

# THE NEW YORK SALE<sup>®</sup>

AUCTION XLV

Tuesday, January 8, 2019



## Ancient Coins

*featuring*

**The Moussaieff Collection & Palm Desert Collection  
of Ancient Judean Coins and other important properties**



Los Angeles  
USA



**DMITRY MARKOV**  
Coins & Medals

New York  
USA



*M&M Numismatics Ltd.*

Washington, D.C.  
USA



**SOVEREIGN  
RARITIES LTD**

London  
GREAT BRITAIN



# THE NEW YORK SALE<sup>®</sup>

## AUCTION XLV

Ancient Coins  
*featuring*  
*The Moussaieff Collection*  
*& The Palm Desert Collection*  
*of Ancient Judean Coins*  
*and other important properties*

Tuesday, January 8, 2019  
held in one session  
Commencing at 7:00pm EST

In conjunction with  
The New York International Numismatic Convention  
at  
The Hyatt Grand New York  
109 East 42nd Street – Between Park and Lexington Avenues  
Connected to Grand Central Terminal  
New York, NY 10017

Auction - Empire State Ballroom I/Ballroom Level  
Lot Viewing - Uris Room/Conference Level

Auctioneer: Shaunda Fry, License #2034995-DCA

**BUYERS PREMIUM 20%**



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## NOTICE OF EXHIBITION

LOS ANGELES: Goldberg's, 11400 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800,  
Los Angeles, CA 90064 (*by appointment only*)  
until Dec. 29, 2018; tel 1-310-551-2646

NEW YORK : Grand Hyatt New York  
109 East 42nd Street – Between Park and Lexington Avenues  
*Uris Room/Conference Level*  
Sunday-Monday, Jan. 6-7, 2019, from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm  
Tuesday-Wednesday, Jan. 8-9, 2019 from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm

### LOT PICKUP

IF YOU ARE PICKING UP LOTS AT N.Y.I.N.C.

LOT DELIVERY WILL BE AVAILABLE ON  
Friday, January 11 *Uris Room/Conference Level* from 1:30 pm - 4:30 pm  
Lots will not be available after Friday

Please visit our auction sale on the internet! - Bitte besuchen Sie unsere Auktion auch im Internet!  
S'il vous plaît visitez notre vente aux enchères sur Internet! - Por favor, visite nuestra subasta en el Internet!

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...and for more information on THE NEW YORK SALE, SEE  
[www.TheNewYorkSale.com](http://www.TheNewYorkSale.com)

Contents: The Moussaieff  
& Palm Desert Collections

Lots 1-314

Catalog: John Lavender, Ira Goldberg, Goldberg's, Los Angeles / USA  
Photography: Lyle Engleson, Goldberg's, Los Angeles / USA  
Layout: Lyle Engleson, Goldberg's, Los Angeles / USA



# THE NEW YORK SALE GROUP

Coming together for one of the largest annual numismatic events (The New York International Numismatic Convention) the group holds three auctions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the week-long conference in January and has held over 47 auctions since its conception. By combining a vast array of experience and knowledge the group strives to offer the best service to their clients and customers. Whether you are buying at the auction or a potential vendor for the sale, any member of the group can offer advice. Catalogues are produced to the highest possible standard and may be kept as a useful reference for serious buyers and coin collectors.

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



## Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc.

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

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

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

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



## **DMITRY MARKOV** Coins & Medals

## Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals, New York

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

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



## *M&M Numismatics Ltd.*

## M&M Numismatics Ltd, Washington DC & Switzerland

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

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



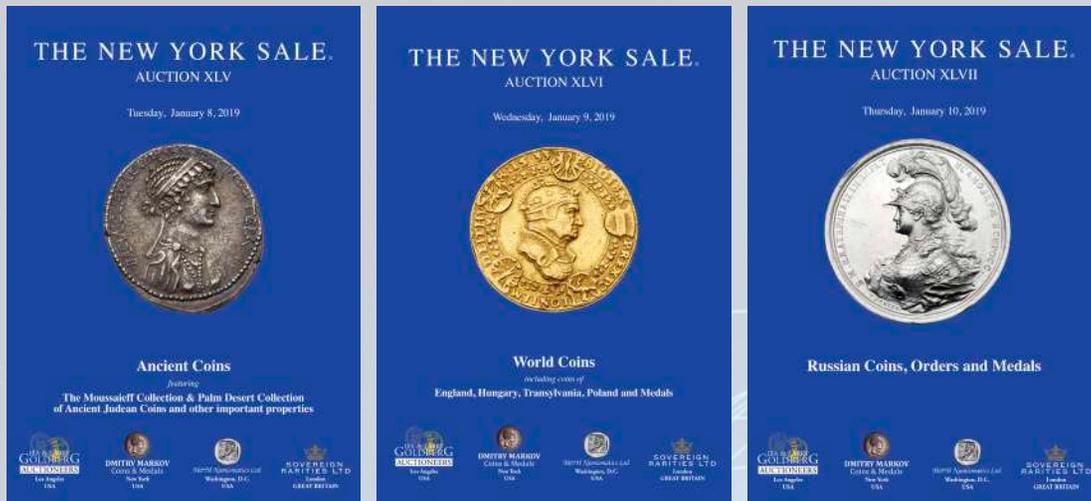
## **SOVEREIGN** RARITIES LTD

## Sovereign Rarities Ltd.

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

# FREE LIVE INTERNET BIDDING

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



- ~~Control your bids as if you were in the room personally~~
- ~~Listen to the auctioneer and the room as the bidding increases~~
- ~~Watch the auction take place in real time~~

## Benefits of Using this Service:

- You control the bidding as if you were in the room yourself
- Leave commission bids on-line before the auction starts
- Bids are automatically executed for you while you sit back and watch
- No need to rely on an agent or someone else executing your bids.
- View the auction estimates in multiple currencies (bidding is in US dollars)
- View the auction catalog in a convenient way with “zoom” features
- Lookup auction results during the auction (early prices realized are preliminary and subject to change)
- You pay the same premium as the bidders in the room

**ALL OF THESE SERVICES ARE FREE!**

*Please note:*

You will need to register on the site at least 24 hours before the auction and be approved for bidding  
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# CONDITIONS OF SALE

## 1. APPLICATION AND CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP

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

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

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

## 2. PRE-SALE AND DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. ABSENTEE COMMISSION BIDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4. AUCTION SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5. PAYMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 6. RISK, TITLE AND DELIVERY

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

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

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

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

## 7. GUARANTEE FOR FORGERIES

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

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

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

7.4. You acknowledge that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 8. EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY AND WARRANTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 9. DATA PROTECTION

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

## 10. GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 11. INTERPRETATION

11.1. In these Conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Payment can be made by:

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

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

**for domestic US wires: ABA#122 244 854**

**for international wires: Swift Code CRBKUS6L**

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

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# The Moussaieff Collection

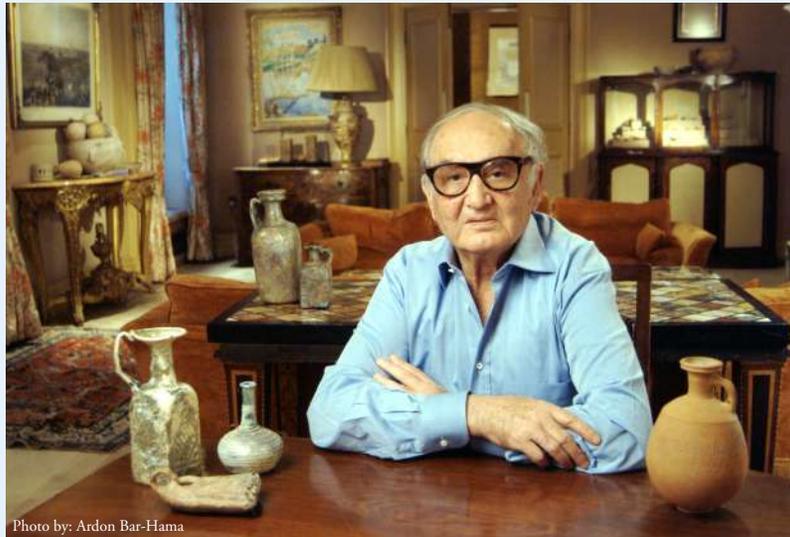


Photo by: Ardon Bar-Hama

## SHLOMO MOUSSAIEFF (1925-2015)

Shlomo was an eminent antiquities and ancient coin collector with a focus on Biblical cultures. He was passionate about collecting and often had the vision to realize the importance of an object long before scholars did.

Shlomo was born in Jerusalem in 1925. Even as a child he collected objects he found in the ancient tombs in Jerusalem, but he started collecting seriously in 1948, after the Israeli Independence War, when he returned from military captivity in Jordan.

In 1963, Shlomo and his wife Alisa moved to London and became leading dealers of diamond jewelry. Collecting antiquities and ancient coins, however, remained Shlomo's real passion—a passion which became one of the most important private collections of Biblical antiquities.

Many objects from the collection were published and exhibited in museums around the world, including the Israel Museum in Jerusalem and the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Shlomo sponsored archaeological research and in recognition of his contributions, received a Doctorate of Honor from Bar Ilan University in Israel.

Important parts of his collection have been donated to the Israel Antiquities Authority and will be exhibited in the Shlomo and Alisa Moussaieff Gallery, in the new Campus of the Authority in Jerusalem.

In 2015, Shlomo passed away in Israel. He will forever be remembered for the magnitude of his contribution to the world of ancient Biblical scholarship.

# ANCIENT COINAGE

## GREEK COINAGE



- 1 Celtic. Northwest Gaul, Brittany. Gold ring money (37.87g), 1st millenium BC. A hexagonal gold wire curled into a ring shape. Quite heavy. Metallurgical testing shows the content to be 0.77% gold, 0.15% silver, 0.05% copper, and 7.5% being other metals. **As made.** \$3,000

Ex Patrick Finn, 1988.



- 2 Eastern Celts, Noricum. The Apollo/ Lyre Type. Silver Tetradrachm (11.93 g). Imitations of coins of Philip II of Macedonia (359-336 BC). Beardless head to left with hair arranged in three rows of waves. Rev. Horse galloping to left; above and below, lyre (Leierblume). Göbl, OTA 396/1. Lanz. coll. 703; BMC 1 148. Rare. Well centered on a thick, short flan of fine silver. Toned. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$2,500

Ex Auction Leu Numismatics, Zurich 79 (2000), #116; Ex Stack's, June 8, 1994, #2242.



- 3 Britain, Trinovantes and Catuvellauni. Epaticcus. Silver Unit (1.27 g), ca. AD 35-43. TAS-CIO-V, Victory seated right, holding wreath. Rev. EPAT, boar charging right; tree branch above. Van Arsdell 581-1; SCBC 357. Attractive toning with golden-green and purplish hues. Very well struck for the type. Extremely Fine. \$700

From the Alexander White III Collection, The New York Sale, XXXVII, 782.



- 4 Lucania, Metapontum, ca. 280 BC. Silver Nomos (7.84 g). Bearded head of Herakles r. wearing thin hair band over curled hair; club over shoulder and lion's skin secured by knotted paws at truncation. Rev. META to left, six-grained barley ear with leaf to right; kantharos above leaf, BI below. Johnston Class D4.2 (same dies); Noë/Johnston D 4.2; Rutter, *Historia Numorum* 1621. Boldly struck in high relief, strike a little weak on grain ear. The work of a master die engraver. **Rare.** Underlying luster present and beautifully toned. Extremely Fine. \$4,500

Ex CNG Sale 49, March 17, 1999, lot 88.



- 5 Lucania, Sybaris, Silver Incuse Drachm (2.49 g, 12h). 550-510 BC. Bull standing left, its head turned back, on a dotted exergual line, VM in exergue. Rev. similar type incuse (SNG ANS 874; SNG Ashmolean 848; HN Italy 1736). In a very good state of preservation for this issue, attractive old cabinet toning. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$2,500



- 6 Lucania, Sybaris. Silver Drachm (2.62 g), ca. 550-510 BC. VM (=ΣV) in exergue, Bull standing left, head right. Rev. Incuse bull standing right, head left. Fabricius class B; Gorini 4; HN Italy 1736. Well struck and well centered. Pleasing bluish-grey antique tone. Nearly full beaded border. Pleasing bluish-grey antique tone. Choice Very Fine. \$1,500

A private purchase from Baldwin's with ticket.



- 7 Bruttium, Kroton. Silver nomos (7.66 g), ca. 350-300. Eagle, with open wings and head raised, standing left on olive branch. Rev. KPO, tripod; Δ to right. Attianese 126; SNG ANS 361 (same obverse die); SNG Lloyd 619; SNG Lockett 626; HN Italy 2172. Old cabinet tone. Choice Very Fine. \$700

Ex Triton VII (14 January 2004), 35.

## “Master of the Leaf” Katane Tetradrachm



- 8 Sicily, Katane, Silver Tetradrachm (17.18 g, 2h). 415-410 BC. Dies engraved by the “Master of the leaf”. Charioteer, wearing a long chiton and holding a kentron in his left hand and the reins in both, driving a quadriga right, Nike flies above to right to crown the horses, an eagle flying to right in the exergue. Rev. KATANAION, laureate head of Apollo facing left, an olive-spray behind (Rizzo pl. XII, 7 (these dies); SNG ANS 1255; BMC 24; Jameson 540; Gulbenkian 184). Very light die-flaw on reverse, attractive cabinet toning, excellent style. Choice Very Fine. \$12,000

Ex Hess - Leu, Auction 7, Lucerne, 16 April 1957, lot 72

Ex Adolph Hess AG, Auction 19, Lucerne, 12 & 13 April 1962, lot 53 Purchased from Spink & Son Ltd. London, 10 March 1987

Ex Prospero Collection, The New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012, lot 133.

Rizzo used the term the “Master of the Leaf” to identify the dies engraved by this gifted artist. Rather than placing his own signature on the dies, this master engraver would mark his work with a leaf beside the head of Apollo. His engraving was important in the transformation of the designs that appeared on the coins of Katane to more naturalistic interpretations and was an influence on his contemporaries Euainetos, Choirion and Herakleidas.



- 9 Sicily, Leontini. Silver Tetradrachm (17.38 g), 430-420 BC. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. LEO - N - TI - NON, lion head l. around, three barley grains and a laurel leaf. SNG ANS 257 (these dies). SNG Munich 559 (these dies). Excellent style. Small die break on obverse. Thick flan of excellent metal. Light iridescent tone. Extremely Fine. \$5,000



- 10 Sicily, Leontini, Silver Tetradrachm (17.49 g, 3h). 430 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing left. Rev. LE-ONTINON (retrograde), head of a roaring lion facing left, its tongue protruding, four grain-ears around (Rizzo, pl. XXIII, 19 (this obverse die); SNG ANS 234 (this obverse die)). Some light die-rust on obverse, beautiful iridescent cabinet tone. Superb Extremely Fine. \$10,000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg, Sale 41, 27 May 2007, lot 2850  
 Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 64, 17 May 2012, lot 691.



- 11 Sicily, Panormos. Silver Tetradrachm (16.87g), ca. 360-340 BC. Charioteer, wearing long chiton and holding goad in r. hand, reins in l. driving galloping quadriga to l. above, Nike flying r. to crowning driver. Rev. Head of Kore Persephrone to l. wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. Jenkins pl. 10, 38 (same dies); SNG ANS\_\_\_. Beautiful old cabinet tone. Lightly double struck on the obverse and the reverse struck off-center. Struck from very artistic dies. Extremely Fine. \$5,000

Ex Obolos - "From a European collection, formed before 2005".



- 12 Sicily, Syracuse. Second Democracy.  $\text{\AE}$  Hemilitron (4.81 g), 466-405 BC. Obverse die signed by the artist E(uainetos)(?). Ca. 410-405 BC. Head of Arethusa left, hair bound in sphendone; behind neck, E. Rev. Star of eight rays within incuse circle in center of quadripartite incuse square. CNS 16; SNG ANS 398-402. Dark green patina. Superb Extremely Fine. \$750

Ex R. Bussey Collection (Roma E7, 26 April 2014), 82.



- 13 Sicily, Syracuse. Hieron II. 274-216 BC. Gold Decadrachm (4.32 g) or 60 Litrai. Wreathed head of Persephone left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Charioteer in galloping biga left, holding kentron in right hand and reins in left; monogram below horses. Elegant style. Well struck in high relief and free from die rust. Luster still present. Extremely Fine. \$4,000



- 14 Kingdom of Thrace, Lysimachos, Silver Tetrachm (16.99 g, 12h). 323-281 BC. Mint of Lampsakos, c. 297-281 B.C. Diademed head of Alexander the Great facing right, wearing the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena enthroned left, holding Nike and resting her left elbow on a shield set at her side; behind her rests a spear, herm and a monogram on left (Thompson 59; Müller 88). Light toning with iridescence, an excellent portrait struck on a broad flan, a few very light marks, Extremely Fine. \$6,000

Purchased from Bank Leu, Zurich, in the early 1970s  
 Ex Wolfen Family Foundation  
 Ex Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Auction 72, 5 February 2013, lot 4060.

## Exquisite Siculo-Punic Silver Tetradrachm



- 15 Siculo-Punic, Silver Tetradrachm (16.65 g, 9h), Entella 320-300 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone facing left, wearing a wreath of grain-ears, a triple-pendant earring and a necklace, four dolphins swimming around. Rev. Horse's head facing left, a palm-tree behind, Punic legend ('MMHNT') below (Jenkins, 'Coins of Punic Sicily', Part 3, SNR 56, 1977, 157 (O48/R142); SNG Lockett 1050 (these dies); SNG Copenhagen 84 (these dies)). Exquisite style, the work of a talented die-engraver, excellent metal, lightly toned, Extremely Fine. \$17,000

Ex The New York Sale XXX, 9 January 2013, lot 72.



- 16 Siculo-Punic, Silver Tetradrachm (17.11g, 3h), 300 BC. Head of young Herakles facing right, wearing a lion's skin headdress. Rev. Horse's head facing left, a palm-tree behind, Punic legend ('mhsbm) below horse's neck (Jenkins, 'Coins of Punic Sicily', Part 4, SNR 57, 1978, 314 (O101/R258); SNG Lloyd 1645 (these dies). Very well struck on excellent metal, outstanding style, cabinet tone, Nearly Extremely Fine, **rare.** \$8,000

Ex The New York Sale XXX, 9 January 2013, lot 74.



- 17 Macedonia, Akanthos. Silver Tetradrachm (17g), ca. 470 BC. Lion right attacking bull kneeling left, above Θ, below triple exergual line, bucranim. Rev. Shallow four-part incuse square. Desneux 78.81 (these dies); SNG Oxford 2199. Struck from a worn reverse die. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$6,000

Ex Auction Dr. Busso Peus Nachf. Frankfurt 407 (2012), 326

Ex. Gorny & Mosch, Munich 42 (1988), 150

Ex. Numismatik Lanz, Munich 40 (1987), 164.



- 18 Macedonian Kingdom. Phillip II, 359-336 BC. Gold Stater (8.68g). Mint of Amphipolis, ca. 323/2-315 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving biga right, holding kentron and reins; below, trident right. Cf. Le Rider 181-6; SNG ANS 266. Boldly struck on a nice full flan. Plenty of luster still present. Fine style. Extremely Fine. \$3,000



- 19 Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II, Gold Quarter Stater (2.13 g, 11h), 356-336 BC. Mint of Pella, c. 340-328 B.C. Head of young Herakles facing right, wearing a lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, a bow and a club to left above, a trident-head to right below (Le Rider 80-1; SNG Alpha Bank 256). In an exceptional state of preservation for this issue, lustrous and mint state. \$5,000



- 20 Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III, The Great, Gold Stater (8.55 g, 1h), 336-323 BC. Mint of Babylon, c. 315-311 B.C. Head of Athena facing right, wearing a crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a serpent. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding a wreath and a stylis, a monogram below left wing, a monogram within a wreath below right wing (Price 3724; Müller 726). Some lustre, Extremely Fine. \$7,000



- 21 Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III, The Great. Gold Stater (8.61 g, 10h). 336-323 BC. Uncertain mint in Greece or Macedonia, c. 310-275 B.C. Head of Athena facing right, wearing a crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a serpent. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding a wreath and a stylis, an ant on left, an eight-rayed star below left wing (Price 831; Müller 179; SNG Ashmolean 3157). Well-centred on a broad flan, lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$7,000



- 22 Kingdom of Macedon. Alexander III the Great. Gold Stater (8.55 g), 336-323 BC. Abydos, under Philip III, 323-317 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, holding wreath and stylis; in left field, grain ear; below wing, monogram. Price 1519; ADM II series IX, 129. Boldly struck in high relief. NGC grade MS\*; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. Fine style. \$5,000



- 23 Kingdom of Macedon. Alexander III the Great. Silver Tetradrachm (17.19 g), 336-323 BC. Tarsos, under Philip III, 323-317 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and scepter; in left field, Nike flying right, holding wreath; monogram below throne, Σ in exergue. Cf. Price 3042 (monogram); cf. Newell 49 (OLIX/R-; unlisted Rev. die). Struck in high relief with amazing detail. Superb Extremely Fine. \$1,200

Ex CNG 85 (15 September 2010), 295.

## Marvelous Mint State Philip III Gold Stater



- 24 Kingdom of Macedon Kingdom. Phillip III, 323-317 BC. Gold Stater (8.62g). Babylon mint. Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to left, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis, to right, ΛΥ below left wing, Μ below right wing. Wonderful fine style. Perfectly struck on a full broad flan and fully lustrous. Mint State. \$6,000



- 25 Thraco-Macedonian Region, Uncertain mints (perhaps of the Derrones?). Silver Tetradrachm (13.54 g), ca. 520-500 BC. Bull walking left on ground line, head lowered. Rev. Small incuse square with irregular surfaces. HPM 33, pl. II, 19 = *Traité* IV 1227, pl. CCCXXVI, 20 = J. Kagan, "Some Archaic Bovine Curiosities," *MN* 33 (1988), p. 41, 4, pl. 16 (same Rev. die); cf. Gorny 52, 148; SNG ANS -. **Exceedingly Rare - only two other known specimens.** Struck on a very broad flan. Toned. Very Fine. \$5,000

Ex Prospero Collection (New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012), 252 (purchased privately from Athena, Munich, 27 October 1989)

The Derrones have been variously identified as a Thracian or Paeonian people who may have inhabited the Upper Strymon valley or a region further to the south. They are known exclusively from their inscribed Archaic coinage which is described in Greek as "Derronic" (ΔΕΡΡΟΝΙΚΟΝ). This particular coin belongs to an anepigraphic issue that has been tentatively associated with the Derrones in the past, but the style of the bull seems very different from that of the oxen on their inscribed issues. In his 1988 article in *Museum Notes*, Kagan only attributes this issue to the Thraco-Macedonian region and points out that coins of similar weight and denomination were struck by Alexander I of Macedon (c. 498-454 BC).

Magnificent Tetradrachm of Abdera with hand in field, ca. 450-425 BC



- 26 Thrace, Abdera. Silver Tetradrachm (14.35 g), ca. 450-425 BC. Pythinnes, magistrate. Griffin seated left with forepaw raised; in left field, hand, ΕΠΙ ΕΥΘΙΝΝΕΩ (sic), Shallow incuse square containing magistrate's name: ΕΠΙ ΕΥΘΙΝΝΕΩ (sic; E for Π), and inner quadripartite linear square. Cf. May 139 (same Rev. die); Gemini IV 100 (same dies). An outstanding example. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$7,500

Private purchase from Peter Weiss, MD in 2007.



