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## PROVENANCED LATE CLASSICAL AND HELLENISTIC PERIOD ROYAL COINS FROM EASTERN THRACE

**Abstract:** This study presents and discusses the royal coins from the archaeological museums of Edirne, Kırklareli, Tekirdağ and Çanakkale, which are the regional museums of Turkish Thrace. A total of 54 coins from 24 different find spots in the region are included in the study. Specimens from the end of the Classical period and the last century of the Hellenistic period not only provide data on the coin circulation in the region but also make different inferences possible as the finding places are registered by the museums. The distribution resulting from the location of the museums is congruent with the presence of the forces that dominated or had a presence in Thrace. Here, the numismatic data in question is first cataloged and then a brief evaluation and some inferences are presented. The material presented here is also of great significance for the studies on the royal coins preserved in the museums of Western Thrace, which are located outside the borders of contemporary Turkey. It is important to note that Thrace, which was a single entity in antiquity, is often evaluated separately due to the contemporary political structure, and the archaeological material cannot be handled holistically, so it is hoped that this study will represent a contribution to the advancement of knowledge in that regard.

**Keywords:** *Museums of Eastern Thrace, Royal Coins, Macedonian Kingdom, Late Classic Period, Hellenistic Period.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Edirne, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ Archaeological museums and Çanakkale Archaeological Museum in the south-west of the region are located in the Thracian part of the Marmara Region within the administrative organisation of Turkey. The total number of coins belonging to Late Classical and Hellenistic period kingdoms in their collections, with recorded finds, is 54.<sup>1</sup> Of these coins, 20 are registered in the coin inventory of Tekirdağ, 16 in Kırklareli, 15 in Edirne and three in Çanakkale Archaeological Museum (Fig. 1). 11 of the coins are silver and 43 are bronze. The provenance of the coins in the collections of Turkish museums is frequently unknown. Consequently, the significance of the material provided by these four museums is further accentuated.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Some of the coins in this present study were first included in E. Karaca's PhD thesis titled "Arkaik, Klasik ve Hellenistik Dönem'de Doğu Thrakia", completed in 2016—see KARACA 2016. The study was subsequently published in 2019. This comprehensive study of Karaca, which investigates the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Periods of Eastern Thrace and presents a research foundation built upon museum and field data, does not include a thorough analysis and evaluation of the royal coins. Given the known provenance of the coins, it is believed that they deserve a monographic study.

<sup>2</sup> On the issues to be considered when discussing museum material, see LINGER 2021, 448, fn. 20.

An analysis of the coins based on their provenance, as documented in museum records, revealed that all 54 coins were discovered in the provinces or districts of Edirne, Kırklareli, Tekirdağ and Çanakkale. Distribution of the coins by their find places are: Kermeyan-Apros/Aproi (Tekirdağ) 7; Mayababa Settlement, Büyükaltıağaç (Edirne) 6; Pınarhisar (Kırklareli) 4; Lüleburgaz (Kırklareli) 4; Kayalı Village (Kırklareli) 3; around Keşan (Edirne) 3; Barbaros-Bisanthe (Tekirdağ) 3; Bolayır/Papuçalanı-Chersonesos/Agora-Lysimachia (Çanakkale) 3; Gelibolu, Çokal Village (Çanakkale) 3; Höyükler Settlement (Edirne) 3; around Kırklareli 2. Sites recorded with one specimen each: Çerkesmüsellim, Hayrabolu (Tekirdağ); Kumbağ, Süleymanpaşa (Tekirdağ); Karaevli-Heraion Teichos (Tekirdağ); Dedecik Stream, Bıyıklı Village, Süleymanpaşa (Tekirdağ); Yağcı Village, Süleymanpaşa (Tekirdağ); Vakıfıdemir Village, Malkara (Tekirdağ); Orhaniye Köyü (Edirne); Hasköy, Havsa (Edirne); Gelibolu, Bolayır (Çanakkale); Elaiouş-Eski Hisarlık (Çanakkale); Vize (Kırklareli), Kanlıgeçit Settlement (Kırklareli) ve Aşağı Pınar Sanctuary (Kırklareli) (Map 1).

The 54 coins in this study belong to six different kingdoms. The largest group consists of the royal Macedonian coins with 42 specimens. Among the others, five coins were minted by the Kingdom of Lysimachus, three coins by the Ptolemaic Kingdom, two coins by the Seleucid Kingdom and two coins by the Thracian Kingdom (Fig. 2). In accordance with the evidence presented, almost all of the royal coins found in the region were minted by the dominant powers in Thrace and the neighbouring regions. The exceptions are the Ptolemaic and Seleucid coins, which were minted in the west of Thrace and Asia Minor and thus point to the nearby regions. The coins from the most distant mints are the silver coins of the Macedonian Kingdom. These are one coin of Arados and one of Babylon (Cat. Nos. 2; 47).

In the following section, where the catalogue and evaluation are presented in tandem, the coins in question, for which we have information regarding their provenance, are discussed and evaluated. The coins, which have proven problematic in the numismatic literature regarding the place of minting, are analysed in conjunction with the archaeological material that corresponds with the findspot. In order to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the coins, they are analysed according to their find location, followed by an analysis.

## CATALOGUE AND ANALYSIS

### 1) Mayababa Settlement, Büyükaltıağaç, Edirne<sup>3</sup>

Macedonian Kingdom

Alexander III, Sardes, ca. 334–323 BC.

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

<sup>3</sup> Mayababa Settlement is located on the northwest slope of Mayababa Tepe, about 1,5 km southwest of Büyükaltıağaç. The cultural remains of the Neolithic Age and the final phase of the Eastern Roman Empire Period are visible on the surface. A survey of the area yielded sherds of Thasos/Northern Aegean amphora bottoms dating to the 4th century BC and 4th–3rd century BC black glaze ceramics (KARACA 2019, 105–106). Burçin Erdoğan, who conducted the first research in the area, stated that there are materials belonging to the Late Bronze, Early Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods along with the materials belonging to Karanovo III–Vesselinovo Culture (ERDOĞU 1999, 346–347; ERDOĞU 2001, 77–78).

Rev. [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne: rose

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 325, no. 2571

1. AR 18 mm 3.97 g. -h Inv. No. Y.980/5271 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 230, no. 113.

Babylon, ca. 311–305 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne:

MP within wreath, illegible symbol in left field, MI above it

Ref.: Cfr. PRICE 1991, 478–479, nos. 3757–3571 (Babylon, ca. 311–305 BC)

2. AR 25–27 mm 16.86 g. -h Inv. No. Y.978/5269 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 230, no. 110

Lampsacus, 310–301 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne: AI, pegasus in left field

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 125, no. 1385

3. AR 18 mm 4.22 g. -h Inv. No. Y.979/5270 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 230, no. 111

Amphipolis, ca. 294–290 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne: dolphin, thunderbolt in left field, I below it

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 138, no. 501

4. AR 27 mm 16.89 g. -h Inv. No. Y.419/2936 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 230, no. 112

Ptolemaic Kingdom

Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Ainos?, after ca. 265 BC

Obv. Veiled Head of Arsinoe II right

Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ]. Eagle with spread wings on thunderbolt, standing left, illegible symbol/monogram in left field

Ref.: Cfr. SVORONOS 1904–1908, nos. 346; 351–352; 383a; 386 (Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Alexandria, 285–246 BC); CPE, nos. B307–B310; B312–313 (Uncertain Mint 25); TATAR/KARACA 2024

5. AE 18 mm - -h Inv. No. Y.353/2644 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 231, no. 116

Ainos?, after ca. 265 BC

Obv. Veiled Head of Arsinoe II right

Rev. [...] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle with closed wings on thunderbolt, standing left

Ref.: CPE, no. B311 (Uncertain Mint 25); TATAR/KARACA 2024.

6. AE 15 mm - -h Inv. No. R.422/1533 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 231, no. 115

Mayababa Settlement is located within the borders of Büyükaltıağaç Village of Meriç district of Edirne. The settlement yielded six royal coins from the Hellenistic period. All of the coins are registered in the inventory of Edirne Archaeological Museum; four of them belong to the Macedonian Kingdom and two to the Ptolemaic Kingdom.

All of the Macedonian royal coins recovered from the Mayababa Settlement are silver issues. The coins (Cat. Nos.

1–4) were struck at the mints of Sardes (ca. 334–323 BC), Bayblon? (ca. 311–305 BC), Lampsacus (310–301 BC) and Amphipolis (ca. 294–290 BC). The coins of the Ptolemaic Kingdom (Cat. Nos. 5–6), both bronze, date to the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, ca. 264 BC and later. In addition to these royal coins, one bronze coin of Maroneia was also found in the Mayababa Settlement (KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 109 (400–350 BC)).

