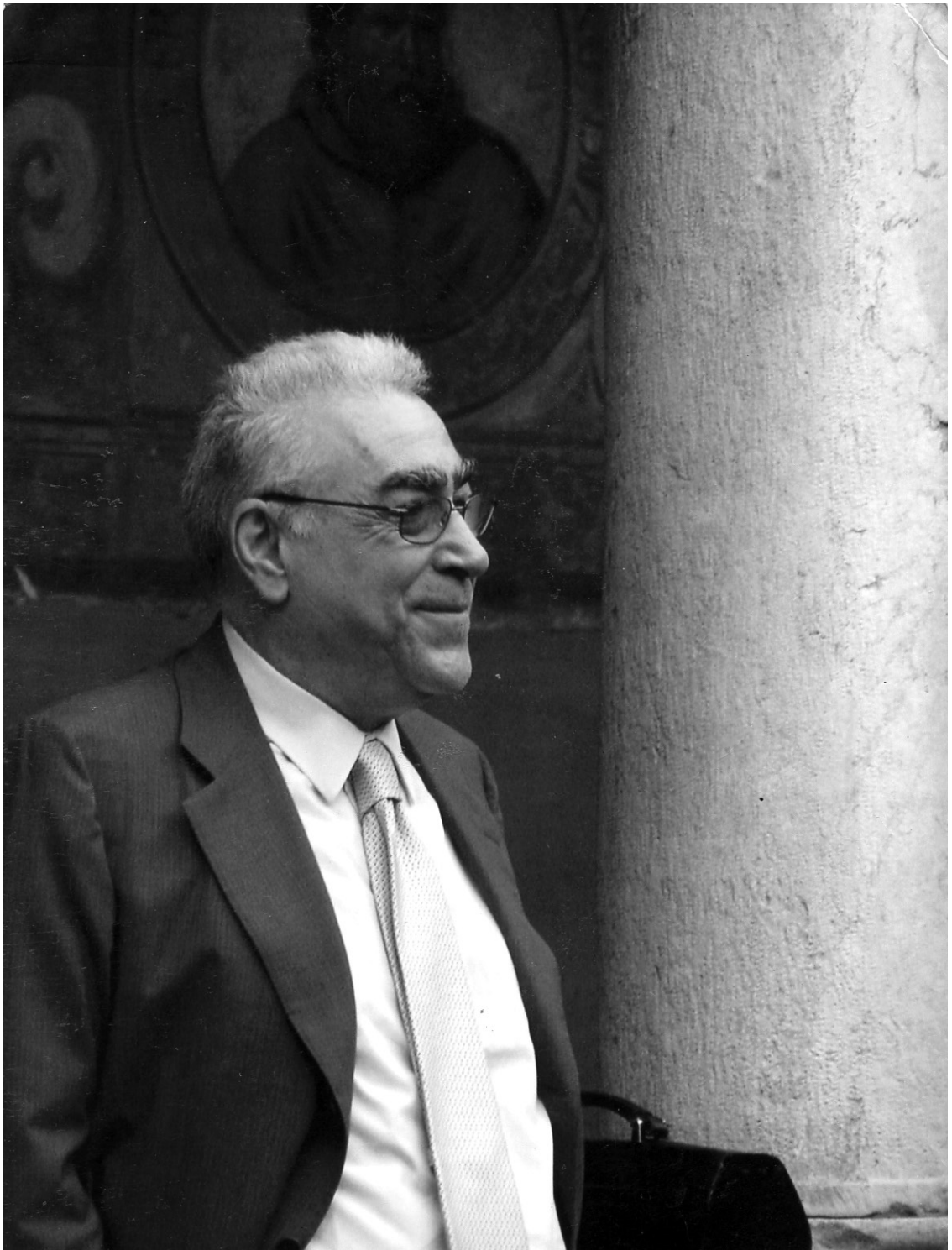


ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF ROBERTO RUSSO



ROBERTO RUSSO

Essays in Honour of Roberto Russo

EDITED BY

PETER G. VAN ALFEN

AND

RICHARD B. WITSCHONKE

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG

ZÜRICH - LONDON

2013

CONTENTS

Preface	vii
A Biography of Roberto Russo: 1945-2012	ix
Bibliography of Roberto Russo	xvii

