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Jubilejske medaljice

Medaljice koje na licu ili naličju imaju prikaz Svetih vrata ili Svetih stuba dio su jubilejske produkcije i proizvod su rimske kovnice. Sveta vrata nalaze se s desne strane predvorja bazilike sv. Petra, kao i ostala troja vrata u papinskim bazilikama u Rimu: u Sv. Ivanu Lateranskom, Sv. Mariji Velikoj i Sv. Pavlu izvan zidina. Svete stube dio su starog lateranskog kompleksa i vode prema staroj papinskoj kapeli Sancta Sanctorum *posvećenoj sv. Lovri. U Hrvatskoj su dosad pronađene ukupno 34 medaljice s prikazom Jubileja. Sve su lijevane i vrlo fine izrade: 19 je ovalnih, sedam osmerokutnih, sedam okruglih i jedna listolika. Veličine variraju od 10 × 13 do 39,5 × 25,5 mm. Nijedna nije signirana. U literaturi ih nalazimo relativno rijetko, obično u kombinaciji sa sv. Petrom i sv. Pavlom, kristološkim ili marijanskim temama, sv. Josipom ili sv. Benediktom kao i s pojedinim hodočasničkim mjestima (Loreto, Częstochowa) ili marijanskim pobožnostima (Marija od brda Karmela, Navještenje). Dakle, nisu ograničene samo na rimski hodočasnički repertoar. Jubilejske medaljice uzimaju se kao posredan dokaz hodočašćenja u Rim.*

Ključne riječi: *medaljice, hodočašća, Rim, Jubilej, Sveta vrata, Svete stube.*

Jubilee medals

Medals bearing representations of the Holy Door or the Holy Stairs on either the obverse or reverse belong to jubilee production and originate from the Roman mint. The Holy Door is situated on the right side of the vestibule of St. Peter's Basilica, as are the Holy Doors of the other three papal basilicas in Rome: St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major and St. Paul Outside the Walls. The Holy Stairs (Scala Sancta) are part of the old Lateran complex and lead to the Chapel of the Sancta Sanctorum, *the former papal chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence. To date, a total of 34 jubilee medals have been discovered in Croatia. All specimens are cast and exhibit a high level of craftsmanship. Nineteen are oval in shape, seven octagonal, seven circular and one leaf-shaped. Their dimensions range from 10 × 13 mm to 39.5 × 25.5 mm. None of the medals bear signatures. These medals are encountered relatively rarely in the literature, most often in combination with St. Peter and St. Paul, Christological or Marian themes, St. Joseph or St. Benedict. They also occur alongside references to certain pilgrimage sites, such as Loreto and Częstochowa, or to Marian devotions, including Our Lady of Mount Carmel and the Annunciation. Consequently, these medals cannot be regarded as belonging exclusively to the Roman pilgrimage repertoire. Nevertheless, jubilee medals are generally interpreted as indirect material evidence of pilgrimages to Rome.*

Keywords: *medals, pilgrimages, Rome, Jubilee, Holy Door, Holy Stairs*

Jubilej

Svoj uzor katolički Jubilej ima u hebrejskoj proslavi jubileja koji je, kako stoji u Starom zavjetu,[1] prvenstveno vrijeme radosti, godina oprosta ili općeg pomilovanja, a proglašavao se svakih 50 godina. Jubilej ili Sveta godina u Katoličkoj Crkvi prvi put se slavio 1300. godine. Proglasio ga je papa Bonifacije VIII.[2] Nakon prvog Jubileja slijedili su oni 1350. i 1450., nakon čega se slavi svakih 25 godina sve do danas. Uz redoviti 25-godišnji ciklus papa može proglasiti i „izvanredne" jubileje koji se obilježavaju u posebnim okolnostima i prigodama, poput Jubileja milosrđa iz 2016. godine. Dan otvaranja tog Jubileja bio je na pedesetu obljetnicu završetka Drugog vatikanskog koncila. Prema želji pape Franje Jubilej se nije slavio samo u Rimu, nego su se prvi put Sveta vrata otvorila i u biskupijama diljem svijeta, bilo u katedralama bilo u lokalnim povijesnim crkvama (npr. marijanskim svetištima). Posljednji Jubilej, odnosno Sveta godina, slavljen je 2025. godine te je također omogućeno otvaranje Svetih vrata u biskupijama po svijetu. Jubilej poziva vjernike iz cijelog svijeta na hodočašće u Rim, grad u kojem mogu posjetiti sveta mjesta i primiti potpuni oprost za svoje grijehe. Tijekom jubilarnih godina otvaraju se Sveta vrata u četirima papinskim bazilikama: bazilici svetog Petra, svetog Ivana Lateranskog, Svete Marije Velike i svetog Pavla izvan zidina. Ta vrata, inače zapečaćena, nalaze se desno od ulaza u bazilike, a svečano ih na početku Jubileja otvara papa ili njegovi legati. Prolazak kroz njih za hodočasnike predstavlja snažan čin vjere: simboli-

1 *Levitski zakonik* (Lev 25, 8–12): „Jubilejska godina. Nabroj sedam sedmica takvih godina, sedam puta sedam godina. Sedam sedmica godina iznosit će ti četrdeset devet godina. A onda zaori u trubu! U sedmome mjesecu, desetoga dana toga mjeseca, na Dan pomirenja, zatrubite u trubu širom svoje zemlje. Tu pedesetu godinu proglasite svetom! Zemljom proglasite oslobađanje svim njezinim stanovnicima. To neka vam bude jubilej, oprosna godina. Neka se svatko vaš vrati na svoju očevinu; neka se svatko vrati k svome rodu! Ta pedesetogodišnjica neka vam je jubilejska godina: nemojte sijati, nemojte žeti što samo od sebe uzraste niti berite grožđe s neobrezane loze. Jer jubilej vam mora biti svet! Hranite se onim što njiva donese od sebe." https://biblija.ks.hr/levitski-zakonik/25?line=8 [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

2 https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08531c.htm [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.]; https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

Jubilee

The Catholic Jubilee finds its model in the Hebrew Jubilee, which, as described in the Old Testament[1], was primarily a time of joy, a year of forgiveness and universal pardon, which is celebrated every fifty years. The Jubilee, or Holy Year, was first celebrated in the Catholic Church in 1300 and proclaimed by Pope Boniface VIII.[2] After the first Jubilee, those of 1350 and 1450 followed, after which it has been celebrated every 25 years up to the present day. In addition to the regular 25-year cycle, the pope may also proclaim "extraordinary" jubilees, which are celebrated on special occasions and under particular circumstances, such as the Jubilee of Mercy in 2016. The opening day of the Jubilee of Mercy coincided with the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the Second Vatican Council. At the wish of Pope Francis, the Jubilee was celebrated not only in Rome but also, for the first time, in dioceses around the world, where Holy Doors were opened in main cathedrals or in historic local churches, including prominent Marian shrines. The most recent Jubilee, or Holy Year, was celebrated in 2025, during which the Holy Doors in dioceses worldwide were opened. The Jubilee invites the faithful from across the world to undertake pilgrimage to Rome, where they can visit holy sites and receive a plenary indulgence for their sins. During Jubilee years, Holy Doors are opened in the four papal basilicas of Rome: St. Peter's Basilica, St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major and St. Paul Outside the Walls. All doors, which are normally sealed, are located to the right of the main entrance of each ba-

1 Book of Leviticus 25:8-12 *The Year of Jubilee, Count off seven sabbath of years, seven times seven years, so that the seven sabbath years amount to a period of forty-nine years. Then have the trumpet sounded everywhere on the tenth day of the seventh month; on the Day of Atonement sound the trumpet throughout your land. Consecrate the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants. It shall be a jubilee for you; each of you is to return to your family property and to your own clan. The fiftieth year shall be a jubilee for you; do not sow and do not reap what grows of itself or harvest the untended vines. For it is a jubilee and is to be holy for you; eat only what is taken directly from the fields.* https://biblija.ks.hr/levitski-zakonik/25?line=8 [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

2 https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08531c.htm [accessed on 15. 01. 2026] https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

zira novi početak, oprost grijeha i produbljivanje duhovne povezanosti s Bogom. Do 1975. godine obred otvaranja Svetih vrata podrazumijevao je rastavljanje opekom zazidanih vrata. Ostatci opeke i morta bili su izvanredan i omiljen hodočasnički *memento* te bi vrlo brzo bili razgrabljeni. Na kraju Svete godine vrata su se ponovno zazidavala opekom i mortom. Sve to opisuje obred koji je gotovo uvijek bio glavni motiv prikazan na brojnim jubilarnim medaljama i medaljicama koje su izdavali razni pape, a koji su otvarali i zatvarali Sveta vrata na početku i na kraju svake jubilarne godine. Vrata bazilike sv. Petra[3] otvara papa osobno na Badnjak prije Svete godine, a zatvara ih na Badnjak nakon nje, dok u ostalim papinskim bazilikama obred vode papinski legati, kardinali. Papa tri puta kuca na vrata srebrnim čekićem pjevajući stih „Otvorite mi vrata pravde". Prethodno olabavljen zid ruši se trećim udarcem te, nakon što je prag pometen i opran, papa prvi ulazi u baziliku, a za njim prelati i vjerni puk. Simbolika ove ceremonije vjerojatno je usko povezana s idejom isključenja Adama i Eve iz Raja te protjerivanja i pomirenja pokajnika prema ritualu predviđenom u pontifikalu, a moguće je da je na nju utjecala i stara ideja traženja utočišta.[4] Danas obred podrazumijeva simbolično otključavanje vrata uz molitve i svečani prolazak.[5]

Medaljice s prikazom Jubileja

Medaljice koje na licu ili naličju imaju prikaz Svetih vrata ili Svetih stuba dio su jubilejske pro-

[3] U početku je papa otvarao vrata bazilike sv. Ivana Lateranskog, a od 16. stoljeća otvara vrata obnovljene bazilike sv. Petra (Azinović Bebek 2012, sv. II, str. 287; https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/it/giubileo-2025/segni-del-giubileo/porta-santa.html [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.]).

[4] https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08531c.htm [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

[5] Prije toga u svim se četirima bazilikama obavlja obred rušenja zida kojim su se zatvorila Sveta vrata u unutrašnjosti. Započinje molitvom, potom se ruši zid koji zatvara Sveta vrata unutar crkve te se iz metalne kutije, koja se u zidu nalazila od zatvaranja Jubileja milosrđa 2016. godine, vadi ključ kojim će Sveti Otac ili njegov legat otvoriti Sveta vrata navečer 24. prosinca. U kutiji se također nalaze ručke vrata, pergament akta zatvaranja Svetih vrata, četiri zlatne cigle i različite medalje pontifikata papa Franje, Benedikta XVI. i sv. Ivana Pavla II. https://ewtnvatican.com/articles/traditional-rite-to-demolish-wall-protecting-holy-door-held-at-st-peters-basilica-3929 [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

silica and are solemnly opened by the Pope or his legates at the beginning of the Jubilee. For pilgrims, passing through the Holy Door constitutes a profound act of faith, symbolizing spiritual renewal, the forgiveness of sins and a deepened communion with God. Until 1975, the rite of opening the Holy Doors involved the physical dismantling of doors that had been walled up with bricks. The remains of bricks and mortar were an exceptional and popular pilgrim *memento* and were quickly taken. At the conclusion of the Holy Year, the doors were once again sealed with bricks and mortar. All of this describes a ritual that was almost always the main motif depicted upon a long series of jubilee medals and medallions issued by various popes who opened and closed the Holy Doors at the beginning and end of each jubilee year. The Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica[3] is opened personally by the pope on Christmas Eve preceding the Holy Year and closed on Christmas Eve at its conclusion, whereas in the other papal basilicas the ceremony is performed by papal legates, usually cardinals. During the traditional rite, the pope strikes the door three times with a silver hammer while chanting the verse *"Open unto me the gates of justice."* With the third blow, the previously loosened wall collapses, after which the threshold is swept and washed. The pope then enters the basilica first, followed by the prelates and the faithful. The symbolism of this ceremony is probably closely connected with the idea of the exclusion of Adam and Eve from Paradise and the expulsion and reconciliation of penitents according to the ritual prescribed in the *Pontifical*, or it may also have been influenced by the old idea of seeking sanctuary and refuge.[4] Today, the rite involves the symbolic unlocking of the door accompanied by prayers and a solemn procession.[5]

[3] At first, the pope opened the door of the Basilica of St John Lateran, and from the 16th century onward he opened the door of the renovated Basilica of St Peter. (Azinović Bebek 2012 vol. II, p. 287; https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/it/giubileo-2025/segni-del-giubileo/porta-santa.html [accessed on 15. 01. 2026.]

