

THE HYBRID DENARII OF KING SIGISMUND OF LUXEMBOURG IN THE COIN HOARD DISCOVERED IN FLOREȘTI (CLUJ COUNTY)

TOMA Corina*

Abstract. *Articolul prezintă cele 54 de monede păstrate din tezaurul de la Florești (jud. Cluj): un fals după un denar al reginei Maria (CNH 116), 41 de denari (CNH 120, 121) și 11 parvii (CNH 125A) bătuți de Sigismund de Luxemburg. Printre denarii regelui Ungariei, atribuiți monetărilor din Buda, Košice, Kremnica, Baia Mare, Pécs, Timișoara și Oradea, se regăsește un denar hibrid, care combină aversul denarului CNH 120 cu reversul denarului CNH 121, și două monede false după denarii CNH 121.*

Riassunto. *L'articolo presenta le 54 monete conservate del tesoro di Florești (Distretto di Cluj): un falso del denaro della regina Maria (CNH 116), 41 denari (CNH 120, 121) e 11 parvi (CNH 125A) emessi da Sigismondo di Lussemburgo. Tra i denari del re d'Ungheria coniatii nelle zecche di Buda, Košice, Kremnica, Baia Mare, Pécs, Timisoara e Oradea, si trova un denaro ibrido che combina il dritto del denaro CNH 120 con il rovescio del denaro CNH 121, e due monete false che imitano i denari CNH 121.*

Keywords: *coin hoard, Sigismund of Luxembourg, denarii, hybrid, fake.*

In February 2012, while processing the hoard from Cluj-Mănăștur, I came upon some of the coins from the hoard discovered in Florești (Cluj County) in the registers of the Numismatic Cabinet of the MNIT.¹ This latter hoard entered the collection of the Transylvanian Museum in 1903 and Fr. Pap mentioned it several times.² According to data provided by the above mentioned numismatic specialists, the hoard consisted of 601 Hungarian coins issued between 1382 and 1437, i.e. by Queen Mary and especially by King Sigismund of Luxembourg. Out of the 601 mentioned coins, I found 54 in the registers of the numismatic cabinet: a fake imitating a denarius issued by Queen Mary and 41 denarii and 12 *parvi* issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg. The few preserved coins do not allow for the formulation of statistical observations or of observations on the structure of the hoard, but they provide interesting data on mints and hybrid denarii issued by the king of Hungary in question.

The coin minted with the name of Queen Mary is a fake after a CNH 116 denarius, bearing on the obverse the mark of the mint in Székesfehérvár. There are small differences in iconography as compared to the original, but the official legend **MARIA · D · G · R · VNGARIE / MONETA · MARIE · R · V** or a variant of it becomes a senseless row of letters. One does not know where the coin was minted as the mark on the obverse provides no clue since it was probably considered as part of the drawing and was imitated as such. As for the time it was created, I would like to remind the fact that Queen Mary's denarii, i.e. CNH 116, were issued during the first years of her reign and not towards its end.³ According to the structure of the coin hoards, they were in circulation also after the queen's death, at least during the reign of Sigismund of Luxembourg.⁴

The hoard from Florești is among the hoards from Transylvania that contain the first subtype of the denarii issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg - CNH 120 -, a type of coin that renders on the obverse the double cross surrounded by the legend **MONET · SIGISMUNDI** and on the reverse the quarterly shield and the legend **REGIS · VNGARIE**. The monetary legend and the iconography of the obverse are inspired by

* PhD. Curator. Cris Country Museum - Oradea, e-mail: corinatoma00@yahoo.com.

¹ I thank Mrs. Livia Călian, custodian of the Numismatic Cabinet of the MNIT, for allowing me to partially publish the coin hoard discovered in Florești.

² Francisc Pap, *Pénzforgalom a XII-XV századi Erdélyban. Éremleletek tanúsága (La circulation monétaire en Transylvanie 14^e-15^e siècles)*, in "Numismatikai Közlöny", 92-93 (1993-1994), 1994, p. 53; Idem, *Repertoriu numismatic al Transilvaniei și Banatului sec. 11-20. Despre circulația monetară în Transilvania și Banat sec. 11-20*, Cluj-Napoca, 2002, p. 80, 200, 217; Idem, *Circulație monetară în Transilvania și Banat (secolele XII-XV)*, in "Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române", no. 146-151 (1998-2003), 2003, pp. 212-213.

³ Csaba Tóth, *Mária királynő dénárjainak korrendje*, in "Az Érem", 2002, 2, pp. 7-12; Corina Toma, *Observations on the typology of the denarii issued by Mary, the Queen of Hungary (1382-1395). The coin hoard from Cluj-Mănăștur*, in "Acta Musei Napocensis", 2012, 49/II, pp. 411-456.


⁴ Ferenc Király, *A szabadszállási Zsigmond korabeli éremlelet*, in "Numismatikai Közlöny", 50-51 (1951-1952), 1952, pp. 27-37; István Gedai, *A veszprémi Zsigmond-kori éremlelet*, in "A Veszprém Múzeumok Közleményei", 19-20 (1993-1994), 1994, pp. 383-393; Imre Bodor, *Az 1974-ben feltárt Budavári szoborleletet kísérő pénzleletek*, in "Budapest Régiségei", 33, 1999, pp. 89-92.

