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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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Jugopošta is published by the Yugoslavia Study Group quarterly in March, June, September and December. Each issue is produced on paper covering a variety of subjects and is distributed free to members. However, in some years, we will produce a single subject monograph to replace one of those issues where suitable material is available. In that event, the monograph will be published on CD (at no extra cost to members) or on paper (at an extra cost – currently £5). Members will be informed before annual subscriptions become due of the intention to publish a monograph in the forthcoming year.

There will be a monograph published in 2016.

Additional copies of Jugopošta are available as shown on the back cover and a priced list of YSG publications is also located on the back cover.

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Jugopošta



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From the President

This year has seen its ups and downs: our Secretary resigned due to ill health, and our Auction manager resigned due to work commitments. Both officers served the Group well, and will be sorely missed. On the up side we had our first members meeting, for many years, at Autumn Stampex; this was a well attended and successful get together, efficiently organised by Nick Coverdale. We intend to repeat this next year, so those that did not make it this time, I recommend you make the effort, I know you will find it worthwhile.

As mentioned above we need a Secretary, and an Auction manager; for the latter job advice will be available for the new person, who would take over a well organised and efficient system.

Please also bear in mind we are always ready to welcome new members, so in your role of an ambassador for the Society, keep your eyes open for potential new recruits.

I would like to thank the Committee for their hard work and support over the year, and wish all members a very Merry Christmas, and a Healthy and Happy New Year, and of course a successful collecting year.

A.J. Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

I enjoyed meeting some of you at Stampex and you will find a report on the meeting elsewhere in this edition. As Tony has intimated above, a meeting room has already been booked for Autumn Stampex next year (Saturday 17th September 11:45 to 13:45). Hopefully, we will see even more of you there next time.

I can also report that we are expecting to be able to publish a monograph again in 2016, so you will find a note with this posting informing you of the various subscription rates for 2016. You will see that there has been a small increase in rates but this is the first increase for quite a few years.

In this edition of Jugopošta, we have the second and concluding parts of articles by Roger Morrell and Mladen Vilfan, together with short articles by Helmut Kobelbauer and Andy Waters. There is also a request for some information which will hopefully get a response.

Yugoslavia Study Group meeting held on Saturday 19th September at Stampex

Nick Coverdale

This was our first meeting for some time, so was approached with a little trepidation (wondering how many members would turn up). I went to look at the room before we started and found that we had been allocated somewhere that would probably have seated 100 comfortably. However, the main components of a successful philatelic meeting were there – tables, chairs and frames. We just needed the people and by starting time there were nine members and a guest. The following displays were given:

Nick Coverdale	Newspaper stamps of Serbia, 1866 Postal history of the occupation of Vojvodina during WWII
Tony Bosworth	Early stamps and postal history of the NDH
Mike Whittaker	Macedonian postal history up to the Balkan wars Yugoslav revenue stamps up to WWII
Rex Dixon	German-annexed Slovenia in WWII
Roger Morrell	The re-formation of Yugoslavia, 1944-5
David Toft	NDH stationery cards
Marcus Sherwood-Jenkins	Serbia in WWI: the Serbian army in exile 1915-8

Michael Chant, Robertino Poposki and Lindy Bosworth were also in attendance.

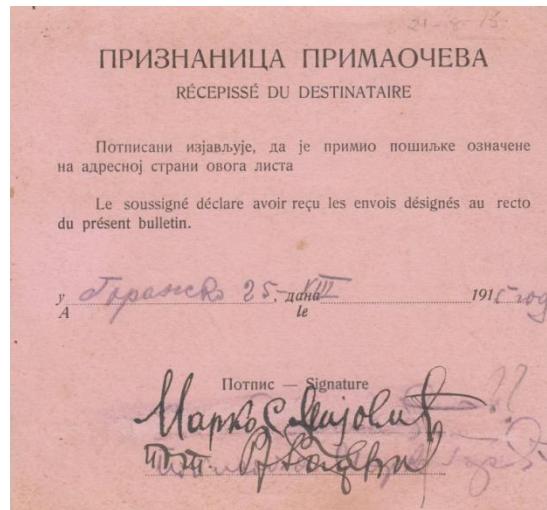
Thus there was a varied range of interesting material on display and all were agreed that this was a successful meeting. I've included a couple of photographs below – they were taken with my mobile and the quality is not that good but you get the idea. Those present felt that we should repeat it next year and so the same two hour slot (11:45 to 13:45) is already booked for Stampex next September (Saturday 17th September). One moan about the room was that the air conditioning would have done credit to a chilled food store but, now we know about it, we can deal with it in advance next time.



