

ZIRIDAVA
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

34

2020

MUSEUM ARAD



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34
2020

Editura MEGA
Cluj-Napoca
2020

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In Romania, the periodical can be obtained through subscription or exchange, sent as post shipment, from Museum Arad, Arad, Piata G. Enescu 1, 310131, Romania.

Tel. 0040-257-281847.

ZIRIDAVA STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

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The content of the papers totally involve the responsibility of the authors.

Layout: Francisc Baja, Florin Mărginean, Victor Sava

ISSN 2392-8786



EDITURA MEGA | www.edituramega.ro
e-mail: mega@edituramega.ro

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Oradea 1703–1710 – the Blockade Coins*

Calin Ghemis, Constantin Iosif Zgardan

Abstract: The article aims to present a few coins issued during Rákóczi's War known as the Liberation War in Hungarian literature. Started in 1703, the war of liberation led by Francisc Rákóczi II put the city of Oradea under a blockade until 1710. Due to its geopolitical and economical position Oradea was an important city for both belligerent sides: the Habsburgs and the Principality of Transylvania. Coins were issued in Oradea during the blockade, in 1706, 1707, 1708, and 1710. They belong to two types. The most common type displays on the obverse the imperial cypher I (after Joseph I) with the imperial crown and the year (1706, 1707, 1708, or 1710), while the reverse displays the legend: IN/NECES/SITATE/VARADI/ENSI. The second type consists of small coins of the uniface type, the obverse of which contains the imperial cypher I, with crown, and letters GW (Gros Wardein). From a numismatic point of view these currencies are not very beautiful but they are an important historical source for the knowledge of local events during the period of Rákóczi's War.

Keywords: numismatics; Oradea; Rákóczi II; Imperial soldiers; blockade.

Political context

The Habsburg conquest of Oradea was undoubtedly the most significant event for this city during the Early Modern Period. The destruction caused by the 1692 siege¹ has been recorded in the era's written sources. The dimensions of the damage are best reflected by the imperial patent of December 4, 1691, issued as the military operations were still ongoing. The document provided a series of privileges and tax exemption for those willing to settle inside the city or in its surrounding area². The city's satellite settlements were also abandoned, but the policy of repopulating them soon payed off, especially due to the organized colonization measures that the imperial soldiers³ implemented in several stages throughout the 18th century.

The strategical and political importance of Oradea, envisaged as the Gate of Transylvania, was often stressed in both Hungarian and Romanian historiographies. Still, the two historiographies have been, as expected, subjective regarding the history of this settlement.

Another factor, the geographic location of the city, a true key of the Principality of Transylvania, has contributed substantially to its development, but has spiked the interest of the era's powers and has generated to an almost equal degree conflicts that have had an impact on Oradea, occasionally for long periods.

Francisc Rákóczi II's anti-Habsburg revolt is among the conflicts that had a strong effect on the city that was barely recovering after the 1692 siege and the Turkish invasion of the subsequent year.

An ambitious man, Rákóczi rose against Austrian expansion and especially after July 7, 1704 when the diet meeting in Alba Iulia elected him prince of Transylvania his movement spread to almost all of the populations and social layers from the principality and a part of Hungary who had strong and justified anti-Habsburg feelings.

On the other hand, in his desire to become a main player in Central European politics, the ambitious prince concluded an alliance with France who was at that time in conflict with the House of Habsburg⁴.

* English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

¹ Georgiță 2001.

² Significant Serbian communities were colonized during this period and they subsequently formed militias, according to Lițiu 1984, the same author also mentions the old denominations of the Velența in Oradea: *Raczvaros* – the city of the Serbians or *Katonavaros* – the city of soldiers.

³ Macedo-Romanians and others were colonized besides the Serbians during that period, see Ananie 2011.

⁴ The death of Charles II, the king of Spain, has opened a series of tensions between Ludovic IV and Leopold I. In this context, the French monarch would have profited from Rákóczi's War in his claims to the Spanish throne.

The fact that Rákóczi's movement involved both the Hungarian nobles, at that time still in a feudal state, and the wide masses of serfs and haidouks, cast doubts on the possible success of the kuruc ever since the beginning (1703). In fact, this revolt involved two classes that were antagonistic by definition – nobles and serfs – and that set out to fight a common enemy: the House of Austria.

