Syrakusisches Kleingeld im 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr.

Syracusan Small Coinage in the 5th Century B.C.

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(With 4 plates of illustrations)

1 Archaic and Transitional Period

Syracuse has commonly minted silver large coins unusually frequently from the 5th century until the Dionysiac epoch. Until now it did not appear as if the continuity of this large silver coinage was equal to that of the silver small coins. Although one knows that small silver (litrae and obols mainly) appeared en masse in the archaic period and also knows some types that date from the beginning of the 5th century. But from the epoch of transition from the archaic to the free style,[1] politically understood as the time after the expulsion of tyrants when the risen democratic rule in Syracuse came to power, small denominations were hitherto as little known as they were unfamiliar, and thus neither in Head's Coinage of Syracuse (1874) nor in Hill's coins of Ancient Sicily (1903) nor in the newest edition of Head's Historia Numorum (1911) is there discussion of them, just as the Catalog Sicily of the British Museum by Poole 1876[2] and Du Chastel's Typenkatalog (1898) show no relevant pieces.[3]

Presumably Torremuzza's Siciliae veteres nummi (Palermo 1781—1791) contained on Tab. LXXIX under No. 18—31 litrae, hemilitria and obols of Syracuse — they are characterized in the text p. 79 with two exceptions as numi nimis vulgares et obvii charakterisiert —, which can still today despite the defective drawing be recognized as belonging to the later 5th century. But with the known unreliability of this author and the inaccuracy of his illustrative material[4] these coins found no attention. The find of Sicilian small coins from Girgenti with a number of Syracusan pieces from post-archaic time, which Salinas had begun to describe in the Revue Num. 1867 p. 335 ff (the illustrations of the Syracusan coins on plate X) had fallen into oblivion, since Salinas' article remained incomplete.[5]

Also Mommsen's reference to the Syracusan minting of hemilitria (Gesch. des röm. Münzwesens 1860 p. 80) has remained remarkably unnoticed; this denomination is not represented at all

[1] Regarding the rooted but questionable designation "Übergangsstil" compare the remark by Hands in Spinks Num. Circ. August 1911 Sp. 12945 (The ancient coins of Sicily).

[2] Tetras No. 79, the only small coin that is still in circulation there during the period of transition, still belongs to the later archaic period

[3] Compare also Hand's remark Num. Circ. February 1912 Sp. 13365 regarding the early democratic period of Syracuse: "The only coins of this period known are tetradrachms."

[4] On this are then based also largely Mionnet's relevant coin descriptions.

[5] It is also missing from the bibliography of Hill Coins of Sicily. Holm cited it only in the first volume of his Geschichte Siziliens p. 159 and 402, but not in the coin history of the third volume.

in Head's standard weight table C. o. S. p. 80.

Holm suspected at least a continuation of the formerly so rich small gold coinage, when he expressed himself in his Geschichte Siziliens III p. 588 (regarding the 3rd period about 461 to 430) as follows: „Natürlich sind damals auch manche kleinere Münzen geprägt, wir können sie nur nicht bestimmt nachweisen."

A complete lack of small coins during this rather long period of political and economic flowering of the city and a longer interruption of the time-honored litra coinage would then also appear very striking. After all, most other communities of the island now mint litrae, obols and fractions (compare Holm p. 589—604), which insignificant ones restrict themselves generally to their coin output. Should the metropolis be lacking? In this context one knows copper, which now appears and which one could think of as a substitute, also only from one type divided into three denominations at most (Head C. o. S. III 7 and 8, Text p. 16).

When I now recently received from a private collection the silver litra depicted on plate No. XLVI (III. b), which proved to be the hitherto unknown fraction of a transitional tetradrachm of the type like approximately Du Chastel No. 27—31, there arose for me the occasion to search for similar pieces. The result is that I could still bring to light some such hitherto unknown coins. They align themselves mostly likewise with the well-known tetradrachm types, and from their consideration we gain the knowledge that even the so stately Syracusan large silver coinage of the later 5th century was not lacking the small silver supplement intended presumably only for domestic trade.

From the subsequent flowering period of coinage however (Holm's IV. period between ca. 430 and 360) the frequent occurrence of small silver and copper gold is well known (see the types Head C. o. S. V 6—16). Some still unknown or unappreciated dies I can also prove from this period.

In the following I present the small denominations that have hitherto been accessible to me[6] always grouped together with the corresponding whole piece, as far as possible. (The few types that do not have the Arethusa head follow separately at the end.) For these coins should awaken special interest precisely because of the typological relationship with the main denomination. Now precisely the so uncommonly charming artistic development of the Syracusan goddess head can be followed almost in the same way in the small gold as in the large silver series. Even that die engraver is not missing at the high point of this development who, despite the tiny space, applies his signature. Phrygillus at least has signed litrae just as well as tetradrachms and copper coins.

So that the stylistic sequence emerges more clearly, and also a clearer overview of the Syracusan series development in the course of the entire 5th century results, I begin the compilation with some types of the archaic period.

Regarding the following grouping and individual description I note the following:

In the compilation into groups, naturally only the general typological congruence between large and small denomination can serve as norm. There exists from the various tetradrachm types an often surprisingly large number of dies varying more or less strongly in individual details and showing a certain stylistic development within themselves, thus extending over a longer period of time. With the small number that is preserved of the small pieces, naturally only very rarely will the hand of the same die engraver be recognizable in a group.

The type component common to large and small coins is the Arethusa head; from certain individual features in this there results almost always clearly the coherence of an emission of large and small denomination, which is why the description of the tetradrachm types needed to focus

[6]Completeness, also regarding die variants, is not sought for the time being; so perhaps many new pieces may still appear in the future.



only on those details. All other accessories: ethnikon (only the variation of the rho occurring in large and small coins was to be noted), dolphins as well as individual details of the quadriga side required no more precise consideration. Indication of earring and necklace could also be omitted, since these details are mostly not recognizable on the small coins.

The small silver from group III onward hitherto unpublished is described more precisely. From the now more general practice of considering the obverse (head) side of the large silver as the reverse, I have here departed in favor of a clearer overview of the description. For with small silver the head is always on the convex (front) side.

The references to Head relate to his History of the Coinage of Syracuse, reprinted from Num. Chron. N. S. XIV. 1874. — Duch. = Du Chastel comte A. de, Syracuse, ses monnaies d'argent et d'or du point de vue artistique. London 1898.

Depicted is always the specimen cited first in the description. On plates XLV—XLVII the Roman numeral of the group corresponds to the Arabic one of the denomination.

1.1 Archaic Period

I. Group, early archaic, before 480 B.C.

Arethusa head r. (rarely facing left), hair gathered under pearl diadem at the neck in a tuft, which runs out over the diadem into a downward directed bundle.

1. Tetradrachm. Rs. Quadriga at walking pace to right, very rarely left, section empty.
Auction cat. Hirsch XXXII No. 154, 16.84 g. — Similar Head I. 4. Duch. 11, 17. Apparently same die, Bab. Traité pl. LXXV. 2.

