

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TYPOLOGY OF THE DENARII ISSUED BY MARY, THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY (1382-1395). THE COIN HOARD FROM CLUJ-MĂNĂȘTUR

Abstract: The analysis of the coin hoard discovered in Cluj-Mănăștur, composed almost exclusively of denarii issued by Mary, Queen of Hungary (1382-1395), has led to a series of observations that are bound to change, in certain respects, the traditional image of monetary types and the chronology of the queen's denarii.

The starting point was the identification of the variants and sub-variants of the CNH II 114 and 116 denarii and of the hybrid denarii resulting from complicated combinations, based on no particular rule, between obverse legends and reverse iconographies, or between the legends of one monetary type with the iconographies of the other monetary type. These cross-correlations have led us to classify the coins in which Hungarian numismatic determinators are not featured (Unger, Huszár, Pohl) into two categories: hybrid denarii and exceptional coinages.

In the first category we have included the items that fall within the classic definition of monetary hybridisation, combining the reverse of CNH II 116 denarii (the two-barred cross) with the reverse of CNH II 114 denarii (the stamped crown monogram Ω). The combination of the two dies was due to a confusion, the intention being that of striking CNH II 114 denarii, whose obverse is almost identical with the reverse of CNH II 116 denarii.

The category of exceptional coinages includes denarii that go beyond the simple rule of hybridisation, each of the faces combining either legends and images of the same monetary type or the image of one monetary type with the legend of the other monetary type. The version that adopts the obverse of the CNH II 114 denarius and associates, on the reverse, the legend on the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius with the design on the obverse of the CNH II 116 denarius, which was also reported in nineteenth-century coin catalogues (Rupp), may be considered a new type of denarius that was issued by Queen Mary, given the fact that they were struck in several mints, their weight and the emergence of obvious forgeries.

The central point of the analysis is the problem of the chronological succession of Queen Mary's denarii. Our interpretation, based solely on the analysis of the denarii, suggests a reversal of the traditional chronology, the CNH II 116 denarii having been struck before the CNH II 114 denarii. The arguments supporting this reverse chronology include the evolution of the monetary legends, the style of rendering letters, the volume of the coinages and the structure of the coin hoards containing the denarii issued by Queen Mary.

Keywords: Hungary, Mary, coin finds, denarii, hybrid denarii, coin types, chronology

As regards the coinage of denarii, the - insufficiently known - mint of Mary, the Queen of Hungary (1382-1395), poses a number of difficulties related to problem of identifying and determining the sequence of coin types struck here, of establishing their relative chronology and defining a classification system of the versions and sub-versions thereof.

The discovery of a hoard consisting almost exclusively of Queen Mary's denarii has provided the possibility of identifying a large number of versions and sub-versions of the CNH II 114 and CNH II 116 denarii and, last but not least, of several types of *hybrid* denarii resulting from the combination of the designs and legends specific to the two aforementioned types of coins. These are not simple combinations between the obverse/reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius type with the obverse/reverse of the CNH II 116 denarii: it is rather the case of novel composition versions that unify, at random,

obverse legends with reverse iconographies or the legends of one coin type with the iconographies of the other coin type.

According to the inventory register of the NMTH in 1934, a coin hoard mainly containing denarii issued by Mary, the Queen of Hungary (1382-1387), was discovered in Cluj, on 59 Mănăştur Street¹. The hoard was reported by Fr. Pap on several occasions,² mention being made of the 571 ½ denarii issued by Mary, an obol of the Archbishop of Prague, Henry Bretislaus, a Prague groschen from the fourteenth-fifteenth century and a coin issued by Mircea the Elder.

When our investigation started, there were 776 whole and fragmentary coins in the composition of the hoard. The Wallachian coin was not found, and the obol of the Archbishop of Prague, Henry Bretislaus, was actually a soldino issued by the Doge of Venice, Andrea Dandolo (1343-1354). Instead, we found the Prague groschen issued by King of Bohemia, Wenceslav III (IV) (1379-1419), and a novel coin, a poludinar (½ a denarius) struck by the Voivode of Kosovo, Vac Brancović (cca. 1371-1396).³

The typology of Queen Mary's denarii

The establishment of the types of denarii issued by Queen Mary has concerned several numismatists, the number of monetary issues not being always commonly accepted.

In 1847, I. Rupp identified two types of denarii: *Species I* (*Crux duplicata* - *Litera M coronata*) and *Species III* (*Crux duplicata* - *Corona aperta*). For the former type, Rupp mentioned only one legend version (+MONETA MARIE/+REGINE VNGARIE) and a series of privy mark (S, T, lilies, stars). The latter type is much more problematic, not only because of the difficulty in identifying the obverse of the coin, both sides being engraved, in the circular legend, with the queen's name (+MARIE DGR VNGARIE/+MONETA MARIE R V), but also because of its large number of versions. Rupp knew 27 versions for the second type of denarius, and had identified several privy marks (cm (*sic!*), h, I, K, m, S, T, V, the lily, the letter B in a mirror). The version of rendering the circular legend is large, both for the "obverse" (+MONETA MARIE/MARIA R V/R V), and for the "reverse" (+MARIE/MARIA/MARA DGR/DR/R VNGARIE/VNGARI/VNGAR/VGARIE) of the denarii catalogued as belonging to the second type.

A closer look at the descriptions of the 27 versions reported by Rupp allows us to identify several *hybrid* coins, for example, versions 4-6, which combine the obverse of the first type of denarius with a reverse comprising the legend ✠REGINE VNGARIE/VNGARI, taken from the reverse of the first type of denarius, and the open crown design, characteristic of the second type of denarii issued by Queen Mary. Another type of

¹ My gratitude goes to Mrs. Livia Călian, the custodian of the Numismatic Cabinet of the NMTH, for the kindness with which she has answered my request to publish the coin hoard from Cluj-Mănăştur.

² Fr. Pap, "Pénzforgalom a XIV-XV századi Erdélyban. Éremleletek tanúsága (La circulation monétaire en Transylvanie 14^e-15^e siècles)," in *NumKözlöny*, 92-93 (1993-1994), 1994, pp. 51-59 (53); Idem, *Repertoriu numismatic al Transilvaniei şi Banatului sec. 11-20. Despre circulaţia monetară în Transilvania şi Banat sec. 11-20*, Cluj-Napoca, 2002, pp. 60, 200, 217; Idem, "Circulaţie monetară în Transilvania şi Banat (secolele XIV-XV)," in *BSNR*, nr. 146-151 (1998-2003), 2003, pp. 211-214.

³ I must thank Mr. E. Oberländer-Tâmoveanu for identifying the Serbian coin, as well as the Venetian coin, and for making a substantial part of the bibliography available to me.

hybrid denarius, taken over by Rupp from Weszerle's plates, can also be recognised for versions 7-8, where the obverse legend associates the legend **✠MONE~~TT~~MM~~ARI~~** with the open crown design, while the reverse combines the two-barred cross with the legend **✠REG~~IN~~V~~RG~~ARIE**.⁴

Returning to the typology of denarii, in 1907, L. Réthy identified in his catalogue three types of denarii, known in the numismatic literature as CNH II 113, 114 and 116, the last two types being those mentioned by J. Weszerle and I. Rupp. The new type reported by Réthy, the CNH II 113 denarius, copied, as the numismatist suggested, the denarius featuring Saint Ladislaus (CNH II 94A) issued by Louis I.⁵ In the case of the CNH II 116 denarius type, Réthy considered, just like I. Rupp, that the obverse of the coin rendered the legend **✠MONE~~TT~~MM~~ARI~~** and the two-barred cross, while the reverse was inscribed with Mary's titlature, **✠MARIE~~DGR~~V~~RG~~ARIE**, and the open crown.

The new catalogue compiled by E. Unger took over the typology established by L. Réthy and his views on identifying the obverse of the CNH II 116/Unger 453 denarius.⁶

In 1979, L. Huszár included a new type of denarius among those issued by the mint of Queen Mary,⁷ a denarius that had been reported by J. Weszerle and I. Rupp, both attributing it to Louis I's mint.⁸ The aforementioned denarius, the only specimen recovered, associated the obverse of the CNH II 88/Huszár 546 obol, issued by Louis I, with a novel reverse, combining the iconography from the reverse of Mary's denarius, CNH II 114/Huszár 566, with the legend **+REGIS[...]GARIE**. As regards determining the obverse of the CNH II 116/Huszár 569 denarius, Huszár overturned the tradition, considering that the obverse was the one that rendered, in the circular legend, which surrounded the open crown, the titlature of Queen Mary, **✠MARIE~~DGR~~V~~RG~~ARIE**.

The typology of Queen Mary's denarii, drawn up by L. Huszár, with some amendments of a chronological nature, and his new idea about the obverse of the CNH II 116/Huszár 569 denarius, led A. Pohl to reconsider his views and accept the changes introduced by Huszár.⁹

The typological identification of Queen Mary's denarii did not, in itself, bring about a common solution as regards the dating of these coinages, the disagreements concerning the period when the CNH II 114-type denarii were issued and the beginning of minting denarii of the CNH II 116 type.¹⁰ A decree issued by Queen Mary to the

⁴ J. Weszerle, *Tabulae nummorum Hungaricorum. Hátrahagyott érmészeti táblái, I. kötet. Képes táblák*, Budapest, 1911, tab.V/12; I. Rupp, *Numi Hungariae hactenus cogniti, quos delineatos, ac e monumentis historico-numariis illustratos. II: Periodus mixta*, Budae, 1846, pp. 42-43, Tab XV/430.

⁵ L. Réthy, *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae. Magyar Egyetemes Éremtár. II kötet, Vegyesházi Királyok Kora*, Budapest, 1907, p. 17.

⁶ E. Unger, *Magyar Éremhatározó. II füzet (1307-1540)*, Budapest, 1960, p. 41.

⁷ L. Huszár, *Münzkatalog Ungarn von 1000 bis heute*, München, 1979, p. 92/567.

⁸ Rupp, *Numi Hungariae...*, p. 39, Tab. XV/424; Weszerle, *Tabulae nummorum Hungaricorum ...*, Tab. IV/23.

⁹ A. Pohl, *Évszám nélküli magyar denárok és obulusok 1308-1502*, Budapest, 1972, pp. 43-44/91, 93, 93; Idem, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen auf ungarischen Münzen des Mittelalters 1300-1540*, Budapest, 1982, Tab. 30-33/111, 112, 114-114a.

¹⁰ Huszár, *Münzkatalog ...*, p. 92; Pohl, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen...*, Tab. 30-33. As L. Huszár contends, the denarii of the CNH II 114 type were minted in 1383, while A. Pohl believes that their minting continued until 1385; as for the denarii of the CNH II 116 type, which were minted until 1395, they were issued for the first time in 1384, according to the timeline established by Huszár, but only in 1385/1386, according to Pohl's opinion.

chamber of Košice/Kassa in March 1384 demanded the payment of the tricesima and other fees or taxes to “*nova nostra moneta koronas dicta*.”¹¹ Given the contradictory chronology of the denarii and the fact that both coin types, CNH II 114 and 116, have the image of a crown on one of the sides, it is difficult to say which was the coinage to which reference was made.

Identifying the *new coin* mentioned in the document of March 1384 is an older dilemma of the Hungarian monetary history. In 1918, L. Kemény believed that the document referred to the CNH II 116 type of denarius and the CNH II 117 obol.¹² Huszár's chronology also points to the CNH II 116 type of denarius - an unlikely hypothesis, for the decree would then have been highly ambiguous for the citizens of Košice. Since this was a new kind of coin in relation to another earlier coinage, the identifying element being the image of the “crown,” and considering that they were issued at a distance of less than a year, we may wonder how the older denarii (CNH II 114) could be distinguished from the newer denarii (CNH II 116) if they both had a crown on one of the sides. Starting from the premise that the name of the new coin was given by the image on the obverse, and if our modern conception coincides with that of the time in terms of identifying the obverse, we may then regard this new coin “with a crown” as the denarius of the CNH II 116 type in a single situation: the CNH II 116 denarius was issued before the CNH II 114 denarius, the old currency - which it preceded - being the denarius that featured Saint Ladislaus (CNH II 113), struck by Queen Mary in 1382.

Before seeing, throughout this article, to what extent the analysis of the coin itself reinforces this assumption, we should remember, in the light of the chronology suggested by A. Pohl, the idea that the act could have referred to the CNH II 114 type of denarii, which were struck in the period 1383-1385.

The CNH II 114/ Huszár 566 type of denarii

A brief overview of the typological and chronological problems related to the denarii issued by Queen Mary and the appearance, in large numbers, of the versions and sub-versions of the CNH II 114/Huszár 566 and CNH II 116/Huszár 569 denarii in the coin hoard from Cluj-Mănăştur determine us to resume the discussion of the typological characteristics and attempt, as far as it lies in our power, to establish a classification system of the versions and sub-versions of the aforementioned denarii.

Queen Mary's denarii of the CNH II 114/Huszár 566 type continued to use the legend - adapted to her name - from the denarii minted by Louis I (CNH II 87, 89, 91), and took over the two-barred cross on the obverse, known ever since the Arpadian period and present on the denarii and obols of her father (CNH 87-91). Although it does not represent a completely novel element, except in term of the style, the rendition of the queen's monogram on the reverse, surmounted by a crown, may not be directly related to the iconography used by Louis I on coins issued for Ruthenia.¹³

¹¹ L. Kemény, “Mária királynő 1384. évi rendelete a „koronás” denárokról,” in *NumKözlöny*, 17, 1918, pp. 86-87; Z. P. Pach, “A harmincadvám az Anjou-korban és a 14-15. század fordulóján,” in *Történelmi Szemle*, 41, 1999, 3-4, pp. 231-277 (235-236).

¹² Kemény, *op. cit.*, note 1.

¹³ M. Gumowski, *Handbuch der polnischen Numismatik*, Graz, 1960, Tab. XVI/377-379; Huszár, *Munzkatalog Ungarn...*, p. 91/561, 562.

The CNH II 114/Huszár 566 denarii bear the legend +MONETA MARIE/+REGINE VNGARIE, 12 versions of script for the circular legends being identified in the Cluj-Mănăstur hoard, according to the dividing elements, the omission or addition of letters and, in some cases, the shape of the letters (Tab. 1).

The weight of the legend versions identified in various mint workshops indicates the prevalence of the complete legend of the ~~MONETA MARIE~~/~~REGINE VNGARIE~~ type, which is found on denarii allegedly struck, according to the privy marks, in the mints from Buda, Kassa/Košice, Baia Mare and Timișoara. On the denarii struck at Košice, the full legend consisted of several versions due to the presence of certain small partitioning globules (pearls), elements that we consider to be characteristic of the dies used in Košice.

In another order of ideas, the mints from Buda and Košice used three groups of legend for the denarii of the CNH II 114 type identified in the coin hoard, each with several versions: the complete legend, legend formulas from which some letters were omitted and legends differentiated by the scriptorial particularities of the letter A. The other mints (Baia Mare, Timișoara and Körmöcbánya/Kremnica) impressed only the complete legend formula, regardless of the number of preserved denarii (between 1 and 20 coins).

The omission of letters in the legend on the reverse of the denarii and the appearance of abridged versions ~~VNGARI~~ or ~~VNGARIE~~ were due, most likely, to the engravers' mechanical reproduction of these legends, which contained misspellings, this conclusion being reinforced by the extremely low volume of these coinages.

The use of two manners of writing the letter A on the denarii issued in Buda and Košice leads us to the idea that the dies in question were the work of different engravers. The monetary dies with the *antiqua* typeface of the letter A (a horizontal crossbar above, the median crossbar being absent) were used in both mints in small proportions. In the coin hoard from Cluj-Mănăstur there have been identified two hybrid coins, struck in the workshop from Buda, two of the CNH II 114 type of denarii associating the die that renders the Gothic form of the letter **A** on the obverse with the reverse die, where the letter A is written in the *antiqua* style **A**. No doubt, given the volume of the coinages, the engraver of the *antiqua* typeface of the letter A played a secondary role in both mints. A particular situation regarding the engraving of certain letters is that of the denarii minted at Košice (Pohl 112-2), where, in writing the legend, the letter T, in the word MONETA, is rendered in a particular way - **T** - or, rather, it is mistaken for the lower-case letter m. This die was also used in minting the CNH II 114 denarius issued at Kremnica.

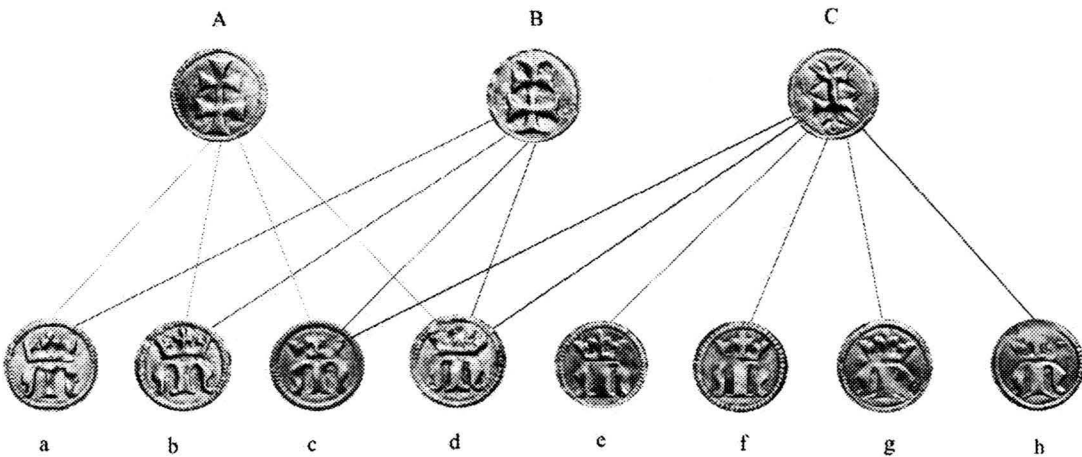
The versions of the CNH II 114/Huszár 566 type of denarii formulas are a matter of the legend formulas used on the obverse and the reverse, as well as of the design differences. While in the case of the legends, the complete form and the correctness of the script allows us to identify the official formula, it is rather difficult to specify the design prototype with accuracy, because the number of versions and sub-versions is very high, and their identification is artificial, influenced by the observer's acuity.

