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reign of Tiberius (14. - 37.), to the youngest one during the reign of Zen (474. - 491.) The greatest number of coins originates from Sirmium (26 pieces, 17.22%) and Rome (18 pieces, 11.92%).

SUMMARY

ROMAN GOLD COINS IN THE MUSEUM OF SLAVONIA IN OSIJEK

In the Numismatic department of the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek a collection of Roman gold coins is kept, representing a part of donation of the art collector from Osijek Franjo Sedlaković, with which a Museum of free and royal town of Osijek (today Museum of Slavonia) was founded in 1877. The collection was being completed and supplemented with later donations, redemption's and accidental finds in Slavonia and Baranya, today counting 66 pieces. Its major part has not been published, and thus remained unknown to the public.

In 1879/80 the first curator of the Museum Andrija Kodrić pointed out the importance of the collection in the published review on the development of the Museum and representation of numismatic materials. As far as we know, the first collection of Roman gold coins had 14 pieces, and thanks to the detailed description it is possible to determine and recognize coins that were the nucleus of today's collection in the Museum of Slavonia.

The collection was later completed by redemption's (26 pieces, 17.22%), which were directed by K.F. Nuber, mostly by information from international auction offers. The most important redeemed (redeemed) gold coins were those from Slavonia-Baranya province, from Popovac (Antianae) in Baranya, cat. no. 46, 47 and Dalj (Teutoburgium), cat. no. 62. In the group of accidental finds are mostly gold coins found in Osijek (Mursa) (18 pieces, 11.92%).

Analysis of representation of monarchs shows the participation of 29 monarchs, from the oldest one during the