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DE  
NUMISMATIQUE**

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ  
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE „VASILE PÂRVAN”

STUDII ȘI CERCETĂRI  
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## *A sixteenth century hoard from Tarasova, Rezina District, the Republic of Moldova*

MARIUS BLASKÓ\*

In 2016, I received for study from Eugen Nicolae the photos and metrological data of a batch of medieval Hungarian coins, which he obtained during documentation in Chişinău, together with the information that they represent a coin hoard discovered in Tarasova, Rezina District, Republic of Moldova<sup>1</sup>.

The find contains twenty-nine silver denarii of the Kingdom of Hungary, datable to the period from 1470 to 1502, twenty-six denarii of Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490) and three of Vladislaus II (1490-1516). The coins of Matthias were minted at Kremnica, type CNH II. 232 (six coins), CNH II. 234 (four coins), CNH II. 235A (one coin), CNH II. 239A (thirteen coins), and at Baia Mare, two CNH II. 233A type coins. The coins of Vladislaus II are all issues of Kremnica, two CNH II. 272B type coins and one coin type CNH II. 275.

The only indication of the find spot is the area of Tarasova, Rezina District, a settlement on the right bank of the river Dniester, some one hundred kilometers north of Old Orhei and approximately the same distance south of Soroca. Earlier attempts to identify the existence of the settlement around the 15<sup>th</sup> century were inconclusive in locating a medieval market near the modern village of Tarasova<sup>2</sup>. The appearance of this lot is not surprising, since beginning with 2005, numerous coins and metal objects presented as chance finds from Tarasova have been reported on the antiques market and in private collections in Chişinău. It can be assumed that this is mainly the result of the actions of some treasure hunters.

Despite the lack of a known settlement, the site at Tarasova has proven to be rich in numismatic material. The earliest find from the area was recorded at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, not from Tarasova itself but from the settlement on the opposing bank of the Dniester river, Stroieşti, Râbniţa District. The find published in 1901 contained a total of eighty-two coins from the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries, one Hungarian gold coin and silver issues of Moldavia, The Golden Horde and Bohemia<sup>3</sup>. In 2005-2006 another large batch of coins along with adornments and various objects within a private collection came to light, initially

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<sup>1</sup> The lot was the subject of a preliminary communication in the same year: M. Blaskó, *Un tezaur de monede ungureşti din epoca lui Ştefan cel Mare, descoperit la Tarasova, raionul Rezina, Republica Moldova*, Al XVI-lea simpozion de numismatică, Chişinău, 22-23 Septembrie 2026, see *Programul și rezumatele comunicărilor*, p. 42. The coins were dispersed to private collections.

<sup>2</sup> M. Ciocanu 2009, *Kollekcija monet so srednevekego poselenija u s. Tarasova*, *Stratum plus*, 6, 2005-2009, p. 354-355.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibidem*.

only briefly mentioned<sup>4</sup> and later fully published<sup>5</sup>. The 136 coins were issued over a period of more than three centuries (from the 14<sup>th</sup> century to 1685) and display a great variety of issuers: the Golden Horde, Moldavia, Hungary, Russia, The Crimean Khanate, Poland, Lithuania, The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Prussia, Sweden, Spain, The United Provinces, and the Ottoman Empire.

Subsequent archaeological research conducted by the High Anthropological School University of Moldova has revealed two more batches of coins. The first batch consisted of seventeen coins issued by the Golden Horde, Hungary, Lithuania, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and the Ottoman Empire. The second batch consisted of five coins, issues of the Ottoman Empire, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Prussia and Sweden<sup>6</sup>.

Among these previous finds at Tarasova, we encounter ten more Hungarian coins issued under Matthias Corvinus and Vladislaus II, four coins of Matthias<sup>7</sup> and six – one of which is a forgery – of Vladislaus II<sup>8</sup>. Thus, the total number of coins from the two kings discovered at Tarasova is 49, which represents about 20% of all presently known coins from this settlement.

During the last decade several other isolated finds of such Hungarian coins were recorded in the Republic of Moldova: two coins of Matthias and one of Vladislaus II at Balinți, Soroca District<sup>9</sup>; one coin of Matthias and one of Vladislaus II at Lăpușna, Hâncești District<sup>10</sup>; one coin of Matthias at Zgurița, Ocnîța District<sup>11</sup>; one coin each of Matthias at Ciutești, Nisporeni District<sup>12</sup>, Soroca, Soroca District<sup>13</sup> and Lipoveni, Cimișlia District<sup>14</sup>.

Given that the coins presented in the paper were not found as a result of archaeological research and we do not know the context of the discovery nor if these coins were found alongside other ones or not, we will investigate the presence of these types of coins in other hoards from the Principality of Moldavia. Thus, we can establish three groups of hoards containing Hungarian denarii of Matthias Corvinus and Vladislaus II: the first group is that of compact hoards containing solely coins of Hungary issued before 1526; the second group is that of mixed hoards in which the latest Hungarian coins are also issued before 1526; and the third group, is that of mixed hoards also containing later Hungarian coinage.

