

*SUMMARY***FORGERIES OF BANKNOTES OF 100 DINARS/400 KRONEN FROM 1920, ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES**

The dinar and dinar/crown banknotes issued the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom SHS), put into circulation in 1919 and 1920, were unsatisfactory in paper and printing quality, due to which numerous forgeries appeared so the banknotes had to be withdrawn from circulation as soon as possible. Forgeries of dinar/krone banknotes appeared shortly after the release of certain dinar/krone denominations into circulation. Very good forgeries of dinar/krone banknotes circulated, first of 20 dinars/80 kronen, then of 1000 dinars/4000 kronen, 5 dinars/20 kronen, 100 dinars/400 kronen and 10 dinars/40 kronen. The 100 dinars/400 kronen banknote issued in 1920 by the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom SHS was the dinar/krone banknote forged most often. Despite the numerous and well-made forgeries, the 100 dinar/400 kronen banknote was not withdrawn from circulation immediately, as were the other dinar/krone banknotes that were frequently counterfeited, and often very well, and it remained legal tender until the beginning of 1929 (afterwards replaced until the beginning of 1934). Today there are the most forgeries of the 100 dinar/400 kronen banknote on the numismatic market.

The existence of forgeries of banknotes issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom SHS, of 100 dinars/400 kronen from 1920, is mentioned in banking/finance, police/criminological and numismatic literature. Pictures and brief descriptions of the forgeries of 100 dinars/400 kronen banknotes have been published in numismatic literature. In this article, the author points out some inaccuracies and vagueness in the previous descriptions, and adds to the description of these forgeries, showing the differences between genuine and counterfeit 100 dinars/400 kronen banknotes.

There are three types of forgeries of banknotes issued by the Ministry of Finance SHS of 100 dinars/400 kronen from 1920: the print on the counterfeit banknotes is paler and individual impressions come in different shades, but the genuine banknotes were also printed in several issues and in different shades, and the print is flat; the texts on the counterfeit banknotes are printed in long thin letters, while they are printed in shorter and bolder letters on genuine banknotes; there are better or poorer forgeries of the watermark, ranging from the absence of a watermark, its imitation with a smudged stain (the first type of the forgery) to better imitations in a light drawing in white paint (the second and third types of forgery); in the case of counterfeits, there are also noticeable differences in the numerical markings on the obverse of the banknote (in the serial and control number), especially the numbers 2 and 4, which are different in type from the other numbers; in the three good types of forgery, in the case of the last three digits of the eight-digit registration number, the numbering on the banknote does not match the numbers in the three-digit indicator (top left and bottom right), the control number of the banknote; identified forgeries have the series designation: Д, Ђ, Е, З, И, М, Нј.

**Keywords:** 100 dinar/400 kronen banknote issued by the Ministry of Finance SHS (1920), forgeries