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RADOVI ARHEOLOŠKOG ZAVODA  
PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT  
O F A R C H A E O L O G Y

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*Boris MAŠIĆ & Tajana PLEŠE*

## O SKUPNOME NALAZU ZLATNOGA NOVCA UZ CRKVU BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE U REMETAMA

## ON THE GROUP FIND OF GOLD COINS NEXT TO THE CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY IN REMETE

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*Arheološka istraživanja južnoga platoa uz crkvu BDM u Remetama započela su 2007. godine. Tijekom triju kampanja istraženi su masivni temelji dvaju ranijih sakralnih objekata. Osim toga iznimmog nalaza arhitekture istraženo je i 128 grobova koji se prema dosad obrađenim nalazima (medaljice, križiči, krunice) mogu datirati u 17. i 18. stoljeće. Tijekom istraživanja pronađeno je i deset zlatnih forinti. Iako su pronađene izvan konteksta, jasno akcentuiraju vrijeme kad je Matija Korvin pomogao samostanu uništenomu u napadu osmanlijskih trupa tako što je 1485. godine podigao kulu i zid oko cijeloga sklopa.*

*Ključne riječi: Remete, pavlinski samostan, kasni srednji vijek, zlatna forinta*

Remetski samostan Blažene Djevice Marije prema povijesnim je izvorima najstariji pavlinski samostan na području današnje Hrvatske. Pretpostavlja se da je prvu zajednicu pavlina (*oratorium eremiticum*) na medvedničkoj padini osnovao opat Iskvirin sredinom 13. stoljeća. Pitanje o tome je li samostan bio osnovan 1247. godine ili tri desetljeća kasnije još je uvijek predmet žustre rasprave povjesničara (Orosz 1747: 388; Dočkal 1953: 5; Sekulić 1986: 25). Sigurnu potvrdu Reda nalazimo u darovnici Miroslava

*Archaeological research of the southern plateau next to the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Remete commenced in 2007. During three campaigns, the massive foundations of two earlier sacral buildings were found. In addition to this exceptional architectural find, 128 graves were examined, which according to previously analyzed finds (pilgrimage badges, religious medals, crosses, rosaries) can be dated to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. During research, ten gold forints were also found. Although discovered outside of their context, they clearly accentuate the time when Matthias Corvinus aided the monastery, destroyed in an assault by Ottoman troops, by building a tower and a wall surrounding the entire complex in 1485.*

*Key words: Remete, Pauline monastery, late Middle Ages, gold forint*

According to historical records, the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Remete is the oldest Pauline monastery in the territory of today's Croatia. It is assumed that the first community of Paulines (*oratorium eremiticum*) on the slopes of Medvednica was established by the Abbot Isquirinus in the mid-thirteenth century. The question as to whether the monastery was established in 1247 or three decades later is still a hotly debated topic among historians

Hrčukova iz 1288. godine.<sup>1</sup> U dokumentu se spominje prior Firmin, prvi prior remetskoga samostana (*conventus*) (Krištovec: 106; Barlè 1914: 7; Dočkal 1953: 6–7, 644). Nedugo potom, 1319. godine, zahvaljujući darežljivosti kralja Karla Roberta, sagrađen je novi remetski samostan s crkvom. Sve do početka arheoloških istraživanja smatralo se da je to današnja crkva i da je njezino svetište bilo izgrađeno iznad prvotne crkve (Krištovec: 106; Barlè 1914: 8; Klaić 1904: 69–71; Dočkal 1953: 21–22, 646; Sekulić 1986: 25). Samostan u Remetama vrlo se brzo razvio zahvaljujući brojnim darovnicama ondašnjega plemstva, a 1390. godine uzdignut je na stupanj vikarijata kojemu su bili podložni samostani u Strezi, Šenkovcu, Lepoglavi i Kamenskome (Barlè 1914: 10; Dočkal 1953: 96; Sekulić 1986: 26–32, 40–44; Kruhek 1989: 79).

Tijekom 14. i 15. stoljeća samostan je nekoliko puta stradao u provalama osmanlijske vojske. Samostanski je sklop prvi put uništen u velikome požaru 1394. godine (Dočkal 1953: 98–99). Ponovno je uništen u osmanlijskome napadu 1484. godine. Šteta koju je pretrpio samostanski sklop bila je tolika da je 1485. godine po nalogu kralja Matije Korvina oko samostana podignut obrambeni zid s kulom (Barlè 1914: 13; Dočkal 1953: 208–209, 647–648; Sekulić 1986: 46). Remetski samostan još je dvaput bio meta osmanlijskih napada: 1557. i 1591. godine (Krištovec: 108; Barlè 1914: 25; Dočkal 1953: 208–209, 305, 339–341).

U vrijeme poglavarstva Martina Borkovića (1667–1687) remetski je samostan doživio važne promjene. Već 1645. probijen je dio južnoga zida da bi se sagradila kapela Čudotvorne Majke Božje Remetske (posvećena 1654), a načinjene su i druge građevinske preinake na cijelome samostanskom sklopu. Ujedno je 1658. prenesen novicijat iz Lepoglave u Remete (Barlè 1914: 43; Dočkal 1953: 649–680; Sekulić 1986: 89). U razdoblju od 1721. do 1747. trajali su radovi na obnovi i proširenju crkve prema zapadu, a tada je i njezina unutrašnjost ukrašena freskama Ivana Rangera (Krištovec: 108; Sekulić 1986: 108–109; Schneider 1968: 86). Po ukinuću Reda 1786. važnije su preinake na samostanskome sklopu proveli biskupi Vrhovec, Alagović i Haulik (Sekulić 1986: 62–71; Dočkal 1953: 692–695). Današnji izgled crkve rezultat je sanacija izvedenih prema nacrtima H. Bolléa nakon katastrofalnoga potresa 1880, dok je izgled samostanskoga sklopa svoj konačni oblik dobio u konzervatorsko-restau-

(Orosz 1747: 388; Dočkal 1953: 5; Sekulić 1986: 25). Certain confirmation of the Order can be found in the deed of gift from Miroslav Hrčukov of 1288.<sup>1</sup> The document mentions Firminius, the first prior of the Remete monastery (*conventus*) (Krištovec: 106; Barlè 1914: 7; Dočkal 1953: 6–7, 644). Not long afterward, in 1319, thanks to the generosity of King Charles Robert, a new monastery in Remete with a church was constructed. Until the commencement of archaeological research, it was believed that this was the present-day church, and that its sanctuary was built above the original church (Krištovec: 106; Barlè 1914: 8; Klaić 1904: 69–71; Dočkal 1953: 21–22, 646; Sekulić 1986: 25). The monastery in Remete very grew very rapidly thanks to numerous grants from the local nobility, and in 1390 it was elevated to the status of vicariate, with authority over the monasteries in Streza, Šenkovec, Lepoglava and Kamensko (Barlè 1914: 10; Dočkal 1953: 96; Sekulić 1986: 26–32, 40–44; Kruhek 1989: 79).

