## Panormos tetradrachms

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## Panormos tetradrachms

I-Io (Plate 7)

This first group has already been discussed by Kraay in Schweizer Münzblätter $5 \mathrm{I} / 54,1964,6 \mathrm{ff} .{ }^{15}$, and to his material there are two significant additions to make. First, no. 3, where the standing river-god of Selinuntine type is accompanied by a ram instead of a bull; the precise interpretation of this must remain speculative though it inevitably recalls the Zeus Ammon with ram on the gold coins of Cyrene ${ }^{16}$. A ram alone occurs on later bronzes of Panormos ${ }^{17}$. The female head of no. 4 is copied from Syracuse, apparently from the type of Boehringer Reihe XVIII; while that of a newly-discovered specimen no.4 A (p. 44, fig,) is clearly modelled the Syracusan type with the sakkos Boehringer Reihe XX. Next come nos. $5-6$ with an Apollo head of the Leontinoi-Katana type; and finally nos. 7-10 are copied from Syracusan coins by Eumenes, complete with the Syracusan legend and even the signature of the engraver. The addition of the Punic legend ṣys to obverse die 2 (no. io) forms a further element in the evidence for this legend; the obverse die in question is also used with reverses inscribed Panormitikon (Plate 7, 5-6). So far as this goes, it tends to reinforce our previous discussion (p. 29-3I above).

Kraay places no. io at 410 B.C.; it may have to be a little later in view of the dating necessary for the following group (see below) which seems to continue closely from the Eumenes style of the present group.
II-2I (Plate 8)

In this group there are two obverse dies $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{4}$ linked by R 13 $_{3}$. The «Eumenes» style and the arrangement of dolphins as seen in R io (no. II) forms a natural continuation to the reverse dies of the previous group. Important for the chronology are two reverses copied from Syracusan coins of the period after 412 B.C.: $\mathrm{R}_{13}$ is based on a head by Eukleidas, Tudeer reverse 35 with sphendone and fivefold earring, and R 14 is clearly derived from Tudeer reverse 38 with the topknot. The last-mentioned Syracusan coin must be of c. 410-405, so that as the Punic imitation cannot be earlier it seems most feasible to start the present group at c. 405 at earliest; this may indicate that the previous group (nos. I-IO) should finish a little later than 410, where Kraay placed no. io with the first Punic legend. The remaining

[^0]reverses seem to show a further adaptation of the «Eumenes» style but without close Syracusan parallels. The direction of the sequence is indicated by the absence of the shell in the exergue of $\mathrm{O}_{4}$ (no. 16) though it is present on $\mathrm{O}_{4}$ (nos. 17-2r). It is noteworthy that the dolphin above the head is replaced by a fish on $\mathrm{R}_{17}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{19}$ (nos. 19 and 2 I respectively).

## 22-24 (Plate 9)

This short group contains only one obverse die $\mathrm{O}_{5}$ which is I think basically the same at no. 22 and at nos. $23-24$; though if so there are numerous alterations, the most important of which is the addition of the column suggested by the Catana die Rizzo xiv 6 . The single surviving specimen of no. 22 does not permit any certainity as to whether the crayfish was already present in the exergue. The reverse of no. 22 links by its style to the reverses of the previous group. R 21 however (no. 23) is an original head not closely copied from any obvious Greek prototype, though the hair flowing out behind recalls the head by IM at Syracuse (Tudeer, rev. 45). The epigraphic form of the legend, nowhere completely preserved, is interesting and unusual. Most original is the way in which the dolphin looking out below the neck is for some reason transformed into a corn grain at no. 24; the addition of corn grains can be seen again at nos. 43 and 5I, and often at the Ršmlqrt mint. A newly-discovered specimen. no. 24 A (p. 44, fig.) combining obverse $\mathrm{O}_{5}$ with reverse R 22 (of no. 25) creates a direct link with the following group and satisfactorily confirms the sequence already adopted.
25-43 (Plates 9-10)

This group contains three obverses, of which O 6 is linked to $\mathrm{O}_{7}$ by $\mathrm{R}_{23}$, and $\mathrm{O}_{7}$ to O 8 by R 27. O 6 has no legend, though this is supplied by the reverse, and instead of the normal exergual line there is a maeander pattern. R 22 (no. 25) is a clear copy from the late Eukleidas head with floating hair (Tudeer R 60 , etc.), with the addition of a bunch of corn ears behind and the legend sys in front between the dolphins. The style of the next reverses, $\mathrm{R} 23-27$, is interesting as apparently a free adaptation from the type of Kimon's decadrachms, with a triple-drop earring but without a hair net, and emphasising the characteristic curls on the top of the head. The result admittedly seems remote from Kimon, whereas the final reverses of this group, $\mathrm{R} 28-29$ are in fact closely copied from the Kimonian types. On the obverses $\mathrm{O}_{7}$ and O 8 the legend is accompanied by a hippocamp which does not come direct from any Greek prototype, though it could conceivably have been suggested by the ketos on the last Himera coin, Rizzo xxi 23, or by the earlier Syracuse ketos.

