

COINAGE AND COMMERCE IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE
VI

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE
BRUKENTHAL NATIONAL MUSEUM**

**COINAGE AND COMMERCE
IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE
VI**

**SIBIU
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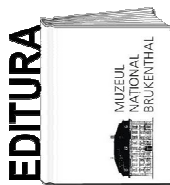
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Phone number: 0269 218143.

E-mail: munclaiul@gmail.com

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**THE HOARD WITH ROMAN REPUBLICAN AND DYRRHACHIAN COINS
FROM MIERCUREA SIBIULUI IV - HIGHWAY**

SILVIU I. PURECE

Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu
silviu.purece@ulbsibiu.ro

GHEORGHE NATEA

Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu
gheorghenatea@gmail.com

VASILE PALAGHIE

Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu
geminarom@yahoo.co.uk

SABIN ADRIAN LUCA

Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu
sabin.luca@brukenthalmuseum.ro

Key-words: *Dyrrhachium, Roman, Miercurea Sibiului, denarius, drachma.*

Abstract: *The hoard with Roman Republican and Dyrrhachian coins from Miercurea Sibiului was discovered during the preventive archaeological research conducted in the area of the future construction of the Orăștie - Sibiu Highway. The fortified settlement, in which was found, was named Miercurea Sibiului IV. This hoard contain 282 coins, 150 drachmas issued in the city Dyrrhachium and 132 Roman Republican denarii.*

In this study we intend to present the hoard found in the ancient fortified settlement from Miercurea Sibiului IV that was discovered and investigated during a preventive archaeological research. This research¹ was organized by Brukenthal National Museum and aimed to rescue archaeological remains encountered in the affected area of future investment objective „Highway Orăștie - Sibiu - LOT 3”. The research of the area was prompted by the results of diagnostic archaeological work conducted on the section of Highway Lot 3 Orăștie - Sibiu, specifically between km 51 + 050 to 52 + 000, near the Secaș river (about 250 m north of it) and about 1 km north-northeast of Miercurea Sibiului, Sibiu District, a city in whose administration radius is the site Miercurea Sibiului IV².

¹ The excavation was carried out by archaeologists following: dr. Sabin Adrian Luca, Adrian Georgescu, dr. Cosmin Suci, dr. Sebastian Corneanu, Gheorghe Vasile Natea, Vasile Palaghie.

² See picture 1.

Here, one of the most important archaeological complexes is the house discovered west of the acropolis. It was built on a structure of wooden poles, all fixed on a wooden base (after removing the walls, no pole holes have been observed). On the poles they executed a *trellis* and over that it has been applied clay mixed with straws. The house was covered with shingles or straw.

The team didn't uncover all the house because it fell under the northern profile. Into the structure were unveiled two rooms separated by a wall. The walls have been preserved to a height of 25-30 cm and a width of 40-60 cm. Central partition wall had a length of 7 meters. At its southern end and under it was found a hole with a diameter of 80 cm - which was filled with a jar type pot - with stones arranged around it (probably due to a purification ritual of the site).

The western wall was 6.10 m long. The distance between the central and eastern wall was 9.40 meters, and between the central and the western wall of 8.50 meters. Important to note is that at the west of the house six pits

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existed, and between them and the western wall was found the hoard, at a depth of – 0.65 / 0.70 meters. At a distance of 2.90 meters west of the western wall appeared the first group of coins, the largest one (124), named by us 4-399. Furthermore, in the researched area, at the same level, have appeared other three groups of coins marked with: 4-399 A (9 items); 4-399 B (41); 4-399 C (14)³. An important number of coins (94) were scattered within a radius of 2 meters.

It should be noted that the layer in which coins were discovered has a thickness of 5-8 cm, a gray color and a clay texture, with large amounts of ash. The traces of ash are observed in the area between the house and the storage pits, situated westwards.

Following the observations in the field, we believe the coins were probably kept in five bags of organic material (four of them falling on the walking level) held / hidden in the top of the western wall, probably in the space between the wall and the roof.

The hoard contains a number of 282 coins distributed as follows: 150 drachmas issued by the city of Dyrrhachium and 132 Roman Republican denarii. The number of the drachmas and denarii is quite balanced, the first representing 53.19 % and the last 46.81 %. The group of the Dyrrhachium coins is dominated by the issues of monetary magistrate *MENISKOS*, counting 94 coins (62.67 %). The coins minted under the authority of the monetary magistrate *ΞΕΝΟΝ* are 41 (27.33 %). Other monetary magistrates from the hoard have much smaller number of coins: *ΦΙΛΟΝ* 6.4 %; *ΕΧΕΦΩΝ* - 2 (1.33 %); *ΣΟΣΤΡΙΩΝ* 1 (0.67 %); *ΣΙΑΝΟΣ* 1 (0.67 %)⁴.

Regarding the issues of *MENISKOS*, more than half have the names of the eponymous magistrates Dionysios (*ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ* 26) and Lykiskos (*ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ* 25)⁵. An equally important number of coins, as those minted by these two pairs of magistrates, were issued by *ΞΕΝΟΝ* during eponymous magistrate Philodamos (*ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ* – 25). Moreover, the three groups of issues represent more than half of total Dyrrhachium coins⁶.

This situation is not unique in Transylvania, the coins of these three pairs of magistrate exceeding 50% of the total also in other hoards⁷.

It was observed that in the structure of the hoards discovered in at the north of Danube a large number of coins are belonging to the last phase of the Dyrrhachium coinage, namely the fifth phase⁸. The hoard from Miercurea Sibiului falls into this pattern, the group of the Dyrrhachium coins being almost entirely composed by the coins of monetary magistrates *ΞΕΝΟΝ*, *MENISKOS* and *ΦΙΛΟΝ*, all of them belonging to this phase⁹. Only 4 were minted in an early phase, IV, appearing just sequentially in the hoard.

In N. Conovici's definition¹⁰ a very important percentage (44.06 %), is held by the coins with this three pairs of magistrates: *MENISKOS* / *ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ* (22.16%), *MENISKOS* / *ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ* (14.49%) and *ΞΕΝΟΝ* / *ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ* (7.41%). The hoard from Miercurea Sibiului follows the same pattern, here the coins of those three pairs of magistrates dominate, the difference being that the ratio of coins belonging to each pair of magistrates is more balanced comparing with the other two, the number of pieces of each group is almost the same¹¹.

Regarding the average weights of the coins minted by the monetary magistrates of group V, we have the following situation:

<i>ΞΕΝΟΝ</i> / <i>ΠΥΡΒΑ</i>	3.29g.
<i>ΞΕΝΟΝ</i> / <i>ΦΙΛΛΙΑ</i>	3.28g.
<i>ΞΕΝΟΝ</i> / <i>ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ</i>	3.22g.
<i>ΞΕΝΟΝ</i> / <i>ΧΑΡΟΠΙΝΟΥ</i>	3.22g.
<i>MENISKOS</i> / <i>ΑΓΑΘΙΩΝΟΣ</i>	3.21g.
<i>MENISKOS</i> / <i>ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ</i>	3.21g.
<i>MENISKOS</i> / <i>ΦΙΛΩΤΑ</i>	3.20g.
<i>MENISKOS</i> / <i>ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ</i>	3.19g.
<i>MENISKOS</i> / <i>ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ</i>	3.18g.
<i>MENISKOS</i> / <i>ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ</i>	3.16g.
<i>ΦΙΛΟΝ</i> / <i>MENISKΟΥ</i>	3.13g.

Although small differences can be seen from the averages determined by N. Conovici, the hoard indicates the trend of weight decreasing starting with the coins

³ See pictures 2 - 6.

⁴ See chart 1

⁵ See chart 2.

⁶ See chart 2.

⁷ Chirilă 1968, p. 141.

⁸ Conovici 1983-1985, pp. 76, 78.

⁹ Conovici 1985, pp. 35-43; Conovici 1985a, p. 66; Petrányi 1996, p. 72.

¹⁰ Conovici 1985a, p. 66.

¹¹ See charts 3 and 4.

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issued by $\Xi\text{ENON} / \text{IIYPBA}$, $\Xi\text{ENON} / \Phi\text{IAAIA}$ until the coins with the names of magistrates $\Phi\text{IAON} / \text{MENI}\Sigma\text{KOY}$. This situation is specific for the coins of group V, the $\Phi\text{IAON} / \text{MENI}\Sigma\text{KOY}$ series have the lowest weights, being, in fact, among the latest issues of this coin type¹².

In the Transylvanian hoards, Dyrhachian drachmas and Roman Republican denarii are associated frequently¹³, the latter one being from a very wide period of time, from the first half of IInd century through to the end of Roman Republic. Among the latest Republican denarii associate in a Transylvanian hoard with Dyrhachium coins are those minted by Marcus Antonius, between 32/31 BC, part of an hoard discovered at Deva¹⁴.

In the case of Miercurea Sibiului hoard, the Roman Republican denarii open their series with the one belonging to the second half of IInd century BC and ends with a piece issued by L. Roscius Fabatus dated no later than the year 59 BC¹⁵. Most of the denarii were issued in the first half of the first century BC (59 %). To get a better picture of the chronological situation, we have divided the Roman coins in 10 years groups, depending on the year of issue, resulting in the following situation¹⁶:

Chronological interval	Coin number	%
150-141	3	2.29
140-131	7	5,34
130-121	7	5,34
120-111	14	10,69
110-101	18	13.74
100-91	8	6,11
90-81	45	34,35
80-71	24	18.32
70-61	0	0
60-51	1	0,76

¹² Conovici 1985, pp. 35-43; Conovici 1985a, p. 66; Petrányi 1996, p. 72.

¹³ Preda 1998, pp. 294-318; Părpăuță 2006, pp. 167-246, 319-404.

¹⁴ Chirilă - Rusu 1980, p. 74.

¹⁵ See chart 5.

¹⁶ See chart 6.

We have not included in the table the 4 coins dated until 150 BC and the hybrid, the percentage being calculated and accounting the total number of coins chronologically assigned (131). It was determined that the largest part of the denarii from the Transylvanian hoards were issued in the chronological interval 90-81 BC¹⁷.

In the Miercurea Sibiului hoard, the denarii dated between 80-71 BC are more numerous than those dated between 110-101 BC, which doesn't seem to be typical for the hoard type in Transylvania. This situation is encountered, also, in the case of a hoard discovered at Alungeni, Covasna District¹⁸. The rarity of this case may be due to partial recovery of the hoards and to the relatively small number of the hoards that can be discussed.

However, in all known Transylvanian hoards we can observe that coins issued in those two intervals - 90-81 and 80-71 - represent over 40 % of the total. In our case, they represent almost 53 % and it is possible that in the situation of a hoard recovered partially are similarities, being known that when extracting coins from a group is likely to diminish the numbers in the series better represented. The presence of a single coin in the range 60-51 BC and the lack of coins from the range of the chronological interval 70-61 BC is specific for the Transylvania hoards with Roman Republican coins ending at the middle of Ist century BC, where the appearance of the coins from this two periods of time is extremely low¹⁹.

Average weight of the denarii from this hoard is 3.83 g., higher than in the standard Dacian hoard²⁰. This situation can be observed if we analyze the chart no. 7, where we have a fairly sharp climb and a descent less steep, the top chart being located between 3.70 g. and 3.99 g. Under 3.70 g. we have a number of 12 coins, while weighing over 3.99 g. are 14 coins²¹. We should note the presence of a larger number of coins with a weigh higher than 3.99 g., compared to the number of the coins with the weight situated under 3.70 g.

¹⁷ Poenaru Bordea - Cojocărescu 1984, p. 64.

¹⁸ Székely 1945-1946, pp. 105-114.

¹⁹ Poenaru Bordea - Cojocărescu 1984, p. 71.

²⁰ Chițescu 1980, p. 54sqq.

²¹ We did not include the weight of the hybrid.

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This one is especially interesting because in many hoards from Dacia we can find a dominance of the coins with a low weight²². This may indicate a lower presence of local imitations, being known that kind of coins are having a reduced weight, compared with the original coins²³.

Weight groups	Coins number
3.20-3.29	2
3.30-3.39	1
3.40-3.49	1
3.50-3.59	0
3.60-3.69	8
3.70-3.79	29
3.80-3.89	53
3.90-3.99	23
4.00-4.09	12
4.10-4.13	2

We have to note that of the 12 hoards, known until now in Romania, ending with republican coins issued in chronological range 60-51 BC, two were found in Sibiu District area. They come from Amnaș²⁴ and Axente Sever²⁵, both with the last coins issued in the year 56 BC. It is possible that the three hoards to be part of the same horizon, amassed probably in the second half of the first century BC. We don't exclude the possibility that such a horizon have emerged during the time of the Dacian king Burebista's power collapse.

²² Chițescu 1980, p. 54sq., 80.56% to 19.44% in the favor of the coins with weight under 3.70 g.

²³ Chițescu 1980, p. 61.

²⁴ Chițescu 1981, p. 95sq., no. 4, with the literature; Moisil - Depeyrot 2003. p. 63sq., with the literature.

²⁵ Chițescu 1981, pp. 107-113. no. 10, with the literature; Moisil - Depeyrot 2003. pp. 64-69 with the literature.

**COINS CATALOGUE
I. DYRRHACHIUM DRACHMAS**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. ΕΧΕΦΡΩΝ/ΑΣΚΛΑΠΟΥ
Obverse: ΕΧΕΦΡΩΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΑΣ/ΚΛΑ/Π[ΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 193, drachma.
3.33 g, 17 x 18 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6110.</p> | <p>8. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΑΡ/ΧΙΠ/Π[ΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.21 g, 17.1 x 19 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6022.</p> |
| <p>2. ΕΧΕΦΡΩΝ/ΖΟΠΥΡΟΥ
Obverse: ΕΧΕΦΡΩΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΖΟ/ΠΥ/ΡΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 196, AR, drachma.
3.25 g, 16.7 x 17.2 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6053.</p> | <p>9. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: [Μ]ΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΑΡ/ΧΙΠ/[ΠΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.12 g, 16.2 x 16.5 mm, axis 10.
Inventory number: 6025.</p> |
| <p>3. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΑΓΑΘΙΩΝΟΣ
Obverse: [Μ]ΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΑΓΑ/Θ[ΙΩ/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 316, drachma,
3.41 g, 17.8 x 18.6 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6007.</p> | <p>10. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚ[ΟΣ],
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΑΡ/ΧΙ]Π/ΠΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.28 g, 16.8 x 17.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6033.</p> |
| <p>4. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΑΓΑΘΙΩΝΟΣ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚ[ΟΣ],
Reverse: Δ[ΥΡ/ΑΓΑ/ΘΙ]Ω/ΝΟΣ,
Ceka 1972, 316, drachma,
3.15 g, 16.8 x 17.8 mm, axis 10.
Inventory number: 6024.</p> | <p>11. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚ[ΟΣ],
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΑΡ/ΧΙΠ]/ΠΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.25 g, 16.4 x 17.4 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6035.</p> |
| <p>5. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΑΓΑΘΙΩΝΟΣ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚ[ΟΣ],
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΑΓ[Α/ΘΙΩ/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 316, drachma,
3.09 g, 16.8 x 17.7 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6065.</p> | <p>12. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: [ΜΕ]ΝΙΣΚ[ΟΣ],
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΑΡ/ΧΙΠ/[ΠΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.19 g, 16.6 x 18.2 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6040.</p> |
| <p>6. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΑΡ/[ΧΙΠ/ΠΟΥ],
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.23 g, 16.9 x 17.8 mm, axis 10.
Inventory number: 5999.</p> | <p>13. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: [ΜΕ]ΝΙΣΚ[ΟΣ],
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΑΡ/ΧΙΠ/[ΠΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
2.84 g, 14.7 x 18.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6057.</p> |
| <p>7. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΑΡ]/ΧΙΠ/ΠΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.23 g, 16.3 x 17.2 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6008.</p> | <p>14. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΥ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/[ΑΡ/Χ]Π/ΠΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.31 g, 15.9 x 17.9 mm, axis 10.
Inventory number: 6058.</p> |

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15. **MENISKOS /APXHPHOY**
Obverse: MENISK[OΣ],
Reverse: [ΔYΠ/AP]/XHP/[ΠOY]
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.25 g, 17.7 x 18.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6072.
16. **MENISKOS/APXHPHOY**
Obverse: [MENISKOS],
Reverse: [ΔYΠ]/AP/[XHP/ΠOY]
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.17 g, 15.4 x 16.5 mm, axis 5.
Inventory number: 6089.
17. **MENISKOS /APXHPHOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: ΔYΠ/AP/[XHP]/ΠOY
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.3 g, 17.1 x 17.3 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6090.
18. **MENISKOS /APXHPHOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: [ΔYΠ/AP]/XHP/ΠO[Y]
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.13 g, 16.5 x 17.5 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6101.
19. **MENISKOS /APXHPHOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: ΔY[P/AP]/XHP/ΠOY
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.18 g, 16.8 x 17.1 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6106.
20. **MENISKOS /APXHPHOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: ΔYΠ/AP/[XHP/ΠOY]
Ceka 1972, 318, drachma,
3.21 g, 17 x 17.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6118.
21. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: ΔYΠ/ΔIO/[NY]/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.52 g, 16.7 x 17.6 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 5990.
22. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: [ME]NISKOS,
Reverse: ΔYΠ/ΔIO/NY/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.33 g, 16.5 x 17.5 mm, axis 12.
23. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: ΔYΠ/ΔI[O/NY/Σ]IOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.13 g, 16.6 x 18.5 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 5995.
24. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: [ΔYΠ/ΔI]O/NY/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.38 g, 16.9 x 17.8 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 5996.
25. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: [M]ENISKOS,
Reverse: ΔY[P/ΔIO/NY]/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.08 g, 16.4 x 16.6 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6003.
26. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: ΔYΠ/ΔIO/NY/[ΣIOY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.43 g, 16.4 x 17.7 mm, axis 7.
Inventory number: 6010.
27. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: [ΔYΠ/ΔIO]/NY/ΣI[OY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.12 g, 16.1 x 16.8 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6011.
28. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: MENISKOS,
Reverse: ΔYΠ/[ΔIO]/NY/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.17 g, 15.9 x 18 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6012.
29. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: MENISKO[Σ],
Reverse: ΔYΠ/[ΔIO]/NY/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.1 g, 16.5 x 17.4 mm, axis 8.
Inventory number: 6016.
30. **MENISKOS/ΔIONYSIOY**
Obverse: MENISKO[Σ],
Reverse: ΔYΠ/ΔIO/[NY/ΣIOY],

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- Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.29 g, 16.8 x 17.7 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6018.
- 31. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: [Δ]YP/ΔIO/N[Y/ΣIOY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.07 g, 16.3 x 16.9 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6031.
- 32. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: [ΔYP]/ΔIO/NY/Σ[IOY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.15 g, 17.9 x 18.3 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6037.
- 33. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: [ΔY]P/ΔIO/N[Y/ΣIOY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.11 g, 16.7 x 17.6 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6038.
- 34. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣ[KOCΣ],
Reverse: [Δ]YP/ΔIO/N[Y/ΣIOY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.2 g, 17.6 mm, axis 7.
Inventory number: 6041.
- 35. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: ΔYP/ΔIO/[NY]/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.2 g, 15.9 x 17.2 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6042.
- 36. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: ΔYP/ΔIO/[NY/ΣIOY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.27 g, 17 x 18.1 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6045.
- 37. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: [ΔYP/ΔIO]/NY/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.05 g, 15.7 x 17.3 mm, axis 10.
Inventory number: 6056.
- 38. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
- Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: ΔYP/ΔIO/NY/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.22 g, 16.4 x 18.1 mm, axis 4.
Inventory number: 6073.
- 39. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: ΔYP/ΔIO/NY/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.34 g, 15.8 x 17.5 mm, axis 1.
Inventory number: 6077.
- 40. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKO[Σ],
Reverse: [ΔYP/ΔIO]/NY/ΣIO[Y],
Ceka 1972, 320, axis: 6, greutatea:
3.18 g, 16 x 18.8 mm, axis 10.
Inventory number: 6083.
- 41. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: Δ[YP/ΔIO/NY]/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.38 g, 17.2 x 17.7 mm, axis 11.
Inventory number: 6084.
- 42. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: ΔYP/ΔIO/NY/[ΣIOY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.28 g, 16.7 x 17.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6087.
- 43. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: ΔYP/[ΔIO/NY/Σ]IOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.08 g, 17.2 x 17.9 mm, axis 1.
Inventory number: 6108.
- 44. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: MENIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: ΔYP/ΔIO/[NY/ΣIOY],
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.3 g, 16.6 x 17.5 mm, axis 7.
Inventory number: 6115.
- 45. MENIΣKOCΣ/ΔIONYSIOCY**
Obverse: [ME]NIΣKOCΣ,
Reverse: [ΔYP/Δ]IO/NY/ΣIOY,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.16 g, 16.3 x 17.6 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6121.

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- 3.29 g, 16.2 x 17.5 mm, axis 5.
Inventory number: 6048.
- 46. MENIΣΚΟΣ/ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΔΙΟ/ΝΥ/ΣΙΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 320, drachma.
3.15 g, 17.1 x 17.5 mm, axis 7.
Inventory number: 6126.
- 47. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: [Μ]ΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΚΑΛ/ΛΩ/ΝΟ[Σ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.14 g, 16.5 x 17.9 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 5998.
- 48. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΚΑΛ/Λ[Ω/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.34 g, 15.2 x 17.1 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6000.
- 49. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΚΑ]Λ/ΛΩ/[ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.48 g, 16.8 x 17.2 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6001.
- 50. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: [ΜΕΝΙ]ΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/Κ]ΑΛ/ΛΩ/[ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.03 g, 16.9 x 18.8 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6028.
- 51. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΚΑΛ/[ΛΩ/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
2.96 g, 16.8 x 17.9 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6029.
- 52. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΚΑΛ/ΛΩ/ΝΟΣ,
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.08 g, 17.6 x 18.1 mm, axis 7.
Inventory number: 6030.
- 53. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΚΑΛ/Λ]Ω/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
- 54. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΚΑ[Λ/ΛΩ/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.13 g, 16.3 x 18.4 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6062.
- 55. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: [Μ]ΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΚΑ]Λ/ΛΩ/Ν[ΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
2.93 g, 17.3 x 17.7 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6066.
- 56. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΚΑΛ]/ΛΩ/ΝΟΣ,
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.07 g, 17.8 x 18.6 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6067.
- 57. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΚΑΛ/ΛΩ/ΝΟΣ,
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.21 g, 17 x 17.5 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6086.
- 58. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΚΑΛ/[ΛΩ/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.23 g, 17.5 x 17.7 mm, axis 1.
Inventory number: 6088.
- 59. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΚΑΛ/[ΛΩ/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.23 g, 16.9 x 18.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6096.
- 60. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΚΑΛ/[ΛΩ/ΝΟΣ],
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.06 g, 15.9 x 17.7 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6124.
- 61. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,

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- Reverse: ΔΥΡ/[ΚΑΛ/ΛΩ]/ΝΟΣ,
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.55 g, 18.2 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6132.
- 62. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΚΑΛ/ΛΩ]/ΝΟΣ,
Ceka 1972, 322, drachma,
3.27 g, 16.4 x 18.3 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6135.
- 63. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/[ΚΙΣ/Κ]ΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.1 g, 16.5 x 16.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6023.
- 64. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/[ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ],
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.14 g, 16.9 x 18.7 mm, axis 1.
Inventory number: 5989.
- 65. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΛΥ/ΚΙ[Σ/ΚΟΥ],
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.2 g, 16.3 x 17.8 mm, axis 1.
Inventory number: 6002.
- 66. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ /ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/[ΛΥ]/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.1 g, 17.5 x 18.2 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6006.
- 67. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣ[ΚΟΣ],
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ]/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.46 g, 16 x 16.7 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6020.
- 68. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.31 g, 16.6 x 18.3 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6021.
- 69. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: [Μ]ΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
2.66 g, 16 x 17.5 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6039.
- 70. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΦΪΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΛΥ/ΚΙ]Σ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.21 g, 16.5 x 18.1 mm, axis 5.
Inventory number: 6047.
- 71. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/Λ]Υ/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.14 g, 17.3 x 18 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6049.
- 72. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: [Μ]ΕΝΙΣΚ[ΟΣ],
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/Λ[Υ/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ],
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.18 g, 15.5 x 17 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6054.
- 73. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΛΥ]/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.11 g, 16.8 x 19 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6059.
- 74. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.2 g, 16.2 x 18.1 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6069.
- 75. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/[ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ],
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.1 g, 16.2 x 18.8 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6074.
- 76. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.37 g, 16 x 17.1 mm, axis 12.

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- Inventory number: 6092. Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.12 g, 16.8 x 18.8 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6122.
- 77. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: [M]ΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/ΚΙ[Σ/ΚΟΥ],
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.18 g, 15.8 x 16.9 mm, axis 4.
Inventory number: 6095.
- 78. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΛΥ]/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.21 g, 17.1 x 17.2 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6100.
- 79. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/ΚΙ[Σ/Κ]ΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.17 g, 17.2 x 18 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6102.
- 80. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ]/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ/[ΚΟΥ],
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.17 g, 17.5 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6107.
- 81. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΛΥ]/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.09 g, 16.8 x 17 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6111.
- 82. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ],
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ]/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.07 g, 15.9 x 17.4 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6113.
- 83. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ]/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.26 g, 16 x 17 mm, axis ?
Inventory number: 6117.
- 84. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/[ΚΙΣ]/ΚΟΥ,
- 85. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣ[ΚΟΣ],
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/Κ[ΙΣ/ΚΟΥ]Υ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.22 g, 15.8 x 17.8 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6130.
- 86. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.12 g, 17.1 x 18.2 mm, axis 10.
Inventory number: 6133.
- 87. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ;
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΛΥ/ΚΙΣ]/ΚΟΥ;
Ceka 1972, 325, drachma.
3.28 g.; 16.7 x 17.1 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6105.
- 88. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙ/[ΛΩ/ΤΑ],
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.09 g, 15.4 x 17.3 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 5992.
- 89. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙ/ΛΩ/ΤΑ,
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.27 g, 17 x 17.3 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6026.
- 90. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙ/Λ[Ω/ΤΑ],
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.23 g, 18.3 x 19.1 m, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6064.
- 91. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/[ΦΙ/ΛΩ/Τ]Α,
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.35 g, 16.8 x 17.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6070.
- 92. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ**

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- | | |
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| <p>Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΦΙ/Λ]Ω/ΤΑ,
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.07 g, 17.3 x 17.4 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6078.</p> | <p>100. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΠΥΡΒΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/[ΠΥΡ/ΒΑ],
Ceka 1972, 360, drachma.
3.32 g, 16.2 x 17.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6098.</p> |
| <p>93. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: Δ[ΥΡ/ΦΙ/Λ]Ω/ΤΑ,
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.2 g, 17.2 x 17.9 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6093.</p> | <p>101. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΠΥΡΒΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΠΥΡ/[ΒΑ],
Ceka 1972, 360, drachma.
3.24 g, 18.6 x 19.9 mm, axis 4.
Inventory number: 6116.
It was incised.</p> |
| <p>94. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙ/[ΛΩ]/ΤΑ,
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.29 g, 16.1 x 18.2 mm, axis 7.
Inventory number: 6104.</p> | <p>102. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΠΥΡΒΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΠΥΡ/ΒΑ,
Ceka 1972, 360, drachma.
3.35 g, 15.7 x 16.8 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6125.</p> |
| <p>95. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙ/[ΛΩ/ΤΑ],
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.09 g, 15.9 x 17.5 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6109.</p> | <p>103. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΛΙΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΦΙΛ/ΛΙ/Α
Ceka 1972, 361, drachma.
3.36 g, 17.5 x 18 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 5986.</p> |
| <p>96. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΦΙΛΩΤΑ
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙ]/ΛΩ/ΤΑ,
Ceka 1972, 331, drachma.
3.24 g, 16.9 x 17.1 mm, axis 4.
Inventory number: 6120.</p> | <p>104. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΛΙΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΦΙΛ]/ΛΙ/Α
Ceka 1972, 361, drachma.
3.17 g, 16.5 x 18.3 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 5997.</p> |
| <p>97. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΠΥΡΒΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΠΥΡ/ΒΑ,
Ceka 1972, 360, drachma.
3.26 g, 17.7 x 18.3 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 5988.</p> | <p>105. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΛΙΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/[ΦΙΛ/Λ]Ι/Α
Ceka 1972, 361, drachma.
3.21 g, 17.2 x 17.8 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6013.</p> |
| <p>98. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΠΥΡΒΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΠΥΡ/ΒΑ/
Ceka 1972, 360, drachma.
3.25 g, 18.2 x 18.6 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 5991.</p> | <p>106. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΛΙΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛ]/ΛΙ/Α
Ceka 1972, 361, drachma.
3.33 g, 16.4 x 17.2 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6014.</p> |
| <p>99. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΠΥΡΒΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΠΥ[Ρ/ΒΑ]/,
Ceka 1972, 360, drachma.
3.32 g, 16.7 x 18.1 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6032.</p> | <p>107. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΛΙΑ
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [Δ]ΥΡ/ΦΙΛ/ΛΙ/Α</p> |

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- Ceka 1972, 361, drachma.
3.37 g, 17.1 x 18.3 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6015.
- 108. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΛΙΑ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛ/ΛΙ/[Α]
Ceka 1972, 361, drachma.
3.27 g, 16.6 x 19.2 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6094.
- 109. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ/ΜΟ[Υ]
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.32 g, 16.5 x 18.4 mm, axis 5.
Inventory number: 6097.
- 110. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ]/ΜΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.24 g, 16.8 x 19 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 5987.
- 111. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/Δ[Α/ΜΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.1 g, 18.1 x 18.6 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6005.
- 112. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΦΙΛΟ/Δ[Α/ΜΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.33 g, 16.2 x 16.8 mm, axis 4.
Inventory number: 6017.
- 113. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ/[ΜΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.21 g, 16.9 x 17.7 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6019.
- 114. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ/[ΜΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.12 g, 16 x 18.3 mm, axis 4.
Inventory number: 6034.
- 115. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
- Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/Δ]Α/ΜΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.24 g, 17.1 x 18.5 mm, axis 4.
Inventory number: 6036.
- 116. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/]ΔΑ/ΜΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.24 g, 17.4 x 18.2 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6043.
- 117. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛ[Ο/ΔΑ/Μ]ΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.17 g, 15.5 x 18.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6052.
- 118. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/Φ]ΙΛΟ/ΔΑ/ΜΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.24 g, 18.1 x 18.4 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6061.
- 119. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/[ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ]/ΜΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.18 g, 16.3 x 17.2 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6063.
- 120. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/]ΔΑ/ΜΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.09 g, 17 x 19.4 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6068.
- 121. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΦΙΛΟ/]ΔΑ/ΜΟΥ
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.22 g, 16.4 x 18.1 mm, axis 1.
Inventory number: 6071.
- 122. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [ΔΥ]Ρ/ΦΙΛΟ/Δ[Α/ΜΟΥ]
Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
3.16 g, 17.5 x 17.9 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6075.

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>123. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΦΙΛΟ/]ΔΑ/[ΜΟΥ]
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.28 g, 16.7 x 17.8 mm, axis 4
 Inventory number: 6076.</p> | <p>3.18 g, 18.9 x 19 mm, axis 7.
 Inventory number: 6119.</p> |
| <p>124. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/]ΔΑ/ΜΟΥ
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.13 g, 17.5 x 19.2 mm, axis 12.
 Inventory number: 6079.</p> | <p>131. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: ΔΥΡ/[ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ]/ΜΟΥ
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.29 g, 17.1 x 17.3 mm, axis 9.
 Inventory number: 6128.</p> |
| <p>125. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙ]ΛΟ/ΔΑ/ΜΟΥ
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.25 g, 17.1 x 17.3 mm, axis 3.
 Inventory number: 6080.</p> | <p>132. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: ΔΥ[P/ΦΙΛΟ/Δ]Α/ΜΟΥ
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.33 g, 15.9 x 17.8 mm, axis 9.
 Inventory number: 6129.</p> |
| <p>126. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/[ΔΑ]/ΜΟΥ
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.16 g, 16.6 x 17.9 mm, axis 3.
 Inventory number: 6082.</p> | <p>133. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ/ΜΟ[Y]
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.17 g, 17.5 x 18.9 mm, axis 9.
 Inventory number: 6134.</p> |
| <p>127. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: ΔΥ[P/ΦΙΛ[Ο/ΔΑ]/ΜΟΥ
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.34 g, 16.5 x 16.9 mm, axis 12.
 Inventory number: 6085.</p> | <p>134. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΧΑΡΟΠΙΝΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟ[N],
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΧΑΡΟ/ΠΙ/Ν[ΟΥ]
 Ceka 1972, 363, drachma,
 3.17 g, 17.2 x 18.9 mm, axis 3.
 Inventory number: 6009.</p> |
| <p>128. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ/[ΜΟΥ]
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.33 g, 17.7 x 18.5 mm, axis 12.
 Inventory number: 6091.</p> | <p>135. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΧΑΡΟΠΙΝΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΧΑΡΟ]/ΠΙ/ΝΟΥ,
 Ceka 1972, 363, drachma,
 3.21 g, 17 x 18.8 mm, axis 3.
 Inventory number: 6046.</p> |
| <p>129. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙ]ΛΟ/ΔΑ/ΜΟ[Y]
 Ceka 1972, 362, drachma,
 3.37 g, 16.6 x 17.3 mm, axis 7.
 Inventory number: 6103.</p> | <p>136. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΧΑΡΟΠΙΝΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/X]ΑΡΟ/ΠΙ/ΝΟΥ,
 Ceka 1972, 363, drachma,
 3.32 g, 17.7 x 18.1 mm, axis 3.
 Inventory number: 6060.</p> |
| <p>130. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/ΔΑ/ΜΟΥ
 Ceka 1972.362, drachma,</p> | <p>137. ΞΕΝΟΝ/ΧΑΡΟΠΙΝΟΥ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
 Reverse: [ΔΥΡ]/ΧΑΡΟ/ΠΙ/[ΝΟΥ],
 Ceka 1972, 363, drachma,
 3.18 g, 17.4 x 17.7 mm, axis 2.
 Inventory number: 6114.</p> |
| <p>138. ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ/ΑΡΙΣΤΗΝΟΣ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,</p> | <p>138. ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ/ΑΡΙΣΤΗΝΟΣ
 Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,</p> |

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- Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΑΡ[Ι/ΣΤΗ/ΜΟΣ]
Ceka 1972, 376, drachma.
3.15 g, 16.6 x 18.8 mm, axis 1.
Inventory number: 6081.
- 139. ΣΟΣΤΡΙΩΝ/ΦΑΝΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: [ΣΟ]ΣΤΡΙΩΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΦΑ/ΝΙΣ/ΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 414, drachma.
3.15 g, 16.1 x 18.1 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6027.
- 140. ΦΙΛΟΝ/ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΦΙΛΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΜΕ/ΝΙ/ΣΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 438, drachma.
3.07 g, 16.8 x 16.9 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 5994.
- 141. ΦΙΛΟΝ/ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΦΙΛΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΜΕ/Ν[Ι]/ΣΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 438, drachma.
3.2 g, 15.9 x 16.1 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6004.
- 142. ΦΙΛΟΝ/ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΦΙΛΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΜΕ/Ν[Ι]/ΣΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 438, drachma.
3.14 g, 16.9 x 18.1 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6050.
- 143. ΦΙΛΟΝ/ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΦΙΛΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥ[Ρ/ΜΕ/Ν]Ι/ΣΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 438, drachma.
3.13 g, 17.2 x 18.4 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6127.
- 144. ΦΙΛΟΝ/ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΦΙΛΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΜΕ/ΝΙ/ΣΚΟΥ,
Ceka 1972, 438, drachma.
3.09 g, 18 x 18.6 mm, axis 4.
Inventory number: 6123.
- 145. ΦΙΛΟΝ/ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ**
Obverse: ΦΙΛΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥΡ/ΜΕ/ΝΙ/ΣΚΟΥ,
- Ceka 1972, 438, drachma.
3.15 g, 18.6 x 19 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6131.
- 146. ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ/ΔΑΜΗ·ΝΟΣ·**
(Sigma, from ΔΑΜΗΝΟΣ, is reversed. The second point from ΔΑΜΗΝΟΣ is situated at the base of letter sigma)
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΑ/ΜΗ·/ ΝΟΣ·,
As type Ceka 1972, 449, drachma. 3.34 g, 17.4 x 19.4 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6099.
On the reverse are grapes and wheat ear.
- 147. ΞΕΝΟΝ/???**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: ΔΥ?/ΔΑ/?ΙΛ/ΛΙΑ ???
??? drachma. 2.99 g, 17.7 x 18.7 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6051.
Dioscuri heads, ears and torch on the obverse ?
- 148. ΞΕΝΟΝ/???**
Obverse: ΞΕΝΟΝ,
Reverse: [???]ΑΥΡ/ΜΔ/[??] ?
??? drachma. 3.13 g, 16.8 x 19.3 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6044.
Eagle and dog on the obverse ?
- 149. ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ/ΛΥΔΥΚΙΥΚΟΣ**
Obverse: ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ,
Reverse: ΛΥ/ΔΥ/ΚΙΥ/ΚΟΣ
???, drachma. 3.05 g, 16.5 x 18.7 mm, axis 9.
Inventory number: 6055.
Eagle on the obverse.
- 150. ?ΑΓΚΡΑ?/ΑΣΚΛΑΠΟΥ?**
Obverse: ?ΑΓΚΡΑ?, obverse as on type ΕΧΕΦΡΩΝ/ΑΣΚΛΑΠΟΥ
Reverse: [ΔΥΡ/ΦΙΛΟ/]ΔΑ/ΜΟΥ
???, drachma.
3.32 g, 17.6 x 19 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6112.
Grapes, club, wheat ear on obverse.

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II. ROMAN REPUBLICAN DENARII

151. **ANONYMOUS**
Crawford 1974, 158/1, denarius,
Roma, 179-170 BC.
3.78 g, 19 x 19.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6251.
152. **ANONYMOUS**
Crawford 1974, 159/2, denarius,
Roma, 179-170 BC.
3.24 g, 16.5 x 18 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6179.
153. **ANONYMOUS**
Crawford 1974, 164/1a, denarius,
Roma, 179-170 BC.
3.19 g, 19.2 x 19.7 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6146.
154. **C. SCRIBONIUS**
Crawford 1974, 201/1, denarius,
Roma, 154 BC.
3.8 g, 17.2 x 17.9 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6190.
155. **C. TERENCE LUCANUS**
Crawford 1974, 217/1, denarius,
Roma, 147 BC.
3.84 g, 19.3 x 19.8 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6239.
156. **C. ANTESTIUS**
Crawford 1974, 219/1e, denarius,
Roma, 146 BC.
3.81 g, 18.1 x 18.9 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6165.
157. **C. ANTESTIUS**
Crawford 1974, 219/1e, denarius,
Roma, 146 BC.
3.38 g, 18.3 x 18.7 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6194.
158. **C. VALERIUS C. F. FLACCUS**
Crawford 1974, 228/2, denarius,
Roma, 140 BC.
3.75 g, 17.4 x 19 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6144.
159. **M. BAEBIUS Q. F. TAMPILUS**
Crawford 1974, 236/1c, denarius,
Roma, 137 BC.
3.77 g, 16.9 x 17.7 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6226.
160. **CN. LUCRETIUS TRIO**
Crawford 1974, 237/1a, denarius,
Roma, 136 BC.
3.73 g, 17.4 x 18 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6252.
161. **C. ABURIUS GEMINUS**
Crawford 1974, 244/1, denarius,
Roma, 134 BC.
3.76 g, 17.9 x 18.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6139.
162. **C. ABURIUS GEMINUS**
Crawford 1974, 244/1, denarius,
Roma, 134 BC.
3.75 g, 17.6 x 18.2 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6266.
163. **M. MARCIUS**
Crawford 1974, 245/1, denarius,
Roma, 134 BC.
3.81 g, 18.2 x 19 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6228.
164. **P. MAENIUS M. F. ANTIATICUS**
Crawford 1974, 249/1, denarius,
Roma, 132 BC.
3.8 g, 18 x 18.7 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6182.
165. **M. VARGUNTEIUS**
Crawford 1974, 257/1, denarius,
Roma, 130 BC.
3.78 g, 19.3 x 19.6 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6186.
166. **Q. PHILIPPUS**
Crawford 1974, 259/1, denarius,
Roma, 129 BC.
3.82 g, 17.6 x 18.1 mm, axis 7,
Inventory number: 6142.
167. **Q. PHILIPPUS**
Crawford 1974, 259/1, denarius,
Roma, 129 BC.
3.82 g, 17.4 x 18.4 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6187.

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168. **T. CLOULIUS**
Crawford 1974, 260/1, denarius,
Roma, 128 BC.
3.82 g, 18.9 x 20 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6141.
169. **C. PORCIUS CATO**
Crawford 1974, 274/1, denarius,
Roma, 123 BC.
3.78 g, 17.3 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6184.
170. **M. FANNIUS**
Crawford 1974, 275/1, denarius,
Roma, 123 BC.
3.87 g, 17.4 x 18.1 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6199.
171. **C. PLUTI**
Crawford 1974, 278/1, denarius,
Roma, 121 BC.
3.83 g, 17.4 x 17.9 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6262.
172. **M. FURIUS L. F. PHILUS**
Crawford 1974, 281/1, denarius,
Roma, 120 BC.
3.87 g, 18 x 19.7 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6180.
173. **C. MALLEOLUS**
Crawford 1974, 282/2, denarius
serratus.
Roma, 118 BC.
3.85 g, 18.4 x 18.6 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6169.
174. **Q. MARCIUS, C. FABIUS, L.
ROSCIUS**
Crawford 1974, 283/1a, denarius,
Roma, 118-117 BC.
3.86 g, 18.1 x 18.8 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6167.
175. **CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS**
Crawford 1974, 285/1, denarius,
Roma, 116-115 BC.
3.85 g, 19.4 x 19.6 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6178.
176. **CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS**
Crawford 1974, 285/1, denarius,
Roma, 116-115 BC.
- 3.85 g, 18.4 x 20,3 mm, axis 7,
Inventory number: 6259.
177. **M. SERGIUS SILUS**
Crawford 1974, 286/1, denarius,
Roma, 116-115 BC.
3.81 g, 17.4 x 17.7 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6222.
178. **M. SERGIUS SILUS**
Crawford 1974, 286/1, denarius,
Roma, 116-115 BC.
3.85 g, 17.6 x 18.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6267.
179. **M. CIPIUS M. F.**
Crawford 1974, 289/1, denarius,
Roma, 115-114 BC.
3.7 g, 15.9 x 16.6 mm, axis 7,
Inventory number: 6151.
180. **M. CIPIUS M. F.**
Crawford 1974, 289/1, denarius,
Roma, 115-114 BC.
3.88 g, 17.3 x 17.5 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6185.
181. **M. CIPIUS M. F.**
Crawford 1974, 289/1, denarius,
Roma 115-114 BC.
3.86 g, 16.7 x 17.1 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6249.
182. **MN. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS**
Crawford 1974, 291/1, denarius,
Roma, 114-113 BC.
3.76 g, 18.5 x 19 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6230.
183. **MN. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS**
Crawford 1974, 291/1, denarius,
Roma, 114-113 BC.
3.97 g, 19.1 x 19.6 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6255.
184. **CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO**
Crawford 1974, 296/1d, denarius,
Roma, 112-111 BC.
3.81 g, 18 x 18.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6232.
185. **L. CAESIUS**
Crawford 1974, 298/1, denarius,
Roma, 112-111 BC.