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the monastery was devastated several times during raids by the Ottoman troops. The monastic complex was first destroyed in a great fire in 1394 (Dočkal 1953: 98–99). It was once more destroyed during an Ottoman attack in 1484. The damage incurred by the monastic complex was so great that in 1485, at the order of King Matthias Corvinus, a defensive wall with a tower were erected around the monastery (Barlè 1914: 13; Dočkal 1953: 208–209, 647–648; Sekulić 1986: 46). The monastery in Remete was the target of Ottoman attacks two more times: in 1557 and 1591 (Krištovec: 108; Barlè 1914: 25; Dočkal 1953: 208–209, 305, 339–341).

During the administration of Martin Borković (1667–1687), the Remete monastery underwent important changes. Already in 1645, the southern wall was breached in order to build the Chapel of the Miraculous Mother of God of Remete (dedicated in 1654), and other architectural adaptations were made throughout the monastic complex. Also, in 1658 the novitiate from Lepoglava was transferred to Remete (Barlè 1914: 43; Dočkal 1953: 649–680; Sekulić 1986: 89). During the period from 1721 to 1747, works proceeded to expand the church westward, and at the time its interior was decorated with frescoes painted by Johannes Ranger (Krištovec: 108; Sekulić 1986: 108–109; Schneider 1968: 86). When the Order was abolished in 1786, major adaptations to the monastic complex were commis-

<sup>1</sup> U vrijeme priora Firmina 1288. godine Miroslav Hrčukov darovao je Redu (*heremitarum domus Beate Virginis prope Zagrabiam*) zemlju uz potok Blizna i kestenik u Kratkome dolu (Krištovec: 106; Dočkal 1953: 14–16; Sekulić 1986: 25).

<sup>1</sup> At the time of Prior Firminius in 1288, Miroslav Hrčukov donated to the Order (*heremitarum domus Beate Virginis prope Zagrabiam*) land along the stream Blizna and a chestnut grove in Kratki dol (Krištovec: 106; Dočkal 1953: 14–16; Sekulić 1986: 25).



ratorsko-građevinskim radovima dovršenima u posljednjemu desetljeću 20. stoljeća.

Tijekom triju kampanja arheoloških istraživanja 2007. (Mašić 2008: 206–207) i 2008. na južnome platou uz južno pročelje župne crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Remetama iskopom je obuhvaćen prostor od zapadnoga pročelja do istočnoga zida svetišta današnje crkve.<sup>2</sup> Usporedno s južnim zidom postojeće crkve pronađena su dva ranija sakralna objekta. Oba objekta znatno su oštećena jakim geotektonskim poremećajima u gornjim slojevima tla. Devijacije, nastale kao posljedica stoljećima aktivnoga klizišta, vidljive su kao velike raspukline široke do 150 cm te kao brojne manje vlačne pukotine u strukturama temelja. Kako bi se ispravno interpretirale pronađene građevinske strukture i trajno pratile geološke aktivnosti, konzultirani su stručnjaci za geomehaniku. Temelji objiju crkava razdvojili su se u dva smjera: prema jugu i prema istoku, a ustanovljeno je i “potonuće” njihovih zapadnih dijelova. Zato je za točno određivanje prvotnoga stanja obaju objekata bilo potrebno simulirati “vraćanje” izmaknutih temelja na njihovo izvorno mjesto. Zbog složenosti zatečene situacije objekti su dokumentirani i 3D-skenerom.

Prva, veća crkva građena je na izuzetno masivnim temeljima (širina od 245 cm do 280 cm). Crkva je jednobrodna, pravokutne lađe i gotovo jednako dugačkoga, užega svetišta. Zanimljivo je da je, barem u temeljnoj zoni, svetište zaključeno izvana polukružnom, a s unutarne strane poligonalnom apsidom. Puna dužina crkve može se samo pretpostaviti jer se njezino zapadno pročelje nalazi pod uređenim prilazom u današnju crkvu. Po simuliranome “vraćanju” temelja na njihovo izvorno mjesto moguće je pretpostaviti dimenzije crkve: svetište je bilo dugačko 13 m i široko 7 m, dok je lađa bila dugačka najmanje 13 m i široka 8,5 m.

Neposredno uz južni profil sjevernoga temelja te uz južni profil južnoga broda spomenute crkve nađeni su temelji sličnoga načina zidanja, ali znatno užu (150 cm). Grafičkom simulacijom njihova “vraćanja” na izvorno mjesto zaključeno je da ti temelji pripadaju sakralnomu objektu starijemu od spomenute crkve. I ta je crkva jednobrodna građevina, pravokutne lađe i gotovo jednako dugačkoga svetišta zaključenoga polukružnom apsidom. Dimenzije starije crkve znatno je teže interpretirati jer su njezini pomaci bili dodatno potencirani prislanjanjem

tioned by Bishops Vrhovec, Alagović and Haulik (Sekulić 1986: 62-71; Dočkal 1953: 692-695). The present-day appearance of the church is the result of renovations carried out according to the plans of architect Hermann Bollé after the disastrous earthquake of 1880, while the monastic complex assumed its final appearance during conservation/restoration/construction works completed in the final decade of the twentieth century.

During three archaeological research campaigns conducted in 2007 (Mašić 2008: 206-207) and 2008 on the southern plateau along the southern façade of the parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Remete, excavations encompassed the area from the western façade to the eastern wall of the present-day church's sanctuary.<sup>2</sup> The earlier sacral structures were discovered parallel to the southern wall of the existing church. Both buildings sustained considerable damage caused by extensive geotectonic disorders in the upper layers of the soil. Deviations caused by centuries of active sliding terrain are visible as large fissures as wide as 150 cm, as well as numerous smaller tensile cracks in the foundation structures. In order to correctly interpret these architectural structures and permanently follow their activity, geomechanics experts were consulted. The foundations of both churches separated in two directions: toward the south and toward the east, and it was also ascertained that their western sections “sank”. This is why the exact determination of the initial state of both buildings required a simulated “return” of the dislocated foundations to their original positions. The complexity of the situation on the ground necessitated the recording of the structures with a 3D scanner.

The first, larger church was built on exceptionally massive foundations (width ranging from 245 to 280 cm). The church had a single nave, which was rectangular, and a chancel of almost the same length, albeit narrower. It is interesting that, at least in the foundation zone, the chancel was closed with a semi-circular apse outside, and a polygonal apse inside. The full length of the church can only be assumed, because its western facade lies beneath the landscaped access path to the present-day church. According to the simulated “restoration” of the foundations to their original location, it is possible to assume the dimensions of the church: the chancel was 13 m long and 7 m wide, while the nave was 13 m long at a minimum and 8.5 m wide.