Request for information

Colin Lewis has asked if anyone can provide more information about the card shown below (reduced) and asks specifically:

- At the top of the card a price of 10 пара (para) is shown and stamps to the value of 50 пара have been added. Is the cost of sending the parcel therefore 50 пара or 60 пара? The parcel seems to have weighed 5 kilos.
- What is the place named as the destination?



Any answers back to the Editor please (see inside front cover for the email address).

YUGOSLAVIA STUDY GROUP MEETING

**17 September 2016
(11.45 am to 1.45 pm)**

at

**AUTUMN STAMPEX
Business Design Centre
Islington
London
N1 0QH**

You are invited to bring one or more 1-frame (10 – 12 sheets) displays

Please email the Editor if you are attending otherwise just turn up on the day

DEFINITIVE ISSUE OF FPR YUGOSLAVIA DEPICTING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

'NATIONAL ECONOMY' - SERIES I, II AND III (Part II)

Mladen Vilfan

(Translated by D. Novaković)

The article was first published in ACTA PHILATELICA NOVA 2013 and is reproduced here with kind permission of the editor and author. The first part appeared in Jugoposta No 115.

Postal Use of the National Economy Series I, II and III

The NE Series consisted of definitive stamps in active use for around eight years and remained valid for postage for close onto eighteen years. Mail featuring these issues is generally common and has not attracted a major following. However in addition to the usual attractions of postal history for any issue, i.e. high value franking, special mail handling, air mail, unusual routes or rare destinations shown in Figures 16 to 18, this issue has some scarcities of its own. I conclude this study by sharing my experiences with potential collectors.



Figure 16: Postcard: KOPER – BERN, SWITZERLAND 15.12.1955. T – cachet signifying insufficient fee applied in error. Rare use of this cachet of Slovenian origin!



Figure 17: Value Declared Letter: DOBOJ – SARAJEVO 04.03.1955. Postage: Din. 175.00; Third Weight Tier Letter Rate (51 – 250g): Din. 40.00; Value Declared Fee (Third Tier: Din. 10000 – 50000): Din 100.00. Rare three colour franking of NE II and the use of rare money letter stationery!



Figure 18: Postage Shortfall Reclaim Form: ZAGREB (FOREIGN MAILS) – GRABLJE. Shortfall of Din. 998.00 reclaimed from the office of posting in the form of ten Din. 100.00 affixed to the document. Very scarce use on an internal accounting form!

Single franking for certain denominations at the correct tariff is **rare or very rare**:

- For Series I this applies to the denominations of Din. 0.50, 1.00, 7.00, 16.00, 30.00 and 50.00. (Figure 19);
- For Series II this applies to the denominations of Din. 20.00, 25.00, 35.00 and 75.00 (Figure 20);
- For Series III this applies to the denominations of Din. 2.00 and 8.00 (Figure 21).

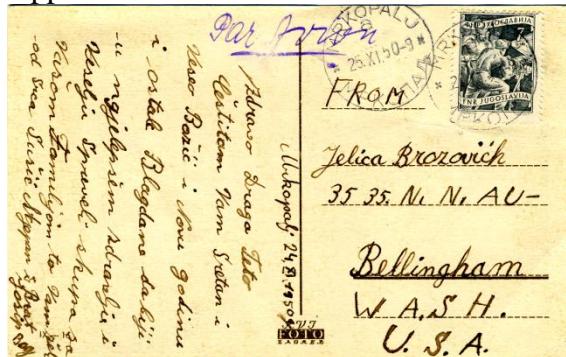


Figure 19: Postcard by Air Mail: MRKOPALJ – BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, U.S.A. 25.11.1950. Postage: Din. 7.00. Din. 3.00 Foreign Postcard Fee; Din. 4.00 Air Surcharge. Rare single use and a rare use in 1950.



