

The
Coins and Kings
of
Hungary

To Leopold I

David P. Ruckser

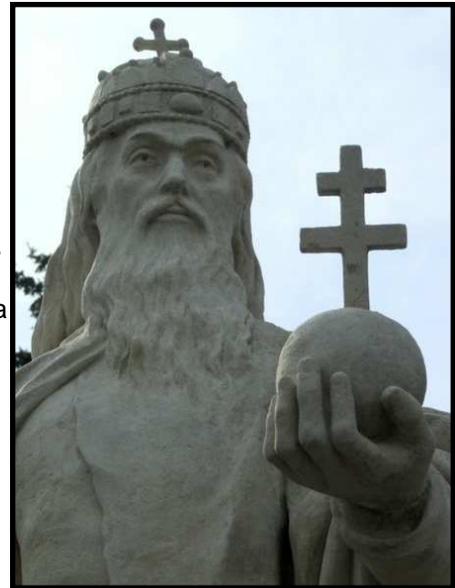
Stephen I of Hungary 997-1038

St. Stephen was born "Vajk" in the town of Esztergom. His father was the ruling Magyar Prince Géza; his mother was Sarolt, the daughter of the Transylvanian gyula. [1]

Vajk was baptized at age 10[citation needed] by Saint Adalbert of Prague as a precondition of accepting the crown from Rome. He was given the baptismal name Stephen (István) in honour of the original early Christian Saint Stephen. As it turned out, this was a fitting choice, as the name Stephen derives from the Greek *stefanos*, meaning "crowned".

Between 995 and 997, Stephen (still known as "Vajk") was the lord of Nitra (an appanage principality of Géza). Prince [2], or duke[3] according to different authors.

Stephen married Giselle of Bavaria, the daughter of Henry II the Wrangler and Gisela of Burgundy circa 995, but sources give various years for this event. By this marriage he became the brother-in-law of the future Henry II, Holy Roman Emperor. Stephen and Giselle had at least three children: sons St. Imre (also Henry or Emeric) and Ottó, and a daughter Hedvig.



In 997, prince Géza died and a succession struggle ensued. Stephen claimed divine right to rule the Magyars, while Stephen's uncle Koppány, a powerful pagan noble, claimed the traditional right of seniority. Eventually the two met in battle and Stephen was victorious, partly thanks to Stephen's German retinue and military assistance from the noble Poznan and Hunt families. Thus, Stephen became the Sovereign of the Magyars in Transdanubia in 997 and managed to successfully unite virtually all Magyar clans by 1006. According to Hungarian tradition Pope Silvester II sent a magnificent jeweled gold crown to Stephen along with an apostolic cross and a letter of blessing officially recognizing Stephen as the Christian king of Hungary. The date of this coronation is variously given as Christmas Day, 1000 or 1 January 1001.

Stephen intended to retire to a life of holy contemplation and hand the kingdom over to his son Imre, but Imre was wounded in a hunting accident and died in 1031. In Stephen's words of mourning:

By God's secret decision death took him, so that wickedness would not change his soul and false imaginations would not deceive his mind – as the Book of Wisdom teaches about early death.

Stephen mourned for a very long time over the loss of his son, which took a great toll on his health. He eventually recovered, but never regained his original vitality. Having no children left, he could not find anyone among his remaining relatives who was able to rule the country competently and willing to maintain the Christian faith of the nation. Unable to choose an heir, King Stephen died on the Feast of the Assumption in 1038 at Székesfehérvár, where he was then buried. His nobles and his subjects were said to have mourned for three straight years afterwards.

Following Stephen's death, his nephew Peter Urseolo (his appointed heir) and brother-in-law Samuel Aba contended for the crown. Nine years of instability followed until Stephen's cousin Andrew I was crowned King of Hungary, re-establishing the Árpád dynasty in 1047. Hungarian historiography saw Peter and Samuel as members of the Árpád dynasty, and both are counted among the Árpád kings.

Stephen divided Hungary into forty to fifty counties and continued the work of his father Géza by applying the decimal organizational system of his ancestors. He set up ten dioceses in Hungary, ordering every ten villages to erect a church and maintain a priest. He founded the cathedrals of Székesfehérvár and Esztergom, the Nunnery of Veszprém, the Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma, and the Monastery of Saint Peter and Paul in Óbuda. In the abbeys and monasteries, schools were established, and they became important centers of culture. Saint Astricus served as Stephen's advisor, and Stephen also had Saint Gerard Sagredo as the tutor for his son Imre.

Stephen discouraged pagan customs and strengthened Christianity with various laws, including ending the use of the old Hungarian runic alphabet and making Latin the official language of the royal court. Stephen donated generously to the churches, visited them often, and supervised their construction.

He often disguised himself as a peasant whenever he traveled and freely gave money to any poor people he met (in one account, Stephen was beaten and robbed by a group of beggars to whom he was giving alms, but he forgave them and spared their lives).

Shortly after Stephen's death, healing miracles were said to have occurred at his tomb. Stephen was canonized by Pope Gregory VII as Saint Stephen of Hungary in 1083, along with his son, Saint Imre and Bishop Gerhard (Hungarian: Szent Gellért). Thus Saint Stephen became the first of the canonized confessor kings, a new prototype of saints.

Catholics venerate him as the patron saint of "Hungary, kings, the death of children, masons, stonecutters, and bricklayers." His feast day is generally observed on August 16, except in Hungary where it is observed on August 20, the day on which his sacred relics were transferred to the city of Buda. This day is a public holiday in Hungary.

The king's right hand, known as "The Holy Right", is kept as a relic. His body was mummified after his death[citation needed], but the tomb was opened and his hand was separated some years later. Except for this, only some bone fragments remained (which are kept in churches throughout Hungary). Catholics honour the first king of their country on annual processions, where the Holy Right is exhibited.

Stephen was also canonised by the Eastern Orthodox Church in 2000, thus became the first saint recognised both by Orthodoxy and Catholicism since the Great Schism.

The Holy Crown, popularly attributed to St. Stephen, was removed from the country in 1945 for safekeeping, and entrusted to the United States government. It was kept in a vault at Fort Knox until 1978, when it was returned to the nation by order of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. It has been enshrined in the Hungarian Parliament building in Budapest since 2000.



Denar of Stephen I Date 997-1038

Size 12.5 mm Dia. Weight 0.5 gram Material Silver Description A well struck coin of the 12th century Arpad dynasty. +STEPHANVS REX +REGIA CIVITAS Ref: Huszár 1, Rethy 1, Unger 1.



St. Stephen I - 997-1038 Rare! Description: Ag denár, reverse retrograde! UNUSUAL! 0.86g Obverse: +STEPHANVS REX Reverse: +REGIA CIVITAS Reference: Huszár 1a Condition: VF/VF

Price: \$288.95

Peter Urseolo - 1038-1041; 1044-1046

Peter Urseolo (or Orseolo) was the second king of Hungary who reigned from 1038 till 1041 and again from 1044 till 1046 following a brief interruption of three years in which Sámuel Aba ruled the nation.

He was said to have been the son of the sister of his predecessor, Saint Stephen (István I), and Ottone Orseolo, the doge of Venice. That was the reason why Stephen appointed him to be his successor after the death of the king's own son, Emeric (Imre), in a hunting accident.

Peter was not welcomed by the Magyar nobility. In 1041 they removed Peter from the throne and proclaimed Sámuel Aba king. Peter fled to Henry III, the Holy Roman Emperor, with whose help he returned in 1044 and won the battle of Ménfő.

Peter's power was restored, but he, and with him the Kingdom of Hungary, became Henry's vassal. The Hungarian nobles called back to the country Andrew, Levente and Béla, the heirs of Vazul, who had joined in a conspiracy to assassinate King Stephen.

Unlike Stephen, Peter was unable to rule the nation competently and fell into conflict with the largely pagan nobility. His reign ended when the nobility started the so-called Vatha pagan rising. A year of instability followed. Finally, in 1047, the Árpád dynasty was restored with Andrew (András) I.



UNGARN (HUNGARY)

Peter I., 1038-1041 und 1044-1046.

Denar. 0,65 g. On both sides euqal-armed cross with small wedges in the angles. Huszar 6. Very beautiful

Price realized: 430 EUR (approx. 606 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Samuel Aba 1041-1044

Samuel Aba (Hungarian: Aba Sámuel; in contemporary foreign sources: King Aba, on his coins: King Samuel) (c 1010 - 1044) was the third King of Hungary.

King Samuel Aba Samuel was from Northern Hungary, Castle Gonc / Castle Abaújvár, County of Aba, born circa 1010. He married his older cousin Gisel, the youngest daughter of Prince Géza of the Hungarian Árpád dynasty, and his second wife [citation needed] Adelaide of Poland, born circa 950, d. after 997. Adelaide was the daughter of Prince Mieszko I of Poland (ca. 935-992).

Some historians claim that Samuel Aba was the leader of the Kabar tribe in the early 11th century. It is also presumed by the same group that he was Jewish but (formally) converted to Christianity with his entire tribe when he married Gisel. Even though he acted as a Christian and even founded a monastery in Abasár, converting to Christianity was mainly a political move for him, and he was not really a religious man.

During the reign of Stephen I of Hungary, who was the first Christian King of Hungary, Samuel Aba became Palatine of the Kingdom of Hungary. After the death of Stephen I of Hungary the new ruler, Peter Urseolo of Hungary (Stephen's nephew) continued to strengthen the feudal Christian state and removed Samuel from the royal court for not supporting him enough. Many of the people were opposed to Christianity and feared that Peter would make the Hungarian kingdom subservient to the Holy Roman Empire; so they supported Samuel who might have had an active role in deposing Peter.

Peter fled Hungary, and Samuel became king in 1041. He had many of Peter's supporters killed or tortured, and he abolished several laws made by Peter. This sheds some light on who his supporters might have been: since he abolished the laws that mainly affected the poor people and commoners, and in chronicles he was criticised for socializing with the peasants instead of the nobles, it is likely that he was supported by the lower classes who still held their Pagan beliefs.

Samuel knew that he could remain on the throne only if he could make peace with Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor, who was Peter's main ally. He succeeded in this in 1043, but had to pay a heavy price: Hungary lost some of its territories to Henry and had to pay tribute.

Because of the tribute paid to Henry and the abolishing of taxes, Samuel had to look for sources of money. He claimed back the donations the preceding kings gave to the Church, and made the bishops pay taxes. This was in keeping with his intentions of diminishing the role and power of the Church. (According to some sources he and his followers were excommunicated by the pope).

In several ways Samuel's rule meant a relapse from Feudalism to a tribal society. He was less and less popular, and was opposed by the Church, by the nobles, who resented him favouring the commoners, and by Henry III, who was furious that Samuel did not keep all the points of their peace treaty. Peter, with the help of Henry, attacked Samuel, and defeated him in the battle of Ménfo, near Győr. Samuel fled to the East. Contemporary sources offer different opinions about his fate; some say he was captured and killed by Peter and Henry, others say he reached the Tisza river and was killed there by Hungarians who opposed him. He was buried in the monastery he founded at Abasár.

There are no further data about what happened to his wife and sons, but his family, the Aba clan continued to be one of the most influential clans of Northern Hungary, where their name is preserved in the name of Abaúj-Torna county (today its Hungarian half is a part of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and its Slovakian half forms the region of Abauj), and that of several villages.





UNGARN (HUNGARY)
Samuel Alba, 1041-1044.

Denar. 0,67 g. On both sides euqal-armed cross mit small wedges in the angles.
Huszar 7. RARE! Very beautiful-excellent.

Estimate: 750 EUR

Price realized: 1,400 EUR (approx. 1,972 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Andrew I - 1047-1061

Andrew I (I. András) born c. 1014, died 1061, Zirc, Hungary) was King of Hungary 1047-1061.

He was from a younger branch of the Árpád dynasty, and born as son of Vazul, former lord of Gran and regions mostly corresponding to today's Slovakia, and Katun Anastazyia of Bulgaria. Hungarian tribal society was not in favor of primogeniture, but of agnatic seniority as order of succession, which made other males of the Árpád dynasty, cadet lines, dangerous to the incumbent king. Andrew's branch of the dynasty had long been rivals to the elder branch, which Stephen I of Hungary and his father belonged to. For the previous half century, the rivalry had centered mostly on the conflict between paganism and Christianity, represented (and utilized), respectively, by the younger and elder branch. The elder branch went extinct in the male line in 1038, which opened new opportunities to the younger, surviving male line; because Hungarian clan society still believed in inheritance through the male line. Stephen's female-line successors Samuel Aba and Peter Urseolo felt it necessary to suppress the rival family. Andrew's mother was probably the woman who reportedly was a daughter of the Tsar of Bulgaria.

A period of dynastic struggle following the death of Stephan I in 1038 was concluded after the death of Peter Urseolo, as Andrew I took the Hungarian throne for his branch of the Árpád dynasty.

Under Sámuel Aba's rule Andrew and his brothers Levente and Béla had been exiled from Hungary, fearing for their lives. First having fled to Bohemia, they continued to Poland where Béla married into that royal family. Andrew and Levente, possibly feeling overshadowed by their brother, continued on, settling in Kiev and Andrew married Anastasia, a daughter of Grand Duke Yaroslav the Great.

Their return to Hungary in 1046 sparked the Vatha pagan rising, where Andrew through pagan support managed to wrest the crown from Peter Urseolo. Andrew was crowned in 1047 and had strengthened his rule by military success, in part thanks to pagan support. Nevertheless, he continued the policies of Christianization that had previously been in place. As a Hungarian king Andrew still remained allies with his former hosts in exile, the Kievan Rus'.

Relations with the Holy Roman Empire remained tense. The previous king, Peter Urseolo, had been a close ally of Emperor Henry III, and during his latter reign, Hungary had become a vassal of the Holy Roman Empire. Henry now undertook two largely unsuccessful campaigns against Hungary, in 1051 and again in 1052. Andrew then formed an alliance in 1053 with Conrad II, Duke of Bavaria, supporting the opposition against the emperor.

In 1057 Andrew tried to ensure his succession, by having his five-year-old son Solomon crowned as king. This proved unsuccessful, as several years later Andrew's brother Béla I managed to unseat Andrew at the Theben Pass and gain the throne, if only for a short time.

Andrew and his family are buried in the Tihany abbey, founded by him on the shores of Lake Balaton.

His son never properly managed to establish himself as king; Andrew's brother Bela's younger gradually took over, particularly because neither of his sons (Solomon and David) left surviving male descent behind. Andrew's daughter Adelaide Arpad married Duke Vratislav II of Bohemia, and her other daughter, Judith Premyslid, married Wladyslaw I, Duke of Poland and became mother of Boleslaw III, Duke of Poland (1085-1138) (great-grandson of Andrew). Thus, Andrew's line continues in the Piast dynasty and not in Hungary.



Ungarn-Kingdom of Hungary

Andreas I. 1046-1060.

No: 682 Estimation CHF 150.-

AR Denar. Rex Andreas. Long cross, wedges in angles. Rev. Regia Civitas. Long cross, wedges in angles. 0,65g. Rethy-Probszt 11. Huszár 8.

Extremely fine

Price realized: 120 CHF (approx. 90 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Denomination: Denar. Mint period: 1046-1061AD.

Reference: Huszar 9. Diameter: 14.4mm

Material: Silver Weight: 0.45gm

Obverse: Triple lined cross with circle in the middle and pellets. Legend: ANDREAS * REX *

Reverse: Triple lined cross with small triangles in fields.

Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bela I - 1061-1063

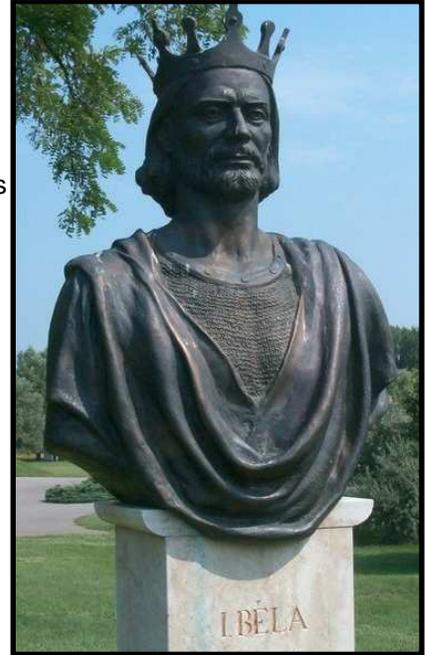
Béla I (Hungarian: I. Béla, Slovak: Belo I.) (c 1016 died 11 September 1063), was king of Hungary between 1061 and 1063. Béla was a member of the Árpád dynasty, third son of Vazul and younger brother of András I who was crowned king after the Vatha pagan rising.

In 1048, András conferred to Béla one third of Hungary as appanage ("Tercia pars Regni"), making him Duke of the Nitrian Frontier Duchy, whose capital was Nitra and which involved the southern Slovakian Nitrian Principality and the northeastern historic Hungarian Bihar region (not identical to the later Bihar).

The two brothers shared power without incident until 1053, when András fathered a son. Thereafter, András became determined to secure the throne for his son and to displace his brother. András therefore had his son (Béla's nephew) Solomon crowned future king in 1057. According to legend, András placed before Béla a crown and a sword, representing royal and ducal power, respectively, and asked Béla to take his choice. Knowing that choosing the crown would mean his life, Béla instead selected the sword. In 1059, Béla fled to Poland where he was received by his brother-in-law Boleslaw II of Poland, brother of Béla's wife Richeza.

In 1060, Béla returned to Hungary and defeated András I to become the new king. After András' death and Béla's victory at the Theben Pass, Béla was crowned king on December 6, 1060. During his brief reign he concerned himself with crushing pagan revolts in his kingdom. Béla died in an accident when his throne's canopy collapsed. After Béla's death in December 1063, Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor installed Solomon as the new king and his male progenies had to flee to Poland again.

Hungarian chroniclers praised Béla for introducing new currency, such as the silver denar, and for his benevolence to the former followers of his nephew Solomon.



UNGARN (HUNGARY)

Bela I., as Duke, 1048-1060, as King 1060-1063.

Denar, 1048-1060. 0,71 g. Cross with a wedge in the fourth angle, equal-armed cross with small wedges in the angles. Huszar 11. Very beautiful-excellent.

Price realized: 190 EUR (approx. 268 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Ungarn-Kingdom of Hungary
Bela I. 1060-1063.

No: 683 Estimation CHF 250.-

AR Denar. Bela Rex. Rev. Pannonia. 0,64g.
Rethy-Probszt 1. Huszár 12.

Very fine

Price realized: 260 CHF (approx. 196 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Salamon - 1063-1074

Solomon of Hungary (1053-1087) was the King of Hungary between September 1063 and 1074. Solomon was the son of Andrew I of Hungary. Solomon ascended to the throne at the age of 10 following the deaths of his father and uncle, who had previously fought the war over Andrew's efforts to secure the throne for him. Little is known about Solomon's reign, and due to the fact that he died shortly after becoming old enough to rule, he had no significant accomplishments. He had no children, and his brother, David did not compete for the throne so upon his death the throne was passed down to his cousin, Geza.



Salamon 1063-1074 éh8
 Description: Ag denár
 Obverse:: SALOMAN REX
 Reverse::
 Reference: Huszár 14
 Condition: EF/EF.

price: \$202.27



Salamon 1063-1074 denár
 Ag denár, 0.4 g
 Obverse:
 Reverse: PA/NON/IA
 Reference: Huszár 17
 Condition: EF/EF

Ár/Price: USD 79.00



UNGARN (HUNGARY)
 Salomon I., 1063-1074.
 Denar. 0,45 g. Picture of the king v. v.
 with raised hands and cross staff,
 SALOMON and titles/three lines
 +PA/NON/IA.

Huszar 17. Fery Fine +
 Estimate: 125 EUR
 Price realized: 260 EUR (approx. 366
 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Geza I - 1074-1077

Géza I (Slovak: Gejza) (c. 1040 – 25 April 1077) was the king of the Kingdom of Hungary from 1074 to 1077. Baptized as Magnus, Géza was his pagan given name.

After the sudden death of his father Béla I, Géza fled to Poland while his cousin Solomon was promoted as king by his supporters, the German nobles. After the German nobles left Hungary, Géza returned, and Bishop Desiderius negotiated peace between Géza and Solomon. Géza even crowned his cousin with his own hands on Easter Sunday, 1064, at the cathedral of Pécs. Solomon and Géza invaded Byzantine-controlled Bulgaria in 1071, capturing Belgrade. Solomon then refused to divide the booty equally with Géza, creating a rift between himself and his cousin. Géza and Solomon's forces met in battle at Sons-of-Nog, east of the Tisza river. Defeated by Solomon's superior forces, Géza fled to his brother Laszlo and brother-in-law Otto. The three of them routed Solomon's army at the battle of Mogyoród.

For his coronation, Géza received a crown from Byzantine Emperor Michael VII Dukas that was incorporated with the ancient crown of King Stephen I. Géza's short rule was characterized by general disorder in the kingdom. He married twice; first to Sophia van Looz, daughter of the Count of Looz, and secondly to Synadene, a niece of Emperor Nicephorus III. By his first marriage, he had two children:

Coloman of Hungary
Prince Álmos

Géza died on April 25, 1077 and was succeeded by his brother Ladislaus I. Géza is buried at Vác.



Géza, Duke 1064-1074 éh12
Description: Ag denár, 0.78g
Obverse: Equal-armed cross, wedges in angles
Reverse: Cross with wedges in angles.
Reference: Éh12, Huszár 18
Condition: EF/EF

price: 18.000 Ft.



Géza, Duke 1064-1074 éh12
Description: Ag denár
Obverse: Equal-armed cross, wedges in angles
Reverse: Cross with wedges in angles.

Reference: Huszár 18
Condition: aEF/aEF, patina

price: \$115.58



Ungarn-Kingdom of Hungary

Géza I. 1074-1077.

No: 686 Estimation CHF 300.-

AR Denar.

OBV.: "Gevca.Rex." Rev.: "Panonai". 0,57g. Huszár 19.

Rare. Toned, very fine

* Ex Auction Spink Taisei & Roland Michel (Collection Salgo), Zürich 12.04.1994,
Lot 31.

Lot number: 686 Price realized: 1,200 CHF (approx. 904 U.S. Dollars as of the auc-
tion date)



Ungarn-Kingdom of Hungary

Géza I. 1074-1077.

No: 687 Estimation CHF 300.-

AR Denar.

OBV.: "Gevca Rex". Rev.: "Anonui". 0,43g. Huszár 20.

Rare. Toned, very fine

* Ex Auction Spink Taisei & Roland Michel 50 (Collection Salgo), Zürich 12.04.1994,
Lot 32.

Price realized: 375 CHF (approx. 283 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

St. Ladislaus I - 1077-1095

Ladislaus I, or László I (Hungarian: I. Szent László, Slovak: Svätý Ladislav I, Polish: Święty Władysław I) (June 27, 1040 – July 29, 1095) was a king in the Kingdom of Hungary (1077–1095).

He was the son of Béla I, King of Hungary, and a Polish princess (Richeza - Rixa or Adelaida). His maternal grandparents were Polish king Mieszko II Lambert and Richensa of Lotharingia.

He was born in Poland, where his father had sought refuge, and named according to his mother's kin's Slavic traditions (thus he brought the name László to yet increasing Hungarian use) - but was recalled by his father's elder brother Andrew I to Hungary (1047) and brought up there.

He succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother Géza in 1077, as the eldest member of the royal family, and speedily won for himself a reputation scarcely inferior to that of Stephen I of Hungary, by nationalizing Christianity and laying the foundations of Hungary's political greatness. Recognizing that the Holy Roman Empire was a natural enemy of the Kingdom of Hungary, Ladislaus formed a close alliance with the pope and other enemies of Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor, including the anti-emperor Rudolph of Swabia and his chief supporter Welf, duke of Bavaria. He married Rudolph's daughter Adelaide, and she bore him one son and three daughters. His daughter Piroska of Hungary, married the Byzantine emperor John II Comnenus.



The collapse of the German emperor in his struggle with the pope left Ladislaus free to extend his dominions towards the south (the lower Danube - from the Hungarians point of view), and east toward the Eastern Carpathians.

Ladislaus himself had fought valiantly in his youth against the Pechenegs, and to defend the land against the Cumans, who now occupied Moldavia and Wallachia as far as the Olt, he built the fortresses of Szörényvár (current Romanian name: Turnu-Severin) and Gyulafehérvár (current Romanian name: Alba Iulia, in German: Weißenburg).

He also planted in Transylvania the Székely, and in 1094 founded the bishoprics of Várad (current Romanian name: Oradea, in German: Großwardein) and of Zagreb (in Hungarian: Záhgráb, in German: Agram) as fresh foci of Catholicism to the south of Hungary and the districts between the Drave and the Sava (Slavonia). He subsequently tried to conquer other parts of Croatia after the death of his sister's husband, Croatian king Dmitar Zvonimir, though his authority was questioned by the Croatian nobility, the pope, the Republic of Venice and the Byzantine emperor. Ladislaus made a notable incursion into the Croatian lands in 1091 and named his nephew Álmos as the viceroy.

Ladislaus died suddenly in 1095 when about to take part in the First Crusade. No other Hungarian king was so generally beloved. The whole nation mourned for him for three years, and regarded him as a saint long before his canonization. A whole cycle of legends is associated with his name. He was canonized on June 27, 1192.

C.A. Macartney, in his *Hungary: A Short History*, eulogizes Ladislaus thus: "Ladislas I, who, like Stephen and his son, Imre, was canonised after his death, was the outstanding personality among them: a true paladin and gentle knight, a protector of his faith and his people, and of the poor and defenceless."



HUNGARY

Ladislaus I., 1077-1095.

Denar. 0,72 g. Head of the King//Equal-armed cross with small wedges in the bends.

Huszar 24. Vorzüglich

Estimate: 150 EUR

Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 310 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Kingdom of Hungary

Ladislaus I. 1077-1095.

No: 689 Estimation CHF 200.-

AR Denar. Obv.: "Ladislaus Re"

Rev. "Ladislaus Re".

0,83g. Huszár 26. CNH 28.

Nicely toned, extremely fine

* Ex Auction Spink Taisei & Roland Michel 50 (Collection Salgo), Zürich 12.04.1994, Lot 40

Price realized: 380 CHF (approx. 286 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Ladislaus I 1077-1095 denár

Ag denár, 0.8 g

Obverse: 3 sceptres

Reverse: Cross

Reference:Huszár 27

Condition: gEF/gEF

Ár/Price: USD 27



Ladislaus I 1077-1095 éh22

Description: Ag denár, 0.62g

Obverse:: 3 sceptres

Reverse:: Cross

Reference:Huszár 27

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$161.86



Kingdom of Hungary
 Ladislaus I. 1077-1095.
 AR Denar. "Ladislaus Re", Large
 cross.
 Rev. "Ladislaus Re", equal-armed
 cross in circle, wedges in angles.
 0,82g. Huszár 28; CNH 34.
 Toned, extremely fine
 * Ex Auction Nudelman, Budapest
 15.09.1995, Lot 27.
 Price realized: 170 CHF (approx. 128
 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Kingdom of Hungary
 Ladislaus I. 1077-1095.
 No: 691 Estimation CHF 200.-
 AR Denar.
 Obv: "Ladislaus Re", 8-armed cross
 Rev. "Ladislaus Re".
 0,72g. Huszár 29. CNH 36.
 Extremely fine
 * Ex Auction Spink Taisei & Roland
 Michel 50 (Collection Salgo), Zürich
 12.04.1994, Lot 46.
 Price realized: 220 CHF (approx.
 166 U.S. Dollars as of the auction
 date)



Ladislaus I 1077-1095 EXTRA RARE!
 Description: Ag denár, 0.77g
 Obverse: Long-armed cross, designs in wedges
 Reverse: small equal-armed cross in double-circle, small wedges in angles.
 Reference: Huszár 30
 Condition: EF/EF

price: \$925.00

Coloman - 1095-1116

Coloman also spelled Koloman (Hungarian: Könyves Kálmán) (1070 – February 3, 1116) byname Coloman The Possessor Of Books[1] was King of Hungary from 1095 to 1116.

He was the son of Géza I and Zsófia (Sophia) von Looz. László wanted Kálmán's younger brother Álmos to succeed him as King of Hungary. (According to the chronicles, Kálmán may have had a physical deformity, which would have made him unfit to be king per medieval beliefs about such things, although this deformity may be a later falsification of this appearance as in the case of England's Richard III, as the chronicles reflected the image of Coloman created by his successors, who were in fact descendants of his brother Álmos blinded by him). Not wanting to abandon his nephew completely, he wished instead to make him a bishop. Kálmán was accordingly sent abroad to acquire his subsequently famous learning, which earned him the appellation "Könyves", literally "bookish" (usually translated "the Booklover"). (At the time, this was not a compliment. History has been kind to Kálmán, however, so modern histories are more apt to translate the nickname as "The Wise" or similar.)



The exact circumstances of how Kálmán acquired the throne after László's death are unknown; among other difficulties, he may have had to get papal dispensation, because ordained clergy could not become king. (The sources are unclear on whether Kálmán was actually ordained. His later laws show that he had no problem with married clergy, so his eventual marriages are no evidence in this matter.)

László died before he could fulfill his promise of leading a Crusade. His nephew Kálmán who was in Poland, had returned just in time to receive his blessing before he expired, after a reign of nineteen years. Kálmán did not find it necessary to fulfill the promise of his predecessor, but did concede at first to let the crusading armies go through Hungary. When the first such army (the First Crusade in 1096) proceeded to pillage its way through the country, he put greater and greater restrictions on subsequent armies, such as taking hostages and mustering his own army to guard the progress. These actions did not endear him to contemporary chroniclers; descriptions of an ugly, hairy, crosseyed man are certainly exaggerated.

Kálmán changed Hungary's foreign policy: while László I. had asked for the Holy Roman Emperor's help (instead of the pope's) when waging war on Croatia, Kálmán wanted to stay on good terms with the Holy See. This didn't prevent him from subjugating Croatia, nor from conquering Dalmatia ahead of the similarly-inclined Venetians. The pope eventually acceded him the right of appointing bishops.

Kálmán's court was a center of learning and literature. Bishop Hartvik's Life of St. Stephen, a chronicle of Hungary, the shorter of the extant Legends of St. Gellért, and several collections of laws all stem from his reign. One of his most famous laws was half a millennium ahead of its time: *De strigis vero quae non sunt, nulla amplius quaestio fiat* (As for the matter of witches [more exactly "strigas", which isn't exactly the same as "witch"], there is no such thing, therefore no further investigations or trials are to be held).

Álmos made several attempts to take over Kálmán's throne, but all were unsuccessful. After repeatedly forgiving his wayward brother, Kálmán was finally forced to bring justice against him in 1115, although even then he commuted the familial death sentence required by law to the sentence of blinding Álmos and his young son Béla.

Kálmán died February 3, 1116. He was buried in Székesfehérvár, next to St. Stephen.

He married twice, first in 1097 to Felicia (called Busila in Hungary), daughter of Roger I of Sicily. They had three children:

Zsófia (Sophia)

István (II) (1102-1131)

László (1101-1112)

Felicia died in 1102, and a second marriage was arranged in 1104 between Kálmán and Eufemia of Kiev, daughter of Prince Vladimir II of Kiev. However a few months later she was caught in adultery and immediately divorced and sent back to her father. Eufemia bore a son in Kiev, named Boris Conrad, in 1112. After Stephen II died in 1131, Boris became a contender for the throne, but because Kálmán had refused to acknowledge Boris as his son, the Hungarian magnates ignored him and gave the Hungarian throne to a cousin, the blinded son of Álmos, Béla.



Coloman - 1095-1116 denár
 Description: Ag denár
 Obverse: Crowned face
 Reverse: Small cross in circle, letters around, outer circle
 Reference: Huszár 32
 Condition: gEF/UNC
 price: \$86.71



Coloman 1095-1116
 Description: Ag denár, 0.46g
 Obverse: Crowned face
 Reverse: Small cross in circle, letters around, outer circle
 Reference: Huszár 32
 Condition: UNC
 price: \$96.71



Kingdom of Hungary
 Coloman. 1095-1116. No: 692 Estimation CHF 150.-
 AR Denar.
 Obv: "Calman re", small cross in circle, wedges in arms.
 Rev." Ladislaus e". 0,52g. Huszár 33; CNH 41.
 Nice dark patina, Extremely fine

* Ex Auction Nudelman, Budapest 15.09.1995, Lot 33
 Price realized: 180 CHF (approx. 136 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Coloman 1095-1116 éh30
 Description: Ag denár 0.28g
 Obverse: 3 crosses
 Reverse: small cross in circle, wedges in arms; legend with circle around it.
 Reference: Huszár 34
 Condition: gEF/EF
 price: \$40.50



Coloman 1095-1116 éh26
 Description: Ag denár, 0.36g
 Obverse: Long cross over circle; decorations at cross ends and middle of arms; legend
 Reverse: small cross in circle, wedges in arms; legend with circle around it.
 Reference: Huszár 35
 Condition: EF/gEF
 price: \$57.80



Coloman 1095-1116 éh28
 Description: Ag denár, 0.46g
 Obverse: Small cross in circle; legends around (King's name & title).
 Reverse: small cross in circle, wedges in arms; legend with circle around it.
 Reference: Huszár 37
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$43.36



Coloman 1095-1116 éh29
 Description: Ag denár 0.39g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 38
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$69.42



Kingdom of Hungary
 Coloman. 1095-1116.
 No: 694 Estimation CHF 100.-
 AR Denar. Calama. 0,35g. Huszár 39; CNH 47.
 Extremely fine
 Price realized: 80 CHF (approx. 60 U.S. Dollars as
 of the auction date)



Coloman 1095-1116 éh31
 Description: Ag denár 0.37g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 40
 Condition: EF/gEF
 price: \$34.71



Coloman 1095-1116 éh34
 Description: Ag denár 0.36g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 41
 Condition: UNC
 price: \$57.80



Coloman 1095-1116 éh34
 Description: Ag denár 0.43g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 41
 Condition: gEF/gEF, patina



HUNGARY
 Coloman, 1095-1114.
 Denar. 0,69 g. Cross with small wedges in the
 angles/Cross with small wedges in the angles.
 Huszar 45 (there under Stephan II.). Nearly
 excellent!
 Estimate: 30 EUR
 Price realized: 24 EUR (approx. 34 U.S.
 Dollars as of the auction date)

Stephen II - 1116-1131

Stephen II (Hungarian: II. István, Slovak: Štefan II, Croatian: Stjepan III) (1101 – March 1, 1131) was a King of Hungary of the Árpád dynasty from 1116 until his death. He was the son and successor of King Coloman. His mother was Felicia, a daughter of Roger I of Sicily by his second wife Eremburge of Mortain.