PAPERS ON GREEK NUMISMATICS

I. KEITH RUTTER. The Early Coinages of Sicily, Cyprus and Crete: Comparisons and Contrasts	1
II. CHRISTOF BOEHRINGER. Appunti sul 'Maestro dalla foglia'	9
III. ALBERTO CAMPANA. Una misteriosa emissione Siciliana a nome di Hermas e Pan	17
IV. GIOVANNI SANTELLI. Le contromarche di Zeus Eleutherio	37
V. JOHN MORCOM. Evidence of Mint Sharing in Western Sicily?, and a Reattribution from Sicily to Italy	59
VI. HAIM GITLER. Samaritan Coin Types Inspired by Athenian Iconography	65

PAPERS ON ROMAN NUMISMATICS

VII. DAVID L. VAGI. Rome's First Didrachm in Light of the foedus Neapolitanum and the equus October	73
VIII. ANDREW BURNETT. A Puzzling Early Roman Coin	95
IX. ANDREW MCCABE. The Anonymous Struck Bronze Coinage of the Roman Republic: A Provisional Arrangement	101
X. RICHARD SCHAEFER. A Find of Roman Coins from Campamento Ampurias	275
XI. ANDREA PANCOTTI. Breve nota sulle rare rappresentazioni di Attis nella monetazione romana repubblicana	279
XII. ROBERTO RUSSO. The Retariffing of the Denarius	287
XIII. T.V. BUTTREY. Grammar and History: Thoughts on Some Late Roman Republican Coins	295
XIV. RICHARD WITSCHONKE. Some Unpublished Roman Republican Coins	305

XV. CLIVE STANNARD. Quartered and Counter-Marked Republican Asses, and the Central Italian Italo-Baetican Assemblage	365
XVI. BERNHARD E. WOYTEK. Late Republican Notes. Unpublished Denarius Hybrids from the Mint of Rome and Two Sestertius Varieties of C. Considius Paetus	377
XVII. MICHEL AMANDRY. L ATRATINVS AVGVR/ANTONIVS IMP	389
XVIII. FRANK L. KOVACS. Eusebeia—Caesarea: The Civic Bronze Coinage Reconsidered	397

PAPER ON MEDIEVAL NUMISMATICS

XIX. LUCIA TRAVAINI. Un tarì svevo attribuibile a Corrado IV (1250-1254)?	405
---	-----

Late Republican Notes.
Unpublished Denarius Hybrids from the Mint of Rome and
Two Sestertius Varieties of C. Considius Paetus

BERNHARD E. WOYTEK

Most of the coins treated here went through the expert hands of Roberto Russo,
to whose memory these lines are dedicated.¹

I. UNPUBLISHED DENARIUS HYBRIDS

A. Denarius, Rome, c. 56–52 BC

obv. Laureate head of Apollo r., behind sandal (*soccus*).
rev. Q. POMPONI - MVSA
Clio standing l., holding scroll and resting left elbow on column.

specimen (a) London, British Museum, reg. no. 2002,0102.4050. Ex C. A. Hersh collection.
Weight 4.06g, axis 7h. **Fig. 1 and 1a** (200%)

specimen (b) Numismatica Ars Classica 42 (20 Nov. 2007: Feirstein coll. part 2–3), no. 267. Ex
Classical Numismatic Group 39 (18 Sept. 1996), no. 1225.
Weight 4.12g, rev. struck slightly off centre. **Fig. 2 and 2a** (200%)

Both specimens are struck from the same pair of dies (cf. reverse die fault between the M and P of the legend).

1. Thanks are due to Richard Abdy (London), Karsten Dahmen (Berlin), Phillip Davis (Chicago), Alberto de Falco (London/Naples), Eleanor Ghey (London), Helle Horsnæs (Copenhagen), Ian Leins (London), Andrew McCabe (Amsterdam/London), Michael A. Metlich (Vienna), Klaus Vondrovec (Vienna) and especially Richard B. Witschonke (New York).



