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# Jugopošta

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The Yugoslavia Study Group

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# The Yugoslavia Study Group

Founded in 1984 to promote the study of the stamps and postal history of Yugoslavia, its predecessor and successor states

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## About Jugopošta

Jugopošta is published by the Yugoslavia Study Group quarterly in March, June, September and December and is distributed free to members. Three issues cover a variety of subjects and are produced on paper while one issue is generally in the form of a single subject monograph and produced on CD (paper copies at extra cost – see below). Additional copies of Jugopošta are available through the Treasurer and a priced list of YSG publications is located on the back cover.

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## From the President

As I mentioned in the September Jugopošta, Steve Woolnough is resigning from his post as Auction Manager on 31st December this year. His expertise in running the auction will be sorely missed; he transformed it into one of the best specialist society philatelic auctions, and produced both a superb benefit for members and a source of steady income for the Society. On behalf of the membership and the committee I thank Steve sincerely, not only for his hard work in producing the auction in recent years, but also building the foundations for it so that it can easily and quickly be taken over by a successor.

In light of the above I am making an **urgent appeal** to members for a replacement to come forward to take over the job of Auction Manager. This is one of the key roles in the Society as a benefit to members; and the new person would pick up an efficient and well organised system. Steve will be happy to answer any queries you may have as to the job specification for the auction, so if you are interested please contact him by email or at the address on the inside cover. **It is essential that we fill this post.**

Please keep sending articles to our Editor - share your knowledge with our membership.

Meanwhile I wish you all a Merry Christmas, and a Healthy, Happy and Philatelically Beneficial New Year.

*A J Bosworth FRPSL*

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## Cover Story

This is a cover, sent to Niš, from the first unit of the Serbian Relief Fund (headed by Lady Leila Paget) based in Skopje, and postmarked 6.7.15. For a full explanation, see the article commencing on Page 8.

## News and Reviews

The Editor

All members should have received a letter with this mailing of Jugopošta with details of subscriptions for the forthcoming year (you can also find details on Page 2). Most important is that the Committee have decided that, in future, monographs will be produced on CD and any member requiring the monograph in printed form will need to pay a supplement of £5 with their subscription. This is due to escalating printing and postage costs.

Tony Bosworth, in the same letter and on page 3 of this journal, has appealed for a member to volunteer to run the auction. I was a bit unsure at first about agreeing to edit Jugopošta a year ago but I am enjoying doing it and it is very satisfying to produce something tangible four times a year. So, if you are thinking to yourself “I couldn’t possibly run a philatelic auction”, then please think again and give it a try – you may be surprised by what you can achieve!

Sadly, I have to report the passing of one of our members, Tønnes Ore. Later in this edition you will find an appreciation of his life by Geoff Barling, our former Editor.

In Jugopošta 102 (June 2012), Figure 5 of the article “The postal use of the word *Retour*” reproduced a cover which was the property of Milan Radovanovic, a member and a contributor to Jugopošta, without his agreement and without acknowledgement. The Editor sincerely apologises to Milan for that omission.

### **An Honour for Geoff Barling**

Geoff Barling writes:

“Some members of the society will know that my prime collection concerns the Postal History of Srem, an English county-sized region of Serbia that was part of Croatia until after World War 2.

While on holiday this summer, I spent a few days in Srem. During this period, I was interviewed by the Srem-wide newspaper & about a week later an article was published in the newspaper based on the interview.

The article covered a page & a half & included text, a photograph of me & reproductions of two postal history type of covers.

I regard this as a great honour, better indeed than an award at a philatelic exhibition, since it must be rare for a postal historian's work & expertise to be recognised right across the area covered by the collection.

This could well be the pinnacle of my collecting life.”

Congratulations to Geoff for this. It is indeed an honour for his achievements to be recognised in this way.

## Book Review

Nick Coverdale

**Die jugoslawische Postzensur von 1918 bis 1921** by Hermann Dietz and Helmut Kobelbauer. Paperback, in German, A4 size, 287 pages.

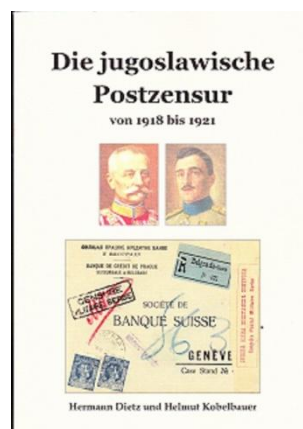
This excellent book is fully illustrated in colour. It is written in German but, even with my fairly basic German, I found it easy to follow. The book describes aspects of postal censorship in the years immediately after the First World War in Serbia and former territories of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The book has an historical introduction followed by a detailed treatment of censorship in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia, Slovenia, Banat and Bačka, and territories ceded to Austria, Romania and Hungary. Many examples of censored covers and marks are shown with good clear colour illustrations for each of the areas listed.

Later, there are chapters dealing with, for example, handwritten censorship marks. Finally, there is an alphabetical reference list of places where censorship was used together with detailed notes and a bibliography.

So, if you have an interest in this fascinating period of Yugoslav philately, this book will be an essential reference work. The price is 36 euros (plus shipping costs) and it can be ordered from the following address or by email([kb@aatc.at](mailto:kb@aatc.at) ).