This group is well represented in the Contessa hoard, buried c. 390-380 B.C. and in the very similar Vito Superiore hoard of similar date ${ }^{18}$; this gives a satisfactory

[^1]terminus for the series so far examined. The Ognina hoard, buried perhaps a little earlier, apparently contained a specimen of no. 21 from the previous group (by the reference given in Atti e Mem. 5, 1925, p. 18, «Hill Sicily x, 10») but this cannot be confirmed ${ }^{19}$.

## 35-4I (Plate Io)

Here there are three obverses, of which the first two $\mathrm{O}_{9}$ and O то are linked by $\mathrm{R}_{30} \mathrm{O}_{\text {II }}$, the only die of this group on which the legend sys occurs, is not dielinked with the rest of the group, but the close resemblance between R 33 (no. 39) and R 34 (no. 40) seems to me to establish a sufficiently reliable connexion. $\mathrm{O}_{9}$ and О го have no legend but symbols, ketos and swan respectively. On account of the swan, Lederer (ZfN 1924, 284) wished to assign this group of coins to the mint of Camarina. But $\mathrm{O}_{9}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{\text {ro }}$ must nevertheless belong to a Punic mint, as is evident from the addition of a Tanit symbol to O iо (no.39), and as has been said the connexion with the ssys coin (no. 40) seems adequately indicated. The style of the reverses in this group is extremely «Greek»; but as so often it is difficult to point to any precise model, though R 33 (no.39) seems to me to recall strongly the style of Phrygillos at Syracuse (Tudeer, obv. 16) but without the sphendone which is however present on R 35 (no.41). There is no direct indication of the chronology of this group as none of the specimens have appeared in any hoard. However there may well have been a gap after the previous group, and a reasonable date might be c. 370-360.
42-5I (Plate II)

Here there are only two obverse dies of which the first, $\mathrm{O}_{12}$, is exceptional for depicting a standing or walking quadriga. It is linked to $\mathrm{O}_{13}$ by means of $\mathrm{R}_{37}$ and R 39; and in fact both these obverses may have been in use at once, as the sequence contains some contradictory indications (see catalogue at no.49). The dolphin in the exergue of $\mathrm{O}_{13}$ is picked up again by $\mathrm{O}_{14}$ of the next group. $\mathrm{R}_{3} 6$, to which a corn grain is added (no.43), seems to be a distant derivative of the Kimon style, but perhaps we may also see some affinity to a style present in the Carthage series (e.g. McClean 3035) which should be of the mid-fourth century. R 37 may be regarded as a rather strange copy from the late Eukleidas style already used more recognisably at no. 25 above, and it undergoes some peculiar alterations (see catalogue nos. 45, 46). R 38, 39, 40 also seem to be remote descendants of the Kimonian style, also having some relation to a Carthage style (e.g. SNG II 1625) which may be rather after the mid-century. R 40 has a prominent corn grain.

The resemblances to Carthage styles noted here should give us at least a rough indication for chronology, showing that this group belongs at about the middle or

[^2]even third quarter of the fourth century. This is to some extent confirmed by the presence of two specimens of this group (nos. 43, 50) in the Megara Hyblaea hoard of 1949, probably buried, as Vallet-Villard rightly suggest, «vers la fin du $3^{e}$ quart» ${ }^{20}$. The hoard specimen of no. 43 is quite worn however, and the coins of this group need not be quite so late as the hoard limit suggests. Perhaps c. 360-340 might be a reasonable approximation, though probably too wide a bracket.

