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Ersin Çelikbaş, Kasım Oyarçin

THE FIRST NUMISMATIC EVIDENCE FROM THE INNER CASTLE BAPTISTERY OF PAPHLAGONIAN HADRIANOPOLIS*

The subject of this article is the sixteen coins found in the Inner Castle Baptistery, where excavations began in 2022. The archaeological datas from these excavations revealed that the Inner Castle Baptistery was built in the 5th century CE. It remained in use with its original function until the end of the 7th century CE, undergoing various repairs and additions. The last phase of the building consists of the remains of a wall built with earthen mortar. Given the long-term use of the Inner Castle Baptistery, the coins discovered during the excavations are dated from the period of Licinius I (314 CE) to that of Michael VII Ducas (1071—1078 CE). The numismatic datas from the Inner Castle Baptistery are significant as they corroborate the archaeological findings related to the building's construction, use, and renovation periods. These findings are also essential to understand the Middle-Late Byzantine Period of the city. Until the 2022 excavations, most of the coins discovered in the Hadrianopolis excavations were from the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods, with only a few exceptions. The dominance of coins from these periods, coupled with the lack of post-8th century CE data, except for a few surface finds not directly associated with the buildings, suggested that the city might have been abandoned during this century. However, the sixteen coins from the Inner Castle Baptistery, which is the focus of this study, are crucial in providing archaeological evidence that Hadrianopolis continued to be inhabited during the Middle-Late Byzantine Period, at least until the end of the 11th century CE.

Key words: Paphlagonia, Hadrianopolis, Late Roman, Byzantium, Baptistery, Coin.

About the authors: Çelikbaş Ersin¹, Associate Prof. Dr., Karabük University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Archaeology; Oyarçin Kasım², Associate Prof. Dr., Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Archaeology.

Contact information: ¹78050, Turkey, Karabük, Karabük University, e-mail: ersinçelikbaş@gmail.com; ²55200, Turkey, Samsun, Ondokuz Mayıs University, e-mail: kasimoyarcin@omu.edu.tr.

Эрсин Челикбаш, Касым Оярчин

ПЕРВЫЕ НУМИЗМАТИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ИЗ БАПТИСТЕРИЯ ВНУТРЕННЕГО ЗАМКА ПАФЛАГОНСКОГО АДРИАНОПОЛЯ

Предметом этой статьи являются шестнадцать монет, найденных в баптистерии Внутреннего замка, в котором в 2022 г. начались раскопки. Археологические данные этих раскопок показали, что баптистерий Внутреннего замка был построен в V в. н.э. Он оставался в эксплуатации по своей первоначальной функции до конца VII в. н.э., подвергаясь различным ремонтам и дополнениям. Последняя фаза здания состоит из остатков стены, построенной с использованием глиняного раствора. Учитывая долгосрочное использование баптистерия Внутреннего замка, монеты, обнаруженные во время раскопок, датируются периодом от Лициния I (314 г. н.э.) до периода Михаила VII Дуки (1071—1078 г. н.э.). Нумизматические данные из баптистерия Внутреннего замка имеют важное значение, поскольку они подтверждают археологические находки, связанные с периодами строительства, использования и реконструкции здания. Эти находки также необходимы для понимания средне-поздневизантийского периода города. До раскопок 2022 г. большинство монет, обнаруженных при раскопках Адрианополя, относились к позднеримскому и ранневизантийскому периодам, за исключением нескольких исключений. Доминирование монет этих периодов в сочетании с отсутствием данных после VIII в. н.э., за исключением нескольких поверхностных находок, не связанных напрямую со зданиями, предполагало, что город мог быть заброшен в этом столетии. Однако шестнадцать монет из баптистерия Внутреннего замка, которые являются предметом данного исследования, имеют

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решающее значение для предоставления археологических доказательств того, что Адрианополь продолжал быть заселенным в средне-поздневизантийский период, по крайней мере до конца XI в. н.э.

Ключевые слова: Пафлагония, Адрианополь, поздний Рим, Византия, баптистерий, монета.

Сведения об авторах: Челикбаш Эрсин¹, доцент, доктор наук, Университет Карабюк, факультет литературы, кафедра археологии; Оярчин Касым², доцент, доктор наук, Университет Ондокуз Майыс, факультет гуманитарных и социальных наук, кафедра археологии.

Контактная информация: ¹78050, Турция, г. Карабюк, Университет Карабюк, e-mail: ersincelikbas@gmail.com; ²55200, Турция, г. Самсун, Университет Ондокуз Майыс, e-mail: kasimoyarcin@omu.edu.tr.