To identify the types of dies, we opted for a sequential approach, based on the mint workshops that issued denarii of the CNH II 114/Huszár 566 type. The distinctive criteria we have used - the shape of the arms of the cross, of the crown and the **M** monogram design - artificially simplify the classification system and place the possible versions and sub-versions on one tier alone, because we believe that these differences are a matter of the specific dies. The difficulties encountered in describing the peculiar manner of rendering the two-barred cross and the monogram have determined us to

restrict ourselves to rendering them in a photographic manner, in which alphabetical ordering is purely orientative, without any chronological connotation (Fig. 1).

As regards the design in the coin field, the most varied range of dies was identified on the denarii without privy marks assumed to have been issued in the mint from Buda between 1383 and 1385. In the case of 302 denarii, the impressed designs indicate the existence of 3 types of dies for the obverse (A-C) and of 8 types of dies for the reverse (a-h). The manner in which they are combined is presented in the figure below:

Fig. 1. Design versions on the obverse and reverse of the CNH II 114-type denarii



Tab. 1. Legend versions and their association on denarii of the CNH II 114/Pohl 112 type:

| | Legend obverse | Legend reverse | Pohl 112-1 | Pohl 112-2 | Pohl 112-3 | Pohl 112-4 | Pohl 112-5 | Pohl 112-7 | Pohl 112-8 | Pohl 112-10 | Frequency |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | - | ♣_♣ | ♣_ | _♣ | ★★ | ★ | -H | -T | |
| 1 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | 260 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | 20 | 6/8 |
| 2 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | | 2 | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 3 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | | 31 | 1 | 13 | | 9 | | | 4/8 |
| 4 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3/8 |
| 5 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 2/8 |
| 6 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | | 1 | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 7 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | | 1 | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 8 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | | 5 | | | | | 1 | | 2/8 |
| 9 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | 9 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 10 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | | | | 5 | | | | | 1/8 |
| 11 | MONETA MARIA | REGINA VNGARIA | | | | 1 | | | | | 1/8 |
| No. of legend versions | | | 3+n Buda | 8+n | 3+n | 5 | 1 Baia Mare | 1 | 1 Kremnica | 1 Timișoara | |
| No. coins | | | 302 | 93 | 4 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 20 | |

According to the catalogue, the most frequently used versions of rendering the obverse on the denarii issued in Buda are dies B (58.15%) and C (31.14%). Insofar as the reverse is concerned, die c stands out (69.58%), being combined with all the three obverse dies (Tab. 2). It should be noted that the obverse dies A and B are combined with the reverse dies a-d, while the obverse die C is associated with the reverse dies c-h. We may assume that the obverse dies A and B were used simultaneously, while the obverse die C functioned with them for a while, but eventually remained alone, having its own pairs of reverse dies (e-h).

The only mint - except for the one already mentioned above - that used several pairs of dies for minting the denarii of the CNH II 114 type preserved in the coin hoard is the presumed mint from Timișoara. Here, too, it appears that two pairs of dies were used, in no particular proportion: B-c and C-f, which were, in fact, also the pairs of dies most commonly used in Buda (Tab. 2).

As regards the CNH II 114 type of denarii, struck in the mints from Košice, Baia Mare and Kremnica, it has been noticed that a single pair of dies B-c was used, except for the denarii issued at Košice, with the legend ~~✠~~MONETA REGIA REGIO: VRGARIA, with the mint mark ~~✠~~ placed on the reverse, to the left: these denarii, as we have already noted, used a particular design on the reverse, probably a version of the c die, due to the style of a different engraver.

Tab. 2. Stamp combinations on denarii of the CNH II 114/Pohl 112 type:

| | Stamps | The type of denarius and the mint | | | | | | | | Frequency |
|----|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|
| | | 112-1 | 112-2 | 112-3 | 112-4 | 112-5 | 112-7 | 112-8 | 112-10 | |
| 1 | A+a | 11 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 2 | A+b | 13+2 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 3 | A+c | 15+2 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 4 | A+d | 1 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 5 | B+a | 6 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 6 | B+b | 6 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 7 | B+c | 87+8+1 | 79 | 4 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 8/8 |
| 8 | B+d | 1 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 9 | C+c | 43 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 10 | C+d | 1 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 11 | C+e | 14 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 12 | C+f | 34 | | | | | | | 10 | 2/8 |
| 13 | C+g | 22 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 14 | C+h | 4 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| | | 271 | 79 | 4 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 20 | |

The CNH II 116/Huszár 569 type of denarii

Queen Mary's denarii of the CNH II 116/Huszár 569 type imposed a novel obverse and transformed the CNH II 114/Huszár 566 obverse into the reverse. The design of the new obverse depicts the open royal crown, underneath which are positioned the privy marks. The legend presents the queen's titulature, ~~✠~~REGIA DGR VRGARIA, in a 15-letter long form, which - because of the engravers' errors, who often omitted the formula **D(ei)**

G(ratia) or a part of the letters in the word VNGARIE, gave rise to several versions¹⁴ (Tab. 3). The queen's titulature is resumed, in abbreviated form, on the reverse side, +MONETA MARIE RV, and this has triggered disputes in establishing the obverse of the CNH II 116 type of denarius. In some cases, the letter V(ngarie) is missing or erroneously replaced with the letters I or E. In most cases, both letters R(egine) V(ngarie) are missing, which leads us to accept the obverse established by L. Huszár.

The full legend +MARIE D'G R VNGARIE was used for the first time in 1382, on denarii of the CNH II 113/Huszár 565 type, which were inspired, as we mentioned before, from the denarii featuring Saint Ladislaus issued by Louis I. Unlike Louis I's mint, where the *Dei Gratia* formula appeared only on certain types of florins and groschen, Mary impressed this complete legend formula on the obverse of two types of denarii, CNH II 113 and 116, separated, according to the traditional typology, by the CNH II 114 denarius. The full coin legend, more and groschen, Mary impressed this complete legend formula on the obverse of two types of denarii, CNH II 113 and 116, separated, according to the traditional typology, by the CNH II 114 denarius. The full coin legend, more difficult to fit into the space allotted on the monetary flan, is rarely encountered, the simplified forms without the *Dei Gratia* formula being more numerous. The discarding of certain formulas might also be a chronological clue, the coins with abbreviated, simplified legends representing later coinages.

Beyond these minor chronological benchmarks in the CNH II 116 coin type, we believe that the evolution of the legend on the denarii issued by Queen Mary in terms of the political context may be a clue also as regards their typological sequence. Despite King Louis's desire to enthrone his minor daughter, Mary, who had been betrothed to Sigismund of Luxembourg since 1372, the vast majority of the nobles were hostile to the female line of succession to the throne, and considered the Neapolitan King Charles of Durazzo as his legal successor, since he was the sole descendant on the male line of the Angevins.¹⁵¹⁵

If we take into account the confused political situation, the invocation of divine benevolence and the impression of Mary's name and titulature on both sides of the denarii represented attempts at legitimisation which had their role in the early part of her reign. It made no sense to use this complicated legend on denarii issued after the crisis of 1386 and the coronation of Sigismund as king, in March 1387. Moreover, the legend of the denarii issued by King Sigismund of Luxembourg after 1387 (CNH II 120) and, respectively, 1390 (CNH II 121): +MONET or MON SIGISMVNDI/REGIS VNGARIE¹⁶ established a parallel with the legend of Queen Mary's denarii of the CNH II 114 type, +MONETA MARIE/+REGINE VNGARI, suggesting a reversal of the traditional chronology.

¹⁴ A. Leszih, "Mária magyar királynő obulusa," in *NumKözlöny*, 11, 1912, pp. 3-4 (4).

¹⁵ S. Márki, *Mária, Magyarország királynéja 1370-1395*, Budapest, 1885, pp. 33-83; I. Türr, "Luxemburgi Zsigmond, magyarország királya," in *Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani Regis*, 27, 1998, pp. 205-213 (207-209); P. Engel, *Regatul Sfântului Ștefan. Istoria Ungariei medievale 895-1526*, Cluj-Napoca, 2006, pp. 198, 222-226.

¹⁶ A. Pohl, "Zsigmond király pénzverése (1387-1437)," in *NumKözlöny*, 66-67 (1967-1968), 1968, pp. 43-56 (56).

Tab. 1. Legend versions and their association on denarii of the CNH II 114/Pohl 112 type:

| | Legend obverse | Legend reverse | Pohl 112-1 - | Pohl 112-2 ✚ ✚ | Pohl 112-3 ✚ - | Pohl 112-4 - ✚ | Pohl 112-5 ✚✚ | Pohl 112-7 ✚ | Pohl 112-8 - H | Pohl 112-10 - T | Frequency |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGARIΘ | 260 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | 20 | 6/8 |
| 2 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGARIΘ | | 2 | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 3 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGARIΘ | | 31 | 1 | 13 | | 9 | | | 4/8 |
| 4 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGARIΘ | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3/8 |
| 5 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGARI | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 2/8 |
| 6 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGARI | | 1 | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 7 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGATH | | 1 | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 8 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGARIΘ | | 5 | | | | | 1 | | 2/8 |
| 9 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGATH | 9 | | | | | | | | 1/8 |
| 10 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGATH | | | | 5 | | | | | 1/8 |
| 11 | MONETHMARIΘ | REGINAVNGATH | | | | 1 | | | | | 1/8 |
| No. of legend versions | | | 3+n Buda | 8+n | 3+n | 5 | 1 Baia Mare | 1 | 1 Kremnica | 1 Timișoara | |
| | | | | Košice | | | | | | | |
| No. coins | | | 302 | 93 | 4 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 20 | |

Tab. 4. Stamp combinations on denarii of the CNH II 116/Pohl 114 type:

| | Stamps | The type of denarius and the mint | | | | | | | | | | | | Frequency |
|----------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | | 114-1 | 114-2 | 114-3 | 114-4 | 114-5 | 114-6 | 114-8 | 114-9 | 114-10 | 114-12 | 114-13 | 114-14 | |
| 1 | A+a | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 4/12 |
| 2 | A+b | | 10 | | 4 | | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 7/12 |
| 3 | B+b | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2/12 |
| 4 | B+c | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2/12 |
| 5 | C+a | | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 2/12 |
| 6 | D+d | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 1/12 |
| | | 2 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | |

An additional argument for the reversal of the chronology in the case of the CNH II 114 and CNH II 116 denarii is the style of rendering the letters in the legend.¹⁷ The analysis of the CNH II 116 type of denarii reveals the prevalence of using the *antiqua* form (10/14 versions, 93.61%). As regards the mints in which the letter A was rendered in *antiqua* typeface, what may be ascertained is that the mints from Košice and Székesfehérvár, the best represented in the coin hoard, used this style exclusively.

According to the typological scheme of Queen Mary's denarii, the first type of a CNH II 113/Huszár 565 denarius was issued in the Székesfehérvár mint in 1382. The letter A in the legend and the privy mark were rendered in *antiqua* style, a writing style taken from King Louis's denarii featuring Saint Ladislaus (CNH II 94A/Huszár 542).¹⁸ After the year 1382, the mint stopped coining denarii in the interval between 1383 and 1386,¹⁹ and resumed minting the legend in *antiqua* style after 1386, on CNH II 116 denarii. On the other hand, the mint from Košice struck both CNH II 114 and CNH II 116 denarii. As easily seen from the catalogue of the coin hoard, the CNH II 114 denarii minted in Košice used, in different proportions, both the *antiqua* (4.90%) and the Gothic (95.09%) typeface for the letter A, while in the case of the CNH II 116 denarii, preserved in the coin hoard, only the *antiqua* font has been identified.

Given the above, we are tempted to consider that the two types of font succeeded one another chronologically, and that the *antiqua* style, prevalently used on CNH II 116 denarii, is another indication for the early dating of these denarii. Notwithstanding all this, we believe that in order to establish the chronological relation between the two typefaces, it is more prudent to await the results of further extensive research on a larger lot of Queen Mary's denarii, and even on the denarii issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg.²⁰

In the absence of written sources and knowledge of how the existing ones have been interpreted, our analysis is based exclusively on observing the coins themselves.

¹⁷ There are also mints that use both typefaces (Körmöcbánya, Baia Mare, the mint without a mark and the mint marked through the siglum I). In the case of the mint from Baia Mare, a hybrid denarius has been identified (a Gothic A on the obverse, an *antiqua* A on the reverse).

¹⁸ Analysing coins featuring Saint Ladislaus (CNH II 65, 66, 94A, 95A), the Hungarian numismatist C. Tóth has noticed that in the case of the letter A, rendered in Gothic style on the early coins, there was an evolution in two directions: on the CNH II 94A denarii and on the CNH II 66 florins, the *antiqua* typeface began to be used, whereas on the CNH II 95A denarii and on the CNH II 65 florins, the Gothic font continued to be used (Rethy, *Corpus Nummorum* ..., p. 17; C. Tóth, "I. Lajos „szerecsenfejes” és „szentlászlós” dénárjainak korrendje. II. Rész," in *Az Érem*, 2003, 2, pp. 2, 5).

¹⁹ Our statement is merely an assumption based on the lack of the Székesfehérvár mint mark on denarii of the CNH II 114 type.

²⁰ A preliminary analysis of the CNH II 120-121 denarii struck by Sigismund of Luxembourg has outlined an ambiguous picture. The analysis was carried out on a small lot of coin hoards (Batăr, Oradea/Bihor County, Florești/Cluj County), because despite the fact that in recent years a series of hoards containing denarii issued by Sigismund have been published, they do not refer to the font used in the legend. The *antiqua* typeface was used on CNH II 121-type denarii struck in the mints: Košice, Oradea, Baia Mare, Smolník/Schmöllnitz and a few mints whose privy marks remain unidentified (Pohl, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen* ..., 117-26, 32, 42, 44). The first type of denarius issued by Sigismund, CNH II 120, allegedly struck in Buda between 1387 and 1389 (Pohl, *Zsigmond király*..., p. 46), appears only in Gothic script in the coin hoards analysed. For the mint in Székesfehérvár, the situation remains uncertain, the sole denarius identified in the hoard from Oradea (MŰCO, inv. 6/103) rendering the legend in Gothic script.

Iconographically, the CNH II 116/Huszár 569 denarii feature the two-barred cross on the reverse, the differences between the dies being given by some small differences, such as the thickness of the arms of the cross and their endings: with globules (die a), slightly arched (dies b, d) or bifurcated and elongated (die c).

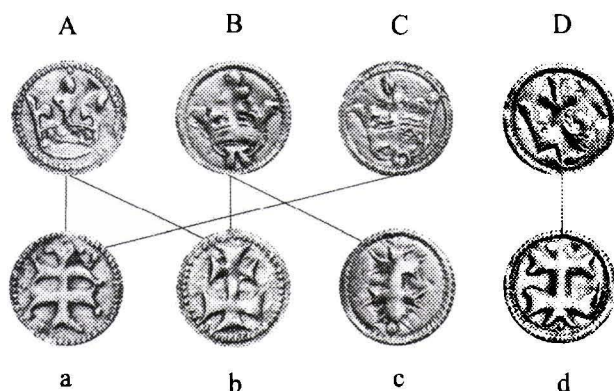


Fig. 2. Design versions on the obverse and the reverse of CNH II 116 denarii

Hypothetically, we may assume that the prototype of the cross with globules is found on the CNH II 89, 91, 93 Saracen denarii and on the CNH II 88 obols struck by Louis I. In support of this hypothesis, let us make reference to the “hybrid” coin reported by J. Rupp among the *Crux duplicata-Corona aperta* denarii²¹: a denarius issued by Queen Mary (+[MARI]E R VNARIE, open crown and the siglum I), reminted from a coin of Louis, which, according to the circular legend MONTA LODOV, surrounding the two-barred cross with globules, can be identified as the CNH II 88 obol.²² We may not exclude the possibility that the Saracen denarii - even though they were not issued, as long believed,²³ in the last decade of the reign of Louis I,²⁴ remained in circulation, as attested by their appearance in hoards buried during the reign of Queen Mary and King Sigismund of Luxembourg,²⁵ and influenced the iconography of Queen Mary’s denarii. Comparing the design of the cross on Queen Mary’s denarii, of the CNH II 114 and 116 types, we have reached the conclusion that the image of the cross adorned with globules appears only on the CNH II 116 denarius.

²¹ Rupp, *Numi Hungariae* ..., p. 43/25.

²² The coin mentioned by Rupp may be a forgery from the period, the raw material used in the absence of a new coin flan being an older coin.

²³ Huszár, *Munzkatalog Ungarn* ..., pp. 9-90; A. Pohl, “Pénzverés Nagy Lajos korában,” in *NumKözlöny*, 80-81 (1981-1982), 1983, pp. 71-77 (74).