- 27 Skythia, Olbia. Cast Æ (45mm, 65.86 g), ca. 470-460 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet; to left, dolphin upward; all within incuse circle. Rev. Wheel with four spokes; magistrate's name Π-Α-Υ-Σ around. Anokhin 157; Frolova & Abramzon 139 corr. (no magistrate's name on rev.); SNG BM -; SNG Pushkin -. **Extremely Rare** - just a few specimens known. Green patina. Very Fine. \$2,000



- 28 Skythia, Olbia. Cast Æ (69 mm, 116.23 g), ca. 450-440 BC. Paus(anias), magistrate. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet; to left, dolphin upward. Rev. Wheel with four spokes; magistrate's name Π-A-Y-Σ around. Anokhin 166; Frolova & Abramzon 134-9; SNG BM 377-8; SNG Pushkin 35. A large cast piece with dark green patina and good detail, a natural hole on the helmet caused by insufficient metal when cast. **Exceptional for the issue.** Very Fine. \$4,000



- 29 Skythia, Olbia. Cast Æ (70mm, 102.06 g), ca. 437-410 BC. Arix..., magistrate. Facing gorgoneion. Rev. Sea eagle flying right, wings spread, holding in its talons a dolphin right; Magistrate's name: A-P-I-X around. Anokhin 168; Frolova & Abramzon 156-8; SNG BM 383. Green and reddish-brown patina, small ancient chip on upper edge. Wonderfully sharp gorgoneion. Extremely Fine / Very Fine. \$2,000



- 30 Cimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion. Æ (13.48 g), ca. 340-325 BC. Wreathed and bearded head of satyr left. Rev. ΠΑΝΤΙ, bow and arrow. MacDonald 59; Anokhin 110; SNG BM 868. Original dark green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300



- 31 Cimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion. Æ (16.68 g), ca. 325-310 BC. Wreathed head of Pan left. Rev. ΠΑΝ, bull's head left. MacDonald 65; Anokhin 124; SNG BM 881. Dark green patina, a few scattered deposits. Choice Very Fine. \$400



- 32 Thracian Islands, Thasos. Silver Stater (8.70 g), 500-480 BC. Satyr advancing right, in kneeling-running position, carrying a protesting nymph in his arms. Rev. quadripartite incuse square (Svoronos, HPM, pl. X, 5; Le Rider, Thasiennes 2; SNG Copenhagen 1009). Well-struck on excellent metal, attractively toned, Choice Very Fine. \$3,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVI, 8 January 2013, lot 255.

## Impressive Mint State Stater of Lysimachos



- 33 Thracian Kingdom. Lysimachos. Gold Stater (8.38 g), as King, 306-281 BC. Uncertain mint, early posthumous issue, after 281 BC. Diademed head of deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike and resting elbow on shield at side, spear leaning against far shoulder; in inner left field, monogram. Müller 501. Boldly struck and perfectly centered on a nice broad flan. A wonderful example. Superb Mint State. \$5,000

After the death of Alexander the Great, his former bodyguard Lysimachos managed to parlay his position as strategos (military governor) of Thrace into kingship in Thrace (306 BC) and then into a great kingdom that encompassed Thrace, Macedonia, and much of western Asia Minor (301 BC). Unfortunately, family intrigues ultimately led Lysimachos to execute his popular son Agathokles in 282 BC. This sparked a revolt in Asia Minor that drew in the forces of Seleukos I and resulted in the battle of Koroupedion (281 BC). Lysimachos was killed in the fighting and his kingdom disintegrated amid war and barbarian invasion. Nevertheless, Lysimachos achieved near immortality through his coin types depicting the deified Alexander and Athena Nikephoros. These types had made such a strong impression on the peoples of Thrace and regions further to the north that they continued to be demanded as payment by mercenaries and as protection money well into the first century BC. This impressive demand was met by numerous posthumous issues struck by cities up and down the western littoral of the Black Sea and the Propontis. They are perhaps best known from Byzantion, which struck posthumous Lysimachi not only to retain domination in the Black Sea grain trade but also to pay the exorbitant tributes demanded by the Galatians of Tyllis in the third century BC.



- 34 Illria, Apollonia. Silver Stater (11.18g), ca. 340-280 BC. Cow standing to left, turning her head back to right to lick calf suckling to right. Rev. A-ΠΙΟ-Α, Double stellate pattern within double linear square border; below bow; all within linear circle. Maier 7; SNG Copenhagen \_\_; Traite IV 280. Rare variety. Excellent metal. Some areas of striking flatness. Lightly toned. Very Fine. \$1,000

## Exquisite Style Larissa Stater



- 35      Thessaly, Larissa, Silver Stater (12.25 g, 6h), 356-342 BC. Head of nymph Larissa facing, slightly inclined to left, her hair bound with an ampyx. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ, bridled horse pacing right (BCD Thessaly II, 311 (this obverse die); Lorber & Shahar type 2, series A, dies O4/R3). Very well-struck in high relief, of beautiful style, cabinet tone, Extremely Fine.      \$18,000

Purchased Spink, London, 4 January 1968.



- 36      Boeotia, Thebes. Silver Stater (12.22 g), ca. 440-380 BC. Boeotian shield. Rev. Θ- E, Bearded head of Dionysos r. crowned with ivy. BMC 74, 58; SNG Lockett 1743; BCD Boeotia 438. Rare. Fine style, well struck in high relief on a short flan of excellent silver. Extremely Fine.      \$4,000

Ex Auction Hess-Divo AG, Zurich 326 (2014, lot 39).



37 Boeotia, Federal Coinage, Silver Hemidrachm (2.70 g, 12h), 395-340 BC. Boeotian shield. Rev. Kantharos, above, club right, BO-I and vertical crescent across lower field, all within concave circle (Head, Boeotia p. 78; SNG Copenhagen -; *Traité III* p. 311, 370, pl. CCIV, 34; SNG Fitzwilliam 2966). Attractive iridescent toning, Extremely Fine. \$1,000



38 Attica, Athens, Silver Tetradrachm (17.10 g, 9h) 454-404 BC. Head of Athena facing right, wearing a crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive-leaves and a palmette. Rev. AΘE, owl standing right, its head facing, an olive-sprig and a crescent behind; all within an incuse square (Kroll 8; SNG Copenhagen 31). A beautiful example, well-struck and well-centered on excellent metal, with some crest visible, fine style, lightly toned and Superb Extremely Fine. \$5,000



39 Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (17.14 g), ca. 454-404 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, frontal eye. Rev. AΘE, owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry and crescent; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Svoronos pl. 14; SNG Copenhagen 31-40. A fully lustrous example. Mint State. \$1,500



40 Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (17.20 g), ca. 454-404 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, frontal eye. Rev. ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry and crescent; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Svoronos pl. 14; SNG Copenhagen 31-40. Well struck in high relief and perfectly centered on an intensely lustrous flan. Delicate golden toning adds to this coin's appeal. Superb Extremely Fine. \$1,500



41 Corinthia, Corinth. Silver Stater (8.35 g), ca. 480-465 BC. Koppa below, Pegasos flying right. Rev. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet, within shallow incuse square. Ravel 222; Pegasi 75/1 (this coin); cf. BCD Corinth 22. Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$2,000

Ex Hess Divo 321 (25 October 2012), 121; Auctiones 18 (21 September 1989), 699.



42 Bosporan Kingdom. Rheskuperis II. Electrum Stater (7.64 g), AD 211/2-226/7. Dated BE 515 (AD 218/9). Diademed and draped bust of Rheskuperis right; before, trident. Rev. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right; below, date (?ΙΦ). MacDonald 558/3. Deep yellow electrum. Extremely Fine. \$800



- 43 Bithynian Kingdom. Nikomedes III Euergetes. Silver Tetradrachm (13.90 g), ca. 127-94 BC. BE 197 (101/0 BC). Diademed head of Nikomedes III right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ, Zeus standing facing, head left, holding wreath and scepter; to left, eagle standing on thunderbolt above magistrate's monogram and date (ΖΡΡ). Callataj p. 59; DCA 444. Well struck in high relief with excellent detail. NGC grade Ch AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$1,500

Ex Sunrise Collection (not published).



- 44 Bithynian Kingdom. Nikomedes III Euergetes. Silver Tetradrachm (16.62 g), ca. 127-94 BC. BE 185 (113/2 BC). Diademed head of Nikomedes III right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ, Zeus standing facing, head left, holding wreath and scepter; to left, eagle standing on thunderbolt above magistrate's monogram and date (ΕΠΡ). Callataj D70; DCA 444. Broad flan and lightly toned. Impressive. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$1,250

Ex Stoecklin Collection (Nomos 14, 17 May 2017), 132.



- 45 Bithynian Kingdom. Nikomedes IV Philopator. Silver Tetradrachm (16.52 g), ca. 94-74 BC. BE 210 (88/7 BC). Diademed head of Nikomedes IV right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ, Zeus standing facing, head left, holding wreath and scepter; to left, eagle standing on thunderbolt above magistrate's monogram and date (ΙΣ). Callataj p. 64; DCA 445. Extremely rare date. Excellent portrait with some minor deposits in the field. Very Fine. \$2,500

The Bithynian Kingdom held a considerable place among the minor monarchies of Anatolia. The coins of the Bithynian kings depict their regal portraits in a highly accomplished Hellenistic style. Nikomedes IV, the last king of Bithynia, was defeated by Mithradates VI of Pontos, and, after being restored to his throne by the Roman Senate, bequeathed his kingdom by will to the Roman Republic in 74 B.C.

In 88 B.C. Mithradates destroyed Nikomedes' army forcing him to flee to Italy. His throne was not restored until Rome defeated Mithradates in 84 B.C. Waddington, *Recueil General*, pp. 217-8, notes, "it is difficult to explain the very rare coins that bear the dates IC, AIC, BIC. These dates correspond to 89/8 to 87/6 BC; but between mid-88 and the end of 83, the whole of Bithynia was in the hands of Mithradates Eupator. We are forced to conjecture (no text says so) that during this period several fortified places in Bithynia remained faithful to the legitimate king and continued to strike coins in his name."



- 46 Mysia, Kyzikos. Electrum Hekte (2.71 g), ca. 500-450 BC. Herakles in kneeling-running stance right, holding club overhead and bow; to left, tunny. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 107; Greenwell 65; SNG BN 249 = de Luynes 2440. Nicely centered and lustrous. **Rare.** Extremely Fine. \$5,000

Ex Triton XIV, lot 269.



2x

- 47 Mysia, Kyzikos. Electrum 1/24 Stater (0.63 g), ca. 500-450 BC. Man-headed bull standing left on tunny (off flan). Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald -; cf. Von Fritze I, 125 (denomination); cf. SNG BN 274 (denomination). An unpublished denomination of a very rare type. Struck somewhat off center. Very Fine. \$400

### Exceptional Herakles and Iphicles Electrum Stater



- 48 Mysia, Kyzikos. 450-400 BC. Electrum Stater (15.98 g). Herakles and his younger brother, Iphicles, both naked, being attacked by serpents. Herakles is facing to the left and strangling two serpents, while Iphicles faces to the right and holds out his right hand in fear; a tunny below. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square of mill-sail pattern. Von Fritze, *Nomisma VII*, 208, pl. VI, 20; W. Greenwell, 'The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus' NC 1887, 63, pl. III, 14; Gulbenkian 629; Boston 1531; SNG France 341. **Very Rare.** Well centered and problem-free. Choice Very Fine. \$10,000

Far superior than the Prospero specimen sold in The New York Sale Auction XXVII, 4, January 2012, lot 456 (realized \$13,000)

The obverse of this coin depicts the mythological tale of the serpents sent by Hera to destroy Herakles and his brother. Greenwell (p. 83) mentions the likelihood that this interesting mythological type was copied from a group in marble.



- 49 Mysia, Kyzikos. Silver Drachm (3.20 g), ca. 390-341/0 BC. ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ, head of Kore Soteira left, hair bound in sphendone. Rev. KY-[ZI], head of lion left; below, tunny left; to right, star. Von Fritze II, 23; cf. SNG BN 408-10 (no star). **Very scarce**. Struck on a tight flan. Slightly granular surfaces. Very Fine. \$400



- 50 Pergamene Kingdom. Eumenes I, 263-241 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.11g). Struck circa 255-241 BC. Laureate head of Philetarios right. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena enthroned left, left elbow resting on shield to right, crowing dynastic name with wreath held in her extended right hand; spear diagonally in background, ivy leaf on left edge, A monogram to inner left field, bow to right. SNG France 612; SNG Copenhagen 335; SNG von Aulock 1356-7. Wonderful high relief style and perfectly centered. Even natural greyish tone. Extremely Fine. \$2,500



- 51 Lesbos, Mytilene. Electrum Hekte (2.49 g), ca. 377-326 BC. Head of Athena facing slightly right, wearing triple-crested helmet. Rev. Head of Hermes right, with kausia tied behind neck, all within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 86; HGC 6, 1012. Choice Very Fine. \$2,000



- 52 Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum Tritē (4.67 g), ca. 625-600 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Geometric figure composed of a cross centered upon a polygon of eight sides. Rev. Rectangular incuse divided horizontally and vertically into several compartments, containing four pellets. McFadden 1; Weidauer -; Elektron I 16; SNG Kayhan 697. Light deposits. Sharp strike. Extremely Fine. \$1,000



- 53 Ionia, Phokaia. Electrum Hekte (2.50 g), ca. 387-326 BC. Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent; below, [seal left]. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 111; SNG Copenhagen 1030; SNG von Aulock -. With a curious double strike. Minor scratches. Very Fine. \$400

### Important Gold Stater of Lydia



- 54 Kingdom of Lydia, Cyrus - Darios I, Gold Stater, Light Standard (8.06 g), 545-520 BC. Mint of Sardes. Confronted foreparts of a roaring lion and a bull. Rev. two incuse punches with uneven surfaces, one smaller than the other (SNG Kayhan 1023; SNG von Aulock 8211). Lustrous, about Extremely Fine. \$12,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inventory 154208, January 2005  
 Ex RAJ Collection Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVII, 7 January 2014, lot 330.



- 55 Caria, Knidos. Silver Tetrachm (15.05 g), ca. 395-380 BC. Kleosthenes, magistrate. [K]-N[I], Head of Aphrodite left, hair in ampyx and sphenone; behind neck, prow left. Rev. Forepart of lion left; below, magistrate's name: [ΚΛ]ΕΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ; all within incuse square. Hecatomnus 32 (A13/P30); SNG Keckman -; Gulbenkian 761 (same obv. die). Hunt IV 379 (same obv. die). Nicely toned. Choice Very Fine. \$3,000

Ex CNG 106, 423.



- 56 Carian Satraps. Pixodaros. Gold 1/24 Stater (0.34 g), ca. 341/0-336/5 BC. Halikarnassos. Laureate head of Apollo left. Rev. Labrys; Π-I flanking handle. Konuk 32; Babelon 411-3; Traité II 107; SNG von Aulock 2374. **Rare.** Choice Very Fine. \$1,500

Ex Dr. Lawrence A. Adams Collection (CNG 100, 7 October 2015), 103  
Ex Goldberg (7 September 2004), 2108.

## Wonderful Kos Tetradrachm



- 57 Carian Islands, Kos, Silver Tetradrachm (15.24 g, 5h), 350-345 BC. Magistrate Theodotos. Head of Herakles facing left, wearing a lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΚΩΙΟΝ, crab, a club and the magistrate's name ΘΕΟΔΩΤΟΣ below; all within a dotted square border within a shallow incuse square (Pixodarus Hoard, Cos (A. Meadows), *Coin Hoards IX*, phase 3, 9b (o2/r7) (this coin); SNG von Aulock 2747; Boston 2019). Fine style, lightly toned, about Extremely Fine. \$12,000

Ex Hess - Leu, Auction 45, Lucerne, 12 & 13 May 1970, lot 291  
 Ex J. Vinchon, Monte-Carlo, 13-15 November 1986, lot 219  
 Ex Prospero Collection, The New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012, lot 555.

This coin published in *Coin Hoards IX* (Pixodarus Hoard, Cos), p. 230, 9b.



- 58 Pamphylia, Side. Silver Stater (10.88 g), ca. 460-430 BC. Pomegranate; to upper right, forepart of lion left. Rev. Helmeted head of Athena right within incuse square. Atlan 24 (O22/A22); SNG BN 626 (same obv. die). Mostly well struck on an excellent flan with an artful image of Athena on the reverse. Rare in such choice condition. Delicate old cabinet tone. Superb Extremely Fine. \$1,500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 211 (4 May, 2013), 415.



- 59 Cilicia, Soloi. Balakros. Silver Stater (10.90 g), Satrap, 333-323 BC. Baaltars seated left, holding scepter; grain ear and grapes to left, below throne, Σ; in right field, crested helmet and B. Rev. Draped bust of Athena facing slightly left, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet. Cf. SNG Levante 53; cf. SNG BN 198; cf. SNG von Aulock 5873. Well struck and well centered. Lightly toned with some iridescence. Extremely Fine. \$750

Ex Lanz 106 (26 November 2001), 165.



- 60 Cilicia, Tarsos. Datames. Silver Stater (10.44 g), Satrap of Cilicia and Cappadocia, 384-361/0 BC. Struck ca. 375 BC. Baaltars seated right, holding grain ear, grapes, and eagle-tipped scepter; below throne, bucranium; all within crenelated wall. Rev. Satrap, wearing Persian dress, seated right, holding arrow; in upper right field, winged solar disk; before legs, bow. SNG BN 286-8; SNG Levante 88. A wonderful strike on both sides with full borders well defined. A splendid example, quite rare in such high grade. Lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$2,000



- 61 Arkadia, Kleitor. Silver Obol (0.88 g), ca. 370-350 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet with cheek guards raised; behind, A. Rev. K-Λ-H (retrograde), bridled horse galloping right. Warren 70 = BCD Peloponnesos 1421 (this coin); SNG Copenhagen 220 (same dies). Very Rare. Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$700

Ex Lanz 138 (26 November 2007), 346; BCD Collection (LHS 96, 8 May 2006), 1421  
Ex. Kato Klitoria Hoard, 1980 (CH VIII 147).

## Magnificent Mint State Seleukos I Nikator Gold Stater



- 62 Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukos I Nikator. Gold Stater (8.56 g), 312-281 BC. Babylon (I), in the name of Alexander III of Macedonia, ca. 311-300 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with serpent. Rev. [B]ΑΣ-ΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, holding wreath and cradling stylis; below left wing, MI; below right wing, monogram in wreath. SC 81.2; Price 3748; HGC 9, 3a. Fantastic style and struck in high relief, perfectly centered and lustrous. Mint State. \$5,000



- 63 Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukos I Nikator. Silver Tetradrachm (16.70 g), 312-281 BC. Seleukeia on the Tigris II, ca. 296/5-281 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Athena, brandishing spear and shield, in quadriga of elephants right; above elephants, Seleukid anchor; behind Athena, monogram; in exergue, two monograms. Cf. SC 130.18; HGC 9, 18a. Well struck in high relief, excellent detail. Lightly toned. Very Fine. \$3,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 64 Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukos III Soter. Silver Tetradrachm (16.77 g), 226-223 BC. Uncertain mint in northern Syria or Mesopotamia. Diademed head of Seleukos III right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow and resting hand on grounded bow; monograms in outer left and right fields. SC 932.1. HGC 9, 414f (R2). Very Rare. Struck from an obverse die of highly distinctive style. NGC grade XF; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$500

#### ANCIENT JUDEA



2x

- 65 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Silver 1/2 Gerah (0.25 g), before 333 BCE. Head of Persian king right, wearing jagged crown. Rev. 'YHD', falcon with wings spread, head turned right. **Hendin 1059**; TJC 16. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

### Lovely Historic Lily/Yehud Silver 1/2 Gerah



2x

- 66 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Silver 1/2 Gerah (0.45 g), ca. 375-332 BCE. Lily. Rev. 'YHD' (Yehud), falcon with wings displayed, head turned to right. **Hendin 1060**; TJC 15. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$2,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The obverse of this coin proudly identifies itself as produced in Jerusalem through the prominent lily type. This became so well established as the badge of the city and its local rulers that it appeared on later Seleukid coins struck by the High Priest John Hyrcanus I for Antiochos VII Sidetes in 132-130 BCE, and Hyrcanus' descendant, the Priest-King Alexander Jannaeus (103-76 BCE).

## Rare Yehud - Hezekiah. Silver 1/4 Ma'ah Obol



- 67 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver 1/4 Ma'ah Obol (0.18 g), ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE. Indistinct, but probably a facing head within circular border. Rev. 'HPHH YHZQYH' (Yehezqio the governor - Hezekiah), owl standing right, head facing; in lower right field, Greek letter A. Cf. TJC 22 (without Greek A); cf. **Hendin 1069 (same)**. Toned. Fair / Extremely Fine. \$2,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

Struck to the Attic standard favored for the coinages of Alexander the Great, the reverse type depicts the Athenian owl, partly to signal the use of the Attic weight standard but also looking back to the traditions of the Yehud coinage of the Persian period. The abandonment of the former Persic standard has led to the conclusion that the type postdates the Macedonian conquest of Judaea. The coins of the Macedonian period also give Hezekiah his official title as ha pecha, the governor.



- 68 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver 1/2 Ma'ah Obol (0.27 g), ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE. Facing head within beaded circular border. Rev. 'HPHH YHZQYH' (Yehezqio the governor - Hezekiah; retrograde), owl standing right, head facing. **Hendin 1069**; TJC 22. Obverse blank. Choice Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.

Struck to the Attic standard favored for the coinages of Alexander the Great, the abandonment of the former Persic standard has led to the conclusion that this issue postdates the Macedonian conquest of Judaea. The coins of the Macedonian period also give Hezekiah his official title as ha pecha, the governor. The reverse type depicts the Athenian owl, perhaps partly to signal the new use of the Attic weight standard, but also looking back to the traditions of the Yehud coinage of the Persian period.



- 69 Judaea, Ptolemaic occupation. Ptolemy II Philadelphos. Silver 1/4 Ma'ah Obol - Tetartemorion (0.23 g), 285-246 BC. Jerusalem, ca. 261/0-246 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis around neck. Rev. 'YHDPH' (Aramaic), Eagle standing left on thunderbolt. **Hendin 1087**; Gitler & Lorber II grp. 8, 16; TJC 32. A high grade example, thus **very rare**. Choice Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.



- 70 Seleukid Kingdom. Antiochos VII Euergetes. Æ (2.36 g), 138-129 BC. Jerusalem, under John Hyrcanus I, uncertain date (132/1-131/0 BC). Lily. Rev. [ΒΑΣ]ΙΛΕΩ[Σ ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, Upright anchor; date off flan. **Hendin 1131**; SC 2123; TJC pp. 30-1; HGC 9, 1103. Greenish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$150

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.



- 71 Seleukid Kingdom. Antiochos VIII Epiphanes. Silver Tetradrachm (16.27 g), sole reign, 121/0-97/6 BC. Ake-Ptolemais, 121/0-113 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos VIII right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙ-ΦΑΝΟΥΣ, Zeus Ouranios standing left, holding star and scepter; in outer left field, monogram; all within laurel wreath. SC 2336.2a; HGC 9, 1197h. **Hendin 1114**. Well struck on a huge flan. Lustrous surfaces. Mint State. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



2x

- 72 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. John Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan). Æ 1/2 Prutah (1.15 g), 134-104 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehohanan the High Priest and the Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew) in two lines above and below palm branch. Rev. Lily between two grain ears, within circular beaded border. **Hendin 1134a**; cf. TJC grp. C (all with monogram to left of lily). Rare in this choice grade. Extremely Fine. \$200

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

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



- 73 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Judah Aristobulus I (Yehudah). Æ Prutah (2.36 g), 104-103 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehudah the High Priest and the Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew; block-style letters) in five lines within wreath. Rev. Double cornucopiae adorned with ribbons, pomegranate between horns, within circular beaded border. **Hendin 1143**; TJC grp. U. Well struck with full inscription clearly legible. Extremely Fine. \$200

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

The engraving of this emission of Judas Aristobulus I has linked it to early issues in the name of his brother and successor, Alexander Jannaeus (103-76 BCE). It is remarkable that these evidently late coins still refer to Aristobulus I only as High Priest when Josephus clearly states that he was the first of the Hasmonaean rulers to claim the title of king. This coinage may perhaps stand as evidence against whatever textual source Josephus used to craft his rather melodramatic account of the rule of Aristobulus I.



