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POVRATAK DINARA

Metalni novac kneza i kralja Milana Obrenovića (1854-1901)

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Rezime

U Srbiji, oslobođenoj od Turaka, bakarni novac Mihaila M. Obrenovića "je prvi srpski novac posle srednjovekovnih kovanica" ali je "u opticaju bio posle njegove nesrećne pogibije", na početku vladavine kneza Milana. Kovanice kneza Milana specifične su po tome što su prve kovanice sa natpisom dinar, po nazivu novca iz srednjeg veka u srpskim zemljama. Srebrni novac od 1 i 2 dinara i 50 para kovan je 1875. godine po punoletstvu kneza Milana a srebrni novac od 50 para, 1, 2 i 5 dinara, bakarni novac od 5 i 10 para i zlatni od 20 dinara, kao kruna konačne samostalnosti od Turaka kneževine Srbije kovan je 1879. godine.

Ključne reči: dinar, para, Milan Obrenović, knez, kralj, Srbija, kovanica, bakar, srebro

JEL: E42, N23



Srebrni novac - 2 dinara - 1875.

Težina - 10 gr

Prečnik - 27 mm

Sastav - 835% srebro, 165% bakar

Silver coin - 2 dinars - 1875

Weight - 10 grams

Diameter - 27 mm

Structure - 835% silver, 165% copper

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*scientific
review
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THE RETURN OF THE DINAR

Metal Coins of Prince and King Milan Obrenovic (1854-1901)



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Summary

In Serbia liberated from the Turkish rule, the copper coins of Mihailo M. Obrenovic were "the first Serbian coins minted after the medieval coins", which were, however, "put into circulation after Mihailo's unfortunate demise", at the beginning of Prince Milan's reign. The coins of Prince Milan are specific because they were the first coins to bear the inscription dinar, named after the medieval coins used in the Serbian states. The silver 1- and 2-dinar and 50-para coins were minted in 1875 in the first years of the adult Prince Milan Obrenovic's reign, whereas the silver 50-para, 1-, 2- and 5-dinar coins, the copper 5- and 10-para coins, and the gold 20-dinar coins, were minted in 1879, as the crown to the final independence of the Principedom of Serbia from the Turkish rule.

Keywords: dinar, para, Milan Obrenovic, Prince, King, Serbia, coin, copper, silver

JEL: E42, N23

Srebrni novac - 5 dinara - 1879.
Težina - 25 gr
Prečnik - 37 mm
Sastav - 900/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 5 dinars - 1879
Weight - 25 grams
Diameter - 37 mm
Structure - 900/1000 silver

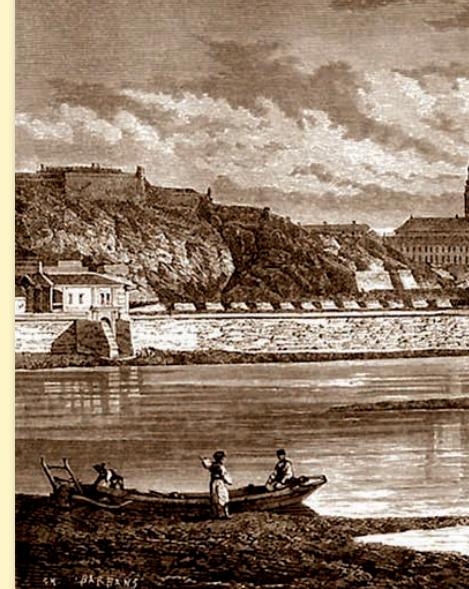


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Srebrni novac od 1 i 2 dinara i 50 para iz 1875. godine kovan je u prvim godinama knezovanja punoletnog Milana Obrenovića, u Srbiji koja je još uvek formalno u vazalskom odnosu prema Carigradu. Pripreme su krenule još 1873. kada ministar finansija Čedomilj Mijatović na zasedanju Narodne skupštine "dade Skupštini kneževe ukaze, kojima se on ovlašćuje da Skupštini podnese, između ostalog, Projekat zakona o kovanju novih srpskih moneta". Skupština je, iako je predloga bilo više: srbljak, stoparac, stopar, pet-grošić i franak, za osnovnu jedinicu srpskog novčanog sistema izabrala dinar. Ove monete iskovane su u Carskoj i kraljevskoj glavnoj kovnici u Beču i u opticaju su bile 30 godina.



Srebrni novac - 50 para - 1875.

Težina - 2,5 gr

Prečnik - 18 mm

Sastav - 835/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 50 paras - 1875

Weight - 2.5 grams

Diameter - 18 mm

Structure - 835/1000 silver

Srebrni novac - 1 dinar - 1875.

