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Appendices – Summary of Hoards – Addenda – Index of specimens

Appendices

S Y S – Panormos

Evidently doubt is still felt in some quarters as to the interpretation of the word SYS as a place-name of Panormos, for which cf. part 1 of this publication. The appearance of an interesting article by E. Lo Cascio «La leggenda sys delle monete siculo-puniche e il concetto politico dell'epikrateia» (Parola del Passato 1975, 153 ff.) affords the opportunity for a few further comments. There is no new evidence, so far as I am aware. Lo Cascio seeks to argue towards the conclusion that the appearance of the word sys – which he does not believe to be the name of Panormos – in some way attests a new organisation of the Carthaginian province in Sicily. Admitting that sys should have a geographical significance of some kind, he adopts from Holm the suggestion that it stands for a Punic transliteration of the Greek Σικελια, abbreviated. It cannot be said that this article carries conviction, either numismatically or linguistically.

Natural there is no literary evidence as to the equivalence sys – Panormos; indeed if there were, the argument would not arise. There is however no reason at all why it should not have been so in spite of the fact that the name Panormos proved to be the enduring one. In the same way the name *kfr'* at Solus did not displace the name Solus. It is in any case hard to see why the word sys could be thought to have some more general application to the Carthaginian province of Sicily, when in fact during the early phases (late fifth century) we find coins marked *sys* being minted concurrently with others marked *mtv'* for Motya and *kfr'* for Solus; and later after 350 B.C. we find the series of *sys* coins still continuing concurrently with those signed *ršmlqrt*. Moreover to assert, as Lo Cascio does, that the *sys* coins account for the greater part of those issued in Punic Sicily is in any case not true. In the late fifth century, the Panormos – *sys* coins are less numerous than those of Motya, while in the latter part of the fourth century the *sys* series is considerably less numerous than that of *ršmlqrt*: tetradrachms of *sys* for the whole period from 405 to 310/300 B.C. account for the use of 22 obverse and 70 reverse dies, whereas at *ršmlqrt* there were used no less than 26 obverse and 55 reverse dies for the much shorter period c. 350/310 B.C. Also, Lo Cascio seems to take little account of the fact that there existed in Sicily from 410–390, and again c. 350/340 until the early third century, a real official coinage of the Carthaginian state, namely the coins dealt with in parts 2/3/4 of this publi-

cation. Of these there are, down to 300 B.C. alone, 82 obverse and 223 reverse dies – clearly a considerable issue which forms the real Carthaginian coinage of Sicily, and beside which the series marked *sys* is of much more restricted quantity and indeed of more local scope. In these circumstances, it really seems beside the point to assert some general or «provincial» significance for the *sys* coins.

Lo Cascio also repeats the argument that there are so many different types copied from Greek mints in Sicily appearing with the legend *sys* and that these could not all have occurred at one place, but this was merely what Lloyd had argued in 1925, and this has been sufficiently discussed already in part 1, 29 f.

To recapitulate a little the details of the coinage at the early appearance of the *sys* legend: it will be recalled that in order to explain the didrachms with the legend *sys* numbered Z 1–2–3 and the die-links between these and the coins of Motya and Segesta, we had to envisage a transfer of certain dies from one mint to another, a process for which there are many parallels in the ancient world⁴². It is clear that obverse die O 9 came from Segesta (part 1 plate 2 A) and that it was subsequently used for Z 3 in combination with the unfinished Segestan die bb (on which traces of a Segestan legend remain between the letters of the *sys* legend). At the same time another die of Segestan character, and presumably also of Segestan make, O 8, was brought into use with reverse bb to make Z 2, the same obverse being used to make Z 1 in combination with another reverse of Segestan style, aa. Die aa has the *sys* legend done in the same large handwriting as that of bb and the same Segestan engraver could have made both these reverse dies. So far one could say that the *sys* coins Z 1–2–3 might as well simply have been produced at Segesta. However at this same juncture we find the obverse O 8 being used in combination with Motya reverses R 6–7–8. There would have been little point in bringing Motyan dies to Segesta, and even less in taking Segestan dies to Motya. But there would have been some point in taking dies from either one or both these mints to a place where no regular mint existed at that moment – namely Panormos. I believe this is what happened, and that it gives a straight forward explanation of the complex die-linked material involved, without having to fall back on elaborate and mysterious hypotheses regarding the word *sys*. It is hardly necessary to add once again, that the only direct evidence for the significance of *sys*. remains, as it was, the bilingual litra (here plate 24) with obverse *sys* and reverse Πανόρμος.

