

REPORT ON THE COINS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH DURING THE YEARS 1930—1935

A report on the coins found at Corinth from the beginning of excavations on that site in 1896 to the end of 1929 was published in the *Corinth Series*¹ in 1932; it was in the form of a catalogue and included about ten thousand coins. During the years covered by that report much of the digging was done in trial-trenches not far below surface-level where the proportion of Byzantine coins was large; for the Roman period only the Odeum² yielded a fairly large number of coins, most of them of Constantinian times and later; Greek coins were few.

During the six years covered by the present report the work of excavation has been pushed forward rapidly at lower levels, large areas have been dug over thoroughly, important buildings have been located and much valuable archaeological material has been added to the rich stores in the museum. Of this material the coins form an important part, throwing considerable light on the periods of greater and less activity in various sections of the old city. The main excavation at the present time is continuing the earlier work in the center of the city, opening up more of the great Agora. That this was the center of the life of Corinth from the time of its refounding as a Roman colony by Julius Caesar through the Roman and Byzantine periods is clear from the coins found. They also show that its activity had periods of partial or utter stagnation, especially in Medieval times. The presence of some Greek coins indicates that it was in use during Greek times. Excavations of the next few years will, it is hoped, bring out more of the Greek material.

Three sections of the excavation are of more interest to the student of Greek Corinth than the Agora. One of them, lying just below the north slope of the temple of Apollo and excavated in 1930,³ combines a Roman market and a Hellenistic stoa. From the latter came the hoard of gold coins of Philip II and Alexander and other important coins of the Hellenistic period, which provide evidence that the Macedonian occupation of Corinth did not interfere with its economic life as a Greek city and that Greek currency continued in use. Two outlying sections of the city yielded still more important results. In the Potters' Quarter, which lies along the west wall of the city and was excavated in 1930–1933,⁴ were found seven silver coins of Corinth, some of them of very early times, and bronze coins of Corinth and other Greek states from early periods to Hellenistic times. As this section was

¹ *Corinth Reports*, Vol. VI, Coins.

² *Corinth Reports*, Vol. X, Odeum.

³ de Waele, F. J., *The Greek Stoa North of the Temple at Corinth*, *A.J.A.*, 1931, p. 394.

⁴ Newhall, A., *The Corinthian Kerameikos*, *A.J.A.*, 1931, p. 1.

one of work-shops and not a trading-center, the number of coins is not large but their evidence is of great value. The third site, lying along the northern edge of the city just where it drops down into the plain, contains the sanctuary of Asklepios and Hygieia¹ with the adjacent fountain of Lerna. The coins found there show that it was a great health-center in Greek times, that it was rebuilt and beautified on the re-establishment of Corinth by Julius Caesar and continued in use until the spread of new ideas about healing and of Christianity caused it to sink gradually into disuse and finally led to its abandonment some time in the fourth century. A short period of work around the east gate of the city-wall in 1932² showed by a majority of Greek coins among its total of forty-three that the wall on that side of the city was built originally by Greek Corinth, although the presence of Roman coins from Titus to Arcadius indicates that people passed through this gate to the end of Roman times.

Two Roman buildings at some distance from the Agora gave results of some interest. A small Roman bath close to the excavation house presents somewhat confusing evidence of occupation during Roman and Byzantine times. There were eight of the Greek type of Pegasos-trident, but, as this coin occurs constantly with coins of the early Roman period, it is possible that it was in use during that time. There were Roman-Corinthian coins and Roman imperial and Byzantine ones of all periods. It would seem therefore to belong to all periods of the city.

The second Roman building, in a field south of the excavation house, was excavated in 1933 and the study of its 85 coins gives us a definite date for its use and a possible purpose. The coins are as follows:

Greek: Corinth 7, Antigonus Gonatas 1, Phlius 2, Sicyon 1, Mantinea 1.

Graeco-Roman:

Corinth: under *duoviri* 2, Hadrian 1, Marcus Aurelius 2, Lucius Verus 3, Commodus 4, Septimius Severus 2, Julia Domna 1, Caracalla 3, tessera 1;

Peloponnesian Cities: Sicyon 2, Aegium 1, Asine 2, Cyparissia 1, Mothone 1, Thuria 2, Las 2, Argos 2, Hermione 1, Troezen 1, Orchomenos 1;

Cos 1; Athens 1;

Roman Imperial 17; Byzantine 17; Frankish 2.

The sixteen coins from the Doric states of the Peloponnesus and the one from Cos were issued during the reign of Septimius Severus when the right of coinage was granted to many Greek cities. The presence of so many in the one building suggests that it was the usual meeting-place of the Dorians who came to Corinth.

With these and a few other exceptions of no numismatic interest the excavations covered by this report have been made in the centre of the city in the southern part of the great Agora. The earlier work in the upper layers yielded large numbers of Byzantine coins, especially those of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Below these came the Roman

¹ de Waele, F. J., The Sanctuary of Asklepios and Hygieia at Corinth, *A.J.A.*, 1933, p. 417.

