

# Parts I-IV : appendices, summary of hoards, addenda, index of specimens

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Appendices – Summary of Hoards – Addenda – Index of specimens

*Appendices*

§ Y § – 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 Σικελία, 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  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  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  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  coins.

Lo Cascio also repeats the argument that there are so many different types copied from Greek mints in Sicily appearing with the legend  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  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  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  legend: it will be recalled that in order to explain the didrachms with the legend  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  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 world<sup>42</sup>. 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  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  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  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  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  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  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  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$ . It is hardly necessary to add once again, that the only direct evidence for the significance of  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  remains, as it was, the bilingual litra (here plate 24) with obverse  $\varsigma\upsilon\varsigma$  and reverse Πανορμος.

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

<sup>42</sup> 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 Pergamon, 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 *šyš* 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, *šade*. Nor is it possible that anyone in Sicily who knew the Punic language could have been expected to understand *šyš* in such an unexpected sense, for the word has perfectly good semitic roots<sup>43</sup>. Indeed there is an example of its use as place-name, in the Old Testament: *šyš* 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 *šyš* does possess semitic meanings it is highly unreasonable to try to make it into something quite different.

<sup>43</sup> 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 <i>sys</i>	
425-415		
Motya I	Panormos	
apobates didrachms		
1-13	Z 1-2-3 <i>sys</i>	
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	IIANORMITIKON	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 IIANOPMOΣ etc.
410-405		
Motya II (B)	Panormos	Panormos
dog didrachms	dog didrachms	tetradrachms
26-30	9-11	10 <i>sys</i>
mtv	<i>sys</i>	<i>sys</i>
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 <i>sys</i>	Eumenes style (e.g. R 10) Eukleidas style (R 13) Large head as Tudeer 38 (R 14) – fish instead of dolphin (R 17, 19) – corngrain instead of dolphin (R 21) Eukleidas head, corn ears (R 22) Kimon-derived head (R 23) Kimonian head (R 28)	
shell added (O 4)		
22-24 crayfish, column (O 5) maeander (O 6)		
26-34 hippocamp (O 7, 8)		
		Contessa hoard (to 34) c. 390/380 B.C.
35-41 ketos (O 9) no legend swan (O 10) no legend Tanit sign (O 10') no legend <i>sys</i> legend (O 11)	Kimon-Phrygillos style R 30 R 30 (new die-link) R 33 R 33 (new die-link)	

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

*Rslmqrt 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 sphenone – without sphenone (R 7)	
11–22 quadriga left	large head, no wreath or sphenone (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	Rsm/qrt	Thermai	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 I I 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.
Cefalú (2154) 1971 hoard	—	66	—	396	Agath. Nike	—	1 Alex.
Megara Hyblaia 1967 (2180)	—	—	—	412	Agath. Nike pegasi	—	2 Alex. 2 Ath.

	Panormos	Rsmqrt	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 Agath. pegasi	incl.	4 Ath. 1 Alex.
Capo Soprano, Gela (2183)	-	-	-	257	Agath. Nike	many	1 Alex.
Capo Soprano, Gela (2183)	-	-	-	257	Agath. Nike	many	
Pachino (2186)	-	-	-	series 3 (+ EL?)	Agath. Nike Agath. reduced pegasi	-	
Palazzolo Acreide (2181)	-	-	-	series 3	Agath. gold 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