Almost immediately, the young king involved his kingdom in warfare. Soon after his accession in 1116, Stephen went to war with Bohemia and was defeated. In 1123 he intervened in Kievan Rus on behalf of the opposition to Vladimir Monomakh, together with Polish and Bohemian troops. However the siege of the city of Vladimir was broken off prematurely, when his generals threatened to elect a new king unless he called off the campaign - traditionally regarded as the first successful rebellion of Hungarian nobles against the king. In 1124 he succeeded in regaining Dalmatia from the Republic of Venice, but lost it again the next year.

He died in 1131 at Oradea, and was interred at the cathedral there.



Stephen II 1116-1131 éh36
Description: Ag denár, 0.18g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Huszár 44
Condition: gEF

price: \$104.12



Stephen II 1116-1131 éh35
Description: Ag denár 0.37g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Huszár 45
Condition: aEF/aEF

price: \$86.77



Stephen II 1116-1131 éh37
Description: Ag denár, 0.34g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Huszár 47
Condition: gEF/EF

price: \$34.71



Stephen II 1116-1131 denár
Ag denár, 0.2 g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference:Huszár 76
Condition: gEF/EF

Ár/Price: HUF 5.000 USD 27.5



Stephen II 1116-1131 éh39
Description: Ag denár, 0.28g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Huszár 84
Condition: EF/EF
price: \$34.71



Stephen II 1116-1131 éh40
Description: Ag denár, 0.34g
Obverse::
Reverse::
Reference: Huszár 91
Condition: gEF/gEF

price: \$57.85



Stephen II 1116-1131 denár Item no.m2403
Ag denár, 0.3 g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference:Huszár 94
Condition: gEF/EF

Ár/Price: HUF 5.500 USD 29

Bela II - 1131-1141

Béla II of Hungary, "The Blind" (Hungarian: Vak Béla, Croatian: Bela I., Serbian: ???? II) (1110 – February 13, 1141) of the Arpad dynasty was King of Hungary from 1131 until his death.

His father Prince Álmos led a rebellion against his brother King Coloman of Hungary, and as a result of this he and Béla were blinded and forced to flee to Constantinople. Béla was recalled by Coloman's son and successor Stephen II, who, lacking offspring of his own, designated him his successor. Because Béla was blind, his wife, serbian princess, Ilona (Serbian: Jelena) and brother-in-law Beloš played a large role in governing his Kingdom. Shortly after taking the throne, Ilona ordered the massacre of the men she considered responsible for her husband's blinding. She implaced her brother, Beloš, as the count palatine, giving him supreme command over the Hungarian Army and a commendable place in the Hungarian Royal Court.

Béla's reign was notable for his foreign policy - his sister Hedwig was married to a son of Leopold III of Austria and another sister to Sobeslav I of Bohemia, thereby allying Hungary with two previously inimical states. In 1136, Béla managed to recover part of Dalmatia from the control of the Republic of Venice, and sent an expedition into Bosnia. In 1137, he gave the title of Duke of Bosnia, with acceptance from the entire country, to his son Ladislaus.

Béla's entire reign was overshadowed by a conflict with Boris, a son of Coloman of doubtful legitimacy, in which Boris was supported by Poland and Rus'. In 1132 Boleslaus III of Poland led a campaign with Rus' and Polish troops on Boris' behalf. Boleslaus and Boris were defeated near the Sajó River, but Boris was to prove a persistent claimant for a number of years to come.

Béla died from the effects of an overindulgence of alcohol on February 13, 1141. His throne was succeeded by Géza II, but he was too young to rule, so Queen Ilona and Beloš continued to rule.



HUNGARY

Bela II, 1131-1141.

Denar. 0,48 g. Facing crowned head between two trees//Cross with small wedges in the angles.

Huszár 49. Reverse a little off-center.

Very nice!

Estimate: 50 EUR

Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56

U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Bela II 1131-1141 éh43

Description: Ag denár, 0.36g

Obverse: Facing crowned head between two trees

Reverse: Cross with small wedges in the angles.

Reference: Éh43, Huszár 50

Condition: UNC

price: \$34.70



Bela II 1131-1141 éh43
 Description: Ag denár 0.41g
 Obverse: Facing crowned head between two trees
 Reverse: Cross with small wedges in the angles.
 Reference: Huszár 50
 Condition: gEF/gEF
 price: \$29.00



Bela II 1131-1141 éh50
 Description: Ag denár, 0.17g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 54
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$46.28



Bela II 1131-1141 denár
 Ag denár, 0.3 g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference:Huszár 82
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Price: HUF 5.000 USD 27.50



Bela II 1131-1141 éh48
 Description: Ag denár, 0.26g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 89
 Condition: UNC
 price: \$46.28.



Denar of Bela II Date 1131-1141
 Material: Silver
 Description: A well struck coin of the 12th century Arpad dynasty. Crude reverse (usual).
 Ref: Huszár 89



Bela II 1131-1141 denár
 Ag denár, 0.3 g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference:Huszár 99
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Ár/Price: HUF 4.000 USD \$21.00



Bela II 1131-1141 Rather Rare!

Description: Br, rter rare!

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 101

Condition: EF/VF

price: \$173.58



Denar of Bela II Date 1131-1141

Size 12 mm Weight 0.5 gr. Material Silver

Description: A well struck coin of the 12th century Arpad dynasty. Crude reverse (usual).

Ref: Huszár 102



Bela II 1131-1142 éh53

Description: Denár, 0.25g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 102

Condition: EF/aEF

price: \$17.36



Bela II-III. Béla kora obolus Very Rare!

Description: Ag obolus, Very Scarce!

0.22g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 202

Condition: EF

price: \$636.46

Geza II - 1141-1161

Géza II (Hungarian: II. Géza, Croatian, Slovak and Polish: Gejza, Serbian: ?????) was king of Hungary from 1141 until his death on May 13, 1162.

Géza was the son Béla II of Hungary and Serbian Princess Ilona (Jelena) and was born in 1130?, in Tolna, Poland. He succeeded his father as King of Hungary in 1141, and because he was still a minor, his maternal uncle, Duke of Hungary, Prince Beloš of Rascia served as regent of the Kingdom helped by his sister, Queen Ilona of Hungary. He faced challenges from Boris, the son of King Kálmán's adulterous queen, who disputed his claim to the throne.

As an adult, Géza had a reputation as a well-respected king, whose nobles did not dare to scheme against him. The power and valor of his army was also commented upon, and Géza did not hesitate to involve himself in politics. He supported the Welf party against the Hohenstaufens, and defeated Henry II of Austria in battle in 1146. He also supported his brother-in-law, Iziaslav II of Kiev, militarily, and fought a war against the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Comnenus from 1149 to 1155. After a failed attempt to achieve power in Rascia, Beloš awarded himself the Banate of Croatia in 1142, which he reigned until 1158.



In 1146, Géza married Euphrosyne of Kiev, daughter of Grand Duke Mstislav I of Kiev. Their children were:
István III (1147-1172)

Béla III (1148-1196)

Ilona of Hungary (died 1199), married Leopold V, Duke of Austria



Geza II 1141-1162

Description: Ag denár 0.34g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 55

Condition: gEF/gEF

price: \$86.79



Geza II 1141-1162

Ag obolus, 0.2 g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 80

Condition: EF/EF

Ár/Price: \$39.00



Geza II 1141-1162

Description: Ag denár, 0.16g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 80

Condition: aEF/EF

price: \$46.30



Geza II 1141-1162 éh56 R!

Description: Ag denár, 0.17g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 106

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$185.00



Geza II 1141-1162 éh70

Description: Ag denár 0.18g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference:Huszár 123

Condition: gEF/EF, attractive patina!

price: \$69.38



Geza II 1141-1162

Ag denár, 0.1 g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 136

Condition: gEF, ph.

Price: \$55.50



Geza II 1141-1162

Ag denár, 0.2 gr

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 139

Condition: gEF/EF

Price: \$80.00



Geza II 1141-1162 Rare!
 Description: Ag denár 0.22g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference:Huszár 139
 Condition: UNC

price: \$127.28



Geza II 1141-1162 Rare!
 Ag denár, 0.2 gr
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 149
 Condition: aEF/aEF

Price: \$189.00



Geza II 1141-1162 éh74
 Description: Ag denár 0.20g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 150
 Condition: EF/EF

price: \$37.61



Geza II 1141-1162
 Ag denár, 0.2 gr
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 152
 Condition: EF/EF

Price: \$29.00



Geza II 1141-1162 Very Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, 0.21g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 160
 Condition: EF/EF

price: \$491.81



Denar of Geza II Date 1141-1161
 Size 13 mm diameter. Weight 0.2 gram
 Material Silver. Description: A struck denar coin of Geza II with a design of poles, crosses and dots. The reverse is mainly blank with a cross with crescents in the centre enclosed in a circle. Shattered by tractor wheel. Ref: Huszar 180



Geza II 1141-1162

Description: Ag denár, 0.27g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 180

Condition: UNC

price: \$86.80



Geza II 1141-1162 éh61

Description: Ag denár 0.24g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 189

Condition: EF/gEF

price: \$144.65

Stephen III - 1161-1163; 1163-1172

Stephen III or István III (Hungarian: III. István, Croatian: Stjepan IV.), (1147 – March 4, 1172, Esztergom) was a king of Hungary from 1162 to 1172.

István III was the eldest son of King Géza II by his wife Euphrosyne of Kiev (Hungarian: Fruzsina). His maternal grandfather was Mstislav I of Kiev.

István succeeded to the throne on the death of his father (May 31, 1162), but the Hungarian nobility was forced by the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos to accept his uncle László II as king on July 15. After László's death in January 1163, his younger brother István IV attempted to maintain himself on the throne, but his oppressive rule provoked a reaction and he was defeated by the nobility and forced to flee to the Byzantine Empire.

The victory of June 19, 1163 brought István III back to the throne, even though his uncle attempted to gain the support of the Byzantine emperor again and to regain his position in Hungary. A Byzantine expedition in 1164 ended with a truce and the withdrawal of Byzantine support for István IV. But István III's forces resumed the offensive and besieged his uncle in Semlin, and István IV died of poison in 1165. This secured István III on his throne, although he had to face further Byzantine intervention in favor of his younger brother Béla, whose lands in central Dalmatia he had appropriated.

The Hungarian king raided Byzantine territory in Syrmia and Dalmatia in 1166 and won some successes, but the Byzantines were eventually victorious in 1167. The Byzantine Empire recovered both Syrmia and Dalmatia and Hungary was forced to recognize the nominal suzerainty of the emperor. István III spent the rest of his reign at peace. His brother Béla had been originally groomed for the Byzantine throne as the intended son-in-law of Manuel I Komnenos, but succeeded to the throne of Hungary on István III's death on March 4, 1172.

István III had married Agnes of Babenberg, by whom he had a son named Béla.



Denar of Stephen III Date 1161-1172

Size 10.5 mm diameter Weight 0.2 gram

Material Silver Description

A struck denar coin of Stephen with a design of a long cross ending in crosslets and the initial H in the four quarters. The reverse is mainly blank with a cross with dot terminals enclosed in a circle. Ref: Huszar 116



Stephen III 1162-1172

Description: Ag denár, 0.31g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 117

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$86.80



Stephen III 1162-1172 éh79
 Description: Ag denár, 0.31g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Éh82, Huszár 117
 Condition: EF/EF

price: \$86.80



Denar of Stephen III Date 1161-1172
 Size 10.5 mm diameter Weight 0.2 gram
 Material Silver Description
 A struck denar coin of Stephen with a design of a long cross ending in crosslets and the initial N in the four quarters. The reverse is mainly blank with a radiating cross with eight dots in the centre enclosed in a circle. Ref: Huszar 118



Stephen III 1162-1172 denár
 Ag denár, 0.1 g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference:Huszár 127
 Condition: EF/EF,

Price: \$73.50



Stephen III 1162-1172 éh79
 Description: Ag denár 0.31g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 156
 Condition: gEF/gEF

price: \$57.87



Stephen III 1162-1172
 Ag denar, 0.2 gr
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference:Huszár 156
 Condition: gEF/aUNC

Price: \$66.50



Stephen III 1162-1172 denár

Ag denár, 0.2 g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference:Huszár 164

Condition: gEF/EF

Price: \$66.00

Ladislaus II - 1162-1163

Ladislaus II or László II (Hungarian: II. László; Slovak: Ladislav II., Croatian: Ladislav I.), (1131–January 14, 1163), was King of Hungary from 1162 to 1163.

Ladislaus was the second son of King Béla II of Hungary by Jelena of Serbia. In 1137, his father named him Duke of Bosnia, but Ladislaus quarreled with his brother Géza II and was forced into exile. Like his younger brother Stephen, Ladislaus sought the support of the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos.

After the death of Géza II in May 1162, the throne passed to his young son Stephen III, but the Byzantine emperor threatened the Hungarian nobility, forcing it to accept Ladislaus as king. The reign of Ladislaus lasted for only about half a year, from July 15, 1162 to his death on January 14, 1163. Almost nothing is known about his short reign. Already recognized his brother's heir, Stephen IV succeeded to the throne. By a wife whose name is unknown, Ladislaus had a daughter, Mária.

In medieval times, he was not counted as a king (being only an anti-king). So Ladislaus III was also counted as Ladislaus II.

Stephen IV - 1163

Stephen IV (Hungarian: IV. István, Slovak: Štefan IV., Croatian: Stjepan V.; died 1165) was briefly king of Hungary in 1163. He was the third son of King Béla II of Hungary, and the younger brother of King Géza II and King László II.

In 1162, the young king Stephen III was driven out of Hungary by his uncles, Stephen and László, who had military support from the Byzantine Emperor, Manuel I Comnenus. László briefly became king, but died in 1163. The crown passed to Stephen, who was unpopular because of his pro-Byzantine tendencies. His nephew Stephen III invaded the country with his Austrian allies, defeated Stephen IV in battle and regained his throne.

Stephen IV was married to Maria Comnena, a granddaughter of the Emperor John II Comnenus, but they had no children.

Bela III - 1172-1196

Béla III of Hungary (Hungarian: III. Béla, Slovak: Belo III., Croatian: Bela II.) (born 1148 died 23 April 1196, Szekesfehervar, Hungary) was the King of Hungary from 1172-1196. He was the son of King Géza II and Euphrosyne, the daughter of Grand Duke Mstislav I of Kiev.

In 1164, the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Comnenus concluded a treaty with Béla's brother, Stephen III, by which Béla was given the Croatian and Dalmatian territories and sent to Constantinople to be educated at the Imperial court. Manuel, who had no legitimate sons, intended that Béla should marry his daughter, Maria Comnena, and eventually succeed him as Emperor. Béla received a Greek name, Alexius, and the title of despot.

When Alexius II Comnenus was born as a son of Manuel and his second wife Maria of Antioch, Béla's engagement to Maria was cancelled. But Manuel helped negotiate another marriage for him, this time to Agnes of Antioch, daughter of Raynald of Chatillon. Agnes was the half-sister of Maria of Antioch.

Béla succeeded his brother King Stephen III and was crowned under the influence of Emperor Manuel. As the new king, Béla adopted Catholicism and selected his son Emeric as his successor. He was a powerful ruler, and his court was counted among the most brilliant in Europe.

Béla was a warrior by nature and training, and the death of Emperor Manuel in 1180 left him free to expand Hungarian power in the Balkans. Hungarian troops invaded Byzantine territory at some time before 1183. Béla's attempt to recover Dalmatia led the Kingdom of Hungary into two wars against the Republic of Venice, but these finally achieved little. He also aided the Serbs against the Byzantine Empire. At the time of his death Béla was assisting Emperor Isaac II Angelus in a war against Bulgaria. He was succeeded by both of his sons in turn, Emeric and Andrew.

His remains were confidently identified by archeologists during late 19th century excavations at the ruined cathedral of Székesfehérvár where the Árpád monarchs had been crowned and buried. Béla's exceptional height, as documented by contemporary sources, rendered the identification certain. Based on the examination of his skeleton he must have been over two metres tall, a really outstanding height at that time. His remains were afterwards reinterred at the Mathias Church in Budapest, with those of his second wife Agnes.

Through his mother, Bela descended from Harold II of England (whose descendants had been dispossessed as a result of the Norman Conquest). Through his son, Andrew II, Béla was an ancestor of Edward III of England. As a result, all subsequent English and British monarchs could claim descent from Harold II.





HUNGARY

Bela III., 1172-1196.

Denar. 0,42 g. Patriarchal cross in shield//Bar between wedges, points and crosses.

Huszar 69. Excellent!

Possible also under Bela IV. (1235-1270) (vgl.

Réthy/Probszt 263). Estimate: 25 EUR

Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



HUNGARY. Bela III AD 1172-1196. AR. Denar.

HUNGARY. Bela III AD 1172-1196. AR. Denar. 0.36g. (12mm)

BELA REX, shield containing arms of Hungary.

Reverse. design perhaps representing city wall.

Ref: Huszar 69. Good Very fine, reverse small flan flake.



Item 0862: **Fake Denar** of Bela III Date 1172-1196

Size 12 mm diameter Weight Material Copper

Description

A fake denar coin of Bela III made from copper and dipped in lead. Ref: Huszar 69



Copper Coin of Bela III Date 1172-1196

Size 27 mm diameter

Obverse: Bela & Stephen seated; "BELA REX"

Reverse: Virgin Mary, "MARIA SANCTA".

Weight 2.8 gram. Material: Copper. *It is believed the seated figure with Bela is Stephen III.

Ref: Huszár 072



Bela III 1172-1196 éh115

Denomination: rézpénz 1.86g

Obverse: Pseudo-Arabic legends in circle

Reverse: Pseudo-Arabic legends in circle

Reference: Huszár 73

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$29.00



Bela III 1172-1196 rézpénz

Rézpénz, 2.0 gr

Obverse: Pseudo-Arabic legends in circle

Reverse: Pseudo-Arabic legends in circle

Reference: Huszár 73

Condition: EF/aEF

Price: \$26.00



Bela III 1172-1196 denár Rare!
Ag denár, 0.3 gr
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference:Huszár 111
Condition: gEF/EF
Price: \$540.50



Bela III 1172-1196 éh94 Rare!
Description: Ag denár, scarce!
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Huszár 116
Condition: EF/EF
price: \$260.52



Bela III 1172-1196 denár
Ag denár, 0.2 gr
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference:Huszár 116
Condition: aEF/EF
Price: \$270.00



Bela III 1172-1196 Extremely Rare!
Description: Ag denár, 0.18g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Huszár 138
Condition: aUNC/EF, atractíve patina!
price: \$926.30

Emeric - 1196-1204

Emeric (Hungarian: Imre, Croatian: Mirko, Emerik; 1174 – 30 November 1204) was the King of Hungary and Croatia from 1196 to his death. He was the son and heir of Béla III by his queen Agnes, daughter of Raynald of Châtillon.

The city of Zara in Dalmatia, which had formerly been under the Republic of Venice, but which recognised Emeric as protector in 1201, became the first object of the Fourth Crusade. The Crusaders, on behalf of the Venetians, took the city, despite the prohibition of Pope Innocent III, for Emeric was a Catholic.

Emeric was betrothed firstly to Agnes, the daughter of Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor, but her premature death in 1184 prevented their marriage. Instead Emeric married Constance, daughter of Alfonso II of Aragon and Sancha of Castile. Their only child, Ladislaus, was born in 1201 and crowned as co-king in 1204. When Emeric died later that year (and was buried in Eger), his infant son briefly became king but died in 1205. Emeric's brother Andrew became king. Constance, meanwhile, fled to Vienna and eventually married the Emperor Frederick II.



Emeric 1196-1204 denár RARE!
Description: denár, Spalato, 0.24g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: R 455
Condition: gVF/VF, jav.

price: \$579.00

Ladislaus III - 1204-1205

Ladislaus III or László III (Hungarian: III. László, Croatian: Ladislav II.) (1201 – 7 May 1205, Vienna) was King of Hungary from 1204 to 1205.

He was the only son of King Emeric of Hungary and Constance of Aragon. His maternal grandparents were Alfonso II of Aragon and Sancha of Castile.

Ladislaus was crowned on 26 August 1204 while his father was still alive. With that, the old king wanted to ensure his sons power and guarantee the succession to the throne. Emeric made his brother, Andrew promise that he will protect the child and help him in the governance until he is an adult. Andrew promised this, and he was appointed to regent during the minority of his nephew. Just after Emeric's death, Andrew grabbed all power to him and made the life of the little child and his mother, Constance hard.

Constance escaped to Vienna to Leopold VI with Ladislaus. Just after that, Ladislaus' uncle Andrew II became king of Hungary. Ladislaus died in Vienna but was buried in Székesfehérvár in Hungary. Constance never returned to Hungary; instead she married Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor. Andrew II was crowned king in 1205.

Ladislaus III was a king of Hungary, who, because of his short life, hardly had any influence on the Hungarian history.

Andrew II - 1205-1235

Andrew II (Hungarian: András or Endre, Slovak: Ondrej, Croatian: Andrija I.) (c. 1175 – October 26, 1235) was king of Hungary from 1205 until 1235 as a member of Árpád dynasty.

Andrew was a son of King Bela III. Even after his unsuccessful rebellion against his brother he was named regent by his older brother Emeric for the minority of Ladislaus III. He succeeded his nephew, the infant Ladislaus III after his death, as King of Hungary in 1205.

Few other royal reigns were as detrimental to the Hungarian realm as Andrew's. Valiant, enterprising, pious as he was, all these fine qualities were ruined by a reckless good nature which never thought of the future. He declared in a decree that the generosity of a king should be limitless, and he followed this principle throughout his reign. He gave away everything - money, villages, domains, whole counties - to the utter impoverishment of the treasury, thereby rendering the crown, for the first time in Hungarian history, dependent upon the great nobility eager for personal gain.

In all matters of government, Andrew was equally reckless and haphazard. He was directly responsible for the beginnings of the feudal anarchy which led to the extinction of the Árpáds dynasty at the end of the 13th century. The great nobles did not even respect the lives of the royal family, for Andrew was recalled from a futile attempt to reconquer Galicia through the murder of his first wife Gertrude of Merania in 1213 by rebellious nobles jealous of the influence of her relatives.

In 1215 he married Iolanthe (Yolande de Courtenay) of France, but in 1217 was compelled by Pope Honorius III to lead the Fifth Crusade to the Holy Land, which he undertook in hopes of being elected Latin emperor of Constantinople. The crusade was not popular in Hungary, but Andrew contrived to collect 15,000 men together, whom he led to Venice. In order to finance his crusade he had to appoint Muslim businessmen to important economic positions. He was accused of giving his kingdom to the hands of Muslims in order to free a far away land from them. After the surrender of Hungarian claims on Zara (Zadar), about two-thirds of the crusaders were conveyed to Acre. Nevertheless the whole expedition was a forlorn hope. The Kingdom of Jerusalem was by this time reduced to a strip of coast about 440 mi² in extent, and after a drawn battle with the Turks on the Jordan River on November 10, 1217 and fruitless assaults on the fortresses of the Lebanon and on Mount Tabor, Andrew started home (January 18, 1218) through Antioch (Antakya), Iconium (Konya), Constantinople, and Bulgaria. On his return he found the feudal barons in the ascendant, and they extorted from him the Golden Bull.

He invited to the kingdom the Teutonic Order and offered them lands in Transylvania to defend the borders from the nomadic Cumans. But he had to expel them in 1225, because they tried to form an independent principality from the lands given to them.

Andrew's last exploit was to defeat an invasion of Frederick II of Austria in 1234. That same year he married his third wife, Beatrice of Este.



Andrew II 1205-1235 éh132 Very Rare!

Description: Ag denár 0.36gr,

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 208

Condition: UNC

price: \$782.00



Andrew II 1205-1235 Rare!
 Description: Ag denár 0.67g. Scarce!
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 245
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$174.00.



Andrew II 1205-1235
 Obolus, Súly: 0.4gr
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 246
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$550.00



Andrew II 1205-1235
 Description: Ag denár 0.66g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 247
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 price: \$86.82



Andrew II 1205-1235 denár
 Ag denár, 0.7 gr
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 247
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Price: \$63.00



HUNGARY
 Andrew II, 1205-1235.
 Denar. 0,29 g. Double-cross (patriarchal), before it a Panther right//Griffin left.
 Huszar 250. Very nice!
 Estimate: 50 EUR
 Price realized: 160 EUR (approx. 225 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Andrew II 1205-1235 Extremely Rare!
 Description: II.András 1205-1235 obolus
 Weight: 0.3gr
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference:Huszár 259
 Condition: aEF/aEF Price: \$636.60



Item 0871: Obol of Andrew II Date 1205-1235
 Size 11 mm Dia. Material Silver
 Description: An obol of Andrew II. On one side arch with crowned head beneath, above three towers one with cross; on other long cross with stars in each quarter. Ref: Huszár 259



Item 0872: Obol of Andrew II Date 1205-1235
 Size 9 mm Dia. Material Silver
 Description - An obol of Andras II. On one side crescent above head with patriarchal cross on either side. Ref: Huszár 262



Andrew II 1205-1235
 Description: denár, Weight: 0.7gr
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 264
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$231.50



HUNGARY
 Andrew II, 1205-1235.
 Denar. 0,63 g. Half-moon with 8-pinted star, over it tower between two heads turned outward.
 Huszar 266. Very beautiful +
 Estimate: 50 EUR
 Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 63 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Obol of Andrew II Date 1205-1235
 Size 10.5 mm Dia. Weight 0.2 gram Material Silver
 Description
 An obol of Andras with a bridge with a tower and two heads the initial W shape under a crescent; reverse has a panther walking left, with a tree above with the sun and moon each side. Ref: Huszar 267



Kingdom of Hungary
 Andrew II 1205-1235.
 No: 706 Estimation CHF 75.-
 AR Denar. 0,56g. Huszár 268; .
 Very fine
 Price realized: 150 CHF (approx. 113 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Hungary, Andrew II, Denar

1205-1235 AD, Denar, 0.55g. Huszar-269. Obv: Facing crowned head with two swords, Rx: Two standing lions looking back, star in between. About VF



Andrew II 1205-1235 denár

Ag denár, scarce! 0.2 gr

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 276

Condition: VF/VF

Price: \$166.00



Andrew II 1205-1235 Rare!

Description: Ag denár 0.52g. Scarce!

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 279

Condition: gVF/VF

price: \$289.50



HUNGARY

Andrew II 1205-1235.

Denar. Imitation of a Friesacher Pfennig. 0,76 g.

Fiugre enthroned facing, with Bird (?) and bent

staff//Crowned clergyman between two towers,

above small ring. Huszar - (vgl. 291). Very rare!

Small scratches, very nice!

Estimate: 150 EUR

Price realized: 210 EUR (approx. 296 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Bela IV - 1235-1270

Béla IV (Croatian: Bela III.; 1206–May 3, 1270) was the king of Hungary and Croatia between 1235 and 1270 and member of Árpád dynasty.

Béla was the son of King András II and Gertrude of Merania. In 1213 his mother was murdered by Hungarian magnates. His father failed to avenge Queen Gertrude's murder so it was left to Béla to track down and punish them, a campaign he finally completed some thirty years after her death.

In 1218 Béla was married to Maria Laskarina, a daughter of Emperor Theodore I Lascaris of Nicaea and Anna Angelina. They had two sons and seven daughters, of whom the most notable were:

Kunegunda, also known as Kinga, who was married to King Boleslaus V of Poland, after his death becoming a nun and abbess; she was canonized by Pope John Paul II in 1999

Yolanda (Jolenta) married to the Grand Duke Boleslaus the Pious, and who also later became a nun and abbess, who has been declared as a candidate for sainthood

Stephen, who succeeded him and ruled as Stephen V of Hungary

Elizabeth, married to Duke Henry XIII of Lower Bavaria

Constance, married to Knyaz Leo I of Halych in 1247

Margaret of Hungary, canonized by the Roman Catholic Church in 1943, for whom Margaret Island in Budapest is named, having been the place where a royal monastery was established by her parents for her.

Béla's reputation as monarch, compared to that of his father, is generally perceived to have been good. He was a good administrator and on his accession, sought to counter corruption and to recover lost territory which had been given over to the magnates by his father.

In 1238, Hungary was invaded by Cuman tribes fleeing the advancing Mongol hordes. Béla sought an alliance with the Cumans, and so he granted them asylum and betrothed his son and heir, Stephen, to the daughter of a Cuman khan named Kuthen. The Cumans (originally a pagan shamanist people) converted to Christianity and were baptised.

Béla tried with little success to reestablish royal preeminence by reacquiring lost crown lands. His efforts, however, created a deep rift between the crown and the magnates just as the Mongols were sweeping westward across Russia toward Europe. Aware of the danger, Béla ordered the magnates and lesser nobles to mobilize. Few responded. Béla also sent messages to Pope Gregory IX and the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II but to no avail. The Mongols eventually routed Béla's army at the Battle of Mohi on April 11, 1241. His ally Kuthen had been killed by mistrustful Hungarian lords in Pest just prior to the invasion.

Béla fled to Austria, where Duke Frederick of Babenberg held him for ransom, then to Trogir in Dalmatia. The Mongols reduced Hungary's towns and villages to ashes and slaughtered half the population before news arrived in 1242 that the Great Ögedei Khan had died in Karakorum. The Mongols withdrew, sparing Béla and what remained of his kingdom.

Upon his return to power, Béla began rebuilding his country, including a massive construction campaign which produced the system of castles as a defence against the threat of a Mongol return. This eventually happened in 1261 but this time Béla was successful in defeating them. He is greatly respected in Hungary and commonly known as "the second founder" of the kingdom.

Because of the following more and more chaotic internal situation after his death many thought him as the last ruler who brought peace to the realm. The epigram on his tomb refers this idea:

Aspice rem caram:
tres cingunt Virginis aram:
Rex, Dux, Regina,
quibus adsint Gaudia Trina
Dum licuit, tua dum viguit
rex Bela, potestas,
Fraus latuit, pax firma fuit,
regnavit honestas.



Béla was determined to regain the western part of Hungary which had been seized by Frederick II of Austria as his price for giving Béla assistance in the first war against the Mongols (help which never came). Béla finally defeated Frederick in battle in 1246, Frederick being trampled to death by his own cavalry. Béla also engaged in a long war with Otakar II of Bohemia to gain control of Austria and Styria, but he finally had to give up all claims after a defeat in the first battle of Marchfeld (or battle of Kroisenbrunn) in 1260. He was regularly engaged in protecting the outer extremities of his realm including Dalmatia, Bosnia and Serbia.

The final years of Béla's reign were marred by the rebellion of his son Stephen. Béla was eventually forced to divide his kingdom in two, with Stephen crowned to junior king of Hungary, setting up his own capital, and adopting foreign policies directly contrary to those of his father.



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
Bracteate. 0,23 g. King enthroned facing,
with fleur-de-lis scepter and royal orb.
Huszar 191. Very nice!
Estimate: 25 EUR

Price realized: 30 EUR (approx. 42 U.S.
Dollars as of the auction date) Lot
description:



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
Bracteate. 0,17 g.
Head with crown of flowers.
Huszar 192.
Nice portrait, excellent condition!

Estimate: 50 EUR
Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S.
Dollars as of the auction date)



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
Bracteate. 0,26 g.
King riding to right with falcon.
Huszar 195. Very nice!

Estimate: 30 EUR

Price realized: 220 EUR (approx. 310
U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
Bracteate. 0,25 g.
T-Shaped ornament between two
rosettes, patriarchal double-cross above.
Huszar 199. About extra fine.

Estimate: 75 EUR

Price realized: 85 EUR (approx. 120 U.S.
Dollars as of the auction date)



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
Bracteate. 0,24 g. Head right, "BELA REX"
Huszar 200. About extra fine.

Estimate: 75 EUR
Price realized: 280 EUR (approx. 394 U.S.
Dollars as of the auction date)



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
Bracteate. 0,46 g.
Elephant walking left; a tower on his back.
Huszar 203. Rarely seen!
Somewhat cleaned, very fine plus!
Estimate: 750 EUR
Price realized: 900 EUR (approx. 1,268 U.S.
Dollars as of the auction date)



Bela IV 1205-1235
Description: Ag denár, 0.46g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Huszár 266
Condition: gVF/gVF
price: \$57.87



Bela IV 1235-1270
Description: Ag denár 0.88g
Obverse: King enthroned facing
Reverse: Agnus Dei
Reference: Huszár 294
Condition: EF/EF
price: \$115.75



Bela IV 1235-1270 denár
Ag denár, 0.8 g
Obverse: King enthroned facing
Reverse: Agnus Dei
Reference:Huszár 294
Condition: gEF/gEF
Price: \$79.00



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
Denar. 0,48 g.
Crowned head facing//Cross in center and
circled R, around the circle: B - E - L - A.
Huszar 299. Very Fine!
Estimate: 50 EUR
Price realized: 40 EUR (approx. 56 U.S.
Dollars as of the auction date)



Bela IV 1235-1270 denár
 Weight: 0.4 g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference:Huszár 299
 Condition: VF/VF
 Price: \$31.50



Bela IV 1235-1270 obolus
 Description:Ag obolus, sscarce, weight: 0.3 g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 302
 Condition: gVF/gVF

price: \$115.75



Bela IV 1235-1270 obolus
 Ag obolus, scarce, 0.3 g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference:Huszár 302
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Price: 108.00



Hungary, Bela IV1235-1270 AD
 Denar, 0.61g.
 Huszar-306.
 Obv: Tower or Bastion between two lillies,
 Rx: In circle of flowers Hebrew letter
 (Chet). EF



Bela IV 1235-1270
 Description: Ag denár, 0.44g
 Obverse: Tower or Bastion between two lillies
 Reverse: In circle of flowers Hebrew letter (Chet).
 Reference: Huszár 306
 Condition: gVF/VF
 price: \$46.30



Obol of Bela IV Date 1235-1270
 Size 10 mm Dia. Weight 0.2 gram Material Silver
 Description
 An obol of Bela IV. On one side angel slaying a dragon; on other BELA REX around a short cross. Ref: Huszar 309



Bela IV 1235-1270

Description: Ag denár, 0.47g

Obverse: Angel slaying a dragon;

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 310

Condition: EF/gEF

price: \$69.50



Bela IV 1235-1270 denár

Ag denár, 0.5 gr

Obverse: Angel slaying a dragon;

/Reverse:

Reference:Huszár 310

Condition: VF/VF

Price: \$27.50



Bela IV 1235-1270

Description: Ag denár, 0.43g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 313

Condition: aEF/EF

price: \$46.30



Bela IV 1235-1270 Rare!

