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THE COINS OF CENTRAL BUILDING A AT ANEMURIUM*

Located in the center of Anemurium, one of the port cities of the Cilicia Trakheia Region, the structure known as “Central Building A” due to its complex use for various purposes, presents a characteristic example of the residential-workshop function buildings of the city from the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods. The documentation of residential-workshop type buildings with similar plan features in other areas of the city indicates that production and daily life were integrated in the same regions of Anemurium. Archaeological and numismatic data documented by excavations in 2023 show that the building was built in the late 4th century CE and remained in use until at least the late 7th century CE. The coins uncovered during the excavations play a crucial role in clarifying both the construction process and the phases of use of the building. In addition, the abundance of examples from the reigns of Heraclius and Constans II suggests that the building’s abandonment may have been directly related to the Sasanian and Arab raids that affected the Eastern Mediterranean. In conclusion, the numismatic findings from Central Building A are highly significant not only for presenting information about the building’s phases of use but also for providing new data on the impact of the Sasanian and Arab raids that were influential in the Eastern Mediterranean in the 7th century CE on Cilicia and Anemurium.

Key words: Cilicia, Anemurium, Late Roman, Byzantium, Central Building A, Coin.

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МОНЕТЫ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО ЗДАНИЯ А В АНЕМУРИУМЕ

Сооружение, известное как «Центральное здание А», расположенное в центре Анемуриума, одного из портовых городов региона Киликия—Трахея, из-за его многоцелевого использования, представляет собой характерный пример жилых и мастерских зданий города позднеримского и ранневизантийского периодов. Документация жилых и мастерских зданий с аналогичными планировочными особенностями в других районах города указывает на то, что производство и повседневная жизнь были интегрированы в одних и тех же районах Анемуриума. Археологические и нумизматические данные, полученные в ходе раскопок 2023 г., показывают, что здание было построено в конце IV в. н.э. и использовалось по крайней мере до конца VII в. н.э. Монеты, обнаруженные во время раскопок, играют решающую роль в выяснении как процесса строительства, так и этапов использования здания. Кроме того, обилие находок времен правления Ираклия и Констанса II позволяет предположить, что заброшенность здания могла быть напрямую связана с

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набегами Сасанидов и арабов, затронувшими Восточное Средиземноморье. В заключение, нумизматические находки из Центрального здания А имеют большое значение не только для представления информации об этапах использования здания, но и для предоставления новых данных о влиянии на Киликию и Анемуриум набегов Сасанидов и арабов, имевших влияние в Восточном Средиземноморье в VII в. н.э.

Ключевые слова: Киликия, Анемуриум, Позднеримский период, Византия, Центральное здание А, монета.

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Introduction

Anemurium, one of the important port cities of the Cilicia Trakheia, is located in the Ören/Batıkent neighbourhood of Anamur district, Mersin province (Tekocak, Aldemir 2019: 1—2; Tekocak et al. 2019: 522; Tekocak 2020a: 179; Tekocak 2021: 2). The city is bordered by mountainous terrain to the west, Anamur Cape to the south, Sultansuyu Creek to the north, and the Mediterranean Sea to the east (Fig. 1—3). The city's public buildings and residential areas are located on the flat areas within these boundaries, while the necropolis is located on the sloping terrain to the west. The early settlement was identified in the acropolis located in the area of Anamur Cape (Tekocak, Aldemir 2019: 2; Hild, Hellenkemper 1990: 187; Russell 1976: 4; Russell 1987: 15). The first known researches on the ancient city of Anemurium began in the early 19th century and gained momentum with the growing interest in ancient cities in Anatolia, especially after the Renaissance. Anemurium was recorded based on the observations of Admiral F. Beaufort, who visited the city in the early 1800s, compiling important information about the city's architecture and topography. The first scientific archaeological studies were initiated in 1962 by a team led by E. Alföldi-Rosenbaum and continued by various researchers until the late 1980s. After a long hiatus, excavation and conservation-restoration work restarted in 2018 under the direction of Selçuk University faculty member Prof. Dr. Mehmet Tekocak on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and has been ongoing continuously throughout the year (Tekocak 2018: 65—77; Tekocak, Aldemir 2019; Tekocak et al. 2019: 521—548; Tekocak 2019: 212—221; Tekocak 2020b: 197—220; Oyarçin, Tekocak 2020: 269—295; Tekocak 2020a: 179—209; Oyarçin, Tekocak 2021: 271—286; Tekocak 2021: 1—15; Tekocak, Aldemir 2021: 237—251; Tekocak 2022: 115—136; Tekocak, Eliüşük 2022: 139—160; Korkmaz, Tekocak 2023: 21—42; Tekocak 2023: 487—507; Tekocak, Sahar 2023: 1—19; Tekocak, Çetinaslan 2024: 439—473; Tekocak, Aldemir 2024a: 221—263; Tekocak, Aldemir 2024b: 183—212).

Research and excavations conducted in Anemurium suggest that the city was inhabited from the early 4th century BCE to the 8th century CE (Russell 1999a: 203—204; Russell, Weir 2000: 111—122; Pilhofer 2011: 212). Moreover, traces of two major construction phases have been identified throughout this period of settlement, the first of which took place in the 1st—2nd centuries CE (Russell 1987: 15—16). During this period, the increasing prosperity throughout the region under Pax Romana had a positive effect on Anemurium as well (Russell 1999a: 198—203), and many public structures were built in this peaceful environment (Smith 1969: 178). The second construction phase began in the 5th century CE, when the city started to be rebuilt and major restoration work was carried out. Many buildings were repaired at this time, and the city expanded further north. The area covered by the city increased by approximately 6.5 hectares, reaching its maximum size, and numerous buildings were constructed within this newly developed area (Russell 1987: 16—18; Hild, Hellenkemper 1990: 189). Some of the newly constructed buildings were built outside the expanded city walls, resulting in significant changes to Anemurium's urban planning. The

presence of the Christian population in the city increased significantly within this period (Russell 1976: 16; Russell 1987: 19), and Anemurium emerged as an important centre in the Christian world. The names of several bishops who represented Anemurium in council meetings held from 451 CE onwards are recorded in historical sources. Among these, Iakobos, known to have participated in the Council of Chalcedon in 451 CE; Euphronios, who served in 457/458; Mamas, bishop in the early 6th century CE; and Lucas of Anemurium, mentioned in 518 CE, are particularly noteworthy (Russell 1989: 1623). This evidence demonstrates that Anemurium actively participated in the Christianisation process and became a part of the religious structure in the region. This period should also be considered as a prosperous era in which the city underwent social and architectural transformations under the influence of Christianity (Russell 1987: 19—20; Hild, Hellenkemper 1990: 189—190), with church (Russell 1987: 19—20; Hild, Hellenkemper 1990: 189—190) and bath structures standing out in particular. One of the structures built in this era is Central Building A, which is the subject of this article.

