

ADALYA

27 2024



AKMED

KOÇ UNIVERSITY

Suna & İnan Kırac

Research Center for

Mediterranean Civilizations

27 2024

ISSN 1301-2746

ADALYA

The Annual of the Koç University Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Center
for Mediterranean Civilizations

(OFFPRINT)



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The Annual of the Koç University Suna & İnan Kırac Research Center
for Mediterranean Civilizations (AKMED)

Adalya, a peer reviewed publication, is indexed in the A&HCI (Arts & Humanities Citation Index) – CC / A&H (Current Contents / Arts & Humanities), Social Sciences and Humanities Database of TÜBİTAK / ULAKBİM Tr Index, ERIH PLUS (European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences), Scopus, and Index Copernicus.

<i>Mode of publication</i>	Worldwide periodical
<i>Publisher certificate number</i>	18318
ISSN	1301-2746
<i>Publisher management</i>	Koç University Rumelifeneri Yolu, 34450 Sarıyer / İstanbul
<i>Publisher</i>	Metin Sitti, President, on behalf of Koç University
<i>Editor-in-chief</i>	Oğuz Tekin
<i>Editors</i>	Tarkan Kahya and Arif Yacı
<i>English copyediting</i>	Mark Wilson
<i>Editorial advisory board</i>	(Members serve for a period of five years) Emanuela Borgia, Università di Roma Sapienza (2021-2025) Ian Hodder, Koç Üniversitesi (2023-2027) Nevra Necipoğlu, Boğaziçi University (2023-2027) Fatih Onur, Akdeniz University (2023-2027) Christopher H. Roosevelt, Koç University (2021-2025) Mustafa H. Sayar, İstanbul University (2023-2027) M. Baha Tanman, İstanbul Research Institute (2024-2028) Peter van Alfen, American Numismatic Society (2023-2027)
©	Koç University AKMED, 2024
<i>Production</i>	Zero Production Ltd. Abdullah Sok. No. 17 Taksim 34433 İstanbul Tel: +90 (212) 244 75 21 • Fax: +90 (212) 244 32 09 info@zerobooksonline.com; www.zerobooksonline.com
<i>Printing</i>	Fotokitap Fotoğraf Ürünleri Paz. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Oruç Reis Mah. Tekstilkent B-5 Blok No. 10-AH111 Esenler - İstanbul / Türkiye Certificate number: 47448
<i>Mailing address</i>	Barbaros Mah. Kocatepe Sok. No. 22 Kaleiçi 07100 Antalya / Türkiye Tel: +90 (242) 243 42 74 • Fax: +90 (242) 243 80 13 https://akmed.ku.edu.tr
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Coin Finds from the Surveys of Northern Pisidia and the Excavations at Timbriada and Zindan Monastery

HÜSEYİN KÖKER – ESRA TÜTÜNCÜ*

Abstract

The subject of this study is the coin finds from the surveys and excavations in the region of Northern Pisidia carried out between 2014 and 2023. The settlements included in the surveys are Kapıkaya, Yalakasar, Sandalion, Mallos, Parlais, Prostanna, Yuvalı / Dreskene village, Timbriada and Tynada, whereas the archaeological excavations were limited to Timbriada and Zindan Monastery. During the research and excavations, a total of 111 bronze coins and one silver coin were discovered. The coins were catalogued and stored for further examination. The coin finds span a broad time, encompassing Hellenistic, Roman provincial, Roman imperial, Byzantine, and Turkish. Thus, the earliest coin dates back to the second century BC, while the most recent coin dates to the 17th century AD.

Keywords: Mallos, Parlais, Prostanna, Timbriada, Tynada, coins

Öz

Bu makalenin konusunu, Kuzey Pisidia Bölgesi'nde, 2014-2023 yılları arasında yapılan çalışmalar esnasında ele geçen sikkeler oluşturmaktadır. Yüzeysel araştırmaları alanlarını Kapıkaya, Yalakasar, Sandalion, Mallos, Parlais, Prostanna, Yuvalı / Dreskene köyü, Timbriada ve Tynada oluştururken arkeolojik kazılar da Timbriada ve Zindan Manastırı'nda yürütülmektedir. Araştırmalar sırasında toplam 111 adet bronz ve bir adet de gümüş sikke ele geçmiştir. Söz konusu buluntular Hellenistik, Roma Şehir, Roma İmparatorluk, Bizans ve Türk dönemi sikkeleri olmak üzere geniş bir zaman dilimini kapsamaktadır. Bu bağlamda en erken sikke MÖ ikinci yy.'a, en geç sikke ise MS 17. yy.'a tarihlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mallos, Parlais, Prostanna, Timbriada, Tynada, sikke

Introduction

The present study investigates coin finds discovered in the surveys of the northern Pisidian region. This covers the areas of Kapıkaya (near Güneyce village, Isparta province), Yalakasar (near Gökbel, Ağlasun), Sandalion (Harmancık village, Eğirdir), Mallos (Sarıdris, in Isparta

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We would like to express our gratitude to Mustafa Akaslan, the director of Isparta Archaeological Museum and the head of the excavation at Timbriada and Zindan Monastery, as well as Prof. Dr. Fikret Özcan, the head of surveys and scientific advisor of excavations, for granting us the permission to study the coin finds. We would like to thank to İlkay Atav for obtaining the map; Münevver Şimşek for providing the photographs and inventory records on some of the coins; and Prof. Dr. A. Tolga Tek for his invaluable comments and insights on the paper. Prof. Dr. Zeliha Demirel Gökbalp, Assoc. Prof. Ali Mıynat, and Gültekin Teoman helped to identify some of the

province), Parlais (Barla), Prostanna (near Akpınar village, Eğirdir), Yuvalı / Dreskene village (Aksu), Timbriada (Asartepe, Aksu) and Tynada (Asartepe - Sivri Tepe, near Terziler, Aksu) carried out between 2014 and 2023. It also covers the coins unearthed during excavations at Timbriada between 2016 and 2023 and Zindan Monastery in 2020 (fig. 1).¹ The settlement histories of these locations all date back to the Hellenistic Period. The process of urbanization began during this period and continued to develop throughout the Roman Period. However, the settlements were gradually abandoned after late antiquity.²

These surveys and excavations yielded a total of 111 bronze coins and 1 silver coin. The distribution of the coins according to find places is: 19 from Kapıkaya, 5 from Yalakasar, 2 from Sandalion, 8 from Mallos, 1 from Parlais, 5 from Prostanna, 2 from Yuvalı / Dreskene, 59 from Timbriada, 7 from Zindan Sanctuary, and 3 from Tynada. All finds range in date between the second century BC and the 17th century AD. Analysis of the coins from all settlements together shows that Roman Imperial coins are the most common (48%), followed by Hellenistic coins (22%), Roman Provincial coins (16%), Byzantine coins (10%), and Turkish coins (4%). However, the picture changes when the findspots are analyzed individually, as will be detailed in the following pages.

Coin Finds from Kapıkaya and Yalakasar

During the 2016-2021 surveys carried out at Kapıkaya, 19 bronze coins were found. These are dated between the second century BC and 17th century AD (table 1). The coins date as follows: Hellenistic (11), Roman Provincial (3), Roman Imperial (6), and Ottoman (1) (tables 1-2). All of the Hellenistic coins, excluding an unidentified one, belong to the Pisidian cities of Adada (2), Keraeitai (1), Sagalassos (4), and Selge (3). Among these, the coins of Selge are the earliest specimens and date to the second-first centuries BC (nos. 7-9).³ While the coins of Adada date to the first century BC, the coins of Keraeitai and Sagalassos date to the reign of Amyntas (39-25 BC) (nos. 1-6).⁴ Two of the three Roman Provincial coins could be identified; however, one coin could not be identified due to its poor condition. The type of the first one features the type “bust of emperor r. / Athena standing in front, head l., with spear and shield”; however, neither the name of the emperor nor the ethnic can be read (no. 10). A coin series of Attaleia in the name of Volusianus has a close resemblance with both obverse and reverse types. This leads to the possible attribution of the coin to this city.⁵ Although the second one is quite worn and the type is hardly visible, it bears the type “turreted head of Tykhe r. / ram r.,” which clearly belongs to the Pisidian city of Klaudio Seleukeia (no. 11).⁶ If this attribution is correct, the

Byzantine and Islamic coins. Additionally, we extend our thanks to Research Assistant Salih O. Akgönül for capturing the photographs and Burçak Aydın for the Photoshop work.

