COINS: CORINTH EXCAVATIONS, 1976, FORUM SOUTHWEST

(Plate 1)

In 1976, the excavations at Ancient Corinth unearthed 493 coins. All but two of these came from the southwest section of the Roman forum, while the two, Nos. 3 and 100, were found in graves discovered in the excavation of a minor project at Anaploga. Included in the above total are the remaining coins from the water-sieving of Well 75-5 in the Centaur Bath. Because the sieving is a long and painstaking process, these pieces were still unrecovered when the first part of the coins from the well appeared in the 1975 report.¹ The Catalogue below describes the identifiable


The following abbreviations of numismatic publications are used in addition to those identified in AJA 82, 1978, pp. 3-8.


BMC = A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum.


Cop.SNG = SNG, Copenhagen.


Hunter. = Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, Glasgow 1901.

Imh. Blum. (Mon. Gr.) = F. Imhoof-Blumer, Monnaies grecques, Amsterdam 1883.


Mionnet = T. E. Mionnet, Description des médailles antiques grecques et romaines, Paris 1807-1837.


NNM = Numismatic Notes and Monographs (American Numismatic Society).


Hesperia, XL, 1
coins; bulk counts are given for 125 finds too illegible for close attribution. The 152 remaining fragmentary, disintegrated, or non-numismatic finds are listed on the last page.

Most of the numismatic finds are Greek. They outnumber the Roman 153 to 43. The Byzantine coins are 25, the Frankish a scant 6, and a single denier of Louis IX (A.D. 1226-1276) is all that represents the coinage of the kings of France. Starting with the Greek silver, these number only seven. All are fractions: obols, diobols, hemidrachms, and drachms. Nos. 1 and 4, both drachms, were recovered when sieving the contents of Well 75-5 through a flotation-filter apparatus by means of water. Both coins have suffered from long immersion in what was once a working well in Room 5, supplying bath water to the Furnace Room of the Centaur Bath. No. 1, a Pegasos / Peirene fraction from the mint of Corinth, is more than a gram underweight. Most of its edges are worn away and control letters on the reverse have long since been obliterated. Still, when compared to two similar drachms in the collection of the American Numismatic Society (ANS) with elegant Pegasos obverses and Peirene head reverses, each adorned with neat rolled hair, earring, and necklace, No. 1 can be traced to the Δ/ Wreath series. Coin No. 4 is more problematic. The

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*SNG* = *Sylloge nummorum graecorum.* *SNR* = *Sylloge nummorum romanorum.*


For Well 75-5 in Room 5, Centaur Bath, the total coins recovered by water-sieving were 51. Of these, 15 appear in detail in the 1975 Report catalogue; a further 20 are listed as useless: 5 non-coins, 11 illegible, 4 disintegrated. The remaining 16 are recorded in the present Catalogue, specifically Nos. 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 47, 48, 125, 140, plus six defective (nearly illegible) Pegasos/Tridents. Finally, for the 1975 Report, a correction of note 55 on page 144 is to be noted: “99 Philius” should read “100 Philius.”

*For Well 75-5 and use, see Hesperia 46, 1977, p. 46; location of well and foundations of Hellenistic Columned Hall, p. 53; well fill and chronology of Columned Hall, p. 56. Below the Roman intrusion at the top of the shaft, namely between levels +75.79 and +72.28 m., all the legible well coins are as follows:

(Catalogue numbers preceded by “no.” rather than “No.” refer to the 1975 report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevations</th>
<th>Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+75.47 to +75.08</td>
<td>Corinth, Athena/Pegasos, 300-243 B.C. (no. 37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achaian League, AR, after 280 B.C. (no. 98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sikyon, Dove/ΔI, wreath (no. 103)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+74.05 to +73.83</td>
<td>Corinth, Dove, 91/ΔI, wreath (no. 109)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+73.90 to +73.63</td>
<td>Corinth, Pegasos 1./Trident (no. 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+73.50 to +73.25</td>
<td>Pegasos 1./Trident (no. 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+73.31 to +72.90</td>
<td>Pegasos r./Trident (no. 5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plus 5 defective Pegasos/Tridents, 10 illegible Greek fragments

*It is a pleasure to thank Miss Margaret Thompson, Chief Curator, and Dr. Nancy M. Waggner, Curator of Greek Coins, of the American Numismatic Society (ANS) for their unfailing kindness and assistance to me when consulting the collection in New York City. The similar Δ/ Wreath drachms mentioned: a) $\Delta$ 2.73 gr. Hoyt Miller Bequest; b) ← 2.38 gr. Rev. jewelry nearly obliterated by wear. E. T. Newell. Drachm weights usually range between 2.50 and 3.70 grams.
Pegasos trotting left / Trident types are not appropriate for the regular Corinthian drachm issues (Pegasos / Peirene), nor for the hemidrachm series (Pegasos protome / Nymph head). Moreover, the flan as it survives falls between the drachm and the hemidrachm sizes, the ethnic is no longer visible, and the fabric is strangely porous. No. 4 may be an ancient counterfeit that was discarded into the well, but it should be noted that a plated Pegasos / Trident drachm of good style was reported from the 1971 excavations. The drachm together with this second Trident fraction may indicate that emissions of an irregular, perhaps emergency nature existed at Corinth, but further finds of such anomalies are needed for firm proof.

Two other silver fractions from the mint of Corinth are more common. No. 2, a worn hemidrachm, bears a nympha head reverse which closely resembles those on the Θ / koppa series in the Corinth collection. Once again, control letters have disappeared. The fourth Corinthian fraction, No. 3, is an obol of the usual Pegasos/Trident types. Die cutters vary the design of the trident by adding a second chevron-shaped barb to the central tine or, as in this case, a double barb to all three tines. The tiny swags change size and direction, too. On No. 3, a minute symbol embellishes the reverse design, namely an amphora. No trace remains, however, of any accompanying letter. An obol (63-824) in the Corinth collection has E/Wreath controls; another (CopSNG 79) in the Copenhagen collection has Α / koppa controls and the main type, the Trident, struck upside down. An ANS (E. T. Newell) specimen has a Χ to the right, but obols struck with a solitary symbol on the reverse are apparently rare. As mentioned above, No. 3 was found on the D. Lekkas property at Anaploga when an area was tested for possible building in November 1976. This obol, lying inside the skull in Grave 76-5, represented passage fare over the River Styx for the departed. Another fare, No. 100, was recovered right beside the skull in Grave 76-2. A diobol with a Pegasos on both obverse and reverse, the coin is worn paper thin and is broken at the edges. Except for a tiny Α under both types the fraction could easily pass for Corinthian instead of belonging, as it does, to Leukas. Presumably, any small silver regardless of condition or origin was acceptable to Charon. One wonders if counterfeit coin was ever substituted for "legal tender."