The material and structural support provided by Emperor Zeno (474—491 CE) of Isaurian origin to the cities in his homeland created a noticeable atmosphere of prosperity and stability in the region, including Anemurium (Russell 2002: 222; Canevello, Özyıldırım 2009: 16—28; Sayar 2021: 431—432). The protective environment fostered by Zeno allowed Anemurium to survive economically and socially throughout the following century (Russell 1987: 61—69, 76—89). All these indicators reveal that the city continued to develop in a relatively peaceful and stable environment until around 580 CE. However, substantial evidence shows that the city experienced a sharp decline in prosperity before the end of the 6th century, a situation further exacerbated by a major earthquake that struck the region around 580 CE (Russell 1987: 22; Hill 1996: 109; Russell 2002: 222). This earthquake caused significant damage to churches and aqueducts built in the preceding century (Russell 1980: 39). Following this incident, residents turned to cisterns as alternative water sources, and baths began to be repurposed for industrial use (Williams 1977: 175—190). The Sassanian raids between 611 and 628 CE further worsened the city's economic situation[1]. Already weakened, Anemurium suffered significant damage during the Arab plundering of Cyprus between 649 and 653/654 CE (Russell 1980: 39; Russell 1987: 22; Russell 2002: 222). A group of coins dated to around 660 CE is believed to be connected to the abandonment of some residences in the city during the 7th century CE (Williams 1977: 175; Russell 1987: 23; Russell 2002: 222). These findings indicate that human activity in the city declined significantly towards the end of the century and may have ceased entirely by the beginning of the 8th century CE (Russell 1987: 22).

Central Building A Excavations and Architecture

Central Building A, located in the western part of the flat area defined as the Lower City[2], where public buildings are concentrated, was built on a slope with an 8% incline, approximately 15.00 m above sea level, immediately adjacent to a possible ancient street leading to the city centre (Fig. 2—4). Situated approximately 160.00 m from the coast, the structure is referred to as "Central Building A" because of its central location within the ancient city (Tekocak, Aldemir 2025: 515). The architectural remains of the structure are spread over an area of approximately 25.00 × 30.00 m, just west of the Central Church.

[1] There is a notable gap in the coins found in ancient cities around Anemurium, dated between CE 616 and CE 628. However, the situation is slightly different in Anemurium. Although the number of coins in the ancient city decreased during this period, there was no significant drop in the coin series. Excavations have revealed that most coins dating after 629 CE were minted in Constantinople (see Russell 2001: 61—62; Russell 2002: 222). Furthermore, during the reign of Emperor Heraclius (610—641 CE), many coins were minted in the cities of the Cilician region. Some researchers attribute this increase to Heraclius' attempt to attack the Sassanids via Cilicia around 625 CE and his achievement of several minor successes in Cilicia. See Oyarçin 2015: 240; Sayar 2021: 436.

[2] The Lower City extends from the point where the slope of the acropolis (Anamur Cape) begins to level off into flat land, north of the acropolis, up to the Sultansuyu Stream in the north. Its western boundary is marked by tombs belonging to the necropolis, which were built on the slopes of the surrounding mountainous terrain.

The setting of Central Building A is notable for its proximity to the main road, which runs roughly north-south parallel to the coast, forming an important transport link. Perpendicular roads descend from the west to meet this main road, creating a road network that facilitates access to different parts of the city. Considering Anemurium's geography and terrain conditions, it is understood that this arrangement is being implemented in the most suitable areas of the city. This planning approach is particularly apparent in the northern neighbourhoods, where Early Christian Period structures are concentrated; the buildings were carefully arranged to form insulae. In this context, it is understood that the street and road network is particularly prominent in and around Central Building A.

Plant clearing (Tekocak 2023: 492—493) was carried out in Central Building A in 2021, followed by studies conducted in 2023 aimed at understanding the nature of the building (Tekocak, Aldemir 2025: 515—516). At first, the current state of the structure was documented in detail, and then the area was divided into squares before the excavation work commenced. The excavation and rubble removal uncovered a building complex consisting of 27 rooms (Fig. 4—6). These rectangular rooms were constructed using rubble stone, some bonded with lime mortar and others with mud mortar. The nine rooms on the western side are at a higher elevation than the rest and are designated as Section A1. The remaining 18 rooms to the east comprise Section A2, which is believed to have had a two-storey layout. The floor level of the rooms in Section A1 is approximately 2.00 m higher than that of the rooms in Section A2 (Tekocak, Aldemir 2025: 515—516).

The entrances to Section A1 are situated on the west and north sides. The western entrance opens into Room 4, which resembles a hall or salon. The floor of Room 2, a long, narrow corridor located on the north-west side of the building complex, is entirely covered with green slate. A water channel likely extends from under this slate stone floor towards the north of the building. The floor of Room 4 is also made of rubble stone, and a pithos filled with small rubble stones was found in the southwestern part of the floor. Excavations in Room 6 revealed that, unlike the floors of other rooms, the floor was made of limestone rectangular slabs. Room 9, also floored with rubble stones, is believed to have opened onto the street to the south (Tekocak, Aldemir 2025: 515—516).

Entrances to Section A2, comprising 18 rectangular rooms, are accessible from both the east and south sides. Excavations in Room 12, located at the centre of Section A2, have uncovered the remains of a kiln made of rubble stones. The traces indicate that a dome covered the kiln and that its entrance was through an opening in the eastern wall of Room 11. The oven floor was paved with baked clay bricks. The remains in Room 13 are believed to belong to the early construction phase of Central Building A. Here, two arch footings (0.90 × 0.70 × 0.60 m) were uncovered, spaced 1.75 m apart. The arches measure 1.00 × 0.60 m and vary in height from 0.78 to 1.00 m above the floor. Neatly cut rectangular limestone blocks were found lying between the two arches, suggesting that they were likely used in the construction of the arches. In Room 17 and 18, three additional arch footings were identified, aligned along the same axis and spaced 1.80 m apart. The arch footings mentioned above indicate the presence of a four-arched entrance or a facade during its initial construction phase. An in-situ threshold stone was also discovered on the eastern side of Room 20, likely belonging to the main eastern entrance of Central Building A. Immediately to the south of this entrance, traces of a staircase leading to the second floor are visible. Indeed, steps belonging to this staircase were observed immediately south of the eastern entrance. Additionally, Room 15 and 22 provide direct access to the street south of the building complex (Tekocak, Aldemir 2025: 515—516).