Queen Mary's denarii; the resemblance is especially visible in the case of the inscriptions of the CNH 120 and CNH 114 denarii (**MONETA · MARIE / REGINE · VNGARIE**). The complementarity of the two monetary subtypes, CNH 114 and 120, was one of the arguments I took into consideration when accepting the hypothesis of their concomitant issuing between 1387 and 1389/1390.⁵

As for the place of issue, if for the CNH 114 denarii the identification of the mint has been possible due to the marks and signs present on the reverse of the coins, the absence of such clues on the CNH 120 denarii only allows for a hypothetical attribution. In the case of the CNH 114 denarii, the issues lacking monetary marks have been attributed, hypothetically, to the mint in Buda.⁶ The CNH 120 denarii have been attributed to the same mint unreservedly, on the basis of that era's documents. Thus, L. Huszár, accepting an older hypothesis,⁷ has identified the CNH 120 denarii with the coins labeled as *bardus* in the documents from the time of Sigismund of Luxembourg, starting with 1389, believing that the name was derived from that of the administrator Onofrio Bardi or another member of the same family.⁸ A. Pohl has also accepted the hypothesis according to which the king's first denarii were issued in the mint of Buda, under the control of Onofrio Bardi.⁹ Analyzing the documents in question again, P. Engel has proven the fact that the terms *bardus antiquus* and *bardus/obardus* refer to royal coins issued before 1382, despite the fact that these terms appeared only in the written sources during the time of Sigismund of Luxembourg.¹⁰ Subsequently, following the research direction of P. Engel, C. Tóth has established the fact that the term *bardus* designated denarii with St. Ladislav, issued towards the end of Louis I's rule and that the name made reference to the axe held by St. Ladislav.¹¹ The clarification of the issue around the name of the coins in documents annuls, or at least questions the argument according to which the CNH 120 denarii were minted in the mint of Buda.

The tradition of the unmarked denarii continued after the monetary reform of 1390, though the new subtype CNH 121, issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg in unusually large numbers has required the activation of several mints and implicitly the use of no less than 52 monetary marks.¹² Unmarked denarii of the CNH 121 subtype also feature among the coins in the hoard from Florești.

Known as *denarius longe crucis*, the CNH 121 denarii render on the obverse a prolonged double cross which, unlike the previous subtype (CNH 120), intersects the circular legend **MON · SIGISMUNDI**. As for the reverse, the difference from the former type resides in the completion of the royal titulature, **REGIS · VNGARIE**, with the other possessions of the Hungarian Crown – *Dalmatiae, Croatiae et ceterarum Provinciarum* - graphically rendered as **ET · C(etera)**.

The particular form of writing the letter T () encountered on the CNH 120 denarius is encountered in the hoard from Florești on a hybrid denarius that associates the obverse of a CNH 120 denarius with the reverse of a CNH 121 denarius.¹³ The presence of the hybrid denarius that is missing from numismatic catalogues is not singular. I have identified a hybrid denarius of the same type as the one from Florești in the hoard from Batăr (Bihar County),¹⁴ while another subtype features in the hoard from Oradea - D. Cantemir, with the same particular shape of the letter T in the spelling of the preposition ET.¹⁵ Unlike the hybrid denarii from Batăr and Florești, the coin in the hoard from Oradea - D. Cantemir renders on the obverse the long cross specific to the CNH 121 denarius that intersects the legend **MONE · SIG · ISMUNDI**. One thus notes the existence of some items that mark the transition from the CNH 120 to the CNH 121 denarii, issues

⁵ Alfred Schulek, *Vegyesházi királyaink pénzei és korrendjük. II. A budai pénzverésről Károly Róbertől Zsigmondig. Horváth Henrik Dr. művészettörténeti értekezése kapcsán*. in "Numismatikai Közlöny". 31-32 (1931-1932). 1932. p. 69; Artur Pohl, *Zsigmond király pénzverése (1387-1437)*. in "Numismatikai Közlöny". 66-67 (1967-1968). 1968. p. 46; Lajos Huszár, *Munzkatalog Ungarn von 1000 bis heute*. Budapest-München. 1979. 93/575.

⁶ Artur Pohl, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen auf ungarischen Münzen des Mittelalters 1300-1540*. Graz-Budapest. 1982. Tab. 30/112-1.

⁷ József Ernyey, *Magyar Pénznevek*. in "Archaeologiai Értesítő". 36. 1916. p. 114.

⁸ Lajos Huszár, *A bardus*. in "Folia Archaeologica". 8. 1956. pp. 153-161.

⁹ Artur Pohl, *Zsigmond király*... p. 46, 49; Idem, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen*... Tab. 33/116.

¹⁰ Pál Engel, *A 14. Századi magyar pénztörténet néhány kérdése*. in "Századok". 124/1. 1990. pp. 66-67.

¹¹ Csaba Tóth, *I. Lajos „szerecsenfejves” és „szentlászlós” dénárjainak korrendje. III. Rész*. in "Az Èrem". 2004. 1. pp. 6-7.


