

# MONETA REGIS PRO SCLAVONIA FROM THE MEKIŠ-ZGRUTI HOARD

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Izvorni znanstveni rad / Original scientific paper

*The term “banovac” (denarius banalis) has been known in literature since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when Ćiro Truhelka published his capital work Slavonski banovci: prinos hrvatskoj numismatici in 1897. This type of coin has been sporadically mentioned ever since, usually in the form of short research papers or in larger syntheses. The denars issued by Ban<sup>1</sup> Miklós Amade (Lat. Nicola Omodei; Cro. Nikola Omodejev)<sup>2</sup> were unknown as such at that time. Rather, they were attributed to the reign of King Bela IV, almost a century before their actual time, until the discovery of the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard. The denars or “banovci” from the hoard are*

*characterized by superficially executed obverses and reverses, which especially applies to legends, in contrast to earlier issues. The overall aim of this paper is to draw attention to the importance of this autonomous coinage from the region of Slavonia, which was used for financial transactions in that area during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Also, by taking into consideration the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard, this paper will offer some insights on a small part of the hundred-year history of the minting of “banovac” coins.*

## Key words:

“banovac”, Mekiš-Zgruti, late medieval mints, Nikola Omodejev, Slavonia, denarius banalis, coinage, medieval numismatics

## Introduction<sup>3</sup>

From the 13<sup>th</sup> century, under the rule of Bela IV, a new, highly valued coin was introduced, known in the literature as the Slavonian “banovac” or, as the contemporary sources called it, *denarius banalis*.<sup>4</sup> Made of silver with a very small percentage of copper, and with its outstanding stylistic characteristics, it was very popular in the earliest stages of its distribution within and beyond the borders of modern Croatia. According to Metcalf, its production began due to the economic prosperity of Zagreb and trade with the German area.<sup>5</sup> The privileges and status of Royal

Free Cities, received by individual settlements (e.g. Varaždin) as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century, also contributed to the development of the *denarius banalis*, as an autonomous means of payment in the area of modern northern and eastern Croatia.<sup>6</sup>

The denar, therefore, has never been minted out of pure silver, but it also contained copper in a ratio that, depending on the political and economic situation, was subject to change.<sup>7</sup>

1 “Ban” was a title given to the legal representative of the king in medieval Croatia, Slavonia and Bosnia.

2 Miklós Amade was his Hungarian name. Nikola or Nicola was the name he was known by in the Croatian area.

3 This paper is a modified version of my graduate thesis, defended on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2018 in the Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb, under the mentorship of Ana Azinović Bebek.

4 This is the most common variant of the name. Some of the others are: *denarii zagrabienses*, *Grechenses*, *verocenses*. Although they are known as “banovci” in Croatia, the term is not correct because this was a name used for a vice-Ban (Dolenec 1982, 4; Križan 2010, 7–8; Rengjeo 2011, 180).

5 Metcalf 1965, 165.

6 Metcalf 1978, 46.

7 Truhelka 1897, 36.



FIGURE 1. Inventory of the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard (AMZ, G1039; photo by Igor Krajcar).

From a charter of Bela IV of 1256, it is evident that *Bans* issued money as royal representatives in the mint *vltra Dravam* (*camera de vltra Drava*).<sup>8</sup> This probably refers to the Pakrac mint, which is also called *camera de Puchruch*, and is known as the oldest mint of this Croatian autonomous coinage.<sup>9</sup> As mentioned before, during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, Zagreb developed into a strong economic center of Slavonia, which conditioned the mint's relocation.<sup>10</sup>

Particularly interesting is the *denarii Gurches*, which are thought to have been named according to the *monetarius* and *comes camerae* from 1323 who minted them (*Ladislavs Gurches*).<sup>11</sup> Given that this is precisely the period when denars under *Ban Miklós Amade* were minted, we can not exclude the possibility that the coins which are the subject of this paper, and are discussed in the continuation of this study, were called by that name.

With time the quality, and thus the value, of the *denarius banalis* fell, until its complete disappearance in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>12</sup> In the first quarter of this century, King Charles Robert I tried to bring back the lost value of this coinage by introducing a reform,<sup>13</sup> during the regency of *Ban Miklós Felsőlendvai Amade*, whose coins (denars and oboli) are found in the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard. By the king's command, he tried to imitate the coins of the same quality as minted earlier under Bela IV, which is noticeable on the coins themselves. Apart from the loss of Gothic inscriptions, the difference is evident in the simplicity and "negligence" in the production of some dies, as well as the process of minting itself. During the analysis, some inconsistencies and doubts about the coins appeared, with respect to the authors who had previously studied the hoard, which will also be presented and explained in more detail in the continuation of the text.

8 Truhelka 1897, 5; Herman Kaurić 2006, 10; Križan 2010, 5.

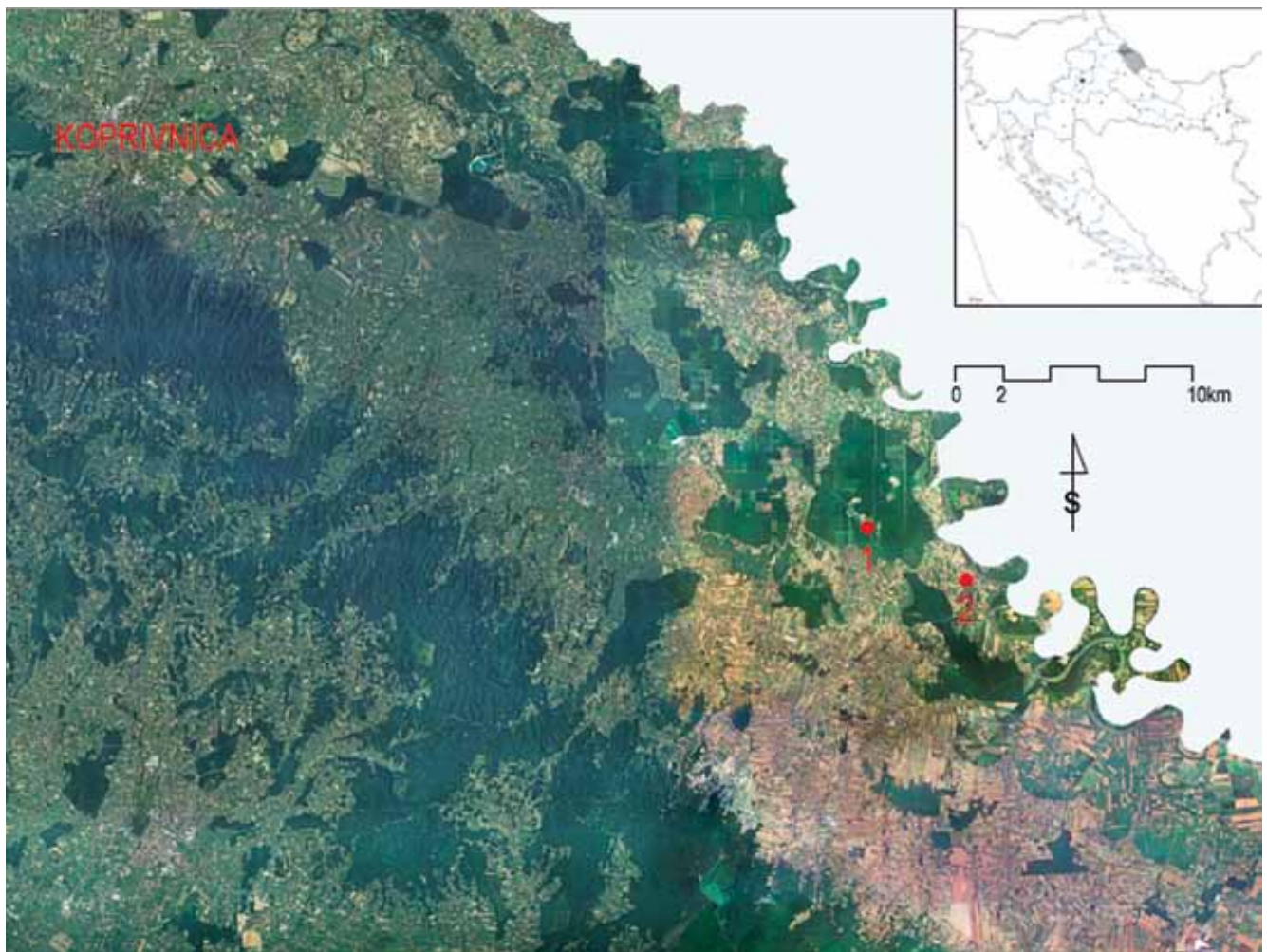
9 Truhelka 1897, 8; Herman Kaurić 2006, 10.

10 Kampuš 1981, 10.

11 Truhelka 1897, 9, 16.

12 The exact date is unknown (Mirnik 1981, 16).

13 Smičiklas 1911, 105–106.



MAP 1. Location of the sites Mekiš-Zgruti and Ruškova greda (Čimin 2017a, 280).

The hoard was found in a place where archaeologists recently discovered a medieval village dated from the late 11<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-16<sup>th</sup>.<sup>14</sup> At the time of the purchase in 1967, the hoard contained a large number of *denarii banales* alongside a pair of temple rings and three signet rings. The coins, as an important part of the inventory, have never been studied in detail. This paper, therefore, seeks to give insight on one small part of the hundred-year history of the minting of the “banovac”.

### About the Hoard

The hoard, consisting of silver coins and jewellery (Fig. 1), was found near Podravske Sesvete, in the settlement of Mekiš, at the position called Zgruti (Map 1). The place is located in the eastern part of the Koprivnica-Križevci County, where, in recent years, the Museum of the City of Koprivnica has conducted partial ex-

cavations of the eponymous medieval village, settled from the late 11<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-16<sup>th</sup>, which belonged to the Gorbonok estate.<sup>15</sup>

Several pit structures were found at Zgruti, some of which have been confirmed as houses of various shapes.<sup>16</sup> The archaeological material found inside houses and waste pits, such as fragments of ceramic vessels, ceramic balls, animal bones etc., indicates the above-mentioned time period, which corresponds to the general dating of the hoard.<sup>17</sup> The commonest type of vessel is kitchen pottery decorated with wheel ornaments, horizontal notches and horizontal grooves, as well as tableware of Austro-Hungarian provenance, which points to the considerable purchasing power of this small community.<sup>18</sup>

14 See below.

15 Čimin 2014, 149; 2017a, 279; 2017b, 7–8.