Figure 20 (reduced to 40%): Judicial AR Correspondence: SEVNICA – SEVNICA OB SAVI 21.01.1955. Postage: Din. 35.00. Din. 15.00 Basic Letter Fee; Din. 20.00 Concessionary AR Fee. Rare single franking!



Figure 21: Foreign Printed Matter: BEOGRAD – MONTREAL, CANADA 31.05 (?). Postage: Din. 8.00 (newsprint). Rare single franking!



Figure 22: Registered Letter: VARAŽDIN – VIENNA, AUSTRIA 17.06.1952. Postage: Din. 68.00. Din. 28.00 Foreign Letter Fee; Din. 40.00 Foreign Registration Fee. Very rare use of Din. 50.00 stamp from NE I series!

2. Any franking using Din. 50.00 from Series I is **extremely rare** (Figure 22). Four combination covers and one cover franked with the Din. 50.00 stamp as single franking are known to me. I consider them great rarities, scarcer even than covers franked with the famed 'Esperanto' Din. 300.00 stamp (Mi. 730).
3. Covers or postcards bearing any Series I stamp used before 31.12.1950 are **fairly scarce**. Due to the release schedule only the denominations of Din. 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00 and 10.00 were available in that year (Figures 19 and 23).



Figure 23: Local Letter: MARIBOR – MARIBOR 12.12.1950. Postage: Din. 3.00. Rare use of the stamp from the NE Series I before the end of 1050!

4. Covers, postcards or any other postal documents bearing any stamp from Series I, II or III used after 15.04.1961 tariff date change are **rare** and any items with these

stamps used after the currency redenomination on 01.01.1966 are **very rare** (Figure 24).

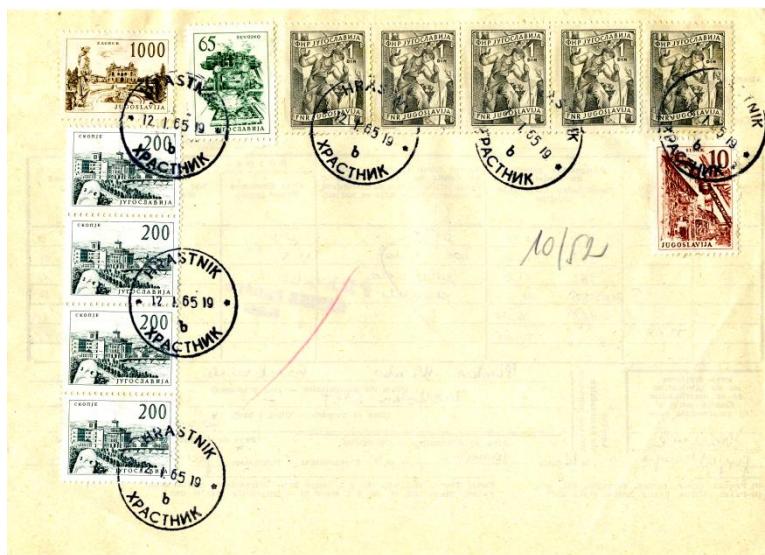


Figure 24: Parcel Card and Customs Declaration: HRASTNIK – ERNBRÜCK, WEST GERMANY 12.01.1965. Postage: Din. 1880.00. Very late use of Din. 1.00 stamps from NE II Series!

5. Mixed frankings with previous and subsequent definitive or regular issues and contemporaneous commemorative issues were possible. The following assessment reflects my experience:
 - Mixed franking of Series I with any stamp of the 'Tito' definitives (Mi. 461 – 468) was in theory possible. Not seen to date but if it exists it would be rated **extremely rare**;
 - Mixed frankings of Series I with any stamp of the 'Partisan' definitives (Mi. 470 – 485, 492 – 493) or subsequent issues based on the 'Partisans' with the new country name designations and/or new face values (Mi. 588 – 597, 601 – 604) **EXCEPT the Din. 8.00 stamp of the 'Partisan' series (Mi. 481)**, which remained in use until the end of 1952 and is frequently seen, are **rare to very rare** (Figures 25 and 26);
 - Mixed frankings with 'Industry' series (Mi. 854 – 867 and further) are **on the whole common**;
 - Mixed frankings with contemporary commemorative issues – **the rarity is determined by the commemorative stamps rather than NE Series stamps** (save for exceptions noted above).
6. Three or more colour combination franking, i.e. items bearing three or more different values from the same series at the correct tariff without any additional franking, are **very rare for the Series I** (Figure 27) **and rare for the Series II** (Figure 17). They are **relatively frequent** for Series III.



