Otkupom starog srebrnog novca do novih kovanica od 50 dinara

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Rezime: Zakon o kovanju srebrnog novca, donet 14.8.1932. godine, precizno je određivao količinu, tehničke parametre i izgled buduće kovanice od 50 dinara. Kako bi se obezbedilo 190 tona potrebnog srebra za kovanje ovog novca, ministar finansija i Ministarstvo finansija bili su prinuđeni da u kratkom periodu izdaju tri rešenja koja su se odnosila na cenu i listu srpskih i stranih predratnih kovanica od srebra predviđenih za otkup. U Kraljevskoj kovnici u Londonu, iskovano je 5,5 miliona komada ovog srebrnjaka, a isto toliko je iskovano i u Kovnici AD u Beogradu. Graver aversa je Ričard Plaht (Richard Placht), a reversa Jozef Princ (Josef Prinz). Težina kovanice je 23g, sa prečnikom od 36mm. Na aversu je profil kralja Jugoslavije, Aleksandra I, kao i godina 1932. Na reversu je grb Kraljevine Jugoslavije i njegova nominalna vrednost. Po obodu je utisnut natpis: „Bog čuva Jugoslaviju“. Kovanica je puštena u opticaj 23.1.1933. godine, a povučena u periodu od 16.8.1939. do 16.2.1940. godine.

Ključne reči: 50 dinara, srebrni novac, kovanje, ministar finansija, Ministarstvo finansija, Kraljevska kovnica, Kralj Aleksandar I, grb, Kraljevina Jugoslavija.

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Pripreme za izradu kovanice od 50 dinara u srebru koja na sebi ima utisnutu 1932. godinu bile su već unapred trasirane zahvaljujući Zakonu o kovanju srebrnog novca. Ovaj Zakon, donet 14. avgusta 1932. godine na Bledu, precizno je određivao količinu, tehničke parametre i izgled kovanice od 50 dinara. I pored toga, Ministarstvo i ministar finansija su, u periodu pripreme za izradu ovog novca, morali da donesu tri rešenja kako bi se, sa uspehom, obezbedilo 190 tona srebra koje je potrebno za njegovo kovanje.

Pomenutim Zakonom, ministar finansija je bio ovlašćen da: odredi ostatak sadržine legure (pored propisanog učešća srebra od 750/1000), zaključi ugovor o kovanju i da srebro nabavi od stanovništva u zemlji i inostranstvu. Ministar finansija, Milorad Đorđević, rešenjem koje je objavljeno 31. avgusta 1932. godine, nalaže Narodnoj banci da počne sa otkupom predratnog srpskog novca od 1 dinara po ceni od 2,50 dinara po komadu. Novim rešenjem Ministarstva finansija od 2. septembra 1932. godine omogućava se Narodnoj banci da otkupljuje i drugi predratni srpski, ali i inostrani srebrni novac. Za srpski predratni srebrni novac ponuđeno je, po komadu: za 5 dinara – 13,40 dinara; za 2 dinara – 5 dinara; za 1 dinar – 2,50 dinara i za 50 para – 1,25 dinara. Na listi otkupa, po istim cenama, nalazile su se i sledeće inostrane predratne kovanice od srebra: francuski franak, italijanska lira, rumunski lej, bugarski lev, grčka drahma, austro-ugarska kruna, austrijska forinta, talir Marije Terezije, crnogorski perper, nemačka marka i ruska rublja iskovana pre i posle 1886. godine. Zbog slabog odziva stanovništva, ministar finansija donosi još jedno, treće rešenje kojim se cena kupovine ovih kovanica povećava za 20% uz proširenje liste za otkup predratnog turskog srebrnog novca - medžedije i groša. Povećanje cene otkupa srebrnih kovanica omogućilo je planiranu nabavku srebra. Ministar finansija tek tada donosi četvrto rešenje, koje je objavljeno 17. juna 1933. godine, u kome nalaže Narodnoj banci da obustavi dalju kupovinu srebrnog novca.