- 74 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan). Æ 1/2 Prutah (1.19 g), 103-76 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehonatan the King' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch, within circular beaded border. Rev. Lily, within circular beaded border. **Hendin 1147**; TJC grp. O. **Very Rare**. An outstanding example. Dark green patina. Extremely Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from H. Kreindler in the 1980s

The palm branch and lily types of this rare issue of Alexander Jannaeus take their inspiration from an earlier coinage of his father, John Hyrcanus I, probably as a means of visually indicating his legitimacy. Legitimacy was a perennial problem for Jannaeus, who was constantly at violent odds with the Pharisees who challenged his right to be High Priest. When they pelted him with fruit at the Feast of Tabernacles he responded by crucifying hundreds of his political opponents. This led to a slow-burning civil war between Jannaeus and his subjects that dragged on for six years.



- 75 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan). Æ Prutah (1.41 g), 103-76 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehonatan the King' (Paleo-Hebrew) between the rays of star with eight rays, all within diadem. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, inverted anchor. **Hendin 1150**; TJC grp. K. Dark brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$150

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

Easily the most well known of Alexander Jannaeus' prutah coinages, this issue boldly advertises his status as king while paying attention to Jewish prohibitions against graven images of living things which had evolved since the time of the Yehud coinages in the fourth century BCE. While contemporary Seleukid and Ptolemaic kings regularly had their diademed portraits shown on their coins, Jannaeus was forced to content himself with depicting a star - apparently as a cipher for his image - surrounded by a diadem. It is unclear whether the star was meant to give a messianic flavor to Jannaeus' somewhat brutal style of kingship, but the anchor reverse casts him as a successor to dying Seleukid power in the Southern Levant.



- 76 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Mattathias Antigonos (Mattatayah). Æ 8 Prutot (13.90 g), 40-37 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Mattatayah the High Priest and Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew), double cornucopiae. Rev. BA[CIAEOC ANTIFONOY], ivy wreath tied with ribbons. **Hendin 1162**; TJC 36. Glossy dark green patina and well centered. Choice Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

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



- 77 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod I. Æ 4 Prutot (4.96 g), 40 BCE-4 CE. Uncertain mint in Samaria, RY 3 (40/39 or 38/7 BCE). Shield with decorated rim. Rev. [BAΣΙΑ]EΩΣ HPΩΔOY, crested helmet; in left field, date (L Γ); in right field, monogram. **Hendin 1170**; TJC 45. Uniform glossy dark green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 78 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod I. Æ 4 Prutot (4.21 g), 40 BCE-4 CE. Uncertain mint in Samaria, RY 3 (40/39 or 38/7 BCE). Shield with decorated rim. Rev. BAΣΙΑEΩΣ HPΩΔOY, crested helmet; in left field, date (L Γ); in right field, monogram. **Hendin 1170**; TJC 45. Pleasing green patina. Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Jascha Heifetz Collection, pt. 2 (Superior, 10 December 1989), 2796.



- 79 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod I. Æ Prutah (2.59 g), 40-4 BCE. Uncertain mint in Samaria, RY 3(38/7 BCE). Palm branch with objects (leaves?) to either side. Rev. BAΣΙΑEΩΣ HPΩΔOY, aphlaston; in left field, date (L Γ); in right field, monogram. **Hendin 1172**; TJC 47. Unusually well centered. Hard green patina. Rare, particularly so in this choice grade. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



Lot 80



Lot 81



Lot 82

- 80 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod I. Æ Prutah (2.54 g), 40-4 BCE. Uncertain mint in Samaria, RY 3(38/7 BCE). Palm branch with objects (leaves?) to either side. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ, aphlaston; in left field, date (L Γ); in right field, monogram. **Hendin 1172**; TJC 47. Dark green patina. Rarely seen this choice! Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

- 81 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod I. Æ Lepton (0.97 g), 40 BCE.-4 CE. Jerusalem. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ, cornucopiae. Rev. Eagle standing right. **Hendin 1190**; TJC 66. The first coin issued by a Jewish ruler with a graven image. One of the finest examples we have handled. Pleasing green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

- 82 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod I. Æ Lepton (0.93 g), 40 BCE.-4 CE. Jerusalem. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ, cornucopiae. Rev. Eagle standing right. **Hendin 1190**; TJC 66. Rare this nice. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.



Lot 83



Lot 84

- 83 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod II Archelaus. Æ Prutah (1.23 g), 4 BCE-6 CE. Jerusalem. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ, anchor with long, slender arms. Rev. ΕΘΝΑ in two lines within wreath. **Hendin 1193**; TJC 69; RPC 4913. Unusually well struck. Brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$200

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from A. Saslow in the 1980s.

- 84 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod II Archelaus. Æ Prutah (1.09 g), 4 BCE-6 CE. Jerusalem. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ, two cornucopias. Rev. Galley sailing left. **Hendin 1195**; TJC 71; RPC 4915. A marvelous example rarely seen this choice! Extremely Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in August, 1987.



Lot 85



Lot 86



Lot 87

- 85 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod II Archelaus. Æ Prutah (2.10 g), 4 BCE-6 CE. Jerusalem. Grape bunch on vine. Rev. Crested helmet; in left field, kerykeion. **Hendin 1196**; TJC 73; RPC 4917. Uniform olive-green patina. Unusually nice example. Choice Very Fine. \$100

From the Palm Desert Collection.

- 86 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod II Archelaus. Æ 1/2 Prutah (1.09 g), 4 BCE-6 CE. Jerusalem. HPW around, prow of galley left. Rev. EΘN within wreath. **Hendin 1197**; TJC 72; RPC 4916. Tan and brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$150

From the Palm Desert Collection.

- 87 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ Quarter (4.43 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, RY 24 (20/1 CE). [TIBE/PIAC] in two lines within wreath. Rev. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, palm branch; across field, date (L ΚΑ). **Hendin 1201**; TJC 77; RPC 4920. Pleasing greenish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Ex Superior (9 December 1995), 1135.



Lot 88



Lot 89



Lot 90

- 88 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ Half (5.03 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, RY 33 (29/30 CE). TIBE/PIAC in two lines within wreath. Rev. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, palm branch; across field, date (L ΑΓ). **Hendin 1204**; TJC 80; RPC 4923. A remarkable specimen. Dark green patina. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

- 89 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ Half (6.83 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, RY 33 (29/30 CE). TIBE/PIAC in two lines within wreath. Rev. [ΗΡΩΔΟΥ] ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, palm branch; across field, date (L ΑΓ). **Hendin 1204**; TJC 80; RPC 4923. Lovely glossy green and brown patina. Certainly among the finest known. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

- 90 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ Quarter (3.00 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, RY 33 (20/1 CE). TIBE/PIAC in two lines within wreath. Rev. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, palm branch; across field, date (L ΑΓ). **Hendin 1205**; TJC 81; RPC 4924. Glossy dark and light green patina. Rarely seen this choice. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 91 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ Half (7.88 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, RY 34 (30/1 CE). TIBE/PI[AC] in two lines within wreath. Rev. HPΘΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, palm branch; across field, date (L ΛΔ). **Hendin 1208**; TJC 84; RPC 4927. Dark green patina. A marvelous example. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 92 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ Half (5.68 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, under Gaius Caligula, RY 43 (39 CE). ΓΑΙΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΜ ΝΙΚΩ in four lines within wreath. Rev. [HPΘΔ]ΗC ΤΕ-ΤΡΑΡΧΗC, palm branch; across field, date (L ΜΓ). **Hendin 1216**; TJC 92; RPC 4935. Glossy dark green patina. Unusually sharp. Rarely seen so choice. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Ex Jascha Heifetz Collection, pt. 2 (Superior, 9-10 December 1989), 2808.



- 93 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ Half (6.75 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, under Gaius Caligula, RY 43 (39 CE). ΓΑΙΩ/ΚΑΙΣΑΡ/ΕΜ/ΝΙΚΩ in four lines within wreath. Rev. [HPΘΔ]ΗC ΤΕ-ΤΡΑΡΧΗC, palm branch; across field, date (L ΜΓ). **Hendin 1216**; TJC 92; RPC 4935. Uniform reddish-brown patina. Unusually choice and scarce. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



Lot 94



Lot 95



Lot 96

- 94 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ Half (6.68 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, under Gaius Caligula, RY 43 (39 CE). ΓΑΙΩ/ΚΑΙCΑΡ/ΓΕΡΜΑ/ΝΙΚΩ in four lines within wreath. Rev. [HP]ΩΔHC TE-TPAPXHC, palm branch; across field, date (L MI). **Hendin 1216**; TJC 92; RPC 4935. Olive and brown patina. Rarely seen this choice. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Malter in the 1980s.

- 95 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod III Antipas. Æ 1/4 unit (3.21 g), 4 BCE-39 CE. Tiberias, RY 43 (39/40 CE). ΓΑΙΩ/ΚΑΙ/CΑΡ in three lines within wreath. Rev. Bunch of dates; across field, date (L MI). **Hendin 1217**; TJC 93; RPC 4936. Very Rare. Dark brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

- 96 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Herod IV Philip. Æ (4.95 g), 4 BCE-34 CE. Caesarea Paneas (as Caesarea Philippi), RY 19 of Herod IV (15/6 CE). Laureate head of Tiberius right. Rev. Tetrastyle temple (Augusteum of Panias); between columns, date (L I-Θ). **Hendin 1224**; TJC 101c; RPC 4943. Uniform green patina. Rough surfaces. Rare. Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

### Very Rare Claudius with Britannicus, AE 19 struck in Paneas



- 97 Judaea, Roman Judaea. Claudius, with Britannicus. Æ (5.82 g), 41-54 CE. Caesarea Paneas, before 49 CE. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IM P P, laureate head of Claudius left. Rev. BRITANNICVS AVG F, bare head of Britannicus right. **Hendin 1260**; TJC 351; RPC 4843. **Very Rare**. An outstanding example with earthen highlights over a black-green patina. Complete legends! Extremely Fine. \$1,500

From the Dr. Patrick Tan Collection.



- 98 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ Full (12.34 g), 56-95 CE. Tiberias, RY 13 of Claudius (53/4 CE). TIBE/PIAC in two lines within wreath. Rev. ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΥ [ΚΑΙC]Α[Ρ]ΙΟC, palm branch; across field, date (L II). **Hendin 1266**; TJC 347; RPC 4851. Rare. Greenish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Moreira Collection, pt. 2 (Superior, 11 December 1988), 2068.



- 99 Judaea, Herodian Dynasty. Pre Royal Coinage of Agrippa II. Struck under Nero. Caesarea Paneas, AD 65-68. Diva Poppaea and Diva Claudia. Æ (4.93 g), died AD 65 and AD 63 respectively. Statue of Diva Poppaea seated left within distyle temple set upon high podium. Rev. Statue of Diva Claudia standing left within hexastyle temple set upon high podium. **Hendin 1270**; TJC 354; RPC 4846. The only coin issued in the name of Nero's daughter, Claudia, who died in infancy. Dark green patina with earthen highlights. Excellent detail, **scarce**. Choice Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.



- 100 Judaea, Roman Administration. Nero. Æ (13.12 g), AD 54-68. Caesarea Paneas (as Neronias), under Agrippa II, AD 61-68. Laureate head of Nero right; in right field, lituus. Rev. ΕΠΙ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕ/ΑΓΡΗΠΠΗ/ΝΕΡΩ/ΝΙΕ in five lines within wreath. RPC 4988; Meshorer 129; Hendin 1273 (this coin illustrated). **Hendin 1273**; TJC 129; RPC 4988. **Rare**. Glossy dark green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (1 June 1988), 1572.



- 101 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (5.80 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Paneas. Laureate head of Nero right; before chin, star. Rev. ΕΠΙ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕ/ΑΓΡΗΠΠΗ/ΝΕΡΩ/ΝΙΕ in five lines in circle within laurel wreath. Cf. **Hendin 1274** (lituus before chin); TJC 130; RPC 4989. Rare. Chocolate-brown patina. Very Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.



- 102 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Galilaea, Sepphoris. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Æ (17.15 g), 1st century AD CY 14 (AD 67/8). Vespasian, procurator. Crossed cornucopias over caduceus. Rev. LAI/NEPΩNOC/KAAΥΔIOY/KAICAPO/C in five lines within laurel wreath. **Hendin 1276**; TJC 127; RPC 4849. In the name of Agrippa II as king of the Jews, but struck under Vespasian while governor. A fantastic example. Struck on a nice full flan. Dark reddish-brown patina. The finest example we have ever handled. Extremely Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.

This interesting type was struck at the beginning of the Jewish War, and mentions Vespasian a governor (procurator) under Nero. The legend on the obverse, which is normally at most only partially legible, is unusually clear and mostly complete on this coin. In addition to naming Vespasian as governor, it also mentions Sepphoris as Irenopolis ('City of Peace'). Both Josephus and certain Rabbinic texts note that the Jews of Sepphoris did not support their fellow Jews during the Jewish Revolt, and this coin supports these ancient writings.



- 103 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (14.49 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Paneas, RY 26 of Agrippa II's first era (74/5 CE). Laureate and cuirassed bust of Titus right, aegis on breastplate. Rev. Nike standing right, holding wreath and palm; across field, date (ETO KΣ); in upper right field, star. **Hendin 1284**; TJC 160a; RPC 2277. Boldly struck. Greenish-brown patina with earthen highlights. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (10 June 1987) Edwards Metcalf and Buddy Ebsen Coll. 4191.



- 104 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (12.56 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Paneas, RY 26 of Agrippa II's first era (74/5 CE). Laureate and cuirassed bust of Titus right, aegis on breastplate. Rev. Nike standing right, holding wreath and palm; across field, date (ETO KΣ); in upper right field, star. **Hendin 1284**; TJC 160a; RPC 2277. Reddish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



Lot 105

Lot 106

Lot 107

Lot 108

- 105 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (13.11 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Paneas, RY 26 (75/6 CE). Laureate and draped bust of Titus right. Rev. Nike standing right, holding wreath and palm; across field, date (ETO ΚϚ); in upper right field, star. **Hendin 1284**; TJC 160; RPC 2277. Greenish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

- 106 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (10.58 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Maritima, RY 14 of Agrippa II's second era (73/4 CE). Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Titus right. Rev. Nike advancing right, holding wreath and palm; in left field, date (L ΙΔ) (date). **Hendin 1303**; TJC 138; RPC 2248. Brown and tan patina. Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

- 107 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (9.36 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Maritima, RY 24 of Agrippa's second era (83/4 CE). ΔΟΜΕΤ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Domitian right. Rev. [BA] ΑΓΡΙ-ΠΠΙΑ, Nike advancing right, holding wreath and palm; across field, date (ETO ΚΔ). **Hendin 1315**; TJC 150; RPC 2262. An unusually choice specimen with contrasting dark green and sandy patina. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Dr. Patrick Tan Collection.

- 108 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (10.38 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Maritima, RY 24 of Agrippa's second era (83/4 CE). Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Domitian right. Rev. Nike advancing right, holding wreath and palm; across field, date (ETO ΚΔ). **Hendin 1315**; TJC 150; RPC 2262. Greenish-brown patina. Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.



Lot 109



Lot 110

- 109 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (6.87 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Maritima, RY 24 of Agrippa II's second era (AD 83/4). Laureate head of Domitian right. Rev. ETO/ ΚΑ Β Α/ΓΡΙΠΠΙ/Α in four lines within wreath. **Hendin 1316**; TJC 151; RPC 2263. Pleasing olive-brown patina and quite scarce this choice. Nearly Extremely Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.

- 110 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (3.90 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Maritima, RY 25 of Agrippa II's second era (84/5 CE). Laureate head of Domitian right. Rev. Palm tree with two bunches of dates; across field, date (ET KE). **Hendin 1320**; TJC 156; RPC 2267. Dark glossy brown patina. Extremely Fine, thus quite scarce. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 111 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (5.07 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Maritima, RY 26 of Agrippa's first era (85/6 CE). Laureate bust of Domitian right, wearing aegis. Rev. Crossed cornucopias over caduceus; across field, date (ET ΚϚ). **Hendin 1325**; TJC 163; RPC 2271. Glossy dark brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



Lot 112



Lot 113

- 112 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (4.88 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Maritima, RY 26 of Agrippa II's second era (85/6 CE). Laureate bust of Domitian right, aegis at bust truncation. Rev. Large S C; below, date (ET ΚϚ). **Hendin 1326**; TJC 164; RPC 2272. Green and brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in August, 1988.

- 113 Judaea, Herodian Kingdom. Agrippa II. Æ (4.83 g), 56-95 CE. Caesarea Maritima, regnal year 26 of Agrippa II (85/6 CE). Laureate bust of Domitian right, aegis at point of bust. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΒΑ [ΑΓΡ]Ι, large S C; below, date (ET ΚϚ). **Hendin 1326**; TJC 164; RPC 2272. Reddish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection.



Lot 114



Lot 115

- 114 Judaea, Procuratorial. Valerius Gratus. Æ Prutah (1.72 g), 15-26 CE. Jerusalem, RY 3 of Tiberius (16 CE). IOV/ΛΙΑ in two lines within wreath tied at top. Rev. Three lillies; across field, date (L Γ). **Hendin 1335**; TJC 324; RPC 4961. Brown and green patina. Rarely seen this choice. Extremely Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

- 115 Judaea, Procuratorial. Valerius Gratus. Æ Prutah (1.81 g), 15-26 CE. Jerusalem, in the name of Julia, RY 4 of Tiberius (18/9 CE). [IO]ΥΛΙΑ, vine leaf and small bunch of grapes. Rev. Narrow-necked amphora with scroll handles; across field, date (L Δ). **Hendin 1336**; TJC 326. Scarce. Extremely Fine. \$200

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

## Wonderful Year One Jewish War Silver Shekel, 66-70 CE



- 116 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.54 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 1 (66/7 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with wide, smooth rim, pellet on either side, and flat base with pearly ends; above, '[year] 1'. Rev. 'Jerusalem [the] holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1354**; TJC 187. Deutsch die 11. A splendid example of the popular first year with pleasing old cabinet toning. Extremely Fine. \$7,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The silver shekel of the first year of the Jewish War against Rome is perhaps one of the most iconic coins in the ancient Jewish coin series. The chalice on the obverse is widely believed to represent the omer cup used in the Jerusalem Temple while the reverse may represent a staff with three pomegranates. The pomegranate was a traditional symbol of Jewish priestly authority. It has been argued recently, however, that earlier scholars may have been right to understand this type not as an allegorical emblem of the priesthood but as a representation of the budding almond staff of Aaron that was kept in the Ark of the Covenant.



- 117 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (14.14 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 1 (66/7 CE). ‘Shekel of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with wide, smooth rim, pellet on either side, and flat base with pearly ends; above, ‘[year] 1’. Rev. ‘Jerusalem [the] holy’ (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1354**; TJC 187; Deutsch die 25. Boldly struck, well centered on excellent metal. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$5,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (21 November 1983), 24.

### Important Year One Jewish War Silver ½ Shekel



- 118 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.75 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 1 (66/7 CE). ‘Half of a shekel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with wide, smooth rim, pellet on either side, and flat base with pearly ends; above, ‘[year] 1’. Rev. ‘Jerusalem [the] holy’ (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1355**; TJC 188; Deutsch die 1. Boldly struck, excellent metal. Pleasing old cabinet tone. Choice Very Fine. \$7,500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

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



- 119 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.77 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 1 (66/7 CE). 'Half of a shekel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with wide, smooth rim, pellet on either side, and flat base with pearly ends; above, '[year] 1'. Rev. 'Jerusalem [the] holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1355**; TJC 188; Deutsch die 1. Well struck and unusually well centered. Lightly toned. Sound metal. Choice Very Fine. \$7,500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 120 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.86 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 2'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1358**; TJC 193; Deutsch die 145. Boldly struck, well centered, and luster still present. Superb Extremely Fine. \$5,000

From the Palm Desert Collection. Ex Superior (21 November 1983), 28.

The second year of the Jewish War against Rome (April 67-March 68 CE) saw the Zealot-led rebellion in the Galilee crushed by the forces of Vespasian, soon to become the imperial successor of Nero. During this campaign, the future historian Josephus was famously placed in command of the fortress at Gamla. When it was clear that all was lost, the leadership agreed not to surrender to the Romans, choosing instead to die by killing one other by lot. When all were dead but Josephus and one other man, they both fearing death, surrendered to the Romans. Thanks to this, Josephus lived on for many years, writing his account of the war responsible for coins like this shekel.



Lot 121

Lot 122

- 121 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (14.17 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 2'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1358**; TJC 193. Deutsch obverse die 14 (apparently an unpublished reverse marriage.) Boldly struck and well centered. Nicely toned. Extremely Fine / Very Fine. \$5,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

- 122 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.75 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 2'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1358**; TJC 193. Deutsch die 112. Well struck, well centered and nicely toned. Choice Very Fine. \$3,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 123 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (14.04 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 2'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1358**; TJC 193. Deutsch die 31. Boldly struck and nicely centered. We note some fine die scratches, many as made. Toned. (this coin should improve if properly cleaned). Very Fine. \$3,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

## Highly Desirable Jewish War Silver ½ Shekel



- 124 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.89 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Half of a shekel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 2'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1359**; TJC 195; Deutsch die 23. Boldly struck on excellent metal, well centered, and nicely toned. Choice Very Fine. \$7,500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.



- 125 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.69 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Half of a shekel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 2'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1359**; TJC 195. Deutsch die 11. Boldly struck and well centered. Attractively toned. A very choice example. About Extremely Fine. \$7,500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 126 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Prutah (2.61 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Year two' (Paleo-Hebrew), amphora with broad rim and two handles. Rev. 'The freedom of Zion' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on small branch with tendril. **Hendin 1360**; TJC 196. Dark green patina. Exceptional. Superb Extremely Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

Although struck by the Jewish rebels against Rome, the the prutot of the Jewish War take much of their typological inspiration from the earlier coinages struck for Judaea by the Roman praetorial government. The amphora and vine leaf types come very close to those used for an issue of Valerius Gratus in 17/8 CE.

## Breathtaking Year Three Jewish War Silver Shekel



- 127 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (14.17 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 3 (68/9 CE). ‘Shekel of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, ‘year 3’. Rev. ‘Jerusalem the holy’ (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1361**; TJC 202; Deutsch die 87. A spectacular specimen! Boldly struck on excellent metal, loaded with luster and magnificent iridescent toning. Worthy of a record bid. Mint State. \$7,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (21 November 1983), 38.

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



- 128 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (14.25 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 3 (68/9 CE). ‘Shekel of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, ‘year 3’. Rev. ‘Jerusalem the holy’ (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1361**; TJC 202; Deutsch die 50. Boldly struck on a full wide flan with complete legends and excellent margins. Excellent metal. Nicely toned. Extremely Fine. \$5,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

## Choice Quality Jewish War Year 3 Silver ½ Shekel



- 129 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.44 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 3 (68/9 CE). 'Half of a shekel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 3'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1362**; TJC 203; Deutsch die 19. Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$7,500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.



- 130 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.72 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 3 (68/9 CE). 'Half of a shekel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 3'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1362**; TJC 203; Deutsch die 18. Mostly well struck in excellent silver. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$7,500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

## The Very Rare Year 4 Jewish War Silver Shekel



- 131 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.45 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 4'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1364**; TJC 207; Deutsch die 22. Boldly struck and well centered on a nice full flan. Lightly toned. A marvelous example of this very rare year 4 shekel. Extremely Fine. \$20,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.

The disasters brought by the internecine conflict among the Jewish rebel factions in the third year of the Jewish War turned into horror in the fourth (April 69-March 70 CE) as Titus marched south against Jerusalem and laid siege to the heavily fortified city. The Jews trapped within faced the torment of starvation. Hunger stalked the streets and compelled the Jerusalemites to eat the leather from their shoes, belts, and even the coverings of their shields. Some even descended to cannibalism in order to survive. By this point, the possibility of redeeming Zion from the Romans, as indicated by the coin legend, was long past and the tragic fall of the Holy City was soon to come.

