

*SUMMARY***EARLY BOSNIAN COINS - PART 2**

The author classifies medieval Bosnian coins in three periods and focuses on coins struck in the first, early, period. He analyses existing predominant views about the coins struck by the Šubićs and the Kotromanićs – Stjepan II and Tvrtko as Ban, and examines them in accordance with contemporary historical views. Considering that numismatists have paid satisfactory attention to the Šubić coins of Pavao and Mladen I, and Pavao and Mladen II, the author only writes about the coins of Bans Stjepan II and Tvrtko. Recent historians hold that the Šubićs did not rule all Bosnia but that the Kotromanićs ruled other parts of the land at the same time: the weak Stjepan I and Stjepan II who gradually grew in power until he took over the whole land. Thus the author places some of the coins of Ban Stjepan II (with motifs of St Blasius and of arms – helmet with decorations) in the time of the parallel rule, at least from 1314 to 1322. There is emphasis on the joint defence of Bosnia and the Bosnian Church and of Dubrovnik and the Dubrovnik Bishopric from Hungarian state and church expansionism, and on the importance of some events, such as when the future Ban Stjepan and his mother had to flee to Dubrovnik after his father's death, while his other two brothers fled to Medvedgrad to Stjepan Babonić, the husband of their father's sister. The author considers that the exceptional, almost symbolical, relations between Bosnia and Dubrovnik, the Dubrovnik Bishopric and the old Dubrovnik colonies, the cult of St Blasius of Dubrovnik in Bosnia and some other facts, which he only enumerates, led to Bosnia minting coins with the figure of this saint even before Dubrovnik did itself. In the case of the second type of Stjepan II coins showing the arms, i.e. the helmet and decorations, the author denies Serbian, Nemanjić, models and clearly proves that they are of Bosnian-Western origin, emphasising the western links of the Bosnian dynasty and the relations between Bosnia and Hungary, Bosnian rulers and the Hungarian court, the Kotromanićs – Babonićs – Counts of Krk. Unlike the opinions of earlier numismatists, who viewed Bosnian coins as emerging from a state of confusion, as imitations and forgeries which the Bosnian ruler allegedly practiced, Ban Stjepan II's coins, according to the author, were the fruit of a thought-out monetary policy and were a metrologically and iconographically logical and easy transition from the Šubić coins to those of Ban Tvrtko under whose rule Bosnia grew in importance.