For the rest, there seems little to be gained by the attempt to place the coins Z 1–2–3 after, instead of before, the Panormos didrachms with Greek legend, in order to make a once-for-all change from Greek to Punic; it does not really follow

⁴² To the instances listed in part 1, p. 28 may be added: common die between Paphos and Citium in the late Ptolemaic period (Nikolaou-Mørkholm, Paphos I, 73) and common dies between Per-gamon, Sardes and Synnada in the cistophoric coinage (Kleiner, The early Cistophoric coinage, 80). Of these, the first is almost certainly a transferred die, the second may be a case rather of centralised mintage (Kleiner).

from the numismatic evidence (see the table p. 51), and some alternation at this period is hardly surprising in view of the already mentioned bilingual litra which has both Greek and Punic. As for the chronology of the Greek didrachm phase at Motya and Panormos, viz. c. 425–410 B.C., this seems confirmed by the showing of a new hoard reported from western Sicily and evidently buried c. 409 B.C., in which a specimen of the Panormos didrachm no. 7 was included.

Finally as regards the meaning of the word *sys* it is really necessary to take issue with Lo Cascio over the interpretation as SIK(elia). It is not difficult to condemn this at once as philologically absurd, since it is inconceivable that both the first and the third letters of «Sikelia» should both be represented in Punic lettering by one and the same letter, şade. Nor is it possible that anyone in Sicily who knew the Punic language could have been expected to understand *sys* in such an unexpected sense, for the word has perfectly good semitic roots⁴³. Indeed there is an example of its use as place-name, in the Old Testament: *sys* is the name of a place in the south-eastern desert of Judaea near which Jehoshaphat defeated the Moabites and Ammonites (II Chron. 20. 16). Which of the possible meanings of the word is to be judged most appropriate in the case of Panormos is naturally not a matter for dogmatism, but the meaning «blossom, flower» is by no means inappropriate on the analogy of Florence or Florentia, the ancient Granada (= Iliberris). In any case the important point is that since *sys* does possess semitic meanings it is highly unreasonable to try to make it into something quite different.

⁴³ Schmoll, Die vorgriechischen Sprachen Siziliens, 49, *sys* = «wing», translating Lybian *afr*, and so obtaining the sense «African, i.e. Carthaginian territory». – Bisi Annali 16–17, 1969–1970, 84–85 mentions *sys* = «fiore», nel senso di «la più bella», «la splendida»; but also mentions the possibility of a meaning «ramo, rampollo». This latter («offshoot») might, she remarks, refer to coins derivative from those of the main mint, and thus help to explain the variety of typology which makes it difficult to think of all the *sys* coins being minted at a single centre (a difficulty, if it is one, which we have referred to above, and in part 1 p. 30); but here it is hard to see the same term would apply to the coins of the main *sys* series of tetradrachms which can hardly be «derivative» and must be of the principal mint itself.

Motya – Panormos – Summary

	c. 430 (?)	
	Panormos	
	Dr., AE cock sys	
425–415		
Motya I	Panormos	
apobates didrachms		
1–13	Z 1–2–3 sys	
MOTVAION – – – – –	linked to Motya and Segesta	
415–410		415–410/405
Motya II (A)	Panormos	Panormos
dog didrachms	dog didrachms	tetradrachms
18–25	1–8	1–3 quadriga/Sacrificing figure with bull or ram
MOTVAION	ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΙΚΟΝ	4 quadriga/Female head
Mot 20 – – – – –	Pan 2	5–6 walking quadriga/Apollo head
	W. Sicilian hoard (to Pan 7)	7–9 walking quadriga / Female head, Eumenes style
		ΠΑΝΟΡΜΩΣ etc.
410–405		
Motya II (B)	Panormos	Panormos
dog didrachms	dog didrachms	tetradrachms
26–30	9–11	10 §y§
mtv	§y§	§y§
405–397	405–380(?)	405–late IV century
Motya III	Panormos	Panormos
tetradrachms, didrachms	didrachms	tetradrachms
37–50	12–13	11–83
405–late IV century		
Panormos tetradrachms		
11–21 fast quadriga	Eumenes style (e.g. R 10)	
sys	Eukleidas style (R 13)	
shell added (O 4)	Large head as Tudeer 38 (R 14)	
22–24 crayfish, column (O 5)	– fish instead of dolphin (R 17, 19)	
maeander (O 6)	– corngrain instead of dolphin (R 21)	
26–34 hippocamp (O 7, 8)	Eukleidas head, corn ears (R 22)	
	Kimon-derived head (R 23)	
	Kimonian head (R 28)	
		Contessa hoard (to 34)
35–41 ketos (O 9) no legend	Kimon-Phrygillos style	
swan (O 10) no legend	R 30	
Tanit sign (O 10') no legend	R 30 (new die-link)	R 33
sys legend (O 11)	R 33 (new die-link)	
		c. 390/380 B.C.

