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RIET VAN BREMEN

THOMAS CORSTEN

KORAY KONUK

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KABALCI

P H I L I A

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Hacer SANCAKTAR*

Coins Found on Aedilicus Hill of Pisidian Antioch

ABSTRACT: The author examines a total of 62 coins found in Pisidian Antioch during the excavations in churches and pedestals on Aedilicus Hill in 2015–2016 and 2019. Among these coins and those found in various structures in the city, the Byzantine Period is very densely represented, while the Islamic coins are very scarce. The earliest coins from the church and the pedestals are from the 2nd, the 4th, and the 5th centuries AD, while the latest examples date from the 11th century AD. The evidence suggests that the structure was repaired in different periods and used until the late 11th century AD. The coins provide information about the inhabitants and the economic and political mobility in the city. The study first investigates the coins found during the excavations on Aedilicus Hill and then ends with a catalogue.
KEYWORDS: Pisidian Antioch, church, Late Roman, Byzantium, coins.

Pisidian Antioch is located approximately 1 km northeast of the Yalvaç district of Isparta, at the foot of the Sultan Mountain (Plan 1–2).[1] The city is situated at a strategic location at the intersection of the main roads in an east-west north-south direction.[2] It may have been founded as a Seleucid colony by either Seleucus I Nicator or Antiochus I Soter.[3] Rome declared Antioch a civitas libera after the Treaty of Apameia, which ended Seleucid hegemony in Western Anatolia.[4] Marcus Antonius, who took control of Rome's eastern territories after the Treaty of Brundisium in 40 BC, made Amyntas vassal king of the region, including Galatia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, and a part of Pamphylia in 39 BC.[5] After the death of Amyntas in 25 BC, Antioch was organized by Augustus as a Roman colony[6] endowed with «Ius Italicum»[7] and renamed Colonia Caesarea. It was the centre of six other Augustan colonies (Olbasa, Komama, Kremna, Parlais, Ikonion and Lystra) in Pisidia and Lycaonia, founded primarily to suppress the Homonadeian revolt.[8] In the late 3rd century AD Antioch, located at the intersection of strategically important roads,

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I should like to convey my thanks to Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özhanlı, the head of excavations in Pisidian Antioch, for his permission and support during the study of the material published here.

[1] Mitchell – Walkens 1998; Özhanlı 2013, 155–165; Uzunaslan 2013, 314.

[2] Özhanlı 2017b, 101.

[3] For the foundation of the city, see Levick 1967, 18; Cohen 1995, 278; Mitchell – Waelkens 1998, 5–6; Takmer – Kaşka 2018, 825. For the Seleucid colonies, see Cohen 1978; Cohen 1995, 278–281.

[4] Strab. 12,8,14; see also Takmer – Kaşka 2018, 825 and fn. 5.

[5] Cass. Dio 49,32,3; Plut. Ant. 61; App. civ. 5,8,75; Strab. 12,5,4; 12,6.1.3;14,5,6; see also Takmer – Kaşka 2018, 825 and fn. 8.

[6] R. gest. Div. Aug. 28. Veterans of the Legio V Gallica and the Legio VII were settled in the colony: Calder 1912, 79–109; Ritterling 1925, 1231–1232; Levick 1967, 56–57; Levick 1968, 49; Nolle 1995, 350–370; Pollard – Berry 2012, 175; Uzunaslan 2013, 315; Kaşka 2017, 22, footnote 1. For detailed information about the 7th Legion, see Mitchell 1976, 298–308. For detailed information about 'Colonia Caesarea Antiochia', see Calder 1912, 78–109; Ramsay 1916, 83–134; Levick 1967, 130–144; Özsait 1999, 123–132; Uzunaslan 2013, 314–316. For the coin issues, see Milne 1947; Levick 1966, 47–59; Krzyanowska 1970; Akış 2011; Aktaş 2006. For the inscriptions, see Ramsay 1924, 172–205; Robinson 1925, 253–262; Byrne – Labarre 2006.

[7] Dig. 50, 15, 8, 10; Kaşka 2017, 22.

[8] Antioch is the caput viae on 9 milestones with a distance numeral on the route of Via Sebaste connecting the

became one of the biggest and significant cities of Pisidia, both economically and socially. Two inscriptions found in the city and dated between 308–311 AD show that Antioch became the metropolis of the newly established province of Pisidia.[9] The city came under the influence of Christianity from the 4th century AD and preserved its importance for Christians during the Byzantine Period.[10] In the 8th century AD, the city grew weaker and smaller as a result of the Arab raids and was gradually abandoned in the 12th century with the arrival of the Seljuks in the region.[11]

The first archaeological excavations in the city started in 1912 under the supervision of W. M. Ramsay and were interrupted by the First World War.[12] They were later resumed by Ramsay and continued in 1924 under the direction of D. M. Robinson.[13] After these early American excavations, M. Taşlıalan, director of the Yalvaç Museum, and his successors periodically carried out excavations and cleaning work between 1980 and 2002.[14] Recent archaeological excavations in the city have been carried out under the direction of M. Özhanlı since 2008.[15]

During the excavations in 2015–2016 and 2019 on Aedilicus Hill, a three-nave church was unearthed (Fig. 1); it has a closed Greek cross layout and was built on a Roman temple.[16] The church is located on a hill at an altitude of 1200 m at the northeast end of the Cardo Maximus Avenue, about 145 m north of the Augustus Temple and Tiberius Square, about 210 m northeast of the central church and about 350 m east of St Paul's Church. The church was built in the 6th century and used until the 12th century[17] when

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Augustan colonies in the region to each other and the Pamphylian ports: see Hild 2008, 63. For the privileged position of Antioch, see also Özhanlı 2017b, 100.