Description: Ag denár 0.41g

Obverse:

Reverse:

Reference: Huszár 318

Condition: VF/VF

price: \$145.00



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.

Denar. 0,84 g.

Enthroned king faving, head turned to left; with scepter across shoulder //Cross with circle in center, a star in each angle.

Huszar 320. Extra fine!

Estimate: 25 EUR

Price realized: 20 EUR (approx. 28 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Bela IV 1235-1270 éh218

Description: Ag denár, 0.76g

Obverse: Enthroned king faving, head turned to left; with scepter across shoulder

Reverse: Cross with circle in center, a star in each angle.

Reference: Éh218, Huszár 320

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$28.94



Bela IV 1235-1270 denár
 Ag denár, 0.6 g
 Obverse: Enthroned king facing, head turned to left; with scepter across shoulder
 Reverse: Cross with circle in center, a star in each angle.
 Reference: Huszár 320
 Condition: VF/gVF
 Price: \$30.50



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
 Denar. 0,37 g.
 Four vertical lines, a star above; crescent moon below//Griffin right.
 Huszar 324. Extra fine! Estimate: 50 EUR
 Price realized: 140 EUR (approx. 197 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Bela IV 1235-1270 éh256
 Description: Ag denár, 0.43g
 Obverse: Four vertical lines, a star above; crescent moon below
 Reverse: Griffin right.
 Reference: Huszár 324
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$69.50



Bela IV 1235-1270
 Description: Ag denár, 0.47g
 Obverse: Four vertical lines, a star above; crescent moon below
 Reverse: Griffin right.
 Reference: Huszár 324
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$57.88



Bela IV 1235-1270 éh241
 Description: Ag denár, 0.56g
 Obverse:
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 328
 Condition: VF/EF
 price: \$86.82



Bela IV 1235-1270 éh246
 Description: Ag denár, 0.62g
 Obverse: Crowned head over patriarchal cross.
 Reverse: Crowned figure.
 Reference: Éh246, Huszár 336
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$52.10



Obol of Bela IV Date 1235-1270
Size 10 mm. Dia. Weight 0.2 gram. Material Silver
Description: An obol of Bela IV with crowned figures on both sides. On one side the head surmounts a patriarchal cross.
Ref: Huszár 336



Hungary, Bela IV, Denar

1235-1270 AD, Denar, 0.56g. Huszar-339.
Obv: Cross on crescent with dots at ends, beneath arms of cross two forward-facing crowned heads, Rx: Panther r. VF



Bela IV 1235-1270 obolus
Ag obolus, 0.2 g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Huszár 397
Condition: gVF/gVF
Price: \$33.00



HUNGARY Bela IV., 1235-1270.
Bracteate. 0,15 g. Cross, in the angles: three dots in rings; one cross in ring.
Huszar -. Beautiful!
Estimate: 30 EUR

Price realized: 120 EUR (approx. 169 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)

Stephen V - 1270-1272

King Stephen V of Hungary (Hungarian: V. István, Slovak: Štefan V, Croatian: Stjepan VI.) (December 1239, Buda, Hungary – August 6, 1272, Csepel Island, Hungary), was the son of Bela IV of Hungary, whom he succeeded in 1270.

His mother was Maria Laskarina, a daughter of Theodore I Lascaris of the Empire of Nicaea and Anna Angelina. Anna was a daughter of Alexius III Angelus and Euphrosyne Doukaina Kamaterina.

As crown prince Stephen had exhibited considerable ability, but also a disquieting restlessness and violence. He was appointed duke of Transylvania, then duke of Styria. After the loss of Styria he became duke of Transylvania again. In 1262 Stephen convinced his father Béla to give him twenty-nine counties as a reward of assistance in the war against Bohemia; hence Hungary was virtually divided into two kingdoms. Stephen was crowned junior king of Hungary. Though Hungary was de facto divided into two kingdoms the legal unity remained, because Stephen theoretically ruled by the grace of God and by the will his father. He subsequently seized the southern banate of Macsó and defeated his father in the ensuing civil war. In 1268 he undertook an expedition against the Bulgarians, penetrating as far as Veliko Tarnovo and styling himself as king of Bulgaria.

Stephen's father, attempting to bind the powerful but pagan Cuman tribe more closely to the dynasty, arranged for Stephen's marriage, as a youth (about 1255), to Elizabeth, the daughter of the Cuman chieftain (named Koteny or Kuthens). Though Elizabeth, in preparation for the marriage, had been baptized and remained a Christian, Western Europe almost universally considered Stephen as a semi-pagan. This hostility was felt as Stephen declared himself that everyone was his enemy for his accession to the Hungarian throne.

To secure foreign support, he formed a double matrimonial alliance with the Angevins, chief partisans of the pope. The first of these was the marriage in 1270 of his daughter Maria of Hungary to Charles II of Naples (they became grandparents of Charles I of Hungary). The second alliance was the marriage of Stephen's infant son Ladislaus to Charles II's sister Elisabeth.

Byzantine Emperor Andronicus II Palaeologus married Anna, another of Stephen's daughters. Serbian king Stefan Dragutin married Katerina, yet another of Stephen's daughters.

Adversaries of Stephen, especially Ottokar II of Bohemia, believed that Stephen was too great a friend of the mighty Cumans (who could field 16,000 men) to be a true Catholic. Ottokar endeavoured with the aid of the Hungarian malcontents to conquer the western provinces of Hungary but they were utterly routed by Stephen in 1271 near Mosony. Ottokar relinquished all his conquests the same year in the peace of Pressburg.

Stephen died suddenly as he was raising an army to rescue his kidnapped infant son Ladislaus from his rebellious vassals.



HUNGARY Stephen V., 1270-1272.
Denar. 0,97 g. King facing, enthroned on folding chair, holding fleur-de-lis scepter and royal orb, a small ring in left field.//Three-towered castle.
Huszar 271 (formerly under Andreas II.). Very rare!
Slightly off-center, but beautiful!
Estimate: 250 EUR
Price realized: 340 EUR (approx. 479 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Hungary, Stephen V, Denar

1270-1272 AD, Denar, 0.46g.
Huszar-336. Obv-Facing crowned head above double cross between two towers;
Rx-Crowned, winged animal I. VF



Stephen V 1270-1272
Description: Ag denár, 0.56g
Obverse: King enthroned with scepter & orb; stars with side of head; letter lower left field.
Reverse: S/TEPH/AN RE/X; rosettes either side of top and bottom text.
Reference:Huszár 343
Condition: VF/VF
price: \$29.00



Denar of Stephen V Date 1270-1272
Size 12.5 mm dia. Weight 0.35 gram Material Silver
Description: A denar of Stephen V with enthroned figure on one side.
On other side *S* / TEPH / An RE / *X* in four lines.
Ref: Huszár 343



Stephen V 1270-1272 éh262
Description: Ag denár, 0.28g
Obverse: Crowned head facing
Reverse: cross, 2 animals at bottom
Reference: Éh262, Huszár 350
Condition: VF/VF
price: \$86.84



Stephen V 1270-1272 denár
Ag denár, 0.2 g
Obverse: Crowned head facing
Reverse: cross, 2 animals at bottom
Reference:Huszár 351
Condition: VF/VF
Price: \$79.00



Stephen V 1270-1272 Very Rare!
 Description: Ag obolus 0.20g
 Obverse: Crowed head facing left.
 Reverse:
 Reference: Huszár 353
 Condition: aEF/aEF
 price: \$579.00



Stephen V 1270-1272
 Description: Ag denár, 0.34g
 Obverse: Central cross, dots inside ringlets in angles; "MONETA VNGARIE"
 Reverse: Lion left, with sword and shield.
 Reference: Huszár 355
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 price: \$63.70



Stephen V 1270-1272
 Description: Ag denár 0.49g
 Obverse: Crowned head facing left; small ringlet with central dot before face; "+MONETA VNGARIE"
 Reverse: Two birds facing left and right, heads turned inwards; Hebrew letter between.
 Reference: Huszár 357
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$46.30



Stephen V 1270-1272
 Description: Ag denár, 0.53g
 Obverse: Crowned head facing left; "+MONETA VNGARIE"
 Reverse: Two birds facing left and right, heads turned inwards; Hebrew letter between.
 Reference: Huszár 357
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$52.10



Stephen V 1270-1272
 Description: Ag obolus, 0.19g
 Obverse: Crowned head facing left; small ringlet with central dot before face; "+HVNGARIE"
 Reverse: Two birds facing left and right, heads turned inwards; Hebrew letter between.
 Reference: Huszár 358
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$81.00

Ladislaus IV - 1272-1290

Ladislaus IV the Cuman (Hungarian: IV. (Kun) László, Slovak: Ladislav IV, Croatian: Ladislav III.) (August 1262 – July 10, 1290, Korösszeg, Hungary), also known as László IV, king of Hungary, was the son of Stephen V, whom he succeeded in 1272.

His mother was Elizabeth of the Cumans. Elizabeth was daughter of Zayhan of Kuni, also known as, (Koteny, Kuthens, Zayhan) of the Cumans, a chieftain apparently descending from the Kipchaks and lord of the clan of Kun which had settled to Hungary after Mongol pressure drove them westwards.

Ladislaus was kidnapped at age ten from his father's court by rebellious vassals. His minority, from his accession to the throne until 1277, was an alternation of palace revolutions and civil wars, in which his Cuman mother Elizabeth of Kuni barely contrived to keep the upper hand. In this milieu Ladislaus matured precociously and was poorly educated, which greatly confined his personalities as rough and reckless.

He was married before September 5, 1272, to Elizabeth of Anjou, daughter of King Charles I of Naples and Beatrice of Provence. Even though she had been brought up at the Hungarian court, the marriage was a purely political arrangement by Stephen V and a section of the Hungarian magnates to counteract hostile German and Bohemian influences.

During the earlier part of his reign, Ladislaus obsequiously followed the direction of the Angevin court, which his wife was from, in foreign affairs. In Hungary itself another large party was in favour of the Germans, but the civil wars which raged between the two factions from 1276 to 1278 did not prevent Ladislaus, at the head of 20,000 Hungarians and Cumans, from co-operating with the Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor Rudolph I in the great battle of Marchfeld on August 26, 1278, which, once and for all, destroyed the empire of the Bohemian King Premysl Ottokar II. A month later a papal legate arrived in Hungary to inquire into the conduct of the king, who was accused by his neighbours and many of his own subjects, of adopting the ways of his pagan Cuman kinsfolk, as grandson of Zayhan khan and thereby undermining Christianity. Ladislaus was not really a pagan, or he would not have devoted his share of the spoil of Marchfeld to the building of the Franciscan church at Bratislava, nor would he have venerated as his aunt St Margaret. Political enmity was largely responsible for the revolt against him, yet the result of a very careful investigation (1279-81) by Philip, bishop of Fermo, more than justified many of the accusations brought against Ladislaus. Ladislaus alienated his Angevin kinsfolk and Hungarian nobility by favoring the society of the semi-pagan Cumans, from whom he was descended through his mother. He wore Cuman dress as his court wear, surrounded himself with Cuman concubines, and neglected his Angevin consort, Elizabeth of Anjou. He had arrested the legate, whom he subsequently attempted to starve into submission. His conduct generally was regarded as unsatisfactory. After repeated warnings the Holy See resolved to supersede him by his neglected Angevin kinsfolk. On August 8, 1288, Pope Nicholas IV proclaimed a crusade against him.

He was finally compelled to take up arms against his Cuman friends, whom he routed at Hódmezovásárhely in May 1282 with fearful loss. For the next two years all Hungary was convulsed by civil war, during which the young king was driven from one end of his kingdom to the other. The magnates and lower nobility were able to establish their power constitutionally at the expense of the monarchy during the prolonged political unrest.

In 1285 Ladislaus, without either Székely or Cuman assistance, repulsed near Pest an invasion on Hungary by Nogai Khan of the Golden Horde. During the retreat of the mongols the Szekely seems to have ambushed their forces and stolen most of their booty. However, his popularity was by now so low many of his opponents claimed he had invited their invasion.

On December 25, 1289 he issued a manifesto to the lesser gentry, a large portion of whom sided with him, urging them to continue the struggle against the magnates and their foreign supporters. However he was slain in his camp at Körösszeg by the Cumans, who never forgave him for deserting them.

He died heirless. His successor, Andrew III, issued from another branch of the Árpád dynasty.





HUNGARY Ladislaus IV, 1272-1290.
 Denar. 0,42 g.
 OBV: Crowned head left, "REX LADISLA"
 REV: Angel slays Dragon with lance.
 Huszar 362. Very fine.
 Estimate: 50 EUR
 Price realized: 130 EUR (approx. 183 U.S. Dollars
 as of the auction date)



Ladislaus IV 1272-1290
 Description: Ag denár, 0.32g
 Obverse: Crowned head left, "REX LADISLA"
 Reverse: Angel slays Dragon with lance.
 Reference: Huszár 362
 Condition: gVF/aEF
 price: \$115.85



Ladislaus IV 1272-1290 RARE!
 Description: Ag denár, 0.46g
 Obverse: Eagle with one raised wing facing
 left; king's name separated with fleur-
 de-lis around.
 Reverse: Griffin or Dragon faces left.
 Reference: Huszár 378
 Condition: EF/EF



Ladislaus IV Denomination: Silver Denar.
 Reference: Huszar 387 Denar (S) [C. I. 333, U.
 303]
 Mint period: 1262-1290 AD.
 Diameter: 13.16mm
 Weight: 0.5gm
 Material: Silver Obverse: Mythical Creature (Lion
 with Dragon Tail). with raised left paw. Reverse:
 Viennese shield (extremely rare!).



Ladislaus IV 1272-1290 éh300
 Description: Ag denár, 0.30g
 Obverse: Facing king & queen, under arches,
 tower with cross at center of arches. Star
 above left field; crescent moon right field.
 Reverse: Dragon faces left.
 Reference: Éh300 Huszár 390
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 price: \$28.95



UNGARN (HUNGARY) Ladislaus IV, 1272-1290.
 Obol. 0,24 g.
 Obv: Facing king & queen, under arches, tower with
 cross at center of arches, between two stars.
 Reverse: Dragon faces left.
 Huszar 391. Very fine.
 Estimate: 50 EUR
 Price realized: 45 EUR (approx. 63 U.S. Dollars as of
 the auction date)



Ladislaus IV 1272-1290 obolus
Description: Ag obolus 0.17g
Obverse: Facing king & queen, under arches, tower with cross at center of arches, between two stars.
Reverse: Dragon faces left.
Reference: Huszár 391
Condition: EF/EF
price: \$57.92



Ladislaus IV 1272-1290 denár EXTREMELY RARE!
Description: Ag denár, catalogue number/type never published!
Obverse: Bird/mythical creature facing right, nimbate, holding object.
Reverse: Bird on castle turret right side; letter "N"?
Reference: Éh -, Huszár -
Condition: aVF/aVF
price: \$1,013.63

Andrew III - 1290-1301

Andrew III (Endre, Serbo-Croatian: Andrija II) of the Árpád dynasty (c. 1265, Venice, Italy – 14 January 1301) was king of Hungary 1290-1301 and the last male of the Árpáds to hold the throne.

He was a grandson of Andrew II of Hungary (reigned 1205-35), being the only son of Andrew II's youngest and posthumous son (possibly illegitimate) who was born of the old king's third marriage with Beatriz D'Este.

After the death of Ladislaus IV of Hungary, the elderly Andrew of the Árpáds was recalled from Italy to Hungary and made king.

Andrew was married hastily with a Polish princess, Fenenna of Kujavia. They had a child who, however, was a baby when Andrew died.

Due to the continuing rule of the oligarchs, total anarchy arose in the country in the late 1290s. Andrew III with the support of the clergy tried to introduce reforms, adding more power to the Diet to balance the power of the oligarchs.

The pope had set another prince, Andrew's cousin's grandson Charles Martel of Anjou (died 1295) as candidate for the throne in 1290. He and his partisans attempted to oust Andrew.

The death of Andrew III on January 14, 1301, ended the male line of the Árpáds.

Andrew's only daughter Elizabeth died in the Dominican monastery in Töss (Switzerland) on 6 May 1338.

An interregnum followed Andrew's death. Otto III, Duke of Bavaria (Bela V), the future Venceslas III of Bohemia and Charles Robert of Anjou (Charles I) were proclaimed kings by different factions.

After a short interregnum the Angevin dynasty seized power and Charles Robert (grandson of Maria of Hungary, sister of Ladislaus IV of Hungary, and son and heir to Charles Martel) became the recognized king.





Kingdom of Hungary Andrew III. 1290-1301.
 No: 712 Estimation CHF 200.-
 AR Denar. "rex andrea". 0,36g. Huszár 407.
 Very rare. Very fine*
 Ex Auction Nudelman, Budapest 15.09.1995, Lot 169.
 Price realized: 410 CHF (approx. 309 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Andrew III 1290-1301 Extremely Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, Very seldom seen type!
 0.42g
 Obverse:: Agnus Dei
 Reverse:: Patriarchal Cross
 Reference: Huszár 411
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$1,274.00



Andrew III 1290-1301 Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, igen ritka! 0.38g
 Obverse: King facing, with scepter
 Reverse: Angnu Dei, letter above hindquarters
 Reference: Huszár 418
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 price: \$405.27



Andrew III 1290-1301 éh318 R!
 Description: Ag denár, 0.52g
 Obverse: King facing with sword & scepter
 Reverse: 3-towered castle, rosettes above right & left tower.
 Reference: Éh318, Huszár 420
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$202.63



Andrew III 1290-1301 denár Extremely Rare!
 Description: Ag obolus, not published in Huszár.
 Obverse:: Two fish above & below
 Reverse:: Mulberry tree.
 Reference: Huszár -
 Condition: aVF/aVF
 price: \$926.32



Andrew III 1290-1301 bagattino R!
 Description: Ag bagattino 0.17g
 Obverse:: Large letter "A"
 Reverse:: Moon and Star
 Reference: R 207
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: 30.000 Ft.

Wenceslaus - 1301-1305

Wenceslaus III Premyslid (Czech and Slovak Václav, German: Wenzel III, Hungarian Vencel, Polish Waclaw, Serbo-Croatian: V(j)enceslav III/ Vaclav III), (October 6, 1289 – August 4, 1306, Olomouc, Moravia, in the east of the Czech Republic) was the King of Hungary (1301 - 1305) and King of Bohemia (1305 - 1306).

Wenceslaus III was the son of Wenceslaus II, King of Bohemia and Poland, and Judith von Habsburg, the daughter of Rudolf I, King of Germany. He faced the problem of internal quarrels in Hungary and in Poland.

Wenceslaus was the last of the male Premyslid rulers of Bohemia. His sister, Elisabeth (Eliška), heiress of Bohemia, married John "The Blind" of Luxembourg, who assumed the Bohemian throne in his wife's right.



His father accepted the crown of Hungary on behalf of Wenceslaus III in 1301. On August 27, 1301, Wenceslaus III was crowned in Stuhlweißenburg as the King of Hungary and as such assumed the name Ladislaus V (Hungarian: László [1], Czech, Slovak and Croatian: Ladislav). At that time the Kingdom of Hungary was split into several de-facto principalities, and Wenceslaus was only accepted as the King of Hungary by the rulers in modern Slovakia (Matthew Csák and the Abas), in Burgenland (the Güssings [Koszegis]) and on territory around the capital, Buda. But the Abas and Matthew Csák switched sides in 1303 and started to support Wenceslaus' rival Charles Robert of Anjou. Consequently, the young Wenceslaus, in Ofen (Buda), became afraid and wrote to his father in Prague for help. His father took a large army and invaded Buda, but having considered the situation, he took his son and the Hungarian crown and returned to Bohemia. Ivan of Güssing was named to represent Wenceslaus III in Hungary. After his father's death, Wenceslaus III decided to renounce the Hungarian throne, and on December 6, 1305, he relinquished the crown to Otto, Duke of Lower Bavaria. But Otto, supported only by the Güssings, was imprisoned in 1307 and abdicated the throne in 1308, leaving Charles Robert as ruler of Hungary. In Hungarian historiography he is noted as an antiking during the interregnum of 1301-1310.

Wenceslaus III, however, wanted to claim his hereditary right to the Polish throne, but was murdered under mysterious circumstances in Olomouc, Moravia on August 4, 1306, while on a campaign to that end.



Wenceslaus 1301-1305
Description: Ag denár, 0.45g
Obverse: Eagle faces left, with raised wing.
Reverse: Figure on horseback.
Reference: Huszár 433
Condition: VF/VF

price: \$115.75



Wenceslaus 1301-1305 denár Rare!
Description: Ag denár, 0.34g
Obverse: King seated facing; holding orb with patriarchal cross and scepter. Small fleur to left.
Reverse: Harpy walking left, with raised wings. Letter before bird.
Reference: Éh - Huszár 434a
Condition: EF/aEF

price: \$115.75



Wenceslaus 1301-1305 Very Rare!

Ag denár, 0.4 gr
Obverse: King seated facing; holding orb with patriarchal cross and scepter. Small fleur to left.
Reverse: Harpy walking left, with raised wings. Letter before bird.
Condition: EF/EF
Huszár 434a

Price: \$300.00

HUNGARY.

Wenceslaus III of Bohemia. 1301-1305.

Type set of five AR Denars.

Includes the following:



King on horseback / Eagle left. Huszár 433.



King enthroned / Harpy to right. Huszár 434.



King enthroned / "Green Man". Huszár 436.



Half length bust of king / Crowned griffin. Huszár 435.



Crowned facing bust of king / Animal (porcupine?) with nut. Huszár 437.

Bela V - 1305-1308 (Of Bohemia)

Otto of Bavaria, not universally recognized

Otto III of Bavaria, (11 February 1261 in Burghausen, Hungary – 9 November 1312 in Landshut), member of the Wittelsbach dynasty, was duke of Lower Bavaria from 1290 to 1312 and as Béla V also king of Hungary between 1305 and 1307. His parents were Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria and Elizabeth of Hungary.

Otto succeeded his father in 1290 as duke of Lower Bavaria, together with his younger brothers Louis III and Stephen I. In opposition to Habsburg Otto tried to regain Styria which Bavaria had lost in 1180. The Hungarian crown was offered to Otto who was a grandson of Béla IV of Hungary in 1301 but he did not accept before 1305. His involvement in Austrian and Hungarian affairs weakened his position in Bavaria and finally led to failure due to financial problems. In Hungarian historiography he is noted as an anti-king during the interregnum of 1301-1310.

During his presence in Hungary 1305-1308 Lower Bavaria was ruled by his brother Stephen I. Otto was succeeded in Lower Bavaria by his son Henry XV, who shared power with his cousins, Henry XIV and Otto IV, both sons of Stephen I. John I, a son of Henry XIV, was the last duke of Lower Bavaria before Louis IV, Holy Roman Emperor inherited the country and reunited the duchy in 1340.



Bela V (Ottó) 1305-1307 denár RARE!

Description: Ag denár, 0.36g

Obverse: "OTTONIS? REG", around beaded circle; crown in center.

Reverse: Two birds back-to-back, heads turned to face; beaks touching.

Reference: Huszár 439

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$405.13

Charles Robert - 1308-1342

Charles I of Hungary (Hungarian: Károly Róbert, Czech: Karel I. Robert, Slovak: Karol Róbert, Serbo-Croatian: Karlo Robert/ or Karlo I, Romanian: Carol Robert de Anjou.) (Naples Italy 1288–Visegrád, Hungary July 16, 1342), also called Charles Robert, Carobert, Charles I Robert and Charles Robert I, was the king of Hungary from August 27, 1310. He was the grandson of King Charles II of Naples and Maria of Hungary, son of Charles Martel d'Anjou and Clemencia, daughter of the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolph I.



Known as Charles Robert prior to his enthronement as King of Hungary in 1309, Charles claimed the Hungarian crown as the great-grandson of King Stephen V of Hungary and under the banner of the Pope. After being elected as King of Croatia, he arrived to Croatia and crowned in Zagreb in 1300. Travelling in August 1300 from Naples to Dalmatia, he was crowned at Esztergom after the death in 1301 of the last Árpád king Andrew III of Hungary but was forced in the same year to surrender the crown to Wenceslaus II of Bohemia.

His failure only made Pope Boniface VIII still more zealous on his behalf, and support from his Hungarian adherents was observed at the Diet of Bratislava in 1304. In the meantime Wenceslaus transferred his rights to Duke Otto III of Bavaria in 1305, who in his turn was taken prisoner by the Hungarian rebels. He was enthroned at Buda on June 15, 1309. His installation was not regarded as valid until he was crowned at Székesfehérvár on August 27, 1310 with the sacred crown, which was at last recovered from the rebellious barons. For the next three years Charles had to contend with rebellion after rebellion, and it was only after his great victory in the Battle of Rozhanovce on June 15, 1312 that he was the real master of his own land.

Charles married three times. His first wife was Maria, daughter of Duke Casimir of Bytom, whom he married in 1306. She died in 1317. They had a daughter:

Catherine (d. c. 1355), married in 1338 Henry II, Duke of Swidnica

On June 24, 1318, he married Beatrice, daughter of the Emperor Henry VII. Beatrice and her only child died at its birth on October 11, 1319.

On July 6, 1320 he married Elisabeth of Poland, daughter of king Wladyslaw I Lokietek of Poland. They had five sons:

Charles (1321)

Ladislaus (Belgrade, November 1, 1324–February 24, 1329)

Louis I of Hungary (1326–1382)

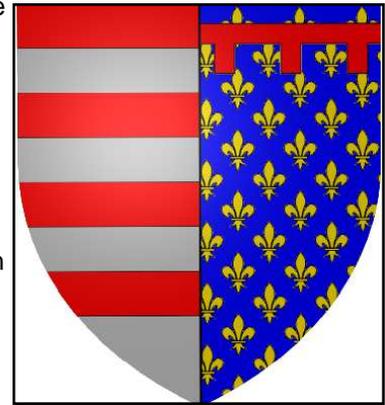
Andrew, Duke of Calabria (1327–1345)

Stephen, Duke of Slavonia (1332–1354)

Charles died on July 16, 1342, and was laid beside the high altar at Székesfehérvár, the ancient burial place of the Árpáds.

Charles restored order by absolute rule. The Diet was still summoned occasionally at very irregular intervals, but the real business of the state was transacted in the royal council. To impose limitations on the barons, the lesser gentry were protected against the tyranny of the magnates, encouraged to appear at court and taxed for military service by the royal treasury so as to draw them closer to the crown. The court was famous throughout Europe as a school of chivalry.

Charles also carried out numerous important political and economical reforms. He established the so called honour system. Instead of large donations faithful servants of the king were given an office (in Latin honor in old Hungarian becsü). Powerful officials of the kingdom like the count palatine were appointed count (Lat. comes, Hung. ispán) to several counties. They became the keeper of royal property (including castles) in their counties and the representative of the king. The barons administered these possessions by their own men (familiares, roughly: vassals). Honour ensured real power. While most of the aristocrats had only two or three castles (even the exceptionally powerful Lackfi family had only seven castles) the possession of a greater honour ensured power over ten or twenty castles. These offices were not given for eternity. The king could deprive the baron of his honour any time. Most powerful honours often rotated among the members of aristocracy.



Coats of Arms of Charles I of Anjou, King of Hungary

Charles successfully curbed inflation, introducing new coins with a constantly high purity of gold. Florins minted in a newly established mint in Kremnica became soon the popular international means of payment thorough Europe. The reform of the currency and of the whole fiscal system greatly contributed to enrich both the merchant class and the treasury. Towns grew and crime reduced owing to Charles's fiscal care. He encouraged trade and imposed taxes to support his army, which he used to expand his territory, making Hungary into a major European power. His achievements were continued by his son King Louis the Great.

Charles's foreign policy largely stemmed from dynastic alliances. His most successful achievement was the mutual defense union with Poland and Bohemia against the Habsburgs, accomplished by the convention of Tencin in 1335, confirmed the same year at the brilliant two-month congress of Visegrad. Not only did all the princes of central Europe compose their differences and enjoy splendid entertainment during the months of October and November: the immediate result of the congress was a combined attack by the Hungarians and Poles upon the Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV and his ally the Habsburg Duke Albert II of Austria, which resulted in favour of Charles in 1337.

Charles's desire to unite the kingdoms of Hungary and Naples under his eldest son Louis was dashed by Venice and by the Pope, who both feared Hungary might become the dominant Adriatic power. Nevertheless he was more than compensated for this disappointment by his compact in 1339 with his ally and brother-in-law, Casimir III of Poland, whereby it was agreed that Louis should succeed to the Polish throne on the death of the childless Casimir. Finally his younger son, Andrew was promised the crown of Naples. The Árpád kings had succeeded in encircling their whole southern frontier with six military colonies or banates, comprising, roughly speaking, Little Wallachia (southern part of present-day Romania) and the northern parts of present-day Bulgaria, Serbia and Bosnia. Charles redistributed these territories and proselytized the residents of the region to consolidate his reign.

Although he managed to expand his kingdom, the adverse effect was converting most of the old banates into semi-independent and violently anti-Hungarian principalities. The predominant religion of the area was Greek-Orthodox, and forceful proselytization to Catholicism provoked rebellion. Natural dynastic competition with the Orthodox Serbian and Bulgarian tsars and the emergence of a new Wallachia also contributed to the uprising.

Prior to 1320, Western Wallachia (Oltenia) was regarded by the Hungarians as part of the banate of Szörény (Severin). When the Wallachian ruler, Basarab I showed signs of disobedience, Charles lead his army into Wallachia and defeated Basarab's poorly armed forces, but on his return November 9, 1330, the Hungarian army got lost between the mountains. The Wallachians and Hungarians signed a peace treaty and Basarab vowed to show them out of the mountain pass, but in fact the Wallachians trapped the Hungarians in an ambush at Posada. In the Battle of Posada, King Charles barely escaped, by exchanging clothes with one of his knights. This incident marked the beginning of Wallachia as an independent voivodeship.

Unknown to Charles, the Ottoman Turks had already secured Asia Minor under the sultans Osman I and Orhan I and planned to invade south-eastern Europe to consolidate their realm. The south-eastern European sovereignties were keener on securing their regimes than on co-ordinating their defences. Their diversity helped the Ottomans expand their dominion into the region.



Charles Robert 1307-1342 gold forint
 Description: Au aranyforint 3.48 g
 Obverse:: Fleur-de-lis
 Reverse:: St. John stands facing.
 Reference: Huszár 440
 Condition: aVF/aVF, kit.
 price: \$2,141.00



Charles Robert 1307-1342 garas Rare!
 Description: Ag garas, Mintmark: S-A, made 1330-1332, 3.10g
 Obverse:: King seated on throne facing.
 Reverse:: Coat of arms
 Reference:Huszár 443, Pohl 2-8
 Condition: EF/aEF price: \$260.38



Charles Robert 1307-1342 garas
 Ag garas,1330-1332, 3.3 g
 Obverse: King seated on throne facing.
 Reverse: Coat of arms
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 443, Pohl 2-1
 Price: \$166.50



Charles Robert 1307-1342 garas
 Description: Ag garas, liliom-liliom 1337. 3.86g
 Obverse:: King seated on throne facing.
 Reverse:: Angevin escutcheon over coat of arms?
 Reference: Huszár 448 Pohl 5-1
 Condition: VF/VF price: \$289.34



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár 1310. 0.42g
 Obverse: Nimbate angel dancing left
 Reverse: Virgin?
 Reference: Huszár 450, Pohl 7
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$289.34



Charles Robert 1307-1342 Very Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, 1320, 0.38g, rarely seen!
 Obverse:
 Reverse: Fleured cross, letters in angles:
 Reference: Huszár 451
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$810.35



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár Very Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, Mint: Pécs 1323, 0.70g
 Obverse:: Anjou-Hungarian arms
 Reverse:: Patriarchal cross center; facing king & queen below arms; star & crescent above. Birds left and right of lower cross-arms.
 Reference: Huszár 455, Pohl 12
 Condition: EF/aEF price: \$260.32



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Description: Ag denár, 1327, 0.56g
 Obverse:: King enthroned facing, with orb & scepter.
 Reverse:: Eagle, legend.
 Reference: Huszár 465, Pohl 22
 Condition: aVF/VF
 price: \$57.86



Item 0763: Parvus of Charles Robert Date 1327
 Size 11.5 mm diameter Obverse K-R Reverse A? Weight 0.4 gram Material Silver Description
 Obverse shows king's bust facing, initials K-R to either side; reverse shows eagle standing left, initial to left. Ref: Huszár 467.



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Ag denár 1327, 0.4 g
 Obverse: King's bust facing, "R-K"
 Reverse:/Reverse: Eagle standing left.
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Reference: Huszár 467, Pohl 24
 Price: \$83.50



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: S-E Selmecebánya, 1328. Scarce! 0.42g
 Obverse:: Initial K
 Reverse:: Patriarchal cross, fleurs right & left below cross arms; rosettes right & left above.
 Reference: Éh 366e Huszár 468 Pohl 25-4
 Condition: VF/VF price: \$260.38



Parvus of Charles Robert Date 1329
 Size 11 mm diameter Obverse +M REGIS KARVLI
 Reverse - Weight 0.3 gram Material Silver
 Description
 Obverse Agnus Dei. Reverse the king enthroned, cradling a sceptre and holding an orb with cross.
 Ref: Huszár 471



Item 0252: Parvus of Charles Robert Date 1330-1336
 Size 12 mm diameter Obverse
 +·M·REGIS·KARULI· Reverse K Weight 0.5 gram
 Material Silver Description
 Obverse shows a high crown; reverse shows angel kneeling left holding up two fingers in blessing, initial K in left field. Ref: Huszar 472



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Ag denár, 1330-36, Szeged, 0.3 g
 Obverse: angel kneeling left holding up two fingers in blessing
 Reverse:/Reverse: Crown
 Condition: aVF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 472, Pohl 32
 Price: \$26.00



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, Mint: Lippa 1330, 0.53g
 Obverse:: Crowned bust of king.
 Reverse:: Fleur-de-Lis
 Reference: Huszár 473 Pohl 31-2
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$260.38



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Description: Ag denár, Mint: Buda, 0.70g
 Obverse:: King enthroned, facing, orb & scepter.
 Reverse:: Anjou-Hungarian coat of arms
 Reference: Huszár 474, Pohl 29
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$104.15



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Ag denár, 1332, 0.7 g
 Obverse: Bust of king facing, 'REX KAROLVS'.
 Reverse: Fleur-de-Lis
 Condition: aEF/aEF
 Reference: Huszár 476, Pohl
 Price: \$108.00



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Description: Ag denár, Mint: Esztergom, minted 1333-1334, 0.42g
 Obverse:: Enthroned king facing left
 Reverse:: Anjou-Hungarian coat of arms
 Reference: Éh402 Huszár 480 Pohl 37-1
 Condition: VF/aEF, hajl. Ara: 25.000 Ft.