The last two pieces of Greek silver are well known and need little comment. No. 111, an Achaian League hemidrachm, is a late issue from Argos. Struck about 160-150 B.C., it circulated moderately before straying into the road which ran over what was once Room 4 of the Centaur Bath. When recovered the coin, as often happens in a road bed, was nearly effaced on one side, in this case the obverse. No. 145, an equally battered fraction from Pheneos in Arkadia, has lost surfaces and edges,

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4 Hesperia 41, 1972, p. 178, no. 4 and pl. 29. Nothing similar to above No. 4 under Corinth and her colonies in major catalogues or ANS trays.
5 Ibid., no. 5 for Θ / Θ example. No. 2 was found under the sidewalk on the north side of the Roman Cellar Building. Reverse die similar to CopSNG 104, BMC 393, and in Corinth collection, Agora SC 3/24/38.
regrettably so, for this obol series is uncommon at Corinth. On the obverse, the fine young head of Hermes retains much of its high relief, but near the broken edge of the flan only the rim of the petasos tied to his neck remains. On the reverse, the standing ram, sacred to Hermes, is hardly recognizable in the disfigured body that is minus head and feet. Part of a caduceus, however, can still be read above the ram’s back, as well as the ethnic to the right, written ΦΕ downwards.⁷

Turning next to the Greek bronze of Corinth and then of other cities, the Corinthian Pegasos/Trident count remains high: 92 the gross sum, of which 50 are legible enough to be catalogued below. No new symbols or unusual details appear in this group. No undisturbed or sealed deposits of these coins occurred. A small concentration of Pegasos/Tridents was scattered around the east side of the Centaur Bath, for example, but the strata were too altered by destruction, clearing, building, and rebuilding to be helpful for chronology.⁸

Unlike that of the previous year the Duoviri count is modest: 27 for 1976 to 42 for 1975.⁹ Following the general classification of K. M. Edwards in *Corinth VI*, the majority of these finds belong to the period of Augustus (15 coins), with the reign of Julius Caesar next (7), then that of Caligula (4) and lastly, Galba (1).¹⁰ Issue of Caligula, No. 81 portrays on the obverse the emperor’s head to right accompanied by the legend C CAESAR AVGVSTV, on the reverse Pegasos flying right with M BELLIO PROCVLO II VIR COR. The final TV of AVGVSTV marks the obverse legend as uncommon.¹¹ In the same legend the single C for Caius is read more clearly on the coin itself, opposite the forehead of the emperor, than on the photograph on Plate 1.

Before turning to the other Greek mints, one Corinthian Imperial, No. 87, illustrates a minor variation in column spacing. On the obverse, first of all, a laureate bust of Hadrian faces right surrounded by an incomplete legend. The legend can be restored by means of a duplicate (Shear 25-549) in the collection to read IMP CAESAR TRA or TRAI HADRIANVS. There is no AVG on either coin although the title is often present after the shorter IMP CAESAR HADRIANVS legends of issues such as Ed. 114, 123, and 126. On the reverse, COLL IVL COR encircles a hexa-

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⁷ Two similar Pheneos fractions in ANS collection: a) 0.72 gr. Obv. rim only of petasos. b) 0.83 gr. Obv. [petasos ]. Both E. T. Newell.

⁸ Nos. 35 and 54 from red-brown soil above destruction fill covering Room 4 of the Centaur Bath; Nos. 26, 51, 53 and 144 in the small-pebble road by the Hellenistic Columned Hall; Nos. 36-42, 44 and 49 from general fill over Room 1 of Building V.


¹⁰ Cf. also No. 70 and footnote 38.

¹¹ Legend reported by Fox 32 with M. Bellio Proculo, but obverse and reverse types to left; same for *BMC* 535. Cop*SNG* 223 postulates final S for AVGVSTV. Incomplete legend on Ed. 47 with P. Vipsanio Agrippa. ANS has 13 examples of the series, 12 of which are marked AVG. One with Proculo has the vertical stroke of T, but V is missing (– 6.78 gr. E. T. Newell). No. 81 comes from fill cutting a floor of the late 1st to early 2nd century after Christ, which covered the northwest corner of the filled-in cellar of the Roman Cellar Building (elev. +82.610 to +82.180 m.).
style temple with acroteria. The columns of the temple are clearly separated into two groups of three, as if to leave room for a cult statue in the middle. A second die, No. 87a, spaces the six columns quite evenly and also omits the L for Laus after the COL. A third die in the ANS collection, similar to No. 87a, reads [C]OR COL IΔΓ (inversion).12

Turning now to other Greek mints, several bronzes are of interest. No. 91 is a rare find from Sicily. On the obverse, an Athena head right wears a crestless Corinthian helmet. On the reverse, a free horse right with flying reins prances on a ground line. Our coin, in poor condition, is anegipraphic. Other specimens, however, are seen to have a M above the back of the horse, and in some cases, traces of an ethnic to the right of the Athena head. Variousy attributed to Uncertain Sicily, Mytistratos, Mylai, and even Syracuse, it was given by Hill and Giesecke to Aitna.18 A coin with the complete AITNAIΩN confirms the attribution as does the existence of a second, lighter issue with the same free horse, M reverse type and the same ethnic with Persephone head obverse type.14 The Aitna in question is not the Dorian colony founded in 476 B.C. by Hieron at Katana after he expelled its original inhabitants, but that of the “Hieronians” ousted in their turn and established in Inessa, renamed Aitna. The two issues have been dated before ca. 339 B.C., close to the time when Timoleon abolished the Campanian garrison at Aitna (Inessa). No. 91 was found along with lamps 23 and 24 in the fill against the foundations and under tile debris in the room east of the Hellenistic Columned Hall.18

The next three coins are well-known issues. No. 98 with its Agreus/Zeus Kasios

12 ANS collection: ↓ 7.95 gr. (E. T. Newell) = Philipsen-Hirsch 1909, 1120. Issue known to Mionnet, but not in usual catalogues. No. 87 is a surface find, No. 87a is from North of School in 1934, and Shear 25-549 is from Athena Trench South in 1925.
AustriaSNG 397. (No die position given) 18.18 gr. Obv. [ethnic]. Rev. M = Dreer Coll., Klagenfurt.
SBS (Société des Banques Suisses, Zurich) auction, Oct. 27, 1977, no. 28. (No die position given) 14.88 gr. Obv. [ethnic]. Rev. M.
For Persephone issue, E. Gabri, Problemi di numismatica greca della Sicilia e Magna Grecia, Naples 1959, p. 142 and fig. 75. See as well CopSNG 13, ANSNG 1158-1159, Virzi-Leu auction, May 8, 1973, no. 57. These last two coins, ANS 1159 and Virzi-Leu 57, modify reverse type: horse now rears with both feet on ground line and no longer prances with inner leg raised.
18 For strata and finds in Hellenistic Columned Hall, Hesperia 46, 1977, p. 57; catalogue, p. 71, nos. 23, 24.
types is a late striking, A.D. 48-138, from Korkyra. Zeus Kasios, protector of flocks and herds, maybe mountain- or weather-god, had a temple in Kassiope. At the altar of this temple the emperor Nero made an appearance as singer prior to all the contests in which he took part in Greece proper (Suet., Ner. 22). No. 104 with Augustus/Three Nymphs dancing, hands joined, is from Tanagra. A caduceus countermark was added later, punched on the neck of Augustus as if to avoid disfiguring the emperor’s face. No. 113 with Artemis/Eileithuia (?) carrying a torch is from Aigion and dates to around 146-31 B.C. The identity of the reverse type is uncertain. Pausanias (VII.23.5) reports that the goddess Eileithuia had an ancient temple at Aigion containing a statue by Damophon of Messene. The work was of wood, except for face, hands and feet, which were of Pentelic marble. One hand stretched out straight; the other held up a torch. A long robe covered the image. Pausanias suggests that the torches are an attribute of this goddess of birth because the labor pains of women are just like fire or because it is Eileithuia who brings children to light. Other goddesses like Demeter or Artemis, however, have the torch as attribute. A later coin from Aigion (BMC 12) issued under Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161, shows Eileithuia facing front holding two torches, one upright and the other outstretched. The reverse type of No. 113, on the other hand, stands in profile with only one arm and torch plainly visible. Perhaps the figure is an Eileithuia variation due to limitations of small flan and profile pose, or to inspiration from another source (different statue or painting, for example). The type may be some other torch-bearing deity.

The remaining Greek bronzes, Nos. 142 and 148, are from Sikyon and Apamea. No. 142 is a rare example of an emission that once attracted the attention of numismatists such as Mionnet, Fox, Imhoof-Blumer, Regling, and others. On the obverse is a portrait of Nero. Wavy hair and a crisp short beard soften the heavy-set features, a slight smile lends a sinister air of geniality. An unusual legend, NEKAIΣΖΕΥC ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ encircles the head. On the reverse rides a horseman, probably Nero. Both hands are on the reins, a short cloak flies behind his back.