## 52-56 (Plate I2)

The two obverses $\mathrm{O}_{14}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{15}$ are not directly linked but the homogeneous style of all the reverses attests that the group must be placed together. The dolphin of $\mathrm{O}_{1} 4$ seems to link back to the dolphin of $\mathrm{O}_{13}$ in the previous group. Little can be said of the style of the reverses; it has no very obvious derivation, and a certain likeness to such a Carthage style as that of e.g. SNG II 1638 may well be misleading, as the latter can hardly be before the last quarter of the century. A style similar to our R 41-45 continues into the next group at nos. 57-58.

## 57-68 (Plates 12-13)

In this group there are three obverses $\mathrm{O}_{16} 6 \mathrm{-} 8$. $\mathrm{O}_{16}$ has at first two dolphins alone (no. 57) and then at no. 58 two dolphins with the legend ssy added; it is linked to $\mathrm{O}_{17}$ by $\mathrm{R}_{49}$, in the latest of that die's transformations. Whether $\mathrm{O}_{17}$ is directly linked to $\mathrm{O}_{18}$ depends on whether $\mathrm{R}_{53}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{54}$ are basically the same die or not. In this group the style of Euainetos first makes its appearance, as it does in the Carthage series only during the third quarter of the century. It is interesting to observe that one of the first dies of this style, R 49, is remodelled once to make a more plausible imitation of Euainetos (no.6r) and then remodelled again (no.62). No. 63 however gives a very authentic and Greek version of the Euainetos decadrachm style (based in this case on the issue with the dot as Gallatin J III, etc.), and no. 68 another version based on the issue with the shell, Gallatin E I, etc. but with the shell transferred from behind the head to below the chin. This latter occurs also in the Carthage series e.g. MMAG 43, 1970, 23 (with the horse rev.) and SNG III ro5I (with horse's head rev.) at a point which should be c. 325-320. Probably then the present group of s sys should be of comparable date, and we may suggest as the limits c. 340320 B.C. ${ }^{21}$. The regular style of the obverses $\mathrm{O}_{17}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{18}$ is equally due to the influence of the Euainetos prototype and leads on to that of the next groups ${ }^{22}$.

[^3]This group comprises a single obverse die whose style is anticipated by that of the preceding dies. The star in the field above, which reappears on $\mathrm{O}_{20}$, does not seem to be copied from any Greek prototype. Of the reverses, R 56 and 57 (nos. 69-70) are of the pure Euainetos style already found at nos. 63 and $68 ; R_{5} 6$ with the pellet recalls R 50 (no.63) and its Greek model, whereas R 57 has a swastika below the chin recalling earlier didrachms of Motya (no. ro) and Panormos (no. 8), as well as a s ys litra (Plate 24, 13). The relative condition of O I9 seems to show that after these coins of pure Greek style there comes a group of dies in a later and harder style, R 58-6I (nos. 71-74). This style has some affinity, though distant, with such dies in the Carthage series as SNG II 1635, 1632 , which should be of the last quarter of the century. A related style is found in some of the s.ys bronze as Plate 24, 19 .
75-82 (Plate 14)

The two obverse dies of this group are not linked, but the reverses of the group are very homogeneous. $\mathrm{O}_{20}$ has the same star above the quadriga as O i9 of the previous group; it also has the legend flanked by dolphins in the exergue, and this serves as a further connexion to $\mathrm{O}_{21}$, which however lacks the star. The style of the reverses is clearly late as it recalls very intimately that of the quadriga with triskelis tetradrachms of Agathokles of Syracuse (e.g. Kraay-Hirmer I34). This comparison must serve as the only evidence for the date of this group, since none of the coins is represented in any hoard.

## 83 (Plate I4)

This single specimen is not easy to place accurately in the series, as some of the details are not clear. The style of the head resembles that of R 58 (no. 71), but the weight is low and it may be an irregular issue.


## Catalogue: Panormos tetradrachms

(On

## Plate 7

I O I Galloping quadriga 1., dolphin above; dog in ex.
R I River-god sacrificing at altar, as on coins of Selinus; behind, bull and palm-tree. Legend ПANOPMOE 16.94 * Nav. 4, 285

2 OI
R 2 Similar
16.90 * Bordonaro $=$ NC 1931 vi, $\mathrm{I}=$ Rizzo lxiv, 25
3 O I
R 3 Similar, but instead of bull, ram standing in $3 / 4$ facing position. 17.26 * Priv. coll. Y