¹² Artur Pohl, *Zsigmond király*... p. 46; Idem, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen*... Tab. 34-39.

¹³ MNIT. inv. no. 30.489.

¹⁴ Corina Toma, *Observații asupra compoziției unui tezaur monetar din secolele XIV-XV descoperit la Batăr (jud. Bihor)*. in "Crisia". 2013. 43. pp. 76-77.

¹⁵ Eadem, *A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg discovered in Oradea. Dimitrie Cantemir street*. in *Coinage and Commerce in Southeast Europe*. VI. Sibiu. 2014. p. 62 (inv. no. 6/65).

that might also be found in other hoards from Transylvania.¹⁶ The denarius in the hoard from Oradea illustrates the manner in which the engraver attempted to frame the prolonged cross in the flan of the obverse, a fact that has determined the shortening of the legend through the successive omission of the final letters of the word *MONETA*, eventually reaching the consecrated form of the legend on the obverse of the CNH 121 denarius: **MON · SIGISMUNDI**.

The identification of these monetary variants, absent from the Hungarian numismatic determinators, can be relevant on the issue of mints. I have noted that the version of the legend on the reverse with the particular shape of the letter T () features on the hybrid denarii, on the transition subtype, and on several CNH 121 denarii,¹⁷ all of them issues lacking monetary marks. One can speak of monetary dies or punches created by the same engraver. The coinage of the three categories of denarii lacking monetary marks seems to have been performed in the same mint sometime around 1390, during a period when the image of the CNH 121 denarii was not fully established yet: the markless mint was the first or among the first mints that started issuing King Sigismund of Luxembourg's new type of denarius. Due to the processing of the hoard from Cluj-Mănăștur one knows that the same shape of letter T features on the obverse of Queen Mary's denarii, CNH 114, issued in the mints from Košice and Kremnica.¹⁸ The long period during which CNH 114 denarii were minted (1383/1384-1395) does not allow for the identification of the mint in question with the ones from Košice or Kremnica, as it is possible that the master worked in more than one mint and that he created the first CNH 121 denarii elsewhere. Anyway, I tend to believe that the master who engraved the letter T ended his activity sometime during the 1390-1395 period, because the particular shape of the letter T no longer features on CNH 121 minted afterwards, at least not in the hoards that I have analyzed.¹⁹

In the hoard from Florești, the CNH 121 denarii include 14 types of monetary marks out of the 52 identified by A. Pohl,²⁰ but the observation not very relevant due to the small number of preserved coins. One does not know in which conditions coins from the hoard in Florești have been lost or if they were selected to be taken to the MNM Budapest; one only knows, indirectly,²¹ the fact that 601 items were recorded in the register of the Transylvanian Museum (inv. 18/1903).²²


By following the presence of CNH 121 denarii in the hoards from Florești, Batăr, and Oradea I did not aim at producing numerical or statistical observations, taking into consideration the fact that the hoards from Florești and Oradea are incomplete (Tab. I). One can nevertheless express several considerations on the frequency or absence from Transylvanian hoards of the CNH 121 denarii according to the issuing mints. The differentiation of the coins according to the monetary marks identified by A. Pohl illustrates, on the one hand, the preponderance of denarii with the monetary mark placed above the shield, issued by the mints in Kremnica, Košice, Pécs, Baia Mare, Timișoara, and Oradea, and, on the other hand, the accidental presence in the hoards from Florești and Batăr of denarii with monetary marks or signs placed between the arms of the cross or on both sides of the coins. Without producing clear chronological differentiations, A. Pohl has suggested a chronological hierarchy of the use of monetary marks and has noted the fact that marks consisting of dots or various symbols (crescent moon, lily flower, rosette, star etc.) were used during a first

¹⁶ The completion of the titlature on the reverse is less obvious, as that *et cetera* can easily be missed, especially if the coins have been sheared, a practice that sometimes prevents the dissociation between the CNH 120 denarii and the CNH 120/121 hybrid denarii. In the hoard preserved in the collection of the museum in Târgu Mureș one of the denarii has been identified as belonging to the CNH 120 subtype, but „the legend (n. n. both of the obverse and of the reverse) is missing entirely, due to mutilation” (Keve László, *Tezaur monetar din vremea lui Sigismund de Luxembourg în colecția Muzeului Județean Mureș*, in Claudiu Munteanu (ed.), *Monedă și comerț în sud-estul Europei*, I, Sibiu, 2007, p. 187, fig. 1). The presence of certain “illegible marks” is mentioned on a “cut” CNH 120 denarius in another hoard from the Mauksch/Sibiu collection, but the presence of the logos and the identification of the denarius remain uncertain (Alexandru Gh. Sonoc, Oltea Dudău, *Un presupus tezaur de denarii parvi de la Sigismund de Luxembourg din colecția Dr. Mauksch și câteva considerații cu privire la campania din Transilvania a sultanului Murad II (1438) și la reflectarea ei în izvoarele scrise*, in Claudiu Munteanu (ed.), *Monedă și comerț în sud-estul Europei*, II, Sibiu, 2008, p. 174/1, fig. 1).

¹⁷ MNIT, inv. nos. 29.865, 29.882, 30.492, and 30.494.

