

## Skupni nalazi srednjovjekovnog i novovjekovnog novca prema podacima iz *Starinarskih dnevnika* fra Luje Maruna

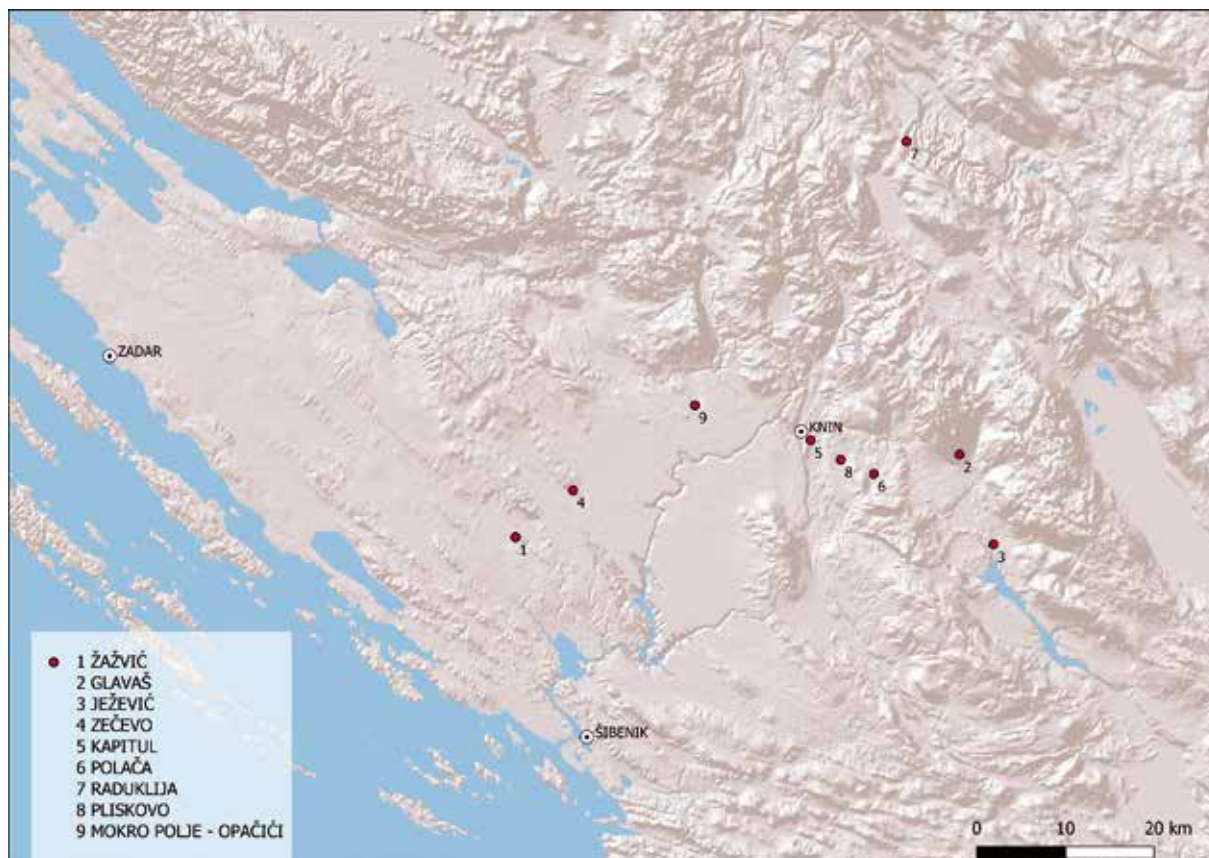
*Na temelju podataka koje donosi fra Lujo Marun u svojim Starinarskim dnevnicima autor pokušava rekonstruirati i interpretirati neke skupne nalaze srednjovjekovnog i novovjekovnog novca. Uglavnom je riječ o nalazima iz sjeverne Dalmacije uz jedan nalaz iz jugozapadne Bosne.*

**Ključne riječi:** *srednjovjekovna numizmatika, novovjekovna numizmatika, Dinara, Ježević, Kapitul, Mokro Polje, Pliskovo, Polača, Raduklija, Zečevo, Žažvić.*

### Assemblages of medieval coins and coins from the modern era according to data from the diary *Starinarski dnevnik* by friar Lujo Marun

*The author attempts to reconstruct and interpret the assemblages of medieval coins and coins from the modern era based on the data provided by Friar Lujo Marun in his diary Starinarski dnevnik. These finds mainly originate from northern Dalmatia with one find from south-western Bosnia.*

**Keywords:** *medieval numismatics, modern numismatics, Dinara, Ježević, Kapitul, Mokro Polje, Pliskovo, Polača, Raduklija, Zečevo, Žažvić*



Sl. 1. Karta nalazišta (izradio: A. Alajbeg)

Fig. 1 Site map (created by: A. Alajbeg)

Rukopisna ostavština fra Luje Maruna nezaobilazan je izvor za arheologiju i povijest prostora južne Hrvatske, osobito sjeverne Dalmacije.<sup>1</sup> Ti vrijedni zapisi objedinjeni su i objavljeni pod naslovom *Starinarski dnevници*, čime se Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika na svojevrsan način odužio velikanu starohrvatske arheologije.<sup>2</sup> Među brojnim podacima o numizmatičkim nalazima iz *Starinarskih dnevnika* za jubilarni pedeseti broj *Starohrvatske prosvjete* odlučio sam dotaknuti se skupnih nalaza novca srednjega i novog vijeka. O nekima od tih nalaza već se pisalo i raspravljalo u literaturi, no ovdje ih donosim upotpunjene i na jednome mjestu, uz pokušaj njihove rekonstrukcije i interpretacije. Poznato je da je Marun svoja istraživanja najviše usmjerio na prostor sjeverne Dalmacije pa otud potječe većina nalaza. Iznimku čini nalaz s gradine Raduklija, kod Drvara u jugozapadnoj Bosni. Svi ti nedovoljno poznati nalazi mogu itekako

The legacy of manuscripts of Friar Lujo Marun is an essential source for archaeology and the history of the area of southern Croatia, and in particular northern Dalmatia.<sup>1</sup> These valuable records have been compiled and published under the title *Starinarski dnevници*, with which the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments has paid tribute to this pioneer and outstanding figure of early Croatian archaeology.<sup>2</sup> For the 50<sup>th</sup> jubilee issue of the journal *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, I have chosen to address the assemblages of coins from the Middle Ages and modern era based upon the numerous data on numismatic finds in Marun's *Starinarski dnevници*. Some of these finds have already been written about and discussed in literature. This paper, however, aims to provide a more comprehensive overview of these finds in one place, including an attempt of their reconstruction and interpretation. It is well known that Marun's research primarily fo-

<sup>1</sup> Detaljno o Marunovoj rukopisnoj ostavštini pisala je Maja Petrinc u: Marun 1998, str. 23-25. O tome vidi i u: Jurišić 1979, str. 63, 64.

<sup>2</sup> Marun 1998.

<sup>1</sup> Maja Petrinc extensively wrote about Marun's written legacy in her work titled: Marun 1998, pp. 23-25. For more details, see also: Jurišić 1979, pp. 63, 64.

<sup>2</sup> Marun 1998.



Sl. 2. Ostaci starokršćanske crkve u Žažviću, mjesto skupnog nalaza splitskog srednjovjekovnog novca (snimio: A. Alajbeg)

*Fig. 2 Remains of the early Christian church in Žažvić, the site of discovery of the assemblage of medieval coins from Split (photo by: A. Alajbeg)*

poslužiti kao izvor za proučavanje srednjovjekovne i novovjekovne povijesti hrvatskih krajeva u kontekstu gospodarskih, društvenih i političkih odnosa vremena u kojem su bili skriveni. Nalaze donosim kronološkim redom.

### 1. Žažvić

Početkom 1896. godine u selu Žažviću, 16 km sjeverozapadno od Skradina, među ruševinama starokršćanske crkve bila je otkrivena skupina od oko 700 komada splitskog srebrnog novca.<sup>3</sup> U trenutku nalaza novci su bili složeni u skupine od 12 komada, zamotani u platno koje se kasnije u doticaju sa zrakom raspalo.<sup>4</sup>

Najveći dio novca nabavljen je za Prvi muzej hrvatskih spomenika u Kninu, dok je jedan manji dio razgrađen. O tom skupnom nalazu piše Marun u svojim bilješkama pod nadnevkom 6. lipnja 1897. godine.<sup>5</sup> On navodi tipove koje je poslao na uvid dr. Brunšmidu u Zagreb, pri tome ih u grubo skicirajući. Nalaz je još onda privukao veliku pozornost pa je objavljen već 1901. godine u bečkom časopisu *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, te u *Starohrvatskoj pro-*

cused on the area of northern Dalmatia, hence most of the finds originate from there. An exception is the find from the hillfort Raduklija, located near Drvar in south-western Bosnia. All of these relatively unknown finds provide a valuable source for studying the medieval and modern history of Croatian regions, particularly in the context of the economic, social and political relations of the time in which they were hidden. The finds are presented in chronological order.

### 1. Žažvić

At the beginning of 1896, approximately 700 pieces of Spalatine silver coins were discovered in the village of Žažvić, located 16 kilometres north-west of Skradin.<sup>3</sup> The coins were found among the ruins of an early Christian church. They were arranged in groups of 12 and wrapped in cloth which later disintegrated upon exposure to air.<sup>4</sup>

The majority of the coins was acquired for the First Museum of Croatian Monuments in Knin, while a smaller portion was taken by other individuals. In his notes dated 6<sup>th</sup> June 1897,<sup>5</sup> Marun docu-

<sup>3</sup> Luschin von Ebengreuth 1903, str. 3; Mirnik 1981, str. 118, br. 559.

<sup>4</sup> Luschin von Ebengreuth 1903, str. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Marun 1998, str. 85.

<sup>3</sup> Luschin von Ebengreuth 1903, p. 3; Mirnik 1981, p. 118, No. 559.

<sup>4</sup> Luschin von Ebengreuth 1903, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Marun 1998, p. 85.

svjeti iz 1903. godine.<sup>6</sup> Iz Marunovih bilježaka doznajemo da se za nalaz zanimao i K. Stockert, koji je i doputovao u Knin kako bi novac pregledao.<sup>7</sup>

Novci su isključivo mali splitski komunalni denari zvani još dinarići, parvuli i bagatini.<sup>8</sup> Prema raspoloživim podacima koje donosi Luschin von Ebengreuth, a koje je on dobio od samog Maruna i Brunšmida, od 641 primjerka nabavljenog za Muzej njih 629, tj. više od 98 %, činili su oni prvog tipa s prikazom slova E na aversu. Ostali primjerci, ukupno 12 komada ili 1,87 %, pripadali su drugom, mlađem tipu splitskog novca koji karakterizira natpis s imenom grada na aversu.