[4] https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08531c.htm [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

[5] Prior to this, the rite involved the demolition of the wall, which sealed the Holy Door on the inside, in each of the four papal basilicas. The ceremony began with prayer, followed by the dismantling of the masonry that enclosed the Holy Door within the church. A key was then retrieved from a metal box that had been kept inside the wall since the closing of the Jubi-

dukcije te su vrlo vjerojatno proizvod rimske kovnice. Sveta vrata nalaze se s desne strane predvorja bazilike sv. Petra, kao i ostala troja vrata u papinskim bazilikama u Rimu: u Sv. Ivanu Lateranskom, Sv. Mariji Velikoj i Sv. Pavlu izvan zidina. Izvorno su postojala samo jedna vrata, u bazilici sv. Ivana Lateranskog, koja je katedrala rimskog biskupa. Od 15. stoljeća i ostale rimske bazilike otvorile su svoja Sveta vrata kako bi se što većem broju hodočasnika omogućilo sudjelovanje u iskustvu Jubileja. Sveta vrata najsnažniji su znak Jubileja jer je krajnji cilj hodočasnika proći kroz njih. Na jubilejskim medaljicama najčešće se prikazuje scena prolaza kroz Vrata ili sva četvora vrata papinskih bazilika.

Svete stube dio su starog lateranskog kompleksa i vode prema staroj papinskoj kapeli *Sancta Sanctorum* (gdje se čuvaju najstarije relikvije kršćanskog svijeta) posvećenoj sv. Lovri. Sastoje se od 28 mramornih stuba koje je, prema predaji, sv. Jelena u 4. stoljeću prenijela iz Jeruzalema u Rim. Po njima je Isus kročio do pretorija k Pilatu. U srednjem vijeku bile su poznate kao *Scala Pilati* (Pilatove stube). U novije vrijeme prekrivene su drvenim stepenicama jer se njima može uspinjati isključivo klečeći. Na medaljicama Jubileja uvijek se prikazuju uz Sveta vrata.

Od 1525. godine Jubilej se prati kovanjem medalja i medaljica.[6] One koje sadrže prikaze ranijih Jubileja mlađe su, naknadne emisije. Čini se da su službene medalje i medaljice Jubileja uvijek prikazivale otvaranje/zatvaranje Svetih vrata i papino poprsje. Takvih nema među primjercima pronađenim u Hrvatskoj, gdje su dosad zabilježene ukupno 34[7] medaljice s prikazom Jubileja. Sve su lijevane i vrlo fine izrade: 19 je ovalnih, sedam osmerokutnih, sedam okruglih i jedna listolika. Veličine variraju

6 Fassbinder 2003, str. 177.

7 Dosad su objavljene dvije medaljice iz fundusa Arheološkog muzeja u Dubrovniku (Perkić 2020), sedam medaljica pronađenih ispod dubrovačkog episkopalnog kompleksa (Mirnik 2020), dvije iz unutrašnjosti crkve sv. Dominika u Zadru (Gusar, Vujević 2021) i pet s riječkog groblja oko crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Rijeci (Azinović Bebek, Janeš 2024). Ovdje se donose sve medaljice osim zadarskih i dubrovačkih, njih ukupno 23. Proizašle su iz arheoloških istraživanja groblja oko crkava Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Rijeci (pet), sv. Marije Magdalene u Čazmi (jedna), sv. Mihovila u Mihovljanu (jedna), Majke Božje Gorske u Loboru (jedna), groblja uz istočne bedeme u Iloku (jedna) i oko Sv. Eufemije u Rovinju (14).

Medals depicting the Jubilee

Medals depicting the Holy Door or the Holy Stairs on the obverse or reverse belong to jubilee production and originate from the Roman mint. The Holy Door is situated on the right side of the vestibule of St. Peter's Basilica, as are the Holy Doors of the other three papal basilicas in Rome: St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major and St. Paul Outside the Walls. Originally, there was only one Holy Door, namely in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which is the cathedral church of the Bishop of Rome. From the 15th century onward, Holy Doors have also been opened in other Roman basilicas in order to accommodate the growing number of pilgrims to participate in the experience of the Jubilee. The Holy Door is the most powerful symbol of the Jubilee, since the ultimate goal of the pilgrim is to pass through it. Accordingly, Jubilee medals most frequently depict scenes of passing through the Holy Door or representations of all four Holy Doors of the papal basilicas. The Holy Stairs lead to the chapel of the *Sancta Sanctorum* (where the oldest relics of the Christian world are kept), the former papal chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence, and are part of the old Lateran complex. They consist of 28 marble steps which, according to tradition, were brought from Jerusalem to Rome in the 4th century by St. Helena. It was upon these steps that Jesus walked up to the *praetorium* of Pontius. In the Middle Ages, they were known as the *Scala Pilati* (the Stairs of Pilate). In more recent times, the marble steps have been covered with wooden treads, as the stairs may be ascended only on one's knees. On Jubilee medals, the Holy Stairs are always depicted together with the Holy Door.

From 1525 onward, Jubilee celebrations have been accompanied by the minting of medals and medallions.[6] Those that contain depictions of earlier Jubilees are later issues, produced retrospectively.

lee of Mercy in 2016. Using this key, the Holy Father or his legate opened the Holy Door on the evening of 24th December. The metal box also contained the door handles, the parchment recording the act of closing the Holy Door, four gold bricks and various medals from the pontificates of Pope Francis, Benedict XVI and St John Paul II. https://ewtnvatican.com/articles/traditional-rite-to-demolish-wall-protecting-holy-door-held-at-st-peters-basilica-3929 [accessed on 15. 01. 2026.]

6 Fassbinder 2003, p. 177



Sl. 1A – Svete stube; Sl. 1B – Sveta vrata (preuzeto iz: Azinović Bebek 2012, sv. I, str. 68, sl. 15; izrada: D. Vukčević 2012)
Fig. 1A – the Holy Stairs; Fig. 1b the Holy Door (taken from: Azinović Bebek 2012, vol. I, p. 68, fig. 15; drawing by D. Vukčević, 2012)

od 10 × 13 do 39,5 × 25,5 mm. Nijedna nije signirana, a natpis ROMA na medaljicama upućuje na to da su proizvod rimske kovnice.

Od 23 ovdje obrađene medaljice deset ih sadrži godinu.[8] Tri medaljice imaju upisanu godinu 1600. (kat. br. 1, 2 i 3), dvije 1625. (kat. br. 4 i 5), jedna 1650. (kat. br. 8), dvije 1675. (kat. br. 9 i 10), a dvije 1700. godinu (kat. br. 11 i 12). Ostale medaljice nemaju godinu pa ne možemo biti sigurni o kojem je Jubileju riječ, ali se analogijama sa sličnim primjercima objavljenim u stranoj literaturi može potvrditi slična emisija. Iz ovog možemo zaključiti da je 17. stoljeće doba velike hodočasničke aktivnosti vjernika s hrvatskih prostora u Rim za vrijeme jubilejskih godina. Na sl. 1 dani su tipični primjeri prikaza Sv. stuba i otvaranja Sv. vrata na medaljicama Jubileja.

Najranije zabilježeni Jubilej na ovdje obrađenim medaljicama jest onaj iz **1600.** godine, a proglasio ga je papa Klement VIII.[9] Na medaljicama kat. br. 1

It appears that the official Jubilee medals and medallions always depicted the opening or closing of the Holy Door alongside the bust of the pope. None of these types are represented among the specimens discovered in Croatia. To date, a total of 34[7] Jubilee medals have been discovered in Croatia. All specimens are cast and exhibit a high level of craftsmanship. Nineteen are oval in shape, seven octagonal, seven circular and one leaf-shaped. Their dimensions range from 10 × 13 mm to 39.5 × 25.5 mm. None of the medals bear signatures; however, the

[7] So far, two medals have been published from the holdings of the Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik (Perkić 2020), seven medals found beneath the episcopal complex in Dubrovnik (Mirnik 2020), two from the interior of the Church of St. Dominic in Zadar (Gusar, Vujević 2021), and five from the cemetery around the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Rijeka (Azinović Bebek, Janeš 2024). Presented here are all medals except those from Zadar and Dubrovnik, a total of 23. They originate from archaeological excavations of cemeteries around the churches of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Rijeka (five), St. Mary Magdalene in Čazma (one), St. Michael in Mihovljan (one), Our Lady of the Mountain in Lobor (one), the cemetery by the eastern ramparts in Ilok (one), and St. Euphemia in Rovinj (14).

[8] Od ostalih 11 objavljenih dubrovačkih i zadarskih medaljica dvije su iz 1600. godine, pet iz 1625. i jedna iz 1650., a dvije su analogijama datirane u 1700. godinu.

[9] Tijekom tog Jubileja Klement VIII. dao je dobar primjer ispovijedajući tijekom Velikog tjedna, uspinjući se na Svete stube na koljenima, poslužujući obroke hodočasnicima i svakodnevno jedući s 12 siromašnih

i 2 iz Rijeke na naličju su prikazana Sv. vrata; na desnom koljenu kleči figura sa štapom (hodočasnik), dolje je godina 1600. i natpis: .IVSTI.INTRA EAT. PER.EAM (Pravednik neka uđe kroz njih / Sv. vrata /). Iako su im prikazi na naličjima identični, prikazi na licu se razlikuju. Medaljica kat. br. 1 na licu ima papinsku krunu između sv. Petra i sv. Pavla, a Bog Otac prikazan je u oblaku. Na licu medaljice kat. br. 2 sv. Pavao drži mač zaboden u zemlju, nema papinske krune, a u gornjem dijelu u sredini prikazano je Sv. Trojstvo u kojem Bog Otac u krilu drži raspetog Sina (također natpis u odsječku: SP SP – sv. Petar i Pavao). Datirane su godinom Jubileja, a izravnih analogija nema. Slično naličje (identično medaljici kat. br. 2) ima medaljica iz Kranja, također datirana 1600. godinom Jubileja.[10] Medaljica kat. br. 3 iz Rovinja izvanredno je lijepa i vrlo dobro očuvana. Na licu ima prikaz Veronikina rupca s Kristovim licem zatvorenih očiju, a na naličju Sv. vrata bazilike sv. Petra u kojima stoji sv. Petar u punoj figuri s ključem u ruci. Natpis uz profilirani rub glasi: *Vrata vječnog života* i godina Jubileja 1600. Identičnu medaljicu donosi Karin Kühtreiber,[11] a slična se nalazi u zbirci Wernera Jaggija.[12]

Dvije medaljice iz Rovinja pripisuju se Jubileju iz **1625.** godine koji je proglasio papa Urban VIII.[13] Medaljica kat. br. 5 na licu ima teško čitljiv prikaz Marije od brda Karmela s Djetetom Isusom u lijevom naručju, iznad koje su dva anđela koji je krune. Na naličju su prikazana Sv. vrata s križem na vrhu, a u odsječku je zabilježena godina 1625. Vrlo sličan prikaz Sv. vrata donosi I. Mirnik i datira medaljicu godinom 1650. u odsječku.[14] Koncepcijski sličnu medaljicu donose K. Gusar i D. Vujević: na licu ima prikaz Marije od brda Karmela, a na naličju Sv. vra-

ljudi. Dana 31. prosinca 1600. više od 80 000 ljudi prisustvovalo je otvaranju Svetih vrata, a milijuni hodočasnika došli su u Rim povodom Jubileja. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

10 Pleterski 2016, str. 217, sl. 6.

11 Kühtreiber 2025, str. 123, kat. br. 110.

12 Jaggi 2014, str. 68, br. 3285.

13 Papa Urban VIII. proširio je jubilarni oprost na one koji nisu mogli putovati u Rim, kao i na zatvorenike i bolesne. S obzirom na opasnost od kuge koja je prijetila Rimu, tradicionalni posjet bazilici sv. Pavla ukinut je iz sigurnosnih razloga i zamijenjen posjetom crkvi Santa Maria in Trastevere. Te je godine u Rim došlo oko pola milijuna hodočasnika. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

14 Mirnik 2020, str. 197, kat. br. 694.

presence of the inscription ROMA on them indicates that they were made by the Roman mint.