2. Didrachm. Rs. Naked rider at walking pace r., second horse leading itself.
Berlin, 8.57 g. — Similar Head I. 5. Bab. Traité pl. LXXVI. 5.

3. Drachm. Rs. Naked rider at walking pace r.
Berlin, 4.18 g. — Similar Head I. 7. Bab. Traité pl. LXXVI. 9, 10.

4. Litra. Rs. Seapolyp (Octopus vulgaris) with eight tentacles. The ethnikon (**ΣVRA**) almost only on the reverse, rarely (later) on the obverse.
Berlin, 0.78 g. — Similar Head I. 8. Bab. Traité pl. LXXVI. 11—18.

5. Obolos. Rs. Four-spoked wheel. Mostly without ethnikon.
Paris, 0.67 g. — Similar Head I. 9 and 10. Bab. Traité pl. LXXVI. 19—21.

6. Pentonkion. a) Rs. Five pellets. Without ethnikon.
Paris, 0.28 g. — Bab. Traité p. LXXVI. 25 (No. 2295).
b) Rs. Four-spoked wheel and one pellet each in the four wheel segments, a fifth as wheel hub. Without ethnikon.
Paris, 0.25 g. — Similar Head II. 5. Bab. Traité pl. LXXVI. 23 and 24 (No. 2294).

7. Hexas. Rs. Two pellets. Without ethnikon.
Paris, 0.10 g. Bab. Traité pl. LXXVI. 26 (No. 2296).

Regarding No. 6 it should be noted that these coins are listed by Babelon Traité p. 1531 under No. 2294 as hemiobols. Both specimens have however in addition to the wheel characteristic of the obol type still five value pellets, whereby they are characterized as pentonkia. I see in this combination of wheel and pentonkion signs an intentional assimilation of the two small denominations, which reads like an official equation: 5/12 Litra = 1/2 Obolos. (Compare regarding the pentonkion Mommsen Gesch. d. röm. Münzw. p. 82.) Previously, as the older style shows, the pentonkion went without wheel, here No. 6a) Bab. pl. LXXVI. 25 (No. 2295). Whether at the same time however the hemiobolion without pentonkion signs was given at all, is questionable.



For the piece designated by Bab. No. 2293 pl. LXXVI. 22 as Hemiob. probably no longer belongs to the archaic period, it is identical with the coin depicted here Pl. XLVIII. 1 and assigned to the transitional period.

As concerns the reverse types of the small coins, polyp and wheel, they seem to derive from similar images on coins of the Chalcidic cities Eretria and Chalkis, whose rich commercial traffic at the Sicilian coasts led to the founding of the colonies Katane, Naxos, Leontinoi. Since the polyp is an animal of uncommonly frequent occurrence in the sea waters of Sicily, one will see in it a general symbol of the sea, but then also may understand the wheel on the obol coordinated with the litra as a complementary symbolic image of the land — the wheel as pars pro toto for the wagon serving traffic.[7]

II. Group, late archaic, Damareteion class, around 480 B.C.

Similar head r., adorned with olive leaf wreath (Arethusa Nike).

1. **Dekadrachm.** Head in circle line. Rs. Quadriga at walking pace r., in field lion r. running.
   London, 44.43 g. — Head I. 10. Bab. Traité pl. LXXIV. 11.
2. **Tetradrachm.** Similar as previous, in field the lion also missing.
   Berlin, 17.42 g. — Head I. 11. Bab. Traité pl. LXXIV. 12 and 13.
3. **Obolos.** Head in pearl circle. Rs. **Σ—V — R—A** between the four spokes of a wheel.
   Paris, 0.73 g. — Head I. 12. Bab. Traité pl. LXXIV. 14.

This series can be dated with certainty around 480 B.C., since olive leaf wreath[8] and lion on Gelon's victory over the Carthaginians at Himera allude in this year. Imhoof's designation of the city goddess as Arethusa "Nike" (Journ. Internat. 1903 p. 48) is all the more justified, as she also appears later isolated once more in victor's wreath decoration (see Group IV and V).

1.2 Transitional Period

ca. 478—440 B.C.

The closer justification of the sequence of the following groups as well as the designation with hemilitrion will be given at the conclusion.

III. Group. ***Arethusa head r., hair at the neck gathered in a multiple divided tuft and laid around the forehead in several windings around a thin band.***

1. **Tetradrachm.** In the ethnikon **R** and **P** Rs. Quadriga at walking pace r., in field Pistrix.
   Berlin, 17.90 g. — Similar Head II. 7 and 8. Group Duch. 27—31.
2. **Litra.** Pkr. Rs. **Σϒϒϒϒϒϒϒϒϒϒ** (l.) **P** (below) **A** (r.) Seapolyp, swimming skin indicated.
   Jameson, 0.84 g. — From varying die pairs: Paris, 0.80 g. A. von Gwinner, 0.80. Siracusa, 0.77.
3. **Hemilitron.** Pkr. Rs. **Σ—ϒϒϒϒϒ — P—A** between the four spokes of a wheel.
   Siracusa, 0.40 g. — Paris, 0.37 g. London BMC. 239 (incorrectly classified in period of finest art), 0.304 g.

[7] Similar to the Latin heavy gold series with the wheel (compare Häberlin, Syst. d. ält. röm. Münzw. Berl. Mzbl. 1905 p. 174). Hill C. o. S. p. 46 explains the polyp as chosen for easier distinction from the obol belonging to one other system.

[8] From the leaves of the olive tree, not the laurel, the victor's wreath was woven among the Greeks, to which Dr. Regling called my attention; compare his note Dannenberg, Münzkunde 3. Aufl. 1912 p. 60.



The coins with the Pistrix, which symbol one generally regards as a sign of Hieron's sea victory over the Etruscans in the year 474, continue over a longer period of time, compare Holm III. p. 572. For a more precise chronology, therefore, no reference point can be gained from this symbol initially.

Another Pistrix series, which Head II. 2—5 has compiled from tetradrachmon to pentonkion (following him Holm III. p. 573), is not to be considered as contemporary, since according to style only tetra- and didrachmon belong together, but the two smallest denominations are without doubt much older.

IV. Group (around 451/50 B.C.?).

Arethusa head (Arethusa Nike) r., the hair almost entirely wrapped in a hood running to a point upward and ending in a knot (σάκκος). The middle hair strip decorated with embroidery of various patterns, on the ampyx wreath.

1. Tetradrachmon. In the ethnikon mostly R, but also P. Rs. Quadriga at walking pace r., section empty (only on one variant, see page 522, in field olive branch).