Težina - 5 gr

Prečnik - 23 mm

Sastav - 835/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 1 dinar - 1875

Weight - 5 grams

Diameter - 23 mm

Structure - 835/1000 silver

Srebrni novac - 2 dinara - 1875.

Težina - 10 gr

Prečnik - 27 mm

Sastav - 835/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 2 dinars - 1875

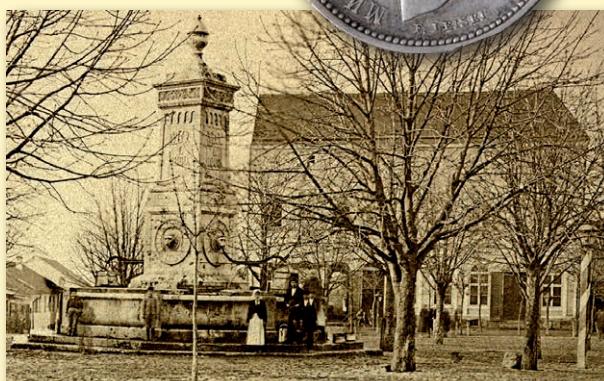
Weight - 10 grams

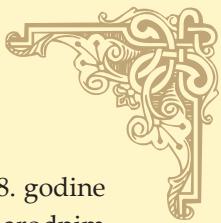
Diameter - 27 mm

Structure - 835/1000 silver

Ghe silver 1- and 2-dinar and 50-pača coins originating from 1875 were minted in the first years of the adult Prince Milan Obrenovic's reign, in Serbia which was still formally a vassal of Constantinople. The preparations were launched already in 1873, when Cedomilj Mijatovic, Minister of Finance, at the National Assembly's Session "presented to the Assembly Prince's decrees, thereby authorizing the Assembly to submit, inter alia, the Draft Law on Minting New Serbian Coins". Although there were several proposals: *srbljak*, *stoparac*, *stopar*, *five-groschen* and *franc*, the Assembly chose the dinar to be the main unit of the Serbian

monetary system. These coins were minted in the Main Imperial and Royal Minting House in Vienna, and remained in circulation for 30 years.





Srbija, posle viševkovne potčinjenosti Turskoj, stiče 1878. godine nezavisnost. Iste godine usvojen je Zakon o srpskim narodnim novcima koji se obično naziva zakonom od 10. decembra 1878. Prva serija kovanog novca samostalne Kneževine Srbije, kao kruna njene državnosti, emitovana je 1879. godine: od bakra - 5 i 10 para, srebra - 50 para, 1, 2 i 5 dinara i zlata - 20 dinara. Srebrni novac iz ove serije u potpunosti je iskovan u Carskoj kraljevskoj glavnoj kovnici u Beču i u opticaju je bio pune 52 godine, a bakarni novac je kovan u Birminghamu i u opticaju je bio 19 godina.

After several centuries under the Turkish rule, in 1878 Serbia gained independence. The Law on the Serbian National Money was adopted the same year, often referred to as the Law of December 10th 1878. The first tranche of minted coins of the independent Principality of Serbia, as the crown to its sovereignty, was issued in 1879: in copper 5 and 10 paras, in silver 50 paras, 1, 2 and 5 dinars, and in gold 20 dinars. The silver coins from this tranche were minted in the Main Imperial and Royal Minting House in Vienna and remained in circulation for full 52 years, whereas the copper coins were minted in Birmingham, and were in circulation for 19 years.



Srebrni novac - 50 para - 1879.

Težina - 2,5 gr

Prečnik - 18 mm

Sastav - 835/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 50 paras - 1879

Weight - 2.5 grams

Diameter - 18 mm

Structure - 835/1000 silver

Srebrni novac - 1 dinar - 1879.

Težina - 5 gr

Prečnik - 23 mm

Sastav - 835/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 1 dinar - 1879

Weight - 5 grams

Diameter - 23 mm

Structure - 835/1000 silver

Srebrni novac - 2 dinara - 1879.

Težina - 10 gr

Prečnik - 27 mm

Sastav - 835/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 2 dinars - 1879

Weight - 10 grams

Diameter - 27 mm

Structure - 835/1000 silver

Srebrni novac - 5 dinara - 1879.