<sup>2</sup> Istraživanja je vodio Boris Mašić (Muzej grada Zagreba) sa zamjenicom voditelja Tajanom Pleše (Odjel za kopnenu arheologiju, Hrvatski restauratorski zavod). Radovi su provedeni na temelju Rješenja Gradskega zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode u Zagrebu (Klasa UP/I-612-08/2007-06/1775; Ur. br.: 251-18-05-07-03, od 26. 10. 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Research was led by Boris Mašić (Zagreb City Museum) with deputy head Tajana Pleše (Department of Land Archaeology, Croatian Conservation Institute). Works were conducted on the basis of the Decision of the Zagreb City Cultural and Natural Monument Conservation Department (Class. UP/I-612-08/2007-06/1775; Ref. no.: 251-18-05-07-03, of 26 Oct. 2007).

mlađe crkve. Na južni zid toga sakralnog objekta okomito se nastavljaju temelji koji se pružaju prema južnoj padini platoa. Može se pretpostaviti da su pripadali samostanskomu sklopu povezanomu s jednom ili s objema crkvama.

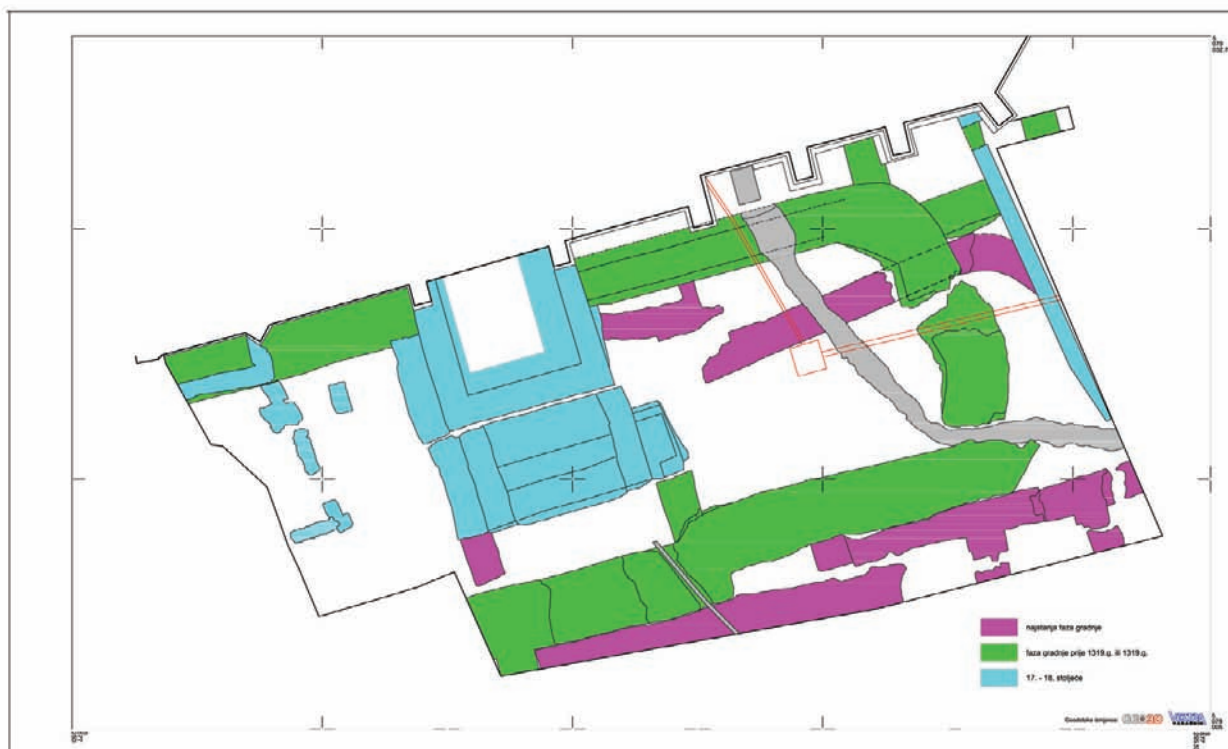
Po svemu sudeći, graditelji mlađe crkve bili su svjesni mogućnosti urušavanja nove crkve, pa su rješenje za njezinu stabilizaciju pokušali pronaći u udvostručivanju širine temelja i u zidanju temelja tik uz temelje stare, geološkim poremećajima već uništene, crkve.

Datiranje dosad istraženih sakralnih objekata trenutačno može ostati samo na pretpostavkama izvedenima iz povijesne faktografije. Naime prema povijesnim je dokumentima poznato da je opat Iskvirin po preuzimanju posjeda u drugoj polovici 13. stoljeća osnovao eremitorij koji je oko 1288. godine proširio prior Firmin. Iako nije bilo poznato gdje se nalazila ta crkva ni kako je izgledala, dosad se pretpostavljalo da je iznad nje sagrađeno svetište današnje crkve. Uvriježeno je bilo mišljenje da je današnju crkvu, zajedno s novim samostanom, dao sagrađiti kralj Karlo Robert 1319. godine. No zbog nalaza čak dvaju sakralnih objekata valja dovesti u pitanje dosadašnje konstatacije. Sa sigurnošću se samo može zaključiti da je crkva masivnih temelja starija od današnje crkve, a mlađa od one južnije, izgrađene na upola užim temeljima. Postavlja se pitanje je li najstarija crkva sagrađena u vrijeme opata Iskvirina, odnosno priora

Directly along the southern profile of the northern foundation and along the southern profile of the southern nave of the aforementioned church, foundations of a similar workmanship were found, but considerably narrower (150 cm). The graphic simulation of their "restoration" to the original location indicated these foundations belonged to a sacral building older than the aforementioned church. This church also had a single, rectangular nave and a chancel of almost equal length that closed in a semi-circular apse. The dimensions of the older church are considerably more difficult to interpret, because its movements additionally impelled by the younger church leaning on it. On the southern wall of this sacral building, foundations continue which extend toward the southern slope of the plateau. They can be assumed to have belonged to the monastic complex connected to one or both churches.

By all accounts, the builders of the younger church were aware of the possibility that the new church could collapse, so they attempted to find a solution to its stability by doubling the width of the foundations and by building the foundations immediately adjacent to the foundations of the older church, already devastated by geological damage.

Dating of the sacral structures thus far found can only rest on hypotheses derived from historical facts. Namely, according to historical documents, it is known that upon assuming the property in the lat-



Slika 1. Remete – tlocrt pronađenih zidnih struktura (izrada: Geo3D – Vectra d.o.o., 2009).

Figure 1. Remete – layout of discovered wall foundations (prepared by: Geo3D – Vectra d.o.o., 2009).

Firmina, ili je ipak bila sagrađena ranije, prije mon-golske provale 1242. godine. Nadalje mlađa crkva s masivnim temeljima mogla je biti sagrađena u vrijeme opata Firmina (1288) ili u vrijeme Karla Roberta (1319). Ako je potonja crkva doista bila sagrađena u vrijeme Karla Roberta, tada se nužno mijenja datiranje današnje crkve. Složeno pitanje datiranja svih triju sakralnih objekata bit će moguće riješiti tek kad se provedu daljnja arheološka istraživanja.