All of the coins of the Macedonian Kingdom are silver issues. The fact that coins from different mints such as Sardes, Babylon?, Lampsacus and Amphipolis were found in the same area is usual, considering the wide circulation of the precious metal coins. The bronze Ptolemaic coins are of particular significance in this context. The attribution of these coins to any specific mint remains unresolved, as evidenced by the studies on them.<sup>4</sup> The new finds shared here point to the Thracian region, at least in terms of their origin.<sup>5</sup>


## 2) Höyükler Settlement, Çallidere, Edirne<sup>6</sup>

Macedonian Kingdom

Philip II, Philippi?, 359–336 BC

Obv. Diademed head right

Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ. Horse rider galloping right,  below

Ref.: BELLINGER 1964, 42, no. 61 (below: ) (Philip II, Philippi, 359–336 BC and later); DRAGANOV 2000, 162, no. 249 (Philip II, mint not specified, 359–336 BC)

7. AE 17 mm 5.10 g. -h Inv. No. Y.347/2627 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 231–232, no. 123

Alexander III, Macedonia, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Club, bow on quiver,  above

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 121, no. 318 (Macedonia)<sup>7</sup>

8. AE 17 mm - -h Inv. No. Y.348/2628 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 323, no. 124

Kingdom of Lysimachus

Obv. Helmeted head of Athena right

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧ]ΟΥ. Lion leaping right, spear-head below

Ref.: MÜLLER 1858, no. 61; SNG COP. THRACE, nos. 1149–1150 (mint not specified, ca. 306–281 BC)<sup>8</sup>

9. AE 20 mm - -h Inv. No. Y.349/2629 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 236, no. 160

Three bronze royal coins were recovered from the Höyükler Settlement within the borders of Çallidere Village of Lalapaşa district, Edirne. The coins are in the collection of Edirne Archaeological Museum. Two of them belong to the Macedonian Kingdom and one to the Kingdom of Lysimachus.

<sup>4</sup> See CPE I/2, 68.

<sup>5</sup> For the monograph on these coins, attributing them to Thrace, see TATAR/KARACA 2024.

<sup>6</sup> Höyükler Settlement is located on the west bank of the north-south orientated Kuru Stream within the borders of Çallidere Village. During the field survey carried out by Ergün Karaca, very small brick and tile fragments as well as an amphora base fragment probably dating to the 4th–3rd century BC were found (KARACA 2019, 108–109).

<sup>7</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 64, no. 592 (Found in Pydna).

<sup>8</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 156, nos. 97–98 (Found in Vergina (Aigai)).

The Macedonian royal coins (Cat. Nos. 7–8) dated to the reigns of Philip II and Alexander III recovered from the Höyükler Settlement were struck in Macedonia. The coin of Lysimachus with the royal title (Cat. No. 9) is dated ca. 306–281 BC. The identification of the minting place of these coins has not yet been concluded in the relevant literature, and the multiple specimens to be recovered from the region may enable us to propose a mint in the coming years. The Höyükler Settlement also yielded 37 civic bronze coins of Lysimachia (KARACA 2019, Cat. Nos. 125–159 (309–220 BC); Cat. Nos. 161–162 (301–289 BC)).<sup>9</sup>

## 3) Around Keşan, Edirne

Macedonian Kingdom

Philip II or Philip III, 359–336 BC or 323–317 BC

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. [Φ]ΙΛΙΠΠ[ΠΟΥ]. Horse galloping right, illegible symbol below

10. AE 17.5 mm - -h Inv. No. 2577 (Edirne Museum)

Alexander III, Macedonia, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ] [Α]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. Club, bow in bow-case

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 122, no. 326A (Macedonia)

11. AE 17 mm - -h Inv. No. 2586 (Edirne Museum)

Cassander, 306–297? BC

Obv. Laureate head of Apollo right

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. Tripod, monogram AP in right field

Ref.: Cfr. WINTERTHUR, 150, no. 1605 (Amphipolis, 306–297 BC); SNG MILANO, 86, nos. 358–359 (Uncertain Mint, 306–297 BC)

12. AE 18 mm - -h Inv. No. 2576 (Edirne Museum)

Three bronze royal coins have been recorded as having been found in the vicinity of the Keşan district of Edirne. All of these coins are in the inventory of the Edirne Archaeological Museum, and are the issues of the Macedonian Kingdom.

The first of these coins with the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ (Cat. No. 10) cannot be dated with certainty because the symbol on the reverse is ambiguous. Based on the iconography, it can be stated that it must have been minted during the reign of Philip II or Philip III or shortly after his death. The other royal coins (Cat. Nos. 11–12) are also Macedonian and date from the reigns of Alexander III and Cassander. Specimens of coins attributed to the reign of Alexander III are also found in Asia Minor.<sup>10</sup> The circulation of these bronzes can be explained by the military mobilisation during Alexander's campaign from Macedonia to Asia Minor.

## 4) Orhaniye Village (Central), Edirne

Macedonian Kingdom

Sardes, ca. 319–315 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on

<sup>9</sup> The coin with catalogue number 161 is an overstrike on a coin of the Seleucid Kingdom.

<sup>10</sup> There are three specimens in İzmir Archaeological Museum, see TATAR 2016, nos. 24–25. One specimen was found in the Macedonian city of Pydna, see GATZOLIS 2010, 65, no. 613.

right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne:  in left field

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 335, no. 2680

13. AR 25 mm 16.61 g. -h Inv. No. Y.1304/6590 (Edirne Museum)

One coin was found in Orhaniye, one of the central villages of Edirne. This find in the collection of Edirne Archaeological Museum belongs to the Macedonian Kingdom. The silver *posthumous* coin bearing ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ was struck at Sardes and can be dated ca. 319–315 BC.

### 5) Hasköy, Havsa, Edirne

Ptolemaic Kingdom

Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Ainos?, after ca. 265 BC

Obv. Veiled Head of Arsinoe II right

Rev. [...] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle with spread wings on thunderbolt, standing left, illegible symbol/monogram in left field

Ref.: Cfr. SVORONOS 1904–1908, nos. 346; 351–352; 383a; 386 (Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Alexandria, 285–246 BC); CPE, nos. B307–B310; B312–313 (Uncertain Mint 25); TATAR/KARACA 2024

14. AE 17–18.5 mm - -h Inv. No. 2173 (Edirne Museum)

There is one royal coin recorded to have been found in Hasköy in Havsa district of Edirne. Preserved in the collection of the Edirne Archaeological Museum, the coin belongs to the Ptolemaic Kingdom. As previously stated, the presence of this coin, in conjunction with two others of similar provenance (Cat. Nos. 5–6), lends further credence to the suggestion that these coins are of Thracian origin.

### 6) Aşağı Pınar Sanctuary, Kırklareli<sup>11</sup>

Macedonian Kingdom

Alexander III, Macedonia, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΥ]. Bow on quiver, club, P below

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 120, no. 311<sup>12</sup>

15. AE 17 mm 6.40 g. -h Inv. No. 983 (Kırklareli Museum)=KARACA 2019, 268, no. 422

One bronze royal coin was recovered from the Aşağı Pınar Sanctuary in the city centre of Kırklareli. Registered in the inventory of the Kırklareli Archaeological Museum, it was minted by the Macedonian Kingdom. This coin reportedly found in the sanctuary was minted in Macedonia during the reign of Alexander III.

<sup>11</sup> Aşağı Pınar Sanctuary is located just south of Kırklareli city centre, east of Kırklareli-Asilbeyli highway. The site was identified as a result of the fieldworks of Mehmet Özdoğan and excavations initiated in 1993. The studies carried out in Aşağı Pınar demonstrate that a settlement existed as early as 6400 BC and was abandoned around 4300 BC. The area was used as a sanctuary and necropolis by placing a small number of burials and votive objects in the pits opened since the 11th century BC. A tumulus was built here in the 5th century BC (ÖZDOĞAN/PARZINGER, 1995, 50–52; ÖZDOĞAN/PARZINGER/KARUL 1997, 55; KARUL *et alii* 2003, 198–199; ÖZDOĞAN *et alii* 2008, 49; ÖZDOĞAN 2008, 884–886; KARACA 2019, 208–210).

<sup>12</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 65, no. 607 (Found in Pydna).

### 7) Kanlıgeçit Settlement, Kırklareli<sup>13</sup>

Macedonian Kingdom

Philip II, 359–336 BC

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horse rider galloping right,  below

Ref.: Cfr. SNG COP. MACEDONIA, no. 583 (Philip II, mint not specified, 359–336 BC); BELLINGER 1964, 42, no. 63 (Philip II, Philippi, 359–336 BC and later); DRAGANOV 2000, 162, no. 250 (Philip II, mint not specified, 359–336 BC)<sup>14</sup>

16. AE 21 mm 6.20 g. -h Inv. No. 984 (Kırklareli Museum)=KARACA 2019, 242, no. 216

One bronze royal coin was recovered from Kanlıgeçit Settlement located within the borders of Kırklareli city centre. This coin in the collection of Kırklareli Archaeological Museum was minted by the Macedonian Kingdom. This Late Classical specimen was minted in Macedonia during the reign of Philip II.