[9] Calder 1912, 86–87, No. 5–6; Kaşka 2017, 22, fn. 3.

[10] Mitchell 1993, 3–150; Johnson 1958, 1–17; Uzunaslan 2013, 316.The city met Christianity when Saint Paul came to Pisidian Antioch to spread the Christianity. For the sermon of St. Paulus in the synagogue of the city, see Acta apost. 13, 14–52; Kaşka 2017, 22–24, fn. 5. After Emperor Constantin granted Christians religious freedom a great church was built for St. Paul in Antioch that had a sizeable Christian community in the 4th century AD (Kaşka 2017, 28).

[11] For the discussion on whether the Battle of Myriokephalon, which enabled Anatolia to be ruled by the Seljuks, took place near Pisidian Antioch, see Özhanlı 2017b, 99–104.

[12] Ramsay 1912a, 45–46; 1912b, 149; 1912c, 226; 1912d, 252–253; 1913, 190; 1918, 107–109.

[13] Robinson 1924, 435–444.

[14] For the research work between 1980 and 2001, see Taşlıalan 1997; Taşlıalan 2013, 108–141.

[15] For the results of the excavations, see Özhanlı 2009a, 70–74; Özhanlı 2011, 90–93; Özhanlı 2012, 88–92; Özhanlı 2013a, 14–20; Özhanlı 2014, 14–19; Özhanlı 2015, 1–7; Özhanlı 2016, 9–15; Özhanlı 2017a, 95–99. For the coins found during the excavations, see Sancaktar 2013, 368–377; Sancaktar 2014, 515–525.

[16] For the excavations of the Church of Aedilicus Hill, see Özhanlı 2016, 12–13; Özhanlı 2017a, 95–97. Since the Vicus Aedilicius is one of the seven vici of the city and seems to cover this hill, the church and the hill are known by this name (Özhanlı 2013b, 157). The church extends in an east-west direction and has a rectangular shape. It is 40.5 m long and 24.5 m wide including the outward apse (Fig. 1). With its rectangular narthex in the west, the free pillar in the nave barrier, and the eastern apses which are round on the inside but have three corners on the outside, the church layout is characteristic of the Middle Byzantine Period and typologically counts among the structure of pillars. The three-nave church with a closed Greek cross layout consists of a bema in the east, a prothesis in the northeast, a diakonikon in the southeast, three apses in the east, and a narthex in the west. The apses located to the east of the eastern cross arm and the lateral apse protrude outward. It is round on the inside and has three corners on the outside. The naos of the church has a square shape. The nave is bordered on the east by a rectangular bema and pastoforium cells. The main nave with its rectangular shape is covered with a dome resting on four pillars. There are additional buildings near the church: a cemetery and a cellar with a walled garden in the east, a kitchen complex in the south, a baptism pool in the north and a room with an as yet unidentified function, for its ex-cavation has not yet been completed. (The church is being studied by Ali Gündoğan within the scope of his master's thesis titled "Pisidia Antiokheiası Aedilicus Tepesi Kilisesi").

[17] Özhanlı 2017a, 97.

it was destroyed in a fire and then abandoned.[18]

During the excavations of the churches and pedestals on Aedilicus Hill, 2 silver coins and 60 bronze coins were found and stem form the following periods: Roman 1, Late Roman 7, Byzantine 50, Medieval Europe 3 and Islamic 1. Like the coins found in excavations in other parts of the city since 2008,[19] most coins are from the Byzantine period, while the number of Islamic coins is almost negligible.

Of the coins found during the excavations carried out in the church and pedestals on Aedilicus Hill, one is dates from the 2nd century AD, while seven are from the 4th and the 5th centuries AD (Cat. No. 1–8). The obverse of the coin from the 2nd century AD shows the bust of Crispina, wife of Commodus (Cat. No. 1). The legends on both sides are illegible. Of the seven coins from the 4th and the 5th centuries AD, one was minted under Constantine, one under Arcadius and two under Honorius. The dates of the remaining three coins cannot be determined because the legends are illegible. However, the Victoria on the reverse suggests that they are from the late 4th and the early 5th centuries AD.

Of the Byzantine coins, seven were minted under Anastasius I, Iustinus I, Iustinianus I, Iustinus II, Tiberius II, Mauricius Tiberius and Constans II, respectively (Cat. No. 9–14, 17). Four of them were minted in Constantinople, one in Nicomedia and the rest in Cyzicus. The denomination of these coins is 40 nummi (= follis). The mint of 20 nummi (= semifollis) struck in the name of Mauricius Tiberius cannot be determined due to illegible legends (Cat. No. 14). In addition, there are two coins with the denomination of 40 nummi minted in Constantinople under Emperor Heraclius (Cat. No. 15–16). The excavations both on Aedilicus Hill and in the city have not furnished any coins from the late 7th to the 10th centuries. 21 anonymous folles, which were introduced for the first time during Ioannes I Tzimiskes (969–976) and minted continuously until the economic reform of Alexios I Komnenos in 1092, have been identified. They are classified from A to N in alphabetic order: Ten coins of A2, five coins of B, two coins each of groups C, D and I (Cat. No. 18–38). While there are five different variants among the ten coins from group A2, variants of three coins could not be determined (Table 1). Five coins of Emperor Constantine X Doukas (1059–1067) struck in Constantinople and one coin of Michael VII Doukas (1071–1078) were found (Cat. No. 39–44). There are 14 Byzantine coins which cannot be assigned to any emperor, mint or type. In addition, there are three overstruck coins. On the reverse side of the coin from Heraclius' reign, the legend ANNO of original issue can be read (Cat. No. 15). Traces of the original issue can be discerned on two Byzantine coins classified as Anonymous Folles Class B (Cat. No. 29, 32).

