

<b>Zeitschrift:</b>	Schweizerische numismatische Rundschau = Revue suisse de numismatique = Rivista svizzera di numismatica
<b>Herausgeber:</b>	Schweizerische Numismatische Gesellschaft
<b>Band:</b>	62 (1983)
<b>Artikel:</b>	The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusan democracy
<b>Autor:</b>	Burnett, Andrew
<b>DOI:</b>	<a href="https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-174769">https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-174769</a>

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

### **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

### **Terms of use**

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

**Download PDF:** 13.01.2026

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**

ANDREW BURNETT

## THE ENNA HOARD AND THE SILVER COINAGE OF THE SYRACUSAN DEMOCRACY

In the Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards a brief notice appears about a hoard said to have been found near Enna in Sicily in 1966 (IGCH 2232). The exact find spot of the hoard is not known, but it is thought to have been a little north east of Enna, between Assoro and Leonforte. For convenience, however, I shall continue to refer to it as the Enna hoard.

The hoard is important for redating a number of Punic and Sicilian issues, and because it appears to create a problem for the dating of the Roman denarius. This problem is, however, more apparent than real. The hoard also throws some light on the scale of minting in Sicily during the Hannibalic War; it will be seen that the coinages of Acragas, the Sikeliotai and Syracuse are all relatively small. Today we get a false picture of their size due to the sheer number of surviving specimens, but it can be shown that there are in fact very few dies involved, and we may suppose that the coins are common today because so many hoards containing them were deposited in the War and subsequently recovered in modern times. The pattern of dies reveals that the Siculo-Punic coinages are a little, but not very much, bigger, and that all are tiny in comparison to the quantity of Roman coins entering Sicily and being minted there.

I propose to list the hoard with a fairly brief commentary on each group of coins, then discuss the problem of the date of the hoard's deposition, and finally treat more fully the coinage of the Syracusan democracy<sup>1</sup>.

### *I. Catalogue of the hoard*

#### ACRAGAS

Obv.: Laureate head of Zeus, right

Rev.: Eagle standing left; ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ; variable symbol

1.	3.38	T on reverse
2.		T on reverse
		As 1-2, but eagle facing right
	3.34	A on reverse <sup>2</sup>
	4.	A on reverse
	5. 3.56	A on reverse
	6. 3.36	B on reverse <sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> I am particularly grateful for the help and advice of Mrs. S. Hurter and P. Strauss; in addition, information has been given to me by A. Walker, C.A. Hersh, M.J. Price, H.A. Cahn, G.K. Jenkins, C. Boehringer, P. Kinns and B. Tsakirgis. I should also like to thank M. Amandry (Paris) and Mrs. N.M. Waggoner (New York) for providing casts.

<sup>2</sup> Same dies as BMC 31, Copenhagen 105.

<sup>3</sup> Same dies as Paris (Luynes 865), Copenhagen 106.

- 7.  $\Gamma$  on reverse<sup>4</sup>
- 8. 3.28  $\Delta$  on reverse<sup>5</sup>
- 9. 3.20  $\Delta$  on reverse<sup>6</sup>
- 10. 3.24 E on reverse<sup>7</sup>
- 11. E on reverse
- 12. E on reverse
- 13. 3.15 E on reverse
- 14. E on reverse (obv. die in different state).

The coins in this hoard account for nearly the whole die sequence of Acragas. The only other varieties I have noted are

Obv.	Rev.	Example
$\Phi I$	eagle l. T, $\Phi, I$	BMC 84, Cahn 71, 139
$\Phi I$	eagle l. T, $\Phi I, I$	Cambridge SNG IV.928
$\Phi I$	eagle l. T	ANS SNG 1136

and the half pieces

-	eagle l. Punic letter $\text{H}$	ANS SNG 1137, Copenhagen SNG 108
-	eagle r. A	BMC 85

The rarity of these issues may account for their absence from the hoard; the great bulk of the coinage, with the eagle facing right and the first five letters of the Greek alphabet as control marks, is completely represented in the hoard.

The appearance of the Punic letter on the half piece, the same Punic letter that one finds on contemporary Siculo-Punic issues (nos. 132–147, below), together with the weight standard (a half and quarter shekel: compare nos. 116–152), show that the coinage was produced during the Punic occupation of the city in 213–210. Whether the coinage continued throughout that period is uncertain: it may well have, as the head of Zeus is very close stylistically to the Jupiter head of Roman victoriates minted in Sicily<sup>8</sup>, presumably also at Acragas from 210.

### SYRACUSE: Agathocles

Obv.: Helmeted head of Athena, right; behind, trophy (?)

Rev.: Pegasus left;  $\Sigma\Upsilon\PAKO\Sigma\Omega\text{N}$ ; below, triskeles

15. 8.53

<sup>4</sup> Same dies as Lockett SNG 720 = Weber 1215, Copenhagen 107.

<sup>5</sup> Same dies as BMC 83, Münzhandlung Basel 4, 426, Baranowsky IV 279, Ars Classica IV 209.

<sup>6</sup> Same dies as Pozzi 395, ANS 1135.

<sup>7</sup> Same dies as BMC 82, Cahn 60, 178, Cambridge (McClean 2051), Oxford 1684.

<sup>8</sup> M. H. Crawford, RRC no. 70 and page 16.

This type was minted during the reign of Agathocles, and Jenkins<sup>9</sup> has suggested that the group of full weight Agathoclean pegasi belongs at the beginning of the reign (317–ca. 310 B.C.).

