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NOVČANICE OD 20 I 100 DINARA IZ 1905. GODINE

Rezime

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Nekoliko je karakteristika koje su identične za novčanice od 20 dinara i od 100 dinara: nose isti datum: 5. januar 1905. godine; do puštanja u opticaj prošlo je više godina u pripremi i izradi, a nastale su usled iskazane potrebe za manjim novčanicama koje su plative u zlatu i većih novčanica koje su plative u srebru.

Pripreme za početak izrade novčanice od 20 dinara plative u zlatu su trajale od 1892. do 1905. godine. Izrada je poverena Banci Francuske, a po skicama i uputstvima za sada nepoznatih srpskih umetnika. Izrada je trajala sve do kraja 1906. godine kada je iz Francuske stigla prva partija ovih novčanica. Iako nosi datum 5. januar 1905. godine, u opticaj je puštena tek 15. januara 1907. Povlačena je polako sve do 1934. godine.

Narodna banka je 1904. godine donela odluku o izdavanju novčanice od 100 dinara u srebru i da će Banka Francuska obaviti pripremu i štampu. Novčanica je puštena u opticaj 25. aprila 1907. godine a doštampavana je pre I svetskog rata, za vreme njegovog trajanja i posle rata, sve do 1924. godine. U opticaju je bila sve do 22. jula 1938. godine, s tim što je bilo moguće nakon toga zameniti je kod Narodne banke i Glavne državne blagajne. Ova novčanica je omiljena kod kolezionara širom sveta i retka u prvom kvalitetu očuvanosti.

Ključne reči: 20 dinara, 100 dinara, plativa u zlatu, plativa u srebru, Narodna banka, Banka Francuske, zakon, opticaj

JEL: E42, N23

Novčanica od 20 dinara iz 1905. godine

The 20-dinar banknote from 1905



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THE 20- AND 100- DINAR BANKNOTES FROM 1905



Summary

There are several characteristics identical for the 20- and 100-dinar banknotes: they bear the same date, i.e. 5 January 1905; it took some years to prepare them before releasing them into circulation; and the reason for their preparation was the need for smaller-denomination banknotes payable in gold and bigger-denomination banknotes payable in silver.

The preparations for the printing of 20-dinar banknotes payable in gold lasted from 1892 until 1905. Their design was entrusted to Banque de France, and was completed according to the sketches and instructions of the unknown Serbian artists. The printing was finished by the end of 1906 when the first batch of these banknotes arrived from France. Although they bear the date of 5 January 1905, they were not put in circulation until 15 January 1907. It was being gradually withdrawn until 1934.

In 1904 the National Bank passed the decision on issuing the 100-dinar banknote payable in silver, to be designed and printed by Banque de France. The banknote was put in circulation on 25 April 1907, and additional amounts were printed before, during and after the First World War, until 1924. It remained in circulation until 22 July 1938, although it was possible to exchange it afterwards at the National Bank and the Central State Treasury. This banknote is the favorite among the collectors worldwide, and is rather rare when it comes to its first-rate preservation quality.

Keywords: 20 dinars, 100 dinars, payable in gold, payable in silver, National Bank, Banque de France, law, circulation

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Novčanica od 100 dinara iz 1905. godine

The 100-dinar banknote from 1905

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Novčanica od 20 dinara

Јzmenama i dopunama Zakona o Narodnoj banci od 15. decembra 1893. godine data je mogućnost štampanja i manje novčanice plative u zlatu od postojećih 100 i 50 dinara. I pored toga bilo je potrebno da prođe devet godina da bi se krenulo sa pripremama za izdanje novčanice od 20 dinara.

Pripreme su trajale od 1892. do 1905. godine kada Narodna banka dostavlja

Ministru narodne privrede fotografije lica i naličja novčanice čija je izrada poverena Banci Francuske, a po skicama i upustvima za sada nepoznatih srpskih umetnika. Dospeli materijal usvojio je Upravni odbor Narodne banke 10. januara, a ministar 26. januara 1905. godine. Izrada je trajala sve do kraja 1906. godine kada je iz Francuske stigla prva partija ovih novčanica. Štampana je na beloj i na hartiji presvućenoj svetlo žutom mrežicom sa vodenim žigom ženske glave ovenčane lovovim vencem. Potpisi na novčanici su Marka

Stojanovića, člana Uprave i Tihomilja J. Markovića, guvernera NB. Na licu i na naličju s leve strane nalazi se ime crtača Žorža Duvala, a sa desne strane gravera A. Tevenina.

