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Zagrebački, odnosno banski denari u izvorima 13. i 14. st.

U članku se analiziraju izvori u kojima se tijekom 13. i 14. st. spominju zagrebački, odnosno banski denari.

Ključne riječi: pisana vrela, numizmatika, ekonomska povijest, zagrebački denari, banski denari.

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Zagreb and banal denars in sources from the 13th and 14th centuries

The paper analyses the sources mentioning the Zagreb and banal denars in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Keywords: written sources, numismatics, economic history, Zagreb denars, banal denars.

Ovaj rad posvećujem našem kolegi Mati Zekanu, uvijek spremnom na stručnu pomoć i kakvu vedru šalu – koliko su nam već rijetke mogućnosti susreta tijekom brojnih desetljeća to dopuštale. Upoznali smo se kao studenti u listopadu 1968. godine, prigodom znanstvenog skupa Hrvatskog arheološkog društva pod naslovom “Prehistorija istočne Jadranske obale i grčka kolonizacija Jadrana”, održanog u Starom Gradu, Hvaru i Visu. Od ostalih studenata – koji su s velikim strahopoštovanjem i divljenjem slušali i gledali brojne skupljene akademike i profesore, kako domaće, tako i one iz inozemstva, sve velikih i poznatih imena – bili su tu npr. Ivančica Dvoržak (Schrunk), Vladimir Kovačić, Miroslav Mišković, Želimir Škoberne, Mate Zekan i drugi.

Prešavši iz Republičkog zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Ilici 44 u Zagrebu, gdje sam tri godine radio kao arheolog-konzervator, u Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu, na mjesto kustosa Odjela za numizmatiku, dana 1. travnja 1973. godine, dočekan sam ondje vrlo ljubazno od starijih kolega. Među njima posebno se isticala Ivica Degmedžić,

I dedicate this paper to our colleague Mate Zekan, always ready to offer professional help and a cheerful joke for many a decade, whenever the limited opportunities allowed our encounters. We met as students in October 1968 at the scientific conference organised by the Croatian Archaeological Association entitled “Prehistory of the Eastern Adriatic Coast and the Greek colonisation of the Adriatic”, held in Stari Grad, Hvar and Vis. Among the present students – who listened in great awe and admiration to many academicians and professors, both domestic and foreign, all great and famous names – there were, for example, Ivančica Dvoržak (Schrunk), Vladimir Kovačić, Miroslav Mišković, Želimir Škoberne, Mate Zekan and others.

When I moved from the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments at Ilica 44 in Zagreb, where I had worked as an archaeologist-conservator for three years, to the position of curator at the Department of Numismatics in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, on 1 April 1973, I was greeted very kindly by the senior colleagues. Among them, Ivica Degmedžić (*Strizivojna, 6 March 1910 – Zagreb, 7 December 1988) stood out as a witty interlocutor, a great classical philologist, and an excellent teacher willing to share her knowledge, not to mention that she was a kind and warm, open person. Just as she had been helping her colleague Zdenka Dukat in the field of ancient numismatics since 1966, she started collecting data on mediaeval and modern numismatics for me from every nook and cranny. Over time, a rather large card index with thin sheets was created, written in her easily recognizable smart and legible handwriting, since she used to transcribe every mention of any coins she would come across while studying scientific literature and diplomatic corpora. Her notes covered the whole Triune Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia.

Later on, I also started the same systematic job, and the card index continued to grow. Some of the notes from sources found their place in my doctoral thesis and several published articles. Today, the card index is divided into two parts: one regards the coastal Croatia, viz. Dalmatia, and the other Croatia and Slavonia. Today, there are six such index cards covering the Kingdom of Slavonia and Croatia in the 12th century, 289 for the 13th century, 378 for the 14th century, 88 for the 15th century and 22 for the 16th century. Eventually, I transferred almost all the notes from sources into digital format.

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Sl. 1. Rukopis Ivica Degmedžić s ispravom kralja Stjepana V. od 27. svibnja 1272.

Fig. 1. Autograph by Ivica Degmedžić: document issued by King Stephen V of May 27, 1272.

kao duhovita sugovornica, sjajna klasična filologinja, odlična pedagoginja koja nije škrtarila svojim znanjem te dobra i topla, otvorena osoba. Kao što je to već od 1966. godine činila za kolegicu Zdenku Dukat u pogledu antičke numizmatike, tako je i za mene sa svih strana počela skupljati podatke o srednjovjekovnoj i novijoj numizmatiki. S vremenom je nastala prilično velika kartoteka tankih listića ispisanih njezinim lako prepoznatljivim simpatičnim čitkim rukopisom, kojim je prepisivala svaki spomen ikakvog novca na koji bi naletjela proučavajući stručnu literaturu, odnosno diplomatske korpusse. Ti citati pokrivali su cijelu Trojednu Kraljevinu Hrvatsku, Slavoniju i Dalmaciju.

Poslije sam se i ja dao sustavno na isti posao, pa je kartoteka i dalje rasla. Neki od citata iz izvora našli su svoje mjesto u mojoj doktorskoj disertaciji i nekim od objelodanjenih članaka. Kartoteka je danas podijeljena na dva dijela: jedan se odnosi na priobalnu Hrvatsku, odnosno Dalmaciju, a drugi na Hrvatsku i Slavoniju. Danas tih skeda koje pokrivaju Kraljevinu Slavoniju i Hrvatsku ima 6 za 12. stoljeće, 289 za 13. stoljeće, 378 za 14. stoljeće, 88 za 15. stoljeće te 22 za 16. stoljeće. Gotovo sve te citate iz izvora prepisao sam poslije i u računalu.

Kolegi Mati Zekanu iz tog bih bogatog materijala odabrao i posvetio neka mjesta na kojima se spominju banski¹, odnosno zagrebački denari tijekom 13. i 14. st., točnije između 1260. i 1347. godine – ovdje, u stotinu isprava.

Slavonski, odnosno banski denari (nemojmo zaboraviti ni manju nominalu, poludenare, kao ni još sitnije bagatine – dokument br. 77) pomalo nespreno vulgo nazvani slavonskim banovcima, odavna su tema brojnih numizmatičkih rasprava i članaka,² a zanimanje za njih ne jenjava. To je vrlo lijep, premda sitan novac, iskovan od dobrog srebra. Čak i ako se poveća tri puta – a to je učinio Vladimir Mataušić 1981. godine o proslavi uspostave Zagrebačke kovnice – slavonski denar ostaje zadivljujuće izrađen, sve do početka 14. st., kad pod anžuvinskim kraljevima kalupari rezbare sve slabije kalupe.

Na licu se unutar dva biserna okvira nalazi natpis koji varira: MONETA REGIS P(ro) SCLAVONIA, MONETA B(elae) REGIS P(ro) SCLAVO-

From this abundant material, I would like to select and dedicate to my colleague Mate Zekan some instances mentioning banal* and Zagreb denars during the 13th and 14th centuries, more precisely between 1260 and 1347, in a total of one hundred documents.

Slavonian, i.e. banal denars (and let us not forget the smaller denomination, half-denars, as well as even smaller bagattini – document No. 77), somewhat clumsily called Slavonian banovci in the vernacular, have long been the subject of numerous numismatic discussions and articles,¹ and there is still no lack of interest in them. It is a very fine, though tiny coin, minted from good silver. Even when enlarged to three times its size, as done by Vladimir Mataušić in 1981 on the occasion of the celebration of the establishment of the Zagreb Mint, the Slavonian denar is still astonishingly crafted. It was like that all the way to the beginning of the 14th century, when engravers started carving ever inferior dies under the Anjou kings.

On its obverse, inside two pearl frames, there is an inscription that varies: MONETA REGIS P(ro) SCLAVONIA, MONETA B(elae) REGIS P(ro) SCLAVONIA, MONETA DVCIS P(ro) SCLAVONIA, and REX SCLAVONIE or DVX SCLAVONIE on half-denars. In the very field, a marten is depicted running either to the left or right, usually with a star above and below it, and sometimes with other symbols. The layout of the reverse is especially beautiful and unusual: the patriarchal cross stands in a pearl frame on the pedestal, with circlets at its ends. On the right and left at the top there is a star on one side and a crescent with a circlet on the other, while below the lower arm of the cross there are heads with open crowns facing each other, the king's with long hair, and the queen's with a hair-net. The denars can be precisely associated with kings, dukes and bans by their marks, i.e. the initials, as well as some heraldic details.

Due to the use of good silver, the coins were aptly stored and kept in our lands, as well as in neighbouring Hungary. This has been evidenced by numerous hoards and individual finds². Due to their

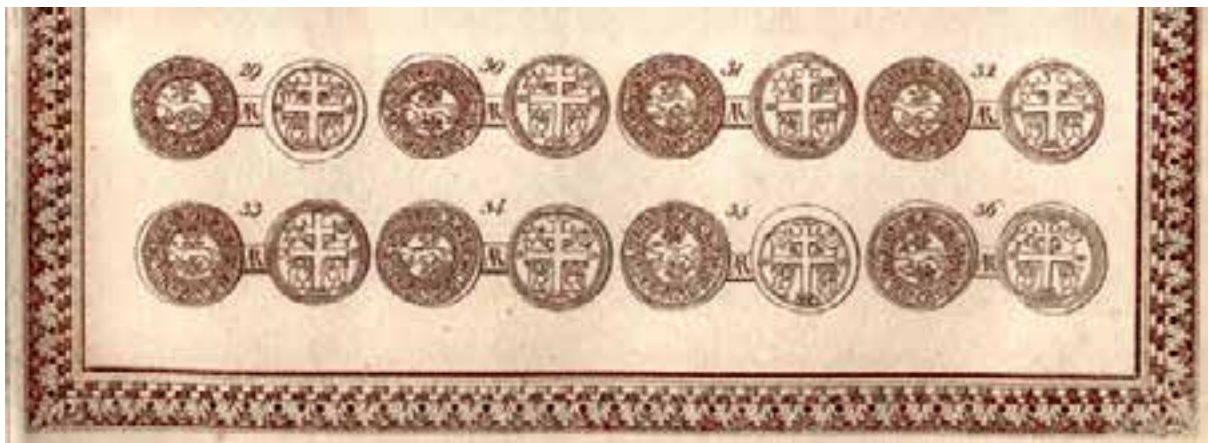
* Ban, Banus, was the Vice-Roy of the realm.

¹ Nuber 1897; Truhelka 1897; Nuber 1899; Truhelka 1899; Rengjeo 1959; Székely 1979; Mirnik 1982; Mirnik 1992; Mirnik 1992a; Dolenc 1993; Smajlagić 2002; Bauer *et al.* 2011, p. 238.

² Mirnik 1982, Mirnik 1992; Mirnik 1993; Smajlagić 2002; Štefan 2019.

¹ Strizivojna, 6. III. 1910. - Zagreb, 7. XII. 1988.

² Nuber 1897; Truhelka 1897; Nuber 1899; Truhelka 1899; Rengjeo 1959; Székely 1979; Mirnik 1982; Mirnik 1992; Mirnik 1992a; Dolenc 1993; Smajlagić 2002; Bauer *et alii* 2011, str. 238.



Sl. 2. Slavonski denari kralja Bele IV. (Weszerle 1873)
Fig. 2. Slavonian denars struck under King Bela IV (Weszerle 1873)

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NIA, MONETA DVCIS P(ro) SCLAVONIA, odnosno REX SCLAVONIE ili DVX SCLAVONIE na poludenarima. U samomu polju prikazana je kuna u trku ili nalijevo ili nadesno, a iznad i ispod nje je obično zvijezda, katkad i drugi simboli. Posebno je lijepa i neobična kompozicija naličja: u bisernom okviru na postolju stoji patrijarhalni križ, na krajevima kojeg su kružići. Gore lijevo i desno je zvijezda, s jedne, i polumjesec s kružićem, s druge strane, a ispod donje prečke križa postavljene su jedna nasuprot drugoj glave okrunjene otvorenim krunama, glava kralja, s dužom kosom, i kraljice, s kosom skupljenom u mreži. Prema siglama, odnosno inicijalima, kao i nekim heraldičkim detaljima, denari se mogu točno opredijeliti prema kraljevima, hercezima i banovima.

Zbog dobra srebra taj se novac dobro spremao i čuvao u našim zemljama, ali i u susjednoj Ugarskoj. O tome svjedoče brojni skupni i pojedinačni nalazi.³ Zbog njihove obiljubljenosti denari su se i oponašali, odnosno patvorili,⁴ pa se takvi primjerci mogu naći i u ostavama.

Slavonski, odnosno banski denari kronološki su već dugo vremena dobro obrađeni i najčešće ih se klasificira prema standardnom djelu Ivana Rengjea⁵ ili pak prema knjizi Irislava Dolenca.⁶ Numizmatička literatura o njima je također obilata i raste iz godine u godinu.

Liberi denarii spominju se u dokumentu s nadnevkom 8. VII. 1231. godine (br. 1), dok se zagre-



Sl. 3. Slavonski denar kralja Bele IV.
(Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)
Fig. 3. Slavonian denar struck under King Bela IV
(The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

popularity, the denars were imitated, i.e. forged,³ and such specimens have also been found in hoards.

Slavonian and banal denars have been well processed chronologically for quite some time and are most often classified according to the standard work by Ivan Rengjeo⁴ or in line with the book by Irislav Dolenc⁵. The numismatic literature dealing with them is also abundant and growing year in year out.

Liberi denarii are mentioned in a document dated 8 July 1231 (No. 1), while Zagreb denars (*denarii zagradienses*) are referred to in documents from 1260 to 1344 (Nos. 2–8, 10, 12–16, 18, 23, 28–31, 35, 36, 38–40, 42–48, 50, 52–55, 73, 80, 82, 95). Similarly, *denarii banales* were mentioned from 1269 to 1347 (Nos. 9, 11, 17, 19–22, 24–27, 32–34, 37, 41, 49, 51, 56–79, 81–82, 84–94, 96, 99–100). *Denarii grecenses* should not be regarded as denars of Gradec, but rather of Gradac, because they

³ Mirnik 1982; Mirnik 1992; Mirnik 1993; Smajlagić 2002; Štefan 2019.

⁴ Korčmaroš, Mirnik 2003.

⁵ Rengjeo 1959.

⁶ Dolenc 1993.

³ Korčmaroš, Mirnik 2003.

⁴ Rengjeo 1959.

⁵ Dolenc 1993.

bački denari (*denarii zagradienses*) nalaze imenovani u ispravama počevši od 1260. do 1344. godine (br. 2-8, 10, 12-16, 18, 23, 28-31, 35-36, 38-40, 42-48, 50, 52-55, 73, 80, 82, 95). Slično se *denarii banales* spominju od 1269. do 1347. godine (br. 9, 11, 17, 19-22, 24-27, 32-34, 37, 41, 49, 51, 56-79, 81-82, 84-94, 96, 99-100). *Denarii grecenses* ne bi trebali biti gradečki denari, već gradački, jer se nižu zajedno s bečkim denarima (*vyenenses*, *vienenses*) u spisu br. 95 iz 1344. godine

Tijekom 14. st. opisuju se i kao dobri banski denari, *boni denarii banales* (br. 59, 61-68, 71, 73, 75, 77-78, 82, 87, 89-92, 94, 97, 99, 100), ali i kao *antiqua banalis moneta* (br. 56, 70), za razliku od tada iskovanog novca, *moneta domini Mygh bani* i *moneta domini Nicolai bani* (br. 98, 1346).

Osim u svakodnevnom životu pri kupovini, spomenuti denari – ali i drukčiji novac u optjecaju, prije i poslije njihovog kovanja – važuju se i čine mjere: *marca*⁷ (br. 3, 5-10, 14, 16-17, 25-28, 30-32, 35, 40-41, 43, 48, 57, 66, 69-71, 73, 82, 84-85, 88, 90, 95, 98), *pensa*⁸ (br. 2-10, 13, 16-19, 24-32, 34-35, 37, 40-41, 43-44, 47, 49, 56, 62, 66-67, 70-71, 79, 82, 84-86, 95); mjera *ferto*⁹ javlja se mnogo kasnije, od 1323. godine (br. 70, 72, 89, 96). Postoji i mjera zvana *pondus* (br. 11, 70).¹⁰

Opširno objašnjenje Ivana Rengjea za marku (*marca*) glasi:

“Slavonska marka. Među brojnim uteznim markama srednjega vijeka spominje se i *marca sclavonica*, nazivana i *marca Zagradiensis* (V. marka!). Dok je prauzor svim tim markama bila kolonjska (kölnska) marka teška 233, 3533 g, sve su druge marke – zbog neusavršenog pribora za mjerenje – bile težinom veće ili manje od kölnske. Tako je bilo i sa slavonskom markom. Do danas se ne zna točna težina te naše marke. Truhelka je pokušao, da pomoću mjerenja slav. kovanog novca ustanovi njezinu težinu, ali mu nije uspjelo, da je konačno i točno fiksira, jer mu je po jednom računanju njezina težina iznosila 228,393 g, a po drugom 236,57 g do



Sl. 4. Slavonski denar kralja Bele IV. Ban Roland (1261. - 1267.); ban Henrik Gising (1267. - 1269.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)

Fig. 4. Slavonian denar struck under King Bela IV. Banus Roland (1261-1267); Banus Henry of Güssing (1267-1269) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

are associated with Viennese denars (*vyenenses*, *vienenses*) in file No. 95 from 1344.