SYRACUSE: the reign of Hieron II

Obv.: Veiled head of Philistis, left

Rev.: Nike in quadriga, right; ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ

	Obv. symbol	Horses	Rev. symbol(s)
16.	13.98 palm	galloping	below hooves, E
17.	14.14 wreath	walking	before, A
18.	wreath	walking	above Φ
19.	wreath	walking	above Φ
20.	wreath	walking	above Φ
21.	wreath	walking	above Φ
22.	wreath	walking	above Φ
23.	wreath	walking	above Φ
24.	wreath	walking	above Φ
25.	13.56 wreath	walking	above Φ
26.	13.60 wreath	walking	above Φ
27.	wreath	walking	above Φ
28.	13.56 wreath	walking	above Φ
29.	13.61 wreath	walking	above Φ
30.	wreath (?)	walking	above, *; before, K
31.	wreath (?)	walking	above, erased; before, K
32.	13.59 none	galloping	above, crescent; before, A
33.	none	galloping	above, crescent; before, A
34.	13.57 star	walking	above, star; before, K
35.	13.53 star	walking	above, star; before, K
36.	13.56 star	walking	above, star; before, K
37.	13.49 star	walking	above, star; before, K
38.	13.41 star	walking	above, star; before, K
39.	star	walking	above, star; before, K
40.	star	walking	above, star; before, K
41.	star	galloping	above, crescent; before, KΙΣ; below, grain
42.	grain	galloping	above, KΙ; below, thunderbolt
43.	13.54 grain	galloping	above, KΙ; below, grain
44.	grain	galloping	above, crescent; before, KΙΣ; below, grain
45.	13.59 thunderbolt	galloping	below hooves, E
46.	thunderbolt	galloping	above, KΙ; below, grain

<sup>9</sup> In (eds.) C.M. Kraay and G.K. Jenkins, Essays in Greek Coinage presented to Stanley Robinson (1968), 151.

	47.	torch	galloping	below hooves, E	
□	48.	13.58	torch	galloping	below hooves, E
	49.		torch	galloping	below hooves, E
			as 16–49, but Nike in a biga, left		
□	50.		palm	galloping	before, E
	51.	4.53	palm	galloping	before, E

Obv.: Diademed head of Gelon, left (52–53, 55–56) or right (54)

Rev.: Nike in a biga, right; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ

52.	6.74	none	walking	before, Φ; BA above
53.	6.79	trophy	walking	before, H; below hooves, Σ(?) ; BA above
54.	6.72	none	galloping	below, Σ(?)
55.		star	galloping	before, K; BA above
56.	6.75	bow	galloping	below, E; BA below horses

Obv.: as 52–55

Rev.: Eagle facing r.; inscription as on 52–56

57.	3.31	none		to r., K (BA on 1.)
-----	------	------	--	---------------------

Obv.: Head of Artemis, right

Rev.: Owl; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ

58.	1.09	none		to. 1., A
-----	------	------	--	-----------

The small coins like 58 probably belong to the reign of Hieron rather than the period of the democracy, since they have the same form of the ethnic as is found on the coins of Gelon (the coins of the democracy have the genitive). The control letters which occur (A, E, K and Φ) can be found on coins of Hieron's reign, but not on those of the democracy.

The arrangement of the coinage of Hieron, and its chronology, is not certain, and I am grateful to B. Tsakirgis for allowing me to incorporate the initial results of her research into it. The excellent condition of many of the coins suggests that they were minted not long before Hieron's death in 215.

### SYRACUSE: Hieronymus

The coins of Hieronymus' reign (215–4 B.C.) are arranged in accordance with R. Ross Holloway *The Thirteen-months Coinage of Hieronymus of Syracuse*.

59.	8.48	MI	Holloway	6
60.		MI		14
□	61.	8.21	Χ/KI	40
	62.	8.27	Χ/KI	40
	63.	7.89	Χ/KI	
	64.		Χ/KI	
□	65.		Χ/KI	43

66.	ϟ/KI	49
67.	4.21 KI	51
68.	8.51 ΣΑ	55
69.	8.36 ΣΑ	59
70.	8.48 ΔΑ	61

### SYRACUSE: the democracy (214–212 B.C.)

The arrangement is that proposed in section III (p. 18).

Obv.: Laureate head of Zeus, 1.

Rev.: Nike in walking quadriga, r.; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ

71. Α under neck	ΣΩ	D2 (see Section III)
------------------	----	----------------------

Obv.: Helmeted head of Athena, 1.

Rev.: Artemis drawing bow to l.; behind dog; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ  
or

Thunderbolt; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ

(These two types are catalogued together, although they are of different denominations, since they share a number of obverse dies).

Rev.		Rev. letters		
72. Artemis		ΔΑ	D7	
73. Artemis		ΜΙ	D9	
74. Artemis		ΜΙ	D10	
75. Artemis	10.21	ΜΙ	D11	
76. Artemis		ΜΙ	D11	
77. Artemis		ΜΙ	D11	
78. Artemis		ΜΙ	D11	
79. Artemis	10.14	ΜΙ	D11	
80. Artemis	10.22	Α on obv.	ΣΩ	D13
81. Artemis	10.21	Α on obv.	ΣΩ	D13
82. Thunderbolt	6.80	Α on obv.	ΣΩ	D16
83. Thunderbolt		Α on obv.	ΣΩ	D16
84. Thunderbolt		Α on obv.	ΣΩ	D16
85. Thunderbolt		Α on obv.	ΣΩ	D16
86. Thunderbolt		Α on obv.	ΣΩ	D16
87. Thunderbolt	6.79	Α on obv.	ΣΩ	D17
88. Artemis		ΣΩ	D18	
89. Artemis		ΣΩ	D18	
90. Artemis	10.08	ΣΩ	D18	
91. Artemis	9.91	ΣΑ	D20	
92. Artemis	10.18	ΣΑ	D21	
93. Artemis		ΣΑ	D24	
94. Thunderbolt	6.80	ΣΑ	D25	
95. Thunderbolt	6.76	ΣΑ	D25	
96. Artemis		ΥΑ-Σ	D26	

	97. Thunderbolt	ΓΑ-Σ	D28
	98. Thunderbolt	ΓΑ-ΣΛ	D30
	99. Thunderbolt 6.74	ΓΑ-ΣΛ	D30
	100. Thunderbolt 6.76	ΓΑ-ΣΛ	D31
	101. Artemis	ΓΑ-ΣΛ	D32
	102. Artemis	ΓΑ-ΣΛ	D32
	103. Artemis	ΓΑ-ΣΛ	D32
	104. Artemis	ΛΥ	D35
	105. Artemis 10.14	ΛΥ	D35
	106. Artemis 10.22	ΧΑΡ	D36