## Another Very Rare Year 4 Jewish War Silver Shekel



- 132 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.49 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 4'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. **Hendin 1364**; TJC 207. Well centered with full legends. Toned. Very Fine. \$12,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.

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- 133 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Half Shekel (17.23 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). 'Year four, half' (Paleo-Hebrew), two lulav branches flanking ethrog (citron). Rev. 'To the redemption of Zion' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm tree with two bunches of dates, flanked by baskets with dates. **Hendin 1367**; TJC 211. **Very Rare.** Tan and brown patina. Tiny edge flan fault at one o'clock as made. Very Fine. \$2,500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.



- 134 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Half (10.30 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). ‘Year four, half’ (Paleo-Hebrew), two lulav branches flanking etrog (citron). Rev. ‘To the redemption of Zion’ (Paleo-Hebrew), palm tree with two bunches of dates, flanked by baskets with dates. **Hendin 1367**; TJC 211. **Very Rare**. Struck on a somewhat irregular shaped flan. Greenish-brown patina. Very Fine. \$2,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

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



Lot 135



Lot 136



Lot 137

- 135 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Quarter Shekel (8.98 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). ‘Year four, quarter’ (Paleo-Hebrew), two lulav branches. Rev. ‘To the redemption of Zion’ (Paleo-Hebrew), etrog. **Hendin 1368**; TJC 213. **Rare**. Dark brown patina. Very Fine. \$1,000

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

The lulav branches and etrog types depicted on the token bronze quarter shekels of the fourth year (April 69-March 70 CE) of the Jewish War refer to Sukkot, the Feast of Tabernacles, which was both a harvest celebration and a commemoration of the deliverance of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt. This typology may appear at this time because the rebels had reached the point of no return and had no hope of surviving the coming Roman onslaught without divine aid.

- 136 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Eighth (5.69 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). ‘Year four’ (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav branch flanked by an etrog on either sider. Rev. ‘To the redemption of Zion’ (Paleo-Hebrew), chalice with pearled rim. **Hendin 1369**; TJC 214. Chocolate-brown patina. Very Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

The bronze eighth denomination of the fourth year (April 69-March 70 CE) of the Jewish War is remarkable for its use of the pearled chalice type on the reverse when this had previously been reserved for silver shekels and fractions. It may signal that this denomination, although unmarked, was intended as a token representing a value in silver.

- 137 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Eighth (5.09 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). ‘Year four’ (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav branch flanked by an etrog on either sider. Rev. ‘To the redemption of Zion’ (Paleo-Hebrew), chalice with pearled rim. **Hendin 1369**; TJC 214. Well struck and choice. Dark brown patina. Very Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

## Highly Desirable Year 5 Jewish Silver Shekel



- 138 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (14.14 g), 66-70 CE. Year 5 (April-Augustus 70 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' around, 'year 5' above, ritual chalice with pearly rim. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy', sprig of three pomegranates. **Hendin 1370**; TJC 215 Deutsch die 12. Boldly struck and perfectly centered. Lightly toned. Candidate for "the pick from the Baldwin group". See Hendin p. 363 for a concise and interesting summary of the Baldwin Hoard. Superb Extremely Fine. \$25,000

From the Palm Desert Collection. Ex Sotheby's; Baldwin Group.

Year 5 shekels are the rarest of all the shekels minted during the Jewish War. There were only four months that year to strike them before Titus captured Jerusalem and destroyed the Temple in the Fall of 70 CE. Nevertheless, during the last months of the siege when all commerce as well as the striking of bronze coins came to a halt, it was important to continue striking coins in silver in order for the Jews to continue to pay the half-shekel Temple tax, as commanded in Exodus 30.13. Several year 5 shekels were among the coins excavated at Masada, one of the most famous rebel strongholds against the Romans, which notoriously held out against them for three more years after Vespasian and Titus celebrated their Triumph in 71 CE. It is therefore known that at least some Jewish fighters were able to escape Jerusalem just before it fell. After the war, it was forbidden to use coins of the revolt, so the shekels were melted down into ingots, for their silver value. Josephus (de Bello Judaico 7.320-406) tells us that when at length it became evident that the Romans would prevail, the rebel commander of the zealot group known as the Sicarii, Eleazar ben Ya'ir, convinced his men to kill their wives and children and then to commit suicide, thereby depriving the Romans of the glory of taking them captives and sparing themselves from slavery.

Magnificent Year One Sela!





- 139 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.14 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. **Hendin 1373; Mildenberg 1 (O1/R3); TJC 218. Very rare.** An absolutely incredible example! Boldly struck and well centered with nice wide margins. Virtually as struck! Traces of luster still evident. **One of the finest in existence.**  
Superb Extremely Fine. \$75,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The Bar Kokhba War (132-135 CE) broke out when Hadrian decided to refound Jerusalem - still largely ruined from the disastrous Jewish Revolt (66-73 CE) - as the pagan city of Aelia Capitolina. Although Jewish discontent had already erupted into violence in the Diaspora during the reign of Trajan, the Jews of Judaea seem not to have risen up against the Romans until this threatened abomination against the site of the Temple and the surrounding Holy City. The leader of this new rebellion, which took the form of a bloody guerilla war, was a certain Simon bar Kokhba who had messianic pretensions and gained a reputation as a great warrior. Unfortunately, although Bar Kokhba managed to make Hadrian pay dearly for Aelia Capitolina, when the emperor assembled an army of six full legions to invade Judaea in 134 CE the rebellion was soon crushed. In punishment almost the entirety of Judaea was laid waste by the victorious Romans and the Jewish population destroyed or driven out. In order to fund the rebellion, Bar Kokhba and his supporters used what circulating coins they could find or capture from the Romans and restruck them with new types more suitable for their revolutionary purposes. The most remarkable and desirable of the new types were used for the silver sela overstruck primarily on Syrian and Phoenician tetradrachms. The obverse features a depiction of the façade of the Jerusalem Temple with an uncertain object inside, which has been variously interpreted as the show bread table or the Ark of the Covenant. It has been suggested that the Bar Kokhba rebels actually intended to rebuild the Temple, but the presence of either the show bread table or the Ark - items lost at the end of the Jewish Revolt or earlier - seems to imply that the image represents the idea of the Temple to rally support rather than any real edifice planned by the Bar Kokhba rebels. The reverse type looks back to the coinage of the Jewish Revolt in its depiction of the lulav and etrog associated with the Festival of Tabernacles.

## Pleasing Rare Year One Bar Kokhba 'Aba Jara'



- 140 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. *Æ* Large Bronze (17.34 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), amphora with two handles. **Hendin 1375**; Mildenberg 12 (O3/R4); TJC 221. **Very Rare** Well centered with mostly uniform reddish-brown patina. Very Fine. \$10,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 141 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. *Æ* Medium Bronze (8.04 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm branch within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with four strings. **Hendin 1377**; Mildenberg 24 (O1/R5); TJC 223. Dark reddish-green patina. Superb Extremely Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Purchased from SKA, Bern, in the 1980s.

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



Lot 142

Lot 143

Lot 144

Lot 145

- 142 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (11.56 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm branch within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with six strings. **Hendin 1377**; *Mildenberg 23 (O1/R4)*; *TJC 223*. Light olive and greenish-brown patina. A marvelous specimen. Superb Extremely Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.

- 143 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (11.83 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm branch within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with six strings. **Hendin 1377**; *Mildenberg 23 (O1/R4)*; *TJC 223*. Pale green and brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

- 144 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (9.72 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm branch within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with five strings. **Hendin 1377**; *Mildenberg 20 (O1/R1)*; *TJC 223*. Glossy reddish-brown patina and boldly struck. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

- 145 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (13.48 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm branch within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with five strings. **Hendin 1377**; *Mildenberg 26 (O1/R7)*; *TJC 223*. Uniform dark green-brown patina. About Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

## Rare Double Weight Bar Kokhba Medium Bronze



- 146 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (25.19 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. **Hendin 1378**; Mildenberg 34a (O1/R1); TJC 222. Overstruck on a huge, heavy weight host coin, double the weight of a normal year 1 middle bronze. First such example we have seen. Very Fine. \$1,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Lawson Collection (Superior, 3 June 1985), 2229.

The vine leaf reverse of this middle bronze denomination of the first year of the Bar Kokhba War takes its inspiration from the prutot of the earlier failed Jewish Revolt (66-73 CE) that employed a similar type. In this way the Bar Kokhba War was presented as a continuation of the earlier fight and lent it legitimacy in historical terms. The palm tree was a symbol of Judaea going back at least to the time of the Jewish Revolt since it regularly appears on Roman coins in conjunction with Jewish captives under Vespasian and his successors. The seven branches consciously recall the seven arms of the menorah, perhaps the Jewish symbol par excellence. The palm tree was also prominent on coins of the Galileean city of Sepphoris, which became an important center of rabbinical Judaism after the Bar Kokhba War.



- 147 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (11.23 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. **Hendin 1378**; Mildenberg 44 (O2/R7); TJC 222. Well struck on a huge flan. Medium brown-green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (10 August 1983), 138.



Lot 148



Lot 149

- 148 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (6.83 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). ‘Eleazar the priest’ (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. ‘Year one of the redemption of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. **Hendin 1380**; *Mildenberg 150* (O1/R4); *TJC 224*. Boldly struck on a nice broad flan. Dark green and reddish-brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.

The small bronze denomination of the first year (132/3 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War is typologically connected to the middle bronze palm tree denominations. The palm tree emblem of Judaea appears again on the obverse, but on the reverse the vine leaf of the middle bronze denomination is replaced by a grape bunch. In contrast to the medium bronze denominations, the small denomination does not name Simon bar Kokhba, but Eleazar the priest.

- 149 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (6.68 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). ‘Eleazar the priest’ (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. ‘Year one of the redemption of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. **Hendin 1380**; *Mildenberg 150* (O1/R4); *TJC 224*. An exceptional specimen. Reddish-brown patina. Superb Extremely Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.



Lot 150



Lot 151

- 150 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (8.03 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). ‘Eleazar the priest’ (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. ‘Year one of the redemption of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. **Hendin 1380**; *Mildenberg 150* (O1/R4); *TJC 224*. Chocolate brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from C. Anselem in the 1980s.

- 151 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (6.20 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). ‘Eleazar the priest’ (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. ‘Year one of the redemption of Israel’ (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. *Mildenberg 147* (O1/R1); *TJC 224*; **Hendin 1380a**. Wonderful reddish-brown patina. Rarely seen this choice. Superb Extremely Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

This example of the year 1 small bronze denomination exhibits the irregularity of a retrograde paleo-Hebrew inscription. Evidently the engraver forgot that he needed to cut the letters backwards into the die in order for them to appear properly on the finished coin. Also interesting is that it shares its reverse die with the silver zuzim of year 1, cf. *Mildenberg series II, 1, die O1*.

## Fantastic Mint State Hybrid Year One/Year Two Silver Zuz



- 152 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.28 g), 132-135 CE. Hybrid Year One and Year Two. (132/3-133/4 CE). 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm branch. Mildenberg 10 (O2/R8); TJC 237; **Hendin 1382**. Luster still present. Boldly struck and perfectly centered. **Very rare**. Mint State. \$10,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

A hybrid coin struck from two reverse dies, one from the first year (132/3 CE) and the other from the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War. This sort of reverse muling, which appears to have been peculiar to the zuz denomination, may have taken place late in the second year when the tide was beginning to turn decisively against the Bar Kokhba rebels and the coins were struck under difficult conditions with little concern for quality control. These mules are important from a technical perspective because they show that in the Bar Kokhba mint(s) obverse and reverse dies were completely interchangeable.

## Magnificent Quality Bar Kokhba Hybrid Year One/Two Silver Zuz



- 153 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.99 g), 132-135 CE. Hybrid Year One and Year Two. (132/3-133/4 CE). 'Sma' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'Eleazar the priest' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, palm branch. **Hendin 1384**; Mildenberg 4 (O3/R2); TJC 235. Boldly struck. Toned with some very minor reddish deposit spots on the reverse borders (removable). Superb Extremely Fine. \$5,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

This hybrid zuz mules two obverse dies of different years of the Bar Kokhba War. The wreathed obverse die with the abbreviated name of Simon bar Kokhba belongs to the second year (132/3 CE) while the jug obverse die belongs to the first year and names Eleazar the priest. It has been suggested that Simon's name is abbreviated here (and on other coins) in such a way that it could also be read as the word shema ("hear"), the first word in Deuteronomy 6: 4 ("Hear, O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord is One.") which is the centerpiece of morning and evening Jewish prayer known as the Shema Yisrael. Based on this view it has been further proposed that the Shema prayer served as a rallying cry for the Bar Kokhba rebels.



- 154 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (13.58 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side; above façade, cross. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. **Hendin 1387a**; Mildenberg 17 (O4/R11); TJC 230. Boldly struck on a nice broad flan. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$4,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (14 December 1987), Dr. Feori Pipito Coll. 584.

The obverse of this year 2 sela issue depicts the Jerusalem Temple but now features a + shape above the façade whereas this space was taken up by part of the paleo-Hebrew legend on the issues of the first year of the Bar Kokhba War. There is a great deal of controversy over whether this added symbol was intended to depict a star and advertise Simon bar Kokhba's supposed messianic ambitions. The patronymic of the rebel leader was actually bar Kosiba but he assumed the name bar Kokhba (literally "son of a star") as his nom de guerre because of its association with the messianic prophecy of Numbers 24:17.

### Incredible Portrait of Galba on a Year Two Bar Kokhba Silver Sela



- 155 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.43 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side; above façade, star. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. **Hendin 1388**; Mildenberg 40 (O10/R28); TJC 233. **Rare.** Clear undertype portrait of Galba. A fantastic coin. Extremely Fine. \$6,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection  
Ex Superior's A. Bromberg pt. 2, Dec. 10, 1992, lot 411.  
This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 156 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.18 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side; above façade, star. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. **Hendin 1388**; Mildenberg 28 (O6/R19); TJC 233. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$4,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 157 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.14 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sm' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with three strings and four dots on sound box. **Hendin 1389**; Mildenberg 15 (O3/R10); TJC 238. Well toned. Rare. Choice Very Fine. \$2,000

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s  
Earlier from Munzen und Medallen A.G. Basel.

This zuz of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War reflects interesting iconographic and political developments as the threat of a massive Roman invasion of Judaea loomed. The wreathed paleo-Hebrew legend type naming Simon bar Kokhba has evolved from the preceding large bronzes of the first year (132/3 CE), which is notable because the zuzim of that year originally carried the name of Eleazar whom Simon may have killed in a fit of rage at his betrayal. The musical instrument on the reverse, probably the kinnor used in the Temple, also appeared previously on medium bronzes of the first year. It is unclear why these particular bronze-inspired types were employed for silver zuzim in the second year when they were still in use for large and medium bronze denominations, respectively.



- 158 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.08 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sm' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. **Hendin 1391**; Mildenberg 34 (O5'/R22); TJC 250. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$1,000

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from D. Hendin, August, 1987.

Silver zuzim such as this this feature the name of Simon bar Kokhba in paleo-Hebrew surrounded by a wreath as on other apparently early zuzim issues of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War. However, the reverse type featuring a fluted jug and willow branch copies the design used for the obverse of zuzim struck in the first year (132/3 CE).

- 159 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.11 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sm' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. **Hendin 1391**; Mildenberg 34 (O5'/R22); TJC 250. Well struck on a large wide flan. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$1,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.



- 160 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.15 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sm' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. **Hendin 1391**; Mildenberg 33 (O5'/R21); TJC 250. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from H. Berk in the 1980s.



- 161 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.14 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sm' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. **Hendin 1391**; Mildenberg 34 (O5'/R22); TJC 250. Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.



- 162 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.17 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon', bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. **Hendin 1394**; Mildenberg 42 (O8/R24); TJC 248. Portions of the legend and portrait of Trajan visible on the obverse. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.



- 163 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.21 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon', bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. **Hendin 1394**; Mildenberg 42 (O8/R24); TJC 248. Attractively toned. Extremely Fine. \$1,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 164 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.18 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon', bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. **Hendin 1394**; **Mildenberg 49.8 (O10/R29)**; TJC 248. Understriking visible. Delicately toned. About Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, pt. I (Superior, 5 December 1991), 147

Ex Bank Leu stock, 1974.



- 165 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.40 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon', bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. **Hendin 1394**; **Mildenberg 41 (O8/R12)**; TJC 248. Struck on a wide flan with traces of luster present. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from H. Berk in the 1980s.



- 166 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.25 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. **Hendin 1401**; **Mildenberg 59 (O14/R29)**; TJC 246. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

The popular wreathed paleo-Hebrew legend naming Simon [bar Kokhba] and palm branch types appear on this zuz of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War, but the treatment of the five-letter obverse legend is different that it normally appears.

## Monumental Year Two Bar Kokhba Large Bronze



- 167 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt.  $\text{AE}$  Large Bronze (26.30 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Jerusalem' (Paleos-Hebrew within wreath with medallion at top. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), amphora with two handles. **Hendin 1404**; **Mildenberg 18** (O5/R12); **TJC 255**. Struck on a huge, medallion flan. Incredibly fine artistic style. Pale olive-green patina with earthen highlights. A numismatic prize. Capable of setting a record price for a large Bar Kokhba year 2 'Abu Jara' bronze. Extremely Fine. \$50,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

Ex Robert Deutsch, Arnold Spaer Coll, Oct. 5, 2004, lot 237. (Realized \$66,500).

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The large bronze denomination of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War is often known by the Arabic nickname "Abu Jara" meaning "father of the jar" because of its very large size and its prominent depiction of an amphora or jar ("jara"). Unlike the majority of the Bar Kokhba coins struck in the second year, this one names Jerusalem rather than Simon bar Kokhba on the obverse. This example is especially desirable as it is struck from the Very Finest of the Abu Jara dies.



- 168 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (7.38 g), 132-135 CE. Year Two, Wide lyre. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), palm branch within wreath. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with four strings. **Hendin 1407**; Mildenberg 30 (O2/R8); TJC 296. **Very Rare.** Uniform dark reddish-brown patina. Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 169 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (12.49 g), 132-135 CE. Irregular issue. **Year 2 (133/4 CE)**. 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew; retrograde), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew; partly retrograde), vine leaf on tendril. **Hendin 1408a**; Mildenberg 195.1 (O27/R33; this coin); TJC 259a. **Extremely Rare** - only three specimens recorded by Mildenberg, this being the example used to illustrate the dies. Dark green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$1,000

From the Dr. Patrick Tan Collection  
Ex Sternberg 6 (25 November 1976), 411.



- 170 Judean, Bar Kokhba Revolt, 132-135 CE. Silver Sela (13.76 g). Undated, minted Year Three (134/135 CE). 'Shim'on' (in Paleo-Hebrew), Facade of the Jerusalem Temple, showbread table inside seen from end in center of entrance. Rev. 'For the Freedom of Jerusalem' (in Paleo-Hebrew), Bundle of lulav with etrog at left. **Hendin 1411**; Meshorer 267; Mildenberg 77. Pleasing antique toning with traces of overstriking as usual. Choice Very Fine. \$5,000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg Sale 59, May 30, 2010, lot 2220;  
Ex Leu 86, 5 May 2003, lot 597.



- 171 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.29 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side; above façade, wavy line. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. **Hendin 1413**; Miltenberg 9.165 (O17/R65; this coin); TJC 269. Boldly struck on a beautiful full flan. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$5,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (10 June 1987), Buddy Ebsen Collection, 4208.

### Beautiful 'Wavy Line' Undated Silver Sela with Galba's Portrait Beneath



- 172 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.73 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; show bread table or Ark of the Covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs, seen from a narrow side; above façade, wavy line. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. **Hendin 1413**; Miltenberg 95 (O17/R65); TJC 269. Overstruck on a tetradrachm of Galba from Antioch (seen upside down). Toned. Extremely Fine. \$5,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection  
This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

Instead of the + symbol that appeared above the Temple façade in the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War and on some of the undated sela'im of the third year, this sela features a wavy line instead. The precise meaning of this new design element is not certain. If the + symbol was intended as the star of Bar Kokhba's name, does its replacement with a wavy line mean that the rebels had begun to give up on his messianic quality, or does it simply represent either the roof of the temple or the golden vine that adorned it during the time of Herod?



Lot 173



Lot 174

- 173 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.88 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), elongated lyre with three strings. **Hendin 1419**; Mildeberg 70 (O14/R42); TJC 272. Boldly struck and well centered. Luster still present. Mostly untoned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$600

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Ex Purchased from Superior's Frank Grove and Robert Grover Sale, June 11-12, 1986, 1461.

- 174 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.33 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Shim'on', in two lines within a wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, medallion at top, and tendrils below, pair of dots, one inside and one outside, between each section. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem', palm branch. **Hendin 1425**; Mildeberg 103.26 (O16/R71); TJC 279. Areas of oxidation on edge. Extremely Fine. \$600

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, pt. I (Superior, 5 December 1991), 168;

Ex NFA III (27 March 1976), 145.



- 175 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.15 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Shim'on', in two lines within a wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, medallion at top, and tendrils below. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem', two trumpets upright, dot between (faint). **Hendin 1426**; Mildeberg 131 (O19/R91); TJC 276. Portions of the undertype visible on the reverse. Toned. Extremely Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection

Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 176 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.27 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion at top and tendrils at bottom; pairs of dots between each section of wreath. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. **Hendin 1427**; Mildenberg 133 (O19/R93); TJC 283. Partial legend of undertype visible on reverse. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (7 June 1984), 1522.



- 177 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.33 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. **Hendin 1430**; Mildenberg 170 (O21/R103); TJC 272c. Struck on a denarius of Titus with a clear portrait of the emperor exhibiting a "grape-textured" beard. Toned. Basically as struck. Sharpness of Very Fine / Extremely Fine. \$1,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from A. Saslow in the 1980s.



- 178 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.23 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. **Hendin 1430**; Mildenberg 171 (O21/R96); TJC 272c. Struck on a huge, wide flan with legends of the host coin (a drachm of Trajan) shown on both sides. Traces of luster present. Superb Extremely Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.



- 179 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.99 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. **Hendin 1430**; Mildenberg 145.6 (O11/R61); TJC 272c. The Mildenberg plate coin. Toned. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, pt. I (Superior, 5 December 1991), 190.



- 180 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.45 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), two upright trumpets without dot between. **Hendin 1431**; Mildenberg 162 (O21/R85); TJC 277. No dot between trumpets. Lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Ex Superior (21 November 1983), 55.

- 181 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.97 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), two upright trumpets, dot between. **Hendin 1431**; Mildenberg 167 (O21/R107); TJC 277. Portrait of Vespasian undertype visible on the reverse. Toned. About Extremely Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 182 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.60 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. **Hendin 1433**; Mildenberg 194 (O24/R125); TJC 285. Delicately toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 183 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.33 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), elongated lyre with three strings. **Hendin 1435**; Mildenberg 203 (O24/R131); TJC 274. Toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from NFA in the 1980s.



- 184 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.39 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), elongated lyre with three strings. **Hendin 1435**; Mildenberg 203 (O24/R131); TJC 274. Well struck with traces of luster present. Mostly untoned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$600

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s  
Ex Previously from Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Numismatische Abt, Bern lot 198.



- 185 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (12.54 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. **Hendin 1437**; Mildenberg - (O9/R102); TJC 289. Olive and brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$200

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (10 August 1983), 158.



- 186 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (4.88 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. **Hendin 1440**; Mildenberg 158 (O4/R8); TJC 302b. Olive and brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$200

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 187 Jewish Reference Coinage, M. Aemilius Scaurus and Pub. Plautius Hypsaesus. Silver Denarius (3.83 g), 58 BC. Rome. M SCAVR / AED CVR in two lines above, EX S C across field, REX ARETAS in exergue, the Nabatean king Aretas kneeling to right, extending olive-branch and holding reins, before camel standing right. Rev. P HVPSAE / AED CVR in two lines above, CAPTV to right, C HVPSAE COS / PREIVE in two lines in exergue, Jupiter driving quadriga left; below horses' forelegs, scorpion. **Hendin 1441**; Crawford 422/1b; Sydenham 913; Aemilia 8. Boldly struck, lightly toned, and lustrous. Perfectly centered. Nearly Mint State. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from NFA in the 1970s or 1980s.