During the 14th century, they were also described as good banal denars, *boni denarii banales* (Nos. 59, 61–68, 71, 73, 75, 77–78, 82, 87, 89–92, 94, 97, 99, 100), as well as *antiqua banalis moneta* (Nos. 56, 70), unlike the coins minted at the time, *domini Mygh bani* and *moneta domini Nicolai bani* (Nos. 98, 1346).

The mentioned denars – as well as other coins in circulation, before and after their minting – were used daily, e.g. in shopping, but were also weighed and utilised as units of measurement: the *marca*⁶ (Nos. 3, 5–10, 14, 16–17, 25–28, 30–32, 35, 40–41, 43, 48, 57, 66, 69–71, 73, 82, 84–85, 88, 90, 95, 98), the *pensa*⁷ (Nos. 2–10, 13, 16–19, 24–32, 34–35, 37, 40–41, 43–44, 47, 49, 56, 62, 66–67, 70–71, 79, 82, 84–86, 95), while the *ferto*⁸ appeared much later, viz. in 1323 (Nos. 70, 72, 89, 96). Another unit of measurement in use was the *pondus* (Nos. 11, 70)⁹.

Ivan Rengje offered a comprehensive explanation for the mark (*marca*):

“Slavonian mark. Among the numerous weight marks of the Middle Ages, the *marca sclavonica* was mentioned, also referred to as the *marca Zagra-*

⁷ Truhelka 1897, str. 27-40; Schrötter 1970, str. 371-375; Klaić 1982, str. 92, 97-99; Klaić 1983, str. 87, 99; Klaić 1987, str. 46, 67, 68-69; Klaić 1990, str. 262, 265, 271; Bauer *et alii* 2011, str. 334-335.

⁸ Truhelka 1897, str. 33; Klaić 1982, str. 90, 92; Klaić 1987, str. 45-46, 48; Klaić 1990, str. 260-261, 264-265.

⁹ Truhelka 1897, str. 32; Schrötter 1970, str. 184, 723; Klaić 1983, str. 58.

¹⁰ Schrötter 1970, str. 526; Klaić 1983, str. 58.

⁶ Truhelka 1897, pp. 27-40; Schrötter 1970, pp. 371-375; Klaić 1982, p. 92, 97-99; Klaić 1983, p. 87, 99; Klaić 1987, p. 46, 67, 68-69; Klaić 1990, p. 262, 265, 271; Bauer *et al.* 2011, pp. 334-335.

⁷ Truhelka 1897, p. 33; Klaić 1982, p. 90, 92; Klaić 1987, pp. 45-46, 48; Klaić 1990, pp. 260-261, 264-265.

⁸ Truhelka 1897, p. 32; Schrötter 1970, p. 184, 723; Klaić 1983, p. 58.

⁹ Schrötter 1970, p. 526; Klaić 1983, p. 58.



Sl. 5. Slavonski denar kralja Stjepana V. (1270. – 1272.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)

Fig 5. Slavonian denar struck under King Stephen V (1270-1272) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

237,91. Poznato je, da je kovnica salcburških nadbiskupa u Friesachu u Koruškoj u velikim količinama slala u Hrvatsku i dalje u Ugarska svoje srebrne novce. Ti su novci prije pojave hrvatskih frizatika i slav. banovaca bili glavno plaćevno sredstvo u Hrvatskoj. A kako su se plaćanja vršila samo u markama, najvjerojatnije je, da je i u Hrvatskoj vrijedila ista marka, koja i u Friesachu. Bit će prema tome, da se u Slavoniji u 13. i 14. stolj. upotrebljavala kao *marca sclavonica* težinom ista marka, kakva je u Friesachu, u težini od 224,4917 g. Za tu mogućnost govori i težina slav. banovaca. Iz jedne utezne slav. marke od 224,4917 g kovalo se 240 denara, tako da je jedan denar bio težak 0,9354 g, što posvema i točno odgovara sred. težini slavonskih banovaca. Uz ovu, uteznu, postojala je i novčana ili računska marka (*marca pagamenti*) od 200 denara, a dijelila se ovako: 1 marka = 200 denara = 5 penza; 1 penza = 40 denara.”¹¹

Ali i pod natuknicom *Marca denariorum banalium* možemo također naći sljedeće:

“*Marca denariorum banalium* je naziv u starim pisanim spomenicima 13. i 14. stoljeća, kojim se označivala računska ili novčana jedinica banskog, odnosno hercegskog novca Slavonije. U staroj Hrvatskoj između mora i Drave nije se upotrebljavao novac Ugarske, nego ili bizantski ili od 12. stoljeća srebrni novac iz Friesacha u Koruškoj. U toj kovnici salcburških nadbiskupa se kovalo i računalo prema frizaškoj marki, teškoj 224,4917 g. Jedna se marka dijelila na 6 firdunga ili ferzona, a jedan je *firdung* imao 40 pfeniga; ili 1 frizaška marka = 200 pfeniga. Hrvatski odnosno slavonski hercezi i banovi počeli su krajem 12. stoljeća kovati svoj novac, osobito zato, da spriječe širenje frizaških pfeniga po Hrvat-

biensis (cf. mark!). While the prototype of all these marks was the Cologne mark, weighing 233.3533 g, all other marks – due to imperfect measuring instruments – weighed more or less than the Cologne mark. It was the same with the Slavonian mark. The exact weight of that mark remains unknown. Truhelka attempted to determine its weight by measuring Slavonian coins, but he failed to identify it finally and accurately, for according to one calculation its weight was 228.393 g, while another yielded from 236.57 g to 237.91 g. It is known that the mint of the Salzburg archbishops in Friesach, Carinthia, used to consign large quantities of their silver coins to Croatia and Hungary. These coins were the major means of payment in Croatia before the Croatian frisatics and Slavonian banovci. Since payments were made in marks only, it is most likely that the same mark was valid in Croatia as in Friesach. Therefore, it would seem that it was used as the *marca sclavonica* in Slavonia in the 13th and 14th centuries, weighing the same as the mark from Friesach, viz. 224,4917 g. This is supported by the weight of Slavonian banovci. One Slavonian weight mark, weighing 224,4917 g, served to mint 240 denars, so that one denar weighed 0.9354 g, which completely and exactly corresponds to the average weight of Slavonian banovci. In addition to the weight mark, there was also a monetary or arithmetical mark (*marca pagamenti*) of 200 denars, divided as follows: 1 mark = 200 denars = 5 pensas; 1 pensa = 40 denars.”¹⁰

In addition, under the headword *Marca denariorum banalium*, one can find the following:

“*Marca denariorum banalium* is a term from old written monuments of the 13th and 14th centuries, denoting the arithmetic or monetary unit of the banal and ducal coins of Slavonia. Hungarian coinage was not used in old Croatia, between the sea and the Drava River, but either Byzantine or silver coins from Friesach in Carinthia, the latter from the 12th century. This mint of the archbishops from Salzburg used the Friesach mark, weighing 224,4917 g, for minting and arithmetic. One mark was divided into six *vierdungs* or *fertons*, while one *vierdung* comprised 40 pfenigs; or, 1 Friesach mark = 200 pfenigs. Croatian and Slavonian dukes and bans began to mint their own coins at the end of the 12th century, particularly to prevent the spread of Friesach pfenigs throughout Croatia, as well as to enjoy the income that the mint was generating. Therefore, in

¹¹ Bauer *et alii* 2011, str. 422-423.

¹⁰ Bauer *et al.* 2011, pp. 422-423.

skoj a i zato, da sami uživaju one prihode, koje je kovnica novca donosila. Zato su ispočetka, od 1196. do 1235., imitirali frizaške pfenige, a prihvatili su i frizašku marku i njezinu diobu. Tako je nastala slavonska ili zagrebačka marka, koja se dijelila na 5 penza, a jedna penza na 40 denara; ili slavonska marka = 200 denara. Takovo računanje slavonskih banovaca ostalo je stalno sve od oko 1235. god. do oko 1360. god., kada kovanje banovaca prestaje. U pisanim spomenicama onoga vremena označivala se vrednota banskih denara ovakovim i sličnim navodima: *pro quindecim pensis, quarum singulae quinque pensae marcam tunc temporis faciebant*. Banovci su se kovali dobru stotinu godina, uvijek u istom tipu, u podjednakoj težini od oko 0,9 g u solidnoj izradi, i nisu se svake godine mijenjali. Zbog toga su postali solidna moneta, koju se rado primalo i trošilo i izvan stare Slavonije. Banovci su napokon polovinom 13. stoljeća posvema istisnuli upotrebu frizaških denara iz Hrvatske, odnosno Slavonije.”¹²

Pensa bi prema mišljenju stručnjaka (Ivan Rengjeo) bila: “Penza (lat. *pensa*, od *penso*, 1, vagati) je srednjovjekovni naziv za odmjerenu, odvaganu, vrijednost, brojčanu, a zatim i novčanu. U staroj Slavoniji je bila penza novčana računski jedinica, peti dio marke, a svojom je vrijednošću odgovarala bizantskom zlatniku, solidusu. U 13. i 14. stoljeću išlo je na jednu slavonsku novčanu marku 300 denara (*denarii banales*), a na jednu penzu 40 denara. U markama i penzama su u Slavoniji računalo i plaćalo od 12. do 15. stoljeća.”¹³

Ivan Rengjeo *ferto* definira ovako: “*Ferto* je sredovječna oznaka za četvrtinu svake mjere, naročito marke. I naša slavinska utezna marka od 224,4917 g dijelila se na 4 fertona po 56,1229 g a 1 ferton na 12 pondusa po 4,6769 g.”¹⁴

Pondus, latinski uteg, odnosno mjera, u Slavoniji je iznosio 4,6769 g. Slavonska se dakle marka od 224,4917 g dijelila na 48 ponda.¹⁵

Iz navedenih citata možemo mnogo toga saznati. Važni su podatci o samoj kovnici, npr. Zagrebačkoj¹⁶ (“camera nostra de Zagrabria”) iz 1294. godine (br. 65), 1323. godine (br. 70) i 1344. godine (br. 95). Takvim denarima plaćao se porez zvan kunovina (marturina)¹⁷ i slične daće, carine i placovine

the beginning, i.e. from 1196 to 1235, they imitated the Friesach pfennigs, and also adopted the Friesach mark and its division. This is how the Slavonian or Zagreb mark was created. It was divided into five pensas, and one pensa into 40 denars; or, 1 Slavonian mark = 200 denars. This arithmetic concerning Slavonian banovci remained constant from around 1235 until about 1360, when the minting of banovci ceased. In written sources from that time, the value of banal denars was denoted with the following and similar statements: *pro quindecim pensis, quarum singulae quinque pensae marcam tunc temporis faciebant*. Banovci were minted for a good hundred years, always in the same type, with the same weight of about 0.9 g. They were of solid workmanship, and were not changed annually. Because of that, they became a solid coin, gladly received and spent even outside of old Slavonia. In the mid-13th century, banovci completely obviated the need for Friesach denars in Croatia and Slavonia.”¹¹

According to Ivan Rengjeo’s expert opinion, the *pensa* is defined as follows: “*Pensa* (L. *pensa*, from *penso*, 1. to weigh) is the mediaeval term for a measured and/or weighed value, either numerical or monetary. In old Slavonia, the *pensa* was a monetary unit of account, one-fifth of the mark, and its value corresponded to the Byzantine gold coin, the solidus. In the 13th and 14th centuries, one Slavonian monetary mark was worth 300 denars (*denarii banales*), while one *pensa* equalled 40 denars. In Slavonia, marks and pensas were used for accounting and payment from the 12th to the 15th century.”¹²

Ivan Rengjeo defined the *ferto* as follows: “The *ferto* is the mediaeval term for one quarter of any quantity, especially the mark. Our Slavonian weight mark of 224.4917 g was also divided into four fertons of 56.1229 g, and one ferton into 12 pondera of 4.6769 g each.”¹³

The *pondus*, viz. the Latin weight or unit of measurement, equalled 4.6769 g in Slavonia. Ergo, the Slavonian mark of 224.4917 g was divided into 48 pondera¹⁴.

One can learn a lot from such quotes. The important information concern the very mints, for instance, the Zagreb one¹⁵ (“camera nostra de Zagrabria”) from 1294 (No. 65), 1323 (No. 70) and 1344

¹² Bauer *et alii* 2011, str. 333.

¹³ Bauer *et alii* 2011, str. 377.

¹⁴ Bauer *et alii* 2011, str. 280.

¹⁵ Bauer *et alii* 2011, str. 388.

¹⁶ Klaić 1982, str. 109–110.

¹⁷ Klaić 1972, str. 155.

¹¹ Bauer *et al.* 2011, p. 333.

¹² Bauer *et al.* 2011, p. 377.

¹³ Bauer *et al.* 2011, p. 280.

¹⁴ Bauer *et al.* 2011, p. 388.

¹⁵ Klaić 1982, pp. 109–110.



Sl. 6. Slavonski denar kralja Ladislava IV. (1272. – 1290.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)

Fig 6. Slavonian denar struck under King Ladislav IV (1272-1290) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

(br. 1, 9, 13, 21-22, 48-49, 57, 69, 72, 77, 88, 89, 96); kupovali su se i prodavali robovi i robinje te kmetovi (br. 6, 12, 49, 56). Globe su npr. iznosile 40 denara.¹⁸

Naravno, veći dio dokumenata (u rasponu od 1260. do 1347. godine) govori o kupovini, zamjeni ili zalaganju posjeda, koji su katkada bili i sastavni dio miraza. Društveni položaj osoba koje kupuju ili prodaju imanja kreće se od skromnih građana pa sve do banova i biskupa.

Manja zemljišta prodavala su se u penzama: 6 (br. 86), 7 (br. 79), 10 (br. 14), 15 – za 12 vretena zemlja (br. 2), 15 (br. 7, 8), 27 (br. 20), 32 (br. 18), 50 (br. 17), 70 (br. 19), 100 (br. 16),

Vrijednost brojnih posjeda u odvaganim markama denara zapisana je u spomenutim ispravama u rasponu od jedne marke pa sve do 230 maraka: 1 (br. 73, 90), 2 (br. 52, 94), 3 (br. 33, 81, 92), 4 (br. 20, 91), 5 (br. 23), 6 (br. 78), 7 (br. 46), 9 (br. 15), 10 (br. 4, 60, 63, 76), 11 (br. 68), 12 (br. 3, 36, 58), 16 (br. 37), 17 (br. 63), 18 (br. 51), 20 (br. 5, 38, 93), 25 (br. 83), 26 (br. 31), 27 (br. 47), 28 (br. 74, br. 98), 29 (br. 14, 66), 29 ½ (br. 32), 30 (br. 25, 28, 87, 98, 300), 32 (br. 80), 33 (br. 29), 35 (br. 30, 40, 50), 36 (br. 89), 40 (br. 34, 39, 41, 59, 71), 45 (br. 67), 50 (br. 61), 58 (br. 98), 60 (br. 42, 54, 75, 82, 97, 99), 70 (br. 44, 62), 100 (br. 53, 55, 64), 102 (br. 27), 150 (br. 35 – tvrđi grad Lipovac), 230 (br. 43 – posjed Hrastovica). Taj bi raspon od 1 marke do 230 maraka težinski danas iznosio od 224,49 g do 51.633,091 g, a kad bi netko išao brojati srebrne denare, raspon bi po svojoj prilici bio od 240 do 55.200 primjeraka.

(No. 95). Denars were used to pay the tax called *kunovina* (*marturina*)¹⁶ and similar duties, customs and excises (Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21–22, 48–49, 57, 69, 72, 77, 88, 89). 96), and to purchase or sell slaves and serfs (Nos. 6, 12, 49, 56). For instance, some fines amounted to 40 denars¹⁷.

Naturally, most of the documents (ranging from 1260 to 1347) refer to purchase, exchange or pledge of possessions, which were sometimes integral parts of dowries. The social position of people who bought or sold properties ranges from humble citizens to bans and bishops.

Smaller land plots were sold in pensas: 6 (No. 86), 7 (No. 79), 10 (No. 14), 15 – for 12 “spindles” of land (No. 2), 15 (Nos. 7, 8), 27 (No. 20), 32 (No. 18), 50 (No. 17), 70 (No. 19), 100 (No. 16),

The value of numerous properties in weighed denar marks is recorded in such documents, ranging from one mark up to as many as 230 marks: 1 (Nos. 73, 90), 2 (Nos. 52, 94), 3 (Nos. 33, 81, 92), 4 (Nos. 20, 91), 5 (No. 23), 6 (No. 78), 7 (No. 46), 9 (No. 15), 10 (Nos. 4, 60, 63, 76), 11 (No. 68), 12 (Nos. 3, 36, 58), 16 (No. 37), 17 (No. 63), 18 (No. 51), 20 (Nos. 5, 38, 93), 25 (No. 83), 26 (No. 31), 27 (No. 47), 28 (Nos. 74, No. 98), 29 (Nos. 14, 66), 29½ (No. 32), 30 (Nos. 25, 28, 87, 98, 300), 32 (No. 80), 33 (No. 29), 35 (Nos. 30, 40, 50), 36 (No. 89), 40 (Nos. 34, 39, 41, 59, 71), 45 (No. 67), 50 (No. 61), 58 (No. 98), 60 (Nos. 42, 54, 75, 82, 97, 99), 70 (Nos. 44, 62), 100 (Nos. 53, 55, 64), 102 (Nos. 27), 150 (No. 35 – the castle of Lipovac), 230 (No. 43 – the Hrastovica estate). Today, this range from one to 230 marks would amount from 224.49 g to 51,633.091 g, and if we were to count silver denars, the range would probably span from 240 to 55,200 specimens.

