



# NOVAC KRALJA (1331-1345) I CARA (1346-1355) STEFANA UROŠA IV DUŠANA

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**Z**a vreme vladavine Nemanjića nije postojala državna kovnica već se novac kovao u "zlatarijama", kako su se nazivale kovnice u kojima su radili zlatari u više gradova i na više trgova. U nemanjičkoj državi kovanje novca je prvi put ozakonjeno Zakonom cara Dušana (članovi: 168, 169 i 170) koji je usvojen na Saboru u Seru 1354. godine. Oni glase:

"Zlatari u župama i na carskim zemljišnim posedima da se ne nastanjuju, već samo u gradovima koje je car odredio za kovanje dinara".

"Ako se nastani zlatar u selu umesto u gradu i na trgu carskom, da se to selo raseli i zlatar spali. Ako se utvrdi da zlatar kuje dinare tajno, da se zlatar spali i grad da plati globu koliko odredi car".

"U carskim gradovima da rade zlatarske radionice i da proizvode i za svoje potrebe".



Dinar, Ag, težina 0,70 grama, prečnik 16 mm

**Lice:** Kralj sa kupolastom krunom, jaše na konju okrenutom na desno. U levoj ruci drži skiptar sa krstom na vrhu.

**Naličje:** Poprsje Isusa Hrista. U levoj ruci drži svitak, desnom blagosilja.

*history forged by coins*

# MONEY OF KING (1331-1345) AND EMPEROR (1346-1355) STEFAN UROŠ IV DUŠAN



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**D**uring the reign of the Dynasty of Nemanjić, there was no state mint, but instead the coins were minted in the so-called "zlatarijas" (goldsmith workshops), i.e. the mints in which goldsmiths were gathered to work in several cities and on many city-squares. In the state of the Dynasty of Nemanjić, coin-minting was first legalized by Emperor Dušan's Code (Articles: 168, 169 and 170), which had been adopted in 1354 at the Synod in Serres. The above articles prescribed as follows:

"Goldsmiths are not to inhabit the provinces and imperial land properties, but only the towns designated by the Emperor for the purpose of minting dinars."

"If a goldsmith inhabits a village instead of an imperial town or square, that village is to be evicted and the goldsmith to be set in flames. If a goldsmith is discovered to have been minting dinars secretly, the concerned goldsmith is to be set in flames and the town to pay a fine as determined by the Emperor."

"Goldsmith workshops are to operate in imperial towns and to manufacture for their own needs, too."



*Dinar, Ag, weight 0.70 grams, diameter 16 mm*

**Obverse:** King wearing a dome-shaped crown, mounted on a horse facing to the right. In his left hand he is holding the sceptre with the cross on its top.

**Reverse:** Bust of Jesus Christ holding a scroll in his left hand, blessing with his right hand.



**S**in kralja Stefana Dečanskog rođen je oko 1308. godine. Detinjstvo je proveo u izgnanstvu na carigradskom dvoru. Kada se njegov otac učvrstio na raškom prestolu, Dušan sa titulom mladog kralja dobija Zetu na upravu. Još kao mlad Dušan se pročuo po uspešnom suprotstavljanju četama bosanskog bana Stefana II Kotromanića i komandi vojske u bici na Velbuždu. Vlastela smenuje Dečanskog sa prestola a Dušan se kruniše za kralja svih srpskih i pomorskih zemalja 1331. godine. Osvaja grad Strumicu, Prilep, Ohrid i Kostur. Uspešno je potukao i ugarsku vojsku i utvrdio granice na reci Savi. U daljim pohodima osvaja celu Albaniju, gradove u severnoj Grčkoj, grad Ser i celo poluostrvo Halkidiki. Uvidevši da je Vizantijska imperija trula odlučuje da na njenim ruševinama podigne imperiju jednog mладог naroda punog snage.