Auclones AG 5: C 250 285 – 6: 192

Balmanno (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 – 25. 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
- 1921: 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, Thorwaldsen 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  
 Engel-Gros: PT 78 C 193 341  
 Feuardent  
   9. 5. 1910: R 63  
   26. 5. 1914: R 37 40 60 C 215  
   9. 6. 1913: C 3 22  
   19. 12. 1921: C 365  
   18. 6. 1924: C 395  
   16. 11. 1937: R 38 C 298  
 Florange-Ciani 1924: C 260 – 1925: C 187  
 Fuller 1966: C 266  
 Galerie des Monnaies de Genève, New York 1976: C 299  
 Geneva 10. 10. 1977: C 339  
 Glasgow-Coats: R 47 C 313 336 442  
 Glasgow-Hunter: Pl. 2. Y. M 46 R 46 C 31 61 130 153 162 183 184 248 256 273 289  
   308 383 396 424  
 Glendining  
   14. 6. 1915: C 144  
   23. 11. 1928: C 323  
   3. 12. 1929: R 31  
   9. 6. 1930: C 70 153  
   9. 3. 1931: C 110  
   28. 6. 1938: PT 53  
   24. 11. 1950: C 176 297  
   19. 7. 1950: C 384  
   31. 1. 1951: R 14 C 99 242  
   1953: C 168  
   1955: R 47 C 96 168 377  
   13. 11. 1957: R 46  
   23. 1. 1963: C 439  
   13. 12. 1963: PT 12 C 248  
   21. 6. 1972: C 406  
 Hall: R 69  
 Glendining-Seaby I: C 156 – II: R 44 49 C 237 259 317 – III: R 46 C 180 187 194 293  
   328 391  
 Grabow 1930: C 396 412  
 Guadan, A. M., Madrid: C 49 101 386 409  
 Gulbenkian, Lisbon: C 64 77 89 94 126 127 131 138 223 270 429  
 Gustav VI Adolf, late King of Sweden: C 218 250 279 309  
 Hague, Royal Coin and Medal Cabinet: PT 11 14 23 35 43 53 R 16 18 31 34 35 43 55 70  
   Th 4 C 8 20 22 33 44 77 81 90 92 96 134 138 168 188 195 206 218 231 239 2556  
   309 351 391 403  
 Hamburger  
   96: PT 71 C 161 187  
   98: M 8 36 PT 7 R 26 37 64 C 10 120 148 171 183 186 187 245 352 360 392  
   1894: PT 29  
   20. 2. 1928: C 298  
   29. 5. 1929: PD 13 C 31 81 95 103 158 240 249 250 290 306 319 333 445

11. 6. 1930: C 296  
 Harmer-Rook, New York: C 451  
 Hart, Blackburn: C 133  
 Hartford, Conn. USA: C 130  
 Hartwig (Santamaria 1910): R 37 C 348  
 Helbing  
   70: C 88 148 163 179 409  
   19. 11. 1912: R 62  
   1911: C 412  
   1927: PT 49 R 13 38 Th 1 C 180 398  
   1928: PT 12 R 31 C 182/318 349 377 421/186  
 Headlam (Sotheby 1916): R 56 C 198 391  
 Hess  
 27. 10. 1902: PT 60 C 5 8 146 161  
   18. 3. 1918: PT 12 R 31 34 C 17 20 96 129 186  
   Vogel 1929: R 55  
   18. 12. 1933: C 151  
   15. 2. 1934: PT 29  
   7. 3. 1935: C 29 89 147 418  
   28. 4. 1938: R 31  
   194: R 38 C 29 309 375 385  
   202: R 39 55 C 27 181 231 349  
   207: R 48 C 43 99 101 179 369  
   208: R 56 C 15 162  
   209: R 55 C 372  
   224: C 194  
   226: C 301  
   1949: C 163  
   1953: R 55  
   1954: R 37 C 129 319  
 Hess/Leu see Leu/Hess  
 Hindamian (Paris 1956): PT 72 R 55 70 C 138 191 298 370  
 Hirsch, J., Munich  
   8: PT 7 C 94  
   11: C 425  
   12: C 166  
   13: PT 31 C 70 95 129 159 191 422  
   14: PT 7 80 R 33 40 C 10 89 101 116 124 127 128 162 224 272 319  
   15: M 19 PT 32 76 R 47 C 14 44 88 101 120 140 145  
   16: R 33 C 95 99 186 431  
   18: PT 4  
   19: PT 4 8 18 33 71 R 11 20 33 C 37 94 102 115 127 129 132 163 164 179 184  
   190 216 238 321 423  
   20: R 31 43 C 95 126 129 159 211 319  
   21: R 10 31 69 C 20 53 96 176 425 436  
   26: R 43 C 8 94 139 153  
   29: PT 70 R 20 66 C 94 101 139 142 149 156 179 238 321  
   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  
   32: M 7 PD 11 PT 8 22 72 R 37 55 70 C 27 70 88 99 124 186 191 237 264



