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DVA SREBRNJAKA I TRI KOVNICE

Rezime

Prvi srebrni novčići Kraljevine SHS i Kraljevine Jugoslavije su 10 i 20 dinara na kojima se nalazi 1931. kao godina kovanja. Ovaj novac iskovan je u 32,5 miliona komada u ukupnoj nominalnoj vrednosti od 450 miliona dinara. U 20 miliona komada iskovan je novac od 10 dinara, a 20 dinara u 12,5 miliona komada. U Kraljevskoj kovnici u Londonu iskivano je 16 miliona komada srebrnjaka od 10 dinara, a u Pariskoj kovnici 4 miliona komada. U Kovnici AD u Beogradu iskivano je 12,5 miliona kovanica od 20 dinara. U opticaj su puštene 18. jula 1932. godine. Kovanice od 20 dinara povlaćene su iz opticaia od 16. avgusta 1939. do 16. avgusta 1940. godine, a kovanice od 10 dinara od 31. maja do 31. avgusta 1940. godine. Na licu novčića prikazan je profil kralja Aleksandra Karađorđevića, a na naličju grb Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Kovanica od 10 dinara teška je 7g i ima prečnik od 25mm, dok je kovanica od 20 dinara teška 14g i ima prečnik od 31mm.

Ključne reči: kovanica, srebrni novac, 10 dinara, 20 dinara, opticaj, Kralj Aleksandar Karađorđević, Kraljevina Jugoslavija, Kraljevska kovnica London, Pariska kovnica, Kovnica AD Beograd, Zakon o kovanju srebrnog novca od 10 i 20 dinara

JEL: N14

Srebrni novac od 10 dinara iz
1931. godine - lice

The 10-dinar coin from 1931
- obverse

TWO SILVER COINS AND THREE MINTS

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Summary

The first silver coins of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia were the 10- and 20-dinar coins minted in 1931. A total of 32.5 million of these coins were produced, in the nominal value of 450 million dinars. Out of those, 20 million coins were the 10-dinar coins, while 12.5 million pieces of the 20-dinar coins were made. The Royal Mint in London produced 16 million silver 10-dinar coins, while the Paris Mint made 4 million coins. The Kovnica a.d. Belgrade mint produced 12.5 million 20-dinar coins. These coins were released into circulation on 18 July 1932. The 20-dinar coins were steadily withdrawn from circulation starting from 16 August 1939 until 16 August 1940, while the 10-dinar coins were withdrawn in the period from 31 May – 31 August 1940. The obverse of the coins features the profile of King Aleksandar Karađorđević, while the reverse shows the national coat of arms of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The 10-dinar coins weigh 7g and have a diameter of 25mm, while the 20-dinar coins weigh 14g, with a diameter of 31mm.

Keywords: coin, silver coins, 10 dinars, 20 dinars, circulation, King Aleksandar Karađorđević, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the Royal Mint London, the Paris Mint, Kovnica a.d. Belgrade, the Law on Minting 10- and 20-Dinar Silver Coins

JEL: N14

Srebrni novac od 10 dinara iz
1931. godine - naličje

The 10-dinar coin from 1931
- reverse

Iako ne postoje originalna dokumenta o tome gde su iskovani srebrnjaci od 10 i 20 dinara, ipak se, zahvaljujući usaglašenim mišljenjima iznetim u brojnim katalozima novca, može pouzdano tvrditi da su ih kovali tri kovnice: Kraljevska kovnica u Londonu, Pariska kovnica i Kovnica AD u Beogradu. Ovaj novac, koji na sebi nosi 1931. kao godinu kovanja, prvi je srebrni novac Kraljevine SHS i Kraljevine Jugoslavije.

