

MONUMENT SRPSKE SLOBODE I NAPRETKA



Svetlana Pantelić

Udruženje banaka Srbije
svetlana.pantelic@ubs-asb.com

Rezime

Bakarni novac kneza Srbije Mihaila M. Obrenovića je prvi srpski novac posle srednjovekovnih kovanica pušten u opticaj 1869. godine, godinu dana posle njegove nesrećne pogibije. Odluka o kovanju ovog bakarnog novca pada u vreme druge vladavine kneza Mihaila. Iskovan je u Carskoj i kraljevskoj glavnoj kovnici u Beču. Kovan je u apoenima: 1 para, 5 para i 10 para. Povučen je iz optičaja 1898. godine na osnovu Zakona o zameni bakarnog novca srebrnicima novog kova od 15. marta 1890. godine.

Ključne reči: knez Srpski Mihailo Obrenović, bakarni novac, 1 para, 5 para i 10 para

JEL: E42, N23



Bakarni novac - 10 para

Težina - 10 gr

Prečnik - 30 mm

Sastav - 95% bakar, 4% kalaj, 1% cink

UDC 737.1(497.11)"1869"

*scientific
review
article*

MONUMENT OF THE SERBIAN FREEDOM AND PROGRESS



Svetlana Pantelić

Association of Serbian Banks
svetlana.pantelic@ubs-asb.com

Summary

The copper coins of Mihailo M. Obrenovic, Prince of Serbia, were the first Serbian coins minted after the medieval coins, which were put into circulation in 1898, one year after Mihailo's unfortunate demise. The decision about minting these copper coins was passed during the second reign of Prince Mihailo. They were minted in the Main Imperial and Royal Minting House in Vienna. The following denominations were minted: 1 para, 5 paras and 10 paras. They were withdrawn from circulation in 1898 based on the Law on Replacing Copper Coins by Newly-Minted Silver Coins, as of 15 March 1890.

Keywords: Mihailo Obrenovic, Prince of Serbia, copper coins, 1-para, 5-para, and 10-para coins.

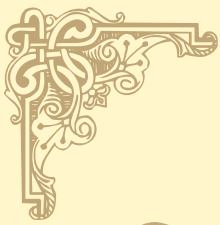
JEL: E42, N23

Copper coin - 10 paras
Weight - 10 grams
Diameter - 30 mm
Structure - 95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc



Paper received: 10.04.2014

Approved for publishing: 15.04.2014



Beograd, foto Anastas Jovanović 1864-5.
Belgrade, photo Anastas Jovanović 1864-5

Dve su značajne istorijske činjenice bakarnog novca kneza Srbije Mihaila M. Obrenovića: (1) to je prvi srpski novac posle srednjovekovnih kovanica (2) u opticaju je bio posle njegove nesrećne pogibije.

Hatišerifom iz 1830. i dopunom iz 1833. godine Srbija je dobila status knjaževine pod turskom vlašću sa određenim unutrašnjim autonomijama. Njime nije bilo predviđeno pravo Srbije da ima sopstveni novac ali ni izričito zabranjeno. Potreba kovanja srpskog novca u javnosti je objašnjena praktičnim razlozima: "nezgodama za svakovrsnu obrt ... što nemamo ni svojih sitnih novaca".

Odluka o kovanju srpskog bakarnog novca pada u vreme druge vladavine kneza Mihaila koja je izazvala oduševljenje kod novinara. Najbolji izraz ovog oduševljenja je u rečenici: "S nestrpljenjem iščekujemo srbske novce kao novi monument srpske slobode i napretka" štampanoj u Srpskim novinama od 6. aprila 1868. godine. Opticaj ovog bakarnog novca kneževine Srbije sa likom Mihaila Obrenovića kreće 1869. godine za vreme namesništva maloletnog Milana Obrenovića.

