

KADIKALESI/ANAIA HOARD C: THIRTY-THREE COPPER TRACHEA AND STAMENA FROM THE MAIN CHURCH IN KADIKALESI/ANAIA EXCAVATION

Ceren ÜNAL*
Merve TOY**

Fecha de recepción: 20/06/2020
Fecha de aceptación: 29/07/2020

Resumen

Debido a la importancia comercial del puerto de Kadikalesi/Anaia, este yacimiento destaca especialmente por sus hallazgos de monedas medievales. Estos hallazgos monetarios procedentes de la excavación de Anaia, desarrollada durante casi veinte años, pertenecen al Imperio de Nicea y al último periodo bizantino, con la dinastía de los Paleólogos, entre los siglos XIII y XIV. En nuestro estudio, se presentará el tesoro C de Anaia, que incluye 33 monedas, entre las cuales destacan trachys y stamena de cobre. Aprovechamos también para presentar algunas sugerencias acerca de las reacuñaciones del periodo.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Tesoros, Imperio Bizantino, Dinastía de los Paleólogos (1261-1453), Oeste de Anatolia

Abstract

Retaining its important commercial port center position for a long period, Kadikalesi/Anaia stands out especially with its Medieval coin finds. The numerical superiority in the coin finds of the Anaia excavation, which has been going on for nearly twenty years, is in the coins belonging to the Nicaean Empire and the Late Byzantine/Palaiologan Period dating between the 13th and 14th centuries. In our study, Anaia Hoard C including 33 copper trachea and stamena, will be introduced, and suggestions regarding the coins containing overstrike and the periods they may belong to will be presented.

KEYWORDS: Hoards, Byzantine empire, Palaeologan Period (1261-1453), Western Anatolia

Introduction¹

By the political change that the Byzantine Empire underwent in the 13th and 14th centuries, Anaia settlement in Western Anatolia was also affected. In the light of the data obtained as a result of the excavations carried out in Anaia, it is possible to observe the political, social and economic situation of this period. The excavation finds such as various object groups and coins made of different materials,

* Professor Ceren Ünal, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Art History Department, Byzantine Art Programme, Manisa/Turkey. E-mail: cerenunalcbu@gmail.com

** PhD Student, Anadolu University, Faculty of Letters, Art History Department, Eskişehir/Turkey. E-mail: merve_.toy@hotmail.com

¹ We are grateful to Professor Zeynep Mercangöz, the Director of the Kadikalesi/Anaia Excavation, for her support in presenting the Anaia coins to the scientific world. We also thank Archaeologist Handan Özkan, the specialist archaeologist responsible for the coin section of the Aydın Archeology Museum where the coins from Kadikalesi/Anaia excavations are preserved.

glass, ceramic, ivory and metal explain the function and importance of Anaia as a commercial port center in the 13th and 14th centuries. After the capital, Constantinople, was taken over by the Latin in 1204, trade in the Eastern Mediterranean was completely under the control of the Italian city-states. The Nicaean Empire, which had the strongest claim to the heirdom among the successor states and was established after the destruction in 1204, gained control in Western Anatolia. Commercial and social life continued in Anaia during both in the reigns of the Nicaean Empire (1204-1261) and Palaeologan Period (1261-1453).

The excavation data obtained as a result of the studies in Anaia shows that Anaia maintained its active role with its own port in the commercial activities in the Aegean Region in the 13th and 14th centuries. Retaining its important commercial port center position for a long period, Kadıkalesi/Anaia stands out especially with its Medieval coin finds. The numerical superiority in the coin finds of the Anaia excavation, which has been going on for nearly twenty years, is in the coins belonging to the Nicaean Empire and the Late Byzantine/Palaiologan Period dating between the 13th and 14th centuries. In our study, Anaia Hoard C including 33 copper trachea and stamena, will be introduced, and suggestions regarding the coins containing overstrike and the periods they may belong to will be presented.

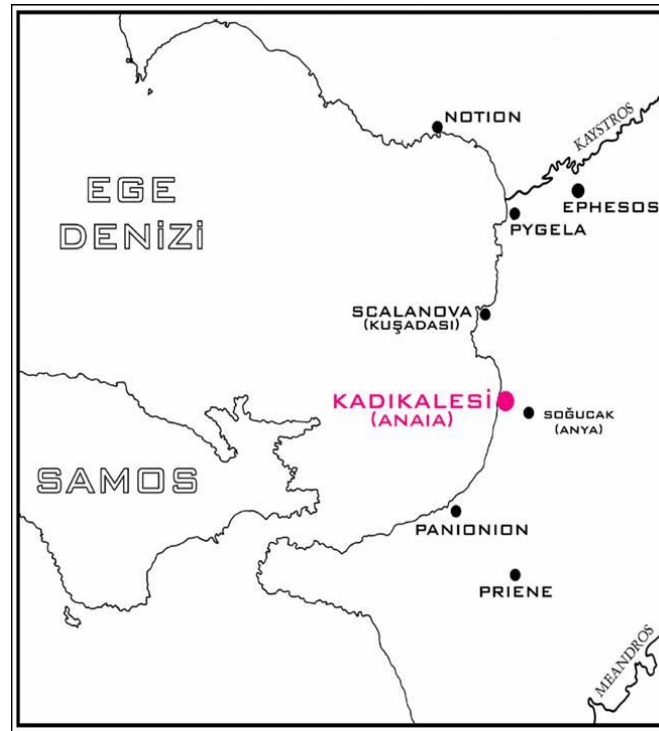


Figure 1. Map of Kadıkalesi/Anaia.

In July 2011, during the 2011 season studies in Kadıkalesi/Anaia Excavation, 33 copper coins were found collectively in the U-32 grid (Fig. 1). Glass, ceramic, metal and bone objects were also found along with coins in the studies carried out in the grid U-32 in the southern nave of the main church². During the excavations carried out in grid U-32 in a part of the southern nave near the diaconicon in 2011, 33 coins were found together and even some coins were stuck together. As a result of the researches

² MERCANGÖZ, Z. 2010: 181-198; MERCANGÖZ, Z. 2012: 223-232; MERCANGÖZ, Z. 2013: 13-23; ÜNAL, C. 2007: 223-231; ÜNAL, C. 2011: 1649-1663; ÜNAL, C. 2018(a): 329-341; ÜNAL, C. 2018(b):147-161; ÜNAL, C. 2019: 29-42.

and comparative evaluations made on the coins of the Anaia Hoard C group, 26 of them were classified. Of the coins classified, 6 of them belong to the period of Michael VIII Palaeologus, 3 of them to the joint reign of Michael VIII and Andronicus II Palaeologus, 10 of them to period of Andronicus II Palaeologus, 3 of them to the joint reign of Andronicus II and Michael XI Palaeologus, and finally, 4 of them to the joint reign of Ioannes V and Ioannes VI Palaeologus.

