THE NEW YORK SALE®

AUCTION XXXIX

Tuesday, January 10, 2017



Ancient Coins

Featuring

The Brody family Collection of Ancient Jewish Coins

BALDWIN'S
The Name for Numismatics
London
Great Britain

IRA & LARRY GOLDBERG
AUCTIONEERS
Los Angeles
USA

DMITRY MARKOV
Coins & Medals
New York
USA

M&M Numismatics Ltd.
Washington, D.C.
USA

THE NEW YORK SALE®

AUCTION XXXIX

THE BRODY FAMILY COLLECTION OF JEWISH COINS PART I

Tuesday, January 10, 2017
held in one session
commencing at 7:00pm EST

In conjunction with
The New York International Numismatic Convention
at the
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
Park Ave, Between 49th & 5th Street
New York, N.Y.
in the Norse Suite / 18th Floor (Meeting Level)

BALDWIN'S
The Name for Numismatics

A.H. Balwin & Sons Ltd.
399 Strand
London, WC2R 0LX
Tel. ++44 20 7930 9808
Fax. ++44 20 7930 9450
www.baldwin.co.uk

IRA & LARRY GOLDBERG
AUCTIONEERS

Goldberg Coins & Collectibles
11400 W. Olympic Blvd. Suite 800
Los Angeles, CA 90064
Tel (++1) 310-551-2646
Fax (++1) 310-551-2626
www.goldbergcoins.com

DMITRY MARKOV
Coins & Medals

Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals
P.O. Box 950
New York, NY 10272
Tel (++1) 908-470-2828
Fax (++1) 908-470-0088
www.Russian_coins.net

M&M Numismatics Ltd.

M&M Numismatics Ltd.
P.O. Box 65908
Washington, DC 20035
Tel (++1) 202-833-3770
Fax (++1) 202-429-5275
www.TheNewYorkSale.com

NOTICE OF EXHIBITION

LOS ANGELES:	Goldberg's, 11400 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800, LosAngeles, CA 90064 (*by appointment only)* until Dec. 29, 2017; tel 1-310-551-2646
NEW YORK :	Waldorf Astoria Hotel Park Ave (between 49th & 5th Street) New York, N.Y. *Dillon Suite* (18th Floor / Meeting Level) Sunday-Monday, Jan. 8-9, 2017, from 9:30am to 5:30pm Tuesday-Wednesday, Jan. 10-11, 2017 from 9:30am to 4:30pm

LOT PICKUP

Friday, January 13	*Dillon Suite* /18th Floor, from 1:30pm - 4:30pm
Sat. - Sun., Jan. 14-15	Table S 32 in the *Starlight Roof*-Room of the Coin Convention during Bourse hours.

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!

LIVE BIDDING IS AVAILABLE FROM THE FOLLOWING

SIXBID.COM
EXPERTS IN NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS

NumisBids

the-saleroom.com

Goldberg Live Auctions

For Free Live Internet Bidding displaying pre-auction bidding levels, visit
www.goldbergcoins.com/view-auctions/sales

...and for more information on THE NEW YORK SALE, SEE
www.TheNewYorkSale.com

Contents: The Brody Collection Lots 1-238

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

Formed in 1998 the New York Sale partnership currently comprises four of the most prestigious numismatic auction houses in the world, who together form a powerful international force in the numismatic industry. Original partners A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (London, UK) and M&M Numismatics Ltd (Washington DC, USA and Basel, Switzerland) were subsequently joined by Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals of New York (USA) in 2000 and Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc of California (USA) in 2014. The partnership has expanded to hold three multi-million dollar sales per year, specializing in Ancient and World Coins and Russian Coins and Medals.

Held in conjunction with 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 33 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 buying at the auction or as a potential vendor for the sale, any one of the partners can offer advice. Catalogues are produced to the highest possible standard and may be used as a useful reference for serious buyers and coin collectors.

Over the years the partnership has aimed to achieve the best possible prices for their vendors and undertake 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 estimate. 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 realising 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.

BALDWIN'S
The Name for Numismatics

A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, London

Founded in 1872, A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd set up their in-house auction department 'Baldwin's Auctions' in 1993 and have since expanded to hold regular auctions of all numismatic material in London, New York, Hong Kong. Baldwin's have been based in central London for over 100 years and are the last remaining traditional coin dealers in London offering an old-fashioned personal service to help you build your collection with confidence.

Our extensive library, comprising thousands of reference books, allows us to research thoroughly all aspects of numismatics from Ancient times to the present day. Today our staff of numismatists include: Edward Baldwin (European, Colonial, Oriental and Russian coins), Neil Paisley (English coins), Jeremy Cheek (World coins), Richard Gladdle (World coins), Chris Tyrimos (General numismatics), Simon Noble (General numismatics) and Seth Freeman (British Tokens and Banknotes).

The merger of Baldwin's with Noble Investments (UK) PLC in 2005, and the acquisition in early 2008 of Apex Philatelics Ltd. and of Dreweatts & Bloomsbury Auctions in 2012, has seen the company expand to become a formidable market player offering a complete package for any collector of coins, stamps, fine art and collectables. In more recent times (2013), Baldwin's has become a part of the Stanley Gibbons Group plc and is now a more powerful London Stock Exchange listed collectables retailer and 'top 5' UK auctioneer.

Baldwin's has been a member of the International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN) since 1969, and is also a founder member of the British Numismatic Trade Association (BNTA), the British Antique Dealer's Association (BADA) and individuals on their staff are members of the American Numismatic Association (ANA) and the Royal Numismatic Society (RNS).

Part of The Stanley Gibbons Group plc

IRA & LARRY GOLDBERG AUCTIONEERS

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 online 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. Dmitry Markov's continuing research on Russian, Ancient and Islamic coinage makes an invaluable addition to his very extensive auction catalogs. He issued over 40 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.

FREE
LIVE INTERNET BIDDING

Bid in THE NEW YORK AUCTION 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 commision bids online before the auction starts
Bids are automatically executed for you while you sit back and watch
No need to worry about the internet speed or unreliable connections
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 conveniant 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
You will be asked to leave a valid credit card number before bidding, this is for registration and authentication only and will not be used for any purchases.

Register Now at:

www.goldbergcoins.com/view-auctions/sales
or
www.the-saleroom.com/baldwins

ANCIENT COINS

THE BRODY FAMILY COLLECTION OF JEWISH COINS
(PART I)

MARTIN BRODY, M.D.

I first met Dr. Martin Brody at a coin show in Miami Beach in the very early 1980s. According to Dr. Brody's memory, "That chance meeting peaked my Judaic interest in the coins of our ancestors, and I was hooked." Dr. Brody became a collector of ancient Judean coins par excellence.

While Dr. Brody did not publish numismatic articles, his studies and inquiries about the coins of the Persian Period, the Hasmonean dynasty, the Jewish War, and the Bar Kokhba war were significant. He combined his love of coins with his love of Jewish history and scholarship to create a dynamic focal point for learning and enriching his knowledge.

I frequently consulted with Dr. Brody when writing about these coins, and, shortly after each edition of my book Guide to Biblical Coins was published, I knew I could expect to receive an extensive critique, not only listing each and every typographical error in English, Hebrew, or Aramaic, but some very interesting intellectual observations as well. (I recently found in my files some correspondence from Dr. Brody dated to 2001—five single spaced type pages in English, annotated with notes in both modern Hebrew and paleo Hebrew script.)

I always appreciated Dr. Brody's taste and desire to own the best possible specimen of each coin type, and to squeeze the maximum amount of information and historic memory from each coin he examined. Dr. Brody had patience in his collecting, and was willing to wait for another day rather than to rush into buying a coin of inferior quality. As one can quickly see from this catalog, Dr. Brody obtained coins from leading dealers and premier auction houses over the past four decades, always seeking excellent quality and interesting variations.

During my 50 years as a student and writer about of the coins of ancient Judaea, I have encountered less than a handful of collectors who I would consider true scholars of the time and place these coins were struck. Martin Brody is certainly one of them.

--David Hendin 11/2016

Nearly every coin in the Brody Collection will be accompanied by a full page detailed description. Including provenance date of purchase and cost.



1 Ancient Judaean Stone Weight Collection. Judean Stone WeiPalinelite Period (Iron Age III, 9th-7th centuries BCE), 14 weights, and Herodian Period (1st-2nd centuries CE) 2 weights.

Includes the following:
1. Libra: 116.53g, no inscription.
2. ³⁄₁₀ Libra: 83.4g, with inscription.
3. 8 Shekel: 91.35g. with inscription.
4. 4 Shekel: 43.3 9.4g. with inscription.
5. 2 Shekel: 22.7g, with inscription.
6. 1 Shekel: 11.0g. with inscription.
7 & 8. 1 Nezef (⅚ Shekel): 9.4g 2 pieces, each with inscription.
9. 1 Pim (⅔ Shekel): 8.4g with inscription.
10 & 11. 1 Beka (½ Shekel): 5.4g. with inscription and one without.
12. 8 Gerah: 4.3g. with inscription.
13. 7 Gerah: 4.1g. with inscription.
14. 6 Gerah: 3.0g. with inscription.
15. 5 Gerah. 2.9g. with inscription. 16. 3 Gerah: 2.0g. with inscription.
Lot of 16 weights. $ 5,000

Purchased over a period from 1960s thru 1990s, from Superior Galleries, David Hendin and several European auction houses.

Accompanying this interesting lot is an archive of background material relating to these stone weights.

This 16-piece collection is one of the finest and most complete sets of Judean scale weights to appear on the market. The Israelite weights which range from 8 *shekels* to 3 *gerah*, are the typical Judean limestone weights with domed tops and flat bottoms. The bottoms were flat so the otherwise globe-shaped weights would not roll off of the balance scale pans in which they were used.These weights were mainly used to weigh amounts of silver, often in the form of small, irregular silver ingots today referred to as *hacksilber*.

The Judean weights are based on a standard of 11.4 grams to the shekel—this is not derived from ancient literature, but rather it the modern study, and weight averaging, of existing engraved Judean weights which are quite rare. Most of Dr. Brody's scale weight collection consists of inscribed Israelite period weights. Weights inscribed with the Hebrew words (in paleo Hebrew script) *nezef (⅚ shekel), pym (2/3 shekel),* and *beka (½ shekel)* are the rarest and of great interest since they are among the few existing Hebrew inscriptions from the First Temple Period. There is some evidence that weights from this period without inscriptions may have been originally inscribed with ink or paint, worn or washed away by the ages. The Judean weights of 8, 2, and one *shekels* are, interestingly, inscribed with Hieratic (Egyptian post hieroglyphic) symbols. This may suggest the close trading relationship at this period with Egypt, which the comparable weight standard at the time was called the *qedet*, and weighed about 9.1 grams. This creates an interesting situation in which the Judean *nezef* weight corresponds almost exactly to the *qedet*. This goes further to enable convenience in trade between nations'a 4 *shekel* weight is equal to 5 *qedet* and an 8 *shekel* weigh equals 10 *qedet* (for further discussion of the Judean limestone weights see *Ancient Scale Weights* by David Hendin, pp. 80-86 and 173-182).

The two Herodian period weights are quite similar to those found at excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem, and especially similar in shape and weight standard to one weight, found in the "Burnt House", which was inscribed "Bar Kathros" the name of the Priestly family that apparently lived there. The Herodian limestone weights are shaped like quite thick disks, and generally correspond to a Roman weight standard (for further discussion of the Herodian limestone weights see ASW pp. 206-208.)



2



3

2 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Silver Gerah (0.45 g), ca. 375-332 BCE. Head of Athena right, wearing Attic helmet decorated with olive wreath. Rev. 'YHD' (Yehud), owl standing right, head facing; in upper left field, lily. (TJC 4; Hendin 1050). Toned with some encrustation on the obverse. Very fine. $ 500

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, August 1988.

A Judaean imitation of the internationally recognized types of Athenian coinage, but with the usual olive spray of the reverse converted into the lily symbol of Jerusalem. The inordinately large olive leaves on Athena's helmet foreshadow the crenellated crown of later issues featuring the head of the Persian Great King (or debased Athena?).

3 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Silver Gerah (0.44 g), ca. 375-332 BCE. Head of Athena right, wearing Attic helmet decorated with olive wreath. Rev. 'YHD' (Yehud; retrograde), owl standing left, head facing; in upper right field, olive spray. (TJC 5; Hendin 1051). Attractive dark find patina. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 1,500

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1063.

This coin closely imitates the Athena and owl types of contemporary Athenian coinage, but depicts the owl standing left and the olive spray to right in contrast to the usual right-facing bird and olive spray in the upper left corner. This reversal suggests that the reverse die was produced by an inexperienced engraver who failed to cut the mirror image of the intended final design. He has also erroneously cut the legend so that it appears retrograde on the coin.

Delightful Yehud Silver Gerah, ca. 375-332 BCE



4 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Silver Gerah (0.45 g), ca. 375-332 BCE. Head of Persian king wearing jagged crown right; below the head, a circular motif due to a clashed die error. Rev. 'YHD' (Yehud), owl standing right, head facing; in upper left field, lily. (TJC 6; Hendin 1057). Toned. Extremely fine. $ 2,000

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler at the NYINC, December 1987.

This coin combines types related to the two competing influences on Judaean political and monetary affairs in the fourth century BCE. The obverse features a stylized head wearing a crenellated crown - almost certainly intended to represent the Persian Great King who ruled over Judaea as the administrative district of Yehud - and an owl copied from contemporary coins of Athens, whose coins had become an international symbol of good money despite frequent Athenian conflict with Persian interests. Here, the olive spray that normally accompanies the owl on official Athenian coins has been transformed into a lily, the emblem of Jerusalem.

Incredible Quality Lily/Falcon Yehud Silver ½ Gerah, ca. 375-332 BCE



5 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Silver ½ Gerah (0.33 g), ca. 375-332 BCE. Lily. Rev. 'YHD' (Yehud), falcon with wings displayed, head turned to right. (TJC 15; Hendin 1060). Darkly toned. Unusually well centered. Among the finest in existence. Extremely fine. $ 2,500

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1058.