London BMC. 114, 16.94 g. — Group Duch. 58/59, to which incidentally also Duch. 55 belongs.[9]

2. Hemilitrion. a) Pkr. Rs. Between four wheel spokes **ϒ** (l.) **Ƹ** (r.) above, **Ƕ** (l.) **∀** (r.) below.

Berlin, 0.41 g. Siracusa, 0.86 g.

b) Pkr. Rs. Between four wheel spokes **Σ** (l.) **ϒ** (r.) above, **∀** (l.) **ԁ** (r.) below.

Pennisi, 0.38 g. Paris, 0.40 g.

Common characteristic is the knot hood (pointed saccos). Whether the ampyx is wreathed cannot naturally be recognized on the small denomination. Noteworthy with this one is the alternation of R and P, to which incidentally also corresponds a small stylistic difference. 2b) is more advanced in style than 2a). The minting of this small coin type also lasted, just as with the whole piece from which there exists a series of varying dies, for a longer time.

V. Group (around 451/50 B.C.?).

Arethusa head (Arethusa Nike) r., the hair almost entirely wrapped in a hood (σάκκος), which ends at the crown in two fringes fluttering to the left. The middle hair strip decorated with embroidery of various patterns, on the ampyx wreath. Sometimes on hood or cheek an A.

1. Tetradrachmon. In the ethnikon **Я**, **R** and **P** alternating. Rs. Quadriga at walking pace r., Nike mostly crowning the charioteer, section empty (only on one variant, see page 522, in field olive branch).

London BMC. 113, 17.48 g. — Head III. 3. Group Duch. 56/57.

2. Hemilitrion. a) Rs. Between four wheel spokes **ΣϒƸ** or **ΣϒƸ** (r. above) and three times each a pair of pellets placed diagonally.

Paris, 0.37 g. Berlin, 0.37 g. Pennisi, 0.39 g. Glasgow (Macdon. Hunt. Coll. I. Nr. 72), 0.40 g. — Similar Torremuzza Taf. LXXIX. 28.

b) Rs. **ϒƸ** (l. above), otherwise as before.

Pennisi, 0.40 g. Berlin, 0.36.

[9]The wreath on the ampyx is not indicated in Du Chastel's descriptions. It is recognized by Hill, Catalog Ward No. 265, Regling, Katalog Warren No. 837, Hirsch, Auktionskat. XXXII. No. 284.



Typical for the group is the hood with the fluttering fringes. With the smallness of the coin surface, the wreathing of the ampyx on the hemilitria cannot be determined here either.

Since such a wreath is also not recognizable on the tetradrachmon chosen for plate illustration (because of the rarely complete hood contour) in desirable clarity, I depict here in the text still another London specimen, which distinguishes itself through particularly sharp preservation of the ampyx decoration.





On the wreath decoration of the tetradrachma of this and the previous group I must go into somewhat more detail here, since it, as will be shown at the conclusion, is also not without significance for the recognition of the sequence of the small coins. Both groups IV and V alone bear among all tetradrachma of the transitional period still the wreath over the richly decorated hood. To group IV (hood with knot) also belongs the variant published by Headlam Num. Chr. 1908 p. 1 with the branch in the section of the reverse.[10] Apparently we have in the, as once with the Damareteion type, transitional use of the victory symbol to see a political allusion. Certainly not with Headlam Num. Chron. 1908 p. 1 ff. (followed by Head Hist. Num. 1911 p. 174) such a reference to the Congress of Gela 424. Style of the head and the at this time through the more agitated tension already displaced step quadriga offer in themselves such a late dating; that it is impossible, results from the now through the small coins secured insertion of groups IV and V in the sequence of the transitional tetradrachma, which will be demonstrated more closely in the chronological final consideration. As the external occasion for the wreathing of the city goddess one might perhaps view the victory of the Syracusans over Douketios, the king of the Sikels,

[10]Another variant with the branch in the section of the reverse (in my possession) belongs to group V (hood with two fluttering ends). Because of the clarity of the symbol I depict the piece here in the text.





achieved after hot combat at Nomai 451 (Diod. XI. 91).[11] He had become to the island Greeks as organizer and leader of the native population element a kind of national enemy, and his defeat could already give the Syracusans sufficient reason for a "commemorative coin" minting as after the battle of Himera in the year 480. Also this time it concerned a success over barbarians, and only toward such does the brow of the city goddess appear to be wreathed. After the so significant defeat of the mightiest Hellenic tribal confederates at the Assinaros river in the year 413, which lets the brilliant victory medallions, the dekadrachma, arise, one would most readily again expect the victory sign as decoration of the city goddess; but it is entirely lacking on the mintings of this time. The victory was precisely won over Greeks.

Evans' agonistic interpretation of the A on the tetradrachma of group V (Syr. Med. p. 137/38) would gain in probability in such a context.

Let it be pointed out here still to the almost exact copy of type V on the elektron stater of Kyzikos Greenw. No. 85 pl. IV. 7, Regling Kat. Warren No. 1501, Babelon Traité II. 2 No. 2599, which H. von Fritze in the study on "Die Elektronprägung von Kyzikos", Nomisma VII. p. 30, as one of the oldest pieces of his group based on this stater with its beginning set around 460 B.C. This time determination must now, even if it is more correct than the above-mentioned Headlam-Head one, still be moved down by about a decade, if my chronological approach for group IV/V hits the right mark.

When H. v. Fritze, basing himself on Head's chronology which today is again in need of revision in individual points, believes that the Syracusan model stands at the peak of the mintings beginning with the start of democracy (466), general stylistic reasons already seem to me to speak for it being a later member of a longer development, whose numerous individual stages (compare Duch. Taf. 3—5), if one proceeds from the Damareteion class secure for the time around 480, would hardly be accommodated in the short time span of 480—460.

VI. Group. ***Arethusa head r., the hair almost entirely wrapped in hood (σάκκος) with decorated ampyx. Two bands run over the forehead, then across over the back of the head and fall down at the neck.***

1. Tetradrachmon. Ethnikon apparently only with **R**. Rs. Quadriga at walking pace r., section empty.

Berlin, 16.98 g. — Head III. 2. Duch. 60.

2. Hemilitrion. Head left. Rs. Without ethnikon. Between four wheel spokes alternating one pellet alone and a pair of such, the latter placed diagonally.

Pennisi, 0.39 g. Siracusa (worn from impression) 0.30 g.

Despite the difference in head direction, the belonging together is also unquestionable here. The hood is completely identical in both denominations, one only needs to focus on the band tips falling down at the neck. Also the lips are of equally characteristic formation and the hair over the forehead waved in a corresponding manner.

[11] According to Diodorus the event fell in the year 450, however this date is corrected by Holm I. p. 431 below.

VII. Group. ***Arethusa head r., the hair gathered up and bound with broad band***[12] ***whose end mostly becomes visible over the ear; protruding beyond at the back of the head a characteristic snail-shaped or hook-shaped curl tuft.***

1. Tetradrachmon. In ethnikon **R** and **P** Rs. Quadriga at walking pace right, in field on the older dies Pistrix, apparently not on the younger ones.