In this context, one of the main reasons behind the failure of the revolt is connected to the poor military training of the kuruc, their precarious equipment, and especially their poor organization⁵.

Concluded in May 1711 through the Treaty of Satu Mare, due to the treason of count Karoly, Rákóczi's revolt left a strong mark on the collective mind of the inhabitants of Partium, and others, generating a large body of historical and folk writings⁶.

The chronology of the events in Oradea is included in the appendix, so we shall not dwell on the order of the events here, but only mention the fact that the coins presented below were issued during the years when the blockade was most intense and those besieged were forced to adopt certain measures in response.

The population of the satellite market towns helped the inhabitants rather consistently⁷, but this was still insufficient. On the other hand, the new rulers proved incapable of ensuring the required monetary mass for the new territories included in the empire⁸.

Brief state of research

In 1875, in a brief note, historian Gyalokai Lajos from Oradea informed the readers of the periodical of the Society for Archaeology and History in the County of Bihor about the donation that doctor Mayer Antal from Oradea made to the Society. The donation consisted of a small coin dated 1707 that had the legend: IN NECESITATE VARADIENSI⁹.

In his brief information note, the historian mentions the Weszerle Jozsef's catalogue¹⁰ published posthumously in 1873. Gyalokai uses the work to mention analogies for the item from Oradea. We should note that Weszerle was only aware of a single variant/type of coins issued in 1710.

These are some of the first mentions of very interesting items that open the series of necessity coins issued in the fortification of Oradea that is little known in Romanian literature.

Scholtz Bela¹¹, a professional military man and one of the most important historians of the city of Oradea during the period before the First World War, was only aware of a single item from the series issued in 1707¹² and described the harsh conditions in which they were struck.

Scholtz Bela also accurately described the history of military operations around Oradea during Rákóczi II's revolt (see Appendix).

⁵ An episode narrated by L. Szemere is, in our opinion, relevant to the degree of organization of Rákóczi's armies. In a letter to S. Karoly, L. Szemere, one of the commanders of the blockade of Oradea, mentioned among other things a soldier named Biro Janos who was sent to seek out and recover the deserters from Rákóczi's camp, also captured and brought to camp the soldiers sent on different military missions outside the camp (apud Torok 2017)

⁶ One cannot exclude the possibility that one of the old toponyms from Oradea, Bone kut / Fântâna / Izvorul lui Bone [Bone's Fountain or Spring], dates to this period. A series of relevant toponyms can also be mentioned from the area of Maramureş: Virful lui Pinteaa, Peştera lui Pinteaa, etc. [Pinteaa's Peak or Cave]. The latter are connected to Gligor Pinteaa of Măgoaja, a famous haidouk who took active parts besides the kuruc soldiers in different military actions, the most famous of which is the siege of Baia Mare.

⁷ Gorun 1995, the author uses one of Scholtz's older works as the main source for reconstructing the events from Oradea during the blockade: Scholtz 1907, 276, the abstract of which is presented in the appendix of the present article.

⁸ An interesting phenomenon can be noted during this period: the imperial authorities circulated the so-called *Libertaşi* (coins issued by Rákóczi in enormous quantities, displaying the legend PRO LIBERTATE, especially with the nominal values of 10 and 20) confiscated from the kuruc. To these coins the imperial authorities had applied one or more countermarks. The parity was 1 Poltura equaling 10 Libertaşi, but as the conflict progressed, Rákóczi's coin depreciated so that 1 Poltura valued 20 Libertaşi.

⁹ Gyalokai 1875, 33–34.

¹⁰ Weszerle 1911, Tab. V, nr. 15–18. Weszerle Jozsef has already died when Gyalokai published his work. Romer Floris, the Catholic bishop of Oradea, has the merit of publishing the first edition of Weszerle Jozsef's excellent catalogue. We use here the second edition of the catalogue, published in 1911 in Budapest.

¹¹ On the significance of Scholtz's work: Marta 2013, 16; Moisa 2018.

¹² Scholtz 1907, 230.

