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MAIRI GKIKAURI

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 University. 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 donation.

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.

1 Universitätssammlungen in Deutschland. Das Informationssystem zu Sammlungen und Museen in Deutschen Universitäten. URL: http://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 Grießbach, March Wahl, Vilma Ruppiene, Miron-Doru Sevastre for their support, to Peter Neckermann for the photographs, and to Matthias Demel, the graphic designer.

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. Despite the lack of definite data, it is possible that the coins in 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 sequence. 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) 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 time. 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 1986. 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

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4 Specimens of better condition show that this is a tetras instead.
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 technique\(^7\).

A study published in 2007 by Lorenzo Lazzarini based on the examination of 193
specimens represents the most recent word on the topic\(^8\). 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 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 hemilitron\(^11\). 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 17.57g (no. 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Trias</th>
<th>Hexas</th>
<th>Uncia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean weight (Lazzarini)</td>
<td>15.34</td>
<td>11.39</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean weight (including the Würzburg specimens)</td>
<td>15.51</td>
<td>11.31</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>3.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pentonkion</th>
<th>Trias</th>
<th>Tetras female head</th>
<th>Tetras male head</th>
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<td>9.08</td>
<td>6.60</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0.79</td>
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<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. 1. The heavier group according to Lazzarini 2009.

Tab. 2. The lighter group according to Lazzarini 2009.

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 series\(^\text{12}\).

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 group\(^\text{13}\). Price had observed the overlapping weights of the two series of hexantes and had treated them as one single group (\textit{PRICE} Group V B)\(^\text{14}\). 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 group\(^\text{15}\).

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


\(^{13}\) \textit{PRICE}, \textit{op. cit.} (note 3), p. 82 (Group III A and B); \textit{ARNOLD-BIUCCHI}, \textit{op. cit.} (note 6), p. 14.

\(^{14}\) \textit{PRICE}, \textit{op. cit.} (note 3), p. 83.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Heavier group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Intermediate issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetras</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Lighter group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pentonkion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Tab. 3. Arrangement of the groups*

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’.

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 type (Tab. 3), second, the absolute chronology of the cast bronze coinage of Selinus as a whole.

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The three lots known to this day – one as part of a hoard recorded at the British Museum\(^{17}\), 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 1974\(^{18}\).

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 coinage\(^{19}\). They agree on placing it in the second half of the fifth century BC but there is no agreement on a more precise chronology\(^{20}\). 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 contemporary\(^{21}\).

It has been suggested that the cast coins of Selinus were used exclusively in the city’s territory\(^{22}\), an assumption common to Greek bronze coinage in general. But at least a coin of the type ‘Gorgoneion/Gorgoneion’ found at Morgantina\(^{23}\) suggests that this was not the case\(^{24}\).

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.

\(^{17}\) 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.


\(^{22}\) ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, op. cit. (note 6), p. 18.


The cast bronze coinage of Selinus shows numerous associations with Dionysus and his world. 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 unciae.

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 counterparts. 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 uncertain.

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 ΕΥΡΥΜΕΔΟΥΣΙA. 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’. 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.


26 Suggestion made by Clare Rowan.


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.

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 ↑.

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 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 ↓.


*The light series*

Obv.: Mask of Silenus facing.
Rev.: Crater; around, 5 pellets.

Pentonkion.

13. MvW Museum H6381 12.22 g 23 mm ↓


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 ↑.

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 ↑.

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 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 stratigraphic finds will come to light.

*Zusammenfassung*

Das Martin von Wagner Museum, die Sammlung des 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 solchen beinhaltet. Die Münzen umfassen alle bekannten Nominaler dieser seltenen Prägung und bilden einen willkommenen Beitrag zu den bereits bekannten Stücken. Lazzarini folgend wird hier die Einteilung in zwei Gruppen vertreten, in eine schwerere und eine leichtere, wobei jedoch eine Emission dazwischen

Mairi Gkikai
Department of Classics and Ancient History
University of Warwick
Coventry CV4 7AL
United Kingdom
M.Gkikaki@warwick.ac.uk

Abbreviations

Antikenmuseum Basel

CH II

SNG München 5

SNG Morcom

SNG Greece 7
SNG Lloyd
Other abbreviations:

IG XIV
Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae (Berlin: Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1903).