München, 17.02 g. Head II. 11. Group Duch. 38/41.

2. Hemilitrion. Rs. Exactly as with the hemilitrion of the previous group (same die?).

Siracusa, 0.35 g. Through the kindness of Herr Prof. Orsi I can still publish in the text a drawing prepared by him of the coin with the graceful head not well emerging in the impression.



Because of the occurrence of the Pistrix already mentioned at group III here and at group X I refer again to Holm's remarks III. p. 572, who is of the same view as Evans Contrib. p. 24 that this "symbol of sea power survived on the issues of the Syracusan democracy for another two decades or more." Compare also Hill Kat. Ward to No. 272 and Regling Kat. Warren to No. 348. Holm rightly maintains that still in 453 the Syracusans undertook a successful naval expedition to the Etruscan coast and so the old symbol could have been applied with new justification.

VIII. Group. ***Arethusa head r., the hair behind in broad band (ὀπισθοσφενδόνη), which is wound once at the side and three- to five times toward the front.***

1. Tetradrachmon. Ethnikon only with **P** Rs. Quadriga at walking pace r. (Nike exclusively crowning the charioteer); section empty or in field olive leaf with fruit.

Berlin, 16.96 g. Head III. 1. Group Duch. 52/54.

2. Hemilitrion. Rs. Between the four wheel spokes above **A Ꟈ** (l.) **ϒ Ɜ** (r.), below three pellets each arranged in triangular form.

Berlin, 0.35 g.

The symbol in the section of the reverse of the tetradrachmon does not yet seem to have been recognized (Hill Kat. Ward to No. 268: in exorgue traces of symbol?). It is also only to be found on some dies of the group, compare Auktionskat. Hirsch XXXII, 1912, Taf. VIII, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257; only on the last two specimens is it recognizable.

IX. Group. ***Arethusa head r., the hair behind in a net hood (κεκρύφαλος), whose meshes appear as pearl-bordered rhombi and which is bound over the forehead with ribbons (one with meander decoration). Over the knot two cord ends are often visible; the connection between net and forehead ribbons forms a well metallic oval ornamental piece over the ear.***

1. Tetradrachmon. Ethnikon only with **P** Rs. Quadriga at walking pace r., in field grasshopper.

London BMC. 124, 17.30 g. Head III. 5. Duch. 50.

[12] From this band hang down at the neck with an earlier die of this type, Duch. 40, still three cord ends ending in little balls.

2. Litra. Before the head a dolphin to r. downward. Pkr.

a) The crown hair of the head has smooth strands. Rs. **Σ** (above), **ϒ** (r. below), **P** (l. below), **A** (l.) Seapolyp.

Paris, 0.80 g. Siracusa, 0.80 g. Haag, 0.70 g.

b) The crown hair of the head shows waved strands. Rs. **Σ** (below), **ϒ** (l. above) **P** (above) **A** (r. above). Seapolyp.

Paris, 0.78 g.

c) Vs. as before. Rs. **Ƹ** (below) **ϒ** (l. above) **Ь** (above) **A** (in the middle r.). Seapolyp.

Pennisi, 0.68 g. Berlin, 0.79 g.

d) Vs. as a) Rs. **Σ** (? r. below) **ϒ** (? r. above) **Ь** (in the middle below) **A** (l. above) Seapolyp.

Auktionskat. Hirsch XI No. 116 Abbild. Taf. III (cast in Berlin) identical with Auktionskat. Hirsch XV Smlg. Philipsen No. 1164 Abbild. in text. 0.82 g.

For the litra of this group at least two obverse and four reverse dies can be determined.

X. Group. ***Arethusa head r., the hair waved, piled high and bound at the crown in a tuft, from which a bundle of individual curls flutters freely upward (κόρυμβος).***

1. Tetradrachmon. Ethnikon only with **P** Rs. Quadriga at gallop l., Nike always crowning the charioteer, in field almost always Pistrix.[13]

Auktionskat. Hirsch XXXII, No. 225, 16.90 g. Head II. 12. Group Duch. 45/46.

2. Didrachmon. Ethnikon and four dolphins as with the tetradrachmon. Rs. Rider with fluttering chlamys at gallop left.

Jameson, 8.70 g. Duch. 123.

3. Drachme. Ethnikon, no dolphins. Rs. As before.

London BMC. 106, 4.26 g. Head II. 13.

4. Hemilitrion. Without ethnikon and dolphins. Pkr.

a) Head right. Rs. Between four wheel spokes alternating one pellet alone and a pair of such, the latter placed parallel to each other diagonally.

Siracusa 0.40 g, another specimen 0.45 g. Pennisi 0.42 g. Paris 0.34 g. Berlin (Imhoof) 0.40 g. — A specimen in the find from Girgenti Salinas Rev. Num. 1867 Taf. X, 52, 0.38 g, probably the present Berlin piece.

b) Head left. Rs. As before.

Glasgow 0.29 g. — Macdon. Hunt. Coll. I No. 73 (the description there is to be corrected? "beneath chin three dots", which would be quite unusual and contradict the indication on the Rs., are probably with the poorly struck or preserved piece remains of a pearl circle).

5. Bronze-Trias. a) **ΣϒPA** (r. downward). Head right between one dolphin each downward r. and l. Rs. Seapolyp, around three pellets (l., above and r.), round incusum.

Berlin 3.26 g. — Head III. 7. London BMC. 126/130.

b) Similar with head left.

Berlin 3.05 g. Ethnikon, dolphins, pellets indistinct. — London BMC. 131.

There possibly also exists the bronze hexas of the series (Head C. v. S. p. 16); with certainty I could not yet obtain such a one.

6. Bronze-Uncia? Without ethnikon and dolphins? Head right. Rs. Seapolyp, round incusum.

[13] The depicted specimen appears not to have the Pistrix, perhaps it only came out weakly here.

Berlin 1.57 g. — Head III. 8. BMC. 132.

The bronze coins I unite with the silver coins of the same head type into one group. Head C. o. S. p. 16 has already pointed to the stylistic similarity. Holm Gesch. Siz. III. p. 621 and Z. f. N. II. p. 337 placed the bronzes incorrectly in the time around 400 B.C. For much earlier minting speak not only the round incusum of the reverse observed by Head, but especially the representation type of the polyp, which in the flowering period, to which I will return later, appears only in stylized form with intertwined upper tentacles. As a further moment for a context of the minting can perhaps also be cited the strikingly rich variety of the silver of the group (since the archaic period there was no longer a quarter division). It points clearly to strong small denomination demand, which one will have met through minting of smallest fractions of the silver litra, quarter- to twelfth-litrae, in copper (fiduciary gold) still more correspondingly.

Stylistically, moreover, this entire coin group forms probably a kind of connecting link between the transitional period and the epoch of the signed coins, which take their beginning with the artist Eumenes.[14] For the first time here a team at gallop is represented, whereby it did not yet succeed the die engraver to bring all four horses into view, and from now on we see generally only gallop representations on the Syracusan tetradrachma of the 5th century.