Notwithstanding, all these possessions belonged to mere mortals. In the second half of the 12th century, the Bishop of Zagreb had an income of 1,500 marks. A king, however, had different emoluments. It is interesting to examine the income of Béla III (1172–1196): he was receiving 60,000 marks from the mint, 16,000 marks from salt, 3,000 marks from road, sea and trade tolls, 15,000 marks from Transylvania, and one third from 72 prefects in the annual amount of 25,000 marks...¹⁸

¹⁶ Klaić 1972, p. 155.

¹⁷ Klaić 1972, p. 149, 153.

¹⁸ Klaić 1972, p. 97.

¹⁸ Klaić 1972, str. 149, 153.

No sve su to imetci kojima su raspolagali obični smrtnici. Biskup zagrebački imao je u drugoj polovini 12. st. prihod od 1.500 maraka. Jedan kralj je ipak raspolagao drukčijim prihodima. Zanimljivo je proučiti kojim je prihodima raspolagao Bela III. (1172. – 1196.): od kovnice novca primao je 60.000 maraka, od soli 16.000 maraka, od cestarine, brodarine i trgovine 3.000 maraka, iz Sedmogradske je primao 15.000 maraka, od 72 župana dobivao je trećinu u godišnjem iznosu od 25.000 maraka...¹⁹

IZVORI (*denarii banales, zagrabienses*)

1. 1231., 8. VII. Papa Grgur IX. potvrđuje mir između Kolomana i Templarskog reda – *liberi denarii i denarii ponderis*.

...dignum et necessarium duximus omnes Templarios quin infra ducatum nostrum Slauonie sunt, terninos tam in Dalmatia quam in Croatia et omnia eorundem bona ... protegere... ut nullus...in ducatu nostro Sclauonie descensam vel aliquod tributum, vel collectam, vel liberos denarios sive marturinas, vel denarios ponderis, ...a predictis fratribus...presumat exigere. (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, III: 341, No.300)

2. 1260. (u Zagrebu). Pred Tiburcijem, županom zagrebačkim, Volkota i Vukosav, sinovi Jurkovi, i Obrad Jurankov prodaju 14 vretena zemlje za 15 penza knezu Miroslavu.

...se duodecim vretenos de terra sua vendidisse comiti Mirozlao perpetuo possidendos pro quindecim pensis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 183, No. 689).

3. 1261., 31. V. (u Čazmi). Petar, sin Jakšin, zalaže svoj dio dobra Cirkvene Andriji, sinu Grgurovu:

...duodecim marcas scilicet singulas marcas cum quinque pensis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 193, No.700).

4. 1263. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim svjedoči se kako je ban Roland kupio zemlju od župana zagrebačkoga:

...pro decem marcis, quas se dixit singulas cum quinque pensis denariis zagrabiensibus... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 281, No.776).

5. 1265., prije 13. X. Bela, kralj ugarski i hrvatski, izdaje povelju kojom se svjedoči da je ban Roland svoj posjed Novi dvori zamijenio sa županom Farkašem i sinom mu Grgurom za njihove posjede u Žrnovnici i Stopnici:

SOURCES (*denarii banales, zagrabienses*)

1. 1231, 8 July. Pope Gregory IX confirms the peace treaty between Coloman and the Templar Order – *liberi denarii* and *denarii ponderis*.

...dignum et necessarium duximus omnes Templarios quin infra ducatum nostrum Slauonie sunt, terninos tam in Dalmatia quam in Croatia et omnia eorundem bona ... protegere... ut nullus...in ducatu nostro Sclauonie descensam vel aliquod tributum, vel collectam, vel liberos denarios sive marturinas, vel denarios ponderis, ...a predictis fratribus...presumat exigere. (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, III: 341, No. 300)

2. 1260 (in Zagreb). Before Tiburtius, the prefect of Zagreb, Volkota and Vukosav, sons of Jurko, and Obrad Jurankov, sell 14 vretenos of land for 15 pensas to Duke Miroslav.

...se duodecim vretenos de terra sua vendidisse comiti Mirozlao perpetuo possidendos pro quindecim pensis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 183, No. 689).

3. 1261, 31 May (in Čazma). Peter, son of Jakša, pledges his share of the Cirkvena property to Andrija, son of Grgur:

...duodecim marcas scilicet singulas marcas cum quinque pensis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 193, No. 700).

4. 1263 (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, it is testified that Ban Roland bought land from the prefect of Zagreb:

...pro decem marcis, quas se dixit singulas cum quinque pensis denariis zagrabiensibus... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 281, No. 776).

5. 1265, before 13 October. Béla, King of Hungary and Croatia, issues a charter testifying that Ban Roland exchanged his Novi dvori estate with prefect Farkaš and his son Gregory for their estates in Žrnovnica and Stopnica:

...et solvit ducentas uiginti marcas, pro marca qualibet quinque pensas denariorum zagrabiensium persolueno... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 348, No. 836).

6. 1268, 15 April (in Zagreb). Timothy, Bishop of Zagreb, purchases four slaves for 25 pensas:

Capitulum Zagrabiensis ecclesie omnibus presens scriptum inspecturis salutem in Domino. Ad uniuersorum noticiam harum serie (uolumus) peru-

¹⁹ Klaić 1972, str. 97.



Sl. 7. Slavonski denar kralja Andrije III. Ban Radoslav Babonić (1290. – 1294.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)

Fig 7. Slavonian denar struck under King Andrew III – Banus Radoslav Babonić (1290-1294) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)



Sl. 8. Slavonski denar kralja Karla I. Ban Ivan Babonić (1316. – 1322.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)

Fig 8. Slavonian denar struck under King Charles I - Banus Ivan Babonić (1316-1322) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

...et solvit ducentas uiginti marcas, pro marca qualibet quinque pensas denariorum zagrabiensium persolueno... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 348, No.836).

6. 1268., 15. IV. (u Zagrebu). Timotej, biskup zagrebački, kupuje za 25 penza četiri roba:

*Capitulum Zagrabiensis ecclesie omnibus pensens scriptum inspecturis salutem in Domino. Ad uniuersorum noticiam harum serie (uolumus) peruenire, quod constitutis in nostra presencia ab una parte magistro Drisa, lectore ecclesie nostre et ab altera Georgio iobagione Cruciferorum de sancto Martino, idem Georgius quatuor homines scilicet Pezk et Paulam uxorem eius et filios eorundem scilicet Wikek etate maiorem et Martinum minorem, statutos in nostra presencia confessus est, se vendidisse venerabili patri domino Tymoteo episcopo nostro iure prepetuo possidendos pro **viginti quinque pensis denariorum Zagrabiensium, que quinque marcas tunc temporis faciebant**, quas dictus magister Drisa nomine ipsius domini episcopi, cuius vicem in hac parte gerebat, dedit et persoluit coram nobis Georgio supradicto. Super quo cum predictus Pezk, uxor et filii eius antedicti fuissent per nos requisiti, responderunt: quod memoratus Georgius usus fuit debita facultate et potuit eos vendere, quia serui eius hereditarii extiterunt. Assignansque predictus Georgius iurisdictionem et proprietatem dictorum hominum et ipsos homines, cum nascituri ex eis Domino episcopo. Obligauit se et heredes suos expediendam omnem, quam supre uenditione factam oriri contingeret, questionem et saluandam in propriis laboribus et expensis contra omnes qui ipsam in litem deducerent et teneri ad omne dampnum et interesse, quod domino nostro episcopo et successoribus suis immineret occasione hominum*

*enire, quod constitutis in nostra presencia ab una parte magistro Drisa, lectore ecclesie nostre et ab altera Georgio iobagione Cruciferorum de sancto Martino, idem Georgius quatuor homines scilicet Pezk et Paulam uxorem eius et filios eorundem scilicet Wikek etate maiorem et Martinum minorem, statutos in nostra presencia confessus est, se vendidisse venerabili patri domino Tymoteo episcopo nostro iure prepetuo possidendos pro **viginti quinque pensis denariorum Zagrabiensium, que quinque marcas tunc temporis faciebant**, quas dictus magister Drisa nomine ipsius domini episcopi, cuius vicem in hac parte gerebat, dedit et persoluit coram nobis Georgio supradicto. Super quo cum predictus Pezk, uxor et filii eius antedicti fuissent per nos requisiti, responderunt: quod memoratus Georgius usus fuit debita facultate et potuit eos vendere, quia serui eius hereditarii extiterunt. Assignansque predictus Georgius iurisdictionem et proprietatem dictorum hominum et ipsos homines, cum nascituri ex eis Domino episcopo. Obligauit se et heredes suos expediendam omnem, quam supre uenditione factam oriri contingeret, questionem et saluandam in propriis laboribus et expensis contra omnes qui ipsam in litem deducerent et teneri ad omne dampnum et interesse, quod domino nostro episcopo et successoribus suis immineret occasione hominum predictorum. In cuius rei testimonium presentes contulimus sigilli nostri munimine roboratas. Datum in octaua Pace, anno ab incarnatione domini MCCLX octavo.* (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 463–4, No. 929).

7. 1268, 23 September (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Junislav sells land under Dolac to Peter, son of Rod, for 15 pensas:

...pro quindecim pensis denariorum zagrabiens-

predictorum. In cuius rei testimonium presentes contulimus sigilli nostri munimine roboratas. Datum in octava Pace, anno ab incarnatione domini MCCLX octavo. (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 463-4, No.929).

7. 1268., 23. IX. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Junislav neku zemlju pod Dolcem Petru, sinu Rodovu, za 15 penza:

...pro quindecim pensis denariorum zagrabiensium quorum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 472, No.938).

8. 1269., 7. III. (u Zagrebu). Sinovi Zokovi prodaju komadić zemlje u Sepnici županu Andriji za 16 penza denara zagrebačkih:

...pro quindecim pensis denariorum zagrabiensium quorum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 488-9, No.955).

9. 1269., prva pol. godine. Bela, herceg hrvatski, daje građanima Sv. Ambrozija prava dana Virovitici:

... sepredicti hospites singulis annis liberam habeant facultatem ita tamen quod sepredicti hospites singulis annis in festo beati regis Stephani ratione marturinarum pro quibus antea decem marcas se solvisse asserebant, triginta et quatuor marcas solvent nobis in denariis banalibus, dando pro qualibet marca quinque pensas... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 517, No.978).

10. 1269., 20. IX. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim biva prodaja zemlje pod Kalnikom:

...pro uiginti septem pensis denariorum zagrabiensium quorum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 500, No.967).

11. 1269., prva pol. godine. Bela, herceg hrvatski, potvrđuje povelju svoga oca danu Berinu:

...quod pro tribus ponderibus, que prius cum statera (!) persolvabant, quindecim denarios banales solvere teneantur... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 519, No.980).

12. 1269. Farkaš, sin Damjanov, prodaje opatiji topuskoj 12 duša za 17 maraka denara zagrebačkih, a 12 duša poklanja za spas svoje duše:

Bela dei gracia dux tocius Slauonie, Dalmacie et Crowacie omnibus Christi fideiubs presens scriptum inspecturis salutem in omnium salvatore. Ut ea que in tempore geruntur, ne a memorie posterum processus temporis elabantur literarum testimonio

sium quorum singule quinque pense marcam tunc tempore faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 472, No. 938).

8. 1269, 7 March. (in Zagreb). Sons of Zok sell a small plot of land in Sepnica to prefect Andrew for 16 pensas of Zagreb denars:

...pro quindecim pensis denariorum zagrabiensium quorum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 488-9, No. 955).

9. 1269, in the first half of the year. Béla, Duke of Croatia, grants the citizens of St. Ambrose the rights given to Virovitica:

... sepredicti hospites singulis annis liberam habeant facultatem ita tamen quod sepredicti hospites singulis annis in festo beati regis Stephani ratione marturinarum pro quibus antea decem marcas se solvisse asserebant, triginta et quatuor marcas solvent nobis in denariis banalibus, dando pro qualibet marca quinque pensas... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 517, No. 978).

10. 1269, 20 September (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, land under Kalnik is sold:

...pro uiginti septem pensis denariorum zagrabiensium quorum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 500, No. 967).

11. 1269, in the first half of the year. Béla, Duke of Croatia, confirms his father's charter given to Berin:

...quod pro tribus ponderibus, que prius cum statera (!) persolvabant, quindecim denarios banales solvere teneantur... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 519, No. 980).

12. 1269. Farkaš, son of Damian, sells 12 souls to the Topusko abbey for 17 marks of Zagreb denars, and donates 12 souls for the salvation of his soul:

*Bela dei gracia dux tocius Slauonie, Dalmacie et Crowacie omnibus Christi fideiubs presens scriptum inspecturis salutem in omnium salvatore. Ut ea que in tempore geruntur, ne a memorie posterum processus temporis elabantur literarum testimonio stabilire consuevit. Proinde and universorum noticiam tenere presencium volumus pervenire: quod accedentes ad nostram presenciam Farcasius filius Damyani de genere (Colchoch (CHOLCHOCH) ab una parte, Matheus venerabilis abbas monasterii beate virginis de Toplica ex altera; idem Farcasius confessus est viva voce: **duodecim servos et ancil-***

*stabilire consuevit. Proinde and universorum noticiam tenore presencium volumus pervenire: quod accedentes ad nostram presenciam Farcasius filius Damyani de genere (Colchoch (CHOLCHOCH) ab una parte, Matheus venerabilis abbas monasterii beate virginis de Toplica ex altera; idem Farcasius confessus est viva voce: **duodecim servos et ancillas hereditarios quos pro decem et septem marcis denariorum Zagrabiensium ipsi domino abbati vendidisse, quas integraliter et plenarie ab eodem abbate recipisse se asseruit et habere. Quorum quidem servorum et ancillarum nomina sunt: Lyben et uxor eiusdem Jurica nomine, Radomer filius eorundem, Martysselay, Obrade, Mara, Martha, Lybysna, Calcava, Voke, Vochiche et Davola. Confessus est etiam dictus Farcassus, alia duodecim capita servorum et ancillarum, quorum nomina sunt: Thomas, uxor eiusdem Canissevela et Radosela, Radisca, Lucia, Lupeko et uxor eiusdem Dragna, Tecana, Myluuana, Elena, Zernyche et Dobrina, ipsi monasterium beate virginis pro remedio anime sue dedisse, contulisse et donasse iure perpetuo et inrevocabiliter possidenda, Ut ergo ipsa vendicio et donacio firma et stabilis permaneat, ne per quempiam processu temporum valeat retractari, presentes ad instanciam parcium contulimus duplicis sigilli nostri munimine roboratas. Datum per manus venerabilis patris Ladislai episcopi Tynniensis, aule nostre cancellarii, Dilecti et fidelis nostri, anno etc...*** (I. Tkalčić, Cistercitski samostan u Topuskom. *VHAD*, N.S. 2/1896-97: 120; Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus*, 5/1907: 520).

13. 1270., 6. III. (u Želinu). Načelnik Petar i cijela petrinjska općina obriču pred banom Henrikom da će isplatiti Timoteju, biskupu zagrebačkom, dužnu desetinu i plaćati je ubuduće:

...singulis annis singulas tres pensas denariorum zagrabiensium circa festam sancti Martini dare et soluere debebunt ... (Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus*, 5/1907: 525, No.987).

14. 1270., 19. XII. (u Zagrebu). Stjepan i Mikuš, sinovi Nikolini, zalažu svoj posjed u Sepnici županu Pernikolu za 29 maraka:

...se recepisse triginta marcas minus vna in denariis zagrabiensibus... (Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus*, 5/1907: 571, No. 20; Klaić 1982, 97).

15. 1271., 16. V. (u Zagrebu). Križan i njegova braća prodaju zemljište Sekirje za devet maraka denara zagrebačkih knezu Ivanku i njegovu bratu Jakobu:

las hereditarios quos pro decem et septem marcis denariorum Zagrabiensium ipsi domino abbati vendidisse, quas integraliter et plenarie ab eodem abbate recipisse se asseruit et habere. Quorum quidem servorum et ancillarum nomina sunt: Lyben et uxor eiusdem Jurica nomine, Radomer filius eorundem, Martysselay, Obrade, Mara, Martha, Lybysna, Calcava, Voke, Vochiche et Davola. Confessus est etiam dictus Farcassus, alia duodecim capita servorum et ancillarum, quorum nomina sunt: Thomas, uxor eiusdem Canissevela et Radosela, Radisca, Lucia, Lupeko et uxor eiusdem Dragna, Tecana, Myluuana, Elena, Zernyche et Dobrina, ipsi monasterium beate virginis pro remedio anime sue dedisse, contulisse et donasse iure perpetuo et inrevocabiliter possidenda, Ut ergo ipsa vendicio et donacio firma et stabilis permaneat, ne per quempiam processu temporum valeat retractari, presentes ad instanciam parcium contulimus duplicis sigilli nostri munimine roboratas. Datum per manus venerabilis patris Ladislai episcopi Tynniensis, aule nostre cancellarii, Dilecti et fidelis nostri, anno etc... (I. Tkalčić, Cistercitski samostan u Topuskom. *VHAD*, N.S. 2/1896-97: 120; Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus*, 5/1907: 520).