<sup>4</sup> M. Ciocanu, *Descoperiri monetare din sec. XIV-XVII provenind din așezarea medievală de lângă Tarasova, raionul Rezina*, Al VIII-lea Simpozion de Numismatică. Programul și rezumatele comunicărilor, Chișinău, 29-30 mai 2007, p. 9; A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (II)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 2 (17), 1, 2008, p. 359, no. 17.

<sup>5</sup> S.S. Rjabceva, M.M. Ciocanu, *Nahodki srednevekovogo vremeni s poselenija Tarasova v Moldove (po materialam častnoj kollekcii)*, Stratum plus, 2005-2009, 5, 2009, p. 164-198; M. Ciocanu, *Kollekcia...*; A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (IV)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 4 (19), 1, 2010, p. 279, no. 18.

<sup>6</sup> A.N. Burean, L.V. Dergaciova, R.A. Rabinovici, N.P. Telnov, *Pervye arheologičeskie issledovanija na poselenii Tarasova (Moldova)*, Stratum plus, 2005-2009, 5, 2009, p. 199-215; A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (I)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 1 (16), 1, 2007, p. 356, no. 13; A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (III)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 3 (18), 1, 2009, p. 350-351, no. 13.

<sup>7</sup> M. Ciocanu, *Kollekcia...*, presents three coins; A. Boldureanu, *Cronica ...*, 2007, p. 356 – presents one coin.

<sup>8</sup> M. Ciocanu, *Kollekcia...*, presents four coins (including the fake one); A. Boldureanu, *Cronica ...*, 2007, p. 356 – presents two coins.

<sup>9</sup> A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (VII)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 7 (22), 1, 2013, p. 399, nos. 3-5.

<sup>10</sup> A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (VIII)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 8 (23), 1, 2014, p. 366-367, nos. 5-6.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibidem*, 368, coin no. 5.

<sup>12</sup> A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (IX)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 9 (24), 1, 2015, p. 319, no. 16.

<sup>13</sup> A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (X)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 10 (25), 1, 2016, p. 373, no. 1.

<sup>14</sup> A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (XI)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 11 (26), 1, 2017, p. 298, no. 2.

The first group, of compact hoards with only Hungarian coins pre-dating 1526 comprises the present coin hoard and another two finds: Suceava (I), Suceava County<sup>15</sup> and Victoria, Botoșani County<sup>16</sup>.

The second group, of mixed hoards with Hungarian coinage ending prior to 1526, consists of several hoards: Dancu, Hâncești District<sup>17</sup>; unknown location in Călărași District<sup>18</sup>; Săseni, Călărași District<sup>19</sup>; Pânășești, Strășeni District<sup>20</sup>; Brătușeni, Edineț District<sup>21</sup>; Leușeni, Hâncești District<sup>22</sup>; Onești, Hâncești District<sup>23</sup>; Comrat, ATU Gagauzia<sup>24</sup> (in the Republic of Moldova), and Cotul Morii, Iași County<sup>25</sup>; Suceava (II), Suceava County<sup>26</sup>; Bălești, Vaslui County<sup>27</sup>; Arsura, Vaslui County<sup>28</sup> (in Romania). Seven of these hoards end in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century<sup>29</sup>.

The third group, of hoards with coins from Matthias or Vladislaus II alongside later Hungarian coinage consists of the following hoards: Balatina, Glodeni District<sup>30</sup>; Bălțata, Criuleni District<sup>31</sup>; Furceni, Orhei District<sup>32</sup>; Băhrinești, Florești District<sup>33</sup> (in the Republic of Moldova), and Buhăeni, Iași

<sup>15</sup> G. Foit, *Un tezaur monetar din secolele XV-XVII descoperit la Suceava*, SCN, 3, 1960, p. 511-515.

<sup>16</sup> G. Coroliuc, *Tezaurul feudal de la Stăuceni-Botoșani (sec. XV-XVI)*, Hierasus, 2, 1979, p. 267-271; *Monnaies et parures du Musée Départemental de Botoșani*, ed. V. Butnariu, Gura Humorului, 2010, p. 25-29. In 1979, Coroliuc presents it as the hoard from Stăuceni-Botoșani, discovered half a kilometer from the village of Victoria (Stăuceni Commune), containing 111 coins; in 2010 Butnariu presents it (also citing Coroliuc) as the hoard from Victoria (Stăuceni Commune) containing 210 coins, with no further comment regarding the differences.

<sup>17</sup> *Tezaur de muzele orașului Chișinău, secolele XVI-XVIII*, ed. V. Butnariu, Chișinău, 1994, p. 17, no. 1.

<sup>18</sup> A. Boldureanu, *Cronica ...*, 2010, p. 275, no. 2.

<sup>19</sup> A. Niculiță, A. Boldureanu, E. Nicolae, *Les aspres ottomans du trésor de Săseni, dép. de Călărași (Rép. de Moldavie)*, SCN, XI, 1995, p. 201-209; E. Nicolae, *Monedele tătărești din tezaurul de la Săseni, raionul Călărași, Republica Moldova*, în Simpozion Chișinău 2004, p. 183-210; A. Niculiță, *Monedele europene din tezaurul de la Săseni, raionul Călărași, Republica Moldova*, *ibidem*, p. 211-222; E. Nicolae, *Un fragment din tezaurul de la Săseni, raionul Călărași, Republica Moldova*, SCN, s.n., 2 (14), 2011, p. 81-88.