Težina - 25 gr

Prečnik - 37 mm

Sastav - 900/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 5 dinars - 1879

Weight - 25 grams

Diameter - 37 mm

Structure - 900/1000 silver



Milan Obrenović (1854-1901)

Milan Obrenović, rođen 1854. godine, unuk Jevrema - brata Miloša Obrenovića, vojvode, oberkneza i kneza Srbije (od 1815. do 1839. i od 1858. do 1860. godine) postao je, iako maloletan, 1868. godine vladar Srbije, nakon što je Velika narodna skupština potvrdila njegovo pravo na nasleđe knjaževskog dostojanstva. Ista ova Narodna skupština će 1882. godine doneti Zakon kojim se "Knjažestvo Srbije proglašava za kraljevinu Srbiju" a Milan Prvi, Obrenović Četvrti, od knjaza kralj.

Za vreme Milanove vlade Srbija se ubrzano modernizuje: razvija se privreda, uvode se potrebni zakoni (Ustav, Zakon o štampi, Zakon o ordenima i medaljama...), stvara se železnička mreža, redovna vojska, sistem mera, osnovana je Narodna banka, Akademija itd.

Rat sa Bugarskom 1885. godine, mnogobrojne ljubavne avanture koje dovode do razvoda sa kraljicom Natalijom 1888. godine, dugovi napravljeni po kockarnicama i bordelima u Beču, ali i mnogi drugi neprimereni događaji trajno su bacili senku na sve njegove zasluge u oslobođenju i razvoju mlade države u kojoj se za vladavine Milana Obrenovića rađa "rame uz rame evropskoj, i bogata srpska novčana era kada Srbija dobija prvi zlatni, srebrni i papirni novac".

Na Dan kraljevine 1889. Milan objavljuje svoju abdikaciju, a 1892. godine Vlada donosi zakon kojim se zabranjuje njegov boravak u zemlji.

Umro je 1901. godine u Beču, a sahranjen u fruškogorskom manastiru Krušedol, u tadašnjoj Austrougarskoj.

U Srbiji, oslobođenoj od Turaka, bakarni novac Mihaila M. Obrenovića "je prvi srpski novac posle srednjovekovnih kovanica", ali je "u opticaju bio posle njegove nesrećne pogibije" na početku vladavine kneza Milana. Kovance kneza Milana specifične su po tome što su prve kovance sa natpisom dinar, po nazivu novca iz srednjeg veka u srpskim zemljama.

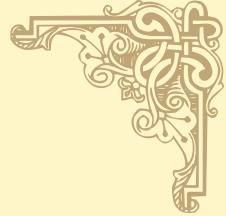


Knez Milan Obrenović, Steva Todorović, 1881,
Muzej grada Beograda

Prince Milan Obrenovic, Steva Todorovic, 1881,
Belgrade City Museum

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Milan Obrenovic (1854-1901)

Milan Obrenovic, born 1854, grandson of Jevrem - brother of Milos Obrenovic, Duke, Regent and Prince of Serbia (1815-1839 and 1858-1860), although not yet of age, in 1868 became the ruler of Serbia, after the Grand National Assembly confirmed his right of lineage and succession to the throne. This very same National Assembly, in 1882, adopted the Law "declaring the Princedom of Serbia the Kingdom of Serbia", and Milan the First, Obrenovic the Fourth, the King.

During Milan's reign, Serbia underwent accelerated modernization: economy was being developed, necessary laws implemented (Constitution, Law on Publishing, Law on Awards and Medals, etc.), railway network created, regular military service introduced, along with a system of measures, and the establishment of the National Bank, Academy, etc.

The war with Bulgaria in 1885, many love affairs leading to the divorce from Queen Natalia in 1888, debts made in casinos and brothels in Vienna, along with numerous other inappropriate events, cast a permanent shadow on all his merits in the process of liberation and development of a young state which, during Milan Obrenovic' rule, gave birth to "the rich Serbian monetary era, standing in line with the European one, when Serbia got its first gold, silver and paper money".

On the Day of the Kingdom, in 1889, Milan announced his abdication, and in 1892 the Government passed the law banning his return to the country.

He died in 1901 in Vienna, and was buried in the Krusedol Monastery on the mountain of Fruska Gora, in the then Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In Serbia liberated from the Turkish rule, the copper coins of Mihailo M. Obrenovic were "the first Serbian coins minted after the medieval coins", which were, however, "put into circulation after Mihailo's unfortunate demise", at the beginning of Prince Milan's reign. The coins of Prince Milan are specific because they were the first coins to bear the inscription dinar, named after the medieval coins used in the Serbian states. The example is the dinar of Vuk Brankovic (1389-1398).



Knez Milan i kneginja Natalija sa sinom Aleksandrom,
Atelje Adela, Beč, oko 1880.
Prince Milan and Princess Natalija with their son Alexander,
Adela Atelier, Vienna, around 1880