Transylvania, besides other fields of study, does not include in his catalogue coins issued in Oradea¹³ for reasons unknown.



Fig. 1. Necessity poltura, Oradea, 1708 (taken from Weszerle 1911).

Adolf Resch, one of the best specialists in the field of numismatics from the Principality of Unger Emil mentioned the coins issued in Oradea and stressed the fact that they are extremely rare.

Huszar Lajos omitted these items from the catalogue he published in 1979, but this may be due to the work's character¹⁴.

Esze T., another historian who focused on the history of the kuruc movement, discussed the coins issued in Oradea during the blockade in a wider context, in a general study published in the end of the 1940s.

Up to date, the most complete and complex work dealing with these items, among other things, was published by Szeman Attila. He analyzed 23 items from Oradea¹⁵ and set them in the historical context of their issue, providing specialists an actual working tool.

In Romanian historiography, the first data related to the existence of these items feature in the known catalogue entitled *Monede și bancnote românești*. We should mention that the authors specify that they only had access to the coins from Oradea through the mediation of existing publications¹⁶.

According to them, at the level of the 1970s in Romania the numismatic literature only mentioned coins with the following millesims: 1706 (one item), 1707 (one item), 1708 (one item), and 1710 (two items/variants).

To the best of our knowledge, Romanian numismatic literature does not include studies focusing on this monetary type or other types of necessity coins issued in Transylvania. The items illustrated in the present article are previously unpublished and should be added to those that Szeman was aware of.¹⁷

Description of the items

Type I (Fig. 2. a–f., Fig. 3. a–c)

Obverse: imperial cypher I (Joseph I) inside a circle (the circle is missing on some coins) surmounted by an imperial crown and the millesim: 17I06, 17I07, 17I08, 17I10.

Reverse: on four rows the legend: PRO/NECES:/SITATE/VARAD:., on some items the legend features on five rows, modified: IN/NECES/SITATE/VARADI/ENSI or IN/NECES/SITATE/VARADI/ENSIS.

Dimensions: Diam: 19–20 mm., Weight: 1.24–1.46 – 1.78–2.88 gr.

Nominal: Poltura.

¹³ Resch 1901.

¹⁴ Huszar 1979.

¹⁵ Szemann 2003, 49–52, cat. Nr. 23–46.

¹⁶ Buzdugan *et al.* 1977, 226–227.

¹⁷ The items are preserved in two private collections, one in Oradea and other in Debrecen. We hereby thank their owners for allowing us access to their collections.

Type II (Fig. 2. g-h)

This type consists of small uniface coins.

Observe: imperial cypher I (Joseph I) surmounted by an imperial crown, flanked by letters GIW (Gross Wardein).

Dimensions: Diam: 15.5–16.00–16.5 mm., Weight: 0.70–1.10 gr.

Nominal: Poltura?

From a statistical perspective, the known items are structured thus according to the year of issue: 1706 (five items), 1707 (four items), 1708 (18 items), 1710 Type I (two items), Type II (three items).

The aesthetical qualities of these coins are not to their advantage. Their analysis has led to the conclusion that they were struck ad-hoc with dies made by masters without solid knowledge of heraldry or a refined visual language. The items are what they are, necessity coins, struck in a time of need.

Some of the coins issued in 1708 can be considered exceptions to the rule of craftsmanship quality. Three coins stand out through the care with which they were made and the way the elements are arranged on the flan.

From the perspective of Early Modern Era archaeology, one must note the fact that the context of discovery remains unknown in the case of all items under discussion.

Another aspect worthy of note here is the fact that except for the coin donated to the Society for Archaeology and History in the County of Bihor, none are known to have originated in the territory of the comitatus.

From a historical perspective, the large number of items issued in 1708 seems to indicate the fact that the blockade around Oradea intensified during that year. This contradicts Scholtz's evidence related to the item he was aware of more than 100 years ago.

Conclusions

The overview and illustration of the necessity coins struck during the Kuruc Revolt by the imperial garrison in Oradea aims at contributing to the history of the first decades of Austrian rule over the burg on River Criş and, at the same time, to the knowledge of numismatics in Oradea.