On the head type a clear departure from the entire previous stylistic form can likewise be recognized, which always let the head build up with firmly applied hair mass and not too strongly moved contour in strictly plastic sense. A more painterly feeling now breaks through, which lets the natural play of the curls come to validity and therein later in the manifold types of the flowering period often achieves the highest. Such a feeling, with which at the same time a stronger emphasis of the psychological expression is linked, also lives in the beautiful head of our group IX because of the identical reverse of the closely related transitional tetradrachmon Head III. 6, Duch. 49. In harmony with this general dating given by style would be another, if also more tentative reference point, which we have for a time determination. Namely, as Evans Contr. p. 212 emphasizes, tetradrachma of this type are missing in the find from Villabate, whose burial time he sets around ca. 460. The group should therefore fall in the time of about 450—440, thus fit naturally into the hitherto given type sequence (group IV/V thought to have originated around 451/50) and be immediate predecessor of the Eumenes tetradrachma with gallop quadrigas after 440.

Regarding the Pistrix in the section applies what was already said above at group III and VII about this symbol.

For the following litra group a temporally close connection with the large denomination can no longer be established in a similar way as hitherto. It has in common with the tetradrachmon, which I presuppose, probably still the main features of the head type. But style, script (tetradrachmon only R, litrae P), also the appearance of letters and symbols let recognize a much more advanced development in the fractions. It would not appear unjustified to see in the head of these litrae something like a restitution of the older tetradrachmon model. This head with the characteristic structure of the hair in a tuft also stands close to that on the coins of the artists Eumenos, Eumenes and Sosion. The distinguishing external feature seems to be with the latter the absence of the band in the hair, which only the older head has.

The litrae stand moreover with those of group IX because of the equipment with symbols in a certain connection.

[14]Compare R. Weil, Künsterinschriften p. 25 and on Eumenes' first tetradrachmon Ph. Lederer, Ein syrakusisches Tetradrachmon. Num. Zeitschr. 1910 p. 1.

XI. Group. ***Arethusa head r., the hair behind gathered in a vertically multiple divided tuft and held fast in front with thin band or with pearl cord, strongly waved over the forehead.***

[1.] Tetradrachmon. Ethnikon only with **R**. Rs. Quadriga at walking pace r., in field Pistrix.
Berlin, 17.45 g. — Du Ch. 32/33.

2. Litra with restituted head?

a) Vs. no symbol. Pkr. Rs. **Σ** (l.) **ϒ** (l. above) **P** (above) **A** (r.) Seapolyp.
Pennisi, 0.69 g.

b) Vs. **Δ** behind the head. Pkr. Rs. **Σ** (below) **ϒ** (l.) . . . . . Seapolyp.
Berlin, 0.55 g.

c) Vs. **H** behind the head, in front olive leaf with fruit. Pkr. Rs. **Σ** (r. below) **ϒ** (r. above) **P** (l. above) **A** (l. below) Seapolyp.
Berlin, 0.74 g (Rs. double strike). Siracusa, 0.80 g. Haag, 0.75 g. Pennisi, 0.74 g. Yakountschikoff, 0.62 g. — Sambon-Canessa Auktionskatalog Paris 17. Dezbr. 1907 No. 353, 0.70 g.

Noteworthy with the litrae of group IX and XI is the appearance of letters and symbols in the coin field, which were quite rare with the large coins,[15] but were hitherto completely foreign to the small silver. The letters **Δ** and **H** may not be viewed as artist signatures, that is quite clear, since they alternate, while the type remains constant. They should probably distinguish different emissions of the same type through a mark, as this was the case for example with early tetradrachma of the 5th century in Messana (**A, B, Γ, D**) or do official marks now emerge for the first time on the small coins?

The dolphin of the litrae of type IX could also be explained as a reduction of the usual dolphin quartet of the tetradrachma adapted to the small space in purely artistic intention. Correspondingly, hemidrachma (Head III, 16) with two fish, similar litrae (Head V, 9 and 10) with one fish are found again in the flowering period.

It is now necessary to point to the many variants of small silver coins with Syracusan types from the aforementioned find from Girgenti: partly coins of archaic character, partly those of the transitional period, all with wheel on the reverse. Unfortunately, Salinas did not carry the investigation of the interesting find to completion, of which he himself said (Rev. Num. 1867 p. 336): "On peut dire que tout concourt à le faire valoir: la rareté des monnaies, la variété des types, des particularités de style et de poids, enfin cette circonstance que c'est le premier dépôt de monnaies Siciliennes dont nous pouvons donner une liste complète. Abstraction faite de quelques monnaies déjà connues, toutes les autres nous offrent ou des types entièrement inédits ou un style très primitif et un système de frappe non encore observé pour les monnaies de Sicile."

According to Salinas' list, the find contains in total 288 pieces, of which 6 Akragas, 1 Katane, 2 Eryx, 52 Gela (only wheel coins like those of Syracuse), 15 Himera, 64 Leontinoi, 1 Segesta,

[15] Symbols appear on this in the 5th century until the flowering period only before a) in the field 1. barley grain [?] (Duch. 42). 2. crane (BMC. 101 and 124[?]). b) in the section 3. olive leaf (group VIII), 4. olive branch (see above page 522), 5. grasshopper (group IX and Duch. 49), 6. lion (group II), 7. Pistrix (after group II generally). Since No. 4, 6 and 7 can be understood as allusion to political events, similar reference to important occurrences in the city history is also probable for No. 1 and 3 (harvest blessing), No. 5 (harvest damage), No. 2 (perhaps to be explained like the crane on the known didrachmon of Selinus). From this one might conclude that in Syracuse until now the symbol was no official mark, was only used for occasional supplementation of the coin image.

This also corresponds to the complete absence of individual letters in the field, which could be viewed as official marks. The single A that occurs probably has agonistic meaning (compare Evans Syr. Med. p. 136—138 and above p. 522) and thus joins the character of the aforementioned symbols.

