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IGCH 1993. OLD AND NEW DATA ON THE MOTTOLA HOARD FROM THE MUSEO ARCHEOLOGICO NAZIONALE DI TARANTO

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IGCH 1993. Old and New Data on the Mottola Hoard from the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Taranto

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Abstract: Since 2019, the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Taranto (MArTA) has started an ambitious cataloguing programme that encompassed, among other artefacts, a huge number of coins. Some of them have already been published, while some others are still unedited. The contribution offers some new data on a hoard of Tarentine horsemen known from a note by the then-director of the museum published in 1930.

Keywords: MArTA, Taranto, Mottola, Quagliati, Tarentine Horsemen.



The Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Taranto (MArTA) is one of the most important museums in Italy (**Fig. 1**). Founded in 1887, but first opened to the public in 1903, the museum houses a vast collection of archaeological artefacts that testify to the importance of Taranto and its surroundings in antiquity (Quagliati 1932; Degrassi 1963; Dell’Aglia 2013; Tondo 2016; Libero Mangieri 2016). The coin collection has grown since the opening of the museum, both through purchases or seizures from the antiques market and through the acquisition of coins from excavations, reaching a total of thousands of coins. Thus, due to the process of creation and progressive growth of the coin collection – which is inextricably linked with the territory where Taranto is located – the coins kept in the museum are an important element for understanding the history of Taranto and its entire region, even more so considering that coin finds cover a long historical period ranging from the Archaic to the Medieval Age (Libero Mangieri 2016).

The history of the coin collection began as early as 1903, when Quintino Quagliati became the director of the museum; he was an expert in Protohistory, but he also had a deep knowledge of ancient coins; indeed, he took care of acquiring coins and hoards found in Taranto and in the whole Puglia region, keeping them in the museum and publishing these acquisitions in brief notes and papers (Quagliati 1904; Quagliati 1906; Quagliati 1930; Quagliati 1932). The tradition started by Quagliati continued over the years with subsequent directors, allowing the museum’s coin collection to increase significantly (Tondo 2016). In the 2000s, a great work on the organisation and systematisation of the materials related to the coin cabinet – that is not only the coins, but also the acquisition of documents and reports accompanying them – was completed with the publication of a volume of the *Notiziario del Portale Numismatico dello Stato* (Libero Mangieri, Pennestrì 2016).



Fig. 1. Taranto, Museo Archeologico (Quagliati 1932).

Since 2019, the MARTA has launched an ambitious cataloguing project, which involved the artefacts exhibited in the museum, but also the thousands of objects and artefacts stored in its warehouses. The cataloguing process, which engaged a large team of experts in different fields of study, also encompassed 11,550 coins. Each piece had its own preliminary report that contained essential information according to the Italian regulations for the cataloguing of numismatic finds. All the collected data, including photos of the coins, were incorporated into a database that will work as a virtual display of the museum's materials. The coins were catalogued as part of a scientific collaboration between the MARTA and La Sapienza University of Rome under the supervision of the author. Thus, the cataloguing work carried out from 2019 onwards and incorporated into the online database is somehow complementary to the reorganisation and editing efforts carried out over the years, enabling the acquisition of additional information and data to supplement what has already been collected and partly published. These resources will be protected from loss by digitalisation, which will also improve their accessibility and shareability.

IGCH 1993. Some preliminary data

This hoard was found in the territory of Mottola, 25 km northwest of Taranto (**Fig. 2**) in 1926. It is one of the hoards acquired by Quagliati, who bought it directly from the discoverer: *'durante l'agosto del 1926 fu trovato in contrada "San Sabino" dell'agro di Mottola nella provincia ionica un tesoretto di didrammi tarantini d'argento e l'inventore signor Antonio Greco lo consegnò in due volte a me che ne feci acquisto per il Museo Nazionale di Taranto'* (Quagliati 1930, 1; **Fig. 3**).

The treasure consists of 96 silver Tarantine *nomoi*, all in good condition, dating from the second to the third quarter of the 3rd century BC, in the so-called period of the Roman Alliance (Evans 1889, 8–9).