Tijekom istraživanja pronađeno je 128 grobova. U svim je grobovima pokojnik bio položen na leđa, često u drveni sanduk, s glavom na zapadu i s rukama položenima na zdjelicu ili grudni koš. Prema podacima dobivenima iz dijela konzerviranih grobnih nalaza veći dio istraženih grobova može se datirati u 17. i 18. stoljeće. Kako se dio nalaza još uvijek obrađuje, zasad treba ostaviti otvorenu mogućnost ranijega datiranja manjega dijela grobova.

Od brojnih pokretnih nalaza otkrivenih u kontekstu groblja (svetačke medaljice, križevi, perle krunica i dr.) svakako treba izdvojiti nalaz deset zlatnika (sl. 2; PN 79 i 166) kovanih u 15. stoljeću (Pohl 1974: 14–15).<sup>3</sup> Osam primjeraka zlatnici su za koje je uvriježen naziv *wappengoulden*, dok dva primjerka pripadaju tipu zvanomu *Madonnengulden* (*ibid.* 15). Četiri zlatnika kovana su u vrijeme hrvatsko-ugarskoga kralja Žigmunda i sva četiri pripadaju tipu s po dva češka lava u grbu (sl. 2.1–2.4).

Riječ je o tipu novca koji se kovao od 1402. godine kad je Žigmund nakon sukoba s bratom, češkim kraljem Karlom IV, postao namjesnik u Češkoj. Otada prikaz lavova zamjenjuje brandenburške orlove vidljive na ranijemu tipu njegova novca (Pohl 1974: 12, 29). Pronađeni primjerci datirani su u razdoblje između 1428. i 1436. godine (*ibid.* D2–23, 31, 33). Tri primjerka iz 1428. ili 1429. godine (sl. 2.1–2.3) kovana su u Kremnitzu (današnja Kremnica u Slovačkoj), dok je zlatnik iz 1436. godine (sl. 2.4) kovana u Hermannstadtu (današnji Sibiu u Rumunjskoj).

Zlatnik Vladislava I. Jagelovića (sl. 2.5) kovana je u Hermannstadtu 1441. godine i predstavlja rijedak nalaz jer je Vladislav I. vladao samo četiri godine (Pohl 1974: F1–3; Réthy 1907: 140; Huszár 1979: 597). Pet preostalih pronađenih primjeraka kovano je u vrijeme vladavine Matije Korvina (sl. 2.6 – 2.10).

Najraniji primjerci tih zlatnika (sl. 2.6, 2.7) kovani su između 1465. i 1470. godine u Nagybányi (da-

ter half of the thirteenth century, Abbot Isquirinus established a hermitage, which was expanded in 1288 by Prior Firminius. Even though there is no information as to the location of this church nor its appearance, it has been assumed up to the present that the chancel of today's church was built above it. A widely accepted view was that the construction of the present-day church, together with the new monastery, was commissioned by King Charles Robert in 1319. However, the discovery of two sacral buildings makes it worthwhile to question these previous assertions. The only thing that may be concluded with certainty is that the church with massive foundations is older than today's church, and younger than the more southerly one, built on foundations with only half the width. The question arises as to whether the oldest church was constructed during the time of Abbot Isquirinus or Prior Firminius, or whether it was constructed earlier, prior to the Mongol invasion in 1242. Furthermore, the younger church with massive foundations may have been constructed during the tenure of Abbot Firminius (1288) or during Charles Robert's reign (1319). If the latter church had truly been built during the reign of Charles Robert, then this necessarily alters the dating of the present church. The complex matter of the dating of all three sacral buildings will be possible to resolve only when further archaeological research is conducted.

During the research, 128 graves were found. In all graves, the deceased individuals were laid on their backs, often in wooden coffins, with heads turned west and hands placed over the pelvis or chest. According to the data obtained from a portion of the conserved grave goods, most of the examined graves can be dated to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Since some of the finds are still undergoing analysis, the possibility of earlier dating for a smaller portion of the graves should be left open for the time being.

Among the many movable finds discovered in the context of the graves (pilgrimage badges, religious medals, crosses, rosary beads, etc.), worth distinguishing are ten gold coins (Fig. 2; PN 79 and 166) minted in the fifteenth century (Pohl 1974: 14–15).<sup>3</sup> Eight of the coins are the type commonly referred to as *Wappengoulden*, while two of them are of the type called *Madonnengulden* (*ibid.* 15). Four of the gold coins were minted during the reign of the Croatian-Hungarian King Sigismund, and all four belong to the type bearing the Czech lion in the coat of arms (Fig. 2.1–2.4).

<sup>3</sup> Objavljeni zlatnik Matije Korvina (sl. 2.6) pronađen je mjesec dana ranije i 78 cm pliće, pa se tek zbog nalaza preostalih primjeraka, iz kojih je očito da on pripada istoj grupi, nameće potreba za njegovom novom interpretacijom (usp. Mašić & Pleše 2008).

<sup>3</sup> The published gold coin of Matthias Corvinus (Fig. 2.6) was found a month earlier and at a level 78 cm shallower, and it is only due to the discovery of the remaining examples – as it obviously belongs to the same group – which imposed the need for its reinterpretation (cf. Mašić & Pleše 2008).





Slika 2. Remete – skupni nalaz zlatnoga novca (snimio: M. Gregl, 2009).  
Figure 2. Remete – group find of gold coins (photograph: M. Gregl, 2009).

našnji Baia Mare u Rumunjskoj) (Pohl 1974: K1–23; Réthy 1907: 204, B-var; Unger 1974: 531β; Huszár 1979: 674). Na naličju toga tipa, lijevo od prikaza sv. Ladislava, nalazi se štitasti grb s kotačem. Za zlatnike s takvim grbom na naličju Pohl tvrdi da su kovani za Nikolu Iločkoga, dok broj polja/žbica na kotaču omogućuje dataciju i odražava društveni položaj Nikole Iločkoga u vrijeme kovanja (Pohl 1974: K1–23, K1–24, K1–25, K2–2). Primjerak zlatnika iz 1466. godine (sl. 2.8) kovan je u Kremnitzu (*ibid.* K1–5), a najmlađi Korvinovi primjerci s prikazom Bogorodice (sl. 2.9–2.10) kovani su u Nagybánya i datirani su u razdoblje između 1481. i 1487. (sl. 2.9) te oko 1485. godine (sl. 2.10) (*ibid.* K15–6, K15–4). Zlatnici s prikazom Bogorodice na licu novca kuju se od 1470. godine, a dva primjerka pronađena u Remetama pripadaju kasnijemu tipu s prikazom okrunjene Bogorodice jer se na nešto ranijem tipu Bogorodica prikazuje s velom (Pohl 1974: 15).

Iz tipološke analize može se zaključiti da pronađeni primjerci datiraju od 1428. do 1487. godine. Zato bi njihovo ukopavanje trebalo datirati nekoliko godina prije ili poslije smrti Matije Korvina 1490. godine.

