

# [HORSES on Ancient Greek & Roman Coins Collecting Guide Collection](#)

**See depictions of Horses, Horse Riding & the Mythical Pegasus and Hippocamp on the coins of Ancient Greece and Rome**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=USME5XtqhfU>

Horses were a popular subject on both ancient Greek and Roman coins as they were important to the ancients. To truly think about it, the ancient economy, travel and even warfare was very dependent on this one majestic animal. This guide made by Ilya Zlobin of eBay's [Authentic Ancient Greek Roman Coins](#) (a store where you can buy many great ancient coins) was created to get you educated about the subject of the various depictions of horses that were done on ancient coins. The coins shown here show various rulers on horseback, horses of various types and motifs along with the various gods and goddesses such as Zeus and Apollo. In the video above, along with the pictures and descriptions below, you can see just some of the ancient coins depicting horses that were minted. You can learn a lot from this article and see some of the coins by clicking the pictures or links below.

See all the coins with:

- [Horses](#)
- [Chariots](#)
- [Greek coins with Horses](#)
- [Roman coins with Horses](#)
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- [NGC Certified coins with Chariots](#)

One part you can see here are the various types of chariots pulled by horses such as biga (2 horse chariot) the triga (three horse chariot) and quadriga (four horse chariot). You will see depictions of ancient Greek, Roman Republican and even Roman Imperial coins in this article with the theme of the horse flowing through the entire thing. Various Roman emperors such as Augustus, Septimius Severus, Geta, Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius and so many more were depicted heroically on horseback. It seems that more recent rulers have adopted this tradition as we still see heroic horse mounted statues of various heroes.

An ancient coin featuring the great undefeated "conqueror of the world", Alexander the Great, features his portrait and

him on his legendary horse Bucephalus. The horse after dying in the area of northern India even got a city named after it called Bucephalia. Alexander the Great loved his horse and wound up taming it as it was wild and beautiful horse. This can be actually see in the Hollywood Oliver Stone film Alexander Revisited Director's Cut.

Various ancient Greek cities such as those from areas of ancient Sicily, Aeolis, Thessaly, Macedonia and many more had an appreciation for horses including the tactical advantage that they gave them. A city such as Larissa actually celebrated it's horse raising in it's agricultural hinterland and showed them on their coins proudly. King Philip II, wound even commemorating his horse racing victory in the ancient Greek Olympic games on his coins in bronze, silver and even gold!

Moving on to coins of the Roman Republic you will see various depictions from various victories versus foes such as those from Gaul, also chariots being driven by gods such as Apollo, Zeus and Victory.

Horses also took on more mythological distinctions such as that of the flying Pegasus or the half-horse half-mermaid nautical ocean swimming helper to Poseidon or Neptune. These depictions on ancient coins were also very interesting.

In conclusion, horses could be one of the biggest subjects of connecting various cultures such as those of the Greeks, the Romans and even later "dark ages" or "medieval" time people such as the Vandals. The subject of collecting ancient coins with horses could be a gratifying topic to pursue as there is such a variety of these different coins, with many being very reasonably or low priced.



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## ELAGABALUS on HORSE w LION 218AD Nicopolis Rare Ancient Roman Coin i19150

[Elagabalus - Roman Emperor](#): 218-222 A.D. -  
Bronze 26mm (10.31 grams) of Nicopolis ad Istrum in  
Moesia Inferior

Under magistrate Novius Rufus  
AVT K M AVPH ANTΩNEINOC, Radiate draped bust  
right.

VII A NOB POYΦOY NIKOΠOΛITΩN ΠPOC ICTPON, Elagabalus on prancing horse right, cloak behind, holding  
spear pointed towards lion crouched left below.



\* Numismatic Note: Intriguing rare reverse.



## PROBUS 280AD Ancient Silvered Roman Coin Rare SOL Sun God Horse i21927

[Probus - Roman Emperor](#): 276-282 A.D.  
Silvered Bronze Antoninianus 24mm (4.75 grams)  
Cyzicus mint: 280 A.D.

