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SREBRNI NOVAC OD 1 I 2 DINARA IZ 1897. GODINE

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Rezime

Srebrni novac iz 1897. godine sa likom kralja Aleksandra Obrenovića od 1 dinara iskovan je u 4 miliona komada a od 2 dinara u 2 miliona komada. Obe kovanice iskovane u Carskoj kovnici u Beču imale su 835% srebra, dinar je bio težine 5 grama i prečnika 23mm a dva dinara je bio težak 10 grama sa prečnikom od 27mm. Zakonsko sredstvo plaćanja bili su do 1931. godine, mada su tokom godina postupno povlačeni iz opticaja.

Ključne reči: srebrni novac, 1897. godina, kralj Aleksandar Obrenović, 1 dinar, 2 dinara, Carska kovnica u Beču, Narodna banka, Ministarstvo finansija

JEL: E42, N23

Srebrni novac - 1 dinar - 1897.
Težina - 5 gr
Prečnik - 23 mm
Sastav - 835/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 1 dinar - 1897
Weight - 5 grams
Diameter - 23 mm
Structure - 835/1000 silver

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1- AND 2-DINAR SILVER COINS FROM 1897



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Summary

The silver coins from 1897, bearing the image of King Aleksandar Obrenović, were minted in 4 million pieces (1-dinar denomination), and in 2 million pieces (2-dinar denomination). Both types of coins were minted in the Imperial Mint in Vienna, in 835% silver. The 1-dinar coin weighed 5 grams and was 23mm in diameter, whereas the 2-dinar coin weighed 10 grams and was 27mm in diameter. They were legal tender until 1931, although gradually withdrawn from circulation over the years.

Keywords: silver coins, 1897, King Aleksandar Obrenović, 1 dinar, 2 dinars, Imperial Mint in Vienna, National Bank, Ministry of Finance

JEL: E42, N23



Srebrni novac - 2 dinara - 1897.
Težina - 10 gr
Prečnik - 27 mm
Sastav - 835/1000 srebro

Silver coin - 2 dinar - 1897
Weight - 10 grams
Diameter - 27 mm
Structure - 835/1000 silver

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Priča o kovanicama u srebru od 1 i 2 dinara sa likom Aleksandra Obrenovića ima dva neobična detalja: od donošenja Zakona o zameni bakarnog novca srebrnicima novog kova (15.3.1890) do njihovog pojavljivanja proteklo je 7 godina, ali su zato falsifikatori bili veoma brzi jer se samo mesec dana nakon puštanja u opticaj pojavio njegov lažni dvojnik.

Više je prepostavki zašto je donet ovaj Zakon i zašto je 1897. godine kovan ovaj novac. Donošenje Zakona obrazlagalo se povlačenjem novca od bakra koga u opticaju ima više nego što je bilo potrebno i u više različitih sitnih apoena iz 1868. i 1879. godine (1, 5 i 10 para i 5 i 10 para). Najjači razlog za kovanje ovih srebrnih apoena svakako leži u potrebi pokrića bar dela manjka u državnom budžetu. Pouzdano se ne zna ni zbog čega je bilo potrebno da protekne sedam godina od donošenja zakona do kovanja srebrnika. Dve su prepostavke najrealnije:

- Početno neodobravanje poslanika u Skupštini koje su potkrepljivali činjenicama da srebrnog novca ima u opticaju sasvim dovoljno - 9,6 miliona dinara, a da je bakarnog novca u opticaju svega 1,7 miliona dinara.
- Nedostatak sredstava za kupovinu srebra potrebnog za izradu ovih dinara.

Predlog da se iskuje 6 miliona dinara u srebru, ministar Mihailo V. Vujić je obrazlagao predračunima francuske i austro-ugarske kovnice da bi se tom količinom pokrili troškovi kovanja i razlike između nominalne vrednosti bakarnog novca koji bi se povukao iz opticaja i iznosa koji bi se dobio prodajom bakra kao metala.