Although the descriptions and partially preserved legends of three of the remaining coins on the obverses and reverses were examined in detail, they could not be classified clearly because they contain overstrikes (no. 27, 28 and 29). These coins have been evaluated by being compared with similar examples in national and international catalogues. Only assumptions could be made regarding the period in which the coins were first minted and the period in which they continued in circulation by being struck again. Although it does not provide precise data about the period they belong to, two copper coins were presented under the title of coins that could not be identified in our study with the idea that they belong to the Late Byzantine Period after examining the form and metal conditions (no. 30-31). As a result of the examination and research made, when the metal, weight and diameter information of the coins 30 and 31 are compared, it does not give a clear date, but it shows that they belong to the Palaiologan Period. In addition, it has been identified that the stylistic characteristics, weights and diameters of both coins are similar to the coins numbered 27, 28 and 29. Considering that they are together within the context of the Anaia Hoard C group, it is thought that they can be evaluated within the same category. Finally, two of the thirty-three copper coins are in a condition that cannot be covered by the inventory (no. 32 and 33). As a result of intense corrosion, they completely lost their descriptions and legends on their obverses and reverses.

Kadıkalesi/Anaia excavation and coin finds

Kadıkalesi/Anaia excavations which started under the presidency of Professor Zeynep Mercangöz in 2001 are still on-going. During the excavations, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic and Medieval European coins were identified in the area. Numerical superiority in Kadıkalesi/Anaia excavation coin finds belongs to those from the Byzantine Empire period. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Mercangöz informs that the main church structure rises on a mound³. The excavation works, most of which have been completed within the main church structure, continue in the sectors just outside the building. The Byzantine coins unearthed in the works carried out in the main church space and in the sectors just outside start from the period of Iustinianos I and continue until the joint reign of Ioannes V and Ioannes VI⁴. These findings suggest that Anaia was an active settlement from the 6th century to the 14th century. The Byzantine coins found in the excavations were produced from different metals such as gold, electrum, billon and copper. The Byzantine coins of the Anaia find in different denomination values have a rich variety. Quantitatively, the Byzantine coins of Anaia become dense between the 13th and 14th centuries. The Nicaean Empire under the rule of the Lascaris has Nicaean and Magnesian minted coins. There are unique examples that this period presented to the Byzantine coin iconography. Coins containing the depiction of St. Tryphonos are original examples of this period. The coins having the depiction of St. Tryphonos are original examples of this era. It is understood from the continuation of its use in the

³ MERCANGÖZ, Z. 2013: 13.

⁴ Anaia Excavation has national and international publications on coin finds belonging to the Byzantine Empire and one Master's thesis.

Palaeologan era as well that the depiction of St. Tryphonos was permanent in coin iconography. Anaia excavation also includes the copper trachea⁵ which has a depiction of Saint Tryphonos (Plate I, 10).

Michael VIII Palaeologus shared the throne of the Nicaean Empire with young Ioannes IV Lascaris as a regent between 1258 and 1261. During the excavations in Anaia, copper coins struck in Magnesia and Philadelphia mints of this period were found. The empire was rebuilt in 1261, with the capital Constantinople taken back from the Latin. The coin striking tradition of the Byzantine Empire continued in the capital again⁶.

Trachy and stamenon units constitute the coin finds of the Late Byzantine/Palaiologos Period of the Kadikalesi/Anaia excavation. In the Palaiologan Period, new coin types that are quite interesting entered the Byzantine coin iconography. Saint Nicholas and Saint Andronicus took part in coin iconography during this period. The coins with depictions of both saints are found in Anaia excavation finds. Appearing in the Palaeologan period; new iconographic types, such as the images of Virgin Mary who presents the emperor standing on his knees to be crowned before Christ sitting on the throne, the Archangel Michael who presents the emperor standing on his knees to be crowned before Christ sitting on the throne, and Christ crowning the joint emperors are seen on the copper coins/trachea of Anaia excavation.

Anaia Hoard C contains unique trachea and stamena finds from the Palaiologan period. Before introducing Anaia Hoard C group, it is worth mentioning briefly about the three different hoards found in the Kadikalesi/Anaia excavation. These three hoards consist of distinctive coin denominations from different periods.

In the works of Anaia Excavation carried out in the main church space, three collective coin finds were unearthed. During the excavation season of 2009, the human bones were found in an arcosolium on the southern nave of the Main Church place was identified as the gold coin/hyperpyra group Anaia Hoard A⁷. Within the boundaries of Anaia Hoard A, the seventeen hyperpyra dated to the Ioannes III Doukas-Vatatzes reign were found in the arcosolium where a member of the clergy class was buried and close to the waist of the dead. In the 2011 excavation season, a group of billon trachea was found together and was defined as Anaia Hoard B⁸.

Twenty-four billon trachea of Anaia Hoard B belong to the period of the founder of the Nicaean Empire, emperor Theodore I Lascaris. A detailed study has been made about the billon trachea in Anaia Hoard B group and it is understood that they are very rare coins⁹. During the excavation season of 2011, while the work was on-progress in the southern side nave section of the Main Church interior, thirty-three trachea and stamena¹⁰ belonging to the Palaeologan period were found in the grid U-32 in the section leading towards the diaconicon. This collective find has been identified as Anaia Hoard C. Three hoards in Anaia, which consist of hyperpyron, billon trachy, copper trachy and stamenon units, were found in Anaia Hoard A, Anaia Hoard B and Anaia

⁵ They are concave coins in electrum, billon or copper denominations between the 11th and 14th centuries. singular; trachy, plural; trachea (GRIERSON, P. 1999: 60).

