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NOVČANICE OD 100 I 1000 DINARA NARODNE BANKE KRALJEVINE SRBA, HRVATA I SLOVENACA IZ 1920. GODINE

Rezime

Krajem 1920. godine Narodna banka Kraljevine SHS osim od 10 naručila je i izradu novčanica od 100 i 1000 dinara koje su izrađene u Banci Francuske. Novčanica od 100 dinara nosi datum 30. novembar 1920. Puštena je u opticaj 1. januara 1925, a iz optica je povlačena u Srbiji od 1. do 10. jula 1941. Drugi i treći tip ovih novčanica nose datum 1. decembar 1929. a puštene su u opticaj 21. januara 1931. godine i 1. novembra 1937. godine. Postoje dva tipa novčanica od 1000 dinara sa datumom 30. novembar 1920. Razlika među njima je u doštampanoj rozeti na novčanici tipa 2 zbog pojave falsifikata. Hiljadarka bez rozete puštena je u opticaj 11. aprila 1923. Zamena za novčanice sa rozetom izvršena je u periodu od 21. decembra 1931. do kraja februara 1932. Povlačenje hiljadarke sa rozetom trajalo je od 4. maja 1933. do 4. maja 1936. godine.

Ključne reči: 100 dinara, 1000 dinara, Narodna banka Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Banka Francuske, Ignjat Bajlioni, Đorđe Vajfert, Marko Stojanović, Andrija Radović, Miloš Obrenović, Karađorđe, Aleksandar I Karađorđević, Sveti Đorđe, falsifikat

JEL: E51, N14

100 dinara, 1920., avers

100 dinars, 1920, obverse

100- AND 1000-DINAR BANKNOTES OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES FROM 1920

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Summary

Near the end of 1920 the National Bank of the Kingdom of SCS ordered the production of not only 10-, but also 100- and 1000-dinar banknotes which were produced by *Banque de France*. The 100-dinar banknote bears the date 30 November 1920. It was released into circulation as of 1 January 1925, and was withdrawn in Serbia from 1-10 July 1941. The other two types of banknotes bear the date 1 December 1929, and were released into circulation as of 21 January 1931 and 1 November 1937, respectively. There are two types of the 1000-dinar banknote dated 30 November 1920. The difference between them is in the subsequently added rosette on the type 2 banknote, due to the appearance of counterfeit banknotes. The banknote without the rosette was released into circulation as of 11 April 1923. The replacement of these banknotes by those with the rosette was carried out between 21 December 1931 and the end of February 1932. The withdrawal of the rosette banknote lasted from 4 May 1933 until 4 May 1936.

Keywords: 100-dinar banknote, 1000-dinar banknote, National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, *Banque de France*, Ignjat Bajloni, Đorđe Vajfert, Marko Stojanović, Andrija Radović, Miloš Obrenović, Karađorđe, Aleksandar I Karađorđević, Saint George, counterfeits

JEL: E51, N14

1000 dinara, 1920., revers

1000 dinars, 1920, reverse

Dama sa hermelinom

Novčanica od 100 dinara nosi datum 30. novembar 1920. Priprema i njena izrada trajale su veoma dugo tako da je datum puštanja u opticaj 1. januar 1925. godine. Izrada crteža i klišeja, nabavka hartije i štampanje obavljeno je u Banci Francuske u Parizu. Iz ove banke bili su i autor crteža G. Fraipont i graver E. Deloche za lice, odnosno Rita (ili Hita) za naličje novčanice.

Ovom stotinarkom planirano je povlačenje iz opticaaja:

- novčanice Privilegovane narodne banke Kraljevine Srbije od 100 dinara iz 1905. godine koja je, sve dok novčanica od 100 dinara iz 1920. nije puštena u promet štampana takođe u Banci Francuske i odmah stavljala u opticaj;
- dinarsko-krunske novčanice od 100 dinara (400 kruna) iz 1919. godine čije je povlačenje iz opticaaja krenulo 1929. a završeno do 22. maja 1934. godine.