Opis novca:

1. Prvi tip s pripadajućim inačicama (629 kom)

A. Dva uspravna štapa, na vrhu prsten s križem ili bez njega, u sredini veliko E, na dnu obrnuto V s križem ili bez njega. Lijevo i desno u polju su mali pravokutnici.

R. U sredini križ s malim križićima ili točkama u kutovima. U vanjskom krugu su pravokutnici.

Rengjeo 1959, str. 40-43, br. 405-465. Dolenc 1993, str. 67.

2. Drugi tip s pripadajućim inačicama (12 kom)

A. SPA / LAT / INO natpis u tri retka unutar glatkog ili rebrastog obruba.

R. U srednjem krugu različiti križevi. U vanjskom krugu mogu biti zvijezde i kvadrati ili pak manji pravokutnici ili prstenovi.

Rengjeo 1959, str. 43-46, br. 466-514. Dolenc 1993, str. 67, 68.

Dosad je poznato ukupno 10 skupnih nalaza sa splitskim komunalnim novcem. Osim nalaza iz Žažvića to su: Dugi Rat – Turska peč,<sup>9</sup> Muć,<sup>10</sup> Nerežišća,<sup>11</sup> Slatine,<sup>12</sup> Split – Manuš,<sup>13</sup> Split – Poljud,<sup>14</sup> Split – okolica,<sup>15</sup> Stari Grad<sup>16</sup> i Trilj.<sup>17</sup> Uz

menten this assemblage, listing the types he had sent to Dr. Brunšmid in Zagreb for examination. On this occasion, he also roughly sketched the coins. The discovery garnered significant attention at that time and was published in the journal 'Numismatische Zeitschrift' in Vienna in 1901 and in 'Starohrvatska prosvjeta' in 1903.<sup>6</sup> Marun's notes indicate that K. Stockert also took an interest in the find and travelled to Knin to examine the coins.<sup>7</sup>

The assemblage consisted of exclusively small communal denarii of Split, also known as *denarini*, *parvuli*, and *bagattini*.<sup>8</sup> According to available data provided by Luschin von Ebengreuth, who himself obtained it from Marun and Brunšmid, out of the 641 specimens acquired for the Museum, 629, or over 98%, belonged to the first type featuring the letter 'E' on the obverse. The remaining coins, a total of 12 pieces, or 1.87%, belonged to the second, younger type of Spalatine coins, characterized by the inscription of the city name on the obverse.

Description of the coins:

1. First type with corresponding variants (629 pieces)

Obv. Two upright rods, a ring with or without a cross at the top, a large "E" in the middle, an inverted "V" with or without a cross at the bottom. Small rectangles are on the left and right in the field.

Rev. In the middle, a cross with small crosses or dots in the corners. Rectangles are in the outer circle.

Rengjeo 1959, pp. 40-43, No. 405-465. Dolenc 1993, p. 67.

2. Second type with corresponding variants (12 pieces)

Obv. SPA / LAT / INO inscription in three lines within a smooth or ribbed border.

Rev. Various crosses in the central circle. Possibly stars and squares or smaller rectangles or rings in the outer circle.

Rengjeo 1959, pp. 43-46, No. 466-514. Dolenc 1993, p. 67, 68.

A total of 10 assemblages with Spalatine communal coins have been known so far. Apart from

<sup>6</sup> Luschin von Ebengreuth 1901; Luschin von Ebengreuth 1903.

<sup>7</sup> Marun 1998, str. 228.

<sup>8</sup> Rengjeo 1959, str. 40-47; Dolenc 1993, str. 66-68.

<sup>9</sup> Klišić 2006; Nađ 2012, str. 416, br. 111, bilj. 82.

<sup>10</sup> Bulić 1897, str. 126; Mirnik 1981, str. 100, br. 415.

<sup>11</sup> Mirnik 1974; Mirnik 1981, str. 112, br. 508.

<sup>12</sup> Bulić 1897, str. 125,126; Stockert 1911, str. 2-12; Stockert 1919, str. 15; Mirnik 1981, str. 115, br. 532.

<sup>13</sup> Nađ 2012, str. 419, br. 120.

<sup>14</sup> Klišić 2006, str. 339, bilj. 51; Nađ 2012, str. 440, br. 239.

<sup>15</sup> Stockert 1911, str. 11; Mirnik 1981, str. 115, br. 535.

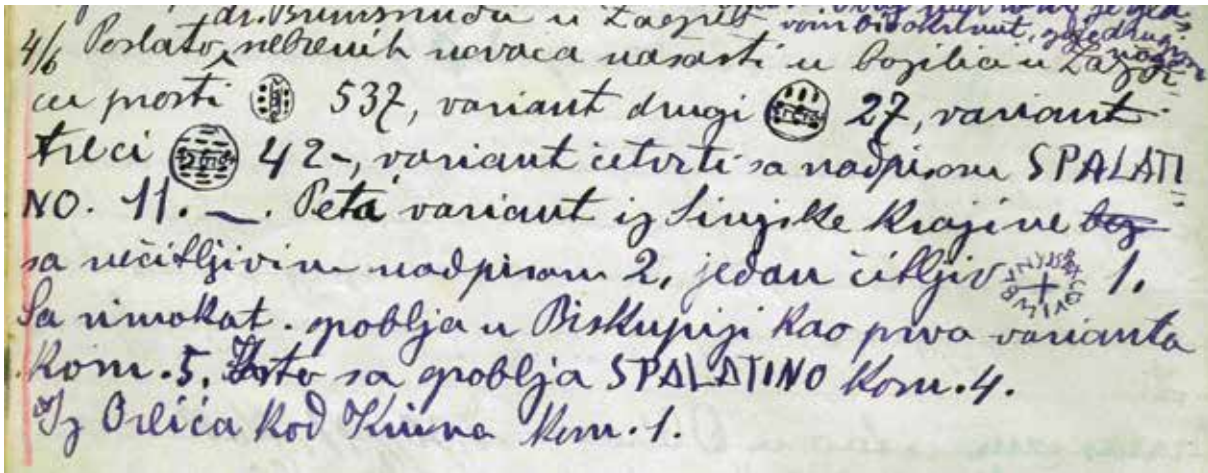
<sup>16</sup> Nađ 2012, str. 416, br. 108.

<sup>17</sup> Gabrić 1967; Mirnik 1981, str. 116, br. 543.

<sup>6</sup> Luschin von Ebengreuth 1901; Luschin von Ebengreuth 1903.

<sup>7</sup> Marun 1998, p. 228.

<sup>8</sup> Rengjeo 1959, pp. 40-47; Dolenc 1993, pp. 66-68.



Sl. 3. Isječak iz Marunovog Starinarskog dnevnika s crtežima i podacima o nalazu novca iz Žažvića i još nekih nalazišta

Fig. 3 Extract from Marun's diary *Starinarski dnevnici* with drawings and information about the find of coins from Žažvić and some other sites

žažvički nalaz isključivo splitski novac sigurno je sadržavao jedino nalaz iz Muća<sup>18</sup> i možda iz splitske okolice.<sup>19</sup> Većina ostalih nalaza su mješovitog sastava, u kojima se uz splitske novce javljaju druge monete tog vremena, ponajprije novci Venecije i talijanskih komuna.<sup>20</sup> Za nalaz pak sa splitskog Poljuda nije utvrđeno je li osim splitskoga sadržavao još neki novac.<sup>21</sup> Razvidno je da je najveća koncentracija skupnih nalaza sa splitskim komunalnim denarima na širem splitskom području. Nalaz iz Žažvića jedini je zapadno od rijeke Krke i spada u sjevernu Dalmaciju.

Prevladava mišljenje da ove tipove splitskog novca valja datirati u rasponu od sredine do kraja 13. stoljeća.<sup>22</sup> Stoga bi i žažvički nalaz trebao biti datiran u sam kraj 13. ili početak 14. stoljeća, u doba najvećeg uspona hrvatske velikaške obitelji Šubić. Tu osobito treba istaknuti Pavla Šubića, važnu ličnost hrvatskog srednjovjekovlja, koji je pod svojom vlašću imao primorske gradove i nazivao se banom čitave Hrvatske i gospodarom Bosne.<sup>23</sup> Ban Pavao je kao i više članova obitelji Šubića Bribirskih nosio i titulu splitskog kneza, što se može povezati sa žažvičkim nalazom i njegovom spomenutom dataci-

the one from Žažvić, these are: Dugi Rat – Turska peć,<sup>9</sup> Muć,<sup>10</sup> Nerežišća,<sup>11</sup> Slatine,<sup>12</sup> Split – Manuš,<sup>13</sup> Split – Poljud,<sup>14</sup> Split – surroundings,<sup>15</sup> Stari Grad<sup>16</sup> and Trilj.<sup>17</sup> Only the find from Muć,<sup>18</sup> in addition to the Žažvić find, definitely contained exclusively Spalatine coins, and perhaps the one discovered in the vicinity of Split.<sup>19</sup> Most other finds were comprised of a mixed content, including coins from Venice and Italian communes alongside Spalatine coins.<sup>20</sup> In the case of the find from Split-Poljud, it is unclear whether it contained also coins other than those from Split.<sup>21</sup> It is evident that the highest concentration of assemblages with Spalatine communal denarii originates from the broader area of Split. The Žažvić find is the only one that was found west of the Krka river and therefore falls within the territory of northern Dalmatia.

<sup>18</sup> Bulić 1897, str. 126; Mirnik 1981, str. 100, br. 415.

<sup>19</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 115, br. 535.

<sup>20</sup> Dugi Rat – Turska peć, Nerežišća, Slatine, Stari Grad, Trilj, Split – Manuš.

<sup>21</sup> Kliškić 2006, str. 338, bilj. 51.

<sup>22</sup> CNI VI, str. 575-601; Rengeo 1959, str. 40, 43; Dolenc 1993, str. 67; Mimica 1994, str. 309; Dimnik, Dobričić 2008, str. 85

<sup>23</sup> Karbić 2004, str. 11-19.

<sup>9</sup> Kliškić 2006; Nađ 2012, p. 416, No. 111, note 82.

<sup>10</sup> Bulić 1897, p. 126; Mirnik 1981, p. 100, No. 415.

<sup>11</sup> Mirnik 1974; Mirnik 1981, p. 112, No. 508.

<sup>12</sup> Bulić 1897, pp. 125,126; Stockert 1911, pp. 2-12; Stockert 1919, p. 15; Mirnik 1981, p. 115, No. 532.