13. 1270, 6 March (in Želin). Mayor Peter and the entire Petrinja municipality promise before Ban Henry that they will pay Timothy, the bishop of Zagreb, the tithe due and will be paying it in the future:

...singulis annis singulas tres pensas denariorum zagrabiensium circa festam sancti Martini dare et soluere debebunt ... (Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus*, 5/1907: 525, No. 987).

14. 1270, 19 December (in Zagreb). Stephen and Mikuš, sons of Nicolas, pledge their property in Sepnica to prefect Pernikol for 29 marks:

...se recepisse triginta marcas minus vna in denariis zagrabiensibus... (Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus*, 5/1907: 571, No. 20; Klaić 1982, 97).

15. 1271, 16 May (in Zagreb). Križan and his brothers sell the Sekirje land for nine marks of Zagreb denars to Duke Ivanko and his brother Jacob:

...pro novem marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus*, 5/1907: 593, No. 43).

16. 1271, 9 July (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, nobles from the Bročina tribes of Jamanićs and Gredečs sell land in Bročina to prefect Perinkol:



Sl. 9. SlavonSKI denar kralja Karla I. Ban Mikac Mihaljević (1325. – 1343.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)

Fig 9. Slavonian denar struck under King Charles I – Banus Mikac Mihaljević (1325-1343) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

...pro novem marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 593, No.43).

16. 1271., 9. VII. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaju plemići iz Bročine od plemena Jamanići i Gredeč zemlju u Bročini županu Perinkolu:

...pro centum pensis denariorum zagrabiensium, singulis quinque pensis marcam tum teporis facientibus... similiter pro centum pensis monete zagrabiensis vendidisse... et ipsas ducentas pensas recepisse... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 600, No.50 Klaić 1982, 98).

17. 1272., 27. II. (u Zagrebu). David, filius Pansa, archidiacono zagrabiensi Petro molendinum Zagrabiæ situm pro quinquaginta pensis vendit:

...pro quinquaginta pensis denariorum banalium... quorum singule quinque pense marcam tum teporis faciebant... (Tkalcic, Monumenta historica civitatis Zagrabiensis, 1/1884: 46; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 627, No.69).

18. 1272., 27. XII. (u Zagrebu). Coram Mathæo bano Počel eiusque consortes terram Jarmenicam comiti Perčino vendunt:

...pro triginta duabus pensis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 10, No.13; Klaić 1982, 98).

19. 1273., 15. I. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim kupuju Babonići neke svojemu posjedu susjedne zemlje:

...pro septuaginta pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 19, No.21).

20. 1273. (u Čazmi). Vojča i Marislav pred Kaptolom čazmanskim prodaju neki dio zemljišta Glod-

...pro centum pensis denariorum zagrabiensium, singulis quinque pensis marcam tum teporis facientibus... similiter pro centum pensis monete zagrabiensis vendidisse... et ipsas ducentas pensas recepisse... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 600, No. 50 Klaić 1982, 98).

17. 1272, 27 February (in Zagreb). David, filius Pansa, archidiacono zagrabiensi Petro molendinum Zagrabiæ situm pro quinquaginta pensis vendit:

...pro quinquaginta pensis denariorum banalium... quorum singule quinque pense marcam tum teporis faciebant... (Tkalcic, Monumenta historica civitatis Zagrabiensis, 1/1884: 46; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 5/1907: 627, No. 69).

18. 1272, 27 December (in Zagreb). Coram Mathæo bano Počel eiusque consortes terram Jarmenicam comiti Perčino vendunt:

...pro triginta duabus pensis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 10, No. 13; Klaić 1982, 98).

19. 1273, 15 January (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, the Babonićs purchase some land neighbouring their estate:

...pro septuaginta pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 19, No. 21).

20. 1273 (in Čazma). Vojča and Marislav sell a part of the Glodna plot of land before the Čazma Chapter for four denar marks to Endrej and his descendants:

...pro quatuor marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 50, No. 46).

21. 1275, 12 August (in Buda). Joachim, the royal treasurer, on the orders of King Ladislaus, waives collecting seven denars from the subjects of the Church of Zagreb:

...collecte septem denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 123, No. 108).

22. 1276, 26 February (in Buda). Matthew Tovarnik, the royal treasurer, waives collecting the duty of seven denars from the subjects of the Church of Zagreb:

...super facto collecte septem denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 158, No. 144).

23. 1276, 23 September (in Križevac). Before Elijah, the prefect of Križevci, Jacob, Pezek, Golob



Sl. 10. Dio skupnog nalaza slavonskih denara iz Batine (prije 1935.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)
 Fig. 10. Part of the Batina hoard of Slavonian denars (before 1935) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

ne za četiri denarske marke Endreju i njegovim potomcima:

...pro quatuor marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 50, No.46).

21. 1275., 12. VIII. (u Budimu). Joakim, kraljevski blagajnik, na zapovijed kralja Ladislava odustaje od pobiranja sedam denara od podložnika Crkve zagrebačke:

...collecte septem denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 123, No.108).

22. 1276., 26. II. (u Budimu). Matej Tovarnik, kraljevski blagajnik, odustaje od pobiranja daće od sedam denara od podložnika Crkve zagrebačke:

...super facto collecte septem denariorum ba-

and Čeporka sell plots of land to Matthew, son of prefect Pesak:

...pro quinque marcis zagrabiensium denariorum... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 174, No. 161).

24. 1276, 19 November (in Zagreb). Before Turča, the prefect of Zagreb, Črnoglac and Vukša sell Obreš, the possession of their fathers, to Stephen and Blaise, sons of Vukonja:

...pro decem pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 176, No. 163).

25. 1277 (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, lands are exchanged between Duke Gardun and his brothers, and George Branić and his brothers:

...triginta marcas denariorum banalium predictos Georgio et fratribus eiusdem super addiderunt, quas confessi sunt singulas cum singulis quinque pensis computatas ab eisdem plenarie recepisse ... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 221, No. 192).

26. 1278 (in Zagreb). Budivoj and his kindred confess before the Chapter of Zagreb that they sold their Pounje estate and the island of Vlkon with appurtenances to the monastery of Topusko for 102 marks of banal denars:

...pro centum et duabus marcis denariorum banalium, quarum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 279, No. 235).

27. 1278 (in Zagreb). Detric, son of Vučina, and his brothers sell the Sekirje estate to Timothy, the bishop of Zagreb, for 30 marks of Zagreb denars:

...pro triginta marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, singulis cum quinque pensis computatis, que tunc temporis marcam faciebant, quas ab eodem habuisse recepisse et numerasse sunt confessi... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 280, No. 236).

28. 1278 (in Zagreb). Ivan and his whole family sell their Sernov estate to the abbot of Topusko for 33 marks of Zagreb denars:

...pro triginta et tribus marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, singulis cum quinque pensis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 282, No. 237).

29. 1279, 4 July (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, son of Opor sells his Kostanjevac land:

...pro triginta et quinque marcis denariorum

nalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 158, No.144).

23. 1276., 23. IX. (u Križevcu). Pred Ilijom, križevačim županom, Jakob, Pezek, Golob i Čeporka prodaju neke zemlje Matiji, sinu župana Peska:

...pro quinque marcis zagrabiensium denariorum... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 174, No.161).

24. 1276., 19. XI. (u Zagrebu). Pred zagrebačkim županom Turča, Črnoglac i Vukša prodaju svoju djedovinu Obreš Stjepanu i Blažu, sinovima Vukonjinim:

...pro decem pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 176, No.163).

25. 1277. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim izmjenjuju svoja zemljišta knez Gardun i braća njegova te Gjuro Branić i braća njegova:

...triginta marcas denariorum banalium predictos Georgio et fratribus eiusdem super addiderunt, quas confessi sunt singulas cum singulis quinque pensis computatas ab eisdem plenarie recepisse ... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 221, No.192).

26. 1278. (u Zagrebu). Budivoj i njegova svoj-ta ispovijedaju pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim da su prodali svoj posjed Pounje i otok Vlkon sa svojim postojalištima samostanu topuskom za 102 marke banskih denara:

...pro centum et duabus marcis denariorum banalium, quarum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 279, No.235).

27. 1278. (u Zagrebu). Detrik, sin Vučinin, i njegova braća prodaju Timoteju, biskupu zagrebačkomu, posjed Sekirje za 30 maraka denara zagrebačkih:

...pro triginta marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, singulis cum quinque pensis computatis, que tunc temporis marcam faciebant, quas ab eodem habuisse recepisse et numerasse sunt confessi... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 280, No.236).

28. 1278. (u Zagrebu). Ivan i cijeli rod prodaju opatu topuskom svoj posjed Sernov za 33 marke denara zagrebačkih:

...pro triginta et tribus marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, singulis cum quinque pensis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 282, No.237).

29. 1279., 4. VII. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom

zagrabiensium, quorum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 304, No. 253).

30. 1279 (in Zagreb). Peter, son of Borac, sells his Kozolin property to the Chapter of Zagreb for 26 marks of Zagreb denars:

...pro viginti sex marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, quarum singule cum quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 319, No. 267).

31. 1279 (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, some land is sold between the abbot of Topusko and his neighbours:

...pro viginti novem marcis et dimidia denariorum banalium, quarum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 322, No. 269).

32. 1279 (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Paul the son of Opor sells his Topolovac land:

...pro tribus marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 324, No. 270).

33. 1282 (in Zagreb). Farkaš, son of Jurko, a nobleman from Blinje, sells his Svinica estate before the Chapter of Zagreb to Ban Stephen for 40 marks of banal denars:

...pro quadraginta marcis, singulis de quinque pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 414, No. 352).

34. 1283, 26 November (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, the town of Lipovac is sold:

...pro centum et quinquaginta marcis denariorum zagrabiensium quarum singule quinque pensas tunc temporis faciebant, de quibus centum marcas dictus comes Radozlaus per memoratos Pousam et magistrum Jacobum solvit antedicto comiti Iwan coram nobis ex integro residuum autem, videlicet quinquaginta marcas idem comes Iwan dixit se ab ipso comite Radozlaio antea recepisse et habuisse... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 449, No. 379).

35. 1284, 31 March (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, the Babonićs buy some plots of land:

...pro duodecim marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 473, No. 392).

36. 1284, 1 June (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Vuk and his companions from Bornovac

zagrebačkim prodaje sin Oporov svoju zemlju Kostanjevac:

...pro triginta et quinque marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, quorum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 304, No.253).

30. 1279. (u Zagrebu). Petar, sin Borčev, prodaje Kaptolu zagrebačkom za 26 maraka denara zagrebačkih svoj posjed Kozolin:

...pro viginti sex marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, quarum singule cum quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 319, No.267).

31. 1279. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim obavlja se prodaja zemlje između opata topuskoga i njegovih susjeda:

...pro viginti novem marcis et dimidia denariorum banalium, quarum singule quinque pense marcam tunc temporis faciebant... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 322, No.269).

32. 1279. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Pavao Oporov svoju zemlju Topolovac:

...pro tribus marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 324, No.270).

33. 1282. (u Zagrebu). Farkaš, sin Jurkov, plemić Blinjski, prodaje pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim banu Stjepanu svoj posjed Svinicu za 40 maraka banskih denara:

...pro quadraginta marcis, singulis de quinque pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 414, No.352).

34. 1283., 26. XI. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim obavlja se prodaja grada Lipovca:

...pro centum et quinquaginta marcis denariorum zagrabiensium quarum singule quinque pensas tunc temporis faciebant, de quibus centum marcas dictus comes Radozlaus per memoratos Pousam et magistrum Jacobum solvit antedicto comiti Iwan coram nobis ex integro residuum autem, videlicet quinquaginta marcas idem comes Iwan dixit se ab ipso comite Radozlao antea recepisse et habuisse... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 449, No.379).

35. 1284., 31. III. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim kupuju Babonići neke zemlje:

...pro duodecim marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 473, No.392).

36. 1284., 1. VI. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Vuk s drugovima iz Bornovca

sell the Glina estate for 16 marks to Duke Peter Kojan and John, noblemen from Bornovac:

...pro sedecim marcis singulis cum quinque pensis denariorum banalium... pro sex marcis et dimidia... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 480, No. 398).

37. 1285, 7 September (in Zagreb). Zemko and his kindred pledge their Večinčret land to Ban Stephen for 10 marks of Zagreb denars they owe him:

...pro viginti marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 534, No. 453).

38. 1286, 10 January. (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, prefect Andrew sells his Črešnjevica land to prefect Peter and John for 40 marks:

...pro quatraviginta (!) marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 545, No. 462).

39. 1286, 5 April (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, the Babonićs buy some plots of land:

...pro triginta quinque marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, quinque pensas pro marca qualibet computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 554, No. 470).

40. 1286 (in Buda). Before the Chapter of Buda, compensations are determined for a dowry concerning property in Pakrac:

...quadraginta marcas singulas cum singulis quinque pensis denariorum banalium computatas... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 572, No. 484).

41. 1287, 1 September (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, noblemen from Bročina sell their estates in Graduša and Germanić to Ban Stephen for 120 marks:

...pro sexaginta marcis, Draguan scilicet cum proximis suis prenotatis pro triginta marcis, Bratk vero cum proximis suis similiter pro triginta marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 594, No. 503).

42. 1292, 13 September (in Zagreb). John, the Bishop of Zagreb, and Ban Radoslav reach a settlement on Hrastovica:

...quod sepefatus Raduzlaus banus nobis pro eadem possessione refunderet et persolveret ducentas et triginta marcas, iuxta quorum estimationem nos receptis ac eodem Raduzlao bano ducentas et triginta marcis integre, singulas cum quinque pensis denariorum zagrabiensium pene trecen-

posjed Glinu za 16 maraka knezu Petru Kojanu i Ivanu, plemićima iz Bornovca:

...pro sedecim marcis singulis cum quinque pensis denariorum banalium... pro sex marcis et dimidia... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 480, No.398).

37. 1285., 7. IX. (u Zagrebu). Zemko i njegova svojta zalažu banu Stjepanu svoju zemlju Večinčret za dužnih mu 10 maraka denara zagrebačkih:

...pro viginti marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 534, No.453).

38. 1286., 10. I. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje župan Andrija svoju zemlju Črešnjevicu županu Petru i Ivanu za 40 maraka:

...pro quatráginta (!) marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 545, No.462).

39. 1286., 5. IV. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim Babonići kupuju neke zemlje:

...pro triginta quinque marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, quinque pensas pro marca qualibet computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 554, No.470).

40. 1286. (u Budimu). Pred Kaptolom budimskim ustanovljuju se neke odštete u ime miraza radi posjeda u Pakracu:

...quadráginta marcas singulas cum singulis quinque pensis denariorum banalium computatas... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 572, No.484).

41. 1287., 1. IX. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim plemići iz Bročine prodaju svoje posjede u Graduši i Germaniću banu Stjepanu za 120 maraka:

...pro sexaginta marcis, Draguan scilicet cum proximis suis prenotatis pro triginta marcis, Bratk vero cum proximis suis similiter pro triginta marcis denariorum zagrabiensium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 6/1908: 594, No.503).

42. 1292., 13. IX. (u Zagrebu). Ivan, biskup zagrebački, i ban Radoslav nagađaju se za Hrastovicu:

...quod sepefatus Raduzlaus banus nobis pro eadem possessione refunderet et persolveret ducentas et triginta marcas, iuxta quorum estimacionem nos receptis ac eodem Raduzlao bano ducentas et triginta marcis integre, singulas cum quinque pensis denariorum zagrabiensium pene trecentarum marcarum debeat subiacere... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 107, No.88).



Sl. 11. Dio skupnog nalaza slavonskih denara iz Ruda (1910.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)

Fig. 11. arto f the Rude hoard of Slavonian denars (1910) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

tarum marcarum debeat subiacere... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 107, No. 88).

43. 1292 (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, the Babonićs buy some plots of land:

...pro septuaginta marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, singulis cum quinque pensis computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 119, No. 99).

44. 1294, 23 June (in Buda). Andrew III decides on the sum from the state treasury allotted for the support of Medvedgrad guards:

...cameram nostram de Zagrabria eidem bano (!) duximus conferendam ita, ut amplius de eodem castro nostro nullum nodumentum inferri persumat, sed de nostris rebus nutriantur... (Tkalčić,

43. 1292. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim Babonići kupuju neke zemlje:

...pro septuaginta marcis denariorum zagrabiensium, singulis cum quinque pensis computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 119, No.99).