16 Čimin 2013, 173; 2017b, 8.

17 Čimin 2017b, 10–11.

18 Čimin 2017b, 11–12.

As an extremely valuable, and almost unique, finding of this type in Croatia, the hoard was purchased by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb from the famous Croatian artist Vanja Radauš in 1967 for the amount of 10 000 ND.<sup>19</sup> The hoard contained a large number of silver denars, two well-preserved temple rings and three signet rings. The jewellery has been thoroughly studied and published by Ivan Mirnik and Željko Demo.<sup>20</sup>

Hitherto the coins have been used only for dating purposes and not studied in any detail.<sup>21</sup> With that in mind, the burial of the hoard was placed at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> – or, more precisely, in the period of Miklós Amade.<sup>22</sup> The *denarii banales* were issued for the area of medieval Slavonia (*Regnum Sclavoniae*), which included the counties of Križevci, Zagreb and Varaždin.<sup>23</sup> In 1958, Ivan Rengjeo published a short review of the coins from the hoard. At that time the hoard apparently consisted of 488 denars and 15 oboli, and he further states the following: *Another feature of this hoard is that it consisted solely of the “banovci” of that type (issued during the rule of Miklós) and that, among them, none other of the numerous Slavonian coin types was found...*<sup>24</sup> During re-examination of the material for the purpose of writing this paper, it was found that the current situation does not correspond to that in the 1950s, and these new observations will be presented in the continuation of this essay. At one point, the Zgruti hoard was erroneously attributed to the rule of Mikac, a later *Ban*.<sup>25</sup>

### The coins from the Hoard

A total of 452 denars and 12 oboli from the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard were analysed,<sup>26</sup> i.e. 2 marks, 1 pensa and 18 denars,<sup>27</sup> according to the terminology of the high medieval period.<sup>28</sup> The average weight of the denars from the hoard is 0.75 grams, and of the oboli 0.35 grams (Fig. 2), with a diameter of 15.5 and 12.5 millimetres, respectively. Some of the specimens weigh more than 1 gram, which is probably due to the inobservance of the monetarius during the minting process.

Axial orientation on both coin types varies and does not follow any standardized form. Most of the coins have sigla on the reverse which are primarily associated with King Bela IV. These oldest *denarii banales* are characterized by well-formed letters and characters made in deeper relief.<sup>29</sup> But, due to the variations

in the inscriptions, the poorly executed and superficial depictions, and with the jewellery that was found in this and other hoards (e.g. Sokolovac, Rakitovica),<sup>30</sup> it is possible to argue that these denars were minted during the rule of *Ban* Miklós Amade (1322–1324).<sup>31</sup> Initially, Rengjeo considered them to be the oldest “banovci” because of the rough minting,<sup>32</sup> but later, after studying historical sources, he changed his mind and included them among the later types. Although the coins at first sight look identical, there are some differences in the inscriptions and presentation, which suggests that different dies were used in the minting, made by different artisans. Rengjeo distinguished over 30 variants of Miklós’s coins within this hoard by noting the differences in the size and thickness of the letters minted on the blank, and the differences in their placement.<sup>33</sup> But if we take into account the possibility of a weaker strike or a shift during minting, these parameters are not completely reliable. It is also important to remove from consideration the two coins which, according to the sigla, the depiction and the text on them, do not belong to the authority of *Ban* Miklós Amade. The first is a denar with the sigla K – I, which can be attributed to Ivan Babonić. The second coin bears the sigla O – 2. At this point, it is not possible to determine with certainty who the minting authority was for this obolus.

All the denars and oboli examined were minted from a mixture of silver and copper, most likely in Zagreb,<sup>34</sup> and they have no gold impurities, as was the case in some older coins.<sup>35</sup> It is possible that the ore, as with the earliest denars, was acquired in Srebrenik, a town in Bosnia and Herzegovina, not far from its border with Croatia.<sup>36</sup>

All coins have the same depictions on obverse and reverse. On the obverse of the denar, there is usually the inscription +MONETAPEGISP(ro)SCLAVONIA, between two concentric circles of pearls.<sup>37</sup> On the letter “P” there is a small cross-line, which Rengjeo claims does not appear in some variants,<sup>38</sup> which was not observed during the analysis, nor a reversed letter “S” that he claims also to have noticed.<sup>39</sup> But that does not mean that such forms were not on the coins that are missing today.

An interesting reading was proposed by Schönvisner. He offered a reading *Moneta regis pro tota sclavonie*, arguing that the above-mentioned form of the letter P is actually compounded with the letter T.<sup>40</sup> Ligatures and individual letters show simi-

19 AMZ Archive: file no. 565/1954, Mekiš Podravski; Demo 2014, 89.

20 Mirnik 1993b, 213; Demo 2014, 89–95.

21 Demo 2014, 95.

22 Mirnik 1992, 186–187; Demo 2014, 93.

23 Benković 2006, 6–7

24 Rengjeo 1958, 2.

25 Dukat and Mirnik 2005, 124.

26 In the letter sent to the Secretariat for Education and Culture on 31 January 1967, 465 denars (one more than the present situation) were mentioned as the subject of purchase, with the remains of the fabric in which they were stored and which had not been preserved (AMZ Archive: file no. 565/1954, Mekiš Podravski).

27 Including all of the oboli: 12 oboli = 6 denars.

28 Truhelka 1897, 34–35.

29 Rengjeo 1958, 6; Kopač 1972, 5; Mirnik 1992, 200.

30 See below.

31 Mirnik 1994, 234.

32 Rengjeo 1955, 17.

33 Rengjeo 1958, 3.

34 Krasnov 1980, 10.

35 Truhelka 1897, 69.

36 It is believed that Saxon miners started to work here around 1254 (Metcalf 1978, 46).

37 If denars were minted by a Duke, not a Ban, the inscription read +MONETADVISP(ro)SCLAVONIA (Rengjeo 1977b, 43).

38 Rengjeo 1958, 3.

39 Palavra 2006, 22; this form appears in the role of a siglum on one obolus.

40 Schönvisner 1801, 196; Korčmaroš 1998, 92.

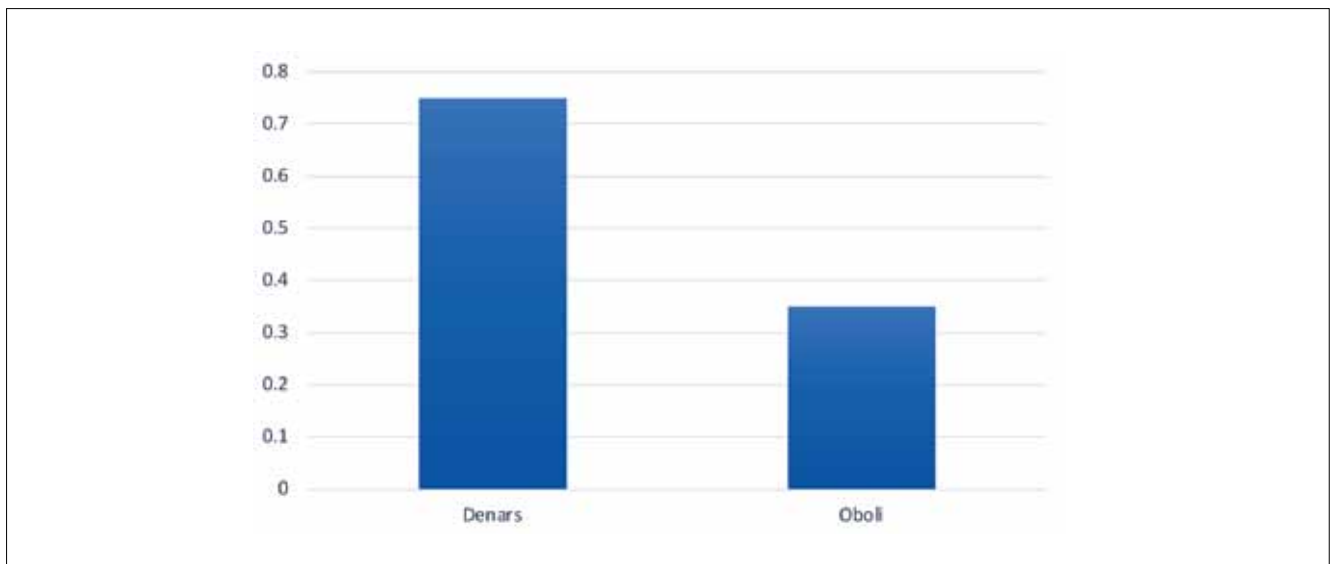


FIGURE 2. Average weight of denars and oboli from the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard, in grams (made by Luka Štefan).

lar or identical characteristics as are found on poorly executed coins issued by Mikac, which further confirms this hoard's dating.<sup>41</sup> In addition, there is a visible change from the Gothic letters to their Latin versions.<sup>42</sup> Schönwiesner and Truhelka read the last two words as *per sclavoniam*, stating that in the old charters a crossed P invariably indicated this reading.<sup>43</sup> But so far neither type of coin from the hoard, nor other types, has contained the continuation - M in the word *Sclavonia*.

A running marten with a single rosette above and below it is depicted on the obverse of the coin. The rosettes or, as in some other variants of the *denarius banalis*, the stars, are the symbols of the two rivers that bound Slavonia: the Sava and Drava.<sup>44</sup> The marten is mentioned, as the oldest heraldic symbol of the Kingdom of Slavonia, in a decree of King Vladislav of 1496, and was preserved only on coinage.<sup>45</sup> Due to the abundance of the forests which it inhabited in Slavonia and its valuable fur, which was used as a means of payment,<sup>46</sup> this animal was chosen as a symbol of this region.<sup>47</sup> Due to its commercial value, the symbol of the marten was also depicted on coins.<sup>48</sup> That is why a new tax was introduced, in Croatian called *marturina*.<sup>49</sup> Coins with the marten symbol were also called *mardurini*.<sup>50</sup>

From the beginning of the reign of Charles Robert I, changes in the coin design are visible, so that the animal is now located between the crown and the star.<sup>51</sup> Viktor Kopač once considered that coins where the marten was shown leaping to the right could be attributed to typologically older variants.<sup>52</sup> This claim is certainly erroneous if we take it into account that the coins analysed are among the youngest specimens with such a display.