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



Lot 188



Lot 189

- 188 Jewish Reference Coinage, A. Plautius. Silver Denarius (4.00 g), 55 BC. Rome. A PLAVTIVS AED CVR S C, turreted head of Cybele right. Rev. BACCHIVS in exergue, IVDAEVVS to right, Bacchius kneeling right beside camel, holding forth olive branch. **Hendin 1443**; Crawford 431/1; Sydenham 932; Plautia 13. A marvelous example with old cabinet tone. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.

- 189 Judaea, Roman Judaea. Domitian. Æ (4.91 g), AD 81-96. Judaea Capta issue. Caesarea Maritima, ca. AD 83 or later. Laureate head of Domitian right. Rev. Nike advancing left, holding wreath and trophy. **Hendin 1456**; TJC 393; RPC 2306. Pleasing uniform glossy brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 190 Jewish Reference Coinage, Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.16 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 69/70. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. IVDAEA in exergue, Jewess seated right, head resting on hand in attitude of mourning; behind, trophy. **Hendin 1464**; RIC 1; BN 20-2; BMC 31-4; Calicó 643. Quite pleasing and problem free. The surfaces and devices are quite appealing. About Very Fine. \$10,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection  
This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

First coin of the standard 'Judaea Capta' series. In the 'Judaea Capta' coinage, the seated personified Judaea evokes the iconographic language of the defeated and degraded prisoner. The conquered province type has its own set of gestures expressing a mournful or abject context, which are derived from Roman funerary iconography. They include an attitude formed by the resting of the chin in the hand, a pose that evokes pensiveness, uncertainty, and grief with overtones of repentance or lamentation. Additionally, the mourner is shown with hunched shoulders, and a bowed and covered head. The depiction of the personified province recollects the Biblical description of the besieged Jerusalem by the prophet Isaiah (ca. 700 BCE): "For Jerusalem is ruined, and Judah is fallen... Thy men shall fall by the sword and thy mighty in the war. And her gates shall lament and mourn, and she, being desolate, shall sit upon the ground" (Isaiah 3:8-9; 25-26). The imposing military trophy standing to the left of the picture looms over the back of the vanquished Judaea, taunting the humiliated figure, re-enforcing the fact that the weapons used to resist Rome are now spoils to the victors; they no longer hold power.



- 191 Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.00 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 72/3. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. Emperor standing right, resting foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium; to right, Judaea seated on ground in attitude of mourning; between them, palm tree. **Hendin 1466**; RIC 363; BN 64; BMC 78; Calicó 587. **Very Rare**. Rim bruises and scratches. Fine. \$3,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 192 Vespasian. Gold Aureus (6.98 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Lugdunum, AD 72. MP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P IIII P P COS IIII, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. DE IVDAEIS, trophy. **Cf. Hendin 1472**; RIC 1179; BN 305; BMC 402; Calicó 627c. **Very Rare**. Fine. \$3,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

This gold aureus belongs to the vast coin series struck to celebrate the victory of Vespasian (and his son Titus) in the First Jewish Revolt, a bloody conflict that rocked the eastern territories of the Roman Empire between AD 66 and 73. Although the last pocket of Jewish rebels was only defeated at the desert fortress of Masada in AD 73, the major fighting was over and Titus had captured the Judaeian capital at Jerusalem in AD 70. The Holy City was besieged for seven terrible months, during which the defenders were decimated by starvation, disease, and factional conflict among the rebel leadership. At last, Roman forces stormed Jerusalem, slaughtering and enslaving the defenders and plundering the sacred wealth of the Second Temple. Slaves and treasure were carried off to Rome by Titus in AD 71 to adorn the great triumph that he was to celebrate along with his father. This procession, in which a variety of Temple instruments, including a menorah, were carried before the Roman people is immortalized in a famous frieze from the Arch of Titus in Rome. The trophy type on the reverse of the present coin, with the simple statement, DE IVDAEIS (“From the Judaeans”) serves as shorthand for the vast booty that was taken from Jerusalem and especially from the Temple. The historian Josephus reports that the quantities of gold, ivory, jewelry, and purple cloth in Vespasian’s triumph that the procession resembled “a running river of wealth.” The emperor subsequently tapped this river to cover the expenses of a grand new project to reshape Rome itself. He ordered an artificial lake belonging to the palace complex of the dead and disgraced Nero to be drained and used as the foundation for an enormous amphitheater. This amphitheater was to be used for the display of the gladiator shows and wild beast hunts that were such popular entertainments for the Roman public. It was officially described as the Flavian Amphitheater, but came to be known as the Colosseum after its location near a colossal statue of Nero in the guise of the sun god. This aureus and other gold coins produced in the context of Vespasian’s triumph very well may have been struck from the gold objects carried off from conquered Judaea. And some were struck in order to pay for the construction of the Colosseum, which in its own somewhat sinister way was also DE IVDAEIS.

## Extremely Rare Vespasian Gold Aureus with Triumphal Reverse



- 193 Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.23 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Lugdunum, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. TRIVMP AVG in exergue, emperor on triumphal quadriga right, holding palm and eagle-tipped scepter, being crowned by Victory standing behind him and accompanied by trumpeter; before horses, soldier escorting captive. **Hendin 1475; RIC 1127; BN 17; BMC 397; Calicó 689.** An important Jewish rarity. Very Fine. \$30,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection.

Ex We sold a similar (but slightly inferior example in Goldberg 41 (27 May 2007), lot 2786)

Ex Goldberg 90, lot 3044 which realized \$78,000.

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

### Simon bar Giora Aureus

This very rare 'Judaea Capta' - themed aureus, minted to commemorate the recently concluded Jewish War, is most notable for its reverse type. The exergual inscription simply reads: TRIVMP AVG (Triumph of Augustus [Vespasian]). Depicted with particular clarity is the imperial quadriga in the way it would have appeared in the triumphal procession, preceded by a soldier who looks back at the emperor, while escorting a captive with hands bound behind. Robert Deutsch (BAR Jan/Feb 2010, 51-53) identifies the captive as the most important leader of Jerusalem in the Jewish War, Simon bar Giora.

The triumph celebrated by Vespasian and Titus in 71 A.D. was a magnificent showcase of the abundance gleaned from the victory over the destroyed province. Booty taken back to Rome after the war was prodigious. When the Romans entered the Temple court, "so glutted with plunder were the troops, one and all, that throughout Syria the standard of gold was depreciated to half its former value" (Josephus, de Bello Judaico, 6.316-322).

The triumph itself was described in vivid detail by Josephus, who was an eye-witness to the event (de Bello Judaico, 7.24): "...as dawn was breaking [Titus and Vespasian] emerged, crowned with laurel wreaths and wearing the time-honored purple clothes.... It is impossible to do justice in the description of the number of things to be seen and the magnificence of everything... For almost all the remarkable and valuable objects which have ever been collected ... were on that day massed together, affording a clear demonstration of the might of the Roman Empire. The quantities of silver, gold and ivory, worked into every conceivable form, were not like those usually carried in a triumph, but resembled, as it were, a running river of wealth... The greatest amazement was by the floats... For many were three or four stories high... Standing on his individual float was the commander of each of the captured cities showing the way he had been taken prisoner... Spoil in abundance was carried past. None of it compared with that taken from the Temple in Jerusalem, a golden table [the showbread table], and a golden lamp stand [the menorah]... The Law [Torah; The Five Books of Moses] was carried last of all the spoil.

The procession culminated at the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus... where they still had to wait for the traditional moment when the news was brought of the death of the enemy leader. In this case he was Simon bar Giora, who had passed in procession with captives and had been dragged under the lash, with his head in a noose, to a spot near the Forum. That is the traditional place at Rome for the execution of those condemned to death for war crimes. When his end was announced and a general cheer had arisen, they started the sacrifices...."

## Exceedingly Rare Vespasian Judaea Capta Aureus



194

Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.36 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta Issue. Antioch, AD 72/3. IMP VESPAS AVG P M TRI P P P COS IIII, laureate head of Vespasian left. Rev. PAX AVG-VSTI, Vespasian nude except for cloak floating behind, standing facing, head left, holding spear and raising draped woman (Jewess?) r. wearing a 3-tipped crown, who clasps his right hand with hers. **Hendin -**; RIC 2, pl. 82, 1550; RPC 1924; BMC 504; Calicó 664 (this coin illus.). A great rarity! This is the plate coin in Calicó and is listed as R2. It is in fact much rarer. Toned. Choice Very Fine. \$30,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The eight years between AD 66 and 73 had been long and exhausting for Rome indeed. In AD 66, a revolt against Roman rule broke out in Judaea that had the potential to destabilize the Roman East. When Cestius Gallus, the legate of Syria, failed to crush the rebels and suffered the defeat of an entire legion, command of the war was transferred to the general Vespasian. Despite Vespasian's early successes against the rebels in Galilee, the conflict dragged on. It was a tiring, dirty affair, often involving massacre and atrocity on both sides. At the same time, the Jewish and Greek populations that had long lived side by side in the cities of Syria and Judaea fell upon one another. In the spring of AD 68, Vespasian pressed his advance into Judaea proper, systematically capturing rebel strongholds and crushing resistance on his inexorable march towards Jerusalem. Then, the unthinkable happened.

On June 9, AD 68, the increasingly unpopular emperor Nero killed himself in order to escape a potentially worse fate at the hands of his senatorial enemies and Servius Salpicius Galba, the rebel governor of Hispania Tarraconensis. This event sparked the infamous Year of the Four Emperors (AD 69), in which Galba and his rivals, M. Salvius Otho and Aulus Vitellius embroiled the Roman world in bloody civil war as they struggled to claim the imperial purple. Vespasian joined the fray as the fourth imperial claimant and was ultimately successful, his forces crushing the legions of Vitellius at Bedriacum and taking possession of Rome in the late autumn of AD 69.

While all of this chaos was taking place in the West, Vespasian had left his son, Titus, in command in Judaea. Titus continued to prosecute the war against the Jewish rebels and besieged a Jerusalem crowded with refugees in AD 70. After a grueling seven months, bringing the defenders to their knees through starvation, disease and factional conflict, Titus at last stormed the city, plundering the Temple and slaughtering or enslaving many of the survivors. Victory was in Roman hands and in AD 71 Titus embarked for Rome to share in a great triumph with his father. Nevertheless, pockets of Jewish rebels still remained in the countryside to harass the Roman victors. Only in AD 73, after the capture of the Dead Sea fortress of Masada and the mass suicide of its Jewish defenders, was the First Jewish Revolt fully repressed. Rebuilding after years of destruction in both the East and West could begin in earnest.

The present gold aureus struck in AD 72-73 celebrates the much longed-for return of “Augustan Peace” to the Roman Empire. The reverse features Vespasian represented as a spear-wielding hero (this heroic quality is indicated by the emperor’s nudity) raising up a female figure wearing a turreted headdress. She is normally described as Tyche (Roman Fortuna), the Greek personification of a city’s fortune, but it is somewhat unclear how she should be understood here. On the one hand, she could represent the oikoumene — the entirety of the Greco-Roman world — freed from war by the victories of Vespasian (and Titus). On the other hand, since this coin was struck at Antioch, Tyche here may represent the fortune of that city in its capacity as the capital of the Roman province of Syria. As Judaea was under the jurisdiction of the Syrian legates and the province at large had suffered great upheavals over the course of the First Jewish Revolt, it would have been fitting to advertise the restoration of Syria’s fortune at the conclusion of the war.

A further comment by David Hendin, American Numismatic Society and author of a Guide of Biblical Coins:

Among all of the known coins of Vespasian, the only subjugated men or women depicted are Jews or personifications of Jews in relation to the Roman victory in the Jewish War (66-73 AD). Thus this rare coin is almost certainly a local-Antiochean-variation on the Judaea Capta theme, but instead suggesting that this victory was pointing to “The Emperor’s Peace.”

Mattingly suggests that the kneeling woman is wearing a “crown of towers.” If this was true it would suggest that the Jewess was also representing the city goddess of Jerusalem, in her defeat. However, this specimen is better centered and better struck than the RIC specimen and the crown appears to have three pointed tips rather than three rectangular towers as usually seen related to a city goddess figure.



- 195 Titus. Silver Denarius (3.29 g), as Caesar, AD 69-79. ‘Judaea Capta’ type. Antioch, under Vespasian, AD 72. T CAES IMP VESP PO-N TR POT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Titus right. Rev. Judaea, in attitude of mourning, seated right beneath palm tree; to left, Titus standing right, foot resting on globe, holding spear and parazonium. **Hendin 1492**; RIC 1562; RPC 1934; RSC 392. **Rare**. Struck from a rusty reverse die. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$700

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from J. Malter in the 1980s.

## Wonderful Classic 'Judaea Capta' Sestertius



- 196      Vespasian. Æ Sestertius (28.46 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. IVDAEA CAPTA, S C in exergue, palm tree; to left, bound captive standing right before pile of arms; to right, Judaea seated right in attitude of mourning. **Hendin 1500**; RIC 159; BN 490; BMC 533. A lovely example with glossy chocolate-brown patina. We note some minor pitting on the reverse. Choice Very Fine. \$7,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The elements of the reverse type include a palm-tree flanked on the left by the emperor, with his foot on a helmet, and on the right, by the personified Judaea, seated to right on a cuirass. In the scene, the emperor is representative of the vast power of Rome. His foot on a helmet of the defeated enemy and his large parazonium symbolize the might of the dominant victor. The emperor is drawn on a much larger scale than is the much more diminutively wrought personified Judaea. The downcast Judaea is seated upon a cuirass, which here represents the spoils of her defeated army. Her pose connotes the humiliation of destruction, captivity and exile. This image was designed both as an exultation of the empire and as a warning to any other province that might be contemplating rebellion.



- 197      Vespasian. Æ Sestertius (22.92 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. VI-C-TORIA AVGVSTI, S C in exergue, Victory standing right, foot on helmet, inscribing shield set on palm tree; to right of tree, Jewess seated right in attitude of mourning. RIC 221; BN 561; BMC 582-3; **Hendin 1508**. Greenish-brown patina. Very Fine. \$600

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Purchased from A. Saslow in the 1980s.



- 198 Domitian. Æ As (10.61 g), as Caesar, AD 69-81. Rome, AD 72. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS DES II, laureate head of Domitian right. Rev. S C in exergue, emperor, holding eagle-tipped scepter and reins, driving slow quadriga right. **Hendin 1559**; RIC 490; BN 639; BMC 646. A magnificent example! Dark green patina. **Very rare** and seldom offered. We note some light smoothing in the reverse fields. Choice Very Fine. \$750

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.



- 199 Divus Vespasian. Gold Aureus (6.96 g), died AD 79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, under Titus, AD 80/1. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. EX S C across field, Victory advancing left, placing shield on trophy, below which Judaea seated left in attitude of mourning. **Hendin 1581**; RIC 363; BN 89; BMC 112, note; Calicó 628. **Very Rare**. Some scattered marks, none too serious. Fine. \$3,750

From the S. Moussaieff Collection  
This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



Lot 200



Lot 201

- 200 Vespasian. Æ As (10.74 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Lugdunum, AD 77/8. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III P P, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. IVDAEA CAPTA, S C in exergue, palm tree; to right, Judaea seated on ground in attitude of mourning; arms around. **Hendin 1561 corr. (obv. legend)**; RIC 1233; Lyon 91; BN 846; BMC -. **Very Rare**. Reddish-brown patina, pitted surfaces. Sharpness of Very Fine. \$1,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection  
This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

- 201 Titus. Æ As (10.74 g), as Caesar, AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Lugdunum, under Vespasian, AD 77/8. T CAES IMP AVG F TR P COS VI C[ENSOR], laureate head of Titus right, globe at point of bust. Rev. IVDAEA CAPTA, S C in exergue, Judaea seated right beneath palm tree, resting head on hand in attitude of mourning; behind, arms. **Hendin 1562**; RIC 1268; Lyon 115 and 121-2; BN 872. **Very Rare**. Reddish-brown patina. Scattered obverse marks. Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.



- 202      Vespasian. Æ Quadrans (1.88 g), AD 69-79. Rome, AD 72/3. IMP VESP[AS]IAN AVG, palm tree. Rev. P M TR P P P COS IIII, S C across field, vexillum. **Hendin 1571**; RIC 408; BMC 626. Glossy chocolate brown patina and probably the finest known example. Nearly Mint State. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, pt. I (Superior, 5 December 1991), 302.



- 203      Titus. Silver Denarius (3.21 g), AD 79-81. Rome, AD 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head of Titus right. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, trophy flanked by Judaea, on left, seated left in attitude of mourning, and bound Jew on right. **Hendin 1584**; RIC 102; BMC 37; RSC 306. Attractive multi-color toning. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Purchased from A. Saslow in the 1980s.



- 204      Titus. Silver Denarius (3.37 g), AD 79-81. Rome, AD 79. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head of Titus left. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, trophy flanked by Judaea, on left, seated left in attitude of mourning, and bound Jew on right. **Hendin 1584a**; RIC 103; BMC p. 230, note; RSC 307. **Scarce**. Lightly toned. Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.

Purchased from V. England in the 1980s.



- 205 Divus Vespasian. Silver Denarius (3.40 g), died AD 79. Judaea Capta commemorative. Rome, under Titus, AD 80/1. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. EX S C across field, Victory advancing left, attaching shield to trophy below which Jewess seated left, in attitude of mourning. **Hendin 1586**; RIC 364; BN 90; BMC 112; RSC 144. Nicely toned. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from NFA in the 1980s.



- 206 Titus. Æ (orichalcum) Sestertius (23.90 g), AD 79-81. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 80. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P COS VIII, laureate head of Titus left. Rev. IVD CAP / S C in two lines across field, palm tree; to left, Judaea seated on ground in attitude of mourning; to right, bound captive standing right, captured arms before him. **Hendin 1593c**; RIC 153; BN 159; BMC 169-70. Cleaned and smoothed, in spite of these problems, very rare and seldom seen better. Sharpness of Very Fine. \$3,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection  
This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

## Famous 'FISCI IVDAICI' Sestertius of Nerva



207

Nerva. Æ Sestertius (26.44 g), AD 96-98. Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAE[S] AVG[STI] P M TR P COS III P, laureate head of Nerva right. Rev. FISCI IVDAICI CALVMNIA SVBLATA, S C across field, palm tree with two large bunches of dates. **Hendin 1603b; RIC 82; BN 97; BMC 105. Very Rare and historically important.** Reddish-brown and tan patina, light scratches and marks in fields. Sharpness of Very Fine. \$4,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

Nerva's "Fisci Iudaici" Sestertius: According to the Roman historian Suetonius: "More than any other, the Fiscus Iudaicus was administered very severely; and to it were brought, or reported, those who either had lived the life of a Jew unprofessed, or concealing their origin, had not paid the tax imposed upon by the people. I remember that it was of interest to me during my youth when a ninety-year-old man was brought before the procurator and a very crowded court to see whether he was circumcised."

Probably Unique and Highly Important Hadrian Sestertius





208

Hadrian. AE Sestertius (28.70 g.), AD 117-138. Struck in Rome 134-138 CE. HADRIAN AVGCOSIIIIP, Bust of Hadrian right, laureate, cuirassed and draped. Rev. Hadrian togate, stands r. extends r. hand to raise a kneeling draped woman, l. two children stand l. in front of her, one carries a palm branch, the second does not, a third child, also carries a palm branch and stands behind her to l; IVDAEA in exergue, S C to left and right of scene. Hendin \_\_\_; Cohen \_\_\_; BMC \_\_\_. For a reverse die link see *Los Sestercios Imperio Romano*, Vol. II, Juan R. Cayon, 459A, page 137. Glossy chocolate brown with slight iridescence. smoothing in the fields, Probably unique and highly important. Choice Very Fine. \$30,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

This reverse type appears to be a totally new and previously unpublished type with Judaea represented in a kneeling position and extending her hand to the emperor Hadrian who receives her. The earliest representation of this scene is taken from a medallion published in 1740 from a museum in Venice, Museo pis ano olim Corrario animadversions Furthermore, Jonathan Grimaldi of *Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG* in London, found an important note in a “*Bollettino dei Musei Comunali di Roma*” of 1993 where the author (Antonio Giuliano) wrote that the above piece could be in Vienna instead of Venice.

Additional comment by David Hendin, American Numismatic Society and author of a *Guide to Biblical Coins*:

This is an extremely rare coin type of Hadrian that cross-references Hadrian’s RESTITVTORI (celebrating Hadrian as “the restorer of...”) coins, but is also related to Hadrian’s ADVENTVI (celebrating “the arrival of...” Hadrian) coin series.

Unlike any of the other Hadrian coins referring to Judaea, this coin depicts a kneeling personification of Judaea. Hadrian’s coins referencing ADVENTVI AVE IVDAEAE or simply IVDAEA, all depict the personification of Judaea greeting the emperor from a standing position, flanked by children and sometimes an altar. This coin shows three children and no altar. All of the other sestertii in Hadrian’s RESTITVTORI have similar scenes in which each province kneels before the emperor. Thus, by iconography we can link the coin to the RESTITVTORI series as well as to the ADVENTI series, the only other Hadrian coin series that mentions Judaea.

Thus, this coin conveys an official message that when Hadrian visited Judaea in 130 AD, he found Jerusalem still in ruins from its destruction by Titus in 70 AD. Hadrian renamed Jerusalem as Aelia Capitolina and thus became “the restorer of Judaea.” Even though the reverse legend does not describe this completely, the images make the message perfectly clear. Hadrian’s visit and renaming of the Holy City set into motion the subsequent Bar Kokhba War (132-135 AD), which Rome won, but at no small cost to Hadrian and his armies.

## Exceedingly Rare AE As 'ADVENTV' of Hadrian



- 209 Hadrian. Æ As (13.18 g), AD 117-138. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate and draped bust of Hadrian right. Rev. ADVENTV-I AVG IVJDAEAE, S C in exergue, emperor standing right, extending hand towards Judaea standing left, holding patera in and cup; at her feet, two children before her, one behind, each holding a palm branch; between the emperor and Judaea, a lit altar. **Cf. Hendin 1606 (only two children on reverse);** RIC 893; cf. BMC 1661. **Extremely Rare.** Light brown patina. Very Fine. \$7,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

This copper as of Hadrian belongs to that emperor's popular "travel series" which commemorated his visits to various provinces throughout the Empire, including Hispania, Macedonia, and Egypt among others. This particular issue celebrates a visit to Judaea. On the reverse, the togate emperor greets the female personification of Judaea, who offers a sacrifice in his honor and is surrounded by three children holding palm branches. The amicable relationship between Hadrian and Judaea expressed by the type belies the deep crisis that unfolded in the province under Hadrian.

In AD 130, Hadrian passed through Judaea on his way to Egypt. During this trip he saw the ruins of Jerusalem left from the destruction of the city by Titus in AD 70 and vowed to rebuild it as the capital of the province. As a philhellene and respecter of antiquity, Hadrian was generally concerned with the upkeep of the old cities of the Empire. Unfortunately, he decided not to restore the city as a Jewish religious center, but rather as a pagan capital dedicated to the cult of Jupiter Capitolinus and renamed as Aelia Capitolina. It is not entirely clear whether this refoundation was really intended by Hadrian as an affront to Jewish sensibilities or rather as a misguided attempt to bring Judaea into the Hellenic cultural oikoumene that the emperor was constructing throughout the Greek East. The Seleukid king Antiochos IV Epiphanes (175-164 BC) had courted disaster with similar attempts to Hellenize Jerusalem and Judaea and centuries later, Hadrian had not learned from the mistake. Just as Antiochos' attempts at Hellenization had sparked the Maccabean Revolt against Seleukid rule, Hadrian's refoundation of Jerusalem horrified the remaining Jewish inhabitants of Judaea and sparked the armed uprising known as the Bar Kokhba War (AD 132-135). Rebels under the leadership of the messianic figure, Simon bar Kokhba, fought a bloody guerilla war and inflicted severe losses on the Roman legions before they were finally crushed. Enraged by the revolt and its high cost in men and money, Hadrian took steps to eradicate Jewish nationalism by burning sacred texts, forbidding the use of Torah law or the Hebrew calendar, and changing the name of the province from Judaea to Syria Palaestina.

