BYZANTIAN GOLD COINS
FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS
AT ENEZ (ANCIENT AINOS)
IN THRACE

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Enez, founded in the mouth of Meriç River (ancient Hebrós) on the North Aegean coast had a very important role in Ancient times as a safe harbour and military significance as a great harbour city on the Europe-Asia coastal route extended in the east-west direction.

Enez was settled in very early times because it was the only safe harbour in Ancient times on the Northern Aegean coast extended from Taşoz Strait (ancient Thasos) up to Dardanelles, as well as, it had a fertile hinterland due to Ergene Basin.

As a matter of fact, the name of Enez (Ainos) is seen in Homeros’ Illiad but the records in the books of ancient writers like Strabo and Stephanos Byzantinos date back to the settlement of earlier times. On the other hand, according to Herodotus’, Thukydides’ and Skylax’ records, Enez had close cultural and political relations with the Aegean world and Athens.

In the Middle Age, during the Byzantian period Enez was the center of a principedom encompassing Imroz Island (ancient Imbroz) and Semadirek (ancient Samothrake).

Especially the coins, plastic works of art and ceramic findings of the 5th century B.C. evince the high level that Enez reached in the Ancient Age. It is clear that Enez retained this cultural level throughout all the Ancient Age and did not let it decline also in the Middle Age.

As a matter of fact, the archeological excavations we have realised since 1971 at Enez proved this fact.

The excavations fulfilled both in and out of the Fortress showed that Enez was continuously settled from the Greece Archaic Period until the Ottoman Period. During the excavations eleven Byzantian coins, one in the Fortress and ten around were found. These coins are distinctive on account of their places and their positions at the time of unearthing. At the same time their characteristics are also interesting.
During the excavations in 1980, apart from the Ottoman and Byzantine ceramics, the first Byzantine coin of the 12th century was found in the wall, extended to the northwest-southeast direction, at the right side of the entrance to the Fortress, in the west of the excavation area where an edifice erected by of treating the bedrock (See A. Erzen, Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı III, 1981, p. 87; Arkeoloji ve Sanat 24/27, 1985, p. 8, Fig. 15).

The other ten coins were found under the foot of a stone wall of a sacred edifice with an apse (a church) unearthed in 1983 after sounding the district called “Kral Kızı”, in the east of Enez town (see, pl. VII, Fig. 3).

These coins were attained 1.20 m. deeper than the surface of the earth and at the northern corner of the wall. They were in a little, light red and necked ceramic vase (see. pl. I, Fig. 1, 2, 3).

Now, the coins are in the Archeological Museum of Edirne. They were one by one graded and it was judged that the standard purity of all was 22 whereas their weights varied between 4.30-4.50 gm. As for the shape, the coins were minted concave (See A. Erzen, Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı VI, 1984, XIII-XVI; here 1-3).

One of the gold coins is Alexius Comnenus’ (1081-1118) while nine of them belong to John II Comnenus (1118-1143) and the other one to a Byzantine Emperor named Isaac II Angelus (1185-1195).

These coins cover nearly a hundred year period consisting of the first emperors of the Comnenus Dynasty (1081-1185) and the first important emperor of the Angelus Dynasty (1185-1204), Isaac II. This shows that the gold coins is really a collections burried in the earth, as well as the latest coin can be an antequem for the sacred edifice (the church); that is to say the church must be built before Emperor Isaac’s reign (1185-1195). Thus, the coins belong to the Comnenus’ period, the 12th century A.D., and it is possible to list them as follows:

ALEXIUS COMNENUS (1081-1118)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Inv. No.</th>
<th>B 326/2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter</td>
<td>2.70 x 2.50 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>0.05 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>4.40 gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obverse</td>
<td>Solidus (concave). Emperor Alexius, in a</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
gown ornamented with pearls; standing; frontal; holding a scepter in one hand and a cross in the other. Vertical legend on both sides of the emperor: A/ΛεΞιωΔεςτο/Τ = [Τ]/Κο/ΜNH/Ν/ω.

Reverse : (Covex). Jesus Christ, seated on a very simple throne; frontal; in a tight mantle; his right elbow slightly bent and his hand raised. On both sides of the halo there are monograms’ Ι(ήKο) ξ X (φήσοTo) ξ and the legend on the right and left of the throne + ΚεΡο/ ΗοεlCK(υπ) e βοηθει (“O Lord! Help!”) (Pls. II, Fig. 1, 2).

Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2054; Sab. 2; Wr. 2; Morrisson, pp. 665-687, Pls. XCIII-XCV

JOHN II COMNENUS (1118-1143)

First Type

2) Inv. No. : B-322/2007

Dimensions

Diameter : 2.75 × 2.80 cm.

Thickness : 0.05 cm.

Weight : 4.50 gm.

Definition

Obverse : Solidus (concave). Virgin Mary, crowning and blessing Emperor John II upon his ascending to the throne. At the same level with her shoulder there is a monogram M-P; at the same level with her head there is another monogram ΘV. John II, standing in a gown, holding a round headed scepter. Vertical legend: Ιω/ΔεΞιπο/Σο/ΘΗ

Reverse : (Convex). Jesus Christ, wrapped up in a large mantle; seated on a throne; frontal. Jesus Christ’s face and the monogram ΙC, [XC]; [ + Κε ΠοlΗθει] on his right side are indistinctive. (Pls. II, Fig. 3, 4).

Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2092; Sab. 1; Wr. 2; Morrisson, pp. 689-699, Pl. XCVI; Whitting. ibid.