Central Building A Coins

Archaeological excavations at the Anemurium Central Building A began in 2023 and were completed within the same year. During these excavations, 75 coins dating from the periods between Geta (209—211 CE) and Constans II (641—668 CE) were uncovered. Examining the chronological distribution of the coins, 4 are dated to the 3rd century CE as Roman provincial issues, 39 belong to the Late Roman Period, and 32 to the Early Byzantine Period (Table 1). Of the 4 Roman provincial coins found in Central Building A, three originate from the city of Perge, while the origin and issuer

of the fourth coin could not be determined due to its poor condition. The Perge coins were struck in the names of three different emperors: Geta (209—211 CE), Diadumenian (217—218 CE), and Elagabalus (218—222 CE) (Cat. Nos. 1–3).

The 39 coins from the Late Roman Period were minted between 347 and 498 CE. Due to their poor condition, only 15 could be identified as having been minted under a specific emperor. These 15 coins were issued under seven emperors, including Constantine I (Posthumous) and Anastasius I. The nine coins whose emperor could not be identified were dated to between 383 and 457 CE based on the legibility of their reverse types. The 15 coins from the Late Roman Period are in very poor condition due to the low quality of the metal and prolonged exposure to high humidity. Therefore, although it is impossible to identify the issuing emperors, the coins can be dated back to the 4th — 5th centuries CE based on their technical characteristics. Only 12 Late Roman coins, minted in low denominations such as AE3 and AE4, have legible mint marks. Of these, 7 were minted in Constantinople, while 1 each originated from Rome, Cyzicus, Nicomedia, and Antioch (Table 1).

Examining the 32 coins dating back to the Early Byzantine Period by emperors, the earliest was minted during the reign of Justinian I (527—565 CE), while the latest dates to the reign of Constans II (641—668 CE), spanning roughly a century from 552 to 656 CE. The largest group, comprising 16 coins, belongs to Heraclius, followed by Constans II with 5 coins, Mauricius Tiberius with 3 coins, and Justinian I with 2. One coin, minted around CE 640, is an Umayyad imitation, while the remaining 5 are in poor condition, making it impossible to identify their emperors. Notably, coins of Heraclius account for approximately half of all Byzantine coins. Similarly, a hoard of 41 bronze coins minted in the name of Heraclius, dated between 610 and 618 CE, was uncovered during the 2019 excavations of the Necropolis Church in Anemurium (Oyarçin, Tekocak 2020: 269—295).

The high frequency of Heraclius coins in Anemurium can be linked to the Sasanian raids prevalent in the region in the 7th CE. This pattern likely reflects the Byzantine administration's efforts to send additional coins to the region to meet its military and logistical needs during this period. The samples from the Isauria mint, established by Heraclius to strengthen his military presence in the region and active between 617 and 618 CE, found among those in Central Building A, further support this interpretation (Grierson 1951: 56—58; DOC II/I, 39). The abundance of Heraclius coins in excavations, reflecting increased coin circulation during the Sassanian raids, is not unique to Anemurium but is also observed in other Cilician cities, including Kelenderis (Oyarçin 2015: 239—264), Olba (Sarıiz 2014: 166), and Elaiussa Sebaste (Tekin 1999: 319—326; Tekin 2003: 541—556). Beyond Cilicia, the impact of the Sasanian raids on coin circulation is evident in Pamphylia (Tek 2015: 123—136), Caria (Tek et al. 2019: 185—186), Ionia (Foss 1979), Lydia (Bell 1916: VIII—IX), Troas (Keleş, Oyarçin 2020: 51—66), and Paphlagonia (Oyarçin, Kızılyalçın Oyarçin 2024: 111).

Analysing the minting locations of the coins reveals that 18 were struck in Constantinople. Of the remaining coins, 4 were minted in Alexandria, 2 in Antioch, and 1 each in Thessalonica, Cyzicus, Isaura, and Cyprus. The origin of 4 coins could not be determined due to their low condition. Examining the coins by denomination, the first notable feature is the predominance of large-denomination issues: Of the 32 Early Byzantine coins, 21 are 1 follis (40 nummia), 2 are three-quarters of a follis (30 nummia), and 5 are half a follis (20 nummia). Among the 4 Alexandria-minted coins, 3 are dodecanummium (12 nummia) and 1 is hexanummium (6 nummia) (Table 2).

Conclusion

Located close to the principal transportation axes in the Lower City section of Anemurium, Central Building A is a multi-purpose complex that combines residential, production, and commercial functions. Planned across different ground levels with sections designated as A1 and A2, the structure features stone-paved floors, oven remains, arch supports, and traces of multi-storey use, clearly demonstrating its functional diversity. Small finds uncovered during excavations further prove the building's integration with daily life. Similar residential-workshops/shop structures from the Early Byzantine Period have also been reported elsewhere in the city. One such structure was built

atop the Great Bath palaestra, originally dating to the Roman Empire. Other examples include Structures A and B, situated north and northeast of the Central Bath (Korkmaz, Tekocak 2023: 33). Recent excavations reveal that these structures were designed to serve dual functions, combining workplace and residential spaces.

The bronze coins uncovered during the excavations of Central Building A offer concrete evidence for the building's phases of use. The complex is believed to have been in use from the late 4th century CE to the late 7th century CE, with at least two distinct occupational phases identified to date. The majority of the 75 coins examined in this article, dating from the 5th to 7th centuries CE, along with Late Roman coins from the 4th century CE that remained in circulation, correspond to the period when the Central Building A was actively used. Particularly significant are the finds from trial excavations in Room 18, located at the heart of the structure, where coins dated to the late 4th and 5th centuries CE were found in abundance around the wall remains attributed to the initial construction phase, providing key evidence for the first stage (Cat No: 20—28, 36—38, 42—43).