²⁴ C. Toth has recently established a new chronological outline of the denarii issued by Louis. Based on a rigorous analysis, he reverses the chronology unanimously accepted by the Hungarian numismatists, whereby the denarii featuring Saint Ladislaus were issued between the years 1358-1372, only “Saracen” denarii being minted from that time until 1382, and he demonstrates that the Saracen-head denarii were struck before the Saint Ladislaus denarii (see C. Tóth, “I. Lajos „szerecsenfejes” és „szentlászlós” dénárjainak korrendje. I. Rész,” in *Az Érem*, 2003, 1, pp. 5-12; Idem, in *Az Érem*, 2003, 2, pp. 1-6 and C. Tóth, “I. Lajos „szerecsenfejes” és „szentlászlós” dénárjainak korrendje. III. Rész,” in *Az Érem*, 2004, 1, pp. 1-6).

²⁵ F. Király, “A szabadszállási Zsigmond korabeli érmelet,” in *NumKözlöny*, 50-51 (1951-1952), 1952, pp. 27-37; Toth, in *Az Érem*, 2003/1, pp. 9-10, tab. 1-2).

We are inclined to believe that the image of the cross adorned with globules appears on the early denarii from the first years of Queen Mary's reign.²⁶ It does not seem logical that the image, taken from Louis's older coins, should have been used only during the last years of her reign, in total disagreement with the iconography of Sigismund's first denarii (CNH II 120, 121), which rendered the two-barred cross with bifurcated arms on the obverse.

Privy marks

Throughout the article, we have referred, on several occasions, to the mint marks used on the denarii issued by Queen Mary, with the mention that, in many cases, the identification of the graphic signs and the letters in the specialised literature remains uncertain. In the absence of written documents, without knowing the significance of each mark, attempts have been made, sometimes just based on assumptions, to interpret the letters as the initials of the cities where the mint workshops were located. The correct identification of the mints proves to be even more problematic in the case of the denarii with marks rendered through graphic signs (stars, lilies in different positions), taken from the system of privy marks belonging to King Louis.

Of the 10 marks identified by A. Pohl, on the 465 coins in the hoard discovered in Cluj there are 7 privy marks for the CNH II 114 denarii issued by Queen Mary, most denarii being unmarked and assigned hypothetically to the mint in Buda (64.94 %). Of the marked denarii, a percentage of 25.59% belongs to the mint in Košice, 4.30% to the mint in Timișoara, 1.07% to the mint in Baia Mare and only 0.21% (1 coin) bearing the mint mark of Kremnica. The graphic signs identified as the mint mark of Košice (✚) and Baia Mare (✴), are known from the denarii featuring Saint Ladislaus, struck by Louis I (CNH II 94 A and 95 A). In addition to these older marks, the mint marks of Kremnica (✚) and Timișoara (T) also appeared now, being also used in the following period.

For the CNH II 116 denarii, of the 17 marks identified by A. Pohl, there are, on the 63 coins in the hoard discovered in Cluj, 12 privy marks ascribed to the mints from Székesfehérvár (31.74%), Košice (15.86%), Kremnica (9.52%), Sibiu (7.93%), Baia Mare (3.17%), Timișoara (4.76%) and Oradea (1.58%). With one exception alone, the mark representing a lily flower of the mint in Košice, the rest of the mints are identified through the letters that appear in the coin field.

Only in few cases can we speak about an unquestionable identification of the privy marks on the basis of documentary attestations, as is the case of the privy marks of the mint from Székesfehérvár (Alba Regia).²⁷ On the other hand, except for the mint

²⁶ Paying attention to the dies of the CNH II 116-type denarii, one may notice that the full circular legend +MONETA MARIER V is associated with the a version of the reverse (the two-barred cross with globules); these were probably the first dies used to strike CNH II 116 denarii, the legend becoming simplified in time by omitting the final letters R.V.

²⁷ The fact that the CNH II 27 and 34 parvi issued by Charles Robert, bearing the privy mark A, have been identified as *denarii parvi Albenses*, *denarii parvi de Alba Regalii*, mentioned in documents between the years 1337-1342, has facilitated and ensured ascribing that privy mark to the mint in Székesfehérvár (L. Huszár, "Anjou-kori pénzverés Székesfehérvárott," in *Székesfehérvár évszázadai*, 2, 1972, pp. 113-122; C. Tóth, "Pénzverdék az Anjou-kori Magyarországon," in *Emlékkönyv Biró-Sey Katalin és Gedai István 65. születésnapjára – Festschrift für Katalin Biró-Sey und István Gedai zum 65. Geburtstag*, szerk. Bertók Krisztina, Torbágyi Melinda, Budapest, 1999, pp. 307-314 (310)).

from Kremnica, whose privy mark, **G M**, was ascribed to the comes of the chamber in Kremnica, Johannes Craczer, mentioned in the documents in around the year 1385,²⁸ we do not know the names of the administrators of the chambers or mints. The disappearance of the administrators' names from the documents of the time is noticeable from the seventh decade of the fourteenth century and it has been attributed to the lease of all the chambers to Szerecsen Jakab, either alone or together with his brother Janos.²⁹

Regarding the marks on Queen Mary's denarii, we may notice a simplification of the system of privy marks used by her predecessors, Charles Robert and Louis I, through the relinquishment of a series of graphic signs and the introduction of coin sigla that continued to appear on the coins issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg and his successors. We do not know whether the "archaic" graphic signs on the CNH II 114 denarii may serve as chronological benchmarks as long as the lily of the mint in Košice or the five-pointed star of the mint in Baia Mare continued to appear, in parallel with the privy marks, on the CNH II 121 denarii struck by Sigismund of Luxembourg, in the chronological interval between 1390 and 1427.³⁰

Hybrid denarii

In the coin hoard, there are three hybrid items that combine the reverse of the CNH II 116 denarius (the two-barred cross) with the reverse of CNH II 114 (stamped crown monogram **Ω**). Hybrid coinages of this type may be divided into two subgroups, according to the dies used for striking the obverse:

Sub-version A

a. Two denarii render the circular legend +MONETA·MARIE on the obverse, surrounding the two-barred cross, surmounted by globules (inv. 59.644 and 59.871). At first glance, we might think that this is the obverse of a CNH II 114 denarius, but the two-barred cross, rendered with globules, is not encountered on the obverse of CNH II 114 denarii, either in the hoard or in corpora.

Sub-version B

b. The third denarius renders on the obverse the legend +MONTA·MARIER, the abridged form of the legend on the reverse of CNH II 116 denarii, surrounding the two-barred cross with slightly arched endings (inv. 59.358).

The dies of the CNH II 114 reverse, devoid of privy marks, are those supposedly used in the mint from Buda, and we can make only one observation regarding the reverse dies of the CNH II 116 denarius: although different, they associate the Gothic typeface of the letter A with the cross adorned with globules.

The low weights (0.37 g, 0.26 g, 0.54 g) and the coin with a core (inv. 59.358) are not sufficient reasons to believe that the hybrid denarii are forgeries produced in clandestine workshops, unless they were somehow struck with dies stolen from the official mints or were clandestinely struck in the mints. We believe rather that the hybrid

²⁸ T. A. Horváth, L. Huszár, "Kamaragrófok a középkorban," in *NumKözlöny*, 54-55 (1955-1956), 1956, pp. 21-33(26).

²⁹ Pohl, *Zsigmond király ...*, p. 44, Tóth, *Pénzverdék az Anjou-kori ...*, p. 313, Tóth, in *Az Érem*, 2004/1, pp. 4-5.

³⁰ Pohl *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen...*, Tab 38/117-45, 47.

denarii were struck in mints (Buda?), that they are the product of confusion, the intention being to strike CNH II 114 denarii, whose obverse is almost identical to the reverse of the CNH II 116 denarii.

This hypothesis could also represent a chronological clue: the dies with the simplified legend and Gothic font, assumed to have been used later in the coinage of the CNH II 116 type, and the intention to mint CNH II 114 denarii suggest the reversal of the sequence of coin types, the coinage of CNH II 114 denarii type being preceded by that of the CNH II 116 denarii.

Exceptional coinages

Version A

In 1856, I. Rupp signalled the fact that a version of the *Crux duplicata-Corona aperta* (CNH II 116) denarius was represented by the three denarii struck in Kremnica (**G M**), which rendered on the obverse the two-barred cross, surrounded by the circular legend +MONETA MARY/MARIE, and on the reverse the open crown, surrounded by the legend +REGINE VNGARIE/VNGARI.³¹ The version of the denarii mentioned by Rupp is found in the hoard from Cluj-Mănăştur, where there have been identified 18 coins featuring different marks: 15 denarii with the mint marks of Kremnica (**G M** and **K**), and 2 denarii marked with the unidentified siglum **SM**, of which one is counterfeit, and 1 denarius probably issued in the mint from Timișoara (**T**).

To summarise, the aforementioned denarii feature the obverse of the CNH II 114 denarius, and combine on the reverse the legend of the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius with the obverse design of the CNH II 116 denarius. The appearance of a new type of reverse, which takes over, without a strict rule, certain elements from the official CNH II 114 and 116 coin types, impels us to avoid characterising these denarii as hybrid, considering rather that this was an exceptional coinage, or a new coin type, as E. Unger also believed when he analysed the collection of CNH II 116 denarii kept in NHMB.³² The striking of these denarii in several mints, their weight and the appearance of counterfeits are arguments in favour of the hypothesis that these changes in the iconography of the reverse were official, legal, the new dies being used simultaneously in several workshops.

Tab. 5. The weight of the exceptional coinages, version A, by comparison with the official types:

| | CNH II 114 | CNH II 116 | CNH II - |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Kremnica (G M) | - | 5 | 12 |
| Kremnica (K) | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Timișoara ? (T) | 20 | 4 | 1 |
| Unidentified mint (SM) | - | 3 | 1+1 forgery |

³¹ Rupp, *Numi Hungariae* ..., 42/4-6, Tab. XV/430.

³² E. Unger, "Mária királynó obulusa?," in *NumKözlöny*, 72-73 (1973-1974), 1974, pp. 91-93 (92).

Version B

In the hoard from Cluj-Mănăstur there is also another version of denarius, identified by J. Weszerle³³ and subsequently reported by I. Rupp.³⁴ The obverse of this version combines the legend version of the reverse from the CNH II 116 denarii struck in Székesfehérvár **MONET MARIÆ**: (Tab 3/5) with the design of the open crown found on the obverse of same type of denarius, while the reverse combines the legend from the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius (**REGINA VNGARIE**) with the two-barred cross, taken either from the obverse of the CNH II 114 denarius or from the reverse of the CNH II 116 denarius. The item signalled by Weszerle and Rupp and that from the coin hoard in Cluj (inv. 59.608) were issued with the same die, both bearing the mint mark of Kremnica (**G m**).

In the hoard from Cluj we identified a denarius issued in the mint from Kremnica (inv. 59.609), which may be classified as a sub-version of the previous coinage. The already known composite reverse - the legend on the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius type (**REGINA VNGARIE**) and the two-barred cross, taken either from the obverse of the CNH II 114 denarius or from the reverse of the CNH II 116 denarius - is associated this time with the obverse of the CNH 116 denarius.

Version C

A final category of the exceptional issues is represented by two denarii that combine elements borrowed from the official CNH II 116 denarius, more specifically, they associate the legend on the obverse with the design on the reverse and the legend on the reverse with the design on the obverse (inv. 59.624) or reverse these combinations (inv. 59.854). There appear two marks on these denarii: **h**, the mint mark of Sibiu, and **I**, the mark of an unidentified mint.

Tab. 6. Exceptional coinages among the denarii of Queen Mary:

| Exceptional coinages | Obverse | | Reverse | | Frequency | Privy marks |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|---------------------|
| | Legend | Design | Legend | Design | | |
| Version A | obverse CNH 114 | | reverse CNH 114 | obverse CNH 116 | Rupp, 42/4-6 Unger 1973-1974, 92 Coin find from Mănăstur | G m, R, T, M |
| Version B | reverse CNH 116 | obverse CNH 116 | reverse CNH 114 | obverse CNH 114 or reverse CNH 116 | Weszerle V/12 Rupp, 43/7-8 Coin find from Mănăstur | G m |
| Sub-version | obverse CNH 116 | | reverse CNH 114 | obverse CNH 114 or reverse CNH 116 | Coin find from Mănăstur | |
| Version C | obverse CNH 116 | reverse CNH 116 | reverse CNH 116 | obverse CNH 116 | Coin find from Mănăstur | h, I |

³³ Weszerle, *Tabulae nummorum Hungaricorum...*, Tab. V/12)

³⁴ Rupp, *Numi Hungariae ...*, p. 43/7-8.

Coins with striking errors

Queen Mary's denarii from the coin hoard of Cluj-Mănăştur present numerous striking irregularities. Besides the large number of denarii with double or off-centre strikes, 3 *incuse denarii* have been identified (the reverse impressed in the positive and, on the other side of the coin, instead of the obverse, the image of the reverse impressed in the negative).³⁵ The characteristics of the dies and the fact that on one of the three denarii the mint mark of Košice (✱-) has been identified lead us to consider the three denarii as products of the official mint workshops, the striking errors being due to the lack of a rigorous control during the minting process.

We are tempted to consider that the lack of a rigorous control over the coin production in Queen Mary's mints also led to the coinage of *denarii with a core* plated in silver leaf, probably silvered bronze. All the denarii with a core identified in the coin hoard belong to the CNH II 114/Pohl 112-1 type, assumed to have been issued in the mint from Buda. Their weight is probably higher, but given the lack of metallographic analyses, only items where the silver leaf has come off in places have been identified (8 pieces).³⁶

Neatly minted silvered bronze coins, with significantly lower average weights and diameters (0.35 g., 13.96 mm) may be the result of attempts made by the official mint to obtain a profit by reducing the amount of sterling silver in each coin or the moneyers' actions, who were thus trying to make an income for themselves. Moreover, the CNH II 114 denarii struck in the mint supposedly existing in Buda, frequently present striking errors (worn-out dies, off-centre strikes, double strikes), which indicate the absence of a thorough control from the authorities.

Forgeries

Besides the official coins with striking errors, there are obvious counterfeits in the coin hoard which are easy to identify because of the incorrect legends, the rudimentary designs or the primitive striking technique. We should mention here a coin with a core, an imperfect copy of a CNH II 116/ Pohl 114-4 denarius from the mint in Kremnica, whose fake character is revealed by the senseless legend and the crude designs, poorly engraved and impressed (inv. 59.353).

Another category is that of the denarii that render the same image on both sides: the two-barred cross. This is not a striking error, but a gross case of forgery, betrayed by the attempt to reproduce the mint mark, by the rudimentary designs and, especially, by misspellings in the circular legend, which is legible and accurate on one side, but meaningless on the other (inv. 59.536, 59.364). Most fakes reveal the existence of illiterate engravers, who strove to imitate the original legends, but whose result was a string of inverted letters, in a mirror, or was downright meaningless (inv. 59.561, 59.651, 59.649).

³⁵ The *incuse denarii* have the inventory numbers: 59.262, 59.560, 59.562.

³⁶ These are the coins with the inventory numbers: 59.213, 59.229, 59.238, 59.285, 59.365, 59.467, 59.471, 59.495.

With one exception, the coins with partly incomprehensible, partly unreadable legends and with primitive engravings fraudulently achieved outside the mints imitate the CNH II 116 denarii.

A special group is that of the forgeries after the so-called exceptional coinages and the hybrid denarii. We shall mention here the counterfeit coin signalled in the case of the exceptional coinages, version A, which takes the obverse of the CNH II 114 denarius and combines, on the reverse, the legend from the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius with the obverse design of the CNH II 116 denarius. Unlike the original items, the legend, sometimes incomprehensible, is meaningless (inv. 59.160).

In the case of the hybrid counterfeits, we have identified two items. One of them associates a novel obverse, rendering the legend +MONETA VNGARIE and the stamped crown monogram with the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius, both sides clearly evincing the attempt to imitate the legend, some of the letters being illegible (no. 59.643). The second item combines the obverse of the CNH II 116 denarius, whose legend is misspelt, with the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius (inv. 59.363).

The presence of Queen Mary's denarii in the coin hoards

At this stage of numismatic research, the coin hoard discovered in Cluj-Mănăştur is the only one in Transylvania formed almost exclusively of denarii issued by Queen Mary. Fr. Pap recalls in his studies on coin circulation in Transylvania during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, several coin hoards with denarii assigned to Mary, whose number was not significant; the coin hoard from Cluj-Mănăştur is discordant in relation to Hungarian historiography.³⁷

Our attempts to discover other hoards with a similar structure³⁸ have resulted in finding a summary reference to an obol (?) of Queen Mary's, of unknown origin, kept in a private collection, in a group of oxidised coins, stuck together, which prompted E. Unger to assume that the coin in question belonged to a hoard consisting of denarii, Viennese coins and coins issued by the King of Bohemia, Wenceslav IV.³⁹ A coin hoard containing, in addition to King Louis's denarii featuring Saint Ladislaus (CNH II 94) and several hundred CNH II 116 denarii issued by Queen Mary is reported to exist in Mad (Slovakia).⁴⁰

³⁷ Pap, *Repertoriu numismatic...*, p. 201; Pap, in *BSNR*, 146-151 (1998-2003), 2003, pp. 212, 217.

