

istorija iskovana novcem



NOVAC KRALJA STEFANA RADOSLAVA (1228-1233)

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Srpski srednjovekovni novac spada u red najbogatijih i najinteresantijih numizmatičkih područja, kako po broju vrsta, vladara, feudalaca i gradova, tako i po posebnoj lepoti raznolikih predstava i natpisa na njemu. Najstariji pomen o srpskoj obračunskoj novčanoj jedinici je iz vremena Stefana Prvovenčanog (1196-1228). Srebrni mletački metapan i vizantijski srebrni i zlatni novac je u upotrebi u srpskoj srednjovekovnoj državi sve do pojave sopstvene monete. Osim ekonomskih i političkih uslova, za pojavu kovanog srpskog novca od velikog značaja je bogatstvo Raške oblasti srebrom. Hroničar sultana Mehmeda II u vreme konačnog pada Raške pod tursku upravu ovako opisuje tu oblast:

“Zemlja je ova središte svih zemalja i sva je jedan majdan zlata i srebra.”



Dinar, Ag, težina 2,55 grama, prečnik 29 mm

Lice: Vladar u carskom odelu sa krunom i kuglom sa krstom u levoj ruci.

Naličje: Krilati arhanđel Mihajlo sa mačem i kanijom.

history forged by coins

MONEY OF KING STEFAN RADOSLAV (1228-1233)



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The Serbian medieval coins rank among the richest and most interesting numismatic areas, in terms of type, ruler, feudal lord and town, but also in terms of the exceptional beauty of their various images and inscriptions. The earliest mention of the Serbian legal tender is from the time of Stefan the First-Crowned (1196-1228). Silver Venetian grossos and Byzantine silver and golden coins were used in the Serbian medieval state until the introduction of the Serbian own currency. In addition to economic and political conditions, Raška's affluence in silver had the huge importance for the emergence of the minted Serbian money. This is how the chronicler of Sultan Mehmed II describes this region at the time of Raška's final fall under the Turkish rule:

"This country the heart of all countries is and one single mine of gold and silver maketh."

Dinar, Ag, weight 2.55 grams, diameter 29 mm

Obverse: Ruler in imperial attire, holding the crown on a ball with the cross in his left hand.

Reverse: Winged Archangel Michael with the sword and scabbard.

