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DESETODINARKA - POSLEDNJA NOVČANICA KRALJEVINE SHS I PRVA KRALJEVINE JUGOSLAVIJE

Rezime

Poslednja emitovana novčanica Kraljevine SHS je od 10 dinara, stalnog drugog izdanja tipa 1. Ona nosi datum 26.5.1926, a puštena je u opticaj 25.7.1928. godine. Ista novčanica, ali sa datumom 1.12.1929, puštena u opticaj 21.1.1931. godine, označena je kao novčanica tipa 2. Obe novčanice imaju istu veličinu, crteže i boje, jedino se razlikuju: u nazivu Narodne banke koja je kod prve NB Kraljevina SHS, a kod druge NB Kraljevina Jugoslavija; kod člana uprave NB i guvernera, umesto D. K. Protića je Andrija Radović i umesto Đorđa Vajferta je Ignjat Bajloni. Novčanice tipa 1 su izrađene u Banci Francuske, a tipa dva u novoosnovanom Zavodu za izradu novčanica Narodne banke Kraljevine Jugoslavije.

Ključne reči: 10 dinara, Narodna banka Kraljevine SHS, Narodna banka Kraljevine Jugoslavije, dr Milan Stojadinović, Ignjat Bajloni, Đorđe Vajfert, Zavod za izradu novca

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THE 10-DINAR BANKNOTE - THE LAST BANKNOTE OF THE KINGDOM OF SCS AND THE FIRST BANKNOTE OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

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Summary

The last issued banknote of the Kingdom of SCS is the 10-dinar one, the permanent second edition Type 1 banknote. It bears the date 26.5.1926, and it was released into circulation as of 25.7.1928. The same banknote, but dated 1.12.1929, was released into circulation on 21.1.1931, marked as Type 2 banknote. Both banknotes have the same size, drawings and colours, the only differences being: the title of the National Bank which is the NB of the Kingdom of SCS on the first one, and the NB of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on the second one; the members of the Management Board of the NB and the governor, instead of D. K. Protić, the second banknote features Andrija Radović, while Đorđe Vajfert was replaced by Ignjat Bajloni. Type 1 banknotes were produced at the Banque de France, and Type 2 in the newly established Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins of the National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

Keywords: 10-dinar banknote, National Bank of the Kingdom of SCS, National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Dr Milan Stojadinović, Ignjat Bajloni, Đorđe Vajfert, Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins

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Poslednja novčanica Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca koja je puštena u opticaj 25. jula 1928. godine jeste desetodinaraka stalnog drugog izdanja, tipa 1 koja nosi datum 26. maj 1926. Ista ova novčanica stalnog drugog izdanja, ali koja je puštena u opticaj 21. januara 1931. godine i koja nosi datum izdanja 1. decembar 1929. je prva novčanica Kraljevine Jugoslavije i kao takva označena je kao novčanica tipa 2.

Uz saglasnost ministra finansija, dr Milana Stojadinovića, Narodna banka je u drugoj polovini 1925. godine donela odluku o izradi nove banknote od 10 dinara radi obezbeđenja dinarskih sredstava za kupovinu deviza. Naime, devizna sredstva bila su neophodna za izmirenje državnih obaveza prema inostranstvu, plaćanja po osnovu uvoza, ali i za moguće intervencije kako bi se održala vrednost dinara.

Zakonska stabilizacija dinara

U Spomenici *Narodna banka 1884-1934.* zabeležene su privredne i finansijske prilike u zemlji i poslovne aktivnosti Ministarstva finansija i Narodne banke u periodu uoči i za



vreme prometa ove novčanice od 10 dinara.

„Dalji skok dinara, početkom 1925. godine, bio je mnogo osetljiviji. Izvesni naši artikli, a u prvom redu naš najvažniji izvozni artikal - drvo, izgubili su sposobnost konkurisanja na stranim pijacama poskupevši do te mere da je njihov izvoz bio skoro onemogućen. Politika „snaženja dinara u etapama“ koja je bila privukla spekulante „a la hos“ i srazmerno

brzo oterala dinarski kurs u visinu, izazvala je najzad nepovoljne posledice. To je bio momenat kada se moglo uvideti da dinar koji stalno skače gotovo nije ništa manje zlo od dinara koji stalno pada, i da je za privredu najbolje kada je valuta stabilizovana na jednom kursu.