44. 1294., 23. VI. (u Budimu). Andrija III. određuje prihod državne blagajne za održavanje medvedgradskih čuvara:

...cameram nostram de Zagrabia eidem bano (!) duximus conferendam ita, ut amplius de eodem castro nostro nullum nodumentum inferri persumatur; sed de nostris rebus nutriantur... (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 73, No.86; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 179).

45. 1294., 1. IX. (u Zagrebu). Zemko i njegovi rođaci prodaju banu Stjepanu neke zemlje u Drozgometu:

...pro septem marcis, singulis cum quinque pensis denariorum zagrabiensium computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 183, No.164).

46. 1294., 16. IX. (u Zagrebu). Druško i njegova braća prodaju banu Stjepanu zemljište s trsjem u Turji:

...pro viginti septem marcis, singulis cum quinque pensis denariorum zagrabiensium computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 189, No.169).

47. 1295. - 1303. (u Zagrebu). Mihael, biskup zagrebački, daje povlastice Vugrovčanima:

...completo vero anno annuatim in tribus festivitibus, videlicet in festo sancti regis Stephani, natalis Domini ac resurrectionis eiusdem paschalem peccudem, singulas gallinas de singulis mansionibus et singulos duos panes, nec non tres marcas in denariis zagrabiensibus nobis offerre tenantur... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 217, No.198; Klaić 1972, 174).

48. 1298., 14. VI. (u Čazmi). Juraj, sin župana Inusa, prodaje svoje robove Ladislavu, sinu župana Ugrina, za 18 penza banskih denara:

Nos capitulum Chasmensis ecclesie significamus uniuersis quibus expedit presencium per tenorem, quod nobilibus viris magistro Georgio filio comitis Inus ex una parte, et Ladizlao comite filio comitis Vgrini ex altera, coram nobis personaliter constitutis, idem magister Georgius quosdam seruos suos empticios sicut dixit, videlicet Paulum una cum filio suo Chuetku nuncupato et uxore sua

MHCZ, 1/1889: 73, No. 86; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 179).

45. 1294, 1 September (in Zagreb). Zemko and his relatives sell some plots of land in Drozgommet to Ban Stephen:

...pro septem marcis, singulis cum quinque pensis denariorum zagrabiensium computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 183, No. 164).

46. 1294, 16 September (in Zagreb). Druško and his brothers sell a plot of land with vines in Turja to Ban Stephen:

...pro viginti septem marcis, singulis cum quinque pensis denariorum zagrabiensium computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 189, No. 169).

47. 1295. - 1303. (in Zagreb). Michael, the Bishop of Zagreb, grants privileges to the people of Vugrovec:

...completo vero anno annuatim in tribus festivitibus, videlicet in festo sancti regis Stephani, natalis Domini ac resurrectionis eiusdem paschalem peccudem, singulas gallinas de singulis mansionibus et singulos duos panes, nec non tres marcas in denariis zagrabiensibus nobis offerre tenantur... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 217, No. 198; Klaić 1972, 174).

48. 1298, 14 June (in Čazma). George, son of prefect Inus, sells his slaves to Ladislaus, son of prefect Ugrin, for 18 pensas of banal denars:

Nos capitulum Chasmensis ecclesie significamus uniuersis quibus expedit presencium per tenorem, quod nobilibus viris magistro Georgio filio comitis Inus ex una parte, et Ladizlao comite filio comitis Vgrini ex altera, coram nobis personaliter constitutis, idem magister Georgius quosdam seruos suos empticios sicut dixit, videlicet Paulum una cum filio suo Chuetku nuncupato et uxore sua Scorowa vocata in nostri presenciam constitutos et per nos pala(m) et oculte requirendo, qui se seruos cuiusdam magistri Georgii esse fatebantur, eodem Ladizlao comiti et per eum suis heredibus heredumque successoribus pro decem et octo pensis denariorum banalium habitis plene ab eodem, prout retulit, uendidisse et tradidisse coram nobis est confessus irrevocabiliter habendos et iure perpetuo possidendos. Assumpsit etiam et obligauit se dictus magister Georgius expediturum eundem Ladizlaum comitem et eius heredes, si quis eosdem successoribus et expensis. In cuius rei certitudinem et robur perpetuum ad petitionem parcium presentes contulimus nostri sigulli

*Scorowa vocata in nostri presencia constitutos et per nos pala(m) et oculte requirendo, qui se seruos cuiusdam magistri Georgii esse fatebantur, eodem Ladizlao comiti et per eum suis heredibus heredumque successoribus **pro decem et octo pensis denariorum banalium** habitis plene ab eodem, prout retulit, uendidisse et tradidisse coram nobis est confessus irrevocabiliter habendos et iure perpetuo possidendos. Assumpsit etiam et obligavit se dictus magister Georgius expediturum eundem Ladizlaum comitem et eius heredes, si quis eosdem successoribus et expensis. In cuius rei certitudinem et robur perpetuum ad petitionem parcium presentes contulimus nostri sigulli munimine roboratos...* (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 308, No.207).

49. 1299., 17. V. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim Juraj Pavlov prodaje svoju zemlju Kostonjevac Pavlu Božinovu:

*...pro triginta et quinque marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 339, No.292).

50. 1299., 13. VII. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Vlček, sin Radokov, svoj posjed Mrzlo polje za 18 maraka Markolfu i njegovoj braći:

*...pro decem et octo marcis denariorum **banalium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 348, No.302).

51. 1300., 22. XI. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Mihael, građanin zagrebački, svoju zemlju u Šepnici biskupu Mihaelu za 2 marke:

*...pro duabus marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 407, No.362).

52. 1304., 25. X. (u Čazmi). Pred Kaptolom čazmanskim prodaju Pankracije, sin bana Pankracija, i Ivan, sin župana Pavla, svoj posjed Garić biskupu zagrebačkom Augustinu:

*...pro centum marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 89, No.84).

53. 1307., 14. IV. (u Čazmi). Pred zagrebačkim biskupom Augustinom prodaju Aleksandar i Bank zemlju svoju Moravče u županiji čazmanskoj Stjepanu, kanoniku čazmanskom, za 60 maraka:

*...pro LX marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 136, No.123).

54. 1307., 16. VIII. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom

munimine roboratos... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 308, No. 207).

49. 1299, 17 May (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Juraj, the son of Paul sells his Kostonjevac land to Paul the son of Božin:

*...pro triginta et quinque marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 339, No. 292).

50. 1299, 13 July (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Vlček, son of Radok, sells his Mrzlo polje property for 18 marks to Markolf and his brothers:

*...pro decem et octo marcis denariorum **banalium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 348, No. 302).

51. 1300, 22 November (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Michael, a citizen of Zagreb, sells his land in Šepnica to Bishop Michael for two marks:

*...pro duabus marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 7/1909: 407, No. 362).

52. 1304, 25 October (in Čazma). Before the Chapter of Čazma, Pancrace, son of Ban Pancrace, and John, son of prefect Paul, sell their Garić property to Augustine, the Bishop of Zagreb:

*...pro centum marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 89, No. 84).

53. 1307, 14 June (in Čazma). Before Augustine, the Bishop of Zagreb, Alexander and Bank sell their Moravče land in the county of Čazma to Stephen, the canon of Čazma, for 60 marks:

*...pro LX marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 136, No. 123).

54. 1307, 16 August (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, George, son of George, sells his plot of Podgorje to Bishop Augustine for 100 marks:

*...pro centum marcis denariorum **zagrabiensium nunc decurrencium...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 145, No. 133).

55. 1308, 10 August (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Beloš of Sana sells his serfs, Radan with his sons and descendants, to abbot Nikola of Topusko, for five marks:

Capitulum Zagrabiensis ecclesie., quod Belos filio Martini nobili de Zana pro se et Petro fratre suo vterino iuniori ab una parte, et fratre Johanne

zagrebačkim prodaje Juraj, sin Jurjev, svoj predij Podgorje biskupu Augustinu za 100 maraka:

...pro centum marcis denariorum zagrabiensi-um nunc decurrencium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 145, No.133).

55. 1308., 10. VIII. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Beloš od Sane opatu topuskom Nikoli svoje kmetove, Radana sa sinovima i potomstvom, za 5 maraka:

*Capitulum Zagrabiensis ecclesie., quod Belos filio Martini nobili de Zana pro se et Petro fratre suo vterino iuniori ab una parte, et fratre Johanne cellario, pro religioso viro patre Nicolao, nunc abbate Toplicensis monasterii ac conuentu eiusdem ab altera in nostri presencia personaliter constitutis, idem Belos statutis coram nobis seruis suis propriis, ut dixit Radano videlicet filio Vssa, cum duobus filiis suis Radin et Radozlau nuncupatis, fatentibus se sic nominari et esse seruos eorundem Belos et Petri, confessus tam se quam eundem fratrem suum vendidisse, tradidisse et statuisse prenominatos suos suos antedicto abbati et conuentui eiusdem a modo in perpetuum possidendos pacifice et quiete omni contradiccione et excepcione procul motis; et per consequens uniuersos utriusque sexus ex eisdem seuis nascituros **pro quinque marcis, singulis cum quinque pensis antique banalis monete cum veronensibus computatis**, receptis a predicto abbate et eius conuentu plenarie sicut dixit. Obligans se et fratrem suum antedictum ad expediendum in propriis laboribus et expensis ipsum abbatem et conuentum suum ab omni si quam per quempiam super predictis seruis et eorundem heredibus nisi in posterum contingeret questione, super equidem hiisdem seruis et eorum natu posteris vtriusque sexus, mosiam et certitudinem presentes and instanciam parcium concessimus sigilli nostri pendentis munimime roboratas...* (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 198, No.177).

56. 1311., 1. VIII. Andrija, predstojnik templarskog samostana sv. Martina, daje županu Parisu posjede Ježevo i Tribović:

Nos frater Andreas preceptor sancti Martini domus milicie Templi significamus uniuersis quibus expedit per presentes, quod consideratis seruiciis, fidelitatibus ac proteccionem (!) beneficiis nobilis viri comitis Paris sancte domui indesinanter exhibitis et impensis ac in futurum impediendis, ut promisit, quasdam possessiones domus sancti Martini in nostro preceptoratu existentes, Jesen scilicet et

*cellario, pro religioso viro patre Nicolao, nunc abbate Toplicensis monasterii ac conuentu eiusdem ab altera in nostri presencia personaliter constitutis, idem Belos statutis coram nobis seruis suis propriis, ut dixit Radano videlicet filio Vssa, cum duobus filiis suis Radin et Radozlau nuncupatis, fatentibus se sic nominari et esse seruos eorundem Belos et Petri, confessus tam se quam eundem fratrem suum vendidisse, tradidisse et statuisse prenominatos suos suos antedicto abbati et conuentui eiusdem a modo in perpetuum possidendos pacifice et quiete omni contradiccione et excepcione procul motis; et per consequens uniuersos utriusque sexus ex eisdem seuis nascituros **pro quinque marcis, singulis cum quinque pensis antique banalis monete cum veronensibus computatis**, receptis a predicto abbate et eius conuentu plenarie sicut dixit. Obligans se et fratrem suum antedictum ad expediendum in propriis laboribus et expensis ipsum abbatem et conuentum suum ab omni si quam per quempiam super predictis seruis et eorundem heredibus nisi in posterum contingeret questione, super equidem hiisdem seruis et eorum natu posteris vtriusque sexus, mosiam et certitudinem presentes and instanciam parcium concessimus sigilli nostri pendentis munimime roboratas...* (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 198, No. 177).

56. 1311, 1 Andrew. Andrija, warden of the Templar monastery of St. Martin, gives prefect Paris the estates of Ježevo and Tribović:

*Nos frater Andreas preceptor sancti Martini domus milicie Templi significamus uniuersis quibus expedit per presentes, quod consideratis seruiciis, fidelitatibus ac proteccionem (!) beneficiis nobilis viri comitis Paris sancte domui indesinanter exhibitis et impensis ac in futurum impediendis, ut promisit, quasdam possessiones domus sancti Martini in nostro preceptoratu existentes, Jesen scilicet et Tribuych vocatas cum uniuersis utilitatibus et pertinenciis suis more aliorum predialium contulimus, dedimus et assignauimus ipsi comiti Paris et heredibus suis perpetuo possidendas et tenendas cum omnibus appendiciis et usufructibus, consuetudinem (!) nichilominus sancte domus observata, de quibus eciam comes Paris et sui heredes quamdiu ipsam premissam fidelitatem sancte domui tenerint, in singulis annis in vigilia beatorum Cosme et Damiani martyrum **unam marcam denariorum banalium** sancte domui soluere et dare teneantur, nunc vero, quod prefate possessionis desolate et*

*Tribuych vocatas cum universis utilitatibus et pertinenciis suis more aliorum predialium contulimus, dedimus et assignauimus ipsi comiti Paris et heredibus suis perpetuo possidendas et tenendas cum omnibus appendiciis et usufructibus, consuetudinem (!) nichilominus sancte domus observata, de quibus eciam comes Paris et sui heredes quamdiu ipsam premissam fidelitatem sancte domui tenerint, in singulis annis in vigilia beatorum Cosme et Damiani martyrum **unam marcam denariorum banalium** sancte domui soluere et dare teneantur, nunc vero, quod prefate possessionis desolate et vacue siue utilitate et fructu existunt, a confessione presencium usque spacium trium annorum ipsum comitem Paris et heredes a solutione **predicte unius marce** liberos esse uolumus et exemptos, in aliis vero censibus modum teneant aliorum predialium et satutum. In cuius facti certitudinem presentes contulimus sigilli preceptoratus munimine roboratas, reddentes uniuersas litteras prius emanatas cassas et inv(anda)s, quodocumque per quempiam in prefate nostre collacionis presentarentur in contrarium...* (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 287-8, No. 241).

57. 1312., 13. X. (u Zagrebu). Zulta, sin Borenov, prodaje pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim svoju zemlju u Molunju za 12 maraka županu Draganu, sinu Radoševu:

...pro duodecim marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 317, No.262).

58. 1313., 4. IV. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim obnavlja se zalog zemalja:

...pro quadraginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium singulis cum quinque psnsis computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 331, No.272).

59. 1313., 17. VIII. Pred Kaptolom požeškim prodaje Vidčec, sin Martinov, posjed Blagušu biskupu zagrebačkom Augustinu:

...decem marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 341, No.281).

60. 1315., 13.V. (u Zagrebu). Augustin, biskup zagrebački, objavljuje da je Mikša, sin Dionizijev, prodao svoj posjed kod crkve Svih Svetih Donku, županu Ivanićkomu:

...pro quinquaginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 389, No. 318).

61. 1316., 1. III. (u Zagrebu). Zastupnici pleme-

*vacue siue utilitate et fructu existunt, a confessione presencium usque spacium trium annorum ipsum comitem Paris et heredes a solutione **predicte unius marce** liberos esse uolumus et exemptos, in aliis vero censibus modum teneant aliorum predialium et satutum. In cuius facti certitudinem presentes contulimus sigilli preceptoratus munimine roboratas, reddentes uniuersas litteras prius emanatas cassas et inv(anda)s, quodocumque per quempiam in prefate nostre collacionis presentarentur in contrarium...* (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 287-8, No. 241).

57. 1312, 13 October (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Zulta, son of Boren, sells his land in Molunj to prefect Dragan, son of Radoš, for 12 marks:

...pro duodecim marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 317, No. 262).

58. 1313, 4 April (in Zagreb). The pledge for some plots of land is renewed before the Chapter of Zagreb:

...pro quadraginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium singulis cum quinque psnsis computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 331, No. 272).

59. 1313, 17 August. Before the Chapter of Požega, Vidčec, son of Martin, sells the Blaguša estate to Augustine, the Bishop of Zagreb:

...decem marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 341, No. 281).

60. 1315, 13 May. (in Zagreb). Augustine, the Bishop of Zagreb, announces that Mikša, son of Dionysius, sold his property near the church of All Saints to Donko, the prefect of Ivanić:

...pro quinquaginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 389, No. 318).

61. 1316, 1 March (in Zagreb). Representatives of the Pribić tribe sell Mirkovo polje, the possession of their fathers, to Ban Stephen:

...pro septuaginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium, singulis cum quinque pensis computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 420, No. 345).

62. 1317, 2 August (in Dubrava). Before Augustin, the Bishop of Zagreb, his predialists Johakim and Ilija sell their Glogovnica land in Dubrava County to their brother Ivan for 17 marks:



Sl. 12. Dio skupnog nalaza slavonskih denara i srebrnog nakita iz Zgruta (1943.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu, foto: Daniel Virtuoso)

Fig. 12. arto f the Zgruti hoard of Slavonian denars and silver jewellery (1943) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum, photo by Daniel Virtuoso)

na Pribića prodaju Stjepanu banu svoju djedovinu Mirkovo polje:

...pro septuaginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium, singulis cum quinque pensis computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 420, No.345).

62. 1317., 2. VIII. (u Dubravi). Pred biskupom zagrebačkim Augustinom prodaju njegovi predijalci Johakim i Ilija zemlju svoju Glogovnicu u županiji Dubravskoj svom bratu Ivanu za 17 maraka:

...pro decem et septem marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 456, No.373).