In contrast to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine coins, the Roman provincial coins recovered from contexts not directly associated with the structure, either from higher elevations or beneath it, include one poorly preserved specimen of indeterminate origin and three Perge-minted examples dating to the 3rd CE. These coins are not directly related to the structure's phases of use. Considering the general circulation of Roman provincial coins in archaeological excavations, most finds would typically consist of coins minted by the city itself. However, the absence of Anemurium-minted coins in Central Building A, alongside the presence of three Perge-minted coins, is noteworthy. Future studies that collectively examine the Roman provincial coins from the Anemurium excavations are expected to provide more precise data on the city's coin circulation during this period.

The chronological distribution of coins found during excavations at Central Building A indicates that the structure was actively used for approximately three centuries, from the late 4th century CE to the late 7th century CE. In addition to coins, the excavations yielded ceramic fragments of various forms (amphorae, bowls, cups, and lamps), bronze cups dating from the 5th to 7th CE, hanging hooks, bronze belt buckles dating from the 4th to 7th CE, and iron nails (Tekocak, Aldemir 2025: 516). These materials are highly significant, as they corroborate the information provided by the coins regarding the structure's phases of use.

When considering the architectural features of the structure alongside numismatic and historical data, it becomes clear that Anemurium experienced a period of instability up to the late 4th century CE, largely due to the regional uprisings, which had a direct impact on the city's inhabitants (Alföldi-Rosenbaum 1972: 183—186; Russell 1999b: 721—728). Consequently, it appears highly unlikely that the structure was built during the first three quarters of the 4th century CE. From the 380s CE onwards, however, it is known that the military unit *Legio Pseudo-comitatensis I Armeniacae*, under the command of Eusebius, was stationed in Anemurium (Russell 1987: 19; Russell 1976: 16; Russell 1978: 920; Jones 1972: 396—399; Hild, Hellenkemper 1990: 189). With the arrival of the legion in the region, security was restored in the city, and extensive repairs were carried out on the walls. This marked Anemurium's emergence from a period of internal turmoil and the beginning of a phase of reconstruction and development. The prosperity that followed the stationing of the legion brought a century of intensive construction activity. The first phase of Central Building A was probably built during this period of prosperity in the late 4th century CE.

Furthermore, the city's economy appears to have flourished when Emperor Zeno I (CE 474—491) extended support to the cities in his empire (Russell 2002: 222). Indeed, at least four churches and baths built in Anemurium can be cited as evidence for this prosperity (Russell 1987: 20). It is likely that the Central Building A also attained its largest form at this second construction phase under the reign of Zeno I. This conclusion is supported by the observed additions and alterations, the masonry techniques, and the inorganic joints to the main block of the structure, particularly the dilatations.

No evidence of the earthquake (Russell 1987: 22) that reportedly struck the region around CE 580, an event believed to have caused a sharp decline in the city's prosperity, is reflected in the coin finds from Central Building A. By contrast, the strong representation of Heraclius-period coins among the finds can be linked to the Sasanian raids prevalent in the region in the 7th century CE.

These raids may have caused limited damage to Anemurium and, consequently, to Central Building A. Alternatively, this concentration may be attributed to Heraclius sending increased quantities of coins to the region to meet military and logistical needs. The latest coin recovered from the structure, minted between 655 and 656 CE during the reign of Constans II, suggests that much of the complex was abandoned and probably fell into disuse as a result of the Arab raids that ravaged the region in the late 7th century CE.

Taken together, all this evidence indicates that Central Building A was constructed in the late 4th century CE and remained in use until at least the late 7th century CE. Comparable residential-workshop/shop buildings have been documented on the Great Bath palaestra and north of the Central Bath, indicating that residential and production areas were deliberately integrated in Anemurium during the Early Byzantine Period. In this context, Central Building A reflects the city's social and economic organisation and stands as a unique example of combining domestic and productive functions within the same architectural space. The coins recovered not only clarify the structure's phases of use and the circumstances of its abandonment but also shed light on the impact of Sasanian and Arab raids on the region.

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CATALOGUE

Roman Provincial Coinage

Pamphylia

Perge

Geta 209—211 CE

Obv. [Π CE ΓETAC K CEB]
Bust of emperor, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. ΠEPΓ-AIΩN
Artemis standing left, holding long torch and bow.
Ref. SNG France 3, 454—455; RPC V.3, online (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk: 1).

1*. AE, 19,5 mm, 4.34 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A4.BM.001.

Diadumenian (Caesar) 217—218 CE

Obv. [OΠEΛ ANTΩ ΔIAΔOYMENIANOC KAIC]
Bust of emperor, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. ΠEPΓ-AIΩN
Artemis standing right, quiver at shoulder, holding arrow and bow.
Ref. RPC V.3, online (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk: 2).

2*. AE, 19 mm, 5.29 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A3.EO.001.

Elagabalus 218—222 CE

Obv. [AY K M AY ANTΩNINOC CEB]
Bust of emperor, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. Π[EPΓA]-I-ΩN
Artemis standing facing in short chiton, head right, holding bow and arrow.
Ref. BMC Pamphylia, p. 128, no. 43.

3*. AE, 21 mm, 3.01 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GG.001.

Undefinite Mint and Empress

3rd century CE

Obv. [ ]
Bust of empress, diademed and draped right.
Rev. Bad condition.

4. AE, 24 mm, 6.82 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F2.FR.001.

Late Roman Coinage

Constantine I (Posthumous)

Nicomedia

347—348 CE

Obv. [DV CONSTANTI-NVS PT AVGG]
Head of the emperor veiled right.
Rev. VN-MR
Emperor, veiled, standing right. Mintmark: SMNZ
Ref. RIC VIII, 57; LRBC I, 1155.

5*. AE4, 14 mm, 1.47 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.B3.BR.001.

Undefinite Mint

347—348 CE

Obv. [DV CONSTANTI]-NVS PT AVGG
Head of the emperor veiled right.
Rev. [VN-MR]
Emperor, veiled, standing right.

6*. AE4, 14,5 mm, 1.73 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FG.003.

Constantius II 337—355 CE

Constantinople

353—354 CE

Obv. [D N] CONSTAN-TIVS P F [AVG]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. FEL TEMP RE-PARATIO
Helmeted soldier to left, shield on left arm, spearing falling horseman; shield on ground to right. Horseman is bearded, and bare-headed, he turns to face soldier and extends left arm. Mintmark: CON
Ref. RIC VIII, 121; LRBC II, 2043.