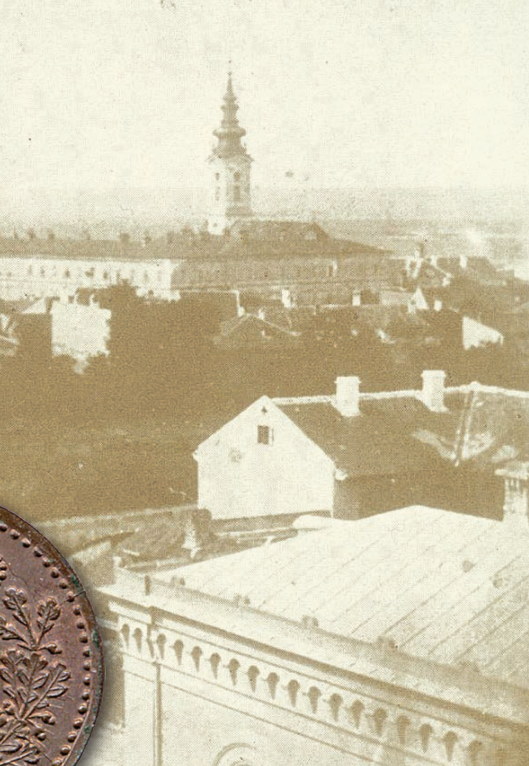
Ovaj bakarni novac iskovan je u Carskoj i kraljevskoj glavnoj kovnici u Beču. Kovan je u apoenima: 1 para, 5 para i 10 para. Graver matrica za apoene od 1 i 10 para bio je Anton Scharf, a za apoene od 5 para Friedrich Leisek. Apoeni su bili težine: 1; 5 i 10 grama, prečnika: 15; 25 i 30 milimetara. Sastav kovanica je: 95% bakra, 4% kalaja i 1% cinka.

Na licu kovanice nalazi se levi profil kneza Mihaila sa kružnim natpisom: **OBRENOVIĆ III KNJAZ SRBSKI**. Ispod lica je signatura graver "A. S". Na naličju je oznaka vrednosti, naziv novčane jedinice "PARA" i oznaka godine "1868" Sve to okružuje otvoreni venac od lovorovog i hrastovog lišća na čijem je vrhu "knjaževska" kruna.

Prema podacima bečke kovnice iskovano je 3.999.500 komada od 1 pare, 4.031.076 komada od 5 para i 4.930.962 komada od 10 para. Ovaj novac povučen je iz opticaja 1898. godine na osnovu Zakona o zameni bakarnog novca srebrnicima novog kova od 15. marta 1890. godine.



ой 41.
у Београду, Субота 6. Априла 1868.
SRBSKE NOVINE.
ЗВАНИЧНИЙ ДЕО.
НЕЗВАНИЧНИЙ ДЕО.
У Београду 4. Априла, Јованко в ланцих читателю, како да се...
...у Београду, Субота 6. Априла 1868. год.



There are two significant historical facts concerning the copper coins of Mihailo M. Obrenovic, Prince of Serbia: 1) those were the first Serbian coins minted after the medieval coins, and 2) they were in circulation after his unfortunate demise.

According to the 1830 Hatt-i Sharif and its 1833 amendment, Serbia was granted the status of a principedom under the Turkish rule, with certain internal autonomies. It did not prescribe the right of Serbia to have its own money, but it did not explicitly forbid it either. The necessity to mint Serbian coins was explained to the general public by practical reasons: "inconveniences for all kinds of craft...because we have no small coins of our own."

The decision about minting the Serbian copper coins was passed during the second reign of Prince Mihailo, and was met with great excitement on the part of journalists. The best expression of this excitement may be the following sentence:

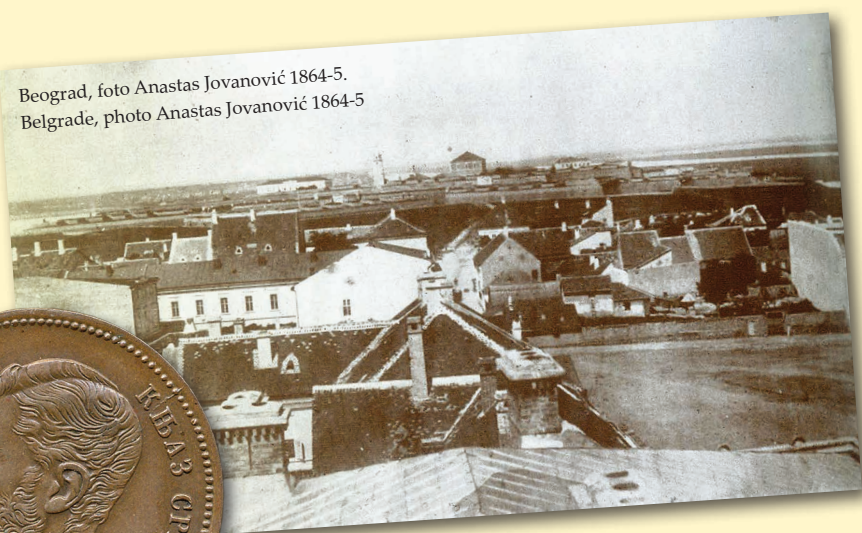
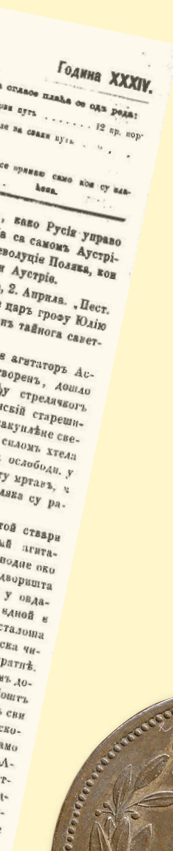
"We are looking forward to the Serbian coins as the new monument of the Serbian freedom and progress", printed in *Srpske novine* on 6 April 1868. These copper coins of the Principedom of Serbia, bearing the image of Mihailo Obrenovic were placed in circulation in 1869, during the Regency ruling in the underage Prince Milan Obrenovic' name.