A patriarchal cross within a pearl circle dominates the reverse. To the left and right of its upper bar there are a six-pointed star and a crescent moon. These motifs are known from the reign of Andrew II, in Friesach pfennings.<sup>53</sup> The patriarchal cross as an emblem of Hungary, under whose royal authority these regions were at the time, represents its constitutional relationship with Slavonia.<sup>54</sup> It is also frequent on Byzantine coins.<sup>55</sup>

In the lower part, to the left and right of the vertical beam, there are two crowned heads. Truhelka believes that they are of Hungarian origin, as they are often portrayed on coins of other Hungarian rulers, such as Andrew II, Ladislaus IV Cuman etc.<sup>56</sup> There are various theories as to who the heads represent. It could be that of a king (shown to the left with long hair) and a queen

41 Rengjeo 1958, 6.

42 Truhelka 1897, 54.

43 Schönwiesner 1801, 196; Truhelka 1897, 54.

44 Wyrubal 1981, 8.

45 Truhelka 1897, 45–46; Zmajčić 1973, 2.

46 Klaić 1904, 127.

47 Truhelka 1897, 46; Benković 2006, 7.

48 Dolenc 1979, 8.

49 Truhelka 1897, 47; Klaić 1904, 117.

50 Truhelka 1897, 49.

51 Truhelka 1897, 49.

52 Kopač 1972, 5.

53 As the oldest known coat of arms of Croatia, it still appears within the coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia; Truhelka 1897, 50–51; Krasnov 1999, 40.

54 Truhelka 1897, 51; Zmajčić 1973, 2; Rengjeo 1977a, 32; Krasnov 1999, 40–41.

55 The Hungarian rulers and Byzantine emperors were in marital and family relations, so it is not surprising that the Patriarchal Cross appeared on Hungarian and Croatian coins; Krasnov 1999, 44.

56 Truhelka 1897, 52.

Type	Inscription	Quantity	Cat. no.
1.	+ ΠΟΙΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	245	1-237, 446-451, 444-445
2.	+ ΙΙΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	109	244-258, 260-319, 321-354
3.	+ ΠΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	4	240-243
4.	+ ΠΟΙΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	2	238-239
5.	+ ΙΙΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	49	356-404
6.	+ ΙΙΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	17	405-421
7.	+ ΙΙΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	1	422
8.	+ ΙΙΟΦΕΤΑΡΕΟΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	1	423
9.	+ ΝΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΡ(RO)SCLA/ONIA	3	259, 320, 355
10.	+ MONEΤΑ ΡΕΓΙΣ Ρ(RO) SCLA/ONIA	1	463
11.	Undeterminable	20	424-443

TABLE 1. Variants of inscription on denars from the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard (made by Luka Štefan).

(shown to the right with the hair pulled into a bun), or they could even represent the holy rulers Stephen I and Ladislaus I.<sup>57</sup> But it is unlikely that they are the holy rulers, because of the lack of aura around their heads, while the king and queen are both entitled to the crown.<sup>58</sup> The latter is claimed by Pavao Ritter Vitezović in his work *Banologia*.<sup>59</sup> Along with the larger transverse beam, there are sigla o – o, except for the previously mentioned denar with the markings K – I.

Four pieces of *denarius banalis* were found in the village of Sv. Ana, near Šemovac, two of which were issued by *Ban Miklós*.<sup>60</sup> One was double-struck, as are several specimens from the Zgruti hoard. A hoard with this type of Slavonian denars was also found in Rakitovica, where 51 of the 55 denars were issued by *Ban Miklós*.<sup>61</sup> One specimen of this denar was also found in the Sokolovac hoard. In total, from the territory of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Slovenia and Serbia, over 40 hoards of *denarius banalis* are known.<sup>62</sup>

With the oboli from the hoard, the situation is somewhat different. Since the coin is of a small size, it was not possible to utilize the same inscription as on denars on the obverse, so REXSCLAVONIE was used in its place. If an obolus was minted by a Duke, and not a Ban, the inscription read DVXSCLAVONIE.<sup>63</sup> The rest of the display on the obverse and reverse corresponds to the display on the denars, with the exception of the unknown sigla O – 2 on the previously-mentioned obolus.

As many as 10 different variants of the inscription were observed on the denars from the hoard (Tab. 1).

In the first variant, the letter “M” is written in the form of a Greek letter “π” (*pi*). The letter “N” is reminiscent of the older forms of the letter “eta” in the Greek alphabet and is in ligature with the letter “E”. “T” is reminiscent of the Greek form of “tau”.

57 Truhelka 1897, 52; Mirnik 2008, 129.

58 Krasnov 1999, 42–43.

59 From the text, it is also possible to read out the fact that even in the 18<sup>th</sup> century denarii banales could be found, but they were no longer present as a means of payment; HAZU Archive: P. Ritter Vitezović, *Banologija seu de banatu Croatiae*; Korčmaroš 1998, 90.

60 Krasnov 1998, 24–26.

61 Smajlagić 2002, 122–135.

62 Dolenc 1982, 4; Mirnik 1992, 185.

63 Rengjeo 1977b, 43.

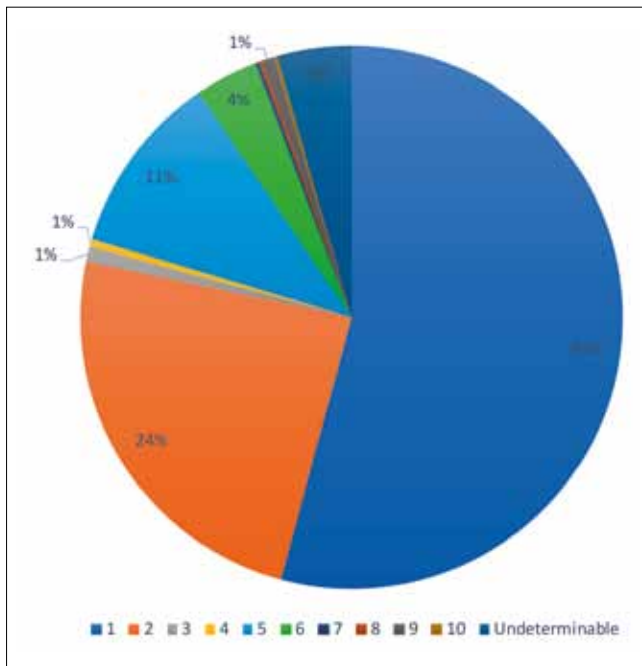


FIGURE 3. Types of denar, according to the inscription (made by Luka Štefan).

The second variant is characterized by the letter “M” written in the form of two letters “l”. The letters “N” and “E” are in ligature. “T” is reminiscent of the Greek form of “tau”.

In the third variant, unlike the first, “π” appears with the customarily written letter “N”, which is in ligature with the letter “E”.

The fourth type can be distinguished because of an inversely placed letter “N” in the word “SCLAVONIA”.

The exception, which indicates a new, fifth variant of the inscription and a new die, is the implementation of the letter “T” in the standard Latin form.

The form of the letter “E” distinguishes the sixth variant. In the lower part, there is an anomaly in the form of an elongated reverse comma with a small point in the middle, which in combination with the preceding letter offers the possibility to read the word “PEGIS” as “REGIS”.

The seventh variant is missing the letter “L” in the word “SCAVONIA”. During detailed examination, it was found that it was a new die, rather than a shift incurred during the minting process.

The appearance of the ligature “FE” and the letter “O” replacing “G” characterizes the eighth variant of the inscription.

In the ninth variant “N” is the initial letter, while the tenth variant is characterized by the letters “M” and “N” written in Gothic letters.

The first and second are the most common variants (78 %), followed by variants 5 (11 %), 6 (4 %), then 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (3 %). Twenty coins (4 %), remained unclassified due to a damaged or worn obverse (Fig. 3).

Although the differences in the inscription on the obverse of individual denars are obvious, they are not the only ones, and there are also independent variations in the depiction of the marten. Thus, for example, some coins have a small dot in the middle of the marten’s body (Fig. 4). It is interesting that this anomaly occurs exclusively on coins of the 1st variant, as well as on the two oboli that will be discussed below. It raises the question of its meaning and whether it can be related to a similar anomaly that appears on the reverse of some coins under the right siglum. It is also important to note that, on denars of the first variant, the marten often has fur (Fig. 5), although on some it is no longer visible due to wear of the coin, while on the coins of other variants there is no indication that it was portrayed at all.



FIGURE 5. Visible fur on the obverse of the denars (photo by Igor Krajcar).



FIGURE 4. Dot in the middle of the marten's body (photo by Igor Krajcar).



FIGURE 6. Sigla attributed to Ban Miklós (photo by Igor Krajcar).



FIGURE 7. Sigla attributed to Ban Ivan (photo by Igor Krajcar).

Before we start to discuss the reverses of the coins, it is important to note that they do not have to correspond to a particular variant of the obverse inscription and that the dies were often changed; so, for example, coins with two identical obverses can have two completely different reverses, and vice versa.

The most obvious difference on the reverse of the denars is definitely the *Ban* sigla, which are located to left and right of the cross. By them, we can determine who minted particular coins. In this case, it is quite simple, since most of them carry the aforementioned sigla of *Ban Miklós* (Fig. 6), and only one has sigla of an earlier *Ban*, Ivan Babonić (Fig. 7).

There are also two coins that do not carry any sigla (cat. no. 444–445), which suggests there is a possibility of either a mistake in the die-production or an attempt at counterfeiting, although the inscription corresponds to the first variant above.

On some examples below the right siglum, there is a dot similar to the one that occurs on the obverse in the middle of the marten's torso (Fig. 8). We can assume that it could be an error or wear of the die, because the phenomenon is not related to a specific type of coin within the hoard.

Tiny dots, visible on two coins between the left sigla and the star, were probably caused by the wear of the die and do not have any significant meaning (Fig. 9).

Another noticeable difference on the reverse is the exchange in the positions of the star and crescent moon. In most cases, the crescent is located to the right of the upper crossbeam of the cross, and the star to the left, while 7 coins (cat. no. 135, 446–451) have the star to the right and the crescent to the left (Fig. 10). Three coins with this reverse variant do not have a circle with a center point within the crescent moon's arms, while it is visible on the rest of the coins. This motif could designate a certain

coin emission,<sup>64</sup> but it is possible that these are the markings of a Chamber Count or monetary official. Truhelka claims they were placed on the coins instead of some of the sigla,<sup>65</sup> which, if we take into account who had the right to mint during this period, would not be permissible, so such specimens could also be considered as counterfeits.