U godini 1925. dinar je 2. januara počeo sa kursom od 7,935, popeo se krajem jula na 9,35, a završio godinu sa 9,15 švajcarskih franaka... On je u to vreme mogao lako da ode i preko 10 švajcarskih franaka da nije bilo intervencija... Narodna banka je pristupila, u sporazumu sa Ministarstvom finansija, otkupu svih deviza na berzi (takozvanih viškova), koje su slobodnim trgovanjem uticale na skok dinara. Narodna banka je počela nuditi dinar, što joj je omogućilo da parališe štetno dejstvo spekulacija.“

Glavni upravni odbor Narodne banke u cilju što bolje zaštite i jačanja dinara predložio je da se nastavi sa dosadašnjim radom oko kupovine i prodaje deviza kako bi se intervencijama sprečile fluktuacije vrednosti dinara na novčanom tržištu. Osim toga, potrebno je bilo onemogućiti da dinar pod uticajem spekulacije naglo pada ili raste, kao i tražiti od ministra finansija da rešenjem Ministarskog saveta, ali

i zakonom, utvrdi stalni princip za budući rad na dinaru. Ministar finansija, dr Stojadinović, prihvatio je ove predloge čime je inagurisan period faktičke stabilizacije koji je trajao punih šest godina, sve do zakonske stabilizacije dinara.

„Nalazeći se u situaciji da zbog oskudice sredstava napusti sav svoj dotadašnji rad na odbrani dinara, ministar finansija se brzo odlučio da stvori nova

sredstva izmenom Zakona o Narodnoj banci. Pošto je potreba bila hitna a redovni postupak oko izmene zakona spor, ministar je uz predlog zakona o budžetskim dvanaestinama za decembar 1923. godine predložio Skupštini tumačenje odredbe čl. 20 Zakona o Narodnoj banci, po kome je trebalo da novčanice izdate za kupovinu menica i čekova na strane pijace po tač. 1 čl. 11 Zakona o Narodnoj banci ne

The last banknote of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, released on 25 July 1928, is the 10-dinar banknote of a permanent second edition, Type 1, dated 26 May 1926. The same banknote of the permanent second edition, but released into circulation on 21 January 1931 and bearing the date 1 December 1929, is the first banknote of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and, as such, is designated as the Type 2 banknote.

With the approval of the Minister of Finance, Dr Milan Stojadinović, in the second half of 1925, the National Bank made a decision to create a new 10-dinar banknote to secure the dinar funds for the purchase of foreign currency. Namely, foreign currency funds were necessary for the settlement of government obligations abroad, import payments, but also for possible interventions in order to maintain the value of the dinar.

Legal Stabilisation of the Dinar

The monograph entitled *The National Bank 1884-1934* records the economic and financial conditions in the country and the business activities of the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank in the period before and during the circulation of this 10-dinar banknote.

“Further strengthening of the dinar, at the beginning of 1925, was much more precarious. Some of our products, and above all our most important export item - wood, have lost the ability to compete on foreign markets, becoming costly to the extent that their export was almost disabled. The policy of “strengthening the dinar in stages” that attracted speculators “a la hos” and just as rapidly drove the dinar exchange rate to skyrocket, ultimately caused adverse consequences. This was the moment when one could see that the constantly strengthening dinar is almost no less evil than the constantly weakening dinar, and that it is best for the economy when the currency rate is stable.

On 2 January 1925, the dinar started off with a rate of 7.935, climbed to 9.35 at the end of July, and finished the year with a rate of 9.15 against the Swiss franc...At that time it could easily have exceeded 10 Swiss francs had there not been an intervention...The National Bank, in agreement with the Ministry of Finance,

purchased all foreign currency on the stock exchange (the so-called surpluses), which in free-trading caused the strengthening of the dinar. The National Bank started offering the dinar, which allowed it to neutralize the negative effect of speculations.”

