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MAIRI GIKAKI

SOME NEW CAST BRONZE COINS
FROM SELINUS IN WÜRZBURG

PLATES 1–3

1. Introduction

Since 1982 thirty-one bronze cast coins of Selinus have been kept in the Martin von Wagner Museum, the University Museum in Würzburg. The coins offer an important addition to the study of the fifth century coinage of Selinus since specimens of cast bronze coins from this mint are still relatively rare in collections and auction sale catalogues. The publication of these particular specimens invites us to revisit scholarship on this coinage to date and to explore what might be added by these coins.

The thirty-one cast bronze coins formed part of the Kiseleff Collection which was donated to the University by the collector himself in 1982. Alexander Kiseleff, a teacher originally from Berlin, bestowed his collection of Greek and Egyptian Antiquities to the Martin von Wagner Museum on condition that the artefacts would be made accessible to the broader public as well as to the students of Würzburg University¹. The 406 most important objects of the Greek part of the collection were presented in a catalogue published in 1989. Kiseleff passed away twenty years after his donation².

The coins were kept in a plastic box and were shown to the author in 2009. No other coins were confirmed to belong to the Kiseleff collection. Although attempts were made, it was impossible to determine the find spot of the coins or even the exact circumstances of their acquisition. Thus, it remains unknown how these objects came into Kiseleff's possession.

The question of the coins' provenance is closely related to the question of the coherence of the lot; that is, whether these thirty-one specimens originally belonged to a single hoard or even if they were all acquired together as one lot. The coins exhibit differences in their state of preservation. Furthermore, some have lost their original patina since an effort was obviously made to clean them.

¹ Universitätssammlungen in Deutschland. Das Informationssystem zu Sammlungen und Museen in Deutschen Universitäten. URL: www.universitaetssammlungen.de/person/1252 (21/11/2016). The author is grateful to Suzanne Frey-Kupper and John Morcom for their helpful suggestions. Many thanks also to Irma Wehgartner, Jochen Griebbach, Marc Philipp Wahl, Vilma Ruppiene, Miron-Doru Sevastre for their support, to Peter Neckermann for the photographs and to Matthias Demel for editing them.

² E. SIMON, *Die Sammlung Kiseleff im Martin-von-Wagner Museum der Universität Würzburg Teil 2. Minoische und griechische Antiken* (Mainz am Rhein 1989), p. XIII.

Despite the lack of definite data, it is possible that the coins in the Martin von Wagner Museum form part of at least one hoard.

2. Denominations

Scholarly discussion of the cast bronze coinage of Selinus was begun by M. J. Price in a conference in Naples in 1977. Price observed a decrease in the theoretical weight of the uncia and arranged the coinage in five groups without proposing a firm chronological sequence³. He believed that for some denominations there were different weight standards: an earlier hexas (series III B: Head to the right/*selinon* leaf, two pellets, theoretical uncia 3+ g)⁴ as well as a later one (Series Vb: Gorgoneion/*selinon* leaf, two pellets, theoretical uncia 2+ g), an earlier trias (possibly series I + series II: gorgoneion/*selinon* leaf, four pellets, theoretical uncia 4+ g) and a later one (series IV: Gorgoneion/*selinon* leaf, four pellets, theoretical uncia 3- g). According to this framework, pentonkia were also minted but belonged to the later part of the issue since they are associated with a lighter theoretical weight for the uncia. Price consequently thought that the decrease observed in the weights was a chronological criterion that resulted in a lighter uncia over time⁵. He ascribed the distinction in groups/series not to a planned governmental initiative, but to irregularities arising from the imperfections of the casting technique.

In 1996 Carmen Arnold-Biucchi published fifteen cast bronze coins of Selinus that were donated to the American Numismatic Society in 1986⁶. She took Price's study as her starting point but opted for one issue with six denominations, all minted contemporaneously. Arnold-Biucchi reached the conclusion that the cast coinage of Selinus was issued on a very irregular standard, but that this lack of precision should be attributed to the experimental character of the beginning of bronze coinage in Sicily and the peculiarities of the casting technique⁷.