Dr. Helmut Kobelbauer  
Untergrossau 81  
A-8261 Sinabelkirchen  
Austria



## Report on the Joint Societies Meeting, Bradford, 18 August 2012

Roger Morrell

Once again, Yvonne Wheatley invited the Joint Societies (Austrian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish and Yugoslav) to Bradford, and this year the attendance reached 27, a sign of this gathering's popularity. As we have said before, this meeting always seems to produce a fine spectrum of short displays on a huge variety of topics, but somehow, because of the interrelations of history, and hence of philatelic and postal history interests, things always gel. This year was no exception. With both sides of the Bradford Philatelic Society frames being used, and with presenters limited to two or three frames as well as actually achieving their limit of five minutes speaking time, five rounds display were achieved in the course of the day. In order of presentation:

Andy Taylor:	"From Charles to the Chop": Austrian newspaper wrappers from the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Mike Casswell:	Austrian post-WWII postage rates with uses of the Costumes set
Edmund Jagielski:	Undercover mail from Poland via Portugal (Lisbon) and Turkey in WWII
Michael Waugh:	Early Austrian and Hungarian stamps and covers
Derek Baron:	Olomouc (Moravia) regiments in WWI
Richard Wheatley:	An archive of Moravian school reports and certificates with revenue stamps
Reg Hounsell:	Early coloured postcards of Prag/Praha
Mark Lendon:	Hungarian, French and Romanian censorship in Arad, Hungary, 1914-1945
Colin Spong:	Early Slovakian covers (from 1715)
Garth Taylor:	Czech airmails, second issue
Keith Brandon:	Special event post offices of the Austrian Monarchy (datestamps, cards and postal stationery)
John Colton:	Croatia, post WWI and WWII occupation
Roger Morrell:	Hungarian parcel cards from the 1943-4 period
Malcolm Stockhill:	Censorship in occupied Poland 1939
Peter Cybaniak/Roman Dubyniak:	Ukrainian Refugee camp, Gmünd, Austria, 1914-8
Derek Walker:	Censored mail from Russian POW camps to Czechoslovakia, 1914-8
James Hooper:	Austria, the early stamps
Edward Klepka:	Western Ukraine, use of Austrian stamps, overprinted stamps, and provisional registration labels, including Skalitz local overprints
Martin Brumby:	Austrian and Hungarian Bills of Exchange from the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Alan Berrisford:	Provisional postmarks of Poland, 1945/6
Joyce Boyer:	Austrian glider mail from 1933
Barry Clark:	Postal agency cachets of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia before WWI
Roger Morrell:	WWI Censor marks for the Czech lands
Peter Cybaniak:	WWI Ukrainian POW enquiry mail
Derek Baron:	WWI Olomouc military hospital cachets
Alan Berrisford:	Inflation in Poland 1920-24
Joyce Boyer:	Innsbruck: Use of German stamps on mail following the 1938 Anschluss



There was more than adequate time to discuss questions posed by speakers where more help of information is needed to understand the details, as well as for social chat. The excellent buffet lunch, as well as afternoon tea and homemade cakes, provided by Yvonne and husband Richard, gave us all the physical sustenance that was needed to keep the day going. Once again, the attendees really appreciated the event, such that Yvonne has promised that it will be held again next year, with the addition of some northern members of the German and Colonies Society.



Intense viewing of the second round of displays



Richard Wheatley carves the ham for hungry diners



(Left to right) Mark Lendon discusses the finer points of POW mail with Peter Cybaniak and Roman Dubyniak

## British Medical Missions in Serbia, 1914-1915

Prof. dr. Milan Radovanović

Although after the first year of the 1914-18 war Serbia emerged not only as undefeated, but also as a winner, Serbia had been exhausted due to the huge human losses and due to destruction of its most important areas. Additionally, difficulties were multiplied by the increased occurrence of infectious diseases. In particular, there were disastrous proportions of a typhus epidemic, transmitted by Austrian troops in Bosnia. When moving Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war from Valjevo to Niš, the epidemic spread throughout the country. The epidemic was suppressed no later than in the spring of 1915, mostly due to the presence of medical missions from the Allied and neutral countries.

According to the data of the Serbian Red Cross, in 1914 Serbia was in a more difficult medical condition compared with 1912. The Red Cross of Serbia was addressing the International Red Cross, which, because of the war that engulfed the whole of Europe, was not able to use its authority. The International Red Cross suggested that the Serbian Red Cross directly contact the Red Cross organisations of individual countries. In response, medical missions, composed of medical experts, were formed in many friendly countries and sent to Serbia, together with aid in medication and necessary medical equipment. According to the available information (References 1 and 3) during 1914-1915, and especially in the first half of 1915, there were more missions in Serbia: Great Britain with 370 members, of which 64 doctors, Russia with 111 members, of which 12 doctors, U.S. with 44 professionals of which 12 doctors, France, which was the largest with as many as 97 doctors (Reference 13), Greece with 16 members, of which 7 doctors, etc.

In January 1915, the British Red Cross sent medical aid to Serbia, known under the name of the Anglo-Serbian Hospital Unit. The English-Serbian hospital consisted of 12 men and 42 women and was attached to military hospitals in Vrnjacka Banja (a spa), but it controlled and assisted six other hospitals as well. At the same time this hospital became the main hospital for surgical intervention in the region (Reference 4). A very important role at that time was the Serbian Relief Fund created in the UK for medical assistance to Serbia. Patron of the Serbian Relief Fund was Queen Mary and board members were prominent politicians and persons of the time – Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Cardinal Born, et al. According to (References 1 and 2), many British medical missions were in Serbia: the mission of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, the mission of the Young Farmers, the mission of the Association of Wounded Allies.

The first unit of the Serbian Relief Fund – the hospital with 600 beds, arrived in Serbia in mid-November 1914 and was located in the vicinity of Skopje. At its head there was Lady Leila Paget (Louise Margaret Leila Paget), the wife of an English diplomat in Serbia – Figure 1. Lady Paget's husband, Ralph Paget, was appointed chief of all British units for assistance in Serbia. Lady Leila Paget, despite herself passing through a series of illnesses (fever, typhus, dysentery), where she herself was the victim, did not want to leave Serbia in the autumn of 1915 – neither did the staff and the patients, but waited for the Bulgarian army. Despite the relatively tolerant behaviour of the Bulgarians, with the arrival of the German army she had to be evacuated. The second hospital units of the Serbian Relief Fund, named after Lady Cornelia Wimborne, which gave funds for medical equipment, was located in Skopje and the third, headed by Mrs Stobart (Anne Mabel St Clair Stobart) arrived in late April 1915 in Kragujevac.