Most Byzantine coins found on Aedilicus Hill are classified as Anonymous Folles (970–1092). Besides, there are three European coins and one Ottoman coin (Cat. No. 59–62). Due to its poor condition, the inscription on the Ottoman coin could not be identified.

In the city centre the shops on either side of the Decumanus Maximus, on the so-called Forum of the Cardo Maximus and in Tiberius Square (Tiberia Plateia) to the east of the Cardo Maximus suggest that Antiocheia was a lively commercial centre in the Roman Imperial Period.[20] In particular, coins and other finds from the Cardo Maximus point in this direction.[21] The city became a pilgrimage centre after Christianity had been adopted as the official religion as a result of the fact that St. Paulus had come to the city and given his first sermon.[22] This led to the revival of trade in the city and the production of different commodities.[23]

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[18] Özhanlı 2017a, 97.

[19] Sancaktar 2013, 368–367; 2014, 515–524.

[20] For detailed information about the commercial places in the city, see Özhanlı 2009b, 45–50.

[21] Especially in the excavations at Cardo Maximus and the shops on both sides, a large number of coins dating to the Late Roman and Byzantine Periods were found (Sancaktar 2014, 516, 522). In addition, the presence of four ceramic furnaces detected in the city is remarkable in terms of widespread ceramic production (Özhanlı 2009b, 49).

[22] Özhanlı 2013b, 162; Kaşka 2017, 28.

[23] During the excavations in the city, numerous unguentarii dating to the Late Antiquity, which were used to carry

The city was economically strong owing to its strategic location and being a pilgrimage center. It suffered heavily from the attacks of Abbas, son of Caliph Velid, in 713 AD and did not recover until the late 10th and early 11th century AD.[24] Only then did the city revive economically, but ultimately lost its power after the Seljuks arrived in the 12th century.[25]

As in Anatolia and throughout this region, coins from the excavations in Pisidian Antioch since 2008 mostly stem from the 6th–7th and the 11th centuries.[26] This suggests that the inhabitants enjoyed relative prosperity. However, the excavations both on Aedilicus and in the city did not furnish coins from between 717–867 AD, which suggests an economic decline in this period.[27] The results of the excavations reveal that the city saw an economic revival from the end of the 10th century to the late 11th century. Antioch came under Seljuk rule in the 12th century. Nevertheless, the evidence for an accurate evaluation of the Seljuk Principalities and the Ottoman Period is restricted.[28]

The churches in Pisidian Antioch were frequented by Christian pilgrims. The earliest coins from the church and the pedestals are from the 2nd, the 4th, and the 5th centuries AD, while the latest examples are dated to 1092. The church has three construction phases; one late 2nd century coin found there must belong to the first (temple) construction phase. Architectural, archeological and numismatic evidence suggests that the church was built in the 6th century AD. The bronze coins found in the church on Aedilicus Hill stem from the 4th–5th centuries AD; however, this does not necessarily suggest a previous construction phase; coins like these are known to have been in use in many parts of the Mediterranean until the 6th century AD.[29] The new sondage excavations may reveal whether the building had an earlier construction phase and when the coins of the 4th and 5th centuries were actually in use on Aedilicus Hill. The unidentified Islamic coin is the only evidence to suggest that the church underwent repair work in the third phase and was in use up to the Seljuks' arrival in the 12th century.

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holy water, perfumery or ointment, were found (Özhanlı 2009b, 49).

[24] Özhanlı 2009b, 49.

[25] Özhanlı 2013b, 165.

[26] For the evaluation of the Byzantine coins found during the excavations between 2008 and 2012, see Sancaktar 2014, 520, tab. 3, graphic 6. Byzantine coin collection of Yalvaç Museum is important, as it shows the coin circulation within the region. (Demirel Gökalp 2009). For the circulation of Byzantine coins in Anatolia, see Demirel Gökalp 2007, 374–391; Demirel Gökalp 2009. For the circulation of Byzantine coins in Phrygia, see Katsari et al. 2012; Travaglini – Camilleri 2010, cat. no. 976–1152.

[27] Due to the harsh winter conditions, grain was in short supply and caused grain prices to increase under Domitian. The edict of L. Antistius Rusticus of 93 AD found in Tiberius Square prohibited grain storage in order to thwart the black market activities: Ramsay 1924, 179 no. 6; see also Özhanlı 2009b, 47.

[28] Özhanlı 2017b, 100.

[29] For the long-term use of 3rd, 4th and 5th century Roman coins, see Butcher 2003, 97–114; Reece 2003, 145–147; Guest 2012, 118–121.