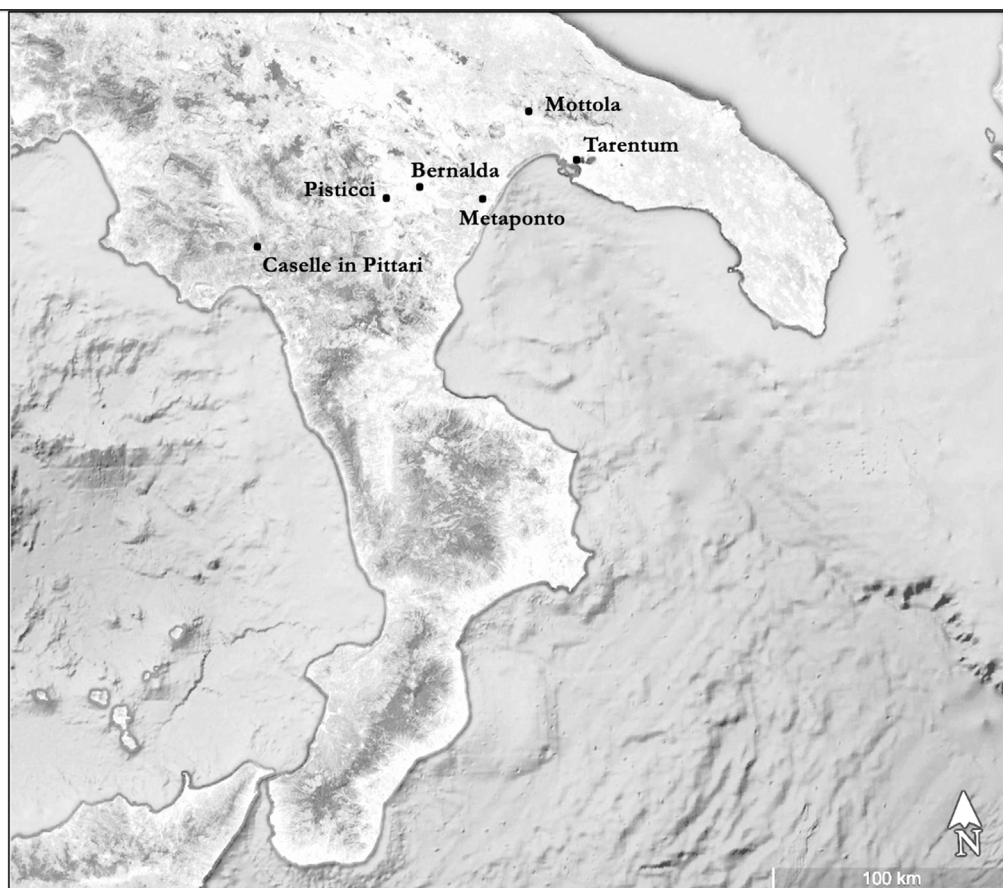


Fig. 2. 3rd-century coin hoards found west of Tarentum (based on Gorini 2013).

The historical context

The 3rd century BC began with the onset of the conflict between Rome and Tarentum: in 282 BC, ten Roman ships appeared in the Gulf of Tarentum, violating the treaty signed a few years earlier at Capo Lacinio. The Romans devastated the territory of Tarentum, which sent an embassy to Epirus seeking help from Pyrrhus, who invested many resources in the war: 'first, then, he sent Cineas to Tarentum with three thousand soldiers; next, after numerous cavalry-transports, decked vessels, and passage-boats of every sort had been brought over from Tarentum, he put on board of them twenty elephants and three thousand horse, twenty thousand foot, two thousand archers, and five hundred slingers. (...) Then, Pyrrhus sprang up and threw himself into the sea, and his friends and bodyguards were at once emulously eager to help him' (Plut. *Pyrrh.* 15.2; translation: Perrin 1920). The conflict continued until 272 BC when the Epirotes withdrew and Tarentum surrendered to Rome, handing over its weapons and ships, demolishing the walls, and agreeing to pay a tribute (Lippolis 1997, 39–41; Polyb I.20; II.24.13; III.75.4; Livy XXIII.1; XXIV.131). The fall of Tarentum paved the way for Rome to conquer the surrounding territory of Messapia, which was carried out in the following years by the consuls A. Regulus and I. Libo in 267 BC, and F. Pictor and I. Pera in 266 BC.