⁶ Copper coins struck after 1261 have a very dark colour due to their alloy. Therefore, they are called black billon in international literature.

⁷ ÜNAL, C. 2018(b): 147-161.

⁸ Our publication about Anaia Hoard B group coins is at the printing stage

⁹ Anaia Hoard B is in publication process.

¹⁰ It is a billon and copper concave coin unit struck and used in the 12th and 13th centuries in the Byzantine Empire (GRIERSON, P. 1999: 59). Singular stamenon, plural stamena.

Hoard C, which were all in the southern nave¹¹. These three hoards in different denominations defined as Anaia Hoard A, B and C are dated between the 13th and 14th centuries. Although Anaia Hoard A is a burial find directly coming out of an arcosolium, Anaia Hoard B and Hoard C coins were found around the burial areas in the southern nave (Table I, 2)¹².

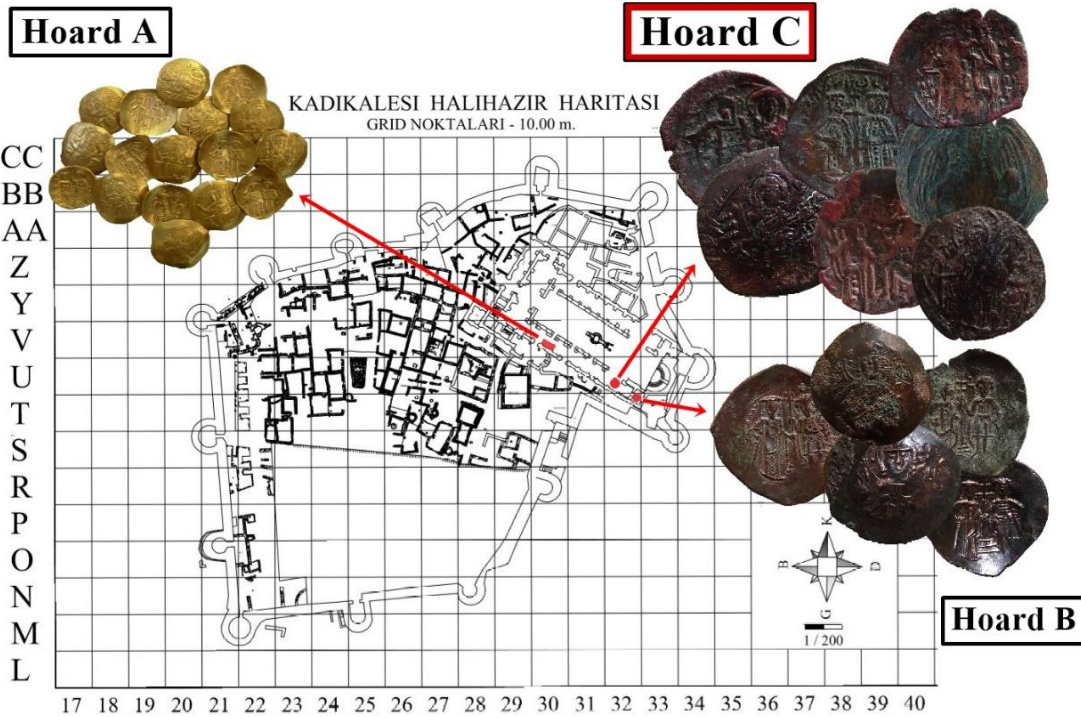


Table I: 1-2.

¹¹ In the studies carried out, it was estimated that the southern nave in the main church place has graveyards on the east-west axis.

¹² Anaia Hoard B was found next to three graves covered with roof tiles.

Anaia Hoard C

Studies on coins of the Anaia Excavation are still in progress. As a result of detailed studies conducted between 2017 and 2019, thirty-three mass copper coin finds were identified. Anaia Hoard C was found in a space opening to the main nave in the section extending from the southern nave to the diaconicon (Table I, 1). Arcosolium type grave areas arranged on the side of the wall along the east-west axis on the southern nave and also a series of graves covered with roof tiles were unearthed. Although Anaia Hoard A is located in an arcosolium belonging to a member of the clergy, Anaia Hoard B and C coins were not found in the tomb. Although both Anaia Hoard B and Anaia Hoard C are not located directly in the burial area, they are located in the southern lateral nave, which seems to have a function of burial area in Anaia¹³. On the other hand, the possibility that coins are placed with the idea that they will be safely protected in this area should also be taken into account. It can also be considered that hoards are stored for certain payments in Anaia, which continued its commercial activities and maintained its strategic importance with its port location.

The director of the excavation, Professor Zeynep Mercangöz, gives information about the situation of Anaia in the Lascaris period. Professor Zeynep Mercangöz informs that Anaia was used as a bishopric residence during the Nicaean Empire era founded in the 13th century¹⁴. Professor Zeynep Mercangöz also informs that Anaia maintained its position as a commercial port in the context of the Treaty of Nymphaeum signed in 1261. In line with this information, Anaia Hoard C, consisting of thirty-three trachea and stamena from the Palaeologan period, can be associated with commercial activities. In addition, the fact that there were a significant amount of coins dating to the Palaeologan era during the excavations conducted in different sectors of Anaia Excavation supports that argument.

Overstrikes of the Anaia Hoard C

The descriptions on the obverses and reverses of thirty-three copper coins within the scope of Anaia Hoard C were examined in detail; their weights and diameters were carefully taken into consideration and compared with similar examples in the catalogues. It is determined that fourteen coins in Anaia Hoard C have overstrikes and one of them has a double-strike (Table II, 3). Anaia Hoard C contains precisely dated coins as well as question marks and unidentified ones. Classification of overstrike coins is a very difficult stage¹⁵. Accurate data cannot be provided due to their worn condition because of over-striking. The iconographic styles, weights and diameters of coins containing overstrike were studied in detail. In our study, suggestions were presented within the bounds of the information and evaluations about the overstruck coins.

Similar examples of the coins numbered 27 and 29 in the Group of Uncertain, which are among the overstruck coins, have not been found in any publications up to date. In this regard, the coins numbered 27 and 29 are open to discussion with 30-33¹⁶.

In Conclusion:

¹³ They were found in the southern nave, where the burial grounds in the main church are located.