The Board of Directors of the National Bank, in order to better protect and strengthen the dinar, proposed to continue with the previous work on the purchase and sale of foreign currency in order for these interventions to prevent fluctuations in the value of the dinar in the money market. Moreover, it was necessary to prevent the dinar from rapidly weakening or strengthening as a result of speculation, as well as to ask the Minister of Finance to define a permanent principle for future work on the dinar, through a decision of the Ministerial Council, but also by the law. The Minister of Finance, Dr Stojadinović, accepted these proposals, which resulted in a period of practical stabilisation that lasted for six years, until the legal stabilisation of the dinar.

“Having found himself in the situation where, due to the scarcity of funds, he had to abandon all of his previous work on the defence of the dinar, the Minister of Finance quickly decided to create new funds by amending the Law on the National Bank. Since the need was urgent and the regular procedure for amending the law was slow, the Minister proposed to the Parliament, along with the draft law on budgetary twelfths for December 1923, the interpretation of the provision of Art. 20 of the Law on the National Bank, according to which the banknotes issued for the purchase of promissory notes and checks on foreign markets pursuant to Art. 11 Item 1 of the Law on the National Bank shall not be included in the regular contingent which the Bank may issue for its own account if it does so on account of the state.”

The Assembly adopted this proposal by the Minister and enacted it together with the budget twelfths. Thereby, a formal possibility was created for the efficient implementation of the currency policy. This interpretation provided the National Bank with funds that, according to the order of the Ministry of Finance, could always buy all the foreign currency that appears on the market in order to prevent the strengthening of

ulaze u redovan kontingent koji Banka sa svoje strane može izdati ako taj posao vrši za račun državni.“

Skupština je usvojila ovaj ministrov predlog i ozakonila ga zajedno sa budžetskim dvanaestinama. Na taj način je bila stvorena i formalna mogućnost za efikasno sprovođenje valutne politike. Ovo tumačenje je obezbedilo Narodnoj banci sredstva sa kojima je po nalogu ministarstva finansija mogla uvek kupovati sve devize koje se pojave na tržištu u cilju da spreči jačanje dinarskog kursa i da iz tog fonda vrši prodaju deviza uvek kada bi kurs dinara usled velike tražnje pokazivao tendenciju padanja. Pored toga, istim Zakonom o dvanaestinama ovlašćen je bio ministar finansija da zaključi nov ugovor o tom poslu sa Bankom, kojim bi dopunio onaj iz 1921. godine o nabavci deviza za državna plaćanja. Ministar finansija je ujedno u cilju kontrole nad deviznim stokom dobio i ovlašćenje da „po odobrenju Ministarskog saveta, a u sporazumu sa Narodnom bankom, određuje koliki stok deviza kod Narodne banke treba da bude“.

Period faktičke stabilizacije dinara računa se od avgusta 1925. do 28. juna 1931. godine i obuhvata, dakle, razdoblje od skoro šest godina. Za sve to vreme dinar je zadržao isti paritet prema jednoj od najsolidnijih svetskih zlatnih deviza, švajcarskom franku, a time i prema ostalim devizama ukoliko su ove bile stabilne. Taj paritet iznosio je 9,12 do 9,13 švajcarskih franaka za 100 dinara. Dinar je bio tako stabilizovan da je manje varirao nego ma koja zlatna valuta. Za sve to vreme ukupan platni promet sa inostranstvom razvijao se potpuno normalno i bez smetnje. Dinar je u čisto tehničkom pogledu bio valuta zlatnog deviznog važenja; on se u svakom momentu

i za svaki opravdan iznos mogao zameniti za zlatne devize.