Catalogue

Roman and Late Roman Coins

Crispina (178–191) (Commodus)
Obv/ Draped bust, r.
Rev/ Goddess standing, l., holding sceptre.
1* Æ 26.63gr 31,1mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 46 - Level 1181,91m Inv. No: PA 2019–22.

Constantius II (337–361) - Constans (337–350) - Constantius Gallus (351–354)
Unidentified Mint.
Æ2, 348–361.
Obv/ Diademed, draped and cuirass bust, r.
Rev/ [FEL TEMP RE-PARATIO]. Virtus to l., with shield on l. arm, spearing fallen horseman; horseman falling and clutching horse's neck.
LRBC II, Falling Horse, Type FH4.
2 Æ 2.16gr 16.0mm Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 6 - Level 1173.48m Inv. No: PA 2015–109.

Arcadius (395–408)
Unidentified Mint
Æ4, 393–395.
Obv/ Diademed, draped and cuirass bust, r.
Rev/ [SALVS REI PVBLICAE]. Victory advancing l., with r. hand carrying trophy? over shoulder and dragging captive with l., cross on the left.
3* Æ 1.08gr 15.0mm 12 Aedilicus Pedestals - Level 1174.95m Inv. No: PA 2015–78.

Honorius (395–423)
Mint of Constantinople
Æ2, 395
Obv/ DN HONORIVS PF [AVG]. Diademed, draped and cuirass bust, r.
Rev/ [GLORIA RO]MANORVM AVG. Emperor standing, facing, head r., holding labarum and globe.
RIC X, 246, No. 55.
4* Æ 4.17gr 19.0mm 12 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 13 - Level 1183.53m Inv. No: PA 2015–134.
5 Æ 4.13gr 23.0mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 18 - Level 1182.01m Inv. No: PA 2015–147.

Emperor and Mint Unidentified
Fourth and Fifth Century
Obv/ Diademed, draped and cuirass bust, r.
Rev/ Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
6* Æ 2.56gr 18.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 1 - Level 1174.42m Inv. No: PA 2015–86.
7 Æ 1.02gr 12.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 3 - Level 1173.67m Inv. No: PA 2015–98.
8* Æ 1.24gr 11.2mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 47 - Level 1185.47m Inv. No: PA 2019–30.

Byzantine Coins

Anastasius I (491– 518)
Mint of Constantinople
Folles (Large)/40 Nummi, 498–518
Obv/ DNANASTA SIVSPPAVC. Diademed, draped and cuirass bust, r.
Rev/ M; above cross, to l. and r., stars; beneath, B; in ex., CON.
DOC I, 19, No. 23b.1–23b.1–10.

9* Æ 18.41gr 35.0mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 31 - Level 1181.27m Inv. No: PA 2016–3–/–PA 2016–5.

Iustinus I (518–527)
Mint of Constantinople
Folles/40 Nummi, 518–527
Obv/ DNIVSTI[NVSPPAVC]. Diademed, draped and cuirass bust, r.
Rev/ M; above cross, to l. and r., stars; beneath, Є; in ex., CON.
DOC I, 40, No. 8e.1–7.

10* Æ 17.07gr 30.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Level 1174.77m Inv. No: PA 2015–77.

Iustinianus I (527–565)
Mint of Constantinople
Folles/40 Nummi, 546/47.
Obv/ [DN]IVSTINI]ANVSPPAVC. Bust facing, in helmet with plume and diadem and cuirass; in r. hand, globus with cross; on l. shoulder, shield with horseman device.
Rev/ M; above cross; to l., A/N/N/O; to r., X/X; beneath, B; in ex., CON.
DOC I, 91, No. 45b.

11* Æ 12.67gr 35.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 11 - Level 1173.90m Inv. No: PA 2015–124 / PA 2015–65.

Iustinus II (565–578)
Mint of Nicomedia
Folles/40 Nummi, 571/2
Obv/ [DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC]. Iustinus, on l. and Sophia, on r., seated, nimbate, on double lyre-backed throne. He holds in r. hand, globus with cross, she holds cruciform scepter.
Rev/ M; above cross; to l., A/N/N/O; to r., ϒI; beneath, A; in ex., NIKO.
DOC I, 208, No. 32a.1–2 (Mint of Constantinople, ϒI), 227, No. 95a.1–2 (Mint of Nicomedia, ϒ).

12* Æ 13.47gr 31.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 4 - Level 1173.67m Inv. No: PA 2015–95 / PA 2015–63.

Tiberius II (578–582)
Mint of Kyzikos
Folles/40 Nummi, 580/1
Obv/ [ϺTIBCONS TANT] PPAVC. Bust facing in consular robes, wearing crown with cross and pendilia. In r. hand holds mappa, in l., sceptre with eagle surmounted by a cross.
Rev/ Ϻ; to l., A/N/N/O, above cross; to r., ϒI; in ex., KYZB.
DOC I/1, 281, No. 36.

13* Æ 14.04gr 35.3mm 12 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 46 - Level 1184.45m Inv. No: PA 2019–24.

Mauricius Tiberius (582–602)
Unidentified Mint
Half Folles/20 Nummi, 586/7
Obv/ DNϺAVR CTIBERPP. Bust facing, wearing cuirass and crown; in r. hand, globus cross; on l. shoulder, shield.
Rev/ K; above cross; to l., A/N/N/O; to r., ϒ; beneath, A.
DOC I, 321, No. 77.1–4 (Thessalonike, ϒ).

