. 24,2mm. BMC p. xlv, pl. XXV, 9 var. (Golgi) and p. 69, 2, pl. XIII, 6 var. (uncertain mint); *Traité II* –, 1355 var., pl. CXXXVI, 8 var. (Golgi); Tziambazis –; SNG Copenhagen –, cf. for type 65 (Soli or Golgi).

*Extremely rare. Area of weakness on obverse. Good very fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess-Leu 28 (5-6 May 1965), 260.  
NAC 106 (9 May 2018), 326.

This is an unpublished variation of a very rare coin type. It comes from a group of staters that were once thought to be from the little-known Cypriot city of Golgi, based on a Cypriot symbol usually seen in the exergue. However, this coin is unique because it has no clear inscription and shows slight differences in how the lion and bull are positioned.



- 121 **Uncertain mint (Soli ?).** Siglos circa 480 BC, **Soli (?).** Head of lion left with open mouth / Ankh, leaves in each corner, all within incuse square. 10,91g. 25,4mm. BMC pl. XIII, 4 var. (this obverse die but with two branches on reverse) and cf. pl. XXV, 13 (Tetrobol).

*Very rare. Good very fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Leu 28 (5-6 May 1981), 186.

**Seleucid Empire**



- 122 **Seleukos I Nikator, 305-281 BC.** Gold Stater circa 290-281 BC, **Bactra or Ai Khanoum.** Laureate head of Apollo right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Artemis in biga of elephants right, control-marks above. 8,51 g. 17,2mm. Boppearachchi, types 44 I & J (same dies); CSE 1034 (same dies); ESM 331 (same dies); Kriti, Bactria 1.4 (this coin); SC 257 (this coin mentioned); SCB 1.1, 4 (A1/P1; this coin).

*Extremely rare. Only seven specimens known. Good extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

CNG Triton X (9 January 2007), 389.  
NAC 59 (4 April 2011), 641.

Provenances of coins assigned to this mint argue for a location in Bactria. Kriti offered compelling arguments for Ai Khanoum, a Seleucid colony discovered in the 1960s in the northeastern part of Bactria. In his 1996 work, *Seleucid Coins of Bactria*, he noted that a variant of a common monogram found on these issues (a Delta within a circle) has been found stamped on bricks at Ai Khanoum. More recently, Houghton and Lorber have embraced the original view of Edward T. Newell, namely that the most important mint in Bactria would be located in the commercial, political and geographical center of the province, Bactria. While acknowledging there is a lack of evidence to support the case for Bactra due to a shortfall in the archaeological record, Houghton and Lorber conclude it remains a compelling candidate for a royal mint on the grounds of historical probability.



123

**Antiochos Hierax, 245-227 BC.** Tetradrachm circa 245-227 BC, **Lampsakos**. Diademed and draped bust of Antiochos II right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo Delphios nude, seated left on omphalos, testing arrow with right hand, left hand on bow set on ground to right. Tripod in exergue. 16,95g. 30,3mm. HGC 9, 401 (this coin illustrated); Houghton, Lampsacus, Series 6, Group B, dies A15/P38, pl. 8, 5 = CSE 655 = M.-M. Bendenoun, Les Monnaies de l'Antiquité. Splendeurs et témoignages (Geneva, 2006), no. 86 (this coin); SC 855.1 (this coin referenced and illustrated).

*About extremely fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Arthur Houghton Collection.

Leu 59 (17 May 1994), 148.

MNL Collection, 51 Gallery (13 November 2015), 39.



124

**Antiochos IV Epiphanes, 175-164 BC.** Tetradrachm, series 3, struck circa 168-164 BC, **Antioch on the Orontes**. Bearded head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Zeus Nikephoros seated left, no control marks. 16,65g. 33,2mm. CSE 106 = Pozzi 2963 (same obverse die); HGC 9, 621; Le Rider, Antioche, Series IIIA, 235 (A23/P167) = Mørkholm Series III, 14, dies A21/P89 (this coin); SC 1398; SMA 63; SNG Spaer 1003 (same dies).

*Rare. Very fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Henri Seyrig Collection (1895-1973).

Münzen und Medaillen XXXII (20 October 1966), 144.

Abramowitz Family Collection, Superior Galleries (8 December 1993), 303.

MNL Collection, CNG 109 (12 September 2018), 281.

**Kingdom of Persis**



125 **Bagadat I, 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC (?)**. Tetradrachm 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC (?). Head of Bagadat I right, wearing a kyrbasia with the flaps tied up and an earring / Aramaic legend in field. Fire temple, King standing to right on left, a standard on right. 16,85g. 29mm. Alram 515; Boston 2342; De Morgan 341.

*Very rare. Struck in high relief. About extremely fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Prospero Collection, The New York Sale XXVII (4 January 2012), 623.

Since the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, Persis had been ruled by local dynasts subject to the Seleucid Empire. They held the ancient Persian title of frataraka («leader, governor, forerunner»), which is also attested in the Achaemenid-era. The Achaemenid Empire, which had a century earlier ruled most of the Near East, originated from the region. The frataraka themselves emphasized their close affiliation with the prominent Achaemenid King of Kings, and their court was probably at the former Achaemenid capital of Persepolis.

**Achaemenid Empire**



126 **Darius I or Xerxes II, 485-420 BC**. Gold daric, **Sardes**. Persian king or hero, wearing cidaris and sandals, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, transverse spear in right hand, bow forward in left / Rectangular irregular incuse punch. 8,34g. 17mm. Carradice Type IIIb Group A/B; BMC Arabia pl. XXIV, 26.

*Splendid specimen. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Heritage 3073 (25 April 2019), 30149.

Was slabbed NGC Choice MS 5/5 5/5 in Heritage auction.

**Greco-Baktrian Kingdom**



127 **Eucratides, 170-145 BC**. Tetradrachm circa 160-135 BC, **Balkh**. Draped bust right, wearing horned helmet, the whole within fillet border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Dioscuri galloping right, each holding spear and palm-branch; in left field, monogram. In exergue, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. 16,75g. 33mm. MIG 1771; SNG ANS 473 var. (monogram in different position).

*Extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Harald Salvesen Collection.

Privately purchased from NFA at NYICC in 1989.

NAC 106 (9 May 2018), 340.

## Egypt



128 **Nektanebo II, 361-343 BC.** Stater. Horse prancing right / Hieroglyphic representation of «good gold»: windpipe (nebew = «gold») crossing horizontally over a windpipe and heart (nefer = «good»). 8,32g. 17mm. SNG Berry 1459 ; SNG Copenhagen 1; ACGC 1064; Faucher T. et al., BIFAO 2012 (D1/R1); Hunt I 106; Jameson 2618.

*Among the finest specimens known. Good extremely fine. 100'000.-*

### Provenance:

From a European collection formed in the 1950's.

Privately purchased from NGSA in 2007.

This is the only known ancient coinage to employ a hieroglyph – a purely Egyptian coin. Despite being one of the most powerful and prosperous civilizations of the ancient world, Egypt was notably reluctant to adopt coinage. Barter remained the dominant form of exchange for centuries. The earliest evidence of coin use dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, and even then, it involved imported coins – primarily brought in by Greek settlers from the colony of Naucratis. Herodotus notes that Aeginetan coins were especially prized by Greek merchants operating in Egypt, suggesting that coinage was reserved for large-scale trade with foreigners rather than everyday domestic transactions.

In 525 BC, Egypt fell under the control of the Achaemenid Empire when Cambyses II conquered the region. His successor, Darius the Great, is said by Herodotus to have introduced the first silver coinage in Egypt, though no examples have survived. Native rule was briefly restored in 404 BC when Pharaoh Amyrtaeus successfully revolted against Persian king Darius II. This resurgence lasted around 70 years, until the Persians regained control in 343 BC. During this final period of sovereignty, eight pharaohs ruled. Among them, Takhos (Teos) and Nektanebo II are believed to have issued coinage bearing their own authority. Takhos, who reigned circa 363/2–361/0 BC, is credited with producing gold staters – one unique specimen survives today in the British Museum and closely imitates Athenian designs. Nektanebo II (360–343 BC), the last native pharaoh, struck a more distinctive coinage. His issues include gold staters, possibly silver fractions (two specimens known), and a debated bronze series. The gold staters were minted to an uncertain weight standard, but their iconography is unmistakably Egyptian. The obverse features a prancing horse, symbolizing royal power, while the reverse displays two hieroglyphs: a heart and windpipe (nefer), meaning “good” and a heart (nebew), meaning “gold.” Together, they convey the phrase “the king’s good gold.” These coins stand as unique and powerful witnesses to the emergence of coinage in ancient Egypt – where symbolism, sovereignty and artistry converged in a uniquely Egyptian expression of monetary identity.



- 129 **Ptolemy I Soter as Satrap, 323-305/4 BC.** Tetradrachm circa 306-304 BC, **Alexandria.** Horned head of deified Alexander III right, wearing elephant skin headdress, mitra and Scaly aegis, dotted border / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena advancing right, brandishing spear with right hand, shield on left arm, helmet right above eagle right on thunderbolt in outer right field, ΔΙ in inner right field. 15,66g. 29,2mm. CPE 72; SNG Copenhagen 30; Svoronos 169.

*Old cabinet tone. Extremely fine. 1'500.-*

**Provenance:**

Künker 280 (26 September 2016), 274.

Heritage 3073 (25 April 2019), 30196.

Was slabbed NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 5/5 in Heritage auction.



- 130 **Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246 BC.** Trichryson or Pentadrachm circa 274 BC, **Tyre.** Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis around neck, dotted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt, H in left field, above club, dotted border. 17,77g. 22mm. BMC 74; CPE 555; Svoronos 636; Weber 8256.

*Good extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Leu 72 (12 May 1998), 384.

The Heracles club on the obverse serves as an allusion to the mint of Tyre, a city that housed a significant sanctuary dedicated to one of the most renowned heroes of Greek mythology.

According to C. Lorber, Tyre played a significant economic and logistical role during the First Syrian War (274–271 BC), opposing the Ptolemaic Kingdom against the Seleucid Empire. A study of the dies reveals a concentrated and intensive production of gold and silver coinage at the Tyre mint, likely intended to finance the large Ptolemaic military forces engaged in the conflict.



- 131 Trichryson or Pentadrachm circa 274 BC, **Tyre.** Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis around neck, dotted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt, H in left field, above club, dotted border. 17,80g. 21mm. BMC 74; CPE 555; Svoronos 636; Weber 8256.

NGC Ch AU 5/5 3/5 Light mark. *Good extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Leu 2 (25 April 1972), 304.



- 132 Dekadrachm 270-246 BC, **Alexandria**. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II right, BB behind neck / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopia filled with fruit and bound with fillets. 35,53g. 33mm. SNG Copenhagen 136; Svoronos 938.

*Good very fine. 15'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hess-Leu (16 April 1964), 254.



- 133 Gold Mnaieion or Octodrachm after 265 BC, **Alexandria**. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts right of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, shield behind, all within dotted border / ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts right of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed, and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. 27,74g. 26mm. Boston, MFA 2274; CPE 313; Dewing 2752; SNG Copenhagen 132; Svoronos 603.

NGC AU 5/5 4/5 Fine Style. *Good extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Privately purchased from NGSA in 2013.

NAC 110 (24 September 2018), 79.

Privately purchased from Kallos Gallery in 2021.



- 134 Gold Mnaieion or Octodrachm after 265 BC, **Alexandria**. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts right of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, shield behind, all within dotted border / ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts right of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed, and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. 27,77g. 26mm. Boston, MFA 2274; CPE 313; Dewing 2752; SNG Copenhagen 132; Svoronos 603.

NGC AU 5/5 3/5 Flan flaw. *Good extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

M&M 37 (5 December 1968), 287.

New York Sale XVII (9 January 2008), 129.



- 135 **Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221–205 BC.** Gold Mnaieion or Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III circa 219-217, **Alexandria**. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III right, wearing aegis and trident over left shoulder / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem, ΔΙ below. 27,81g. 26,8mm. BMC 103; SNG Copenhagen 196; Svoronos 1117.

*Almost extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hirsch (17 November 1913), 961.



- 136 Gold Mnaieion or Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III circa 219-217, **Alexandria**. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III right, wearing aegis and trident over left shoulder / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem, ΔΙ below. 27,83g. 26,6mm. BMC 103; SNG Copenhagen 196; Svoronos 1117.

*About extremely fine. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Gorny & Mosch 219 (10 March 2014), 312.



- 137 **Ptolemy V Epiphanes, 204-180 BC.** Gold Mnaieion or Octodrachm in the name of Arsinoe III Philopator (died 204 BC) circa 202-200 BC, **uncertain military mint in Phoenicia**. Diademed and draped bust of deified Arsinoe III right, wearing stephanos and single-pendant earring, transverse lotus-tipped scepter in background / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Cornucopia, grape bunch hanging at side, bound with fillet, star above. 27,73g. 25,5mm. Jameson 1822; Mørkholm, Portrait, obverse die A21; Svoronos 1269 var. (NI on reverse).

*Extremely rare. Good very fine. 50'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Vinchon Monaco (13 April 1985), 421.

Triton XXI (9 January 2018), 547.

Arsinoe III was a daughter of Ptolemy III and Berenice II and spouse of her brother Ptolemy IV. In 217 BC, she accompanied Ptolemy IV at the Battle of Raphia in Palestine against Antiochus the Great. Arsinoe may have commanded a section of the infantry phalanx. When the battle went poorly, she appeared before the troops and exhorted them to fight to defend their families. She also promised two minas of gold to each of them if they won the battle, which they did. In summer, 204 BC, Ptolemy IV died. His two leading favorites, Agathocles and Sosibius, fearing that Arsinoe would secure the regency, had her murdered in a palace coup before she heard of her husband's death, thereby securing the regency for themselves.



138

**Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145 BC or Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, 145 – 116 BC.** Octodrachm in the name of Arsinoe II circa 180-116 BC, **Alexandria**. Diademed and veiled head of deified Arsinoe II right, K behind neck, dotted border / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopia filled with fruit and bound with fillets. 27,95g. 29,8mm. Boston, MFA 2293; SNG Copenhagen 322; Svoronos 1498.

*Struck on a broad flan. High relief. Good extremely fine. 25'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Bourgey (25 May 1950), 83.

## Cyrenaica



139

**Cyrene.** Gold Stater circa 331-322 BC. Charioteer driving a slow quadriga right, seen in three-quarter perspective ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ (magistrate) in exergue / ΚΥΡΗΝΑΙΩΝ, Zeus-Ammon standing, facing three-quarters right, holding a scepter and resting left hand on hip, a ram standing right behind. 8,69g. 19,8mm. BMC 106 (same dies); Boston 1319 (same dies).

*Exceptional pedigree. Very rare issue. Good very fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Viscount Gustave Ponton d'Amécourt Collection (1825-1888), Hoffman (28 April 1886), 151.

Rollin & Feuardent (9 May 1910), 690.

Naville V (18 June 1923), 2945.

Lucien Naville Collection, Sotheby's (5 July 1985), 88.

Dr. Lawrence A. Adams Collection, CNG Triton XIX (5 January 2016), 2111.



- 140 Gold Stater struck under Ophellas, Ptolemaic Governor, circa 322-313 BC. KYPENAIΩN Female (?) charioteer, wearing long robes and holding kentron in right hand, driving quadriga right, radiant sun above / ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ Zeus Ammon standing front, head left, sacrificing from phiale over thymiaterion with his right and holding lotus-tipped scepter. 8,62g. 19,5mm. BMC 117, pl. XIV, 1 (same dies); Naville 85 (same dies).

*Fine style. Good very fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

NFA (29 November 1990), 294.

**North Africa - Zeugitania**



- 141 **Carthage.** Gold Stater circa 350-320 BC. Head of Tanit left, wearing grain wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace, dotted border / Horse standing right on exergual line, dotted border. 9,42g. 20mm. Jenkins Group III d, 22-23.

*Light marks on obverse. Good extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Etienne Regnard Collection (1928-2009).

P.A Doheny Collection, Sotheby's (20 June 1979), 30.

Vinchon (22 November 1995), 24.



- 142 Half Stater 350-320 BC. Head of Tanit left wearing barley wreath, earring and necklace / Horse standing right. Behind, a palm tree. 4,46g. 19mm. De Luynes 3741; Jenkins-Lewis group III, cf. 55.

*A spectacular work of art. In extremely fine condition. 15'000.-*

**Provenance:**

NAC 66 (17 October 2012), 17.



140



141



142

**ROMAN REPUBLIC**



143 **Anonymous.** Stater circa 225-212 BC, **Rome.** Laureate Janiform head of the Dioscuri / Oath-taking scene. Two soldiers facing each other, holding spear in left hand and sword in right hand, and a figure kneeling between them. In exergue, ROMA. 6,82g. Bahrfeldt 1, pl. I, 8 (these dies); Crawford 28/1; Kent-Hirmer pl. 7, 14; HNI 332; Treasures of Ancient Coinage, p. 64, 57 (this coin); Sydenham 69.

*Possibly the finest known. An extremely fine specimen. 200'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Sotheby's (30 March 1995), 954.  
 Triton III (30 November 1999), 806.  
 Barry Feirstein Collection, NAC 45 (2 April 2008), 2.

The Second Punic War (218–201 BC) was a time of major military, economic, and political upheavals in Roman history. From a monetary standpoint, this period also marked a turning point. The Republic, driven to its limits by Hannibal and his seemingly unstoppable army, resorted for the first time in its history to issue gold coins in order to support its war effort. It also established the silver denarius as the base unit of its monetary system, replacing the bronze as, whose weight had decreased by more than 80% during the early years of the war.

In this time of crisis, coinage also served as a powerful tool of propaganda. This is why the Janiform head of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) appears on the obverse. It likely reminded users of the coinage of the miraculous intervention of the twin brothers at the Battle of Lake Regillus (early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC), spreading a message of hope among the people and reinforcing the idea that the city enjoyed the protection of powerful divine patrons.

The reverse depicts an oath-taking scene in which two soldiers touch the tips of their swords to a pig held by an attendant. The man on the right, beardless, youthful, and armored, is a Roman; the man on the left, bearded and unarmored, represents one of his Italian allies. In this way, Rome reaffirms its unity with its allies in the struggle against Hannibal, who at that time was devastating the entire Italian peninsula. The alliances Rome had forged with the various peoples of the peninsula were the foundation of its strength and were essential to resisting the Carthaginian armies. Moreover, many historians believe that Hannibal's primary objective was not to capture Rome – too well defended – but to isolate it by depriving it of its vital allies, thereby forcing it to negotiate. This exceptional gold coin can thus be seen as Rome's response. It serves as a reminder to all that Rome can count on powerful allies.