Tip 1

Novčanice od 10 dinara (stalno II izdanje, tip 1) u potpunosti su izrađene u Banci Francuske (*Banque de France*) u Parizu, ali se pouzdano ne zna njihov tačan broj. Na osnovu dostupnih dokumenata pretpostavlja se da je 1926. godine naručena izrada 20 miliona komada ove novčanice, 1927. godine 10 miliona i 1928. godine još 30 miliona komada. Odnosno, naručeno je ukupno 60 miliona komada u nominalnoj vrednosti od 600 miliona dinara. Tačnu količinu izrađenih novčanica nemoguće je utvrditi jer se u dokumentaciji Narodne banke iz 1930. godine vodi evidencija o njihovom broju tako što se zbrajaju sa desetodinarkama tipa 2 koje su izrađene u novoosnovanom Zavodu za izradu novčanica Narodne banke Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Iz postojeće dokumentacije saznajemo da je iz Pariza od 24. novembra 1927. do 14. maja 1930. godine iz Banke Francuske primljeno ukupno 49.238.766 komada novčanice od 10 dinara tipa 1.

Novčanica ima crteže i šare u crvenoj, žutoj i plavoj boji. Veličina crteža na obe strane je 115x68 cm sa vodotiskom ženskog profila sa vencem na glavi. Istom, crnom bojom na licu i naličju dati su brojevi novčanica i potpisi člana Uprave D. K. Protića i guvernera Đorđa Vajferta.

Na licu novčanice ponovljen je motiv ženske glave sa vodotiska ali dat *an fas*, tekst ispisan ćirilicom koji sadrži pun naziv Narodne banke SHS, njenu vrednost, imena sa potpisima člana Uprave D. K. Protića i guvernera Đorđa Vajferta, kao i mesta i datuma: Beograd, 25.



Novčanica od 10 dinara iz 1926. godine, tip 1
The 10-dinar banknote from 1926, Type 1

the dinar exchange rate and sell foreign currency from that fund whenever the exchange rate of the dinar would, due to high demand, experience a tendency to decline. In addition, the same Law on Budget Twelfths authorised the Minister of Finance to conclude a new contract on this deal with the Bank, which would supplement the one from 1921 on the purchase of foreign currency for state payments. At the same time, in order to control the foreign currency stock, the Minister of Finance was given the authority to "define the amount of foreign currency in the National Bank with the approval of the Ministerial Council, and in agreement with the National Bank".

The period of practical stabilisation of the dinar is determined to have lasted from August 1925 to 28 June 1931, therefore covering a period of almost six years. For all that time, the dinar kept the same parity against one of the most consolidated global golden currencies, the Swiss franc, and thus against other foreign currencies, if they were stable. This parity amounted to 9.12 to 9.13 Swiss francs per 100 dinars. The dinar was so stabilised that it fluctuated less than any gold currency. For all that time, the total international payment transactions developed completely normally and without disruptions. In a purely technical sense, the dinar was a currency of golden foreign currency standard; it could at any moment and for any justified amount have been replaced for gold currency.

Type 1

The 10-dinar banknotes (permanent II issue, Type 1) were all created in the *Banque de France* in Paris, but the exact number produced is not known. Based on the available documents it is assumed that in 1926, the production of 20 million pieces of this banknote was ordered, followed by 10 million in 1927, and another 30 million pieces in 1928. All in all, a total of 60 million pieces were ordered in the nominal value of 600 million dinars. The exact amount of produced banknotes cannot be determined because the National Bank's records from 1930 keep track of their number by putting them together with the 10-dinar banknotes Type 2, which were created in the newly established Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins of the National Bank of the Kingdom of

Yugoslavia. From the existing documentation we learn that from 24 November 1927 to 14 May 1930 a total of 49,238,766 pieces of the 10-dinar Type 1 banknotes were received from the *Banque de France* in Paris.

The banknote has drawings and patterns in red, yellow and blue. The size of the drawings on both sides is 115x68cm with a watermark of a female profile wearing a garland on her head. The same black colour appears on the banknote numbers and signatures of the management member D. K. Protić and Governor Đorđe Vajfert on both the obverse and the reverse of the banknote.

The obverse of the banknote features a repeated motif of a woman's head from the watermark but facing forward, a text written in Cyrillic which contains the full name of the National Bank of SCS, its denomination, the names with the signatures of the management member D. K. Protić and Governor Đorđe Vajfert, as well as the place and date: Belgrade, 25 May 1926. To the left of the date is an inscription: Falsification of banknotes is punishable according to the regulations of the Criminal Code that define those guilty of creating counterfeit money. At the bottom of the banknote, below the date and the number 10, there are the names of the author and the engraver: Clement Serveau Fec (abbreviated from the Latin FECITI - produced) and E. Deloche Sculp (abbreviated from Latin SCULPSIT - engraved).