7*. AE3, 18 mm, 2.77 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.015.
8*. AE3, 17 mm, 2.45 g, 10 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C4.DE.001. Obv. D N CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG; Rev. [FEL TEMP RE-PARATIO]; Mintmark: CONS
9. AE3, 17 mm, 1.79 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.KBC.FZ.001. Obv. [D N CONS]TAN-[TIVS P F AVG]; Rev. FEL TEMP RE-PARATIO; Mintmark: CON

Undefinite Mint

353—354 CE

Obv. D N C[ONSTAN]-TIVS [P F AVG]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. [FEL TEMP RE-PARATIO]
Helmeted soldier to left, shield on left arm, spearing falling horseman; shield on ground to right. Horseman is bearded, and bare-headed, he turns to face soldier and extends left arm.

10. AE3, 15 mm, 1.41 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.D2.EK.001.

Valentinian II 375—392 CE

Constantinople

388—392 CE

Obv. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. SALVS REI-PVBLICAE
Victory advancing left, with right hand carrying trophy on shoulder, and left dragging captive. Chi-Rho in left field. Mintmark: CONS[ ]
Ref. RIC IX, 86a; LRBC II, 2406.

11*. AE4, 13 mm, 0.67 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.B3.DU.001.

Theodosius I 379—395 CE

Rome

383—388 CE

Obv. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG
Two Victories facing each other, each holding a wreath and a palm-branch; dot over dot in center. Mintmark: RQ
Ref. RIC IX, 57c; LRBC II, 790.

12*. AE4, 12,5 mm, 1.06 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E1.EM.002.

Arcadius 383—408 CE

Constantinople

388—392 CE

Obv. D N ARCAD[I-VS P F AVG]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. [SALVS REI]-PVBLICAE
Victory advancing left, with right hand carrying trophy on shoulder, and left dragging captive. Chi-Rho in left field. Mintmark: [CON]SB
Ref. RIC IX, 86c; LRBC II, 2193.

13*. AE4, 13,5 mm, 1.35 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F1.FO.001.

Cyzicus

395—401 CE

Obv. D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. VIRTVS-[EXERCITI]
Emperor standing left, head right, spear in right hand, resting left hand on shield, Victory standing left, palm branch in left hand, crowning emperor with wreath in right. Mintmark: SMKB
Ref. RIC X, 66; LRBC II, 2580.

14*. AE3, 18 mm, 2.38 g, 5 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.2K.GF.003.

Antiochia

395—401 CE

Obv. D N ARCADI-VS P F AV[G]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. VIRTVS-[EXERCITI]
Emperor standing left, head right, spear in right hand, resting left hand on shield, Victory standing left, palm branch in left hand, crowning emperor with wreath in right. Mintmark: ANTA
Ref. RIC X, 70; LRBC II, 2791.

15*. AE3, 20 mm, 2.08 g, 4 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A2.BK.003.
16*. AE3, 17 mm, 2.77 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FI.003. Obv. D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG; Rev. VIRTVS-[EXERC]ITI; Mintmark: ANTΓ

Undefinite Mint

Obv. D N ARCADI-[VS P F AVG]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. [VICTORIA AVGGG]
Two Victories facing each other, each holding a wreath and a palm-branch.

17. AE4, 16.5 mm, 1.98 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.B3.CR.001.

Honorius 393—423 CE

Constantinople

395—401 CE

Obv. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. VIRTVS-EXERCITI
Emperor standing left, head right, spear in right hand, resting left hand on shield, Victory standing left, palm branch in left hand, crowning emperor with wreath in right. Mintmark: CONSA
Ref. RIC X, 61; LRBC II, 2206.

18*. AE3, 19 mm, 2.21 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A2.BI.001.

Anastasius I 491—518 CE

Constantinople

491—498 CE

Obv. [D N ANASTA-SIVS P P AVC]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. Monogram of Anastasius within linear circle.
Ref. DOC I, p. 11, no. 15.1; MIB I, p. 101, no. 40; LRBC II, 2288.

19*. AE4, Nummus, 10 mm, 0.48 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A5.FY.002.

Undefinite Emperor and Mint

Arcadius / Honorius 395—401 CE

Obv. [ ]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. [VIRTVS-EXERCITI]
Emperor standing left, head right, spear in right hand, resting left hand on shield, Victory standing left, palm branch in left hand, crowning emperor with wreath in right.

20. AE3, 17 mm, 1.65 g, 11 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.002.

383—403 CE

Obv. [ ]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. [SALVS REI-PVBLICAE]
Victory advancing left, with right hand carrying trophy on shoulder, and left dragging captive. Chi-Rho in left field.

21. AE4, 13 mm, 1.10 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.001.
22. AE4, 13 mm, 0.60 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.003.
23. AE4, 12 mm, 1.26 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GI.004.
24. AE4, 11 mm, 0.89 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.006.

423—457 CE

Obv. [ ]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. No legend. Cross within wreath.

25. AE4, 13 mm, 1.28 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.011.
26. AE4, 12 mm, 0.98 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.005.
27. AE4, 10 mm, 0.80 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.008.
28. AE4, 7 mm, 0.34 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.007.

4th — 5th century CE

Obv. [ ]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. Bad condition.

29. AE4, 15,5 mm, 0.95 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FF.001.
30. AE4, 15 mm, 1.54 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.010.
31. AE4, 14 mm, 2.11 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F3.GE.005.
32. AE4, 13 mm, 0.96 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.012.
33. AE4, 12,5 mm, 0.42 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F2.FP.002.
34. AE4, 12 mm, 1.58 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GI.002.
35. AE4, 12 mm, 1.46 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F3.GE.003.
36. AE4, 13 mm, 0.89 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.014.
37. AE4, 11 mm, 1.12 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GI.003.
38. AE4, 11 mm, 0.92 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GI.001.
39. AE4, 11 mm, 0.85 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.KBC.FZ.002.
40. AE4, 11 mm, 0.37 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.B3.BR.002.
41. AE4, 10 mm, 1.07 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A2.BK.001.
42. AE4, 10 mm, 0.63 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.013.
43. AE4, 10 mm, 0.38 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C1.GH.009.

Byzantine Coinage

Justinian I 527—565 CE

Cyzicus

Follis

552—553 CE

Obv. DИIVSTIИI AИVSPPAVC
Bust facing of emperor, in helmet with plume and diadem and cuirass. In right hand holds globus cruciger. On left shoulder, shield with horseman device. In field right, cross.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O , above cross, to right X/X/ЧI , beneath B, In exergue: KYZ
Ref. DOC I, p. 129, no. 178b; MIB I, p. 119, no. 120a.

44*. AE, 33 mm, 17.10 g, 5 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.C3.CP.001.

