

The Later Palaeologan Coinage

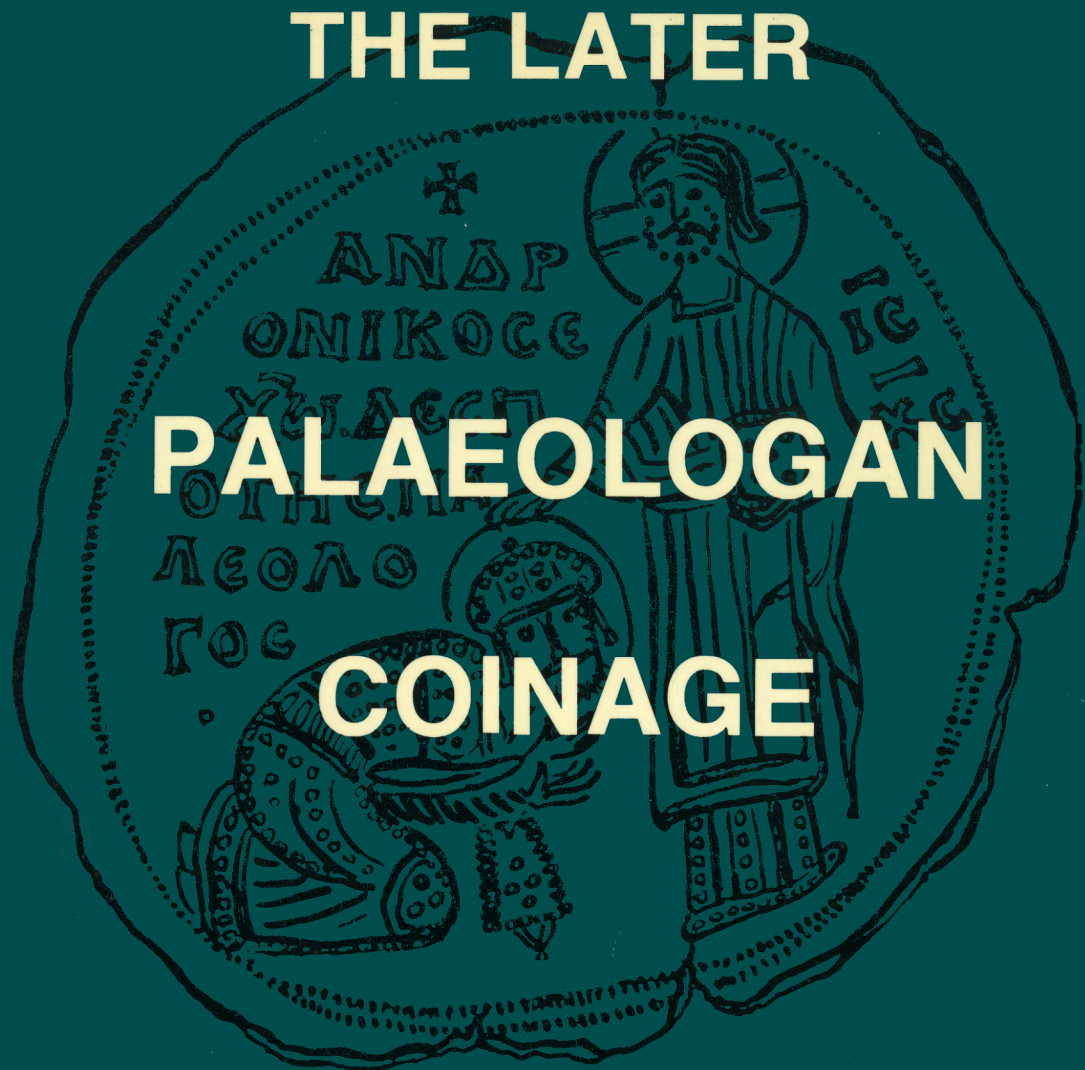
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THE LATER

PALAEOLOGAN
COINAGE



by S. BENDALL and P.J. DONALD

A.H. BALDWIN & SONS LTD.

THE LATER
PALAEOLOGAN
COINAGE
1282 – 1453

by S. BENDALL and P. J. DONALD

A. H. BALDWIN & SONS LTD.
1979

To Boots

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	6
The Coinage, a general survey	11
Bibliography	15
Aids to identification	20
Appendix I, Analyses of coins	24
<i>CONSTANTINOPLE</i>	
Andronicus II, introduction, 1282–95	31
catalogue	34
Andronicus II and Michael IX, 1295–1320	62
Andronicus II, second sole reign, 1320–25	102
Andronicus II and III, 1325–28	108
Andronicus III, 1328–41	113
John V, introduction	129
John V with Anna of Savoy, 1341–47	132
John V and VI, 1347–52	138
John VI, 1352–54	148
John V, 1354–76	150
Andronicus IV, 1376–79	152
John V, 1379–91	154
John V and Manuel II	156
Manuel II, 1391–1423	159
John VII, 1399–1402	168
John VIII, 1423–48	172
Constantine XI, 1448–53	176
Politikon Coinage	178
Anonymous Coinage	190

THESSALONICA

Introduction	198
Andronicus II, 1282–1328	204
Andronicus II and Michael IX, 1295–1320	228
Andronicus III, 1328–41	234
Andronicus III and John V, 1340	244
John V and Anna of Savoy, 1352–54	246
Anna of Savoy, 1355–65	248
Manuel II, 1369–87	254
Uncertain	256
Supplement	264

INTRODUCTION

The following work grew out of “The Billon Trachea of Michael VIII Palaeologos”. Only three types of gold hyperpera and four silver trachea of Michael VIII were then known, and all were adequately published, so that a publication devoted solely to the billon trachea seemed not unreasonable. From the reign of Andronicus onwards, however, there was a proliferation of denominations struck in gold, silver, billon and copper which made it necessary to include every issue possible.

As before, many museums were kind enough to supply casts and photographs and our appreciation is due to the following:—

Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, Washington,
D.C.

The Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

The British Museum, London.

The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

The American Numismatic Society, New York.

The Barber Institute, Birmingham.

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin.

Bundessammlung von Medaillen, Vienna.

University of Nebraska State Museum.

Few museums in the past have had a policy of collecting Byzantine coins as assiduously as they did Greek and Roman. The collections in Paris and London were basically gifts made at a time when few people were interested in the series, and even the Palaeologan part of the collection at Dumbarton Oaks is due to the acquisition of a private collection, that of T. Bertelè. As a result it is not surprising that much in this work is owed to various private collectors who have specialised in this period but who have preferred to remain anonymous.

The authors are well aware that there will be omissions – not only did a number of new types come to light at a late stage in the preparation of this book, which means that more must remain to be discovered, but also some museums with important collections did not respond to enquiries. The authors have also omitted coins which, although having a Byzantine flavour, are anonymous. These are certainly not issues of the central mint; Schlumberger assigned them to the island of Rhodes and they will be found in “Monnaies de l’Orient Latin”. Certain incontrovertible Palaeologan coins known to the authors have also been omitted where their condition was too poor to make their description useful.

History of the Palaeologan Period

Although several specialised works on this period are available, the most detailed general work is “The Last Centuries of Byzantium 1261–1453” by Donald M. Nicol.

ARRANGEMENT

The coins have been catalogued in four sections.

I. Constantinople.

This lists all imperial metropolitan issues to A.D. 1453 with the exception of:

II. Politikon coinage.

This consists of billon and copper coins, some imperial and some anonymous, and mostly bearing the legend ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ.

III. Anonymous coinage.

This section lists all types without imperial effigies but with religious types on both obverse and reverse. It does not, however, include the small copper coins listed as coins of Rhodes by Schlumberger.

IV. Thessalonica.

The coinage of this mint is treated separately because, perhaps as a result of its particularly chequered history, the coinage of this mint developed differently to that of the capital. Firstly, the coins are struck only in copper and do not seem to date after about 1380 and secondly, the later issues lack legends, making it rather hard to attribute them accurately.

In each section and within each reign the types are arranged in order, first by metal and then by denomination. Wherever possible this has been done chronologically, but where this could not be done the coins are arranged as they were for Michael VIII, viz.:

- Firstly by obverse
1. Emperor and two figures.
 2. Emperor and one figure.
 3. Emperor alone, seated.
 4. Emperor alone, standing.

- Sub-divided by reverse
1. Christ.
 2. the Virgin.
 3. Saints, in alphabetical order.
 4. other types.

OBVERSE AND REVERSE

It will be noted from the above arrangement that the authors have reverted to calling the side of the coin showing the emperor the 'obverse'. In fact, for some time it has been generally accepted that since the reign of Justinian II the imperial portrait was on the reverse. Although in the Palaeologan period this rule is still applicable, there are certain inconsistencies and therefore, in order to preserve regularity and to make reference easier, the side depicting the emperor, or senior emperor, will be called the obverse in this work. On many coins, such as the basilika of Andronicus II and Michael IX, the emperors are obviously on the reverse as the inscription reads straight through **IC XC KVPIC BOHΘEI AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN**. On the other issues, however, such as those having a large Palaeologan monogram on one side, this would seem to be the conclusion of the imperial name and titles and thus to be the reverse. On anonymous issue no. 4, Christ, who should certainly be considered superior to the Virgin, is represented on the concave side of the coin, as are the Emperors on most other coins. For these reasons the Emperors have therefore been restored to the obverse in this work.

MINTS

As the boundaries of the Empire shrank, Constantinople and Thessalonica remained virtually the only large urban centres and these two cities were almost certainly the only two mints – Constantinople until A.D. 1453 and Thessalonica until perhaps A.D. 1390. It is unlikely that many coins were struck elsewhere although rare coins of John VI (no. 3), in a crude style, may be an exception.

DIE AXES

Almost invariably 180°.

WEIGHTS

Individual weights were not always recorded for each coin and, in any case, are often quite variable. Consequently, a general figure for each denomination is noted in the discussion on denominations in the introduction.

COLLECTIONS

Wherever types are represented in public collections they are listed where known. Where no public collection has been listed, the type has been published either from earlier publications which did not mention the whereabouts of the coin or, more frequently, from coins in private collections.

For those wishing to study Palaeologan coins in public collections, the "Uncertain" trays should not be neglected. For example, the "Uncertain" trays in the British Museum contain almost as much Palaeologan material as that which was published by Wroth. A check should be made on those parts of the collection to which Palaeologan coins might have been erroneously assigned in the past, as the reorganisation of this part of a museum collection is not always high on the list of priorities.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Unless it is possible to illustrate several examples of each type, there is no doubt that a composite line drawing is the simplest way of providing ready identification, especially of the scyphate issues. All illustrations are twice actual size.

Differences will occasionally be noticed between the description and the illustration. These discrepancies are due to the methods of die engraving. It would appear that the Emperor's effigy was engraved first and the legend added later, often with considerable variations in form and arrangement. Readers should qualify every legend listed with the phrase, "and variants". For example, Andronicus II no. 34 has an obverse legend that varies between **ΑΝΔΡΝΙΚΔΕΣΠ** and **ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟCΕΝΧΩΔΕCΠΟΠΑΛΟΓC**.

It should be added that many of the coins listed have not been examined personally by the authors. Many were studied from casts and photographs and many from other publications, sometimes with inadequate illustrations or even none at all. Under these circumstances the cataloguer and the illustrator may have on occasion differed slightly from one another in their interpretations.

THE COINAGE – A GENERAL SURVEY

Andronicus II's coinage was descended from that of the Emperors of Nicaea and of Michael VIII. The lack of a silver trachy and the presence of a small billon coin, the tornese, later mentioned by Pegalotti, were the only modifications of the earlier system. Relationships between the denominations are uncertain.

Gold hyperperon c.4.00 gms.; 14 carats.

Billon tornese c.0.80 gms.; 250 silver.

Copper scyphate trachy c.3.00–1.25 gms.

Copper tetarteron c.2.00 gms.

Soon after the accession of Michael IX in 1295 a monetary reform reintroduced a much needed silver coin into the currency. This coin was the basilikon, based upon the Venetian grosso. The resultant range of denominations persisted for some time, and literary evidence from Pegalotti's book (Bib. 44) lists the currency circulating in c.1328/40. Hyperpera as early as those of John III Vatatzes (1222–1254) were in use at this time and passed at premium according to their fineness. Coins currently struck in the first third of the fourteenth century were as follows:

Gold hyperperon c.4.00 gms; 14 carats reducing to 11½ carats between 1295 and 1325.

Silver basilikon c.2.00 gms.; 950 silver.

Billon tornese c.0.70–1.00 gms.; 250 silver.

During the joint reigns of Andronicus II with his son and grandson copper scyphates existed (trachea in the catalogue), ranging in weight between 4.00 and 1.25 gms., and flat copper coins (tetartera in the catalogue), weighing between 2.50 and 1.50 gms.

By the reign of Andronicus III, only one copper denomination was being struck, and Pegalotti describes the currency thus:

gold	silver	billon	copper
hyperperon	basilikon	tornese	stamena
1	12	96	384
—	1	8	32
—	—	1	4
—	—	—	1

This system seems to have remained in effect until the currency reform of John V and its copper coins, whether flat or scyphate, were called stamena. The hyperperon continued to be struck at c.4.00 gms., 11 carats until discontinued. The relationship between it and the basilikon changed perhaps in the latter part of Andronicus III's reign when the silver coin was reduced from 2.00 gms. to 1.20 gms. The basilikon remained at this lower weight until the mid-1350's. The purity of the silver remained unchanged.

In the third quarter of the fourteenth century, John V instituted a radical and lasting reform which finally replaced the gold hyperperon by a large silver coin equal in value to a half-hyperperon. Subsidiary denominations were added later. Again literary evidence revealed by the accounts of Giacomo Badoer (Bib. 45), trading in Constantinople from 1436 until 1440, shows that at this period the currency comprised the following:

hyperperon (money of account only)	½	¼	1/16*	copper tornese	copper follaro
1	2	4	16	192	576
—	1	2	8	96	288
—	—	1	4	48	144
—	—	—	1	12	36
—	—	—	—	—	1

* The smallest silver coins, the sixteenth-hyperpera, were known to the Greeks as 'ducatopoli' and to the Latins as 'ducatelli'.

During the period 1375–1453 the weight and purity of the silver coins gradually fell, as follows:

	½	¼	1/16	purity
	hyperperon	hyperperon	hyperperon	
John V	8.75–8.25	—	1.10–0.80	950
Manuel II	8.50–7.00	3.80–3.50	1.00–0.80	930
John VIII	7.25–6.75	3.75–3.25	1.00–0.75	900
Constantine XI	—	c.3.00?	—	?

It is clear from Badoer that the larger of the two Palaeologan copper coins was called a tornese. Usually poorly preserved, they were probably meant to be struck at c.2.70 to 2.40 gms. in order that twelve of them should be the equivalent of a sixteenth-hyperperon. We do not know what the Byzantines called their smallest copper coin but, as the Latins called it a 'follaro', it may have been known to the Greeks as a 'follis'.

The tables constructed from the works of Pegalotti and Badoer represent only the ratios current at the time of the authors' writings. Doubtless, as in eighteenth century England, the ratios between the metals varied according to time and place.

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AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION

As so many Palaeologan coins are found in poor condition, the following section is offered as an aid to the identification of defective specimens.

I. Two or more letters are frequently found in combination, especially in reverse inscriptions. Common examples are:

ΔH	= ΔH	– as in St. Demetrius.
MH or HH	= MH	– as in St. Demetrius.
P	= TP	– as in St. Demetrius or St. Tryphon.
Ϡ	= TW	
⊕	= OA	– the abbreviation for O AGIOS (Saint).
ϝ	= OV	
Ϟ	= TOV	
H	= TH	
Ϡ	= ϠW	– as in St. Tryphon.
MP	= MHP	– the contraction for MHTHP (Mother).
MNH	= MNHN	– in the name KOMNHNOC .

II. *Contractions of words or phrases.*

A short horizontal line above the letters indicates a contraction.

$\overline{\text{MP}} \overline{\text{OV}}$ for $\text{MHTHP } \Theta\text{EOV}$ (Mother of God).

$\overline{\text{IC}} \overline{\text{XC}}$ for XPICTOC (Jesus Christ).

⊕ for O AGIOS (Saint).

KE for KVPIE (Lord).

ENXϠΘ for $\text{EN XPICTW TW } \Theta\text{EW}$ (in Christ the Lord).

III. *Names of the Emperors.*

Andronicus – ANAPONIKOC , usually written in full.

Michael – MIXAHΛ , often contracted to MX .

John – IΩANHC or IΩANIC , contracted to $\overline{\text{IΩ}}$ or even $\overline{\text{I}}$.

Anna – ANNA , occasionally found as ANA or even ANNA .

Manuel – MANOVHΛ or MANΘHΛ .

Constantine – $\text{KONCT} \dots \dots$

Family names.

Andronicus II – on early billon issues $\text{KOMNHNOC O ΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓOC}$, later only O ΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓOC .

Michael IX	}	– O ΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓOC .
Andronicus III		
John V		

John VI – KNTKN .

Manuel II	}	– O ΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓOC .
John VII		
John VIII		
Constantine XI		

IV. *Imperial titles.*

AVTOKPA TO P – Emperor.

BACIAEVC – King.

ΔE CΠO TIC – Lord, Emperor.

These titles are indiscriminately interchangeable.

$\text{AVTOKPA TO POC PΩMAIΩN}$ – Emperors of the Romans.

V. *Reverse legends.*

ΚΥΡΙΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ
ΚΕ ΩΝΤΟΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
ΚΥΡΙΕ ΒΟΗΘΟΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
ΚΥΡΙΕ ΩΝΤΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
ΙΧ ΧΧ ΝΙΚΑ
ΤΗΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ
ΦΥΛΑΞ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ

- Lord help
- Lord help (or save) the kings.
- May Jesus Christ conquer.
- of Macedonia.
- The Protector of the Romans (referring to the cross in the centre of the coin around which the legend runs).

VI. *Saints.*

Despite the large number of saints in the Orthodox calendar, only a few – the most popular – are portrayed on the coinage. They can be identified by a combination of features – physical characteristics, dress, attributes and legends. All names are prefaced by the Greek for “saint”, **Ο ΑΓΙΟΣ** or its contraction **Α**; most names may be contracted or contain ligatured letters. All figures are nimbate.

Winged saints.

St. Michael the Archangel, beardless, wearing tunic, loros and sagion, usually holding globe and sceptre.

Military saints.

St. Demetrius, beardless, wearing tunic, loros and sagion; holding spear or sword and shield.

Particularly prevalent on the issues of Thessalonica, the city of which he was patron.

Α ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ

St. George, beardless, and dressed as St. Demetrius.

Α ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ

St. Theodore (Stratelates), bearded, and dressed as St. Demetrius.

Α ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ

Other saints.

St. Andronicus, beardless, wearing episcopal vestments and holding cross before chest.

Α ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ

Appears on only one issue of Andronicus II and Michael IX.

St. John the Baptist, bearded, wearing chiton and himation and holding a cross and an inscribed scroll.

Α ΙΩ Ο Α – abbreviation for **Ο ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙΩΑΝΗΣ Ο ΠΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΣ**.

Found on only one issue (John V and VI No. 6).

St. Nicholas, bearded, wearing episcopal vestments and holding Gospels.

Α ΝΙΚΟΛΑΣ

St. Tryphon, beardless, wearing tunic and colobion, and holding cross; usually accompanied by his own particular attribute, a lis, in the field.

Α ΤΡΥΦΟΝΟΣ

APPENDIX I

Analyses of Coins.

While the early Palaeologan scyphate coins are usually referred to as “Billon trachea” they, unlike pre-1204 trachea, never reveal to the naked eye any trace of silver whatsoever. It was felt a worthwhile project to obtain, if possible, a range of analyses. Thanks to Dr. L. H. Cope and his colleagues and Dr. D. M. Metcalf and his helpers, we can present the following results. They are only provisional and are intended for fuller publication, those of Dr. L. H. Cope in a forthcoming volume of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

A metallurgical study of the five scyphate Byzantine trachea minted between A.D. 1262 and 1320.

Dr. Lawrence H. Cope, J.P., P.L.D., F.I.M.

The Byzantine copper trachea, minted before the conquest of Constantinople in A.D. 1204, is known to have contained a small proportion of silver. The present study of the coinage minted after the reconquest of Constantinople by the Byzantines, in A.D. 1262, was made at the request of Mr. Simon Bendall – to discover whether this later coinage, of similar size and shape, can still be correctly termed “billon” and, if not, to determine its general chemical composition and metallurgical characteristics.

Five pieces were provided for destructive analysis, and so the opportunity was taken to make a thorough metallographic study, to determine the probable method of manufacture as well as the composition of the coins.

Dr. D. M. Metcalf has expressed the opinion that the scarcer (but similar) flat coins which resulted from the reform of the coinage system are undoubtedly billon – although there is no known chemical analysis to prove that this is so – and that although the best of the scyphates (issued, perhaps, as special ceremonial issues) were probably base billon, containing about 5% silver, the majority of the numerous types of scyphate coins might well turn out to be of pure copper. These new coin analyses do, indeed, reveal that they are of copper (and not billon) but of very low purity.

In a recent publication B. Dzieduszycka (*Wiadomosci Numizmatyczne*, R.XVIII, 1974, z.1, pp. 24–29) has reported twenty-five spectographic analyses of Byzantine “bronze” coins contained in the Styrmen hoard (Bulgaria) and minted from the 10th to the 14th centuries A.D. These analyses include three coins of the 13th and 14th centuries, one of which belongs to the same period as the three earliest coins which were examined for this work. Dzieduszycka’s analysis of the coin of Michael VIII Palaeologos, 1258–1282 (Inventory No. 489), shows it to be copper, with lead and smaller proportions of arsenic, iron, antimony, and other elements, as follows:

	wt. %
Copper	96.1
Lead	2.6
Arsenic	0.59
Iron	0.29
Antimony	0.19
Nickel	0.069
Bismuth	0.042
Tin	0.016
Gold	0.0034
Manganese	0.003

Dzieduszycka does not mention silver in this or in any of the other coin analyses but, since the analyses appear to be otherwise complete, the omission of any reference to silver signifies, perhaps, that it was not detected in even minute proportions. She classifies the metal as a "lead bronze" but the tin content is much too low to justify that description, while the arsenic content is much too high to be disregarded. The correct metallurgical classification is "leaded arsenical copper".

A much later coin, of Andronikos III, 1328–1341, was found to be even more arsenical (with 1.05% As), as is an even later copper coin of otherwise similar general composition.

The five coins studied for Mr. S. Bendall all merit similar metallurgical classification – as leaded arsenical and antimonious coppers. They are found to contain no deliberate addition of silver, and the minute amounts present are insufficient to warrant their being described as even the most base billon. The proportions determined are impurity levels, ranging from 0.06 to 0.22% silver.

The highest tin content (1.71%) compares with – yet slightly exceeds – the two highest values obtained by Dzieduszycka for the 12th century copper coins but this is really too low to allow the metal to be described as "bronze". The tin would appear to be an accidental impurity – as applies to the majority of the recorded analyses of the copper coins of this era.

Before being sectioned for analysis the coins were photographed, sketched in outline, weighed and measured and the radial extent of the scyphate dishing was measured from the rim of the concave side. The die dimensions were almost impossible to determine due to poor fabrication, involving irregular flan shape, striking eccentricities, and incomplete filling of the dies.

The progress of examination, so far, is recorded in the following table:

<i>CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FIVE SCYPHATE BYZANTINE TRACHEA</i>					
Code No.	SB.1	SB.2	SB.3	SB.4	SB.5
Emperor	Michael VIII	Michael VIII	Michael VIII	Andronicus II	& Michael IX
Coin reference*	C.1	C.11	C.12	Tr.18	16 (otherwise BMC 26)
Date of issue (AD)	1261–2	1261–82	1261–82	1282–95	1295–1320
Coin weight (g)	2.57	2.32	2.04	2.19	2.20
Overall dimensions (mm)	22–23½	21–23	17–21	21–24	20–21
Scyphate depression (mm)	½	2	1½	1½	1
Die axes	200°	170°	190°	190°	190°

* C1, C11 and C12, in S. Bendall and P. J. Donald, "The billon trachea of Michael VIII Palaeologos, 1258–1282", A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., 1974. Andronicus II Tr. 18 Previously unpublished (now included in this publication) Andronicus II & Michael IX, Tr 16. Listed in this present publication.

Coin hardness values (determined by Dr. L. H. Cope)

Diamond Pyramid Number (5kg. load)	SB.1	SB.2	SB.3	SB.4	SB.5
	51.6–54.1	129–131	112–125	122–127	139–151

Neutron activation analyses of precipitates chemically extracted from quarter-coin samples (determined by Dr. G. R. Gilmore, Universities Research Reactor, March 1975).

Sample weight (g)	SB.1	SB.2	SB.3	SB.4	SB.5
Tin (wt. %)	0.5347	0.4466	0.4768	0.3943	0.4179
Arsenic (wt. %)	0.39	0.49	0.27	0.247	1.71
Antimony (wt. %)	0.332	0.38	0.310	0.190	0.167
Gold (ppm)	0.142	0.392	0.461	0.058	0.223
Indium (ppm)	5	8	less than 4	19	13
	7.26	3.47	3.73	2.36	1.22

Chemical assays for silver on the same samples as those for neutron activation analysis (Dr. L. H. Cope, March 1975).

silver (wt.%)	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.06	0.16
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Sulphur determinations on adjacent quarter-coin samples (Mr. T. H. Farley, ARIC, Bilston, October 1975).

Sulphur (wt.%)	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04
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The main analysis is still to be performed on samples which have been vacuum fusion-reduced to obtain clean metal uncontaminated by slightly penetrating corrosion products and internally laminated structures. During the fusion process a small amount of lead was volatilised in each case. This was condensed and included in the bulk sample for analysis.

X-Ray Analyses of 22 Palaeologan Coins.

Twenty-two Palaeologan coins were kindly analysed for the authors by Dr. D. M. Metcalf by X-Ray fluorescence analysis. This was done with the surface of the coins uncleaned, and this, combined with the method used, means that the silver count for figures below 0.2% may be slightly high, but certainly will not be too low.

References for the coins of Michael VIII are from Bendall and Donald, "Billon Trachea of Michael VIII Palaeologus, 1258-1282", and for all other coins, from this book.

Michael VIII.

"Billon" trachea

	C.1.	C.7.	C.6.	C.8.	C.10.	C.16.
Silver	0.28%	<0.10%	0.15%	0.29%	0.47%	0.19%
Tin	1.00%	—	0.30%	<0.10%	5.50%	3.70%

Michael VIII and Andronicus II.

"Billon" trachy

C.1.

Silver 0.50%

Tin 1.90%

Andronicus II.

Billon tornese (No. 4 – 3 specimens)

(i) (ii) (iii)

Silver 31% 37% 29/30%

Tin — — 0.4%

Copper tetartera (No. 36 – 3 specimens)

(i) (ii) (iii)

Silver 0.50% 0.40% 0.15%

Tin 1.90% 0.70% 0.20%

Andronicus II and Michael IX.

"Billon" trachea

No. 17 No. 17 No. 14

Silver 0.38% 0.37% 0.66%

Tin 1.00% <0.10% —

Copper tetartera

No. 29 No. 32

Silver 0.40% 0.32%

Tin 0.40% 2.50%

Andronicus III.

Copper tetartera (No. 12 – 2 specimens)

(i) (ii)

Silver 0.22% 0.36%

Tin 1.20% 0.80%

Billon Politikon Coins.

	No. 1	No. 7
Silver	36%	39%
Tin	—	—

All the billon coins analysed contained traces of lead.

Comments.

Whether of importance or not, it is worth noting that Michael VIII C.16, Michael VIII and Andronicus C.1 and Andronicus II No. 36 (I) and (i) contain quite high proportions of lead.

Taking into consideration that X-Ray method of analysis is not as accurate as destruction analysis, the results are comparable and indicate that silver is present in both “billon” trachea and copper tetartera in such small quantities that its presence can only be accidental.

The fact that two distinctive types of coin – scyphate and flat – both are of the same weights and metal composition must indicate that one or both series had a token value.

The percentages of silver for the billon tornese are slightly on the high side because of inevitable surface enrichment – some of the coins had been cleaned with a mild acid – but seem quite consistent with Pegalotti’s figure of 29% (once 3, denarii 12) for torneselli.

ANDRONICUS II, 1282–1328

The chronology of the reign of Andronicus II is rather complex. He was created co-Emperor by his father Michael VIII in 1272. He became sole Emperor from the 11 December 1282, and ruled alone until 21 May 1295 when he made his son Michael IX co-Emperor. The two ruled together until 12 October 1320 when Michael IX died. Andronicus again ruled alone until 2 February 1325 when, as a result of civil war, he was forced to raise his grandson, Andronicus III, to the throne. Andronicus III soon became the dominant partner, and on 24 May 1328 Andronicus II was forced to abdicate. He retired to a monastery in 1330 and died 13 February 1332.