There is also a noticeable difference in the execution of the two heads below the larger cross-beam, especially with respect to the crowns. On some specimens, the crown appears to be doubled (Fig. 11), that is, as if the two crowns were merged into one. On the same specimens, there is a ring on top of the vertical cross-beam instead of the dot normally placed in that area. This is characteristic of the 1st variant of the denar.

64 Truhelka 1897, 52.

65 Truhelka 1897, 67.



FIGURE 8. Unknown mark under the right siglum (photo by Igor Krajcar).



FIGURE 9. Small markings between the left siglum and the star (photo by Igor Krajcar).





**FIGURE 10.** Denar with the positions of the crescent and the star exchanged (photo by Igor Krajcar).

Some coins have a depiction of the crowns in the form of the top of a tower (Fig. 12). On the specimens processed they appear on both heads at the same time, or only on the left one, while the right one is “ribbed”, and vice versa.

A difference is also evident in the depiction of the heads themselves, regardless of the crown. On the two coins of the ninth variant of the obverse inscription, they are beautifully executed, with prominent eyes and other characteristics (Fig. 13). On these



**FIGURE 12.** Depiction of a head with a crown in the form of a tower top (photo by Igor Krajcar).



**FIGURE 11.** Depiction of a head with a double crown (photo by Igor Krajcar).

specimens, it is also important to point out the depiction of the star with a dot in the middle. The same depiction of the star is visible on another denar, but the head corresponds to what we normally find on other coins from this hoard.



**FIGURE 13.** Denar with beautifully derived head depictions and a star with a dot in the middle (photo by Igor Krajcar).



FIGURE 14. Denar of Ivan Babonić (photo by Igor Krajcar).

It has already been mentioned that one denar does not quite correspond to the inventory of the hoard. This is the denar of *Ban* Ivan Babonić (Fig. 14; cat. no. 463). On the obverse, there is an inscription of the tenth variant, within the two circles. In the centre is a marten running towards the left with two six-pointed stars, placed above and below it. On the marten, there are no prominent features such as eyes, fur etc. On the reverse, there is a patriarchal cross with a six-pointed star and crescent in its upper part. The crescent is missing a point or a circle between its arms. From the center of the cross, two lilies spring up. In addition to the larger cross beam, there are the letters K-I, which represent the initials of the King and *Ban* (*Karolus-Iohannes*).<sup>66</sup> The heads appear to be bigger and clumsier in comparison to the other examples from the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard. As previously noted, Rengjeo claims that he carefully examined all the denars from the hoard,<sup>67</sup> which means that it is very unlikely that he, as one of the great numismatists of that time, would miss a coin of Miklós's predecessor.<sup>68</sup> However, he does not mention it, and he does not mention the special type of obolus analysed below either, so this raises the question of how these coins came into this assemblage. Ivan Mirnik states that there are 495 denars in the hoard, of which 494 belong to *Ban* Miklós Amade, but does not clarify the affiliation of the remaining coin.<sup>69</sup> It is possible that he had already noticed the denar of Ivan Babonić, which means that this coin was somehow inserted in the hoard between 1955 and 1982, but it is not possible to determine in what way. It is interesting to note that Truhelka attributed the sigla with a circumflex (which is placed above the sigla of Babonić's denar from this hoard) to earlier emissions of coins,<sup>70</sup> so it would not be difficult to put the minting of these coins at the time of the direct shift of power between the two *Bans* (Ivan Babonić and Miklós Amade), or more precisely at the time of Charles's monetary reform of 1323, which would mean that Babonić had already begun

unsuccessfully to imitate Bela's beautifully minted coins. If the two *Bans* ruled at the same time for a very short period, it is not difficult to explain the two aforementioned denars without any sigla (*interregnum*), as well as the obolus discussed below.

There are several variants of the inscription on the oboli from the hoard (Tab. 2).

Type	Inscription	Quantity	Cat. No.
1.	REXSCL AONIA	8	452-459
2.	REXSCL AONIIA	2	460, 464
3.	REXSCL...A/ ONI'E	2	461-462

TABLE 2. Variants of inscriptions on the oboli from the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard (made by Luka Štefan).

Oboli cat. nos. 452–459 are characterized by a marten running to the left on the obverse, with two rosettes, arranged below and above it, alongside the first variant of the inscription.<sup>71</sup> They account for 67 % of the total of 12 oboli analysed (Fig. 15). Within this type two coins can be singled out depicting a marten in whose centre is a dot (cat. nos. 456–457), and they may be linked to the denars with the same characteristic. It is reasonable to conclude that they belong to the same series. A similar obolus with a dot in the centre of the marten's torso, which is attributed to the reign of Bela IV, is found in the hoard from Poljančani, near Bjelovar.<sup>72</sup> Within the same hoard, there was also an obolus of Miklós Amade whose inscription cannot be determined with certainty on the basis of the photograph.<sup>73</sup>

On the reverse, there is a standard patriarchal cross. In addition to the upper part of the cross, on the left is a six-pointed star, and to the right is a horizontally-positioned half-moon with a small circle positioned between its arms. The rest of the display corresponds to those on the denars.

The second variant of the inscription is found on a single obolus (cat. no. 460) and the third variant type on two oboli (cat. nos. 461–462). They make up a total of 32 % of the oboli from the hoard (Fig. 15). Although they could be classified into two different types, they have common stylistic characteristics, i.e. obverse and reverse depictions.

66 Mirnik 2008, 130.

67 Rengjeo 1958, 3.

68 In an earlier paper of 1955, Rengjeo states that the hoard consists of pieces with only one type of siglum, which is not the case with other similar hoards (Rengjeo 1955, 17).

69 Mirnik 1982, 17.

70 Truhelka 1897, 57.

71 The last letter "A" is turned upside down. It may also be a densely-printed letter "E" where a section is cut off.

72 The hoard was bought from Karl Nuber for the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb by Josip Brunšmid. It was probably concealed at the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century; Bilić 2014, 15, cat. no. 16.

73 Bilić 2014, 18, cat. no. 30.

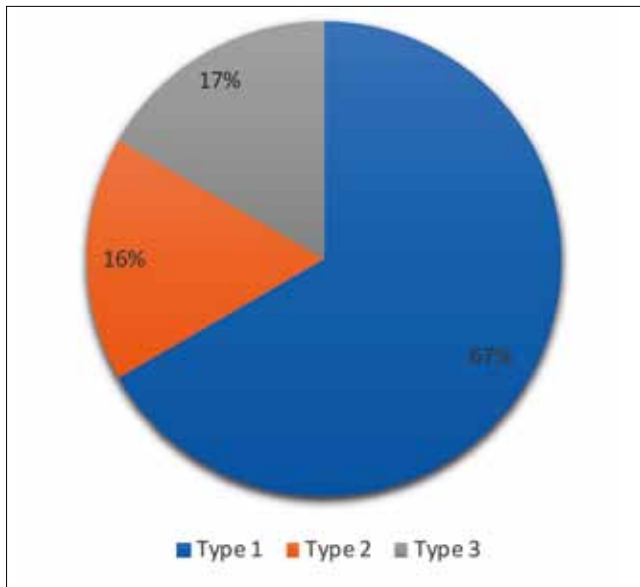


FIGURE 15. Variants of oboli, according to the inscription (made by Luka Štefan).

The marten still adorns the front side, but now there are six-pointed stars above and below it. The marten itself is somewhat smaller and differently executed, slimmer and without visible fur.

The depiction on the reverse still remains the same, with minor stylistic changes, so there are noticeable differences in size and appearance of the heads. Also, the lack of small circles between the crescent arms is particularly noticeable.

The second variant of the inscription corresponds to the aforementioned obolus which cannot be determined according to the sigla and is thus singled out as a separate category (Fig. 16; cat. no. 464). A reverse 2 is not unknown on the denars and could refer to the name of a *Ban*. Given the dating of the hoard, the most likely candidate would be Stjepan Babonić. But the problem arises with the letter O and its meaning. It was customary for the denars that initials of the name of the *Ban*, or the initial letters of the ruler and the *Ban*, were put on them. In that case, the letter O does not make sense, since there are no *Bans* whose name would begin in this way. But we could still associate it with Miklós, who bears the epithet *Omodei* in Latin (...*Nicolai bani filii Omodei*...).<sup>74</sup> Also, because of its execution and the fact that the sigla are often inversely placed, it is not impossible that the letter 2 is actually an attempt to make the letter N, which is turned and has been stylistically poorly made because of the smaller surface of the blank. In that case, we could safely attribute this coin to *Ban* Miklós, but such an interpretation should be taken with caution since, at the time of writing, it is the only known piece, so it is



FIGURE 16. Unknown obolus (photo by Igor Krajcar).

also possible that it is counterfeited. It could also represent the letter Z, but this can not be linked to any known *Ban*. Reversed letters are a conspicuous feature of forgeries, but they usually come in combination with meaningless inscriptions.<sup>75</sup> Denars of *Bans* Stjepan and Ivan Babonić and Miklós Amade were also found together in the Bihać hoard.<sup>76</sup>

## Conclusion

The Mekiš-Zgruti hoard is a collective find of silver coins and jewellery found near Podravske Sesvete in the eastern part of the Koprivnica-Križevci County, where existence of settlement belonging to the developed and late medieval period has been confirmed by archaeological research. As early as 1967 the hoard was bought and came into the possession of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, where it remains today as part of the permanent exhibition. While jewellery from the hoard was thoroughly examined (a pair of temple ornaments and three rings), the coins were not given too much attention, and hitherto have not been published in full. The coinage, as well as the jewellery, is roughly attributed to the period of the 14<sup>th</sup> century when Slavonia was ruled by *Ban* Miklós Amade.

