

CROWNS OF THE SERBIAN RULERS



The first artistic representation of a Serbian ruler and a Serbian crown is a fresco in the church of Saint Michael the Archangel in Ston. On the fresco is the king of Duklja, Mihailo I Vojislavljević (1050-1081), who ruled the Serbian lands of Duklja, Travunia, Zahumlje and Raška. He first ruled as a prince, and then raised the state to a kingdom around 1077, for which he received confirmation from Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085).





King Mihailo I Vojislavljević (1050-1081), crown on the fresco from the church of Saint Michael the Archangel in Ston, seal of King Djordje (1113-1118 and 1125-1131), son of King Bodin Vojislavljević (1081-1099), without crown, and the crown of the great prefect Stefan Nemanja (1166-1196) from the Studenica Monastery, Serbia and his son Vukan from the Church of the Virgin of Ljeviška in Prizren, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.

Most of the surviving artistic representations of Serbian rulers and their crowns are from the Nemanjic period, which is officially 1166-1371, although later rulers were in a family relationship with the Nemanjić dynasty.

Serbian crowns can be divided into royal, imperial and despotic crowns.

ROYAL CROWN

The royal open and forked open crown was used from the coronation of the great prefect Stefan Nemanjić as King Stefan the First Crowned in 1217 until the coronation of King Stefan Dušan as Emperor on April 16th, 1346, 129 years.

King Stefan the First-Crowned was crowned according to the Roman rite with the crown of the Western Church, i.e. the Roman or Latin Church, also known as the Roman Catholic Church, which was the legate of Pope Honorius III (real name Cencho Saveli 1216-1227) brought to Serbia from Rome. Two years later, in 1219, his brother Sava Nemanjić founded the Serbian Orthodox Church and became the first Serbian archbishop. Two years after the founding of the Serbian Orthodox Church, in 1221 in the Žiča monastery, Sava again crowned King Stefan the First Crowned according to the Orthodox rite.

Because of the Fourth Crusade (1202-1204), the fall of Constantinople and the establishment of the Latin Empire, the Crusader State (1204-1261), crown could only come from Rome and that was the only possibility at that time in order to establish the Serbian kingdom. The influence of Byzantium and the Eastern Church lasted until the Fourth Crusade, and after that Serbia was under the influence of the Roman Church.

King Stefan the First-Crowned writes that his grandfather, Nemanja's father, had to flee from Raška to the neighboring Serbian land of Zeta due to dynastic quarrels within Vukanović family. His father Nemanja was born in Ribnica near Podgorica. Nemanja was baptized in Zeta in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary in Tivat, according to the Latin rite, which was prevalent in Duklja at that time, because there were no Orthodox priests there at that time. And when the situation in Raška improved, after Zavida's return to Raška with her family, Nemanja was baptized for the second time, in the Episcopal Orthodox Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Ras (then the capital of Raška), according to the Greek Orthodox rite.

King Stefan the First-Crowned writes that when Nemanja returned to "the seat of the throne, he once again deigned to receive a second baptism from the hands of a saint and archbishop in the middle of Serbian land".

Another proof that he was an Orthodox Christian is the title of prefect and great prefect, which is mentioned on his lead seals and in charters that was given to him by the Eastern Greek Orthodox Church, because churches conferred titles. And of course he later became a saint of the Serbian Orthodox Church as Saint Simeon.

In support of this is the fact that his son Vukan accepted Catholicism, became a Catholic by choice as an adult, while Rastko (Sava) and Stefan remained Orthodox Christians of the Eastern Church based in Constantinople. Children grew up as Orthodox Christians. The very historical fact that Rastko, i.e. Sava, founded the Serbian Orthodox Church and became the first Serbian archbishop shows that he was an Orthodox Christian.

As for the wisdom and political skill of Stefan and Sava, they very skilfully used the conflicts between the Latins and Romei (Greeks) and based on that they got the crown, and then between Thessaloniki, that is, Ohrid and Nicaea, and based on that they got the autocephaly of the Serbian Orthodox Church!

It is interesting that on the silver coin of King Stefan the First-Crowned (1217-1228) and his son King Uroš the Great (1243-1276), no royal crown appears, the ruler is bareheaded. While on the frescoes there is a semi-circular closed crown.



