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NOVAC KNEZA LAZARA (1371-1389)



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Rezime

Država kneza Lazara i pored čestih upada Turaka imala je stabilnu upravu i jaku privredu. Kuje se novac više vrsta u Novom Brdu sa natpisom "Knez Lazar". I nakon njegove smrti nastavljeno je kovanje novca sa njegovim imenom, ali i sa italijanskim natpisom, jer su dubrovački trgovci držali pod svojom finansijskom vlašću Novo Brdo. Za vreme vladavine kneza Lazara i posle njegove pogibije na Kosovskom polju 1389. javljaju se i brojni falsifikati koji se na pojedinim primerima teško prepoznaju, a u nekim lakše zbog svoje loše izrade.

Ključne reči: knez Lazar, kovanice, Novo Brdo, falsifikati, Kosovski boj, sultan Murat, kneginja Milica, Ljubostinja, sultan Bajazit

JEL klasifikacija: N01, N23

Dinar, Ag, težina 0,79 grama, prečnik 19 mm

Lice: Knez sa kupolastom krunom. U desnoj ruci drži skiptar sa krstom na vrhu.

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



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Summary

The state of Prince Lazar, despite the frequent raids by the Turks, boasted a stable administration and strong economy. Several types of coins were minted in Novo Brdo, bearing the inscription "Prince Lazar". Even after his demise, the coins bearing his name continued to be minted, but the coins with the Italian inscription could also be found, because the tradesmen from Dubrovnik had financial power over Novo Brdo. During the reign of Prince Lazar, and after his death at the Field of Kosovo in 1389, numerous counterfeit coins occurred, some of which were difficult to identify, but some of which were easily identified due to the poor minting quality.

Key Words: Prince Lazar, coins, Novo Brdo, counterfeits, Battle of Kosovo, Sultan Murad, Princess Milica, Ljubostinja, Sultan Bayezid

JEL Classification: N01, N23

Dinar, Ag, weight 0.79 grams, diameter 19 mm

Obverse: Prince Lazar wearing dome-shaped crown, holding in his right hand the sceptre with the cross on its top.

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

MONEY OF PRINCE LAZAR (1371-1389)



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Država kneza Lazara imala je potpunu unutrašnju stabilnost. Privreda je cvetala donoseći velike prihode, iako su Turci pokušavali svojim pljačkaškim upadima da izazovu haos u narodu i onemoguće normalno privređivanje.

Sa imenom kneza Lazara kovano je više vrsta novca sa bezbroj varijanti. Sa njegovim imenom nalazimo sledeće kovanice: srebrne groše, polugroše i bakarne groše. Na svim kovanicama na licu nalazi se u polukrugu ispisano ćirilicom: KNE3b ΛA3Pb.

Posle Kosovske bitke kneginja Milica se trudila da sačuva vlast za svoje sinove, a pritiskali su je Turci i Mađari i pojedini njeni feudalci. Zbog toga je bila prinuđena da prihvati sve sporazume koji su joj omogućavali materijalne uslove za jačanje zemlje. Time se može objasniti i novac koji je kovan posle Kosovske bitke i pogibije kneza Lazara na italijanskom jeziku sa imenom Kneza Lazara i njegovog sina Stefana. Taj novac je kovan po jednom sporazumu sa gradskom upravom Novog Brda, poznatog rudnika iz tog perioda. U finansijskom pogledu Novo Brdo su držali dubrovački trgovci, pa otuda i italijanski jezik na srpskom novcu.

Interesantni su i podaci da je u periodu između Kosovske i Angorske bitke u opticaju bilo i mnogo falsifikata ovih kovanica koji se teško mog u izdvojiti od kovanja Novog Brda.



The state of Prince Lazar was

characterized by a full internal stability. The economy flourished, yielding large revenues, although the Turks attempted, with their pillaging attacks, to cause chaos among the people, and disable normal lines of business development.