Reference: RIC 911h, C 683

IMP CM AVR PROBVS P F AVG - Radiate bust left, wearing imperial mantle, holding  
scepter with eagle atop.

SOLI INVICTO Exe: CM/XXIA - Sol riding oncoming quadriga, raising hand and holding whip with globe.

## CONSTANTINE I the Great 337AD Heaven Horse CHARIOT Ancient Roman Coin i22243

[Constantine I 'The Great'](#) - [Roman Emperor](#): 307-337

A.D. -

POSTHUMOUS After Death Christian Deification Issue

Bronze AE4 15mm (1.74 grams) Struck at the mint of Cyzicus 337-340 A.D.

Reference: RIC 4 (VIII, Cyzicus)

DVCONSTANTINVSPTAVGG - Veiled head right.

No legend Exe: SMKE - Constantine I riding [quadriga](#) right, Hand of God above.



Posthumous means arising, occurring, or continuing after one's death.



## AZILISES 85BC INDO SKYTHIAN King on Horse Bull Ancient Greek Coin India i46654

[Central Asia Indo Skythian Kings and Satraps in India](#)  
[Azilises](#) - King, circa 85-43 B.C.

Square Bronze 27mm (11.64 grams) Uncertain mints in the Paromisadai or western Gandhara

Reference: HGC 12, 588 (R2); ISCH 2,58.3 and 58.4

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ, Armored Skythian king advancing right on horseback with lowered spear.

(Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayalishasa [of Great King, King of Kings Azilises the Great]), Bull standing left; monogram and kharoshthi letter above.

## EPTIMIUS SEVERUS on horse 196AD Silver Authentic Ancient Roman Coin i51138

[Septimius Severus](#) - [Roman Emperor](#) : 193-211 A.D. -

Silver Denarius 17mm (2.97 grams) Rome mint 196 A.D.

Reference: RIC 74, S 6256, C 6

LSEPTSEVPERTAUGIMPVIII - Laureate head right.

ADVENTVIAVGFELICISSIMO - Septimus Severus riding horse right, raising hand.



## GYRTON in THESSALY 400BC Gyrtona Horse Authentic Ancient Greek Coin i53947



GYPTONION, Head of Gyrtona left.

Greek city of [Gyrtion](#) in [Thessaly](#)  
 Bronze 16mm (4.23 grams) Struck circa 400-344 B.C.  
 Reference: HGC 4, 370; Sear 2086; Rogers 1932, no. 230; Weber 2807  
 Jugate heads right of Gyrtion and horse.

## **Termessos Major in Pisidia 71BC Zeus Horse Authentic Ancient Greek Coin i56085**

Greek city of [Termessos Major](#) in [Pisidia](#)  
 Bronze 17mm (4.38 grams) Struck 71 B.C.  
 Reference: Sear 5495; B.M.C.19.268,3-4  
 Laureate head of [Zeus](#) right.  
 Free horse galloping left; A (=year 1) above, TEP beneath.



An important city of south-western Pisidia, high up in the Tauros mountains, Termessos at one time controlled a large area of territory extending into northern Lycia. Its position was given recognition by the Romans in 71 B.C. from which era its earliest coins date.



## **KYME in AEOLIS 250BC Amazon Horse Vase Authentic Rare Ancient Greek Coin i57274**

Greek city of [Kyme](#) in [Aeolis](#)  
 Bronze Obol 17mm (5.77 grams) Struck circa 250-200 B.C., Magistrate Diodoros  
 Reference: Sear 4192 var.; Ashton, Classical, Series IVa; SNG Ashmolean 1364-5; SNG Copenhagen 96  
 Head of [Amazon Kyme](#) right, hair bound with ribbon.  
[Horse](#) pacing right, one-handled vase at feet; KY above; ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ in exergue.

By far the most important of the Aiolian coastal cities, Kyme was situated southwest of Myrina. For much of its history it was dominated by great powers - Athens, the Hellenistic Kingdoms and, finally, Rome.