The author of the 10-dinar banknote found the inspiration for the image of a woman in the bronze bust entitled "Serbia", which is still located in the building of the National Bank in Belgrade, and a detail from the Monument to the Kosovo Heroes in Kruševac, done by the most important Serbian sculptor at the end of the 19th century, Đorđe Jovanović.

The reverse of the banknote features the state coat of arms on the left side, and in the middle a drawing of Gračanica, a monastery in Kosovo and Metohija, an endowment of King Milutin, erected between 1315 and 1321 by an unknown builder, while the interior frescoes were authored by the famous Thessaloniki painters Mihailo and Jevhitije. The text written in Latin script states: the full name of the NB of the Kingdom of SCS in Serbian, Croatian

maj 1926. Levo od datuma dat je u okviru tekst: Falsifikovanje novčanica kazni se po propisima Krivičnog zakonika koji vrede za krivce zbog pravljenja lažnog novca. Pri dnu novčanice, ispod datuma i broja 10, nalaze se imena autora i gravera: Clement Serveau Fec (skraćeno od latinskog FECITI – izradio je) i E. Deloche Sculp (skraćeno od latinskog SCULPSIT – rezao je).

Autor desetodinarke inspiraciju za lik žene našao je u bronzanom poprsju „Srbija“, koje se i danas nalazi u zgradi Narodne banke u Beogradu, a detalj je sa Spomenika kosovskim junacima u Kruševcu koga je uradio najznačajniji srpski vajar s kraja 19. veka, Đorđe Jovanović.

Na naličju novčanice nalazi se na levoj strani državni grb, a u sredini je crtež Gračanice, manastira na Kosovu i Metohiji, zadužbine kralja Milutina, koja je podignuta između 1315. i 1321. godine od nepoznatog graditelja, dok su za unutrašnje freske bili zaduženi čuveni solunski živopisci Mihailo i Jevtihije. Tekst je ispisan latinicom: pun naziv NB SHS na srpskom, odnosno hrvatskom i slovenačkom jeziku i vrednost novčanice. Takođe su data i imena autora i gravera ove desetodinarke.

Tip 2

Po evidenciji Narodne banke novčanica od 10 dinara koja nosi datum 1. decembar 1929. godine označava se kao novčanica stalnog II izdanja poput one iz 1926. godine, ali kao tip 2. U izveštaju Narodne banke za 1930. godinu

dat je podatak da je do kraja te godine izrađeno ukupno 49.344.701 komad novčanica tipa 1 i 2. Ako se zna da je iz Pariza od 24. novembra 1927. do 14. maja 1930. godine stiglo ukupno 49.238.766 komada novčanica tipa 1, može se zaključiti da je razlika ova dva iznosa, odnosno 106.000, moguć broj novčanica tipa 2 koje su izrađene u Zavodu za izradu novca Narodne banke.

Ova desetodinarica iz 1929. godine ima mnogo sličnosti sa onom iz 1926. godine, međutim, ima i razlika koje se odnose samo na tekst koji je dat na novčanici. Naime, novčanica tipa 2 ima istu veličinu, crteže i boje kao i ona iz 1926. godine. Ono što je čini različitom jeste to što je sada emitent Narodna banka Kraljevine Jugoslavije, budući da je Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca 3. novembra 1929. godine promenila ime u Kraljevinu Jugoslaviju u kojoj je i dalje kralj bio Aleksandar Karađorđević. Osim naziva države i godine izdanja novčanice, sada su novi i član uprave Narodne banke, Andrija Radović, kao i guverner Ignjat Bajlioni. Za razliku od novčanice tipa 1 koja je kompletno izrađena u Francuskoj, ova je sa prepravljenim postojećim klišeom izrađena u novoosnovanom Zavodu Narodne banke.