¹ With the text, city names are written either in Greek or Latin, depending on the period when the coins were minted.

² For all the research at Northern Pisidia, see Özcan 2015a, 2015b, 2016, 2017; Özcan et al. 2017a, 2017b; Özcan 2018; Özcan et al. 2019a, 2019b, 2022. The excavation of Zindan Monastery was conducted by the Isparta Archaeological Museum under the scientific supervision of Prof. Dr Fikret Özcan. The results of the excavation have not been published.

³ For the coins of Selge, see *SNG Turkey* 6.2, nos. 2133-153; 2182-220; 2903-918.

⁴ For the coins of Adada, see Aulock 1977, nos. 28-36; *SNG France* 3, nos. 1020-23; *SNG Turkey* 6.1, nos. 12-15. For the coin of Keraeitai, see Aulock 1979, nos. 755-59; *SNG Pfls. Pisidien*, no. 241; *SNG Turkey* 6.1, nos. 1351-385; Sekunda 2021, nos. 356-57 (serie 6). For the coins of Sagalassos see Stroobants 2017, 1: 135-143 and 2: 10-17 (Type 7A, B and D).

⁵ Baydur 1976, nos. 334-35; *RPC IX*, no. 1094; *SNG France* 3, no. 284.

⁶ Aulock 1979, no. 1874.

coin is the second known example of this series. The third specimen features the type “bust of emperor r. / goddess standing in front, head r., holding uncertain object in extended l. hand.” It is also worn and difficult to identify without any visible attributes of the goddess and legends (no. 12). The surveys also revealed four Roman Imperial coins, which are represented only in the Late Roman period and dated to the fourth-fifth centuries. While three of the four coins belong to the emperors Constantinus, Constantius II, and Theodosius I, the last one could not be identified (nos. 13-15). Only two mints, Heraclea and Constantinopolis, could be identified for the first two coins. Additionally, only one Ottoman coin was found called a *mangır*, which belongs to Süleyman II (1687-1691) and minted at Kostantiniyye (no. 16).⁷

The remains of the settlement of Kapıkaya are prominently represented by the Hellenistic Period. From the beginning of the Roman Imperial Period building activities decreased; nevertheless, the city was inhabited until Late Antiquity.⁸ The coins of the Hellenistic, Roman Provincial, Roman Imperial, and Ottoman Periods coincide with these results and constituted 52%, 14%, 29%, and 5% respectively. The surveys also revealed that the settlement was the scene of significant reconstruction activities during the Early Byzantine Period and housed a substantial population. Yet no coins were found from this period.⁹ No post-Byzantine building has been identified; however, the find of an Ottoman coin (17th century) suggests that the settlement was weakened and perhaps abandoned in this period.

During the 2019 survey conducted in Yalakasar, located southwest of Kapıkaya,¹⁰ 5 Roman Imperial coins were found. These date to the fourth-fifth centuries AD. The first one is dated to the time of Constantius II and minted at Constantinopolis (no. 17).¹¹ The second one is dated to the late fifth century AD, and probably its reverse type is a cross within a wreath, although it is barely visible. The remaining three could not be identified due to their poor condition but are roughly dateable to the fourth-fifth centuries AD. The material remains in Yalakasar are predominantly from the Late Roman period, which also coincides with the coin finds.¹²

The coin finds from these two settlements provide limited insight into the coin circulation. However, it is possible to ascertain that coins from Pisidian cities were sizably represented in the Hellenistic Period, with coins from Sagalassos and Selge dominating the circulation pool along. A similar pattern may be expected throughout the Roman Imperial Period. However, with only two coins from Pisidia and Pamphylia, no further conclusions can be drawn.

Coin Finds from Sandalion

During the 2018 survey at Sandalion 1 bronze coin and 1 silver coin were found. These dated to the first century BC and 19th century AD.¹³ The first is a coin of Sagalassos dated to the

⁷ Pere 1968, 177, no. 471; Kabaklarlı 1998, 490, no. 20-Qos-01.

⁸ The name of the ancient city of Kapıkaya is not known. For the research at Kapıkaya, see Özcan 2015a, 8-12; 2016, 252-54; 2017, 173; Özcan et al. 2017a, 365-67.

⁹ Özcan 2015a, 11.

¹⁰ The settlement of Yalakasar could potentially be considered part of the territory of Kapıkaya; see Özcan et al. 2022, 443.

¹¹ For the similar coin, see *RIC* VIII, no. 78; *LRBC* II, no. 2022 (Fel Temp Reparatio, *LRBC* type 4).

¹² Özcan et al. 2022, 443-45.

¹³ Sandalion is located northwest of Kapıkaya and was established as a strategically significant defensive settlement to control access to the north-south road between Pamphylia and Pisidia. The settlement is also linked to the neighboring cities of Sagalassos and Keraeitai. The remains and ceramic finds in the acropolis and fortress settlement reveal that Sandalion was inhabited from the Hellenistic Period until the 11th-12th century AD. For the research, see Özcan 2018, 217-20; Özcan et al. 2019b, 103.

reign of Amyntas (39-25 BC) - Early Imperial period (no. 18). The second is a silver 1 kurus of Abdülhamid II (1876-1909) minted in Kostantiniyye and dated to the year of 1293 (1876 / 1877) (no. 19).¹⁴

Coin Finds from Mallos

During the 2017-2022 surveys at Mallos, 8 coins were found, which date between the second century BC and 11th century AD.¹⁵ These coin finds consist of Hellenistic (1), Roman Provincial (3), Roman Imperial (3), and Byzantine (1). The only Hellenistic coin belongs to Pergamon which dates to the early to the mid-second century BC (no. 20).¹⁶ Two of the three Roman Provincial coins belong to the Pisidian city of Timbriada and date to the second century AD. The first one is minted in the name of Emperor Hadrianus and features the type of enthroned Kybele on the reverse (no. 21).¹⁷ The second one features the type “bust of Men / two pileus,” a series roughly dated to the second century AD (no. 22).¹⁸ The last specimen is halved and probably dates to the first-second centuries AD (no. 23). None of the Roman Imperial coins could be identified, but all were roughly dated to the fourth-fifth centuries AD. Only one belongs to the mint of Constantinopolis (no. 24). The last example is a Byzantine coin that belongs to Emperor Constantinus X. Despite being double-struck and in worn condition with an uncertain type, the bust of Christ on the obverse and full-length figures of Eudoxia and Constantinus X on the reverse are still barely visible (no. 25).¹⁹ Although their number are quite low, the coin finds are relatively consistent with the dates of the remains in the settlement. The date range of the finds are: Hellenistic 11%, Roman Provincial 33%, Roman Imperial 45%, and Byzantine also 11%.

Coin Finds from Parlais

During the 2021 survey at Parlais, an Augustan colony located midway on the western shore of Lake Limnae, only 1 bronze coin was found.²⁰ This unidentified Late Roman coin, probably a Feltemp Reparatio type of Constantius II, is roughly dated to the fourth century AD.

Coin Finds from Prostanna

During the surveys at Prostanna between 2014-2021 5 coins were found which dated between the second century BC and the fourth century AD. These finds consist of Hellenistic (3), Roman Provincial (1), and Roman Imperial (1) coins. The earliest Hellenistic coin belongs to Pergamon

¹⁴ For the coin of Sagalassos, see Stroobants 2017, 2: 15 (Type 7D); *SNG Turkey* 6.2, nos. 1444-459. For the coin of Abdülhamid II, see Pere 1968, no. 987.

¹⁵ Mallos lies north of Timbriada and east of Lake Limnae. The first settlement dates back to the Hellenistic Period and was continuously inhabited intensively until Late Antiquity. For the researches, see Özcan 2015a, 6-7; 2015b, 196; 2016, 247-48; 2017, 178; Özcan et al. 2017a, 360; Özcan et al. 2019a, 157; 2019b, 111-13.

¹⁶ Chameroy 2012, serie 4, no. 37. Chameroy suggest a later dates, ca. 80-ca.10 BC for serie 4, no. 37 which bears the type “Head of Athena / Owl.” But this suggested date is not accepted by *SNG Oxford* IX, nos. 814-35, *SNG Turkey* 4, nos. 221-31, and *SNG Turkey* 9.3, nos. 945-59.

¹⁷ Aulock 1979, nos. 2108-120; *RPC* III, no. 2816. There are 15 specimens known, and all are from same pair of dies.

¹⁸ Aulock 1979, nos. 2106-107.

¹⁹ *DOC* III.2, 8.