<sup>13</sup> Nađ 2012, p. 419, No. 120.

<sup>14</sup> Kliškić 2006, p. 339, note 51; Nađ 2012, p. 440, No. 239.

<sup>15</sup> Stockert 1911, p. 11; Mirnik 1981, p. 115, No. 535.

<sup>16</sup> Nađ 2012, p. 416, No. 108.

<sup>17</sup> Gabrić 1967; Mirnik 1981, p. 116, No. 543.

<sup>18</sup> Bulić 1897, p. 126; Mirnik 1981, p. 100, No. 415.

<sup>19</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 115, No. 535.

<sup>20</sup> Dugi Rat – Turska peć, Nerežišća, Slatine, Stari Grad, Trilj, Split – Manuš.

<sup>21</sup> Kliškić 2006, p. 338, note 51.

jom. Tome u prilog ide i činjenica da je Pavlov brat Mladen I. kao splitski knez 1302. godine izdao privilegij splitskim trgovcima koji se odnosio na cijeli prostor pod kontrolom Bribiraca, uključujući Hrvatsku i Bosnu.<sup>24</sup> Ovdje, međutim, moram skrenuti pozornost i na novu teoriju koju su nedavno iznijeli M. Ilkić i D. Filipčić, tvrdeći da datacija splitskog novca ne prelazi razvijeni srednji vijek.<sup>25</sup> Do takve spoznaje došli su proučavanjem arheoloških slojeva u kojima su splitski novci pronađeni, te analizom ikonografskih elemenata i diplomatskih isprava, vezujući skupne nalaze s tatarskim prodorom 1242. godine.<sup>26</sup> Ovakva teorija svakako je vrijedna pozornosti, a s obzirom i na međusobne sukobe samih Bribiraca u prvoj polovini 13. stoljeća, treba je svakako imati na umu u budućim proučavanjima kronologije splitskog novca.

## 2. Dinara

Kako izvještava Marun, na nepoznatom mjestu u Dinari pronađeno je 14 primjeraka mletačkog novca dužda Dandola, jedan slavonski, pretpostavljam banovac, te kasnije još tri, kako navodi, jednaka novca, pri čemu nije sigurno na što konkretno misli.<sup>27</sup> Marunov opis je nedostatan da bi se novci preciznije odredili i utvrdilo barem približno mjesto nalaza. Riječ je vjerojatno o području sjeverno od sela Kijevo, otkud se preko Dinare moglo dublje u unutrašnjost i kuda je vodio stari prometni pravac spajajući Kninsku i Cetinsku županiju. Upravo s tog prostora s položaja Suvi doci potječe otprije poznati skupni nalaz venecijanskog novca dužda Pietra Gradeniga.<sup>28</sup> U tom prostoru smještena su i mnoga arheološka nalazišta s bogatom građom.<sup>29</sup> Što se srednjeg vijeka tiče, ovdje treba istaknuti kasnosrednjovjekovnu utvrdu Glavaš, koja s padina Dinare dominira cijelim krajem,<sup>30</sup> te položaj Pržinolom, gdje je ubicirano ranosrednjovjekovno groblje već prije ugroženo eksploatacijom pijeska.<sup>31</sup>

Upravo među pijeskom u nekom žlijebu nastalom djelovanjem vode pronađen je skupni novčani nalaz o kojem je ovdje riječ. Opisujući nalaz, Ma-

The prevailing opinion is that these types of Spalatine coins date from the mid to late 13<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>22</sup> The Žažvić find should therefore also be dated to the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. the time when the rise of the Croatian noble family Šubić reached its peak. Particularly noteworthy is Paul Šubić, an important figure in Croatian medieval history who ruled over the coastal cities and held the titles *Ban of all Croatia and Lord of Bosnia*.<sup>23</sup> As several other members of the noble family Šubić of Birbir, ban Paul held also the title of count of Split, which can be linked to the find in Žažvić and its aforementioned dating. This is further supported by the fact that Paul's brother, Mladen I, as the count of Split, issued privileges to Split merchants in 1302 that applied to the entire territory under the control of the Šubić family, including Croatia and Bosnia.<sup>24</sup> However, it should be noted that a new theory has been recently proposed by M. Ilkić and D. Filipčić, suggesting that the dating of Spalatine coins does not extend beyond the High Middle Ages.<sup>25</sup> They arrived at this conclusion by studying the archaeological layers in which the Spalatine coins were found, but also by analysing iconographic elements and diplomatic documents, linking the assemblages to the Mongol invasion of 1242.<sup>26</sup> This theory clearly deserves our attention, particularly in light of the internal conflicts among the nobility of Bribir in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and should certainly be taken into account in future studies of the chronology of Spalatine coins.

## 2. Dinara mountain

Marun reported on the discovery of 14 Venetian coins featuring Doge Dandolo in an unknown location on the Dinara mountain, next to one Slavonian coin, likely a *banovac*, and later three more, as he mentioned, similar coins, though it is uncertain what exactly he meant by that.<sup>27</sup> However, Marun's description is insufficient to precisely identify the coins or determine at least approximately the location of the find. It likely refers to an area north of

<sup>24</sup> Novak 1957, str. 473.

<sup>25</sup> Ilkić, Filipčić 2021, str. 254.

<sup>26</sup> Ilkić, Filipčić 2021.

<sup>27</sup> Marun 1998, str. 90.

<sup>28</sup> Šeparović 2007.

<sup>29</sup> Milošević 1998, str. 62-87.

<sup>30</sup> Milošević 1998, str. 64.

<sup>31</sup> Milošević 1998, str. 80.

<sup>22</sup> CNI VI, pp. 575-601; Rengjeo 1959, pp. 40, 43; Dolenc 1993, p. 67; Mimica 1994, p. 309; Dimnik, Dobrinčić 2008, p. 85

<sup>23</sup> Karbić 2004, pp. 11-19.

<sup>24</sup> Novak 1957, p. 473.

<sup>25</sup> Ilkić, Filipčić 2021, p. 254.

<sup>26</sup> Ilkić, Filipčić 2021.

<sup>27</sup> Marun 1998, p. 90.



Sl. 4. Kasnosrednjovjekovna utvrda Glavaš (Dinarić) pod Dinarom (snimka: Općina Kijevo)  
*Fig. 4 Late medieval fortress of Glavaš (Dinarić) below the Dinara mountain (photo: municipality Kijevo)*

run spominje dužda Dandola, no ne navodi koje- ga, što otežava dataciju. Naime, poznata su četiri dužda s tim prezimenom, čiji se novci javljaju u skupnim nalazima na istočnom Jadranu od 13. pa do 15. stoljeća. Skupni nalazi 13. stoljeća s novcem Enrica Dandola su Crikvenica,<sup>32</sup> Perušić u Lici (okolica),<sup>33</sup> Split – periferija<sup>34</sup> i Dugi Rat – Turska Peć.<sup>35</sup> Još brojniji su skupni nalazi 14. stoljeća, s monetama nekog od duždeva, Giovannija, Francesca ili Andree Dandola. To su Bribir – Dol, Gala,<sup>36</sup> Nerežišća,<sup>37</sup> Slatine,<sup>38</sup> Sukošan – Sv. Martin u južnoj Hrvatskoj,<sup>39</sup> zatim Jezerane<sup>40</sup> i Švica<sup>41</sup> u Lici, te Gornji Klasnić na Banovini.<sup>42</sup> Novac Andree Dandola zabilježen je i u skupnom nalazu iz Široke Kule u Lici, koji se najmlađim novcem datira u 15.

the village of Kijevo, which provides access to the interior via the Dinara mountain, following an ancient trade route that connected the Knin and Cetina counties. It is precisely from this area, i.e. from site Suvi Doci, that a previously known assemblage of Venetian coins depicting Doge Pietro Gradenigo originates.<sup>28</sup> The area is also known for its many archaeological sites with rich material.<sup>29</sup> In terms of the Middle Ages, it is noteworthy to mention the late medieval fortress of Glavaš, which dominates the entire region from the slopes of the Dinara mountain,<sup>30</sup> and site Pržinolom where an early medieval cemetery was located but has already been threatened by sand exploitation earlier.<sup>31</sup>

It was precisely among the sand, i.e. in a channel that was formed by water action, that the respective assemblage of coins was discovered. In his description of the find, Marun though mentions Doge Dandolo, but does not specify which one, making the dating even more complicated. Namely, there were four doges with that surname whose coins appeared

<sup>32</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 97, br. 397.

<sup>33</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 101, br. 422

<sup>34</sup> Marović 1966, str. 39; Mirnik 1981, str. 102, br. 435.

<sup>35</sup> Kliškić 2006, str. 345.

<sup>36</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 107, br. 472.

<sup>37</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 112, br. 508.

<sup>38</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 115, br. 532.

<sup>39</sup> Nalaz u grobu. O tome vidi: Vučić 2006, str. 225-227.

<sup>40</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 108, br. 477.

<sup>41</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 116, br. 542.

<sup>42</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 107, br. 474.

<sup>28</sup> Šeparović 2007.

<sup>29</sup> Milošević 1998, pp. 62-87.

<sup>30</sup> Milošević 1998, p. 64.

<sup>31</sup> Milošević 1998, p. 80.

stoljeće.<sup>43</sup> Prisutnost slavonskog banovca sugerira da je skupni nalaz iz Dinare sličan onom otkrivenom 1961. godine na Bribirskoj glavici kod crkve sv. Marije na Dolu.<sup>44</sup> Taj nalaz koji se čuva u Muzeju hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika sadrži mletačke novce među kojima su najbrojniji upravo soldini, ali i groševi duždeva Francesca i Andree Dandola uz primjerke slavonskih banovaca iz vremena Karla I. Roberta.<sup>45</sup> Upravo novac Andree Dandola ključan je za dataciju tog nalaza u doba sukoba Venecije i Ludovika Anžuvina za prevlast nad gradom Zadróm. S obzirom na manjkave podatke ne možemo biti sigurni ima li i nalaz iz Dinare veze s tim događajima, no s obzirom na savezništvo Bribiraca i Venecije takva je mogućnost posve realna. Dakle, na osnovi svega iznesenog možemo zaključiti da skupni nalaz iz Dinare potječe s nekog poddinarskog položaja između izvora Cetine i Knina, a moguće ga je datirati oko sredine 14. stoljeća, u doba dužda Andree Dandola.