One of the key persons of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee was Dr Elsie Inglis (Elsie Maud Inglis) – Figure 1 – who finished medical school in 1886 and became a surgeon for women. On the outbreak of the First World War, Elsie Inglis, one of the founders of the Scottish Women's Suffrage Federation, suggested that women's medical units should be allowed to serve on the Western Front. With the financial support of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS), Dr Inglis formed the Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee. By rejecting the offer from the British Army, she offered medical assistance to Serbia, which the Serbian side accepted with gratitude. In April 1915 Elsie Inglis took a group of women to Serbia on the Balkan Front. Over the next few months they established field hospitals, dressing stations, fever hospitals and clinics. In May 1915 she became the foreman of all hospitals of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia. In the summer of 1915 in Serbia, there were four hospitals of the Scottish Women's Hospitals – in Kragujevac, Valjevo, Lazarevac and Mladenovac. During the Austrian-Hungarian offensive in the autumn of 1915, Inglis and some of her staff were captured but, thanks to the help of the American diplomats, she was released.

Besides Lady Paget and Elsie Inglis, one of the most prominent women who was head of a hospital in the Balkans during the First World War was Ms Sinclair Stobart – Figure 1. At the invitation of the Serbian Relief Fund she came to Serbia and led the third hospital with 7 doctors and 43 medical staff members. The necessary equipment for the hospital was delivered via Salonica to Kragujevac and had sixty tents. Due to excessive rush of patients from the neighbouring places, she later established several clinics and hired 7 more doctors and 40 women. It was the largest medical mission in Serbia. During the combined attack of the military forces of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria in October 1915, despite being told to be evacuated, Ms Sinclair Stobart, with a part of her team, travelled across Albania. The journey lasted more than 80 days without any loss of staff. At the end of December she reached the Albanian coast from where she was transferred to Italy and from there to England.



**Figure 1:** Elsie Maud Inglis, Louise Margaret Leila Paget, and Anne Mabel St Clair Stobart

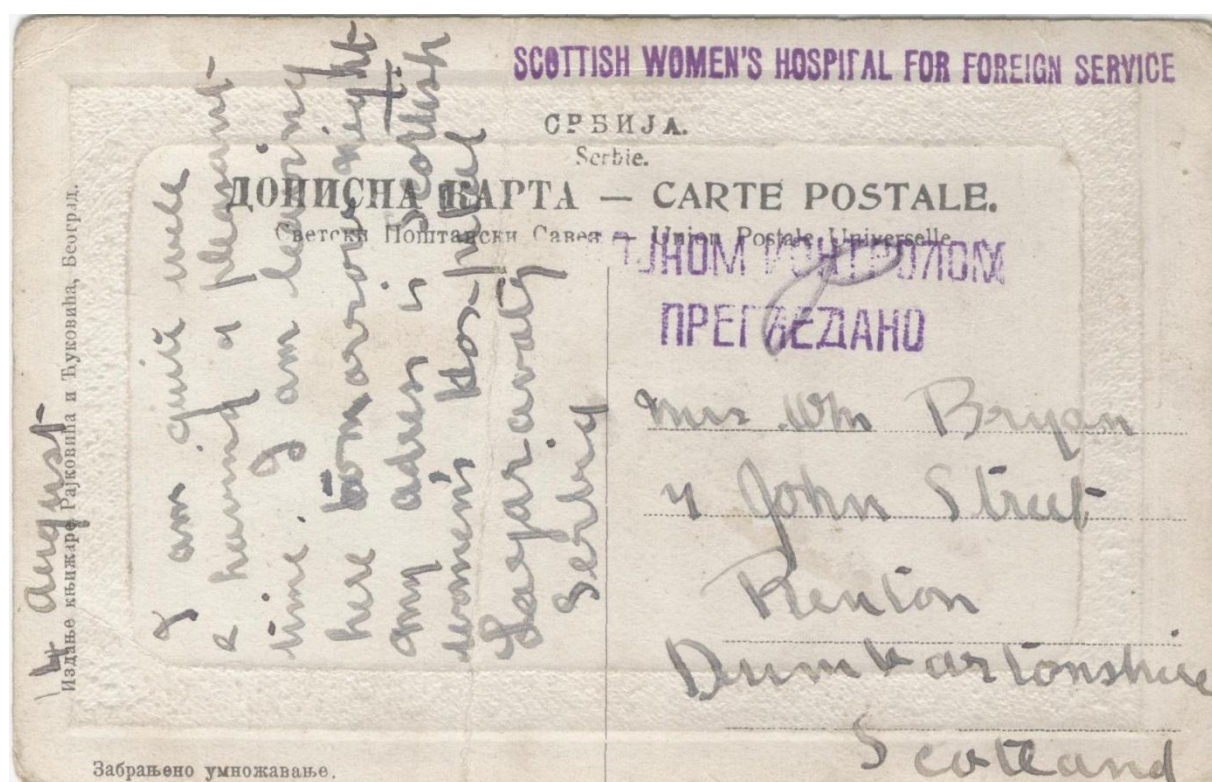
Going no more into other details, because there is extensive literature and memoirs in both Serbian and English written and printed material (References 3 to 11), the postal correspondence of the mission members and some of its characteristics will now be discussed.

It is likely that all these missions had their marks, which were placed on the letters and postcards, but a large amount of postal material appears not to have been saved and thus is not known. This is primarily related to small medical missions, where the personnel were fewer, there was less mail, and thus less able to retain it, especially because it mainly

travelled abroad. Furthermore, an attempt will be made to describe available postal material from a modest collection.

### Scottish Women's Hospital

The Association of Scottish Women put on the mail a one-line text “Scottish Women’s Hospital for Foreign Service” (Figure 2) with dimensions 76 x 3.5mm. The mark can be seen in Figure 2 which is a Serbian picture postcard sent on 14 August 1915 from Kragujevac to Renton, Scotland, as military mail and thus without a postage stamp. The card bears a Serbian censor mark “Checked by Military Censorship” in purple. The seal “Scottish Women’s Hospital for Foreign Service” is in the top right corner of the postcard.