King Stefan the First-Crowned 1217-1228, without a crown on the fresco from the Studenica Monastery, Serbia and with a crown on with frescoes from the Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška in Prizren, the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani monasteries, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. All three crowns look the same.



King Stefan the First-crowned 1217-1228, silver coins, king without crown.



King Stefan the First-crowned 1217-1228, silver coins, king without a crown, only faces of the king.

On the copper coin of his son King Radoslav (1228-1234) there is a crown that looks more like a Byzantine type of crown and it is not surprising because he was connected to the Byzantine imperial family through his mother. On his frescoes, as well as on the frescoes of his brother, King Vladislav (1234-1243), there is also a semi-circular closed crown, but also an open crown.



King Radoslav 1228-1234, crowns on copper coins and on frescoes from the monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Three different crowns.



King Radoslav 1228-1234, crowns on copper coins, only faces of the king and on frescoes from the monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Three different crowns



King Uros the Great 1243-1276, silver coin, king without crown and crown from frescoes from Sopoćani Monastery, Serbia and the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Two different crowns.

King Stefan Dragutin (1276-1282) was the first to show a forked open crown on coins, while on the frescoes he is shown with a semi-circular closed crown. The same is the case with his son King Vladislav II (1321-1324). His brother, King Stefan Uroš II Milutin (1282-1321) has the same depictions, while King Stefan Uroš III Dečanski (1321-1331) is the first to be depicted with a forked open crown both on coins and on frescoes!



King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282, crowns on the frescoes of the young Dragutin from the Sopoćani monastery, Serbia, the Church of St. Achilius in Arilje in the Zlatibor district, Serbia and the monasteries of the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Three different crowns.



King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282, same crown on silver coins.



King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282, same crown on silver coins, only the faces of the king.



King Stefan Uroš II Milutin 1282-1321, crowns on the frescoes of the Church of the Virgin Ljeviška in Prizren, Gračanica monastery near Priština, the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani monasteries, Kosovo and Metohija , Serbia. Three different crowns.



King Stefan Uroš II Milutin 1282-1321, same crown on silver coins.



King Stefan Uroš II Milutin 1282-1321, same crown on silver coins, only the faces of the king.



King Vladislav II 1321-1324, crowns on silver coins and on frescoes from the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani monasteries, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Two different crowns.



King Vladislav II 1321-1324, crowns on silver coins, only the faces of the king and on frescoes from the monasteries of the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Two different crowns.



King Stefan Uroš III of Dečanski 1321-1331, crowns on the frescoes of the Patriarchate of Peć monastery and three from the Visoki Dečani monastery, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Three different crowns.



King Stefan Uroš III of Dečanski 1321-1331, same crown on silver coins.



King Stefan Uroš III of Dečanski 1321-1331, same crown on silver coins, only the faces of the king.

Stefan Dušan as king (1331-1346) is shown on the coins with a forked open crown, while on the frescoes he is shown with a semi-circular closed crown.



Stefan Dušan as king 1331-1346, crowns on silver coins and on the frescoes of the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani monasteries, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Two different crowns.



Stefan Dušan as king 1331-1346, crowns on silver coins, only the faces of the king and on the frescoes of the Patriarchate of Peć and Visoki Dečani monasteries, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia. Two different crowns.

IMPERIAL CROWN

The imperial semi-round closed crown was used from the coronation of King Stefan Dušan as Emperor Stefan Dušan on April 16th, 1346 until the death of Emperor Stefan Uroš on December 4th, 1371, 25 years.

The Patriarch of Constantinople refused to give Dušan the imperial crown, so Dušan turned to Pope Clement VI (born Pierre Roger 1342-1352), who gave him the crown, even though he was Orthodox, and in return Dušan was supposed to organize a new crusade against Jerusalem. Dušan planned to first capture Constantinople and then go to Jerusalem, but his premature death in 1355 prevented him from doing so. The very death near Constantinople supports Dušan's intentions.

On imperial coins, he is depicted with an imperial half-round closed crown, and on the frescoes, some of which date before his coronation as emperor, the same half-round closed crown is similar the crowns of his predecessors.