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- 3.79 g, 17.8 x 19.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6149.
- 186. C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER**
Crawford 1974, 300/1, denarius,
Roma, 110-109 BC.
3.95 g, 17.2 x 18.9 mm, axis 5,
Inventory number: 6218.
- 187. P. PORCIUS LAECA**
Crawford 1974, 301/1, denarius,
Roma, 110-109 BC.
3.78 g, 17.5 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6145.
- 188. L. MEMMIUS**
Crawford 1974, 304/1, denarius,
Roma, 109-108 BC.
3.85 g, 17.9 x 19.2 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6163.
- 189. L. MEMMIUS**
Crawford 1974, 304/1, denarius,
Roma, 109-108 BC.
3.91 g, 18.5 x 19.1 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6204.
- 190. Q. LUTATIUS CERCO**
Crawford 1974, 305/1, denarius,
Roma, 109-108 BC.
3.47 g, 17.5 x 18.4 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6176.
- 191. Q. LUTATIUS CERCO**
Crawford 1974, 305/1, denarius,
Roma, 109-108 BC.
3.92 g, 17.9 x 18.2 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6191.
- 192. L. FLAMINIUS CILO**
Crawford 1974, 302/1, denarius,
Roma, 109-108 BC.
3.82 g, 18.1 x 19.3 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6215.
- 193. L. FLAMINIUS CILO**
Crawford 1974, 302/1, denarius,
Roma, 109-108 BC.
3.78 g, 18.5 x 20 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6227.
- 194. L. FLAMINIUS CILO**
Crawford 1974, 302/1, denarius,
Roma, 109-108 BC.
- 3.88 g, 16.8 x 17.8 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6237.
- 195. M. HERENNIUS**
Crawford 1974, 308/1b, denarius,
Roma, 108-107 BC.
3.86 g, 17.2 x 18.4 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6216.
- 196. L. MEMMIUS**
Crawford 1974, 313/1a, denarius
serratus.
Roma, 106 BC.
4 g, 17.3 x 18.3 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6203.
- 197. L. THORIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 316/1, denarius,
Roma, 105 BC.
3.82 g, 18.8 x 19.2 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6168.
- 198. L. THORIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 316/1, denarius,
Roma, 105 BC.
3.91 g, 19.6 x 20,1 mm, axis 6.
Inventory number: 6171.
- 199. L. THORIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 316/1, denarius,
Roma, 105 BC.
3.88 g, 17.6 x 18.6 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6253.
- 200. LUCIUS APPULEIUS
SATURNINUS**
Crawford 1974, 317/3a, denarius,
Roma, 104 BC.
3.81 g, 17.3 x 19.7 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6205.
- 201. C. FABIVS C. F. HADRIANUS**
Crawford 1974, 322/1b, denarius,
Roma, 102 BC.
3.76 g, 18.5 x 21,3 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6198.
- 202. C. FUNDANIUS**
Crawford 1974, 326/1, denarius,
Roma, 101 BC.
3.9 g, 17.9 x 19.4 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6170.
- 203. L. IULIUS**

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- Crawford 1974, 323/1, denarius,
Roma, 101 BC.
3.76 g, 18.9 x 19.1 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6247.
- 204. P. SERVILIUS M. F. RULLUS**
Crawford 1974, 328/1, denarius,
Roma, 100 BC.
3.78 g, 19 x 19.4 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6244.
- 205. L. CAECILIUS METELLUS, C.
PUBLIUS MALLEOLUS,
A. POSTUMINUS SP. F.
ALBINUS**
Crawford 1974, 335/1b, denarius,
Roma, 96 BC.
3.94 g, 18.2 x 18.5 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6154.
- 206. L. CAECILIUS METELLUS, C.
PUBLIUS MALLEOLUS,
A. POSTUMINUS SP. F.
ALBINUS**
Crawford 1974, 335/9, denarius,
Roma, 96 BC.
3.81 g, 17.9 x 18.7 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6220.
- 207. C. PUBLICIUS MALLEOLUS**
Crawford 1974, 335/3a., denarius,
Roma, 96 BC.
3.88 g, 17.7 x 18.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6140.
- 208. C. ALLIUS BALA**
Crawford 1974, 336/1a, denarius,
Roma, 92 BC.
3.65 g, 15.4 x 16.4 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6181.
- 209. C. ALLIUS BALA**
Crawford 1974, 336/1c, denarius,
Roma, 92 BC.
3.87 g, 17.2 x 18 mm, axis 7,
Inventory number: 6219.
- 210. D. IUNIUS L. F. SILANUS**
Crawford 1974, 337/3. denarius,
Roma, 91 BC.
3.81 g, 18 x 18.2 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6197.
- 211. D. IUNIUS L. F. SILANUS**
- Crawford 1974, 337/3. denarius,
Roma, 91 BC.
3.97 g, 18 x 18.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6258.
- 212. L. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI**
Crawford 1974, 340/1, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
4,02 g, 18.2 x 18.8 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6137.
- 213. L. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI**
Crawford 1974, 340/1, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
3.94 g, 17.7 x 18.8 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6234.
- 214. Q. TITIUS**
Crawford 1974, 341/1, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
3.98 g, 17.3 x 18.9 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6195.
- 215. Q. TITIUS**
Crawford 1974, 341/1, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
3.75 g, 16.6 x 19.4 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6206.
- 216. C. VIBIUS C. F. PANSA**
Crawford 1974, 342/5b, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
3.94 g, 17.2 x 18.5 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6159.
- 217. C. VIBIUS C. F. PANSA**
Crawford 1974, 342/5b, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
3.9 g, 17.1 x 18.1 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6208.
- 218. C. VIBIUS C. F. PANSA**
Crawford 1974, 342/5b, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
3.86 g, 17.6 x 19.6 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6229.
- 219. C. VIBIUS C. F. PANSA**
Crawford 1974, 342/5b, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
3.81 g, 17.4 x 17.6 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6243.
- 220. C. VIBIUS C. F. PANSA**

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|---|---|
| <p>221. C. VIBIUS C. F. PANSA
Crawford 1974, 342/5b, denarius,
Roma, 90 BC.
3.61 g, 17.7 x 18 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6254.</p> | <p>229. C. CENSORINUS
Crawford 1974, 346/1d, denarius,
Roma, 88 BC.
3.6 g, 17.6 x 20,2 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6217.</p> |
| <p>222. L. TITURIUS L. F. SABINUS
Crawford 1974, 344/1a, denarius,
Roma, 89 BC.
4,05 g, 17.4 x 18 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6221.</p> | <p>230. C. CENSORINUS
Crawford 1974, 346/2a, denarius,
Roma, 88 BC.
4,13 g, 15.6 x 17.4 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6174.</p> |
| <p>223. L. TITURIUS L. F. SABINUS
Crawford 1974, 344/1a, denarius,
Roma, 89 BC.
3.67 g, 18.2 x 22.3 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6147.</p> | <p>231. L. MEMMIUS L. F. GALERIA
Crawford 1974, 349/1., denarius,
Roma, 87 BC.
3.7 g, 17.7 x 19.1 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6158.</p> |
| <p>224. L. TITURIUS L. F. SABINUS
Crawford 1974, 344/1a, denarius,
Roma, 89 BC.
3.81 g, 17.7 x 20.2 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6265.</p> | <p>232. C. GARGONIUS, M. VERGILIUS, OGULNIUS
Crawford 1974, 350A/2. denarius,
Roma, 86 BC.
3.78 g, 18.9 x 21,5 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6156.</p> |
| <p>225. L. TITURIUS L. F. SABINUS
Crawford 1974, 344/2b, denarius,
Roma, 89 BC.
3.92 g, 18.2 x 19.6 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6173.</p> | <p>233. C. GARGONIUS, M. VERGILIUS, OGULNIUS
Crawford 1974, 350A/2. denarius,
Roma, 86 BC.
4,04 g, 17.5 x 19.4 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6235.</p> |
| <p>226. L. TITURIUS L. F. SABINUS
Crawford 1974, 344/2b, denarius,
Roma, 89 BC.
4,05 g, 17.8 x 19.3 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6200.</p> | <p>234. C. GARGONIUS, M. VERGILIUS, OGULNIUS
Crawford 1974, 350A/2. denarius,
Roma, 86 BC.
3.6 g, 17.2 x 19.4 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6263.</p> |
| <p>227. CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS
Crawford 1974, 345/1, denarius,
Roma, 88 BC.
3.78 g, 16.3 x 19.4 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6207.</p> | <p>235. M. FANNIUS, L. CRITONIUS
Crawford 1974, 351/1, denarius,
Roma, 86 BC.
3.9 g, 17.5 x 20.4 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6160.</p> |
| <p>228. CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS
Crawford 1974, 345/1, denarius,
Roma, 88 BC.
3.88 g, 17.9 x 20.1 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6209.</p> | <p>236. M. FANNIUS, L. CRITONIUS
Crawford 1974, 351/1, denarius,
Roma, 86 BC.
4.09 g, 17.8 x 19.6 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6201.</p> |
| | <p>237. L. IULIUS BURSIO
Crawford 1974, 352/1a, denarius,</p> |

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- Roma, 85 BC.
3.77 g, 17.1 x 19.9 mm, axis 5,
Inventory number: 6153.
- 238. L. IULIUS BURSIO**
Crawford 1974, 352/1a, denarius,
Roma, 85 BC.
3.74 g, 18.9 x 20,3 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6172.
- 239. L. IULIUS BURSIO**
Crawford 1974, 352/1a, denarius,
Roma, 85 BC.
3.85 g, 17.7 x 19.3 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6177.
- 240. MN. FONTEIUS C. F.**
Crawford 1974, 353/1a, denarius,
Roma, 85 BC.
4 g, 20 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6212.
- 241. MN. FONTEIUS C. F.**
Crawford 1974, 353/1a, denarius,
Roma, 85 BC.
3.82 g, 19.4 x 20.9 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6155.
- 242. C. LICINIUS L. F. MACER**
Crawford 1974, 354/1, denarius,
3.89 g, 18.2 x 19.6 mm, axis 6,
Roma, 84 BC.
Inventory number: 6211.
- 243. C. LICINIUS L. F. MACER**
Crawford 1974, 354/1, denarius,
Roma, 84 BC.
3.76 g, 19.5 x 20 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6264.
- 244. L. CORNELIUS SULLA**
Crawford 1974, 359/2. denarius,
?, 84-83 BC.
3.87 g, 18.8 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6225.
- 245. P. CREPUSIUS, C. MAMILIUS
LIMETANUS, L. MARCIUS
CENSORINUS**
Crawford 1974, 360/1b, denarius,
Roma, 82 BC.
3.79 g, 17.5 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6261.
- 246. C. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS**
Crawford 1974, 362/1, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 82 BC.
3.75 g, 17.7 x 20 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6238.
- 247. C. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS**
Crawford 1974, 362/1, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 82 BC.
3.99 g, 18.9 x 20,1 mm, axis 7,
Inventory number: 6245.
- 248. L. CENSORINUS**
Crawford 1974, 363/1b, denarius,
Roma, 82 BC.
3.7 g, 17.7 x 18.2 mm, axis 2.
Inventory number: 6150.
- 249. Q. ANTONIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 364/1d, denarius
serratus.
Roma, 83-82 BC.
3.69 g, 16.5 x 17.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6214.
- 250. Q. ANTONIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 364/1d, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 83-82 BC.
3.81 g, 16.8 x 18.7 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6136.
- 251. Q. ANTONIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 364/1d, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 83-82 BC.
3.87 g, 17.5 x 18.5 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6202.
- 252. Q. ANTONIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 364/1d, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 83-82 BC.
3.99 g, 18.2 x 19.4 mm, axis 5,
Inventory number: 6231.
- 253. A. POSTUMIUS A. F. S. N.
ALBINUS**
Crawford 1974, 372/2. denarius
serratus,
Roma, 81 BC.
3.75 g, 18.8 x 19.4 mm, axis 9,

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- Inventory number: 6256.
- Inventory number: 6248.
254. **A. POSTUMIUS A. F. S. N. ALBINUS**
Crawford 1974, 372/1, denarius serratus.
Roma, 81 BC.
3.92 g, 18.8 x 19.5 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6152.
255. **A. POSTUMIUS A. F. S. N. ALBINUS**
Crawford 1974, 372/2. denarius serratus,
Roma, 81 BC.
3.84 g, 18.6 x 18.9 mm, axis 1,
Inventory number: 6175.
256. **C. MARIUS C. F. CAPITO**
Crawford 1974, 378/1c, denarius serratus,
Roma, 81 BC.
3.87 g, 18.2 x 18.3 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6196.
257. **L. PROCILIUS F.**
Crawford 1974, 379/2. denarius serratus,
Roma, 80 BC.
3.65 g, 18.2 x 18.6 mm, axis 4,
Inventory number: 6157.
258. **C. PUBLICIUS Q. F.**
Crawford 1974, 380/1, denarius serratus,
Roma, 80 BC.
3.81 g, 17.6 x 18.9 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6213.
259. **C. NAEVIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 382/1b, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
4,06 g, 17.5 x 18 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6162.
260. **C. NAEVIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 382/1b, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.66 g, 18.7 x 20,1 mm, axis 1,
261. **C. NAEVIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 382/1b, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.94 g, 17.7 x 18.4 mm, axis 5,
Inventory number: 6183.
262. **C. NAEVIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 382/1a, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.88 g, 17.4 x 19.1 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6189.
263. **C. NAEVIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 382/1b, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.83 g, 18.4 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6236.
264. **C. NAEVIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 382/1b, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.77 g, 17.1 x 18.1 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6242.
265. **C. NAEVIUS BALBUS**
Crawford 1974, 382/1b, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
4.02 g, 18.1 x 19.1 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6233.
266. **TI. CLAUDIUS F. AP. NERO**
Crawford 1974, 383/1, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.8 g, 18.5 x 19 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6161.
267. **TI. CLAUDIUS F. AP. NERO**
Crawford 1974, 383/1, denarius serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.97 g, 17.6 x 18.2 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6164.
268. **TI. CLAUDIUS F. AP. NERO**
Crawford 1974, 383/1, denarius serratus,

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- Roma, 79 BC.
3.75 g, 17.7 x 18.8 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6250.
- 269. TI. CLAUDIUS F. AP. NERO**
Crawford 1974, 383/1, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.82 g, 18.8 x 19.1 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6260.
- 270. TI. CLAUDIUS F. AP. NERO**
Crawford 1974, 383/1, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
4,1 g, 18.1 x 19.3 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6241.
- 271. TI. CLAUDIUS F. AP. NERO**
Crawford 1974, 383/1, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.87 g, 18 x 18.7 mm, axis 9,
Inventory number: 6246.
- 272. L. PAPIUS**
Crawford 1974, 384/1, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
4.04 g, 19.4 x 19.6 mm, axis 12.
Inventory number: 6210.
- 273. L. PAPIUS**
Crawford 1974, 384/1, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.82 g, 19.3 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6224.
- 274. L. PAPIUS**
Crawford 1974, 384/1, denarius
serratus,
Roma, 79 BC.
3.96 g, 18.7 x 19.3 mm, axis 5,
Inventory number: 6240.
- 275. L. CASSIUS LONGINUS**
Crawford 1974, 386/1, denarius,
Roma, 78 BC.
3.86 g, 17.6 x 18 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6143.
- 276. L. RUTILIUS FLACCUS**
Crawford 1974, 387/1, denarius,
Roma, 77 BC.
3.87 g, 17.4 x 18.1 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6148.
- 277. P. SATRIENUS**
Crawford 1974, 388/1b, denarius,
Roma, 77 BC.
4,02 g, 16.9 x 19.6 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6193.
- 278. L. RUSTIUS**
Crawford 1974, 389/1, denarius,
Roma, 76 BC.
3.91 g, 18 x 18.6 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6188.
- 279. L. LUCRETIUS TRIO**
Crawford 1974, 390/2. denarius,
Roma, 76 BC.
4,05 g, 17.1 x 19 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6223.
- 280. L. FARSULEIUS MENSOR**
Crawford 1974, 392/1a, denarius,
Roma, 75 BC.
3.94 g, 17.6 x 18.8 mm, axis 3.
Inventory number: 6166.
- 281. L. ROSCIUS FABATUS**
Crawford 1974, 412/1; Sydenham
915 denarius serratus,
Roma, 64 BC.
3.9 g, 17.2 x 18.4 mm, axis 6,
Inventory number: 6138.
- 282. BARBARIAN HYBRID**
On obverse goddess Roma,
Reverse type: L. Caesius, Crawford
1974, 298/1.
Denarius, 3.6 g, 19.1 x 19.7 mm, axis
9,
Inventory number: 6192.

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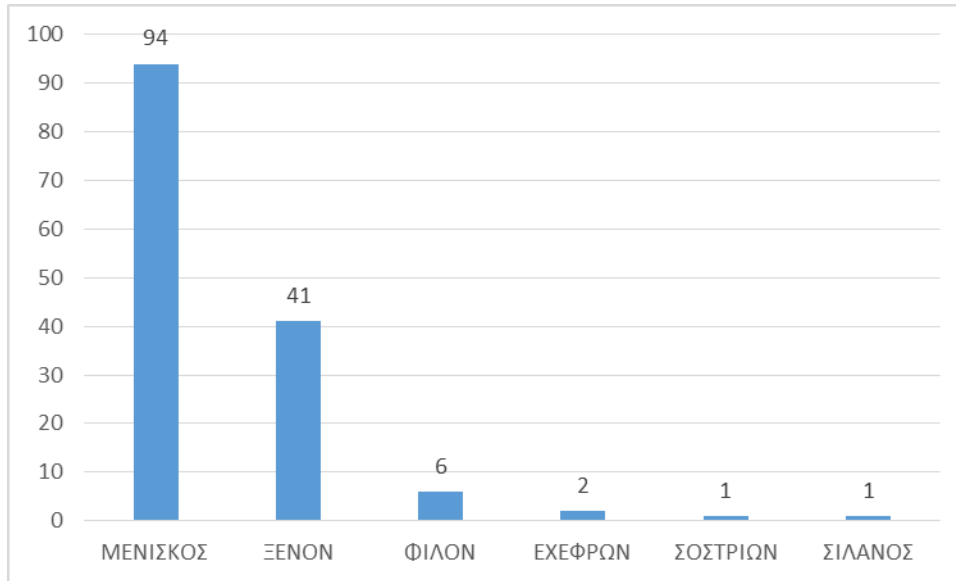


Chart 1. Repartition of the Dyrrhachian coins by monetary magistrates

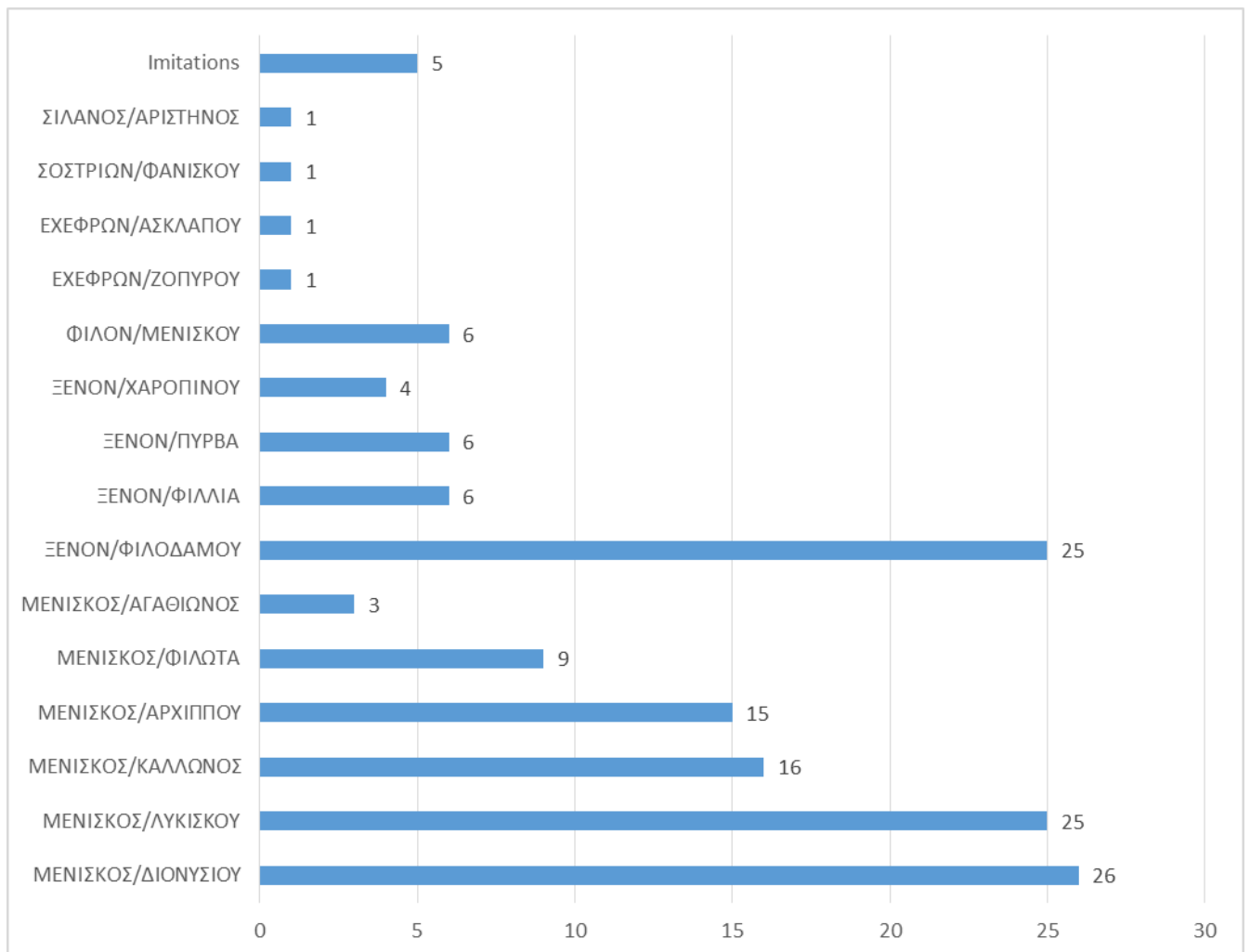


Chart 2. Repartition of the Dyrrhachian coins by magistrates groups

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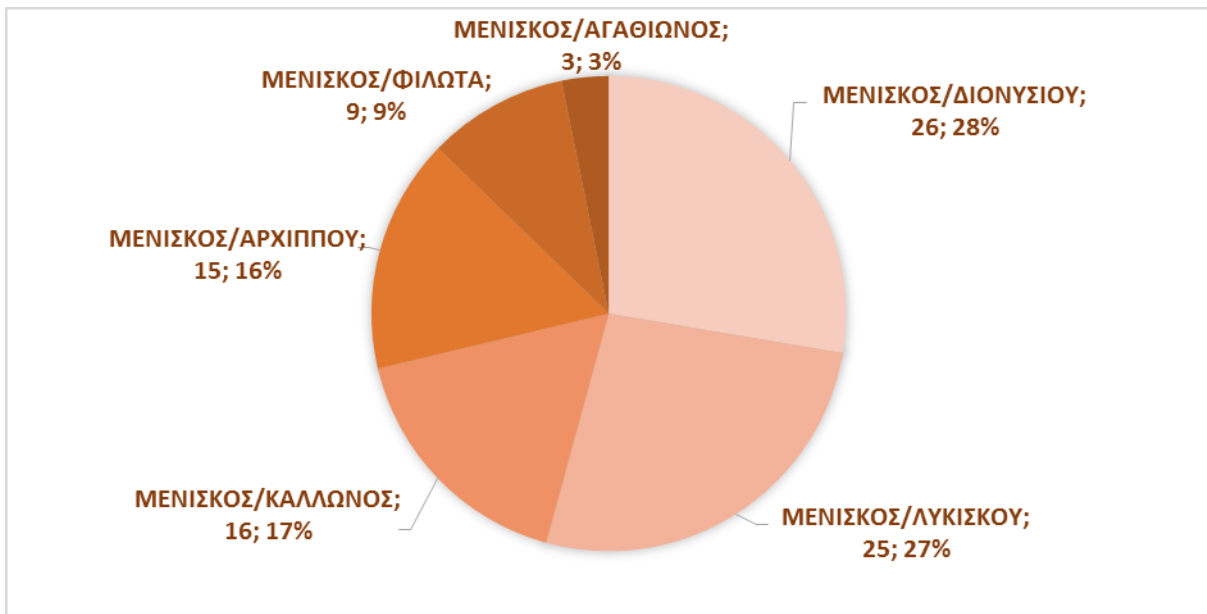


Chart 3. Repartition of the coins issued by the monetary magistrate MENISKOΣ

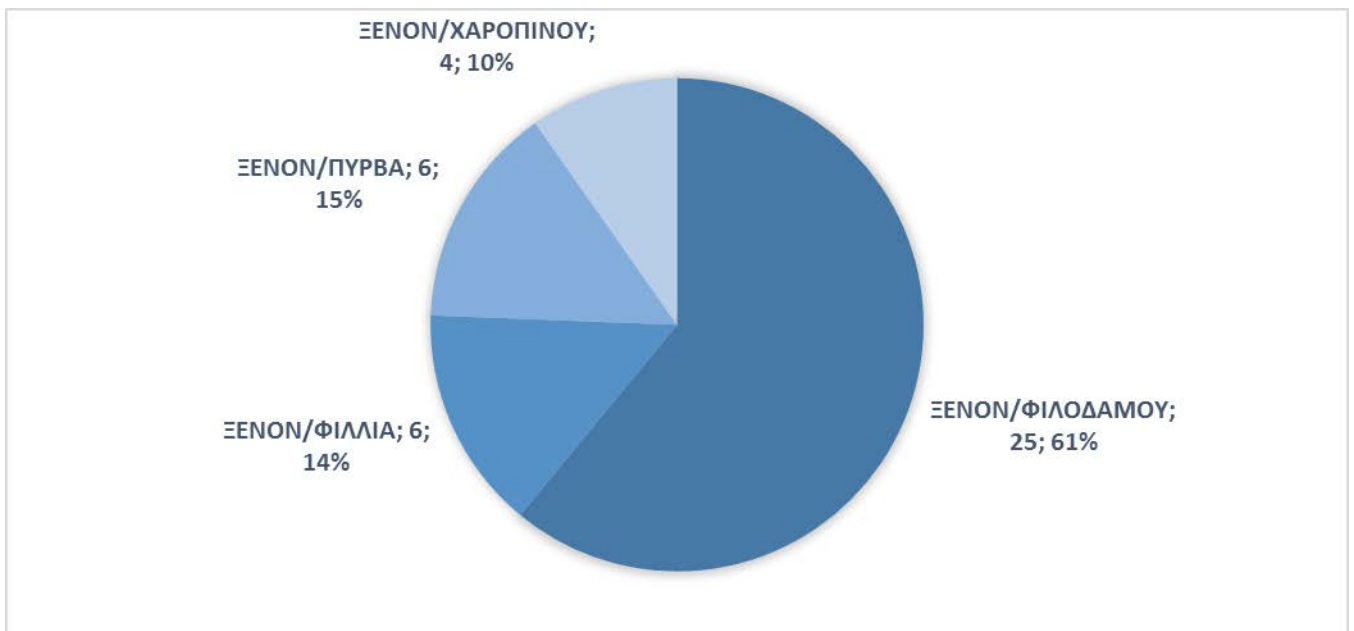


Chart 4. Repartition of the coins issued by the monetary magistrate ΞΕΝΟΝ

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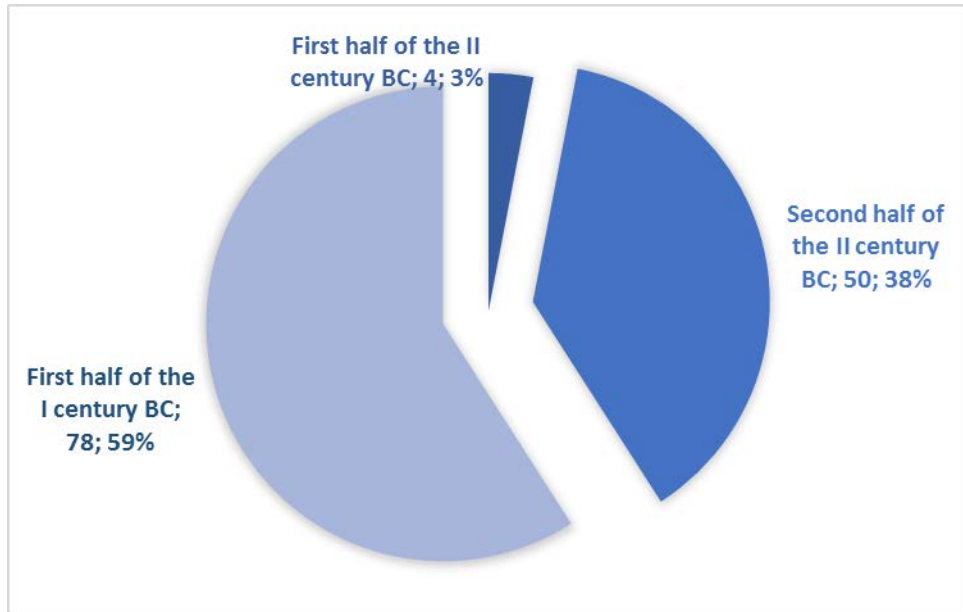


Chart 5. Chronological repartition of the Roman Republican coins

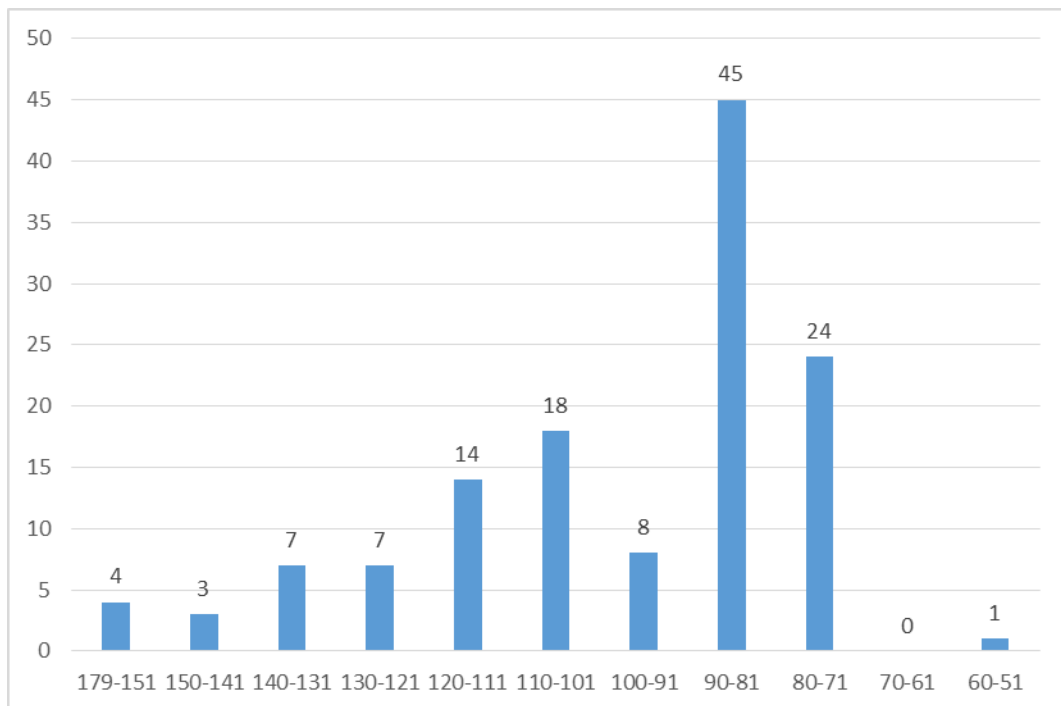


Chart 6. Chronological repartition of the Roman Republican coins

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The hoard with Roman Republican and Dyrhachian coins from Miercurea Sibiului IV - Highway

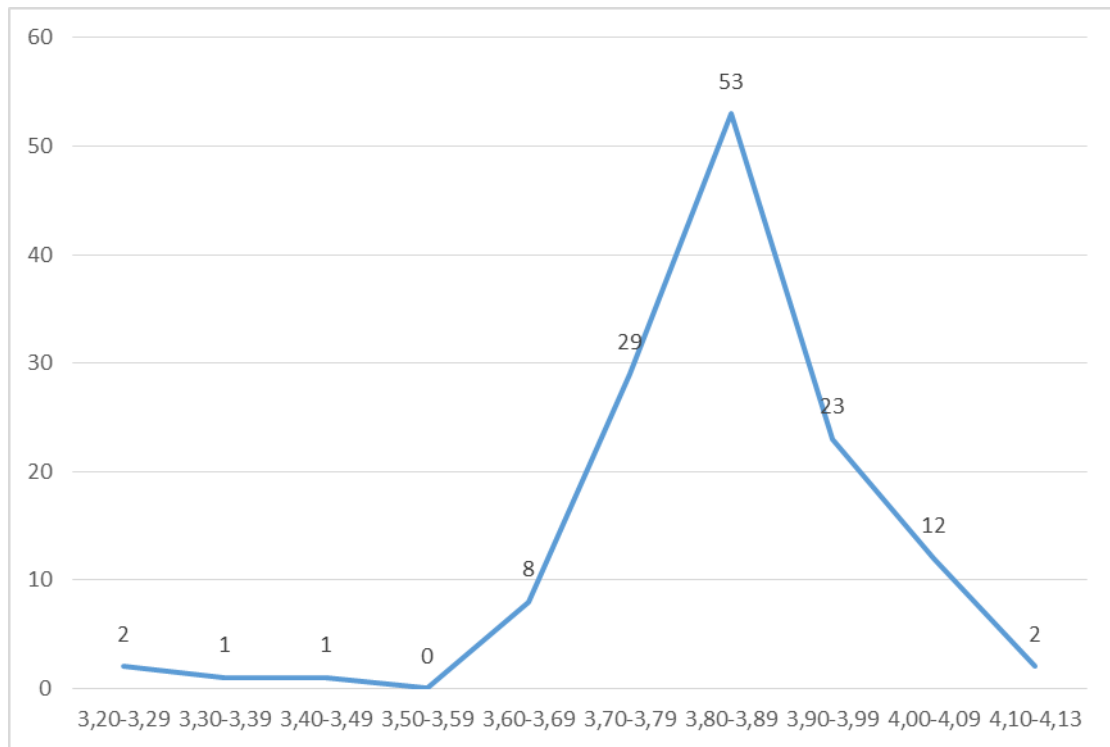


Chart 7. Distribution of the Roman Republican coins weight

ILLUSTRATIONS – DYRRHACHIAN DRACHMAS



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121 122 123 124 125 126 127



128 129 130 131 132 133 134



135 136 137 138 139 140 141



142 143 144 145 146 147 148



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ILLUSTRATIONS - ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINS



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179 180 181 182 183 184 185



186 187 188 189 190 191 192



193 194 195 196 197 198 199



200 201 202 203 204 205 206

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214 215 216 217 218 219 220



221 222 223 224 225 226 227



228 229 230 231 232 233 234

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270 271 272 273 274 275 276



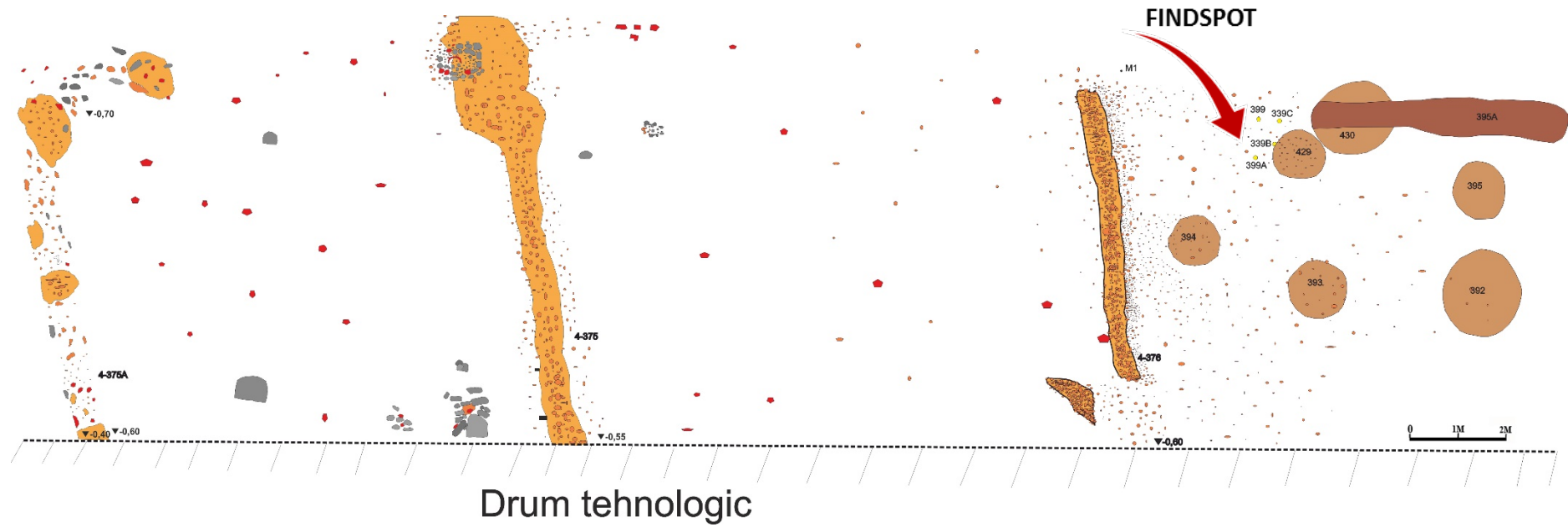
277 278 279 280 281 282



1. Settlement location

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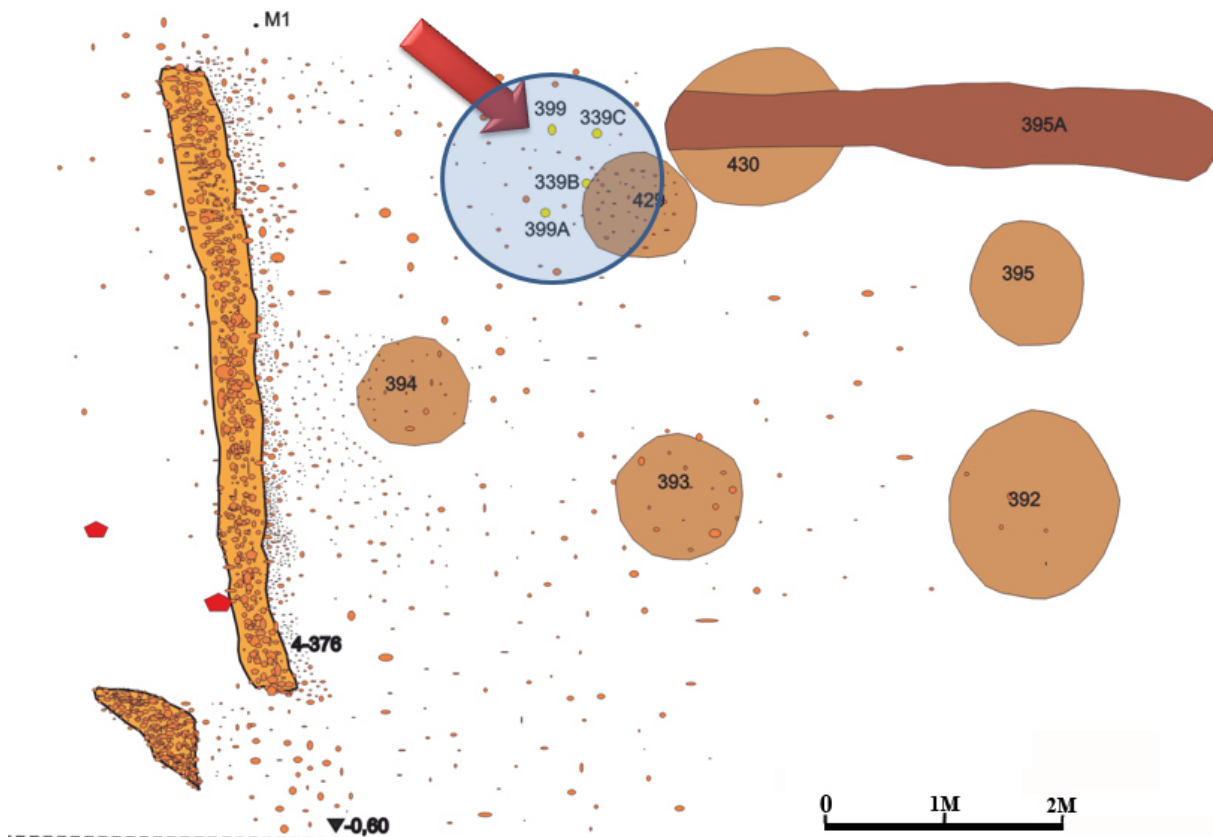
The hoard with Roman Republican and Dyrhachian coins from Miercurea Sibiului IV - Highway



2. Archaeological context



3. Archaeological context



4. Archaeological context

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The hoard with Roman Republican and Dyrrhachian coins from Miercurea Sibiului IV - Highway



5. Coins in situ, group 4-399



6. Coins from group 4-399C

FRIESACH DENARS IN THE MUREŞ DISTRICT MUSEUM'S COLLECTION

KEVE LÁSZLÓ

Mureş District Museum
laszlokeve@yahoo.com

Key-words: *Friesach, denars, the 12th- 13th centuries, Sălăcea.*

Abstract: *The Mureş District Museum collection has a set of Friesach coins from Sălăcea (Hungarian Szalacs). With this article we seek to contribute to the enrichment of the amount of similar coin types discovered in Romania. The salt route from northern Transylvania passed through this village, where also a royal salt storehouse existed, even since the Árpád era. During the first third of the 13th century, the settlement became a flourishing commercial centre. It is this period was produced our batch of Friesach denars, as they were the best appreciated currency in the commerce those days.*

During 1962, the Mureş District Museum purchased from Mr. Székely Vasile, from Târgu Mureş, a Friesach type coin collection. The 33 coins forming the collection, according to the inventory book, were found in the Sălăcea commune (Bihar District). There is no information about the discovery details, or the exact topographic location. Nevertheless, the presence of this variety of coins at Sălăcea is not casual, given the economic importance of the settlement during the Árpád period. The most important salt mines already belonged to the royalty during the Árpád era, the exploitation being supervised by the king's people. Inside the Hungarian Kingdom royal salt storage houses existed at Szeged and Sălăcea (Hu. Szalacs)¹. The first written document of this latter settlement dates from 1215², the Slavic name meaning „place of unloading the salt”³.

There are already two published hoards of Friesach denars discovered in this locality. Concerning the first one, dated in the 13th century, found in 1789, we have informations about it from the reformed priest Keresztesi József (1748–1812). As a collector, he made a catalogue with the description of these items⁴. The second hoard, also from the 13th century, was discovered in 1968. Out of the 800 coins recovered, 100 were transferred from the Țara Crişurilor Museum from Oradea to the National Museum of Romanian History. These latter ones were published in 1996⁵. The Friesach denars from the Mureş County

Museum collection most likely belonged to a third hoard, unknown so far in the numismatic literature. This is the list of the coins:

THE FRIESACH MINT

ERACENSIS coin type

(Coins issued between 1170 – cca. 1200)

1. Obv.: [ER]IACENS I. Partially legible legend set between two linear circles. The inscription has to be read counter clockwise, like in a mirror. Head to knees bishop, facing forward, with biconic mitre, cloak, adorned with „Y” shaped pearl lace, which passes through two linear ribbons. Crooked headed cane in the right hand, rectangular book in the left hand.

Rv.: Two pearled concentric circles. Church roof with large cross in the middle; a point in the middle, above a facade with four windows, parted by lines. On the sides, two towers with sharp roofs and a point above each.

D: 19.18 x 19.91 mm; W: 1.34 g; Inv. No. 4547/4. Luschin 6; CNA–Ca9.

2. Obv.: [ER]IACENS I. Partially legible legend set between two linear circles. Same bishop image as above.

Rv.: Same as above.

D: 18.65 x 18.05 mm; W: 1.05 g; Inv. No. 4547/7. Luschin 6; CNA–Ca9.

3. Obv.: [E]RIA[CE]NS I. Partially legible legend set between two linear circles. Same bishop image as above.

Rv.: Same as above.

D: 17.43 x 18.65 mm; W: 1.06 g; Inv. No. 4547/14.

¹ Draskóczy 2008, p. 149.

² EO I, 145.

³ Jakó 1940, p. 431.

⁴ Székely 1992, pp. 105–113.

⁵ Velter – Ştirbu 1996, pp. 141–148.

Luschin 6; CNA–Ca9.

4. Obv.: [ERACEN]S IS. Partially legible legend set between two linear circles. Same bishop image as above.

Rv.: Same as above.

D: 19.64 x 20.90 mm; W: 1.12 g; Inv. No. 4547/1.

Luschin 6, CNA–Ca9.

Eberhard II, Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg
(1200–1246).

(Coins issued before 1220)

5. Obv.: [+ EBERHA] – RDS EPS. Partially legible legend set between two linear circles.

Sitting archbishop, face forward. Book in the right hand, cross cane in the left hand (undistinguishable cross). Schematically representation of the character.

Rv.: Two pearled concentric circles. In the middle, behind a city wall with open gates, a church with a high tower and two lateral ones.

D: 17.57 x 18.77 mm; W: 1.22 g; Inv. No. 4542/1.

Luschin 8; CNA–Ca10.

6. Obv.: [+ EB]ERHA – RDS EPS. Partially legible legend set between two linear circles. Same bishop image as above.

Rv.: Same as above.

D: 17.34 x 17.89 mm, W: 0.97 g; Inv. No. 4547/3.