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).

Incredibly Persereved Yehud Silver ½ Gerah, ca. 375-332 BCE



6 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Silver ½ Gerah (0.24 g), ca. 375-332 BCE. Lily. Rev. 'YHD' (Yehud), falcon with wings displayed, head turned to right. (TJC 15; Hendin 1060). Dark find patina.
About extremely fine.

$ 2,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1988.

Magnificent Hezekiah. Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol, ca. 375-332 BCE



7 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol (0.22 g), ca. 375-332 BCE. Youthful male head left. Rev. 'YHZQYH' (Yehezqio - Hezekiah), forepart of winged and horned lynx left. (TJC 24; Hendin 1065). Attractive find patina. Well centered and sharply struck. Toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 2,000

Purchased privately at the NYINC, January 2002.

This remarkable coin names Hezekiah, who is usually identified as a High Priest of Jerusalem serving as governor of Judaea in the late Persian period. Lorber and Gitler have argued that the use of the Persic weight standard for this issue seems to support this dating, although it is also possible that it was struck shortly after the conquest of the region by Alexander the Great in 333/2 BC. Subsequent issues of Hezekiah feature the Attic standard favored by Alexander, but the young male head on this Persic-weight issue seems out of place in the late Persian period. Could it be a local portrait of Alexander himself? The peculiar lynx-griffin type of the reverse reflects local taste - similar creatures occur on Philistian and Samarian coinages of the fourth century BCE.

Marvelous Yehud Hezekiah Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol, ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE



8 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol (0.22 g), ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE. Facing head within beaded 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)). Outstanding. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 1,500

Purchased privately, December 2001.

In contrast to the earlier issue of Hezekiah in this sale, this one and its two fellows were struck to the Attic standard favored for the coinages of Alexander the Great. This abandonment of the former Persic standard has led to the conclusion that they postdate 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.



9 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol (0.19 g), ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE. Facing head within beaded circular border. Rev. 'HPHH [YHZQYH]' (Yehezqio the governor - Hezekiah), owl standing right, head facing. (TJC 22; L. Mildenberg, "Jehud: A Preliminary Study of the Provincial Coinage of Judaea," *Essays Thompsn* pl. 22, 16 (this coin); Hendin 1069). Nicely toned.
About extremely fine. $ 1,500

Purchased privately from NFA, August 1988.

Historical Notes on Lot 9, 10 and 11:
In the scroll (Megillah) of the Jewish holiday of Purim, the king Achashverus of Persia sent letters to the governors (ha'phechos) of all his provinces, including Israel, to destroy the Jews as proposed by the wicked Haman. These coins are from Judea and noted on them is Hezekia, , the governor (ha'phecha) of Judah. (Chapter 3:12) at the actual time of the Purim narrative.



10 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol (0.18 g), ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE. Facing head without beaded circular border (obscured?). Rev. 'HPHH YHZQYH' (Yehezqio the governor - Hezekiah), owl standing right, head facing. (cf. TJC 22 (beaded border); cf. Hendin 1069 (same)). Particularly bold and sharp legend. Toned. Very Fine / Extremely fine. $ 1,500

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, II (Superior, 10 December 1992), lot 319.



11



12

11 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol (0.18 g), ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE. Facing head within beaded circular border. Rev. 'HPHH YHZQYH' (Yehezqio the governor - Hezekiah; blundered legend), owl standing right, head facing. (TJC 23; Hendin 1069a). Lightly toned. Very fine. $ 1,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, May 1991.

12 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol (0.37 g), ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE. Head of chimaera right. Rev. 'YHWDH (Yehud), duck (or dove?) standing right, head turned to look back. (TJC 27; Hendin 1075). Toned. Very fine. $ 1,500

Purchased privately at the NYINC, January 2002.

The obverse type of this coin has undergone a dramatic shift since it was first published by Meshorer. It was originally described as the head of a horse, but Lorber and Gitler have shown that when the type is rotated a few degrees to the left it becomes recognizable as a crude left-facing lion's head. While the horse's head seemed an odd iconographic choice, the lion's head has parallels in Samarian and Philistian coinage of the fourth century BCE. However, here the head clearly faces to the right, and Hendin refers to it as the head of a chimaera. The bird on the reverse is often described as a duck, but it is almost certainly a dove - a common sacrificial animal in the Jerusalem Temple.



13 Judaea, Yehud (Judah). Hezekiah. Silver ½ Ma'ah Obol (0.30 g), ca. 333/2-302/1 BCE. Head of chimaera right, degraded to the shaped of an egg or pellet. Rev. 'YHWDH (Yehud), duck standing right, head turned to look back. (TJC 27; Hendin 1075c). Toned. Very fine. $ 1,500

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler, June 1988.

HASMONEAN DYNASTY



14 15

14 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. John Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan). Æ Prutah (1.49 g), 134-104 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehohanan the High Priest and the Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew) in four lines within wreath; above inscription, Greek letter A. Rev. Double cornucopiae adorned with ribbons, pomegranate between horns, within circular beaded border. (TJG grp. A; Hendin 1132). Well centered with an attractive sandy-brown desert patina. Extremely fine. $ 150

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1991.

This prutah features the distinctive types - a Paleo-Hebrew legend enclosed within a wreath on the obverse, and a double cornucopiae with poppy on the reverse - that would be associated with the Hasmonean dynasty from the time of John Hyrcanus I until the disastrous reign of Mattathias II Antigonus (40-37 BCE). It was even resurrected by Herod the Great as means of establishing his connection to the Hasmonean house and giving himself an air of legitimacy as its successor.

15 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. John Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan). Æ ½ Prutah (0.63 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. Cf. (TJC grp. C (all with monogram to left of lily); Hendin 1134a). Nice reddish-brown patina. Extremely fine. $ 750

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1990.

It is unclear whether the palm branch on this and the following 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.



16 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. John Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan). Æ ½ Prutah (0.59 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. (cf. TJC grp. C (all with monogram to left of lily); Hendin 1134a). Dark brown patina with sandy-green deposits.
Extremely fine. $ 750

Purchased privately, January 1988.

Extremely Rare Double Prutah of John Hyrcanus I, 134-104 BCE



17 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. John Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan). Æ Double Prutah (5.34 g), 134-104 BCE. Uncertain Samarian mint(?). 'Yehohanan the High Priest and Head of the Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew), double cornucopia adorned with ribbons, within circular beaded border. Rev. Macedonian helmet with high crest and cheek guards right, within circular beaded border; in lower left field, monogram (off flan). (TJC grp. H, pl. 18, H1P (same rev. die); Hendin 1136). *An important rarity.* Dark green desert patina.
Very fine. $ 7,000

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1987.

The types of this rare coin depart dramatically from the usual iconographic repertoire of John Hyrcanus I. The parallel double cornucopia is distinct from the splayed double cornucopia of Hyrcanus' main coinage with its apparent associations with the priesthood of the Jerusalem Temple. Here the parallel cornucopiae and the Macedonian cavalry helmet may be derived from the roughly contemporary coinage of the Seleukid usurper, Alexander II Zabinas (128-122 BCE). Josephus (*AJ* 33.9.3) tells us that Hyrcanus and Zabinas were on friendly terms, presumably because both had an interest in defending their claims to power against the legitimate kings of the Seleukid dynasty.



18 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. John Hyrcanus I (Yehohanan). Æ Double Prutah (4.37 g), 134-104 BCE. Uncertain Samarian mint(?). 'Yehohanan the High Priest and Head of the Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew), double cornucopia adorned with ribbons, within circular beaded border. Rev. Macedonian helmet with high crest and cheek guards right, within circular beaded border; in lower left field, monogram. (TJC grp. H; Hendin 1136). *Very rare.* Heavy earthen-brown patina. About very fine. $ 5,000

Purchased privately, August 1993.



19 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Judah Aristobulus I (Yehudah). Æ Prutah (2.28 g), 104 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehudah the High Priest and the Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew; block-style letters) in five lines within wreath. Rev. Double cornucopia adorned with ribbons, pomegranate between horns, within circular beaded border. (TJC grp. U; Hendin 1143). Attractive sandy-brown desert patina. Extremely fine. $ 300

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1991.

The engraving of this emission of Judah Aristobulus I has linked it to early issues in the name of his brother and successor, Alexander Jannaeus (104-76 BCE). It is remarkable that these evidently late coins still refer to Aristobulus I only as High Priest when Josephus clearly states that he was the first of the 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.

Amazing Quality Alexander Jannaeus Æ ½ Prutah, 103-76 BCE



20 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan). Æ ½ Prutah (1.28 g), 104-76 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehonatan the King' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch, within circular beaded border. Rev. Lily, within circular beaded border. (TJC grp. O; Hendin 1147). An amazing example with every letter discernible. Very attractive desert-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 2,500

Purchased privately, October 1994.

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.



21 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan). Æ Prutah (2.35 g), 104-76 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehonatan the King' (Paleo-Hebrew), lily, within circular beaded border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, inverted anchor within circle. (TJC grp. N; Hendin 1148). Dark green patina. Extremely fine. $ 250

Purchased privately, May 1991.

This emission seems to look back to the Seleukid coinage struck at Jerusalem by John Hyrcanus I for his ostensible overlord, the Seleukid king Antiochos VII Sidetes in 132-130 BCE. Both feature a lily on the obverse as a symbol of Jerusalem and an anchor as a badge of royal (Seleukid) authority. Here, however, Jannaeus seems to use it as a means of indicating his legitimacy as the successor to the now feeble and virtually extinct line of Seleukid kings. It is no accident that the Paleo-Hebrew legend appears alongside the Jewish emblem of the lily while the Greek legend is associated with the anchor.



22



23

22 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan). Æ Prutah (1.85 g), 104-76 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehonatan the King' (Paleo-Hebrew), lily, within circular beaded border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞ–ΑΝΔΡΟΥ, inverted anchor within circle. (TJC grp. N; Hendin 1148). Black patina. Extremely fine. $ 250

ex Moreira Collection, Part 1 (Superior, 31 May-1 June 1988), lot 1562.

23 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan). Æ Prutah (2.11 g), 104-76 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehonatan the King' (Paleo-Hebrew) between the rays of star with eight rays, all within diadem. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, inverted anchor. (TJC grp. K; Hendin 1150). Lovely sandy light green patina. *Rare in such high grade.* Superb extremely fine. $ 300

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1991.

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.



24 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Alexander Jannaeus (Yehonatan). Æ Prutah (4.02 g), 104-76 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Yehonatan the King' (Paleo-Hebrew) between the rays of star with eight rays, all within diadem. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, inverted anchor. (TJC grp. K; Hendin 1150a). An extremely heavy example. Light desert green patina. Superb extremely fine. $ 200

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1991.



25 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Mattathias Antigonos (Mattatayah). Æ 8 Prutot (17.88 g), 40-37 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Mattatayah the High Priest and Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew), double cornucopiae. Rev. [ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC] ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, ivy wreath tied with ribbons. (TJC 36; Hendin 1162). Attractive green patina with light earthen overlays. Unusually choice for this issue. Choice very fine. $ 600

Purchased privately, January 1988.

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



26 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Mattathias Antigonos (Mattatayah). Æ 8 Prutot (14.11 g), 40-37 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Mattatayah the High Priest and Council of the Jews' (Paleo-Hebrew), double cornucopiae. Rev. [ΒΑCΙΛΕΩ]C ΑΝΤΙ[ΓΟΝΟΥ], ivy wreath tied with ribbons. (TJC 36; Hendin 1162). Dark desert-green patina. Another outstanding example. Choice very fine. $ 600

ex Superior (3 December 1987), lot 559.

The 8-prutah and the following 4-prutah denominations of Mattathias Antigonus take their typological cues from the coinages of earlier Hasmonaean rulers as a means of presenting him as a legitimate ruler. The cornucopiae and wreath types look back to the heady days of John Hyrcanus I (134-104 BCE) and the foundation of the fully autonomous Hasmonaean Jewish state while the Paleo-Hebrew legend identifying him as High Priest and the Greek legend naming him as king follow the pattern established by Alexander Jannaeus (103-76 BCE).



27



28

27 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Mattathias Antigonos (Mattatayah). Æ 4 Prutot (7.69 g), 40-37 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Mattatayah the High Priest' (Paleo-Hebrew), cornucopiae tied with ribbons, decorated with vine-leaf and grapes. Rev. ΒΑCΙΛ/ΕΩC ΑΝ/ΤΙΓΟΝ in three lines within wreath tied at left. (TJC 37a; Hendin 1163). Boldly contrasting dark brown and sandy green patina. Choice very fine. $ 400

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler, October 1996.

28 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Mattathias Antigonos (Mattatayah). Æ Prutah (1.89 g), 40-37 BCE. Jerusalem. 'Mattatayah' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath; all within circular beaded border. Rev. Double cornucopiae adorned with ribbons, pomegranate between horns, within circular beaded border. (Hendin 1167) *Very Rare.* Dark green-brown patina with light earthen deposits. . Choice very fine. $ 800

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1990.

This prutah of Mattathias Antigonus consciously looks back to the issues of John Hyrcanus I and other Hasmonaean ancestors as a means of casting himself as the legitimate king of the Jews when Herod and the Romans sought to remove him and bring an inglorious end to the Hasmonaean dynasty.

The Famous Menorah AE Prutah of Mattathias Antigonos, 40-37 BCE



29 Judaea, Hasmonean Kingdom. Mattathias Antigonos (Mattatayah). Æ Prutah (1.60 g), 40-37 BCE. Jerusalem. Trace of 'Mattatayah the High Priest' (Paleo-Hebrew), showbread table. Rev. [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ], seven-branched menorah. (TJC 42; Hendin 1168). A great rarity and the only ancient Jewish coin depicting the menorah. Very fine. $ 25,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1988.