## **PHILIP III - KASSANDER 323BC Macedonia OLYMPIC Horse Silver Greek Coin i57871**

Greek Coin of  
 Macedonian Kingdom



[Philip III, Arrhidaeus](#) - King of Macedonia: 323-317 B.C.  
 Silver 1/5 Tetradrachm 12mm (2.44 grams) Amphipolis mint.  
 Struck Philip III - Kassander. Circa 323/2-315 .BC.  
 Reference: Le Rider pl. 46, 20-1; SNG ANS 723-5  
 Head of Apollo right, wearing tainia.  
 ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Horseman riding right; trident below.

### History and Meaning of the Coin

During the times of ancient Greeks, horse racing was one of the events various Greek city-states and kingdoms would have intense competition with each other, as it was of great prestige to participate. Before the time of Philip II, the kingdom of Macedonia was considered barbarian and not Greek. Philip II was the first king of Macedon that was accepted for participation in the event, which was a great honor all in itself. It was an even greater honor that Philip's horses would go on to win two horse-racing events. In 356 B.C., he won the single horse event and then in 348 B.C. chariot pulled by two horses event. As a way to proudly announce, or what some would say propagandize these honors, Philip II placed a reference to these great victories on his coins struck in all three metals of bronze, silver and gold. The ancient historian, Plutarch, wrote "[Philip of Macedon] ... had victories of his chariots at Olympia stamped on his coins."



## ALEXANDER III the GREAT on HORSE Bucephalus MACEDONIA KOINON Greek Coin i57875

[Alexander III the Great](#): [Macedonian](#) Greek King: 336-323 B.C.

Pseudo-Autonomous Issue under the Romans

Bronze 24mm (7.38 grams) from the [Koinon of Macedonia](#) in Thrace  
 Struck circa time of emperor Severus Alexander, circa 222-235 A.D.  
 Reference: AMNG 565 var.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Head of [Alexander the Great right](#) with loose, flowing hair.

ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩ, Alexander the Great on his legendary horse, [Bucephalus](#), galloping right with cape flowing behind him and raising right hand in which he holds a spear.\* Numismatic Note: Amazing coin being issued over 500 years after the death of Alexander the Great, featuring his portrait. Alexander the Great was and still is a great hero of antiquity showing the amazing effect one man can have on history in just short while of just 13 years!

Macedonia was a province under the control of the Romans, which was created out of the kingdom of Macedonia which Alexander the Great was king of. Interesting to note that this being a pseudo-autonomous issue featuring Alexander the Great instead of the Roman emperor of the time.

## KASSANDER killer of Alexander the Great son Ancient Greek Coin Horse i58302

Greek coin of the [Kingdom of Macedonia](#)  
[Kassander - Macedonian King](#): 319-297 B.C.  
 Bronze 18mm (6.34 grams) Struck circa 319-297 B.C.  
 Reference: Sear 6754; Price (Coins of the Macedonians) pl. XII, 65  
 Head of young [Hercules](#) right, clad in lion's skin.  
 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ above and beneath naked youth on horse pacing right.



## Syracuse Sicily 375BC Tyrant Dionysios Greek Coin ATHENA HIPPOCAMP Horse i58435

Greek city of [Syracuse](#) in [Sicily](#)  
 Bronze Trias 20mm (8.25 grams) Struck under Dionysios I and Dionysios II, circa 375-344 B.C.  
 Reference: HGC 2, 1456; Sear 1193 (Timoleon time); B.M.C. 2. 289; CNS II, nos. 34-45

ΣΥΡΑ, Head of [Athena](#) left, wearing Corinthian helmet bound with olive-wreath.  
[Hippocamp](#) left, with curled wing.

When in it's foundations that the city of Syracuse only consisted of the island of Ortygia, that island was said to have been the home of the nymph Arethusa. She had been a chaste, faithful attendant of Artemis. It is said that she got the unwanted attentions from the river god, Alpheios, while bathing in his Peloponnesian stream. Artemis hid her in a cloud in an attempt to save her, however she sweated so profusely out of fear that she was transformed into a stream. Artemis broke apart the ground to allow her to escape. She found her way to the island of Ortygia where she became the fountain on that island.