<sup>20</sup> A. Boldureanu, *Cronica descoperirilor monetare (V)*, Tyragetia, s.n., 5 (20), 1, 2011, p. 329, no. 24; L. Dergaciova, A. Crivenco, *K voprosu o deneznom obraščeni v Moldavii v konce XV – pervoj polovine XVI vv. iz s. Pânășești (Strešenski rajon, Respublika Moldova)*, *Revista Arheologică*, s.n., 7, 2011, 1-2, p. 240-253.

<sup>21</sup> *Tezaur ...*, p. 18, no. 4.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 19, no. 5; A. Boldureanu, R. Tabuică, *Asprii otomani din tezaurul de la Leușeni, raionul Hâncești, Rep. Moldova*, SCN, s.n., 1 (13), 2010, p. 85-95.

<sup>23</sup> *Tezaur ...*, p. 19, no. 6.

<sup>24</sup> *Monnaies et parures du Musée National d'Ethnographie et d'Histoire Naturelle de Chișinău*, ed. V. Butnariu, Chișinău, 2014, p. 53, no. 9.

<sup>25</sup> E. Neamțu, *Obiectele de podoabă din tezaurul medieval de la Cotul Morii, Popricani (Iași)*, *ArhMold*, 1, 1961, p. 283-293.

<sup>26</sup> A. Artimon, *Un tezaur monetar din secolele XV-XVI descoperit la Suceava*, *Carpica*, 2, 1969, p. 343-348.

<sup>27</sup> C. Știrbu, A-M. Velter, *Tezaurul de la Bălești, jud. Vaslui și importanța lui istorică*, CN, 5, 1983, p. 97-127; A. Boldureanu, *Moneda otomană în Moldova în perioada 1512-1603*, Chișinău, 2013, p. 86-87.

<sup>28</sup> P. Stancu, *Contribuții la circulația monetară din Moldova în secolele XV-XVI pe baza tezaurului descoperit la Arsura (jud. Vaslui)*, CN, 7, 1996, p. 173-190.

<sup>29</sup> Pânășești, Strășeni District (1566); Brătușeni, Edineț District (1574); Leușeni, Hâncești District (1574); Onești, Hâncești District (1574); Comrat, ATU Gagauzia (1592); Bălești, Vaslui County (1595); Arsura, Vaslui County (1596).

<sup>30</sup> *Monnaies et parures ...*, 2014, p. 37, no. 8.

<sup>31</sup> *Tezaur ...*, p. 34, no. 12; A. Niculiță, E. Nicolae, *Monedele de aur otomane din tezaurul de la Bălțata, raionul Criuleni, Rep. Moldova*, BSNR, 96-97, 1993, p. 167-177.

<sup>32</sup> L. Dergaciova, S. Reabțeva, N. Telnov, *Tezaurul descoperit la Furceni, raionul Orhei, Republica Moldova (începutul secolului al XVII-lea)*, SCN, s.n., 1 (13), 2010, p. 97-112.

<sup>33</sup> L. Munteanu, *Aspecte ale circulației monetare în Moldova în secolele XVI-XVII*, *ArhMold*, 27, 2004, p. 254, no. 1.

County<sup>34</sup>; Budești, Bacău County<sup>35</sup>; Stăuceni, Botoșani<sup>36</sup>; Vetrișoiaia, Vaslui County<sup>37</sup>; Zlătunoaia, Botoșani County<sup>38</sup>; Câmpulung Moldovenesc, Suceava County<sup>39</sup>; Piatra Neamț, Neamț County<sup>40</sup>; Netezi, Neamț County<sup>41</sup>; Cordăreni, Botoșani County<sup>42</sup>; Bălțați, Vaslui County<sup>43</sup>; Suceava (III), Suceava County<sup>44</sup>; Iași, Iași County<sup>45</sup> (in Romania). All hoards within this group end beginning with the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, seven of them during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the most recent among them ends in 1660. Five of the hoards within this group<sup>46</sup> contain no coins of Matthias Corvinus and only a few coins of Vladislaus II.

Thus, the coins issued by Hungary after the monetary reforms of Matthias Corvinus were part of the coin circulation of the Principality of Moldavia for almost two centuries after their issuance. Their presence in hoards decreases beginning towards the 17<sup>th</sup> century and, with the exception of the hoard from Netezi, Neamț County<sup>47</sup>, they are present only in small numbers.

The official weight standard for the denarii minted after the monetary reform of King Matthias was established at 0.58 grams with a fineness of 500‰.<sup>48</sup> Among the coins from Tarasova, one is heavier than the official standards (no. 8), one has 0.58 grams (no. 3), another five weigh between 0.5 and 0.56 grams, while the majority are under 0.49 grams, while the lightest among them weighs 0.25 grams (no. 15).

The lack of metrological data in the case of many of the above-mentioned hoards precludes us from drawing a comparative analysis which could help us place the present find in either of the groups. Despite this, all the coins in the present hoard are worn, in some cases to such an extent that their mintmarks are no longer visible. The most recent of the coins, the issues of Vladislaus II also present a high degree of wear. As mentioned in the literature, the rate of wear is relative to the length of time in use<sup>49</sup>. In light of this, the coins from Tarasova had to be in circulation for a longer period of time.