63. 1317., 28. IX. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Stjepan, sin Ipočev, svoj posjed Gostović za 100 maraka Nikoli Ludbreškom:

...pro centum marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 459, No.377).

64. 1318., 21. VIII. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaju Maren, Izak i Kerpač iz Bornovca svoj posjed na potoku Psani za 10 maraka Mateju, plemiću iz Bročine:

...pro decem marcis bonorum denariorum ba-

...pro decem et septem marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 456, No. 373).

63. 1317, 28 September (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Stjepan, son of Ipoč, sells his Gostović property for 100 marks to Nikola Ludbreški:

...pro centum marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 459, No. 377).

64. 1318, 21 August (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Maren, Izak and Kerpač from Bornovec sell their property on the Psani stream for 10 marks to Matej, a nobleman from Bročina:

...pro decem marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 510, No. 413).

65. 1319, 18 July (in Pécs). Before the Chapter of Pécs, Petar from Šikloš pledges his Nogweulg estate to Stjepan, son of Sandur, for 29 marks of banal denars:

...pro viginti novem marcis bonorum denariorum banalium, marcam quamlibet cum sex pensis computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 537, No. 437).

66. 1321, 2 November (in Zagreb). The sale of plots of land between the Babonićs and their noble neighbours is announced:

...pro quadraginta et quinque marcis, singulis cum singulis quinque pensis bonorum denariorum banalium computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 35, No. 26).

67. 1322, 8 May (in Zagreb). Civitatis Montis Grechensis communitas mediam partem cuiusdam insulae ab Savum sitae, terrasque eidemaquae adiacebant, undecim marcis denariorum emit:

...undecim marcis denariorum bonorum banalium... (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 101, No. 118; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 64, No. 52).

68. 1322, 14 October (in Zagreb). Carolus Hungariae etc. rex annum censum quinque marcarum conventui ordinis cisterciensis a castro Sused quotannis quem solvebant, eidem in posterum concedit:

...singulis annis quinque marcas persolvisse... quinque marcis denariorum banalium... (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 105, No. 123; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 88, No. 74).

69. 1323, 6 January (in Timișoara). Charles,

nalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 510, No.413).

65. 1319., 18. VII. (u Pečuhu). Pred Kaptolom pečuškim zalaže Petar iz Šikloša posjed svoj Nogweulg Stjepanu, sinu Sandurovu, za 29 maraka banskih denara:

...pro viginti novem marcis bonorum denariorum banalium, marciam quamlibet cum sex pensis computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 8/1910: 537, No.437).

66. 1321., 2. XI. (u Zagrebu). Objavljuje se prodaja zemalja između Babonića i njihovih plemeni-
tih susjeda:

...pro quadraginta et quinque marcis, singulis cum singulis quinque pensis bonorum denariorum banalium computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 35, No.26).

67. 1322., 8. V. (u Zagrebu). Civitatis Montis Grechensis communitas mediam partem cuiusdam insulae ab Savum sitae, terrasque eidemaquae adiacabant, undecim marcis denariorum emit:

...undecim marcis denariorum bonorum banalium... (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 101, No. 118; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 64, No.52).

68. 1322., 4. X. (u Zagrebu). Carolus Hungariae etc. rex annum censum quinque marcarum conventui ordinis cisterciensis a castro Sused quotannis quem solvebant, eidem in posterum concedit:

...singulis annis quinque marcas persolvisse... quinque marcis denariorum banalium... (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 105, No. 123; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 88, No.74).

69. 1323., 6. I. (u Temišvaru). Karlo, kralj ugarski i hrvatski, određuje kovanje novoga novca po uzoru na stari banski:

*Carolus dei gratia rex Hungarie, fidelibus suis capitulo ecclesie Transylvane salutem et gratiam. Noveritis, quod praelati, barones, et nobiles regni nostri habito inter se diligenta et unanimi colloquio ad nostram accedentes praesentiam, humiliter a nobis postularunt, quod quia per **indebitam monetam camerae nostrae** regnicolae nimium gravarentur, propter restaurationem pristini status regni nostri et utilitatem meliorem **bonam novam monetam perpetuo durabilem et per totum regnum nostrum ubique discurrendum fabricari faceremus, et ut hoc concederemus, iidem praelati, barones et nobiles regni nostri de singulis portis, iobagionum suorum et aliorum omnium populorum in regno nostro existentium nullo penitus exemptu, videlicet tam in***

King of Hungary and Croatia, ordains the minting of new coins after the old banal:

*Carolus dei gratia rex Hungarie, fidelibus suis capitulo ecclesie Transylvane salutem et gratiam. Noveritis, quod praelati, barones, et nobiles regni nostri habito inter se diligenta et unanimi colloquio ad nostram accedentes praesentiam, humiliter a nobis postularunt, quod quia per **indebitam monetam camerae nostrae** regnicolae nimium gravarentur, propter restaurationem pristini status regni nostri et utilitatem meliorem **bonam novam monetam perpetuo durabilem et per totum regnum nostrum ubique discurrendum fabricari faceremus, et ut hoc concederemus, iidem praelati, barones et nobiles regni nostri de singulis portis, iobagionum suorum et aliorum omnium populorum in regno nostro existentium nullo penitus exemptu, videlicet tam in civitatibus etiam quam in oppidis constitutorum, singulos dimidios fertones cum argento vel denariis iuxta valorem argenti hoc anno nobis dati et persolvi ordinantes assumpserunt. Unde nos iustis petitionibus eorundem praelatorum, baronum et nobilium regni nostri inclinati ut tenemur, **cameras nostras seu comitatum camerae per totum regnum nostrum comiti Heys, Ladislao dicto Garhes, Emerico fratri domini episcopi Varadiensis, Petro dicto Peuldre Jasrech fidelibus nostris, simul cum praedictis dimidiis fertonibus vendidimus et locavimus bonos denarios scilicet octavae combustionis, per totum regnum nostrum ac pondus denariorum banalium antiquorum, quos Stephanus condam banus tempore domini Belae regis ...ri ...bonae recordationis cudi fecerat, per eosdem comites camerarum nostrarum, praecipiendo et commitendo abucandos ac per totum regnum nostrum absque contradictione aliquali perpetuo discurrendos, ordinandoque et statuendo, ut pro tribus viennensibus unus novus denarius camerae nostrae, et pro duobus antiquis banalibus similiter unus denarius, pro uno autem grosso boemicali tres novi denarii, pro argento vero cum pondere Budensi ad unam marciam quinque pensae novorum denariorum ab ipsis comitibus camerae nostrae cambiantur. Qua propter fidelitati vestrae praecipimus per praesentes, quatenus dum iidem comites camerae nostrae, vel aliquis ex ipsis seu officiales ipsorum, praedictos novos denarios nostros in medium populorum vestrorum ubique existentium portaverint, pero eosdem populos vestros diligenter suscipi, honorifice acceptari et po...*****

civitatibus etiam quam in oppidis constitutorum, singulos dimidios fertones cum argento vel denariis iuxta valorem argenti hoc anno nobis dati et persolvi ordinantes assumpserunt. Unde nos iustis petitionibus eorundem praelatorum, baronum et nobilium regni nostri inclinati ut tenemur, cameras nostras seu comitatum camerae per totum regnum nostrum comiti Heys, Ladislao dicto Garhes, Emerico fratri domini episcopi Varadiensis, Petro dicto Peuldre Jasrech fidelibus nostris, simul cum praedictis dimidiis fertonibus vendidimus et locavimus bonos denarios scilicet octavae combustionis, per totum regnum nostrum ac pondus denariorum banalium antiquorum, quos Stephanus condamnatus tempore domini Belae regis ...ri ...bonae recordationis cudi fecerat, per eosdem comites camerarum nostrarum, praecipiendo et committendo abucandos ac per totum regnum nostrum absque contradictione aliquali perpetuo discurrendos, ordinandoque et statuendo, ut pro tribus viennensibus unus novus denarius camerae nostrae, et pro duobus antiquis banalibus similiter unus denarius, pro uno autem grosso boemicali tres novi denarii, pro argento vero cum pondere Budensi ad unam marcam quinque pensae novorum denariorum ab ipsis comitibus camerae nostrae cambiantur. Qua propter fidelitati vestrae praecipimus per praesentes, quatenus dum iidem comites camerae nostrae, vel aliquis ex ipsis seu officiales ipsorum, praedictos novos denarios nostros in medium populorum vestrorum ubique existentium portaverint, pero eosdem populos vestros diligenter suscipi, honorifice acceptari et po.... currere and cambiri ordine praescripto absque contentione faciatis et ipsos dimidios fertones de singulis portis seu mansionibus, cum argento et denariis ad valorem argenti ipsis comitibus camerae nostrae vel alicui ex ipsis seu officialibus ipsorum deputatis eis, pro socio a nobis petierunt, ex integro dari et plene persolvi facere debeatis; illud non eosdem populos vestros cum ipsorum gravamine restaurari faciemus. Datum in Temeswar, in festo epiphaniae domini, anno eiusdem MCCCXXII. (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 105, No.91).

70. 1324., 19. III. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje župan Valentin svoj posjed Zamlače za 40 maraka Hektoru Grebenskom:

...pro quadraginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium, singulas marcas cum singulis quinque pensis computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 184, No.148).

currere and cambiri ordine praescripto absque contentione faciatis et ipsos dimidios fertones de singulis portis seu mansionibus, cum argento et denariis ad valorem argenti ipsis comitibus camerae nostrae vel alicui ex ipsis seu officialibus ipsorum deputatis eis, pro socio a nobis petierunt, ex integro dari et plene persolvi facere debeatis; illud non eosdem populos vestros cum ipsorum gravamine restaurari faciemus. Datum in Temeswar, in festo epiphaniae domini, anno eiusdem MCCCXXII. (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 105, No. 91).

70. 1324, 19 March (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, prefect Valentine sells his Zamlače estate for 40 marks to Hector of Greben:

...pro quadraginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium, singulas marcas cum singulis quinque pensis computatis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 184, No. 148).

71. 1324, 29 May (in Zagreb). The Chapter of Zagreb and the Order of Hospitallers reconcile regarding the tithe through the mediation of Prior Philip of Granana:

...novem fertones, singulos per sexaginta banales denarios computatos annuatim... novem fertones per LX. denarios fertonem quemlibet computando (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 195–6, No. 156).

72. 1326, 4 October (in Zagreb). Capitulum zagrebiensis coram Nicolaus de Mlaka possessionem suam Petrovci “sub castro Medved” sitam, Dionisio canonico fatetur:

...una marca bonorum denariorum banalium... (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 117, No. 135; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 310, No. 255).

73. 1327, 11 February (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Gemzina sells his property of Vrhbuzeta near the town of Brumen:

...pro viginti octo marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 325, No. 268).

74. 1328, 6 June (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Gemzina sells his property of Vrhbuzeta near the town of Brumen:

...pro sexaginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 396, No. 327).

75. 1328, 6 June (in Zagreb). The Chapter of Zagreb testifies that the monastery of St. Peter in Zlačka gora bought the Dol estate:

71. 1324., 29. V. (u Zagrebu). Kaptol zagrebački i Red ivanovaca mire se glede desetine posredovanjem priora Filipa od Granane:

...novem fertones, singulos per sexaginta banales denarios computatos annuatim... novem fertones per LX. denarios fertonem quemlibet computando (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 195-6, No.156).

72. 1326., 4. X. (u Zagrebu). Capitulo zagrabiensis coram Nicolaus de Mlaka possessionem suam Petrovci "sub castro Medved" sitam, Dionisio canonico fatetur:

...una marca bonorum denariorum banalium... (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 117, No. 135; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 310, No.255).

73. 1327., 11. II. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Gemzina svoj posjed Vrhbužetu kraj grada Brumena:

...pro viginti octo marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 325, No.268).

74. 1328., 6. VI. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje Gemzina svoj posjed Vrhbužetu kraj grada Brumena:

...pro sexaginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 396, No.327).

75. 1328., 6. VI. (u Zagrebu). Kaptol zagrebački svjedoči da je samostan sv. Petra u Zlačkoj gori kupio posjed Dol:

...pro decem marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 398, No.328).

76. 1328., 25. X. (u Zagrebu). Ban Mikić izdaje na žiteljstvo zagrebačke biskupije odredbu glede desetine Crkve zagrebačke:

...ut videlicet de singulis capeciis frumenti, siliginis, ordeï, auene, milili et alterius millii borkwles vulgariter dicti, ac surgonis vsque destum beati Martini confessoris persoluantur sex denarii boni banales, quorum singuli valeant duodecim parvulos bagatinos, et pro sex cubulis vini decimalibus denarii iidem, prout vinum in novo villis maioribus communiter valebit. Quicumque autem ipsam solutionem vsque dictum festum non fecerit, vt predictur, extunc quamlibet capeciam et cubulum vini cum augmento duorum denariorum soluere teneantur; cum extunc bladum et vinum maioris efficiatur valoris experientia hoc probante. Decimas autem porcorum annualium et infra, qui videlicet alias

...pro decem marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 398, No. 328).

76. 1328, 25 October (in Zagreb). Ban Mikić issues a decree to the population of the Zagreb diocese regarding the tithe of the Church of Zagreb:

...ut videlicet de singulis capeciis frumenti, siliginis, ordeï, auene, milili et alterius millii borkwles vulgariter dicti, ac surgonis vsque destum beati Martini confessoris persoluantur sex denarii boni banales, quorum singuli valeant duodecim parvulos bagatinos, et pro sex cubulis vini decimalibus denarii iidem, prout vinum in novo villis maioribus communiter valebit. Quicumque autem ipsam solutionem vsque dictum festum non fecerit, vt predictur, extunc quamlibet capeciam et cubulum vini cum augmento duorum denariorum soluere teneantur; cum extunc bladum et vinum maioris efficiatur valoris experientia hoc probante. Decimas autem porcorum annualium et infra, qui videlicet alias decimati non fuerunt, in specie vel cum denariis secundum quod tempore dicacionis valet. Decrevit persolvendas, de truncis vero apum et de agnis singulos denarios vel decimum vbi tot fuerint et de edis medium denarium vel eodem modo decimum sicut fuit et alias consuetum. Ille autem qui nichil in messe habuit, duobus denariis fumalibus tantummodo teneatur et de aliis rebus predictis, si quis habet, decimis plene persolvat... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 425-426, No. 351; Klaić 1972, 189).

77. 1331, 18 October (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, priest Dionysius sells a part of his land in Hrašće:

...pro sex marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 575, No. 466).

78. 1332, 23 November (in Križevci). Stephen, the prefect of Križevci, announces that Ivan, son of Jacob, son of Blagonja, sold a part of his land between the rivers of Klokočevac and Sigominc to Peter, son of Dionysius, son of Lempert, for seven pensas:

...pro septem pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 39, No. 31).

79. 1333, 13 April (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, the owners sell their Koznica estate:

...pro triginta et duabus marcis denariorum

*decimati non fuerunt, in specie vel cum denariis secundum quod tempore dicacionis valet. Decrevit persolvendas, de truncis vero apum et de agnis singulos denarios vel decimum vbi tot fuerint et de edis **medium denarium** vel eodem modo decimum sicut fuit et alias consuetum. Ille autem qui nichil in messe habuit, **duobus denariis fimalibus tantummodo teneatur et de aliis rebus predictis, si quis habet, decimis plene persolvat...*** (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 425-426, No.351; Klaić 1972, 189).

77. 1331., 18. X. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaje svećenik Dionizije dio svoje zemlje u Hrašću:

...pro sex marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 9/1911: 575, No.466).

78. 1332., 23. XI. (u Križevcima). Župan križevački Stjepan daje na znanje da je Ivan, sin Jakoba, sina Blagonjina, prodao dio svoje zemlje među rijekama Klokočevac i Sigominc Petru, sinu Dionizija, sina Lempertova, za 7 penza:

...pro septem pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 39, No.31).

79. 1333., 13. IV. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaju vlasnici svoj posjed Koznicu:

...pro triginta et duabus marcis denariorum monete zagrabiensis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 95, No.55).

80. 1334., 25. IV. (u Križevcima). Pred Stjepanom, sinom bana Pavla, županom križevačkim, prodaje župan Balog, sin Stjepanov, u ime svoje žene Margarete imanje Mykovce Nikoli, sinu Petra Čanjevačkoga:

...pro tribus marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 161, No.106).

81. 1334., 25. IV. (u Pečuhu). Pred Kaptolom pečuškim prodaju Nikola i Petar, sinovi Salomona de Darola, imanje Vinodol Crkvi zagrebačkoj:

...pro sexaginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium zagrabiensis monete cum quinque pensis marcam quamlibet computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 172, No.114).

82. 1335., 9. II. (u Čazmi). Pred Kaptolom čazmanskim biva prodaja zemlje u Račeti:

...pro viginti et quinque marcis denariorum... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 199, No.143).

83. 1335., 27. VIII. (u Zagrebu). Pred banom Mikićem biva prodaja posjeda Trnovca:

monete zagrabiensis... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 95, No. 55).

