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NOVAC DESPOTA STEFANA LAZAREVIĆA (1402-1427)



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Rezime

Stefan Lazarević, iako u vazalskom odnosu prema Turskoj a kasnije i Ugarskoj, razapet kao vojnik i vladar, u teškom istorijskom periodu za zemlju, uspeo je da svojoj despotovini omogući privredni i kulturni razvoj, posebno kada je reč o Beogradu. Monetarna politika tog doba u Srbiji može se podeliti u tri perioda: 1. kovanje novca sa natpisom na italijanskom jeziku, 2. kovanice koje predstavljaju najlošiji i najlakši zvanični raški novac i 3. novac lep i raznovrstan u težini od 1 grama.

Ključne reči: despot Stefan Lazarević, Kruševac, Beograd, reformator, pisac, privrednik, monetarna politika, falsifikati, trgovci, Novo Brdo

JEL klasifikacija: N01, N23

Dinar, Ag, težina 0,70 grama, prečnik 15 mm

Lice: Horizontalni ćirilični natpis u četiri reda.

Naličje: Isus Hristos sa zrnastim nimбом stoji u mandorli. U levoj ruci drži jevanđelje a desnom ispruženom u stranu blagosilja. Inicijali IS-HS u visini bokova



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Summary

Stefan Lazarević, though a vassal of the Turkish, and subsequently Hungarian rulers, torn between the roles of a soldier and a sovereign, in a rather difficult historical times for his country, managed to provide economic and cultural development to his principedom, in particular to Belgrade. Monetary policy of that age in Serbia may be divided into three periods: 1. minting of coins bearing the inscriptions in Italian; 2. the lightest, worst-quality official coins of Raška; 3. beautiful and diverse, one-gram coins.

Key Words: Prince Stefan Lazarević, Kruševac, Belgrade, reformist, writer, entrepreneur, monetary policy, counterfeits, tradesmen, Novo Brdo

JEL Classification: N01, N23

Dinar, Ag, weight 0.70 grams, diameter 15 mm

Obverse: Horizontal lettered edge inscription in four lines and in Cyrillic alphabet.

Reverse: Jesus Christ with granular nimbus, standing in mandorla. In his left hand he is holding the Holy Gospel close to his chest, while blessing with his extended right hand. The initials at the height of the hips designate IS-HS.

MONEY OF DESPOT STEFAN LAZAREVIĆ (1402-1427)



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Šin kneza Lazara i kneginje Milice Stefan, knez a kasnije despot, bio je vitez, pisac, erudita, mecena, diplomata, reformator, uspешan privrednik, i graditelj. Sva ova bila su utkana obdarenu ličnost slavnog i isto vladara nad posle pogibije godine na Kosovu

Naslednik najlepši vladalac imala. O njegovoj govore i zapisi iz trgovaca iz Ugarske. za njega kaže da je u prvi i da je u tome i druge u svemu bio savršen, kao i po snazi i lepoti tela. Među svojim vršnjacima izdvajao se "kao sunce posred zvezda".



kneza Lazara je kojeg je Srbija lepoti i umnosti Dubrovnika 1422. i Konstantin Filozof borbi i umetnosti bio podučavao. Odnosno, da je



Despot Stefan Lazarević je bio jedan od vitezova Zmajevoг реда
Prince Stefan Lazarević was a knight of the Order of the Dragon

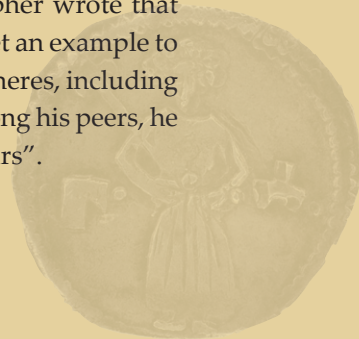


Freska iz manastira Manasija
Fresco-painting from Manasija Monastery



Šon of Prince Lazar and Princess Milica, Prince Stefan was a knight, writer, erudite, Maecenas, diplomat, reformist, successful entrepreneur, statesman, renovator and constructor. All these labels and features were woven into the multiple-talented personality of Stefan Lazarević, the famous, but equally unhappy ruler of the Serbian states after his father Lazar's demise in 1389 at the Battle of Kosovo.

The successor of Prince Lazar is the most handsome ruler that Serbia has ever had. His beauty and wisdom are described in the writings from Dubrovnik dating back to 1422, and in those by some Hungarian tradesmen. Constantine the Philosopher wrote that in fight and arts Stefan excelled and set an example to others. He reached perfection in all spheres, including his strength and physical beauty. Among his peers, he stood out like "the Sun among the stars".





Obelisk na mestu gde je 1427. umro
despot Stefan Lazarević
Marble colum at the place where
Despot Stefan Lazarevic died 1427

Stefan je prestonicu iz Kruševca premestio u Beograd 1405. godine. Ubrzo je od opustošenog i razrušenog grada postao svojevrsan evropski centar koga Konstantin Filozof poredi sa Jerusalimom. Gradeći Beograd, despot je želeo da stvori savremeni privredni centar u koga će se sjatiti trgovci iz svih krajeva sveta. Zbog toga je donosio naredbe po kojima je trgovce oslobađao plaćanja raznih dažbina. U tome je i uspeo, te se u Beogradu trgovalo raznom robom iz celog sveta. U razvoju privrede učestvovali su mnogi učeni i bogati ljudi koje je Stefan doveo: Dubrovčani, Mleci, Ugari i mnogi drugi koji su sa sobom donosili sav svoj materijalni i duhovni kapital.