144 **Half Stater** circa 225-212 BC, **Rome.** Laureate Janiform head of the Dioscuri / Oath-taking scene. Two soldiers facing each other, holding spear in left hand and sword in right hand, and a figure kneeling between them. In exergue, ROMA. 3,39g. Bahrfeldt 2.2, pl. I, 13 (same dies); Biaggi 2; RBW 62; Crawford 28/2; HNI 333; Sydenham 70.

*A pleasant specimen. Good very fine. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Privately purchased from NGSa in 2008.



143





145 60 Asses after 211 BC, **Rome**. Helmeted head of Mars right and value behind neck / ROMA in exergue. Eagle on thunderbolt right. 3,36g. Bahrfeldt 4a; Crawford 44/2; Sydenham 226.

*A spectacular specimen. As struck. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Tkalec (26 October 2007), 81.

The second Roman gold issue was also struck during the Second Punic War. However, by this time, the course of the conflict had shifted: the first issue had been minted when the Roman Republic was on the brink of collapse, threatened with destruction by Hannibal's army. In contrast, this later issue was produced at a moment when Rome was beginning to gain the upper hand over its enemy. The Romans had succeeded in severing Hannibal's supply lines following the capture of Capua. This coinage thus celebrates Rome's regained military strength through distinctly martial imagery: the obverse features the portrait of Mars, god of war, while the reverse shows Jupiter's eagle in majestic stance atop the thunderbolt. The issue includes denominations of 60, 40, and 20 asses. It was struck using the war loot seized from Syracuse in 212 BC.



146 60 Asses circa 209 BC, **Rome**. Helmeted head of Mars right and value behind neck / ROMA in exergue. Eagle on thunderbolt right and a spearhead to the right. 3,37g. Bahrfeldt 2e; Crawford 88/1 (unique); Sydenham 232.

*Of extraordinary rarity. Extremely fine. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Tkalec (26 October 2007), 83.

All of the Mars/Eagle 60 asses issues with symbols (spearhead, anchor, pentagram, etc.) are very rare. This is the second specimen with a spreadhead known and the only in private hands.



147 60 Asses circa 209 BC, **Rome**. Helmeted head of Mars right and value behind neck / ROMA in exergue. Eagle on thunderbolt right and an anchor to the right. 3,38g. Bahrfeldt 4b; Crawford 50/1; Sydenham 236.

*A splendid coin. Extremely fine. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Tkalec (26 October 2007), 82.

Only 21 specimens known for the type with an anchor, of which less than five are in private hands. Crawford records only four obverse dies and three reverse dies. The anchor likely refers to the naval successes of the Roman armies, who notably captured Syracuse in 213 BC and Carthago Nova, the main Carthaginian city in the Iberian Peninsula, in 209 BC.



145



146



147



148

40 Asses 211-207 BC, **Rome**. Helmeted head of Mars right and value behind neck / ROMA in exergue. Eagle on thunderbolt right. 2,24g. Bahrfeldt 5 and pl. II, 10 (same dies); Crawford 44/3; Sydenham 227; Treasures of Ancient Coinage, p. 66, 61 (this coin).

*Extremely rare. Extremely fine. 75'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Triton III (30 November 1999), 809.

NAC 45 (2 April 2008), 5.

Only 11 specimens known of which less than five are in private hands.



- 149 20 Asses circa 211-207 BC, **Rome**. Helmeted head of Mars right and value behind neck / ROMA in exergue. Eagle standing right on a thunderbolt. 1,12g. 10mm. Bahrfeldt 6; Crawford 44/4; Sydenham 228.

*An extraordinary rare coin of prestigious provenance. Good very fine. 5'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Pier Vitaliano Sossi Collection, Sangiorgi (28-30 May 1894), 6.



- 150 **Social War, 91-87 BC**. Denarius 89 BC, **Bovianum (?)**. ITALIA Laureate head of Italy / Warrior standing facing, head turned right, holding a spear in his right hand and resting his right foot on an unidentified object. To the right, a bull lying down, seen from the front. 4,18g. Sambon 225; Sydenham 627; Campana 120 ss; HNI 407.

*A superb specimen with an excellent pedigree. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Geheimart von Kaufmann Collection (1849-1908), Hamburger (27 May 1929), 7.  
NGSA 7 (27 November 2012), 303.



- 151 **Sextus Pompeius, 44-35 BC**. Denarius circa 37-36 BC, **Sicily**. MAG PIVS - [IMP ITER] Galley with aquila on prow. In the background, pharus of Messina surmounted by statue of Neptune / [PRAEF · ORAE · MARIT · ET · CLAS · S · C ·] The sea monster Scylla wielding rudder with both hands. 3,91g. Babelon Pompeia 23; C. 4; Crawford 511/4a; Sydenham 1348.

*Beautiful patina. Extremely fine. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear.  
NAC 45 (2 April 2008), 44.

THE FINEST PORTRAIT OF THE MOST FAMOUS QUEEN  
OF THE ANCIENT TIMES



152

**Cleopatra VII and Mark Antony, 37-30 BC.** Tetradrachm 36 BC, **Antioch on the Orontes.**  
 ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΚΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right /  
 ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ Bare head of Mark Antony right.  
 14,94g. 28mm. BMC 53; CPE 1718 (this coin illustrated); HGC 9, 1361; McAlee 174; Prieur 27;  
 RPC I 4094.

*Possibly the finest known specimen. Extremely fine. 100'000.-*

**Provenance:**

S. Moussaieff Collection (1925-2015).

The New York Sale XLV (8 January 2019), 244.

Cleopatra VII and Mark Antony are two iconic figures from Ancient Times whose story has been adapted, disputed, revisited, and romanticized for centuries by historians, politicians, poets, and actors. Their tragic fate still resonates more than two millennia after their deaths, which followed the defeat at Actium (31 BC) and the fall of Alexandria (30 BC) to Octavian, the future Augustus.

Their story begins in 41 BC, when Cleopatra VII met Mark Antony in Tarsus. More than a circumstantial and self-serving alliance between the Ptolemaic queen and the Roman statesman, a true romance blossomed between them. Ptolemaic Egypt supported Antony's eastern campaigns in exchange for the return of various territories in the Levant.

In 40 BC, Cleopatra gave birth to twins – a boy and a girl – whom Antony recognized as his own. Despite this, Antony married Octavia, the sister of Octavian, in an effort to stabilize his political position in Rome. It was not until 37/36 BC that Antony returned to Cleopatra, meeting her in Syria to prepare for a major military operation against the Parthians. This reunion marked the beginning of the breakdown of the Roman Triumvirate's political balance, ultimately leading to civil war a few years later.

This superb coin was issued at the time of their reunion in Antioch on the Orontes, likely used to fund the last great eastern expedition. Yet this coin was more than just a means of payment – it served as a powerful visual testament to their political and personal alliance. Featuring the portraits and titles of both Cleopatra and Antony, the coin symbolized their political equality and shared ambition. Both figures gaze eastward, toward the territories of the former Seleucid Empire. This ambition is remarkable by the new epithet of Cleopatra: THEA ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ ("Thea Neotera" or "The Younger Goddess"), adopted in 37/36 BC, likely alludes to Cleopatra Thea, daughter of Ptolemy VI Philometor, who ruled as a Seleucid queen between 150–126 BC. Mark Antony's title on the coin is a Greek translation of his Roman role and authority: "Triumvir holding the consulship for the third time."

Despite her enduring fame, Cleopatra's true appearance remains one of history's great mysteries. No known ancient sculptures from her reign bear an identifying inscription. Her official representations at the temple of Dendera follow the highly idealized conventions of Egyptian art. Coins, therefore, offer the only contemporary glimpse into how Cleopatra may have presented herself – and how she was officially perceived – in the Greco-Roman world.

From a technical perspective, the tetradrachms minted in Antioch are described by C. Lorber (2025, p. 333) as "some of the highest quality portraits of Cleopatra." We can only support and emphasize this view. The portraits of Cleopatra VII on bronze and silver coins from other mints in Cyprus, the Levant, and Egypt vary in quality, with many being aesthetically unimpressive or heavily worn.

This particular specimen stands out for its remarkable craftsmanship and the exceptional rendering of both portraits. Selected to illustrate the newly published *Coins of the Ptolemaic Empire Part II*, this coin is probably the finest of its series – and, by extension, likely the finest portrait of the iconic Cleopatra VII.



152



## ROMAN EMPIRE

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153 **Augustus, 27 BC - 14 CE.** Aureus circa 27-15, **Pergamon (?)**. CAESAR Bare head right / Heifer walking left. 7,95g. Bahrfeldt 137; BMC 659; C. 26; Calicó 168 (this specimen illustrated); CBN 1010; RIC 538.

*One of the most beautiful portraits of Augustus in existence.*

*A splendid coin in hellenistic style.*

*Marks on the edge. Good extremely fine. 300'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Viscount Gustave Ponton d'Amécourt Collection, Rollin & Feuardent (25-30 April 1887), 74 («Pièce de très beau style. FDC»). Bourgey (25 May 1950), 102 («Pièce de très beau style, vraisemblablement d'un artiste grec. Superbe»).

Numismatists and collectors have always been fascinated by this exceptional type, whose beauty is unmatched in Augustus' coinage and evokes the masterpieces of the Hellenistic era. Moreover, the reverse reflects Augustus' passion for Greek culture. After his victory at Actium in 31 BC, Augustus requisitioned from Athens four statues of cattle created by the sculptor Myron in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC to decorate the Temple of Apollo on the Palatine Hill. Augustus dedicated the temple in 28 BC, which suggests that this coin likely depicts one of Myron's cattle. This coin therefore represents a major work by one of the most celebrated artists of ancient Greece. All the more so because the bull reappeared in imperial coinage under Vespasian, when he relocated Myron's cattle to adorn his new Temple of Peace, where they remained for at least three centuries.

Furthermore, the cattle symbolized the emperor's moral and physical strength, as well as his deep piety. Circulating coins that associated the emperor with these virtues was an effective strategy within Augustus' broader program of moral reform and return to traditional Roman values. This aureus was thus both a tribute to Greek art and a tool of propaganda serving Augustus' ambitions as he undertook his moral renewal of Roman society.



153





- 154 **Galba, 68-69.** Aureus 68 - 69. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG PM Laureate head right / DIVA – AVGVSTA Livia standing left, holding patera in right hand and scepter in left. 7,44g. 19mm. C. 57; Calicó 474; CBN 99; RIC 223.

*Among the finest aurei of Galba in existence. A wonderful portrait struck in high relief. Virtually as struck. 250'000.-*

**Provenance:**

NAC 106 (9 May 2018), 913.

Servius Sulpicius Galba was born in 3 BC. He excelled in various positions and was a brilliant administrator. In 60 AD, he was appointed governor of Tarraconensis and was acclaimed emperor by his troops during the troubles preceding Nero's death in 68 AD. The Senate approved and he went to Rome. Wishing to break with the tyranny of his predecessors, he sought to create a liberal empire by returning to the Principate defined by Augustus. His coinage reflected this desire. However, his strict discipline and proverbial avarice quickly made him unpopular within the army. On 2 January 69 AD the legions of Lower Germania proclaimed their commander Vitellius emperor. In Rome itself, Otto organised a coup and Galba was assassinated by the Praetorians in the Forum on 15 January 69 AD. By the end of his life, Galba had apparently become downright repulsive. Small and bald, he also bore an enormous growth of flesh on his right side. The gout deformed his feet and hands and made him unable to put on shoes.



- 155 **Hadrianus, 117-138.** Aureus 125-128, **Rome.** HADRIANVS - AVGVSTVS Laureate bust right / COS - III Hadrianus on horseback right, raising his right arm. 7,37g. Calicó 1215a; RIC 781.

*Extremely fine.* 10'000.-

**Provenance:**

Münzen & Medaillen 22 (19 March 1960), 46.



- 156 **Antoninus Pius, 138-161.** Aureus 148-149, **Rome.** ANTONINVS AVG - PIVS P P TR P XII Bare bust right / COS - IIII Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae. 7,18g. Calicó 1498a; RIC 177.

*Nice extremely fine.* 5'000.-

**Provenance:**

LHS 102 (29 April 2008), 387.



- 157 Aureus 150-151, **Rome.** ANTONINVS AVG - PIVS P P TR P XIII. Laureate bust right / LAET - ITIA Ceres standing with grain ears, next to Proserpina standing left, holding pomegranate. In exergue, COS IIII. 7,20g. Calicó 1559; RIC 199c var.

*Extremely fine.* 5'000.-

**Provenance:**

UBS 64 (24 January 2006), 195.



158 AE Medallion undated n. d. (circa 148). ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP Draped bust right / MVNIFICENTIA Lion walking left. 45,71g. C. 562 var. (bust type and obverse inscription); Gnechi vol. II, p. 12-13, n° 31, Tav. 46, 5 var. (bust type and obverse inscription); Toynbee-; Dressel-; Tocci-.

*A splendid specimen with beautiful green patina. 75'000.-*

The inscription MVNIFICENTIA clearly alludes to and celebrates the generosity (munificentia) of the reigning emperor, particularly the public largesse periodically bestowed upon the Roman people. This medallion can be associated with a series of coins - such as those featuring an elephant (C. 565, RIC 862) - which bear the same inscription on the reverse and were struck around 148-149. These years correspond to one significant moment of the reign of Antoninus Pius: the celebration of the 900<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Rome, marked by the Ludi Saeculares. On this occasion, a remarkable array of exotic animals - including elephants and lions - was imported to the capital. The lion depicted on the reverse of the medallion is thus plausibly linked to this momentous celebration.



- 159 **Fautsina II the Younger, 161-175.** Aureus circa 161-164, **Rome.** FAVSTINA AVGVSTA Draped bust right / SAECVLI FELICIT Pulvinar on which are seated Commodus and Antoninus, each with star over his head. 7,34g. Calicó 2072; RIC (Marcus Aurelius) 709.

*A charming coin. Extremely fine. 10'000.-*



- 160 **Marcus Aurelius, 161-180.** Aureus 165, **Rome.** M ANTONINVS AVG - ARMENIACVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P X - IX - IMP III COS III Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. Right foot on globe. 7,27g. Calicó 1897; RIC 136.

*Struck in high relief. Extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Palombo 13 (13 December 2014), 76.



- 161 Aureus 168, **Rome.** M ANTONINVS AVG - ARM PARTH MAX Laureate bust right / TR P XXII IMP V COS III Aequitas seated left, holding scales and cornucopiae. 7,28g. Calicó 2005 (same dies); RIC 228.

*Good extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

NGSA 7 (27 November 2012), 368.



- 162 Aureus 173-174, **Rome.** M ANTONINVS - AVG TR P XXVIII Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IMP VI COS III Marcus Aurelius on horseback right, raising right hand and parazonium in left hand. 7,40g. Calicó 1870 (same dies); RIC 295.

*Extremely fine. 7'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Triton XII (6 January 2009), 637.

The reverse depicts the famous bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, which still stands today on the Piazza del Campidoglio. It is the only fully preserved equestrian statue of a pre-Christian emperor. The statue survived the Middle Ages – a time when bronze statues of pagan emperors were commonly melted down – because it was mistakenly believed to represent Constantine, the first emperor to grant religious freedom to Christians. The original location of the statue remains uncertain, but a gilded bronze sculpture over four meters high was undoubtedly intended for a prominent site. In the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, Michelangelo chose to enhance the Piazza del Campidoglio, which he had just designed, by placing the imperial statue at its center. Today, this statue stands as one of the most iconic symbols of Imperial Rome.



- 163 **Septimius Severus, 193-211.** Aureus 201, **Laodicea ad Mare.** SEVERVS AVG PART MAX PM TR P VIII Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / COS – I – I – P – P Victory advancing left holding palm branch and wreath. 7,12g. Calicó - (cf. 2443); RIC - (cf. 503b).

*Very rare type. Extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

NAC 88 (8 October 2015), 471.



- 164 Aureus 201-202, **Rome.** SEVERVS - PIVS AVG Laureate bust right / VICT - PART MAX Victory, winged and draped, advancing left, holding wreath in extended right hand and palm frond in left. 7,56g. C. 743; Calicó 2566.

*Extremely fine. 7'000.-*



- 165 Aureus 205, **Rome.** SEVERVS - PIVS AVG Laureate bust right / P M TR P XIII - COS III P P Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre. At feet, eagle. 7,41g. Calicó 2508; RIC 196.

*Extremely fine. 7'000.-*



- 166 Aureus 205, **Rome**. SEVERVS - PIVS AVG Laureate bust right / P M TR P XIII - COS III P P Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre. At feet, eagle. 7,07g. Calicó 2508; RIC 196.

*Extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
Vinchon (1 April 1995), 84.



- 167 **Caracalla, 198-217**. Aureus 202-204, **Rome**. ANTONINVS - PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / COS LVDOS SAECVL FEC Liber on left, standing right, holding cup and thyrsus. Hercules on right, standing left, holding club and lion's skin. At feet of Liber, panther. 7,25g. 19mm. BMC p. 207 note 275A; C 51 var. (not cuirassed); Calicó 2668; RIC 74b.

*Extremely rare, with a prestigious pedigree. Good extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
Baron Karl Adolf Bachofen von Echt Collection (1830-1922), published in 1903, 1663.  
Egger (15 January 1912), 1109.  
Santamaria (25 May 1926), 587.  
Lanz 58 (21 November 1991), 700.  
Rauch 53 (28 November 1994), 294.

The reverse of this coin commemorates the Ludi Saeculares, organized by the Severan Dynasty in 204 CE. This event was one of the most important and solemn celebrations in ancient Rome, held to mark the passage of a new saeculum (circa 110 years) and to honor the founding of the city.



- 168 **Geta, as Caesar, 198-209**. Aureus 200-202, **Rome**. P SEPT GETA - CAES PONT Draped and cuirassed bust right / CASTOR Castor standing left, holding scepter and reins of his horse. 7,46g. Calicó 2875 (this specimen illustrated); RIC 6 var.

*Extremely rare. Light marks. Extremely fine. 12'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
L. Biaggi de Blasys Collection (1906-1979), 1246.  
Hess-Leu (7 April 1960), 367.

In imperial coinage, Castor was often associated with the Caesars. He appeared on coins issued under Marcus Aurelius and Commodus during their time as Caesars. In Roman symbolism, the Dioscuri embodied the ideal of youthful, dynamic, and valiant gods.



- 169 **Gordian I, 238.** Denarius 238, **Rome.** IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS AVGG Securitas, draped, seated left and holding short scepter in right hand. 3,14g. C. 10; RIC IV 5

*A nice specimen of great provenance. 3'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
Hirsch (5 May 1914), 1379.  
Leu 10 (May 1974), 299.