³⁸ According to the numismatic bibliography consulted, coins from south of the Danube (Serbia) and Western coins (Bohemia, Venice) are rarely encountered in fourteenth-century Transylvanian hoards. Serbian coins appear in the thirteenth-fourteenth century hoards discovered in the localities: Obad/Timiş County, Săsarim/Bistriţa-Năsăud County, Şoimeni/Cluj County, Sebiş/Arad County and Sliminic/Sibiu County (N. Sabău, "Circulaţie monetară în Transilvania secolelor XI-XIII, în lumina izvoarelor numismatice," in *SCN*, 2, 1958, pp. 269-301 (277-278, 291/29, 292-293/37, 38, 294/45, 295/49); Pap, *Repertoriu numismatic...*, pp. 113, 142, 147, 152). Most of the Serbian coins were issued in the thirteenth century, during the reigns of Stephen Dragutin and Stephen Uroš. To these are added the undetermined Serbian coins from the hoard in Cenad/ Timiş County, which also contains Venetian coins from the time of Doge Dandolo (*Idem*, *op. cit.*, p. 287/10). In the coin hoard from Şoimeni, next to Serbian coins, there is also a groschen issued by the King of Bohemia, Wenceslav II (N. Sabău, *op. cit.*, p. 295/49).

³⁹ Unger, *op. cit.*, p. 91.

⁴⁰ Tóth, in *Az Érem*, 2003/2 4, note 8.

A special category is that of the coin hoards issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg, to which are added a few denarii issued by Queen Mary; such are the coin hoards discovered on the territory of Hungary, at Szabadszállás/c. Pest⁴¹, Veszprém/c. Veszprém⁴² and Budapest.⁴³ This category also includes hoards discovered in Transylvania, at Florești (Cluj County) and Batăr (Bihor County).⁴⁴

With the necessary reservations, due to the small number of coin hoards analysed and the fragile proportions that may change through new coin discoveries being added to the list, and considering also the structure of the Cluj-Mănăștur hoard, we may make a few observations. According to the data we have, in the hoard from Mad/Nagymad (Slovakia), Queen Mary's CNH II 116 denarii are associated with the denarii featuring Saint Ladislaus, struck towards the end of Louis I's reign. The total absence of Queen Mary's CNH II 114 denarii, assumed to represent an intermediate coinage, has no logical explanation and cannot be accounted for by the low volume of such coinages, a conclusion supported by the structure of the analysed hoards, where the number of CNH II 114 denarii is much higher compared to that of the CNH II 116 denarii.

The larger amount of the CNH II 114 coin type is also suggested by the number of dies identified by the analysis of the coins from the Cluj-Mănăștur hoard, compared with the much lower number of dies used to strike CNH II 116 denarii (Fig. 1, 2, Tab. 2, 4). For the CNH II 114 denarii we have identified a total of 14 versions of design in the coin field, while for the CNH II 116 denarii were 6 such versions have been determined, the number of versions suggesting not only the larger volume of the CNH II 114 coinages, but a longer period of striking, a contradictory statement if we consider the traditional chronologies established by L. Huszár and A. Pohl. According to Hungarian numismatics, the period for issuing CNH II 114 denarii was reduced to one year (1383), up to three years of minting (1383-1385), while the CNH II 116 denarii were struck for approximately a decade, from 1384 or 1385/1386 until the death of Queen Mary (1395).

We may not estimate the annual volume of the denarii issued by each mint, but taking into account the political climate of the early years of Queen Mary's reign (1382-1386), it seems illogical that such a large amount of CNH II 114 denarii was issued during these troubled years, while during the next decade the volume of CNH II 116 denarii was drastically reduced. It is true that after the 1387 coronation of King Sigismund of Luxembourg, a part of the necessary small currency was provided by the

⁴¹ F. Király, "A szabadszállási Zsigmond korabeli éremlelet," in *NumKözlöny*, 50-51 (1951-1952), 1952, pp. 27-37. Among the 20,664 coins in the hoard from Szabadszállás, there have been identified 17 denarii of the CNH II 114 type (5-Buda, 11-Košice, 1-unidentified mint) and 11 denarii of the CNH II 116 type (3-Székesfehérvár, 2-Baia Mare, 5-Kremnica, 1-Syrmien).

⁴² I. Gedai, "A veszprémi Zsigmond-kori éremlelet," in *A Veszprém Múzeumok Közleményei*, 19-20 (1993-1994), 1994, pp. 383-393. The coin hoard from Veszprém contains a denarius of the CNH II 114 type.

⁴³ I. Bodor, "Az 1974-ben feltárt Budavári szoborleletet kísérő pénzleletek," in *Budapest Régiségei*, 33, 1999, pp. 89-92. In two of the six discovered pits (2,4/1974), there have been identified, alongside the coins of Sigismund of Luxemburg, two denarii of the CNH II 114 type.

⁴⁴ In the coin hoard from Florești, partially preserved in the collection of the Numismatic Cabinet from NMTH Cluj-Napoca (54 items), we have identified only one denarius of the CNH II 116 type, struck in the mint from Székesfehérvár (inv. 32.168). The coin hoard from Batăr, kept in the numismatic collection of MŰCO, contains 5 denarii of the CNH II 114 type, issued in Buda, Košice and Baia Mare, as well as a denarius CNH II 116, struck in the mint from Székesfehérvár.

mint of King Sigismund, which began to strike CNH II 120 denarii at Buda. Only from 1390/1394/1399 did approximately 12 mints in the kingdom begin to massively issue CNH II 121 denarii.⁴⁵ The reduced presence of CNH II 120 denarii in the Transylvanian coin hoards shows a moderate amount of minted coins, the necessary coinage being probably ensured, at least until 1390, by Queen Mary's denarii and the older coinage struck before 1382.

In view of the above, we are tempted to believe that the structure of coin hoards, the relative ratio of the volume of the CNH 114, 116, 120 denarii and, last but not least, the political climate support the idea that the CNH II 116 denarii were struck over a shorter period, probably early in the reign of Queen Mary, while the much more numerous CNH II 114 denarii required a longer period of striking.

Conclusions

Coin hoards containing several hundred denarii issued by Queen of Hungary, Mary (1382-1395), are surprisingly rare, the hoard discovered in Cluj-Mănăştur representing a real source of information. Due to the low frequency of Queen Mary's coins in the Transylvanian hoards, the queen's mint has not been a prevalent subject for Romanian numismatics. The processing of the hoard from Cluj-Mănăştur has led to a series of observations that make it possible to change the traditional image regarding the identification and typological sequence of Queen Mary's denarii.

The starting point was the identification of the versions and sub-versions of the CNH II 114 and 116 denarii, as well as of the hybrid denarii resulting from the combination of the legends and designs specific to the two official coin types. Attempting to establish a system for clarifying the versions and sub-versions, based on differences in rendering the design and legend versions, we have reached the conclusion that our undertaking is partly subjective, depending on the observer's acuity and patience. Insignificant, minor details, especially as regards the design of the coin field lead us to explain these differences through the engraver's skill, which means that we cannot speak of an elaborate system of versions and sub-versions.

The detailed analysis of Queen Mary's denarii has led to the identification of items that are only partially encountered in the Hungarian catalogues or determinators. We have grouped these coins into three categories: hybrid coinages, exceptional coinages and new coin types.

(A) We have defined the first category as that of the *hybrid denarii*, including here coins that combine the reverse of the CNH II 116 denarius with the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius. The combination, reiterated with different types of dies, suggests the possibility that these hybrid denarii were not counterfeit, but the product of the moneyers' confusion, their intention having been that of striking CNH II 114 denarii, whose obverse is almost identical to the reverse of the CNH II 116 denarii.

(B) In the second category we have included the so-called *exceptional coinages*, namely the coins unifying, in aleatory manner, obverse legends with the iconography of the reverse or the legends of one type with iconographies of the other coin type, one of these versions having been previously reported by J. Weszerle and I. Rupp.

⁴⁵ P. Engel, "A 14. Századi magyar pénztörténet néhány kérdése," in *Századok*, 124, 1990, 1, pp. 25-93 (67).

(C) A special category is formed by the A version of exceptional coinages, more specifically the coins using the obverse of the CNH II 114 denarius, combining, on the reverse, the legend from the reverse of the CNH II 114 denarius with the obverse design of the CNH II 116 denarius. The large number of denarii of this type, their good execution, their striking in several mints and the appearance of obvious fakes are arguments advocating, in our opinion, the idea of a *new type of denarius* issued by Queen Mary, chronologically sandwiched between the CNH II 116 and CNH II 114 denarii.

The focus of our analysis is, however, the problem of the typological sequence of Queen Mary's denarii. Not knowing the arguments brought by the Hungarian numismatists in support of the traditional typology and the timelines established by each of them, our interpretation - directed solely at the analysis of Queen Mary's denarii - suggests a reversal of the traditional chronology, the CNH II 116 denarii having been struck before the CNH II 114 denarii.

(1) The identification of the new coin with a crown ("*nova nostra moneta koronas dicta*"), mentioned in the document of March 1384, as the CNH II 116 denarius issued, according to Huszár's opinion, from that very year, has led us to consider that the predecessor of this new coin is the CNH II 113 denarius, with a completely different iconography, and not the CNH II 114 denarius, which also features a crown.

(2) Another clue regarding the typological sequence of the coins is offered by the evolution of the coin legend on Queen Mary's denarii. The invocation of divine benevolence and the insistence on Mary's name and titlature on both sides of CNH II 116 denarii are manifestations of legitimisation that made sense, if we consider the confused political situation, in the early part of her reign (1382-1386), before the coronation of Sigismund of Luxembourg.

(3) An additional argument for reversing the chronology of the CNH II 114 and CNH II 116 denarii is, with all due reservations, the style of rendering the letter A in the legend. The analysis of the CNH II 113 and CNH II 116 denarii has revealed the prevalence of using the *antiqua* typeface, exclusively even in the mints from Košice and Székesfehérvár, while the CNH II 114 denarii only accidentally used this style of writing, introduced by Louis I on the CNH II 94A denarii and on the CNH II 66 florins.

(4) From an iconographic perspective, the prototype of the cross with globules, engraved only on CNH II 116 denarii, is found on the Saracen denarii (CNH II 89, 91, 93) and on the obols (CNH II 88) struck by Louis I. Although chronologically the types of coins issued by Louis are separated by an interval of over one decade from Queen Mary's denarii, the reminting of obols, on one side, with dies belonging to Queen Mary and the presence of Saracen denarii in hoards buried during the time of Queen Mary and King Sigismund of Luxembourg suggest the fact that they remained in circulation and were able to influence the iconography of the queen's denarii.

(5) The analysis of the marks on Queen Mary's denarii has not offered a conclusive solution in terms of typological sequence of the denarii. We consider, however, that the "archaic" graphic signs on the CNH II 114 denarii cannot serve as evidence, as long as the lily flower of the mint in Košice or the five-pointed star of the mint from Baia Mare, known from the coins issued by Louis, continued to appear, in parallel with the privy marks, on the coins struck by Sigismund of Luxembourg and his successors.

(6) The presence of Queen Mary's CNH II 116 denarii in the hoard from Mad, together with denarii featuring Saint Ladislaus, which were struck towards the end of Louis I's reign and the total absence of Queen Mary's CNH II 114 denarii may not be explained through the low volume of such coinages. The composition of coin hoards and the number of the identified dies suggest a visibly greater amount and a longer period of minting for the CNH II 114 denarii compared to the CNH II 116 denarii.

Coin catalogue⁴⁶:

I. Hungary

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: Two-barred cross

Rev: ✱ Stamped crown monogram **Ω**

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566, Pohl 1982 112-1

No privy mark, Buda ?

A. Legend version: Obv: ✱**MONETA****Ω****MARIA** / Rev: ✱**REGINA****V****NGARIAE**

A+a design versions

1. 13,64X14,24; 0,59; 11; dull; inv. 59.299
2. 14,46X14,26; 0,38; 4; inv. 59.301
3. 14,66X14,34; 0,40; 12; inv. 59.309
4. 14,45X14,92; 0,37; 7; inv. 59.316
5. 15,72X15,38; 0,49; 11; off-centre; inv. 59.318
6. 14,27X14,33; 0,54; 9; inv. 59.320
7. 14,50X13,31; 0,42; 12; double struck; dull; inv. 59.322
8. 13,37X14,32; 0,37; 6; inv. 59.323
9. 15,11X14,24; 0,43; 6; inv. 59.572
10. 14,22; 0,20; fragm. ; inv. 59.735
11. 13,79; 0,27; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.758

A+b design versions

12. 15,56X14,18; 0,43; 11; off-centre; inv. 59.153
13. 13,94X13,22; 0,41; 1; inv. 59.156
14. (?)14,55X14,43; 0,40; 6; dull; inv. 59.302
15. 14,60X13,74; 0,45; 7; inv. 59.307
16. 13,81X14,17; 0,43; 12; slightly dull; inv. 59.311
17. 14,77; 0,40; 5; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.312
18. 14,26X14,13; 0,56; 9; inv. 59.313
19. 14,10X14; 0,45; 2; inv. 59.314; Pl. I/6
20. 14,85X14,31; 0,37; 2; inv. 59.315
21. 15,52; 0,42; 3; double struck; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.317
22. 13,15X14,48; 0,37; 2; inv. 59.324

⁴⁶ The catalogues used for identifying the coins are: Max Donebauer, *Beschreibung der Sammlung böhmischer Münzen und Medaillen*, Praga, 1889; L. Réthy, *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae. Magyar Egyetemes Éremtár. II kötet, Vegyesházi Királyok Kora*, Budapest, 1907; J. Smolnik, *Pražské groše a jejich dily (1300-1547)*, Praga, 1971; L. Huszár, *Münzkatalog Ungarn von 1000 bis heute*, München, 1979; A. Pohl, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen auf ungarischen Münzen des Mittelalters 1300-1540*, Budapest, 1982; H. Meyer, *Die Münzen der Republik Venedig*, Aachen, 1984; V. Ivanišević, *Novčarstvo srednjovekovne Srbije (Serbian Medieval Coinage)*, Belgrad, 2001; M. Jovanovic, *Srpski srednjovekovne novac (Serbian Medieval Coins)*, Belgrad, 2002.

23. 14,07X13,85; 0,47; 7; inv. 59.325

24. 13,59X14,01; 0,31; 11; inv. 59.328

A+c design versions

25. 14,45; 0,32; 12; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.239

26. 13,59X13,79; 0,44; 9; inv. 59.300

27. 13,08X14,17; 0,63; 6; inv. 59.304

28. 15X14,01; 0,36; 10; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.305

29. 14,23X14,30; 0,48; 11; slightly dull; inv. 59.306

30. 14,49X14,98; 0,39; 12; inv. 59.308

31. 13,68X14,13; 0,44; 6; slightly dull; inv. 59.319

32. 14,44; 0,32; 11; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.326

33. 14,16X14; 0,36; 9; off-centre; inv. 59.327

34. 14,08X14,09; 0,44; 9; inv. 59.552

35. (?) 14,49X14,33; 0,36; 8; double struck; inv. 59.559

36. 15,32X15,09; 0,43; 12; inv. 59.570

37. 14,95X13,96; 0,52; 11; dull; inv. 59.571

38. 14X14,19; 0,54; 8; dull; inv. 59.592

39. 15,14X14,23; 0,48; 10; dull; inv. 59.593

A+d design versions

40. 15,55X14,49; 0,41; double struck; inv. 59.385

B+a design versions

41. 13,97X13,60; 0,37; 8; inv. 59.253; Pl. I/5

42. 14,39X14,23; 0,57; 12; inv. 59.310

43. 13,22X13,61; 0,24; 9; worn out; inv. 59.329

44. 14,67X14,80; 0,47; 6; inv. 59.354

45. 14,34X15,45; 0,42; 7; inv. 59.357

46. 13,71X14,05; 0,38; 2; dull; inv. 59.635

B+b design versions

47. (?) 14,21X13,71; 0,49; double struck; inv. 59.271

48. 13,65X14,13; 0,38; 3; slightly off-centre; inv. 59.303

49. 14,04X14,35; 0,52; 9; inv. 59.321

50. 12,68x14,87; 0,35; 5; inv. 59.396

51. 13,95X14,38; 0,42; 7; inv. 59.463

52. 14,87X15,02; 0,40; 6; broken and soldered; inv. 59.589

B+c design versions

53. 14,38X13,75; 0,29; 7; inv. 59.158; Pl. I/1

54. 14,16X13,80; 0,53; 6; inv. 59.217

55. 15,01X14,82; 0,33; 6; inv. 59.218

56. 14,63X14,98; 0,50; 12; inv. 59.220

57. 14,47X14,09; 0,29; 10; inv. 59.225

58. 13,90X14,13; 0,55; 6; inv. 59.226

59. 14,40X14,28; 0,44; 6; inv. 59.227

60. 14,12X14,27; 0,50; 9; off-centre; inv. 59.228

61. 13,38X13,54; 0,28; 6; only the core is preserved; inv. 59.229

62. 14,68; 0,21; 9; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.230

63. 14,20X14,49; 0,51; 7; inv. 59.231

64. 14,50X14,49; 0,30; 3; inv. 59.232

65. 14,56; 0,28; 6; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.233

66. 14,15; 0,30; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.241

67. 14,05X13,56; 0,35; 5; inv. 59.282

68. (?) 14,41X14,90; 0,46; 9; double struck; inv. 59.283

69. (?) 15,13X15,01; 0,44; 7; double struck; inv. 59.284

70. 13,14X14,11; 0,54; 10; the silver leaf has come off on the reverse; inv. 59.285