### 8) Pınarhisar, Kırklareli

Macedonian Kingdom

Philip II

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horse rider galloping right, no symbol

Ref.: BELLINGER 1964, 40, no. 18 (Philip II, Philippi, 359–336 BC and later)

17. AE 18 mm 6.30 g. -h Inv. No. 5980 (Kırklareli Museum)

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. [F]ILIPP[OU]. Horse rider galloping right, snake below

Ref.: BELLINGER 1964, 41, no. 22 (Philip II, Philippi, 359–336 BC and later)

18. AE 15 mm - -h Inv. No. 5370 (Kırklareli Museum)

Alexander III, Makedonya, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ALEXANDRO[U]. Club, quiver on bow

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 117, no. 266 (Macedonia)<sup>15</sup>

19. AE 17 mm - -h Inv. No. 5369 (Kırklareli Museum)

Alexander III and later, 333 BC and later

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress, countermark: female head

Rev. [...]LE[...]. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, illegible symbol/monogram in left field

20. AR 20 mm 3.85 g. -h Inv. No. 6007 (Kırklareli Museum)

The number of royal coins found in Pınarhisar district of Kırklareli is four. Three of the coins are bronze and one is silver. These coins kept in Kırklareli Archaeological Museum were minted by the Macedonian Kingdom.

Two of the three bronze coins (Cat. Nos. 17–18) belong to

<sup>13</sup> Kanlıgeçit Settlement lies about 3 km south of the city centre of Kırklareli and 300 m west of Aşağı Pınar. It is a significant Bronze Age settlement and continued its existence as a small settlement during the Classical and Hellenistic periods. However, these levels were destroyed and only small finds were recovered during the excavations (ÖZDOĞAN 1986, 36; ÖZDOĞAN 1996, 338; ÖZDOĞAN/PARZINGER 1995, 55; ÖZDOĞAN/PARZINGER/KARUL 1997, 60–62; ÖZDOĞAN/PARZINGER/KARUL 1998, 130–132; ÖZDOĞAN/PARZINGER/KARUL 1999, 146; ÖZDOĞAN/PARZINGER/KARUL 2000, 98–99).

<sup>14</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 46, nos. 318–322 (Found in Pydna).

<sup>15</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 176, nos. 75–76 (Found in -Θεσσαλονίκη- Thessaloniki); 440, no. 137 (Found in Stageira).

the reign of Philip II and are Macedonian issues. The other bronze coin (Cat. No. 19) is also a Macedonian coin, which was minted during the reign of Alexander III. The circulation of these bronzes in Asia Minor was also facilitated by military mobilisation.<sup>16</sup> The last coin found in Pınarhisar is in silver (Cat. No. 20). The minting place of the coin with the inscription ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ could not be determined due to the illegibility of the symbol or monogram on the reverse. Considering that the *posthumous* silver coins minted in the name of Alexander III continued to be produced until the 1st century BC, it would be appropriate to date them to 333 BC or later in the case of this not very legible specimen.

### 9) Lüleburgaz, Kırklareli

Macedonian Kingdom

Philip II, Philippi?, 359–336 BC

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. [ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ]. Horse rider galloping right, A below

Ref.: Cfr. SNG COP. MACEDONIA, no. 583 (Philip II, mint not specified, 359–336 BC); BELLINGER 1964, 42, no. 62 (Philip II, Philippi, 359–336 BC and later); SNG CHRISTOMANOS, no. 201 (Philip II, mint not specified, 359–336 BC)<sup>17</sup>

21. AE 26 mm 5.20 g. -h Inv. No. 5851 (Kırklareli Museum)

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. [Φ]ΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horse rider galloping right, illegible symbol/monogram

Ref.: Cfr. BELLINGER 1964, 40–43, nos. 18–84

22. AE 17.5 mm 5.45 g. -h Inv. No. 5846 (Kırklareli Museum)

Alexander III and later, Macedonia, ca. 325–310 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. Club, quiver, B A between them, thunderbolt

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 126, no. 375<sup>18</sup>

23. AE 17 mm 5.60 g. -h Inv. No. 5855 (Kırklareli Museum)

Alexander III, Miletus, ca. 325–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. Legend illegible. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on

right hand, sceptre in left hand,  in left field

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 280, no. 2090

24. AR 16 mm 3.95 g. -h Inv. No. 5858 (Kırklareli Museum)

The number of royal coins reportedly recovered in Lüleburgaz district of Kırklareli is four (Cat. Nos. 26–29). The coins are in the collection of the Kırklareli Archaeological Museum. All of these coins were minted by the Macedonian Kingdom; three are bronze and one is silver.

Two of these royal issues (Cat. Nos. 21–22) date from the reign of Philip II. The other bronze (Cat. No. 23), dated 325–310 BC, was introduced during the reign of Alexander III and continued to be produced following his and his successor's reign. The other silver find from Lüleburgaz (Cat. No. 24) dates from the reign of Alexander III and was minted in Miletus.

<sup>16</sup> There are six specimens in İzmir Archaeological Museum, see TATAR 2016, nos. 1–6. There is one specimen in Fethiye Museum, ASHTON 1998, 21, no. 2.

<sup>17</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 42, no. 254 (Found in Pydna).

<sup>18</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 148, nos. 11–12 (Found in Vergina (Aigai)); 177, no. 91 (Found in -Θεσσαλονίκη- Thessaloniki); 224, no. 12 (Found in Palatino (Ioron)).

### 10) Kayalı Village, Kırklareli

Macedonian Kingdom

Philip II, Philippi?, 339–336 BC

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. FILIP[POU]. Horse rider galloping right, star below

Ref.: SNG COP. MACEDONIA, no. 605 (Philip II, mint not specified, 359–336 BC); BELLINGER 1964, 41, no. 28 (Philip II, Philippi, 359–336 BC and later)<sup>19</sup>

25. AE 16.5 mm 5.75 g. -h Inv. No. 5971 (Kırklareli Museum)

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horse rider galloping right, illegible letter/monogram below

26. AE 19 mm 6.80 g. -h Inv. No. 5972 (Kırklareli Museum)

Alexander III

Macedonia, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Bow on quiver, club, Λ above, star below

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 118, no. 278

27. AE 18.5 mm 5.95 g. -h Inv. No. 5970 (Kırklareli Museum)

The number of coins recovered from Kayalı Village, one of the central villages of Kırklareli Province, is three (Cat. Nos. 30–32). All of the coins are registered in the inventory of Kırklareli Archaeological Museum. All three bronze coins belong to the Macedonian Kingdom. The first two finds (Cat. Nos. 25–26) are Macedonian issues from the reign of Philip II. The other coin (Cat. No. 27), also Macedonian, is from the reign of Alexander III.

### 11) Around Kırklareli

Macedonian Kingdom

Philip II or Philip III, 359–336 BC or 323–317 BC

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horse rider galloping right, illegible letter/monogram below

28. AE 19 mm - -h Inv. No. 2032 (Kırklareli Museum)

Macedonia, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. Bow on quiver, club

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 117, no. 268

29. AE 22 mm - -h Inv. No. 2033 (Kırklareli Museum)

There are two royal coins, the exact findspot of which is unknown, but which are recorded as “from the vicinity of Kırklareli” (Cat. Nos. 33–34). The coins registered in the inventory of Kırklareli Archaeological Museum are issues of the Macedonian Kingdom.

The first of these coins, with the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ (Cat. No. 28), belongs to the reign of Philip II. The other specimen (Cat. No. 29) was struck in Macedonia during the reign of Alexander III.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 45, no. 311 (Found in Pydna).

<sup>20</sup> There is one specimen in İzmir Archaeological Museum, see TATAR 2016, no. 9. One specimen was found in Aphytis, located in the west of Chalcidice.

**12) Vize, Kırklareli<sup>21</sup>**

Kingdom of Thrace

Mostis, Bisanthe, ca. 139/138–101/100 BC

Obv. Laureate head of Apollo right

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΣΤΙΑΩΣ. Horse prancing left, above



Ref.: SNG COP. THRACE, no. 1174 (mint not specified, 200 BC or later); PAUNOV 2014, 459, no. Type 2 (Bisanthe, ca. 139/138–101/100 BC)

30. AE 19 mm 4.5 g. -h Inv. No. 5969 (Kırklareli Museum)

One royal bronze coin was found in Vize district of Kırklareli (Cat. No. 35). This find kept in the collection of the Kırklareli Archaeological Museum was minted in Bisanthe, today's Tekirdağ, and is attributed to the reign of the Thracian king Mostis (139/138–101/100 BC).