Fig. 1



Fig. 1a



Fig. 2



Fig. 2a

Q. Pomponius Musa's series of ten denarius types (*RRC* 410) - dated to 66 BC by Crawford,² but in view of their absence from the large Mesagne hoard probably struck only in the mid to late 50s BC³ - is among the most famous and structurally appealing of the entire Roman Republican series. One of the moneyer's denarius types shows the head of Apollo with long locks, his hair tied with a band, and the *HERCVLES MVSARVM* (*RRC* 410/1); the other nine couple a laureate head of the god with each one of the nine Muses (*RRC* 410/2-10).⁴ On the latter types, Apollo's head is always accompanied by a symbol alluding to the sphere of competence of the Muse depicted on the reverse: for example a star on the obverse dies coupled with reverses showing Urania, the Muse of astronomy, as she points to a globe (*RRC* 410/8).

Recently, the two described hybrid denarii from Pomponius Musa's series turned up, both struck from the same dies. They are both of the correct weight, apparently of good silver and doubtless official products. For these coins, a reverse die depicting Clio (*RRC* 410/3), which should have been paired with an obverse showing the symbol "scroll" (as in **fig. 3**), was unintentionally coupled with an obverse die with a sandal behind Apollo's head (*RRC* 410/9). It is a *soccus*, the footwear typically worn by actors in comic plays and thus in Musa's series the symbol associated with reverses depicting Thalia, the Muse of comic poetry (**fig. 4**). The mix-up on the part of the mint-workers is easy to explain: Clio and Thalia are the only Muses who are, in this series, depicted standing left and resting their left el-

2. M. H. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coinage*, 2 vols, Cambridge 1974 (reprinted 1989) [= *RRC*], p. 87.

3. C. Hersh - A. Walker, *The Mesagne Hoard*, *ANSMusN* 29 (1984), 103-134, 131 and 134 (56 BC); W. Hollstein, *Die stadtrömische Münzprägung der Jahre 78-50 v. Chr. zwischen politischer Aktualität und Familienthematik. Kommentar und Bibliographie*, Munich 1993 (*Quellen und Forschungen zur Antiken Welt* 14), 174 and 381 ("ca. 56"); H. B. Mattingly, *The Mesagne Hoard and the Coinage of the Late Republic*, *NC* 155 (1995), 101-108, 106f. (52 BC).

4. On the background of the moneyer's choice of types (apart from the obvious pun on his *cognomen* "Musa") see Hollstein, *stadtrömische Münzprägung*, 178-180.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 5a

bows on a column, holding an object in their right hands.⁵ The dies showing these two Muses could therefore easily be confused.

Several parallels to such an erroneous hybrid coupling of dies may be cited from the Late Republican denarius coinage which is particularly rich in high-output-issues, where mistakes were more likely to occur.⁶ I would like to present here two new examples from the Caesarian period, both from the mint of Rome.

B. Denarius, Rome, 48 BC

obv. LIBERTATIS

Bust of laureate Libertas r., wearing necklace and cross-shaped earring.

rev. [C. VIB]IVS C. F. C. N. – IOVIS A[XVR]

Jupiter Axurus, half-nude, enthroned l., holding *patera* in the right and sceptre in the left hand.

5. A scroll in the case of Clio, a comic mask for Thalia. On a variety of the Thalia denarii she additionally holds a crooked staff (*pedum*) in her left, but these coins are considerably rarer (*RRC* 410/9a).

6. The first systematic listing of hybrid denarii of the Republic was provided by M. Bahrfeldt, *Stempelvertauschungen bei römischen Familien-Münzen*, *ZfN* 4 (1877), 27–49, who correctly stressed the general rarity of “official” Republican hybrids of good silver; in fact, the vast majority of coins listed by him are plated (“gefuttert”). For an official hybrid of a period we will not be looking at in detail here, see M. Chiaravalle, *Un denario romano repubblicano ibrido nella collezione numismatica del Museo Civico “P. Giovio” di Como*, *Annotazioni Numismatiche* 35 (Sept. 1999), 806f.: *RRC* 215/1 (Q. Marcius Libo, obv.) – *RRC* 216/1 (L. Sempronius Pitio, rev.). It is clear that the moneyers were colleagues; Crawford places them (as well as M. Atilius Saranus) in 148 BC. Interestingly, other hybrids of this triumvirate had already been reported, see, e. g., Bahrfeldt, *Stempelvertauschungen*, 28f., H. A. Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*, 3 vols., London 1910 (reprinted 1970), vol. 1, Rome no. 723 (obv. Pitio, rev. Q. Marc). Compare, furthermore, the hybrid denarius in the British Museum, reg. no. 2002,0102.786 (ex C. A. Hersh), which couples an obverse of M. Atilius Saranus (*RRC* 214/1a-b) with the reverse of C. IVNI C. F. (*RRC* 210/1).