"Godine 1897., kada ministar finansija koristi ovlašćenje po Zakonu iz 1890. godine i odlučuje da se pristupi kovanju novog srpskog srebrnog novca - opšte privredne prilike u Srbiji nisu nimalo zavidne. Tražnja za kreditima je velika, a Narodna banka, iako ima dovoljnog metalnog pokrića, može da drži u opticaju svoje novčanice u srebru samo do limita određenog zakonom za kovanje novog srebrnog novca" (Jovan Hadži-Pešić: Novac Srbije 1868-1918.). Ministar finansija za sredstva potrebna radi kovanja srebrnih dinara od 1 i 2 dinara obraća se Narodnoj banci nudeći joj da novoiskovani novac kupi svojim zlatnim novcem i podmiri troškove njegove izrade. Ministarstvu finansija stiže iz Narodne banke objašnjenje da od postojećih oko 10 miliona dinara u srebru u Narodnoj banci se nalazi skoro uvek oko 5 miliona dinara te da će 6 miliona dinara novog srebrnog novca biti višak. Otpor je bio uzaludan. Odlučeno je da Narodna banka preuzme "za račun Vlade novoiskovani srebrni novac, da za to izda iz sopstvenih sredstava oko 3 miliona dinara u zlatu i da otprilike u istom iznosu smanji plasman novčanica u srebru u nove kredite i zajmove" (J. Hadži-Pešić).

Srebrni novac od 1 dinara iskovan je u 4 miliona komada a od 2 dinara u 2 miliona komada. Obe kovanice imale su 835% srebra, dinar je bio težine 5 grama i prečnika 23 mm a dva dinara je bio težak 10 grama sa prečnikom od 27mm. Iskovani u Carskoj kovnici u Beču, na licu su imali lik Aleksandra Obrenovića koji je okružen natpisom: ALEKSANDAR I KRALJ SRBIJE. Ispod lika je ime gravera: A. Scharff.

Na naličju, ispod oznake vrednosti, je reč DINAR i DINARA i datum kovanja - 1897. Sve je okruženo otvorenim vencem od lovorođevog i hrastovog lišća. Na vrhu se nalazi kruna. Obod obe kovanice je nazubljen. Ovi dinari bili su zakonsko sredstvo plaćanja do 1931. godine, mada su i postupno povlačeni iz opticaja.





The story about the 1- and 2-dinar silver coins bearing the image of King Aleksandar Obrenović contains two interesting details: 7 years had to pass from the adoption of the Law on Replacing Copper Coins by Newly Minted Silver Coins (15.03.1890) until their actual appearance, yet the forgers were very quick to launch the counterfeits only one month after these coins were placed into circulation.

There are several assumptions as to why this Law was adopted and why these coins were minted in 1897. The adoption was being explained by the withdrawal of copper coins whose excessive quantities were present in circulation, in several different small denominations from 1868 and 1879 (1, 5 and 10 paras, and 5 and 10 paras). The most pressing reason, however, for minting these silver coins certainly is the need to cover at least a section of the state budget deficit. There is no reliable and conclusive evidence as to why it took seven years from the adoption of the Law for these silver coins to be finally minted. The two most realistic assumptions are the following:

- Initial disapproval of the Members of the Parliament, who supported their view with the fact that silver coins were quite sufficiently present in circulation - amounting to 9.6 million dinars, whereas the copper coins in circulation only amounted to 1.7 million dinars;
- Lack of funds necessary for purchasing the silver to mint these dinar coins.

The Minister Mihailo V. Vujić was justifying the proposal to mint 6 million dinars in silver by referring to the cost estimates of the French and Austro-Hungarian minting houses, stating that the concerned amount would cover both the costs of minting and the difference between the nominal value of copper coins which would be withdrawn from circulation and the amount which would be obtained from selling that copper as a metal.