Stefan Dušan as emperor 1346-1355, crowns on the frescoes of the Visoki Dečani monastery, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, the upper two, the crown from the Lesnovo monastery, today North Macedonia and a modern replica, Historical Museum, Belgrade, Serbia. The same imperial crown.



Stefan Dušan as emperor 1346-1355, same crown on silver coins.



Stefan Dušan as emperor 1346-1355, same crown on silver coins, only faces of the emperor.



Emperor Stefan Uroš 1355-1371, crowns on the frescoes of the Visoki Dečani monastery, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, the first three as a young king and as an emperor fresco from the monastery of Saint Nicholas in Psača, today's North Macedonia. Looks like three different crowns, two as a young king and fourth one as a emperor.



Emperor Stefan Uroš 1355-1371, same crown on silver coins.



Emperor Stefan Uroš 1355- 1371, same crown on silver coins, only the face of the emperor.

Vukašin Mrnjavčević (1365-1371) had the title of king, which can be seen from his charters, on the coins, on several rare examples of the king on horseback and standing next to of Queen Jelena, as well as on the frescoes where he is depicted with a half-round closed crown.



King Vukašin Mrnjavčević 1365-1371, crowns on a very rare silver coins from the catalog of Jovanović, Jov 16 4,8 and 9, and a crown on a fresco from the monastery of Saint Nicholas in Psača, today's North Macedonia. Looks like same crown.



King Marko Mrnjavčević 1371-1395, a silver coin attributed to Marko by the National Museum in Belgrade, from the purchased Stojaković collection in 2019 and a similar one from the catalog of Jovanović attributed to Vukašin, and the crown on the frescoes of the monastery of St. Dimitri, near Skopje, created around 1376 and from the Varoš monastery in Prilep, today North Macedonia. Two different crowns.

Tvrtko Kotromanić became the ban of Bosnia in 1353, and in 1377, as the great-grandson of Serbian King Dragutin, he was crowned as King Stefan Tvrtko I (1377-1391), king of the Serbs and Bosnia and Coastland and Western Sides, in Serbia, as he says in the charter "in the Serbian land" in the Mileševa monastery, next to the tomb of Saint Sava, according to the Orthodox rite, with the crown of Nemanjić given to him by Prince Lazar and the Serbian Orthodox Church, and on the coins he is shown as a ban with a half-round closed crown, while as a king he is shown with the same forked open crown that the last king Stefan Dušan wore.

All the kings of the medieval state of Bosnia from King Stefan Tvrtko I to King Stefan Tomašević (1461-1463) were crowned with a Serbian crown according to the Serbian Orthodox rite and on their coins are shown with the same forked open crown of the Nemanjić Serbian royal dynasty!



Ban Tvrko Kotromanić 1353-1371 and king Stefan Tvrko I Kotromanić 1377-1391, two different crowns on silver coins, the first two as a ban and the other two as a king.



Ban Tvrko Kotromanić 1353-1371 and king Stefan Tvrko I Kotromanić 1377-1391, two different crowns on silver coins, the first two as a ban and the other two as a king, only faces.



Monuments to Serbian king Stefan Tvrtko the First Kotromanic in Herceg Novi, Tuzla and Sarajevo.



King Stefan Tvrtko II 1404-1409 and 1421-1443, King Stefan Tomaš 1443 -1461 and King Stefan Tomašević 1461-1463, same crown on silver coins.



King Stefan Tvrtko II 1404-1409 and 1421-1443, King Stefan Tomaš 1443-1461 and King Stefan Tomašević 1461-1463, same crown on silver coins, only faces.

Prince Lazar (1371-1389) is shown on coins with a half-round closed crown, while on frescoes he is shown with a different elongated open crown. On all posthumous issues with a Latin description of CONTE LAZARO, during the reign of his wife Princess Milica as regent (1389-1393), a bare-headed prince without a crown is shown.



Prince Stefan Lazar 1371-1389, crowns on the frescoes of Ravanica monastery, the first two and Ljubostinja, Serbia and Kurtea de Ardeş monastery, an Orthodox monastery in Romania. Three different crowns.



Prince Stefan Lazar 1371-1389, same crown on silver coins.



Prince Stefan Lazar 1371-1389, same crown on silver coins, only faces.