Luschin 8; CNA–Ca10.

7. Obv.: [+ EBERHA – RD EPS]. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Standing archbishop, cane in the right hand, rectangular book in the left hand (undistinguishable).

Rv.: Two pearled concentric circles. In the middle, between two towers, the bust of an archangel with open wings. Above the head, the half-moon and a cross. The two towers are hardly distinguishable.

D: 16.69 x 17.88 mm; W: 1.09 g; Inv. No. 4547/2.

Luschin 10; CNA–Ca12.

8. Obv.: + EB]ERHA – RDS EPS. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Standing archbishop, cane in the right hand, and rectangular book in the left hand.

Rv.: Two pearled concentric circles. Bust of an open winged archangel between two towers. Half-moon and a cross above the head.

D: 18.50 x 18.92 mm; W: 1.15 g; Inv. No. 4547/8.

Luschin 10; CNA–Ca12.

Eberhard II, Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg
(1200–1246).

(Coins issued before 1235)

9. Obv.: + E[BERHA – RD]S EPS. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Archbishop bust; cane in the right hand, book in the left hand.

Rv.: Two pearled concentric circles. Two archbishop heads and two large stars arranged as a cross. A small circle between three pints in each of the four angles.

D: 17.45 x 17.53 mm; W: 1.2 g; Inv. No. 4547/9.

Luschin 13; CNA–Ca13.

10. Obv.: [+EBE]RH] – ARDV[S]. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Standing archbishop, cane in the right hand and a key in the left one.

Rv.: [+FRI]S[A]CH]. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Open winged angel in the middle, cross above the head.

D: 14.62 x 15.35 mm; W: 0.82 g; Inv. No. 4542/8.

Luschin 15; CNA–Ca14.

11. Obv.: +EBERH – AR[D]V[S]. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Archbishop representation as above.

Rv.: + FRI]SACH between two linear circles. The reading of the legend starts from down left. Angel representation as above.

D: 16.96 x 17.07 mm; W: 0.93; Inv. No. 4547/5.

Luschin 15; CNA–Ca14.

12. Obv.: [x EBERHA] – R[D]S [EPS]. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Standing archbishop, dressed in bishop's toggery, bare headed, holding a sword in each hand. The image of the character is unclear.

Rv.: + FR]ISA]Ch. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Centred bust of a half open wings angel, hands on the hips, sharp-pointed tower and crenels in the wall above the head.

D: 15.27 x 16.49 mm; W: 0.64 g; Inv. No. 4542/2.

Luschin 19; CNA–Ca16.

13. Obv.: [x EBERHA – RDS EPS]. Illegible legend between two linear circles. Standing archbishop, dressed with bishop's toggery, bare headed, holding a sword in each hand.

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Rv.: + [F]R[I]S AC[h] between two linear circles. Angel image as above.
D: 17.04 x 17.53 mm; W: 1.14 g; Inv. No. 4547/15.
Luschin 19; CNA–Ca16.

14.: Obv. +EB[ERHA – RD]S EPS. Partially legible legend between two linear circles. Standing archbishop, book in the right hand and cane in the left hand.
Rv.: Bust of an archbishop between two towers. Cross between two points above the head.
D: 15.14 x 15.27 mm; W: 0.95 g; Inv. No. 4547/18.
Luschin 22 ; CNA–Ca18.

THE ST. VEIT MINT

Bernhard II, Duke of Carinthia (1202–1256)

15.: Obv. [+ DX]O[AR...]. Traces of the legend between two linear circles. Partially distinguishable mailed duke, due to minting error. Triangular shield in the left hand.
Rv.: + S[A[NCT]V[S]? Between two pearled circles. Anchored cross with small stars with point in the middle between the arms.
D: 16.21 x 17.20 mm; W: 1.06 g; Inv. No. 4542/4.
Luschin 194; CNA–Cb17.

16.: Obv. [+ DX]AR ...]. Traces of the legend between two linear circles. Duke with helmet and mailed shirt. Sword in the right hand and undistinguishable triangular shield in the left hand.
Rv.: + S[AN[CTU]S ? Partially legible legend between two pearled circles. Anchored cross as above.
D: 16.46 x 16.48 mm; W: 1.15 g; Inv. No. 4547/10.
Luschin 194; CNA–Cb17.

17.: Obv. + DVX CA[RINth]IC. Partly legible legend between two linear circles. Bust of the duke holding on the right shoulder an arisen spear.
Rv.: S[AN[T] VEI[T]. Centred Sankt Veit portrait, with a leather ribbon on the forehead and a trefoil hat.
D: 15.95 x 16.57 mm; W: 0.81 g; Inv. No. 4547/11.
Luschin 199; CNA–Cb12.

18. Obv.: + DV[X CARINth]IC. Partly legible legend between two linear circles. The duke portrayed as above.

Rv.: S[AN[T] VEIT between two concentric linear circles. Centred image of St. Veit, as above.
D: 15.22 x 16.00 mm; W: 0.76 g; Inv. No. 4547/21.
Luschin 199, CNA–Cb12.

19. Obv.: [° DVX BCR]NAR[T]. Partly readable legend bordered by two linear circles. The bust of the duke holding a flag in each hand, above the head.
Rv.: Two pearled circles. Bust under arcade with a cross above and a lily on each side.
D: 16.04 x 16.70 mm; W: 0.95 g; Inv. No. 4542/7.
Luschin 200.

20. Obv.: ° [DAX BERN]HV[RDV]. Partly readable legend bordered by two linear circles. The bust of the duke holding a flag in each hand, above the head.
Rv.: As above.
D: 16.69 x 16.77 mm; W: 0.87 g; Inv. No. 4542/6.
Luschin 200; CNA–Cb14.

21. Av.: [° DAX BERNHV]RDV[S]. Partly readable legend bordered by two linear circles. The bust of the duke holding a flag in each hand, above the head.
Rv.: As above.
D: 15.40 x 15.71 mm; W: 0.95 g; Inv. No. 4542/3.
Luschin 200; CNA–Cb14.

22. Obv.: [°DAX BERNHV]RDV[S]. Illegible legend between two linear circles. The bust of the duke as above.
Rv.: As above.
D: 16.44 x 17.31 mm; W: 1.09 g; Inv. No. 4547/12.
Luschin 200, CNA–Cb14.

THE PETTAU MINT (Slo. Ptuj)

Eberhard II, Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg
(1200–1246)

(Coins issued around 1220/1230)

23. Obv.: [C]BERH[AR]D[S [C]P[S]. Partly readable legend between two linear circles. Bust of bishop holding a lily-headed sceptre in each hand. Partially distinguishable six pointed star above the head.
Rv.: Two pearled concentric circles. In the middle, between two towers with crosses on top, the bust of a bishop with a small tower above his head.
D: 16.35 x 16.54 mm; W: 0.96 g; Inv. No. 4542/9.

Luschin 17, Baumgartner 31, CNA–Cg1.

24. Obv.: [€BCER]HA[R]D[S] [€]P[S]. Partly readable legend bordered by two linear circles. Bust of the bishop as above.

Rv.: As above.

D: 16.94 x 17.10 mm, 1.15 g, Inv. No. 4547/17.

Luschin 17; Baumgartner 31, CNA–Cg1.

25. Obv.: + [€BCERHA – RD[S] €P[S]]. Unreadable legend between two linear circles. Bareheaded bishop, in laic clothes, hands on the hips. Lily-headed sceptre in the left hand.

Rv.: Two pearled concentric circles. Centred bust of bishop holding two towers with sharp roofs and points on top, united by an arcade. Circle above the arcade.

D: 16.26 x 17.21 mm; W: 1.10 g; Inv. No. 4542/11.

Luschin 118; CNA–Cg2.

26. Obv.: + [€BCERH]A – [RD]S [€]P[S]. Partly readable legend between two linear circles. Bishop portrayed as above.

Rv.: As above.

D: 17.10 x 17.32 mm; W: 1.18 g; Inv. No. 4547/6.

Luschin 118; CNA–Cg2.

27. Obv.: [+€BCERHA]–RD[S] [€]P[S]. Partly readable legend between two linear circles. Bishop portrayed as above.

Rv.: As above. Six-pointed star instead of circle above the arcade.

D: 14.75 x 14.88 mm; W: 0.78 g; Inv. No. 4547/20.

Luschin 118?, CNA–Cg2?.

THE STEIN MINT (Slo. Kamnik)

Heinrich IV of Andechs-Meranien, Margrave of Istria and Carniola (1204–1228)

28. Obv.: [+MARCHIO.V] Bishop facing forward. Cane in the right hand, key in the left.

Rv.: ? [S]THI+NA]. Illegible legend between two linear circles. Bust of an angel with open wings, cross above the head.

D: 16.92 x 18.65 mm; W: 0.75 g; Inv. No. 4547/13.

Luschin 144; CNA–Ci10.

THE GUTENWERT MINT (Slo. Otok)

Leopold VI, Duke of Styria (1195–1230).

(Laic coins issued around 1228)

29. Obv.: +€ V[XRI] – A€P[S]. Partly readable legend. Sitting laic character, hands on the hips, sceptre in the left hand.

Rv.: Pearled circle and linear circle. In the left part the bust of a character, in the right the bust of a lion. In the middle of the superior part a six-pointed star. Cross above the character's head.

D: 16.02 x 17.19 mm; W: 0.91 g; Inv. No. 4542/12.

Luschin 158a; Baumgartner 198; CNA–Cj46.

Otto VII, Duke of Andechs–Meranien (†1234).

(Coins issued around 1228/1229)

30. Obv.: [+]€RC[.]VHCIS]. Partially legible legend, bordered by two linear circles. Lion towards right and an eagle in the middle.

Rv.: Pearled circle and linear concentric circle. Crenelated tower on a mountain, an eagle on each side.

D: 15.71 x 16.01 mm; W: 0.97 g; Inv. No. 4547/19.

Luschin 131; CNA–Cj51.

THE HEILIGENKREUZ MINT (Slo. Križ)

Bernhard II, Duke of Carinthia (1202–1256)

31. Obv.: + LAN•[INS]•STROS]. Partially readable legend, bordered by two linear circles. Centred lion with a cross.

Rv.: Two concentric pearled circles. A palm tree and two busts over a wall.

D: 16.59 x 17.33 mm; W: 0.87 g; Inv. No. 4547/16.

Baumgartner 74; CNA–Co1.

THE GRAZ MINT

Leopold VI, Duke of Styria (1195–1230)

(Coins issued between 1215–1222)

32. Obv.: [+ DV]X LI – VPOL[D]. Partly distinguishable legend sided by two linear circles. Standing duke, cross in the right hand and globe in the left.

Rv.: + EPI•S•ACH. Legend between two linear circles. Bust of an angel with open wings, cross above the head.

D: 17.25 x 18.48 mm; W: 1.24 g; Inv. No. 4542/10.

Luschin 301; CNA–D1.

33. Obv.: Two pearled concentric circles. Arcaded wall, two towers above. Stag facing forward, star above the head, between the two towers.

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Rv.: Two linear concentric circles. Ringed crown between them. Centred lion to the left, tail lifted. A star down, in the left side of the field
D: 15.91 x 16.39 mm; W: 0.97 g; Inv. No. 4542/5. Luschin 303; CNA–D3.

mint, another 2 issued by the Graz mint, one item issued at Stein and another one at Heiligenkreuz. The distribution according to the mint, the issuer and denominations are schematically presented in the table below:

Our group of coins is consists of 14 denars issued by the Friesach mint, 8 denars issued by the St. Veit mint, 5 denars issued by the Pettau mint, 2 denars issued by the Gutenwert

Nr.	Mint	Issuer	Denomination	Catalogue
1.	Friesach	issues <i>ERACENSIS</i> (1170–cca 1200)	Friesach denar	4
		Bishop Eberhard II (1200–1256)	Friesach denar	10
2.	St. Veit	Duke Bernhard II (1202–1256)	Friesach denar	8
3.	Pettau	Archbishop Eberhard II (1200–1256)	Friesach denar	5
4	Stein	Margave Heinrich IV (1204–1228)	Friesach denar	1
5	Gutenwert	Duke Leopold VI (1195–1230)	Friesach denar	1
		Duke Otto VII (†1234)	Friesach denar	1
6	Heiligenkreuz	Duke Bernhard II (1202–1256)	Friesach denar	1
7	Graz	Duke Leopold VI (1195–1230)	Graz denar	2
Total				33

Out of the 14 coins issued in the Friesach mint, 4 were of *Eriacensis* type (nos. 1 - 4) and 10 are issues belonging to Archbishop Eberhard II of Salzburg (nos. 5 - 14).

The Salzburg Archbishop was among the wealthiest landowners of the time, with the administrative seat in Friesach, in the Carinthia region. The silver mines from the area, even if not situated on the episcopal domains, were an important source of income for the archdiocese. The archdiocesan administration obtained the mining benefice (*urbura*) and the right to exchange. Already having the right of coin issuing in the Salzburg area, they opened in the 12th century a new mint at Friesach⁶. The new mint issued the most representative coins for this period in Central Europe. Archbishop Eberhard II gave up the *Eriacensis* issues (produced between 1170 - approximately 1200), because they were copied in many other mints⁷. In the beginning, he

issued coins every four years (1200 - 1220), and after that every other year (1220 - 1230). The exceptional quality of these pieces (of 0.940% silver purity), as well as their widespread circulation, lead to the adoption of their name on a large scale („friesachs”) by other similar issues belonging to other mints⁸.

Short after the first issues of the Salzburg archdiocese, the first laic issues appeared. St. Veit became at the end of the 12th century the residence of the dukes of Carinthia⁹. In our cluster of coins, 8 denars were produced in the St. Veit mint, under Duke Bernhard II (nos. 15 - 22). In this time archbishop Eberhard II (1200 - 1256) made a deal with Bernhard II (1202 - 1256), according to which the latter produced new monetary types in parallel with the archbishop, but with different representations of the obverse and reverse. Therefore, on the obverse of the

⁶ Pohl 1975, p. 13.

⁷ Ştirbu - Velter 1996, p. 141.

⁸ Gedai 1961, p. 7; Pohl 1975, p. 17; Ştirbu - Velter 1996, p. 141sq.

⁹ Pohl 1975, p. 13; Ştirbu - Velter 1996, p. 142.

issues belonging to the dukes, instead of the bishop, appeared the image of the duke. Out of the total number of the issued denars, $\frac{3}{4}$ belonged to the archbishop and the other $\frac{1}{4}$ represented issues of the duke of Carinthia¹⁰.

Because of the favourable geographic position, Archbishop Eberhard II of Salzburg opened a new mint in Pettau, apart from the main mint from Friesach, in agreement with Duke Leopold VI (1195 - 1230). Pettau, situated on the Drava River, close to the commercial road that linked the Hungarian Kingdom to Italy, through Slavonia and Carinthia, brought considerable profit on account of this mint for the archbishop of Salzburg¹¹. We have in our group 5 issues of Archbishop Eberhard II, produced around 1220/1230 (nos. 23 - 27).

Besides the archdiocese of Salzburg and the duke of Carinthia, a significant part of the Friesach type was formed by the Andechs-Merania House. At the beginning of the 13th century, the Andechs-Merania House had mints in Windischgrätz, Stein and Gutenwert¹². We have a Stein mint coin in our cluster (no. 28), while two others come from the Gutenwert mint (nos. 29 and 30). The Stein coin is Heinrich IV's of Andechs-Meranien (1204 - 1228) issue and the Gutenwert denars are Duke Leopold VI's of Styria (1195 - 1230), and respectively Duke Otto VII's of Andechs-Meranien († 1234) products.

Duke Bernhard II of Carinthia was not satisfied with having only the St. Veit mint and therefore, among others, he opened another mint in Heiligenkreuz, which functioned as a branch of the Landstrass¹³ mint. We have a single item from Heiligenkreuz, issued by Duke Bernhard II (no. 31).

Our batch also comprises 2 denars issued in Graz by Duke Leopold VI of Styria (nos. 32 and 33). They were produced in the first period of activity of this mint; the first issues from here followed the pattern of the Friesach denars¹⁴, and the recent literature classifies them as Graz denars¹⁵.

Among the examined denars, the earliest ones are the *Eriacensis* type, from the end of the 12th century and the rest of the denars date in the first third of the 13th century.

From the 13th century on, the Friesach type of coins entered the Transylvanian territory, as a consequence of the imposed and controlled commercial relations, having a serious economic support. Due to the silver quality, they became the „*forte*” coin of the commercial exchange¹⁶.

The massive incoming of Friesach denars in the Hungarian Kingdom and implicitly in Transylvania was stimulated and facilitated during the reign of king Andrew II (1205 - 1235), related, through his wife Gertrud, with the Austrian family of the dukes of Merania¹⁷. The queen's brother, Berthold V of Merania, was voivode of Transylvania (1212 - 1213) and respectively archbishop of Kalocsa (1206 - 1218)¹⁸.

As a consequence of the demographic growth and intense industrialization of northern Italy, the meat consumption grew noticeably in that area and the northern towns of the peninsula became greatly dependent of the meat import. The most accessible zones rich in big cattle were the eastern territories, less developed. The cattle merchants from north Italy found cheap and quality merchandise in Bosnia and Hungary. The commercial route from northern Italy to the Pannonia Plain passed through Krajna and Slavonia. The quality of the Friesach coins quickly placed them on top of the money transactions, superior to the devalued Italian and Hungarian denars¹⁹.

Another way of infiltration of these coins in Transylvania was connected to the exploitation and commercialization of salt. Terrestrial salt transportation in northern Transylvania passed through Sălacea. Here was also one of the royal salt storehouses from the Hungarian Kingdom²⁰. In 1217, king Andrew II made an annual donation of 600 silver marks from the incomes made by the royal salt storehouse from Sălacea for his devotees. Later, the monastery from Bakonybél (Hungary) received annually 30 silver marks²¹. The economic importance of this storehouse is clearly emphasized by these generous donation deeds²².

From the territory of the nowadays Transylvania we know so far 20 Friesach type

¹⁰ Pohl 1975, p. 17.

¹¹ Pohl 1975, p. 19; Ştirbu 1979, p. 51; Ştirbu - Velter 1996, p. 142.

¹² Gedai 1961, p. 7sq.; Pohl 1975, p. 17.

¹³ Pohl 1975, p. 19; Ştirbu - Velter 1996, p. 143.

¹⁴ Luschin-Ebengreuth 1923, p. 102.

¹⁵ CNA II, 261.

¹⁶ Velter 1996, p. 138.

¹⁷ Hóman 1916, p. 296.

¹⁸ Zsoldos 2011, p. 37.

¹⁹ Pohl 1975, p. 14; Velter 1996, p. 139.

²⁰ Ştirbu-Velter 1996, p. 145.

²¹ Jakó 1940, p. 344.

²² 1 silver mark = 48 pondus = 240 Friesach denars (see Hóman 1916, p. 298).

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Friesach denars in the Mureş District Museum's collection

monetary discoveries, from 17 places²³. They seem however to group mostly in the Banat and Crişana regions, both parts of the Pannonian Plain. From the historic region of Transylvania, we have mentions about only 2 discoveries, at Sighişoara²⁴ and Slimnic²⁵, probably due to the German colonists' presence. The Sălacea treasure, with items coming from mints around Krajna, Carinthia and Istria (map 1) is most probably the result of the salt commerce. Our batch of denars is dated in the first third of the 13th century and corresponds to the glorious epoch of the Friesach denars, as they were the most common coins on the monetary market of the Hungarian Kingdom²⁶. After the Tatar invasion, the Friesach denars vanish from the coin discoveries²⁷, their place being taken by the Slavonic denars.

²³ Beliu (Hu. Bél), Cenad (Hu. Nagycsanád; De. Tschanad), Cherechiu (Hu. Kiskereki), Cuvin (Hu. Aradkövi), Deta (Hu. Detta), Gaiul Mic (Hu. Kisgáj), Jimbolia (Hu. Zsombolya; De. Hatzfeld), Nojorid (Hu. Nagyürögd), Sălacea (Hu. Szalacs), Sâmbăteni (Hu. Szabadhely), Sighişoara (Hu. Segesvár; De. Schässburg), Slimnic (Hu. Szelindek; De. Stolzenburg), Sudurău (Hu. Érszodoró), Şarmăşag (Hu. Sarmaság), Ştei (Hu. Vaskohsziklás), Teremia Mare (Hu. Nagyteremi; De. Marienfeld), Tomnatic (Hu. Nagyösz; De. Triebswetter).

For Friesach coin discoveries see: Sabău 1958, pp. 269–301; Gedai 1969, pp. 105–148; Velter 2002; Pap 2002.

²⁴ Hóman 1916, p. 291.

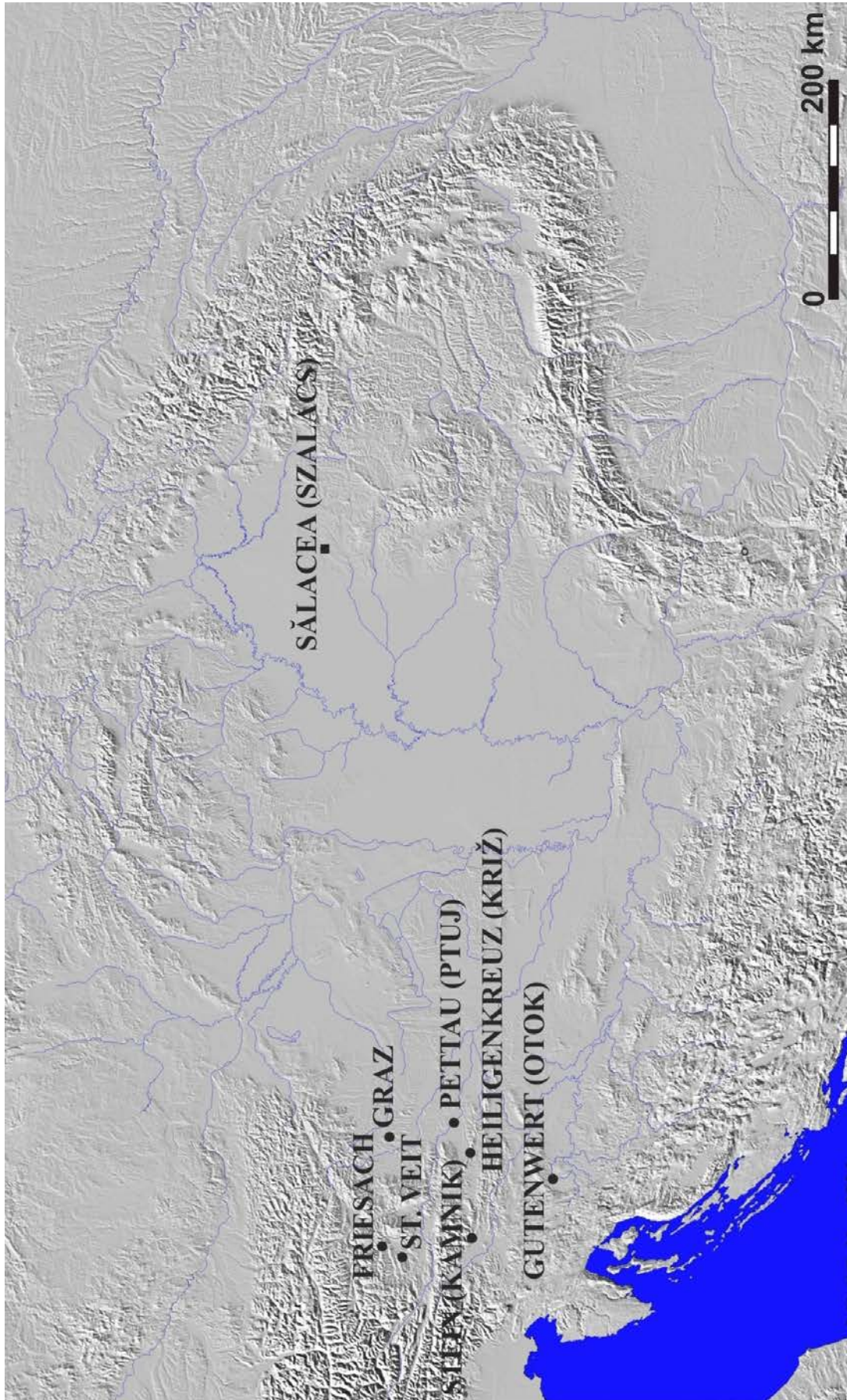
²⁵ Sabău 1958, p. 294.

²⁶ Pap 2009, p. 115.

²⁷ Tóth 2008, p. 166.

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Map
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Keve László



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A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

A COIN HOARD FORMED OF DENARII AND PARVI ISSUED BY SIGISMUND OF LUXEMBURG DISCOVERED IN ORADEA, DIMITRIE CANTEMIR STREET

CORINA TOMA

Țara Crișurilor Museum, Oradea
corinatoma00@yahoo.com

Key-words: *Sigismund of Luxemburg, hoard, denarii, parvi, mintmarks.*

Abstract: *The article presents a coin hoard discovered on Dimitrie Cantemir Street in Oradea (Bihar district). Out of the 1800 coins found in 1969, only 1454 denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg, King of Hungary (1387-1437), are preserved in the museum's numismatic collection in Oradea. Among the lot's peculiarities are to be mentioned the variety of mintmarks, the presence of a transition denarius and a countermarked one, as well as a series of forgeries issued with the same die. Judging by its coins, issued over short periods, the closing date for this hoard can be estimated sometime between the years 1418 and 1427.*

Two hoards consisting of denarii and parvi issued by the mint of Sigismund of Luxemburg, King of Hungary (1387-1437), are preserved in the numismatic collection of the museum in Oradea. One of them was found by chance during town planning works performed in 1969 on Dimitrie Cantemir Street in Oradea. According to a note found in the archive of the museum¹, when found the hoard included 1800 coins – denarii and obols (sic!) – issued under Sigismund of Luxemburg. Several years later, just 1454 coins dated between the thirteenth and the fourteenth century (sic!) were inventoried as part of the hoard from Oradea – D. Cantemir St.². The determination of the preserved coins has led to the identification of 234 denarii and 1220 parvi. Besides these, there were also four Hungarian coins issued during the rule of Béla IV (1235-1270), Charles Robert (1308-1342), Mary (1382-1395) and Maximilian (1564-1576).

The case resembles the Batăr hoard (Bihar district)³: the current structure of the group of coins differs from the structure recorded in the inventory registers and other documents preserved in the archive of the collection. Taking into consideration the structure of the hoard, we may exclude from its composition the posthumous denarius minted in 1578 with Maximilian's

name⁴. The Hungarian denarii issued by kings Béla IV and Charles Robert are coins typical to Transylvanian discoveries dated before the middle of the fourteenth century. One cannot establish if they were part of the initial hoard from Oradea or not, but in case they were they must have circulated until the time of Sigismund of Luxemburg⁵. It is much more probable that the denarius issued by Queen Mary was part of the hoard at the time of discovery, as coins issued by the queen were found together with coins minted by Sigismund of Luxemburg in other hoards as well⁶.

The note written in 1969 contains an estimate according to which the denarii issued by Sigismund represented 30% of the 1800 coins found in D. Cantemir St.; however, in the current group the proportion of these coins is lower, only 16.02%. Their series starts with a transition denarius⁷, lacking a monetary mark that indicates the direct succession of denarii CNH 120 and 121 (fig. I/1). The difference between this transitional denarius and the one published from the Batăr hoard⁸ consists of the novel die of the obverse: the

⁴ Huszár 1975, 95; Huszár 1979, 993.

⁵ Numismatic literature does not include references to Transylvanian hoards dated to the time of Sigismund that include thirteenth-century Hungarian denarii or those issued under Charles Robert (Pap 1994, p. 52sq.; Pap 2002, p. 126; Pap 2003, 213/tab. I).

⁶ For the presence of denarii issued by Queen Mary in hoards consisting of coins issued by Sigismund, see Toma 2013, p. 67.

⁷ Inv. no. 6/65.

⁸ Toma 2013, pp. 67-68, 77, pl. II/4.

¹ The note no. 621/1969, the only document found in the archive related to this hoard, is signed by N. Chidioșan.

² MȚCO, inv. no. 6781/March 1973 (the old inventory register), inv. no. 6/November 1973 (numismatic register).

³ Toma 2013, pp. 65-99.

double, elongated cross, typical to coin CNH 121, that separates the legend MONE SIG-ISMVNDI. The die of the reverse, as that of the denarius from Batâr, is the one of coin CNH 121 (quartered shield surrounded by the legend REGIS VNGARIE ETC), a category to which the rest of the denarii in the hoard belong to.

Out of the 233 CNH 121 denarii, approximately half were attributed, according to the monetary marks on the obverse and/or reverse⁹, to the mints in Baia Mare (39.84%), Košice (4.72%), Smolník (3%), Oradea (1.28%), Timișoara (1.28%), Pécs (0.85%), Kremnica (0.85%) and Székesfehérvár (0.42%). They were issued over a period of a few decades (1390-1427) and their chronological separation with the aid of monetary marks is only possible in the case of denarii that are marked with the monogram of Marcus v. Nürnberg, comes of the mints, or those of mint masters Jacobus Ventur and Jodocus Zatmáry¹⁰. Denarii issued over short periods are rarely mentioned in Transylvanian hoards¹¹, so the presence of the above mentioned items makes the hoard under discussion stand out. Among the lot's peculiarities one must also mention the presence of a countermarked denarius¹²: on the reverse, above the shield, monogram **m** is overlapped by mark **λ** (fig. I/2). Unfortunately, the two monetary marks remain unattributed, and thus one cannot state if they were used by one or two distinct mints.

The great majority of coins in the hoard from Oradea consist of parvi (83.90%) of all three categories (CNH 125A, 125 B și 126). The most substantial lot groups CNH 125A parvi¹³, but due to their state of preservation and marginal cuts the monetary marks could only be identified on a small number of coins¹⁴. According to these marks, the CNH 125A parvi were struck in the mints of Kremnica (7.12%), Timișoara (6.84%), Baia Mare (4.93%), Baia de Arieș (4.38%), Košice (2.73%), Sibiu (1.64%), Pécs (1.09%) and

Smolník (0.27%). Besides the monetary marks identified by A. Pohl, the coins in the hoard from Oradea include a number of signs and symbols that are novel through their position and way of association: symbol **♡** and monogram **m** are punched on the obverse of one of the parvi¹⁵, above the shield, flanking the initial S (Pl. I/3). The two elements are also associated on CNH 121 denarii, and the mark of the unidentified mint is associated to Marcus v. Nürnberg's monogram¹⁶.

Another mark, that can only be partially read, **Sm**, features above the shield on the obverse of two of the parvi¹⁷, and there might be a symbol/mark before letter **S**, while on the reverse, between the arms of the cross, one can find the mark **T** (fig. I/4)¹⁸. A. Pohl hypothetically attributed the initial **T** to the mint in Timișoara¹⁹, and monogram **m**, in some situations, to comes Marcus v. Nürnberg. Nevertheless, the mark that renders them together, above the shield on the obverse, remains unattributed²⁰. The mark **T** features between the arms of the cross on the reverse of two other coins²¹, but the poor state of preservation of the obverse hinders the identification of the drawing above the shield (fig. I/5). The publication among the coins in the hoard from Szabadszállás (Hungary) of a parvus marked on the reverse with the mark **T**, without other marks or symbols on the obverse²², suggests the possible existence of a new variant of marking CNH 125A parvi.

A series of 74 parvi render the initial **S** on the obverse, above the shield, between two dots²³. Taking into consideration the fact that the two dots feature independently under the shield in other cases²⁴ and that letter **S** comes from Sigismund's name in the titulature on the obverse, the correct reading of the monetary mark – **S** between two dots or, rather, two dots – renders its attribution problematic.

⁹ The marks could be read on a number of 195 denarii, but a significant group (of 74 denarii) bear marks that belong to yet unidentified mints.

¹⁰ Pohl 1966, 348-350; Pohl 1982, pp. 23, 85, 79.

¹¹ Under this situation, the structure of the hoard from Oradea resembles that of the monetary lot preserved in the museum in Sebeș, that also contains coins - ducats and quartings – issued by Sigismund after 1427 (Muntean 2011, pp. 271-337).

¹² Inv. no. 6/44.

¹³ The 1220 parvi can be grouped thus: CNH 125A – 1058 coins, CNH 125B – 52 coins, and CNH 126 – 51 coins.

¹⁴ Out of the 1058 CNH 125A parvi, the marks could be read on a number of 365 coins, and on 685 items the marks are illegible or unclear.

¹⁵ Inv. no. 6/285.

¹⁶ Pohl 1982, Tab. 36/117-24.

¹⁷ Inv. no. 6/321, 1276.

¹⁸ The hoard from Szabadszállás (Hungary) includes denarii struck with monogram **m** on the obverse after the initial **S**, while on the reverse, between the arms of the cross, there is the mark **T** (Király 1952, p. 35/313-315).

¹⁹ Pohl 1982, Tab. 43/119-16.

²⁰ Pohl 1982, Tab. 46/119-53.

²¹ Inv. no. 6/1275, 1411.

²² Király 1952, p. 35/323.

²³ Pohl 1972, p. 48/96. A. Pohl only mentions this mark in the 1972 catalogue and attributes it to the mint in Smolník. Parvi thus marked feature in various hoards: Batâr, the lot from the museum in Târgu Mureș and Szabadszállás (see Király 1952, p. 31/147; Keve 2007, p. 196).

²⁴ Pohl 1982, Tab. 45/119-43.

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A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

Parvi CNH 125B and 126, struck in the mint in Buda, form a rather numerous group as compared to other hoards. None of the two monetary categories contain novel items, as most of them belong to simple variants, lacking monetary marks; a single CNH 126 parvus displays the mark **I** on the reverse, between the arms of the cross.

The phenomenon of coin counterfeiting is also reflected in the hoard from Oradea, as among the 233 denarii one can find eight imitations typical through the incorrect writing of the legend (meaningless sequences of letters, letters rendered upside down etc.) and, sometimes, the incorrect drawing. The quality of the forgeries differs, some rendering in a crude fashion the legend and the drawing (fig. II/4), others reproducing closely the drawing but associating it to a legend only partially correctly written (fig. II/5-6). As for their weight, such coins differ, just like the originals that often received marginal cuts, weighing between 0.27 and 0.48 g. Forged coins were also identified among the parvi. A special category consists of a group of 16 parvi with the letter **S** in the legend replaced by the crescent moon symbol ☾, letter **R** flipped horizontally, and letter **V** replaced by letter **I** (fig. II/3). The incorrect writing of the legend makes one think of a series of fakes for the striking of which the same die has been used. Six other parvi²⁵ can be included in the category of forgeries, lacking other distinctive traits than the metal employed (*fouillée* coins, coins made entirely of copper, with porous aspect etc.).

Without including them in the category of fakes, we mention here incuse coins, struck imperfectly due to the fact that the blank metal disk was placed on top of the previously struck coin left in the fix mold of the obverse. Thus, the new coin has on one side the image of the reverse in positive, imprinted by the mobile die, while on the other side it has the image of the reverse in negative, imprinted by the coin stuck in the fix mold (fig. II/1).²⁶ If the previous coin covered the flan of the fix mold just partially, the new coin rendered on that side part of the obverse in positive and part of the reverse in negative (fig. II/2). Another group in the category of defectively struck coins is much more numerous and consists of coins struck twice, a fault that prevents one

from reading the marks and symbols in the monetary field.

Returning to the structure of the hoard under analysis, one notes that the preserved monetary lot is a good sample of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg. Considering the hoards from Oradea and Batăr, discovered in the same region (the present day district of Bihor), as the results of arbitrary selections from the monetary mass in circulation, it is possible that the difference between them was not only due to their dimensions. In numbers, the denarii preserved in the hoard from Oradea are surpassed by those in the hoard from Batăr, but they are more diverse²⁷, including also the sub-types with monetary marks placed between the arms of the cross or on both sides of the coins²⁸, a fact that has the advantage of providing a narrow chronology. The presence of such coins in the structure of the hoard, besides a larger quantity of late parvi (1402-1405), suggests a period of accumulation longer than that of the hoard from Batăr²⁹. Theoretically, the time when the hoard from Oradea was hidden can be estimated sometime between the issuing of Jodocus Zatzmáry's denarius in Kremnica (1418) and year 1427 when a new monetary type³⁰, which is absent from the hoard from Oradea, started to be issued.

Comparing the two hoards from Bihor, taking into consideration the possible difference in their accumulation periods,³¹ the contribution and variety of recent coins in the hoard from Oradea can be an indication for the constant supply of the area with Sigismund of Luxemburg's monetary emissions, indifferent the size of their series and the time of their issuing.

²⁷ For a comparative presentation of the proportion of monetary marks on denarii in a few hoards from Transylvania, see Toma 2013, p. 70, fig. 2.

²⁸ I would like to mention here the denarius issued in Székesfehérvár (1394-1396) with the mark of mint master Jacobus Ventur; the denarii issued in Baia Mare (1399-1404) with the mark of comes Marcus v. Nürnberg or possible collective marks; the denarius issued in an unknown mint, dated on the basis of Marcus v. Nürnberg's mark between 1399 and 1405; and the denarius issued in the mint of Kremnica in 1418, bearing Jodocus Zatzmáry's monetary mark.

²⁹ Hypothetically, the date when Batăr hoard was hidden has been established between 1405 and 1427 (Toma 2013, p. 75sq.).

³⁰ Pohl 1968, p. 48.

³¹ Beyond the observations on the relation between the structure of the hoards and the possible difference in their period of accumulation, I would like to mention the fact that we are unaware of political or military events that might provide a common date when the coins were hidden.

²⁵ There are probably many other examples, but in the absence of laboratory tests it is impossible to differentiate between silver and silver-coated ones.

²⁶ Inv. no. 6/1271, 1272, 1327, 1345, 1424.

CATALOGUE³²

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: **MONA SIGISMVNDI**, patriarchal/two-barred cross.

Rev: **REGISVRGARIETHQ**, quartered shield (Árpáadian stripes and eagle of Brandenburg).
1389-1390 ?, unknown mint.

1. 6; 0,42; 12,5 x 12,4; inv. 6/65.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: **MONA SIGISMVNDI**, patriarchal/two-barred cross.

Rev: **REGISVRGARIETHQ**, quartered shield (Árpáadian stripes and eagle of Brandenburg).
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-1.

1390-1427, unknown mint.

2. 10; 0,35; 11,1 x 11,2; inv. 6/8.

3. 12; 0,26; 10,8 x 11,5; inv. 6/63.

4. 4; 0,38; 13,2 x 13; inv. 6/64.

5. 10; 0,37; 13,4 x 12,5; inv. 6/66.

6. 4; 0,35; 12,5 x 12,8; inv. 6/67.

7. 6; 0,35; 12,5 x 11,9; inv. 6/68.

8. 1; 0,42; 13,5 x 13,8; inv. 6/69.

9. 8; 0,43; 13,1 x 12,2; inv. 6/70.

10. 6; 0,28; 12,8 x 13; inv. 6/71.

11. 8; 0,41; 11,7 x 13,7; inv. 6/72.

12. 5; 0,37; 13,2 x 12,3; inv. 6/73.

13. 10; 0,46; 12,9 x 12,4; inv. 6/74.

14. 2; 0,42; 12,8 x 13,1; inv. 6/75.

15. 7; 0,40; 14,5 x 14,6; inv. 6/76.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: **MONA SIGISMVNDI**, between the arms of the cross: **C**

Rev: **REGISVRGARIETHQ**

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-3.

1390-1427, Košice (Kassa).

16. 6; 0,40; 13,6 x 12,2; inv. 6/87.

17. 1; 0,39; 13,2 x 13,1; inv. 6/88.

18. 7; 0,46; 13,1 x 12,2; inv. 6/89.

19. 5; 0,48; 12,8 x 13; inv. 6/90.

20. 10; 0,44; 13,1 x 13,1; inv. 6/91.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: **MONA SIGISMVNDI**, between the arms of the cross: **I**

Rev: **REGISVRGARIETHQ**

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-5.

1390-1427, unknown mint.

21. 11; 0,41; 13,5 x 13,3; inv. 6/92.

22. 12; 0,32; 12,3 x 11,2; inv. 6/93.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: **MONA SIGISMVNDI**, between the arms of the cross: **R**

Rev: **REGISVRGARIETHQ**

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-7.

1390-1427, Baia Mare (Nagybánya).

23. 5; 0,59; 12,8 x 12,9; inv. 6/17 (mark on the obverse?).

24. 6; 0,50; 13,2 x 12,5; inv. 6/25.

25. 10; 0,33; 12,5 x 12,5; inv. 6/30.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: **MONA SIGISMVNDI**, between the arms of the cross: **S**

Rev: **REGISVRGARIETHQ**

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-8.

1390-1427, Smolník (Szomolnok).

26. 4; 0,41; 14 x 13,2; fragm; inv. 6/96.

27. 6; 0,28; 10,4 x 12,4; fragm; inv. 6/101.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: **MONA SIGISMVNDI**, between the arms of the cross: **Z-K**

Rev: **REGISVRGARIETHQ**

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-9.

1418, Körmöcbánya (Kremnica), Jodocus

Zatmáry.

28. 2; 0,44; 13,8 x 13,6; inv. 6/102.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: **MONA SIGISMVNDI**, between the arms of the cross: **I**

Rev: **REGISVRGARIETHQ**, above the shield: **A**

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-15.

1394-1396, Székesfehérvár, Jacobus Ventur..

29. 10; 0,33; 13,9 x 12,5; fragm; inv. 6/103.

³² We have excluded from the catalogue data on the dimensions of CNH 125A parvi that due to their state of preservation (fragments, double striking, flattened relief etc.) bear illegible monetary marks (688 items).

Coinage and commerce in Southeast Europe, VI, 2014

A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: **✠** **MON** **SIG-ISMVRDI**, between the arms of the cross: **℞**

Rev: **✠** **R** **EGISVRGTRIG** **ET** **Q**, above the shield: **♁**
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-16.

1399-1405, Baia Mare (Nagybánya), Marcus v. Nürnberg.

30. 0,50; 12,1 x 12,7; inv. 6/39.

31. 1; 0,44; 12,1 x 12,3; uncertain mark on the obverse; inv. 6/23.

32. 6; 0,29; 11,2 x 11,7; inv. 6/104.

33. 6; 0,32; 12,2 x 11,1; inv. 6/105.

34. 3; 0,55; 13,1 x 13,6; inv. 6/106.

35. 4; 0,48; 13,1 x 12,2; inv. 6/107.

36. 2; 0,33; 11,3 x 11; inv. 6/108.

37. 3; 0,30; 12,1 x 12,2; inv. 6/109.

38. 8; 0,38; 12,7 x 11,6; inv. 6/110.

39. 2; 0,32; 11,3 x 11,4; inv. 6/111.

40. 12; 0,48; 12,7 x 13,4; inv. 6/112.

41. 6; 0,39; 12,7 x 12,5; inv. 6/113.

42. 2; 0,44; 12 x 13,2; inv. 6/114.

43. 5; 0,46; 12,5 x 12,4; inv. 6/115.

44. 2; 0,40; 11,9 x 11,8; inv. 6/116.

45. 1; 0,48; 13,7 x 12,9; inv. 6/117.

46. 12; 0,39; 13,4 x 13,4; inv. 6/118.

47. 5; 0,46; 13,1 x 13,5; inv. 6/119.

48. 8; 0,30; 13,4 x 11,9; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/120.

49. 6; 0,43; 13,2 x 13,2; inv. 6/121.

50. 12; 0,46; 12,8 x 13,4; inv. 6/122.

51. 1; 0,40; 12,9 x 12,5; inv. 6/123.

52. 10; 0,49; 13,8 x 14,4; inv. 6/124.

53. 64; 0,42; 13,1 x 13,3; inv. 6/125.

54. 3; 0,28; 11,7 x 12,1; inv. 6/126.

55. 12; 0,44; 13,4 x 13,2; inv. 6/127.

56. 10; 0,44; 13,8 x 13,7; inv. 6/128.

57. 12; 0,45; 13,3 x 13,5; inv. 6/129.

58. 2; 0,43; 13,9 x 14,3; inv. 6/130.

59. 2; 0,53; 13 x 13,3; inv. 6/131.

60. 3; 0,45; 14 x 13,8; inv. 6/132.

61. 5; 0,28; 13 x 11,7; inv. 6/133.

62. 3; 0,53; 13,8 x 13,6; inv. 6/134.

63. 2; 0,27; 14,2 x 13,1; inv. 6/135.

64. 3; 0,33; 13,7 x 13,8; inv. 6/136.

65. 6; 0,35; 13,9 x 13,5; double struck; inv. 6/137.