A study published in 2007 by Lorenzo Lazzarini based on the examination of 193 specimens represents the most recent word on the topic⁸. Lazzarini divided the cast bronze coinage of Selinus into two distinct groups. Variations in the theoretical weight of the uncia, marks of value, iconography, differences in the style of the images and differences in the technical details (e.g. the alignment of the two coin sides) were of particular interest. Lazzarini thinks that the decrease

³ M. J. PRICE, Selinus, in *Le Origini della Monetazione di Bronzo in Sicilia e in Magna Grecia. Atti del Convegno del Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici – Napoli 17–22 Aprile 1977*, AIN Suppl. Vol. 25 (Naples 1980), pp. 79–90.

⁴ Specimens of better condition show that this is a tetras instead.

⁵ PRICE, *op. cit.* (note 3), pp. 81–84.

⁶ C. ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, Some new cast bronze coins from Selinus at the American Numismatic Society, in *Italiana fato profugi, Hesperinaque venerunt litora. Numismatic Studies Dedicated to Vladimir and Elvira Eliza Clain-Stefanelli* (Louvain-La-Neuve 1996), pp. 9–20.

⁷ The authors of *Historia Numorum, Sicily and Adjacent Islands* (in preparation) inform me that this is the view adopted in that work.

⁸ L. LAZZARINI, Nota sull'AES GRAVE di Selinunte, in C. ANTONETTI – S. DE VIDO (eds.), in *Temi Selinuntini* (Pisa 2009), pp. 159–170.

in the theoretical weight of the uncia was of chronological importance, as Price had assumed before him. But unlike Price who attributed the discrepancies to the irregularities of the cast technique, Lazzarini believes the decline in weight was deliberate and aimed at creating profit for the city. He argued that at the beginning of the bronze cast coinage four denominations were issued: the trias, tetras, hexas and uncia, and that somewhat later a new, lighter series of the same four denominations, complemented by the pentonkion, was initiated. The denomination identified by Lazzarini as a tetras and attributed to his heavier group (see nos 4–5 below)⁹ has however four pellets and is therefore a trias. The coin designated by him as a trias has no pellets (see nos 1–3 below)¹⁰ and is therefore an uncertain denomination, unless we accept Price's and Arnold-Biucchi's designation as a hemilitron¹¹. The latter would then better fit with his lighter group.

The 31 coins presented in this paper offer a welcome addition to the already known specimens. It is of use to verify the mean weight of each denomination with the inclusion of the specimens in Würzburg by comparing these specimens to the already known values. It should be noted that the collection in Würzburg has provided us with the heaviest known coin of the issue with Gorgoneia on both sides, weighing 17.57 g (no. 1).

	Uncertain	Trias	Hexas	Uncia
Mean weight (Lazzarini)	15.34	11.39	4.58	3.81
Mean weight (including the Würzburg specimens)	15.51	11.31	4.51	3.78
Standard deviation (Lazzarini)	1.23	0.74	0.55	0.40
Standard deviation (including the Würzburg specimens)	1.26	0.75	0.34	0.39

Tab. 1 The heavier group according to Lazzarini 2009.

	Pentonkion	Trias	Tetras female head	Tetras male head	Hexas	Uncia
Mean weight (Lazzarini)	11.42	10.28	9.08	6.40	3.93	2.54
Mean weight (including the Würzburg specimens)	11.46	10.45	9.08	6.60	3.95	2.60
Standard deviation (Lazzarini)	1.25	0.79	0.75	0.68	0.36	0.16
Standard deviation (including the Würzburg specimens)	1.23	0.90	0.75	0.76	0.35	0.22

Tab. 2 The lighter group according to Lazzarini 2009.

⁹ LAZZARINI, *op. cit.* (note 8), p. 164–165, nos 1–25.

¹⁰ LAZZARINI, *op. cit.* (note 8), p. 165, nos 1–17.

¹¹ PRICE, *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 84; ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, *op. cit.* (note 6), p. 13.

The results exhibited in the above table confirm the lack of precision that has been noted by the previous investigations of the weight system of Selinus. The lighter series is about one third lighter compared to the heavier series¹².