Maketa dvorca na Kalemegdanu
Model of the castle at Kalemegdan



Nađoh najlepše mesto, od davnina preveliki grad Beograd, slučajno razrušen i zapusteo, sazдах ga i posvetih presvetoj Bogomateri.

I found the noblest town from ancient times, the great town of Belgrade, by sorry fate destroyed and nearly void. Having rebuilt it, I consecrated it to the Holy Mother of God.

Freska iz manastira Rudenica
Fresco-painting from Rudenica Monastery



In 1405 Stefan transferred the Serbian capital from Kruševac to Belgrade. Soon enough, the pillaged and destroyed city rose to its feet and became a true European centre, compared with Jerusalem by Constantine the Philosopher. By renovating Belgrade, Prince Stefan wanted to create a modern business centre which was to attract tradesmen from all over the world. Thus he passed the decrees whereby he relieved the tradesmen from payment of various taxes. This idea was a success, and Belgrade became a place to trade in various goods from all over the world. Many learned and rich people whom Stefan had brought from Dubrovnik, Venice, Hungary, etc, contributed to the development of economy, having brought with them their entire material and spiritual capital.

СЛОВО ЛЮБВЕ
СТЕФАН ДЕСПОТ
НАЈСЛАБЕШЋИ И
И ОД ГРЦА МОГ
И МНОГО, ДВОСТРКУ
И Ћ ПРЕМУДРОСТИ
ЦАРСТВА МОЈЕГА ИСК
ИМЕ РЕКАВШИ,
Ћ ГОСПОДЋ ЛУБАГА
ЋЕДНО И МЛАОСТИ
НЕОСКУДНО ДАРОВАЊЕ
ЛЕТО И ПРОЛЕЋЕ
КАО ШТО И ПСАМ
И Ћ ЊИМА КРАСОТ
ПТИЦАМА БРЗО, БЕС
ПРЕСТАЊЕ,

Познат je po jednoj od najlepših lirskih pesama naše književnosti - Slovo ljubve (1409.) a tvorac je i Pohvalnog slova knezu Lazaru, Zakonu o rudnicima i prevodu grčkog dela "O budućim vremenima".

Stefan Lazarević je govorio grčki, latinski i staroslovenski jezik, a sasvim je moguće da je znao još neki od evropskih jezika. Bio je jedan od najobrazovanijih ljudi svoga doba i po shvatanjima, interesovanjima i svojim delima s pravom se može reći da je bio srpski predstavnik renesanse.



Stefan is famous for having written one of the most beautiful lyrical poems in the Serbian literature – *Slovo ljubve* (A Word on Love). He is also the author of *Eulogy to Prince Lazar*, *Law on Mines* and translation of a Greek work titled *On Times Future*.

Stefan Lazarević spoke Greek, Latin and the old Slavonic language, and is quite likely that he knew some other European language as well. He was the one of the most educated people of his time and, considering his views, interests and achievements, we could rightly say that he was a true representative of the Serbian Renaissance.



Durđom Vukovićem-

kada nastaje najlakši i najnekvalitetniji zvanični raški novac; 3. stabilizacijom prilika u zemlji nastaje lep i raznovrstan novac u težini od 1 grama.

Zbog slabe kontrole u prvom i drugom periodu kovanja postoji veliki broj falsifikata Stefanovog novca. Kako je i zvanični novac, ne samo onaj kovan na italijanskom, niskog tehničkog kvaliteta, kao neregularna kovanja možemo da izdvojimo samo novac koji je imao izmešana različita slova bez smisla. Sva ova kovanja imala su skromne tiraže te je do danas sačuvan mali broj primeraka.

Monetary policy during Stefan's reign may be divided into three periods: 1. before Stefan came of age, Princess Milica, who governed the country, had an agreement with the city administration of Novo Brdo about the minting of coins bearing the Italian inscription "conte Stefano" on their obverse; 2. the next period begins with the new century, and ends with the truce with Djuradj Vuković-Branković, when the minting of coins was under the state control, and when the lightest, worst-quality official coins of Raška were minted; 3. after the situation in the country had been stabilized, beautiful and diverse, one-gram coins were minted.

Due to the poor control in the first two minting periods, there is a large quantity of counterfeit Stefan's coins. Given that the official coins, not only those with Italian inscriptions, were of low technical quality, the only irregular minting may be considered to be that producing coins with mistaken, mixed-up letters with no meaning. All coins were minted in modest quantities, hence only a few samples have been preserved till the present day.

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Monetarna politika za vreme Stefanove vladavine može se podeliti u tri perioda: 1. za vreme njegovog maloletstva kneginja Milica, koja je upravljala zemljom, imala je dogovor sa gradskom upravom Novog Brda o kovanju novaca na italijanskom jeziku sa tekstom na licu kovanice "conte Stefano"; 2. sledeći period počinje novim vekom a završava se pomirenjem sa

Brankovićem u kome je kovanje pod kontrolom države i



Zakon o rudnicima
Law on mines