### 3. Ježević

Ježević je naselje u blizini Vrlike uz obalu današnjeg Peručkog jezera. Šturi Marunov podatak iz 1909. godine govori o otkupu 25 komada srebrnog novca.<sup>46</sup> Premda je opis novca tu donekle nespretan, riječ je bez sumnje o srebrnim denarima Ludovika Anžuvina. Marun naime, u više navrata koristi izraz S. Ludovicus kada govori o Ludovikovim kovovima.<sup>47</sup> Ne znamo je li skupni nalaz sadržavao još kakav novac toga vremena. Ovdje je bez sumnje riječ o denarima s prikazom ugarskog anžuvinskog grba na aversu i sv. Ladislava na reversu, kakav spada u najčešće srednjovjekovne novce na istočnoj jadranskoj obali:

Pretpostavljeni opis novca:

Denar, 1366.-1382. g.

A. + LODOVICI · R · VnGARIE

Ugarski anžuvinski grb sa šest ljiljana,

uokolo tri ljiljana

r. · S · LADIS – LAVS R

Sv. Ladislav stoji s helebardom

Rethy, Probst 1958, str. 101. br. 94.

in assemblages in the eastern Adriatic from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. 13<sup>th</sup>-century assemblages with coins of Enrico Dandolo were found in Crikvenica,<sup>32</sup> Perušić in the Lika region (surroundings),<sup>33</sup> Split – suburbs<sup>34</sup> and Dugi Rat – Turska Peć.<sup>35</sup> Even more numerous are the 14<sup>th</sup>-century assemblages of coins of one of the Doges Giovanni, Francesco or Andrea Dandolo. These are the ones from Bribir – Dol, Gala,<sup>36</sup> Nerežišća,<sup>37</sup> Slatine,<sup>38</sup> Sukošan – St. Martin in southern Croatia,<sup>39</sup> Jezerane<sup>40</sup> and Švica<sup>41</sup> in the Lika region, as well as Gornji Klasnić in the Banovina region.<sup>42</sup> Coins of Andrea Dandolo were also found in the assemblage at site Široka Kula in Lika, which is dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> century based upon the youngest coins in it.<sup>43</sup> The presence of a Slavonian *banovac* indicates that the assemblage from the Dinara mountain is similar to the one discovered in 1961 at Bribirsko glavica near the church of St. Mary on Dol.<sup>44</sup> This find, which is housed in the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, contains Venetian coins, among which the soldini are most numerous, as well as grossi of Doges Francesco and Andrea Dandolo, alongside specimens of Slavonian banovac from the time of Charles I of Hungary.<sup>45</sup> The coin of Andrea Dandolo is, in this regard, crucial for dating the find to the time of the conflict between Venice and Louis of Anjou for supremacy over the city of Zadar. Given the scant data, we cannot be sure if the find from the Dinara mountain is related to those events, but considering the alliance between the noble families of Bribir and Venice, such a possibility is entirely plausible. Based on everything earlier presented, we can therefore conclude that the assemblage from the Dinara mountain originates from a location at the foot of the mountain between the sources of the Cetina river and Knin, and that it can be dated to the

<sup>32</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 97, No. 397.

<sup>33</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 101, No. 422.

<sup>34</sup> Marović 1966, p. 39; Mirnik 1981, p. 102, No. 435.

<sup>35</sup> Kliškić 2006, p. 345.

<sup>36</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 107, No. 472.

<sup>37</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 112, No. 508.

<sup>38</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 115, No. 532.

<sup>39</sup> Grave find. For more details, see: Vučić 2006, pp. 225-227.

<sup>40</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 108, No. 477.

<sup>41</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 116, No. 542.

<sup>42</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 107, No. 474.

<sup>43</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 125, No. 599.

<sup>44</sup> Delonga 1987, p. 109.

<sup>45</sup> Šeparović 2011.

<sup>43</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 125, br. 599.

<sup>44</sup> Delonga 1987, str. 109.

<sup>45</sup> Šeparović 2011.

<sup>46</sup> Marun 1998, str. 188.

<sup>47</sup> Marun 1998, str. 80, 81, 144, 145, 170





Sl. 5. Denar Ludovika Anžuvince, 1366.-1382., Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, nepoznato nalazište (snimila: G. Šeparović)  
 Fig. 5 Denarius of Louis of Anjou from 1366-1382, Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, unknown site (photo by: G. Šeparović)

Osobito veliki broj primjeraka tog novca potječe iz skupnog nalaza u Pridrazi, gdje ga je više od 200 komada.<sup>48</sup> Tijekom istraživanja crkve sv. Martina kod Sukošana, u grobu 1, pronađeno je 106 primjeraka Ludovikova novca uz još neke srednjovjekovne kovanice, tako da tu možemo govoriti i o grobnom i o skupnom nalazu.<sup>49</sup> Ludovikov novac zastupljen je i u ličkim skupnim nalazima. To su Švica – Crkvina,<sup>50</sup> Široka Kula<sup>51</sup> te Udbina – katedrala sv. Jakova, gdje su novci također pronađeni u grobu.<sup>52</sup> Nalazu iz Ježevića je po svom sastavu najsličniji udbinski skupni nalaz, a vremenski mu je jako blizak grobni – skupni nalaz iz obližnjih Koljana.<sup>53</sup> O brojnim pojedinačnim nalazima Ludovikovih denara nedavno sam pisao pa, pozivajući se na taj rad, na ovome mjestu samo ukazujem na veliku rasprostranjenost tog novca diljem južne Hrvatske.<sup>54</sup> Takvo stanje može se objasniti kraljevim vojnim i političkim angažmanom, osobito u smjeru Zadra, koji je rezultirao sklapanjem Zadarskog mira 1358. godine, čime se prostor dalmatinskog kopna i otoka, do tada pod mletačkom vlašću, vratio pod okrilje hrvatsko-ugarskog vladara.

time of Doge Andrea Dandolo or around the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century respectively.

### 3. Ježević

Ježević is a settlement located near Vrlika, on the shores of the present-day lake Peruća. Marun's scarce information from 1909 tells us only about the purchase of 25 silver coins.<sup>46</sup> Although the description of the coins is somewhat clumsy, it undoubtedly refers to silver denarii of Louis of Anjou. Marun repeatedly uses the term 'S. Ludovicus' when referring to Louis's coins.<sup>47</sup> However, it is not known whether the assemblage also contained any other coins from that time. Undoubtedly, these are denarii with the depiction of the Hungarian-Anjou coat of arms on the obverse and St. Ladislaus on the reverse, which belongs to the most common medieval coins on the eastern Adriatic coast.

Presumed description of the coin:

Denar, 1366-1382 AD

Obv. + LODOVICI · R · VnGARIE

Coat of arms of Hungary and Anjou with six fleurs-de-lis, surrounded by three fleurs-de-lis

Rev. · S · LADIS – LAVS R

St. Ladislaus standing with halberd

Rethy, Probst 1958, p. 101. No. 94.

A particularly large amount of these coins originates from the Pridraga hoard that contained over 200 pieces.<sup>48</sup> During the research of the church of St. Martin near Sukošan, precisely in grave 1, 106 coins of Louis the Hungarian were found along with some other medieval coins, so we can refer to them as both a grave find and an assemblage.<sup>49</sup> Coins of Louis the Hungarian were also present in assemblages in the Lika region, namely in Švica – Crkvina,<sup>50</sup> Široka Kula,<sup>51</sup> Udbina – Cathedral of St. James, where the coins were also found within a grave.<sup>52</sup> The assemblage from Udbina is, in terms of its composition, the most similar one to the coin as-

<sup>48</sup> Ilkić, Belošević 2019, str. 218-260.

<sup>49</sup> Vučić 2006, str. 218-224.

<sup>50</sup> Mirmik 1981, str. 116, br. 542; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, str. 32.

<sup>51</sup> Mirmik 1981, str. 125, br. 599; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, str. 123, br. 244.

<sup>52</sup> Vučić 2019, str. 42-50.

<sup>53</sup> Nalaz je iz groba 49. Novci su bili ispod zdjelice, vjerojatno u platnenoj vrećici. Među njima nema novca Ludovika Anžuvince, ali su prisutne mletačke i padovanske monete nakon sredine 14. st. O tome vidi: Jurčević 2008, str. 144, 145.

<sup>54</sup> Šeparović 2022, str. 333-335.

<sup>46</sup> Marun 1998, p. 188.

<sup>47</sup> Marun 1998, pp. 80, 81, 144, 145, 170

<sup>48</sup> Ilkić, Belošević 2019, pp. 218-260.

<sup>49</sup> Vučić 2006, pp. 218-224.

<sup>50</sup> Mirmik 1981, p. 116, No. 542; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, p. 32.

<sup>51</sup> Mirmik 1981, p. 125, No. 599; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, p. 123, No. 244.

<sup>52</sup> Vučić 2019, pp. 42-50.

U Muzeju hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika čuva se više od sto primjeraka Ludovikova novca, bez podataka o mjestu ili okolnostima nalaza, pa je izvjesno da se među njim kriju primjerci iz Ježevića.

#### 4. Zečevo

Utvrdna Zečevo, smještena u blizini suvremene ceste između naselja Đevrske i Kistanje, u srednjem je vijeku bila pod vlašću Šubića Bribirskih.

Prema Marunovim podacima u zečevačkom gaju pronađen je nepoznati broj primjeraka akvilejskog novca, od kojeg su neki otkupljeni za Muzej.<sup>55</sup> Na području srednjovjekovne Hrvatske akvilejski novac je u skupnim nalazima zastupljen najčešće s mletačkim, ali i s drugim novcem tog vremena. Takvi nalazi su primjerice Široka Kula,<sup>56</sup> Rudopolje<sup>57</sup> i Lipova glavica u Lici,<sup>58</sup> zatim Pridraga u južnoj Hrvatskoj<sup>59</sup> te Senj u podvelebitskom primorju.<sup>60</sup> U pridraškom skupnom nalazu akvilejski novac je najbrojniji i čini više od trećine od sveg zastupljenog novca.<sup>61</sup> Isključivo akvilejski novac spominje se u skupnim nalazima iz Drivenika kod Crikvenice<sup>62</sup> te iz okolice Bihaća.<sup>63</sup> Prema sastavu poznatih skupnih nalaza očekivati je da je i nalaz iz Zečeva sadržavao novace akvilejskih patrijarha druge polovine 14. i početka 15. stoljeća, a osobito primjerke denara Antonija II. i Ludovika II., koji spadaju u najčešći akvilejski novac u južnoj Hrvatskoj. Takav novac Marun više puta spominje pa je očekivati da ga je prepoznao i u ovom skupnom nalazu.<sup>64</sup> Uz akvilejski novac moguće da je u nalazu bilo i drugih kovanica, pri čemu Marun spominje samo jednu koja očito nije akvilejska.<sup>65</sup> Na osnovi ovih šturih

semblage from Ježević, while the grave find/assembly from nearby Koljani is chronologically very close.<sup>53</sup> I recently wrote about numerous individual finds of denarii of Louis of Hungary, so, referring to that work, I will only point out here the widespread presence of these coins throughout southern Croatia.<sup>54</sup> Such a situation can be explained by the king's military and political involvement, especially towards Zadar, which resulted in the Treaty of Zadar in 1358. Under this treaty, the area of the Dalmatian mainland and islands, which had been under Venetian rule until then, returned under the dominion of the Croatian-Hungarian ruler. The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments keeps over a hundred specimens of Louis's coins without information on the place or circumstances of the find. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that some of these specimens are also from Ježević.