Nema pouzdanih podataka o tiražu ove novčanice. Prema podacima Banknotnog odeljenja Narodne banke od 7. decembra 1928. naručene količine ove novčanice bile su u 1923. godini 20 miliona komada u nominalnoj vrednosti od 2 milijarde dinara i u 1927. godini 10 miliona i 30 miliona komada u ukupnoj vrednosti od 4 milijarde dinara. Od naručenih količina do objavljivanja podataka Banknotnog odeljenja isporučeno je ili je bilo na putu da se isporuči 26.250.000 komada ovih novčanica. U knjizi *Novčanice Narodne banke* autora Željka Stojanovića izneta je procena da je njihov ukupan tiraž bio 35 miliona komada.

Iz opticaaja stotinarka je povlačena u Srbiji od 1. do 10. jula 1941. godine.

Potrebno je istaći da je bilo tri tipa ovog apoena stalnog prvog izdanja:

- prvi o kojem je i reč u ovom tekstu sa osnovnim karakteristikama: natpis Narodna banka Kraljevine SHS, vodotisak koji predstavlja glavu Miloša Obrenovića i potpis guvernera Đorđa Vajferta i člana Uprave Marka Stojanovića;
- drugi koji nosi datum 1. decembar 1929, a pušten je u opticaj 21. januara 1931. godine sa potpisom Narodna banka Kraljevine Jugoslavije, guvernera Ignjata Bajlonija i člana Uprave Andrije Radovića i vodotiskom portreta Miloša Obrenovića;
- treći koji ima na sebi datum 1. decembar 1929, a pušten je u opticaj 1. novembra 1937. godine sa natpisom Narodna banka Kraljevine Jugoslavije, potpisima guvernera Ignjata Bajlonija i člana Uprave Andrije Radovića i vodotiskom profila Aleksandra I Karađorđevića.

Crtež na licu i naličju novčanice je veličine 156x80 mm, hartija je bela, tekst je na licu ispisan ćirilicom, a na naličju latinicom. Na licu je dat crtež žene s lovorovim vencem na glavi, sa plavim plaštom obrubljenim hermelinom i mačem u ruci. Na levoj strani novčanice je crtež Beograda, a pri dnu uokviren tekst "Falsifikovanje novčanica kazni se propisima Krivičnog Zakonika koji vrede za krivice zbog pravljenja lažnog novca". Lice novčanice je štampano u tri boje među kojima preovlađuje plavičasta.

Na naličju novčanice je vodotisak, a suprotno njemu crtež mladića u narodnoj nošnji koji je naslonjen na štap sa državnim grbom. U sredini je crtež tri jedrenjaka na moru. Naličje je višebojno, a ističu se mrka, plavičasta i ružičasta.

Lady with Ermine

The 100-dinar banknote is dated 30 November 1920. The preparation and production took a long time, as a result of which it was not released into circulation until 1 January 1925. The preparation of drawings and engravings, the procurement of paper and the printing process were all conducted by *Banque de France*, in Paris. The author of the drawing, G. Fraipont, and the engraver, E. Deloche, both of whom did the obverse, and Rita (or Hita) who did the reverse, all came from this bank.

This 100-dinar banknote was planned to initiate the withdrawal of:

- The 100-dinar banknote of the Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia from 1905, which was also printed in *Banque de France* up until the 100-dinar banknote from 1920 was released into circulation;
- The 100-dinar-crown banknotes (400 crowns) from 1919, the withdrawal of which started in 1929 and ended on 22 May 1934.

There is no reliable information about the amount of these banknotes printed. According to the data from the National Bank's Banknote Department as of 7 December 1928, 20 million banknotes were ordered in 1923, in the nominal value of 2 billion dinars, while 10 million and 30 million banknotes were ordered in 1927, in the total nominal value of 4 billion dinars. By the time the Banknote Department's information was released, 26,250,000 banknotes out of the ordered amount were either delivered or on their way to be. In Željko Stojanović's book *The National Banks's Banknotes*, it is estimated that there were 35 million ordered banknotes.

