

istorija iskovana novcem



NOVAC KRALJA STEFANA MILUTINA (1282-1321)

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Maglom jačanju srpske države - Raške u doba Milutina najviše je doprinelo brzo razvijanje njene finansijske snage. Eksploracije 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.

history forged by coins

MONEY OF KING STEFAN MILUTIN (1282-1321)



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Surge 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.





Kralj 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 široj 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 crkve i dva sima. 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.

Crkva sv. Joakima i Ane u manastiru Studenica

Church of Saint Joachim and Ana within the Studenica Monastery



† Свѧтъ Пантелеймонъ Человѣческыи Чудотворецъ. Печати Свѧтаго Пантелеймона Человѣческаго. Печати Свѧтаго Пантелеймона Человѣческаго. Печати Свѧтаго Пантелеймона Человѣческаго. Печати Свѧтаго Пантелеймона Человѣческаго.

Povelja kralja Milutina
manastiru Hilandar iz
1318. godine

King Milutin's charter
to Hilandar monastery
from 1318



King Milutin, one of the most powerful rulers of the mediaeval times, was born around 1253. He was the younger son of King Uros, brother of King Dragutin, and father of King Stefan Decanski. Politically highly talented, he expanded the borders of his state, at the same time strengthening its financial, military and diplomatic potentials.

Stefan Uros II Milutin ruled over Raska, with his military and political aspiration focused in the direction of Byzantium, while his brother Dragutin ruled over Srem with his ambitions oriented towards Hungary. With Dragutin's demise, Milutin seized his lands, and his nephew, Vladislav, found himself in prison.

Milutin had two daughters and two sons. The Crown Prince Stefan became the Regent of Zeta, and in 1314, organised a rebellion against his father. Milutin punished him by exiling him to Constantinople. Many sources claim that the punishment of blinding was also inflicted on the prince, but obviously that was not the case as the later-day sources mention his miraculous healing.

1321 and was buried at the Banjska Monastery, his endowment, to have his earthly remains transferred, first to Trepca, then to Sofia, to the church of Saint King around 1450.

Povelja kralja Milutina manastiru
Hilandar iz 1300. godine
King Milutin's charter to
Hilandar monastery from 1300

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

Dekoliko 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

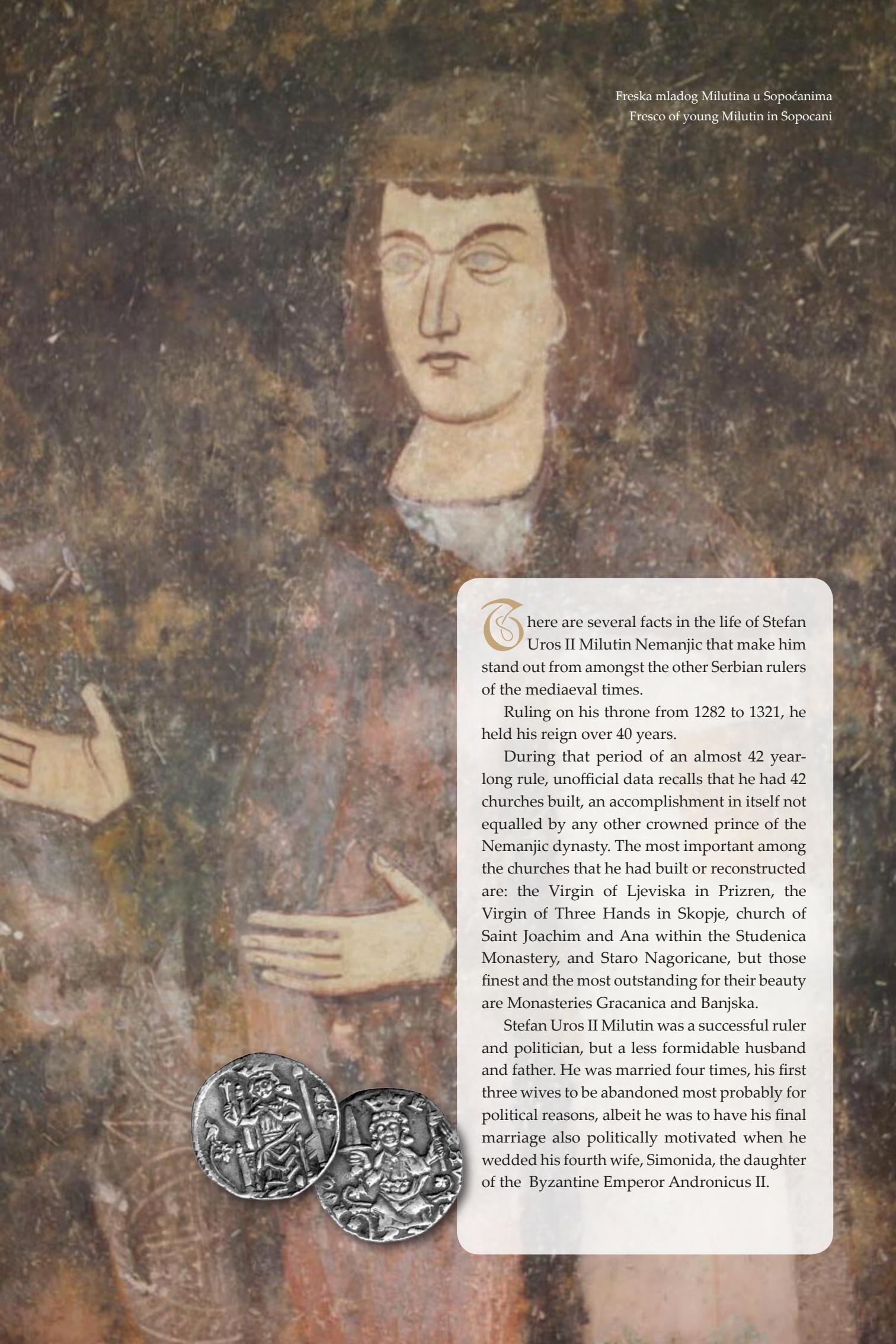
obnovio najvažnije su: Bogorodica Leviška u Prizrenu, Trojeručica u Skoplju, Hram Joakima i Ane u Studenici i Staro Nagoričino, ali su se svojom lepotom posebno istakle Gračanica i Banjska.

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



Gračanica

Freska mladog Milutina u Sopočanima
Fresco of young Milutin in Sopocani

A close-up of a fresco depicting a young man with dark hair and a serious expression, wearing a red robe. He is shown from the chest up, with his hands clasped in front of him. The background is dark and textured.

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.

Two silver coins are shown at the bottom left. The coin on the left depicts a figure on horseback, possibly a ruler or saint, holding a staff or spear. The coin on the right shows a seated or kneeling figure, likely a deity or another ruler, surrounded by decorative patterns.

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.