Of the 23 medals analysed here, ten bear the date or year respectively.[8] Three medals feature the year 1600 (cat. nos. 1, 2 and 3), two 1625 (cat. nos. 4 and 5), one 1650 (cat. no. 8), two 1675 (cat. nos. 9 and 10) and two 1700 (cat. nos. 11 and 12). The remaining medals do not bear a date, so it is not possible to determine with certainty which Jubilee they relate to; however, by analogy with similar examples published in foreign literature, a similar issue can be confirmed. On this basis, it may be concluded that the 17th century represents a period of particularly intensive pilgrimage activity from the Croatian lands to Rome during Jubilee years. Figure 1 presents typical examples of depictions of the Holy Stairs and the opening of the Holy Door on Jubilee medals.

The earliest Jubilee recorded on the medals discussed here dates to the **year 1600** and was proclaimed by Pope Clement VIII.[9] The medals from Rijeka (cat. nos. 1 and 2) have a reverse featuring the Holy Door and a figure, kneeling on the right knee and holding a staff (a pilgrim). Beneath this scene appears the date 1600, accompanied by the inscription *IVSTI.INTRA EAT.PER.EAM* (Let the righteous enter through it/the Holy Door/). The depictions on the reverse are identical, yet the ones on the obverse differ. Medal cat. no. 1 shows the papal tiara between St. Peter and St. Paul, with God the Father depicted in a cloud. On the obverse of medal cat. no. 2, St. Paul holds a sword thrust into the ground; there is no papal tiara, and the upper central field is occupied by a depiction of the Holy Trinity, in which God the Father holds the crucified God the Son in his lap (with the inscription in the exergue: SP SP – St. Peter and St. Paul). These medals are dated based on the Jubilee year and have no direct

8 Among the other 11 published medals from Dubrovnik and Zadar, two date to the year 1600, five to 1625, one to 1650, and two have been dated by analogy to around 1700.

9 During this jubilee, Clement VIII set a good example by hearing confessions during Holy Week, ascending the Holy Stairs on his knees, serving meals to pilgrims, and dining daily with twelve poor people. On 31st December 1600, more than 80,000 people attended the opening of the Holy Door, and millions of pilgrims came to Rome for the Jubilee. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

ta, ali uz figure sv. Petra i Pavla.[15] Okrugla je i time vrlo slična drugom primjeru iz Rovinja, medaljici kat. br. 4, koja na naličju ima gotovo identičan prikaz te je i jednake veličine. Na licu te medaljice prikazana je scena pod križem: desno je smješten sv. Ivan, lijevo Bogorodica, dok je Raspeti u sredini. K. Gusar i D. Vujević donose još jednu vrlo sličnu zadarsku medaljicu datiranu u 1625. godinu Jubileja, koja na licu ima prikaz Sv. vrata uz sv. Petra i Pavla i godinu 1625. u odsječku, a na naličju sv. Petra i sv. Pavla u punoj figuri koji stoje na odsječku, dok je iznad njih Veronikin rubac.[16] Sličnu dubrovačku medaljicu donosi i Mirnik, a ona na licu ima prikaz sv. Elizabete Poljske i natpis ROMA.[17] Ako se ovim dvjema medaljicama pribroji pet dubrovačkih i zadarskih medaljica s prikazom Jubileja, čini se da je 1625. godina, bez obzira na opasnost od kuge, među Hrvatima bila najposjećenija godina Jubileja u Rimu, sudeći prema brojnosti pronađenih medaljica.

Tri medaljice pripisuju se Jubileju iz **1650.** godine koji je proglasio papa Inocent X.[18] Riječka medaljica kat. br. 6 nema zabilježenu godinu, ali je analogijom s identičnim prikazom na naličju medaljice iz zbirke Grebenc,[19] koja ima upisanu godinu 1650., pripisana ovom Jubileju. To nije posve sigurna metoda datiranja jer su predlošci za prikaze Sv. vrata cirkulirali kroz više Jubileja. Na naličju je prikaz Sv. stuba, uz koje stoje sv. Petar i sv. Pavao, a na vrhu stuba prikazan je Veronikin rubac. Sv. Pavao u desnoj ruci drži mač, a sv. Petar u lijevoj ključ. Ispod linije, u odsječku, nalazi se natpis ROMA. Na licu je prikaz raspela sa zazivom protiv nevremena. Riječ je o prikazu raspetog Krista na križu iznad kojeg su s jedne strane mjesec, a s druge sunce, ponekad i zvijezde. Oko cijelog prikaza proteže se latinski tekst,[20] koji je ponekad duži,

analogies. A similar reverse (identical to medal cat. no. 2) appears on a medal from Kranj, also dated to the Jubilee year 1600.[10] Medal cat. no. 3 from Rovinj is distinguished by its exceptional aesthetic quality and excellent state of preservation. The obverse depicts the Veil of Veronica bearing the face of Christ with closed eyes, while the reverse shows the Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica, within which St. Peter is represented standing in full figure and holding a key. The inscription running along the profiled rim reads *The Gate of Eternal Life* and includes the Jubilee year 1600. An identical specimen has been published by Karin Kühtreiber,[11] while a similar one is preserved in the collection of Werner Jaggi[12]. Two medals from Rovinj are attributed to the Jubilee of **1625**, proclaimed by Pope Urban VIII.[13] Medal cat. no. 5 bears on its obverse a poorly preserved depiction of Our Lady of Mount Carmel holding the Christ Child in her left arm, above whom two angels crown the Virgin. The reverse presents the Holy Door with a cross at the top and the year 1625 inscribed in the exergue. A very similar depiction of the Holy Door is published by I. Mirnik, who dates that specimen to the year 1650 on the basis of the exergual inscription.[14] A conceptually related medal is published by K. Gusar and D. Vujević, which has an obverse depiction of Our Lady of Mount Carmel with a reverse showing the Holy Door, but flanked by the figures of Saints Peter and Paul.[15] This medal is circular in form and thus very similar to another specimen from Rovinj, the round medal cat. no. 4, which is of identical dimensions and features an almost identical reverse. On the obverse of this medal, a Crucifixion scene is depicted: St. John stands to the right, the Virgin Mary to the left, while the Crucified Christ on the cross occupies the central position. K. Gusar and D.

15 Gusar, Vujević 2021, str. 600, kat. br. 20.

16 Gusar, Vujević 2021, str. 600–601, kat. br. 23.

17 Mirnik 2020, str. 189, kat. br. 675.

18 Kako bi obilježio ovu Svetu godinu, Inocent X. dao je obnoviti baziliku sv. Ivana Lateranskog. Novost tog Jubileja bilo je proširenje jubilarnog oprosta na belgijske provincije i Zapadnu Indiju. U Rim je došlo oko 700 000 hodočasnika. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

19 Knez 2001, str. 73, kat. br. 79.

20 *Jesus Christus Rex Gloriae venit in pace, Deus Homo factus est Et Verbum caro factum est. Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat, Christus ab omni malo nos defendat*. Isus Krist, kralj slave, došao je u

10 Pleterski et al. 2016, p. 217, fig. 6.

11 Kühtreiber 2024, p. 123, cat. no. 110

12 Jaggi 2014, p. 68, no. 3285

13 Pope Urban VIII extended the jubilee indulgence to those who were unable to travel to Rome, as well as to prisoners and the sick. Due to the danger of plague threatening Rome, the traditional visit to the Basilica of St Paul was abolished for safety reasons and replaced by a visit to the church of Santa Maria in Trastevere. That year, around half a million pilgrims came to Rome. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

14 Mirnik 2020, p. 197, cat. no. 694

15 Gusar, Vujević 2021, p. 600, cat. no. 20

ponekad kraći, a prema predaji je jedan portugalski samostan spasio od nevremena. Identičan prikaz Sv. vrata ima i medaljica kat. br. 22, a I. Mirnik donosi gotovo isti prikaz.[21]

Medaljica kat. br. 7 iz Čazme na licu ima prikaz Majke Božje s Isusom u središtu, a desno i lijevo od njih nalaze se biskupi. Natpis ispod linije glasi: ·S· ANSO INVS EP· / S·MAR / IA IN / VIA / ·S·LIBORIV(S) / EP·. Ovaj se prikaz odnosi na crkvu Santa Maria in Via Lata u Rimu, obnovljenu za Jubileja 1650. Na naličju su prikazana Sv. vrata, lijevo od njih puk koji kleči, a desno svećenstvo i papa Inocent X. koji zlatnim čekićem otvara vrata. Natpis ROMA nalazi se u odsječku. Rovinjska medaljica kat. br. 8 na licu ima prikaz Marijina Navještenja, a na naličju Sv. vrata kraj kojih stoje sv. Petar i sv. Pavao, dok je u odsječku zabilježena godina 1650. Identičnu medaljicu donosi M. Ducci, ali je datira u 1675. godinu te je smatra proizvodom 17. stoljeća.[22] Taj podatak potvrdit će pretpostavku o zadržavanju i ponovnom korištenju različitih prikaza Sv. vrata i Sv. stuba, koji ne mogu biti jedini argument u datiranju medaljice. D. Knez također donosi istovjetan prikaz na naličju medaljice[23] koja u odsječku ima godinu 1650., a na licu prikaz *Evo službenice Gospodnje!*, trenutak u kojem Marija prihvaća Navještenje.[24]

Jedine dvije medaljice s prikazom Jubileja iz **1675.** pronađene su u Mihovljanu i Rovinju. Medaljica kat. br. 9 iz Mihovljana izdana je za Jubileja 1675. godine (papa Klement X.).[25] Na licu je prikaz

miru. Bog je čovjekom postao. Riječ je tijelom postala. Krist se rodio od Marije Djevice. Krist je u miru prošao kroz njih (svoje neprijatelje). Krist je bio raspet. Krist je umro. Krist je bio pokopan. Krist je uskrsnuo. Krist je na nebo uzašao. Krist pobjeđuje. Krist vlada. Krist kraljuje. Kriste, očuvaj nas od svakog zla! Krist je s nama.

21 Mirnik 2020, str. 213, kat. br. 776.

22 Ducci 2013, str. 68, kat. br. 68.

23 Knez 2001, str. 73, kat. br. 79.

24 *Evanđelje po Luki* (Lk 1,38): „dixit autem Maria **ecce** ancilla Domini fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum et discessit ab illa angelus". https://vulgate.org/nt/gospel/luke_1.htm [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

25 Tijekom te Svete godine, koju je proglasio Klement X., ponovno je posvećen Koloseum. Jedna od najistaknutijih hodočasnica bila je kraljica Kristina Švedska, koja je 1655. abdicirala s prijestolja, prešla na katoličanstvo i preselila se u Rim. Te je godine u Rim došlo oko milijun i pol hodočasnika. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

Vujović also published another closely related medal from Zadar, dated to the Jubilee year 1625. On its obverse, the Holy Door is shown flanked by Saints Peter and Paul, with the year 1625 inscribed in the lower exergue. The reverse depicts Saints Peter and Paul standing in full figure upon the exergue with the Veil of Veronica above them.[16] A similar medal from Dubrovnik has also been published by Mirnik. This specimen features on its obverse a depiction of St. Elizabeth of Poland and the inscription *Roma*.[17] When these two medals are considered alongside five additional medals from Dubrovnik and Zadar depicting the Jubilee, it appears that the Jubilee of 1625, despite the threat of plague, was the most frequently attended Jubilee year in Rome among Croats, judging by the number of medals found.