**13) Barbaros (Bisanthe) Settlement, Tekirdağ<sup>22</sup>**

Macedonian Kingdom

Macedonia, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Club, bow in bow-case, E below

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 120, no. 304 (Macedonia)<sup>23</sup>

31. AE 17 mm - -h Inv. No. 2858/Y.495 (Tekirdağ Museum)=KARACA 2019, 245, no. 237

Philip II or Philip III

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. Legend illegible. Horse rider galloping right

32. AE 18–20 mm - -h Inv. No. Y.665/3341 (Tekirdağ Museum)=KARACA 2019, 245, no. 238

Kingdom of Thrace

Mostis, Bisanthe, ca. 139/138–101/100 BC

Obv. Laureate head of Apollo right

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΣΤΙΑΩΣ. Horse prancing left

Ref.: SNG COP. THRACE, no. 1174 (ca. 200 BC or later); PAUNOV 2014, 459, no. Type 2 (Bisanthe, ca. 139/138–101/100 BC)

33. AE 18 mm - -h Inv. No. 3340/Y.664 (Tekirdağ Museum)=KARACA 2019, 245, no. 240

The number of Hellenistic period royal coins found in

<sup>21</sup> In the settlement, which was called Bizye in the Ancient Period, there are structures such as castle and theatre belonging to the Roman Imperial era (KARACA 2019, 114–115). Authors such as Pliny and Strabo give information about the city (PLIN. NAT. IV. 47; STRAB. VII. frag. 47 (48)). Bulgarian archaeologist Bogdan Filov came to Vize on 18 April 1913 and visited the historical sites of the city. He stated that the castle, of which very few parts are preserved, bears traces of three different periods and that the oldest part of the walls, built with large limestones and without lime, belongs to the Hellenistic Period, see FILOV 2013, 95–97.

<sup>22</sup> Barbaros (Bisanthe) is an ancient settlement about 9 km southwest of Tekirdağ, now under the modern Barbaros quarter (KARACA 2019, 133). Bisanthe was founded in the late 7th and early 6th centuries BC as a colony of Samos or as a secondary colony by the Perinthians, also a colony of Samos (POMPONIUS MELA II. 24; STEPH. BYZ. 171. 3–5; ISAAC 1986, 212; SEVIN 1986, 550; LOUKOPOULOU 1989, 96; SAYAR, 1990, 215, fn. 20; SAYAR 1992, 173; SAYAR 1993, 154–156, fn. 3; LOUKOPOULOU/KAITAR 2004, 914; SAYAR 2007, 197; SAYAR/BEKTAŞ, 2014, 42). The city was under the control of the Odrysian Kingdom from the early 5th century BC until the mid–4th century BC. (XENOPHON AN. VII. 2, 38; 5, 8. See also ISAAC 1986, 212; LOUKOPOULOU/KAITAR, 2004, 914; KARACA 2019, 134). The city must have fallen under Macedonian sovereignty following the invasion of Eastern Thrace by Philip II in 342 BC (KARACA 2019, 134).

<sup>23</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 63, no. 570 (Found in Pydna).

the Barbaros (Bisanthe) Settlement, within the borders of Barbaros Neighbourhood of Süleymanpaşa district of Tekirdağ, is three (Cat. Nos. 37–39). The coins are in the collection of the Tekirdağ Archaeological Museum, of which two belong to the Macedonian Kingdom and one to the Kingdom of Thrace.

The first coin of the Macedonian Kingdom (Cat. No. 31) was minted in Macedonia during the reign of Alexander III. The other coin (Cat. No. 32), which appears to be a Macedonian royal coin, cannot be attributed to a particular period or mint as its legend is illegible. However, based on the coin types used, it belongs to the reign of Philip II or Philip III. The last royal coin recovered from this settlement (Cat. No. 33) is a bronze coin of the Thracian king Mostis (139/138–101/100 BC) minted in Bisanthe. The other coins found in the Barbaros Settlement are one Elaious and one Kypsela? civic bronze coins.<sup>24</sup>

**14) Kermeyan (Apros/Aproi) Settlement, Tekirdağ<sup>25</sup>**

Macedonian Kingdom

Macedonia, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Young male head right

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑ[ΝΔΡΟΥ]. Horse galloping right, dolphin below

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 123, no. 339 (Macedonia)<sup>26</sup>

34. AE 16 mm - -h Inv. No. 3151/Y.573 (Tekirdağ Museum)=KARACA 2019, 237, no. 168

Sardes, after 323 BC

Obv. Macedonian shield with Gorgoneion on boss

Rev. B-A. Macedonian helmet, kerykeion in left field

Ref.: LIAMPI 1986, 62, nos. 170–192 (Miletus?, after 323 BC); PRICE 1991, 344, no. 3158 (Salamis, ca. 323–315 BC); LINGER 2013, 382, nos. 1–20 (Sardes?); EVANS 2018, 123, no. 11 (Sardes, Late 4th century BC/ 297–294? BC); LINGER/TATAR 2019 (Sardes, after 323 BC)

35. AE 16.5 mm - -h Inv. No. 3147/Y.569 (Tekirdağ Museum)=KARACA 2019, 238, no. 177

Cassander

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΚΑΣΣΑΝ. Lion reclining right

Ref.: Cfr. SNG COP. MACEDONIA, nos. 1138–1139 (mint not specified, Before 306 BC); VALASSIADIS 2005, 405, nos. 1–2 (Before 305 BC)

36. AE 18.5 mm - -h Inv. No. 3152/Y.574 (Tekirdağ Museum)=KARACA 2019, 237, no. 169

<sup>24</sup> Elaious: KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 236 (350–281 BC); Kypsela?: KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 239 (4th century BC).

<sup>25</sup> Apros/Aproi is located northwest of the village of Kermeyan, on a hill and on the north-western slopes (KARACA 2019, 109). Ancient writers such as Pliny, Stephanos Byzantion and Theopompos describe it as 'polis' and give information about it (PLIN. NAT. IV. 47; STEPH. BYZ. 107. 5; THEOP. F126). Theopompos records that Antipater, Philip II's general, was probably waiting to attack near Apros around 347/6 (THEOP. F160). Ammianus Marcellinus describes Apros as one of the two prominent cities in the region, along with Perinthos (AMM. XXVII. 4. 12). In the 1st century AD, during the reign of emperor Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus (41–54 AD), the settlement became a colony of retired soldiers under the name 'Colonia Claudia Aprestensis' (WILKENS 1996, 575, fn. 78; DRAGANOV 2005, 339; SAYAR 2013, 69; SAYAR/BEKTAŞ 2014, 42; DANA 2015, 253; KARACA 2019, 110).

<sup>26</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 66, nos. 620–621 (Found in Pydna); 161, nos. 10–17 (Found in Polich Thessaloniki); 165, no. 1 (Found in Polich Thessaloniki); 176, no. 81 (Found in -Θεσσαλονικι); 196, no. 41 (Found in Lete); 338, no. 209 (Found in Mende).