Zakon o kovanju srebrnog novca od 10 i 20 dinara donet je 28. novembra 1931. godine. Po ovom zakonu ministar finansija bio je ovlašćen da može zaključiti ugovor sa jednom ili više kovnica sa najpovoljnijom ponudom. Predviđeno je da ovaj novac državnog izdanja bude iskovan u 32,5 miliona komada (10 dinara u 20 miliona komada i 20 dinara u 12,5 miliona komada) u ukupnoj nominalnoj vrednosti od 450 miliona dinara. Zakonom su, takođe, precizirani: težina, sadržina srebra u leguri, tolerancija u težini srebra, veličina i opis ovih srebrnjaka.

Ministar finansija bio je po Zakonu obavezan da pored srebra odredi ostatak sadržine legure i da potrebno srebro nabavi kod Narodne banke, od stanovništva otkupom starog srebrnog novca po tržišnoj ceni ili, ako bude potrebno, kupovinom u inostranstvu.

Koliko je planirano, toliko je i iskovano: u Kraljevskoj kovnici u Londonu 16 miliona komada kovanica od 10 dinara, a u Pariskoj kovnici ukupno 4 miliona komada. Srebrnjak od 20 dinara iskovan je u 12,5 miliona komada u Kovnici AD u Beogradu.

Kovnica AD Beograd

O Kovnici AD, za razliku od kovnica u Londonu i Parizu, relativno se malo zna. Poznato je da je kovala dukate za Kraljevinu Jugoslaviju i još neke cirkularne kovanice. Bila je privatna kovnica porodice, odnosno braće, Bošković. Nema pouzdanih podataka kako je prestala da postoji ova beogradska kovnica. Nepotvrđeni izvori navode da se ugasila zbog finansijskih problema ili da je stradala u bombardovanju 6. aprila 1941. godine.

Kraljevska kovnica u Londonu

Kraljevska kovnica je 1986. godine proslavila 11 vekova postojanja. Prvi pisani trag o Kraljevskoj kovnici nalazimo u dokumentima koji datiraju iz 1279-1281. godine u kojima se pominje izgradnja zgrade kovnice u Londonu. Njen najpoznatiji upravnik bio je slavni fizičar Isak Njutn (1642-1727). Na ovom mestu bio je 28

Kraljevska kovnica u Londonu / The Royal Mint in London

godina, sve do svoje smrti. Njutn je u Kovnicu došao u veoma nepovoljnom trenutku kada je Engleska bila pred ekonomskim kolapsom, između ostalog i zbog nezakonitih radnji sa kovanim novcem. Naime, više od 20% kovanica bilo je krivotvoreno, a tek polovina preostalih imala je ispravnu težinu. Sve svoje sposobnosti i autoritet Njutn je usmerio na kažnjavanje onih koji su oštećivali zlatnike i srebrnjake i tako ih obezvređivali, kao i one koji su krivotvorili kovanice. Funtu sterlinga prebacio je iz srebrnog u zlatni standard, stvarajući vezu između zlatnog i srebrnog penija po osnovu zakona kraljice Ane. To su bile značajne reforme koje su donele stabilnost engleskoj ekonomiji. Zbog ovih rezultata u radu Njutn je 1705. godine dobio titulu sera.

Pariska kovnica

Pariska kovnica je jedna od najstarijih ustanova u Francuskoj. Osnovana je 864. godine po nalogu francuskog kralja Karla II Ćelavog (823-877) i od tada je, kao i danas, kovnica državne valute,

Although there are no original documents confirming where the 10- and 20-dinar silver coins were minted, the consolidated opinions from various money catalogues can still justifiably confirm that they were produced in three mints: the Royal Mint in London, the Paris Mint and Kovnica a.d. Belgrade. These coins, bearing the year 1931 as the year of minting, were the first silver coins of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

The Law on Minting 10- and 20-Dinar Silver Coins was adopted on 28 November 1931. In accordance with this Law, the Minister of Finance was authorised to conclude a contract with one or more mints with the best offer. This state issued money was planned to be minted in 32.5 pieces (20 million 10-dinar coins and 12.5 million 20-dinar coins) in the total nominal value of 450 million dinars. The Law also stipulated: the mass, silver content in the alloy, tolerance in the silver's mass, size and description of the silver coins.