14* Æ 4.49gr 28.0mm 7 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 3 - Level 1173.67m Inv. No: PA 2015–99.

Heraclius (610–641)

Mint of Constantinople

Folles/40 Nummi, Class 2, 614/5

Obv/ [DDNNhЄRACLI ЧSЄThЄRACONSTPAV]. To l., Heraclius and to r., Heraclius Constantine, both standing. Each wears chlamys and crown with cross and holds globus cruciger in r. hand. Between heads, cross.

Rev/ M; above cross; to l., A/N/N/O; to r., II/II; beneath, Γ; in ex., CON.

DOC II/1, 284, No. 80c.1–4.

15* Æ 12.92gr 34.6mm 12 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 48 - Level 1184.66m Inv. No: PA 2019–32.

Folles/40 Nummi, Class 5, 632/3

Obv/ [DDNNhЄRACLI ЧSЄThЄRACONSTPAV]. To l., Heraclius standing, with mustache and long beard, wearing military dress and crown with cross; he holds in r. hand long cross. To r., Heraclius Constantine standing, with short beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross; in r. hand globus with cross; between heads, cross.

DOC II/1, 298, No. 109a.-b (officina A and B).

Rev/ M; above cross; to l., A/N/N/O; to r., X/X/II; beneath, Γ; in ex., CON.

16* Æ 12.53gr 33.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 10 - Level 1173.33m Inv. No: PA 2015–116.

Constans II (641–668)

Mint of Constantinople

Folles, Class 4, 647/8

Obv/ [ENTϑTO NIKA]. Constans standing, facing, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross; in r. hand, long cross; in l. hand, globus cross.

Rev/ M; to l., A /N /A; to r., [N /E /O]/S; in ex.,ЧI.

DOC II/2, 448, No. 65e.

17* Æ 4.13gr 21.0mm 7 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 4 Inv. No: PA 2015–94.

Anonymous Folles (970–1092)

Class A2 (976(?)– c.1030/1035)

Obv/ +ЄMMA NOVHΛ. Bust of Christ facing, bearded, with nimbus cross having two pellets in each arm, wearing tunic and himation; r. hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, l. holds book with ornate cover from beneath; in field, IC XC.

Rev/ In four line: +IhSЧS⁄ XRISTЧS⁄ BΛSILЄЧ'⁄ BΛSILЄ'.

Variation 23

Nimbus cross with two pellets, book with , legend with – ⊙ – above and beneath.

DOC III/2, 658–659, No. A2.23.1–3.

18* Æ 10.83gr 31.5mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 46 – Level 1183.01m Inv. No: PA 2019–10.

Variation 24

Nimbus cross with two pellets, book with , legend with above and beneath.

DOC III/2, 659–660, No. A2.24.1–28.

19* Æ 10.76gr 29.2mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 46 - Level 1181.91m Inv. No: PA 2019–21.

Variation 32

Nimbus cross with ✠, book with ✠, legend with ✠ above and beneath.

DOC III/2, 663–64, No. A2.32.1–11.

20* Æ 12.11gr 27.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 5 - Level 1174.01m Inv. No: PA 2015–103.

Variation 40

Nimbus cross with ⁘, book with ⁘, legend with above and beneath.

DOC III/2, 666–67, No. A2.40.1–23.

21* Æ 9.03gr 26.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Level 1173.45m Inv. No: PA 2015–76.

22* Æ 11.29gr 27.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 5 - Level 1174.95m Inv. No: PA 2015–93.

Variation 41
Nimbus cross with ※, book with ⁂, legend with – ◇ – above and beneath.
DOC III/2, 668–69, No. A2.41.1–26.

23* Æ 10.56gr 30.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 1 - Level 1172.97m Inv. No: PA 2015–91.

24* Æ 10.73gr 28.9mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 46 - Level 1181.45m Inv. No: PA 2019–26.

Unidentified Variation

25* Æ 9.85gr 29.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 9 - Level 1173.75m Inv. No: PA 2015–122.

26* Æ 8.64gr 28.0mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 13 - Level 1183.71m Inv. No: PA 2015–135.

27* Æ 13.08gr 32.0mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - South Corridor - Level 1182.43m Inv. No: PA 2019–14.

Class B (c.1030/1035–1042(?)
Obv/ +ЄMMA NOVHΛ. Bust of Christ facing, bearded, with cross nimbus having ⌑ in each arm and pellet in each upper quarter, wearing tunic and himation; r. hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, l. hand holds book, with ⁖ on cover, from beneath; in field, IC XC.
Rev/ IS-XS⁄ BASILЄ⁄ BASILЄ. Cross on base and two steps, pellet at each and of upper arms.
DOC III/2, 676–679, No. B.1–64.

28* Æ 11.01gr 30.0mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 31 - Level 1181.14m Inv. No: PA 2016–4.

29* Æ 10.20gr 30.0mm 7 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 10 - Level 1173.67m Inv. No: PA 2015–117.

30* Æ 11.45gr 29.2mm 6 Aedilicus Hill South Corridor - Level 1182.21m Inv. No: PA 2019–15.

31* Æ 10.81gr 29.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Level 1175.25m Inv. No: PA 2015–79.

32* Æ 08.35gr 31.7mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 15 - Level 1181.15 m Inv. No: PA 2019–28.

