

STVORENE ZA RATNE POTREBE ALI NIKAD EMITOVANE



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Rezime

U traženju sredstava za rat protiv Turaka u koji je ušla jula 1876. Srbija sa knezom Milanom Obrenovićem na čelu donela je odluku o izdavanju papirnog novca bez podloge u plemenitim metalima. Štampan je u državnoj štampariji u Beogradu. Oko 1.500 komada novčanica Glavne državne blagajne Kneževine Srbije izrađeno je u raznim apoenima: 1, 5, 10, 50 i 100 dinara. Ove novčanice nikada nisu bile u opticaju i predstavljaju probne otiske kao proveru mašina i tehnologije za njihovu buduću izradu. Veoma su retke i omiljene među kolekcionarima. Najinteresantnije su novčanice od 1 dinar jer nemaju naličje, od 5 dinara jer ih je oslikao pesnik i slikar Đura Jakšić i od 10 dinara jer su crteži slikara Đorđa Krstića.

Ključne reči: Knez Milan Obrenović, novčanica, 1 dinar, 5 dinara, 10 dinara, 50 dinara, 100 dinara

JEL: E42, N23



UDC 336.747(497.11)"1876"

DESIGNED FOR WARTIME NEEDS, BUT NEVER ACTUALLY ISSUED

Summary

Seeking funds to finance the war against the Turks which it entered in July 1876, Serbia, ruled by Prince Milan Obrenović, passed the decision on issuing paper banknotes with no backing in precious metals. They were printed at the national printing house in Belgrade. About 1500 pieces of banknotes of the Main National Treasury of the Principality of Serbia were printed in different denominations: 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 dinars. These banknotes were never actually in circulation, being the test prints only, used to check whether the machines and technology for their future printing were working properly. They are extremely rare and popular with collectors. The most interesting ones are the 1-dinar banknotes because they have no reverse side, the 5-dinar banknotes because they were painted by the poet and painter Đura Jakšić, and the 10-dinar ones because they feature the drawings of the painter Đorđe Krstić.

Keywords: Prince Milan Obrenović, banknote, 1 dinar, 5 dinars, 10 dinars, 50 dinars, 100 dinars

JEL: E42, N23

Novčanica od 1 dinara ima veličinu crteža
100mm x 62mm. Nema naličje.

The 1-dinar banknote features a drawing
of 100mm x 62mm in size. No reverse.

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Utraženju sredstava za rat protiv Turaka u koji je ušla jula 1876. Srbija sa knezom Milanom Obrenovićem na čelu donela je odluku o izdavanju papirnog novca bez podloge u plemenitim metalima. U inostranstvu su nabavljene mašine, hartija i boje, a probna štampa bila je u državnoj štampariji u Beogradu.

Oko 1.500 komada novčanica Glavne državne blagajne Kneževine Srbije izrađeno je u raznim apoenima: 1, 5, 10, 50 i 100 dinara. Karakteristično za ove novčanice jeste podatak da nikada nisu bile u opticaju i da predstavljaju probne otiske kao provera mašina i tehnologije za njihovu buduću izradu.

Sve novčanice izrađene su od bele hartije sa vodotiskom cifarske i slovne (ćirilica) oznake vrednosti, jedino je ime gravera L. DUVAL ispisano latinicom. Osnovna boja štampe je svetloplava.

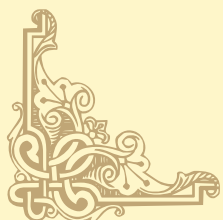
Na licu novčanice nalaze se tekstovi, brojke i crteži. Osim oznake vrednosti i serije nalaze se tekstovi sledeće sadržine:

- Ove novčanice izdaju i primaju sve državne blagajne u Srbiji u 1 dinar (5 dinara, 10 dinara, 50 dinara i 100 dinara)
- Beograd 1. jula 1876.
- Za glavnu državnu blagajnu J. Živanović.
- Državne novčanice izdaju se na osnovu zakonodavne odluke od 19. januara 1876.
- Ko pravi lažne novčanice, i ko se njima služi, kazniće se po §§ 145 i 146 Krivičnog zakona.

Lice svih novčanica uokvireno je bogatom ornamentikom. Na svim novčanicama nalaze se i sledeći crteži: poprsje kneza Milana i grb Kneževine Srbije.

Na naličju svih navedenih apoena, osim oznaka njihove vrednosti, nalaze se poprsja kneza Miloša Obrenovića, njegove žene kneginje Ljubice i njihovog sina Mihaila Obrenovića.

Pretpostavku da se radilo o probnoj štampi novčanica potvrđuje i činjenica da su novčanice istih apoena štampane na hartiji različitih formata.