Iako novčanica nosi datum 5. januar 1905. godine, u opticaj je puštena tek 15. januara 1907. Pripremljena je za opticaj i u 1911. i 1912. godini u količinama od po 500.000 i 550.000 komada. Odnosno, sa prvim opticajem ukupno je pripremljeno 1,6 miliona komada novčanica u nominalnoj vrednosti 32 miliona dinara. Međutim, ovolika količina novca nikada nije u celini puštena u opticaj. Krajem 1914. godine 668.000 ovih novčanica je pretvoreno u rezervnu banknotu od 20 dinara plativu u srebru. To je učinjeno jer banka nije više imala na raspolaganju sitne novčanice od 10 dinara u srebru, a nije ih mogla nabaviti iz Francuske zbog I svetskog rata.

Guverner je predlagao da se, radi lakšeg prepoznavanja 20 dinara u srebru od onih u zlatu, pored pismenih promena („u srebru - en argent“), zaoblje i njihovi uglovi. Dorada je obavljena u Kruševcu, ali ove novčanice nikada nisu puštene u promet. Naime, kako je uspostavljena veza sa Bankom Francuske, odustalo se od prepravljenih i nastavilo se sa izradom novčanica od 10 dinara u srebru redovnog izdanja.

U trezorima Narodne banke, po završetku I svetskog rata, nalazilo se van opticaja dvadesetica plativilih u zlatu u vrednosti od 14,3 miliona dinara, a u opticaju ih je bilo u vrednosti oko 4,3 miliona dinara. U narednim godinama ona je povlačena polako sve do 1934. godine.



Tihomilj J. Marković, guverner Narodne banke Srbije
Tihomilj J. Marković, Governor of the National Bank of Serbia



20-dinar banknote

The amendments to the Law on National Bank as of 15 December 1893 granted the possibility for printing banknotes payable in gold in smaller denominations than the existing 100- and 50-dinar ones. Despite that, it took nine years to launch the preparations for the issuing of the 20-dinar banknote.

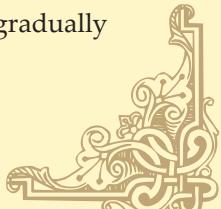
The preparations lasted from 1892 to 1905, when the National Bank submitted to the Minister of National Economy the photographs of the obverse and reverse of the banknote whose design had been entrusted to Banque de France, and completed according to the sketches and instructions of the unknown Serbian artists. The received material was adopted by the National Bank's Board of Directors on 10 January 1905 and by the Minister on 26 January 1905. The printing was finished by the end of 1906 when the first batch of these banknotes arrived from France. They were printed on white paper covered with a light yellow grid and bearing a watermark in the shape of a female head with a laurel wreath. The banknotes featured the signatures of Marko Stanojević, Member of Administration and Tihomilj J. Marković, Governor of the NB. The left side of both the obverse and reverse contained the name of the drawer, Georges Duval, and the right side the name of the engraver, A. Thevenin.

Although this banknote bears the date of 5 January 1905, it was not put in circulation until 15 January 1907. Additional batches were prepared for circulation in 1911 and 1912 in the amount of 500,000 and 550,000 pieces. In the

first round there was a total of 1.6 million pieces of these banknotes prepared for circulation, in the nominal value of 32 million dinars. However, this amount of money was never fully released into circulation. In late 1914 the total of 668,000 pieces of these banknotes were turned into reserve 20-dinar banknotes payable in silver. This was done because the National Bank no longer had available 10-dinar banknotes payable in silver, and could not procure them from France due to the First World War.

For the sake of an easier differentiation between the 20-dinar banknotes payable in silver and those payable in gold, the Governor proposed that, in addition to the changed inscription ("in silver – en argent"), the banknotes have their edges rounded. The relevant changes were introduced in Kruševac, yet these banknotes never came to be released into circulation. Namely, after re-establishing the connection with Banque de France, the plan to print amended banknotes was abandoned, and the printing of regular 10-dinar banknotes payable in silver was continued.

The National Bank's treasuries, at the end of the First World War, stored the 20-dinar banknotes payable in gold, withdrawn from circulation, worth 14.3 million dinars, whereas those that remained in circulation were worth about 4.3 million dinars. In the subsequent years, these banknotes were gradually withdrawn as well, until 1934.



Novčanica od 100 dinara

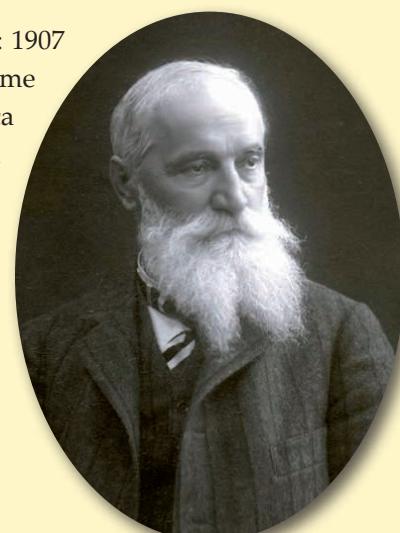
Neć sa pojavom novčanice od 10 dinara stalnog izdanja, a platne u srebru bilo je očigledno da njen opticaj, za razliku od novčanica plativih u zlatu, naglo raste. Tako je, prema Godišnjem izveštaju Upravnog odbora Privilegovane narodne banke 1887. godine ovih novčanica plativih u srebru bilo 9.855.559 a 1890. godine 23.393.140.