71. 14,40; 0,23; 10; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.286
72. 14,48; 0,23; 10; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.287
73. 13,91; 0,22; 9; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.330
74. 14,13X14,14; 0,48; 1; inv. 59.361
75. 13,96X13,80; 0,31; 11; slightly dull; a fragment of the leaf has come off on the obverse; inv. 59.365
76. 15,06X14,98; 0,45; 8; inv. 59.368
77. 15,12; 0,44; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.383
78. 14,79X15,19; 0,51; dull; double struck; inv. 59.384
79. 14,12X14,43; 0,44; 12; double struck legend; inv. 59.386
80. 14,16X14,53; 0,48; dull; double struck; inv. 59.387
81. 14,39x13,80; 0,34; 1; dull; inv. 59.397
82. 14,75x14,70; 0,50; 10; dull; inv. 59.398
83. 14,11; 0,23; 10; worn out; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.399
84. 14,10x14,03; 0,36; 7; inv. 59.400
85. 15,23x14,57; 0,44; 2; slightly dull; inv. 59.401
86. 13,97X14,02; 0,42; 7; inv. 59.404
87. 14,92X14,44; 0,45; 7; inv. 59.436
88. 14,74X14,69; 0,43; 3; inv. 59.437
89. 13,59X13,89; 0,34; 6; slightly off-centre; inv. 59.438
90. 14,02X15,18; 0,41; 9; double struck; inv. 59.439
91. 14,08X14,84; 0,34; 6; inv. 59.440
92. 13,93X13,72; 0,49; 2; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.441
93. 14,33X13,38; 0,52; 2; dull; inv. 59.442
94. 14,31X14,89; 0,53; 6; double struck; inv. 59.443
95. 14,61X13,85; 0,48; 10; inv. 59.444
96. 14,38X13,98; 0,40; 10; inv. 59.445
97. 14,57X14,76; 0,46; 3; inv. 59.446
98. 14,66X14,21; 0,40; 2; inv. 59.447
99. 14,09X14,50; 0,43; 6; off-centre; inv. 59.448
100. 13,54X15,22; 0,39; 9; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.449
101. 14,78X14,61; 0,42; 7; inv. 59.450
102. 14,93X13,59; 0,40; 2; inv. 59.451
103. 14X14,83; 0,53; 3; inv. 59.452
104. 14,04X15,01; 0,40; 10; inv. 59.453
105. 14,04X14,37; 0,24; 12; inv. 59.454
106. 14,08X14,10; 0,42; 3; dull; inv. 59.455
107. 14,35X14,83; 0,47; 7; double struck; inv. 59.456
108. 15,27X15,41; 0,46; 1; inv. 59.457
109. 13,90X14,20; 0,27; 9; worn out; inv. 59.458
110. 14,02X14,17; 0,33; 6; inv. 59.459
111. 14,34X14,54; 0,47; 10; inv. 59.460
112. 15,21X14,51; 0,44; 10; inv. 59.461
113. 13,44X14,01; 0,66; 6; inv. 59.462
114. 14,05X14,63; 0,42; 7; dull; inv. 59.464
115. 14,42X13,76; 0,37; 7; inv. 59.466
116. 14,37X14,16; 0,27; 3; the silver leaf on the obverse has partially come off; inv. 59.467
117. 14,19X15,12; 0,49; 1; double struck; inv. 59.468
118. 14,57X15,26; 0,43; 2; inv. 59.469
119. 13,65X14,23; 0,42; 3; inv. 59.470
120. 14,26X14,02; 0,36; 2; the silver leaf on the obverse has partially come off; inv. 59.471
121. 13,78X14,29; 0,46; 11; inv. 59.472
122. 12,93X14; 0,45; 6; inv. 59.473
123. (?) 14,27X13,97; 0,34; 4; inv. 59.474

124. 13,80X13,59; 0,31; 3; worn out; inv. 59.475
125. 14,62X13,72; 0,44; 7; inv. 59.568
126. 14,74X14,83; 0,42; 10; inv. 59.569
127. 13,28; 0,21; 1; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.575
128. 13,27X14,63; 0,35; 8; inv. 59.581
129. 14,77X12,95; 0,39; 3; dull; inv. 59.582
130. 14,90X15,06; 0,50; 11; inv. 59.583
131. 14,18X13,80; 0,38; 12; inv. 59.584
132. 14,39X14,22; 0,49; 6; slightly dull; inv. 59.585
133. 14,83X14,47; 0,49; 6; dull; inv. 59.586
134. 14,52X14,38; 0,34; 2; inv. 59.588
135. 14,53X14,32; 0,38; 11; dull; inv. 59.590
136. 14,74X14,09; 0,30; 12; inv. 59.591
137. 14,05X14,66; 0,54; 7; inv. 59.627
138. 14,50X14; 0,36; 7; inv. 59.628
139. 13,76X13,58; 0,66; 2; inv. 59.629
140. 13,36X14,71; 0,44; 6; dull; inv. 59.646
 B+d design versions
141. 13,37X13,91; 0,41; 7; dull; inv. 59.573
 C+c design versions
142. 14,71X14,18; 0,55; 9; dull; inv. 59.167
143. 14,27X13,80; 0,34; 11; dull; inv. 59.169
144. 14,22X13,96; 0,52; 10; inv. 59.172
145. 14,35X14,31; 0,24; 4; inv. 59.197
146. 14,68X13,71; 0,42; 6; slightly dull; inv. 59.199
147. 13,78X13,82; 0,27; 9; inv. 59.200
148. 16,10X14,54; 0,50; 12; double struck; inv. 59.202
149. 13,64X13,78; 0,46; 12; inv. 59.204 ; Pl. I/3
150. 14,27X13,29; 0,46; 11; slightly dull; inv. 59.237
151. 13,66X13,55; 0,32; 2; worn out; inv. 59.372
152. 13,53X13,60; 0,52; 12; inv. 59.378
160. 14,86X14,55; 0,43; 9; the leaf on the obverse has partially come off; inv. 59.495
161. 15,56X14,82; 0,34; 5; double struck; inv. 59.497
162. 14,51X14,06; 0,46; 1; dull; inv. 59.499
163. 14,63X14,59; 0,36; 3; inv. 59.500
164. 14,11X14,38; 0,36; 9; broken and soldered; inv. 59.501
165. 14,01X13,90; 0,56; 1; inv. 59.502
166. 13,92X14,16; 0,58; 9; inv. 59.503
167. 13,93X13,97; 0,35; 5; inv. 59.507
168. 13,27X13,78; 0,46; 1; slightly dull; inv. 59.513
169. 13,72X14,34; 0,59; 3; inv. 59.515
170. 13,51X14,33; 0,29; 5; dull; inv. 59.517
171. 13,39X13,65; 0,38; 4; dull; inv. 59.518
172. 14,10X14,19; 0,35; 11; off-centre; inv. 59.519
173. 14,27X14,19; 0,41; 6; inv. 59.520
174. 13,89X14,19; 0,53; 11; inv. 59.522
175. 13,62X13,71; 0,35; 1; inv. 59.525
176. 14,69X14,01; 0,40; 6; dull; inv. 59.526
177. 13,87X13,47; 0,43; 12; inv. 59.545
178. 14,47X13,01; 0,49; 8; inv. 59.554
179. 13,77X14,17; 0,36; 1; inv. 59.555; Pl. I/8
180. (?) 14,89X15,02; 0,40; 9; double struck; inv. 59.558
181. 15,11X14,76; 0,35; 10; double struck; inv. 59.565

182. 14,37X13,66; 0,28; 4; worn out; inv. 59.580

183. 14,48X14,81; 0,47; 5; inv. 59.604

184. 14,34X14,05; 0,46; 10; inv. 59.605

C+d design versions

185. 14,50X14,49; 0,45; 2; inv. 59.234

C+e design versions

186. 15,19X14,19; 0,56; 7; double struck; inv. 59.165

187. 15,12X14,20; 0,39; 1; inv. 59.166

188. 14,68X14,37; 0,427; inv. 59.168

189. 14,17; 0,33; 5; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.186

190. 14,52X12,80; 0,49; 2; inv. 59.190 ; Pl. I/2

191. 14,41X14,58; 0,66; 3; inv. 59.195

192. 14,10X14,08; 0,39; 12; inv. 59.208

193. 14,52; 0,34; double struck; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.211

194. 14,49x14,21; 0,50; 1; inv. 59.395

195. 14,47X13,89; 0,44; 5; inv. 59.498

196. 12,81X14,53; 0,48; 3; inv. 59.506

197. 14,73X14,58; 0,55; 12; the leaf on the obverse has partially come off; inv. 59.548

198. 13,68X13,64; 0,57; 10; worn out; inv. 59.563

199. 14,36; 0,23; 2; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.740

C+f design versions

200. 14,12X13,87; 0,32; 5; inv. 59.170

201. 13,30X13,52; 0,46; 8; inv. 59.171

202. 15,64X14,75; 0,45; 5; double struck; inv. 59.189

203. 15,12X14,89; 0,47; 4; double struck; inv. 59.191

204. 14,73X14,39; 0,39; 1; inv. 59.192

205. 13,72X13,48; 0,28; 5; dull; inv. 59.193

206. 14,30X14,72; 0,48; 4; dull; inv. 59.194

207. 14,17X13,89; 0,32; 6; slightly dull; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.198

208. 14,11X14,22; 0,45; 7; inv. 59.205

209. 13,58X13,99; 0,32; 11; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.206

210. 14,34X14,05; 0,37; 5; slightly dull; inv. 59.207

211. 14,49; 0,22; 3; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.210

212. 13,82; 0,22; 6; missing flan fragment; core coated in silver leaf; inv. 59.213

213. 13,71X13,42; 0,26; 3; inv. 59.214 ; Pl. I/4

214. 13,67X13,38; 0,37; 5; the silver leaf on the obverse has come off in places; inv. 59.238

215. 14,72X15,16; 0,54; double struck; inv. 59.389

216. 13,96X14,20; 0,27; double struck; inv. 59.390

217. 14,61X14,41; 0,51; 7; inv. 59.476

218. 14,94X14,23; 0,26; 4; inv. 59.480

219. 14,32X14,31; 0,49; 4; inv. 59.481

220. 14,45X14,36; 0,31; 6; inv. 59.483

221. 14,13X15; 0,31; 4; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.486

222. 13,14X13,95; 0,36; 6; inv. 59.487

223. 13,64X13,73; 0,33; 4; inv. 59.492

224. 14,38X13,23; 0,41; 6; inv. 59.494

225. 14,05X14,37; 0,26; 5; dull; inv. 59.504

226. 13,30X13,72; 0,33; 11; inv. 59.505

227. 14,16X14,40; 0,42; 1; inv. 59.510

228. 14X13,98; 0,43; 3; inv. 59.512

229. 14,68X14,62; 0,42; 5; inv. 59.514

230. 14,03X14,47; 0,41; 11; inv. 59.516

231. 15,12X13,95; 0,41; 7; double struck; inv. 59.527

232. 14,24; 0,23; 4; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.529

233. 14,19X14,39; 0,51; 11; inv. 59.579

C+g design versions

234. 13,70X14,62; 0,34; 3; off-centre; inv. 59.188

235. 14,41X14,58; 0,66; 3; slightly off-centre; inv. 59.196

236. 13,29X13,50; 0,35; 11; inv. 59.201

237. 14,86X14,56; 0,37; 5; slightly off-centre; inv. 59.203

238. 13,65X13,13; 0,53; 6; slightly dull; inv. 59.209

239. 13,80x13,09; 0,31; 5; off-centre; inv. 59.212

240. 14,03; 0,35; 5; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.235

241. 13,31; 0,29; 6; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.240

242. 13,91X14,13; 0,45; 7; inv. 59.477

243. 14,52X14,69; 0,47; 9; inv. 59.479

244. 14,53X14,11; 0,49; 7; inv. 59.482

245. 14,60X14,42; 0,60; 5; dull; inv. 59.484

246. 14,45X13,51; 0,41; 7; inv. 59.491

247. 14,79X14,10; 0,42; 12; inv. 59.496

248. 14,12X13,35; 0,55; 7; inv. 59.508

249. 14,70X14,38; 0,31; 9; inv. 59.509

250. 13,82X13,65; 0,56; 9; double struck; inv. 59.521

251. 14,21X14,20; 0,35; 1; inv. 59.523

252. 13,48X14,03; 0,40; 12; missing flan fragment; inv. 59.528

253. 14,07X14,18; 0,48; 7; inv. 59.544

254. 14,10X14,61; 0,34; 11; double struck; inv. 59.564

255. 14,59X14,62; 0,39; 6; inv. 59.632

C+h design versions

256. 14,93X14,92; 0,45; 5; double struck; inv. 59.187

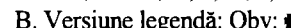
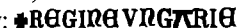
257. 12,54X13,63; 0,22; 6; inv. 59.489

258. 13,94X12,23; 0,34; 10; dull; inv. 59.511

259. 13,49X14,26; 0,40; 5; inv. 59.524

A+b design versions

260. 13,91X13,63; 0,34; 2; inv. 59.553; (on the obverse)

B. Versiune legendă: Obv:  / Rev: 

A+c design versions

261. 14,61X14,63; 0,35; 1; inv. 59.587

B+c design versions

262. 14,05X14,40; 0,34; 1; inv. 59.157

263. 14,18X13,82; 0,27; 11; double struck; inv. 59.215

264. 13,80X12,94; 0,48; 5; slightly dull; inv. 59.216



265. 14,03X14,28; 0,48; 5; slightly dull; inv. 59.219

266. 14,45X13,64; 0,42; 10; inv. 59.221

267. 13,78X14,07; 0,33; 7; inv. 59.222

268. 13,97X14,06; 0,45; 4; off-centre; inv. 59.223

269. 14,40X14,22; 0,32; 6; inv. 59.224

C. Legend version: Obv:  / Rev: 

A+b design versions

270. 14,40X14,25; 0,33; 7; off-centre; inv. 59.380; Pl. I/7

271. 14,23X13,59; 0,54; 10; off-centre; inv. 59.381

B+c design versions

272. 14,90X15,22; 0,67; 12; inv. 59.645

Fragments:

273. 0,17; inv. 59.685
 274. 0,21; inv. 59.700
 275. 0,16; inv. 59.701
 276. 0,22; inv. 59.712
 277. 12,55; 0,25; 2; inv. 59.714
 278. 13,88; 0,35; 11; inv. 59.721
 279. 14,24; 0,24; inv. 59.732
 280. 13,61; 0,26; 11; inv. 59.736
 281. 14,94; 0,23; inv. 59.759
 282. 13,73; 0,33; 11; inv. 59.762
 283. 13,72; 0,21; 12; inv. 59.763
 284. 14,37; 0,25; 9; inv. 59.858
 285. 14,77; 0,28; 8; inv. 59.860
 286. 14,13; 0,23; 8; inv. 59.861
 287. 0,14; 6; inv. 59.862
 288. 14,70; 0,15; 10; inv. 59.864
 289. (?) 14,67; 0,27; 10; inv. 59.865
 290. 13,84; 0,16; 5; inv. 59.866
 291. 14,04; 0,17; 5; inv. 59.867
 292. (?) 0,11; inv. 59.868
 293. 14,27; 0,23; 10; inv. 59.872
 294. 13,01; 0,21; 1; inv. 59.873
 295. 14,13; 0,22; 11; inv. 59.880
 296. 14,11; 0,30; 12; inv. 59.884
 297. (?) 14,17; 0,14; 12; inv. 59.886
 298. (?) 14,38; 0,21; 4; inv. 59.887
 299. 13,69; 0,13; 10; double struck; inv. 59.889
 300. 0,15; 10; inv. 59.890
 301. 14,40; 0,25; inv. 59.901
 302. 13,81; 0,21; inv. 59.902

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: Wide two-barred cross, with split ends (version B)

Rev: Stamped crown monogram Ω (version c)

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566, Pohl 1982 112-2

Privy mark \clubsuit - \clubsuit , Košice (?)

A. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~ ~~MORETHA~~ ~~MARIE~~ / Rev: ~~✠~~ ~~REGINA~~ ~~VNGARIA~~

303. 14,27X13,81; 0,41; 4; dull; inv. 59.176
 304. 14,67X15,20; 0,38; 4; inv. 59.177
 305. 14,12X14,51; 0,55; 9; dull; inv. 59.178
 306. 14,03X13,72; 0,48; 9; inv. 59.179
 307. 15,09X14,27; 0,46; 4; inv. 59.180
 308. 13,63X14,58; 0,40; 12; inv. 59.181
 309. 13,91X13,89; 0,28; 10; inv. 59.182; Pl. I/10
 310. 13,69X13,78; 0,37; 7; inv. 59.183
 311. 14,11X13,54; 0,35; 7; dull; inv. 59.184
 312. 14,17X13,49; 0,50; 8; inv. 59.185
 313. (?) 13,51X16,61; 0,42; 12; inv. 59.259
 314. (?) 15,01X14,15; 0,34; 11; dull; inv. 59.260
 315. (?) 14,48; 0,27; 12; inv. 59.261
 316. 14,54X14,12; 0,43; 4; inv. 59.265

- 317. 14,46X13,96; 0,38; 11; inv. 59.331
- 318. 14,42X14,66; 0,55; 7; inv. 59.332
- 319. 14,44X14,18; 0,45; 9; inv. 59.333
- 320. 11,11X14,19; 0,33; 11; inv. 59.334
- 321. 13,60X13,71; 0,39; 3; inv. 59.335
- 322. 15,40X14,69; 0,46; 6; double struck; inv. 59.336
- 323. 14,36X14,30; 0,47; 6; inv. 59.337
- 324. 13,59X13,75; 0,38; 6; inv. 59.338; Pl. I/13
- 325. 15,10X13,75; 0,49; 7; worn out; inv. 59.339
- 326. 14,48X14,54; 0,33; 9; worn out; inv. 59.340
- 327. 13,51X14,10; 0,41; 12; double struck legend; inv. 59.341
- 328. 14,49X14,12; 0,30; 9; dull; inv. 59.342
- 329. 14,01X13,79; 0,52; 5; inv. 59.343
- 330. 14,30X12,48; 0,37; 8; inv. 59.344
- 331. 13,42X13,59; 0,57; 4; inv. 59.345
- 332. 14,58X14,52; 0,70; 3; dull; inv. 59.402
- 333. 0,18; fragm.; inv. 59.704

B. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~MONETA~~MA~~RIE / Rev: ~~✠~~REGINAVGARIE

- 334. 15,19X16,64; 0,40; 4; inv. 59.256
- 335. 14,71X14,75; 0,51; 9; inv. 59.257
- 336. 14,38X14,01; 0,42; 6; inv. 59.258; Pl. I/11
- 337. 14,50X14,59; 0,36; 7; inv. 59.267
- 338. 14,97X14,62; 0,58; 6; inv. 59.268

C. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~MONETA~~MA~~RIE / Rev: ~~Z~~REGINAVGARIE

- 339. 14,21X13,87; 0,44; 4; inv. 59.174
- 340. 14,98X14,57; 0,47; 6; inv. 59.266
- 341. 14,91X14,26; 0,42; 5; inv. 59.269
- 342. 14,49X14,08; 0,53; 8; inv. 59.270
- 343. 14,76X14,22; 0,42; 2; inv. 59.406
- 344. 14,68X14,25; 0,43; 6; inv. 59.407
- 345. 15,82X14,74; 0,42; 7; inv. 59.408
- 346. 13,91X13,86; 0,42; 2; inv. 59.409
- 347. 14,54X14,94; 0,45; 7; inv. 59.410
- 348. 14,13X13,73; 0,42; 2; inv. 59.411
- 349. 14,33X13,85; 0,35; 7; inv. 59.412
- 350. 14,07X14,20; 0,45; 4; dull; inv. 59.413
- 351. 14,38X14,13; 0,34; 3; inv. 59.414
- 352. 14,15X14,06; 0,27; 1; inv. 59.415
- 353. 13,87X13,85; 0,40; 7; double struck; inv. 59.416
- 354. 13,85X14,67; 0,26; 1; inv. 59.417
- 355. 14,36X15,55; 0,47; 1; inv. 59.418
- 356. 14,70X14,42; 0,47; 1; inv. 59.419
- 357. 13,47X13,86; 0,47; 2; dull; inv. 59.420
- 358. 13,87X14,41; 0,44; 6; inv. 59.421
- 359. 13,62X14,89; 0,32; 9; inv. 59.423
- 360. 14,44X14,39; 0,62; 12; dull; inv. 59.424
- 361. 15,44X14,77; 0,31; 10; double struck; inv. 59.425
- 362. 14,48X13,73; 0,56; 9; inv. 59.426
- 363. 14,91X14,05; 0,44; 6; dull; inv. 59.427
- 364. 13,23X13,98; 0,46; 3; inv. 59.428
- 365. 13,94X14,37; 0,45; 11; inv. 59.429
- 366. 14,50X14,28; 0,41; 11; inv. 59.430
- 367. 14,16X14,35; 0,28; 6; inv. 59.431

368. 14,53X14,47; 0,35; 4; dull; inv. 59.432

369. 14,38X14,10; 0,55; 2; off-centre; inv. 59.433

370. 14,90X14,03; 0,51; 6; dull; inv. 59.434

371. 14,47; 0,26; 9; fragm.; inv. 59.435

372. 12,68X14,20; 0,32; 6; broken into two pieces; inv. 59.533

373. 14,29X13,83; 0,42; 8; inv. 59.534

374. 15,36X14,09; 0,53; 5; inv. 59.597

D. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~ ~~MONETA~~ ~~MARI~~ / Rev: ~~✠~~ ~~REGIN~~ ~~VNGAR~~

375. 13,58X14,10; 0,57; 3; inv. 59.273; Pl. I/12

376. 14,06X13,62; 0,48; 5; inv. 59.274

E. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~ ~~MONETA~~ ~~MARI~~ / Rev: ~~✠~~ ~~REGIN~~ ~~VNGAR~~

377. 14,38; 0,29; 8; fragm.; inv. 59.254

378. 13,78X14,24; 0,56; 2; inv. 59.255

F. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~ ~~MONETA~~ ~~MARI~~ / Rev: ~~✠~~ ~~REGIN~~ ~~VNGAR~~

379. 14,13X14,70; 0,44; 9; inv. 59.530; Pl. I/14

G. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~ ~~MONETA~~ ~~MARI~~ / Rev: ~~✠~~ ~~REGIN~~ ~~VNGAR~~

380. 15X14,96; 0,40; 7; inv. 59.614; Pl. I/16

H. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~ ~~MONETA~~ ~~MARI~~ / Rev: ~~✠~~ ~~REGIN~~ ~~VNGAR~~

381. 13,77X13,26; 0,42; 3; inv. 59.531; Pl. I/15

Fragments:

382. (?) 0,23; inv. 59.708

383. (?) 14,90; 0,26; 4; inv. 59.713

384. 0,19; inv. 59.734

385. 0,17; two fragm.; inv. 59.741

386. (?) 0,14; inv. 59.749

387. (?) 0,10; inv. 59.760

388. 14,83; 0,19; 8; inv. 59.764

389. 14,31; 0,19; 6; inv. 59.859

390. 13,67; 0,29; 5; inv. 59.870

391. 14,03; 0,13; 2; inv. 59.881

392. 14,07; 0,19; 11; inv. 59.883

393. (?) 0,15; inv. 59.904


394. (?) 0,05; inv. 59.923

395. (?) 0,11; inv. 59.926


Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: Wide two-barred cross with split ends (version B)

Rev: Stamped crown monogram  (version c)

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566, Pohl 1982 112-3

Privy mark , Košice (?)

A. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~ ~~MONETA~~ ~~MARI~~ / Rev: ~~✠~~ ~~REGIN~~ ~~VNGAR~~

396. 13,82X13,96; 0,55; 6; inv. 59.175; Pl. I/17

B. Versiune legendă: Av: ~~✠~~ ~~MONETA~~ ~~MARI~~ / Rv: ~~✠~~ ~~REGIN~~ ~~VNGAR~~

397. 13,78X14,24; 0,51; 11; inv. 59.403; Pl. I/18

C. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~ ~~MONETA~~ ~~MARI~~ / Rev: ~~✠~~ ~~REGIN~~ ~~VNGAR~~

398. (?) 15,44X14,92; 0,47; 6; dull; inv. 59.405

399. 14,38X13,93; 0,46; double struck; inv. 59.388

Fragment:

400. 13,56; 0,14; inv. 59.745

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: Wide two-barred cross with split ends (version B)

Rev: Stamped crown monogram **M** (version c)

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566, Pohl 1982 112-4

Privy mark -, Košice (?)

A. Legend version: Obv: **✠MORETHMTRIC** / Rev: **✠REGINENVGTRIC**

401. 14,89X14,59; 0,54; 2; inv. 59.173; Pl. I/21

B. Legend version: Obv: **✠MORETHMTRIC** / Rev: **✠REGINENVGTRIC**

402. 14,63X14,06; 0,47; 2; inv. 59.154; Pl. I/19

403. (?)15,36X14,09; 0,53; 5; double struck; inv. 59.596

C. Legend version: Obv: **✠MORETHMTRIC** / Rev: **✠REGINENVGTRIC**

404. 13,57X14,18; 0,38; 12; inv. 59.275

405. 14,49X14,81; 0,31; 11; inv. 59.276

406. 14,74X13,37; 0,54; 10; inv. 59.277

407. 14,25X14,01; 0,61; 11; inv. 59.278; Pl. I/22

408. 13,96X13,70; 0,48; 3; inv. 59.279

409. 14,02X14,32; 0,52; 5; inv. 59.280

410. 14,05X14,29; 0,41; 1; inv. 59.281

411. 14,03X14,10; 0,35; 8; inv. 59.366

412. 14,40X13,01; 0,46; 9; inv. 59.549

413. 14,32X13,82; 0,46; 12; inv. 59.600

414. 13,93X13,94; 0,46; 10; inv. 59.601

415. (?)15,56X14,55; 0,51; 10; double struck; inv. 59.602

416. 14X13,55; 0,41; 8; inv. 59.603

D. Legend version: Obv: **✠MORETHMTRIC** / Rev: **✠REGINENVGTRIC**

417. 14X14,91; 0,42; 11; inv. 59.578; Pl. I/9

418. 14,08X15,34; 0,41; 5; inv. 59.598

419. 14,55X15,01; 0,39; 2; inv. 59.155; Pl. I/20

420. 14,81X13,08; 0,40; 6; inv. 59.599

421. 14,03X14; 0,30; 2; inv. 59.633

E. Legend version: Obv: **✠MORETHMTRIC** / Rev: **✠REGINENVGTRIC**

422. 13,91X14,23; 0,51; 4; inv. 59.630; Pl. I/23

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MORETHMTRIC**, Wide two-barred cross with split ends (version B)

Rev: **✠REGINENVGTRIC**, Stamped crown monogram **M** (version c)

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566, Pohl 1982 112-5

Privy mark -, Baia Mare?

423. 14,01X14,12; 0,37; 12; inv. 59.422; Pl. I/24

424. 14,02; 0,16; inv. 59.748

425. 14,30; 0,31; 7; missing flan part; inv. 59.869, Pl. II/1

426. 14,12; 0,28; 5; inv. 59.875

427. 0,07; fragm.; inv. 59.918

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MORETHMTRIC**, Wide two-barred cross with split ends (version B)

Rev: **✠REGINENVGTRIC**, Stamped crown monogram **M** (version c)

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566, Pohl 1982 112-7

Privy mark ★, Unknown mint

428. (?) 14,53X13,66; 0,36; double struck; inv. 59.272

429. 14,24X14,32; 0,33; 8; inv. 59.288, Pl. II/2

430. 15,06X14,14; 0,32; 12; worn out; inv. 59.289

431. 14,36X13,96; 0,54; 5; inv. 59.290

432. 14,44X13,47; 0,48; 11; inv. 59.291

433. 14,39X14,28; 0,27; 6; worn out; inv. 59.292

434. 13,88X14,21; 0,32; 3; inv. 59.293

435. 15,08X14,23; 0,35; 10; inv. 59.594

436. 15,09X14,86; 0,50; 10; inv. 59.595

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MORETHMARIÆ**, Wide two-barred cross with split ends (version B)

Rev: **✠REGINENVNGARIÆ**, Stamped crown monogram **Ω** (version c)

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566, Pohl 1982 112-8

Privy mark - **H**, Kremnica, Johannes Craczer

437. 14,20X15,57; 0,45; 3; inv. 59.647, Pl. II/3

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MORETHMARIÆ**, Wide two-barred cross with split or elongated ends (versions B and C)

Rev: **✠REGINENVNGARIÆ**, Stamped crown monogram **Ω** (versions c and f)

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566, Pohl 1982 112-10

Privy mark **T**, Timișoara (?)

B+c design versions

438. 14,42X13,80; 0,24; 12; inv. 59.162

439. 14,75X14,10; 0,39; 2; inv. 59.294

440. 13,78X14,56; 0,33; 11; dull; inv. 59.295

441. 14,60; 0,27; 12; inv. 59.296

442. 14,65X13,83; 0,41; 10; dull; inv. 59.297

443. 13,53; 0,16; 6; inv. 59.298

444. 14,24X14,18; 0,48; 7; inv. 59.566, Pl. II/4

445. 13,13X13,84; 0,47; 4; inv. 59.567

446. 0,10; fragm.; inv. 59.655

447. 14,29; 0,25; 4; fragm.; inv. 59.742

C+f design versions

448. 14,01; 0,38; 7; inv. 59.236

449. 14,38X13,63; 0,41; 11; inv. 59.263

450. 15,13X14,82; 0,38; 11; inv. 59.264

451. 15,16x14,53; 0,50; 6; dull; inv. 59.391

452. 13,95x14,68; 0,36; 4; worn out; inv. 59.392

453. 14,69x14,92; 0,54; 11; dull; inv. 59.393

454. 15,48; 0,31; double struck; inv. 59.394

455. 0,06; fragm.; inv. 59.671

456. 13,96; 0,18; 12; fragm.; inv. 59.877

457. 14,30; 0,23; 5; fragm.; inv. 59.882

Denarii of the Réthy 1907 114/Huszár 1979 566 type with uncertain coin marks:

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MORETHMARIÆ**, Wide two-barred cross with split elongated ends (version C)

Rev: ~~✠~~REGINAVNGARIG; Underneath the crown, the monogram **Ω**, a globule in the field -● (version f)
 Privy mark or reference point for placing the design and the legend
 458. 14,09X13,58; 0,45; 8; inv. 59.373, Pl. II/5

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: ~~✠~~MONETA~~✠~~MARI; Wide two-barred cross, with slightly arched ends (version A)
 Rev: ~~✠~~REGINAVNGARIG; Underneath the crown, the monogram **Ω**, a globule in the field -● (version b)
 Privy mark reference point for placing the design and the legend
 459. 13,72X14,54; 0,40; 8; inv. 59.574, Pl. II/7

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: ~~✠~~MONETA~~✠~~MARI; Wide two-barred cross with split ends (version B)
 Rev: ~~✠~~REGINAVNGARIG; Underneath the crown, the monogram **Ω**, a globule under the monogram ● (version c)
 Privy mark reference point for placing the design and the legend
 460. 14,18X14,19; 0,61; 8; inv. 59.576, Pl. II/8
 461. 16,24X15,02; 0,47; 8; inv. 59.577

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: ~~✠~~MONETA~~✠~~MARI[...]; Wide two-barred cross with split ends (version B)
 Rev: ~~✠~~REGIN~~Ω~~[...]RI[...]; Underneath the crown, the monogram **Ω**, in the field the mark (?) of a mint -~~Ω~~ (version c)
 462. 14,08X14,39; 0,38; 9; fragm.; inv. 59.465, Pl. II/6

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: ~~✠~~MONETA~~✠~~MARI; Two-barred cross
 Rev: ~~✠~~REGINAVNGARIG; Underneath the crown, the monogram **Ω**, uncertain mint mark in the field
 463. 12,90X14,15; 0,23; 12; one part of the flan missing; inv. 59.631 (C+g design versions), Pl. II/9
 464. (?) 14,07; 0,17; fragm.; inv. 59.756 (B+c design versions)
 465. 0,16; fragm.; inv. 59.892 (C+h design versions)

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: Open crown (version A)
 Rev: Two-barred cross with globules (version a)
Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-1
 No privy mark, Unknown mint
 A. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~MARI~~✠~~D·R·VNGARI / Rev: ~~✠~~MONETA~~✠~~MARI~~✠~~RI
 466. 13,86X13,87; 0,41; 5; inv. 59.638, Pl. II/10
 B. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~MARI~~✠~~D·R·VNGARI / Rev: ~~✠~~MONETA~~✠~~MARI~~✠~~RE,
 467. 14,69X15,10; 0,40; 1; inv. 59.639, Pl. II/11

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: Open crown, mint mark underneath it
 Rev: Two-barred cross
Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-2
 Privy mark **Λ**, Székesfehérvár
 A+ b/RÉTHY 1907 114 design versions, B version
 A. Legend version: Obv: ~~✠~~MARI~~✠~~D·R·VNGARI / Rev: ~~✠~~MONETA~~✠~~MARI~~✠~~RI

468. 13,89X13,99; 0,38; 11; inv. 59.250

469. 14,87X13,86; 0,32; 12; dull; inv. 59.252

470. 14,65X15,12; 0,50; 4; inv. 59.617, Pl. II/17

471. 14,61X13,98; 0,34; 5; inv. 59.618

472. 14,73; 0,34; 3; inv. 59.620

B. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIK R VRGKR** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK**

473. 14,89X13,84; 0,38; 2; inv. 59.163, Pl. II/12

474. 14,27; 0,21; fragm.; inv. 59.855, Pl. II/20

C. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIK R VRGKRI** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK**

475. 14,26X14,02; 0,44; 2; inv. 59.355

476. 14,29X13,78; 0,46; 12; inv. 59.356, Pl. II/13

D. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIK R VRGKRIB** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK**

477. 14,45X14,03; 0,43; 4; inv. 59.641, Pl. II/18

B+b design versions (RÉTHY 1907 114 B version)

E. Legend version: Obv: **✠[...]DGR VGKRIB** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK RV**

478. 14,03X14,48; 0,45; 1; inv. 59.616, Pl. II/16

F. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIKDGR VRGKRIB** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK RV**

479. 13,70X13,34; 0,36; 11; inv. 59.648

G. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIKDGR VGKRIB** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK RV**