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

Weight 3.95g, axis 7h. Flan crack at 9h (obv.), rev. struck off-centre.

Numismatica Ars Classica 33 (6 April 2006), no. 315 = *Numismatica Ars Classica* 46 (2 April 2008), no. 920.

Fig. 5 and 5a (200%)

This hybrid denarius was struck in the name of C. Vibius C. f. Pansa Caetronianus, who went on to become Consul in 43 BC.⁷ A reverse die of the type normally used for his most common denarii (obv. mask of Silenus,⁸ *RRC* 449/1a–c: see, e.g., **figs 6–7**) was erroneously coupled with an obverse die featuring the personification of Liberty, usually shown on Pansa's much rarer denarius type *RRC* 449/4. The latter displays one of the most interesting urban coin designs of the Caesarian period in general, since it visually epitomizes in a striking way Caesar's claim of having freed the Roman state by entering into the Civil War. Its victorious conclusion is anticipated: on the reverse meant to correspond with the bust of Libertas, the city goddess Roma, seated on a heap of weapons, is being crowned by Victory. On this coin type, Libertas interestingly sports several different hairstyles (see **figs 8–10**); our hybrid features the one most commonly found.

The coin published here is of the correct weight – slightly above the potential target weight of late Republican *denarii* of c. 3.87–3.90 g. Apparently, it is also of good silver: there is at least no visual evidence, on the coin's surfaces and edge, that we might be dealing with a plated ancient counterfeit. Stylistically, both dies conform to the range of styles to be observed on the respective regular coin types of Pansa,⁹ and there is no indication that the coin might be an ancient imitation of the “Dacian” group.¹⁰ Consequently, this is probably an official denarius, a coin struck at the mint of Rome during Pansa's moneyership, in the year 48 BC.

Unlike the hybrid *Musa* pieces discussed above, this error coin can hardly be due to a mere visual mistake on the part of a worker in the mint, since the Jupiter- and Roma-reverses look completely different. This hitherto unattested coupling of two dies not designed to be used together perhaps occurred

7. On his moneyership, see B. Woytek, *Arma et nummi. Forschungen zur römischen Finanzgeschichte und Münzprägung der Jahre 49 bis 42 v. Chr.*, Vienna 2003, 133.

8. St. Böhm, *Die Münzen der Römischen Republik und ihre Bildquellen*, Mainz 1997, 111–113.

9. On the obverse, there seem to be (repaired?) die-breaks between the knot of hair and the RT of the legend.

10. I am grateful to Phillip Davis for discussing his opinion on the denarius (derived from autopsy) with me.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 14a

simply because of the huge pressure of production the mint had to deal with in the year 48 BC.¹¹ This pressure may also be reflected in several other technical features occasionally to be observed on Vibius Pansa's coins: they are found struck off-centre, like our denarius (fig. 11), or double-struck (fig. 12) and were sometimes produced on flans of a quite sloppy, unrefined workmanship (fig. 13).

C. Denarius, Rome, 47 BC

obv. FIDES - NERVA

Laureate head of Fides r., wearing necklace and cross-shaped earring.

rev. NERVA - III - [VIR]

One-armed horseman riding r., with right hand dragging naked barbarian who holds shield and sword.