Demetrius I Poliorcetes, Pella, 287 BC and later  
 Obv. Macedonian shield with monogram in boss  
 Rev. ΒΑΣΙ. Helmet  
 Ref.: NEWELL 1927, no. 132; LIAMPI, 1986, pl. 6, a.  
 37. AE 16 mm - -h Inv. No. 3154/Y.576 (Tekirdağ  
 Museum)=KARACA 2019, 239–240, no. 182  
 Kingdom of Lysimachus  
 Obv. Helmeted head of Athena right  
 Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Lion leaping right, spear-  
 head below  
 Ref.: SNG COP. THRACE, nos. 1149–1150<sup>27</sup>; YAĞIZ 2014,  
 677, no. 11<sup>28</sup> (mint not specified, 306–297 BC)  
 38. AE 18 mm - -h Inv. No. 3168/Y.588 (Tekirdağ  
 Museum)=YAĞIZ 2014, 677, no. 11; KARACA 2019, 238,  
 no. 175  
 Obv. Male head to right, wearing Phrygian helmet  
 Rev. ΒΑΣΙ[ΛΕΩΣ] ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Trophy of Athena left  
 Ref.: SNG COP. THRACE, nos. 1164–1167; YAĞIZ 2014, 677,  
 no. 1<sup>29</sup> (mint not specified, 306–297 BC)  
 39. AE 24 mm - -h Inv. No. 3148/Y.570 (Tekirdağ  
 Museum)=YAĞIZ 2014, 677, no. 1; KARACA 2019, 238, no.  
 174  
 Kingdom of Lysimachus?  
 Obv. Head to right  
 Rev. Legend illegible. Lion leaping right  
 40. AE 9 mm - -h Inv. No. 3165/Y.585 (Tekirdağ  
 Museum)=KARACA 2019, 238, no. 178  
 Kermeyan (Apros/Aproi) Settlement is located within the  
 borders of Malkara district of Tekirdağ. The number of royal  
 coins found there is seven. All of them are bronze coins.  
 They are in the collection of the Tekirdağ Archaeological  
 Museum. Of the seven coins, four are Macedonian and two  
 belong to the Kingdom of Lysimachus. The minting author-  
 ity of one specimen is uncertain, but it is probably a coin of  
 Lysimachus.  
 Four coins (Cat. Nos. 34–37) are the issues of the Macedonian  
 Kingdom. The first one dates to the reign of Alexander III  
 and the other to the reign of Philip III and later. Opinions  
 regarding the mint of the second emission are divergent.  
 Although they were first attributed to Miletus and then to  
 Cyprus, in the light of recent data, it is now almost certain  
 that these royal bronzes were minted in Sardes.<sup>30</sup> The other  
 Macedonian coin (Cat. No. 36) is an issue of Cassander and  
 is dated before 306 BC, as it bears no royal title. The other  
 specimen is the only Demetrius I Poliorcetes coin in this  
 study (Cat. No. 37) and it is attributed to the Pella mint. It  
 is thought to date from the first quarter of the 3rd century  
 BC, 287 BC and later.<sup>31</sup> Two of the last three coins (Cat. Nos.  
 38–39) are legible and appear to have been minted after  
 the reign of Lysimachus. The last coin (Cat. No. 40) can-  
 not be fully identified due to its poor condition, but it too  
 is probably an issue of Lysimachus. In addition to the royal

coins, other coins known to have been recovered from the  
 Kermeyan Settlement are the civic issues of Lysimachia (5),  
 Ainos (2), Elaiou? (1), Chersonesos (1), Lampsacus (1) and  
 Pergamon (1).<sup>32</sup>

### 15) Çerkesmüsellim, Hayrabolu, Tekirdağ

Macedonian Kingdom  
 Obv. Young male head right  
 Rev. Legend illegible. Horse rider galloping right, no symbol  
 41. AE 17 mm - -h Inv. No. 4605 (Tekirdağ Museum)  
 One bronze royal coin was found in the town of  
 Çerkesmüsellim, in the Hayrabolu district of Tekirdağ. The  
 find registered in the inventory of the Tekirdağ Archaeological  
 Museum was minted by the Macedonian Kingdom. Since the  
 legend of the coin is illegible and the young male head/horse-  
 man iconography is frequently used on bronze coins from  
 the reign of Philip II onwards, it is not possible to assign a  
 precise period. Nevertheless, the last quarter of the 4th cen-  
 tury BC can be given as the *terminus ante quem*, based on the  
 coins of the reign of Philip III.<sup>33</sup>

### 16) Kumbağ, Süleymanpaşa, Tekirdağ

Macedonian Kingdom  
 Lampsacus?, 323–317 BC  
 Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress  
 Rev. Legend illegible. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on  
 right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne: A, crescent  
 above it, illegible symbol in left field  
 Ref.: Cfr. PRICE 1991, 212, nos. 1367; 213, nos. 1372–1373;  
 P15 (Lampsacus)  
 42. AR 17 mm - -h Inv. No. 2200/Y.365 (Tekirdağ Museum)  
 There is one royal issue recovered within the borders  
 of Kumbağ neighbourhood of Süleymanpaşa district  
 of Tekirdağ. The specimen in question, minted by the  
 Macedonian Kingdom, is in the collection of the Tekirdağ  
 Archaeological Museum.  
 The coin in question is made of silver. The legend and the  
 symbol in the left field are illegible. There are similar speci-  
 mens with the same obverse and reverse types, depicting  
 Zeus on the throne with an A below, a crescent above, and a  
 monogram or buckle in the left field. These are attributed to  
 the reign of Philip III and Lampsacus by Price (PRICE 1991,  
 nos. 1367; 1372–1373; P15).

<sup>27</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 156, nos. 97–98 (Found in Polich Thessaloniki).

<sup>28</sup> References given by Yağız: MÜLLER 1858, nos. 61, 63–64; LISCHINE 1902, nos. 1429–1439; SNG EVELPIDIS, no. 1117.

<sup>29</sup> References given by Yağız: MÜLLER 1858, nos. 324–326; LISCHINE 1902, nos. 1455–1460.

<sup>30</sup> For studies on the subject and updated references, see LENGGER/TATAR 2019.

<sup>31</sup> For these coins, see LIAMPI 1986, 46.

<sup>32</sup> Lysimachia: KARACA 2019, Cat. Nos. 171–173 (309–220 BC); Cat. No. 179 (4th–3rd c. BC); Cat. No. 183 (3rd century BC); Ainos: KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 164 (412–365 BC); Cat. No. 181 (280–200 BC); Elaiou?: KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 165 (350–281 BC); Chersonesos: KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 163 (480–350 BC); Lampsacus: KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 176 (4th century BC); Pergamon: KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 170 (310–283 BC).

<sup>33</sup> Latest coins bearing this iconography with the inscription ΑΛΕΞΑΝ-ΔΡΟΥ are the Macedonian issues dated 323–317 BC, see PRICE 1991, 125–126.

**17) Karaevlialtı (Heraion Teichos), Karaevli, Tekirdağ<sup>34</sup>**

Macedonian Kingdom, 336 BC and later

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ[ΔΡΟΥ]. Club, bow on quiver, symbol/monogram not visible<sup>35</sup>

43. AE 18 mm - -h Inv. No. 2780/Y.478 (Tekirdağ Museum)

The number of royal coins recovered from Heraion Teikhos, located within the borders of Karaevli Village of Süleymanpaşa district of Tekirdağ, is one. The find in the Tekirdağ Archaeological Museum is an issue of the Macedonian Kingdom.

A label showing the inventory number is affixed to the reverse of the bronze coin. For this reason, the symbol/letter or monogram could not be read. Therefore, it is possible to date the coin using the legend, ΑΛΕΞΑΝ[ΔΡΟΥ], which cannot be attributed to a mint, to 336 BC and later.

**18) Dedecik Stream, Bıyıkali Village, Süleymanpaşa, Tekirdağ**

Macedonian Kingdom

Philip III, Lampsacus, 323–317 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. [Φ]ΙΑΙΠΠΟΥ. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne: A, crescent above it, buckle in left field

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 213, no. P15 (Lampsacus)

44. AR 16–17 mm - -h Inv. No. 2909/Y.512 (Tekirdağ Museum)


One royal coin was recovered near the Dedecik Stream, within the borders of Bıyıkali Village in Süleymanpaşa, Tekirdağ. The coin in the collection of Tekirdağ Archaeological Museum belongs to the Macedonian Kingdom. The silver coin recovered is an issue from the mint of Lampsacus, produced during the reign of Philip III.

**19) Yağcı Village, Süleymanpaşa, Tekirdağ**

Macedonian Kingdom

Colophon?, ca. 319–310 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne: 

Ref.: Cfr. PRICE 1991, 253, no. 1794

45. AR 18 mm - -h Inv. No. 1859/Y.326 (Tekirdağ Museum)

One royal coin was recovered from the Yağcı Village of the Süleymanpaşa district of the Tekirdağ. It is in the collection of the Tekirdağ Archaeological Museum and was minted by the Macedonian Kingdom.

This specimen is dated to the reign of Philip III by Price (PRICE 1991, no. 1794). On the specimen considered here, the monogram cannot be observed in the left field. It is

<sup>34</sup> Karaevlialtı (Heraion Teichos) is located in Karaevlialtı (Körföz) Mevkii on the coast of the Marmara Sea, southeast of Karaevli Village. The very first settlement took place around the 3rd millennium BC. Around 1200 BC, as the small finds such as pestle pottery and sling stones indicate, Thracians came and inhabited the area (ATİK 2006, 66–67; ATİK 2011, 2; KOÇEL ERDEM 2002, 56; BEKTAŞ 2011, table 14). It is thought to have been colonised by the Samosans or the Samian colony of Perinthos in the 7th century BC (STEPH. BYZ. 303. 13–14. See also ISAAC 1986, 203; LOUKOPOULOU 1989, 101–102; LOUKOPOULOU/KAITAR, 2004, 919; ATİK 2011, 5; KARACA 2019, 138–141).

<sup>35</sup> The coin is labelled with the inventory number, so it cannot be read.

possible that it was left out of the flan. Therefore, the attribution to Colophon is given with a question mark.