² Parsons, A., *Corinth Reports*, Vol. III, Part II, p. 296.

coins, beginning with the very bad, but abundant, small currency of the fifth century, and the better and larger coins of the Constantinian period and below those a scanty showing for the third century. The latest excavations have been uncovering the market-place of the city as a Roman colony, when it was issuing its own money, at first under its own officials, the *duoviri*, and later, from Domitian to Geta, with the name of the emperor on the coin. The relatively large number of these coins indicates that there was immense activity and prosperity in Corinth during this period and that its commercial contacts reached into the whole Eastern world. It did not however reach the place it held when it was the great commercial center of Old Greece. A brief review of the several periods follows:

COINS OF CORINTH

Greek Period

The **silver coinage** of Corinth is represented by very few pieces, twenty-two in all. They come mostly from the few Greek sections of the city that have been uncovered, seven of them from the Potters' Quarter. Two of these are of the sixth century, two of the fifth, and the other eighteen of the fourth century, most of them from the second half. One of the staters of this period is silver-plated over a copper core.

The **bronze coins** of the Greek period are far more numerous, as was to be expected, since they were the common currency of local trade. Most of them, 1381, are of the small Pegasos-trident type, in use until the sack of the city by the Romans in 146 and probably used, if not minted, by the poor remnant of citizens who lived miserably in wretched houses among the ruins of the old city. They must have been in use when the new Roman colony was established, for the small bronze coins of the early issues are certainly copied from them. It is also significant that in the Roman Agora now being excavated the number of Pegasos-trident coins already found is 630 as compared with 148 of the *duoviri* coins, the official currency for the years 44 B.C.–69 A.D. These larger coins probably represent a higher denomination while the smaller ones continued in use as small change. An attempt to arrange these little bronze coins in a chronological sequence based on the symbols has been only partly successful but will be resumed when the complete results of the excavations are at hand. The presence of a Macedonian helmet on a few pieces indicates that they were minted during the Macedonian occupation of the city. One coin has for symbol a small, but excellent, copy of the Zeus with thunderbolt in lowered left hand and long staff in right (Corinth Coins, no. 14). It was probably minted at the same time as the larger coin, shortly before the Roman conquest of Corinth. This coin (no. 14) and the similar one with Apollo on the obverse instead of Athena (no. 15) occur respectively five and seven times; adding these to the six recorded in the earlier report gives a total of eighteen and makes it certain that these must be reckoned as Corinthian coins.¹

¹ *Corinth Reports*, Vol. VI, Coins, pp. 3–4; p. 16, nos. 14 and 15.

For the period of Macedonian control of Corinth the evidence is still scanty. The Hellenistic stoa next to the Roman market is fixed by the gold hoard as belonging to this period. Here the number of Pegasos-trident coins, (170), is much larger than the total number of bronze coins of the Macedonian kings, (10). Only one coin with the full name ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ has been reported and this, as well as the types with head of Athena, Poseidon or Herakles on the obverse and Pegasos on the reverse, must be ascribed to the latter part of the Macedonian period.¹

The Achaean League makes no great showing, even in a section which is more Greek than any previously excavated. Only five cities are represented by coins of the League: Lacedaemon (2), Megara, Sicyon, Pheneus and an uncertain city, not Corinth.

Roman Colonial Period

Coins issued under the *duoviri* of Corinth in the early years of its existence as a Roman colony are appearing in relatively large numbers in the parts of the Agora now under excavation, with a good representation of the earlier classes. Class V, with M. Antonius Theophilus and P. Aebutius as *duoviri*, is represented by seven examples, five of sub-class *a* and two of sub-class *c*.² Among the seven additional examples of class IX *b*, athlete—race—torch, are some so well preserved that it is possible to read the complete inscription on the obverse to left and right of the athlete as ^{II VIR} COR IN .³ In class XXIV two new combinations of the usual obverse and reverse not recorded by Fox have been found. A copy of the much-disputed coin of the *duoviri* Capito and Cithero, who held office under Claudius, was found in the Roman bath in 1932. This coin was credited to Corinth by Head (B. M. C., Cor., no. 540) but was given to Crete by Fox.⁴ Although the name of the city is absent, the general appearance of the coin, including the point in the center, is similar to other Corinthian coins of this period. While provenance cannot be given too much weight as evidence, the presence of the coin in Corinth where Cretan coins are very scarce is in favor of its Corinthian origin. To this may be added the fact that an imperial coin of Claudius was found on the same site. The name C. Virgilius C. f., Capito appears in an inscription from Corinth which indicates that the family lived there.⁵

The anonymous coins of Corinth occur in increasing numbers in the sections of the early Roman city now being excavated. No. 1 of Fox's list⁶ (CREATOR and one-handled vase on obverse, ^{CO} RIN in pine-wreath on reverse) appears in twelve examples and also one with dolphin on obverse, wreath and no inscription on the reverse (Fox, no. 2).⁶ There is also one of the type described in the Fox list as no. 32, Aphrodite-Triptolemus. A new athlete

¹ B. M. C., Corinth, p. xxxii; 57.

