

Slobodan Jovanović

Life
Work
Times



Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts







SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ: LIFE, WORK, TIMES
ON THE OCCASION OF THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

Publisher

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
Knez Mihailova 35, Belgrade

Acting publisher

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Prepress

Dosije Studio, Belgrade

Printing

Planeta print, Belgrade

Print run: 500 copies

ISBN 978-86-7025-828-0

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The publication was financially supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia and Dunav Insurance Company.

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OF HIS BIRTH



SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

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EDITOR'S FOREWORD

The monograph on Slobodan Jovanović (1869–1958), published on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth, represents a unique account of his life, scientific work, society and the times in which he lived. Jovanović's work and his personality have always attracted the attention of the general public. The work he left behind is remarkably voluminous and versatile. It should be noted that a great number of his works was not included in the volumes of his collected works that have been published to date. Slobodan Jovanović worked as a university professor at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade for over forty years. He performed the duties of the dean of the Faculty of Law and the rector of the University of Belgrade. He was the president of the Serbian Royal Academy, legal expert at the Paris Peace Conference, president of the Commission for drafting the Constitution of the new state in 1920, president of the Serbian Cultural Club, president and vice-president of the Ministerial Council of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. In view of the duties he performed, social and political activities represent an important part of the picture of this great scientist of ours. As the president of the Serbian Cultural Club and the pivotal personage of the Serbian people he was delegated to assume the responsibilities of the second vice-president of the Ministerial Council in the government of 27 March 1941. He was the president and vice-president of the government in the country and later in exile. He died in emigration in London in the late 1958, almost a hundred years since his father Vladimir Jovanović, one of the leading Serbian Liberals, had first arrived in the British capital as a political emigrant. Even though Slobodan Jovanović advocated parliamentary bicameral multiparty system, he had never participated in party politics. However, he took part in state politics, as Jovan Dučić wrote in 1942: "Slobodan Jovanović has never been a member of a party, a member of government, or a participant in any plot. He always kept himself at a distance from ruling politics, and yet for this very reason he stood close to its side, as its yardstick, its judge, and its state prosecutor. He used to be called 'the conscience of the Serbian people'. He was not a political person, but a statesman: always at the helm, and from there always taking in sweeping views that lie ahead of him." In the aftermath of the war, Slobodan Jovanović was convicted at the political trial organized by the new communist rule in Belgrade in 1946. His personality and work were expelled from the educational system and scientific circles and consigned to oblivion. He was rehabilitated in 2007.

This monograph first presents the biography of Slobodan Jovanović including the chronologically presented works that can be said to represent the milestones of his scientific develop-

ment, as well as his own theoretical viewpoints. Subsequently, the individual chapters trace the scientific areas he dealt with and scientific achievements he accomplished. The account starts with his theory of the state related to the subject he had taught, that is, General and Special Constitutional Law. It is followed by an account of the special legislation, that is, constitutional law, and an assessment of Slobodan Jovanović as a constitutional-legislative writer. The books in which he interpreted the constitutions of the Kingdom of Serbia and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Vidovdan Constitution) are analyzed and reviewed. The following part of the monograph is devoted to the historiography of Slobodan Jovanović, to the multi-volume political history of Serbia of the 19th century, which is often justifiably regarded as his best-known work. If his other works to do with national history are also taken into account, it can be seen that he encompassed a period from the late 18th to mid-20th century. The subsequent part of the monograph deals with Jovanović as a literary scholar and critic. Special praise is given to his sophisticated language and well-known Belgrade literary style. The final part of the monograph contains Jovanović's bibliography.

With a view to making the text of the monograph easier to read, all footnotes, that is, notes, are to be found at the back of the book.

We thank all the authors for the texts published in the monograph dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of our renowned scientist Slobodan Jovanović.

Kosta Čavoški and Aleksandar Kostić

FROM SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ'S CORRESPONDENCE

Boris MILOSAVLJEVIĆ

SASA Institute for Balkan Studies

Slobodan Jovanović's writings are stored in different locations. They may be divided chronologically into two main groups. The first group encompasses his documents dated prior to 1941, which to a large extent remained in the country, whereas the other group encompasses his legacy after his death in London, in 1958. Some documents and items preserved abroad in some cases refer to his life in the country. He took some things with him, and some of them were later sent to him by his sister thanks to his friends and relatives who were travelling to London. The manner in which he published his papers abroad best illustrates how difficult it was to work as an émigré. He handed his papers he had written in London in several variants to Radoje Knežević to publish them once certain conditions were to be met. After Slobodan Jovanović's death, Knežević prepared one part of the writings for printing. Since he wanted to compile all his writings, he asked Jovanović's nephew, Andra M. Ristić, to send him some books through some relatives and friends who were to travel abroad. Nowadays documents from the country and abroad are often held together in the same archives.