Coinage

The coinage of the reign of Michael VIII closely followed that of the previous Emperors of Nicaea, with a full range of denominations: gold hyperpera, silver and billon trachea and copper tetartera. However, by the end of Michael’s reign, silver trachea seem to have been dropped from the currency as no specimens from Andronicus II’s reign are yet known. Andronicus seems to have introduced a small billon coin which was known to Western sources as a ‘tornese’. At the beginning of the reign the range of denominations therefore comprised a gold hyperperon, a small billon tornese, a ‘billon’ scyphate trachy which, in fact, contained no silver, and finally a flat copper tetarteron.

Almost immediately upon the accession of Michael IX, a new silver coin of c.2 gms. called a basilikon was introduced into the system. It is uncertain whether the basilikon replaced the billon tornese or whether the two denominations continued to be struck concurrently for a short time.

Coinage of the joint reign bears two types of obverse legends, **ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ—ΜΙΧΑΗΛ** and **ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΕC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ**. At one time (Bib. 40) the use of the former legend was thought to precede that of the latter, but recent discovery of overstrikes (Bib. 41 and 42) indicates that the situation was not so straightforward. It should be noted that the latter legend is never found on the ‘billon’ scyphate trachea, apparently ruling out a strictly chronological sequence for the two legends.

The multiplicity of types seems to indicate that, as under Michael VIII, there was an annual change of coin-type. This theory is strengthened by the fact that a series of coins exists with reverses reading **ΝΙΩ**; **ΝΙΕ**; **ΝΑ**; **ΝΒ**; **ΝΓ** and that these have been shown by Bertelè (Bib. 48) to represent indictional dates (14, 15, 1, 2 and 3). Although the dates are concurrent, they appear both on scyphate trachea and tetartera and with both forms of obverse legend, and do not seem stylistically to represent five consecutive issues. Most of the indictional dates are represented twice in the reign, so that these types are probably spread throughout the reign.

The coinage of Andronicus II’s second sole reign was possibly restricted to a few types of silver basilika. As these coins bear Andronicus’ portrait alone, and as the denomination was not introduced until after Michael IX’s accession, they must date either to the period 1320–1325 or to Andronicus III’s reign. A series of basilika has already been attributed to Andronicus III, so that this series has been assigned to Andronicus II.

From hoard studies and other evidence (Bib. 35) it is certain that no gold coins were struck, unless the issue of the types bearing portraits of Andronicus II and Michael IX continued to be issued, while it is impossible to judge which, if any, scyphate trachea might belong to the

second sole reign. Three types of tetartera, previously assigned to the second sole reign, have been reassigned to the reign of Andronicus III on the evidence of overstriking and indictional dating.

There is a distinct possibility that no coins depicting Andronicus II alone were minted for that Emperor’s second sole reign, for although Andronicus III had his ecclesiastical coronation in 1325, he was formally co-Emperor from before July 1316 and in 1320 simply replaced Michael as “first co-Emperor”. The lack of hyperpera in the second sole reign may mean that issues in the names of Andronicus II and III followed immediately on those of Andronicus II and Michael IX. If this occurred on the gold coins, it may also have done so on all metals. Under these circumstances, perhaps all the types catalogued here as belonging to Andronicus II’s second sole reign belong in fact to the early years of Andronicus III, with the exception of Issue 1 which would then be false – an opinion held by Grierson.

The joint reign of Andronicus II and III realised a shortage of coinage. Gold hyperpera were again struck in quantity, with the same design as that of Andronicus II and Michael IX but with the beardless figure of Michael replaced by the bearded figure of Andronicus III. There are three types of basilika, although it should be noted that on the first type, which is exactly the same design as that of Andronicus II and Michael IX, Andronicus III is shown beardless. The coin is, perhaps, one of Andronicus II and Michael IX where the die engraver has erroneously repeated the name Andronicus. Similar mistakes, such as the transposition of images or legends are not uncommon during a period when many of the coins, despite their scarcity today, were produced in large quantities and without much care.

Few base metal coins are identifiable for the joint reign of Andronicus II and III and only one type has tentatively been included in this section of the catalogue.

ANDRONICUS II, 1282–1328

1. Gold Hyperperon

Obv. **ΑΝΔΡΟ** **ΙC** and variants.
ΝΙΚΟCΕ
ΝΧΩΔΕC **ΧC**
ΠΟΤC
ΟΠΑΛ

Emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, kneeling right in *proskynesis* before figure of Christ, wearing tunic and colobion, standing facing and blessing emperor.

Rev. **MP** **ΘV**

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing, *orans* in midst of walls of Constantinople with six groups of towers.

Ref. B M C. 1–10; R.2224–6.

Note. There are several variations of obverse legends with the imperial titles reading **ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟC ΕΝΧ ΩΔΕCΠΟΤΙC ΟΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓ** and variants, in varying degrees of completeness. Messrs. Veglery and Millas have put forward the theory that certain of these issues must be ascribed to the second sole reign of Andronicus II and to Andronicus III but Dr. P. Protonotarios' refutation of their theories seems to carry more weight.

There is also a variety of sigla to be found in the reverse fields and the aforementioned articles should be referred to for fuller details.



2. Billon Tornese

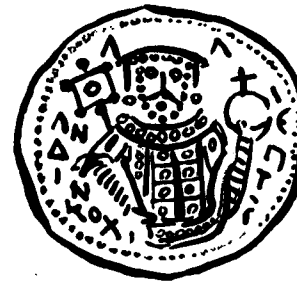
Obv. **ΑΝ** **Δ** in field.
ΔΡ **Ε**
ΟΝ **Π**
ΚΟ **Τ**

Half length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and panelled loros; holds in right hand labarum heading sceptre and in left globus cruciger.

Rev. **ΙC** **ΧC** in field.

Facing bust of youthful Christ, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, holding Gospels in left hand.

Ref. -----
 Coll. D O.



3. Tornese

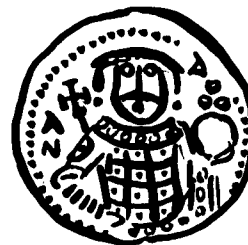
Obv. Legend obscure. Half length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and panelled loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger and in left, globus cruciger.

Rev. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{OV}}$ in field.
8

Bust of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing *orans*.

Ref. -----

Coll. Barber.



4. Tornese

Obv. $\text{AN}\Delta\text{PON} \text{K}\text{C}\text{ENI}$ and variants around.

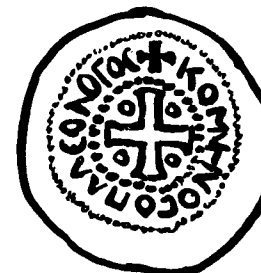
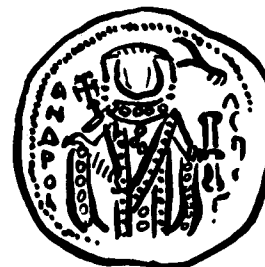
Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and chlamys; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Rev. $\text{+KOMNOCOPAL}\text{EOL}\text{OG}$ in a double linear border around cross.

Ref. R.N. 1938, 16.

Coll. D O.; Oxford; Paris; Nebraska.

Note. There is a variety that incorporates the Palaeologan B, twice in the lower borders of the chlamys on the obverse and also in the centre of the cross on the reverse.



5. Tornese

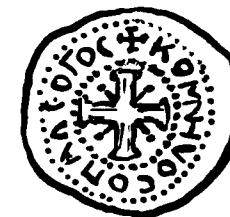
Obv. Legend obscure. Three-quarter length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, standing beside figure of nimbate military saint on left wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion.

Rev. $(\text{KOMN})\text{-NOC}(\text{O}\text{P}\text{A}\text{A})$ in a double linear border around cross.

Ref. -----

Coll. -----

Note. This coin, very corroded, weighs 0.28 gm., and as the diameter of the inner circle on the reverse is the same as on No. 4, it is probably another type of this denomination and not the half denomination.



6. Tornese

Obv. . . .KOCENX around.

Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and chlamys; holds in right hand, labarum and in left hand, globus cruciger.

Rev. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. -----.

Coll. BM.



7. Copper trachy

Obv. A

N

Δ

On left, emperor kneeling to front, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros and holding right hand upon chest, supported by Archangel Michael, winged and nimbate; Christ on right, bearded and nimbate, seated upon throne, wearing tunic and colobion and holding scroll in left hand, crowning emperor.

Rev. No legend. Small Cherub's head surrounded by four crosses and four stars.

Ref. NCirc. March 77, No. 8; Michael VIII, UC2.

Coll. Barber.

Note. A new specimen published by Veglery and Millas shows that this type is a coin of Andronicus II.



8. Trachy

Obv. ΗΠΡ

IC

AN

XC

ΔEC

PN

Π

Emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, kneeling right in *proskynesis* before standing figure of Christ, introduced by standing figure of the Virgin on left. Christ, nimbate, wears tunic and colobion, right hand raised in blessing; the Virgin, nimbate, wears tunic and maphorion.

Rev. Ⓞ

Ⓞ

Ⓞ

Ⓞ

Full length figure of St. Tryphon, nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; fleur de lis in lower left field.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.

Note. This Coin was published by Retowski on pages 133/134 of "Die Münzen der Komnenen von Trapezunt" as a coin of the empress Theodora.



9. Trachy

Obv. AN
 ΔΡΟΝΙ Ι̅C̅ and variants.
 ΚΟC Χ̅C̅
 ΔΕCΠΟ
 ΤΗCΟ
 ΠΑ
 Λ

Emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, kneeling right in *proskynesis* before figure of Christ, nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, standing left and blessing emperor.

Rev. Μ̅ Θ̅V

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing *orans*, in midst of the walls of Constantinople with six groups of towers.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 57.

Coll. -----.

Note. Some of these issues have no *sigla* on the reverse while others have the letters ΑΠ. The similarity of this coin to the gold hyperper (No. 1) indicates that it is perhaps the earliest trachy of the reign.



10. Trachy

Obv. A ⊕
 N

Full length figures of emperor on left, and military saint on right. Emperor wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger. Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion.

Rev. B Μ̅

Threequarter length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, and wearing tunic and maphorion, standing *orans* three-quarters left.

Ref. -----.

Coll. D O.

Note. As can be seen by comparing the illustration with the text, the illustrator and the cataloguer differ as to whether or not the emperor holds anything in his left hand. The single specimen examined is in very poor condition.



11. Trachy

Obv. . . . ANΔ . . .

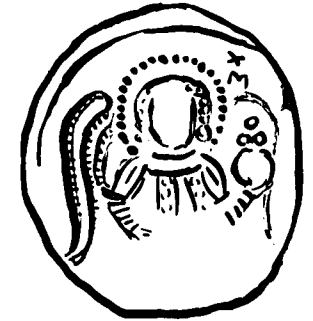
Full length (?) figure of emperor, left, and of the Virgin, nimbate, right. Emperor wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, and holds in left hand, anexikakia. The Virgin wears tunic and maphorion and crowns Emperor.

Rev. X
M

Half length figure of Archangel Michael, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, loros and sagion, and holding in left hand, globus.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



12. Trachy

Obv. A X

NP Δ
C

Full length figure of emperor, left, and of Christ, bearded and nimbate, right. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros, and holds in right hand, sceptre with patriarchal cross, and in left, anexikakia. Christ wears tunic and colobion and crowns emperor.

Rev. X X
A M

Half length figure of Archangel Michael, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, trilobate sceptre over right shoulder, and in left, globus(?).

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



13. Trachy

Obv. A
N
Δ to right.
PO
NI
K

Full length figure of emperor, right, and of Archangel, beardless and nimbate, left, holding between them a labarum-headed sceptre on a long shaft. Emperor wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, and places left hand on chest. Archangel wears tunic, breastplate and sagion, and places right hand on hilt of sword.

Rev. O ΘΕ
ΑΓΙ ΟΔ
OC

Bust of St. Theodore, bearded (?) and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand sword resting upon right shoulder, and in left, shield.

Ref. ----.
Coll. ----.



14. Trachy

Obv. ΑΝΔ -ΧΜ

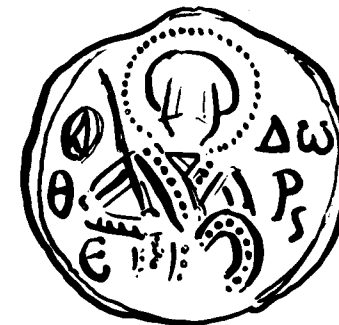
Full length figure of emperor, left, and of Archangel Michael, winged and nimbate, right, holding between them a labarum-headed sceptre on a long shaft. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros and holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Archangel wears tunic, loros and sagion, and holds trilobate sceptre in left hand.

Rev. Θ ΔΟ in field.
Θ ΡΟ
ΕΟ C

Bust of St. Theodore, nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand sword resting upon right shoulder, and in left, shield.

Ref. Michael VIII, U.C. 3.; Sear 2162A.
Coll. ----.

Note. A further specimen of this type which the authors had originally assigned to Michael VIII shows that it is, in fact, an issue of Andronicus II.



15. Trachy

Obv. ANΔ

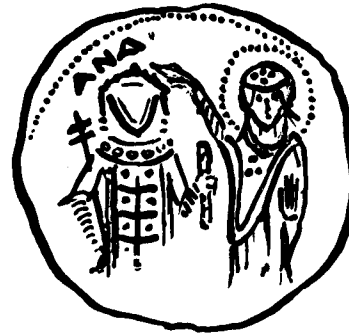
Full length (?) figure of emperor, left, and of the Virgin, nimbate, right. Emperor wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre, and in left, anexikakia. The Virgin wears tunic and maphorion and crowns emperor.

Rev. ΔK
INB

Ref. NCirc. April 77, No.12.

Coll. -----

Note. The indictional date on this coin refers to the year 1289. The existence of this type is a further reason why Andronicus III No.12 cannot belong to Andronicus II.



16. Trachy

Obv. A ΔP
ON
IK
N OC

Full length figure of emperor seated upon backless throne, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, and holding in right hand, a large patriarchal cross and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. IC XC
B B

Full length figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, standing on dais, right hand raised in benediction.

Ref. NZ. 298.

Coll. DO.; Vienna; Berlin.



17. Trachy

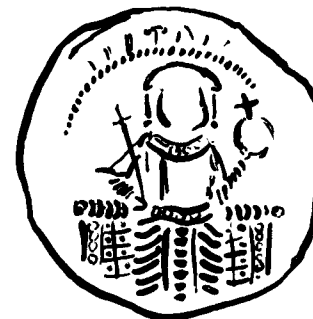
Obv. Uncertain legend enclosed in double (?) linear border. Full length figure of emperor seated upon backless throne, wearing stemma, divitision collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger(?), and in left, globus cruciger.

Rev. Θ ΓΕ

Bust of St. George, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword resting upon right shoulder, and in left, shield(?).

Ref. -----

Coll. -----



18. Trachy

Obv. A
N Π
ΔK T

Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holding in right hand, labarum on long shaft, and in left, globus cruciger; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Rev. IC XC

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne with back; holding in left hand, Gospels, right hand raised before chest. B [B] in lower panels of throne.

Ref. -----

Coll. DO.



19. Trachy

Obv. AN
ΔP T
O
NI
K

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus cruciger; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Rev. MP ΘV

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon backless throne and holding nimbate head of Christ on breast.

Ref. ZfN.1926, 59.

Coll. DO.



20. Trachy

Obv. A
N Π
Δ Λ

Full length figure of emperor with single wing to left, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in left hand, large patriarchal cross, and in right, trilobate sceptre.

Rev. O Δ
P † or variant.
T

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing orans.

Ref. -----

Coll. Barber.



21. Trachy

Obv. **†AN . . . ΕΝΧΩΠΑΛ** and variants, around, enclosed in a double linear border.

Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and panelled loros; holds in right hand, labarum-headed sceptre, and in left, globus cruciger.

Rev. **Θ** **Θ (?)**

Half length figure of St. Theodore (?), nimbate, wearing tunic, breast plate and sagion, holding in right hand, sword resting on right shoulder, and in left, sword scabbard.

Ref. ZfN.1926, 60 bis.

Coll. DO.; BM.



22. Trachy

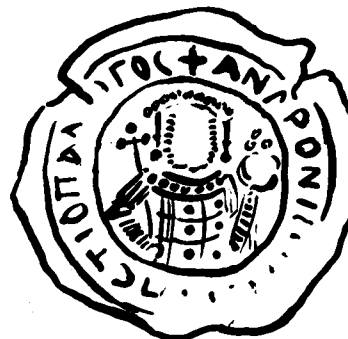
Obv. **†AN . . . ΠΣΤΙΟΠΑ** and variants, around, enclosed in double linear border.

Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and panelled loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus cruciger.

Rev. Uncertain legend. Half length figure of Archangel Michael, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, loros and sagion (?), holding in right hand, trilobate sceptre, and in left hand, globus.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



23. Trachy

Obv. . . . **ΕΝΧΙΠ** around.

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Rev. Uncertain legend. Half length figure of Archangel Michael (?), beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, panelled loros and sagion; holding in right hand, trilobate sceptre, and in left, globus.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



24. Trachy

Obv. AN O
 ΔP Π
 NK A
 Ε

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, loros an sagon; holding in right hand, large patriarchal cross, and in left trilobate sceptre.

Rev. Ⓞ
 N
 KO
 ΛA
 Ⓜ S

Bust of St. Nicholas, bearded and nimbate, wearing episcopal vest ments, and holding Gospels.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.

Note. Some specimens have * instead of Ⓜ on the reverse.



25. Trachy

Obv. A
 N
 Δ

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, loros an sagon; holds in right hand, labarum on long shaft, and in left, globi cruciger.

Rev. Ⓞ
 NI
 K

Bust of St. Nicholas, bearded and nimbate, wearing episcopal ves ments, and holding Gospels.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.; BM.



26. Trachy

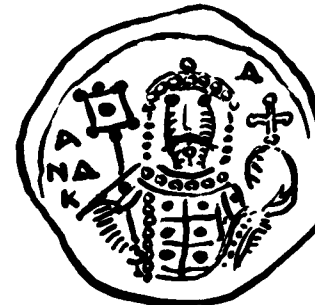
Obv. A Δ
 NΔ
 K

Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar pie and panelled loros; holds in right hand, labarum-headed sceptre, and left, globus cruciger.

Rev. No legend. Nimbate Seraph with two upper and four lower wings.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



27. Trachy

Obv. A
N
ΔΡ
ΝΙΚ

Ο
ΠΑ
Λ
Η
Θ

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. No legend. Head of Seraph with two upper and four lower wings.

Ref. NCirc. 77, No. 10.

Coll. DO.



28. Trachy

Obv. AN
ΔΡΟ
ΝΙ
Κ

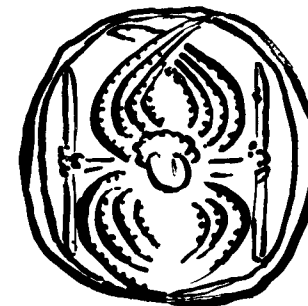
Δ
ΠΤ
Λ
ΕΛ

Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left hand, anexikakia in front of body.

Rev. No legend. Head of Cherub with four wings, holding a spear in each hand.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



29. Trachy

Obv. AN
Λ
AKI
θ

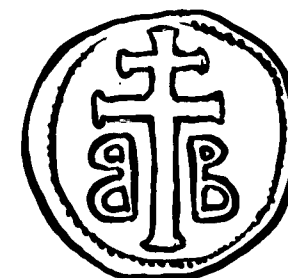
AI
OV
N
O

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, uncertain object.

Rev. Large patriarchal cross flanked by B's.

Ref. -----.

Coll. B.M., Paris



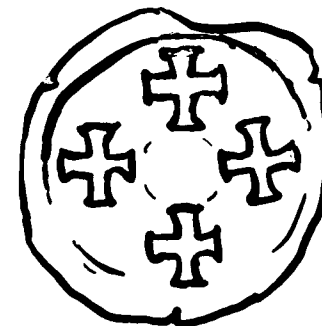
30. Trachy

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holding in right hand, large long cross, and in left, sceptre cruciger. Star in lower right field.

Rev. No legend. Four small crosses arranged in cruciform pattern.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Berlin.



31. Trachy

Obv. N in left field.

ΔO
NI
KO

Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holding in right hand, labarum-headed sceptre, and in left, globus cruciger; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Rev. No legend. Palaeologan monogram contained in cinquefoil scalloped border.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 58.

Coll. DO., Vienna.



32. Trachy

Obv. A in left field.

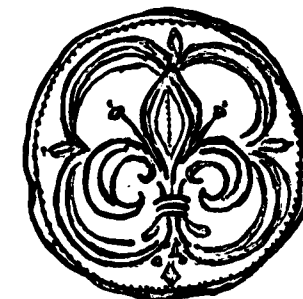
NA
PON
IK
EN
X

Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, labarum-headed sceptre, and in left, globus cruciger; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Rev. No legend. Fleur de lis contained in quatrefoil.

Ref. NCirc. April 77, No. 9.

Coll. -----.



33. Trachy

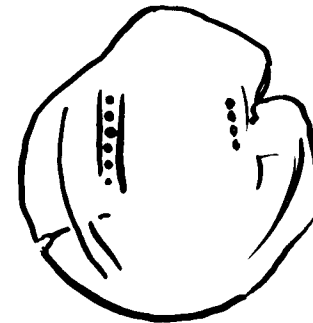
Obv. A
N

Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger resting upon right shoulder, and in left, (?).

Rev. Uncertain.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



34. Trachy

Obv. A
N

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus surmounted by patriarchal cross.

Rev. Uncertain.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



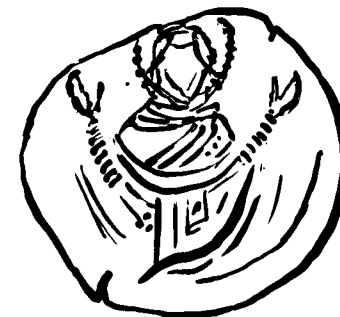
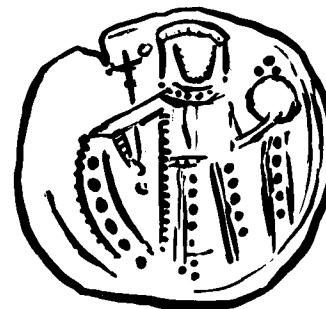
35. Trachy

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, labarum-headed (?) sceptre, and in left, globus.

Rev. Legend illegible. The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing, *orans*.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



36. Tetarteron

Obv.	A	Ο	Π
	N	Λ	Α
	Δ	Ο	Γ
	P	Λ	Η
	N	Ο	Σ
	I	Γ	Σ
	Κ	Ο	
	Ο		
	Σ		
	Χ		
	Ω		
	Δ		
	Ε		
	Σ		
	Π		

Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, loros of simplified type and chlamys; holds in right hand, sceptre, and in left hand, globus cruciger.

Rev. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{ΘV}}$

Half length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, facing *orans*.

Ref. BMC 12.

Coll. DO.; Paris; B.M.; Vienna.

Note. This type has a particularly wide range of obverse legends; the emperor holds either a sceptre cruciger or a labarum-headed sceptre, while the *Manus Dei* sometimes appears in the upper right field.



I. WITH IMPERIAL NAMES

1. Gold Hyperperon

Obv. A	IC	XC	X
N			M
Δ			O
P			Π
NI			A
K			Λ
C			

Andronicus and Michael kneeling either side of standing figure of Christ who places hands on emperors' heads. Andronicus, bearded, on left, wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; right hand placed upon his chest. Michael, beardless, on right, similarly dressed; left hand placed upon chest. Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion.

Rev. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{ΘV}}$ and various sigla in field.

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, stands facing *orans*, in the midst of the walls of Constantinople.

Ref. B.M.C. 13–23.; R 2230–2232.

Coll. Most Major Collections.

Note. These coins belong to one of the most common Palaeologan types in any metal, and are to be found in most catalogues and collections.

Basic varieties are:

- (i) City walls with six or four groups of towers.
- (ii) Imperial names in circular or columnar form.
- (iii) Position of emperors transposed in relation to legends.
- (iv) Use of AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN instead of the emperors' names.
- (v) Michael portrayed with moustache on certain late issues.

Fuller details of these hyperpera may be found in references Nos. 34, 35 and 40.



2. Billon

Obv. A ^
 N >
 Δ

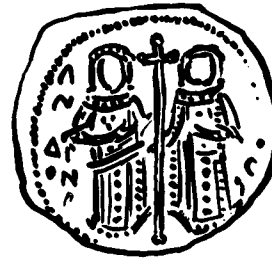
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; right hand placed upon his chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; left hand placed upon his chest.

Rev. Garbled version of + ΚΟΜΗΝΟΣΟΠΑΛΛΑΙΟΛΟΓΟΣ in double border around cross.

Ref. Bank Leu auction, 30 Apr. 1975, lot 760.

Coll. -----.

Note. This type continues from the billon issues of the previous period and shows that the introduction of the new Basilikon (cf. Nos. 3–9) did not necessarily occur contemporaneously with the coronation of Michael IX.



3. Silver Basilikon

Obv. ΜΧΔΗΣΡΛ . . . ΟΧΙΑ around.

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding globus cruciger between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds in left hand, sceptre cruciger.

Rev. IC XC
 X X

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne and holding Gospels in left hand.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO. (Whittemore).



4. Basilikon

Obv. ΑΝΚΟΣΟΠΟΛ-ΜΧΛΛΗΝΟΠ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long patriarchal cross on base between them. Andronicus, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; left hand placed upon his chest. Michael, beardless, left, similarly dressed; right hand placed upon his chest.

Rev. IC XC

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne and holding Gospels in left hand.

Ref. NCirc., Dec. 72, type I.

Coll. -----.



5. Basilikon

Obv. A	X
N	M
ΔΡΙ	Λ
ΝΙ	ΔΕC
ΚΙ	ΠΟ
	ΤΙ
	C

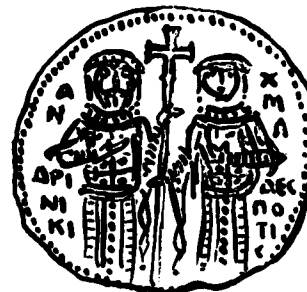
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; right hand placed upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; left hand placed upon chest.

Rev. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne and holding Gospels in left hand.

Ref. NCirc., Dec. 72, type II.

Coll. -----.



6. Basilikon

Obv. ΜΙΧΑΗΛΕCΠ - ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟCΔΕCΠ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum on base between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; right hand placed upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; left hand placed upon chest.

Rev. ΚΥΡΙΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ around; $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$ in field.

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon backless throne, holding Gospels in left hand and raising right hand in benediction.

Ref. BMC 27; NCirc., Dec. 72, type III.

Coll. Most major collections.

Note. There is a wide range of sigla on the reverse of this type; details are discussed by P. D. Whitting in NCirc., July/August 72, p.270.



7. Basilikon

Obv. A X
 NI M
 ΔP ΔΕ
 NI CΠ
 K T

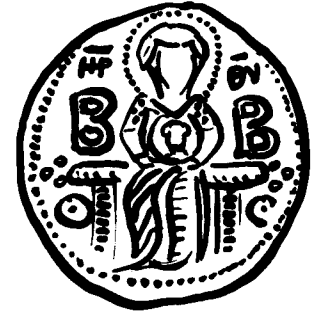
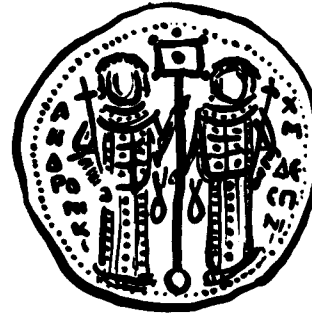
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds in left hand, sceptre cruciger.

Rev. Β Θ
 Ο Ο

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon backless throne, holding nimbate head of Christ upon breast.

Ref. Vienna 299.

Coll. Vienna.



8. Basilikon

Obv. A X
 N M
 Δ PO ΔΕ
 NI CΠ
 K O

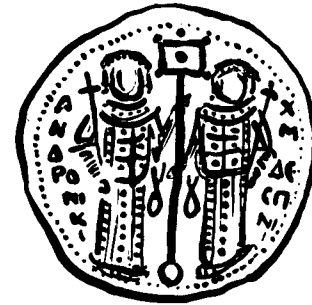
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds in left hand, sceptre cruciger.

Rev. Μ̄ Θ̄V

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon throne, holding nimbate head of Christ upon breast.

Ref. -----

Coll. DO. (Whittemore).



9. Basilikon

Obv. A X
 NΔ M
 PN ΔΕ
 K CΠ
 T

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds in left hand, sceptre cruciger.

Rev. +ΚΕCOCΩNTΘCBACHΛIC in a double linear border across a cross in a quatrefoil.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



10 Half-Basilikon

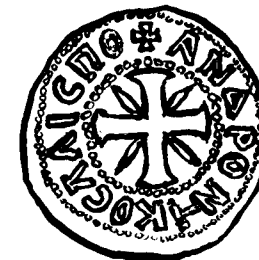
Obv. MX . . . OKINOPΔNA

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing a labarum on globe between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. +ΑΝΔΡΟΝΗΚΟΣΔΙCΠΟ in double border around cross.

