



Svetlana Pantelić

Specijalista za marketing
i informisanje Udruženja
banaka Srbije

NOVAC DESPOTA UGLJEŠE MRNJAVČEVIĆA (gospodara Serske oblasti 1365-1371)



Uglješa je novac kovao 1365. godine zajedno sa bratom Vukašinom povodom proglašenja za despota. Sa oznakom sizerena novac je kovao verovatno do 1368. dok je formalno priznavao vrhovnu vlast Uroša V. Bez oznake sizerena kovao je samo jednu vrstu novca. Njegovog novca je mnogo manje nego Vukašinovog jer je rudnik Raška obilovao srebrom dok se za rudnike u delu Uglješine države ne zna pouzdano da li su bili bogati srebrom. Isto tako, Uglješini delovi države su skoro 100 godina ranije potpali pod tursku vlast i čitav vek kasnije se od nje oslobodili, tako da je taj novac više bio izložen uništavanju.

Dinar, Ag, težina 1,12 grama, prečnik 20 mm

Lice: Dvoglavi orao.

Naličje: Isus Hristos sa zrnastim nimbom. Levom rukom drži jevanđelje.



Svetlana Pantelić

Marketing and PR
Specialist at the ASB

MONEY OF PRINCE UGLJEŠA MRNJAVČEVIĆ (ruler of Serres region 1365-1371)

Ln 1365, Uglješa minted his coins together with his brother Vukašin, on the occasion of his coronation as a Prince (Despot). It was probably until 1368, during which time he formally acknowledged the supreme rule of Uroš V, that he minted coins bearing the sign of his suzerain. There was only one type of coins minted without the sign of the suzerain. Uglješa's coins were minted in considerably less quantities compared to those of Vukašin, because the mine of Raška abounded in silver, whereas it cannot be told with certainty whether the mines in the region ruled by Uglješa were equally abundant, if at all. Moreover, the parts of the country under Uglješa's rule were conquered by the Turks almost a 100 years earlier than other parts, and were freed from the Turkish rule a century later than other parts, which is why these coins were exposed to destructive influences to a greater extent.



Dinar, Ag, weight 1.12 grams, diameter 20 mm

Obverse: Two-headed eagle.

Reverse: Jesus Christ with granular nimbus aureole holding the Holy Gospel in his left hand.

Despot Uglješa je imao veliki uticaj na caricu Jelenu, ženu Dušana Silnog, i praktično umesto nje, posle careve smrti upravljao Serskom oblašću u okviru Raške. Kao njen ljubimac, od cara Uroša dobio je despotsku titulu i Sersku oblast na upravu 1365. godine. Svoju politiku usaglašava sa politikom kralja Vukašina, svoga brata. Šalje svoje trupe na Kosovo 1369. godine kao pomoć bratu. Zajedno sa njim kreće u vojnu operaciju protiv Turske jer je često bio ugrožen od upada pljačkaških četa Osmanlija. Noćnim napadom na reci Marici 1371. Turci su potpuno porazili njihovu vojsku. Tom prilikom poginuli su i oba brata Mrnjavčević.