## Carthage in Zeugitana 400BC Tanit Cult & Horse Rare Ancient Greek Coin i58441

Greek city of [Carthage](#) in Zeugitana  
 Bronze 16mm (5.43 grams) Struck 400-350 B.C.  
 Reference: Alexandropoulos 15a; SNG Copenhagen 97; Müller -  
 Head of [Tanit](#) left, wreathed with corn.



Horse galloping right; ground line beneath.

## Carthage in Zeugitana 300BC Authentic Ancient Greek Coin Horse Palm tree i59225



Head and neck of [horse](#) right.  
Palm-tree.

Greek city of [Carthage](#) in Zeugitana  
Bronze 20mm (6.97 grams) Struck 300-264 B.C.  
Reference: Sear 6531; Muller II, 104,317; SNG  
Copenhagen 102

**LARISSA THESSALY 360BC  
BULL HORSE MAN Ancient  
Silver Greek Coin RARE R2 i60293**

Greek city of [Larissa](#) in [Thessaly](#)  
Silver Drachm 18mm (6.03 grams) Struck circa 360-356  
B.C.

Reference: HGC 4, 449 Rare R2; Hermann pl. IV, 17;  
SNG Copenhagen 118; BCD Thessaly I, 1136; BCD Thessaly II, 186 | Pedigree: Ex Christopher "Kit" Reed Collection



ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑΙΟΝ above [bull](#) running right.

Horseman wearing kausia and cape riding right.



Reference: Titia 3; B.M.C. 2229; Syd. 693; Craw. 341/3  
Bust of Victory draped and winged right.  
[Pegasus](#) springs right, Q . TITI below breast.

**Roman Republic 90BC VICTORY  
PEGASUS Quinarius Ancient  
Silver Roman Coin i60457**

Roman Republic [Q. Titius](#) moneyer  
Silver Quinarius 14mm (1.87 grams) Rome mint, struck  
circa 90 B.C.

**Jesus Christ Birth Magii Azes II on  
Horse 35BC Ancient Silver Greek  
Coin i60623**

Indo-Scythian Kingdom in Northern India  
King [Azes II](#) - Indo-Scythian King - Reigned: circa 35  
B.C.- 12 B.C. or later, possibly up to 5 A.D.



Silver Drachm 14mm (2.44 grams) Struck circa 35 B.C. - 12 B.C. / 5 A.D.

Uncertain min in Hazara-Kashmir

Reference: HGC 12, 647 (Rare R2)

King with coat of mail, on horse, holding elephant goad, with Greek royal headband; Kharoshthi letter to right. Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ "The Great King of Kings Azes".

Diademed Zeus standing left, holding Nike and scepter; monogram to left and Kharosthi letter to right.

Kharoshti legend MAHARAJASA RAJADIRAJASA MAHATASA AYASA "The Great King of Kings Azes".

\* Numismatic Note: This coin circulated around the time of the birth of Jesus Christ. It is from the area far east in the Indo-Scythian Kingdom in Northern India. This type of coin could have been carried by the Magii that went to see Jesus from the east. Gold, frankincense, and myrrh was available and traded in the area of northern India and was something that would be brought west from there. India was a great source for spices and other other exotic goods and caravans would travel from there bringing them for trade. It is believed that Jesus may have been born back as far back as 5 B.C. based on some of the biblical accounts. If this king lived up to 5 B.C. or later, which may be possible, he could have been then one of the kings that visited Jesus at his birth. Or if this coin was carried by the Magii, his coin could have come and visited Jesus. Since these kings may have traveled on horses, a king of those times would look like the king pictured on this coin. And it is also possible that one of his successors could have been some of the kings that visited Jesus at birth. Then again, they would have with them the circulating coin of the realm, and some of those which could have been the coin of this ruler. It is amazing to hold this coin connected to that amazing historical period.



### **PANORMOS Palermo Sicily 3CenBC Zeus Horse Sun RARE R1 Ancient Greek Coin i60663**

Greek city of [Panormos](#) in [Sicily](#)  
Bronze 16mm (3.18 grams) Struck early 3rd Century B.C.