	Obv.: Bearded head of Heracles, 1.		
	Rev.: Nike in galloping biga, r.; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ		
107.	5.08	ΞΑ	D44
	Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo, 1.		
	Rev.: Nike advancing l. with palm and trophy; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ		
108.	3.35	ΧΑΡ <sup>10</sup> (graffito ΜΑ on obverse)	D49

### SIKELIOTAI (Morgantina?)

	Obv.: Veiled head of Kore; behind, leaf		
	Rev.: Nike in quadriga, r.; ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ; above, ΗΣ		
109.	6.76		
	110.		
	Obv.: Head of Kore; behind, poppy head		
	Rev.: Nike in biga, l.; ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ; above, ΗΣ		
	111. 3.42		
	112.		
	113. 3.21		

The coinage of the Sikeliotai has been attributed by E. Sjøquist to a date in the middle of the Hannibalic War and to a mint at Morgantina<sup>11</sup>. The condition of the coins in the Enna hoard proves that his chronology is correct. The coinage was clearly tiny, as the pieces are all rare and struck from only a few closely interlinked dies. For the large denomination I have noted only one obverse and 3 reverse dies:

<sup>10</sup> Overstruck on a coin of Gelon II; see below, part III.

<sup>11</sup> MN 9. (1960), 1.

Obverse	Reverse	No. of specimens	Example
A	a	5	BMC 653 <sup>12</sup>
A	b	3	Enna hoard 109 <sup>13</sup>
A	c	4	Enna hoard 110 <sup>14</sup>

All the pieces of the smaller denominations seem to come from single obverse dies<sup>15</sup>.

## CARTHAGE

### *Mint of Carthage (?)*

Obv.: Laureate head, 1.

Rev.: Elephant, r.; below, Punic letter A

114. 7.06

115. 6.13

116. 3.55

117.

118. 3.17

119.

120. 3.20

121.

122. 3.38

123.

124. 3.12

125.

126. 3.35

127. 3.53

128.

129.

130. 3.61

131.

This series of shekels and half shekels was tentatively assigned by E.S.G. Robinson to a date ca. 209 BC and a mint in Spain, perhaps Gades<sup>16</sup>. The appearance of all these coins in a Sicilian hoard, together with the other

<sup>12</sup> Same dies: Jameson 885, Luynes 1375, BMC 564 and Oxford 2132 (retouched).

<sup>13</sup> Same dies: BM ex Lloyd 1578, Lockett SNG 1030 = Ars Classica XII 1025.

<sup>14</sup> Same dies: Berlin (W. Giesecke Sicilia Numismatica Taf. 27.7), MMAG 61, 79 and Gulbenkian 364.

<sup>15</sup> The four litrai pieces come from one obverse and two reverse dies (a. Enna 112-114 b MMAG 61, 80). The two litrai coins all appear to be from the same dies: Munich (Giesecke 27.8), Paris (Luynes 1376) and MMAG 61, 81. There are also gold coins: see note 11 and MMAG 61, 78.

<sup>16</sup> In (eds.) R.A.G. Carson and C.H.V. Sutherland, Essays in Roman coinage presented to Harold Mattingly (1956), pages 43 and 52-3, series 8a and 8b.

previous provenance (in Campania) led Jenkins<sup>17</sup> and Villaronga<sup>18</sup> to reattribute them to the period of the Punic expedition to Sicily (213–210 BC). There is, however, some doubt about the mint. The fixed die axis contrasts with contemporary Siculo-Punic coins (nos. 132–152), and is a feature of the mint of Carthage. The other series was probably minted at Acragas (see below), the main Punic stronghold in the island, so an attribution to Carthage seems most likely for these coins with the elephant. The coins were certainly struck for circulation in Sicily, as more unpublished hoards have come to light attesting their circulation there.

A half shekel like 117–132 has been found struck over a denarius, and has been published by Villaronga<sup>18</sup>.

*Mint of Acragas(?)*

Obv.: Male head, wearing corn ears, r.

Rev.: Prancing horse, r.; below Punic letter H; all in wreath

	132. 3.58
	133.
	134. 3.18
	135.
	136. 3.26
	137. 3.73
	138. 3.59
	139. 3.65
	140. 2.94
	141. 3.53
	142.
	143. 4.31
	144.
	145.
	146.
	147. as 133–148, but no wreath and letters HT
	148. 1.83
	149. 2.02
	150. 1.67
	151. 1.59
	152.

The presence of these half and quarter shekels in the hoard confirms the archaeological evidence from Morgantina<sup>19</sup> for an attribution to Sicily and

<sup>17</sup> SNG Copenhagen Vol. 42, nos. 382-3.

<sup>18</sup> Gaceta Numismatica 40, Mar. 1976, 15–16, cf. T.V. Buttrey, Quaderni Ticinesi 8, 1979, 156–7, who agrees that Villaronga's coin may have come from the Enna hoard.

<sup>19</sup> R. Ross Holloway, Atti dell' Istituto Italiano di Numismatica 7–8, 1961, 35–7.

a date no later than 211 BC. The piece from Morgantina was struck from the same dies as no. 151.

The provenance of these coins and their variable die axis suggest a mint in Sicily. Acragas, traditionally the main Punic stronghold on the island<sup>20</sup>, is an obvious candidate, and there is a direct link with one of the Zeus/eagle coins minted at that city at this time. Both coinages show the same peculiar obverse style, particularly in the treatment of the hair. Moreover, as well as the denomination in the Enna hoard (1–14), rare half pieces are known with the same types; the two control marks known to me are A (known on the larger denomination) and, significantly, the Punic letter H, just as we find on these pieces. This directly links the two coinages, which can then be seen to comprise the same denominations (half and quarter shekels).