Na našem su području u više skupnih nalaza evidentirani zlatnici spomenutih vladara. Među skupnim nalazima iz 15. stoljeća zlatnici su pronađeni u Donjemu Miholjcu (Mirnik 1981: 566), Krapinskoj Podgori (Brunšmid 1913: 301; Mirnik 1981: 575) i Kusonjama (Brunšmid 1905; Mirnik 1981: 581). Tijekom 16. stoljeća zlatnici istih kraljeva spominju se u skupnim nalazima u okolici Gline (Brunšmid 1898: 245; Mirnik 1981: 623), Lepavini (Mirnik 1981: 635), Svinjarevcima (Ljubić 1881: 122–123; Mirnik 1981: 658; Mirnik – Ždralović 2006: 218), Velikim Zdencima (Mirnik 1981: 666), Viljevu (Mirnik 1981: 669) i Devčić Dragi (Mirnik 1987: 71). Svi oni pronađeni su u dominantnome kontekstu mađarskoga novca, što odgovara slici novca u optjecaju na području sjeverne Hrvatske u tome vremenu (Mirnik 1981: 19–20).

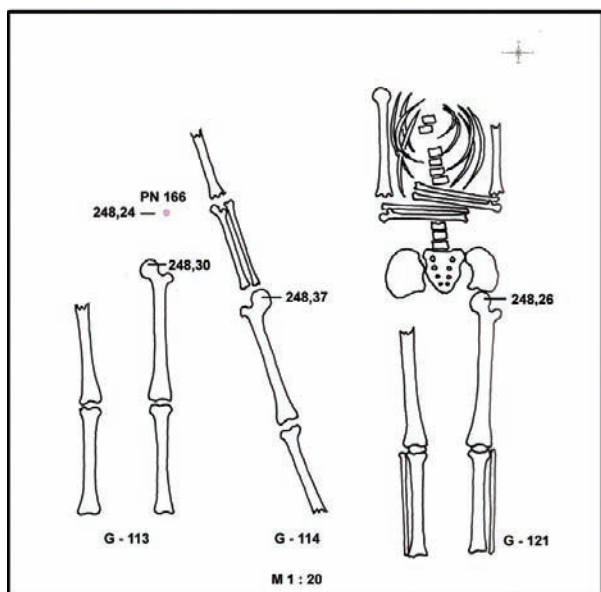
U povijesnoj interpretaciji remetskoga nalaza ne može se previdjeti činjenica da je novac pronađen unutar groblja, pa bi mogao pripadati kojemu od grobova pronađenih u neposrednoj blizini. No kontekst u kojemu su zlatnici pronađeni, posebice činjenica da su svi pronađeni u istome kvadrantu, a samo jedan primjerak 78 centimetara pliće (PN 79), otvara niz pitanja. Naime riječ je o višeslojnome groblju za koje trenutačno nema materijalne potvrde o ukopavanju grobova prije 17. stoljeća. Bez obzira na to može se pretpostaviti da je postojao raniji horizont groblja jer je samostan utemeljen u drugoj polovini 13. stoljeća. Devet primjeraka (PN 166) pronađeno je u grupi, uz grobove s izuzetno devastiranim kosturnim osta-

This is a type of coin minted since 1402, when Sigismund, after a conflict with his brother, the Bohemian King Charles IV, became the regent in Bohemia. Henceforward, the portrayal of lions was replaced with the Branderburg eagles, visible on the earlier types of his coins (Pohl 1974: 12, 29). The items found date to the period between 1428 and 1436 (*ibid.* D2-23, 31, 33). Three coins from 1428 or 1429 (Fig. 2.1-2.3) were minted in Kremnitz (today's Kremnica in Slovakia), while the gold coin from 1436 (Fig. 4) was minted in Hermannstadt (today's Sibiu in Romania).

The gold coin of Władisław I Jagiello (Fig. 2.5) was minted in Hermanstadt in 1441, and it is a rare find, for Władisław's reign only lasted four years (Pohl 1974: F1-3; Réthy 1907: 140; Huszár 1979: 597).

The five remaining coins were minted during the reign of Matthias Corvinus (Fig. 2.6-2.10).

The earliest examples of these coins (Figs. 2.6, 2.7) were minted between 1465 and 1470 in Nagybánya (today's Baia Mare in Romania) (Pohl 1974: K1-23; Réthy 1907: 204, B-var; Unger 1974: 531β; Huszár 1979: 674). The reverse of this type, left of the portrayal of St. Ladislav, features a shield-like coat of arms with a wheel. Pohl claimed that the coins with such a coat of arms on the reverse were minted for Nicholas of Ilok, while the number of fields/spokes on the wheel allows for dating and reflects the social status of Nicholas of Ilok during the time of its minting (Pohl 1974: K1-23, K1-24, K1-25, K2-2). The example of a gold coin from 1466 (Fig. 2.8) was minted in Kremnitz (*ibid.* K1-5), while the most recent Corvinus coins showing the Madonna (Figs. 2.9-2.10) were minted in Nagybánya and dated to the period between 1481 and 1487 (Fig. 2.9) and around 1485 (Fig. 2.10) (*ibid.* K15-6, K15-4). Gold coins showing the Madonna on the obverse were minted since 1470, and the two examples found in Remete belong to a later type bearing a depiction of the crowned Madonna, for on the somewhat earlier type the Madonna is shown wearing a veil (Pohl 1974: 15). Based on a typological analysis, it may be concluded that the examples found date from 1428 to 1487. Thus, their burial should be dated several years before or after the death of Matthias Corvinus in 1490. In Croatia's territory, the gold coins of the aforementioned rulers were registered in several group finds. Among the group finds from the fifteenth century, gold coins were found in Donji Miholjac (Mirnik 1981: 566), Krapinska Podgora (Brunšmid 1913: 301; Mirnik 1981: 575) and Kusonje (Brunšmid 1905; Mirnik 1981: 581). During the sixteenth century, the gold coins of the same kings were mentioned in group finds in the vicinity of Gline (Brunšmid 1898: 245; Mirnik 1981: 623), Lepavina (Mirnik 1981: 635), Svinjarevci (Ljubić 1881: 122-123; Mirnik 1981: 658;



Slika 3. Remete, G-113, 114 i 121 s ucrtanom pozicijom skupnoga nalaza (izradila: T. Pleše, 2009).

Figure 3. Remete, G-113, 114 and 121 with sketched position of group find (prepared by: T. Pleše, 2009).

cima pokojnika, a precizan se stratigrafski odnos među grobovima nije mogao utvrditi.