The value of the hoard in economic terms was small during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In this period, the 29 denarii represented under one-third of the value of a silver thaler, whose value fluctuated between

<sup>34</sup> C. Știrbu, C.M. Petolescu, P. Stancu, *Un tezaur din sec. al XVI-lea descoperit în satul Buhăeni, com. Andrieșeni, jud. Iași*, CN, 1, 1978, p. 42-82.

<sup>35</sup> A. Artimon, B. Mitrea, *Un tezaur monetar din secolele XV-XVI, descoperit la Budești-Plopana, județul Bacău*, Carpica, 11, 1979, p. 231-246; V. Butnariu, *Découvertes monétaires du complexe muséal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău*, Onești, 2016, p. 69, no. 9.

<sup>36</sup> E. Neamțu, A. Olaru, *Tezaurul din secolele XV-XVI de la Stăuceni (jud. Botoșani)*, ArhMold, 9, 1980, p. 121-123; *Monnaies et parures ...*, 2010, p. 34, no. 7.

<sup>37</sup> *Monnaies et parures du Musée Départemental „Ștefan cel Mare” de Vaslui*, ed. V. Butnariu, Iași, 2007, p. 54, no. 3.

<sup>38</sup> G. Coroliuc, *Tezaurul feudal descoperit la Zlătunoaia-Lunca (sec. XV-XVI)*, Hierasus, 1, 1978, p. 353-359; V. Butnariu, *Monnaies et parures ...*, 2010, p. 44, no. 8.

<sup>39</sup> *Monnaies et parures ...*, 2010, p. 48, no. 9.

<sup>40</sup> C. Matasă, O. Iliescu, V. Mihăilescu-Bîrliba, *Date noi cu privire la circulația monetară în Moldova în secolul al XVI-lea*, ArhMold, 7, 1972, p. 369-376; L. Munteanu, *Aspecte...*, p. 258, no. 29.

<sup>41</sup> L. Bătrîna, A. Bătrîna, *Tezaurul monetar de la Netezi, jud. Neamț*, CA, 6, 1983, p. 259-260.

<sup>42</sup> *Monnaies et parures ...*, 2010, p. 51 no. 10.

<sup>43</sup> *Monnaies et parures ...*, 2007, p. 57, no. 4.

<sup>44</sup> G. Foit, *Un tezaur de denari din secolul al XV-lea la Suceava*, Anuarul Muzeului Județean Suceava, 6-7, 1980, p. 121-127.

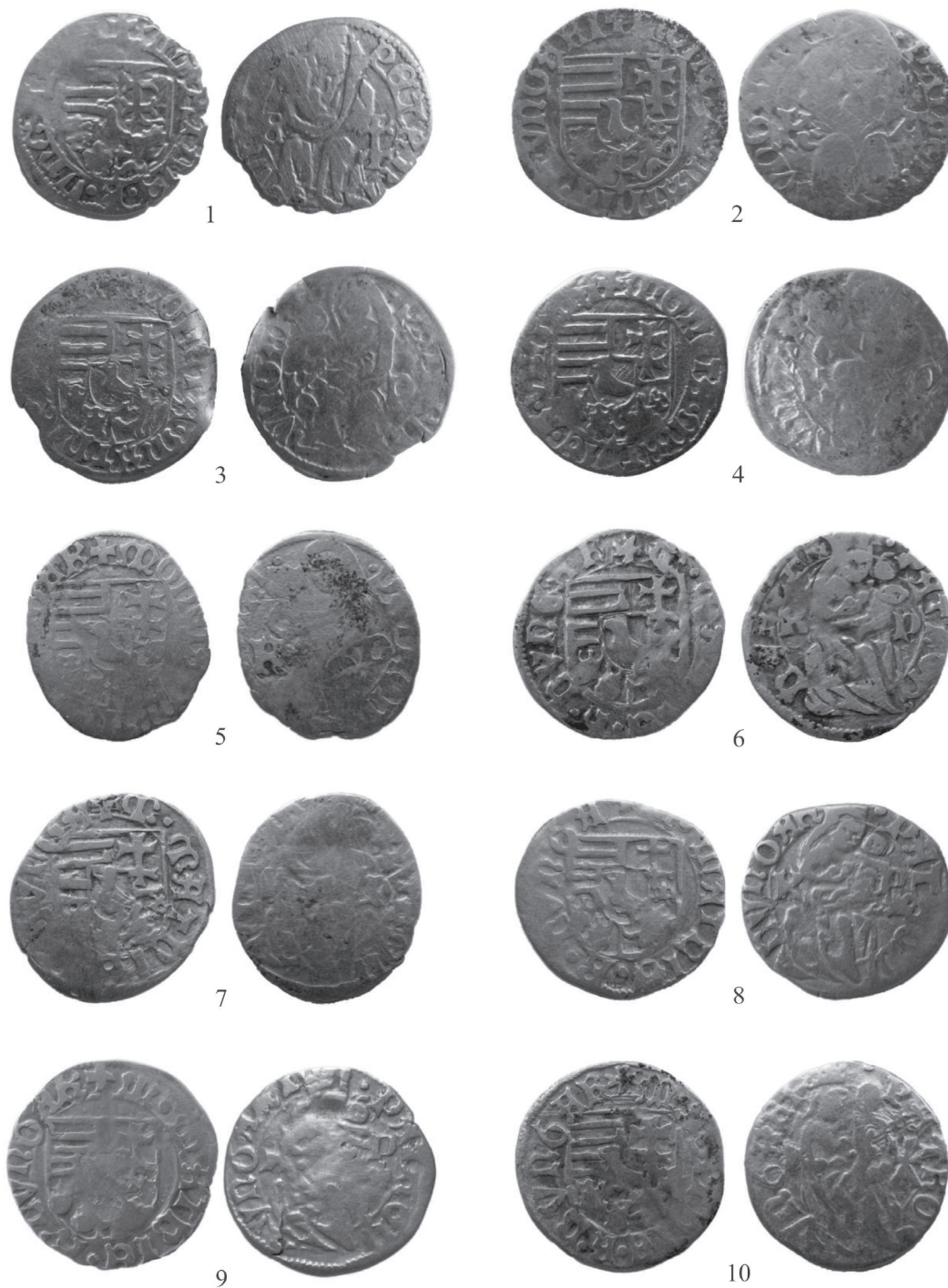
<sup>45</sup> V. Mihăilescu-Bîrliba, E. Nicolae, C. Asăvoaie, *Descoperiri monetare din Moldova (III)*, ArhMold, 22, 1999, p. 230 no. 7