66. 1; 0,35; 13,1 x 13; inv. 6/138.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: **✠** **MON** **SIG-ISMVRDI**, between the arms of the cross: **℞**

Rev: **✠** **R** **EGISVRGTRIG** **ET** **Q**, above the shield: **♁**
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-19.

1399-1405, Baia Mare (Nagybánya).

67. 7; 0,53; 13,2 x 13,1; inv. 6/22.

68. 2; 0,52; 13,1 x 13; inv. 6/139.

69. 6; 0,50; 12,1 x 12,8; inv. 6/140.

70. 11; 0,60; 13,1 x 13; inv. 6/142.

71. 4; 0,43; 12,5 x 12,1; inv. 6/143.

72. 6; 0,50; 12,8 x 12,8; inv. 6/144.

73. 5; 0,41; 11,4 x 11,5; inv. 6/148.

74. 6; 0,49; 12,7 x 12,5; inv. 6/150.

75. 9; 0,51; 13,1 x 13,3; inv. 6/151.

76. 6; 0,44; 13,1 x 12,8; inv. 6/152.

77. 11; 0,47; 13,4 x 13,4; inv. 6/153.

78. 8; 0,29; 10,8 x 10,6; marginal cuts; inv. 6/154.

79. 7; 0,48; 12,7 x 13,2; inv. 6/155.

80. 12; 0,39; 12,7 x 12,5; inv. 6/156.

81. 10; 0,59; 12 x 11,9; inv. 6/157.

82. 2; 0,22; 10,4 x 11; marginal cuts; inv. 6/158.

83. 6; 0,49; 12,8 x 13,1; inv. 6/159.

84. 11; 0,44; 12,3 x 13; inv. 6/160.

85. 6; 0,45; 13 x 12,7; inv. 6/161.

86. 7; 0,58; 12,5 x 12,4; inv. 6/162.

87. 2; 0,59; 12,8 x 13,3; inv. 6/163.

88. 2; 0,39; 11,1 x 11,2; marginal cuts; inv. 6/164.

89. 2; 0,52; 12,8 x 12,6; inv. 6/165.

Obv: **✠** **MON** **SIG-ISMVRDI**, between the arms of the cross: **℞**

Rev: **✠** **R** **EGISVRGTRIG** **ET** **Q**, above the shield: **♁**

90. 4; 0,57; 12,9 x 12,9; inv. 6/141.

91. 5; 0,55; 12,6 x 12,7; inv. 6/145.

92. 9; 0,40; 12,9 x 13,3; inv. 6/146.

93. 12; 0,61; 13,1 x 13; inv. 6/147.

94. 12; 0,52; 12,7 x 12,6; inv. 6/149.

95. 10; 0,56; 13,7 x 13,3; inv. 6/166.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: **✠** **MON** **SIG-ISMVRDI**, between the arms of the cross: **℞**

Rev: **✠** **R** **EGISVRGTRIG** **ET** **Q**, above the shield: **••**

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-20.

1399-1405, Baia Mare (Nagybánya).

96. 9; 0,44; 12,4 x 12,3; inv. 6/167 (?).

97. 4; 0,40; 13,5 x 12,4; inv. 6/168.

98. 12; 0,41; 14,5 x 14,2; inv. 6/170.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: **✠** **MON** **SIG-ISMVRDI**, between the arms of the cross: **♡**

Coinage and commerce in Southeast Europe, VI, 2014

Corina Toma

Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield:
uncertain mark
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-24 (?).
1399-1405, unknown mint, Marcus v. Nürnberg ?.
99. 11; 0,50; 13,3 x 13,1; inv. 6/171.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius
Obv: **•MOR SIG-ISMVRDI**, between the arms of the cross: •
Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield: •
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-26.
1390-1427, unknown mint.
100. 1; 0,40; 12,9 x 13,1; inv. 6/18.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii
Obv: **•MOR SIG-ISMVRDI**
Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield: •
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576.
1390-1427, unknown mint.
101. 4; 0,49; 13,7 x 13,5; inv. 6/16.
102. 1; 0,39; 13,6 x 12,9; inv. 6/19.
103. 4; 0,35; 12,9 x 12,6; inv. 6/20.
104. 9; 0,33; 13,4 x 12,6; inv. 6/21.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius
Obv: **•MOR SIG-ISMVRDI**
Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield: **•**
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-27.
1390-1427, Košice (Kassa).
105. 10; 0,49; 14,2 x 12,5; inv. 6/172.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii
Obv: **•MOR SIG-ISMVRDI**
Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield: **•**
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-28.
1390-1427, Košice (Kassa).
106. 12; 0,37; 13,7 x 13,5; inv. 6/173.
107. 5; 0,51; 13,1 x 13; inv. 6/174.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius
Obv: **•MOR SIG-ISMVRDI**
Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield: **•**
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-31.
1390-1427, Kremnica (Körmöcbánya).
108. 12; 0,45; 13,1 x 13,4; inv. 6/175.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii
Obv: **•MOR SIG-ISMVRDI**
Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield: **•**
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-32.
1390-1427, unknown mint.
109. 6; 0,46; 13,7 x 13,5; inv. 6/29.
110. 3; 0,35; 13,4 x 13,7; perforated; inv. 6/52.
111. 6; 0,22; 12,3 x 11,9; fragm; inv. 6/176.
112. 2; 0,52; 13,1 x 13,2; inv. 6/177.
113. 12; 0,38; 12,8 x 13; inv. 6/178 (**VRGARIÆ**).
114. 11; 0,46; 13,8 x 12,9; inv. 6/179.
115. 9; 0,44; 12 x 12,7; inv. 6/180.
116. 9; 0,48; 13,9 x 13,6; inv. 6/181.
117. 11; 0,45; 13,3 x 13; inv. 6/182.
118. 4; 0,41; 11,6 x 12,4; inv. 6/183.
119. 11; 0,72; 13,3 x 13,6; inv. 6/184.
120. 8; 0,45; 12,4 x 12,8; fragm; inv. 6/185.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii
Obv: **•MOR SIG-ISMVRDI**
Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield: **•**
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-33.
1390-1427, Baia Mare (Nagybánya).
121. 3; 0,42; 12,2 x 12,3; inv. 6/169 (?).
122. 8; 0,36; 11,9 x 12,6; inv. 6/1.
123. 10; 0,29; 11,7 x 11,4; inv. 6/186.
124. 8; 0,61; 14,2 x 14,2; inv. 6/187.
125. 12; 0,39; 12,9 x 12,9; inv. 6/188.
126. 1; 0,36; 12,2 x 12; inv. 6/189.
127. 2; 0,29; 13,6 x 13,5; inv. 6/190.
128. 5; 0,30; 11,1 x 10,9; marginal cuts; inv. 6/191.
129. 2; 0,21; 11,9 x 11,4; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/192.
130. 1; 0,51; 13,9 x 13,9; inv. 6/193.
131. 12; 0,41; 13,7 x 13,4; inv. 6/194.
132. 1; 0,43; 12,6 x 13,3; inv. 6/195.
133. 9; 0,42; 12,3 x 13,4; inv. 6/196.
134. 1; 0,49; 14 x 13,7; inv. 6/197.
135. 3; 0,51; 14,1 x 13,8; inv. 6/198.
136. 10; 0,45; 14,1 x 13,4; inv. 6/216.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii
Obv: **•MOR SIG-ISMVRDI**
Rev: **•REGISVRGARIÆETQ**, above the shield: **•**
CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-35.
1390-1427, Pécs.
137. 3; 0,44; 13,4 x 13,3; inv. 6/199

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A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

138. 7; 0,35; 13,3; fragm.; inv. 6/200

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGARIETQ, above the shield: S

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-36

1390-1427, Smolník (Szomolnok).

139. 1; 0,38; 13,2 x 13,5; inv. 6/95.

140. 12; 0,46; 12,3 x 12,1; inv. 6/97.

141. 7; 0,42; 13,1 x 13,2; inv. 6/98.

142. 7; 0,44; 12,7 x 13,1; inv. 6/99.

143. 1; 0,36; 11,2 x 11,5; marginal cuts; inv. 6/100.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGARIETQ, above the shield: T

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

1390-1427, Timișoara (Temesvár).

144. 5; 0,45; 13,1 x 13; inv. 6/201.

145. 8; 0,35; 12 x 12,1; inv. 6/202.

146. 12; 0,49; 14,1 x 13,8; inv. 6/203.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGARIETQ, above the shield: V

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-39.

1390-1427, Oradea (Várad).

147. 5; 0,40; 13,1 x 13,3; inv. 6/204.

148. 5; 0,35; 11,5 x 12; inv. 6/205.

149. 2; 0,49; 13,5 x 13,3; inv. 6/206.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGARIETQ, above the shield: o

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

1390-1427, unknown mint.

150. 6; 0,34; 13,8 x 13,9; inv. 6/207.

151. 3; 0,33; 13,6 x 13,7; inv. 6/208.

152. 4; 0,37; 11,6 x 11,2; inv. 6/209.



153. 9; 0,32; 11,5 x 12; inv. 6/210.

154. 5; 0,62; 12,3 x 13,2; inv. 6/211.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGARIETQ, above the shield:  or 


CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-44 or 45.

155. 11; 0,42; 13,2 x 14,3; inv. 6/24.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGARIETQ, above the shield: 

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


1390-1427, unknown mint.

156. 8; 0,36; 12,2 x 12,3; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/27 (?).

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGARIETQ, above the shield: 

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-45

1390-1427, Baia Mare (Nagybánya).

157. 5; 0,31; 11 x 11,5; marginal cuts; inv. 6/212.


158. 4; 0,33; 12,4 x 12,6; inv. 6/213.

159. 5; 0,41; 13,2 x 14,1; inv. 6/214.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGARIETQ, above the shield: 

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

1390-1427, unknown mint.

160. 3; 0,42; 13 x 13,1; inv. 6/9.

161. 10; 0,45; 14,2 x 14,2; inv. 6/77.

162. 10; 0,34; 12,5 x 12,7; inv. 6/78.

163. 3; 0,30; 11,8 x 12,2; inv. 6/80.

164. 11; 0,36; 12 x 11,8; inv. 6/81.

165. 3; 0,30; 11,8 x 12,2; double struck; fragment; inv. 6/82.

166. 11; 0,22; 11,35 x 12,9; missing flan. fragment; inv. 6/83.

167. 10; 0,44; 13,8 x 13,9; inv. 6/84.

168. 2; 0,33; 11,6 x 11,3; fragm; inv. 6/85.

169. 9; 0,19; 10,7 x 11,7; marginal cuts; inv. 6/86.

170. 7; 0,27; 11,3 x 10,9; marginal cuts; inv. 6/215.

171. 7; 0,48; 13,1 x 13,3; inv. 6/218 (?).

172. 4; 0,34; 13,8 x 13,7; inv. 6/219.

173. 11; 0,36; 13,6 x 12,6; inv. 6/220.

174. 5; 0,45; 13,2 x 12,5; double struck; inv. 6/221.

175. 9; 0,39; 13,2 x 13,2; inv. 6/222.

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Corina Toma

176. 10; 0,42; 12,2 x 12,9; double struck; inv. 6/223.
177. 10; 0,40; 13,3 x 12,8; inv. 6/224.
178. 10; 0,31; 12,1 x 11,1; inv. 6/225.
179. 5; 0, 47; 13,6 x 13,4; inv. 6/226.
180. 11; 0, 42; 14,3 x 4,4; inv. 6/227.
181. 6; 0,16; 19,5 x 9,6; marginal cuts; inv. 6/228.
182. 5; 0,41; 12,7 x 12,4; double struck; inv. 6/229.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGTRIEΘTQ, above the shield:

monogram  is overlapped by mark 


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

183. 10; 0,40; 13,8 x 13,4; inv. 6/44.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGTRIEΘTQ, above the shield: 

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

1390-1427, Kassa (Košice).

184. 1; 0,43; 14,1 X 13,6; inv. 6/230.


185. 6; 0,62; 13,4 x 13,8; inv. 6/231.

186. 6; 0,49; 13,9 x 13,6; inv. 6/232.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarius

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGTRIEΘTQ, above the shield: 

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-48.


1390-1427, unknown mint.

187. 9; 0,34; 10,3 x 11,4; marginal cuts; inv. 6/28.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGTRIEΘTQ, above the shield: 

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576, Pohl 1982 117-49.

1390-1427, unknown mint.

188. 0,37; 12,8 x 12,6; inv. 6/31.

189. 9; 0,47; 12,5 x 13,6; inv. 6/79.

190. 3; 0,41; 13,9 x 13,1; inv. 6/233.

191. 6; 0,37; 12,4 x 12,5; inv. 6/234.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGTRIEΘTQ, above the shield: ••

CNH 1907 121, Huszár 1979 576.

192. 11; 0,26; 11,5 x 10,7; marginal cuts; inv. 6/10.

193. 1; 0,34; 12,3 x 12,7; inv. 6/11.

194. 1; 0,31; 12 x 12,6; inv. 6/12.

195. 6; 0,20; 10,8 x 11; marginal cuts; inv. 6/13.

196. 7; 0,44; 12,8 x 12,5; inv. 6/14.

197. 11; 0,37; 12,8 x 12,4; inv. 6/15.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Denarii

Obv: *MOR SIG-ISMVRDI

Rev: *REGISVRGTRIEΘTQ, above the shield: uncertain mark.

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

198. 9; 0,30; 12,7 x 11,5; fragm; inv. 6/2.

199. 7; 0,52; 12,8 x 13,4; inv. 6/4.

200. 4; 0,44; 13,5 x 13,4; inv. 6/5.

201. 3; 0,54; 14,3 x 13,6; inv. 6/6.

202. 4; 0,29; 12,4 x 12,5; inv. 6/7.

203. 8; 0,36; 12,2 x 12,3; fragm.; inv. 6/26.

204. 2; 0,44; 12,4 x 13,2; inv. 6/32.

205. 0,31; 11,5 x 11,6 double struck; inv. 6/34.

206. 0,57; 13,5 x 12,7 double struck; inv. 6/36.

207. 9; 0,30; 11,4 x 11,6; inv. 6/37.

208. 12; 0,28; 12,1 x 12,2; double struck; inv. 6/38.

209. 1; 0,28; 11 x 11,2; marginal cuts; inv. 6/40.

210. 3; 0,36; 13,6 x 12,7; inv. 6/41.

211. 6; 0,40; 12,1 x 12,4; inv. 6/42.

212. 6; 0,55; 13,6 x 13,7; inv. 6/43.

213. 3; 0,41; 13,5 x 13,5; inv. 6/45.

214. 3; 0,55; 12,9 x 13,4; inv. 6/46.

215. 12; 0,45; 13,7 x 14,3; inv. 6/47.

216. 12; 0,23; 12 x 13,5; fragm.; inv. 6/48.

217. 9; 0,46; 13,5 x 14,3; inv. 6/50.

218. 9; 0,33; 12,1 x 12; inv. 6/53.

219. 2; 0,42; 13,1 x 13,3; inv. 6/55.

220. 1; 0,38; 13,7 x 12,8; double struck; inv. 6/56.

221. 7; 0,40; 13,4 x 13,7; inv. 6/57.

222. 8; 0,33; 12,1 x 12,1; double struck; inv. 6/58.

223. 9; 0,45; 14,9 x 14,1; inv. 6/59.

224. 8; 0,42; 12,3 x 12,8; inv. 6/61.

225. 9; 0,33; 10,8 x 10,9; marginal cuts; inv. 6/62.

226. 12; 0,46; 13,9 x 13,6; inv. 6/217.

Forgeries after the CNH 121 denarii

Obv: senseless legend.

Rev: senseless legend.

227. 8; 0,25; 13,0 x 12,7; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/3.

Obv: senseless legend.

Rev: senseless legend; above the shield: uncertain mark.

228. 12; 0,36; 12,1 x 12,5; inv. 6/33.

Coinage and commerce in Southeast Europe, VI, 2014

A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

229. 12; 0,27; 13 x 12,4; inv. 6/35.
230. 3; 0,42; 13,9 x 13,7; inv. 6/49.
231. 10; 0,48; 11,7 x 11,6; inv. 6/51.
232. 1; 0,38; 13,2 x 13,5; inv. 6/94.
Obv: ✠(...)SIG ISVDI
Rev: ✠(...)RGARIG ETQ
233. 7; 0,46; 13,3 x 13; inv. 6/54.
Obv: ✠(...)IGISROO
Rev: ✠(...)RGARIG ETQ
234. 9; 0,35; 11,9 x 12,2; inv. 6/60.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, quartered shield (Árpádian stripes and eagle of Brandenburg).

Rev: Cross with four crowns between its arms.

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-1.

1387-1427, unknown mint.

235. 0,27; 11,2 x 11,1; inv. 6/235.
236. 0,26; 11,1 x 10,8; inv. 6/236.
237. 0,28; 10,4 x 10,3; inv. 6/237.
238. 0,16; 11,1 x 9,9; fragm.; inv. 6/238.
239. 0,26; 11,6 x 11,2; inv. 6/239.
240. 0,29; 10,9 x 11,1; inv. 6/240.
241. 0,18; 10,6 x 10,5; inv. 6/241.
242. 0,24; 11,1 x 11,4; inv. 6/242.
243. 0,25; 12 x 11,4; inv. 6/243.
244. 0,25; 10,9 x 11,2; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/244.
245. 0,23; 10,6 x 11,2; inv. 6/245.
246. 0,30; 11,1 x 11,4; inv. 6/246.
247. 0,20; 10,3 x 10,2; inv. 6/248.
248. 0,28; 11,1 x 10,8; double struck; inv. 6/249.
249. 0,28; 11,4 x 11,4; inv. 6/250.
250. 0,23; 11,5 x 11,3; inv. 6/251.
251. 0,20; 10,4 x 10; inv. 6/253.
252. 0,27; 11,1 x 11,6; inv. 6/254.
253. 0,26; 10,4 x 11,3; inv. 6/255.
254. 0,21; 10,9 x 10,1; inv. 6/257.
255. 0,27; 10,9 x 10,7; inv. 6/258.
256. 0,28; 11,3 x 11; inv. 6/259.
257. 0,21; 10,8 x 11,2; inv. 6/260.
258. 0,30; 10,8 x 10,7; inv. 6/261.
259. 0,28; 11,1 x 11,7; inv. 6/262.
260. 0,21; 11,2 x 10,7; inv. 6/263.
261. 0,22; 12,2 x 11,6; inv. 6/264.
262. 0,28; 11,9 x 11,3; inv. 6/265.
263. 0,30; 11,4 x 11,5; inv. 6/266.
264. 0,25; 10,9 x 10,9; inv. 6/267.
265. 0,27; 11,2 x 11,6; inv. 6/268.
266. 0,20; 10,7 x 9,7; fragm.; inv. 6/269.
267. 0,26; 10,6 x 10,8; inv. 6/270.
268. 0,30; 10,9 x 10,5; inv. 6/271.

269. 0,22; 11,2 x 10,9; inv. 6/272.
270. 0,26; 11,2 x 10,4; inv. 6/273.
271. 0,33; 10,6 x 10,7; inv. 6/274.
272. 0,21; 11,2 x 10,9; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/275.
273. 0,27; 10,8 x 10,9; inv. 6/276.
274. 0,24; 11,2 x 10,9; inv. 6/277.
275. 0,30; 10,9 x 10,5; inv. 6/278.
276. 0,20; 10,6 x 10,6; inv. 6/279.
277. 0,28; 11,1 x 10,5; inv. 6/280.
278. 0,25; 12,9 x 10,8; inv. 6/281.
279. 0,26; 10,6 x 12; inv. 6/282.
280. 0,35; 11,2 x 10,7; inv. 6/283.
281. 0,23; 10,5 x 10,7; inv. 6/284.
282. 0,27; 11 x 10,8; inv. 6/286.
283. 0,34; 11,2 x 11,1; inv. 6/287.
284. 0,26; 11,4 x 11,1; inv. 6/288.
285. 0,34; 10,6 x 10,7; inv. 6/289.
286. 0,24; 11,7 x 11; inv. 6/290.
287. 0,20; 11,5 x 10,2; inv. 6/325.
288. 0,21; 10,4 x 10,8; inv. 6/712 (?).
289. 0,23; 10 x 8,4; inv. 6/714 (?).
290. 0,28; 10,2 x 10; inv. 6/716 (?).
291. 0,25; 11,2 x 10,9; inv. 6/574.
292. 0,28; 10,9 x 11,3; inv. 6/1108.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **☉**

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-6.

1387-1427, Košice (Kassa).

293. 0,32; 10 x 8,9; double struck; inv. 6/296 (?).
294. 0,26; 9,5 x 10,2; inv. 6/297.
295. 0,26; 10,3 x 10,6; inv. 6/298.
296. 0,31; 10,2 x 9,8; inv. 6/299.
297. 0,26; 10,5 x 10,6; inv. 6/300.
298. 0,24; 10,7 x 10,2; inv. 6/301.
299. 0,27; 10,4 x 9,6; inv. 6/302.
300. 0,27; 10,4 x 10,6; inv. 6/303.
301. 0,27; 9,9 x 11,1; inv. 6/304 (?).
302. 0,28; 9,3 x 9,5; inv. 6/977.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **h**

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-8.

1387-1427, Sibiu (Hermannstadt).

303. 0,28; 10,8 x 9,8; inv. 6/305.
304. 0,20; 9,4 x 9,3; inv. 6/306.
305. 0,25; 9,5 x 9,9; inv. 6/307.

Coinage and commerce in Southeast Europe, VI, 2014

Corina Toma

306. 0,25; 9,8 x 9,8; inv. 6/308.
307. 0,27; 10,3 x 9,9; inv. 6/322.
308. 0,22; 10,3 x 9,9; inv. 6/1234.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **K**

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-10.

1387-1427, Kremnica (Körmöcbánya).

309. 0,21; 11,1 x 9,6; inv. 6/291.
310. 0,23; 7,8 x 9,8; inv. 6/292 (?).
311. 0,15; 10,3 x 9,5; inv. 6/766.
312. 0,36; 8,9 x 10,4; inv. 6/829.
313. 0,33; 9,3 x 9,4; inv. 6/1070 (?).
314. 0,25; 9,7 x 9,2; inv. 6/1103.
315. 0,28; 10 x 9,4; inv. 6/1189.
316. 0,25; 10 x 9,6; fragm.; inv. 6/1333.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **M**

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-12.

1387-1427, unknown mint.

317. 0,20; 10 x 10,6; inv. 6/309.
318. 0,24; 9,4 x 9,6; inv. 6/310.
319. 0,30; 11 x 10,67; inv. 6/311.
320. 0,30; 11,5 x 10,8; inv. 6/312.
321. 0,26; 10,5 x 10,8; inv. 6/313.
322. 0,24; 10,6 x 10,2; inv. 6/314.
323. 0,22; 10,1 x 10,1; inv. 6/315.
324. 0,40; 10,2 x 10,5; inv. 6/316.
325. 0,26; 10,3 x 9,9; inv. 6/317.
326. 0,25; 10,7 x 10,5; inv. 6/318.
327. 0,19; 10,8 x 10,4; inv. 6/319.
328. 0,19; 10,2 x 10,7; inv. 6/320.
329. 0,32; 10,5 x 11,3; inv. 6/323.
330. 0,37; 11,1 x 10,8; inv. 6/324.
331. 0,20; 10,9 x 11,1; inv. 6/326.
332. 0,30; 10,6 x 10,8; inv. 6/327.
333. 0,20; 9,5 x 10,1; inv. 6/328.
334. 0,21; 10,9 x 10,6; inv. 6/329.
335. 0,32; 9,2 x 9,6; inv. 6/330.
336. 0,34; 9,6 x 10; inv. 6/331.
337. 0,23; 9,7 x 9,5; inv. 6/988 (?).
338. 0,34; 10,9 x 11,2; inv. 6/1143.
339. 0,223 10,1 x 9,9; inv. 6/1232.
340. 0,15; 8,3 x 9,3; fragm.; inv. 6/1330.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **Q**

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-14.

1387-1427, Baia de Arieș (Offenbánya).

341. 0,24; 10,9 x 8,6; inv. 6/334 (?) (♣ S).
342. 0,29; 10,7 x 10; inv. 6/335.
343. 0,34; 10,4 x 10,7; inv. 6/336.
344. 0,32; 9,8 x 9,5; inv. 6/340.
345. 0,23; 9,8 x 10,4; inv. 6/341 (?).
346. 0,29; 9,7 x 9,8; inv. 6/342.
347. 0,20; 9,9 x 10,4; inv. 6/343.
348. 0,31; 9,9 x 9,9; inv. 6/344.
349. 0,26; 9,2 x 9,3; inv. 6/345.
350. 0,22; 10,1 x 10,1; inv. 6/346.
351. 0,20; 9,9 x 10,4; inv. 6/347.
352. 0,29; 9,8 x 9,6; inv. 6/348.
353. 0,23; 10 x 8,8; inv. 6/349.
354. 0,25; 9,4 x 10,2; inv. 6/350.
355. 0,23; 10,5 x 9,3; double struck; inv. 6/351.
356. 0,15; 9,8 x 8,8; fragm; inv. 6/1335(♣ S).

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **T**

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-16.

1387-1427, Timișoara (Temesvár) ?.

357. 0,22; 11,5 x 11,7; inv. 6/352.
358. 0,27; 12,6 x 12,1; inv. 6/353.
359. 0,26; 10,8 x 11,6; inv. 6/354.
360. 0,13; 10,4 x 11; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/355.
361. 0,26; 10,9 x 11,1; inv. 6/356 (?).
362. 0,20; 11,8 x 10,5; inv. 6/357.
363. 0,21; 12,6 x 9,4; inv. 6/358.
364. 0,30; 10,3 x 8,7; inv. 6/359.
365. 0,23; 11,2 x 10; inv. 6/360.
366. 0,28; 11,7 x 11,4; inv. 6/361.
367. 0,22; 11,3 x 10,6; inv. 6/362.
368. 0,27; 11,6 x 11; inv. 6/363.
369. 0,25; 11 x 10,7; inv. 6/364.
370. 0,13; 9,5 x 9,7; inv. 6/365.
371. 0,15; 10,6 x 11,7; inv. 6/366.
372. 0,25; 11,6 x 12,9; inv. 6/367.
373. 0,21; 11,4 x 11; inv. 6/368.
374. 0,28; 12,2 x 11,9; inv. 6/369.
375. 0,27; 10,2 x 10; inv. 6/370.
376. 0,20; 10,6 x 12,2; inv. 6/371.
377. 0,22; 10,1 x 10,7; inv. 6/372.
378. 0,17; 11,2 x 12,1; inv. 6/373.
379. 0,16; 10,3 x 9,4; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/374.
380. 0,25; 11,5 x 11,2; inv. 6/375.

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A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

381. 0,36; 8,9 x 8,8; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/495.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: ★

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-24.

1387-1427, Baia Mare (Nagybánya).

382. 0,27; 10,8 x 10,7; inv. 6/380.

383. 0,17; 10,8 x 10,7; inv. 6/381.

384. 0,15; 11,4 x 11,2; inv. 6/382.

385. 0,26; 11,5 x 11,8; inv. 6/383.

386. 0,24; 10,8 x 10; inv. 6/384.

387. 0,18; 11,6 x 10,6; inv. 6/385.

388. 0,22; 11,7 x 10,8; inv. 6/386.

389. 0,22; 10,4 x 10,7; inv. 6/387.

390. 0,26; 11,2 x 11; inv. 6/388.

391. 0,18; 10,5 x 10,7; inv. 6/390.

392. 0,21; 9,3 x 9,8; inv. 6/391.

393. 0,19; 9,1 x 9,4; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/392.

394. 0,20; 10,7 x 10,3; inv. 6/393.

395. 0,18; 11,9 x 11,5; inv. 6/394.

396. 0,22; 11,5 x 10,1; inv. 6/395.

397. 0,24; 10,1 x 10,5; inv. 6/396.

398. 0,14; 9,8 x 9,7; inv. 6/397.

399. 0,19; 11,5 x 10,9; inv. 6/398.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: ✚

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-25.

1387-1427, unknown mint.

400. 0,24; 11,4 x 11,5; inv. 6/389.

401. 0,21; 11,9 x 11,3; inv. 6/570.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: ☺

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-27.

1387-1427, unknown mint.

402. 0,33; 11,2 x 11,8; inv. 6/399.

403. 0,26; 12,3 x 11,1; inv. 6/400.

404. 0,23; 12 x 10,5; inv. 6/401.

405. 0,31; 11,5 x 11,8; inv. 6/402.

406. 0,29; 11 x 10,9; inv. 6/403.

407. 0,28; 11,8 x 10,9; inv. 6/404.

408. 0,18; 12 x 10,5; inv. 6/405.

409. 0,19; 11,6 x 11; inv. 6/406.

410. 0,26; 10 x 11,3; inv. 6/407.

411. 0,30; 11 x 10,1; inv. 6/408.

412. 0,23; 11,9 x 11,8; inv. 6/644 (?).

413. 0,17; 12 x 10,8; inv. 6/951.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, underneath the shield: ☿

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-39.

1387-1427, unknown mint.

414. 0,24; 11,6 x 11,1; inv. 6/247.

415. 0,24; 12,6 x 11,8; inv. 6/252.

416. 0,24; 11,8 x 11,5; inv. 6/424.

417. 0,26; 12,3 x 11,4; inv. 6/425.

418. 0,26; 11,6 x 11,1; inv. 6/426.

419. 0,21; 10,3 x 10,7; inv. 6/427.

420. 0,18; 11,9 x 11,5; inv. 6/428.

421. 0,36; 11,3 x 10,9; inv. 6/429.

422. 0,22; 11,5 x 11,7; inv. 6/430.

423. 0,24; 11,1 x 10,3; inv. 6/431.

424. 0,20; 11,3 x 11,1; inv. 6/432.

425. 0,22; 12,2 x 11,7; inv. 6/433.

426. 0,25; 11,4 x 10,3; inv. 6/434.

427. 0,18; 10,7 x 10; inv. 6/435.

428. 0,21; 11,9 x 11,8; inv. 6/436.

429. 0,30; 12,1 x 11,4; inv. 6/437.

430. 0,22; 11,8 x 10,9; inv. 6/438.

431. 0,34; 10,8 x 10,8; inv. 6/439.

432. 0,18; 10,9 x 10,7; inv. 6/440.

433. 0,33; 11,7 x 10,6; inv. 6/441.

434. 0,25; 10,8 x 11,9; inv. 6/442.

435. 0,20; 10,3 x 11,2; inv. 6/447.

436. 0,33; 11,1 x 10,9; inv. 6/476.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvus

Obv: **S-R-V**, underneath the shield: ☾

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-40.

1387-1427, unknown mint.

437. 0,21; 10,2 x 1; inv. 6/1025 (?).

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, underneath the shield: ••

Rev: -

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-43.

1387-1427, unknown mint.

438. 0,30; 11,3 x 10,5; inv. 6/443.

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Corina Toma

439. 0,20; 10,2 x 10,8; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/444.
440. 0,14; 11,4 x 11,3; inv. 6/445.
441. 0,16; 11,4 x 11,6; inv. 6/446.
442. 0,20; 11,9 x 10,6; inv. 6/448.
443. 0,18; 11,7 x 11,2; inv. 6/449.
444. 0,23; 11,2 x 10,8; inv. 6/450.
445. 0,31; 11,1 x 11,4; inv. 6/451.
446. 0,23; 12 x 11,5; inv. 6/452.
447. 0,27; 12 x 11,3; inv. 6/453.
448. 0,21; 11 x 10,9; inv. 6/454.
449. 0,22; 11,5 x 10,4; inv. 6/455.
450. 0,28; 10,8 x 10,4; inv. 6/456.
451. 0,23; 11,4 x 10,6; inv. 6/458.
452. 0,23; 11 x 11,4; inv. 6/459.
453. 0,18; 11 x 10,8; inv. 6/460.
454. 0,14; 10,1 x 10,5; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/461.
455. 0,22; 11,7 x 10,9; inv. 6/462.
456. 0,32; 11,4 x 11,3; inv. 6/463.
457. 0,24; 11,5 x 11,5; inv. 6/464.
458. 0,28; 10,9 x 10,4; inv. 6/465.
459. 0,30; 11,3 x 11,7; inv. 6/466.
460. 0,25; 10,9 x 10,4; inv. 6/467.
461. 0,17; 11,7 x 12,3; inv. 6/468.
462. 0,27; 10,9 x 10,3; inv. 6/469.
463. 0,19; 11,9 x 11,3; inv. 6/470.
464. 0,25; 12 x 11,5; inv. 6/471.
465. 0,24; 11,1 x 10,9; inv. 6/472.
466. 0,29; 12,3 x 10,8; inv. 6/473.
467. 0,26; 12 x 11,8; inv. 6/474.
468. 0,25; 11 x 11,2; inv. 6/475.
469. 0,24; 10,3 x 11,1; inv. 6/477.
470. 0,29; 12 x 10,8; inv. 6/478.
471. 0,27; 11,2 x 10,9; inv. 6/479.
472. 0,15; 10,9 x 10,3; fragm.; inv. 6/803.
473. 0,17; 10,8 x 10,2; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/1012.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi
Obv: **S-R-V**, underneath the shield: •
Rev: -
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-44.
1387-1427, unknown mint.
474. 0,24; 10,8 x 10,4; inv. 6/457.
475. 0,20; 11,5 x 11,6; inv. 6/480.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi
Obv: **S-R-V**, underneath the shield: **KQ**
Rev: -
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119- 48.

Kremnica (Körmöcbánya).
476. 0,21; 10 x 8,9; inv. 6/294.
477. 0,25; 9,2 x 8,9; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/295.
478. 0,25; 10,8 x 10,9; inv. 6/899.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi
Obv: **S-R-V**, underneath the shield: **KK**
Rev: -
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119- 49.
1387-1427, Kremnica (Körmöcbánya).
479. 0,20; 9,1 x 9,2; inv. 6/481.
480. 0,17; 10,3 x 10; inv. 6/483.
481. 0,28; 8,4 x 9,5; inv. 6/484.
482. 0,19; 8,9 x 7,2; inv. 6/485.
483. 0,18; 9,9 x 9,5; inv. 6/486.
484. 0,25; 10 x 9,7; inv. 6/487.
485. 0,39; 9,4 x 9,2; inv. 6/488.
486. 0,23; 9,7 x 9,3; inv. 6/489.
487. 0,27; 9 x 9,9; inv. 6/490.
488. 0,18; 9,8 x 9,7; inv. 6/491.
489. 0,21; 10,6 x 10,3; inv. 6/571.
490. 0,39; 9,9 x 9,4; inv. 6/863.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi
Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **K** - (S) – uncertain mark
Rev: -
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119- (48-51).
1387-1427, unknown mint.
491. 0,22; 8 x 9,4; inv. 6/1233.
492. 0,27; 9,7 x 9,8; inv. 6/482.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)





Parvi
Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **D**- (S)- **B**
Rev: -
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-61.
1387-1427, Pécs.
493. 0,27; 9,9 x 9,3; inv. 6/293 (?).
494. 0,20; 9,8 x 9; inv. 6/332.
495. 0,26; 9,7 x 9,9; inv. 6/333.
496. 0,24; 9,9 x 9,4; inv. 6/338.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvus
Obv: **S-R-V**, above the shield: **T** - **O**
Rev: -
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119- 64.

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A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

Unknown mint	512. 0,24; 10,1 x 10,8; inv. 6/501.
497. 0,28; 9,6 X 8,5; inv. 6/339.	513. 0,23; 9,7 x 9,6; inv. 6/502.
	514. 0,36; 9,5 x 10,6; inv. 6/503.
Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)	515. 0,29; 10,3 x 9; inv. 6/504.
Parvi	516. 0,21; 9,8 x 9,7; inv. 6/505.
Obv: S-R-V , above the shield: 	517. 0,27; 9,7 x 9,8; inv. 6/506.
Rev: -	518. 0,30; 10 x 10,2; inv. 6/507.
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-68.	519. 0,20; 10,9 x 10,2; inv. 6/508.
1404-1405, unknown mint, Markus v. Nürnberg.	520. 0,26; 9,6 x 10; inv. 6/510.
498. 0,35; 10,4 x 10,2; inv. 6/376.	521. 0,23; 9,6 x 10,6; inv. 6/511.
499. 0,41; 10,6 x 10,4; inv. 6/377.	522. 0,25; 10,3 x 9,8; inv. 6/512.
500. 0,25; 10,4 x 10,3; inv. 6/378 (?).	523. 0,22; 9,8 x 9,1; inv. 6/513.
501. 0,20; 11,3 x 10,5; inv. 6/379.	524. 0,21; 9,8 x 9,4; frgm.; inv. 6/514.
502. 0,26; 9,7 x 10,4; inv. 6/509.	525. 0,21; 9,5 x 9,4; inv. 6/515.
503. 0,27; 10,3 x 10,8; inv. 6/1274.	526. 0,19; 10,7 x 10,2; inv. 6/516.
	527. 0,23; 9,9 x 9,7; inv. 6/517.
	528. 0,22; 10,2 x 9,7; inv. 6/518.
Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)	529. 0,30; 10 x 9,9; inv. 6/519.
Parvus	530. 0,21; 10,3 x 10,2; inv. 6/520.
Obv: S-R-V , above the shield:  (S)- 	531. 0,22; 9,4 x 9,5; inv. 6/521.
Rev: -	532. 0,25; 10,5 x 10,3; inv. 6/522.
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580.	533. 0,35; 10,6 x 9,2; inv. 6/523.
504. 0,23; 11,1 x 11,4; inv. 6/285.	534. 0,35; 9,6 x 9,4; inv. 6/524.
	535. 0,24; 9,5 x 8,7; inv. 6/525.
	536. 0,25; 10,1 x 9,5; inv. 6/526.
Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)	537. 0,25; 9,7 x 10,5; inv. 6/527.
Parvus	538. 0,23; 10,7 x 10,3; inv. 6/528.
Obv: S-R-V	539. 0,28; 9,6 x 9,7; inv. 6/529.
Rev: Cross with four crowns between its arms and mintmark : S	540. 0,27; 9,9 x 10,3; inv. 6/530.
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-81.	541. 0,29; 9,8 x 10; inv. 6/531.
1387-1427, Smolník (Szomolnok).	542. 0,19; 10,5 x 10,2; inv. 6/532.
505. 0,15; 10 x 10; double struck; fragm.; inv. 6/493.	543. 0,29; 10,2 x 10,1; inv. 6/533.
	544. 0,25; 9,6 x 9,2; inv. 6/534.
	545. 0,28; 10,4 x 9,2; inv. 6/535.
	546. 0,25; 10,9 x 10,2; inv. 6/536.
	547. 0,29; 10 x 10,3; inv. 6/537.
	548. 0,25; 8,1 x 9,8; inv. 6/538.
	549. 0,26; 10,6 x 10; double struck; inv. 6/539.
Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)	550. 0,32; 10,3 x 10,3; inv. 6/540.
Parvus	551. 0,25; 11,7 x 10,9; inv. 6/541.
Obv: S-R-V , underneath the shield: 	552. 0,22; 10,1 x 9,7; inv. 6/542.
Rev: between the arms of cross: K	553. 0,26; 9,7 x 10; inv. 6/543.
CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580, Pohl 1982 119-94.	554. 0,15; 10,2 x 10,4; inv. 6/544.
Kremnica (Körmöcbánya), Markus v. Nürnberg.	555. 0,15; 10,2 x 10,4; fragm.; inv. 6/545.
406. 0,23; 11,1 x 11; inv. 6/423.	556. 0,21; 9,8 x 9,6; inv. 6/546.
	557. 0,20; 9,8 x 10; inv. 6/547.
	558. 0,22; 10,2 x 9,8; inv. 6/548.
	559. 0,33; 9,6 x 10,5; inv. 6/549.
	560. 0,27; 10,2 x 9,5; inv. 6/550.
	561. 0,24; 10,5 x 9,3; inv. 6/551.
	562. 0,29; 10 x 9,7; inv. 6/552.
	563. 0,25; 10,4 x 9,4; inv. 6/553.
	564. 0,28; 9,3 x 9,8; inv. 6/554.
	565. 0,19; 9,3 x 8,5; inv. 6/555.

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566. 0,16; 10,6 x 9,1; inv. 6/556.
567. 0,21; 10,6 x 10,3; inv. 6/557.
568. 0,22; 11,8 x 10,9; double struck; inv. 6/558.
569. 0,32; 10,7 x 9,7; inv. 6/559.
570. 0,27; 10,3 x 8,9; inv. 6/560.
571. 0,26; 10,6 x 9,4; inv. 6/561.
572. 0,25; 10,5 x 10,8; inv. 6/562.
573. 0,27; 9,8 x 7,7; inv. 6/563.
574. 0,29; 11,2 x 10,2; inv. 6/564.
575. 0,21; 10,3 x 8,6; double struck; inv. 6/565.
576. 0,20; 9,5 x 10,2; inv. 6/566.
577. 0,31; 10,1 x 10,3; inv. 6/567.
578. 0,26; 9,6 x 9,7; inv. 6/568.
579. 0,26; 9,8 x 10,4; inv. 6/569.
580. 0,26; 9,3 x 9,6; inv. 6/1310.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**

Rev: between the arms of the cross: **T**

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580.

581. 0,16; 9,7 x 9,2; inv. 6/1275.

582. 0,16; 11,2 x 10,9; inv. 6/1411.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: S-R-V, above the shield: 

Rev: between the arms of the cross: **T**

CNH 1907 125A, Huszár 1979 580.

583. 0,25; 10,5 x 9,5; inv. 6/321.

584. 0,47; 10,2 x 10,9; inv. 6/1276.

CNH 125A parvi with striking errors

585. 0,37; 10,5 x 10,8; inv. 6/1271.

586. 0,18; 10,6 x 10,2; inv. 6/1272.

587. 0,28; 10,5 x 8,5; inv. 6/1327.

588. 0,27; 10,7 x 10,2; inv. 6/1345.

Forgeries after the CNH 125A parvi

Obv:  - Я - I

589. 0,31; 11,5 x 11,7; fragm; inv. 6/409.

590. 0,38; 10,4 x 10,6; inv. 6/410.

591. 0,30; 11,1 x 10,9; inv. 6/411.

592. 0,22; 9,7 x 10,4; inv. 6/412.

593. 0,30; 11,1 x 10,8; inv. 6/413.

594. 0,30; 11,2 x 11,1; inv. 6/414.

595. 0,22; 10,6 x 10,2; inv. 6/415.

596. 0,24; 11 x 11; inv. 6/416.

597. 0,28; 9,3 x 10,3; inv. 6/417.

598. 0,29; 11,1 x 10,3; inv. 6/418.

599. 0,27; 10,9 x 11,6; double struck; inv. 6/419.

600. 0,18; 10,6 x 9,2; inv. 6/420 (?).

601. 0,26; 10,9 x 10,9; inv. 6/421.

602. 0,21; 11,3 x 11,2; inv. 6/422.

603. 0,21; 10,7 x 9,7; inv. 6/1170.

Copper or silver-coated CNH 125A parvi

604. 0,14; 10,1 x 9,7; inv. 6/950.

605. 0,17; 9,2 x 9,8; marginal cuts; inv. 6/1266.

606. 0,17; 9 x 8,9; inv. 6/1267.

607. 0,14; 10,4 x 10,5; inv. 6/1268.


608. 0,20; 11,3 x 11; inv. 6/1269.

609. 0,26; 10,9 x 10,4; inv. 6/1270.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, quartered shield (Árpáadian stripes and eagle of Brandenburg).

Rev: One of the image between the arms of the cross is uncertain (crown or monogram .

CNH II 125A or B, Huszar 580 or 581, Pohl 1982 119 or 120.

610. 0,17; 10,6 x 10,7; fragm.; inv. 6/1293.

611. 0,10; 8,2 x 9,8; fragm.; inv. 6/1294.

612. 0,21; 10,9 x 11,2; inv. 6/1295.

613. 0,18; 10,3 x 9,2; inv. 6/1296.

614. 0,17; 11,8 x 9,7; fragm.; inv. 6/1297.

615. 0,29; 9,4 x 10,1; inv. 6/1298.

616. 0,15; 10,7 x 9,9; inv. 6/1299.

617. 0,17; 9,9 x 10; inv. 6/1300.

618. 0,25; 9,5 x 11,1; inv. 6/1301.

619. 0,14; 11,2 x 10,2; fragm.; inv. 6/1302.

620. 0,24; 10,8 x 10,1; inv. 6/1303.

621. 0,21; 11,7 x 11,4; fragm.; inv. 6/1304.

622. 0,29 8,6 x 9,5; inv. 6/1305.

623. 0,19; 10,6 x 10; fragm.; inv. 6/1306.

624. 0,31; 11 x 10,6; inv. 6/1307.