Prince Stefan Lazarević (1393-1402), son of Prince Lazar and Princess Milica, on his coins with the Latin description CONTE STEFAN is also bareheaded without a crown.

DESPOT CROWN

The despot elongated open crown was used from the proclamation of Prince Stefan Lazarevic as Despot Stefan Lazarevic in 1402 until the fall of the despotate in 1459, 57 years.

After the Battle of Angora and the Ottoman collapse on 28th July 1402, Prince Stefan Lazarević, on his way back to Serbia, stopped in Constantinople, where he received the title of despot, the highest Byzantine dignity after emperor.

Despot Stefan Lazarević (1402-1427) was never shown with a crown on his coins, while on the frescoes he was shown with an elongated open crown.



Despot Stefan Lazarević 1402-1427, silver coins without crown and same crown on the frescoes of monasteries Manasija and Ljubostinja, Serbia.

Despot Đurađ Branković (1427-1456) and his son despot Lazar Branković (1456-1458) on their coins are shown with a jagged open crown.

Stefan Branković and Stefan Tomašević ruled for a short time as despots of Serbia, but they did not mint their own coins. Later, Stefan Tomašević, as king of Bosnia (1461-1463), minted coins with a forked open crown.

The title of despot was also worn after the fall of the Smederevo and the Serbian despotate until the death of despot Đorđe Stefanović Branković, in monasticism called Maxim (1461-1516).



Despot Đurađ Branković 1427-1456, same crown on silver coins and a different crown from the Sphygmenian Charter from 1429.



Despot Đurađ Branković 1427-1456, same crown on silver coins and a different crown from the Sphygmenian Charter from 1429, only faces.

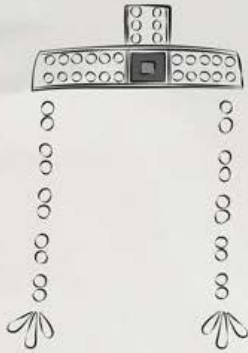


Despot Lazar Branković 1456-1458, same crown on silver coins, on the head of a despot on the obverse and on a lion's head on the reverse and in the middle on the obverse.



Despot Lazar Branković 1456-1458, crowns on silver coins, on the head of a despot on the obverse and on the lion's head on the reverse and in the middle on the obverse, only faces.

РАЗВОЈ СРПСКЕ ВЛАДАРСКЕ КРУНЕ



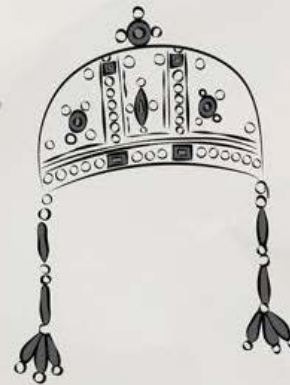
1235.



1320.



1349.



1369.

Development of crowns according to the Serbian Orthodox Church. The dates can probably be moved back from 1235 to 1190 with the marriage of Stefan Nemanjić to Evdokia Anđel, daughter of the future Byzantine emperor Alexius III Anđel (1195-1203). From 1320 to 1276 because this kind of crown appears on the money of King Dragutin and from 1349 to 1346 with the coronation of Dušan as emperor.

The stormy Serbian history recorded a few crowns. Everyone played their role. And it is logical to conclude that there was more than one variant and that each ruler could order his own version.