<sup>46</sup> Câmpulung Moldovenesc, Suceava County (1598); Piatra Neamț, Neamț County (1600); Cordăreni, Botoșani County (1607); Bălțați, Vaslui County (1611); Suceava (III), Suceava County (1648).

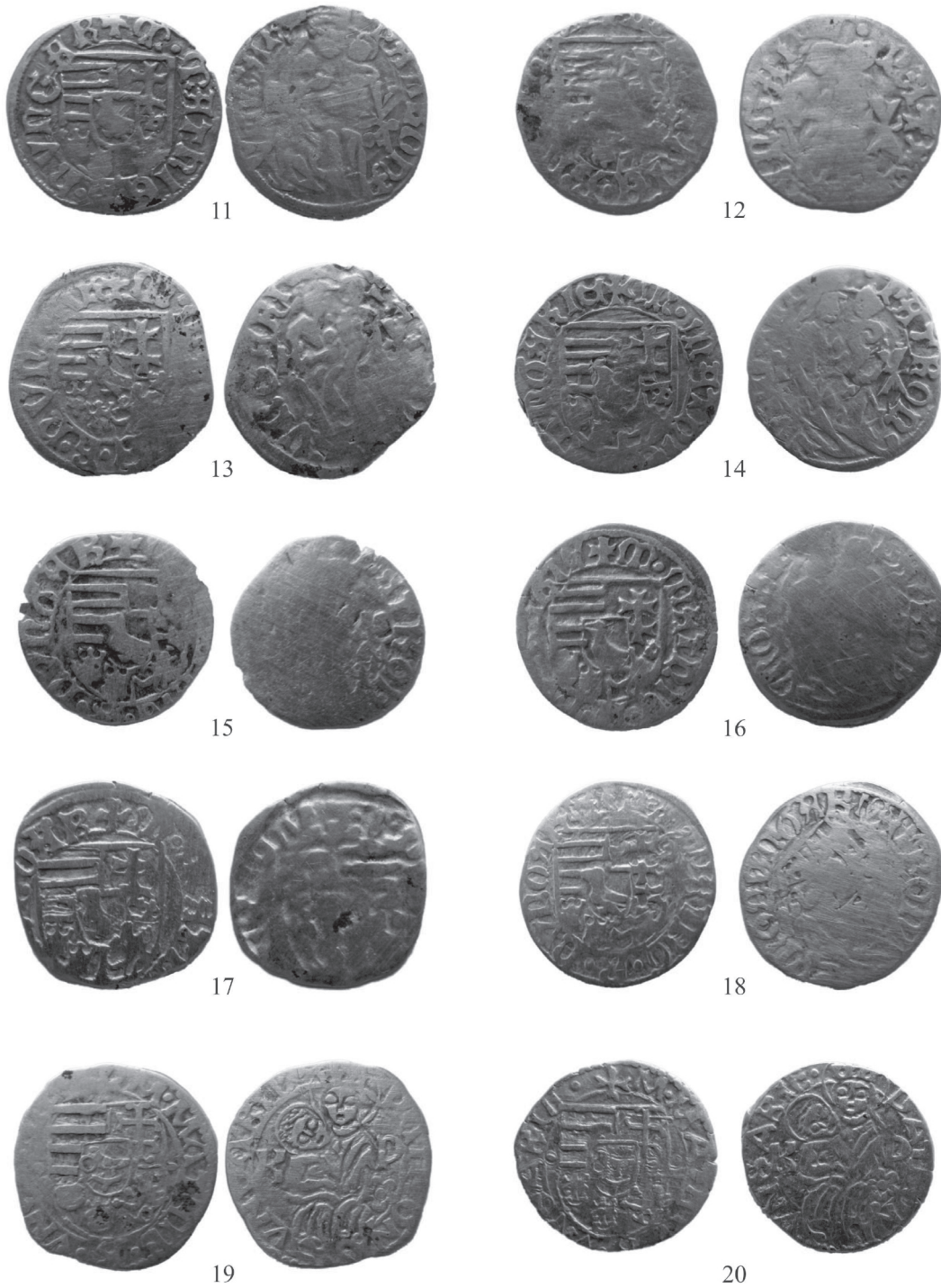
<sup>47</sup> The hoard from Netezi contains 320 denarii of Matthias Corvinus and 112 denarii of Vladislaus II.