No činjenica je da je novac pronađen u razini dna ukopa rake. Kako ta nalazna situacija dopušta da ga definiramo kao skupni nalaz novca ukopan bez obzira na grobove, nameće nam se još jedna, možda vjerojatnija, mogućnost njegove interpretacije, naročito ako uzmemo u obzir povijesni kontekst. Naime kraj 15. stoljeća na ovim je prostorima obilježen prije svega pojavom osmanlijskih trupa u neposrednoj blizini današnjega Zagreba. Već 1469. godine bilježi se njihovo prvo prelaženje Save (Buntak 1996: 133), a u njihovim je provalama tripud stradao i samostanski sklop u Remetama (Dočkal 1953: 208–209, 305, 339–341). Samostan je prvi put opustošen 1483, odnosno 1484. godine (*ibid.* 208–209). Dakle to se dogodilo godinu ili dvije prije gradnje kule i zida oko samostana 1485. godine, za što je sredstva osigurao upravo Matija Korvin (Barlè 1914: 13). S jedne strane u tome kontekstu nije nevažan navod da je Matija Korvin, boraveći na Gradecu tijekom Sabora Kraljevine 1481. godine, posjetio grob Ivana Česmičkoga u Remetama (Klaić 1904: 88; Klaić 1982: 166). S druge strane važno je napomenuti da su Korvinovi zlatnici izvrsno sačuvani, gotovo kao da nisu bili u optjecaju.

Stoga nam se kao najvjerojatnije objašnjenje čini ono da je u vrijeme prve osmanlijske devastacije remetskoga samostanskog sklopa ili neposredno nakon nje, u strahu od pljačke, ukopana spomenuta

Mirnik-Ždralović 2006: 218), Veliki Zdenci (Mirnik 1981: 666), Viljevo (Mirnik 1981: 669) and Devčić Draga (Mirnik 1987: 71). All were found in the predominant context of Hungarian currency, which corresponds to the hypothesis concerning the circulation of coins in Northern Croatia during this period (Mirnik 1981: 19–20).

In the historical interpretation of the Remete finds, one cannot discount the fact that the coins were found inside a cemetery, so they may have belonged to some of the graves found in the immediate vicinity. However, the context in which the gold coins were found, particularly the fact that all were found in the same quadrant, with only one example 78 cm shallower (PN 79), prompts a series of questions. This is a multi-layered cemetery for which there is currently no evidence of interments prior to the seventeenth century. Regardless of this, one may assume that there was an earlier horizon at the cemetery, for the monastery was established in the latter half of the thirteenth century.

Nine items (PN 166) were found in the group, alongside graves with exceptionally devastated skeletal remains of the deceased, and a precise stratigraphic relationship between the graves could not be established.

But the fact remains that the coins were found at the level of the bottom of the burial cut. Since this find situation allows its definition as a group find of coins buried regardless of the graves, another, perhaps more probable, possibility for its interpretation arises, especially if the historical context is taken into consideration. The end of the fifteenth century in this region was marked above all by the appearance of Ottoman troops in the immediate vicinity of today's Zagreb. Their first move across the Sava River was recorded already in 1469 (Buntak 1996: 133), and the monastic complex in Remete was devastated in their raids three times (Dočkal 1953: 208–209, 305, 339–341). The monastery was ravaged the first time in 1483 and 1484 (*ibid.* 208–209). Thus, this occurred a year or two prior to the construction of the tower and wall around the monastery in 1485, for which the finances were secured by Matthias Corvinus himself (Barlè 1914: 13). On the one hand, in this context it is not unimportant that Matthias Corvinus, staying in Gradec during the Kingdom's Diet (*Sabor*) in 1481, visited the grave of Ivan Česmički (Janus Pannonius) in Remete (Klaić 1904: 88; Klaić 1982: 166). On the other hand, it is vital to note that the coins of Corvinus are excellently preserved, almost as though they were never in circulation.

Therefore, it seems that the most likely explanation is that during the time of the first Ottoman devastation of the Remete monastic complex or immedi-



grupa novca. Primjerak koji je pronađen nešto pliće mogao je onamo dospjeti tijekom naknadnoga ukopavanja jedne od grobnih raka, pa je vraćen natrag u raku prilikom njezina zatrpavanja.

## KATALOG

### ŽIGMUND LUKSEMBURŠKI (NÜRNBERG, 15. II. 1368 – ZNOJMO, 9. XII. 1437)

#### 1. Zlatna forinta, 1428. (sl. 2.1)

AV. Između dviju bisernih kružnica: +SIGISMVNDI•D•G•R•VNGARIAE. Kvadrirani štitasti grb: 1. i 4: staromađarske grede, 2. i 3: češki lavovi.

RV. Po rubu biserna kružnica i pod njom: • S • LADISL AVS • REX; okrunjeni sv. Ladislav u punoj visini, viđen s lica, s bojnomo sjekirom u desnoj i carskom jabukom u lijevoj ruci. Uz njega, s lijeve i desne strane, oznaka kovnice Kremnitz "K" i oznaka komornoga grofa Petrusa Reihela "R". Pohl (1974) ostavlja mogućost da je riječ o gradskome otkovu.

Težina 3,5 g; dimenzija: Ø 20,71 mm; 9°; dobro očuvan; MGZ 45983.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 119A; Pohl 1974: D2–23; Huszár 1979: 573.

#### 2. Zlatna forinta, 1428. (sl. 2.2)

AV. Između dviju bisernih kružnica: +SIGISMVNDI•D•G•R•VNGARIAE. Kvadrirani štitasti grb: 1. i 4: staromađarske grede, 2. i 3: češki lavovi.

RV. Po rubu biserna kružnica i pod njom: • S • LADISL AVS • REX; okrunjeni sv. Ladislav u punoj visini, viđen s lica, s bojnomo sjekirom u desnoj i carskom jabukom u lijevoj ruci. Uz njega, s lijeve i desne strane, oznaka kovnice Kremnitz "K" i oznaka komornoga grofa Petrusa Reihela "R". Pohl (1974) ostavlja mogućost da je riječ o gradskome otkovu.

Težina 3,55 g; dimenzija: Ø 21,17 mm; 4°; dobro očuvan; MGZ 45988.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 119A; Pohl 1974: D2–31; Huszár 1979: 573.

#### 3. Zlatna forinta, 1428–1429. (sl. 2.3)

AV. Između dviju bisernih kružnica: +SIGISMVNDI•D•G•R•VNGARIAE. Kvadrirani štitasti grb: 1. i 4: staromađarske grede, 2. i 3: češki lavovi.

RV. Po rubu biserna kružnica i pod njom: • S • LADISL AVS • REX; okrunjeni sv. Ladislav u pu-

ately thereafter, the aforementioned group of coins was buried for fear of looting. The example found in somewhat shallower ground may have made its way there during subsequent burial of one of the grave cuts, and then returned to the cut during its refilling.

## CATALOGUE

### SIGISMUND OF LUXEMBOURG (NUREMBERG, 15 FEB. 1368 – ZNOJMO, 9 DEC. 1437)

#### 1. Gold forint, 1428 (Fig. 2.1)

OBV. Between two pearl circles: +SIGISMVNDI•D•G•R•VNGARIAE. Shield-like coat of arms with quadrants: old Hungarian bars in first and fourth, Bohemian lions in second and third.

