Isiac types present in the coinage of continental and insular Greece are very dispersed geographically and very condensed chronologically. Such examples are found only in Macedonia at Amphipolis, Stobi, Apollonia, and possibly Dyrrhachium; in Thessaly at Hypata; in Megarid at Pagai; in Attica at Athens, Aegina; in the Cyclades at Syros; and lastly, on the Peloponnesus. Except for the very specific case of Patras, no Isiac trace is observed in the Peloponnesian issues dating from the Hellenistic period. During the second and third centuries A.D., however, one or several Isiac types were used by at least thirteen of the forty-five cities and small towns striking their own coinage on the peninsula, including Aigeira, Aigion, Argos, Asine, Boiai, Cleonai, Corinth, Heraia, Mothone, Pheneos, Phlius, Sicyon, and Thelpusa. Of these, Argos and Corinth are noted for the survival of a significant number of issues presenting Isiac types. It’s to the coinage of the latter city, from which the richest and most varied examples survive, that we devote the following few pages.

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1 Our thanks to Heather Egan for her help with the English translation.
2 Patras is known for at least one issue under the name of Cleopatra, struck on the occasion of Anthony’s presence in this harbor town during the winter of 32/31. On the obverse the portrait of the Ptolemaic queen is accompanied by the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ, while on the reverse the basileion of Isis is represented. If the legend in the nominative is distinguished from the legends used on Alexandrian coinage of the queen, which always use the genitive, the Patras issue can be compared to the joint issue struck at Antioch in 36 B.C. under the names of Anthony and Cleopatra. The basileion on the reverse, in the present case, recalls that the queen had assumed the role of Nea Isis since 34 B.C. See: SNRIS (L. Bricault dir.), forthcoming.
3 This figure really needs to be re-evaluated, as these coins are rarely published and seldom studied. There is no doubt that more thorough research of the large numismatic collections would reveal many new examples.
I. Hadrian
117-138 A.D.

AE, 20-23 mm (3 ex.), 8.34 g (1). Axis: 5:00 (1) (= SNRIS Corinthus 1)

Type 1: Isis standing

Obv.: IMP C NE TRAI[...], laureate and draped bust of Hadrian r.
Rev.: COL L IVL COR, Isis standing r., brandishing the sistrum in her right hand and holding the situla in her lowered left.

1. (a) London (1920 8-5-941) [-/20/-].
(b) Bern; SNG Righetti 456 [8.34/22/5].
(c) Mus. H. Arigoni I, 95.39; D. Sestinius, Catalogus Numorum veterum musei Arigoniani (Berolini 1805) 37; Mionnet, Suppl. 4 81.546; Cohen 2 237.1536; Fr. Imhoof-Blumer, P. Gardner, JHS 6 (1885) 74 pl. F-CXIX; Fr. Imhoof-Blumer, P. Gardner, A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias (London 1887) 25.31 pl. F-CXIX (abbreviated afterwards NCP); Dunand, Culte d’Isis II pl. XLV-2; D. E. Smith, The Egyptian Cults at Corinth, HThR 70 (1977) 221 n. 62 [-/20-23/-] (fig. 1).
(d) E. Lévy, Sondages à Lykosoura et date de Damophon, BCH 91 (1967) 532 and fig. 25 537 [-/22-23/-].

II. Antoninus
138-161 A.D.

AE, 23-26 mm, 13.98 g. (6 ex.). Axis: 2:00 (1), 5:00 (1), 6:00 (3) (= SNRIS Corinthus 2)

Type 2: Isis sailing

Obv.: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS, laureate head of Antoninus r.
Rev.: CLI COR, Isis Pelagia standing r., wearing a basileion and peplos,