

*SUMMARY***MEDIEVAL BOSNIAN COINS FROM THE MIDDLE AND LATE PERIODS – THE TIME OF THE KINGDOM**

The author considers the coronation of Tvrtko I as King of Bosnia from the sphragistic (sigillographic), diplomatic, heraldic and numismatic aspect. He analyses historical and political conditions in Bosnia and the surrounding countries, the ideological views on the inviolability of king and dynasty, the understanding of empire and kingdom, the actual limitations confronting Tvrtko on his way to the realisation of this goal and the manner in which he overcame them, and the consequences of this act. There is an interpretation of the heraldic changes that were made at that time, the addition of six gold fleurs-de-lis on the arms of Tvrtko's predecessor and the establishment of the dynastic arms of the Kotromanić family. Such an important change in the political image of medieval Bosnia left a trace on seals, charters and coins, which can be followed right until the fall of the kingdom, and from the numismatic aspect represents a transition from the early to the middle period, i.e. to the first period of royal coins. This was the time of the dinars Tvrtko I and Dabiša issued for internal circulation in Bosnia, and of another monetary branch, the coins issued for Kotor by the Bosnian protectors Tvrtko I, Tvrtko II and Stjepan Ostoja. Contrary to previous views that attributed all the Bosnian coins for Kotor to Tvrtko I (folars and dinars) or Tvrtko I (folars) and Stjepan Ostoja (dinars), the author attributes the folars to Tvrtko II and divides the dinars into three groups according to royal intitulation, one attributed to each of the three kings. This has removed an illogical void - a break in the continuation of issuing coins - and has established monetary continuity from 1300/1301 to 1463. He also assumes that in future Dabiša's coins issued for Kotor will be discovered, and those of Stjepan Ostoja issued for internal Bosnian circulation. Just like the moment of Tvrtko's coronation marked the transition from one monetary period to another, so the author looks on the activation of the Bosnian mint in 1428 and the beginning of striking Bosnian coins according to the Turkish monetary rate as the beginning of the third, late, monetary period, in fact the second period of royal coins, which was partly the subject of one of his earlier articles. Besides metrological changes of the coins in circulation, Turkish military and economic pressure on the Bosnian Kingdom also gave rise to the large Bosnian gold coin – the four ducat piece. This piece of gold resulted from the attempt of King Stjepan Tomaš to arrange a marriage between his son and the daughter of Francesco Sforza and to secure support for his country from the participants of the Congress of Christian Princes in Mantua. Thus some of the heraldic elements on the four ducat piece do not have a real but a fictitious meaning in accordance with well-known medieval situations of usurping arms and coin legends – taking over someone else's (senior's, suzerain's) arms. The third reason for striking this piece of gold was the demand of Sultan Mehmed II for payment of a large sum of poll tax (harač) in gold.