Ref. BMC 28.

Coll. BM.



11. Half-Basilikon

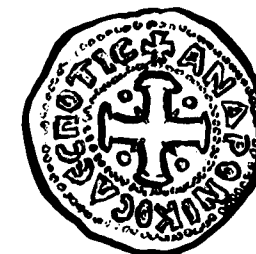
Obv. ΜΙΧΑΗΛΔ-ΑΝΔΚΟCΡΔ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. +ΑΝΔΡΟΝΗΚΟΣ ΔΕCΠΟΤIC in double border around cross with or without pellets in the angles.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



12. Copper Trachy

Obv. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$ in field.
 A X
 M

Half length figures of Andronicus and Michael holding cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest. Above in centre field, a small bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, blessing the two emperors.

Rev. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon backless throne, right hand raised in benediction, Gospels in left.

Ref. NCirc. 77, No.14.

Coll. DO.; Paris.



13. Trachy

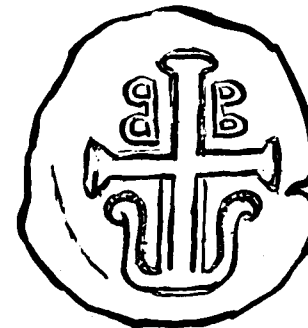
Obv. Inscription illegible. Andronicus and Michael kneeling either side of standing figure of Christ, who places hands upon emperors' heads. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; left hand placed upon chest. Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion.

Rev. B B in field.

A large *croix ancrée*.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



14. Trachy

Obv. $\text{MIXAHA} \dots -\text{AN} \dots \text{K}$

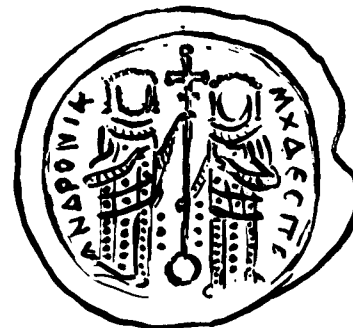
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long cross on globe between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$

Facing bust of Christ, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, holding scroll in left hand.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



15. Trachy

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of two emperors standing, holding a labarum between them and wearing stemma, divitision and loros and placing right and left hands on breast.

Rev. IC XC

Full length figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne and holding Gospels.

Ref. -----

Coll. -----

Note. Unfortunately it has not been possible to examine a specimen of this coin with a clear obverse legend and, consequently, the identification is not completely certain. With two emperors on the obverse there seems little doubt that the type belongs either to Andronicus II and Michael IX or to John V and VI. Although there is a basic similarity between the obverses of the issues of the two pairs of emperors, there are certain differences which are, unfortunately, not visible on the only coin of this type examined by the authors.

The differences between the reverses of this type and that of John V/VI No. 10 are that Christ does not raise his hand in benediction and that the *sigla* ε φ are lacking. The style is also a little neater. Evidence in favour, therefore, of the type being an issue of Andronicus II and Michael IX are the neatness of style, the similarity of the obverse to other issues of the two emperors (Nos. 14, 16 and 18), and the absence of *sigla*.

On the other hand, against this attribution are the remains of the obverse legend which seem to read, counterclockwise from c.300, T I X I I I U. This seems more likely to be a garbled form of I UKNTK than to be construed as the name ANΔPONIKOC, the letters of which are usually regularly arranged and can therefore be confirmed even if only partially visible.

However, as perhaps John V/VI No. 11 is based on Andronicus II and Michael IX No. 17, this then may be the prototype for John V/VI No. 10.



16. Trachy

Obv. AI $\overline{\text{H}}$
 ΔP X
 NI
 KOC Δ
 ΔEC Π

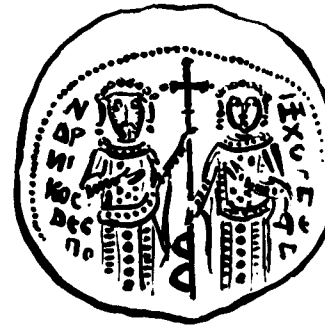
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding between them a long cross with Θ at the base. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. B B

Full length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing *orans*, with nimbate head of Christ upon breast.

Ref. BMC.26.

Coll. BM.



17. Trachy

Obv. ΜΙΧΑΗΛ . . . -ΑΝΔΡΟΝ

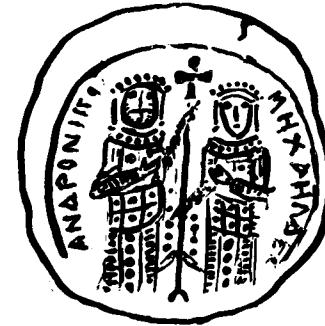
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding a long cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. $\overline{\text{P}}$ $\overline{\Theta}$

Bust of the Virgin, nimbate, *orans*, wearing tunic and maphorion.

Ref. Sab. pl. LXI/5.

Coll. BM.; DO.



18. Trachy

Obv. Π in right field.

A
 Λ

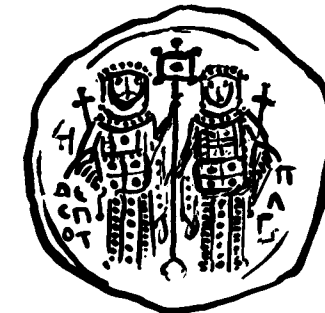
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Michael, beardless right, similarly dressed; holds sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. $\overline{\text{P}}$ $\overline{\Theta}$

Bust of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, *orans*.

Ref. -----

Coll. DO.



19. Trachy

Obv. ΜΙΧΑΗΛ . . . -ΑΝΔΡΟΝ

Threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. Μ̄ Θ̄

Bust of the Virgin, nimbate, *orans*, wears tunic and maphorion.

Ref. RN, 1938, 16.

Coll. Paris; DO.



20. Trachy

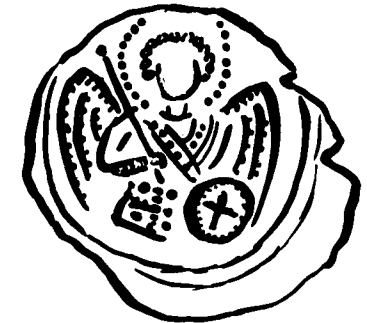
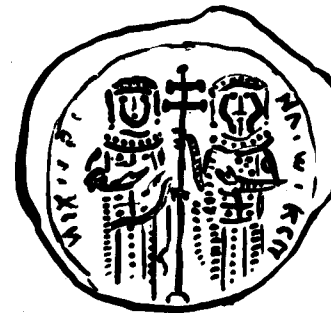
Obv. . . . ΝΔ . . . ΝΙΚΟC-ΜΙΧΑΗΛ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long patriarchal cross on base between them. Andronicus, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places left hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, left, similarly dressed; places right hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend (?). Half length figure of Archangel, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, a sword resting on right shoulder, and in left, small round shield.

Ref. R.2235.

Coll. DO.; Barber.



21. Trachy

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. K Λ
 A
 C

Bust of St. Nicholas, bearded and nimbate, wearing episcopal vestments and holding Gospels.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 80 bis.

Coll. DO.; Paris.



22. Trachy

Obv. A X
N M
Δ

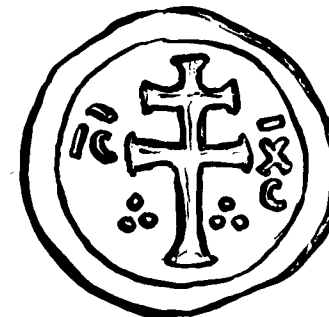
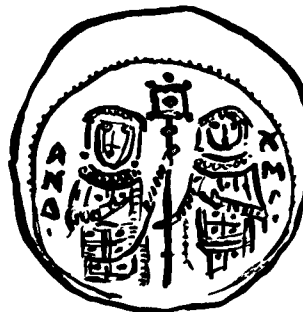
Threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. IC XC

Large patriarchal cross.

Ref. BMC.33.

Coll. BM.; DO.



23. Trachy

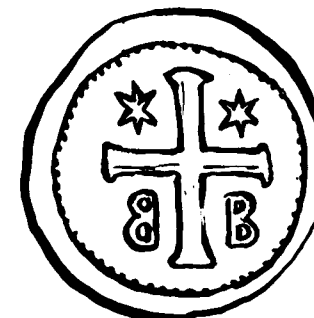
Obv. ANΔPO . . . MΧΔΕC

Half length figures of Andronicus and Michael, holding large patriarchal cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend. A large cross; two stars in the upper angles, and AB in the lower.

Ref. Sab. 49 (Andronicus II and III).

Coll. DO.; Vienna; Oxford.



24. Trachy

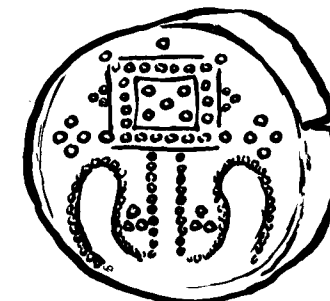
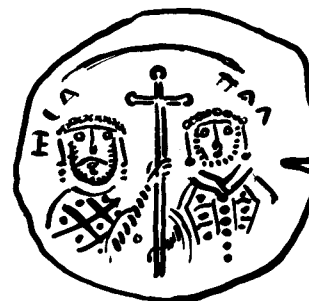
Obv. M ΠA

Busts of Andronicus and Michael, holding long cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros of diamond pattern. Michael, beardless but with moustache, right, wears stemma, divitision, loros and sagion (?).

Rev. No legend. Ornate labarum springing from similarly ornate crescent.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 77 bis.; NCirc. March 1977, p. 96 No. 7.

Coll. Paris.



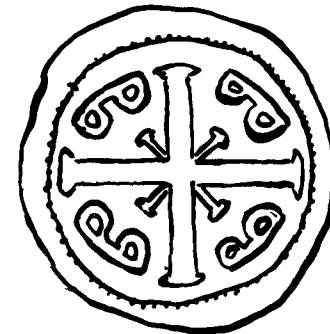
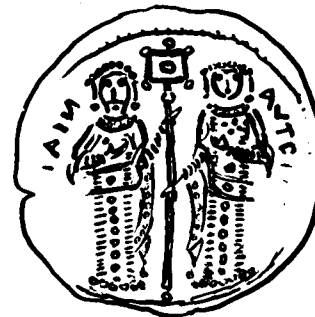
25. Trachy

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend. Four **B**'s arranged diagonally in the angles of a large cross, a small cross diagonally at the centre.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 78.

Coll. DO.; Vienna, Paris, Barber.



26. Trachy

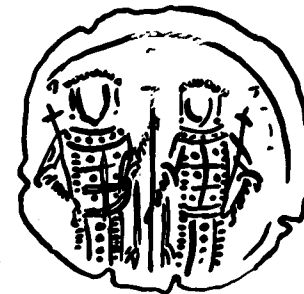
Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum or long cross (?) between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. **NB**

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 70.

Coll. DO.

Note. The reverse letters give the date of Indiction 2. As discussed in the introduction to the reign, this represents either 1304 or 1319.



27. Copper Tetarteron

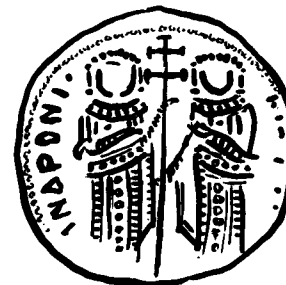
Obv. . . . **ΔPON**

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long patriarchal cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, division and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. **+KVPICEBOHΘVΘCBACIA** in double border around a small nimbate and beardless bust of Christ; **IC XC** in field.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 77.

Coll. DO.



28. Tetrarteron

Obv. ΜΧΔΕΣΠΟΤ—ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ

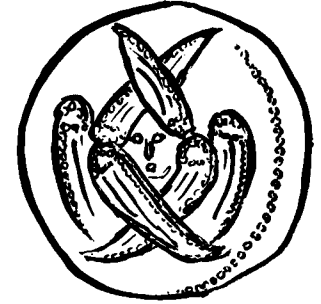
Half length figures of Andronicus and Michael, holding patriarchal cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend. Nimbate Seraph with two upper and four lower wings.

Ref. BMC. 31/2.

Coll. BM.; Paris; Vienna; DO.; Hague.

Note. This type is overstruck by Andronicus III No. 10, and on Andronicus II and Michael IX No. 44.



29. Tetrarteron

Obv. ΜΙΧΑΗΛΔ—ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣΔΕ

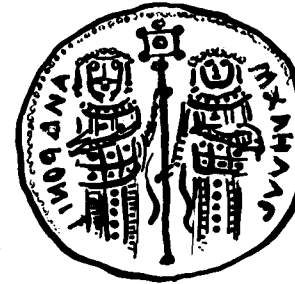
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum on globe between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. +ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ ΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΣ in double border around cross with pellets in angles.

Ref. BMC. 37/41.

Coll. BM.; Paris; DO.; Vienna; Nebraska.

Note. This type is overstruck by Andronicus III No. 12.



30. Tetrarteron

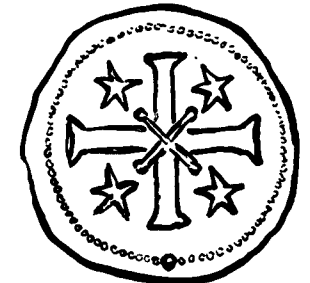
Obv. . . . ΠΟΝ—Μ

Threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend. Large cross, radiate; six pointed stars in angles.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 79.

Coll. DO.



31. Tetrarteron

Obv. **MX . . . -ANΔPON . . .**

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. **ΝΑ**

Ref. Sab. 24.

Coll. DO.; Paris.

Note. The reverse legend indicates the 1st. Indiction – either 1303 or 1318.



32. Tetrarteron

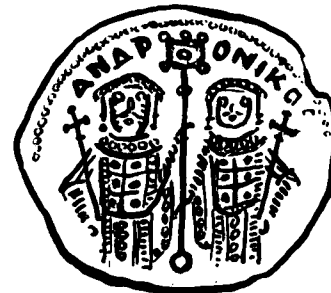
Obv. **ANΔP-ONIK** reading from 290°.

Threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. No legend. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 72.

Coll. Paris; DO.



33. Tetrarteron

Obv. **ANΔPONIKOC ΔΕCΠOTICOC ΠA**

Full length figure of Andronicus, bearded, standing, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

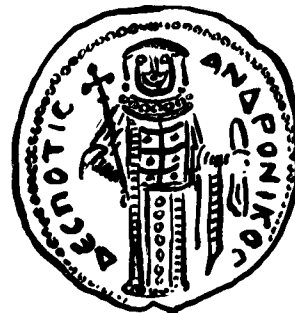
Rev. **ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΔΕCΠOTIC . . .**

Michael standing as above, but beardless.

Ref. Sab. pl. LXI/18.

Coll. Paris; Berlin; Nebraska.

Note. The similarity between this type and the silver coins of Andronicus II and III indicate that this may be an issue from the end of the reign of Andronicus II and Michael IX.



II. "EMPERORS OF THE ROMANS"

34. Silver Basilikon

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long patriarchal cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. ΜΡ ΘΥ

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon throne, holding nimbate head of Christ upon breast.

Ref. -----

Coll. -----



35. Basilikon

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding a labarum on base between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; right hand placed upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; left hand placed upon chest.

Rev. ΚΥΡΙΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ around; ΙΧ ΧΘ in field.

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon backless throne; holding Gospels in left hand, and raising right hand in benediction.

Ref. BMC.42 ff.; NCirc. Dec. 1972, type IV.

Coll. Most major public collections.



36. Copper Tetarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ around; ΙΧ ΧΘ in field.

Half length figures of Andronicus and Michael either side of a standing figure of Christ who places hands upon emperors' heads. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend. Half length figure of Archangel, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion, holding in right hand, sword resting on right shoulder.

Ref. BMC. 34/36; NCirc. 77, No. 13.

Coll. BM.; Paris; DO.



37. Tetrarteron

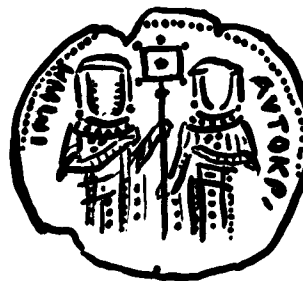
Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. +KVPIE CΩCONTYCBACIAEIC in double border around nimbate and beardless bust of Christ; IC XC in field.

Ref. BMC.48.

Coll. BM.; Paris; DO.



38. Tetrarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. MP ΘV

The Virgin, nimbate, wears tunic and maphorion, standing facing, orans.

Ref. RN. 1938, 19.

Coll. Paris; DO.; Barber.



39. Tetrarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. O A
 ΑΓ Ν
 ΙΟ ΔΡ
 C ONI
 KO
 C

Bust of St. Andronicus, nimbate and beardless, wearing episcopal vestments and holding in right hand, a cross before chest.

Ref. BMC.47.

Coll. BM.; DO.



40. Tetrarteron

Obv. AV . . .

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding a labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. Legend illegible. Half length figure of Archangel, nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger resting upon right shoulder.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Berlin.



41. Tetrarteron

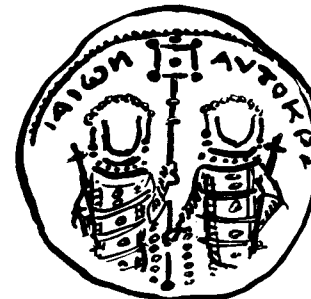
Obv. AVTOKOATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ

Threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding a labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. AVTO/KPATO/PECPOM/AIΩN in four lines.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Barber; Oxford (Goodacre Coll.); Hague.



42. Tetrarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. ΘΗC/ΜΑΚΕΔ/ΟΝΙΑC in three lines.

Ref. NCirc. July/August 1961, 11.

Coll. Paris.



43. Tetrarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN

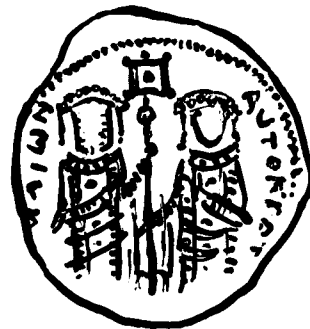
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

**Rev. ΠΛ
ΚΩϞ**

Ref. NZ.1957, p.57, No.337.

Coll. Vienna.

Note. As the previous type refers to the theme of Macedon, so this seems to be an abbreviation of the name "Constantinople".



44. Tetrarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN

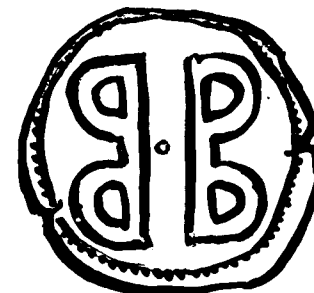
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. ⚡B

Ref. NCirc. July/August 1961, p.161/2, No.12.

Coll. DO.; Vienna.

Note. This type is overstruck by Andronicus II and Michael IX No. 28.



45. Tetrarteron

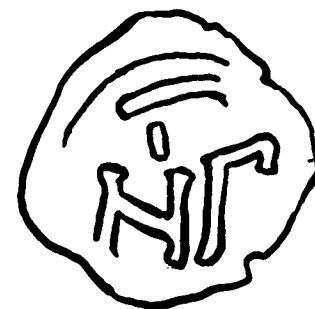
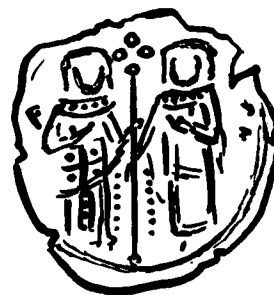
Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing holding a long cross (?) between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. ΝΓ

Ref. -----

Coll. -----

Note. Indictional date 3, representing 1302 or 1317.



46. Tetrarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN

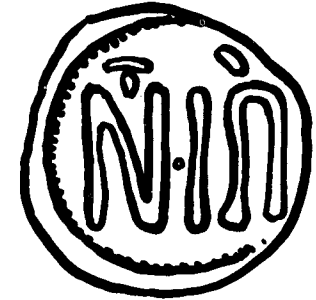
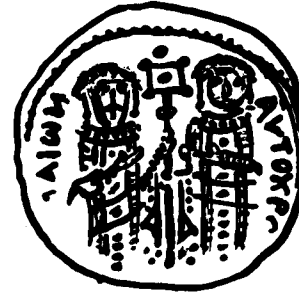
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. NIΩ

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 66.

Coll. DO.; Paris; Vienna.

Note. Indictional date 14, representing 1301 or 1316.



47. Tetrarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN

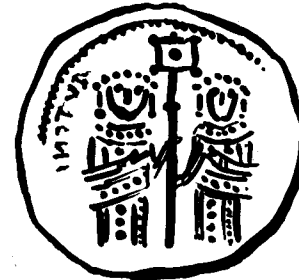
Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. NIЄ

Ref. -----.

Coll. Paris.

Note. Indictional date 15, representing 1302 or 1317. This type is overstruck by Andronicus III No. 12 and on Andronicus II and Michael IX No. 46.



48. Tetrarteron

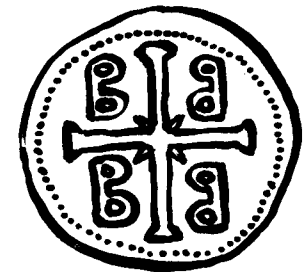
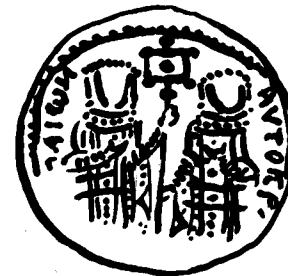
Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC PΩMAIΩN

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. B placed in four angles of large cross.

Ref. BMC. 49.

Coll. BM.



49. Tetrarteron

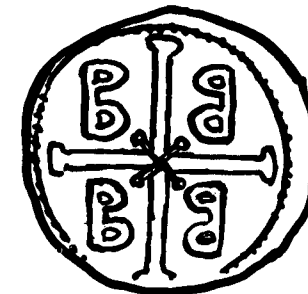
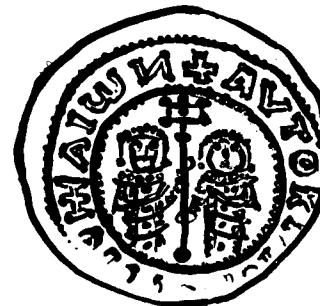
Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ

In double border around threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael, standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. Β placed in four angles of large cross.

Ref. BMC. 48.

Coll. BM.; DO.; Ashmolean.



50. Tetrarteron

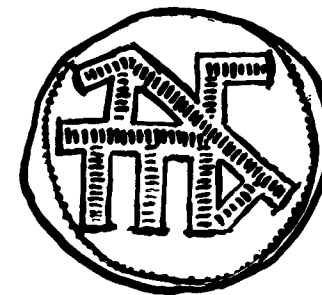
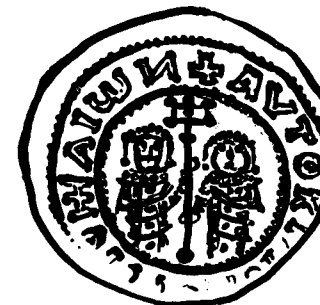
Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ

In double border around threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael, standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 75; Vienna 302.

Coll. Paris; DO; Vienna.



51. Tetrarteron

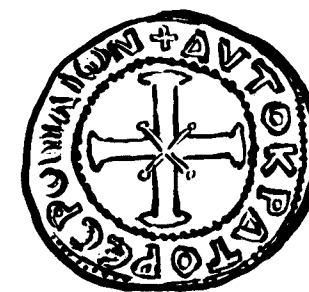
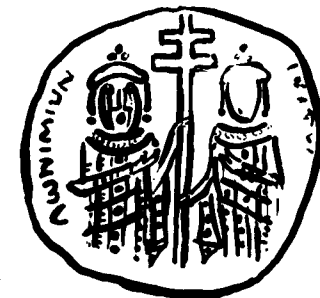
Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael, standing, holding long patriarchal cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ in double border around cross potent, radiate.

Ref. BMC. 50/51.

Coll. BM.; DO.; Paris.



52. Tetarteron

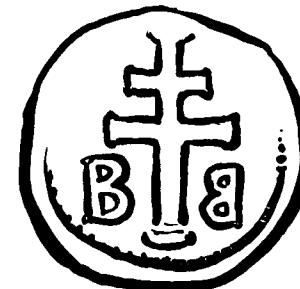
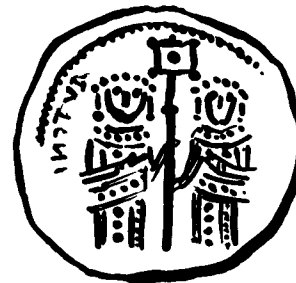
Obv. AVTOKPATOPEC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend. Patriarchal cross flanked by antithetical Β's.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Paris.



III. WITH TITLE "AVTOKPATOP" ONLY

53. Tetarteron

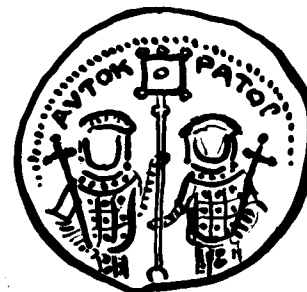
Obv. AVTOK-PATOP

Threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael holding labarum between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds in left hand, sceptre cruciger.

Rev. No legend. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 73-74.

Coll. DO.



ANDRONICUS II'S SECOND SOLE REIGN

1. Silver Basilikon

Obv. ΟΠΡΟΦΙΤΙΣΑΧΙ . . . -ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣΔΕΣ

Full length figures of Andronicus II and the prophet Achias standing, holding patriarchal cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Achias, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. ΚΥΡΙΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ around; ΙC XC in field.

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon backless throne, holding Gospels in left hand and raising right hand in benediction.

Ref. Gerasimov 1949, 1.

Coll. Istanbul.

Note. Grierson does not believe this coin to be genuine.



2. Basilikon

Obv. AN	Ε
Δ	N
PO	X
NI	Φ
KO	Θ
C	

Full length figure of emperor standing, wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia; above right, *Manus Dei*.

Rev. ΙC	XC
X	X
B	θ

Full length figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, standing on dais, *orans* threequarter left.

Ref. G. Addenda, p.6, 327.

Coll. -----

Note. This type, and the subsequent one, should be assigned to Andronicus II's second sole reign, as we have seen that the introduction of the basilikon did not take place until after the accession of Michael IX. The coins do not bear much resemblance to those of Andronicus III. On the other hand, Bertelè (Bib. 43, Note 59) considers these as issues of Andronicus III, since he notes the weights to be 1.62, 1.43, 1.25 and 1.15 gms. As these types seem to be published only by Goodacre in the *Addendum* to his *Handbook*, presumably Bertelè acquired his information from private correspondence. The second specimen illustrated by Goodacre is obviously clipped and in any case the weights are too erratic to have any significance. The early coins of Andronicus III weigh c. 2.0 gms. and are later reduced, with only a minimal change



of design, to 1.2 gms. These two issues must represent 2.0 gms. issues; if types of Andronicus III, they would represent the very earliest coins of his reign.

3. Basilikon

Obv. A O
 ON ΠΑ
 IKO Λ
 ΕΘ
 ΛΛΓ

Full length figure of emperor standing, wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus; above right, *Manus Dei*.

Rev. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{ΘV}}$
 B B

Full length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing on dais, *orans*.

Ref. G. Addenda, p.6.

Coll. Paris.

Note. This type exists with the Virgin flanked both by B's and by two small trees.



4. Basilikon

Obv. A O
 N ΠΑ
 KK Λ

Full length figure of Andronicus standing, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus.

Rev. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{ΘV}}$
 B B

Threequarter length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing *orans*.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Paris.



5. Half-Basilikon

Obv. A O
 N Π A
 KK Λ

Full length figure of Andronicus standing, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus.

Rev. ΜΡ ΘΥ
 B B

Threequarter length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing *orans*.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Paris.

Note. This is exactly the same as the previous coin except that the silver appears a little baser, the weight is only 0.60 gms. and it has a diameter of 17/18 mm. whereas No. 4 weighs c.2.00 gms. and has a diameter of 20 mm.. Grierson considers that in Pegalotti's description of the Constantinopolitan coinage a line has been dropped from the text (page 40, line 26), and that Evans' amendment of 4 to 8 is incorrect. The terminology *grosso grande* presumes the existence of a smaller *grosso*; the text as Grierson would amend it would make the smaller coin baser. No. 5 seems at sight baser, so perhaps Nos. 4 and 5 represent Grierson's large and small *grossi*. As Grierson also considers that Pegalotti was writing of c.1340 rather than 1328, these coins, together with Nos. 3 and 4, could belong to the reign of Andronicus III.



ANDRONICUS II AND III, 1325–1328

1. Gold Hyperperon

Obv. **ΑΝΔΡ . . . ΑΝΔΡΝΙΚ; ΙC XC** in upper field.