The series of tetrantes with the female head (see nos 18–22 below) and the series with the male head (see nos 23–29 below) have been considered both by Price and by Arnold-Biucchi to belong to the same group¹³. Price had observed the overlapping weights of the two series of hexantes and had treated them as one single group (PRICE Group V B)¹⁴. The arrangement of hexantes into two groups was suggested by Lazzarini on the basis of the differing shape of the flan – U-shaped flans for the heavier coins (see nos 6–9 below) and almost round flan with a protrusion for the lighter coins (see no 30 below) –, and the distinct alignment of the moulds, resulting in a 6 o'clock obverse-reverse alignment for his earlier group and a 12 o'clock axis for his later group¹⁵. The unciae were also treated in two groups because of the differing style. The heavy unciae are triangular in shape with a slender cantharos and a celery leaf without stalk (see nos 10–12 below). The lighter unciae are distinguished by a globular cantharos with short stem and big handles and a naturalistic rendering of the leaf with stem (see no 31 below). The axis for both groups are at 6 o'clock.

We thus adhere to the idea of two series for Selinus – the heavier (see nos 1–12 below) and the lighter one (see nos 13–31 below) – but with a minor correction: the tetrantes with the female head (9.08 g, *Tab. 2*) which are heavier compared to the tetrantes with male head (6.60 g, *Tab. 2*) and quite close to the weight of the triantes (10.45 g, *table 2*) might belong to an intermediate moment in the chronological sequence, a phase just between the heavier and the lighter series (*Tab. 3*). Marks of value, iconography, differences in the style of the images and differences in the technical details such as the shape of the cast coin and the alignment of the two faces support the distinction between two groups as will be shown below.

1. Heavier group				
Uncertain	Trias	Hexas	Uncia	

2. Intermediate issue				
		Tetras		

3. Lighter group				
Pentonkion	Trias	Tetras	Hexas	Uncia

Tab. 3 Arrangement of the groups

¹² LAZZARINI, *op. cit.* (note 7), p. 170.

¹³ PRICE, *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 82 (Group III A and B); ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, *op. cit.* (note 6), p. 14.

¹⁴ PRICE, *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 83.

¹⁵ LAZZARINI, *op. cit.* (note 7), pp. 161–163. 165–166. 170–171.

Remarkably the denominations selected for Selinus were applicable in the Greek obol system as well as in the native litra system. The obol being the equivalent of 10 unciae (or two pentonkia respectively) and the litra being the equivalent of 12 unciae (or six hexantes) pentonkia and hexantes served as the «bridges between the two systems»¹⁶.

3. Chronology and circulation

There are two general questions when discussing the chronology of the cast bronze coinage of Selinus. First, the relative chronology of the two groups and the intermediate issue (*Tab. 3*), second, the absolute chronology of the cast bronze coinage of Selinus as a whole.

The three lots known to this day – one as part of a hoard recorded at the British Museum¹⁷, the one in the ANS published by Carmen Arnold-Biucchi and the one in Würzburg – contain specimens of both series and all denominations. The ten specimens recorded at the British Museum in 1976 and listed in *Coin Hoards II* form only part of a larger hoard, said to have been found in Selinus in 1974¹⁸.

As for the question on relative chronology, if Lazzarini's assumption of two different series is correct, we would expect that the heavier series predates the lighter one.

Vexed questions remain about the absolute chronology of the cast bronze coinage of Selinus. Scholars have attempted to date it by assigning it a place within the broader chronological sequence of the city coinage¹⁹. They agree on placing it in the second half of the fifth century BC but there is no agreement on a more precise chronology²⁰. Stratigraphic evidence, which could give precise evidence is to day lacking. A further element of the discussion has been the possible connection of Selinus's coinage to the cast bronze coinage of Akragas, with which it may have been contemporary²¹.

It has been suggested that the cast coins of Selinus were used exclusively in the city's territory²², an assumption common to Greek bronze coinage in general.

¹⁶ LAZZARINI, *op. cit.* (note 8), pp. 172–173. For the dating of this early silver coinage: G. MANGANARO, Dall'obolo alla litra e il problema del «Damareteion», in M. AMANDRY, S. HURTER, D. BÉREND (eds.), *Travaux de numismatique grecque offerts à Georges Le Rider* (London 1999) p. 241.

¹⁷ CH II, 29. Selinus, Sicily, 1974(?), pp. 15–16, *Fig. 5*: the hoard is recorded as «dispersed».

¹⁸ PRICE, *op. cit.* (note 3), pp. 84–85.

¹⁹ ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, *op. cit.* (note 6), p. 19; LAZZARINI, *op. cit.* (note 8), pp. 172–173.