42–51 walking quadriga (O 12)	Kimon-ish head (R 36) – corngrain added (R 36')
fast quadriga	Kimonian head (no. 43 a)
dolphin in ex (O 13)	Eukleidas-like head (R 37)
	Kimon-derived (?) head (R 38 etc.)
	– corn grain (R 40)
	Hoard G (to 50)
	c. 330 B.C.
52–61 dolphin (O 14)	indeterminate style (R 41 etc.)
no symbol (O 15)	Megara Hyblaia hoard
	1949 (to 50)
	c. 330/320 B.C.
two dolphins (O 16)	inferior Euainetos style (R 48)
62–70 thick ex. line (O 17, 18)	good Euainetos style (R 50)
	– pellet (R 56)
thick ex. line (O 19)	– swastika (R 57)
	S. Sicily hoard 1978
	(to 70 a) late IVc. B.C.
71–83 star, dolphins (O 20)	Agathoklean heads R 58 etc.)
no star, dolphins (O 21)	
details? (O 22)	

Rslm qrt tetradrachms - summary

1-4 fast quadriga left — caduceus (O 1)	Melqart head (R 1) female head, dolphins (R 2 etc.) — corn grain (R 2')
5-10 quadriga right	female head in sphendone — without sphendone (R 7)
11-22 quadriga left	large head, no wreath or sphendone (R 9, 11, 13) Eukleidan head (R 10, 15)
21-30 quadriga right (O 10)	large head — corn grain R 14
	Nissoria, Gibil Gabib hoards (to 18) c. 330 B.C.
quadriga left (O 11-12) — caduceus (O 11)	large head — corn grain R 18 — fish instead of dolphin (R 21') Euainetos type head with corn ears (R 22, 23)
	Hoard G (to 29) c. 330 B.C.
31-70 quadriga right (O 13-23) left (O 19, 24) thick ex. line O 24	Euainetos type adaptations (R 24 etc.) good and poor (e.g. R 45, 48) style
71-73 Agathoklean head (O 25) head left (O 26)	quadriga right horse and palm tree R 55
	Pachino (to 64) 305 B.C.

Carthage Electrum triple-staters

Jenkins-Lewis group VIII, revised list

JL	368	O 1			
		R 1	↗ 21.78	Private collection (formerly Palermo)	
JL	369	O 1			
		R 2		Sotheby 20. 1. 1898, 109 (Archaeologist and Traveller)	
(JL)	369 A	O 1			
		R 3	↑ 22.78	Brussels. Plate 16 A	
JL	370	O 1			
		R 4	↑ 22.65	Paris Beistegui 54 = Hirsch 16, 700 = Hirsch 15, 1357	
JL	371	O 1			
		R 5	↗ 22.68	Gulbenkian 377 = Warren 1370 = AC 13. 393 = Sotheby 2. 5. 1905, 183	
			22.49	MMAG 52, 1975, 258	
JL	372	O 1			
		R 6	↓ 22.75	Gulbenkian 378 = Walcher de Molthein 456, from Palermo 1870 (not Porto Empedocle)	
			22.78	Jameson 922	
			← 22.55	Berlin	
			↑ 22.81	Lockett 1063	
			↙ 22.64	London PCG V. C. 28	
JL	373	O 1			
		R 7	22.82	Engel-Gros 69 = Prowe 1904, 1784 = Hindamian 302	
JL	374	O 2			
		R 7	↘ 22.53	Boston 505	
JL	375	O 2			
		R 6	← 22.46	Lewis = Lucerne 1953, 210 = Sartiges 387 = Hirsch 21, 4675	
			← 22.50	Paris Armand-Valton 590 (not Porto Empedocle)	
JL	376	O 2			
		R 8	↙ 22.58	Paris 158 (not Porto Empedocle)	

