

istorija iskovana novcem



NOVAC KRALJA STEFANA DRAGUTINA (1276-1316)

Svetlana Pantelić

Specijalista za marketing
i informisanje Udruženja
banaka Srbije

Usled nedostatka materijalnih i pisanih tragova pretpostavlja se da naslednici srpskog kralja Stefana Radoslava, Stefan Vladislav I i Stefan Uroš I, nisu kovali sopstveni novac. Stefan Dragutin, kao kralj, kovao je 1276. godine u Brskovu, pored Mojkovca, novac po ugledu na mletački matapan.

Kasnije kada je Dragutinu pripao Rudnik za vreme njegove vladavine Sremom, odnosno od 1293. godine, počinje da kuje dinar. Rudnik je tada postao poznat rudarski centar. Pored olova i srebra iz ovog rudnika dobijane su i veće količine bakra. Zbog toga su rudnički novci bili vredniji od brskovskih kovanica, sa većom težinom i finoćom.



Dinar, Ag, težina 2,06 grama, prečnik 21 mm

Lice: Kralj levo i sv. Stefan desno, stoje. Kralj bez krune, drži u levoj ruci svitak a desnom prima krstasti barjak od sv. Stefana

Naličje: Isus Hristos sa zrnastim nimbom sedi na prestolu sa visokim naslonom.

history forged by coins

MONEY OF KING STEFAN DRAGUTIN (1276-1316)



Svetlana Pantelić

Marketing and PR Specialist at
the ASB

Due to the lack of material and written traces, it is assumed that the successors to the Serbian King Stefan Radoslav, Stefan Vladislav I and Stefan Uroš I, did not mint their own coins. Stefan Dragutin, as King, minted coins in the fashion of silver Venetian grossos in 1276 in Brskovo mine, near the town of Mojkovac.

Later on, when Dragutin acquired the city of Rudnik, during his reign over the region of Srem, i.e. from 1293, he started minting dinar coins. It was then that Rudnik became a famous mining centre. In addition to lead and silver, large quantities of copper were extracted from this mine. Hence the coins from Rudnik were more valuable than those minted in Brskovo, being of larger weight and higher degree of fineness.



Dinar, Ag, weight 2.06 grams, diameter 21 mm

Obverse: King on the left and St. Stefan on the right, standing. King without a crown, holding the scroll in his left hand, while receiving with his right hand the cross-shaped banner from St. Stefan.

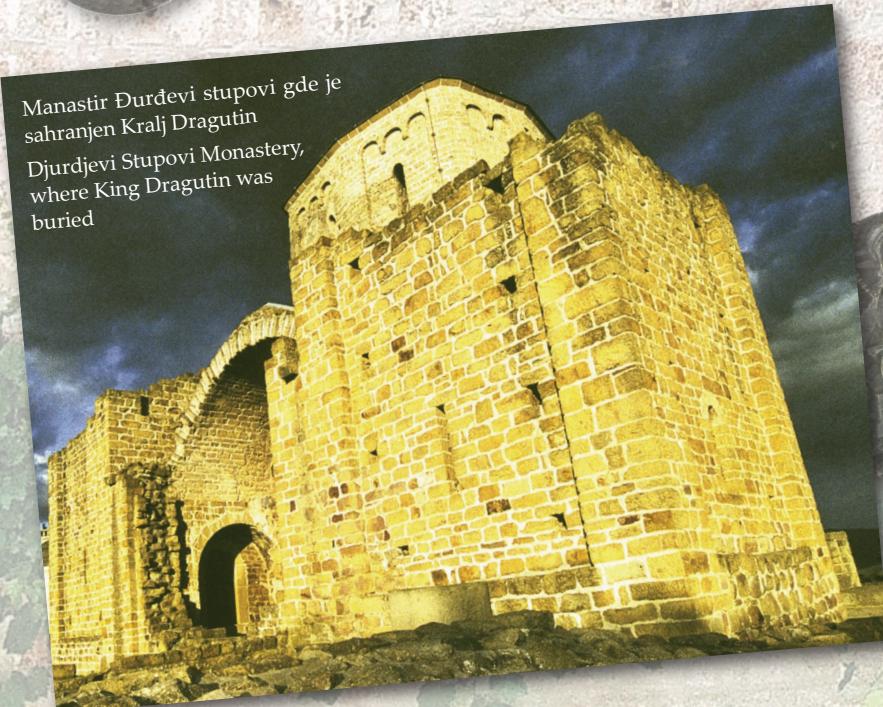
Reverse: Jesus Christ with granular nimbus aureole, seated on the high-backed throne.