²⁰ PRICE, *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 86: 435–415 BC; Arnold-Biucchi, *op. cit.* (note 6), p. 19: 450–440 BC; LAZZARINI, *op. cit.* (note 7), p. 174: 460/50–440 for the first group, 440–415 BC for the second group.

²¹ ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, *op. cit.* (note 6), p. 19; LAZZARINI, *op. cit.* (note 8), p. 172; M. CACCAMO – CALTABIANO – D. CASTRIZIO – M. PUGLISI, *Dinamiche economiche in Sicilia tra guerre e controllo del territorio*, in: M.A. VAGGIOLI (ed.) *Guerra e Pace in Sicilia e nel Mediterraneo VIII–III sec. a.C.: Arte, prassi e teoria della pace e della guerra* (Pisa 2006), p. 656.

²² ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, *op. cit.* (note 6), p. 18.

But at least a coin of the type «Gorgoneion/Gorgoneion» found at Morgantina²³ and a specimen of the trias «Gorgoneion/Selinon leaf» found at Monte Iato²⁴ suggest that this was not the case²⁵.

4. Iconography

All denominations of the cast bronze coins of Selinus demonstrate a range of interesting and intertwining types. The celery, or *selinon* in Greek, was the canting type of the city. The dedication by the Selinuntians of a celery leaf made of gold to Apollo in Delphi (Plut., *De Pythiae orac.*, 399F) may have inspired the design of the coinage.

The cast bronze coinage of Selinus shows numerous associations with Dionysus and his world²⁶. Celery has a particular meaning and function in the symposium and the cult of Dionysus. A volute crater is depicted on the pentonkia and a cantharus on the unciae. A Silenus face – possibly another canting type for Selinus – appears twice on the cast bronze coinage of Selinus: on the pentonkia as well as on the unciae²⁷.

The Gorgoneia of the cast bronze coins of Selinus have broad, round faces, wide mouths and sometimes protruding tongues. They belong to a well-known type of the second half of the fifth century BC and retain some of the roughness of their archaic counterparts²⁸. The replication of the same type on the reverse of the largest denomination is also an archaistic feature. In Selinus the *selinon* leaf on the obverse of the small silver fractions appears also in the quadratum incusum of the reverse

The identification of the female and the male heads of the triantes remains puzzling. Arnold-Biucchi has explored the possibilities that the female head is of the nymph of the *polis* and that the male head is of the local river god (Hypsas), or of Artemis and of Apollo respectively. She also stressed the fact that the two images are interconnected, the nymph would suggest a river god and Artemis would imply Apollo and concluded that the attributions remain uncertain²⁹.

²³ T. V. BUTTREY *et al.*, *Morgantina Studies II. The coins* (Princeton, New Jersey 1989), p. 95, no. 286.

²⁴ S. FREY-KUPPER, *Die antiken Fundmünzen vom Monte Iato 1971–1990. Ein Beitrag zur Geldgeschichte Westsiziliens* (Studia Ietina X) (Lausanne 2013), pp. 64–65 and 403, no. 540.

²⁵ A. TUSA CUTRONI, *La circolazione della moneta bronzea in Sicilia*, in *AIIN*, Suppl. Vol. 25, pp. 228–229 and 252; ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, *op.cit.* (note 6), 18.

²⁶ M. BLECH, *Studien zum Kranz bei den Griechen* (Berlin 1982), pp. 51–52 and 71, fn. 43; CARBÈ, *op. cit.* (note 20), p. 12; W.-D. HEILMEYER, *Kränze für das griechische Symposion in klassischer Zeit*, in: W.-D. Heilmeyer (ed.), *Die Griechische Klassik. Idee oder Wirklichkeit*, Exhibition Catalogue Berlin (Mainz am Rhein 2002), p. 297, no. 188.

²⁷ Suggestion made by Clare Rowan.

²⁸ W. H. ROSCHER, *Ausführliches Lexikon der Griechischen und Römischen Mythologie* Bd. I.2, (Leipzig 1884–1886), pp. 1718–1721 (mittlerer Typus), cf. pp. 1709–1718 (archaischer Typus).

²⁹ Arnold-Biucchi, *op. cit.* (note 6), p. 12.