**Figure 2:** Picture postcard sent from Kragujevac (14 August 1915) to Renton as military mail bearing Serbian censor mark in purple “Checked by Military Censorship”. At the top right hand corner is “SCOTTISH WOMEN’S HOSPITAL FOR FOREIGN SERVICE”.

### Serbian Relief Fund

#### The first hospital of the Serbian Relief Fund – The Lady Paget Mission

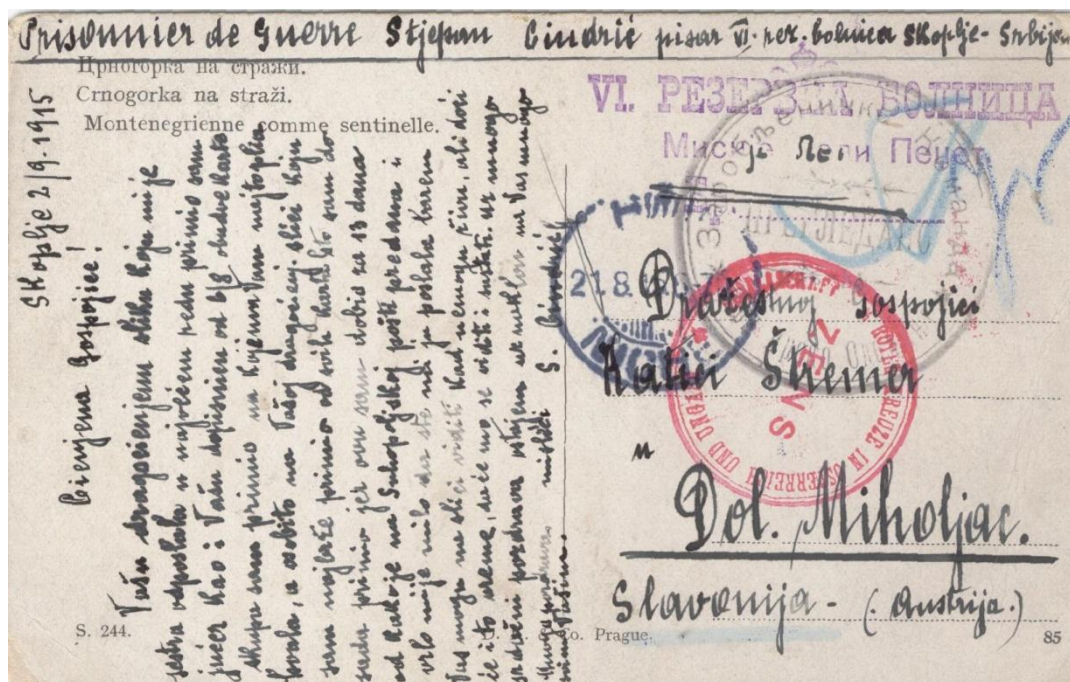
On the mail of this mission one can find the circular seal (diameter 33mm) “SERBIAN RELIEF FUND / UNIT” and in the middle of the seal a three-line text “LADY / PAGET’S / HOSPITAL” (Figure 3).



**Figure 3:** An original letter of Lady Paget sent from Skopje (postmark 6.07.15) to Niš stamped with “SERBIAN RELIEF FUND UNIT, LADY / PAGET’S / HOSPITAL” in purple. Handwritten in red at top of the front of this letter is “On active service – Serbia” in red. Not censored!

The mail from Lady Paget’s Hospital from this period bears also the administrative two-line mark in Serbian language (and Cyrillic letters) VI. REZERVNA BOLNICA / Misija Ledi Pedžet” (“Sixth Reserve Hospital / Lady Paget Mission”) (Figure 4).





**Figure 4:** A Serbian picture postcard, used as a POW card, sent from Skopje 2.09.15 (by the Gregorian calendar) to Dol. Miholjac, Slavonia, Austria, stamped with administrative mark “VI. RESERVE HOSPITAL / LADY PAGET MISSION” (in Serbian) via Niš (postmarked 21.08.15 by the Julian calendar). A Serbian POW censor mark for officers: “POW COMMAND / DEPARTMENT FOR OFFICERS” in grey-black colour and a red censor mark of the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross (“Gesellschaften vom Roten Kreuz in Österreich und Ungarn in / ZENS”, diameter 27mm). Two censor initials in blue.

During the three failed attacks of Austria-Hungary on Serbia in 1914, 50000 officers and soldiers were captured. One part of the medically-educated prisoners of war, especially of the Slavic origin, was used in hospitals (Reference 12). In this way, the marking shown on the card, written by a Croat prisoner of war who was probably working in the hospital, can be explained.

#### The second hospital of the Serbian Relief Fund – The Lady Wimborne Hospital

Until now, no item with the administrative mark of this hospital has been found, except the Greek stationery sent from Thessaloniki to the Lady Wimborne Hospital in Skopje (Figure 5).

#### The third hospital of the Serbian Relief Fund – The Stobart Hospital

The Stobart mission used a circular mark (diameter 40mm) and, according to existing data, was situated in Kragujevac (the main hospital) and other dispensaries. In the inner circle “STOBART HOSPITAL KRAGUJEVATZ” is written, and in the middle in four rows, bilingually, “SERBIAN / RELIEF FUND / STOBARTOVA MISIJA / KRAGUJEVAC” (Figure 6).

The dispensary had a similar mark with the difference that instead of the text “STOBART HOSPITAL KRAGUJEVATZ” there was the “STOBART DISPENSARY” text and the name of the place where the dispensary was situated. Marks of the Stobart hospital in Kragujevac and Stobart dispensary in Vitanovac (Figure 7).