Perhaps the most desirable of all of Mattathias Antigonus' coins are his prutot depicting a table and a seven-branched menorah. These are generally agreed to represent elements of the furnishings of the Jerusalem Temple. A similar menorah is shown being carried off by Roman troops on the Arch of Titus in Rome and the table is generally thought to be the show-bread table. These explicit religious types appear at this time as Mattathias attempted to defend his failing regime against the Idumaean Herod and his Roman supporters, both of whom threatened Jewish religious custom.

THE JEWISH WAR - 66-70 CE

Phenomenal Quality Year One Silver Shekel, 66-70 CE



30 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.83 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 pearled ends; above, '[year] 1'. Rev. 'Jerusalem [the] holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. (TJC 187; Hendin 1354). Virtually as struck. Superb. Nearly mint state. $ 8,000

Purchased privately from Superior, May 1989.

Choice Quality Year One Silver Shekel, 66-70 CE



31 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (14.16 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 pearled ends; above, '[year] 1'. Rev. 'Jerusalem [the] holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. (TJC 187; Hendin 1354). Die-break on the obverse. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 7,000

ex Superior (8-10 August 1983), lot 114.

The silver shekel of the first year (May 66-March 67 CE) 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 a ritual chalice 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.

Stunning Quality Year One Silver ½ Shekel, 66-70 CE



32 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver ½ Shekel (6.73 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 pearled ends; above, '[year] 1'. Rev. 'Jerusalem [the] holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. (TJC 188; Hendin 1355). Virtually as struck. Nearly mint state. $ 7,000

Purchased privately at the NYINC, January 1988.

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 Twelfth 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.

Another Choice Quality Year One Silver 1/2 Shekel, 66-70 CE



33 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.99 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 pearled ends; above, '[year] 1'. Rev. 'Jerusalem [the] holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. (TJC 188; Hendin 1355). Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 5,000

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1236.



34 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (14.14 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearled 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. (TJC 193; Hendin 1358). Nicely toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 5,000

ex Superior (4-7 June 1984), 1495.

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.



35 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver 1/2 Shekel (6.59 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 2 (67/8 CE). 'Half of a Shekel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearled 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. (TJC 195; Hendin 1359). Nicely Toned. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

Purchased privately from Superior, March 1985.



36 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Prutah (3.43 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. (TJC 196; Hendin 1360). Well centered and struck. Nice desert green patina. Extremely fine. $ 150

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1984.

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.



37 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Prutah (1.96 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. (TJC 198; Hendin 1360b). Dark brown patina with light sandy highlights. Extremely fine. $ 150

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler, October 1987.

Like many of the prutot struck for Judaea under the Roman administration and the Herodian and Hasmonean dynasties, the prutot of the Jewish War were struck on a large scale. Even so we must keep in mind that the "mint" in an ancient society was nothing like the modern factory style mint we understand today. Ancient mints may have been small and with only a few employees. There is evidence that ancient mints produced coins only periodically, and for this reason it is quite likely at some times and in some geographic areas where there was a shortage of small money, irregular issues, such as this coin, were manufactured. The irregular issues were, quite simply, irregular in their manufacture, their design, their legends, and their metallurgy. Irregular coins during the Jewish War were likely made at multiple locations. One thing we definitely know about these irregular coins is that archaeological evidence proves that they were used side-by-side and apparently without discrimination between the regular issues. In this respect they may be considered similar to the Hard Times tokens of the United States or the Condor tokens of England.

Lustrous Year Three Silver Shekel, 66-70 CE



38 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.99 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 3 (68/9 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearled 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. (TJC 202; Hendin 1361). Delicate golden toning. Lustrous. Superb extremely fine. $ 6,000

Purchased privately from NFA, November 1984.

The third year (April 68-May 69 CE) 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.



39 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver $^{1}/_{2}$ Shekel (6.69 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 3 (68/9 CE). 'Half of a Shekel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearled 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. (TJC 203; AJC 19a (this coin); Hendin 1362). Light iridescent toning along the periphery. Extremely fine. $ 6,000

ex Superior (21 November 1983), lot 44.



40 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ Prutah (2.40 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 3 (68/9 CE). 'Year three' (Paleo Hebrew), amphora with broad rim, two handles, and conical lid decorated with tiny globes hanging around edge. Rev. 'The freedom of Zion' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on small branch. (TJC 204; Hendin 1363). Earthen-brown patina. Extremely fine. $ 200

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, November 1992.

Magnificent Year Four Silver Shekel



41 Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.41 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearled 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. (TJC 207; Hendin 1364). *Very Rare.* Uncleaned and perefectly centered. *Among the finest known examples.* Extremely fine.

$ 30,000

Purchased privately, November 1984.

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, according to Josphus. By this point, the possibility of redeeming Zion from the Romans was long past and the tragic fall of the Holy City was soon to come.

The Very Rare Jewish War Æ ½ (Shekel) Year 4



42 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ ½ Shekel (17.01 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 4 (69/70 CE). 'Year four, half' (Shekel) (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. (TJC 211; Hendin 1367). Medallic flan. Dark green and brown patina with earthen highlights. Very fine. $ 5,000

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1995.

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 ½ Shekel.



43 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ ¼ Shekel (9.56 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. (TJC 213; Hendin 1368). Lovely dark green patina with flecks of red and sandy highlights. Choice very fine. $ 2,500

ex Superior (1-2 December 1990), lot 2219.

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.



44 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ 1/4 Shekel (8.47 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. (TJC 213; Hendin 1368). Uncleaned. Very fine. $ 1,500

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, August 1988.



45



46

45 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ 1/8 Shekel (5.20 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. (TJC 214; Hendin 1369). Pleasing green patina. Extremely fine. $ 400

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, June 1987.

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.

46 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ 1/8 Shekel (4.47 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. (TJC 214; Hendin 1369). Reddish-brown patina. Extremely fine. $ 400

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, November 1985.



47 Judaea, The Jewish War. Æ 1/8 Shekel (5.60 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. (TJC 214; Hendin 1369). Attractive desert-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 400

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1998.



48

BAR KOKHBA by David Hendin

The coins of Bar Kokhba have been written about significantly and eloquently by Barag, Mildenberg, Meshorer, Kaufman, Reifenberg, Romanoff, Eshel, Adler, Zissu, myself, and others.

Today's scholars have had the chance to absorb and consolidate earlier information. and because of this, I am able to make some observations that may have previously escaped earlier generations as well as myself. This short essay will discuss a few of these aspects. While a number of the Bar Kokhba coins listed in this catalog also have individual notes, it is hoped that the reader will benefit from this consolidation.

1. THE TEMPLE.

The Temple portrayed on the sela'im (tetradrachms) of Bar Kokhba is a stylized version of a messianic approach to how an idealized Jerusalem Temple. It combines both fantasy and reality. It was created by competent die engravers who were not fine artists, hence the elegant but two dimensional images. By all accounts the façade to the Jerusalem temple had four columns with twelve steps leading up to it, which are portrayed under the temple as a horizontal ladder—usually with 10-12 divisions. It was previously described as a "fence" or a "colonnade" neither of which are mentioned in the sources.

Isadore Goldstein observed that the wavy line, the cross, and the rosette over the Temple are not fanciful, but have a literal meaning. And their meaning has nothing to do with one translation of Bar Kokhba's name "son of the star." Nor does the cross relate to Christianity. The Mishna states that "a golden vine was positioned over the entrance to the sanctuary and hung over the beams" (m. Midd. 3.8). The vine was used to hang donated objects, often in the form of golden grapes and vine leaves that were brought by pilgrims who came from near and far. The wavy line seems to represent that vine.

Another portion of Mishnah (m. Yom. 3:10) refers to a gift to the Temple by Helena, Queen of Adiabene, who "set a golden candelabra over the door of the Sanctuary. Helena was a converted Jew, who visited Jerusalem and was buried there around 56 CE. Rabbinic literature says that Helena's candelabra sparkled with rays and reflected light that could be seen from many places in Jerusalem. Thus the star and the cross apparently represent this well-publicized bright light hung above the entrance to the Temple.

The object in the center of the temple was described by Barag as the show-bread table, and others have described it as a Holy Ark in which we can see the ends of the scrolls. This would be a highly messianic description since the Holy Ark never stood in the Second Temple, it disappeared after the destruction of the First Temple.

2. BAR KOKHBA'S NAME.

We learned from the Bar Kokhba letters discovered in the Judean desert in the mid-20th century, that his name was Simon ben Kosiba ("ben" is the Aramaic equivalent of the Hebrew "bar"). Admirers later called him bar Kokhba (son of the star) but those who were disappointed that he was a false Messiah, referred to him for years as "ben Koziba" (son of the lie).

Before the discovery of the Bar Kokhba letters, the only knowledge we had about this man's first name was on coins struck during his revolt, which referred to him as "Simon."

3. ELEAZAR THE PRIEST.

In a 2014 article in the Israel Numismatic Journal (18:155 – 167), I proposed that Eleazar was not a living person—such as Eleazar ben Azaria, of a priestly family and an eminent rabbi or Bar Kokhba's uncle, Eleazar of Modi'in. Instead I suggested that the use of the name Eleazar is a messianic and heroic reference to Eleazar the Priest, son of the biblical Aaron, whose name was known to every Jew of Bar Kokhba's time. When the already-legendary Joshua crossed the Jordan River to conquer Canaan, Eleazar the Priest was at his side. Eleazar's persona was directly related to various aspects of Bar Kokhba's cause: first, the redemption of Jerusalem; second, the rebuilding of the Temple, and finally, at least in the eyes of Bar Kokhba's early rabbinic loyalists, the coming of the Messiah.

Bar Kokhba's letters show him to be quite a micro-manager, as well as a self-focused leader. It seems unlikely that he would share the leadership role by putting the names of low ranking officials on his coins.

4. INSCRIPTIONS.

The paleo Hebrew inscriptions on the Bar Kokhba coins are often jumbled or abbreviated. We are not aware of all of the reasons for this. Illiteracy of the ancient script, not otherwise in use during the second sentury CE, among designers and engravers and available space might have been among them. But the use of the first three letters of Simon's name, which are the same letters as the name of the essential Jewish prayer, the "Shema" (or Sma on the coins) must not have been accidental. Ancient sources also that tell us that early in the his revolt, Bar Kokhba recited the Shema as he rode into battle—as did generations of Jews before him. But near the end of the war, with his successes against Hadrian's army shattered, his revised prayer before battle was for the Lord "neither help me nor hinder me…." This represents a gradual separation of Bar Kokhba from the rabbis who originally supported him such as the great Rabbi Akiba. Once the war was lost, Bar Kokhba was viewed as a false messiah.

5. MOTIFS

Virtually all of the motifs on the coins of Bar Kokhba are related directly to either a messianic view of the Jerusalem Temple or the holiday of Sukkot, Feast of the Tabernacles (booths). It was possibly the most popular Jewish holiday in ancient times and one of the three pilgrimage festivals in the time of the Second Temple (the other two were Passover and Shavout [Pentecost]). Sukkot was referred to as "the festival of the Lord" or simply "the festival".

In Leviticus the Jews are commanded to "take you on the first day the fruit of goodly trees, branches of palm trees and boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook, and ye shall rejoice….Ye shall dwell in booths for seven days…" (Lev. 23: 39 – 43). These four species, including the citron, a lemon-like fruit, myrtle twigs (hadasim); palm branch (lulav) and willows (aravot) made up the lulab and etrog shown on Bar Kokhba's sela'im. The musical instruments, palm and willow branches, trumpets, jugs, and even date palm trees are all related to this holiday.

6. MINTING

Unlike previous Jewish rulers, Bar Kokhba inherited no infrastructure whatsoever, since Jerusalem and its Temple had been destroyed more than 60 years earlier by the army of Vespasian and Titus. It was thus a major convenience for Bar Kokhba's tiny government to restrike the circulating bronze and silver coins, rather than create a full mint with a smelting operation. Every known Bar Kokhba coin was struck upon a previously circulating coin of silver or bronze. Sometimes the previous coin can be discerned, sometimes the merest traces can be seen. It seems clear that this use of circulating coinage was much more a matter of opportunity than the oft-repeated statement that the primary reason for over-striking the Roman coins was to make a political statement.

Bar Kokhba's overall minting operation, had quite good quality control, since other than being off center, there are rarely double struck or other mis-struck coins that entered circulation.

Bar Kokhba's government operated at least two different mints. In no case do the dies of "irregular" coins combine with the dies of "regular" coins. To date, however, we have no real clues as to why the irregular mint (or mints) existed.

Exceptional Quality - Highly Important Year One Silver Sela



48 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.21 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. (Mildenberg 3 (O1/R3); TJC 218; Hendin 1373).
Exceptional quality and nice toning. Superb extremely fine. $ 60,000

ex Leu 91 (10 May 2004), lot 295.

The Year 1 (132-33 CE) Sela of the Bar Kokhba Revolt classically depicts, on the reverse, the four species of the holiday of Succos which are observed by Jews even today. According to the Talmud, the four species consist of one citron (etrog), one palm fond (lu lav) on each side of which are three (3) myrtle twigs (hadassim) and two (2) willow twigs (aravos). However, Rabbi Akiva suggested that there should be only one myrtle twig on one side and one willow twig on the other side of the palm fond (lulav). His opinion was not accepted. Nonetheless, since Rabbi Akiva felt that Simon Bar Kokhba was the Jewish Messiah and it may be noted that on all the selas (tetradrachmas) of Bar Kokhba, on close inspection, there appears to be only one myrtle and one willow as in the opinion of Rabbi Akiva. Another interesting observation on many of the Bar Kokhba selas (tetradrachms), the depicted etrog has a constriction in the middle as if it is wearing a belt or "garter". Many Jews today prefer such an etrog, with a "garter", on their own clothes (Hassidic custom). This may be indicative of the belt separating the upper "clean" part of the body from the lower.

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 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 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 Fest of Tabernacles.