²⁰ Özcan et al. 2022, 440.

and dates to the early to mid-second century BC (no. 26).²¹ Other Hellenistic coins are from the Pisidian cities of Prostanna and Sagalassos and date to the first century BC and the reign of Amyntas (39-25 BC) - Early Imperial period, respectively (nos. 27-28).²² The only Roman Provincial coin belongs to the city itself and was minted in the name of emperor Antoninus Pius. It features the type “bust of emperor / Demeter and enthroned Zeus” (no. 29).²³ An incus Π-shaped countermark was applied on the obverse of the coin.²⁴ The same countermark was also applied to the obverse of coins minted in the names of Geta (as Augustus) and Elagabalus from the same city.²⁵ Furthermore, the same countermark was applied once again to the obverse of the Kremna coin minted in the name of Geta (Caesar).²⁶ The letter Π represents the initial letter of the city’s ethnic. Hence, it is confidently attributed to Prostanna.²⁷ The last coin is a Roman Imperial coin minted in the name of Arcadius at the mint of Nicomedia, which bears the Gloria Romanorum type 18 (no. 30).²⁸

The surveys reveal that the remains of Prostanna date to the Hellenistic period, and it is well represented in Late Antiquity, as in Mallos.²⁹ However, the coin finds of Prostanna are in stark contrast to those from Mallos, where the Hellenistic period is represented by 60% and the Roman Imperial period by 20%.

Coin Finds from Yuvalı / Dreskene

During the 2017-2019 surveys at Yuvalı village³⁰ only 2 bronze coins were found. The first is a coin of Sagalassos dated to the reign of Amyntas (36-25 BC) - Early Imperial period, while the second is a coin of Selge dated to the second-first centuries BC (nos. 31-32).³¹

Coin Finds from Timbriada and Zindan Monastery

During the surveys and excavations between 2016-2023 at Timbriada and Zindan Monastery a total of 66 bronze coins were found. 59 were from Timbriada while 7 were from Zindan Monastery. All date between the second century BC and the 13th centuries AD. While the coin

²¹ Chameroy suggest a later date, ca. 130 (until first century? BC) for serie 4, no. 33 which bears the type of “Head of Athena / Tropaion” (Chameroy 2012, serie 4, no. 33). But this suggested date is not accepted by *SNG Oxford IX*, nos. 837-55, *SNG Turkey* 4, nos. 215-20, *SNG Turkey* 9.3, nos. 926-41.

²² For the coins of Prostanna, see Aulock 1979, nos. 1750-751. For the coins of Sagalassos, see *SNG Turkey* 6.2, nos. 1594-596 (in ex., ΣΑΓΑ) and nos. 1957-598 (in ex., ΚΑΓΑ).

²³ Aulock 1979, nos. 1788-789; *RPC IV.3*, no. 8057 (temporary).

²⁴ Howgego 1985, 241, no. 682

²⁵ For the coins of Geta, see Aulock 1979, 148, nos. 1799-1800; *SNG France* 3, 1711 = Babelon 1898, no. 3801. For the coin of Elagabalus, see Aulock 1979, 149, no. 1808 = *SNG France* 3, 1714. Aulock mentions only the countermark “T in crescent” and suggests it belongs probably to Timbriada. However, he does not mention the Π (incuse) that was applied both below the busts of Geta and Elagabalus. The identification of the “T in crescent” countermark by Aulock is not certain; see Aulock 1979, 148-49, nos. 1790, 1798, 1805, 1808; Howgego 1985, 182, no. 405. For comparison with the countermark € , see Aulock 1979, 126, no. 1312 (Geta Caesar, Kremna).

²⁶ Aulock 1979, 126, no. 1312. Aulock mentioned only the countermark of € but did not mention the Π (incuse).

²⁷ Howgego 1985, 241-42, no. 682.

²⁸ *RIC IX*, 46b; *LRBC II*, 2423 (Gloria Romanorum, LRBC Type 18).

²⁹ Özcan 2015a, 2-4; 2015b, 193-96; 2016, 249-50.

³⁰ According to F. Özcan who conducted the surveys, the village of Yuvalı / Dreskene is located within the territory of Prostanna (personal communication).

³¹ For the coin of Selge, see *SNG Turkey* 6.2, nos. 2182-220. For the coin of Sagalassos, see Stroobants 2017, 2:15-16, Type 7E; *SNG Turkey* 6.2, nos. 1601-607.

finds from Timbriada consist of Hellenistic (4), Roman Provincial (8), Roman Imperial (36), Byzantine (10), and Islamic (1) coins, those from Zindan Monastery consist of Hellenistic (1), Roman Provincial (3), Roman Imperial (2), and Seljuk (1) (tables 3-5).

Coin Finds from Timbriada

The Hellenistic coins are represented by 3 coins of Selge (3) and 1 unidentified coin (table 3). The coins of Selge date to the second-first century BC (nos. 33-35).³² The Roman Provincial coins are represented by 8 specimens (table 3). While 6 belong to the cities of Perge (1), Antiochia ad Pisidiam (2), Sagalassos (1), Timbriada (1), and Antiochia am Orontes (1), the remaining 2 could not be identified due to their poor condition. The coin of Perge features the type “bust of emperor r. / baitylos of Artemis Pergaia within distyl temple.” Although it is not certain, the bust on the obverse may be attributed to Septimius Severus (no. 36).³³ The first coin of Antiochia ad Pisidiam belongs to the Emperor Gallienus and features the type “aquilia between two standards” on the reverse (no. 37).³⁴ The second’s obverse cannot be identified due to their poor condition, but the type “Genius, holding branch and cornucopia” on the reverse and partially legible legend ([...]COL[...] suggest that it belongs to the same city and probably dated to the second century AD (no. 38).³⁵ The fourth coin minted in the name of Volusianus and features the type “warrior holding sword and patera” on the reverse, which is a rare type of Sagalassos (no. 39).³⁶ While the reverse type described as a warrior by Stroobants, *RPC IX* described the figure as hero Lakedaimon.³⁷ The fifth coin, which is fragment, features the type “bust of emperor / Dionysos” and belongs to city of Timbriada minted in the name of Septimius Severus (no. 40).³⁸ The last identified coin, which is halved, belongs to Antiochia am Orontes and was minted in the name of emperor Tiberius and dated to AD 20-21 (no. 41). The attribution of the mint of this series is controversial. While some scholars attribute it to the mint of Antiochia, others attribute it to the mint of Commagene.³⁹ The remaining two unidentified provincial coins are also halved and date roughly to the first century AD.

Roman Imperial coins are represented by 36 coins, all of which are dated to the Late Roman period. This roughly covers the period of the fourth-fifth centuries. Among all the coins, only eight emperors and five mints could be identified. Accordingly, Constantinus (no. 42), Constantius II (nos. 43-45), Constans (no. 46), Honorius (no. 48), Theodosius II (no. 49), and

³² For the coins of Selge, see *SNG Turkey* 6.2, nos. 2026-67, nos. 2932-3105 and 2854-865.

³³ For the similar coin of Perge, see *SNG France* 3, 430. This is a small-denomination coin with an average weight of 1.5g. This series was minted mainly at the end of the first century AD.

³⁴ *SNG France* 3, no. 1333.

³⁵ For the similar coins, see *SNG France* 3, nos. 1108-115 (Septimius Severus), nos. 1126-132 (Iulia Domna), nos. 1176-183 (Elagabalus).

³⁶ Stroobants 2017, 2:104, Type 170; *RPC IX*, no. 959 (Rev. Lakedaimon); *SNG Cop.* Pisidia, 213; *SNG Leopold II*, 2104. All examples have been struck from one pair of dies.

³⁷ Stroobants 2017, 1:250 and 2:104, Type 170.1-4. The warrior type also appears on the coins of Diodumenianus: Type 97 and Macrinus: Type 94; *RPC IX.1*, 215, no. 959. For the type “hero Lakedaimon,” see Stroobants 2017, 2: 27, Type 28; 2: 31, Type 32; 2: 38, Type 40; 2: 45, Type 54; 2: 52, Type 69; 2: 65, Type 90; 2: 71, Type 102; 2: 76, Type 111; 2: 81, Type 127; 2: 87, Type 139; 2: 91, Type 147; 2: 98, Type 159; 2: 110, Type 178; 2: 120, Type 194; 2: 132, Type 202.

³⁸ Aulock 1979, 2134; *SNG France* 3, 220.