Despite their rudimentary outlook, the small coins from Oradea convey a strong and complex message: on the one hand the city's belonging to the new administrative structures and on the other hand the loyalty expressed by those who defended the fortifications and by the population around it as well to the imperial crown, as the era's sources indicate.

Our attempt to identify the two coin types is aimed at becoming the starting point for a wider presentation of coin and medal production connected to the city on River Crişul Repede.

From another perspective, these items can be included in the wider category of numismatic sources that belong to a recovered history of the fortification of Oradea, a category that some historians dealing with this city's past have ignored or have not been aware of.

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APPENDIX – The events during the blockade of the city of Oradea¹⁸

1703 – April 17th, Captain Gödényi Pál was instructed to lead troops together with Kós Mihály and surround Oradea.

On July 19 Captain Bóne András, leading 4000 riders and 3000 infantry soldiers attacked and conquered the castle in Diosig and defeated the imperial party.

When the news reaches the garrison of Oradea, Captain Kiss Balázs, together with the Serbians who were loyal to the emperor left for Diosig, attacks them and scatters the kuruc found there.

On July 26 Rákóczi wrote the French King Louis XIV ensuring him that he controlled the entire country down to the Danube, that he has defeated the Serbians in three battles, and has managed to occupy the fortifications of Kálló, Károly, Somlyó, Baia Mare, and Huszt, holding several other fortifications under siege: Satu Mare, Munkács, Ungvár, Oradea Mare, and Tokaj.

On August 6 the armies were transported to the gate of Olosig, breaking it with axes, attacking the Serbians there, and looting the city. The revenge of the kuruc had made almost 700 victims among the Serbians, including Commander Kiss Balázs. Captain Bercsényi occupied the city, organized its surrounding, and returned to his camp heavy with the loot gathered in the camp from Oradea.

During this time, Colonel Count Fels-Colonna, the commander of the fortification, was visiting Ineu. He believed it was not safe to return to Oradea due to the hostile Hungarian inhabitants, so for his own safety Colonel Löffelholz, commander of Arad, granted him a battalion of Serbians and a few German soldiers

On October 22 General Sennyei sent Rákóczi a report letting him know that in Cluj imperial and Serbian units left for Oradea. For this reason, Captain Bóne András and his men were sent from Diosig to Cluj-Napoca, and General Orosz Pál, leading 5 battalions, was directed to Oradea.

General Glöckeberg believed the troops at his disposal were insufficient to occupy Oradea and remained in Șimleu. Captain Bóne, accepting the fact that his mission was in vain, left Transylvania around the middle of November and some of his troops were redirected to Beiuș – which the Serbian devastated on November 18 – in order to prevent the imperial troops from occupying the fortification there. Personal Bóne hurried to relieve General Orosz who was at that time in Oradea.

Ever since the beginning of November General Sennyei realized that the troops sent for surrounding Oradea were not going to be strong enough for the task, so he asked for more troops.

Thus, 4 infantry battalions arrived in Diosig on November 14, led by Eölyüs Ferencz, but only the soldiers of one the battalions were fully equipped, the others only had scythes and the men of one of the battalions did not even had clothing and were ready to retreat from fighting.

Jármy Ferencz and his men arrived in Bihor on November 17. In a report dispatched to Sennyei, Jármy mentioned the following: the garrison of Oradea surprised Tordai's camp, killed many men, and scattered the armies.

During the attack the garrison of Oradea put fire to Episcopia and the population there took refuge across the Barcău. Jármy also reports that having only 600 men – most of which were unarmed – he would not be able to defend Bihor for a very long period.

The weakened security only managed to hold after the arrival in Bihor of Captain Bóne and his army on November 27.

Captain Bóne assumed the command of the kuruc armies. On December 8 they burnt a beer brewery and several houses in the proximity of Oradea and killed the haidouks they found there.

The increase in the size of the rebel troops around Oradea had a negative impact on the population that was forced to ensure food for the soldiers, but the task was beyond their powers.

The representatives of the county of Bihor sent General Sennyei a contestation drawing attention to the fact that Bihor was forced to provide supplies not only for the troops around Oradea but also for those in Satu Mare and Șimleu, and this was going to impoverish the villagers.