480. 15,02X15,17; 0,29; 12; inv. 59.556

481. 14,89X15,02; 0,40; 9; double struck; inv. 59.557

482. 14,74X13,83; 0,50; 10; inv. 59.615, Pl. II/15

B+ c/RÉTHY 1907 114 design versions C version

H. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIKDR VGKRIB** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK[...]R**

483. 13,34X12,83; 0,41; 6; inv. 59.652, Pl. II/19

I. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIK[...]** / Rev: **✠[...]MΛRIK RV**

484. 13,99X14,70; 0,46; 8; dull; inv. 59.540, Pl. II/14

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MΛ[...]VRGKR**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version A)

Rev: **✠MORETK [...]**, Two-barred cross (version a)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-3

Privy mark **Α**, Székesfehérvár

A. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛ[...]VRGKR** / Rev: **✠MORETK [...]**

A+ a design versions

485. 14,15X14,43; 0,39; 6; off-centre; worn out; inv. 59.640, Pl. II/23

B. Legend version: Obv: **✠M[...]DGR VGKRIB** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛ[...]V**

B+b/RÉTHY 1907 114 design versions B version

486. 13,78X13,38; 0,42; 12; inv. 59.369, Pl. II/21

C. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIKDGR VGKRIB** / Rev: **✠[...]**

B+c/RÉTHY 1907 114 design versions C version

487. 14,43X14,91; 0,31; 8; worn out; inv. 59.541, Pl. II/22

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MΛRIK R VRGKRI**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version A)

Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK**, Two-barred cross (version b/RÉTHY 1907 114 version B)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-4

Privy mark **GM**, Kremnica, Johannes Craczer

A. Legend version: Obv: **✠MΛRIK R VRGKRI** / Rev: **✠MORETK MΛRIK**

488. 14,53X13,73; 0,41; 10; inv. 59.362, Pl. III/1

489. 15,02X14,40; 0,29; 10; worn out; inv. 59.350

B. Legend version: Obv: **✠[...]R·VN̄GARIB** / Rev: **✠MONETA·M̄RIB**

490. 14,60X14,21; 0,53; 12; inv. 59.607, Pl. III/2

C. Legend version: Obv: **✠M̄[...]VN̄GARIB** / Rev: **✠[...]TK·M̄RIB**,

491. 13,26X13,80; 0,48; 5; off-centre; inv. 59.360, Pl. II/24

Fragment with legend traces:

492. 0,08; 5; fragm.; inv. 59.856

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠M̄RIB·D·R·VN̄GARIB**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version C)

Rev: **✠MONETA·M̄RIB·RV**, Two-barred cross with globules (version a)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-5

Privy mark **h**, Sibiu

493. 14,21X14,72; 0,38; 12; inv. 59.610, Pl. III/3

494. 15,36; 0,21; 9; fragm.; inv. 59.857

495. 15,15X13,20; 0,30; 6; double struck; inv. 59.346

Fragments with legend traces:

496. 14,30X14,60; 0,43; 3; double struck legend; worn out; inv. 59.623

497. 0,06; fragm.; inv. 59.852

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠M̄RIB·D·R·VN̄GARIB**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it

Rev: **✠MONETA·M̄RIB·R̄**, Two-barred cross

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-6

Privy mark **I**, Unknown mint

A. Legend version: Obv: **✠M̄RIB·D·R·VN̄GARIB** / Rev: **✠MONETA·M̄RIB·R̄**

A+ a design versions

498. 14,85X14,91; 0,32; 4; inv. 59.625, Pl. III/4

499. 15,69X15,30; 0,46; 4; inv. 59.626

B. Legend version: Obv: **✠M̄RIB·R·VN̄GARIB** / Rev: **✠MONETA·M̄RIB·R̄**

A+ b design versions

500. 14,45X14,02; 0,36; 9; inv. 59.611, Pl. III/5

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠M̄RIB·D[...]B**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version C)

Rev: **✠MON[...]M̄RIB·RV**, Two-barred cross with globules (version a)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-8

Privy mark **K**, Kremnica

501. 15,47X13,76; 0,48; 12; fragm.; inv. 59.613, Pl. III/6

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠M̄RIB·RVN̄GARIB [...]**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version A)

Rev: **✠MONETA·M̄[...]B**, Two-barred cross (version b)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-9

Privy mark **M**, Unknown mint

502. 14,14X13,66; 0,36; 6; inv. 59.370, Pl. III/7

503. 12,79X13,06; 0,46; 4; off-centre; inv. 59.532, Pl. III/8

504. 14,19X13,88; 0,48; 8; inv. 59.551

505. 15,06X15,46; 0,31; 1; inv. 59.642

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MARIERVRGARI**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version A)

Rev: **✠MORETTMMARIR**, Two-barred cross (version b)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-10

Privy mark **II**, Baia Mare

A. Legend version: Obv: **✠MARIERVRGARI** / Rev: **✠MORETTMMARIR**:

506. 13,58X13,81; 0,24; 10; worn out; inv. 59.637, Pl. III/10

B. Legend version: Obv: **✠MARIIRVRGARI** / Rev: **✠MORETTMMARIR**

507. 14,12X14,5; 0,58; 6; inv. 59.619, Pl. III/9

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MARI[...]GVGAR[...]**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version A)

Rev: **✠MOR[...]MARIR**, Two-barred cross (version b/RÉTHY 1907 114 version B)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-12

Privy mark **T**, Timișoara (Temesvár) ?

508. 14,52X14,53; 0,32; 2; inv. 59.161, Pl. III/11

Fragments with legend traces:

508. 14,99; 0,23; 3; inv. 59.535

509. 0,09; fragm.; inv. 59.850

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MARIR[...]ARI**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version A)

Rev: **✠MO[...]MARIR**, Two-barred cross (version b/RÉTHY 1907 114 version B)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-13

Privy mark **V**, Oradea (Nagyvárad) ?

510. 14,95X14,82; 0,27; 12; inv. 59.539, Pl. III/12

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MARIEDGRVGRIR**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it (version D)

Rev: **✠MORETTMMARIERV**, Two-barred cross (version d)

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-14

Privy mark **✠**, Košice (Košice)

511. 14,55X14,44; 0,36; 1; inv. 59.537

512. 13,71X15,15; 0,27; 9; inv. 59.543

513. 14,14X14,13; 0,28; 6; inv. 59.546

514. 13,98X14,47; 0,34; 9; inv. 59.547

515. 14,28; 0,26; 6; worn out; inv. 59.849

516. 14,26X13,92; 0,42; 4; inv. 59.367, Pl. III/13

517. 13,56X14,36; 0,35; 8; inv. 59.542

518. 13,86X14,03; 0,40; 6; off-centre; inv. 59.376

519. 14,02X13,37; 0,46; 10; worn out; inv. 59.377

520. 14,48X13,77; 0,33; 12; inv. 59.538

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MARI[...]RI**, Underneath open crown, unclear mint mark (**U**?)

Rev: **✠MORETHM[...]**, Two-barred cross

Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982, 114-16?

521. 14,70X14,17; 0,52; 10; dull; inv. 59.251

Denarii of the Réthy 1907 116/Huszár 1979 569 type with unclear privy marks

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MARIÆ·D·R[...]**IA, Underneath open crown, unclear mint mark

Rev: **✠MORETHMARIÆ·R·A**, Two-barred cross with globules

522. 14,59X14,74; 0,26; 12; inv. 59.347

Obv: **✠MARIÆ·R·VNGARI**, Underneath open crown, unclear mint mark

Rev: **✠MORETH MARIÆ**, Two-barred cross with globules

523. 14,17X14,88; 0,38; 7; inv. 59.351

Obv: **✠MARIÆ·R·VNGARI**, Underneath crown, unclear mint mark

Rev: **✠MORETHMARIÆ**, Two-barred cross with globules

524. 14,72X14,60; 0,37; 10; inv. 59.650

Obv: **✠MARIÆ·R·VNGARI**, Underneath open crown, unclear mint mark

Rev: **✠MORETH MARIÆ**, Two-barred cross

525. 15,46X14,71; 0,43; 6; inv. 59.636

Obv: **✠[...]VNGARIÆ**, Underneath open crown, unclear mint mark

Rev: **RIÆ✠[...]**MARIÆ, Two-barred cross

526. 14,39X15,17; 0,47; 6; double struck; inv. 59.352

Obv: unclear legend; Open crown

Rev: unclear legend; Simple crown

527. 15,25X14,75; 0,37; dull; double struck; inv. 59.349

Obv: **✠MORETH·R·VNGARI**, Underneath crown, unclear mint mark

Rev: **✠MORETH[...]**VNGAR, Two-barred cross

528. 14,19X14,23; 0,31; 12; double struck; inv. 59.348

Hybrid types

Sub-version A

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MORETHMARIÆ**, Two-barred cross with globules

Rev: **✠REGINÆVNGARIÆ**, Stamped crown monogram **Ω**

529. 14,66X14,55; 0,37; 12; inv. 59.644, Pl. III/24

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MOR[...]**RI[...], Two-barred cross with globules

Rev: **✠[...]**EGIN[...], Stamped crown monogram **Ω**

530. 14,57; 0,26; 1; inv. 59.871

Sub-version B

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MORTHMARIÆ**, Wide two-barred cross

Rev: **✠REGINÆVNGARIÆ**, Stamped crown monogram **Ω**

531. 14,34X14,68; 0,54; 7; inv. 59.358, Pl. III/23

Exceptional coinages

Version A

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠MORETHMARIÆ**, Jagged two-barred cross

Rev: **•REGINAVNGARIQ**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **T**
 532. 12,74X15,19; 0,27; 4; inv. 59.159, Pl. III/14

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **•MONETA MARIQ**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **•REGINAVNGARIQ**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **G M**
 533. 15,04X14,63; 0,38; 7; inv. 59.164, Pl. III/15

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **•MONETA MARIQ**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **•REGINAVNGARI**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **G M**
 534. 13,82X14,33; 0,46; 5; inv. 59.243, Pl. III/16

535. 14,14X14,44; 0,37; 12; dull; inv. 59.244

536. 13,19X13,83; 0,41; 9; inv. 59.245

537. 14,57X14,15; 0,47; 5; inv. 59.246

538. 15,23X15,07; 0,45; 9; double struck; inv. 59.247

539. 14,51X14,09; 0,42; 8; dull; inv. 59.248

540. 13,88; 0,21; 3; fragm.; inv. 59.249

541. 14,57X14,40; 0,48; 3; inv. 59.374

542. 14,33X14,22; 0,46; 4; inv. 59.375

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **•MONETA MARIQ**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **•REGINAVNGARI**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **G M**
 543. 13,55X13,18; 0,47; 3; inv. 59.359, Pl. III/17

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **•MARI[...]**†**MARIQ**, Two-barred cross

Rev: [...]**VNGAR** [...], Underneath open crown, mint mark **G M**
 544. 15,24X14,30; 0,37; 7; double struck legend; inv. 59.606

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **•MONETA MARIQ**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **•REGINAVNGARIQ**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **K**
 545. 14,82X14,94; 0,42; 6; inv. 59.621

546. 14,46X13,90; 0,56; 3; dull; inv. 59.622

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **•[...]**ONQ**[...]MARI[...]**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **•R[...]**AVNG**[...]Q**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **K**
 Kremnica, 1386-1395

547. 14,29; 0,39; 3; inv. 59.612

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **•MONETA MARIQ**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **•REGINAVNGARIQ**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **M**
 548. 14,17X13,86; 0,46; 7; inv. 59.550, Pl. III/18

Version B

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠ MONE T T M T R I A**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **G M**

Rev: **✠ R E I R T V R G T R I A**, Two-barred cross

549. 14,10X14,43; 0,45; 8; inv. 59.608, Pl. III/19

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠ M T R I A R V R G T R I A**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **G M**

Rev: **✠ R [...] V R G T R I A**, Two-barred cross

550. 14,41X14,21; 0,35; 9; worn out; inv. 59.609, Pl. III/20

Version C

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠ M O [...] T R I**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **I**

Rev: **✠ M [...] R I A R I**, Two-barred cross

551. 14,51; 0,20; fragm.; inv. 59.854, Pl. III/22

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✠ M O N E [...] T**, Underneath open crown, mint mark **h**

Rev: **✠ M T R [...] A**, Two-barred cross with globules

552. 14,80; 0,40; 3; double struck legend; a part of the flan missing; inv. 59.624, Pl. III/21

Incuse samples

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Rev: **[...] M T R I A**, Two-barred cross

553. 14,23X14,42; 0,44; inv. 59.560, Pl. IV/10

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Rev: **✠ M O N E T M T R I A**, Two-barred cross

554. 15,07X14,90; 0,48; inv. 59.562, Pl. IV/11

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Rev: **✠ R E G I N A V R G T R I A**, Stamped crown monogram **M**, mint mark in the field **+**

Réthy 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566; Pohl 1982 112-3

555. 14,40X13,41; 0,52; 11; inv. 59.262, Pl. IV/9

Forgeries

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forgery of the Réthy type 1907 114

Obv: **✠ M [...] I A**, Two-barred cross (version C)

Rev: **✠ A E M V R H O M S I A**, Underneath the crown, the monogram **M** (version e)

556. 15,01X14,50; 0,42; 8; inv. 59.561, Pl. IV/5

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forgery after a denarius Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-1

Obv: **✠M·ONET·TH**[...]RV; Two-barred cross with globules (version a)

Rev:) **✠**[...] **RIE·D·H·VRG**[...]; Open crown (version A)

557. 14,37X14,33; 0,29; 4; worn out; inv. 59.651, Pl. IV/8

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forgery after a denarius Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-4

Obv: meaningless letters, Underneath open crown, mint mark **G M** (version A)

Rev: meaningless letters, Two-barred cross with globules (version a)

558. 15,05X15,16; 0,49; 6; double struck; the leaf on the reverse has come off; inv. 59.353, Pl. IV/1

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forgery after a denarius the Réthy type 1907 116

Obv: **✠M**[...] **RIE**, Open crown rendered in a rudimentary manner

Rev: **✠**[...] **ΘU OM**, Two-barred cross, a point and the letter **Θ** in the field

559. 14,58X14,53; 0,45; 12; inv. 59.649, Pl. IV/7

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forgery after a denarius of the Réthy type 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569, Pohl 1982 114-12

Obv: **✠MARIERVRGARI**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it

Rev: **✠**[...] **VGARI**, Open crown, mint mark underneath it

560. 14,45X14,13; 0,59; 11; double struck; the type of obverse RÉTHY 1907 116 struck on both faces; inv. 59.536, Pl. IV/4

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forgery

Obv: **✠OV**[...] **M**[...] **RIE**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **✠MORET·MARI**, Two-barred cross

561. 14,71X14,38; 0,54; inv. 59.364, Pl. IV/3

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forgery

Obv: **✠ROV**[...] **MARI**, under the crown, unclear mint mark (**Θ** ?)

Rev: **✠REGIN·VRGARI**, Underneath the crown, the monogram **M**

562. 14,12X14,26; 0,56; inv. 59.363, Pl. IV/2

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forged denarius of the hybrid type

Obv: [...] **RIE**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **✠RE**[...] **ME·VRG**[...], Underneath open crown, mint mark **M**

563. 14,51X15,09; 0,52; 9; inv. 59.160

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Forgery after a denarius of the Réthy type 1907 114

Obv: **✠**[...] **ONET·RIE**, Underneath the crown, the monogram **M**

Rev: **✠REGIN·VRGARI**, Underneath the crown, the monogram **M**

564. 14,62X14,89; 0,60; double struck legend; inv. 59.643, Pl. IV/6

II. Bohemia

Wenceslav III (1379-1419)

Groschen

Obv.: **WENCZLAVS : TERCIVS + DEI † GRATIA + REX † BOEMIE +**

Rev.: **V + GROSSI + PRAGENSES**

Bohemian lion in a pearled circle

Donebauer 1889, 851-852; Smolik 1971, pp. 23-24.
565. 26,90X26,31; 0,813; 4; inv. 59.371; Pl. 4/14

III. Serbia

Vuk Brancović (1371-1396)

Poludinar

Obv.: -

Jesus on the throne, blessing, Gospel in his left hand; in the field, the Christogram IC-XC

Rev.: [+BA~~B~~IC~~B~~(...)EX]

Lion right

Jovanović 5 var. (without a rosette), Ivanišević 31.16 var.

566. 12,58X12,96; 0,570; 12; inv. 59.242; Pl. 4/12

IV. Venice

Andrea Dandolo (1343 - 1354)

Soldino

No year (1349 - 1350)

Obv.: [+·ANDR·DAN·DVLO·DVX·]

Image of doge kneeling left, holding banner, worn out

Rev.: +[·S·MARCVS·VE]NETI

Winged, nimbate lion of Saint Mark, standing on back feet, holding banner with front paws

Venice, Giovanni Papaziza

Meyer 88

567. 18,12; 0,33; perforated; part of the flan missing; inv. 59.634; Pl. 4/13

Note: the coin hoard also contains 88 fragments of CNH II 114-type denarii, 2 fragments of CNH II 116-type denarii and 115 fragments of denarii whose typological identity has been impossible to ascertain.

Abbreviations:

NMTH - National Museum of Transylvanian History, Cluj-Napoca

MȚCO - Cris County Museum, Oradea

NHMB - National Hungarian Museum, Budapest

List of plates:

Plate I:

Denarii of the CNH II 114 type, probably issued by the mints from *Buda* (1/inv. 59.158, 2/59.190, 3/59.204, 4/59.214, 5/59.253, 6/59. 314, 7/59.380, 8/59.555, 9/59.578), *Košice* (10/59.182, 11/59.258, 12/59.273, 13/59.338, 14/59.530, 15/59.531, 16/59.614, 17/59.175, 18/59.403, 19/59.154, 20/59.155, 21/59.173, 22/59.278, 23/59.630) and *Baia Mare* (24/59.422).