The 100-dinar banknote was withdrawn from circulation in the period from 1-10 July 1941.

It is necessary to point out that there were three types of this denomination in the permanent first edition:

- The first, which this text is about, with the main characteristics: title The National Bank of the Kingdom of SCS, watermark showing the head of Miloš Obrenović and the signatures of Governor Đorđe Vajfert and member of the Management Board Marko Stojanović;
- The second, dated 1 December 1929, released into circulation as of 21 January 1931, signed: The National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Governor Ignjat Bajloni and member of the Management Board Andrija Radović, with the watermark depicting the portrait of Miloš Obrenović;
- The third, dated 1 December 1929, released into circulation as of 1 November 1937, signed: The National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Governor Ignjat Bajloni and member of the Management Board Andrija Radović, with the watermark depicting the portrait of Aleksandar I Karađorđević.

The size of the drawing on both the obverse and reverse of the banknote is 156x80 mm, the paper is white and the text is written in Cyrillic script on the obverse and in Latin script on the reverse. The obverse shows a drawing of a woman with a laurel wreath on her head, a blue robe lined with ermine and a sword in her hand. The left side of the banknote shows a drawing of Belgrade, with a bordered text stating "Counterfeiting banknotes is punishable by

the regulations of the Criminal Code that defines those guilty of making counterfeit money". The obverse is printed in three colours, the bluish tones being dominant.

The reverse contains the watermark and opposing it is a drawing of a young man in folk costume leaning on a stick, with the state coat of arms. In the middle is a drawing of three sailboats at sea. The reverse is multi-coloured, with dark, bluish and pink colours standing out.

Sveti Đorđe i manastir Gračanica

Postoje dva tipa novčanica od 1000 dinara sa datumom 30. novembar 1920. Razlika među njima je u doštampanoj rozeti prečnika 75mm na novčanici tipa 2. Naime, zbog pojave falsifikata novčanice tipa 1 one su zamenjene sa istom novčanicom na kojoj je doštampana pomenuta rozeta. Zamena je obavljena nakon pregleda svih novčanica tipa 1 i ispravni primerci su potom zamenjeni novčanicom tipa 2.

U Godišnjem izveštaju Narodne banke za 1921. daje se objašnjenje da se izradi ove novčanice od 1000 dinara pristupilo radi zamene dinarsko-krunske novčanice od 1000 dinara (4000 kruna). Kako je ova hiljadarka puštena u opticaj 1923. godine, dinarsko-krunske novčanice od 1000 dinara povlačene su iz opticaa od 1929. do 1934. godine.

Kao i kod novčanica od 10 i 100 dinara iz 1920. priprema i ove od hiljadu dinara trajala je dugo, tačnije od 1920. do 1923. godine. U periodu od 26. novembra 1921. do 15. novembra 1927. godine naručena je izrada 10 miliona komada novčanica, a u 1930. još 2,5 miliona komada, od čega je isporučeno 2.347.676 komada. Izrada ove novčanice tipa 1 realizovana je u Banci Francuske u Parizu, a pretpostavlja se da je doštampavanje rozete na novčanici tipa 2 obavljeno u Zavodu za izradu novčanica Narodne banke Kraljevine Jugoslavije u Beogradu 1931. godine.

Hiljadarka bez rozete puštena je u opticaj 11. aprila 1923. godine. Njeno delimično povlačenje iz opticaa izvršeno je zamenom sa novčanicom sa rozetom (tip 2) u periodu od 21. decembra 1931. do kraja februara 1932. godine. Od 1. marta 1932. godine hiljadarka tipa 1 nije više bila obavezno sredstvo plaćanja, ali ih je Narodna banka i dalje zamenjivala puštanjem u opticaj novčanice tipa 2. Povlačenje hiljadarke sa rozetom započeto je 4. maja 1933. i trajalo do 4. maja 1936. godine.