Arnold-Biucchi has suggested that the female head might be a depiction of a nymph, on a rare silver drachm of Selinus probably to be dated to shortly before 409 BC, with the inscription EYPYMEΔO[YΣA]³⁰. It has also been argued that the name *Eurymedousa* refers to *Pasikrateia* and is in fact a synonym with the meaning «over all ruling mistress»³¹. The name was a cult epithet for Persephone in Selinus (IG XIV 268). The fact that the heads are without attributes, makes any attempt to identify them impossible.

5. Conclusions

The thirty-one coins of Selinus in the Martin von Wagner Museum in Würzburg belong to an experimental phase in the history of coinage not just for Sicily but for the ancient Greek world in general. These rare coins represent all denominations and constitute the largest lot of its kind examined so far. The analysis of these coins seems to point to two groups with the type with female head representing an intermediate issue between the heavier and the lighter group. The absolute chronology of the cast bronze coinage of Selinus is uncertain and various dates have been proposed. Stratigraphic evidence, which could give precise evidence is to day lacking.

³⁰ BMC Sicily, p. 141 no. 38; F. IMHOOF-BLUMER, Nymphen und Chariten auf Griechischen Münzen, *Journal International d'Archéologie Numismatique* 11, 1908, pp. 45 and 112, pl. 3, 23; LIMC IV (1988) s.v. Eurymedousa [G. BERGER-DOER] p. 106, nos. 1–2.

³¹ A. CARBÈ, Note sulla Monetazione di Selinunte. Contributo della numismatica alla storia e al patrimonio religioso della città, *RIN* 88, 1986, pp. 13–16.

Catalogue

The heavy series

Obv.: Gorgoneion.

Rev.: Gorgoneion.

Uncertain denomination.

1. MvW Museum H6384 17.57 g 22 mm ↑.

2. MvW Museum H6382 16.46 g 22 mm ↑.

3. MvW Museum H6383 15.34 g 22 mm ↑.

Cf. ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 9, no. 1 (ANS 1986.77.2, 14.51 g).

Obv.: Gorgoneion.

Rev.: *Selinon* leaf; around four pellets at 10, 12, 2 and 6 o'clock.

Triantes.

4. MvW Museum H6390 10.42 g 21 mm ↑.

5. MvW Museum H6389 9.99 g 21 mm ↑.

Cf. SNG Lloyd, no. 1272; ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, pp. 10–11, no. 7 (ANS 1986.77.1, 10.94 g); ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996 p. 10 no. 6 (ANS 1986.77.3, 10.11 g).

Obv.: Mask of Silenus facing.

Rev.: *Selinon* leaf ; 2 pellets.

Hexantes.

6. MvW Museum H6405 4.94 g 15×15 mm ↓.

7. MvW Museum H6403 4.30 g 16×13 mm ↓.

8. MvW Museum H6406 3.99 g 15×15 mm ↓.

9. MvW Museum H6411 3.22 g 14×13 mm ↓.

Cf. ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no 12 (ANS 1986.77.11, 4.62 g); ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 13 (ANS 1986.77.10, 4.29 g); SNG Greece 7, no. 225.

Obv.: Cantharus; above, one pellet.

Rev.: *Selinon* leaf.

Unciae.

10. MvW Museum H6408 3.89 g 15×13 mm ↓.

11. MvW Museum H6410 3.58 g 14×14 mm ↓.

12. MvW Museum H6407 3.23 g 15×14 mm ↓.

Cf. Cf. ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 15 (ANS 1986.77.9, 3.51 g).

The light series

Obv.: Mask of Silenus facing.

Rev.: Crater; around, 5 pellets.

Pentonkion.

13. MvW Museum H6381 12.22 g 23 mm ↓.

Cf. ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 2 (ANS 1986.77.13, 11.79 g); ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 3 (ANS 1986.77.15, 11.23 g).

Obv.: Gorgoneion.

Rev.: *Selinon* leaf; around, 4 pellets.

Triantes.

14. MvW Museum H6386 10.48 g 21 mm ↑.

15. MvW Museum H6387 10.18 g 22 mm ↑.

16. MvW Museum H6388 9.80 g 22 mm ↑.

17. MvW Museum H6385 8.04 g 22 mm ↑.

Cf. Antikenmuseum Basel 410; ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 5 (ANS 1986.77.12, 4.62 g); ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 4 (ANS 1986.77.14, 4.43 g).