Weight 3.29 g; axis 6 h

Italo Vecchi Ltd., Nummorum Auctiones 10 (24 March 1998), no. 662 = Numismatica Ars Classica 63 (17 May 2012: RBW coll. part 2), no. 364¹²

Fig. 14 and 14a (200%)

A. Licinius Nerva struck two denarius types with the same images, on which the head of FIDES is always identified as such in the obverse legend and the moneyer's office III VIR is always specified on the reverse (depicting a battle scene which has not been explained satisfactorily so far¹³). The two types are differentiated solely by the distribution of the moneyer's *nomina* over the two sides of the coins: On RRC 454/2, his abbreviated *praenomen* and his *gentile* are featured on the obverse, whereas

11. See Woytek, *Arma et nummi*, 133ff. and 533.

12. On this coin, see also the remarks in the article by Richard Witschonke in this volume.

13. Woytek, *Arma et nummi* 232.



Fig. 15

the *cognomen* is shifted to the reverse. On 454/1, it is the other way round, and the *cognomen* NERVA accompanies FIDES on the obverse. The latter type has some minor reverse legend varieties and is more common. The coin presented here combines an obverse of RRC 454/1 with a reverse of RRC 454/2, which results in the *cognomen* NERVA appearing on both the obverse and the reverse. The coin is somewhat worn, which accounts for its comparatively low weight, but again, it seems to be of good silver and is stylistically completely normal. This case is somewhat comparable to the two Musa-hybrids discussed above: Here, the erroneous coupling of the dies may be explained by the identity of the principal images on the two different types of denarii of Nerva – presumably, a worker at the mint simply did not bother to check the legends of the dies before using them. A denarius overstrike provides further evidence for the sloppy operation of the Roman *moneta* during Licinius Nerva's tenure: it is a denarius of the type RRC 454/1 overstruck by one of the triumviri of the following year 46 BC, T. Carisius – this coin was evidently overstruck because it had originally been struck extremely off-centre.¹⁴

As for mismatched dies at the mint of Rome in the forties BC in general, it is more than likely that the only extant denarius of the year 44 coupling an obverse die with Caesar's portrait (CAESAR PARENS PATRIAE) with the *desultor* reverse of P. Sepullius Macer (RRC 480/20: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale) is a hybrid, too.¹⁵ Furthermore, mention must be made in this context of a hybrid denarius of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus reportedly in Madrid¹⁶ and an interesting overstrike published by Charles A. Hersh¹⁷ (originally in his collection and now in the British Museum, reg. no. 2002.0102.4711): It is a denarius of Petillius Capitolinus, which originally coupled a Jupiter obverse (CAPITOLINVS; RRC 487/1) with a temple reverse not designed to go with this obverse type (legend: S-F, RRC 487/2b). Unlike the *denarii* of Musa, Pansa and Nerva presented here, this coin did not, however, escape the production control of the mint. It was restruck with a matching die pair – *viz.* an obverse die of the same type and a reverse die featuring the front of the Capitoline temple with the legend PETILLIVS below –, albeit so carelessly that the undertype can still be discerned clearly (fig. 15).

14. Woytek, *Arma et nummi* 229f. (with plate 3, nos. 74 and 74a)

15. Woytek, *Arma et nummi* 417, note 487; previously noted by M. v. Bahrfeldt, *Nachträge und Berichtigungen zur Münzkunde der Römischen Republik*, NZ 51 (N. F. 11, 1918), 73–180, 86. See also A. Alföldi, *Caesariana. Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Geschichte Caesars und seiner Zeit* (ed. E. Alföldi-Rosenbaum), Bonn 1984 (Antiquitas Reihe 3, 27), 130.

16. M. H. Crawford, *A catalogue of Roman Republican Coins in the collections of the Royal Scottish Museum*, Edinburgh, Edinburgh 1984 (Royal Scottish Museum Information Series, Art & Archaeology 6), 42: Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (Rom, 40 BC?) RRC 525/4 (obv.) – 525/3 (rev.); this coin thus has the SC on both sides.

17. C. A. Hersh, *Some Additional Roman Republican Overstrikes*, *ANSMusN* 32 (1987), 85–95, 90f.



Fig. 16



Fig. 16a



Fig. 17



Fig. 17a

II. SESTERTIUS VARIETIES OF C. CONSIDIUS PAETUS

A. Sestertius, Rome, 46 BC

- obv. C. – COSISVS
Winged bust of Cupid r.
rev. Double cornucopiae with fillet on globe.

Weight 0.55g, axis 7h.

Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1865/28741.

Fig. 16 and 16a (300%)

B. Sestertius, Rome, 46 BC

- obv. C. CONSI
Winged bust of Cupid r.
rev. Double cornucopiae with fillet on globe.

Weight 0.60g, axis 11h, obv. struck off-centre.

In trade (Numismatica Ars Classica, London stock, February 2011).

Fig. 17 and 17a (200%)

The typology of these coins of the moneyer C. Considius Paetus (*RRC* 465/8)¹⁸ is straightforward, and has obvious parallels with other issues of the same year, which saw Julius Caesar's four triumphs. The

18. On his issues, see Woytek, *Arma et nummi* 256ff.



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20

Cupid on the obverse refers to the Dictator's descent from Venus; Cupid is also pictured on denarii and sestertii of Paetus's colleague in the moneyership, Mn. Cordius Rufus.¹⁹ The cornucopiae on globe are also found on the reverse of a denarius type of the third *triumvir monetalis* of 46 BC, T. Carisius (RRC 464), albeit in a more elaborate version: on RRC 464/3, sceptre and rudder flank the globe and horn of plenty. Both images celebrate Caesar's domination of the world, achieved through his *fortuna* and at the same time bringing good fortune to the globe – a fitting tribute to the triumphator.²⁰

The coins presented here are part of the largest issue of sestertii minted in the Caesarean period. Stylistically, it is rather heterogeneous, and several variants of the type's legend have been reported. Already in Babelon's handbook, a version "avec le buste de Cupidon beaucoup plus petit" is distinguished from the ordinary type.²¹ The first scholar to provide a catalogue of the different variants of the obverse legend was Max von Bahrfeldt in part two of his all-important "Nachträge und Berichtigungen".²² He correctly lists both C. CONSIDIUS and the abbreviated form C. CONSIDI as occurring with both variants of Cupido's head, the large ("dicker Kopf" in Bahrfeldt's terminology: see, e. g., **fig. 19**)²³ and the small one ("sehr kleiner Kopf": see, e. g., **fig. 20**)²⁴. The coins presenting one of these two legends account for the vast majority of the specimens which are extant. Just two pieces were listed by Bahrfeldt as having a different inscription: a specimen in the Gneccchi collection, published by the collector himself without an illustration,²⁵ supposedly reads C. CONSID, although this variant – to the best of my knowledge otherwise not attested – requires confirmation. The legend of one of the four specimens of this type in the Berlin Cabinet was read by Bahrfeldt as C. COSNVS.²⁶

All the scholars who treated this type after Bahrfeldt merely reproduced his listing of four different legends, e. g. Grueber,²⁷ Sydenham,²⁸ Crawford,²⁹ Banti³⁰ and Sear³¹. Examination of the Berlin speci-

19. RRC 463/1 and 3, reverse (denarii); 463/5–6, reverse (sestertii).

20. On the coin type and its derivation, see Woytek, *Arma et nummi* 258f. On Caesar's *fortuna*, see M. Gelzer, *Caesar. Politician and Statesman*, Oxford 1968, 194, 228f. and 326–8. See also St. Weinstock, *Divus Julius*, Oxford 1971, 112–127 ("Fortuna Caesaris") and recently A. Schmid, *Augustus und die Macht der Sterne. Antike Astrologie und die Etablierung der Monarchie in Rom*, Cologne/Weimar/Vienna 2005, 42–46 (with exhaustive bibliography).

21. E. Babelon, *Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la république romaine, vulgairement appelées monnaies consulaires*, 2 vols, Paris/London 1885–1886, vol. 1, 380, *Considia* 10 (larger bust) and 11 (smaller bust).

22. M. Bahrfeldt, *Nachträge und Berichtigungen zur Münzkunde der Römischen Republik im Anschluss an Babelon's Verzeichniss der Consular-Münzen*, vol. 2, Vienna 1900, 35.

23. RRC 465/8a.

24. RRC 465/8b.

25. F. Gneccchi, *Appunti di numismatica romana. V. Monete della Repubblica inedite o varianti, ristabilite e corrette*, nella collezione Gneccchi a Milano, *RIN* 2 (1889), 151–180, 163, no. 7.