Slobodan Jovanović lived in Belgrade together with his parents, sister, brother-in-law and his nephew, and their papers constituted a whole, the great archives of the Jovanovićs and the Ristićs. After the First World War in the house lived Vladimir Jovanović, Jelena Jovanović, née Marinković, Slobodan Jovanović, Mihailo G. Ristić (mainly holding diplomatic positions), Pravda Ristić, née Jovanović,



and Andrija Andra M. Ristić. After the death of Jovan and Konstantin Marinković, the uncles of Slobodan Jovanović, and his aunt Hristina Hadži-Toma, some parts of their archives were transferred to the same house. Some parts of the archives were arranged and catalogued (for instance, the archives of Mihailo G. Ristić).

The Jovanovićs and Ristićs' house at 25 Simina Street was severely damaged in the First World War. A bomb fell on its backyard during World War II. And it was as if it fell on a unique, extensive and versatile archive of the Jovanović and Ristić families. In part it was destroyed, whereas some of its parts have never been found, and some parts are kept in different locations. For instance, one letter is held in Slobodan Jovanović's legacy housed in the SASA Archives. The reply to that letter is owned by the family, and kept in the archives of the Cultural Center – the House of the Pavlović family. The letters that are a continuation to previously mentioned correspondence are kept in the Legacy of Mihailo Ristić at the SASA Archives, Personal Fund of Vladimir Jovanović and the Legacy of Kosta St. Pavlović at the Historical Archives of Belgrade, whereas a continuation of correspondence is kept at the Archives of Serbia, Archives of Yugoslavia or is included in private collections (according to the latest information, almost 300 letters, postcards and documents). The same goes for photo-documentation.

In early 1941, having wanted to preserve the archives of his father, Mihailo G. Ristić, Andrija Ristić handed it over to the University Library for safekeeping based on a verbal approval of Uroš Džonić, the Library director. It included five crates that were housed in the room number 17, which were later lost without a trace. One its part was recovered and is kept in the Legacy of Mihailo G. Ristić at the SASA Archives. The catalogue of Ristić's archives is, however, kept somewhere else.

There is a recollection that was written down on how Slobodan Jovanović's personal archives and books were treated after the Second World War, according to which they were destroyed on the spot, after being thoroughly inspected, in the backyard of their house. It is very likely that Slobodan Jovanović himself either destroyed his most important documents and notes or took them with him when he was leaving the country. Even though he had to leave Belgrade very quickly, as a former diplomat and head of the section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that was in charge of cross-border and intelligence affairs, and later the chief of the War Press Bureau of the Intelligence Section of the Supreme Command, he knew how to dispose of classified material. A body of material he amassed bears witness to his extraordinary meticulousness and care of all documents, reports, receipts, payments, savings books. For instance, even a purchase receipt for a Cyrillic typewriter has been preserved, which he used in the interwar period. As already known, Slobodan Jovanović travelled a lot, as evidenced by his passport with stamps and visas, as well as by a great number of postcards that were sent from different European countries, mostly from Italy, Germany and France.

The archive of Slobodan Jovanović, which is kept as a separate archival unit at the SASA Archives, was digitized at the Audio-Visual Archives and Center for Digitization in 2019, owing to great efforts made by its staff. At the same time, it is the first legacy from the SASA Archives that has been entirely digitized. Apart from Jovanović's archive, his letters and memos included

in the legacies of Mihailo G. Ristić, Aleksandar Belić and S. B. Cvijanović, are also kept at the SASA Archives.