Introduction

Paphlagonian Hadrianopolis covers the area known as Viranşehir, located 3 km west of the Eskipazar district centre in Karabük province (Fig. 1). The site's remains are spread across the villages of Budaklar, Büyükyaylalar, Çaylı, and Beytarla, with a concentration of ruins in Budaklar Village and Hacı Ahmetler Neighbourhood (Keleş et al. 2012: 39; Keleş 2021: 4). Hadrianopolis, situated between Southern Paphlagonia and Bithynia, is believed to have been founded in the 1st century BCE. Historical records indicate that the city was originally within the borders of the province of Galatia and was known as “Kaisareis Proseilemmntiai” before it was renamed Hadrianopolis (Matthews et al. 2009: 182; Keleş et al. 2019: 199). The city's name was changed to Hadrianopolis due to the construction activities of Roman Emperor Hadrian (117—138 CE) and his aid to the city. Scientific studies in Hadrianopolis began in 2003 with rescue excavations made by the Karadeniz Ereğli Museum. In 2006, the Decree of the Council of Ministers authorized the first scientific excavations, and the scientific excavations in the city continue to this day (Çelikbaş 2019: 75). A general evaluation of the city of Hadrianopolis in light of the existing remains recovered from the excavations carried out to date shows that it reflects the urban texture of the Late Roman-Early Byzantine period rather than that of the Roman period cities (Fig. 2). Although the epigraphic finds in Hadrianopolis are dated between the 1st and 3rd centuries CE, the excavations do not support this date range architecturally. However, the finds recovered during the excavations carried out in 2020 indicate that the settlement in the region has existed since the Late Chalcolithic Period. In other words, the traces of life in the area where Hadrianopolis was founded date back to Chalcolithic Period (Kalkan, Çelikbaş 2022: 417—431). The fact that most of the buildings unearthed during the excavations in Hadrianopolis date back to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods shows that the city had a significant position during these periods. Hadrianopolis was represented by clergy of different ranks, such as deacons, priests, and bishops, in ecumenical and local religious meetings, including the First Council of Nicaea in 325, the Council of Chalcedon in 451, the Synod of Constantinople in 518, and the III Council of Constantinople in 680—681 (Darrouzès 1975: 42; Belke 1996: 156; Lamberz 2004: 66; Verim 2019: 279—280; Verim 2020: 384). The inscriptions found around the city evinced that Hadrianopolis was an important trade centre during the Byzantine Period. An inscription dating to the 6th century CE mentions the fur trade, while another inscription dated to the 5th — 6th centuries CE mentions a furrier. These inscriptions highlight the city's role in commerce and the specific significance of the fur trade in its economic activities during this period (Feissel, Kaygusuz 1985: 406; Verim 2019: 279). In addition, the presence of around 25 grape press stones around the city indicates significant viticulture activity in Hadrianopolis. These press stones suggest that producing wine or other grape-based products was an essential part of the city's economy, further highlighting its agricultural and commercial significance during the Byzantine Period (Eliüşük 2022: 6—7). The status of Hadrianopolis, which was quite strong in the Early Byzantine Period, is not yet known regarding the Middle and Late Byzantine periods. Many coins have been found during the excavations of Hadrianopolis from 2003 to 2022, but most of these are dated to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods (Lafli et al. 2016: 187—206; Oyarçin 2019:

442—451; Oyarçin 2021: 171—190)¹. The fact that the excavations carried out in the city to date have not yielded any data other than a few coins dating from after the 8th century CE — recovered as surface finds and with an unclear relationship to the structures—suggests that the city may have been abandoned during this century (Lafli et al. 2016: No. 15—19; Oyarçin 2021: 171—190)². On the other hand, the numismatic data from the Inner Castle Baptistery, excavated in 2022, have provided new archaeological and numismatic insights into the city's Middle and Late Byzantine periods.