Summary of Hoards

	Panormos	RsmLqrt	Thermae	Carthage	Syracuse	Corinth	Others
Series 1							
<i>390/380</i>							
Ognina (2120)	21?	—	—	—	tetradrachms	some	Sicil.
Contessa (2119)	34	—	—	47	decad. tetr.	—	Sicil.
Giarre Riposto (2115)	34	—	—	—	—	—	Naxos
Vito Superiore (1910)	30	—	—	46	tetradrachms	some	Sicil.
Series 2							
<i>330</i>							
Hoard G (IGCH —)	50	29	4	74	decad. tetr. pegasi	E	Sicil.
Leonforte (2133)	—	18	—	75	decad. tetr. pegasi	E, N	1 Ath.
Gibil Gabib (2132)	—	18	1	74	decad. tetr.	N	
<i>330/320</i>							
Megara Hyblaia 1949 (2135)	50	—	—	129	tetr. pegasi	A, AA	—
Series 3 (4)							
<i>320/310</i>							
Hoard X (IGCH —)	—	—	—	206 (271/2)	—	A II AP	—
<i>305/300</i>							
Pachino 1957 (2151)	—	64	—	242 (272)	Agath. quad. pegasi	all except AO	8 Alex. 1 Ath.
<i>300</i>							
S. Sicily 1978	70a	11a	1a	246	decadrachms Agath. quad.	many	1 Ath. many Ath.
Palermo 1933	—	47	—	265	Agath. quad.	—	—
S. E. Sicily 1977	—	47	—	—	Agath. quad. Agath. Nike	—	many Alex. many Ath.
Series 5							
<i>Early III c.</i>							
Sicily 1976/77	—	—	—	some	Agath. quad.	—	many Alex. many Ath.
Camarina-Scoglitti (2185)	—	—	—	411 (+ EL gp. V)	Agath. Nike Agath. gold EL	many	1 Ath.
Cammarata (2182)	—	—	—	some	Agath. Nike	many	Selinus etc.
Cefalù (2154)	—	66	—	396	Agath. Nike	—	1 Alex.
<i>1971 hoard</i>							
Megara Hyblaia 1967 (2180)	—	—	—	412	Agath. Nike pegasi	—	2 Alex. 2 Ath.

	Panormos	RsmLqrt	Thermai	Carthage	Syracuse	Corinth	Others
Mineo (2184)	—	—	—	410	Agath. Nike	—	4 Ath.
Palma Montechiaro (2153)	—	—	—	some (+ EL)	—	many	Locri
Selinunte 1877 (2178)	—	39	—	some (+ shekel as J-L 26. 14)	Agath. quad.	—	—
Sicily 1837 (2144)	—	—	—	some	pegasi	many	—
<i>Other III c.</i>							
Syracuse 1927 (2191)	—	—	—	148	—	—	2 Alex.
Syracuse 1955 (2179)	—	—	—	194	Agath. Nike	incl.	4 Ath.
				257	Agath. pegasi		1 Alex.
Capo Soprano, Gela (2183)	—	—	—		Agath. Nike	many	1 Alex.
Capo Soprano, Gela (2183)	—	—	—	257	Agath. Nike	many	1 Alex.
Pachino (2186)	—	—	—	series 3 (+ EL?)	Agath. Nike Agath. reduced pegasi Agath. gold	—	—
Palazzolo Acreide (2181)	—	—	—	series 3	Agath. Nike	many	—