33: M 34 PT 21 25 29 R 36 38 81 C 131 133 162 163 445  
 34: PT 31 R 28 33 55 66 Th 4 C 94 156 171  
 Hirsch (Ciccio): M 42 45  
 Hoffmann: C 272  
 Jameson: M 12 20 26 47 PD 5 6 8 12 PT 8 25 27 34 38 39 68 70 R 5 20 21 28 37  
 47 70 Th 2 5 C 6 39 44 53 98 127 153 249 270 321 423 429 431  
 Kondylis (Sotheby 1924): C 141 306  
 Kricheldorf XI 1962: C 440  
 Lanz 5 1975: C 192 264 266  
 Lewis (CCC Cambridge) SNG VI: C 138 200 270 293 380  
 Lewis, R. B.: PT 18 21 28 R 38 41 47 55 69 70 C 9 45 59 94 99 108 111 116 133  
 137 165 170 179 191 197 210 224 238 248 253 263 267 269 282 364 384 392 440  
 Lempertz 1926 (Köln): P 71 C 197  
 Lloyd SNG II (specimens not in London): C 45 52 92 129 148 172 270  
 Leu-Hess/Hess-Leu = LH/HL  
 1956: M 10 26 46 PT 39 48 82 R 38 41 C 6 82 89 98 104 108 114 123 148 178  
 187 218 227 272 317 445  
 1957: PT 7 25 44 55 R 17 28 48 Th 2 C 39 77 101 111 119 155 384  
 1958: PT 31 R 20 47 48 C 139 227 242 272 290  
 1959: R 5 22 66 C 141 164 184 215 447  
 1960: PT 14 R 10 43 C 153 188 192 319 370  
 1962: M 8 20 PT 18 R 50 C 88 100 112 116 125 164 272 450  
 1964: Z 2 M 46 PD 5 PT 29 C 15 89 156  
 1965: PT 21 50 R 51 65 C 449  
 1966: PT 12 33 69 R 3 64 C 25 129 133 189 450  
 1968: PT 79 R 37 C 19 98 101 157  
 1970: C 450  
 1971: C 433  
 Leu  
 7, 1973: C 443  
 15, 1976: C 450  
 Sicilia: M 27 PT 59 67 R 39 C 99  
 Llano de la Consolacion: PT 39  
 Löbbecke (Hess 1926): C 189  
 Lockett SNG III: M 27 46 PT 29 35 80 R 2 9 17 20 31 43 55 61 70 C 45 51 53 68  
 84 89 91 96 104 120 127 130 132 136 157 164 170 192 242 287 412 429 431  
 Locker-Lampson: PD 2 R 25 C 45 136 188  
 London: M 6 12 20 21 22 24 26 27 29 30 31 39 41 42 46 48 49 PD 3 4 5 8 9 10 12  
 PL 2.X PT 6 10 13 16 19 20 21 23 25 28 29 30 32 33 35 36 37 39 44 46 48 49 50  
 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  
 27 28 29 31 32 37 38 39 41 42 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 55 57 59 60 63 64 66 68 69  
 70 72 Th 1 4 7 Solus X C 1 2 3 4 8 10 14 15 19 20 27 28 30 31 36 37 38 44  
 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  
 234 238 239 242 243 245 249 252 255 257 262 263 267 268 269 270 271 272 276 282  
 287 288 290 291 294 296 299 300 306 314 317 319 323 327 330 334 342 345 348  
 354 361 362 367 368 371 378 383 387 391 396 406 408 413 417 420 422 428 442  
 445 448  
 London, Victoria and Albert Museum (Salton): C 117 154

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  
     Th 6 C 14 45 66 80 88 91 99 110 120 127 128 134 139 148 172 184 227 228 249  
     264 270 272 275 289 321 423 436  
     47, 1972: C 439  
     list 326: C 183 200 236 262 289 344 349  
     list 351: C 10 76 161 162 178 348  
     list 396: C 406  
 Münzschätze 5 (Bayerische Vereinsbank 1977): C 386  
 Myers/New York 1971: C 9 95 186 1972: C 103  
 Myers-Adams 1973: C 60  
 Myers undated: C 300  
 Nanteuil: C 133  
 Naples, Museo Nazionale: PT 29 37 74 R 50 C 51 56 90 98 100 104 112 141 148 153  
     156 157 159 161 162 165 179 184 187 201 218 224 235 239 255 262 269 270 289 290  
     295 296 298 300 305 309 315 317 319 322 329 333 336 341 348 349 353 356 376 386  
     399 404 441  
 Naville  
     1, 1920: M 24 PT 75 80 R 31 67 C 19 76 89 127 130 205 A 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

