

SREBRNI KOVANI NOVAC IZ 1904. GODINE



Rezime

Osnovni razlozi za kovanje novca 1904. godine od 50 para, 1, 2 i 5 dinara u srebru, 3 pare od nikla i 2 pare od bronzе su: obeležavanje stogodišnjice I srpskog ustanka pod Karađorđem i smene dinastije Obrenovića dinastijom Karađorđević, kao i očekivanja da će se od kovanja sitnog novca ostvariti dobit za popunu kase državnih finansija Srbije. Za preduzimača - posrednika (između Ministarstva finansija i kovnice novca) nominovana je Privilegovana narodna banka Kraljevine Srbije, zajedno sa svojim korespondentom Mađarskom komercijalnom bankom iz Pešte, a za kovnice izabrane su: Glavna carska kovnica u Beču, i Mađarska kraljevska kovnica u Kremnici. Srebrni novac iz ove serije imao je svojstva određena zakonom o srpskim narodnim novcima iz 1878. godine a u skladu sa odredbama Pariske novčane konvencije iz 1883. godine. Kovanice od 5 dinara iskovane su u Carskoj kovnici u Beču a ostale, od 50 para, jednog i dva dinara, u Kraljevskoj mađarskoj kovnici. Ovaj novac bio je u opticaju sve do 28. juna 1931. godine.

Ključne reči: Petar I Karađorđević, Kraljevina Srbija, 50 para u srebru, 1 dinar u srebru, 2 dinara u srebru, 5 dinara u srebru, 3 pare od nikla, 2 pare od bronzе, Ministarstvo finansija, Privilegovana narodna banka Kraljevine Srbije, Glavna carska kovnica u Beču, Mađarska kraljevska kovnica u Kremnici

JEL: E42, N23, N24

Srebrni novac - 5 dinara - 1904.

Težina - 25 gr

Prečnik - 37 mm

Sastav - 900% srebro



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SILVER COINS FROM 1904



Summary

The main reasons to mint 50-para, 1-, 2-, and 5-dinar silver coins, 3-para nickel coins and 2-para bronze coins in 1904 were: to mark the 100-year anniversary of the First Serbian Uprising led by Karadjordje and the replacement of the House of Obrenović by the House of Karadjordjević, and the expectations that the minting of small-denomination coins would bring profit to fill in the budget of the Serbian state finances. The Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia, together with its correspondent, the Hungarian Commercial Bank from Pest, was appointed the contractor/intermediary (between the Ministry of Finance and the minting house), and the following minting houses were selected: the Main Imperial Mint in Vienna and the Hungarian Royal Mint in Kremnica. The silver coins from this series had the features prescribed by the 1878 Law on the Serbian National Money, and in line with the provisions of the 1883 Paris Monetary Convention. 5-dinar coins were minted in the Imperial Minting House in Vienna, and the remaining 50-para, 1- and 2-dinar coins were minted in the Hungarian Royal Mint. These coins remained in circulation until 28 June 1931.

Keywords: Petar I Karadjordjević, Kingdom of Serbia, 50-para silver coin, 1-dinar silver coin, 2-dinar silver coin, 5-dinar silver coin, 3-para nickel coin, 2-para bronze coin, Ministry of Finance, Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia, Main Imperial Mint in Vienna, Hungarian Royal Mint in Kremnica

JEL: E42, N23, N24



Silver coin - 5 dinars - 1904
Weight - 25 grams
Diameter - 37 mm
Structure - 900% silver

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Petar I Karađorđević, vladar Kraljevine Srbije, 26. februara 1904. godine potpisao je Zakon o zameni srebrnog novca emitovanog na osnovu Zakona od 30. novembra 1873. godine. Novim zakonom omogućeno je kovanje novca od 50 para, 1, 2 i 5 dinara u srebru, 3 pare od nikla i 2 pare od bronzne. Tri su osnovna razloga koja su motivisala Narodnu skupštinu da donese ovu odluku na predlog Ministarskog saveta:

- Obeležavanje stogodišnjice I srpskog ustanka pod Karađorđem;
- Obeležavanje smene dinastije Obrenovića dinastijom Karađorđević;
- Očekivanja da će se od kovanja sitnog novca ostvariti dobit za popunu kase državnih finansija Srbije.