Addenda

Plate 24 – Part IV

- PT 38 a Panormos: O 10'–R 30, combination not recorded, but cf. SNR 1971 Panormos 36 (plate 10) for O 10–R 30. O 10' has the «sign of Tanit» added; R 30 now shows die-flaws not apparent on Panormos 36.
Schulman 264, 2976, 5047
- PT 39 a Panormos: O 11–R 33, combination not recorded, cf. SNR 1971 Panormos 40–41 for the obverse, 39 for the reverse.
Schulman 264, 1976, 5048
Leu 20, 1978, 37
This variety is important for providing a connexion between the «swan» group (Panormos 35–38) and the sys group (Panormos 40–41), which was hitherto lacking. The attribution of the «swan» group to Kamarina, as suggested by Lederer (ZfN 1924, 184 ff.), is hereby decisively ruled out.
- PT 43 a Panormos O 12–R new; the reverse die is clearly distinct from that of SNR 1971 plate 11 42–43 (R 36, 36').
Alex. G. Malloy, S. Salem, New York, 28. 2. 1972
- PT 70 a Panormos O 19–R new; the reverse similar to R 57 is clearly a distinct die.
S. Sicilian hoard 1978
- R 11 a Rsmlqrt O 8–R 9, combination not recorded in SNR 1971.
S. Sicilian hoard 1978
- R 26 Rsmlqrt 26 (SNR 1971 plate 17); this specimen is clearly overstruck with traces of a previous type visible in the ex. of the obverse, and on the reverse the outlines of a previous head which appears to be a male head to right. The original head must have been one of Melqart, as on Rsmlqrt 1 (SNR 1971 plate 15), but probably not from the same die as Rsmlqrt 1. The traces of the original obverse show the beginning of the legend, evidently of the same die as Rsmlqrt O 1. Apart from confirming satisfactorily that the Melqart head must come at the beginning of the Rsmlqrt series, the specimen arouses curiosity as to why the Melqart head was first used then superseded.
Hoard G
- Th 1 a Thermai: O 1–R new though of similar style to those of SNR 1971 plate 22, 1–3.
S. Sicilian hoard 1978
- C 28 a Carthage: O 7–R new, but similar to those of SNR 1974 plate 4, 25–28.
Schweizerischer Bankverein 27. 11. 1977, 265.
- A, B Same specimens as SNR 1971 plate 2, X, Y
- C Obv. Head of Pan r. Rev. Three pellets; above +; to l. ivy-leaf; to r. horn.
Mini coll. 0.17 g
It seems possible, though less than certain, that this small silver fraction may pertain to Panormos; the shortened legend recalls that of SNR 1971 plate 24, 1.
- D Variant of the small silver type SNR 1971 plate 24, 7; here the obverse has bearded head to left, and on the reverse in the segments of the wheel appear to be dolphin (bottom r.) followed clockwise by Punic letters sys.
Mini coll. 0.26 g

- E, F Obv. female head l. without wreath or leaves; Rev. Horse's head r.
(F) Auctiones AG 8, 1978, 411. 0.58 g
(F) London, acquired 1848. 0.62 g
- This type is mentioned by Müller (IV no. 129 a), citing only the London specimen. A third specimen is known from the Mongo hoard (IGCH 2312).
The head seems to resemble that of Rsmlqrt 26; if this is significant in such a way as to associate it with the Rsmlqrt series, it would provide a small denomination of that mint, hitherto lacking, and thus the possibility that future find spots might yet help to determine the location of the mint.

Index of specimens

Abbreviations	M	= Motya
	PD	= Panormos didrachms
	PT	= Panormos tetradrachms
	R	= Rsmlqrt
	Th	= Thermai
	C	= Carthage

Aberdeen (SNG I): C 11 90 163

AC (Ars Classica)

- 12: M 24 PT 35 R 9 25 34 47 55 69 C 17 20 84 96 115 158 161 170 181 218 237
284 285 298

- 13: PD 12 C 14 126 145 161 162 321 428

- 14: M 46 PT 35 R 14 C 6 20 31 71 127 142 242

- 15: PT 36 R 66 C 99 100 111 125 132 142 158 180 188 199 212 242

- 16: M 6 12 19 22 27 32 46 PT 35 52 65 80 R 20 21 23 48 54 56 C 17 94 99 112
124 130 145 153 161 162 186 188 191 396 399

- 17: M 47 PD 5 PT 28 R 43 C 257

Ahlström 6, 1974: C 257 382 - 14, 1977: C 399

Allotte de la Fuye (Florange-Ciani 1925): R 63 C 30 55 215 227 241 283 384 414

ANS: M 29 PT 29 48 53 60 71 72 R 6 18 20 22 25 26 29 38 40 44 47 49 54 71
Th 2 C 10 13 17 23 45 50 57 63 70 76 83 89 97 98 99 100 101 112 117 120 124
133 141 143 144 148 158 160 161 178 179 184 187 188 189 198 205A 208 210 227
229 232 237 253 258 267 272 283 292 298 307 309 311 312 322 335 353 355 366 372
387 389 407 415 418 422