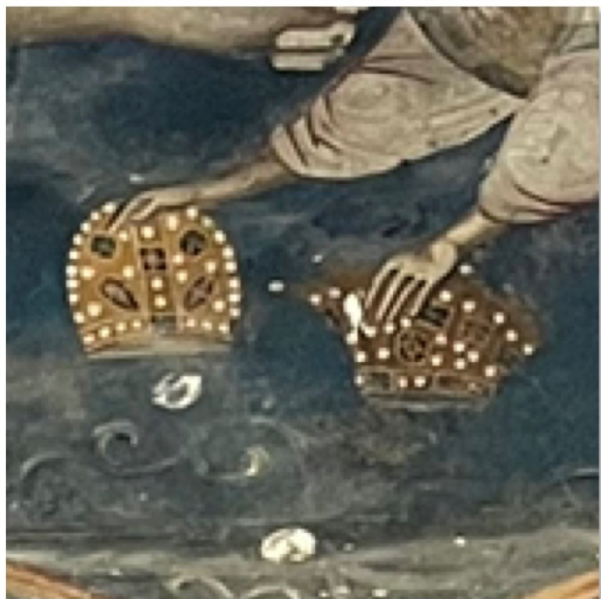
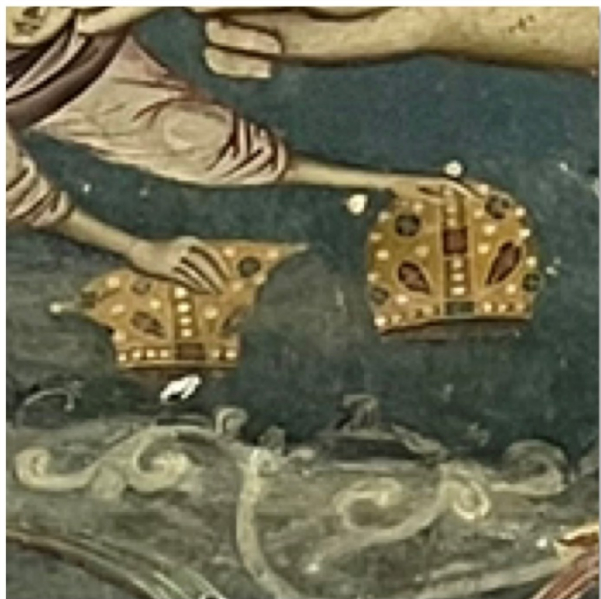
At the top of the fresco of the Nemanjić family tree from the Serbian Orthodox monastery of Gračanica near Pristina, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, there is a round half-closed crown that an angel brings to the Serbian rulers.

At the top of the family tree immediately below Jesus is King Stefan Uroš II Milutin, head of the family tree and founder of the monastery, so the fresco was probably painted during or near the end of King Milutin's life 1282-1321.

At the top of the fresco of the Nemanjić family tree from the Serbian Orthodox monastery of Peć Patriarchate, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, there are two angels holding two crowns each, meaning they are bringing four crowns to the Serbian rulers. Two are round half-closed crowns while two are open, one of which is a forked open crown.

At the top of the family tree immediately below Jesus is King Stefan Uroš III Dečanski as the head of the family tree and next to him on the left are his two sons Dušan as a young king, the future king 1331-1346 and the first Serbian emperor 1346-1355 and Simeon Siniša, the future emperor of Epirus 1359- 1366 and Thessaly 1359-1371. This fresco was probably painted during or near the end of the life of King Stefan Uroš III Dečanski 1321-1331. Since Dušan's son Uroš was born in 1336 and is not present on this fresco, as is present on the fresco of the Nemanjić family tree from the Serbian Orthodox monastery Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, the fresco certainly dates before his birth and at that time at least these four crowns were known to the fresco artist.

We don't know where so many royal, imperial and despot crowns are today, but fortunately, the multitude of Serbian medieval coins as well as numerous frescoes inside the walls of Serbian Orthodox churches and monasteries give us an excellent insight into the fascinating and rich Serbian history that few nations in the world can boast of.



The crowns that the angels are bringing to Serbian rulers from the frescoes of Nemanjić family tree, first one from the Serbian monasteries Gračanica near Priština and the other four from the Patriarchate of Peć, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



Serbian crowns: Grand Prince Vukan Nemanjić 1202-1204, King Stefan Prvovenčani 1217-1228, King Radoslav on coins 1228-1234, King Uroš the Great 1243-1276, King Dragutin on coins 1276-1282, King Milutin 1276-1282, King Stefan Uroš III Dečanski 1321-1331, Emperor Dušan 1346-1355 and Emperor Uroš 1355-1371.



Serbian crowns from frescoes of the Nemanjić family tree, the first one is from the Serbian Orthodox monastery of Gračanica near Pristina and four crowns are from the Peć Patriarchate, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, King Vukašin 1365-1371, Prince Lazar 1371-1389, Despot Stefan Lazarević 1402-1427 and Despot Đurađ Branković 1427-1456.



Nemanjić family tree, Serbian Orthodox monastery Gračanica near Priština, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, founder King Milutin, beginning of the 14th century.



