

PAPER MONEY

THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION OF SENJ TOWN MUSEUM



www.muzej-senj.hr

Part of the Numismatic Collection also contains paper money from the countries that were part of the Habsburg Monarchy, as well as banknotes from the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. One part is also from the time of the Independent State of Croatia.

The Collection is represented by an Austro-Hungarian banknote of 50 kronen with the date of issue of 2nd January 1914 (stamped by the Senj Savings Bank). It is characteristic of these banknotes that one side is in German and the other in Hungarian.

Banknotes of 100, 50 and 10 kronen were used until the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918, as well as in the successor states for a short time. These are certified banknotes with a whole series of overprints and stamps that were used in countries even after 1918, including the region of Senj.

The 10 kuna banknote of the Independent State of Croatia with the date of issue of 30th August 1941 was designed by the famous Croatian academic painter Ljubo Babić and was printed in Zagreb. The banknote was printed in an olive green colour, but they are also known as the so-called "orange" specimens.

The 1,000 kuna banknote (issue of 26th May 1941) in brown tones was artistically designed by Ljubo Babić. On the face of the banknote is the image of a young Slavonian woman with a traditional hairstyle characteristic of the area of Đakovo and Vinkovci. At the time of its issue, this banknote represented the highest nominal value in circulation.

Also presented is a 5,000 kuna banknote from 1943 and the second issue dated 1st September 1943. The banknote was artistically designed by the academic painter Vladimir Kirin, and it depicts the baptismal font of Prince Višeslav and folk costumes from Vrlika. The banknote abounds with traditional Croatian ornamentation.

In Democratic Federal Yugoslavia in 1944, a series of banknotes was issued in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dinars. Banknotes with the image of a Partisan were artistically designed by the painter Đorđe Andrejević Kun.

The 10-dinar banknote of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was issued on 1st May 1955, with the image of a foundryman from the Zenica ironworks, and it was designed by Miodrag Petrović.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY (1867 – 1918)

50 kronen, 1914

stamped (nostrified), by the Senj Savings Bank

size: 160 x 100 mm, blue, red print, inv. no. NZ-281



KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (1918 – 1929)

100 dinars, 30th November 1920

size: 168 x 98 mm, purple, yellow print

inv. no. NZ-262



KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA (1929 – 1941)

20 dinars, 6th September 1936

size: 137 x 81 mm, brown, multicoloured print, inv. no. NZ-263



INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA (1941 – 1945)

10 kuna, 30th August 1941

size: 137 x 68 mm, olive-green print, inv. no. NZ-268



1,000 kuna, 1st September 1943

diameter 176 x 79.5 mm, dark-brown, yellow-green print, inv. no. NZ-273



1,000 kuna, 26th May 1941

size: 169 x 89 mm, brown print, inv. no. NZ-272



5,000 kuna, 1st September 1943

size: 185 x 84.5 mm, red-brown, dark blue-brown print, inv. no. NZ-275



DEMOCRATIC FEDERAL YUGOSLAVIA (1945)

100 dinars, 1944

size: 131 x 69 mm, green print, inv. no. NZ-295



FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (1945 – 1963)

50 dinars, 1st May 1946

size: 137 x 68 mm, brown, yellow, blue print, inv. no. NZ-291



SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (1963 – 1992)

10 dinars, 1st May 1968

size: 143 x 68 mm, brown print, inv. no. NZ-266