Archaeologist and Traveller (Sotheby 20. 1. 1898): PT 32 C 44 144

Ashburnham (Sotheby 1895): C 158 438

Auctioes AG 5: C 250 285 - 6: 192

Balmano (Sotheby 1898): R 56 C 188

Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University: C 92 105 176 178 234 263

Baranowsky 1929 (Milan): R 19 - IV: PT 32 R 70 C 115 - VI: C 172 336 342 - 1934:
R 38 C 143 217 341 360

Benson (Sotheby 1909): PT 23 35 39 63 81 R 39 C 13 41 89 133 164 178 181 291 366
376

Berlin, Staatliche Museen: M 1 3 10 11 12 13 15 21 23 24 27 33 42 47 48 PD Z 1 3
PT 14 20 24 27 28 33 39 40 42 50 59 60 62 63 64 69 70 71 75 82 R 13 16 17 30 39
43 46 48 49 56 60 71 Th 7 C 5 6 16 21 25 31 36 40 44 46 52 62 67 69 73 81 86
88 89 92 98 99 101 112 116 120 121 124 126 130 132 138 139 142 149 156 163 165
167 176 178 180 181 183 188 189 191 220 224 229 231 239 243 252 255 257 258
266 268 269 271 272 285 287 290 301 308 324 327 332 348 381 387 398 423 430 438 441
445

Bourgey 7.6. 1909: R 38 C 149 - 15. 10. 1909: C 70 198 - 23. 5. 1910: R 38 - 29. 5. 1911:
R 48 71 C 10 94 - 14. 12. 1911: C 358 - 1913: R 55 - 20. 12. 1921: C 299 - 3. 12. 1928:
C 389 - 5. 12. 1932: R 37 C 159 321 - 255. 5. 1950: C 105

Bordonaro: PT 2

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: M 12 PT 20 50 61 63 70 78 R 5 39 43 52 66 C 52 107 124
132 135 144 156 170 186 226 272 288 298 442

Brandis (Canessa 1922): R 35 C 686 222 247 299 315 317 368 412

Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale: M 1 PT 26 31 32 33 69 78 83 R 37 41 69 – C 6 19 38 94
109 113 114 121 126 151 153 154 162 172 173 175 178 188 227 272 319 396

Bunbury (Sotheby 1896): M 9 PT 32 R 70 C 30 41 153

Burlington Fine Arts 202: C 289

Butler (Sotheby 1911): C 171

Cahn (Frankfurt)

35: C 17 186
60: R 25 66 C 194 262
61: C 200
65: R 38
66: R 22 47 C 22 186 194 231 385 389
68: R 44 C 14 143 237 291
71: PT 21 R 20 C 200 385
75: R 14
80: PT 21 R 20 C 88 148 200
84: PT 52 R 38 C 153 189 320

Cahn (Basel) 1950: C 188

Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum: M 23 28 PD 12 PT 7 10 13 21 27 32 35 47 66 72 76 81
R 10 20 22 39 41 43 59 70 Th 1 C 1 6 15 32 41 66 76 78 92 111 115 119 121
122 131 136 142 149 162 163 167 182 184 186 188 189 222 290 291 296 300 302 309
331 332 336 445

Cancio, L., Washington: C 211 248 387

Canessa – de Nicola 1950: R 64

Canessa 12.6.1928: C 389

Carfrae (Sotheby 1894): R 43 C 14 45 121 136 322 445

Castro Maya (Drouot 1957): C 134 191 373

Cefalù, Museo Mandralisca: M 40

Ciani

1929: PT 21 R 9 C 218
1931: C 259 291
1934: R 56 C 405
1935: C 263 384
1955: R 39 C 65

Cleveland, Ohio, Art Museum: C 70

Collignon (Feuardent 1919): PT 31 C 17 312 437

Courtauld (University of Rhodesia): C 158

Copenhagen, National Museum: M 5 15 16 18 19 46 PD 3 PT 39 (addendum = SNG
«Camarina» 171) 40 C 12 20 31 54 64 79 85 87 115 129 132 157 163 193 208 231
298 317 332 378 384 422 437

