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ZLATNIK KRALJA ALEKSANDRA I KARAĐORĐEVIĆA

Rezime

Zlatnik od 20 dinara sa likom kralja Aleksandra I Karađorđevića iskovan je u državnoj Pariskoj kovnici 1927. godine. Iako je propisano da bude zakonsko sredstvo plaćanja nije pušten u opticaj na uobičajen način već se jedino mogao kupiti u Narodnoj banci za vrednost drugog zlatnog novca. Prema izveštaju Narodne banke iz 1926. godine i u brojnim katalogima navodi se da je iskovano milion komada zlatnika, tačno koliko je i planirano, dok se u katalogu D. Jovanovića iz 1970. nalazi podatak da je iskovano mnogo manje. Zlatnik ima utisnutu 1925. godinu, sastav mu je 900% zlata i 100% bakra, težak je 6,45161 gr, i sa prečnikom od 21mm. Povučen je iz optičaja 28.6.1931. godine.

Ključne reči: zlatnik, 20 dinara, kralj, Aleksandar I Karađorđević, Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, 1925. godina, 1927. g. comodina, 1931. godina, državna Pariska kovnica

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GOLDEN COIN OF KING ALEKSANDAR I KARAĐORĐEVIĆ

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Summary

The 20-dinar golden coin bearing the image of King Aleksandar I Karađorđević was minted at the Paris Mint in 1927. Although it was declared as legal tender, it was not released into circulation in the usual way and it could only be purchased at the National Bank at the value of other golden coins. According to a report from the National Bank from 1926 and many catalogues, one million golden coins were minted, as was planned, but a catalogue by D. Jovanović from 1970 states that significantly fewer coins were minted. The coins are imprinted with the year 1925; their structure is 900% gold and 100% copper, and each weighs 6.45161g, with a diameter of 21mm. They were withdrawn from circulation as of 28.6.1931.

Keywords: golden coin, 20 dinars, king, Aleksandar I Karađorđević, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, National Bank, Paris Mint

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Zlatnici hiljadama godina služe kao legitimno sredstvo plaćanja u svetu. Ako imaju minimalno 90 % uдела zlata zlatnici se smatraju investicijskim zlatom koje se može kupiti ili prodati uz relativno nisku razliku između kupovne i prodajne cene, poput investicijskih zlatnih poluga. Zbog toga se i smatra idealnim sredstvom čuvanja vrednosti uloženoг kapitala.

Priče o zlatnicim kroz istoriju, od krezovih kovanica do ovih koji se danas proizvode, interesantne su i pobuđuju pažnju ne samo istoričara i numizmatičara. Tako na primer, sedamdesetih godina prošlog veka najpopularniji zlatnik na svetu bio je južnoafrički krugerrand, koji je sadržao 1 uncu čistog zlata. U 1978. godini ovih zlatnika je proizvedeno 6 miliona. Osim ovog, koji je i danas popularan, veliko interesovanje vlada i za sledeće zlatnike: kanadski sa javorovim listom, američki sa zlatnim orlom, meksički investicioni - libertad - po mnogima najlepši zlatnik na svetu, australijski sa zlatnim kengurom i kineski sa pandom. Danas se u Srbiji proizvode zlatnici najčešće sa istorijskim likovima i oni ne spadaju u zakonska sredstva plaćanja. Svakako, najpoznatiji sa najvećom numizmatičkom vrednošću su zlatnici sa likovima kralja Milana Obrenovića i kralja Aleksandra I Karađorđevića.

Nakon zlatnika dinastije Obrenović koji su poznati kao Milandori, od 10 i 20 dinara, iskovani 1882. godine povodom krunisanja kneza Milana Obrenovića za kralja Srbije i dinastija Karađorđević je dobila svoj zlatnik 1927. godine. Bio je to zlatnik od 20 dinara na kojem je utisnuta 1925. godina, sa likom kralja Aleksandra I Karađorđevića.