18 BMC (Thess.) 587-590 and intro., p. 1. No. 98 was found below the late road running west of the Roman Cellar Building, at approximately one meter (elev. +83.63 to +83.37 m.) above the floor of Room 7 in the Centaur Bath. As Williams points out, the road was in use during the first occupation period of the Cellar Building. Cf. Hesperia 46, 1977, p. 62.

17 BMC (Cen. Gr.) 53. See also NCoP X-17 countermark on reverse: tripod; EE-6 symbol on Euryklei/Ariara tetradrachm of Athens; pp. 150-151, no. 17 comment on identity of type. BMC (Thrace) p. 85, no. 15 and BMC (Thess.) p. 60, no. 62 for three nymphs at Anchialos and Apollonia with attributes such as torch, vase, wreath, and sometimes fire. General type known on late Imperials from Argos, Cyclades, Bithynia, Ionia, Caria, Phrygia, Pamphilia, Cilicia, but often naked and local in reference, not necessarily related to long-chitonied nymphs of mainland Greece.

18 BMC (Pel.) 8, 9. Eileithuia (?) on other coins, cf. Aigion: NCoP R-6, 7, 8, BMC 12; Argos: NCoP K-40, BMC 173; Bura: NCoP S-1, BMC 1 identified as Demeter because of temple and robed statue by Eukleides, but temple and statue of Eileithuia existed at Bura as well (Pausanias, VIII.25.9), nor would her statue be naked; Tegea: BMC 17-19, 22-24.

Discussion of the chronology of Damophon is beyond the scope of this report. Theoxios and Kletaio, on reverse, are unknown magistrates at Aigion. No. 113 was recovered from the excavation dump.

† retrograde Z.
surrounds the type while under the horse is Cl. Previously attributed to Magnesia-ad-Sipylum and then to Daldis in Lydia, the coin was identified as from Sikyon on numismatic evidence. Another Polyaeus issue with the same obverse legend, and reverse type peculiar to Sikyon (Naked Youth or Suppliant), is marked either Cl or Cl-KY. Clearly, the Cl under the horse of Nos. 142, 142a is a short form of the ethnic Sikyon. The unusual coupling of the name of Nero and that of Zeus Eleutherios himself (obverse) occurs at a specific point in the emperor’s reign. The famous inscription, imbedded in the wall of St. George’s church at Karditsa (ancient Akraiphiai) in Boiotia gives the edict and the proclamation of freedom of Achaia by Nero, and the decree of Epaminondas to honor Nero as Zeus Eleutherios. Presumably the emission occurs around the time of the proclamation or shortly thereafter. The name of the Sikyonian duumvir, C. Julius Polyaeus, under whose magistracy the Zeus Eleutherios coins are issued, is a name known also at Corinth. Here he was duumvir

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Fox and Imhoof-Blumer correct Mionnet’s misreading of ΜΑ for the ΔΑ or the ΤΑ, on reverse. Usual ethnic for Magnesia-ad-Sipylum: ΜΑΓΝΗΤΙΩΝ ΣΠΥΛΩΝ ΣΠΥΛΩΝ (CopSNG Lydia 258 for example), ΣΠΥΛΩΣ means Mt. Sipylus. Imhoof-Blumer suggests that ΔΑ is Greek abbreviation for DUOVIR (διοικητηριακός) similar to Lipari coins (BMC Sicily 81, 82). He corrects Fox’s misreading of O for Cl, on reverse. Usual ethnic for Daldis: ΔΕΛΔΙΩΣ ΔΙΑΛΙΔΙΑΝΩΝ (CopSNG Lydia 110, 111 for example).

20 Mionnet, *Suppl. VII*, pp. 377-378, nos. 279-282; Imhoof-Blumer, *JdI* 3, 1888, nos. 4, 5, p. 287, pl. IX: 7, 8, for related Polyaeus issues. ANS has three Nero / Naked Youth bronzes from Sikyon: \( \frac{7.53}{7.87} \) gr., Cl-KY; C. L. Morley. \( \frac{7.53}{6.31} \) gr. ΔΑ, large Cl; E. T. Newell. \( \frac{7.53}{7.87} \) gr. [ΔΑ, Cl]; E. T. Newell.

Cf. *BMC* (Pel.) 135-137 and pl. VIII: 20 for Naked Youth with fillet type. Also, fine article by H. A. Troxell, “The Peloponnesian Alexanders,” *ANSMN* 17, 1971, esp. p. 43 and note 4, pls. XVI: 2 and XVII: 6,7 for same type and further bibliography thereon.


C. Darembarg and E. Saglio, *Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines II*, 1892, pp. 581-582 (Eleutheria). Cult of Zeus Eleutherios starts early in Greek history, for example, after defeat of Persians at Plataia (Strabo, IX.2.31). For title on coins of Syracuse, Third Republic (345-317 B.C.), see CopSNG 710, 725-732; of Agyrion: EvelpSNG 444. Legend ZYECl coupled with NEPOΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ reported in Waddington, p. 290, no. 4962 for Dioshielon in Lydia. Obverse, however, depicts Nero and Zeus heads confronting, not head of Nero alone with title, implying deification. († retrograde Z.)

with Ti. Claudius Optatus and struck bronzes with the young, bare head of Nero on the obverses, local Corinthian types on the reverses: Bellerophon seizing Pegasos (Ed. 61), ISTH-MIA in wreath (Ed. 62), both series lacking the exalted Zeus title or reference to the emperor's visit. More definite references are found on coins of another pair of Corinthian duoviri, L. Rutilius Piso and P. Memmius Cleander, although similarly, their two emissions, ADVE AVG Galley (Ed. 63) and AD-LO AV-G Nero on suggestum holding scroll (Ed. 64), bear no Zeus title. On the other hand, the obverse portraits show the heavy-set features of the mature emperor, laureate or wearing, unlike the three remaining Corinthian Duovir series under Nero, a radiate crown.23 As the chronology of the Corinthian duoviri is still under study by M. Amandry, the place of Optatus-Polyaenus among the numismatic colleges of Nero remains to be firmly established. In Hesperia 45, 1976, p. 140, however, I have pointed out the distinct difference between the heavy, thick-jowled portraits of the mature Nero on Corinthian bronzes of Anaxilaus-Fronto (Ed. 54-56) and Piso-Cleander as opposed to the trim, more idealized portraits of a younger Nero on the coins of Candidus-Flaccus (Ed. 57-60) and Optatus-Polyaenus.24 Contrary to the order of Edwards and Fox, the Optatus-Polyaenus emissions at Corinth precede those of Anaxilaus-Fronto and Piso-Cleander, which come at the latter part of the reign by reason of portraiture and typology. His term at Corinth long over, Polyaenus would hold office in Sikyon, using the late, thick-jowled portrait of the mature Nero, plus the Zeus Eleutherios title associated with honors after the Proclamation. The choice of reverse type remains a question. No close parallel for the unarmed horseman riding slowly left or right, without attribute or gesture, exists in the coinage of Nero. The type is otherwise unknown at Sikyon, itself. Possibly the rider represents a local hero or god as seen on the reverse of a Nero striking at Hierapolis.25 Perhaps the rider is Nero in adventus Augustus or even saviour guise. Whether the magistrate Polyaenus had a colleague sharing the Sikyonian office also remains to be discovered. Why Polyaenus had such close ties with that city is still another mystery.26

23 For Nero head radiate on emissions of Piso-Cleander, Fox 58-59. Radiate emperor head appears once before this at time of Tiberius, Fox 25. Head identified as Augustus by Fox 25, BMC 522; as Tiberius by Ed. 40. BMC 520 gives just Head radiate and should belong as same emission with BMC 522, but reverse order of magistrate on obverse and reverse.

Rome strikes Nero head radiate or lauriate after a.d. 64. Before that head is bare. For early, bare heads, see BMCRE I, pls. 38:9-39:10: AU, dated a.d. 55/6 to 63/4; for late heads, pls. 39:11-40:11: AU, undated or pls. 41:1-43:4: AE, dated a.d. 64/5 to 66/7.