¹⁸ Corina Toma, *Observations on the typology...*, p. 415, 439, 442.

¹⁹ On one of the CNH 121 denarii minted in Košice, preserved in the hoard from Batăr (MȚCO, inv. no. 30.914), the particular die of the letter T is struck on the obverse, replacing, due to their similarity, the miniscule letter m in the word *MON(eta)*.

²⁰ Beyond the consecrated marks, two of the denarii in the hoard display, flanking the shield on the reverse, two dots, that might be a monetary mark (MNIT, inv. nos. 30.472 and 30.473). Another denarius (MNIT, inv. no. 30.915) features a mark -  - above the shield, that I have not encountered in the case of other hoards with CNH 121 denarii. I do not exclude the possibility that the latter is an unofficial mark.

²¹ Francisc Pap, *Pénzforgalom a XIV-XV századi Erdélyban...*, p. 53.

²² I was unable to gain access to the register of the Transylvanian Museum.

stage. Subsequently, they were combined with letters and later on consisted of letters placed above the shield, ending up, during the final stage, placed between the arms of the cross.²³

Taking into consideration the fact that I have analyzed a percentage of only 8.98% of all the coins in the hoard from Florești, it remains unclear to what degree one can speak of a relation of direct proportionality between the number of preserved denarii and the variety of monetary marks. A comparative approach of the three hoards indicates that the closest analogy for the hoard in Florești, in terms of the structure of the lot of preserved coins, is the hoard from Batăr; both lots are characterized by the absence of denarii with marks (signs or logos) placed between the arms of the cross or on both sides of the coin. Approaching the burying of the hoards from this perspective, one can presume, as a working hypothesis, that the hoard from Batăr was buried during the first part of Sigismund of Luxembourg's rule. Taking into account also the presence of CNH 125B *parvi* minted in Buda in 1404-1405, that can be interpreted as a hypothetical *terminus post-quem*, one can place the moment when the hoard from Batăr was buried during the interval between 1405 and 1427.²⁴

Returning to the issue of the hoard from Florești, one notes the absence of CNH 125B *parvi*,²⁵ the lot only includes a restricted number of *parvi* that belong to the CNH 125A subtype. One cannot make to many observations on these low-quality issues that render on the obverse the quarterly shield charged with the Arpadian fasciae and the Brandenburg eagle and on the reverse the cross with even arms. They were issued over a long period (1387-1427) in several mints,²⁶ among which the mint from Pécs is the only one identified for the preserved coins.

Specialists have noted an ample process of coin devaluation during the reign of Sigismund of Luxembourg due to monetary falsification and weight loss through shearing, a phenomenon noted even in the case of the few coins preserved in the hoard from Florești. The marginal cutting of the monetary flan is much more obvious in the case of the *parvi*²⁷ and falsification is illustrated by the two denarii that had CNH 121 denarii as prototype. A first item stands out through the rudimentary shape of the letters and the harsh engraving of the image.²⁸ One's attention is not necessarily attracted by the general outlook of the coin, as the imitation of the original is rather correct, but by the legend that has minor spelling errors (e.g. **REGI** instead of **REGIS**). In the case of the other denarius, the coarse engraving of the drawing is associated with a legend consisting of a row of letters without meaning.²⁹ The presence of the mark of the mint from Baia de Arieș (Offenbánya) on the reverse, above the shield, indicates the fact that the author of the fake chose as model a coin issued by this Transylvanian mint.

Around 20 hoards containing coins issued by King Sigismund of Luxembourg have been recently inventoried in the area of Transylvania and Banat, starting from Fr. Pap's list.³⁰ The repertory of the discoveries must be completed with the hoards from Dobârca (Dobring, Sibiu County)³¹, Orșova and Timișoara – Pădurea Vânătoarească published by Ana-Maria Velter³² and with the two hoards from Bihor, found in Batăr and Oradea – D. Cantemir. I also exclude from the list the hoard from Cluj-Mănăștur that only contains coins issued by Queen Mary, Sigismund of Luxembourg's first wife.

Following the structure of the published hoards one notes the relatively small number of denarii, unlike the numerous common coins, of the inflationist type: *parvi* and quarterings. The same is true for

²³ Artur Pohl, *Zsigmond király...*, p. 46.

²⁴ Corina Toma, *Observații asupra compoziției...*, p. 75.

²⁵ I am unable to decide if the hoard from Florești also contained CNH 125B-subtype *parvi* as it includes among the preserved coins three items with the erased reverse, in the case of which the elements between the arms of the cross can no longer be identified.

²⁶ Artur Pohl, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen...*, Tab. 42-51.

²⁷ Coin shearing was sometimes performed right in the issuing mint, to its own profit, and the diameter of the coins could be reduced from 11-13 mm. to 8.44-10.20 mm. The coins diminished their initial weight and value, already low due to the low purity of the silver (5 ²/₃ lots) they were made of (Artur Pohl, *Zsigmond király...*, p. 47, footnote 32). I would like to mention purely theoretically the fineness of the silver from which the *parvi* were minted, because their quality has deteriorated in time and in the absence of focused analyses one cannot establish how much the value of these coins was reduced through shearing.

²⁸ MNIT, inv. no. 40.980.