#### MACEDONIA: Antigonus Gonatas (277–239 B.C.)

153. 17.03

Obv.: Head of Pan on Macedonian shield

Rev.: Athena Alkidemos, l.; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ; to l., Macedonian helmet; to r., ΗΡ

The type belongs to Gonatas' reign, and belongs to the group attributed to Amphipolis after 271 by R.W. Mathisen<sup>21</sup>. The condition of this piece would suggest a date late in the reign. For coins of Gonatas in a contemporary Sicilian hoard, see IGCH 2230.

#### EPIRUS: Pyrrhus

154. 16.74

Obv.: Head of Zeus, l.; behind, fulmen

Rev.: Dione seated left; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ; below, A.

This type was minted at Locri during Pyrrhus' expedition to S. Italy in 281–75 B.C.

#### THRACE: Lysimachus

155. 16.91

Obv.: Diademed head of Alexander, r.

Rev.: Athena Nikephoros seated left; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟ (sic); symbols: to l., thunderbolt and below, fish.

<sup>20</sup> Polybius I. 17.5: τὴν τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων πόλιν εὑφεστάτην οὖσαν πρὸς τὰς παρασκευὰς καὶ βαρυτάτην ἀμα τῆς αὐτῶν ἐπαρχίας.

<sup>21</sup> MN 26, 1981, 113–4.

Two other specimens are known with the same symbols, one in Paris (circulated as a Mionnet cast) and one in the Raby collection. All three have the same obverse die, and different reverse dies. The variety was attributed to Pella by Müller (M. no. 328), because of the thunderbolt<sup>22</sup>. The British Museum, however, has a coin of the same style but with a caduceus instead of the thunderbolt, so the fish symbol should be given priority and the issue attributed to Cyzicus. The absence of the issue from the Armenak hoard<sup>23</sup> suggests that the coin is posthumous, and its condition in this hoard suggests that it must be early posthumous.

## AETOLIAN LEAGUE

156. 16.38

Obv.: Head of Heracles wearing lion skin, r.

Rev.: Aetolia seated right on Gallic and Macedonian arms; AITΩΛΩΝ; to r.,  and ΣΕ<sup>24</sup>.

The obverse die is one of the few known for the Aetolian tetradrachms, and occurred on at least two coins in the Corinth 1938 hoard (IGCH 187), which Noe dated to 215 B.C.<sup>25</sup>. As Noe observed, the Aetolian tetradrachms should be dated much more tightly than Head's 279–168; the condition of the coin in the Enna hoard (like that of the coins in the Corinth hoard) supports Noe's suggestion that they were minted for the Social War; de Laix<sup>26</sup> has subsequently refined this dating to 220–218.

## PERGAMUM: Attalus I

157. 16.94

Obv.: Diademed head of Philetairos, r.

Rev.: Athena seated left; ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ; symbols: grapes and A

The Philetairos coins with these symbols have been attributed to the reign of Attalus I (241–197 B.C.) by U. Westermark<sup>27</sup>, and, although she does not record this obverse die, the reverse seems to be that of her plate VII no. LXXVII. This

<sup>22</sup> Die Münzen des Thracischen Königs Lysimachus (1859)

<sup>23</sup> IGCH 1423.

<sup>24</sup> As A.J. Reinach, JIAN 13, 1911, 177–239: no. 14 (same obverse die), but reverse also has ΣΕ.

<sup>25</sup> MN 10, 1962, 9.

<sup>26</sup> California Studies in Classical Antiquity 6, 1973, 59–60.

<sup>27</sup> Das Bildnis des Philetairos von Pergamon (1961)

worn coin belongs to group IVB of her chronology, which she places at the beginning of Attalus' reign. Pergamene coins occasionally travelled to the West, even to Spain (to Martos: see *Coin Hoards VII*, forthcoming).

### EGYPT: Ptolemy II (285–246 B.C.)

#### 158. 14.11

Obv.: Diademed head of Ptolemy, r.  
 Rev.: Eagle on thunderbolt 1.; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ; to 1., shield and Σ; between legs, E.

Svoronos 567, SNG Copenhagen 107. For Ptolemaic coins in contemporary Sicilian hoards, see IGCH 2217 and 2234.

### ROME

Obv.: Laureate janiform head  
 Rev.: Jupiter and Victory in quadriga, r.; below, ROMA in incuse letters (159–175, 177) or relief letters on raised tablet (176).

The quadrigati are all listed in accordance with the classification of 1e Gentilhomme (RN 1934,1); 159–171 were minted at Rome, 172–177 elsewhere<sup>28</sup>, probably in Sicily.

159.	1e Gentilhomme	A 1 var.
160.	6.56	A *
161.	6.54	A 4
162.		A 4
163.	6.62	A 4
164.	6.56	A 4
165.		A 7
166.		A 8
167.		A 8
168.	6.71	A 11
169.		A 13
170.	6.68	B 1
171.	6.63	B 1
172.	6.23	E 1(?)
173.	6.72	E 1
174.		E 1
175.		E 1
176.	6.89	IV B 2
177.	6.78	II A 2

<sup>28</sup> Cf. A. Alföldi RM 78 (1971), 27ff.

## *II. The date of the hoard*

The date of the hoard's deposition should be indicated by the terminal dates of the issues it contained. The Syracusan democracy was established in 214 B.C., and lasted until the fall of the city to the Romans in 212<sup>29</sup>. The Enna hoard includes coins which account for virtually every issue (and even die) used, so it is hard to avoid the implication of a date of 212 for the hoard. The Punic issues can have reached Sicily no earlier than 213, the date of the Punic expedition to the island, particularly if it is correct to attribute the half and quarter shekels with a horse to Agrigentum, which was only captured by the Carthaginians in that year. The coins of Agrigentum similarly make 212 the earliest possible date for the hoard, with 211 more likely. I conclude that the hoard should probably be dated to 211.