Hadrianopolis Inner Castle Baptistery Excavations

The Inner Castle Baptistery was initially designated as Sondage-2 and identified through geophysical and archaeogeoradar works conducted southwest of the Square Structure in Hadrianopolis in 2013 (Fig. 3). Excavations at the site commenced in 2022 by establishing nine 5 × 5 m trenches. The excavation of nine trenches — C-3, C-4, C-5, D-3, D-4, D-5, E-3, E-4, E-5, and F-5 — was completed (Fig. 4). These excavations uncovered a hot water pool measuring 1.79 meters wide and 2.25 meters long, complete with a praefurnium and a hypocaust. In addition, a fountain, turned from a sarcophagus was unearthed in Trench C-5. The design and placement of the fountain indicate that it was added during the final phase of the building's use. Trenches C-4, D-4, and E-4 revealed rooms designated as No. 1, 2, and 3, all featuring floor mosaics. Room No. 1 measures 5.40 m in length and 3.70 m in width. The mosaics are adorned with various motifs, including bird figures, amphorae, pomegranates, ducks, pheasants, poultry, chickens, floral and geometric decorations. Some sections of the mosaic floor were damaged, and gaps were created due to the construction of walls belong to second phase within the building. Rooms 2 and 3 are similar in size to Room 1. The floors of these rooms yielded remnants of destroyed mosaics. Room 2 features mosaics with geometric patterns, while Room 3 contains mosaics with bird and deer motifs. In the southern part of Room 2, a cruciform pool measuring 3.80 × 3.40 m was uncovered. Based on the marble pavement fragments found in this area, it is evident that the pool's interior and exterior were covered with marble. The form of this pool and its similarities to other examples suggest that the building was a baptistery. Notable parallels include the Baptistery of Anemurium Centre 13 C Church from the second half of the 5th century CE (Uygun Yazıcı 2019: Fig. 7), the Baptistery of Alahan Monastery, estimated to have been built in 440—442 CE (Uygun Yazıcı 2019: Fig. 3), and the Baptistery of Arykanda Arif Kale Episcopal Church, also estimated to have been constructed around the same date (Akar 2022: Fig. 131). These examples share similar characteristics and periods, supporting the conclusion that this building was a baptistery with a central baptismal pool covered with mosaics. In addition, the square piers on all sides of the Baptistery pool indicate that the pool was centrally located within a colonnaded arcade. Mosaics, ceramics, coins, and small finds suggest that the building was constructed in the 5th century CE and remained in use until the 7th century CE with various renovations and additions. The second phase, starting from the 7th century CE, marks a period of significant structural changes to the building. During this phase, the northern part of the building was divided into three rooms and continued to serve a different function. The repurposing of the baptistery is evident from the walls added in the second phase, which were constructed over the cruciform pool. The final phase of the building is identified by the remains of a wall close to the surface, discovered during the excavation of the east wall. Coins recovered from the soil layer were removed during the excavation in this area, where the wall was built with simple mud mortar, and indicate that the building remained in use at least until the 11th century CE.

¹ During the 2020 excavations at Hadrianopolis, five Roman provincial coins dating to the Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus periods were discovered. This finding confirms that Hadrianopolis was a city that minted its own coins during the Roman period (Çelikbaş, Oyarçin 2022: 179—188).

² In addition to these five coins from the Middle to Late Byzantine period, a lead seal dating to the 11th century CE was also found in the same context during the excavations of the Hadrianopolis Inner Castle Baptistery (Oyarçin, Çelikbaş 2023: 478).

Hadrianopolis Inner Castle Baptistery Coins

The 2022 excavations at the Hadrianopolis Inner Castle Baptistery discovered sixteen coins dating from the reign of Licinius I (308—324 CE) to Michael Ducas VII (1071—1078 CE). The chronological distribution of the coins reveals that two belong to the Late Roman, nine to the Early Byzantine, and the remaining five to the Middle-Late Byzantine periods (Table 1). The two Late Roman coins found in the Inner Castle Baptistery, one dating to the reign of Licinius I and the other to Constantine I, were both minted in Heraclea and are of the A3 denomination. There are nine coins dating to the Early Byzantine Period, one example each belonging to Justinian I (527—565 CE) and Focas (602—610 CE). Four of the remaining seven coins are dated to Heraclius (610—641 CE) and three to Constans II (641—668 CE). While one of the nine Early Byzantine coins found in the Inner Castle Baptistery was minted in Nicomedia, the rest were minted in Constantinople. The distribution of Early Byzantine coins by denomination shows that six coins are one follis (40 nummia), while the remaining coins are in three different denominations: three-quarter follis (30 nummia), half follis (20 nummia), and quarter follis (10 nummia). Of the five coins dating to the Middle-Late Byzantine period found in the Inner Castle Baptistery, two are Anonymous follis (976—1092 CE), two are from Constantinus Ducas X (1059—1067 CE), and one is from Michael Ducas VII (1071—1078 CE). All of these coins are follis and were minted at the Constantinople mint.