The Roman victory in 272 BC marked Taranto's entry into the sphere of influence of Rome, with a new political balance that lasted until the end of the century: the Roman policy ensured some tranquillity for the Greek polis, which remained an important pole in the region thanks to its port, destined to be only slowly replaced by the harbour of the newly-founded colony of Brundisium (Polyb X.1; Uggeri 1986; La Bua 1988; Guzzo 1990; Lippolis 1997, 39). During the Second Punic War, Taranto initially provided Rome with ships to take the army to Sicily (Polyb. I.20-13–14) but then defected in favour of Hannibal, who entered the city in 213 BC. In 209 BC, the consul Q. Fa-

bius Maximus reconquered the city, which was severely punished: 'many of the Tarentines also were slain, thirty thousand of them were sold into slavery, their city was plundered by the Roman army, and three thousand talents were thereby brought into the public treasury' (Plut. *Fab. Max.* 21–23, translation: Perrin 1916; see also: App. *Hann.* 49.50; Cic. *De or.* 2.273; *Brut.* 73; *Cato* 10.1; *Verr.* 2; Strab., VI.3; Sil. 15. 320; Plin., *nat.* 34). Part of the territory was confiscated, becoming *ager publicus*, and the minting of coinage was forbidden (Polyb. VIII, 26–36; Livy XXVII. 168; XXXV.16). From this moment on, Rome often intervened directly in the affairs of the city (Lippolis 1997, 40).

N.	DRITTO	ROVESCIO	PERIODO VIII DELL'EVANS (272-235 a. Cr.)	N. DEGLI ESEMPLI PLURI
1	ΑΡΙΣΤΙΣ, áncora		A 1	1
2	Ι ΙΣΤΙΑΡ, ΕΥ	grappolo d'uva	A 10	4
3	ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ, ΣΥ	civetta	A 9	24
4	ΦΙΛΩΤΑΚ, ΔΙ	gallo	A 11	3
5	ΑΓΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ	torcia	B 1	5
6	ΦΙ, ΙΩΠΥΡΟΣ	ape	B 2	3
7	ΛΕΩΝ	AV, leone passante	B 3	2
8	ΑΡ, ΚΥΝΩΝ, masche- ra barbata.		B 4	1
9	ΕΥ, ΊΕΝΕΑΣ, ΦΙ	spiga di grano	C 1	1
10	ΦΙΛΙΚΚΟΣ	tripode	F 1	1
11	ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ΦΙ	ΓΙ, termine	L 1	6
12	ΔΑΜΟΚΡΙ, ΕΥ	tripode	L 3	1
13	ΦΙΛΗΜΕΝΟΣ, Ι Ι	bucranio	E 1	1
14	Ι ΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ	ΕΓ, thymiaterion	G 1	6
15	ΔΙ, ΑΓΩΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ		H 1	4
16	ΘΙ, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ	timone	H 2	5
17	Ι ΙΡΡΟΛΑ	ΔΙ, anfora	K 1	2
18	ΔΙ, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ	testa di ninfa	D 1	26
Totale				96

Fig. 3. The content of IGCH 1993 (Quagliati 1930).

The coins

Although a die study of the Tarantine coins is yet to be done, the coinage of Tarentum underwent a systematic organisation by A. Evans at the end of the 19th century (Evans 1889; **Fig. 4**). The chronology proposed by the scholar, based on the technical and typological features of the coins, put them in a sequence that took into account the significant historical events the polis underwent. Thus, Evans divided the coin issues into ten periods, each with a precise chronology. Evans' work was later on the subject of discussions and adjustments (Vlasto 1930; Jenkins 1979; Crawford 1985; Guzzetta 1987; Taliercio Mensitieri 1989; Mattingly 1991; Fischer-Bossert 1999; Garraffo 2002; Burnett 2005; Carroccio 2011; Libero Mangieri 2012; Fischer-Bossert 2013), with an overall elaboration done by K. Rutter in his *Historia Numorum Italy* (Rutter 2001), also adopted in the catalogue presented below.