Nemanjić family tree, Serbian Orthodox Monastery Peć Patriarchate, Peć, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, 14th century. Seat of Serbian Orthodox Church 1346-1766.



Nemanjić family tree, Serbian Orthodox monastery Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, founder King Stefan Uroš III of Dečanski and King Dušan, first half of the 14th century.



Great Prefect Stefan Nemanja 1166-1196, Serbian Orthodox monastery Studenica, Serbia.



Saint Sava, Grand Prefect Stefan Nemanja 1166-1196, King Stefan the First Crowned 1217-1228 and Vukan Nemanjić, Serbian Orthodox Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška, Prizren, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



King Uros the Great 1243-1276 and the young King Dragutin, Serbian Orthodox Monastery Sopoćani, Serbia.



King Milutin 1282-1321, King Dragutin 1276-1282 and Dragutin's wife Queen Katelina, Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint Achille in Arilje in Zlatibor District, Serbia.



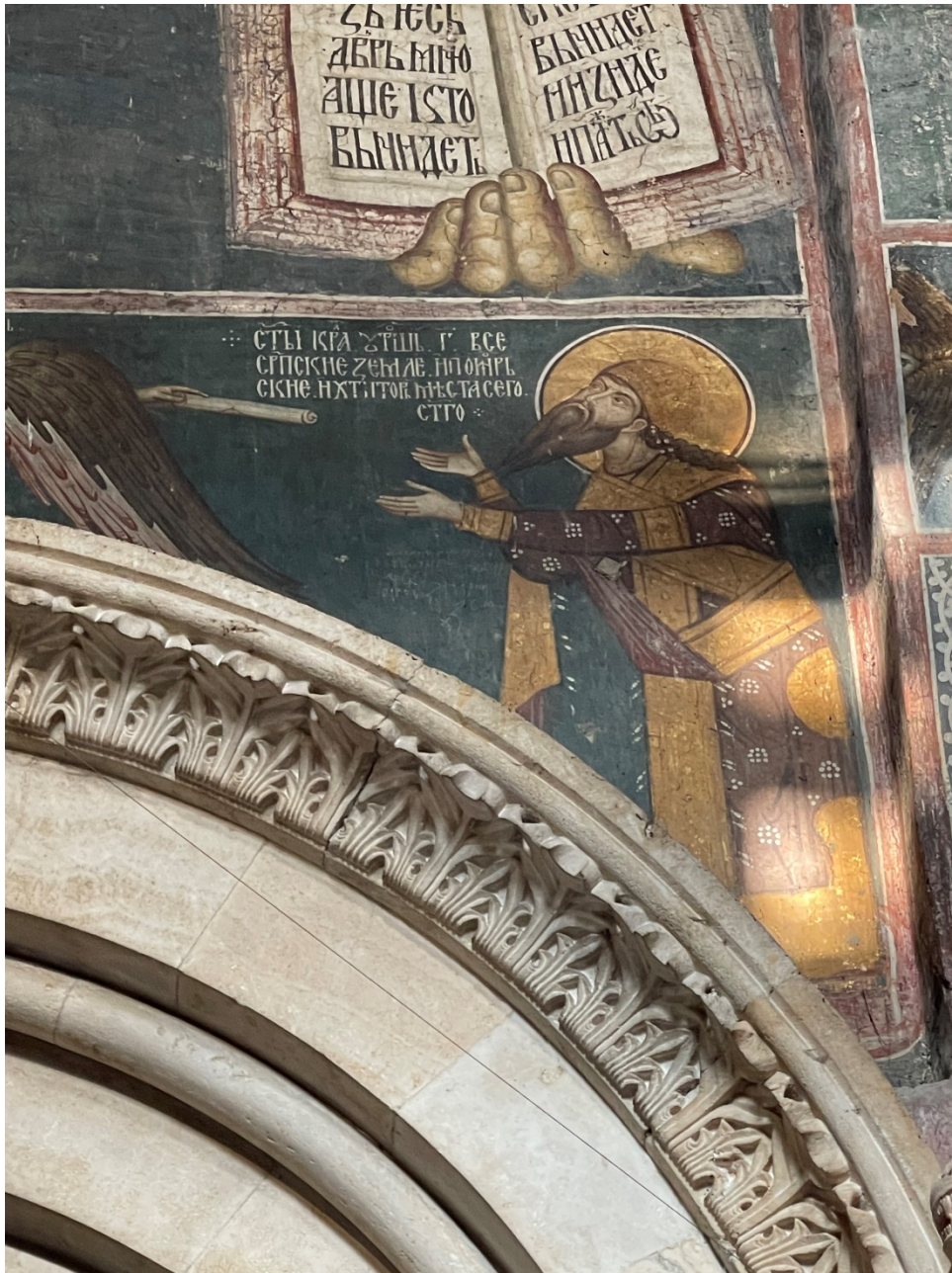
King Milutin 1282-1321, Serbian Orthodox Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška, Prizren, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