Copenhagen, Thorvaldsen Museum: R 73

Cumberland Clark (Sotheby 1914): PT 80 C 10 83 186

Davis, N., Seattle: C 436

Delbeke (Sotheby 1907): C 124 132 188 321

Delmonte 1933: C 181 409

Egger

40: C 90
41: R 16 31
45: PD 12 PT 11 19 30 31 C 49 88 186 375
46: M 5 31 R 47 C 17 113 327
28. 11. 1904: R 31 38 48 C 28 65 242

10. 12. 1906: R 21 67 C 89 161 186 189 249 266
7. 1. 1908: M 14 17 23 32 PT 12 18 20 25 27 28 31 34 41
26. 11. 1909: M 47 R 17 69 C 51 257

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19. 12. 1921: C 365
18. 6. 1924: C 395
16. 11. 1937: R 38 C 298

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14. 6. 1915: C 144
23. 11. 1928: C 323
3. 12. 1929: R 31
9. 6. 1930: C 70 153
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28. 6. 1938: PT 53
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13. 11. 1957: R 46
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 27. 10. 1902: PT 60 C 5 8 146 161
 18. 3. 1918: PT 12 R 31 34 C 17 20 96 129 186
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 18. 12. 1933: C 151
 15. 2. 1934: PT 29
 7. 3. 1935: C 29 89 147 418
 28. 4. 1938: R 31
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 19: PT 4 8 18 33 71 R 11 20 33 C 37 94 102 115 127 129 132 163 164 179 184
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 30: M 8 PT 65 R 17 Th 5 C 13 89 153 155 169 246
 31: R 47 Th 2 C 45 72 123 445
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 34: PT 31 R 28 33 55 66 Th 4 C 94 156 171
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 52 53 54 58 60 63 65 66 70 71 72 73 74 77 80 R 1 7 9 12 13 16 17 18 19 21 23
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 45 47 49 52 53 63 66 70 71 78 84 86 89 90 92 94 98 99 100 101 102 113 115 116
 118 119 120 123 128 129 131 132 135 140 142 143 148 153 155 159 164 168 171 172
 178 180 183 185 188 189 190 197 200 210 214 216 219 220 221 223 224 227 229 232
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- Luneau (Platt 1922): PT 53 R 7 69 C 10 99 390
- Maddalena (Sambon 1903): C 157 101
- Mann (Sotheby 1917): C 186
- Martinetti-Nervegna (Sambon 1907): R 69 C 161 227 238 290
- Merzbacher
- 2. II. 1909: PT 69 R 34 54 56 C 96 97 123 129 171 218 223
 - 1910: R 25 48 C 5 88 116 138 147 184 327
- Montagu (Sotheby 1896): R 41 C 14 53 113 133 189 242 323 434
- Morgan, J. P.: C 52 188 199 377
- Munich, Staatliche Münzsammlung: M 39 46 PT 38 R 30 46 52 C 36 45 96 186 272 408
- Münzhandlung Basel
- 4, 1935: R 20 44 47 52 C 31 53 95 142 150 176 197 241 242 378
 - 8, 1937: C 131 141 181 291
 - 10, 1938: R 48 C 370
- Münzen und Medaillen AG
- 7, 1948: C 80
 - 10, 1951: R 16 22
 - 11, 1953: C 108
 - 13, 1954: C 78
 - 19, 1959: C 442
 - 32, 1966: PT 70 C 439
 - 43, 1970: M 27 46 PD 2 6 9 13 PT 4 19 23 25 28 34 37 38 63 70 R 37 39 55 66
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 - 47, 1972: C 439
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- Münzschatze 5 (Bayerische Vereinsbank 1977): C 386
- Myers/New York 1971: C 9 95 186 1972: C 103
- Myers-Adams 1973: C 60
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- Nanteuil: C 133
- Naples, Museo Nazionale: PT 29 37 74 R 50 C 51 56 90 98 100 104 112 141 148 153
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 - 295 296 298 300 305 309 315 317 319 322 329 333 336 341 348 349 353 356 376 386
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- 1, 1920: M 24 PT 75 80 R 31 67 C 19 76 89 127 130 205A 251 321 377
 - 4, 1922: M 46 PD 12 PT 1 9 11 19 29 31 33 R 18 20 34 37 Th 4 C 13 94 102/
 - 113 129 132 149 171 184 190 378 429
 - 5, 1923: M 6 7 27 PT 35 46 80 R 12 16 18 46 48 55 60 66 68 C 31 33 66 89 98
 - 99 101 131 140 184 207 215 224 242 249 256 257 269 294 295 309 310 312 422
 - 6, 1924: M 46 PT 13 30 33 60 65 R 7 21 22 30 37 38 63 C 27 30 45 64 65 72 77
 - 83 88 92 94 99 101 105 127 130 132 164 186 223 241 291 422 437
 - 10, 1925: PT 11 19 R 34 41 47 67 69 Th 1 C 80 89 100 125 149 187 263 270 283
 - 287 429
- «Naville 12» – see AC 12
- Nervegna 1907: C 148
- de Nicola 1972: C 419