The coins contained in IGCH 1993 all fall within Evans' period VIII. The chronology of this group is still debated: Evans dated it to 272–235 BC, immediately after the peace with Rome, while A. Burnett proposed to date it 264–241 BC, linking the issues to the need to cover expenses of the First Punic War (Burnett 1977, 92–121; Burnett 2005, 161–168). In any case, the coins fall

in a period during which Taranto effectively became part of Rome's sphere of influence. They are all minted following a reduced standard, introduced at the beginning of the century and based on a weight of 6.6 g (Evans 1889, 6–8 and 143–144; Rutter 2001, 102–104). They bear a horseman in various poses on the obverse and the well-known dolphin rider on the reverse, which is also characterised by the presence of several symbols. On the obverse, the legend always consists of a male name, generally interpreted as that of the mint magistrates or as that of the wealthy citizens who had to provide coinage for the polis (Evans 1889, 24–26, 173–175; Fischer-Bossert 1999, 309–404; Cantilena 2013, 39–40). On the reverse, there is always the legend recalling the name of the polis, ΤΑΡΑΣ. Evans, based on the observation of coins produced during this period – which show a good technical level and a variety of symbols perhaps to be connected to Taranto's productive and commercial activities – had hypothesised that this must have been a moment of great prosperity for the polis, which must have maintained an important role thanks to its port even after the resolution of the conflict with Rome:

“The abundance of these late types is a speaking proof that the enforced alliance with Rome had not, at least after the first excesses of the occupation, sensibly impaired the material prosperity of the Tarentines (...). Types and symbols of some of the didrachms supply us with a remarkable piece of evidence tending to prove that the Tarentine commerce was still in a position to dominate some of the south Italian markets” (Evans 1889, 169–170).

Similar observations were made by Quagliati when publishing a brief note on the hoard:

“I simboli che s’incontrano sui rovesci delle monete sono pure significativi di un’età di raccoglimento e di lavoro sotto i freni della predominanza romana. Così il grappolo d’uva (...) e la spiga di grano (...) illustrano l’ubertosità dei vigneti tarantini e le vigorose messi dei campi sativi; il termine nella doppia dramma (...) sembra addurre il monito d’essere sacra la inviolabilità dei confini delle terre coltivate; l’ape (...) esalta l’apicoltura, piccola e proficua industria che si associa all’agricoltura, e pare voglia testimoniare il rifiorire della produzione del miele. Egualmente l’anfora di foggia panatenaica, munita del coperchio a pomello, (...) può indicare abbondanza d’olio, se non anche di vino e di miele, sostanze che nelle anfore solevansi conservare. Il timone (...) allude al traffico mercantile del porto di Taranto” (Quagliati 1930, 8–9).

I.	Transitional	450 - 430 BC
II.		420 - 380 BC
III.	Age of Archytas	380 - 345 BC
IV.	Archidamos and the first Lucanian War	344 - 334 BC
V.	From the Molossian Alexander to the Spartan Kleonymos	334 - 302 BC
VI.	From Kleonymos to Pyrrhus	302 - 281 BC
VII.	The Pyrrhic Hegemony	281 - 272 BC
VIII.	The Roman Alliance, I	272 - 235 BC
IX.	The Roman Alliance, II	235 - 228 BC
X.	The Hannibalic Occupation	212 - 209 BC

Fig. 4. The chronology of the horsemen according to Evans (Evans 1889, 8–9).

As a matter of fact, even if the abundance of some issues, such as the ones of ΑΥΚΙΝΟΣ and ΑΠΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ (which are also well represented in IGCH 1993: **Figs. 5–7**), seems to suggest the occurrence of particular peaks in coin production; still, the lack of a die study makes it currently impossible to assess the volume of the issues accurately. However, archaeological data seem to indicate that in the 3rd century Taranto did not face a break related to military events, since a certain continuity is attested by archaeological evidence (Lippolis 1997, 39–40; Lombardo 2016). Thus, the minting of the coins contained in IGCH 1993, all falling in the chronological interval between 272 and 235 BC, could be related to the phase of prosperity experienced by the city before the outbreak of the First Punic War, but at the same time could correspond, at least in part, to the need to meet war expenses to support first Rome and then Hannibal.