Extremely Rare Year One Bar Kokhba Silver Zuz



49 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.15 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Eleazar the priest' (Paleo-Hebrew), jug with handle; at right, willow branch. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), grape bunch with branch and small leaf. (Mildenberg 1 (O1/R1); TJC 219; Hendin 1374). Overstruck on a denarius of Trajan, with legend and portrait on host coin partially visible.
Choice very fine. $ 20,000

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler, March 1990.

The silver zuzim of the Bar Kokhba War were regularly overstruck on Roman imperial denarii and provincial drachms from Cappadocia and Bostra that had been captured by the rebels from the invading Roman forces. The types seem to be influenced by the bronze pruthot of the earlier Jewish Revolt (66-73 CE) which featured an amphora and a vine leaf. The zuzim of the Bar Kokhba War mirror this typology by depicting a one-handled jug on the obverse and a grape bunch on the reverse, and those of the first year of the war (132/3 CE) are especially notable because they name "Eleazar the priest," a mysterious figure who disappears from the coins in the subsequent years of issue except for some mules. It is often suggested that he is none other than Rabbi Eleazar of Modein, an uncle of Simon bar Kokhba who seems to have lent his religious authority to the cause of war against the Romans. Later, after having begun doubting his actions and planning to surrender to the forces of Hadrian, Bar Kokhba reportedly kicked him to death.

Very Rare Year One 'Abu Jara'



50 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Large Bronze (17.95 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. (Mildenberg 12 (O3/R4); TJC 221; Hendin 1375). *Very Rare.* Dark sandy green patina on a perfectly round flan. Very fine. $ 15,000

Purchased privately at the NYINC, December 1993.

Like the silver zuz, the large bronze denomination of the first year (132/3 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War also takes its typological cues from earlier Jewish coinage. The wreathed paleo-Hebrew inscription naming Jerusalem, the coinage was almost certainly inspired by the ubiquitous prutot of the Hasmonean high priests and priest-kings. This hearkened back to the lost glory days of the late second and early first centuries BCE when Judaea was a free and powerful state that struck fear into the hearts of its many pagan neighbors, but it may also have been intended to make a direct connection between Simon bar Kokhba and the Hasmonean dynasty for the sake of legitimacy. It is probably no coincidence that both Bar Kokhba and the Hasmonaeans hailed from the town of Modein in the Judaean Shephelah. The amphora reverse is very similar to that found on prutot of the first failed Jewish Revolt (66-73 CE) and serves to connect the Bar Kokhba War to the previous tragic struggle of the Judaean Jews against Rome.

Very Rare and Impressive Year One 'Abu Jara"



51 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Large Bronze (27.62 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), amphora with two handles. (Mildenberg 2 (O1/R2); TJC 220b; Hendin 1376). *Very Rare.* Dark green patina with earthen highlights on a full round flan. Very fine. $ 15,000

Purchased privately from Superior, December 1987.

This variety of the large bronze denomination of the first year (132/3 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War (132-135 CE) is notable for its obverse paleo-Hebrew legend which does not name Jerusalem within the wreath anymore, but rather Simon [bar Kokhba] as *nasi* (president) of Israel. Although *nasi* is sometimes translated as "prince" rather than "president," it almost certainly refers to Simon bar Kokhba's role as the leader of the Great Sanhedrin (the Jewish religious assembly that originally held court in the Jerusalem Temple before its destruction).

Beautiful Year One 'Abu Jara'



52 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Large Bronze (26.75 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), amphora with two handles. (Mildenberg 4a (O1/R2; this coin); TJC 220b; Hendin 1376). *Very Rare.* Dark brown patina with sandy-earthen highlights. Choice very fine. $ 15,000

ex Sugar Collection (Rosenblum 25A, 23 February 1995), lot 85
ex Tomkin Collection.

Another Outstanding Quality Year One 'Abu Jara'



53 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Large Bronze (26.28 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Simon, Prince of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath. Rev. 'Year one of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), amphora with two handles. (Mildenberg 6 (O1/R6); TJC 220b; Hendin 1376). *Very Rare.* Sandy-green desert patina. Choice very fine. $ 15,000

Purchased privately from E. Waddell at the NYINC, January 2003.



54 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (8.83 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 five strings. (Mildenberg 20 (O1/R1); TJC 223; Hendin 1377). *Very rare - only seven specimens from this die combination cited by Mildenberg.* Lovely earthen green patina.
Extremely fine. $ 1,250

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1994.

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



55 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (12.52 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. (Mildenberg 25 (O1/R6); TJC 223; Hendin 1377). *Very rare only four specimens from this die combination cited by Mildenberg.* Nice green patina.
Extremely fine. $ 1,250

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, March 1993.



56 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (14.97 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. (Mildenberg 25 (O1/R6); TJC 223; Hendin 1377). Green patina. Extremely fine. $ 1,250

ex Jascha Heifetz Collection, pt. 2 (Superior, 9-10 December 1989), lot 2836.



57 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (17.23g), 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. (Mildenberg 34a (O1/R6; this coin); TJC 222; Hendin 1378). This coin illustrated in Mildenberg and cited as one of the five best examples out of around fifty known. Brown patina with green encrustations. Extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, Part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 240;
ex NFA III (27 March 1976), lot 119;
ex Glendining's (5 March 1970), lot 174.

The vine leaf reverse of this and the following middle bronze denomination of the first year (132/3 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War may have been inspired by the prutot of the earlier failed Jewish Revolt (66-73 CE) that employed a similar type. In this way the Bar Kochba 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 Galilean city of Sepphoris, which became an important center of rabinnic Judaism after the Bar Kokhba War.



58 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (14.12 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. (Mildenberg 38 (O1/R5); TJC 222; Hendin 1378). Green patina with earthen overtones. About extremely fine. $ 700

ex Goldberg 48 (16 September 2008), lot 1846.



59 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (12.05 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. (Mildenberg 46 (O2/R11); TJC 222a; Hendin 1378). Green patina. Extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately from H. Kriednler, October 1994.



60 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (12.47 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Sma' (abbreviating Simon; 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. (Mildenberg 167 (O6/R6); TJC 258; Hendin 1379a). *Very rare - only 4 examples cited by Mildenberg.* Brown patina with sandy highlights. Choice very fine. $ 1,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, July 1989.

This is a so-called irregular issue of the main year 1 middle bronze palm tree series. Like all of the irregular issues of the Bar Kokhba War (132-135 CE), it is distinguished by crude engraving and errors in the legends. These irregularities indicate either the use of unskilled die cutters at the Bar Kokhba mint(s) or that these particular issues were produced in haste and otherwise difficult circumstances. features an obverse legend that abbreviates the name of Simon bar Kokhba and his title as *nasi* (president) of Israel to the three letters SMA. It is the type common to year 2 medium bronzes, but here is paired with a reverse of year 1.



61 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (6.32 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 150 (O1/R4); TJC 224; Hendin 1380). Earthen-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, November 1985.

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.



62 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (5.63 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). Attractive desert brown and green patina. Superb extremely fine. $ 750

Purchased privately from Superior at the NYINC, December 1988.

This example of the year 1 small bronze denomination exhibits the irregularity of a retrograde paleo-Hebrew inscription. Evidently the engraver did not understand 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.



63 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (5.01 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 149 (O1/R3); TJC 224a; Hendin 1380c). *Very rare - only five examples cited in Mildenberg.* Dark earthen-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 600

ex NFA XXVI (14 August 1991), lot 160.

This small bronze denomination variety of the first year (132/3 CE) of the Bar Kochba War is notable for the variant form of its paleo-Hebrew obverse inscription.

Very Rare H-1381 Year One Small Bronze



64 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (4.36 g), 132-135 CE. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Jerusalem' (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 151 (O1/R5); TJC 227; Hendin 1381). *Very rare.* Green patina with earthen highlights. Nearly extremely fine. $ 2,000

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler, November 1997.

This small bronze denomination is linked to the silver sela'im and one series of large bronze denominations of the first year (132/3 CE) of the Bar Kochba War through the use of a paleo-Hebrew legend naming Jerusalem instead of Simon bar Kochba.



65 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (4.81 g), 132-135 CE. Irregular issue. Year 1 (132/3 CE). 'Jerusalem' (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 227 (O3/R3); TJC 228; Hendin 1381b). *Extremely rare - (Mildenberg cites just one specimen.* Dark green patina. Very fine. $ 1,000

Purchased privately, January 1988.

Besides dated Year One, the coarse style and the leaf-like treatment of the grape bunch identify this as the product of the irregular rebel mint. The rarity of this particular issue may be gauged by the fact that only one specimen was cited by (Mildenberg.

Very Rare Hybrid Year One / Year Two Silver Zuz



66 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.33 g), 132-135 CE. Hybrid year 1, year 2 (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). Boldly struck and delicately toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 9,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, October 1989
ex Maltiel-Gerstenfeld Collection.

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

Phenomenal Hybrid Year One / Year Two Silver Zuz



67 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.06 g), 132-135 CE. Hybrid year 1, year 2 (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), wide lyre with three strings and four dots on sound box. (Mildenberg 9 (O1/R7); TJC 236; Hendin 1383). *Very rare - only six examples cited by Mildenberg.* Struck on a huge flan. Superb. Nearly mint state. $ 10,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, May 1991.



68 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.71 g), 132-135 CE. Hybrid year 1, year 2 (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. (Mildenberg 3 (O3/R1); TJC 235; Hendin 1384). Magnificent quality, one of the finest known. Delicately toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Superior (9-10 December 1994), lot 822.

This and the following three hybrid zuzim mule two obverse dies of different years of the Bar Kochba War. The wreathed obverse die with the abbreviated name of Simon bar Kochba 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* and the most important prayer in Judaism. Literature suggests that the Shema prayer served as a rallying cry for the Bar Kochba rebels.



69 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.01 g), 132-135 CE. Hybrid year 1, year 2 (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. (Mildenberg 4 (O3/R2); TJC 235; Hendin 1384). *Very rare - only six specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Superb extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1250.



70 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.23 g), 132-135 CE. Hybrid year 1, year 2 (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. (Mildenberg 7 (O4/R5); TJC 235; Hendin 1384). Toned. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (Superior, 10 December 1992), lot 442.



71 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.52 g), 132-135 CE. Hybrid year 1, year 2 (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. (Mildenberg 5 (O3/R3); TJC 235; Hendin 1384). *Rare - only nine examples cited in Mildenberg.* Boldly struck. Superb extremely fine. $ 4,000

Purchased privately, June 1988.

Ex Bromberg Cover Coin Year Two Silver Sela



72 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.02 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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 two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 9.8 (O1/R8; this coin); TJC 229; Hendin 1385). *Rare - only ten specimens cited by Mildenberg.* The cover coin from Bromberg II, and overstruck on a tetradrachm of Nero from Antioch. Toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 10,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part. II (Superior, 10 December 1992), lot 394 (cover coin)
ex Beit Mirsim Hoard.

Very Rare H-1385 Hybrid Year Two Silver Sela



73 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.02 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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 two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 7 (O1/R5); TJC 229; Hendin 1385). *Very rare - only six specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Toned. Nearly extremely fine. $ 8,000

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler, November 2003.

A hybrid issue as this sela was struck with an obverse die used on the first year of issue.

Exceptional Quality Year Two Silver Sela



74 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.46 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, + dividing legend. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 10O2/R8); TJC 229; Hendin 1386). Beautifully toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 7,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, July 1988.

Extremely Rare (Mildenberg 12 - Year Two Sela



75 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.00 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, + dividing legend. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 12 (O2/R7); TJC 229; Hendin 1386). *Extremely rare - Mildenberg cites just two specimens.* Darkly toned. About extremely fine. $ 7,000

Purchased privately from Antiqua at the NYINC, January 2003.

Well Pedigreed Year Two Silver Sela



76 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.88 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, +. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 14 (O3/R8); TJC 230a; Hendin 1387). Toned.
Extremely fine. $ 7,000

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995) lot 1261
ex Abramowitz Collection (Superior Stamp & Coin Co. Inc. December 8, 1993), lot 86
ex Hess-Leu 36, lot 348

Magnificent Quality Year Two Silver Sela



77 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.32 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, +. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 16 (O4/R10); TJC 230a; Hendin 1387). *Extremely Rare - only one cited by Mildenberg.* Lustrous superb extremely fine. $ 7,000

Purchased privately from I. Goldberg, September 1998.

This sela and the following six examples also represent the regular issues of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War. As with all sela'im, the reverse type depicts the lulav bundle and the etrog (citron). As discussed earlier this fruit and branch combination was used at the festival of Sukkot. While the Jerusalem Temple stood, the lulav and etrog were used only on the first day of the 7-day holiday. But after the destruction of the Temple in 70 CE, Rabbi Johanan ben Zaki said they should be used for each of the seven days of the festival in memory of the ruined Jerusalem Temple. Thus they both symbolized the tragic past and pointed to a possible messianic future.

Phenomenal Quality Year Two Silver Sela



78 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.10 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, +. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 18 (O4/R12); TJC 230a; Hendin 1387). *Extremely Rare - only one specimen cited by Mildenberg.* Virtually as struck. Lustrous Nearly mint state. $ 7,000

Purchased privately from Antiqua at the NYINC, January 2007.

Marvelous Quality Year Two Silver Sela



79 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.44 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, +. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 22 (O4/R15); TJC 230a; Hendin 1387). Incredibly well struck and perfectly centered. Superb extremely fine. $ 7,000

Purchased from Frank Sternberg via H. Kreindler, January 10, 1996.



80 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.71 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, +. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 25 (O5/R16); TJC 230a; Hendin 1387). *Extremely Rare - just two specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Lustrous surfaces.
Superb extremely fine. $ 7,000

Purchased privately from I. Goldberg, June 2001.



81 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (13.78 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, +. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 20 (O4/R10); TJC 230a; Hendin 1387). *Extremely Rare - only two specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Nicely toned.
Extremely fine. $ 5,000

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler, December 1994.

The outline of the emperor's head and one or two letters are clear on this coin, but not enough to identify the undertype.



82 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (15.02 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, +. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 15.1 (O4/R8; this coin); TJC 230a; Hendin 1387). Nicely toned. Extremely fine. $ 5,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 83
ex Beit Mirsim Hoard.