The analysis of coins (464 in total) confirmed the assumptions of Ivan Rengjeo, who noted that they were similar to the exceptional *denarii banales* that were forged during the reign of Bela IV, and who believed them to belong to a much later period. By re-examining the hoard, it is possible to state that these denars are indeed later, especially in consideration of the inscription in which the beautiful Gothic letters were replaced by their Latinized versions, as well as a decrease in the purity of the metal from which the blanks were made (silver and copper). Features similar to those found on Miklós's denars are also exhibited on the coins minted during the rule of *Ban* Mikac, which supports their authenticity, and they can be considered without a doubt to be a product of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

74 Smičiklas 1911, 125.

75 I. Mirnik, personal communication. This information was intended to be included in an article *Patvorenje novca i upotreba stranog patvorenog novca na području Hrvatske i Slavonije te sankcije prema izvršiteljima od XIII. do XVI. stoljeća*, together with L. Korčmaroš, which has never been published.

76 Mirnik 1993a, 56–60.

During a thorough examination of the silver coins from the Mekiš-Zgruti hoard, some differences in the inscriptions were found, which were therefore divided into 10 variants. Such changes in the inscription point to the use of several different dies in the minting of the coin's obverse, and they are characterized by Gothic forms of the letters and the joining or absence of individual letters. However, changes can be seen in the depiction of the marten, as well as on the reverse, where differences in the images of the heads or the crescent and star appear. On the animal itself, fur and dots are visible, which can be linked to certain types of inscription.

The problem arises with the sigla, or markings of the *Ban*, which themselves point to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. However, their currency in the later period can be supported by a charter of 1323, when Charles I Robert ordered the production of denars modelled upon those minted during Bela IV's reign. Two coins are characterized by a lack of sigla that could point to a die failure or an attempt to counterfeit money, but also to a short period without a *Ban's* rule (an *interregnum*).

Some specimens below or above the mark contain one or more small dots, which are most likely to be caused by die wear and have no important meaning. Also, we can not associate them with a certain inscription variant within this hoard.

The change in the positions of the crescent and star on the reverse of individual coins can easily be attributed to another form of die and has no significant meaning. But within the crescent on most specimens there is a small circle that looks like a siglum, so we can assume that it is the sign of a monetary official, or an emission mark.

The heads at the bottom of the cross represent the king and the queen, and there are differences in their presentation, especially the crowns. Thus we find variants with doubled crowns, those in the form of towers and "ribbed" crowns. On two coins the heads were executed more meticulously with accentuated characteristics such as eyes, hair and clothing.

By all stylistic characteristics, the denar attributed to Ivan Babonić by the sigla is notably different. This coin brings forth the issue of its presence in the Zgruti hoard, considering that, according to the available literature, it did not form part of it when the assemblage was first inspected, as well as the presence of an unknown obolus observed during the analysis presented in this paper. We can assume that the "contamination", if the coins were not overlooked, took place between 1955 and 1982, or that, during Ivan Rengjeo's processing of the material, the latter was not available in its entirety.

Also observed on the oboli are differences in the inscription, and therefore they are divided into three variants. Obviously, the same motifs as in denars are depicted on them. Of the 12 coins, there are two that have a dot in the middle of the body of the marten, a characteristic which can be directly linked to the same characteristics depicted on some of the denars from this hoard.

Unlike the first variant of oboli, the second and third variants are characterized by a difference in the inscription, as well as a display of six-pointed stars on the obverse instead of rosettes.

Finally, we should also distinguish the obolus with the unknown sigla O – Z, which for the time being is the only known instantiation of its kind, and its affiliation can only be conjectured. Since the rotation of letters in coin inscriptions was not rare, the aforementioned sigla of a *Ban* could be read as O – N (*Omodei-Nicolai*), given the Latin version of his name. A reading of Z as representing the letter Z is unlikely, because there is no *Ban* or ruler with this initial. It is not excluded that it could represent the initial of an unknown monetarius.

Catalogue <sup>1</sup>

Mint: Zagreb

**1. Miklós Amade (1322–1324)****Denars**

Obv. Marten, running, with a single rosette above and below it;

Insc. between two concentric circles of pearls:

+ ΠΟΙΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΠΣCΛΑ/ΟΝΙΑ (cat. nos. 1-237, 446-451,  
444-445)

+ ΗΙΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΠΣCΛΑ/ΟΝΙΑ

(cat. nos. 244-258, 260-319, 321-354)

+ ΠΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΠΣCΛΑ/ΟΝΙΑ (cat. nos. 240-243)

+ ΠΟΙΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΠΣCΛΑ/ΟΝΙΑ (cat. nos. 238-239)

+ ΗΙΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΠΣCΛΑ/ΟΝΙΑ (cat. nos. 356-404)

+ ΗΙΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΠΣCΛΑ/ΟΝΙΑ (cat. nos. 405-421)

+ ΗΙΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΠΣCΑ/ΟΝΙΑ

(cat. no. 422)

+ ΗΙΟΦΕΤΑΡΕΟΙΣΠΣCΛΑ/ΟΝΙΑ (cat. no. 423)

+ ΝΟΝΕΤΑΡΕΓΙΣΠΣCΛΑ/ΟΝΙΑ (cat. nos. 259, 320, 355)

Undeterminable (cat. nos. 424-443)

Rev. A patriarchal cross within a pearl circle; In addition to its upper part, on the left and right there is a six-pointed star and a crescent moon; two crowned heads; sigla o – o.

1.	16 mm	0.78 g	3 h	E62899
2.	15 mm	0.73 g	3 h	E62900
3.	16 mm	0.61 g	6 h	E62901
4.	15 mm	0.74 g	4 h	E62902
5.	16 mm	0.67 g	11 h	E62903
6.	16 mm	0.67 g	9 h	E62904
7.	16 mm	0.88 g	5 h	E62905
8.	16 mm	0.53 g	10 h	E62906
9.	16 mm	0.69 g	11 h	E62907
10.	16 mm	0.64 g	3 h	E62908
11.	15 mm	0.77 g	10 h	E62909
12.	15 mm	0.73 g	11 h	E62910
13.	16 mm	0.77 g	2 h	E62911
14.	16 mm	0.63 g	11 h	E62912
15.	15 mm	0.70 g	4 h	E62913
16.	16 mm	0.70 g	9 h	E62914
17.	16 mm	0.70 g	6 h	E62915
18.	16 mm	0.73 g	5 h	E62916
19.	16 mm	0.65 g	5 h	E62917
20.	15 mm	0.67 g	9 h	E62918
21.	16 mm	0.59 g	9 h	E62919

22.	16 mm	0.57 g	6 h	E62920
23.	15 mm	0.79 g	8 h	E62921
24.	16 mm	0.79 g	2 h	E62922
25.	16 mm	0.60 g	1 h	E62923
26.	16 mm	0.72 g	6 h	E62924
27.	16 mm	0.72 g	3 h	E62925
28.	16 mm	0.59 g	4 h	E62926
29.	16 mm	0.73 g	11 h	E62927
30.	17 mm	0.76 g	6 h	E62928
31.	16 mm	0.75 g	11 h	E62929
32.	16 mm	0.77 g	12 h	E62930
33.	15 mm	0.76 g	4 h	E62931
34.	16 mm	0.65 g	3 h	E62932
35.	16 mm	0.70 g	3 h	E62933
36.	16 mm	0.79 g	10 h	E62934
37.	16 mm	0.77 g	6 h	E62935

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.

38.	15 mm	0.57 g	8 h	E62936
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*Ann.: Rev.* Tiny dots between the left siglum and the star*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 234 var.

39.	16 mm	0.69 g	8 h	E62937
40.	15 mm	0.58 g	8 h	E62938
41.	15 mm	0.60 g	2 h	E62939
42.	16 mm	0.61 g	6 h	E62940
43.	16 mm	0.81 g	4 h	E62941

*Ann.: Obv.* A dot in the middle of the marten's body

44.	16 mm	0.71 g	6 h	E62942
45.	16 mm	0.73 g	4 h	E62943
46.	16 mm	0.61 g	9 h	E62944

*Ann.: Rev.* Doubled crown

47.	16 mm	0.63 g	2 h	E62945
48.	16 mm	0.76 g	8 h	E62946
49.	16 mm	0.78 g	7 h	E62947
50.	16 mm	0.67 g	9 h	E62948
51.	15 mm	0.74 g	4 h	E62949
52.	16 mm	0.48 g	4 h	E62950
53.	15 mm	0.59 g	5 h	E62951
54.	15 mm	0.60 g	4 h	E62952

*Ann.: Rev.* Doubled crown

55.	16 mm	0.65 g	5 h	E62953
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*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no.

229 var.

<sup>1</sup> The catalogue was modelled on Münzen und Medaillen des ungarischen Mittelalters 1000–1526 by Márton Gyöngyössi and Heinz Winter (Gyöngyössi, Winter 2007). All photos match the original coin size (1:1). Each coin within the catalogue is accompanied by the following data: cat. no., max. dimension, weight, orientation, inventory number and annotation (for some). All photos were taken by Igor Krajcar.