Charles Robert 1307-1342 éh379
 Description: Ag denár, Minted: Lippa 1333, 0.36g
 Obverse: Bust of king with orb & scepter.
 Reverse: Anjou-Hungarian coat of arms, legend
 "KAROLVS REX hVNGARIE"
 Reference: Huszár 481, Pohl 38
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$57.82



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Description: Ag denár, Minted: Lippa 1333
 Obverse: Bust of king with orb & scepter.
 Reverse: Anjou-Hungarian coat of arms, legend
 KAROLVS REX hVNGARIE"
 Reference: Éh379 Huszár 481 Pohl 38
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$46.30



Item 0122: Denar of Charles Robert Date 1307-1342
 Size 12 mm diameter Obverse - Reverse
 KAROLVS REX hVNGARIE Weight 0.35 gram
 Material Silver Description
 Obverse the king smiling, cradling a sceptre and holding an orb with cross; reverse shows arms of king. Ref: Huszár 481



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár Extremely Rare!
 Description: Ag denár 1335. 0.30g. Rendkívül ritka, árverésen egyszer szerepelt, 2001-ben 360.000 Ft-ért kelt el!
 Obverse: Anjou-Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Standing Lion facing left
 Reference: Huszár 489, Pohl 46
 Condition: aVF/VF price: \$926.00



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Description: Ag denár 1330. 0.24g
 Obverse: Crowned bust facing; legends.
 Reverse: Crown with ostrich/Phoenix behind.
 Reference: Huszár 491, Pohl 48
 Condition: EF/gVF
 price: \$92.61



Charles Robert 1307-1342 Very Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, 1336 0.20g
 Obverse: Facing crowned bust of King
 Reverse: 8-pointed star with dot at center; under ornamental canopy.
 Reference: Huszár 493 Pohl
 Condition: aEF/EF, price: \$231.52



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Description: Ag denár, 1337, nagyon ritka típus, árverésen 320.000 Ft-ért kelt el! 0.24g
 Obverse: Anjou-Hungarian arms
 Reverse: Two ostriches
 Reference: Éh392, Huszár 494, Pohl 51
 Condition: VF/VF price: \$926.53



Charles Robert 1307-1342
 Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: m-m 0.72g
 Obverse: "REGIS KAROLI", bust facing
 Reverse: Anjou-Hungarian arms, "M REGIS HVNGARIE"
 Reference: Huszár 495, Pohl 52-10
 Condition: VF/EF price: \$46.33



Charles Robert 1307-1342 denár
 Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: m-m Felsbánya, 0.52g
 Obverse: "REGIS KAROLI", bust facing
 Reverse: Anjou-Hungarian arms, "M REGIS HVNGARIE"
 Reference: Éh393i, Huszár 495, Pohl 52-10
 Condition: VF/EF price: 10.000 Ft.



Denar of Charles Robert Date 1338
 Size 14 mm diameter Obverse KAROLI REGIS
 Reverse M REGIS HVNGARIE; M-M in fields
 Weight 0.45 gram Material Silver Description
 Obverse shows a crowned head; reverse shows coat of arms of king. Ref: Huszár 495.



Denar of Charles Robert Date 1307-1342
 Size 15 mm diameter Obverse - Reverse
 +M REGIS HVNGARIE Weight 0.7 gram Material Silver Description
 Obverse king enthroned with orb and sceptre; reverse ostrich head with horseshoe. Ref: Huszár 497.

Louis I - 1342-1382

Louis I the Great (Hungarian: I. (Nagy) Lajos, Polish: Ludwik Węgierski, Serbo-Croatian: Lajoš I or Ludovik I, Czech: Ludvík I. Veliký, Slovak: Ludovít I. Velký) (5 March 1326, Visegrád — 10 September 1382, Nagyszombat/Trnava) was King of Hungary, Croatia, and Dalmatia etc. from 1342 and of Poland from 1370. Louis was the head of the senior branch of the Angevin dynasty. He was one of the Kingdom of Hungary's most active and accomplished monarchs of the Late Middle Ages, extending her territory to the Adriatic and securing Dalmatia, with part of Bosnia and Bulgaria, within the Hungarian crown. He spent much of his reign in wars with the Republic of Venice and in competition for the throne of Naples, the former with some success and the latter with little lasting results.



Louis, named for his uncle, Saint Louis of Toulouse, was the eldest son of Charles Robert and Elisabeth, daughter of Ladislaus the Short and sister of Casimir the Great, the Piasts who reestablished kinship in Poland. He was designated heir of his father at birth. In due time, he became king of Hungary, at the death of his father in 1342. He was crowned only a few days later on 21 July. Louis led armies many times. Besides his best known campaigns, he fought in Bulgaria, Bosnia, Wallachia, and against the Golden Horde. The first Ottoman-Hungarian clash occurred during his reign.

Defeated by Venice in an early campaign in Zara (1346), Louis embarked on an expedition against Naples in revenge of the murder of his brother Andrew, Duke of Calabria, husband of Joan I of Naples. The circumstances of his death — in a palace conspiracy — suggested the involvement of the queen. Louis entered Italy on 3 November 1347 and, after obtaining the support of many local princes, he entered Benevento early in 1348, much to the applause of the Neapolitan baronage. On 15 January, Joan fled Naples by ship for Provence, soon to be followed by her second husband, Louis of Taranto. Having established himself in Naples with little difficulty, Louis was nevertheless forced to withdraw quickly by the arrival of the Black Death. In his rush to leave ravaged Italy, he appointed two Hungarian officials to hold the regency. They soon lost the support of the barons and opened the way for the return of Joan and her husband.

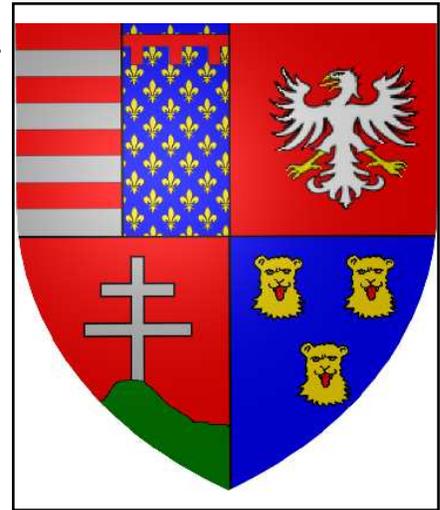
Two years later, early in 1350, Louis landed at Manfredonia and, in next to no time at all, was menacing Naples. However, he soon called off the campaign at the insistence of his exhausted troops and renounced all claims on the Neapolitan crown. Before leaving Italy, he had the papal curia of Avignon begin an inquest into the murder of Andrew, but the papal court found Joan innocent, largely for political reasons, as Joan agreed to cede her temporal rights over the city of Avignon to the papacy. The conflict with Naples finally settled in 1381, one year before Louis' death. The pope stripped the royal title from Joan and authorized king Louis to execute his decision. He was too ill to go personally, but his nephew, Charles of Durazzo aided with Hungarian gold and men seized the throne and killed Joan.

From 1357 to 1358, Louis waged a new war against Venice for the rule of Dalmatia. After successfully organising an anti-Venetian league, Louis put the cities of Dalmatia to fire and the sword, expelling all Venetians. By the Treaty of Zara (1358), all of Louis's demands over the Adriatic region were recognised. He immediately built up an Adriatic fleet.

Constitutionally, Louis maintained much of the structure of his father's regime, but introduced several cultural reforms. In 1351 he reissued the Golden Bull of 1222 in a modified form to ensure the rights of the nobility. His other laws introduced the entail system regulating the inheritance of the land-owning class. He founded the first university in Hungary[1] in the city of Pécs and made general efforts at Latinisation in the kingdom.

In 1370, the Piasts of Poland died out. The last dynast, Casimir the Great, left only female issue and a grandson. Since arrangements had been made for Louis's succession as early as 1355, he became King of Poland upon his grandfather's death in right of his mother, who held much of the practical power until her death in 1380.

When Louis died in 1382, the Hungarian throne was inherited by his daughter Mary. In Poland, however, the lords of Lesser Poland did not want to continue the personal union with Hungary, nor to accept Mary's fiancé Sigismund as a regent. They therefore chose Mary's younger sister, Hedwige, (Jadwiga) as their new monarch. After two years of negotiations with Louis widow, Queen Elisabeth, who was regent of Hungary, and a civil war in Greater Poland (1383), Hedwige finally came to Kraków and was crowned "King" (not Queen) of Poland on 16 November 1384. The masculine gender in her title was intended to underline the fact that she was a monarch in her own right and not a queen consort.



Coat of arms (clockwise from upper left): paternal (Hungary — the Arpad stripes — and Anjou-Sicily), Poland, Hungary (the double cross), and Dalmatia.

In 1342, Louis married his first wife, Margaret (1335 – 1349), underage daughter of Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor, who died while still a minor. He then married his second wife, Elisabeth, daughter of Stephen II of Bosnia, who became Louis's vassal, and Elisabeth of Kuyavia, in 1353. Her maternal grandfather was Casimir of Kuyavia, son of Ziemomysl of Kuyavia and Salome of Eastern Pomerania.

Louis had four daughters, all born of his second wife:

Mary (1365 – 1366)

Catherine (1368 – 1378)

Mary, his successor in Hungary, who married Sigismund, at that time Margrave of Brandenburg (1371 – 1395)

Hedwige, (Jadwiga) his successor in Poland, who married Jogaila, then Grand Duke of Lithuania



Louis I 1342-1382 gold forint

Description: Au forint, 3.50g

Obverse:: Fleur de Lis

Reverse:: St. John Standing facing.

Reference: Huszár 512 Pohl

Condition: aEF/aEF

price: \$868.77



Louis I 1342-1382 gold forint
 Description: Au forint 1353-57, 3.55g
 Obverse:: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Reverse:: St. John Standing facing.
 Reference: Huszár 513 Pohl B2
 Condition: EF/aEF

price: \$926.85



HUNGARY Louis I 1342-1382.
 Groschen made between 1358-1364.
 Huszar 522. Very nice!
 Obv: King enthroned, legends
 Rev.: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Estimate: 200 EUR
 Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 794 U.S.
 Dollars as of the auction date)



HUNGARY Louis I 1342-1382.
 Groschen made between 1358-1364.
 Huszar 522. Very nice!
 Obv: King enthroned, legends
 Rev.: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Estimate: 300 EUR
 Price realized: 600 EUR (approx. 845 U.S.
 Dollars as of the auction date)



Louis I 1342-1382
 Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: L-C
 Körmöcbánya, 0.34g
 Obverse: Fleur-de-Lis
 Reverse: King enthroned with orb
 Reference:Huszár 525, Pohl 62-8
 Condition: EF/gVF
 price: \$58.00



Louis I 1342-1382 denár
 Description: Ag denár, scarce!
 Obverse:: REX LODOVICI, Bust of Louis facing,
 with orb and scepter 0.6 g
 Reverse:: REGIS LODOVICI, Hungarian/Anjou
 coat of arms
 Reference: Éh 420, Huszár 532
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 price: \$231.77



Louis I 1342-1382 Item no.m1127 RR!
 Ag denár, scarce! 0.6gr
 Obv.: REX LODOVICI, Bust of Louis facing, with
 orb and scepter
 Rev.: REGIS LODOVICI,Hungarian/Anjou coat of
 arms
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Éh 420, Huszár 532
 Price: \$250.00



Louis I 1342-1382 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, 1347-1353 Buda?, 0.46g
 Obverse:: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms, “
 +MONETA LVDOVICI”
 Reverse:: Crown “+REGIS HVNGARIE”
 Reference: Huszár 535, Pohl 74
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$86.91



Louis I 1342-1382 denár Very Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, 1347-53 0.27g
 Obverse:: Crowned bust of king
 Reverse:: Lion standing left
 Reference: Huszár 538 Pohl 69
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$579.33



Louis I 1342-1382 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, Mint:S-S Buda v
 Esztergom, 0.43g
 Obverse:: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Reverse:: Initial “L”
 Reference: Huszár 539 Pohl 73
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$318.65



Louis I 1342-1382 denár
 Description: Ag denár, Mint: - o, Körmöcbánya,
 0.52g
 Obverse: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Reverse: Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with
 Lance
 Reference: Huszár 542, Pohl 79-10
 Condition: EF/gEF,
 price: \$34.77



Louis I 1342-1382 denár
 Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: - P, Buda,
 1365-1382, 0.42g
 Obverse: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Reverse: Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with
 Lance
 Reference: Huszár 542, Pohl 79-2
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$34.77



Louis I 1342-1382 denár
 Description: Ag denár, 1359-1364 Buda, 0.63g
 Obverse:: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Reverse:: Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with
 Lance
 Reference: éh429q, Huszár 542, Pohl 79-4
 Condition: gEF/gEF
 price: \$34.77



Louis I 1342-1382 denár
 Description: Ag denár 1359-64, Mint: Buda, 0.49g
 Obverse: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Reverse: Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with Lance
 Reference: Huszár 542 Pohl 79-4
 Condition: EF/gEF
 price: \$34.77



Louis I 1342-1382 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, 1336 IO- Körmöcbánya, 0.46g,
 Obverse: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Reverse: Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with Lance
 Reference: Huszár 542, Pohl 79-10
 Condition: EF/gVF
 price: \$87.00



HUNGARY Louis I 1342-1382.
 Denar o. J. (1358-1371). 0,48 g. Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms//Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with Lance, and orb. Huszar 543.
 Slightly off-center, but beautiful!
 Estimate: 30 EUR
 Price realized: 15 EUR (approx. 21 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Louis I 1342-1382 obolus Rare!
 Description: Ag obolus 1372, ritka! 0.26g
 Obverse:: Hungarian/Anjou coat of arms
 Reverse:: Patriarchal Cross
 Reference: Huszár 546 Pohl 88-1
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$144.76



Louis I 1342-1382 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, 1373-1382, 0.55g
 Obverse:: "Saracen Head" "+MONETA LODOVICI"
 Reverse:: Patriarchal cross. "REGIS HVNGARIE"
 Reference: Huszár 547, Pohl 89-2
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$57.90



Louis I 1342-1382 denár
 Description: Ag denár, verde: -P 1373-1375 között, 0.56g
 Obverse: "Saracen Head" "+MONETA LODOVICI"
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross. "REGIS HVNGARIE"
 Reference: Huszár 547 pohl 89-8
 Condition: aEF/aEF
 price: \$40.53



Denar of Louis I Date 1342-1382
 Size 14 mm diameter Obverse + MONETA
 LODOVICI Reverse + MONETA LODOVICI
 Weight 0.5 gram Material Silver Description
 Obverse a head left; reverse shows patriarchal
 cross surrounded with eight dots. Ref: Huszar
 547 var. (same legends)



Louis I 1342-1382 denár
 Ag denár, 1372-82, 0.5 g
 Obverse: "Saracen Head" "+MONETA
 LODOVICI" Reverse: Patriarchal cross. "REGIS HVN-
 GARIE"
 Condition: EF/EF
 Reference: Huszár 547, Pohl 89-6
 Price: \$18.50



Denar of Louis I Date 1342-1382
 Size 13.5 mm diameter Obverse + MONETA
 LVDOVICI Reverse + REGIS hVNGARIE
 Weight 0.5 gram Material Silver Description
 Obv: saracen's head; Rev: patriarchal cross
 above crown surrounded with eight dots. Ref
 Huszar 548



Louis I 1342-1362 garas Extremely rare!
 Description: Ag garas for Russia!
 1.06g, scarce!
 Obverse: +LODOVICI RVNGARIE, coat of
 arms
 Reverse: +MONETA RVSSIE,
 Reference: Huszár 561, Pohl 97
 Condition: VF/VF price: \$579.00



Louis I 1342-1382 denár UNIQUE!
 Description: Ag denár, UNIQUE! 0.25g
 Obverse:: Coat of Arms with Patriarchal Cross
 Reverse:: Ostrich over fleur-de-lis
 Reference: Huszár - Pohl -
 Condition: VF/VF

price: \$1,042.00

Mary - 1382-1395

Mary of Hungary (c. 1371 – 17 May 1395, Buda, Hungary) (in Hungarian and Slovakian: Mária, in Croatian Marija An uvinska), Queen of Hungary, Croatia, Rascia, etc., 1382–1395, was the third of four, but the eldest surviving daughter of Louis I the Great of Hungary and his second wife Elisabeth of Bosnia.

She was intended to inherit both of her father's kingdoms, Hungary and Poland, or at least the hereditary kingdom of Poland.

Her father king Louis had arranged marriages for her and her younger sister Jadwiga. Ultimately Sigismund of Luxemburg (1368–1437), a heir of the Polish Kujavian dynasty and a member of Bohemian royal family, married Mary in 1385 in Zvolen Castle. William of Habsburg then was to marry her younger sister, who however, after Sigismund was expelled by Poles, where he had been living in Cracow since 1381, unexpectedly became Queen Jadwiga of Poland, William married Mary's relative Joan II of Naples instead, and Jadwiga became married to Jogaila of Lithuania.

Mary became Queen regnant of Hungary as a ten-year-old child after her father's death in 1382 (her elder sister Catherine having died four years earlier, and the eldest, Elisabeth, years earlier). The country was ruled by her mother, the Dowager Queen Elisabeth, Elizabeta Kotromanic of Bosnia, and by Palatine Miklós Garai, Nikola I Gorjanski Stariji. Sigismund, his powerful brother Emperor Wenceslaus and many noblemen of Hungary were opposed to them; some noblemen helped Mary's relative Charles of Durazzo, King of Naples to become briefly the King of Hungary in 1385. Queen Elisabeth and Garai had Charles II assassinated in 1386. Charles's heir was his underage son Ladislas of Naples (d. 1414) who attempted all his life to conquer Hungary, but despite some support in the country, did not succeed.

Magnates of Lesser Poland had been deeply unsatisfied with personal union (1370–82) with Hungary, and despite of decreed succession order, chose the nine-year-old Jadwiga as the Queen of Poland in 1384. After a couple of years, Jadwiga was compelled to leave Hungary for Poland. Mary and her guardians never managed in governing nor obtaining Poland. Halych, the Ruthenian province recently (1340–66) annexed by Poland, however was taken by Hungary, and only after several years, Poland recovered it.

Elisabeth and Mary were captured in 1386 by the powerful Horvat brothers, Paul Bishop of Machva and Ladislaus, but probably on the orders of Mary's smart but wicked seventeen-year-old husband and King-consort Sigismund.

On the first anniversary of the death of Charles II, January 1387, Elisabeth was strangled before Mary's eyes. Mary bitterly accused her husband, King-consort Sigismund for arranging the kidnapping and murder of her mother Elisabeth. Mary did not want to live with Sigismund, due to the matricide of his Mother-in-Law, therefore keeping a separate household. She accused Sigismund of squandering her patrimony on cheap women, and short-sighted politics. She reconciled with the Horvats and granted them estates in Slavonia and Northern Bosnia.

In July 1387 Mary was rescued from captivity by troops of Trvtko I of Bosnia (cousin and adoptive brother of queen Elisabeth) and the Croatian noble family later known as the Frangipani (who were relatives of the Garay (Gorjanski) clan), main support of the Bosnian faction.

It has been claimed that Sigismund took revenge on the murderers of Elisabeth.

Mary might have designated her uncle Stephen Tvrtko I, also a descendant of the Árpád dynasty through Catherine (a daughter of Stephen V of Hungary), as her heir in Hungary as early as 1386. However, Tvrtko died, being probably murdered in 1391.

From 1387, Mary and Sigismund were officially joint rulers of Hungary but in fact the estranged husband Sigismund ruled alone. Mary died on May 17, 1395, the same day as the Battle of Rovine, under suspicious circumstances, while heavily pregnant, but leaving no surviving children. In 1405, probably on Christmas Day, somewhat secretly, Sigismund remarried, or was compelled to marry, Barbara of Celje, Mary's kinswoman. In 1410, Sigismund was elected Holy Roman Emperor.



Mary was the last scion of the Angevin dynasty on the throne of Hungary.

Mary's closest heir was her youngest sister, Jadwiga of Poland who, however, also died in 1399 of childbirth complications leaving no surviving children. Mary's widower Sigismund kept her kingdom, and was eventually succeeded by his daughter from his second marriage with Mary's cousin Barbara of Celje, whose grandmother Katarina Kotromanic was Mary's maternal aunt.

After the death of Jadwiga, the heir of Mary's line was their distant cousin Ladislas of Naples, the rival claimant. His line went extinct in 1435, after which the succession of these lines went, in principle, to king Charles VII of France, heir-general to the eldest daughter of Charles II of Naples and Maria of Hungary.



Hungary. Goldgulden, ND. Fr-8; Huz-563; Pohl-C1-3 Kremnitz mint. 3.54 grams. 20.8 mm. Maria, 1382-1387. Obv: + MARIE.DEI.G.R. UN GARIE around hexafoil, with conjoined Hungarian and Anjou arms. Reverse: S. LADISLAUS, standing holding battle ax over shoulder in right hand and orb in left. Mintmark, CM. Rare this nice. NGC graded MS-62. Maria only ruled five years, so her coins are very tough to acquire. This coin is scarce in any grade, but rare this nice. Estimated Value \$2,000-2,400. Price realized: 2,200 USD



Hungary. Goldgulden, ND. Fr-8; Huz-564; Pohl-C2-2. Kaschau mint. 3.54 grams. 20.8 mm. Maria, 1382-1387. Obv: + MARIE.DEI.G.R. UN GARIE around hexafoil, with conjoined Hungarian and Anjou arms. Reverse: S. LADISLAUS, standing holding battle ax out in right hand and orb in left. Mintmark, two fleurs de lis. Rare this nice. NGC graded MS-61. Estimated Value \$2,000-2,400.



Mária 1342-1382 denár
Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: Fleur-de-lis, made between, 1383-85, 0.54g
Obverse: Crowned "M", "+REGINE VNGARIE"
Reverse: Patriarchal cross, "+MONETA MARIE"
Reference: Huszár 566, Pohl 112-4
Condition: VF/VF
price: \$12.13



Denar of Maria Date 1383
Size 14 mm diameter Obverse + REGINE VNGARIE Reverse + MONETA MARIE Weight 0.4 gram Material Silver Description Obverse a crown above a large initial M, a Lys in each field; reverse plain patriarchal cross. Ref: Huszar 566



Denar of Maria Date 1382-1387
 Size 14 mm diameter Obverse + REGINE
 VNGARIE; K in right field Reverse + MONETA
 MARIE Weight 0.5 gram Material Silver
 Description
 Obverse a crown above a large initial M;
 reverse shows plain patriarchal cross. Ref:
 Huszar 566



Denar of Maria Date 1382-1387
 Size 14 mm diameter Obverse +REGINE
 VNGARIE Reverse + MONETA MARIE Weight
 0.6 gram Material Silver Description
 Obverse a crown above an M; reverse shows
 patriarchal cross. Ref: Huszar 566



Mária 1382-1387 denár
 Made between, 1383-85, 0.6 gr
 Obverse: Crowned "M", "+REGINE VNGARIE"
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross, "+MONETA MARIE",
 2 felur-de-lis mintamrks.
 Condition: EF/EF
 Reference: Huszár 566, Pohl 112-2
 Price: USD \$23.00



Item 0133: Obol of Maria Date 1382-1387
 Size 11 mm diameter Obverse + REGINE
 VNGARIE Reverse + MONETA MARIE Weight
 0.2 gram Material Silver Description
 Obverse a crown above a large initial M;
 reverse plain patriarchal cross. Ref: Huszar
 568



Mária 1342-1382 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, mintmark: S, 1386-95
 0.46g
 Obverse:: Crown, "+MONETA MARIE"
 Reverse:: Patriarchal cross, "+ MONETA-MARIA"
 Reference: Huszár 569, Pohl 114-11
 Condition: gEF/UNC
 price: \$34.71



Denar of Maria Date 1382-1387
 Size 15.5 mm diameter Obverse Patriarchal
 cross, "+MONETA MARIE"Reverse + MONE-
 TA-MARIA Weight 0.4 gram Material Silver
 Description
 Obverse a crown above mintmark S; reverse
 shows plain patriarchal cross. Ref: Huszar 569
 var. (no D)



Denar of Maria Date 1382-1387
 Size 14 mm diameter Obverse
 +MARIEDRV(NGARIE) Reverse + MONETA
 M(ARIE) Weight 0.4 gram Material Silver
 Description
 Obverse a crown over mintmark T or A ; reverse
 shows patriarchal cross. Ref: Huszar 569



Denar of Maria Date 1382-1387
 Size 15 mm diameter Obverse +
 MARIE•D•R•VGARIE Reverse +
 MONETA•MARIE•R Weight 0.5 gram Material
 Silver Description
 Obverse a crown above an h mintmark; reverse
 shows patriarchal cross ligited to 12 dots. Ref:
 Huszar 569



Denar of Maria Date 1382-1387
 Size 12 mm diameter (clipped) Obverse
 +MARIE [D R VNG]ARIE Reverse + MONETA
 MARIE R Weight 0.6 gram Material Silver
 Description
 Obverse a crown above a fleur de lys mintmark;
 reverse patriarchal cross. Ref: Huszar 569



Mária 1382-1387 obolus Extremely Rare!
 Description: Ag obolus, 1390-1395, 0.10g.
 Seldom Seen!
 Obverse: Crown
 Reverse: Patriarchal Cross/
 Reference: huszár 570 Pohl 114a
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$289.25

Charles II - 1385-1386

In Opposition to Mary

Charles III, King of Naples (1345 – February 24, 1386, Visegrad, Hungary), also known as Charles II of Hungary, Charles of Durazzo or Charles the Short, was King of Naples and titular King of Jerusalem from 1382 to 1386, King of Hungary (under the name of Károly II the Short), from 1385 to 1386, and Prince of Achaea from 1383 to 1386.

He was the son of Louis of Durazzo and Margherita of Sanseverino.

As the great-grandchild of King Charles II of Naples, he was a second cousin to Queen Joan I (both agnatically) and also adopted by her as a child, since he was the only male of the senior Angevin line of Sicily. Joan I was infatuated with him throughout her life. However, much to her displeasure, her romantic interest in him was never requited. In 1369 he married Margherita of Durazzo, the daughter of Joan's younger sister Marie, and his own first cousin.



The conflict between Joan and Pope Urban VI caused the Pope (as feudal overlord of the kingdom) to declare her dethroned in 1381 and give the kingdom to Charles. He marched on the Kingdom of Naples with a Hungarian army, defeated the King Consort Otto, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen, and seized the city, the Queen, and the kingdom. He revenged the death of Joan's first husband, Prince Andre, whom she was suspected of killing, by having the Queen strangled in prison in 1382. Then he succeeded to the crown. However, Joan's adopted heir Louis I of Anjou took possession of her Counties of Provence and Forcalquier and marched on Naples to claim the kingdom, but was defeated by Charles.

In 1382, he created the order of Argonauts of St. Nicholas.

In 1383, he succeeded to the Principality of Achaea on the death of James of Baux. On the death of Louis I of Hungary, Charles claimed the Hungarian throne as the senior Angevin male, and ousted Louis' daughter Mary of Hungary in December, 1385. However, Elisabeth of Bosnia, widow of Louis and mother of Mary, arranged to have Charles assassinated at Visegrád on February 24, 1386. He was buried in Belgrade. His son Ladislas of Naples succeeded him in Naples, while the regents of Mary of Hungary reinstated her as Queen of Hungary.

Names in other languages: Hungarian: (Durazzo)III. Károly, Slovak: Karol III (Neapolský)

Sigismund - 1387-1437 (Husband of Mary)

Sigismund (14/15 February, 1368 – December 9, 1437, Hungarian name as King of Hungary: I. Zsigmond) was Holy Roman Emperor for 4 years from 1433 until 1437. He was also one of the longest ruling Kings of Hungary reigning for 50 years from 1387 to 1437. Like many other rulers of his era, he held a number of other titles. These included:

Margrave of Brandenburg (1378 – 88 and 1411 – 15)
King of the Romans (1410 – 33)
King of Bohemia (titulary from 1419, de facto from 1437)

Born in Nuremberg, Sigismund ('Zsigmond' in Hungarian) was a son of the emperor Charles IV and Elizabeth of Pomerania, daughter of Bogislaw V of Pomerania. In 1374 was betrothed to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of king Louis I of Hungary and Poland, who intended Mary to succeed him in the hereditary kingdom of Poland with her future husband as was the custom of the time. Sigismund became margrave of Brandenburg on his father's death in 1378. Sent to the Hungarian court, Sigismund became thoroughly Magyarized and entirely devoted to his adopted country.



In 1381, the then 13-year-old Sigismund was sent to Krakow by his eldest brother and guardian king Venceslaus IV of Bohemia, to learn Polish and to become acquainted with the land and its people. King Venceslaus also gave him Neumark to facilitate communication between Brandenburg and Poland.

Because of his intrigues, Sigismund was expelled from Poland, which was then given to Mary's younger sister Jadwiga I of Poland, who married Jogaila of Lithuania. When an opposing candidate for the Árpád throne appeared, Sigismund fled, leaving his wife Mary and her mother, widow of King Louis, Elisabeth of Bosnia (Elizabeta Kotromanic) at the mercy of conspirators. Years of civil war followed.

At the death of her father in 1382, his betrothed, Mary, became Queen of Hungary, and Sigismund married her in 1385 in Zvolen. She was however captured by the rebellious Horvathys, Bishop Paul of Machva, his brother Ivanish and younger brother Ladislaus. This was done in the following year (as an elaborate plan by Sigismund himself), together with his mother-in-law, who was strangled by Sigismund's men in January 1387. Mary was only rescued with the aid of the Venetians in June 1387. Mary never forgave him for the death of her beloved mother, and subsequently they lived separate lives and had separate households. She died in 1395 in a suspicious horse accident while heavily pregnant.

In the meantime, Sigismund had arranged his own coronation as king of Hungary on 31 March 1387, and having raised money by pledging Brandenburg to his cousin Jobst, margrave of Moravia (1388), he was engaged for the next nine years in a ceaseless struggle for the possession of this unstable throne. The bulk of the nation headed by the great Garay family was with him; but in the southern provinces between the Save and the Drave, the Horvathys with the support of the Bosnian king Tvrtko I, Mary's maternal uncle, proclaimed as their king Ladislas, king of Naples, son of the murdered Hungarian king, Charles II. Not until 1395 did Miklos Garay succeed in suppressing them. On a number of occasions, Sigismund was imprisoned by nobles, but skilfully bribed his way out.

In 1396 Sigismund led the combined armies of Christendom against the Turks, who had taken advantage of the temporary helplessness of Hungary to extend their dominion to the banks of the Danube. This crusade, preached by Pope Boniface IX, was very popular in Hungary. The nobles flocked in thousands to the royal standard, and were reinforced by volunteers from nearly every part of Europe, the most important contingent being that of the French led by John, duke of Nevers, son of Philip II, duke of Burgundy. Sigismund set out with 90,000 men and a flotilla of 70 galleys. After capturing Vidin, he camped before the fortress of Nicopolis. Sultan Bayezid I raised the siege of Constantinople and, at the head of 140,000 men, completely defeated the Christian forces in the Battle of Nicopolis fought between 25 and 28 September 1396. He returned across the sea and through the realm of Zeta, where he ordained a local Serb lord Đurad with the islands of Hvar and Korcula for resistance against the Turks, which were returned to Sigismund after his death in April of 1403.

Deprived of his authority in Hungary, Sigismund then turned his attention to securing the succession in Germany and Bohemia, and was recognized by his childless step-brother Wenceslaus IV as vicar-general of the whole Empire. He was unable to support Wenceslaus when he was deposed in 1400 and Rupert III, elector Palatine of the Rhine, was elected German king in his stead.

During these years he was also involved in domestic difficulties, out of which sprang a second war with Ladislas of Naples; on his return to Hungary in 1401 he was once imprisoned and twice deposed. This struggle in its turn led to a war with the Republic of Venice, as Ladislas before departing to his own land had sold the Dalmatian cities to the Venetians for 100,000 ducats. In 1401 Sigismund assisted a rising against Wenceslaus, during the course of which the German and Bohemian king was made a prisoner, and Sigismund ruled Bohemia for nineteen months. He released Wenceslaus in 1403.

In 1404 he introduced the *placetum regium*. According to this decree papal bulls couldn't be pronounced in Hungary without the consent of the king.

In about 1406 he remarried Mary's cousin Barbara of Celje (Barbara Celjska, nicknamed the "Messalina of Germany"), daughter of Hermann II of Celje. Hermann's mother Katarina Kotromanic and Mary's mother Queen Elizabeta were sisters, or cousins who were adopted sisters. Tvrtko I was their first cousin and adopted brother, and perhaps even became heir apparent to Queen Mary. Tvrtko may have been murdered in 1391 on Sigismund's order.

Sigismund personally led an army of almost 50,000 "crusaders" against the Croats and Bosnians, which culminated in 1408 with the Battle of Dobor, and a massacre of about 200 noble families, many of them victors of numerous battles against the Ottomans. He founded the Order of the Dragon after this victory. Members of the order were mostly his political allies and supporters.

After the death of German king Rupert in 1410, Sigismund - ignoring the claims of his step-brother Wenceslaus - was elected as successor three of the electors on 10 September 1410, but he was opposed by his cousin Jobst of Moravia, who had been elected by four electors in a different election on 1 October. Jobst's death 18 January, 1411 removed this conflict and Sigismund was again elected King on 21 July 1411. His coronation was deferred until 8 November 1414, when it took place at Aix-la-Chapelle.

On a number of occasions, and in 1410 in particular, Sigismund allied himself with the Teutonic Knights against Jogaila of Poland. However, he was opposed by most of his noblemen and was prevented to participate in the alliance of twenty-two western states against Poland in the decisive Battle of Grünwald in July of that year.