139 Syracusai, 1 Rhegion, 7 unidentifiable. One could say that the significance of the mightiest city of the island with its share also comes to expression in this small coin depot. Of course, the attribution of the larger portion of the wheel coins to Syracuse is questionable because of their lack of inscription and their barbarized style. To the municipal small coin series of the transitional period can be assigned with certainty only 3 types, in which the ethnikon establishes the belonging. These one would however not yet need to deny to the other types because of the missing city name alone. For the archaic small coins from obol downward are also anepigraph, the characteristic Arethusa head sufficed just without further ado in the earlier insular trade to make the small coin denomination of Syracuse recognizable. But decisive is the style: the largest part of these wheel coins is more or less barbarized (see Taf. XLVIII) and so one will have to view them as imitations of non-Greek inland tribes. Their origin has probably proceeded within a longer time period, for beside the main quantity of imitations[16] of archaic forms there are also found such with well recognizable types of the transitional period like Taf. XLVIII, 20, 21, 24. The inconspicuous coins may claim special interest, when we have to consider them as commemorative coins of the short political existence of the Sikels, which is linked with their leader Douketios' rise and fall in the fifth decade of the century.[17]

The weight average of the entire 138 uniform Syracusan wheel coins of the find without distinction between purely Greek and imitation (Salinas No. 21 as the only hemilitrion of 0.38 g I leave out) amounts according to Salinas' list to 0.32 g. 25 such wheel coins with and without ethnikon in the Berlin Cabinet, almost all originating from that find, total weight 7.79 g, yield an average of 0.312 g. The 52 Geloan coins of the find, which can be drawn for comparison because of the analogous wheel type, yield such an average of 0.299 g. Accordingly, I prefer to designate these coins with Bab. Traité II. 1. No. 2293 (and Gela No. 2312/14) as hemiobols rather than as quarter-litrae as Imhoof-Blumer Berl. Bl. 1870 p. 43 and 59 wanted to understand them. Certainly they were minted al marco and not al pezzo and therefore the individual weights differ very much.

Here follow thus first the three types certain for Syracuse from the transitional period:

1. Arethusa head r., hair under diadem at neck gathered in pointed or round tuft. Pkr. Rs. **P—A — ϒ—ϗ** between the four wheel spokes.

Hemiobolion. Paris 0.25 g **Taf. XLVIII. 1**, identical with Bab. Traité II. 1. No. 2293 pl. LXXVI. 22. The same with 0.38 g indicated. — 4 specimens in the find from Girgenti. Rev. Num. 1867 p. 337 No. 12, together 1.045 g, and ibid. pl. X. 28.

2. Forepart of a bull with pointed-bearded human head r. swimming. Rs. As before.

Hemiobolion. Berlin 0.25 g **Taf. XLVIII. 2**, and 0.26 g. Paris 0.32 g. — In any case identical with this are the 3 specimens of the find from Girg. Rev. Num. 1867 p. 338 No. 20 and pl. X. 51.

3. Male head r. with short main hair and long pointed beard. Pkr. Rs. . **—A — ϒ—ϗ** between the four wheel spokes.

Hemiobolion. Berlin 0.32 g **Taf. XLVIII. 3**, the rho as well as the pearl circle are hardly recognizable anymore. Identical Rev. Num. 1867 p. 338 No. 19 pl. X. 50. — From another obverse die Berlin 0.24 g **Taf. XLVIII. 4**, of the inscription only weak remains preserved. Rev. Num. No. 18 pl. X. 48. A diadem, which Salinas indicates, I am able to recognize neither on the original nor on Sal.'s drawing.

[16]It appears in the main matter only Syracusan small silver to have been imitated, perhaps also such of Gela (Sal. IX. 9?) and Leontinoi (Sal. IX. 17, 20, 28?), but that is difficult to judge according to the graphic reproduction of the coins at Salinas.

[17]Compare Holm I. p. 257—261.

The find also contains an anepigraphic barbaric imitation of hemiobolion type No. 3, which I append here: Berlin 0.36 g Taf. XLVIII. 5, Rev. Num. No. 17 pl. X. 47. The three specimens described by Salinas under No. 17, 18, 19 are probably the Berlin pieces.

From hemiobol No. 2 with Geloan obverse type (compare the Geloan hemiobols Bab. Traité II. 1. No. 2312/13 pl. LXXVII. 19 and 20 of somewhat older style) emerges the interesting fact that Syracuse, whose main types were often copied by the other island cities, also once for its part departed from the always similarly as in Athens most conservatively maintained native coin image, in order to adopt that of a befriended city. A political reason was apparently present for the striking image change. During the tyranny period the two cities stood indeed in close relationship, until Gela again became independent in 461 (Diod. XI. 76). One might think of the transplantation of Geloans to Syracuse by Gelon, but the coins are not of very old style. Moreover, the introduction of the Geloan coin image presents itself as a kind of counterpiece to the Syracusan Pistrix on a somewhat older tetradrachmon of Gela from the find of Villabate, Evans Contrib. pl. VII. 4, which symbol Ev. p. 24 correspondingly interpreted as evidence of the Geloans' participation in the Syracusan sea battle of 474 with the Etruscans.

In similar manner Kroton uses on its small silver in the 5th century the emblems of befriended cities: seapolyp (Syracuse), Pegasus (Korinth), hare (Rhegion or Messana).

Hemiobol No. 3 brings a further departure into the goddess image that had hitherto exclusively prevailed on the municipal coins. Who is it to whom, apart from the Geloan bull, this single time in the immensely rich coinage until the end of the 5th century the place of the city goddess is conceded? It comes naturally first into consideration Zeus, who was venerated in Syracuse as Olympios, Urios, Eleutherios. To Zeus the Liberator one erected after the fall of Thrasyboulos in 466 a colossal statue, to him *Eleutheria* were dedicated (Diod. XI. 72). But the head of our coin seems to me still too free from archaic stylization to fit still in this early time, and besides the stylistic objection it is also to be considered that the certain Zeus Liberator of the Syracusan coins of the 4th century as well as the Olympic Zeus of the Elis coins always appears laurel-wreathed. Poseidon also points to no attribute. So one can think of Kronos or also Archias, the city founder. The latter, of whom the saga (Plut. narr. am. 2) reports that he had two daughters, Ortygia and Syracusa, would present a fitting relationship to the otherwise dominating city nymph head.[18]

I would however like to give preference to the designation Kronos, since it can appear supported a little more by the Himeraic Kronos coins. Imhoof-Blumer Berl. Bl. V. 1870 p. 46 had viewed the bearded head on the older litrae from Himera originating from the same find from Girgenti (Gabrici, Riv. Num. VII. 1894 pl. VIII. 6—9) as Kronos[19], by analogy of the known later litra with inscription **KPONOΣ**. The head of our hemiobol is of similar conception as that of the Himeraic litrae: short hair, pointed beard, long mustache.

Moreover, the small coin denominations last treated characterize themselves because of their great rarity and their types so deviating from the usual coinage as only temporary, also playing no special role as denominations, mintings.

To complete the picture hitherto gained of the Syracusan small coin denomination of the older and transitional period (both epochs cannot always be sharply separated), I also depict here the above-mentioned barbaric hemiobol imitations from the find from Girgenti in 28 different types (only obverses, reverse always has the wheel) according to specimens of the Berlin and Paris cabinets, since they were only drawn, not mechanically reproduced at Salinas (Taf. XLVIII. 6—28). Weights in sequence: P(aris) 0.56 g — B(erlin) 0.35 g — B 0.27 — B 0.45 — P 0.27 — P

[18]To be compared would be the hunter of Segesta as city founder on coins from the middle of the 5th century, see Ph. Lederer "Tetradrachmenprägung von Segesta" p. 46 ff.

[19]Gabrici follows this view also ibid. p. 432.