Three medals are attributed to the Jubilee of 1650, proclaimed by Pope Innocent X.[18] Medal cat. no. 6 from Rijeka does not bear a date, but by analogy with an identical depiction on the reverse of a medal from the Grebenc collection[19] that features the year 1650, it has been attributed to this Jubilee. However, this is not an absolutely certain method of dating, since iconographic templates depicting the Holy Door circulated across multiple Jubilee celebrations. The reverse of cat. no. 6 depicts the Holy Stairs, flanked by Saints Peter and Paul, with the Veil of Veronica shown at the top of the stairs. St. Paul is portrayed holding a sword in his right hand, while St. Peter holds a key in his left. Beneath the baseline appears the inscription *ROMA*. The obverse features a crucifix accompanied by an invocation against storms. This motif shows the crucified Christ on the cross, above whom the moon appears on one side and the sun on the other, sometimes supplemented by stars. Around the entire depiction runs a Latin text[20], sometimes longer and some-

16 Gusar, Vujović 2021, pp. 600-601, cat. no. 23

17 Mirnik 2020, cat. 189, cat. no. 675

18 To mark this Holy Year, Innocent X had the basilica of St. John Lateran restored. A novelty of this Jubilee was the extension of the jubilee indulgence to the Belgian provinces and the West Indies thanks to the Bull *Salvator et Dominus* of 8th and 12th January 1654. About 700,000 pilgrims came to Rome. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

19 Knez 2001, p. 73, cat. no. 79

20 *Jesus Christus Rex Gloriae venit in pace, Deus Homo factus est Et Verbum caro factum est. Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat, Christus ab omni malo nos defendat.* Jesus Christ, the King of Glory,

Majke Božje s Isusom u lijevom naručju. Oboje su okrunjeni i imaju svetokrug, a ona desnom rukom pokazuje na njega. Taj prikaz tipološki odgovara Mariji Hodegetriji, a najčešće se veže za hodočasničko mjesto Częstochowa u Poljskoj. Na naličju je prikaz prolaza kroz Sv. vrata, ispred kojih kleči pet figura, a dolje, ispod linije, nalazi se natpis: ANNVS VBI MDCLXXV. Medaljica je datirana godinom Jubileja. Medaljica kat. br. 10 iz Rovinja jedina je listolikog (srcolikog) oblika; na licu ima prikaz prijenosa Nazaretske kućice, a na naličju Sv. vrata i godinu 1675., uz natpis AN IV s obiju strana vrata. Identičan takav prikaz Sv. vrata, bez natpisa, uz oznaku ROMA donosi K. Kühtreiber.[26]

Papa Inocent XII. proglasio je Jubilej **1700.** godine, a zatvorio ga je papa Klement XI.[27] Ovdje se donose jedna jubilejska medaljica iz Rijeke i jedna iz Rovinja, a obje su osmerokutne. Riječka medaljica kat. br. 11 izdana je za Jubilej 1700. godine. Na licu je prikaz Sv. vrata s godinom 1700. upisanom u zabatu. Lijevo od vrata stoje dvije figure, desno tri figure kleče, ispred vrata kleči jedna figura, jedna je u proskinezi, a nekoliko figura nalazi se na stubama. Natpis ANNO IVBILEI smješten je uz rub medaljice. Na naličju je poprsje sv. Petra u desnom profilu sa svetokrugom, uz natpis: S.PETRVS.APOST. Prikaz na licu ove osmerokutne medaljice gotovo je identičan prikazu na licu ovalne medaljice koju donosi D. Perkić i datira u 1700. godinu, iako na njoj nije naznačena godina.[28] Koncepcijski je sličan i scenski prikaz puka pred vratima na medaljici koju donosi M. Ducci i datira u 17. stoljeće, no na njoj je zabat vrata drukčije izveden.[29] Rovinjska medaljica kat. br. 12 datirana je godinom 1700. Na licu je prikaz Sv. stuba ispred kojih u dnu kleči figura hodočasnika sa štapom, uz natpis SCALA SANCTA, a u odsječku stoji 1700. Na naličju su prikazana Sv. vrata svih četiriju velikih bazilika; ispod njih je odsječak s nečitkim natpisom, koji vjerojatno sadrži godinu 1700., a iznad njih Duh Sveti – golubica

26 Kühtreiber 2025, str. 124, kat. br. 113.

27 Papa Klement XI. izabran je u studenom 1700. godine. Bio je to prvi put da je Sveta vrata otvorio jedan papa, a zatvorio drugi; drugi put to se dogodilo 2025. godine. Priljev hodočasnika u grad bio je toliki da su neki pisci tog vremena uspoređivali Rim s Parizom po broju posjetitelja. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

28 Perkić 2020, str. 89, kat. br. 110.

29 Ducci 2013, str. 69, kat. br. 71.

times shorter which according to tradition saved a Portuguese monastery from a storm. An identical depiction of the Holy Door appears also on medal cat. no. 22, and I. Mirnik has published an almost identical depiction of the Holy Door as well.[21]

Medal cat. no. 7 from Čazma features on the obverse a central depiction of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child, flanked on either side by bishops. The inscription beneath the baseline reads: ·S· ANSO INVS EP· / S·MAR / IA IN / VIA / ·S·LIBORIV(S) / EP·. This depiction represents the church of Santa Maria in Via Lata in Rome, which underwent renovation in preparation for the Jubilee of 1650. The reverse depicts the Holy Door. To the left of the Holy Door is the kneeling laity, to the right the clergy and Pope Innocent X opening the door with a golden hammer. The inscription *ROMA* is placed in the lower exergue.

Medal cat. no. 8 from Rovinj features on the obverse a depiction of the Annunciation, while the reverse shows the Holy Door flanked by Saints Peter and Paul, with the year 1650 inscribed in the lower exergue. An identical example has been published by M. Ducci, who dates it to the year 1675 and identifies it as a 17th–century product.[22] This information supports the assumption that established various depictions of the Holy Door and the Holy Stairs were retained and reused over extended periods, and therefore cannot serve as the sole criterion for dating the medal. D. Knez has also published a medal with an identical depiction on the reverse,[23] with the year 1650 in the exergue; its obverse features the inscription *Ecce ancilla Domini!*, referring to the moment of Mary's acceptance of the Annunciation.[24]

The only two medals depicting the Jubilee of **1675** were discovered in Mihovljan and Rovinj. Medal cat. no. 9 from Mihovljan was issued for

hath come in peace. God was made man. The Word was made flesh. Christ was born of Mary the Virgin. Christ went thro the midst of them in peace (his enemies). Christ was crucified. Christ died. Christ was buried. Christ rose from the dead. Christ ascended into heaven. Christ is victorious. Christ reigns. Christ is Lord of all. May Christ defend us from all evil. Jesus is with us.

21 Mirnik 2020, p. 213, cat. no. 776

22 Ducci 2013, p. 68, cat. no. 68

23 Knez 2001, p. 73, cat. no. 79

24 Luka 1:38: "dixit autem Maria ecce ancilla Domini fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum et discessit ab illa angelus" https://vulgate.org/nt/gospel/luke_1.htm [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

okružena zrakama. Dva vrlo slična prikaza donosi M. Ducci: jedan je gotovo identičan, s godinom 1700.,[30] a drugi vrlo sličan, na okrugloj medaljici s godinom Jubileja 1750.[31]

Medaljice Jubileja s prikazom Sv. vrata i Sv. stuba najjasniji su *memento* hodočašća u Rim. Među šest ovdje prikazanih medaljica dvije imaju prikaz Sv. stuba i scensku sliku prolaza kroz Sv. vrata (kat. br. 16 i 17), a četiri prikaz Sv. stuba i Sv. vrata četiriju papinskih bazilika (kat. br. 12, 13, 14 i 15). Samo je medaljica kat. br. 12 datirana upisanom godinom 1700. Sve su pronađene u Rovinju. Medaljice kat. br. 13 i 14 su identične, s tim da je bolje očuvana kat. br. 14. Na licu je centralni prikaz Sv. stuba, iznad kojih je u vrhu raspelo. Lijevo i desno nalaze se dva odsječka sa svetačkim figurama: gore lijevo Sv. Marija Velika, dolje lijevo sv. Petar, gore desno sv. Ivan i dolje desno sv. Pavao, uz natpis SCAL. SANC., a u odsječku dolje ROMA. Na naličju su Sv. vrata svih četiriju velikih bazilika; iznad njih anđeli nose Veronikin rubac, a ispod, u odsječku, stoji ROMA. D. Knez donosi isti prikaz na naličju (lice prikazuje pet svetaca) te medaljicu datira u 18. stoljeće,[32] dok M. Ducci donosi identičnu medaljicu koju datira u 17. stoljeće.[33] Medaljica kat. br. 15 ima tipološki sličan prikaz na licu i naličju, ali je, za razliku od dviju prethodnih koje su ovalne, osmerokutnog oblika. Medaljica kat. br. 16 na licu donosi tipološki jednak prikaz Sv. stuba s figurama titulara četiriju papinskih bazilika, hodočasnikom na dnu stuba i natpisima SCA.SAN. te ROMA u odsječku dolje, a na naličju je prikazana scena otvaranja Sv. vrata, ispod koje je u odsječku natpis: ANNVS. IVB/ILEI. M. Ducci donosi vrlo sličnu medaljicu na kojoj je scenska slika nešto jednostavnije izvedena, a uz Sv. stube nedostaju figure titulara papinskih bazilika.[34] Medaljica kat. br. 17 uz Sv. stube nema figure titulara četiriju papinskih bazilika, nego sv. Petra i Pavla, a scenska slika otvaranja Sv. vrata također se ponešto razlikuje.

Medaljica kat. br. 18 na licu ima prikaz Sv. vrata uz koja stoje sv. Petar i sv. Pavao; u sredini vrata nalazi se Veronikin rubac, a u odsječku natpis ROMA, dok je na naličju sv. Venancije iz Camerina. Identično lice donosi zbirka W. Jaggija te medaljicu pripi-

[30] Ducci 2013, str. 70, kat. br. 75.
[31] Ducci 2013, str. 71, kat. br. 79.
[32] Knez 2001, str. 96, kat. br. 125.
[33] Ducci 2013, str. 69, kat. br. 72.
[34] Ducci 2013, str. 70, kat. br. 77.

the Jubilee of 1675, proclaimed by Pope Clement X.[25] Its obverse depicts the Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child in her left arm; both figures are crowned and have haloes, while Mary points to the Child with her right hand. This iconography corresponds to the typological representation of the Virgin as *Hodegetria*, a form most commonly associated with the major pilgrimage shrine of Częstochowa in Poland. The reverse portrays the passage through the Holy Door. Five figures are shown kneeling before the door, and below the baseline is the inscription: ANNVS IVBI MDCLXXV. The medallion is dated based on the Jubilee year. Medal cat. no. 10 from Rovinj is the only specimen with a leaf-shaped (heart-shaped) form. The obverse depicts the Translation of the Holy House of Nazareth, while the reverse presents the Holy Door with the year 1675, accompanied by the inscription *AN IV* placed on both sides of the Door. An identical depiction of the Holy Door, without inscription but with the mark ROMA, has been published by K. Kühtreiber.[26]

The Jubilee of **1700** was proclaimed by Pope Innocent XII and closed by Pope Clement XI.[27] Two Jubilee medals from this Holy Year are presented here, one from Rijeka and one from Rovinj, and both are octagonal in form. Medal cat. no. 11 from Rijeka was issued for the Jubilee of 1700. Its obverse depicts the Holy Door, with the year 1700 inscribed on the pediment. Two standing figures appear to the left of the Door, while three kneeling figures are shown to the right; in front of the Door, one figure kneels and another is depicted in *proskynesis*, while several additional figures are represented on the steps. The inscription ANNO IVBILEI runs