Pravni osnov za kovanje ovog zlatnika nalazi se u Finansijskom zakonu za 1924/25. godinu, kao i za kovanice od nikla od 50 para, 1 i 2 dinara iz 1925. godine. Ovim zakonom ministar finansija dr Milan M. Stojadinović ovlašćen je da iskuje i pusti u promet 1 milion komada zlatnika što je zahtevalo 5.806,45 kg čistog zlata, da propiše finoću, veličinu, natpise i ostale njegove važne detalje. Sem toga, zakonom je utvrđeno da se za njegovo kovanje upotrebi državno zlato koje se nalazi u Narodnoj banci i da se pozajmljeno zlato

vрати novim iskovanim zlatnicima. Inače, zlato koje se nalazilo u Narodnoj banci bile su austro-ugarske krune dobijene iz likvidacione mase Austro - ugarske banke 1921. godine, Ministarski savet je 18. novembra 1924. pravilnikom o kovanju zlatnog novca propisao: metalni sadržaj, težinu, dozvoljena odstupanja, veličinu i ostale pojedinosti ovog zlatnika.

Iskovan u državnoj Pariskoj kovnici 1927. godine, iako je propisano da bude zakonsko sredstvo plaćanja, ovaj zlatnik nije pušten u opticaj na uobičajen način. On se jedino mogao kupiti u Narodnoj banci za vrednost drugog zlatnog novca uz doplatu od 2 dinara po komadu za troškove kovanja.

Tehnički normativi za zlatnik propisani su pravilnikom kojeg je doneo Ministarski savet ali i Pariska novčana



konvencija iz 1865. za zlatni novac od 20 novčanih jedinica.

Prema izveštaju Narodne banke iz 1926. godine i u brojnim

katalozima navodi se da je iskovano milion komada zlatnika, tačno koliko je i planirano, dok u katalogu Metalni novac Srbije, Crne Gore i Jugoslavije D. Jovanovića (Beograd, 1970.) nalazi se podatak da ih je iskovano mnogo manje.

Zlatnik sa likom kralja Aleksandra Karađorđevića na kojem je 1925. godina prestao je da bude sredstvo plaćanja 28. juna 1931. godine. Interesantno je istaći da su tog istog datuma prestali da budu sredstvo plaćanja i Milandori iz 1879. i 1882. godine. Međutim, to nije i jedina podudarnost ovih zlatnika. Milandor od 20 dinara imao je istu težinu, prečnik i sastav legure kao i zlatnik iz 1925. godine, istu kovnicu iz Pariza i sličan

For thousands of years golden coins have been used as means of payment around the world. If they have a minimum of 90% gold, those coins are considered investment gold which can be bought or sold with a relatively small difference in the buying and selling prices, like investment gold bars. This is why they are considered an ideal means for preserving the value of invested capital.

The historical stories of golden coins, from Croesus' coins to the ones minted today, are interesting and gripping not only to historians and numismatists. Hence, for example, the South African Krugerrand was the most popular golden coin worldwide in the 1970s, containing 1 ounce of pure gold. In 1978, 6 million pieces of these coins were minted. Aside from this still popular coin, there is a lot of interest for other golden coins such as: Canadian coins with maple leaves on them, American coins with golden eagles, Mexican investment coins - *libertad* - widely regarded as the most beautiful golden coins, Australian

coins with kangaroos and Chinese coins with panda bears. Nowadays golden coins minted in Serbia usually feature images of historical figures and are not the legal tender. Certainly, the most recognisable coins with the largest numismatic value are the golden coins with the images of King Milan Obrenović and King Aleksandar I Karađorđević.

After the 10- and 20-dinar golden coins of the Obrenović dynasty, also referred to as *Milandor* coins, minted in 1882 on the occasion of the coronation of King Milan Obrenović of Serbia, the Karađorđević dynasty also got their own golden coin in 1927. This was a 20-dinar golden coin imprinted with the year 1925 and featuring the image of King Aleksandar I Karađorđević.