<sup>48</sup> L. Huszár, *Münzkatalog Ungarn*, München, 1979, p. 14.

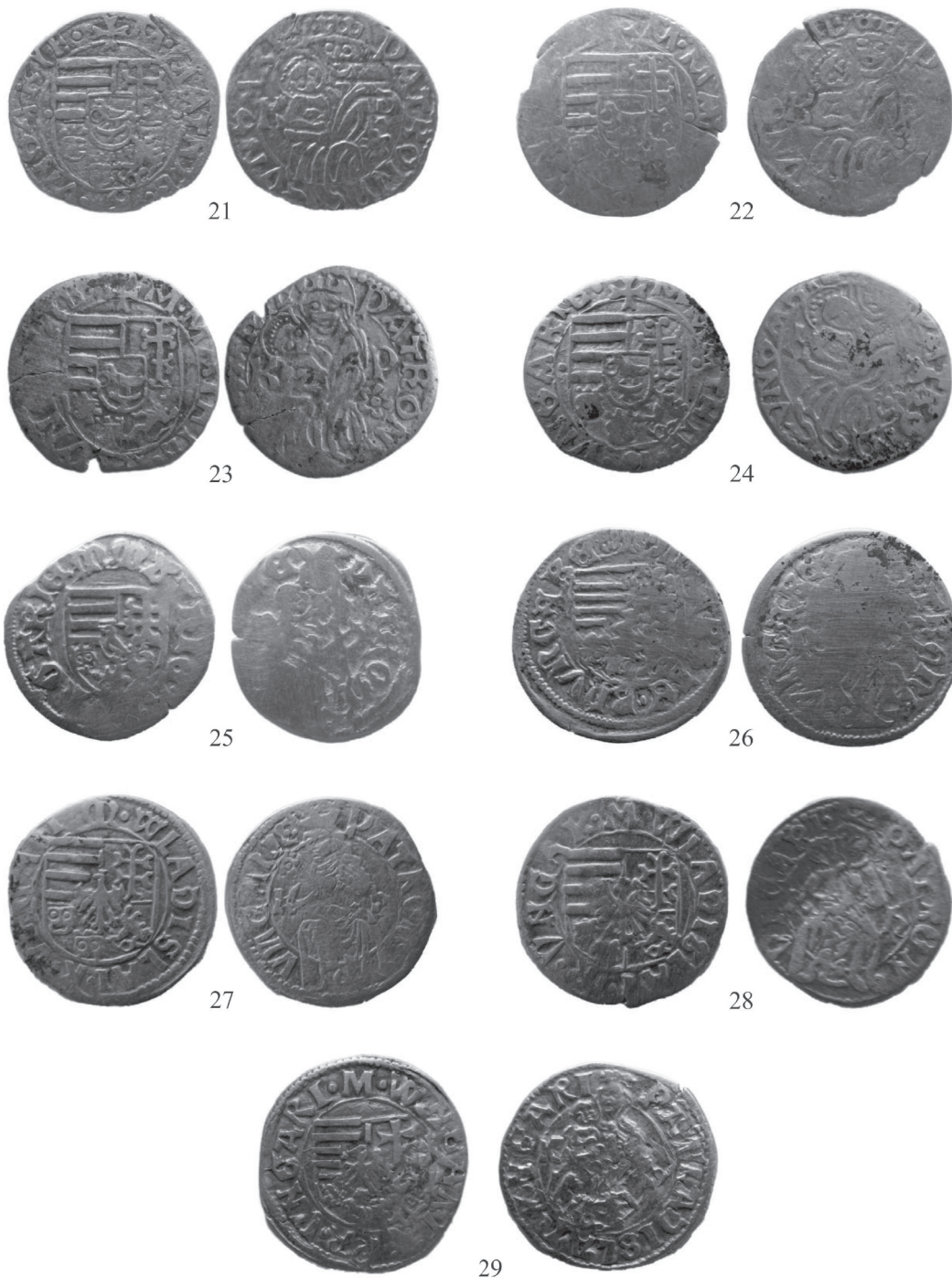
<sup>49</sup> J. Cribb, *Two seventeenth-century hoards and their evidence of coin wear*, British Numismatic Journal, 48, 1978, p. 114.



Pl. I. The Hungarian denarii in the hoard of Tarasova (Scale 2:1).



Pl. II. The Hungarian denarii in the hoard of Tarasova (Scale 2:1).