#### 4. Zečevo

The Zečevo fortress, situated near the modern road between the settlements of Đevrske and Kistanje, was ruled by the Šubić family from Bribir during the Middle Ages.

According to Marun's data, an unknown number of Aquileian coins were discovered in the Zečevo grove, some of which were purchased for the Museum.<sup>55</sup> In the territory of medieval Croatia, Aquileian coins have most often been found alongside Venetian coins in assemblages, but also with other coins of that time. Such finds are, for example, the ones from Široka Kula,<sup>56</sup> Rudopolje<sup>57</sup> and Lipova glavica in the Lika region,<sup>58</sup> Pridraga in southern Croatia<sup>59</sup> and Senj, located on the coast below the Velebit mountain range.<sup>60</sup> Aquileian coins represent more

<sup>55</sup> Marun 1998, str. 199, 201. U Zečevačkom gaju, u smrekovom panju.

<sup>56</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 125, br. 599; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, str. 123, 124.

<sup>57</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 124, br. 594; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, str. 29.

<sup>58</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 123, br. 582; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, str. 118.

<sup>59</sup> Ilkić, Belošević 2019.

<sup>60</sup> Dukat, Glavičić 1975, str. 193; Mirnik 1981, str. 124, br. 596.

<sup>61</sup> Ilkić, Belošević 2019, str. 15, 23-26.

<sup>62</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 120, br. 567.

<sup>63</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 119, br. 560.

<sup>64</sup> Marun doduše stavlja upitnik, što znači da nije potpuno siguran u atribuciju novca.

<sup>65</sup> Marun 1998, str. 201. *Kupio sam od Kate ud. Sinobad na Gjevrskam 5 srebrenih akvilejskih (?) novaca i jedan neznam točno čiji....*

<sup>53</sup> The find is from grave 49. The coins were beneath the pelvis, probably in a cloth bag. There were no coins of Louis of Anjou among them, but Venetian and Paduan coins from the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century. For more details, see: Jurčević 2008, pp. 144, 145.

<sup>54</sup> Šeparović 2022, pp. 333-335.

<sup>55</sup> Marun 1998, pp. 199, 201. In the grove of Zečevo, inside a spruce stump.

<sup>56</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 125, No. 599; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, pp. 123, 124.

<sup>57</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 124, No. 594; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, p. 29.

<sup>58</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 123, No. 582; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, p. 118.

<sup>59</sup> Ilkić, Belošević 2019.

<sup>60</sup> Dukat, Glavičić 1975, p. 193; Mirnik 1981, p. 124, No. 596.



Sl. 6. Utvrda Zečevo u istoimenom selu kod Kistanja (snimio: A. Alajbeg)

Fig. 6 *Fortress of Zečevo in the village of the same name near Kistanje (photo by: A. Alajbeg)*

podataka i tragom ostalih skupnih nalaza s akvilejskim novcem na istočnom Jadranu može se samo pretpostaviti da je skupni nalaz iz Zečeva zakopan početkom 15. stoljeća, u okviru novonastale političke situacije obilježene prodajom Dalmacije Mletačkoj Republici od strane Ladislava Napuljskog.

### 5. Kapitulum ili Polača

Pod nadnevkom 30. 12. 1894. Marun donosi podatke o skupnom nalazu 12 komada mletačkog novca za koji nije sigurno gdje je točno pronađen jer sami nalaznici donose o tome oprečne informacije.<sup>66</sup> Jedan put kažu da je novac pronađen na nekoj oranici pokraj Fumiševe glavice na Kapitulumu, a drugi put da je pronađen na Polači.<sup>67</sup> Uz to se spominju tri turske akče koje sigurno ne pripadaju nalazu, te Hrvojev novac za koji Marun smatra da je iz nalaza. Iz ovakvih šturih informacija jedino se može pretpostaviti da je bila riječ o skupnom nalazu koji je sadržavao mletački novac i možda neke druge

than a third of all coins found in the assemblage of Pridraga.<sup>61</sup> Finds of exclusively Aquileian coins are also mentioned regarding the assemblages from Drivenik near Crikvenica,<sup>62</sup> and from the vicinity of Bihać.<sup>63</sup> Based on the composition of known assemblages, it is reasonable to assume that the find from Zečevo also contained coins of the Patriarchate of Aquileia from the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, particularly specimens of denarii of Antonio II Panciera and Louis II, which are among the most common Aquileian coins in southern Croatia. Marun mentions such coins several times, indicating that he recognized them also in this assemblage.<sup>64</sup> Alongside Aquileian coins, it is possible that there were also other coins in the assemblage, although Marun mentions only one that obviously was not Aquileian.<sup>65</sup> Based on this limit-

<sup>66</sup> Marun 1998, str. 59.

<sup>67</sup> Fumiševa glavica danas se zove Kunčevića glavica. Na ovom podatku zahvaljujem kolegi Milošu Biserku.

<sup>61</sup> Ilkić, Belošević 2019, p. 15, 23-26.

<sup>62</sup> Mirmik 1981, p. 120, No. 567.

<sup>63</sup> Mirmik 1981, p. 119, No. 560.

<sup>64</sup> Marun, however, places a question mark, indicating that he is not entirely certain about the attribution of the coins.

<sup>65</sup> Marun 1998, p. 201. *I bought from Kate, widow of Sin-*

kovanice, među kojima su najmlađe one s prijelaza 14. na 15. stoljeće. Time bi on kronološki bio bližak spomenutom nalazu iz Zečeva, ali i skupnom nalazu iz Pridrage koji je uz brojne druge različite novce sadržavao i monete mletačkih duždeva i vojvode Hrvoja i koji se datira u drugo desetljeće 15. stoljeća.<sup>68</sup> Jedan od tri primjerka s nepoznatog nalazišta koji se čuvaju u Muzeju hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika mogao bi potjecati iz Kapitul/Polača skupnog nalaza.

Pretpostavljeni opis Hrvojeva novca:

Groš 1403.-1413. g.

A. + M · CHERVOII · DVCIS · S ·

Štit iznad kojeg je kaciga i ruka s mačem.

U polju 2 križića i 3 ljiljana

R. · S DOIMVS · SPALETI · M ·

Sv. Duje stoji, dijeli blagoslov i drži biskupski štap

Rengjeo 1959, str. 47-54.



Sl. 7. Groš vojvode Hrvoja, 1403.-1413., Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, nepoznato nalazište (snimila: G. Šeparović)  
Fig. 7 Groschen of Duke Hrvoje from 1403.-1413, Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, unknown site (photo by: G. Šeparović)

## 6. Raduklija

Gradina Raduklija ili kako je još nazivaju Tvrda glavica uzdiže se pokraj istoimenog potoka, oko tri kilometra južno od Drvara. Spada pod naselje Drvar Selo. Iz Marunovih bilješki doznajemo da je pri vrhu gradine keći mještana Sime Milinovića pasući stoku pronašla na skupu 56 primjeraka srebrnog novca.<sup>69</sup> Marun je 54 primjerka uspio nabaviti, dok je 2 primjerka spomenuti Milinović zadržao za sebe. Marun je ipak i ova dva izdvojena dobio na uvid i opisao ih zajedno s ostalim novcima služe-

ed data and in accordance with other assemblages containing Aquileian coins on the eastern Adriatic coast, it can be assumed that the assemblage from Zečevo was buried at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century due to the newly emerging political situation marked by the sale of Dalmatia to the Republic of Venice by Ladislaus of Naples.

## 5. Kapitul or Polača

In his diary entry on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1894, Marun provides information on the discovery of 12 pieces of Venetian coins. However, he is uncertain regarding the exact location of the find due to conflicting information provided by the finders themselves.<sup>66</sup> At one point, they claim the coins were found in a field near Fumiševa Glavica on Kapitul, while at other times they state they were found in Polača.<sup>67</sup> Additionally, three Ottoman akçe coins are mentioned, which certainly do not belong to the find, but also coins of Hrvoje, which Marun believes are part of the find. Based upon this scant information, it can only be assumed that this was an assemblage that contained Venetian coins and perhaps some other coins, among which the youngest coins date back to the turn from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, it would be chronologically close to the aforementioned one from Zečevo and the assemblage from Pridraga, which contained numerous different coins, including coins of Venetian doges and Duke Hrvoje, dating back to the second decade of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>68</sup> One of the three specimens from an unknown site, kept in the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, could originate from the assemblage from Kapitul/Polača.

Presumed description of the coin of Hrvoje:

Groschen 1403-1413 AD

A. + M · CHERVOII · DVCIS · S ·

Shield with helmet and hand with a sword above. In the field: two small crosses and three fleurs-de-lis.

R. · S DOIMVS · SPALETI · M ·

St. Domnius standing, gives blessing and holds bishop's staff

Rengjeo 1959, pp. 47-54.

*obad, in Devrske, 5 silver Aquileian (?) coins and one coin I'm not exactly sure whose it is....*

<sup>66</sup> Marun 1998, p. 59.

<sup>67</sup> Fumiševa glavica is now called Kunčevića glavica. I am grateful for this information to my colleague Miloš Biserko.

<sup>68</sup> Ilkić, Belošević 2019, pp. 41, 42.

<sup>68</sup> Ilkić, Belošević 2019, str. 41, 42.

<sup>69</sup> Marun 1998, str. 187.

ći se Papadopolijem.<sup>70</sup> Gotovo svi novci pripadaju mletačkom duždu Francescu Foscariju, jedan je talijanskog grada Ferare.<sup>71</sup> Po opisu novci su sljedeći:

1. Venecija, Francesco Foscari,  
dužd 1423. - 1457. g.  
Grossone da 8 soldi (8 komada)  
A. FRANCISCVS.FOSCARI DVX  
Dužd stoji lijevo držeći zastavu,  
uokolo biserna kružnica.  
R. +.SANCTVS.MARCVS.VENETI.  
Poprsje svetog Marka, desnom rukom  
blagoslivlja, u lijevoj drži Evandjelje,  
uokolo biserna kružnica.  
Papadopoli str. 269, br. 3.