24 In Corinth collection, similar countermarks occur on some Anaxilaus-Fronto and Piso-Cleander issues. This, plus the mature, heavy-jowled portrait, put the two colleges into close association near the end of Nero's reign.

25 CopSNG (Phrygia) 456 for Hierapolis hero-god riding r., holding double-axe; also 455 (Claudius), 429 (Augustus), similar rider type probably traditional to region. Type on reverses of Nos. 142 and 142a is small in scale, but apparently boy rider.

26 Corinthian duoviri with Spartan ties, for example, West, op. cit. (footnote 22 above), nos. 67, 68; Corinthian duumvir with no known associate, Fox 60-70 or d. 65-73.
No. 142 is not the first of its kind to be found at Corinth for another example came up in 1932 near the East Long Wall of the ancient city, within the Isthmian Gate complex. Its obverse legend reading KAI instead of KA, the coin was given by A. W. Parsons as evidence of Roman activity at the gate. The specimen having long ago disappeared from its envelope, No. 142a is offered in its place for comparison. This Blegen Collection piece comes from an envelope of small Greek bronzes labeled "Coins bought by B. H. H. [Bert Hodge Hill] February 24, 1919." Unfortunately, no other provenance is given.

The final Greek bronze to be mentioned, No. 148, is also not the first of its kind to be found in Corinth. Belonging to a long autonomous bronze series from Apamea in Phrygia, it has a handsome bust of Athena on the obverse, an Eagle above Meander flanked by two Pilei on the reverse, with ethnic and magistrate name, KΩKΟΥ. A better specimen found in 1975 on Temple Hill shows the scaly, snake-headed aegis on the bust, and also the name of another magistrate, ATΠΑΛΟΥ ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ. Contemporary with the later groups of Apamean cistophores, a silver series beginning around 166 b.c. at the city, the bronze and silver in several instances share the same magistrate name. KΩKΟΥ on No. 148, for example, occurs in cistophoric Group II and reportedly III (Waddington 6015), an issue of Proconsul Appius Claudius Pulcher, 53-51 b.c. ATΠΑΛΟΥ ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ occurs in the same groups, but in Group III under two Proconsuls, C. Fabius, 57-56 b.c. and P. Lentulus, 56-53 b.c. Recently, Dr. Fred S. Kleiner has dated, on the grounds of hoard evidence, the start of cistophoric Group II at Apamea to 90-80 b.c. Group III begins with C. Fabius, 57-56 b.c. and ends with C. Fannius, Pontifex, Praetor, 49-48 b.c. As indicated by countermarks on some of the bronze, coins such as ours may have had prolonged circulation. Cistophores, themselves, rarely travel outside Asia Minor and it is curious that these two contemporary bronzes from Apamea have been found (along with a third, a badly damaged, countermarked "mule" reported by Edwards) as far afield as Corinth.

Both coins, Nos. 142 and 148, have stratigraphic interest. No. 142, especially,

28 Coin 75-680. ↑ Rev. [ΑΠ]ΑΜ[E][Ω][Ν], [ΑΤ]ΙΑΛΟΥ ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ; v. Aulock, SNG Deutschland 3468; Quarry Trench 8, Temple Hill. Warm thanks to Professor H. S. Robinson for permission to mention this coin from his excavation.
is important for dating the filling-in of the Roman Cellar basement. This is the latest coin from the fill within the cellar and not coin no. 76-316, Duovir issue under Caligula (No. 82 herein), as reported in *Hesperia* 1977. The Nero coin, No. 142, helps to place the filling-in of the basement at the end of the emperor’s reign (A.D. 68) or, more likely, to some years later. The Apamean bronze, No. 148, came up in the debris which covered the original floor of the southwest corner room of the Roman Cellar Building. This debris rich in coins and pottery suggests an end date for the first alteration of the Cellar Building to no later than the reign of Tiberius.

Proceeding from the Greek to the Roman finds for 1976, one Republican and 42 Imperial specimens offer no surprises. The usual abundance of coinage of the 4th century after Christ is noticeable, ranging from Constantine Chlorus, A.D. 305-306 to Arcadius, A.D. 383-408. Once again Constantius II is the emperor most frequently represented. The following mints are discernible on the poorly preserved flans for this period: Trier, Rome, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Constantiople, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, and Antioch. Thessalonica and Constantinople are the mints most frequently represented.

Of the Roman coinage, only two are silver, Nos. 152 and 153. The first coin, a denarius of Cn. Lucretius Trio, is the only one of its kind in the Corinth collection. Dated to 155-120 B.C. by Sydenham, the striking has been recently set at 136 B.C. by Michael Crawford on evidence from the Pachino and Syracuse hoards. The Trio piece belongs to one of two groups of issues that probably follow the retariffing of the denarius in about 141 B.C. The coin also adds to accumulating evidence for some kind of activity at Corinth between 146 and 44 B.C., a period when the city lay much in ruins after the Mummerius destruction. The second coin, a quinarius of Augustus, is one of three of its kind in the collection. Usually identified as minted in the East, the issue is now attributed to Pergamon and dated to 27 B.C.

Finally, a Byzantine rarity is the last coin for special mention, No. 219. A small-module trachy, this scyphate is one issue of a long and varied series (Hendy Series III) attributed to an emperor of Thessalonica, John Comnenus-Ducas. The young man had a short reign for he was emperor from only A.D. 1237 to 1242 before his demotion to despot from A.D. 1242 to 1244. The coin has no recognizable obverse type (uniface?) and a winged emperor’s bust above town walls, no doubt those of Thessalonica, on the reverse. Not in the usual catalogues, nor in the collections of Dumbarton Oaks or the American Numismatic Society, the coin closely resembles the Dorkovo specimen illustrated on Hendy’s plate 41, no. 18. The small-module billon

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82 *Hesperia* 46, 1977, p. 61 for chronology of Cellar Building. Dr. Kathleen Slane Wright is studying the Cellar deposit as a whole and date modifications are expected, to some extent; her article is scheduled to appear in the next fascicule of *Hesperia.*

83 M. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coinage I, II,* London 1974, p. 62 and Table X for Cn. L. Trio; pp. 612-616 and 625 for retariffing of denarius from 10 to 16 asses. C. K. Williams, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 21-23 for further evidence of life at Corinth between 146 and 44 B.C. No. 152 was found just above the small-pebble roadway by the Hellenistic Hall (footnote 8 above).

84 *Bibl. Nat.* I (emp. ro.), nos. 944-948.

Series III, to which No. 219 belongs, occurs with similar module Latin Imitative coins in hoards from the Thracian plain area. According to Hendy, Series III coins are probably related in some way to the small scyphates of the Latin Imitative series. The short rule of John Ducas and the suggestions of similar standard or origin tend to point to a semi-official, emergency striking. In relevant hoards assembled by Hendy, our coin occurs only once, in the Dorkovo hoard now located in the Archaeological Museum of Pazardzhik, southern Bulgaria. It is astonishing that this small trachy of untraditional type should appear in the excavations at Corinth.

For convenience and as a summary of locations, a short stratigraphic list of coin finds follows; then a notation of the contents of Anaploga Graves 76-2 and 5, mentioned above on page 3, will precede the regular numismatic catalogue.