The Minister of Finance was required by the Law to determine the remaining content of the alloy, aside from the silver, and to procure the silver from the National Bank, by buying out old silver from the citizens at the market price, or, if necessary, by purchasing it from abroad.

Pariska kovnica / The Paris Mint

The planned amount of coins was minted: 16 million 10-dinar coins in the Royal Mint in London, and a total of 4 million coins in the Paris Mint. The Kovnica a.d. Belgrade mint produced 12.5 million 20-dinar silver coins.

Kovnica a.d. Belgrade

Unlike the mints in London and Paris, not much is known about this mint. We know that it minted golden coins for the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and some other coins in circulation. It was the family mint of the Bošković brothers. There is no reliable information on how this Belgrade mint ceased to exist. Unconfirmed sources state that it was shut down due to financial difficulties, or that it was demolished during the bombing of Belgrade on 6 April 1941.

The Royal Mint in London

In 1986, the Royal Mint celebrated 11 centuries since its establishment. The first written evidence of the Royal Mint was found in documents dated 1279-1281, which mention the construction of the mint's building in London. Its most famous warden was the famous physicist Isaac Newton (1642-1712). He spent 28 years at that position, until he passed away. Newton came to the mint at a highly inopportune time, while England was facing an economic collapse, among other things, due to illegal proceeding with coins. Namely, over 20% of all coins were forgeries, and only a half of all coins had the correct mass. Newton directed all his capabilities and authority into punishing those who clipped golden and silver coins, thus leading to their loss in value, as well as those who forged coins. He changed the pound sterling from the gold to the silver standard, creating a link between the golden and silver penny, based on the law of Queen Anne. These were the significant reform that brought stability to the English economy. Due to these results, Newton was knighted in 1705.

The Paris Mint

The Paris Mint (Monnaie de Paris) is one of the oldest institutions in France. It was established in 864, at the order of King Charles

ali i valuta drugih država, pojedinih kovanica Evropske unije, prigodnih novčića, medalja, nakita i drugih umetničkih proizvoda. Svake godine proizvede više od milijardu kovanica, a oko 20% dobiti dolazi od proizvodnje nakita i kolekcionarskih kovanica. Usluge Pariske kovnice koristila je i Kraljevina Jugoslavija. Međutim, Kraljevina SHS i Kraljevina Jugoslavija u većoj meri su koristile usluge Banke Francuske za izradu papirnatih novčanica.

Iz opticaja povučene 1940. godine

Do kraja 1932. godine Narodnoj banci, kako stoji u njenom godišnjem izveštaju, predato je srebrnjaka u nominalnoj vrednosti od 419.200.000 dinara, a do 5. avgusta 1933. godine srebrnjaka u nominalnoj vrednosti još 30.800.000 dinara. U opticaj ih je pustio Ministar finansija 18. jula 1932. godine preko Narodne banke. Kovanice od 20 dinara povlaćene su iz opticaja od 16. avgusta 1939. do 16. avgusta 1940. godine, a od 10 dinara od 31. maja do 31. avgusta 1940. godine.

Osnovne karakteristike

Zajednički elementi oba srebrnjaka su:

- Lice: reljefni profil kralja Aleksandra Karađorđevića, latinični ispis oko lika: ALEKSANDAR I KRALJ JUGOSLAVIJE i po ivici kovanica krug tačkica;
- Naličje: grb Kraljevine Jugoslavije, godina izdanja - levo od grba cifra 19 a desno 31, ispod je oznaka nominalne vrednosti 10 ili 20 i reč latinicom DINARA a po ivici krug tačkica;
- Obodi kovanica su nareckani;
- Sastav legure: srebro 50%, bakar 40%, nikl 5% i cink 5%.

Elementi koji ih razlikuju:

- Težina: 7g (kovanica od 10 dinara) i 14g (kovanica od 20 dinara);
- Prečnik: 25mm (kovanica od 10 dinara) i 31mm (kovanica od 20 dinara);
- Dozvoljena odstupanja: sadržina srebra $\pm 5\%$, u težini $\pm 2\%$ za kovanicu od 10 dinara; sadržina srebra $\pm 5\%$, u težini $\pm 1\%$ za kovanicu od 20 dinara.