²⁹ MNIT, inv. no. 29.870.

³⁰ Francisc Pap, Botond Bartók, *Tezaurul monetar de la Vârghiș, j. Covasna (sec. XI')*, in "Acta", 1/1996, Sfântu-Gheorghe, 1997, p. 183, footnote 16; Teodor Muntean, *A coin hoard from the time of Sigismund of Luxembourg in the collection of the "Ioan Raica" Municipal Museum in Sebeș*, in "Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis", 3, 2011, p. 278.

³¹ Richard Weißkircher, *Münzfund in Dobring*, in "Korrespondenzblatt des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde", 59, 1936, pp. 316-317. I thank Claudiu Munteanu (Sibiu) for making this article available to me.

³² Ana-Maria Velter, *Câteva probleme de numismatică românească - monedele atribuite lui Nicolae Redwitz*, in "Cercetări Numismatice", 3, 1980, pp. 93-115.

isolated discoveries, made during archaeological excavations.³³ From this perspective, the publication of even a restricted number of coins, as is the case with the hoard fragment from Florești, completes, in a surprising fashion, the data available on the CNH 120 and 121 denarii issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg.

Coin catalogue³⁴:

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius (fake)

Obv: **MDV[...I][...IRI**, underneath the open crown the mint mark **A** (Székesfehérvár)

Rev: [...]**ZI[...]**V

Two-barred cross

1. 0,391; 14,27x14,65; inv. 32.168*

After the denarius Réthy 1907 116, Huszár 1979 569 (1385-1395), Pohl 1982 114-3 (1386-1395).

Sigismund of Luxembourg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: **✠ MONEA SIGISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGIS VR[...]**

1387-1389

2. 0,568; 14,53x14,13; inv. 30.488*

Réthy 1907 120, Huszár 1979 575, Pohl 1982 116.

Denarius (hybrid)

Obv: **✠ MONEA SIGISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGIS VNGARIE ERD**

3. 0,579; 14,23x14,57; inv. 30.489*

Réthy 1907 120-121, Huszár 1979 575-576, Pohl 1982 116 (Obv) and 117-1 (Rev).

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG-ISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGIS VNGARIE ERD**

1390-1427, unknown mint

4. 0,488; 14,12x13,51; inv. 30.492*

5. 0,443; 12,44x12,49; inv. 29.882

6. 0,494; 13,40x13,63; inv. 30.494

7. 0,523; 13,82x14,06; inv. 29.865 (**MON·SIG-ISMVRDI·**)

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-1.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG-ISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGIS VNGARIE ERD**

1390-1427, unknown mint

8. 0,347; 12,30x12,54; inv. 29.866*

9. 0,557; 13,46x12,90; inv. 30.496

10. 0,536; 14,27x12,80; inv. 30.497

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-26.

³³ Oltea Dudău. *Descoperiri monetare pe teritoriul orașului Sibiu*, in Claudiu Munteanu (ed.). *Monedă și comerț în sud-estul Europei*. I. Sibiu. 2007. pp. 221-222. 228.

³⁴ The catalogues used for identifying the coins are: Lajos Réthy. *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae. Magyar Egyetemes Éremtár. II kötet. A legyesházi Királyok Kora*. Budapest. 1907; Lajos Huszár. *Munzkatalog Ungarn von 1000 bis heute*. Budapest-München. 1979; Artur Pohl. *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen auf ungarischen Münzen des Mittelalters 1300-1540*. Graz-Budapest. 1982.

Denarius

Obv: **MOR·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**, above the shield the mint mark **Α**

1390-1427, Košice (Kassa)

11. 0,401; 13,65x13,19; inv. 30.480*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-27.

Denarius

Obv: Unclear legend, double struck

Rev: **✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**, above the shield the mint mark **Θ**

1390-1427, Košice (Kassa)

12. 0,573; 13,23x13,64; inv. 40.978*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-28.

Denarius

Obv: **MOR·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**, above the shield the mint mark **K**

1390-1427, Kremnica (Körmöcbánya)

13. 0,453; 13,24x13,71; inv. 30.476*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-31.

Denarius

Obv: **MOR·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**, above the shield the mint mark **M**

1390-1427, unknown mint

14. 0,528; 13,50x13,63; inv. 29.868*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-32.

Denarius

Obv: **MOR·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**, above the shield the mint mark **N**

1390-1427, Baia Mare (Nagybánya)

15. 0,557; 13,57x13,66; inv. 29.867 (**✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**)

16. 0,588; 13,81x13,84; inv. 30.402*

17. 0,547; 13,96x13,58; inv. 30.403

18. 0,540; 12,97x13,66; inv. 30.481

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-33.

Denarius

Obv: **MOR·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**, above the shield the mint mark **Π**

1390-1427, Pécs

19. 0,501; 13,59x13,06; inv. 29.873*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-35.

Denarius

Obv: **MOR·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**, above the shield the mint mark **T**

1390-1427, Timișoara (Temesvár)


20. 0,447; 14, 68x14,34; inv. 29.875*

21. 0,560; 13,66x12,94; inv. 29.876 (**✠ REGISVRGARIÆ·ETO**)

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-37.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **REGISVRGTRIE ETQ**, above the shield the mint mark 


1390-1427, unknown mint

22. 0,411; 13,08x13; inv. 29.877*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-38.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **REGISVRGTRIE ETQ**, above the shield the mint mark 


1390-1427, Oradea (Várad)

23. 0,351; 13,21x12,84; inv. 29.864*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-39 ? (uncertain mint mark).