Donetarna politika koju je podržavao Dragutin bila je identična onoj koju je sprovodio njegov otac: stabilizacija široke upotrebe raškog dinara. To dovodi do intervencije Venecije kako bi zabranila upotrebu raškog novca na teritorijama koju ona kontroliše, bez Dubrovnika. Iako je Venecija kovala godišnje više miliona primeraka svog novca ipak joj je zasmetao raški novac koji je imao široku upotrebu i znatan tiraž.

Dragutin je uveo novu vrstu novca - krstasti dinar, koji se malo razlikuje od dinara sa zastavom. Na njima je, prvi put, natpis isписан цириличом i prikaz vladara koji u ruci drži skiptar sa krstom.



Manastir Đurđevi stupovi gde je sahranjen Kralj Dragutin
Djurdjevi Stupovi Monastery,
where King Dragutin was buried



She monetary policy supported by Dragutin was identical to the one conducted by his father, i.e. stabilization of the widespread use of Raška dinar. This led to the intervention on the part of Venice, with a view to banning the use of Raška coins in the regions under its control, excluding Dubrovnik. Although Venice minted several millions of its coins per year, it was still threatened by Raška coins which were widely used and had a significant circulation.

Dragutin introduced the new kind of money - cruciform dinar, which only slightly differed from the dinar with the flag. These coins were the first to bear an inscription in Cyrillic, and the image of a ruler holding a cruciform scepter in his hand.



Stefan Dragutin je sin Stefana Uroša I i Jelene Anžujske koji je postao kralj Raške zbacivši oca sa prestola. Učinio je to 1276. godine, uz pomoć Katalininog oca a svog tasta, ugarskog prestolonaslednika Stefana V. Neuspešni ratni pohod na Vizantiju i prelom noge, nakon pada sa konja, naterali su ga da na saboru u Deževu 1282. godine, krunu ustupi mlađem bratu Milutinu. Ostao je namesnik u delovima Raške prema Ugarskoj. Od ugarskog kralja Ladislava IV, svog šuraka, dobio je 1284. Sremsku banovinu. Svoju čerku Jelisavetu udaje za Kotromana, sina bosanskog bana Prijezde a sinu Vladislavu, pred svoju smrt, predaje na upravu Srem. Sahranjen je u manastiru Đurđevi Stupovi kod Novog Pazara, Nemanjinu zadužbinu koju je obnovio.

Stefan Dragutin was the son of Stefan Uroš I and Helen of Anjou, who became the King of Raška after he dethroned his father. He did it in 1276, with the help of Katalina's father, his father-in-law, the Hungarian prince Stefan V. His unsuccessful war with the Byzantium, and the fracture of his leg, after a misfortunate fall off a horse, forced him to abdicate the throne to his younger brother Milutin, at the Council at Deževu in 1282. He remained in charge of certain parts of Raška bordering Hungary. In 1284, the Hungarian King Ladislaus IV, his brother-in-law, gave him Sremska Banovina as a gift. He had his daughter Jelisaveta married to Kotroman, the son of the Bosnian ban Prijezda, and, at his deathbed, empowered his son Vladislav to rule over Srem. He was buried in Djurdjevi Stupovi monastery, Nemanja's endowment which he had restored, near the town of Novi Pazar.

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Kralj Dragutin, freska iz manastira Sv. Ahilija u Arilje
King Dragutin, a fresco-painting from St Achillius Monastery in Arilje