Crtež na licu i naličju novčanice je 182x108mm u crvenoj, plavoj, žutoj i mrkoj boji. Vodotisak se nalazi na desnoj strani lica i na levoj strani naličja novčanice sa profilom Karađorđa. Tekst je na licu dat ćirilicom, a na naličju latinično.

Na levoj strani lica novčanice predstavljen je sv. Đorđe na konju koji kopljem ubija aždaju. Pored vodotiska je crtež manastira Gračanice koji se nalazi na Kosovu i Metohiji. Na desnoj strani je dvoglavi beli orao sa krunom i štitom na kome je grb Kraljevine SHS.

Na naličju novčanice nalaze se crteži: orača za plugom i volovima, Sarajeva, Ljubljane, Zagreba i Beograda. Novčanica tipa 2 na naličju ima rozetu prečnika 75mm produženu gore i dole trakom širine 35mm. Rozeta ima pet koncentričnih krugova, a u srednjem krugu je crtež glave Karađorđa. U drugom kružnom polju prečnika 34mm je tekst: Narodna banka Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Rozeta je u više vodoravno datih boja: žutoj, zelenoj, plavoj, ljubičastoj i crvenoj koje se prelivaju jedna u drugu.

Na novčanici su potpisi guvernera Đorđa Vajferta i člana Uprave Marka Stojanovića. Lice novčanice potpisuje autor G. Fraipont i graver Deloche.

Naličje prikazuje ime istog autora, ali je ime gravera izostavljeno.

Saint George and the Gračanica Monastery

There are two types of the 1000-dinar banknotes dated 30 November 1902. The difference is in the subsequently added rosette, 75mm in diameter, on the type 2 banknote. Namely, due to the appearance of counterfeit type 1 banknotes, they were replaced with the same banknotes with the added rosette. The replacement took place after examining all type 1 banknotes and replacing all valid ones with the type 2 banknotes.

The National Bank's Annual Report for 1921 explains that this 1000-dinar banknote was produced in order to replace the 1000-dinar-crown (4000 crown) banknote. As this 1000-dinar banknote was released into circulation in 1923, the 1000-dinar-crown banknotes were withdrawn from circulation in the period from 1929 to 1934.

Just like in the case of the 10- and 100-dinar banknotes, this banknote took a long time to prepare – from 1920 to 1923. In the period from 26 November 1921 until 15 November 1927, 10 million banknotes were ordered, while additional 2.5 million were ordered in 1930, 2,347,676 of which were delivered. The making of this type 1 banknote was conducted by *Banque de France*, in Paris, and it is assumed that the additional printing of the rosette on the type 2 banknote was done at the Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins of the National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, in Belgrade, in 1931.

The 1000-dinar banknote without the rosette was released into circulation as of 11 April 1923. Its partial withdrawal from circulation was achieved by exchanging it for the rosette (type 2) banknote in the period from 21 December 1931 until the end of February 1932. As of 1 March 1932, the type 1 banknote was no longer the legal tender, but the National Bank kept replacing them for type 2 banknotes. The withdrawal of the 1000-dinar rosette banknote started on 4 May 1933 and lasted until 4 May 1936.

The size of the drawing on the obverse and reverse is 182x108mm, and it is done in red, blue, yellow and brown colours. The watermark is on the right side of the obverse and the left side of the reverse, showing the profile of Karađorđe. The text on the obverse is in Cyrillic script, and in Latin script on the reverse.

The left side of the obverse shows Saint George on horseback, spearing a dragon. Next to the watermark is a drawing of the Gračanica monastery, located on Kosovo and Metohija. The right side shows a two-headed white eagle with a crown and shield showing the coat of arms of the Kingdom of SCS.