In 1412 – 23 he campaigned against the Venetians in Italy. The king took advantage of the difficulties of Antipope John XXIII to obtain a promise that a council should be called to Constance in 1414 to settle the Western Schism. He took a leading part in the deliberations of this assembly, and during the sittings made a journey into France, England and Burgundy in a vain attempt to secure the abdication of the three rival popes. The council ended in 1418, solving the Schism and — of great consequence to Sigismund's future career — having the Czech religious reformer, Jan Hus, burned at the stake for heresy in July 1415. The complicity of Sigismund in the death of Hus is a matter of controversy. He had granted him a safe-conduct and protested against his imprisonment; and the reformer was burned during his absence.

It was also at this Council that a cardinal ventured to correct Sigismund's Latin (he had construed the word *schisma* as feminine rather than neuter). To this Sigismund famously replied:

“ Ego sum rex Romanus et super grammaticam ("I am king of the Romans and above grammar") [1] ”

An alliance with England against France, and an attempt to secure peace in Germany by a league of the towns, which failed owing to the hostility of the princes, were his main acts of these years. Also, Sigismund granted control of the Margrave of Brandenburg (which he had received back after Jobst's death) to Frederick I of Hohenzollern, burgrave of Nuremberg (1415). This step made the Hohenzollern family one of the most important in Germany.

In 1419 the death of Wenceslaus IV left Sigismund titular king of Bohemia, but he had to wait for seventeen years before the Czechs would acknowledge him. But although the two dignities of king of the Romans and king of Bohemia added considerably to his importance, and indeed made him the nominal head of Christendom, they conferred no increase of power and financially embarrassed him. It was only as king of Hungary that he had succeeded in establishing his authority and in doing anything for the order and good government of the land. Entrusting the government of Bohemia to Sophia, the widow of Wenceslaus, he hastened into Hungary.

The Bohemians, who distrusted him as the betrayer of Hus, were soon in arms; and the flame was fanned when Sigismund declared his intention of prosecuting the war against heretics. Three campaigns against the Hussites ended in disaster. The Turks were again attacking Hungary. The king, unable to obtain support from the German princes, was powerless in Bohemia. His attempts at the diet of Nuremberg in 1422 to raise a mercenary army were foiled by the resistance of the towns; and in 1424 the electors, among whom was Sigismund's former ally, Frederick I of Hohenzollern, sought to strengthen their own authority at the expense of the king. Although the scheme failed, the danger to Germany from the Hussites led to the Union of Bingen, which virtually deprived Sigismund of the leadership of the war and the headship of Germany.

In 1428 he led another campaign against the Turks, but again with few results. In 1431 he went to Milan where on 25 November he received the Iron Crown; after which he remained for some time at Siena, negotiating for his coronation as emperor and for the recognition of the Council of Basel by Pope Eugenius IV. He was crowned emperor at Rome on 31 May 1433, and after obtaining his demands from the Pope returned to Bohemia, where he was recognized as king in 1436, though his power was little more than nominal.

He died in December 1437 at Znaim, and was buried at Nagyvárad. By his second wife, Barbara of Cilli, he left an only daughter, Elisabeth, who was married to Albert V, duke of Austria (later German king as Albert II) whom Sigismund named as his successor. As he left no sons the house of Luxembourg became extinct on his death.

- German: Sigismund (von Luxemburg)
- Hungarian: (Luxemburgi) Zsigmond
- Italian: Sigismondo (del Lussemburgo)
- Czech: Zikmund (Lucemburský)
- Slovak: igmund (Luxemburský)
- Croatian and Serbian: igmund (Luksemburški)
- Slovene: Sigismund (Luksemburški)
- Romanian: Sigismund de Luxemburg



HUNGARY. Sigismund. 1387-1437. AV Gulden (3.57 g, 6h). Kaschau mint; Jacob and Christian(?), mintmasters. Struck 1387-1401. Royal coat-of-arms / St. Ladislaus I standing facing, holding axe and globus cruciger; m A across fields. Pohl D1-6 (A-/R118-9); Huszár 572; Friedberg 10 (6). EF. Estimate: \$500 Price realized: \$575.00 USD

Sigismund 1387-1437 aranyforint
Description: Au aranyforint, Mintmark: P-K Pécs 3.55g
Obverse: Royal coat-of-arms
Reverse: St. Ladislaus I standing facing, holding axe and globus cruciger
Reference: Huszár 573, Pohl D2-52
Condition: gEF/UNC
price: \$809.86



Sigismund 1387-1437 denár
 Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: D-Kassa, 0.54g
 Obverse: Patriarchal Cross, "MON SIGISMUN-
 DI
 Reverse: Coat of arms "REGIS VNGARIE. ET. G"
 Reference: Huszár 576, Pohl 117-4
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$17.36



Sigismund 1387-1437 denár
 Description: Ag denár, date range: 1434-36,
 mintmark: C-L Kassa, 0.68g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Patriarchal Cross
 Reference: Huszár 578, Pohl 118-4
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$23.14



Sigismund 1387-1437 denár
 Description: Ag denár verde: n-alfa
 Nagybánya, 0.77g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Patriarchal Cross
 Reference: Huszár 578 Pohl 118
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$49.18



Sigismund 1387-1437 parvus
 Description: Parvus. Date range: 1387-1427
 Mintmark: K- Körmöcbánya, 0.32g, scarce!
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Equal-armed cross, crowns in
 angles.
 Reference: Huszár 580, Pohl 119-76
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$28.93



Item 0150: Parvus of Sigismund Date 1387-
 1437
 Size 9-10 mm diameter Obverse S-V-R in
 fields; I-O mintmark Reverse none Weight 0.3
 gram Material Silver Description
 Obverse the coat of arms of Sigismund;
 reverse a cross with a crown in each quarter.
 Ref: Huszar 580



Sigismund 1387-1437 parvus
1387-1427, Eagle is missing from bottom left,
very scarce! 0.3 g
Obverse: Obverse the coat of arms of
Sigismund;
Reverse: reverse a cross with a crown in each
quarter.
Condition: aEF/aEF
Reference: Huszár 580, Pohl 119-1
Price: \$55.50



Sigismund 1387-1437 quating
Description: Billon quating. Date range:1430-
1437. Mintmark: S-L Segesvár, 0.52g
Obverse: Crown
Reverse: Patriarchal Cross
Reference: Huszár 586, Pohl 124-54
Condition: gVF/EF
price: \$17.37

Albert - 1437-1439

Albert II of Habsburg (August 10, 1397 – October 27, 1439), was King of the Romans (ruler of Germany within the Holy Roman Empire) from 1438 until his death. He was also King of Bohemia and Hungary and, as Albert V, Duke of Austria.

Albert was born in Vienna as the son of Albert IV of Austria, Duke of Austria.

Albert succeeded to the duchy of Austria on his father's death in 1404. After receiving a good education, he undertook the government of Austria in 1411, and succeeded, with the aid of his advisers, in ridding the duchy of the evils which had arisen during his minority. He assisted the German emperor Sigismund, who was also king of Hungary and Bohemia, in his campaigns against the Hussites, and in 1422 married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sigismund, who designated him as his successor. (Note that she was not the daughter of Sigismund's first wife Mary of Hungary, and thus not descended from Angevin kings of Hungary, but in many ways, she descended from the old Arpád kings of Hungary.)

Elisabeth was daughter of Emperor Sigismund and his second wife, the Slovenian noblewoman Barbara of Celje. Her paternal grandparents were Emperor Charles IV and Elisabeth of Pomerania. Her maternal grandfather was Count Herman II of Celje, whose parents were the Slovenian ruler Count Herman I of Celje and Catherine of Bosnia (who apparently descended also from Nemanjic kings of Serbia and from Catherine of Hungary, a daughter of Stephen V of Hungary). In right of the paternal grandparents, she was, through Emperor Charles, an heiress of Bohemia, and through Elisabeth of Pomerania, an heiress of Poland, of its Kujavian Piast branch of kings. Thus, Albert's marriage brought him claims to several Slavic kingdoms and principalities.

She was also a descendant of Arpads of Hungary, through her great-grandmother Elisabeth of Bohemia, who herself was granddaughter of Anna Rostislavna of Halicia, whose mother Constance was a daughter of King Bela IV of Hungary. Admittedly, this was not a very close Hungarian connection, but all the other descendants of Arpads were approximately as distant at that time. Additionally, she descended from Ottokar I of Bohemia's second wife Constance of Hungary, daughter of Bela III of Hungary.

Albert himself descended from Bela IV of Hungary through his daughter Ilona whose descendant was a princess of Brieg who became Albert's ancestress the countess of Hainaut and Holland, and from a younger sister of Queen Elisabeth of Bohemia, thus descending from both Constances of Hungary, and also from King Geza II of Hungary through his daughter Elisabeth who married Bedrich of Czech, their daughter being an ancestress of Albert's maternal Bavarian line.

When Sigismund died in 1437, Albert was crowned king of Hungary on January 1, 1438, and although crowned king of Bohemia six months later, he was unable to obtain possession of the country. He was engaged in warfare with the Bohemians and their Polish allies, when on March 18, 1438 he was chosen as German king at Frankfurt, an honour which he does not appear to have sought. He thus was "King of the Romans", but he was not crowned as Holy Roman Emperor.

Afterwards engaged in defending Hungary against the attacks of the Turks, he died on October 27, 1439 at Neszmély, and was buried at Székesfehérvár. Albert was an energetic and warlike prince, whose short reign gave great promise of usefulness for Germany.

His children with Elisabeth II of Bohemia were:

Ladislav V Posthumus of Bohemia, King of Hungary and Bohemia

Anne of Austria, (1432-1462), who married William III, Duke of Saxony. William became (1357-69) Duke of Luxembourg, in right of his wife.

Elisabeth (1438-1505), who married Casimir IV of Poland, and whose son Ladislav VI of Bohemia later became king of Bohemia and Hungary.





Albert 1437-1439 denár

Description: Ag denár, b-m with cross mint-mark, Buda, 1439, 0.51g

Obverse: patriarchal cross

Reverse: central coat of arms, 3 others are-
round in ornamental 3-lobed border.

Reference: , Huszár 592, Pohl 127-1

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$34.74



Albert 1437-1439 denár

Description: Ag denár, b-m with cross mint-
mark, Buda, 1439, 0.51g

Obverse: patriarchal cross

Reverse: central coat of arms, 3 others are-
round in ornamental 3-lobed border.

Reference: , Huszár 592, Pohl 127-1

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$34.74



Albert 1437-1439 obolus Very Rare!

Ag obolus, Körmöcbánya, 1440, P-K!!!, 0.2 gr

Obverse: King's coat of arms

Reverse: Cross at 45-degree angle, crowns left
and right, letters: P above; K below

Condition: aVF/VF

Reference: Huszár 594, Pohl 130-2

Price: \$173.68

INTERREGNUM - 1439-1440



HUNGARY Interregnum, 1439-1440.
Denar. 0,62 g. Arms of Hungary in center; 3 shields around in ornamental border//Dot between K and R.
Huszár 595. Scarce! Beautiful!
Estimate: 150 EUR
Price realized: 320 EUR (approx. 451 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Interregnum 1439-1440 denár R!
Description: Ag denár Date range:1439-1440.
Mintmark:: K-R Körmöcbánya, 0.43g. Scarce!
Obverse: Arms of Hungary in center; 3 shields around in ornamental border
Reverse: Dot between K and R.
Reference: Huszár 595, Pohl 133-1
Condition: gVF/aEF, ph. price: \$173.68



Interregnum 1444-1446 denár Rare!
Description: denár, mintmark: n-star Nagybánya, scarce! 1.03g
Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms
Reverse: Patriarchal Cross
Reference: Huszár 613, Pohl 173-7
Condition: EF/EF



Interregnum 1444-1446 denár
Description: Billon denár, 1445-46, Mintmark: B-ctarred-n, Buda, 0.79g
Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms
Reverse: Patriarchal Cross
Reference: Huszár 613, Pohl 173-3
Condition: aEF/aEF
price: \$57.90



Interregnum 1444-1446 denár
Description: Denár, MINTMARK: B-starred-n, Buda 1445-1446, 0.86g
Obverse:: Hungarian coat of arms
Reverse:: Patriarchal Cross
Reference: Huszár 613, Pohl 173-3
Condition: aEF/gVF price: \$57.90



Interregnum 1444-1446 obolus VERY RARE!
Description: Ag obolus 1445-1446 Mintmark: n-E Nagybánya, 0.44g,
Obverse: Hungarian Arms, no legends.
Reverse: Patriarchal Cross, no legends.
Reference: Huszár 614, Pohl 174
Condition: aEF/aEF, rep.
price: \$202.60

Ulaszlo I - 1440-1444

Vladislaus III of Varna (October 31, 1424 – November 10, 1444, Varna, Bulgaria) was King of Poland from 1434, and of Hungary from 1440, until his death at the Battle of Varna.

Vladislaus III of Varna is known in Polish as Władysław Warnenczyk; in Slovak and Czech as Vladislav I; in Bulgarian as Vladislav Varnenchik; in Hungarian as I. Ulászló; in Lithuanian as Vladislovas III; in Croatian as Vladislav I. Jagelovic.

Władysław was the first-born son of Władysław II Jagiello (Jogaila) of Poland and Sophia of Halshany (Zofia Holszanska). He ascended the throne at the age of ten and was immediately surrounded by a group of advisors headed by Zbigniew Cardinal Olesnicki, who wanted to continue to enjoy his high status at court. In spite of that, the young ruler and his ambitious mother were aware that there was opposition to them. Despite the agreements signed between Władysław Jagiello and the Polish magnates to ensure the succession for his sons, the opposition wanted another candidate for the Polish throne - Friedrich of Brandenburg, who was betrothed to Jadwiga, Jagiello's daughter by his second wife. However, the conspiracy was resolved by the death of the princess, rumoured to have been poisoned by Zofia Holszanska.



The young king's reign was difficult from the very outset. His coronation was interrupted by a hostile nobleman, Spytko of Melsztyn. On the next day, the customary homage of the townsfolk of Kraków did not take place due to a dispute between the temporal and spiritual lords of Mazovia over their place in the retinue. Neither did Władysław have much to say later about matters of state, which were run by the powerful Zbigniew Olesnicki. The situation did not change even after parliament gathered in Piotrków in 1438, and declared the fourteen-year-old king to have attained his majority.

This situation continued until 1440, when Władysław was offered the crown of Hungary. However, accepting it would have led to numerous problems. Hungary was under a growing threat from Turkey, and some Polish magnates did not want to agree to the king of Poland also being the monarch of Hungary, while Elisabeth, widow of the deceased king of Hungary, Albert II Habsburg, attempted to keep the crown for her yet unborn child. Such inconveniences aside, Władysław finally took the Hungarian throne, having engaged in a two-year civil war against Elisabeth. He had received significant support from Pope Eugene IV, in exchange for his help in organising an anti-Turkish crusade. The eighteen-year-old king, although thus far a king solely by title, became deeply involved in the crusade, paying no heed to the interests of Poland and of the Jagiellonian dynasty.

The "bulwark of Christianity" and other slogans put forward by the papal envoy Giuliano Cesarini, together with an enticing promise of victory in a glorious crusade for God, persuaded Władysław to engage in a two-year war against the Ottoman Empire. He also accepted the argument that the ten-year truce signed in Oradea was not valid since the infidel Turks could not be trusted to keep their word. Despite their significant military advantages, Władysław failed to recognise the serious threat which the Turkish Empire posed to Europe as a whole. Therefore, when the Battle of Varna began on 10 November 1444, the Polish king did not sense that this would be his final fight. He was killed during the charge on the ranks of the janissaries, who were protecting their sultan.

Władysław III had no children and did not get married (contemporary opinions, quoted by Jan Dlugosz, suggested that he was homosexual). He was succeeded in Poland by his younger brother Casimir IV Jagiellon in 1447 after a three-year interregnum. In Hungary he was succeeded by his former rival, the child Ladislaus Posthumus.

As a sign of respect, there is a boulevard in Varna, called Vladislav Varnenchik, as well as a successful football team named Vladislav Varna in past times. There is also a symbolic Cenotaph of Vladislaus III in Varna.



HUNGARY

Estimate: CHF 600.00

Ulazslo I, King of Hungary, 1440-1444. AV Goldgulden (3.51 g), Hermannstadt, ND, c. 1441 under the mintmaster Christophorus de Florentia. Quartered arms. Rev. St. Ladislaus standing facing between . Fr. 8. Husz. 597. Pohl F1-5. Good very fine.

Price realized: 1,400 CHF (approx. 931 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Ulászló I 1440-1444 denár Rare!

Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: G-B Keve! 1441, 0.40g, scarce!

Obverse: Patriarchal Cross

Reverse: Central cross, 3 shields around in ornamental border.

Reference: Huszár 598

Condition: gVF/gVF price: \$37.63



Ulászló I 1440-1444 denár
denár, 1440, B-ncsillag Buda! 0.5 g

Obverse: Patriarchal Cross

Reverse: Central cross, 3 shields around in ornamental border.

Condition: aEF/aEF

Reference: Huszár 598, Pohl 135-2

Price: \$27.00



Ulászló I 1440-1444 denár

Description: Cu denár, 1442-43, C/-P Brassó, 0.74g

Obverse:

Reverse: Coat of arms

Reference: Huszár 603, Pohl 143-11

Condition: gVF/gVF price: \$57.89



Ulászló I 1440-1444 denár

Description: Ag denár, Mintmark: B-P Buda, 1442, 1.09g

Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat-of-arms

Reverse: Eagle

Reference: Éh470f Huszár 605 Pohl 141-6

Condition: UNC

price: \$57.89



Ulászló I 1440-1444 denár

denár, 1442, B-P Buda, 0.8 g

Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat-of-arms

Reverse: Eagle

Condition: aEF/aEF

Reference: Huszár 605, Pohl 141-6

Price: USD 27



Ulászló I 1440-1444 denár
 Description: Ag denár, mintmark: +-korona
 1443 Buda, 0.45g
 Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat-of-arms
 Reverse: shield mailed knight proceeds left.
 Reference: Huszár 607, Pohl 145-26
 Condition: gVF/EF price: \$46.32



Ulászló I 1440-1444 denár
 denár, 1444, Nagyszeben! 1.0 g
 Condition: gVF/EF
 Reference: Huszár 609, Pohl 147-8
 Price: \$27.00
 Obverse +MONETA-WLADISLAI-DEI Reverse
 REGIS-VGARIE-ETCETE Weight 1.0 gram Material
 Silver Description Obverse shows a spread eagle;
 reverse shows coat of arms of king.



Ulászló I 1440-1444 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár 1444, Buda, 0.44g
 scarce!
 Obverse:: Hungarian coat-of-arms
 Reverse:: Spread eagle
 Reference: Huszár 612, pohl 149-1
 Condition: EF/EF

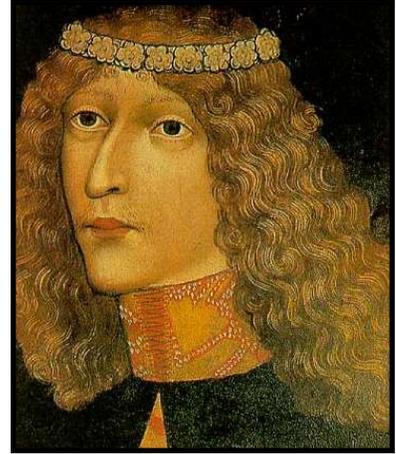
price: \$104.23



Ulászló I and Hunyadi János denár VERY RARE!
 Description: Cu denár, I.Ulászló & Hunyadi János
 1444-b?!. 1.22g
 Obverse:: Crowned Hungarian arms in shield
 Reverse:: Patriarchal cross on omega-like stand.
 Reference: Huszár 627 Pohl 184
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$318.40

Ladislaus V - 1440-1457

Ladislaus the Posthumous (February 22, 1440, Komárno, Hungary, now in Slovakia – November 23, 1457, Prague, now in the Czech Republic) ruled Bohemia as Ladislav I, Hungary as László V (and Croatia as Ladislav IV), and Austria as Duke Ladislaus. The only son of Albert II, King of Germany, and of Elizabeth, daughter of the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund, he was called Ladislaus Postumus (in Czech Ladislav Pohrobek; in Hungarian Utószülött László; in Slovenian Ladislav Posmrtni) because he was born at Komárom four months after his father's death. He succeeded immediately as Duke of Austria and head of the House of Habsburg, and he also became nominal King of Bohemia. But his second cousin Frederick V, ruler of Inner Austria, was chosen to succeed Albert II as King of the Romans.



The estates of Hungary elected Wladyslaw III of Poland as King Ulászló I in succession to Albert II; but the infant Ladislaus' mother had the Hungarian crown stolen from its guardians at Visegrád and brought to Wiener Neustadt by a lady of the court, Helene Kottannerin. According to legend, the cross on the crown is askew because it was damaged in transit as a result. Elisabeth arranged for Ladislaus to be crowned at Székesfehérvár on 15 May 1440.

For safety's sake, she placed Ladislaus under the guardianship of his Habsburg relative Frederick V, who proceeded to hold him as a virtual prisoner in Castle Orth and rule Austria himself. On the death of Ulászló I at the Battle of Varna on 10 November 1444, the Hungarian estates, despite considerable opposition, elected Ladislaus Postumus as their king and sent a deputation to Vienna to induce Frederick to surrender the child and the Holy Crown, which he refused to do. In the meantime, János Hunyadi acted as regent for Ladislaus in Hungary, while George of Podebrady performed the same office in Bohemia.

From 1450 the pressure of the Austrian estates to free Ladislaus grew. In 1452, they entered into the Mailberg Confederation under the leadership of Ulrich of Eyczing and Ulrich of Celje and freed Ladislaus by force. The Princely Count of Celje, a Slovenian magnate and heir to Bosnia, the cousin of Ladislaus' mother, prevailed against Eyczing and became the new guardian of the child, effectively ruling in his stead.

On 28 October 1453, at the age of thirteen, Ladislaus Postumus was finally crowned King of Bohemia, after which he lived mainly in Prague or Vienna. Celje and Ladislaus remained indifferent to the threat posed in Hungary by the Turks, and Celje became increasingly hostile towards János Hunyadi, who was bearing the main burden of the battles against the Ottomans. On the death of Hunyadi, Ladislaus made Celje governor of Hungary in October 1456 at the Diet of Futtak. When, after the Siege of Nándorfehérvár, Celje was murdered by László Hunyadi in revenge for his assassination attempt on him on 9 November 1456, Ladislaus had the young Hunyadi beheaded on 16 March 1457. This raised such a storm in Hungary that the king had to flee to Prague, where he spent the last months of his life.

He died suddenly on 23 November 1457 while preparing for his marriage to Magdalena, daughter of Charles VII of France. It was rumored at the time that his political opponents in Bohemia had poisoned him; but in the 20th century it was proved that Ladislaus died of leukemia, not a recognized disease in that period.

Ladislaus's cousin Frederick V succeeded him in Austria; Hungary elected Matthias Corvinus, the brother of László Hunyadi, as king; and Bohemia elected George of Podebrady, the only Hussite ruler of that kingdom.



Ladislaus V 1453-1457 aranyforint
 Description: Au aranyforint, 1455, n-sun in shield, Nagybánya, 3.56g
 Obverse: Coat-of-arms
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus standing facing with battleaxe.
 Reference: Huszár 636, PH2-10
 Condition: EF/EF, attractive toning!
 price: \$927.00



Ladislaus V 1453-1457 aranyforint
 Description: Au aranyforint 1453 K-n Körmöcbánya, 3.56g
 Obverse: Coat-of-arms
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus standing facing with battleaxe.
 Reference: Huszár 636, Pohl H21
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$869.25



HUNGARY
 Estimate: CHF 500.00
 Ladislaus V, King of Hungary, 1453-1457. AV Goldgulden (3.55 g), Hermannstadt, ND, c. 1457, under the mintmaster Oswald Wenzel. Quartered arms. Rev. St. Ladislaus standing facing between.
 Fr.10. Husz. 637. Pohl H3-6. Good very fine.
 Price realized: 550 CHF (approx. 366 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Ladislaus V 1440-1453 denár
 Description: Ag denár, 1440 K-R Körmöcbánya, 0.46g
 Obverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reverse: central shield; 3 shields around in ornamental border.
 Reference: Huszár 643, Pohl 150-5
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$57.94



Ladislaus V 1440-1453 denár R!
 Description: denár, mintmark: K-Rkereszt, Körmöcbánya, 1447-1450 között, 0.86g
 Obverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reverse: Rampant lion
 Reference: Huszár 654, Pohl 160-3
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$86.91



Ladislaus V 1440-1453 denár
 Description: Ag denár, 1447-1450, mintmark: K-P Körmöcbánya, 0.90g
 Obverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reverse: Rampant lion
 Reference: Huszár 654, Pohl 160-2
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 price: \$57.94



Ladislaus V 1440-1453 denár EXTREMELY RARE!
 Description: Ag denár, MINT: C-G Kassa, 1451. Hybrid!
 Éh510-el, and 512! 0.49g
 Obverse: Patriarchal Cross, "MONETA LADISLAI"
 Reverse: Coat-of-arms
 Reference: Éh510 és 512, Huszár 655, 656
 Condition: gEF/UNC
 Price: \$290.50.



Ladislaus V 1440-1453 obolus R!
 Description: obolus 1441-52 date range,
 mintmark:: K-G, 0.76g
 Obverse: Patriarchal Cross
 Reverse: coat-of-arms
 Reference: Huszár 657, Pohl 163
 Condition: gEF/gEF
 price: \$145.25



Ladislaus V 1440-1453 denár
 Ag denár, 1451-52, L-kagyló- Lőcse!, 0.5 gr
 Obverse: Patriarchal Cross
 Reverse: Coat of arms
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Éh 512b, Huszár 657, P 163-3
 Price: \$87.15



Ladislaus V 1453-1457 denár
 Description: Ag denár 1452 K-R,
 Körmöcbánya, igen ritka! 0.5 g
 Obverse: Patriarchal Cross
 Reverse: Coat of arms in trilobe frame.
 Reference: Huszár 660, Pohl 169
 Condition: VF/VF, rep.
 price: \$175.00



Ladislaus V 1453-1457 denár R!
 Ag denár 1452 K-R, Körmöcbánya, igen ritka!
 0.4 g
 Előlap/Obverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reverse:/Reverse: Coat of arms in trilobe frame.
 Condition: VF/VF, rep.
 Reference: Huszár 660, Pohl 169
 Ár/Price: 175.00



Ladislaus V 1453-1457 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, Mint: A-B, Alsólendva,
 0.92g.
 Obverse: Patriarchal cross.
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus{?} standing.
 Reference: Huszár 662 Pohl
 Condition: VF/aVF
 price: \$104.58



Ladislaus V 1453-1457 denár

Description: denár, mintmark: C/-G Kassa, 1457, 0.63g

Obverse: Patriarchal Cross

Reverse: Crowned Coat of arms

Reference: Huszár 668, Pohl 190-2

Condition: VF/VF

price: \$58.10



Ladislaus V 1440-1453 denár UNIQUE!

Description: Ag denár 1451-52 Kassa, 0.44gr.

NO CATALOGUE NUMBER!

Obverse: Patriarchal Cross

Reverse: Coat of arms

Reference: Éh-, Huszár-

Condition: gEF/gEF price: \$203.35



Ladislaus V 1440-1453 obolus RRR!

Description: Ag obolus, NO CATALOGUE NUMBER!!

0.44g

Obverse: Coat of arms

Reverse: Spread Eagle with shield on chest

Reference: Éh -, Huszár - Pohl -

Condition: VF/gVF

price: \$465.00

Janos Hunyadi, REGENT 1446-1453

John Hunyadi (Medieval Latin: Ioannes Corvinus, Hungarian: Hunyadi János, Romanian: Iancu or Ioan de Hunedoara) (c. 1387–August 11, 1456), nicknamed the White Knight, was a Voivode of Transylvania (from 1441), captain-general (1444–1446) and regent (1446–1453) of the Kingdom of Hungary, with a distinguished military career. He was the father of Matthias, one of the most renowned kings of Hungary.

John was born into a noble family in 1387 (or 1400 according to some sources) as the son of Vojk (alternatively spelled as Voyk or Vajk in English, Voicu in Romanian, Vajk in Hungarian), a boyar from Wallachia[1], son of Serb (also spelled as Sorb or Serbe), a Vlach Knyaz from the Banate of Szörény (Severin). A theory states that John Hunyadi's parental line was of Cuman decent[2][3]. A theory issued at the end of the 19th century claims that Serb, John's grandfather, was originally from Serbia,[4] an origin not attested by contemporary sources. Serb had three sons - Vojk, John's father, Magos, and Radol. What is certain is that Vojk, John's father, took the family name of Hunyadi when he received the estate around the Hunyad Castle from King Sigismund, in 1409, ennobled as count of Hunyad.

John's mother was Erzsébet Morzsinay (Romanian: Elisabeta Margean) of Cincis, the daughter of a small noble family from Hunyad - Hunedoara. [5]

John married Erzsébet Szilágyi (cca. 1410-1483), a Hungarian noblewoman, also of high-rank (Szilágy being the name of a county, one overlapping with present-day Salaj).

The epithet Corvinus was first used by the biographer of his son Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, but is sometimes also applied to John. The epithet is also related to a legend: during a trip with his parents, as they slept, a six- or seven-years old John was said to have been playing with a precious medallion that the emperor Sigismund had given his father. According to legend, when a rook stole the medallion, young John used a bow and arrow to shoot the bird.

Another legend, thought to be discreetly distributed by John himself, was that he was the son of Sigismund of Luxembourg,[6] whose faithful soldier his father was for two decades. This tale helped him secure more legitimacy for his descendants to the throne of the Kingdom, to which John, despite all his services, could not accede – having no royal origin. Widely respected in Europe, he still gathered rivals throughout his lifetime, and was the object of the Ottoman Empire's hatred.

Hunyadi has sometimes been confused with an elder brother or cousin John, himself a Severin Ban (the elder John died about 1440).

While still a youth, the younger John Hunyadi entered the retinue of Sigismund, who appreciated his qualities. (He also was the King's creditor on several occasions.) He accompanied the monarch to Frankfurt, in Sigismund's quest for the Imperial crown in 1410, took part in the Hussite Wars in 1420, and in 1437 drove the Ottomans from Semendria. For these services he received numerous estates and a seat in the royal council. In 1438 King Albert II made Hunyadi Ban of Severin. Lying south of the defensible southern frontiers of Hungary, the Carpathians and the Drava/Sava/Danube complex, the province was subject to constant harassment by Ottoman forces. Upon the sudden death of Albert in 1439, Hunyadi, arguably feeling Hungary needed a warrior king, lent his support to the candidature of young King of Poland Wladyslaw III of (1440), and thus came into collision with the powerful Ulrich II of Celje, the chief supporter of Albert's widow Elizabeth and her infant son, Ladislaus V. He took a prominent part in the ensuing civil war and was rewarded by Wladyslaw with the captaincy of the fortress of Belgrade and the governorship of Transylvania. He shared the latter dignity with Mihály Újlaki.



The burden of the Ottoman War now rested with him. In 1441 he delivered Serbia by the victory of Semendria. In 1442, not far from Sibiu, on which he had been forced to retire, he annihilated an immense Ottoman presence, and recovered for Hungary the suzerainty of Wallachia. In February 1450, he signed an alliance treaty with Bogdan II of Moldavia.



In July, he vanquished a third Turkish army near the Iron Gates. These victories made Hunyadi a prominent enemy of the Ottomans and renowned throughout Christendom, and stimulated him in 1443 to undertake, along with King Wladyslaw, the famous expedition known as the long campaign. Hunyadi, at the head of the vanguard, crossed the Balkans through the Gate of Trajan, captured Niš, defeated three Turkish pashas, and, after taking Sofia, united with the royal army and defeated Sultan Murad II at Snaim. The impatience of the king and the severity of the winter then compelled him (February 1444) to return home, but not before he had utterly broken the Sultan's power in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Albania.

No sooner had he regained Hungary than he received tempting offers from Pope Eugene IV, represented by the Legate Julian Cesarini, from Đurađ Brankovic, despot of Serbia, and Gjergj Kastrioti, prince of Albania, to resume the war and realize his ideal of driving the Ottomans from Europe. All the preparations had been made when Murad's envoys arrived in the royal camp at Szeged and offered a ten years' truce on advantageous terms. Brankovic bribed Hunyadi -he gave him his vast estates in Hungary- to support the acceptance of the peace. Cardinal Julian Cesarini found a traitorous solution. The king swore that he would never give up the crusade, so all future peace and oath was automatically invalid. After this Hungary accepted the Sultan's offer and Hunyadi in Wladyslaw's name swore on the Gospels to observe them.

Two days later Cesarini received tidings that a fleet of Venetian galleys had set off for the Bosphorus to prevent Murad (who, crushed by his recent disasters, had retired to Anatolia) from recrossing into Europe, and the cardinal reminded the King that he had sworn to cooperate by land if the western powers attacked the Ottomans by sea. In July the Hungarian army recrossed the frontier and advanced towards the Black Sea coast in order to march to Constantinople escorted by the galleys. Brankovic, however, fearful of the sultan's vengeance in case of disaster, privately informed Murad of the advance of the Christian host, and prevented Kastrioti from joining it. On reaching Varna, the Hungarians found that the Venetian galleys had failed to prevent the transit of the Sultan, who now confronted them with four times their forces, and on November 10, 1444 they were utterly routed in the Battle of Varna, Wladyslaw falling on the field and Hunyadi narrowly escaping.

At the diet which met in February 1445 a provisional government consisting of five Captain Generals was formed, with Hunyadi receiving Transylvania and four counties bordering on the Tisza, called the Partium or Körösvidék, to rule. As the anarchy resulting from the division became unmanageable, Hunyadi was elected regent of Hungary (Regni Gubernator) on June 5, 1446 in the name of Ladislaus V and given the powers of a regent. His first act as regent was to proceed against the German king Frederick III, who refused to release Ladislaus V. After ravaging Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola and threatening Vienna, Hunyadi's difficulties elsewhere compelled him to make a truce with Frederick for two years.

In 1448 he received a golden chain and the title of Prince from Pope Nicholas V, and immediately afterwards resumed the war with the Ottomans. He lost the two-day Second Battle of Kosovo (October 7-10 1448, owing to the treachery of Dan, pretender to the throne of Wallachia, and of his old rival Brankovic, who intercepted Hunyadi's planned Albanian reinforcements led by Gjergj Kastrioti, preventing them from ever reaching the battle. Brankovic also imprisoned Hunyadi for a time in the dungeons of the fortress of Smederevo, but he was ransomed by his countrymen and, after resolving his differences with his powerful and numerous political enemies in Hungary, led a punitive expedition against the Serbian prince, who was forced to accept harsh terms of peace.