Class C (c.1042 (?) – c.1050)
Obv/ +ЄMMA NOVHΛ. Three-quarter-length figüre of Christ Antiphones facing, bearded, with cross nimbus having pellet in each arm, wearing tunic and himation; r. hand raised in blessing in front of body; l. holds book with ▦ on cover; in field, IC XC.
Rev/ IC-XC⁄ NI-KA, in angles of jeweled cross with pellet at end of each arm.
DOC III/2, 681–684, No. C.1–48.

33* Æ 9.44gr 29.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 1 - Level 1173.84m Inv. No: PA 2015–90.

34 Æ 7.13gr 27.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 3 - Level 1174.18m Inv. No: PA 2015–96.

Class D (c.1050–c.1060)
Obv/ No inscription. Christ seated on square-backed throne facing, bearded, with cross nimbus having pellet in each arm, wearing tunic and himation; r. hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak; l. holds book, with ⁖ on cover, by spine on knee; in field, IC XC.
Rev/ – + – ⁄ ISXS⁄ BASILЄ⁄BASILЄ⁄ –⌣–.
DOC III/2, 685–687, No. D.1–34.

35* Æ 8.57gr 31.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 8-Level 1174.88/1173.49m Inv. No: PA 2015–113.

36* Æ 6.86gr 31.0mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 15 - Level 1183.27m Inv. No: PA 2015–145.

Class I (c.1075–c.1080)
Obv/ No inscription. Bust of Christ facing, having long, slightly forked beard and cross nimbus with one pellet in each arm of cross, wearing tunic and himation; r. hand blessing inwards in sling of cloak, l. holds book, with ⌐ on cover from beneath; in field, IC XC.
Rev/ No inscription. Latin cross with one large and two small pellets at each extremity, small

cross at intersection, and pellet with floral ornaments to l. and r. at base; above, crescents to l. and r.

DOC III/2, 696–699, No. I.1–64.

37* Æ 5.17gr 24.0mm 6 Aedilicus Hill Inv. No: PA 2016–2.

38* Æ 8.28gr 26.0mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 36 - Level 1180.8m Inv. No: PA 2016–5.

Constantine X Doukas (1059–1067)

Mint of Constantinople

Folles, Class 1, 1059–1067

Obv/ +ЄMMA NOVHΛ. Christ standing on square souppedion facing, bearded, with cross nimbus having pellet in each arm, wearing tunic and himation; r. hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, l. holds book by lower edge; in field, IC XC.

Rev/ +KѠNTΔK (on r.) ЄVΔKAVΓO (on l.). To l., Eudocia standing, facing, wearing modified loros with kiteshaped lower panel and crown with cross and pendilia; to r., Constantine standing, facing, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia; they hold between them labarum, with cross-piece on shaft, standing on base and three steps, and each places one hand on heart.

DOC III/2, 774–776, No. 8.1.–8.32.

39* Æ 10.42gr 30.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 1 - Level 1173.62m Inv. No: PA 2015–88 / PA 2015–61.

40* Æ 7.63gr 27.0mm 7 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 1 - Level 1173.94m Inv. No: PA 2015–92.

Folles, Class 2, 1059–1067

Obv/ +ЄMMA NOVHΛ. Bust of Christ facing, with long beard and cross nimbus having pellet in each arm, wearing tunic and himation; r. hand raised before breast in blessing, l. holds book, with ※ on cover, from beneath; in field, IC XC.

Rev/ [ ]. Bust of emperor facing, bearded, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia; in r. hand, cross held vertically; in l., akakia.

DOC III/2, 777–778, No. 9.1–9.17.

41* Æ 8.28gr 29.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 1 - Level 1173.62m Inv. No: PA 2015–89 / PA 2015–62.

42* Æ 10.19gr 29.1mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 41 Inv. No: PA 2016–12 / PA 2016–14.

43 Æ 6.60gr 26.0mm 6 Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 1 - Level 1174.23m Inv. No: PA 2015–85.

Michael VII Ducas (1071–1078)

Mint of Constantinople

Folles, Class 2, 1071–1078

Obv/ +ЄMMA NOVHΛ. Bust of Christ facing, bearded, with cross behind head, wearing nimbus tunic and himation; r. hand raised before breast in blessing, l. holds book, from beneath; in field, IC XC above arms of cross, six pointed stars beneath them.

Rev/ +KѠNRΛCI ΛЄVCO ΔOVK. Bust facing, bearded, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia; holding in r. hand labarum, in gl. cr.

DOC III/2, 818–819, No. 14.1–7.

44* Æ 5.02gr 25.8mm 6 Aedilicus Hill - Trench 49 - Level 1183.94m Inv. No: PA 2019–35.

Emperor Unidentified

Mint of Nicomedia

Folles/40 Nummi,

Obv/ Unidentified.

Rev/ M, to l., A/N/N/O; to r., unidentified; beneath, A; in ex., NIKO.

45 Æ 13.37gr 32.0mm Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 10 - Level 1173.20m Inv. No: PA 2015–123.

Emperor and Mint Unidentified

Folles/40 Nummi,
Obv/ Unidentified.
Rev/ M, to l., A/N/N/O; to r., unidentified; beneath, Δ.

46 Æ 3.01gr 19.0mm Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 9 - Level 1173.22m Inv. No: PA 2015–121.

Pentanummium/5 Nummi
Obv/ Unidentified.
Rev/ Є.