³⁹ For the attribution of Antiochia am Orontes, see Butcher 2004, 332; Howgego 1985, 23, n. 41. For the attribution of Commagene, see *RPC I*, 574, which mentions that the attribution is uncertain, and *RIC I*, 110, no. 43; Cohen 1880, 190, no. 8, which mentions that the attribution is uncertain.

Valentinianus II (no. 50) are certainly identified.⁴⁰ In addition to them, the emperors of the two other coins have not been certainly identified. However, the reverse types suggest that the first probably belonged to Arcadius or Honorius (no. 47)⁴¹ while the second to Theodosius II or Valentinianus II (no. 51)⁴² (table 4). Apart from these, there are four coins with the first two dating back to the fourth century. They are identified by their reverse types that bear *Gloria Romanorum* (no. 52) and *Gloria Exercitus(?)*. The other two coins are dated to the fifth century and identified by the type “cross within wreath” on the reverse. The remaining 15 coins could not be identified due to their poor condition, but all could date roughly to the fourth-fifth centuries. A closer look at the mints of the identifiable coins indicates that all are eastern mints, of which Constantinopolis is the most represented with 3 examples, followed by Nicomedia and Cyzicus with 1 each (table 4).

The Byzantine coins are represented by 10 specimens and date between the ninth and 11th centuries. They are represented by the emperors Heraclius (1), Basil I (1), Constantinus VII Porphyrogenitus (1), and Constantinus X Ducas (2). Also found were 3 Anonymous folles and 2 unidentified coins (table 5). The first coin belongs to Emperor Heraclius, but it does not reveal the regnal year due to wear on the reverse (no. 53). The second example is 2 coins stuck together, which we preferred not to separate in order not to damage the coins. The earlier coin on one side depicts the obverse of a folles issued of Basil I, while the other side (later coin) depicts the obverse of an anonymous follis of class A2 (no. 54).⁴³ The fourth coin belongs to Constantinus VII Porphyrogenitus, a Class 5 folles dated to AD 945-c. 950 (no. 55). There are three coins identified as Anonymous Folles. While the first one is a Class A1 or A2 folles overstruck on a folles of Romanus I (no. 56)⁴⁴, the second is a Class A2 (no. 57)⁴⁵ and the last is a Class B (no. 58).⁴⁶ The identified last 2 coins belong to Constantinus X Ducas (nos. 59-60).⁴⁷ All coins belong to the mint of Constantinopolis except the first and the last ones.

Besides all these finds, 1 Islamic coin was also found. Although traces of Arabic script are visible, it could not be identified due to its poor condition (no. 61).

As seen above, the surveys and excavations carried out at Timbriada revealed more coin finds than the other sites. The most represented group is the Roman Imperial period that constitutes 61% of all finds followed by the Byzantine, Roman Provincial, Hellenistic, and Islamic coins which constitute 17%, 13%, 7% and 2% respectively. This picture is also relatively consistent with the fact that the city was inhabited from the Hellenistic period to Late Antiquity, as revealed by research.⁴⁸

⁴⁰ For the coin of Constantinus I, see *RIC* VIII, 37. For the coins of Constantius II see *RIC* VIII, 60 and *RIC* VIII, 16. For the coins of Honorius, see *RIC* VIII, 61. For the coins of Theodosius II, see *RIC* IX, 419. For the coins of Valentinianus II, see *RIC* IX, 63b.

⁴¹ For similar coin, see *RIC* X, 60-61.

⁴² For similar coin, see *RIC* X, 433-35.

⁴³ For the coins, see *DOC* III.2, 9a (Basil I, Constantinopolis), and A2 (Anonymous Folles Class A2).

⁴⁴ For the coins of Romanus I and Anonymous Class A1 and A2, see *DOC* III.2, 25a (Romanus I) and A1-A2.

⁴⁵ For a similar coin, see *DOC* III.2, A2.

⁴⁶ For the coin, see *DOC* III.2, B.

⁴⁷ For the coins of Constantinus X Ducas, see *DOC* III.2, 8 and *DOC* III.2, 9.

⁴⁸ Özcan 2017, 176; 2018, 220.

Coin Finds from Zindan Monastery and Sanctuary

The Zindan Cave and Sanctuary is located two kilometers east of Aksu on the right bank of the Zindan river, a tributary of the Eurymedon (Köprüçay). Archaeological remains in front of the cave indicate that there was a building complex built in the early second century AD as a shrine of Timbriada where Zeus, Kybele, Meter Theon Veginos, and the river-god Eurymedon along with some other gods were worshipped.⁴⁹ The remains of the settlement discovered at the sanctuary indicate four distinct periods of occupation, namely, Early Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Seljuk.⁵⁰ A monastery located on the hill facing the sanctuary was also discovered during the excavations. This shows that the religious nature and activities of the site were maintained over the centuries.⁵¹

The excavations at both places reveals a number of coin finds. Here we will first examine those from the 2002-2003 excavations at the sanctuary followed by the coin find from the 2020 excavation at the monastery.

The excavations conducted at sanctuary, in 2002 and 2003, revealed a total number of 175 bronze coins and 2 more stray coins found by a local person. These dated from the end of the fourth century BC to 13th centuries AD.⁵² The coin finds consisted of Hellenistic (135; 77%), Roman Republican (1; 1%), Roman Provincial (10; 6%), Roman Imperial (9; 5%), Byzantine (3; 2%) and Seljuk (1; 1%) periods, and unidentified (16; 8%).⁵³ Among the Hellenistic autonomous coin finds, coins of Timbriada unsurprisingly are the most represented (60%) followed by Pergamon (23%), Selge (6%), five other cities (total 5%), and uncertain coins (4%). Roman Provincial coins are mostly represented by Pisidian cities (40%) followed by a Pamphylian city (10%). These are dated to second-third centuries AD, while the rest are uncertain (50%).⁵⁴ Roman Imperial coins are represented mostly by Late Roman coins of the fourth-fifth centuries AD along with a coin dated to the second century AD. While the Byzantine coins date to sixth-10th centuries AD, the Seljuk coin probably dates to the 13th century AD.

The excavation conducted at monastery in 2020 revealed a total of 7 bronze coins. The coin finds consist of Hellenistic (1; 14%), Roman Provincial (3; 43%), Roman Imperial (2; 29%), and Seljuk (1; 14%) (tables 3-5). The Hellenistic period is represented by only a coin of Pergamon dated to the early to mid-second century BC, which is the same type found at Prostanna (no. 62).⁵⁵ Incidentally, with the bronze coins of Pergamon found in Mallos and Prostanna, apart from Zindan Sanctuary, and with the examples in the Isparta Archaeological Museum, there appears to be considerable circulation in the region for the second century BC. While one of the Roman Provincial coins could be identified, the other two could not. The identified coin of Timbriada was minted in the name of Hadrianus and features the type “bust of emperor r. /

⁴⁹ For the Zindan Sanctuary, see Kaya and Mitchell 1985; Dedeoğlu 2005; Takmer and Gökalp 2005, 95-113.

⁵⁰ For 2002 excavation see Dedeoğlu 2005.

⁵¹ Dedeoğlu 2005, 99.

⁵² The coin finds from 2002-2003 excavations at the Zindan Sanctuary will be the subject of another study by H. Köker.

⁵³ The Hellenistic finds consist of coins of King Lysimachos (1), Pergamon (32), Apameia (1), Aspendos (2), Perge (1), Antiochia ad Pisidiam (1), Keraeitai (1), Pednelissos (2), Selge (8), Timbriada (81), and unidentified coins (5).

⁵⁴ The Roman Provincial finds consist of coins of Perge (1), Antiochia ad Pisidiam (1), Klaudio Seleukeia (1), Timbriada (2), and uncertain coins (5).

⁵⁵ See note 21.

enthroned Kybele I.” This is the same series as the coin found at Mallos (no. 63).⁵⁶ One of the identified Roman Imperial coins belongs to Hannibalianus, Rex Regum of eastern Asia Minor (Armenia, Cappadocia and Pontus), brother of Delmetius, and nephew of Constantine the Great (no. 64).⁵⁷ This coin belongs to the mint of Constantinopolis. The second imperial coin is too worn to identify but dates roughly to the fourth-fifth centuries of the Late Roman period. The last coin found in Zindan Sanctuary is a Seljuk coin belonging to Izzeddin Keykâvus (1246-1250) (no. 65).⁵⁸

Notes on Coin Circulation at Sanctuary and Monastery

Based on the rather limited number of coins found at the Monastery which examined above, it is not possible to make a definitive interpretation about their circulation. However, when combined with the coin finds from the Sanctuary and the Monastery, a more accurate picture of coin circulation can be obtained for both. As previously stated, the coin finds from the sanctuary and monastery date between the end of the fourth century BC and the 13th century AD and consist of 75% Hellenistic, 1% Roman Republican, 7% Roman Provincial, 6% Roman Imperial, 2% Byzantine, 1% Seljuk, and 8% unidentified.