² Corinth Coins, p. 5; nos. 22, 24.

³ Corinth Coins, p. 4; no. 31.

⁴ Fox, Earle, The Duoviri of Corinth, *J. I. A. N.*, Vol. 2, pp. 89–116.

⁵ *Corinth Reports*, Vol. VIII, Part II, p. 88; C. I. L., III, 7277.

⁶ Fox, Earle, Colonia Laus Julia Corinthus, *J. I. A. N.*, Vol. 6, pp. 1–16.

type represents a runner to left with round shield on left arm. A coin listed as a tessera by Cohen (Vol. VIII, p. 272, no. 58) should be placed in the anonymous group.¹ The obverse type is a ship with sail and oarsmen and the reverse shows a typical Corinthian dolphin. There is no inscription but the general appearance is consistent with its attribution to Corinth at this period and the presence of a type on both sides distinguishes it from the Corinthian tesserae, which are struck on one side only.

COINS OF OTHER GREEK STATES

These occur singly or in small groups in all parts of the excavation. Their total is about half that of the coins of Corinth and over half of them are from the Peloponnesus. The small hoard from the Asklepieion, to be described below, gives us a group of coins from Sparta, Elis and Corcyra at the beginning of the Roman period. The group of coins from Peloponnesian cities in the time of Septimius Severus has been already described. As in the previous report, Sicyon stands at the head of the list with 321 coins, of which the greater number belong to the Hellenistic period. They afford some material for the much needed study of the bronze coinage of Sicyon as a whole. The most common type of our coins, dove and wreath, has ΣΙ in the wreath but Σ is not scarce; ΔΗ also occurs, pointing to the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and ΑΡ, Θ, ΘΕΥ, ΘΕΥΦ, and ΜΕ are found.² The ΑΡ may very well stand for Aratus. No coin with ΕΥ in wreath has turned up so far but the letters Ε and Υ appear to left and right of the tripod-in-wreath on the reverse of a coin found with others of the period from 323 to 251. This cannot be referred to the Tyrant Euphron, but must stand for the name of an official of the time of Aratus or thereabouts, of whom there are several. On one coin of the same type the tripod is replaced by a Corinthian trident. I have not seen this coin reported previously. It must be rare. It belongs to the period of Aratus when relations between the two cities were somewhat mixed.

ROMAN COINAGE

Only a few coins of the Roman Republic remained in the soil of the Roman agora of Corinth and most of those are of the period just before and after the founding of the Roman colony. Of the imperial coinage up to the time of Geta, when Corinth was deprived of the right of coinage, most of the money in use was from the Corinthian mint although scattering examples of the imperial coinage do appear. The emperors between Geta and Gallienus are represented by still fewer coins but after the time of the latter there is a gradual increase in numbers. Not until the time of the Constantinians are there enough coins to indicate that the city was active and prosperous. The coinage of the fifth century will be discussed under the description of the "shop-find."

¹ *Numismatic Circular*, June 1930, no. 97016; cf. Belfort, A. de, *Annuaire de la société française de numismatique*, 1891, p. 240.

² B.M.C. (Pel.), p. xxxiv; Cousinéry, *Les Monnaies d'argent de la ligue Achéenne*.

BYZANTINE COINAGE

The conclusion arrived at from the coins found in earlier excavations at Corinth is confirmed by the later evidence. The period of a century and a half from the reign of Constans II (641–668) to that of Theophilus (829–842) is represented by only six coins. Economic life for that period must have been at a low ebb. Whether this was due to earthquakes, or to incursions of barbarians from the north, or to the general stagnation of trade throughout the whole of the Eastern empire is not clear. Perhaps it resulted from a combination of all three causes. From Leo VI (886–912) until the fall of the Byzantine empire large numbers of coins appear with a maximum of 2318 for the reign of Manuel I (1143–1180).

HOARDS

In the excavation of cities which have been occupied by the same people for many centuries the finding of hoards is not frequent. Only thirteen hoards have been found in these excavations at Corinth and, with one exception, they are quite small. Some of them are not hoards in the strictest sense. The process of collection would seem to be, in some cases at least, not a gradual hoarding up of savings, but the hasty hiding of money on hand at a time of hurried flight. Such times would be, for instance, the sack of Corinth by Mummius in 146, by Alaric in 395 A.D. and, possibly, the occupation of the city by a Macedonian garrison in 338, although this event seems to have been political, with little or no effect on “business.” Another cause of flight and the hiding of money was earthquake. There have been several times in its history when the city was shaken into ruins and had to be evacuated in a hurry. The people, expecting to come back as soon as the danger was over, hid their valuables in any convenient place, tied up in a bag or cloth. The hoard-pot is absent from the hoards of Corinth except in the case of the “gold hoard.” These hoards, to use the word in the broadest sense, are sometimes more instructive than the “savings” hoards, since they represent the small change actually in use in the city at the time of deposit and so furnish the most accurate information for dating coins found together. The thirteen hoards found in Corinth are about evenly divided among three periods, Greek, Roman and Byzantine.