Seeking funds to finance the war against the Turks which it entered in July 1876, Serbia, ruled by Prince Milan Obrenović, passed the decision on issuing paper banknotes with no backing in precious metals. The required machines, paper and dyes were procured from abroad, and the test printing was performed at the national printing house in Belgrade.

About 1500 pieces of banknotes of the Main National Treasury of the Principality of Serbia were printed in different denominations: 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 dinars. What was characteristic for these banknotes was that they never actually got to be in circulation, being the test prints only, used to check whether the machines and technology for their future printing were working properly.

All banknotes were printed on white paper with a watermark denoting value in numbers and letters (in Cyrillic), with only the name of the engraver L. DUVAL being written in Latin. The predominant color of the print is light blue.

The banknote's obverse features texts, numbers and drawings. Other than the value and series denomination, the following inscriptions are to be found:

- These banknotes are issued and received by all national treasuries in Serbia, denominating the amount of 1 dinar (5 dinars, 10 dinars, 50 dinars, and 100 dinars);
- Belgrade, 1 July 1876;
- On behalf of the Main National Treasury J. Živanović;
- The national banknotes are issued pursuant to the legislative decision as of 19 January 1876;
- Whoever makes counterfeit banknotes or otherwise uses them, shall be penalized pursuant to §§ 145 and 146 of the Criminal Code.

The obverse of all banknotes is framed with rich ornaments. All banknotes feature the following drawings: the bust of Prince Milan and coat-of-arms of the Principality of Serbia.

The reverse of all the above stated denominations, in addition to their value, features the bust of Prince Miloš Obrenović, his wife Princess Ljubica, and their son Mihailo Obrenović.

The assumption that this was a test printing is also confirmed by the fact that the banknotes of the same denomination were printed on paper of different formats.



Novčanica od 1 dinara ima veličinu crteža 100mm x 62mm. Ona, za razliku od ostalih sa većim apoenima, nema naličje.

Novčanicu od 5 dinara izradio je poznati srpski pesnik i slikar Đura Jakšić (1832-78). Površina hartije je prekrivena žućkastom mrežicom. Veličina crteža na njoj je 120mm x 80mm. U delu teksta na novčanici: "za glavnu državnu blagajnu J. Živanović" u reči "glavnu" potkrala se greška jer nedostaje slovo a. Na njenom licu, osim pomenutih crteža koji su na svim novčanicama, nalazi se u raznim pozama i ženska figura u narodnoj nošnji sa snopom žita i srpom i figura srpskog vojnika sa puškom. Ova dva crteža nalaze se i na ostalim većim apoenima: 10 dinara, 50 dinara i 100 dinara. Novčanica od 5 dinara, kao i one od 10, 50 i 100 dinara, je veoma retka i omiljena kod kolekcionara.

Novčanicu od 10 dinara oslikao je slikar Đorđe Krstić (1851-1907). Veličina crteža je 131mm x 96mm. Površina hartije je prekrivena žućkastom mrežicom, što je karakteristično za sve apoene osim za najniži apoen od 1 dinara.

Novčanica od 50 dinara ima crtež veličine 188mm x 126mm.

Novčanica od 100 dinara, sem svih navedenih crteža kod manjih apoena, ima na licu oslikanu celu figuru kneza Mihaila sa rukom na knjizi i Miloša Obrenovića sa zastavom okruženog grupom ljudi, kao prikaz II srpskog ustanka.





The 1-dinar banknote features a drawing of 100mm x 62mm in size. This banknote, unlike others of larger denominations, has no reverse.

The 5-dinar banknote was designed by the famous Serbian poet and painter Đura Jakšić (1832-1878). The paper surface is covered with a yellowish grid. The size of its drawing is 120mm x 80mm. The part of the inscription on the banknote, saying: "On behalf of the Main National Treasury J. Živanović" contains a spelling error, the letter "a" missing from the word "main" (in Serbian: *glavna*). This banknote, in addition to the mentioned drawings found in all other banknotes, also features a female figure in different postures wearing the national robe, holding a sheaf of wheat and a sickle, and a figure of a Serbian soldier carrying a gun. These two drawings can also be found in other larger denominations: 10 dinars, 50 dinars, and 100 dinars. The 5-dinar banknote, along with the 10-, 50-, and 100-dinar ones are extremely rare and popular with collectors.

The 10-dinar banknote was painted by the Serbian painter Đorđe Krstić (1851-1907). The size of the drawing is 131mm x 96mm. The paper surface is covered with a yellowish grid, which is characteristic for all denominations except for the smallest one of 1 dinar.

The 50-dinar banknote features a drawing of 188mm x 126mm in size.

The 100-dinar banknote, in addition to the mentioned drawings found in smaller denominations, on its obverse features a whole figure of Prince Mihailo, resting his hand on a book, and of Miloš Obrenović, with a flag, surrounded by a group of people, signifying the Second Serbian Uprising.



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