The Arpalık Tepe Cave Sanctuary in Pisidia is another example of a sanctuary that shares similar patterns of coin finds with the Zindan Sanctuary in terms of periods represented.⁵⁹ These finds from Arpalık Tepe date between fourth century BC and fourth century AD, and consist of 70% Hellenistic, 16% Roman Provincial, 4% Late Roman, and 10% unidentified. Accordingly, in both sanctuaries the Hellenistic coins are sizably represented with more than 70% of the finds. Most Hellenistic coins belong to the cities where the sanctuaries were located within their territory: Timbriada for Zindan and Selge for Arpalık Tepe.⁶⁰ On the other hand, the Hellenistic coin finds revealed that the coins from Zindan Sanctuary came from more diverse regions and cities than those from the Arpalık Tepe sanctuary. This implies that the popularity of the former was spread over a much wider geographical area. Furthermore, the existence of Pergamene control in the region is evidenced by the representation of coins of Pergamon at a rate of 1/4 in Zindan, as well as in the cities of Mallos, Prostanna, and Timbriada, as previously mentioned.⁶¹ In the subsequent Roman Imperial period, especially the second century AD, Zindan Sanctuary has a more local character in contrast to the Hellenistic period, as evidenced by the provincial coin finds. Contrarily, Arpalık Tepe increased its popularity in the same period with the more diverse coin finds compared to the Hellenistic period.⁶²

⁵⁶ See note 17.

⁵⁷ The title Rex of eastern Asia Minor was given Hannibalianus in 335 by Constantine the Great; see Carson 1990, 169-70. For the coin, see *RIC* VII, 148.

⁵⁸ For the coin, see Hennequin 1985, 776, no. 1836; İzmirlier 2009, 220, no. 549; Broome 2011, 187, no. 327.

⁵⁹ The Arpalık Tepe Cave Sanctuary is located in the village of Yumaklar village within the town of Gebiz in the Serik district of Antalya province. It is within the territory of Selge; see Lenger 2011, 145. The excavation at Arpalık Tepe revealed a total of 714 coins (1 silver, 713 bronze).

⁶⁰ Lenger 2011, 145-46. The Hellenistic coin finds represented a total number of 498 coins. These consist of coins from Aspendos (3), Attaleia (1), Perge (3), Seleukeia (2), Side (4), Sillyon (9), Etenna (2), Pednelissos (1), and Selge (475).

⁶¹ The coins of Pergamon housed in the Burdur and Isparta Archaeological museums witness the control of Pergamon upon Pisidia.

⁶² Lenger 2011, 146. The Roman Provincial coin finds represented a total number of 114 coins. These consist of coins from Aspendos (1), Perge (30), Seleukeia (2), Sillyon (9), Side (8), and Selge (24).

Although the Late Roman (fourth-fifth century AD) coin finds in both sanctuaries overlap, there is a significant decrease in the number of finds, which must be related to the rise of Christianity in the region.⁶³ For the Byzantine and later periods, a few coins from the sixth-seventh centuries and a Seljuk coin from the 13th century were found in Zindan Sanctuary, while no finds from these periods were recovered from Arpalık Tepe. In conclusion, the coin finds from different and distant geographical areas show that the sanctuary of Zindan, the cult center of different gods, had both local and regional importance, especially in the Hellenistic period, as Dedeoğlu rightly points out.⁶⁴ On the contrary, the coin finds at the sanctuary of Arpalık Tepe are not from varied distant regions, but mainly from the cities of Pamphylia. This means that the sanctuary has a more local character, which Lenger associates with the presence of many sanctuaries of similar character in Pisidia.⁶⁵ It is also possible to add that the sanctuary of Arpalık Tepe was more accessible to the cities of Pamphylia than to the cities of Pisidia.

Coin Finds from Tynada

During the 2019-2022 surveys at Tynada 3 bronze coins were found, which are dated to the second-first centuries BC and the fourth-fifth centuries AD.⁶⁶ The first two were minted by Pisidian city Selge and date to second-first centuries BC (nos. 66-67), while the other is a Late Roman coin which could not be identified but dates roughly to fourth-fifth centuries AD.

Notes on the Halved Coins

During our research, four halved coins were found - one from Mallos and three from Timbriada (nos. 25, 41). The phenomenon of halving coins was previously discussed in Buttrety's article half a century ago whereby he concluded that the practice of halving coins was probably to provide small change for Roman soldiers. The practice was widespread in the western half of the empire in the 20s BC and during the Augustan and Tiberian periods.⁶⁷ In the first phase, the Republican *assarion* was divided in order to adjust it to the new smaller Augustan copper *assarion*. During the second phrase under Tiberius, the Augustan and Tiberian *assarii* were divided from Rome and the Gallic mints in the Rhine valley.⁶⁸ He identified 19 specimens from the Sardis excavations and commented on the eastern instances of the halving phenomenon.⁶⁹ We can now add more specimens from the various findspots which are mostly located in southwestern Asia Minor such as

⁶³ Zindan Sanctuary is represented by 9 Roman Imperial coins, 1 of which is dated to the second century and the rest to the fourth century. The Arpalık Tepe finds are represented by 28 coins dated to the fourth century; see Lenger 2011, 146.

⁶⁴ Dedeoğlu 2005, 96.

⁶⁵ Lenger 2011, 147.

⁶⁶ Özcan et al. 2022, 440-43. An inscription found in Tynada reveals the name of the settlement and also shows that Tynada was a *come* of Timbriada; see Özsait et al. 2009; 2022, 440-41.

⁶⁷ Buttrety 1972. For the brief discussion also, see Crawford 1985, 261.

⁶⁸ Buttrety et al. 1981, 92.

⁶⁹ 23 specimens: Buttrety et al. 1981, 129, no. 3 (total number of 19 pieces and weight range of 2.6 g and avg. weight of 3.89) ("Head of Augustus r., CAESAR / AVGVSTVS within laurel-wreath"; Asia, 19-15 BC: *RIC I*, 64, no. 53); DeRose Evans 2018, 134, nos. 98.6-9 ("Head of Augustus r., CAESAR / AVGVSTVS within laurel-wreath"; Asia, ca. 25 BC: *RPC I*, no. 2235).

Arykanda,⁷⁰ Perge,⁷¹ Antiochia ad Pisidiam,⁷² Kremna,⁷³ Sagalassos,⁷⁴ Klaudio Seleukeia (Sidera),⁷⁵ Şarkikaraağaç,⁷⁶ and on the southeastern border at Zeugma.⁷⁷ Seemingly all the new specimens date back to the Augustan or Tiberian periods, except some coins from Antiochia, and most are from the eastern mints, of which Asia is most represented among them. Examining the weight of these specimens, it is obvious that most are equivalent to the *assarion*. However, a few are smaller than the *assarion* and probably equivalent to *semis*, of which their average weight is about 2-3 grams. Two specimens are from Perge, one from Sagalassos, and two from Timbriada. In summary, the examples listed here undoubtedly show that the practice of halving, widespread in the western part of the Empire, was relatively common in its eastern part as well.

Conclusion

The surveys and excavations yielded a total of 112 coins. The dates of these coins range from the second century BC to the 17th century AD. An analysis of them found in all the settlements shows that Roman Imperial coins are the most common, accounting for 48% of all coins found. This is followed by Hellenistic coins with 22%, Roman Provincial coins with 16%, Byzantine coins with 10%, and Turkish coins with 4%.

When examining the coin circulation of Hellenistic and Roman Provincial coins in the aforementioned centers, Pisidian coins are well-represented, as anticipated. However, it is worth mentioning that among the Hellenistic coins, the coins of Pergamon stand out as well as those of Attaleia and Perge, each represented by one example among the Roman Provincial coins. The most abundant group of finds consists of Roman Imperial coins, all of which date to the fourth and fifth centuries. Most of these were minted in Constantinopolis, the eastern mint of the empire, while Nicomedia, Cyzicus, and Heraclea are also represented. The Byzantine coins date from the seventh to the 11th centuries. Except for one from Mallos, these were unearthed at Timbriada. Additionally, a small number of Turkish coins were found during the surveys, which date to the 17th and 19th centuries. These finds are consistent with the traces

⁷⁰ 1 specimen: Tek 2002, 330, no. 993 (“Head of Augustus r. / SC; around, [MMAECLIVSTVLL]VSIIIIV[IRAAFF]”; 25 mm, 4.3 g; Lugdunum: *RIC* I, 76, no. 435).