The legal grounds for the minting of this golden coin were found in the Financial Law of 1924/25, just like for the 50-para and 1- and 2-dinar nickel coins from 1925. This Law gave the Minister of Finance, Dr Milan M. Stojadinović, the authority to mint and release into circulation 1 million golden coins

Krezov zlatnik - Adamova kovanica

U doba najvećeg uspona Lidije, koja se prostirala na teritoriji današnje Turske, tokom vladavine kralja Kresa (oko 560~546. godine p.n.e.) nastale su prve kovanice na svetu od srebra i zlata, Danas se smatraju „Adamom kovanica“ jer je ovaj vid plaćanja tek tu zaživeo u svojoj punoj formi a njihovo najvažnije svojstvo bila je standardizacija: definisana težina, čistoća, izgled i vrednost (1 zlatnik vredeo je kao 12 srebrnjaka).

Krez je bio poslednji vladar Lidije, bogat i opčinjen zlatom, čime je obilato ukrašavao svoj dvor, tako da je do danas ostala sačuvana izreka: Bogat kao Krez. Njega je porazio i Lidijom zavladao persijski vladar Kir Veliki.



Golden Coin of Croesus - The Coin of Adam

During the golden era of Lydia, which spanned the territory of present-day Turkey, during the reign of King Croesus (about 560-546 BC), the first silver and golden coins in the world were created. Today they are considered to be "the coins of Adam" because this is when this type of payment became popular in its full form, and their most important feature was standardisation: defined weight, purity, appearance and value (1 golden coin was worth 12 silver coins).

Croesus was the last ruler of Lydia, rich and enamoured with gold, which he used to lavishly decorate his palace with - so much so that we still use the saying: as rich as Croesus. He was defeated by a Persian ruler Cyrus the Great, who overtook the throne of Lydia.

dizajn. Odnosno, oba su imala profile vladara: desni profil kralja Milana i levi profil kralja Aleksandra na licu kovanice, venac od hrasta i lovora sa krunom u gornjoj poziciji između grančica i brojčanu oznaku vrednosti zlatnika na naličju kovanice.

Obeležja zlatnika:

- Sastav: 900% zlata i 100% bakra
- Težina: 6,45161 gr
- Prečnik: 21 mm
- Lice: profil Aleksandra I kralja Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, ime gravera A. Patey.
- Naličje: 20 kao oznaka vrednosti, ispod broja je naziv novčane jedinice DINAR i godina izdanja 1925. sve je uokvireno grančicama lovora i hrasta, pri vrhu je kruna, ispod godine kovanja je Merkurov štap kao znak glavnog gravera Pateya i rog izobilja kao znak kovnice.

Najsigurniji zlatnik na svetu

Kanadska kraljevska kovnica Royal Canadian Mint kuje zlatnike od 1979. godine isključivo u investicione svrhe. Do sada je iskovan više od 25 miliona ovih zlatnika različite veličine od jedne, pola, četvrt, jedne desetine i dvadesetine unce. Od 2014. godine na zlatne javorove listove od 1 unce laserski je ugraviran jedinstven mikro kod koji se čuva u bazi podataka Kraljevske kovnice. Određenim uređajem se može proveriti da li je registrovan u kovnici i zato se smatra najsigurnijom kovanicom od falsifikovanja na svetu.



The Most Secure Golden Coin in the World

The Royal Canadian Mint has been minting golden coins since 1979, for investment purposes only. So far, more than 25 million of these golden coins have been minted in different sizes varying from an ounce to a half, a quarter, a tenth or a twentieth of an ounce. Since 2014, a unique microcode that is stored in the Royal Mint database is engraved on the 1 ounce golden maple leaves with a laser. A specific device can check whether a coin has been registered in a mint, and it is therefore considered the most difficult coin to counterfeit in the world.