[25] During this Holy Year, proclaimed by Clement X, the Colosseum was reconsecrated. One of the most prominent pilgrims was Queen Christina of Sweden, who had abdicated her throne in 1655, converted to Catholicism and moved to Rome. About one and a half million pilgrims came to Rome that year. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]
[26] Kühtreiber 2025, p. 124, cat. no. 113
[27] Clement XI was elected Pope in November 1700. It was the first time that the Holy Door had been opened by one Pope and then closed by another; the second time this occurred was in 2025. The influx of pilgrims in the city was such that some writers of the time compared Rome to Paris in terms of visitor numbers. https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

suje Jubileju 1625. godine, a vrlo sličan prikaz Sv. vrata s godinom 1600. donosi Mirnik.[35] Vrlo slično naličje medaljice datirane u 1700. godinu donosi i Perkić.[36] Sve to upućuje na oprez pri datiranju medaljica prema prikazu. Na licu riječke medaljice kat. br. 19 prikazani su vjernici koji kleče pred Sv. vratima. Natpis ROMA nalazi se u odsječku dolje, a natpis NNO IVBILEY uz rub medaljice. Na naličju je prikaz raspela sa zazivom protiv nevremena. Medaljica iz Lobora kat. br. 20 identična je medaljici iz Kranja koju donose Pleterski *et al.*[37] Na licu je prikaz Sv. stuba, iznad kojih su kerubi, a tri klečeće figure penju se stubama. Natpis je zanimljiva kombinacija njemačkog i latinskog: HEILI . ST BE O . P . N . (*Heilige Stube ora pro nobis* – Svete stube, molite za nas) i zasad jedini takav identificiran na medaljicama. Na naličju je sv. Benedikt s biskupskim štapom u desnoj i knjigom u lijevoj ruci, a na dnu se nalazi biskupska kapa. Manja okrugla medaljica iz Iloka kat. br. 21 na licu ima prikaz Sv. vrata, a na naličju tri svetačke figure u punom stasu. Natpis u odsječku S · F · G · F · sugerira da bi se moglo raditi o trojici od pet svetaca kanoniziranih 1622. godine, i to vjerojatno o sv. Filipu Neriju, sv. Franji Ksaverskom i sv. Ignaciju Loyoli (uz koje su kanonizirani i sv. Terezija Avilska i sv. Izidor Madridski). Rovinjska medaljica kat. br. 22 na licu ima prikaz sv. euharistije i dvaju anđela u adoraciji, dok je na naličju prikaz Sv. vrata sa sv. Petrom i sv. Pavlom sa strane i natpisom ROMA u odsječku, identičan prikazu na medaljici kat. br. 6 kao i na dubrovačkoj medaljici koju donosi I. Mirnik.[38] Rovinjska medaljica kat. br. 23 na licu ima prikaz prijenosa Nazaretske kućice, a na naličju scensku sliku otvaranja Sv. vrata, koja je vrlo slična onoj prikazanoj na medaljici kat. br. 11.

Zaključno

Medaljice s prikazom Jubileja doista se lako datiraju jer obično imaju upisanu godinu Jubileja koji slave, zbog čega su izvanredno korisne i u datiranju ostalih nalaza. U literaturi ih nalazimo relativno često, obično u kombinaciji s nekim „važnijim" svetcima (Marija, sv. Josip, sv. Petar i sv. Pavao, sv. Be-

[35] Jaggi 2014, str. 68, br. 3287; Mirnik 2020, str. 189, kat. br. 676.

[36] Perkić 2020, str. 89, kat. br. 110, na medaljici nije upisana godina.

[37] Pleterski 2016, str. 133, sl. 2.

[38] Mirnik 2020, str. 213, kat. br. 776.

along the rim of the medal. The reverse features a bust of St. Peter in right profile with a halo, accompanied by the inscription S. PETRVS APOST. The depiction on the obverse of this octagonal medal is almost identical to that on an oval medal published by D. Perkić, which he dated to the year 1700, although no year is inscribed on it.[28] A conceptually related composition depicting the laity before the Holy Door, although the pediment of the door is executed differently, has been published by M. Ducci and dated to the 17th century.[29] Medal cat. no. 12 from Rovinj is likewise dated by the year 1700. On the obverse it depicts the Holy Stairs, before which a kneeling pilgrim holding a staff is shown at the bottom of the staircase, accompanied by the inscription SCALA SANCTA, with the year 1700 placed in the lower exergue. The reverse features the Holy Doors of all four major papal basilicas. Beneath them appears an exergue with an inscription that is no longer fully legible but most likely reads 1700, while above the doors the Holy Spirit is depicted in the form of a dove surrounded by rays. Two very similar depictions have been published by M. Ducci, an almost identical one with the year 1700[30], and another very similar depiction on a round medal with the Jubilee year 1750.[31]

Jubilee medals depicting the Holy Door and the Holy Stairs represent the most explicit *memento* of a pilgrimage to Rome. Among the six medals discussed here, two depict the Holy Stairs with a narrative scene of passage through the Holy Door (cat. nos. 16 and 17), while four feature representations of the Holy Stairs together with the Holy Doors of the four papal basilicas (cat. nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15). Of these, only medal cat. no. 12 is dated with the inscribed year 1700. All six specimens were discovered in Rovinj. Medals cat. nos. 13 and 14 are identical, although cat. no. 14 is better preserved. On the obverse, there is a central depiction of the Holy Stairs with a crucifix above them at the top, while to the left and right are two fields with saintly figures in it, namely St. Mary Major (upper left), St. Peter (lower left), St. John (upper right) and St. Paul (lower right), as well as the inscriptions SCAL. SANC. And, in the lower exergue, ROMA. The Holy Doors of all four major papal basilicas are on the reverse

[28] Perkić 2020, p. 89, cat. no. 110

[29] Ducci 2013, p. 69, cat. no. 71

[30] Ducci 2013, p. 70, cat. no. 75

[31] Ducci 2013, p. 71, cat. no. 79

nedikt) i s raspelom sa zazivom protiv nevremena.[39] Također ih nalazimo u kombinaciji s pojedinim hodočasničkim mjestima (Loreto, Częstochowa) ili marijanskim pobožnostima (Marija od brda Karmela, Navještenje). Dakle, nisu ograničene samo na rimski hodočasnički repertoar. Ponekad se pojavi problem u određivanju koji prikaz pripada licu, a koji naličju. Ovdje je, kao i kod svih medaljica, potrebno primijeniti pravilo „jačeg". Ako je uz Sv. vrata ili Sv. stube prikazan Isus (također i sv. euharistija, Raspeće, IHS monogram i sl.) ili Marija (u bilo kojoj hodočasničkoj ili drugoj pobožnosti), tada Isus ili Marija čine lice te medaljice. Kod ostalih svetaca lice medaljice čine Sv. vrata ili Sv. stube, a kada su prikazana oba motiva, lice su Sv. stube.

Ponekad, ako je lice određeno nekim motivom iz marijanskog ili kristološkog repertoara, medaljicu možemo svrstati i u podgrupu medaljica s prikazom Isusa ili Marije. Također, ovdje se čini važnim upotrijebiti zdrav razum. Bez obzira na tip medaljice, ako sadrži prikaz Jubileja (na licu ili naličju), svrstat ćemo je u jubilejske medaljice.

Medaljice s prikazom Jubileja koje sadrže identične prikaze Sv. vrata ili Sv. stuba, ali su datirane različitim jubilejskim godinama, vjerojatno su izrađene prema istim predlošcima, tj. proizvod su iste kovnice. Stoga je važno dobro promisliti prije nego što se medaljice datiraju u određeni Jubilej isključivo na temelju analogije prikaza.

Među ovdje obrađenim medaljicama Jubileja dominiraju one pronađene tijekom arheoloških istraživanja groblja oko crkve sv. Eufemije u Rovinju. Od ukupno 309 pronađenih medaljica jubilejskim pripada 14, što iznosi 4,53 %. Najveći udio imaju medaljice Jubileja iz dubrovačkog episkopalnog kompleksa, i to 13,73 % (sedam jubilejskih od ukupno 51 medaljice), dok zadarski udio iznosi 6,90 % (dvije od 29). Iako je u Rijeci pronađeno pet jubilejskih medaljica, na ukupan broj od 335 medaljica to čini tek 1,49 %. Na ostalim nalazištima pronađena je po jedna jubilejska medaljica, a udio varira od 2,27 % (Lobor, ukupno 44 medaljice), 4 % (Ilok, ukupno 25 medaljica) do 4,17 % (Mihovljan, ukupno 24 medaljice). Iako je vrlo nezahvalno iz ovih podataka izvlačiti zaključke, ipak je evidentno

[39] *Fundort Kloster* 2000; Knez 2001; Fassbinder 2003; Keller 2010; Azinović Bebek 2012; Ducci 2013; Jaggi 2014; Pleterski 2016; Pleterski 2017; Perkić 2020; Mirnik 2020; Gusar, Vujević 2021; Azinović Bebek, Janeš 2024; Kühtreiber 2025.

with angels above them holding the Veil of Veronica. The inscription ROMA appears in the exergue below. D. Knez has published the same reverse depiction (with the obverse showing five canonized saints) and dates the medal to the 18th century.[32] In contrast, M. Ducci has published an identical specimen, which he dated to the 17th century.[33] Medal cat. no. 15 has a typologically similar depiction on both the obverse and reverse, but unlike the previous two oval examples, it is octagonal in shape. Medal cat. no. 16 presents on the obverse a typologically identical depiction of the Holy Stairs, accompanied by figures of the titular saints of the four papal basilicas, a pilgrim positioned at the foot of the stairs and the inscription SCA.SAN., with ROMA in the lower exergue. The reverse depicts a narrative scene of the opening of the Holy Door, with the inscription ANNVS.IVB/ILEI. placed in the lower exergue. M. Ducci has published a very similar specimen, in which the narrative scene is rendered in a somewhat simplified manner and the figures of the titular saints flanking the Holy Stairs are missing.[34] Medal cat. no. 17, alongside the Holy Stairs, does not include figures of the titular saints of the four papal basilicas but instead depicts St. Peter and St. Paul, while the narrative scene of the opening of the Holy Door again differs slightly.