Andronicus II and III kneeling, facing either side of standing figure of Christ, who places hands on emperors' heads. Andronicus II, bearded, wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; places right hand upon chest. Andronicus III, bearded, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest. Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion.

Rev. **MP ΘV** and various sigla in field.

The Virgin, nimbate, wears tunic and maphorion, stands facing *orans*, in midst of walls of Constantinople.

Ref. NCirc., June 1961, p. 135.

Note. The obverse legend occurs in both circular and columnar form, while the reference cited above lists twelve different sets of sigla.



2. Silver Basilikon

Obv. **ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ – ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ**

Full length figures of Andronicus II and Andronicus III holding labarum between them. Andronicus II, bearded, wears stemma, divitision and loros; Andronicus III, beardless, similarly dressed.

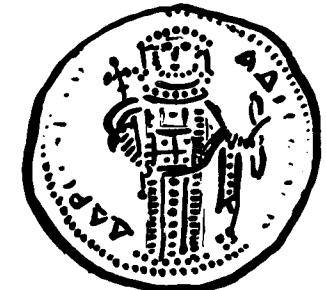
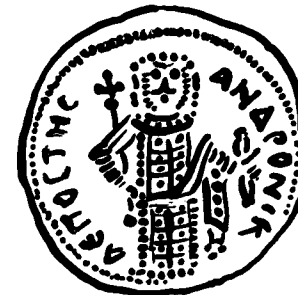
Rev. **MP ΘV**

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated facing upon throne, holding nimbate head of Christ on breast.

Ref. NCirc., Apr. 1962, p.77, type I.

Coll. -----.

Note. Veglery and Zacos examined a specimen of this coin which they hoped to publish fully at a later date, but were apparently unable to do so. Their preliminary description does not mention whether the emperors held sceptres or placed their free hands upon their chests.



3. Basilikon

Obv. **ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚ . . . – ΔΕΣΠΟΤΗΣ**

Full length figure of Andronicus II, with forked beard, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. **ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ – ΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΣ**

Full length figure of Andronicus II, with rounded beard, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Ref. NCirc., Apr. 1962, pp. 77–78, type II.

Coll. -----.

4. Basilikon

Obv. **ΑΔ . . . ΚΟΣ-ΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΣ**

Full length figure of Andronicus II, with forked beard, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. **ΑΝ . . . Ν . . . Η-ΚΟΣΔΕΣΠ**

Full length figure of Andronicus II, with rounded beard, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus cruciger.

Ref. NCirc. Apr. 1962, p.78, type III.

Coll. -----.



5. Copper Trachy

Obv. **ΑΝΔ . . . ΑΝΔ . . . ΗΣΒΠΑΣ** in double border.

Half length figures of Andronicus II and III holding long cross between them. Andronicus III, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, trilobate sceptre. Andronicus II, bearded, right, similarly dressed; holds in left hand, trilobate sceptre.

Rev. **ΜΡ ΘΥ**

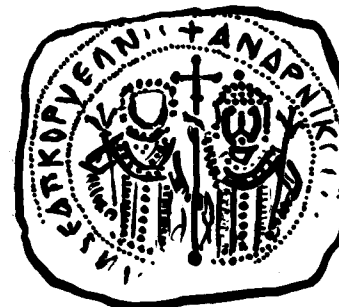
The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing orans.

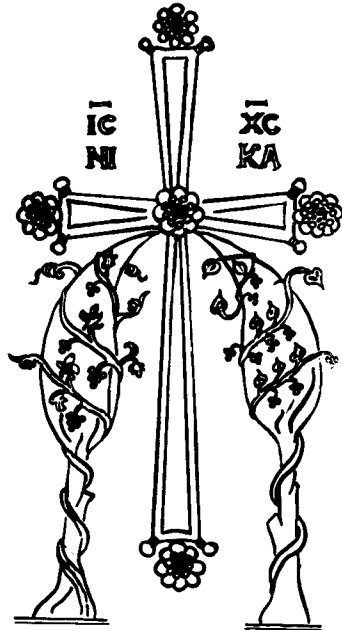
Ref. Vienna 301.

Coll. Vienna.

Note. All examined specimens of this type were both badly struck and badly preserved. Enough detail can be seen, however, to show that not only does the junior emperor wear a different form of stemma from the senior emperor, but also on one coin the letters **ΑΝΔ** occur at 10°-40° while on another at 190°-210°. The bulbous form of crown (*stemmatargyrion*¹(?)) although appearing on some of the silver coins of Andronicus II and Michael IX, does not seem to be used on the base metal coinage, and this feature, combined with the fact that legends enclosed in a double border seem to be a late rather than early feature, have resulted in the attribution of this coin to Andronicus II and III.

¹. Cf. RN. 6th series, Vol. XII, 1970, pp. 143 ff. for introduction of this type of crown on 13th century coinage.







Andronicus II abdicated on 24 May 1328, retiring to a monastery in 1330 where he died on 13 February 1332. His survival for nearly five years after abdication seems to be reflected in the coinage. One of the problems concerning the reign of Andronicus III has been the hitherto complete lack of a gold coinage. The authors feel that the type struck under Andronicus II and III continued to be struck for the first years of Andronicus III's reign, possibly until the death of Andronicus II. The evidence appears to support this hypothesis. The large hoard of hyperpera mentioned by Protonotarios (Bib. 35) originally consisted of many kilos of coins, a large proportion of which were melted down. The hoard, however, contained large numbers of coins of Andronicus II and III, in such quantities compared with the accompanying issues of Andronicus II and Michael IX that it seems unreasonable for them to have been the issues of only three years when compared to the twenty-five years of Andronicus II and Michael IX. In addition, the number of sigla recorded for the hyperpera of Andronicus II and III are 14, giving an issue period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years compared with the 65 sigla of Andronicus II and Michael IX spread over a period of twenty-five years. Also, certain sigla on the gold ($\text{B} \text{ϕ}$ and $\text{A}-\text{Π}$) are mirrored on the basilika of Andronicus III, while others are almost paralleled ($\text{lis}-\text{A}$ with $\text{lis}-\text{B}$).

A further contender for the gold coinage of this reign is the hyperperon depicting Andronicus III, Anna of Savoy and John V. Early attributions variously assigned this coin of Andronicus II, Irene and Andronicus III; Andronicus II, Irene and Michael IX; Andronicus II, Anna of Savoy and Andronicus III; Andronicus III, Anna of Savoy and John V, and finally, Andronicus III, Anna of Savoy and John VI. It has now been accepted that the penultimate identification is the correct one, but whether the type was struck either in the reign of Andronicus III or of John V remains to be determined. Since John had not been crowned by the time of his father's death, the first attribution means that John is shown on the coinage before his coronation, while the second means that Andronicus appears posthumously. In fact, a deceased Emperor had not appeared on the coinage since the reign of Constantine VI, and it seems unlikely that this piece of mint practice was still known in the

fourteenth century especially after the diaspora of 1204–1261. Whatever John's status at the time of his father's death, he certainly figures prominently on a silver basilikon depicting him as a child, together with his father (No. 7). The obverse is exactly the same as on another basilika of Andronicus III, but the reverse shows John V wearing imperial vestments, holding a labarum and globus, and standing before a figure of Christ with outstretched arms. This is surely an issue of the lifetime of Andronicus III. Further evidence is shown in a copper coin from Thessalonica depicting an adult and a child Emperor, identified by Longuet (Bib. 12) as John V and VI, but considered by Bendall (Bib. 46) in his reassessment of the 'Salonica' hoard to be Andronicus III and John V.

Five types of silver basilika have been attributed to Andronicus III's reign. The first two weighed 2.00 gms., a weight which the denomination has kept since its inception. At a later time, perhaps c.1335, the weight was reduced to c.1.20 gms., and the last three types were struck at this weight.

Type 1 is an unique coin, and so unlike all others that it might be called a pattern. Although uncertain as to which Andronicus the legend refers, the coin is assigned to Andronicus III because of the form of its reverse border, depicted , which is usual for basilika of Andronicus III. This denomination of Andronicus II and Michael IX, and indeed, of Andronicus II and III is normally rendered with pellets, thus: .

Types 3 and 4 are similar, No. 3 being on the heavy standard, and type 4 on the light; the main difference between them is the transposition of the figures on the obverse of St. Demetrius and Andronicus.

Type 6, although approximately the same weight as a reduced basilikon is, in fact, a half-basilikon on the heavy standard. Not only does the relegation of St. Demetrius to the reverse and his replacement by the Virgin show that we are dealing with another denomination, but also the emperor's position in the left field firmly links type 6 with basilikon No. 2 on the heavy standard. The weight is only 1.00 gms. and not 1.20 gms.

Types 7 and 8 have already been discussed in the section dealing with the hyperperon.

Billon tornese continued to be struck during the reign, and a discussion of this denomination will be found under the section dealing with the "Politikon" coinage.

Copper Coins

Until recently, only type 9 could be confidently assigned to this reign. Three coins, previously considered to belong to the reign of Andronicus II can now be reassigned to Andronicus III. Two of these coins can be reassigned because of overstriking and by their indictional dates, and the third because of its similarity to the first two. A fourth coin (No. 13) has also been placed in this reign, partly on grounds of style, and partly because of a plethora of coins for the reign of Andronicus II and paucity for Andronicus III.

ANDRONICUS III, 1328–1341

1. Gold Hyperperon

Obv. AN IC
 Δ PO NI XC
 KOC EN X

Emperor, bearded, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, kneeling right, *orans*, before standing figure of Christ. Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion, stands left, blessing emperor.

Rev. ANNA on left †; ∩ in centre field.

Full length figures of Anna, left, and John V, right, standing. Anna wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre, and places left hand upon breast. John, similarly dressed, holds in right hand, *anexikakia*, and in left, sceptre cruciger.

Ref. BMC. (Andronicus II) 24–5.; NCirc. Dec. 1970, p.486.

Coll. BM.; DO.; Copenhagen.



2. Silver Basilikon

Obv. ANΔPO/NIKOC/AVTOKPA/TOP in four lines.

Rev. No legend. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Barber.

Note. This coin is attributed here to Andronicus III rather than to Andronicus II solely on the evidence of the elongated form of the pellets forming the border of the coin. The borders of the basilika of Andronicus II and Michael IX, and of Andronicus II and III are usually formed of round pellets.



3. Basilikon

Obv. A Γ
 N O
 Δ A
 N N
 K K
 O O
 C T
 Δ
 H
 H
 T

Full length figures of Andronicus and St. Demetrius. Emperor, bearded, on left, wears stemma, divitision and loros, stands *orans* threequarters right. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wears tunic and himation, and holds in right hand, a cross before chest.

Rev. IC XC
 B B

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne, and holding Gospels in left hand.

Ref. BMC.1.; R.2241.

Coll. BM.; DO.; Paris; Barber.



4. Basilikon

Obv. ANΔP . . . / ΓTHMHΔ; Γ in centre field.

○
 Δ

Full length figures of Andronicus and St. Demetrius standing. The Emperor, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; stands *orans* threequarter left. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wears tunic and himation; holds in right hand, a cross before chest.

Rev. IC XC

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne, and holding Gospels in left hand.

Ref. Bertelè, Anna, Nos. 1-3.

Coll. DO.

Note. Sigla forms: (i) † B (ii) Λ Π (iii) B †. The similarity of these sigla to some of those on the hyperpera of Andronicus II and III indicates that Andronicus III continued for a time to issue the gold type of his grandfather.



5. Basilikon

Obv. ANΔP . . /ϚTHMHΔ; Γ in centre field.



Full length figures of Andronicus and St. Demetrius standing. Emperor, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; stands threequarters left *orans*. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wears tunic and himation; holds in right hand, a cross before chest.

Rev. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$
Ϙ Β
Ϡ †

Full length figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; right hand raised in benediction.

Ref. Bertelè, Anna, Nos.4-5.

Coll. DO.



6. Half-Basilikon

Obv. ANΔPON left; $\overline{\text{M}}$ $\overline{\text{Θ}}$ in field.
P V

Full length figures of Andronicus and the Virgin standing. The emperor, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; stands threequarters right, *orans*. The Virgin, left, wears tunic and maphorion.

Rev. ΟΑΓΙΟC ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟC; lis in right field.

Full length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, a spear, and in left, a shield.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



7. Basilikon

Obv. ANΔPONIK ΔΗΜΗΤ; Γ in centre field.



Full length figures of Andronicus and St. Demetrius standing. The emperor, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; stands threequarters left *orans*. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wears tunic and himation; holds in right hand, a cross before chest.

Rev. ΙΩΑΝΝΙΟΚ-ΟΠΑΛΕΟ; IC XC in upper field.

Small full length figure of John V standing in front of a figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, with hands outstretched. John wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, labarum, and in left, globus cruciger. Christ wears tunic and colobion.

Ref. Gerasimov, "Deux Monnaies d'Argent de Jean V Palaeologue" (No. 29).

Coll. DO.; Sofia; Leningrad.



8. Basilikon

Obv. AV MP
 ΔP ΘV
 ONI
 KOC
 ΔIC
 Π

Andronicus, bearded, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; kneeling right *orans* before standing figure of the Virgin, nimbate and wearing tunic and maphorion, standing left, blessing emperor.

Rev. ANNA on left; ω in centre; Δ on right.

IC
 ΠI
 T

Full length figures of Anna, left, and John, right, standing. Anna wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, trilobate sceptre and places left hand upon breast. John, similarly dressed; holds in left hand, sceptre cruciger, and in right, anexikakia.

Ref. Anna, Nos. 6–25.

Coll. DO.



9. Copper Stamenon

Obv. AN Δ
 ΔP
 ON
 Kc

Full length figure figure of emperor standing, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, labarum headed sceptre, and in left, globus cruciger.

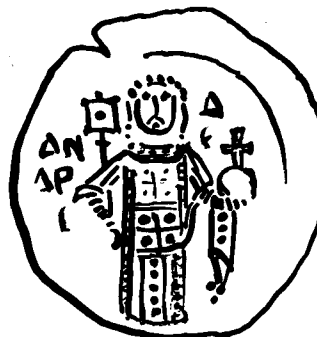
Rev. O ΔI
 A MH
 ΠI TP
 O IO
 C C

Full length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, spear, and in left, shield.

Ref. BMC. 2/3.

Coll. DO.; BM.; Paris.

Note. An interesting and anomalous feature of this issue is that the emperor is depicted on the convex instead of the more usual concave side.



10. Copper Tetarteron

Obv. ANΔPONIK

Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus.

Rev. Ⓞ P
ΓΕ ΓΙ
Ο Ο
C

Half length figure of St. George, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, spear held diagonally across chest, and in left, a shield.

Ref. NCirc. April 77, No. 11.

Coll. Paris; Barber.

Note. The attribution of this type and the two following is discussed in an article "Andronikos II or III?" in NCirc. July/August 1974. As Nos. 10 and 12 are found overstruck on coins of Andronicus II and Michael IX, they cannot be issues of Andronicus II's first sole reign. The indiction date 2 on issue 12 refers to the years 1289, 1304, 1319 or 1334, and as we have just seen that the type post-dates the reign of Andronicus II and Michael IX by reason of an overstrike, then issue 12 can only date to the year 1334. The similarity of the obverses of issues 10 and 11 to that of issue 12 indicates that these former types are also coins of Andronicus III. This type is overstruck on Andronicus II and Michael IX No. 28.



11. Tetarteron

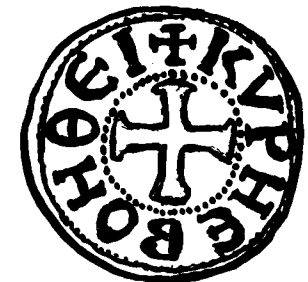
Obv. ANΔPON-ΔΕCΠ

Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus.

Rev. +KVPHE BOHΘEI in double border around central cross.

Ref. Sab. pl.LX/7.

Coll. Vienna.



12. Tetarteron

Obv. ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ ΔΕΣΠΟΤ

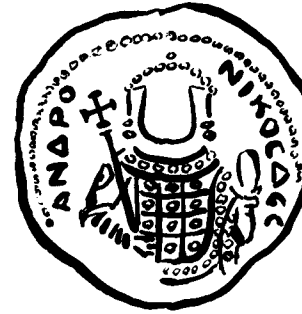
Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. Ν * Β

Ref. ZfN.1926, 85.

Coll. DO.; Paris; Barber; Vienna; Nebraska.

Note. The reverse represents indictional date 2 which, as has been noted, can only refer to the year 1334. This type is overstruck on Andronicus II and Michael IX Nos. 29 and 47.



13. Tetarteron

Obv. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, often retrograde.

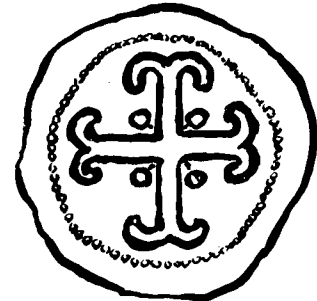
Full length figure of emperor standing, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and places left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend. Cross fleury with pellets in angles.

Ref. BMC.11.

Coll. BM.; DO.; Paris; Vienna.

Note. In style this type seems more similar to the preceding three issues than to the coins of Andronicus II, and it has for this reason, therefore, been placed in the reign of Andronicus III.



JOHN V, 1341–1391

The long reign of John V, broken by two civil wars, saw considerable changes in the coinage, which fall into several well defined periods.

Period I 1341–47. Sole reign with coins depicting John V with his mother, Anna of Savoy. Civil war (1342–47) against John Cantacuzenus ended with Cantacuzenus victorious and ruling as John VI with John V.

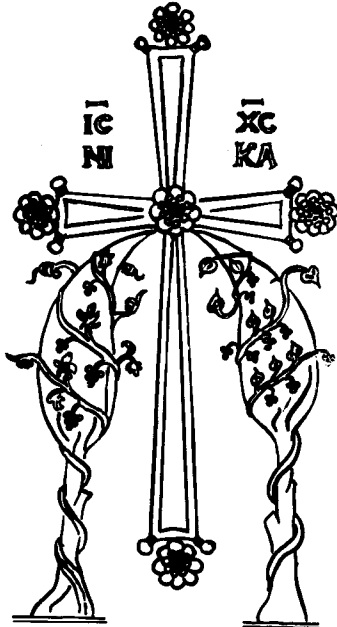
Period II 1347–52. Joint reign of John V and VI.

Period III 1352–54. Second civil war with John V based in Thrace and Macedonia. Coins of the capital, therefore, are issued only in the name of John VI. John V eventually defeated John VI.

Period IV 1354–76. Sole reign of John V.

Period V 1376–79. Usurpation by John V's son, Andronicus IV.

Period VI. 1379–91. Sole reign of John V.



Period I

All coins of this period are silver basilika and can, with the exception of one issue, be found in Bertelè's book on the coins and seals of Anna of Savoy (Bib. 1).

Period II

For the last time the Byzantine empire had, for the space of three short years, a currency struck in three metals – a gold hyperperon, no less than six types of basilika with a possible subsidiary denomination, and three types of copper stamena.

Period III

Although the second civil war was fought between the summer of 1352 and December 1354, the coinage in the name of John VI alone can only date between April 1353 (when John VI substituted the name of his son, Matthew, in place of John V for commemoration in the court ritual) and December 1354. Two types of basilika, together with similar coins in a cruder style which might be provincial issues, are the only coins known for this period.

Period IV

There is difficulty assigning a definite coinage to these years, and in the catalogue only one issue of copper stamena has been listed here. Two comparable coins of the 'Politikon' type (Nos. 3 and 4) also are of the same date, but there is, in fact, no reason to believe that these coins might not be earlier in the reign. Some unpublished and tenuous evidence points to the reform of the coinage, which introduced a large silver coin, the half-hyperperon in place of the base gold hyperperon, as having occurred as early as 1355. These coins are listed under period VI.

Period V

John's son, Andronicus IV, had already rebelled in 1373 and had been imprisoned by his father. He escaped in 1376 with Genoese and Turkish aid and managed to enter Constantinople and imprison both his father and his brothers. He ruled from August 1376 until July 1379 when, having previously escaped, John V re-entered Constantinople.

The coinage of Andronicus IV comprises a large 'reformed' silver half-hyperperon, a small silver coin, and one, or possibly two, copper types. It has previously been noted that the coinage reform occurred under John V before 1376, but if so, it seems at first only to have involved the highest denomination. The small silver coin of c.0.85 to 0.65 gms. with a reverse of Christ seated upon a throne can only be the lineal descendant of the basilikon, and this combined with the lack of the two reformed subsidiary denominations mean that the quarter- and

sixteenth-hyperperon do not make an appearance until after 1379. While most authorities assign a quarter-hyperperon to John V, the authors have not seen any which are superior in style to those of Manuel II, and feel therefore, that the correct sequence of the reform is as follows:

Introduction of half-hyperperon c.1355–76
sixteenth-hyperperon c.1380–91
quarter-hyperperon c.1391–1400.

The eighth-hyperperon of c.2.00 gms. was made superfluous by the great abundance of Venetian grossi in circulation.

Period VI

The half-hyperperon and sixteenth-hyperperon of John V are listed in this section. The range and date of these coins have been discussed under periods IV and V.

JOHN V WITH ANNA OF SAVOY, 1341–1347

1. Silver Basilikon

Obv. **ENXΩ** left †; **Ω** in centre; **ANNA** right †.

Full length figures of John V, left, and Anna, right, standing. John wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia. Anna, similarly dressed; holds in left hand, trilobate sceptre.

Rev. **IC** **XC**

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, seated upon throne, wearing tunic and colobion, and holding Gospels.

Ref. Anna, Nos. 26–27.

Coll. DO.



2. Basilikon

Obv. **ANNA** left †; **Ω** in centre; **ENXΩ** right †.

Full length figures of Anna, left, and John V, right, standing. John wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia. Anna, similarly dressed; holds in right hand, trilobate sceptre.

Rev. **IC** **XC**

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, seated upon throne, wearing tunic and colobion, and holding Gospels.

Ref. Anna, Nos. 28–199.

Coll. DO.



3. Basilikon

Obv. **ANNA** left †; **ΩENXΩ** right †.

Full length figures of Anna, left, and John V, right, holding a long cross between them, John's hand superior. John wears stemma, divitision and loros; places left hand upon chest. Anna, similarly dressed; places right hand upon breast.

Rev. **IC** **XC**

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, seated upon throne, wearing tunic and colobion, and holding Gospels.

Ref. Anna, Nos. 200–211.

Coll. DO.



4. Basilikon

Obv. ANNA left †; ☩ right.

Full length figures of Anna, left, and John V, right, holding a long cross between them, John's hand superior. John wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in left hand, sceptre. Anna, similarly dressed; holds in right hand, sceptre.

Rev. IC XC

Figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, seated upon throne, wearing tunic and colobion, and holding Gospels.

Ref. Anna, Nos. 212–213.

Coll. DO.

Note. Types 1–7, which formed the majority of the coins in the hoard published by Bertelè (*cf.* Bib. 1), were obviously a closely-knit group produced during a short period of time, despite the multiplicity of types. A coin of type 4 (Anna 212) shares an obverse die with a coin of type 7 (Anna 246). In fact, close examination of the hoard might well show that these two types share dies with type 3. On types 1 and 2 John and Anna hold sceptres, with their hands resting upon their hips and their elbows held away from their bodies. Close examination of types 4 and 7 shows that John's and Anna's hands are placed upon their chests as on type 3, and it is probable that the obverse dies used for types 4 and 7 are the same dies of type 3 with the sceptres added.



5. Basilikon

Obv. ANNA left †; ☩ in centre; ENXΩ right †.

Full length figures of Anna, left, and John V, right, standing. John wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia. Anna, similarly dressed; holds in right hand, trilobate sceptre.

Rev. IC XC

Full length figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, right hand raised in benediction; to left and right in field, stylised trees.

Ref. Anna, Nos. 214–215.

Coll. DO.



6. Basilikon

Obv. ANNA left †; IWENXΩ right †.

Full length figures of Anna, left, and John V, right, holding a long cross between them, John's hand superior. John wears stemma, divitision and loros; places left hand upon chest. Anna, similarly dressed; places right hand upon breast.

Rev. Δ ΗΡ
 H
 M ΘV

Full length figures of the Virgin, left, and St. Demetrius, right, standing. The Virgin, nimbate, wears tunic and maphorion. St. Demetrius, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and himation; holds cross before chest.

Ref. Anna, Nos. 216–245.

Coll. DO.



7. Basilikon

Obv. ANNA left †; IWENXΩ right †.

Full length figures of Anna, left, and John V, right, holding a long cross between them, John's hand superior. John wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in left hand, sceptre cruciger. Anna, similarly dressed; holds in right hand, trilobate sceptre.

Rev. Δ ΗΡ
 H
 M ΘV

Full length figures of the Virgin, left, and St. Demetrius, right, standing. The Virgin, nimbate, wears tunic and maphorion. St. Demetrius, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and himation; holds cross before chest.

Ref. Anna, Nos. 246–247.

Coll. DO.



8. Basilikon

Obv. **ΤΩ ΘΩ** left †; **ΙC ΧC** above; **ΙΩΝΧΩ** right †.

Full length figure of John V, right, kneeling before Christ, bearded and nimbate, seated upon backless throne, blessing emperor. Christ wears tunic and colobion and holds Gospels. John wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros.

Rev. **ANNA** left †; **ΜΡ** above; **ΘV** right.

Full length figures of Anna, left, and the Virgin seated right upon backless throne, extending right hand to bless Anna. The Virgin, nimbate, wears tunic and maphorion. Anna wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, trilobate sceptre, and places left hand upon breast.

Ref. NCirc, Dec. 1970, Vol. LXXVIII, No. 12, p. 488, No. 7.

Coll. -----.

Note. Possibly an issue commemorating the coronation of John V in November 1341.



JOHN V AND JOHN VI, 1347–1352

1. Gold Hyperperon

Obv. **ΙΩΝΧΩ** left †; **ΙΩΝΧΩ** right †; **ΙC ΧC** in upper field.

John VI and John V kneeling either side of standing figure of Christ, who places hands on emperors' heads. John VI, left, wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; right hand placed upon chest. John V, right, similarly dressed; left hand placed upon chest. Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion.

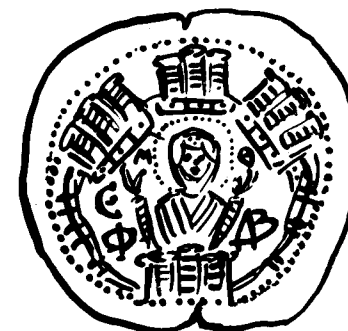
Rev. **ΜΡ** **ΘV**
 ⚡ ⚡

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing *orans*, amidst walls of Constantinople.

Ref. Bertelè, M.O. p. 46, No. 1; NCirc., Dec. 1970, pp. 486/7, Nos. 2–4.

Coll. BM.; Copenhagen.

Note. Sigla recorded: ⚡ ⚡; ⚡ A; ⚡ ⚡; Λ(?)H.
 B A



2. Silver Basilikon

Obv. ΙΩ . . . ΩΙ

Full length figures of John VI, left, and John V, right, holding a long patriarchal cross between them, John V's (?) hand superior. John VI wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. John V, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. IC XC in field.

Full length figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, right hand raised in benediction; to left and right in field, stylised trees.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



3. Basilikon

Obv. ⱄ in centre; ΠΟΛΟΠ left †; Κ-ΝΤΚΝ right †.

Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, wearing stemma, divitision and loros. John V holds in right hand, labarum-headed sceptre, and in left, anexikakia. John VI holds in right hand, anexikakia, and in left, labarum-headed sceptre.

Rev. C to right.

X

B

Full length figure of Christ, bearded and nimbate, standing within *mandoria*, wearing tunic and colobion; right hand raised in benediction.

Ref. Dimitrijevic, MO.II, p. 47.

Coll. Bucarest.



4. Basilikon

Obv. . . . N . . . left †; ΙΩΝΧΩΤ right †.

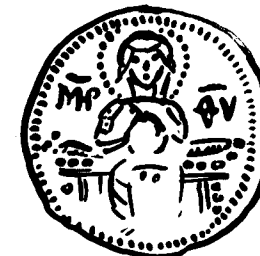
Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, holding a long cross between them. John V wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. John VI, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. MP ΘV

Full length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon backless throne, and holding nimbate head of Christ.

Ref. NCirc., Jan. 1971, Vol. LXXIX/1, p. 2, No. 9.

Coll. -----.



5. Basilikon

Obv. $\text{I}\omega\text{N}\chi$ right I ; $\text{I}\omega\text{.N}$ left I .

Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, standing facing, holding a long cross between them, John VI's hand superior. John V wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. John VI, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{P}}$ $\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{C}}$
 $\overline{\Theta}\overline{\text{V}}$ $\overline{\chi}\overline{\text{C}}$

Full length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon backless throne, and holding Christ on her left arm.

Ref. Bertelè, *MO.I.*, pp. 46–7, No. 1; Longuet, *RN.* 1942, pp. 111–12, No. 1.

Coll. DO.; Paris.



6. Basilikon

Obv. $\text{I}\omega\text{N}\chi\omega\text{T}$ right; uncertain left.

Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, standing facing, holding a long cross between them, John VI's hand superior. John V wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. John VI, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. Γ O
 $\text{O}\overline{\text{A}}$ $\overline{\text{M}}$
 $\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\omega}$ $\text{O}\overline{\text{C}}$
 ξ $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{B}}$

Full length figure of St. John the Baptist, nimbate and bearded, wearing chiton and himation, right hand raised before chest, and holding in left, a cross and scroll inscribed $\overline{\text{A}}$.

Ref. *NCirc.*, Jan. 1971, Vol. LXXIX/1, No. 10.

Coll. ———.

Note. Vegliery and Millas have shown that the complex legend on the reverse expands into $\text{A}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Γ}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{C}} \text{I}\overline{\omega}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{C}} \text{O} \overline{\text{Π}}\overline{\text{Ρ}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\Delta}\overline{\text{Ρ}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{C}}$, and that the letters $\overline{\text{A}}$ on the scroll form the beginning of the quotation $\text{I}\overline{\Delta}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{O}} \text{A}\overline{\text{Γ}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{C}} \text{ΤΟΥ} \overline{\Theta}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Υ}}$ (Behold, the Lamb of God). The monograms below are sigla found on both hyperpera and stamena of the two emperors.



7. Basilikon

Obv. ΙΩC Ο
 XΩ ΠΛ
 Β Α

Figure of John VI (?), nimbate and with forked beard, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger, riding horse to right.

Rev. ΙΩC Ο
 XΩ ΠΛ
 Ε Φ

Similar figure of John V (?), nimbate and with rounded beard, riding horse to right.

Ref. NCirc., Jan. 1971, Vol. LXXIX/1, No. 17.

Coll. -----.

Note. The two types of beard appear to differentiate the two emperors. Veglery and Millas have pointed out that both men bear the name "Palaeologos" (John VI had inherited the name from his mother), although on all other coins John VI is described as "Cantacuzenus". It is difficult, however, to see who else the figures could represent, especially in view of the sigla which are non-monogrammatic forms of one well-known for these emperors.



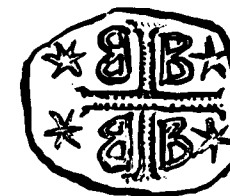
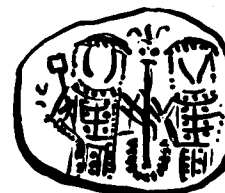
8. Half-Basilikon (?)

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figure of John VI, left, and John V, right, standing facing, holding between them, a labarum (?) on base. John VI wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. John V similarly dressed; holds sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. Large cross with four Β's and stars in the angles.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



9. Copper Stamenon

Obv. . . . left; Ι centre; ENXΩT right.

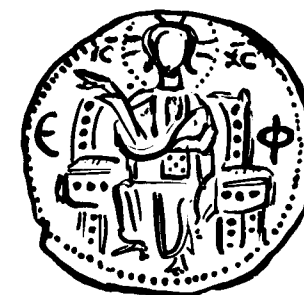
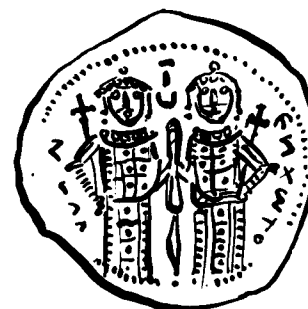
Full length figures of John VI, left, and John V, right, holding between them, an anexikakia. John VI wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. John V, similarly dressed; holds sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. ΙC ΧC
 Ε Φ

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne; right hand raised in benediction, and holding Gospels in left.

Ref. Bertelè, MO.I.

Coll. DO.



10. Stamenon

Obv. $\omega\psi\eta\chi$. . .

Full length figures of John V, left, and John VI, right, standing facing, holding between them, a long cross on tripod base, John VI's hand superior. John V wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. John VI, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. $\bar{\iota}\bar{\varsigma}$ $\bar{\chi}\bar{\varsigma}$

Christ, bearded and nimbate, seated upon throne; holds Gospels in left hand.

Ref. NCirc. April, 77, No. 17.

Coll. -----.

Note. Unlike the other copper coins of John V and VI, this piece is flat and not scyphate.



11. Stamenon

Obv. . . . $\epsilon\eta\chi\omega\tau\omega$ right †; . . . $\epsilon\eta\chi\omega$ left †.

Full length figure of John VI, left, and John V, right, holding a patriarchal cross between them. John VI wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. John V, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. $\bar{\mu}\bar{\rho}$ $\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}$

Bust of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, *orans*.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 89.; Bertelè, MO.I, 4-5.

Coll. DO.; Athens.



12. Stamenon

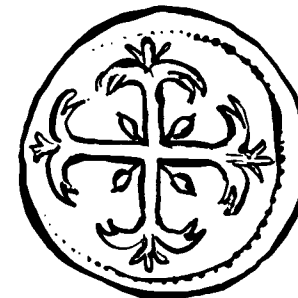
Obv. $\iota\psi\eta\chi\omega\tau\omega$ right †.

Full length figure of John VI, left, and John V, right, holding a long cross between them. John VI wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. John V, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend. Cross fleury.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



JOHN VI, SOLE REIGN, 1352–1354

1. Silver Basilikon

Obv. ΔHTP right †; KTKZN left †; Γ in centre.



Full length figures of John VI and St. Demetrius. Emperor, on left, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, stands *orans* threequarters right. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wears tunic and himation; holds in right hand, cross before chest.

Rev. IC XC
 θ Η Ν

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne; holds Gospels in left hand.

Ref. NCirc. Sept. 1972, p. 310,1.; Leu auction 13, 1975, lot 765.

Coll. -----

Note. This type is also known with the reverse sigla KN. (NCirc. Sept. 1972, p. 310,2.)



2. Basilikon

Obv. ΔHT right †; KTKZN left †; Γ in centre.



Full length figures of John VI and St. Demetrius. Emperor, on right, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, stands *orans* threequarters left. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, on left, wears tunic and himation; holds cross before chest.

Rev. IC XC
 θ Η Ν

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne; holds Gospels in left hand.

Ref. NCirc. Sept. 1972, p.310, 3.

Coll. -----

Note. The known sigla for this coin are Η Ν but, as the coin was originally published from a rough sketch, it seems likely that they are the same as on No. 1.



3. Basilikon

Obv. OKTKZ right †; ΔHT ∪ left †; Γ in centre.

○
A
∪

Full length figures of John VI and St. Demetrius. Emperor, on right, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, stands *orans* threequarters left. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, on left, wears tunic and himation; holds cross before chest in right hand.



Rev. B



Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne; holds Gospels in left hand.

Ref. NCirc. Sept. 1972, p.311, 4-5.

Coll. -----

Note. Although originally published as two distinct coins, the first is weakly struck, and both are probably the same. Not only is the style considerably cruder than of the two previous issues, but the weight is only c.0.75 gms. as against c.1.00 gms. As Veglery and Millas stated, this issue is probably provincial, but the mint can hardly have been Thessalonica as this was the residence of Anna of Savoy. It may have been Adrianople which was the headquarters of John VI's son, Matthew.

JOHN V, SOLE REIGN, 1354-1376

1. Copper Stamenon

Obv. $\overline{\omega}$ Δ in field.

EN
Xω
Tω

Π○
T

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus cruciger.

Rev. ○

A
Π
Oς

ΓΕ
Ϟ
Π
○
ς

Full length figure of St. George, nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holding in right hand, spear, and in left, shield.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 87.

Coll. DO.

Note. Other issues for this period are Nos. 2-4 of the Politikon coinage.



ANDRONICUS IV, 12 AUGUST 1376–1 JULY 1379

1. Silver Half-Hyperperon

Obv. +ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ ΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΣ ΟΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓΟΣ /
ΘΥΧΑΡΙΤΙΒΑΣΙΑΒΤΩΝ ΡΩΜΕΟΝ
in two lines around.

Bust of emperor facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. IC XC

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand. Stars and pellets around within a double border.

Ref. Whitting, 'Byzantine Coins', figs. 402–3.

Coll. DO.; BM.; Barber.

Note. Sigla recorded are as follows:

	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
(i)	•	• IC XC
(ii)	nil	as (i)
(iii)	nil	† †



2. Silver Basilikon (?)

Obv. ΑΝΔΡΟΝ-ΙΚΟΣ around, occasionally retrograde.

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, a sceptre headed with a patriarchal cross.

Rev. IC XC

Christ, bearded and nimbate, seated upon throne, wearing tunic and colobion, and holding Gospels.

Ref. BMC.1–2.

Coll. BM.; Copenhagen.

Note. Another type exists for this denomination. It has a similar obverse, but the reverse depicts a saint on horseback riding to the right (Bertelè, Dossier).



3. Copper Tornese

Obv. No legend. Emperor, in foreground, and St. Demetrius, nimbate, on horseback riding to right; emperor holds sceptre in right hand; Saint holds labarum in right hand.

Rev. +ΑΙΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΟΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ around Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. Bertelè, Dossier.

Coll. Barber.



JOHN V, 1354–1391

2. Silver Half-Hyperperon

Obv. +ΙΩΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΣΟΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓΟΣ/
ΘΥΧΑΡΙΤΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΤΟΝΡΟΜΑΙΟΝ

and variants, in two lines around.

Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon.

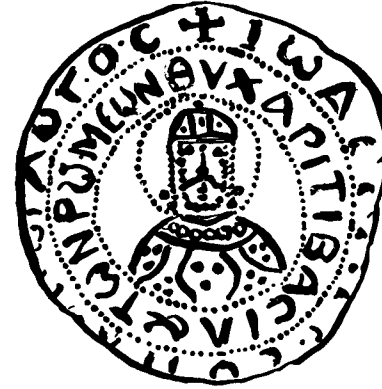
Rev. ΙĊ ΧĊ

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand. Stars, crosses and pellets in double border around.

Ref. BMC.5 (John VIII); R.2265.

Coll. Most major public collections.

Note. A great number of sigla exist, both on the obverse and on the reverse, for this and subsequent issues. Listing these sigla is beyond the scope of this work. For a full list, the reader will have to await the publication of volume V of the catalogue of the collection at Dumbarton Oaks.



3. Sixteenth-Hyperperon

Obv. ΙΩΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΣΟΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓΟΣ and variants, around.

Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. ΙĊ ΧĊ

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand.

Ref. BMC.10 (John VIII).

Coll. Most major public collections.



JOHN V AND MANUEL II

1. Silver Sixteenth-Hyperperon

Obv. Uncertain legend. Half length figure of John, left, and Manuel, right, holding between them, a long cross. John wears stemma, divitision and loros, and places right hand upon chest. Manuel, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion; raises right hand in benediction, and holds Gospels in left.

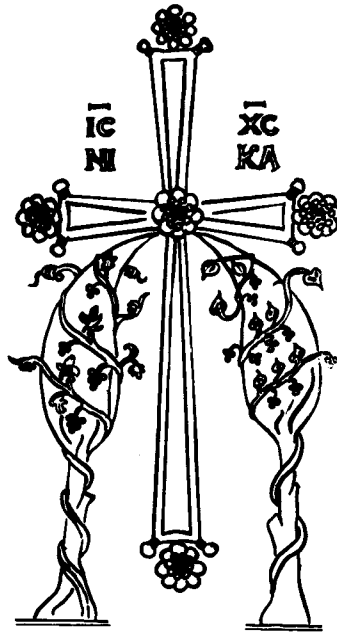
Ref. BMC.1.

Coll. BM.; DO.

Note. The British Museum specimen shows the right-hand emperor to be beardless. The Dumbarton Oaks coin is sharper, although broken, and on this coin both emperors appear bearded. The date of this coin is problematical. Manuel II was proclaimed emperor in 1373 and crowned in early 1374. It is unlikely that the type was struck before 1379. From 1382 to 1387 Manuel ruled in Thessalonica with a policy opposed to that of his father. Reconciliation was not immediate, so that the years 1389–1391 or the earlier ones of 1380–1382 are the most likely for the production of this issue.



Manuel, unlike his brother Andronicus IV, remained loyal to his father throughout John V's life. As a result, when Andronicus IV was disgraced in 1373, Manuel was raised to be his father's colleague. Earlier in his father's reign Manuel had been granted the city of Thessalonica to rule, from c.1369, where it appears that he issued his own coinage. Recalled to Constantinople, he shared his father's imprisonment by Andronicus IV, but after John V regained the throne, he returned to Thessalonica in 1382, where he carried out an anti-Turkish policy, in opposition to his father. After Thessalonica fell to the Turks in 1387, Manuel was exiled by his father, but was pardoned early in 1390. In April of that year, Andronicus IV's son, John VII seized the throne, but ruled only for five months before Manuel recaptured Constantinople for his father. After John V's death in 1391, Manuel ruled alone until 1423 with the exception of two short periods. The first was from 1399 until 1402 when John VII, pardoned for his earlier usurpation, was made regent during Manuel's travels in Europe in search of aid against the Turks; the second when, for the last two years of his reign, he associated his son, John VIII, with himself upon the throne.



The Coinage

Manuel issued the full range of three silver denominations together with two sizes of copper coins.

The general range of silver pieces was undoubtedly issued throughout the reign, but types 3 and 8 must date between 1399 and 1402 because they are mirrored by a similar pair in the name of John VII, who struck the double series when he was regent during Manuel's travels in Europe. Type 7 is similar to type 8 but of a slightly superior style which is not reflected in the coins of John VII. The coin may, therefore, prove to be the prototype of Manuel's type 8 and John VII's type 2, and thus date between 1391 and 1399.

One other issue (type 6) was possibly struck before 1391 since it bears a great resemblance to type 4 of Andronicus IV. An argument against a pre-1391 date, however, is that a comparable issue in the name of John V might then be expected, and this is hitherto lacking.

1. Silver Half-Hyperperon

Obv. †ΜΑΝΟΥΗΛΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΣΟΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓΟΣΘΝΧΑΡΙΤΙΟΝ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ and variants, in two lines around.

Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. ΙϞ ΧϞ

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand. Stars, crosses and pellets in double border around.

Ref. BMC. 2.; R.2248–9.

Coll. Most public collections.

Note. These coins undergo a weight reduction from c.8.50 gms. to c.7.50 gms. The former coins are in a good style and obviously date from the beginning of the reign. The lighter coins are in a cruder style. As the quarter-hyperpera of John VII are also in a crude style, it is possible that the 8.50 gms. coins predate 1400.



2. Quarter-Hyperperon

Obv. †ΜΑΝΟΥΗΛΕΝΧΡΙΣΤΩΤΩΘΩΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΟΓ ΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ Ο ΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓΟΣ and variants, around.

Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon.

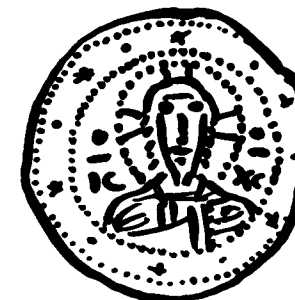
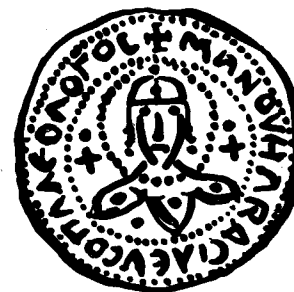
Rev. ΙϞ ΧϞ

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand. Stars, crosses and pellets in double border around.

Ref. BMC. 3–10.; R.2254–9.

Coll. Most public collections.

Note. During Manuel's reign the weight of the half-hyperperon was reduced from c.8.50 to c.7.50 gms. No quarter weighs more than 3.85 gms. Additionally the quarter-hyperpera do not seem to share any of the sigla of the heavier half-hyperpera. Manuel possibly issued only half and sixteenth-hyperpera on the higher standard before 1399, as John V had done. John VII as regent discontinued them, reduced the weight standard, and issued for the first time, quarter-hyperpera at 3.75 gms. After 1403, Manuel struck the full range of three silver denominations at the reduced standard.



3. Quarter-Hyperperon

Obv. +MANOVHΛΠICTOCBACIA

Bust of emperor, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma, tunic and maniakon, and holding sceptre cruciger in right hand.

Rev. No legend. St. Demetrius, nimbate, on horseback right, sword in hand.

Ref. -----

Coll. DO.; Paris.

Note. One reverse die has the letter C under the horse.



4. Sixteenth-Hyperperon

Obv. H H
N Λ

Bust of emperor, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma, tunic and maniakon.

Rev. IC XC
✠ •

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, and holding Gospels in left hand.

Ref. -----

Coll. -----

Note. A nimbate bust and a columnar obverse legend on this denomination seem to be found only in connection with this pair of sigla. The style of this issue is considerably superior to No. 5.



5. Sixteenth-Hyperperon

Obv. MAN-OVHA around.

Bust of emperor, bearded, wearing stemma, tunic and maniakon.

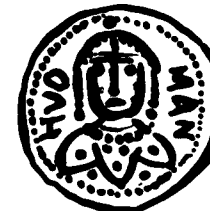
Rev. IC XC

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, and holding Gospels in left hand.

Ref. BMC. 11-13; R.2260.

Coll. Most public collections.

Note. These coins are common, but possess a smaller range of sigla than the higher denominations.



6. Copper Tornese

Obv. No legend. Emperor in foreground, and St. Demetrius, nimbate, on horseback riding right; emperor holds sceptre in right hand; saint holds labarum in right hand.

Rev. MANOVHΛΔECPOTIC around Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. BMC. 14.

Coll. BM.



7. Tornese

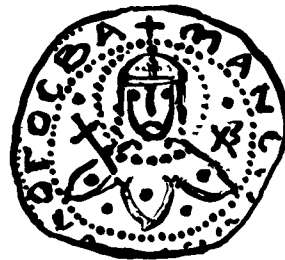
Obv. +ΜΑΝΟΒΗΛΩΤΩΘΩ . . . around.

Bust of emperor, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma, tunic and maniakon and holding sceptre cruciger in right hand; small Palaeologan monogram in right field.

Rev. No legend. St. Constantine, left, and St. Helena, right, nimbate, standing facing, holding patriarchal cross between them.

Ref. Sab. pl. XXVII/5; Num.1948, p. 95, fig. 12 bis.

Coll. DO.; Barber.



8. Tornese

Obv. +ΜΑΝΟΒΗΛΕΝΧΩΠΙΣΤΟCΒ

Bust of emperor, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma, tunic and maniakon and holding sceptre cruciger in right hand.

Rev. No legend. St. Constantine, left, and St. Helena, right, nimbate, standing facing, holding patriarchal cross between them.

Ref. Num. 1948, p. 96, fig. 15.

Coll. -----

Note. This coin lacks the Palaeologan monogram in the obverse field, and the style is completely different to the preceding type. No. 7 is much neater and the emperor's face has a squarer outline. No. 8 is undoubtedly the companion issue to John VII No. 2, while No. 7 may be an issue for the period 1391-1399.



9. Tornese

Obv. +ΜΟCΝΟΒΗΛΕΝΧΩΤΟΘΩΠΙCΤ

Bust of emperor, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon; a small cross in right and left field.

Rev. No legend (?). Threequarter length (?) figure of military saint, nimbate, facing, holding in right hand, a spear diagonally across chest, and in left, a shield.

Ref. NZ, 1957, No. 305.

Coll. Vienna.



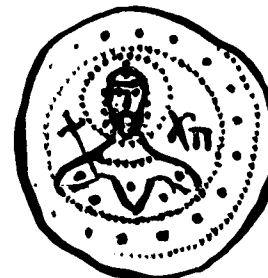
10. Tornese

Obv. No legend. Bust of emperor, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon; all within border of dots enclosed within a double line; in left field, a pellet, in right, a small Palaeologan monogram.

Rev. No legend. St. Demetrius, nimbate, on horseback riding right, raising sword in right hand.

Ref. BMC.15.

Coll. BM.



11. Copper Follaro

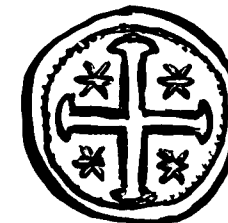
Obv. MAN-OVHA

Bust of emperor wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. No legend. Cross with a star in each angle.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 97.

Coll. DO.; Nebraska.



12. Follaro

Obv. HΛ Nϑ or M H
H Λ N Λ

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, and holding sceptre cruciger in right hand.

Rev. IC XC

Full length figure of Christ in mandorla, wearing tunic and colobion.

Ref. BMC. 16.

Coll. BM.

Note. The sigla $\dot{\iota}\dot{\kappa}$ seem to predominate with the first obverse legend, and ρ with the second legend.



JOHN VII, 1390; 1399–1423

Although John VII gained the throne for a few months in 1390, his coinage dates entirely from the period 1399–1402 when he was made regent during Manuel II's absence in Europe.

John struck three types of coin: a silver quarter-hyperperon, a copper tornese and a small copper 'follaro'. Of these, the first two are companions to similar issues in the name of Manuel. The coins of John show the emperor holding a sceptre cruciger in his left hand, while those of Manuel with legends visible, depict Manuel with a sceptre in his right hand. This characteristic might be used to differentiate the senior emperor from the regent, were it not for several coins with uncertain legends which could invalidate this hypothesis.

The smallest copper coin, also with the emperor holding a sceptre in his left hand, and with a standing figure of St. Demetrius on the reverse, must also belong to John VII.

JOHN VII, 1399–1401

1. Silver Quarter-Hyperperon

Obv. +IΩT∞ . . . O-A.

Bust of emperor, nimbate, wearing tunic and maniakon; holds sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. ΔΗ to right.

St. Demetrius, nimbate, on horseback to right, sword in hand.

Ref. Gerasimov, John VII, 1, p. 117; R.2246.; Vienna 306.

Coll. DO.; Vienna; Oxford (Goodacre Coll.).



2. Copper Tornese

Obv. +IΩANICENXΩTΩ

Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon; holding sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. No legend. St. Constantine, left, and St. Helena, right, nimbate, standing facing, holding patriarchal cross between them.

Ref. Gerasimov, John VII, 1, p. 116; BMC. pl. LXXVII/6 (Manuel II); Num. 1948, p. 96, figs. 13 bis and 14 bis.

Coll. Paris.

Note. The above quarter-hyperperon and copper stamena are parallel issues with those of Manuel II (Nos. 3 and 8) struck during John VII's regency. Both types show John holding a sceptre in his left hand.



3. Copper Follaro

Obv. No legend. Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon; holding sceptre cruciger in left hand.

Rev. Δ to left.

ΗΗ
Τ

Full length figure of St. Demetrius, nimbate, wearing military costume and holding spear (?) in right hand and cross in left.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Nebraska.

Note. Although there is no identifying legend on the obverse of this coin, both the style and the sceptre held in the left hand link this type to the previous two.



JOHN VIII, 1423–1448 AND CONSTANTINE XI,
1448–1453

With the approaching dissolution of the Byzantine Empire, the time for innovations was past and John VIII continued issuing currency that was in production at the end of Manuel II's reign.

This coinage consisted of the three silver denominations, and two varieties of the smallest copper coins. The copper tornese had, presumably by this time, ceased to be issued.

It had long been thought that Constantine XI issued no coinage whatsoever, but the recent discovery of a silver quarter-hyperperon has given hope that other denominations may be added to his reign.

JOHN VIII, 1423–1448

1. Silver Half-Hyperperon

Obv. +ΙΩΑΝΗΣ ΔΕΣΠΤΙΣΟΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓΟΣ/
ΘΥΧΑΡΙΤΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΤΩΝ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ and variants, in two lines around.

Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. ΙϞ ΧϞ

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand. Stars, crosses and pellets in double border around.

Ref. R.2266–8.

Coll. Most major public collections.



2. Quarter-Hyperperon

Obv. +ΙΩΑΝΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΟΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓΟΣ and variants.

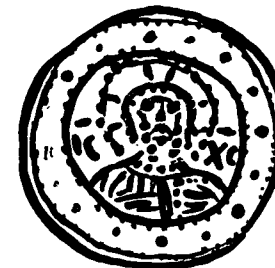
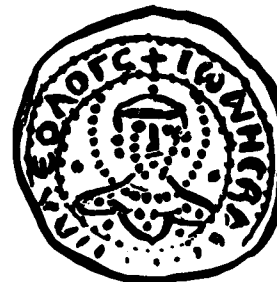
Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. ΙϞ ΧϞ

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand. Stars, crosses and pellets in double border around.

Ref. BMC. 8–9.; R.2260.

Coll. Most major public collections.



3. Sixteenth-Hyperperon

Obv. **NAWI-ΔΕCΠ** and variants.

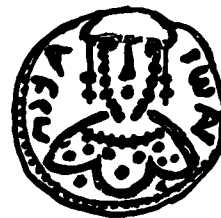
Bust of emperor, facing, bearded, wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. **IC** **XC**

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand.

Ref. NCirc. April 1971, pp. 156/7.

Coll. Most major public collections.



4. Copper Follaro

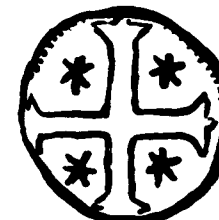
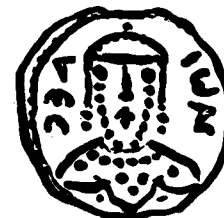
Obv. **ΙΩΑ-ΔΕC**

Bust of emperor, bearded, wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. No legend. Cross with a star in each angle.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 100 bis.

Coll. ----.



5. Follaro

Obv. **A** **Ω** and variants.

N

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand.

Rev. **IC** **XC**

Full length figure of Christ with a mandorla, wearing tunic and colobion.

Ref. BMC.12-18; ZfN.1926, 94-5 (John V).

Coll. BM., Nebraska.



CONSTANTINE XI, 1448–1453

1. Silver Quarter-Hyperperon

Obv. +KΩNCT . . . ΠΑΛ

Bust of emperor, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon; holds sceptre in left hand.

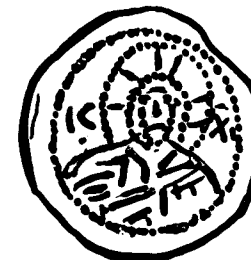
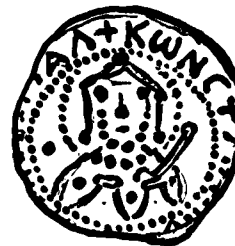
Rev. IC XC

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand.

Ref. NCirc. May 1974, p. 188.

Coll. -----

Note. The discovery of a quarter-hyperperon introduces the possibility that other denominations might come to light. For example, certain copper coins (cf. BMC. pl. LXXVII/16), usually with illegible inscriptions, that are assigned to John VIII, are much cruder in style than those of John with a legible inscription, and possibly belong to Constantine's reign.



THE POLITIKON COINAGE

The coins described in the following section, consisting of four denominations struck in three metals, are all linked by the reverse legend ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ. Five bear imperial names and five are anonymous. In addition, two further anonymous billon coins are listed which, while lacking the ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ, are of the same date and denomination as several of the other types.

The earliest imperial coin belongs to Andronicus III and probably dates c.1330–1335, while the latest belongs to John V and Manuel and presumably dates to the time of Manuel's coronation in 1373. There is no evidence that the anonymous types either pre- or post-date the imperial types. Whitting acquired together specimens of types 1 and 9 which, considering the rarity of this series, would seem to indicate general contemporaneity.

Although, as Laurent pointed out, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ has several meanings, the most usual and in this instance, the most suitable, is “urban” or “municipal”. If the billon coins are the earliest ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ types, then they are also the earliest Byzantine *tornese*. Pegalotti mentions that *tornese* were among the coins used in Constantinople c. 1328. In view of local finds, the presence of Latin colonies in Constantinople, and the vast issues of Latin *tornese* struck in those parts of Greece between the Byzantine-occupied Morea and Thessalonica, it would be surprising if the Latin *tornese* had not been absorbed into everyday use in the Byzantine empire. The ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ reverse legend was, no doubt, the Byzantine equivalent of the standard Latin reverses which usually bore some geographical indication, such as DECLARENTIA or THEBECIV. The legend ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ, although first used only on the billon, was later transferred to copper and silver, and does not seem to have been indicative of any particular denomination.

Laurent recognized only seven ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ types, and showed that they were indeed coins and not jetons as had previously been suggested, and that they were struck in Constantinople. He considered the date-span to be from 1341 until the end of the empire. He thought that the silver coins of Andronicus III belonged to Andronicus IV; he also thought that type 5 depicted Manuel as the senior emperor and assigned the date accordingly to the end of his reign. The dating was then stretched back to 1453 because Laurent thought that the coins were possibly *σταυρατα νομισματα πολιτικα* for which there is documentary evidence in 1451. It is obvious from the text, however, that these coins must be of a higher denomination than the *tornese*. Laurent also considered at length both the heraldry of the various types and the various meanings of the legend ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ.

Note

In a later article (Bib. 53), Laurent considered that the legend ΤΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ meant “of State specie”.

ANDRONICUS III

1. Base Silver Tornese

Obv. A to left.