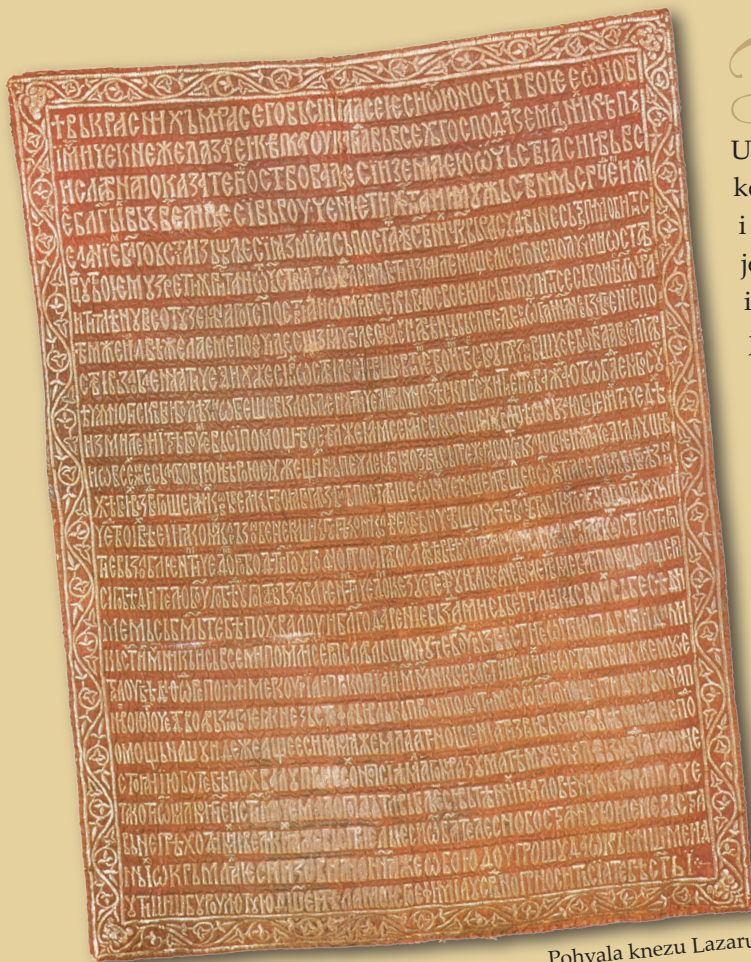


Despot Uglješa had a great influence on Empress Helena, the wife of Emperor Dušan the Mighty, and, after the Emperor's demise, he practically ruled the region of Serres within Raška in her stead. Being her favourite, in 1365 he was awarded the title of Despot by Emperor Uroš, and the region of Serres to rule. He coordinated his politics with the politics of his brother, King Vukašin. In 1369, he sent his army to Kosovo to help his brother. Together, they launched a military operation against the Turks, because they had been under frequent threat from the attacks of the pillaging Ottoman gangs. In 1371, in a surprise attack by night, at the Maritsa River, the Turks heavily defeated their army. On this occasion, both brothers Mrnjavčević were killed.



Reka Marica
Maritsa River





Pohvala knezu Lazaru
Eulogy for Prince Lazar

Despotica Jelena (oko 1350 - posle 1405.) u monaštvu Jefimija, žena despota Uglješe bila je kći uglednog vlastelina kesara Vojihne u državi cara Dušana. Umna i darovita žena bila je veoma nesrećna. Prvo joj je umro otac, potom sin od četiri godine i na kraju muž. Tada se zamonašila. Imala je, nakon pogibije kneza Lazara, veliki uticaj na knjeginju Milicu kojoj je u teškim trenucima nesebično pomagala. Zajedno sa Milicom išla je kod sultana Bajazita da odbrani od optužbi za neverstvo mladog despota Stefana. Tada su ove dve udovice uspele da izmole mošti Svete Petke i prebace ih iz Trnova u Srbiju.

Ostavila je tri zapisa koja spadaju u najznačajnije stranice srpske književnosti. To su: Tuga za mladencem Uglješom (dvostruka drvena ikonica koju je darovala manastiru Hilandar), Zapis na Hilendarskoj zavesi i Pohvala knezu Lazaru.

Princess Helena (c. 1350 - after 1405) - monastic name Jefimija - the wife of Prince (Despot) Uglješa, was a daughter of a reputable squire, knight (Serb. *ćesar*) Vojihna in the realm of Emperor Dušan. A wise and gifted woman, she led a very unhappy life. First, her father passed away, followed by her four-year old son, and ultimately, her husband. It was then that she entered a monastery and became a nun. After the demise of Prince Lazar, she had a great influence on Princess Milica, whom she provided generous assistance and support in difficult times. Together with Princess Milica, she went to Sultan Bayezid to defend young Despot Stefan from accusations of infidelity. It was then that these two widows successfully pleaded for the sacred remains of Saint Petka and transferred them from Trnovo to Serbia.

She wrote three pieces which belong to the most significant pages of Serbian literature. These are: Lament for the Infant Uglješa (a double wooden icon which she presented as a gift to the Monastery of Hilandar), Inscription on the Hilandar Drape, and Eulogy for Prince Lazar.



Tuga za mladencem Uglješom (diptih)
Lament for the Infant Uglješa (a double wooden icon)

