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# NOVAC KRALJA STEFANA MILUTINA (1282-1321)

**D**aglom jačanju srpske države - Raške u doba Milutina najviše je doprinelo brzo razvijanje njene finansijske snage. Eksploataisanje bogatih rudnika srebra u Brskovu, Rudniku, Trepči, Brvniku i drugim mestima davalo je vladaru velike prihode koje je upotrebljavao dobrim delom za nabavku oružja i najamničke vojske ali i za građenje manastira i crkava, unapređivanje privrede, opremanje dvora itd. Poput svojih prethodnika Milutin se na početku svoje vladavine držao stabilne monetarne politike. Veliki troškovi zbog ratnih pohoda naveli su ga da poveća svoje prihode smanjenjem težine i kvaliteta izrade novca.



*Dinar, Ag, težina 2,13 grama, prečnik 21 mm*

**Lice:** Kralj sa račvastom krunom. U desnoj ruci drži skiptar sa krinom a u levoj kuglu sa dvostrukim krstom

**Naličje:** Isus Hristos sedi na prestolu. Obema rukama drži jevanđelje.

# MONEY OF KING STEFAN MILUTIN (1282-1321)



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**S**urge of progress and prosperity of the Serb state - Raska, during the rule of King Milutin, was mainly supported by the fast development of its financial power. Exploitation of rich silver mines at Brskovo, Rudnik, Trepca, Brvnik and at other locations, provided the ruler with abundant revenues that he mostly used for purchase of arms and engagement of mercenary forces, but also for the construction of monasteries and churches, for the development of country's economy, and for refurbishing of royal palaces.

In the fashion of his predecessors, Milutin, at the beginning of his reign, sustained stable monetary policy. Large expenditures for military ventures forced him to increase his revenues by reducing the weight and quality of his coined money.

*Dinar, Ag, weight 2.13 grams, diameter 21 mm*

**Obverse:** King wearing a forked crown. In his right hand he is holding a sceptre with the lily (fleur-de-lis), and in his left hand a ball with the double cross.

**Reverse:** Jesus Christ, seated on the throne and holding the Holy Gospel in both hands.



**K**ralj Milutin, jedan od najmoćnijih vladara srednjeg veka rodio se oko 1253. godine. Bio je mlađi sin kralja Uroša, brat kralja Dragutina i otac kralja Stefana Dečanskog. Velikim političkim talentom širio je granice svojoj državi, snažeći je finansijski, vojno i diplomatski.

Raškom je vladao Milutin a njegove vojne i političke pretenzije bile su okrenute ka Vizantiji, brat Dragutin je vladao Sremom s pretenzijama prema Ugarskoj. Kad je Dragutin umro Milutin je uzeo deo njegove zemlje a bratanac Vladislav se našao u zatvoru.

Milutin je imao dve ćerke i dva sina. Prestolonaslednik Stefan postao je namesnik Zete i 1314. godine organizovao je pobunu protiv oca. Milutin ga je za kaznu poslao u progonstvo u Carigrad. Mnogi izvori navode da ga je kaznio i oslepljenjem koje očigledno nije sprovedeno jer se kasnije pominje njegovo čudesno ozdravljenje.

Umro je u Nerodimlju 1321. godine. Sahranjen je u Banjskoj, svojoj zadužbini, a potom su mu mošti prenete prvo u Trepču a onda u Sofiju, u crkvu Sveti kralj oko 1450. godine.





Freska Simonide u Gračanici iz 1320. godine  
Fresco of Simonida in Gracanica from 1320



Freska kralja Milutina u Gračanici iz 1320. godine  
Fresco of King Milutin in Gracanica from 1320

**N**ekoliko je podataka iz života Stefana Uroša II Milutina Nemanjića koji ga izdvajaju od ostalih srpskih vladara srednjeg veka.

Na vladarskom tronu je proveo bezmalo 40 godina, vladajući od 1282 do 1321. godine.

Po nezvaničnim podacima za 42 godine vladavine podigao je 42 crkve što ni jedna krunisana glava porodice Nemanjić nije za sobom ostavila. Od crkava koje je podigao i

obnovio najvažnije su: Bogorodica Leviška u Prizrenu, Trojeručica u Skoplju, Hram Joakima i Ane u Studenici i Staro Nagoričino, ali su se svojom lepotom posebno istakle Gračanica i Banjska.

Bio je uspešan vladar i političar ali loš muž i otac. Ženio se četiri puta, prve tri žene ostavljao je najverovatnije iz političkih razloga kao što se iz istih razloga oženio i četvrtom, Simonidom, ćerkom vizantijskog cara Andronika II.

Gračanica



Here are several facts in the life of Stefan Uros II Milutin Nemanjic that make him stand out from amongst the other Serbian rulers of the mediaeval times.

Ruling on his throne from 1282 to 1321, he held his reign over 40 years.

During that period of an almost 42 year-long rule, unofficial data recalls that he had 42 churches built, an accomplishment in itself not equalled by any other crowned prince of the Nemanjic dynasty. The most important among the churches that he had built or reconstructed are: the Virgin of Ljeviska in Prizren, the Virgin of Three Hands in Skopje, church of Saint Joachim and Ana within the Studenica Monastery, and Staro Nagoricane, but those finest and the most outstanding for their beauty are Monasteries Gracanica and Banjska.

Stefan Uros II Milutin was a successful ruler and politician, but a less formidable husband and father. He was married four times, his first three wives to be abandoned most probably for political reasons, albeit he was to have his final marriage also politically motivated when he wedded his fourth wife, Simonida, the daughter of the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus II.