N

Δ

Full length figures of Andronicus and St. Demetrius. Emperor, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros, standing *orans* threequarters right. St. Demetrius, right, beardless and nimbate, wears tunic and himation, and holding in right hand, a cross before chest.

Rev. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ in double border around small nimbate bust of the Virgin.

Ref. Laurent 5.

Coll. DO.; Barber.

Note. The obverse design is exactly the same as the early basilika of Andronicus III (No. 3) and therefore, this coin should date to the first half of the reign. The workmanship of the tornese is somewhat cruder than on the basilika, but this may be due to the smaller module and the poorer metal rather than any difference in date between the two coins. A coin of this type, lot 2259 in the Hoffmann Sale, Paris 1898, was described as having a winged figure of St. Michael in the centre of the reverse.



JOHN V

2. Billon Tornese

Obv. O

Π

A

ΛΕ

ΟΛ

Ω

Δ

Ε

Π

Ο

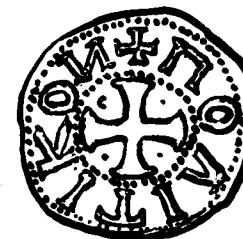
Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre, and in left, globus cruciger.

Rev. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ in double border around cross.

Ref. Laurent 1.

Coll. DO.

Note. The obverse of this coin is similar to stamenon No. 22, and also to No. 3 below, which presumably dates to the middle period of John V's reign, c.1360-70. The recorded weight is 0.39 gms.



3. Copper Stamenon (?)

Obv. Δ Α
 Η Γ
 Ϝ

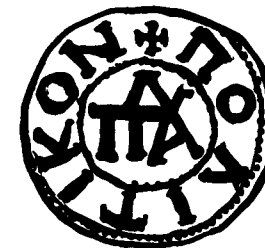
Full length figures of emperor and St. Demetrius. Emperor, on right, wears stemma, divitision and loros, stands *orans* threequarters left. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, on left, wears tunic and himation; holds cross before chest.

Rev. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ around Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. NCirc. April 77, No. 15.

Coll. -----.

Note. Vegliery and Millas describe the metal of this coin as "copper alloy". Although the imperial name is missing on the published specimen, it must be a coin of John V. The crude style of the obverse links it to the issues of John VI, while the monogram indicates the Palaeologan family.



4. Copper Stamenon

Obv. Ο ἰω
 Π Δ
 Α Ε
 ΛΕ Σ
 ΟΛ Π
 Ο

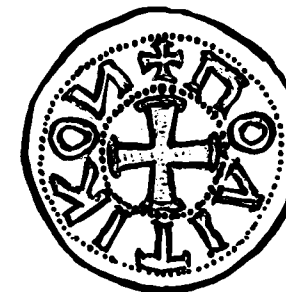
Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, labarum-headed sceptre, and in left, globus cruciger.

Rev. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ in double border around cross.

Ref. Sab. LXII/16.

Coll. -----.

Note. This coin is similar to No. 2, except that it has a larger flan, is struck in copper, and weighs c.2.0–2.25 gms.



5. Copper Stamenon

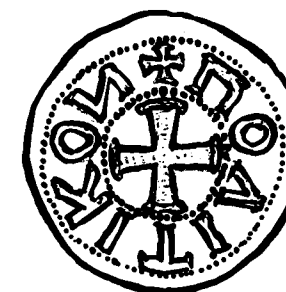
Obv. Ο ἰω
 Π Δ
 Α Ε
 ΛΕ Σ
 ΟΛ Π
 Ο

Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, labarum on long shaft, and in left, globus cruciger.

Rev. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ in double border around cross.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



JOHN V AND MANUEL II

6. Silver Basilikon

Obv. $\overline{\omega}$ M
A (?)
N

Full length figures of John V and Manuel II, standing, holding long cross between them. John, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Manuel, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. $\text{+}\Pi\text{O}\Lambda\text{I}\text{T}\text{I}\text{K}\text{O}\text{N}$ in double border around bust of the Virgin.

Ref. Laurent 2.; Sab. LXIII/4.

Coll. Paris.

Note. Laurent described the reverse of this coin as having a bust of Christ on the reverse, taking his description from Sabatier. Further examination of the Paris coin shows that, as with type 1, it is the Virgin who is actually portrayed on the coin. This silver coin weighs 1.40 gms., and seems to represent stylistic tradition of the earlier basilika, presumably dating prior to the coinage reform by John V. This coin can be assigned, therefore, to the year 1373 when Andronicus IV was formally disinherited and Manuel II was crowned emperor and heir-presumptive.



ANONYMOUS POLITIKON

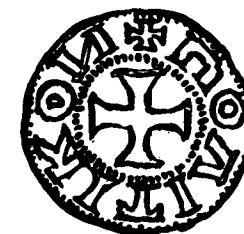
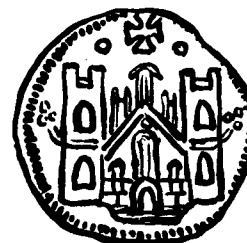
7. Billon Tornese

Obv. No legend. Castle with three towers and crenellations; above, a cross and two pellets; to left and right, stem with flower or leaf.

Rev. $\text{+}\Pi\text{O}\Lambda\text{I}\text{T}\text{I}\text{K}\text{O}\text{N}$ in double border around cross.

Ref. Laurent 3 bis.

Coll. DO.; Paris.



8. Tornese

Obv. No legend. Castle with three towers and crenellations; above, a cross and two stars; to left and right, three pellets.

Rev. +ΤΟΠΟΛΗΤΙΚΟΝ in a double border around a cross with pellet; in upper angle, a cross; in lower angle, R €.

Ref. Laurent 3; Cahn sale 75, 30/5/1932, lot 1749.

Coll. -----.

Note. Laurent describes the obverse of No. 7 as "city gate" and No. 8 as "castle". Apart from a few minor details, the designs are similar and presumably represent stylised views of Constantinople. Laurent also described No. 8 as having two stars in the upper angles of the cross on the reverse, but the photograph in the Cahn catalogue does not corroborate these details.



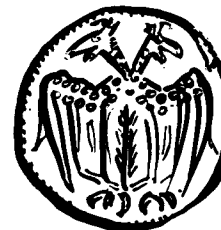
9. Tornese

Obv. No legend. Double-headed eagles with wings spread.

Rev. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ in double border around cross.

Ref. Laurent 7.

Coll. DO.



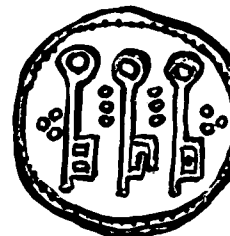
10. Tornese

Obv. No legend. Three keys; various groups of pellets in field.

Rev. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ in three lines across field.

Ref. Laurent 5.; Photiades Pacha 677.

Coll. DO.; Paris; Barber.



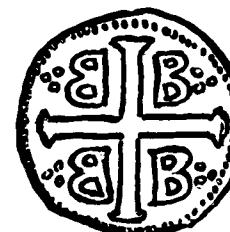
11. Tornese

Obv. B and three pellets in each angle of a cross.

Rev. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ in three lines across field.

Ref. Laurent 6.; BMC. p. 632.

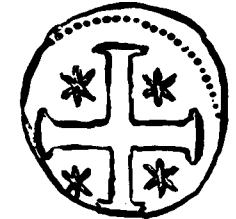
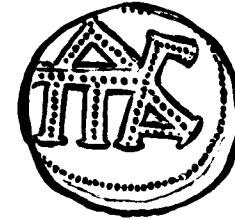
Coll. BM.



OTHER BILLON COINS

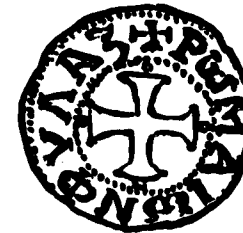
12. Billon Tornese

Obv. No legend. Palaeologan monogram.
Rev. No legend. Cross with a star in each angle.
Ref. -----.
Coll. DO.



13. Tornese

Obv. +ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΦΥΛΛΑΞ in double border around cross.
Rev. +ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΦΥΛΛΑΞ in double border around cross.
Ref. -----.
Coll. DO.



THE ANONYMOUS COINAGE

This short section does not deal with those anepigraphic coins having an imperial effigy – they are listed under the relevant mints – but solely with the coins which, like the earlier anonymous series, have no imperial effigy and bear, for the most part, religious types.

Neither does it cover the numerous small anonymous coins of the Seigneurs of Rhodes, etc. Although many of these coins may be official Byzantine issues, the authors offer no further elucidation concerning these types, and will merely suggest that the collector with an anonymous type not listed here should also consult “Monnaies de l’Orient Latin”.

With the exception of type 1, all the material here seems to fall into the period c.1310 to 1340, or perhaps into an even shorter timespan.

CONSTANTINOPLE

1. Silver Trachy

Obv. \overline{MP} \overline{OV}

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon throne, holding nimbate head of Christ upon breast.

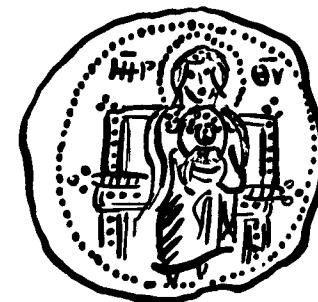
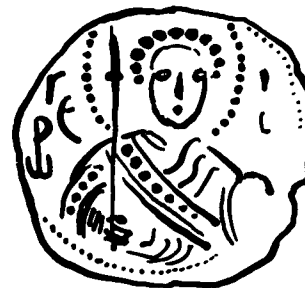
Rev. $\Gamma\epsilon$ to left.
 β

Bust of St. George, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, a sword resting upon right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. -----

Coll. Paris.

Note. This coin is apparently a flattened scyphate silver trachy, and as this denomination does not seem to survive the reign of Michael VIII, it is possible that this type dates to before 1282.



2. Silver Basilikon

Obv. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion, seated upon throne; holding in left hand, the Gospels, right hand raised in benediction; all in a double border.

Rev. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{OV}}$

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon throne; holds nimbate head of Christ upon breast; all in double border.

Ref. NCirc. Vol. LXX No. 4 April 1962, p. 79, type I.



3. Basilikon

Obv. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion, seated upon throne; holding in left hand, the Gospels, right hand raised in benediction.

Rev. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{OV}}$

The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, seated upon throne, holding the Infant Christ on her left arm.

Ref. NCirc. Vol. LXX No. 4 April 1962, p. 79, type II.

Note. This type is of a slightly cruder style to the preceding one.



4. Copper Trachy

Obv. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$

Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, seated upon throne; holding in left hand, the Gospels, and right hand raised in benediction.

Rev. $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{OV}}$

Half length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, facing *orans*.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.

Note. This type seems to be the base metal coin corresponding to the two previous silver types. The flan is regular and thick as certain issues of Andronicus and Michael IX, (Nos. 17 and 25) and Andronicus III (No. 9). As Veglery and Zacos pointed out, types 2 and 3 must be later than c.1295 and earlier than c.1330.



5. Stamenon

Obv. Ο
Α
Γ
Ι
Ο
C

ΔΗ
ΜΗ
ΤΡΙ
Ο
C

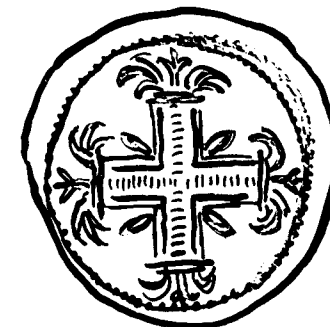
Full length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holding in right hand, spear, and in left, shield.

Rev. No legend. Large cross fleury.

Ref. Stewart J.R., "A Latin-Byzantine Hybrid Coin".

Coll. -----.

Note. The obverse is exactly the same as on the stamena No. 9 of Andronicus III while the reverse shows the Latin influence of such coins as the various *gigliati* of Naples or Rhodes which seem to confirm a date in the 1330's or 1340's.



6. Trachy

Obv. \overline{MP} to left.
 \overline{OV}
B

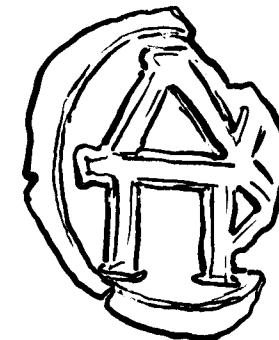
The Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing *orans*.

Rev. No legend. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. Bertelè, Dossier; NCirc. April 77, No. 16.

Coll. BM.

Note. The only specimen examined was broken and double struck, but from its style and fabric the type seems to be early in the Palaeologan period.



7. Tetarteron

Obv. AVTOKPATOP PΩMAIΩN

Within a double border around a cross with four B's in the angles.

Rev. No legend. Double headed eagle with wings spread.

Ref. Gerasimov, FR.IV, 1949, p. 25 No. 1.

Note. This coin, originally from the Photiades Pasha collection and now in the Hermitage, Leningrad, was described by Gerasimov without any indication of size or weight, or whether the piece is flat or scyphate. The obverse inscription is in the singular and as it is unlikely to predate the use of the formular by Andronicus II and Michael IX, it presumably refers either to Andronicus II's second sole reign, or more probably, Andronicus III.

8. Trachy

Obv. \overline{MP}

$\overline{\Theta V}$

*

*

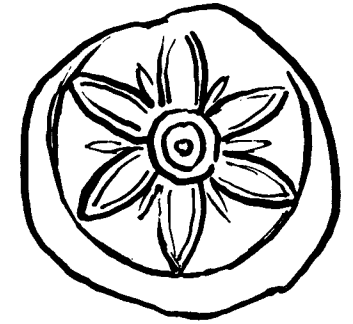
Full length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, *orans*.

Rev. No legend. Large six-pointed star.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 13.

Coll. Sofia.

Note. This type was published by Hendy (Bib. 43, p. 285) as type Q of John Ducas of Thessalonica as a single specimen was found amongst the two kilos of the Latin and Thessalonican empire coins in the Tri Voditsi hoard. The type is so similar to other Palaeologan coins that the authors feel that as a single coin among so many in the hoard, there is a possibility that it could be an intruder. On the other hand, as noted in the following introduction to the mint of Thessalonica, the issues of the empire of Thessalonica were copied by the Palaeologan emperors. The coin published by Longuet as NZ. 1957, pl. VI/328, admittedly a little clipped, has a diameter of 16 mm and this may be the prototype for the Palaeologan issue published by Gerasimov.



THESSALONICA – INTRODUCTION

Thessalonica was the second city of the Empire and although it did not finally fall to the Turks until A.D. 1430, it passed out of Byzantine hands in 1423 and had already had a chequered history. It remained a mint through much of the Palaeologan period, and the events that may have affected its numismatic history are briefly summarised.

1321–2 Declared for Andronicus III in civil war against Andronicus II.

1326–7 John Palaeologos, governor of the city, established an autonomous principality in the city.

1342–50 Revolt of the Zealots, making Thessalonica a republic, although nominally supporting John V against John Cantacuzenus in the Civil War.

1351–4 John V's faction in possession of the city.

1355–65 City ruled by Anna of Savoy.

1369 Manuel II made ruler of Thessalonica.

1382–7 From Thessalonica, Manuel II leads the struggle against the Turks, contrary to the policies of his father, John V, in Constantinople.

1387–1402 Under Turkish rule.

1402–23 Restored to Byzantine rule.

1423 Sold to the Venetians.

1430 Finally conquered by the Turks.

The coinage of the city during the whole of this period seems to have consisted only of copper coins of a single denomination, struck in the typical Thessalonican style which in many respects becomes more pronounced, and diverges considerably from the issues of the capital. There is an increasing tendency for the coins to lack legends, which when present are often scarcely legible – certainly less so than at Constantinople. As under Michael VIII, the imperial attributes display a range not seen at Constantinople, and the reverse types are often quite imaginative, and show considerable Western influence. In the catalogue, as at Constantinople, the coins are described as *Trachea* up to the reign of Andronicus III, and as *Stamena* thereafter.

The difficulties of attribution are considerable, and have been based upon the work of Bertelè and Longuet. Although it is not always prudent to generalise from individual specimens, there seems to be a diminution of size and weight in the course of the fourteenth century. The types assigned to Andronicus II generally have a diameter of c.25 mm. and a weight of c.1.3 to 2.0 gms. while those of John V are c.20 mm. and weigh c.1.0 to 1.8 gms.

The bulk of Bertelè's material was acquired in what is now Yugoslavia and conforms to the higher standards, while the coins published by Longuet come from a single hoard found in the vicinity of Thessalonica. The two groups are almost mutually exclusive. It must be remembered that, on the accession of Andronicus III, the northern frontier of the Empire in Europe ran from Durazzo on the Adriatic to Mesembria on the Black Sea, on a line running roughly through Prilep and Philipopolis; this gave the Palaeologan coinage a large area in which to circulate. However, by 1350 the borders of the expanding Serbian Empire had reached the sea between Thessalonica and Thrace, cutting the city off from Constantinople by land, and leaving it a minimal hinterland. Thus the later coinage would not be expected to be found regularly in areas far from the immediate environs of Thessalonica, nor much of the earlier coinage to be present in the 'Salonica' hoard, which Longuet saw as falling between the late 1320's and c.1360.

A new hoard, found at or near Pella in the mid-1960's, consists of coins generally succeeding those in Longuet's 'Salonica' hoard, and these two hoards, while not containing any issues in common, complement each other, and are discussed briefly below.

The 'Salonica' hoard was acquired in the late 1930's in Thessalonica and, unfortunately, was subsequently lost during the war. It was made up of 73 coins comprising 37 types. Longuet considered that the hoard commenced with the reign of Andronicus III, and included one issue of Anna of Savoy and John VI and two issues of John V and VI. These take the date of the hoard up to c.1348. As there were some 18 types depicting only a single Emperor, and as Andronicus III had a reign of only 13 years, Longuet considered that a number of the types must have been struck by John V after his victory over John VI in 1354, therefore extending the date of the hoard until c.1360.

Research undertaken since the publication of the hoard allows us to modify Longuet's views. First, all but two of the uncertain types must be disregarded because of their illegibility. This leaves 21 types, according to Longuet, although in fact this should be only 20 as nos. 16 and 17 are identical. It can now be seen that there are four types of Andronicus II, which means that the date of the earliest coin of the hoard can now be pushed back towards 1282. If Longuet type 20 is the same as Ratto 2334, then, as this latter coin is an issue of Michael VIII with Andronicus II, the date of the earliest coin in the 'Salonica' hoard could recede another ten years to 1272. The issue which Longuet considered to belong to Anna of Savoy and John VI must represent Anna and John V. At no time would John VI have appeared with Anna and without John V, while before 1346 John VI was not qualified for depiction on the coinage. This type must therefore date to 1341/2. It is also unlikely that the type (No. 11) depicting an adult and a child Emperor is an issue of John V and VI in 1348. The Zealots in Thessalonica, not subdued until 1350, did not recognise John VI. The type could hardly be an issue of the two Emperors after 1350, partly because there are other issues in the Pella hoard that can be assigned to these years, and partly because by this time at Constantinople both Emperors are depicted as the same size; the only difference being that John VI is bearded and John V

beardless. Under these circumstances, an adult and a child Emperor can only be Andronicus III and John V. A Constantinopolitan silver issue depicts these two rulers with John shown as a child (Andronicus III, No. 7), and both this basilikon and the gold hyperperon of Andronicus, Anna and John are considered to be issues of Andronicus III. If this attribution is correct, the issue under discussion should be dated to c.1340/41.

An annual issue with change of design has been postulated for Constantinople and might be presumed for Thessalonica also. However, as can be seen from the following catalogue, there are more issues than regnal years for this reign. Even more of the types assigned to the reign of Andronicus III, therefore, must be reassigned to Andronicus II. In any case, the statistical features of the new arrangement of the 'Salonica' hoard satisfy the requirements of a currency hoard withdrawn from circulation at a particular moment. The earliest types of Andronicus II are represented by single specimens, while many of the types of Andronicus III are present in numbers of between 3 and 10 specimens. These are presumably the later issues of the reign. The type here ascribed to Andronicus III and John V is represented by four coins, and the type of Anna and John V by a single specimen. Thus the hoard now has the appearance of a cross-section of a currency withdrawn at a particular moment, with the earliest and the very latest issues present in very small quantities and the bulk made up of the recent, but not the very latest, issues. The particular moment of deposition would seem to be during the Zealot revolt of 1342.

The 'Pella' hoard, comprising eight coins, consists of seven types; one type portraying an Emperor and empress standing side by side, five types with Emperor and empress on opposite sides of the coin, and one type with a single Emperor on horseback. This last type, the earliest in the 'Pella' hoard, whilst having a different reverse, has the same obverse type as two coins in the 'Salonica' hoard. As well as being the most worn

coin in the 'Pella' hoard, its style, similar to the 'Salonica' hoard coins, is quite dissimilar to the other six types in the 'Pella' hoard. These latter coins are of a somewhat cruder style, with features of the male portraiture seemingly copied from early to mid-fourteenth century Venetian *grossi*. The imperial *stemma* has also changed from the wide early Palaeologan type to the later form shaped like a skull cap. The Palaeologan 'B' has also changed to a square form.

All these features seem to militate against a gradual development from the earlier coins and indicate that there was a gap in production, perhaps during the period of Zealot rule (1342–50). Thus the 'Pella' hoard commences with a worn coin of Andronicus III and proceeds with the issue depicting an Emperor and Empress side by side, followed by a series of types with the Emperor and Empress on opposite sides of the coin. This is certainly the correct sequence as some of the later coins are found overstruck upon the two-figure type. The interesting feature of these last issues is that the Empress is the senior figure on the coins. This can be inferred from the fact that while the Emperor is anonymous and only identified by the Palaeologan 'B', the Empress is not only identified by a large letter 'A', but also holds a model of the city of Thessalonica. This attribute had been particularly associated with the rulers of the city from the reign of Theodore Comnenus-Ducas.

The history of Thessalonica in the mid-fourteenth century provides the answers which allow us to attribute the coins of the 'Pella' hoard. In 1350 the city again came under the control of the central government, and John VI installed John V as ruler there. John V soon started to intrigue with the Serbians, and as a result, John VI sent Anna of Savoy to persuade her son against his course of action. She succeeded, but the next year a fresh round of the civil war between John V and VI broke out, resulting in the abdication of John VI at the end of 1354. John V thenceforth ruled from Constantinople, but Anna of Savoy remained in Thessalonica until her death in 1365 as Empress in her own right, ruling the city and its environs.

The issue with Emperor and Empress side by side represents the coinage struck by John V and Anna during the second civil war (1352–54), while the succeeding types are the issues of Anna, identified by the letter 'A', as ruler of Thessalonica (1355–65).

The "Salonica" and "Pella" Hoards

<i>Longuet</i>		<i>Bendall and Donald</i>
—	1282–1320	1; 4; 9; 21.
—	1320–1328	12; 20.
1–9	1328–1340	2–3; 5–8; 13–19; P.1.
	1341	11.
10	1342	10 (=12?).
11–12	1347–1348	
	1350–1352	
	1352–1354	P.2.
13–19	1355–1365	P.3–7
20–37	Uncertain	22–37; 20 (=Michael VIII and Andronicus II?)

The numbers given in this table are Longuet's numbers published in the *Revue Belge* (Bib. 12), and "Pella" hoard numbers (prefixed by P.) from the *Revue Numismatique* (Bib. 46).

An interesting, but hitherto unexplained, feature of the Palaeologan coinage is that certain issues, especially of Andronicus II, of more unusual design, seem to be copied from the small module issues of John Comnenus-Ducas of Thessalonica (1237–1242/4) (cf. Andronicus II Nos. 13, 16, 25, 37).

ANDRONICUS II, 1282–1328

1. Trachy

Obv. ANA
PONI
KOC
ΔΕC
ΠO
T

IC
XC

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, crouched "in supplication" to right before standing figure of Christ, wearing tunic and colobion, standing left and blessing emperor.

Rev. No legend. Half length figure of uncertain Archangel, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, loros and sagion, holding in right hand, sword over right shoulder, and in left hand, a shield.

Ref. Longuet 1.

Coll. DO.; Berlin.

Note. The position of the emperor "in supplication" is half way between standing and full *proskynesis*. It may be that we have here represented that form of adoration used on Sundays when full *proskynesis* was allowed neither by the court nor the Church. Grabar (Bib. 50) describes the Sunday form as an inclination of the head and perhaps of the upper body.



2. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor left, and of Christ, nimbate, right. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros, and holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Christ wears tunic and colobion and crowns emperor; star above, and large θ between the figures.

Rev. O Δ in field.
ΑΓΙ ΙΜ
Ο Τ
C Ρ

Half length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion, and holding cross before chest.

Ref. Gerasimov 1949, 34.; Prilep 16/17.

Coll. Athens.

Note. Although the types described by Gerasimov and Morrisson are undoubtedly the same, the first describes the right hand figure on the obverse as the Virgin, and the second as Christ. Unfortunately the published photographs are not clear enough to resolve the problem.

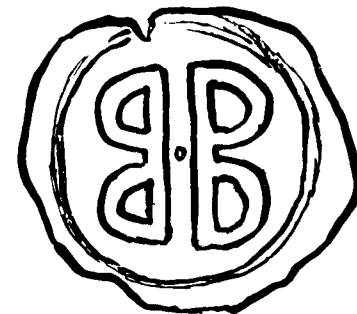


3. Trachy

Obv. ANOΔ-PV . . . around.

Full length figures of emperor, left, and Archangel Michael, beardless and nimbate, right. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre or sword, and in left, anexikakia. Archangel wears tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in left hand, sword, and places right hand on emperor's head.

Rev. ⚡B
Ref. -----
Coll. DO.



4. Trachy

Obv. No legend visible. Full length figures of emperor, left, and St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, right, holding model of city between them (?). Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion (?). *Manus Dei* above emperor; star in right field.

Rev. No legend. Double-headed eagle with wings spread; star in upper right field.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 45.
Coll. Athens.



5. Trachy

Obv. (ANΔP)ONI . . . around.

Full length figures of emperor, left, and of military saint, right. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre terminating in a globe, and in left, anexikakia. Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword, and in left, shield.

Rev. No legend. Two wings facing; star above.

Ref. L'imp.A. 43.
Coll. DO.



6. Trachy

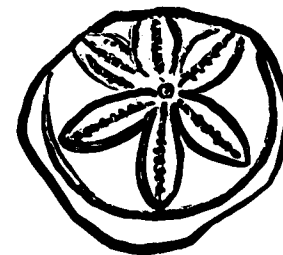
Obv. $\Theta\Theta$ to right (?).

Full length figures of emperor, left, and military saint (Theodore?), right. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre. Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword over left shoulder, and places right hand on emperor's head.

Rev. No legend. Large six pointed star.

Ref. Longuet 21.

Coll. -----.



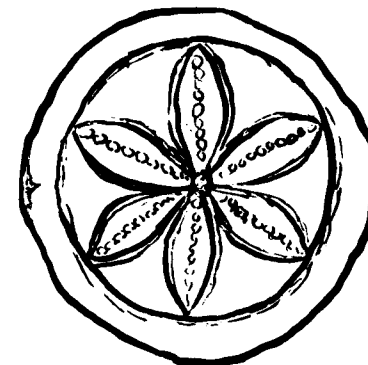
7. Trachy

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of emperor, bearded, left, and St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, right, holding between them a cross in circle on a long shaft. Emperor wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros and holds in right hand, sceptre ending in two globes; Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion and holds sword in left hand.

Rev. No legend. Large six pointed star.

Ref. Prilep 12.

Coll. Athens.



8. Trachy

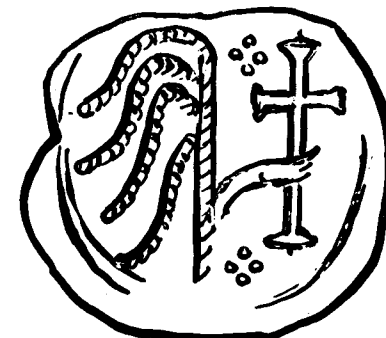
Obv. ANO . . . ONAΔH-HTPCC and variants around.

Threequarter length figures of emperor, left, and St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, right, holding long cross between them. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros, and holds sword (?) in right hand. Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion, and holds sword in left hand.

Rev. No legend. Long cross on step with single wing to left. On some specimens, four pellets above and below.

Ref. L'imp.A. 44/47.

Coll. DO.



9. Trachy

Obv. A in left field.

NA

Half length figures of emperor, left, and St. Demetrius, right, holding between them, model of a city; star above.

Rev. Uncertain.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969,35.

Coll. -----.

Note. The coin published by Gerasimov was not illustrated, and as the description was rather lacking in detail, this illustration may well have certain errors.



10. Trachy

Obv. A KO

NA

PO

NI

CO

ΠΑ

Λ

Full length figure of emperor seated upon throne without back, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, globus surmounted by patriarchal cross, and in left, lis headed sceptre.

Rev. ⊕ MH

ΔΙ

ΠΙ

Ο

Σ

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breast-plate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword resting over right shoulder, and in left, shield.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Barber.



11. Trachy

Obv. A in left field.

NK

OC

ΛΠ

Full length figure of emperor with single wing to right, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, model of a city, and in left, sceptre.