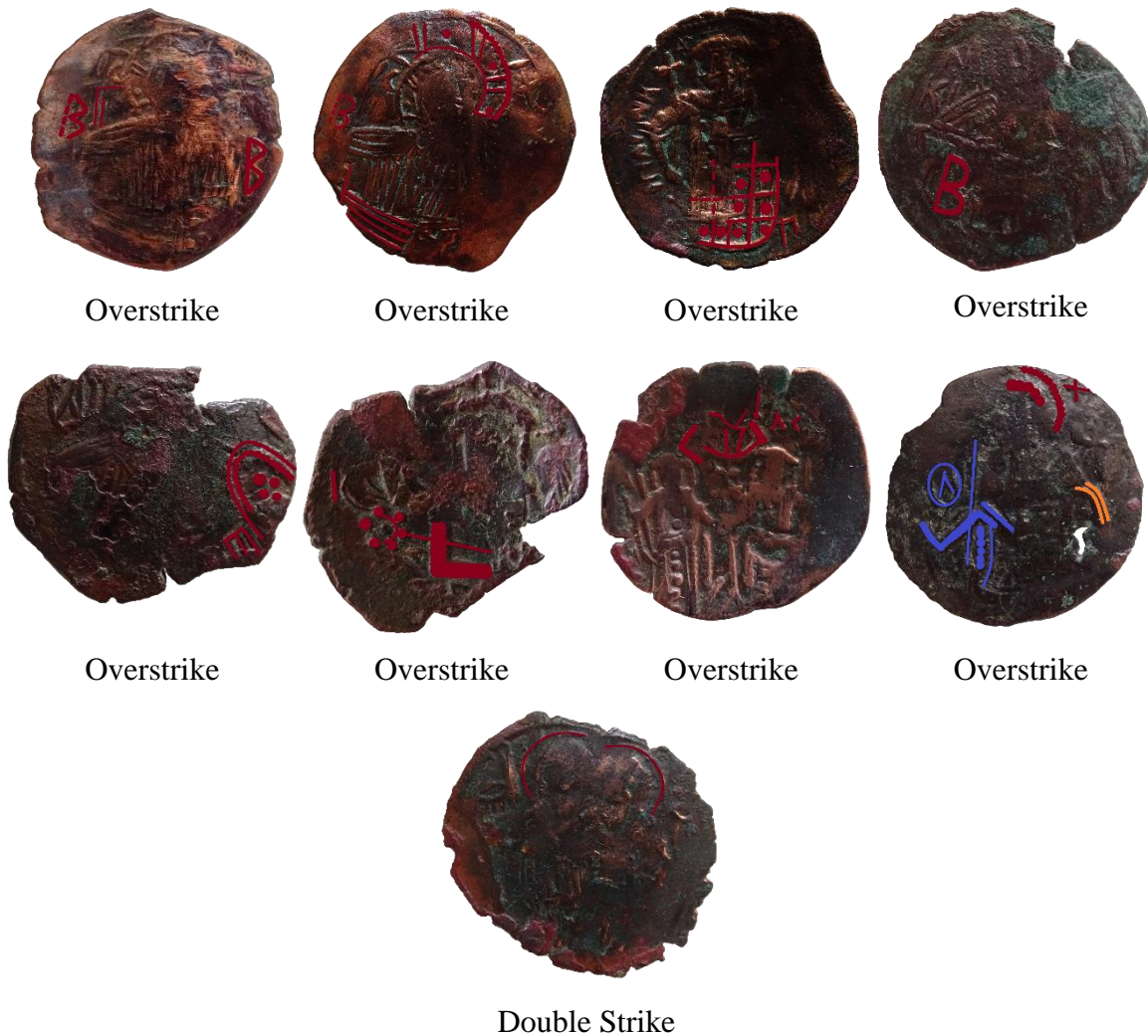
¹⁴ MERCANGÖZ 2013: 13.

¹⁵ The articles about the Palaeologan overstrikes of S. Bendall have been read and evaluated in our research. I am deeply grateful to Dr. Eleni Lianta for sharing her personal library with me.

¹⁶ The obverses of the overstruck coins numbered 27 and 29 are the same as the coins of the Class III group minted during the reign of Michael VIII Palaeologus (Dochev 2017: 12-13, no. 21-22) and again the obverses are the same as the coins of Andronicus II Palaeologus (Dochev 2017: 62, no. 143).

As an important commercial port center of Western Anatolia, Kadıkalesi/Anaia continued its position in the 13th and 14th centuries. The rich variety of the finds explains this situation. Coin finds are the best proof of commercial flow and active daily life. The presence of the Medieval European coins dating back to the 13th and 14th centuries in Anaia shows active and strong commercial relations in the region¹⁷. Anaia Hoard C, which belongs to the Palaeologan era and attracts attention with its different and rich iconographies, is introduced in our study. Like Anaia Hoard A and Anaia Hoard B, the Anaia Hoard C involves different question marks since it was also found in the southern nave of the main church. When the faith and social life of the Byzantine Empire are examined, it is not usual for the dead to be buried with some coins. Furthermore, the opinions of the clergy members on abstinence from worldly pleasures and luxury are particularly known. There are very few examples where members of the clergy who devoted themselves only to the holy service of God were buried with some coins. As a result of our research, only in the church within the St. Panteleimon monastery complex in Ohrid, Macedonia, there is a coin hoard that was recorded as a priest's grave.

OVERSTRIKES-DOUBLE STRIKE: Table II: 3.



¹⁷ The coins of Kadıkalesi/Anaia dating back to the Medieval European period are studied by Dr. Julian Baker, the Curator of Medieval and Modern Coins and Related Objects, Ashmolean Museum.