Although sometimes associated with a supposed imperial visit after the conflict, the happy reverse type and the use of the name Judaea on this travel issue strongly suggests production in AD 130 and the period before the outbreak of the Bar Kokhba War. The personification of Judaea offering a sacrifice over a pagan altar (an image that would have been offensive to many Jews of the period) underlines the kind of cultural insensitivity that incited the conflict in the first place. Although Hadrian was himself a great lover of Hellenism, he was very much blind to the fact that it was not something for everyone and that its imposition would not always result in the joyous reception depicted on the reverse of this coin.



Lot 210



Lot 211

- 210 Phoenicia, Tyre. Silver Shekel (14.53 g), ca. 126/5 BC-AD 65/6. CY 49 (78/7 BC). Laureate bust of Melkart right, lion's skin tied at neck. Rev. TYPOY IEPAΣ KAI AΣYΛOY, eagle standing left on prow, palm on far wing; in left field, date (ΘM) and club; in right field, Δ; between legs, 'bet'. **Hendin 1618**; DCA Suppl. 121. Lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$600

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

- 211 Phoenicia, Tyre. Silver Shekel (14.30 g), ca. 126/5 BC-AD 65/6. CY 40 (78/7 BC). Laureate bust of Melkart right, lion's skin tied at neck. Rev. TYPOY IEPAΣ KAI AΣYΛOY, eagle standing left on prow, palm on far wing; in left field, date (LM) and club; in right field, Δ; between legs, 'bet'. **Hendin 1618**; DCA Suppl. 99. Well struck on a full flan and well centered. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from D. Hendin in the 1980s.

#### CITY COINS OF JUDAEA

### Wonderful Ake-Ptolemais AE 24 of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, 35-34 BC



- 212 Phoenicia, Ake-Ptolemais. Mark Antony and Cleopatra. Æ (9.58 g), 35-34 BC. RY 3 and 15. Bare head of Antony right, within laurel wreath. Rev. Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra VII right; in fields, dates (IE and LF). Kadman 74; RPC 4742. Extremely Rare. Glossy dark olive-green patina. One of the finest known specimens! Extremely Fine. \$2,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 213 Judaea, Aelia Capitolina (Jerusalem). Antoninus Pius. Æ (17.48 g), AD 138-161. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Antoninus Pius right. Rev. Jupiter seated left, holding human bust and scepter; at feet, eagle; all within tetrastyle temple with eagle in pediment. Meshorer 19; Rosenberger -; RPC temp. 8957. Boldly struck in high relief. Dark glossy brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 214 Judaea, Aelia Capitolina (Jerusalem). Antoninus Pius. Æ (3.39 g), AD 138-161. Laureate and draped bust of Antoninus Pius right. Rev. Boar standing right. Meshorer 30; Rosenberger 19; Kadman 33; RPC temp. 6404. Dark reddish-brown patina. Superb Extremely Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection. Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 215 Judaea, Aelia Capitolina (Jerusalem). Hadrian, with Antoninus Pius, as Caesar. Æ (89.02 g), AD 117-138. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right. Rev. Bare head of Antoninus Pius right. Meshorer 9; Rosenberger 9; Kadman 9; RPC 3970. Greenish-brown patina. Spectacular portrait of Antoninus Pius. Choice Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.

## Rare Aelia Capitolina Large Bronze of Lucius Verus.



- 216 Judaea, Aelia Capitolina (Jerusalem). Lucius Verus. Æ (32.31 g), AD 161-169. Bare-headed, draped, and cuirassed bust of Lucius Verus right. Rev. She-wolf standing right, head left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus. Meshorer 61 corr. (laureate); cf. Kadman 72; cf. Rosenberger 40. Heavy flan. **Rare**. Uniform greenish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$1,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 217 Judaea, Aelia Capitolina, Commodus, with Lucilla and Crispina. Æ 29 (23.09 g), AD 177-192. (Jerusalem) in Judaea. [IMP CA]E AV-R[E COMMODVS AVG], laureate bust of Commodus right, slight drapery on far shoulder. Rev. CRISP-[INA AVG LVCILLA AVG] around, C A C in exergue, Crispina and Lucilla standing facing one another, clasping hands. Meshorer 67; Rosenberger 47; Kadman 84. **Very Rare**. Dark green patina with lighter sandy highlights. Very Fine. \$500

From the Dr. Patrick Tan Collection.



- 218 Judea, Aelia Capitolina, Hostilian. Æ 27 (11.72 g), as Caesar, AD 251. (Jerusalem) in Judaea. [C VA]L OST MES QVINTVS CAE, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hostilian right. Rev. COL A-EL KA[P] around, COM [P F] in exergue, She-wolf standing right, suckling the twins Romulus and Remis; above, legionary eagle right. Meshorer 181; Rosenberger 100; Kadman 201. Scarce. Green patina. About Very Fine. \$250

From the Dr. Patrick Tan Collection.



Lot 219



Lot 220

- 219 Phoenicia, Ake-Ptolemais. Nero. Æ (13.26 g), AD 54-68. Laureate head right; in right field, star-in-crescent. Rev. Emperor, as founder, plowing right with pair of yoked oxen; behind, three standards inscribed V, X and XII. RPC 4750; Seyrig 31; Rouvier 996. **Rare.** A very choice example. Reddish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection  
Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.

- 220 Judaea, Gaza. Antoninus Pius. Æ (23.17 g), 138-161 CE. CY 214 (AD 153/4). ANTΩNINOC AY-TO KAIC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Antoninus Pius right. Rev. ΓΑΖΑ, turreted, veiled and draped bust of Tyche of Gaza right; before, Marnas symbol; behind, date (ΔΙC). Rosenberger -; Yashin 358; RPC temp. 6431. Dark reddish-green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior, December 1988.



- 221 Judaea, Gaza. Caracalla. Æ (15.92 g), AD 198-217. CY 266 (AD 205/6). Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right. Rev. Tyche standing facing, head left, holding scepter and cornucopiae; at feet to left, heifer standing left below Marnas symbol; in right field, date ζΞC. Rosenberger 154; Yashin -. Uniform greenish-brown patina. Nice young portrait of Caracalla. Choice Very Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 222 Hippos in Decapolis. Æ 17 (4.45 g), Lucilla. Augusta, AD 164-182, Draped bust of Lucilla right. Rev. Horse's head right. Spijkerman -; Rosenberger -; Sofaer -; RPC -. **Extremely Rare and unpublished.** The first known coin of Lucilla from the mint. Green patina. Very Fine. \$350

From the Dr. Patrick Tan Collection.



- 223 Samaria, Caesarea Maritima. Faustina II. Æ (9.17 g), Augusta, AD 147-175. Draped bust of Faustina II right. Rev. Tyche-Fortuna standing left, resting foot on prow, holding bust and long cruciform scepter; at her feet to right, river-god swimming right. Kadman 37; Rosenberger 49; SNG Hunterian 3561 = RPC temp. 8485.2. Very rare - only two specimens noted in RPC, this superior to the illustrated specimen. Uniform dark chocolate brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
 Purchased from Superior in the 1980s  
 Ex Bank Leu Auktion 42, 12 May 1987, 369.



- 224 Samaria, Caesarea Maritima. Faustina II. Æ (11.09 g), Augusta, AD 147-175. Diademed and draped bust of Faustina II right. Rev. Male figure (emperor or Genius?), togate, standing facing, head left, holding patera over thymiaterium surmounted by bull's head, and cornucopiae. Rosenberger 39; Kadman 50; RPC temp. 6321. Dark green patina. Rarely seen this choice. Very Fine / Extremely Fine. \$400

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 225 Samaria, Caesarea Maritima. Hadrian. Æ (19.63 g), AD 117-138. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right. Rev. Emperor, as pontiff, plowing pomerium with yoked oxen right; above, Victory flying left, crowning emperor with wreath. Kadman 27; Rosenberger 24; RPC 3958. Popular Founder's issue. Greenish-brown patina with earthen highlights. Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
 Purchased from Superior in the 1970s.



- 226 Samaria, Neapolis. Marcus Aurelius. Æ (10.05 g), as Caesar, AD 138-161. CY 88 (AD 159/60). Bare head of Marcus Aurelius right. Rev. draped bust of Sarapis wearing kalathos right; across field, date (ET ΠΗ). Rosenberger 12; SNG ANS 967-8; RPC temp. 6334. Glossy greenish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
 Purchased from Superior in the 1970s or 1980s.



- 227 Samaria, Neapolis. Marcus Aurelius. Æ (9.85 g), as Caesar, AD 138-161. CY 88 (AD 159/60). Bare head of Marcus Aurelius right. Rev. draped bust of Sarapis wearing kalathos right; across field, date (ET ΠΗ). Rosenberger 12; SNG ANS 967-8; RPC temp. 6334. Glossy greenish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$300

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.



- 228 Samaria, Nysa-Scythopolis. M. Licinius Crassus. Æ (6.83 g), Proconsul, 54-53 BC. CY 10 (54 BC)(?). Head of the proconsul Crassus right. Rev. ΓΑΒ ΝΥ in two lines in left field, Dionysos standing facing, head left, holding kantharos and thyrsus; in right field, date (L H sic (?)); in exergue, [A]. Cf. Barkay 5 (year 10; same obv. die); cf. Rosenberger 3; cf. RPC 4827. Fantastic portrait! Dark olive-green patina. EF/VF. \$1,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Purchased from Superior in the 1980s.

This interesting coin was struck shortly before Crassus' fateful campaign against the Parthians where he was killed, losing nearly the entirety of the Roman forces he had taken with him. RPC identifies the portrait of Crassus' predecessor, Gabinius, but Barkay argues for Crassus based on the dissimilarity of the portrait on this coin to that on the coins of Gabinius. The date on the reverse of this coin normally reads year 10 (L I). Here, however, it reads year 8 (L H). Considering that Crassus was still in Rome in 56 BC and that the obverse of this coin shares its die with the issue dated year 10 (see Barkay pl. 1, 5), it seems the date on this coin must be an engraver's error.



- 229 Syria, Decapolis. Pella. Commodus. Æ (9.08 g), AD 177-192. CY 246 (AD 183/4). Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Commodus right. Rev. Tyche seated on rocks right, holding grain ears; at feet, river-god swimming right; in exergue, date (ςMC). Spijkerman 7 corr.; SNG ANS 1357; RPC temp. 6586. Pleasing olive and dark green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.



- 230 Achaemenid Kingdom. Xerxes II to Artaxerxes II. Gold Daric (8.35 g), ca. 420-375 BC. Persian king or hero in kneeling-running stance right, quiver at shoulder, holding spear and bow. Rev. Rectangular incuse punch. Carradice type Iiib, C. Choice Very Fine. \$1,000

From the Palm Desert Collection.

### Fantastic Hellenistic Portrait of Mithradates I, Silver Tetradrachm



- 231 Parthian Kingdom. Mithradates I. Silver Tetradrachm (15.64 g), 164-132 BC. Seleukeia on the Tigris, SE 174 (139/8 BC). Diademed and bearded bust of Mithradates I right. Rev. Herakles standing left, holding cup, lion's skin and club; date (ΔOP) in exergue. Sellwood 13.10; Shore 39; cf. Sunrise 262 (date to left). A fantastic Hellenistic portrait, struck from dies of exceptional style. NGC grade Ch AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$6,000



232 Sasanian Kingdom. Shapur I. Gold Dinar (7.35 g), AD 240-272. Mint of Ctesiphon. Bust of Shapur I right, wearing diadem and mural crown with korymbos. Rev. Fire altar; flanked by two attendants wearing mural crowns. Göbl type I/1; Sunrise 739 (different reverse legends). Boldly struck and lustrous, a gem specimen. Mint State. \$5,000



233 Sasanian Kingdom. Shapur I. Gold Dinar (7.39 g), AD 240-272. Mint I ("Ctesiphon"), phase 2, ca. AD 260-272. Bust of Shapur I right, wearing diadem and mural crown with korymbos. Rev. Fire altar; flanked by two attendants wearing mural crowns. SNS type Iic/1b, style P, group b (pl. 30, 126); Göbl type I/1; Paruck 64; Sacedi AV4; Sunrise 739. Needle sharp. Superb. Nearly Mint State. \$4,000



- 234 Baktrian Kingdom. Agathokles. Silver Tetradrachm (16.55 g), ca. 185-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Agathokles right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ, Zeus standing facing, holding Hekate and scepter; Hekate holds torch in each hand; monogram to inner left. Boparachchi 1D; HGC 12, 81. Extremely high relief portrait of Agathokles, and thus very rare. A well centered example struck on a broad flan. Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$4,000

### Exceptional Quality Gold Stater of Ptolemy I as King



- 235 Ptolemy I Soter, 323-283 BC. Gold Stater (7.04g). Struck at Euhesperis, ca. 305-283 BC. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r. wearing aegis around neck. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Alexander the Great, wearing chiton and himation, standing l. in elephant quadriga, holding reins in his l. hand, thunderbolt in his raised r. hand; in exergue, laurel branch with berries. Naville, Cyrenaique 80, 239 (same dies); Svoronos, Pt. 101 (same dies). Very rare. Underlying luster present. Extremely Fine. \$25,000



- 236 Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy I, Silver Tetradrachm (14.29 g.), 305-282 BC. Mint of Alexandria, from 294 B.C. Diademed head facing right, a small  $\Delta$  behind ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on a thunderbolt, P above a monogram on left (Lorber, CPE 168; Svoronos 255; SNG Copenhagen 70). Excellent portrait, well-struck in high relief, residual lustre, Extremely Fine. \$4,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Sale 64, 24 September 2003, lot 481.



- 237 Kingdom of Egypt. Ptolemy VI or Ptolemy VIII. Gold Octodrachm (27.99 g), 180-164 BC or 145-116 BC. Alexandria. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II right. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1499; SNG Copenhagen 322. Light scratches and a few file marks on edge. Cleaned. Very Fine. \$7,500

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 238 Kyrenaica, Kyrene. Electrum 1/10 Stater (0.81 g), ca. 331-322 BC. Female head right. Rev. [IA], head of the youthful Karneios to left, with a ram's horn over his ear. BMC 142. A well centered example. Choice Very Fine. \$400



- 239 Zeugitania, Carthage. Electrum Stater (7.56 g), ca. 310-290 BC. Head of Tanit left, wreathed with grain ears, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; before neck, pellet. Rev. Horse standing right on ground line with quatrefoil of pellets. Jenkins & Lewis grp. V, 259-279; Norman Davis 340 (this coin); MAA 12. Bold and perfectly centered. Extremely Fine. \$3,500

Ex Gemini VII (9 January 2011), 204; Norman Davis Collection.



- 240 Carthage, Libyan Revolt, Billon Shekel (7.17 g, 12h), 241-238 BC. Uncertain North African mint. Head of Herakles facing left, wearing a lion's skin. Rev. Lion standing right, Punic M above, the rear-part of a horse visible as an undertype (Carradice & La Niece, NC 1988, 1; MAA 53; SNG Copenhagen 239). Well-struck from exceptionally fine metal, the visible undertype on the reverse, apparently that of a shekel of Carthage, of great interest, unusually complete. Extremely Fine. \$2,500

## ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE



- 241 C. Mamilius C.f. Limetanus. Silver Denarius (3.74 g), 82 BC. Rome. Draped bust of Mercury right, wearing winged petasus; behind, A above caduceus. Rev. MAMIL LIME(TA)N, Ulysses advancing right, holding staff and extending hand to his dog Argus come to greet him. Crawford 362/1; Sydenham 741; Mamilia 6. Nice old collection toning. Choice Very Fine. \$400

The types on this coin allude to the moneyer's claim to descent from Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, and hence from the god Mercury. The reverse features a sadly endearing scene from the *Odyssey*, when Odysseus returns home after twenty years disguised as a beggar and his old dog, who had been neglected, recognizes him: "So they spoke. And a dog, lying there, lifted its head and pricked up its ears. Argus was the hound of noble Odysseus, who had bred him himself, though he sailed to sacred Ilium before he could enjoy his company. Once the young men used to take the dog out after wild goat, deer and hare, but with his master gone he lay neglected by the gate, among the heaps of mule and cattle dung that Odysseus' men would later use to manure the fields. There, plagued by ticks, lay Argus the hound. But suddenly aware of Odysseus' presence, he wagged his tail and flattened his ears, though no longer strong enough to crawl to his master. Odysseus turned his face aside and hiding it from Eumaeus wiped away a tear then quickly said: 'Eumaeus, it's strange indeed to see this dog lying in the dung. He's finely built, but I can't tell if he had speed to match or was only a dog fed from the table, kept by his master for show.'" Then, Eumaeus, the swineherd, you replied: 'Yes this dog belongs to a man who has died far away. If he had the form and vigour he had when Odysseus left for Troy you'd be amazed by the speed and power. He was keen-scented on the trail, and no creature he started in the depths of the densest wood escaped him. But now he is in a sad state, and his master has died far from his own country, and the thoughtless women neglect him. When their masters aren't there to command them, servants don't care about the quality of their work. Far-voiced Zeus takes half the good out of them, the day they become slaves.'" With this he entered the stately house and walking straight into the hall joined the crowd of noble suitors. As for Argus, seeing Odysseus again in this twentieth year, the hand of dark death seized him.'" (Homer, *Od.* XVII.290-327).

## ROMAN IMPERATORIAL PERIOD



- 242 Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (4.01 g, 4h). Traveling Italian mint, 49-48 BC. CAESAR, elephant right, trampling on dragon. Rev. Pontifical emblems: culullus, aspergillum, axe and apex (Crawford 443/1; Sydenham 1006; RBW 1557). Well-centred, cabinet toning, Extremely Fine. \$3,000

Ex The New York Sale XXXII, 8 January 2014, lot 204.



243 Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.93 g, 6h). Traveling mint in Asia, 47-46 BC. Diademed head of Venus facing right. Rev. CAESAR, Aeneas advancing left, carrying palladium in right hand and with Anchises atop his left shoulder (Crawford 458/1; Sydenham 1013; RBW 1600). A beautiful example, well-struck in high relief on outstanding metal, attractive iridescent cabinet tone over lustre, Superb Extremely Fine. \$2,500

### Phenomenal Silver Tetradrachm of Mark Antony and Cleopatra





244

Mark Antony and Cleopatra. Silver Tetradrachm (14.97 g), 36 BC. Antioch in Syria. ΒΑCΙΑΙCCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right. Rev. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΑΥ[ΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ Τ]ΡΙΤΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ, bare head of Mark Antony right. McAlee 174; Prieur 27; RPC I 4094. Huge flan on fine metal with complete legends. Toned. An incredible coin! **Possibly the finest known specimen.** Extremely Fine. \$50,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection

This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.

Cleopatra VII, the last queen of the Ptolemaic kingdom, remains to this day a colossal figure of legend as much as history. Her life and tragic end have been immortalized and popularized by poets, playwrights, and screen actors over the centuries since her death. While the average person is not likely to know the various preceding Cleopatras, Arsinoes, and Berenikes of the Ptolemaic dynasty, almost everyone knows of Cleopatra VII, if only in her latter day guise as Elizabeth Taylor. She remains ever an icon of ancient female power and this remarkable silver tetradrachm features one of her most iconic portraits to survive from antiquity.

The most famous Ptolemaic queen is shown here in rich royal dress and wearing the diadem — a long standing symbol of royal authority in the Hellenistic age, but most commonly worn by kings rather than queens. It serves as a sign that Cleopatra sought to rule entirely in her own right without accepting the second place of power behind a husband, as was customary in the Greek cultural tradition. She had rejected her brother, Ptolemy XIII, as co-ruler (probably also as husband) by the summer of 51 BC, sparking a civil war in Egypt that eventually drew the attention of Julius Caesar who was waging his own civil war (49-45 BC) against Pompey and his senatorial adherents. She initiated a romance with the Roman leader as a means of using his power to defend her position. A son born to them became a new potential tool for guaranteeing the security of Cleopatra's kingdom, but after Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC, his adopted nephew, Octavian was recognized as his legitimate heir.

In 41 BC, the triumvir Mark Antony invited Cleopatra to meet him at Tarsus. A romantic relationship developed between the two, but this was in part predicated on the burning desire that each had for power. Antony's grandiose military ambitions would surely benefit from the wealth of Ptolemaic Egypt to underwrite them while Cleopatra might convince the triumvir to restore old Ptolemaic possessions detached by the Romans. Even more, children by Antony, a man deemed by many at the time to be the most powerful of the triumvirs, might even offer Cleopatra a chance to parlay her position as queen of Egypt into that of queen of the entire Roman world. The potential opportunities were far too great for either of them to ignore.

In 40 BC, Cleopatra provided Antony with a fleet and support for his Parthian campaign in return for the restoration of former Ptolemaic territories in Cilicia and Cyprus that had been annexed by the Romans. By the end of the year, she had also given birth to twins, a boy and a girl, both of whom Antony recognized as his own. Despite the arrival of these children, Antony concluded a marriage alliance with Octavia in order to preserve the triumviral arrangement that recognized Antony as master in the East. He returned to the arms of Cleopatra in 36 BC, gaining her financial support for a new and ultimately failed Parthian campaign, and granting her large parts of Phoenicia and Coele Syria, as well as Jericho and parts of the Nabataean kingdom.

This tetradrachm was struck at the time of this renewal of the relationship between Antony and Cleopatra and may perhaps represent part of the monies provided to support the Parthian war. The Greek legend surrounding the portrait of Cleopatra names her as Thea Neotera ("the Younger [or Newer] Goddess") which may have provided some cover of legitimacy for Antony's grants to Cleopatra of territories annexed by Rome. It has been suggested that she is described as Thea Neotera in order to connect her to her ancestor, Cleopatra Thea (i.e. the "Elder Goddess"), the daughter of Ptolemy VI Philometor who ruled as the powerful queen of the Seleukid Empire in 150-126 BC. This Seleukid connection was used to give the impression that Cleopatra was really the

rightful ruler of the Levantine territories granted by Antony. On the other hand, Thea Neotera, has also been understood to describe Cleopatra as a living manifestation of Isis-Aphrodite, the goddess with whom Ptolemaic queens were traditionally identified. This title would match that of Neos Dionysos (“New Dionysos”) that is known from literary sources to have been received by Antony in the East. However, the legend associated with the portrait of Antony on this coin does not provide him with divine epithets to match Cleopatra, but instead gives the Greek version of his Latin titlature naming him as “Triumvir holding the consulship for the third time.”

Antony’s grants of territory to Cleopatra in 36 BC and further proposed grants to her and her children (the “Donations of Alexandria”) in 34 BC became a propaganda weapon for Octavian, who used them as evidence that his former colleague intended to subvert the Roman Republic and impose an eastern queen on the city of Romulus. While this may have been Cleopatra’s true hope it came to nothing once the triumvirate expired in 33 BC and Octavian and Antony prepared for a showdown. Cleopatra provided Antony with a new fleet to wage the war, but cost Antony many Roman allies when she insisted on being present during the campaign. The two were defeated at the battle of Actium in 31 BC and fled to Egypt, where they both committed suicide. Antony killed himself in the mistaken belief that the queen had already done so, but Cleopatra ended her life by poison in order to deny Octavian the chance to parade her in his triumph. In life and in her depiction on this coin juxtaposed with Antony, Cleopatra ruled as an equal to her male lovers and rivals. So too did she choose the death of a king when all hope was finally lost.