Srebrni novac od 20 dinara iz
1931. godine - lice

The 20-dinar coin from 1931
- obverse

Main Characteristics

The identical elements of both silver coins:

- Obverse: relief profile of King Aleksandar Karađorđević, the script in Latin alphabet around the profile: ALEKSANDAR I KRALJ JUGOSLAVIJE, and a circle of dots around the edge of the coin;
- Reverse: the national coat of arms of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the year of issue – the number 19 left of the coat of arms and the number 31 on the right, below is the nominal value of 10 or 20 and the word DINARA, with a circle of dots around the edge;
- The edges of the coins are grooved;
- The components of the alloy: silver 50%, copper 40%, nickel 5% and zinc 5%.

The differing elements:

- Mass: 7g (10-dinar coin) and 14g (20-dinar coin);
- Diameter: 25mm (10-dinar coin) and 31mm (20-dinar coin);
- Tolerances: silver content $\pm 5\%$, mass $\pm 2\%$ for 10-dinar coins; silver content $\pm 5\%$, mass $\pm 1\%$ for 20-dinar coins.

II the Bald (823-877), and it has since been producing the national currency, as well as currencies from other countries, certain EU coins, commemorative coins, medals, jewellery and other art. Each year, over a billion coins is minted there, and about 20% of its revenue comes from the production of jewellery and collector coins. The Kingdom of Yugoslavia also used the services of the Paris Mint. However, the Kingdom of SCS and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia mostly used the services of the Banque de France to produce banknotes.

Withdrawn from Circulation in 1940

As is stated in its annual report, the National Bank had received silver coins in the nominal value of 419,200,000 dinars, by the end of 1932, and by 5 August 1933 it had received 30,800,000 dinars worth of silver coins. They were released into circulation via the National Bank by the Minister of Finance on 18 July 1932. The 20-dinar coins were withdrawn from circulation in period from 16 August 1939 until 16 August 1940, while the 10-dinar coins were withdrawn between 31 May and 31 August 1940.

Srebrni novac od 20 dinara iz
1931. godine - naličje

The 20-dinar coin from 1931
- reverse

Zlatnici iz 1931. godine

1931, kao i u narednim godinama, kovani su prigodni zlatnici: jednostruki i četverostruki dukati. Međutim, oni se ne smatraju domaćom valutom jer je novčana jedinica Kraljevine Jugoslavije bila dinar. U Pravilniku o kovanju dukata sa likovima kralja Aleksandra i kraljice Marije Karađorđević i puštanju tih dukata u promet, u stavu 2. člana 4, kaže se da „dukati nisu novac već roba“.

Jednostruki dukati su imali na licu portret kralja Aleksandra I Karađorđevića, a na naličju državni grb. Osnovne karakteristike: sastav 96,61% Au i 1,39% Cu, prečnik 19,75 mm, masa 3,49g, obod nazupčen.

Četverostruki dukat je imao na licu portrete kralja Aleksandra i kraljice Marije Karađorđević, a na naličju državni grb. Osnovne karakteristike su: sastav 98,61% Au i 1,39% Cu, prečnik 39,5mm, masa 13,96g, obod nazupčen.

Budući da dukati nisu novac već roba, na njih su stavljane državne oznake - žigovi koji garantuju čistoću zlata: klas, ptice i mač. Jednostruki dukati sa likom kralja Aleksandra iz 1931. godine imali su emisiju od 150 000 i 50 000 komada, iz 1932. godine od 70 000 komada, iz 1933. godine od 40 000 komada i iz 1934. godine od 4000 komada. Autori svih ovih dukata različitih godišta su: Richard Placht i Josept Prinz..