80. 1334, 25 April (in Križevci). Before Stephen, son of Ban Paul, the prefect of Križevci, prefect Balog, son of Stephen, sells on behalf of his wife Margaret the Mykovce estate to Nicholas, son of Peter of Čanjevo:

...pro tribus marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 161, No. 106).

81. 1334, 25 April (in Pécs). Before the Chapter of Pécs, Nicholas and Peter, sons of Salomon de Darol, sell the Vinodol estate to the Church of Zagreb:

...pro sexaginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium zagrabiensis monete cum quinque pensis marcam quamlibet computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 172, No. 114).

82. 1335, 9 February (in Čazma). Before the Chapter of Čazma, land in Račeta is sold:

...pro viginti et quinque marcis denariorum... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 199, No. 143).

83. 1335, 27 August (in Zagreb). Before Ban Mikić, the Trnovac estate is sold:

...pro triginta sex marcis promptorum denariorum banalium, per quinque pensis marcam quamlibet computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 235, No. 167).

84. 1336, 24 February (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Thomas and George, sons of Beka, and their brothers, sell their Blizna property in the county of Križevci to Andrew, son of Nicholas:

...pro viginti quatuor marcis promptorum denariorum banalium per quinque pensis marcam quamlibet computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 253, No. 187).

85. 1336, 26 November (under Kalnik). Before Nicholas, the castellan of Veliki Kalnik, and Andrew, the county prefect, Radila and others sell their vineyard on the Vinica hill to Ivanko, son of John, for six pensas:

...pro sex pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 283, No. 214).

86. 1340, 25 September (in Križevci). Before Stephen, son of Ban Paul, the prefect of Križevci, Bedevi, John and others sell some plots of land referred to as Kernin in Kamarča to Nicholas and

...pro triginta sex marcis promptorum denariorum banalium, per quinque pensis marcam quamlibet computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 235, No.167).

84. 1336., 24. II. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim Toma i Đuro, sinovi Bekini, i njihova braća prodaju posjed svoj Bliznu u županiji križevačkoj Andriji, sinu Nikolinu:

...pro viginti quatuor marcis promptorum denariorum banalium per quinque pensis marcam quamlibet computando... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 253, No.187).

85. 1336., 26. XI. (pod Kalnikom). Pred Nikolom, kaštelanom Velikog Kalnika, i Andrijom, zemskim županom, prodaju Radila itd. svoj vinograd na brdu Vinica Ivanku, sinu Ivanovu, za 6 penza:

...pro sex pensis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 283, No.214).

86. 1340., 25. IX. (u Križevcima). Pred Stjepanom, sinom bana Pavla, županom križevačkim, prodaju Bedevi, Ivan itd., neku zemlju Kernin zvanu u Kamarči Nikoli i Lukaču, sinovima Petra de Kamarča za 30 maraka:

...XX(X) marcis promptorum denariorum bonorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 579, No.406).

87. c. 1340. (u Zagrebu). Nikolet, zagrebački sudac, prepisuje i potvrđuje županu Parisu dvije isprave predstojnika templarskog samostana sv. Martina od 1. VIII. 1311.:

...unam marcarum (sic!) denariorum banalium sancte domui dare teneatur...

...in vigilia beatorum Cozme et damiani martirum vnam marcam denariorum banalium sancte domui soluere et dare teneantur. (Tanodi 1942: 16, No. 14)

88. 1343., 13.I. (u Zagrebu). Modus exigendi tributa in civitate Grechensi inter Capitulum Zagrabiensi et civitatem Montis Grechensis, communi consensu, stabilitur:

...debentur nostris tributariis duodecim denari boni banales, semper subintelligendo de huiusmodi denariis, quorum septuaginta ad plus, valeant unum de auro puro florenum vel ducatum ...

...medius fertio argenti puri...

... de singulis marcis valoris talium rerum et mercimoniarum recipiant denarii duo...

...singuli sex denarii...

...puta, si dicitur de bove unus denarius vel de ove obulus, tunc intelligitur, quod ipse denarius vel



Sl. 13. Dio skupnog nalaza slavonskih denara iz Zgruta (1943.) (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)
Fig. 13. Part of the Zgruti hoard of Slavonian denars (1943) (The Zagreb Archaeological Museum)

Lukač, sons of Peter de Kamarča, for 30 marks:

...XX(X) marcis promptorum denariorum bonorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 10/1912: 579, No. 406).

87. c. 1340 (in Zagreb). Nikolet, a judge from Zagreb, transcribes and verifies for prefect Paris two documents of the warden of the Templar monastery of St. Martin dated 1 August 1311:

...unam marcarum (sic!) denariorum banalium sancte domui dare teneatur...

...in vigilia beatorum Cozme et damiani martirum vnam marcam denariorum banalium sancte domui soluere et dare teneantur. (Tanodi 1942: 16, No. 14)

88. 1343, 13 January (in Zagreb). Modus exigendi tributa in civitate Grechensi inter Capitulum Zagrabiensi et civitatem Montis Grechensis, communi consensu, stabilitur:

...debentur nostris tributariis duodecim denari boni banales, semper subintelligendo de huiusmodi denariis, quorum septuaginta ad plus, valeant unum de auro puro florenum vel ducatum ...

...medius fertio argenti puri...

... de singulis marcis valoris talium rerum et mercimoniarum recipiant denarii duo...

...singuli sex denarii...

...puta, si dicitur de bove unus denarius vel de ove obulus, tunc intelligitur, quod ipse denarius vel de ove ovulus primo a venditore debetur...

...item de singulis ponderibus equorum cum blado quocumque, duo denarii, item de singulis baculis cere singuli denarii, et de singulis stariis sali ac singulibus peciis ferri seccati, quomodocumque deferantur, singuli obuli item, de singulis curribus

de ove ovulus primo a venditore debetur...

...item de singulis ponderibus equorum cum blado quocumque, duo denarii, item de singulis baculis cere singuli denarii, et de singulis stariis sali ac singulis peciis ferri seccati, quomodocumque deferantur, singuli obuli item, de singulis curribus sum vino honeratis, duo denarii. Item de singulis curribus piscium salsorum, duodecim denarii, et si usones fuerint, de singulis, sex denarii. Item de singulis corosnis piscium magnorum, duo denarii, et de minorum unus denarius, ac de singulis corosnis cancrorum, obulus. Item de quolibet equo, sex et equa, quatuor denarii. Item de singulis ponderibus hominum cum tela vel panno communi et similibus, duo denarii; et si maius vel minus fuerit, pro rata valoris talium, recipiatur tributum item, de singulis bobus, vaccis, vitulis, vel iuencis, singuli denarii – item de singulis agnellis et edis, similiter obulus, sicut fuit et alias consuetum. Item de singulis porcis maioribus, denarius et de minoribus singulis, sicut medii anni et infra, obulus; ac se singulis corosnis porcellorum, obulus. Item, de cutibus animalium domesticorum et silvestrium, singuli denarii vel obuli, consideratione talium habita secundum maius et minus, prout fuit et alias consuetum. Item de singulis ydriis mellis, obulus; de edis tamen qui cum matribus ad forum ducuntur, usque ad festum ascensionis Domini, nichil pro tributo petatur item de singulis tunicis et mantellis maioris vel minoris valoris, considerata panni qualitate recipiatur tributum circa hec, prout fuit et alias consuetum.

...item de quolibet curru asserum, unus asser, de quolibet curru plancarum, denarius vel obulus, pensato valore talium secundum maius et minus...

...de aliis vero lignaminibus ad edificia competentibus vel necessariis ad quecumque utensilia intranea vel extranea, de singulis curribus, obulus; maxime cum hius modi lignamina ut plurimum de nostris silvis ducantur. Item, quilibet suam vitam ducens cum aliqua arte vel magisterio, sive sit tabernator potus cuiuscumque, sive pelfifex, aut lucifigulus cum similibus tenetur solvere pro tributa annuatim ad festum nativitatis Domini quinque denarios et similiter ad festum resurrectionis eiusdem, et eodem modo ad festum beati regis Stephani...

(Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 159, No. 182; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 30-32, No.22).

89. 1343., 11. III. (pod Kalnikom). Pred Nikolom, kaštelanom Velikog Kalnika, i Ivankom, zemskim županom, prodaje Grgur, sin Benediktov

sum vino honeratis, duo denarii. Item de singulis curribus piscium salsorum, duodecim denarii, et si usones fuerint, de singulis, sex denarii. Item de singulis corosnis piscium magnorum, duo denarii, et de minorum unus denarius, ac de singulis corosnis cancrorum, obulus. Item de quolibet equo, sex et equa, quatuor denarii. Item de singulis ponderibus hominum cum tela vel panno communi et similibus, duo denarii; et si maius vel minus fuerit, pro rata valoris talium, recipiatur tributum item, de singulis bobus, vaccis, vitulis, vel iuencis, singuli denarii – item de singulis agnellis et edis, similiter obulus, sicut fuit et alias consuetum. Item de singulis porcis maioribus, denarius et de minoribus singulis, sicut medii anni et infra, obulus; ac se singulis corosnis porcellorum, obulus. Item, de cutibus animalium domesticorum et silvestrium, singuli denarii vel obuli, consideratione talium habita secundum maius et minus, prout fuit et alias consuetum. Item de singulis ydriis mellis, obulus; de edis tamen qui cum matribus ad forum ducuntur, usque ad festum ascensionis Domini, nichil pro tributo petatur item de singulis tunicis et mantellis maioris vel minoris valoris, considerata panni qualitate recipiatur tributum circa hec, prout fuit et alias consuetum.

...item de quolibet curru asserum, unus asser, de quolibet curru plancarum, denarius vel obulus, pensato valore talium secundum maius et minus...

...de aliis vero lignaminibus ad edificia competentibus vel necessariis ad quecumque utensilia intranea vel extranea, de singulis curribus, obulus; maxime cum hius modi lignamina ut plurimum de nostris silvis ducantur. Item, quilibet suam vitam ducens cum aliqua arte vel magisterio, sive sit tabernator potus cuiuscumque, sive pelfifex, aut lucifigulus cum similibus tenetur solvere pro tributa annuatim ad festum nativitatis Domini quinque denarios et similiter ad festum resurrectionis eiusdem, et eodem modo ad festum beati regis Stephani...

(Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 159, No. 182; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 30-32, No. 22).

89. 1343, 11 March (under Kalnik). Before Nicholas, the castellan of Veliki Kalnik, and Ivanko, the county prefect, Gregory, son of Benedict, and Malčec, son of Dragonja, sell a plot of land and a vineyard to Ivanko, son of Jonas:

...pro vna marca denariorum bonorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 46, No. 34).

90. 1343, 3 April (in Zagreb). Matthew, son of

i Malčec, sin Dragonjin, komad zemlje i vinograd Ivanku, sinu Joninom:

...pro vna marca denariorum bonorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 46, No.34).

90. 1343., 3. IV. (u Zagrebu). Matej, sin Matijin, prodaje pred Ivanom, županom zagrebačkim, svoj vinograd kod Sv. Kate u Dubrancima Marku Stanomiroviću:

...pro quatuor marcis denariorum bonorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 53, No.39).

91. 1343., 1. VI. (u Čazmi). Pred Kaptolom čazmanskim daruje Grgur, sin Venceslavov, u ime svoje i u ime Emerika i Arnolda, unuka Ivana zvanog Eči, zemlju Stopnu samostanu Garićkom:

...pro tribus marcis bonorum denariorum banalium in pignore habebat... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 64, No.50).

92. 1343., 28. VIII. (u Virovitici). Pavao, pleban virovitički, očituje se o posjedu Stojdraža, da je prodan magistru Treutulu:

...pro viginti quinque marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 78, No.64).

93. 1344., 20. III. (u Križevcima). Pred Petrom, zemskim županom križevačkim, prodaje Aderan, sin Škudenov, dva dijela zemlje Pavlu, sinu Gregetinu:

...pro duabus marcis denariorum bonorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 124, No.91).

94. 1344., 11. XI. (u Zagrebu). Na saboru u Zagrebu na Martinje 1344. načinjen je znameniti najamni ugovor s gradečkim (zagrebačkim) građaninom Jakovom, sinom Letfardovim, po kojemu je njemu i njegovim drugovima ban Nikola dao na godinu dana u zakup Zagrebačku kovnicu banskih novaca ("banovaca") zajedno s dobiti Banske komore, kao i sve druge daće između Drave i Save. Za Kovnicu i dobit Komore godišnja zakupnina je 300 maraka (u mjesečnim obrocima po 25 maraka), a za ostale poreze i daće (*collectiones matrurinarum cum banoschinis, nezethis et ponderibus in nostro banatu constitutas*) godišnje 1350 maraka.

Ban Nikola Banić (Bánffy) od Lendave (Lendva) iznajmljuje Zagrebačku kovnicu:

Cameram nostram per totam Sclavoniam cum omni plenitudine iuris et lucro eiusdem, ad honorem banatus spectantibus, a festo sancti Martini

Mathes, sells before John, the prefect of Zagreb, his vineyard near Sv. Kata in Dubrancima to Marc Stanomirović:

...pro quatuor marcis denariorum bonorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 53, No. 39).

91. 1343, 1 June (in Čazma). Before the Chapter of Čazma, Gregory, son of Venceslas, donates the Stopna land to the monastery of Garić, in his own name and in the names of Emeric and Arnold, grandson of John called Eči:

...pro tribus marcis bonorum denariorum banalium in pignore habebat... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 64, No. 50).

92. 1343, 28 August (in Virovitica). Paul, the pleban of Virovitica, declares that the Stojdraža estate is sold to master Treutul:

...pro viginti quinque marcis denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 78, No. 64).

93. 1344, 20 March (in Križevci). Before Peter, the county prefect of Križevci, Aderan, son of Škuden, sells two plots of land to Paul, son of Gregetin:

...pro duabus marcis denariorum bonorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 124, No. 91).

94. 1344, 11 November (in Zagreb). At the council in Zagreb on St. Martin's Day in 1344, a famous lease agreement is made with Jacob, son of Letfard, a citizen of Gradec (Zagreb), according to which Ban Nicholas leases to him and his friends the Zagreb Mint of banal coins ("banovci") for a year, together with the income of the Ban's Chamber, as well as all other duties between the Drava and Sava rivers. For the Mint and the Chamber income, the annual lease is 300 marks (25 marks in monthly instalments), and for other taxes and duties (*collectiones matrurinarum cum banoschinis, nezethis et ponderibus in nostro banatu constitutas*) 1350 marks *per annum*.

Ban Nicholas Bánffy (Banić) of Lendava (Lendva) leases the Zagreb Mint:

Cameram nostram per totam Sclavoniam cum omni plenitudine iuris et lucro eiusdem, ad honorem banatus spectantibus, a festo sancti Martini confessoris incipiens usque ad revolucionem eiusdem pro trecentis marcis denariorum novorum monete nostre anno in presenti sum quinque pensis computatis, et in quolibet mense viginti quin-

confessoris incipiens usque ad revolucionem eiusdem pro trecentis marcis denariorum novorum monete nostre anno in presenti sum quinque pensis computatis, et in quolibet mense viginti quinque marcis nobis persolvendis, eisdem Jacobo Nicolao, Zvetk, magistro Raphaelo et Mychaeli duximus collocandam; si quem terminum solutionis preterirent, cum iudicio decem marcarum solvere teneantur. Nam iidem comites camerarum nostrarum de una marca argenti, novem pensas et duodecom de(narios), denariorum integrorum, quarte combustionis, fabricabunt obulosque et parvos denarios camere nostre viginsti pensas, videlicet decem pensis ad numerum integrorum denariorum fabricabunt, et nona part ipsorum obulorum fabricetur scilicet de novem marcis ad unam marcam ipsos obulos et non plus fabricandi habeant facultatem; de quibus septuaginta duo currunt et vadunt pro floreno, cambianturque novi denarii nostri pro tribus antiquis denariis, obuli autem antiqui in satera vel qiatuot pto uno novo camerae nostrae cambiantur; de reliquis denariis quinque pense currunt, et de obulis decem pense pro una marca vienenses autem et grecenses denarii, quia tercie et quarte combustionis existunt duo de ipsis nostris monetis pro quatuor vyenensibus et grecensibus cambiantur. Statuimus eciam, quod si quis aurum, argentum vel denarios antiquos extra regnum in aliquibus sarcinis in diminucionem regni Sclavonie asportarent et comites camerarum nostrarum invenire possent, ex tunc omnibus rebus et bonis suis ispis auro, argento et denariis antiquis inventis priventur et spolientur. Quos nostros denarios novos ad nostram monetam fabricatos, in locis publicis et loca forum ad tabulas exponi commisimus camibiendos modo superious annotato; de quibus denariis nostris novis primo fabricatis unas marcam ad nos recipiendo, sub nostro sigillo, quod nos conservamus, ut si in aliqua falsitate in ampliandis denariis monete nostre in camera et in apponendis ad monetam ipsos comites camerarum nostrarum apprehendi invenire contingat, tunc eandem unam marcam contra ipsos in stateram imponemus. Quos si in aliqua nequicia comperiemus, solum quod in una marca casualiter, in duobus vel in quattuor aut in sex et non ultra denariis augmentari vel diminui in stateram budensem ponendo, contingeret, sed si ultra ipsis sex denariis, ipsam unam marcam in statera seu pondere posita, falsitatem et diminucionem pateretur, tunc esodem puniemus, ut exigit ordo iuris. Hox expresso quod in examinatione octo ponderum argenti, duo pondus saltem quartus in carbone defalcatur et remanebit, ob

