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SUMMARY

COINS MINTED BY VASSALS OF BOSNIAN RULERS

The author examines two instances of coins minted by vassals of Bosnian rulers. He shows that there were different legal practices in striking coins: usurpations of the king's right and *ius cudendae monetae* granted by the senior.

In the first part he examines a coin that has been known for a long time, which he attributes to Duke Radič Sanković, who usurped the king's right to strike coins in the time after King Tvrtko I. There is important similarity between this coin and one of Tvrtko's banal coins. The author argues that the die for that Tvrtko coin was redesigned to obtain the die for the Duke Radič coin, which holds a helmet with a "triangular" crest as one of the heraldic symbols of that family. The author then makes a sgraffito and heraldry survey of the Sanković clan and addresses the issue of their entire arms, which consist of a red shield with 14 gold squares and a helmet with a "triangular" crest.

The second part of the article is about a type of coin minted by Đurađ Branković. The author argues that this coin was minted on the grounds of *ius cudendae monetae*, granted to this Despot of Serbia was by his senior, King Stjepan Tomaš Ostojić of Bo-

snia. The author follows the subjection of the Serbian Despotate to the Bosnian Crown from the days of Ban Tvrtko and Prince Lazar, and uses heraldry to establish that it was doubtlessly fully developed in 1407 under Lazar's son Despot Stefan Lazarević. This year marks the beginning of Serbian heraldry in the Western sense, and the seal introduced by Lazar's son at the beginning of that year shows that the first real arms of the Despot of Serbia were undoubtedly of Bosnian provenance. After 1445 Despot Đurađ Branković continued to use these arms, with changed personal symbols. On the basis of heraldic, sgraffito and numismatic historical data, also including analogy of Đurađ's coins with the arms of Janos Hunyadi, the author proves that Despot Đurađ Branković minted two types of coins as a vassal of King Stjepan Tomaš, honouring the rule that his coins, in accordance with *ius cudendae monetae*, as Rengjeo wrote, "had to be the same as the king's, only the magnate had to place his own mark on them for the sake of control".