"In 1897, when the Minister of Finance used his authorization according to the 1890 Law and decided to launch the minting of new Serbian silver coins - the general economic situation in Serbia was not at all enviable. The demand for loans was huge, and the National Bank, though with sufficient coverage in metals at its disposal, could keep its silver banknotes in circulation only up to the limit prescribed by the law when it comes to minting new silver coins" (Jovan Hadži-Pešić, *The Money of Serbia 1868-1918*). For the funds necessary to mint the 1- and 2-dinar silver coins, the Minister of Finance addressed the National Bank, offering to purchase the newly-minted coins by his golden coins thus covering the costs of their minting. The Ministry of Finance received an explanation from the National Bank stating that out of the existing 10 million dinars in silver approximately, the National Bank almost always stored about 5 million dinars, and that the 6 million dinars in new silver coins would be a surplus. Any further resistance was futile. It was decided for the National Bank to take over "on behalf of the Government the newly-minted silver coins, to issue from its own funds about 3 million dinars in gold for this purpose, and to reduce by the same amount the placement of silver banknotes into new loans" (Jovan Hadži-Pešić).

The 1-dinar silver coins were minted in 4 million pieces and the 2-dinar silver coins in 2 million pieces. Both types of coins were minted in 835% silver. The 1-dinar coin weighed 5 grams and was 23mm in diameter, whereas the 2-dinar coin weighed 10 grams and was 27mm in diameter. They were minted in the Imperial Mint in Vienna and bore the image of King Aleksandar Obrenović on the obverse, encircled with the inscription: ALEKSANDAR I KING OF SERBIA. Below his image was the name of the engraver: A. Scharff. The reverse, below the denomination, featured the word DINAR or DINARA, and the year of minting - i.e. 1897. This was all encircled with an open laurel and oak leaves wreath, and topped with a crown. Both these types of coins had a reeded edge. They were legal tender until 1931, although gradually withdrawn from circulation over the years.



Aleksandar Obrenović (1876-1903)

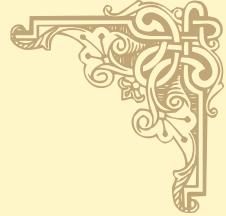
Aleksandar Obrenović je poslednji srpski kralj iz dinastije Obrenović. Sin kralja Milana i kraljice Natalije rođen je u Beogradu 1876. godine. Školovao se u Parizu gde je stekao solidno znanje, govorio je francuski i ruski, svirao klavir i pisao poeziju.

Nakon abdikacije Milana Obrenovića 1889. godine Srbijom je do 1893. godine vladalo Namesništvo a od tada vlast preuzima Aleksandar. Tokom svoje vladavine deset puta je menjao vladu i tri puta ustav. Nezadovoljstvo Aleksandrovom vladavinom dostiglo je vrhunac 1903. godine kada su Dragutin Dimitrijević Apis i grupa zaverenika, u noći 29. maja, izvršili prevrat i ubili kralja Aleksandra i njegovu ženu Dragu Mašin.



Kralj Aleksandar i kraljica Draga, časopis LIFE, 1903.

King Aleksandar and Queen Draga, LIFE, 1903



Aleksandar Obrenović (1876-1903)

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Aleksandar Obrenović was the last Serbian king from the House of Obrenović. The son of King Milan and Queen Natalija, he was born in Belgrade in 1876. He attended school in Paris, where he acquired excellent knowledge, spoke French and Russian, played the piano and wrote poetry.

After the abdication of King Milan Obrenović in 1889, Serbia was ruled by the Regency until 1893, which was when Aleksandar took the power into his hands. During his reign, he changed the Government ten times and the Constitution three times. The dissatisfaction with Aleksandar's rule reached its peak in 1903 when Dragutin Dimitrijević Apis and a group of conspirers, in the night of 19th May, performed a coup and assassinated King Aleksandar and his wife Draga Mašin.



Aleksandar Obrenović, Vlaho Bukovac,
1900, Narodni muzej Beograd

Aleksandar Obrenović, Vlaho Bukovac,
1900, Belgrade National Museum

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