The Roman coins in the hoard pose a problem for this date, as they were all quadrigati with the incuse form of the legend<sup>30</sup>. So if the hoard were dated to 211, it would imply that the relief legend quadrigati are of subsequent date, and this causes obvious problems for the dating of the denarius' inception to 211. But there are good reasons for avoiding this difficulty by regarding the quadrigati as a lot of coins added to the hoard some years before its deposition. First, the hoard contained the two Punic issues which are thought to have been struck over a denarius and a victoriatus<sup>31</sup>, so we can hardly imagine that the hoard was buried before the inception of the denarius coinage. Secondly a comparison of the quadrigati in the Enna hoard with those in the Syracuse hoard (dated by the absence of coins of the Syracusan democracy to 214 B.C.) reveals that there are no significant varieties of quadrigati represented in the Enna hoard which were not already present in the Syracuse hoard<sup>32</sup>. Conversely some recent hoards have exactly the same non-Roman coins together with Roman coins of both the quadrigatus (incuse and relief) and denarius coinages<sup>33</sup>. So we can be reasonably sure that the quadrigati in the Enna hoard go no later than 214. This relieves the chronological problem outlined above and enables us to date the Enna hoard to 211 while preserving an acceptable Roman chronology. The hoarder acquired no Roman coins after 214.

## *III. The silver coinage of the Syracusan democracy*

The coins in the Enna hoard allow one to make a virtually complete reconstruction of the coinage of the Syracusan democracy of 214–212 B.C. The scheme presented here is based on the material in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Ameri-

<sup>29</sup> For the dating of the democracy to spring 214 to autumn 212 (rather than 215–212), see F.W. Walbank, *Historical Commentary on Polybius* 2, 7–8.

<sup>30</sup> Except for one coin (176) with a relief legend on a raised tablet; this variety also occurred in the Syracuse hoard, which otherwise contained only incuse legend coins.

<sup>31</sup> For the overstruck denarius, see Villaronga, *op. cit.* (n. 18); for the allegedly overstruck victoriatus, see the dust jacket of P. Marchetti, *Histoire économique et monétaire de la deuxième guerre punique*; I confess that I cannot make out a victoriatus as an undertype.

<sup>32</sup> M. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coin Hoards* (1969), 62.

<sup>33</sup> G. Manganaro, in *Proceedings of the 9th International Congress of Numismatics* (1982), 261; another similar, though larger, hoard has recently been found, also at Morgantina.

can Numismatic Society, the various major published collections (Copenhagen, Munich, Cambridge, Oxford and Glasgow) and sale catalogues. The record of dies seems almost complete, although no doubt more material might turn up some more varieties or die combinations, particularly of the smaller denominations. In this listing I ignore the small gold coins with the same types as the 12 litrai coins, as these were rightly condemned by Imhoof<sup>34</sup>.

The coinage was struck in denominations of 16, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2½ litrai, using a litra of average weight 0.84 g<sup>35</sup>. The great majority of the coins were struck in the 12 and 8 litrai denomination, particularly the former. The following «magistrates» or names<sup>36</sup> have been recorded so far<sup>37</sup>, and they coined the following denominations (the numbers represent specimens noted by me):

	AV	16	12	10	8	6	4	2½ litrai
ΔΑ			9					
ΜΙ			19			2		
ΛΑ/ΣΩ	1	5	15		22	1		
ΣΩ			11			1		
Ο/ΞΑ			12					
ΞΑ		1	4		16	7		
ΥΑ-Σ			8		18	1		
ΥΑ-Σ-Λ	6	14			19			
ΦΙ-ΔΙ			1					
ΛΥ			9					
ΧΑΡ		9	2		2	4	1	
	1	12	99	2	68	14	4	1

<sup>34</sup> *Corolla Numismatica*, (1906) 160-1; NZ 1915, 100-1. His view was not accepted by E. Seltman, NZ 1912, 157, or W. Giesecke, *Sicilia Numismatica* (1923), 142-3, but I think Imhoof was right on grounds of type, style, epigraphy, and also weight; the seven specimens known to me average 2.67 g, which is not a multiple of a litra of 0.84 g, and even Giesecke had to call it (implausibly) a 2.4 nummus coin.

<sup>35</sup> I use the traditional weight unit of a litra, although Giesecke argued for the use of a nummus, equal to the Roman scruple of 1.1 g. The problem then is the 10 litra coins. The two specimens I know weigh 8.45 and 8.47 g, perfect fits for a system based on a litra of 0.84, but not expressible in nummi of 1.1 g. Giesecke was therefore forced to call them Attic didrachms, but this seems special pleading. There is no other evidence for the Attic standard at Syracuse (the «Attic gold drachm» is more easily a gold five litra piece). For an implicit demolition of Giesecke's interpretation of the Hieronymus coinage in terms of Attic drachmae, see Holloway 22-4. terms of Attic drachmae, see Holloway 22-4.

<sup>36</sup> There is usually only one name on a coin, but sometimes more, e.g. ΑΓ and ΣΩ appear on different sides of the same coins, as do Ο and ΞΑ. There appears to be a division between ΦΙ and ΔΙ, and ΦΙδι... seems an unlikely name. Similarly there seems to be a division between ΥΑ, Σ and (when it occurs) Λ, suggesting the occurrence of three names. One name, ΜΙ, had previously occurred on the coinages of Hiero and Hieronymus, and three others, ΔΑ, ΣΩ and ΞΑ, on the coinage of Hieronymus. As was the case under Hieronymus, there is almost no die-linking between different names (I have found only three cases: ΔΑ and ΜΙ, ΞΑ and ΥΑ-Σ and ΥΑ-Σ and ΦΙ-ΔΙ). Consequently it seems most likely, as Holloway concluded, that the names represent people to whom the actual striking of coins was contracted out.

<sup>37</sup> Giesecke adds a) AP, which I believe he took from Hirsch 16, 324 where the initial X of XAP is off the flan; and b) ΣΑ which he cites from Hirsch 30: the piece (no. 432) is unillustrated and I suspect a cataloguing mistake.

