

istorija iskovana novcem



NOVAC KRALJA STEFANA UROŠA III DEČANSKOG (1321-1331)

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Dd kralja Stefana Dečanskog do kraja kraljevstva čirilične dinare nalazimo samo kod tzv. rudničkih dinara. Naime, u vreme kralja Milutina ali i kasnije formiraju se dve osnovne vrste dinara: prvi su bili krstasti dinari, koji se pominju od 1312 - 1358. godine a drugi rudnički dinari koji su bili za oko 20% teži i vredniji.

Ova kovanica Stefana Dečanskog je karakteristična po tome što je jedina novčana vrsta iz kraljevskog perioda na kojoj precizno piše ko je kovao. Stefan je uzeo isto titуларно ime kao i njegov otac i dodao redni broj tri. Ovim dinarom Stefan je bezuspešno pokušao da vrati staru novčanu stopu. Njegov novac je bio po težini neujednačen - počeo je sa 2,17 a završio sa oko 1,20 grama.



Dinar, Ag, težina 2,24 grama, prečnik 21,5 mm

Lice: Kralj sa račvastom krunom. U desnoj ruci drži skiptar sa krstom na vrhu, a u levoj balčak mača položenog na krilu.

Naličje: Isus Hristos sa zrnastim nimbom. Levom rukom drži jevandelje.

history forged by coins

MONEY OF KING STEFAN UROS III DECANSKI (1321-1331)



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From the reign of King Stefan Dečanski till the end of Kingdom, Cyrillic inscriptions could only be found on the so-called dinars from Rudnik. Namely, during the reign of King Milutin, but also after that, two main types of dinars were formed: the first were the crossed dinars, which are mentioned in the period from 1312 to 1358, and the second were dinars from Rudnik, which were by 20% heavier and, thus, more valuable.

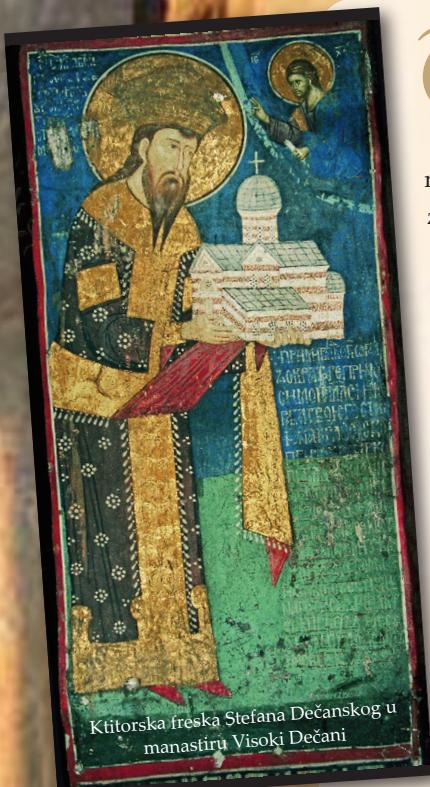
This type of coin minted by King Stefan Dečanski is characteristic for being the only minted coin from the royal period on which there is a precise inscription of the name of the person who minted it. Stefan adopted the same titular name as his father, adding the ordinal number III to it. This dinar was Stefan's unsuccessful attempt to recover the old money rate. His coins were of varied weight - they started to be minted at 2.17 grams and ended up at 1.20 grams.



Dinar, Ag, weight 2.24 grams, diameter 21.5 mm

Obverse: King wearing a forked crown. In his right hand he is holding a sceptre with the cross on its top, and in his left hand holding the hilt of a sword lying in his lap.

Reverse: Jesus Christ, with granular nimbus aureole, holding the Holy Gospel in his left hand.



Ktitorska freska Stefana Dečanskog u manastiru Visoki Dečani

Sragična figura vladarske loze Nemanjića, sa biografijom dostoјnom antičkih tragedija.

Najstariji sin kralja Milutina koga je otac, verovatno u ranoj mладости jer mu se godina rođenja ne zna, poslao na dvor mongolskog kana Nagoje kao zalog miru. Tu je ostao sve do kanove smrti 1299. godine.

Kao namesnik Zete pokušao je da oca zbaci sa prestola. U tome nije uspeo a za kaznu Milutin ga je oslepeo i sa porodicom proterao u Carograd. Kasnije se pokazalo da oslepljenja nije ni bilo. Uspeo je tek 1320. godine da izmoli oca za dopuštenje da se vrati na raški dvor.

Pred kraj Milutinovog života, u borbi za presto, imao je dva protivnika: Konstantina, rođenog brata i Vladislava II., brata od strica. Iz tih sukoba Stefan je izašao kao pobednik. Osujetio je planove Bugarske i Vizantije da ga zajednički napadnu porazivši kod Velbužda bugarsku vojsku i zarobivši cara Mihajla Šišmana. To je nateralo Vizantiju da obustavi dalje operacije prema Raškoj. Pobedu nije iskoristio za teritorijalno širenje već je na bugarski presto doveo Mihajlovog sina Jovana Stefana. Kod vlastele je to izazvalo nezadovoljstvo a njegovog sina Dušana podstaklo da zbaci oca sa prestola. Stefan je potom zatvoren u Zvečanu gde je i umro 1331. godine. Sahranjen je u svojoj zadužbini, manastiru Dečani.

Stefan Dečanski (desno) i mladi kralj Dušan, freska iz manastira Hilandar

Stefan Dečanski (on the right) and young King Dušan, fresco painting from Hilandar Monastery



Stefan Dečanski, hrisovulja, Hilandar 1327. / Stefan Dečanski, Hrisovulja (Donation Charter), Hilandar Monastery, 1327



tragic figure from the royal dynasty of Nemanjić, with a life story worthy of ancient tragedies.

The eldest son of King Milutin whom his father - probably in his early youth since his exact year of birth is unknown - sent to the court of Mongolian Khan Nagoya as a peace pledge. He stayed there until the Khan's demise in 1299.

As the Regent of Zeta, he attempted to dethrone his father. He failed in the attempt after which Milutin blinded him as punishment and exiled him to Constantinople with his family. Later on the story about blinding proved to be untrue. It was not until 1320 that he managed to beg a permission from his father to return to the court of Raška.

Towards the end of Milutin's lifetime, in the struggle for the succession to the throne, he was faced with two adversaries: Constantine, his own brother, and Vladislav II, the son of his father's brother. Stefan emerged a victor from these conflicts. He undermined the plans of Bulgaria and Byzantium to attack him together, by defeating the Bulgarian army in the battle at Velbužd and taking the Emperor Mihailo Šišman as a prisoner. This forced Byzantium to suspend all further military operations against Raška. Stefan did not use his victory for the purpose of territorial expansion but brought Mihailo's son, Jovan Stefan, to the Bulgarian throne. This caused huge dissatisfaction on the part of aristocrats, and incited his son Dušan to dethrone him. After that, Stefan was imprisoned in Zvečan, where he died in 1331. He was buried at the Monastery of Dečani, his own endowment.