This sharply detailed specimen is very rare, because it was issued during the brief one-month reign of Gordian I, a ruler caught in the tumultuous events of the Year of the Six Emperors.



- 170 **Trajan Decius, 249-251.** Double Sestertius 249-251, **Rome.** IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / FELICITAS SAECVLI, S – C Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. 42,38g. C. 40; RIC IV 115a.

*A splendid specimen. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
Baron Karl Adolf Bachofen von Echt Collection (1830-1922), published in 1903, 2040.  
Egger (15 January 1912), 1266.  
Tkalec (26 March 1991), 393.



- 171 **Cornelia Supera, wife of Aemilian, 253.** Antoninianus 253, **Constantinople.** CORNEL SUPER AVG Diademed bust of Cornelia Supera right on crescent / VESTA Veiled and draped Vesta standing left, holding patera in right hand and transverse scepter in left hand. 3,37g. C. 5; RIC IV 30.

*NGC Ch XF 4/5 4/5. Extremely rare. A beautiful specimen of illustrious provenance. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
Merzbacher (2 November 1909), 2016.  
Viscount Louis E. P. de Sartiges Collection (1859-1924), published in 1910, 354.  
Naville 18 (10 October 1938), 427.  
Glendining (November 1969), 260.

The only contemporary historical documentation we have on Cornelia Supera is her coinage. She was Aemilian's wife, and both suffered *Damnatio memoriae* after a brief reign of about four months. Her coins are therefore extremely rare and constitute an exceptional testimony to this troubled period. This coin stands out not only for its quality – being well-centered and scarcely circulated – but especially for its truly outstanding pedigree.



172

**Postumus, 260-269.** Sestertertius 261, **Cologne**. IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PM TRP COS II PP Postumus standing facing, head left, in military dress, holding a globe in his right hand and a spear in his left hand. 18,89g. Cohen cf. 249; Brand 437 (this coin); Garrucci 1488 (this coin); RIC V/2, 346, 107.

*One of the finest sestertii of Postumus in existence.  
Extremely fine on a broad flan. 15'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Raffaele Garrucci Collection (1811-1885), Dr. Jacob Hirsch 34 (5 May 1914), 488.

Virgil M. Brand, Sotheby's (9 June 1983), 437.

Tradart (8 November 1992), 234.

JDL Collection, published in 2008, 82.

NAC & Tradart 74 (18 November 2013), 319.



- 173 **Numerian, 283-284.** Medallion circa 283-284. IMP C M AVR NVMERIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / MONETA AVGG The three Monetae standing facing, holding scales and cornucopiae, heaps of coins at their feet. 23,09g. 34mm. C. 31; Gnecci II, 8 and pl. 123,7 (this coin illustrated); Pink 19.5 (this coin).

*Extremely rare. In an exceptional state of preservation, the finest bronze medallion of Numerian in existence. 125'000.-*

**Provenance:**

E. Bizot Collection, Sotheby's, Wilkinson & Hodge (19-21 November 1902), 66.  
 Collection formed by an astronomer, Sotheby's, Wilkinson & Hodge (13 June 1906), 655.  
 Hirsch XXX (11 May 1911), 1237.  
 M. L. Vierordt Collection, Schulman (5 March 1923), 2497.  
 J. W. Garrett Collection (1872-1942), Leu-NFA (16 October 1984), 908.  
 Leu 48 (10 May 1989), 410.  
 Sotheby's (5 July 1995), 164.  
 NAC 10 (9 April 1997), 683.  
 NAC 18 (29 March 2000), 695.

Numerian was the younger son of Carus. In 282, the legions of the upper Danube in Raetia and Noricum proclaimed as emperor Numerian's father, the praetorian prefect Marcus Aurelius Carus, after a mutiny against the emperor Probus, in which the latter was killed. By one account, Carus had himself rebelled against the emperor, and Probus' army, stationed in Sirmium, decided they did not wish to fight Carus and assassinated their emperor instead.

The reverse of this exceptional medallion is a perfect illustration of Roman numismatics. The three female figures represent gold, silver, and bronze coinage. Each holds a scale and a cornucopia, symbolizing prosperity. It is interesting to note that during the empire, the striking of gold and silver coins was an imperial prerogative, while the striking of bronze coins was controlled by the Senate. Only the medallions do not bear the inscription S-C (Senatus Consulto). They were distributed by the emperor himself as rewards. This practice was typical of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries.



- 174 **Maximian Herculeus, 286-310.** Aureus 287, **Rome.** MAXIMIANVS - AVGVSTVS Laureate bust right with cuirass and paludamentum / HERCVLI - VICTORI Naked Hercules sitting on rock covered with lion's skin, club in right hand, bow and quiver to right. PR below. 4,86g. 20mm. A. Baldwin Brett, *The Aurei and Solidi of the Arras Hoard*, NC 1933, p. 297, 41; C. 306 var.; Calicó 4682.

*Rare. Portrait in the finest style. Virtually as struck. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Jean P. Lambros Collection (1843-1909), Hirsch (9 November 1910), 1347.

Hess Leu (24 April 1969), 540.

Sincona 41 (23 October 2017), 164.

In 286, Diocletian appointed Maximian Herculeus as Augustus. However, Maximian remained in a hierarchically inferior position compared to Diocletian. This hierarchy is reflected in the nicknames of the two emperors. Diocletian took the name Jovius, thus linking himself to the most important god. In contrast, he gave Maximian, a great military leader, the nickname Herculeus. Thus, while Diocletian is associated with the greatest of gods, Maximian is linked to a hero. By associating Hercules with Maximian, Diocletian also emphasized the role of his colleague and friend, whose military qualities were undeniable: he was entrusted with the defense of the Empire.



- 175 Aureus 290, **Cyzicus or Antiochia.** MA-XIMIANVS - AVGVSTVS Laureate head right / CONSVL III - PP PROCOS Herculeus, togate, standing left, holding globe on his outstretched hand, short scepter in his left hand. 6,34g. 18,5mm. Calicó 4622. RIC 596.

*NGC Ch MS 5/5 5/5. A perfect coin of prestigious provenance. As struck. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Hirsch (5 May 1914), 1525.

Viscount Louis E. P. de Sartiges Collection (1859-1924), Naville 18 (10 October 1938), 482.



- 176 Aureus 307, **Rome.** MAXIMIANV - S SEN P F AVG Laureate head right / FELIX ING - RE - SSVS SEN AVG Roma seated left, holding scepter and shield inscribed VOT XXX. In exergue, PR. Calicó 4643 (this specimen illustrated on n°4642); RIC 146.

*Extremely rare. About extremely fine. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**

L. Biaggi de Blasys Collection (1906-1979), 1780

Münzen & Medaillen 61 (7-8 October 1982), 482.

Rauch 33 (21 May 1984), 704.

Leu 54 (28 April 1992), 315.

Maximian Herculeus, brilliant general who served Diocletian, was elevated to the rank of Caesar in 285 and received the title of Augustus in 286. While Diocletian governed the Eastern part of the Empire, Maximian ruled the Western provinces until their joint abdication in 305. When Maxentius, son and successor of Maximian, rebelled against Galerius at the end of 306, he recalled his father, a seasoned military leader, to serve as Senior Augustus. This aureus was issued by Maxentius to commemorate his father's return. The reverse side depicts the "joyful arrival of the Senior Emperor" in Rome at the end of 306 or, more plausibly, in early 307 following the defeat and capture of Severus II.



- 177 **Maximinus II, as Caesar, 305-309.** Aureus 306-307, **Nicomedia.** MAXIMI - NVS CAESAR Laureate head right / SOLI - INVCTOI (sic) NK Sol standing facing, raising right hand and holding globe and whip in left hand. In exergue, SMN. 5,36g. Calicó 5042a var.; RIC 43.

*Extremely fine. 8'000.-*



- 178 Aureus 308-311, **Alexandria.** MAXIMIN - VS NOB CAES Laureate head right / SOLE IN VICTO Radiate Sol standing left, raising right hand and holding head of Serapis in left hand. In exergue, ALE. 5,27g. Calicó 5034a (this specimen illustrated); RIC 96.

*Rare. Extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Palombo 11 (30 November 2012), 37.



- 179 **Constantine I the Great, 307-337.** Pattern Multiple of 1½ or 2 Solidi 330, **Constantinople.** VRBS ROMA Draped and cuirassed bust of Roma left, wearing crested helmet / She-Wolf standing left, looking back and suckling Remus and Romulus, CONS in exergue. 6,47g. Sear -; RIC VII -; RIC VIII -; C.-.

*Unpublished and unique. Extremely fine. 4'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Leu 72 (12 May 1998), 512.

The larger size and weight of this specimen clearly distinguish it from the numerous "she-wolf" commemorative coins, which were struck from 330 onward under Constantine I the Great to commemorate the dedication of Constantinople as the new capital of the Roman Empire.

However, this example is certainly not a multiple of those common types, as evidenced by the absence of a mintmark after CONS - a feature consistently present on the standard bronze issues (AE) of Constantinople. Nor can this piece be classified as a medallion: its dimensions are simply too modest, and, more importantly, no known medallions from this period struck in Constantinople include the letters CONS in exergue.

We support the assessment presented by Leu 72 in 1998. Given the high quality of the engraving and the presence of CONS in exergue - a characteristic of most gold issues from Constantinople during this era - it is reasonable to interpret this coin as a pattern for a multiple of 1½ or 2 solidi. Such a gold issue would likely have been distributed to the imperial elite during the ceremonial founding of Constantinople. Unfortunately, no gold examples of this type are known to have survived. This specimen can be compared to other known potential patterns in bronze, such as Trier RIC VII 208, Thessalonica RIC VII 180 or Constantinople RIC VII 6 (see Toynbee, p. 54).



- 180 **Constantius Gallus, as Caesar, 351-354.** Solidus 351-354, **Nicomedia.** D N FL CL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Draped and cuirassed bust right / GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma seated facing, holding spear in left hand, and Constantinopolis seated left, holding scepter in right hand and resting foot on prow, both supporting between themselves a shield inscribed VO - TIS - V. In exergue, SMNE. 4,35g. Depeyrot 5/3; RIC 75.

*Very rare. Extremely fine. 6'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Harlan J. Berk (23 March 1995), 261.

Leu 91 (10 May 2004), 711.

NAC 100 (29 May 2017), 676.



- 181 **Valentinian II, 375-392.** Solidus 378-383, **Milan.** D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust right / VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors nimbate seated facing, together holding globe. Behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below on exergual line, palm branch. In exergue, COM. C.37; RIC 5e var.

*Nice extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Palombo 13 (13 December 2014), 131.



- 182 Solidus 388-392, **Treveri.** D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust right / VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors nimbate seated facing, together holding globe. Behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below on exergual line, palm branch. In field, T – R and in exergue, COM. 4,51g. Depeyrot 53/1; RIC 90a.

*Extremely fine. 1'500.-*



- 183 **Theodosius II, 402-450.** Solidus 408-420, **Constantinople.** D N THEODO - SIVS P F AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman on left arm / Constantinopolis seated facing, placing foot on prow, holding scepter and Nike on globe, star in field. In exergue, CONOB. 4,45g. Depeyrot 73/2; RIC 202.

*Splendid specimen. Almost FDC. 1'500.-*

**Provenance:**

NAC 64 (17 May 2012), 1342.

## ISLAMIC WORLD

### THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE KALIMA ON AN ISLAMIC GOLD COIN

#### Umayyad Dynasty



184

**Anonymous (Temp. ‘Abd al-Malik b. Marwan, AH 65-86 / 685-705 CE).** Solidus, without mint or date (but struck in Damascus circa AH 72-74). Three standing figures, as on Byzantine solidi showing Heraclius and his two sons; each crowned and holding in his right hand an orb surmounted by a globe (in place of the cross on the Byzantine prototype) / «bismillah la ilaha illa Allah wahdahu Muhammad rasul Allah». Staff surmounted by globe, on four steps. In field to left and right: B – I. 4,36g. Artuk 5; Bernardi 5; Lavoix 26; Miles, Earliest Arab Gold Coinage type B; Qatar 198; SICA 1, 607; Walker p.18, B.2.

*Of the utmost rarity. Good very fine. 100'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Spink Zurich (18 February 1986), 87.

The first gold coin to bear the Kalima. Syria, Jordan and Egypt had been part of the Byzantine currency system, based on gold solidi and copper folles. Local cities in Syria, Jordan and Palestine began to issue their own copies of Byzantine folles. From AH 55 or so, the first copper coins with Arabic legends start to appear. By contrast with Arab-Byzantine copper coins, which were clearly produced in very large quantities, it seems that gold coins were never issued in significant numbers. While the caliph was apparently content for governors to strike Arab-Byzantine copper coins to meet local demand, issuing a gold coinage would have been another matter and one which would have required official approval. A small number of 'de-Christianized' Byzantine solidi have survived, all very close copies of seventh century Byzantine prototypes with the minimum of modification to remove overtly Christian symbols. The coin offered here is a different pattern from these earlier copies and is surely to be regarded as part of the first stage of 'Abd al-Malik's series of reforms which ultimately led to the adoption of a uniform silver and gold coinage throughout the Islamic world.



185

Complete collection of 56 Dinars covering the entire Umayyad period from the monetary reform of Abd al-Malik bin Marwan to the end of the dynasty AH 77-132 (696-750 CE).

Obverse: In the field, three lines inscription: « There is no god but / God, alone / He has no associate ». Marginal inscription: « Muhammad is the Apostle of God whom He sent with guidance and the religion of truth that he might make it supreme over all other religions ». (Holy Qur'an 9 :33 in part).

Reverse: In the field, three lines inscription: « God is One; / God is Eternal: He begets not / nor is begotten ». (Holy Qur'an 112: 1-3). Marginal inscription: « In the name of God this dinar was struck in the year ... ».

Abd al-Malik b. Marwan (9): AH 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 85. Abd al-Malik or al-Walid I: AH 86. al-Walid I b. Abd al-Malik (9): AH 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95. al-Walid I or Sulayman: AH 96. Sulayman b. Abd al-Malik (2): AH 97 and 98. Sulayman or Umar II: AH 99. Umar II b. Abd al-Aziz: AH 100. Umar or Yazid II: AH 101. Yazid II b. Abd al-Malik (3): AH 102, 103, and 104. Yazid II or Hisham: AH 105. Hisham b. Abd al-Malik (19): AH 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, and 124. Hisham or al-Walid II: AH 125. al-Walid II or Yazid III or Ibrahim: AH 126. Ibrahim or Marwan II: AH 127. Marwan II b. Muhammad (5): AH 128, 129, 130, 131, and 132. Bernardi 41 and ff.

*Probably the best set known and of major historical importance.*

*A set in beautiful quality. (56) 250'000.-*

In their efforts to provide their subjects with a coinage that was suited to their needs, the Muslim rulers of Syria began by striking imitations of Byzantine solidi, which circulated widely in the region. Abd al-Malik bin Marwan (AH 65-86 / 685-705 CE) was determined to remove any form of imagery from his coinage. In AH 77, he introduced a new gold coin which bore only the denomination and the date of striking, with the Kalima and words of the Holy Qur'an. This coin was the model for all Dinars issued by the Umayyad rulers until the end of the dynasty in AH 132, and established the general conventions of Islamic coinage for centuries. The unparalleled stability in weight and the exceptional quality of the Umayyad gold Dinars made them the favorite trade tool of the merchants from Central Asia to the Atlantic Ocean, not only in Muslim territories but also in Christian Europe and as far as Scandinavia.

The series includes the first Dinar, issued by Caliph Abd al-Malik bin Marwan in AH 77 (696 CE); the most sought-after Islamic coin, and one of the rarest and most important gold coins in human history. It marks the beginning of a coinage whose stability and quality would make it successful for centuries.

**Lot 185**  
**UMAYYAD DYNASTY**  
**The complete set**  
**of the 56 gold**  
**dinars**



AH 83



AH 93



AH 84



AH 94



AH 85



AH 95



AH 86



AH 96



AH 77



AH 87



AH 97



AH 78



AH 88



AH 98



AH 79



AH 89



AH 99



AH 80



AH 90



AH 100



AH 81



AH 91



AH 101



AH 82



AH 92



AH 102



AH 103



AH 113



AH 123



AH 104



AH 114



AH 124



AH 105



AH 115



AH 125



AH 106



AH 116



AH 126



AH 107



AH 117



AH 127



AH 108



AH 118



AH 128



AH 109



AH 119



AH 129



AH 110



AH 120



AH 130



AH 111



AH 121



AH 131



AH 112



AH 122



AH 132

THE FIRST DIRHAM OF OMAN



186

**Anonymous (Temp. ‘Abd al-Malik b. Marwan, AH 65-86 / 685-705 CE).** Dirham AH 81 (700-701 CE), ‘Umân (Oman). Three-line inscription within a circular legend / Four-line inscription within a circular legend. 2,70g. Darley-Doran 1 (Ministry of National Heritage and Culture, Muscat, from identical pair of dies); Klat 499 (illustrating the piece in Kuntz, private collection, from a different pair of dies).

*Very rare. Very fine. 50'000.-*

The main Umayyad mints were located in the central part of the empire (Syria, Iraq, Iran). The production of the peripheral mints is rare, if not extremely rare. This coin was probably struck for a special occasion. The date AH 81 is the first year of production for the Uman mint and is, therefore, one of the first coins struck in the territory of the present-day Sultanate of Oman. This coin of the highest historical importance bears witness to the commercial development and dynamism of this region, on the edge of the Umayyad Caliphate.

This dirham was struck soon after the reform of Islamic coinage launched in AH 77 by ‘Abd al-Malik ibn Marwân. This reform introduced a new, standardized type of Islamic coinage that would endure for centuries, in which Byzantine iconography was entirely replaced by Islamic calligraphy as the dominant visual element. A distinctly Islamic coinage – aniconic – was thus born. Coins now featured, in Arabic, the denomination, the date, and often the mint, accompanied by religious inscriptions such as the Shahada or selected Qur’anic verses. This rarity thus tells the story of the birth of Islamic coinage.

With only three other specimens known—one in the Oman Currency Museum, one in a private collection (illustrated in Klat), and another sold at a Spink auction in October 2000—this dirham represents a great rarity.

**Algeria or Northwest Morocco**



187

**Zur’a (unidentified amir), circa AH 202 / 817-18 CE).** Dirham AH 202 (817-18 CE), ‘Askar Rustam. Three-line inscription within a circular legend / Five-line inscription within a circular legend. 3,05g. Seems unpublished.