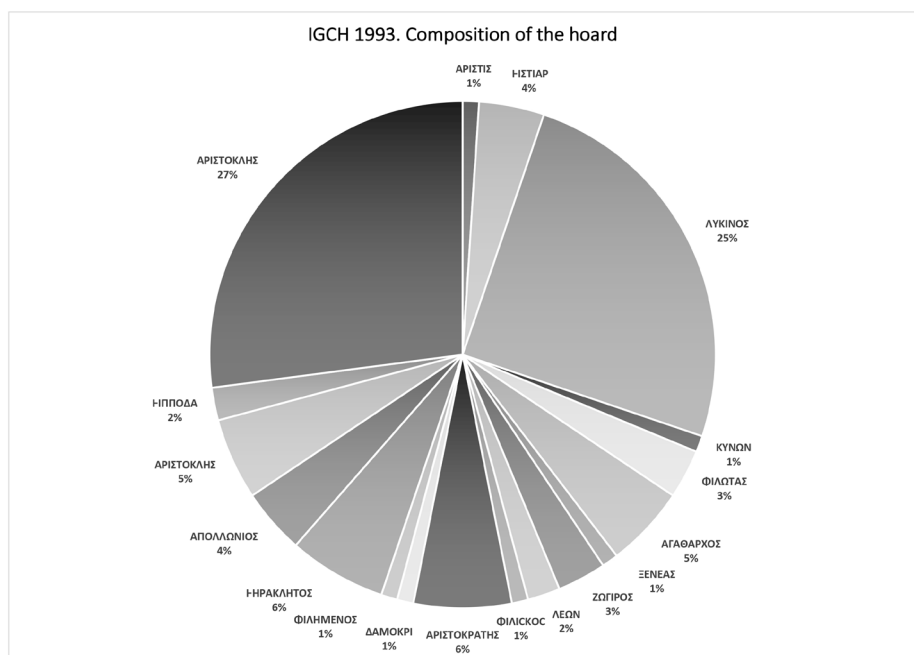


Fig. 5. The different issues in the hoard IGCH 1993.



Fig. 6. IGCH 1993, a coin of ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ (Rutter 2001, no. 1025). Courtesy of MArTA.



Fig. 7. IGCH 1993, a coin of ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ (Rutter 2001, no. 1041).
Courtesy of MARtA.

Concerning the circumstances of the deposition, it must be noted that a good number of 4th and 3rd-century hoards were found in Tarentum, in its surroundings, and even in further territories (Siciliano 2002; Gorini 2013). These hoards are distributed along four main axes: towards the northeast, the east, the west, and the southwest (Gorini 2013, 109–115). The Mottola hoard falls into the western axis, which encompasses another four hoards (**Fig. 2**) found in Metaponto (IGCH 1980), Pisticci (IGCH 1996), Bernalda (IGCH 1997), and Salerno (hoard of Caselle in Pittari, see: Libero Mangieri 1994; Fischer Bossert 1999, 32). Two of these hoards were buried in around 270 BC (IGCH 1980; and the hoard of Caselle in Pittari), while the ones found in Matera and its

surroundings (IGCH 1996 and IGCH 1997) are currently dated to around 235 BC. The Mottola hoard should have been closed around 240–235 BC as well, and one could wonder if the circumstances that led to the formation of these hoards were the same. Indeed, a recent reassessment of the coin hoards found in the territory of Tarentum outlined that they can be grouped into three clusters corresponding to distinct chronological periods and distribution patterns (Sarcinelli 2020, 121–122):

- First quarter of the 3rd century BC: the hoards are concentrated in Tarentum and the southwestern area of the city.
- Second quarter of the 3rd century BC: the hoards are distributed around Tarentum and along the axis connecting it to the Adriatic, perhaps linked to the period of uncertainty associated with Rome's latest military campaigns against the indigenous Messapii.
- Third and fourth quarters of the 3rd century BC: increase in hoards along the same axes; presence of hoards also in the southernmost tip of the region.