**Figure 5:** Greek postal stationery card correctly uprated for mail abroad from Greece with 5l. cancelled in Thessaloniki (departure) and arrival in Skopje sent to “Lady Wimborne Hospital” – Skopje. Inspected by Serbian censorship upon arrival (“CHECKED / BY MILITARY CENSORSHIP / SKOPLJE”) in black.



**Figure 6:** Serbian military correspondence card of the Serbian Warriors sent from Kragujevac to London, franked correctly with the King Peter stamp (10 para) and cancelled with the military mark – “MILITARY POST / SUPREME COMMAND” (23 May 1915 by the Julian calendar). Two-line “CHECKED / BY MILITARY CENSORSHIP” mark in rare green-blue and initials of the Serbian censor. On the obverse and reverse are administrative marks of the Stobart Mission in Kragujevac in an attractive dark blue colour.





**Figure 7:** A military postcard of the Serbian Warriors sent from Vitanovac to London used as a military post item (free of charge) cancelled with the postmark of the municipal post office (11.IX.1915). Seal of the Stobart mission in Vitanovac – “STOBART DISPENSARY –VITANOVATZ” + four rows “SERBIAN / RELIEF FUND / STOBART MISION / KRAGUJEVAC”. Serbian censor mark “CHECKED / BY MILITARY CENSORSHIP” in violet and the initials of the Serbian censor in blue. The card probably travelled via Greece to Marseille (transit censor mark “MINISTERE LE GUERRA / CONTROLE POSTAL MARSEILLE” in black). Additionally the card bears “Croix Rouge” in manuscript in the upper left corner.



**Figure 8:** Military postcard of the Serbian Warriors sent from Kragujevac to Dartmouth used as a military post item and without the postal mark of Kragujevac and without the mark of the Stobart mission. On the back is written: “I am now in Kragujevac on the road to Užice .....”. Serbian military censor mark used in Kragujevac “CHECKED / BY MILITARY CENSORSHIP” in violet and initials of Serbian censor in red. Incoming post mark Dartmouth 31 May 1915.

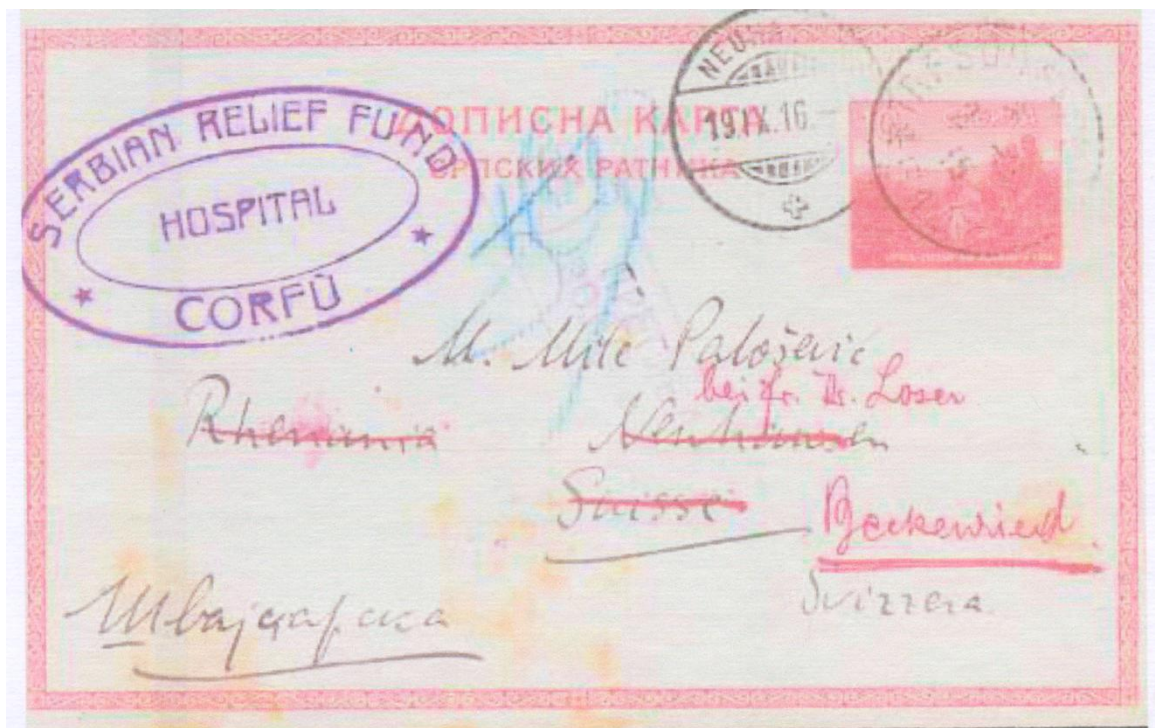


In some cases, mail sent from the Stobart mission, Kragujevac, was without the seal of the Stobart mission. An example is given in Figure 8.

British medical missions continued with their humanitarian work even after crossing Albania and Montenegro (Figure 9) in Corfu and Salonica. The two postal items shown (Figures 10 and 11) confirm these conclusions.



**Figure 9:** Original illustration published in the “Sphere” of 8 January 1916 entitled “First Unit of the Scottish Women’s Hospitals” during the retreat from Serbia.



**Figure 10:** Military correspondence card of the Serbian Warriors, issued in Corfu (Aspiotis), sent from Corfu via the French Tresor et Postes 512 to Neuchatel, Switzerland (incoming mark Neuchatela 19.09.1916) and then readdressed to Beckenried with an oval seal of the Serbian Relief Fund (“SERBIAN RELIEF FUND CORFU / HOSPITAL”) and the Serbian Corfu censorship (Reference 1) “CHECKED BY MILITARY CENSORSHIP” – both in violet. Blue initials of the Serbian censor (Courtesy of George Alevizos).