2. Venecija, Francesco Foscari,  
dužd 1423. - 1457. g.  
Grossone da 8 soldi (47 komada)  
A. FRANCISCVS FOSCARI DVX  
Dužd kleči lijevo držeći zastavu.  
R. SANCTVS MARCVS VENETI

<sup>70</sup> Marun 1998, str. 187, 188. Zabunu izazivaju različiti brojevi u katalogu i na tablama. Budući da Marun u jednom slučaju kaže da su novci opisani pod br. 4, pretpostavljam da misli na brojeve u katalogu.

<sup>71</sup> O sudbini ovog novca dade se naslutiti također iz Marunovih bilješki. Pod nadnevkom 15. - 18. 5. 1913. Marun optužuje K. Stockerta za otuđenje novca: *Došao u Knin dr. Stockert da bolje opiše i preriše nalazište žažvičkih novaca. Stavio sam mu ih na raspolaganje ali nisam znao da koga stavim uzanj da ga nadzire. Pokle je obavio ovaj posao izrazio mi je želju da bi nam klasificirao turske novce, te preuredio Mletačke. Turske je popisao a neke kao slabo sačuvane odstranio. Pri preuredbi Mletačkih novaca upozorio sam ga na nalazište onih riedkih Frane Foscara, sastojćih od 54 komada. On je zanjekao njihovu vrijednost. Pred podne dne 18. tek. među drugom gospodom obašli su muzej dr. Portada i poglavarstveni koncipient Draži te opazivši da bez nadzora dr. Stochert opisuje starinske novce upozorili su me na lakoumnost kojem dotičniku bez nadzora prepuštam tako delikatan posao. Malo poslie nego su se ovi iz muzeja odalečili a to je bilo malo časa pred podne u nekoj dvojbi pošao sam da pregledam zbirku Foscarevih novaca i odmah na svoje veliko iznenadjenje opazio sam da isti novci nisu na njihovom prvobitnom mjestu te sam ih stao tražiti po drugim ladjicam. Nu, razbacane kojekuda nisam našao nego samo devet komada, a opazio da ostalih već nema. Uzbudjen odmah sam na to upozorio dr. Stocherta, indirektno njega čineć odgovornim za ovo pomanjkanje. Usljed ove opazke isti se je smetenim našao te koješta nesuvisla stao u svoje opravdanje navoditi. Na žalost nije poznato kakav je bio epilog ove neugodne epizode.*

## 6. Raduklija

The hillfort Raduklija, also known as Tvrda Glavica, rises beside the stream of the same name about three kilometres south of Drvar, and belongs to the settlement of Drvar Selo. According to Marun's notes, a hoard of 56 pieces of silver coins was found near the top of the hillfort by the daughter of a local resident named Sime Milinović while tending the cattle.<sup>69</sup> Marun managed to acquire 54 of them, while aforementioned Milinović kept 2 for himself. Nevertheless, Marun managed to examine and describe these two coins, along with the rest of the coins using Papadopoli's work.<sup>70</sup> The majority of the coins belong to the Venetian Doge Francesco Foscari, with one originating from the Italian city of Ferrara.<sup>71</sup> Based on the description, the coins are as follows:

<sup>69</sup> Marun 1998, p. 187.

<sup>70</sup> Marun 1998, pp. 187, 188. Confusion arises from different numbers in the catalogue and tables. Since Marun mentions in one instance that the coins are described under No. 4, I assume he is referring to the numbers in the catalogue.

<sup>71</sup> The fate of these coins can also be inferred from Marun's notes. In the diary entry of 15<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> May 1913, Marun accuses K. Stockert of stealing the money: *Dr. Stockert came to Knin to better describe and sketch the site of discovery of the Žažvić coins. I made the coins available to him, but I didn't know whom to put alongside him to supervise him. After he completed this task, he expressed the wish to classify the Ottoman coins for us and reorganize the Venetian ones. He listed the Ottoman ones and removed some as poorly preserved. During the reorganization of the Venetian coins, I draw his attention to the site where those rare ones from Francesco Foscari were found, consisting of 54 pieces. He dismissed their value. In the morning of the 18<sup>th</sup>, Dr. Portada and the town hall clerk Draži, among other gentlemen, visited the museum and noticed that Dr. Stockert was describing ancient coins without supervision, they warned me about the carelessness of entrusting such a delicate task to him without supervision. Shortly after these gentlemen left the museum, which was just before noon, and in some doubt, I went to examine the collection of the Foscari coins, and to my great surprise, immediately noticed that the same coins were not in their original place. I began searching for them in other drawers. However, as they were scattered everywhere, I found only nine coins, and noticed that the others were already missing. Agitated as I was, I immediately draw Dr. Stockert's attention to this fact, indirectly holding him responsible for this shortage. After telling him this, he appeared flustered and began to offer various absurd explanations in his defence. Unfortunately, the outcome of this unpleasant episode is not known.*

Poprsje svetog Marka, desnom rukom blagoslivlja, u lijevoj drži Evandjelje.  
Papadopoli str. 269, br. 4.

3. Ferrara, Vojvoda Borso 1450. – 1471. g.  
Grosseto, 1452. – 1471. g.  
A. bORSIV · DVX S · GEORGIS ·  
Sveti Juraj ispod kojeg je zmaj i vojvoda Borso stoje jedan nasuprot drugog. Između njih je križ.  
R. · S · M · EPS · FERARIENSIS ·  
Sveti Maurelius stoji *en face* držeći biskupski štap u ljevici, desnicom blagoslivlja.  
CNI X/II str. 431, 432.

Nalazu s Raduklije dosta je pozornosti posvetila V. Delonga ističući strateško značenje položaja uz srednjovjekovni karavanski put koji je slijedio raniju rimsku i prapovijesnu komunikaciju.<sup>72</sup> Ona ga zajedno s ostalim sličnim nalazima promatra u kontekstu opće društvene i gospodarske konjunktura, koja je rezultirala pojačanim dotokom mletačkog novca, osobito moneta dužda Francesca Foscarija na teritorij srednjovjekovne Hrvatske. Povijesno i geografski gledano područje je to starohrvatske županije Pset, koju spominje Konstantin Porfirogenet, kuda su vodili najkraći putevi od primorskog prostora prema Panoniji. Analizirajući rasprostranjenost Foscarijeva novca u nalazima duž tih komunikacija, Delonga naglašava veliku ulogu koju je odigralo vlaško ili morlačko stanovništvo u karavanskoj trgovini koja je sezala duboko u unutrašnjost Hrvatske i Bosne sve do Slavonije i Srijema.<sup>73</sup> O tome najbolje svjedoče upravo skupni nalazi tada jako cijenjenog mletačkog novca dužda Francesca Foscarija, kojima su obalni gradovi kupovali stoku i poljoprivredne proizvode, ali i financirali infrastrukturu na svom području, pri čemu je od neobične važnosti bilo ulaganje u proizvodnju soli, jako važnog proizvoda u trgovačkoj razmjeni. Sol se distribuirala u unutrašnjost i bila je prijeko potrebna Morlacima, koji su se pretežno bavili stočarstvom i koji su u toj intenzivnoj trgovini i posredovanju između sjevera i juga akumulirali veće količine vrijedne srebrne monete koju susrećemo pojedinačno ili skupno na brojnim nalazištima diljem srednjovjekovne Hrvatske.<sup>74</sup>

U nalazu s Raduklije se, kako vidimo, ističe *grosseto* vojvode Borsosa iz Ferare i upravo vrijeme

1. Venice, Francesco Foscari,  
doge 1423-1457 AD  
Grossone da 8 soldi (8 pieces)  
Obv. .FRANCISCVS.FOSCARI DVX  
The doge standing left and holding a banner, surrounded by a pearl circle.  
Rev. +.SANCTVS.MARCVS.VENETI.  
Bust of St. Mark, his right hand in a gesture of blessing, holding a book of Gospels in his left hand, surrounded by a pearl circle.  
Papadopoli p. 269, No. 3.

2. Venice, Francesco Foscari,  
doge 1423-1457 AD  
Grossone da 8 soldi (47 pieces)  
Obv. FRANCISCVS FOSCARI DVX  
The doge kneeling left and holding a banner.  
Rev. SANCTVS MARCVS VENETI  
Bust of St. Mark, his right hand in a gesture of blessing, holding a book of Gospels in his left hand.  
Papadopoli p. 269, No. 4.

3. Ferrara, Duke Borso 1450-1471 AD  
Grosseto, 1452-1471 AD  
Obv. bORSIV · DVX S · GEORGIS ·  
Saint George beneath whom a dragon and Duke Borso are standing facing each other. Between them is a cross.  
R. · S · M · EPS · FERARIENSIS ·  
Saint Maurilius standing *en face*, holding a bishop's staff in his left hand and giving blessing with his right hand  
CNI X/II p. 431, 432.

V. Delonga has devoted particular attention to the find in Raduklija and pointed out the strategic importance of its position next to the medieval caravan route, which followed earlier Roman and prehistoric communication routes.<sup>72</sup> She examined it, along with other similar finds, in the context of the general social and economic circumstances that resulted in an increased influx of Venetian coins, particularly the coins of Doge Francesco Foscari, into the territory of medieval Croatia. This area corresponds historically and geographically to the early Croatian county of Pset, mentioned by Constantine Porphyrogenitus, through which the shortest routes led from the coastal areas to Pannonia. In her analy-

<sup>72</sup> Delonga 2006, str. 324.

<sup>73</sup> Delonga 2006, str. 319.

<sup>74</sup> Delonga 2006, str. 322, sl.3.

<sup>72</sup> Delonga 2006, p. 324.



Sl. 8. Grossetto vojvode Borsa iz Ferare, 1452.-1471., najvjerojatnije najmlađi novac iz skupnog nalaza s Raduklije (preuzeto iz: <https://en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces338921.html>)

*Fig. 8 Grossetto of Duke Borso of Ferrara, 1452-1471, probably the youngest coin from the assemblage of Raduklija (taken from: <https://en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces338921.html>)*

njegova kovanja govori da je najvjerojatnije riječ o najmlađem novcu iz ovog skupnog nalaza. Činjenica da se oni vremenski djelomično poklapaju s Foscarijevim novcem, koji dominira u nalazu, ukazuje da bi vrijeme deponiranja novca trebalo smjestiti u sam kraj pedesetih ili u šezdesete godine petnaestog stoljeća. To je doba narastajuće osmanske opasnosti i čestih upada Osmanlija u istočne dijelove Hrvatske i Bosnu, koju konačno osvajaju 1463. godine.

