

PUTOVANJE NOVCA

Ljera Desimirović

UNarodnu banku Srbije, Beograd, transportovan je jednostavno i bezbedno novac iz "Carske Kraljevske Glavne Kovnice" u Beču i "Kraljevske Mađarske Kovnice" u Kermecbanji

Tokom 1913. godine u više navrata je stizao kovani novac koji je Privilegovana Narodna banka Kraljevine Srbije naručila od kovnica u inostranstvu. Podatke o tim pošiljkama čuva Arhiv Narodne banke Srbije u Dosijeu 20 (547). Prateći protokole o predaji i prijemu novca u periodu od 22. aprila do 27. jula, uveravamo se kako je jednostavno i bezbedno putovao novac lađom i železnicom iz bečke i mađarske kovnice (doduše samo jednom).

Prvi od osam protokola sačinjen je 22. aprila i obaveštava: "U 12 časova pre podne i u 4 časa po podne doneseno je u Narodnu Banku sa železničke stanice u dve partije na svega sedmora špediterska kola u pratnji g. Jovana J. Krstića, višeg činovnika Narodne Banke i sedam žandarma 150 (sto pedeset) zapečaćenih sandučića... U ovim je sandučićima prema saopštenju KR. Mađarske Kovnice u Kermecbanji bilo 1.500.500 kom. (jedan milion pet stotina hiljada) novo iskovanih srebrenika od po 1 dinara".

Od 4. maja pa do 27. jula, pristiglo je još sedam pošiljki. Tako je 4. maja ponovo na železničkoj stanici utovareno "na četvora špediterska kola" 100 (sto) zapečaćenih sandučića sa "prema saopštenju C. Kr. Bečke kovnice u Beču svega 1.000.000 komada (jedan milion) novo iskovanih srebrnika od po 1 dinara",

JOURNEY OF MONEY

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The money from the *Main Imperial Royal Mint* in Vienna and the *Royal Hungarian Mint* in Kermecbanya was simply and safely transported to the National Bank of Serbia, Belgrade.

Throughout 1913 minted coins that the Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia ordered from foreign mints arrived on several occasions. The records on these shipments are kept at the Archives of the National Bank of Serbia in the File 20 (574). Going through the protocols concerning the delivery and reception of money in the period between April 22nd and July 27th, we get assured how simply and safely money was transported by ship and railway from the mints in Vienna and Hungary (though only once).

The first of the eight protocols was composed on April 22nd, stating the following: "At 12 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon 150 (a hundred and fifty) sealed cases were brought to the National Bank from the railway station in two batches loaded on no more than seven freight carts, accompanied by Mr Jovan J. Krstic, Senior Officer of the National Bank and seven gendarmes...According to the statement of the Royal Hungarian Mint in Kermecbanya, these cases held 1,500,000 (a million and five hundred thousand) pieces of newly-minted silver coins of 1 dinar each".

In the period from May 4th till July 27th, seven more shipments arrived. Thus, on May 4th, again at the railway station, 100 (a hundred) sealed cases were loaded on "four freight carts, with



Sa istim
proverenim i
pouzdanim
saradnicima u
Beogradu, Beču
i na Dunavu,
nastavljena je
izrada kovanog
novca, njegovo
bezbedno
putovanje
i isporuka.
O tome nas
obaveštava
protokol sa
datumom od

dopremljenih železnicom iz Beča. U Narodnu banku isporučeni su u 11 časova prepodne. Posle samo mesec dana, stigao je brod "Dunavskog Parobrodskog Društva" Tausig kojim je iz iste kovnice dopremljeno 98 sandučića nove pošiljke novca srebrenika od 0,50 i 1 dinara. Pošiljka je natovarena "na petora rabadžijska kola i u pratnji četiri žandarma doneseni su u Narodnu Banku" u "4 časa iz jutra".

U rano jutro, 13. juna, preuzeta je pošiljka "70 sanduka srpskog niklenog novca u ukupnoj vrednosti od Din. 84.000", koju je "C. Kr. Glavna kovnica u Beču ekspedovala za Beograd parobrodom Karl Ludvig". Pošiljka je dopremljena u Narodnu banku bez pratnje žandarmerije. Rano ujutro, ali desetak dana kasnije, dopremljeno je i preuzeto 100 sanduka s kovanim srebrnim novcem od jedan i dva dinara. Ovaj skupoceni teret pristigao brodom "Ferdinand Maks", vlasništvo "Dunavskog Parobrodskog Društva", natovaren je na "petora špediterska kola i u pratnji četiri žandarma doneseni su u Narodnu Banku".

