

istorija iskovana novcem



NOVAC KRALJA STEFANA VLADISLAVA II (1316, 1321-1324)

Svetlana Pantelić

Specijalista za marketing
i informisanje Udruženja
banaka Srbije

Veliki broj vladara i feudalaca kovao je srebrni novac. Na njemu, pored simboličnih predstava, nalazimo zvanična imena, kraljevske titule i oznake jednog od vladara: Radoslava, Uroša I, Dragutina, Milutina, Dušana. Postoje dinari Dragutina i Vladislava II i bez ove titule. Oni su kovani u vreme kada je Milutin bio titularni vladar cele zemlje dok su Dragutin i Vladislav upravljali njenim severnim delom.

Vladislav je kovao novac sličan očevom, na srpskoslovenskom jeziku. Pretpostavlja se da je novac koji ima latinične natpise Vladislav kovao posle smrti kralja Milutina, jer je tada imao podršku Ugarske i bosanskog bana Stepana II Kotromanića. Držao se i očeve monetarne politike. Za vreme svoje kratkotrajne vladavine, a ona je bila iz dva dela, nije imao vremena da bitno promeni težinske stope svoga novca.



Dinar, Ag, težina 2,20 grama, prečnik 21 mm

Lice: Kralj sa račvastom krunom sedi na prestolu.
U desnoj ruci drži skiptar sa krstom na vrhu.

Naličje: Isus Hristos sedi na prestolu. Obema rukama drži jevanđelje.

history forged by coins

MONEY OF KING STEFAN VLADISLAV II (1316, 1321-1324)



Svetlana Pantelić

Marketing and PR Specialist at
the ASB

A large number of rulers and feudal aristocrats minted silver coins. In addition to symbolic representations, these coins featured official names, royal titles and coats of arms of the following rulers: Radoslav, Uroš I, Dragutin, Milutin, Dušan. Dinar coins bearing no such titles, minted by Dragutin and Vladislav II, could also be found. They were minted in the times when Milutin was the titular ruler of the entire country, while Dragutin and Vladislav governed its northern regions.

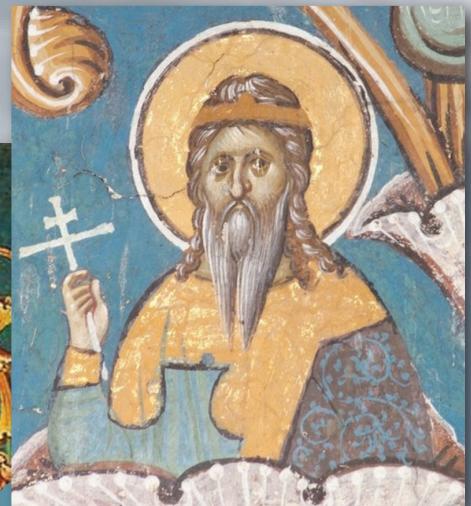
Vladislav minted coins similar to those of his father, in the Serbian-Slavic tongue. It is assumed that the coins bearing inscriptions in Latin alphabet were minted by Vladislav after the demise of King Milutin, since it was then that he enjoyed the support of Hungary and the Bosnian Prince Stepan II Kotromanić. He also followed his father's monetary policy. During his brief reign, which was divided into two parts, he did not have enough time to significantly change the weight rates of his coins.

Dinar, Ag, weight 2.20 grams, diameter 21 mm

Obverse: King wearing a forked crown seated on the throne. In his right hand he is holding a sceptre with the cross on his top.

Reverse: Jesus Christ, seated on the throne and holding the Holy Gospel in both hands.





Vladislav II detalj sa freske
Loza Nemanjića u manastiru
Visoki Dečani

Vladislav II, detail from a
fresco-painting Dynasty of
Nemanjić in Visoki Decani
Monastery

Loza Nemanjića, freska u
manastiru Visoki Dečani
Dynasty of Nemanjić, fresco-
painting in Visoki Decani
Monastery

Stefan Vladislav II je stariji sin kralja Dragutina i mađarske princeze Katarine. Otac Dragutin mu je 1316. godine ustupio presto, upravu nad Sremom, a sam se zakaluđerio. Međutim, ubrzo se Vladislav našao u raškom zatvoru a njegovu državu su podelili Milutin, njegov stric i Karlo Robert, ugarski kralj. Po Milutinovoj smrti 1321. godine Vladislav preuzima deo svojih bivših teritorija i proglašava se kraljem Raške. Njegov dolazak na presto pomogli su, u velikoj meri, vlastela iz oblasti njegovog oca, gde je Dragutinova vladavina ostala u boljoj uspomeni od Milutinove, kao i mađarski kralj a verovatno i njegov sestrić bosanski ban Stepan. Posredno dobijao je i neznatnu pomoć od Bugara.

Sem Stevana, Milutinovog sina, drugi pretendent na njegov presto bio je Vladislav te je zbog toga došlo do njihovog međusobnog sukoba. Zbog toga je i Humski episkop Danilo, poznati pisac žitija toga doba, išao u Trnovo i Carigrad da posreduje za mir. Stevan je, međutim, smatrao da mu je Vladislav konkurent iako mu od njega iz Raške nije pretila opasnost niti je Vladislav tamo mogao da stvori neko moćnije uporište. Stevanu je Vladislav bio mnogo teži protivnik od brata Konstantina i ratovanje između njih oteglo se sve do proleća 1324. godine, uglavnom oko Rudnika. Kada je doživeo poraz Vladislav se sklonio u Mađarsku gde i umire.



Stefan Vladislav II was the elder son of King Dragutin and Hungarian Princess Catherine. In 1316 his father Dragutin abdicated the throne, ceding the rule over the Srem region to him, himself entering the monastic order. However, Vladislav soon found himself imprisoned in Raška, his state being divided between his uncle Milutin and Carlo Robert, King of Hungary. After the demise of Milutin, in 1321, Vladislav regained a part of his former territories and proclaimed himself King of Raška. His return to the throne was, to a large extent, supported by the aristocrats from the regions formerly under the reign of his father, where Dragutin's rule evoked fonder memories than that of Milutin. Vladislav also enjoyed the support of the Hungarian king, and probably of his nephew, the Bosnian Prince Stepan. He also received indirect support from the Bulgarians.

In addition to Milutin's son Stevan, Vladislav was another successor to Milutin's throne, which is what caused the conflict between the two. This made Danilo, Bishop of Hum and the renowned writer of hagiographies of the time, go to Trnovo and Constantinople to mediate in peace negotiations. Stevan, however, believed that Vladislav was his competitor, although he was not threatened by him given that Vladislav could not create a powerful stronghold in Raška. Vladislav was a much more challenging opponent to Stevan than his brother Constantine, and the warfare between them, mostly in the region of Rudnik, continued until the spring of 1324. After he was defeated, Vladislav retreated to Hungary, where he remained until his death.