Pl. III. The Hungarian denarii in the hoard of Tarasova (Scale 2:1).

roughly 90 and 100 denarii throughout the Kingdom of Hungary<sup>50</sup>. In the Romanian Principalities, the Ottoman treasury imposed fixed rates, such as 53/55 akçes (68-71 denarii) in 1583/84 and 78/80 akçes (101-104 denarii) in 1585/1586<sup>51</sup>.

As evidenced by the finds presented above, the Hungarian coins, including those of Matthias and Vladislaus II are not uncommon finds in the territory of the Principality of Moldova, and they played an important role in circulation. However, the present coin hoard alongside the other finds from Tarasova suggest that up until the late 17<sup>th</sup> century there existed either a settlement of an active trading post near the river crossing of the Dniester River.

Therefore, working with the known structure of the present hoard lot and in light of the above-mentioned data, we can conclude that the *terminus post-quem* of the hoard does not correspond to the moment when the hoard was buried or lost. The state of preservation of the coins suggest that they were in circulation for some time following their minting. Thus, given other coin finds from Tarasova, and other hoards containing coins of Matthias and Vladislaus II, in both cases extending until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the only conclusion is the hoard can be dated in the interval of the 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, and any attempt to more precisely locate the moment of the hoard's hiding would rather be speculation.

## CATALOG

### HUNGARY

#### Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490)

Denarius

Kremnica / Körmöcbánya

Huszár 719; Pohl 221-2

8. AR ↑ 0,72 g; 16 x 14,5 mm.

9. AR ↙ 0,42 g; 16 mm.

#### 1470

Huszár 717; Pohl 216-10

1. AR → 0,34 g; 15,5 mm.

Huszár 719; Pohl 221-4

10. AR ↗ 0,53 g; 16 mm.

11. AR ← 0,48 g; 16 mm.

12. AR → 0,43 g; 15 mm.

13. AR ↘ 0,42 g; 16,5 x 15 mm.

14. AR ↙ 0,39 g; 16 x 15 mm.

15. AR ↗ 0,25 g; 14,5 mm.

#### 1472-1478

Huszár 718; Pohl 219-2

2. AR ↓ 0,48 g; 16 mm.

Huszár 718; Pohl 219-4

3. AR ↗ 0,58 g; 16,5 mm.

4. AR ↘ 0,43 g; 16 mm.

5. AR ↑ 0,35 g; 16 x 13,5 mm.

Huszár 719; Pohl 221(1-5)

16. AR ↘ 0,51 g; 16 mm.

17. AR 0,49 g; 16 x 15 mm.

18. AR 0,47 g; 16 mm.

#### 1479-1485

Huszár 719; Pohl 221-1

6. AR ↖ 0,43 g; 16 mm.

7. AR ↘ 0,39 g; 16,5 x 14,5 mm.

#### 1488

Huszár 722; Pohl 223-1

19. AR ↗ 0,56 g; 16 x 15 mm.

<sup>50</sup> T. Horváth, *A tallér értékváltozása Magyarországon 1542-1700 között*, NK, 52-53, 1963-1964, p. 27-30.

<sup>51</sup> M. Maxim, *Haraciul Moldovei și Țării Românești în ultimul sfert al veacului al XVI-lea*, Studii și Materiale de Istorie Medie, 12, 1994, p. 32-33. The calculations are based on the exchange rates of 1 akçe = 1.3 denarius, according to B. Murgescu, *Circulația monetară în țările române în secolul al XVI-lea*, București, 1996, p. 50-60.

20. AR  $\sphericalangle$  0,53 g; 15 mm.  
 21. AR  $\uparrow$  0,48 g; 15,5 mm.  
 22. AR  $\sphericalangle$  0,47 g; 15,5 mm.  
 23. AR  $\uparrow$  0,44 g; 15,5 mm.  
 24. AR  $\swarrow$  0,44 g; 15 x 14 mm.

Baia Mare / Nagybánya

**1479-1485**

Huszár 720; Pohl 222-7

25. AR  $\curvearrowright$  0,46 g; 15,5 x 14,5 mm.

Huszár 720; Pohl 222-9

26. AR  $\swarrow$  0,43 g; 16,5 mm.

**Vladislaus II (1490-1516)**

Denarius

Kremnica / Körmöcbánya

**1500-1502**

Huszár 808; Pohl 244-2

27. AR  $\uparrow$  0,48 g; 15,5 mm.

Huszár 807; Pohl 242-1

28. AR  $\sphericalangle$  0,45 g; 15,5 mm.

Huszár 807; Pohl 242-1/2 (?)

