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NOVAC CARA STEFANA UROŠA V NEJAKOG (1355-1371)



Da početku vladavine Stefana Uroša V Nejakog monetarna politika bila je po uzoru na onu iz vremena cara Dušana da bi kasnije, kao i upravljanje državom, bila prepuštena drugima. Od dinara sa imenom cara Uroša prešlo se na kovanje novca sve lošijeg kvaliteta jer su namesnici oblasti koji su kontrolisali rudnike povećavali svoju dobit na račun kvaliteta kovanica. Kovan je sve više novac sa novim predstavama i nejasnim ili potpuno nerazumljivim tekstom.

Kako je kralj Vukašin postao zvanični savladar, oblasni gospodari nisu se usuđivali da kuju novac samo sa svojim imenom, plašeći se njegove vojne intervencije, pa su na prvim vrstama kovanica uz svoje stavljali i carevo ime. Takav novac kovali su Rastislalić, despot Uglješa i kralj Vukašin.

Dinar, Ag, težina 1,10 grama, prečnik 20 mm

Lice: Car sa kupolastom krunom, sedi na prestolu. U desnoj ruci drži skiptar sa krstom.

Naličje: Šlem sa čelenkom i perjanicom od tri pera na vrhu.



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MONEY OF EMPEROR STEFAN UROŠ V THE FEEBLE (1355-1371)

At the beginning of the reign of Emperor Stefan Uroš V the Feeble, monetary policy followed the policy model from the time of Emperor Dušan, but later, just like governing the country, it was ceded to others. Instead of dinars bearing the name of Emperor Uroš, coins of diminishing quality were being minted, because the regents of regions in charge of the mines increased their profit at the expense of the coins' quality. Coins with new images and unclear or completely illegible inscriptions were being minted increasingly. Since King Vukašin became an official co-ruler, regional regents, fearing his military intervention, did not dare mint the coins bearing only their names, but instead put the emperor's name next to their own in the first types of coins. Such coins were minted by the family of Rastislalićs, Despot Uglješa and King Vukašin.

Dinar, Ag, weight 1.10 grams, diameter 20 mm

Obverse: King wearing a dome-shaped crown, seated on the throne. In his right hand he is holding the sceptre with the cross.

Reverse: Tilting helmet with head-dress of three-plume ornament on top.

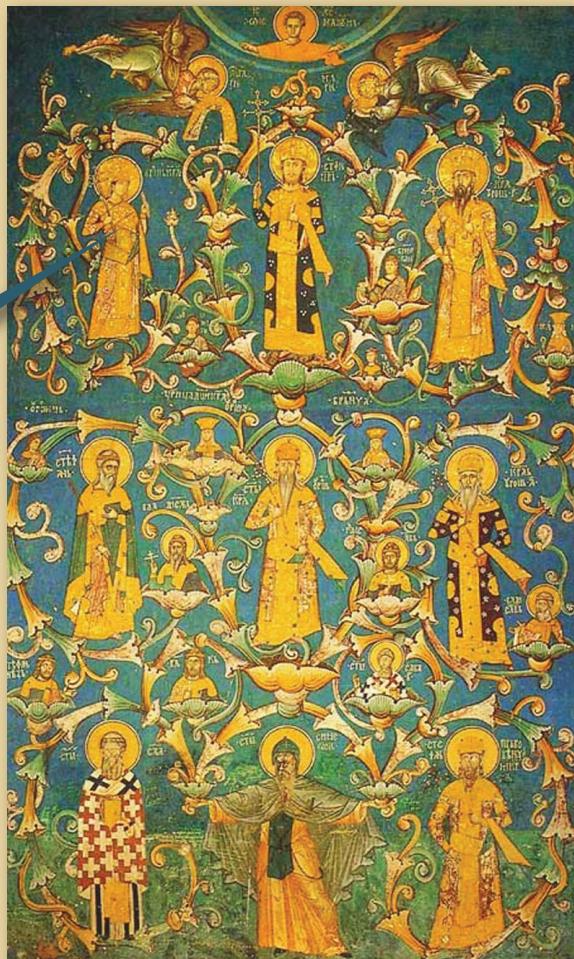


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roš Nejaki je jedini sin cara Dušana koji preuzima upravu nad Raškom posle očeve smrti. U komandanju države neiskusnog i mladog vladara aktivni su ne samo domaća vlastela nego i susedi. U borbi da sačuva državu ima i ponekog uspeha, odupire se napadima Ugara i osvajačkim ambicijama Jovana Kantakuzena. Domaći namesnici se pretvaraju u oblasne gospodare: Balšići u Zeti, Nikola Altomanović preuzima oblast svoga strica Vojislava Vojnovića, knez Lazar Hrebeljanović je na čelu oblasti triju Morava, despot Uglješa Mrnjavčević drži Sersku oblast a Vukašin, Uglješin stariji brat, uspeva da od Uroša dobije titulu kralja Raške. U braku sa vlaškom princezom Anom nije imao poroda. Stefan Uroš umire posle Maričke bitke 1371. godine. Sahranjen je u Nerodimlju, kod Uroševca, a njegove moštvi su potom prenete 1705. u manastir Jazak, 1942. u Sabornu crkvu u Beogradu a 2001. ponovo su vraćene u manastir Jazak.