The two hoards buried around 270 BC seem to fall into the second group, and thus they could have been buried at a time of uncertainty linked to clashes between Roman troops and indigenous populations. The situation appears more uncertain for the hoards buried in around 240 BC – a moment that falls between the second and third group, at a time when no specific circumstances are known that could have prompted their creation. For this reason, it has been suggested that the hoards of the second part of the 3rd century BC were buried later, during the period of uncertainty due to the conflict between Rome and Hannibal (Sarcinelli 2020, 122) – a hypothesis that seems somehow strengthened by the apparent homogeneity of the coins of IGCH 1993. This suggests a sudden withdrawal from circulation of all the pieces, and thus some sort of emergency circumstance.

IGCH 1993 Catalogue

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1020

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse I.; below ΑΠΙΣΤΙΣ, anchor.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider I. holding Nike and distaff.

1. 6.37 g; 19.87 mm

Obv.: ΑΠΙΣΤΙΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1026

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse I.; behind: ΕΥ below: ΗΙΣΤΙΑΡ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider I. holding Nike and a trident. Behind: bunch of grapes.

2. 6.41 g; 20.01 mm

Obv.: [Η]ΣΤΙΑΡ / Rev.: [ΤΑ]ΡΑΣ

3. 6.39 g; 19.14 mm

Obv.: [Η]ΣΤΙΑΡ / Rev.: [ΤΑ]ΡΑ[Σ]

4. 6.34 g; 18.46 mm

Obv.: ΗΙΣΤΙΑΡ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

5. 6.39 g; 19.97 mm

Obv.: ΗΣΤΙΑΡ / Rev.: [Τ]ΑΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1025

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse l.; behind: ΣΥ, below: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l. with chlamys on his outstretched arm and trident; at r.: owl.

6. 6.81 g; 18.94 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

7. 6.72 g; 19.23 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

8. 6.67 g; 18.81 mm

Obv.: ΛΥ[ΚΙΝΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

9. 6.63 g; 18.94 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

10. 6.64 g; 19.78 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

11. 6.65 g; 19.6 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

12. 6.63 g; 19.6 mm

Obv.: [Λ]ΥΚ[ΙΝΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

13. 6.62 g; 19.19 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

14. 6.57 g; 20.74 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟ[Σ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

15. 6.55 g; 18.29 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

16. 6.51 g; 22.37 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

17. 6.48 g; 20.94 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

18. 6.5 g; 19.23 mm

Obv.: ΛΥΚΙ[ΝΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

19. 6.46 g; 19.64 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙ[ΝΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

20. 6.45 g; 20.81 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

21. 6.46 g; 19.82 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚ[ΙΝΟ]Σ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

22. 6.48 g; 21.06 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

23. 6.44 g; 20.64 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝ[ΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

24. 6.41 g; 20.25 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

25. 6.41 g; 19.67 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

26. 6.33 g; 19.12 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙ[ΝΟΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

27. 6.38 g; 19.18 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡ[ΑΣ]

28. 6.33 g; 20.48 mm
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

29. 6.36 g; 19.94 mm * (Fig. 6)
Obv.: ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1024

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse l.; behind: ΔΙ, below: ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding kantharos and distaff; behind: cock.

30. 6.57 g; 19.48 mm
Obv.: ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

31. 6.52 g; 19.84 mm
Obv.: ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

32. 6.49 g; 21.15 mm

Obv.: ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

33. 6.44 g; 20.22 mm

Obv.: ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1028

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse r.; below: ΑΓΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding kantharos and cornucopia; behind: torch.

34. 6.69 g; 21.66 mm

Obv.: [ΑΓΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

35. 6.57 g; 19.36 mm

Obv.: [Α]Γ[ΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑ]Ρ[ΑΣ]

36. 6.53 g; 19.99 mm

Obv.: ΑΓΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

37. 6.51 g; 19.06 mm

Obv.: ΑΓΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

38. 6.42 g; 20.16 mm

Obv.: ΑΓΑΘ[ΑΡΧΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1029

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse r.; behind: ΦΙ, below: ΖΩΠΥΡΟ[Σ].