When compared to other studies published on the coins found in Hadrianopolis, the periodical distribution of the coins from the Inner Castle Baptistery is consistent with the overall findings (Lafli et al. 2016: 187—206; Oyarçin 2019: 442—451; Oyarçin 2021: 171—190). The 21 Byzantine coins recovered during the Hadrianopolis excavations from 2005 to 2008 date from the reign of Justin I (518—527 CE) to that of Romanos IV (1068—1071 CE) (Lafli et al. 2016: 194). The distribution of the coins by mint shows that all of the readable examples were minted in Constantinople (Lafli et al. 2016: 187—206). An evaluation of the distribution of the coins according to the denominations shows that one silver coin is in miliaresion, nine of the bronze coins are in follis, two are in half follis, one is in decanummia, three are in anonymous follis, while five coins are in poor condition, and their denominations are illegible. The distribution of the nine coins recovered during the 2017 and 2019 excavations in Hadrianopolis Northwest Necropolis Church according to emperors shows that Constantius II (337—361 CE), Valentinian II (375—392 CE), and Justinian I (527—565 CE) are represented by one coin example each, while five coin examples dated to the Heraclius Period (610—641 CE) (Oyarçin 2019: 442—451). One Late Roman coin is in low condition, and the emperor and mint are not clear. One of the two Late Roman coins, whose emperor and mint can be identified, is from the mint of Cyzicus, while the other is from the mint of Constantinople. Three of the Late Roman coins are in the AE3 denomination, and the other three are in AE4 (follis/nummus). Four Byzantine coins were struck in Constantinople, one in Cyzicus, and the minting place of one is not readable. The distribution of the coins by denomination shows that five are in follis (40 nummia), while one is in half follis (20 nummia). During the 2010—2014 Hadrianopolis excavations³, 14 coins were recovered, consisting of 6 Late Roman coins and 8 Byzantine coins, dating between Licinius I (321—324 CE) and Michael Ducas VII (1071—1078 CE) (Oyarçin 2021: 171—190). The mint of the 6 Late Roman coins is unknown, while two are from Constantinople and one from Heraclea. As for the Byzantine coins, five are from the mint of Constantinople and one from Nicomedia, while the mint of two is unknown. Of the Early Byzantine coins with identifiable denominations, 4 are one follis (40 nummia), and 1 is a half follis (20 nummia). For the Middle-Late Byzantine Period, one coin is an anonymous follis, and the other, from the reign of Michael Ducas VII, is also a follis. The comparison of the Inner Castle Baptistery

³ The Hadrianopolis excavations from 2010 to 2014 primarily focused on the restoration and conservation of previously excavated structures, geophysical studies, construction of the excavation house, and resolving infrastructure issues. As a result, the excavation work was restricted to the unfinished parts of the restored and conserved structures. Consequently, all coins analyzed in this study were recovered as surface finds from or around the buildings in the city or during minor excavations related to restoration studies (Keleş et al. 2012: 39—52; Keleş et al. 2014: 437—447; Keleş et al. 2015: 661—670).

coins with the previous numismatic data obtained during the excavations in Hadrianopolis shows that they are compatible. In the distribution of coins according to emperors, there is a significant density in the coin finds belonging to this period, which is in line with the city's strong Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods. Regarding the distribution of Hadrianopolis coins according to the mints, it is remarkable that most of the Early Byzantine coins consist of minted in Constantinople. An analysis of the distribution of Early Byzantine coins according to denominations reveals that the representation rate of small denominations is relatively low, and most of them are one follis (40 mummia). Notably, no coins are in the pentanummia denomination among the published coins from the Hadrianopolis excavations.

Conclusion

The sixteen coins found during the Hadrianopolis Inner Castle Baptistery 2022 excavations can be divided into three main groups: Late Roman, Early Byzantine, and Middle-Late Byzantine. The coins dated to the Late Roman Period represent the phase in which the building was constructed. In contrast, the Early Byzantine coins represent the second phase in which significant changes were made in the building from the 7th century CE and later. The five coins dated to the Middle-Late Byzantine Period represent the final phase of the building's use, during which it had remains of walls close to the surface, constructed with simple mud mortar. Thus, these coin finds support the archaeological data related to the construction, renovation, and usage periods of the Inner Castle Baptistery. Another important finding from the coins of the Inner Castle Baptistery concerns the city's Middle-Late Byzantine Period. Most of the archaeological data obtained from excavations in Hadrianopolis to date have been dated to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods. While the city has a solid Late Roman and Early Byzantine presence, excavations have yielded little data from the 8th century CE, aside from a few surface finds in or around the buildings. Consequently, the data suggest that fearing Arabic raids, the inhabitants of Hadrianopolis left the city in the 8th century CE and moved to Kimistene, a more sheltered location (Lafli, Gürler 2010: 17—62; Lafli, Kan Şahin 2010: 427—432; Patacı 2011: 27—50; Patacı et al. 2012: 163—172; Cumalıoğlu et al. 2014: 187—208). However, the coins recovered from the Inner Castle Baptistery are crucial for demonstrating that the city was not abandoned then and that a small settlement continued to exist after the 8th century CE. In conclusion, the excavations at the Inner Castle Baptistery have provided valuable archaeological data from the first season and have confirmed that settlement in the city persisted into the Late Byzantine Period, at least until the end of the 11th century CE. Future archaeological work on the building will significantly contribute to understanding the city's Middle and Late Byzantine periods.