Brojni domaći i strani autori kataloga novca smatraju da je u Kraljevskoj kovnici u Londonu, bez kovničke oznake, iskovano 5,5 miliona komada srebrnog novca od 50 dinara i da je isto toliko iskovano u Beogradu, sa natpisom Kovanica AD na aversu, ispod lika kralja Aleksandra Karađorđevića. Svih 11 miliona komada srebrnjaka primljeno je u Narodnu banku 5. avgusta 1933. godine. Rashodi nastali prilikom otkupa srebra, izrade pločica od legura srebra i bakra, izrade modela i alata za kovanje, pakovanja, prepakivanja, transporta i osiguranja teretili su državni budžet. Zbog toga je u korist budžeta uplaćen ukupni prihod, odnosno nominalna vrednost iskovanog novca.

Kao što je već istaknuto, Zakonom iz 1932. godine precizirana je količina kovanica od 50 dinara u srebru, kao i njihovi tehnički parametri i izgled. Težina kovanice je 23g sa tolerancijom od $\pm 2\%$ i sa prečnikom od 36mm. Sadržaj legure je 75/1000 srebro i 250/1000 bakar.

Na aversu je reljefni profil kralja, a unaokolo natpis „ALEKSANDAR I KRALJ JUGOSLAVIJE“. Po ivici novčića je krug od tačkica. Na reversu je grb Kraljevine Jugoslavije, sa leve strane brojevi 1 i 9, a sa desne 3 i 2, što predstavlja godinu kovanja. Ispod grba je data njegova nominalna vrednost: 50 dinara. Po obodu je utisnut natpis: „Bog čuva Jugoslaviju“. Postoje dva tipa ovih kovanica po

načinu kako se čita ovaj natpis. Naime, kod prvog tipa obodni natpis se čita sa lica, a kod drugog tipa sa naličja novca.

Graver aversa bio je Ričard Plaht (4.1.1880, Hrastava, Češka – 2.2.1962, Beč, Austrija) koji je akademiju likovnih umetnosti započeo u Pragu, a završio u Beču. Bio je dugogodišnji graver u Kovnici u Beču gde se zaposlio 1904. godine. Uglavnom je radio na portretima kovanica, značaka i medalja. Graver reversa bio je Jozef Princ, austrijski vajar poznat po izradi medalja i metalnog novca. Pre ove kovanice od srebra uradio je i avers za 5, 10 i 25 para Kraljevine SHS koje na sebi nose godinu 1920.

Kovanice od 50 dinara u srebru Narodna banka je puštala u opticaj sukcesivno od 23. januara 1933. godine. Njihovo povlačenje odvijalo se od 16. avgusta 1939. do 16. februara 1940. godine, pri čemu su zamenjivane za novoiskovan novac. Njihova zamena kod Narodne banke i drugih državnih ustanova omogućena je još šest meseci nakon ovog roka.

Graveri

Papirni i kovani novac, osim svoje osnovne funkcije, čine nezaobilazni deo istorije, kulture i umetnosti vremena i zemalja u kojem su nastajali. Izrada novca je dugotrajan proces koji počinje skicom grafičara ili slikara, koja potom mora biti usvojena kao idejno rešenje od strane nadležnih institucija države. Nakon toga, u procesu izrade, neophodno je da se ispune i svi ostali zahtevi koji podrazumevaju sadržaj i poruku novčanice, kao i stapanje umetničkog dela sa svim elementima sigurnosti i zaštite. Ovo se, u najvećoj meri, odnosi na izradu papirnog novca, ali se na isti način tretira i izrada metalnog novca.

Kod papirnih novčanica Kraljevine SHS i Kraljevine Jugoslavije najčešće srećemo oznake FEC - izradio i SC - rezao, gde su data i imena nosilaca njihovih likovnih rešenja. To su bili poznati umetnici i graveri koji su radili ili sarađivali sa institucijama u kojima su se izrađivale domaće i strane novčanice.