## 7. Pliskovo

Pod nadnevkom 6. 6. 1897. Marun opisuje skupni nalaz srebrnog novca iz 16. stoljeća pronađen na području zvanom Pliskovo.<sup>75</sup> Riječ je o prostoru sjeveroistočno od Knina, kuda je prolazio stari prometni pravac koji se iz smjera Cetine spuštao u blizinu slapa Krčić pa dalje prema Kninu. Nekad se prostor nazivao Stara Biskupija i bio je jedinstven s današnjim selom Biskupija, no danas ih dijeli suvremena prometnica Knin - Sinj. U blizini Pliskova spominju se dvije utvrde koje su u kasnom srednjem i ranom novom vijeku kontrolirale prilaze Kninu s istočne i južne strane. S južne strane visoravni nad selom Biskupija nalazi se mala utvrda zvana Brkljačina kula koja se spominje početkom 1630. godine u mletačkim izvorima.<sup>76</sup>

Sa zapadne pak strane, na položaju Topolje, kod izvora Krke, stajala je utvrda koja se spominje još u 14. stoljeću u kontekstu sukoba velikaških obitelji Šubića i Nelipića.<sup>77</sup> Danas nije sačuvana jer se ka-

sis of the distribution of Foscari's coins along these communication routes, Delonga particularly highlighted the significant role played by the Vlach or Morlach population in caravan trade that extended deep into the interior of Croatia and Bosnia, reaching as far as Slavonia and Srijem.<sup>73</sup> This is best evidenced by the assemblages of highly valued Venetian coins of Doge Francesco Foscari, which was used by coastal cities to purchase livestock and agricultural products, but also to finance infrastructure in their areas. Particular important was their investment in salt production, a crucial commodity in trade at that time. Salt was distributed inland and was essential for the Morlachs, who were primarily engaged in animal husbandry, but also managed to accumulate significant quantities of valuable silver coins during their intensive trade and mediation between the north and south, which we encounter individually or as assemblages at numerous sites throughout medieval Croatia.<sup>74</sup>

In the assemblage of Raduklija, it is evident that the grossetto of Duke Borso from Ferrara stands out. The time of its minting suggests that it is likely the youngest coin in the assemblage. The fact that it partially coincides in time with Foscari's coins, which dominate the find, indicates that the time they were hidden should be placed in the late 1450s or the 1460s, a period of increasing Ottoman threat and frequent Ottoman incursions into the eastern parts of Croatia and Bosnia, which they eventually conquered in 1463.

## 7. Pliskovo

Marun's diary entry of 6<sup>th</sup> June 1897 provides us with a description of an assemblage of 16<sup>th</sup>-century silver coins that was discovered in an area called Pliskovo,<sup>75</sup> which is located northeast of Knin, where an old trade route passed through from the direction of the Cetina River, descending near the Krčić waterfall and continuing towards Knin. The area was once called Stara Biskupija and belonged to the present-day village of Biskupija, but nowadays they are separated by the modern road Knin - Sinj. There are mentions of two fortresses near Pliskovo, which controlled the access to Knin from the east and south during the Late Middle Ages and early modern period. One of these fortresses is the

<sup>75</sup> Marun 1998, str. 85.

<sup>76</sup> Zlatović 1896, str. 150. Ostaci utvrde su iznad Bračića jezera, a lokalno stanovništvo zove je Gradina.

<sup>77</sup> Zlatović 1896, str. 150.

<sup>73</sup> Delonga 2006, p. 319.

<sup>74</sup> Delonga 2006, p. 322, fig.3.

<sup>75</sup> Marun 1998, p. 85.



Sl. 9. Brkljačina kula ili Gradina u selu Biskupija kod Knina (snimio: A. Alajbeg)

Fig. 9 Tower called Brkljačina kula or Gradina in the village of Biskupija near Knin (photo by: A. Alajbeg)

men s nje koristio za gradnju kuća. Ovo područje krajem 16. stoljeća duboko je u osmanskom teritoriju i pripada Kliškom sandžaku osnovanom još 1537. godine. Na osnovi pomalo nespretnog Marunovog opisa moguće je rekonstruirati skupni nalaz koji se sastojao od 41 primjerka uglavnom mletačkih kovova uz po jedan novac Aleksandra Jagelovića i Stjepana I. Bathoryja. O nalazu postoji i kratka crtica objavljena u jednom izvješću u *Starohrvatskoj prosvjeti* iz 1897. godine.<sup>78</sup>

Opis novca:

1. Poljska; Alexander Jagelović 1501. – 1506.

g. 9 kom

1/2 groša

A. ALEXANDER DEI S REX; orao raširenih krila.

R. MONETA REGIS POLONIE; kruna.

Kovnica: Krakow

Gumowski 469

2. Stjepan I. Bathory 1581. – 1586. g. 5 kom ?

3 groša 1585. g.

<sup>78</sup> Izvještaj 1897, str. 95. Tu se navodi da je pronađeno mletačkih 27, poljskih 9, a ugarsko-hrvatskih 5 primjeraka novca. Taj podatak odudara od Marunovog opisa. Po njemu bi mletačkog novca bilo 28. Ne znam što se misli pod ugarsko-hrvatski novac. Vjerojatno Stjepan Bathory.

small fortress Brkljačina kula, located on the southern side of the plateau above the village of Biskupija and mentioned in Venetian sources from the beginning of 1630.<sup>76</sup>

On the western side, at site Topolje near the source of the Krka river, stood another fortress that is mentioned as early as the 14<sup>th</sup> century in the context of conflicts between the noble families Šubić and Nelipić.<sup>77</sup> It is not preserved today because its stones were used for building houses. By the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, this area was deeply within Ottoman territory and belonged to the Klis Sanjak, which was established as early as 1537. Based on Marun's somewhat clumsy description, it is possible to reconstruct the assemblage. It consisted of 41 specimens, mostly Venetian coins, along with one coin each from Alexander Jagiellon and Stephen Báthory. This assemblage was also briefly mentioned in a report that was published in *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* in 1897.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>76</sup> Zlatović 1896, p. 150. The remains of the fortress are above lake Bračić, and the local population calls it Gradina (hillfort).

<sup>77</sup> Zlatović 1896, p. 150.

<sup>78</sup> Izvještaj (report) 1897, p. 95. It is stated here that 27 Venetian, 9 Polish and 5 Hungarian-Croatian coins were found. This data contradicts Marun's description. According to him, there were 28 Venetian coins. I'm not sure what is meant by Hungarian-Croatian coins, but it probably refers to coins of Stephen Báthory.



A. STEP D G REX PO D L; glava na desno  
R. III / 1585 / GR dva tornja OS / ARG : TRIP /  
CIVI : RI / GE  
Gumowski 1448

3. Venecija Da dieci gazette detto lirone o lirazza od 1571.

A. + SANCTVS MARCVS VENETVS; poprsje lava Sv. Marka

R. IVSTITIAM DILIGITE; Justicija sjedi između dva lava držeći mač u desnici i vagu u ljevici. U odsječku X.

Papadopoli II, str. 541 /264 var

4. Venecija Da due gazette o grossetto od 10. travnja 1570. 15 kom.

A. \* PAX TIBI MARCE EVAN ME; krilati lav ide lijevo držeći prednju desnu šapu na knjizi

R. IVDICIVM RECTVM; Justicija sjedi između dva lava držeći mač u desnici i vagu u ljevici.

Papadopoli II, str. 533/205 var.

5. Venecija Gazzetta da due soldi anonima od 1565. 12 kom.

A. + SANCTVS MARCVS VENETVS; krilati lav ide lijevo držeći prednju desnu šapu na knjizi

R. IVSTITIAM DILIGITE; Justicija sjedi između dva lava držeći mač u desnici i vagu u ljevici.

Papadopoli II, str. 526 /155 var.

Skupni nalaz pronađen na Pliskovu govori o trgovačkim vezama sa susjednom Venecijom, ali i s poljsko-baltičkim prostorom koje očito nisu zamrle ni u doba najžešćih osmanskih nasrtaja na područja gradova u Dalmaciji. Pretpostavljam da se on može dovesti u vezu s novačenjem u Kliškom sandžaku iza 1585. godine kada je kovan najmlađi novac iz nalaza pa do kraja 16. stoljeća. Političke prilike bile su tada u Dalmaciji dosta nepovoljne jer su Osmanlije držeći pod kontrolom važne strateške točke koje su kontrolirale kopnene komunikacije na tom području često pljačkali područja priobalnih gradova nanoseći veliku štetu lokalnoj ekonomiji.<sup>79</sup> Pritom je od ključnog značenja bila utvrda Klis, jako osmansko uporište, s koje se nadzirao promet iz priobalja prema unutrašnjosti i davala logistička podrška pljačkaškim pohodima po splitsko-trogirskom području.<sup>80</sup> Venecija je u to doba trebala mir s Osmanlijama pa se suzdržavala od bilo kakvih voj-

Description of the coins:

1. Poland; Alexandar Jagiellon 1501 – 1506 AD, 9 pieces

1/2 groschen

A. ALEXANDER DEI S REX; eagle with spread wings.

R. MONETA REGIS POLONIE; crown.

Mint: Krakow

Gumowski 469

2. Stephen Báthory 1581 – 1586 AD, 5 pieces?

3 groschen 1585 AD

A. STEP D G REX PO D L; head facing right

R. III / 1585 / GR two towers OS / ARG : TRIP / CIVI : RI / GE

Gumowski 1448

3. Venice, Da dieci gazette detto lirone o lirazza from 1571 AD

A. + SANCTVS MARCVS VENETVS; bust of the lion of St. Mark

R. IVSTITIAM DILIGITE; Justicia seated between two lions holding a sword in the right hand and scales in the left. In exergue X.

Papadopoli II, p. 541 /264 var

4. Venice, Da due gazette o grossetto from 10<sup>th</sup> April 1570 AD, 15 pieces

A. \* PAX TIBI MARCE EVAN ME; winged lion walking left holding front right paw on a book.

R. IVDICIVM RECTVM; Justicia seated between two lions holding a sword in the right hand and scales in the left.

Papadopoli II, p. 533/205 var.

5. Venice, Gazzetta da due soldi anonima from 1565 AD, 12 pieces

A. + SANCTVS MARCVS VENETVS; winged lion walking left holding front right paw on a book.

R. IVSTITIAM DILIGITE; Justicia seated between two lions holding a sword in the right hand and scales in the left.

Papadopoli II, p. 526 /155 var.

The assemblage found in Pliskovo speaks of trade connections with neighbouring Venice, as well as with the Polish-Baltic region, which evidently persisted even during the fiercest Ottoman attacks

<sup>79</sup> Novak 1961, str. 98; Raukar *et al.* 1987, str. 355-359.