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **REGISVRGTRIE ETQ**, above the shield the mint mark 

1390-1427, unknown mint


24. 0,448; 13,78x13,97; inv. 29.871

25. 0,444; 14,74x13,55; inv. 29.872*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-42.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **REGISVRGTRIE ETQ**, above the shield the mint mark 

1390-1427, unknown mint


26. 0,448; 13,47x12,89; inv. 30.263*

27. 0,461; 13,51x13,65; inv. 30.264

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-44.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **REGISVRGTRIE ETQ**, above the shield the mint mark 

1390-1427, unknown mint

28. 0,531; 13,79x12,57; inv. 30.393 (**MON·SIG·ISMVRDI**)*

29. 0,445; 13,45x13,96; inv. 30.394 (**REGISVRGTRIE ETQ**)


30. 0,394; 13,48x12,46; inv. 30.912

31. 0,449; 13,47x13,53; inv. 30.913

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-46.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMVRDI**

Rev: **REGISVRGTRIE ETQ**, above the shield the mint mark 



1390-1427, Košice (Kassa)

32. 0,443; 13,91x14,15; inv. 30.914*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-47.

Denarius

Obv: **ISMVRDI·MON·SIG**

Rev: **REGISVRGTRIE ETQ**, above the shield the overlapping mint marks  and 

1390-1427, Košice (Kassa)

33. 0,490; 13,60x14,04; inv. 30.399*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-27 and 47.

Denarius


Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMRDI**Rev: **✠ REGISVRGTRIE·ETO**

1390-1427, unclear mint mark

34. 0,542; 14,61x13,71; inv. 40.979

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117.

Denarius


Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMRDI**Rev: **✠ R[...]VRGTRIE·ETO**, on each side of the shield, two points •  •

1390-1427, unknown mint

35. 0,461; 14,14x12,77; inv. 30.472*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMRDI**Rev: **✠ REGISVRGTRIE·ETO**, on each side of the shield, two points •  •

1390-1427, unknown mint

36. 0,490; 14,91x14,88; inv. 30.473*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMRDI**Rev: **✠ REGISVRGTRIE·ETO**, above the shield an unknown sign 

1390-1427, unknown mint

37. 0,524; 14,02x13,17; inv. 30.915*

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMRDI**Rev: **✠ REGISVRGTRIE·ETO**

1390-1427, unclear mint mark

38. 0,482; 13,80x14,51; inv. 30.916

39. 0,667; 13,26x13,23; inv. 40.977

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117.

Denarius

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMRDI**Rev: **✠ REGISVRGTRIE·ETO**

1390-1427, unclear mint mark

40. 0,677; 13,33x13,08; inv. 40.976

Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117.

Denarius (fake)

Obv: **MON·SIG·ISMRDI** (legend rendered in a rudimentary manner)Rev: **✠ REGIVRGTRIE**

41. 0,322; 13,27x13,23; inv. 40.980*

After the denarius Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576 (prototipul).

Denarius (fake)

Obv: **MORTALDE[...]**Rev: meaningless letters, above the shield the mint mark 

42. 0,482 ; 13,78x13,21; inv. 29.870*

After the denarius Réthy 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576.

Parvus

Obv: **S** [...], above the shield the mint mark **D**

Rev: -


1387-1427, Pécs

43. 0,321; 9,46x9,29; inv. 30.258

44. 0,298; 9,45x9,38; inv. 30.259

Réthy 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-15.

Parvus

Obv: **S** [...], on each side of the letter S, two points 

Rev: -

1387-1427

45. 0,279; 9,85x8,44; inv. 30.737

Réthy 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119.

Parvus

Obv: [...] **V**, unclear mint marks above the shield

Rev: -

1387-1427

46. 0,310; 9,13x8,97; inv. 41.011

Réthy 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119.

Parvus

Obv: **S** [...]

Rev: -

1387-1427, unclear mint mark

47. 0,246; 10,20x9,59; inv. 41.012

48. 0,381; 9,85x10,04; inv. 41.013

49. 0,307; 8,96x8,51; inv. 41.014

Réthy 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119.

Parvus

Obv: [...] **R** [...]

Rev: -

1387-1427, unclear mint mark

50. 0,235; 9,16x9,63; inv. 41.015

51. 0,378; 10,19x9,40; inv. 41.016

Réthy 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119.

Parvus

Obv: [...] **R** [...]

Rev: -

1387-1427 or 1404-1405

52. 0,286; 9,99x9,78; inv. 41.001

Réthy 1907 125A or B, Huszár 1979 580 or 581, Pohl 1982 119 or 120.

Parvus

Obv: [...] **R** [...]

Rev: -

1387-1427 or 1404-1405

53. 0,240; 9,62x9,94; inv. 41.017

Réthy 1907 125A or B, Huszár 1979 580 or 581, Pohl 1982 119 or 120.