An extensive and immensely rich archive of the Jovanovićs, Ristićs, Marinkovićs, Pavlovićs etc. has been preserved at the family archives of the Cultural Center – the House of the Pavlović Family, owing to great efforts and exceptional care of the members of the Pavlović family, Slobodan Jovanović's relatives. In his last will and testament written in London, Slobodan Jovanović named Kosta St. Pavlović as his closest relative. The slides and films shot by Slobodan Jovanović's nephew, Andra Ristić, have been preserved as well. The Audio-Visual Archives and Center for Digitization of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts has managed to develop all these films in cooperation with the Museum of the Film Archive. On that occasion a film was revealed featuring so far unknown shot of Slobodan Jovanović filmed in the 1930's in the backyard of his house at 25 Simina Street.

As already mentioned, Slobodan Jovanović's correspondence is quite voluminous. For instance, the letters from Jovan Jovanović Pižon's personal correspondence have been catalogued bearing dates from different periods at the Archives of Yugoslavia. The documents related to the work of the government when Slobodan Jovanović was Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (classified archives, personal files, telegrams, political reports etc.) are stored at the same archives. For instance, Patriarch Dimitrije's letter to Slobodan Jovanović is stored at the Historical Archives of Belgrade. It would be a great and unique undertaking to digitize Slobodan Jovanović's entire correspondence through joint efforts of institutions and families, as well as the entire body of materials and photo-documentation in its entirety. Please note that we have singled out only twenty-odd letters that serve as a sample of his voluminous correspondence that is safeguarded at different archives.

Niš, 9. decembra, 1878.

Dragi Slobodane!
Draga Pravdo!

Imam se u dobroj,
i veselom raspoloženju,
za te dobro bezgale, i
du dobro zdravo. Ti si
je spava padol na
meno. Hvala ti
ce još više radovaš,
kad ti vas u maja
uohvata! Ah, ona

FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE

Niš, 9 [21] December 1878

Vladimir Jovanović – to Jelena (his wife) and his children (Slobodan and Pravda)
(ACCHPF)

у својим списанима ни-
шта не говори о ва-
шем владану; на ме-
сто у друшћу да, а. За-
мислите је, нека ми
она тине, како се
караголе и уште, то да
са још бисмо радјали,
али до рачета у свом
додру.—

Кавелан од 15 руд-
ни ступиће се на
тезиј година ове; ва-
те се у нову година

заповоли нова црква,
вред рача, овал од
Шко. Рачна.

Двадесет и четири
са ове кинте, теје
бисмо је маја црква?
дета има у рачна?

Како до ерпелан
св. Милоср? једно-
мисан доста рачиј?

Станте ми
што рачте и црла
бисмо.

Где бис и рачи
бис рач
Двадесет.

14891/12,
Београд, 14. марта, 1890 г.

Друже Јелена!
Друже деце!

Не јавио се у одговору писма
од 8. марта ништа о новинама, који
сам вам у овоме мајта писано,
ја се надам, да сте их до сада оти-
мани.

За вас у нашем савету стана
те Српској, а свјетски, и
Јулија, а да вам ја сваком кон-
ки дјело предано за извршење.

Од рјешавања који сам вам писано,
се могуће ништа немогуће. Пре-
сједате изјављује рјешавање је за
"Трасику", а ја сам рјешавање изјављује
саветујући уреду државу. Др. Јулија
важија сад је изјављује одговору
оно изјављује изјављује, а изјављује
и изјављује. Државу, Јулија, да се
нова српска "Трасику" леа и изјављује
изјављује.

АРХИВ
САНУ
БЕОГРАД

Belgrade, 14 [26] March 1890
Vladimir Jovanović – to Jelena (his wife) and his children (Slobodan and Pravda), Letter, Cyrillic script 2 sheets
(ASASA, SJL, 14891/12)

14891/12

Školecna te bane cana ovcala o
dvan, koji su svoj byvanje. Ilika zora
canu, da naja se izeda da kula ca
lyatassom volbaza, koji su jiji za dny
vovram. Ovu bane da u vrela maas,
nu da ser dnye vclase. Y vclase, als
ca u ve du dvan nava, vcl ve izeda
volbze lyatadu. Na kyjij vbi mclay
vcha naja canu jalu, kvasu je u
kula vpruvaa, va ty ja kula vvaus
dalu ad volbaza kuzi dyden vpruvaa,
da bane y vrelay avpua avpua.
Ilika te ce vcladu kava vclay als
vlyatava amvata, a kula vclay.

Stopot' bane vclayje cu vclay-
na, va bane vclayvane, y vclay bane
je vclayvane u vclay kula, kuzi ce,
kava vclay kava, byva vclay u byva vclay
cetu vclay vclay vclay.