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding cornucopia and trident; behind: bee.

39. 19.5 g; 6.58 mm

Obv.: ΖΩΠΥΡΟ[Σ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

40. 18.7 g; 6.56 mm

Obv.: [ΖΩΠΥΡΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡ[ΑΣ]

41. 6.5 g; 19.99 mm

Obv.: ΖΩΠΥΡΟ[Σ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡ[ΑΣ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1030

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse r.; below: ΛΕΩΝ, lion advancing l.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding bunch of grapes and trident; behind: monogram.

42. 6.42 g; 21.54 mm

Obv.: ΛΕΩΝ / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

43. 6.37 g; 20.53 mm

Obv.: ΛΕ[ΩΝ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1031

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse r.; behind: monogram; below: KY[ΝΩΝ], mask.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l. holding kantharos.

44. 6.6 g; 20.23 mm

Obv.: KY[ΝΩΝ] / Rev.: [ΤΑ]ΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1032

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse r.; behind: ΕΥ; below ΞΕΝΕΑΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l. holding rhyton and trident; behind: grain ear.

45. 6.57 g; 20.76 mm

Obv.: ΞΕΝΕ[ΑΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1036

Obv.: Horseman crowning horse r.; below: ΦΙΛΙΚΚΟC.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l. holding kantharos and trident; below: tripod.

46. 6.53 g; 19.89 mm

Obv.: ΦΙΛΙΚΚΟC / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 270–242 BC, HN Italy 1041

Obv.: Horse stepping r. crowned by rider; above: Nike crowns the rider; below: ΑΡΙΣ[ΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ].

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding kantharos and trident; at r.: ΠΙ; at l.: herm.

47. 6.63 g; 19.89 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣ[ΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

48. 6.56 g; 17.88 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

49. 6.54 g; 20.09 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ / Rev.: [Τ]ΑΡΑΣ

50. 6.48 g; 19.14 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑ[ΤΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

51. 6.44 g; 18.39 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

52. 6.36 g; 20.32 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗ[Σ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1043

Obv.: Horseman riding r., crowned by Nike flying behind him; at r.: ΕΥ, below: ΔΑΜΟΚΡ[ΙΤΟΣ].

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider r., holding trident and cornucopia; at l.: monogram.

53. 6.53 g; 19.37 mm

Obv.: ΔΑΜΟΚΡ[ΙΤΟΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1035

Obv.: Horseman riding r., at r.: ΗΙ, below: ΦΙΛΗΜΕΝΟΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider r., holding tripod and trident; behind: bucranium.

54. 6.22 g; 20.08 mm

Obv.: [ΗΙ]; [ΦΙΛΗΜΕΝΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡ[ΑΣ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1037

Obv.: Horseman riding r. holding shield and spear; below: ΉΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l. holding flower and cornucopia; behind: monogram and thymia-
terion.

55. 6.73 g; 19.31 mm

Obv.: ΉΡΑΚΛ[Η]ΤΟΣ / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

56. 6.69 g; 19.15 mm

Obv.: [ΉΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ] / Rev.: [Τ]ΑΡΑΣ

57. 6.50 g; 20 mm

Obv.: [ΉΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

58. 6.44 g; 18.25 mm

Obv.: [ΉΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

59. 6.40 g; 21.01 mm

Obv.: ΉΡΑ[Κ]Λ[ΗΤΟΣ] / Rev.: [Τ]ΑΡΑΣ

60. 6.33 g; 19.13 mm

Obv.: ΉΡΑΚΛ[ΗΤΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1038

Obv.: Horseman galloping r. holding shield and spear; at l.: ΔΙ, below: ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding trident, crowned by Nike flying r.; below: waves.

61. 6.49 g; 20.56 mm

Obv.: ΑΠ[ΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

62. 6.39 g; 21.16 mm

Obv.: [ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1039

Obv.: Horseman galloping r. holding shield and spear; at l.: ΘΙ, below. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding trident and crowned by Nike flying r.; below: rudder.

63. 6.37 g; 18.6 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤ[ΟΚ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1038

Obv.: Horseman galloping r. holding shield and spear; at l.: ΔΙ, below: ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding trident, crowned by Nike flying r.; below: waves.