Na osnovu raspisanog konkursa za preduzimača - posrednika (između Ministarstva finansija i kovnice novca) nominovana je Privilegovana narodna banka Kraljevine Srbije, zajedno sa svojim korespondentom Mađarskom komercijalnom bankom iz Pešte, a za kovnice izabrane su: Glavna carska kovnica u Beču i Mađarska kraljevska kovnica u Kremnicu. Srebrni novac iz ove serije imao je svojstva određena zakonom o srpskim narodnim novcima iz 1878. godine a u skladu sa odredbama Pariske novčane konvencije iz 1883. godine. Planirano je da se budući srebrni novac u nominalnoj vrednosti od 6 miliona dinara izrađuje od prikupljenog novca iz 1875. godine povučenog iz opticaja. Prikupljanje je išlo sporo, teško i nije realizovana planirana količina tako da se moralo pribеći dokupljivanju novog srebra.

Od srebrnih kovanica prva koja je puštena u opticaj bila je prigodni srebrnik od 5 dinara. U planiranoj količini od 200.000 komada pušten je u opticaj 1. septembra 1904. godine. Ove kovanice iskovane su u Carskoj kovnici u Beču. Za razliku od ove kovanice ostale od 50 para, jednog i dva dinara iskovane su u Kraljevskoj mađarskoj kovnici i pretpostavlja se, bez posedovanja validnih dokumenata, da nisu sve iskovane u predviđenim količinama. Naime, po nekim nepotvrđenim podacima, smatra se da je jedino srebrnik od 50 para iskovan u planiranoj količini dok su kovanice od 1 i 2 dinara imale značajno manju količinu u opticaju.

- 5 dinara - planirano 200.000 komada - iskovano 200.000
- 1 dinar - planirano 2.000.000 komada - iskovano 993.642
- 2 dinara - planirano 1.150.000 komada - iskovano 387.180
- 50 para - planirano 1.400.000 komada - iskovano 1.400.031

Ovaj srebrni novac bio je u opticaju sve do 28. juna 1931. godine. Međutim, u opticaju svih ovih godina nije bila celokupna emitovana količina. Tako na primer, petodinarka se često pretvarala u nakit bušenjem da bi bila privezak na lancu, narukvici i sl. Narodna banka Kraljevine Jugoslavije otkupljivala je sve ove srebrne novce nakon prestanka njihove važnosti, a sve do obezbeđivanja potrebne količine za novo kovanje i to po većoj ceni od nominalne vrednosti:

- 5 dinara - 13,40 i 16 dinara
- 2 dinara - 5 i 6 dinara
- 1 dinar - 2,50 i 3 dinara
- 50 para - 1,25 i 1,30 dinara.





On 26 February 1904 Petar I Karadjordjević, the ruler of the Kingdom of Serbia, signed the Law on Replacing Silver Coins issued pursuant to the Law as of 30 November 1873. The new law enabled the minting of 50-para, 1-, 2-, and 5-dinar silver coins, 3-para nickel coins and 2-para bronze coins. There were three main reasons that motivated the National Assembly to pass this decision at the proposal of the Ministerial Council:

- To mark the 100-year anniversary of the First Serbian Uprising led by Karadjordje;
- To mark the replacement of the House of Obrenović by the House of Karadjordjević;
- Expectation that the minting of small-denomination coins would bring profit to fill in the budget of the Serbian state finances.