In this sense, Anaia Hoard C, which is located in the southern nave of the main church in Anaia, is not a direct burial find and it will not be an accurate determination to associate it with a nearby grave. In addition, the idea that traditional approaches valid in religious rituals may change and there may be different preferences individually should be considered. The gold coin group found in an arcosolium just below the body of the clergyman is Anaia Hoard A. As seen in this example, it is clear that the buried person was not fully purified from worldly and material values, even placed in his grave for his life after death, as in pagan belief. Are Anaia Hoard B and Anaia Hoard C groups situated in the area where the tombs are located as a result of a similar thought like that? In one way, when looking at the unit values, it can be understood that the hyperpyra of Anaia Hoard A and billon trachea of Anaia Hoard B are located in the grave areas. In a way, when looking at the denominations, it can be understood that Anaia Hoard A with its gold coins and Anaia Hoard B with billon trachea are located in the grave areas. Anaia Hoard C, on the other hand, are the lowest units in the coin circulation of the period with its copper trachea and stamena, and is it meaningful that they were consciously placed in the grave areas in this sense? In fact, considering the narrowing borders and decreasing economic power of the Byzantine Empire in the 13th and 14th centuries, it is known that the lowest coin units, trachea and stamena, are the most used coin units in the daily life of the people. Professor Zeynep Mercangöz informs that Anaia was the archbishop's residence during the Nicaean Empire. It is understood from the rich excavation finds that Anaia maintained its existence as an important religious site and functioned as a commercial port center. Perhaps they may have been kept by the clergy to be used in daily exchanges. It is known that the donors of the church were buried in the interior of the church in exchange for this donation. The coins of Anaia Hoard C group may belong to the clergy or to the donor to be buried in the church. They may have even been saved for the purchase of the materials needed by the church in daily life.

In conclusion, four trachea in Anaia Hoard C are classified to the joint reign of Ioannes V and Ioannes VI Palaiologos (1347-1452). This information shows that until the middle of the 14th century, economic, commercial and social life continued in Kadikalesi/Anaia.

Catalogue

MICHAEL VIII PALAEOLOGOS (1261-1282)

1. Æ, 22 mm, 1.56 gr, Inventory Number: 95.31.

Copper Trachy, Class III / Constantinople

Obverse: Virgin seated upon throne without back, Η Π right.

Reverse: Michael left, holding sceptre cruciger and akaia, blessed by Christ right.

Ref: DOC V, PLATE 4, 58, Bendall-Donald 1974, C.5; PCPC 23.1; Sear 2262; Dochev 2017, (Type K IV), p. 13, no. 23.

2. Æ, 21 mm, 1.84 gr, Inventory Number: 95.4.

Copper Trachy, Class III / Constantinople

Obverse: Virgin seated upon throne without back, + right.

Reverse: Michael left, holding sceptre cruciger and akaia, blessed by Christ right.

Ref: DOC V, PLATE 4, 58, Bendall-Donald 1974, C5; LPC 23. (?); Sear 2262.

3. Æ, 25 mm, 1.81gr. Inventory Number: 95.17.

Copper Trachy, Class III / Constantinople

Obverse: Virgin seated upon throne without back, ♂ left and ♀ right. (overstrike, X right)

Reverse: Michael left, holding sceptre cruciger and akaia, blessed by Christ right.

Ref: DOC V, PLATE 4, 58, Bendall-Donald 1974, C5; LPC 23.3; Lianta 2009, p. 194, 517; Sear 2262.

4. Æ, 23 mm, 1.51 gr, Inventory Number: 95.9.

Copper Trachy, Class XXIV / Constantinople

Obverse: St. George standing, holding spear right hand, resting his left on shield.

Reverse: Emperor standing and facing, wearing loros and holding labarum right hand and akakia in left hand.

Ref: DOC V, PLATE 7, 110-113; Bendall-Donald 1974, P.22, C.22; PCPC 46; Sear 2282; Lianta 2009, p. 204, 560-561; Dochev 2017, p. 26-27, (Type K XVII), p. 26-27, no. 55-58.

5. Æ, 23 mm, 2.30 gr, Inventory Number: 95.28.

Copper Trachy, Class XXVII / Constantinople

Obverse: Bust of St. Nicholas facing. (?)

Reverse: Three quarter length figure of emperor facing, wearing paneled loros and holding cross-scepter right hand and akakia in left hand. (?)

Ref: DOC V, PLATE 8, 125-126; Bendall-Donald 1974, C.25; PCPC 48; Sear 2285; Lianta 2009, p. 205, 566; Dochev 2017, (Type K XIX), p. 29-31, no. 65-71.

6. Æ, 23 mm, 1.24 gr, Inventory Number: 94.29.

Copper Trachy / Constantinople (?)

Obverse: Bust of St. Nicholas facing.

Reverse: Three-quarter-length figure of emperor facing, wearing paneled loros and holding cross-scepter right hand and akakia in left hand.

Ref: DOC V, PLATE 8, 125-126; Bendall-Donald 1974, C.25; PCPC 48; Sear 2285; Lianta 2009, p. 205, 566; Dochev 2017, (Type K XIX), p. 29-31, no. 65-71.

MICHAEL VIII-ANDRONICUS II PALAEOLOGOS (1272-1282)

7. Æ, 22 mm, 1.41 gr, Inventory Number: 95.30

Copper Trachy, Class I / Constantinople

Obverse: Bust of St. Nicholas facing.

Reverse: Bust of Christ, blessing the standing figures of Andronicus on left and Michael on right, each wearing loros and holding a trifurcate scepter and, between them, a patriarchal cross on a forked base.

[IC] / XC

[ΑΝΔΡ] Ι [ΝΙΚΟC] on left / [ΧΜ] ΔΕ[CΠΟΤΗ] on right

Ref: DOC V, Plate 12, 197; Bendall-Donald 1974, MA. 48.C1; PCPC 55; Sear 2318.

8. Æ, 22 mm, 1.84 gr, Inventory Number: 95.15. Copper Trachy, Class III / Thessalonica (?)

Obverse: Bust of St. George. Inscription illegible.

ⓐ on left / (X ?) ⓑ (?) on right.

Reverse: Two emperors holding patriarchal cross, Andronicus on left and Michael on right, standing, holding between them a patriarchal cross on steps and each laying his free hand on his breast.

Ref: DOC V, Plate 13, 219; PCPC 89; Sear 2324.

9. Æ, 24 mm, 1.58 gr. Inventory Number: 95.16.

Copper Trachy, Class III / Thessalonica

Obverse: Bust of St. George facing, holding sword on his right shoulder. Inscription illegible.

Reverse: Two emperors holding patriarchal cross, Andronicus on left and Michael on right, standing, holding between them a patriarchal cross on steps and each laying his free hand on his breast.

Ref: DOC V, PLATE 13, 219 (?).