Of the Greek hoards the **Gold Hoard** was the first to be found and is the most valuable of all, although not the most important, perhaps, from the numismatic point of view. It was found in the Hellenistic Stoa, next to the Roman North Market, on March 23, 1930. It was hidden in a drain just where it entered a wall and was covered with a flat dish. It consisted of fifty-one gold staters, forty-one of Philip II and ten of Alexander. They showed few signs of use and with them was a delicate and beautifully-made gold necklace, quite new. This was evidently a treasure hidden in a safe-deposit vault of the owner's choosing, probably on his own property. A complete report of the hoard has not

been published but a preliminary report was made by the excavator.¹ The date of hiding cannot be far from the end of the Macedonian period.

During the excavation of the Asklepieion two important hoards of Greek coins were found. The **Abaton Hoard** was uncovered on April 21, 1932 at the base of the west foundation-wall of the east Lerna wing of the sanctuary. Of the fifty-seven legible coins which it contained three were Corinthian silver coins, two drachmae and one obol, of the period immediately preceding 338, fifty-two were the common Corinthian bronze coins of the Pegasos-trident type, one was a coin of Phlius of the years 431–370 (B. M. C., Pel., p. 34), and one a coin of Tegea with head of Athena and owl, dated by Gardner (B. M. C., Pel., p. 200, no. 8) as before 370, by Grose² as after that date. The coin is broken and shows long use but its presence in this place is in favor of the later date. The question of how long bronze coins continue in use in Greek cities is not fully answered by our finds but the evidence seems to indicate that they continued in circulation long after their issue, even when later issues were in use.

The other Greek hoard from the Asklepieion, found May 13, 1931, was named by the excavator the **Offertory-box Hoard**. The container was a large stone, hollowed out above and below, with a small opening from the upper to the lower cavity. It contained a lamp, some small porous stones, "fragments" and eleven coins as follows:

- Lacedaemon 3, Lyncurgus—club-caduceus, with the letters ΛH , $\Delta\iota\cdots\phi$, $[\phi]\iota\cdots\Delta\iota$,
- 3, Apollo—eagle, with \mathcal{A} , ϕ [],
- 1, Portrait of Atratinus—eagle;
- Elis 2, Apollo—Zeus with thunderbolt;
- Corecyrā 1, Herakles—forepart of galley and name $\phi\iota\Lambda\Omega\tau\alpha\varsigma$,
- 1, Herakles—Corecyrā and name $\phi\iota\Lambda\Omega\text{N}$.

All the Spartan coins belong to the period 146–32, when Sparta, under the authority of Rome, was putting out a number of new issues.³ The coin with the head of Atratinus was issued at the end of that period, in 32 or soon afterwards. The hoard must have been hidden within a year or two of that date since no coins of the time of Augustus are included. The coins of Elis were minted after 191³ and the ones from Corecyrā between 229 and 48.³ Coins of Corecyrā are rare in Corinth and these apparently came by way of Sparta. Another Corecyræan coin of the same issue was found later under the east portico of Lerna and another of the same period from Sparta in the same area. The deposit may have been made by some wandering Spartan of those unsettled times.

While not a hoard, a little collection of three bronze coins found together in the foundation for the foot of a libation-table in Lerna Square is of interest. With one Pegasos-trident coin of Corinth and one dated 300–243 by Head (B. M. C., Cor., no. 476) was one of the common type of Sicyon, dove— $\Sigma\iota$ in wreath, a collocation which argues for the later date (323–251) of this coin.

¹ de Waele, F. J., *The Greek Stoa at Corinth*, *A. J. A.*, 1931, p. 418.

² Grose, S. W., *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Fitzwilliam Museum*, 1923–1929, II, p. 481, no. 7021.

³ B. M. C. (Pel.), p. XLIX, 123, 129; B. M. C. (Pel.), p. 74, no. 147; B. M. C. (Thes.), p. 150, nos. 531, 536.

A small hoard of sixteen Greek bronze coins was found Nov. 3, 1933 just under the edge of the pavement, below the gutter-curb of the Lechaeum Road opposite the Peribolus of Apollo. The coins were as follows: Corinth 400–146, 1; Corinth 300–243 (B. M. C., no. 476), 1; Antigonus Gonatas, 1; Sicyon 323–251, 7; Sicyon 251–146, 5; Chios 190–146, 1. The chief importance of this hoard is for the dating of the coin of Chios; the magistrate's name on the reverse is ΔΗΜΟΚΛΗ[Σ] and it was dated by Mavrogordato¹ as "probably of the latter part of the period" 133–84. Its presence here shows that it comes from the first half of the century since the pavement under which it was hidden had not been disturbed after the destruction of the city in 146 until the recent excavation.