Rev. ⊕ Δ

8

H

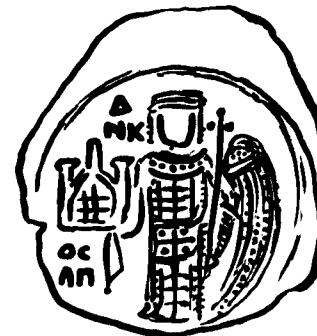
T

in upper field.

Half length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion, holding in left hand, spear over right shoulder.

Ref. L'imp.A. 12/15.

Coll. DO.



12. Trachy

Obv. A in left field.

Α
Ν
Ν

Full length figure of winged emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre ending in two globes, and in left, globus cruciger.

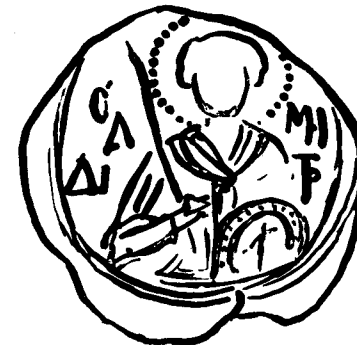
Rev. Θ ΜΗ in field.

ΔΗ Π

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breast-plate and sagion; holds in right hand, spear over right shoulder, and in left, shield.

Ref. L'imp.A. 16/25.

Coll. DO.



13. Trachy

Obv. A in left field.

Δ
ΝΙ
ΚΟ

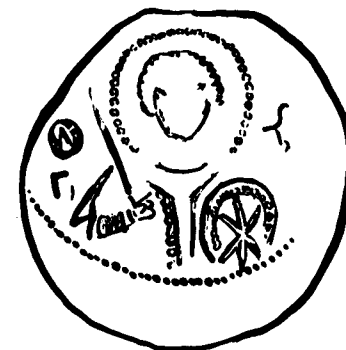
Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros with diagonal panelling; holds in each hand, large fleur de lis.

Rev. Θ in left field.

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breast-plate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword over right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



14. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, globus cruciger; above right, *Manus Dei*; two stars in left field.

Rev. Γ
Ο Δ
ΜΗ
ΤΡ
Ο
C

Full length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holding in right hand, spear, and in left, shield.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 38; Longuet 4.

Coll. -----.



15. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Bust of emperor, winged, appearing above the walls of a fortress or city with towers. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sword resting upon right shoulder, and in left, anaxikakia.

Rev. Δ in right field.
 ΗΜ

Ϝ

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breast-plate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword resting upon right shoulder, and in left, shield.

Ref. L'imp.A. 30.

Coll. DO.; Oxford.



16. Trachy

Obv. ΑΝΔΝΙΚ . . . around.

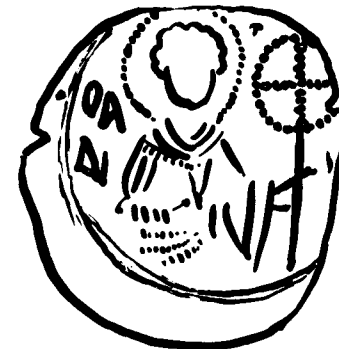
Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, large long cross, and in left, sceptre.

Rev. ΟΑ in left field.
 ΔΗ

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breast plate and sagion; holding in left hand, cross in circle on long shaft.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



17. Trachy

Obv. AN ΔPO NI KO C Δ Ε C Π in field.

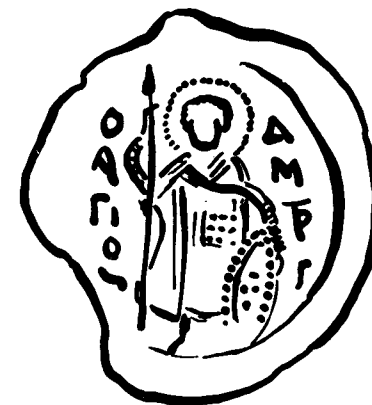
Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, cross in circle on long shaft, and in left, anaxikakia.

Rev. Ο Α ΠΙ Ο C M in field.

Full length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breast plate and sagion; holds in right hand, spear, and in left, shield.

Ref. R.2243.; Prilep 13.

Coll. DO.; Athens.



18. Trachy

Obv. No legend (?). Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, large patriarchal cross, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. Ⓞ

Full length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, spear, and in left, a shield.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



19. Trachy

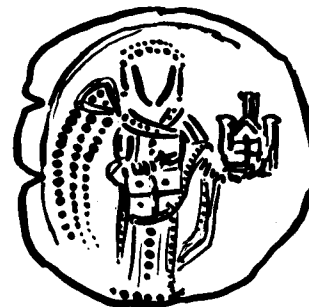
Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figure of emperor with single wing to left, wearing stemma, divitision and loros and holding in left hand, model of city.

Rev. Uncertain legend. Bust of St. Demetrius (?), holding in right hand, sword over right shoulder, and in left, shield.

Ref. L'imp. A. 31.

Coll. -----.

Note. Bertelè suggested that the figure on the reverse might be St. Michael, but there is no reason to doubt that it is St. Demetrius.



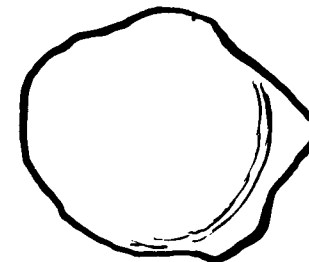
20. Trachy

Obv. Illegible inscription. Full length figure of emperor with single wing to right, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, large patriarchal cross, and in left, sceptre.

Rev. Indistinct, but probably a nimbate and armed bust of St. Demetrius.

Ref. L'imp. A. 32/33.

Coll. DO.



21. Trachy

Obv. ANA
PONI in left field.
KOC

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros with diagonal panelling; holds in right hand, large long cross, and in left, labarum headed sceptre; in field, two stars above cross.

Rev. Ⓞ B in field.

Full length figure of St. Demetrius(?), wearing tunic, breast plate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword over right shoulder(?).

Ref. RN 1938, 18.

Coll. DO.



22. Trachy

Obv. ANXA . . . around.

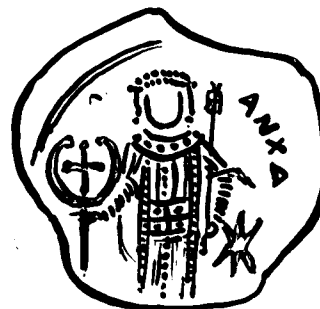
Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, cross in circle on long shaft, and in left, labarum-headed sceptre; star in lower right field.

Rev. No legend. Large patriarchal cross with single wing to right; large reversed B to left.

Ref. L'imp.A. 40/41.

Coll. ----.

Note. Bertelè described his Nos. 40 and 41 as different types, but, in view of their similarity and their damaged condition, it seems likely that they represent the same issue.



23. Trachy

Obv. Δ to right.
KO

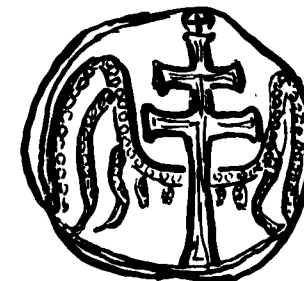
Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, anexikakia, and in left, labarum; star in upper right field.

Rev. No legend. A winged patriarchal cross surmounted by a small cross in circle.

Ref. L'imp.A. 42.; Gerasimov 1969, 26 (?).

Coll. Vidin (?).

Note. Gerasimov's reference may possibly be to Trachy 27 and not this coin.



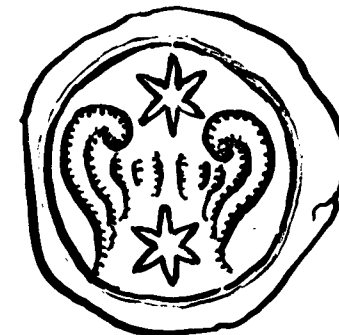
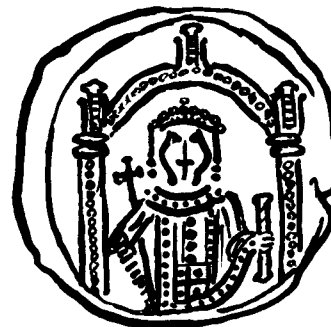
24. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Half length figure of emperor, surrounded above and on each side by a schematic representation of city walls with three towers. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros and holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. No legend. Two large wings; above and below, a star.

Ref. L'imp.A. 54/57.; Gerasimov 1969, 20/21.

Coll. DO.; Sofia.



25. Trachy

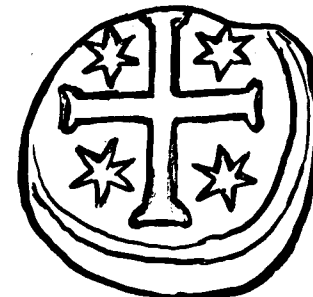
Obv. A O in field.
N ΛΙ
 Δ

Half length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, globus cruciger, and in left, labarum-headed sceptre.

Rev. No legend. Cross with a star in each angle.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 15.

Coll. DO.; Dr. Panaïotov, Sofia.



26. Trachy

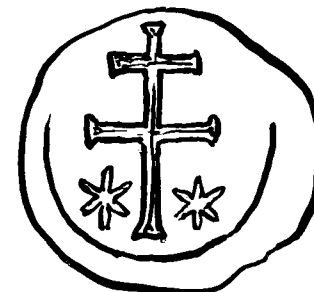
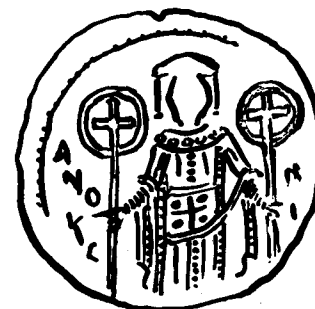
Obv. A in left field.
N O
K C

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in each hand a cross in circle on long shaft.

Rev. No legend. Large patriarchal cross; a star in lower right and left field.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 18.; Longuet 9.

Coll. Târnovo.



27. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece, loros and sagion; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$ in field flanking large patriarchal cross.
 $\overline{\text{N}}$ $\overline{\text{K}}$

Ref. R.2166.; Gerasimov 1969, 32.

Coll. Asenovgrad.



28. Trachy

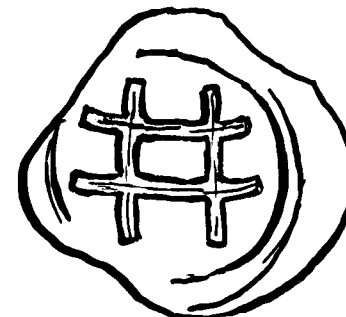
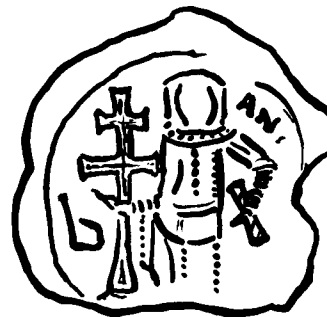
Obv. AN . . . around.

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, large patriarchal cross, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. No legend. Large composite cross.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



29. Trachy

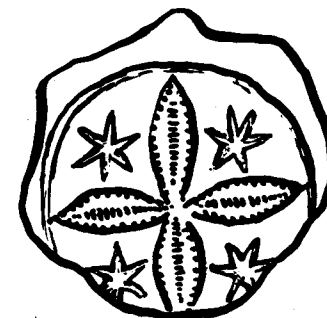
Obv. AN K in field.

Half length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, large fleur de lis, and in left, sceptre cruciger.

Rev. No legend. Cross formed by four petals, with a star in each angle.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 5.

Coll. DO.; Sofia.



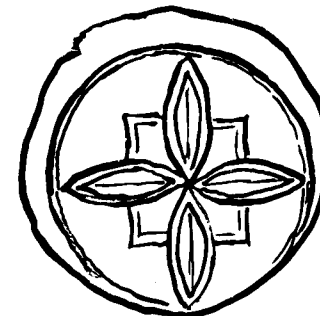
30. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in each hand a six pointed star; two similar stars in lower right and left fields.

Rev. No legend. Cross formed of four petals, superimposed upon a square.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 4.

Coll. Athens.



31. Trachy

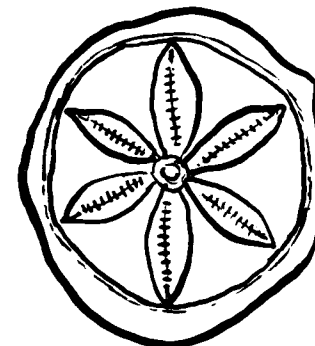
Obv. AN NI
 Δ K
 C in field.

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, a model of city, and in left, labarum headed sceptre.

Rev. No legend. Large six pointed star.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 1/3.

Coll. Sofia.; Vidin.



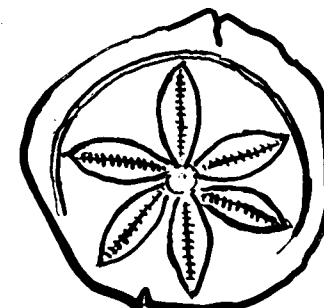
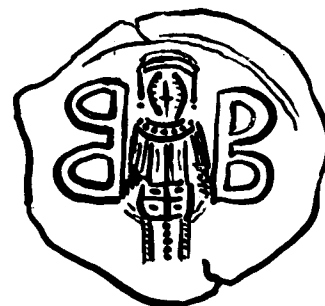
32. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in each hand, a large B.

Rev. No legend. Large six pointed star.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 6/7.

Coll. BM.; Sofia.



33. Trachy

Obv. A in left field.

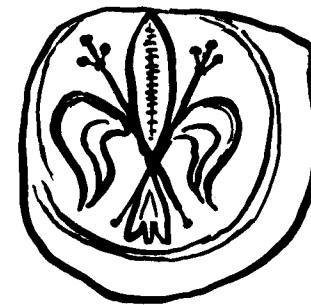
N
Δ
K

Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, model of city, and in left, a long sceptre ending in three globes.

Rev. No legend. Large fleur de lis.

Ref. L'imp.A. 8/11.

Coll. DO.



34. Trachy

Obv. No legend (?). Full length figure of winged emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. No legend. Large Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. L'imp.A. 26/28.; Gerasimov 1969, 42.

Coll. -----.



ANDRONICUS II AND MICHAEL IX, 1294–1320

1. Trachy

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael holding cross between them. Andronicus, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; left hand placed upon his chest. Michael, beardless, left, similarly dressed; right hand placed upon his chest. Above, in centre field, small bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, blessing the two emperors.

Rev. A to left.

⊕

X

Full length figure of winged archangel, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, labarum, and in left, sword.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.



2. Trachy

Obv. Δ X in field.

€ NK

Π

T

Half length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding between them a large star on shaft. Andronicus, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; left hand placed upon his chest. Michael, beardless, left, similarly dressed; right hand placed upon his chest.

Rev. Uncertain legend. Bust of uncertain saint, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion (?); holds in right hand small cross before chest; large star in lower right and left fields.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.

Note. The saint on the reverse is probably St. Demetrius.



3. Trachy

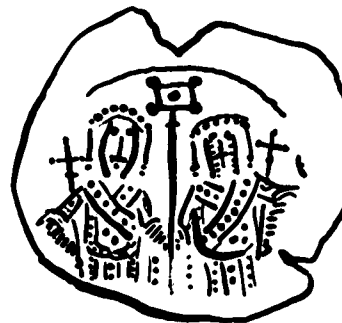
Obv. No legend. Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding between them a labarum. Andronicus, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; left hand placed upon his chest. Michael, beardless, left, similarly dressed; right hand placed upon his chest.

Rev. Uncertain legend. Bust of uncertain saint.

Ref. ZfN. 1926, 65 bis.

Coll. DO.

Note. This coin is badly struck and badly preserved, and it is possible that both emperors are bearded and represent Andronicus II and III.



4. Trachy

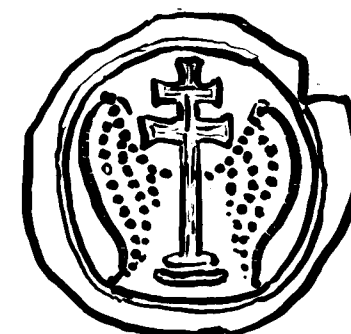
Obv. ANΔ . . . MX . . . around.

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing; holding(?) between them, a cross in circle on long shaft. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand a sceptre. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds in left hand a sceptre.

Rev. No legend. A large winged patriarchal cross on steps.

Ref. L'imp. A. 48/51.; Gerasimov 1969, 30.

Coll. DO.



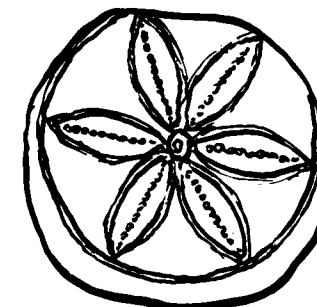
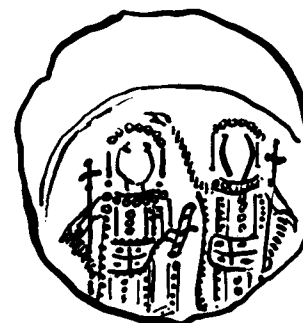
5. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Full length figures of Andronicus, bearded, right, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in left hand sceptre cruciger. Michael, beardless, left, similarly dressed; holds in right hand sceptre cruciger. Michael holds anexakakia in left hand, and Andronicus crowns Michael with his right hand (?).

Rev. No legend. Large six pointed star.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 9/10.

Coll. DO.; Lovec.; Vidin.; Paris.



6. Trachy

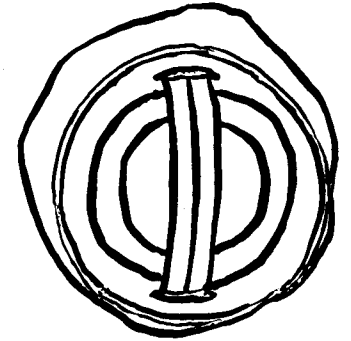
Obv. No legend. Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing; holding between them, a cross in circle on long shaft. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand sceptre cruciger. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; holds in left hand sceptre cruciger.

Rev. No legend. Two concentric circles bisected by three vertical lines.

Ref. -----

Coll. DO.; Barber.

Note. On different specimens the emperors occasionally wear the more usual form of loros, or sometimes a loros with diagonal panelling.



7. Trachy

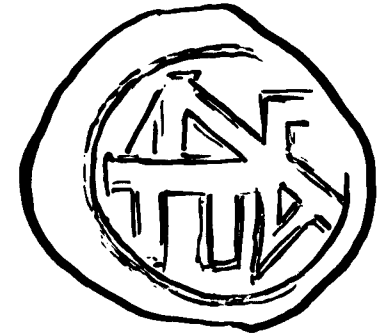
Obv. **ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΙ . . . ΜΙΧΑΗΛΕΙΣ** around.

Threequarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing; holding between them a large fleur-de-lis on shaft. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; right hand placed upon his chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; left hand placed upon his chest.

Rev. No legend. Large Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. Laurent, ANS Centennial volume.

Coll. DO.



1. Stamenon

Obv. XC

Emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, crouching right in “*proskynesis*” before figure of Christ, who wears tunic and colobion and stands facing, blessing emperor.

Rev. Δ

HM to right.

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword over right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. Longuet 2.

Coll. -----.



2. Stamenon

Obv. Uncertain letter. Full length figures of emperor right, and St. Michael; nimbate Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros, and holds in each hand a long patriarchal cross. Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion and places hand on emperor’s head in blessing.

Rev. ⊕

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword over right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



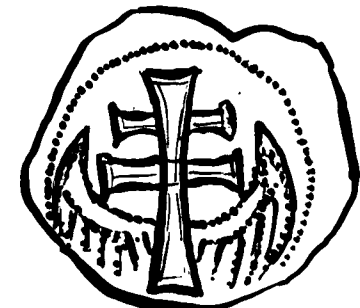
3. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Half length figures of emperor left, and St. Demetrius, nimbate, holding long cross between them; above, a star within a schematic cloud (?). The emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros, and holds sceptre cruciger in right hand; St. Demetrius wears tunic, breastplate and sagion and holds in left hand, a sword resting on left shoulder.

Rev. No legend. Winged patriarchal cross.

Ref. Longuet 18.

Coll. -----.



4. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, anexikakia, and in left, sceptre(?). Large reversed B in right field; small figure in upper right field, blessing emperor.

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of the Virgin, wearing tunic and maphorion, orans, facing; two stars either side.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 36 = Longuet 13.

Coll. Sofia.



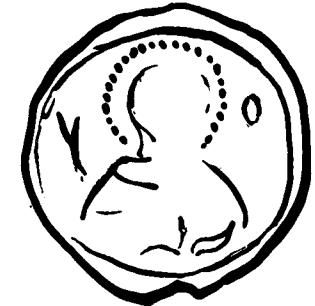
5. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, holding in right hand, a large patriarchal cross, and in left, a sceptre.

Rev. Uncertain, but nimbate bust facing; perhaps the Virgin.

Ref. Longuet 15.

Coll. -----.



6. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros and holding a large patriarchal cross in each hand.

Rev. Ⓞ

Δ
MH
T

Bust of St. Demetrius, nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion, holding in right hand, a sword resting on right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. Longuet 14.

Coll. -----.



7. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, lis, and in left, sceptre cruciger; stars all around.

Rev. O ΔI in field.
 AF M
 OC

St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion, seated on backless throne, and holding sword across knees.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 31; Longuet 19.

Coll. I.D.Bourov, Sofia.

Note. Although illustrated by Ljubic (pl.III/7) as Bulgarian, this is a Byzantine issue.



8. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, cross in circle on long shaft, and in left, model of city; above left, *Manus Dei*; star in lower right field.

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, spear, and in left, shield; to left and right, long cross with three bars.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 37.

Coll. Leningrad.

Note. This was published by Gerasimov as a coin of Andronicus II. The style, size and flatness of the flan all point to a later date. While many of the coins assigned in this work to Andronicus III show the emperor with a forked beard, a few, such as nos. 4, 11 and 15, the emperor is portrayed with rounded features. This type seems more similar to the latter group than to the subsequent coins of John V. Unfortunately this type was not present in either the "Salonica" or the "Pella" hoards.



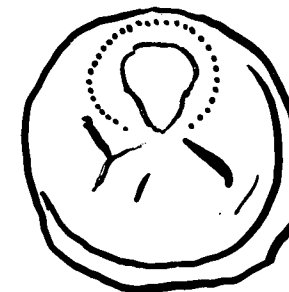
9. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros, winged to right; holding in right hand, a cross in a circle resting on a large β , and in left hand, a sceptre cruciger.

Rev. No legend. Bust of St. Demetrius (?).

Ref. Longuet 6; L'imp.A. 34.

Coll. -----.



10. Stamenon

Obv. A to left.

ϕ
K

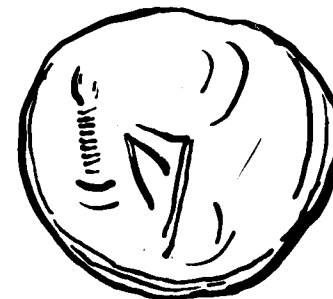
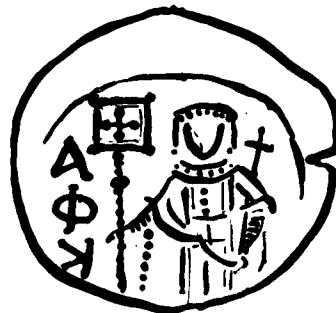
Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros, holding in right hand, a large labarum, and in left, sceptre cruciger.

Rev. No legend. Traces of a bust (?).

Ref. Longuet 5.

Coll. -----.

Note. Longuet expanded the obverse legend to read *Κυριε Φυλαττε Ανδρονικον*.



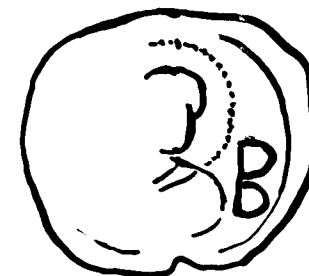
11. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger; left hand places on chest; ϑ Β to left and right.

Rev. Indistinct.

Ref. Longuet 3.

Coll. -----.



12. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, anexikakia (?), and in left, sceptre. Small figure in upper right field blessing emperor (?).

Rev. No legend. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. Longuet 16/17.

Coll. -----.

Note. This is a conflation of two types Longuet considered possibly different, but in view of their poor condition, especially that of No. 17, they have been amalgamated here.



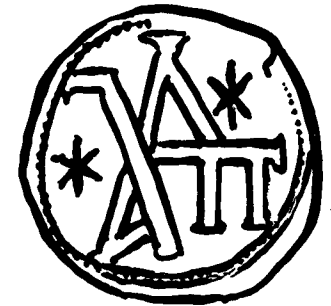
13. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, riding on horseback to right, holding sceptre cruciger in right hand; **B** in left field, star in right field.

Rev. No legend. Palaeologan monogram; two stars in field.

Ref. Longuet 7; Gerasimov 1969, 40.

Coll. -----.



14. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, riding on horseback to right, holding sceptre cruciger in right hand; **B** in left field, star in right field.

Rev. No legend. Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holding in right hand, sword over right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. Longuet 8.

Coll. -----.



15. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, riding on horseback to right; holding sceptre cruciger in right hand; **B** in left field, star in right field.

Rev. No legend. St. Demetrius, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion, riding on horseback to right; two stars in upper field and an uncertain feature to right.

Ref. Pella hoard No. 1.

Coll. Oxford.

Note. The feature on the right-hand side of the reverse seems to be composed of irregular vertical lines and perhaps represents a gate or the walls of Thessalonica.



ANDRONICUS III AND JOHN V, c.1340

1. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length large figure of Andronicus, left, and small figure of John, right, both wearing stemma, divitision and loros, and holding sceptres in right and left hands respectively; stars in lower left and upper right fields.

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of St. Michael, winged and nimbate, standing, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion, and holding sword over right shoulder (?).

Ref. Longuet 11.

Coll. ----.

Note. Longuet and Bertelè (Bib. 3) attributed this issue to the joint reign of John VI and John V. However, for the reasons proposed in the reconsideration of the 'Salonica' hoard, which are basically as follows:

- a. that the hoard can now be seen to end in 1342 and not the 1360's and by this earlier date John VI was not co-emperor.
- b. that on the coins of John V and VI issued in Constantinople both emperors are always of equal size and the distinction between them is that John VI is bearded and John V is beardless.
- c. that there does exist a Constantinopolitan coin with one large and one small emperor – a silver basilikon of Andronicus III (Constantinople, Andronicus III No. 7),

this type is regarded here also as an issue of Andronicus III and John V.



JOHN V AND ANNA OF SAVOY, 1341

1. Stamenon

Obv. . . . ΙΩΑΗ

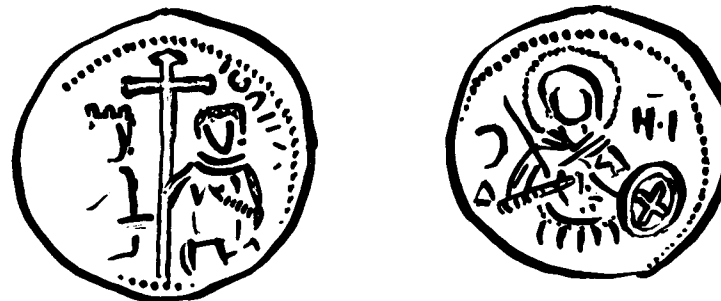
Half length figures of Anna, left, and John, right, holding a long cross between them. Anna's vestments indistinct; John wears stemma, divitision and loros and places left hand on chest.

Rev. No legend. Bust of St. Demetrius, nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, a sword over right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. Longuet 10.

Coll. -----

Note. Longuet attributed this issue to Anna of Savoy and John VI, but there is no evidence that the two regents for John V would have appeared on the coinage without their ward, and this argument still holds for the period after John VI had proclaimed himself emperor. Any coin portraying an empress and an emperor named John can only be an issue of Anna of Savoy and John V.



1351–1354

2. Stamenon

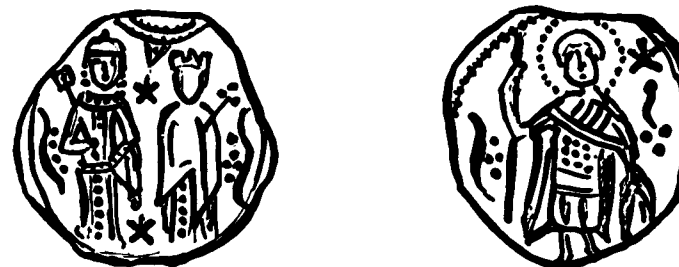
Obv. No legend. Full length figures of emperor, left, and empress, right; between them, a star descending from a cloud above. Emperor and empress wear stemma, divitision and loros, and holding sceptres in right and left hands respectively; star in lower centre field; floral ornaments to left and right.

Rev. No legend. St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, standing, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds spear in right hand and shield in left; star in right field; floral ornaments to right and left.