There were several types of coins bearing the name of Prince Lazar, in innumerable variations. The following coins bore his name: silver grossos, half-grossos, and copper grossos. The obverse of all these coins bore the half-circle with the inscription in Cyrillic: KNE3b ΛA3Pb.

In the aftermath of the Battle of Kosovo, Princess Milica struggled to keep the throne for her sons, but she was pressured by the Turks and Hungarian, and some of her own noblemen. Therefore,

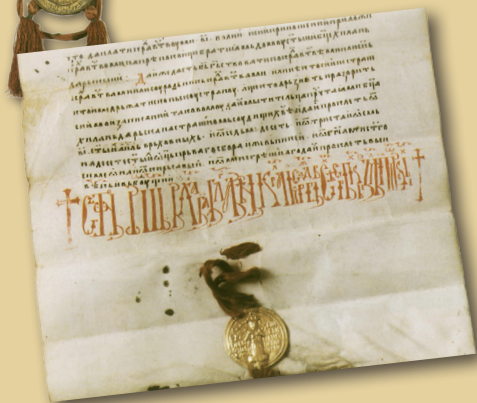
she was forced to accept all agreements that provided her with material conditions for the strengthening of her state. This may also serve as an explanation for the coins minted after the Battle of Kosovo and the demise of Prince Lazar, in Italian, bearing the name of Prince Lazar and his son Stefan. These coins were minted according to an agreement with the town administration of Novo Brdo, the famous mine from that period. Financially speaking,

Novo Brdo was held by the tradesmen from Dubrovnik, hence the Italian language on the Serbian coins.



Odežda kneza Lazara
Vestment of Prince Lazar





Stefan Lazar Pribićević - Hrebeljanović je bio sin kancelara cara Dušana. Rođen je oko 1329. godine u Prilepcu kod Novog Brda. Bio je stavilac na dvoru cara Uroša. U vreme Maričke bitke Lazar se pominje kao vladar oblasti triju Morava. Zbog odbrane od Turaka bio je prinuđen da prizna vrhovnu vlast ugarskog kralja Ludovika I. U narednom periodu pobeđom nad Nikolom Altomanovićem i Radičem Brankovićem širi vlast i na druge teritorije i svoju državu smatra naslednicom države Nemanjića. Uz podršku crkve svom imenu dodaje kraljevsko ime Nemanjića i od 1379. potpisuje se kao Stefan Lazar.



Stefan Lazar Pribićević - Hrebeljanović was the son of a chancellor of Emperor Dušan. He was born around 1329 in Prilepac near Novo Brdo. At the court of Emperor Dušan he bore the title of "stavilac". At the time of the Battle at Maritsa, Lazar was mentioned as the ruler of the region of three Morava Rivers. In order to strengthen his defence from the Turks, he was forced to recognize the supreme power of the Hungarian King Ludovic I. In the following period, by defeating Nikola Altomanović and Radič Branković, he spread his rule over other territories and considered his state the successor to the state of the House of Nemanjić. With the support of the church, he added to his name the royal name of Nemanjić, and since 1379 signed himself as Stefan Lazar.

Knez Lazar i kneginja Milica, freska iz manastira Ljubostinja
Prince Lazar and Princess Milica, fresco painting from Ljubostinja Monastery



Nakon Maričke bitke mnoge oblasti i države padaju pod tursku vlast. Sultan Murat se posebno spremao za konačan obračun sa Lazarem. Boj na Kosovu 1389. godine bio je žestok sa ogromnim gubicima na obe strane i završen je bez pobjednika. Tu su poginuli sultan Murat i knez Lazar.



Boj na Kosovu 1389, ruska minijatura 16 vek
Battle on Kosovo 1389, Russian miniature, 16th century



Boj na Kosovu 1389.
Battle on Kosovo 1389



Miloš Obilić

In the aftermath of the Battle at Maritsa, many regions and states fell under the Turkish reign. Sultan Murad paid special attention to the preparations for the final battle

with Lazar. The Battle of Kosovo in 1389 was fierce with huge losses on both sides, and it ended without a victor. At the field of Kosovo both Sultan Murad and Prince Lazar died in battle.