In 1450 Hunyadi went to the Hungarian capital of Pozsony to negotiate with Holy Roman Emperor Frederick III the terms of the surrender of Ladislaus V, but no agreement could be reached. Several of John Hunyadi's enemies, including Ulrich II of Celje, accused him of conspiracy to overthrow the King. In order to defuse the increasingly volatile domestic situation, he relinquished his regency and the title of regent.

On his return to Hungary at the beginning of 1453, Ladislaus named him count of Beszterce and Captain General of the kingdom. The king also expanded his coat-of-arms with the so-called Beszterce Lions.

Meanwhile, the Ottoman issue had again become acute, and, after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, it seemed natural that Sultan Mehmed II was rallying his resources in order to subjugate Hungary. His immediate objective was Belgrade. Hunyadi arrived at the siege of Belgrade at the end of 1455, after settling differences with his domestic enemies. At his own expense, he restocked the supplies and arms of the fortress, leaving in it a strong garrison under the command of his brother-in-law Mihály Szilágyi and his own eldest son László. He proceeded to form a relief army, and assembled a fleet of two hundred ships. His main ally was the Franciscan friar, Giovanni da Capistrano, whose fiery oratory drew a large crusade made up mostly of peasants. Although relatively ill-armed (most were armed with farm equipment, such as scythes and pitchforks) they flocked to Hunyadi and his small corps of seasoned mercenaries and cavalry.



Personal Coat of arms – note the raven depicted on the escutcheon, the origin of the name Corvinus

On July 14, 1456 the flotilla of corvettes assembled by Hunyadi destroyed the Ottoman fleet. On July 21, Szilágyi's forces in the fortress repulsed a fierce assault by the Rumelian army, and Hunyadi pursued the retreating forces into their camp, taking advantage of the Turkish army's confused flight from the city. After fierce but brief fighting, the camp was captured, and Mehmet raised the siege and returned to Istanbul. With his flight began a 70 year period of relative peace on Hungary's south-eastern border. However, plague broke out in Hunyadi's camp three weeks after the lifting of the siege, and he died August 11. He was buried inside the (Roman Catholic) Cathedral of Alba Iulia (Gyulafehérvár), next to his elder brother John.

The rise of nationalism has led to hero images of John Hunyadi in the discourse of several local nationalities – each in its own way has claimed him as their own. Along with his son Matthias, John has acquired a presence in modern Romania's political culture (images that focus on the Vlach origin rather than their careers within Hungary or on their presence as outsiders in the politics of Wallachia and Moldavia, although Hunyadi was responsible for establishing the careers of both Stephen III of Moldavia and the controversial Vlad III of Wallachia). John Hunyadi is traditionally considered a national hero in Hungary.

Among John's noted qualities, is his regional primacy in recognizing the insufficiency and unreliability of the feudal levies, instead regularly employing large professional armies. His notable contribution to the development of the science of European warfare included the emphasis on tactics and strategy in place of over-reliance on frontal assaults and mêlées.

Although he remained illiterate until late in life (something not uncommon during the age he lived in), his diplomatic, strategic, and tactical skills allowed him to serve his country well. After his death, Pope Callixtus III stated that "the light of the world has passed away", considering his defense of Christendom against the Ottoman threat.



John Hunyadi in the Hussite Campaign, as depicted in the Johannes de Thurocz Chronicle



Janos Hunyadi 1446-1453 denár
 Description: Ag denár, mintmark: h-P
 Nagyszeben, 1446, 0.43g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reference: Huszár 618, Pohl 175-4
 Condition: EF/EF

price: \$58.15



Janos Hunyadi 1446-1453 denár
 Description: Ag denár, B-starred "n" Buda,
 1446, 0.52g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reference: Huszár 618, Pohl 175-1
 Condition: aEF/VF

price: \$58.15



Janos Hunyadi 1446-1453 obolus denár
VERY RARE!
 Ag obolus Buda, scarce! 0.4 gr
 Obverse: coat of arms
 Reverse: Long cross at 45-degree angle;
 mintmark left & right; figures above &
 below.
 Condition: VF/aVF
 Reference: Huszár 619, Pohl 200-2
 Price: \$200.00



Janos Hunyadi 1446-1653 denár
 Description: Ag denár, mint: Nagybánya
 1447-1451, 0.78g
 Obverse: Rampant lion
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross.
 Reference: Huszár 620, Pohl 177-10
 Condition: gVF/VF

price: \$58.15

Matthias Corvinus 1458-1490

Matthias Corvinus (Matthias the Just) (b. February 23, 1443, Kolozsvár, Hungary – now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, d. April 6, 1490, Vienna, Austria) was King of Hungary, ruling between 1458 and 1490. He was also crowned King of Bohemia in 1469 and ruled Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia; from 1486, Matthias was Duke of Austria.

Hungarian: Hunyadi Mátyás or Corvin Mátyás, Romanian: Matei (or, seldom, Mateias) Corvin, Slovak: Matej Korvín or Král Matej, Czech: Matyáš Korvín, Croatian, Slovene: Matija Korvin (in Croatian also *dobri kralj Matijaš* - "the good king Matthew" and in Slovene *kralj Matja*), Polish: Maciej Korwin, Serbian: Matija Korvin.

In English, his first name is occasionally given as Matthew, while Corvinus may be rendered as Corwin or Corvin.

After the death of Matthias's father, there was a two-year struggle between Hungary's various barons and its Habsburg king, Ladislaus Posthumus (also king of Bohemia), with treachery from all sides; Matthias's older brother László Hunyadi was one party attempting to gain control. In 1457, László was captured with a trick and beheaded, while the king died (possibly of poisoning) in November that year. The gentry and the people of Pest came out in support of electing Matthias as king, while most barons, thinking the young scholar would be a weak ruler, also agreed to support his election.

Thus, on January 20, 1458, Matthias was elected king by the Diet. At this time Matthias was a hostage of the new Hussite king of Bohemia, George of Podebrady, who released him under the condition of marrying his daughter. The opposing party initially fought some battles against Matthias, but these came to a close in 1463, when the other contender, Emperor Frederick III, officially accepted Matthias as the rightful king of Hungary and gave back the Holy Crown. Matthias was finally crowned March 29, 1464.

Matthias was 15 when he was elected King of Hungary. Matthias was educated in Italian, and his fascination with the achievements of the Italian Renaissance led to the promotion of Mediterranean cultural influences in Hungary. Buda, Esztergom, Székesfehérvár and Visegrád were amongst the towns in Hungary that benefited from the establishment of public health and education and a new legal system under Matthias' rule. He also founded a university in Bratislava, the *Universitas Istropolitana*. His 1476 marriage to Beatrice, the daughter of the King of Naples, only intensified the influence of the Renaissance.

He proved an extremely generous patron, as artists from the Italian city-states (such as Galeotto Marzio) and Western Europe were present in large numbers at his Court. His library, the *Bibliotheca Corviniana*, was Europe's greatest collection of historical chronicles and philosophic and scientific works in the 15th century, and second only in size to the Vatican Library. He spoke Hungarian, Romanian, Croatian, Latin, and later also German, Czech.



Matthias Corvinus as depicted in *Chronica Hungarorum* by Carl van Vechten



Corvinus heraldry as depicted in Johannes de Thurocz's German manuscript (1490)

Matthias gained independence of and power over the barons by dividing them, and by raising a large royal army *fekete sereg* or the King's Black Army of Hungary of mercenaries, whose main force included the remnants of the Hussites in the Czech lands. At this time Hungary reached its greatest territorial extent of the epoch (present-day southeastern Germany in the west, Dalmatia in the south, Bulgaria in the east, and Poland in the north).

He was victorious against the Ottoman Empire, both in beating back attacks and starting smaller campaigns of retaliation: 1463-64 in Bosnia, 1475 in Southern Hungary, 1479-83 in Transylvania, Wallachia, Serbia, and Bosnia; and in 1481 he sent a contingent to help in the retaking of the Tarentine port Otranto. Like his father, Matthias desired to strengthen the Kingdom of Hungary to the point where it became the foremost regional power and overlord, strong enough to push back the Ottomans; toward that end he deemed necessary the conquering of large parts of the Holy Roman Empire. Until his death in 1490, Matthias Corvinus gained control of Moravia, Silesia, Lusatia (these in 1468/1469/1479-1490), and half of present-day Austria (1477/1483-1491); he even ruled from Vienna after 1485.

At times Matthias had Vlad III Dracula, the Prince of Wallachia, as his vassal. Although Vlad had great success against the Ottoman armies, the two Christian rulers disagreed in 1462, leading to Matthias imprisoning Vlad in Buda. However, wide-ranging support from many Western leaders for Vlad III prompted Matthias to gradually grant privileged status to his controversial prisoner. As the Ottoman Empire appeared to be increasingly threatening as Dracula had warned, he was sent to reconquer Wallachia with Hungarian support in 1476. Despite the earlier disagreements between the two leaders, it was ultimately a major blow to Hungary's status in Wallachia when Vlad was assassinated that same year.

Also in 1467, a conflict erupted between Matthias and the Moldavian Prince Stephen III, after the latter became weary of Hungarian policies in Wallachia and their presence at Kilia; added to this was the fact that Matthias had already taken sides in the Moldavian conflicts preceding Stephen's rule, as he had backed Alexandrel (and, possibly, the ruler referred to as Ciubar Voda), deposing Petru Aron. Stephen occupied Kilia, sparking Hungarian retaliation, that ended in Matthias' bitter defeat in the Battle of Baia in December (the King himself is said to have been wounded thrice).

Matthias's empire collapsed after his death, since he had no children except for an illegitimate son, John Corvin, whom the noblemen of the country did not accept as their king. The weak king of Bohemia, Ladislaus II of the Polish/Lithuanian Jagiellon line, followed him – Ladislaus nominally ruled the areas Matthias conquered except Austria – but real power was in the hand of the nobles. In 1514, two years before Ladislaus's death, the nobility crushed the peasant rebellion of György Dózsa with ruthless methods. As central rule degenerated, the stage was set for a defeat at the hands of the Ottoman Empire. In 1521, Belgrade fell, and, in 1526, the Hungarian army was destroyed in the Battle at Mohács.

High taxes to sustain his lavish lifestyle and the Black Army (cumulated with the fact that the latter went on marauding across the Kingdom after being disbanded upon Matthias's death) could imply that he wasn't very popular with his contemporaries. But the fact that he was elected king in a small anti-Habsburg popular revolution, that he kept the barons in check, persistent rumours about him sounding public opinion by mingling among commoners incognito, and harsh period known witnessed by Hungary later ensured that Matthias' reign is considered one of the most glorious chapters of Hungarian history. Songs and tales converted him into Matthias the Just (*Mátyás az igazságos* in Hungarian), a ruler of justice and great wisdom, as arguably the most popular hero of Hungarian folklore. He is also one of the sleeping kings.

This popularity is partially mirrored in modern Romania: 1800s Romantic nationalism invested in Matthias and his fathers' Vlach origins, their Christian warrior stances, and their cultural achievements.



Mathias I 1458-1490 aranyforint
 Description: Au aranyforint mintmark: N-coat of arms w/crossed hammers, Nagybánya, 1470, 3.57g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus stands facing w/battleaxe.
 Reference: Huszár 674 Pohl K1-22
 Condition: aUNC/gEF, Price: \$930.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 aranyforint
 Description: Au aranyforint, 1469 K-coat of arms, Körmöcbánya, 3.54g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus stands facing w/battleaxe.
 Reference: Huszár 674, Pohl 161-7
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$813.39



Mathias I 1458-1490 aranyforint VERY RARE!
 Description: Au aranyforint, mintmark:: c-c with cross above! Seldom seen! 3.59g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus stands facing w/battleaxe.
 Reference: Huszár 676, P K4-2
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$2,092.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 aranyforint
 AU aranyforint, Nagybánya, 1481-87, n-crossed hammers in shield, 3.4 gr
 Obverse: Madonna with Jesus
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus stands facing w/battleaxe.
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 680, Pohl 15-6
 Price: \$581.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 garas Rare!
 Ag garas, Körmöcbánya, 1479-85, K-V/A, 2.8 gr
 Obverse: Mathias's coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna with Jesus
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 695, Pohl 197-5
 Price: \$290.17



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár
 Description: Ag denár, mintmark: B-S Buda, 1461, 0.55g
 Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reference: Huszár 702, Pohl 202-1
 Condition: gEF/EF price: \$58.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár Very Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, 1461, mintmark:: B-E Buda, 0.57g
 Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross.
 Reference: Huszár 702, Pohl 202
 Condition: EF/gVF price:\$175.00



Hungary Matthias Corvinus 1458-90 AD Base Denar
 Husz. 706. VF/F, significant flan split.
 Size: 16 mm



Mathias I 1458-1490 obolus Rare!
 Description: Ag obolus, 1473, verde: B-S Buda, 0.29g
 Obverse: Mathias's/Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: long cross at 45-degrees; mintmarks left & right in angles; crowns above & below.
 Reference: Huszár 707, Pohl 207-3
 Condition: VF/VF price: \$78.39



Mathias I 1458-1490 obolus Rare!
 Ag obolus, 1463 Buda, ritka! 0.3 gr
 Obverse: Mathias's/Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: long cross at 45-degrees; mintmarks left & right in angles; crowns above & below.
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 707, P207-3
 Price: \$174.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár
 Description: Ag denár, made in 1464, 0.58gr.
 Obverse: Mathias's/Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: patriarchal cross coming out of crown.
 Reference: Huszár708, Pohl208-5
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$58.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár R!
 Description: Billon denár 1446, mintmark: B-E Buda, 0.66g.
 Obverse: Raven in shield (Mathias' arms)
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reference: Huszár 712, Pohl 212-1
 Condition: VF/gVF
 price: \$174.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár
 Description: Billon denár, mintmark: B-S
 Buda, 1467, 1.06g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reference: Huszár 714, Pohl 214-1
 Condition: aEF/EF price: \$87.11



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár RARE!
 Ag denár, 1467, 0.9 gr
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Reference: Huszár 714, P 214
 Price: \$104.53



Mathias I 1458-1490 obolus Rare!
 Description: Billon obolus 1467, mintmark:
 K-I Körmöcbánya, 0.58g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, no legend
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reference: Huszár 715, Pohl 215-3
 Condition: aEF/aEF price: \$58.07



Mathias I 1458-1490 obolus
 Description: Ag obolus, mintmark: B-s+ Buda
 1467, 0.46g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, no legend
 Reverse: Patriarchal cross
 Reference: Huszár 715 Pohl 215-2
 Condition: gVF/aEF
 price: \$94.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár
 Description: Ag denár, verde: K-patriarchal
 cross, Körmöcbánya 1470, 0.50g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, raven in center
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus
 Reference: Huszár 716, Pohl 217
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$46.42



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár
 Description: Ag denár, mintmark k-K/shield
 Körmöcbánya 1468-70 0.56g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms; raven in center
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus
 Reference: Huszár 717
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$26.13



Mathias I 1458-1490
 Ag denár 1469, verdejegy: K-coat of arms,
 Körmöcbánya, 0.5 gr
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, raven in center
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Reference: Huszár 717, Pohl 216-9
 Price: \$29.00



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár
 Description: Ag denár, date range 1472-78,
 K-VA Körmöcbánya, 0.62g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, raven in center
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus
 Reference: Huszár718, Pohl 219-2
 Condition: UNC/VF price: \$17.50



Denar of Mathew Corvine Date 1471-1481
 Size 15.5 mm diameter
 Obverse +MONETA·MATHIE·R·VNGARI
 Reverse ·PATRON VNGARI·; K-P Weight 0.6 gram
 Material Silver.
 Obverse: Madonna and child, K-P in fields;
 Reverse: coat of arms of Mathias. Ref: Huszar 718



Mathias I 1458-90 denár
 Description: Ag denár 1482-86 K-VA,
 Körömöcbánya, 0.62g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, raven in center
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus right side!
 Reference: Huszár 719
 Condition: VF/VF price: \$8.75



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár
 Description: Ag denár, 1488, verde: K-P with
 rosette below, Körmöcbánya, 0.47g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, raven in center,
 cross above
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus
 Reference: Huszár 722, Pohl 223-1
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$14.52



Denar of Mathew Corvine Date 1489-1490
 Size 15.5 mm diameter
 Obverse: +M·MATHIE·R·VNGARIE
 Reverse: ·PATRON VNGARIE·; K-P Weight 0.6
 gram Material Silver Description
 Obverse the Madonna and child, K-P in fields;
 reverse, coat of arms of Mathew, cross above.
 Ref: Huszar 722



Mathias I 1458-1490 denár Rare!
 Description: Ag denár, dates: 1474-1481 mintmark: S-W, 0.57g. Scarce!
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, raven in center, cross above
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus
 Reference: Huszár 723, Pohl 224
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$46.46



Mathias I 1458-1490 obolus
 Description: Ag obolus, mintmark: K-G Körmöcbánya, 0.28g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, raven in center, no legends
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus right, no legend.
 Reference: Huszár 728
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$87.11.



Mathias I 1458-1490 obolus
 Description: Ag obolus mintmark: K-P over rosette, date made - 1458, Körmöcbánya 0.41g
 Obverse: Mathias' Coat of arms, raven in center, no legends
 Reverse: Madonna holding Jesus, no legend.
 Reference: Huszár 729
 Condition: EF/gEF price: \$49.36



Mathias I 1458-1490 obolus
 Description: Ag obolus mintmark: B-E Buda, 1463, 0.27g
 Obverse: Mathias' coat of arms, no legend/
 Reverse: Cross at 45 degrees; mint left & right angles; crown above, oval below.
 Reference: Huszár 907 Pohl 207-1
 Condition: aEF/EF price: \$78.35



Mathias I 1458-1490 obolus EXTREMELY RARE!
 Ag obolus, 1466, B-E, Buda, 0.2 g
 Obverse: Crowned shield with corvinus raven, no legend.
 Reverse: Long cross, mintmark B-E and crowns in angles.
 Condition: VF/VF Reference: Huszár 13, P213
 Price: \$377.56

Ulaszlo II - 1490-1516

Vladislaus II of Bohemia and Hungary, also known as Ladislaus Jagiellon (Czech: Vladislav Jagellonský, Hungarian: II. Ulászló, Croatian: Vladislav II. Jagelovic, Polish: Władysław II Jagiellonczyk); (Krakow, Poland, 1 March 1456 – 13 March 1516, Buda, Hungary) was King of Bohemia from 1471 and King of Hungary from 1490 until his death in 1516.

Vladislaus was born Władysław on March 1, 1456, the son of King Casimir IV of Poland and Great Prince of Lithuania, the then head of the Polish ruling dynasty of Jagiellon, and of Elizabeth of Bohemia, daughter of Albert II of Germany. He was christened as the namesake of his maternal uncle King Ladislaus the Posthumous of Bohemia and his late paternal uncle Vladislaus of Varna, an earlier king of Hungary.

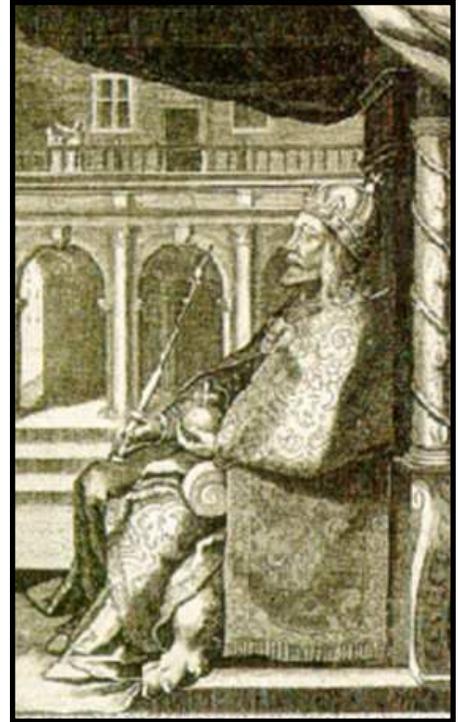
He was proposed for the Bohemian throne by the widow of the previous king, George of Podebrady, and was crowned as the King of Bohemia (Vladislav) on August 22, 1471. He was crowned as King of Hungary on September 18, 1490, in succession to Matthias Corvinus, who had also claimed the Bohemian throne. No regnal number was used by Vladislaus at the time, but works of reference retrospectively assigned him various ordinals for each of his kingdoms. The most usual number is II, though he was also the eighth Ladislas (VIII) on the Hungarian throne and the fifth Vladislav (V) on the Bohemian throne.

The period after the death of George of Podebrady was a time of conflict for the Bohemian throne and Vladislaus was unable to confront it. At the time of his arrival in Prague, he was only fifteen years old and significantly dominated by his advisers. The succession conflict was settled in 1479 in the Peace of Olomouc, which allowed both Vladislaus and Matthias Corvinus to use the title "King of Bohemia." Vladislaus would reign in Bohemia proper, while Matthias gained Moravia, Silesia, and the two Lusatias. The deal also stipulated that in case of Matthias' death, Vladislaus would pay 400,000 gold (contemporary currency, not "gold") for the entirety of the Bohemian lands. However, this payment was not made once Vladislaus became King of Hungary after the death of Matthias.

The "Kutnohorian deal" in 1485 practically eliminated Vladislaus' power and granted it to the nobles. The deal in its original form would have been in effect for 31 years, but was extended in 1512 to "all times." He was a cheerful man, nicknamed "Vladislaus Bene" ("Władysław Dobrze", "Dobzse László") because to almost any request he answered, "Bene" (Latin for "(It's) well"). His reign in Hungary was largely stable, although Hungary was under consistent border pressure from the Ottoman Empire and briefly suffered from the revolt of György Dózsa.

He was married three times, first to Barbara, daughter of Albert III Achilles, Elector of Brandenburg, then to the widow of Matthias, Beatrice of Naples, daughter of Ferdinand I of Naples. His third wife was Anne de Foix, who finally gave birth to his only surviving legitimate children, Anna and Louis. Vladislaus died on March 13, 1516, and was buried in Székesfehérvár.

Vladislaus' ten-year-old son Louis succeeded him on the thrones of both Bohemia and Hungary. His daughter Anna was married in 1515 to the future emperor Ferdinand of Austria, a grandson of Emperor Maximilian I Habsburg. Therefore, after the death of Louis at the Battle of Mohács, the succession devolved through Anna to the cadet line of eastern Habsburgs.





Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 dukát EXTREMELY RARE!
 Description: Au dukát 1501-1502 K-H, 3.57g.
 Obverse: Madonna with child
 Reverse: Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with lance & orb.
 Reference: Huszár 749 Pohl L 7-2
 Condition: UNC price: \$3,136.28



Ulaszlo II, King of Hungary, 1490-1516. AV Goldgulden (3.45 g), Kremnitz, ND, c. 1498, under the mintmaster Hans Thurzó. Madonna and Child seated facing; to left, vase with flower; to right, two towers. Rev. St. Ladislaus standing facing between . Fr. 13. Husz. 751. Pohl L4. Very rare. Minor dig on the reverse, otherwise, about extremely fine. Estimate: CHF 750.00
 Price realized: 850 CHF (approx. 566 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 aranyforint Rare!
 Description: Au aranyforint 1490-1516 mint: Nagybánya, scarce! 3.51g
 Obverse: Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with battleaxe & orb.
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 753, Pohl L 20-14
 Condition: EF/EF price: \$1,568.32



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 aranyforint Rare!
 AU aranyforint, 1490-1506, Nagyszeben, 3.6 g
 Obverse: Nimbate St. Ladislaus stands facing with battleaxe & orb.
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 767, P L 28-5
 Price: \$957.52



HUNGARY. Ulaszlo II . 1511. AV Ducat (3.53 gm). Kremnitz mint. Madonna and child / St. Ladislaus standing with lance; K G. Huszár 771. VF, wavy flan.
 Estimate \$200
 Price realized: 280 USD (from some years ago!)



HUNGARY Ulaszlo II , 1490-1516.
 1 1/2 facher Taler 1506, Kremnitz. 40,47 g. Crowned shield, to the side KREMIZ - TVRSO //St. Ladislaus rides left with lance in raised arm, in above right Madonna with child on crescent moon. Dav. 8254, Huszar 798 Anm. VERY RARE! Beautiful! Estimate: 1.000 EUR
 Price realized: 2,000 EUR (approx. 2,833 U.S. Dollars as of the auction date)



HUNGARY.Ulaszlo II 1490-1516.AR.Denar.
Coat of arms, Leopard in shield
centre//Madona with child.
0.57g. (15mm)
Ref:Huzsar 803.
better than very fine and scarce



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 denár
Description: Ag denár, 1490-1491 K-C
Körmöcbánya, 0.53g
Obverse: Coat of arms, Leopard in shield
Reverse: Madona with child.
Reference: Huszár 803, Pohl 238-1
Condition: gVF/EF price: \$14.52



Denar of Ulaszlo II Date 1500-1502
Size 15 mm diameter Obverse PATRON
VNGARI· Reverse ·WLADISLAI·R·VNGAR·M
Weight 0.6 gram Material Silver Description
Obverse the Madonna and child, mintmark K-h
in fields; reverse the coat of arms of Ulaszlo II,
eagle centre. Ref: Huszar 805



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 denár
Description: Ag denár, verde: K-H Körmöcbánya,
0.52g
Obverse: coat of arms of Ulaszlo II, eagle center
Reverse: Madonna and child
Reference: Éh641b Huszár 807 Pohl
Condition: EF/EF price: \$18.28



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 denár
Description: Ag denár, mintmark: 1512 K-G, 0.60g
Obverse: coat of arms of Ulaszlo II, eagle center
Reverse: Madonna and child
Reference: Huszár 811
Condition: EF/EF
price: \$20.30



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 denár
Ag denár, 1515 K-G, 0.6 g
Obverse: coat of arms of Ulaszlo II, eagle center
Reverse: Madonna and child
Condition: gEF/EF
Reference: Huszár 811, P L 253-4
Ár/Price: \$14.50



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 obolus
 Description: Ag obolus 1496 K-MAFB
 Körmöcbánya, 0.27g
 Obverse: No legends, coat of arms of Ulaszlo II,
 lion center
 Reverse: No legends, Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 813 Pohl 239-3
 Condition: EF/UNC, patina! price: \$52.21



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 obolus
 Description: Ag obolus 1500-1502 K-h
 Körmöcbánya, 0.14g
 Obverse: No legends, coat of arms of Ulaszlo II,
 eagle center
 Reverse: No legends, Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 815, Pohl 246-1
 Condition: gEF/gEF price: \$34.81



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 obolus Rare!
 Description: Ag obolus 1502-1508 K-h
 Körmöcbánya, ritka típus! 0.34g
 Obverse: No legends, coat of arms of Ulaszlo II,
 eagle center
 Reverse: No legends, Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 817
 Condition: EF/gEF price: \$87.10



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 obolus
 Description: Ag obolus 1501-1526 K-G
 Körmöcbánya, 0.22g
 Obverse: No legends, coat of arms of Ulaszlo II,
 eagle center; rosettes above, right & left.
 Reverse: No legends, Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 819
 Condition: gVF/gVF price: \$26.13



Ulaszlo II 1490-1516 obolus VERY RARE!
 Description: Ag obolus, 1497-1503, mintmark: K-n,
 Körmöcbánya, seldom seen! 0.32g
 Obverse: No legends, coat of arms of Ulaszlo II,
 eagle center
 Reverse: No legends, Madonna and child
 Reference: Éh650C, Huszár821, Pohl 252
 Condition: VF/VF price:\$156.80



Item 0692: Obol of Ulaszlo II Date 1497-1503
 Size 12 mm diameter Obverse none Reverse
 none Weight 0.3 gram Material Silver
 Description
 Obverse the Madonna and child, k-n in fields;
 reverse the coat of arms of Wladislav

Louis II - 1516-1526

Louis was the son of Ladislaus V Jagiello and his third wife, Anne de Foix.

His father died in 1516 and the minor Louis II ascended to the throne of Hungary and Bohemia upon his father's death. Louis had been adopted by Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I in 1515. When Maximilian I died in 1519, Louis was raised by his legal guardian Georg von Hohenzollern, margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach.

Louis owed allegiance to the Imperial Habsburgs as a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

In 1522 Louis II was married to Mary of Habsburg, a Habsburg princess, granddaughter of Maximilian I, as stipulated by an Imperial congress at Vienna in 1515. His sister Anne was married to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, then a governor on behalf of his brother Charles V, and later Emperor Ferdinand I.

Louis died at the Battle of Mohács in 1526. Ferdinand and Anne succeeded him in his Kingdom of Bohemia, but Hungary, largely conquered by the Turks, was further put into succession dispute between John Zápolya on one hand and Ferdinand and Anne on the other.



Louis II 1516-1526 denár

Description: Ag denár, 1526 AV-HK Visegrád, 0.56g

Obverse: Coat of arms.

"LVDOVICVS.R.VNGARI.1526"

Reverse: Madonna and child. "PATRONA VNGARIE"

Reference: Huszár 841, Pohl 255-6

Condition: UNC

price: \$26.14

Louis II 1516-1526 denár

Description: Ag denár, 1517 K-G, 0.56g

Obverse: Coat of arms.

"LVDOVICVS.R.VNGARI.1526"

Reverse: Madonna and child. "PATRONA VNGARIE"

Reference: Éh673m, Huszár 841, Pohl 255-1

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$20.33.



Louis II 1516-1526 denár

Description: Ag denár 1526 Kostajnica, DATES: 1521-1533 0.6 g

Obverse: LVDOVICVS R VNG 1526, coat of arms

Reverse: Madonna and child, shield of Zrinyi at feet

Reference: Huszár 844 Condition: VF/VF

Price: \$198.61



Louis II 1516-1526 denár RARE!

Ag denár 1526 Kostajnica, date range: 1521-1533 0.6gr

Obv.: LVDOVICVS R VNG 1526, coat of arms

Rev.: Madonna and child, shield of Zrinyi at feet

Condition: VF/VF Huszár 844

Price: \$220.68



Louis II 1516-1526 denár

Description: Ag denár 1523 L-B, 0.52g

Obverse: Coat of arms, date above, no legends

Reverse: Madonna and child, no legends

Reference: Huszár 846, Pohl 258-1

Condition: gEFg/EF

price: \$26.13



Louis II 1516-1526 denár 1522 LB

Description: Ag denár 1522 LB, 0.54g

Obverse: Coat of arms, date above, no legends

Reverse: Madonna and child, no legends

Reference: Huszár 846, Pohl 258-1

Condition: EF/gEF

price: \$14.52



Louis II 1516-1526 denár

Ag denár, 1522, L-K, Körmöcbánya, 0.5 g

Obverse: Coat of arms, date above, no legends

Reverse: Madonna and child, no legends

Condition: EF/aEF

Reference: H846, P258-2

Price: \$20.33

John I Zapolya - 1526-1540 Claimant

János Szapolyai or János Zápolya (Croatian: Ivan Zapolja) (2 February 1487 – July 22, 1540) was King of Hungary, he had a dispute with Archduke Ferdinand I, who also claimed the title King of Hungary between 1526 and 1540. He was also voivode of Transylvania.

He was born at Szepesvár (Spiš Castle). Szapolyai used the turbulent times of his era to enrich himself and secured a power base in Transylvania, later he was tasked with defeating the peasant rebellion of 1514 led by György Dózsa which he did showing extreme cruelty. On 29 August 1526, the army of Sultan Suleiman of the Ottoman Empire inflicted a decisive defeat on the Hungarian forces at Mohács. Szapolyai was en route to the battlefield with his sizable army but did not participate in the battle for unknown reasons. The youthful King Louis II of Hungary and Bohemia fell in battle, as did many of his soldiers. The Ottomans proceeded to invest and ransack the royal capital of Buda and occupied Syrmia, then withdrew from Hungary. The last three months of the year were marked by a vacuum of power; political authority was in a state of collapse, yet the victors chose not to impose their rule.

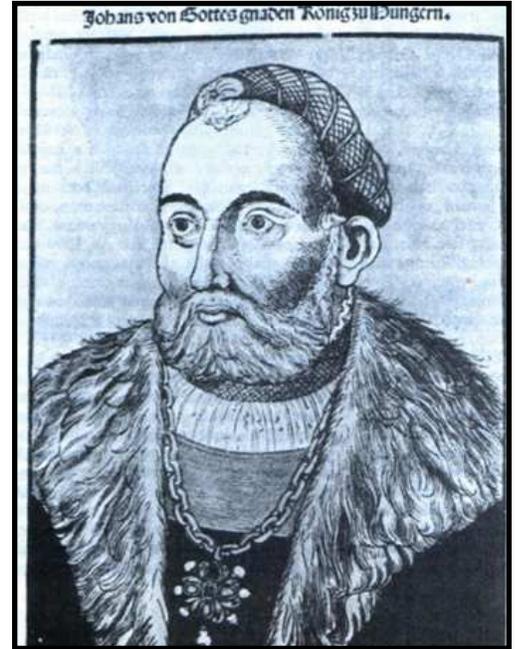
Two candidates stepped into the breach. One was Szapolyai, Transylvania's voivode and Hungary's most prominent aristocrat also commander of an intact army; the other, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who was the late king's brother-in-law and the brother of the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. Their contest for power would determine the course of Hungary's history, and that of Transylvania as well, for the region's fate was intimately tied in these crucial decades to that of the mother country.

The majority of Hungary's ruling elite backed Szapolyai, who for fifteen years had been playing a leading role in Hungarian political life. Part of the aristocracy acknowledged his leadership, and he enjoyed the enthusiastic support — not always reciprocated — of the lesser nobility. Most of his opponents succumbed at Mohács: the Hungarian branch of the Jagiellon dynasty became defunct, and its pro-Habsburg following was decimated.

A small minority of aristocrats sided with Ferdinand. The German dynasty's main argument — one that many historians would judge to be decisive — was that it could assist Hungary against the Ottoman Turks, although, in 1526, the promise rang empty. Hungary had been fighting the Ottomans for over a century, during which time the Holy Roman Empire and the House of Habsburg had offered much encouragement but no tangible help. The likelihood of assistance was further reduced by the conflict of Ferdinand's older brother, Emperor Charles V, and King Francis I of France that once again flared into open war in the summer of 1526. This circumstance led the voivode to discount the threat lurking behind the Habsburgs' candidacy: that Hungary would have to contend not only with the Ottomans, but also with an attack from the west.

Thus Szapolyai took no notice of his rival's protests, nor of those voiced by the few Hungarians who rallied to Ferdinand. On 10 November 1526, Szapolyai had himself proclaimed king by the diet at Székesfehérvár, and he was duly crowned the next day under the name King John I of Hungary.