King Milutin 1282-1321, Serbian Orthodox monastery Gračanica near Priština, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



King Stefan Dušan 1331-1346, Serbian Orthodox monastery Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



King Stefan Uroš III Dečanski 1321-1331, Serbian Orthodox monastery Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



King Stefan Uroš III of Dečanski 1321-1331, Serbian Orthodox monastery Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



Emperor Stefan Dušan 1346-1355, young king Uroš, future emperor Uroš 1355-1371 and empress Jelena , Serbian Orthodox monastery Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



Young King Uroš, future emperor Uroš 1355-1371, empress Jelena, and Simeon Siniša, Dušan's half-brother, future emperor of Epirus 1359-1366 and Thessaly 1359-1371, Serbian Orthodox monastery Visoki Dečani, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.



Despot Stefan Lazarević 1402-1427, Serbian Orthodox monastery Manasija, Serbia.

SERBIAN RULERS ON COINS AND FRESCOS



Serbian rulers on coins: 1. King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282, 2. King Stefan Uroš II Milutin 1282-1321, 3. King Stefan Vladislav II 1321-1324, 4. King Stefan Uroš III of Dečan 1321-1331, 5. Stefan Dušan as king 1331-1346, 6. Stefan Dušan as emperor 1346-1355, 7. Emperor Stefan Uroš 1355-1371, 8. King Vukašin Mrnjavčević 1365-1371, 9. King Marko Mrnjavčević 1371-1395, 10. King Stefan Tvrtko I Kotromanić 1377-1391, 11. King Stefan Tvrtko II Kotromanić 1404-1409 and 1421-1443, 12. King Stefan Tomaš 1443-1461, 13. King Stefan Tomasevic 1461-1463, 14. Prince Stefan Lazar 1371-1389, 15. Despot Đurađ Branković 1427-1456 and 16. Despot Lazar Branković 1456-1458.



Serbian rulers on coins, just faces: 1. King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282, 2. King Stefan Uroš II Milutin 1282-1321, 3. King Stefan Vladislav II 1321-1324, 4. King Stefan Uroš III of Dečan 1321-1331, 5. Stefan Dušan as king 1331-1346, 6. Stefan Dušan as emperor 1346-1355, 7. Emperor Stefan Uroš 1355-1371, 8. King Vukašin Mrnjavčević 1365-1371, 9. King Marko Mrnjavčević 1371-1395, 10. King Stefan Tvrtko I Kotromanić 1377-1391, 11. King Stefan Tvrtko II Kotromanić 1404-1409 and 1421-1443, 12. King Stefan Tomaš 1443-1461, 13. King Stefan Tomasevic 1461-1463, 14. Prince Stefan Lazar 1371-1389, 15. Despot Đurađ Branković 1427-1456 and 16. Despot Lazar Branković 1456-1458.

The forked open crown first appeared on the coins of King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282 and was used until Dušan ruled as king. It ceases to be used with the coronation of Dušan as emperor on April 16th, 1346 and it is used again from the coronation of Tvrtko as king.



Serbian rulers on coins, continuity of royal crown: 1. King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282, 2. King Stefan Uroš II Milutin 1282-1321, 3. King Stefan Vladislav II 1321-1324, 4. King Stefan Uroš III of Dečan 1321-1331, 5. Stefan Dušan as king 1331-1346, 6. Stefan Dušan as emperor 1346-1355, 7. Emperor Stefan Uroš 1355-1371, 8. King Vukašin Mrnjavčević 1365-1371, 9. King Marko Mrnjavčević 1371-1395, 10. King Stefan Tvrtko I Kotromanić 1377-1391, 11. King Stefan Tvrtko II Kotromanić 1404-1409 and 1421-1443, 12. King Stefan Tomaš 1443-1461, 13. King Stefan Tomasevic 1461-1463, 14. Prince Stefan Lazar 1371-1389, 15. Despot Đurađ Branković 1427-1456 and 16. Despot Lazar Branković 1456-1458.