Precisely for these and other reasons, the garrison lacked food. Duke Jenő, commander in chief of the imperial troops in Hungary, ordered Colonel Löffelholz, commander of Arad, to ensure the supplies required by the garrison in Oradea.

At the orders of General Sennyei Captain Bóne left Oradea Mare on the 28th of December and was sent, together with General Orosz, against the Serbians who were wreaking havoc in Transylvania.

In a letter dated January 1st 1704, Bóne was deeply disappointed with the harsh conditions he had to face together with his men.

¹⁸ The text is translated after Bela 1907, 220–234, and we hereby thank Mrs. Szomoru Edina for translating it from Hungarian.

Count Fels-Colonna, commander of the fortification of Oradea, took advantage of Bóne's departure from the proximity of the city and attacked the few kuruc who had remained in camp.

On January 10 the garrison of Oradea, strengthened by the arrival of 1000 Serbians from Arad, succeeded in conquering the fortifications near Biharia.

The infantrymen surprised the kuruc outside the ditches and very few of them managed to reach the church yard where they were surrounded and slaughtered. Those who managed to escape were followed until Diosig, where the entire settlement was torched.

The fact that around 100 men had no bullets is also relevant for how poorly equipped the kuruc were.

On April 11 the defenders of Oradea attacked again the kuruc camp near Episcopia and caught up with them before reaching the Barcău.

After returning from Transylvania, Captain Bóne received the order to advance towards Szolnok in order to stop the Serbians there. Captain Vájó András was sent to Oradea instead of Bóne.

Leopold I died on May 5, 1704 and his son Joseph I acceded to the throne of Hungary. During that period Rákóczi ruled over the entire Transylvania and was elected prince by the diet meeting in Alba Iulia.

In June General Löffelholz together with Serbian detachments attempted to supply the garrison in Oradea for a longer period but failed because the deputy commander of the fortification of Oradea, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckers made a blitz sortie to Biharia where he crushed the kuruc and reached up to Beiuș, from where he returned loaded with supplies.

General Herbeville reached until the Tisa on October 4 and crossed the river in Szeged, but only encountered abandoned villages and cities. Reaching Oradea he planned to reorganize his army that was exhausted from marching and hunger.

Oradea became Herbeville's base of operations in Transylvania and during the first days of October he started to advance into Transylvania.

On November 9 he reached Șimleu and on November 11 he reached Jibou and defeated Rákóczi's army, and this opened his way to Transylvania.

After Gyürki Pál was appointed commander in chief, General Károlyi Sándor ordered the population in the county of Bihar to submit to the new commander and to join his battalion in order to increase the chances of occupying the fortification of Oradea.

The inhabitants of Bihar nevertheless failed to join Herbeville's banner in troves. The siege of Oradea was also hindered by the sub-commanders who failed to agree on the plan to besiege the city and in the absence of a consistent leader each sub-commander fought according to his own conscience and ability.

The negotiations between Rákóczi and the new emperor Joseph I failed because of the prince's exaggerated demands, but also due to the few concessions that the emperor was willing to make.

The decisive battle to defeat the revolt was planned to take place in the middle of the country, so that in 1706 General Rabutin was ordered to leave Oradea, after having provided the required supplies, and to leave Transylvania in order to subsequently join the main army led by Count Starhemberg Guido.

The failure of the peace attempts led to the restart of the fighting around Oradea. Lieutenant-Colonel Beckers, deputy commander of the fortification of Oradea reported ever since July 20 that the imperial soldiers were attracted to the rebel troops through several tricks.

Colonel Rabutin only started off from Transylvania around the middle of July. He headed towards Oradea, according to his orders, and supplied it for approximately 2 months.

According to the measures adopted by the war council in Vienna, Rabutin should have found gun powder and lead in Oradea, but he did not, He was also hindered in his attempt to reunite with the Serbians under Löffelholz's command, because the latter had been defeated by Count Károlyi Sandor in Békés.

In those conditions Rabutin was forced to spend the winter in Debrecen, reaching Pest on January 21, 1707.