⁷¹ 14 specimens: Tekin 1987, 39, no. 1 (“Head of Augustus r. / AVGV within wreath”; 26 mm, 7.37 g); Şen 2004, 61, cat. no. R1 (“Head of Augustus r. / Illegible legend within laureate wreath”; 21 mm, 4.84 g); Köker 2007, 55, cat. no. 1 (“Head of Augustus r / Wreath; 13 / 22 mm, 3.7 g); no. 2 (“Head r.; CAESAR.AVGST.[PONT.MAX.TRIBVNIC. POT] / [S]C; around, [M.MAE]CILVS.TVLLVS.I[II.VIR.A.A.F.F]”; 14 / 26 mm, 4.0 g; M. Maecillus Tullus; 7 BC; Rome: *RIC* I, 79, no. 194); 55-56, nos. 3-5 (“Head r. / Worn”; 3.2-4.9 g), nos. 6-12 (Unidentified; 3.0-5.0 g).

⁷² The excavations at Antiochia ad Pisidiam (Yalvaç) yielded more than 10 pieces of halved coins, but none were identifiable. According to Hacer Sancaktar, these coins could be dated to the first-second centuries AD. We would like to thank to Assoc. Prof. Sancaktar for sharing this information about the coin finds.

⁷³ 1 Specimen: Augustus or Tiberius (Head r. / [AJV]GVSTVS within wreath; 15 / 27 mm, 5.61 g).

⁷⁴ 3 specimens: Scheers 2000, 511, no. 31 (Head of Augustus r. / [AVGVSTVS] within laurel-wreath; 4.58 g; Augustus, ca. 25 BC or 27-23 BC; Ephesos or Pergamon: *RIC* I, 485); Scheers 1993, 254, nos. 70-71 (Unidentified. first-third centuries AD(?); 21 mm, 3 g).

⁷⁵ 1 specimen: (Head of Augustus r. / [AVGVSTVS] within laurel-wreath; 5.30 g).

⁷⁶ 1 specimen: “Head r. (seen only back) / [AVGV]STVS within wreath”; 14 / 25 mm, 5.54 g). Along with this coin, 7 coins in total dating to the Hellenistic, Roman Provincial, Roman Imperial, and Byzantine period were discovered by M. Özşait in 1999 during research carried out in Şarkikaraağaç. These were delivered to the Isparta Archaeology Museum.

⁷⁷ 2 specimens: Franscone 2013, 23, inv. no. 43 and 175, inv. no. 777. Both are unidentified but probably date to the second-third centuries AD.

of settlement in the sites mentioned above. The concentration of Late Roman archaeological remains and coins is particularly noteworthy. However, the coins found during the excavations at Zindan Sanctuary and Monastery suggest that the site was widely popular during the Hellenistic period. However, this popularity declined during the Late Roman period and became more locally oriented. Finally, it is worth noting that halved coins are less common among the coin finds. This suggests that the system, intensively used in the western part of the empire, was also widespread in the eastern part as well, a conclusion supported by coin finds from other parts of Anatolia.

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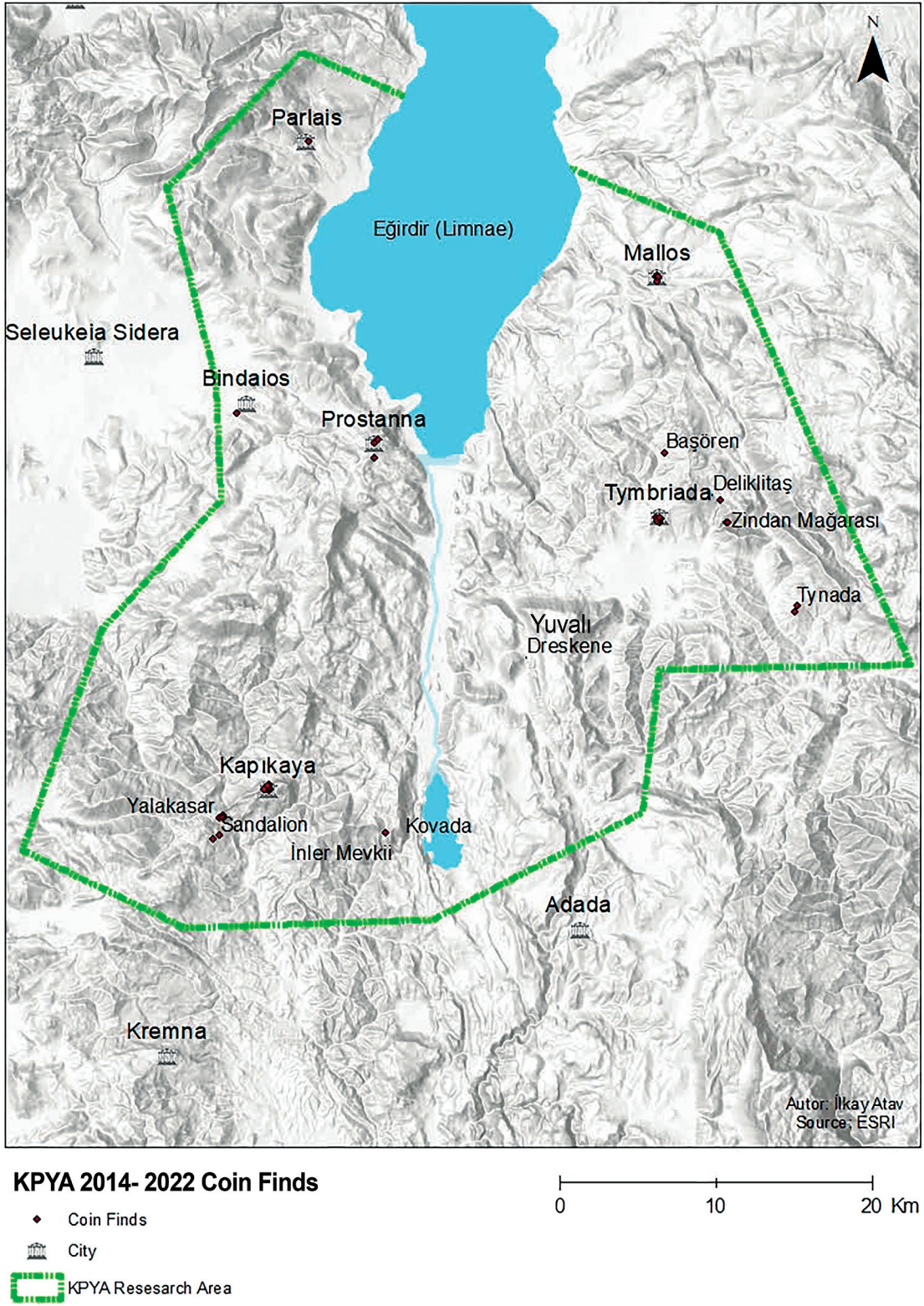


FIG. 1 Areas covered by the survey of Northern Pisidia (by İlçay Atav).

TABLE 1 Conspectus of the Hellenistic and Roman provincial coins found at Kapıkaya

		Region/Mint	Date	Number of coins
Hellenistic Coins	Pisidia / Adada		first cent. BC	2
	Pisidia / Keraeitai		35-35 BC	1
	Pisidia / Sagalassos		39-25 BC	4
	Pisidia / Selge		second-first cent. BC	3
	Unidentified		?	1
	TOTAL			11
Roman Provincial Coins	Pamphylia / Attaleia		Volusianus	1
	Pisidia / Klaudio Seleukeia		second cent. AD	1
	Unidentified		?	1
	TOTAL			3

TABLE 2 Conspectus of the Roman imperial and Ottoman coins found at Kapıkaya

		Emperor	Mint	Number of coins
Roman Imperial Coins	Constantinus		Heraclea	1
	Constantius II		Constantinopolis	1
	Theodosius I		Uncertain	1
	Uncertain (fourth-fifth AD)		Uncertain	3
	TOTAL			6
Ottoman Empire	Suleyman II		Konstantiniyye	1
	TOTAL			1

TABLE 3 Conspectus of the Hellenistic and Roman Provincial coins found at Timbriada and Zindan Monastery