U četiri ujutro, 27. juna, brod "Tausig" pouzdanog prevoznika "Dunavskog Parobrodskog Društva", preneo je iz bečke kovnice 100 sandučića sa milion dinara kovanog novca u vrednosti od jednog i dva dinara. Izveštaj glasi: "Zatim su gornji sandučići natovareni na petoro rabadžijska kola i u pratnji četiri žandarma doneseni su u Narodnu Banku"...

13. jula: "... u 4 sah. izjutra primio je g. Jovan J. Krstić, viši činovnik Narodne Banke, od kapetana broda "Jozef Karl"... 100 sanduka. U ovim je sanducima prema saopštenju C. Kr. Glavne kovnice u Beču bilo... po pet stotina hiljada dinara srebrnih kovanica od dinar i dva dinara, u ukupnoj vrednosti od milion dinara. Zatim su gornji sandučići natovareni na četvora obična kola, i u pratnji tri žandarma doneseni su u Narodnu Banku..."

Poslednji tovar kovanica u 102 sanduka iz Beča je stigao brodom "Maroš" u četiri sata izjutra, 27. jula. U njima je bilo 1.020.000 "novo iskovanih srebrnika" vrednosti od jednog dinara. O prenosu tih sanduka iz pristaništa u Narodnu banku izveštava poslednji od protokola za 1913. godinu: "Zatim su gornji sanduci natovareni na četvoro obična kola i u pratnji tri žandarma doneseni su u Narodnu Banku"...

Sve navedene pošiljke su nakon kontrole ostavljene u bančin trezor "sa tri ključa". Istinitost događaja i protokola o primopredaji novčanih pošiljki svojim potpisima garantovale su osobe koje su po funkciji i mestu u hijerarhiji bile nadležne i zadužene za ovaj delikatan posao. Na osnovu uvida u navedene protokole uvereni smo da je putovanje i primopredaja novca bila praćena visokim stepenom bezbednosti za sve učesnike.

1,000,000 (a million) pieces of newly-minted silver coins of 1 dinar each, according to the statement of the Main Imperial Royal Mint in Vienna”, which had been shipped from Vienna by rail. The cases were delivered to the National Bank at 11 o’clock in the morning. Only a month later, the ship *Tausig* of the *Danube Steamboat Shipping Company* arrived, delivering another 98 cases from the same mint with the new batch of silver coins of 0.50 and 1 dinar. The shipment was loaded “on five carrier carts and transported to the National Bank at 4 o’clock in the morning guarded by four gendarmes”.

Early in the morning, on June 13th, the shipment arrived with “70 cases of the Serbian nickel money in the total value of 84,000 dinars”, which “the Main Imperial Royal Mint in Vienna dispatched to Belgrade by *Karl Ludwig* steamboat”. The shipment was delivered to the National Bank without the escort of gendarmes. Early in the morning, but some dozen days later, 100 cases were shipped and received with minted silver coins of one and two dinars. This valuable cargo arrived by *Ferdinand Max* ship, of the *Danube Steamboat Shipping Company*, was loaded on “five carrier carts and transported to the National Bank guarded by four gendarmes”.

On June 27th, at four o’clock in the morning, the ship *Tausig* of the reliable carrier – the *Danube Steamboat Shipping Company*, shipped 100 cases from the Vienna mint with a million dinars of minted coins in one and two dinar-denominations. The report states the following: “Then the above cases were loaded on five carrier carts and transported to the National Bank guarded by four gendarmes”.

With the same

trustworthy and reliable associates in Belgrade, Vienna and on the Danube River, the minting of coins was continued, along with their safe transport and delivery. The protocol dated July 13th informs us about this: “...at 4 o’clock in the morning, Mr Jovan J. Krstic, Senior Official of the National Bank, received 100 cases from the captain of the *Joseph Karl* ship. According to the statement of the Main Imperial Royal Mint in Vienna, these cases held ...five hundred thousand pieces of silver coins of one and two dinars, in the total value of one million dinars. Then the above cases were loaded on four plain carts, and transported to the National Bank guarded by three gendarmes”.

The last shipment of coins, in 102 cases, arrived from Vienna by the *Marosh* ship at four o’clock in the morning, on July 27th. The cases held 1,020,000 “newly-minted coins” in one dinar-denominations. The transport of these cases from the port to the National Bank of Serbia is recorded in the last of the protocols for 1913: “Then the above cases were loaded on four plain carts, and transported to the National Bank guarded by three gendarmes”.

Upon inspection, all mentioned shipments were deposited in the Bank’s “three-lock” safe. The validity of events and protocols on delivery

and reception of monetary shipments was guaranteed by the signatures of people who were, according to their function and position in the hierarchy, competent and responsible for this delicate task. Based on the insights into the mentioned protocols, we rest assured that the money was transported and delivered with the highest level of safety for all participants.