<b>56.</b> 15 mm	0.79 g	2 h	E62954	<b>87.</b> 16 mm	0.76 g	4 h	E62985
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233				<i>Ann.:</i> Rev. A dot under the right siglum.			
<b>57.</b> 16 mm	0.73 g	3 h	E62955	<b>88.</b> 16 mm	0.54 g	3 h	E62986
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 243.				<b>89.</b> 15 mm	0.76 g	1 h	E62987
<b>58.</b> 15 mm	0.76 g	6 h	E62956	<b>90.</b> 15 mm	0.80 g	2 h	E62988
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.				<b>91.</b> 15 mm	0.66 g	3 h	E62989
<b>59.</b> 16 mm	0.71 g	9 h	E62957	<b>92.</b> 15 mm	0.74 g	7 h	E62990
<b>60.</b> 16 mm	0.54 g	3 h	E62958	<b>93.</b> 16 mm	0.70 g	12 h	E62991
<i>Ann.:</i> Rev. Doubled crown				<b>94.</b> 16 mm	0.59 g	6 h	E62992
<b>61.</b> 16 mm	0.62 g	12 h	E62959	<b>95.</b> 15 mm	0.70 g	5 h	E62993
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233 var.				<b>96.</b> 16 mm	0.88 g	9 h	E62994
<b>62.</b> 15 mm	0.56 g	6 h	E62960	<b>97.</b> 16 mm	0.59 g	5 h	E62995
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 234.				<b>98.</b> 16 mm	0.57 g	5 h	E62996
<b>63.</b> 15 mm	0.84 g	8 h	E62961	<i>Ann.:</i> Rev. A dot under the right siglum.			
<b>64.</b> 16 mm	0.60 g	8 h	E62962	<b>99.</b> 16 mm	0.77 g	4 h	E62997
<b>65.</b> 16 mm	0.71 g	1 h	E62963	<b>100.</b> 16 mm	0.65 g	4 h	E62998
<b>66.</b> 16 mm	0.97 g	9 h	E62964	<b>101.</b> 16 mm	0.63 g	8 h	E62999
<b>67.</b> 15 mm	0.57 g	10 h	E62965	<b>102.</b> 15 mm	0.71 g	4 h	E63000
<b>68.</b> 15 mm	0.72 g	4 h	E62966	<b>103.</b> 16 mm	0.60 g	3 h	E63001
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.				<b>104.</b> 17 mm	0.76 g	9 h	E63002
<b>69.</b> 16 mm	0.77 g	9 h	E62967	<b>105.</b> 16 mm	0.78 g	10 h	E63003
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233.				<b>106.</b> 16 mm	0.94 g	8 h	E63004
<b>70.</b> 16 mm	0.71 g	2 h	E62968	<b>107.</b> 16 mm	0.73 g	1 h	E63005
<b>71.</b> 16 mm	0.82 g	12 h	E62969	<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.			
<b>72.</b> 16 mm	0.74 g	3 h	E62970	<b>108.</b> 16 mm	0.70 g	8 h	E63006
<b>73.</b> 16 mm	0.65 g	10 h	E62971	<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233.			
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.				<b>109.</b> 16 mm	0.76 g	10 h	E63007
<b>74.</b> 17 mm	0.68 g	9 h	E62972	<b>110.</b> 15 mm	0.77 g	2 h	E63008
<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233.				<b>111.</b> 16 mm	0.66 g	12 h	E63009
<b>75.</b> 16 mm	0.74 g	6 h	E62973	<b>112.</b> 15 mm	0.60 g	6 h	E63010
<b>76.</b> 16 mm	0.78 g	2 h	E62974	<b>113.</b> 16 mm	0.76 g	12 h	E63011
<b>77.</b> 16 mm	0.81 g	3 h	E62975	<b>114.</b> 16 mm	0.60 g	2 h	E63012
<b>78.</b> 16 mm	0.73 g	8 h	E62976	<b>115.</b> 16 mm	0.60 g	8 h	E63013
<b>79.</b> 16 mm	0.71 g	6 h	E62977	<b>116.</b> 16 mm	0.61 g	2 h	E63014
<b>80.</b> 16 mm	0.67 g	10 h	E62978	<b>117.</b> 16 mm	0.83 g	4 h	E63015
<b>81.</b> 16 mm	0.85 g	12 h	E62979	<b>118.</b> 16 mm	0.84 g	2 h	E63016
<i>Ann.:</i> Rev. A dot under the right siglum.				<b>119.</b> 16 mm	0.67 g	9 h	E63017
<b>82.</b> 16 mm	0.69 g	6 h	E62980	<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.			
<b>83.</b> 16 mm	0.75 g	2 h	E62981	<b>120.</b> 15 mm	0.69 g	12 h	E63018
<b>84.</b> 16 mm	0.85 g	6 h	E62982	<b>121.</b> 15 mm	0.81 g	7 h	E63019
<b>85.</b> 16 mm	0.81 g	8 h	E62983	<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233.			
<b>86.</b> 15 mm	0.60 g	6 h	E62984	<b>122.</b> 16 mm	0.79 g	11 h	E63020
				<b>123.</b> 15.5 mm	0.77 g	3 h	E63021
				<b>124.</b> 15.5 mm	0.61 g	3 h	E63022
				<b>125.</b> 15.5 mm	0.73 g	3 h	E63023
				<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.			
				<b>126.</b> 15 mm	0.66 g	7 h	E63024
				<i>Bibliography:</i> Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var.; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233.			

**127.** 16 mm 0.86 g 9 h E63025

**128.** 16 mm 0.67 g 3 h E63026

**129.** 15.5 mm 0.67 g 12 h E63027

*Ann.: Rev.* A dot under the right siglum.

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.

**130.** 16 mm 0.79 g 5 h E63028

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 232.

**131.** 15 mm 0.63 g 5 h E63029

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233.

**132.** 15 mm 0.62 g 10 h E63030

**133.** 15 mm 0.66 g 7 h E63031

**134.** 15.5 mm 0.90 g 8 h E63032

**135.** 15.5 mm 0.67 g 12 h E63033

*Ann.: Rev.* Star on the r; Crescent on the l; No circle with a centre point within the crescent's arms.

**136.** 15.5 mm 0.65 g 8 h E63034

*Ann.: Rev.* A dot under the right siglum.

**137.** 15 mm 0.81 g 3 h E63035

**138.** 15 mm 0.60 g 12 h E63036

**139.** 15.5 mm 0.60 g 6 h E63037

**140.** 15 mm 0.62 g 5 h E63038

**141.** 15 mm 0.76 g 2 h E63039

**142.** 15 mm 0.70 g 3 h E63040

*Ann.: Rev.* A dot under the right siglum.

**143.** 15.5 mm 0.77 g 4 h E63041

**144.** 15 mm 0.81 g 9 h E63042

*Ann.: Rev.* Doubled crown

**145.** 15 mm 0.78 g 7 h E63043

**146.** 16 mm 0.72 g 3 h E63044

**147.** 16 mm 0.84 g 12 h E63045

**148.** 15.5 mm 0.66 g 6 h E63046

**149.** 16 mm 0.83 g 2 h E63047

**150.** 15.5 mm 0.77 g 10 h E63048

**151.** 16 mm 0.62 g 6 h E63049

**152.** 14.5 mm 0.76 g 1 h E63050

**153.** 15 mm 0.79 g 9 h E63051

*Ann.: Rev.* 'Tower top' and ribbed crown.

**154.** 16 mm 0.93 g 12 h E63052

**155.** 15 mm 0.62 g 1 h E63053

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.

**156.** 15 mm 0.71 g 6 h E63054

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 234.

**157.** 15 mm 0.84 g 5 h E63055

**158.** 15 mm 0.67 g 9 h E63056

**159.** 16 mm 0.74 g 7 h E63057

**160.** 16 mm 0.68 g 5 h E63058

**161.** 15 mm 0.65 g 1 h E63059

**162.** 15 mm 0.54 g 12 h E63060

**163.** 15.5 mm 0.72 g 9 h E63061

**164.** 16 mm 0.77 g 2 h E63062

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.

**165.** 15 mm 0.63 g 2 h E63063

*Ann.: Rev.* 'Tower top' crowns.

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 238.

**166.** 15 mm 0.69 g 9 h E63064

**167.** 15.5 mm 0.68 g 3 h E63065

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.

**168.** 15.5 mm 0.64 g 4 h E63066

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233.

**169.** 15 mm 0.88 g 10 h E63067

**170.** 15 mm 0.90 g 12 h E63068

**171.** 16 mm 0.91 g 11 h E63069

**172.** 17 mm 0.94 g 2 h E63070

*Ann.: Rev.* 'Tower top' and ribbed crown.

**173.** 15.5 mm 0.63 g 2 h E63071

**174.** 16 mm 0.71 g 12 h E63072

**175.** 16 mm 0.64 g 12 h E63073

**176.** 15.5 mm 0.59 g 2 h E63074

*Ann.: Obv.* A dot in the middle of the marten's body.

**177.** 16 mm 0.62 g 6 h E63075

*Ann.: Rev.* Tiny dots between the left siglum and the star.

**178.** 16 mm 0.72 g 11 h E63076

**179.** 15.5 mm 0.63 g 7 h E63077

**180.** 15.5 mm 0.71 g 10 h E63078

*Ann.: Rev.* A dot under the right siglum.

**181.** 15.5 mm 0.70 g 9 h E63079

**182.** 15.5 mm 0.65 g 8 h E63080

**183.** 15.5 mm 0.70 g 1 h E63081

*Ann.: Rev.* 'Tower top' crowns.

**184.** 16 mm 0.69 g 2 h E63082

*Ann.: Rev.* 'Tower top' and ribbed crown.

**185.** 15 mm 0.59 g 11 h E63083

**186.** 16 mm 0.68 g 3 h E63084

**187.** 16 mm 0.65 g 10 h E63085

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.

**188.** 16 mm 0.65 g 12 h E63086

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 234.

**189.** 15.5 mm 0.83 g 4 h E63087

**190.** 15 mm 0.74 g 12 h E63088

**191.** 16 mm 0.76 g 3 h E63089

**192.** 15 mm 0.57 g 4 h E63090

**193.** 15 mm 0.86 g 11 h E63091

**194.** 16 mm 0.47 g 3 h E63092

*Ann.: Obv.* A dot in the middle of the marten's body.

**195.** 16 mm 0.73 g 4 h E63093

*Ann.: Obv.* A dot in the middle of the marten's body.