A hoard of around one hundred silver Bar Kochba coins and various Roman and provincial issues was found during the Winter of 1973-1974 at Beit Mirsim, about seventeen kilometers south-southwest of Idna between Jerusalem and Beersheba. The preponderance of Bar Kochba hoards found in this region suggests that it was a rebel stronghold during the conflict with Rome.



83 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.68 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 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; above façade, +. Rev. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 21.5 (O4/R14; this coin); TJC 230a; Hendin 1387). Well struck and well centered on a nice broad flan. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 5,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 85.

The reverse die used to strike this coin is missing the first *resh* in the legend, but the letter was later added to the die (see Mildenberg 24).

Breathtaking Quality Year Two Silver Sela



84 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (11.59 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. (Mildenberg 28 (O6/R19); TJC 233; Hendin 1388). Magnificent. Fantastic strike and toning. Perfectly centered. *"This is the finest Year Two sela I have ever seen" (Ira Goldberg)*. Superb extremely fine. $ 8,000

ex Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection, part. II (Sotheby's, 21-22 June 1990), lot 618.

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

Another Absolutely Incredible Quality Year Two Sela



85 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.16 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. (Mildenberg 29 (O6/R20); TJC 233; Hendin 1388). Lustrous. Mint state. $ 6,000

Purchased privately, June 1998.

Mint State Year Two Silver Sela



86 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (13.38 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. (Mildenberg 31 (O6/R22); TJC 233; Hendin 1388). Lustrous surfaces and delicately toned. Mint state. $ 6,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1992.



87 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.86 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. (Mildenberg 36 (O8/R26); TJC 233; Hendin 1388). Well struck with all details nice and bold. Delicately toned. Extremely fine. $ 6,000

Purchased privately from NFA, May 1994.

Nearly Mint State Year Two Silver Sela



88 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.17 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. (Mildenberg 41 (O11/R30); TJC 233; Hendin 1388). *Rare - only seven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* The die-break at corner of Ark more pronounced than on Mildenberg 40. Lustrous and delicately toned. Nearly mint state. $ 6,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, February 1996.



89 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.13 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. (Mildenberg 40 (O10/R28); TJC 233; Hendin 1388). *Very Rare - only six specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Interesting die-break on the obverse. Lightly toned.
Extremely fine. $ 5,000

Purchased privately from NFA, June 1993.



90 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (13.55 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. (Mildenberg 43 (O11/R30); TJC 233; Hendin 1388). *Rare - only eleven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Lightly toned with lustrous surfaces.
Extremely fine. $ 5,000

Purchased privately from NFA, August 1991.



91 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. (Mildenberg 43 (O11/R30); TJC 233; Hendin 1388). *Rare - only eleven specimens cited by (Mildenberg.* Delicately toned with underlying luster present. Extremely fine.
$ 5,000

Purchased on December 20, 1991 from Josef Kaufman.

Rare Wide Lyre Year Two Silver Zuz



92 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.63 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sma', abbreviating 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), wide lyre with three strings and four dots on sound box. (Mildenberg 13 (O4/R7); TJC 238; Hendin 1389). Well struck and perfectly centered. Toned. Extremely fine.
$ 3,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, October 1993.

This and the following zuz of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War reflect 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 Kochba 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.

Outstanding Quality Wide Lyre Year Two Silver Zuz



93 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.14 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), wide lyre with three strings and four dots on sound box. (Mildenberg 15 (O3/R10); TJC 238; Hendin 1389). *Very Rare - only six specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Nicely toned, with partial legends of the host coin, a denarius of Hadrian, on both sides/ Superb extremely fine. $ 3,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, December 1992.



94 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.02 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. (Mildenberg 14.1 (O4/R9; this coin); TJC 245; Hendin 1390). *Extremely Rare - only two examples cited by Mildenberg, this being his no. 1 which was chosen to illustrate the dies.* Mildenberg notes that the "completely straight palm branch on [the reverse] is unique throughout the coinage." Lightly toned.
Superb extremely fine. $ 2,000

Purchased privately from Antiqua at the NYINC, January 2007.

This and the following two zuzim introduce a new reverse type to this silver series: a palm branch standing alone. This type may have been intended to reflect several levels of meaning. Not only could it be seen as a symbol of victory (a little premature as it turned out) for the rebel cause over the Romans, but also as a national symbol of Judaea and perhaps a reference to the Jewish religious festival of Tabernacles. This particular example is especially notable for its uniquely straight palm branch. As can be seen on the other specimens in this sale, the palm branch is typically depicted in a somewhat more naturalistic manner.



95 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.99 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. (Mildenberg 17 (O3/R12); TJC 245; Hendin 1390). Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Goldberg (16 September 2008), lot 1859; Antiqua FPL XIV (December 2006), lot 95.



96 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.94 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch. (Mildenberg 29.2 (O3/R12; this coin); TJC 245; Hendin 1390). *Rare - only seven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Undertype visible. Extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (Superior, 10 December 1992), lot 452
ex El Fawar Hoard.



97 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.33 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 16 (O3/R11); TJC 250; Hendin 1391). *Scarce - ten specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 1,000

Purchased privately from Claude Anselem, December 1988.

Silver zuzim like this and the following six examples feature the name of Simon bar Kochba 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).



98 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.31 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 32 (O5/R20); TJC 250; Hendin 1391). Well struck on a nice, wide flan. Superb extremely fine. $ 1,000

Purchased privately, August 2003.



99 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.40 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 33 (O5/R21); TJC 250; Hendin 1391). Very boldly struck and well centered. Superb extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Superior (1-2 December 1990), lot 2229.



100 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.72 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 30.3 (O5/R18; this coin); TJC 250; Hendin 1391). *Scarce - eleven specimens cited by Mildenberg, this being his no. 3 and the example used to illustrate the dies.* Toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (Superior, 10 December 1992), lot 453
ex Beit Mirsim Hoard.



101 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.68 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 22 (O5/R15); TJC 250; Hendin 1391). Nice large flan and boldly struck. Extremely fine. $ 900

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1984.



102 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.99 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 34 (O5/R22); TJC 250; Hendin 1391). Boldly struck and nicely toned. Extremely fine. $ 900

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, June 1988.



103 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.16 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 36 (O5/R23); TJC 250; Hendin 1391). *Rare - only seven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Boldly struck and nicely centered. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 900

Purchased privately, August 2001.



104 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.40 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), two trumpets upright. (Mildenberg 20 (O5/R14); TJC 243; Hendin 1392). *Very rare - Mildenberg cites just four specimens.* Well struck on a huge flan. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 1,250

Purchased privately, August 2001.

Interesting Note for Lots 104, 105, 106
Depicted on these silver Zuzim and others later in the sale, are two upright trumpets used by the sons of Aaron to call the people together on certain occasions. While only one trumpet was really needed, it was felt that the two surviving sons of Aaron should each have his own silver trumpet to avoid any sibling rivalry.



105 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.45 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), two trumpets upright. (Mildenberg 24.6 (O5/R14; this coin); TJC 243; Hendin 1392). Wonderful broad flan. Traces of undertype visible on both obverse and reverse. Extremely fine. $ 1,250

ex Shoshana Collection, part 1 (Heritage, 8-9 March 2012), lot 20296
ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 136
ex El Fawar Hoard.

This specimen is the coin used to illustrate the type in (Mildenberg, zuz 24. It is clearly overstruck on a denarius of Hadrian. The zuzim of Bar Kokhba were commonly struck upon both denarii and provincial drachms of Trajan and Hadrian and less commonly on earlier coins from Mark Antony, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, through the Flavians and up to Nerva, and a few Nabataean silver coins, were also used.



106 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.14 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (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. 'Year two of the freedom of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), two trumpets upright. (Mildenberg 23 (O5/R14); TJC 243; Hendin 1392). Delicately toned. Extremely fine. $ 1,000

Purchased privately from Superior, March 1985.

The musical element of religious service in the Jerusalem Temple, which emerged with the nevel middle bronze type of the first year (132/3 CE) of the Bar Kochba War and continued on zuzim of the second year (133/4 CE) receives a new type on this and the following two zuzim of the second year.

Superb Quality H-1393 Wide Lyre Year Two Zuz



107 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.10 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), wide lyre with three strings and four dots on sound box. (Mildenberg 43 (O8/R25); TJC 240; Hendin 1393). Toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex NFA XXV (29 November 1990), lot 270.

This zuz of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War, the coin (Mildenberg selected to illustrate his dies, features a grape bunch obverse type derived from the similar reverse type used already for zuzim in the first year (132/3 CE). The palm branch reverse, however, is an innovation for silver coins in the second year of the war. In the first year this type only appeared on the obverse of the middle bronze denomination.



108 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. (Mildenberg 50.10 (O11/R29; this coin); TJC 248; Hendin 1394). Trace of undertype visible. Struck on a nice, large flan. Extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (Superior, 10 December 1992), lot 463
ex El Fawar Hoard.

This zuz shows clear traces of a Roman imperial denarius of Domitian of AD 95/6 beneath its rebel types, illustrating the urgency with which the Bar Kochba coinage was produced. There was no time to re-smelt the coins of the hated Romans, but they had to be restruck quickly and thus imperfectly to keep up with the needs of the Jewish rebels.



109 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.89 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. (Mildenberg 40.29 (O7/R12; this coin); TJC 248; Hendin 1394). *The Mildenberg plate coin.* Boldly struck and well centered. Delicately toned and a beautiful example! Superb extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part 1 (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 143.



110 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. (Mildenberg 41 (O8/R12); TJC 248; Hendin 1394). *Rare.* Traces of the original provincial drachm of Trajan visible on the obverse. Lustrous surfaces and lightly toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 900

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, July 1988.

The grape bunch of this and the following two zuzim of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War derive from the reverse type of zuzim struck in the first year (132/3 CE). The palm branch reverse type may allude to the first year zuzim which featured a jug with a palm branch on the reverse. This particular specimen is overstruck on a provincial drachm of Bostra under Trajan.



111 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.90 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. (Mildenberg 41 (O8/R12); TJC 248; Hendin 1394). Nearly extremely fine. $ 800

ex Goldberg 14 (2 June 2002), lot 4438
ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1270.

Although no legends of the undertype are visible, sufficient outline of the portrait is clear that it shows that an early Roman imperial denarius of Trajan was used as the host for this zuz of the second year (133/4 CE).



112 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.30 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), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 39 (O7/R18); TJC 253; Hendin 1395). Trace of undertype visible. Underlying luster and attractive light toning. Extremely fine. $ 900

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, July 1988.

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



113 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), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 45 (O8/R22); TJC 253; Hendin 1395).
Extremely fine. $ 800

ex Jascha Heifetz Collection, part 2 (Superior, 9-10 December 1989), lot 2856.



114 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.41 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 47 (O8/R27); TJC 242; Hendin 1396). Toned. Choice very fine. $ 800

ex Spink & Sons Ncirc 98/7 (September 1990), lot 4986.

This and the following zuz of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War depict the kinnor, a lyre-like instrument played during worship in the Jerusalem Temple before its destruction. Indeed, the Mishna tells us that the minimum number of kinnorim to be played in the Temple was nine, but there was no maximum limit. This musical allusion to the religious services in the Temple is in keeping with the symbolic program of the Bar Kochba War coinage, which depicts the façade of the Temple as well as other objects associated with religious observances and the festival of Sukkot.



115 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.47 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 47 (O8/R27); TJC 242; Hendin 1396). Essentially as struck. Attractively toned. Very fine. $ 700

Purchased privately from Superior, March 1989.

Extremely Rare H-1400 Year Two Silver Zuz



116 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.88 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. (Mildenberg 55 (O13/R12); TJC 246a; Hendin 1400). *Extremely rare - Mildenberg cites just one specimen.* Partial legend of the host coin visible on obverse. Nicely toned. Extremely fine. $ 5,000

Purchased privately from Antiqua at the NYINC, January 2005.

Mildenberg suggested that the obverse die used to strike this very rare issue was likely a trial die. A provincial drachm from Bostra under Trajan serves as the host coin.



117 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.31 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. (Mildenberg 59.15 (O14/R29'; this coin); TJC 246; Hendin 1401). Attractively toned. Extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, Part I (5 December 1991), lot 152
ex El Fawar Hoard.

The popular wreathed paleo-Hebrew legend naming Simon [bar Kochba] and palm branch types also appear on this zuz of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War, but the treatment of the five-letter obverse legend is different here. This particular coin is notable as being the coin (Mildenberg chose to illustrate the dies.



118 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.40 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 57 (O14/R27); TJC 241a; Hendin 1403). Delicately toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 1,000

Purchased privately from Superior at the NYINC, December 1989.

This zuz of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War features a wreathed paleo-Hebrew legend naming Simon [bar Kochba] on the obverse and a palm branch on the reverse. This type combination was probably meant to simultaneously advertise the hoped for victory over the Romans that was gradually slipping away while shoring up Simon bar Kochba's legitimacy. Similar wreathed inscriptions and palm branches had previously graced the coins of the Hasmonaean High Priest John Hyrcanus I (14-104 BCE) after he claimed autonomy from the Seleukid kingdom.

Fantastic Bar Kokhba Year Two 'Abu Jara'



119 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Large Bronze (16.79 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. (Mildenberg 18 (O5/R12); TJC 255; Hendin 1404). Struck from the finest of the "Abu Jara" dies, and lacking the typical large flan crack that (Mildenberg notes is found on most specimens struck from these dies. A beautiful example. Sandy-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 20,000

Purchased privately, July 7, 2002 at the NYINC.

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 Kochba coins struck in the second year, this one names Jerusalem rather than Simon bar Kochba on the obverse. This example is especially desirable as it is struck from the very finest of the Abu Jara dies.



120 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (9.63 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sma' (abbreviating Simon; Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. (Mildenberg 73 (O6/R37); TJC 260a; Hendin 1408). Earthen-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased privately, October 2006.