Kod pojedinih domaćih kovanica nalazimo imena gravera. Primera radi, 50 para, 1 i 2 dinara i zlatnik od 20 dinara iz 1925. godine na licu imaju ispisano ime A. Patey. Na ostalim kovanicama u periodu od nastanka Kraljevine SHS do 1932. godine (za vreme Kraljevine Jugoslavije) ne nalazimo imena gravera, ali su na osnovu pouzdanih izvora ona ipak poznata. Oni su, takođe, u zemljama za koje su obavljali graverske poslove bili cenjeni umetnici:

- Jozef Princ, graver aversa na kovanicama od 5, 10 i 25 para iz 1920. godine i reversa na 50 dinara iz 1932. godine;
- Adolf Hofman, graver reversa na kovanicama od 5, 10 i 25 para iz 1920. godine;
- Ogust Patej (Auguste Patey), graver kovanica od 50 para, 1 i 2 dinara i zlatnika od 20 dinara iz 1925. godine;
- Persi Metkaf (Percy Matcalfe), graver kovanice od 10 i 20 dinara iz 1931. godine;
- Ričard Plaht (Richard Placht), graver aversa kovanice od 50 dinara iz 1932. godine.

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Redeeming Old Silver Coins for the Purpose of Minting New 50-Dinar Coins

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Summary: The Law on Minting Silver Coins, adopted on 14 August 1932, specifically defined the quantity, technical parameters and appearance of the future 50-dinar coin. In order to secure the 190 tonnes of silver needed for minting these coins, the Minister of Finance and the Ministry of Finance were forced to produce three decisions in a short time frame, pertaining to the prices and lists of Serbian and foreign pre-war silver coins which were meant to be redeemed. The Royal Mint in London made 5.5 million pieces of this silver coin, while the same quantity was minted in the Belgrade mint Kovnica AD. The engraver of the obverse was Richard Placht, while the reverse was engraved by Josef Prinz. The coin weighs 23g, with a diameter of 36mm. The obverse features the profile of Aleksandar I, the King of Yugoslavia, and the year 1932. The reverse shows the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the coin's nominal value. The rim is engraved with the inscription: "God Save Yugoslavia". The coins were released into circulation on 23 January 1933, and they were withdrawn in the period from 16 August 1939 to 16 February 1940.

Keywords: 50 dinars, silver coins, minting, the Minister of Finance, the Ministry of Finance, the Royal Mint, King Aleksandar I, coat of arms, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

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The preparations for the minting of silver coins bearing the year 1932 were outlined in advance by the Law on Minting Silver Money. This Law, adopted on 14 August 1932, in Bled, precisely defined the quantity, technical parameters and the appearance of the 50-dinar coin. Nonetheless, the Ministry and the Minister of Finance had to pass three decisions during the coins' production process, in order to successfully secure the 190 tonnes of silver necessary for the minting of the coins.

The Aforementioned Law authorised the Minister of Finance to: define the remaining contents of the alloy (aside from the already defined share of silver set to 750/1000), conclude an agreement on the minting, and to procure the silver from citizens in the country and abroad. Mr Milorad Đorđević, Minister of Finance, passed a decision published on 31 August 1932, ordering the National Bank to begin redeeming Serbian pre-war 1-dinar coins, at a price of 2.50 dinars per coin. A new decision of the Ministry of Finance from 2 September 1932 enabled the National Bank to redeem other pre-war silver coins, both Serbian and foreign. For Serbian pre-war silver coins, the following amounts were offered, per piece: for a 5-dinar coin – 13.40 dinars; for a 2-dinar coin – 5 dinars; for a 1-dinar coin – 2.50 dinars and for a 50-para coin – 1.25 dinars. The redemption list also featured the following foreign pre-war silver coins, at the same prices: French franc, Italian lira, Romanian leu, Bulgarian lev, Greek drachma, Austro-Hungarian crown, Austrian forint, Maria Theresa's thaler, Montenegrin perper, German mark and Russian rouble minted before or after 1886. Due to insufficient response, the Minister of Finance adopted a third decision, as well, increasing the redemption value of these coins by 20%, while also expanding the list with Turkish pre-war silver coins – medžidija and groschen. Increasing the redemption value of silver coins enabled the planned procurement of silver. Only then did the Minister of Finance pass the fourth decision, published on 17 June 1933, ordering the National Bank to cease the redemption of silver coins.