Alexandria

6 Nummi

527—565 CE

Obv. DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAV
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. S
Ref. DOC I, p. 158, no. 275; MIB I, p. 125, no. 166; BMC I, p. 63, no. 347.

45*. AE, 12 mm, 2.32 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FI.006.

Mauricius Tiberius 582—602 CE

Antiochia

Follis

601—602 CE

Obv. [ƏNMAЧΓI CN̄PAЧJ]
Bust facing of emperor, in consular robes and crown with trefoil ornament. In right hand mappa, in left eagle-topped scepter.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right X/X , beneath Z, In exergue: ƇHЄЧP′
Ref. DOC I, p. 345, no. 172; MIB II, p. 121, no. 96c; BMC I, p. 146, no. 198.

46*. AE, 29 mm, 10.47 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FI.007.

Half Follis

592—593 CE

Obv. Blundered legend. Bust facing of emperor, in consular robes and crown with trefoil ornament. In right hand mappa, in left eagle-topped scepter.
Rev. K, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right IX, beneath Ꝛ
Ref. DOC I, p. 348, no. 186; MIB II, p. 122, no. 99c; BMC I, p. 146, no. 200.

47*. AE, 23 mm, 6.65 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.YZY.001.

Mint Illegible

Follis

584—585 CE

Obv. [ƏNMAЧΓI CNP̄AЧƱ]
Bust facing of emperor, in consular robes and crown with trefoil ornament. In right hand mappa, in left eagle-topped scepter.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right II/I , beneath B, In exergue: [ ]

48. AE, 34 mm, 9.24 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FK.002.

Heraclius 610—641 CE

Constantinople

Follis

Type 1

612—613 CE

Obv. [ƏNhRACLI ЧSPЄRPAVI]
Bust facing of Heraclius, bearded, wearing cuirass with shield and crown or helmet with pendilia in right hand globus cruciger.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right II/I , beneath Δ, In exergue: [C]ON
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 276, no. 71c; BMC I, p. 197, no. 114.

49*. AE, 29 mm, 9.55 g, 1 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.B3.BN.001; Overstruck on follis of Phocas.

Type 2

615—616 CE

Obv. [ddNNhЄRACLI ЧSЄƆhЄ]RACONSƆ[PAV]
To left Heraclius, and Heraclius Constantine both standing. Each wears chlamys and crown with cross; in right hand globus cruciger. Between heads, cross.
Rev. M, to left [A/N/N/O], above cross, to right Ϛ, beneath Δ, In exergue: CO[N]
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 285, no. 81c.

50*. AE, 30 mm, 11.83 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.KBC.FY.001; Overstruck.

613—616 CE

Obv. [ddNNhЄRACLI ЧSЄƆhЄRACONSƆPAV]
To left Heraclius, and Heraclius Constantine both standing. Each wears chlamys and crown with cross; in right hand globus cruciger. Between heads, cross.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/[O], above cross, to right [ ], beneath Є, In exergue: CON
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 286, no. 82c.

51*. AE, 30 mm, 10.92 g, 1 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.B4.BO.001; Overstruck on follis of Mauricius Tiberius.

Type 3

615—616 CE

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 Ϛ, beneath Δ, In exergue: CON
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 289, 89c.

52*. AE, 28 mm, 8.09 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F3.GE.004; Overstruck.

Type 4

627—628 CE

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 and A/N/N/O, to right X/Ϛ/II, beneath Δ, In exergue: CON
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 294, no. 102c; MIB III, p. 225, no. 162a; BMC I, p. 208, no. 193.

53*. AE, 23 mm, 6.32 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.006.

Type 5

631—632 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, cross, to right K.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above cross and C, to right X/X/II, beneath A, In exergue: CON
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 297, no. 107; MIB III, p. 225, no. 164a; BMC I, p. 204, no. 159.

54*. AE, 25 mm, 6.50 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E4.FC.002.

632—633 CE

Obv. Same as catalogue 54.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above cross and C, to right X/X/II/I, beneath A, In exergue: CON
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 297, no. 108; MIB III, p. 225, no. 164b; BMC I, p. 204, no. 160.

55*. AE, 27 mm, 5.52 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A5.FY.001; Overstruck.
56*. AE, 26,5 mm, 5.31 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.D4.EM.001; Overstruck.

631—640 CE

Obv. Same as catalogue 54.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above monogram, to right [ ], beneath B, In exergue: [CO]N
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 297—300, no. 107—116.

57*. AE, 25 mm, 5.88 g, 1 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F2.FP.001; Overstruck.

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. To left R; to right K.
Rev. Λ, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right X/X, beneath Γ, In exergue: CON
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 301, no. 117c; MIB III, p. 227, no. 168a.

58*. AE, 26 mm, 4.70 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A1.BH.002.
59*. AE, 25 mm, 5.98 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.007. Beneath: δ.

Half Follis

631—632 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.
Rev. K, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right X/X/II, beneath Δ.
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 304, no. 120b; MIB III, p. 228, no. 171a.

60*. AE, 18 mm, 2.91 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E4.FC.001.

Thessalonica

Type 2

Half Follis

618—619 CE

Obv. [dNhЄRAC] LIЧSPP[AVC]
To left Heraclius, and to right Heraclius Constantine both standing. Each wears chlamys and crown with cross; in right hand globus cruciger. Between heads, cross.
Rev. K, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right ЧI/III, In exergue: ΘЄC
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 311—312, no. 139—145; MIB III, p. 232, no. 227—228; BMC I, p. 214, no. 227.

61*. AE, 28 mm, 4.46 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F2.FM.001.

Isaura

Follis

617—618 CE

Obv. [JJNhЄRACLЄhRA]
Busts of Heraclius, bearded, crowned and wearing chlamys on the left, and Heraclius Constantine, crowned and wearing chlamys on the right, each crown surmounted by a cross, cross between their heads.
Rev. M, to left [A]/N/N/[O], above cross, to right ЧII, beneath A, In exergue: [ISAYR]
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 330, no. 183; MIB III, p. 230, no. 196; BMC I, p. 221, no. 267.

62. AE, 31 mm, 11.43 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A1.BH.003.

Cyprus

Follis

626—627 CE

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. Heraclius is bearded.
Rev. M, to left A/N/[N/O], above cross, to right X/Ч/II, beneath [ ], In exergue: [KVΠP]
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 330, no. 184a1; MIB III, p. 230, no. 198a; BMC I, p. 222, no. 269.