Novčanica je puštena u opticaj 21. januara 1931. godine u neutvrđenom tiražu jer je Narodna banka od 1931. godine u svojim izveštajima objavljivala podatke o izrađenim količinama svih vrsta novčanica. Povlačenje iz opticaja ove kao i novčanice tipa 1 obavljeno je od 4. januara 1933. do 4. maja 1936. godine.

and Slovenian, and the denomination of the banknote. The names of author and the engraver of this banknote are also featured.

Type 2

According to the National Bank's records, the 10-dinar banknotes bearing the date 1



Novčanica od 10 dinara iz 1929. godine, tip 2
The 10-dinar banknote from 1929, Type 2

December 1929 are designated as the notes of the permanent II edition, such as the ones from 1926, but as the Type 2. The 1930 report of the National Bank states that at the end of that year, a total of 49,344,701 pieces of Type 1 and 2 banknotes were made. If it is known that from 24 November 1927 to 14 May 1930, a total of 49,238,766 pieces of Type 1 banknotes arrived from Paris, it can be concluded that the difference between these two amounts - 106,000 - is a possible number of Type 2 banknotes that were created at the National Bank's Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins.

This 10-dinar banknote from 1929 has many similarities with the one from 1926, however,

there are also differences that relate only to the text given on the banknote. Namely, Type 2 banknotes have the same size, drawings and colours as those from 1926. What makes them different is that the issuer changed to the National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, since the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on 3 November 1929 changed its name to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, in which King Aleksandar Karađorđević was still the king.



Apart from the name of the state and the year of issuing, the remaining changes refer to the member of the management of the National Bank, now Andrija Radović, as well as the Governor, now Ignjat Bajloni. Unlike the Type 1 banknotes that were all created in France, this revised existing cliché was made in the National Bank's newly established Institute.

The banknote was released into circulation on 21 January 1931 in an unspecified amount since the National Bank, in its reports from 1931, published only the aggregated data on the quantities of all banknotes. The withdrawal from circulation of these and Type 1 banknotes was undertaken from 4 January 1933 to 4 May 1936.

Porodica Bajloni

Porodica Ignjata Bajlonija vodi poreklo iz oblasti Lombardije u Italiji, ali se krajem 18. veka doselila u Češku. Jakov Bajloni je imao dva sina: Ignjata, rodonačelnika potonjih srpskih Bajlonija i Jovana koji je ostao da živi u Češkoj. Ignjat je rođen 1811. godine u tadašnjoj Habzburškoj monarhiji i po zanimanju je bio kožar. Na poziv sestre i zeta dolazi u Beograd 1855. godine sa ženom i četiri sina. Nakon tri godine kupuje gostionicu i od nje pravi mehanu, jednu od najpoznatijih u to vreme u Beogradu. Potom, 1869. godine kupuje vodenicu u Malom Crniću i 30 hektara zemlje kako bi se bavio i poljoprivredom, odnosno uzgojem goveda koje će prodavati u Budimpešti. Osniva firmu „Ignjat Bajloni i sinovi“ u okviru koje će 1883. godine proraditi prvi parni mlin na Balkanu.

Jakov, jedan od Ignjatovih sinova po struci je bio pinter i sa uspehom se bavio pivarstvom, a njegova postrojenja bila su u Beogradu. Uspešan na svoga oca, postao je jedan od najpoznatijih srpskih privrednika koji je od osnivanja Narodne banke Srbije 1884. godine bio član njene Uprave. Na tom mestu ostaje sve do svoje smrti 1902. godine, kada je vođenje Pivare i svih porodičnih firmi preuzeo njegov sin Ignjat, koji je ime dobio po svom dedi. On je Bajlonijeve uzdigao do najmoćnije industrijske porodice u Srbiji sve do početka Drugog svetskog rata.

Poznato je da je ova porodica prihvatila Srbiju kao svoju domovinu i nesebično pomagala vojsku hranom u Srpsko-turskom, Srpsko-bugarskom i Prvom svetskom ratu.