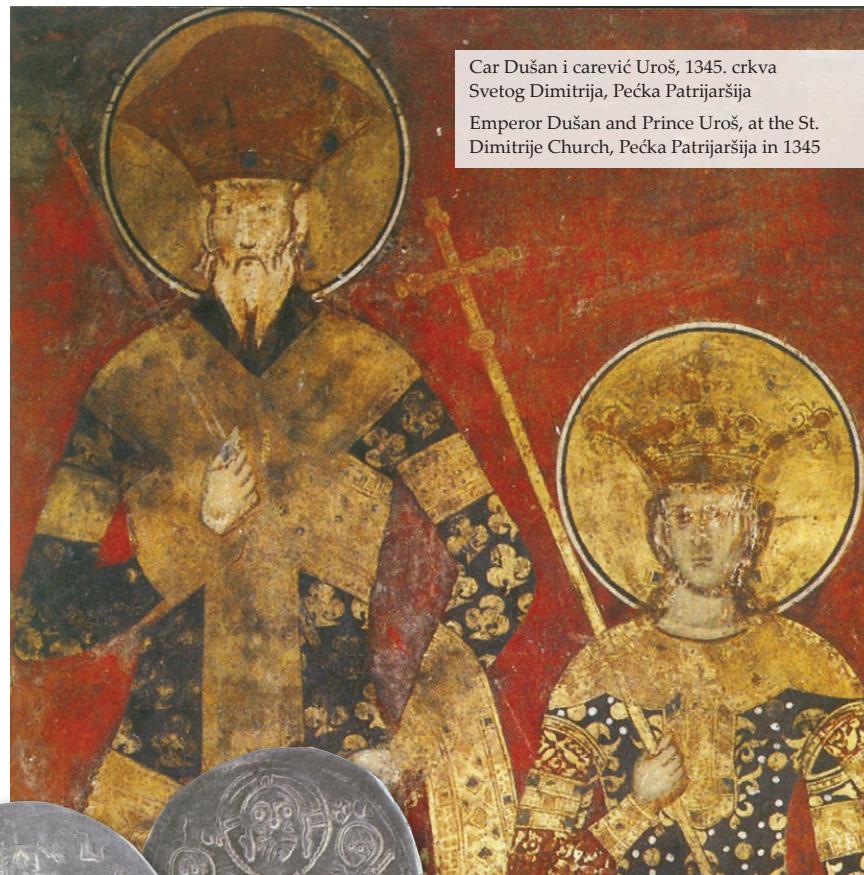
Kralj Dušan sa sinom Urošem i suprugom Jelenom, 1340. manastir Dečani

King Dušan with his son Uroš and wife Jelena, at the monastery of Dečani, in 1340



**B**he son of King Stefan Dečanski was born around 1308. He spent his childhood in exile at the Constantinople court. When his father secured his position at the throne of Raška, Dušan, bearing the title of a young king, received the region of Zeta to rule. Already as a young man, Dušan won acclaim for his successful resistance to the army of Bosnian Prince Stefan II Kotromanić, and for his command of the army in the battle at Velbazhd. The nobility dethroned King Stefan Dečanski, and in 1331 Dušan was crowned as the King of all Serbian and Maritime Countries. He conquered the cities of Strumica, Prilep, Ohrid and Kostur. He successfully defeated the Hungarian army and solidified the borders on the Sava River. In his further military advances, he conquered the entire Albania, the cities in the northern Greece, the city of Serres, and the entire Khalkidiki peninsula. Having realized that the Byzantine Empire was rotten, he decided to build an empire on its ruins, the empire of a young nation brimming with strength.

**D**vostručivši nasleđenu državu, pre svega na račun Vizantije, Dušan se proglašio carem Srba i Grka 1345. u gradu Seru. Prvi srpski patrijarh Joanikije krunisao ga je na Uskrs, aprila 1346. u Skoplju. Osvaja Epir i Tesaliju te se srpsko carstvo prostiralo od Dunava na severu do Korinta na jugu i od Jadranskog mora na zapadu do Egejskog mora na istoku. Otvarao je rudnike, gradio crkve, darivao obilato Hilandar, pomagao razvoj trgovine. Država u vreme Dušana doživljava svoj vrhunac u ekonomskom, kulturnom i vojnem pogledu. Kreće u pripreme za odbranu zemlje od Turaka, ali ga je iznenadna smrt 1355. godine u tome pretekla. Sahranjen je u svojoj zadužbini, crkvi Sv. Arhanđela Mihajla i Gavrila kraj Prizrena, a sada se njegove moštvi čuvaju u crkvi Sv. Marka u Beogradu.