Plate II:

Denarii of the CNH II 114 type, probably issued by the mints from *Baia Mare* (1/inv. 59.869), *Kremnica* (3/59.647), *Timișoara* (4/59.566) and by other unidentified mints (2/59.288, 5/59.373, 6/59.465, 7/59.574, 8/59.576, 9/59.631).

Denarii of the CNH II 116 type, probably issued by the mints from *Székesfehérvár* (12/59.163, 13/59.356, 14/59.540, 15/59.615, 16/59.616, 17/59.617, 18/59.641, 19/59.652, 20/59.855, 21/59.369, 22/59.541, 23/59.640, *Kremnica* (24/59.360) and by an unidentified mint (10/59.638, 11/59.639).

Plate III:

Denarii of the CNH II 116 type, probably issued by the mints from *Kremnica* (1/inv. 59.362, 2/59.607, 6/59.613), *Sibiu* (3/59.610), *Baia Mare* (9/59.619, 10/59.637), *Timișoara* (11/59.161), *Oradea* (12/59.539), *Košice* (13/59.367) and by other unidentified mints (4/59.625, 5/59.611, 7/59.370, 8/59.532).

Exceptional coinages (14/59.159, 15/59.164, 16/59.243, 17/59.359, 18/59.550, 19/59.608, 20/59.609, 21/59.624, 22/59.854).

Hybrid coinages (23/59.358, 24/59.644).

Plate IV:

Forged coins after the denarii of Queen Mary (1/inv. 59.353, 2/59.363, 3/59.364, 4/59.536, 5/59.561, 6/59.643, 7/59.649, 8/59.651).

Incuse coins (9/59.262, 10/59.560, 11/59.562).

Serbian poludinar issued by the Voivode of Kosovo, Vac Brancović (12/59.242).

Soldino minted by the Doge of Venice, Andrea Dandolo (13/59.634).

Bohemian groschen issued by King Wenceslav III (IV) (14/59.371).

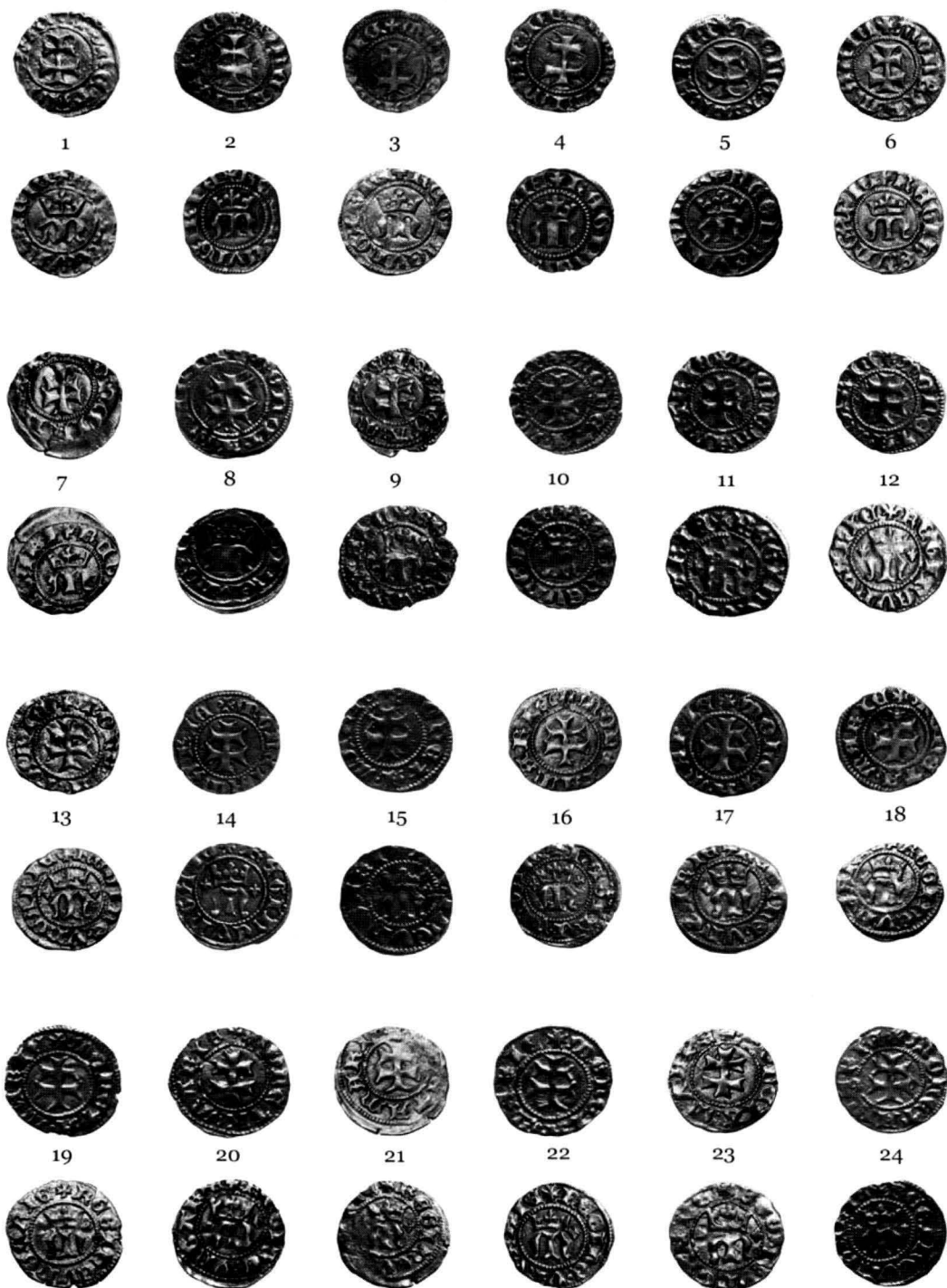


Plate I

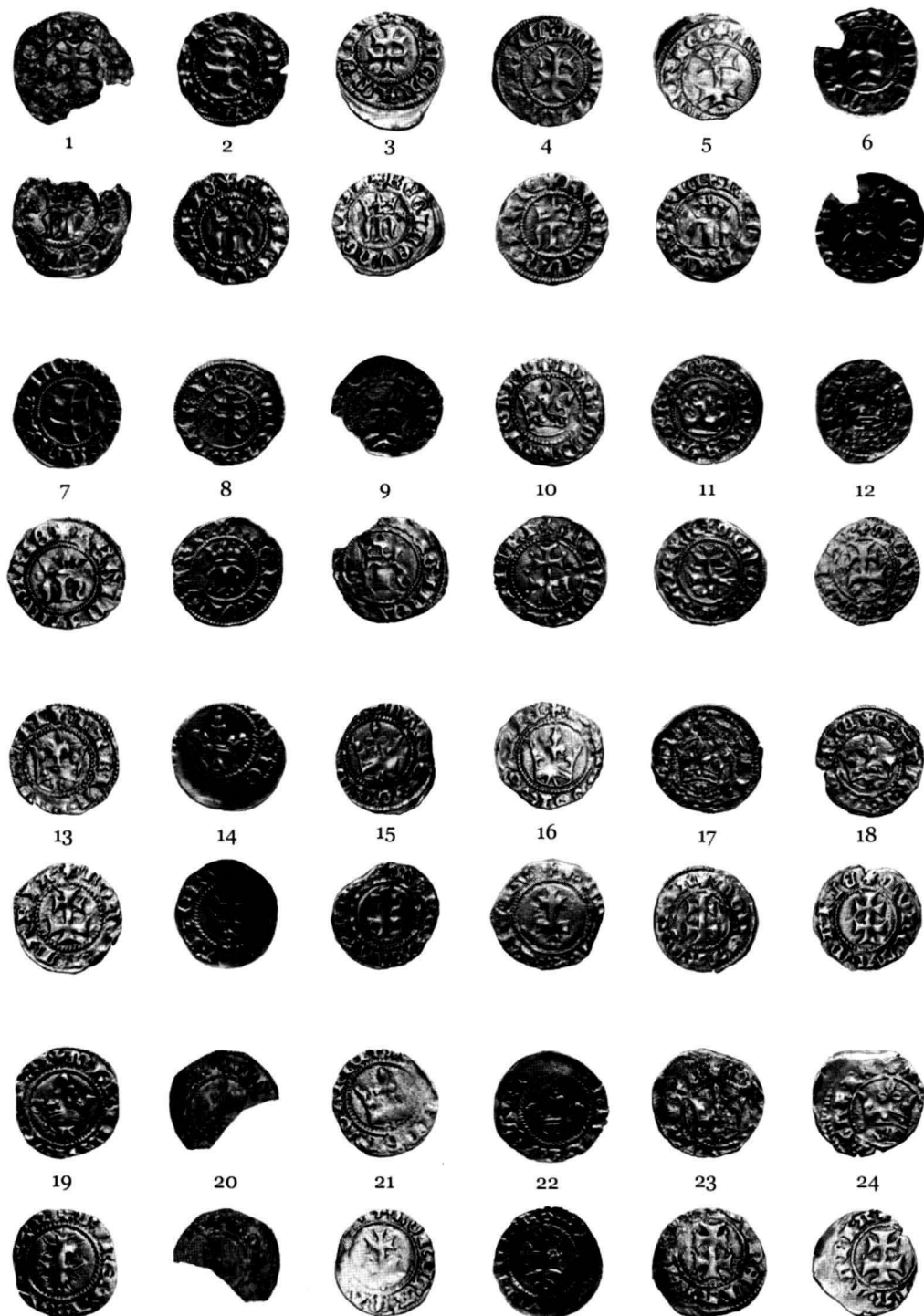


Plate II

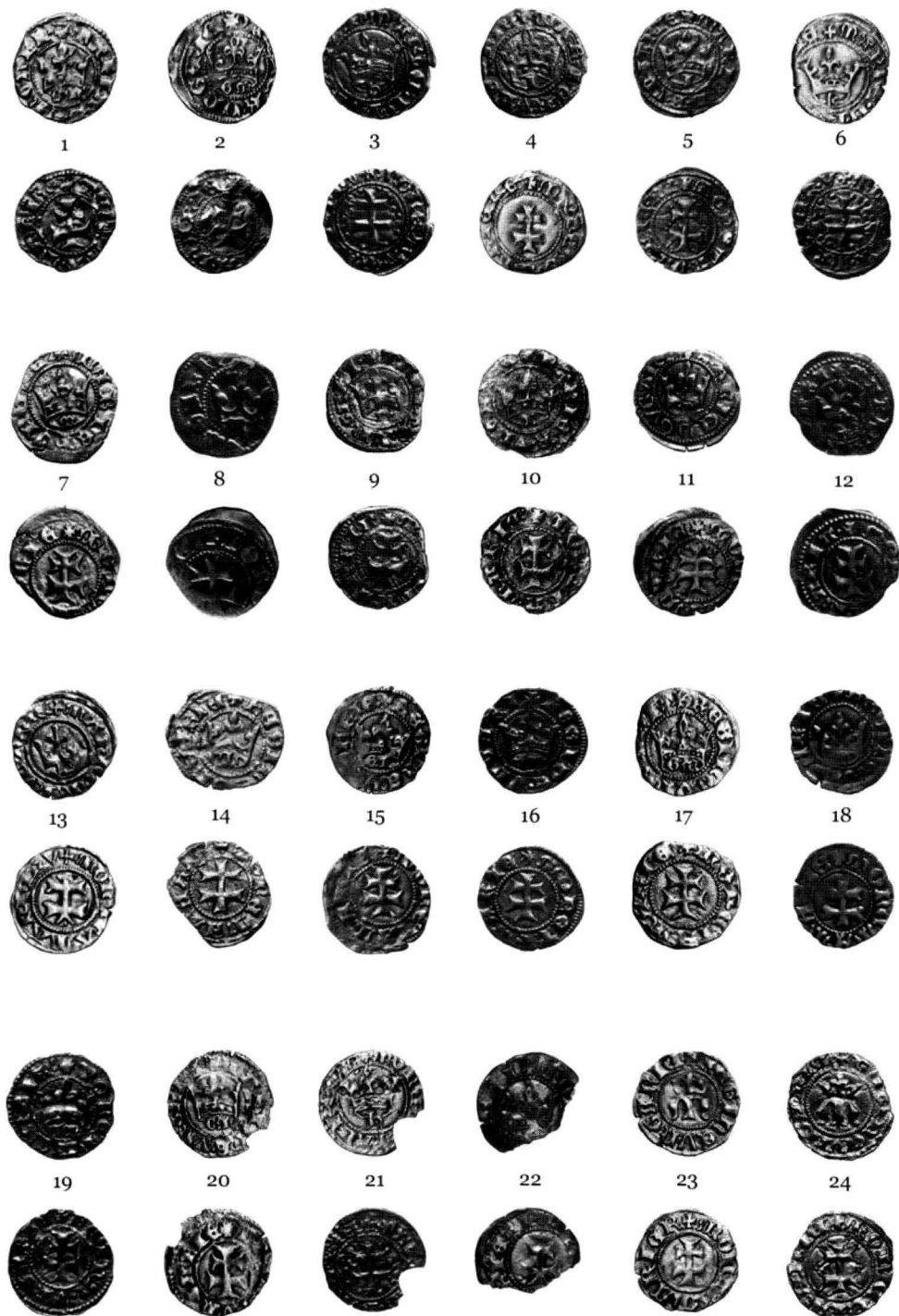


Plate III

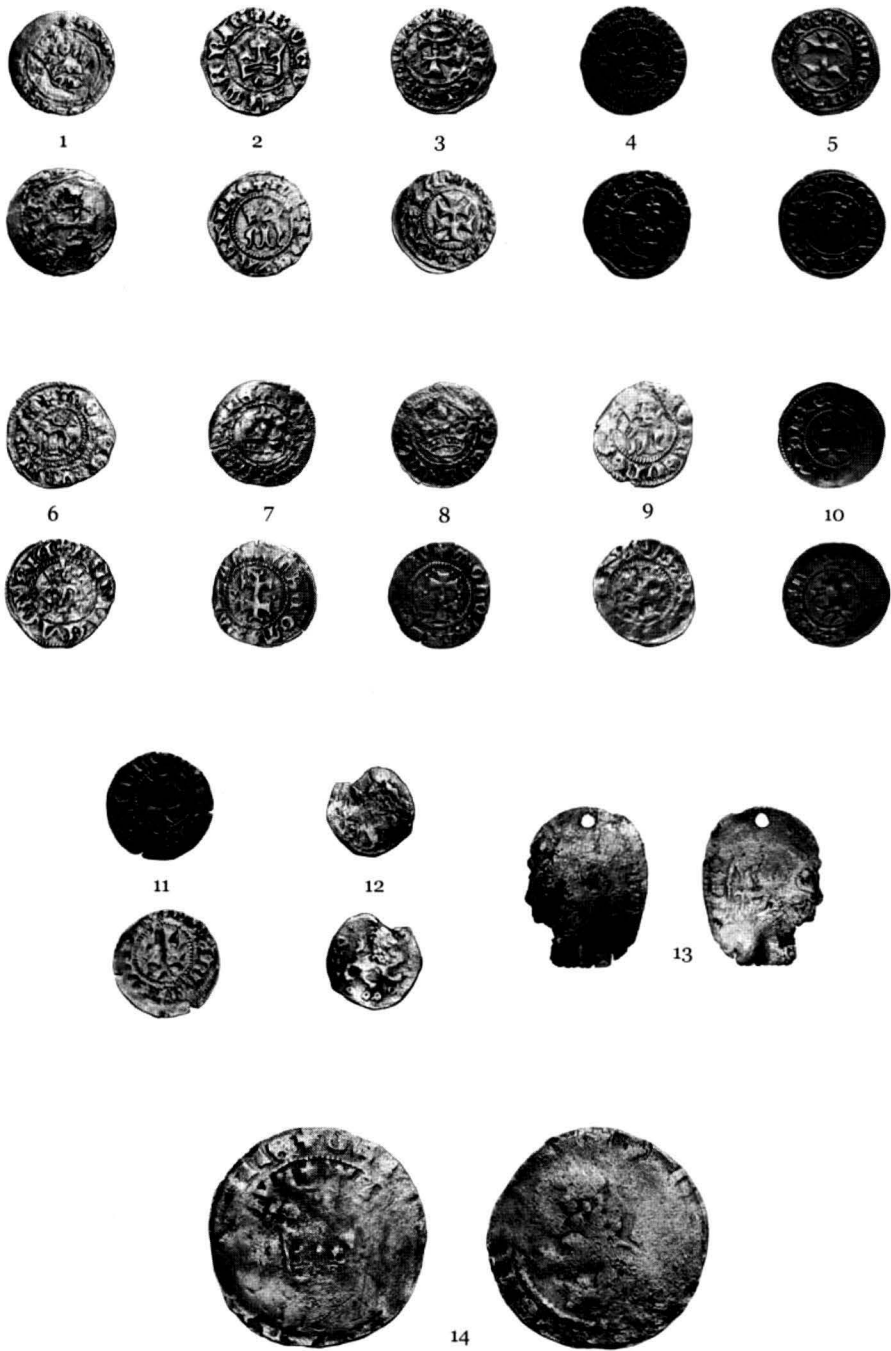


Plate IV