Stopot' nua da nate vclay y vclay-
ky. Ilika je du du vclay vclay-
na ca vclayvane vclay. Ilika, va je
vclay du vclay. Vclayvane y va
vclay vclay, da vclay y vclay
vclay, du du vclay vclayvane va
vclay vclay u vclay vclay vclay.

Stopot' can kula yaryo avrem-
vane. Ova je nua vclayvane naja.
Ilika, va nua kula naja vclay vclay,
va du je y vclay u vclay vclay. U
va vclay vclayvane bane.

Vclay nua da ce vclay, da nate
u kula vclay y vclayvane vclay,
nua te vclayvane da vclayvane vclay
vclayvane.

Ilika du vclayvane vclay u va
kula kula. Na kula vclayvane du te
vclayvane va vclay y vclayvane
vclay. Kad vclayvane va nua da
dyde, nua nua u vclay dyde vclay!

Kuzi vclay vclay du vclay, vclay
che vclay vclay vclay u vclay
vclay. Vclayvane du va vclay, als
du nua vclay vclay vclay, y vclay
vclay vclayvane dyde vclay, du du
du u kula du kuzi vclay u y vclay
kuzi naja, nua vclay, dyde vclay vclay.

Y vclayvane can du va vclayvane
vclay. Ova bane che vclayvane, a
vclay ad vclay u vclayvane va va vclay
vclay vclayvane vclay, va vclay
vclay vclay.

АРХИВ
САМУ
ВНОГРАД

Myša Čajelot, uplaničarica in Jan-
ca dvanajsetih let, na čemur tudi
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani. A
čisto, ker dvanajset let na vsaki strani
na vsaki strani, na vsaki strani in vsaki strani
na vsaki strani. V hiši Čajelot in vsaki strani
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani, in vsaki strani
na vsaki strani, ker dvanajset let na vsaki strani,
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani.

Myša Čajelot, uplaničarica in Jan-
ca dvanajsetih let, na čemur tudi
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani. A
čisto, ker dvanajset let na vsaki strani
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani. Ker
dvanajset let na vsaki strani, na vsaki strani
na vsaki strani, ker dvanajset let na vsaki strani,
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani.

Myša Čajelot, uplaničarica, in Jan-
ca dvanajsetih let, na čemur tudi
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani.

Myša Čajelot, uplaničarica, in Jan-
ca dvanajsetih let, na čemur tudi
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani. Ker
dvanajset let na vsaki strani, na vsaki strani
na vsaki strani, ker dvanajset let na vsaki strani,
na vsaki strani in vsaki strani.

Myša Čajelot, uplaničarica, in Jan-
ca dvanajsetih let, na čemur tudi

na vsaki strani,
na vsaki strani.

Leipzig
7 Nov. 1904
Wetter 24.1.2.
Spori Vlas
Lena can spavaco -
vencu. Mucuna ga mi vider
su ga vana izvoryjta, kcy
abge amh hno gopfo grefano.
bycorpreat vucce vmitaj ne
ga mukome do adicant p.
to, - u mpa nome ga u vcc
p. quoyprano vucce vnetto
vulo gana re polijer. vato vito
ne vmitaj ne nome p natf boz
bythe. Apfo cy y nome vlyetty vman
kakhha vucce va men, vovna

Leipzig, 7 [20] November 1904
Slobodan Jovanović to Vladimir Jovanović
(ACCHPF)

go ax cba y jednon oshety omasto ohamo. Tute nety rama
ghe tyu. Poji in tchaco uho gre go unan.
Le can wordus cannon y Pausan dusmudek, can
papat, so megaha melano. Piregaty y Kofan. Hae. Isada,
ji ^{na} / Naho ^{na} gogawji, agomlo kag y here koty ve go unatun.

L'udamostey can het can ja padme. Pawanu can can
shas, top jedna pselu manu dusmudek, can ji unare ~~de~~ gura.
no gahemmo y Senena. Chrobu y naugalman uachur. Hae y gubanku
meyeyny, a can a modna gupina dusmudek.

So neji rejame nete ca u punito. Pby, g'cher, neji
iako arado, a g'gno, ja can u ger fan y dusmudek uen y
kafan, uca gupno g'gno. Tute pnan canno ne uubekas, a
ny me gheh uho ugracama hana ocl.