Profiting from nine months of relative calm, King John I strove to restore state authority. He drew on his vast private wealth, the unconditional support of the lesser nobility, and the assistance of some aristocrats to impose his policies in domestic affairs. However, in the crucial sphere of foreign relations, success eluded him. He sought an entente with the Habsburgs, proposing to form an alliance against the Ottomans, but Archduke Ferdinand, who had himself elected king by a rump diet in December 1526, rejected all attempts at reconciliation. Hungary's envoys fanned out across Europe in quest of support. Only in France did they find a positive response, but even that was ineffective since Francis I was intent not on reconciling Hungary and the Habsburgs, but on drawing Hungary into a war against Charles V and his family.



Europe's political balance underwent a major shift in the summer of 1527, when, in a somewhat unplanned operation, mercenary forces of the emperor occupied Rome and drove Pope Clement VII, one of France's principal allies, to capitulate. This development freed Ferdinand — who also acquired the Bohemian throne in late 1526 — from the burden of assisting his brother. By then, Ferdinand had developed a Hungarian policy that was fully in keeping with the interests of his realms. He judged that if Hungary, unable to resist the Ottomans, took action independently of Austria and Bohemia, it might well enter into an alliance with the preponderant Ottoman Empire against its western neighbours. It was therefore in the interest of the Austrian hereditary provinces and of the Bohemian crown lands that the Habsburgs gain control of Hungary, by force if necessary.

In July 1527, an army of German mercenaries invaded Hungary. The moment was well chosen, for the forces of Zápolya were tied up in the southern counties, where Slavonic peasants, incited by Ferdinand, had rebelled; the revolt was led by the 'Black Man', Jován Cserni. In one sweep, the invaders captured Buda. Zápolya hurriedly redeployed his army, but on 27 September, near Tokaj, it suffered a bloody defeat.

Szapolyai managed to get a sizable following as King of Hungary, despite the association with the Ottomans which tainted him at the time. In 1538, by the Treaty of Varad, Ferdinand was designated as Zápolya's successor, after his death. After Zápolya's death in Szászsebes (Sebes), his son John II Sigismund Zápolya succeeded him as King of Hungary and an Ottoman vassal. He is also well-known among the Turks, who considered him a loyal friend of Suleiman the Magnificent.

Zápolya's wife Isabella Jagiello claimed the throne after John's death in the period of 1556 – 1559.



John Zapolya 1526-1540 denár
Description: denár, 1527 K-T Körmöcbánya, 0.44g
Obverse: John Zapolya's coat of arms
Reverse: Madonna and child
Reference: Huszár 88, Pohl 264-14
Condition: VF/gVF

price: \$31.36



John Zapolya 1526-1540 denár
Description: Ag denár, 1527 K-T, 0.62g
Obverse: John Zapolya's coat of arms
Reverse: Madonna and child
Reference: Huszár 881, Pohl 256-14
Condition: gEF/gEF

price: \$46.46



John Zapolya 1516-1526 denár
denár 1529 V-A Visegrád, 0.4 g
Obverse: John Zapolya's coat of arms
Reverse: Madonna and child
Condition: VF/VF
Reference: Huszár 881, Pohl 265-21
Price: \$29.00



John Zapolya 1516-1526 denár RARE!
Description: Ag denár, 1530 A-B Buda, scarce!
0.45g
Obverse: John Zapolya's coat of arms, on pear-shaped shield!
Reverse: Madonna and child
Reference: Huszár 886, Pohl 272
Condition: EF/EF

price: \$87.11

Ferdinand I - 1526-1564

Ferdinand I (10 March 1503 – 25 July 1564) was an Austrian monarch from the House of Habsburg. He was first the Archduke of Austria from 1521-1564. After the death of Louis II, Ferdinand ruled as King of Bohemia and Hungary (1526–1564). After his brother Charles V abdicated as Holy Roman Emperor in 1556, Ferdinand reigned as emperor (formally beginning in 1558) until his death.

Ferdinand was born in Alcalá de Henares, 40 km from Madrid, the son of Juana the Mad, Queen of Castile (1479–1555), and Philip I the Handsome, King of Castile (1478–1506), who was heir to Emperor Maximilian I. Ferdinand was the younger brother of Emperor Charles V, who entrusted him with the government of the Habsburg hereditary lands (roughly modern-day Austria and Slovenia). In 1531 Ferdinand was elected King of the Romans, making him Charles's designated heir as emperor. He deputised as ruler during his brother's many absences from imperial lands.

After Charles's abdication as emperor in 1556, which was not formal until 1558, Ferdinand assumed the title of Holy Roman Emperor, Charles having agreed to exclude his own son Philip from the German succession, which instead passed to Ferdinand's eldest son Maximilian II (1527–1576).

After Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent defeated Ferdinand's brother-in-law Louis II, King of Bohemia and of Hungary, at the battle of Mohács on 29 August 1526, Ferdinand was elected King of Bohemia in his place. The throne of Hungary became the subject of a dynastic dispute between Ferdinand and John Zápolya, voivode of Transylvania. Each was supported by different factions of the nobility in the Hungarian kingdom; Ferdinand also had the support of Charles V. After defeat by Ferdinand at the Battle of Tokaj in 1527, Zápolya gained the support of Suleiman. Ferdinand was able to win control only of western Hungary because Zápolya clung to the east and the Ottomans to the conquered south. Zápolya's widow, Isabella Jagiello, ceded Royal Hungary and Transylvania to Ferdinand in the Treaty of Weissenburg of 1551. In 1554 Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq was sent to Istanbul by Ferdinand to discuss a border treaty over disputed land with Suleiman.



The most dangerous moment of Ferdinand's career came in 1529 when he took refuge in Bohemia from a massive but ultimately unsuccessful assault on his capital by Suleiman and the Ottoman armies at the Siege of Vienna. A further Ottoman attack on Vienna was repelled in 1533. In that year Ferdinand signed a peace treaty with the Ottoman Empire, splitting the Kingdom of Hungary into a Habsburg sector in the west and John Zápolya's domain in the east, the latter effectively a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire.

In 1538, by the Treaty of Nagyvárad, Ferdinand became Zápolya's successor. He was unable to enforce this agreement during his lifetime because John II Sigismund Zápolya, infant son of John Zápolya and Isabella Jagiello, was elected King of Hungary in 1540. Zápolya was initially supported by King Sigismund of Poland, his mother's father, but in 1543 a treaty was signed between the Habsburgs and the Polish ruler as a result of which Poland became neutral in the conflict. Prince Sigismund Augustus married Elisabeth of Austria, Ferdinand's daughter.

The western rump of Hungary over which Ferdinand retained dominion became known as Royal Hungary. As the ruler of Austria, Bohemia and Royal Hungary, Ferdinand adopted a policy of centralization and, in common with other monarchs of the time, the construction of an absolute monarchy. In 1527 he published a constitution for his hereditary domains (Hofstaatsordnung) and established Austrian-style institutions in Pressburg for Hungary, in Prague for Bohemia, and in Breslau for Silesia. Opposition from the nobles in those realms forced him to concede the independence of these institutions from supervision by the Austrian government in Vienna in 1559.

In 1547 the Bohemian Estates rebelled against Ferdinand after he had ordered the Bohemian army to move against the German Protestants. After suppressing Prague with the help of his brother Charles V's Spanish forces, he retaliated by limiting the privileges of Bohemian cities and inserting a new bureaucracy of royal officials to control urban authorities. Ferdinand was a supporter of the Counter-Reformation and helped lead the Catholic response against what he saw as the heretical tide of Protestantism. For example, in 1551 he invited the Jesuits to Vienna and in 1556 to Prague. Finally, in 1561 Ferdinand revived the Archdiocese of Prague, which had been previously liquidated due to the success of the Protestants.

Ferdinand died in Vienna and is buried in St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague.



Ferdinand I 1526-1564 dukát Very Rare!
 Description: Au dukát 1555 h-kardok 3.53g
 Seldom seen!!
 Obverse: Madonna and child
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus standing with lance.
 Reference: Huszár 898
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$2,622.00



Ferdinand I 1526-1564 aranyforint
 Description: Au aranyforint 1555 nc-crossed hammers - Nagybánya, seldom seen! 3.54g
 Obverse: Madonna and child
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus standing with lance.
 Reference: Éh716c, Huszár 899
 Condition: UNC
 price: \$1,835.66



Ferdinand I 1526-1564 thaler 1556
 Description: Ag tallér 1556 KB 28.22g
 Obverse: Crowned 1/2-length figure of emperor with scepter.
 Reverse: Shield; madonna and child above it
 Reference: Huszár 913
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$1,107.00



Ferdinand I 1526-1540 denár
 Ag denár 1528 verdejel nélkül, 0.5 g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Reference: Huszár 934
 Price: \$35.00



Hungary - Denar 1554 K-B, Ferdinand I (1526-1564) - F+

Huszar 935 var.
 Obv: *FERDINAND·D·G·R·VNG·1529
 Rev: *PATRONA---VNGARIE
 Cleaned



Hu0935* 3310 Hungary, Ferdinand I: AR 15
 Denar of 1552
 obv. FERDINAND D G R VNG 1552 Coat of Arms
 rev. PATRONA VNGARIAE Madonna & child seated
 0.59 g
 Huszar 935v, mint K - B nearly VF



Ferdinand I 1526-40, 1530 denár Rare!
Description: Ag denár, 1530, B-K, 0,44 g
Obverse: Coat of arms
Reverse: Madonna and child in beaded circle
Reference: Huszár 939
Condition: Ef/Ef

price: \$157.35



Ferdinand I 1526-1540 denár Rare!
Description: Ag denár 1530 IB-K, ritka! 0.44g
Obverse: Coat of arms
Reverse: Madonna and child in beaded circle
Reference: Huszár 939
Condition: EF/EF

price:\$157.35



Ferdinand I 1526-1540 denár
Ag denár 1552 H-P, 0.5 g
Obverse: Coat of arms
Reverse: Madonna and child in beaded circle
Condition: gVF/gVF
Reference: Huszár 948
Price: \$26.23



Ferdinand I 1526-1564, denár 1555 NC R!
Description: Ag denár, 1555 N-C, 0,61g
Obverse: Coat of arms
Reverse: Madonna and child in beaded circle
Reference: Huszár 953
Condition: EF/aEF

price: \$26.23



Ferdinand I 1526-1540 obolus
Ag obolus, 0.5 g
Obverse: Coat of arms, no legends
Reverse: 1/2-length Madonna and child
Condition: EF/EF
Reference: Éh 752b, Huszár 963
Price: \$58.28



Ferdinand I 1526-1564 obolus
Description: Ag obolus 1555 KB, 0.20g
Obverse: Coat of arms, no legends
Reverse: 1/2-length Madonna and child
Reference: Éh754, Huszár 964
Condition: EF/EF, ph.

price: \$87.41.

Maximilian - 1564-1576

Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor (July 31, 1527 – October 12, 1576) was king of Bohemia from 1562, king of Hungary from 1563 and emperor of the Holy Roman Empire from 1564 until his death. He was a member of the of the House of Habsburg.

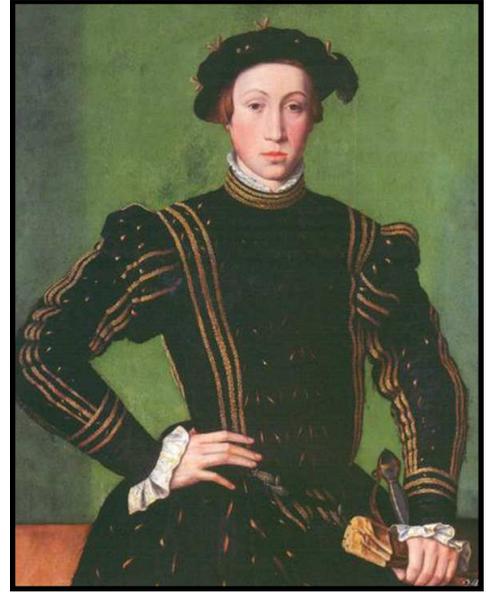
Born in Vienna, he was a son of his predecessor Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor and Anna of Bohemia and Hungary (1503–1547). Anne was a daughter of King Ladislaus II of Bohemia and Hungary and his wife Anne de Foix.

Educated principally in Spain, he gained some experience of warfare during the campaign of his paternal uncle Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor against France in 1544, and also during the War of the league of Schmalkalden, and soon began to take part in imperial business. Having in September 1548 married his cousin Maria, daughter of Charles V, he acted as the emperor's representative in Spain from 1548 to 1550, returning to Germany in December 1550 in order to take part in the discussion over the imperial succession.

Charles V wished his son Philip (afterwards king of Spain) to succeed him as emperor, but his brother Ferdinand, who had already been designated as the next occupant of the imperial throne, and Maximilian objected to this proposal. At length a compromise was reached. Philip was to succeed Ferdinand, but during the former's reign Maximilian, as king of the Romans, was to govern Germany. This arrangement was not carried out, and is only important because the insistence of the emperor seriously disturbed the harmonious relations which had hitherto existed between the two branches of the Habsburg family; an illness which befell Maximilian in 1552 was attributed to poison given to him in the interests of his cousin and brother-in-law, Philip of Spain.

About this time he took up his residence in Vienna, being engaged mainly in the government of the Austrian dominions and in defending them against the Turks. The religious views of the king of Bohemia, as Maximilian had been called since his recognition as the future ruler of that country in 1549, had always been somewhat uncertain, and he had probably learned something of Lutheranism in his youth; but his amicable relations with several Protestant princes, which began about the time of the discussion over the succession, were probably due more to political than to religious considerations. However, in Vienna he became very intimate with Sebastian Pfauser, a court preacher with strong leanings towards Lutheranism, and his religious attitude caused some uneasiness to his father. Fears were freely expressed that he would definitely leave the Catholic Church, and when Ferdinand became emperor in 1558 he was prepared to assure Pope Paul IV that his son should not succeed him if he took this step. Eventually Maximilian remained nominally an adherent of the older faith, although his views were tinged with Lutheranism until the end of his life. After several refusals he consented in 1560 to the banishment of Pfauser, and began again to attend the services of the Catholic Church.

In November 1562 Maximilian was chosen king of the Romans, or German king, at Frankfurt, where he was crowned a few days later, after assuring the Catholic electors of his fidelity to their faith, and promising the Protestant electors that he would publicly accept the confession of Augsburg when he became emperor. He also took the usual oath to protect the Church, and his election was afterwards confirmed by the papacy. In September 1563 he was crowned king of Hungary, and on his father's death, in July 1564, he succeeded to the empire and to the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia.



The new emperor had already shown that he believed in the necessity for a thorough reform of the Church. He was unable, however, to obtain the consent of Pope Pius IV to the marriage of the clergy, and in 1568 the concession of communion in both kinds to the laity was withdrawn. On his part Maximilian granted religious liberty to the Lutheran nobles and knights in Austria, and refused to allow the publication of the decrees of the council of Trent. Amidst general expectations on the part of the Protestants he met his first Diet of Augsburg in March 1566. He refused to accede to the demands of the Lutheran princes; on the other hand, although the increase of sectarianism was discussed, no decisive steps were taken to suppress it, and the only result of the meeting was a grant of assistance for the Turkish War, which had just been renewed. Collecting a large army Maximilian marched to defend his territories; but no decisive engagement had taken place when a truce was made in 1568, and the emperor continued to pay tribute to the sultan as the price of peace in the western and northern areas of the Hungarian kingdom still under Habsburg control.

Meanwhile the relations between Maximilian and Philip of Spain had improved; and the emperor's increasingly cautious and moderate attitude in religious matters was doubtless due to the fact that the death of Philip's son, Don Carlos, had opened the way for the succession of Maximilian, or of one of his sons, to the Spanish throne. Evidence of this friendly feeling was given in 1570, when the emperor's daughter, Anna, became the fourth wife of Philip; but Maximilian was unable to moderate the harsh proceedings of the Spanish king against the revolting inhabitants of the Netherlands. In 1570 the emperor met the diet of Speyer and asked for aid to place his eastern borders in a state of defence, and also for power to repress the disorder caused by troops in the service of foreign powers passing through Germany. He proposed that his consent should be necessary before any soldiers for foreign service were recruited in the empire; but the estates were unwilling to strengthen the imperial authority, the Protestant princes regarded the suggestion as an attempt to prevent them from assisting their coreligionists in France and the Netherlands, and nothing was done in this direction, although some assistance was voted for the defence of Austria. The religious demands of the Protestants were still unsatisfied, while the policy of toleration had failed to give peace to Austria. Maximilian's power was very limited; it was inability rather than unwillingness that prevented him from yielding to the entreaties of Pope Pius V to join in an attack on the Turks both before and after the victory of Lepanto in 1571; and he remained inert while the authority of the empire in north-eastern Europe was threatened.

In 1575, Maximilian was elected by the part of Polish and Lithuanian magnates to be the King of Poland in opposition to Stephan IV Bathory, but he did not manage to become widely accepted there and was forced to leave Poland.

Maximilian died on 12 October 1576 in Regensburg while preparing to invade Poland. On his deathbed he refused to receive the last sacraments of the Church. He is buried in St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague.

By his wife Maria he had a family of nine sons and six daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Rudolf, who had been chosen king of the Romans in October 1575. Another of his sons, Matthias, also became emperor; three others, Ernest, Albert and Maximilian, took some part in the government of the Habsburg territories or of the Netherlands, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married Charles IX of France.

Maximilian's policies of religious neutrality and peace in the Empire afforded its Roman Catholics and Protestants a breathing-space after the first struggles of the Reformation.

He disappointed the German Protestant princes by his refusal to invest Protestant administrators of bishoprics with their imperial fiefs. Yet on a personal basis he granted freedom of worship to the Protestant nobility and worked for reform in the Roman Catholic church, including the right of priests to marry. This failed because of Spanish opposition.

Maximilian II was a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece.



Maximilian 1564-76 Aranyforint 1574 R!
Description: Au aranyforint, KB, 3,44g
Obverse: Madonna and child
Reverse: St. Ladislaus standing with lance.
Reference: Huszár 973
Condition: EF/EF

price: \$1,923.08



Maximilian 1564-1576 tallér 1577
Description: Ag tallér 1577 KB, 28.40g
Obverse: Half-length bust of king with crown and scepter in right hand, sword in left.
Reverse: Spread double-headed eagle, coat of arms on breast, madonna and child above.
Reference: Huszár 979
Condition: VF/EF

price: \$1,748.25



Maximilian 1564-76, denár 1575
Description: Ag denár, 1575, H-S, 0,50g
Obverse: Coat of arms, date above.
Reverse: Madonna and child
Reference: Huszár 994
Condition: EF/EF

price: \$41.96

Rudolf I - 1576-1608

Rudolf II (July 18, 1552, Vienna, Austria - January 20, 1612, Prague, Bohemia, now the Czech Republic) was King of Hungary (as Rudolf, 1572-1608), King of Bohemia (as Rudolf II, 1575-1608/1611), Archduke of Austria (as Rudolf V, 1576-1608), and Holy Roman Emperor (as Rudolf II, 1576-1612). He was a member of the Habsburg family.

Rudolf's legacy has traditionally been viewed in three ways:[1] an ineffectual ruler whose mistakes led directly to the Thirty Years' War; a great patron of Renaissance art; and a devotee of occult arts and learning which helped seed the scientific revolution.

Rudolf was born in Vienna on July 18, 1552. He was the eldest son and successor of Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor, King of Bohemia, and King of Hungary; his mother was Maria of Spain, a daughter of Charles V and Isabella of Portugal.

Rudolf spent eight formative years, from age 11 to 19 (1563-1571), in Spain, at the court of his maternal uncle Phillip II. After his return to Vienna, his father was concerned about Rudolf's aloof and stiff manner, typical of the more conservative Spanish court, rather than the more relaxed and open Austrian court; but his Spanish mother saw in him courtliness and refinement.[2] Rudolf would remain for the rest of his life reserved, secretive, and largely a homebody who did not like to travel or even partake in the daily affairs of state.[2] He was more intrigued by occult learning such as astrology and alchemy, which was mainstream in the Renaissance period, and had a wide variety of personal hobbies such as horses, clocks, collecting rarities, and being a patron of the arts. He suffered from periodic bouts of "melancholy" (depression), which was common in the Habsburg line. These became worse with age, and were manifested by a withdrawal from the world and its affairs into his private interests. Rudolf never married but had many mistresses, and had children with a retinue of 'imperial women'.

Historians have traditionally blamed Rudolf's preoccupation with the arts, occult sciences, and other personal interests as the reason for the political disasters of his reign.[1] More recently historians have re-evaluated this view and see his patronage of the arts and occult sciences as a triumph and key part of the Renaissance, while his political failures are seen as a legitimate attempt to create a unified Christian empire, which was undermined by the realities of religious, political and intellectual disintegrations of the time.

Although raised in his uncle's Catholic court in Spain, Rudolf was tolerant of Protestantism and other religions including Judaism. He largely withdrew from Catholic observances, even in death denying last sacramental rites. He had little attachment to Protestants either, except as counter-weight to repressive Papal policies. He put his primary support behind conciliarists, irenicists and humanists. When the papacy instigated the Counter-Reformation, using agents sent to his court, Rudolf backed those who he thought were the most neutral in the debate, not taking a side or trying to effect restraint, thus leading to political chaos and threatening to provoke civil war.

His conflict with the Ottoman Turks was the final cause of his undoing. Unwilling to compromise with the Turks, and stubbornly determined that he could unify all of Christendom with a new Crusade, he started a long and indecisive war with the Turks in 1593. This war lasted till 1606, and was known as "The Long War".[1] By 1604 his Hungarian subjects were exhausted by the war and revolted, led by Stephen Bocskay. In 1605 Rudolf was forced by his other family members to cede control of Hungarian affairs to his younger brother Archduke Matthias. Matthias by 1606 forged a difficult peace with the Hungarian rebels (Peace of Vienna) and the Turks (Peace of Zsitvatorok). Rudolf was angry with his brother's concessions, which he saw as giving away too much in order to further Matthias' hold on power. So Rudolf prepared to start a new war with the Turks. But Matthias rallied support from the disaffected Hungarians and forced Rudolf to give up the crowns of Hungary, Austria, and Moravia to him. At the same time, seeing a moment of royal weakness, Bohemian Protestants demanded greater religious liberty, which Rudolf granted in the Letter of Majesty in 1609. However the Bohemians continued to press for further freedoms and Rudolf used his army to repress them. The Bohemian Protestants appealed to Matthias for help, whose army then held Rudolf prisoner in his castle in Prague, until 1611, when Rudolf was forced to cede the crown of Bohemia to his brother.



Rudolf died in 1612, nine months after he had been stripped of all effective power by his younger brother, except the empty title of Holy Roman Emperor, which Matthias inherited five months later. He died unmarried. In May 1618 at an event known as the Defenestrations of Prague, the Protestant Bohemians, in defense of the rights granted them in the Letter of Majesty, began the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

Rudolf moved the Habsburg capital from Vienna to Prague in 1583. Rudolf loved collecting paintings, and was often reported to sit and stare in rapture at a new work for hours on end. He spared no expense in acquiring great past masterworks, such as those of Durer and Brueghel. He was also patron to some of the best contemporary artists, who mainly produced new works in the mannerist style, such as Bartholomeus Spranger, Hans Mont, Giuseppe Arcimboldo, Hans von Aachen, and Adrian de Vries. Rudolf's galleries were the most impressive in Europe at the time, and the greatest collection of mannerism to this day.

Rudolf's love of collecting went far beyond paintings and sculptures. He commissioned decorative objects of all kinds and in particular mechanical moving devices. Ceremonial swords and musical instruments, clocks, water works, astrolabes, compasses, telescopes and other scientific instruments, were all produced for him by some of the best craftsmen in Europe.

He patronized natural philosophers such as the botanist Charles de l'Ecluse, and both Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler attended his court.

He kept a menagerie of exotic animals, botanical gardens, and Europe's most extensive "cabinet of curiosities" (Kunstkammer) incorporating "the three kingdoms of nature and the works of man". It was housed at Prague Castle, where between 1587 and 1605 he built the northern wing to house his growing collections.

By 1597, the collection occupied three rooms of the incomplete northern wing. When building was completed in 1605, the collection was moved to the dedicated Kunstkammer. Naturalia (minerals and gemstones) were arranged in a 37 cabinet display that had three vaulted chambers in front, each about 5.5 meters wide by 3 meters high and 60 meters long, connected to a main chamber 33 meters long. Large uncut gemstones were held in strong boxes.

Rudolph's Kunstkammer was not a typical "cabinet of curiosities" - a haphazard collection of unrelated specimens. Rather, the Rudolphine Kunstkammer was systematically arranged in an encyclopaedic fashion. In addition, Rudolf II employed his polyglot court physician, Anselmus Boetius de Boodt (c. 1550-1632), to curate the collection. De Boodt was an avid mineral collector. He travelled widely on collecting trips to the mining regions of Germany, Bohemia and Silesia, often accompanied by his Bohemian naturalist friend, Thaddaeus Hagecius. Between 1607 and 1611, de Boodt catalogued the Kunstkammer, and in 1609 he published *Gemmarum et Lapidum*, one of the finest mineralogical treatises of the 17th century.

As was customary at the time, the collection was private, but friends of the Emperor, artists, and professional scholars were allowed to study it. The collection became an invaluable research tool during the flowering of 17th-century European philosophy, the "Age of Reason".

Regrettably, Rudolf's successors did not appreciate the collection and the Kunstkammer gradually fell into disarray. Some 50 years after its establishment, most of the collection was packed into wooden crates and moved to Vienna. The collection remaining at Prague was looted during the last year of the Thirty Years War, by Swedish soldiers who sacked Prague Castle on 26 July 1648. In 1782, the remainder of the collection was sold piecemeal to private parties by Joseph II, who was a lover of the Arts rather than the Sciences. One of the few surviving items from the Kunstkammer is a "fine chair" looted by the Swedes in 1648 and now owned by the Earl of Radnor at Longford Castle, UK.

Astrology and alchemy were mainstream science in Renaissance Prague and Rudolf was a firm devotee of both. His lifelong quest was to find the Philosopher's Stone and Rudolf spared no expense in bringing Europe's best alchemists to court, such as Edward Kelley and John Dee. Rudolf even performed his own experiments in a private alchemy laboratory. When Rudolf was a prince, Nostradamus prepared a horoscope which was dedicated to him as 'Prince and King'.

Rudolf gave Prague a mystical reputation that persists in part to this day, with Alchemists' Alley on the grounds of Prague Castle a popular visiting place.



Rudolf 1576-1608 aranyforint
 Description: Au aranyforint 1602 KB, 3.43g
 Obverse: Madonna and child
 Reverse: St. Ladislaus standing with lance.
 Reference: Huszár 1002
 Condition: VF/EF

price: \$874.13



Rudolf 1576-1608 thaler 1601
 Description: Ag tallér 1601 KB, 28.24g
 Obverse: Bust of king Rudolph right
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, round coat of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1030
 Condition: EF/gEF,patina

price: \$525.00



Rudolf 1576-1608 tallér
 Ag tallér 1595 K-B, Körmöcbánya, 27.9 gr
 Obverse: Bust of king Rudolph right
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, round coat of arms on chest.
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 1030
 Price: \$350.00



Rudolf 1576-1608 tallér 1601 NB Rare!
 Description: Ag thaler 1601 NB Nagybánya, 28.20g
 Obverse: 1/2-length figure of Rudolph right with scepter.
 Reverse: : Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, orb on chest.
 Reference: Éh798, Huszár 1040
 Condition: EF/EF

price: \$2,040.00



Rudolf 1576-1608 1/2 Tallér 1588
 Description: Ag 1/2 tallér KB 1588, 15,04g
 Obverse: Bust of king Rudolph right
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter
 Reference: Huszár 1043
 Condition: aEf/aEF
 price: \$393.36



Hungary Rudolph II 1576-1608 AD AR Denar of 1606 kb mintmark, Rare Date. Huszár 1060, grades F/VG.

Size: 15 mm



Rudolf 1576-1608 obolus 1577
Description: Ag obolus, 1577 KB
Obverse: Coat of arms, no legend.
Reverse: Madonna and child.
Reference: Huszár1068
Condition: VF/VF

price: \$105.00

Mathias II - 1608-1619

Matthias (February 24, 1557 - March 20, 1619) of the House of Habsburg reigned as Holy Roman Emperor from 1612-1619, as King of Hungary from 1608-1619 (as Matthias II), and as King of Bohemia from 1611-1617.

Matthias was born in the Austrian capital of Vienna to Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor and Maria of Spain.

Matthias married Archduchess Anna of Austria, daughter of his uncle Archduke Ferdinand II of Austria, whose successor in Further Austria Matthias became in 1595. Their marriage did not produce surviving children.

In 1593 he was appointed governor of Austria by his brother, Emperor Rudolf II. He formed a close association there with the Bishop of Vienna, Melchior Klesl, who later became his chief adviser. In 1605 Matthias forced the ailing emperor to allow him to deal with the Hungarian Protestant rebels. The result was the Peace of Vienna of 1606, which guaranteed religious freedom in Hungary. In the same year Matthias was recognized as head of the House of Habsburg and as the future Holy Roman Emperor, as a result of Rudolf's illness. Allying himself with the estates of Hungary, Austria, and Moravia, Matthias forced his brother to yield rule of these lands to him in 1608; Rudolf later ceded Bohemia in 1611.



After Matthias's accession as Holy Roman Emperor, his policy was dominated by Klesl, who hoped to bring about a compromise between Catholic and Protestant states within the Holy Roman Empire in order to strengthen it. Matthias had already been forced to grant religious concessions to Protestants in Austria and Moravia, as well as in Hungary, when he had allied with them against Rudolf.

His conciliatory policies were opposed by the more intransigent Catholic Habsburgs, particularly Matthias's brother Archduke Maximilian, who hoped to secure the succession for the inflexible Catholic Archduke Ferdinand (later Emperor Ferdinand II). The start of the Bohemian Protestant revolt in 1618 provoked Maximilian to imprison Klesl and revise his policies. Matthias, old and ailing, was unable to prevent a takeover by Maximilian's faction. Ferdinand, who had already been crowned King of Bohemia (1617) and of Hungary (1618), succeeded Matthias as Holy Roman Emperor. Matthias died in Vienna.



Mathias II 1608-1619 aranyforint
 AU aranyforint 1614 KB, 3.5 gr
 Obverse: Mathias II standing right, holding orb.
 Reverse: Madonna with child and scepter.
 1614
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 1083
 Price: \$4,079.25



Mathias II 1608-1619 thaler 1610
 Description: Ag thaler 1610 KB, 28.20g
 Obverse: Crowned bust of emperor right; madonna and child above bust.
 Reverse: Crowned coat of arms, order of the Golden Fleece around.
 Reference: Huszár 1106
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$1,457.00



Mathias II 1608-1619 1/2 thaler R!
 Description: Ag thaler 1612 KB, ritka! 13.95g
 Obverse: Crowned bust of emperor right; madonna and child above bust.
 Reverse: Crowned coat of arms, order of the Golden Fleece around.
 Reference: Éh849, Huszár 1114
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$1,020.00



Mathias II 1608-1619, garas, 1616
 Description: Ag garas, 1616 NB, 2.23g
 Obverse: Coat of arms of Hungary
 Reverse: Madonna and child.
 Reference: Huszár: 1132
 Condition: aEF/gVF
 price: \$87.41



Mathias II 1608-1619 széles garas
 Ag garas 1619 NB, publikálatlan körirat, ritka!
 2.4 gr
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child -1619
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 1132
 Price: \$81.58



HUNGARY Matthias II 1608-1619 Groschen VF
 AR Groschen 2.16g. 24mm. Dated 1617 Nagybanya mint
 Arms; mintmark flanking.
 MATTHIAS: D. G. ROI. SAV. GE HVN. B. R.
 The Virgin Mary in regal vestments seated on a crescent moon, holding the Christ child in her lap.
 PATRONA. HVNGARIAE. 1617
 Huszar 1133; KM 47
 Lightly toned. Scarce. Slightly grainy surfaces, light scratch on reverse.



Mathias II 1608-1619 garas Rare!
 Description: Ag garas 1617 NB- Nagybánya, 1.98g. scarce type!
 Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child.
 Reference: Éh Huszár 1134
 Condition: VF/VF,
 price: \$116.55



Mathias II 1608-1619, denár 1618
 Description: Ag denár, 1618, KB, 0,59 g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child.
 Reference: Huszár 1141
 Condition: UNC

price: \$20.37



Mathias II 1608-1619 denár
 Ag denár 1613, 0.4 g
 Obverse: Coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Condition: gVF/gVF
 Reference: Huszár 1141
 Price: \$11.66



Mathias II 1608-1619 denár 1614 Nagybánya!
 Description: Ag denár, mintmark: NB Nagybánya, 0.44gr
 Obverse: Hungarian coat-of-arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child.
 Reference: Huszár 1142
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$87.41



Mathias II 1608-1619 thaler
 Description: Ag thaler 1620 KB, 28.30g
 Obverse: Bust of king
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle; holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1411
 Condition: VF/VF

price: \$734.26

Ferdinand II - 1618-1637

Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor (July 9, 1578 – February 15, 1637), of the House of Habsburg, reigned as Holy Roman Emperor from 1619-1637. He was also the Archduke of Styria (Inner Austria) from 1590–1637, King of Bohemia from 1617-1619 and again from 1620-1637, as well as King of Hungary from 1618-1625. A devout Catholic, his recognition as King of Bohemia and suppression of Protestantism precipitated the early events of the Thirty Years' War. The duration of his reign was occupied by confessional and military concerns.

Born in Graz to Charles II of Austria (1540-1590) and Maria Anna of Bavaria (1551-1608), Ferdinand was provided with a strict Jesuit education culminating in his years at the University of Ingolstadt. After completing his studies in 1595, he acceded to his hereditary lands (where his older cousin Archduke Maximilian III of Austria had acted as his regent 1593-95) and made a pilgrimage to Loreto and Rome. Shortly afterwards, he began to suppress the practice of non-Catholic faiths within his territory.