Reference: HGC 2, 1073 Rare R1; CNS I, p. 340, no. 61  
Laureate head of [Zeus](#) left.

[Horse](#) galloping left; sun above; ΠΑ monogram below.

The principal Phoenician city in Sicily, Panormos produced a limited coinage in the latter part of the 5th Century; but following the great success of Carthaginian arms, 409-405 B.C., the issues of the mint became much larger. The types are mostly copied from the coinages of other Sicilian cities, such as Gela, Segesta and Syracuse.

### **AUGUSTUS 8BC Caius Caesar on Horse Ancient Silver Denarius Roman Coin i60671**

[Augustus](#) - [Roman Emperor](#): 27 B.C. - 14 A.D.

Silver Denarius 18mm (3.47 grams) Lugdunum mint, struck 8-6 B.C.

Reference: Seaby 40; B.M.C., Gaul 223, Imp. 500; R.I.C. 348

Certification: NOT CERTIFIED because "EDGE FRAGILE, THUS INELIGIBLE TYPE"

AVGVSTVS DIVI F, his laureate head right.

C . CAES above Caius Caesar galloping right, eagle between two standards behind, AVGVS . F in exergue.



Caius was the grandson of Augustus but he adopted him as his son and heir together with his brother Lucius.





**Roman Republic 137BC Rome  
Apollo Chariot Original Ancient  
Silver Coin NGC i60511**

[Roman Republic](#) [M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus](#) moneyer  
Silver Denarius 18mm Rome mint, circa 137 B.C.  
Reference: Baebia 12; B.M.C. 935; Syd. 489; Craw.  
236/1a-d,f

Certification: NGC Ancients Ch XF 1883237-003  
Head of Roma left, X below chin, TAMPIL behind.  
[Apollo](#) in quadriga right, ROMA below horses, M . BAEBI . Q . F . in exergue.

**Roman Republic 47BC Rome  
MEDUSA AURORA Horses  
Ancient Silver Coin NGC i60153**

[Roman Republic](#) [L. Plautius Plancus](#) moneyer  
Silver Denarius 19mm (3.49 grams) Rome mint, circa 47 B.C.  
Reference: Plautia 14; B.M.C. 4009; Syd. 959b; Craw.  
453/1c

Certification: NGC Ancients F 4375823-255  
Mask of Medusa, facing, hair disheveled, L PLAVTIVS below.  
Aurora flying right conducting the four horses of the Sun, PLANCVS below.



**Roman Republic 136BC Roma  
Jupiter Chariot Ancient Silver Coin  
NGC Ch AU i58170**

[Roman Republic](#) [L. Antestius Gragulus](#) moneyer  
Silver Denarius 17mm Rome mint, circa 136 B.C.  
Reference: Antestia 9; B.M.C. 976; Syd. 451 and 465;  
Craw. 238/1  
Certification: NGC Ancients Ch AU 4252368-009

Head of Roma right, star below chin, GRAG behind head.  
Jupiter in quadriga right, L . ANTES below horses, ROMA in exergue.

**KELENDERIS CILICIA 425BC  
Stater Horse Rider Goat Silver  
Greek Coin NGC i58232**

Greek city of [Kelenderis](#) in [Cilicia](#)  
Silver Stater 22mm (10.69 grams) Struck circa 425-400 B.C.  
Reference: SNG BN Paris 49 (stgl.). SNG von Aulock



5627 (stgl.). Kraay, Celenderis Hoard, NC 1962, 5, 16

(stgl.); Sear 5529 var.

Certification: NGC Ancients XF Strike: 4/5 Surface: 4/5 4375810-019

Naked rider, with whip in left hand, seated sideways on horse prancing left, from which he is about to dismount, KEA below.

[Goat](#) kneeling left, looking back; ivy-spray above goat.



## SKOTUSSA THESSALY 440BC Horse Wheat-grain Ancient Silver Greek Coin NGC i58233

Greek city of [Skotussa](#) in [Thessaly](#)

Silver Drachm 18mm (6.04 grams) Struck circa 440-420 B.C.