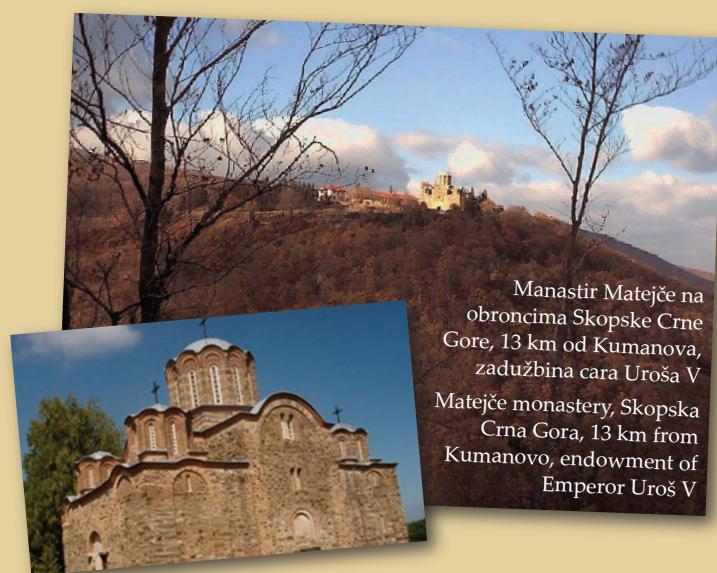
Car Uroš, detail sa freske Loza Nemanjića iz manastira Dečani
Emperor Uroš, detail from a fresco painting Dynasty of Nemanjić, from the Monastery of Dečani



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roš the Feeble is the only son of Emperor Dušan, who assumed reign over Raška following his father's demise. The country of the inexperienced and young ruler was torn apart both by domestic nobility and the neighbouring countries. In his struggle to preserve the country, Uroš the Feeble had occasional successes, fighting off the attacks of the Hungarians and thwarting the territorial ambitions of Jovan Kantakuzen. Local regents, however, turned into regional rulers: the family of Balšićs ruled in Zeta, Nikola Altomanović took over the region of his uncle Vojislav

Vojnović, Prince Lazar Hrebeljanović was in command over the region between the three Morava Rivers, Despot Uglješa Mrnjavčević held the region of Ser, and Vukašin, Uglješa's elder brother, succeeded in obtaining the title of King of Raška from Uroš the Feeble. Uroš's marriage to Princess Ana of Vlaška produced no offspring. Stefan Uroš died in the aftermath of the battle of Maritsa, in 1371. He was buried in Nerodimlje, near Uroševac, and his remains were subsequently transferred to the Monastery of Jazak in 1705 and to St. Michael's Cathedral in Belgrade in 1942, only to be transferred back to the Monastery of Jazak in 2001.



Manastir Matejče na obročima Skopske Crne Gore, 13 km od Kumanova, zadužbina cara Uroša V Matejče monastery, Skopska Crna Gora, 13 km from Kumanovo, endowment of Emperor Uroš V

Sedmi i poslednji vladar loze Nemanjića Uroš V poživeo je samo 34 godine. Nasledio je oca cara Dušana, carujući svega 15 godina. Nije bio slavoljubiv već krotak i "nezlobiv" te su ga s pravom nazvali nejakim jer nije želeo silom da se odupre bahatoj vlasteli koja se naglo obogatila u prethodnim ratovima koje je vodio Dušan Silni. Najozbiljniji protivnik bio mu je Simeon Nemanjić, Dušanov polubrat. Iako je celokupna srpska vlastela i crkva stala na Uroševu stranu, na državnom saboru u Skoplju 1357. godine Simeon je sebi dodelio carske oznake i zavladao Epirom i Tesalijom. Ubrzo se srpska država podelila na dva carstva: Uroševu i Simeonovo.

Uroš je vladao u većem delu koji je obuhvatao sve stare srpske zemlje.



Manastir Jazak, u plavom kivotu su moštvi cara Uroša V Jazak Monastery, the remains of Emperor Uroš V kept in the blue reliquary

Car Uroš V freska iz manastira Psača 1365-1371
Emperor Uroš V, fresco painting from Psača Monastery, 1365-1371

She seventh and the last ruler from the Dynasty of Nemanjić, Uroš V died at the age of 34. Having succeeded his father Dušan, he spent only 15 years at the throne. He was not aspiring, but meek and "benevolent", and was, therefore, rightfully called The Feeble, because he refused to fiercely oppose the overbearing nobility which accumulated a lot of wealth in the previous wars led by Emperor Dušan the Great. His bitterest opponent was Simeon Nemanjić, Dušan's half-brother. Although the entire Serbian nobility and the church sided with Uroš at the State Synod in Skopje in 1357, Simeon adorned himself with imperial insignia and proclaimed himself ruler of Epirus and Thessaly.

The Serbian state was soon to be divided into two empires: the empire of Uroš and the empire of Simeon. Uroš, however, ruled over the larger part of the country, which included all of the old Serbian provinces.