Based on the organized tender, the Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia, together with its correspondent, the Hungarian Commercial Bank from Pest, was appointed the contractor/intermediary (between the Ministry of Finance and the minting house), and the following minting houses were selected: the Main Imperial Mint in Vienna and the Hungarian Royal Mint in Kremnica. The silver coins from this series had the features prescribed by the 1878 Law on the Serbian National Money, and in line with the provisions of the 1883 Paris Monetary Convention. It was planned for the future silver coins, in the nominal worth of 6 million dinars, to be minted from the collected money withdrawn from circulation in 1875. The collecting was slow and difficult, and the planned amount was not reached, hence the state had to resort to purchasing new silver.

Out of silver coins, the first one to be released into circulation was the appropriate 5-dinar coin. It was put in circulation on 1 September 1904 in the planned amount of 200,000 pieces. These coins were minted in the Imperial Minting House in Vienna. As opposed to that, the remaining 50-para, 1- and 2-dinar coins were minted in the Hungarian Royal Mint and it is assumed, without any valid documents to support this assumption, that not all of them were minted in the planned amounts. Namely, according to some unconfirmed data, it is believed that only the 50-para silver coin was minted in the planned amount, whereas the 1- and 2-dinar coins had substantially lower amounts in circulation.

- 5-dinar coin: 200,000 pieces planned - 200,000 minted
- 1-dinar coin: 200,000,000 pieces planned - 993,642 minted
- 2-dinar coin: 1,150,000 pieces planned - 387,180 minted
- 50-para coin: 1,400,000 pieces planned - 1,400,031 minted

These silver coins remained in circulation until 28 June 1931. However, during all those years not the entire issued amounts were in circulation. Thus, for instance, five-dinar coins were often turned into jewelry by getting a hole drilled in them and being worn as pendants on a chain, on a bracelet, etc. The National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia purchased all these silver coins after they stopped being valid, trying to procure required amounts for new mints, at the price higher than their nominal value:

- 5 dinars - 13.40 and 16 dinars
- 2 dinars - 5 and 6 dinars
- 1 dinar - 2.50 and 3 dinars
- 50 paras - 1.25 and 1.30 dinars





Kovanice od 50 para, 1 i 2 dinara

Na licu ovih kovanica je lik Petra I Karađorđevića u desnom profilu sa kružnim natpisom: PETAR I KRALJ SRBIJE. Ispod lika je ime gravera: SCHWARTZ. Na naličju se nalazi jedno ispod drugog oznake vrednosti: 50, 1 i 2, naziv kovanice: para ili dinar i godina kovanja: 1904. Uokviruje ih venac od lovorovog i hrastovog lišća. U gornjem otvoru venca je kruna. Po ivici novčića je niz tačkica u krugu. Obod je nazubljen. Svi natpisi na kovanici ispisani su ćirilicom sem imena gravera.



Srebrni novac - 50 para - 1904.

Težina - 2,5 gr

Prečnik - 18 mm

Sastav - 835% srebro

Silver coin - 50 paras - 1904

Weight - 2.5 grams

Diameter - 18 mm

Structure - 835% silver

Srebrni novac - 1 dinar - 1904.

Težina - 5 gr

Prečnik - 23 mm

Sastav - 835% srebro

Silver coin - 1 dinar - 1904

Weight - 5 grams

Diameter - 23 mm

Structure - 835% silver



Srebrni novac - 2 dinara - 1904.

Težina - 10 gr

Prečnik - 27 mm

Sastav - 835% srebro

Silver coin - 2 dinars - 1904

Weight - 10 grams

Diameter - 27 mm

Structure - 835% silver

50-para, 1- and 2-dinar coins

The obverse of these coins features the right profile of Peter I Karađorđević with a circular inscription: PETAR I KING OF SERBIA. Below is the engraver's name: SCHWARTZ. The reverse features, one below the other, the denominations: 50, 1 and 2, the word para or dinar, respectively, and the minting year: 1904. These are encircled by a wreath of laurel and oak leaves.

There is a crown in the upper opening of the wreath. The rim of the coins is encircled by a series of dots. The coins have a reeded edge. All inscriptions on the coins are in Cyrillic, except for the engraver's name.