The reverse of the banknote shows the following drawings: a man ploughing with oxen, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, Zagreb and Belgrade. The type 2 banknote has a rosette, 75mm in diameter, on the reverse, with a 35mm wide strip extending above and below. The rosette has 5 concentric circles and the drawing of Karađorđe's

head in the middle. The second circle, 34mm in diameter, features the words: The National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The rosette is printed in several horizontal colours: yellow, green, blue, purple and red, fading into each other.

The banknotes were signed by the governor, Đorđe Vajfert, and the member of the Management Board, Marko Stojanović. The obverse was drawn by G. Fraipont and engraved by E. Deloche.

The reverse states the same author, but the engraver's name was omitted.

Bliznakinje

Lice novčanice od 100 dinara koja na sebi ima datum 30.12.1920. skoro da je istovetno sa licem novčanice koja nosi datum 5.1.1905. Obe su izrađene u Banci Francuske. Žorž Dival, francuski slikar, na novčanici iz 1905. naslikao je damu sa hermelinom i panoramu Beograda, gledano sa reke Save. Zbog svoje lepote ova novčanica je omiljena među numizmatičarima širom sveta. Nova, petnaest godina mlađa novčanica ima ponovljeni crtež Beograda i žene sa plaštom obrubljenim hermelinom, ali je plašt obogaćen, kao i prikazano voće, dok je slika parobroda modernizovana. Osnovna razlika na licu ovih novčanica nalazi se na vodotisku, budući da je na starijoj data Merkurova glava, a na mlađoj vodeni žig glave Miloša Obrenovića.

The Twins

The obverse of the 100-dinar banknote dated 30 December 1920 is nearly identical to the obverse of the banknote dated 5 January 1905. They were both made by *Banque de France*. Georges Duval, a French painter, drew the lady with ermine and the Belgrade panorama seen from the Sava river on the 1905 banknote. Due to its beauty, this banknote is a favourite among numismatists worldwide. The new, fifteen years younger banknote features the same drawing of Belgrade and the woman with a robe lined in ermine, but the robe was enriched and fruit was added, while the image of a steamboat was modernised. The main difference on the obverse sides of these banknotes is in their watermarks – the older one showed the head of Mercury and the younger had the watermark depicting the head of Miloš Obrenović.

Falsifikati

Prema podacima Narodne banke koji su objavljeni u Godišnjem izveštaju Banknotnog odeljenja o falsifikatima novčanica iz perioda od 1925 do 1940. godine, bilo je 18 registrovanih pokušaja falsifikata novčanice od 1000 dinara. Među najuspešnijima su:

- falsifikat iz 1931. godine koji se pojavio u Splitu, a kojih je najviše nađeno u Vardarskoj banovini. Istraga je pokazala da je naša emigracija iz Turske ubacila u zemlju ove novčanice, a da izrada potiče iz Italije, iz okoline Trsta.
- falsifikati iz 1932. koji su ubačeni u Sloveniju, a falsifikator je bio iz Suhog Dola.

Osim falsifikata izrađenih u blizini Trsta 1931. i onih izrađenih u Bilefendu, Nemačka 1920. godine, svi ostali su nastali u tadašnjoj Kraljevini SHS.

Counterfeits

Prema podacima Narodne banke koji su objavljeni u Godišnjem izveštaju Banknotnog odeljenja o falsifikatima novčanica iz perioda od 1925 do 1940. godine, bilo je 18 registrovanih pokušaja falsifikata novčanice od 1000 dinara. Među najuspešnijima su:

- The banknotes from 1931, from Split, the most of which were found in Vardar Banovina. Investigation showed that our emigration from Turkey slipped these banknotes into the country, and that they originated from Italy, near Trieste.
- The banknotes from 1932 which were slipped into Slovenia, while the person who counterfeited them was from Suhi Dol.

Aside from the counterfeit banknotes made near Trieste in 1931 and those made in Bielefeld, Germany, in 1920, all others were produced in the Kingdom of SCS.

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