*Rare. Good very fine. 500.-*

The name Zur’a indicates an Arab decent of the ruler, in whose military camp the dirhams were struck, not Berber. The Maghribi origin of the coin is clear from unpublished find evidence and the similar use of the mint name ‘Askar Rustam. There is no relation to Hajar of the Yamama in Arabia.



186



**Ilkhans**



188 **Uljaytu, AH 703-716 / 1304-1316 CE.** Dinar AH 71(0) (1310-11 CE), **Shiraz.** Inscription in a quadrilobe / Inscription in a circle. 8,65g. Album 2182.

*Good very fine. 1'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Stephen Album 19 (15 May 2014), 724.

The incomplete date is confirmed by a specimen sold in the NY Sale XXX (January 2013), lot 428, sharing the same obverse die.

**Iran - Safawid**



189 **Sulayman I b. 'Abbas II, AH 1077-1105 / 1666-1694 CE.** Presentation 20 Ashrafi AH 1096 (1684-85 CE), **Isfahan.** Shi'a kalima surrounded by the names of the twelve imams / Poetic couplet extolling the virtues of Sulayman, with mint name and date. 56,34g. Album M2627; Fr. 9b1.

*Good very fine. Edge mark. 30'000.-*

These magnificent multiple ashrafi gold coins were copied from those of the Ottomans and, ultimately, from multiples of the Venetian ducat. They were not intended as currency, but for display as magnificent gifts from the Shah. Ladies would use them as a means of family savings while men, particularly statesmen and soldiers, would wear them as a treasured sign of royal approval.



- 190 20 Shahi (5 Abbasi) AH 1099 (1687-88 CE), **Isfahan**. Inscription and date within a circular legend / Inscription in a circular legend. 36,06g. Album 2664; KM 229.

*Good very fine. 1'000.-*

### Ottoman Empire - Egypt



- 191 **Abdul Aziz, 1861-1876**. 500 Qirsh AH 1277 - Regnal year 11, **Misr**. Sultan's monogram (Tughra). Value below / Regnal year, mint and date of accession. 42,66g. Fr. 10; KM 265.

*About uncirculated. 8'000.-*



- 192 500 Qirsh AH 1277 - Regnal year 15, **Misr**. Sultan's monogram (Tughra). Value below / Regnal year, mint and date of accession. 42,50g. Fr. 10; KM 265.

*Nice extremey fine. 8'000.-*

## ALBANIA



- 193 **Ahmed Zogu, President, 1925-1928 & King, 1928-1939.** 100 Franga Ari, bust right type, 1929, **Rome.** GOLD PATTERN. Uniformed bust right / Double-headed eagle. Word PROVA above. Value on either side. Fr. 8; KM Pr38; Pagani 791.

NGC MS65+. *The second best specimen known. A great rarity in a perfect condition. Splendid. 10'000.-*



- 194 100 Franga Ari 1929, **Rome.** GOLD PATTERN. Bare head left, within a laurel wreath. Engraver's name in exergue / Double-headed eagle. Value on either side. Word PROVA below. Date in exergue. Fr. 10; KM Pr39; Pagani 792.

NGC MS67 (Highest grade). *Only 2 pieces known in this extraordinary quality. A very rare pattern in perfect condition. 10'000.-*



- 195 100 Franga Ari 1937, **Rome.** Bare head right. Date in exergue / Coat of arms on a crowned mantle. Value below. Fr. 11; KM 21.

NGC MS66+ (Top pop). *The finest specimen known. 5'000.-*



- 196 20 Franga Ari 1926, **Rome**. PROOFLIKE. Bust of Skanderberg right. Engraver's name below / Winged lion right. Value on either side, fasces in outer left. Date in exergue. Fr. 5; KM 12.

NGC MS65 PL. *Extremely rare. One of the best specimens known.* 5'000.-



- 197 20 Franga Ari 1927, **Vienna**. Bust of Skanderberg right. Engraver's name below / Winged lion right. Value on either side. Date in exergue. Fr. 6; KM 12.

NGC MS66+. *Splendid.* 800.-



- 198 20 Franga Ari 1938, **Rome**. GOLD PATTERN. Bare head right. Date in exergue / Coat of arms on crowned mantle. Value and word PROVA below. Cf. Fr. 17; KM Pr52; Pagani 801.

NGC MS66 (Highest grade). *Very rare. Only 50 pieces struck.* 2'000.-



- 199 20 Franga Ari 1938, **Rome**. PROOFLIKE. Bare head right. Date in exergue / Coat of arms on a crowned mantle. Value below. Fr. 14; KM 22.

NGC MS62 PL. 500.-

2'500 pieces were struck for the royal wedding.



- 200 **Socialist Republic, 1945-1990.** 50 Lekë 1968. PROOF. Argirocastrum ruins, date below / Double-headed eagle within wreath, value below. 9,87g. Fr. 21; KM 53.1.

NGC PF69 Ultra Cameo (Highest grade). **600.-**

## AUSTRIA - HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE



- 201 **Ferdinand I, 1526 - 1564.** Ducat 1538, **Vienna.** Ferdinand I standing facing, crowned and in armor, holding halberd / Date above coat of arms within circle. 3,53g. Fr. 36; MZA S21.

*Extremely fine.* **2'000.-**

## Salzburg



- 202 **Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau, 1587-1612.** 10 Ducats 1593, **Salzburg.** SANCTVS · RVDDBE · RTVS · EPS · SALISBV: Saint Rupert facing, head left, holding a long crosier. Coat of arms of the Archbishop below / RESISTIT · M · D · XCIII · IMMOTA Tower in the storm, surrounded by four winds. 34,67g. Fr. 677; Probszt 727.

NGC AU58. *A superb specimen.* **40'000.-**

### Provenance:

LHS 100 (23 April 2007), 1354.

The so-called «Tower issue» was produced as a reward for the high military officers who protected the city of Salzburg against the Ottomans. During the war, Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau sent a contingent of troops under the command of his brother to Emperor Rudolf II.



203

**Max Gandolph von Kuenburg, 1668-1687.** 20 Ducats 1668, **Salzburg.** MAXIMIL: GANDOLPH'D: ARCHIEPS: SALISB: SE: AP: LE: S: R: I: PR: Coat of arms surmounted by the archiepiscopal hat / SS: RVDBERTVS · ET · VIRGILIVS · PATRONI · SALISBVRGENSES Saint Rupert and Saint Virgil facing each other and holding long crosiers. 69,50g. Fr. 792; Probszt 1589; Zöttl 1906.

*Extremely fine.* 50'000.-

**Provenance:**

Merzbacher (27-28 March 1912), 354.

Rauch-Hess (18 September 2010), 234.

Salzburg was the seat of the Archbishopric of Salzburg, a prince-bishopric of the Holy Roman Empire. The independence from Bavaria, secured in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century, led to an increase in wealth and prosperity, culminating in the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was in the 17<sup>th</sup> century that Italian architects (and Austrians who had studied the Baroque style) rebuilt the city center as it is today along with many palaces.



204

10 Ducats 1686, **Salzburg.** MAX: GAND: S: R: E: CARD. ARCHIEP: ETPR: SAL: S: SED: AP: LE: Coat of arms surmounted by the archiepiscopal hat. / SS: RVDBERTVS · ET · VIRGILIVS · PATRONI · SALISBVRGENS: Saint Rupert and Saint Virgil facing each other and holding long crosiers. 34,76g. Fr. 805; Probszt -.

NGC AU58 (Top pop). *The only specimen known.*  
*Good extremely fine.* 50'000.-

**Provenance:**

Hess-Divo 305 (25 October 2006), 391.

By modesty or tradition, many Salzburg coins do not feature a portrait of the archbishop, but only his coat of arms. Instead of the expected portrait, we find the depiction of Salzburg's two patron saints, St. Rupert and St. Virgil. Rupert was of high nobility, perhaps even of royal descent. In 696, he received the remains of a ruined ancient city, Juvavum, from the Duke of Bavaria. He built a church there, as well as several monasteries. He also developed the salt mines, which led to a change in the town's name to Salzburg.

## BELGIUM

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### Flanders



- 205 **Louis II of Male, 1346-1384.** Flandres d'Or (Franc à Pied) n. d. (1361-1364), **Ghent.** Louis II bearing sword standing under a Gothic dais with shield and helmet to either side, his mantle with ermines / Cross fleurée with lion rampant in center, all within a quadrilobe with trefoils in the spandrels. 4,18g. Delm. 464; Fr.161.

NGC MS65 (Highest grade). *A splendid coin.* **5'000.-**

## DENMARK

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- 206 **Christian V, 1670-1699.** Silver Medal n. d. (circa 1670). FRIDERICVS · III · DEI GRATIA · DANIAE · NORVEGIAE · VANDALORVM · GOTTORUM · REX Crowned and enthroned king facing, in full armor, his cloak folded over and wearing the chain of the Order of the Elephant, scepter in right hand, orb in left, flanked by crowned coats of arms of Denmark and Norway / DUX · SLESVICI · HOLSATIAE · STORMARIAE · ET · DITMARSIAE · COMES · IN · OLDENBURG · ET · DELMENHORST The Danish coat of arms on a crowned cross, surrounded by 15 coats of arms, all within wreath. 229,79g. Coll. Northumberland 23; Galster 91.

*An extraordinary specimen. Nice extremely fine.* **30'000.-**

An imposing and impressive medal, most likely issued for the coronation of Christian V, who succeeded his father, Frederick III, in 1670. Well-regarded by the common people, he was the first king anointed as absolute monarch since the decree that institutionalized the supremacy of the king in Denmark-Norway. Christian fortified the absolutist system against the aristocracy by accelerating his father's practice of allowing both Holstein nobles and Danish and Norwegian commoners into State service. In this context, such an impressive medal was a demonstration of power.



- 207 **Christian VI, 1730-1746.** Ducat or Guinea 1738, **Copenhagen.** Fortress of Christiansborg and date divided in two by a small heart in exergue / Crowned monogram of Christian VI. 3,49g. Fr. 248; Hede 3; KM 542.

NGC MS61. *Uncirculated.* **3'000.-**



206  
(100%)



## FRANCE



- 208 **Philippe IV le Bel, 1285-1314.** Florin d'or à la reine, n. d. (1305). Philippe IV assis de face, tenant un sceptre et une fleur de lis, entre deux lis / Croix quadrilobée, feuillue et fleuronée, cantonnée de quatre lis. 4,70g. Ci. 187 (Philippe III); Dupl. 210; Fr. 255; Laf. 214.

*Très bel exemplaire / Extremely fine. 10'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Drouot (19 April 1920), 244.



- 209 **Philippe VI, 1328-1350.** Royal d'or, variété avec le roi de petite taille, n. d. (1328). Philippe VI debout sous un dais gothique, couronné, tenant un sceptre / Croix quadrilobée, feuillue et fleurdelisée, dans un quadrilobe tréflé cantonné de quatre couronnelles. 4,16g. 26mm. Dupl. 247; Fr.271; Laf. 251.

*NGC MS62. Superbe / Uncirculated. 2'000.-*



- 210 **Ange d'or n. d., (deuxième émission du 8 août 1341).** L'archange saint Michel debout sous un baldaquin, un dragon gisant sous ses pieds / Croix feuillue dans un quadrilobe fleurdelisé accosté de quatre couronnelles. 6,38g. Dupl. 255A; Fr. 273; Laf. 258a.

*Une monnaie splendide / A superb specimen. 15'000.-*

**Provenance:**

NGSA 12 (18 November 2019), 652.



- 211 Chaise d'or n. d. (émission du 17 juillet 1346). Philippe VI assis de face sur un trône gothique, tenant un sceptre et une main de justice / Croix feuillue et fleurdelisée dans un quadrilobe cantonné de couronnes. 4,70g. Dupl. 258; Fr. 269; Laf. 261 var.

NGC MS64. *Une monnaie splendide / Superb.* 4'000.-



- 212 **Louis XIII, 1610-1643.** 1/2 Louis d'Or à la mèche longue 1641, **Paris**. Buste lauré à droite, date au-dessous / Croix formée de huit L, chaque bras étant couronné, avec atelier en cœur, cantonné de quatre lis divergeant du centre. Point après IMP. 3,37g. Fr. 411; Gad. 57.

NGC MS63. *Superbe exemplaire / Uncirculated.* 1'000.-



- 213 **Louis XIV, 1643-1715.** Louis d'Or à la mèche longue 1653, **Arras**. Buste lauré à droite, date au-dessous / Croix formée de huit L, chaque bras étant couronné, avec un rat à gauche en cœur, cantonné de quatre lis divergeant du centre. 6,75g. Dupl. 1422; Fr. 418; Gad. 245.

*Très rare. Une monnaie splendide / Very rare. Uncirculated.* 3'000.-

**Provenance:**

Heidelberger Münzhandlung 74 (15 May 2018), 425.



- 214 Louis d'or à la tête nue 1673, **Paris**. Tête nue à droite, date au-dessous / Croix formée de huit L, chaque bras étant couronné, avec atelier en cœur, cantonné de quatre lis divergeant du centre. 6,75g. Dupl. 1428; Fr. 423; Gad. 247.

NGC AU58. *Très bel exemplaire / Nice extremely fine. 1'000.-*



- 215 Louis d'or à l'écu de Béarn, flan réformé, 1690, **Pau**. Tête laurée à droite / Écu couronné, parti de France, mi-coupé de Navarre-Béarn, date au-dessous. 6,7g. Dupl. 1437; Fr. 431; Gad. 251.

NGC MS63 (Highest grade NGC). *Une monnaie extrêmement rare et superbe / Extremely rare. Uncirculated. 12'000.-*



- 216 Double Louis d'or à l'écu, flan réformé, 1691, **Lyon**. Tête laurée à droite / Écu de France couronné, date et marque d'atelier au-dessus, croissant et étoile au-dessous. 13,42g. Dupl. 1434A; Fr. 428; Gad. 259.

*Superbe exemplaire / Nice extremely fine. 5'000.-*



- 217 **Louis XV, 1715-1774**. 1/2 Louis d'or aux 2 L, flan neuf, 1723, **Lille**. Buste lauré à droite, date au-dessous / Deux L adossés sous une couronne entre trois lis. 4,88g. Dupl. 1636, Fr. 457; G.327.

PCGS AU53 (Top Pop). *Très rare. Très bel exemplaire / Very rare. Extremely fine. 3'000.-*



- 218 **Louis XVIII, 1814-1824.** 40 Francs 1822, **Paris.** Tête nue à droite, petit cheval au-dessous / Armes couronnées flanquées par la valeur, le tout dans une couronne, date et atelier au-dessous. 12,9g. Fr. 532; Gad. 1092; KM 713.1.

PCGS AU58 (Top Pop). *Superbe / Nice extremely fine.* 10'000.-

Seulement 373 pièces frappées.



- 219 40 Francs 1823, **Paris.** Tête nue à droite, petit cheval au-dessous / Armes couronnées flanquées par la valeur, le tout dans une couronne, date et atelier au-dessous. 12,9g. Fr. 532; Gad. 1092; KM 713.1.

*Très rare. Superbe / Very rare. Extremely fine.* 15'000.-

Seulement 161 pièces frappées.



- 220 **Louis-Philippe Ier, 1830-1848.** 20 Francs à la tête nue et à la tranche en relief 1831, **Nantes.** Tête nue à gauche, signature sur le cou / Valeur, différent, marque d'atelier et date dans une couronne formée d'une branche de laurier et d'une branche d'olivier. 6,43g. Fr. 553; Gad. 1030a; KM 756.3.

NGC XF45. *Très beau / Good very fine.* 3'000.-

Seulement 868 pièces frappées.



- 221 **Troisième République, 1870-1940.** 50 Francs Génie 1896, **Paris.** Génie ailé de la République debout à droite, gravant le mot CONSTITUTION sur une table, accosté d'un faisceau et d'un coq. Signatures A.B. et Dupré à l'exergue / Valeur et date dans une couronne de chêne, différent et marque atelier au-dessous. 16,12g. Fr. 591; Gad. 1113; KM 831.

NGC MS63 (Highest grade NGC). *Superbe exemplaire / Uncirculated.* 4'000.-

Seulement 800 pièces frappées.

**Monnayage féodale - Duché d'Aquitaine**



- 222 **Edouard IV, dit «Le Prince Noir», 1362-1372.** Pavillon d'or n. d., première émission (1362-1372), **Bordeaux**. Edouard IV debout de face, couronné de rose, tenant l'épée levée, accosté de quatre plumes d'autruche sous un dais gothique, avec deux léopards couchés de part et d'autre de ses pieds / Croix glandée et feuillue avec une rosette dans un losange curviligne au coeur, cantonnée de deux lis et de deux léopards, dans un carré quadrilobé accosté de trèfles. 5,40g. Dupl. Féodales 1120; Fr. 5; Poey d'Avant 2928.

NGC MS65. *Une monnaie splendide à l'état de frappe / A splendid specimen.* **12'000.-**

**GERMANY**

**German New Guinea**



- 223 **Wilhelm II, 1888-1918.** 20 Mark 1895, **Berlin**. Bird of Paradise standing right on a branch, head left, wings spread, feathers draping extravagantly overhead / Value and date within wreath. 7,92g. Fr. 1; KM 9.

*Good extremely fine.* **30'000.-**

Only 1'500 coins struck.

**Bavaria**



- 224 **Ferdinand Maria, 1651-1679.** 3 Ducats 1652, **Munich**. Jugate busts of Ferdinand Maria and Henriette Adelaide / Angel supports Wittelsbach shield, flanked by date. 10,44g. Fr. 200; KM 285.

*Almost mint state.* **12'000.-**



- 225 **Karl Theodor, 1777-1799.** «Isar Gold» Ducat 1779, **Munich.** Bare bust right / Isar river-God seated right, wearing wreath, holding spring urn, city in background. Date below. 3,48g. Fr. 252; KM 574.

NGC MS62 (Highest grade). *Superb.* 5'000.-

**Provenance:**

Künker 302 (1 February 2018), 1031.

As the Latin inscription above the river god reads, «From the gold of the Isar», this coin was struck using alluvial gold gathered from the Isar River. It belongs to special series issued by the Kingdom of Bavaria, featuring coins composed of gold extracted from major rivers such as the Danube, Isar, Inn, and Rhine.



- 226 «Isar Gold» Ducat 1779, **Munich.** Bare bust right / Isar river-God seated right, wearing wreath, holding spring urn, city in background. Date below. 3,48g. Fr. 252; KM 574.

NGC MS62 (Highest grade). *Superb.* 5'000.-



- 227 **Ludwig I, 1825-1848.** «Danube Gold» Ducat 1830, **Munich.** PROOFLIKE. Bare head right / Danube river-God seated left, wearing wreath, resting left arm on Bavarian shield and holding spring urn with right arm. Date below. 3,47g. Fr. 272; KM 753.1.