47 Æ 2.32gr 15.0mm Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 3 - Level 1174.18m Inv. No: PA 2015–97.

Obv/ Unidentified.
Rev/ Unidentified.

48 Æ 15.72gr 33.0mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 15 Inv. No: PA 2015–146.
49 Æ 11.33gr 33.6mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 15 - Level 1182.31m Inv. No: PA 2019–27.
50 Æ 6.60gr 20.0mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 47 - Level 1182.99m Inv. No: PA 2019–23.
51 Æ 3.53gr 27.0mm Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 8 - Level 1174.21m Inv. No: PA 2015–112.
52 Æ 3.46gr 22.0mm Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 9 - Level 1163.69m Inv. No: PA 2015–115.
53 Æ 1.64gr 17.0mm Aedilicus Pedestals - Trench 9 - Level 1174.45m Inv. No: PA 2015–118.
54 Æ 1.17gr 10.0mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 13 - Level 1184.33m Inv. No: PA 2015–142.
55 Æ 1.15gr 11.4mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 26 - Level 1179.95m Inv. No: PA 2019–13.
56 Æ 1.11gr 13.0mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 15 - Level 1183.73m Inv. No: PA 2015–144.
57 Æ 0.67gr 08.0mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 13 - Level 1183.33m Inv. No: PA 2015–141.
58 Æ 0.64gr 15.0mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 13 - Level 1184.26m Inv. No: PA 2015–143.

European

Luca (Lucca)

Henry III, IV or V (Late 11th Century/After 1039)

Obv/ Around Border, +IHPERATOR. Monogram of Otto (H) in the center, dotted border.
Rev/ Around border +ENRICVS. Transversely placed LVCΛ around the dot in the center.
Metcalf 1987, 100, No. 38–46.

59* AR 0.64gr 17.5mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 46 - Level 1184.45m Inv. No: PA 2019–25.
60* AR 0.87gr 16.9mm Aedilicus Hill - Trench 45 - Level 1181.59m Inv. No: PA 2019–29.

Obv/ Unidentified.
Rev/ Maltese cross.

61* Æ 0.38gr 14.0mm - Aedilicus Hill - Trench 36 - Level 1181.30m Inv. No: PA 2016–7/PA 16–9.

Islamic

Obv/ Unidentified.
Rev/ Unidentified.

62* AR 0.63gr, 19.0mm - Aedilicus Hill - Trench 36 - Level 1181.30m Inv. No: PA 2016-8/PA 16–10.

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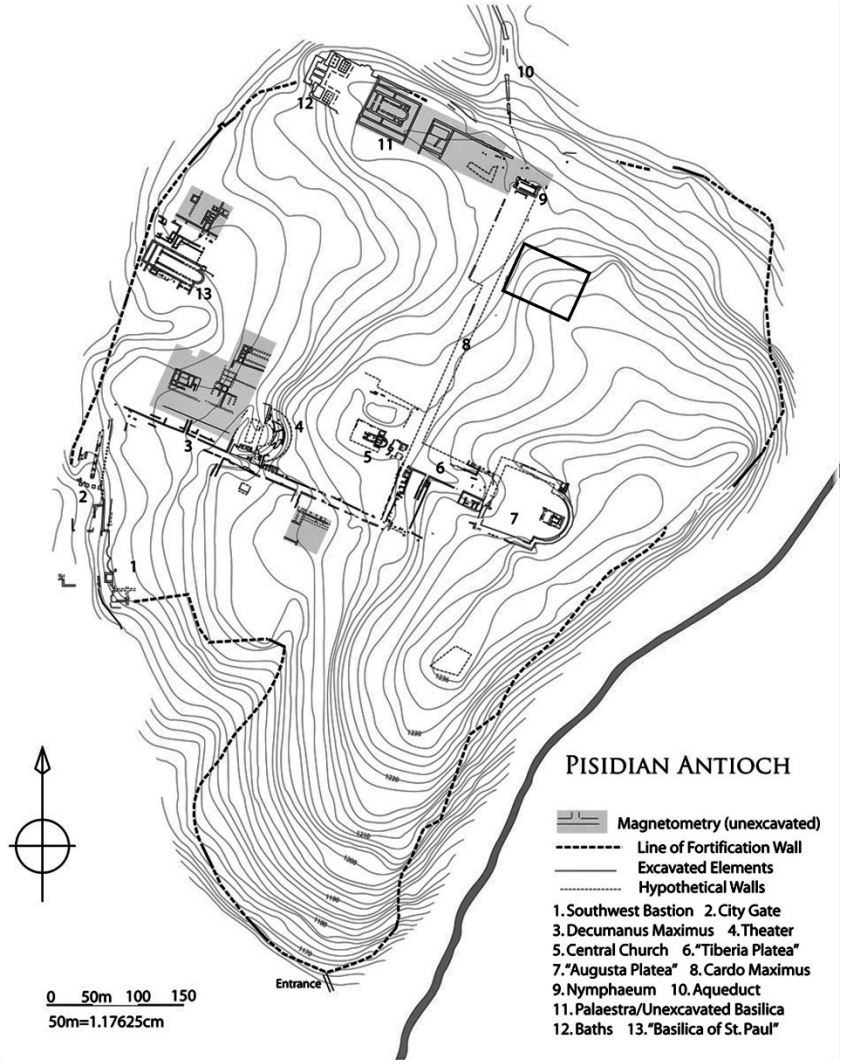
Pisidia Antiokheia'sındaki Aedilicus Tepesi'nde Ele geçen Sikkeler