REV. Along edge of pearl circle and below it: • S • LADISL AVS • REX; crowned St. Ladislav in full height, seen from face, with battleaxe in right hand and imperial orb in left. Next to him, on left and right, "K" designation of Kremnitz mint and "R" designation of Chamber Count Petrus Reihel. Pohl (1974) left open possibility that it was city issue.

Weight: 3.5 g; dimensions: Ø 20.71 mm; 9°; well-preserved; MGZ 45983.

References: Réthy 1907: 119A; Pohl 1974: D2-23; Huszár 1979: 573.

#### 2. Gold forint, 1428 (Fig. 2.2)

OBV. Between two pearl circles: +SIGISMVNDI•D•G•R•VNGARIAE. Shield-like coat of arms with quadrants: old Hungarian bars in first and fourth, Bohemian lions in second and third.

REV. Along edge of pearl circle and below it: • S • LADISL AVS • REX; crowned St. Ladislav in full height, seen from face, with battleaxe in right hand and imperial orb in left. Next to him, on left and right, "K" designation of Kremnitz mint and "R" designation of Chamber Count Petrus Reihel. Pohl (1974) left open possibility that it was city issue.

Weight: 3.55 g; dimensions: Ø 21.17 mm; 4°; well-preserved; MGZ 45988.

References: Réthy 1907: 119A; Pohl 1974: D2.31; Huszár 1979: 573.

#### 3. Gold forint, 1428-1429 (Fig. 2.3)

OBV. Between two pearl circles: +SIGISMVNDI•D•G•R•VNGARIAE. Shield coat of arms with quadrants: old Hungarian bars in first and fourth, Bohemian lions in second and third.

REV. Along edge of pearl circle and below it: • S • LADISL AVS • REX; crowned St. Ladislav in full

noj visini, viđen s lica, s bojnomo sje kirom u desnoj i carskom jabukom u lijevoj ruci. Uz njega, s lijeve i desne strane, oznaka kovnice Kremnitz "K" i oznaka komornoga grofa Valentina Winchea von Szent-Györgya "W".

Težina 3,45 g; dimenzija: Ø 20,56 mm; 12°; djelomično izlizan; MGZ 45990.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 119A; Pohl 1974: D2–33; Huszár 1979: 573.

#### 4. Zlatna forinta, 1436. (sl. 2.4)

AV. Između dviju bisernih kružnica: +SIGISMVNDI•D•G•R•VNGARIAE. Kvadrirani štitasti grb: 1. i 4: staromađarske grede, 2. i 3: češki lavovi.

RV. Po rubu biserna kružnica i pod njom: • S • LADISL AVS • REX; okrunjeni sv. Ladislav u punoj visini, viđen s lica, s bojnomo sje kirom u desnoj i carskom jabukom u lijevoj ruci. Uz njega, s lijeve i desne strane, oznaka kovnice Hermannstadt "h" i oznaka komornoga grofa Leonarda N. Bardia "L".

Težina 3,5 g; dimenzija: Ø 20,91 mm; 4°; dobro očuvan; MGZ 45984.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 119A; Pohl 1974: D2–23; Huszár 1979: 573.

VLADISLAV I. JAGELOVIĆ (? , 31. X. 1424 – VARNA 10. XI. 1444)

#### 5. Zlatna forinta, 1441. (sl. 2.5)

AV. Između dviju bisernih kružnica: + WLADISLAVS • D • G • R • VNGARIAE •. Kvadrirani štitasti grb sa staromađarskim, poljskim, litavskim i novomađarskim grbom.

RV. Između biserne i linijske kružnice: • S • LADISL AVS • REX. Okrunjeni sv. Ladislav u punoj visini, viđen s lica, s aureolom i bojnomo sje kirom u desnoj te carskom jabukom u lijevoj ruci. Uz njega, s lijeve i desne strane, oznaka kovnice Hermannstadt "h" i oznaka Jacobusa (Burgmeistera) "I".

Težina 3,5 g; dimenzija: Ø 20,95 mm; 10°; dobro očuvan; MGZ 45989.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 140; Pohl 1974: F1–3; Huszár 1979: 597.

MATIJA KORVIN (KOLOSZVÁR, 23. II. 1443 – BEČ, 6. IV. 1490)

#### 6. Zlatna forinta, 1465–1470. (sl. 2.6)

AV. Između dviju bisernih kružnica: + MATHIAS •

height, seen from face, with battleaxe in right hand and imperial orb in left. Next to him, on left and right, "K" designation of Kremnitz mint and "W" designation of Chamber Count Valentin Winchea von Szent-György.

Weight: 3.45 g; dimensions: Ø 20.56 mm; 12°; partially worn smooth; MGZ 45990.

References: Réthy 1907: 119A; Pohl 1974: D2-33; Huszár 1979: 573.

#### 4. Gold forint, 1436 (Fig. 2.4)

OBV. Between two pearl circles: +SIGISMVNDI•D•G•R•VNGARIAE. Shield coat of arms with quadrants: old Hungarian bars in first and fourth, Bohemian lions in second and third.

REV. Along edge of pearl circle and below it: • S • LADISL AVS • REX; crowned St. Ladislav in full height, seen from face, with battleaxe in right hand and imperial orb in left. Next to him, on left and right, "h" designation of Hermannstadt mint and "L" designation of Chamber Count Leonardo N. Bardia.

Weight: 3.5 g; dimensions: Ø 20.91 mm; 4°; well-preserved; MGZ 45984.

References: Réthy 1907: 119A; Pohl 1974: D2-23; Huszár 1979: 573.

WŁADISŁAW I JAGIELLO (? , 31 OCT. 1424 – VARNA 10 NOV. 1444)

#### 5. Gold forint, 1441 (Fig. 2.5)

OBV. Between two pearl circles: + WLADISLAVS • D • G • R • VNGARIAE •. Shield coat of arms with old Hungarian, Polish Lithuanian and new Hungarian coats of arms.

REV. Between pearl and linear circles: • S • LADISL AVS • REX. Crowned St. Ladislav in full height, seen from face, with halo and battleaxe in right hand and imperial orb in left. Next to him, to the left and right, "h" designation of the Hermannstadt mint and "I" designation of Jacobus (Burgmeister).

Weight: 3.5 g; dimensions: Ø 20.95 mm; 10°; well-preserved; MGZ 45989.

References: Réthy 1907: 140; Pohl 1974: F1-3; Huszár 1979: 597.

MATTHIAS CORVINUS (KOLOSZVÁR, 23 FEB. 1443 – VIENNA, 6 APR. 1490)

#### 6. Gold forint, 1465-1470 (Fig. 2.6)

OBV. Between two pearl circles: + MATHIAS • D • G



D · G · R · VNGARIE. Kvadrirani, štitasti grb (staromađarski, novomađarski, gavran s prstenom u kljunu, Hunyadijev lav s krunom).