Kovanica od 5 dinara

Na licu kovanice su dva desna profila: Petra I Karađorđevića (prednji lik) i Karađorđa. Likovi su okruženi natpisom: PETARI i KARADORĐE. Ispod likova je ime gravera: SCHWARTZ. Na naličju je grb Srbije sa krunom na vrhu. S leve strane krune je 1804. godina kao obeležje I srpskog ustanka pod Karađorđem, a s desne 1904. godina povodom stogodišnjice ustanka. Ispod grba je oznaka vrednosti: 5 dinara. Po ivici novčića je niz tačkica. Obod je gladak sa ispupčenim natpisom: BOG ČUVA SRBIJU a poznati su i primerci na kojima piše BOG SRBIJU ČUVA. Svi natpisi ispisani su ćirilicom sem imena gravera.

Prema dostupnim podacima evidentno je da je ovaj novac iskovan i u zlatu, verovatno za potrebe dvora. Pouzdano se ne zna da li je ovih zlatnika iskivano 3 ili 4 komada.

Srebrni novac - 5 dinara - 1904.

Težina - 25 gr

Prečnik - 37 mm

Sastav - 900% srebro

Silver coin - 5 dinars - 1904

Weight - 25 grams

Diameter - 37 mm

Structure - 900% silver

5-dinar coin



The obverse of the coin features two right profiles: that of Petar I Karadjordjević (forward) and of Karadjordje. The images are encircled by the inscription: PETAR I and KARADJORDJE. Below is the engraver's name: SCHWARTZ. The reverse features Serbia's coat of arms with the crown on top. To the crown's left is 1804, marking the First Serbian Uprising led by Karadjordje, and to the right is 1904, marking the 100-year anniversary of the Uprising. Below the coat of arms is the denomination: 5 dinars. The rim of the coins is encircled by a series of dots. The edge is smooth with a protuberant inscription: GOD SAVE SERBIA, and there have been known pieces with the inscription: GOD SERBIA SAVE. All inscriptions on the coins are in Cyrillic, except for the engraver's name.

According to the available data, it is evident that these coins were also minted in gold, probably to meet the needs of the court. It has not been reliably established whether there were 3 or 4 such golden coins ever minted.

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Kralj Petar I Karađorđević (1844-1921)

Petar, Karađorđev unuk i treći sin a peto dete kneza Aleksandra i kneginje Perside, na vlast je došao nakon majskog prevrata i ubistva poslednjeg srpskog vladara iz dinastije Obrenovića, Aleksandra i njegove supruge Drage, 1903. godine.

Rođen je 11. jula 1844. u Beogradu, gde je proveo rano detinjstvo za vreme vladavine svoga oca i završio četvorogodišnje školovanje. Nastavlja sa obrazovanjem od 1858. godine u Švajcarskoj a potom i u čuvenoj vojnoj akademiji Sen Sir u Francuskoj. Kao francuski oficir učestvovao je u Francusko-pruskom ratu (1870-1871) kao dobrovoljac i zbog iskazane hrabrosti odlikovan je Ordenom legije časti postavši tako jedini evropski vladar koji je ovako visoko priznanje zaslužio na bojnopolju. Osim ovoga, nosilac je i najvećeg ruskog odlikovanja Velike lente svetog Andreje sa mačevima, ordenom koji je pre njega nosio samo car Aleksandar Prvi, pobednik nad Napoleonom. U Bosansko-hercegovačkom ustanku (1875-1876) protiv Osmanlijskog carstva učestvovao je pod imenom hajdučkog vođe Petra Mrkonjića.

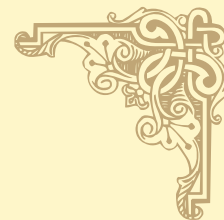


Sa najstarijom ćerkom crnogorskog vladara, kneza Nikole Petrovića, Zorkom oženio se na Cetinju 1883. godine. Narednih sedam godina živi u Crnoj Gori gde mu se rađa petoro dece. Nažalost, dvoje neće preživeti prvih mesec dana po rođenju. Sa sinovima Đorđem i Aleksandrom i ćerkom Jelenom, nakon Zorkine smrti, odlazi za Ženevu gde se stara o vaspitanju i školovanju svoje dece koju za nastavak obrazovanja šalje potom u Rusiju.