## CATALOGUE<sup>38</sup>

### Gold

1. Obv.: Female head, facing left, wearing diadem; behind, **Α**  
Rev.: Nike in walking quadriga, to right; below, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ; above, ΣΩ  
a. 4.25 g Paris (de Luynes 1390)

Silver  
16 litrai

Obv.: Laureate head of Zeus, to right.  
Rev.: Nike (sometimes holding whip) in quadriga, to right; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ;

2. **Α** under head on obverse, ΣΩ above quadriga (horses walking, no whip)
  - a. 13.54 Hess Leu 31, 164
  - b. 13.57 Enna hoard 71
  - c. 13.21 Weber = Jameson 890 («12.96»)
  - d. 13.53 Hirsch 14, 247 = Cambridge (McClean 2960)
  - e. 12.55 Paris 2040
3. **ΞΑ** below horses (galloping; Nike holds whip)
  - a. 13.57 Ars Classica VI, 560 = Gulbenkian 358 = Hirsch 32, 397
4. **ΥΑ-Σ-Λ** in exergue and below horses (galloping; Nike holds whip)
  - a. 13.48 Hirsch 14, 246 = Jameson 889
  - b. 12.05 (Very worn) Cambridge (McClean 2959)
  - c. 13.49 Boston 483
  - d. 13.63 London BMC 650
  - e. 13.31 Berlin (Giesecke, Sicilia Numismatica 26.8)
  - f. 13.64 Munich SNG 1435

12 and 8 litrai

These denominations are listed together as they share a number of obverse dies.

Obv.: Helmeted head of Athena, facing left. The helmet may be decorated with a griffin (dies 1, 7 and 10) or a coiled snake (dies 2, 3, 8 and 14). A snake, representing the aegis, may sometimes be seen in front of the neck (dies 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13).  
Rev.: (12 litrai) Artemis standing left in front of a hound, and firing a bow;  
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ  
(8 litrai) Winged thunderbolt; above, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ

<sup>38</sup> Apart from the gold pieces discussed in n. 34, I have encountered only three forgeries (apart from a plated piece in the ANS). They are both 8 litra pieces: a) with **ΞΑ** in Hamburger 96, 68 = Hamburger 11.6.1930, 651 6.08 g; and b) with **ΥΑ-Σ-Λ** Schulman 21.x.1912 no. 30, and another piece from the same dies in the BM forgery trays.

### Summary of die-linkage

	Obv.die	Artemis	Thunderbolt
5.	1	a. $\Delta A$	
6.	1	b. $\Delta A$	
7.	2	b. $\Delta A$	
8.	2	c. $\Delta A$	
9.	2	d. MI	
10.	3	e. MI	
11.	3	f. MI	
12.	4	g. MI	
13.	5 ( $\Delta$ )	h. $\Sigma \Omega$	
14.	5	i. $\Sigma \Omega$	
15.	5	j. $\Sigma \Omega$	
16.	5		A. $\Sigma \Omega$
17.	5		B. $\Sigma \Omega$
18.	6	k. $\Sigma \Omega$	
19.	7	l. $\Sigma \Omega$	
20.	8 o	m. $\Xi A$	
21.	8	n. $\Xi A$	
22.	8	o. $\Xi A$	
23.	8	p. $\Xi A$	
24.	9	q. $\Xi A$	
25.	9		C. $\Xi A$
26.	9	r. $\Upsilon A-\Sigma$	
27.	10	r. $\Upsilon A-\Sigma$	
28.	10		D. $\Upsilon A-\Sigma$
29.	11		D. $\Upsilon A-\Sigma$
30.	10		E. $\Upsilon A-\Sigma-\Lambda$
31.	10		F. $\Upsilon A-\Sigma-\Lambda$
32.	10	s. $\Upsilon A-\Sigma-\Lambda$	
33.	12	t. $\Upsilon A-\Sigma-\Lambda$	
34.	11	u. $\Phi I-\Delta I$	
35.	13	v. $\Lambda \Upsilon$	
36.	14	w. XAP	
37.	14	x. XAP	

	Obverse	Artemis	Thunderbolt
5.	1 (griffin)	a. $\Delta A$	9.16 Hirsch 20, 202
6.	1	b. $\Delta A$	10.13 London (Lloyd 1568)
			10.12 Jameson 891
			10.11 Carfrae 11
7.	2 (snake)	b. $\Delta A$	Enna hoard 72
			9.84 Schulman 26.11.1913, 2074
8.	2	c. $\Delta A$	10.24 London

9.	2	d. MI	9.71 Copenhagen 876
10.	3 (snake)	e. MI	10.21 Munich 1432 Enna hoard 73 Enna hoard 74
11.	3	f. MI	10.14 Ars Classica V 1247 10.12 Cambridge SNG 1435 10.21 Enna hoard 75 Enna hoard 76 Enna hoard 77 Enna hoard 78
12.	4 (aegis)	g. MI	10.14 Enna hoard 79 9.44 Copenhagen 877 9.00 London 10.00 Ars Classica XII 1033 9.84 Hirsch 21, 743 10.14 Ward 347 de Molthein 593
13.	5 (aegis, $\Delta$ )	h. $\Sigma\Omega$	10.16 Auctiones AG, Basel 6, 76 10.12 Paris 2043 10.25 Paris (Luynes 1392) Hall 60
14.	5	i. $\Sigma\Omega$	10.22 Enna hoard 80 10.21 Enna hoard 81 10.19 Glasgow 8 9.83 Pozzi 663 10.01 Hirsch 20, 201 10.17 Delbeke 71 10.20 Ciani 20.11.1935, 84 Hess 16.4.1957, 129
15.	5	j. $\Sigma\Omega$	10.20 Munich 1433 10.07 Paris 2046 London BMC 651
16.	5	A. $\Sigma\Omega$	9.82 Hirsch 26, 462 Glendining 1918, 74
			10.09 Ars Classica XII 1031 10.20 Paris 2045
			6.80 Enna hoard 82 Enna hoard 83 Enna hoard 84 Enna hoard 85 Enna hoard 86
			6.06 Bourgey 15.10.1909, 79 6.43 Ars Classica V 1250 6.80 Carfiae 12 6.75 Hirsch 26, 463 De Nicola (Dec 1950), 145