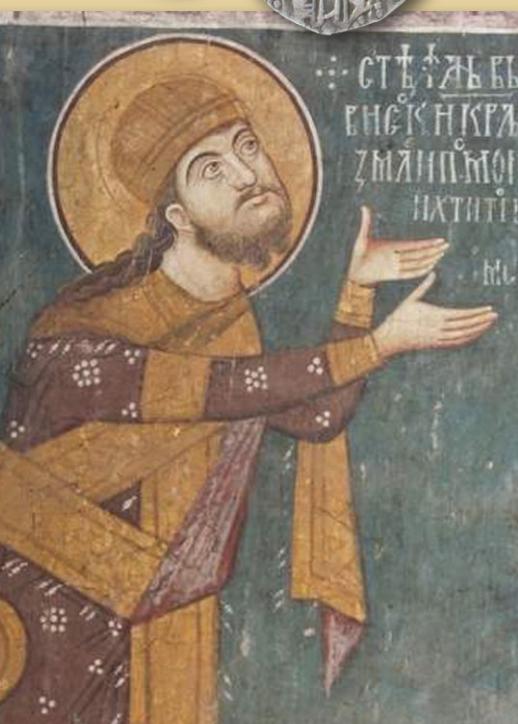
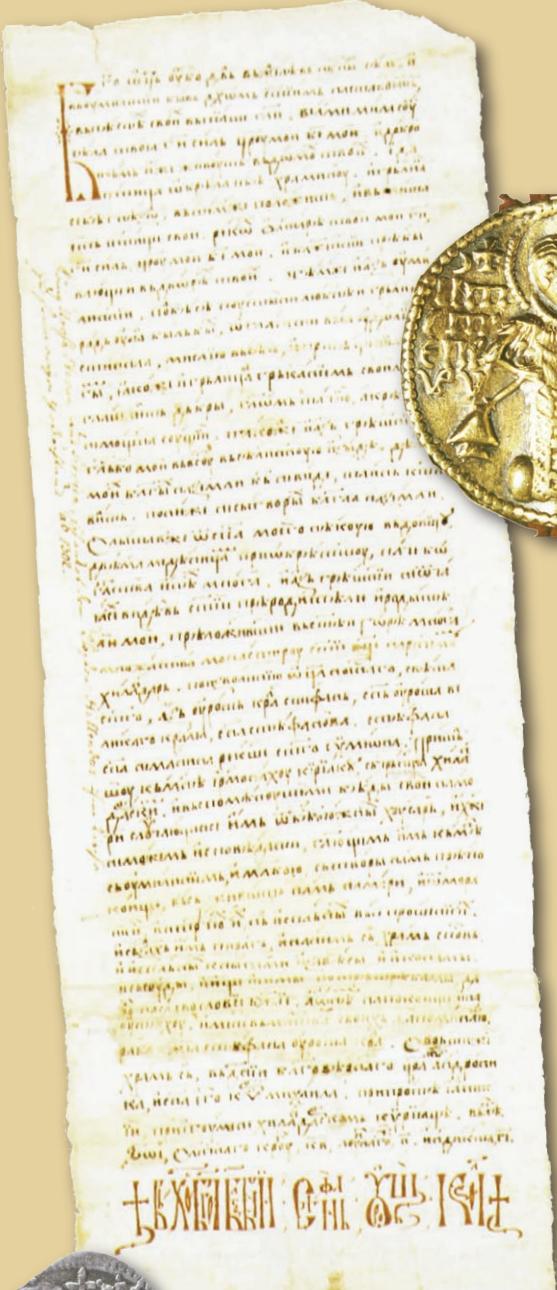