0.28 — B 0.24 — B 0.30 — B 0.26 — B 0.35 — P 0.44 — P 0.35 — P 0.30 — P 0.24 — P 0.38 — B 0.27 — B 0.27 — B 0.43 — P 0.41 — P 0.24 — B 0.29 — B 0.29 — P 0.32; Average 0.32 g. Particularly noteworthy are thereby No. 20/21 as imitations of the type Duch. 29/31, further No. 25 with youthful male head, No. 26/28 with head left.

In the following list I now compile once more for better overview the weights of all hitherto recorded specimens of the small silver denomination of the transitional period, thus from group III to XI, together.

Group	**Litrae** Standard weight 0.87 g	**Hemilitria** Standard weight 0.435 g	**Hemiobols** Standard weight 0.36 g (Only occasionally minted, not assignable to types III-XI)
III	0.84, 0.80, 0.80, 0.77 g	0.40, 0.37, 0.304 g (without pellets)	Type Arethusa head 0.25 g Geloan bull 0.25, 0.26, 0.32 g
IV	—	0.41, 0.86, 0.38, 0.40 g (without pellets)	Kronos head (?) 0.32, 0.24 g Sikel (?) imitations not considered
V	—	0.37, 0.37, 0.39, 0.40, 0.40, 0.36 g (with pellets)	
VI	—	0.39, 0.30 g (with pellets)	
VII	—	0.35 g (with pellets)	
VIII	—	0.35 g (with pellets)	
IX	0.80, 0.80, 0.70, 0.78, 0.68, 0.79, 0.82 g	—	
X	—	0.40, 0.45, 0.42, 0.34, 0.40, 0.29 g (with pellets)	
XI	0.69, 0.55, 0.74, 0.80, 0.75, 0.74, 0.62, 0.70 g	—	

Average weight of the 19 litrae 0.746 g, of the 23 hemilitria 0.374 g.

While in the archaic period Sicilian litra and Attic obol standard existed side by side for the small coin denomination, a glance at the list teaches us that the latter is apparently displaced and the indigenous small silver currency establishes itself for domestic trade. Obols are no longer minted, only litrae and mainly their half-piece the hemilitrion, a denomination that did not yet exist in Syracuse in the archaic period.[20]

The latter circumstance is easy to understand. In that period, when there was still a pentonkion alongside the simultaneously ruling obol standard as sub-denomination approximating the hemiobol (see above p. 518), such a denomination was not necessary. This now becomes most popular and seems to displace the hemiobols that had meanwhile become superfluous. For as section

[20] At Leontinoi it already appears in archaic time, in the transitional period then also at Himera and Entella.

III shows, these appear in the transitional period only quite sporadically. Those characterized by the type half bull and Kronos head (?) are indeed characterized without further ado as ephemeral mintings, and the astonishingly manifold anepigraphic hemiobols of the Arethusa head type in the find from Girgenti probably do not originate from the municipal mint, but are to be viewed as products of Sikel coinage.

In groups V—VIII and X the 6 pellets characterize the hemilitrion. But also with III and IV, where one could be in doubt about the designation because of the missing value pellets, it can only be a matter of hemilitria, since the weights stand quite parallel with the hemilitria of the other types. Already the average weight is 0.38 g (7 specimens together 2.664 g) thus above hemiobol weight, and maximum weights of 0.40 and 0.41 g occur as with the following certain hemilitria.

When I now attempt to justify the attempted chronological arrangement using the few reference points that the small coins offer, insofar as it has not already happened in the description, I am well aware that this can only be of relative value, since it includes only a part of the rich coinage of the transitional period. Perhaps it is useful as a step forward toward the larger goal of researching the sequence of this coinage on the basis of comprehensive die comparison.

Group III is, according to style, the oldest, placed at the beginning. Group IV follows, because here too the hemilitrion is still without value signs.[21] Probably to meet the confusion with the obols and hemiobols of earlier coinage of the same wheel image, value designation was introduced on the hemilitrion with type V, which continues with the ordering of the denomination[22] until type X. That with series V, not with one of the other series, the transition from hemilitrion without to that with value indication occurred, is proved by the apparent temporal connection of tetradrachma IV and V. It is secured by the similar hood form and above all by the feature of wreath decoration common only to these two groups.

I connect VI, because the hood fashion still continues, the head also stylistically certainly earlier than with the following types. VII must then be linked to VI because of the similar (perhaps even same die) value pellet arrangement (it appears nowhere else as with VI and VII). For the place of VIII in the series I would only like to assert that with these mintings exclusively only the modern rho appears; perhaps the group is more correctly to be placed before VI and VII, therefore, because its hemilitrion is still provided with ethnikon like its predecessors. The latter has disappeared with VI, VII, X, one can assume because the denomination had already become established and no longer required the city name. IX presents in any case a further development, because for the first time a symbol appears on the litra. That X and XI (this group naturally without the tetradrachmon) belong at the conclusion, I have already discussed in their description.

The coherent emissions of large and small coins have been quite abundant. How the type numbers of both relate to each other can be determined from the following approximate calculation. If one combines the tetradrachm types of the transitional period[23] represented rather completely in Du Chastel's album into type groups each determined by the hair costume of the head, one obtains 19 such groups, namely No. 25 — 26 — 27/28 — 29/31 — 32/33 — 34/35 — 36/37 — 38/41 — 42 — 43 — 44 — 45/46 — 47/48 — 49 — 50/51 — 52/54 — 55 and 58/59 — 56/57 — 60. To these can now be added about 9 groups of small coin types (8 exactly, 1 (group XI) superficially corresponding). It is very well possible that with more precise investigation still more will be found. In any case, the connecting link is hereby established that was hitherto missing, to

[21] The tetradrachmon of the group is also still of strong stylistic character. Hemilitrion IV b with P may, as already emphasized, be somewhat later.

[22] In the flowering period hemilitria with value signs no longer seem to occur.

[23] I let them begin with Duch. No. 25, because from there on the eye is no longer arranged in archaic manner completely laterally.

lead over from the rich small silver coinage of the archaic period to the Dionysiac and later time, and Syracuse no longer stands, as it hitherto appeared, behind the other island cities.

If one casts still a glance at the artistic design of the small coins, the apparent striving for variation in the grouping of the value pellets of the hemilitria strikes one (4 variants). The head sides, considered for themselves, form a particularly charming gallery in the small format; because of their artistic interest I place them here once more side by side in the text, namely in double enlargement.



III.



IV.



V.

From the hair costume always identical for an entire emission down to the smallest denomination, it appears to emerge that these had a certain official character to some degree. They apparently always ruled for a time, preserving the characteristic essential features even with different dies, until fashion brought a change again. So it is then, when we survey the series of Syracusan coins of this period, as if a fashion journal of the city were opened before us.



VI.



VII.



VIII.