4 O I
R4 Female head r. with hair in topknot; four dolphins.
ПیNOPMITON
16.53 Hirsch 18, 2262
16.7 I Palermo $=$ Hirsch 19, $216=$ NC 193 I vi, 3
16.10 * MMAG 43, 1970, 41
$5 \mathrm{O}_{2}$ Walking quadriga r., Nike above
R 5 Head of Apollo r., legend
IIANORMIT
17.14 * Paris Luynes 1074
$6 \quad \mathrm{O}_{2}$
R 6 Same, but חANORMITIKON
(retrograde)
17.18 * London BMC I
17.10 Palermo $=$ NC 1931 vi, 2
16.71 Priv. coll. Y

- Pennisi
$7 \quad \mathrm{O}_{2}$
$\mathrm{R}_{7}$ Female head with rolled hair; dolphins; $\Sigma$ r'PAKOIION 16.70 * Cambridge McC 2678 16.14 Hamburger 98, 383 16.72 Oxford $2136=$ Hirsch 8, $984=$ Hirsch 14, $202=$ Jameson $787=$ Hess-Leu 1957, 107; also $=$ Tudeer $108 \mathrm{a}=$ Boehringer Syrakus, Taf. 29 B 13
$8 \quad \mathrm{O}_{2}$
R 8 Similar, but $O \Sigma I \Omega N M$ top 1. and EVMENOV below
16.97 Hirsch 19, $252=$ Tudeer 107a
16.53 * Jameson $1913=$ Hirsch 32, 298; also $=$ Tudeer ro7b $=$ Boehringer Syrakus, Taf. 19 B, 12
$9 \mathrm{O}_{2}{ }^{\prime}$ Same die somewhat recut
R 9 Similar, ampyx; OLION? above 17.18 * Nav. 4, 333

Io O 2" Same die; grain added in ex., Punic legend ṣy ṣadded above
R 9
17.01 Cambridge McC 248I
17.21 * London Lloyd 1579
16.91 Paris Luynes 1086

## Plate 8

II $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ Fast quadriga 1., with Nike above; in ex. Punic legend s y s
R io Head with ampyx, r., similar to R 9; no legend
17.17 Egger 45, 322
17.20 Hague
16.66 * Nav. 4, $287=$ do. 10 , $24 \mathrm{I}=$ Priv. coll. Y

- Pennisi
16.40 Reggio, Vito Superiore IIO
$12 \mathrm{O}_{3}$
RII
16.88 Egger 7. 1. 1908, 61 = Glend. xii 1963, 136
17.15 Hess 18.3.1918, $186=$ Helbing 1928, 124
17.15 * Hess-Leu 1966, 174
17.21 Paris 947
$13 \quad \mathrm{O}_{3}$
$\mathrm{R}_{12}$
16.50 Cambridge McC 2486
17.13 London BMC 7
16.83 * London Lloyd 1581 $=$ Nav. 6, 423
$14 \quad \mathrm{O}_{3}$
R13 Female head with sphendone and pendant earring; dolphins
16.90 Hague
- Berlin
17.20 * Priv. coll. Y = Hess-Leu 1960, 103
Is $\mathrm{O}_{4}$ Fresh state of die, but exergue off flan; therefore uncertain whether shell (cf. 17 below) present or not
RI3 - * Pennisi
$16 \quad \mathrm{O}_{4} \quad$ In ex. Punic legend ṣy y ; no shell
R 14 Head with topknot; dolphins 16.00 * London Lloyd 1582

17 O 4' Die now completed by addition of shell in ex.
R Is Similar to R Io, etc.

-     * Syracuse
$18 \quad \mathrm{O}_{4}$
R 16
16.90 Egger 7. I. 1908, 59
16.96 Lewis $=$ Hess-Leu 1962, 126
16.90 Lewis
17.00 * Nav. 4, $286=$ Hirsch 19 , 217
17.23 MMAG 43, 1970, 44
$19 \mathrm{O}_{4}$
R 17 Fish above instead of dolphin
17.16 * Paris 948
$16.95{ }^{*}$ Nav. 10, 242
17.15 London Lloyd $1580=$ Egger 45, 32 I
16.78 Priv. coll. X
$20 \mathrm{O}_{4}$,
R 18 Head of fifth dolphin appears
below neck
17.31 * New York Met., Ward 364
17.10 London $1949=$ Egger 7. I. 1908, 60
17.20 London 1938
17.03 Boston 323
17.71 Berlin
- Berlin
- Pennisi

O 4 ,
R I9 Fish above instead of dolphin
17.66 Cambridge SNG IV III7
17.57 Hirsch 33, $405=$ Ciani 1929, 57
17.45 Paris Luynes 1081
17.42 * London BMC $6=$ Hill Sicily x , IO
(2I) $\quad 17.28 \quad$ Rosenberg 72, $176=$ Cahn 71, $206=$ Cahn 80, III
17.23 Lewis

- Ognina hoard, Atti e Mem.