Najveći zlatnik

Najveća rafinerija i kovnica zlata Australije je Perth Mint koja zlatnike kuje od 1989. godine. Prvi zlatnici su se zvali zlatni grumen (Gold Nugget) jer su imali sliku velikog grumena zlata pronađenog u australijskim rudnicima. Kasnije su zlatnici dobili sliku nacionalnog simbola zemlje, riđeg kengura i nazvan je zlatni kengur (Gold Kangaroo). Ovi zlatnici su u veličini jedne, pola, četvrt i jedne desetine unce.

U ovoj kovnici iskovan je i najveći zlatnik na svetu koji na aversu ima lik kraljice Velike Britanije Elizabete II a na reversu sliku kengura. Težina mu je jedna tona, prečnik 80 cm, debljina 12 cm a izrađen je od 24 karatnog zlata i vredi oko 30 miliona evra.



The Largest Golden Coin

Australia's largest refinery and gold mint is Perth Mint, which has been minting golden coins since 1989. The first golden coins were called the Gold Nugget coins because they featured a large nugget of gold found in the Australian mines. Later on, golden coins featured a picture of the national symbol of the country, a red kangaroo, and were hence called the Gold Kangaroo coins. These golden coins come in sizes of one, a half, a quarter, and one tenth of an ounce.

This mint produced the largest golden coin in the world, with the image of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, Elizabeth II, on the obverse, and an image of a kangaroo on the reverse. It weighs one tonne, it is 80cm in diameter, 12cm thick, made of 24 carat gold and worth about 30 million euros.



which required 5,806.45kg of pure gold, and to determine the purity, size, inscriptions and other important details. Furthermore, the Law stipulated that the state gold from the National Bank was to be used for minting these coins and that the borrowed gold was to be returned in the form of the newly minted coins. Also, the gold from the National Bank was in the form of Austro-Hungarian krone received from the liquidation assets of an Austro-Hungarian bank in 1921. On 18 November 1924, the Ministerial Council's ordinance on minting golden coins prescribed the metal content, weight, allowed deviations, size and other characteristics of these golden coins.

This golden coin was minted in the Paris Mint in 1927, but although it was declared legal tender, it was not released into circulation in the usual manner. It could only be bought from the National Bank, for the value of other golden coins with an extra charge of 2 dinars per piece for the minting cost.

The technical norms for these golden coins were prescribed in the ordinance passed by the Ministerial Council, but also by the Paris Monetary Convention of 1865 for the golden coins of 20 currencies. According to a report from the National Bank from 1926 and many catalogues, one million golden coins were minted, as was planned, but a catalogue entitled *The Coins of Serbia, Montenegro and Yugoslavia* by D. Jovanović (Belgrade, 1970) states that significantly fewer coins were minted.

The golden coins with the image of King Aleksandar I Karađorđević engraved with the year 1925 ceased to be legal tender as of 28 June 1931. Interestingly enough, that was the same date that the Milandor coins from 1879 and 1882 stopped being legal tender as well. However, this is not the only coincidence connecting these golden coins. The 20-dinar Milandor had the same weight, diameter and alloy structure as the 1925 golden coin, was made by the same mint from Paris and had a similar design. In other words, both feature the profiles of kings: the right profile of King Milan and the left profile of King Aleksandar on the obverse, an oak and laurel wreath with a crown in the upper part between the branches and a numerical value of the golden coins on the reverse.

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The characteristics of the golden coins:

- Structure: 900% gold and 100% copper
- Weight: 6.45161g
- Diameter: 21mm
- Obverse: the profile of Aleksandar I, King of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the name of the engraver - A. Patey.
- Reverse: number 20 denoting the value, the name of the monetary unit DINAR and the year of minting, 1925, below. Everything is framed by laurel and oak branches, with a crown at the top, the caduceus below the year of minting, being the symbol of the main engraver, Patey, and a cornucopia as the symbol of the mint.