Many local and foreign coin catalogue authors believe that the Royal Mint in London produced 5.5 million pieces of 50-dinar silver coins with no minting mark, while the same number of these coins was minted in Belgrade, bearing the inscription Kovnica AD below the profile of king Aleksandar Karađorđević. All 11 million silver coins were received by the National Bank on 5 August 1933. The expenses originating from the redemption of silver, the making of silver and copper alloy plates, models and minting tools, packaging, repackaging, transportation and insurance burdened the state budget. Hence, total revenue, i.e. the nominal value of the minted coins, was paid to the budget.

As was already pointed out, the Law from 1932 defined the number of 50-dinar silver coins, and their technical parameters and appearance. A coin's weight is 23g, with a $\pm 2\%$ tolerance and a diameter of 36mm. The structure of the alloy is 17/1000 silver and 250/1000 copper.

The obverse features a relief profile of the king, circled by the inscription "ALEKSANDAR I KING OF YUGOSLAVIA". The rim of the coin features a circle of dots. The reverse bears the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, with the numerals 1 and 9 on the left side, and 3 and 2 on the right, signifying the year of minting. Below the coat of arms is the coin's nominal value: 50 dinars. The edge of the coin is engraved with the inscription: "God Save Yugoslavia".

There are two types of coins, differing in the way this inscription is read. Namely, on the first type the inscription can be read from the obverse side, while the inscription on the other type can be read from the reverse side.

The engraver of the obverse was Richard Placht (4.1.1880, Chrastava, Czech Republic – 2.2.1962, Vienna, Austria), who started studying at the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague, and finished his studies in Vienna. For many years he was an engraver at the mint in Vienna where he had started working in 1904. He mostly made portraits for coins, badges and medals. The engraver of the reverse was Josef Prinz, an Austrian sculptor famous for making medals and coins. Before working on this silver coin, he made the reverse of the 5-, 10- and 25-para coins of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes bearing the year 1920.

The 50-dinar silver coins were successively released into circulation by the National Bank, in the period starting from 23 January 1933. Their withdrawal was taking place between 16 August 1939 and 16 February 1940. These coins could still be replaced at the National Bank and other state institutions for an additional six months after the expiration of this deadline.

The Engravers

Banknotes and coins, beside their basic function, also signify an important part of the contemporary history, culture and art of the countries where they were created. The production of money is a time-consuming process which begins with a sketch of an engraver or painter, which then needs to be approved as a solution by the competent state institutions. Then, during the production process, all other requirements need to be fulfilled regarding the structure and message of the banknote or coin, as well as the integration of the art piece with all security and protection elements. This largely pertains to the production of banknotes, but the minting process is treated in the same manner.

When it comes to the banknotes produced in the Kingdom of SCS and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, we often come across the abbreviations FEC – made by and SC – cut by, where the names of the people who made the art are also given. These were famous artists and engravers who worked or cooperated with the institutions that produced domestic or foreign banknotes.

Certain coins feature the names of their engravers. For example, the 50-para coins, 1- and 2-dinar coins and the 20-dinar gold coin from 1925 bear the name A. Patey on the obverse. Other coins made from the founding of the Kingdom of SCS until 1932 (during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) do not feature the names of their engravers, but they are still known, based on reliable sources. These engravers were, also, respected artists in the countries where they worked:

- Josef Prinz, engraver of the obverse of the 5-, 10- and 25-para coins from 1920, and the reverse of the 50-dinar coin from 1932;
- Adolf Hoffman, engraver of the reverse of the 5-, 10- and 25-para coins from 1920;
- Auguste Patey, engraver of the 50-para, 1- and 2-dinar coins and the 20-dinar gold coin from 1925;
- Percy Matcalfe, engraver of the 10- and 20-dinar coins from 1931;
- Richard Placht, engraver of the obverse of the 50-dinar coin from 1932.

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