26. This reading had been given by M. Bahrfeldt already in: *Nachträge und Berichtigungen zur Münzkunde der Römischen Republik im Anschluss an Babelon's Verzeichniss der Consular-Münzen*, Vienna 1897, 88.

27. Grueber, *BMC* vol. 1, p. 533f.

28. E. A. Sydenham, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, London 1952, p. 165, nos. 997–997c.

29. RRC p. 478.

30. A. Banti, *Corpus Nummorum Romanorum. Monetazione Repubblicana. Classificazione per ordine alfabetico delle monete coniate ai nomi delle famiglie Canidia–Cornelia*, Florence 1981, pp. 201–204.

31. D. R. Sear, *The History and Coinage of the Roman Emperors 49–27 BC*, London 1998, p. 51.



Fig. 21



Fig. 22



Fig. 23

men (our piece A, **figs. 16–16a**) reveals, however, that Bahrfeldt misread its inscription. The legend is indeed garbled – which is most unusual for what must be an official Roman Republican coin –, but clearly reads COSISVS, not COSNVS. Another new variant of the legend is provided by specimen B (**figs. 17–17a**): Its obverse is struck off-centre, but the last three letters of the legend are clearly to be read as NSI, and of the preceding letters C. CO at least some traces remain.³² Especially on the silver fractions of the Caesarean period, whose legends are sometimes hard to read and frequently occur in several different versions, variants may still be expected to turn up.³³

The rendering of the head of Cupid is particularly coarse on specimen B. Among the pieces of the type known to me, this can only be paralleled on a specimen from Charles Hersh's collection, now at the British Museum (**fig. 18**); unfortunately, only the first two Cs of this coin's legend are preserved. On these two sestertii (from two different obverse dies,³⁴ but the same reverse die), the head seems to wear a crested helmet or may even be thought to resemble such a headgear; the wings are not attached to, but clearly separated from the head. Already Bahrfeldt, in his commentary on Babelon's illustration of the coin type,³⁵ discussed the "eigenartige Anordnung der Haare" ("strange hairstyle") of Cupid on Considius's sestertii. In fact, on all the dies showing larger heads, a row of pearls follows the outline of Cupid's head; this feature is reminiscent of the coiffure of his mother Venus on many Republican coins (see, e.g. **fig. 21**). If badly executed, the row of pearls might become separated from the head, and transform into a "crest".

Of course, the similarity of Cupid's head to a helmet on these dies of poor style must also be seen in the context of the depiction of helmets on other coin types produced at the mint of Rome in 47 and 46 BC: on the sestertii of Antius Restio (*RRC* 455/6: **fig. 22**) as well as on denarii (*RRC* 463/2: **fig. 23**) and sestertii (*RRC* 463/6) of Considius's colleague Cordius Rufus. Obviously, some die cutter got confused when producing sestertius obverses for Considius Paetus, which were supposed to show the son of Venus.

32. With their many different versions of the moneyer's name, the sestertii of Paetus may now be seen to offer, in this respect, a parallel to the Diana sestertii of T. Carisius, *RRC* 465/8 (attested with T. CARISI, T. CARIS, T. CAR and T. CA, according to *RRC*).

33. In this context, see also the sestertius of Mn. Cordius Rufus (*RRC* 463/5) which was auctioned in *NAC* 63 (17 May 2012: RBW coll. part 2), no. 385 (0.34g) and may present a variant for the obverse legend (MN. COR.), although this is not completely certain. That the F in RVFI on the reverse of this piece looks like a P should not be counted as a variant, since this is frequently the case on these coins.