3) Inv. No. : B-323/2008

Dimensions

Diameter : 2.80 × 2.75 cm.

Thickness : 0.046 cm.

Weight : 4.40 gm.
Definition

Obverse : Solidus (concave). Virgin Mary, in a long chiton; crowning and blessing Emperor John II with her right hand. Although his monograms are in good condition, his legend is indistinctive to a great extent: [Io/Δε]C/πο/Τ[H]

Reverse : (Convex). Jesus Christ, seated on an ornamented throne; frontal. Legends IC XC and + ΚεΡΟ/ΗΘΣ (Pls. III, Fig. 1, 2).

Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2092; Sab. 1; Wr. 2; Morrisson, ibid.; Whitting, ibid.

4) Inv. No. : B-324/2009

Dimensions
Diameter : 2.75 x 2.70 cm.
Thickness : 0.05 cm.
Weight : 4.40 gm.

Definition

Obverse : Solidus, same type (concave). Vertical legend Τω,/Δε/Κ [ν] ο/Τ/Η Monogram ΘV MP
Reverse : Depiction and the legend ΙΘΗ/ + ΚεΡ
ΙΟ × Ι are the reverse of the obverse (Pls. III, Fig. 3, 4).

Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2093; Wr. 5; Morrisson, ibid.

5) Inv. No. : 194/1451

Dimensions
Diameter : 2.80 x 2.60 cm.
Thickness : 0.04 cm.
Weight : 4.40 gm.

Definition : Solidus, same type (convex). IC XC, [ιθ] ΘΗ/ΚεΡ[ο] (Pls. IV, Fig. 1, 2).

6) Inv. No. : B-325/2010

Dimensions
Diameter : 3.10 x 2.70 cm.
Thickness : 0.04 cm.
Weight : 4.40 gm.

Definition : On both sides, there are the same depictions and legends with the coins 2 and 3 (Pls. IV, Fig. 3, 4).
Afif Erzen-İsmail Kaygusuz

Res. 1 — Fig. 1

Res. 2 — Fig. 2

Res. 3 — Fig. 3
Afsı Erzen-İsmail Kaygusuz

Lev. III — pl. III

Res. 1 - Ön yüz — Fig. 1 - Obverse

Res. 2 - Arka yüz — Fig. 2 - Reverse

Res. 3 - Ön yüz — Fig. 3 - Obverse

Res. 4 - Arka yüz — Fig. 4 - Reverse
Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2029; Sab. 1; Wr. 2

Second Type
Dimensions
Diameter : 2.60 x 2.75 cm.
Thickness : 0.04 cm.
Weight : 4.20 gm.
Definition
Obverse : Solidus (concave). Legend relating to the emperor is indistinctive. Virgin Mary, blessing the emperor with a cross. It is probable that there is a round legend on the arm of the emperor: [IoAECαχατΩ]
Reverse : Jesus Christ, depicted roughly in a large mantle; seated. On his both sides, the same monograms and legends with the other coins: [I]C-[XC] KεRoIΗθεl (Pls. V, Fig. 1, 2),
Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2094, 2095, 2096 in a different style; Wr. 12
8) Inv. No. : B-329/2014
Dimensions
Diameter : 2.50 x 2.80 cm.
Thickness : 0.05 cm.
Weight : 4.20 gm.
Definition
Obverse : Same type, minted in a different style. Legend: [Ioθ] ΔεςεποTH, ΘV Μ-P
Reverse : (Convex). Jesus Christ, older; seated on a throne.
Monograms ΤC-ΧC (Pls. V, Fig. 3, 4).
Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2094, 2095
9) Inv. No. : B-320/2005
Dimensions
- Diameter : 2.70 x 2.65 cm.
- Thickness : 0.05 cm.
- Weight : 4.30 gm.
Definition : Same type and style with the coin 8.
Legends: ὈΜΠ [Ἰωάννης Πάτρων Θεοῦ]; ΙϹ ΧϹ (Pls. VI, Fig. 1, 2).
Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2094, 2095

Third Type
10) Inv. No. : B-328/2013
Dimensions
- Diameter : 3.00 x 2.70 cm.
- Thickness : 0.02 cm.
- Weight : 4.20 gm.
Definition
Obverse : Solidus (concave). Virgin Mary, crowning and blessing Emperor John II. Name of the emperor hardly legible; holding a scepter in his hand. Vertical legend on both sides [Ἰωάννης Πάτρων Θεοῦ] — φιλιππαί Ἐληνίτ
Reverse : (Convex). Jesus Christ, seated on an ornamented throne; his right hand raised. On both sides there are monograms: ΙϹ ΧϹ (Pl. VI, Fig. 3, 4).
Bibliography : Ratt. No. 2097; Sab. 2; Wr. 41; Morrisson, ibid.

ISACA II ANGELUS (1185-1195)
11) Inv. No. : B-327/2012
Dimensions
- Diameter : 2.60 x 2.75 cm.
- Thickness : 0.04 cm.
- Weight : 4.50 gm.
Definition
Obverse : Solidus (concave). Emperor Isaac, holding a scepter in his hand; St. Michael, beside him; blessing the emperor.
Legend: ΙΚΑΚΙΟϹ [ΔεϹ] ΑΡΧΜ.
Reverse: (Convex). Virgin Mary, older; seated on a throne; frontal. Monogram Μ-Ρ [9V] (Pls. VII, Fig. 1, 2).
Bibliography: Ratt. No. 2174-2179; Sab. 2; Wr. 13-14; Morrisson, pp. 739-749; Pls. CII-CIII

ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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