The middle bronze denomination of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War maintained the same palm tree and vine leaf types of the first year, no doubt because they had become such distinctive symbols of Judaea and the Jews in the first century CE and appealed to the nationalist sentiment of the rebels.



121 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (11.78 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sma' (abbreviating Simon; Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. (Mildenberg 71 (O5/R35); TJC 260a; Hendin 1408). Lovely earthen-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased from E. Waddell online sale, September 2003, lot 73.



122 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (9.46 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sma' (abbreviating Simon; Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. (cf. Mildenberg 82-93 (O5/R-; rev. die not recorded); TJC 260a; Hendin 1408). Lovely earthen dark-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased privately, May 1991.



123 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (9.90 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sma' (abbreviating Simon; Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. (cf. Mildenberg 66-72 (O5/R-; rev. die not recorded); TJC 260a; Hendin 1408). Dark earthen-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased from E. Waddell online sale, June 2001, 155.



124 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (10.00 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sma' (abbreviating Simon; Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. (cf. Mildenberg 58-65, but esp. 63 (O4/R-; rev. die not recorded); TJC 260a; Hendin 1408). Brown patina with earthen highlights. Extremely fine. $ 400

Purchased privately, December 1991.



125 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (7.70 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Sma' (abbreviating Simon; Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. (Mildenberg 54 (O3/R18); TJC 260a; Hendin 1408 variety). Green patina. Very fine. $ 300

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, May 1991.



126 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (9.79 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), vine leaf on tendril. (Mildenberg 80 (O6/R44); TJC 260a; Hendin 1408a). Thick sandy patina. Extremely fine. $ 400

Purchased privately, May 1991.

The five-letter obverse paleo-Hebrew legend on this coin spells out the personal name of Simon in full whereas other issues abbreviate the name with the three letters *Sma.*

Very Rare H-1409 Bar Kokhba Year Two Small Bronze



127 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (4.42 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Eleazar the priest' (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. (Mildenberg 152 (O2/R4); TJC 265; Hendin 1409). *Very rare - only four specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Earthen-black patina.
Choice very fine. $ 4,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, October 1989.
Ex Maltiel-Gerstenfeld Collection, lot 308.

This small bronze of the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War features the palm tree and grape bunch types familiar from the first year (132/3 CE). The name *Eleazar* was most commonly used during the first year on both silver zuzim and small bronze coins, but was also used much less frequently on small bronzes dated to the second and third years.



128 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (6.84 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. (Mildenberg 154 (O3/R5); TJC 266; Hendin 1410). Earthen highlights over brown-green patina. Extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased privately, May 1991.

Eleazar is not named on this and the following small denomination bronze, his name replaced with that of Jerusalem, the city that served as the root cause of Simon bar Kochba's Jewish uprising.



129 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (5.28 g), 132-135 CE. Year 2 (133/4 CE). 'Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), seven-branched palm tree with two bunches of dates. Rev. 'Year two of the redemption of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with branch and small leaf. (Mildenberg 153 (O2/R6); TJC 266; Hendin 1410). Sandy greenish-brown desert patina. About extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased privately, January 1988.

Magnificent Mint State Bar Kokhba Silver Sela



130 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.53 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 73 (O11/R42); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Very rare - only five specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Struck on a huge flan and lustrous surfaces. Mint state. $ 6,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, February 1996.

This and the following undated sela'im were struck in the third and final year (134/5 CE) of the Bar Kokhba war. The types of the Temple and the lulav and etrog are continued, but the coins are no longer dated "year 1" or "year 2 of the redemption of Israel," and instead the slogan "for the freedom of Jerusalem" is used on the reverse. The name of the holy city of Jerusalem no longer appears around the Temple (perhaps suggesting it was now out of reach) and is replaced by Bar Kokhba's first name *Simon*. The messianic vision was being shattered, and the coins convey this message in their own cryptic way.

Magnificent Quality Undated Bar Kokhba Sela



131 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (15.33 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 56 (O13/R42); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). The outline of the head of Vespasian visible on the reverse. Lustrous.
Nearly mint state. $ 5,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, February 1996.

A somewhat clear portrait of Vespasian, the father of Titus - the Roman conquerer of Jerusalem in 70 CE - can still be seen here peeking through the Jewish types of this sela. The undertype is, of course, a Syrian provincial tetradrachm, and the effacement caused by overstriking the host coin is symbolic of the Bar Kochba rebels' desire to erase the stain of Roman oppression in Judaea.

Gorgeous and Very Rare Undated Bar Kokhba Silver Sela



132 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.17 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 83 (O12/R53); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Extremely Rare - only two specimens cited by (Mildenberg.* Lustrous and lovely iridescent tone. As struck. Nearly mint state. $ 5,000

Purchased privately, January 1999.

Choice Quality Undated (Year 3) Silver Sela



133 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.20 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 54.1 (O13/R40; this coin); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Very rare - only five specimens cited by Mildenberg, this being the plate coin.* Toned. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (Superior, 10 December 1992), lot 418.

Beautiful Quality Bar Kokhba Revolt Silver Sela



134 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.49 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 53 (O13/R39); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Very rare - only six specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Delicately toned. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, February 1992.



135 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.70 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 63.16 (O14/R48; this coin); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). Mildenberg cites 25 specimens, this being the one chosen to illustrate the dies. Boldly struck and nicely toned. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 109.



136 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.48 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 66 (O14/R51); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). Underlying luster still present. Delicately toned. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1992.



137 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.47 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 72 (O15/R56); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Rare - only eight specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Boldly struck and nicely toned. A very beautiful example! Extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Superior (12 August 1994), lot 1908.

Beautiful Undated (Year 3) Bar Kokhba Silver Sela



138 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.39 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 84.4 (O12/R65; this coin); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *The Mildenberg plate coin.* Attractively toned. A magnificent example! Superb extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (5 December 1991), lot 117
ex El Fawar Hoard.



139 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.20 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 85.7 (O12/R44; this coin); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). Struck on a huge flan. Lustrous and lightly toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 4,000

Purchased privately from H. Kriendler, November 1995; Ex Frank Sternberg (Zurich).



140 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.36 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 55.18 (O13/R41; this coin); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *The Mildenberg plate coin.* Overstruck on a Tetradrachm of Hadrian. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 3,500

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 104.



141 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.34 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 74 (O11/R57); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Rare - ten specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Underlying luster present. Lightly toned and perfectly centered. About extremely fine. $ 3,500

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1996.



142 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (13.99 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 80 (O12/R45); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Scarce - eleven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Lustrous and delicately toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 3,500

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1992.



143 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (13.88 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 86 (O12/R66); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Rare - only nine specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Understriking of a Syrian Tetradrachm of Trajan visible on the reverse. Toned. Nearly extremely fine. $ 3,500

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part. II (10 December 1992), lot 432.

This marvelous sela is overstruck on a provincial tetradrachm of Trajan from Syria or Bostra in Arabia.



144 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.24 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 76 (O12/R59); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). *Extremely rare - only four specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Exceptionally large head of Trajan visible under temple. Toned. Choice very fine. $ 3,000

Purchased privately from E. Waddell, December 2004.



145 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.26 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 79 (O12/R62); TJC 267; Hendin 1411). Toned. Choice very fine. $ 3,000

Purchased privately, January 1984.

Very Rare Irregular Issue Bar Kokhba Silver Sela



146 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.25 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 102 (O23/R77); TJC 268; Hendin 1411a). *Scarce - only twelve specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Traces of undertype visible on both obverse and reverse. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1293.



147 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.54 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, star. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav, without etrog. (Mildenberg 58.20 (O13/R44; this coin); TJC 270; Hendin 1412). Toned. Extremely fine. $ 3,000

ex Jascha Heifetz Collection, part 2 (Superior, 9-10 December 1989), lot 2883
ex NFA VIII (6 June 1980), lot 362.

This undated sela attributed to the third year (134/5 CE) of the Bar Kochba War lacks the etrog (citron) that normally accompanies the lulav bundle on its reverse. This omission suggests hasty engraving and production in the face of the overwhelming Roman assault that finally ended the war. It may connect this coin to several zuzim issues that omit the willow branch from their reverse dies.

Incredible Quality 'Wavy Line' Bar Kochba Silver Sela



148 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.03 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. (cf. Mildenberg 92 (O17/R71); TJC 269; Hendin 1413). Well struck and perfectly centered. Underlying luster present and lightly toned. A magnificent example. Superb extremely fine. $ 6,000

ex Leu 72 (12 May 1998), lot 332.

The reverse die used to strike this coin is from a slightly later die-state, showing a die crack in the lower right-hand side which is not on R71 and is not noted in Mildenberg's text, and thus is a variation of Mildenberg 92. The die-crack is evident on AJC 53A.

The wavy line likely represents a golden grapvine over the entrance to the Temple (see introduction to the Bar Kokhba coins).

Beautiful 'Wavy Line' H-1413 Bar Kokhba Silver Sela



149 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.10 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. (Mildenberg 94 (O17/R44); TJC 269; Hendin 1413). *Rare - only seven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Very well struck and nicely toned. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex New York Sale XX (7-8 January 2009), lot 296.



150 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.54 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. (Mildenberg 95 (O17/R65); TJC 269; Hendin 1413). Traces of understrike seen on the reverse. Lustrous. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

Purchased privately, January 1999.



151 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (14.64 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. (Mildenberg 91.13 (O17/R70; this coin); TJC 269; Hendin 1413). Lovely toning. Extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 121.



152 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (13.42 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. (Mildenberg 96 (O17/R67); TJC 269; Hendin 1413). Lightly toned. About extremely fine. $ 4,000

ex Sternberg XXXIII (18 September 1997), lot 219.

Very Rare H-1414 "Wavy Line" Variety Bar Kokhba Sela



153 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Sela (13.91 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 of four semicircles connected by horizontal lines. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. (Mildenberg 88.4 (O16/R68; this coin); TJC -; Hendin 1414). *Very rare type - only seven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Lightly toned. Choice very fine. $ 6,000

Purchased privately from Josef Kaufman at the NYINC, December 1991
ex El Fawar Hoard.

This rare variety of the 'Wavy Line' above the facade of the Jerusalem Temple (M-88) consisting of four semi-cirles connected by a horizontal line is the only die of this variety.



154 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.62 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), upright palm branch. (Mildenberg 63.11 (O14/R35; this coin); TJC 279c; Hendin 1416). *Only thirteen examples cited by Mildenberg, this being the specimen selected to illustrate the dies.* Well struck and attractively toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (10 December 1992), lot 467.
ex El Fawar Hoard.

This coin is interesting in that the accompanying documentation has enlarged photographs of the obverse and reverse. On the reverse can be seen a very faint outline, nearly a shadow, of the portrait of the undertype. At first appearance, it looks like Mark Antony with his oft-depicted flattened nose. However, there also seems to be wreath ties at the back of the head, which if correct would then suggest that the coin used as the planchet for this Bar Kochba zuz is an early (ca. A.D. 10½) portrait of Trajan.



155 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.33 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), upright palm branch. (Mildenberg 62 (O14/R34); TJC 279c; Hendin 1416). *Scarce - only ten specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Perfectly struck and perfectly centered. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately, July 2005.



156 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.60 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), upright palm branch. (Mildenberg 66.1 (O14/R38; this coin); TJC 279c; Hendin 1416). Toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (10 December 1992), lot 470
ex Leu 7 (9 May 1973), lot 292.

This and the following two undated silver zuzim attributed to the third year (135/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War continue the wreathed name of Simon [bar Kokhba] and palm branch types of the second year (133/4 CE) even though by this time the hope of victory, as symbolized by the palm, was quickly slipping away as Roman forces massed against Judaea and prepared for the final onslaught.



157 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.03 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), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 73 (O14/R45); TJC 283b; Hendin 1418). Boldly struck and perfectly centered. Lightly toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately from Superior, March 1989.

Zuz, the Hebrew name for the small silver issues that made up the bulk of the precious metal coinage produced by the Jewish rebels in the third year (135/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War, was only discovered in 1961, when a cache of documents was uncovered in a cave complex in the Dead Sea area. This included letters, receipts, and other documents apparently hidden near the end of the war and which referred to zuzim and sela'im with respect to a sale of land.



158 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.00 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), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 74.5 (O14/R46; this coin); TJC 283b; Hendin 1418). *Very rare - only six specimens cited by Mildenberg, this being the plate coin.* Boldly struck on a broad flan. Toned.
Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 159
ex El Fawar Hoard.



159 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.10 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), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 75.1 (O14/R47; this coin); TJC 283b; Hendin 1418). *Very rare - only six specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Boldly struck and well centered. Nicely toned.
Extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately, November 1990
ex NFA III (27 March 1976), lot 142.



160 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.37 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), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 76 (O14/R48); TJC 283b; Hendin 1418). *rare - only nine specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Boldly struck and perfectly centered. Toned.
Superb extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately, August 2001.



161 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.53 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), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 78 (O14/R50); TJC 283b; Hendin 1418). Well struck and well centered. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, July 1988.



162 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.37 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), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 80.4 (O14/R51) = AJC 66b (this coin); TJC 283b; Hendin 1418). Boldly struck and well toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (10 December 1992), lot 476.



163 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. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 82 (O14/R53); TJC 283b; Hendin 1418). Delicately toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex NFA XXVIII (23 April 1992), lot 296
ex Maltiel-Gerstenfeld Collection, lot 319.



164 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.22 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. (Mildenberg 70 (O14/R42); TJC 272; Hendin 1419). Superb extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately, July 1998.



165 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.18 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. (Mildenberg 70 (O14/R42); TJC 272; Hendin 1419). Well struck and well centered. Delicately toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 700

ex Superior (9-10 December 1984), lot 823.



166 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.09 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion between two pairs of dots at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo Hebrew), upright palm branch. (Mildenberg 91 (O15/R60); TJC 279a; Hendin 1420). *Scarce - only nine specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Boldly struck and perfectly centered. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 800

ex NFA XXV (29 November 1990), lot 275.