CATALOGUE***Licinius I 308—324 CE*****Heraclea****313—314 CE**

Obv. IMP C VAL LICIN LICINIVS P F AVG

Laureate head of emperor, right.

Rev. IOVI CONS-ERVATORI AVGG

Jupiter standing half left, chlamys hanging from left shoulder, holding Victory on globe and sceptre; eagle with a wreath in its beak at foot left. B in right field. In exergue: SMH[T]

Ref. RIC VI, 73.

1. AE3, 23 mm, 3.11 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: AHK 24.

Constantine I 307—337 CE**Heraclea****326 CE**

Obv. CONSTAN-TINVS AVG

Laureate head of emperor, right.

Rev. DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG around VOT XXX within wreath. In exergue: SMH[]

Ref. RIC VII, 82; LRBC I, 876.

2. AE3, 18 mm, 2.19 g, 5 h, Excavation Code Number: AHG 258.

Justinian I 527—565 CE**Constantinople****Decanummium****527—538 CE**

Obv. [DN IVST]INIANVS PP [AVC]

Bust right with diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.

Rev. I, above cross, to left and right stars. In exergue: CON

Ref. DOC I, p. 82, no. 34.

3. AE, 25 mm, 4.43 g, 5 h, Excavation Code Number: AHJ 312.

Focas 602—610 CE

Nicomedia

Half Follis

Type 2

Obv. [ΘΜ] FOCA - PERP AVC

Bust facing, wearing consular robes and crown with cross on circlet, holding mappa and cross.

Rev. XX, above cross, to right illegible, In exergue: NIKO

Ref. DOC II/I, p. 179-180, no. 62—68; MIB II, p. 132, no. 72—73.

4. AE, 26 mm, 6.16 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: AHJ 420.

Heraclius 610—641 CE

Constantinople

Follis

619—624 CE

Type 3

Obv. No inscription. Three figures standing facing; Heraclius center, Heraclius Constantine to right, Martina to left. Each wears chlamys and crown with cross, and globus cruciger. Crosses in upper field to left and right.

Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right X[], beneath Γ, In exergue: CON

Ref. DOC II/I, p. 289—290, no. 92—94.

5. AE, 29 mm, 8.12 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: AHG 3.

624—629 CE

Type 4

Obv. No inscription. Three figures standing facing; Heraclius center, Heraclius Constantine to right, Martina to left. Each wears chlamys and crown with cross, and globus cruciger.

Rev. M, to left monogram, above cross, to right X[], beneath Δ, In exergue: CON

Ref. DOC II/I, p. 292—294, no. 99—103.

6. AE, 29 mm, 6.48 g, 6 h, Overstruck; Excavation Code Number: AHJ 358.

631—632 CE**Type 5**

Obv. To left Heraclius standing, with mustache and long beard, wearing military dress and crown with cross. He holds in right hand long cross, left hand on hip. To right Heraclius Constantine standing, with short beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross; in right hand globus cruciger. Between heads, cross, to right K.

Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above cross and C, to right X/X/II, beneath B, In exergue: CON

Ref. DOC II/I, p. 297, no. 107a.

7. AE, 25 mm, 4.45 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: AHG 2.

Three Quarter Follis**629—630 CE**

Obv. To left Heraclius standing, with mustache and long beard, wearing military dress and crown with cross. He holds in right hand long cross, left hand on hip. To right Heraclius Constantine standing, with short beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross; in right hand globus cruciger. Between heads, star.

Rev. Λ, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right [X/X], beneath Δ, In exergue: CON

Ref. DOC II/I, p. 301, no. 117d.

8. AE, 25 mm, 5.92 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: AHM 42.

Constans II 641—668 CE**Constantinople****Follis****Type 4****644—648 CE**

Obv. [ΕΝΤΑΤ ΟΝΙΚΑ]

Constans II standing facing, beardless, wearing crown surmounted by cross, holding long cross in his right hand and globus cruciger in his left.

Rev. M, to left A/N/A, above cross, to right N/Ε/O/Ϛ, date and officina illegible.

Ref. DOC II/II, p. 446—449, no. 63—68.

9. AE, 23 mm, 2.90 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: AHM 91.

Type 5a

651—652 CE

Obv. ΕΝΤΩΤ Ο[ΝΙΚΑ]

Constans II standing facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding long cross in his right hand and globus cruciger in his left.

Rev. Μ, to left Α/Ν/Α, above cross, to right [Ν/Ε/Ο/Ϛ], beneath Α and in exergue: [Ι] Α.

Ref. DOC II/II, p. 450, no. 69.

10. AE, 21 mm, 3.58 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: AHG 270.

Obv. ΕΝ[ΤΩΤ ΟΝΙΚΑ]

Constans II standing facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding long cross in his right hand and globus cruciger in his left.