It seems that 1707 was the harshest year for the garrison in Oradea. Having depleted the last of their supplies, the commander of the garrison struck coins out of old copper pots. The obverse of these copper coins displays the Latin words "IN NECESSITATE VARADIENSIS" and the reverse shows, in the middle of the coin, the imperial crown and the year split by letter J: 17-J-07.

The garrison of Oradea was only rescued from its desperate situation on August 6 when General Rabutin was dispatched from Vienna to Transylvania and on his route he defeated twice the kuruc around Oradea and in the end of November supplied the fortification with enough food for at least 14 months.

The population did not openly and permanently join the revolt led by Rákóczi foremost because of the cruel deeds of the Serbians. This is also mentioned in a letter that Rákóczi sent Bercsényi. In that letter the prince also said that he believed Bóne was the only one capable of conquering the Serbians.

Rákóczi trusted Captain Bóne's capacities a great deal and for this reason the latter was called repeatedly over during the previous years, but also in 1707 and 1708.

He did not feel the same way about Palocsay and in a letter dated June 6, 1708 that he wrote Károlyi the prince said that instead of Palocsay – whom he no longer trusted and who had lost all authority in front of his own people – he needed a more capable and trustworthy commander.

General Rabutin only spent a short time in Oradea and then headed to Transylvania. In Gherla he joined the troops of Artillery General Kriechbaum and the army thus increased in size started for Sibiu.

At that time Rákóczi chose to attack the fortification of Oradea in the hope of defeating the lozonoc. The prince was nevertheless bitterly wrong. In a letter he wrote Bercsényi he spoke of defeat, but also expressed his contentment over the situation during the attack, namely the fact that the garrison in Oradea was low on supplies and the Hungarian guard no longer got to terms with the Austrian guard. During a subsequent siege, in the winter, this could mean that the fortification would not last long.

The good news regarding the winter operation made Rákóczi rejoice and on January 9, 1709 he encouraged Count Károlyi to spare no sacrifice to occupy Oradea as he would be richly rewarded for it. The prince was bitterly disappointed to learn that in August Kriechbaum supplied the fortification for many months.

Rákóczi's 1709 memoirs show that the prince mainly attributed Kriechbaum's military successes to the fact that the fortification of Oradea was left without a commander after the latter caught the plague and died from it. In another document, on August 3, 1709 Rákóczi blamed Count Károlyi, saying that the starving of the inhabitants of Oradea could have paid off if Károlyi had shown more energy and devotion in blocking the straights from Transylvania.

Baron Lövenburg Frigyes, the commander of Szeged, was charged with supplying Oradea, but he did not manage to cross the lines of those who besieged it, a fact confirmed by a report dated February 18.

Lövenburg send General Kriechbaum an urgent request to save the fortification of Oradea and the latter started from Agârbiciu (near Cluj-Napoca) on July 27 with 1800 riders and 800 infantrymen to transport 130 carts of flour to the fortification of Oradea.

On August 2 Kriechbaum reached Peștera where he met Bagosi's 500 kuruc and put them on the run. On August 4 he reached Oșorhei and managed to transport the flour inside the fortification, crossing the fortifications of those who besieged it¹⁹.

On August 5 he continued his route to Episcopia and passing by the walls of the fortification was granted the traditional sequence of three cannon fire salutes as a sign of honor.

From his camp near Episcopia Kriechbaum send a report to the war council, mentioning the degraded state of the walls of Oradea and his belief that they should be consolidated.

On August 6 he crossed the Barcău and managed to put to run 3 enemy regiments. On the same day he reached as far as Diosig. August 7 was dedicated to resting the troops. Several men were sent for supplies and their mission ended in unexpected success as the soldiers discovered and emptied several basements full of supplies. On August 8 Kriechbaum started on his way back to Episcopia transporting these supplies.

He reached Oradea on August 9 and under the eyes of the 8000 men of Count Károlyi he took the food inside the fortification. 500 kübel of wheat arrived at the same time from area of Beiuș so that the garrison of Oradea received supplies for at least a year. On the subsequent day Kriechbaum started back towards Transylvania.