NGC MS62 PL. *Splendid.* 6'000.-

As the Latin inscription above the river god reads, «From the gold of the Danube», this coin was struck using alluvial gold gathered from the Danube River.

**Hohenlohe-Neunstein-Oehringen**



- 228 **Ludwig Friedrich Karl, 1765-1805. 2 Ducats 1804, Nuremberg.** LUD. FRID. CAROL. D. G. PRINC. AB HOHENLOHE COM. DE GLEICHEN Bust in uniform right / DOMIN. LANGENB. ET CRANICHF: SEN. FAM: ET. FEUDOR. ADMIN: AETAT. 81 Crowned and mantled coat of arms, flanked by date. 6,96g. Albrecht 185; Fr. 1348a; KM 72.

*An extraordinary rarity in uncirculated condition.  
One of the only 2 known. 75'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Seeger Collection, Hess 201 (23 June 1930), 1802.

Hess-Divo 282 (10 May 2000), 20.

Künker 213 (20 June 2012), 4978.

An exceptional coin celebrating the Prince's 81<sup>st</sup> birthday.

**Isenburg**



- 229 **Carl of Isenburg-Birstein, 1803-1815. 2 Ducats 1811, Frankfurt am Main.** Bare head left / Crowned coat of arms, flanked by date. Value below. 6.97g, Fr. 1357; KM 50; Schl. 483.

*A splendid coin. 8'000.-*

This piece was struck using the dies of a one-ducat coin. Only 100 coins struck.

## Mainz



- 230 **Johann von Cronberg, 1604-1626.** Octagonal gold medal 1604. IOAN. SVICARDVS. D - G. ARCHIEP. MOG. P. ELEC. Bust right, all within laurel wreath frame with 4 coats of arms in angles, angel head above, devil head below / SOLAMEN. SPEI - PATIENTIA Triple helmeted coat of arms, date above, all within laurel wreath frame with 4 coats of arms in angles, angel head above, devil head below. 33,38g. Habich 3160; Heraeus T1, 18; Heerd 271 (this specimen).

*A remarkable specimen of the utmost rarity, apparently the only one in private hands.  
Of great provenance. Almost uncirculated. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Franz Heerd Collection, Rosenberg 77 (10 October 1933), 271.  
Hess-Leu 18 (11-12 October 1961), 103.

## GREAT BRITAIN

### THE FIRST GOLD SOVEREIGN IN HISTORY



- 231 **Henry VII, 1485-1509.** Gold Sovereign, type I, Cross Fitchee, n. d. (1492), **Tower mint.** (Cross fitchee) HENRICUS + DI' GRACIA + REX ANGLIE ET FRANC + DNS I + BAR Seated Henry VII on throne with narrow back, holding orb and scepter. Intricate pattern of lis in the background / IHS' AVTEM + TRANSCIENS + PER + MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT NE Large royal shield on a Tudor rose within floral tressure. 15,23g. Fr. 149; North 1689; SCBC 2172; Schneider 548.

NGC AU50 (Top Pop). *Almost uncirculated. The best specimen known.* **500'000.-**

#### Provenance:

Wigan's Brothers Collection, purchased in 1872 by Rollin & Feuardent.  
 Sir John Evans Collection (1823-1908).  
 J. P. Morgan Collection (1837-1913).  
 R. C. Lockett Collection, Glendining (October 1956), 1667.  
 R. Duncan Beresford-Jones Collection, Spink 29 (June 1983), 22.  
 Thomas Law Collection, Stack's Bowers 176 (13 August 2013), 20047.

#### The birth of Europe's most iconic coin

This Sovereign holds immense historical significance as it is the first gold Sovereigns of History. Introduced in 1489 under the reign of Henry VII, the first Tudor king, the Sovereign was inspired by continental models, particularly a gold Real issued by Maximilian of Austria in 1487 for his territories in the Low Countries. A royal commission dated 28 October 1489 ordered the coin to be struck at the Tower of London with a face value of 20 shillings. Though England had circulated gold coinage for over a century, the Sovereign was unprecedented in both size and value. Measuring approximately 40 mm in diameter and weighing 240 grains (more than 15g.), it was the largest and most prestigious coin ever produced in the country at that time. Due to its high value, it was struck only in very limited quantities during the following fifteen years. This Sovereign is a true Gothic masterpiece, crafted by the German engraver Alexander of Bruchsal. Representing the first of five distinct Sovereign types, this particular issue is among the most difficult to acquire. The successors of Henry VII continued to strike these imposing Sovereigns until the reign of James I. After that, the Sovereign disappeared from circulation for 200 years. Starting from the reign of Charles II, the commonly accepted name for a 21-shilling gold coin became the Guinea, first introduced in 1663. In 1817, the Sovereign was reintroduced, becoming the gold standard coin – a status it retains to this day.

#### A Display of Royal Authority

When Henry VII ascended the throne in 1485, he inherited a kingdom fractured by decades of civil war and faced the immediate challenge of securing his reign and establishing the legitimacy of the Tudor dynasty. In this context, the introduction of the gold Sovereign in 1489 was far more than a monetary innovation – it was a deliberate act of royal symbolism and statecraft. These coins were designed to project the wealth, stability and majesty of the new dynasty both in Great Britain and beyond its borders. The Sovereign, featuring Henry VII enthroned in full regalia (crown, orb and sceptre) and a prominent Tudor rose, reinforced the image of a powerful and rightful monarch. Moreover, Henry VII wears a closed crown – an insignia traditionally reserved for emperors. Through this choice, the monarch asserts himself as the supreme authority within his realm, proclaiming his power must not be subject to any form of challenge. Records from the King's Chamber reveal that Sovereigns were presented to foreign dignitaries, including the ambassador of Hungary in May 1502 and the chamberlain of the King of Castile in 1506. Even the name of this new coin was carefully chosen to glorify the new monarch: «Sovereign» derives from the Latin «superanus», meaning «above all», which passed into Middle English as «soverain». Both terms evoke the notion of supremacy – fitting for a coin intended to symbolize the highest authority in the kingdom. In the turbulent aftermath of the Wars of the Roses, the Sovereign emerged not merely as currency, but as a potent emblem of Tudor authority and ambition.



231





- 232 **Elizabeth I, 1558-1603.** Sovereign, sixth issue n. d. (1584-1586), **London.** The Queen enthroned, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet / Shield of arms on Tudor rose. 15,23g. North 2003; SCBC 2529.

NGC MS62. *A spectacular coin. Nice extremely fine.* 20'000.-



- 233 **James I, 1567-1625.** Crown, fifth bust type, n. d. (1607-09), **London.** Crowned bust of James I right within inner beaded circle / Crowned quartered shield of arms, crown dividing royal cypher within inner beaded circle. 2,49g. Fr. 236; SCBC 2624.

NGC MS61 (Top pop). *The best specimen known.* 2'000.-



- 234 **Charles I, 1625-1649.** Triple Unite 1642, **Oxford.** CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HIB : REX Half-length figure left, holding sword and olive-branch / EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSTPENTVR : INIMICI, III - RELIG : PROT - LEG : ANG - LIBER : PAR - 1642 Three plumes above value, inscription and date. 27,04g. Brooker 830; North 2381; SCBC 2724; Schneider 284.

NGC AU55. *Good extremely fine.* 50'000.-

**Provenance:**

P. J Prankerd Collection – Sotheby's (November 1909).

R. C. Lockett Collection, Glendining (4 November 1958), 3456.

Glendining (26 November 1980), 37.

Spink 70 (May 1989), 132.

Hess-Divo 332 (31 May 2017), 385.

During the First English Revolution, which pitted him against the Parliamentary forces, Charles I made a declaration promising to uphold the Anglican religion, the laws of the realm and the liberties of Parliament. This declaration is shown on the reverse in the form of an unrolled parchment. In 1642, Charles I established his military quarters in Oxford and began minting coins in the city. Most of the metal used came from the University colleges. Master Thomas Bushell of the Aberystwyth Mint in Wales supplied the equipment and signed his work with three feathers. After his defeat in 1645, Charles I surrendered to a Scottish force that eventually handed him over to the English Parliament. Charles I refused to accept his captors' demands for a constitutional monarchy and forged an alliance with Scotland. Charles was tried, convicted and executed for high treason in January 1649. The monarchy was abolished and a republic called the Commonwealth was declared.



- 235 Triple Unite 1642, **Oxford**. CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HIB : REX Half-length figure left, holding sword and olive-branch / EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSTPENTVR : INIMICI, III - RELIG : PROT - LEG : ANG - LIBER : PAR - 1642 Three plumes above value, inscription and date. 27,13g. Brooker 830; North 2381; SCBC 2724; Schneider 284.

NGC AU53. *Good very fine*. 30'000.-

**Provenance:**

Duchess of Beaufort Collection - Christie's (1 May 1890).  
 V J E Ryan Collection - Glendining (28-30 June 1950), 513.  
 Glenister Collection (part II) - Spink 223 (26-27 March 2014), 1613.  
 New York Sale XL (11 January 2017), 1369.



- 236 Triple Unite 1643, **Oxford**. CAROLVS · D:G · MAGN : BRIT : FRAN · ET : HIB : REX Half-length figure left, holding sword and olive-branch / EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSTPENTVR : INIMICI, III - RELIG : PROT - LEG : ANG - LIBER : PAR - 1643 Three plumes, value, inscription and date. 27,15g. Brooker 837 (same dies); North 2384; SCBC 2725; Schneider 93.

NGC AU55 (Top pop). *A beautiful specimen*. 75'000.-

**Provenance:**

Vinchon (15 November 1965), 330.  
 Spink 101 (24 November 1993), 51.  
 Spink 1012 (2 December 2010), 948.



- 237 Unite of 20 Shillings n. d., **Tower Mint**. Crowned bust of the King left. Value in the right field / Crowned oval shield. 9,18g. North 2153; SCBC 2692; Schneider 160.

NGC MS64 (Top pop). *The best specimen known*. *Superb*. 8'000.-

**Provenance:**

New York Signature Sale 3030 (6 January 2014), 24097.



- 238 **Charles II, 1660-1685.** Crown 1662, **London.** PROOF PATTERN (GOLD OFF METAL STRIKE). CAROLVS II - DEI GRATIA Laureate bust right / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX Crowned cruciform shields, interlinked C's in angles. PLAIN EDGE. 58,48g. Forrer V p. 161-162 and 169; Holloway p. 45-47, n°2021; KM Pn A33; Murdoch 617; W&R. 49.

NGC PF62 (Top pop). *Splendid. The best specimen known.* 200'000.-

**Provenance:**

The Moon, Murdoch, Hamilton Smith and C. Dabney Thomson Collections.

Glendining (13 April 1972), 372.

D. Arnold Collection, Spink 97 (13 May 1993), 36.

UBS 50 (30 June 2001), 20.

Hess-Divo 297 (22 October 2003), 77.

Dix Noonan Webb (September 2006), 636.

Kroisos Collection, Stack's (14 January 2008), 2861.

Charles II, popularly known as the Merry Monarch, was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May 1630. He was the first survived son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria, the sister of the French king Louis XIII. Charles was proclaimed king of Scotland after the execution of his father in 1649 till his defeat in 1651 by Cromwell. He spent then nine years in exile in France, the Dutch Republic and the Spanish Netherlands. Following the restoration of the monarchy and the death of Cromwell, Charles was invited to return to Britain in 1658. On the 29<sup>th</sup> of May 1660, at the age of thirty he was received in London to public acclaim and acceded to the throne of England, Scotland and Ireland until his death in 1685. Early in 1663, the ancient hand hammering process was finally superseded by the machinery of Blondeau. John and Joseph Roettier, two brothers, engraved the dies with a safeguard against clipping, the larger coins were made with an inscription on the edge. The medium-sized coins were given a grained edge. This exceptional pattern was produced for the King and the high dignitaries. The bust on obverse is different from that of circulating silver coins which have a draped bust.



- 239 Crown 1662, **London.** PROOF PATTERN (GOLD OFF METAL STRIKE). CAROLVS II - DEI GRATIA Laureate bust right / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX Crowned cruciform shields, interlinked C's in angles. INSCRIBED EDGE. 51,74g. Forrer V p. 161-162 and 169; Holloway p. 45-47, n°2021; KM Pn A33; Murdoch 617; W&R. 50.

NGC PF61 (Highest grade). *A splendid coin of the utmost rarity.* 150'000.-

**Provenance:**

Capt. Vivian Hewitt Collection.

Glendining (13 April 1972), 373.

Variant with the inscription +\*DECVS ET TVTAMEN\* on the edge.



238



239



240 2 Guineas, second bust type, 1679, **London**. CAROLVS II - DEI GRATIA Laureate bust right / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX Crowned cruciform shields, scepters in angles. Date at top. Edge obliquely grained. 27,00g. SCBC 3335; Schneider -.

*Superb specimen with orange patina. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Spink 5028 (5 May 2005), 5028.



241 **George II, 1727-1760**. 5 Guineas 1729, **London**. First young laureate bust left / Crowned quartered shield of arms with date either side of top crown. 41,86g. Bull 552; Fr. 332; GH 80; KM 571.1; SCBC 3663.

*Good very fine. 12'000.-*

54 specimens known.



242 **George IV, 1820-1830**. 2 Sovereigns 1823, **London**. Head left / Saint George on horseback slaying the dragon right, date below. Fr. 375; SCBC 3798; W&R. 218.

*NGC MS62. Mint state. 2'000.-*



243 2 Sovereigns 1826, **London**. PROOF. GERGIUS IV DEI GRATIA Head left, date below /  
 BRITANIARUM - REX FID : DEF : Arms within crowned mantle. 15,98g. Fr. 374; SCBC 3799;  
 W&R. 228.

PCGS PR68 DCAM (Top pop). *The best specimen known.* 40'000.-

Provenance :  
 Spink 7023 (27 September 2007), 658 (part).



244 Sovereign 1826, **London**. PROOF. Head left, date below / Crowned arms within cartouche. 7,99g. Fr. 377a; SCBC 3801; W&R. 237.

PCGS PR67 CAM (Top pop). *The best specimen known.* 20'000.-

**Provenance:**

Spink 7023 (27 September 2007), 658 (part).



245 1/2 Sovereign 1826, **London**. PROOF. Head left, date below / Crowned arms within cartouche. 3,99g. Fr. 380a; SCBC 3804; W&R. 249.

PCGS PR64 CAM. 5'000.-

**Provenance:**

Spink 7023 (27 September 2007), 658 (part).



246 Crown 1826, **London**. PROOF. Head left, date below / Crowned and helmeted arms with garland. 28,28g. KM 699; SCBC 3806.

PCGS PR64. *Only 150 struck.* 12'000.-

**Provenance:**

Spink 7023 (27 September 2007), 658 (part).



247 1/2 Crown 1826, **London**. PROOF. Head left, date below / Crowned and helmeted arms with garland. 14,14g. KM 695; SCBC 3809.

PCGS PR64. 1'000.-

**Provenance:**

Spink 7023 (27 September 2007), 658 (part).



248 Shilling 1826, **London**. PROOF. Head left, date below / Crowned lion above crown, rose below. 5,66g. KM 694; SCBC 3812.

PCGS PR63. 1'000.-

**Provenance:**

Spink 7023 (27 September 2007), 658. (part)



249 6 Pence 1826, **London**. PROOF. Head left, date below / Crowned lion above crown, rose below. 2,83g. KM 698; SCBC 3815.

PCGS PR64. 500.-

**Provenance:**

Spink 7023 (27 September 2007), 658 (part).



- 250 Lot of 3 coins: Penny 1826, **London**. PROOF. Head left, date below / Britannia seated right. KM 693a; SCBC 3823 // 1/2 Penny 1826, **London**. PROOF. KM 692a; SCBC 3824 // 1/4 Penny 1826, **London**. PROOF. KM 697a; SCBC 3825.

All three coins: PCGS PR64. (3) 1'500.-

**Provenance:**

Spink 7023 (27 September 2007), 658 (part).



- 251 **William IV, 1830-1837**. 1/2 Sovereign 1831, **London**. PROOF. Head right / Crowned shield, date below. Fr. 384; SCBC 3830.

NGC PF63+ ULTRA CAMEO. *A splendid proof specimen.* 4'000.-



- 252 **Victoria, 1837-1901**. 5 Sovereigns 1887, **London**. PROOFLIKE. Crowned and veiled bust («Jubilee Head») left / Saint George on horseback slaying the dragon right, date below. Fr. 390; SCBC 3864.

NGC MS61 PL. 3'000.-



- 253 **George VI, 1936-1952**. 2 Sovereigns 1937, **London**. PROOF. Head left / Saint George on horseback slaying the dragon right, date below. Fr. 410; SCBC 4075.

NGC PF63. 2'000.-

**Provenance:**

St. Helier Collection of English Gold Coins.

## A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF SAVOY

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With the disappearance of the Kingdom of Burgundy in 1032, powerful noble families emerged and sought to increase their possessions and power. The Humbertians, who settled in Maurienne and were the founders of the future House of Savoy, gradually took control of the entire region, eliminating rival houses, and definitively assumed the title of Counts of Savoy from the 12<sup>th</sup> century until they obtained the title of “Duke” in 1416.

The oldest known coins issued by the Counts of Savoy are the deniers of Oddone (1048-1060) struck at Aiguebelle in Maurienne. These coins are cited in the cartulary of Saint Hugues, Bishop of Grenoble, as having legal tender status in 1080.

The counts, and later dukes, of Savoy had mints in Susa, Saint-Maurice, Chambéry, Nyon, Bourgen-Bresse, Pont-d’Ain, and Cornavin near Geneva (for Cornavin, see n°330-332). The mint in Saint-Maurice is the oldest after those in Aiguebelle and Susa. It had been in existence since the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. It was followed by the mint in Chambéry after the town was purchased in 1232 by Count Tommaso I of Savoy. There were masters of mint from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Each establishment had a master, two guards, a deputy guard, a tax attorney, a tester, an engraver, and a secretary. These individuals could be responsible for two or three mints.

The first gold coins issued in Savoy were the écus (scudi) and florins (fiorini) struck in 1352 in Pont-d’Ain by Bonacorso Borgo of Florence for Amedeo VI. Savoyard gold coins from the Middle Ages are all extremely rare, such as the florins shown here (n°254-255).



At the beginning of the Renaissance, Italian lords began to issue beautiful silver coins bearing their effigies, known as testones. The dukes of Savoy thus left us one of the most magnificent galleries of portraits ever struck (n°257 and following).