- 196.** 16.5 mm 0.84 g 10 h E63094  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.
- 197.** 14.5 mm 0.75 g 5 h E63095  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 234.
- 198.** 16 mm 0.68 g 2 h E63096  
*Ann.:* Rev. A dot under the right siglum.
- 199.** 15 mm 0.74 g 8 h E63097
- 200.** 15.5 mm 0.89 g 11 h E63098
- 201.** 15.5 mm 0.73 g 9 h E63099
- 202.** 15 mm 0.86 g 8 h E63100  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.
- 203.** 16 mm 0.93 g 4 h E63101  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 244 var.
- 204.** 15.5 mm 0.57 g 7 h E63102
- 205.** 15.5 mm 0.74 g 9 h E63103  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.
- 206.** 15 mm 0.54 g 12 h E63104  
*Ann.:* Rev. Doubled crown.  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 234.
- 207.** 16 mm 0.57 g 11 h E63105
- 208.** 15 mm 0.73 g 4 h E63106  
*Ann.:* Rev. ‚Tower top‘ and ribbed crown.
- 209.** 15 mm 0.56 g 10 h E63107  
*Ann.:* Rev. Doubled crown.
- 210.** 15.5 mm 0.67 g 6 h E63108
- 211.** 16 mm 0.65 g 3 h E63109
- 212.** 16.5 mm 0.85 g 10 h E63110  
*Ann.:* Rev. ‚Tower top‘ crowns.
- 213.** 16 mm 0.65 g 1 h E63111
- 214.** 16 mm 0.71 g 10 h E63112
- 215.** 15.5 mm 0.76 g 12 h E63113
- 216.** 16 mm 0.71 g 8 h E63114
- 217.** 15.5 mm 0.65 g 5 h E63115  
*Ann.:* Rev. ‚Tower top‘ and ribbed crown.
- 218.** 15.5 mm 0.69 g 10 h E63116
- 219.** 15.5 mm 0.52 g 11 h E63117
- 220.** 16 mm 0.96 g 4 h E63118
- 221.** 16 mm 0.68 g 10 h E63119
- 222.** 15.5 mm 0.79 g 4 h E63120
- 223.** 15.5 mm 0.88 g 5 h E63121
- 224.** 15.5 mm 0.77 g 2 h E63122
- 225.** 15.5 mm 0.74 g 7 h E63123
- 226.** 16 mm 0.67 g 2 h E63124  
*Ann.:* Obv. A dot in the middle of the marten’s body.  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.
- 227.** 16 mm 0.75 g 5 h E63125  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 242.
- 228.** 15.5 mm 0.65 g 1 h E63126
- 229.** 16 mm 0.75 g 8 h E63127
- 230.** 15.5 mm 0.66 g 10 h E63128
- 231.** 15.5 mm 0.84 g 9 h E63129  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.
- 232.** 16 mm 0.75 g 9 h E63130  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 245.
- 233.** 16 mm 0.77 g 6 h E63131  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.
- 234.** 15.5 mm 0.80 g 4 h E63132
- 235.** 15 mm 0.73 g 4 h E63133  
*Ann.:* Obv. A dot in the middle of the marten’s body.  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.
- 236.** 15 mm 0.80 g 1 h E63134  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 233.
- 237.** 15.5 mm 0.68 g 5 h E63135  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.
- 238.** 15.5 mm 0.68 g 9 h E63136  
*Ann.:* Obv.  
+ ПОИЕТАРЕГИСПСЛА/ОИИА
- 239.** 15.5 mm 0.68 g 12 h E63137  
*Ann.:* Obv.  
+ ПОИЕТАРЕГИСПСЛА/ОИИА
- 240.** 16 mm 0.71 g 10 h E63138
- 241.** 15 mm 0.82 g 1 h E63139
- 242.** 16 mm 0.53 g 9 h E63140
- 243.** 15 mm 0.57 g 1 h E63141  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248 var.
- 244.** 16 mm 0.86 g 9 h E63142
- 245.** 15 mm 0.77 g 4 h E63143
- 246.** 15 mm 0.78 g 4 h E63144
- 247.** 15.5 mm 0.73 g 12 h E63145
- 248.** 15.5 mm 0.74 g 12 h E63146
- 249.** 16.5 mm 0.72 g 5 h E63147
- 250.** 16.5 mm 0.73 g 3 h E63148
- 251.** 16 mm 0.96 g 7 h E63149
- 252.** 15.5 mm 0.81 g 10 h E63150
- 253.** 15 mm 0.80 g 2 h E63151  
*Ann.:* Rev. ‚Tower top‘ and ribbed crown.
- 254.** 15.5 mm 0.66 g 7 h E63152
- 255.** 15.5 mm 0.83 g 3 h E63153
- 256.** 15.5 mm 0.83 g 6 h E63154



**257.** 15.5 mm 0.73 g 4 h E63155  
**258.** 16 mm 0.85 g 1 h E63156  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

**259.** 15.5 mm 0.77 g 5 h E63157  
*Ann.: Obv.* +NONETAPEGISPCLA/ONIA  
*Rev.* Depiction of the star with a dot in the middle.

**260.** 17 mm 0.76 g 10 h E63158  
**261.** 15.5 mm 0.81 g 11 h E63159  
**262.** 15.5 mm 0.93 g 11 h E63160  
**263.** 16 mm 0.89 g 7 h E63161  
**264.** 16 mm 1.06 g 4 h E63162  
**265.** 16 mm 0.78 g 7 h E63163  
**266.** 16 mm 0.95 g 3 h E63164  
**267.** 15.5 mm 0.74 g 1 h E63165  
**268.** 16 mm 1.06 g 4 h E63166  
*Ann.: Rev.* 'Tower top' and ribbed crown.

**269.** 15 mm 0.78 g 2 h E63167  
**270.** 15.5 mm 0.83 g 6 h E63168  
**271.** 16.5 mm 0.60 g 2 h E63169  
**272.** 16 mm 0.95 g 8 h E63170  
**273.** 15 mm 0.83 g 7 h E63171  
**274.** 15.5 mm 0.95 g 4 h E63172  
**275.** 15 mm 0.79 g 12 h E63173  
**276.** 15.5 mm 0.84 g 12 h E63174  
**277.** 15.5 mm 0.79 g 12 h E63175  
**278.** 16 mm 0.78 g 1 h E63176  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

**279.** 15 mm 0.82 g 10 h E63177  
**280.** 15.5 mm 0.80 g 6 h E63178  
**281.** 15.5 mm 0.67 g 1 h E63179  
**282.** 16 mm 0.69 g 8 h E63180  
**283.** 16.5 mm 0.72 g 12 h E63181  
**284.** 16 mm 0.95 g 2 h E63182  
**285.** 16 mm 0.92 g 9 h E63183  
**286.** 15.5 mm 0.81 g 12 h E63184  
**287.** 16 mm 0.64 g 6 h E63185  
**288.** 16 mm 0.83 g 9 h E63186  
**289.** 16 mm 0.77 g 9 h E63187  
**290.** 16.5 mm 0.86 g 10 h E63188  
**291.** 15 mm 0.89 g 1 h E63189  
**292.** 16 mm 0.85 g 10 h E63190  
**293.** 15 mm 0.80 g 6 h E63191  
**294.** 16 mm 1.01 g 12 h E63192  
**295.** 16 mm 0.89 g 10 h E63193  
**296.** 16 mm 0.91 g 3 h E63194  
**297.** 16 mm 0.81 g 2 h E63195  
**298.** 15 mm 0.77 g 8 h E63196  
**299.** 16.5 mm 0.76 g 8 h E63197  
**300.** 16 mm 0.83 g 3 h E63198  
**301.** 16 mm 0.91 g 3 h E63199  
**302.** 16 mm 0.79 g 1 h E63200  
**303.** 15 mm 0.85 g 2 h E63201  
**304.** 16 mm 0.80 g 12 h E63202  
**305.** 16 mm 0.88 g 4 h E63203  
**306.** 15.5 mm 0.89 g 6 h E63204

**307.** 15.5 mm 0.71 g 11 h E63205  
**308.** 16 mm 0.87 g 2 h E63206  
**309.** 15.5 mm 0.72 g 6 h E63207  
**310.** 16 mm 0.75 g 10 h E63208  
**311.** 15.5 mm 0.92 g 9 h E63209  
**312.** 16 mm 0.65 g 8 h E63210  
**313.** 15.5 mm 0.73 g 3 h E63211  
*Ann.: Rev.* A dot under the right siglum.  
**314.** 15.5 mm 0.93 g 5 h E63212  
**315.** 16 mm 0.79 g 5 h E63213  
**316.** 15.5 mm 0.83 g 2 h E63214  
**317.** 15 mm 0.79 g 7 h E63215  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

**318.** 16 mm 0.81 g 3 h E63216  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 247.  
**319.** 15.5 mm 0.71 g 3 h E63217  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

**320.** 15.5 mm 0.98 g 10 h E63218  
*Ann.: Obv.*  
 +NONETAPEGISPCLA/ONIA  
*Rev.* Depiction of the star with a dot in the middle.

**321.** 16 mm 0.70 g 7 h E63219  
**322.** 15.5 mm 0.76 g 5 h E63220  
**323.** 16 mm 0.68 g 9 h E63221  
**324.** 16 mm 0.81 g 2 h E63222  
**325.** 16 mm 0.70 g 12 h E63223  
**326.** 16 mm 0.85 g 9 h E63224  
**327.** 16 mm 0.73 g 8 h E63225  
**328.** 16.5 mm 1.03 g 12 h E63226  
**329.** 16 mm 0.66 g 6 h E63227  
**330.** 16 mm 0.82 g 2 h E63228  
**331.** 16 mm 0.83 g 6 h E63229  
**332.** 15.5 mm 0.96 g 6 h E63230  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

**333.** 15.5 mm 1.04 g 10 h E63231  
*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248 var.

**334.** 16 mm 0.82 g 8 h E63232  
**335.** 16 mm 0.82 g 6 h E63233  
**336.** 16 mm 0.67 g 8 h E63234  
**337.** 15.5 mm 0.77 g 12 h E63235  
**338.** 16 mm 0.62 g 3 h E63236  
**339.** 16 mm 0.92 g 9 h E63237  
**340.** 15.5 mm 0.78 g 1 h E63238  
**341.** 16 mm 0.64 g 9 h E63239  
**342.** 15.5 mm 0.78 g 8 h E63240  
**343.** 16 mm 0.71 g 8 h E63241  
**344.** 15.5 mm 0.69 g 6 h E63242  
**345.** 15 mm 0.73 g 10 h E63243  
**346.** 15 mm 0.84 g 3 h E63244  
**347.** 15 mm 0.67 g 1 h E63245

<b>348.</b> 16 mm	0.88 g	3 h	E63246
<b>349.</b> 15.5 mm	0.93 g	10 h	E63247
<b>350.</b> 16 mm	0.78 g	8 h	E63248
<b>351.</b> 17 mm	0.81 g	12 h	E63249
<b>352.</b> 16.5 mm	0.70 g	10 h	E63250
<b>353.</b> 15 mm	0.85 g	2 h	E63251
<b>354.</b> 15.5 mm	0.99 g	10 h	E63252

*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

<b>355.</b> 16 mm	0.82 g	1 h	E63253
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*Ann.: Obv.*

+ NONETAPEGISPCLAVONIA

*Rev.* Depiction of the star with a dot in the middle.