Obv.: Female head l.

Rev.: *Selinon* leaf; around, 3 pellets.

Tetrantes (heavy sub-group).

18. MvW Museum H6395 9.92 g 18 mm (21 mm with protrusion) ←.

19. MvW Museum H6400 9.67 g 19 mm (21 mm with protrusion) ←.

20. MvW Museum H6399 9.40 g 19 mm ←.

21. MvW Museum H6402 8.22 g 19 mm ←.

22. MvW Museum H6401 8.04 g 19 mm ←.

Cf. SNG Lloyd, no. 1273; ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 8 (ANS 1986.77.7, 9.00 g).

Obv.: Male head r.

Rev.: *Selinon* leaf; around, 3 pellets.

Tetrantes (light sub-group).

23. MvW Museum H6392 8.03 g 19 mm ←.

24. MvW Museum H6391 8.00 g 19 mm (21 mm with protrusion) ↓.

25. MvW Museum H6393 7.49 g 19 mm ↓.

26. MvW Museum H6396 7.38 g 18 mm (20 mm with protrusion) ↓.

27. MvW Museum H6394 7.36 g 18 mm ↓.

28. MvW Museum H6397 7.08 g 18 mm (20 mm with protrusion) ↓.

29. MvW Museum H6395 6.66 g 18 mm ↓.

Cf. SNG München 5, no. 897; SNG Morcom, no. 667; ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 9 (ANS 1986.77.4, 6.83 g); ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 10 (ANS 1986.77.5, 7.62 g); ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 11 (ANS 1986.77.6, 5.95 g).

Obv.: Mask of Silenus facing.

Rev.: *Selinon* leaf; 2 pellets.

Hexas.

30. MvW Museum H6404 4.29 g 17×14 mm ↑.

Cf. ARNOLD-BIUCCHI 1996, p. 10, no. 14 (ANS 1986.77.8, 4.43 g).

Obv.: Cantharus; above, 1 pellet.

Rev.: *Selinon* leaf.

Uncia.

31. MvW Museum H6409 2.96 g 14 mm ↓.

Cf. SNG Morcom, no. 669.

Abstract

Thirty-one bronze cast coins of Selinus, formerly part of the Kiseleff Collection, are kept in the Martin-von-Wagner Museum, the University Museum in Würzburg. Differences in their state of preservation prevent us from naming the assemblage a hoard although it cannot be excluded that this group of coins includes part of a hoard. They represent all known denominations of this rare coinage and are a welcome addition to the already known specimens. Following Lazzarini's arguments in favour of two groups – a heavier one and a lighter one – are put forward, but an intermediate series is also retained likely. Bronze cast coins of Selinus circulated outside the city borders. A more precise dating within the second half of the fifth must remain open until stratified finds will come to light.