The 17<sup>th</sup> century saw improvements in engraving techniques. In order to compete with their neighbors (notably the Kings of France), the dukes of Savoy issued impressive gold coins, such as Carlo Emanuele II’s 10 scudi coin (n°263).

Savoy, remaining under the authority of the Holy Roman Empire, could not claim a royal title without the consent of the Pope or the Emperor, which hampered its dynastic ambitions. Finally, in 1713, at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, Duke Vittorio Amedeo II was awarded the Kingdom of Sicily by the Treaty of Utrecht, and in 1720, at the Peace of The Hague, he exchanged this kingdom for the Kingdom of Sardinia (coins n°269-285). Savoy was then considered, like Piedmont, to be part of the “Sardinian kingdom” until 1860. At that time, the Sardinians, supported by the French, repelled the Austrians and overthrew the Kingdom of Sicily with the help of Garibaldi, achieving Italian unity around the Sardinian monarchy, whose sovereign, Vittorio Emanuele II, took the title of King of Italy.

The coinage of the House of Savoy thus covers almost a thousand years of history, which shaped the history and geography of Europe.

(lots 254 to 285)

## ITALY

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### Savoy



254

**Amedeo VII, 1383-1391.** Florin «di buon peso» n. d., **Avignon**. Arms of Savoy surmounted by a crested helmet flanked by two knots, all within a vertical cartouche / Saint John the Baptiste standing facing, holding cross and blessing with right hand. 2,99g. Sim. 1/3/c; Biaggi 86E; Fr. 1015; MIR 98c.

*Good very fine. 20'000.-*

Following in the footsteps of his father Amedeo VI (1343-1383), Amedeo VII commissioned the mintage of gold florins. However, he replaced the traditional fleur-de-lis on the obverse with his own coat of arms. During his reign, several types of gold florins were issued. However, their rarity suggests that they were more trials or prestige issues than coins intended for circulation.



- 255 Florin «di piccolo peso» n. d., **Susa**. + AMEDEV' COMES: S' Amedeo VII seated facing, holding sword / DUX :CHBL':IN ITALIA: MARC Arms of Savoy within three-pointed polylobe. 2,71g. Biaggi 88 (same dies); Fr. 1016; MIR 100.

*Extremely rare. Good very fine. 30'000.-*

Although this coin follows the prevailing iconographical standards, it is the first Savoyard issue to depict the reigning count at a time when coins typically featured Gothic motifs, coats of arms, crosses, or saints - but not living people. It is worth noting, however, that the count is depicted in full figure and his features remain unrecognizable. It would not be until the Renaissance in Savoy that coins would bear clearly identifiable portraits of the dukes.



- 256 **Carlo I, 1482-1490**. 1/2 Testone, type I, n. d., **uncertain mint**. Carlo I in full armor holding sword and charging right / Arms of Savoy surmounted by a crested helmet, flanked by knots. 4,39g. Biaggi 199 var.; MIR 229 var.

*Good very fine. 4'000.-*



- 257 **Filiberto II, 1497-1504**. Testone, type I, n. d., **Turin**. Bust of Filiberto II right, within beaded circle / Arms of Savoy, knot above, all within quadrilobe. 9,39g. Biaggi 259d; MIR 300e.

*Almost extremely fine. 5'000.-*



- 258 Testone, type II, n. d., **Turin**. Bust of Filiberto II right / Arms of Savoy, knot above, all within quadrilobe. 9,54g. Biaggi 259bis; MIR 301.

*Good very fine. 5'000.-*

This type of testone appears to have been struck exclusively in Turin. It differs from the standard issue by featuring a larger portrait, which is not enclosed within a beaded circle.



- 259 **Carlo II, 1504-1553.** 8 Grossi, type I, n. d., **Turin.** Arms of Savoy / Saint Maurice on horseback left, holding flag. 9,04g. Biaggi 316a; MIR 366.

*Very fine. 800.-*

Saint Maurice has been the patron saint of the House of Savoy since at least the time of Amedeo VIII (1391-1451). The latter even established a militia in his name, which evolved into a chivalric order. The figure of Saint Maurice, symbol of bravery, is therefore a recurring motif in Savoyard coinage.



- 260 **Emanuele Filiberto, 1559-1580.** Scudo «del Sole», type I, 1555-56, **Nice or Aosta.** Crowned arms of Savoy, flanked by date / Mauritian cross adorned with rosettes, date above. 3,27g. Fr. 1039 var.; MIR 492 var.

*A beautiful coin. Extremely fine. 4'000.-*

An interesting variety showing two different dates: 1556 on obverse and 1555 on reverse. According to Sergio Cudazzo, the reverse die was used in Nice and the obverse die in Aosta.



- 261 Scudo «del Sole», type I, 1556, **Aosta.** Crowned arms of Savoy, flanked by date / Mauritian cross adorned with rosettes. 3,28g. Biaggi 414a; Fr. 1039a; MIR 492b.

*Extremely fine. 4'000.-*



- 262 **Francesco Giacinto – Regency of Maria Cristina di Borbone, 1637-1638.** 4 scudi n. d., **Turin.** Jugate busts of Cristina and Francesco Giacinto right / Madonna dei fiori facing, holding flowers and Child, all within wreath. 12,75g. Biaggi 609 ; KM 162 ; Fr. 1067; MIR 725.

*A very rare coin. A flan crack, otherwise extremely fine. 10'000.-*

Born on 10<sup>th</sup> February 1606, Maria Cristina was the daughter of Henry IV and Marie de' Medici. She married Duke Vittorio Amadeo I on her thirteenth birthday in February 1619. Upon his death in 1637, she became regent on behalf of their son, Francesco Giacinto. After his death at the age of six in 1638, Maria Cristina continued the regency for her second son, Carlo Emanuele II, until 1648. Due to the brevity of Francesco Giacinto's reign, coins bearing his portrait are very rare.



263

**Carlo Emanuele II - Regency of Maria Cristina di Borbone, 1638-1648. 10 scudi 1641, Turin or Chambéry.** CHR + FRAN + CAR + EMAN + DVCES + SABAV Jugate busts of Cristina and Carlo Emanuele II right, date below / PRINCIPES · PEDEMON · REGES · CYPRI · EC Crowned coat of arms. 33,06g. Biaggi 616; Fr. 1069; KM 202; MIR 735.

*Lustrous. Extremely fine. 50'000.-*

Issued during the regency of Marie-Christine of Bourbon for Carlo Emanuele II, this impressive coin features the duchess's bust in the foreground – a clear indication that she held real power. The obverse legend also begins with her name for the same reason. It was important for the duchess to assert and legitimize her authority through these presentation coins, as they were intended for the most influential members of the court. The dies have been engraved by Stefano Mongino, a Piedmontese engraver.



264 4 scudi, type II, 1641, **Turin**. Jugate busts of Cristina and Carlo Emanuele II right, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 13,31g. Biaggi 619d; Fr. 1071; KM 193; MIR 739a.

*Scarce. Extremely fine. 2'000.-*

**Provenance:**

UBS 37 (24-27 January 1995), 2281.



265 **Carlo Emanuele II - Regency of Maria Cristina di Borbone, 1638-1648**. 4 scudi, type V, 1642, **Chambéry**. Jugate busts of Cristina and Carlo Emanuele II right, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 13,09g. Biaggi 621; Fr. 1071; KM 196; MIR 742b var.

*Good very fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Nomisma 29 (22-23 March 2005), 1554.



266 **Carlo Emanuele II, 1648-1675**. Doppia 1675, **Turin**. Bare head right, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 6,62g. Biaggi 679; Fr. 1087; KM 295; MIR 805; Sim. 21.

*Good very fine. 3'000.-*



267 **Vittorio Amedeo II – Regency of Maria Giovanna Battista di Savoia Nemours, 1675-1680**. Doppia 1676, **Turin**. Jugate busts of Maria Giovanna Battista and Vittorio Amedeo II right / Crowned coat of arms, date above left. 6,66g. Biaggi 706b; Fr. 1090; KM 296; MIR 835b.

*Extremely fine. 3'000.-*

The regent Maria Giovanna Battista of Savoy-Nemours reused the type struck during the previous regency – that of Maria Cristina of Bourbon. Here too, the regent asserted her authority by placing her portrait in the foreground and beginning the obverse legend with her name.



- 268 1/2 Doppia 1676, **Turin**. Jugate busts of Maria Giovanna Battista and Vittorio Amedeo II right / Crowned coat of arms, date above left. 3,28g. Biaggi 707; FR. 1091; KM 293; MIR 836b; Sim. 4/2.

*Good very fine. 2'000.-*

### Kingdom of Sardinia



- 269 **Carlo Emanuele III, first period, 1730-1755**. 4 Zecchini 1746, **Turin**. Crowned Eagle with Savoyard arms on breast / Scene of the Annunciation, date in exergue. 13,73g. Biaggi 782e; Fr. 1111; KM 42; MIR 914b; Nomisma 2.

*Good very fine. 4'000.-*

Between 1745 and 1746, 85'550 specimens of this type were struck in Turin. They were withdrawn from circulation in January 1757 and, for the most part, melted down.



- 270 **Carlo Emanuele III, second period, 1755-1773**. 5 Doppie 1755, **Turin**. CAR · EM · D · G · REX · SAR · CYP · ET · IER Bare head left, date below / DVX · SAB · ET · MONTISFER · PRINC · PED · & Crowned coat of arms, value below. 48,08g. Biaggi 806a; Fr. 1103; KM 53; MIR 941a; Nomisma 103.

*Small edge knock, otherwise extremely fine. 20'000.-*

#### Provenance:

Argenor (24 April 1998), 573.

This rare coin is part of one of the largest series issued by the Kingdom of Sardinia. These were presentation pieces intended for the most important members of the court, not meant for everyday circulation. Only 2'376 were struck. On the reverse of this coin and those that followed, Carlo Emanuele III does more than simply list his titles as King of Sardinia, Prince of Piedmont, and Duke of Savoy. He also proudly displays the honorary titles of King of Jerusalem and Cyprus – despite the fact that both territories had been under Ottoman control for centuries. In 1485, Duke Carlo I had acquired the rights to these titles from Charlotte of Lusignan. Although the House of Savoy never ruled over these lands, the ducal line used them to enhance the prestige of their dynasty, emphasize the antiquity of their lineage, and align themselves with a broader European tradition in which great dynasties laid claim to ancestral realms. This coin thus served as a subtle reminder of that legacy.



- 271 Doppia 1757, **Turin**. Bare head left, date below / Crowned coat of arms, value below. 9,63g. Biaggi 808c; Fr. 1105; KM 51; MIR 943c; Nomisma 114.

*Extremely fine. 3'000.-*



- 272 1/2 Doppia 1766, **Turin**. Bare head left, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 4,81g. Biaggi 809i; Fr. 1106; KM 50; MIR 944i; Nomisma 140.

*Almost uncirculated. 1'000.-*



- 273 Doppietta Sarda 1772, **Turin**. Draped bust left, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 3,20g. Biaggi 821f; Fr. 1110; KM 61; MIR 956e; Nomisma 240.

*Good very fine. 800.-*



- 274 1/2 Scudo Sardo 1771, **Turin**. Bare head left, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 11,80g. Biaggi 823c; KM 59; MIR 958d; Nomisma 246.

*Good very fine. 300.-*





- 279 1/2 Doppia 1786, **Turin**. Bare head left, date below / Crowned eagle with arms of Savoy. 4,55g. Biaggi 845a; Fr. 1122; KM 85; MIR 984a; Nomisma 308.

*Extremely fine. 500.-*



- 280 1/2 Scudo 1786, **Turin**. Draped bust left, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 17,57g. Biaggi 849n; KM 72; MIR 988m; Nomisma 338.

*Extremely fine. 500.-*



- 281 **Carlo Emanuele IV, 1796-1802**. Doppia 1797, **Turin**. Bare head left, date below / Crowned eagle with arms of Savoy. 9,12g. Fr. 1126; KM 99; MIR 1010a; Mont. 01; Nomisma 474.

*Uncirculated. 4'000.-*



- 282 1/2 Doppia 1797, **Turin**. Bare head left, date below / Crowned eagle with arms of Savoy. 4,56g. Fr. 1127; KM 98; MIR 1011a; Mont. 06; Nomisma 478.

*Good extremely fine. 3'000.-*



- 283 1/2 Doppia 1797, **Turin**. Bare head left, date below / Crowned eagle with arms of Savoy. 4,56g. Fr. 1127; KM 98; MIR 1011a; Mont. 06; Nomisma 478.

*Uncirculated. 3'000.-*



- 284 1/4 Scudo 1798, **Turin**. Draped bust left, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 8,82g. KM 102; MIR 1013a; Mont. 13; Nomisma 484a.

*Extremely fine. 1'500.-*



- 285 **Vittorio Emanuele I, 1802-1821**. 1/2 Scudo, type I, 1814, **Turin**. Draped bust left, date below / Crowned coat of arms. 17,62g. KM 109; MIR 1021; Mont. 03; Nomisma 500.

*Almost extremely fine. 1'000.-*

### Kingdom of Italy



- 286 **Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946**. 20 Lire 1902 R, **Rome**. ANCHOR. PROOF LIKE. Bare head of the King left. Anchor mark and engraver's name below / Crowned eagle. Value, mint mark, and date below. 6,45. Fr. 23; Gigante 25a; KM 37.2; Mont. 43; Nomisma 1073.

NGC MS63+ PL. *Splendid. 30'000.-*

Only 115 pieces struck with gold from Eritrea.



- 287 20 Lire 1905 R, **Rome**. Bare head of the King left. Engraver's name below / Crowned eagle. Value, mint mark, and date below. 6,45. Fr. 24; Gigante 27; KM 37.1; Mont. 46; Nomisma 1075.

NGC MS62. *Mint state*. 1'000.-



- 288 20 Lire 1927 **Rome**. Uniformed bust left / Allegory of Italy standing right, head to left, holding a plow and a bundle of wheat, flanked by value, date below. Fr. 28; Gigante 33; KM 48; Mont. 53; Nomisma 1081; Pagani 669.

NGC MS64. *Splendid*. 20'000.-

**Ferrara**



- 289 **Alfonso I d'Este, 1505-1534**. 2 Ducats n. d., **Ferrara**. ALFONSVS · DVX · FERRARIAE · III Cuirassed bust right / QVE · SVNT · DEI · DEO Pharisee presenting coin to Jesus. 6,91g. Bernareggi 47 var.; CNI X, p. 443, n°1 var.; Fr. 268 var.; MIR 267; Rav. 1.

*Very rare. A beautiful coin.* 70'000.-

**Provenance:**

NGSA 10 (3 December 2018), 339.

Remarkably beautiful, this coin features a clean-shaven portrait of Alfonso I d'Este. This type of representation is usually found on testons rather than on gold multiples, suggesting that this coin was struck using the obverse die of a teston. The authors of the MIR did not hesitate to use a photograph of the obverse of a teston to illustrate their work. Like his brother Ippolito I, Cardinal d'Este, Alfonso was one of the great patrons of art of his time. Giovanni Bellini worked for him and painted "The Feast of the Gods" in 1514, Bellini's last completed painting. In 1529 Alfonso created the most magnificent gallery of his time, his "studiolo" or "camerino d'alabastro", now usually known as his "Camerino", in order to better display his works of art. Thus, he was a ruler of refined taste, who made certain that his coinage stood among the finest of his era.

## Milan



- 290 **Golden Ambrosian Republic, 1447-1450.** Ambrosino or Fiorino d'oro n. d., **Milan.** Large M within polylobe, with inward-facing trefoils in each arch and star in each spandrel / Half-length facing bust of St. Ambrogio, wearing nimbus crown and miter, holding whip and crozier. 3,55g. Biaggi 1514; Crippa 1/A; Fr. 682 (this coin); MIR 166 (this coin).

*Very rare. Extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

CNG Triton XV (3 January 2012), 1764.



- 291 **Galeazzo Maria Sforza, 1466-1476.** Ducat, 4<sup>th</sup> type, n. d., **Milan.** Armored bust right / Shield with snake, surmounted by crowned helmet and crest adorned with a dragon. 3,50g. Crippa 5 var. (reverse legend: ANLE instead of ANGLE); Fr. 688 var. (same); MIR 200/6 var. (same).

*Extremely fine. 3'000.-*



- 292 **Ludovico Maria Sforza, 1494-1500.** Testone n. d., **Milan.** Cuirassed bust of Ludovico Maria Sforza right / Crowned shield. 9,52g. CNI 19/27; MIR 229/1.

*Nice extremely fine. 1'000.-*

**Mirandola**



293 **Gianfrancesco II Pico, 1499-1533.** 2 Ducats n. d. MIRAN · D · CC · IO · FR · PICVS Cuirassed bust of Gian Francesco Pico right / MIRACVLVM - AMORIS Saint Francis of Assisi kneeling on the right, receiving the stigmata. 6,83g. Bernareggi 113 (this coin illustrated); CNI IX, p. 129, n. 7; Fr. 745; MIR 468.

*Very fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Bernareggi Collection (1917-1984).  
NGSA 10 (3 December 2018), 409.

Gian Francesco Pico, who became lord of Mirandola in 1499, was one of the most learned men of his time. He is credited with several theological treatises. Repeatedly expelled from Mirandola by his brothers, he only managed to retain his possessions thanks to imperial intervention. He was finally assassinated by his nephew Galeotto on October 25, 1533.

**Naples and Sicily**



294 **Ferdinand IV (I) of Borbon, 1759-1825.** Gold Medal for the return of King Ferdinand IV to Naples in 1802, by Domenico Perger. FERDINANDVS IV UTRIVSQUE SICIL · REX P · F · A Cuirassed, draped and laureate bust of Ferdinand right / OB PVBLICA - VOTA EXAVDITA River God lying on the left, turned towards a priest who is preparing to sacrifice a victim placed on an altar decorated with a bas-relief of a bull with a human head. In the background, the sea and four mermaids playing music. In the distance, Vesuvius. Inscription. In exergue, ADVENTUI EXOPTATO P.P. AE. V. ANNO MDCCCII. D'Auria 67 (this specimen); Ricciardi 69.