Inicijativa da se Zakon o Narodnoj banci dopuni tako da banknote u srebru mogu glasiti na sume od 10, 50 i 100 dinara sprovedena je u delo tek dolaskom dinastije Karađorđevića i smenom dinastije Obrenovića. Petar I Karađorđević izdaje ukaz kojim se Ministar narodne privrede ovlašćuje da Narodnoj skupštini da na rešavanje izmenu i dopunu Zakona o Narodnoj banci kako bi se uvrstile ove banknote u srebru. Narodna skupština usvaja ovaj Zakon koji kralj potpisuje 31. marta 1904. Tek tada Glavni odbor Narodne banke donosi odluku o izdavanju novčanice od 100 dinara u srebru i posle nekoliko meseci izveštava Ministra narodne privrede da će Banka Francuske obaviti pripremu i štampu novčanice od 100 dinara u srebru.

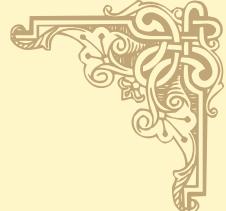
Sredinom maja 1905. ministar odobrava poslato rešenje novčanice, ali se njena izrada protegla i na 1906. godinu. Narodna banka je puštanje novčanice u opticaj objavila tek 25. aprila 1907. godine. Ova stotinarka je doštampavana pre I svetskog rata, za vreme njegovog trajanja i posle rata, sve do 1924. godine.

Novčanica od 100 dinara nosi datum 5. januar 1905. godine. Na njenom licu i naličju nalazi se s leve strane ime crtača: Georges Duval, FECIT, a sa desne strane ime gravera: Ernest Florian, SC. Potpisi na novčanici su Marka Stojanovića, člana Uprave i Tihomilja J. Markovića, guvernera NB. Papir novčanice je sa vodenim žigom Merkurove glave. Na aversu je krupno oštampan slogan: „BOG ČUVA SRBIJU“. Francuski slikar Dival na ovoj novčanici naslikao je panoramu centra Beograda gledanu sa reke Save. Njen kvalitet se menjao iz emisije do emisije. U predratnim hartija je punija, bez prevlake, sa svetlo žutom mrežicom. Posleratne su na tanjoj hartiji, bez mrežice i sa štampom svetlijе boje. Osim toga, ove novčanice imaju još neznatnih izmena: potpisi su tanji, leva obrva kod ženske figure je duža, itd.

Do početka Prvog svetskog rata tri puta je puštena u opticaj: 1907 - 275.000 komada, 1912 - 125.000 i 1913 - 352.000 komada. Za vreme rata i sve do 1921. godine ne postoje podaci o količini novčanica puštenih u opticaj, a kojih je u tom periodu izrađeno 20,7 miliona komada. Poslednja količina od 2,8 miliona komada je izrađena i puštena u opticaj 1923. godine. U opticaju je bila sve do 22. jula 1938. godine, s tim što je bilo moguće nakon toga zameniti je kod Narodne banke i Glavne državne blagajne. Ova novčanica je omiljena kod kolezionara širom sveta i retka u prvom kvalitetu očuvanosti.



Marko Stojanović, član Uprave Narodne banke Srbije
Marko Stojanović, Member of Administration of the
National Bank of Serbia



100-dinar banknote

Soon as the 10-dinar banknote of permanent edition, payable in silver, appeared, it was evident that its circulation, unlike that of banknotes payable in gold, rapidly increases. Thus, according to the 1887 Annual Report of the Privileged National Bank's Board of Directors, there were 9,855,559 pieces of these banknotes payable in silver, and 23,393,140 pieces three years later, i.e. in 1890.

The initiative for the Law on the National Bank to be amended so that banknotes payable in silver can be issued in denominations of 10, 50 and 100 dinars was implemented only after the House of Karadjordjević came to power, having replaced the House of Obrenović. King Petar I Karadjordjević issued a decree authorizing the Minister of National Economy to pass to the consideration of the National Assembly the relevant amendments to the Law on the National Banks, so that the banknotes payable in silver could be included. The National Assembly adopted the amended Law, signed by the King on 31 March 1904. It was only then that the National Bank's Board of Directors decided to issue the 100-dinar banknotes payable in silver, and after several months duly informed the Minister of National Economy that Banque de France would be the one to design and print these banknotes.