The **Roman Hoards** all belong to the later periods of the empire. A small one was found in the southeastern section of the Agora on May 11, 1933, "close together in a mass" but without a container. It consisted of thirty-five coins as follows: Valentinian II, 9; Theodosius I, 8; Arcadius, 12; and 6 small coins of the same period on which the name of the emperor is illegible. The absence of coins of Theodosius II indicates that the hoard was hidden before he became emperor, probably toward the end of the reign of Arcadius.

On April 4, 1930 another hoard of late Roman coins was found in the North Market. These coins were very badly worn but 202 were legible. Of these, 3 were of Constantine I, 6 of Constantius II, 1 of Constans I, 12 either Constantius II or Constans, 9 House of Constantine, 1 Valentinian I, 3 Valens, 5 Valentinian II, 9 House of Valentinian, 16 Theodosius I, 1 Flacilla, 1 Magnus Maximus, from the mint of Aquileia, 24 Honorius, 1 Johannes, from the mint of Ravenna, 1 Valentinian III, 8 Arcadius, 53 of Theodosius II, 29 of the House of Theodosius and 19 of uncertain emperor with the usual reverse types of the period. The hoarding must have been in the time of Theodosius II.

A third Roman hoard, found May 18, 1930 in a trial-trench two meters above what was later named "Lerna Square," consisted of thirteen coins of the same period and was probably hidden at about the same time. The coins were 2 of Constantius II, 6 of Honorius, 2 of Arcadius, 2 of Theodosius II and 1 illegible. The presence of coins of Constantius II with a hoard of much later date is not surprising as many coins of his enormous mintage continued in use in Greece until the end of the Roman period.

On June 13, 1930 during the excavation of a wall which ran across the plain east of the city, called at the time "Justinian's Wall," a hoard of 742 small coins was found east of, i. e., outside of the wall, "within the ploughed level so that the coins and bones of a skull have been scattered." Of the number found many disintegrated or broke into small pieces so that the final count of legible coins was 336; of these one was early, a coin of Claudius II, one was an older Roman coin cut into quarters and one an old Greek coin of Messene cut down to the size of the rest; the others are as follows: 1 of Constans I, 1 of Valens, 21 of Theodosius I, 1 of Honorius, 7 of Arcadius, 28 of Theodosius II, 15 of Marcian, 32 of Leo, 38 of Zeno and 40 of uncertain emperor, all with the four common reverse types, Victory with captive, Victory with wreath, emperor standing and camp-gate; there are

¹ Mavrogordato, J., *A Chronological Arrangement of the Coins of Chios*, p. 165, no. 67; p. 194.

148 small coins of Anastasius with his monogram on the reverse and one with the monogram of Baduila. It seems probable that the hoard was left where it was found in the reign of Anastasius, since no coins of Justinian are in the group. In that case it is difficult to account for the presence of the coin of Baduila. It may be that it should be regarded as an "intruder" that has slipped down from a higher level in some subsequent ploughing of the field. The skull-bones suggest that this is not a hoard of savings but that the owner of the money, trying to escape from one of the earthquakes which devastated Corinth during this period, lost his life just after he had got safely out of the city; perhaps the wall fell on him.

I include with the hoards a "find" of small coins from one of the shops of the South-western Agora, found May 9, 1933. They were scattered on the pavement at one end of the shop, where they had fallen seemingly from some receptacle above. The excavators of the Agora believe that this whole section was destroyed by an earthquake and abandoned in haste. The proprietor then fled in a panic, leaving his money in the money-drawer, from which it fell with the upper structure of the shop and was scattered on the floor below. The inference is clear. This is a collection of the money used in a small shop in Corinth in the first part of the sixth century. Nine hundred coins were reported by the excavator but many of them were in scraps as found and many more were disintegrated in cleaning so that only four hundred and sixty came to the cataloguer in 1935. Of these two hundred and forty-five are illegible and two, coins of Alexius I and Isaac II, must be regarded as "intruders," having dropped down with the disturbance of the earth during excavations. The remaining 213 are as follows:

Of Roman coins: Constantine I, 1; Constantius II, 1; Valentinian II, 1; Theodosius I, 1; Valentinian III, 1; Arcadius, 6; Theodosius II, 7; Marcian, 4; Aelia Zenonis, wife of Basiliscus, 1; uncertain emperors of the fifth century, Victory with wreath or palm, 15; palm-tree, 5.