Medal cat. no. 18 features on the obverse the Holy Door flanked by Saints Peter and Paul, with the Veil of Veronica positioned centrally within the doorway and the inscription ROMA in the lower exergue. The reverse depicts St. Venantius of Camerino. An identical obverse has been recorded on a medal in the collection of W. Jaggi, which has been attributed to the Jubilee of 1625, while I. Mirnik has published a very similar depiction of the Holy Door with the year 1600 on it.[35] Furthermore, D. Perkić presented a closely related reverse on a medal dated to 1700.[36] All of this calls for caution when dating medals based on their iconographic depiction. The obverse of medal cat. no. 19 from Rijeka shows a faithful kneeling before the Holy Door. The inscription ROMA appears in the lower exergue, while NNO IVBILEY runs along the rim

[32] Knez 2001, p. 96, cat. no. 125

[33] Ducci 2013, p. 69, cat. no. 72

[34] Ducci 2013, p. 70, cat. no. 77

[35] Jaggi 2014, p. 68, no. 3287; Mirnik 2020, p. 189, cat. no. 676

[36] Perkić 2020, p. 89, cat. no. 110, the year is not inscribed on the medal

da su hodočasničke aktivnosti iz Rovinja i Dubrovnika u Rim u vrijeme Jubileja nešto izraženije nego u ostalim mjestima. Mogli bismo zbog broja medaljica tomu pribrojiti i Rijeku, kao i Zadar zbog visokog postotka. Ako tomu pridodamo podatak da je najveći broj očuvanih medaljica s godinom Jubileja 1625. upravo iz Dubrovnika (tri), Zadra (dvije) i Rovinja (dvije), ovaj zaključak zvuči uvjerljivije. Lako je zamisliti da je rovinjski, zadarski i dubrovački bogatiji građanski stalež mogao otići na hodočašće u Rim, pa makar i u godini kada je zbog opasnosti od kuge u Rimu zabilježen najmanji broj hodočasnika. U 17. stoljeću uobičajeno je bilo zabilježiti oko milijun hodočasnika tijekom Jubileja, no te 1625. godine bilo ih je svega pola milijuna.[40] Jubilejske medaljice tako svjedoče o hodočasničkoj aktivnosti, dohvatljivosti Rima i Italije u novom vijeku, omiljenim pobožnostima i dostupnosti važnih informacija katoličkog svijeta kao i o povezanosti Hrvata s Rimom i papom. Čak i u današnje vrijeme, u godini Jubileja 2025., više od 10 000 Hrvata pohodilo je Rim i Vatikan samo tijekom hrvatskog hodočasničkog tjedna od 5. do 11. listopada, a ukupan broj hodočasnika u Rimu premašio je 33 milijuna.[41]

of the medal. The reverse shows a crucifix accompanied by an invocation against storms. Medal cat. no. 20 from Lobor is identical to the specimen from Kranj published by Pleterski et al.[37] Its obverse depicts the Holy Stairs with cherubs placed above them and three kneeling figures ascending the steps. The accompanying inscription is noteworthy for its bilingual formulation in German and Latin: HEILI. STBE O. P. N. (*Heilige Stube ora pro nobis* – Holy Stairs, pray for us), which so far is the only example of this kind identified on medals. The reverse portrays St. Benedict holding a bishop's staff in his right hand and a book in his left, with a bishop's mitre placed at the bottom. The small round medal from Ilok, cat. no. 21, depicts the Holy Door on the obverse, while the reverse presents three saintly figures shown standing in full length. The inscription in the lower exergue, S · F · G · F ·, suggests that these figures may represent three of the five saints canonized in 1622, most plausibly St. Philip Neri, St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius of Loyola (the remaining two being St. Teresa of Ávila and St. Isidore the Farmer). Medal cat. no. 22 from Rovinj features on the obverse a depiction of the Holy Eucharist flanked by two angels in adoration. The reverse shows the depiction of the Holy Door with Saints Peter and Paul at the sides and the inscription ROMA in the exergue. This depiction is identical to the one on medal cat. no. 6 and the depiction on a medal from Dubrovnik published by I. Mirnik.[38] Medal cat. no. 23 from Rovinj features on the obverse the Translation of the Holy House of Nazareth, while the reverse shows a narrative scene of the opening of the Holy Door, very similar to that shown here on medal cat. no. 11.

Conclusion

Medals depicting the Jubilee are generally easy to date, as they most often bear the inscribed year of the Jubilee they commemorate, making them particularly valuable for the chronological attribution of associated finds. In the scholarly literature, such medals occur relatively frequently, most often in combination with some of the more "important" saints (Virgin Mary, St. Joseph, St. Peter and St. Paul, and St. Benedict), and with the crucifix bear-

40 https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

41 https://ika.hkm.hr/novosti/jubilej-u-rimu-okupio-vise-od-33-milijuna-hodocasnika/ [konzultirano 15. 1. 2026.].

37 Pleterski et al. 2016, p. 133, fig. 2

38 Mirnik 2020, p. 213, cat. no. 776

ing an invocation against storms[39]. They are also found in combination with certain pilgrimage sites (Loreto, Częstochowa) or Marian devotions (Our Lady of Mount Carmel, the Annunciation), and thus are not limited exclusively to the Roman pilgrimage repertoire. Occasionally, difficulties arise in determining which side of a medal should be identified as the obverse and which as the reverse. In such cases, as with devotional medals more generally, the principle of the "dominant" or "stronger" motif may be applied. When representations of Christ (the Holy Eucharist, the Crucifixion, or the IHS monogram and the like), the Virgin Mary (in any pilgrimage-related or other devotional context) appear in conjunction with depictions of the Holy Door or the Holy Stairs, then the side with Christ or Mary should be regarded as the obverse of the medal. By contrast, when other saints are depicted, then the side with the Holy Door or the Holy Stairs represents the obverse of the medal. In cases where both the Holy Door and the Holy Stairs appear on the same medal, then the Holy Stairs should be identified as the obverse.

At times, when the obverse is defined by Marian or Christological iconography, such a medal may also be classified within a subgroup of medals depicting Christ or Mary. Nevertheless, a pragmatic approach is required. Regardless of the type the medal belongs to, if it features a depiction of the Jubilee (on either the obverse or reverse), it should be classified as a Jubilee medal.

Jubilee medals bearing identical representations of the Holy Door or the Holy Stairs but dated to different Jubilee years most likely derive from the same iconographic templates, i.e. they are products of the same mint. For this reason, particular caution is necessary when assigning medals to a specific Jubilee solely on the basis of analogy of the depictions.

Among the Jubilee medals discussed in this paper, those found during archaeological excavations of the cemetery surrounding the church of St. Euphemia in Rovinj are the most numerous. Of the 309 medals discovered at this site, 14 belong to the Jubilee category, accounting for 4.53% of the total assemblage. The highest percentage of Jubilee medals is observed in the episcopal complex in Dubrovnik, where it amounts to 13.73% (seven Jubilee medals out of 51 medals), while the percentage in Zadar is 6.90% (two out of 29). Although 5 Jubilee medals were recovered in Rijeka, they constitute only 1.49% of the 335 medals found there. At other sites, only a single Jubilee medal has been identified, resulting in percentages ranging from 2.27% (Lobor, total of 44 medals), to 4% (Ilok, total of 25 medals), and 4.17% (Mihovljan, total of 24 medals). Although it is very difficult to draw conclusions from these data, the distribution nevertheless suggests that pilgrimage activity to Rome during Jubilee years was somewhat more pronounced in Rovinj and Dubrovnik than in other places. On the basis of numbers, Rijeka may also be included in this group, as well as Zadar due its relatively high percentage. If we add to this the fact that the largest number of preserved medals dated to the Jubilee of 1625 comes precisely from Dubrovnik (three), Zadar (two), and Rovinj (two), this conclusion appears even more convincing. It is plausible to assume that the wealthier urban classes of Rovinj, Zadar and Dubrovnik were able to undertake pilgrimages to Rome, even in a year when the lowest recorded number of pilgrims visited the city due to the threat of plague. Whereas Jubilee years in the 17th century usually attracted approximately one million pilgrims to Rome, the Jubilee of 1625 is estimated to have drawn only about half that number.[40] Thus, Jubilee medals testify to pilgrimage activity, the accessibility of Rome and Italy in the early modern period, to popular devotions and the circulation of important information within the Catholic world, as well as to the connections of Croats with Rome and the Pope. Even in modern times, like for example during the Jubilee year of 2025, more than 10,000 Croatians visited Rome and the Vatican during the Croatian pilgrimage week alone (5th –11th October 2025), while the total number of pilgrims in Rome exceeded 33 million.[41]

[39] Fundor Kloster 2000; Knez 2001; Fassbinder 2003; Keller (ed.) 2010; Azinović Bebek 2012; Ducci 2013; Jaggi 2014; Pleterski et al. 2016; Pleterski et al. 2017; Perkić 2020; Mirnik 2020; Gusar, Vujević 2021; Azinović Bebek, Janeš 2024; Kühtreiber 2024

[40] https://www.iubilaeum2025.va/en/giubileo-2025/giubilei-nella-storia.html [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

[41] https://ika.hkm.hr/novosti/jubilej-u-rimu-okupio-vise-od-33-milijuna-hodocasnika/ [accessed on 15. 01. 2026]

KATALOG

Kat. br. 1
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom, 1600. g.
Lice: Sv. vrata, križ na vrhu; ispred kleči figura sa štapom; u sredini dolje godina 1600.; natpis: .IVSTI.INTRA EAT.PER.EAM. (Pravednik neka uđe kroz njih / Sv. vrata)
Naličje: sv. Petar lijevo s ključem u lijevoj ruci i sv. Pavao desno s mačem u desnoj ruci stoje na liniji; ispod nje natpis: .S.P.S.P. (sv. Petar i Pavao); u sredini gore Bog Otac, trokut oko glave, u lijevoj ruci kugla, desnom blagoslivlja, okolo zrake, ispod njega oblaci; između sv. Petra i sv. Pavla papinska kruna
Mjere: 22 (30) × 17 (22) mm; 3,1 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sektor 3, kvadrant 1, SJ 769, PN 682

Kat. br. 2
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom, 1600. g.
Lice: Sv. vrata; na desnom koljenu kleči figura sa štapom; dolje godina 1600.; natpis: .IVSTI.INTRA EAT. PER.EAM (Pravednik neka uđe kroz njih / Sv. vrata)
Naličje: sv. Petar drži u desnoj ruci ključ, odjeven u dugu haljinu, sa svetokrugom; sv. Pavao drži u desnoj ruci mač, također u dugoj haljini i sa svetokrugom; Bog Otac u krilu drži raspelo, trokut oko glave; dolje, ispod linije, natpis: SP SP (sv. Petar i Pavao)
Mjere: 22 (32) × 18 mm; 2,2 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sektor 2, kvadrant 13, grob 83, SJ 484, PN 407

Kat. br. 3
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom i trima ispupčenjima na rubu (na polovima)
Lice: Isusovo lice u visokom reljefu na Veronikinu rupcu; iznimno kvalitetna izrada rad; nije signiran
Naličje: Sv. vrata bazilike sv. Petra; u vratima sv. Petar u punoj figuri s ključem u ruci; natpis uz profilirani rub: .PORTA.VITE.I.ETERNE.I.G.1600.
Mjere: 13 (19) × 17 (26) mm; 2,5 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ123, C1, S1, PN454

Kat. br. 4
Opis: okrugla medaljica s puknutom ušicom
Lice: scena pod križem; Raspeti u sredini, desno sv. Ivan, lijevo Bogorodica
Naličje: Sv. vrata; kraj njih desno sv. Petar, lijevo sv. Pavao (s mačem); u odsječku dolje godina 1625.
Mjere: 15 × 17 mm; 1,0 g
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ185, C11/12, S1, PN678-2

Kat. br. 5
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom
Lice: teško čitljiv prikaz Marije od brda Karmela s Dje-

CATALOGUE

Cat. no. 1
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye, 1600.
Obverse: Holy Door, cross on top, in front is a kneeling figure with a staff, in the centre below the year .1600., inscription: IVSTI.INTRA EAT.PER.EAM. (Let the righteous enter through it /Holy Door)
Reverse: St. Peter on the left with a key in his left hand, and St. Paul on the right, with a sword in his right hand, standing on a line; below it is the inscription: .S.P.S.P. (Sts. Peter and Paul), in the centre above God the Father, triangle around the head, holding a globe in his left hand and giving blessing with his right, rays around, clouds below him, the papal tiara between St. Peter and St. Paul
Dimensions: 3.1 g; 22 (30) × 17 (22) mm; cast bronze
Find site: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sector 3, quadrant 1, SJ 769, PN 682

Cat. no. 2
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye, 1600.
Obverse: Holy Door, a figure is kneeling on the right knee and holding a staff, below the year .1600., inscription: .IVSTI.INTRA EAT.PER.EAM (Let the righteous enter through it /Holy Door)
Reverse: St. Peter is holding a key in his right hand, wearing a long robe and has a halo; St. Paul is holding a sword in his right hand, long robe, halo; God the Father is holding a crucifix in his lap, triangle around the head; below, under a line, inscription: SP SP (Sts. Peter and Paul)
Dimensions: 2.2 g; 22 (32) × 18 mm; cast bronze
Find site: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sector 2, quadrant 13, grave 83, SJ 484, PN 407

Cat. no. 3
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye and three protrusions on the edge of the medal at the poles
Obverse: Face of Jesus in high relief on the Veil of Veronica, exquisite workmanship, unsigned
Reverse: Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica, in the doorway St. Peter shown as a full figure holding a key in his hand, inscription along the profiled rim: .PORTA. VITE.I.ETERNE.I.G.1600.
Dimensions: 13 (19) × 17 (26) mm; wt. 2.5 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 123, C1, S1, PN 454