V, p. 18 «as BMC 6"

- Leu 1965


## Plate 9

22 O 5 Quadriga r.; in ex.: uncertain (off flan), see 23
R 20 Similar to previous dies 17.54 * Hirsch 32, 96

23 O s' Altered die, column on r., added. Crayfish in ex.
R 21 Head with hair fluttering behind; dolphins, one of which appears below neck. Top r., Punic legend sys.
$16.90^{*}$ London BMC 5
17.20 Benson $249=$ Sartiges $113=$ MMAG 43, 1970, 46
17.10 Hague
16.84 Paris 2390

24 O 5'
R 21 Altered die; corn grain replaces dolphin below
17.22 * Berlin

25 O 6 Quadriga 1.; maeander below
R 22 Head 1. with sphendone and fluttering hair above, spiral earring. Three dolphins in front, two corn ears behind. Top 1., Punic legend ṣy ṣ

-     * Palermo, Contessa 69, pl. xviii, $33=$ Rizzo lxv, 14
17.24 * Egger 7. 1. $1908=$ Sartiges $92=$ MMAG 43, 1970, 47
17.44 Jameson $1902=$ HessLeu 1957, 136
16.28 London Lloyd $1585=$ Hirsch 33, 475
26
06
R 23 Head 1. with ampyx, triple-drop earring; three dolphins 16.85 * Brussels
$27 \mathrm{O}_{7}$ Quadriga r., in ex. hippocamp and Punic legend ssy
R 23

| 16.98 | Paris 936 |
| :---: | :--- |
| - | Berlin |
| 17.10 | Jameson $689=$ Egger |
|  | 7. I. 1908, 55 |
| 16.62 | Cambridge SNG IV I118 |

$28 \quad \mathrm{O}_{7}$
R 24
17.16 * London BMC 8
17.07 Lewis
17.52 Egger 7.1. 1908, $56=$
17.73 Reggio, Vito Superiore 113
I6.76 MMAG 43, 1970, 48
$29 \quad \mathrm{O}_{7}$
R 25
17.35 * Oxford $2137=$ SNG III

845
16.84 ANS
17.53 New York Met., Ward $364 a=$ Late collector 112 $=$ Hamburger 1894, 157
17.44 Berlin

- Palermo Contessa 73, pl. xviii, 37
17.56 * Hess-Leu 1964, 61 = Hirsch 33, 406
17.68 Hirsch 33, 407
15.41 London $1939=$ Nav. 4, $289=$ Hess 15. 2. 1934,
${ }_{163}=$ Ratto 24.6.29, $140=$ SC 1927, 1142
16.17 Reggio, Vito Superiore III
$30 \quad \mathrm{O}_{7}$
R 26
16.89 * London Lloyd $1583=$ Egger 45, 319 = Nav. 6, 422
(30)

Plate 10
$3 \mathrm{I} \quad \mathrm{O}_{7}$
R 27

| 17.37 | Hirsch 13, $356=$ Collignon 149 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 17.25 | Egger 45, 320 |
| 17.67 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hirsch } 34,173=\text { Nav. } 4, \\ & 288 \end{aligned}$ |
| 18.04 | Egger 7. I. 1908, 57 <br> Sartiges II4 |
| 17.49 | Brussels |
| 17.82 | Hess-Leu 1958, II 2 |

O 8 Similar, but horses lower to ground line, ex. smaller. ṣ s
R 27
17.23 Hirsch 15, $1083=$ Arch. and Trav. I 12
16.82 London BMC 9
17.22 Paris Luynes 1083
16.78 Cambridge McC 2488
16.96 * Brussels H 826
17.04 Bunbury 529

- Palermo, Contessa 72, pl. xviii, 36 ( 5 specimens)
33 O 8
R 28 Head copied from Kimon first decadrachm; four dolphins
17.67 Berlin
17.07 Brussels H 825
16.97 Hirsch 19,219
16.89 Nav. 4, 290
16.60 * London Lioyd $1584=$ Nav. 6, 42I = Weber 1475
- Palermo, Contessa 70, pl. xviii, 34 (2 specimens)
17.4I Paris Luynes 1084
- Paris 938
17.21 Hess-Leu 1966, $173=$ Ratto 4.4. 1927, 385
- Silla, Alicante, Spain (A. Garcia y Bellido, Hispania Graeca, 1948, p. 226, 9)


