

*SUMMARY***NUMISMATICS IN CROATIA**

The article, which was the opening paper for the student colloquium at the Croatian Catholic University held in connection with introducing the euro in Croatia, summarises the development of numismatics as an auxiliary history science and its collecting aspect. Numismatics has been developing as a scholarly discipline in Europe since the 18th century, and was founded by the Viennese professor Joseph Hilarius Eckhel (1737–1798). In Croatia, the first private numismatic collections appeared early, as did those in museums. The Numismatic Society (today the Croatian Numismatic Society) was founded in Zagreb in 1928, and it launched several magazines: *Numismatika*, *Numizmatičke vijesti* (from 1939), *Bilten Hrvatskog Numizmatičkog društva* from 1963 to 1976, when it was replaced by the professional and general interest magazine *Obol*. The article provides an overview of prominent Croatian numismatists/archaeologists and collectors. The pioneers and founders of numismatics in Croatia were Anselmo Banduri (1671 or 1675–1743), Matija Petar Katančić (1750–1825), Mijat Sabljar (1790–1865) and Šime Ljubić (1822–1896). Josip Brunšmid (1858–1929) took a step forward in the scientific approach, in the methodology of collecting and processing numismatic material. In the 20th century, many scientists and collectors contributed to the research of all aspects of old coins. There is a brief overview of coins used in Croatian historical lands from Greek, Illyrian, Celtic, Roman, Frankish and Byzantine sources, to the 13th century when the Slavonian banovac with the image of a marten (kuna in Croatian) on the obverse was minted. Today, the image of the marten appears on the one-euro coin as one of Croatia's identity symbols.

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