Rev. Μ, to left Α/Ν/Α, above cross, to right Ν/Ε/Ο/Ϛ, officina and in exergue: illegible.

Ref. DOC II/II, p. 450, no. 69.

11. AE, 25 mm, 4.07 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: AHG 93.

Anonymous Folles 970—1092 CE

Class A2 (Variation Indefinite)

AD 976 (?) — 1030/35

Obv. +ΕΜΜΑ ΝΟΒΗΑ

Bust of Christ facing, bearded, with nimbus cross having two pellets in each arm, wearing tunic and himation; right hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left holds book of Gospels with ornament of dots on cover. To left and right pellets.

Rev. In four lines: +ΙΗΣΥΣ / ΧΡΙΣΤΥΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ' / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ'


Ref. DOC III/II, p. 650—675, A2.

12. AE, 33 mm, 15.20 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: AHK 35.

Class C

AD 1042 (?) — 1050

Obv. +ΕΜΜΑ ΝΟΒΗΑ

Half-length figure of Christ Antiphonetes facing, bearded, with cross nimbus having pellet in each arm, wearing tunic and himation; right hand raised in blessing in front of body; left holds book with  on cover (usually obscure). In field: Τ̄C / Χ̄C

Rev. Jeweled cross with pellet at end of each arm. In angles of cross: Τ̄C - Χ̄C / ΝΙ - ΚΑ

Ref. DOC III/II, p. 681, C.1; Tekin 1999, p. 180, 235; Ünal 2012, p. 80, 208; Demirel Gökalp 2017, p. 100, 1005; Evans 2018, p. 243, 1247.

13. AE, 30 mm, 8.42 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: AHG 333.

Constantine X Doukas 1059—1067 CE**Constantinople****Anonymous Folles****Type 2****1059—1067 CE**

Obv. +ЄMMA NOVHA; Bust of Christ facing, with long beard and cross nimbus having pellet in each arm, wearing tunic and himation; right hand raised before breast in blessing, left holds book with in cover ornamentation. To left and right: $\bar{\Gamma}C$ / $\bar{X}C$

Rev. +KΩNRACI ΛEVCODOVK; Bust of emperor facing, bearded, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia. In right hand, cross held vertically; in left akakia.

Ref. DOC III/II, p. 777, 9.1; BMC II, p. 519, 32; Tekin 1999, p. 190, 282; Sear 2006, p. 363, 1854; Ünal 2012, p. 88, 313; Demirel Gökalp 2014, p. 100, 789; Demirel Gökalp 2017, p. 110, 1216; Ünal et al. 2017, p. 89—90, no. 229.

14. AE, 26 mm, 9.93 g, 5 h, Excavation Code Number: AHM 41.

15. AE, 26 mm, 4.44 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: AHG 399.

Michael VII Doukas 1071—1078 CE**Constantinople****Anonymous Folles**

Obv. No inscription. Bust of Christ facing, bearded, with the cross behind head, wearing tunic and himation; right hand raised before breast in blessing left holds a book from beneath. In the field, $\bar{\Gamma}C$ and $\bar{X}C$ above lateral arms of the cross, six-pointed stars beneath them.

Rev. +MIX AHA RACIOΔ

Bust of emperor facing, bearded, wearing modified loros with collar-piece and crown with cross and pendilia, holding in right hand labarum, in left globus cruciger.

Ref. DOC III/II, p. 818-819, no. 14a; Demirel Gökalp 2009, p. 126—127, no. 899—906.

16. AE, 27 mm, 8.42 g, 6 h, Overstruck; Excavation Code Number: AHJ 158.

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Table 1. Hadrianopolis Inner Castle Baptistery Coins According to Emperors, Mints and Denominations

Mint	Constantinople				Nicomedia	Heraclea	Total
Denomination	Anonymous Folles	Follis	Three Quarter Folles	Decanummium	Half Folles	AE3	
Licinius I						1	1
Constantine I						1	1
Justinian I				1			1
Focas					1		1
Heraclius		3	1				4
Constans II		3					3
Anonymous follis	2						2
Constantine X. Doukas	2						2
Michael VII Doukas	1						1
Total	5	6	1	1	1	2	16