Ref. Pella hoard No. 2.; Bertelè, Dossier (Osman Bey Collection).

Coll. -----

Note. In general design this type is not unlike the coin catalogued here as Uncertain No. 1, and may indeed be copied from it.



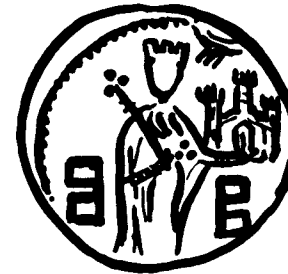
1. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of empress standing, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, holding in right hand sceptre cruciger, and in left, a model of city with towers; to left, ☐; to right ☐; above right, *Manus Dei* descending from cloud.

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of John V, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, holding in right hand, labarum headed sceptre, and in left, anexikakia; to left, ☐ and star; to right, two stars.

Ref. Pella hoard No. 3.

Coll. ----.



2. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of empress, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, sceptre, and in left, a model of city with towers; in lower right field, ☐.

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, anexikakia, and in left, labarum headed sceptre; in left field, ☐; above left, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Ref. Pella hoard No. 4.

Coll. ----.



3. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of empress, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, a model of city with towers, and in left, sceptre cruciger; in right field, two stars; in lower left field, ☐; above left, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, labarum headed sceptre, and in left, anexikakia; in left field, ☐; in right field, two stars and ☐; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Ref. Pella hoard No. 5.

Coll. ----.



4. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of empress, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, a model of city with towers, and in left, sceptre; in left field, two (?) stars; in right field, A .

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia; in left field, B ; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Ref. Pella hoard No. 6.

Coll. -----.



5. Stamenon

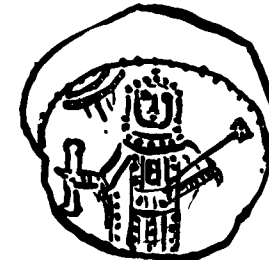
Obv. No legend. Full length figure of empress, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, a model of city with towers, and in left, a sceptre; in left and right fields, A .

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, anexikakia, and in left, a sceptre; above left, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Ref. Pella hoard No. 7.

Coll. -----.

Note. This type is found overstruck on John V and Anna No. 2.



6. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of empress, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, a model of a city with towers, and in left, sceptre; in left and right fields, A .

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Ref. Pella hoard No. A.

Coll. BM.; DO.



7. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of empress, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, a model of city with towers, and in left, sceptre; a star (?) in lower left field.

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, holding in right hand, labarum headed sceptre, and in left, anexikakia; \square in left field; two stars in right field.

Ref. Pella hoard B.

Coll. DO.

Note. The flan of this coin is rather small and clipped, so that parts of the design may be missing.



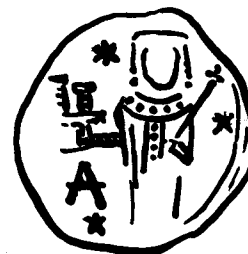
8. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of empress, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, anexikakia or model of city, and in left, sceptre; in left field, \square .

Rev. No legend. Two standing nimbate figures; both hold a spear in their right hands (?); above, a cloud, from which descend two *Manus Dei* (?).

Ref. Pella hoard No. C.

Coll. BM.



MANUEL II, RULER IN THESSALONICA, 1369–1387

1. Stamenon

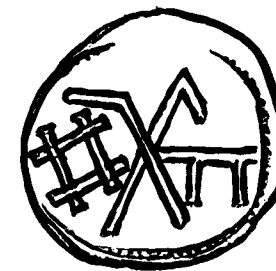
Obv. No legend. Emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, riding to right on horseback; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand; in left field ⚡; in right field, star.

Rev. No legend. Retrograde Palaeologan monogram; small square lattice cross in lower left field.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 39.; NC.1931, p.158, pl.XI/12.

Coll. Oxford (Goodacre Coll.); Ohrid.

Note. There is a superficial resemblance between this issue and Andronicus III No. 12. The main differences are, (i) style – the coins of Manuel are more angular, (ii) a retrograde Palaeologan monogram, and (iii) the square form of the Palaeologan B. This type, therefore, is akin to the issues of 1351–1365 rather than to those of Andronicus III but, as it cannot date to these years, it must either have been issued in 1350 or after 1365. It is not likely to have been the first issue of John V in 1350, since the style seems later than that of the issues of Anna and John; a possible contender for the issue of 1350 is the coin published below as 'Uncertain No. 1'. Thus only the period after 1365 remains likely for this coin's production. On the death of Anna, a brief hiatus occurred at Thessalonica, ending when a deputation was sent to Constantinople to ask for a new ruler. The first candidate died almost as soon as he arrived, but eventually, in the summer of 1369, Manuel was despatched to rule the city. It seems logical to assign this issue to the period of Manuel's rule, and it would be gratifying to identify this coin as the prototype of Manuel's type 6 at Constantinople. On the latter coin Manuel rides on horseback, as he does here, but accompanied by St. Demetrius, as though they had ridden together from Thessalonica. The similarity between the two coins extends even to having a number of stars in the obverse field; an unusual occurrence at Constantinople.



UNCERTAIN

1. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figures of emperor facing, bearded and nimbate, right, clasping right hand of a bearded and nimbate figure left, who turns his body towards him. The emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds model of city in left hand. Left hand figure wears tunic and colobion and with his left hand gestures towards the emperor; stars in field.

Rev. O AI
 AF MH
 O TPI
 C OC

Full length figure of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds spear in right hand, and in left, shield; stars in field.

Ref. Gerasimov 1969, 53; Olynthus 966.

Coll. Athens; Oxford.

Note. Sabatier first published this coin (pl. LXII/17), and his engraving showed the left-hand figure as John V and the right hand one as the Virgin, and he discerned letters in the field to so identify them. A specimen was found in the excavations at Olynthus and was identified by Robinson as a coin of Andronicus III. Robinson did not realise that the coin had been previously published, and he thought the right-hand figure was the emperor and the left hand figure the Virgin. The Ashmolean Museum acquired two specimens from the Grantley collection; Lord Grantley had almost certainly acquired them himself from the Prince Cantacuzene (Foreign Prince) Collection. These two pieces are in very good condition and reveal the fact that both figures are bearded and nimbate. The right-hand figure represents the emperor holding a model, certainly of Thessalonica, while the left-hand figure is uncertain – presumably a saint.

Attribution is difficult. However, it is possible to say that the type has more affinities with the issues of Anna of Savoy and John V than with the earlier issues of Andronicus II and III. Firstly, the crown is of the *stematargyron* form resembling a skullcap rather than the broad, flat early Palaeologan form. The features of the emperor are also similar to those of John V, especially the short beard and downturned moustache – both seemingly copied from Venetian grossi of the first half of the fourteenth century. On the other hand, the style is generally a little superior to that of the coins of Anna and John V, and thus probably earlier. It is also possible that the issue of John and Anna together (No. 2) with the two imperial figures on the obverse and a standing St. Demetrius on the reverse is based on this coin for its general design. If this is so, this type would post date the issues of Andronicus III but predate the coins of John and Anna. There remains



therefore only the period 1350–1351, and the design would represent a saint presenting John V, holding a model of the city, to the inhabitants of Thessalonica on his being made ruler of the city by John VI in 1350, or indeed John VI himself and John V on that occasion.

2. Stamenon

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of two emperors holding long cross between them; wearing stemma, divitision and loros and placing free hand upon chest.

Rev.  to left.

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breast-plate and sagion; holds in right hand, a sword resting upon right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. Longuet 12.

Coll. -----

Note. As the range of the 'Salonica' hoard has now been extended, and as the inscription on this coin is illegible, it is uncertain whether this coin belongs to Andronicus with either Michael IX or Andronicus III, or to John V and VI. If the latter identification, the coin must have been struck when both emperors were present in Thessalonica in 1350. Contrary arguments are that, as the coin would then postdate by nine years the penultimate coin of the hoard, it ought to resemble stylistically the issues of the 'Pella' hoard, and to be in a far fresher condition. It looks, in fact, in poor condition, and the authors consider the piece to belong to Andronicus II. On the other hand, it is possible that it is another specimen of Longuet 10. The only difference between Longuet 10 and 12 seems to be the form of crown, in this case obscured, worn by the left-hand figure.



3. Stamenon

Obv. I X

Emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, croches right in *proskynesis* (?) before a standing figure of Christ. The emperor holds over his shoulder a sceptre with the head formed by a cross in a circle. Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion.

Rev. O Δ

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword resting upon right shoulder, and in left, a shield.

Ref. -----.

Coll. DO.

Note. Similar to type 1 of Andronicus II and type 1 of Andronicus III, this coin is much cruder in style. One common feature with the identified types (Andronicus III No. 8 and Andronicus III and John V No. 1) is the form of sceptre headed by a cross in a circle. The first issues of copper trachea of Andronicus II, both at Constantinople (No. 6) and Thessalonica (No. 1) depict the Emperor kneeling in *proskynesis* before Christ. At Thessalonica this type seems to be used again as the first type for Andronicus III's reign (No. 1), and may have become fossilised as the initial type of each reign. If this was so then this coin represents the first issue of John V with the two letters I and X identifying John and Christ. Although not present in the 'Salonica' hoard, in style, flan and metal this issue is very similar to that of Andronicus III and John V No. 1.



4. Stamenon

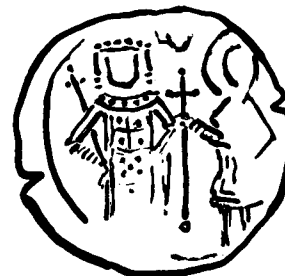
Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor, left, facing, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre. On right, a nimbate figure (St. Demetrius?) wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion (?), turned towards emperor offering him a long cross.

Rev. No legend. Full length figure of empress, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, standing beneath a canopy; stars in field.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.

Note. Although in extremely poor condition, with many details uncertain, the coin bears such a resemblance to the issues of Anna of Savoy from Thessalonica that it is included here pending the discovery of a well preserved specimen that will enable a definite attribution to be made.



5. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, a model city (?).

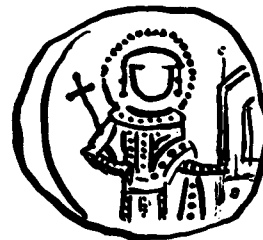
Rev. No legend. On left, three figures in military dress standing right, thrusting spears into seated nimbate figure of St. Demetrius, facing left.

Ref. Gerasimov 1949.

Coll. BM.; DO.

Note. The form of nimbate emperor on the obverse is similar to that on No. 1 in this section of the catalogue. All specimens of this coin examined by the authors are either very worn or weakly struck in places. It appears from the Dumbarton Oaks coin that the features held in the emperor's left hand take up at least half the flan – as much room as the figure of the emperor.

As explained by Gerasimov, the scene shown on the reverse is that of the martyrdom of St. Demetrius. According to the Synaxarium for his feast-day (26 October) the saint was 'Pierced in the side in the prison where he was held near the theatre (in Thessalonica) on the orders of the enraged emperor (Maximian)'. This is confirmed by the Akououthia or Office of the Saint in the Menaion for October, which states that 'The Emperor ordered St. Demetrius to be stabbed in the side with spears'.



SUPPLEMENT
Andronicus II

1. Billon scyphate trachy(?)

Obv. Δ Δ
 H Δ
 HH Δ

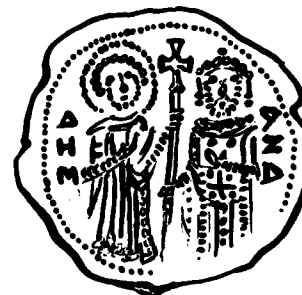
Full length figures of Andronicus, right, and St. Demetrius, left, holding a long cross between them. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; places left hand upon chest. Saint, beardless and nimbate, wears tunic and himation; holds in right hand, a cross before chest (?).

Rev. No legend. Brockage.

Ref. -----.

Coll. Uncertain.

Note. This scyphate perhaps represents the final and debased appearance of the silver trachy, filling the gap between the silver trachea of Michael VIII and the billon tornese of Andronicus. Unfortunately, the weight of this coin is unknown.



2. Copper trachy

Obv. A X (?)
 N V
 Δ V

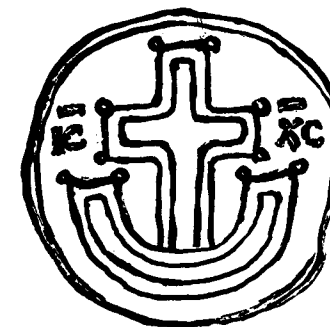
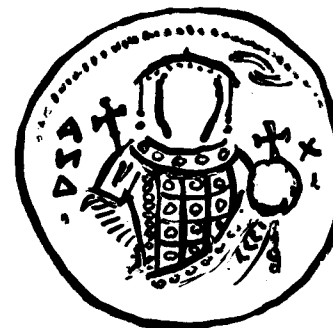
Half length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger and in left, globus cruciger; above right, *Manus Dei* appearing from cloud.

Rev. IC XC

Large cross with semi-circular base.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.



Andronicus II?

3. Copper trachy

Obv. Illegible inscription. Threequarter (?) length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, labarum-headed sceptre, and in left hand, short patriarchal cross; to left and right in lower field, **Ϡ B**.

Rev. [MP] ev

Seated figure of the Virgin, facing upon backless throne.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.

Note. Known to the authors only from poorly preserved specimens, the portrait of a single emperor in association with such prominent **Ϡ**'s indicates an attribution to Michael VIII or Andronicus II. In view of the small flan and poor workmanship, the authors incline to the latter identification.



Andronicus II and Michael IX

4. Billon tornese (?)

Obv. A M
N X
Δ I
I

Full length figures of Andronicus, left, and Michael, right, holding a labarum between them. Andronicus wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger in right hand. Michael, similarly dressed; holds sceptre cruciber in left hand.

Rev. No legend. Half length figure of Archangel, nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword resting upon right shoulder.

Ref. Bertelè, Dossier.

Coll. -----.

Note. The coin weighs 0.57 gms. and has a diameter of 18 mm.

John V/John VIII?

5. Copper follaro

Obv. +ΙΩΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΣΟΠΑΛΕΟΛΟΓΟΣ

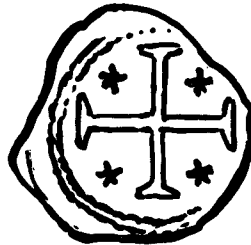
Bust of emperor, facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing stemma and maniakon.

Rev. Cross with star in each angle.

Ref. -----.

Coll. -----.

Note. The similarity between this example and the sixteenth-hyperperon of John V (John V, 1354–1391, No. 3) might indicate that this coin is a follaro of John V. Although the legend is long, the letters are very crudely formed, the style poor and the weight low. It is, in fact, much inferior to the comparable follaro of Manuel II (Manuel II, No. 11) and the authors would not be surprised if this coin and some of the similar cruder sixteenth hyperpera with long legends were issues of John VIII.



INDEX OF TYPES

This index, which is not comprehensive, has been compiled as an aid to identification. Types are listed under "Obverse" and "Reverse" with a third section for coins with an imperial effigy on both sides.

Coins depicting the emperor alone on the obverse are so common that unless he is represented in some unusual way, such as winged or upon horseback, they have been omitted. Identification of these single emperor types should be attempted from the "Reverse" index which is as complete as possible.

OBVERSE

Three figures

- Emperor kneeling, with Christ and Virgin standing 38
- Emperor kneeling, with Christ seated and St. Michael standing 38
- Two emperors standing; small bust of Christ above 228
- Two emperors, kneeling, blessed by standing Christ 62, 72, 108, 138
- Two emperors, half length, blessed by standing Christ 88
- Two emperors, half length, small bust of Christ above 72

Two figures

- Emperor and Christ standing 42
- Emperor and Virgin standing 42, 46, 120, 204
- Emperor and St. Demetrius standing 118, 120, 148, 150, 180, 182, 206, 208, 264
- Emperor and St. Demetrius three quarter length 208
- Emperor and St. Demetrius half length 210, 234
- Emperor and St. Demetrius on horseback 152, 162
- Emperor and Archangel standing 44
- Emperor and Prophet Achias standing 102
- Emperor and St. Michael standing 44, 206, 234
- Emperor and military saint standing 40, 206, 208
- Emperor and military saint three quarter length 36
- Emperor and uncertain figure standing 36, 256, 260
- Emperor and empress standing 132, 134, 136, 246
- Emperor kneeling before standing Christ 34, 40, 116, 204, 234, 260
- Emperor kneeling before seated Christ 138
- Emperor kneeling before Virgin 122

Single figures

- Emperor seated upon throne 46, 210
- Emperor on horseback 144, 242, 254
- Winged emperor, single wing, standing 48, 210, 216, 226, 238
- Winged emperor, double wing, standing 212, 226

Winged emperor, double wing, half length 214
Christ seated 192
Virgin standing 194, 196
St. Demetrius standing 194
Bust of St. George

Other types

Legend in lines across field 116
Legend around cross 188
Letters in angles of cross 186
Monogram 188
Castle 184, 186
Double headed eagle 186
Keys 186

REVERSE

CHRIST standing on dais 46, 102, 120
standing, flanked by two trees 134, 140
standing within mandorla 140, 166, 174
standing behind small figure of emperor 120
seated upon backless throne 66, 72, 88, 102, 146
seated upon throne with back 48, 64, 74, 118, 132, 134, 144, 148, 150, 152
beardless bust 34, 72
bearded bust 152, 154, 156, 160, 162, 172, 174, 176
beardless bust, legend around 82, 90
VIRGIN standing *orans* 40, 48, 58, 76, 90, 104, 110, 236
standing *orans* within walls 34, 40, 62, 108, 138
threequarters length, *orans* 40, 140, 106
half length, *orans* 60, 192
bust, *orans* 36, 76, 78, 104, 146
small bust, legend around 180, 184
standing with St. Demetrius 136
seated upon throne 48, 68, 88, 140, 190, 192, 266
seated upon throne with infant Christ on arm 142, 192
seated upon throne beside standing empress 138
ST. ANDRONICUS, bust 90
ST. CONSTANTINE standing with St. Helena 164, 170
ST. DEMETRIUS standing with Virgin 136
standing 120, 122, 170, 212, 214, 216, 218, 238, 246, 256
half length 204, 210
seated 238
bust 210, 212, 214, 216, 234, 236, 242, 246, 258, 260
on horseback 162, 164, 168, 242
and three soldiers 262
ST. GEORGE standing 150
bust 46, 124
ST. HELENA standing with St. Constantine 164, 170
ST. JOHN standing 142
ST. MICHAEL standing 244
half length 42, 50

ST. NICHOLAS bust 52, 78
ST. THEODORE bust 44
half length 50
ST. TRYPHON standing 38
ARCHANGEL standing 228
half length 78, 88, 92, 204, 266
UNCERTAIN SAINT bust 228, 230, 236, 238
MILITARY SAINT threequarter length 164
TWO UNCERTAIN FIGURES standing 252
SERAPH 52, 54, 84
CHERUB 38, 54
LEGEND in lines across field 92, 94, 106
around cross 36, 64, 70, 84, 98, 124, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188
CROSS, or crosses, with or without accompanying letters 38, 54, 56, 72, 80, 82, 84,
96, 98, 100, 126, 144, 146, 166, 174, 188, 194, 220, 222, 224, 264, 268
PALAEOLOGAN MONOGRAM alone 38, 56, 86, 98, 100, 116, 194, 226, 232, 240, 242,
254
legend around 152, 162, 182
LETTERS – often indicational dates 46, 82, 86, 94, 126, 206
DOUBLE HEADED EAGLE 206
LARGE STAR 196, 208, 224, 230
TWO WINGS 206, 220
WINGED CROSS 208, 218, 230, 236
FLEUR DE LIS 56, 226
TWO CONCENTRIC CIRCLES bisected by three vertical lines 232
LABARUM 80
COINS WITH AN IMPERIAL FIGURE ON BOTH SIDES
Emperor standing on each side 86, 108, 110
Emperor on horseback on each side 144

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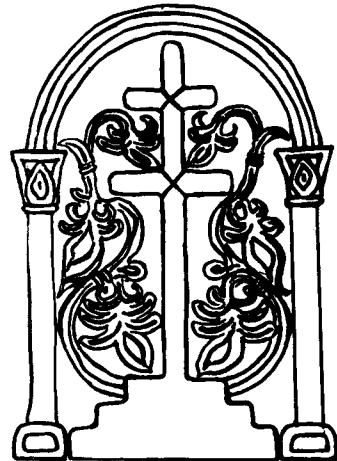
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The period after 1204 saw the proliferation of coin types. A yearly change of type is possible for the billon trachea from the third quarter of the thirteenth century unlike the coinage of the preceding century when the designs of the base metal coins remained basically unchanged, with only minor variations, sometimes for a whole reign.

New types of late coins are, therefore, not surprisingly, being discovered quite frequently. The long time taken in printing "Later Palaeologan Coinage" (two and a quarter years) provided time enough for new discoveries to be made which could not be incorporated into the text. In fact the authors have noted fifteen new types not listed in "Later Palaeologan Coinage".

References. These are as for "Later Palaeologan Coinage" with the exception of NB for "Numismatique Byzantine" by T. Bertele, ed. C. Morrisson, Wetteren 1978.

CONSTANTINOPLE

ANDRONICUS II AND MICHAEL IX



1. Silver trachy

Obv. x
A
[N]
Δ
P
O

Threequarter (?) length figures of Michael IX, beardless, left, and Andronicus II, bearded, right, holding between them a long cross. Emperors wear stemma, division and diagonally panelled loros.

Rev. [IC] XC

Bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion; holds Gospels in left hand.

Ref. —

Coll. —

Weight 1.02 gms (approx. one third of coin missing).

Note. Prior to the discovery of this coin, no silver scyphate trachea were known later than the reign of Michael VIII. This coin cannot date earlier than 1295 and presumably indicates that the introduction of silver basilika in the names of Andronicus II and Michael IX did not occur immediately on Michael IX's accession. Michael IX's position of honour on the left hand side of the coin possibly indicates that this coin could be regarded as a special issue for Michael IX's coronation. Presumably the appearance of silver trachea for Andronicus II alone can now be expected.



2



2. Billon tornese

Obv. A M
N X
A I
P

Three-quarter length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing holding between them a labarum. Andronicus wears stemma, divitision and loros; right hand placed upon chest. Michael similarly dressed; left hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend (?). Half length figure of Archangel, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, a sword over right shoulder, and in left, a small shield.

Ref. Bertelè, Dossier, p. 183, 6.

Coll. —



3



3. Copper trachy

Obv. IC XC above.

Half length figures of Andronicus and Michael either side of a standing figure of Christ who places hands upon emperors' heads. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest. Christ, bearded and nimbate, wears tunic and colobion.

Rev. MP ΘΥ

Full length figure of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, standing facing, *orans*.

Ref. ZfN, 1926, 64.

Coll. D.O.



4



4. Trachy

Obv. A X
N M
A

Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding between them a long cross. Andronicus, bearded, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places left hand upon chest. Michael, beardless, right, similarly dressed; places right hand upon chest.

Rev. No legend (?). Half-length figure of Archangel, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic and breastplate; holds in right hand, a trilobate sceptre resting on right shoulder, and in left, a globus.



5



5. Trachy

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of Andronicus and Michael standing, holding long patriarchal cross between them. Andronicus, left, wears stemma, divitision and loros; places right hand upon chest. Michael, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest.

Rev. Uncertain legend. Full length figure of Archangel, nimbate with wings spread, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword resting over right shoulder, and in left hand, shield (?).

Ref. —

Coll. —



6



JOHN V AND JOHN VI (?)

6. Copper tetarteron

Obv. Uncertain legend. Full length figures of two emperors standing facing holding a long cross (?) on tripod base between them. Both emperors wear stemma, divitision and loros; place right and left hands respectively on chest.

Rev. No legend. Two nimbate standing figures (St. Constantine and St. Helena?) holding patriarchal cross between them.

Ref. —

Coll. D.O.

Note. This coin is cruder than the majority of tetarterera of Andronicus II and Michael IX while the two emperors grasp the shaft of the long cross together at the same height as do John V and VI on L.P.C. Nos. 4, 5 and 6. The reverse is very similar to the representations of St. Constantine and St. Helena on the coins of Manuel II and John VII. Note especially the transverse bar on the shaft of the patriarchal cross between them.

Ref. —

Coll. —

Note. This coin should have been published as LPC, No. 20, p. 78. The authors were unable to distinguish from a photograph of a poor specimen of this coin any differences from the Thessalonican coin mentioned above (R.2235), published by them as an issue of Constantinople. Further specimens of this coin enable the issues of the two mints to be separated.



THESSALONICA
ANDRONICUS II

7. Copper trachy.

Obv. ΔMTPV ANA

Half-length figures of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, left, and Andronicus right, with large star and between them. Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds spear over right shoulder. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger over left shoulder.

Rev. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. NB. 170.

Coll. —



8. Trachy

Obv. ΔHH ANA

Half-length figures of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, left, and emperor right, holding patriarchal cross between them. Saint wears tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds spear over right shoulder. Emperor wears stemma, divitision and loros; holds sceptre cruciger over left shoulder.

Rev. Brockage.

Ref. —

Coll. D.O.



9. Trachy

Obv. No legend. Half-length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in each hand a globus cruciger.

Rev. Ⓐ

Bust of uncertain nimbate Saint.

Ref. —
Coll. D.O.



10. Trachy

Obv. Half-length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros, holds in left hand a large labarum.

Rev. Brockage.

Ref. —

Coll. D.O.



ANDRONICUS II AND III

11. Trachy

Obv. ANAK ΔK

Half-length figures of Andronicus II and III holding cross between them. Andronicus II, left, wears stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; places left hand upon chest. Andronicus III, right, similarly dressed; places left hand upon chest. Above in centre field, a small bust of Christ, bearded and nimbate, blesses the two emperors.

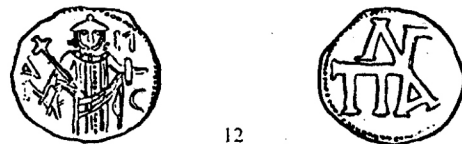
Rev. Ⓐ

Δ

Bust of St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic, breastplate and sagion; holds in right hand, sword over right shoulder, and in left, shield (?).

Ref. NB., pl. XVI/34.

Coll. —



ANDRONICUS III
12. Copper stamenon

A M

Obv. N

K C

Full length figure of emperor standing, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holds in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anexikakia.

Rev. Palaeologan monogram.

Ref. —

Coll. Ashmolean.



13. Stamenon.

Obv. No legend. Half length figure of emperor wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in right hand, large patriarchal cross; in right field, large star.

Rev. Brockage.

Ref. Bertelé, Dossier, p. 87 (23) 53.



14

14. Stamenon

Obv. No legend (?). Full length figure of emperor, wearing stemma, divitision and loros; holds in both hands, model of city; above right, *Manus Dei*; stars in lower left and right fields.

Rev. Uncertain.

Ref. Bertelè, Dossier, p. 88. (27-28), 57-58.



15



UNCERTAIN RULERS

15. Stamenon

Obv. No legend. Full length figure of emperor standing, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and loros; holding in right hand, sceptre cruciger, and in left, anaxikakia. Large B in left field.

Rev. Similar to obverse.

Ref. Bertelè, Dossier, p. 75 (7), 36; Photiades Pasha Colln., lot 606.

Coll. Ashmolean; Leningrad.

Note. This type is also found with a large B in the right field also.

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS

ANDRONICUS II AND MICHAEL IX, p. 92, No. 40.

A new, albeit very poor, specimen of Andronicus II and Michael IX Æ tetarteron, p. 92, No. 40 indicates that this coin is in fact a scyphate trachy. The Berlin coin is only very slightly dished, while a second specimen actually examined by the authors, was quite flat. The new coin is quite markedly dished and re-examination of the second coin shows, from the form of flan cracks, that it is a scyphate that has been flattened. The legend, therefore, cannot be ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΕΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ for all trachea bear the imperial names. All specimens are in too poor condition for the legend to be read but presumably this type too will read ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ-ΜΙΧΑΗΛ or variant. There is, however, a faint chance that the coin could be an issue of John V and VI but this does not seem likely as the style and fabric is not quite the same as the issues of these emperors.

JOHN V AND ANNA OF SAVOY, p. 246, No. 1.

Three specimens of this coin are illustrated in Bertelè's "Dossier" and his notes make it clear that the inscriptions, garbled though they are, identify both emperors as Andronicus. The coin, therefore, belongs to the joint reign of Andronicus II and III. This solves a considerable problem. The authors had, in assigning an issue to Andronicus II and John V (L.P.C., p. 244, No. 1), to dismiss Longuet's assertion that this latter coin was found overstruck on the coin they assigned to John V and Anna of Savoy as chronologically impossible. However, a new specimen of the Andronicus II and John V discovered recently was undoubtedly overstruck on "John V and Anna of Savoy" No. 1 so that now this type can be re-assigned to Andronicus II and III the problem disappears.