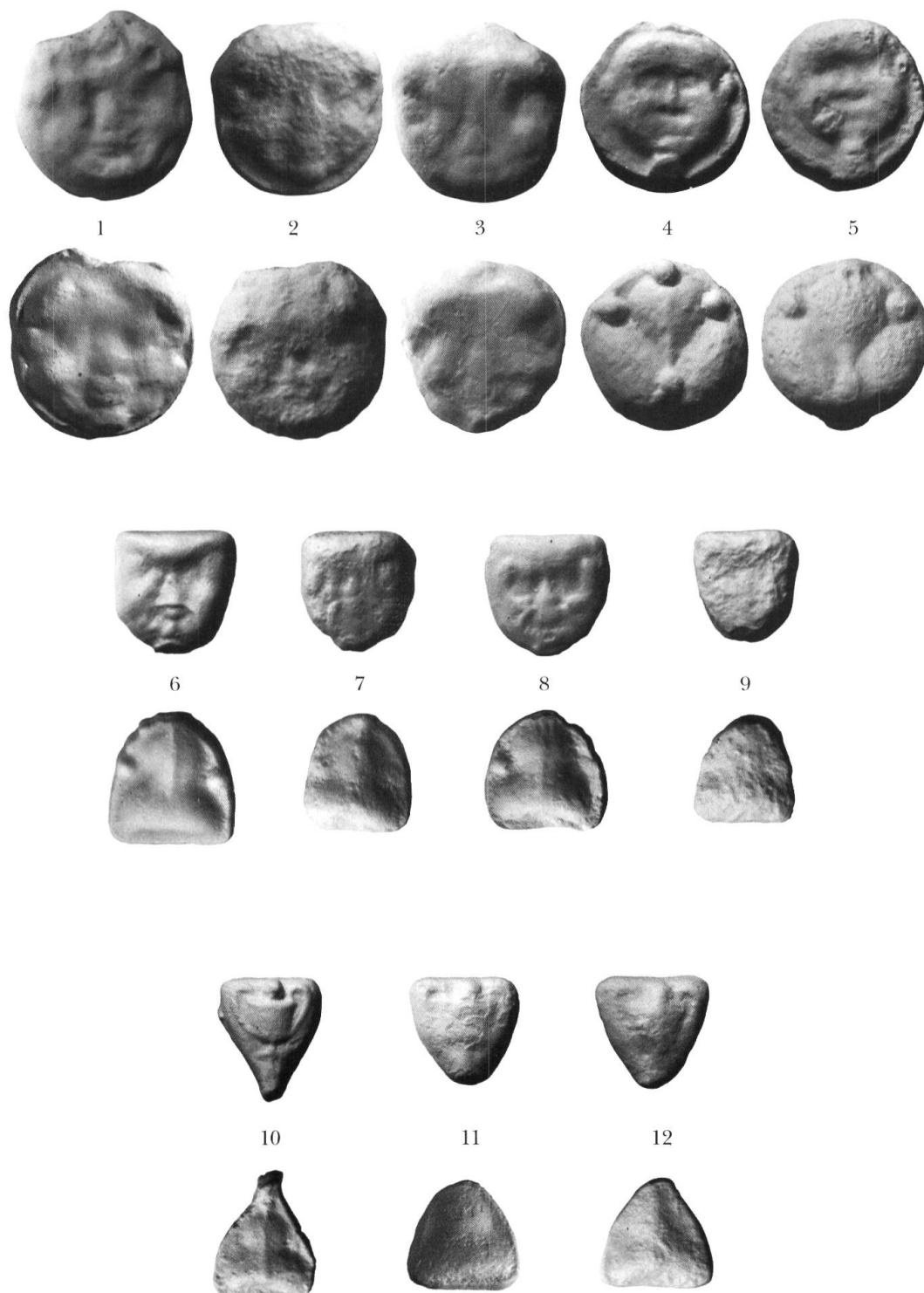
Zusammenfassung

Das Martin von Wagner Museum, die Sammlung der Universität Würzburg, beherbergt 31 Gussmünzen von Selinus, die als Teil der Sammlung Kiseleff dorthin gelangt waren. Unterschiede des Erhaltungszustandes (Patina) der Fundmünzen sprechen gegen einen Hort, wenn auch nicht ausgeschlossen werden kann, dass das Ensemble einen Teil eines Hortes beinhaltet. Die Münzen umfassen alle bekannten Nominale dieser seltenen Prägung und bilden einen willkommenen Beitrag zu den bereits bekannten Stücken. Lazzarini folgend wird hier die Einteilung in zwei Gruppen vertreten, eine schwerere und eine leichtere, wobei jedoch eine Emission dazwischen als wahrscheinlich vermutet wird. Gussmünzen von Selinus zirkulierten über die Stadtgrenzen hinaus. Eine genauere chronologische Einordnung innerhalb der zweiten Hälfte des 5. Jahrhunderts wird erst möglich sein, wenn stratigraphische Daten vorliegen.