## 34 O 8

R 29 Head copied from Kimon decadrachm, second type; three dolphins 17.14 * Jameson $690=$ Egger 7. 1. 1908, $54=$ MMAG 43, 1970, 49, from Giarre Riposto

- Palermo, Contessa 71 , pl. xviii, 35

3509 Quadriga 1.; in ex. ketos
R 30 Head r., triple pendant earring; four dolphins
$17.92^{*}$ Hague
16.50 AC 14, $103=$ Nav. 12, 79
17.08 * AC $16,595=$ Nav. 5, $985=$ SNG III IO3I
16.92 Cambridge McC $2485=$ Benson 251
17.4 I London BMC Syracuse 215

36 O iо Similar; in ex. swan with flapping wings
R 30
17.08 London BMC Syracuse 216
16.78 * Woodward $52=\mathrm{AC} 15$, 274

37 O іо
R 31 Similar head, but 1.; three dolphins
16.73 * London 1963, BMQ

1965, pl. xxii, 6

- $\quad$ Naples $5324=$ Rizzo lxv, 13
17.01 MMAG 43, 1970, 51

38
О 10
R 32
16.56 Jameson $731=$ MMAG 43, 1970, 50
17.05 * Munich

O ro' Sign of Tanit added in front of charioteer
R 33 Head with ampyx r., single-drop earring
16.5I Jameson $730=$ Hess-

Leu 1956, 135
16.9I Benson 250
16.95 * London $=$ Weber 1476

- Palermo
16.70 Berlin
17.16 Paris 96I
- Priv. coll. Y
- Llano de la Consolacion, Spain (J. Sanchez Jimenez
in Cronica del IV Congreso arqueologico del sudeste español, Elche 1948, p. 26Iff.)

40 O II Quadriga 1., double ex. line; Punic legend ṣs in ex.
R 34 Similar to R 33
17.10 Berlin
17.23 * Copenhagen 499

4I O II
R 35 Head r., with sphendone 16.60 * Egger 7. 1. 1908, 58

## Plate II

42 O 12 Walking quadriga 1.; Nike crowning horses. In ex. Punic legend ṣ y
R 36 Head l., four dolphins

- Berlin
-     * Berlin

43 O 12
R $36^{\prime}$ Corn grain added below
17.30 * Hague
16.10 Syracuse, Megara

Hyblaea hoard 1949, 55854

44 O I2
R 37 Head 1. with ampyx, short fluttering hair above; three dolphins
17.23 Priv. coll. $Y=$ Hess-Leu 1957, I37
17.04 * London $=$ Weber 1478

45 O 12
R 37' Die worn and altered as regards the hair, necklace and earring 16.46 * Paris Vogué 658

46 O I2
R 37" Die now further altered, especially as regards the hair and nose; dolphins unchanged 16.66 * London $1938=$ Nav. 5, 987

47 O I2 Die flaw below Nike
R 38 Head r., triple earring, four dolphins 16.54 * Cambridge McC 3054

48 O 12 Die flaw larger
R 39 Similar head r., triple earring, five dolphins

- ANS
17.15 Ratto 24.6.1929, 141 = Baranowsky IV, 343
17.28 * London $1908=$ Sambon I9. I2. I907, 495
17.04 Hess-Leu 1956, 136
- Pennisi

49 O I3 Fast quadriga l., double ex. line; in ex., dolphin and Punic legend ṣ y
R 37 Original state of this die (n.b. the relative states of this die would indicate that $\mathrm{O}_{13}$ precedes $\mathrm{O}_{\text {I2; }}$ but the contrary indication is given by the relative states of R 39 , with which $\mathrm{O}_{13}$ is used later than $\mathrm{O}_{12}$ )
16.97 * London $1938=$ Helbing 1927, 1657

- Paris 945
$50 \quad \mathrm{OI} 3$
R 39 Small alterations in the hair; viz. later state of die than with $\mathrm{O}_{12}$ (48 above)
- Berlin

I7.II Boston add. 29
17.20 Vienna
$16.83^{*}$ London 1936 (found at Sandbanks, Poole harbour, 1922)
16.15 Syracuse, Megara Hyblaea hoard I949, 55855
16.91 * Leu 1965
$5 \mathrm{I} \quad \mathrm{O} 13$
R 40 Similar head r., uncertain number of dolphins; corn grain below