**STRATIGRAPHIC LIST**

**BUILDING V**

Room 1, over cement floor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corinth</th>
<th>Pegasos r. / Trident</th>
<th>No. 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pegasos 1. / Trident</td>
<td>No. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>No. 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>No. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>No. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>No. 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>No. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>, amphora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>, A-Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

plus eleven illegible Greek

Packing over repaired east-west stone drain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sikyon</th>
<th>Dove/2, 4th-2nd cent. B.C.</th>
<th>No. 122</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plus one illegible Greek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CENTAUR BATH**

Room 3, above cement floor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corinth</th>
<th>Pegasos r. / Trident</th>
<th>No. 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aigina</td>
<td>Two Dolphins / Incuse, 4th cent. B.C.</td>
<td>No. 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikyon</td>
<td>Dove 1. / 21, wreath</td>
<td>No. 131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HELLENISTIC COLUMNED HALL**

Well 75-5: see footnote 2 above

Building east of hall:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aitna</th>
<th>Athena / Horse, before 339 B.C.</th>
<th>No. 91</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plus one illegible Greek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

86 Ibid., pp. 336-338 for Dorkovo hoard. Other relevant hoards: Oustovo, Preslav, Tri Voditsi. No. 219 was from just below the surface in a robbing trench to the west of the Centaur Bath (grid 74B).
Roman Cellar Building

First alteration, debris over floor of southwest corner room:

Corinth  
Duovir, J. Caesar  
“ Augustus  
“ “  
“ “  
“ “  
No. 61  
No. 68  
No. 71  
No. 73  
No. 77

Boiotia Federal  
Demeter / Poseidon, ca. 249-197 B.C.  
No. 103

Athens  
Apollo / Owl, after 86 B.C.  
No. 106

Sikyon  
Dove 1. / ΣΙ, wreath  
No. 126

Apamea  
Athena / Eagle, 133-48 B.C.  
No. 148

plus two illegible, probably 1st century after Christ

Filling in, fill inside cellar:

Corinth  
Duovir, J. Caesar  
“ Caligula  
No. 59  
No. 83

Dyme  
Augustus, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14  
No. 114

Sikyon  
Nero, A.D. 66-68  
No. 142

Pergamon, AR  
Augustus, 27 B.C.  
No. 153

Rome  
Caligula, A.D. 37-38  
No. 154

plus six illegible Greek

Over Well 60-1: 87

Corinth  
Pegasos l. / Trident  
Duovir, Augustus  
Tessera (?) Early Roman Times  
Wm. Villehardouin, before A.D. 1250  
Ed. 11 no. 16  
Ed. 29 no. 19  
Ed. 1 no. 1  
Ed. 4 no. 12

plus two illegible Greek

Contents of Well 60-1:

Corinth  
Pegasos r. / Trident  
Duovir, J. Caesar  
“ Augustus  
“ “  
“ “  
“ Caligula  
Macedon  
Philip V, 220-178 B.C.  
Korkyra  
Heraclès / Prow, 229-48 B.C.  
Africa  
J. Caesar, 47-46 B.C.  
Crawford 458 no. 1

Frankish Columned Hall

Above floor level:

Clarenza  
Wm. Villehardouin, after A.D. 1250  
No. 221

87 Well excavated by H. S. Robinson in 1960 and reported in Hesperia 31, 1962, pp. 111-112. The last column numbers refer to find-numbers for May 24 through 30, 1960, days when Well 60-1 was dug.
Bothros:
- Cyzicus
  - Constantine I, A.D. 330-335
  - No. 161
- Corinth
  - Wm. Villehardouin, before A.D. 1250
  - No. 220
- Tours
  - Louis IX, A.D. 1226-1270
  - No. 226

Intersecting bothros:
- Constantinople
  - Latin Imitative, A.D. 1204-(? ) 1261
  - No. 214

Over marl-coated floor:
- Uncert. Greek mint
  - Manuel I, A.D. 1143-1180
  - No. 212
- Clarenza
  - Isabelle Villehardouin, A.D. 1297-1301
  - No. 224

### ANAPLOGA GRAVE 76-2

**Coin:** Leukas AR Diobol (76-653) No. 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pots</th>
<th>Iron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-76-370</td>
<td>MF-76-102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-76-371</td>
<td>MF-76-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MF-76-104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lamp:** L-76-28

### ANAPLOGA GRAVE 76-5

**Coin:** Corinth AR Obol (76-654) No. 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pots</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Bronze needle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-76-378</td>
<td>MF-76-109</td>
<td>MF-76-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-76-379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-76-380</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lamp:** L-76-31

### CATALOGUE

All coins are bronze unless marked otherwise. The asterisk indicates illustration on Plate 1.

#### CORINTH (89)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Coin</th>
<th>76-654 AR Obol</th>
<th>76-699 AR Drachm</th>
<th>76-382 AR Hemidrachm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pegasos flying 1., pointed wing; ♀</td>
<td>Head of Peirene 1., hair rolled, wearing earring and necklace</td>
<td>41 gr. Rev. to r., amphora. Found in Anaploga Grave 76-5, inside skull.</td>
<td>1.40 gr. Rev. to 1. and r., [letters]. From water-sieving of Well 75-5 in Room 5 (service room: water supply) of the Centaur Bath.</td>
<td>1.88 gr. Rev. to 1. and r., [letters]. Evidence of substantial wear, especially on obverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1. 75-699 AR Drachm  /\ 1.40 gr. Rev. to 1. and r., [letters]. From water-sieving of Well 75-5 in Room 5 (service room: water supply) of the Centaur Bath.

*2. 76-382 AR Hemidrachm  \^ 1.88 gr. Rev. to 1. and r., [letters]. Evidence of substantial wear, especially on obverse.

*3. 76-654 AR Obol  \^ 0.83 gr. Rev. to r., amphora. Found in Anaploga Grave 76-5, inside skull.
Pegasos trotting 1.
pointed wing

Pegasos r.; below, ⇑
5. 75-715 \ From Well 75-5
6. 76-283 ↓
7. 76-340 →
8. 76-557 ↘
9. 76-585 ←

Trident; no symbol
Ed. 11

Similar, but Pegasos 1.; no symbol
10. 75-629 ← Well 75-5
11. 75-697 \ Well 75-5
12. 75-710 ↓ Well 75-5
13. 76-62 ↘
14. 76-77 ↑
15. 76-85 ←
16. 76-109 ↑
17. 76-119 ↑
18. 76-120 ↘
19. 76-156 →
20. 76-167 ←
21. 76-171 →
22. 76-178 ↑
23. 76-184 →
24. 76-218 ↓
25. 76-242 ↓
26. 76-262 ↓
27. 76-264 →

Similar, but symbol r.
46. 76-513 ↑ Amphora
47. 75-704 ← Similar. Well 75-5
48. 75-717 \ Wreath. Well 75-5

Similar, but letter or symbol r. or 1.
49. 76-481 ← A – Y
50. 76-326 ↑ Δ – [ ]. Fragment.
51. 76-259 ← Owl, Δ – [Ω]
52. 76-368 ↗ Aphlaston, [Δ – Ω]
53. 76-255 → Μ – [Wreath]
54. 76-345 → Τ – [I], Zeus fulminating

Similar, but [type] or nearly illegible: 42
Total Pegasos / Trident, with Well 75-5: 92

Head of Athena 1., in crest-
ed Corinthian helmet

KOPIN – ΘΙΩΝ

BMC 472-475

Trident

55. 76-205 Obv. [type]. Rev. KOPI[.
Head of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet
56. 76-192 \ Rev. [K].

Head of Herakles r.
57. 76-158 \ Fragment. Rev. ? – [ ].
58. 76-159 \ Rev. ? ? – [ ].

Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate

CORINTHVVM
Bellerophon seizing Pegasos r., before portal
61. 76-138 \ Obv.] HVM[. Rev. [legend]. Evidence of much wear.

INST. L. CAS II VIR
Crouching chimera 1.
64. 76-207 \ Obv. IN[---]II VIR. Rev. [ ? ]. Countermark: S.
65. 76-383 \ Obv. I[N---]II VIR. Rev.] RI[.?[ ?]. Countermark: S.

M ANT THEO II Q
Dolphin r.

M ANT THEO PHL. II. VIR
QVINQ Bucranium

CORINT Head of Aphrodite r.
68. 76-125 \ Obv. [legend]. Rev. [legend]. Under Augustus.
One-handled vase
70. 76-388 ↑ Obv. COR IN in wreath

CAESAR CORINTHI
Head of Augustus r., bare

CORINT
Head of Poseidon r., laureate
72. 76-359 ↓ Obv. [legend]. Rev. →ANTONIO [HIPP]AR[←].