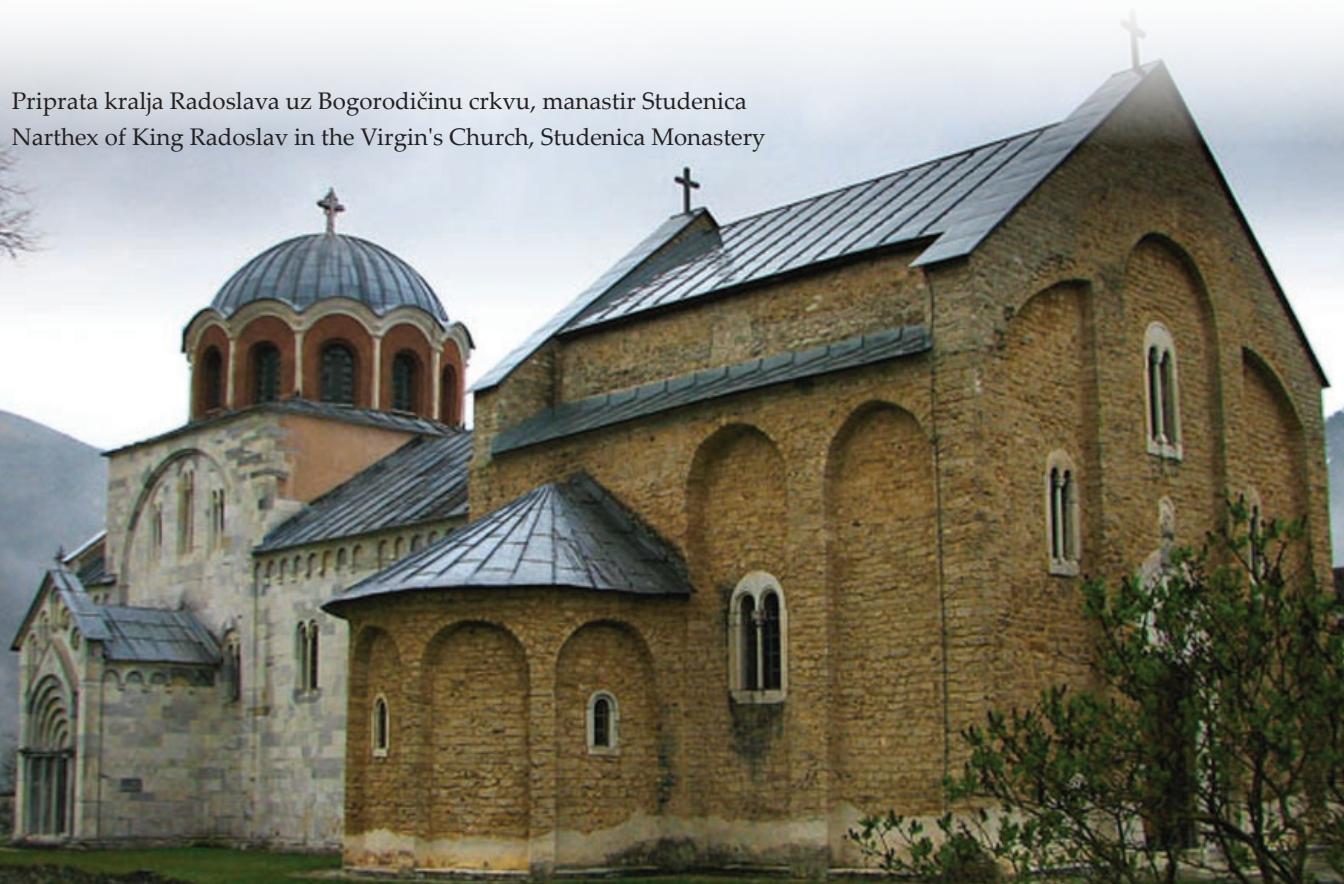


Prvi srpski vladar koji je kovao novac bio je kralj Stefan Radoslav. Kovанице су биле од сребра и бакра, по угледу на новац његовог деде, византијског цара Алексеја III Ђука. То је једини српски чанкаст новац и једини бакарни државни новац. Носио је све карактеристике византијског новца тог времена, по представама и по технички изради. Две су претпоставке где се ковао новац Стефана Радослава. По првој, ковао се у Солуну, у ковници његовог таста - цара Теодора Анђела а по другој да је руда за кованице вађена у тек отвореном руднику Бршково у коме су радили сашки радари који су после пада Теодора I дошли у Раšку.



She first Serbian ruler to mint money was King Stefan Radoslav. The coins were made of silver and copper, in the fashion of the money minted by his grandfather, Byzantine Emperor Alexios III Doukas. Those are the only Serbian concave coins, and the only state coins made of copper. They had all the characteristics of the Byzantine coins of that time, both in terms of images and in terms of minting technique. There are two assumptions about where the money of King Stefan Radoslav was minted. According to the first, it was minted in Thessaloniki, in the mint of his father-in-law - King Theodore Angelus, and according to the second, the ore for the coins was taken from the just opened mine of Brškovo, where the Saar miners, having come to Raška after the fall of Theodore I, were employed.

Priprata kralja Radoslava uz Bogorodičinu crkvu, manastir Studenica
Narthex of King Radoslav in the Virgin's Church, Studenica Monastery



Kralj Radoslav, freska iz manastira Studenica

King Radoslav, a fresco-painting from

Studenica Monastery



Stefana Radoslava, najstarijeg sina Stefana Prvovenčanog, za kralja je krunisao stric Sava 1228. godine u manastiru Žiči. Bio je oženjen Anom, čerkom epirskog kralja Teodora I Andela. Kada je došlo do smene na prestolu Epira, raška vlastela dovodi 1233. godine na presto Vladislava, Radoslavljevog mlađeg brata. Radoslav sa porodicom odlazi iz Rasa u Dubrovnik a potom u Drač. Kada se vratio u Rašku, zamonašuje se zajedno sa ženom. Sahranjen je u Studenici posle 1235. godine.

Stefan Radoslav, the eldest son of King Stefan the First-Crowned, was crowned king by his uncle Sava at Žiča Monastery, in the year 1228. He was married to Ana, the daughter of Epirus King Theodore I Angelus. Once the time came for the change on the throne of Epirus to take place, aristocracy of Raška, in 1233, brought Vladislav, Radoslav's younger brother, to the throne. Radoslav and his family left the city of Ras for Dubrovnik and then Durres. When he returned to Raška, he entered the monastic order, as did his wife. He was buried at Studenica Monastery after 1235.

Literatura / References

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