**20) Vakıfğdemir Village, Malkara, Tekirdağ**

Macedonian Kingdom

Macedonia, ca. 336–323 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Club, bow in bow-case, E below

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 120, no. 304 (Macedonia)<sup>36</sup>

46. AE 20 mm - -h Inv. No. 2235/Y.370 (Tekirdağ Museum)

One bronze royal coin was recovered from Vakıfğdemir Village of Malkara district, Tekirdağ. The find in the collection of the Tekirdağ Archaeological Museum was struck by the Macedonian Kingdom. The coin reported to have been found in Vakıfğdemir village is from the reign of Alexander III and was struck in Macedonia.

**21) Bolayır/Papuçalanı (Kheronesos-Agora/Lysimachia) Settlement, Çanakkale<sup>37</sup>**

Macedonian Kingdom

Arados, ca. 311–300 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. [A]ΑΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, illegible letter/monogram beneath throne, anchor in left field

Ref.: Cfr. PRICE 1991, 425, nos. 3354; 3356A (Arados ca. 311–300 BC)

47. AR 18 mm - -h Inv. No. 7672 (Çanakkale Museum)=KARACA 2019, 257, no. 339

Kingdom of Lysimachus

Colophon, ca. 301–297 BC

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress

Rev. LUSIMACOU ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, beneath throne: star, forepart of lion in left field, torch below it

Ref.: PRICE 1991, 257, nos. L22–L23 (Colophon)

48. AR 29 mm - -h Inv. No. 7671 (Çanakkale Museum)=KARACA 2019, 257, no. 338

<sup>36</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 63, no. 570 (Found in Pydna).

<sup>37</sup> The settlement is located south of Bolayır Village (KARACA 2019, 177). Herodotus states that during Xerxes' expedition to Greece in 480 BC, he passed to the right of the monument of Helle, to the left of the city of Cardia and through the city called Agora while travelling northwards from the Chersonesos Peninsula (HDT. VII, 58). Skylax, on the other hand, says that the Agora was located in the centre of the peninsula between Cardia and Paktye (PSEUDO SKYLAKS 67). It is thought that the name of the settlement named Chersonesos may have been changed to Agora in the late 6th century BC, early 5th century BC (KAHRSTEDT 1954, 7; YAVUZ 2003, 22; 2008, 449; KARACA 2019, 177). Chersonesos/Agora was founded by Miltiades I in 556/5 and became the administrative centre of his rule (ISAAC 1986, 167; YAVUZ 2003, 23–24; LOUKOPOULOU 2004b, 905, 705; YAVUZ 2008, 450; TZVETKOVA 2008, 270; SAYAR/BEKTAŞ 2014, 43; KARACA 2019, 177). Ancient sources record that the city was located in the central part of the peninsula between Cardia and Paktye (PSEUDO SKYLAKS 67, STEPH. BYZ. 20. 9–10. See also LOUKOPOULOU 2004, 905). After Alexander's death, Lysimachus, who took over the administration of Eastern Thrace, brought in new people from Cardia and Paktye (*synoikismos*) and renamed the existing city as Lysimacheia in 309/8 BC, where the city of Chersonesos/Agora was previously located, to be the capital of his kingdom (DIOD. XX. 29. 1, PAUS. I. 9. 8, STRAB. VII. 51 (52), PLIN. NAT. IV. 48, APP. SYR. 64, JUSTIN XVII. 1. 1–2. See also MÜLLER 1987, 767–770; SAYAR 2000, 246; YAVUZ 2003, 23–24; YAVUZ 2008, 450–451; TZVETKOVA 2008, 271; KARACA 2019, 178).

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress  
 Rev. ΒΑΣΙ ΛΥΣΙ within wreath  
 Ref.: MÜLLER 1858, 2, no. 15; SNG COP. THRACE, nos. 1168–1169 (mint not specified, ca. 306–281 BC)<sup>38</sup>  
 49. AE 14 mm - -h Inv. No. 5226 (Edirne Museum)=KARACA 2019, 257, no. 337

The number of coins found in Chersonesos-Agora and Lysimachia Settlement at Papuçalanı locality, within the borders of Bolayır Village, Çanakkale, is three. Two of the coins are in the collection of the Çanakkale Archaeological Museum and one is in the collection of the Edirne Archaeological Museum. One was struck by the Macedonian Kingdom and two by the Kingdom of Lysimachus.

The specimen of the Macedonian Kingdom (Cat. No. 47) is in silver. The letter/monogram on the reverse of this coin is illegible. Its attribution is possible in the light of specimens with the same obverse and reverse types (PRICE 1991, 425, nos. 3354; 3356A). This posthumous Alexander III coin, bearing the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, was struck at the Phoenician city Arados, and dates to ca. 311–300 BC.

The silver coin (Cat. No. 48) minted in the name of Lysimachus imitates the iconography of the silver coins of Alexander III. It is an issue minted in Colophon and dates to ca. 301–297 BC. The bronze coin (Cat. No. 49) dates to ca. 306–281 BC.

## 22) Eski Hisarlık (Elaious) Settlement, Çanakkale<sup>39</sup>

Seleucid Kingdom  
 Antiochus III, Sardes, 211–208 BC  
 Obv. Laureate head of Apollo right  
 Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΝ]ΤΙΟΧ[ΟΥ]. Elephant standing left, anchor in left field  
 Ref.: SC I, no. 979 (1) (Sardes)  
 50. AE 11 mm - -h Inv. No. 1572 (Çanakkale Museum)=KARACA 2019, 251, no. 282

The number of royal coins recovered from Elaious (Eski Hisarlık), within the borders of Seddülbahir Village, in Çanakkale, is one. This find, registered in the inventory of the Çanakkale Archaeological Museum, belongs to the Seleucid Kingdom.

This coin was minted in Sardes during the reign of Antiochus III (222–187 BC) and dates to 211–208 BC. Elaious also

<sup>38</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 24, no. 9 (Found in Pydna).

<sup>39</sup> Eski Hisarlık (Elaious) is located on a high hill in the southernmost part of the Gallipoli (Chersonesos) Peninsula, northeast of Seddülbahir Village and east of Morto Bay (KARACA 2019, 160). Pseudo Skylax places it between Araplos and Madytos, and Pseudo Skymnos between Alopekonnesos and Sestos (PSEUDO SKYLAKS 67; SKYMN. 707–708). Strabo, on the other hand, says that it was located on Cape Mazousia, 40 stadia from Sigeon, over 400 stadia from Cardia and 170 stadia from Sestos (STRB. VII. 51 (52)). Pomponius Mela records that it was at the end of Chersonesos (POMPONIUS MELA II. 26). The city was probably founded for the first time in the second half of the 7th century BC by the Teosians from Ionia (PLIN. NAT. IV. 11. 49; SKYMN. 786; ANGELIKA 1978, 847; ISAAC 1986, 192; LOUKOPOULOU 2004, 906; TZVETKOVA 2008, 273; AKBAYTOGAN 2010, 4; KARACA 2019, 160). Shortly afterwards, around mid-6th century BC, it was colonised by the Athenians under the leadership of Phrynon (HDT. VI. 140; SKYMN. 707. See also BOARDMAN 1980, 264; ISAAC 1986, 163; 193; LOUKOPOULOU 1989, 68; YAVUZ 2003, 43–44; LOUKOPOULOU 2004, 906; YAVUZ 2008, 458; AKBAYTOGAN 2010, 4; KARACA 2019, 160).

yielded one civic bronze coin of Elaious (KARACA 2019, Cat. No. 281 (350–281 BC)).

## 23) Çokal Village, Gelibolu, Çanakkale

Macedonian Kingdom  
 Philip II  
 Obv. Head of young male left  
 Rev. Legend illegible. Horse rider to right, bucranion below  
 Ref.: BELLINGER 1964, 41, no. 21 (Philip II, Philippi, 359–336 BC and later); SNG EVELPIDIS, no. 1384<sup>40</sup> (Philip II (or posthumous), mint not specified); SNG CHRISTOMANOS, no. 199<sup>41</sup> (Philip II, mint not specified)  
 51. AE 18 mm - -h Inv. No. 4089/Y.987 (Tekirdağ Museum)  
 Alexander III and later  
 333 BC and later

Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress  
 Rev. [...]AN[...]. Zeus seated on throne left, eagle on right hand, sceptre in left hand, illegible letter/monogram beneath throne

52. AR 10 mm - -h Inv. No. 4790/Y.1074 (Tekirdağ Museum)  
 Seleucid Kingdom

Antiochus II, Sardes, 261–246 BC  
 Obv. Laureate head of Apollo right  
 Rev. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ANTIOX[ΟΥ]. Kithara  
 Ref.: SC I, no. 528 (1) (Sardes)

53. AE 12 mm - -h Inv. No. 4778/Y.1063 (Tekirdağ Museum)  
 Three royal coins from the Hellenistic period were found in Çokal Village of Gelibolu district of Çanakkale. All of them are in the collection of the Tekirdağ Archaeological Museum. Two of the coins were minted by the Macedonian Kingdom and one by the Seleucid Kingdom.