ANDRONICUS II PALAEOLOGOS (1282-1294)

10. Æ, 23 mm, 1.83 gr, Inventory Number: 95.20.

Copper Trachy / Constantinople

Obverse: St. Tryphon standing, half-length figure of saint

Reverse: Virgin standing on left, presenting emperor, crouching in proskynesis, to a standing Christ,

Ref: Konstantinopolis Sınıf III (1282) DOC V/2, pl. 33, 562; LPC 38, 8; PCPC 99; Sear 2332; Lianta 2009, 644-645.

11. Æ, 25 mm, 1.46 gr, Inventory Number: 95.8.

Copper Trachy, Class V / Constantinople

Obverse: Bust of Virgin within walls of city (six castles).

Reverse: Christ standing on right, holding Gospel book in left hand and laying his right on emperor crouching in proskynesis

Ref: DOC V/2, Plate 33, 563-566; LPC 40, 9; PCPC 101; Sear 2334; Lianta 2009, p. 225, 647; Dochev 2017, (Type K II), p. 58-59, no. 134.

12. Æ, 26 mm, 1.76 gr, Inventory Number: 95.11.

Copper Trachy Class VIII / Constantinople

Obverse: Half-length figure of St. Michael holding trifurcate scepter and globus.

Reverse: Three-quarter-length figure of emperor facing, holding cross-scepter and akakia, crowned by Christ. Δ/--/И/Κ/Ο/Λ left and --/Δ/Ε/Π/Τ right.

Ref: DOC V/2, Plate. 33, 568; LPC 42, 12; PCPC 104; Sear 2337; Lianta 2009, 648.

13. Æ, 25 mm, 1.82gr, Inventory Number: 95.26

Copper Trachy, Class VIII / Constantinople (Overstrike)

Obverse: Half-length figure of St. Michael holding trifurcate scepter and globe

Reverse: Three-quarter-length figure of emperor facing, holding cross-scepter and akakia, crowned by Christ.

Ref: DOC V/2, Plate. 33, 568; LPC 42, 12; PCPC 104; Sear 2337; Lianta 2009, 648.

14. Æ, 24 mm, 2.04 gr, Inventory Number: 95.18
Copper Trachy, Class XVII / Constantinople
Obverse: Daniel in the Lion's Den. Full-length figure of prophet Daniel, beardless nimbate, dressed in Persian attire, orans. Δ/N/I/A/H
Reverse: Emperor standing facing with wing to left, holding trifurcate scepter and large patriarchal cross. X/B/A
Ref: Papadopoulou 2020, 334-338; DOC V, p. 151, table 18A, 17; LPC 48.20; PCPC 112; Sear 2345; Lianta 2009, 655.

15. Æ, 22 mm, 1.64 gr, Inventory Number: 95.32
Copper Trachy, Class XVIII / Constantinople (?) (overstrike)
Obverse: Half-length figure of St. Theodore holding sword and scabbard.
Reverse: Half-length figure of emperor with labarum and globus surmounted by ∴.
Ref: DOC V, Plate 34, 579-580; LPC50.21; PCPC 113; Sear 2346.

16. Æ, 23 mm, 1.28 gr, Inventory Number: 95.37
Copper Trachy, Class XXIII / Constantinople
Obverse: Bust of St. Nicholas facing, holding Gospel book.
NKI / T / B (overstrike)
Reverse: Emperor standing facing, holding labarum and globus cruciger.
Ref: DOC V, Plate 34, 586; LPC 52.25; PCPC 118; Sear 2350.

17. Æ, 24 mm, 1.82 gr, Inventory Number: 95.33
Copper Trachy, Class XXIX / Constantinople
Obverse: Half-length figure of the Virgin orans.
Reverse: Emperor standing facing, holding cross-scepter and globus surmounted by ∴.
Λ/Λ/Λ
Ref: DOC V, PLATE 35, no. 593-594; LPC 58.35; PCPC 124; Sear 2356.

18. Æ, 23 mm, 1.87 gr, Inventory Number: 95.25
Copper Trachy, Class XXIX / Constantinople
Obverse: Half-length figure of the Virgin orans.
Reverse: Emperor standing facing, holding cross-scepter and globus surmounted by ∴.
Ref: DOC V, PLATE 35, no. 593-594; LPC 58.35; PCPC 124; Sear 2356.

ANDRONICUS II-MICHAEL IX PALAEOLOGOS (1294-1320 or later)

19. Æ, 25 mm, 1.87 gr, Inventory Number: 95.34
Stamenon, Class XIV / Constantinople
Obverse: Full-length figure of St. Michael wearing tunic and breastplate, holding sword and shield.
Reverse: Full-length figures of Andronicus II left and Michael IX right, wearing stemma, divetesion and loros, between them patriarchal cross on long shaft. ΗΔ
Ref: DOC V, Class XIV, (p. 153, table 18B, 14); PCPC 155.1; Sear 2421; Lianta 2009, 254.787; Sear 2421.

ANDRONICUS II-MICHAEL IX PALAEOLOGOS (1294-1320 or later)

20. Æ, 24 mm, 1.60 gr, Inventory Number: 95.36

Stamenon, Class XIV / Constantinople

Obverse: Full-length figure of St. Michael wearing tunic and breastplate, holding sword and shield.

Reverse: Full-length figures of Andronicus II left and Michael IX right, wearing stemma, divetesion and loros, between them patriarchal cross on long shaft.

Ref: (DOC V, Class XIV, (p. 153, table 18B, 14); PCPC 155.1; Sear 2421; Lianta 2009, 254.787; Sear 2421.

ANDRONICUS II-MICHAEL IX PALAEOLOGOS (1294-1320 or later)

21. Æ, 23 mm, 1.02 gr, Inventory Number: 95.38

Stamenon, Class XIV / Constantinople

Obverse: Full-length figure of St. Michael wearing tunic and breastplate, holding sword and shield.

Reverse: Full-length figures of Andronicus II left and Michael IX right, wearing stemma, divetesion and loros, between them patriarchal cross on long shaft.

Ref: (DOC V, Class XIV, p. 153, table 18B, 14); PCPC 155.1; Sear 2421; Lianta 2009, 254.787; Sear 2421.