Reference: HGC 4, 587; Sear 2217; BCD Thessaly II,

lots 728-729; Weber 2927

Certification: NGC Ancients Ch VF Strike: 5/5 Surface: 3/5 4375810-021

Forepart of horse prancing left.

ΣΚΟ, Wheat-grain in its husk; all within incuse square.

## BELIKIO in IBERIA Spain 100BC Man Horse Authentic Ancient Greek Coin NGC i58694

Greek city of [Belikio](#) in [Iberia](#) ( [Spain](#))

Bronze Unit 22mm Struck circa 100-70 B.C.

Reference: ACIP 1433; SNG BM Spain 763-70; SNG Copenhagen 321; SNG Lorichs 790-4; MHBNF 1192-5

Certification: NGC Ancients XF 4371932-012

Bare bearded head right, wearing necklace; Iberian be to left.

Warrior, holding couched spear in right hand, on horseback right; Iberian belikiom below.



## LARISSA THESSALY 356BC Silver Drachm Nymph Horse Ancient Greek Coin NGC i59812

Greek city of [Larissa](#) in Thessaly

Silver Drachm 20mm (5.75 grams) Struck circa 356-320 B.C.

Reference: HGC 4, 453; BCD Thessaly II, lot 280

Certification: NGC Ancients Ch VF 4375823-194

Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters left, wearing ampyx.

ΛΑΡΙ/ΣΑΙΩΝ, Horse grazing right.

## Roman Republic 90BC PRIAPUS Fertility God PEGASUS Ancient Silver Coin NGC i59808

Roman Republic [Q. Titius](#) moneyer  
Silver Denarius 18mm (3.66 grams) Rome mint: 90 B.C.



Reference: Titia 1; B.M.C. 2220; Syd. 691; Craw. 341/1  
Certification: NGC Ancients Ch VF 4375823-144  
Head of Mutinus Titinus right, bound with winged diadem.  
Q . TITI on tablet from which springs [Pegasus](#) right.

The god Mutinus Titinus is the same as [Priapus](#), who had a temple at Rome, and who was especially worshipped by young married women. Statues of Priapus were common in ancient Greece and Rome, standing in gardens or at doorways and crossroads. To propitiate Priapus, the traveler would stroke the statue's penis as he passed by.



### **CORINTH 375BC Ancient Silver Greek PEGASUS ATHENA TRISKELES Coin NGC VF i59867**

Greek city of [Corinth](#) in Corinthia  
Silver Stater 21mm (8.40 grams) Struck circa 375-300  
B.C.

Reference: Ravel 1065; Pegasi 383; BCD Corinth 126  
Certification: NGC Ancients VF 4375823-161  
Pegasus, with pointed wing, flying left; koppa beneath.  
Helmeted head of Athena left; behind, N and triskeles of crescents within circle.

### **Roman Republic 102BC Cybele Victory Chariot Stork Ancient Silver Coin NGC i59832**

Roman Republic [C. Fabius C.f. Hadrianus](#) moneyer  
Silver Denarius 21mm (3.91 grams) Rome mint, struck  
circa 102 B.C.  
Reference: Fabia 15; B.M.C. 1581-90; SYd. 589; Craw.  
322/1

Certification: NGC Ancients VF 4375823-230  
Veiled and turreted head of Cybele right, B over dot behind.  
Victory in biga right, stork before, C . FABI . C . F in exergue.



### **Roman Republic 55BC Mars Horse Warrior Defeats Gaul Enemy Silver**



## Coin NGC i59868

Roman Republic [P. Fonteius P. f. Capito](#) moneyer  
Silver Denarius 18mm (3.87 grams) Rome mint, circa 55 B.C.

Reference: Fonteia 17; B.M.C. 3851; Syd. 900; Craw.

429/1

Certification: NGC Ancients Ch F 4375823-158

P. FONTEIVS . P . CAPITO . III . VIR, bust of Mars right, trophy behind.

MN . FONT . TR . MIL above warrior on horseback thrusting his spear at Gaulish enemy who is about to slay a third combatant who is unarmed, helmet and oval shield below on right.