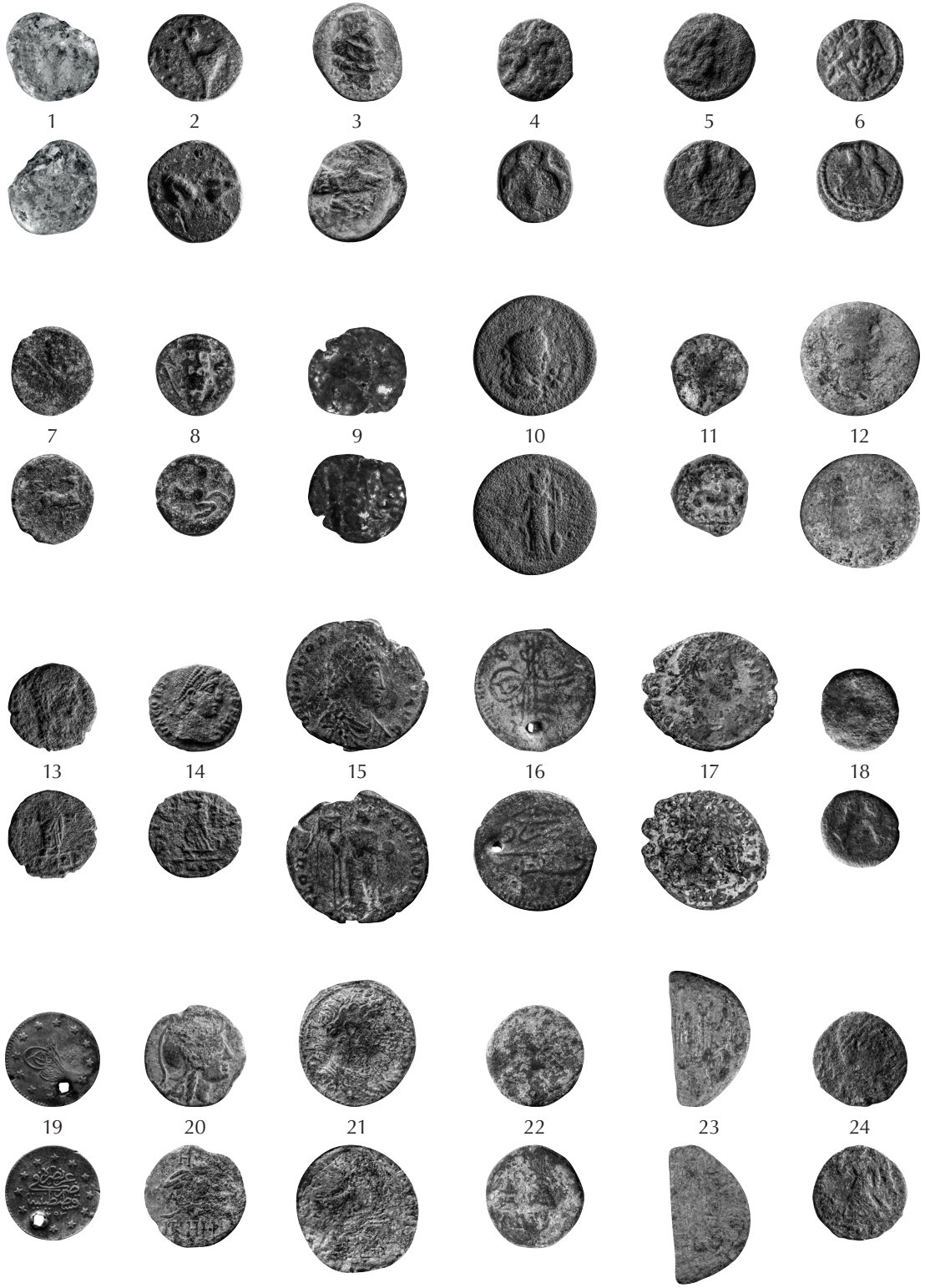
		Region / Mint	Date	Find Place	Number of Coins
Hellenistic Coins	Mysia / Pergamon		Early to mid second cent. BC	Zindan Monastery	1
	Pisidia / Selge		second-first cent. BC	Timbriada	3
	Unidentified		?	Timbriada	1
	TOTAL				5
Roman Provincial Coins	Pamphylia / Perge		S. Severus? (AD 193-211)	Timbriada	1
	Pisidia / Antiochia		Gallienus (AD 253-268)	Timbriada	1
	Pisidia / Antiochia		Uncertain	Timbriada	1
	Pisidia / Sagalassos		Volusianus (AD 251-253)	Timbriada	1
	Pisidia / Timbriada		S. Severus (AD 193-211)	Timbriada	1
	Pisidia / Timbriada		Hadrianus (AD 98-117)	Zindan Monastery	1
	Syria / Antiochia		Tiberius (AD 14-37)	Timbriada	1
	Uncertain		first cent. AD	Timbriada	2
	Unidentified		?	Zindan Monastery	2
	TOTAL				11

TABLE 4 Conspectus of the Roman imperial coins found at Timbriada and Zindan Monastery

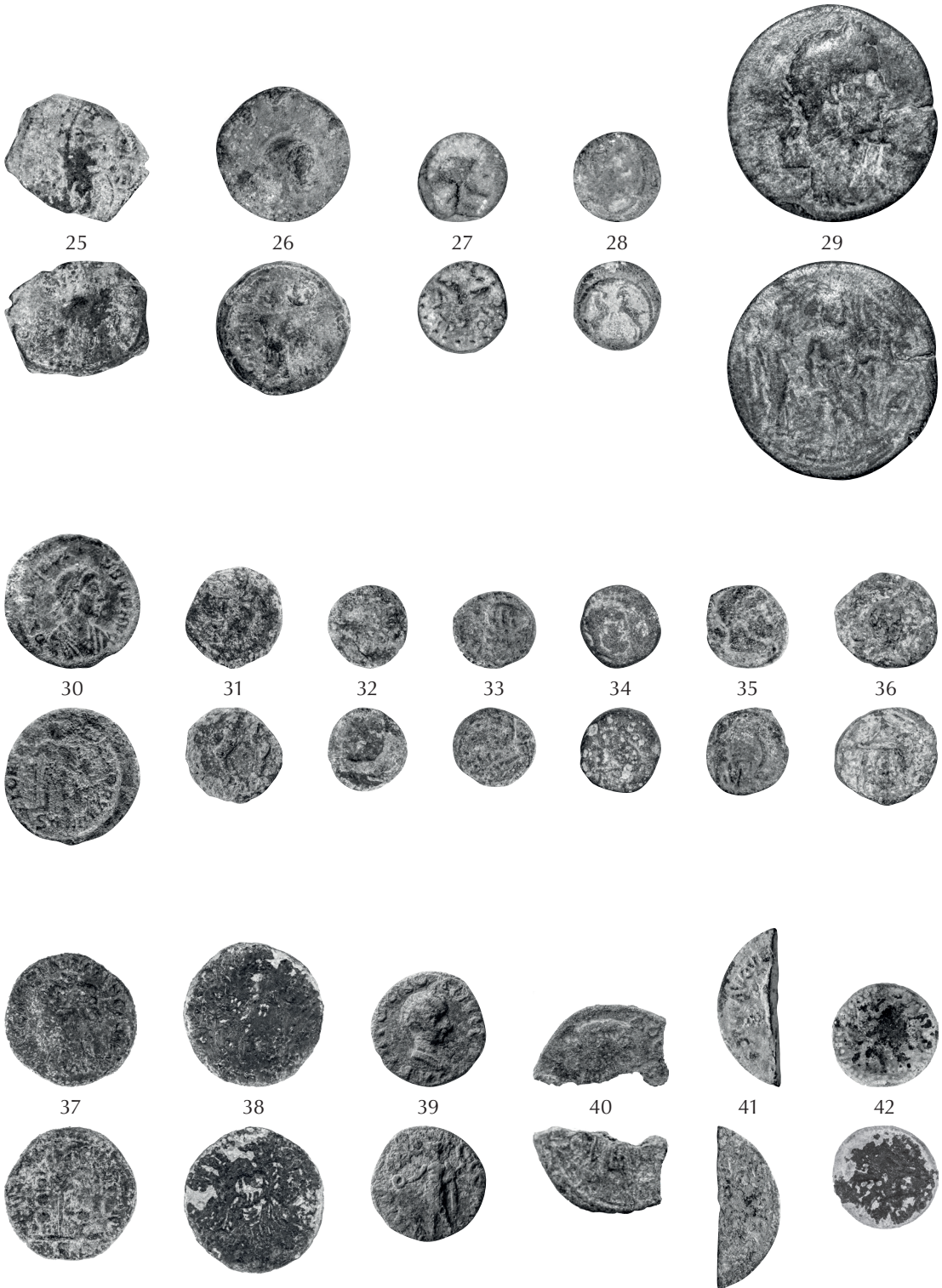
Emperor	Mint	Find Place	Number of Coins
Constantinus (AD 306-312)	Constantinopolis	Timbriada	1
Hannibalianus (AD 336-337)	Constantinopolis	Zindan Monastery	1
Constantius II (AD 337-361)	Constantinopolis, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, Uncertain	Timbriada	4
Constans (AD 337-350)	Uncertain	Timbriada	1
Arcadius or Honorius (AD 383-408 or AD 393-423)	Cosntantinopolis	Timbriada	1
Honorius (AD 393-423)	Constantinopolis	Timbriada	1
Theodosius II (AD 402-450)	Constantinopolis	Timbriada	1
Valentinianus II (AD 375-392)	Antiochia	Timbriada	1
Theodisius II or Valentinianus III (AD 402-450)	Uncertain	Timbriada	1
Uncertain fourth-fifth cent. AD	Uncertain	Zindan Monastery	1
Uncertain fourth-fifth cent. AD	Heraclea, Nicomedia and Uncertain	Timbriada	25
TOTAL			38