625. 0,17; 10 x 11,8; fragm.; inv. 6/1308.

626. 0,30; 11,2 x 11,9; inv. 6/1309.

627. 0,26; 9,5 x 9,8; inv. 6/1311.

628. 0,25; 9,6 x 9,8; inv. 6/1312.

629. 0,29; 11,5 x 11,2; inv. 6/1313.

630. 0,19; 11,1 x 10,6; inv. 6/1314.

631. 0,22; 12,1 x 11,8; inv. 6/1315.

632. 0,14; 10,4 x 10,7; fragm; inv. 6/1316.

633. 0,24; 10,4 x 9,8; inv. 6/1317.

634. 0,32; 10,1 x 10; inv. 6/1318.

635. 0,25; 10,1 x 10,6; inv. 6/1319.

636. 0,30; 11,5 x 10,6; inv. 6/1320.

637. 0,28; 8,5 x 9,5; fragm.; inv. 6/1321.

638. 0,27; 9,2 x 9,3; fragm.; inv. 6/1322.

639. 0,25; 11,6 x 10,6; fragm.; inv. 6/1323.

640. 0,22; 10,6 x 10,2; inv. 6/1324.

641. 0,25; 10,4 x 10,4; inv. 6/1325.

642. 0,35; 10,8 x 10,9; inv. 6/1326.

643. 0,18; 10,5 x 9,7; inv. 6/1328.

644. 0,29; 9,9 x 11; inv. 6/1329.

645. 0,19; 11 x 10,6; inv. 6/1331.

646. 0,22; 9,2 x 8,7; fragm.; inv. 6/1332.

647. 0,17; 9,4 x 10,9; fragm.; inv. 6/1334.

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A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

648. 0,31; 9,2 x 9; inv. 6/1336.
649. 0,22; 8,6 x 9,5; fragm.; inv. 6/1337.
650. 0,25; 10,5 x 11,3; fragm.; inv. 6/1338.
651. 0,31; 11,2 x 9,6; inv. 6/1339.
652. 0,19; 10,4 x 9,8; inv. 6/1340.
653. 0,19; 10,5 x 10,4; inv. 6/1341.
654. 0,21; 11,1 x 10,8; fragm.; inv. 6/1342.
655. 0,35; 9,4 x 10,4; inv. 6/1343.
656. 0,13; 9,8 x 11,7; fragm.; inv. 6/1344.
657. 0,27; 10,9 x 10,9; inv. 6/1346.
658. 0,22; 10,8 x 10,7; inv. 6/1347.
659. 0,16; 9,6 x 8,8; fragm.; inv. 6/1348.
660. 0,31; 10,1 x 8,7; fragm.; inv. 6/1349.
661. 0,30; 11,2 x 11; inv. 6/1350.
662. 0,21; 10,3 x 10,7; inv. 6/1351.
663. 0,25; 10,7 x 10,8; fragm; inv. 6/1352.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, quartered shield (Árpáadian stripes and eagle of Brandenburg).

Rev: Cross with three crowns and the monogram  between its arms.

CNH 1907 125B, Huszár 1979 581, Pohl 1982 120.

1404-1405, Buda, Markus von Nürnberg.

664. 0,25; 10,3 x 11,3; inv. 6/735.
665. 0,24; 10,7 x 11,5; double struck; inv. 6/1207.
666. 0,21; 10,9 x 11,6; missing flan fragment; inv. 6/1265.
667. 0,20; 9,8 x 10,9; fragm; inv. 6/1353.
668. 0,27; 11,1 x 10,9; inv. 6/1354.
669. 0,23; 11 x 11,1; inv. 6/1355.
670. 0,20; 11,2 x 10,6; inv. 6/1356.
671. 0,26; 10,9 x 11; inv. 6/1357.
672. 0,14; 10,9 x 11,1; fragm; inv. 6/1358.
673. 0,22; 12 x 11,8; inv. 6/1359.
674. 0,22; 11,3 x 11; inv. 6/1360.
675. 0,23; 11,5 x 11,8; inv. 6/1361.
676. 0,24; 11,3 x 11,3; inv. 6/1362.
677. 0,21; 10,9 x 10,3; fragm; inv. 6/1363.
678. 0,28; 11,3 x 10,4; inv. 6/1364.
679. 0,32; 11,2 x 11,2; inv. 6/1365.
680. 0,19; 11 x 9,4; inv. 6/1366.
681. 0,25; 10,9 x 10; inv. 6/1367.
682. 0,27; 10,7 x 11,3; inv. 6/1368.
683. 0,19; 12 x 11,3; inv. 6/1369.
684. 0,19; 11,4 x 10,8; inv. 6/1370.
685. 0,31; 11,9 x 12,2; inv. 6/1371.
686. 0,19; 10,6 x 11,1; inv. 6/1372.
687. 0,20; 11,2 x 9,3; inv. 6/1373.
688. 0,22; 9,8 x 11,2; fragm; inv. 6/1374.
689. 0,21; 11,2 x 11,4; inv. 6/1375.
690. 0,29 11,3 x 11; inv. 6/1376.

691. 0,17; 10,7 x 9,2; inv. 6/1377.
692. 0,25; 11,3 x 10,5; inv. 6/1378.
693. 0,14; 11,1 x 11,7; inv. 6/1379.
694. 0,15; 11 x 11,1; inv. 6/1380.
695. 0,32; 10,6 x 10,8; inv. 6/1381.
696. 0,27; 10,8 x 10,5; inv. 6/1382.
697. 0,21; 11,6 x 11,7; inv. 6/1383.
698. 0,30; 11,3 x 11,8; inv. 6/1384.
699. 0,24; 11 x 11,2; inv. 6/1385.
700. 0,26; 10,7 x 10,5; inv. 6/1386.
701. 0,19; 11,1 x 11,5; fragm; inv. 6/1387.
702. 0,23; 10,8 x 10,2; inv. 6/1388.
703. 0,25; 11,5 x 10,3; inv. 6/1389.
704. 0,13; 10,5 x 9,5; fragm; inv. 6/1390.
705. 0,19; 10,6 x 10,7; inv. 6/1391.
706. 0,20; 10 x 10,7; inv. 6/1392.
707. 0,22; 11,1 x 11,1; inv. 6/1393.
708. 0,17; 11 x 10,4; inv. 6/1394.
709. 0,31; 10,2 x 12; inv. 6/1395.
710. 0,169,710,5; fragm; inv. 6/1396.
711. 0,26 11,2 x 8,7; inv. 6/1397.
712. 0,29; 10,9 x 11,2; inv. 6/1398.
713. 0,25; 9,7 x 10,8; inv. 6/1399.
714. 0,31; 10,7 x 11,6; inv. 6/1400.
715. 0,35; 10,9 x 11; inv. 6/1401.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvi

Obv: **S-R-V**, quartered shield (Árpáadian stripes and Bohemian lion).

Rev: Cross with four crowns between its arms.

CNH 1907 126, Huszár 1979 582, Pohl 1982 121-1.

1402-1403, Buda.

716. 0,22; 10,8 x 9,5; inv. 6/1402.
717. 0,29; 10,7 x 11,7; inv. 6/1403.
718. 0,26; 11 x 11,3; inv. 6/1404.
719. 0,20; 10,2 x 10,4; inv. 6/1405.
720. 0,32; 10,4 x 10,5; inv. 6/1406.
721. 0,20; 10,4 x 11,7; inv. 6/1407.
722. 0,21; 11,3 x 10,5; inv. 6/1408.
723. 0,33; 11,1 x 11; inv. 6/1409.
724. 0,18; 11 x 10,8; inv. 6/1410.
725. 0,21; 11,5 x 11,3; inv. 6/1412.
726. 0,24; 9,7 x 10,8; inv. 6/1413.
727. 0,14; 9,4 x 10,9; fragm.; inv. 6/1414.
728. 0,30; 11 x 10,2; inv. 6/1415.
729. 0,20; 11 x 11,3; inv. 6/1416.
730. 0,21 11 x 10,4; inv. 6/1418.
731. 0,17; 11,4 x 10,5; inv. 6/1419.
732. 0,24; 11,7 x 12; inv. 6/1420.
733. 0,20; 11,1 x 10,4; inv. 6/1421.
734. 0,23; 11,8 x 11,9; inv. 6/1422.
735. 0,22; 11,2 x 11,3; brockage; inv. 6/1424.

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736. 0,21; 11,1 x 11,4; inv. 6/1425.
737. 0,20; 11,7 x 11; inv. 6/1426.
738. 0,21; 11,6 x 11,4; inv. 6/1427.
739. 0,30; 11,4 x 11,6; double struck; inv. 6/1428.
740. 0,12; 9,7 x 9,1; fragm.; inv. 6/1429.
741. 0,14; 11,1 x 9,9; fragm.; inv. 6/1430.
742. 0,23; 11,3 x 10,6; inv. 6/1431.
743. 0,24; 10,5 x 11; inv. 6/1432.
744. 0,16; 11,4 x 10,6; fragm.; inv. 6/1433.
745. 0,24; 10,5 x 11; inv. 6/1434.
746. 0,22; 10,4 x 10,6; inv. 6/1435.
747. 0,17; 10 x 11,2; inv. 6/1436.
748. 0,34; 10,7 x 11,5; inv. 6/1437.
749. 0,26; 11,7 x 10,5; inv. 6/1438.
750. 0,16; 11,6 x 10,1; inv. 6/1439.
751. 0,18; 10,2 x 11,6; inv. 6/1440.
752. 0,29; 11,5 x 8,9; inv. 6/1441.
753. 0,22; 11,3 x 11,1; inv. 6/1442.
754. 0,21; 10,4 x 10,7; inv. 6/1443.
755. 0,28; 9,4 x 9,2; fragm.; inv. 6/1444.
756. 0,29; 11,9 x 10,3; inv. 6/1445.
757. 0,23; 11,6 x 11; inv. 6/1446.
758. 0,19; 11,3 x 11,1; inv. 6/1447.
759. 0,22; 10,7 x 11,6; inv. 6/1448.
760. 0,34; 10,8 x 10,7; inv. 6/1449.
761. 0,37; 11,9 x 11,9; inv. 6/1450.
762. 0,29; 11,8 x 11,2; inv. 6/1451.
763. 0,29; 11,1 x 10,6; inv. 6/1452.
764. 0,29; 10,8 x 10,7; inv. 6/1453.
765. 0,26; 11,1 x 11,2; inv. 6/1454.

Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437)

Parvus

Obv: **S-R-V**

Rev: Between the arms of the cross: four crowns
and mark **⚡**
CNH 1907 126, Huszár 1979 582, Pohl 1982 121-
2.
1402-1403, Buda.
766. 0,19; 11 x 10,9; inv. 6/1417 (?).

Uncertain

Béla IV (1235-1270)

Denarius

Obv: **REX · - BELE**

Rev: **✦ MONETA REGIS P HVNGARIA**

Rethy 1899 253, Unger I/1960 228, Huszár 1979
320.

767. 10; 13,75 x 13,48; 0,67; inv. 6/1455.

Charles Robert (1308-1342)

Denarius

Obv: **✦ MORETT REGIS KARVLI**

Rev: -

1325

CNH 1907 51, Huszár 1979 459, Pohl 1982 16.

768. 9; 14,20 x 13,89; 0,73; inv. 6/1456.

Mary (1382-1387, +1395)

Denarius

Obv: **✦ MONETA MARIÆ**, Two-barred cross

Rev: **✦ REGINA HVNGARIE**, stamped crown
monogram **Ⓜ**, in field mintmark **♣**

Košice (?).

CNH 1907 114, Huszár 1979 566 (1383), Pohl
1982 112-3 (1383-1385).

769. 10,75 x 11,34; 0,22; marginal cuts; inv.
6/1457.

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A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street

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Pl. I. Denarii (1-2) and parvi (3-5) issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg (Oradea - D. Cantemir).

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A coin hoard formed of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg discovered in Oradea, Dimitrie Cantemir street



1 (6/1271)



2 (6/1327)



3 (6/417)



4 (6/3)



5 (6/54)



6 (6/60)



Pl. II. Denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxemburg: 1-2. Incuse coin. 3-6. Forgeries.
(Oradea - D. Cantemir)

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The hoard of coins and jewelry discovered at Desa, Dolj District (16th -18th century)

THE HOARD OF COINS AND JEWELRY DISCOVERED AT DESA, DOLJ DISTRICT (16TH-18TH CENTURY)

RADU GABRIEL DUMITRESCU

Museum of Oltenia, Craiova

ducu2007d@yahoo.com

TOMA RĂDULESCU

Museum of Oltenia, Craiova

Key-words: *paras, Desa, hoard, Austrian administration, ottoman.*

Abstract: *The fragment of the hoard discovered in Desa is formed of 18 coins issued between 1513 and 1720, a bracelet and a pair of earrings. The denominations are Lithuanian pól groszes, Schweidnitz pól groszes, Polish trojaki, Polish dreipólker, Ragusa groseti and Ottoman paras. The oldest coins from the hoard of Desa are pól groszes during the reign of Sigismund I as Grand Duke of Lithuania and Louis II as King of Bohemia and the most recent coin is a grosetto from Ragusa, issued in 1720. The composition of the hoard may be a closer reflection of what was in circulation at the end of the reign of Constantin Brâncoveanu, in the Oltenia - Danube area.*

As a result of the investigations made in June 1955 by Ion Fîru, the former director of the Museum of Oltenia¹, after some teachers reported, were recovered 18 coins, a bracelet and a pair of silver earrings, which were included in the museum's collections. The research showed that the items had come from a discovery made during agricultural works near Desa and were recovered most of the coins and jewels. Some of these items remained in the Desa school's museum and were seen in 1976 by the curator Toma Rădulescu, without being recovered. Later, as it happened in many other occasions, the entire collection gathered at school was lost. In 1982, at the scientific session of the Museum of Oltenia, the curator Toma Rădulescu made a brief presentation of the hoard of coins and jewellery of Desa, being reported in the numismatic literature with some inherent errors².

Desa is a border village located in the southwest of Dolj district, on the border with Bulgaria, in the meadow and on the first terrace of the Danube. The village was founded by the administrative law on 31st of March 1864, disbanded in 1930 and reinstated in 1932.

It was part of Câmpu (1864-1908), Poiana (1908-1912), Calafat (1912-1930, 1932-1950) and

Calafat district (1950-1968). It had the same name during the entire period of its existence³.

Desa is situated 92 kilometers southwest of Craiova, 16 kilometers of Calafat and 9 kilometers southwest of Poiana. In 1873, because of the marshes and sands, the village moved 3 kilometers north, when the village of Desa was indeed founded⁴.

Desa was in antiquity an important centre. In the collection of the National Museum of Antiquities exists a double bowl with grooves, found in 1871 by the major Dimitrie Pappasoglu, and belonging to the early Hallstatt. The Turnu Severin Museum has several items that belonged to the former collection Istrati-Capșa - seven circular pendants with a small appendix to the opposite side of stems, which probably belonged to a deposit. In the collection of the Poiana Mare school are ceramic fragments belonging to the Basarabi Culture, retrieved from a tumulus near Desa.

In Desa, on Castravița or Dăbiloiu hill, existed a Roman rural settlement in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, constructed over a Dacian settlement. In the place called *Castravița* was discovered, during the Museum of Craiova's 2011 archaeological campaign, a hoard of gold coins from the 19th century⁵. In the place called *Lăstun* a Roman necropolis was identified. There was

¹ PhD in Natural Sciences, the director of the Museum of Oltenia between 1950-1973.

² Berciu-Drăghicescu – Ciobotea 1981, p. 30, no. XV; for ornaments without specifying the origin, see: *** 2008, pp. 65, 69.

³ Avram *et alii* 2004, p. 32.

⁴ Lahovari *et alii* 1900, p. 108.

⁵ Dumitrescu 2013, pp. 35-50.

also a Roman fort in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, where bronze coins were found and other Roman antiquities⁶. Also at Desa was reported the discovery of a coin hoard, found in 1966 in a bronze vessel, formed of Roman Republican denarii⁷.

A fragment of a coin hoard discovered in the same village, consisting of 122 Roman Imperial denarii, chronologically sequenced from Nero to Commodus entered the collections of the Museum of Drobeta Turnu Severin in July 1988, after the police confiscation⁸. The same hoard also includes 11 coins from a private collection from Bucharest⁹.

The Desa settlement continued its existence in the 4th-6th centuries AD, testimony being pottery fragments, a Hun boiler and a Byzantine digitate fibula¹⁰. The currency continues, with some interruptions, until the time of Emperor Tiberius Mauricius, when the settlement was abandoned or completely destroyed when the Slavs passed in the south Danube in 602¹¹.

As a medieval settlement, the village Desa appeared in a document on 20th of May 1577, which mentions Pârvu, son of Verzea. The village belonged for a while to the Buzești boyars¹², being then mentioned in more documents from 17th-18th centuries, in the map of the Austrian captain Springfels von Schwantz (1722), in the *Memories of Bauer* (1778), in the *Book for all villages from Dolj District* (1851)¹³, in the Russian map from 1853 and even in the *Meridional Romania Charta* (1864)¹⁴.

During 13th-18th centuries, the Oltenia Customs from the Danube had an intense, commercial activity, the Calafat Customs being the most important in the region¹⁵. Desa village, being situated very close to the Danube and to the Calafat Custom, had become, by its rulers¹⁶, participant to the trade that took place on the great river.

From the documents from the National Archives, we find that governor Radu, chancellor of the treasury, was from these places. He was given by Matei Basarab half of the Găureni-Dolj village „for right and faithful service of prince and country in Constantinople and in all places...” (Royal charter on 11th of March 1634). On 25th of February 1636, Radu from Desa, together with other boyars „brought 242 bags of money to the Emperor”. His son Gavril and his grandson Stanciu continued the cultural activity of writing documents and participated to all kind of tasks for the princes and great bans of Craiova¹⁷.

After determining all the coins of the fragment of the hoard discovered in Desa, we found that it consists of 18 coins issued between 1513 and 1720, a bracelet and a pair of earrings. The denominations included in the hoard are Lithuania pól groszes, Schweidnitz pól groszes, Polish trojaki, Polish dreipólker, Ragusa groseti and Ottoman paras. The oldest coins from the hoard of Desa are the pól groszes issued during the reign of Sigismund I as Grand Duke of Lithuania and Louis II as King of Bohemia, and most recent coin is a grosetto from Ragusa, issued in 1720. The structure of the hoard may be a closer reflection of what circulated at the end of the reign of Constantin Brâncoveanu in the Oltenia - Danube area.

The numismatic material of the hoard of Desa will be processed and presented in this study on the base of a methodology previous verified, that of grouping the coins considering the so-called „monetary spaces”¹⁸: Lithuanian - Polish space, Ragusa and Ottoman Empire.

The pól groszes, half grosze, were put in circulation since 14th century, dominating the Polish money market in the 15th century and in the first decades of the 16th century. Between 1517 and 1527 were issued pól groszes at Schweidnitz with a low weight and title than the Polish standard. These half groszes were issued by Louis II, as King of Bohemia, which included Silesia too. The Schweidnitz pól groszes entered in the Polish currency causing discontent and the

⁶ Avram *et alii* 2004, p. 33.

⁷ Mítrea 1967, p. 384, no. 36; Popescu 1996, p. 47.

⁸ Stîngă - Bălțeanu 2002, p. 113; Constantin Preda speaks about 222 coins that had been purchased by the Museum of Drobeta Turnu Severin, see: Preda 2008, p. 106.

⁹ Popescu 1996, p. 47sq.

¹⁰ Avram *et alii* 2004, p. 34.

¹¹ Gherghe *et alii* 2011, pp. 251-262.

¹² Stoicescu 1970, p. 274.

¹³ Ciobotea Gavrilă 2011, p. 292.

¹⁴ Avram *et alii* 2004, p. 34.

¹⁵ Ciobotea - Cioarec 2009, pp. 47-56.

¹⁶ About the village and its rulers see: Avram *et alii* 2004, p. 34.

¹⁷ Soveja *et alii* 1974, doc. nos. 631, 805, 809; Duca-Tinculescu - Ciucă 1974, doc. nos. 373, 483, 487, 488, 627, 752, 754, 770, 1047, 1052, 1128, 1229; Ciucă *et alii* 1981, doc. nos. 199, 240, 288, 289, 299, 465, 670, 812, 822, 854, 874, 1022, 1122, 1198, 1228, 1268, 1352, 1359, 1376, 1381, 1393, 1462, 1467, 1476, 1497, 1556; Ciucă *et alii* 1985, doc. nos. 579 and 727; Ciucă - Vătafu-Găitan 1993, doc. nos. 723, 724, 1089; Ciucă *et alii* 1999, doc. nos. 243, 244, 673, 676, 950; Ciucă *et alii* 2006, doc. nos. 451, 511, 1016.

¹⁸ Butnariu 1997, pp. 160-165.

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Polish authorities had to withdraw them from circulation.

In Wallachia, the pólgroszes appeared in the hoards discovered at Drăgănești¹⁹, Târgoviște²⁰, Constantin Brâncoveanu²¹, Pietrele²², Verguleasa²³, Dragoslavele²⁴, Ulmeni²⁵, Urziceni²⁶, Dedulești²⁷ and Craiova – the *Garment Factory*²⁸. They entered in the currency from the south of the Carpathians, especially after 1600, simultaneously in Transylvania and Moldova²⁹, till the first decades of the 18th century (such as the hoard of Craiova – the *Garment Factory*). In Moldova, the Lithuanian-Polish pólgroszes and Schweidnitz pólgroszes appeared in more hoards from the 16th-17th centuries, representing the small cash, more common in the currency of that time with imperial denarii³⁰.

In Transylvania, the association of the Lithuanian-Polish pólgroszes and Schweidnitz pólgroszes was common, the date of issue till 1511 for the Polish issues and 1526 for Schweidnitz, meaning that the coins appeared earlier in Transylvania. Bogdan Murgescu, starting from the frequent association of the pólgroszes to other late Polish coins (groszes from 1527-1548 and trojaki after 1580), concludes that this coin is to be found in Transylvania, in the last decades of 16th century. They were brought in Transylvania not only from Poland, but also from Hungaria, where many Polish coins had been reported since the middle of the 16th century. Sporadic data regarding the Polish currency, at least in some areas from Hungaria, appeared in the literary sources starting with the second third of 16th century³¹. In Transylvania and Banat, we may find such denominations in the hoards from Gelu³², Berchez³³, Vad³⁴, Prisaca, Săldăbagiu, Florești, Teaca, Luncani, Bocaia, Abrud (I hoard), Cluj-Mănăștur, Cinciș, Iad, Lăpușnic, Șeica Mică,

Șaroș, Târnăveni area, Măgheruș, Cluj – Napoca Street³⁵. Francisc Pap and Iudita Winkler found in Transylvania 16 hoards of pólgroszes from Sigismund I and 13 hoards of Schweidnitz pólgrosze³⁶.

The Polish trojaki had been issued for the first time under King Sigismund I, in 1528, but the massive issuance started after Ștefan Báthory's 1578-1580 currency reform. According to royal ordinances, a trojak had a weight of 2,44 g, fineness of 844 ‰, so a content of 2,059 g fine silver, regulation maintained till 1604³⁷. In 1627, the trojaki issues ceased until the reign of Ioan Cazimir (1649-1668), when the Crown again produced them.

In Wallachia, the trojaki issues were very important within the currency, being accumulated in a large number in the hoards from the beginning of the 17th century (Izvoru - Argeș district, Dragoslavele - Argeș district, Câmpulung - Argeș district, Crovu - Dâmbovița district, Săpoaca - Buzău district, Ulmeni - Teleorman district, Găinești - Dâmbovița district, Pietrele - Giurgiu district, Râmnicu Vâlcea - Vâlcea district, Vișoara - Teleorman district)³⁸. The trojaki remained in the circulation for a long period of time, such coins were to be found in the hoards from the end of the 18th century (the hoard of Craiova – „Outside Fair”³⁹ and Dobrești - Dolj district⁴⁰).

The 1,5 groszes, known as dreipölkers, were issued for the first time in Poland during the reign of King Sigismund III, between 1614 and 1627, when it was interrupted minting this inflation currency. Dreipölkers are impaired issues (silver 469 ‰), as those from Riga, but after being issued in very large quantities, it invaded the Romanian Countries markets⁴¹. In Oltenia, they appeared later, from Transylvania and Banat, where appear in a hoard discovered in Dubova, Mehedinți district, at the end of the third decade

¹⁹ Rădulescu – Predoi 2004a, pp. 47-51.

²⁰ Vîlcu 2002, pp. 335-346.

²¹ Pîrvulescu – Neagu 2012, p. 158sq., nos. 24-25.

²² Știrbu – Velter 1996.

²³ Persu 1972, pp. 340-384.

²⁴ Smaranda – Trâmbaciu 1976-1980, pp. 341-348.

²⁵ Spiru 1973-1975, p. 171sqq.

²⁶ Știrbu *et alii* 1990, pp. 162-187.

²⁷ Vîlcu – Neculae 2012, pp. 71-88.

²⁸ Rădulescu 2013a, p. 147sq.

²⁹ Murgescu 1996, p. 123.

³⁰ Munteanu 2004, p. 251, pp. 254-260; Butnariu 2012, pp. 85-93.

³¹ Toma – Lakatos 2009, p. 101sq.

³² Rădulescu 1996, pp. 191-198.

³³ Chirilă – Socolan 1971a, pp. 9-12.

³⁴ Chirilă – Socolan 1971b, pp. 21-41.

³⁵ Pap – Winkler 1966, p. 201, 29.

³⁶ Pap – Winkler 1966, p. 201sq.

³⁷ Details about the circulation and presence in the Romanian Countries of this denomination are to be seen in: Murgescu 1996, pp. 126-129; Vîlcu – Păunescu 2001, pp. 169-195; Butnariu 2001, pp. 71-80; Butnariu 2007, pp. 54-89; Butnariu 2010, pp. 44-47, 51-68; Butnariu 2012, pp. 73-95.

³⁸ Vîlcu – Neculae 2012, p. 89sq.

³⁹ Rădulescu 2011, p. 170, no. 50.

⁴⁰ Rădulescu 2000a, p. 105, no. 258.

⁴¹ In Transylvania and Banat were identified 105 hoards, which included dreipölkers and pottle, for details see: Pap 1998-2003, p. 218sq. About the presence of 1,5 grosze in the hoards from the 17th century in the Romanian Countries see: Vîlcu – Dudău 1998-2003, p. 222sq., with its bibliography.

of the 17th century⁴². For decades, it had a wide circulation, entering in the component of some hoards from the second half of 17th century, as those from Verguleasa, Olt district, București – Baicului Street or Siriu, Buzău district⁴³. They appeared in the hoards at the end of 18th century and even at the beginning of 19th century, such as the hoards of Craiova, discovered close to the University⁴⁴, at the *Arabian Pharmacy*⁴⁵ and on Nicolae Bălcescu Street, where it was Ciolacului Inn⁴⁶. They appear also in cemeteries, such as the one from Tunari-Ilfov⁴⁷.

Another category of coins, found in the south of the Carpathians, are those issued by the city of Ragusa, which had a status of autonomy from the Ottoman Empire, as the Romanian Countries and Crimea. Here, after 1580, on Sevilla - Genova route appeared the invasion of gold, but especially silver, in the form of large silver European coins⁴⁸. The Ragusa coins appeared mainly in the form of small denominations of silver called grosetti, especially in the hoards from the first decades of 18th century, but also from the latest decades of 18th century and even in hoards from the beginning of the 19th century. The Ragusa coins from the hoard of Desa were issued in the second half of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century. Italian trade with the Balkans was based on the relation Ragusa – Ancona, and Split (Spalato) was the place of delivery for Venetian goods. From Oltenia arrived in Venice wax and skins (they were in abundance because of the herds which came to spend the winter in the Danube Meadow), in exchange for cloths, jewellery and glassware. The Veneto-Ottoman war from 1645-1669, partly explained why we found Ragusa coins, especially in the second half of the 17th century and first decades of the 18th century⁴⁹. A talar was 60 grosetti, equal to a ducat and half. On the obverse, the grosetti bore the image of Sf. Biagio, the patron saint⁵⁰. Grosetti intensively circulated mainly in Wallachia and

appeared associated with Ottoman coins in hoards or isolated in various cemeteries. One possible way of penetration of this monetary type is the Banat - Danube way, as shown in the 1980 archaeological campaign from Moldova Nouă, where beside other coins, 4 grosetti were found⁵¹ or from the hoard of Orșova⁵². On the territory of Craiova, there were found in four other hoards, discovered around the University at the *Arabian Pharmacy*⁵³, in Nicolae Bălcescu Street⁵⁴ and at the *Garment Factory*⁵⁵, but also in the hoards from Guruieni, Teleorman district⁵⁶ and Roșu II, Ilfov district⁵⁷. Isolated discoveries of grosetti were registered in the cemetery from Radovanu (Călărași)⁵⁸, in the cemetery from Tunari (Ilfov district)⁵⁹, in the cemetery from Cătălui - Căscioarele (Ilfov district)⁶⁰, at Piuța Petrii (Ialomița district)⁶¹, at „St. Friday” Church from Târgoviște⁶², at other churches from Bucharest – White Church from Postăvari, Olari Church, but also in the Youth Park area⁶³.

In Dobrogea, Ragusan coins from the hoards or strayfinds, from the two or three decades of the 17th century were grossetti, rarely trojaki imitated after the Polish ones. The presence of these coins might be put into connection with the activity of Ragusan merchants, who carried large quantities of goods across the Balkan Peninsula. They were rarely found in the isolated discoveries (Enisala, Tulcea district⁶⁴, Ester-Târgușor, Constanța district⁶⁵), but they were in the composition of some hoards from

⁴² Vîlcu – Dudău 1998-2003, p. 221sq., nos. 3-20. About the enormous amount of Polish currency from Transylvania, see: Chirilă *et alii* 1980, pp. 84-87, with the references that present the composition of the hoards; Pap – Winkler 1966, p. 203sq.

⁴³ Vîlcu – Dudău 1998-2003, p. 223, with its bibliography.

⁴⁴ Rădulescu 2013 b, pp. 134-175.

⁴⁵ Rădulescu 2012, p. 87, nos. 4773-4774.

⁴⁶ Rădulescu 1999, p. 66, no. 1.

⁴⁷ Velter 2011, pp. 200, 207sq.

⁴⁸ MAxisim 1983, p. 131.

⁴⁹ Luca 2001, pp. 227-231.

⁵⁰ Moglan *et alii* 2010, p. 125.

⁵¹ Bălănescu 1984, p. 134.

⁵² Ciobotea 1986, p. 106 (Ragusan coins appear in the hoard, without specifying the denomination).

⁵³ Rădulescu 2012, pp. 84-86, nos. 4760-4768.

⁵⁴ Rădulescu 1999, p. 67, no. 2.

⁵⁵ Rădulescu 2013a, p. 149.

⁵⁶ The hoard consists of 38 coins, including 2 grosetti from 1646 and 1647? (The Museum of Teleorman District, inv. no. 7961-7962).

⁵⁷ Iliescu 1967, pp. 45-69; Vîlcu 2009, p. 291sq., no. 50.

⁵⁸ Comșa 1983, p. 153, nos. 5-6.

⁵⁹ Velter *et alii* 2008, pp. 151 and 157 – with details over the relations with Ragusa; Velter 2011, pp. 209, 224sq.

⁶⁰ Cantacuzino – Trohani 1979, p. 317sq.

⁶¹ Chițescu – Păunescu 1986, p. 76, tombs no. 59 and 60 had a grosetto from the 17th century, and the tomb no. 53 had a grosetto from the 16th century.

⁶² Pârvan – Cantacuzino 2002, p. 316 (2 Ragusan coins, from 1617-1621 and 1689, without mentioning the denomination).

⁶³ Velter 2005, p. 74.

⁶⁴ Stănică *et alii* 2005-2006, p. 320, with a grosetto issued in the 17th century and first half of the 18th century, discovered in the tomb no. 5.

⁶⁵ Custurea 1987, p. 240, 13 (Ragusan coins within isolated discoveries at Târgușor-Ester); Custurea 2010, p. 493, nos. 465-471 (grosetti from the 17th century).

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Dobrogea, as Nalbant⁶⁶, Ovcearovo, Viile⁶⁷ or Medgidia⁶⁸.

„The Ottoman monetary space” held the largest share in this hoard (44,44 %), all the pieces being paras with the sign of the mint from Cairo (Misir). From the 8 paras, one is from the period of the Sultan Mehmed IV, two from Mustafa II and five from Ahmed III.

The para was an Egyptian silver coin, taken over by the Ottoman Empire after Selim I conquered the Mameluke State. At first it was a silver piece that represented 1,5 akçe in 1564. In 1618 valued 3 akçe, and after that 2 akçe. During the reign of Constantin Brâncoveanu was valued at 2,9 akçe, with some fluctuation (from 2,9 in 1688 to 2,3 in 1705). After the currency reform in 1687 it was 1/40 piaster⁶⁹. At the beginning of the 18th century, at Focșani 2 paras = 1 ½ imperial groszes (1 para = 0,75 grosze). It appeared in the Romanian Countries in the 17th century and it was maintained till the introduction of the national monetary system, as a subdivision of leu⁷⁰.

An aspect, less studied up to present, is the circulation of the ottoman paras issued in the 17th century. This situation was mainly due to the difficulties in identifying the specimens discovered during the archaeological excavations in the latest decades. The three paras from the hoard of Desa were part of this category, issued by Sultan Mehmed IV (no. 11) and Sultan Mustafa II (nos. 12-13), which completed the discoveries of this kind from Romania⁷¹. As it could be seen from the analysis of the numismatic material, the paras issued in the 17th century can be found in cemeteries together with low value coins, such as Hungarian denarii and akçe, in hoards being very rare.

The five paras of Sultan Ahmed III from the hoard of Desa (nos. 14-18) were issued in the

first decade of the sultan's reign at the mint from Cairo and are illustrative for the lack of tuğrala and legend on the obverse and reverse. Up to present, paras of this kind were identified in Romania only in the medieval cemetery from Enisala, Tulcea district⁷², at Ester-Târgușor, Constanța district⁷³, in some hoards contemporary to the one from Desa, discovered in Oltenia at Ostroveni⁷⁴ and Craiova – the *Garment Factory*⁷⁵, but also in a hoard at the end of the 18th century (Craiova – the *Arabian Pharmacy*⁷⁶). **If in terms of iconography, four Ahmed III coins, from the hoard of Desa (nos. 14, 15, 17, 18), would belong to the first category of paras, issued at Cairo, but, because of the weight, they are rather included in the second group. It is possible we are facing a new group, intermediate, between the two categories known up to present⁷⁷. This can be proved or disproved in the future, after more discoveries, and the number of these paras will be bigger.**

Most medieval cemeteries studied during the archaeological researches in Bucharest and surroundings had, in diverse tombs, paras of Sultan Ahmed III (issued in mints in Constantinople and Misir), among which we mention the ones discovered in Cernica, Iezăru Monastery, Zlătari Church, Flămânda Church, „St. Ilie” Church Gorgan, „St. Nicolae” Church Cernica, „Radu Vodă” Hill, Glina, Tânganu⁷⁸, „St. Vineri” Church in Târgoviște⁷⁹, the burials from Radovanu, Călărași district⁸⁰ and Dridu, Ialomița district⁸¹. In Moldova and Banat, paras from Sultan Ahmed III are to be found in the hoards of Vicovul de Sus, Suceava district⁸², Dobrovăț Monastery, Iași district⁸³, Dumbrăvița, Sângerei region, in the Republic of Moldavia⁸⁴ and in Timișoara, Timiș district⁸⁵.

⁶⁶ MAxisim 1996, pp. 199-208.

⁶⁷ Custurea – Murat 1979, pp. 207-219; Custurea *et alii* 1997, p. 371 (19 grosetti from the 17th century from the hoard of Viile). At Viile were isolated finds 2 grosetti (Custurea – Murat 1979, p. 382, nos. 1809-1810).

⁶⁸ Custurea 2010, p. 474.

⁶⁹ Aurel Vilcu, in a recent study, has demonstrated that during Süleyman II (1687-1691), was issued zolota and not piaster (kuruş), as it had been thought for a long time. For details see: Vilcu 2009, pp. 51-60.

⁷⁰ Ungureanu 2003-2005, p. 460.

⁷¹ Vilcu 2009, p. 160sq.; Custurea – Murat 1979, p. 219, nos. 67-97; Vertan – Custurea 1982, p. 286, nos. 603-604; Vertan – Custurea 1984, p. 253, nos. 1003-1004; Vertan – Custurea 1995-1996, p. 321, nos. 1663-1664; Custurea *et alii* 1997, p. 382, nos. 1807-1808; Custurea 2010, p. 481sq., nos. 109-140, p. 488, no. 327; Comșa 1983, p. 154, no. 11 (para with mint unknown), no. 18 (para with mint unknown); MAxisim – Nicolae 1991, p. 566, nos. 100, 106.

⁷² MAxisim – Nicolae 1991, p. 566, nos. 117-118. At Enisala was discovered a para issued by Ahmed III, but without mentioning the mint, for details see: Stănică *et alii* 2005-2006, p. 319 (tomb no. 2).

⁷³ Vertan – Custurea 1982, p. 288, no. 629; Custurea 2010, p. 489, nos. 360-361.

⁷⁴ Rădulescu 2000c, pp. 58-59, nos. 11-38.

⁷⁵ Rădulescu 2013a, p. 229, nos. 862-992.

⁷⁶ Rădulescu 2012, p. 59, nos. 131-144.

⁷⁷ For details see: Vilcu 2009, p. 92.

⁷⁸ Rădulescu 2013a, p. 140, 20.

⁷⁹ Pârvan – Cantacuzino 2002, p. 316 (Ahmed III coin, with denomination not mentioned).

⁸⁰ Comșa 1983, p. 154, no. 21.

⁸¹ Nicolae – Popescu 1994-1995, p. 292, nos. 9-10.

⁸² Vilcu 2009, p. 90, 480.

⁸³ Butnariu 2001, p. 109, nos. 1-2.

⁸⁴ Vilcu 2009, p. 303, no. 6.

⁸⁵ Vilcu 2009, p. 325, no. 2.

Almost all hoards with paras, whose terminus point even reached up to 1830, included the issues of Sultan Ahmed III. They were kept in the circulation or hoarded due to the superior quality of the precious metal and its weight far beyond issuers after 1730. We mention in this regard a series of hoards discovered on the territory of Wallachia, buried at the end of the 18th century or in the first decades of the 19th century: Craiova – the *Arabian Pharmacy*⁸⁶, Craiova – Nicolae Bălcescu Street⁸⁷, Craiova – University, Craiova – Ghercești Noi⁸⁸, Craiova – Plaiul Vulcănești⁸⁹, Dobrești, Dolj district⁹⁰, Frăsinet, Teleorman district⁹¹, Colibași, Ilfov district⁹², București – Cărămidarii de Jos⁹³ and Pătești, Vrancea district⁹⁴.

The global analysis of the hoard revealed that the majority of the coins showed a high degree of wear, which led us to the conclusion that it had an intense circulation. All the coins were perforated, being probably used as jewellery and so they were not in the circulation when buried.

In contrast with the coins, which mostly are smaller denominations, there are two jewels (nos. 19-20), which represent the value core of the hoard and are well preserved. Analogues in other contemporary hoards for the two jewels are not known, their type being specific to the 16th-17th centuries⁹⁵, with stylistic elements taken from older types from the 14th-15th centuries⁹⁶.

Regarding the reasons of burying this hoard, we must take into account the situation from Wallachia, determined by the Austro-Veneto-Turkish war in 1716-1718. The first Phanariot Prince in Wallachia – Nicolae Mavrocordat (25th of December 1715 - 14th of November 1716 and March 1719 - 3rd of September 1730) allowed the Turks from the left of the Danube to build houses where they wanted, prompting a state of terror and economic

instability for residents of southern Oltenia. On 5th of August 1716, in Petrovaradin, the Ottoman army suffered a serious defeat, which later determined (on 18th of September 1717) the occupation of Belgrade by the Austrian troops. Captain Dettine, known as Pivoda, the commander of an Austrian army, on 15th of August 1716 entered from Transylvania in Oltenia, he crossed the river Olt and arrived in Pitești. In July 1716 the Prince Eugene of Savoy, the commander of an imperial army, entered Wallachia⁹⁷. The entire Oltenia came under Austrian domination and the inhabitants of Craiova received well the occupants, although Prince Nicolae Mavrocordat had addressed them a proclamation promising freedom. On 25th of November 1716, the Austrians had occupied Bucharest. On 24th of February 1717, General Steinville's delegation, the commander of the Austrian troops and Prince Ioan Mavrocordat (21st of November 1716 - 23rd of February 1719) signed an agreement which recognized the territory of Oltenia under „imperial administration”⁹⁸.

The year 1717 meant for Oltenia terrible actions of robbery of the Turkish-Tatar armies, retreating to Serbia, which was felt for a long time, especially as a part of the population was enslaved and taken to the south of the Danube. The chronicler Radu Popescu showed that the war brought great misfortunes: „they were enslaved over and beyond Olt, but more than 70-80 thousand souls”⁹⁹. Especially after the Tatar army knew about the capitulation of Belgrade, in front of the Austrian army, on 18th of August 1717, Oltenia was terribly plundered, prompting the establishment of an order regime by the Austrian occupation troops. A report on 21st of November 1717 said: „The Tatars, who robbed near the river Olt, returned with all the spoils beyond the Danube regions of Wallachia and beyond Olt and committed there big excesses”¹⁰⁰.

In the first days of 1718 begun the negotiations of the delegations of the two powers at Passarowitz (Pozarevać), which ended on 21st of July 1718. Several days later (27th of July 1718) was signed a treaty of commerce and navigation, which established the right of free navigation on the Danube for the Austrian ships exiting into the Black Sea and from there to

⁸⁶ Rădulescu 2012, p. 58sq., nos. 5-165.

⁸⁷ Rădulescu 1999, p. 67, nos. 3-48.

⁸⁸ Rădulescu 2011, p. 177, nos. 1-3.

⁸⁹ Rădulescu 2011, p. 188, no. 1.

⁹⁰ Rădulescu 2000a, p. 102, nos. 1-4.

⁹¹ Rădulescu – Predoi 2004b, p. 56, nos. 35-36.

⁹² Vîlcu 2009, pp. 293-294, no. 54.

⁹³ Vîlcu 2009, p. 298sq., no. 71; Pîrvulescu – Vîlcu 2011, p. 92, no. 2.

⁹⁴ Vîlcu 2011, p. 250.

⁹⁵ *** 2008, p. sq.; Bracelets similar to that of Desa existed in the hoards of Bucovăț (Dolj district) and Guruieni (Teleorman district), dated in 16th-17th centuries – see: *** 2008, p. 56 and Torcică 2013, p. 21.

⁹⁶ Dumitriu 2001, pp. 153-15, with Pl. 23/1-3; Pl. 35/20-21; Pl. 40/1-2 (Pl. 111/4-5); Pl. 49/4 (Pl. 112/4).

⁹⁷ Ionescu 1974, p. 117sq.

⁹⁸ Ștefănescu 1999, p. 29.

⁹⁹ Ungureanu 2000, p. 50.

¹⁰⁰ Giurescu 1913, p. 235, doc. no. 214; details about the Tatar robbery see: Feneșan 2001, pp. 123-133.

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Istanbul, Sinope, Crimeea, Trapezunt. This marked the end of the exclusive Ottoman domination, established at the end of the 15th century. Article 19 of the treaty gave the Austrian merchants the possibility to exercise optimal trade¹⁰¹. The peace treaty consecrated new territorial changes: Oltenia, the Timișoara area and the north part of Serbia with Belgrade entered under Habsburg domination. For the Oltenia residents, the summer of 1718 meant drought and big famine. People died in the country. The Nicolae Muste's chronicle presents the dramatic situation: „*the people ran where they could...and many of poor atecat tail roots and walked on the roads demanding food to feed their lives*”¹⁰².

Burying the hoard, probably at the end of 1721, had the same reasons as the ones from Craiova – *Garment Factory*, Șimnicul de Jos, nowadays Craiova or Ostroveni, Dolj district, village situated at 65 kilometers south of Craiova, not far from the Danube¹⁰³ - people's discontent caused by the Austrian administration and military abuses of the army headed by General Steinville, by his representative and especially some raids led by the Pasha of Vidin.

In conclusion, we can say that the composition of the hoard fragment of Desa, where the Ottoman and Ragusan denominations prevail, illustrates the orientation of Oltenia trade to the south and especially to the Ottoman Empire¹⁰⁴, and to Venice¹⁰⁵.