**Figure 11:** French military postcard sent from the English-Scottish hospital, Salonica, to the battlefield via the Serbian Supreme Command (VP 999) (14.10.1916 – Julian calendar) and French Tresor et Postes / 502 (28.10.1916 – Gregorian calendar). The mark “TRESOR ET POSTES / 502” was applied by the Command of the Allied Armies (Commandement des Armees Alliees et Direction de l’Armee), Salonica. The card bears an oval mark “SCOTTISH WOMEN’S HOSPITAL / L’ADMINISTRATEUR” with the text in the middle “HOPITAL AUXILIAIRE BENEVOL ... / L’ARMEE D’ORIENT”. The card was censored with the Serbian Salonica censor mark (Reference 2) “CHECKED / BY MILITARY CENSORSHIP” in violet being applied.

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## **Tønnes Ore - An Appreciation**

Geoff Barling

My good friend Tønnes Ore passed away on 18 August suffering from cancer. This was the second time that he was afflicted by the illness having survived the first time.

I say that he was a good friend but actually I only met him face to face twice during 22 years of our friendship. The first time was during the 1990 London exhibition when he stayed at my home, the second when I visited him in Oslo on the way back from a business trip to Sweden.

Tønnes was a major, perhaps the major figure, in Norwegian philately and received a number of high awards in international exhibitions abroad.

At a personal level, he provided me with a lot of useful information for my writings and collection and furthermore often bid on my behalf in auctions for material to improve my collection.

For the Yugoslavia Study Group he wrote Banat and Bačka (Monograph Number 4) and Indeficienter (The Story of Fiume to 1918) (Monograph Number 8) plus inputs to some smaller articles.

He will be sorely missed.

## The Development of Slovenian Post Office Handstamps 1919-1921: From Austrian to National Handstamps.

Drs Henk Buitenkamp

After the independence of a country the new government wishes as soon as possible to wipe out the memory of the former situation. Postal activities are very important for this purpose. A lot of people use the possibility to send mail to each other. Stamps and cancellations are thus widely seen and can be used to influence the mind of the users.

The result of this point of view you can see very well in the Slovenian part of the new state SHS. For the most part Slovenia is formed by the former Austrian Kronland Krain and the southern part of the Austrian Kronland Steiermark, together with a small part of Kärnten (also Austrian) and the Prekmurje (former Hungary).

In Krain most of the handstamps have at the top the Austrian name and below the Slovenian name, in contrast with the Steiermark part in which most handstamps have only the Austrian name. Of course the Hungarian handstamps are used in the Prekmurje. Already in Nr.394 of 8-1-1919 of the Sluzbeni List, Ljubljana decreed that the Austrian name must be removed from the double name handstamps (and in July and September this decree was repeated).

This was the only possibility for nationalising, for the capacity was not enough for replacing the handstamps with only the Austrian or Hungarian name as well as the double named handstamps. The replaced handstamps are substituted by regional Slovenian handstamps with only the Slovenian name.

In January 1921 the national handstamps are introduced with the name in Latin and Cyrillic script. The general direction resides now in Beograd and wishes by means of the new handstamps to increase her political influence.

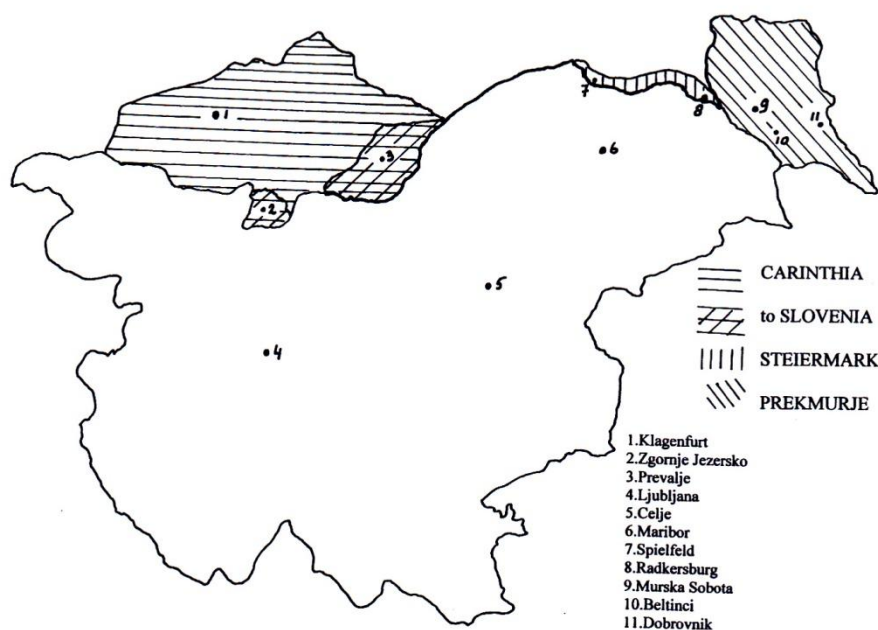


Figure 1. Map of the Slovenian territory showing the occupation period 1918-1921



Slovenia had occupied parts of Carinthia and Austrian Steiermark in the period 1918-1921. Of course, the Slovenians have tried to affect the feelings of the Carinthians, but, with the exception of a few towns, in a “Volksabstimmung = plebiscite” the area stays a part of Austria. Also, in the Steiermark, similar attempts are tried to affect the people, but without success. Here only a few towns come to Slovenia.

The Prekmurje is annexed by Slovenia in August 1919. Here the Slovenian postal stamps and handstamps are introduced as soon as possible.

## **A. Former Kronlands Krain and Steiermark**

### *I. Austrian handstamps*

#### 1. Only Austrian name

From 8-1-1919 the aim was to replace the Austrian town names with the Slovenian ones. Obligation till that date was only possible by the Austrian handstamps.

Of course it was impossible to replace all the Austrian handstamps at that date. A lot of Austrian handstamps are used later; even in 1920 we find these cancellations.



*Figure 2. The old Austrian handstamp of KRANICHSFELD (already in use before 1884!) is still in use mid 1920.*



*Figure 3. The railway handstamps stay in use for a long time. Replacement of these handstamps has no urgency for the use of these handstamps is very small. Here GOTTSCHÉE-LAIBACH.*

#### 2. With Austrian and Slovenian name

These handstamps are easy to nationalise, but, of course, not all towns did it quite directly after 8-1-1919.