63. AE, 25 mm, 4.29 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A3.BJ.001.

Alexandria

Dodecanummium

Type 1

613—618 CE

Obv. [ƏOMIN ҺЄRACLIS]
To left bust of Heraclius, bearded; to right bust of Heraclius Constantine, beardless. Each wears chlamys and rounded crown with cross.
Rev. IB, between, cross potent above two steps. In exergue: AΛЄƵ
Ref. DOC II/I, p. 334, no. 189; MIB III, p. 231, no. 200a; BMC I, p. 225, no. 289.

64*. AE, 18 mm, 5.07 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FA.002.

Pseudo-Byzantine Coinage

Heraclius 610—641 CE

The Umayyad Caliphate: Imitations of Byzantine Coinage

Follis

640s CE

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 A/N/N/O, above cross, to right X/III, beneath B, In exergue: THP
Ref. MIB III, plt. 15, × 43.

65*. AE, 27 mm, 6.42 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.B1.CE.001.

Constans II 641—668 CE

Constantinople

Follis

643—644 CE

Obv. IΠPЄR CONST′
Bust facing of Constans II, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross. In right hand globus cruciger.
Rev. M, to left A/N/A, above cross, to right II/I, officina B, in exergue: N/Є/O/Ϛ.
Ref. MIB III, p. 248, no. 166; BMC I, p. 266, no. 93.

66*. AE, 25 mm, 5.16 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.ET.002.
67*. AE, 25 mm, 4.65 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F1.FO.002.

Type 5a

651—652 CE

Obv. [ЄNTȣT ON]IKA
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. M, to left A/N/A, above cross, to right [N/Є/O/Ϛ] officina Є, in exergue: illegible.
Ref. DOC II/II, p. 450, no. 69e2.

68*. AE, 25 mm, 4.42 g, 7 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A3.BJ.002; Overstruck.

Type 5b

652—656 CE

Obv. ЄNTȣ[T ONIKA]
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. M, to left A/N/A, above star, to right N/Є/O/Ϛ, officina B, in exergue: illegible.
Ref. DOC II/II, p. 450—451, no. 70—74.

69*. AE, 19 mm, 1.89 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A4.BN.002.

Half Follis

Type 4

655—656 CE

Obv. No inscription. Constans II standing, facing, with long beard, wearing military dress and crown with cross. He holds in right hand long cross, left hand on hip.
Rev. K, to left [A/N/A], above cross, to right [N/Є/O/Ϛ], officina and in exergue illegible.
Ref. DOC II/II, p. 462, no. 93.

70*. AE, 20 mm, 2.96 g, 12 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.A4.BN.001.

Byzantine Coins with Illegible Emperors

6th — 7th centuries CE

Constantinople

Half Follis

Obv. [ ]
Bust facing of emperor, in helmet with plume and diadem and cuirass. In right hand holds globus cruciger.
Rev. XX, above cross. In exergue: CON

71. AE, 26 mm, 5.40 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FE.001.

Alexandria

Dodecanummium

6th century CE

Obv. [ ]
Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.
Rev. IB, between, potent cross. In exergue: AΛЄƵ

72. AE, 12 mm, 1.61 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.013.
73. AE, 13 mm, 1.30 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FE.003.

Byzantine Coins with Illegible Emperors and Mints

6th — 7th centuries CE

Follis

Obv. [ ]
Bust facing of emperor, in helmet with plume and diadem and cuirass. In right hand holds globus cruciger.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above cross, to right [ ], beneath B, in exergue: illegible.

74. AE, 31 mm, 11.66 g, 6 h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.E3.FF.004; Overstruck.

Obv. Bad condition.
Rev. M, to left A/N/N/O, above the cross; to the right, below, and in the exergue: illegible.

75. AE, 22 mm, 5.00 g, [ ] h, Excavation Code Number: ANR23.MAY.F2.FM.002.

Table 1. **Late Roman Coins from Anemurium, Central Building A: An Analysis by Emperors, Mints, and Denominations.**

Mint	**Rome**	**CON**		**KYZ**	**Nicomedia**	**Antiochia**		**Undf. Mint**		**Total**
Denomination	**AE4**	**AE3**	**AE4**	**AE3**	**AE4**	**AE3**	**AE4**	**AE3**	**AE4**	
Constantine I (Posthumous) 347—348					1				1	**2**
Constantius II 337—355		3						1		**4**
Valentinian II 375—392			1							**1**
Theodosius I 379—395	1									**1**
Arcadius 383—408			1	1		1	1		1	**5**
Honorius 393—423		1								**1**
Anastasius I 491—518			1							**1**
Arcadius / Honorius 395—401								1		**1**
383—403									4	**4**
423—457									4	**4**
4th — 5th century									15	**15**
Total	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**25**	**39**

Table 2. **Early Byzantine Coins from Anemurium, Central Building A: An Analysis by Emperors, Mints, and Denominations.**

Mint	**TЄS**	**CON**			**KYZ**	**Isaura**	**Cyprus**	**THЄUP**		**ALEX**		**Undf. mint**	**Total**
Denomination	**Half Follis**	**Follis**	**Three Quarter Follis**	**Half Follis**	**Follis**	**Follis**	**Follis**	**Follis**	**Half Follis**	**Dodecanummium**	**6 Nummi**	**Follis**	
Justinian I 527—565					1						1		**2**
M. Tiberius 582—602								1	1			1	**3**
Heraclius 610—641	1	9	2	1		1	1			1			**16**
Pseudo-Byzantine Coinage 640s												1	**1**
Constans II 641—668		4		1									**5**
Undefinite Emperors				1						2		2	**5**
Total	**1**	**13**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**32**



Fig. 1. Cilicia Tracheia and Anemurium Ancient City.