Four old Greek coins, cut down to about 10 millimeters, 2 of the Pegasos-trident type of Corinth, 1 of Sicyon, dove and ΣΙ in wreath, and 1 of Rhodes (B. M. C., Caria, no. 70).

Byzantine coins: Anastasius, 70, of which 66 are small coins with his monogram on the reverse and 4 are € coins from the Antioch mint; Justin I, 18, 2 of the Tyche of Antioch, 16 with the ⚡ on the reverse; Justinian, 63, 26 € coins, 11 I coins and 26 with his monogram, ⌘ or VOT in wreath.

Vandal coin: Huneric, 1 (?).

Ostrogothic coins: Theodoric, 1; Athalaric, 1; Theodahad, 1; Baduila, 11. Few of these coins have legible mint-marks but some of them with CON, SMNA or TES show extremely poor and crude work. They are not, however, "barbarous imitations" of Roman coins but are certainly the recognized official currency of the country at a time when the mints, at least in the East, had completely broken down and almost anything in the way of a small piece of bronze would be accepted as money by a merchant of Corinth in his daily transactions. These small pieces, *minimi* and *minissimi*, must have remained in circulation, along with the larger pieces introduced by Anastasius, through the reign of Justinian. This

currency will be discussed in a later paper and some material from outside of Corinth will be studied with it.

Of the three **Byzantine Hoards**, two are of no special interest. One of them found "stuck together in a Byzantine grave" in the excavation of Temple E on May 31, 1932 consists of 27 coins, all of Manuel I.

Another, found in the Agora "under a tile" on May 15, 1934, consists of 110 coins of Romanus I; they are interesting only because they show the haste with which Romanus usurped the imperial rights of his son-in-law, Constantine VII. More than half of them are carelessly restruck on coins of earlier emperors and all show poor workmanship.

The third Byzantine hoard, from the Agora Southwest, found February 22, 1934, consisted of 87 coins "firmly stuck together with traces of cloth in a close mass of earth." They consist of 1 coin of Leo VI, 1 of Theodora, and 74 of Alexius I; 11 are of the type with bust of Alexius on the obverse and bust of Virgin on the reverse (Corinth Coins, no. 126); 25 are the anonymous coins described in Corinth Coins in nos. 127–130. Some of these are restruck on coins of Nicephorus III and one over another coin of Alexius, of type 9 with letters in angles of a square cross; this is in favor of Bellinger's attribution of them to Alexius.¹

The only hoard of Western coins is the **Crusader's Hoard** found in the Agora May 8, 1934 and left there about the middle of the thirteenth century. With 387 French and Venetian denarii and English pennies was one gold nomisma of John I Ducas Vatatzes, Emperor of Nicea 1222–1254. Of the French denarii 30 were coins of Philip Augustus, 42 of Louis VIII, 192 of Louis IX; 66 were from St. Martin of Tours; 30 were of Alphonse "comes," 2 of Poitou, 2 of Toulouse, 21 of Provence, 5 of Riom; 9 were of Charles I of Anjou of Provence and 1 of the comte of Champagne; the Venetian coins were of their Colonial Levantine coinage, issued by the Doges Jacopo Tiepolo (1229–1249), 3 coins Marino Morosini (1249–1252) 1 coin, and Raniero Zeno (1253–1268) 3 coins; the 10 pennies of the short-cross coinage of England, 1184–1247, were from the mints of Canterbury, 2, London, 7, and Winchester, 1. The coins were found "all stuck together in a crowded cluster as if they had been in a bag"—or perhaps in the pocket of a Crusader who never came home again.

A list of coins found during the years 1930–1935 is appended to the report; the totals are as follows:

Greek,	
Corinth	2003
Other Greek States	1057
Roman	4850
Byzantine	7042
Foreign	1020
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Total	15972

¹ Bellinger, A. R., *Anonymous Byzantine Bronze Coinage*, Numismatic Notes and Monographs, no. 35.

SUMMARY OF COINS FROM THE EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH 1930-1935

COINAGE OF CORINTH			Macedonia	167
Silver.....		22	Kings	
Sixth Century	2		Philip II	43
Stater	1		Alexander III	14
Drachma	1		Cassander	16
Fifth Century	2		Demetrius Poliorcetes	26
Fourth Century	18		Antigonus Gonatas	43
Staters (1 plated)	4		Philip V	15
Drachmas	7		Uncertain king	4
Fractional pieces	7		Cities	
Bronze			Amphipolis (Augustus)	1
Greek Period			Philippi	1
400-146, Pegasos-		1381	Pella	1
trident			Dium (Roman)	1
400-300 (or later)		2	Stobi (Roman)	1
Babelon, no. 60			Thessalonica	1
B.M.C., no. 472			Thrace	4
300-243		51	Mesembria	1
Second Century B.C. ...		12	Olbia	2
Corinth Coins, no. 14	5		Viminacium (Gordian III)	1
Corinth Coins, no. 15	7		Thessaly	10
Roman Period			Cierium	1
Under <i>duoviri</i>		254	Crannon	1
Anonymous		57	Halys	2
With name of emperor ..		183	Larissa	1
Tesserae		35	Federal	4
Uncertain		6	Thessaly (Augustus)	1
		2003	Northwest Greece.....	19
OTHER GREEK STATES			Illyricum, Apollonia	2
Italy			Epirus	2
Paestum (Tiberius).....		1	Corcyra	7
Sicily			Acarmania	6
Syracuse		3	Federal	1
			Leucas	2
			Thyrrheium	3
			Aetolia	2