Parvus

Obv: [...] R [...]

Rev: -

1387-1427 or 1404-1405

54. 0,253; 8,67x9,86; inv. 40.018

Réthy 1907 125A or B, Huszár 1979 580 or 581, Pohl 1982 119 or 120.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bodor, Imre, *Az 1974-ben feltárt Budavári szoborleletet kísérő pénzleletek*, in "Budapest Régiségei", 33, 1999.
- Dudău, Oltea, *Descoperiri monetare pe teritoriul oraşului Sibiu*, in Claudiu Munteanu (ed.), *Monedă și comerț în sud-estul Europei*, I, Sibiu, 2007.
- Engel, Pál, *A 14. Századi magyar pénztörténet néhány kérdése*, in "Századok", 124/1, 1990.
- Ernyey, József, *Magyar Pénznevek*, in "Archaeologiai Értesítő", 36, 1916.
- Gedai, István, *A veszprémi Zsigmond-kori éremlelet*, in "A Veszprém Múzeumok Közleményei", 19-20 (1993-1994), 1994.
- Huszár, Lajos, *A bardus*, in "Folia Archaeologica", 8, 1956.
- Idem, *Munzkatalog Ungarn von 1000 bis heute*, Budapest-München, 1979.
- Király, Ferenc, *A szabadszállási Zsigmond korabeli éremlelet*, in "Numismatikai Közlöny", 50-51 (1951-1952), 1952.
- László, Keve, *Tezaur monetar din vremea lui Sigismund de Luxemburg în colecția Muzeului Județean Mureș*, in Claudiu Munteanu (ed.), *Monedă și comerț în sud-estul Europei*, I, Sibiu, 2007.
- Muntean, Teodor, *A coin hoard from the time of Sigismund of Luxemburg in the collection of the "Ioan Raica" Municipal Museum in Sebeș*, in "Terra Sebs. Acta Musei Sabesiensis", 3, 2011.
- Pap, Francisc, *Circulație monetară în Transilvania și Banat (secolele XIV-XV)*, in "Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române", no. 146-151 (1998-2003), 2003.
- Idem, *Pénzforgalom a XIV-XV századi Erdélyban. Éremleletek tanúsága (La circulation monétaire en Transylvanie 14^e-15^e siècles)*, in "Numismatikai Közlöny", 92-93 (1993-1994), 1994.
- Idem, *Repertoriu numismatic al Transilvaniei și Banatului sec. 11-20. Despre circulația monetară în Transilvania și Banat sec. 11-20*, Cluj-Napoca, 2002.
- Pap, Francisc; Bartók, Botond, *Tezaurul monetar de la Vârghiș, j. Covasna (sec. XV)*, in "Acta", 1/1996, Sfântu-Gheorghe, 1997.
- Pohl, Artur, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen auf ungarischen Münzen des Mittelalters 1300-1540*, Graz-Budapest, 1982.
- Idem, *Zsigmond király pénzverése (1387-1437)*, in "Numismatikai Közlöny", 66-67 (1967-1968), 1968.
- Réthy, Lajos, *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae. Magyar Egyetemes Éremtár. II kötet, Vegyesházi Királyok Kora*, Budapest, 1907.
- Schulek, Alfred, *Vegyesházi királyaink pénzei és korrendjük. II. A budai pénzverésről Károly Róberttől Zsigmondig. Horváth Henrik Dr. művészettörténeti értekezése kapcsán*, in "Numismatikai Közlöny", 31-32 (1931-1932), 1932.
- Sonoc, Alexandru Gh.; Dudău, Oltea, *Un presupus tezaur de denarii parvi de la Sigismund de Luxemburg din colecția Dr. Mauksch și câteva considerații cu privire la campania din Transilvania a sultanului Murad II (1438) și la reflectarea ei în izvoarele scrise*, in Claudiu Munteanu (ed.), *Monedă și comerț în sud-estul Europei*, II, Sibiu, 2008.
- Toma, Corina, *A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street*, in *Coinage and Commerce in Southeast Europe*, VI, 2014.
- Eadem, *Observations on the typology of the denarii issued by Maria, the Queen of Hungary (1382-1395). The coin hoard from Cluj-Mănăstur*, in "Acta Musei Napocensis", 49/II, 2012.
- Eadem, *Observații asupra compoziției unui tezaur monetar din secolele XIV-XV descoperit la Batăr (jud. Bihor)*, in "Crisia", 43, 2013.
- Tóth, Csaba, *Mária királynő dénárjainak korrendje*, in „Az Érem”, 2002.
- Idem, *I. Lajos „szerecsenfője” és „szentlászlós” dénárjainak korrendje*. III. Rész, in "Az Érem", 2004.
- Velter, Ana-Maria, *Câteva probleme de numismatică românească – monedele atribuite lui Nicolae Redwitz*, in "Cercetări Numismatice", 3, 1980.
- Weißkircher, Richard, *Münzfund in Dobring*, in "Korrespondenzblatt des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde", 59, 1936.