The odd arrangement of the paleo-Hebrew legend on the obverse of this and the following undated zuz attributed to the third year (134/5 CE) of the Bar Kochba War makes the name of rebel leader, Simon [bar Kochba], read as Simna. This and other errors in the legends that occur on Bar Kochba issues may imply that some (many?) engravers were merely copying the letters and may not have had the ability to actually read and understand them.



167 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.57 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (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), upright palm branch. (Mildenberg 115 (O17/R80); TJC 279a; Hendin 1420. Lustrous and lightly toned. Some deposits remain. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Antiqua List 7 (1999), lot 66.

Beautiful Quality 'Trumpets' Bar Kokhba Undated Zuz



168 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.35 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (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), two upright trumpets with dot between. (Mildenberg 68 (O14/R40); TJC 276a; Hendin 1421. *Extremely rare - Mildenberg lists only one specimens,and this is superior.* Perfectly centered and well struck. Delicately toned. A beautiful example. Extremely fine. $ 2,000

Purchased privately, August 2001.



169 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.30 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (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. (Mildenberg 104.19 (O16/R55; this coin); TJC 283a; Hendin 1422). *Twenty-nine examples cited by Mildenberg, this being the specimen used to illustrate the dies.* Well struck and attractively toned. Extremely fine. $ 800

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 169
ex El Fawar Hoard.



170 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.23 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (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. (Mildenberg 107 (O16/R73); TJC 283a; Hendin 1422). Struck on a nice broad flan. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 800

Purchased privately, December 2001.



171 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.21 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (Paleo-Hebrew) within wreath of thin branches wrapped around eight almonds, with a medallion between two pairs of dots at top and tendrils at bottom. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), fluted jug with handle on left; in right field, willow branch. (Mildenberg 85 (O15/R52); TJC 283a; Hendin 1422). Well struck and well centered. Attractively toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 163.

The jug and willow branch reverse of this and the following four undated zuzim attributed to the third year (134/5 CE) of the Bar Kochba War (as well as many other zuzim in this sale) are objects used in the water libation ceremony performed before the altar of the Jerusalem Temple during the Festival of Tabernacles (Sukkot). Since the Temple and its altar had been destroyed long before by Titus and the Roman legions in 70 CE, the reference to this ritual on the coins served as a messianic rallying cry to remind the rebels of what had been lost to the Romans in the First Jewish Revolt (66-73 CE) and to inflame their desire to fight as the Romans returned to crush the new insurrection.



172 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.94 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (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. (Mildenberg 134 (O19/R94); TJC 283a; Hendin 1422). Legends of the host coin seen on the reverse. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

ex Superior (1-2 December 1990), lot 2241.



173 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.74 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (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. (Mildenberg 110 (O16/R76); TJC 283a; Hendin 1422). *Scarce - only twelve specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Very fine. $ 500

ex NFA XXVIII (23 April 1992), lot 301.



174 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.02 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; no willow branch. (Mildenberg 108 (O16/R74); TJC 284a; Hendin 1423). *Rare - only six specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Variety without willow branch, which is many times scarcer than with the willow branch. Choice very fine. $ 800

ex Goldberg 53 (26 May 2009), 1813.

This undated zuz variety is notable for the omission of the willow branch that normally accompanies the jug reverse on Bar Kochba zuzim.

Extremely Rare Irregular Issue Bar Kokhba Zuz



175 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.74 g), 132-135 CE. Irregular issue. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simna' (Paleo-Hebrew; retrograde and inverted) 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. (Mildenberg 241 (O38/R158); TJC 273b; Hendin -, but cf. 1424 for the regular issue). *Very rare - only four specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Nicely toned with some iridescence. Very fine. $ 3,000

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, July 1996.



176 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.52 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 98 (O15/R67); TJC 272a; Hendin 1424). *Extremely rare - only three specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Obverse showing periphery of host coin of Trajan's obverse legend. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately, May 2001.



177 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.24 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 99 (O16/R67); TJC 272a; Hendin 1424). *Extremely rare - only three specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Delicately toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Goldberg 36 (30 May 2006), lot 3549.



178 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.52 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 94 (O15/R63); TJC 272a; Hendin 1424). *Scarce - only eleven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Lustrous and finer than the plated specimen. Superb extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately, July 1988.



179 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.16 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), two upright trumpets with dot between. (Mildenberg 131 (O19/R91); TJC 276; Hendin 1426). Legend of the host coin of Trajan clearly seen on the reverse. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, November 1985.

Like many zuzim, this coin uses a Roman provincial drachm of Trajan as its host. Like his successor Hadrian, whose policies in Judaea triggered the Bar Kochba War, Trajan faced a Jewish uprising in the diaspora of 115-117 CE while he was campaigning against the Parthians. After much bloodshed and many atrocities by both the rebels and the Roman forces under Lucius Quietus, the uprising, commonly known as the War of Quietus, was crushed.



180 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.36 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. (Mildenberg 113 (O17/R78); TJC 283; Hendin 1427). *Extremely rare - only three specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Lustrous and exceptional quality. Mint state. $ 1,000

Purchased privately from E. Waddell, September 2004.



181 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.28 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. (Mildenberg 121 (O18/R76); TJC 283; Hendin 1427). Superb extremely fine. $ 700

ex Goldberg 48 (16 September 2008), lot 1874.



182 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.30 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. (Mildenberg 133 (O19/R93); TJC 283; Hendin 1427). Undertype visible on the reverse. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately, August 2001.



183 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.21 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. (Mildenberg 138 (O20/R92); TJC 283; Hendin 1427). *Extremely rare - only four specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Undertype visible. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, October 1993.



184 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.24 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. (Mildenberg 126.6 (O19/R81; this coin); TJC 283; Hendin 1427). Large flan. Toned. Extremely fine. $ 500

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 179
ex El Fawar Hoard.



185 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.00 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; no willow branch. (Mildenberg 128 (O19/R89); TJC 284; Hendin 1428). No willow branch and many times scarcer than with the branch. Attractively toned. Extremely fine. $ 800

ex Leu 75 (25 October 1999), lot 1389
ex MMAG List 348 (August 1973), #19.



186 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.54 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; no willow branch. (Mildenberg 132 (O19/R92); TJC 284; Hendin 1428). Well struck on a nice wide flan. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

ex Superior (4 and 7 June 1984), lot 1521.

Very Rare Irregular Issue Bar Kokhba Silver Zuz



187 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.88 g), 132-135 CE. Irregular issue. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Sim' (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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 234 (O31/R155); TJC 273; Hendin -, but cf. 1429 for the regular issue). *Very rare - only six specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Choice very fine. $ 1,500

Purchased privately, October 2006.

This coin was struck at a secondary mint rather than the main Bar Kokhba mint facility. The irregular mint(s) overstruck circulating coins in the same way as the primary mint. However, it issued many fewer coins. While their production values are about the same quality, they were struck from drastically inferior dies that often look almost like caricatures of the originals. While Bar Kokhba coins depict incomplete legends or abbreviations, the irregular coins have drastically crude, incomplete, or retrograde inscriptions due to the inexperienced workers who created the dies. The dies from the regular issue Bar Kokhba coins are never struck in combination with coins of the irregular facility (or facilities).



188 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.10 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 119 (O18/R83); TJC 272c; Hendin 1429). *Extremely Rare - only one specimen cited by Mildenberg.* Light iridescent tone. Extremely fine. $ 800

Purchased privately, August 2001.



189 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.30 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 114.3 (O17/R79; this coin); TJC 272c; Hendin 1429). *Extremely rare - only three specimens cited by Mildenberg, this selected as the plate coin to illustrate the dies.* Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (10 December 1992), lot 495
ex El Fawar Hoard.



190 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.30 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 120 (O18/R84); TJC 272c; Hendin 1429). *Extremely rare - only three specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Superb extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately from H. Kreindler, October 1997.



191 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.38 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 130 (O19/R67); TJC 272c; Hendin 1429). Outline of Trajan's head and part of the legend of the undertype visible on the obverse, some of the legend visible on the reverse. Superb extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, May 1991.



192 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. (Mildenberg 148.4 (O11/R60; this coin); TJC 272c; Hendin 1430). *The Mildenberg plate coin.* The undertype clearly visible on the reverse. A remarkable example. Attractively toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (10 December 1992), lot 507
ex El Fawar Hoard.



193 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.30 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. (Mildenberg 151 (O11/R71); TJC 272c; Hendin 1430). *Extremely Rare - only two specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Overstruck on a denarius of Domitian with his head and legend partly visible on the obverse, and part of the legend visible on the reverse. As struck. Nearly mint state. $ 1,000

Purchased privately, August 2001.

The host denarius used for this undated zuz attributed to the third year (134/5 CE) of the Bar Kokhba War was struck under Domitian, the brother and successor of Titus - the destroyer of Jerusalem and its Temple in 70 CE.



194 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.22 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. (Mildenberg 145 (O11/R61); TJC 272c; Hendin 1430). *Rare - only eight specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Lightly toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 700

ex Tkalec (28 October 1994), lot 125.



195 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.27 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. (Mildenberg 171 (O21/R96); TJC 272c; Hendin 1430). Overstruck on a denarius of Trajan with his portrait and part of the legend visible. Lustrous and lightly toned. As struck. Nearly mint state. $ 700

Purchased privately from H. Kreindler at the NYINC, December 1990.

Extremely Rare Irregular Issue 'Trumpets' Silver Zuz



196 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.11 g), 132-135 CE. Irregular issue. 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, no dot between. (Mildenberg 252 (O45/R168); cf. TJC 278a; Hendin -, but cf. 1431 for the regular issue). *Extremely rare - only two specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Overstruck on a denarius of Hadrian. Attractively toned. Extremely fine. $ 3,000

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1308
ex NFA XXXII (10 June 1993), lot 245.

Very Rare Irregular Issue Wide Trumpets Silver Zuz



197 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.19 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 with dot between. (Mildenberg 200 (O24/R128); TJC 277; cf. Hendin 1431 (widely spaced trumpets).) Wide trumpets. Beautifully toned and lustrous. A spectacular coin! Nearly Mint State. $ 1,000

ex Sternberg XXXIII (18 September 1997), lot 229.



198 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.36 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, no dot between. (Mildenberg 162 (O21/R85); TJC 277; cf. Hendin 1431 (dot between trumpets).) Portrait of Vespasian visible on reverse. Nicely toned. Extremely fine. $ 800

ex Sternberg XXXIV (22 October 1998), lot 663.

This and the next zuz lot are notable for their divergence from the preceding undated trumpet issues in that they lack the usual dot between the trumpets. The dot may not have been intended as a design element of the type, but was rather used as a centering device when the engravers cut the dies. Here, the dot has been erased on the finished die, leaving no trace on the coin whereas on other issues the dot was not removed.



199 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), two upright trumpets, no dot between. (Mildenberg 187 (O22/R121); TJC 277; Hendin 1431 variety (without dot between trumpets).) *Scarce - only eleven specimens cited by Mildenberg*. Nicely toned. Extremely fine. $ 800

Purchased privately from Superior, March 1989.



200 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.54 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 with dot between. (Mildenberg 167.55 (O21/R107; this coin); TJC 277; Hendin 1431). Toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

ex Daniel Friedenberg Collection (Goldberg 25, 6 February 2004), lot 3090.



201 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.37 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 with dot between. (Mildenberg 152 (O11/R85); TJC 277; Hendin 1431). Well struck, well centered and nicely toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately from I. Goldberg, January 1999.



202 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.18 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. (Mildenberg 189.1 (O22/R123; this coin); TJC 285; Hendin 1433). *Extremely rare - only two specimens cited by Mildenberg, this being the one selected to illustrate the dies.* Toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Leu 75 (25 October 1999), lot 1395
ex El Fawar Hoard.



203 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.38 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. (Mildenberg 156 (O11/R58); TJC 285; Hendin 1433). Luster still present. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately from H. Kreindler, October 1987.



204 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.98 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; no willow branch. (Mildenberg 164 (O21/R89); TJC 286; Hendin 1434). Overstruck on a drachm of Trajan from Bostra, with both the portrait and the tail end of the camel visible. A remarkable undertype. Lot includes a matching Drachm of the host coin. Ideal for display. Both coins extremely fine. $ 1,000

Purchased from E. Waddell online sale, August 2003, lot 110.

An excellent study lot for the Bar Kochba zuz series, which was without exception overstruck on captured Roman imperial and provincial denarii and drachms. The lot includes a provincial drachm of Bostra struck under Trajan and an undated zuz attributed to the third year (134/5 CE) of the Bar Kochba War struck over a similar Bostra drachm of Trajan. Essentially a snapshot of small silver coinage in Judaea before (drachm) and after (zuz) the outbreak of the Bar Kochba War.



205 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), fluted jug with handle on left; no willow branch. (Mildenberg 164 (O21/R89); TJC 286; Hendin 1434). The variety without the willow branch and much scarcer. Traces of undertype visible. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Superior (1-2 December 1990), lot 2241A.
ex Maltiel-Gerstenfeld Collection.



206 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.21 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. (Mildenberg 175 (O22/R109'); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). *Extremely rare - only two specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Beautifully toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 1,000

ex Gemini V (6 January 2009), lot 198.
Previously displayed at Cincinnati Art Museum from 1996-2008, lot 123.



207 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.16 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. (Mildenberg 203 (O24/R131); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). *An exceptional coin*. Well struck on a broad flan. Beautifully toned and medallic in appearance.
Nearly mint state. $ 900

ex Stack's (7-8 December 1994), lot 2095.



208 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.13 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. (Mildenberg 176 (O22/R110); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). *Very rare - only six specimens cited by Mildenberg.* A nice bold impression and lightly toned. Luster present. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Dr. Jon Kardatzke Collection, III (Goldberg 5, 4-7 June 2000), lot 3321.



209 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.90 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. (Mildenberg 215 (O24/R112); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). *Extremely rare - only three specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Lustrous. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Shoshana Collection, part 1 (8-9 March 2012), lot 20496.