245 Syria, Chalcidice. Chalcis. Zenodorus, with Octavian. Æ (6.68 g), 30-20 BC. 282 SE (31/0 BC). Bare head of Octavian right; in right field, date (L ΒΙΙΣ). Rev. Bare head of Zenodoros left. Herman 16a; RPC 4774; HGC 9, 1454. Rare. Uniform glossy reddish-brown patina. Both outstanding portraits. Extremely Fine. \$500

From the Palm Desert Collection.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE



- 246 Augustus. Silver Denarius (4.08 g, 2h), 27 BC - AD 14. Mint of Rome, struck by P. Petronius Turpilianus, 19 B.C. AVGVSTVS CAESAR, bare head facing right. Rev. TVRPILIANVS III VIR, six-rayed star within a crescent (RIC 300; BMC 32). A superb example, well-centred on a flan of excellent metal, outstanding portrait, beautiful old cabinet toning, Superb Extremely Fine. \$10,000

Ex Nomisma, Sale 16, 2000, lot 205

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 72, 16 May 2013, lot 568.



- 247 Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.85 g, 9h), 27 BC - AD 14. Mint of Rome, 13 B.C. AVGVSTVS CAESAR, bare head facing right. Rev. C ANTISTIVS REGINVS, simpulum and lituus above a tripod and a patera (RIC 410; BMC 120). Purple-grey cabinet toning, good portrait, Extremely Fine. \$4,000

Ex Stack's Bowers, Sale 174, 12 January 2013, lot 6007

Ex Roma, Auction 6, 29 September 2013, lot 837.



- 248 Divus Augustus. Æ As (12.49 g), died AD 14. Rome, restitution issue under Nerva, AD 98. DIVVS AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right. Rev. IMP NERVA CAES AVG REST, S C in exergue, winged thunderbolt. RIC 130; Komnick type 10.0; BN 151; BMC 161. Wonderful portrait. Glossy greenish-brown patina. Some smoothing in the fields noted. Very scarce type. About Extremely Fine. \$500

Ex Alberto Campana Collection (NAC 64, 17 May 2012), 2408

Ex Gorny & Mosch 118 (14 October 2002), 2000.

## Lustrous Gold Aureus of Tiberius



- 249 Tiberius. Gold Aureus (7.82 g, 6h), AC 14-37. Mint of Lugdunum. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head facing right. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM, Female figure (Livia?) seated right, holding a sceptre and a branch (RIC 29; BMC 46; Calicó 305c). A superb example, fully lustrous and struck on a broad flan, excellent portrait, Superb Extremely Fine. \$15,000

## Mint State Tiberius Gold ‘Tribute Penny’



- 250 Tiberius. Gold Aureus (7.72 g), AD 14-37. ‘Tribute Penny’ type. Lugdunum, AD 18-35. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right on chair with ornate legs, holding scepter and olive branch. RIC 29; Lyon 149; BMC 46; Calicó 305a. Boldly struck on a nice broad flan, fully lustrous and perfectly centered. Die crack across cheek. NGC grade MS; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$10,000



- 251 Tiberius, AD 14-37. Silver Denarius (3.78g). Mint of Lugudnum. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax) seated right, holding olive-branch and long vertical sceptre. Excellent portrait struck in high relief on a nice broad flan. Perfectly centered and lightly toned. Extremely Fine. \$1,000

### Outstanding Quality Claudius Gold Aureus



- 252 Claudius. Gold Aureus (7.78 g, 6h), AD 41-54. Mint of Rome, A.D. 44-5. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P IIII, laureate head facing right. Rev. PACI AVGVSTAE, Pax-Nemesis walking right, holding-out a fold of drapery, and pointing a winged caduceus towards a serpent at her feet (RIC 27; Calicó 366; BMC 26). Traces of residual lustre, excellent portrait, nearly Extremely Fine. \$25,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVII, 7 January 2014, lot 649.



- 253 Claudius. Æ Quadrans (2.84 g), AD 41-54. Rome, AD 41. Three-legged modius. Rev. Large S C. RIC 84. Green patina, nice surfaces and bold detail. A superb example. Extremely Fine. \$400

### Beautiful Nero Gold Aureus



- 254 Nero. Gold Aureus (7.31 g, 7h), AD 54-68. Mint of Rome, A.D. 65-6. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head facing right. Rev. SALVS, Salus seated left on a throne, holding a patera in her extended right hand (RIC 59; Calicó 443; BMC 87). Broad flan, red toning, Extremely Fine, possibly from the Boscoreale Hoard. \$15,000

Ex Stack's Bowers, Sale 177, 13 August 2013, lot 11138.



- 255 Nero. Æ Sestertius (22.31 g), AD 54-68. Lugdunum, ca. AD 65. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, laureate head of Nero right, globe at point of bust. Rev. ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES, S C in exergue, Annona standing right, holding cornucopiae, facing Ceres seated left, holding grain ears and torch; between them, modius set on altar and ship's stern. RIC 430; BN 70; WCN 416; BMC 305. Hard apple-green patina. Some minor chipping around the edges. Old smoothing in the fields. Choice Very Fine. \$2,000

Ex Spink, March 1936; Sir Arthur J. Evans Collection (Ars Classica XVII, 3 October 1934), 1271 (acquired in 1911).



- 256 Nero. Silver Hemidrachm (1.78 g), AD 54-68. Caesarea in Cappadocia, after AD 60. Laureate head of Nero right. Rev. ARME-NIAC across field, Nike advancing right, holding palm and wreath. Sydenham 81; RPC 3644. The obverse struck slightly off center. Excellent detail with some porosity. Very scarce. Choice Very Fine. \$400

This issue was struck to celebrate Corbulo's victories in Armenia.

### Wonderful Sestertius of Galba



- 257 Galba. Æ Sestertius (26.56 g), AD 68-69. Rome. IMP SER GALBA C-AES AVG TR P, laureate and draped bust of Galba right. Rev. RO-MA, S C across field, Roma standing facing, head left, holding Victory and spear. RIC 358; BMC p. 321; ACG 96. Glossy dark chocolate brown patina. Marvelous bold portrait. Extremely Fine. \$2,500

Ex Baldwin's inventory, March 1937.



- 258 Vitellius. Silver Denarius (3.49 g), AD 69. Rome. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right. Rev. PONT MAXIM, Vesta, veiled, seated on throne right, holding patera and scepter. RIC 107; BMC 34; RSC 72. Well struck on excellent metal and full complete legends on both sides. Lightly toned with traces of luster remaining. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

Before becoming emperor, the elderly Galba, governor of Hispania Terraconensis, served many years as a capable administrator and military leader, having previously governed in Gaul, Germany, Africa and Spain, where he had earned a reputation for strictness and impartiality. Hearing that he was in disfavor with Nero and that he would soon be executed, he considered joining the revolt of the governor of Gallia Lugdunensis, Gaius Julius Vindex, who had promised him his support in a bid for the throne. He hesitated, however, which was probably fateful as Vindex's revolt was quickly suppressed, the usurper committing suicide. The turmoil in Rome continued, and in June AD 68 the Praetorian Prefect, Nymphidius Sabinus, transferred his allegiance to Galba. Nero, deserted by the Praetorians, was declared a public enemy by the Senate and committed suicide. Galba promptly took the title of Caesar, raised a legion, and along with the governor of Lusitania, Marcus Salvius Otho, quickly marched on Rome where he was welcomed into the city. Galba's short reign was unpopular. Fearing conspiracy, he executed many senators and equites without trial, and he never paid the Praetorians the bonus promised in his name by prefect Nymphidius, scorning the idea that a soldier's loyalty could be bought. Additionally, the Rhine legions were hostile to him - they had expected to be rewarded for their loyalty to the throne by their actions in suppressing the revolt of Vindex, but instead were accused of impeding Galba's path to the throne. On January 1 AD 69, they refused to swear allegiance to the emperor and instead proclaimed their commander, Aulus Vitellius, emperor. With the Rhine legions in revolt, Galba made the fatal mistake of formerly adopting Lucius Calpurnius Piso Licinianus as his successor, which had the effect of inciting the hatred of his former supporter, Otho, who had hoped for the honor for himself. Otho plotted his revenge, and five days after Piso's adoption, Praetorian guardsmen in his pay brutally murdered both Galba and Piso.



- 259 Vitellius, Silver Denarius (3.18g), AD 69. Rome. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right. Rev. LIBERTAS RESTITVIA, Libertas standing facing, head right, holding pileus and scepter. RIC I 105; RSC 47. Sharply struck on a nice broad flan and well centered. Lovely old cabinet toning. Extremely Fine. \$1,500

## Well Pedigreed Masterpiece Sestertius of Vitellius



260

Vitellius. Æ Sestertius (29.08 g), AD 69. Rome. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG P M TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right. Rev. PAX AVGVSTI, S C across field, Pax standing facing, head left, holding branch and cornucopiae. Cf. RIC 157 (obv. legend); BMC p. 377. An incredible coin. A masterpiece sestertius of Vitellius. Uniform chocolate brown patina. Worthy of a record price. Superb Extremely Fine. \$9,000

Ex NCirc (May 1940, G34), 98782

Ex G. Gillet Collection (Florange et Ciani, 28 May 1924)

Ex F. Gnechi Collection; Lord Sidmouth Collection

Ex C.E.G. Mackerell Collection (Sotheby's, 18 May 1906), 60

Ex J. Tyszkiewicz Collection (Serrure, 25 June 1901).

Vitellius was made Governor of Lower Germany by Galba. When the legions became disaffected from Galba's austere and strict rule, they renounced their allegiance to him and hailed Vitellius as emperor. Vitellius at first refused the imperial title, but he did take the name Germanicus and pledged to lead the revolt. Shortly thereafter the provinces of Britain, Gaul and Spain defected to him. Meanwhile in Rome Galba had been murdered and Otho installed as the new emperor by the Praetorian Guard. Otho offered to share the emperorship with Vitellius, but the latter, whose forces were already marching on Rome, refused. A decisive engagement, the Battle of Bedriacum, was fought between the two sides in the vicinity between Cremona and Verona, and Vitellius's forces were victorious. Despite losing at Bedriacum, Otho perhaps could still have won the war - he had the support of the formidable legions of Dalmatia, Moesia and Pannonia, as well as both the Praetorian Guard and the Roman fleet - but instead chose to avoid civil war by committing suicide. Once in Rome the Senate decreed Vitellius the usual imperial honors. The historians Suetonius, Tacitus and Dio Cassius do not record much positive about Vitellius's short reign, but he did implement some worthwhile and lasting changes (for instance, he accepted equites into the offices of imperial administration whereas before they had been open only to freedmen). Overall, though, his reign was irresolute, and Vitellius himself is described as lazy and self-indulgent.

## Highly Desirable Vespasian Gold Aureus



- 261 Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.46 g, ), AD 69-79. Mint of Rome, A.D. 76. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head facing right. Rev. COS VII, heifer walking right (RIC 840; Calicó 622; BMC 176). Some lustre, Nearly Extremely Fine. \$18,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 52, 7 October 2009, lot 1023  
 Ex Spink, Auction 13015, 2 December 2013, lot 156.



- 263 Vespasian. Gold Aureus (6.37 g), AD 69-79. Rome, AD 70. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. COS ITER TR POT, Pax seated left, holding branch and caduceus. RIC 28; BN 17; BMC 28; Calicó 607. Very Fine. \$4,000

From the S. Moussaieff Collection  
 This lot has been officially exported from Israel through the Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 262 Vespasian. Æ Sestertius (26.38 g), AD 69-79. 'Judaea Capta' type. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. IVDAEA CAPTA, S C in exergue, palm tree; to left, emperor standing right, foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium; to right, Jewess in attitude of mourning seated right on cuirass. **Hendin 1504**; RIC 167; BN 497-8; BMC 543. Smoothed and with tooling, dark patination. About Extremely Fine. \$10,000



- 264 Vespasian. Æ Dupondius (10.74 g), AD 69-79. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. VICTORIA NAVALIS, S C low across field, Victory standing right on prow, holding wreath and palm. RIC 285; BN 574; BMC 598-9. Tan-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$250

From the Palm Desert Collection.  
Ex Superior (7 June 1984), 1626.

- 265 Vespasian. Æ As (10.74 g), AD 69-79. Rome, AD 77/8. IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN COS VIII, laureate head of Vespasian left. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTI, S C across field, Victory standing right on prow, holding wreath and palm. RIC 1014; BMC 740. Reddish-brown patina. Very Fine. \$200

From the Palm Desert Collection.

## Impressive Gold Aureus of Titus



- 266 Titus. Gold Aureus (7.15 g, ), AD 79-81. Mint of Rome, as Caesar under Vespasian, A.D. 73. T CAES IMP VESP CENS, laureate head facing right. Rev. PONTIF TRI POT, Titus seated right on a curule chair, holding a sceptre and a branch, his feet resting on a stool (RIC 555; Calicó 753; BMC 114). Broad flan, excellent portrait, lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$20,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVII, 7 January 2014, lot 670.



- 267 Titus. Æ Dupondius (12.51 g), as Caesar, AD 69-79. Rome, under Vespasian, AD 72. T CAESAR VESPASIAN IMP PONT TR POT COS II, radiate head of Titus right. Rev. FELICITAS PVBLICA, S C across field, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC 465; BN 628; cf. BMC 369 (obv. legend). Glossy dark green patina. Extremely Fine. \$500

Ex NAC 98 (12 December 2016), 1117

Ex Rauch 81 (23 November 2007), 335.



- 268 Domitian. Gold Aureus (7.56 g, ), AD 81-96. Mint of Rome, A.D. 92-4. DOMITIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head facing right. Rev. GERMANICVS COS XVI, Minerva standing right on capital of a rostral column, holding a spear and a shield, an owl stands at her feet on right (RIC 744; Calicó 849; BMC 208). An exceptional portrait of Domitian, a few very light marks, otherwise well-struck in high relief on a broad flan. **Very Rare.** Superb Extremely Fine. \$35,000

Ex Aurora Collection, The New York Sale XXXII, 8 January 2014, lot 13.



- 269 Nerva. Silver Tetradrachm (15.45 g), AD 96-98. Antioch in Syria, AD 96. AV NEPOVΑΣ KAIΣ ΣEB, laureate bust of Nerva right, wearing aegis. Rev. ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ, eagle standing facing, head right, on thunderbolt; in right field, TA monogram above palm branch. Prieur 149; McAlee 419. Boldly struck in high relief on excellent quality metal. The portrait of Nerva is absolutely amazing! A spectacular coin that should stir plenty of excitement. Superb Extremely Fine. \$2,000

## Historically Important Aureus of Trajan



- 270 Trajan. Gold Aureus (7.27 g.), AD 98-117. Mint of Rome, A.D. 116. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. Rev. REGNA AD SIGNATA, Trajan seated left on a platform, with two attendants standing beside him; three kings (of Armenia, Parthia and Mesopotamia) stand to right before the platform (RIC 367; Calicó 1079; BMC 613). A **very rare** and historically interesting reverse type, About Extremely Fine. \$20,000



- 271 Hadrian. Gold Aureus (6.95 g.), AD 117-138. Mint of Rome, A.D. 125-8. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust facing right, drapery on left shoulder. Rev. COS III, Hadrian galloping on horseback right, holding a spear (RIC 187d; Calicó 1224a; BMC 437). Attractive toning, Choice Very Fine. \$18,000

Ex Feuardent

Ex Aurora Collection, The New York Sale XXXII, 8 January 2014, lot 19.

## Incredible Gold Aureus of Hadrian



- 272 Hadrian. Gold Aureus (7.41 g, 6h), AD 117-138. Mint of Rome, A.D. 125-8. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust facing right, light drapery on left shoulder. Rev. COS III, Hadrian on horseback galloping right, holding a spear (RIC 187; Calicó 1228; BMC 435). An exceptional example, with an impressive bust of Hadrian struck on a broad flan, residual lustre beneath toning and Superb Extremely Fine. \$40,000

Ex Collection of the Money Museum, Zurich  
Ex Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, lot 1088  
Ex Leu 72, 12 May 1998, lot 433.



- 273 Hadrian. Silver Tridrachm (10.50 g), AD 117-138. Tarsus in Cilicia. Laureate head of Hadrian right. Rev. Tyche seated left, holding palm branch; at her feet to left, half-length figure of the river-god Cyndus swimming left. RPC 3259; Prieur 759; SNG BN 1405-6. A nice full strike on a full flan of excellent metal. Lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine. \$1,000



- 274 Hadrian. Silver Tridrachm (9.10 g), AD 117-138. Tarsus in Cilicia. Laureate and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, gorgoneion on breastplate. Rev. Lion attacking bull left. RPC 3265; Prieur 766; SNG BN 1398. Well struck on an excellent quality flan. Lightly toned. Choice Very Fine. \$700

Phenomenal Mint State Gold Aureus of Aelius





275

Aelius. Gold Aureus (7.14 g), Caesar, AD 136-138. Rome, under Hadrian, AD 137. L AELIVS CAESAR, bare head of Aelius left. Rev. TRIB POT COS II, PIE-TAS across field, Pietas standing right sacrificing over altar at her feet to right, and holding box of perfumes. RIC 444c; BMC 1004; Calicó 1449. Ablaze with mint luster. Boldly struck in high relief and perfectly centered. **A numismatic masterpiece!** Superb Mint State. \$50,000

Accompanied by an NGC Photo Certificate - Choice MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5 Fine Style.

On 13 January AD 101, Lucius Ceionius Commodus was born to a Roman consular family from Etruria. Although he is known to have served as praetor in AD 130 and was married to the influential Avidia Plautia, his importance increased dramatically in AD 136, when the emperor Hadrian unexpectedly adopted him and thereby made him Caesar and heir to the purple. At the time of his adoption, Lucius Ceionius Commodus set aside his name and assumed the new name of Lucius Aelius Caesar that linked him to the gens Aelia to which Hadrian belonged. Up until this point it was widely believed that Gnaeus Pedanius Fuscus Salinator II, the grandson of the emperor's well-regarded brother-in-law, Lucius Julius Ursus Servianus, would be Hadrian's heir. Indeed, Hadrian had virtually indicated this himself by giving Salinator a privileged position in his court. However, all of the hopes and expectations for Salinator were dashed in AD 136 when Hadrian fell seriously ill and almost died from a haemorrhage. This near death experience caused the emperor to change his mind and adopt Aelius as his heir instead. This new decision, which the *Historia Augustae* describes as "against the wishes of everyone" sent political shockwaves through Rome and enraged both Servianus and Salinator. They were subsequently implicated in a (fabricated?) coup attempt and executed. Thus, Aelius was raised to power on a tide of unpopularity and bloodshed. It was not an auspicious beginning. As Caesar, Aelius' first order of business in AD 137 was to join the legions in Pannonia and defend the Danube frontier against Germanic incursions although he had no military experience of any kind. His Danubian campaigns seem to have met with success and he returned to Rome to make a public address at the start of the New Year, AD 138. Although his speech was said to have been well composed and a model for future rhetoricians, Aelius never presented it. He fell ill shortly before and died after drinking a potion intended to help him. It has been suggested that Aelius may have been killed by the onset of tuberculosis. Hadrian honored his dead heir with monumental statues and temples. The emperor then chose Antoninus Pius to be his new heir and Caesar, but ordered Pius to adopt Lucius Verus, the son of Aelius, with the intention that he would become Caesar to Antoninus Pius after he assumed power as Augustus. The present aureus features a spectacular portrait of Lucius Aelius in high relief. He is shown bare headed in order to indicate his junior status as Caesar. In the early second century only senior emperors, Augusti, were depicted wearing laurel wreaths. The virtually flawless state of preservation makes this a superlative image of the short-lived Caesar. Pietas is shown sacrificing over an altar on the reverse, symbolizing that Aelius was dutiful in his relationship with Hadrian, the Roman people, and the gods. Such a representation was appropriate to the New Year's vows made by emperors and may suggest that this aureus was struck for distribution as largesse at the beginning of January, AD 137, when Aelius assumed his second consulship (noted in the reverse legend) before setting off for his post in Pannonia. A ruler who could justly claim pietas was likely to be successful, since he zealously undertook his duties to both gods and men. Who therefore would stand in his way? Unfortunately, while pietas justified a Roman ruler in the human and divine spheres it did nothing to placate bacteria. Pietas could not, and did not save Aelius from the disease that killed him a year after this aureus was struck.



- 276 Aelius. Æ Sestertius (23.48 g), Caesar, AD 136-138. Rome, AD 137. L AELIVS CAESAR, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Aelius right. Rev. TR PO[T CO]S II, S C across field, Spes advancing left, holding flower and raising hem of skirt. RIC 1055. Excellent portrait quality, rendered in bold high relief. Much rarer cuirassed portrait type. Natural flan crack, some light surface smoothing with uniform reddish-brown patina. Choice Very Fine. \$1,500

Ex Ebert Collection (Stack's-Bowers, 12 January 2013), 5366.



- 277 Antoninus Pius. Æ 33. (21.05 g), AD 138-161. Philippopolis in Thrace. Gargilius Anticus, hegemon. Laureate head of Antoninus Pius right. Rev. The river-god Hebrus reclining left, holding branch and resting against overturned amphora from which water flows. Varbanov 692; RPC III . Wonderful high-relief, great style. Reddish-brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$2,000

The city of Philippopolis (modern Plovdiv in Bulgaria) was founded as a colony by Philip II of Macedon in 342 BC in order to maintain a Macedonian presence in the heart of Thracian territory. It was built on the crests of three hills from which it ultimately derived its Latin nickname, Trimontium ("Three Hills"). As part of the ongoing Third Mithridatic War (74-63 BC), in 72 BC, the city was captured by M. Terentius Varro Lucullus, the Roman governor of Macedonia. In AD 46, Philippopolis was incorporated into a new Roman province of Thrace and flourished as a provincial trade center. The city was beautified by an extensive public building program, particularly under the Flavian emperors, and continued to grow in size and importance. In the third century AD, Philippopolis boasted a population of more than 100,000 people and became the provincial capital. This wonderfully preserved bronze issue was struck under Antoninus Pius while the city was still on its journey towards preeminent status within the province. The obverse features an attractive portrait of the emperor while the reverse depicts the local river god Hebrus reclining on an overturned amphora from which water pours. This type may possibly represent a fountain statue of the god incorporated into the city's nymphaeum. The surrounding Greek legend names both the Philippopolitans and the city magistrate (hegemon) Gargilius Anticus as the authorities behind the issue. One of the duties of Philippopolitan hegemones may have been to underwrite the cost of civic coin production. Such duties (known as liturgies) were commonplace for wealthy office-holders in Greek cities of the Hellenistic and Roman ages. Through liturgies the cities were able to maintain necessary services and keep up their appearances while the liturgist was memorialized for his benevolence. The system worked better than anyone could have predicted. It seems improbable that when Gargilius Anticus funded this coinage with his name on it he realized that he was actually buying a guarantee that his name would still be written and spoken almost 2000 years later. Whatever he may have paid, Anticus got a bargain.



278 Marcus Aurelius, AD 161-180. AE 36 mm (23.34 g). Minted in Pergamon AD 169-175. Strategos Titos Klaudios Aristeas. Draped and laureate bust right. Rev. Zeus seated left holding sceptre on high back chair holding Nike in r. hand. BMC 288; SNG France \_\_\_\_\_. Some smoothing in the fields noted. A marvelous example featuring glossy dark chocolate brown patina. Extremely Fine/ Choice Very Fine. \$5,000

A similar example appeared in Giessener Münzhandlung 133, München 2004, #320.

Gem Mint State Lucius Verus as  
“King of Armenia” Gold Aureus



279

Lucius Verus. Gold Aureus (7.30 g), AD 161-169. Mint of Rome, A.D. 163-4. L VERVS AVG ARME-  
NIACVS, bare head facing right. Rev. TR P III-I IMP II COS II / REX ARMEN / DAT, Lucius Verus  
seated left on a platform; an officer standing beside him; a soldier stands before him; King Sohaemus  
stands to left before them at the foot of the platform (RIC 512; Calicó 2154 (these dies); BMC 300;  
Kent-Hirmer, pl. 98, 342 (these dies)). Perfectly struck in high relief, with a wonderful portrait, lustrous  
and Mint State, a superb example of this historical issue. \$50,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 38, 21 March 2007, lot 82  
Ex Aurora Collection, The New York Sale XXXII, 8 January 2014, lot 28.