Cat. no. 4
Description: round medal with a broken eye
Obverse: scene beneath the cross, the Crucified on the cross in the centre, St. John on the right, the Virgin Mary on the left
Reverse: Holy Door, to the right St. Peter, to the left St. Paul (with sword), in the exergue below the year .1625.
Dimensions: 15 × 17 mm; wt. 1.0 g
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 185, C11/12, S1, PN 678-2

tetom Isusom u lijevom naručju; iznad nje dva anđela koji je krune
Naličje: Sv. vrata; u odsječku dolje godina 1625.
Mjere: 10 × 13 (19) mm; 0,2 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ197, C11/B11, S1, PN554

Kat. br. 6
Opis: ovalna medaljica s puknutom okomitom ušicom, sekundarno bušena, 1650. g.?
Lice: sv. Petar lijevo i sv. Pavao desno uz Sv. stube; na vrhu Veronikin rubac; sv. Pavao u desnoj ruci drži mač, sv. Petar u lijevoj ključ; u odsječku dolje kovnica ROMA
Naličje: Isus na križu; stilizirani godovi; lijevo gore sunce, desno gore mjesec; titulus INRI; oko križa zaziv protiv nevremena u devet redova: IESVS. XPSRT / X.GRR.V BIN.PAC / DIV.HO PAC.BS / XTVER CAR. PA / XSXPS VIN.X.PS / XEOXP S.IMPX / XSABO MNIM / ALON OS.D / XI IX
Mjere: 30,5 (33) × 24,5 mm; 4,6 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sektor 3, kvadrant 9, SJ 846, PN 990

Kat. br. 7
Opis: okrugla medaljica s okomitom ušicom, 1650. g.
Lice: Majka Božja s Isusom u sredini; desno i lijevo biskupi; natpis dolje, ispod linije: ·S· ANSO INVS EP· / S·MAR / IA IN / VIA / ·S·LIBORIV(S) / EP·
Naličje: u sredini Sv. vrata; s lijeve strane puk koji kleči, s desne strane svećenstvo i papa Inocent X. koji zlatnim čekićem otvara vrata; u odsječku dolje kovnica ROMA
Mjere: 36 × 29 mm; 3,8 g; lijevana bronca, pozlata, finija izrada
Mjesto nalaza: Čazma, župna crkva sv. Marije Magdalene, sjeverni brod, grob 07, uz još jednu medaljicu i malu krunicu, PN 15B

Kat. br. 8
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom
Lice: Navještenje Marijino; donja trećina medaljice predstavlja zid; krilati anđeo desno, u poluprofilu, u punoj figuri, nosi ljiljane; Marija lijevo sjedi, sa svetokrugom, u ruci knjiga (?); gore u sredini Duh Sveti – golubica
Naličje: Jubilej 1650.; Sv. vrata; sv. Petar i sv. Pavao sa svake strane vrata
Mjere: 25 × 32 (38) mm; 4,2 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ197, C11/B11, S1, PN591

Kat. br. 9
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom, 1675. g.
Lice: Majka Božja s Isusom u lijevom naručju; oboje okrunjeni i imaju svetokrug; ona desnom rukom pokazuje na njega; prikaz do pasa (Hodegetrija); vjerojatno Częstochowa

Cat. no. 5
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye
Obverse: poorly legible depiction of Our Lady of Mount Carmel with the Child Jesus in her left arm, above them two angels crowning Mary
Reverse: Holy Door, at the bottom in the exergue the year 1625
Dimensions: 10 × 13 (19) mm; wt. 0.2 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ197, C11/B11, S1, PN554

Cat. no. 6
Description: oval medal with a broken vertical loop, secondarily pierced, 1650?
Obverse: St. Peter on the left and St. Paul on the right of the Holy Stairs; at the top the Veil of Veronica; St. Paul is holding a sword in his right hand, St. Peter a key in his left hand; in the exergue below ROMA
Reverse: Jesus on the cross, stylized growth rings; upper left sun, upper right moon; titulus INRI; around the cross an invocation against storms in 9 lines: IESVS. XPSRT / X.GRR.V BIN.PAC / DIV.HO PAC.BS / XTVER CAR.PA / XSXPS VIN.X.PS / XEOXP S.IMPX / XSABO MNIM / ALON OS.D / XI IX
Dimensions: 4.6 g; 30.5 (33) × 24.5 mm; cast bronze
Find site: Rijeka, Pul Vele Church, sector 3, quadrant 9, SJ 846, PN 990

Cat. no. 7
Description: round medal with a vertical eye, 1650.
Obverse: Virgin Mary with Jesus in the centre; bishops to the left and right; inscription below under a line: ·S· ANSO INVS EP· / S·MAR / IA IN / VIA / ·S·LIBORIV(S) / EP·
Reverse: Holy Door in the centre; on the left a kneeling laity, on the right clergy and Pope Innocent X opening the door with a golden hammer; mint in the exergue below: ROMA
Dimensions: 3.8 g; 36 × 29 mm; cast bronze, gilded, finer workmanship
Find site: Čazma, parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, north nave, grave 07, together with another medal and a small rosary, PN 15B

Cat. no. 8
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye
Obverse: Annunciation; the lower third of the medal represents a wall; winged angel on the right, in half-profile, full figure, holding lilies; Mary on the left, seated, with a halo, holding a book?; above in the centre the Holy Spirit, a dove
Reverse: Jubilee 1650; Holy Door; St. Peter and St. Paul on either side of the door
Dimensions: 25 × 32 (38) mm; wt. 4.2 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 197, C11/B11, S1, PN 591

Naličje: Jubilej 1675.; natpis: ANNVS? VBI MDCLXXV; prikaz prolaza kroz Sv. vrata; pet figura u klečećem položaju ispred vrata
Mjere: 36 × 23 mm; 9,5 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Mihovljan, crkva sv. Mihovila, br. 42 a, b

Kat. br. 10
Opis: listolika (srcolika) medaljica s okomitom ušicom
Lice: prijenos Nazaretske kućice; sv. Marija s Isusom u lijevom krilu; sjede na krovu Nazaretske kuće
Naličje: Sv. vrata s trokutastim zabatom i križem na vrhu te dvama stiliziranim stupovima; u odsječku dolje godina 1675.; sa strana AN IV
Mjere: 14 × 26 (24) mm; 1,0 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ2, B7, S1, PN368

Kat. br. 11
Opis: osmerokutna medaljica s okomitom ušicom, 1700. g.
Lice: scenski prikaz otvaranja Sv. vrata; na njima godina; lijevo stoje dvije figure, desno tri figure kleče, ispred stuba kleči jedna figura, jedna je u proskinezi; natpis: ANNO IVBILEI 1700
Naličje: sv. Petar u desnom profilu, sa svetokrugom; natpis: S.PETRVS.APOST.
Mjere: 23 (32) × 19,5 mm; 6,4 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sektor 3, kvadrant 9, SJ 01, PN 976

Kat. br. 12
Opis: osmerokutna medaljica s puknutom okomitom ušicom
Lice: Sv. stube u središtu; lijevo i desno natpis uz profilirani rub: SCALA SANCTA; u dnu stuba kleči figura hodočasnika sa štapom; u odsječku dolje 1700
Naličje: Sv. vrata svih četiriju velikih bazilika; ispod njih odsječak; iznad njih Duh Sveti – golubica u zrakama
Mjere: 17 × 20 (26) mm; 1,5 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ412, C14, S1, PN796-2

Kat. br. 13
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom
Lice: Sv. stube u središtu; u vrhu raspelo; lijevo i desno dva odsječka, u svakom svetačka figura: gore lijevo sv. Marija Velika, dolje lijevo sv. Petar, gore desno sv. Ivan, dolje desno sv. Pavao; natpis uz profilirani rub: SCAL.SANC.; u odsječku dolje kovnica ROMA
Naličje: Sv. vrata svih četiriju velikih bazilika; ispod njih u odsječku kovnica ROMA; iznad njih anđeli nose Veronikin rubac
Mjere: 28 × 30 (38) mm; 5,4 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ197, C11/B11, S1; identična PN781-1, PN586

Cat. no. 9
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye, 1675.
Obverse: Virgin Mary with Jesus in her left arm; both crowned and with a halo; she gestures toward him with her right hand; half-length depiction (Hodegetria), probably Częstochowa
Reverse: Jubilee 1675; inscription: ANNVS? VBI MDCLXXV; depiction of passage through the Holy Door, five kneeling figures in front of the door
Dimensions: 9.5 g; 36 × 23 mm; cast bronze
Find site: Mihovljan, Church of St. Michael, no. 42 a, b

Cat. no. 10
Description: leaf-shaped (heart-shaped) medal with a vertical eye
Obverse: Translation of the Holy House of Nazareth; St. Mary with Jesus in her left lap, sitting on the roof of the Holy House
Reverse: Holy Door with a triangular pediment and cross on top, and two stylized columns; in the exergue below the year 1675, at the sides AN IV
Dimensions: 14 × 26 (24) mm; wt. 1.0 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 2, B7, S1, PN 368

Cat. no. 11
Description: octagonal medal with a vertical eye, 1700.
Obverse: Holy Door with the year inscribed on it; two standing figures on the left, three kneeling figures on the right; in front of the stairs one kneeling figure, one in proskynesis; scenic depiction of the opening of the Holy Door; inscription: ANNO IVBILEI 1700
Reverse: St. Peter, right profile, halo; inscription: S. PETRVS.APOST.
Dimensions: 6.4 g; 23 (32) × 19.5 mm; cast bronze
Find site: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sector 3, quadrant 9, SJ 01, PN 976

Cat. no. 12
Description: octagonal medal with a broken vertical eye
Obverse: Holy Stairs centrally placed; to the left and right inscription along the profiled rim: SCALA SANCTA; at the base of the stairs a kneeling pilgrim figure with a staff; in the exergue below 1700
Reverse: Holy Doors of all four major basilicas; below them an exergue; above them the Holy Spirit as a dove within rays
Dimensions: 17 × 20 (26) mm; wt. 1.5 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 412, C14, S1, PN 796-2

Cat. no. 13
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye
Obverse: Holy Stairs centrally placed; at the top a crucifix; to the left and right two fields, each containing a saintly figure – upper left St. Mary Major, lower left St. Peter, upper right St. John, lower right St. Paul; inscription along the profiled rim: SCAL.SANC.; in the exergue below the mint: ROMA

Kat. br. 14
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom
Lice: Sv. stube u središtu; u vrhu raspelo; lijevo i desno dva odsječka, u svakom svetačka figura: gore lijevo sv. Marija Velika, dolje lijevo sv. Petar, gore desno sv. Ivan, dolje desno sv. Pavao; natpis uz profilirani rub: SCAL.SANC.; u odsječku dolje kovnica ROMA
Naličje: Sv. vrata svih četiriju velikih bazilika; ispod njih u odsječku kovnica ROMA; iznad njih anđeli nose Veronikin rubac
Mjere: 25 × 29 (37) mm; 3,9 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, S1, B/C, 13/14; slučajni nalaz; identična PN586, PN781-1

Kat. br. 15
Opis: osmerokutna medaljica s okomitom ušicom
Lice: Sv. stube u središtu; u vrhu raspelo; lijevo i desno dva odsječka, u svakom svetačka figura: gore lijevo sv. Marija Velika, dolje lijevo sv. Petar, gore desno sv. Ivan, dolje desno sv. Pavao; natpis uz profilirani rub: SC.SA.; u odsječku dolje kovnica R…
Naličje: Sv. vrata svih četiriju velikih bazilika; ispod njih u odsječku kovnica ROMA; iznad njih anđeli nose Veronikin rubac
Mjere: 17 × 20 (26) mm; 2,3 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ2; slučajni nalaz; S1, PN160