Ona; Kewobelay, 3 rbe ca, ibe an u rako man, Tocha Ctcharobed.
Tadme up ji 20. hagnu kagji. udnos ja Pawanatkebe Koman.
je.

Widabek manno manny, Poji uho nekeat zhe no uho ca rone
Opene. Pan u
C. J. H.

14243/4132

Gpravi Tolovogani ¹⁸⁹⁴ ~~1893~~ ¹⁸⁹⁴
Nemogu da vam izdati novac, jer hoću da vam
dostignu me ga sa sobom imam. Zato ne mogu.
Mama da se ogrobova, ako nekad
opet pite uze staba u 2/3 sa kromom, a pite
kavajku. Režite ga i kate. APRIS
CAMP
SERBIA
Zato što nam je bio golu mias. Ua
jumbo u tom vidaru: vidate ga golu (1893),
onim kromom. Kromom u ga kavajku -
kavajku u te staba omanu. golu kavajku.
Kromom: ^{opet} u te staba golu kavajku.
u te staba kavajku kavajku golu.
Nob. u te ga u kavajku golu o kavajku.
U golu to in. Kavajku kavajku golu golu.
golu Ana u kavajku golu kavajku.
U kavajku golu kavajku
U kavajku golu kavajku

Belgrade, 1894
Slobodan Jovanović to Mihailo Ristić
(ASASA, MRL, 14243/4132)

14(1) juli
Droga mati, Kot
primio sam Karte
koju ste mi poslali
preko G. Budy i u kojoj
mi javljate da u toku
ove godine niste primili
nijednu Karte od mene.
Ja sam vam pisao neko
liko puta i neposredno i
preko G. Petrusića. Vaše
Karte preko G. Budy su
bijele ujedno. Sa zdravljem
sam sasvim dobro i možete
biti za mene sasvim bez bri-
ge. Ja bih vrlo rado otišao
u Francusku da vidim Brno
i Andon, ali izjedala mi da
ću morati još neko vreme
ostati ovde zbog poslova.
Čujete li šta oćika Keji? Izlazi
te mi skrišće o Vašoj i o čevon
zdravlju. S najkvaliternijim
mama vašim Slobodan

Corfu, 14 (1) July 1917
Slobodan Jovanović to his mother Jelena Jovanović
(ACCHPF)

Hvar,
15/ix/38

Zdravo Anđo,

Priznamo sam tvoje
pismo od 13.

Mislopagod curkaj
ne razumem ništa. Ako je
štava da znamo, to nije
godar snak.

Ožge una dnu
vudu Nemača, što stoma,
panur Uenno. A, usupabe
uštj unno Panuana.

Unkera sam curkaj,
u to na jedan ušpelen ušpat.
Ja unam štucak ga jo ko

'jezan' 'meguya'. Cho malo je oves
vopadne kuzice y Venarskij so
Kuzino je y cete; Keo fudanka Opie,
anka, tako je - on ryo, yuytravore
tracade? Tisema lome, "wewohi
pagbe dume iure na pagony
jeqnd meirapa uro wdrade
tuhaka.

Obqamra ten cy bupmuda, jep
kavere bawilo amrasch uowetj
mewer soctjwathu spen a Lom.
dzyu - mzymmry i capambr
soctjwathu spen Bencur.
Wanyu, kuzju xohi qe netape, nuy
mudo zaryjane sa pat. Kery:
Kpatare ano deti jezan ojt cetera
pat, sa yte nam je gomes?
mudo soctjwathu spadju -
tedu. wthojy.

14891/58

9 febr. 1895
Beograd

Dragi Brat,

АРХИВ
САМУ
БЕОГРАД

Da li vam se uvek puzja kao i prethodno
kad god o jebroj razgovoru (nepalno)
preko nekakvog (mog) kao i prethodno
kad god se radi o njemu ce uvek imati
sukoba? Nama ovdje su se pojavile

Ne jebroj ova obicajna za nas, to
kao i prethodno ce se nastaviti u Beogradu.
Usta li se ova? Mislim da su u
Beogradu daj sag za sa. nam u
nam u kucy govore, a to su ce
at nam nam u kucy.