## Gem Mint State Lucius Verus Gold Aureus



- 280 Lucius Verus. Gold Aureus (7.32 g), AD 161-169. Rome, AD 163/4. L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Lucius Verus right. Rev. TR P IIII IMP II COS II, Victory standing facing, head right, supporting shield inscribed VIC/AVG in two lines on palm tree. RIC 525; Szaivert 94-12/37; BMC 296, note; Calicó 2177 (same dies as illus.). Needle sharp! Boldly struck in high relief and perfectly centered. A splendid gem example. Perfection! **NGC grade Gem MS; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. Fine style.** \$20,000



- 281 Septimius Severus. Æ As (11.92 g), AD 193-211. SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. Rev. VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE, S C in exergue, Victory standing right, holding trophy with both hands; at her feet to either side, bound seated captive. RIC 837a. **Very rare reverse type.** Dark green patina with some reddish spots, details lightly strengthened. Choice Very Fine. \$750



- 282 Julia Domna, with Geta, as Caesar. Silver Denarius (2.91 g), Augusta, AD 193-217. Rome, under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, AD 201/2. IVLIA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Julia Domna right. Rev. P SEPT GETA CAES PONT, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta right. RIC 571; BMC 60; RSC 1. **Rare.** Light grey tone. Extremely Fine. \$700

The dynastic types of the Severan dynasty have long been favorites amongst collectors of Roman Imperial coinage. They come in various permutations, different metals, and from different Imperial mints. The purpose was to legitimate the Severan dynasty after the tumultuous reign of Commodus and the subsequent years of civil war, and to sustain the idea of dynastic rule that had been reestablished by Marcus Aurelius, whom Severus claimed was his father. It appears that all of the Severan dynastic issues were struck at the same time, in AD 201/2, at the time that Severus and Caracalla assumed the joint consulate for AD 202.

### Impressive Gold Aureus of Caracalla



- 283 Caracalla. Gold Aureus (7.39 g, 12h), AD 198-217. Mint of Rome, A.D. 196-8. M AVR ANTON CAES PONTIF, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. Rev. PRI NCI PI IVVE NTVTIS, Caracalla standing left, holding a baton and a spear, beside a trophy of arms (RIC 13b; Calicó 2797; C 504). **Rare.** Lustrous Extremely Fine. \$35,000

Ex Leu 53, 1991, lot 285 Ex Kunker 273, 2016, lot 836.

## Exceptional Severan Dynasty Gold Aureus



284

Caracalla, with Septimius Severus and Julia Domna. Gold Aureus (7.36 g, 6h), AD 198-217. Mint of Rome, A.D. 202. ANTON P AVG PON TR P V COS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. Rev. CONCORDIAE AETERNAE, conjoined busts of Septimius Severus, radiate and draped, and Julia Domna, diademed and draped, on a crescent, facing right (RIC 59a; Calicó 2850; C 2). A few light marks on edge, three excellent portraits. **Very Rare.** About Extremely Fine. \$70,000

Ex Kunker 273, 14 March 2016, lot 845.



- 285 Maximinus I ‘Thrax’. Æ Sestertius (21.72 g), AD 235-238. Rome, AD 236/7. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus I right. Rev. VICTORIA GERMANICA, S C across field, emperor standing facing, head left, holding scepter, being crowned by Victory standing behind, holding palm branch; to left, bound German captive seated left. RIC 90; BMC 191. Glossy chocolate brown with hints of red patina. Boldly struck and absolutely superb in detail. Superb Extremely Fine or better. \$1,500

Ex Baldwin’s inventory, March 1937

Ex L. Vierordt Collection, pt. 1 (Schulman 139, 5 March 1923), 2098.

This handsome sestertius utilizes an realistic portrait of Maximinus, which shows his large chin and other heavy facial features. According to the ancient author and contemporary, Herodian, Maximinus was “of such frightening appearance and colossal size that there is no obvious comparison to be drawn with any of the best-trained Greek athletes or warrior elite of the barbarians” (Herodian vii.1.2). This has led some modern researchers to suspect that Maximinus suffered from some form of growth disorder, such as gigantism or acromegaly.



- 286 Gordian I. Silver Denarius (2.94 g), AD 238. Mint of Rome. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate and draped bust facing right. Rev. P M TR P COS P P, Gordian standing left, holding a branch in his extended right hand, and a short sceptre in left (RIC 1; C 2). Lightly toned, Extremely Fine.

\$8,000

Ex Imagines Imperatorvm, Aureo & Calicó, 8 February 2012, lot 204.



- 287 Pupienus. Æ Sestertius (23.13 g), AD 238. Rome. IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Pupienus right. Rev. P M TR P COS II P P, S C across field, emperor, togate, standing facing, head left, holding branch and parazonium. RIC 16; BMC 28. A marvelous Pupienus sestertius. Bold strike with full legends and glossy greenish-brown patina. Extremely Fine. \$2,000

Ex SCMB M228 (July 1934), no. 17530, where there were offered two sestertii of Pupienus, held together from antiquity, this being the finer.

When Gordian I and his son were proclaimed emperors in Africa, the Senate appointed a committee of twenty men, including the elderly Senator Pupienus, to co-ordinate operations against Maximinus until the arrival of the Gordians. On the news of the defeat and deaths of the Gordians at Carthage, however, the Senate met in closed session in the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus and voted for two members of the committee to be installed as co-emperors - Balbinus and Pupienus. Coins from both these emperors' very short reign are rare.



- 288 Gordian III. Gold Aureus (4.85 g), AD 238-244. Rome, AD 239. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right. Rev. P M TR P II COS P P, Jupiter standing facing, head left, holding thunderbolt and scepter; at his feet to left, small figure of the emperor, togate, standing left, holding patera. RIC 21; Calicó 3211. Fully lustrous. **NGC photo grade Ch AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5.** Flan flaw. \$3,000



289

Trajan Decius. Æ Double Sestertius (44.62 g), AD 249-251. Rome, AD 250. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Trajan Decius right. Rev. VICT-ORIA AVG, S C across field, Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm. RIC 126a; Banti 29 = RCTV 9397 (this coin illus.); Gnechi III 6, pl. 161, 4. Uniform green patina. Boldly struck, perfectly centered, and a full size flan. Most impressive. Extremely Fine. \$3,000

Ex Sternberg XXVIII (30 October 1995), 264

Ex NFA XXIX (13 August 1992), 416

Ex Sir Arthur J. Evans Collection (Ars Classica XVII, 3 October 1934), 1685

Ex Sir John Evans Collection.

## Superb Quality Full Facing Aureus of Licinius II



290

Licinius II (Caesar). Gold Aureus (5.33 g.), AD. 317-324. Mint of Nicomedia, A.D. 321-2. D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C, bust facing, draped and cuirassed. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI CAES, Jupiter seated facing on a platform inscribed SIC •V• / SIC •X•, holding Victory and a sceptre, an eagle stands at his feet on left, with a wreath in its beak, SMNG in exergue (RIC 42; Calicó 5151 (this reverse die); Depyrot 31/2). With a superb fully facing portrait of excellent style, broad flan, toned. **Very rare.** About Extremely Fine. \$35,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 54, 24 March 2010, lot 612  
Ex Aurora Collection, The New York Sale XXXII, 8 January 2014, lot 56.

## Very Rare Solidus of Constantinus II Issued on the ‘Donativum’ AD 337



- 291 Constantius II, AD 337-36. Gold Solidus (4.39g). Minted at Siscia. Issued for the Donativum, the celebration on taking of office in AD 337. *CONSTANTI NVS PF AVG*, Draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus II r. with rosette and laurel diadem. Rev. *VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG*, Victory wearing long dress advancing r. kicking with her l. foot seated captive; she holds wreath inscribed *VOT XXX* with both hands. RIC VIII, 349-4; Depeyrot II, 199, 3/2; Bastien, Donativum 82, a/note 5. **Very rare** issue and excellent style. Slightly double struck on the dotted border. Extremely Fine. \$17,000

Ex Auction ROMA Numismatics Ltd. London IX (2015), 832.



- 292 Constantius II. Gold Solidus (4.40 g), AD 337-361. Mint of Antioch, A.D. 347-55. *FL IVL CON-STAN-TIVS P F AVG*, pearl and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. Rev. *GLORIA REI PVBLICAE*, Roma, holding a spear, and Constantinopolis, holding a sceptre and resting her right foot on a prow, enthroned, supporting between them a wreath inscribed *VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX*, *SMANG* in exergue (RIC 84; C 108; Depeyrot 6/3). Some lustre, **rare** and Extremely Fine. \$4,000



- 293 Constantius II. Gold Solidus (4.51 g), AD 337-361. Mint of Nicomedia, A.D. 355-361. D N CON-STAN-TIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed head facing right. Rev. GLORIA REI PVBLICAE, Roma, holding a spear, and Constantinopolis, holding a sceptre and resting her right foot on a prow, enthroned, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XXXX, SMNS in exergue (RIC 100; Depeyrot 6/1). Well-struck in high relief, **very rare** and Extremely Fine. \$7,000

Ex Hess-Divo 307, 7 June 2007, lot 1767  
 Ex Triton XVII, 7 January 2014, lot 801.



- 294 Constantius II. Gold Solidus (4.52 g), AD 337-361. Mint of Nicomedia, A.D. 351-5. FL IVL CON-STAN-TIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and shield. Rev. GLORIA REI PVBLICAE, Roma, holding a spear, and Constan-tinopolis, holding a sceptre and resting her right foot on a prow, enthroned, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XXX / MVLT / XXXX, SMNG in exergue (RIC 74; Depeyrot 5/2). One tiny mark on cheek, lightly toned, Extremely Fine. \$6,000



Lot 295



Lot 296

- 295 Arcadius. Gold Solidus (4.47 g.), AD 383-408. Mint of Mediolanum, A.D. 394-5. D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG, Emperor standing right, holding a labarum and Victory on a globe, his left foot resting on a bound captive, M-D in field, COMOB in exergue (RIC 35b; Depeyrot 16/1). Lustrous, a beautiful example. Superb Extremely Fine. \$4,000

Ex Aurora Collection, The New York Sale XXXII, 8 January 2014, lot 63.

- 296 Arcadius. Gold Solidus (4.49 g.), AD 383-408. Mint of Ravenna, c. A.D. 402-6. D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG, Emperor standing right, holding a labarum and Victory on a globe, his left foot resting on a bound captive, R-V in field, COMOB in exergue (RIC 1286). One light mark on edge, some lustre, Extremely Fine. \$4,000

Ex Collection of a Northern Californian Gentleman  
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, lot 866.

## Fantastic Galla Placidia Gold Solidus



- 297 Galla Placidia (daughter of Theodosius I, mother of Valentinian III). Gold Solidus (4.51 g.). Mint of Ravenna, A.D. 422. D N GALLA PLA-CIDIA P F AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust facing right, wearing earrings and a necklace, crowned by the Hand of God. Rev. SALVS REI PVBLICAE, Victory seated right on a cuirass, supporting on her knee a shield inscribed with the Chi-Rho monogram, to which she points, R-V in field, COMOB in exergue (RIC 1333; Depeyrot 13/3; C 7). Well-struck on a broad flan with a delicate portrait, a superb example of this **extremely rare** issue. Superb Extremely Fine, \$30,000

Ex Tkalec, Zürich, 19 February 2001, lot 405  
Ex Aurora Collection, The New York Sale XXXII, 8 January 2014, lot 67.



Lot 298



Lot 299

- 298 Theodosius II. Gold Solidus (4.50 g.), AD 402-450. Mint of Constantinople, A.D. 430-40. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and a shield. Rev. VOT XXX MVLT XXXX S, Constantinopolis enthroned left, holding a globus cruciger and a sceptre, her left foot on a prow, a shield rests beside her, a star on right, CONOB in exergue (RIC 257; Depeyrot 81/1). Well-struck, lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$3,000
- 299 Theodosius II. Gold Solidus (4.51 g.), AD 402-450. Mint of Constantinople, A.D. 441-50. D N THEODOSI-VS · P · F · AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and a shield. Rev. IMP · XXXXII · COS · XVII · P · P · Constantinopolis enthroned left, holding a globus cruciger and a sceptre, her left foot on a prow, a shield rests beside her, a star on left, COMOB in exergue (RIC 293; Depeyrot 84/1). Well-struck, lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$2,500

### Extremely Rare Justa Gratia Honoria Gold Solidus



- 300 Justa Gratia Honoria (sister of Valentinian III). Gold Solidus (4.47 g.). Mint of Ravenna, c. A.D. 430-5. D N IVST GRAT HO-NORIA P F AVG, bust of Honoria facing right, wearing a pearl-diadem and a necklace, and draped with a cross on shoulder, crowned above by the Hand of God. Rev. BONO REI PVBLICAE, Victory standing left, holding a long cross, a star above, R-V in field, COMOB in exergue (RIC 2022; C 1; Depeyrot 15/1; Kent-Hirmer pl. 192, 756). Broad flan, very attractive, excellent portrait, some very light traces of double-striking, **extremely rare**. Extremely Fine \$28,000

Ex H. D. Rauch, Auction 82, Vienna, 23 April 2008, lot 661  
 Ex Aurora Collection, The New York Sale XXXII, 8 January 2014, lot 68.



- 301 Leo I. Gold Solidus (4.46 g.), AD 457-474. Mint of Rome, A.D. 462/6. D N LEO PE-RPET AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, a spear across shoulder and holding a shield. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding a long jewelled cross, a star on right, CONOB in exergue (RIC 605; Depeyrot 93/1). Lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$4,000



- 302 Zeno. Æ (4.37 g), second reign, AD 476-491. Constantinople, for use in Cherson. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Zeno right. Rev. Emperor, in military dress, standing right, holding standard and globe, treading on captive. RIC 948; MIRB 25. Rare. Green patina. Choice Very Fine. \$400

#### BYZANTINE EMPIRE



Lot 303



Lot 304



- 303 Anastasius I (A.D. 491-518). Gold Solidus (4.48 g.). Mint of Constantinople. D N ANASTA-SIVS P P AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, a spear across shoulder and holding a shield. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG ? Victory standing left, holding a long staff surmounted by an inverted rho, a star on left, CONOB in exergue (S 5; DO 7). Lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$1,500
- 304 Anastasius I (A.D. 497-518). Gold Solidus (4.47 g.). Mint of Constantinople. D N ANASTA-SIVS PP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, slightly inclined to the right, holding a spear and a shield. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG H, Victory standing left, holding a long inverted rho-headed cross, a star on left, CONOB in exergue (Sear 5; MIB 7). One small mark in obverse field, lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$1,500



- 305 Justin II (A.D. 565-578). Gold Solidus (4.37 g.). Mint of Constantinople. D N I-VSTI-NVS PP AVI, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding Victory on a globe and a shield. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG G, Constantinopolis seated facing, head turned to right, holding a spear and a globus cruciger, a star on left, CONOB in exergue (Sear 346; MIB 1). Some lustre, Extremely Fine. \$650



- 306 Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582-602). Gold Solidus (4.37 g.). Mint of Constantinople. D N MAVRIC Tiber PP AV, crowned and cuirassed bust facing, holding a globus cruciger and shield. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGG I, Angel standing facing, holding a rho-headed staff and a globus cruciger, CONOB in exergue (Sear 477; MIB 5). Light scratch on obverse, broad flan, lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$750

Ex Gorny & Mosch, Auction 216, 15 October 2013, lot 3363.



Lot 307



Lot 308

- 307 Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582-602). Gold Semissis (2.26 g.). Mint of Constantinople. D N MAVRI-CI PP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGG, Victory advancing right, head turned to left, holding a wreath and a globus cruciger, CONOB in exergue (S 486; MIB 17a). Broad flan, lustrous, Superb Extremely Fine. \$1,000

- 308 Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582-602). Gold Tremissis (1.49 g.). Mint of Constantinople. D N TibE-RI PP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing right. Rev. VICTOR MAVRI AVS, cross potent, CONOB below (S 488; MIB 20). Broad flan, light traces of double-striking on reverse, lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$800



Lot 309



Lot 310

- 309 Focas (A.D. 602-610). Gold Solidus (4.44 g.). Mint of Constantinople. ON FOCAS PERP AVG, crowned, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding a globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGG E, Angel standing facing, holding a rho-headed cross and a globus cruciger, CONOB in exergue (Sear 618; MIB 7). Residual lustre, Extremely Fine. \$600

- 310 Constans II & Constantine IV (A.D. 654-668). Gold Solidus (4.45 g.). Mint of Constantinople. dN CONST-ANI, facing busts of Constans, wearing a plumed helmet, and Constantine IV, wearing a crown, a cross between them. Rev. VICTORIA AVGU S, cross potent on three steps, between the standing figures of Heraclius and Tiberius, each wearing a crown and chlamys, and holding a globus cruciger, CONOB in exergue (S 964; MIB 31). Traces of double-striking on reverse, otherwise very well-struck on a broad flan, detailed portraits, lustrous, Extremely Fine. \$1,000



- 311 Tiberius III Apsimar (A.D. 698-705). Gold Solidus (4.40 g, 7h). Mint of Constantinople. D TibERI-US PE AV, crowned and cuirassed bust facing, holding a spear and a shield. Rev. VICTORIA AVGU Z, cross potent on three steps, CONOB below (Sear 1360; MIB 1). Some lustre, well-struck and Extremely Fine. \$3,500

Purchased from Spink, London, 1960 Ex St James's Auctions, Sale 23, 4 February 2013, lot 63.

### Superb Quality Irene Gold Solidus



- 312 Irene. Gold Solidus (4.41 g), 797-802. Constantinople, 792-797. IRIhH AΓOΨΣΤI, crowned bust of Irene facing, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform scepter. Rev. COhSTAh-TIhOS bAS' Θ, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 3a; SB 1594. A magnificent example. Both portraits are extraordinary and the surfaces are ablaze with lustre. Mint State. \$7,000



- 313 Theophilus. Gold Solidus (4.03 g), 829-842. Naples(?), 829-circa 831.\*ΘEOFI-LOS ?ASILE, crowned bust of Theophilus facing, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger with central pellet and cruciform scepter. Rev. CVRIE ?OHΘH τO SO ΔOVLO \*E, patriarchal cross set on three steps. Cf. DOC 31c.2 (no pellet at beginning of obv. legend); SB 1684. Very Rare. Toned, weakness in centers. About Very Fine. \$1,200

Ex Dr. Lawrence A. Adams Collection (CNG 100, 7 October 2015), 316

Ex John W. Garrett Collection, pt. II (Numismatic Fine Arts / Bank Leu, 16 October 1984), 539 (purchased from Wayne Raymond, 23 October 1923).

## Extremely Rare Historic Arab-Byzantine Gold Aureus



- 314 Arab-Byzantine. Anonymous (temp. Mu'awiya b. Abi Sufyan or 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwan). Gold Solidus (4.34 g), AH 41-60 or 65-86. De-Christianized type imitating the Byzantine emperor Heraclius. Syrian or perhaps an Egyptian mint. The emperor Heraclius, in the center, between his sons Heraclius Constantine, on the left, and Heraclonas, on the right, each standing facing, wearing rudimentary crown missing the central cross of the prototype; each figure holds a globe lacking a cross. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTI, T-shaped cross on four steps; in left field, Heraclian monogram; in right field, I; A//CONOB. Cf. Baldwin's Islamic Sale 24 (9 May 2013), 3999; cf. Spink Zurich 18 (February 1986), 86. Of the highest rarity. NGC grade AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 2/5. Bent, scuffs, edge cut, and light graffito. \$75,000

Although it is not actually an official Byzantine imperial issue from the mint of Constantinople, the types and inscriptions of this wonderfully preserved solidus closely mimic those used by the emperor Heraclius in the period 639-641, when he ruled alongside his sons, Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas. The three emperors are depicted as full figures on the obverse with Heraclius distinguished from his sons by his central position, larger scale, and by the splendid mustache and beard he sports. Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas lack such remarkable facial hair and are instead represented as beardless youths. On the reverse, the legend proclaims the "Victory of the Emperor" — the standard reverse legend for Byzantine solidi since the early sixth century — and carries the mint mark of Constantinople.

Despite all of these features that might otherwise give the impression of a legitimate Byzantine solidus struck during the coregency of Heraclius and his sons, the reverse type immediately betrays the coin as an imitation. Official issues feature a cross potent set on three steps, but here the crossbar has been raised to the top of the shaft, turning the usual cross type into a T. The much smaller crosses that normally adorn the diadems and globes worn and carried by the emperors on the obverse have been modified in a similar way on this coin, making it clear that the omitted crossbar on the obverse was no engraving error, but part of a clear attempt to remove explicit Christian symbolism from the types.

Although the rare examples of solidi with these de-Christianized types are occasionally attributed to northern barbarians, they are far more likely to belong to the pseudo-Byzantine series struck by mints in Syria and the southern Levant following the loss of the region (together with Egypt) to the Islamic Arabs in 634-642 and the end of locally produced and imported official Byzantine coins. The present solidus was almost certainly struck to fill the need for gold coin that was no longer being supplied to the region by the Byzantine imperial mint. In order to maintain trust in the new imitative coins, the types of the latest official solidi circulating in the region were taken as models, just as they were for pseudo-Byzantine and subsequent Arab-Byzantine bronze issues. However, the engraver clearly found himself in a difficult position: it was critical to retain the traditional Byzantine types in order to avoid a crisis of faith in the coinage, but at the same time the retention of the traditional crosses — an unequivocal emblem of Christianity — posed a crisis of faith for the engraver and/or the Muslim authorities responsible for the coinage. While the Quran recognized Jesus in the line of prophets leading up to Muhammad, it did not accept the Christian belief in his crucifixion and resurrection. Therefore, from the religious perspective, it seemed necessary to convert the crosses on the coin into something more neutral. Interestingly, while the removal of overtly Christian symbolism was deemed important at the time that the solidus was struck, the religiously-based aniconism that came to characterize the majority of Islamic coinage after the reform of the Umayyad Caliph ‘Abd al-Malik in 697 is not at all evident.

This solidus provides an important link between the official Byzantine gold coinage and the “Standing Caliph” dinars introduced by ‘Abd al-Malik in 693-697. It has long been suggested that the “Standing Caliph” dinars were produced as a direct response to the Christ solidi of Justinian II, ‘Abd al-Malik’s great Byzantine adversary, but the chronological relationship of the Christ solidi and the “Standing Caliph” dinars has been brought into question. Even if a so-called “war of images” between ‘Abd al-Malik and Justinian II did result in the “Standing Caliph” dinars, the iconography of the latter is firmly rooted in the solidi of Heraclius and the modified types of the present pseudo-Byzantine solidus.

Both issues feature a modified cross-on-steps reverse — sometimes the cross is converted into a phi (Φ) rather than an I form on “Standing Caliph” dinars — while the standing caliph (representing ‘Abd al-Malik himself) on the obverse seems to be influenced by the central standing figure of Heraclius on the pseudo-Byzantine solidus. The standing caliph sports an impressive beard like that of Heraclius although the caliph’s stylist has controlled his mustache to a much greater degree than that of the Byzantine Emperor. The caliph also wears a similar embroidered robe and holds his arms diagonally (slanting right rather than left as on the solidus), but replaces the de-Christianized globe with a sword in its scabbard.

This coin is not only an object of desire due to its beautiful metal and high state of preservation, but also due to its great importance for the development of early Islamic coinage. It also marks a profound turning point in the artistic, political, and religious history in the Middle East. The Christian Byzantine Empire had come to an end in the region and this solidus encapsulates the growing pains of the young Islamic empire of the Umayyad dynasty that replaced it.

*This extremely rare gold solidus represents the earliest Arab gold coinage and it may be regarded as the precursor of all the later Islamic gold coinage.*

References: Miles, G: Earliest Arab Gold Coinage in the American Numismatic Society Notes, No. 13, 1967; Foss, S: Arab Byzantine Coins: An Introduction with a Catalogue of the Dumbarton Oaks Collection, Harvard University Press 2008.

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