COR
Athlete running l., holding palm branch over shoulder
73. 76-139 ← Rev. ANTONIO [N]IO HI[←]. Under Augustus.

PR FITER COR
Pegasos flying r.
74. 76-177 ← Obv. [legend]. Rev. [legend]. Under Augustus.

PR FITER COR
P. AEBVTIO. SP. F
Pegasos flying r.

CORINTHI AVGVS
Head of Augustus r., bare
75. 76-34 ← Obv. [FITE[R] COR. Rev. PAMPHILO]. Under Augustus.

CORINTHI DRVSVS CAESAR
Head of Drusus r., bare

CORINTHI DRVSVS CAESAR
Head of Drusus r., bare

L RVTLIO PLANCO II VIR
Head of Caligula r., laureate

L RVTLIO PLANCO II VIR
Head of Caligula r., laureate

C. H. V. Sutherland, “A Corrected Reading on AES of Colonia Corinthus” NC 6, 1947, pp. 87-88. I am grateful to M. Amandry for calling my attention to this reference.
80. 76-268 ← Obv. RV[--. Rev. --] LA [BEONE II VIR CO]R.
   (a) C CAESAR AVGVSTV or M BELLIO PROCVLO II VIR Ed. 47
   (b) C CAESAR AVGVS COR or P VIPSANIO AGRIPP-
       Head of Caligula r., PA II VIR COR Pegasos
       bare flying r.
       COR. Under Caligula.
82. 76-373 ↓ Obv. traces: legend; head 1. Rev. M. BELLIO PRO[--.
83. 76-316 ↓ Obv. legend (b); C CAESAR AVGVS. Rev. P [VIP]SANIO
       AGRIPPA II V[IR]COR.
       SVL GALBAE CAE AVG IMP
       Head of Galba r., bare
       L CAN AGrippae II V[IR] COR
       Nike L., holding wreath and palm branch
       Galba.

IMPENIAL TIMES

Claudius, a.d. 41-54 [Legend] NCoP G- 128
   [Legend] Hexastyle temple on Acrocorinth mountain
   Head of Claudius 1.
86. 76-299 ←

Hadrian, a.d. 117-138
IMP CAESAR TRA HADRIANVS COLL IVL COR Mionnet, Suppl.
   Bust of Hadrian r. Hexastyle temple IV, p. 84, 570
*87. 76-427 ↓ Obv. IMP[--. Rev. Columns grouped in threes with gap in
   center. Duplicate: Shear 25-549.
*87a. N. of School 5/15/34 / Rev. COL IVI COR. Columns evenly spaced.

Septimius Severus, a.d. 193-211
L SEPT SE[--- AVG IMP III CLI COR Apollo r., cf. CopSNG
   Bust of Severus r. leaning on basis 356
   Rev. type known for Commodus. Coin badly corroded and unphotogenic.

TESSERA

Unstruck Pegasos r.; below, COR Ed. 231
89. 76-59

OTHER GREEK MINTS

BRUTTIIUM

RHEGION PHΓINΩN Hermes 1.; to Hunter.
   Busts of Dioskouroi r.
   1., III, symbol 54-55
90. 76-76 ↓ Rev. [legend,III, symbol]. Coin much worn.
SICILY

AETNA, before 339 B.C.
Head of Athena r., in crestless Corinthian helmet
*91. 76-412 ↓ Anepigraphic.

Horse prancing r., ground line
LloydSN 783

MACEDONIA

Regal issue, after 311 B.C.
Shield
92. 76-423. Obv. traces of type. Rev. [BA].

Antigonos Gonatas, 277-239 B.C.
Head of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet
93. 76-213 ↓ Rev. [symbols].
94. 76-294 → Rev. [monogram, symbols].

Head of Herakles r.
8EI Horse and rider r.;
below (Fig. 1:a, b)
Ed. 241

Antigonos I. 277-239 B.C.

Head of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet
BA Pan erecting trophy r.; below (Fig. 1:a)
Ed. 240

Head of Herakles r.
BAEI Horse and rider r.;
below (Fig. 1:a, b)
Ed. 241

THESSALY TO AITOLIA

Thessalian Confederacy,
196-146 B.C.

Head of Apollo r.
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ Thessalian
Pallas Ionia fighting r.
cf. BMC 52

96. 76-87 → Rev. to 1. (Fig. 1:c).

Larissa, ca. 400-344 B.C.
Head of Larissa r., hair
Rolled
ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ Horse feeding
BMC 92-93

97. 76-75 Rev. [ethnic]. Poor preservation, but attribution likely.
KORKYRA, 48 B.C.-A.D. 138
ΑΓ PEVC Agreus 1., holding cornucopiae
ZEYC KACIOC Zeus Kasios seated 1., holding scepter
BMC 587-590

*98. 76-71 → Obv. [VC]. Rev. [KACI].

AKARNANIAN LEAGUE, 229-167 B.C.
Head of Zeus r.; below, ΑΚΡ Protome of Achelooos r., bearded; above, trident
BMC 15

99. 76-301 → Fragment. Obv. [eagle, API]. Struck at Leukas.

LEUKAS, ca. 430-400 B.C.
Pegasos flying 1., pointed wing; below, Λ Pegasos walking 1., curled wing; below, Λ
BMC (Cor.) 132-133

*100. 76-653 AR Diobol → 0.197 gr. Coin worn very thin, with edges broken.
From Anaploga Grave 76-2.

AITOLIAN LEAGUE, 279-168 B.C.
Young male head r.
AΙΤΩΛΩΝ Trophy
BMC 38-40

101. 76-433 ← Coin badly worn and attribution tenuous.

CENTRAL GREECE

LOKROI OΡUΝΤΙΟΙ, ca. 338-301 B.C.
Head of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet
ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Bunch of grapes
BMC 61-68

102. 76-229 ← Fragment. Obv. [letters]. Rev. [ΛΟΚ].

BOIOTIA FEDERAL, ca. 249-197 B.C.
Head of Demeter, three-quarter-face r.
ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Poseidon 1., holding trident
BMC 81-89

103. 76-112 → Obv. traces: type. Rev. ΒΟΙΩΝ[TΩΝ].

TANAGRA

Augustus, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14
KAΓCAP Head of Augustus r., bare
TANΑΓΡΑΠΑΙΩΝ Three nymphs, dancing
BMC 52-54

*104. 76-231 ↑ Obv. traces: ethnic; below countermark: caduceus.

ATTICA

ATHENS, 2nd century B.C.
Head of Apollo r.
ΑΕ or ΑΘ Owl r. on fulmen or βάξωρ; to Θ r., lyre
cf. BMC 596

105. 76-251 → Rev. [ethnic]. Coin badly preserved, but attribution likely.
“New Style”, after 86 B.C.
Head of Athena Parthenos r.  
(as on New Style silver)
A-ΩE or ΑΩ Owl r.
on amphora; to r., two pilei; all in wreath
Svor., Ἀθήνας,  
pl. 79, 8-14

106. 76-137 ↓ Rev. die very similar to Svor. 79, 14.

Head of Gorgon, facing  
A-ΩE Athena charging  
with spear; aegis or  
snake over 1. arm
Svor., Ἀθήνας,  
pl. 25, 22-28

107. 76-157 ↑

Imperial Times

Head of Athena r., in  
crested Corinthian helmet  
ἈΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena r.  
with arm outstretched,  
shield; to r., snake
NCọP AA, XI

AIGINA, 4th century B.C.

Two dolphins upwards;  
between, Α  
109. 76-103 ↞  
110. 76-342 Obv. [type]. Rev. traces: incuse square.

PELOPONNESE

ACHAIIAN LEAGUE

ARGOS, Ca. 160-150 B.C.

Head of Zeus r.; border  
of dots  
(Fig. 1:d) in wreath;  
above, club, to r.  
(Fig. 1:e)
NNM 159, p.  
68, 601

*111. 76-281 AR Hemidrachm → 2.01 gr. Rev. wreath tied above.