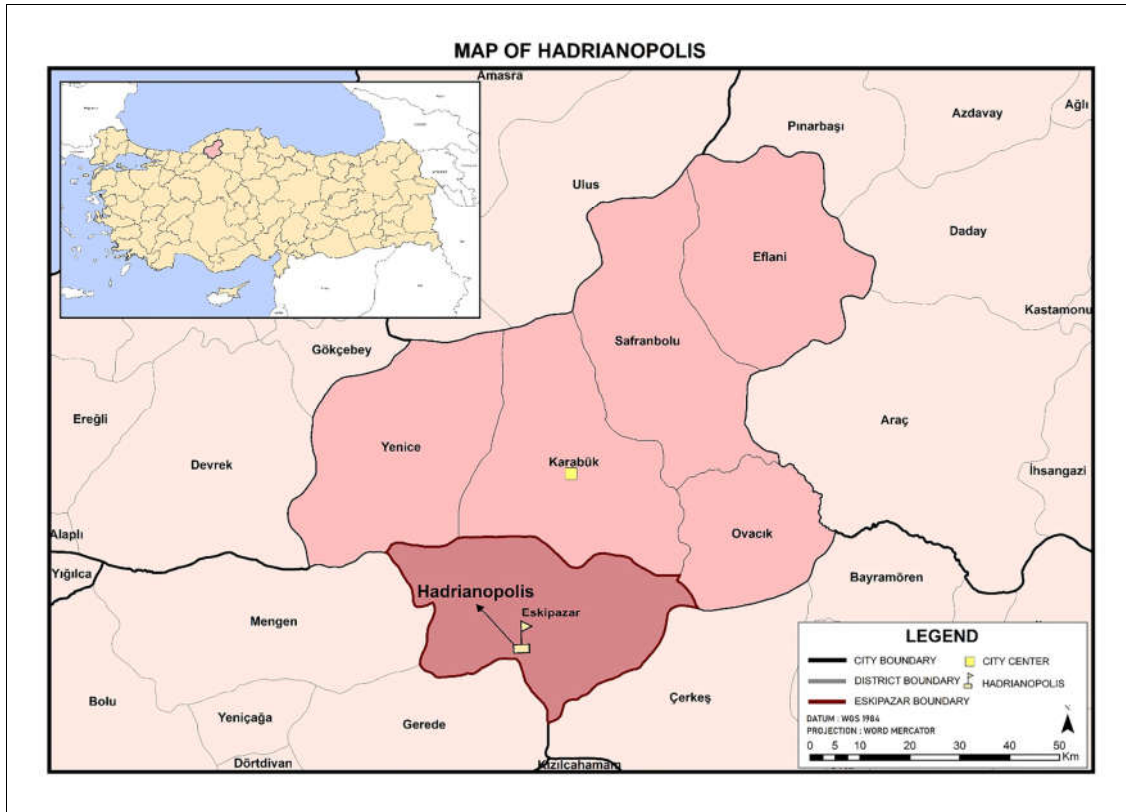


Fig. 1. Karabük and Hadrianopolis (Excavation Archive).