34. See the truncation of Cupido's neck.

35. Bahrfeldt, *Nachträge* (part one) 1897, 88.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1 Q. Pomponius Musa, denarius (hybrid: RRC 410/9 and 3). British Museum, reg. no. 2002,0102.4050 (4.06g, 7h). Ex C. A. Hersh collection.
- 1a As 1, 200%
- 2 Q. Pomponius Musa, denarius (hybrid: RRC 410/9 and 3). NAC 42 (20 Nov. 2007: Feirstein part 2–3), no. 267 (4.12g). Ex CNG 39 (18 Sept. 1996), no. 1225.
- 2a As 2, 200%
- 3 Q. Pomponius Musa, denarius, RRC 410/3. NAC 27 (12 May 2004), no. 257 (3.60g)
- 4 Q. Pomponius Musa, denarius, RRC 410/9b. Nomos AG 3 (10 May 2011), no. 165 (3.80g, 4h)
- 5 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius (hybrid: RRC 449/4 and 1). NAC 33 (6 April 2006), no. 315 (3.95g, 7h)
- 5a As 5, 200%
- 6 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius, RRC 449/1b. CNG 84 (5 May 2010), no. 932 (3.96g, 6h)
- 7 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius, RRC 449/1a. CNG Triton 13 (5 Jan. 2010), no. 285 (4.02g, 6h)
- 8 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius, RRC 449/4. NAC 40 (16 May 2007), no. 536 (3.69g)
- 9 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius, RRC 449/4. Künker 124 (16 March 2007), no. 8412 (3.93g)
- 10 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius, RRC 449/4. Peus 374 (23 April 2003), no. 474 (3.77g)
- 11 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius, RRC 449/1a. CNG Electronic Auction 197 (15 Oct. 2008), no. 119 (3.78g, 4h)
- 12 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius, RRC 449/1, double-struck (obv.). CNG Electronic Auction 219 (30 Sept. 2009), no. 409 (3.82g, 6h)
- 13 C. Vibius Pansa, denarius, RRC 449/1a. NAC 52 (7 Oct. 2009), no. 868 (3.58g)
- 14 A. Licinius Nerva, denarius (hybrid: RRC 454/1 and 2). Italo Vecchi 10 (24 March 1998), no. 662 (3.29g, 6h) = NAC 63 (17 May 2012: RBW coll. part 2), no. 364
- 14a As 14, 200%
- 15 Petillius Capitolinus, denarius, RRC 487/1 (overstruck on hybrid error coin). British Museum, reg. no. 2002,0102.4711 (3.80g, 6h). Ex C. A. Hersh collection.
- 16 C. Considius Paetus, sestertius, RRC 465/8a var. Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1865/28741. (0.55g, 7h)
- 16a As 16, 300%
- 17 C. Considius Paetus, sestertius, RRC 465/8a var. Numismatica Ars Classica stock (0.60g, 11h)
- 17a As 17, 200%
- 18 C. Considius Paetus, sestertius, RRC 465/8a. British Museum, reg. no. 2002,0102.4629 (0.70g, 7h). Ex C. A. Hersh collection.
- 19 C. Considius Paetus, sestertius, RRC 465/8a (CONSIDI). Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1847/7733 (0.81g, 5h)
- 20 C. Considius Paetus, sestertius, RRC 465/8b (CONSIDIVS). Copenhagen, National Museum (0.54g, 10h). Ch. Ramus, *Catalogus numorum veterum græcorum et latinorum Musei Regis Daniæ. Disposuit descripsit et æneis tabulis anecdotos illustravit Christianus Ramus. Pars 2: Moneta Romanorum. Vol. 1: Continens numos Romæ liberæ et imperatorios usque ad Septimum Severum Imp.*, Hafniæ 1816, p. 42, Considia no. 14. Illustrated *ibid.* pl. 1, no. 15.

- 21 Mn. Cordius Rufus, denarius, *RRC* 463/3. Künker 174 (27 Sept. 2010), no. 562 (3.99g)
- 22 C. Antius Restio, sestertius, *RRC* 455/6. British Museum, reg. no. 1843,0116.144, BMC Rome 4036 (0.55g, 12h)
- 23 Mn. Cordius Rufus, denarius, *RRC* 463/2. NAC 33 (6 April 2006), no. 335 (3.85g)

COPYRIGHT OF IMAGES

- Berlin: © The Berlin Coin Cabinet Online Catalogue <<http://www.smb.museum/ikmk>>
- Copenhagen: © The National Museum of Denmark, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals (Helle Horsnæs)
- London: © The Trustees of the British Museum, <<http://www.britishmuseum.org>>, online research catalogue “Roman Republican Coinage”

Copyright of the images from coin trade is with the respective firms.