64. 6.37 g; 19.44 mm

Obv.: [ΔΙ]; [ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡ]ΑΣ

65. 6.34 g; 19.38 mm

Obv.: [ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1039

Obv.: Horseman galloping r. holding shield and spear; at l.: ΘΙ, below. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding trident and crowned by Nike flying r.; below: rudder.

66. 6.60 g; 18.83 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙ[ΣΤΟΚ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

67. 6.50 g; 20.33 mm

Obv.: [ΘΙ]; [ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

68. 6.41 g; 21.38 mm

Obv.: [ΘΙ]; [ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

69. 6.26 g; 21.45 mm

Obv.: [ΘΙ]; [ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1040

Obv.: Cuirassed horseman, holding javelin, galloping r.; below: ΗΠΠΩΔΑ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding kantharos and distaff; at r.: ΔΙ and amphora.

70. 6.50 g; 21.14 mm

Obv.: ΗΠΠΩΔ[A] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

71. 6.49 g; 19.23 mm

Obv.: ΗΠΠΩΔ[A] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

AG, nomos, 272–240 BC, HN Italy 1033

Obv.: Horseman holding shield and two spears, galloping r.; at l.: ΔΙ, below: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ.

Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ dolphin rider l., holding kantharos and trident; at r.: head of nymph.

72. 6.77 g; 19.81 mm

Obv.: [ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

73. 6.69 g; 19.57 mm

Obv.: Α[ΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

74. 6.67 g; 18.82 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤ[ΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑ[ΡΑΣ]

75. 6.67 g; 19.04 mm

Obv.: [ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

76. 6.63 g; 18.85 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣ[ΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑ]ΡΑΣ

77. 6.60 g; 19.22 mm

Obv.: ΑΡ[ΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

78. 6.58 g; 19.92 mm

Obv.: ΑΡ[ΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡ[ΑΣ]

79. 6.53 g; 19.33 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤΟ[ΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑΣ

80. 6.53 g; 19.55 mm

Obv.: [Δ]Ι; Α[ΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑΡΑΣ]

81. 6.53 g; 19.52 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙ[ΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]

82. 6.52 g; 19.55 mm

Obv.: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ / Rev.: ΤΑΡ[ΑΣ]

83. 6.51 g; 19.56 mm

Obv.: [ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ] / Rev.: ΤΑΡ[ΑΣ]

84. 6.50 g; 20.16 mm
Obv.: [APICTOKΛHΣ] / Rev.: TAP[ΑΣ]
85. 6.48 g; 19.04 mm
Obv.: [Δ]Ι; [APICTOKΛHΣ] / Rev.: [Τ]AP[ΑΣ]
86. 6.48 g; 20.11 mm
Obv.: AP[ICTOKΛHΣ] / Rev.: [ΤΑ]PA[Σ]
87. 6.48 g; 19.73 mm * (**Fig. 7**)
Obv.: APICTOKΛHΣ / Rev.: TA[PAΣ]
88. 6.48 g; 19.08 mm
Obv.: AP[ICT]O[ΚΛHΣ] / Rev.: TAP[ΑΣ]
89. 6.47 g; 19.27 mm
Obv.: AP[ICTOKΛHΣ] / Rev.: TAP[ΑΣ]
90. 6.45 g; 19.53 mm
Obv.: [APICTOKΛHΣ] / Rev.: TAPAS
91. 6.44 g; 19.47 mm
Obv.: AP[ICTOKΛHΣ] / Rev.: TAPA[Σ]
92. 6.42 g; 18.84 mm
Obv.: AP[ICTOKΛHΣ] / Rev.: TAPA[Σ]
93. 6.42 g; 19.59 mm
Obv.: APICTOKΛ[HΣ] / Rev.: TAPA[Σ]
94. 6.28 g; 19.43 mm
Obv.: APICTOKΛ[HΣ] / Rev.: TAPA[Σ]
95. 6.21 g; 19.26 mm
Obv.: APICTOKΛHΣ / Rev.: TAPAS
96. 6.19 g; 18.18 mm
Obv.: APICTOKΛHΣ / Rev.: TAPAS

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