## PERDIKKAS II King of MACEDONIA 451BC Silver Greek Coin Horse Helmet NGC i61901

Greek Coin of [Macedonian Kingdom](#)

[Perdikkas II](#) - King of Macedonia: 451-413 B.C.

Silver Tetrobol 13mm (1.87 grams)

Reference: Sear 1487; Raymond 139. SNG ANS 37-41

Certification: NGC Ancients Ch VF 4529163-010

Horse walking to right.

Crested helmeted right within linear square border within square incuse.



## VANDALS of CARTHAGE 523AD Soldier Horse Nummi Ancient Barbarian Coin NGC i61208

[VANDALS](#). Semi-autonomous Municipal coinage of Carthage. Circa 480-533 A.D.

Bronze Nummi 20mm (7.32 grams) Class 2. Struck circa 523-533 A.D.

Reference: Hahn, Wertsystem 18; MEC 1, 45-47; BMC

Vandals 14-17

Certification: NGC Ancients VF Strike: 5/5 Surface: 4/5 4529170-004

BART HACO, Soldier standing facing, holding spear.

Head of bridled horse left; XXI in exergue.

## Roman Republic 82BC Apollo Stork Horse Authentic Ancient Silver Coin NGC i59975

[Roman Republic](#) [Pub. Crepusius](#) moneyer



Silver Denarius 18mm (3.78 grams) Rome mint, circa 82 B.C.

Reference: Crepusia 1; B.M.C. 2673-2715; Syd. 738a; Craw. 361/1c

Certification: NGC Ancients Ch VF 4375823-103

Laureate head of Apollo right, scepter over shoulder, C behind, stork below chin.

Horseman galloping right, hurling spear, number behind, P . CREPVSI in exergue.



### **GETA 200AD Rome CASTOR with Horse of Gemini Twins Silver Roman Coin NGC i59903**

[Geta](#) - [Roman Emperor](#): 209-211 A.D.

Silver Denarius 19mm (2.99 grams) Struck at the mint of Rome mint, 200-202 A.D.

Reference: BMCRE 216. RIC 6. RSC 12. Hill 659

Certification: NGC Ancients Ch XF 4375823-231

. P SEPT GETA - CAES PONT, bare-headed, draped bust of the child Geta right.

CASTOR, Castor standing facing, head left, holding scepter, by side of horse left.

\* Numismatic Note: Very rare type with one of the [Dioscuri](#) twins. This perhaps is an allusion to Geta being the mortal Castor while his older brother, Caracalla may have been Pollux. This is one of the interpretations that can be made from the coin as Caracalla and Geta were brothers and emperors would often try to equate themselves with mythologies.

### **KORKYRA Corcyra Corfu DIONYSUS PEGASUS Ancient Silver Greek Coin NGC XF i59904**

Greek city of [Korkyra](#) on island of Corfu off [Epeiros](#)  
Silver Drachm 20mm (3.83 grams) Struck circa 229-48 B.C.

Reference: HGC 6, 65 Rare R1 ; SNG Copenhagen 196-199

Certification: NGC Ancients XF 4375823-399

Head of young Dionysus right, wreathed with ivy.



Pegasus flying right; monograms below.

### **Roman Republic ROME King Aqueduct Horse Statue Ancient Silver Coin NGC i59905**



Roman Republic [L. Marcius Philippus](#) moneyer  
Silver Denarius 19mm (3.46 grams) Rome mint, circa 56 B.C.

Reference: Marcia 28; B.M.C. 3890; Syd. 919; Craw.

425/1

Certification: NGC Ancients VF 4375823-408

ANCVS below diademed head of Ancus Marcius right, lituus behind.

PHILIPPVS behind equestrian statue right on an arcade of five arches within which A Q V A M A R, flower below horses.

The Marcia gens claimed descent from Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome, who is said to have been the first to bring water to Rome by means of an aqueduct. The equestrian statue is that of Q. Marcius Rex, who, when praetor in B.C. 144, was commissioned by the Senate to repair the old aqueducts and to build one which would give a supply of water to the Capitol. This aqueduct is known as the Aqua Marcia.

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