One of the coins of the Macedonian Kingdom (Cat. No. 51) was struck in Macedonia during the reign of Philip II. The letter/monogram on the reverse of the other silver coin (Cat. No. 52) is illegible, so a precise period and mint cannot be assigned. However, it is possible to attribute its legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to Alexander III and later (333 BC and later).

The coin of the Seleucid Kingdom (Cat. No. 53) dates to the reign of Antiochus II (261–246 BC) and was struck at Sardes.

## 24) Bolayır, Gelibolu, Çanakkale

Macedonian Kingdom  
 Uncertain Mint in Western Asia Minor, ca. 323–310 BC  
 Obv. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress  
 Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Bow in bow-case, club, torch below, countermark in left field  
 Ref.: PRICE 1991, 343, no. 2800 (Uncertain Mint in Western Asia Minor, ca. 323–310 BC); SNG MARC BAR, 76, no. 478 (Antigoneia Troas, 311–301? BC); EVANS 2018, nos. 18.1–3 (Probably Sardes, Philip III or Antigonos I, 323–310 BC)<sup>42</sup>  
 54. AE 21 mm - -h Inv. No. 3323/Y.659 (Tekirdağ Museum)  
 The number of coins found in Bolayır village of Gelibolu district, of Çanakkale province, is one. It is in the collection of the Tekirdağ Archaeological Museum and was minted by the Macedonian Kingdom.

<sup>40</sup> Obverse given as male head right.

<sup>41</sup> Obverse given as male head right.

<sup>42</sup> For the specimen from Macedonia: GATZOLIS 2010, 70, no. 690 (Found in Pydna).

This bronze specimen with the head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress on the obverse side and bow in bow-case and club, along with the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, and torch as a symbol on the reverse side, is often referred to as Uncertain Mint in Western Asia Minor in most of the catalogues.<sup>43</sup> The coin is attributed to Antigoneia Troas (ca. 311–301 BC) by SNG Marc Bar<sup>44</sup> and to Sardes with a question mark by J. Evans.<sup>45</sup>

Together with another emission (PRICE 1991, no. 2799) with the same obverse and reverse type, in which the torch is depicted filleted, these coins have a wide circulation in Asia Minor, not concentrated in a single region. There are 25 specimens in the collection of Izmir Archaeological Museum (TATAR 2016, nos. 169–181 (PRICE 1991, no. 2799); nos. 182–193 (PRICE 1991, no. 2800)). We know that there are eight specimens in the collection of the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations.<sup>46</sup> Finally, there are three published coins in the collection of the Afyon Museum (ASHTON 1998, 40, nos. 117–119). Based on published material from archaeological excavations, two Price no. 2799 were found in Sagalassos,<sup>47</sup> three Price no. 2800 were found in Sardes, one Price no. 2800 comes from Aizanoi,<sup>48</sup> and one from Amasya Oluz Höyük (ÖZTÜRK 2017, 320, no. 13).<sup>49</sup> Specimens of this series, but of uncertain emission, are: one from Mamurt Kale (Pergamon),<sup>50</sup> four from Pergamon,<sup>51</sup> and one from Tarsus-Gözlükule (COX 1950, no. 31).

Tatar<sup>52</sup> posited that Sardes may have been the minting place, primarily on the basis of the substantial number of specimens in the Izmir Archaeological Museum. In 2018, Evans<sup>53</sup> employed the term “Probably Sardes” in the publication of Sardes excavation finds from 1973 to 2013. Sardes is indeed a strong candidate for the minting place of these bronze coins. Nevertheless, the wide circulation indicated by the excavation data raises some questions. The data to be obtained in the coming years will enable a more precise reconsideration of the attribution.

## CONCLUSION

It is not surprising that about 85% of the 54 coins presented here are issues of the Macedonian Kingdom and Lysimachus. Leaving aside the silver coins, which had a

wider circulation area and duration due to them being made of precious metals, the fact that about 35% of the bronze Macedonian coins belong to the reign of Philip II and about 55% to the reign of Alexander III and Philip III numismatically attests both the relations of the kingdom—which dominated a more limited region during the reign of Philip II—with the east and the fact that Thrace was the transit route of Alexander III’s campaign to Asia Minor. This is especially evident given that the majority—nine out of 11 coins—are royal bronzes dating to the reign of Alexander III, and their place of minting can be identified as Macedonia. The number of coins that travelled from Asia Minor to Thrace amounts to only two.

A significant result of this numismatic material group, the findspot of which is known, is the attribution of a series of royal Ptolemaic coins of Thracian provenance, for which no mint had been suggested in the previous literature. In the light of the three new specimens presented here and other finds from Thrace, it is now certain that these coins, which are also the subject of a monographic study,<sup>54</sup> are of Thracian origin. In this respect, the finds represent concrete evidence for the Ptolemaic domination of northern Aegean and Thrace following the reign of Ptolemy III.<sup>55</sup>

The Seleucid Kingdom is represented by a limited number of coins. Quantitative scarcity is, of course, primarily related to the geo-political position of the Seleucid Kingdom. The reason for the circulation of these bronzes in Thrace is related to military presence, just like the other royal coins. During his reign, Antiochus II endeavoured to establish the kingdom’s presence in the north of Asia Minor, even besieging Byzantion in 254 BC.<sup>56</sup> Antiochus III succeeded in advancing to the west of Thrace in the continuation of his Asia Minor campaign.<sup>57</sup> The analysis of the Seleucid presence in Thrace through coins definitely deserves a more comprehensive study.

In conclusion, the 54 coins in the collections of these four museums in Turkish Thrace are significant in terms of demonstrating the circulation of coins in the region, and their importance increases even more as their findspots are known. A more comprehensive numismatic study which would also cover the royal Macedonian coins kept in the museums of Western Thrace, outside the borders of present-day Turkey, will undoubtedly enable a more extensive historical evaluation and contribute to the elucidation of several numismatically problematic issues.

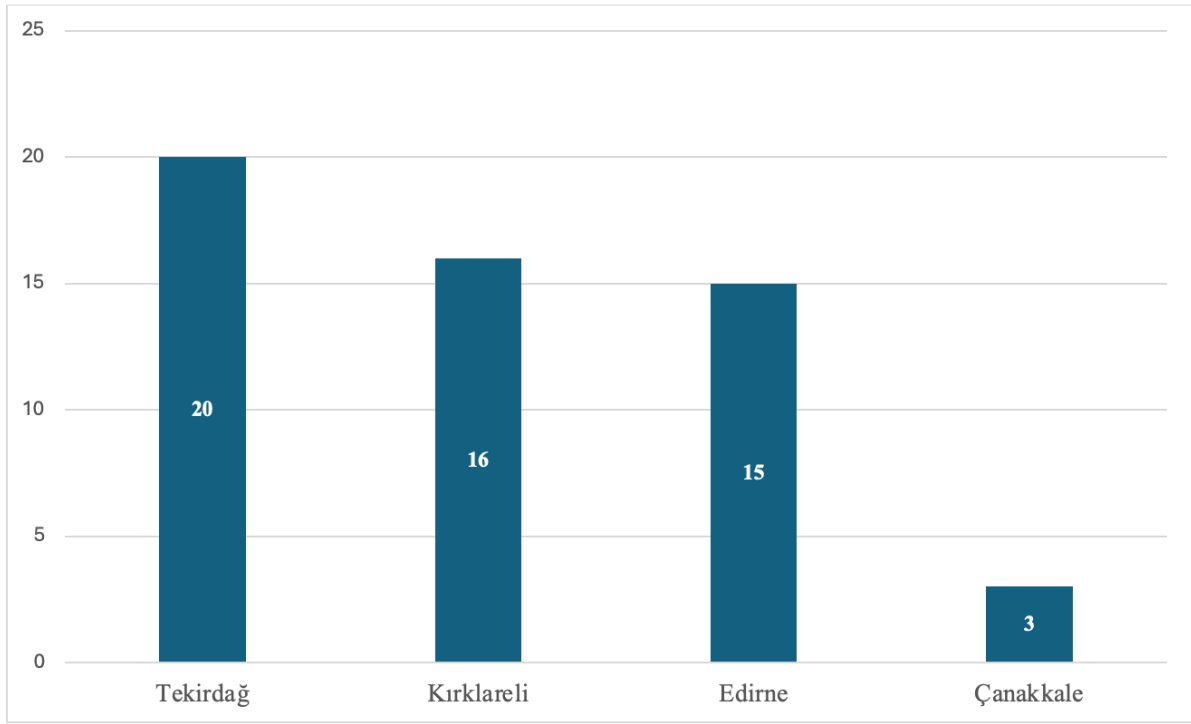
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- <sup>43</sup> For instance, WINTERTHUR, 149, nos. 1591–1592 (Asia Minor, ca. 300 BC); ASHTON 1998, 40, nos. 117–119 (Western Asia Minor, ca. 323–310 BC); SNG KECKMAN, pl. 2, no. 57 (Western Asia Minor, ca. 323–310 BC); SNG MILANO, 71, nos. 269–70 (Western Asia Minor, ca. 323–310 BC); SNG MÜNCHEN 10/11, pl. 40, no. 919 (Western Asia Minor); SNG CHRISTOMANOS, lev. 14, no. 229 (Asia Minor, ca. 325–310 BC); SNG SAROGLOS, pl. XLIV, no. 857 (Western Asia Minor, ca. 323–310 BC).
- <sup>44</sup> SNG MARC BAR 76, no. 478.
- <sup>45</sup> EVANS 2018, 123.
- <sup>46</sup> Two are PRICE no. 2799, six are PRICE no. 2800. The royal Macedonian coins in the collection are being prepared for publication by D. S. Lenger and Ö. Tatar.
- <sup>47</sup> The following information was obtained from excavation member J. Claeys. We would like to thank him for his kind help.
- <sup>48</sup> KÖKER 2013.
- <sup>49</sup> One similar specimen was found in Cyzicus, torch symbol being invisible, see KÖKER 2003, no. 5.
- <sup>50</sup> REGLING 1911.
- <sup>51</sup> REGLING 1913; REGLING 1914.
- <sup>52</sup> TATAR (2016, 134–135).
- <sup>53</sup> EVANS 2018, 123.
- <sup>54</sup> TATAR/KARACA 2024.
- <sup>55</sup> As a result of the Syrian War III (246–241 BC), important cities such as Ainos and Maroneia on the southern coast of Thrace came under Ptolemaic rule. For further info see, MA 1999, 41–45; MARQUAILLE 2008, 48–49; GRAINGER 2010, 166–170.
- <sup>56</sup> For the siege and the intervention of the Ptolemies, see AVRAM 2003.
- <sup>57</sup> For the Seleucid presence in Thrace during this campaign, see GRAINGER 1996.