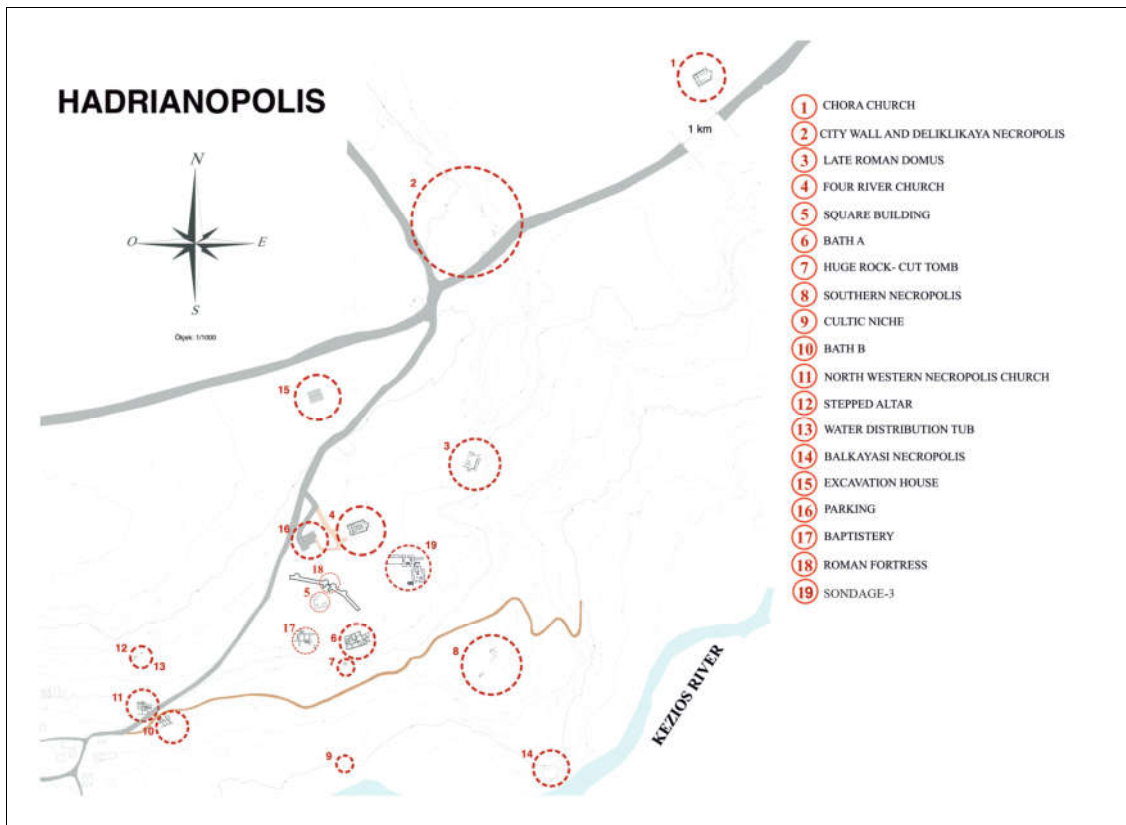


Fig. 2. Hadrianopolis City Plan and the Location of Inner Castle Baptistery within the City Plan (Excavation Archive).

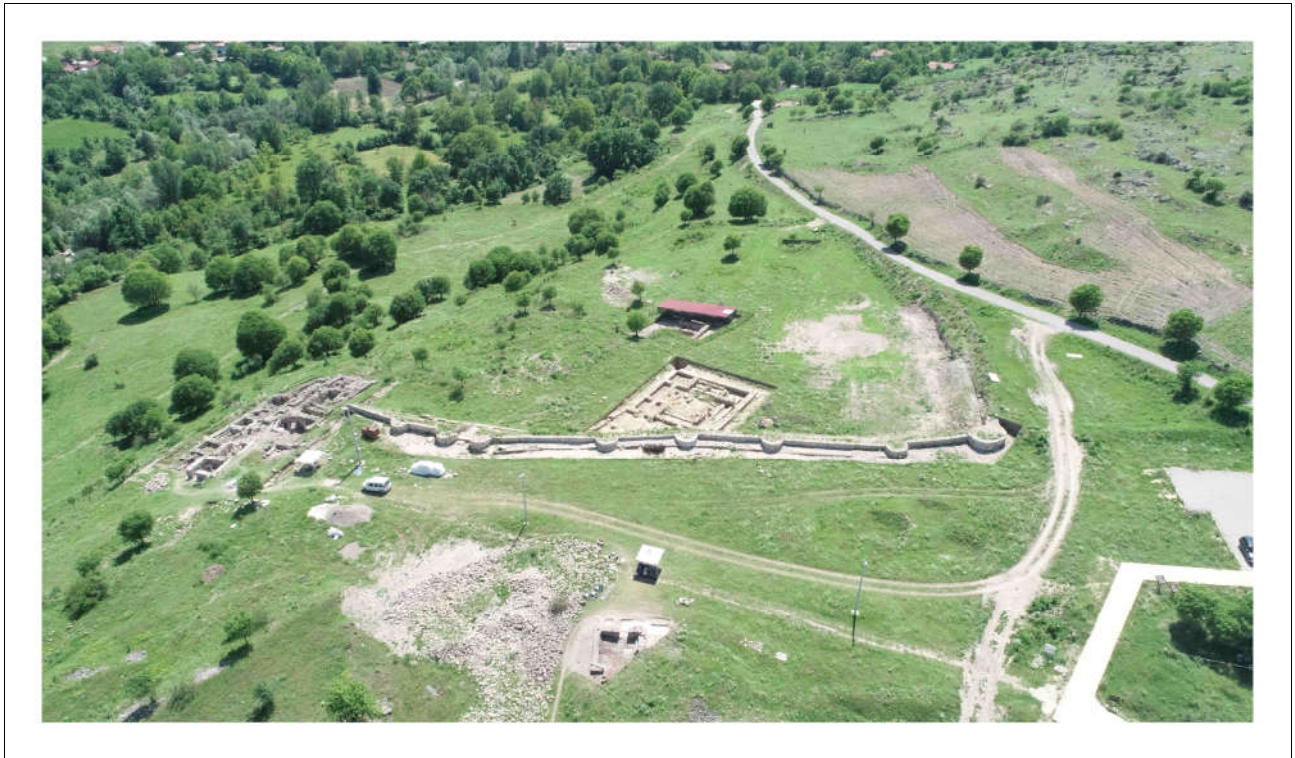


Fig. 3. The aerial view of the Inner Castle Baptistery.



Fig. 4. Aerial view of the Inner Castle Baptistery after the excavations in 2022.



Pl. 1. Hadrianopolis Inner Castle Baptistery Coins.



Pl. 1. Hadrianopolis Inner Castle Baptistery Coins (continued).