17.	5	B. $\Sigma\Omega$	6.77 Cambridge 1438 6.85 Cahn 80, 111 6.73 London BMC 655 6.79 Cambridge SNG 1439 6.82 Oxford 2124 5.88 ANS 6.79 Paris 2052 6.79 Enna hoard 87 6.77 Weber 1721 6.80 Paris (Luynes 1393) 6.80 Ars Classica IV 421 6.50 Auctiones AG, Basel 11, 71 Enna hoard 88 Enna hoard 89
18.	6 (plain)	k. $\Sigma\Omega$	10.08 Enna hoard 90 10.09 London (Lloyd 1567) Egger 10.12.1906, 244 Egger 26.11.1909, 290 9.88 Paris 2047 10.08 Auctiones AG, Basel 5, 54 9.87 Lockett SNG 1022 Egger 40, 448 9.78 Copenhagen 879 9.91 Enna hoard 91
19.	7 (griffin)	1. $\Sigma\Omega$	10.14 London Aréthuse (Suppl. I, 1924) 244
20.	8 (snake, o)	m. $\mathbb{I}A$	10.18 Enna hoard 92 10.17 Hamburger 1929, 160 10.16 Cambridge (Mc Clean 2957) Sambon & Canessa 1907, 442 9.98 Egger 39, 115 9.94 Hirsch 15, 1281 9.86 Paris 2049
21.	8	n. $\mathbb{I}A$	10.11 Copenhagen 878 9.42 Paris (Delepiere 713) Enna hoard 93
22.	8	o. $\mathbb{I}A$	10.18 Pozzi 664 9.48 ANS 10.03 Cambridge 1436
23.	8	p. $\mathbb{I}A$	6.80 Enna hoard 94 6.26 Enna hoard 95 6.78 Ars Classica X 346
24.	9 (aegis)	q. $\mathbb{I}A$	7.10 Ciani 20.11.1935, 85 6.49 London (Lloyd 1569) 6.72 London Münzhandlung Basel 10, 145
25.	9	C. $\mathbb{I}A$	

				Rollin 1910, 225
26.	9	r.	ΥΑ-Σ	6.80 Hamburger 11.1909, 352
				6.70 Hirsch 32, 402
				6.45 Jameson 893
				6.81 Oxford SNG 2122
				6.60 London BMC 654
				6.80 Berlin
				6.78 ANS
				6.79 Paris 2053
				Enna hoard 96
27.	10 (griffin, aegis)	r.	ΥΑ-Σ	10.23 Cambridge (Mc Clean 2956)
				Merzbacher 2.11.1909, 2650
				10.10 ANS
28.	10		D. ΥΑ-Σ	10.10 Hirsch 14, 249
				10.08 Hirsch 32, 399
				Sambon & Canessa 1907, 443
				10.25 Helbing 31.1.1930, 156
				6.81 Enna hoard 97
				6.58 Stockholm 626
				6.29 Ars Classica V 1251
				6.79 Lockett SNG 1023
				6.78 Cambridge SNG 1437
				6.73 London BMC 656
				6.70 Hirsch 32, 403
				Egger 26.11.1909, 291
				Egger 46, 94
				6.82 Headlam 176
				6.26 Ars Classica V 1252
				Hess 27.10.1932, 705
				6.76 Paris 2056
				6.75 Copenhagen 880
				6.78 ANS
				6.81 Munich 1437
29.	11 (aegis)		D. ΥΑ-Σ	Vienna
30.	10		E. ΥΑ-Σ-Λ	Enna hoard 98
				6.74 Enna hoard 99
				6.82 Cambridge (McClean 2958)
				6.80 London
				6.53 Hirsch 18, 9
				6.75 Hirsch 31, 234
				Hirsch 8, 1047
				6.75 Locker Lampson 112
				6.52 Hirsch 34, 250
				Martinetti 1907, 783
				6.81 Paris 2054

31.	10	F. ΥΑ-Σ-Λ	6.76 Gulbenkian 359 6.75 Munich 1436 6.77 MMAG 61, 72 6.82 MMAG 52, 100 Enna hoard 100
32.	10	s. ΥΑ-Σ-Λ	6.73 Hirsch 14, 251 6.38 Ars Classica XII 1035 6.72 London BMC 657 Enna hoard 101 Enna hoard 102 Enna hoard 103
33.	12 (aegis)	t. ΥΑ-Σ-Λ	10.16 Cambridge (Corpus Christi) SNG 412 10.22 Ars Classica VI 562 10.22 Jameson 892 9.82 Merzbacher 15.11.1910, 282 10.15 Sandeman 76 10.06 Schulman 31.5.1938, 106 10.10 MMAG 61, 71 10.16 London BMC 652 Sambon & Canessa 1922, 261 9.80 Hirsch 32, 398 10.20 Berlin
34.	11	u. ΦΙ-ΔΙ	Sambon & Canessa 1907, 444 = Bourgey 7.6.1909, 172 Enna hoard 104
35.	13 (aegis)	v. ΛΥ	10.14 Enna hoard 105 9.72 Ars Classica V 1248 Egger 40, 447 Collignon 124 10.20 Hirsch 14, 250 10.08 A. Hess (Frankfurt) 194, 163 Glendining Apr. 1955, 225 10.18 Munich 1434 10.22 Enna hoard 106 10.17 Weber 1720 10.25 Hirsch 16, 324 10.15 London BMC 653 10.02 Hamburger 98, 446 10.18 Ars Classica X 345 10.21 Paris 2050 9.85 Benson 397 10.04 ANS
36.	14 (snake)	w. ΧΑΡ	
37.	14	x. ΧΑΡ	