Mint (after Pohl 1982)	Oradea		Batăr		Florești	
	234 (of 1457 denarii)		405 (of 576 denarii)		39 (of 54 denarii)	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
117-1 (Unknown mint)	15	6,41	73	18,02	4	10,25
117-5 (Unknown mint)	2	0,85	4	0,98		
117-8 (Smolník)	2	0,85				
117-15 (Székesfehérvár)	1	0,42				
117-19 (Baia Mare)	29	12,39				
117-24 (Unknown mint)	1	0,42				
117-26 (Unknown mint)	1	0,42	26	6,41	3	7,69
117-28 (Košice)	2	0,85	6	1,48	1	2,56
117-31 (Kremnica)	1	0,42	5	1,23	1	2,56
117-33 (Baia Mare)	16	6,83	31	7,65	4	10,25
117-35 (Unknown mint)	2	0,85	13	3,20	1	2,56
117-37 (Unknown mint)	3	1,28	3	0,74	2	5,12
117-39 (Oradea)	3	1,28	3	0,74	1?	2,56
117-44 (Unknown mint)	2?	0,85	11	2,71	2	5,12
117-46 (Unknown mint)	23	9,82	63	15,55	4	10,25
117-48 (Unknown mint)	1	0,42				

Tabel. 1. The frequency of the mint marks on the denarii CNH 121 from the hoards discovered in Oradea, Batăr and Florești

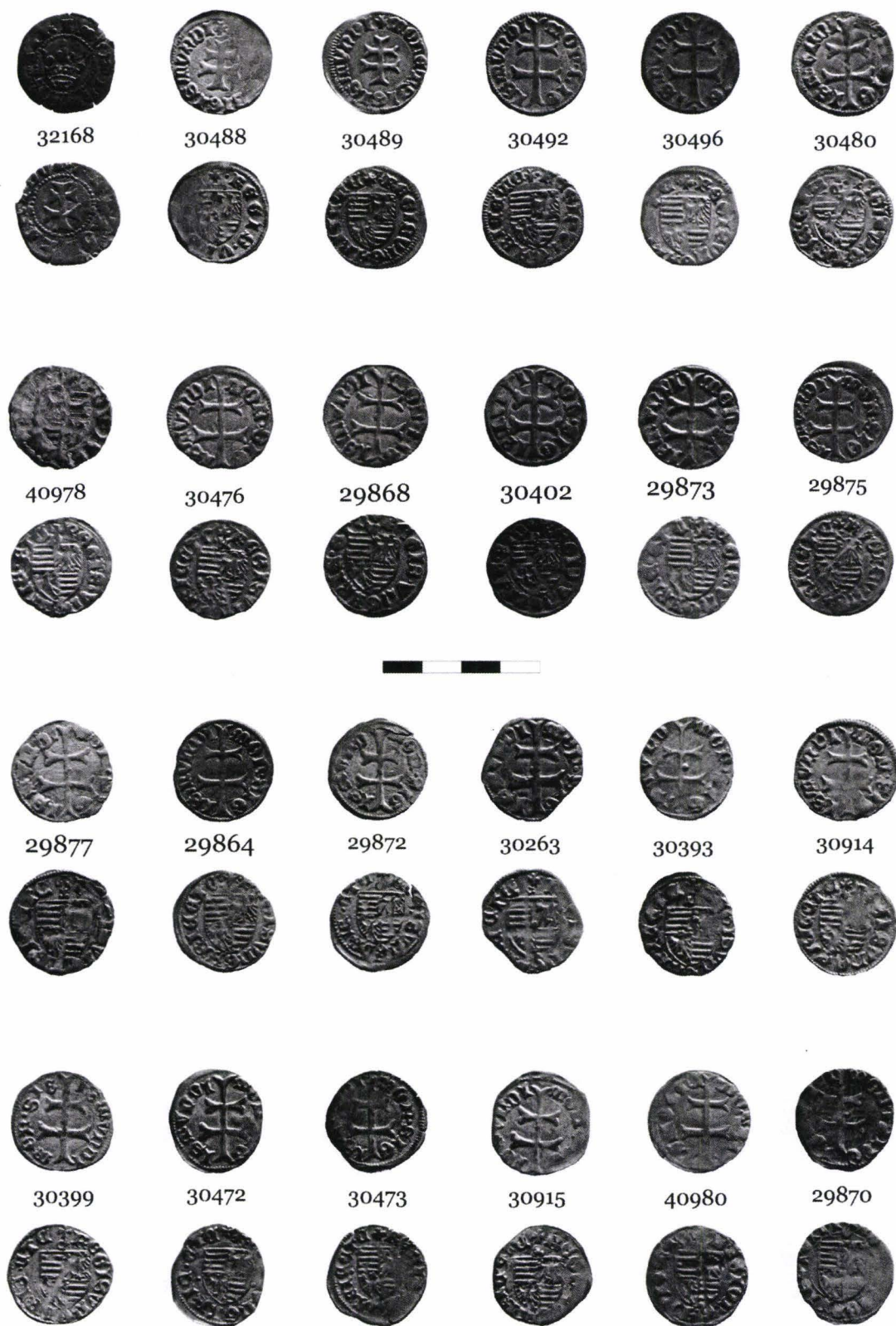


Plate. 1. Denarii from the hoard discovered in Florești (Cluj County)
(Digital image processing Oana Georgescu - MȚCO)