Central Greece			Cephallenia		2
Locri Opuntii	10		Pale	1	
Phocis	8		Same	1	
Anticyra	1		Ithaca		2
Delphi	2		Zacynthus		2
Boeotia	41		Messenia		16
Federal	21		Messene	10	
Orchomenus	1		Asine	2	
Tanagra	1		Cyparissia	1	
Thebes	4		Mothone	1	
Thespiae (Domitian)	14		Thuria	2	
Euboea	20		Laconia		21
Carystus	2		Lacedaemon	18	
Chalcis	12		Gytheium	1	
Eretria	2		Las	2	
Histiaea	4		Cythera		1
Athens	67		Argolis		102
Eleusis	2		Argos	83	
Salamis	2		Cleonae	4	
Megaris	20		Epidaurus	6	
Megara	18		Hermione	2	
Pagae	2		Methana	2	
Aegina	17		Tiryns	1	
			Troezen	4	
Peloponnesus			Arcadia		21
Phlius	44		Federal	7	
Sicyon	321		Cleitor	1	
Achaea	19		Heraea	2	
Aegira	1		Mantineia	1	
Aegium	2		Orchomenus	2	
Dyme	1		Pheneus	3	
Patrae	9		Stymphalus	1	
Pellene	6		Tegea	2	
Achaean League	6		Thelpusa	1	
Megara	1		Uncertain city (Caramissa)	1	
Lacedaemon	2				
Sicyon	1		Crete		3
Pheneus	1		Cnossus	2	
Uncertain city	1		Crete as Roman province	1	
Elis	6				

Aegean Islands		3	Cities	2	
Ceos	1		Alexandria	2	
Melos	2		Augustus, Hadrian		
Asia Minor & Adjacent Islands			Uncertain Greek States		13
Pontus		3			1057
Amisus	3				
Bithynia		1	ROMAN COINAGE		
Bithynium	1		Republican		18
Mysia		2	Third Century	4	
Lampsacus	1		Second Century	2	
Pergamum	1		Ca. 90-31	12	
Troas		1	Imperial		
Alexandria Troas	1		Augustus.....		4
Ionia		6	Agrippa.....		1
Clazomenae	2		Tiberius.....		1
Colophon	1		Claudius		4
Ephesus	1		Vespasian.....		3
Erythrae	1		Titus		2
Phocaea	1		Domitian.....		2
Chios.....		4	Nerva		1
Samos.....		2	Trajan		7
Caria		1	Hadrian.....		4
Bargylia	1		Antoninus Pius.....		10
Cos.....		2	Marcus Aurelius		4
Rhodes.....		4	Faustina II.....		5
Cappadocia.....		1	M. Aurelius and L. Verus		1
Caesaraea	1		Lucilla....		2
Syria.....		5	Commodus.....		6
Seleucid Kings			Septimius Severus.....		2
Antiochus I	2		Julia Domna		2
Antiochus III	1		Caracalla		1
Antioch on Orontes	1		Severus Alexander.....		6
(Augustus)			Mamaea.....		2
Judaea (Augustus)	1		Pupienus.....		1
Egypt		49	Gordian III.....		6
Ptolemaic Kings	47		Philip I.....		4
Ptolemy I	1		Philip II.....		1
Ptolemy III	45		Trajanus Decius		2
Ptolemy XIII (as King			Trebonianus Gallus.....		1
of Cyprus)	1		Valusian		1