AIGION, 146-31 B.C.

ΑΙΓΙΩΝ Head of  
Zeus r.  
ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ  
Beardless Zeus r.,  
fulminating; on out-  
stretched 1. hand,  
eagle  
BMC 4-5

112. 76-78 ← Obv. ΑΙΓΙΩΝ. Rev. Θ[ΕΟΞΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ.  
ΑΙΓΙΩΝ Bust of  
Artemis r.  
ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ  
Female figure (Eilei-  
thuia ?) 1., holding  
torch  
BMC 8-9

*113. 76-204 ← Rev. Κ[ΑΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ].

DYME

AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14

AVG C.I.A.D. Head of  
Augustus r., radiate  
TICAEC.I.A.D. Head of  
Tiberius r., laureate  
Imh. Blum.  
(Mon. Gr.), p.  
166, 47

114. 76-360 ↓ Obv. AV[G C.I.A.D.].
COINS: CORINTH EXCAVATIONS, 1976, FORUM SOUTHWEST

PATRAS

HADRIAN, A.D. 117-138

[Legend] Bust of Sabina r. [---] PATRENS Male figure running l., with box and chlamys; to l., altar

115. 76-314 ↑ Rev. [---] ATR [. Evidence of much wear.

PHLIOUS, 4th century B.C.

Bull 1., butting Φ in field, [dots]

116. 76-104

117. 76-145 \ \\

118. 76-250 ↔

119. 76-335 ↔ Fragment.

SIKYON, 4th-2nd centuries B.C.

Dove flying r. or l. Ψ with ornament or letter

120. 76-330 Fragment. Obv. traces: type. Rev. [ornament or letter].

121. 76-536 Obv. [type]. Rev. [ornament or letter].

122. 76-612 As No. 120.

Dove flying r. ΨΙ in olive wreath

123. 76-193 ←

124. 76-397 \ Rev. small ΨΙ.

Similar, but Dove l.

125. 75-703 ← From Well 75-5.

126. 76-124 ↑

127. 76-155 ←

128. 76-215 ↓

129. 76-226 →

130. 76-239 ↓ Fragment

131. 76-339 ↑ Fragment

132. 76-349 ← Rev. [1].

133. 76-380 ←

134. 76-414 →

Dove flying l. (Fig. 1 : f) in olive wreath

135. 76-336 /

ΨΙ Dove feeding r. Tripod-lebes in olive wreath

136. 76-208 Fragment. Obv. [type].

137. 76-269 ←

138. 76-392 ↑

[Type] ΨΙ in olive wreath

139. 76-238 Fragment.

Dove flying l.

140. 75-709 Fragment. Well 75-5.

141. 76-391 Fragment.

NERO, ca. A.D. 67-68

NEKAZEYCEAEYΘΕΡΙΟC ↑ ΕΠΙΓΙΟΥΠΟΛΑΥΔΟΛΔA Emperor on horse- back l.; below horse, Cl

142. 75-709 ← From Well 75-5.

143. 76-391 Fragment.

144. 76-392 ↑

[Type] ΝΕΚΑΖΕΥΧΕΑΕΥΘΕΡΙΟC ↑

145. 76-391 Fragment.

146. 76-392 ↑

[Type]
*142. 76-379 Λ. Obv. ΕΑ[Ε]ΥΘΕΠΙΟϹ. Legend reads clockwise starting at “2 o'clock”. Rev. ΠΟΑΙΑ[Ι]ΝΟΥ.
*142a. B1-196c ← Obv. type 1. Legend similar, but ΚΑΙΖΕΥϹ↑; reads clockwise, starting at “7 o'clock”. Rev. type r. [ΓΙΟΥ] —— ΔΑ.

LAKEDAIMON, 146-32 B.C.
Heads of Dioskouroi r., ΛΛ Two amphoras entwined by serpents: all in wreath

143. 76-122 → Rev. below, Ν – l.

ARGOS, 4th-3rd century B.C.
Head of wolf l. Α below, symbol cf. BMC 100-105

144. 76-254 ↑ Rev. [symbol].

PHENEOS, end 5th-4th centuries B.C.
Head of Hermes r.; petasos to r., ΦΕ; above, Κadderus
at neck Ram on ground line r.; cf. Brett 1262


ISLANDS OFF CARIA

Kos, Imperial Times
ΠΠ Head of Hippokrates r., bearded ΚΩ-ΙΩΝ Serpent-staff BMC 216

146. 76-435 ↓ Obv. l]Π.

RHODES, ca. 304-189 B.C. or later
Head of Zeus r. ΡΟ Rose radiate CopSNG 797

147. 76-400 ↓ Rev. [radiate]. Poor state of preservation.

PHRYGIA

APAMEA, 133-48 B.C.
Bust of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet, aegis ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ Eagle flying v. AulockSNG 3466-3467

r. over Meander; above, star; to l. and r., pileus; below, magistrate name

*148. 76-99 ↑ Obv. [aegis]. Rev. ΑΠΑΜΕΩ[N]; below, [Κ]ΩΚΟΥ.

EGYPT

PTOLEMY III Euergetes, 247-222 B.C.
Bust of Ptolemy r. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Ed. 468
Eagle on fulmen l., to r., cornucopae

149. 76-290 ↑ Rev. ]ΣΙΛΕ[. 150. 76-228 ↑ Larger module. Rev. [legend, symbol].

† retrograde Z.
UNCERTAIN

151. 76-573 Obv. traces: male bust r., bearded? Rev. [type]. Imperial times.
Illegible, 4th century b.c. or later: 69
Greek Imperial: 5

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE (1)

Cn. Lucretius Trio

Rome
TRIO Roma head r. Dioscuri r., below, CN PVCR
136 B.C.

*152. 76-252 AR Denarius ← 2.65 gr. Obv. to r., x. Rev. in exergue, ROMA.
Sydenham 450, dated 155-120 B.C.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (42)

Augustus, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14

Pergamum
AVGVSTVS Emper- No legend. Bibl. Nat. 1
or head r. Victory on prow 1. (emp.ro.),
27 B.C. 944-948

*153. 76-378 AR Quinarius ← 1.77 gr. AVGVST[VS]. BMC I 670, dated ca.
19 B.C. or later. See also Hunter 282.

Caligula, A.D. 37-41

Rome
VESTA S C Vesta seated 1. BMC I, 45
A.D. 37-38
154. 76-421 As. Poor condition.

Marcus Aurelius (?), A.D. 161-180

Rome (?)
SALVTI AVGVSTAE S C Salus seated r. Var. BMCRE IV
Uncertain
p. 617, 1389 §
155. 76-297 Sestertius. Obv. [legend]. Head r., laureate. Rev. [legend]. Salus
enthroned r. (sic), feeding serpent coiled around altar; in exergue, let-
ters(?) Very poor condition.

Julia Maesa

Rome
PIETAS AVG S C Pietas 1., altar RIC IV, ii, 414
A.D. 218-222
156. 76-63 Sestertius.

Salonina

Milan (?) AVG IN PACE Empress seated 1. cf. RIC V, i, 58
A.D. 260-268 (?)
157. 76-143 Antoninianus. Rev. reading tenuous: AV[G [I]N P[ACE; [type]
and traces of mint mark.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Obverse Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyzicus (?), Ca. A.D. 295-299</td>
<td>159. 76-648 Antoninianus.</td>
<td><em>RIC</em> VI, 18a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thessalonica, A.D. 319</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>RIC</em> VII, 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyzicus, A.D. 330-335</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hill 1219</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rome, A.D. 324-325</td>
<td>162. 76-36 Follis.</td>
<td><em>RIC</em> VII, 268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heraclea, A.D. 341-346</td>
<td>163. 76-64 AE4.</td>
<td>Hill 958</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantinople, A.D. 351-354</td>
<td>164. 76-57 AE3.</td>
<td>Hill 2043</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antioch, A.D. 351-354</td>
<td>166. 76-72 AE3.</td>
<td>Hill 2634</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>168. 76-79 AE3.</td>
<td>cf. Hill 2043</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>170. 76-302 AE3.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>171. 76-398 AE3.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Julian II, A.D. 361-363

**Thessalonica**
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman
Hill 1685

A.D. 355-361

**Rome**
VIRT EXERC ROMANOR Virtus, captive
Hill 693

A.D. 360-363
173. 76-14 AE4. Fragment.