Serbian rulers on surviving frescoes on the walls of Serbian Orthodox churches and monasteries:



Serbian rulers on frescoes: 1. King Mihailo I Vojislavljević 1050-1081 (Church of Saint Michael the Archangel in Ston), 2. Grand Prince Stefan Nemanja 1166-1196 (Studena Monastery), 3. Grand Prince Vukan Nemanjić 1402-1404 (Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška - Prizren), 4. King Stefan The First Crowned 1217-1228 (Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška - Prizren), 5. King Stefan Radoslav 1228-1234 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 6. King Stefan Vladislav I 1234-1243 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 7. King Stefan Uros the Great 1243-1276 (Sopoćani Monastery), 9. King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282 (Church of Saint Achille in Arilje), 10. King Stefan Uroš II Milutin 1282-1321 (Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška - Prizren), 11. King Stefan Vladislav II 1321-1324 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 12. King Stefan Uroš III of Dečani 1321-1331 (Visoki Dečani Monastery), 13. Stefan Dušan as king 1331-1346 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 14. Stefan Dušan as emperor 1346-1355 (Lesnovo Monastery), 15. Emperor Simeon Siniša 1359-1371 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 16. Emperor Stefan Uroš 1355-1371 (Monastery of Saint Nicholas in Psača), 17. King Vukašin Mrnjavčević 1365-1371 (Monastery of Saint Nicholas in Psača), 18. King Marko Mrnjavčević 1371-1395 (Monastery of Saint Demetrius - Skopje), 19. Prince Stefan Lazar 1371-1389 (Ljubostinja Monastery), 20. Despot Stefan Lazarević 1402-1427 (Manasija Monastery) and 21. Despot Đurađ Branković 1427-1456 (Esphygmenian Charter).



Serbian rulers on frescoes, just faces: 1. King Mihailo I Vojislavljević 1050-1081 (Church of Saint Michael the Archangel in Ston), 2. Grand Prince Stefan Nemanja 1166-1196 (Studenica Monastery), 3. Grand Prince Vukan Nemanjić 1402-1404 (Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška - Prizren), 4. King Stefan The First Crowned 1217-1228 (Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška - Prizren), 5. King Stefan Radoslav 1228-1234 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 6. King Stefan Vladislav I 1234-1243 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 7. King Stefan Uros the Great 1243-1276 (Sopoćani Monastery), 9. King Stefan Dragutin 1276-1282 (Church of Saint Achille in Arilje), 10. King Stefan Uroš II Milutin 1282-1321 (Church of Our Lady of Ljeviška - Prizren), 11. King Stefan Vladislav II 1321-1324 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 12. King Stefan Uroš III of Dečani 1321-1331 (Visoki Dečani Monastery), 13. Stefan Dušan as king 1331-1346 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 14. Stefan Dušan as emperor 1346-1355 (Lesnovo Monastery), 15. Emperor Simeon Siniša 1359-1371 (The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery - Peć), 16. Emperor Stefan Uroš 1355-1371 (Monastery of Saint Nicholas in Psača), 17. King Vukašin Mrnjavčević 1365-1371 (Monastery of Saint Nicholas in Psača), 18. King Marko Mrnjavčević 1371-1395 (Monastery of Saint Demetrius - Skopje), 19. Prince Stefan Lazar 1371-1389 (Ljubostinja Monastery), 20. Despot Stefan Lazarević 1402-1427 (Manasija Monastery) and 21. Despot Đurađ Branković 1427-1456 (Esphygmenian Charter).

Serbian churches and monasteries with images of Serbian rulers, just a few listed here among many, are in Ston near Dubrovnik in today's Croatia, in Lesnovo, Psač and Skopje in today's North Macedonia, and in Studenica, Sopoćani, Manasija, Ljubostinja, Arilje, Prizren, Peć and Dečani in today's Serbia.