In 1617, Ferdinand was elected King of Bohemia by the Bohemian Diet. He also secured support from the Spanish Habsburgs for his claim to succeed the childless Emperor Matthias on the throne, granting them future rule over Alsace and Imperial fiefs in Italy. Ferdinand's staunch Catholicism led to infringements on the religious freedoms of non-Catholics. Among other things, the king did not respect the religious freedoms granted in the *Majestät* (or "Majestic Letter") signed by the earlier emperor Rudolf II to end the Brothers' War, which had granted freedom of worship to nobles and the inhabitants of cities. Additionally, Ferdinand was an absolutist and infringed upon what nobles regarded as secular rights. Given the relatively large number of Protestants within the kingdom, including many among the noble classes, the new king soon became unpopular and some dissidents participated in the ensuing Bohemian Revolt. On May 22, 1618, two royal (Catholic) officials in Prague were thrown out a castle window by Bohemian Protestants (the Defenestration of Prague). Though the officials were uninjured, such actions did not fall within the realm of standard protocol, and the clear offense against the royal dignity led to a hardening of attitudes and full rebellion.

The nobility revolted against Ferdinand and replaced him with the Protestant Elector Frederick V of the Palatinate, known as the "Winter King."

Emperor Matthias died in Vienna in March 1619. As earlier agreed, Ferdinand succeeded him on the throne. Supported by the Catholic League, which included the rulers of Poland, Spain, and Bavaria, Ferdinand sought to reclaim his Bohemian possessions and stamp out the Protestant rebellion. On November 8, 1620, Catholic forces engaged those supporting the Protestant Frederick, who had taken the Bohemian kingship, at the Battle of White Mountain. After only two hours of fighting, the Catholics emerged victorious. The now-deposed Frederick fled to the Netherlands and Duke Maximilian I of Bavaria, the leader of the Catholic League, moved to confiscate his lands in the Palatinate. The restored Ferdinand set about strengthening the Catholic church in Bohemia, reduced the authority of the Diet, and forcibly converted Austrian and Bohemian Protestants.

By 1625, despite receiving subsidies from the Spanish and the Pope, Ferdinand was strapped for cash and looking for a means to raise his own army. His solution was to charge the Bohemian soldier and "military entrepreneur" Albrecht von Wallenstein with raising and commanding an Imperial army. Wallenstein accepted the position with the proviso that the management (and possession) of the army's funds were solely his, as was the right to take and distribute loot and ransoms taken in the course of operations. Quickly raising at least 30,000 men (he would later command at least 100,000), and fighting alongside the Catholic League army under the Count of Tilly, Wallenstein defeated Protestant forces in Silesia, Anhalt, and Denmark.



With his forces scoring important victories against the Protestants, Ferdinand crowned his religious policies by issuing his Edict of Restitution (1629), which was designed to restore all ecclesiastical properties which had been secularized since the Peace of Passau in 1552. This blatantly pro-Catholic policy has been widely credited with bringing the Protestant King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, into the war against Ferdinand.

Despite the successes of Wallenstein, many of Ferdinand's advisors saw a genuine political threat in the general, citing his growing influence, his increasing number of estates and titles, as well as his extortionate methods of raising funds for his army. Ferdinand responded by dismissing Wallenstein in 1630. With the loss of his commander, he was once again forced to rely on the Catholic League army under Tilly, who was unable to stem the Swedish advance and was killed in 1632. As a result, Ferdinand recalled Wallenstein from retirement.

In the spring of 1632, Wallenstein raised a fresh army in a matter of weeks and drove the Protestant army out of Bohemia. In November came the great Battle of Lützen, at which the Catholics were defeated, but Gustavus Adolphus was killed. Wallenstein withdrew to winter quarters in Bohemia. Although he had lost strategically and been forced out of Saxony, the Protestants had suffered much greater casualties.

The campaigning of 1633 was indecisive, partly because Wallenstein was negotiating with the enemy, thinking that the army would be loyal to him, rather than Ferdinand, and follow him if he switched sides. In early 1634, he was openly accused of treason and assassinated at Eger, probably at Ferdinand's instigation.

Despite the loss of Wallenstein, Imperial forces took Regensburg and won a victory at the Battle of Nördlingen. Swedish strength was greatly weakened, but France entered the war on the side of the Protestants out of fear of Habsburg domination. Although the country was Catholic, France feared both the Germans and the Spanish, so Cardinal Richelieu convinced King Louis XIII of France to ally himself with the Dutch and the Swedes.

The French were highly dissatisfied with the terms of the Peace of Prague concluded in 1635, the last important act of Ferdinand. Therefore, although a treaty was signed, peace did not come. At Ferdinand's death in 1637, his son Ferdinand III inherited an embattled empire.



Ferdinand II 1619-1637 thaler 1630

Description: Ag thaler 1630 KB, 28.27g

Obverse: Laureate bust of king right

Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle; holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.

Reference: Huszár 1176

Condition: VF/VF

price: \$407.93



Ferdinand II 1619-1637 thaler 1622 Rare!

Description: Ag thaler 1622 KB, 27.62g

Obverse: Laureate bust of king right

Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle; holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.

Reference: Huszár 1179

Condition: aEF/EF, karc

price: \$655.60



Ferdinand II 1619-1637 thaler
 Description: Ag thaler 1631 NB Nagybánya, 28.17g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Ferdinand right
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle; holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1180
 Condition: aVF/aVF

price: \$918.00



Ferdinand II 1619-1637 1/4 thaler 1637
 Ag 1/4 thaler 1637 KB, 6.9 gr
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Ferdinand right
 Reverse:/reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle; holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.
 Condition: VF/VF, attractive patina!
 Reference: Huszár 1189
 Price: \$495.00



Ferdinand II 1619-1637 garas Rare!
 Description: Ag garas 1631 NB Nagybánya, scarce! 1.92g
 Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1194
 Condition: VF/VF, juszt.
 price: \$204.00



Ferdinand II 1619-1637 denár
 Ag denár 1625 KB, 0.3 gr
 Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna with child
 Condition: EF/gVF
 Reference: Huszár 1203
 Price: \$10.50



Ferdinand II 1619-1637 denár, 1626
 Description: Ag denár, 1626 KB, 0,58g
 Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms, date above
 Reverse: Madonna and child.
 Reference: Huszár1204
 Condition: EF/EF

price: \$17.50



Ferdinand II 1619-1637 denár VERY RARE!
 Ag denár 1632 K, unpublished coin of I. Ferdinánd 0.3 gr
 Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms, K
 Reverse:: Madonna and child
 Condition: EF/aEF
 Reference: Éh -, Huszár -
 Price: \$116.55

Ferdinand III - 1637-1647

Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor (July 13, 1608 – April 2, 1657), ruled February 15, 1637 – 1657.

Eldest son of Emperor Ferdinand II from the house of Habsburg and his first wife, Maria Anna of Bavaria. Made King of Hungary in 1625, King of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father King of the Romans in 1636, and thence Holy Roman Emperor 1637.

Following the death of Wallenstein in 1634, he was made titular head of the Imperial Army in the Thirty Years' War, and later that year joined with his cousin the Cardinal-Infante to defeat the Swedes at Nördlingen. Leader of the peace party at court, he helped negotiate the Peace of Prague with the Protestant States, especially Saxony in 1635.



He succeeded his father as Holy Roman Emperor in 1637. He hoped to be able to make peace soon with France and Sweden, but the war dragged on for another 11 years, finally coming to an end with the Peace of Westphalia (Treaty of Münster with France, Treaty of Osnabrück with Sweden) in 1648, both negotiated by his envoy Maximilian von und zu Trauttmansdorff, a successful diplomat who had been made a count in 1623 by his father Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor.

During the last dreadful period of the war, in 1644 Ferdinand III gave to all rulers of German states the right to conduct their own foreign policy (*ius belli ac pacis*). This way the emperor was trying to gain more allies in the negotiations with France and Sweden. This very edict contributed to the gradual erosion of the imperial authority in the Holy Roman Empire.

In the Peace of Westphalia, his full titles are given as: "Ferdinand the Third, elected Roman Emperor, always August, King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Margrave of Moravia, Duke of Luxemburg, of the Higher and Lower Silesia, of Wurtemberg and Teck, Prince of Swabia, Count of Hapsburg, Tyrol, Kyburg and Goritia, Marquess of the Sacred Roman Empire, Burgovia, the Higher and Lower Lusace, Lord of the Marquisate of Slavonia, of Port Naon and Salines."



Ferdinand III 1637-1657 tallér
Description: Ag tallér 1647 KB,
28.98g
Obverse:
Reverse:
Reference: Éh939a, Huszár 1241
Condition: gEF/aUNC, patina!

price: 120.000 Ft.



Ferdinand III 1637-1657 thaler
1651

Ag thaler 1651, 28.7 g

Obverse: Laureate bust of
Ferdinand III

Reverse: Crowned double-headed
spread eagle; holding sword and
scepter, coat of arms on chest.

Condition: gF/gVF

Reference: Huszár 1241

Price: \$320.51



Ferdinand III 1637-1657 thaler

Description: Ag thaler 1659 KB-v,
28.70g

Obverse: Laureate bust of
Ferdinand III

Reverse: Crowned double-head-
ed spread eagle; holding sword
and scepter, coat of arms on
chest.

Reference: Huszár 1244

Condition: UNC

price: \$758.00



Ferdinand III 1637-1657 1/4 thaler
1640 EXTREMELY RARE!

Ag 1/4 thaler 1640, 6.4 gr

Obverse: Laureate bust of
Ferdinand III

Reverse: Crowned double-headed
spread eagle; holding sword and
scepter, coat of arms on chest.

Condition: VF/gVF, korr.

Reference: Éh949a, Huszár 1257

Price: \$1,457.00

Ferdinand IV - 1647-1654

Ferdinand IV (September 8, 1633 - July 9, 1654) was King of the Romans, of Hungary, and of Bohemia.

He was born in Vienna, the eldest son of Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor and his first wife Maria Ana of Spain. His maternal grandparents were Philip III of Spain and Margaret of Austria.

He was an older brother of Mariana of Austria and Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor.

He was made King of Bohemia in 1646, King of Hungary in 1647, and was elected King of the Romans (future ruler of the Holy Roman Empire) on May 31, 1653, and crowned at Ratisbon (Regensburg) on June 18 of the same year. He died in Vienna, predeceasing his father, leaving his younger brother, the future Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor, as heir.



Leopold I - 1655-1705

Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor (name in full: Leopold Ignaz Joseph Balthasar Felician) Habsburg (June 9, 1640 – May 5, 1705), Holy Roman emperor, was the second son of the emperor Ferdinand III and his first wife Maria Anna of Spain. His maternal grandparents were Philip III of Spain and Margarita of Austria.

He was a younger brother of Ferdinand IV of Hungary and Mariana of Austria. Intended for the Church, he received a good education but his prospects were changed by the death of his elder brother Ferdinand IV, on July 9, 1654 of smallpox, when he became his father's heir.

Leopold was physically unprepossessing. Short and sickly, he had inherited the Habsburg lip to a degree unusual even in his inbred family. One contemporary said of him "His gait was stately, slow and deliberate; his air pensive, his address awkward, his manner uncouth, his disposition cold and phlegmatic".

In 1655 he was chosen king of Hungary and in 1656 king of Bohemia, 1657 king of Croatia and in July 1658, more than a year after his father's death, he was elected emperor at Frankfurt in spite of the intrigues of Jules Cardinal Mazarin, who wished to place on the imperial throne Ferdinand Maria, Elector of Bavaria or some other prince whose elevation would break the Habsburg succession.



Mazarin, however, obtained a promise from the new emperor that he would not send assistance to Spain, then at war with France, and, by joining a confederation of German princes, called the league of the Rhine, France secured a certain influence in the internal affairs of Germany. Leopold's long reign covers one of the most important periods of European history; for nearly the whole of its forty-seven years he was pitted against Louis XIV of France, whose dominant personality completely overshadowed Leopold. The emperor was not himself a man of war, and never led his troops in person; yet the greater part of his public life was spent in arranging and directing wars. The first was with Sweden, whose king Charles X found a useful ally in the prince of Transylvania, György II Rákóczi, a rebellious vassal of the Hungarian crown.

Early wars against the Ottoman Empire

This war, a legacy of the last reign, was waged by Leopold as the ally of Poland until peace was made at Oliva in 1660. A more dangerous foe next entered the lists. The Ottoman Empire interfered in the affairs of Transylvania, always an unruly district, and this interference brought on a war with the Holy Roman Empire, which after some desultory operations really began in 1663. By a personal appeal to the diet at Regensburg Leopold induced the princes to send assistance for the campaign; troops were also sent by France, and in August 1664 the great imperialist general, Raimondo Montecuccoli, gained a notable victory at Saint Gotthard. By the Peace of Vasvár the emperor made a twenty years' truce with the sultan, granting more generous terms than his recent victory seemed to render necessary.

After a few years of peace began the first of three wars between France and the Empire. The aggressive policy pursued by Louis XIV towards the United Provinces had aroused the serious attention of Europe, and steps had been taken to check it. Although the French king had sought the alliance of several German princes and encouraged the Turks in their attacks on Austria the emperor at first took no part in this movement. He was on friendly terms with Louis, to whom he was closely related and with whom he had already discussed the partition of the lands of the Spanish monarchy; moreover, in 1671 he arranged with him a treaty of neutrality.

In 1672, however, he was forced to take action. He entered into an alliance for the defence of the United Provinces during the Franco-Dutch War; then, after this league had collapsed owing to the defection of the elector of Brandenburg, the more durable Quadruple Alliance was formed for the same purpose, including, besides the emperor, the king of Spain and several German princes, and the war was renewed. At this time, twenty-five years after the peace of Westphalia, the Empire was virtually a confederation of independent princes, and it was very difficult for its head to conduct any war with vigour and success, some of its members being in alliance with the enemy and others being only lukewarm in their support of the imperial interests. Thus this struggle, which lasted until the end of 1678, was on the whole unfavourable to Germany, and the advantages of the Treaty of Nijmegen were with France. Almost immediately after the conclusion of peace Louis renewed his aggressions on the German frontier through the Réunions policy. Engaged in a serious struggle with Turkey, the emperor was again slow to move, and although he joined the Association League against France in 1682 he was glad to make a truce at Regensburg two years later. In 1686 the League of Augsburg was formed by the emperor and the imperial princes, to preserve the terms of the treaties of Westphalia and of Nijmegen. The whole European position was now bound up with events in England, and the tension lasted until 1688, when William III of Orange won the English crown through the Glorious Revolution and Louis invaded Germany. In May 1689 the Grand Alliance was formed, including the emperor, the kings of England, Spain and Denmark, the elector of Brandenburg and others, and a fierce struggle against France was waged throughout almost the whole of western Europe. In general the several campaigns were favourable to the allies, and in September 1697 England, Spain and the United Provinces made peace with France at the Treaty of Rijswijk.

To this treaty Leopold refused to assent, as he considered that his allies had somewhat neglected his interests, but in the following month he came to terms and a number of places were transferred from France to Germany. The peace with France lasted for about four years and then Europe was involved in the War of the Spanish Succession. The king of Spain, Charles II, was a Habsburg by descent and was related by marriage to the Austrian branch, while a similar tie bound him to the royal house of France. He was feeble and childless, and attempts had been made by the European powers to arrange for a peaceable division of his extensive kingdom. Leopold refused to consent to any partition, and when in November 1700 Charles died, leaving his crown to Philip, duke of Anjou, a grandson of Louis XIV, all hopes of a peaceable settlement vanished. Under the guidance of William III a powerful league, a renewed Grand Alliance, was formed against France; of this the emperor was a prominent member, and in 1703 he transferred his claim on the Spanish monarchy to his second son, the Archduke of Austria, also known as Charles III of Hungary. The early course of the war was not favourable to the imperialists, but the tide of defeat had been rolled back by the great victory of Blenheim before Leopold died on May 5, 1705.

In governing his own lands Leopold found his chief difficulties in Hungary, where unrest was caused partly by his desire to crush Protestantism. A rising was suppressed in 1671 and for some years Hungary was treated with great severity. In 1681, after another rising, some grievances were removed and a less repressive policy was adopted, but this did not deter the Hungarians from revolting again. Espousing the cause of the rebels the sultan sent an enormous army into Austria early in 1683; this advanced almost unchecked to Vienna, which was besieged from July to September, while Leopold took refuge at Passau. Realizing the gravity of the situation somewhat tardily, some of the German princes, among them the electors of Saxony and Bavaria, led their contingents to the imperial army which was commanded by the emperor's brother-in-law, Charles, duke of Lorraine, but the most redoubtable of Leopold's allies was the king of Poland, John Sobieski, who was already dreaded by the Turks.

On September 12, 1683 the allied army fell upon the enemy, who was completely routed, and Vienna was saved. The imperial forces, among whom Prince Eugene of Savoy was rapidly becoming prominent, followed up the victory with others, notably one near Mohács in 1687 and another at Zenta in 1697, and in January 1699 the sultan signed the treaty of Karlowitz by which he admitted the sovereign rights of the house of Habsburg over nearly the whole of Hungary. Before the conclusion of the war, however, Leopold had taken measures to strengthen his hold upon this country. In 1687, the Hungarian diet in Bratislava (called Pressburg at that time) changed the constitution, the right of the Habsburgs to succeed to the throne without election was admitted and the emperor's elder son Joseph I was crowned hereditary king of Hungary.

During this reign some important changes were made in the constitution of the Empire. In 1663, the imperial diet entered upon the last stage of its existence, and became a body permanently in session at Regensburg. In 1692, the duke of Hanover was raised to the rank of an elector, becoming the ninth member of the electoral college. In 1700, Leopold, greatly in need of help for the impending war with France, granted the title of king in Prussia to the elector of Brandenburg. The net result of these and similar changes was to weaken the authority of the emperor over the members of the Empire and to compel him to rely more and more upon his position as ruler of the Austrian archduchies and of Hungary and Bohemia. Leopold was the first to have realized this altered state of affairs and to have acted in accordance with it.

Leopold was a man of industry and education, and during his later years, he showed some political ability. Regarding himself as an absolute sovereign, he was extremely tenacious of his rights. Greatly influenced by the Jesuits, he was a staunch proponent of the Counter-reformation. In person, he was short, but strong and healthy. Although he had no inclination for a military life, he loved exercise in the open air, such as hunting and riding; he also had a taste for music and composed several Oratorios and Suites of Dances.

Vienna's second district, Leopoldstadt, is named after him.

Names in other languages: German/Czech/Slovak/Croatian: Leopold I, Hungarian: I. Lipót.

Epitome of the Habsburg jaw, Leopold ("the Hogmouth") was married three times.

In 1666 he married his niece Margaret Theresa (1651 - 1673), daughter of King Philip IV of Spain. Also known as Margarita Teresa, she was the blonde princess depicted in Diego Velazquez' masterpiece "Las Meninas". The wonderful series of Velazquez portraits of this lovely Spanish princess at various stages of her childhood were sent from the court of Madrid to Leopold as he waited in Vienna for his fiancée to grow up. This beautiful girl, the representation of merry childhood, was married at fifteen. She gave birth to six children and finally died at the age of twenty-two, leaving Leopold heartbroken, as he had truly loved her.

Leopold and Margaret Theresa's children:

Ferdinand Wenzel (1667 - 1668), Archduke of Austria.

Maria Antonia (1669 - 1692), Archduchess of Austria and presumptive heiress of the Spanish monarchy, who married Maximilian II Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria. They were the parents of Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria, Prince of Asturias.

Johann Leopold (1670), Archduke of Austria.

Maria Anna Antonia (1672), Archduchess of Austria.

His second wife was Archduchess Claudia Felicitas of Austria, the heiress of Tyrol. She died at the age of twenty-two on 2 September 1676; their two daughters also died. She was buried in the crypt of the St. Dominic side chapel of the Dominican church in Vienna.

His third wife was Eleonore of Neuburg, a princess of the Palatinate. They had the following children:

Joseph, later Emperor Joseph I (1678 - 1711)

Christina (1679 - 1679), Archduchess of Austria.

Maria Elisabeth (1680 - 1741), Archduchess of Austria, Governor of the Austrian Netherlands.

Leopold Joseph (1682 - 1684), Archduke of Austria.

Maria Anna (1683 - 1754), Archduchess of Austria, married King John V of Portugal.

Maria Theresia (1684 - 1696), Archduchess of Austria.

Charles, later Emperor Charles VI (1685 - 1740)

Maria Josepha (1687 - 1703), Archduchess of Austria.

Maria Magdalena (1689 - 1743), Archduchess of Austria.

Maria Margaretha (1690 - 1691), Archduchess of Austria.

Leopold I 1657-1705 dukát 1693

Description: Au dukát 1693 KB,
3.50g

Obverse: King standing facing
right, holding scepter and orb.

Reverse: Madonna and child on
circle of flames

Reference: Huszár 1320

Condition: EF/EF

price: \$875.00





Leopold I 1657-1705 dukát 1692
 AU dukát 1692 KB, 3.5 gr
 Obverse: King standing facing right,
 holding scepter and orb.
 Reverse: Madonna and child on circle
 of flames
 Condition: EF/EF
 Reference: Huszár 1321
 Price: \$700.00



Leopold I 1657-1705 thaler 1661
 Description: Ag thaler 1661 KB,
 28.87g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I
 right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed
 eagle holding sword and scepter, coat
 of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1365
 Condition: EF/EF

price: \$699.00



Leopold I 1657-1705 thaler
 Ag thaler 1660 K-B, 28.7 gr
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I
 right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed
 eagle holding sword and scepter, coat
 of arms on chest.
 Condition: EF/EF
 Reference: Huszár 1365
 Price: \$495.33



Leopold I 1657-1705 thaler 1661 Rare!
 Description: Ag thaler 1661 KB,
 28.76g, scarce type!
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I
 right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed
 eagle holding sword and scepter, coat
 of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1367
 Condition: gVF/aEF

price:\$1,836.00



Leopold I 1657-1705 thaler 1662
 VERY RARE!
 Description: Ag thaler 1662 KB,
 28.28g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I
 right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed
 eagle holding sword and scepter, coat
 of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1368
 Condition: VF/aVF, patina!

price: \$2,040.00



Leopold I 1657-1705 thaler 1690
 Description: Ag thaler 1690 KB,
 28.82g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I
 right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed
 eagle holding sword and scepter, coat
 of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1372
 Condition: gVF/gVF

price: \$495.33



Leopold I 1657-1705 thaler 1692
 Description: Ag thaler 1692 KB, 28.58 g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1373
 Condition: EF/gEF, patina!

price: \$466.20



Leopold I 1657-1705 thaler 1702 NB RR!
 Description: Ag thaler 1702 NB-ICB Nagybánya, nagyon ritka! 28.22g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1390
 Condition: gVF/gVF,

price: \$1,311.00



Leopold I 1657-1705 1/2 thaler 1695
 Description: Ag 1/2 thaler 1695 KB
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1402
 Condition: VF/VF

price: \$204.00



Leopold I 1657-1705 1/2 thaler 1701 KB
 Description: Ag 1/2 thaler 1701 KB, 13.96g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.
 Reference: Éh1045a, Huszár 1403
 Condition: aEF/gVF, attractive toning!
 price: \$233.10



Leopold I 1657-1705 1/2 thaler 1704 R!
 Description: Ag 1/2 thaler 1704 KB, a záró évszám, ritka! 14.26g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest.
 Reference: Huszár 1404
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$236.00



Leopold I 1657-1705 1/4 thaler 1695
 Description: Ag 1/4 thaler 1695 KB, 7.14g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right, all in rhombus.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest, in rhombus.
 Reference: Huszár 1410
 Condition: aEF/VF



Leopold I 1657-1705 1/4 thaler Nagybánya Rare!
 Description: Ag 1/4 thaler 1700 NB Nagybánya, scarce! 6.84g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right, all in rhombus.
 Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle holding sword and scepter, coat of arms on chest, in rhombus.
 Reference: Huszár 1414
 Condition: aVF/aVF
 price: \$291.37



Leopold I 1657-170 15 krajcár 1662
 Description: Ag 15 krajcár 1662 KB, 5.30g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1422, HHKB 62.1.2.
 Condition: gVF/VF price: \$93.25.



Leopold I 1657-1705 15 krajcár
 Description: Ag XV krajcár 1677 KB, 6.14g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1423
 Condition: EF/aEF

price: \$87.41



Leopold I 1657-1705 XV krajcár 1678
 Description: Ag XV krajcár 1678 KB, 5.55g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1425 HH
 Condition: aEF/aEF

price: \$73.43



Leopold I 1657-1705 XV krajcár 1681
 Ag XV krajcár 1681 KB, 5.8 g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: Huszár 1425
 Price: \$29.14



Leopold I 1657-1705 XV kr 1679 Rare!
 Ag XV krajcár 1679 N-B- Nagybánya,
 Immaculate, scarce! 5.8 gr
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Condition: gVF/aEF, juszt.
 Reference: Huszár 1434, HHNB 79.1.1.
 Price: \$116.55



Leopold I 1657-1705 XV krajcár Nagybánya
 Description: Ag XV krajcár NB-Po, Nagybánya,
 5.52g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1435
 Condition: VF/aVF
 price: \$94.41



Leopold I 1657-1705 XV krajcár 1696 NB
 Description: Ag XV krajcár 1696 NB-
 Nagybánya, 5.75g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Éh1064a, Huszár 1438, HH 96.2.2
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$157.34



Leopold I 1657-1705 XV krajcár 1675
 Description: Ag XV krajcár 1675 Pozsony,
 6.31g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1441
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$115.39



Leopold I 1657-1705 VI krajcár 1669
 Description: Ag krajcár, 1669, 3,25g KB
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1450
 Condition: UNC

price: \$116.55



Leopold I 1657-1705 VI krajcár
 Ag VI krajcár 1668 KB, 3.3 g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Condition: EF/EF
 Reference: Éh1072, H1450
 Price: \$46.62



Leopold I 1657-1705 VI krajcár 1676 Pozsony
 Description: Ag VI krajcár 1676 Pozsony, 3.12g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Éh1074a, Huszár 1459
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$69.93



Leopold I 1657-1705 3 krajcár
 Description: Ag 3 krajcár 1663 KB, 1.66g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1464
 Condition: aEF/gVF
 price: \$58.28



Leopold I 1657-1705 3 krajcár 1662
 Description: Ag krajcár, KB, 1662 1,52g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1464
 Condition: UNC

price: \$104.90



Leopold I 1657-1705 3 krajcár 1698 Rare!
 Description: Ag 3 krajcár 1698 NB Nagybánya, 1.84g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1471
 Condition: VF/VF
 price: \$79.67



Leopold I 1657-1705 3 krajcár 1675 Pozsony
 Description: Ag 3 krajcár 1675 Pozsony, 1.57g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1476
 Condition: UNC

price: \$183.57



Leopold I 1657-1705 3 krajcár 1696
 Ag 3 krajcár 1696 Pozsony, 1.5 g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Condition: aEF/aEF
 Reference: Huszár 1478
 Price: \$34.97



Leopold I 1657-1705 poltura 1699 NB
 Description: Ag poltura 1699 NB-ICB
 Nagybánya, 0.84g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1484
 Condition: gEF/EF
 price: \$78.67



Leopold I 1657-1705 poltura
 Ag poltura 1700, N-B Nagybánya! 0.7 g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Madonna and child; POLTURA 1700 N
 B
 Condition: VF/VF
 Reference: H1484
 Price: \$64.11



Leopold I 1657-1705 3 krajcár 1696
 Description: Ag krajcár, 1696 CH- Kassa, 1,7g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Radiate Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1487
 Condition: EF/aEF

price: \$52.45



Leopold I 1657-1705 1 krajcár 1699 NB Rare!
 Description: 1 krajcár 1699 NB/ICB
 Nagybánya, 0.60g
 Obverse: Laureate bust of Leopold I right.
 Reverse: Madonna and child.
 Reference: Éh1098b, Huszár 1491
 Condition: VF/VF, lv.
 price: \$104.90



Leopold I 1657-1705 Duarius 1073 Extremely rare!
 Description: Ag duarius, KB 1073, téves évszám, nagyon ritka! 0,56g
 Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1498
 Condition: VF!VF
 price: \$291.38



Leopold I 1657-1705 duarius
 Ag duarius 1696, K-B 0.5 g
 Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Condition: EF/EF
 Reference: H1499
 Price: \$26.22



Leopold I 1657-1705 denár 1662 RR!
 Description: Ag denár, 1662, KB, 0,42g
 Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1503
 Condition: aEf/aEF
 price: \$116.55



Leopold I 1657-1705 denár R!
 Description: Ag denár, 1693 KB, 0.46g. Kis címer,ritka!
 Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1506
 Condition: gVF/VF
 price: \$41.96



Leopold I 1657-1705 denár 1673
 Description: Ag denár, 1673 KB, 0.34g
 Obverse: Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1507
 Condition: EF/EF
 price: \$41.96



Leopold I 1657-1705 denár NB VERY RARE!
 Description: Ag denár 1698 NB, scarce! 0.56g
 Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat of arms
 Reverse: Madonna and child
 Reference: Huszár 1511
 Condition: gVF/VF
 price: \$367.13



Leopold I 1657-1705 obolus VERY RARE!

Description: Ag obolus, 1693 KB, seldom seen! 0.31g

Obverse: Crowned Hungarian coat of arms

Reverse: Madonna and child.

Reference: Huszár 1516

Condition: gVF/EF

price: \$367.13

ANONYMOUS



HUNGARY. XII Century AD. AR Denar (0.52 gm). Cross with crescents / Cross in small circle. Husz.92. Toned XF.

HUNGARY. XII Century AD. AR Denar (0.52 gm). Cross with crescents / Cross in small circle. Husz.92. Toned XF



Bracteate
Ag bracteata, 0.2 gr
Obverse:

Reference: Huszár 200
Condition: EF,

Price: \$17.50

SLAVONIAN DENARS



IBéla IV 1235-1270

Description: Ag Slavonian denár,
0.93g

Obverse: Martin running left, stars
above and below.

Reverse: Cross, king and queen fac-
ing either side at bottom; star above
left; crescent above right.

Reference: Éh sz1

Condition: VF/VF

price: \$32.05



Béla IV 1235-1270

Description: Ag Slavonian obolus,
0.88g

Obverse: Martin running left, stars
above and below.

Reverse: Cross, king and queen fac-
ing either side at bottom; star above
left; crescent above right.

Reference: Éhsz 10

Condition: VF/VF

price: \$46.62



Banovac Date 1235-1384

Size 15 mm Dia. Weight Material
Silver Description

Obverse legend: +MONETA REGIS
SCLAVONIA. Marten running left, star
above and below. Reverse shows
patriarchal cross with crowned heads
each side, with initials and other sym-
bols



Stephen V 1270-1272
 Size 15 mm Dia. Weight Material
 Silver Description
 Obverse legend: +MONETA REGIS
 SCLAVONIA. Marten running left, star
 above and below. Reverse shows
 patriarchal cross with crowned heads
 each side, with initials and other sym-
 bols



Stephen V 1270-1272 éhsz12
 Description: Ag Slavonian denár, 0.90g
 Obverse: Marten running left, star
 above and below.
 Reverse: Cross, king and queen facing
 either side at bottom; star above left;
 crescent above right. S-R to right and
 left of crossbeam of cross.
 Reference: Éhsz12
 Condition: EF/gEF
 price: \$49.54



Stephen V 1270-1272 éhsz12
 Description: Ag szlavón denár, 0.90g
 Obverse: Marten running left, star
 above and below.
 Reverse: Cross, king and queen fac-
 ing either side at bottom; star above
 left; crescent above right. S-R to right
 and left of crossbeam of cross.
 Reference: Éhsz12
 Condition: EF/gEF



Slavonia. Ladislaus IV, AD 1272 to 1290.
 Denomination : Silver denar.
 Size : 14.6 x 15.1 mm. Weight : 0.84 grams.
 Reference : Truhelka 13.2 (or similar) - about
 FINE / good FINE
 Obverse : Martin between two stars, with MON-
 ETA REGIS P SCLAVONIA around. A minor part
 of the inscription is not struck up.
 Reverse : Double cross, with a star and crescent
 above, two Omega's and quadrafoils in between,
 and two facing heads below. The heads are
 flanked by the letters R L. The RL is an abbrevi-
 ation for Rex Ladislaus).

Ladislaus IV was also King of Hungary.

These Slavonian denars were the currency of the duke ruling over Slavonia autonomously and bore the characteristic representation of the Patriarchal cross, with two royal heads on each side, on the obverse and a running marten between two stars on the reverse, with MONETA REGIS P SCLAVONIA (moneta regis pro sclavonia, king's coin for Slavonia) around. During the whole time of their validity (c.1255-1384) they retained these figures. Kingdom of Slavonia was only one of titles of a king and usually it was term for the whole Croatia. The area at the time was a Hungarian possession, which was later heavily disputed.

It was a currency coined in silver by the viceroy/civil governor (ban) on behalf of the Hungarian king (and sometimes coined also by Hungarian dukes) and was denominated officially denar banalis or moneta banalis or simply banalis (banovac in the Croatian language). This silver currency was coined for the first time c.1255 by ban Stephen, from the family Guth-Keled/Guthkeled/Gutkeled. About that time money was forged only by the Royal Hungarian Chamber which gave that right to mint for the first time to Stephen, ban of whole Slavonia between 1248-1260. In 1256, ban Stephen established the first mint of money in Pakrac (mentioned by the name "camera de Puchruch" in king Bela IV's registers). In 1260, the mint was displaced from Pakrac to Zagreb. In the mint of Zagreb the currencies of silver of the Hungarian rulers are coined uninterruptedly from year 1260 to 1384 (as "denar zagradiensis"). This money was particularly appreciated due the purity of the silver in which he was coined, by the beauty of its engraving as much as by its quality in general. With this currency it was possible to be bought in all the center of the Europe of that time, because was a convertible currency.

The legends are:

MONETA REGIS P SCLAVONIA (common)

MONETA B REGIS P SCLAVONIA (moneta Belae regis pro sclavonia, scarce)

MONETA DVCIS P SCLAVONIA (scarce)

MONETA REGIS P VNGARIA (rare)

Initials on the Arpad Dynasty coins are:

King Bela IV (1235-1270):

o - o

lily - lily

bird - bird

h - R (Ban Henricus Nemetujvari, 1267-1270)

King Stephen V (1270-1272)

S - R (Stephanus Rex)

R - S (Rex Stephanus)

King Ladislaus IV (1272-1290)

R - L (Rex Ladislaus)

L - R (Ladislaus Rex)

S - L (Ban Stephanus Babonich - Rex Ladislaus, 1280-1282?)

R - R - L (Ban Radoszlav - Rex Ladislaus, 1286-1288)

King Andrew III (1290-1301)

R - A (Rex Andreas)

A - R (Andreas Reax)

S - A (Ban Stephanus Babonich - Rex Andreas, 1300-1301)

R - bird (Rex Andreas - Ban Stephanus Babonich, 1300-1301)

A - bird (Rex Andreas - Ban Stephanus Babonich, 1300-1301)