Attempting to counter Rákóczi's reproaches, Count Károlyi blocked the passes to Transylvania and thus attempted to stop Kriechbaum, but his initiative lacked vigor and resolution and was ineffective, so that general Kriechbaum entered Transylvania easily. The fighting triggered by Rákóczi's rebellion, with long battles for the fortification of Oradea, came close to an end. 1709 in fact marks the beginning of the decline for Rákóczi's movement.

The damage of the sieges on the fortification and city of Oradea were nevertheless so profound that many years were needed for these wounds to heal. Only 162 houses stood in Oradea in 1714 and 216 in 1720.

It took a century and half for Oradea to regain its prosperity.

¹⁹ Bagosi's 500 kuruc were part of the garrison of the fortification in Piatra Șoimului/Solyomkovar, near Aleșd, one of Rákóczi's strongholds, meant to survey the valley of river Crișul Repede. Jozsa 2005, 68 also mentioned the defeat of the kuruc in Peștera or anyway in the Aștileu-Aleșd-Tinăud area.



Fig. 2. Poltura coins, Joseph I, Oradea,
 a – taken from Weszerle’s catalogue, b-c 1706, c-d 1707, d-f 1708, g-h 1710.



a



b



c

Fig. 3. Necessity coins, Joseph I, Oradea, enlarged images.

Abbreviations

ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Cracow.
ActaMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
ActaMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
AnArchRessoviensia	Analecta Archaeologica Ressoviensia, Rzeszów.
AAS at CEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU, Budapest.
Apulum	Acta Musei Apulensis – Apulum, Alba-Iulia.
Alba Regia	Alba Regia, Székesfehérvár.
Antaeus	Antaeus, Budapest.
Arrabona	Arrabona, Győr.
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală, Cluj-Napoca, Brăila, Reșița.
ArchBaltica	Archaeologia Baltica, Vilnius.
Arch.Inf	Archäologische Informationen.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest.
Banatica	Banatica, Reșița.
BBMÉ	A Béni Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd.
BUFM	Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiei Naționale a Monumentelor, ansambluri situri istorice. București.
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungaricae, Budapest.
CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice, Comisia Națională de Arheologie, București.
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin.
CMA	Complexul Muzeal Arad.
Dolgozatok	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum érem- és régiségtárából, Cluj.
Dolg.	Dolgozatok a Magyar Királyi Ferencz József Tudományegyetem Archaeologiai Intézetéből, Szeged.
Dolg. ÚS	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Új Sorozat. Cluj-Napoca / Kolozsvár.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
HOMÉ	A Hermann Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Cluj-Napoca.
JAM	Jósa András Museum, Nyíregyháza.
JPMÉ	Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve.
JRGZM	Jahrbuch des Romisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz.
KRRMK	Kaposvári Rippl Rónai Múzeum Közleményei, Kaposvár.
LMI	Lista monumentelor istorice, updated in 2015.
MittArchInst	Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
MOL	Magyar Olaj- és Gázipari Részvénytársaság / Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company
Marisia	Marisia, Târgu Mureș.
NyJAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
Przegląd Archeologiczny	Przegląd Archeologiczny, Wrocław.
Rad	Jósa András Museum, Archaeological Archive
RégFüz	Régészeti Füzetek, Budapest.

RKM	Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon/Archaeological Investigations in Hungary, Budapest.
RAJ Arad	Repertoriul Arheologic al Mureşului Inferior. Judeţul Arad. Timişoara 1999.
RAN	Repertoriul Arheologic Naţional.
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche şi Arheologie, Bucureşti.
SGB	Studii de Geografie a Banatului, Timişoara.
SIB	Studii de Istorie a Banatului, Timişoara.
Slavia Antiqua	Slavia Antiqua, Poznań.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra.
SMK	Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár.
SovArh	Sovetskaja Arheologija, Moskva.
SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission.
StudiaUBB Historia	Studia UBB Historia, Cluj-Napoca.
SzKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács Múzeum Évkönyve, Pécs.
Századok	Századok, Budapest.
Terra Sebus	Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Sebeş.
Tibiscum S. N.	Tibiscum S. N., Caransebeş.
TransRev	Transylvanian Review, Cluj-Napoca.
ZalaiMúz	Zalai Múzeum, Zalaegerszeg.
ZSA	Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Arad.
Živa Antika	Živa Antika, Skopje.