que marcis nobis persolvendis, eisdem Jacobo Nicolao, Zvetk, magistro Raphaelo et Mychaeli duximus collocandam; si quem terminum solutionis preterirent, cum iudicio decem marcarum solvere teneantur. Nam iidem comites camerarum nostrarum de una marca argenti, novem pensas et duodecom de(narios), denariorum integrorum, quarte combustionis, fabricabunt obulosque et parvos denarios camere nostre viginsti pensas, videlicet decem pensis ad numerum integrorum denariorum fabricabunt, et nona part ipsorum obulorum fabricetur scilicet de novem marcis ad unam marcam ipsos obulos et non plus fabricandi habeant facultatem; de quibus septuaginta duo currunt et vadunt pro floreno, cambianturque novi denarii nostri pro tribus antiquis denariis, obuli autem antiqui in satera vel qiatuot pto uno novo camerae nostrae cambiantur; de reliquis denariis quinque pense currunt, et de obulis decem pense pro una marca vienenses autem et grecenses denarii, quia tercie et quarte combustionis existunt duo de ipsis nostris monetis pro quatuor vyenensibus et grecensibus cambiantur. Statuimus eciam, quod si quis aurum, argentum vel denarios antiquos extra regnum in aliquibus sarcinis in diminucionem regni Sclavonie asportarent et comites camerarum nostrarum invenire possent, ex tunc omnibus rebus et bonis suis ispis auro, argento et denariis antiquis inventis priventur et spolientur. Quos nostros denarios novos ad nostram monetam fabricatos, in locis publicis et loca forum ad tabulas exponi commisimus camibiendos modo superious annotato; de quibus denariis nostris novis primo fabricatis unas marcam ad nos recipiendo, sub nostro sigillo, quod nos conservamus, ut si in aliqua falsitate in ampliandis denariis monete nostre in camera et in apponendis ad monetam ipsos comites camerarum nostrarum apprehendi invenire contingat, tunc eandem unam marcam contra ipsos in stateram imponemus. Quos si in aliqua nequicia comperiemus, solum quod in una marca casualiter, in duobus vel in quattuor aut in sex et non ultra denariis augmentari vel diminui in stateram budensem ponendo, contingeret, sed si ultra ipsis sex denariis, ipsam unam marcam in statera seu pondere posita, falsitatem et diminucionem pateretur, tunc esodem puniemus, ut exigit ordo iuris. Hox expresso quod in examinatione octo ponderum argenti, duo pondus saltem quartus in carbone defalcatur et remanebit, ob

nucionem pateretur, tunc esodem puniemus, ut exigit ordo iuris. Hox expresso quod in examinatione octo ponderum argenti, duo pondus saltem quartus in carbone defalcatur et remanebit, ob hoc si ipsa sex pondera in tribus vel in quatuor denariis non ultra, casualiter diminucionem in statera predicta peterentur, huius ratione dicti comites camerarum nostrarum absque aliqua vidicta habeantur, nisi in usum non attrahant. Si autem in pluribus infra quatuor denariis ipsa sex pondera diminucionem paterentur, extunc eis vindictam merito possent vindicare. Universi autem mercatores cum novis denariis nostre monete forum faciant in forizazione antiquorum denariorum, argentum emptores et aurum si qui reperientur, per comites camerarum nostrarum in rebus inventis puniantur; mercatores eutem de rebus consuetis lucrum camere solvant, prout est consuetudo regni; et si aliquis mercator res suas de iure amiserit, de eisdem due partes nobis, terciam partem comites camerarum percipiant. Volumus, ut famulos et servientes comitum camerarum nostrarum in quibusvis causarum articulis nullus comes vel iudex noster, preter nostram personam iudicare valeat. Item similiter anno in presenti collecciones marturinarum nostrarum inter fluvios zaua et draua cum omni plenitudie iuris earum banoschinis, nezethis et ponderibus in nostri banatu constitutas, pro mille et trecentis ac quinquaginta marcis denariorum novorum nostre monete eistem Jacobo, Nicolao Zvetkj, magistro Raphaelo et Mychaeli duximus collocandas, salvis strennis nostris; de collecturis marturinarum et camere nostre volumus, ut de marturinis nostris pecuniam nostram in ducentis vel in pluribus marcis nobis portent vel mittant, salvo hoc, quod si alicui in minuti quantitate de pecunia nostra dari faciemus; hoc non pretermisso, quod si collectas marturinarum nostrarum vel lucrum camere nostre solvere aut solvi facere non curarent homines possessionati, in possessionibus talium comites camerarum nostrarum descendendi liberam habeant facultatem. Homines autem nostri dignitates a nobis habentes, in eorum dignitatibus et reditionibus priventur, donec vel quosque emenda ex parte autem inter Zauam et Drauam, ubi anno preterito nobis dicaverunt, dicandi et exigendi super tales, qui sovere tenentur, collectores marturinarum nostrarum habeant facultatem. Lucrum camere nostre comites camerarum nostarum ultra Zauam

hoc si ipsa sex pondera in tribus vel in quatuor denariis non ultra, casualiter diminucionem in statera predicta peterentur, huius ratione dicti comites camerarum nostrarum absque aliqua vidicta habeantur, nisi in usum non attrahant. Si autem in pluribus infra quatuor denariis ipsa sex pondera diminucionem paterentur, extunc eis vindictam merito possent vindicare. Universi autem mercatores cum novis denariis nostre monete forum faciant in forizazione antiquorum denariorum, argentum emptores et aurum si qui reperientur, per comites camerarum nostrarum in rebus inventis puniantur; mercatores eutem de rebus consuetis lucrum camere solvant, prout est consuetudo regni; et si aliquis mercator res suas de iure amiserit, de eisdem due partes nobis, terciam partem comites camerarum percipiant. Volumus, ut famulos et servientes comitum camerarum nostrarum in quibusvis causarum articulis nullus comes vel iudex noster, preter nostram personam iudicare valeat. Item similiter anno in presenti collecciones marturinarum nostrarum inter fluvios zaua et draua cum omni plenitudie iuris earum banoschinis, nezethis et ponderibus in nostri banatu constitutas, pro mille et trecentis ac quinquaginta marcis denariorum novorum nostre monete eistem Jacobo, Nicolao Zvetkj, magistro Raphaelo et Mychaeli duximus collocandas, salvis strennis nostris; de collecturis marturinarum et camere nostre volumus, ut de marturinis nostris pecuniam nostram in ducentis vel in pluribus marcis nobis portent vel mittant, salvo hoc, quod si alicui in minuti quantitate de pecunia nostra dari faciemus; hoc non pretermisso, quod si collectas marturinarum nostrarum vel lucrum camere nostre solvere aut solvi facere non curarent homines possessionati, in possessionibus talium comites camerarum nostrarum descendendi liberam habeant facultatem. Homines autem nostri dignitates a nobis habentes, in eorum dignitatibus et reditionibus priventur, donec vel quosque emenda ex parte autem inter Zauam et Drauam, ubi anno preterito nobis dicaverunt, dicandi et exigendi super tales, qui sovere tenentur, collectores marturinarum nostrarum habeant facultatem. Lucrum camere nostre comites camerarum nostarum ultra Zauam

de rebus consvetis, exigendi habeant potestatem. Nec hoc pretermittimus quod si collectoribus marturinarum nostrarum in dicacione marturinarum contradixerint et se dicari non admiserint, prout alias honori banatus marturine fuissent dicite in quibus termini assignati per comites camerarum nostrarum contra eosdem camerarios nostros et collectores marturinarum nostrarum cum eorum instrumentis, quibus se excusarent a solucione marturinarum nostrarum coram nobis vel vices nostras gerenti debeant comparere reddituri rationem ob eodem. Datum Zagrabiae, in festo sancti Martini confessoris anno domini millesimo CCXL quarto.

(Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 175, No. 197; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 124, No.91).

95. 1346., 5. IV. (u Ostrogonu). Capitulum strigoniense peracta inquisitione de modo solvendi tributum capitulo zagrabiensi eundem commemorat:

...de singulis curribus ballarum cum mercibus oneratis...duodecim denarii banales, semper subintelligendo de hius modi denariis, quorum septuaginda ad plus valeant de puro auro, florenum vel ducatum...de singulis peciis panni scarleti, medius ferto puri argenti...de singulis marcis talium rerum et mercimoniarum...duo denarii et sic pars centesima...de singulis curribus ponderatis quocumque blado, frugibus, singuli quatuor denarii a venditore et similiter ab emptore, et hoc idem duplicatum...de bove unus denarius vel ove obulus, tunc intelligitur, quod ille denarius vel obulus primo a venditore debetur et tandem ab emptore et sic similibus de maiori et minori quantitate. Item de singulis ponderibus quorum cum blado qualcumque duo denarii. Item de singulis baculis ceree, singuli denarii; et de singulis stariis salis, ac singulis peciis cere ferri secati, quomodocumque et undecumque deferantur, singuli obuli. Item de singulis curribus piscium recencium, sex denarii. Item de singulis curribus cum vino oneratis, duo denarii. Item de singulis curribus piscium salsorum duodecim denarii; et si usones fuerint, de singulis denarii sex...Item de singulis sportis, quo in sclavonico wlgari korosnya nuncupatur, piscium magnorum duo denarii, et de minorum, unus denarius; ac de singulis korosnys cancrorum, obulus. Item de quolibet equo, sex; et equa quatuor denarii. Item de singulis ponderibus hominum cum tela vel panno communi et similibus, duo denarii...Item de singulis bobus, vaccis,

alias honori banatus marturine fuissent dicite in quibus termini assignati per comites camerarum nostrarum contra eosdem camerarios nostros et collectores marturinarum nostrarum cum eorum instrumentis, quibus se excusarent a solucione marturinarum nostrarum coram nobis vel vices nostras gerenti debeant comparere reddituri rationem ob eodem. Datum Zagrabiae, in festo sancti Martini confessoris anno domini millesimo CCXL quarto.

(Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 175, No. 197; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 124, No. 91).

95. 1346, 5 April (in Esztergom). Capitulum strigoniense peracta inquisitione de modo solvendi tributum capitulo zagrabiensi eundem commemorat:

...de singulis curribus ballarum cum mercibus oneratis...duodecim denarii banales, semper subintelligendo de hius modi denariis, quorum septuaginda ad plus valeant de puro auro, florenum vel ducatum...de singulis peciis panni scarleti, medius ferto puri argenti...de singulis marcis talium rerum et mercimoniarum...duo denarii et sic pars centesima...de singulis curribus ponderatis quocumque blado, frugibus, singuli quatuor denarii a venditore et similiter ab emptore, et hoc idem duplicatum...de bove unus denarius vel ove obulus, tunc intelligitur, quod ille denarius vel obulus primo a venditore debetur et tandem ab emptore et sic similibus de maiori et minori quantitate. Item de singulis ponderibus quorum cum blado qualcumque duo denarii. Item de singulis baculis ceree, singuli denarii; et de singulis stariis salis, ac singulis peciis cere ferri secati, quomodocumque et undecumque deferantur, singuli obuli. Item de singulis curribus piscium recencium, sex denarii. Item de singulis curribus cum vino oneratis, duo denarii. Item de singulis curribus piscium salsorum duodecim denarii; et si usones fuerint, de singulis denarii sex...Item de singulis sportis, quo in sclavonico wlgari korosnya nuncupatur, piscium magnorum duo denarii, et de minorum, unus denarius; ac de singulis korosnys cancrorum, obulus. Item de quolibet equo, sex; et equa quatuor denarii. Item de singulis ponderibus hominum cum tela vel panno communi et similibus, duo denarii...Item de singulis bobus, vaccis, vitulis vel iuvencis, singuli denarii. Item de minoribus animalibus singulis quibuscumque, obulus, ymmo eciam

vitulis vel iuencis, singuli denarii. Item de minoribus animalibus singulis quibuscumque, obulus, ymmo eciam de singulis agnellis et edis, similiter obulus, sicut fuit et ab alias consuteum. Item de singulis porcis maioribus, denarius, et de minoribus singulis, sicut medii anni et infra, obulus, ac de singulis korosnys porcellorum, obulus. Item de cutibus animalium domesticorum et silvestrium, singuli denarii vel obuli, consideracione talijum habita et estimacione condigna secundum maius et minus; sicut fuit alias consuetum. Item de singulis ydriis mellis, obulus; et de edys tamen, quo cum martibus ad forum ducuntur...Item, de singulis tunicis et paliis virorum vel muliebrum panni grisei, obulus; de aliis vero tunicis et mantellis maioris vel minoris valoris...; et de quolibet curru plancarum, obulus, de.. de aliis vero lignaminibus ad edificia competentibus vel necessariis ad quecumque utensilia intranea vel extranea de singulis curribus, obulus;...item, quilibet suam vitam ducens cum aliqua arte vel magisterio, sive sit tabernator potus cuiuscumque, sive pellifex, aut lucifigulus cum similibus tenentur solvere pro tributo annuatim ad festum nativitatis domini quinque denarios, et similiter ad festum resurrectionis eiusdem et eodem modo ad festum beati regis Stephani. (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 181, No. 203; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 284, No.2171).

96. 1346., 8. IV. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaju Beluševi sinovi iz Sane na posjedu svome u Kamenu neke zemlje Dujmu Radoslavovu Baboniću:

...pro sexaginta marcis bonorum denariorum antiquorum... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 288, No.219).

97. 1346., 18. IV. (u Zagrebu). Pred Kaptolom zagrebačkim prodaju Martin i Gyuke od plemena Junk svoj posjed Nizlonyn Ivanu, sinu Ivana, sina Junkova:

... marcas viginti octo monete domini Mykch bani...nunc autem dixerunt se habuisse ab eodem magistro Iohanne marcas triginta monete domini Nicolai bani pro quibus quidem quinquaginta octo marcis eandem porcionem totalem quasi inseparabilem suis porcionibus terre... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 297, No. 221).

98. 1347., 13. III. (u Zagrebu). Mihovil Herbertov prodaje svoj posjed Obrezinu:

... (annuatim)... sexaginta denarios bonos ba-

de singulis agnellis et edis, similiter obulus, sicut fuit et ab alias consuteum. Item de singulis porcibus maioribus, denarius, et de minoribus singulis, sicut medii anni et infra, obulus, ac de singulis korosnys porcellorum, obulus. Item de cutibus animalium domesticorum et silvestrium, singuli denarii vel obuli, consideracione talijum habita et estimacione condigna secundum maius et minus; sicut fuit alias consuetum. Item de singulis ydriis mellis, obulus; et de edys tamen, quo cum martibus ad forum ducuntur...Item, de singulis tunicis et paliis virorum vel muliebrum panni grisei, obulus; de aliis vero tunicis et mantellis maioris vel minoris valoris...; et de quolibet curru plancarum, obulus, de.. de aliis vero lignaminibus ad edificia competentibus vel necessariis ad quecumque utensilia intranea vel extranea de singulis curribus, obulus;...item, quilibet suam vitam ducens cum aliqua arte vel magisterio, sive sit tabernator potus cuiuscumque, sive pellifex, aut lucifigulus cum similibus tenentur solvere pro tributo annuatim ad festum nativitatis domini quinque denarios, et similiter ad festum resurrectionis eiusdem et eodem modo ad festum beati regis Stephani. (Tkalčić, MHCZ, 1/1889: 181, No. 203; Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 284, No. 2171).

96. 1346, 8 April (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, sons of Beluš from Sana sell some plots of land of their property in Kamen to Domnio, son of Radoslav Babonić:

...pro sexaginta marcis bonorum denariorum antiquorum... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 288, No. 219).

97. 1346, 18 April (in Zagreb). Before the Chapter of Zagreb, Martin and Gyuke from the Junk tribe sell their Nizlonyn property to John, son of John, son of Junko:

... marcas viginti octo monete domini Mykch bani...nunc autem dixerunt se habuisse ab eodem magistro Iohanne marcas triginta monete domini Nicolai bani pro quibus quidem quinquaginta octo marcis eandem porcionem totalem quasi inseparabilem suis porcionibus terre... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 297, No. 221).

98. 1347, 13 March (in Zagreb). Michael, son of Herbert sells his Obrezina estate:

... (annuatim)... sexaginta denarios bonos banales et tres cubulos puri frumenti... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 352–353, No. 268).

99. 1347, 13 August (in Dubica). Elijah, the pre-

nales et tres cubulos puri frumenti... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 352-353, No. 268).

99. 1347., 13. VIII. (u Dubici). Ilija, preceptor dubički, izvješćuje o prodaji zemlje učinjene pred njim i pred svim plemstvom onoga kraja:

...pro triginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 389, No. 295).

ceptor of Dubica, reports on the sale of land made before him and before all the nobility of the region:

...pro triginta marcis bonorum denariorum banalium... (Smičiklas, Codex diplomaticus, 11/1913: 389, No. 295).

(D. G.)

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