- $\quad$ * Salton

Plate 12
52 O I4 Quadriga 1., double ex. line; in ex. dolphin and ṣy
R 4 I Head l., ampyx, triple earring;
three (?) dolphins
17.31 * AC 16, $593=$ Cahn 84, I83
17.11 * London 1938

- Priv. coll. Y
- Syracuse

53 O I5 Similar, but ex. line more widely spaced, and in ex. only legend seys
R 42 Similar, no ampyx; four dolphins
16.78 * ANS $=$ Schulman 26. 1. I913, 2002
I6.10 Hague

- Luneau 224
17.43 London BMC 10

54 O I5
R 43 Similar to R 42, four dolphins (but not below neck)
15.65 * London $1938=$ Nav. 5, $872=$ Glend. 28.6. 1938, 192 (obv. tooled)
55 O I5
R 44 Head 1., generally similar, with ampyx; three dolphins visible 17.07 * Priv. coll. Y = Hess-Leu 1957, I35
56 O I 5
R 45 Similar; two dolphins visible in front, probably another behind - * Syracuse

57 O i6 Quadriga r., double ex. line; in ex. two dolphins (but no legend)
R 46 Similar head 1., but no dolphins $17.00^{*}$ SC 1927, I 144

58 O $16^{\prime}$ Die completed by addition of legend s.ys in ex. between dolphins

R 47 Similar head 1., three dolphins visible (one of which below neck) 17.01 * London 1926

O $16^{\prime}$
R 48 Head 1. with wreath and triple earring; behind, star and uncertain mark; two dolphins visible in front 17.00 * Berlin

60 O I6'
R 49 Similar head 1.; six dolphins
17.04 ANS $=$ Walcher Molthein $426=$ Hess 27. 10. 1902, 559
17.16 Berlin
17.39 * London Lloyd $1588=$ Nav. 6, 425

- Pennisi

610 I6,
R 49' Same die with head much altered and enlarged throughout; dolphins unchanged!
17.33 * Boston 327

62 O 17 Quadriga 1.; double ex. line, legend ṣys in ex.
R 49" Same die further altered; head unchanged but dolphins fattened 16.5I * Oxford $2138=$ Soth. 9.3.1936, 22

- Berlin
- Priv. coll. Y
$63 \quad \mathrm{O}_{17}$
R 50 Larger head, of good style, with wreath and earring; three dolphins. Dot in front
17.10 * Berlin
16.87 Boston 325
17.22 MMAG 43, 1970, 54
16.23 * London Lloyd $5886=$ Benson 54253
$64 \quad \mathrm{O}_{17}$
R 5 I Head 1., smaller and inferior style; wreath and earring; three dolphins visible
17.22 * Berlin
$65 \quad \mathrm{O}_{17}$
R 52 Similar head 1. , wreath with cornear; triple earring; behind, star and monogram (incomplete). Two dolphins visible
17.22 AC 16, 594
16.76 * London 1938 (BMQ 1938, xliv, I) = Nav. 6, 424
17.25 Hirsch 30,380
- Pennisi
$66 \quad \mathrm{O}_{17}$
R 53 Head 1., smaller with normal wreath and earring; three dolphins. Dot in front
17.06 Cambridge McC 2484
17.21 * London BMC 17 $_{7}=$ Hill Sicily pl. x, II
67 O I8 Similar, but thick ex. line, horses lower. In ex. legend ss s s
R 54 Closely similar to $R 53$ and perhaps altered from it; if so, alterations include dolphins in front 17.26 * Leu Sicilia 143

68 O I8
R 55 Head 1., wreath and earring normal,
good style; four dolphins, shell below chin
17.22 * Jameson 242 I

69 O I9 Quadriga l., thick ex. line; star above horses; in ex., legend s y s
R 56 Head 1., similar to last, four dolphins; in front, dot
17.13 * Brussels