10 litrai

Obv.: Head of Kore, facing left; behind, torch

Rev.: Zeus standing with sceptre; to left, eagle; to right, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ  
38. XAP

□ a. London BMC 661 8.47  
b. Paris Luynes 1394 8.45

8 litrai

See above under 12 litrai

6 litrai

Obv.: Head of Heracles wearing lion skin, facing left

Rev.: Nike, holding whip, in galloping biga, to right; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ

39. MI under horses

a. 4.85 Hirsch 14, 254  
40. as 59 (same reverse die)  
b. 4.53 Ars Classica XVII 301 = Hess Leu 1, 76 = Leu 15, 137

41. Ά on obverse, ΣΩ below horses

a. 4.75 Cambridge (McClean 2961)

42. ΣΩ in exergue, below ethnic

a. 5.02 Jameson 896 ex Hirsch 14, 253

43. ΙΑ in exergue

a. 5.08 Paris 204

44. As 43, but ΙΑ below horses (same obverse die)

a. 5.08 Enna hoard 107  
b. 5.09 London BMC 659  
c. 4.81 Ars Classica VI 564 = Hirsch 32, 404 = Lloyd 1570  
d. 4.93 Munich 1438

45. As 44, but different dies

□ a. 5.11 Weber 1722 = Ars Classica XV 898  
b. 5.07 Gulbenkian 361

46. ΥΑΣ under horses

a. 4.97 Hess Leu 31, 165 = Auctiones AG, Basel 3, 133

47. XAP under horses

□ a. 5.11 Copenhagen 881  
b. 5.04 MMAG 61, 74

4 litrai

Obv.: Head of Apollo, facing left

Rev.: Nike advancing left, holding palm and trophy; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ

48. XAP to right

a. 3.84 Morgantina hoard 28

49. As 48, but different dies

□ a. 3.35 Enna hoard 108  
b. 3.36 London BMC 660  
c. 3.22 Leu 18, 87

]} all struck over Gelon/eagle

2½ litrai

Obv.: As 49 (same die)

Rev.: Aesculapius standing right, holding staff with snake; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ

50. XAP to right

a. 2.20 MMAG 61, 75.

Some other coins are also attributed to the period of the democracy, but the attribution does not seem certain as they stand apart from the other issues. They have different types and magistrates' names, and use symbols on the obverse (this is not a feature of the other Syracusan democracy coins). There is clearly no room for them before the coinage of the democracy, so they should be regarded either as coming at the very end of the Roman siege or even after the fall of Syracuse to the Romans.

Obv.: Head of Kore, facing left; behind, variable symbol

Rev.: Nike in quadriga; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ

51. Bee on obverse; Nike holds wreath in quadriga which walks to left; in front, AP; above, ΣΥ and ΑΡΙ

a. 6.78 Gulbenkian 360 ex Jameson 895

52. Owl on obverse; Nike holds whip in quadriga galloping right; above, ΑΡ; below, AI; on double exergual line, ΛΥ

└ a. 6.99 London BMC 658

b. 5.95 Jameson 894 ex O'Hagan 257

53. As 52, but different reverse die

└ a. 5.97 Paris Luynes 1395

b. 6.76 MMAG 61, 73

54. Obv.: Same die as 52–53.

Rev.: Winged thunderbolt; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ; below, ΜΕ and ΑΡ

└ a. 6.55 Paris Luynes 1396

#### Note on the illustrations

The illustrations fall into two groups. Plates 1–7 show coins from the hoard, except those of the Syracusan democracy. A specimen of every die is illustrated, together with its catalogue number from section I. Plates 8–10 illustrate the coinage of the Syracusan democracy, as listed in section III, and, wherever possible, I have used specimens from the Enna hoard. Thus, for example, the number D 2 (71) means that coin no. 71 of the Enna hoard illustrates no. 2 of the listing of the democracy coins. For the sake of clarity I attach a list of the sources for the illustrations on plates 8–10.

#### Plate 8

D 1	Paris Luynes 1390	D 4	Jameson 889
D 2	Enna 71	D 5	Hirsch 20, 202
D 3	Ars Classica VI 560	D 6	Jameson 891

D 7	Enna 72	D 12	Hall 60
D 8	BM (1896-7-3-39)	D 13	Enna 80
D 9	Enna 73	D 14	Hirsch 26, 462
D 10	Enna 74	D 15	<i>Ars Classica</i> XII 1031
D 11	Enna 75	D 16	Enna 82

Plate 9

D 17	Enna 87	D 26	Enna 96
D 18	Enna 88	D 27	Hirsch 32, 399
D 19	Lockett 1022	D 28	Enna 97
D 20	Enna 91	D 29	Vienna
D 21	Enna 92	D 30	Enna 98
D 22	Egger 39, 115	D 31	Enna 100
D 23	Copenhagen 878	D 32	Enna 102
D 24	Enna 93	D 33	Hirsch 32, 398
D 25	Enna 95		

Plate 10

D 34	Sambon-Canessa 19.12.1907, 444	D 45	<i>Ars Classica</i> VI 564
D 35	Enna 105	D 46	Hess-Leu 31, 165
D 36	Enna 106	D 47	MMAG 61, 74
D 37	ANS	D 48	Morgantina hoard 28
D 38	BMC 661	D 49	Enna 108
D 39	Hirsch 14, 254	D 50	MMAG 61, 75
D 40	<i>Ars Classica</i> XVII 301	D 51	Jameson 895
D 41	McClean 2961	D 52	BMC 658
D 42	Jameson 896	D 53	MMAG 61, 73
D 43	Paris 2041	D 54	Paris Luynes 1396
D 44	Enna 107		

PLATE 1



A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusean democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusan democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusean democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusean democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusean democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusan democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusean democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusan democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusean democracy





A. Burnett, The Enna hoard and the silver coinage of the Syracusean democracy