<b>356.</b> 16 mm	0.79 g	6 h	E63254
<b>357.</b> 16 mm	1.07 g	12 h	E63255
<b>358.</b> 16 mm	0.80 g	9 h	E63256
<b>359.</b> 15 mm	0.77 g	2 h	E63257
<b>360.</b> 15 mm	0.78 g	3 h	E63258
<b>361.</b> 15 mm	0.97 g	5 h	E63259
<b>362.</b> 15 mm	0.84 g	8 h	E63260
<b>363.</b> 15.5 mm	0.74 g	11 h	E63261
<b>364.</b> 16 mm	0.95 g	5 h	E63262
<b>365.</b> 16 mm	0.72 g	7 h	E63263
<b>366.</b> 16 mm	0.71 g	7 h	E63264
<b>367.</b> 16 mm	0.93 g	8 h	E63265
<b>368.</b> 16 mm	0.89 g	6 h	E63266
<b>369.</b> 15.5 mm	0.70 g	9 h	E63267
<b>370.</b> 16 mm	0.71 g	12 h	E63268
<b>371.</b> 16 mm	0.77 g	11 h	E63269
<b>372.</b> 16 mm	0.73 g	7 h	E63270
<b>373.</b> 15 mm	0.90 g	11 h	E63271
<b>374.</b> 15 mm	0.82 g	3 h	E63272
<b>375.</b> 16 mm	0.75 g	8 h	E63273
<b>376.</b> 16 mm	0.51 g	7 h	E63274
<b>377.</b> 15 mm	0.81 g	12 h	E63275
<b>378.</b> 16 mm	0.85 g	4 h	E63276
<b>379.</b> 15 mm	0.85 g	3 h	E63277
<b>380.</b> 15.5 mm	0.71 g	5 h	E63278
<b>381.</b> 16 mm	0.81 g	7 h	E63279
<b>382.</b> 16 mm	0.78 g	6 h	E63280
<b>383.</b> 16 mm	0.73 g	9 h	E63281
<b>384.</b> 16 mm	0.79 g	9 h	E63282
<b>385.</b> 16 mm	0.78 g	5 h	E63283
<b>386.</b> 16 mm	0.82 g	7 h	E63284
<b>387.</b> 16 mm	0.96 g	4 h	E63285
<b>388.</b> 15.5 mm	0.81 g	8 h	E63286
<b>389.</b> 15.5 mm	0.85 g	6 h	E63287
<b>390.</b> 15 mm	0.92 g	6 h	E63288
<b>391.</b> 15.5 mm	0.73 g	4 h	E63289
<b>392.</b> 14.5 mm	0.61 g	2 h	E63290
<b>393.</b> 16 mm	0.81 g	1 h	E63291
<b>394.</b> 16 mm	0.92 g	8 h	E63292
<b>395.</b> 16 mm	0.66 g	5 h	E63293
<b>396.</b> 15 mm	0.84 g	1 h	E63294
<b>397.</b> 16 mm	1.25 g	7 h	E63295
<b>398.</b> 15.5 mm	0.72 g	3 h	E63296
<b>399.</b> 15.5 mm	0.82 g	11 h	E63297
<b>400.</b> 16 mm	0.79 g	11 h	E63298

<b>401.</b> 16 mm	0.84 g	2 h	E63299
<b>402.</b> 15.5 mm	0.76 g	8 h	E63300
<b>403.</b> 15.5 mm	0.96 g	5 h	E63301
<b>404.</b> 16 mm	0.82 g	12 h	E63302
<b>405.</b> 15.5 mm	0.82 g	9 h	E63303
<b>406.</b> 15.5 mm	0.70 g	8 h	E63304
<b>407.</b> 16.5 mm	0.83 g	9 h	E63305
<b>408.</b> 15.5 mm	0.86 g	1 h	E63306

*Ann.: Rev.* ‚Tower top‘ and ribbed crown.

<b>409.</b> 15.5 mm	0.87 g	9 h	E63307
<b>410.</b> 15.5 mm	0.80 g	3 h	E63308
<b>411.</b> 15 mm	0.83 g	2 h	E63309
<b>412.</b> 15.5 mm	0.82 g	6 h	E63310
<b>413.</b> 16 mm	0.77 g	7 h	E63311

*Ann.: Rev.* A dot under the right siglum.

<b>414.</b> 16 mm	0.74 g	1 h	E63312
<b>415.</b> 16.5 mm	0.70 g	2 h	E63313
<b>416.</b> 15 mm	0.79 g	12 h	E63314
<b>417.</b> 17 mm	0.83 g	4 h	E63315
<b>418.</b> 15 mm	0.84 g	1 h	E63316
<b>419.</b> 15.5 mm	0.75 g	3 h	E63317
<b>420.</b> 16 mm	0.98 g	3 h	E63318
<b>421.</b> 16 mm	0.75 g	6 h	E63319

*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

<b>422.</b> 16 mm	0.91 g	2 h	E63320
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*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 252.

<b>423.</b> 15.5 mm	0.57 g	6 h	E63321
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*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 241.

<b>424.</b> 15 mm	0.81 g	12 h	E63322
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*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248 var.

<b>425.</b> 14.5 mm	0.53 g	1 h	E63323
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*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

<b>426.</b> 15 mm	0.80 g	12 h	E63324
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*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248 var.

<b>427.</b> 16 mm	0.63 g	3 h	E63325
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*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 245 var.

<b>428.</b> 16 mm	0.75 g	8 h	E63326
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*Bibliography:* Doleneč 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 234.

<b>429.</b> 14 mm	0.58 g	12 h	E63327
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<b>430.</b> 15 mm	0.65 g	3 h	E63328
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*Ann.: Rev.* Doubled crown

<b>431.</b> 15 mm	0.74 g	3 h	E63329
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<b>432.</b> 15.5 mm	0.55 g	3 h	E63330
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433.	16 mm	0.81 g	7 h	E63331
434.	15.5 mm	0.73 g	12 h	E63332
435.	16 mm	0.74 g	6 h	E63333
436.	15 mm	0.80 g	11 h	E63334
437.	15.5 mm	0.74 g	4 h	E63335
438.	15.5 mm	0.97 g	5 h	E63336
439.	15 mm	0.70 g	9 h	E63337
440.	15.5 mm	0.63 g	8 h	E63338
441.	16 mm	0.76 g	7 h	E63339

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248.

442.	16 mm	0.92 g	3 h	E63340
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*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.

443.	16 mm	0.63 g	9 h	E63341
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*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 248 var.

444.	15 mm	0.65 g	1 h	E63342
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*Ann.: Rev.* No sigla.

445.	15 mm	0.68 g	5 h	E63343
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*Ann.: Rev.* No sigla.

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 229 var.

446.	16 mm	0.68 g	9 h	E63345
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*Ann.: Rev.* Star on the r.; Crescent on the l.; No circle with a centre point within the crescent's arms.

447.	16 mm	0.71 g	6 h	E63346
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*Ann.: Rev.* Star on the r.; Crescent on the l.; No circle with a centre point within the crescent's arms.

448.	15.5 mm	1.01 g	11 h	E63347
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*Ann.: Rev.* Star on the r.; Crescent on the l.

449.	15.5 mm	0.92 g	12 h	E63348
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*Ann.: Rev.* Star on the r.; Crescent on the l.

450.	16 mm	0.67 g	12 h	E63349
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*Ann.: Rev.* Star on the r.; Crescent on the l.

451.	15 mm	0.97 g	12 h	E63350
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*Ann.: Rev.* Star on the r.; Crescent on the l.

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 46 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 232 var.

### Oboli

Obv. Marten, running, with a single rosette above and below it; Insc. between two concentric circles of pearls:

REXSCL AONIA (cat. nos. 452-459)

REXSCL AONIIA (cat. no. 460)

REXSCL A/ONI'E (cat. nos. 461-462)

Rev. A patriarchal cross within a pearl circle; In addition to its upper part, on the left and right there is a six-pointed star and a crescent moon; two crowned heads; sigla o – o.

452.	13 mm	0.45 g	1 h	E63351
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453.	13 mm	0.33 g	7 h	E63352
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454.	13 mm	0.37 g	3 h	E63353
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*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 68 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 257.

455.	13 mm	0.21 g	2 h	E63354
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*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 68 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 257 var.

456.	13 mm	0.37 g	10 h	E63355
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*Ann.: Rev.* A dot in the middle of the marten's body.

457.	13 mm	0.35 g	4 h	E63356
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*Ann.: Rev.* A dot in the middle of the marten's body.

458.	13.5 mm	0.29 g	2 h	E63357
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*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 68 var; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 257.

459.	13 mm	0.38 g	8 h	E63358
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460.	12.5 mm	0.40 g	1 h	E63359
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461.	12.5 mm	0.30 g	6 h	E63360
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*Ann.: Obv.* Six-pointed stars above and below the marten.

462.	13 mm	0.32 g	10 h	E63361
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*Ann.: Obv.* Six-pointed stars above and below the marten.

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 68 var.

## 2. Ivan Babonić (1316–1322)

### Denar

Obv. Marten running towards the left with two six-pointed stars placed above and below it; Insc. between two concentric circles of pearls:

+ mOnETAPEGISPCLA/OnIA

(cat. no. 463)

Rev. Patriarchal cross with a six-pointed star and crescent; two lilies springing from the centre; crowned heads; sigla K-I.

463.	16 mm	0.71 g	4 h	E63344
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*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 45; Rengjeo 1959, cat. no. 214.

## 3. Unknown

### Obolus

Obv. Marten running towards the left with two six-pointed stars, placed above and below it; Insc. between two concentric circles of pearls:

REXSCL AONIIA (cat. no. 464)

Rev. Patriarchal cross with a six-pointed star and crescent; crowned heads; siglum O-2.

464.	12 mm	0.47 g	11 h	E63362
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*Ann.: Obv.* Six-pointed stars above and below the marten.

Rev. sigla O-2

*Bibliography:* Dolenc 1993, cat. no. 68 var.

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## KRATICE ABBREVIATIONS

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AMZ Archive – Archaeological museum in Zagreb: file no. 565/1954, Mekiš Podravski.

HAZU Archive – Croatian Academy of Sciences and Art: P. Ritter Vitezović, *Banologija seu de banatu Chroatiae*, script from around 1710.



TABLA 1.

PLATE 1



TABLA 2.

PLATE 2



TABLA 3.

PLATE 3





TABLA 4.

PLATE 4



TABLA 5.

PLATE 5



TABLA 6.

PLATE 6



TABLA 7.

PLATE 7



TABLA 8.

PLATE 8



TABLA 9.

PLATE 9



TABLA 10.

PLATE 10



TABLA 11.

PLATE 11





TABLA 12.

PLATE 12



TABLA 13.

PLATE 13