House of Constantine

**Constantinople**
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman
Hill 693

174. 76-111 AE3. Fragment.
175. 76-196 AE3.

**Nicomedia**
GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard
176. 76-61.

Uncertain
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman
177. 76-44 AE2. Fragments.
180. 76-188 AE3.

SPES REIPVBILICE Victory 1.


Valentinian I, A.D. 364-375

**Constantinople**
SECVRITAS REIPVBILICAEE Victory 1.
RIC IX, 42a-7

A.D. 367-375
184. 76-46 AE3.

Uncertain
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive
cf. Hill 338

185. 76-54 AE3.

Valens, A.D. 364-378

**Cyzicus**
SECVRITAS REIPVBILICAEE Emperor, captive
Hill 2530

A.D. 367-375
186. 76-194 AE3.

Valentinian or Valens

Uncertain
SECVRITAS REIPVBILICAEE Emperor, captive
cf. Hill 527

187. 76-303 AE3.

Theodosius I, A.D. 379-395

**Trier**
REPARATIO REIPVB Emperor, woman
Hill 152

A.D. 378-383
188. 76-646 AE2.
Arcadius, A.D. 383-408

Thessalonica
A.D. 383-392
189. 76-45 AE3.

Virtus Avggg Emperor on galley
Hill 1855

A.D. 383-392
190. 76-56 AE4.

Gloria Reipublicae Camp gate
Hill 1860

Valentinian I—Valentinian III

Uncertain
A.D. 383-392
191. 76-24 AE3.

Gloria Romanorum Emperor, captive

192. 76-66 AE4.

Salvs Reipublicae Victory, captive

193. 76-4 AE4.

Leo I, A.D. 457-474

Uncertain
A.D. 383-392
194. 76-319 Obv. traces: bust r. Rev. [S].

Monogram (Fig. 1: g)
NNM 148, 509-588

Illegibles 4th century:
end 4th-5th century:
end 5th-6th century:
uncertain date:
2
1
4
3

Byzantine (25)

Justinian I, A.D. 527-565

Constantinople
A.D. 543-565
195. 76-651

Emperor bust (Fig. 1:h), wreath
DO I, 97e5

Justin II, A.D. 565-578

Constantinople
A.D. 565-578
196. 76-39

(Fig. 1:i) (Fig. 1:h).
DO I, 60e 1-5

Basil I, A.D. 867-886

Constantinople
A.D. 869-879
197. 76-134
198. 76-649 Overstruck, but undertype obliterated.

Two emperors seated Inscription
Agora II, 1847
COINS: CORINTH EXCAVATIONS, 1976, FORUM SOUTHWEST

Leo VI, A.D. 886-912

Constantinople
A.D. 886-912
199. 76-41

Leo bust
Inscription
Agora II, 1849

Constantine VII, A.D. 913-959

Constantinople
A.D. 919-944
200. 76-23
201. 76-53
202. 76-652

Romanus I bust
Inscription
Agora II, 1852

Nicephorus III, A.D. 1078-1081

Constantinople
A.D. 1078-1081
203. 76-52

Christ figure
Cross, circle
with CΦ
NA
Agora II, 1862

Anonymous Issues

Class A-2
A.D. 989-1028
204. 76-51
205. 76-647

Christ bust
nimbus: book:
[ ] (Fig. 1:j)
[ ]
[ ]
Inscription
above: below:
[ ]
[ ]
[ ]
Agora II, 1864

Class B
A.D. 1028-1034
206. 76-12

Christ bust
Cross on steps, inscription in angles
Agora II, 1865

Class C
A.D. 1034-1041
207. 76-35

Christ figure
Jeweled cross, inscription in angles
Agora II, 1866

Class E
A.D. 1059-1067
208. 76-49

Christ bust
Three-line inscription
Agora II, 1868

Class I
A.D. 1078-1081
209. 76-50

Christ bust
Latin cross
Agora II, 1872

Alexius I, A.D. 1081-1118

Thessalonica
A.D. 1092/3-1118
210. 76-114

Jeweled CΦ
Alexius bust
Hendy, pl. 8, 10-12

cross АΔ Δ
JOAN E. FISHER

MANUEL I, A.D. 1143-1180

Uncertain Greek mint
211. 76-33 Hendy type B. Manuel bust St. George bust Manuel bust Hendy, pl. 18, 3-4
212. 76-10 Hendy type C.

ANDRONICUS I, A.D. 1183-1185

Thessalonica Thessalonica Virgin bust, Virgin bust, Andronicus orans Andronicus figure Hendy, pl. 19, 2
A.D. 1181-1185 213. 76-1 Hendy type A.

LATIN IMITATIVE

Constantinople Constantinople Virgin en- Figure of Figure of emperor emperor cf. Hendy, pl. 25, 6-10

Uncertain Uncertain Virgin en- Figure of Figure of emperor emperor Hendy, pl. 29, 1-3
215. 76-3 Billon, small module; Hendy type A.
216. 76-38 Virgin enthroned Emperor enthroned Hendy, pl. 29, 7-9
217. 76-17 Billon, small module; Hendy type C.

Christ enthroned Christ enthroned Half-length Half-length cf. Hendy, pl. 29, 10-12
218. 76-645 Billon, small module; Hendy type D (?). Obv. [type]. Rev. emperor may possibly hold labarum, not cruciform scepter.

JOHN, COMNENUS-DUCAS, A.D. 1237-1242, 1242-1244

Thessalonica Obscure Winged, imperial Winged, imperial Hendy, pl. 41, 18
219. 76-13 Billon, small module; Hendy type P.

12th century illegible: 1

FRANKISH COINAGE (6)

Guillaume de Villehardouin, A.D. 1245-1278

Corinth Corinth G. P. AC CA IE. .COR INT (Fig. 1: k) Ed. 2
before A.D. Cross cutting Castle of Acro-
1250 circle corinth
220. 76-19 Billon, denier fragment.

Clarenza +· G. PRINCEPS ··+· CLARENTIA Ed. 6
after A.D. Cross Castle Tournois
1250

221. 76-15 Billon, denier.

Uncertain TVRONVS CIVI D CLARENTIA Ed. 8
after A.D. Cross Castle Tournois
1250

222. 76-26 Billon, denier fragment. “Counterfeit hybrid.”

Charles of Anjou, A.D. 1278-1285

Clarenza +· K. R. PRINC’ACH ··+· CLARENTIA Ed. 10
A.D. 1278-1285 Cross Castle Tournois
223. 76-5 Billon, denier.

Isabelle Villehardouin, A.D. 1297-1301

Clarenza + YSABELLA. P. ACh’ +x DE CLARENCIA Ed. 13
A.D. 1297-1301 Cross Castle Tournois
224. 76-8 Billon, denier fragment.

Dukes of Athens

Guy II de La Roche, A.D. 1287-1308

Thebes +·: GVI: DVX. THEBANI CIVIS Ed. 24
after A.D. ATENES Cross Castle Tournois;
1294 below, star
225. 76-14 Billon, denier. Overstrike. Obv. traces: Castle Tournois. Rev. traces:
cross.

Coinage of the Kings of France

Louis IX, A.D. 1226-1270

Tours +LvDOVICVS REX TVRONVS CIVI Ed. 32
A.D. 1226-1270 Cross Castle Tournois
226. 76-28 Billon, denier.

Illegible Frankish fragments: 4

Unclassified

Illegible fragments: 87
Disintegrated: 36
Not coins, including one Byzantine seal: 29

Corinth Excavations

Joan E. Fisher