U velikom bran

Stojan Novaković

LETTERS SENT TO SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ

Belgrade, 9 [21] February 1895
Stojan Novaković, Letter, Cyrillic script, one sheet
(ASASA, SJL,14891/58)

29. dec. 1896
Stojan

Dragi Todorice,

Maš su je uko ne jpre mese sa,
coca saq kyte saq, eae godam,
su sa r. Obor. Cuvateu. Aho
Dua uko se caese - pado su oae
obijuzj upamao herapae vrece
s cae.

Č. vrdjabin.

Č. vrdjabin.

Belgrade, 29 December 1896 [10 January 1897]
Stojan Novaković, Letter, Cyrillic script, one sheet
(ACCHPF)

n'le ya m'ama, ne g'ara ya m'ama, a ne cewa
 an ga m'abudu sahal, m'le ga g'abun halab
 w'ara da s'ay'arab. Ya'arwa u' wa'arwa. K'um'le
 an l'ama ne g'le an da sa'ar'arwa, wa sa'ar'arwa
 an g'ara, k'ar'arwa an s'ay'. M'ayy' ga an si sa'ar'
 ga sa'ar'arwa da sa'ar'arwa, che an ce m'ama ga an.
 can s'ay'arwa s'ay'arwa, ga an m'ar'arwa ke m'le can
 k'ar'arwa. Ke m'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa an s'ay'
 s'ay'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa an s'ay'. An g'
 g'abun! ga an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa
 sa'ar'arwa, ga an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa
 sa'ar'arwa ga an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa. An si sa'ar'
 che sa'ar'arwa, an s'ay', an sa'ar'arwa, an s'ay'arwa, an
 sa'ar'arwa, an sa'ar'arwa - m'ama an s'ay'.
 An s'ay'arwa ga an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa, an s'ay'arwa,
 sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa: sa'ar'arwa,
 sa'. Che an sa'ar'arwa an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa.
 sa'ar'arwa, (an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa) an sa'ar'arwa an sa'ar'arwa
 sa'ar'arwa an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa. An si sa'ar'
 sa'ar'arwa: ga an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa, m'ama an sa'ar'arwa!
 An si sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa.
 M'ama an sa'ar'arwa, m'ama an sa'ar'arwa? ga an
 sa'ar'arwa an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa, sa'ar'arwa
 an sa'. K'ar'arwa an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa
 sa'ar'arwa. M'ama an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa.
 M'ama an sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa sa'ar'arwa.

9/18 96 Anama.

14891/48

1

LÉGATION ROYALE DE SERBIE.

Lime Hill House
 Townbridge Wells
 Noosa, 12/24 Julia 1898

Грле Точковне Јовановићу,

АРХИВ
 САНУ
 БЕОГРАД

Ђења ми је доо ово менау у доу,
 гоу, га баи укасаа Комако амако дооу,
 менаба и као магои Србуиу, и као
 Србуогау Јовановићу а јор, иао чеба и
 ипоко чеба као аиу Вајиница Јовановићу
 Реноа Срба доо аиу у доуогу, а до
 коа иаиуа ајавоае га ту у баоа
 гоуогуи. Како не маа Комако таае
 а дабаи а у доуокоу, а доо да аи
 даи Комако га доа не бијаи и га се
 бравае у Србуиу не бијебаи се са
 мааи, но баи амаае гоујае дооо

Г.С. Манаба оао баи ја ајавоае Комако у аиу маае ајавоае
 иаје маае.

Townbridge, 12/24 July 1898
 Čedomilj Mijatović, Cyrillic script, 2 sheets with an envelope
 (ASASA, SJL, 14891/48)

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Исполнитель Губернского унд.
Т-ны Сводогами Губернского.

6 коп.

Сумма 25.

K nama y Tshadpuy, Bae na oghamuz. Ak
 tene a Kajam ser tene bupen jezuz
 Kramy uphumpirame, bapen euzocky,
 Kosa te Bae obrom oshomom ovgomam
 na unny, Shymaspiy. Y Srezy unajy
 jedlunm bogobu" uzoty obe bapen u Kozma.
 Potramom durala tshete kaau komba obem
 3 manara u 6 wena. Obre y Lurackoy u
 najobta roozga ogyuziy, apetom Kracom.
 Obro ka; jedlunm obry bog uozary ca Tsham
 Kpoca camo jezuz uph u wy 9.24 cikh
 y izhay. Tsheda za uwe gahae na Tsham-Kpoc
 Bshapryje day y 9.20. Bshapa upaje og
 upumde uwe Kpocava camo. Ja ty ka
 goshkama na wammy na tene oza
 upocwama u bapen, goryshobaten
 zajemo, ome upre uzhom ce Kuz, og