- Berlin
17.12 Hess-Leu 1966, 172
17.11 Merzbacher 2. II. 1909, $2489=$ White King 66
70 O 19
R 57 Head 1.; similar, four dolphins; below chin, swastika
16.94 * Boston $324=$ Warren 425
- Berlin
16.07 London Lloyd $1587=$ Hirsch 29, IOI
16.78 Jameson 691
16.86 MMAG 32, 1966, 68
- Paris 94I
17.2I MMAG 43, 1970, 53
$71 \quad$ O 19
R 58 Head 1. with wreath and earring, simpler style; four dolphins
16.76 ANS $=$ Schulman 8.6. 1931, $54=$ Hamb. 96 , $44=$ Schulman 7.6. 1937, 98
16.75 Berlin
17.00 Hirsch 19, 156
15.90 Van Vleuten, Lempertz Köln 1926
16.78 * London BMC I3
16.84 New York Met., Ward 365
16.90 Paris Luynes Io85
- Priv. coll. Y
- Pennisi

72 O 19
R 59 Similar head; four dolphins
17.00 Hirsch 32, $61=$ Hindamian 177

- ANS
16.53 Cambridge, SNG IV III9
16.62 do., 1120
17.37 * London BMC 16

73 O 19
R 60 Similar
16.52 * London BMC 14

74 O I9
R 6I Similar
$16.92^{*}$ London BMC 15
17.02 Naples 4384

75 O 20 Similar, but ex. line of two parallel lines; star above; in ex., dolphins flanking legend ṣy
R 62 Head 1. with normal wreath and earring; smooth and elaborate style; four dolphins
17.20 Berlin
16.72 * Paris A-V 272
16.83 Nav. I, 514
$76 \quad \mathrm{O}_{20}$
R 63 Similar
16.44 * Cambridge McC $2483=$ Hirsch 15, 1084
77 O 21 Similar to $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ 2, but no star above; dolphins and legend in ex.
R 64 Similar
$16.38^{*}$ London BMC 12
78
O 21
R 65 Similar
16.94 * Boston 326
16.91 Brussels H 824
16.99 Paris 944
(78) - Martinetti-Nervegna

1907, $794=$ Engel-Gros
21
$79 \quad \mathrm{O} 21$
R 66 Similar
16.16 Hess-Leu 1968 I15
16.50 * Paris Luynes 1082
$80 \quad \mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{I}$
R 67 Similar
16.17 AC 16, $952=$ Wotoch $238=$ Stiavelli $179=$ C. Clark 9I
16.52 Lockett SNG III $846=$ Nav. $1,513=$ Hirsch 14 , $174=$ Nav. 5, 986
16.63 * London BMC II

8I O 21
R 68 Similar
16.75 * Cambridge McC $2482=$ Benson 248
$82 \quad \mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{I}$
R 69 Similar
16.78 Hess-Leu 1956, 137
$16.39^{*}$ Berlin

- Syracuse

83 O 22 Similar; possibly star above; legend only in ex.
R 70 Similar to R 58-6I 14.60 * Brussels


[^0]:    15 Kraay, nos. I-2 $=$ my nos. 1-2; Kraay, nos. 3-9 $=$ my nos. 4-10.
    16 L. Naville, Monnaies d'or de la Cyrénaique, nos. 69-76. - The resemblance may perhaps go further, if it is conceivable that the new Panormos coin (no.3) might be intended to represent Baal Hammon, who may, in turn, have been to some extent assimilated with Ammon (on which cf. Gsell, Histoire ancienne de l'Afrique du Nord, IV, pp. 28 i f.).

    17 Gabrici, Monetazione del bronzo, tav. VIII, 13 (II-Ic B.C.?).

[^1]:    18 Contessa hoard, NSc, 1888, pp. 302 ff. - Vito Superiore hoard, G. Procopio, Rendiconti dell'Academia di Archaeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti di Napoli 27, 1953, 3 ff.

[^2]:    19 Another hoard, from Termini Imerese (Noe 1092, NSc 1900, 205 f.) contained specimens which appear to have been of my group nos. II-21 and nos. 27-34; but as the burial was much later, probably c. 320 B.C., it gives no useful indications.

[^3]:    20 Kokalos 4, 1958, p. 105.
    ${ }^{21}$ The only hoard specimens which I can trace are those from the Mineo hoard (Noe 697, NSc 1905, 438 f .); by the reference there given to Hill, Sicily pl. X, Ir, the coins should be my no. 66 but the hoard is not indicative for the date as the burial must be of the early third century B.C.

    22 Perhaps at about this same time should be placed the late Syracuse tetradrachm of the Euainetos style (Tudeer 106) together with the very similar coin of Morgantina (Rizzo lx, 6); on the latter, the pellet is transferred to between the dolphins in the same way as on the sys coins no. 63, 69 .