RV. Između biserne i linijske kružnice: · S · LADISL AVS · REX. Sv. Ladislav u punoj visini, viđen s lica, s krunom i aureolom, s bradom i brcima te dugom kosom, u opasanoj tunici i plaštu. U desnoj ruci drži bojnu sjekiru, a u lijevoj jabuku s križem. Lijevo oznaka "N" (Nagybánya), desno štitasti grb s kotačem sa sedam žbica/polja.

Težina 3,55 g; dimenzija: Ø 21 mm; 2°; izvrsno očuvan; MGZ 45979.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 204 B (var.); Pohl 1974: K1–23; Unger 1974: 531β; Huszár 1979: 674.

### 7. Zlatna forinta, 1465–1470. (sl. 2.7)

AV. Isto kao u prethodnome primjeru.

RV. Isto kao u prethodnome primjeru.

Težina 3,55 g; dimenzija: Ø 21,26 mm; 10°; izvrsno očuvan; MGZ 45991.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 204 B (var.); Pohl 1974: K1–23; Unger 1974: 531β; Huszár 1979: 674.

### 8. Zlatna forinta, 1466. (sl. 2.8)

AV. Između dviju bisernih kružnica: + MATHIAS · D · G · R · VNGARIE. Kvadrirani, štitasti grb (staromađarski, novomađarski, gavran s prstenom u kljunu, Hunyadijev lav s krunom).

RV. ·S·LADISL AVS·REX·. Okrunjeni sv. Ladislav u punoj visini, viđen s lica, s bojnom sjekirom u desnoj i carskom jabukom u lijevoj ruci. Uz njega, s lijeve i desne strane, oznaka kovnice Kremnitz "K" i *kammergrafa* Johanneses Ernestza "E".

Težina 3,45 g; dimenzija: Ø 20,91 mm; 9°; izvrsno očuvan; MGZ 45985.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 204A; Pohl 1974: K1–5; Huszár 1979: 674.

### 9. Zlatna forinta, 1481–1487. (sl. 2.9)

AV. Unutar biserne kružnice po rubu: MATHIASD GRVNGARIE. Okrunjena Bogorodica s Isusom sjedi licem; dolje gavran na lijevo s prstenom u kljunu.

RV. Uokolo: · S · LADISL AVS · REX. Okrunjeni sv. Ladislav stoji u punoj visini, viđen s lica, s bojnom sjekirom u desnoj i carskom jabukom u lijevoj ruci. Uz njega, s lijeve i desne strane, oznaka kovnice Nagybánya "n" i štitasti grb s ukriženim čekićima kao oznaka gradskoga otkova Nagybánye.

Težina 3,5 g; dimenzija: Ø 20,76 mm; 2°; izvrsno očuvan; MGZ 45986.

Literatura: Réthy 1907: 208A; Pohl 1974: K15–6; Huszár 1979: 680.

· R · VNGARIE. Shield coat of arms with quadrants (old Hungarian, new Hungarian, raven with ring in beak, Hunyadi's lion with crown).

REV. Between pearl and linear circles: · S · LADISL AVS · REX. St. Ladislav in full height, seen from face, with crown and halo, beard and moustache and long hair, in belted tunic and mantle. Holds battleaxe in right hand, and orb with cross in left. "N" designation (Nagybánya) to left, shield-like coat of arms to right, with wheel having seven spokes/fields.

Weight: 3.55 g; dimensions: Ø 21 mm; 2°; exquisitely preserved; MGZ 45979.

References: Réthy 1907: 204 B (var.); Pohl 1974: K1–23; Unger 1974: 531β; Huszár 1979: 674.

### 7. Gold forint, 1465-1470 (Fig. 2.7)

OBV. Identical to preceding coin.

REV. Identical to preceding coin.

Weight: 3.55 g; dimensions: Ø 21.26mm; 10°; exquisitely preserved; MGZ 45991.

References: Réthy 1907: 204 B (var.); Pohl 1974: K1–23; Unger 1974: 531β; Huszár 1979: 674.

### 8. Gold forint, 1466 (Fig. 2.8)

OBV. Between two pearl circles: + MATHIAS · D · G · R · VNGARIE. Shield coat of arms with quadrants (old Hungarian, new Hungarian, raven with ring in beak, Hunyadi's lion with crown).

REV. ·S·LADISL AVS·REX·. Crowned St. Ladislav in full height, seen from face, with battleaxe in right hand and imperial orb in left. Next to him, to left and right, "K" designation of Kremnitz mint and "E" for *Kammergraf* Johannes Ernestz.

Weight: 3.45 g; dimensions: Ø 20.91 mm; 9°; exquisitely preserved; MGZ 45985.

References: Réthy 1907: 204A; Pohl 1974: K1-5; Huszár 1979: 674.

### 9. Gold forint, 1481-1487 (Fig. 2.9)

OBV. Inside pearl circle along edge: MATHIASD GRVNGARIE. Crowned Madonna with baby Jesus sitting face forward; raven to left below holding ring in beak.

REV. Circularly: · S · LADISL AVS · REX. Crowned St. Ladislav standing at full height, seen from face, with battleaxe in right hand and imperial orb in left. Next to him, to left and right, "n" designation of Nagybánya mint and shield-like coat of arms with crossed hammers as designation of the city issue of Nagybánya.

Weight: 3.5 g; dimensions: Ø 20.76 mm; 2°; exquisitely preserved; MGZ 45986.

References: Réthy 1907: 208A; Pohl 1974: K15-6;

**10. Zlatna forinta, oko 1485. (sl. 2.10)**

AV. Uokolo nad bisernom kružnicom: MATHIASD GRVNGARIAE. Okrunjena Bogorodica s Isusom sjedi licem; dolje gavran na lijevo s prstenom u kljunu.

RV. S•LADISL AVSREX. Okrunjeni sv. Ladislav u punoj visini, viđen s lica, s bojnou sjekirou u desnoj i carskom jabukom u lijevoj ruci. Uz njega, s lijeve i desne strane, oznaka kovnice Nagybánya “n” i štitasti grb komornog grofa Alberta Junga.

Težina: 3,55 g; dimenzija: Ø 22,61 mm; 10°; izvrsno očuvan; MGZ 45987.

Literatura: Pohl 1974: K15–4; Huszár 1979: 680.

Huszár 1979: 680.

**10. Gold forint, ca 1485 (Fig. 2.10)**

OBV. Circularly above pearl circle: MATHIASD GRVNGARIAE. Crowned Madonna with baby Jesus sitting face forward; raven to left below holding ring in beak.

REV. S•LADISL AVSREX. Crowned St. Ladislav in full height, seen from face, with battleaxe in right hand and imperial orb in left. Next to him, to left and right, “n” designation of Nagybánya mint and shield-like coat of arms of Chamber Count Albert Jung.

Weight: 3.55 g; dimensions: Ø 22.61 mm; 10°; exquisitely preserved; MGZ 45987.

References: Pohl 1974: K15-4; Huszár 1979: 680.

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