Boj na Kosovu 1389., Adam Stefanović 1870.
Battle on Kosovo 1389, Adam Stefanovic 1870





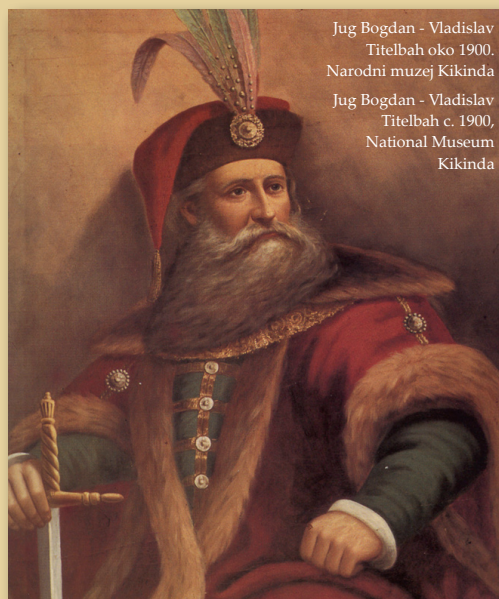
Kneginja Milica
Princess Milica

Otac kneginje Milice bio je knez Vratko, u narodnoj tradiciji poznatiji kao Jug Bogdan. Vratko je bio praunuk Nemanjinog sina Vukana i unuk Vukanovog sina Dimitrija. Rođena je oko 1335. godine, a za Lazara se udala 1353. Imali su sedmero dece: dva sina i pet ćerki. Kada joj je muž poginuo, Milica je, pošto su joj deca bila mala, upravljala državom. Kada je sin Stefan porastao, predala je njemu vlast. Sa rođakom Jefimijom odlazi u manastir Ljubostinju gde se zamonašila i dobila ime Evgenija. U ovom manastiru je i umrla 1405. godine.

Kneginja Milica je bila umna i hrabra žena. Zajedno sa Jefimijom 1398. išla je kod sultana Bajazita da zastupa interese svoga sina Stefana i da ga opravda i zaštititi od eventualne osвете sultana zbog nelojalnosti. Uz pomoć tada uticajne ćerke, Bajazitove žene Olivera, prenela je mošti Svete Petke iz Vidina u Beograd. Mošti su smeštene u kapelu Svete Petke na Kalemegdanu, a danas se čuvaju u rumunskom gradu Jaši. Bavila se i književnošću. Poznata su njena jedino sačuvana dela: *Molitva matere* i *Udovstvu momemu ženik*.

The father of Princess Milica was Prince Vratko, better known in the folk tradition as Jug Bogdan. Vratko was the great-grandson of Nemanja's son Vukan, and grandson of Vukan's son Dimitrije. Milica was born around 1335, and married Lazar in 1353. They had seven children: two sons and five daughters. When her husband died, given that her children were still too young, Milica ruled the state. When her son Stefan grew up, she handed the throne to him. With her cousin Jefimija, she went to the monastery of Ljubostinja, where she took monastic vows and was given the name Jevgenija. In this monastery she died in 1405.

Princess Milica was a wise and brave woman. Together with Jefimija, in 1398 she went to the Sultan Bayazid to represent the interests of her son Stefan, to justify him and protect him from the potential revenge of the Sultan due to his alleged disloyalty. With the help of her then influential daughter, Bayazid's wife Olivera, she transferred the remains of Saint Petka from Vidin to Belgrade. The remains were placed in the Saint Petka chapel on Kalemegdan, and today they are kept in the Romanian town of Jaša. She also tried herself in writing. Her only preserved works are: *Mother's Prayer* and *Groom for my Widowhood*.



Jug Bogdan - Vladislav
Titelbah oko 1900.
Narodni muzej Kikinda
Jug Bogdan - Vladislav
Titelbah c. 1900.
National Museum
Kikinda

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