29. AR  $\nearrow$  0,52 g; 16 mm.

## Abrevieri

AAASH	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapesta
ActaMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
AII(A)Iași	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie (și Arheologie) „A.D. Xenopol”, Iași
Amm. Marcell.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>Rerum gestarum libri qui supersunt</i> .
ArhMold	Arheologia Moldovei, Iași-București
BAR, I.S.	<i>British Archaeological Reports, International Series</i> , Oxford
BAR, S.S.	<i>British Archaeological Reports, Supplementary Series</i> , Oxford
BSNR	Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
CN	Cercetări Numismatice, București
CNA	Cronica Numismatică și Arheologică, București
CNH	L. Réthy, <i>Corpus nummorum Hungariae</i> , I-II, Budapesta, 1899-1907
Crawford	M.H. Crawford, <i>Roman Republican Coinage</i> , Cambridge, 1974
CreștCol	Creșterea Colecțiilor, Biblioteca Academiei Române, București
Dacia	Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, București, I-XII (1924-1947)
Dacia, N.S.	Dacia, Revue d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Ancienne, Nouvelle Série, București (1957-)
DOP	Dumbarton Oaks Papers, Washington
DRH	<i>Documenta Romaniae Historica</i> , București
Huszár	Lajos Huszár, <i>Münzkatalog Ungarn von 1000 bis heute</i> , Budapesta, 1979
IAB	Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
JNG	Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, München
LRBC	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 324-498</i> , Londra, 1965: I – P.V. Hill, J.P.C. Kent, <i>The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine A.D. 324-346</i> ; II – R.A.G. Carson, J.P.C. Kent, <i>Bronze Roman Imperial Coinage of the Later Empire A.D. 346-498</i>
Martin	F. Martin, <i>Kolonialprägungen aus Moesia Superior und Dacia</i> , Bonn, 1992
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
MINAC	Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
NC	Numismatic Chronicle, Londra
NK	Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapesta
Pick	B. Pick, <i>Din antiken Münzen von Dacien und Moesien</i> , I, 1, Berlin, 1898
Pick-Regling	B. Pick, K. Regling, <i>Din antiken Münzen von Dacien und Moesien</i> , I, 2, Berlin, 1910
Pohl	Artúr Pohl, <i>Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen auf ungarischen Münzen des Mittelalters, 1300-1540</i> , Graz-Budapesta, 1982
Preda	C. Preda, <i>Monedele geto-dacilor</i> , București, 1973
Recueil	W.H. Waddington, E. Babelon, Th. Reinach, <i>Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure</i> , I-IV, Paris, 1904-1912
RIC, I	H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , I, <i>Augustus to Vitellius</i> , Londra, 1923
RIC, I <sup>2</sup>	C.H.V. Sutherland, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , I, ediție revăzută, Londra, 1984

RIC, II	H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , II, <i>Vespasian to Hadrian</i> , Londra, 1926
RIC, III	H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , III, <i>Antoninus Pius to Commodus</i> , Londra, 1930
RIC, IV, 1	H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , IV, 1, <i>Pertinax to Geta</i> , Londra, 1968
RIC, V, 2	P.H. Webb, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , V, 2, Londra, 1933 (reimprimat 1968)
RIC, VI	C.H.V. Sutherland, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , VI, <i>From Diocletian's reform (A.D. 294) to the death of Maximinus (A.D. 313)</i> , Londra, 1967
RIC, VII	P.M. Bruun, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , VII, <i>Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313-337</i> , Londra, 1966
RIC, VIII	J.P.C. Kent, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , VIII, <i>The Family of Constantine I A.D. 337-364</i> , Londra, 1981
RIC, IX	J.W.E. Pearce, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , IX, <i>Valentinian I-Theodosius I</i> , Londra, 1933 (reimprimat 1968)
RIC, X	J.P.C. Kent, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , X, <i>The Divided Empire and the Fall of the Western Parts A.D. 395-491</i> , Londra, 1994
RPC	Roman Provincial Coinage
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București
SCN	Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București
Simpozion Chișinău 2000	<i>Simpozion de Numismatică dedicat împlinirii a patru secole de la prima Unire a românilor sub Mihai Voievod Viteazul, Chișinău, 28-30 mai 2000, Comunicări, studii și note</i> , București, 2001
Simpozion Chișinău 2001	<i>Simpozion de Numismatică organizat în memoria martirilor căzuți la Valea Albă, la împlinirea a 525 de ani (1476-2001), Chișinău, 13-15 mai 2001, Comunicări, studii și note</i> , București, 2002
Simpozion Chișinău 2002	<i>Simpozion de Numismatică dedicat împlinirii a 125 de ani de la Proclamarea Independenței României, Chișinău, 24-26 septembrie 2002, Comunicări, studii și note</i> , București, 2003
Simpozion Chișinău 2003	<i>Simpozion de Numismatică dedicat Centenarului Societății Numismatice Române (1902-2003), Chișinău, 26-28 noiembrie 2003, Comunicări, studii și note</i> , București, 2005
Simpozion Chișinău 2004	<i>Simpozion de Numismatică, organizat cu ocazia comemorării sfântului Ștefan cel Mare, domn al Moldovei (1504-2004), Chișinău, 29 septembrie-2 octombrie 2004, Comunicări, studii și note</i> , București, 2007
SMMIM	Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară, București
TNDBülten	Türk Nüsmistik Derneği, Bülten, İstanbul
Varbanov	I. Varbanov, <i>Greek imperial coins</i> , I, <i>Dacia, Moesia Superior, Moesia Inferior</i> , Burgas, 2005
Weiser	W. Weiser, <i>Katalog der Bithynischen Münzen der Sammlung des Instituts für Altertumskunde der Universität zu Köln</i> , I, 1983