Po dolasku na presto angažuje se na snaženju i osamostaljivanju zemlje. Snaži je privredno ali i sa političkim slobodama i građanskim pravima. Kao vrhovni komandant predvodio je srpsku vojsku u Prvom balkanskom ratu 1912. godine kada se oslobađa Kosovo, Stara Raška i Južna Srbija i u Drugom balkanskom ratu 1913. godine kada je rešeno pitanje granica prema Bugarskoj. U Prvom svetskom ratu (1914-1918), iako u poznim godinama, odstupa sa vojskom preko Albanije, oporavlja se na Krfu i nakon proboja Solunskog fronta, vraća se u zemlju, sa pravom dobivši nadimak: kralj Petar I oslobodilac.

Nakon dramatičnih političkih događaja koji su potresali državu na putu traganja za najboljim rešenjima za uređenje srpskog društva, kao i ratnih sukoba, oličenih u nadljudskoj borbi protiv nadmoćnih neprijatelja u tri rata, vladar Kraljevine Srbije dočekao je da postane i kralj Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca. Umro je u Beogradu 16. avgusta 1921. godine, a sahranjen u svojoj zadužbini crkvi Svetog Đorđa na Oplencu.





King Petar I Karadjordjević (1844-1921)

Karadjordje's grandson, and the third son and the fifth child of Prince Alexander and Princess Persida, Petar rose to the throne after the May Coup and the assassination of the last Serbian ruler from the House of Obrenović, Alexander, and his wife Draga, in 1903.

Petar was born on 11 July 1844 in Belgrade, where he spent his early childhood during the reign of his father, and completed the four-year elementary school. He continued his education in 1858 in Switzerland, and then at the celebrated military academy Saint Cyr in France. As a French officer, he volunteered to serve in the French-Prussian War (1870-1871), and was awarded, due to the courage he demonstrated, the National Order of the Legion of Honour. Thereby, he became the only European ruler who earned this prestigious recognition at the battle field. Moreover, he was decorated with the highest Russian medal - the Order of Saint Andrew with the swords, which was before him worn only by the Emperor Alexander I, who defeated Napoleon. He participated in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Uprising (1875-1876) against the Ottoman Empire, under the name of hajduk Petar Mrkonjić, the leader of a guerilla unit.

In 1883 he married Princess Zorka, the eldest daughter of the Montenegrin ruler, Prince Nikola Petrović. The following seven years he lived in Montenegro, where his five children were born. Unfortunately, two of them lived only for a month. After Zorka's demise, with his sons Djordje and Alexander, and his daughter Jelena, Petar went to Geneva to take care about his children's upbringing and education. Subsequently, he sent them to continue schooling in Russia.

Upon ascending the throne, Petar was engaged in getting the country stronger and more independent. He strengthened the country economically, but also in terms of political freedoms and civil rights. As commander-in-chief, he led the Serbian army in the First Balkan War in 1912, having liberated Kosovo, Old Raška and Southern Serbia, and in the Second Balkan War in 1913, having solved the issue of borders with Bulgaria. In the First World War (1914-1918), although in mature years, he retreated with the army across Albania, recuperated on Corfu and, following the penetration of the Salonica Front, returned to Serbia, having rightfully acquired the nickname: Kind Petar I, The Liberator.

Following the dramatic political events that shook the state on its path towards the best solutions for the organization of the Serbian society, along with the military conflicts, reflected in the superhuman struggle against the superior enemies in the three wars, the ruler of the Kingdom of Serbia lived to become the King of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. He died in Belgrade on 16 August 1921, and was buried in his endowment, the Church of Saint Djordje on Oplenac.