A good knowledge of the dimensions of the monetary economy in the period prior to the Leu currency system can only be achieved by publishing the entire numismatic material available in museums and collections. The hoard discovered in Desa, Dolj district, offer new information about the currency in the south of the Carpathians in the first decades of 18th century, being an indispensable element for subsequent synthesis.

COINS

I. SCHWEIDNITZ (SWIDNIȚA)

Louise II (1516-1526)

1. Pól grosze, indecipherable year.

¹⁰¹ Ciachir – Bercan 1984, p. 175sq.

¹⁰² Ionescu 1974, p. 125.

¹⁰³ Rădulescu 2000b, pp. 46-56; Rădulescu 2000c, pp. 57-62.

¹⁰⁴ Papacostea 1998, pp. 91-107.

¹⁰⁵ Luca 2007, p. 295sq. Statistic data regarding the exports of wAxis and skins arrived in Venice in the first decade of the 18th century from the Romanian Countries, crossing Durazzo, see: Luca 2009, pp. 139-142.

Obv. Indecipherable legend between two pearl circles, in the field Silesian eagle.

Rv. Indecipherable legend between two pearl circles, in the field crown.

Axis 5; 15,2 x 14,1 mm; 0,30 g.

M.O., inv. I 51907 (perforated and fragmented).

II. LITHUANIA

Sigismund I (1506-1548)

2. Pól grosze, 1513.

Mint: Vilnius (Vilna).

Obv. + **MONETA. SIGISMVNDI:13.**

Circular legend between two pearl circles. Lithuanian rider, in the field to the left.

Rv. + **MAGNI. DVCIS:LITVANIE.**

Circular legend between two pearl circles. The eagle of Poland in the field.

Axis 12; 17,9 mm; 0,62 g.

M.O., inv. I 9151 (perforated and fragmented).

Gumowski, no. 507.

III. POLAND

Sigismund III (1587-1632)

3. Trojak, 1597.

Mint: Olkusz.

Great Treasurer of the Crown: Johann Firlej.

Obv. **SIG. III. D. G. – R. POLONI. M. D. L.** Bust of king with crown and attire, in profile to the right. P.c.

Rv. **III**, Polish eagle, crowned shield with the arms of the king, Lithuanian rider and legend: **GROS. ARG./TR. R.POLO/ NI– 97/**, shield with the arms of the great treasurer, with the initials of the great treasurer on either side: **I-F**.

Axis 4; 20,8 mm; 2,10 g.

M.O., inv. I 9148 (perforated).

Gumowski, no. 1054.

4. Trojak, undated.

Mint: Fraustadt.

Great Treasurer of the Crown: Johann Firlej.

Obv. **SIG. III. D. G. – REX. POL. M. D. L.** Bust of king with crown and attire, in profile to the right. P.c.

Rv. **III**, Polish eagle, crowned shield with the arms of the king, Lithuanian rider and legend: **GROS. ARG/ TRI. R. PO/**, shield with the arms of the great treasurer; to the left the initials of the great treasurer: **I-F**.

Axis 1; 20 x 19,5 mm; 1,71 g.

M.O., inv. I 9149 (perforated).

Gumowski, no. 1141.

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5. Dreipölker, 1625.

Mint: Cracovia.

Obv. **SIGIS. 3. D. G. [RE]X. P. M. D. L.**

Circular legend between two pearl circles, the interior one interrupted by the crown with cart shield of the Poland armies, top left and bottom right (eagle), top right and left bottom (rider), in the centre shield with Wassa Family armies.

Rv. **MONE. NO. [...REG].POLO.** Circular legend between two pearl circles, the interior one interrupted by the cross with the globe marked **24**, and at the top on both sides of the arms of the cross, the year of issue **2 – 5** (1625).

Axis 11; 19 mm; 0,93 g.

M.O., inv. I 9150 (perforated and fragmented).

Gumowski, no. 975.

IV. RAGUSA

6. Grosetto, 1645.

Mint: Ragusa.

Obv. **S. BLASIVS - .RAGVSII/ 16 – 45.** P.c.

Rv. **TVTA. – .SALVS.** P.c.

Axis 3; 16,9 x 17,1 mm; 0,56 g.

M.O., inv. I 9138 (perforated).

CNI, VI, p. 483, no. 38. WCoins, p. 189, KM # 5.

7. Grosetto, 1651-1657.

Mint: Ragusa.

Obv. **[S.B]LASIVS - .RAGVSII – R/** (the year of minting). P.c.

Rv. Jesus Christ in mandorla, on both sides **IC-XP.** P.c.

Axis 12; 15,9 x 17 mm; 0,40 g.

M.O., inv. I 9147 (perforated).

8. Grosetto, 1694.

Mint: Ragusa.

Obv. **S. BLASI[VS] – RAGV[S]I[I]/ 16 – 94.**

Rv. **TV[TA] – SALV[S].**

Axis 9; 17 mm; 0,59 g.

M.O., inv. I 9146/1 (perforated).

WCoins, p. 189, KM # 5.

9. Grosetto, 1694.

Mint: Ragusa.

Obv. **S. [B]LASIVS – .RA[GV]SI[I]/ 16 – 94.**

Rv. **TVTA. – .SALVS.**

Axis 9; 17 x 17,6 mm; 0,48 g.

M.O., inv. I 4485 (perforated).

WCoins, p. 189, KM # 5.

10. Grosetto, 1720.

Mint: Ragusa.

Obv. **S.[BLA]SIVS – .RAGVSII/ 17 – 20.** P.c.

Rv. **TVTA – [SA]LVS.** P.c.

Axis 2; 18 x 17,9 mm; 0,37 g.

M.O., inv. I 4486 (perforated).

WCoins a, p. 1053, KM # 5.

V. OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Mehmed IV (1648-1687)

11. Para.

Mint: Misir.

Obv. Sultan Mehmed bin Ibrahim han.

Rv. Azze nasrühü duribe Misir sene 1058.

15,2 x 16 mm; 0,67 g.

M.O., inv. I 9146/2 (perforated).

Pere 458. Jem Sultan 1771.

Mustafa II (1695-1703)

12-13 Paras.

Mint: Misir.

Obv. Sultan Mustafa bin Mehmed.

Rv. Azze nasrühü duribe Misir sene 1106.

15,1 x 15,9 mm; 0,73 g; 15,1 x 15,5 mm; 0,81 g.

M.O., inv. I 9143; I 9142 (perforated).

Pere 494.

Ahmed III (1703-1730)

14-18. Paras

Mint: Misir.

Obv. Sultan Ahmed bin Mehmed han.

Rv. Azze nasrühü duribe Misir sene 1115.

14,9 x 16 mm; 0,70 g; 14 x 15,3 mm; 0,75 g; 13,5 x 14,1 mm; 0,51 g; 15 x 15,5 mm; 0,78 g; 15,9 x 15,1; 0,74 g.

M.O., inv. I 9139; I 9140; I 9141; I 9144; I 9145 (perforated).

Pere 527.

JEWELRY

19. Pair of earrings.

Round-shaped earrings, with geometric incisions and watermark; at the bottom three pandlocks with meshes, rosettes and elongated pendants at end; simple circular link is caught in to points in mount.

Silver gilt, filigree, chiselling, incising.

D = 87 x 34 mm; D = 87 x 25 mm; G = 13,85 x 14,98 g.

M.O., inv. I 1084.

Literature: *Evoluția podoabelor în țările române în secolele XIII-XVII*, p. 65.

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20. Bracelet.

Open bracelet, with solid and twisted body, forming oval plates at both ends, each divided in two registers by a string of beads, geometric details; the middle of the bracelet is shaded.

Silver, hardware, driving, incision.

D = 77,5 x 40,5 mm; G = 157,41 g.

M.O., inv. I 13094.

Evoluția podoabelor în țările române în secolele XIII-XVII, p. 69.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AM – *Arheologia Moldovei*, Iași.

AMN – *Acta Musei Napocensis*, Cluj-Napoca.

AO – *Arhivele Olteniei*, Craiova.

Argesis – *Argesis. Studii și Comunicări. Seria Istorie*, Pitești.

AUC – *Analele Universității din Craiova*, Craiova.

BSNR – *Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române*, București.

Buridava – *Buridava. Studii și materiale*, Râmnicu Vâlcea.

CA – *Cercetări Arheologice*, București.

CN – *Cercetări Numismatice*, București.

CNI VI – *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum, VI, Veneto (Zecche Minori), Dalmazia-Albania*, Roma, 1922.

Crisia – *Crisia*, Oradea.

Drobeta – *Drobeta*, Drobeta Turnu Severin.

Jem Sultan – Jem Sultan, *Coins of the Ottoman Empire and The Turkish Republic. A detailed catalogue of the Jem Sultan collection, I, Text*, Thousand Oaks, CA, 1977.

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MN – *Muzeul Național*, București.

M.O. – *Museum of Oltenia*, Craiova.

Pere – Nuri Pere, *Osmanlılarda madenî paralar*, Istanbul, 1968.

Peuce – *Peuce. Studii și Cercetări de Istorie și Arheologie*, Tulcea.

Pontica – *Pontica*, Constanța.

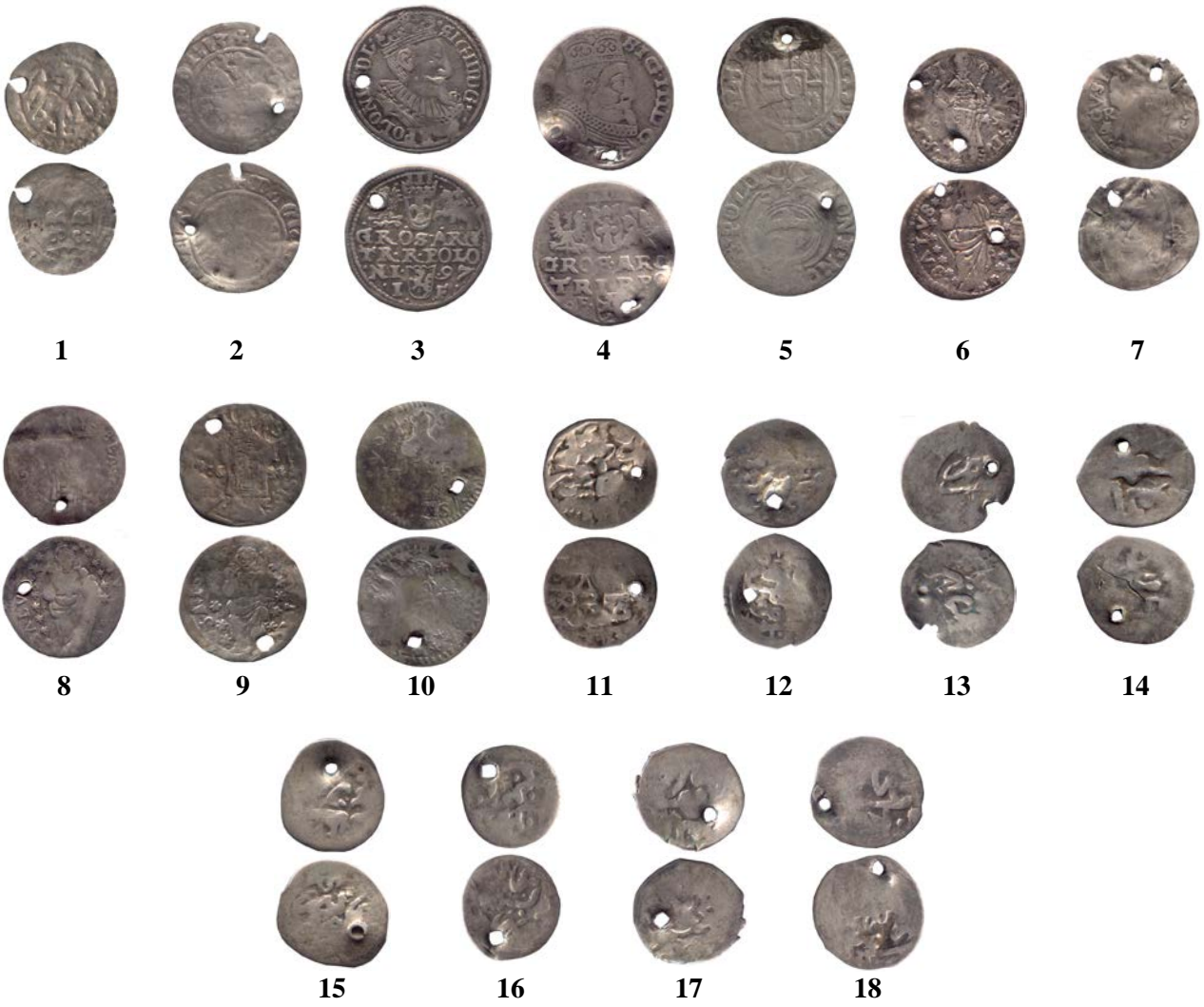
SCN – *Studii și cercetări de numismatică*, București.

SMIM – *Studii și materiale de istorie medie*, București.

WCoin - Chester L. Krause, Clifford Mishler, *Standard catalog of world coins. 1601-1700*, Iola, 1996.

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19



20 a



20 b



20 c



20 d

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING A FORGED PIONEERS' INSIGNIA

RADU TABĂRĂ
radutabara@yahoo.com

Key-words: *communist, children and youth organizations, Pioneers, insignia, forgeries.*

Abstract: *This insignia is the first forgery we have so far discovered among pioneers' insignias. Based on a deep and comprehensive analysis we concluded that it is not a recent fake made by an antiques seller, but an older one, made in the communist era by a pioneer for his personal use. Its creation reflects on one hand the anomalies that affected the allocation and awarding of the pioneers distinctions and on the other hand the wish of the children to stand out, in this case by wearing a unique insignia.*

The insignia which is the topic of the present article is the first and only forgery identified in the category of pioneers' insignia. Its existence is intriguing if we are to take into consideration the fact that pioneers' insignia have a marginal place in the top of the collector's concerns, which makes them tradable at low prices. In these circumstances, their falsification does not justify the effort, as the money obtained by selling it does not reward the effort to produce it. Another factor we have to consider is its aspect, which suggests, even to someone with less experience, an insignia of membership to the Pioneers' Organization. Starting from the simple assumption that such insignias are the most common pieces issued by an organization, such an anomaly (an insignia whose existence cannot be proved, as it has not been encountered and has not been mentioned in any material or regulation) is always observed with suspicion.

In the beginning, we consider that a description of the insignia is useful (fig. 1). It has a round shape and its size is 2.3 x 2.3 cm. The central element is the emblem of the Pioneers' Organization model of 1966-1989, made from brass and enamel, surrounded by a wreath of oak, open on the upper side and higher than the height of the emblem. The emblem of the Organization is applied on the piece that contains the wreath of oak and that has a central cavity, so that the emblem is at the same level as the oak. The oak piece is also made of brass. The attachment system consists of a bobby pin on the reverse, on which there is the name of the producer – the „Arădeanca” company (fig. 2).

This insignia was made by combining two distinct pieces, which have absolutely no connection. The part that represents the emblem of the Pioneers Organization was originally an

emblem that was stuck on the buckle of the pioneers' belt, aspect that we can deduce from its size (1.8 x 1.4 cm). In order to attach it to the other piece the producer removed, probably by grinder, the short pins on the reverse that helped to attach it to the buckle. The second piece is part of an emblem from the beret of the uniforms worn during the For the Defence of the Country programme (PTAP), whose coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Romania (RSR), initially placed between the oak wreaths, was removed¹ (fig. 4).

Adding to the aspects that were mentioned at the beginning of this article, there are other criteria that determine us to state with certainty that it is not a forgery meant to be sold to collectors in search of novelty. This aspect is easily noticeable if we take into consideration its inaccurate appearance and the obvious intervention. First, we can notice that the piece which represents the emblem of the Pioneers' Organization was attached by using a much thicker layer of tin, which deters it from laying correctly on the other piece. It is quite visible (gets out from underneath the emblem) and results in an unaesthetic look (fig. 3). A second argument is that, at a brief observation, we can notice that the two pieces composing the insignia (the Pioneers' Organization emblem and the plate it was applied on) are made of different brass, aspect that is obvious because they do not have the same colour.

Starting from the aspects above mentioned, we can conclude that the insignia was not made by a forger (antiques seller), who would have paid more attention to the details and its appearance, so that it would seem authentic and

¹ Hotărârea 1969 and 1969, art. 9.

attractive. In addition, it is obvious that the item would not convince anyone, except the most unaware collectors or those who do not pay attention to details.

Considering all these arguments, we conclude that the only plausible version is that a pioneer made the insignia in order to use it himself. There were, probably, two reasons behind his need to create and wear such an insignia.

First, there was the need to stand out by exhibiting a unique piece that nobody else had. From this point of view, we distinguish the creativity of the pioneer and his ability to take notice of the compatibility of the two insignia. The final aspect of the insignia is a result of the dilettantism, as the respective person was not familiar with the technique to glue together the two components in a more aesthetic manner. In addition, given its degree of oxidation (it is almost black), we can deduce that the pioneer took the Organizations' emblem from an older belt that was kept in improper conditions. Despite this shortcoming, we are convinced that the person who created the piece wore it with pride. It can be included in the category of artisans'/unofficial creations made by pioneers. Other examples from this category are the medals created from clay or cast (in the ceramics workshops) or even from wood. In the case of wooden pieces, there are both pieces for hanging on the wall (plates) and insignia (a piece of plywood cut in a round shape on which there is pyrographed the Pioneers' Organization emblem together with the famous pioneers' slogan „Tot înainte” (Always forward!). In order to attach it the creator resorted to an improvisation: he glued a safety pin on the reverse, by placing over it a small piece of fabric).

The second reason is more profound and has to do with the inequity in some cases of allocating and awarding pioneers' insignia. In many cases, high degree of arbitrary affected the awarding of pioneers' distinctions. It had two basic causes: the subjectivity of the teachers and the unawareness concerning the specific regulations. From the subjectivity point of view, we must consider that during the communist era personal relations and the social position played an important role (although this is not specific only to this political system, being widespread in others, too). For this reason, depending on the relations and status of the parents, some pioneers were favoured and received more insignia than they deserved. The situation is similar to the one in the national decoration system, where most of the medals were awarded according to mass

criteria or to the clientele, not to the elite. In other cases, the pioneers could be rewarded with insignia because their parents contributed to the school (facilitating the organization of a show or trip, repairing work, etc) and not because of their own merits.

Related to the subjectivity of the teachers and instructors who worked with pioneers, there are also some cases where they had the tendency to reward especially the pioneers whom they perceived as more obedient or whom they liked. Sometimes these measures affected the pupils with good results that could not attract the teachers' favours.

As mentioned earlier, another aspect, as important as the first, was the lack of knowledge/respect of the rules regarding the awarding of pioneers' insignia. The situation stems from the fact that the teachers/instructors attached less importance to the proper use of this incentive. For this reason, they often considered enough to award pioneers insignia without taking into account de criteria, thinking that it would make the pioneers happy and they would not ask other questions.

In addition, the pioneers received insignia for fulfilling in good conditions certain tasks that made their teachers conspicuous to their superiors (opened lessons, school inspections, etc). In such cases, the whole class could receive insignia that had nothing to do with the event; furthermore, they could receive distinctions for activities not mentioned in the regulations.

The arbitrary situations were also facilitated by the way the insignia were distributed in schools. Most of the times, the instructors received at the beginning of the school year a bag of distinctions, of various sizes. As a result, an instructor could have ten insignia for sports and none for technical activities. This led to the emergence of some cases where, for example, a pupil with good results in sports was rewarded distinctions for cultural activities. In addition, if the instructor had too many distinctions, he gave them, as a means of stimulation, to the pioneers he perceived as more obedient, with no obligation on their part to fulfil certain criteria. There were also cases where the insignia were allocated randomly, without taking into consideration their type or degree. For this reason, in the pictures taken in that period, we can see pioneers who wear several copies of the same insignia.

Based on the research, we can state with enough conviction that in practice, contrary to the methodologies and regulations, even the

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inspectors received insignia as a mean of stimulation, considering that it is enough to periodically award insignia to the pioneers. For this reason there never has been a very strict control of the distribution of the insignia; at the central level their accounts was only numerical for most of the insignia and nominal for just a few, considered more valuable (the „Distins cu Diploma de Onoare a Consiliului Național al Organizației Pionierilor” / „Distinguished with the Honorary Diploma of the National Council of the Pioneer's Organization”; „Meritul pionieresc / Pioneer's Merit”, „Pionier de frunte / Leading Pioneer” and „Cutezătorul / The Dearer” medals).

These situations breached the regulations from two points of view. First, the pioneers did not respect the criteria stipulated for receiving the insignia. Second, another breach was the time of the awards – there was stipulated that pioneers distinctions were to be awarded once a year, on the pioneers' day² (first weekend after the end of classes). Anyway, considering that almost no one studied/knew these regulations, most of the times people were not even aware of the breaches.

Another issue we have to address is the uneven distribution of distinctions across the country. This constituted a disadvantage for the pioneers who lived in the countryside or in small towns, located away from the main city of the district, as they received a smaller quantity of insignia. It is possible that amongst them there appeared some discontent and frustration because they had less insignias than those who lived in the cities. They became aware of this disadvantage during the visits in the great cities or during their participation at contests or cultural activities that brought together pupils from different locations.

The reality of the allocation of the pioneers' distinctions resulted from the discussions we had with former teachers, pioneer' instructors and pioneers. From these dialogues, we also concluded that most of them did not know the specific regulations or sometimes, in the case of former pioneers, they were not aware that there were insignia or medals dedicated exclusively to pioneers.

The situation was not similar in all the places - in some cases, the rules were applied. In general, the situation was better in the bigger schools and in those schools that had a tighter connection to the central institutions. Another factor that favoured the respect of the rules was

the participation of pioneers' instructors in specialized classes dealing with pioneer work.

Still, in order to create a comprehensive image of the situation, we need to mention that those who attended pedagogical high schools studied all pioneers' distinctions and the award criteria. The methods of working with the pioneers were a distinct subject and the dedicated manual included a distinct chapter „Simbolurile, uniforma și însemnele pionierești. Sistemul de evidențiere și acordare a distincțiilor pionierești”³ (“The symbols, the uniform and the pioneers' signs. System of pinpointing and awarding pioneers' distinctions”). In such circumstances, we conclude that the disfunctions that appeared in awarding the pioneers' distinctions were rather a consequence of the lack of interest and lack of significance granted to the pioneers' insignia.

Conclusions

Based on the above mentioned arguments, we can conclude that the mentioned insignia is not a recent forgery made by a seller, but an older one, made in the communist era by a pioneer for his personal use. Its creation reflects on one hand the anomalies that affected the allocation and awarding of the pioneers distinctions, and on the other hand the wish of the children to stand out, in this case by wearing a unique insignia.

In a larger sense, the insignia can be interpreted both as a protest (not necessarily conscious) against the injustice of the system and as a wish to show off. Anyway, given the minimal impact in the fight against the system and, on a personal level, the less fortunate aspect of the insignia, we consider that the story of this insignia is best described by the Latin expression *vana gloria* (vain glory).

² Regulamentul 1976, p. 64.

³ Conținutul 1984, pp. 166-171. The chapter was updated in all the subsequent issues.

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ILLUSTRATION LIST

- Fig. 1 – the forged pioneer insignia. Notice the different colour of its components.
- Fig. 2 – the reverse of the insignia. Notice the high degree of oxidation.
- Fig. 3 – detail that shows on the upper side (above the catch pin) the excessive quantity of tin used to make the two parts stick together.
- Fig. 4 – the emblem worn on the beret of the uniforms worn during the For the Defence of the Country Programme (PTAP).

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Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

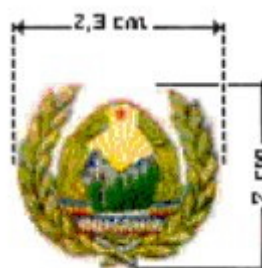


Fig. 4

THE SPORTS MEDALS AND INSIGNIAS ISSUED BY THE PIONEERS' ORGANIZATION OF ROMANIA

RADU TABĂRĂ

radutabara@yahoo.com

Key-words: *communist, pioneer, Romania, sports, medals, insignias.*

Abstract: *Sport was a very important activity for the members of the Pioneers' Organization of Romania, to such an extent, that along with the politico-ideological and technical education, were the main pillars of the communist educational system. In order to reward and encourage good results in the sports field, the Organization issued 7 types of insignias (some of them with numerous variants and classes), and at least 6 medals (although there might be more of them). These numbers are bigger than those issued for other important activities, such as those related to science. It is also worth to mention that these articles were issued not only at a centralised level, but also at a local level.*

The harmonious physical development of pupils was a major concern of the Pioneers' Organization of Romania, established 1949. This concern was stipulated clearly and distinctly in all the statutes and regulations of the Organization during its existence.

The concern is also evident from the numerous sports competitions organized at different levels (local, districtual or national). The organization also encouraged doing sports outside the official framework, that is in the spare time of the children. The special importance granted to sports and physical exercise stems from the fact that in the pioneers' magazines a large number of pages were dedicated to the presentation/popularization of sports events or programs and games that could be practiced by pioneers in different occasions (spare time, sports classes, school camps, etc). In addition, the pioneers' instructors had the task to organize, supervise and encourage pioneers' sports activities.

From this point of view, we can consider that physical training, together with political-ideological and technical preparation, constituted the main pillars of the communist education system.

Many times the physical preparation was combined with elements of the youth training program for the defense of the country, although this one gradually obtained a distinct identity having its own program and separate distinctions to reward those who stood out. This change took place in the context of the adoption of the soviet military strategy which included the principle of the „whole peoples' war” in case of an armed

conflict. Later on, the concept was maintained with the argument of national nature, which invoked the historic past - when in difficult times the state rulers turned to the „great army”, made up of all the men who could wear weapons. In addition, the tourist activities carried out by the pioneers had since the very beginning a statute distinct from the sports ones, having their own insignias.

Since its set up until 1966 (interval which roughly coincides with the existence of the Peoples' Republic of Romania) the Pioneers Organization did not issue distinct insignia or medals to reward good sports results. The first pioneers' insignia awarded for sports criteria was called „Steluța distincție pionierească” (the little pioneers' star distinction)¹. It was awarded for fulfilling numerous criteria, of political, technical, artistic, voluntary and also sports nature. The pioneers had to run for 50 m (boys in 9.8 seconds, girls in 10.5 seconds), high jump (0.90 m – the boys, 0.80 m – the girls) and throw the *oină*² ball (25 m in the case of boys, 15 m for the girls) in order to be awarded the little star. In order to receive a second star the pioneers had to „have the Polisportiv insignia and to be a member of a sports team (football, volleyball, basketball, *oină*, etc.)”³. Taking into consideration the numerous requirements in different fields and the fact that „the conditions of sports nature were only mandatory for those pioneers physically apt”, we can conclude that the sports aspect of this insignia was not predominant. Still, the insignia is very

¹ For details, see Tabără 2013.

² A kind of baseball.

³ Instrucțiuni 1963, p. 3sq. and 6.

important, as it is the first that can be clearly associated with the pioneers' sports activities. It is also worth mentioning that it was the predecessor of the insignia awarded for types of activities issued after 1966, including the ones for sports.

The lack of a distinct insignia for sports activities between 1949 and 1966 must be analyzed within a larger framework, taking into account that in this interval the total number of pioneers' insignia was very low. We must also consider that within this interval there was little attention granted to rewarding pioneers with insignias, the focus was on awarding diplomas and prizes such as books or other products.

The situation radically changed after 1966, when the Pioneers' Organization entered under the direct authority of the Romanian Communist Party (PCR). Following that moment, the pioneers' distinctions system was gradually developed, the sports activities being rewarded by 7 different types of insignia. There have also been identified 6 medals and plates, which marked different sports activities/events carried out at local or national level.

I. Insignias

I.1. The „Tot înainte” (Always forward) insignia for sports

The color of this insignia is dark green, oval-shaped like a stadium, in whose center are pictured the figure of an athlete who runs towards the right and a white ball (in the pin variant the ball can be also yellow – fig. 5). Underneath, in a green frame, is the phrase „TOT ÎNAINTE” in capital letters. The size of the insignia is 2.4 x 1.6 cm, and in the pin variant, the length of the pin is 3.5 cm.

The attachment system consists of a bobby pin attached to the back (fig. 1-4) or a long pin (fig. 5-6). The National Council of the Pioneers' Organization issued the insignia. The State Monetary and the „Arădeanca” company produced it from brass with enamel or cold enamel⁴.

The way the athlete is portrayed may vary substantially (e.g. the color of his sportswear or the design of his equipment; his size; the position of his arms). The multitude of the variations suggests that the insignia was largely circulated and produced repeatedly but by different shops and according to different stencils. You can see some of these variations in fig. 1-4.

⁴ This refers to the technique of painting the insignia and then applying a plastic protective layer.

Award criteria⁵: the insignia would be awarded to the pioneers from 3rd to 7th grade who:

- were part of a team or sports group belonging to the unit or the school and participated in school and pioneers competitions.

- were familiar with or practiced a sport such as: swimming, skiing, athletics, cycling, gymnastics, shooting, football (depending on the local conditions or their skills).

- reached the standards set by the physical education programs.

The pioneers belonging to teams or other groups who were awarded prizes in districtual or republican phases of the sports competitions had the right to receive this insignia⁶.

The insignia was mentioned explicitly for the first time in 1968 in a regulation of awarding and in the „Cutezătorii” magazine. The 1967 Statute of the Pioneers' Organization mentioned vaguely that „insignias are awarded to pioneers who obtain special results in certain fields of activity (object groups, technical groups, sanitary groups, friend of nature, beekeeping, cultural-artistic teams, sports, tourism)”⁷. These ambiguous provisions do not allow us to conclude whether the insignia already existed in 1967 or the Statute anticipated its issuance. Still, a plausible interval for its usage would be 1967/1968 – 1977.

The „Tot înainte” insignia for sports was part of the first series of distinctions issued for certain activities by the Pioneers' Organization after its reform in 1966. In 1977 it was replaced by the „Pionier sportiv” (Sports pioneer) insignia.

I.2. The „Pionier sportiv” (Sports Pioneer) insignia

Its size is 3 x 1.9 cm and it represents a pioneers' red tie with the tricolor on its even sides, above which there is a blue or yellow semicircle on whose circumference „PIONIER SPORTIV” is written in capital letters. On the inside, on a white background, there is the stylized figure of an athlete running towards the left. Next to him is written the degree of the distinction in Roman figures: I (fig. 7-8), II (fig. 9-10) or nothing for the variant without degree (fig. 11-13).

For the first and second degree (class) there are also variants of the insignia that have reversed coloring, blue background for first degree (fig. 8) and yellow for second degree (fig. 10). The background should have been similar to

⁵ „Cutezătorii”, no. 23 (89), 3rd year, 1969, p. 3; Regulamentul 1968, p. 13.

⁶ Regulamentul 1968, p. 14sq.

⁷ Statutul 1967, p. 42.

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the patch with pioneers' emblem worn on the left sleeve of the pioneer uniform, according to their age: blue for those in 2nd to 4th grade and yellow for 5th to 8th grade.

The catching system consists of a bobby pin attached to the back.

The type with grade was used between 1977 and 1983/1984 and the one without grade between 1983/1984 and 1989. The insignia was issued by the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization and produced by the State Monetary from brass and cold enamel (fig. 7-11), aluminum and cold enamel (fig. 12) and painted aluminum (fig. 13). The aluminum insignia only appear in the variant without degree.

Award criteria. From the moment it appeared until 1983/1984 the 2nd degree insignia was awarded to the pioneers from the 2nd to 4th grade who⁸:

- took part in at least three pioneers' cross races 300-400 meters long, two athletic triathlons (speed running 40-50 meters, long jump and rounder ball's throw) and also one of the sports stipulated in the „Youth Cup”.
- knew four dynamic games.
- practiced daily recreation gymnastics.
- obtained an average grade higher than 7 in all the disciplines and a 10 score in behavior.

The first degree insignia was granted to pupils in 5th to 8th grade who participated in:

- five pioneers' cross races of 600-800 meters.
- two athletic tetrathlons (speed running 60 meters, high jump, and rounder ball's throw).
- all the competitions stipulated in the “Youth Cup”.
- one swimming competition 100 meters long, a cross country skiing or cycling competition.
- the organization and conduct of a sports game and five dynamic games.
- recreation gymnastics (daily) and the ability to lead it.

Moreover, they had to obtain an average grade higher than 7 in all the disciplines and a 10 score in behavior.

The Regulations do not stipulate whether these criteria had to be met simultaneously or not but taking into consideration the mentioned criteria most likely they were supposed to be accomplished cumulatively.

After the appearance of the degreeless insignia (1983/1984), the award criteria was changed⁹ and the distinction was offered to the

pioneers who participated in the sports competition „Pioneers' Cup” within the national sports competition „Daciada” in the winter or the summer and qualified, individually or as part of a team, in the next phase (the city level).

The pioneers wore it on the left side of the chest.

I.3 The „Pionier sportiv” (Sports Pioneer) insignia

The medal plate is round, with a 3.9 cm in diameter and framed by laurel leaves. Underneath there is a drawing of a pioneers' tie (red, with a tricolor on the even sides) above which – in a white colored arch split in three smaller arches – is a gold-stylized figure of an athlete on a background that is blue in the aluminum variant (fig. 16) or green-blue in the brass one (fig. 14-15).

The clasp is rectangular, sized 3 x 1 cm and colored in blue in the aluminum variant and in green blue in the brass variant. On it is written on a single row, in capital letters „PIONIER SPORTIV”. The height of the letters on the clasp may vary (fig. 14-15).

The catching system consists of a bobby pin attached to the back of the clasp.

The National Council of the Pioneers' Organization issued the medal and the State Monetary produced from brass and cold enamel (fig. 14-14) and painted aluminum (fig. 16). The medal was awarded between 1983/1984 and 1989.

Award criteria. The medal was awarded together with a diploma (see pictures, the one on the left being an older model)¹⁰ to the pioneers who got top places in the „Pioneers' Cup” sports competition in different phases (local, districtual, national) within the national sports competition „Daciada” in the winter or the summer sports.

I.4. The „Cupa pionierul 1982, Hunedoara” insignia

This insignia (fig. 17) is rectangular-shaped and its size is 3.4 x 2.1 cm. In its centre is a drawing of a red-brown wind rose, split vertically in half. The left side is well defined, the right side is sketchy and has four concentric circles drawn on it. The equal rays of the wind rose are placed into a circle. On the upper side, aligned to the right, is written in capital letters on three rows „CUPA / PIONIERUL / 1982” and on the lower side, in the centre, „HUNEDOARA”. The text in the upper side and the wind rose are

⁸ Regulamentul 1976, p. 58sq.

⁹ Însămnele 1989, p. 11.

¹⁰ Culegere 1986, p. 140; Însămnele 1989, p. 11.

framed by a rectangle border that has a lower part rounded and a very thin margin.

The attachment system consists of a pin on the back side.

The insignia was probably issued by Hunedoara District Council of the Pioneers' Organization and produced in a local shop out of plate.

Award criteria. It is probable that the insignia was awarded to the pioneers in Hunedoara district who participated in the districtal phase of the pioneers' cup in 1982.

I.5. The „Festival pionieresc al sporturilor de iarnă Vatra Dornei 1984” (Vatra Dornei 1984 Pioneers' Winter Sports Festival) insignia

This insignia (fig. 18) is rectangular-shaped (2.4 x 2 cm) and has a yellow background. On the laterals and on the upper side is written in an arch shape in capital letters „FESTIVALUL PIONIERESC AL SPORTURILOR DE IARNA” and on the lower side „VATRA DORNEI '84”. In the centre of the insignia is a drawing of a fir tree branch and a triangle made up of other six juxtaposed triangles (those on the right are dark green and those on the left light green; between them is the color of the background).

We do not know if the insignia was issued in two variants of color (yellow and red-brown), similar to the one issued in 1985.

The insignia was issued in 1984 by the Council of the Pioneers' Organization or by the Suceava District Pioneers' Organization. It was produced in the State Monetary out of brass and cold enamel.

The attachment system consists of a pin on the back side.

Award criteria. The insignia was awarded to the pioneers who participated in the 1984 edition of the winter sports festival in Vatra Dornei, organized as a phase of the national sports competition „Daciada”.

I.6. The Insigna „Festival pionieresc al sporturilor de iarnă Vatra Dornei 1984” (Vatra Dornei 1985 Pioneers' Winter Sports Festival) insignia

The insignia has the shape of an equilateral triangle with 3 cm sides and pointing upwards. On the right side it is written ascending in capital letters „FESTIVALUL PIONIERESC”, on the left side - descending „AL SPORTURILOR DE IARNA” and on the lower/base side - „VATRA DORNEI 1985”. In

the centre of the insignia is a drawing that suggests a snow flake and underneath it there is a ski, seen from the side. There are two variants of colored background: red-brown (fig. 19) or yellow (fig. 20).

The attachment system consists of a pin on the back side.

Award criteria. The insignia was awarded to the pioneers who participated in the 1985 edition of the winter sports festival in Vatra Dornei (organized at the end of February and beginning of March¹¹), organized as a phase of the national sports competition „Daciada”. The winter edition was known and promoted as „The White Daciada” („Daciada albă”). The contest had three individual trials (ski, biathlon and slay) and a team trial (biathlon race)¹².

The differences in colors are probably due to the fact that the insignia was awarded on age criteria, given that the contest was also organized in two sections (for the 11-12 years old, respectively for the 13-14 years old).

The insignia was issued in 1988 by the Council of the Pioneers' Organization or by the Suceava District Pioneers' Organization. It was produced in the State Monetary out of brass and cold enamel.

II. Medals

II.1. The Medals of the „Daciada” National Festival (?)

The medal (fig. 21) is approximately oval-shaped (5.6 x 4.6 cm) and a handle on the upper side has a tricolor ribbon attached to it, so that it can be hang by the neck. The laterals are two rich golden laurel branches and two variants exist for the bottom's colors: red and cream. In the middle of the medal is a piece attached in the shape of the insignia „Always forward” („Tot înainte”) for sports activities (see point I.1).

Award criteria. The medal was awarded to the pioneers and hawks of the motherland who finished in the top of the national sports competition „Daciada”, taking into consideration that the Festival „Cântarea României” only had two sections: cultural-artistic and technical-scientific; there was no sports section.

Wearing: Either the medal was worn hanged to the neck or the tricolor ribbon was caught between the left epaulet and the shirt pocket on the same side. The pioneers and hawks of the motherland who wanted to wear it

¹¹ The Festival ended on March 3rd 1985.

¹² Cutezătorii, no. 13/1985 (23 March 1985), p. 12sq.

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frequently (even daily) wore it by attaching the tricolor ribbon to the handle as a bow, attached to the shirt with a pin.

Anyway, considering its size, which made it uncomfortable to wear, probably the medals were seldom used after the event ended.

The medal was issued by the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization and produced by the State Monetary out of brass and cold enamel. The central piece, which represents the athlete, may be made of brass and cold or hot enamel. We estimate that the medal was used between 1977 (?) and 1989.

II.2. The „Tot înainte” (Always forward) Medal for sports

The medal has an approximately oval shape (5.7 x 4.8 cm) and a slightly sharpened bottom. The sides are rich laurel branches and above them, in the bottom, is written „1971” (fig. 22). The medal also appears without a year written on it (fig. 23). It is possible that there are medals with different years written on them. On the upper side appears the flag of The Socialist Republic of Romania (blue on the right, yellow in the centre and red on the left and a stylized yellow coat of arms) and a slit for the ribbon it had attached so that it could be worn. In the centre of the medal there is the „Tot înainte” insignia for sports made of hot enamel (fig. 22) or cold enamel (fig. 23). The space between the insignia and the laurel leaves is blue-green.

Award criteria: there is no data available, but it is possible that the medals were awarded to the pioneers during the „Daciada” competition.

Wearing: the medal was worn hang to the neck by the ribbon. In all the variants, we have seen the ribbon is red, but it is also plausible that the other colors of the Romanian flag were used, too. The medal could also be worn on the chest, attached with a pin by a shorter ribbon (fig. 23).

The medal was issued by the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization and produced by the State Monetary from brass and cold enamel. The central piece, which represents the athlete, may be made of brass and hot or cold enamel. Except for the dated pieces, it is difficult to estimate the period they were in use.

II.3. The single-faced medal „Cutezătorii” Football Cup.

The medal (fig. 24) has a 60 mm diameter and is made of tombac. On the inside is a drawing of a boy in sportswear with his right foot on a

football. The fact that the boy comes from the countryside is signaled by a hat placed on his right ear and a flower attached to it. On the outer surface of the medal it is written in capital letters „CUPA <CUTEZĂTORII> PENTRU COPII DE LA SATE – [THE NUMBER OF THE EDITION AND THE YEAR]” (in the sample in the photo: 3rd EDITION 1973).

The medal was issued starting 1970 and was to be awarded, together with a diploma, to the members of the teams that ranked in the top 3 of a competition, organized until the beginning of the 80s. The medal appears in three variants of colors, to symbolize gold, silver and bronze. The „Cutezătorii” magazine in coordination with the National Council of Pioneers' Organization and the Romanian Football Federation during the summer vacation organized the „Cutezătorii” Cup for the countryside children¹³. The competition was dedicated to children under the age of 14, it was considered an expression of the „special attention” granted by the „party and state authorities” to the youth in the countryside, in the context of the efforts of the PCR propaganda apparatus and of the local administration to stimulate the youth to remain in the countryside.

On the reverse is a hook, to which a tricolor ribbon could be attached, so that the winners could wear it hanged to the neck. The hook was added after the fabrication – this clearly results from the traces of the hot adhesion procedure (fig. 25).

II.4. The Ceramic Medal „Cupa Pionierul la handbal – 1982 Baia Mare” (Pioneer's Cup in Handbal – 1982 Baia Mare)

The medal (fig. 26) was made of pottery, is round-shaped and has a 6.5 diameter. On the obverse it is written in capital letters, all around, „* CUPA PIONIERUL * BAIJA MARE” and in the centre „HANDBAL / 1982”. The framework of the medal is emphasized by multiple thin concentric circles. The model on the averse, the writing and the circles on the margin are embossed.

On the reverse (fig. 27) is a stylized figure of a handball player with a ball in his hand, surrounded by a band of concentric circles. The drawing on the backside is embossed, as the obverse one.

The medal was issued in order to mark a sports activity under the aegis of the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization with the

¹³ Cutezătorii, year IX, no. 400 (22 mai 1975), p. 1sq.

support of the district councils of the Organization. Under the title Pioneer's Cup were organized distinct competition in several sports: slay, mountain ski, cross country skiing, biathlon, table tennis, chess, swimming, roller skating, football, handball, oina, badminton, tennis and tourist orientation. The Pioneer's Cup for oina, handball and football was organized by area, not centralized, probably because of the large number of participants.

By analyzing the way it was done and its aspect we can estimate that the medal was made within a pioneers' circle in order to mark the 1982 edition of the contest, which took place in Baia Mare. It is possible that the piece was made at the initiative of the pupils from the ceramic centre or a coordinating instructor from a school whose handball team participated in the contest.

II.5. The Ceramic Medal „Cupa pionierului la handbal - Vâlcea 1985” (Pioneer's Cup in Handbal - Vâlcea 1985)

The medal (fig. 28) has a single side, a 6.6 cm diameter and it was made from pottery. On its side is written, all around, in capital letters, „CUPA PIONIERULUI LA HANDBAL - VILCEA 1985” and in its centre is the stylized figure of a handball player running towards right with a ball in his left hand. The text and the drawing are embossed.

The medal was worn hanged to the neck by a string attached to the medal under a piece of paper glued on the reverse (fig. 29).

The medal is superior in terms of quality, comparing with the one issued in 1982 at Baia Mare. This is why we may conclude its production in a specialized factory. The attachment system of this medal has some interesting features because it is improvised with a ribbon attached by a glued piece of paper. Improvised attachment systems by means of safety pins or ribbons fixed on the reverse were common practice during the communist period, but it was rather specific to unofficial or home made articles, produced by the pioneers, or to those that have not been designed to be worn on the chest or around the neck, but their owner wished to do so. In the case of this medal the need to improvise an attachment system appeared because a production error, consisting in omission of creating a hole for the ribbon. It is also possible that the omission appeared because the issuers of the order forgot to mention the items are intended to be worn around the neck. The problem could have been solved by drilling a hole at a later stage,

but this solution was probably considered to be time consuming and risky.

The resulting improvised system, although not necessary enduring was enough to achieve the ceremonial function of rewarding the participants to the competition. Also we have to take into consideration that the pioneers didn't wear the medal intensively after receiving it because: it was too large and uncomfortable, it was prone to damage because it was made of clay, there were other sports insignias available, and its monochrome aspect made it less attractive for the children.