ANDRONICUS II PALAEOLOGOS (Alone)

22. Æ, 25 mm, 1.87 gr, Inventory Number: 95.5

Copper Trachy, Class XXI / Thessalonica (?)

Obverse: Archangel holding labarum and sword.

Reverse: Bust of Christ blessing kneeling emperors

Ref: DOC V, PLATE 43, 770; LPC 228.1; PCPC 232; Sear 2543.

JOHN V-JOHN VI (1347-1352)

23. Æ, 23 mm, 2.96 gr, Inventory Number: 95.19

Stamenon / Constantinople

Obverse: Christ bearded and nimbate seated upon backless-throne, holds Gospels in left hand. X

Reverse: Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, standing facing, holding between them, a long cross on tripod base (?)

Ref: LPC 146.10 (flat) concave.

24. Æ, 23 mm, 1.65 gr, Inventory Number: 95.22

Stamenon / Constantinople

Obverse: Christ bearded and nimbate seated upon backless-throne, holds Gospels in left hand.

Reverse: Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, standing facing, holding between them, a long cross on tripod base (?)

Ref: LPC 146.10 (flat) concave.

25. Æ, 26 mm, 1.25 gr, Inventory Number: 95.21 Stamenon / Constantinople
 Obverse: Christ bearded and nimbate seated upon backless-throne, holds Gospels in left hand. χ
 Reverse: Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, standing facing, holding between them, a long cross on tripod base (?)
 Ref: LPC 146.10 (flat) concave.

26. Æ, 27 mm, 2.35 gr, Inventory Number: 95.35
 Stamenon / Constantinople (?)
 Obverse: Christ bearded and nimbat seated upon backless-throne, holds Gospels in left hand (?).
 Reverse: Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, standing facing, holding between them, a long cross on tripod base (?)
 Ref: LPC 146.10 (flat) concave (?).

GROUP OF UNCERTAIN ATTRIBUTION-OVERSTRIKES

OVERSTRIKE: MICHAEL VIII PALAEOLOGOS-ANDRONICUS II PALAEOLOGOS (Dochev 2017, Type KVI)

27. Æ, 22 mm, 1.82 gr, Inventory Number: 95.6
 Copper Trachy
 Obverse: Bust of Christ facing, bearded and nimbate. IC XC
 Ref: For Michael VIII Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, 12-13, no. 21-22; Lianta 2009, pp. 191-192, 514-515; Bendall-Donald 1974, p.4, C4; Bendall 1988, p. 22, 1-2; DOC V/2, Plate 4, 56-57 (Class III).
 Reverse: Half-length figure of the emperor. - - A – NK left and Π right.
 Ref: For Andronicus II Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, p. 62, no. 143.

28. Æ, 24 mm, 1.98 gr, Inventory Number: 95.1
 Copper Trachy
 Obverse: Bust of Christ facing, bearded and nimbate. IC
 Ref: For Michael VIII Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, 12-13, no.21-22; Lianta 2009, pp. 191-192, 514-515; Bendall-Donald 1974, p.4, C4; Bendall 1988, p. 22, 1-2; DOC V/2, Plate 4, 56-57.
 Reverse: Half-length figure of the emperor. - - Λ left.
 Ref: For Andronicus II Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, p. 62, no. 143.

29. Æ, 23 mm, 1.39 gr, Inventory Number: 95.27
 Copper Trachy
 Obverse: Bust of Christ facing, bearded and nimbate.
 Ref: For Michael VIII Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, 12-13, no. 21-22; Lianta 2009, pp. 191-192, 514-515; Bendall-Donald 1974, p.4, C4; Bendall 1988, p. 22, 1-2; DOC V/2, Plate 4, 56-57.
 Reverse: Half-length figure of the emperor.
 Ref: For Andronicus II Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, p. 62, no. 143.

30. Æ, 22 mm, 1.80 gr, Inventory Number: 95.3

Copper Trachy

Obverse: —

Reverse: Half-length figure of the emperor (?).

Ref: For Andronicus II Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, p. 62, no. 143.

31. Æ, 22 mm, 1.89 gr, Inventory Number: 95.2

Copper Trachy

Obverse: —

Reverse: Half-length figure of the emperor (?).

Ref: For Andronicus II Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, p. 62, no. 143.

32. Æ, 22 mm, 1.82 gr, Inventory Number: 95.24

Copper Trachy

Obverse: —

Reverse: Half-length figure of the emperor (?).

Ref: For Andronicus II Palaeologos; Dochev 2017, p. 62, no. 143.

33. Æ, 25 mm, 1.52 gr, Inventory Number: 95.23

Copper Trachy

Obverse: —

Reverse: —

Ref: —

Bibliography

BENDALL, S. & DONALD, P. J. (1974): *The Billion Trachea of Michael VIII Palaeologos 1258-1282*, London.

DOC: GRIERSON, P. (1999): *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection, Volume 5 / Part 1-2*, Washington D.C.

DOCHEV, K. (2017): *The Coins of the Byzantine Palaeologos Family in the Coin Circulation of the Bulgarian Kingdom in Period 1259-1396*, Centrex.

GRIERSON, P. (1982): *Byzantine Coins*, California.

GRIERSON, P. (1999): *Byzantine Coinage*, Washington D.C.

HENDY, M. F. (2008): *Studies in the Byzantine Monetary Economy c.300-1450*, Cambridge.

LIANTA, E. (2009): *Late Byzantine Coins 1204-1453 in the Ashmolean Museum University of Oxford*, London.

LPC: BENDALL, S. & DONALD, P. J. (1979): *Later Palaeologan Coinage*, Bath.

MERCANGÖZ, Z. (2010): "Ostentatious life in a Byzantine province: Some selected pieces from the finds of the excavation in Kuşadası, Kadıkalesi/Anaia (Prov. Aydın, TR)", in F. Daim and J. Drauschke (eds) *Byzanz – Das Römerreich im Mittelalter*. Vol. 2/1: *Schauplätze* (Forschungsinstitut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 84:2/1), Mainz: Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, pp. 181-198.