Öz: Pisidia Antiokheia'sı, Isparta İli Yalvaç ilçesinin yaklaşık 1 km kuzeydoğusunda ve Sultan Dağları'nın güney yamaçlarında batı bakışımlı yedi tepeden oluşan alanda kurulmuştur. Yazar Antiokheia kentinde 2015–2016 ve 2019 yıllarında Aedilicus Tepesi'nde kilise ve postamentlerdeki kazılarda ele geçen toplam 62 adet sikkeyi incelemektedir. Hem bu kazıların hem de kentteki diğer yapıların sikke buluntuları arasında Bizans Dönemi çok yoğun bir şekilde temsil edilirken, İslami sikke yok denecek kadar azdır. Kilisede ve postamentlerde ele geçen buluntular içerisinde en erken sikkeler MS II., IV.–V. yüzyıla aitken, en geç sikkeler ise 1092 tarihlidir. Sikkeler ve diğer buluntular yapının farklı dönemlerde onarımlar geçirerek MS 12. yüzyıla kadar kullanılmış olduğunu düşündürmektedir.

Sikkeler, sakinlerinin yanı sıra kentteki ekonomik ve siyasal hareketlilik konusunda da fikir vermektedir. Çalışma öncelikle Aedilicus Tepesi'ndeki kazılarda ele geçen sikkeleri dönemsel olarak değerlendirmekte ve ardından bir katalogla son bulmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Pisidia Antiokheia'sı, Kilise, Geç Roma, Bizans, Sikke.

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Plan 1: Urban Plan of Pisidian Antioch
https://exhibitions.kelsey.lsa.umich.edu/antioch/A2/antiochplan.html



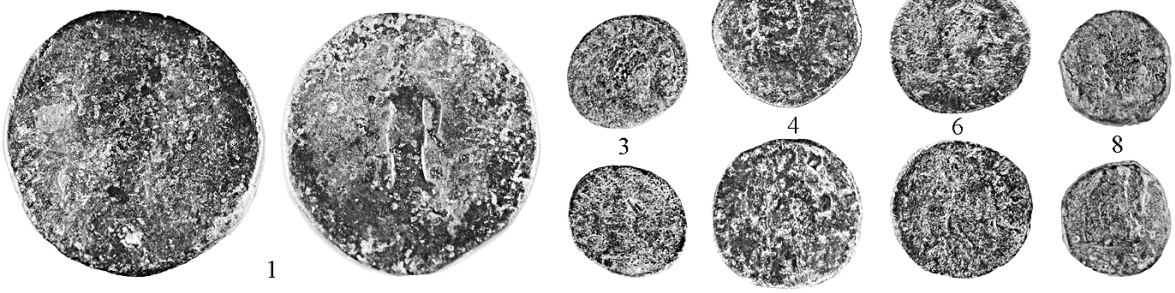
Plan 2: Urban Plan of Pisidian Antioch
https://exhibitions.kelsey.lsa.umich.edu/antioch/A2/GE-Antioch-9.html



Fig. 1. Aedilicus Hill and the Church (Archive of the Excavation)

Cat. No.	Anonymous Folles Type A2	Obverse		Reverse	
		In Cross	On Book	Above Inscription	Below Inscription
18	A2.23	• •		– ⊙ –	– ⊙ –
19	A2.24	• •			
20	A2.32	✠	✠	✠	✠
21	A2.40	⁘	⁘		
22	A2.40	⁘	⁘		
23	A2.41	※	※		– ◇ –
24	A2.41	※	※		– ◇ –

Table 1: Coin variations of the A2 group of Anonymous Folles



1 3 4 6 8



9 10



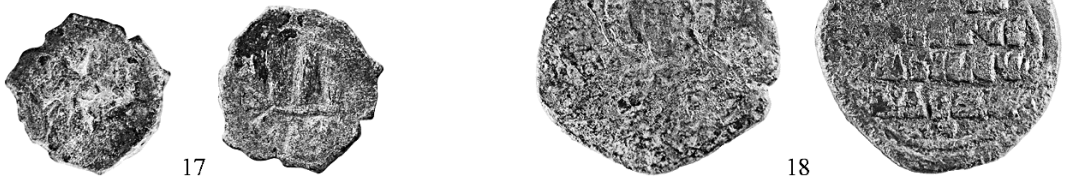
11 12



13 14



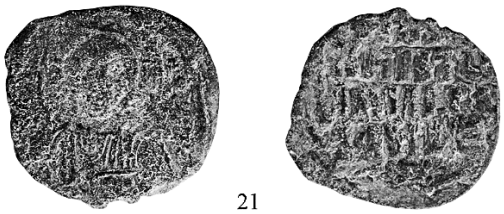
15 16



17 18


19


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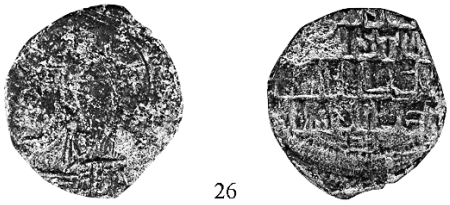

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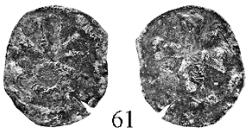
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59



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