Figure 4. Handstamp ST.GEORGEN a.d. STAINZ (=Sv.Jurij na Scavnica) is nationalised February 1919.

### 3. Austrian and Slovenian name the same

For only 15 towns the Austrian name is identical to the Slovenian name. It is not surprising that the replacement of these handstamps has no priority.



Figure 5. The Austrian handstamp DOMZALE is used until mid 1920. A new regional Slovenian handstamp is first recorded for August 1920.



## *II. Nationalized Austrian handstamps*

I pay more attention to this subject, for there are a lot of different ways of nationalising. The most frequent types of nationalising are:

- removing the Austrian name
- blackening of the Austrian name (only 8 towns have done that)



*Figure 6. SV.KRIZ (removed Heiligenkreuz b. Landstrass). Now a new problem must be solved: there are now two towns with exactly the same name. But the distance between Sv. and Kris determines now which town it is. Here 3.5 mm.*



*Figure 7. SV.BARBARA v HALOZAH (removed St.Barbara i.d. Kolos). A big problem with blackening is that the cancellation is too weak or too fat (earliest recorded date 13-4-1919).*

The postal officers are sometimes very creative. Examples are shown in the Figures 8 to 12.



Figure 8. S URBAN – only the letter T is removed in this handstamp with only the Austrian name. Only this town has this type of nationalising (earliest recorded date 25-3-1919).



Figure 9. OPLOTNICA. The letters TZ in the Austrian name Oplotnitz are supplied by the letters CA. This form of nationalisation is only known by two towns (earliest recorded date 5-4-1919).



Figure 10. in KRA MIRNA (removed Neudegg in) (earliest recorded date 10-3-1919). In 1920 is removed "in KRA" too. (earliest recorded date 3-3-1920). Only this town has this type of nationalisation.



*Figure 11. STARI TRG RAKEK (removed Altenmarkt b.). In 1920 is RAKEK removed too. Only this town has this type of nationalisation (earliest recorded date 30-6-1919).*



*Figure 12. VRAN SKO (removed Franz and the letter J in Vranjsko). Only this town has this type of nationalisation (earliest recorded date 7-2-1919).*

### *III. Regional Slovenian handstamps*

The regional Slovenian handstamps are made for replacing of:

- handstamps with only the Austrian name
- handstamps with blackened Austrian name
- worn out handstamps

There are a lot of different types; I show only a few examples.



Figure 13. SMARJE pri JELSAH (earliest recorded date 20-8-1920). Replacing of the nationalised handstamp St.Marein b. Erlachstein/Smarje pri Jelsah.



Figure 14. MEDIJA-IZLAKE (earliest recorded date 19-8-1920). Replacing of the blackened and worn-out handstamp Galenegg-Izlah/Medija-Izlake.



Figure 15. ZDANI MOST (earliest recorded date 2-10-1919). Replacing the Austrian handstamp Steinbruck Bahnhof.



## B.Prekmurje

On 12 August 1919 the SHS troops take over the direction of the Prekmurje. On 15 August 1919 Lieutenant Svetec of the Save division ordered the overprinting of Hungarian stamps with the letters SHS. Therefore a cork handstamp is used (used in Beltinci 16 August 1919 until 8 September 1919).

On 19 August 1919 commandant Drago V.Perko of the Save division ordered in O.Nr.5-Donja Lendava the overprinting of the Hungarian stamps with Prekmurje SHS (stamps used 22 until 27 August in Dobrovnik and 8 September until 1 (?) October 1919 in Beltinci).

Of course these stamps are local and unofficial stamps, but on 15 March 1921 affirmed by the postal direction of Ljubljana in Nor.2012/IX.

### *I.Hungarian handstamp*

Of course the Hungarian handstamp is used first, but soon this handstamp is replaced by a regional Slovenian one.



Figure 16. Letter 7-9-1919 to Zagreb (correct franked: letter 30 + R 60 = 90). Obliterated with the Hungarian handstamp BELATINCZ.

## II. Regional Slovenian handstamp

In the Prekmurje (after the nearby directly nationalized stamps) very soon the Hungarian handstamp is replaced by the regional Slovenian handstamp. Remarkable is the Hungarian way of writing the year -919-, the shading and the letter + ornaments in the outer ring. The nationalising is done very carefully to save the feelings of the people in the Prekmurje.



Figure 17. Letter 29-9-1919 to Zagreb (correct franked: letter 30 + R 60 = 90; two stamps of 10 on the reverse) and cancelled with the regional Slovenian handstamp BELTINCI.

## C. Occupied Steiermark

The SHS and notably Slovenia wishes to control the railway between Radkersburg and Sentilj, for road transport was very difficult. Therefore a small strip along the river Mura is occupied as from 25-1-1919. This occupation is ended 25-1-1920. Only three towns come to Slovenia: Ober Radkersburg = Gornje Radgona, Abstal = Apace and Egydi-Tunnel = St. Ilj v Slov. goricah = Sentilj. The town Radkersburg is now divided in two parts: an Austrian and a Slovenian part.

### I. Austrian handstamps



Figure 18. EGYDI-TUNNEL has not yet a new Slovenian handstamp end 1919. The Slovenian handstamp Sentiljv Slovenskih goricah is used from 2-5-1920.





Figure 19. RADKERSBURG has no new Slovenian handstamp till 20-7-1920. After the dividing into an Austrian and a Slovenian part a new Slovenian handstamp is made (31-7-1920).

## II. Regional Slovenian handstamp



Figure 20. SPILJE (=Spielfeld) has used a new regional Slovenian handstamp from 31-5-1919 until 20-7-1920.