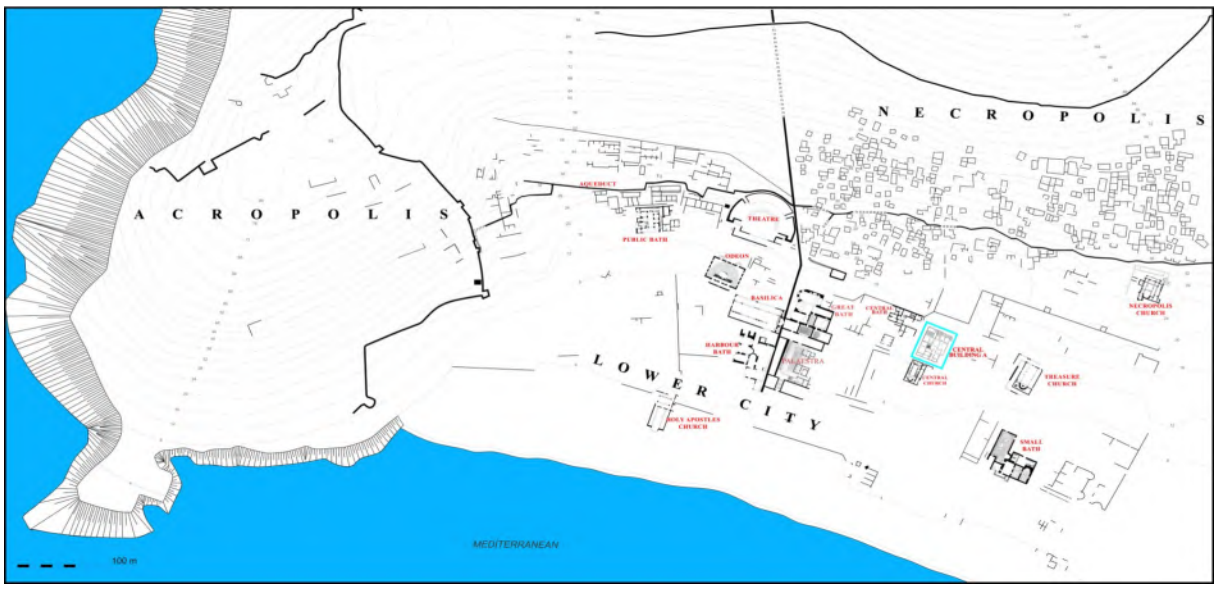


Fig. 2. Anemurium Ancient City plan.

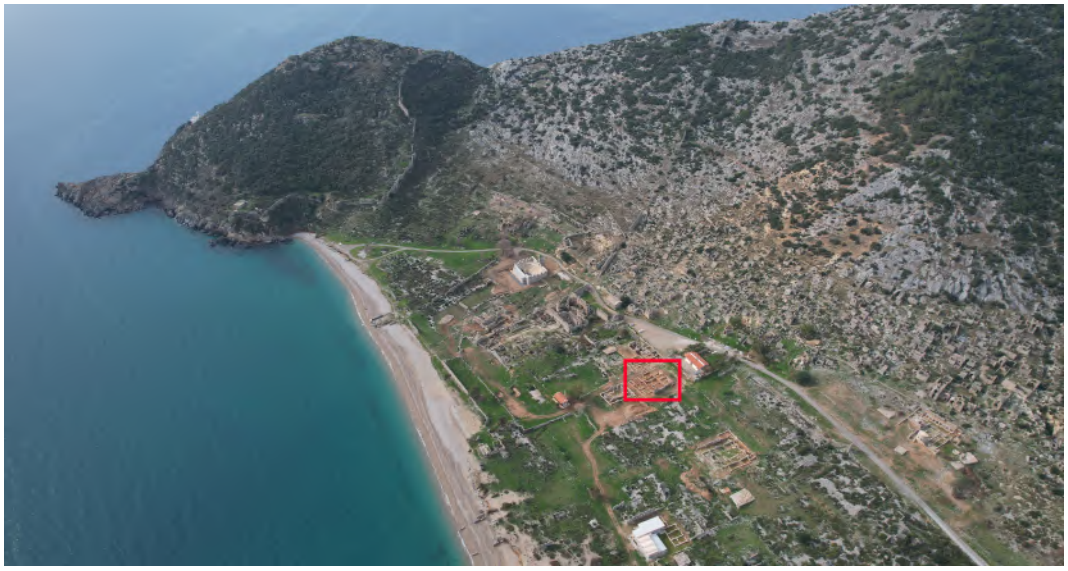


Fig. 3. Anemurium Ancient City general view and Anemurium Central Building A.



Fig. 4. The aerial view of Anemurium Central Building A, after the excavations.



Fig. 5. Anemurium Central Building A, after conservation and restoration works, view from the southwest.



Fig. 6. Anemurium Central Building A, after conservation and restoration works, view from the south.



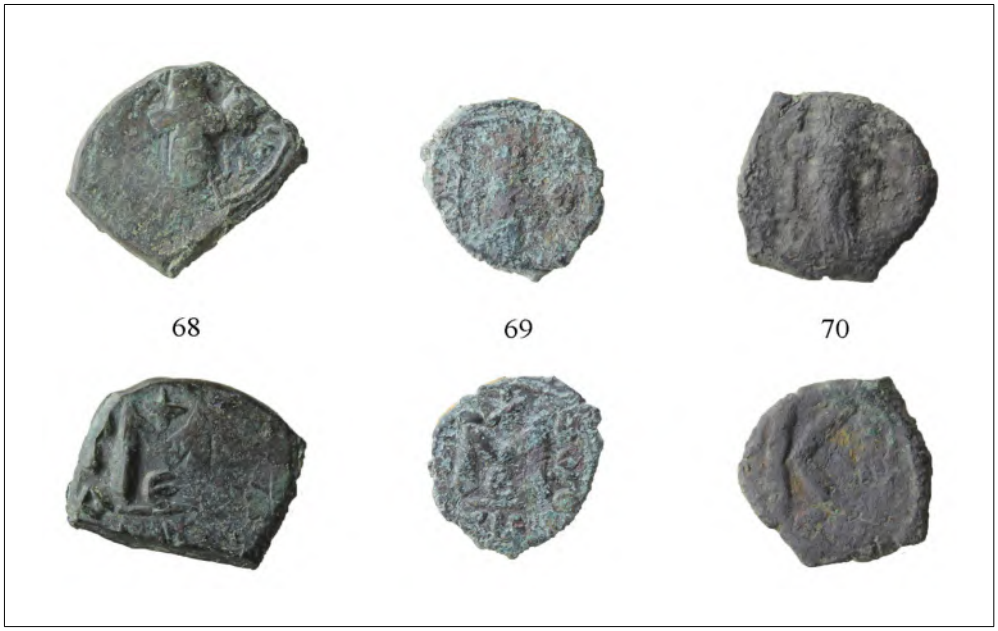
Pl. 1. The Coins Of Central Building A at Anemurium.



Pl. 2. The Coins of Central Building A at Anemurium (continued).



Pl. 3. The Coins of Central Building A at Anemurium (continued).



Pl. 4. The Coins of Central Building A at Anemurium (continued).