Ignjat J. Bajloni Mlađi ostavio je značajan pečat u privrednom i društvenom razvoju zemlje. Jedan od osnivača Srpskog broderskog društva, bio je i predsednik Udruženja beogradskih industrijalaca i Industrijske komore, a Guverner Narodne banke Kraljevine Jugoslavije bio je od 1928. do 1934. godine. Umro je godinu dana kasnije, 1935. godine.



The Bajloni Family

The family of Ignjat Bajloni originated from the Lombardia region of Italy, but moved to what is now the Czech Republic at the end of the 18th century. Jakov Bajloni had two sons: Ignjat, the ancestor of the later Serbian Bajloni family and Jovan, who remained in the Czech Republic. Ignjat was born in 1811 in the then Habsburg Monarchy and was a tanner by profession. At the invitation of his sister and brother-in-law, he came to Belgrade in 1855 with a wife and four sons. After three years, he bought a tavern and turned it into a meyhane, one of the most famous in Belgrade at that time. Then, in 1869, he bought a watermill in Mali Crnić and 30 hectares of land to tend to, and to breed cattle to be sold in Budapest. He founded the company "Ignjat Bajloni and sons" within which the first steam mill in the Balkans started operating in 1883.

Jakov, one of Ignjat's sons, was a cooper by profession and successfully worked on brewing in his facilities in Belgrade. Successful like his father, he became one of the most famous Serbian businessmen who, since the founding of the National Bank of Serbia in 1884, was a member of its management. He remained there until his death in 1902, when his son Ignjat, named after his grandfather, took over the management of the brewery and all family businesses. He elevated the Bajloni family to the most powerful industrial family in Serbia up until the beginning of the Second World War.

It is known that this family accepted Serbia as its homeland and unselfishly provided food to the army during the Serbian-Turkish, Serbian-Bulgarian and the First World War.

Ignjat J. Bajloni Jr. left a significant mark in the economic and social development of the country. One of the founders of the Serbian Shipping Company, he was also the president of the Association of Belgrade Industrialists and the Chamber of Industry and the Governor of the National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia from 1928 to 1934. He died a year later, in 1935.

Zavod za izradu novca

Posnivanju Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca nakon Prvog svetskog rata sve više se ispoljavala potreba za osnivanjem posebnog organizacionog dela Narodne banke koji će se baviti izradom novčanica i vrednosnih papira jer su se one, nakon oslobodilačkih ratova protiv Turske, izrađivale u drugim zemljama, a najčešće u Francuskoj. Glavni odbor Narodne banke doneo je 30. decembra 1925. godine odluku o osnivanju domaćeg zavoda čija je izgradnja na Topčideru u Beogradu počela avgusta 1927. godine. Arhitekta Josif Najman izradio je projekat zavoda po ugledu na objekat iste namene u Banci Francuske. Svečano otvaranje Zavoda za izradu novčanica bilo je 26. januara 1930. godine. Obukom kadrova za rad u Zavodu rukovodio je direktor Banke Francuske, s obzirom na to da je celokupna tehnologija izrade novčanica bila francuska, tada među najboljima u svetu. Na početku rada, Zavod za izradu novca imao je 137 zaposlenih. Godišnja proizvodnja bila je 30 miliona komada novčanica što je podmirivalo nacionalne potrebe za papirnatim novcem. Izrada državnih obveznica počela je tek 1934. godine.



Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins

Upon the founding of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes after the First World War, the need for establishing a special organisational unit of the National Bank, which would deal with the production of banknotes and securities, was becoming ever more urgent because, ever since the liberation wars against Turkey, all banknotes were made in other countries, most often in France. On 30 December 1925, the Main Board of the National Bank passed a decision on the establishment of a domestic institute, the construction of which began in August 1927 in Topčider, Belgrade. The architect Josif Najman developed the project of the Institute in the likeness of the same purpose facilities at the *Banque de France*. The grand opening of the Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins was held on 26 January 1930. The training of staff for the work at the Institute was supervised by the Director of the *Banque de France*, since the entire technology for making banknotes was French, and among the best in the world at the time. At the beginning of its operations, the Institute for Manufacturing Banknotes and Coins had 137 employees. The annual production was 30 million pieces of banknotes, which matched the national need for banknotes. The production of government bonds did not start until 1934.

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