

Spiridonov, V., Lopatkin, A.: Matematička obrada fizikalno kemijskih podataka; Zagreb, 1974.

Sydenham E. A.: Roman Monetary system, Vol 1, London, 1919.

Šporer, Zlatko: Matematičke formule i njihova primjena, Zagreb, 1987.

Tonson, J.: Tables of Ancient Coins and Measures, London, 1727.

SUMMARY

COIN PONDOMETRY IN THE MIDDLE AGES

When the Western Roman Empire fell in 476 and the Goths entered the City of Rome, Europe disintegrated into many at that time unorganised and unconnected entities which began to build their own cultural and political identity. As time passed, the earlier joint measuring system (we would say, the standard measuring system of Antiquity) was lost, together with all the cultural and technological heritage of Rome. A measurement system is vital for the survival of any kind of social activity. Many new entities settled on the enormous territory under Roman influence and the existing measuring system could not keep up, so people began to create and use local systems, instead. The use of local measuring systems was sometimes so fragmented that towns in view of one another's walls had completely different measurements. The description of all medieval measuring units would require a lot of time. The article describes everything directly or indirectly connected to the precision of measuring mass, especially in exchanging money during trade in areas with different measuring systems. These were often used by authorised money exchangers who "legally" robbed both sides.