y obomny, koja je bno awa, u oza
 zajemo upre nno rafa uwe nwe ce
 bapen y Kozom kaue tene cantu
 y 8 camo. Ja obry upotram u apelo
 bae unata pocum ce wom (om 3/6 Kozm
 tene uobramy duraly Kozom). Am dit
 tomo za ce camomte za obre uzhom on
 za y Tshamotak upabmo ogahje jedny
 okelupryy so y Ushompa nam Keshant
 wa za o jezuz uponky bupeta day
 jezuz og obe Kpocme upumoshket
 bapen Kozm je jramo upumotit upu.
 Na obatu namu upobryte 3/6 ce sebhke
 K nama y Srezy. Koshu tene ce kaja
 "na wem" uprotupelu.

Obryjytm uozgama za tene un
 ogrobomom ogmah obetwom za tene
 gachta witu y Srezy y Tshadpuy-Bae,
 u upumobryjtm bae obdagno, obarem
 Jozy Awogam, jobawotaty Bae, uobum uobomny
 Tshomomoy Ma. Uzhre Tshomiatob

14891/154

20. IV. 1929.

Benoni obam Taraguna.
 gata mese Gubija gobecor go zygura,
 or jabeti rban, ali go ud uzvoti.
 aka neqman usot olona mndolona
 gubija go popmanos zgoraz usoty.
 or oin, zgori F. Curovanka, joti
 Jeganovim. venegon oim. vancij
 or.

Ja sam unias igurose zygura.
 goro sam oimias us, Plozjaga cu
 pusa, barga je zanne gajano go
 1. IV. Mucapla suema ulay lura z
 usoty go us parmanse, jano go
 1. IV.

F. Pangi put zragun je zoran u
 gozzan jon iguroz gora. Kymangje
 je gozzano je nete zom jon du
 mellez, jolubim zjegus ob. amon
 go kon. gorb. nete zore gozzan
 bant. Zharu or go unozeyado
 nesore 1. IV. Mucapla suema,
 mndol, ulay lura z usoty go
 unozvazzy zorel jundaje of
 cyando.

Cas nam i. Kymangje suema.
 an mes tub ul spa joran
 in gozzano gozzanoy, bost and
 obe, nam by vinda usoreva 1. IV.



No address, 20 April 1929
 Miloš Crnjanski, Letter, Cyrillic script, 2 sheets
 (ASASA, SJL, 14891/154)

14891/34



ТРГОВИСКА КОНОРА
СРБИЈА
CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE
SECRETARIAT

БЕОГРАД,
БЕОГРАД, LB

28 март 1941
Об. Саб. 21

Точниче професоре,
Нема ми оца, нема ми
браћуна, ја Вас изгубих, ја
Вам саму хтео и ја Вам
божеас свану гити и гвет.



У мртво нае мина
во ја, ја мена се поминао би
јером и гветио, ја све неј-
доме поаушман воаушман,
вох гветио воаушман
јасо аз 27 марта и Вас, јан-
мртин се Васе вохе гветио
и навоше гветио.

Belgrade, 25 March 1941

Milan Ž. Živanović (expresses his congratulations and makes mention of his father Živan Živanović and his uncle Dragutin Dimitrijević Apis), Cyrillic script, 2 sheets
(ASASA, SJL, 14891/34)

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2

Маџи и ја, испрелвено
Бре. Сретне само, мо на реку
онед, и ја имају ја одбаве
со и ја сеас на руне воде, бугамо
и Бре, која је бугамо и сеас,
ја јој сеас свуга бугамо
бугамо.



Бре. Сретне само, мо на реку
онед, и ја имају ја одбаве
со и ја сеас на руне воде, бугамо
и Бре, која је бугамо и сеас,
ја јој сеас свуга бугамо
бугамо.

Бре. Сретне само, мо на реку
онед, и ја имају ја одбаве
со и ја сеас на руне воде, бугамо
и Бре, која је бугамо и сеас,
ја јој сеас свуга бугамо
бугамо.

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TEL. 6489.

THE MASTER'S LODGE,
TRINITY COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

11th March, 1942.

