

Šintava and Trenčín. The reason behind the listing was probably the fact that, during 1108 and 1109, the Moravian duke Oto had devastated many properties of Zobor Abbey and the inhabitants had subsequently withdrawn their allegiance to their lord – the Zobor Abbot – and proclaimed themselves free. The Deed is valuable also because it mentions 200 place names, which is evidence both of the development of the area in the Early Medieval period (beginning of the 12th century) and of the prevailing Slovak character of this territory at that time.

Both of these rare documents are kept in the Nitra Episcopal archives, having been brought there after the dissolution of the Zobor monastery in the second half of 15th century.

Coin data

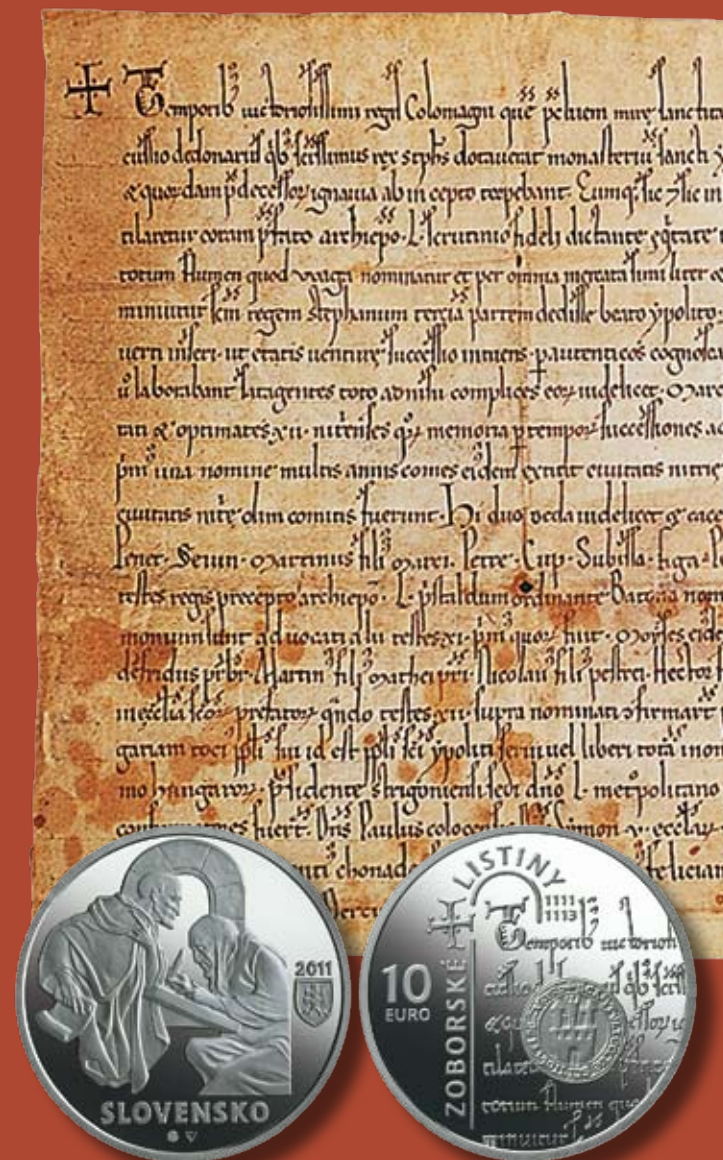
Denomination: 10 eur
Material: Ag 900/1000 Cu 100/1000
Weight: 18 g
Diameter: 34 mm
Edge: deep inscription NAJSTARŠIE ZACHOVANÉ LISTINY NA SLOVESKU (THE OLDEST PRESERVED DEEDS IN SLOVAKIA)
Mintage: limited to maximum of 20,000 pieces (in BU and proof quality)
Designer: Mgr. art. Peter Valach
Engraver: Dalibor Schmidt
Producer: Kremnica Mint

The obverse side of the coin depicts a pair of Benedictine monks writing the Deeds while sitting inside the monastery as the designer imagines it. On the right side of the design, the national emblem of the Slovak Republic is situated below the inscription of the year 2011. The state name SLOVENSKO [Slovakia] appears in the lower part of the coin, above the mintmark of the Kremnica Mint and the stylised initials PV, standing for the first and last names of the coin's designer, Mgr. art. Peter Valach.

On the reverse side, to the right, there is a depiction of a text fragment from the first Zobor Deed, complemented by the seal of the chapter of the Zobor Church of St Hippolyte. On the left side, alongside a line denoting a Romanesque arch, there is the inscription ZOBORSKÉ LISTINY (Zobor Deeds), followed by the years 1111 and 1113 in two lines. The nominal value of 10 EURO is written in two lines on the left edge of the coin.