<sup>80</sup> Marasović 2016, str. 143.

nih akcija koje bi mogle isprovocirati veće sukobe.<sup>81</sup> Tim više što je 1592. godine otvorena splitska skela, čime se intenzivirala međudržavna trgovina između Republike Sv. Marka i Osmanskog Carstva. Ipak, bez obzira na protivljenje mletačke vlasti, 1596. godine neki splitski plemići u dogovoru s uskocima organiziraju vojnu akciju za oslobođenje Klisa, što im nakon dva-tri dana borbi i uspije.<sup>82</sup> To je očekivano izazvalo osmansku reakciju pa već nakon četiri dana oni opsjedaju Klis, pri čemu im se uskoro pridružila velika vojska od 15.000 ljudi.<sup>83</sup> Opsada je do ponovnog osmanskog zauzeća Klisa trajala gotovo dva mjeseca, pri čemu se diljem Kliškog sandžaka novačilo vojno sposobno stanovništvo.<sup>84</sup> Stoga u okviru tih osmanskih aktivnosti treba svakako tražiti razlog skrivanja srebrnog novca na Pliskovu bez obzira je li riječ o kakvom trgovcu koji se našao u vrtlogu zbivanja ili pak o novačnom stanovniku koji je svoje blago želio skloniti na sigurno.

## 8. Mokro Polje - Opačići

Skupni nalaz mletačkog novca za Dalmaciju i Albaniju bio je otkriven na prostoru naselja Mokro Polje kod Knina nedaleko od zaselka Opačići. Prema Marunovom opisu 63 ili 62 komada novca pronađena su pohranjena ispod tri kamena na padini gradine u blizini Đurine gromile.<sup>85</sup> Riječ je o uzvisini kod bunara Kurelj, koja zajedno s gradinom Kučište u Opačićima zatvara jednu prirodnu udolinu kontrolirajući prometni pravac u smjeru Zrmanje.

S obzirom da Marun kod opisa navodi da je riječ o velikom novcu, pretpostavljam da su to gazete (*gazzetta*) u vrijednosti dva solda kovane od 1684. godine pa tijekom cijelog osamnaestog stoljeća. Početak kovanja gazeta povezuje se s trgovačkom potrebom za novcem te vrijednosti na područjima koje je Venecija držala na istočnoj jadranskoj obali u doba Morejskog rata.<sup>86</sup> Inače su pojedinačni nalazi gazeta vrlo česti u južnoj Hrvatskoj, a s obzirom da ih se nalazi i u Hercegovini očito su služile u trgovini s obje strane mletačko – osmanske granice.<sup>87</sup> Jedan skupni nalaz gazeta za Dalmaciju i Albaniju

on Dalmatian cities. It can also likely be linked to the recruitment in the Klis Sanjak after 1585, when the youngest coin from the assemblage was minted, until the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The political situation in Dalmatia was quite unfavourable at that time, as the Ottomans, who controlled important strategic locations and hence the land communication routes in these areas, often plundered the coastal areas, causing significant damage to the local economy.<sup>79</sup> The fortress of Klis was crucial among these strategic points. It was a strong Ottoman stronghold from which they controlled traffic from the coastal area to the interior and provided logistical support for raids in the areas of Split and Trogir.<sup>80</sup> At that time, Venice needed peace with the Ottomans and therefore refrained from any military actions that could provoke larger conflicts.<sup>81</sup> This was particularly important since the Split scala (a stopover complex) was opened in 1592, which helped to intensify interstate trade between the Republic of St. Marco and the Ottoman Empire. However, despite the opposition of the Venetian authorities, some members of the Split nobility, in agreement with the Uskoks, organized a military action to liberate Klis in 1596, which they eventually achieved after two to three days of fighting.<sup>82</sup> This naturally triggered an Ottoman reaction, and after four days they besieged Klis, soon joined by a large army of 15,000 men.<sup>83</sup> The siege lasted almost two months, during which Ottomans actively recruited military-capable population in the entire sanjak of Klis.<sup>84</sup> Furthermore, the reason for hiding the silver coins in Pliskovo should be specifically examined within the context of these Ottoman activities, regardless of the fact that it might have been a trader caught up in the turmoil or a recruited inhabitant who wanted to safely hide his treasure.

## 8. Mokro Polje - Opačići

The hoard of Venetian coins, minted for Dalmatia and Albania, was discovered in the area of the settlement Mokro Polje near Knin, not far from the hamlet of Opačići. According to Marun's de-

<sup>81</sup> Novak 1961, str. 104.

<sup>82</sup> Novak 1961, str. 100, 101; Vinjalić 2010, str. 63, 64; Marasović 2016, str. 143-147.

<sup>83</sup> Novak 1961, str. 102.

<sup>84</sup> Novak 1961, str. 105.

<sup>85</sup> Marun 1998, str. 98.

<sup>86</sup> Papadopoli 1919, str. 909.

<sup>87</sup> Šeparović 2020, str. 319, 332.

<sup>79</sup> Novak 1961, p. 98; Raukar et al. 1987, pp. 355-359.

<sup>80</sup> Marasović 2016, p. 143.

<sup>81</sup> Novak 1961, p. 104.

<sup>82</sup> Novak 1961, pp. 100, 101; Vinjalić 2010, pp. 63, 64; Marasović 2016, pp. 143-147.

<sup>83</sup> Novak 1961, p. 102.

<sup>84</sup> Novak 1961, p. 105.



Sl. 10. Pogled na Đurinu gromilu i gradinu Kučište u Mokrom Polju, zaselak Opačići (snimio: A. Alajbeg)  
*Fig. 10 View of Đurina Gromila and the hillfort Kučište in Mokro Polje, hamlet of Opačići*  
(photo by: A. Alajbeg)

potječe s otoka Zlarina, a čuva se u privatnom vlasništvu.<sup>88</sup>

Pretpostavljeni opis novca:

*Gazzetta*

A. S MARC VEN

Poprsje lava sv. Marka s Evanđeljem, u odsječku II

R. DALMA E T ALBAN

Papadopoli III, str. 927 i d.



Sl. 11. Gazzetta za Dalmaciju i Albaniju u vrijednosti dva soldi, kraj 17.-18. stoljeće, Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, nepoznato nalazište (snimila: G. Šeparović)

*Fig. 11 Gazzetta for Dalmatia and Albania, with the value of two soldi, late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century, Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, unknown site*  
(photo by: G. Šeparović)

scription, 63 or 62 coins were found stored beneath three stones on the slope of a hillfort near the site called Đurina Gromila.<sup>85</sup> This hillock, near the well Kurelj, closes off a natural valley together with the hillfort Kučište in Opačići, and provides a good location for controlling the traffic route towards the Zrmanja river.

Due to the fact that Marun's description mentions large coins, it is presumed that they were gazzettas, coins of the value of two soldi, minted from 1684 onwards throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The beginning of the minting of gazzettas is associated with the trade demand for money of such value in the regions that Venice held on the eastern Adriatic coast during the Morean War.<sup>86</sup> Individual finds of gazzettas are quite common in southern Croatia, and since they have been also found in Herzegovina, it is evident that they were used in trade on both sides of the Venetian-Ottoman border.<sup>87</sup> One assemblage of gazzettas for Dalmatia and Albania that is privately owned originates from the island of Zlarin.<sup>88</sup>

<sup>85</sup> Marun 1998, p. 98.

<sup>86</sup> Papadopoli 1919, p. 909.

<sup>87</sup> Šeparović 2020, p. 319, 332.

<sup>88</sup> Mirnik 1981, p. 150, No. 738.

<sup>88</sup> Mirnik 1981, str. 150, br. 738.

Kod interpretacije nalaza treba imati na umu da je cijelo područje tijekom 80-ih godina 17. stoljeća u okviru Morejskog rata pod vojnom aktivnošću koja je kulminirala oslobađanjem Zvonigrada na Zrmanji i Knina 1688. godine.<sup>89</sup> Tom prilikom je obnovljena i Keglevića kula iznad kanjona Zrmanje u Mokrom Polju.<sup>90</sup> Sigurno je da se u ovom prostoru osjetio i Mali, odnosno Drugi morejski rat koji se vodio i u Dalmaciji 1714. - 1718. godine.<sup>91</sup> Tijekom toga rata poznat je neuspjeli osmanski nartaj na Sinj, no i povremene čarke u okolici Knina koje su se osobito rasplamsale u otvoreni sukob oko utvrde Strmica.<sup>92</sup> Blizina osmanske granice i česta neprijateljstva koja su tinjala i nakon stabilizacije prilika mogla su biti razlog skrivanja novca od strane nekog stanovnika naselja u Mokrom Polju tijekom većega dijela 18. stoljeća. Premda kronološki raspon u okviru kojega je novac mogao biti skriven iznosi gotovo 100 godina, s obzirom na političke prilike skloniji sam vjerovati da je taj novac skriven u vremenskom okviru između 1688. i 1718. godine, kada je potpisivanjem mirovnog ugovora u Požarevcu okončan Drugi morejski rat.

Presumed description of the coins:

Gazzetta

A. S MARC VEN

Bust of the lion of Saint Mark with gospel, in exergue II

R. DALMA E T ALBAN

Papadopoli III, p. 927 et al.

When interpreting the finds, it is important to keep in mind that the entire area was affected by the Morean War during the 1680s and marked by military activity that culminated in the liberation of Zvonigrad on the Zrmanja river and Knin in 1688.<sup>89</sup> During this time, the Keglević Tower above the Zrmanja Canyon in Mokro Polje was reconstructed.<sup>90</sup> This area certainly also felt the effects of the Small or Second Morean War, which took place in Dalmatia from 1714 to 1718.<sup>91</sup> During the war, there was an unsuccessful Ottoman attack on Sinj, as well as occasional skirmishes near Knin. These skirmishes escalated into open conflict around the Strmica fortress.<sup>92</sup> It is possible that the proximity to the Ottoman border and the frequent hostilities, which continued even after the situation stabilized, led to the hiding of the coins by someone living in the settlement of Mokro Polje in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Although the coins could have been hidden within a span of almost 100 years, I believe, considering the political circumstances, that they were most likely hidden between 1688 and 1718, when the Second Morean War ended with the signing of the peace treaty in Požarevac.

<sup>89</sup> Vinjalić 2010, str. 180-183.

<sup>90</sup> Vinjalić 2010, str. 203.

<sup>91</sup> Novak 2004, str. 22, 23.

<sup>92</sup> Vinjalić 2010, str. 223.

<sup>89</sup> Vinjalić 2010, pp. 180-183.

<sup>90</sup> Vinjalić 2010, p. 203.

<sup>91</sup> Novak 2004, pp. 22, 23.

<sup>92</sup> Vinjalić 2010, p. 223.

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