Car Dušan i carević Uroš, 1345. crkva Svetog Dimitrija, Pećka Patrijaršija

Emperor Dušan and Prince Uroš, at the St. Dimitrije Church, Pećka Patrijaršija in 1345



**H**aving doubled the inherited territories, mostly at the expense of Byzantium, in 1345 in the city of Serres, Dušan proclaimed himself the Emperor of Serbs and Greeks. The first Serbian patriarch Joanikije crowned him on Easter Sunday, in April 1346 in Skopje. After he conquered Epirus and Thessaly, the Serbian Empire spread from the Danube River in the North to Corinth in the South, and from Adriatic Sea in the West to Aegean Sea in the East. He was opening mines, building churches, showering Hilandar Monastery with gifts, facilitating trade development. Under Dušan's reign, the country reached its climax in economic, cultural and military terms. Dušan launched the preparations for defending the country from the Turks, but his sudden death in 1355 brought his endeavours to a halt. He was buried in his own endowment, the Church of the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel near the city of Prizren, and his remains are today kept in St. Marc's Church in Belgrade.



Zakonik cara Dušana / Emperor Dušan's Code

**D**oba cara Dušana ustanovljeno je posebno javno zanimanje - kamatnik (kamata - starogrčka reč koja znači prinos ili dobit). On se bavio pozajmljivanjem srebrnog kovanog novca pod interes. Ovim poslom jedino nisu smeli da se bave crkveni ljudi.

Poklade ili postave predstavljale su ustanove koje su u Dušanovo doba bile rasprostranjene a bavile su se čuvanjem dragocenosti. Ovakav način čuvanja dragocenosti bio je razumljiv jer nije bilo imovinsko-pravne sigurnosti. U miru se strepelo od razbojnika a u ratu od neprijatelja. Kada se kovani novac poveravao na čuvanje korist je bila obostrana: vlasnik novca je naplaćivao godišnji prinos od primaoca postave, uglavnom 5%. Primalac postave je mogao da se koristi tim novcem i na tome je zarađivao. Vladari i vlastela sa naših prostora su svoj kovani novac najčešće poveravali Dubrovčanima i Mlečanima.



Ženidba cara Dušana - Paja Jovanović, oko 1900., Narodni muzej Beograd  
Emperor Dušan's Wedding - Paja Jovanović, 1900, National Museum, Belgrade



Krunisanje cara Dušana - Paja Jovanović, 1900., Narodni muzej u Beogradu  
Emperor Dušan's Coronation - Paja Jovanović, 1900, National Museum, Belgrade



Srebrna čaša cara Dušana / Emperor Dusan's silver cup

**D**uring the reign of Emperor Dušan, a special public profession was established - that of a *kamatnik* (usurer) - from the old Greek *kamata*, meaning return or profit. *Kamatnik* would lend silver coins at a certain interest. Only clerical people were not allowed to exercise this profession.

*Poklade* or *postave* were widespread institutions during the reign of Emperor Dušan, whose function was to safeguard valuables. Such a way of protecting precious things was only understandable, since there was no legal property-related security. In times of peace, people dreaded burglars, in times of war, they dreaded the enemies. Entrusting coins to be safeguarded was of mutual benefit: the owner of the coins charged an annual fee from the usurer, typically 5%. And the usurer was able to use that money, thus making profit. The rulers and nobility from our regions most frequently entrusted their coins with the people from Dubrovnik and Venice.



Krunisanje srpskog cara Dušana - Alfonse Mucha, 1926,  
Mucha Museum, Prague, Česka Republika  
The Coronation of the Serbian Emperor Dušan - Alphonse Mucha, 1926,  
Mucha Museum, Prague, Czech Republic



Car Dušan ulazi u Dubrovnik - Marko Marat, 1900., Narodni muzej Beograd  
Emperor Dušan enters Dubrovnik - Marko Marat, 1900,  
National Museum, Belgrade