Niggeler (Leu-MMAG 1965): C 2 6 44 93 123 129 138 144 182 431  
 Nobleman (Glendining 1955): C 224 309  
 Numismatic Fine Arts 1975: C 175 – 1976: C 145 164 271  
 O'Hagan (Sotheby 1908): R 23 48 C 445  
 Oxford Ashmolean Museum, SNG V: Z 2 M 27 31 46 PD 3 8 PT 7 29 62 R 20 31 33  
 C 48 53 63 87 144 164 168 197 319 323 398 415 431  
 Oxford, Miss., USA: C 413  
 Palermo, Museo Nazionale: M 10 22 37 42 45 46 47 48 Panormos drachm A PD 5 6 7  
 PT 4 6 25 29 32 33 34 39 R 10 28 39 46 52 64 69 Solus X C 9 14 15 18 21 23 25  
 30 31 33 35 36 43 44 46 47 49 74 90 148 170 278 281 320 370 400  
 Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale: M 4 5 20 26 27 38 45 47 48 49 PD 5 PT 5 10 12 19 21  
 23 27 32 33 39 45 49 70 71 75 78 79 R 7 13 15 18 23 29 31 37 38 39 42 43 44  
 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  
 164 165 168 170 176 177 178 179 182 184 186 204 205 A 212 213 217 218 227 231  
 237 241 242 243 249 254 256 257 266 270 271 272 274 277 280 287 294 298 308 309  
 317 325 326 346 350 357 363 367 374 376 381 401 402 428 434 439 440 441 445  
 Pennisi, Acireale: M 25 PD 1 4 5 PT 6 11 15 20 48 60 65 71 R 9 16 19 37 44 58  
 Th 6 C 24 54 65 89 120 165 184 227 270 287 290 317 328 342 347 351 386 409  
 418  
 Peus 280: C 342  
 Philadelphia Museum: C 161 285  
 Platt  
 1921: C 206 299  
 1930 (coll. A): C 9 98 230 277  
 3. 4. 1933: R 22 67 C 13 53 132 183 201  
 Polese-Canessa 1928: R 55 64  
 Princeton, Firestone: C 304  
 Private collection Catania: C 143  
 Private collection R: C 187  
 Private collection Sicily: C 393  
 Private collection X: M 20 29 31 PD 1 PT 19 R 10 30 41 53 55 64 69 70 C 15 29  
 88 89 120 141 154 171 176 187 188 202 217 218 221 231 236 242 245 249 257 261  
 262 263 264 266 285 291 302 304 305 352 397 450  
 Private collection Y: M 8 39 49 Z 1 PD 1 PT 3 6 11 14 39 44 52 55 62 71 R 17 20  
 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  
 119 129 131 134 153 163 170 176 184 187 204 207 218 223 224 237 242 244 248 249  
 256 279 283 284 296 316 343 357 366 379 384 425 429 434 445  
 Proschowsky: R 34  
 Prowe see Egger 28. I. 1904  
 Ratto  
 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  
 Ready (Paris 8. 7. 1919): Th 1 C 153  
 Reggio Calabria, Museo Nazionale: PT 11 28 29 30 C 17 24 26 41 42 45 46  
 Riechmann 1921: C 390  
 Rollin 1908: C 164

Rosenberg

9. 3. 1914: C 8 159  
8. 2. 1924: R 31 C 319  
64, 1928: C 412 R 38  
72, 1932: PT 21 R 12 44 C 22 189 200

Ryan (Glendining 1950): R 47

Salton, M., New York: PT 51 R 13 16 C 88 164 191

Sambon

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

Sambon-Canessa = SC

22. 6. 1906: R 69 C 189 229  
1907 (Ciccio): M 15 35 44 46 PD 3 5 PT 48 R 17 22 37 46 47 55 Th 2 4 6  
C 121 154 178 181 188 198 223 335 370 407  
1927: PT 29 57 R 24 34 44 53 64 C 51 89 94 95 121 197 284 293 296 323 386  
412