The medal was awarded to the members of the teams that participated at the handball section of the 1985 edition of the Pioneer's Cup, but we do not have enough data in order to say whether it was given to all the participant, or just to those being part of the winning teams. For members of the winning teams the medal was accompanied by a pennant on which was written the event and the place obtained (fig. 30).

II.6. The ceramic medal „Consiliul Județean Vrancea al Organizației Pionierilor - Campion Județean” (Vrancea County Council of the Pioneers' Organization – district champion)

The medal has a single side, is 7.4 cm in diameter and is made of pottery. Around the medal it is written with capital letters „CONSILIUL JUDEȚEAN AL ORGANIZAȚIEI PIONIERILOR. * * * CAMPION JUDEȚEAN * * * VRANCEA” [DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE PIONEERS' ORGANIZATION * * * DISTRICT CHAMPION * * * VRANCEA]. On the medal we have two branches of laurel, between which, on a shield, is a discobolus atop an open book. Around the discobolus is written the motto of the Olympic games “CITIUS, ALTIUS, FORTIUS” (quicker, higher, stronger). In the top part of the medal is a hole for the ribbon (usually colored with red, yellow and blue – the colors of the national flag of Romania) by means of which it was worn.

The look of the medal does not allow us to say whether it was produced in a specialized unit, but which did not pay much attention to the details and the final result, or it was produced in school shop by some pioneers who did their best to produce a medal of the highest quality available to them.

The medal is very rich in symbolism connected to sports activities. It concentrates the motto of the Olympic Games, and it's urge for

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self improvement, the discobolus, considered to be a universal symbol for sports and the branches of laurel, the symbol of victory.

The motto of the Olympic Games was proposed by Pierre de Coubertin (the inventor of modern-day Olympic Games) in 1894, but it was officially adopted in 1924, during the Olympic Games held in Paris.

The Discobolus, the famous sculpture of the Greek sculptor Myron (5th century BC), gradually became the symbol of sports in general and of the athletic competitions in particular to such extent that its simple presence on an insignia, medal or any other item automatically lead to the association of the respective piece with a sports event, even when there was no written text mentioning it. A relevant example: the Discobol was the symbol of the sports soldiers, just as the exploding grenade was automatically associated to the infantry, the crossed cannon barrels to the artillery or the eagle to the aviation.

Neither we succeeded in identifying the award criteria for medals nor if it was awarded to all the participants to an event or just to those who ranked on top. The absence of such references for a certain sport (e.g. handball in the case of two medals presented above) might suggest that it was meant to be awarded to the participants in all the sections of the competition.

Conclusions

The availability (rarity factor) of the insignia differ very much. On one hand, the „Tot

înainte pentru activități sportive” and „Pionier sportiv” insignia and the „Pionier sportiv” medal are quite common and easy to acquire. On the other hand, there are the ceramic medals, the „Tot înainte pentru activități sportive” medal and the „Cutezătorii” Cup for football, the „Cupa pionierului 1982 Hunedoara” insignia and the insignia issued on the occasion of the pioneers' festival of winter sports Vatra Dornei in 1984. The rest of the insignia and medals („Vatra Dornei 1985” and the medals of the Daciada competition) are at the intermediary level.

According to the pioneers' regulations, all the insignia had to be worn on the left side of the chest.

The attention granted to sports is also reflected in the great number of insignia and medals issued to testify the accomplishments of the sports events and to reward the good results. Comparatively, for other fields, such as the technical one, which also benefited from special attention during the communist era, the number of insignia was lower.

Not the least, the existence of local creations for this theme is a testimony that the local authorities wanted to encourage sports and to single out the important events. Still, in their case, we can notice the desire to reduce the production costs as much as possible, meaning that most of the pieces were made of ceramics or plate.

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ILLUSTRATION LIST

- Fig. 1-6 – different types of „Always foreword insignia for sports activities”;
- Fig. 7 – „Sports pioneer” insignia, first class with yellow color;
- Fig. 8 – „Sports pioneer” insignia, first class with blue color;
- Fig. 9 – „Sports pioneer” insignia, second class with blue color;
- Fig. 10 – „Sports pioneer” insignia, second class with yellow color;
- Fig. 11 – „Sports pioneer” insignia, without class;
- Fig. 12 – „Sports pioneer” insignia, without class, aluminum with cold enamel;
- Fig. 13 – „Sports pioneer” insignia, without class, painted aluminum;
- Fig. 14 – „Sports pioneer” medal, the type with big letters on the clasp;
- Fig. 15 – „Sports pioneer” medal, the type with small letters on the clasp;
- Fig. 16 – „Sports pioneer” medal, aluminum type;
- Fig. 17 – „Pioneers’ cup, Hunedoara, 1982” insignia;
- Fig. 18 – „Winter’s Sports Pioneers’ Festival, Vatra Dornei 1984” insignia;
- Fig. 19-20 – the two types of the „Winter’s Sports Pioneers’ Festival, Vatra Dornei 1985” insignia;
- Fig. 21 – the medal awarded for “Daciada” National contest;
- Fig. 22-23 – medal awarded for sports activities with year and without year;
- Fig. 24 – medal issued for a football competition organized for pioneers living in rural areas (1973, the third edition of the event);
- Fig. 25 – a detail of the reverse of the medal, showing the system designed in order to be worn suspended around the neck;
- Fig. 26-27 – the “Handball Pioneers’ Cup, Baia Mare, 1982” ceramic medal, obverse and reverse
- Fig. 28 – obverse of the “Handball Pioneers’ Cup, Vâlcea, 1985” ceramic medal;
- Fig. 29 – the system improvised on the reverse in order to be worn;
- Fig. 30 – the obverse of the pennant given to the members of the winning teams;
- Fig. 31 – the “Vrancea Pioneers’ Organization County Council – district championship” medal.

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The sports medals and insignias issued by the Pioneers' organization of Romania



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20



Fig. 21



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25



Fig. 26



Fig. 27



Fig. 28



Fig. 29

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The sports medals and insignias issued by the Pioneers' organization of Romania



Fig. 30



Fig. 31

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TWO EDITIONS OF THE WORK „*DISSERTATIONES DE PRAESTANTIA ET USU NUMISMATUM ANTIQUORUM*” BY EZECHIEL SPANHEIM

RADU TEUCEANU

National Brukenthal Museum
raduteuc@yahoo.com

Key-words: *Spanheim, numismatics, learning, systematic approach, editions.*

Abstract: *Ezechiel Spanheim was a Swiss philologist who gradually developed a lifelong love for numismatics. He also had the opportunity to travel across Europe and different editions of his work were published in several centres of learning. Thanks to the present work, the *Dissertationes*, he is considered, after Vaillant, the greatest of the pre-Eckhelian numismatist, standing next to Patin and Liebe from the viewpoint of scientific importance.*

Ezechiel Spanheim was a foremost Swiss scholar of the 17th and the first decade of the 18th century (1629-1710). In 1651, at an early age, he was appointed professor of belles-lettres in Geneva. Due to his reputation, he was eventually invited by the Elector-Palatine to educate his only son. Taking advantage from an official mission to Italy, he became acquainted with numismatics. Eventually, Spanheim also worked for the Elector of Brandenburg, who used him as a special envoy in Paris for nine years. On his return to Berlin he was appointed a minister of the state, being sent again to France after the peace of Ryswick. Meanwhile, in 1701, the Elector became King of Prussia, and made Spanheim a baron, sending him once again as a special envoy, this time to London. There he was welcomed with the appropriate academic honours and was made a fellow of the Royal Society¹.

The first edition, which our library does not possess, was published in Rome in 1664, probably in the entourage of Queen Christina of Sweden. The second edition, which was acquired by Samuel von Brukenthal and which contains only the first nine dissertations, actually the only printed during Spanheim's lifetime, was published in Amsterdam in 1671. The 18th century edition was published in two massive volumes – each of them having around 700 pages –, the first one in London in 1706 and the second („*volumen alterum*”) in Amsterdam in 1717, the latter made up posthumously from the author's papers. As regards their physical appearance, for all three books, the cover is made of pressed cardboard

bound in leather, with a ribbed spine having gilt tooling on it. The 1671 edition, witnessing a past century when the masterpiece was much more common than later, is more beautifully bound than the second, having a finer and smoother outer leather, a larger amount of gilt tooling on the spine, and fine marbled foreedges and flyleaves. The gilt title, spelled with capital letters, on the spine, is contained within two beautiful dark red rectangles, which add extra glamour to the overall aesthetic appearance. With the second edition, the flyleaves, however, were left blank, and there are neither bookplates nor handwritten jottings on any of the books. On the title pages (figs. 2, 10, 18) the print is in black and red ink. The portrait of the author is inserted on the first page (fig. 1) and it appears again in the 18th century edition (fig. 11), this time in his old age. On the frontispiece page of the 1706 volume (fig. 9), an engraved composition is placed, including the personification of numismatics and the three personifications of the three continents on which the coins described in the book were minted: Europe, Africa, and Asia.

The books were acquired by Samuel von Brukenthal at an unknown time, probably within an auction during his fifteen year stay in Vienna, between 1759 and 1774.

The difference between the 1671 and the 1706-1717 editions is that in the latter civil or moral doctrine reflected in numismatics is made a separate dissertation. The material on fabulous animals, a separate fifth dissertation, is the 1706 work. Finally, in the 1671 edition, all states and peoples outside the area of ancient Rome are „crowded” in the fifth dissertation, whereas in the

¹ Aikin *et alii* 1814, p. 202sq.

1706 edition, they are arranged in the seventh and eighth dissertations, the ninth one regarding the Greek issues. The 1671 sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth dissertations are expanded into the separate posthumous volume of 1717. In the 1671 edition, are given the contents (fig. 3 and 4) and the first page of text (fig. 5).

As a paramount proof of the author's solid and extensive erudition, this was effectively the work of a lifetime. Moreover, in the 39 years which had elapsed between 1671 and 1710, the size of the work, according to our estimations, quintupled, or even more, thus acquiring the aspect of a monumental work, systematically organized, and brimming with erudition, the author giving an impression of having ceaselessly added new material, an aspect proved by his mentions of collections visited all over Western and Central Europe.

The work, however, is essentially of a compilative nature, the author being prone to merely collect information from the earlier authors, both ancient and early modern. The information is somewhat proudly displayed, after all Spanheim was a distinguished ambassador, whereas the critical spirit as such is completely or nearly completely missing.

Anyway, *Dissertationes de praestantia* was still considered in the early 19th century to be one of the best numismatic treatises ever published, even after the discipline reform by Eckhel. In 1864 Jacques-Charles Brunet wrote that the 1706-1717 edition was an „ouvrage estimé”², whereas around 1900 in the *Grande Encyclopédie* it was stated that it was “un important ouvrage”³. At any rate, in 1865 Graesse wrote that the 1671 edition has no value („n'a aucune valeur”)⁴.

According to one fortunate scholarly formula, numismatics permits us to view primary evidence of the past with our own eyes. We read the names of peoples, places, and institutions as they were known in the languages and thoughts of the past, unfiltered by the needs and ideologies of later ages⁵.

The first dissertation is focused on general matters, specially designed to help the researcher to effectively comprehend and make use of the material. The author offers explanations on Roman coins, for example the libral as. Subsequently, Spanheim draws a comparison

between coins and other artifacts of antiquity, such as books, painted plates, statues, toreutic pieces, stone objects, and columns. The effigies of kings and emperors are then presented, and also the representations of illustrious men of ancient lands and countries. The author exposes the images on coins, then other monuments of the „ancient times” (*prisci aevi*), all being briefly commented upon.

The second dissertation has as a subject the presence of numismatic symbols and themes in ancient manuscripts, the first chapter being dedicated to the coins whose captions are written with Samaritan or Phoenician letters. The creation and usage of symbols originates and are subject to spiritual, specifically human needs of immortalisation of the remembrance of some events, or of idealisation and deification, self-perfecting, self-delimitation and self-asserting, of communication, knowledge, and precision⁶. The author had visited in England the collections of Earl Pembroke (*Comitis Pembrochii Cimelia*), where he had seen several coins bearing Hebrew inscriptions. Based on his earlier formation as a philologist, Spanheim endeavours to prove that Hebrew characters derive from the Phoenician ones, thus making a few forays into the ancient Hebrew history, calling forth figures such as Esdra, and also quoting the learned opinions of ancient and modern scholars such as Scaliger or Conringius. Overall, the approach is scholarly and systematic, and at the same time detailed, the author's merit being that of setting the numismatic material as such within the broader historical context, and at the same time that of indicating the geographic-cultural distribution of the rare and valuable pieces at the time of the publishing of the book.

On page 67, the author comments upon three Hebrew copper coins of the same Pembroke collection, where one can see the sacred Chalice and the urn with the biblical *manna*. The captions of these coins, written „orientalium more”, that is, from right to left, mention the liberation of Jerusalem, the return from the Babylonian captivity, and the „second year” of Simeon the Maccabean. Another coin dates from the year 144 BC, the moment of the „restitution of the Jewish Republic” from the Seleucids, and the exempting from tribute to that dynasty. Spanheim subsequently quotes Pierre Alix, a former rector of the Paris Reformed Church and in 1706 treasurer of the Salisbury Diocese. The author

² Brunet 1864, 5, p. 473.

³ *** 1886-1902, 30, p. 358.

⁴ Graesse 1865, p. 459.

⁵ Sayles 2003, p. 32.

⁶ Golu 1981, p. 224.

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also quotes Bernardus Aldretus, who had written about Hispanic and African antiquities and the *doctissimus* Thomas Reinesius, who had written a dissertation on the Punic language. This section is important for the scholarly and philological references.

On page 78, Spanheim mentions some coins from the French Royal and Medici Grand Ducal numismatic collections, where the Hebrew word for walled town, in Latin *arx* or *clivus*, appears. On page 95, the author recalls some ancient Sicilian coins from the royal Prussian collection, *Gaza Brandenburgica*, coins bearing the legend „MENAINON”. Other coins, struck in Corinthus, and having represented the symbol of the city, the Pegasus, display the Greek letter ρ instead of K. On the next page the drawing of a coin is included, having placed on its obverse the image of Pallas Athena’s head with the helmet on and on its reverse the image of a cock with a star behind it („*cum Gallo, retro Stella*”), and the letters AQVP. On page 97, two Athenian coins having the images of Pallas Athena and the little owl, the symbol of wisdom, are also presented, the initial letter A being replaced with a turned P. On the following pages attention is drawn on the occurrence of the letter C during Domitian’s reign, this letter standing for *s*, like in 20th century French pronunciation. This section is valuable for the mythological material, used for making clear the usage of ancient symbols in numismatics.

On pages 111 and 112, Spanheim presents a Roman libral as, with two heads having a ram between them on the obverse and a dolphin on the reverse, whereas the lettering in the legend resembles Greek characters. On page 118 the author describes three Roman coins issued in Byzantium, found at that time in the collection of Jacob of Wilde, whereas on page 123 a gold coin issued by Emperor Carus and a copper issue by Carinus are mentioned, where the captions are *Karus Aug.* and *Karinus Nobil. Caes.* The material presented on these pages is also valuable for its iconographic and philological information.

The third dissertation is on civil or moral doctrine represented on coins. On page 134 Spanheim describes three coins issued in Asia Minor, one with the legend on the obverse IEPA BOYAH (the holy will), a phrase which is translated by *curia* or *concilium* or *Sanctum Concilium*, the coin representing a crowned

woman’s head and the mention of a Lydian⁷ river found on the reverse, a second one with a wide vessel – a prize won in games, and a third one issued by a town in Phrygia, having a rider with a double hatchet. It is known that the double hatchet or axe was sacred in Antiquity, beginning with the religion of Minoan Crete. On page 136, a coin bearing the name of the Roman Senate in Greek and Latin, recorded by the 17th century German scholar Lucas Holste (Holstenius), is mentioned. A distinct chapter in this dissertation is concerned with the cult of Rome and of the Roman Senate reflected in coins issued by Greek cities; several of these coins belonged in the epoch to an Englishman, Fitton, and also to Queen Christina of Sweden. One of these coins, which the author describes on page 140, has the legend *Dea Roma, Sanctus Senatus*. For instance, two hands shaken on the reverse, with the goddess Rome on the obverse, such as on page 144, stand for civil associations in Greek cities, whereas notions such as *Felicia tempora* or *Temporum felicitas* also appear on Greek coins. As a conclusion, Rome was the overall political patron, no matter what city, either in the West or in the East, be in question. This section has its importance in the economy of the book for the iconographic content (including traditional devices) and the references on contemporary collections.

On page 147 Spanheim presents an extremely rare coin issued by Pescennius Niger, found in the royal French collection. This coin has the legend ΠΠΟΝΟΙΑ ΘΕΩΝ, *Providentia Deorum*. On discussing civil and moral symbols in Roman numismatics, the author presents a coin issued by Antoninus Pius, having the legend *Spes publica*, that is, „public hope”. On the reverse is represented a bushel for grain, with four wheat-ears and poppies. All the numerous formulas of official propaganda are quoted, including, for instance, some such as *gaudium Romanorum* (joy of the Romans) or *tellus stabilis* (the stable earth). On page 163, a coin is presented as having the image of the emperor’s head and a hand next to it, which stands for authority and action⁸; on the next page, Spanheim describes a coin issued by Gordian III, on the reverse with a nude figure standing next to an amphitheatre (fig. 12).

⁷ Lydia, initially called Maionia, emerged as a neo-Hittite kingdom after c. 1175 BC. Only in the region south of the Halys river (nowadays Kyzyl Irmak, in Turkey), no less than twenty-four petty kingdoms were attested in 837 in Assyrian sources (Bryce 2012, p. 43sqq.).

⁸ Pont-Humbert 1998, p. 198.

The interesting fourth dissertation deals with the representations of animals on coins. The dissertation is divided in chapters, tackling each animal in discussion. The first is the hippopotamus, on page 172 on a coin of Otacilia, Philip the Arab's wife, with the legend *Saecvlares. S. Avgg.*. On page 174, on the reverses of two coins issued by Hadrian, the images of the male personification of the Nile with a small hippopotamus at his feet occur.

The second is the crocodile. In the mythology of many peoples, the crocodile is a cosmophore (the carrier of the world) and the master of primordial waters. He stands for an intermediary between water and earth and is included in the symbolistics and mythology of the cycles of regeneration of nature⁹. Images of this predatory animal occur on reverses of coins issued by various emperors; for instance, on page 176 is represented a coin minted by the Colonia Nemausus during the rule of Augustus, having the image of a crocodile, with the legend *Col. Nem.* Here, the crocodile is accompanied by a kind of fern or frond, called *arboreus crocodilus*.

The third is the elephant, on page 180 two coins being presented, one of them displaying the image of Diocletian accompanied by his colleague within the frame of the Tetrarchy and another one, celebrating a consulate. On each reverse, four elephants together are represented. Many times, the warfaring, so-called *loricatus elephantus*, appears on coins, on games occasion, the legend being *Munificentia Augusta*. The elephant was used in wars by the Carthaginians to attack infantry units, trenches, and light field defences. They would set bronze and iron armours on them and on their back a turret inside which archers and sling throwers would sit¹⁰. An interesting piece of information is that in the royal Prussian collection there was a gold coin issued by Titus.

Fourth is the camel, which was the symbol of Arabia, represented on many coins issued by Caracalla. The camel was also associated with the city of Bostra in north-eastern Arabia, in this case the legend being *Nervia Traiana Bostra*, due to the Greek constitution of the town, which was introduced during Trajan's rule. According to Wetzstein, of all cities of eastern Syria, Bostra enjoyed the most advantageous position. Even Damascus, which owed its greatness to water abundance and to its strategic location, would outshine Bostra only

during a weak government. Bostra was the great market of the Syrian desert. One can still see its long rows of small shops, made of stone¹¹. In the royal Prussian collection, several denars were extant, having camels represented with a radiated crown on their backs on the reverse. During Nero and Elagabal's reigns, chariots pulled by four camels could be seen in the circus, and the author also mentions the so-called „flying camel” from the Jewish Talmud, the learned authority in this respect in the epoch being Buxtorfius. One of the first major warfaring successes in history by making use of camels was the routing of the élite Lydian cavalry by the Persians during the decisive winter campaign of 547/546 BC.

Fifth are the rhinoceros and the unicorn. The Romans had a knowledge of white, black, and Indian rhinoceros as well, and used them within the great military parades and the fights in the circuses. Pliny the Elder described the fights between elephants and rhinoceros and Martial those between bears and rhinoceros¹². Rhinoceros reached Rome during the Flavians (69-96 AD) and its image occurs on coins only beginning with Domitian's reign. The author mentions on page 190 (in the 1671 edition, on page 138) a unique coin issued by this emperor, from the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden. On the reverse of this coin a rhinoceros accompanied by an elephant are represented, an echo of these then newfangled events taking place in the arena and, of course, in the Flavian Amphitheatre, built specially for such performances. In our opinion, these events changed into routine and were no longer commemorated in numismatics. On page 193, the author mentions several cities in Asia Minor, where temples of the Moon God (*Deus Lunus*) existed. In the ancient East, the astral triade was the Sun (Shamash), the Moon (Sin), and the morning star (Ishtar)¹³. The connection between the Moon God and the rhinoceros was the resemblance of the crescent with an animal horn.

Sixth is the northern stag (*Alces*)¹⁴. On the occasion of the Games in the Roman year 1000, which happened during the reign of Philip the Arab, coins were issued having on the reverse images of animals that had been described by antiquaries as being stags or northern stags, most probably reindeers. Back in 1559, one of these animals had been described by the early Venetian numismatist Sebastiano Erizzo as an „insolite

⁹ Evseev 1994, p. 50.

¹⁰ Daniel 1979, p. 122.

¹¹ Mommsen 1991, p. 234sq.

¹² Marinescu 2008, p. 346.

¹³ Moscati 1975a, p. 45.

¹⁴ *Alces*, -is, s.f. Northern stag (** 1962, p. 40).

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animal”. On page 199 a coin is presented, issued by the city of Henna (Enna) in Sicily, having on the reverse the image of an animal related to the goat and bearing a torch on its back. On the left and right are images of wheat-ears.

Seventh is the so-called *capra mambrina* or „Indian goat”. On page 202, a coin from the Pembroke collection is presented, displaying the image of the seated Jupiter on the obverse and a goat on the reverse, and also on two other coins from the collection of the late Knight André Fontaine, with two goatlike animals, whereas on the obverse the goddess Diana is mentioned in the caption.

Eighth is felines category and on page 206, four reverses having such animals are presented, the coins being identified in the royal Prussian, the Pembroke and the André Fontaine collections. The antiquarian Cantharus said that one of such cats made of marble, sculptures extant in the royal Prussian collection, was a tiger.

Ninth is the hyaena, which is represented on the obverse of a coin issued in Britain during Gallienus’ reign. In the book *Commentarii de lingua Ebraeorum*, the numismatist Bochartus presents the so-called *hyaena digitata*, the one with the sharp claws.

Tenth is the European bison, rare even in Roman shows. On page 209 several *Andreorum* coins are presented, all from the collection of Chifflet at Besançon. The image of a bison occurs on the obverse of one of the coins, accompanied by a small lyra, whereas another coin has on the obverse the image of Pallas Athena with the little owl, and on the reverse that of a bison. On page 210, a silver coin from the Pembroke collection is presented, displaying the image of a bison on the reverse.

Eleventh are the dragons, winged or bearded (*alatis, barbatis*). A crowned and a bearded dragon is represented on a very rare coin issued by Trajan, the coin being found in the Medici collection in Florence, Italy. Another coin, extant at that time in the collection of Louis XIV, is the one with a winged dragon, the legend being *Dea Nicaenses*, whereas a few other coins from the same collection display images of dragons on the reverse and the name of a small town in Paphlagonia, the seat of a famous oracle, called by the Romans *Aboni Murus* or *Aboni Castrum*. These coins were issued during the reign of Antoninus Pius. Another city in Asia Minor is Anazarbi, where coins having images of dragons were minted. On page 216, Spanheim presents a

spectacular coin minted in the honour of Alexander Severus by the Anatolian city of Tarsus, having the image of two dragons placed on the reverse (*inuitata omnino magnitudine Dracones conspiciuntur*) (fig. 13). The legend is ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Π., the last five Greek characters being tantamount to the Latin *Praestantissima*. On page 217, a coin issued by Antoninus Pius is represented, displaying on the reverse the image of a serpent and the name of the god of medicine Aesculapius. Dragons and serpents are also represented on coins minted by the town Ulpia Pautalia, located in Thrace, beginning with Trajan’s reign. On page 221 are mentioned coins issued in Egypt in the honour of the empress Otacilia, with images of crowned dragons with caduceus, cornucopia, and palms, and on page 222 is mentioned the crowned dragon with the legend *novus bonus genius*, during Nero’s reign, and the image of the asp occurring on coins issued in Egypt for Faustina Senior.

Twelfth is the dolphin, the issues are those mentioned as having represented a boy on a dolphin or a boy sleeping on a dolphin, under a tree.

Thirteenth are the various kinds of fish, the author presenting an odd coin, issued by Nero, on which four fish are represented. An examination of opinions of the ancient authors follows, focusing on the fact that these scholars preferred to liken some species of fish with the pig. A quotation from Pliny is „*inter venena sunt piscium PORCI MARINI [...]*”.

Fourteenth is the seal, and on page 235 the author presents a coin issued by Alexander Severus, on which the image of a dog attacking a seal appears, probably an echo of events in the arena.

All these chapters are valuable for their numerous references of mythological, iconographic, and historical-geographic nature, and also data concerning important figures of ancient Mediterranean history being included.

The fifth dissertation has as a subject fabulous animals represented on coins. The monster, with its aberrant forms, is always extraordinary by its enormous size and their oddity. Placed on the limits of mankind, they convey the fear of man against the occurrence of an animal metamorphosis¹⁵. Within the fifth dissertation, first is the Capricorn, whose image

¹⁵ Pont-Humbert 1998, p. 29.

occurs on gold coins issued by Vespasian and Titus.

Second is the Sphinx, whose actual nature the author attempts to unravel, this time in a long discourse as well. The foremost curious feature is that this fabulous creature was described as being of the female gender. As a conclusion, one can state that „the symbol of the sphinx is a legacy left to the world by the Egyptians”. According to Hegel, the sphinx is „somewhat a symbol of the symbolic itself”¹⁶. On page 249, the author presents a unique coin, struck by the Phoenician city Arad in the honour of Domitian, on whose reverse a vase in which two palm branches are kept, is represented, accompanied by two sphinxes.

Third are the sirens, for whose understanding and description the author prefers to offer quotations from Ovidius and Ausonius. On page 254, the author mentions the Hebrew terms „tziim”, „iaana”, and „thannim”, which were used to name several long animals.

Fourth are the Stymphalian birds, which had become too numerous in a wooded marsh in Arcadia, Hercules' task of eliminating them being his sixth labour. He caused them to fly in midair by frightening them with a bronze rattle given to him by Hephaistos¹⁷.

Fifth is the harpy, which the author tries to distinguish from the furies (three in number, just as the Parcae, and having snakes instead of hair).

Sixth is the Scylla, the virgin girl transformed by Circe into a marine monster having the lower part of the body formed of several dogs¹⁸, and seventh is the Cerberus, which is represented on coins, mentioned on page 264, issued by towns in Asia Minor in the honour of Antoninus Pius and Caracalla. On the same page, the author mentions the Hebrew word „Kerbrosch”, which designates a dog able to drive off the wolves.

In any case, the author's effort to make clear delimitations and to try to put forward explanations of the time-honoured but shadowy mythological figures can only be praiseworthy.

Eighth is the chimera¹⁹, attested on coins issued in Corinth and in the Cycladic island

Seriphos. This island is barren, almost certainly the poorest in natural resources of the Cyclades, and the location of its polis is not exactly known. Certain ore mining was carried out, and they were able to send a vessel to the battle of Salamis. Anyway, it became, for Athenian and also later writers, synonymous with a poor, small, and remote subject community. The island was also outside all trade routes²⁰. The hydra represented on coins is discussed next, the author presenting on page 269 a coin issued by the city of Agrinaeis in Sicily. Hercules' image, killing the Hydra, also appears on coins issued by Nicaea in Bithynia under Julia Domna, Metropolis in Ionia under Trajan, and Tarsus under Caracalla.

The 16th century numismatist Goltzius describes a coin issued by Phaistos in Crete. In Hellenistic times, Phaistos had grown to become nearly as large as in Minoan times, the palace being completely replaced by houses. Interesting archaeological findings have been made in the last decades²¹. Later, the city lost its independence and was destroyed about 150 BC, never to be rebuilt.

Tenth are the gryphon and the Pegasus, on page 271 the author presenting a unique coin issued by the town Aurelianopolis in Lydia under Commodus, displaying the image of the god Apollo standing in a *biga* pulled by two gryphons²².

Twelfth are the centaur and the Minotaur, the image of the first occurring on a coin issued for Julia Severa, the centaur pulling a *biga* in which a winged Victory stands, holding a bow. Another coin is the one on which a centaur is represented holding a Neptunian trident, thus evoking the god of the sea, whose son he actually was, the legend being ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ²³. The Minotaur is represented on coins issued by cities in Sicily, on page 285 being presented one struck in Entea.

Thirteenth is the phoenix - this famous bird was initially a wagtail or a heron. The Greeks called it, poetically, „mistress of the jubilees”. Represented as a bird half pheasant and half vulture, she was the symbol of immortality²⁴. On page 287 are presented coins issued by Constantius Junior in the 4th century AD. On the first coin, which has the legend *Gloria saeculi*

¹⁶ Evseev 1994, p. 168.

¹⁷ Sayles 1998, p. 93 (Ancient Coin Collecting, IV).

¹⁸ Balaci 1966, p. 347.

¹⁹ A fabulous animal from the Greek mythology, having a lion's head, a serpent's, and a goat's one. She was actually a dragon with malefic attributes (Georgescu - Georgescu 2002, p. 68).

²⁰ Rutishauser 2012, pp. 26-30,

²¹ La Rosa 1992, p. 238.

²² A fabulous animal in Greek mythology, having a lion's body and a vulture's head and wings. He was considered the animal devoted to Apollo (Georgescu - Georgescu 2002, p. 63).

²³ Georgescu - Georgescu 2002, p. 88.

²⁴ Georgescu - Georgescu 2002, p. 57.

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virtus Caes., a radiated phoenix is represented, whereas on other two coins phoenixes having stars with as much as eleven corners being represented, and the legend is *Fel(ix) temp(orum) reparatio*, which means „the restoring of the happy times”. The symbolism is obvious here. Spanheim does not fail to recall either that famous ancient poets mentioned the phoenix, namely Eusebius, Lactantius, and Claudianus.

Fourteenth are other monsters, of which the Cynocephalus (the dog-headed monster) is represented on a coin issued by Hadrian and on another one struck for Faustina, on which this monster is represented playing a *sistrum*. On page 290 is presented a coin issued for Domitilla, Vespasian’s wife, a coin on whose reverse the image of a monster is displayed, consisting of a horse having got a tail in the shape of a serpent.

In these dissertations, fabulous animals are separated from the real ones, each of them are thoroughly dealt with, and are inserted within a general frame of learned references as well, which make the text easily understandable for any educated readership, modern or contemporary.

The sixth dissertation is dedicated to vegetal symbols and fruits represented on coins. The vegetal kingdom shares with the animal one a mythical and ritualic field often put in connection with certain alimentary and therapeutic practices which fully appeal to plants. Especially due to their medicinal properties, plants form part of the repertoire of beliefs²⁵. First is the *silphium cyrenaicum*, named by Catullus *laserpitiferas cyrenas*. This plant is represented on coins issued by Ptolemy I of Egypt, the Greek legend on the obverse being *Basileos Ptolemaiou*, whereas that on the reverse is *Kur(enaion) Koino*, that is „The Commune of the Cyrenaens”. On another coin, the legend is „Barka”, a name which is mentioned by Vergilius in a verse : „*Hinc diserta siti region, lateque furentes // Barcaei*”. In order to integrate all these data in a broader historical context, Spanheim draws up a long examination of the political realities in the area, prior to the Roman conquest. On page 301, as a bibliography, the author mentions Prosperus Alpinus’ valuable book on Egyptian flora, published more than a century before, in 1593.

Second is the lotus, which was classified in Antiquity in two kinds: the rosy lotus (*Colocasia* or *Faba Aegyptia*, that is, the Egyptian grain) and the white lotus (*Nymphaea Nilotica*). In

ancient Egypt (and also in the Far East) it stands for purity, force, regeneration, the uterus/womb, fertility, prosperity, the fullness of life, and cosmic harmony. In ancient Egypt it was a sacred flower, its image accompanying the representations of divinities. The Egyptian myth of the creation of the world was that the sun god Ra had appeared out of a lotus flower. Inside this flower, one often used to put the images of Horus, Isis, and Osiris²⁶. On page 302 a coin, issued by Hadrian, is presented, having the image of a god sitting down on a lotus, whereas, on page 303, a coin is presented, displaying the image of the goddess Isis, crowned with a small lotus flower. On page 305, a coin is represented, having the image of a cobra, also crowned with a small lotus, and accompanied by a *sistrum* and a *caduceus*; another coin, having the image of a serpent or dragon, also similarly crowned, with the capitals L. and H., is presented.

Third is the *strobilum* or *nux pinea*, on page 308 a coin issued by the city of Syracuse being presented, having the image of a dolphin with this plant upside down below it. The legend is ΣΥΡΑ. On page 313, the author mentions the association of a tree with the day of April 11 in the old Milesian calendar, a tree which the author considers to be the pine. A long exposition follows, on the usage of pine branches in pagan ceremonies in Asia Minor and for the goddess of agriculture Ceres, and for the crowns for the Isthmic Games. Spanheim quotes here Pliny, who writes, during Titus’ reign, that „*pinea corona victores apud Isthmum coronatur*”, whereas, for the poet Statius, who writes under Domitian, the pine is „*sylvarum gloria*”, that is, the pride of the woods.

Fourth is the rose on Rhodian coins, and the pomegranate being called in Antiquity *malus punicus*, the Punic apple. Much prized was in Rome the North African pomegranate, called *mala punica*. Columella (XII, 46, 5-6) quotes from Magon a series of recipes for the preservation of this fruit, for example keeping it in clay or wood shavings²⁷. On page 277 of the 1671 edition, in a rectangle are engraved four images, the first being of a male figure with a radiated crown and the other three, of the flower, placed on reverses (fig. 6). These are resumed in the great 1706 volume, on page 319 a Rhodian coin having the image of a sun with the human figure

²⁵ Pont-Humbert 1998, p. 334.

²⁶ Evseev 1994, p. 93.

²⁷ Moscati 1975b, p. 266sq.

and the rose being presented. The Greek legend is ΠΟΔΙΩΝ. There were several places which derived their names from shrubs and trees, for instance the Greek islands Stoechades from the *stoechas*, Cyprus from *cyprius*, whereas Ammianus Marcellinus mentions the Mesopotamian town Zaitha, located near the frontier between the Roman and Persian empires, a little downstream Mejadin, as being associated with an oily tree²⁸. In Rhodos, an ointment obtained from crocuses is mentioned as well. A subtle connection is made between the Phoenicians, who were the old inhabitants of the island, with the Rhodian purple, and the rose, which was cultivated on Punic fields. The image of the pomegranate as a symbol of beauty, the pleasures of life, but also a godly gift, often recurs in the Old Testament, and on page 323 a Rabbinic wish is quoted: „May your work be as precious as a Punic apple !”. Further, on page 324, the author mentions that he had seen Peiresc’s numismatic collection in Paris: „*Lutetiae nuper admodum mihi inspectus inter Numismata Peireskiana*”.

On the same page and on the following one, a Parthian or Persian coin is presented, including the image of a kneeling archer (fig. 14-15). Archery is a symbol of spiritual fecundation, of elevation, the lot decided by gods for man, and a test of the heroes’ physical and mental powers²⁹. Spanheim quotes a phrase used by Pliny the Younger in a letter addressed to Trajan (*Parthicus metallus*), which the author thinks it meant gold coins having archers represented („*apud Parthos percussi, cum figura Sagittarii*”). On page 327 two coins are presented, one issued by Alexander the Great and another one by Trajan, which both display on their reverses images of Hercules’ bow, quiver, and club.

According to Pliny, the Medic apple is assimilated to the Assyrian one, these ones being included in Parthian cuisine. At Alexander the Great’s time, the Parthians so much impressed the conquering Macedonians that the latter adopted their manner of stuffing, which eventually reached Rome. A book on this subject was even written in western Europe in the 17th century³⁰. Fifth is the Hesperian apple, two reverses of coins issued by Antoninus Pius representing Hercules beside the tree round which the serpent is coiled up, and the three Hesperian nymphs, on page 331. On page 335 a unique coin is presented, minted in Mauretania, having the image of a panther head

on the obverse and that of an *Arbor Aurantiae* represented on the reverse.

Sixth is the palm, to which is dedicated a very long chapter, which extends to page 358. On page 337 two reverses of coins struck by the city Panormus in Sicily are presented, displaying images of palms, and on page 338 the reverse of a coin issued by the city of Selinus in Asia Minor. Carthage began to mint coins in Sicily when it needed to pay its mercenaries. On the coin reverses were placed a horse, a lion, or a palm. The other cities from Spain added the elephant³¹. The image of the palm also appears on coins struck by the city of Hierapytnae in Crete. On the obverse, a woman’s head with a towerlike headgear is represented, some believing that the woman is the goddess Cybele.

Further, on page 340, the author presents a coin issued by the city Camara. Both Ptolemy and Stephen of Byzantium state that Camara was a city in Crete. In this context, on page 341, Spanheim mentions that in Roman times there had been vases or earthen pots filled with plants from Crete; among these, the author mentions the black poplar (*Populus nigra*). Various simples, yielding ointments, and aromatic herbs ensured the reputation of Minoan Crete as far as Egypt. A large part of Cretan food came, at that time and nowadays as well, from the picking of small berries growing on shrubs, of plant stems, and rhizomes. The quince tree is original from Crete and very likely from the hills which command the city of Chania (the quince fruit is also known to be a cure for stomach troubles). During the Bronze Age and seemingly afterwards on this island, the gardens around the houses and especially those surrounding the temples, sometimes even those arranged inside the buildings, were conveying that love for the nature is for the flower, for the fruit trees, and for the evergreen plants particular for Minoan art³². On page 342, a coin issued by the Cypriote city of Lapethus is presented, also displaying the image of a palm, and on page 343, a coin struck by the city of Alexandria in Egypt, having the image of a Cypriote palm is presented. On page 345 Spanheim presents two coins, issued for Antoninus Pius and displaying images of palms.

A long exposition follows on the Damascene plum, which seems to be represented on a coin having on the obverse the image of the goddess Athena wearing the helmet, and on the

²⁸ Spanheim 1706, p. 320.

²⁹ Evseev 1994, p. 16.

³⁰ Simmons 2007.

³¹ Daniel 1979, p. 112sq.

³² Faure 1977, pp. 101-484 *passim*.

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reverse the Arabian fruit *balanus*³³. On page 350, the author presents a coin issued by the Flavians, having on the reverse the image of a palm, and the legend *Ivdaea capta* - the quelling of the rebellion by Titus. Seventh is the balm tree, which yields incense. On page 360 three coins issued by Titus are presented, having the image of this tree on the reverse, and two Hebrew coins „with Hebrew or Assyrian letters”, having the urn with the Manna represented on the obverse, and the balm tree on the reverse (fig. 7, for the 1671 edition, and 16, for the 1706 edition). Eighth is the *dictamnus*³⁴, a herb growing in Crete. Dioscorides calls this plant *herba*, and not „arbor”. On page 363, a coin issued by the city Smyrna is presented, having the image of a crown made of this herb, and also a coin issued for Hadrian, having represented on the reverse a sow next to a tree, called *ficus ruminalis*. Very much alike are two reverses of coins issued by Antoninus Pius, also having represented a sow and this tree. A similar tree is the *ilex*. On page 365, Spanheim mentions a town in Lydia, bearing an odd name, Perperis, which, among others in the eastern Mediterranean, was a place where wine was made. The author also presents four reverses of coins having images of clusters of grapes, one of them in a rectangular frame.

The seventh dissertation has as a subject the history of the various ancient lands and countries. In the first chapter, Spanheim draws up a historic outlook of Macedonia. On page 372, he draws up the list of its kings, beginning with Perdiccas, who, according to Thucydides, is the fourth after Caranus. Second are the kings of Macedonia, prior to Philip II, represented on coins. On page 378, Spanheim presents six reverses of coins issued by the king Amyntas, representing a dog, a stag, or Hermes' head with the *petasos*. Other three reverses, given on page 379, include images of a bird picking a snake. Third are the coins issued by Philip II and Alexander the Great. On page 382, on the reverse of a coin issued by the latter, the image may be that of an altar having two vases of worship kept on top of it. Fourth are Macedonian coins issued after the reign of Alexander, on page 385 a coin with King Perseus' head with seven Macedonian stars. Sixth are the insignia on Macedonian coins. An interesting chapter is the one dedicated to

horns represented on coins, on page 390 a bust being represented, of a bearded man with a ram's horn on the right part of the head. On page 391, the author presents a coin, displaying the image of a bull and a leaf on the reverse, the legend being ΠΥΛΙΩΝ.

Next are coins minted in the Seleucid kingdom, on pages 408 and 423 Jean Foy-Vaillant and his books *Historia Regum Syriae* and *Ptolemaeorum Historia*, in turn, being mentioned. Another chapter is dedicated to the cognomina used by Seleucid monarchs in official documents. On page 431, three reverses of coins are presented, including the image of a pair of eagle wings³⁵, a table with lightnings on top of it, and two fires burning on top of something composed of a pair of three circles one on top of another. In Antiquity there was a science of unraveling lightnings, which were considered messages from gods, the so-called *libri fulgurales* being elaborated³⁶. On page 440 a coin is presented, having the image of an elephant on the reverse, this animal being in this case the symbol of the city Apamea in Syria.

The eighth dissertation is dedicated to Oriental coins. First are the Parthian ones, on page 449 are presented five coins and two obverses (fig. 17), and Spanheim emphasizes the cult of Iranian kings for long hair, with further observations on their crowns and tiaras, on page 451 a quotation from Anacreon being given as well. On page 429 of the 1671 edition, two coin reverses are presented, one having a Parthian tiara and the other a lion's head as a headgear, placed on them (fig. 8). On page 452 three reverses of coins are presented, including the image of a Parthian tiara with three stars and a bow, issued by Marcus Antonius, Augustus, and Tiberius. A chapter on the Parthian kings' cognomina is also included, especially the title „King of kings” being discussed upon. The attires and ceremonial of the Arsacid court were those of the Persian dynasty; after the king Mithridates spread his domination to the Indus and Tigris, the dynasty replaced the title of king with that of „King of kings”, also bore by the Achaemenians. They replaced the pointed Scythian fur cap with the tall pearl-adorned tiara. Like Darius, the king is represented on coins holding a bow³⁷. Second are the coins issued by Tigranes, king of Armenia. On page 478 a coin issued by Archelaos, king of

³³ *Balanus*, -i, s.f. (*seldom s.m.*) [...] 4. The fruit of a shrub from Arabia, which yielded a perfume; the name for the shrub and the perfume (***) 1962, p. 79).

³⁴ *Dictamnus*, -i, s.f. (*dictamnium*, -i, s.n.) A plant, growing especially on Mount Dictaeus and Ida (***) 1962, p. 219).

³⁵ The eagle is the bird of Jove.

³⁶ Evseev 1994, p. 65sq.

³⁷ Mommsen 1991, p. 173.

Cappadocia, is presented, on the reverse is the image of a club, represented upside down, accompanied by a capital K, obviously the abbreviation of the name of the kingdom. Fourth are coins issued by the monarchs of Pontus and Bosphorus. On page 483 three coins issued by Mithridates Eupator are presented, on the reverse a grazing stag being represented.

Fifth are the Thracian kings, and sixth, the kings of Pergamum. On page 505 a coin is presented, displaying on the reverse the image of a temple with three pyramids on top of it, in the fashion of Afrodite's temple in the north-eastern corner of Cyprus (*Templum cum Pyramidos, instar Paphiae Veneris*), the legend being ΠΑΦΙΑ, so a homage to the Greek island. A similar coin is presented on page 510, as being extant at that time in the Medici collection in Florence. Seventh are the Bithynian kings; on page 514, four reverses of coins are presented, one having the image of a winged Victory holding a laurel crown with the arm stretched, another one, a lyra, and the last, another centaur holding a bow. Eighth are the Carian kings of Asia Minor, on whose coin-reverses the image of a figure with an axe is always placed. Ninth are the Hebrew kings; on page 521, four reverses are represented, having images helmets, the sun with a human figure, and a cluster of grapes. On page 527, a coin reverse is presented, having the image of a laurel crown and in the middle the capitals N K, which are an enigma for the author. Further, several coin reverses are presented, having the image of the Tabernacle placed on them.