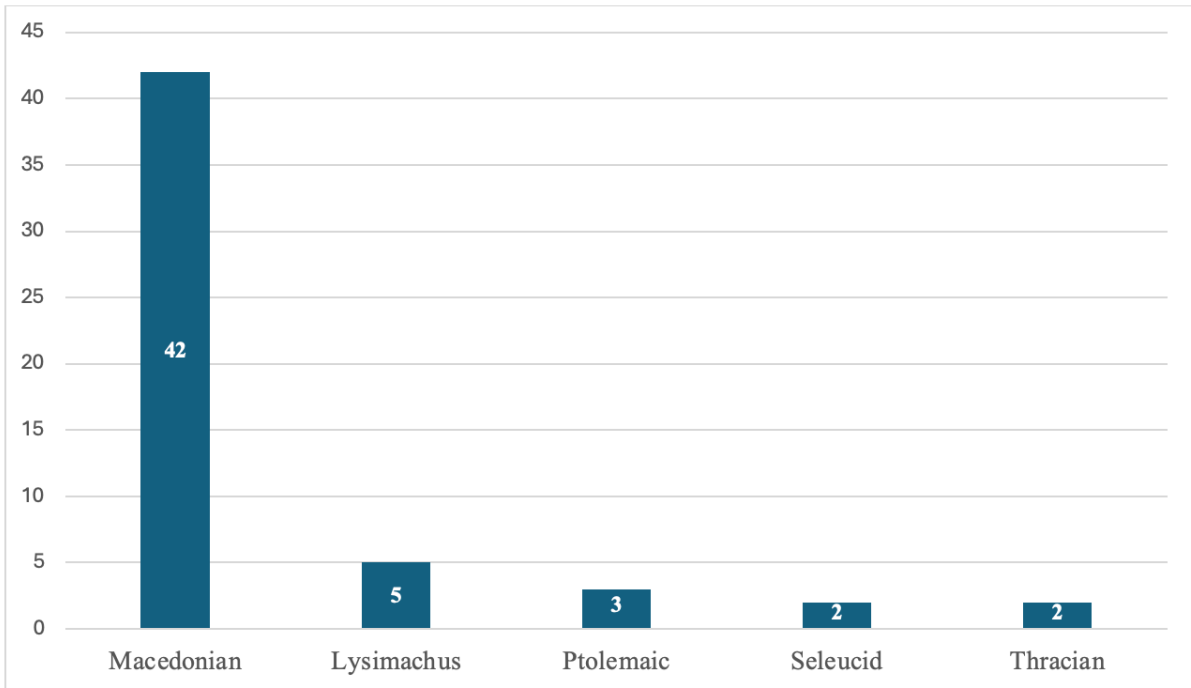
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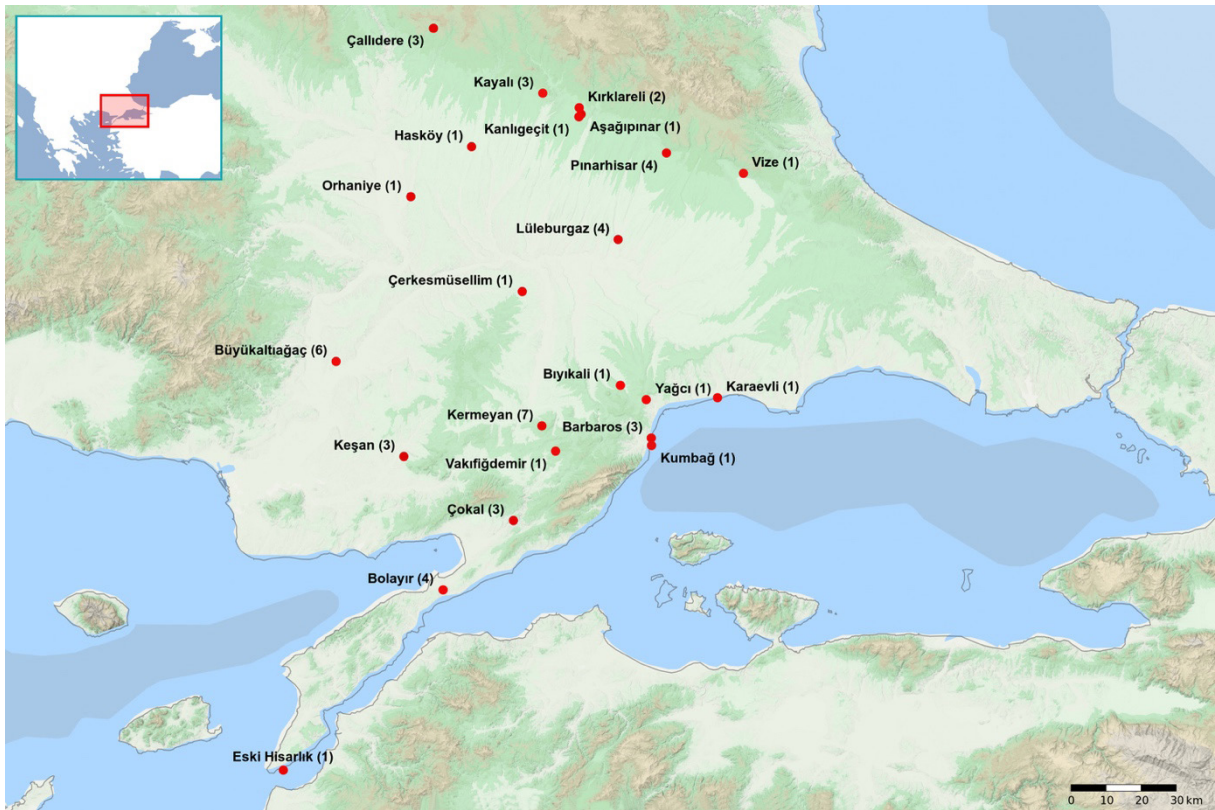
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**Fig. 1.** Distribution of the coins by museums



**Fig. 2.** Distribution of the coins by the minting authority



**Map 1.** Map of the provenance of the coin finds



Pl. 1. Coin finds from Eastern Thrace (Cat. Nos. 1–15).



**Pl. 2.** Coin finds from Eastern Thrace (Cat. Nos. 16–30).



Pl. 3. Coin finds from Eastern Thrace (Cat. Nos. 31–45).



**Pl. 4.** Coin finds from Eastern Thrace (Cat. Nos. 46–54).