These copper coins were minted in the Main Imperial and Royal Minting House in Vienna. The following denominations were minted: 1 para, 5 paras and 10 paras. The engraver of matrices for 1-para and 10-para denominations was Anton Scharf, and for 5-para denominations Friedrich Leisek. The coins weighed 1; 5 and 10 grams, and had the diameter of 15; 25 and 30 millimetres.

The structure of coins was: 95% copper, 4% tin and 1% zinc.

The obverse of the coin features the left profile of Prince Mihailo with the circular inscription: OBRENOVIC III KNJAZ SRBSKI. Below his face are the initials of the engraver "A. S.". The reverse features the denomination; the name of the monetary unit "PARA"; and the year "1868". All this is encircled by an open wreath made of laurel and oak-tree leaves, with the Prince's crown on top of it.

According to the data of the Vienna Minting House, there were 3,999,500 minted 1-para coins, 4,031,076 minted 5-para coins and 4,930,962 minted 10-para coins. These coins were withdrawn from circulation in 1898 based on the Law on Replacing Copper Coins by Newly-Minted Silver Coins, as of 15 March 1890.



Beograd, foto Anastas Jovanović 1864-5.
Belgrade, photo Anastas Jovanović 1864-5





Mihailo M. Obrenovic (1823-1868)

Mihailo was born in September 1823 in Kragujevac, as the youngest child of Prince Milos and Princess Ljubica. He became Prince of Serbia for the first time in 1839, following the demise of his brother Milan. As a sixteen-year old boy, he was not ready, at the tough times for Serbia, to rule maturely and successfully.

He was dethroned in 1842, after a rebellion led by the so-called defenders of the constitution (Karadjordjevic dynasty). Having fled to Vienna to his father, he devoted his emigrant life to travelling and education. Mihailo married Julia Hunyady de Kethely in 1853, having won her over from Franz Joseph. He financially supported the Serbian intellectual elite: Vuk Karadzic, Djura Danicic, Branko Radicevic, and many others.



Foto dr Hajd, Beč, oko 1860.
Photo dr Heid, Vienna, about 1860

At the St Andrew's Day Assembly in 1858 Prince Alexander Karadjordjevic was dethroned, and Prince Milos reinstated. Old and weak, he ruled for only two years. In 1860 started the second reign of Prince Mihailo, mature and experienced this time. During his reign he paid particular attention to the relations of Serbia with Turkey, strengthening of the government, reinforcement of legislation and military reforms. The war against Turkey was being constantly postponed, although relentless pressure was being exerted on the Porte. This resulted in the following cities' fortifications being ceded to Serbia: Uzice, Soko, Belgrade, Sabac, Smederevo and Kladovo. In Serbia there were no longer either viziers or Turkish soldiers.

He was assassinated in Kosutnjak on 10 June 1868 in a conspiracy organized by the Radovanovic brothers.



Knez Mihailo i kneginja Julija, foto Anastas Jovanović 1855.
Prince Mihailo and Princess Julija, photo Anastas Jovanović 1855

Literatura / References

1. Hadži-Pešić J. (1995) Novac Srbije 1868-1918, Beograd, Narodna banka Jugoslavije
2. Mandić R. (2013) Metalni novac kovan na području bivše Jugoslavije od 1700. godine do danas, Beograd
3. Ilić Z. (2008) Sudbina srpskih vladara prikazanih na novcu - Balkanska tragedija, Numizmatički časopis Dinar, br. 30
4. Ćirković S. C. (2011) Knjaz Mihailo Obrenović Život i politika, Beograd: Dereta
5. Ćorović V. (1989) Istorija Srba III, Beograd
6. Antić R. (1986) Anastas Jovanović talbotipije i fotografije, Beograd, Muzej grada Beograda
7. Radmanović Š. (2009) Fotografije dinastije Obrenović, Beograd, Istorijski muzej Srbije