Tenth is the Abgar dynasty of the tiny state of Osrhoene, which had Edessa as its capital, whose kings are represented with several kinds of tiaras. Edessa became an independent city with the fall of the Seleucids and led a pro-Parthian policy. After the rule of Gordian III, this dynasty lost power, the last king being Abgar X, who reigned for only two years, and whose kinship to the earlier rulers is by no means clear. Edessa was at that time an important centre of the Syriac church and in the late 2nd century a courtier at Abgar VIII's palace, called Bardesanes, became converted to Christianity, at a given moment a cross being represented on the tiara worn by the king himself. In spite of the uncertainty of the fortunes of their realm, there are more than 25 varieties of coins issued by this dynasty, always or nearly always the king being represented wearing a specific tiara³⁸.

Eleventh are the kings of Numidia and Mauretania, whose portraits are placed on coin-reverses accompanied by images of palms and horse heads. On page 544, the author presents two coins issued by Iuba, one of them having on the reverse probably the image of a temple and the other, that of a horse rampant. The legend RAI is explained by *regni anno primo*, whereas RAX by *regni anno decimo*. Twelfth are the kings of Sicily, on page 547 four coins being presented, on whose reverses being placed images of chariots coming in triumph, a lion with a paw raised, and a rider with a spear and a cloak.

Thirteenth are the coins issued by Goths, Vandals, and ancient kings in Gallia, Britannia, and northern lands, on page 556 four coins being presented. Ostrogothic kings are represented wearing tiaras and a opulent necklace; Attila's portrait occurs on a coin whose reverse displays the image of a lion; finally, on the reverse of a coin issued by Hilderic in North Africa is represented the personification of Carthage, with the legend *Felix Karth(ago)*.

This dissertation uses coins and their iconography, reaching much beyond the narrow province of numismatics in order to cast light on many obscure realities of antiquity, caught in a network of political, religious, and cultural interdependent aspects.

The ninth dissertation has as subject matter symbols. First are the origins of cities on coins: in the Roman empire, coins could only be minted in specific locations authorised by the emperors. Most imperial capitals had a mint (Rome, Trier, Milan, Constantinople, Thessalonike, Nicomedia), as did other major cities such as Aquileia³⁹. On page 563, Spanheim presents two coins issued by the city Abdera, displaying the image of the head of the founder, Heroe, who, according to Herodotus, was worshipped as a god or demigod. This representation is included in a square or a rectangle. In Caria was a famous town, Alabanda, named after its founder, a certain Alabandus, to whom divine honours were bestowed. In his *De natura deorum*, Cicero states that the Greeks had deified a large number of mortals and in this context he offers the example of the Alabandians. This city was so flourishing that a proverb mentioned Alabanda as being the happiest city of the Carians. It went into ruins after Labienus took it in 38 BC⁴⁰.

³⁸ Sayles 1998, p. 61.

³⁹ Mauskopf Deliyannis 2010, p. 58sq.

⁴⁰ ***, *La Grande Encyclopédie*, s.a., 1, p. 1110.

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Second are insignia of *colonia* cities on coins. Thus, Corcyra, Syracuse, and Henna had the Pegasus, Gela, Taurominis, Agrina, and Entella, the Minotaur and Megara, the little owl (*noctua*)⁴¹. The image of the little owl was also placed on the coins issued by a town in Ionia, called Lebedion, a fact that makes the author suppose that it was founded by Athenians after they arrived somewhere in the area⁴². Third are sacred symbols represented on coins. On coins issued by the city Agrigentum, the so-called *Jovis Atabyrios* is represented, having a beard or crowned, and accompanied by an eagle⁴³. In Sicily, the city Heraclea worshipped the Athena Chalchioikos as its tutelary goddess, and in southern Gaul, Massalia had a temple of Diana Ephesia; of course, this was the name given by Roman authors and officials. The image of the statue of this latter goddess appears only on page 641, on the reverse of a coin issued by Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, Diana, dressed in an Egyptian costume, stands between them, raised on a double pedestal and touching them with the hands.

Second are the metropolises of the colonies, represented on coins. The first is Heraklea, where an interesting coin was struck, representing Hercules amid an amphitheatre crowded with people (*illinc Theatrum seu Circum magno populi coetu refertum*). The Greek caption, translated into Latin, is *Heracleotarum Matris Coloniarum Civitatum*. On page 651, a coin issued by the city Amphipolis of Macedonia is presented, having the image of the goddess Ceres on the bull placed on its reverse, and on page 652 Spanheim mentions a town in Macedonia, bearing a curious name, Stobi, or *Municipium Stobensium*. Roman colonisation in Macedonia, like often in other areas, is the deed of Julius Caesar. Nicopolis in Epyrus was, however, not a *colonia*, but a Greek *civitas libera*, whereas Stobi was a *Municipium civium Romanorum*, with institutions that could be compared with those of a Roman *colonia*⁴⁴.

A chapter is dedicated to cities enjoying the right of asylum. Tyrus, which had acquired this status, added captions such as *Felicissima Insularum, SACRA TYRUS*, because the city was located on an island, and *Deorum immortalium sedem & domicilium*. Similarly, the Cycladic

islands are honoured by the religious formula *omnium Insularum, quae sunt in mari, sanctissimas*. On a coin issued by Apamea in Syria, the legend is *Apameae Sacrae et Inviolabilis*. In Diana Ephesia's temple, debtors could find shelter (*asylum & securitatem adversus creditors*). Another interesting chapter is the one dedicated to cities which were seats of naval prefectures. Thus, Forum Iulii, nowadays Fréjus in southern France, was a *Colonia Classica*. A coin issued for Valerian, presented on page 690, has the image of Mercury's head, without the *petasos*, placed on the reverse, surrounded by the twelve signs of the zodiac. A coin issued by the city Corycos in Cilicia displays on the reverse the image of the naked Bacchus, standing next to a vase intended for the celebration of the games (*Vas praeterea ludorum*), in which are kept the *caduceus*, a wheat ear, and a palm frond.

The second volume, including the dissertations 10-13, is less interesting, as it has as subject the Roman aristocrats and high civil officials in numismatics. One should not forget the permanent deep religious character of the Roman state. The iconography is conventional, even if here and there spectacular. On the other hand, however, this volume is more eclectic than the first, displaying, like Liebe's treatise, a scholarly mosaic-like structure, but much more coherent and articulate than *Gotha Numaria*. Frequent are the quotations from ancient poets, such as Vergil, Horace, and Ovid. The tenth dissertation has as subject matter the Roman aristocratic families of the capital. On page 17, the author presents two coins issued by M. Aurelius Cotta, displaying images of centaurs with branches of trees. Images of ship prows are placed on other reverses of coins, presented on page 18. On page 44 four reverses are presented, having riders with spears, a Janus, and a pickaxe represented upside down. On page 48, Spanheim presents a reverse with the image of a vase and a pagan priestly staff. On page 54 the author presents no less than eight reverses: a goddess with a helmet, the god Janus, two ship prows, a crocodile, a cock with a vase, and a coin reverse with four pagan religious symbols (the legend is LEP. IMP.) (fig. 19). Chapter V is dedicated to Roman cognomina, on page 61 being presented the reverse of a coin issued by the Gens Voconia, including the image of a calf (*vitulus*). On page 74 a coin issued by Sulla is presented, Venus' head being placed on the obverse and the *signa pontificalia* on the reverse, and another, also

⁴¹ Spanheim 1706, p. 569.

⁴² Spanheim 1706, p. 570.

⁴³ Spanheim 1706, p. 572.

⁴⁴ Further research on this topic: Papazoglu 1986, pp. 213-237; Rizakis 2003, p. 109sq.

displaying Venus' head on the obverse and three trophies on the reverse.

On page 78, a coin issued by one M. Plaetorius Cestianus, an associate of Crassus, is presented. Cestianus seems to have been an important clerk or merchant who had joined a cult in the course of business activities, and it has been suggested that he had fulfilled a diplomatic mission to Egypt⁴⁵. On page 82, Spanheim presents a coin issued by Paullus Fabius Maximus, having on the reverse the image of a kind of double crescent with the corners upwards (*Luna bicornis*), accompanied by five stars. On page 86, the author presents an illustrative coin for pagan iconography. The coin was issued by the Gens Manlia, displaying the image of the Pythia's head on the obverse and the tripod, having an ewer on top of it and two stars, on the reverse. The legend is L TORQVAT // III VIR. While she was telling the future, Pythia was sitting on the tripod, separated from the customer by a curtain. The tripod was not a piece of furniture for sitting down. It did not have any cushion, being instead like a kind of shallow basin or pan, with two rings to catch at⁴⁶.

On page 91, a coin issued by C. Norbanus is presented, including the images of a pair of fasces, a caduceus, and a wheat-ear. On the reverses of many coins issued by pretors and consuls, the so-called *sella curulis* (the curulian chair) is represented, often having a pair of scales on top of it. Other times, the *sella curulis* is represented between two Ceresian wheat-ears. In order to create a context, on pages 121-122 a stanza from a poem by Juvenal is quoted:

„*Quid, si vidisset PRAETOREM curribus
altis
Exstantem, & medio sublimem in pulvere
Circi,
In tunica Iovis, pictae Sarrana ferentem
Ex humeris aulae togae, magnaue
coronae
Tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit
ulla ?*”

In general, on coins, the representations of lictors and especially the fasces and a curulian chair are the only *insignia* that ensure is all about the holder of an office⁴⁷.

On page 127 the author also presents three coins having the image of crescent and stars placed on their reverses, issued by P. Clodius, M. Minucius, and T. Sempronius (Gracchus) (fig.

20). We also know the appearance of these men after the obverses. On page 132, Spanheim presents three coins, each of them displaying on the reverses the image of a rider. On page 137, a coin having a reverse with two lions and a panther is presented. On page 170, the author presents two reverses of coins, with the image of a hammer, the symbol of Gens Valeria, and a hammer and tongs, these being the attributes of the god Hephaistos/Vulcan. On page 242, a long exposition on Pescennius Niger can be found, opened by the following assertions: „*Felicioer hac in parte PESCENNIUS NIGER, cuius, ut minus praeceps, a suscepto aliquamdiu summo Romani imperii in Oriente fastigio, occasus exstitit, ita superstites adhuc plures eius nummi inter selectiora id genus cimelia referri vulgo solent ac recondi*”.

On page 388 Spanheim presents a coin issued by the city of Tarsus for Caracalla, having on its reverse an elephant bearing a panther head on its back, and surmounted by a crown of laurels, and the letters MAK.

On page 571, the author presents a coin, issued by Nerva, with a fiscal meaning, having the image of a palm placed on the reverse, the legend being *Fisci Iudaici calumnia sublata*; this coin was also presented on page 354. Spanheim reminds that in Antiquity the palm was the symbol of Judaea. Even nowadays, one of the rites of the Jewish festival Sukkot, which is the third pilgrimaging holiday of the year, is that of making up a bouquet made of four items : *étrog* (a citron), *bulav* (a palm branch), *hadaas* (three myrtle branches), and *arava* (two willow branches). This bouquet, held by both hands and brandished towards the four cardinal points, upwards and downwards, is tantamount to thanking God for all vegetable species extant in the world⁴⁸.

On page 613, the work *Notitia Dignitatum Imperii Romani* is mentioned - section VII names the places Constantiniana Daphne and Balistaria Daphne, both located in the Roman province of Moesia Secunda. The first was located on the Danube. In the summer of 367 AD, the emperor Valens passed his troops north of the Danube, *via* Constantiniana Daphne, on a naval bridge made up by placing boards on the ship-decks⁴⁹. The *Notitia Dignitatum* was a list of civil and military government officials for the eastern and western

⁴⁵ Heyob 1975, p. 16.

⁴⁶ Vandenberg 2001, p. 111.

⁴⁷ Berrendonner 2003, p. 162.

⁴⁸ Pont-Humbert 1998, p. 335.

⁴⁹ Bounegru 1983, p. 279.

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empires that is thought to have been compiled between 395 and the 420s⁵⁰.

As a conclusion, this work is, in certain ways, unusually modern, very much alike an interdisciplinary book of today, and a contemporary scholar would certainly strip his work only of the learned quotations from ancient poets and orators. The material is rigorously structured, particularly in the 18th century edition, witnessing a considerable intellectual effort. Even though it was Eckhel, and not Spanheim, that would decisively shape the features and further directions of the numismatic science, we regard this outstanding work as a direct forerunner of later systematic treatises.

⁵⁰ Mauskopf Deliyannis 2010, p. 49.

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Two editions of the work „*Dissertationes de praestantia et usu numismatum antiquorum*” by Ezechiel Spanheim

ILLUSTRATION LIST

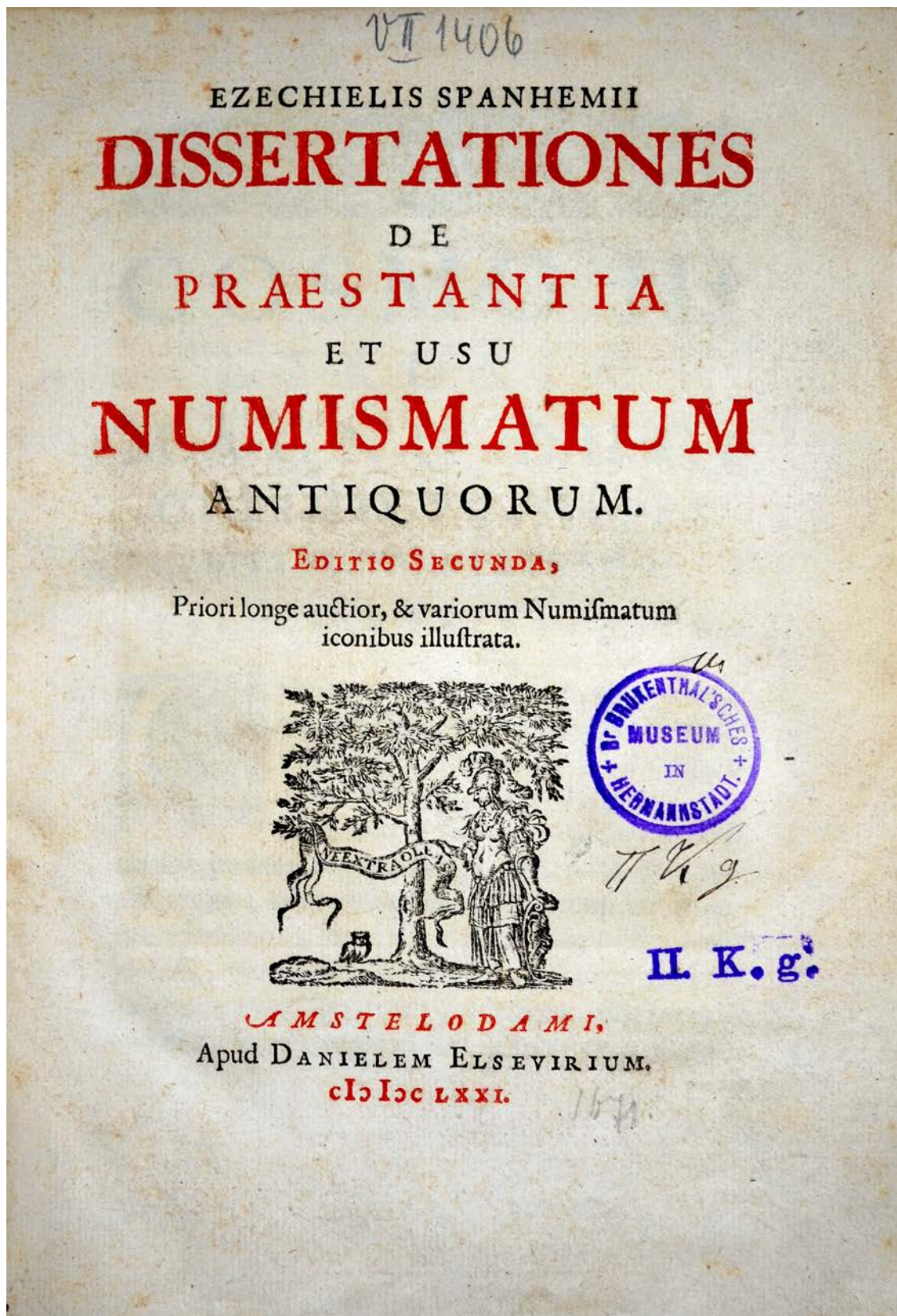
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EZECHIEL SPANHEMIUS SERENISSIMO ELECTORI PALATINO
A CONSILII STATUS ET P.T. IN TRACTU INFERIORIS RHENI RESIDENS.

*Viva pollicitus sub imagine reddere pictor,
Quod prisca Veneris Roma, quod Atthis habet:
Promissam nec dextra fidem miranda fefellit.
Hic qui Spanhemium cernis, utramque vides.*

Nicolaus Ainsius Dna. fil.



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I

DISSERTATIO PRIMA,
DE
PRÆSTANTIA ET USU
NUMISMATUM
ANTIQUORUM.

OCTAVIO FALCONERIO

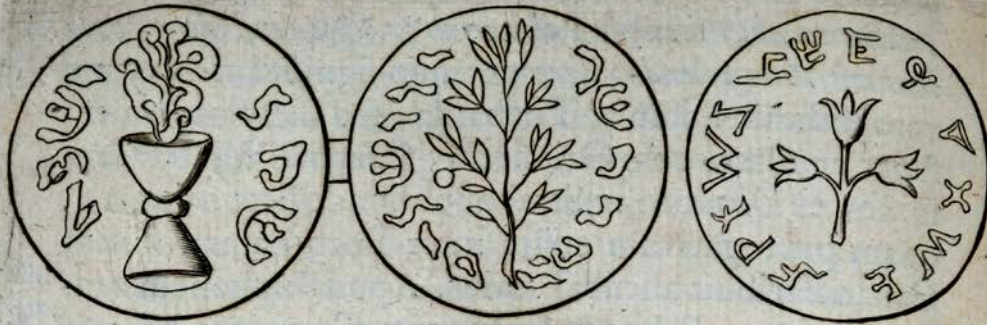
S. D.

EZECHIEL SPANHEMIUS.

Rogasti me aliquoties, pro nostra consuetudine, OCTAVI FALCONERII, ut quid de Nummis Veterum sentirem, mandare litteris non dubitarem. Quum enim videres, me hac omni priscae illius ætatis memoria non leviter delectari; hinc de ejus vel usu, vel pretio differendi, haud una hic in Urbe sese obtulit occasio. Præbuit vero illam sæpius ipsa Nummorum, quos te vel comite, vel duce, nonnunquam inspexi, contemplatio; qua inter alia itineris Italici oblectamenta, oculos animumque, tanquam jucundissimo spectaculo, subinde licuit explere. Ea quippe mihi contractæ tecum necessitudinis ratio & felicitas fuit; ut cum alias, tum hic quoque, plurimum te sensus illius voluptatis adficeret, quam me longe maximam & prope incredibilem percipere, prædicabam. Quod vero frequenter suadebas, ut eam diffundi latius paterer, in eo sane haud illibenter obsequi tuæ voluntati cogitabam: qui ut amantes solent, iis quibus uterque nostrum



334 DISSERTATIO QUARTA
Assyriis, aut frequenter Samariticis litteris signantur.
Utriusque generis hic habes.

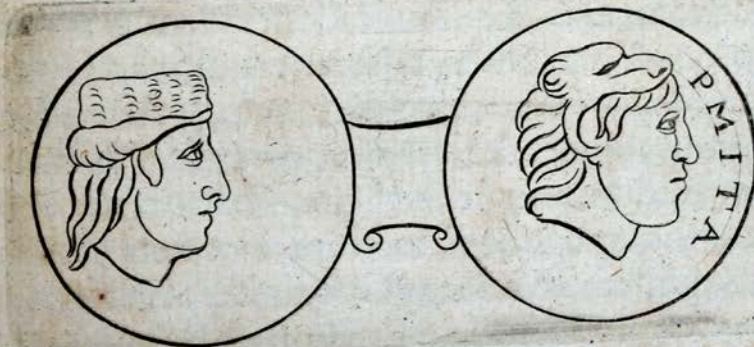


Menor
Enaiim
pag. 171.

Nihil aliud innuunt litteræ diverso caractere utroque nummo expressæ, nisi *Siclus Israël*, & *Hierosolyma sancta*. Posterior cum litteris Samariticis, idem omnino cum eo, quem repræsentat & describit R. Azarias, & quem se Ferrariæ nactum tradit: ובביתוהה מטבע הנני ראייתי כחוב באותיות דלעילא שקל ישראל ובאמצעו ציצנת שד עליה אשר לרעתי דל שקל דוד ומצד אחר ירושלים הקדושה או ירושלימה קדושה ובאמצעו מטה בעל שלשה פרחים כפי אלו הוצורות משני עבעיו ולבי אומר לי כי הרב נחמני צל שכה וכתב שקל השקלים תחת שקל ישר אל. *In circuitu autem moneta vidi scriptum litteris superne quidem SICLUS ISRAELIS, in medio Urna cum litteris שד supra positis, quod meo iudicio est SICLUS DAVIDIS. Ab altero latere Feruschalaim hakaduscha, aut Feruschalaima Kaduscha, seu HIEROSOLYMA SANCTA. In media Virga tribus floribus insignita hac ab utroque latere forma. Dicit autem mihi cor meum R. Nachmanidem pia memoria oblivione scripsisse fakel hafekelim pro fekel Israël, seu Siclus Israël. Quæ alias ad Siclos id genus Hebræorum spectant, ita jam accurate excusserunt viri docti & litteraturæ Orientalis callentissimi, Waserus, Willalpandus, Schikardus, Waltonus, Hottinguerus, alique, ut non occurrat*

DE PRÆST. ET USU NUMISM. 429

Tiaram vel Cidarim, (quæ fere promiscue sumpta ut infra dicitur) sed aliud capitis decus, nempe Mitræ instar præferre posteriorem hunc Arfacem; cui etiam haud absimile videas in nummis Abgari, de quo paulo ante egimus. Haud unum nempe capitis insigne usurpatum olim his Barbaris Regibus; modo Diadema, ut in nummo prioris Arfacis & altero quem expressit Trifanus; modo duplex etiam Diadema, quo usus dicitur Artabanus Parthorum Rex apud Herodianum; Lib. I. modo Cidaris aut Tiara cum Diademate, ut infra in nummo Tigranis; modo aureum capitis arietini figmentum lapillis interstinctum, ut supra de Sapore Persarum Rege tradentem vidimus Ammianum, modo vero quoddam regiæ Mitræ genus, seu in orbem sinuatum capitis tegmen, quale in posteriori Nummo expressum; & ad quæ sinuata Parthorum insignia respexit Tacitus; *Nuntia vere accola Euphratem, nulla im-* Annal. VI. *brium vi sponte in immensum attolli, simul albertibus spumis* 37. *in modum Diadematis sinuare orbis.* Ut mittam non sinuatum quidem in orbis, sed quadratum, haud minus ac Tiara, quamvis cætera diversum capitis tegmen, quod videas in sequenti Panormitanorum nummo.



Parthorum autem vulgus pileatum fuisse, ut non immerito eos *pileatos Parthos* vocarit Poëta, sicut de Persis observarat olim Herodotus, pileis tamen haud in-

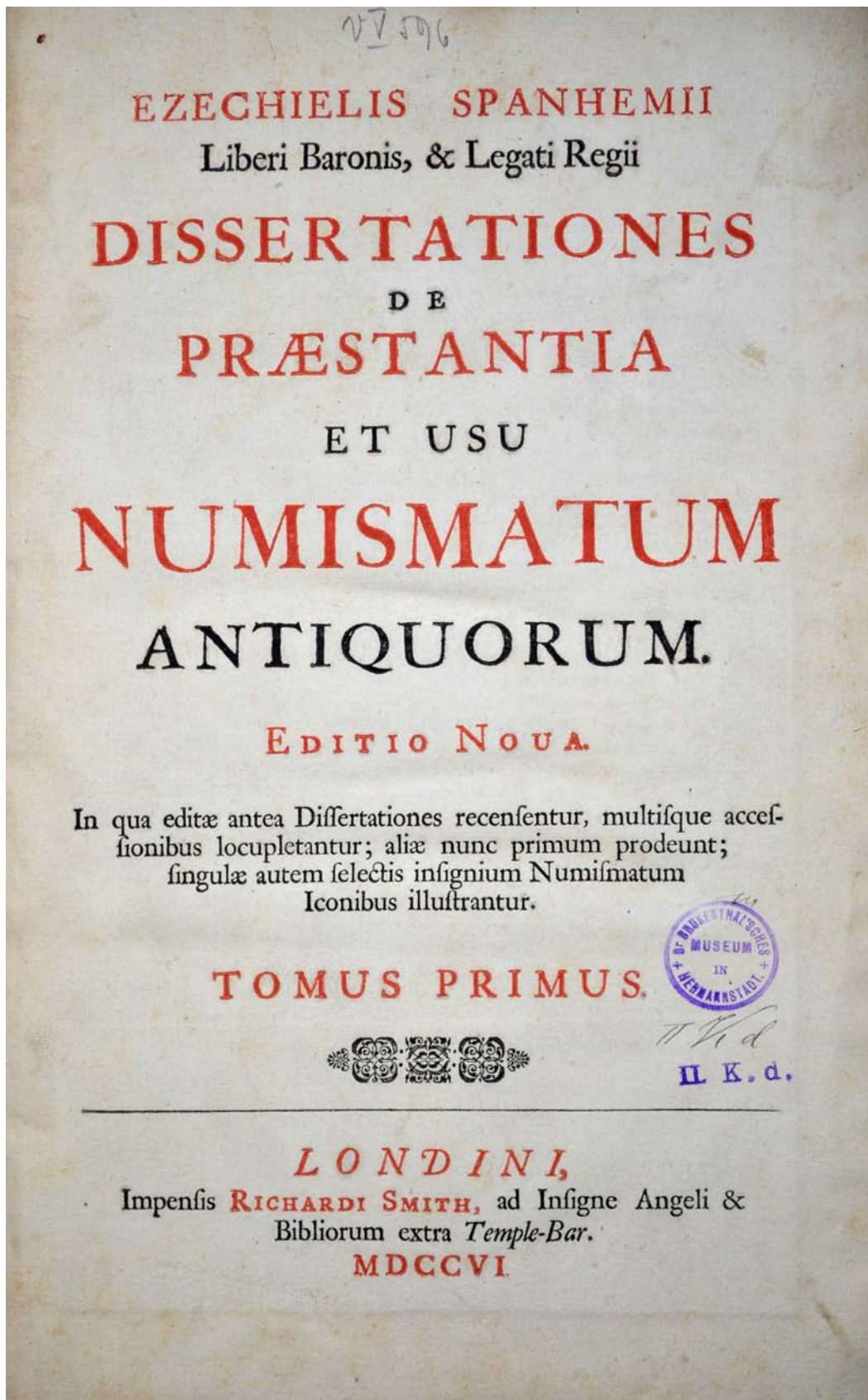
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Coinage and commerce in Southeast Europe, VI, 2014

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Dissertatio Tertia

In quo praeterea nummo Imperator desuper cum spectantium in Orchestra Senatorum turba, ab utroque autem Amphitheatri latere, hinc figura nuda iuxta Metam, illinc Aedacula signantur.



Lib. vii. Epist. 59.

Lib. ii. Epist. 46. Adv. Gentes lib. v. p. 416.

Specim. Tab. xvii.

Ut vero Elephantum in dictis nummis, sic eo sensu *Leopardorum Munificentia* vocatur apud Symmachum: *sacras mihi litteras Julius Agens in rebus exhibuit, LEOPARDORUM MUNIFICENTIAM continentes*: alibi vero cupit, *MUNIFICENTIAM Libycarum largitione mutari*. Ita etiam Arnobius: *nonne ab hoc effluunt causae, per quas nostra fulcitur salus, variorum MUNIFICENTIA voluptatum?* Cuius tamen vocis genuina illa nec alias arcana significatio non observata, eruditis aliquot in explicatione veterum Actorum non semel imposuit. Qua ratione, ut hoc addam, seu ad indicandum solemnem ad Ludos id genus quaesitum undique a Caesaribus apparatus, *Magnificentiae* quoque vox subinde in eorum nummis, qui ea occasione sunt percussi, adhibita; ut id monuit iam eximius Morellus, utinam adhuc noster, adducto singulari Commodi eam in rem nummo, cum inscriptione, *MAGNIFICENTIAE AVG. COS. VI. PP.*



plo Athenis palpebras circumlingentes Pluti, quo facto visum recuperat; ut ita non auditum solum, sed visum etiam exacuendi, optimi haberentur auspices id genus Dracones. Ex hisce autem adductis hæctenus nummis, cum huius Paphlagonii seu præstigatoris Alexandri, sub Pellæi Draconis effigie & *Glucōnis* nomine, abunde liquet, id eum ex parte consequutum, quod ab Imperatore inuerecunde contendebat; ut nempe nummis imprimeretur cum sua, tum Draconis sui effigies; καὶ ΝΟΜΙΣΜΑ κατὰ τὴν ἐγκειραμένην τῇ μὲν ΤΟΥ ΓΛΥΚΩΝΟΣ, κατὰ τὴν δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου, utque NUMISMA nouum signaretur, altera quidem in parte GLUCONIS imagine, altera Alexandri. Id vero omnino obtinuisset, quod alio loco Lucianus iam ante tradiderat, eum nempe GLUCONIS nomine diuinitus insignitum, imaginibus & simulacris, cum æreis, tum argenteis expressum: Γραφαὶ τε ἐπὶ τῶν καὶ εἰκόνας, καὶ ἕβανα τὰ μὲν ἐκχαλκῆ, τὰ δὲ ἄργυρα εἰκασιδρία, καὶ ἕβανα γὰρ τῶν Οὐρῶ ἐπιτιθῆναι ΓΛΥΚΩΝ.

Lucian. in Pseudomant. pag. 782. edit. Amstel. rom. 1.

De mixtis ex Homine & serpente figuris in aliis nummis.
 Tom. II. pag. 201.
 Num. Imp. pag. 302.

Haud vero ab hoc commento insignis istius impostoris abluens quoque illa capitis imberbis effigies, reliqua in Serpentem definens, eumque in multos gyros circumflexum, in nummo *Nicomediæ* signato sub Caracalla, quem vulgavit Cl. Tristanus, & qualem etiam possidet, ac inter eius cimelia olim inspeximus, magnus horum studiorum fautor & admirator, anitæ stirpis in Germania Princeps, Durlacensis Marchio. Cui etiam haud dissimilem eorundem *Nicomediensium* nummum in Tranquillina vulgavit eximius Patinus. Neque vero hic prætereundus alius, & singularis omnino *Tarsensium* in Cilicia nummus, signatus sub Alexandro Seuero, qui exstat in Theauris Gallorum Regiis; in quo duo, sicuti in superiori *Abonoteichitarum* nummo, inusitata omnino magnitudine Dracones conspiciuntur, cum inscriptione ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Π. *Alexandri Tarsi Metropoleos Præstantissimæ* (prout tres illas litteras in urbis illius, & *Anazarbi*, alterius Ciliciæ Metropoleos nummis, alibi explicamus) *Maximæ Ciliciæ, Decreto Prytanis, vel Prytanum*. Dicta nempe ibi, ut obiter id tangam, ab hoc Alexandro Imperatore, *Alexandri* seu *Alexandrea Tarsus*, more huic urbi consueto, quo, ut ex aliis eius nummis obuium, *Hadriana, Seueriana, Antoniniana, & Macriniana* fuerat iam ante appellata. Verum cum insignem hunc *Tarsensium* nummum; tum priori loco duos illos modo memoratos *Nicomediensium*, qui Tutelares id genus locorum Genios, mixta Draconum & humana effigie conspicuos ostentant, hic adponere, haud erit, ut opinor, inconsultum; huic certe, de quo hic agimus argumento penitus illustrando valde opportunum.

Orbis Romani pag. 422.



De Æsculapii sub Serpente figura in urbem Romanam aduentu.

Neque vero nouum iam aut fictum cum priori illo GLUCONE, sed verum scilicet ac genuinum ÆSCULAPIUM, eumque non sub solita bar-

bati

vero, ætate nempe Constantinopolitanorum Cæsarum, postremam ex iis, *Constantiam* tum seu *Iustinianopolim* dictam obtinuisse, aliunde constat. Alter vero nummus cum iisdem Rhodiorum symbolis, Lutetiæ nuper admodum mihi inspectus inter Numismata Peireskiana, quæ iam possidet illustris Harlæus, cum loci nota ZEINIΩN: de quo loco altum adhuc magis apud antiquos & recentiores Geographos, silentium. Omnino autem liquet ex additis symbolis, spectare, iuxta priorem *Stasiorum*, ad aliquam Rhodiorum Coloniam; aut vero urbem vel vicum, Cariæ forte vel Lyciæ, quæ regiones olim in ditone Rhodiorum fuerint. Plures autem deductas a Rhodiis, & quidem in Hispaniam usque Colonias, aliunde liquet. Post hæc olim a me vulgata, vir eruditus in opere de nummis Urbium illustratis, utriusque illius nummi a me adducti meminit, & in priori quidem ΣΤΑΔΙΩΝ pro ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ legendum censet; eumque de aliquo *Rhodiorum* vico explicandum, quod iuxta Strabonem, *Rhodus* ipsa dicta fuerat olim non *Ophiussa* solum, uti supra quoque vidimus, aut *Telchimis*, sed etiam Στάδ'ια *Stadia*. Verum ne ei sententiæ continuo accedam, obstat, non equidem ideo quod in Ligorii collectionibus a me in Bibliotheca Christinæ Augustæ inspectis, ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ omnino legeretur: falli enim in eo, unius litteræ commutatione vel Ligorius, vel librarii, a quibus descriptæ sunt eadem collectiones, facile potuerunt: sed quod nullus eo nomine Rhodiorum vicus sit ab antiquis Auctoribus memoratus; minime autem, si talis etiam fuisset, ei *Metropoleos* dignitas quam ille nummus huic loco tribuit, adscribi potuisset. Opportunius forte alterum illum nummum ZEINIΩΝ inscriptum, idem Harduinus alibi ad Bithyniæ oppidum, cuius mentio fit in Synodo Constantinopolitana, sub nomine Ζῆνοι vel Ζῆνοι retulit. Et hæc quidem hæctenus de nummis nobilissimæ huius Insulæ, ac symbolis vulgo iis insculptis; de quibus tamen liberum sit lectori iudicium in quam velit sententiam concedere.

Harduin. pag.
473.

Lib. xiv. pag.
673.

pag. 186.

V.

De MALO PUNICO in Nummis.

Sicut vero *Malum Punicum*, seu potius florem eius *Balaustium*, in commemoratis modo *Rhodiorum* nummis inuestigabamus; ita suauem alterius quoque MALI olim adhuc nobilioris adspæctum, MEDICI nempe appellati, liceat mihi ex eadem penu subministrare. Exhibet vero illud rarissimus & plane singularis nummus, quem possidebat magnum Urbis & Purpuratorum Antistitum decus, Camillus de Maximis, cuius beneficio eundem hic lectorum oculis subiiciemus.



Num-

De Præstantia & Usu Numism. Antiquorum.

325

Nummus ille, ut continuo vides, Parthicus, & ex eorum genere, quos *Sagittarios* vocarunt olim Persæ, ut liquet ex Plutarcho, το ὃ Περσικὸν νόμισμα ΤΟΞΟΤΗΝ ἐπίσημον εἶχεν, *Numisma vero Persicum SAGITTARII nota signatum est.* Immo, quod nummi ipsius adpectus, mihi aliquoties visi, satis arguit, barbarici ille seu Parthici metalli, cuius glebulam a se repertam continuo ad Traianum Imperatorem, tanquam singulare quoddam cimelium, misisse se profitetur iunior Plinius, scripta, eodem nomine ad ipsum Traianum epistola: *Quod paullo tardius feci, dum requiro gemmam, quam sibi habentem imaginem Pacori, & quibus insignibus ornatus fuisset, subtractam indicabat. Volui enim hanc quoque, si inueniri potuisset, simul mittere, sicut glebulam misi, quam se ex PARTHICO METALLO adtulisse dicebat; signata est annulo meo, cuius est aposphragisma, Quadriga.* Quid vero vel iucundius, vel magis singulare, suavissime OCTAVI, quam simile quid oculis usurpare, quod magni muneris loco Terrarum Domino miserat, aut mittendum quærebat Romanus Præses, & qua de re per epistolam sollicitè adeo monere illum non dedignabatur? Geminum certe beneficium præstare agnosces hunc singularis raritatis nummum, quale ex Gemma cum Pacori imagine quærendum sibi putabat Plinius. Accedit, quod post hæc olim a me edita, similis quoque nummi illiusque aurei, *Metalli itidem Parthici*, seu apud Parthos percussi, cum figura Sagittarii, adpectu frui mihi licuerit in Gaza Gallorum Regia; quum anno elapsi modo sæculi LXXX, tertia vice ad Regem illum fuissen, publico tum inuicti Herois Brandenburgici, FRIDERICI GULIELMI, nomine missus. De insigni equidem capitæ, cui simile omnino videas præferre Parthum genuflexum, in nummo Traiani inscripto REX PARTHIS DATUS, agetur deinceps alio loco, ubi insignes rursus ARSACIDARUM nummos proferemus. Notus præterea mos & habitus illius gentis in priori itidem nummi parte conspicuus, flexo nempe genu dextro sagittandi in acie solitæ, & aliarum quoque gentium sagittariis haud inconsuetus. Talem etiam videram cum inter *Thasiorum* nummos apud Goltzium; tum in veteri nummo inter *Panormitanos*, relato in Sicilia Parutæ, a Leonardo nostro noua nummorum accessione locupletata; nempe qui similiter, quod ait alicubi Seneca, *de genu pugnat.*

In Apophteg.
Læon p. 201.
Tom. 11.Lib. x. Epistol.
16.Tab. XIII. In-
sul. Græc.De Provident.
cap. 11.

Hæc autem ipso adpectu, & vulgatis de illo more Auctorum testimoniis, liquida satis & manifesta. Unde iaculum illud ante sinistrum genu protensum in priori nummo, reuocat in memoriam potest, Romanos in prælio quodam contra Parthos, duce M. Antonio, procumbentes in genua obiectis scutis; tum Chabriæ Atheniensis ducis inuentum, obnixo genu scuto, proiectaque hasta, impetum excipere hostium, milites suos docentis. Arcus vero & amentatum iaculum in eodem Parthico nummo conspicua, solita gentis illius arma, ut vulgo notum, ac de Persis iam olim tradidit Arrianus. De Arcu inprimis notum, ita propriam ac solemnem fuisse Regum illorum armaturam,

Plutarch. in M.
Antonio pag.
937.
Corn. Nepos in
Chabria ab ini-
tio.Exped. Alex.
M. lib. vii. cap.
23.

Oooo

ram,



E priori utique icone liquere videtur, haud male omnino a Theophrasto *Malo Punice* adsimilari *Balsamum*; ut iam ea mittam, quæ de foliis eius vel *Rutæ*, vel *Amaraco*, similibus, a veteribus dicta sunt, & qua de re, præ aliis naturalis Plantarum Historiæ conditoribus adiri possunt, qui de *Balsamo* sunt commentati, dicti modo Bellonius, Alpinus, & Lobelius.

Verum neque *Palmas* solum suas, aut *Balsamum*, natiuas & decantatas regionis plantas suppeditant nobis prisca *Judæorum* nummi; sed antiquiora insuper quæ in signatis itidem & qui ab iis, ac ab eruditis etiam inter Christianos proferri solent, nummis, cælitus indulta iis quondam beneficia, *MANNAM* nempe *Urne* impositam, & *VIRGAM AARONIS* amygdalas ferentem. Mitto Judaicos alios nummos, eosque non Samariticis, ut priores, sed hodiernis Hebraicis seu Assyriacis litteris inscriptos, in quibus hinc *Thuribulum* cernitur cum thure fumum exhalante; illinc non adeo *Virga Aaronis*, quam *Ramus*, ut verius aliis visum, *Olea*. Cuius proinde utriusque generis hic profant:



Sed præterquam, quod de iis egerint viri harum litterarum principes, ac præ aliis Arias Montanus, Waserus, Willalpandus, Morinus, Kircherus, & Hottingerus, non ea iam hic tangam, quæ in secunda huius operis Dissertatione, de dubia eorum fide ac vetustate, seu verius de eorum *rebus* sunt a nobis obiter monita. Quod sicut de aliis quibusdam cufis, *Hæmonæorum* temporibus, aut etiam infra eorum ætatem, & cum symbolis aliis, uti, *Palma*, *Vitis folii*, & cum Samariticis quidem litteris, non est similiter a nobis traditum, sed adserta potius eorum fides ac antiquitas: ita idem statuere licet de vulgato a Morino nummo, cum Samariticis quoque, sed detritis litteris, in cuius anteriori parte *Calix*, in auersa vero ramus veluti *Cupressi* conspicitur. Ne iam huc adducam eiusdem commatis nummos *Gazæ Medicæ*, in quibus præter *Palmam* in anteriori eorum area, *Trifolium* veluti, seu flos aut herba exotica instar *Silphii*, ut videbatur erudito illius *Gazæ* custodi *Fittonio*, cernitur.

Neque vero pretiosas suas merces hic nobis invidit *Sabæa*. *THURIFERAM* certe *ARBOREM*, quanto usu olim sacram & nobilitatam scimus, tanto, vel fatente *Plinio*, ignotam eius faciem, neque ab ullo *Latinorum*, penetrata licet a *Romanis Arabia*, traditam. At cum *RAMUM* illius arboris, tum *CALAMUM* præterea *ODORATUM*, ex præclaro *Traiani* nummo oportune

Vid. Walton. Polygl. de Num. Veter. Hebræor. pag. 37.

Lib. xii. c. 4.

De Præstantia & Usu Numism. Antiquorum.

I.

De PARTHORUM Regum seu ARSACIDARUM Nummis

Ac primo equidem loco sese nobis offerunt ipsi REGES REGUM, ARSACIDÆ, qui excusso primum Macedonum apud PARTHOS iugo, dein occupatis pluribus aliis Seleucidarum imperii ditionibus, se Romanæ magnitudini pares ac æmulos paullatim præstiterè. Exstant vero etiamnum inter præclara prisca ævi cimelia, veteres aliquot nummi; in quibus cum illorum vultus, insignia, cultum, habitum; tum appellationes varias, quibus se ornari voluerunt, aut sunt passi, ac inter eos REGIS etiam REGUM titulum, licet continuo intueri. Hinc quatuor, qui eosdem exhiberent, veteres nummos, prolatis etiam duorum ex iis, qui in præclaris Gazis delitescerant hætenus iconibus, olim adduximus: e reliquis autem unum protulerat ante nos^a Tristanus; alium vero, altero post superiora a nobis edita, anno vulgavit^b Patinus; unum similiter in^c Specimine suo Morcellus: singuli ea laude, quæ e studio ac peritia veterum nummorum petitur, conspicui. Tres etiam pridem ante in Thesaurò suo indicauerat id genus nummos Goltzius, sed male ibi ab eo descriptos; ut ad quos referri iidem deberent, ex aliis demum elicere dein licuerit: ΑΡΣΑΝΟΥ nempe, pro ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, in duobus ex iis; in tertio autem, ΑΝΟΥΟΛΑΓΑC, pro ΒΟΛΑΓΑΣΟΥ, de quo postea dicitur. Quum vero haud inutilis vel iniucundæ contemplationis materiam suppeditent veteres ac insignes horum ARSACIDARUM nummi; ac unde in primis de eorum habitu cultuque, iisque, quibus superbirent Reges illi Regum cognomentis, licet certum omnino, ac unde præclaris auctoribus maior subinde lux accedit, iudicium ferre; aliquot eorum icones, partim a me olim primum, sed minus concinne tum vulgatas; partim e Thesauris Gallorum Regiis, Mediceis, ac cimeliis Pembrochianis depromptas hic Lectori conspiciendas damus. Quibus mox adhuc accedent unus vel alter eorundem Regum nummus, ad maiorem eorum, quæ ibi adducuntur, fidem ac illustrationem:

I.
 ARSACIDARUM
 nummi
 quales.
 a Tom. II. p. 81.
 b Num. Imp. pag. 209.
 c Tab. xxiii.



Yyyyy

Præcla!

Coinage and commerce in Southeast Europe, VI, 2014

Two editions of the work „*Dissertationes de praestantia et usu numismatum antiquorum*” by Ezechiel Spanheim