## D. Carinthia

South Carinthia is occupied by Slovenian SHS troops in November 1918. A lot of ethnical Slovenians live there and it was supposed that a lot of them wished to live in the new state of Slovenia (SHS). In the end the people of Carinthia chose for the Austrian nationality. Only a few small areas came to Slovenia.

There are two periods of occupation:

1. 1-11-1918//7-5-1919; post offices open from December 1918 until 6-5-1919

2. 28-5-1919//18-11-1920; post offices open from June 1920.

### *I. Occupied and later part of Slovenia*

#### 1. First occupation period

Only the town Ober Seeland (=Jezero=Zgornje Jezersko) is occupied in 1918 and became afterwards definitive a part of Slovenia



*Figure 21. Post office JEZERO is opened as a Slovenian one in December 1918. The handstamp is a very old one: already in use before 1891. Since 8-3-1919 this handstamp is nationalised; removed is Ober Seeland Zgornje.*

#### 2. Second occupation period



*Figure 22. Post office CRNA pri PREVALJE (=Schwarzenbach b.Prävali) is occupied December 1918//6-5-1919 + June 1919//20-7-1919 at which it became Slovenian. The regional handstamp is used from 4-10-1919.*

## *II. Temporarily occupied by Slovenia*

### 1. Both periods occupied



*Figure 23. GLOBASNITZ (=Globasnica) is occupied 26-1-1919//4-5-1919 and 1-6-1919//27-10-1920. Here is used an old Austrian handstamp (already known before 1884).*



*Figure 24. VOMBRE (=Haimburg b. Völkermarkt). Here is used the new regional Slovenian handstamp.*





Figure 25. LOGA VES is one of the three new opened offices. See Circ.42.819/IV-19 dd.21-9-1919. Open 25-9-1919//27-10-1920. Handstamp used from 25-9-1919. Now part of Austria as Augsdorf.

## 2. One period occupied



Figure 26. MARIA RAIN (=Zihplje) is occupied 9-6-1919//27-10-1920. Here is used an Austrian handstamp.

## E. New national handstamps

Beograd strives for unity in postage stamps and handstamps. On 16-1-1921 are issued the new national postage stamps for use in the whole SHS. The new national handstamps came in use in January 1921. In these handstamps is written the name of the town in Latin and in Cyrillic script. In Slovenia the Latin script is in the upper part of the handstamps. The earliest recorded date of use of these national handstamps is 3-1-1921.

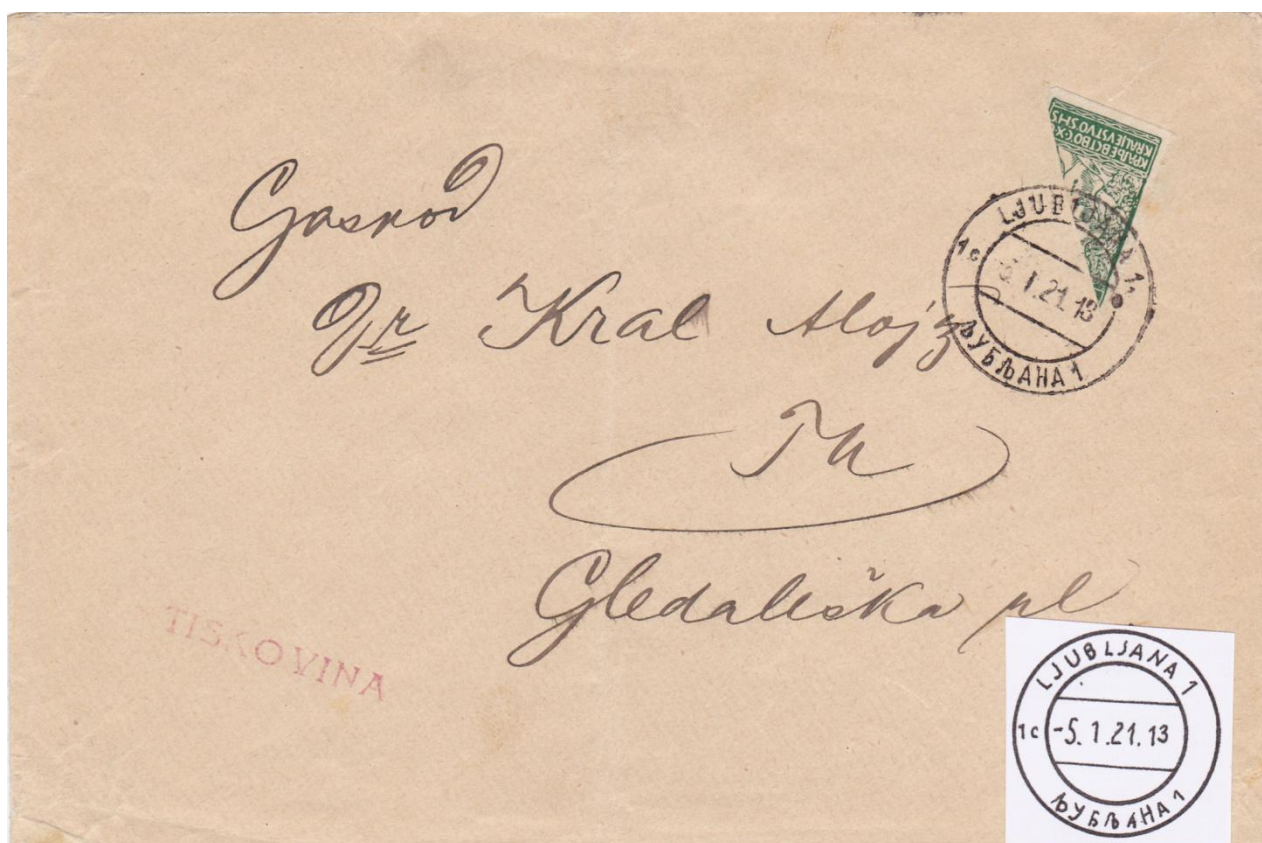


Figure 27. New national handstamp Ljubljana 1 with the earliest known date of 3-1-1921.

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