The Prime Minister,
Royal Yugoslav Government.

Dear Prime Minister,

АРХИВ
САНУ
БЕОГРАД

Thank you very much for
your kind letter of March 10th. It was a very
great pleasure to Mrs. Trevelyan and myself to
have you at the Lodge.

Everyone says that the
whole Yugoslav Week here was a great success,
and not least your presence and your lecture.

Yours very sincerely,

JM Trevelyan.

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✠
BISHOP NICHOLAJ
RUSSIAN MONASTERY
302 CANNON, PA
Box 8000-1954.

Дорогому брату Свободану Јовановићу.

АРХИД
САМ
БЕОГРАД

Њива и људи, да се њима ипак не
заборављају. Бапу 85-рођендане. Нећу ти ја
да асцидану оу оцине Свјатих, иако се на
мисли, да је готово као твој баба отац пара св
мисли на свјетле баште. 85 иа и 40 и 100
рођуна тије много за отаца, који пагу једна
напојуна свјетле баште и које се не бује
замена. Кај је баште једна: Комади
та је рођуна, отаца му једна: иако је 130 го
диња како се гајева (и ј. з. отац отац), иако је
тема, да се њима неће и једна бује, иако је
свјетле баште отаца њојна, Комади се једна мује

I. број 47,8-

и свјетле једна у једна јојна 17 рођуна, и уједна
кај му се најуна 147 свј. Њива отаца је баба
и исцјена свјетле пара најуна у свјетле
најуна и јојна и свјетле. Уједна, исцјена
најуна баба бује пара баба, а баба свјетле
рођуна свјетле баба и свјетле. Баба свјетле
јапан и свјетле му је, да баба свјетле баба пара
не најуна - ако се јакоја и сва баба - баба
свјетле рођуна, а баба свјетле свјетле свјетле свјетле
свјетле свјетле свјетле свјетле - а баба отаца му
свјетле баба, да свјетле баба и баба пара јакоја.

V. број 34,7.

Свјетле јојна, да баба свјетле свјетле
свјетле свјетле свјетле: ХРИСТОС се рођу,
да се и рођу баба. Амин свјетле баба!
Њива баба свјетле свјетле свјетле
свјетле свјетле свјетле свјетле ✠

A monastery in Russia, just before Christmas, 1954
Bishop Nikolaj congratulates Slobodan Jovanović on his 85th birthday, Letter, Cyrillic script, one sheet
(ASASA, SJL, 14891/57)

14891/23

FACULTÉ DE DROIT DE PARIS

Paul Bastid,
Ancien Ministre,
Membre de l'Institut
88, Rue de Grenelle
Paris, 7^e

2 novembre 1954



Monsieur et cher confrère,

C'est avec un grand plaisir que j'ai appris la manifestation publique de déférente gratitude dont vos compatriotes veulent vous honorer à Londres. Ce sentiment sera partagé à coup sûr par tous les membres de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques qui vous ont admis, voici plusieurs années déjà, dans leur sein en qualité de correspondant.

L'Institut de France a tenu en effet à rendre hommage aussi bien à votre personne qu'à votre œuvre. Nous apprécions tous à son juste mérite la brillante contribution que vous avez apportée à la science du droit public et à l'histoire des institutions constitutionnelles. Nous n'admirons pas moins en vous le patriote intrépide dont aucun malheur n'a abattu le courage et qui atteste, dans l'exil, avec une noble dignité, son attachement inébranlable à l'idéal national et démocratique.

C'est un peu votre glorieux pays, auquel nous lient tant de souvenirs, tant d'épreuves communes et une si fraternelle affection, que nous saluons aujourd'hui à travers vous. Vous en suivez magnifiquement les traditions de loyalisme, de fierté et d'énergie. Tel est le sens profond de la cérémonie jubilatoire qui motive cette lettre, écrite pour vous et pour vos amis.

Faute de pouvoir y assister, je m'y associe par la pensée de tout coeur et je vous prie de bien vouloir trouver ici, Monsieur et cher confrère, l'assurance de ma haute estime et de ma très ardente et très fidèle sympathie.

Paul Bastid

Paris, 2 November 1954

Paul Bastid, former minister, member of the French Academy of Sciences (Institut de France) congratulates Slobodan Jovanović, a corresponding member of the same Academy, on his 85th birthday.

(ASASA, SJL, 14891/23)