*An extraordinary medal in perfect condition. 40'000.-*



Ferdinand of Bourbon, cousin and brother-in-law of King Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette, was King of Naples as Ferdinand IV and King of Sicily as Ferdinand III from 1759 to 1816. In 1816, he united both crowns and became King of the Two Sicilies, a title he held until his death. He was deposed twice from the throne of Naples: first in 1799 by the revolutionary Parthenopean Republic, which lasted for six months, and again in 1806 following a French invasion. He was restored to power in 1815 after the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

Ferdinand's long reign was marked by ongoing conflict with France, and this medal stands as a valuable testament to that turbulent era. Although peace was made with France in 1796, Ferdinand took advantage of Napoleon's absence in the French campaign in Egypt and of Nelson's victories to go to war. Ferdinand marched with his army against the French and entered Rome. But after some defeats, Ferdinand returned to Naples. On the approach of the French, Ferdinand fled on 23 December 1798 aboard a Nelson's ship to Palermo. However, with the support of the Great Britain, the Church and the pro-Bourbon aristocracy, Ferdinand

succeeded in returning to the throne. This extremely rare medal commemorates this event. The reverse of this medal is a tool of propaganda: it emphasizes that the king's return to the throne reflects the will of the people. However, it is clear that the restoration of the monarchy was made possible thanks to the support of traditional elites and foreign anti-Napoleonic powers. Ferdinand IV was, in fact, never a popular king. This is evidenced by the warm welcome given to Murat upon his arrival in Naples in 1808. The massacres that followed the king's return to the throne did nothing to improve his image.

The French victory at the Battle of Austerlitz enabled Napoleon to launch an invasion of the Kingdom of Naples in 1805. Ferdinand fled again to Palermo on 23 January 1806 and on 14 February the French entered Naples. Napoleon declared that the Bourbon dynasty had forfeited the crown and proclaimed his brother Joseph King of Naples and Sicily. After the fall of Napoleon, Joachim Murat, who had succeeded Joseph Bonaparte as king of Naples in 1808, was dethroned in the Neapolitan War in 1815 and Ferdinand returned to Naples again.



- 295 **Ferdinand II of Borbon, 1830-1859.** Gold Medal for the wedding of Ferdinand II and Maria Cristina of Savoy in 1832, by Michele Laudicina. FERDINANDVS II. ET MARIA CHRISTINA REGNI VTR. SICIL. R. R. Joined busts of the King and the Queen right / FELICIBVS NVPTIIS Turreted figure, seated on the left, holding a medallion with the portraits of the sovereigns in her left hand, and writing VOTA - PVBLICA on a column with her right hand. On the right, Hymen holding a wreath. In exergue, date and signatures. D'Auria 179; Ricciardi 160.

*A splendid specimen. 20'000.-*

The wedding was celebrated on 21 November 1832, in Voltri (Genoa), in the Sanctuary of Maria Santissima dell'Acquasanta. Ten days later, the royal couple arrived in Naples by ship, welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd. 13 medals in gold, 50 in silver, and 200 in copper were struck.

### Papale States



- 296 **Gregory XVI, 1831-1846.** 10 Scudi 1835, Anno V, **Rome.** Bust left / Value and date within wreath. 17,27g. Gigante 3; Fr. 263; Mont. 1; KM 1108.

NGC MS61. *Uncirculated. 1'000.-*

### Venice



- 297 **Antonio Grimani, 1521-1523.** Ducat n. d. (1521-1523), **Venice.** St Mark standing right, holding gospels and presenting banner, Doge kneeling left / Christ standing facing, raising hand and holding gospels, surrounded by 9 stars. 3,45g. CNI 45; Fr. 1244; Gamberini 263.

*Very fine. 5'000.-*

Very rare, mainly as a result of his brief reign (1521-1523).



- 298 **Francesco Loredan, 1752-1762.** Tallero, for use in the Levant, 1756, **Venice.** Draped bust of la Serenissima right, wearing corno ducale / Lion of St. Mark rampant left within scalloped frame. 28,47g. Dav. 1552; KM 625; Pao. 856.

*Splendid Specimen 4'000.-*

## LIVONIA

### Livonian Order



- 299 **Gotthard Kettler, Grand Master, 1559-1561.** Double Gulden n. d., **Riga.** GOTTHARD · D · G · MAGIS · LIVONIÆ Armored half-bust right, holding sword in right hand and left hand resting upon a skull / MARIÆ · FILI · SERVA · NOS Quartered arms surmounted by two crested helmets with Christ upon the cross in the background. 8,45g. Fed. 576; Fr. 7.; Haljak 373.

*Extremely rare. Superb. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Heritage ANA Signature 3056 (3 August 2017), 30436.

NGSA 10 (3 December 2018), 494.

The Livonian Order was a branch of the Teutonic Order. Defeated by Ivan the Terrible at the Battle of Ergeme in 1560, the order was secularized. The Duchy of Courland and Semigallia was then created and placed under the protection of King Sigismund II Augustus of Poland. Gotthard Kettler, the former Grand Master of the order, became the first Duke of Courland and remained so until his death in 1587. This coin was slabbed NGC MS62 (Highest grade) in Heritage and NGSA Auctions.

## MEXICO

## THE UNIQUE ROYAL OF 1729



- 300 **Philip V, 1700-1746. 8 Escudos 1729/7, Mexico.** PHILIPPVS · V · DEI · G · 1729 Crowned shield, mint mark on the left. Value on the right / HISPANIARVM · ET · INDIARVM · REX Spanish cross within quadrilobe, angled scepters. 27,00g. Calicó 97; Calicó (Onza) 413; Cayon & Castán -; Delgado II, p. 64 (this coin).

NGC MS65 (Top pop). *As struck and unique.* 500'000.-

**Provenance:**

Archer M. Huntington Collection (1870-1955), 25712.

**The Pinnacle of Spanish Colonial Numismatics.**

Struck in Mexico City from American gold, the exceptionally rare 8 escudos – known as “Royals” or “Galanos” – stands as a remarkable witness to a period of transition for the Spanish Empire. It was struck at the time when Spain’s colonial mines remained a formidable source of wealth for the monarchy, yet this period also marked the end of the Spanish Golden Age. The once-abundant metal resources were gradually depleting, signaling an impending economic and political downturn. This trend was further exacerbated by the devastating War of Spanish Succession and the catastrophic loss of the Spanish treasure fleet in 1715, which sank with tons of gold aboard, deepening the empire’s financial crisis. It was therefore a period during which the monarchy sought to rethink its relationship with the colonial empire. One of its initiatives was to entrust the American mints with the striking of official coinage. This marked a turning point in the monetary history of the Americas, which had previously produced traditional “cob” coinage. Spanish colonial cobs were irregularly shaped, struck from bars of precious metal cut into appropriately weighted chunks and hammered between crude dies. It was a rudimentary form of coinage, produced with local means and little concern for refinement – intended primarily to transport gold to Europe, where it would be melted down and re-minted into more polished and official forms. In contrast, Royals were the first American coins to be perfectly round and precisely centered, showcasing an unmatched level of craftsmanship, unparalleled in the New World. One of the earliest examples of these royal coins is the 8 escudos of 1729. The high production cost of this 27.00g coin suggests it was especially struck as a presentation piece for the Spanish Court and the King. It was most likely a demonstration of the colonial mints’ technical prowess – a bold statement that American mints, too, could strike coins of flawless roundness and precise centering, fully comparable to the esteemed 8 escudos produced in the mints of Spain. Only about 40 specimens struck between 1695 and 1732 are known, with the 1729 issue being among the rarest.

**A Prestigious Provenance: the Huntington Collection.**

This coin is remarkable not only for its exceptional quality and great rarity but also for its illustrious provenance. It was one of the masterpieces of the famous Huntington Collection. Archer Milton Huntington was born in 1870 into one of the wealthiest families of his time, active in the railway industry. He received a humanist education and studied at some of the finest American universities. Deeply passionate about Spanish culture and the collecting of precious objects, he built extraordinary collections that included Spanish-related books, manuscripts, paintings, sculptures, artifacts, and coins. Turning down a business career, Archer devoted himself entirely to collecting, studying, and writing. In 1904, he founded the Hispanic Society of America. He supported numerous museums and even founded some himself. The coin collection relating to Spanish history that Huntington assembled is considered the greatest in the world outside of Spain. He acquired most of the 38,000 coins from various dealers of his time. He also served as president of the American Numismatic Society (ANS) from 1905 to 1910 and remained a major contributor until his death in 1955.



300



## NETHERLANDS

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### Lordship of Vianen



- 301 **Hendrik van Brederode, 1556-1568.** Daalder n. d. **Vianen.** Half-length cuirassed bust left, with plumed helmet in hand / Coat of arms with two helmets. 27,55g. Dav. 8614-15; Delmonte 651.

*Superb specimen with beautiful patina. 4'000.-*

### Dutch Republic, 1579-1795



- 302 **City of Kampen.** Rose Nobel, n. d. (1600-1602). Crowned king in a ship with provincial shield, rose on board, reversed C in banner / Rose with sun rays on flowery cross, crowned leopards in angles. 7,60g. Delmonte 1107; Fr. 151.2; Vanhoudt & Saunders 1587.

PCGS MS63 (Highest grade). *Mint state. 4'000.-*



- 303 **Maurice, Prince of Orange, 1585-1625.** Gold Medal 1602. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Orange tree growing from the cut down stump of another, all within a laurel wreath. 18,13g. Van Loon I, pp. 553-554, 3; Van Loon I (2021), 1602-10.

*Extremely rare and extremely fine. 5'000.-*

## POLAND-LITHUANIA

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### Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, 1569-1795.



304

**Sigismund III, 1587-1632.** 10 Ducats 1618, Vilnius, by Jonušas Stypla. Crowned bust right / Crowned arms. 34,47g. Fr. 4; Gumowski 1430; Hutten-Czapski 7478; Kopicki 3570; Kurpiewski 2191.

NGC AU55 (Top pop). *Extremely rare. Good extremely fine.* 200'000.-

Sigismund III attempted to hold absolute power in all his dominions and frequently undermined parliament. He suppressed internal opposition, strengthened Catholic influence and granted privileges to the Jesuits, whom he employed as advisors and spies during the Counter-Reformation. He actively interfered in the affairs of neighboring countries. His successful invasion of Russia and the occupation of Moscow resulted in Poland's historical greatest territorial extent. Sigismund's army also defeated the Ottoman forces in southeastern Europe, which hastened the downfall of Sultan Osman II.

This exceptional 10 ducats commemorate the siege of Moscow and the Treaty of Deulino, signed in 1618 between Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Russia. This treaty marks the temporary end of the Polish-Muscovite War (1609-1618), during which the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth took advantage of internal turmoil in Russia to diminish the Russian threat. This exceptional coin celebrates the conclusion of a conflict that enabled Sigismund III to seize the voivodeships of Smolensk and Chernihiv. In conclusion, this outstanding coin offers a rare glimpse into Polish Golden Age. The inclusion of personal marks (arrow) is especially interesting because Sigismund III had expressly outlawed the placing of such on Lithuanian coins as far back as 1600.



305 Ducat 1595, **Gdansk**. Crowned and draped bust right / Crowned shield flanked by supporters, christogram above. 3,47g. Fr. 10; Gumowski 1397.

*Almost extremely fine. 2'000.-*

## PORTUGAL

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306 **Sancho I, 1185-1211**. Morabitino n. d. (1185-1211), **Coimbra**. King on horseback right, holding scepter and a sword / Cross composed of five shields, a star in each angle. Fr. 1; Gomes 05.01.

*NGC MS64. A superb specimen. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Privately purchased from CNG in March 2015.

Richard A. Jourdan Collection, Triton XXIII (14 January 2020), 1198.

The first gold coin struck by the kingdom of Portugal.



307

**João III, 1521-1557.** Português or 10 Cruzados n. d., **Porto**. IOANES: 3°: R: PORTVGALIE: AL: C: VL: IN: A: D: G: C: N Crowned coat of arms surrounded by R-☉ and I:ETIO-A:PSIE / IN: :HOC: :ZIGNO: :VINCEEZ Jerusalem cross in a polylobe. 35,30g. Fr. 25 var.; cf. Gomes 190.01 and 196.01; Salgado, *Moedas de Ouro de Portugal*, J3.2 (this coin); Vaz J3.35 var.

*Of the utmost rarity. Extremely fine. 150'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Sotheby's Geneva (10 November 1986), 40.

Throughout the Middle Ages, Portugal issued very few gold coins. Alfonso V (1438-1481) was the first king to issue gold cruzados in relatively large quantities. Manuel I (1495-1521) and João III (1521-1557) innovated by striking extremely rare 10 cruzado coins, called "Português", whose prestige illustrated the country's new power. These coins bear not only the royal title, but also the names of Portugal's various possessions throughout the world and even its trading posts. This extremely rare specimen highlights Ethiopia on a central band, even though Ethiopia was never a colony. It is therefore purely propaganda. These prestigious coins were soon imitated by some trading cities in Germany and the Netherlands under the name "Portugalöser". These impressive coins illustrate in a fascinating way the increase in the volume of precious metals available in the Iberian Peninsula, and then across Europe, following the discovery of the New World.

**RUSSIA**



308 **Peter I the Great, as Tsar of all Russia, 1682-1721.** 1/2 Rouble 1707, **Saint Petersburg.** Novodel. Laureate and armored bust right / Two-headed imperial eagle with a crown above. Plain edge. Bitkin H326.

NGC MS64 (Top pop). *Splendid. The best specimen known.* **5'000.-**

**Provenance:**

Goldberg 36 (28 May 2006), 3342.



309 1/2 Rouble 1712/1, **Krasny.** Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Two-headed imperial eagle with a crown above. 14,03g. Bitkin 1004; Diakov 373.

NGC VF20. *Very fine.* **5'000.-**

**Provenance:**

Soederman Collection.

Sincona 19 (13 October 2014), 56.



310 **Peter I the Great, as Emperor of Russia, 1721-1725.** Rouble 1725, **Red mint.** Novodel. Laureate and armored bust right / Crowned cross of four Russian P's with date in the center and I's in the angles. Bitkin H992; Diakov S217N.

NGC MS63 (Highest grade). *A splendid coin.* **15'000.-**

**Provenance:**

O'Byrne Collection, Spink & Son Numismatic Circular (October 1966), 5869.

Heritage, ANA Signature Sale 3041 (13 August 2015), 32362.



- 311 **Elizabeth, 1741-1762.** 1/2 Rouble 1756, **Saint Petersburg.** Crowned bust right / Two-headed imperial eagle with a crown above. Bitkin 328; KM C18.4.

MS65 (Top pop). *A perfect specimen with beautiful toning.*  
*The best specimen known. 4'000.-*



- 312 **Alexander II, 1855-1881.** 5 Kopecks 1860, **Saint Petersburg.** Type of 1859. Two-headed imperial eagle with a crown above / Crown above value and date within wreath. 1,01g. Bitkin 166.

NGC UNC Details obv spot removed. *Uncirculated. 8'000.-*

**Provenance:**  
 Soederman Collection.  
 Sincona 19 (13 October 2014), 763.

## SPAIN

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- 313 **Pedro I, 1350-1369.** Dobra of 35 Maravedis n. d., **Seville.** Lion to the left, within a polylobe / Castle with three large towers and four smaller ones, mintmark below, all within a polylobe. 4,55g. Fr. 108 var.; Cayón 1282.

NGC MS64. *A splendid specimen. 6'000.-*

## THE PRIDE OF THE SPANISH KINGDOM THE UNIQUE CENTÉN SEGOVIANO 1609



314 **Philip III, 1598-1621.** 100 Escudos 1609, **Segovia.** PHILIPPVS · III · D · G Crowned shield. Aqueduct mint mark on the left. Value on the right / HISPANIARVM · REX · 1609 Spanish cross within quadrilobe. 339,35g. Calicó 1 (this coin); Cayón 5037; Cayón & Castán 1541.

NGC AU58 (Top pop). *The first 100 escudos ever struck, and the largest gold coin of the Spanish kingdom. A major witness to European history. An extraordinary coin in beautiful condition. Unique. 2'000'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Caballero de las Yndias Collection, Áureo & Calicó 218 (8 April 2009), 1863.

In the glittering world of 17<sup>th</sup>-century European coinage, no piece radiates more prestige than the iconic Centén segoviano struck in 1609 – the largest gold coin issued by the Spanish Crown in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Its weight proves that this coin was never intended for everyday use, but served instead as a presentation piece to showcase the power and wealth of the Spanish kingdom to all. At the time, coinage was far more than a medium of exchange – it was a political weapon, a golden canvas for imperial propaganda. Earlier masterpieces like the 50 Excelentes of 1478 under the Catholic Monarchs or the Dobra de 50 Enriques of Henry IV were grand statements of authority. Yet Philip III surpassed them all, issuing a coin that embodied Spain's status as the undisputed superpower of the age.

The obverse of the Centén is a heraldic triumph, showcasing the full might of the Spanish monarchy. It bears the arms of Castile and León, Aragon, Portugal, Austria, Burgundy, Brabant and other territories under control of the Habsburg. All of this is crowned by a closed crown, a symbol of absolute sovereignty. In medieval times, only emperors wore closed crowns. By adopting this imperial emblem, Philip III declared himself the supreme authority within his realm, rejecting any superior authority. This coin was a golden manifesto of power.

**Gold of the New World: A Coin Forged from Conquest**

The Centén emerged from an age of extraordinary opulence, fueled by the Spanish conquest of the New World. The discovery of large quantities of precious metal in the Americas unleashed a torrent of gold and silver into Europe, transforming Spain into the economic titan of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. In their relentless pursuit of wealth, the Spanish employed every means available. Francisco Pizarro, for example, ambushed the Inka emperor Atahualpa and held him captive for ransom. In a desperate bid for freedom, Atahualpa filled one chamber with gold and two with silver. Yet even this immense treasure failed to secure his release. Neither the emperor nor his kingdom was spared. The land was stripped of its riches, and from that moment on, a steady stream of precious metal flowed across the Atlantic, destined for the furnaces of Spain where it was melted down and reborn as coinage.

With this newfound wealth, Spanish monarchs commanded the means to erect the most magnificent monuments of their time, launched the grandest fleets, and commissioned coins of exceptional prestige. The gold used to strike the Centén almost certainly originated from the Americas, having journeyed across oceans before reaching the royal mint in Segovia.

This coin is the ultimate emblem of that Golden Age. Forged from the riches of Peru, Mexico, and beyond, the Centén is a testament to the power of the Spanish empire, a glittering echo of the ships that crossed oceans and the fortunes they carried.

## THE LARGEST GOLD COIN IN EUROPEAN HISTORY

### A Technological Prowess

Behind the Centén's magnificence lies a story of technological brilliance and royal vision. The aqueduct on the obverse – an iconic emblem of Segovia and a monument to its engineering legacy – indicates that this coin was struck at the famed Real Ingenio in Segovia.

During the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the leading mint in Europe was located in Hall, Tyrol. To match its quality, King Philip II began negotiations with his cousin Ferdinand of Tyrol. Six Austrian technicians were sent to Spain to select a site for a new mint. Though Seville was initially chosen, Segovia was ultimately selected, likely due to the influence of the Count of Chinchón, treasurer of the Segovian mint. The new mint required water power. Therefore, an old paper mill on the Eresma River was transformed using the king's personal funds. Ferdinand gifted the minting machines, worth 6,000 ducats, as a personal gesture to his cousin.