210 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.27 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. (Mildenberg 159 (O21/R67); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). Well struck on a wide flan. Lightly toned. Nearly mint state. $ 700

Purchased privately at the NYINC, January 2002.

The grape bunch and kinnor type combination of this and the following undated zuzim continue types first introduced for the silver denomination in the second year (133/4 CE) of the Bar Kochba War.



211 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.95 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. (Mildenberg 172.2 (O22/R97; this coin); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). Well struck, nicely centered and lightly toned. Nearly mint state. $ 700

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (10 December 1992), lot 519
ex El Fawar Hoard.



212 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.36 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. (Mildenberg 181 (O22/R115); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). *Scarce - only ten specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Late die-state exhibiting a heavy die-break. Beautifully toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 700

Purchased privately from I. Goldberg, January 1999.

This specimen is notable for its clearly late die state and the damage to the die that suggests heavy use. Since die damage increased over time it is possible to determine the relative relationship between coins over the life of the die that struck them. Those produced early in the life of the die will look clean, but gradually small breaks appear, which expand through continued use of the die until at last the types are so marred that the die must be retired.



213 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.51 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. (Mildenberg 183 (O22/R117); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). Underlying luster and boldly struck. Nearly mint state. $ 700

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, May 1991.



214 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.25 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. (Mildenberg 209 (O24/R113); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). Multi-colored toning. Extremely fine. $ 700

ex Superior (1-2 December 1990), lot 2264.



215 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.16 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. (Mildenberg 210 (O24/R135); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). *Scarce - only eleven specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Underlying luster present. Lightly toned. Nearly mint state. $ 700

Private purchase from R. Brown.



216 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.35 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 177.2 (O22/R111; this coin); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). *Very rare - only five specimens cited in Mildenberg, this being the one selected to illustrate the dies.* Well struck and well centered. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

ex Shoshana Collection, part 1 (8-9 March 2012), lot 20478
ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part I (Superior, 5 December 1991), lot 201
ex J. Schulman 270 (23 June 1980), lot 2139.



217 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (3.24 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. (Mildenberg 182 (O22/R116); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). *Very rare - only six specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Underlying luster present.
Superb extremely fine. $ 600

ex Sternberg XXXIII (18 September 1997), lot 226.



218 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 186 (O22/R120); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). Overstruck on a denarius of Vespasian with part of the legend showing on the obverse. Toned.
Extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, March 1994.



219 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.60 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 201 (O24/R129); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). Toned. Extremely fine. $ 600

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYNC, December 1989.



220 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), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 204.9 (O24/R132; this coin); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). Boldly struck and well centered. The legend of Trajan from the undertype seen on the obverse. Attractive cabinet toning. Extremely fine. $ 600

ex Sternberg XXXI (27 October 1996), lot 71
ex El Fawar Hoard.



221 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.98 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. (Mildenberg 218 (O24/R141); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). A very choice example. The reverse medallic in appearance. Lightly toned. Superb extremely fine. $ 600

ex Sternberg XXXIV (22 October 1998), lot 659.



222 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Silver Zuz (2.92 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. (Mildenberg 213 (O24/R137); TJC 274; Hendin 1435). Toned. About extremely fine. $ 500

ex Goldberg 14 (2-5 June 2002), lot 4452.



223 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (6.21 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' (Paleo-Hebrew), upright palm branch within wreath. Rev. 'Simon' (Paleo-Hebrew), elongated lyre with three strings. (Mildenberg 32 (O2/R11); TJC 297; Hendin 1436). An unusually choice example. Perfectly centered and well struck. Green patina with earthen highlights. Superb extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased privately, October 2006.



224 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (12.74 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. (Mildenberg 112 (O10/R76); TJC 289; Hendin 1437). A beautiful example. Dark green patina with earthen highlights. Extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased privately, July 2005.



225 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (9.66 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. (Mildenberg 121 (O10/R85); TJC 289; Hendin 1437). *Scarce - only nine specimens cited by Mildenberg.* An unusually choice coin. Well struck with complete legends and attractive sandy green patina. Extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased privately from E. Waddell at the NYINC, January 2003.



226 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Medium Bronze (12.10 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. (Mildenberg 142 (O11/R106); TJC 289; Hendin 1437). *Extremely rare - only two specimens cited by Mildenberg.* A lovely example with a nice dark green patina. Extremely fine. $ 500

Purchased privately, July 2005.

Rare "Eleazar" H-1438 Small Bronze



227 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (5.61 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Eleazar the priest' (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. (Mildenberg 155 (O4/R4); TJC 300; Hendin 1438). Dark green patina. Extremely fine. $ 1,500

ex Goldberg 48 (16 September 2008), lot 1882
ex Israel Archaeological Center 41(2 October 2007), lot 87.

This undated small bronze attributed to the third year (134/5 CE) of the Bar Kochba War is an oddity in that it mules an earlier obverse die naming Eleazar the priest of the first year (132/3 CE) with a third year reverse. As other known silver and bronze hybrid issues reveal, the main mint of the Bar Kochba rebels retained at least some of its earlier dies for reuse in subsequent years, perhaps to fill in a gap between the beginning of the new year and the completion of new obverse dies to pair with the new reverse dies of the year.



228 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (5.29 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Jerusalem' (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. (Mildenberg 156 (O4/R6); TJC 301; Hendin 1439). *Very rare - only six specimens cited in Mildenberg.* Dark green patina. Extremely fine. $ 400

Purchased privately from D. Hendin, February 1987.



229 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (5.29 g), 132-135 CE. Undated, attributed to year 3 (134/5 CE). 'Jerusalem' (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. (Mildenberg 157 (O4/R7); TJC 301; Hendin 1439). *Fourteen specimens cited in Mildenberg.* An unusually choice example. Dark green patina. Extremely fine. $ 400

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1320.



230 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (4.97 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. (Mildenberg 159 (O4/R9); TJC 302b; Hendin 1440). *Very rare - only five specimens cited by Mildenberg.* Well struck on a broad flan. Pleasing earthen patina. Extremely fine. $ 400

Purchased privately from D. Hendin at the NYINC, December 1991.

While the previous two small bronze varieties naming Eleazar and Jerusalem, respectively, are peculiar to the third year (134/5 CE) of the Bar Kochba War, this and the following small bronze employs the obverse paleo-Hebrew legend naming Simon following the tradition established for the small bronze denomination already in the first year (132/3 CE) of the war.



231 Judaea, Bar Kokhba Revolt. Æ Small Bronze (4.87 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. Cf. (Mildenberg 158 (O4/R-; rev. die not recorded); TJC 302b; Hendin 1440. Very bold with a pleasing green patina. Extremely fine. $ 400

Purchased privately, January 1988.

JUDEA CAPTA COINS OF ROME

Marvelous Vespasian Judaea Capta Gold Aureus - Ex Hunt Collection



232 Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.26 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. (RIC 1; Hendin 1464; BN 20-2; BMC 31-4; Calicó 643). Boldly struck and perfectly centered. Extremely fine. $ 60,000

ex Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection (Sotheby's, 21-22 June 1990), lot 699.

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.

Vespasian Victory Type Gold Aureus struck AD 72/3



233 Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.17 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 72/3. IMP CAES VESP A-VG P M COS IIII, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. VIC AVG across field, Victory standing right on globe, holding wreath and palm branch. (RIC 361; Hendin -; BN 57; BMC 72; Calicó 699). Light reddish toning. Very fine.

$ 3,000

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1342.

Rare Vespasian Victory Type Gold Aureus



234 Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.02 g), AD 69-79. Judaea Capta type. Rome, AD 77/8. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian left. Rev. COS VIII in exergue, emperor in military attire standing left, holding long scepter and parazonium; behind, Victory standing left, crowning emperor with wreath and holding palm branch. (RIC 936; Hendin -; BN 183; BMC 205; Calicó 625). *Rare.* Choice very fine.

$ 7,500

ex Dr. Jonathan A. Herbst Collection (Superior, 8-9 December 1995), lot 1343.

Although it does not carry a IVDAEA CAPTA legend, this aureus, struck in the next to last year of Vespasian's reign, is still typologically and ideologically connected to that most famous series of Flavian coins. A virtually identical figure of the emperor in military garb appears on earlier sestertii and denarii with explicit IVDAEA CAPTA legends and which also feature a palm tree and weeping personification of Judaea. The continued use of types referring to the defeat of the First Jewish Revolt (AD 66-73) towards the end of Vespasian's reign serves to illustrate just how critical this victory was for the public image of the Flavian dynasty.



235 Vespasian. Silver Denarius (3.52 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. (RIC 2; Hendin 1479; BN 23-5; BMC 36-7; RSC 226). Boldly struck from artistic dies and attractively toned. Extremely fine. $ 1,500

ex Jascha Heifetz Collection, part 2 (Superior, 9-10 December 1989), lot 3191
ex NFA IX (10 December 1980), lot 436.

Breathtaking Vespasian Judaea Capta Sestertius



236 Vespasian. Æ Sestertius (19.66 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, emperor standing right, foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium; before him, palm tree beneath which Jewess in attitude of mourning seated right on cuirass. (RIC 167; Hendin 1504; BN 497-8; BMC 543-4). A marvelous specimen. Bold, artistic portrait with an even green patina. Problem-free and outstanding! *Among the most beautiful Judaea Capta Sestertii in existence.* Extremely fine. $ 20,000

ex Abraham Bromberg Collection, part II (10 December 1992), lot 611.

It is likely that the sestertii bearing this obverse legend were issued shortly after the triumph celebrated by Vespasian and Titus.



237 Vespasian. Æ Sestertius (24.29 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; Hendin 1508 variety). Dark green patina. Evidence of some faint tooling. Very fine. $ 2,500

Purchased privately from A. Saslow, January 1985.

An unusual variant with Victory inscribing on a blank shield.

Extremely Rare ¼ Shekel of Tyre



238 Phoenicia, Tyre. Silver ¼ Shekel (3.28 g), ca. 126/5 BC-AD 65/6. Year 2 (125/4 BC). Laureate bust of Melkart right. Rev. ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡ[ΑΣ Κ]ΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, eagle standing left on prow, palm on far wing; in left field, date (L B) and club; in right field, M monogram; lacking Phoenician letter between eagle's legs. (DCA 923; DCA Suppl. 6.1 (this coin).) *An extremely rare denomination for the series.* Toned. Choice very fine. $ 2,500

ex Freeman & Sear (March 10, 1991), lot 226
ex Superior (May 31,1988), lot 1559.

In the introduction to his extensive catalogue of Tyre's final silver coinage, the famous Melkart/Eagle series, Cohen states "[this] first photographic supplement to DCA is by no means complete. It encompasses 589 different varieties of these coins, defined by their varying dates, monograms, Phoenician letters and four denominations in silver. These include photographs for 365 shekels, 104 half shekels, 3 quarter shekels and 2 eighth shekels" (p. 9). These numbers serve to illustrate more than just the varieties of the coins; they indicate the extreme rarity of the smaller fractional issues as a type, with Tyrian ¼ shekels being only 0.82% as common as shekels, and the even rarer ⅛ shekels being on 0.55% as common. Also of interest is that all Melkart/Eagle series issues have a Phoenician letter between the eagle's legs, either *aleph* or *bet* with the single exception of this ¼ shekel, which is lacking any letter in that position.

PLEASE SEE ADDITIONAL CATALOG FOR MORE FINE
OFFERINGS OF ANCIENT AND WORLD COINS

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. A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals, M&M Numismatics Ltd., and Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc. ("Auctioneer") 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 endeavour 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 18% 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 licences required in relation to a Lot.

7. GUARANTEE FOR FORGERIES

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

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

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

7.4. You acknowledge that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) the exclusions in Condition **7.7**,

then the sale of the Lot will be rescinded so that it is cancelled 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. Furthermre, 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 warrantees 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 authorised 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 A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals, M&M Numismatics Ltd., and Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc.;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payment can be made by:

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

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

for domestic US wires: ABA#122 244 854
for international wires: Swift Code CRBKUS6L
(We do not pay wiring costs. Add $20.00 for International Wires or $15.00 for Domestic Wires)

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

REMEMBER TO MAIL, FAX OR EMAIL YOUR BID SHEET EARLY
AND SEND THEM TO **ONLY ONE** OF THE AUCTION PARTNERS

GOOD LUCK AT THE AUCTION!



America's Most Prestigious Ancient & Foreign Coin Show

NYINC
NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATIC
CONVENTION

The 45th Annual

NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

JANUARY 12-15, 2017

(Early Birds – Thursday, January 12: 12 Noon - 7PM – $125)

Public Bourse Hours:

Friday, January 13: 10AM - 7PM
Saturday, January 14: 10AM - 7PM
Sunday, January 15: 10AM - 3PM

$20 for a pass valid all three days - 16 and under free with adult
(Check our Web site to print a discount admission coupon)

Waldorf Astoria Hotel • 301 Park Avenue

(Between 49th and 50th Streets)
Hotel reservations at Waldorf - Call (212) 355-3000 Mention rate code "NYN"
www.nyinc.info



• ***Auctions:***

* **Heritage:** Sunday and Monday, January 8-9
* **Classical Numismatic Group:** Tuesday and Wednesday, January 10-11
* **The New York Sale:**
  M&M Numismatics / Baldwin's / Ira and Larry Goldberg / Dmitry Markov:
  Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 10-11-12
* **Stack's - Bowers - Ponterio:** Friday and Saturday, January 13-14
* **Kolbe-Fanning Numismatic Literature:** Saturday, January 14
* **Spink:** Friday, January 13 and Sunday, January 15

• ***Bourse Information:***

Kevin Foley – Convention Chairman • P.O. Box 370650, Milwaukee, WI 53237
(414) 807-0116 • E-mail: kfoley2@wi.rr.com

Visit our Web site, **www.nyinc.info,** for a complete Schedule of Events, including auction lot viewing, educational programs, club meetings and more.


IMP CAES VESPASIANVS AVG
IVDAEA