The Golden Coins from 1931

In 1931, as well as in the following years, commemorative golden coins were minted: single and quadruple ducats. However, these coins were not considered as national currency, since the monetary unit of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was the dinar. In the Rulebook on the minting of ducats with the images of King Aleksandar and Queen Marija Karađorđević and their release in circulation, it is stipulated in Article 4 Paragraph 2 that “ducats are not money, but goods”.

The single ducats feature the portrait of King Aleksandar I Karađorđević on the obverse, and the national coat of arms of the reverse. The main characteristics are: composition 98.61% Au and 1.39% Cu, diameter 39.5mm, mass 13.96g, grooved edge.

Seeing how the ducats were not currency, but goods, they featured state markings – marks guaranteeing the purity of gold: wheat, birds and a sword. The single ducats with the portrait of King Aleksandar from 1931 were emitted in series of 150,000 and 50,000 coins, the ducats from 1932 in 70,000 coins, the ducats from 1933 in 40,000 coins and those from 1934 had 4,000 coins emitted. The authors of all these ducats from different years were: Richard Placht and Josept Prinz.

Dvoglavi orao

Orao kao simbol snage, hrabrosti i pobjede javlja se već od 6. veka stare ere na kovanicama Makedonije, Grčke i Rima, u provincijama i kolonijama, odnosno u čitavom antičkom svetu. Na njima je orao prikazan kao atribut vrhovnog boga grčko-rimskog panteona Zeusa ili Jupitera. Ova simbolika zadržala se kroz srednji vek, do modernih vremena, u obliku dvoglavog orla. Danas je on zastupljen u heraldici i numizmatici mnogih zemalja u svetu, kao simbol suverenosti i državnosti.

Već polovinom 8. veka dvoglavi orao se kod nas javlja pod vizantijskim uticajem na svečanoj odeći vladara iz dinastije Nemanjića. Osim na odeći, ovaj simbol nalazimo i na drugim predmetima: pečatima, prstenju, srebrnom posuđu, ali i na novcu. Prema podacima iz 10. i 12. veka dvoglavi orlovi su prihvaćeni kod nosilaca visokih titula, koje su nekim srpskim vladarima podelili vizantijski carevi. Orlovi su u Srbiji u prvo vreme prihvaćeni više kao oznaka pojedinog dvorskog dostojanstva i nisu označavali ničiji lični grb. U vreme cara Dušana često se pojavljuju na odeći, nakitu i ostalim predmetima. Verovatno je polovinom 14. veka Zapad smatrao da je dvoglavi orao grb Nemanjića. Dvoglavog orla koristili su brojni despoti na svojim kovanicama: Jovan Oliver, Jovan Uglješa, Stefan Lazarević i Đurađ Branković.

The Double-Headed Eagle

The eagle has appeared as a symbol of strength, courage and victory since the 6th century BC, on the coins from Macedonia, Greece and Rome, in the provinces and the colonies, i.e. throughout the ancient world. On those coins, the eagle is shown as a representation of the supreme god of the Greco-Roman pantheon Zeus or Jupiter. This symbolism persisted throughout the middle ages, until the modern times, in the form of the double-headed eagle. Today, this symbol is present in the heraldry and numismatics of many countries in the world, where it represents sovereignty and statehood.

In the mid-8th century, a double-headed eagle appeared in our country under Byzantine influence, on the ceremonial clothing of rulers from the Nemanjić dynasty. In addition to clothing, this symbol is found on other items: seals, rings, silverware, but also on money. According to data from the 10th and 12th centuries, double-headed eagles were accepted by Serbian rulers who received high titles from Byzantine emperors. At first, eagles were accepted in Serbia more as a mark of individual court dignity and were not present on anyone's personal coat of arms. During the reign of Emperor Dušan, it often appeared on clothes, jewellery and other objects. Probably in the mid-14th century, the West considered the double-headed eagle to be the coat of arms of the Nemanjić dynasty. The double-headed eagle was used by numerous despots on their coins: Jovan Oliver, Jovan Uglješa, Stefan Lazarević and Đurađ Branković.

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