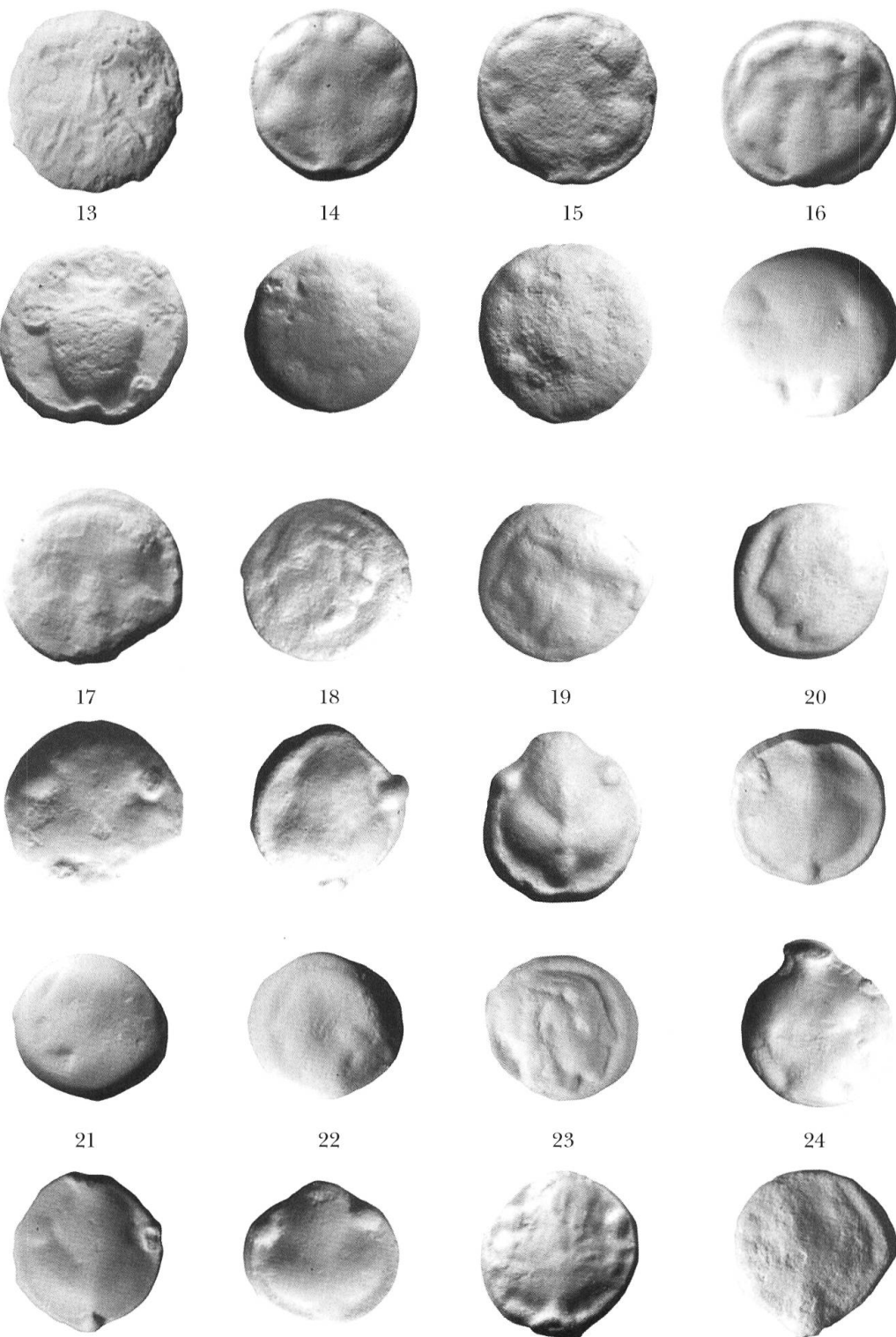
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Abbreviations

Antikenmuseum Basel	H. CAHN, Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig, Griechische Münzen aus Großgriechenland und Sizilien (Basel 1988).
CH II	Coin Hoards II. The Royal Numismatic Society (London 1976).
SNG München 5	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Deutschland: Staatliche Münzsammlung München 5: Sikelia (Berlin 1977).
SNG Morcom	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Great Britain: The John Morcom Collection of Western Greek Bronze Coins (Oxford – London 1995).
SNG Greece 7	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Greece 7: The Kikpe Collection of Bronze Coins (Athens 2012).
SNG Lloyd	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Great Britain 2: The Lloyd Collection (London 1933).
Other abbreviations:	
IG XIV	Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae (Berlin 1903).



Mairi Gkikaki
Some new cast bronze coins from Selinus in Würzburg



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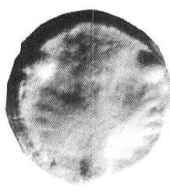
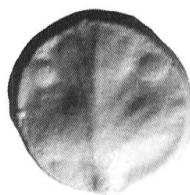
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