In the "Künsterinschriften der sicil. Münzen" R. Weil p. 30 has rightly emphasized that "a stately series of tetradrachma from the transitional period from the archaic to high art, although without artist names, by no means stands behind the later achievements." Their miniature versions, as we have now learned to know them in the small coins of the city, reinforce this impression, in the graceful embodiment that they offer us in the smallest space of the Homeric ideal of the "goddess with the beautiful hair braids," the νύμφη εὐπλόκαμος.

* * *

In a further section I hope to treat new material on small coins of the period following the transitional period. Here, however, I would like still to express my sincere thanks for the support with casts and information that has become mine in such abundant measure from the state cabinets of Berlin (I have special encouragement to thank Herr Directorial Assistant Dr. K. Regling), London, Paris, München, Gotha, Siracusa, Glasgow, Haag, as well as from the gentlemen Baron

Pennisi in Acireale, R. Jameson in Paris (for the friendly accommodation of these two gentlemen I feel myself likewise obligated in special measure), B. Yakountschikoff in St. Petersburg, A. von Gwinner in Berlin, Dr. Hirsch in München.



IX.



X.



XI.

2 Index of Depicted Specimens

2.1 Illustrations on Plates XLV—XLVIII

2.1.1 Plate XLV

I. 1.	Auction cat. Hirsch XXXII No. 154.	Tetradrachmon	g 16.84
I. 2.	Berlin.	Didrachmon	g 8.57
I. 3.	Berlin.	Drachme	g 4.18
I. 4.	Berlin.	Litra	g 0.78
I. 5.	Paris.	Obolos	g 0.67
*) I. 6a.	Paris.	Pentonkion	g 0.28
I. 6b.	Paris.	Pentonkion	g 0.25
I. 7.	Paris.	Hexas	g 0.10
II. 1.	London. BMC. 63.	Dekadrachmon	g 44.43
II. 2.	Berlin.	Tetradrachmon	g 17.42
II. 3.	Paris.	Obolos	g 0.73

2.1.2 Plate XLVI

III. 1.	Berlin.	Tetradrachmon	g 17.30
III. 2.	Jameson.	Litra	g 0.84
III. 3.	Siracusa.	Hemilitrion	g 0.40
IV. 1.	London. BMC. 114.	Tetradrachmon	g 16.94
IV. 2a.	Berlin.	Hemilitrion	g 0.41
IV. 2b.	Pennisi.	Hemilitrion	g 0.38
V. 1.	London. BMC. 113.	Tetradrachmon	g 17.48
V. 2a.	Paris.	Hemilitrion	g 0.37
V. 2b.	Pennisi.	Hemilitrion	g 0.40
VI. 1.	Berlin.	Tetradrachmon	g 16.98
VI. 2.	Pennisi.	Hemilitrion	g 0.39
VII. 1.	München.	Tetradrachmon	g 17.02
VII. 2.	Siracusa.	Hemilitrion	g 0.35
VIII. 1.	Berlin.	Tetradrachmon	g 16.96
VIII. 2.	Berlin.	Hemilitrion	g 0.35

*On Plate XLV, to which No. 134 of the Berl. Münzblätter was attached, a printing error has remained. Instead of I. 6, I. 7, I. 8 it should read: I. 6a, I. 6b, I. 7.



2.1.3 Plate XLVII

IX. 1.	London. BMC. 124.	Tetradrachmon	g 17.30
IX. 2a.	Paris.	Litra	g 0.80
IX. 2b.	Paris.	Litra	g 0.78
IX. 2c.	Pennisi.	Litra	g 0.68
X. 1.	Auction cat. Hirsch XXII No. 225.	Tetradrachmon	g 16.90
X. 2.	Jameson.	Didrachmon	g 8.70
X. 3.	London. BMC. 106.	Drachme	g 4.26
X. 4a.	Siracusa.	Hemilitrion	g 0.40
X. 4b.	Glasgow. Macdon. Hunt. Coll. I. No. 73.	Hemilitrion	g 0.29
X. 5a.	Berlin.	Bronze-Trias	g 3.26
X. 5b.	Berlin.	Bronze-Trias	g 3.05
X. 6.	Berlin.	Bronze-Uncia (?)	g 1.57
[XI. 1.]	Berlin.	Tetradrachmon	g 17.45
XI. 2a.	Pennisi.	Litra	g 0.69
XI. 2b.	Berlin.	Litra	g 0.55
XI. 2c.	Berlin.	Litra	g 0.74

2.1.4 Plate XLVIII

1.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.25
2.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.25
3.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.32
4.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.24
5.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.36
6.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.56
7.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.35
8.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.27
9.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.45
10.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.27
11.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.28
12.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.24
13.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.30
14.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.26
15.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.35
16.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.44
17.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.35
18.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.30
19.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.24
20.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.38
21.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.27
22.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.27
23.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.43
24.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.41
25.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.24
26.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.29
27.	Berlin. Hemiobolion	g 0.29
28.	Paris. Hemiobolion	g 0.32



2.2 Clichés (2-fold Enlargement) on pages 570, 571

Cliché No. III	= Litra,	Pl. XLVI. III. 2.	
Cliché No. IV	= Hemilitrion,	Pl. XLVI. IV. 2b.	Paris 0.40 g.
Cliché No. V	= Hemilitrion,	Pl. XLVI. V. 2a.	
Cliché No. VI	= Hemilitrion,	Pl. XLVI. VI. 2.	
Cliché No. VII	= Hemilitrion,	Pl. XLVI. VII. 2.	
Cliché No. VIII	= Hemilitrion,	Pl. XLVI. VIII. 2.	
Cliché No. IX	= Litra,	Pl. XLVII. IX. 2b.	
Cliché No. X	= Hemilitrion,	Pl. XLVII. X. 4a.	Pennisi 0.42 g.
Cliché No. XI	= Litra,	Pl. XLVII. XI. 2a.	

1813-1913

From North to South, from West to East, as far as the German tongue sounds, the memory becomes vivid of the great time a hundred years ago that brought us liberation from the French yoke. With pride we look upon the descendants and heirs of that great uprising.



I. 1





I. 2





I. 3





I. 4





I. 5





I. 6





I. 7





I. 8





II. 1





II. 2





II. 3





III. 1



IV. 1



III. 2



IV. 2 a



IV. 2 b



III. 3



V. 1



VI. 1



V. 2 a



V. 2 b



VI. 2



VII. 1



VIII. 1



VII. 2



VIII. 2

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IX. 1



IX. 2 a



IX. 2 b



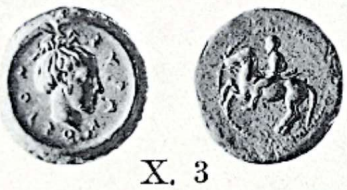
IX. 2 c



X. 1



X. 2



X. 3



X. 4 a



X. 4 b



X. 5 a



X. 5 b



X. 6



[XI. 1]



XI. 2 a



XI. 2 b



XI. 2 c



1



2



3



4



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6



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8



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