TABLE 5 Conspectus of the Byzantine and Turkish coins found at Timbriada and Zindan Monastery

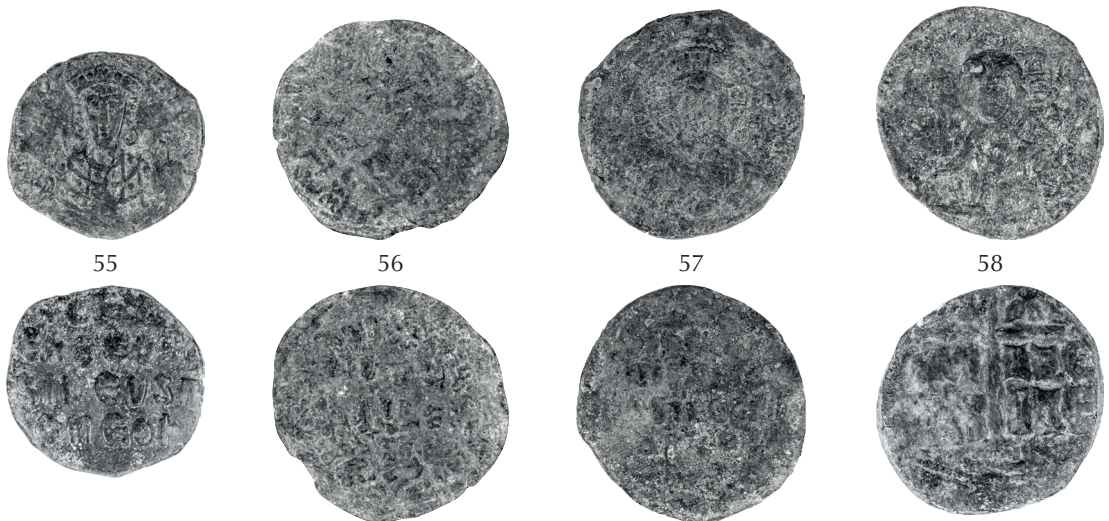
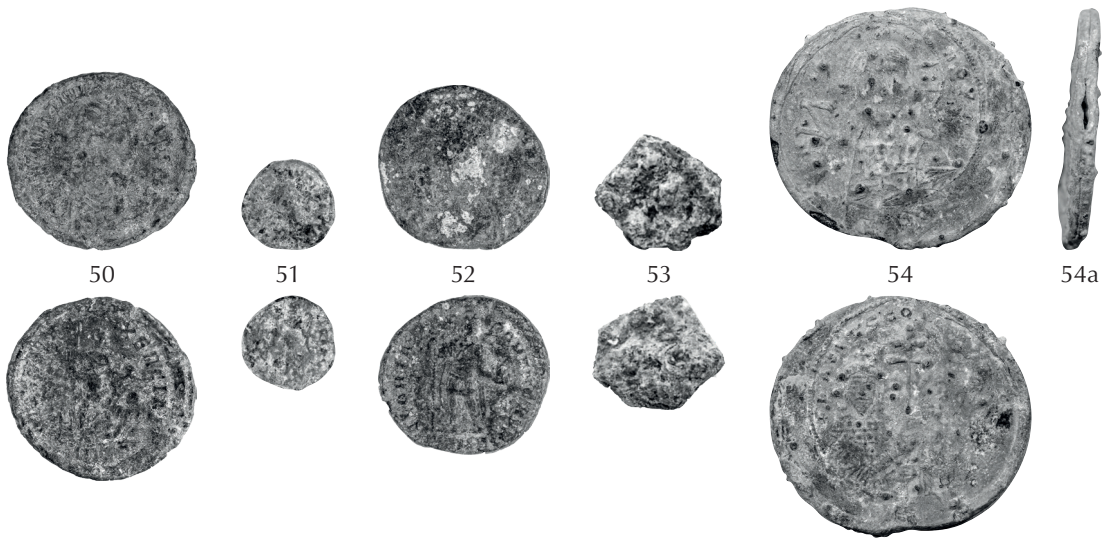
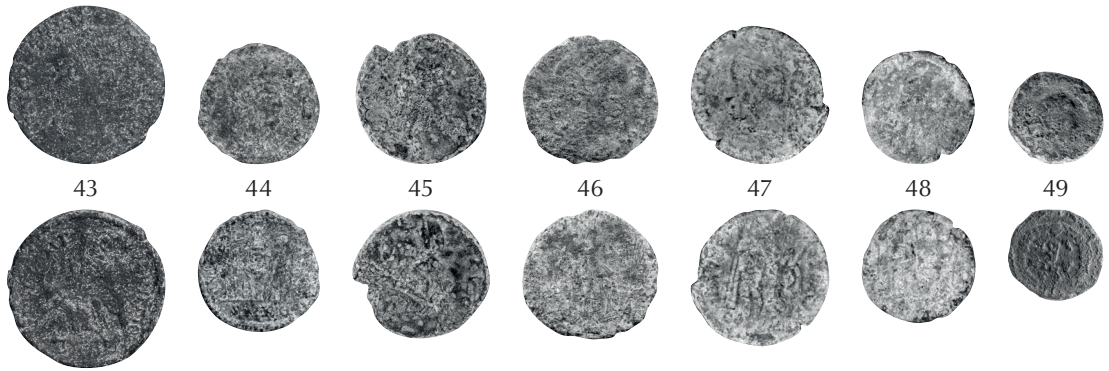
	Emperor	Mint	Find Place	Number of coins
Byzantine Coins	Heradius (AD 610-641)	Uncertain	Timbriada	1
	Basil I (AD 867-886) - Anonymous Folles Class A2 (976?-ca. 1030 / 1035)	Constantinopolis	Timbriada	1
	Constantinus VII Porphyrogenitus (AD 913-959)	Constantinopolis	Timbriada	1
	Anonymous Folles Class A1 or A2 (AD 970-1030 / 1035)	Constantinopolis	Timbriada	3
	Constantinus X Ducas (AD 1059-1067)	Constantinopolis	Timbriada	2
	Unidentified	Uncertain	Timbriada	2
	TOTAL			10
Turkish Coins	Izzeddin Keykâvus II (first reign: 1246-1250)		Zindan Monastery	1
	Unidentified		Timbriada	1
	TOTAL			2



II



III



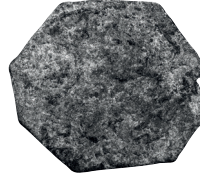
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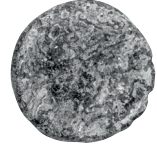
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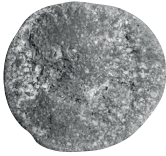
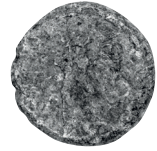
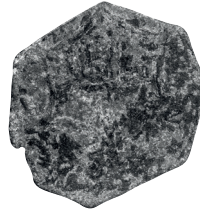
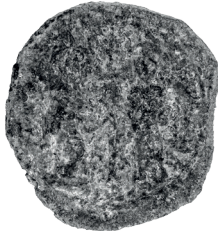
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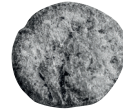
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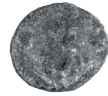
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