MERCANGÖZ, Z. (2012): "Kuşadası, Kadıkalesi/Anaia Kazısı: Bizans Döneminden Birkaç Küçük Buluntu", in B. Böhlendorf-Arslan and A. Ricci (eds) *Byzantine Small Finds in Archaeological Contexts* (Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen

- Archäologischen Instituts Istanbul, Byzas 15), Istanbul: Ege Yayınları, pp. 223-232.
- MERCANGÖZ, Z. (2013): "Giriş/Introduction", in *Bizanslı Ustalar-Latin Patronlar/Byzantine Craftsmen-Latin Patrons*, İstanbul, pp 13-23.
- PAPADOPOULOU, P. (2020): "Daniel in the Lion's Den: An Unknown Palaiologan Numismatic Representation", in *En Sofia mathitéfsantes: Essays in Byzantine Material Culture and Society in Honour of Sophia Kalopissi-Verti*, Oxford pp. 334-338.
- PCPC: BENDALL, S. (1988): *A Private Collection of Palaeologan Coins*, London.
- SEAR, D. (2006): *Byzantine Coins and Their Values*, London.
- ÜNAL, C. (2007): "Anaia Buluntusu Bir Sikkenin Hatırlattıkları: 12. Yüzyılda Bizans Tahtındaki Askeri Aristokrasinin Sikke İkonografisine Yansıması", *I. Uluslararası Sevgi Gönül Araştırmaları Sempozyumu*, İstanbul, pp. 223-231.
- ÜNAL, C. (2011): "Palaeologian Coin Findings of Kusadası, Kadıkalesi/Anaia And Their Reflections", *Proceedings of the XIVth International Numismatic Congress Glasgow 2009 II*, Glasgow, pp. 1649-1663.
- ÜNAL, C. (2018a): "Iconography and Importance of Palaeologan Coin Finds from Kadıkalesi/Anaia Excavation", in *Uluslararası Ege Dünyası Liman Kentleri Sikke, Mühür ve Ağırlıkları*, Manisa, 329-341.
- ÜNAL, C. (2018b): "Kadıkalesi/Anaia Hoard A: Seventeen Grave Finds Hyperpyra from the Reign of Nicaean Emperor Ioannes III Doukas Vatatzes (1221-1254)", *Annali dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica* 64, pp. 147-161.
- ÜNAL, C (2019): "Bizans Sikke İkonografisinde Hetoimasia Betimi: Kadıkalesi/Anaia Kazısı Buluntusu Dokuz Adet Trakhea", *Selevkia IX*, Ankara, 29-42.

Plate I



Plate II

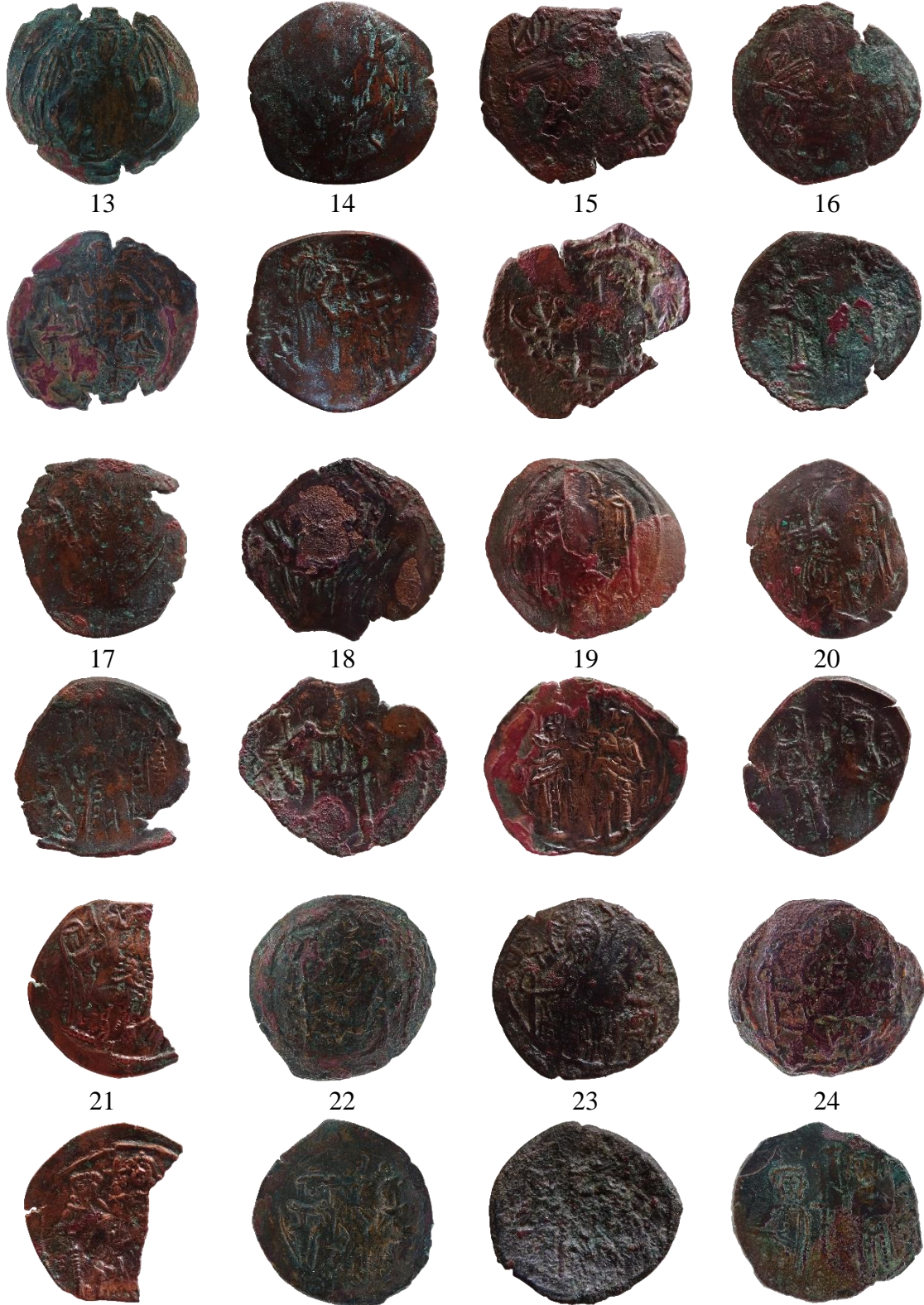


Plate III



25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32



33