Sandeman (Sotheby 1911): R 47 C 25 45 188 358

Sangiorgi 1907: C 227

Santamaria 1934: C 407

Sartiges: PT 23 25 31 R 37 48 C 242 431

Schlessinger 26. 2. 1934: C 7 177 366

Schulman

2. 5. 1905: C 44  
21. 10. 1912: R 20 63  
26. 11. 1913: PT 53 C 20  
16. 12. 1926: R 21 22 38 44 C 10 104 189 230 370  
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  
264, 1976: C 57 71  
265, 1977: C 152  
1976 (not sale): C 74  
«I»: C 168

Schweizerischer Bankverein 1975: C 206 233 – 1977: C 384 416

Sellwood, D., London: C 165

Silla, Alicante: PT 33

Sotheby

11. 7. 1899: C 145  
2. 5. 1905: C 161 276  
6. 12. 1907: R 56  
11. 12. 1907: C 138  
19. 12. 1907: C 92 94 101 105 123 126 130 133 255  
21. 4. 1909: R 25 C 147  
5. 7. 1910: C 30 174  
26. 7. 1920: C 119

6. 7. 1921: R 38 48 C 279  
     1924: C 130  
 25. 5. 1925: C 146  
 15. 11. 1927: C 10  
 21. 2. 1929: C 99 137  
     1. 5. 1929: C 266  
 25. 3. 1935: C 142  
     9. 3. 1936: PT 62  
 17. 7. 1939: R 37  
 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  
     272 275 279 286 29 293 300 303 304 327 333 339 344 357 362 365 366 385 386 389  
     390 402 405 410 411 412  
 Vatican: C 89 181 197 266 323 385  
 Vienna: PD 13 PT 50 R 64 Th 2 C 33 46 68 72 112 132 155 176 219 265 272  
     306 350 389 426 435  
 Vinchon 3. 3. 1975: C 81  
 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  
 Weber, E. F.: C 436  
 White-King (Sotheby 1909): PT 69 R 71 C 142  
 Whitehead (Sotheby 1898): C 161  
 Woodward, W. H.: M 9 PT 36  
 Wotoch (Sambon-Canessa 1901): PT 80  
 Yale University: C 180 291  
 Zeno, Apostolo: C 39

#### Hoards:

Camarina-Scoglitti (2185): C 402 411  
 Capo Soprano, Gela (2183): C 257  
 Cefalù (2154): R 17 39 48 53 64 66 C 148 153 172 185 219 231 262 288 296 314 318  
     319 330 334 354 387 396  
 Contessa (2119): M 41 42 45 47 PT 25 32 33 34 C 14 15 18 23 25 30 35 36 43 44  
     46 47  
 Ciarre Riposto (2115): PT 27 34 (N. B. 27 not noted as such in catalogue, but see IGCH 2115;  
     further specimens possibly from this hoard in Egger 7. I. 1908 and Hirsch 19, 11. 11. 1907)  
 Gibil Gabib (2132): R 18 Th 1 C 70 74  
 Leonforte (=Nissoria, 2133): R 18 C 75  
 Megara Hyblaia 1949 (2135): PT 43 50 C 91 94 106 116 124 129  
 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  
 Mineo (2184): C 391 405 410

Ognina (2120): PT 21 (?)

Pachino 1957 (2151): R 41 47 48 64 C 81 142 157 188 189 206 237 242 271 272

Palermo 1933 / «Palermo hoard 1936» (IGCH *not*): R 47 C 89 132 139 170 186 209 223  
224 227 230 248

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

Hoard G (IGCH *not*: SNR 1977, 12 note 26): M 47 PT 20 23 27 37 38 38a 39a 44 46 48  
50 R 26 27 29 Th 3 4 C 17 57 71 74

Hoard X (IGCH *not*: SNR 1977, 24 note 68): C 139 206 271