Seal of the chapter of the Church of St Hippolyte



The Zobor Deeds 900th anniversary

Silver Collector Coin



Dated from the years 1111 and 1113, the Zbor Deeds are the oldest surviving documents in the Slovak Republic. They are also evidence of the mature cultural environment that existed in Nitra at the time of their origin.

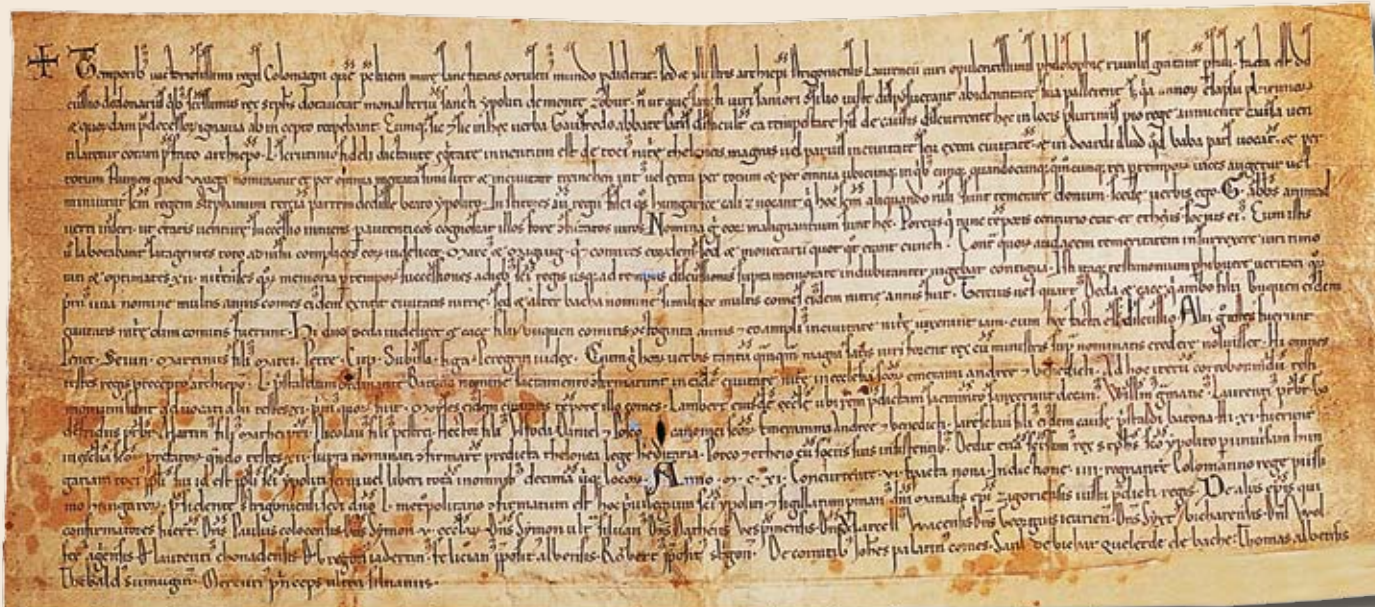
The oldest ecclesiastical institutions at that time did not usually record their property in written deeds, and consequently they would sometimes find themselves in property disputes in which they had to defend their rights. It was for this reason that both of the Zbor Deeds were written, to confirm the property rights of the Benedictine monastery of St Hippolyte.

The Deeds were so-called beneficiary copies; they were drawn up at the instruction of Zbor Abbot Gaufred during the reign of the Hungarian King Koloman (1095–1116), who then should have stamped them with his own seal. Nevertheless, no seal or remnants of it remained preserved.

The Zbor Deed of 1111 is written on yellowish parchment measuring 560 x 320 mm. It shows almost no damage except for a small missing part in the bottom right-hand corner, which was probably cut off. It is a judgment deed in a dispute between the Zbor Abbot and the King's tax collectors concerning the right to a third of toll fees. The right to revenues from tolls in the castle district of Nitra, and along the river Váh up to Trenčín, had been granted to the Zbor monastery by King Stephen I. Tax collectors kept questioning this privilege. More than 20

witnesses representing secular and religious institutions in Nitra gave testimony in the case, and some of them remembered the times of King Stephen I. In terms of content, the Deed provides extremely rich and varied information. In addition to enumerating the various property rights of Zbor Abbey, it states around 30 names of the leading personages of Nitra at that time and the positions they held.

The Zbor Deed of 1113 is written on parchment measuring 460 x 620 mm, and it is heavily damaged. The lower left-hand part is missing, and the parchment is browned and darkened, probably from fire. In other parts, the text is lost because of damage to the parchment. The Deed lists Zbor Abbey's properties situated between Komárno and the Monastery below Zniev, in Požitavie, and in the Považie area between



The Zbor Deed from the year 1111



The Museum of Nitra Diocese exposition



Nitra Castle with the cathedral and the bishop's palace



St Emmeram Cathedral



The Diocesan library