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46 47 52 63 64 66 68 69 Th 4 5 7 C 3 5 10 14 15 20 24 31 32 33 34 36 41 44
52 54 56 58 63 65 84 88 89 92 94 98 101 116 126 130 132 134 139 141 148 153 156
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21 28 39 41 43 58 61 64 69 70 73 Th 2 C 3 13 17 25 38 46 53 65 78 99 104 112
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256 279 283 284 296 316 343 357 366 379 384 425 429 434 445
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26. 4. 1909 (Froehner): R 44 66 C 89 180 249
4. 4. 1927: C 17 89 184 389 399
8. 11. 1928: C 9 168 309 392
9. 10. 1934: C 213 237 263 331
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9. 3. 1914: C 8 159
8. 2. 1924: R 31 C 319
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Ryan (Glendining 1950): R 47

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24. 3. 1902: C 87 205 A
19. 12. 1906: R 8
6. 7. 1921: C 67
26. 4. 1925: R 46

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22. 6. 1906: R 69 C 189 229
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Sangiorgi 1907: C 227

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Schlessinger 26. 2. 1934: C 7 177 366

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2. 5. 1905: C 44
21. 10. 1912: R 20 63
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6. 6. 1930: R 50
8. 6. 1931: PT 71
21. 10. 1935: C 20 191 263
7. 6. 1937: PT 71 R 20 37 C 10 116 158 189
30. 3. 1936: C 291 338
31. 5. 1938: R 55 C 183 257
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11. 7. 1899: C 145
2. 5. 1905: C 161 276
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 9. 3. 1936: PT 62
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 Spink 1968: C 283 289
 Stiavelli (Santamaria 1908): PT 80 R 25 55
 St. Louis, Washington, USA: C 391
 Stockholm, K. Myntkabinettet: R 47 69 C 27 99 187 243 303 382 450
 Strozzi (Sangiorgi 1907): PD 5 C 227
 Syracuse, Museo Nazionale: M 2 PT 17 43 50 52 56 82 R 8 18 36 37 41 44 47 48 53
 55 64 69 Th 1 C 11 13 70 74 75 81 88 90 91 94 106 116 119 124 126 129 136
 142 146 148 157 176 178 186 188 189 194 204 205 206 237 242 255 256 257 267 271
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 306 350 389 426 435
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 Walcher Moltheim: M 12 26 PD 12 PT 60 R 66 C 156
 Ward, J.: M 30 40 PT 20 29 71 R 57 C 122 188 197 319
 Warren, E. P.: M 12 PT 70 R 43
 Weber, H.: M 12 31 46 48 PD 2 PT 33 39 44 R 32 38 44 C 45 136 215 379
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 White-King (Sotheby 1909): PT 69 R 71 C 142
 Whitehead (Sotheby 1898): C 161
 Woodward, W. H.: M 9 PT 36
 Wotoch (Samson-Canessa 1901): PT 80
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 46 47
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 Gibil Gabib (2132): R 18 Th 1 C 70 74
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 Megara Hyblaia 1966 (2180): R 53 69 C 90 126 136 176 204 205 237 255 256 279 286
 291 300 303 304 327 333 339 344 357 362 365 366 385 388 389 412
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Palermo 1958 (2208): C 432 433 435 436 439 440 442 443 445 446 447 450 451

Syracuse 1927 (2191): C 148

Syracuse 1955 (2179): C 146 194

Vito Superiore (1910): PT 11 28 29 30 C 17 24 26 41 42 45 46

1971 hoard (IGCH *not*): C 289 306 331 340 342 344 349 359 378 388 396 398 412

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