Valerian	4	Johannes	2
Gallienus	21	Valentinian III.....	18
Salonina	4	Arcadius.....	417
Saloninus	1	Theodosius II	238
Macrianus II	1	House of Theodosius	73
Tetricus (I or II)	1	Marcian.....	48
Claudius II.....	7	Leo I	62
Aurelian	31	Zeno	46
Probus	16	Zenonis, wife of Basiliscus	1
Carus	1		
Numerian.....	2	FIFTH CENTURY COINAGE,	
Diocletian.....	13	EMPEROR UNCERTAIN	
Maximian Hercules	23	Reverse types of con-	
Constantius Chlorus	5	temporary or earlier	
Galerius Maximian.....	10	emperors	
Maximinus II.....	2	Victory with captive ...	68
Licinius I.....	14	Victory with wreath...	73
Licinius II.....	2	Two Victories	3
Constantine I	204	Emperor standing.....	18
Fausta	1	Emperor with Victory..	1
Crispus	5	Two emperors	2
Constantine II.....	30	Three emperors.....	1
Constantius II.....	727	Two soldiers and	
Constans I.....	151	standard.....	2
Constantius II or Constans I	39	Camp-gate	6
Vetranio	1	VOT .. in wreath.....	11
Constantius Gallus.....	37	Old Greek coins cut down	8
Julian II.....	67	Old Roman coins cut into	
House of Constantine	14	halves or quarters.....	10
Jovianus	1	Non-Roman coins used as	
Valentinian I.....	75	currency in Corinth in	
Valens	232	the last half of the Fifth	
Valentinian I or Valens..	4	and the first half of the	
Procopius.....	2	Sixth Century	
Gratianus.....	58	Vandal	3
Valentinian II.....	197	Huneric	2
House of Valentinian.....	21	Gelimer	1
Theodosius I	478	Ostrogothic.....	22
Magnus Maximus	2	Theodoric	3
Eugenius	16	Athalaric	1
Honorius.....	164		

Theodahad	1	Nicephorus III	381
Baduila	17	Alexius I	1528
Of uncertain origin.....	12	John II	170
Palm-tree	11	Manuel I	2318
Monogram ΡΡ	1	Andronicus I	18
Coins unstamped or		Isaac II	31
illegible.....	917	Alexius III	19
	4850	Andronicus II	1
		Late Byzantine, an-	
		onymous	2
		Late Byzantine, uncertain	
		emperor	20
BYZANTINE COINAGE			
Imperial		Non-imperial	
Anastasius	274	Emperors of Thessalonica	3
Justin I	38	Theodore Angelus Com-	
Justin and Justinian	1	nenus	1
Justinian	140	Manuel Angelus Com-	1
Justin II	55	nenus	1
Tiberius II	10	John Angelus	1
Maurice Tiberius	17	Emperors of Nicaea	9
Phocas	11	Theodore I Lascaris	7
Heraclius	5	John I Ducas Vatatzes	2
Constans II	17	Despots of Epirus	1
Constantine IV	1	Michael II	1
Tiberius III	1		
Leo V	3		
Michael II	2		
Theophilus	38		7042
Michael III	4		
Basil I	37	FOREIGN	
Leo VI	173	Byzantine Period, Eastern	
Constantine VII and family	497	Rulers	6
Nicephorus II	38	Princes of Antioch	
John I Zimisces and suc-		Tancred 1104-1112	4
cessors	650	Counts of Edessa	
Michael IV	146	Baldwin I 1098-1100	1
Constantine IX	103	Counts of Tripoli	
Theodora	10	Raimond II 1152-1187	1
Michael VI	68	Kings of Armenia	2
Isaac I	89	Leo II 1185-1218	1
Constantine X	20	Héthun 1226-1270	1
Romanus IV	13	Seljuk Kings	1
Michael VII	80	Khasrum II 1236-1248	1

Frankish				Provence, Charles I of Anjou			
Princes of Achaea		438				16	
Wm. Villehardouin	383						426
Charles I of Anjou	6			Italo-Sicilian			5
Charles II of Anjou	12			Henry II 1004-1024		1	
Florent of Hainaut	4			Roger II 1130-1154		2	
Isabelle Villehardouin	11			Charles I of Anjou		1	
Philip of Savoy	12			Uncertain ruler		1	
Philip of Tarentum	6			Venetian			68
John of Gravina	3			State Coinage		9	
Uncertain prince	1			Jacopo Tiepolo	4		
Dukes of Athens		33		Raniero Zeno	3		
Wm. de la Roche	23			Lorenzo Tiepolo	1		
Guy II de la Roche	10			Marino Morosini	1		
Triarch of Euboea		2		Colonial Coinage		59	
Wm. Villehardouin	2			Levantine			
Despots of Epirus		20		Andreas Dandolo	1		
Philip of Tarentum	19			Andreas Contarini	7		
John II Orsini	1			Michele Morosini	1		
Uncertain Frankish		2		Antonio Venerio	11		
		495		Tomaso Mocenigo	4		
French				Agostino Barbarigo	20		
Kings of France		294		Leonardo Loredano	2		
Philip Augustus	35			Uncertain Doge	11		
Louis VIII	46			Zara	1		
Louis IX	213			Trau	1		
Seigneurial Coinage		132		Ancona, autonomous			1
St. Martin of Tours	77			English			16
Bishops of Valence	3			Short-cross Coinage		15	
Bishops du Puy	1			Mint-London	9		
Comte de Champagne	2			Canterbury	3		
Comte de Limoges	1			Winchester	1		
Comte de Poitou	2			Uncertain	2		
Alfonse Comes	30			Long-cross Coinage		1	
Poitou	2			Mint-Canterbury	1		
Provence	21						1020
Riom	5						
Toulouse	2						