Kat. br. 16
Opis: osmerokutna medaljica s puknutom ušicom, sekundarno bušena
Lice: Sv. stube u središtu; u vrhu raspelo; lijevo i desno dva odsječka, u svakom svetačka figura: gore lijevo Sv. Marija Velika, dolje lijevo sv. Petar, gore desno sv. Ivan, dolje desno sv. Pavao; hodočasnička figura kleči u dnu stuba; natpis uz profilirani rub: SCA.SAN.; u odsječku dolje kovnica ROMA
Naličje: Sv. vrata; ispod njih u odsječku natpis: ANNVS.IVB/ILEI; papa i kler stoje ispred vrata; papa **čekićem** daje znak za otvaranje vrata; vjerni puk čeka na ulazu
Mjere: 26 × 30 mm; 3,3 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ251, B12, S1, PN637

Kat. br. 17
Opis: osmerokutna medaljica s okomitom ušicom
Lice: Sv. stube u središtu; lijevo i desno dvije svetačke figure: sv. Petar i sv. Pavao; u odsječku dolje kovnica ROMA
Naličje: Sv. vrata; ispod njih u odsječku kovnica ROMA; vjerni puk kleči i stoji ispred vrata; natpis uz profilirani rub: ANN.IVBILEI
Mjere: 24 × 29 (37) mm; 3,8 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ193, C12/B12, S1, PN524

Reverse: Holy Doors of all four major basilicas; below them in the exergue the mint: ROMA; above them angels carrying the Veil of Veronica
Dimensions: 28 × 30 (38) mm; wt. 5.4 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 197, C11/B11, S1; identical to PN 781-1, PN 586

Cat. no. 14
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye
Obverse: Holy Stairs centrally placed; at the top a crucifix; to the left and right two fields, each containing a saintly figure – upper left St. Mary Major, lower left St. Peter, upper right St. John, lower right St. Paul; inscription along the profiled rim: SCAL.SANC.; in the exergue below the mint: ROMA
Reverse: Holy Doors of all four major basilicas; below them in the exergue the mint: ROMA; above them angels carrying the Veil of Veronica
Dimensions: 25 × 29 (37) mm; wt. 3.9 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, S1, B/C, 13/14, chance find; identical to PN 586, PN 781-1

Cat. no. 15
Description: octagonal medal with a vertical eye
Obverse: Holy Stairs centrally placed; at the top a crucifix; to the left and right two fields, each containing a saintly figure – upper left St. Mary Major, lower left St. Peter, upper right St. John, lower right St. Paul; inscription along the profiled rim: SC.SA.; in the exergue below the mint: R…
Reverse: Holy Doors of all four major basilicas; below them in the exergue the mint: ROMA; above them angels carrying the Veil of Veronica
Dimensions: 17 × 20 (26) mm; wt. 2.3 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 2, chance find, S1, PN 160

Cat. no. 16
Description: octagonal medal with a broken vertical eye, secondarily pierced
Obverse: Holy Stairs centrally placed; at the top a crucifix; to the left and right two fields, each containing a saintly figure – upper left St. Mary Major, lower left St. Peter, upper right St. John, lower right St. Paul; a pilgrim figure is kneeling at the base of the stairs; inscription along the profiled rim: SCA.SAN.; in the exergue below the mint: ROMA
Reverse: Holy Door; below it in the exergue the inscription: ANNVS.IVB/ILEI; pope and clergy are standing before the door; the pope signalling the opening of the door with a hammer; the faithful awaiting entry
Dimensions: 26 × 30 mm; wt. 3.3 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 251, B12, S1, PN 637

Cat. no. 17
Description: octagonal medal with a vertical eye

Kat. br. 18
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom i kukicom od brončane žice, spiralno namotanom
Lice: Sv. vrata u središtu; lijevo i desno dvije svetačke figure: sv. Petar i sv. Pavao; u sredini vrata Veronikin rubac; u odsječku dolje kovnica ROMA
Naličje: sv. Venancije iz Camerina, odjeven kao rimski vojnik, s čizmicama, u halji i plaštu, s kopljem u lijevoj ruci; natpis uz rub: S.V.M.DI.CAMERINO
Mjere: 19 × 24 (30) mm; 3,6 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ2, B4, S1, PN26

Kat. br. 19
Opis: osmerokutna medaljica, otpala ušica, 1700. g.?
Lice: vjernici kleče pred razbijenim Sv. vratima; iza njih zrake; dolje, ispod linije, natpis ROMA; s desne strane vrata sjedi čovjek sa štapom u desnoj ruci, lijeva ruka na prsima, promatra ljude; iza njega stoji figura (muškarac?) sa štapom u lijevoj ruci, desna na prsima; s lijeve strane vrata skupina „znatiželjnika“, iza njih tri koplja; natpis: NNO IVBILEY
Naličje: raspelo s reljefnim (plitkim) korpusom; pri vrhu sunce i mjesec; križ iz ravne linije tla; oko križa zaziv protiv nevremena u devet redova: IESV CHRI / REX.GL OR.V / IN .PAC ??.V / OMFAC / E.VER / EST.XP VINCI / XPS.R XPS / XPS.A / A N.D
Mjere: 29 × 25 mm; 4,5 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sektor 2, kvadrant 8/10, SJ 294, PN 275

Kat. br. 20
Opis: ovalna medaljica s okomitom ušicom i karičicom
Lice: Sv. stube; iznad njih kerubin; tri klečeće figure penju se stubama; natpis: HEILI . ST BE O . P . N . (*Heilige Stube ora pro nobis* – Svete stube, molite za nas) – zanimljiva kombinacija njemačkog i latinskog; rub medaljice istaknut profiliranom ravnom linijom
Naličje: sv. Benedikt s biskupskim štapom u desnoj i knjigom u lijevoj ruci; na dnu biskupska kapa; natpis nečitak; rub medaljice istaknut profiliranom ravnom linijom
Mjere: 22 (31) × 20 mm; 5,3 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Lobor, Majka Božja Gorska, jug 1, grob 262, 31. 7. 2003., PN 163 / T-018

Kat. br. 21
Opis: okrugla medaljica, odlomljena
Lice: Sv. vrata s trokutastim zabatom
Naličje: tri svetačke figure u punom stasu; središnja u habitu, u desnoj ruci drži otvorenu knjigu, a u lijevoj štap (?); desno od nje figura u habitu i plaštu s biskupskim (?) štapom u lijevoj ruci; lijevo od središnje figura u habitu s prekriženim rukama na prsima; natpis u odsječku dolje: S · F · G · F ·
Mjere: Ø 14 mm; 1 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Ilok, bedemi, kv. 3, SJ2, G1 (muškarac), PN1-3

Obverse: Holy Stairs centrally placed; to the left and right two saintly figures – St. Peter and St. Paul; in the exergue below the mint: ROMA
Reverse: Holy Door; below it in the exergue the mint: ROMA; the faithful are kneeling and standing before the door; inscription along the profiled rim: ANN.IV-BILEI
Dimensions: 24 × 29 (37) mm; wt. 3.8 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 193, C12/B12, S1, PN 524

Cat. no. 18
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye and a hook made of bronze wire, spirally wound
Obverse: Holy Door centrally placed; to the left and right two saintly figures – St. Peter and St. Paul; in the centre of the door the Veil of Veronica; in the exergue below the mint: ROMA
Reverse: St. Venantius of Camerino, dressed as a Roman soldier, wearing boots, a tunic and cloak, holding a spear in his left hand; inscription along the rim: S.V.M. DI.CAMERINO
Dimensions: 19 × 24 (30) mm; wt. 3.6 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 2, B4, S1, PN 26

Cat. no. 19
Description: octagonal medal, eye broken off, 1700?
Obverse: the faithful kneeling before the shattered Holy Door; behind it rays; below under a line inscription: ROMA; to the right of the door a seated figure holding a staff in the right hand, left hand on the chest, observing the people; behind him a standing figure (male?) holding a staff in the left hand, right hand on the chest; to the left of the door “onlookers”, behind them three spears; inscription: NNO IVBILEY
Reverse: crucifix with a relief (shallow) corpus; at the top sun and moon; the cross rises from a flat line - the earth; around the cross an invocation against storms in 9 lines: IESV CHRI/REX.GL OR.V/IN .PAC ??.V/ OMFAC /E.VER /EST.XP VINCI/XPS.R XPS/XPS.A / A N.D
Dimensions: 4.5 g; 29 × 25 mm; cast bronze
Find site: Rijeka, Pul Vele crikve, sector 2, quadrant 8/10, SJ 294, PN 275

Cat. no. 20
Description: oval medal with a vertical eye and a ringlet
Obverse: Holy Stairs; above them a cherub; three kneeling figures ascending the stairs; inscription: HEILI . ST BE O . P . N . (*Heilige Stube Ora Pro Nobis* – Holy Stairs, pray for us), an interesting combination of German and Latin; rim emphasized by a profiled flat line
Reverse: St. Benedict holding a crozier in his right hand and a book in his left; at the bottom a bishop’s mitre; inscription illegible; rim emphasized by a profiled flat line
Dimensions: 5.3 g; 22 (31) × 20 mm; cast bronze

Kat. br. 22
Opis: ovalna medaljica s puknutom ušicom; uz vrh medaljice ostatci tkanine; sekundarno bušena
Lice: sv. euharistija; kalež iz kojeg izlazi hostija s križem i zrakama svetokruga; krilati anđeli kleče u adoraciji sa strana
Naličje: Sv. vrata u središtu; lijevo i desno dvije svetačke figure: sv. Petar desno od vrata i sv. Pavao lijevo; u nadvoju vrata Veronikin rubac; u odsječku dolje kovnica ROMA
Mjere: 24 × 30 (32) mm; 3,5 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ100, B7, S1, PN224

Kat. br. 23
Opis: osmerokutna medaljica s okomitom ušicom
Lice: Bogorodica s Djetetom Isusom u lijevom naručju, prikaz do pasa, u oblacima; oboje imaju svetokrugove; Bogorodica ima i krunu
Naličje: otvaranje Sv. vrata za godinu Jubileja; vjernici ispred vrata kleče i stoje; natpis uz profilirani rub nečitak: lijevo PORTA (?), desno SANCTA (?)
Mjere: 18 × 23 (30) mm; 2,5 g; lijevana bronca
Mjesto nalaza: Rovinj, Sv. Eufemija, SJ100, B9, S1, PN345

Find site: Lobor, Our Lady of the Mountain, south 1, grave 262, 31.07.2003, PN 163 / T-018

Cat. no. 21
Description: round medal, broken off
Obverse: Holy Door with a triangular pediment
Reverse: three saintly figures standing in full-length; the central figure in a habit holding an open book in the right hand and a staff(?) in the left; to the right a figure in a habit and cloak with a bishop's(?) crozier in the left hand; to the left of the central figure a figure in a habit with arms crossed on the chest; inscription in the exergue below: S · F · G · F ·
Dimensions: Ø 14 mm; wt. 1 g; cast bronze
Find site: Ilok, ramparts, quadrant 3, SJ 2, G1 (male), PN 1–3

Cat. no. 22
Description: oval medal with a broken eye; remains of preserved textile near the top of the medal; secondarily pierced
Obverse: the Holy Eucharist; a chalice from which rises a host with a cross and radiating halo; winged angels kneeling in adoration on either side
Reverse: Holy Door centrally placed; to the left and right two saintly figures – St. Peter to the right of the door and St. Paul to the left; in the door arch the Veil of Veronica; in the exergue below the mint: ROMA
Dimensions: 24 × 30 (32) mm; wt. 3.5 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 100, B7, S1, PN 224

Cat. no. 23
Description: octagonal medal with a vertical eye
Obverse: Virgin Mary with the Child Jesus in her left arm, half-length, in clouds; both have halos; the Virgin also wears a crown
Reverse: opening of the Holy Door for a Jubilee year; the faithful kneeling and standing before the door; inscription along the profiled rim illegible: left PORTA?, right SANCTA?
Dimensions: 18 × 23 (30) mm; wt. 2.5 g; cast bronze
Find site: Rovinj, St. Euphemia, SJ 100, B9, S1, PN 345



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