In mid-May 1905 the Minister approved the submitted design for the banknote, but its printing was, nevertheless, prolonged until 1906. The National Bank announced that the banknote would be put in circulation on 25 April 1907. Additional amounts of this 100-dinar banknote were printed before, during and after the First World War, until 1924.

The 100-dinar banknote bears the date of 5 January 1905. The left side of both the obverse and reverse features the name of the drawer, Georges Duval, FECIT, and the right side the name of the engraver, Ernest Florian, SC. The signatures on the banknote are those of Marko Stojanović, Member of Administration and Tihomilj J. Marković, Governor of the NB. The paper of the banknote contains the watermark in the shape of

the Mercury's head. The obverse features the slogan: "GOD SAVE SERBIA" in capital letters. The French painter, Duval, used this banknote to depict the Belgrade downtown panorama, viewed from the Sava river. The banknote's quality changed in each edition. The pre-war banknotes were printed on thicker paper, with no foil, only a light yellow grid. The post-war banknotes were printed on thinner paper, with no grid and in lighter colors. Moreover, these banknotes had some other, slighter changes: the signatures were thinner; the left eyebrow of the female figure was longer, etc.

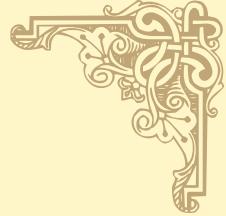


Before the outbreak of the First World War, this banknote was put in circulation three times: in 1907 – 275,000 pieces; in 1912 – 125,000 pieces; and in 1913 – 352,000 pieces. There are no data on the amount of banknotes put in circulation during the war and afterwards, until 1921, out of the 20.7 million pieces printed in that period. The last batch of 2.8 million pieces was printed and put in circulation in 1923. The banknote remained in circulation until 22 July 1938, although it was possible to exchange it afterwards at the National Bank and the Central State Treasury. This banknote is the favorite among the collectors worldwide, and is rather rare when it comes to its first-rate preservation quality.





Narodna banka Srbije
National Bank of Serbia



ahvaljujući izmenama u Zakonu 1885. već na kraju te godine ostvaren je dobitak. Od tada, pa do početka Prvog svetskog rata, u poslovanju Narodne banke, zapažaju se tri karakteristična perioda: 1. 1885-1892; 2. 1893-1903 i 3. 1904-1913.

1. Puštanjem u opticaj srebrne desetice tokom 1885. počeli su da rastu bančini prihodi i da se ostvaruje dobitak.
2. U 1893. godini započinje ograničavanje opticaja srebrnih novčanica i to se direktno odrazilo na poslovanje Narodne banke. Ukupan prihod i dobit su se smanjivali iz godine u godinu.
3. Zaokret u ostvarivanju poslovog uspeha nastupio je 1903. godine kada je regulisano pitanje državnog zaduživanja i Banka je mogla više sredstava da usmeri na kreditiranje privrede.



wing to the amendments to the 1885 Law, already at the end of that year there was a recorded profit. From that point, until the outbreak of the First World War, there were three characteristic periods in the National Bank's operations: 1. 1885-1892; 2. 1893-1903; and 3. 1904-1913.

1. After the 10-dinar banknote payable in silver was put in circulation in 1885, the Bank's income began to increase and it started achieving profit.
2. In 1893 the circulation of banknotes payable in silver started to be limited, which had direct effects on the National Bank's operations. Its total revenues and profit gradually decreased year by year.
3. Another shift in achieving business success occurred in 1903 when the issue of state borrowing was regulated, and the Bank was able to redirect more funds to supporting the economy through lending.



Godina 1911. bila je rekordna po mnogim privrednim pojavama. Tada je ušlo dosta stranog kapitala preko novoosnovanih filijala stranih banaka u Beogradu; opticaj novčanica u srebru dostigao je u mesecu oktobru do tada nezabeleženu visinu od 59.181.300 dinara, a opticaj novčanica u zlatu 19.500.260 dinara; račun privremene razmene je iznosio 7.740.000 dinara, a od mogućnosti zaduživanja po vanrednim bonovima država nije činila upotrebu.“

Narodna banka 1884-1934, str. 50, glava V



he year of 1911 saw many unprecedented economic developments. Large amounts of foreign capital entered the market through the newly-established subsidiaries of foreign banks in Belgrade; in October the circulation of banknotes payable in silver reached the record level of 59,181,300 dinars, and the circulation of banknotes payable in gold the amount of 19,500,260 dinars; the temporary exchange account held 7,740,000 dinars, and the state had no need to utilize the possibility of borrowing by means of extraordinary vouchers.

National Bank 1884-1934, p. 50, chapter V

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