Production began in 1586, and the mint quickly became the private mint of the king. Under Philip III, it issued prestigious silver and gold multiples, with the Centén of 1609 as its crowning achievement. Due to its size, the coin required both machine striking and meticulous hand finishing – a blend of precision and artistry. The creation of this coin required the expertise of the finest experts of the kingdom. In 1609, Diego de Astor was appointed engraver, replacing Hernando Andrea. He was a visionary craftsman, known for his innovation. That same year, Luis Jerónimo de Cabrera y Bobadilla, Count of Chinchón, inherited the role of treasurer, continuing his father's legacy and seeking royal favor through excellence in minting. To guarantee the coin's purity, Melchor Rodríguez del Castillo, a seasoned assayer from Seville and Granada, affixed his mark "C". Once completed, this Centén of 1609 – the first ever struck – was presented to the king and his favorites – a masterpiece of gold, power, and prestige, destined to dazzle the court and immortalize the grandeur of Spain. Considering the king commissioned further 100 escudos issues in the years that followed (1614, 1617, 1618 and 1620), one may reasonably infer that this extraordinary coin of 1609 not only delighted him, but deeply impressed him.



THE FIRST 8 ESCUDOS EVER STRUCK



315 8 Escudos 1611, **Segovia**. PHILIPPVS · III · D · G Crowned shield. Aqueduct mint mark on the left. Value on the right / HISPANIARVM · REX · 1611 Spanish cross within quadrilobe. 26,78g. Calicó 3 (this coin); Calicó (Onza) 1 (this coin); Cayón & Castán 1543.

NGC AU 58 (Top pop). *Extremely rare. About uncirculated. With a beautiful reddish patina. 300'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Aureo & Calicó 218 (8 April 2009), 1861.

This is the first 8 escudos piece – or “onza” – ever struck and the only known specimen. The assayer, Melchor Rodríguez del Castillo, had been an assayer at the Granada mint and became the first assayer to struck onzas at the Royal mint of Segovia. At the time of the death of king Philip III in 1621, the Spanish Empire – reinforced with new territories in Alsace, at peace with France, dominant in the Holy Roman Empire, and about to begin a successful campaign against the Dutch – was in a much stronger position than in 1598.



316

50 Reales or Cinquentina 1620, **Segovia**. PHILIPPVS · III · D · G Crowned shield. Aqueduct mint mark on the left. Value on the right / HISPANIARVM · REX · 1620 Arms of Castile and Leon. 167,06g. Calicó 81; KM 65.

*Extremely fine. Nice patina. 50'000.-*

Perhaps 13 or 14 confirmed specimens including those in public collections. The actual authorized mintage by the King was of only 100 pieces: 50 for Luis Jeronimo Fernandez de Cabrera y Bobadilla, Count of Chichon and an aristocrat with close ties to Spanish Throne, and 50 for Pedro Messia, forebear of an important dynasty of Marquises.



- 317 **Philip IV, 1621-1665. 8 Escudos 1637 (on 1636), Segovia.** PHILIPPVS · IIII · D · G Crowned shield. Aqueduct mint mark on the left. Value on the right / HISPANIARVM · REX · 1637 Spanish cross within quadrilobe. 26,67g. Calicó 40; Calicó (Onza) 50; Cayon & Castán 6777.

NGC MS64 (Highest grade). *Splendid.* 75'000.-

**Provenance:**

NAC 65 (19 May 2012), 3022.

This extremely rare coin was struck with the obverse die of 1636. The mintage was so low that the same dies were used several years. The mint mark of Segovia is the famous aqueduct still visible in the city. Built around the first century AD to channel water from springs in the mountains 17 kilometers to Segovia's fountains, public baths and private houses, in use until 1973, it is one of the greatest Roman aqueducts in the world. The 20,400 granite blocks are bonded solely by their weight, without any binder or mortar.



- 318 **50 Reales or Cinquentina 1636, Segovia.** PHILIPPVS · IIII · D · G Crowned shield. Aqueduct mint mark on the left. Value on the right / HISPANIARVM · REX · 1636 Arms of Castile and Leon. 169,05g. Calicó 227; KM 81.5.

*An extremely fine specimen.* 30'000.-

Another extremely rare silver multiple from the Segovia mint. About seven specimens known.



317





- 319 **Amadeo I, 1871-1873.** 100 Pesetas 1871, reddish gold, **Madrid.** AMADEO I - REY DE ESPAÑA Bearded head right, date below / 31 PIEZAS EN KILOG · M · 100 PESETAS - S · D · LEY 900 MILESIMAS Crowned coat of arms, value below. JUSTICIA Y LIBERTAD edge. 32,29g. AC 12; Calicó 2; Cayón 17456; Fr. 340; KM 668b.

*Extremely rare. Minor hairlines in the field, otherwise uncirculated with beautiful toning. 100'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Caballero de las Yndias Collection, Aureo & Calicó 218 (8 April 2009), lot 2191.

Less than 50 coins were struck.



- 320 **Alfonso XII, 1874-1885.** 25 Pesetas 1881, first type (beardless), **Madrid.** ALFONSO XII - POR LA G · DE DIOS - 1881 Bare head right, date below / S · M · REY CONSTL · - DE ESPAÑA · M · Crowned coat of arms, value below. 8,05g. AC 80; Cayón 17532; Calicó 12; Fr. 342 (rare year); KM -.

*Extremely rare. Extremely fine. 20'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Aureo & Calicó 228 (28 October 2010), lot 122.

Possibly one of the rarest gold pesetas, after the 100 pesetas of 1870. Only a handful of specimens were struck in early 1881 featuring a youthful portrait of Alfonso XII, shortly before the official portrait with sideburns by Gregorio Sellán was adopted.



319



## SWITZERLAND

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### Confederation



- 321 100 Francs 1925 B, **Bern**. Draped bust of Helvetia left, in a mountain landscape / Value and date. Above, a radiant swiss cross. Below, a sprig of rhododendron and gentian. Different workshop in the exergue. Edge in relief. 32,29g. Fr. 502; HMZ 2-1193; OC 10.

*Uncirculated. 12'000.-*



- 322 100 Francs 1925 B, **Bern**. Draped bust of Helvetia left, in a mountain landscape / Value and date. Above, a radiant swiss cross. Below, a sprig of rhododendron and gentian. Different workshop in the exergue. Edge in relief. 32,22g. Fr. 502; HMZ 2-1193; OC 10.

*Minor scratches, otherwise uncirculated. 10'000.-*



- 323 20 Francs 1873, **Brussels**. GOLD PATTERN. Helvetia seated left on boulder, holding sword in right hand and resting left hand on shield, 22 stars around, symbolizing the cantons of Switzerland / Angel Head above spays, value and date within laurel and oak wreath. Fr. 493. HMZ 2-1228a. KM Pn24; OC 5.

*NGC MS64. Splendid. 5'000.-*



- 324 20 Francs 1873, **Brussels**. GOLD PATTERN. Helvetia seated left on boulder, holding sword in right hand and resting left hand on shield, 22 stars around, symbolizing the cantons of Switzerland / Angel Head above spays, value and date within laurel and oak wreath. 6,44g. Fr. 493. HMZ 2-1228a. KM Pn24; OC 5.

*Almost uncirculated. 4'000.-*



- 325 20 Francs 1888, **Bern**. Diademed head of Helvetia left / Shield, value and date within laurel and oak wreath. 6,45g. Fr. 497; HMZ 2-1194d; KM 31.3; OC 6.

*Small scratches, otherwise good extremely fine. 5'000.-*



- 326 5 Francs 1896, **Bern**. Laureate head of Helvetia left / Star above date divided by swiss shield, all within wreath. Divo 149; HMZ 2-1198h.

*PCGS XF45. Extremely rare, less than 20 specimens known.*

*Good very fine. 25'000.-*



327

1 Franc 1896, **Bern**. SPECIMEN. Helvetia standing left, holding spear and shield / Value and date within oak and rhododendron wreath. Divo 151; HMZ 2-1204h.

PCGS SP65 (Top pop). *The best specimen known.*  
*Of the highest rarity. Splendid. 30'000.-*

**Provenance:**

Sincona (17 October 2013), 3517.

Only 28 coins were struck. This coin is among the greatest rarities of Swiss federal coinage, because – aside from the high-value pieces of 20 and 5 francs, as well as the 20-centime coin – all the small denominations from the year 1896 were struck in extremely limited quantities. It was struck for the Swiss National Exhibition in 1896. This major national event was held in Geneva, on the Plainpalais plain, from May 1<sup>st</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup>. Its objective was to showcase and celebrate Swiss industry and Helvetic traditions. The exhibition's main attraction was the reconstruction of a traditional Swiss village, serving as a showcase of Swiss heritage. This coin thus commemorates one of the first major nationwide events to take place in Geneva since its integration into the Swiss Confederation.

## Bern



- 328 Ducat 1697, **Bern**. Crown over arms of Bern / Inscription, value and date within partial frame flanked by a man and a woman. 3,44g. Fr. 139; HMZ 2-188h; KM 62.

NGC MS66 PL (Top pop). *The best specimen known. As struck.* 3'000.-

### Provenance:

Leu 73 (13-14 May 1998), 327.

## Geneva



- 329 **Guy de Faucigny, 1078-1120 or Hubert de Grammont, 1120-1135**. Denier circa 1078-1135, **Geneva**. Stylized head of Saint Peter left / Cross cantoned by four bezants. 1,30g. Demole 160; HMZ 1-291a; Ladé 108.

NGC MS 63 (Top Pop). *Virtually as struck.* 500.-



- 330 **Louis I, 1440-1465**. Ducat n. d., **Cornavin**. Louis I in full armor, holding sword and riding right / Helmeted arms in cartouche. 3,47g. Biaggi 138b; MIR 155a; Fr. 1019.

*Good very fine.* 4'000.-

This iconic coin of Genevan numismatics was struck at the Cornavin mint, which operated from 1435 to 1532 on behalf of the Dukes of Savoy. Bearing Savoyard mottos, these coins circulated in the markets and fairs of the episcopal city, gradually replacing the diocese's currency. The return of gold to the monetary landscape underlined the economic importance of the Duchy of Savoy. This flourishing monetary period has left us with some of the most beautiful numismatic treasures of the Renaissance – this ducat being a remarkable example.



- 331 **Charles I, 1482-1490.** Teston, type I, n. d., **Cornavin.** Cuirassed bust right, holding sword / Arms surmounted by a knot, all within a quatrefoil. 9,59g. Biaggi 198b; MIR 227c.

*Very fine. 1'000.-*

This is the very first type of teston minted by the Dukes of Savoy, a result of the economic influence of Northern Italy – where the teston was already widely circulating – on the Duchy of Savoy. For the first time in the duchy's monetary history, a coin bore a realistic and identifiable portrait of the duke, whereas the coinage of Charles I's predecessors generally displayed only the ducal coat of arms and crosses. This marked a clear break with medieval monetary tradition.



- 332 **Philip II, 1496-1497.** Teston, type I, n. d., **Cornavin.** Bust right / Arms surmounted by a knot, all within a quatrefoil. 9,64g. Biaggi 238f; MIR 277b.

*Extremely rare. Good very fine. 5'000.-*

Philip II, known as "the Landless", reigned over Savoy for only a short period. He ascended the throne in April 1496 at the advanced age of 53, and died of natural causes in November 1497. As a result, coins issued in his name are both rare and highly sought after by collectors.



- 333 **Pistole 1762, Geneva.** Ornate arms of Geneva, sun above / Sun made of 16 rays and surrounded by Republic's motto, date above. 5,66g. Fr. 262; HMZ 2-338g; KM 77.

*Nice extremely fine. 1'500.-*

On the reverse of this coin, as on all Geneva issues until 1798, appears the motto of the Republic: POST TENEBRAS LVX. This biblical quotation, taken from the Book of Job, expressed the idea that the people of Geneva were living in a new golden age inspired by Protestant principles, after the darkness of Catholic rule. Carrying an optimistic message, it also served as a powerful tool of propaganda. Over time, the motto underwent numerous variations – in its wording, language, and even spelling – adapting to the political upheavals of Geneva's history. On this coin, the traditional V of LVX is replaced by Ramus's U, reflecting the Republic's desire to remain at the forefront of modernity, even in the field of typography.

## Uri



- 334 Teston 1618, **Guastalla**. Italian imitation of Ferrante II Gonzaga, Count and later Duke of Guastalla. \*FERD: GONZ: MELFI: PRINC: GVASTAL°D Crowned bicephalous eagle / \*S: CAROL. BOROM: AR: MEDIOL\* Bust of Saint Charles Borromeo right. Date 16-18 in the field. 8,37g. CNI 29; Gamberini -; MIR 378/2 (R4).

*Extremely rare. Extremely fine. 5'000.-*

A very rare Italian imitation of a coin from Uri. Following the Battle of Marignano in 1515, the Swiss cantons allied with France received what is now Ticino as a reward. Coins from Uri began to circulate widely in northern Italy. Several local lords imitated these coins, while modifying the legends.

## Zurich



- 335 10 Ducats n. d. (circa 1678), **Zurich**, by H. J. Bulliger. City view of Zurich / Under the radiant Name of God in Hebrew, two intertwined hands with a burning heart. On the left, an obelisk with a rooster. On the right, a grape vine with a dove. 33,45g. Haller 352 var. (15 Ducats).

*NGC UNC Details edge filing. Good extremely fine. 20'000.-*

Very few specimens known. This undated medal was obviously struck after the completion of the city walls of Zurich in 1678. The obverse die (with the city view) was re-used several times. Especially for the medal commemorating the completion of the new Rathaus in 1698.

**TRANSYLVANIA**



336 **Sigismund Rokoczi, 1607-1608.** 10 Ducats 1607, **Kolozsvár (Klausenburg).** SIGISMUNDUS RAKOCII D: G: PR: TR: PAR: RE: H: D: ET SIC: CO: Half-length armored Prince with scepter right / SOLI. DEO. GLORIA ANNO. DO: M DC VII Six-line inscription in a circle. 34,65g. Fr. 323; KM 44.

NGC AU55+. *Nice extremely fine.* 40'000.-

**Provenance:**

George Gund III Collection.

Stack's (15 January 2007), 3218.

Born around 1544, Sigismund Rákóczi rose through the military ranks to become one of the wealthiest men of his time, amassing vast estates and influence through official and military appointments and land grants. His stature was such that the Transylvanian Diet elected him Prince in 1607. His rule, however, was soon challenged by Gabriel Báthory, and to prevent a civil war, Rákóczi chose to abdicate in 1608. He died later that same year. Due to his brief reign, coinage issued under Sigismund Rákóczi is extremely rare. This specimen stands out not only for its scarcity, but also for its striking portrait.

The central legend is an excerpt from Saint Paul's Letter to the Romans and means «So then it does not depend on the man who wills or the man who runs, but on God who has mercy». This off-quoted phrase, used to illustrate divine sovereignty, underscores the absolute power of God's will: it is him who raises or casts down rulers, who grants or withholds victory, and who determines who shall live and who shall die.



337 **János Kemény, 1661-1662.** 10 Ducats 1661, **Klausenburg.** D: G: PRI: TRA: - IOAN: KEMENY Cuirassed bust right, wearing fur hat and holding scepter in his right hand / PAR · REG · HVN · DO · ET · SIC · CO · 1661 Crowned oval shield within ornamented frame with the arms of Transylvania and the Kemény arms (stag on crown) in the center. 34,49g. Fr. 416; Resch 1.

*Extremely rare. Extremely fine.* 200'000.-

**Provenance:**

Hess & Leu (17 October 1962), 691.

Hess-Divo 333 (30 November 2017), 579.

The earliest known reference to Transylvania appears in a Medieval Latin document of the Kingdom of Hungary in 1078 as "ultra silvam", meaning "beyond the forest". Johann Kemény was elected Prince of Transylvania by the Diet on January 1, 1661, following the forced resignation of Ákos Barcsai, who had been backed by the Ottomans. In April, under Kemény's leadership, the Diet declared Transylvania's secession from the Ottoman Empire and appealed to Austria for support. In retaliation, a massive Turkish and Tatar army invaded Transylvania in June, defeated Kemény's forces, and forced him to flee. The Ottomans then installed Mihály Apafi as prince. Kemény, initially supported by Austrian General Montecuccoli, returned to Transylvania in early September. However, the Austrian army abandoned him, and Kemény was killed by the Turks at the Battle of Nagyszőlős. The rarity of this coin is thus explained by the brevity of the reign of János Kemény.

## USA

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- 338 1 Dollar type III Indian Princess 1862. Large head left / Value and date. Fr. 94.  
PCGS MS64. **300.-**



- 339 2,5 Dollars Liberty 1904. Liberty head left / Eagle. Fr. 114.  
PCGS MS66. **600.-**



- 340 5 Dollars Liberty 1882 CC, **Carson City**. Liberty head left / Eagle. Fr. 146.  
PCGS AU58. **600.-**



- 341 5 Dollars Indian 1909 O, **New Orleans**. Indian head left / Eagle left. Fr. 149.  
PCGS AU58. *Rare.* **2'000.-**



- 342 5 Dollars Indian 1909 S, **San Francisco**. Indian head left / Eagle left. Fr. 150.  
PCGS MS62. **1'000.-**



343 10 Dollars Indian 1911 S, **San Francisco**. Indian head left / Eagle left. Fr. 167.

PCGS MS62. 2'000.-



344 20 Dollars Liberty 1860. Liberty head left / Eagle. Fr. 169.

PCGS MS62. 3'000.-



345 20 Dollars Liberty 1867. Liberty head left / Eagle. Fr. 174.

PCGS MS62. 3'000.-



346 20 Dollars Liberty 1871 S, **San Francisco**. Liberty head left / Eagle. Fr. 175.

PCGS MS62. 3'000.-



347 20 Dollars Liberty 1875. Liberty head left / Eagle. Fr. 174.

PCGS MS63. 3'000.-



348 20 Dollars Liberty 1892. Liberty head left / Eagle. Fr. 177.

NGC MS61. *Very rare*. 10'000.-



349 20 Dollars Liberty 1903 S, **San Francisco**. Liberty head left / Eagle. Fr. 178.

PCGS MS65 (PCGS Highest grade). 3'000.-



350 20 Dollars Saint-Gaudens 1908. Liberty / Eagle flying left. Fr. 183.

PCGS MS66. 3'000.-

Slab mentions «Wells Fargo Nevada Gold».