Figure 25: Letter: BELGRADE – MANNHEIM, WEST GERMANY 21.12.1951. Postage: Din. 5.00 (Foreign Letter Fee). Very rare mixed franking using the block of four of Din. 0.50 value from the 'Partisans' set and Din. 3.00 from NE I Series!



Figure 26: Judicial AR Correspondence: BELGRADE – GROCKA 22.11.1951. Postage: Din. 35.00. Din. 15.00 Basic Letter Fee; Din. 20.00 Concessionary AR Fee. Fairly scarce combination of stamps from NE Series I and the 'Partisan' set.



Figure 27: Letter: ZAGREB – HERISAU, SWITZERLAND 04.01.1952. Postage Din. 28.00 (Foreign Letter Fee). Very rare three colour franking using exclusively stamps from the NE Series I.

7. Three or more colour franking using at least one stamp from each of the three series is **very rare** (Figure 28).
8. Mail featuring two stamps of the same denomination but from different series, e.g. Din. 20.00 olive grey (Series I) and Din. 20.00 greyish purple or lilac (Series II) is **very rare**.
9. Mail with line perforated values of Din. 30.00 is **rare** and with Din. 75.00 values **very rare** (Figure 29).



Figure 28: Express Postcard: OPATIJA – VIENNA, AUSTRIA 08.06.1953. Postage: Din. 77.00. Din. 17.00 Foreign Postcard Rate; Din. 60.00 Foreign Express Fee. Rare use of NE Series I (Din. 20.00), Series II (Din. 2.00 and Din. 50.00) and Series III (Din. 5.00) on one mail item!



Figure 29: Registered Letter: BELGRADE – BASLE, SWITZERLAND 21.12.1953. Postage: Din. 87.00. Din. 47.00 Foreign Second Weight Tier Letter (21 – 40 g); Din. 40.00 Foreign Registration Fee. Very rare use of line perforated Din. 75.00 stamp!

I would like to thank the editor of 'Acta' Mr. Damir Novaković for his help in preparation and illustration of this study.

Notes:

Basic set of tariffs in the period under review is featured in Tables I and II. For information on air tariffs in the period under review please see Damir Novakovic's survey of Yugoslav Air Mails published in *Hrvatska Filatelija* 3/2012 on pp.28-33.

All letters and postcards are shown in 50 % of their actual size. The relevant percentage of magnification or reduction is shown alongside the description of other items.

TABLE 1 ~ ABRIDGED DOMESTIC TARIFF

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	20.04.1945	10.05.1945	15.01.1946	01.04.1948	01.11.1951	01.04.1959	15.04.1961
<i>LETTER to 20 gr.</i>	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	15.00	20.00	25.00
<i>LETTER 21 - 50 gr.</i>	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	25.00	35.00	40.00
<i>POSTCARD</i>	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
<i>REGISTRATION FEE</i>	5.00	4.00	5.50	7.00	35.00	35.00	40.00
<i>EXPRESS FEE</i>	5.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	35.00	35.00	40.00

TABLE 2 ~ ABRIDGED FOREIGN TARIFF

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	20.04.1945	10.05.1945	15.01.1946	01.01.1952	01.01.1953	01.04.1959	15.04.1961
<i>LETTER to 20 gr.</i>	5.00	4.00	5.00	28.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
<i>LETTER 21 - 40 gr.</i>	7.00	6.00	7.50 (8.00)*	45.00	47.00	60.00	80.00
<i>POSTCARD</i>	3.00	2.00	3.00	17.00	17.00	20.00	30.00
<i>REGISTRATION FEE</i>	6.00	5.00	7.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.00
<i>EXPRESS FEE</i>	—	8.00	10.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	70.00

** Increased from 01.04.1946.*

THE COMPLEXITIES OF PARCEL POSTAL HISTORY – PART 2: 1923-1941

by Roger Morrell

INTRODUCTION

In Part I of this pair of articles I documented my attempts to interpret parcels cards in the period 1918 – 1923, based on the rates tables in Geoff Barling's CD compilation. This led to a number of questions where there was an inadequate match between the actual cards and the tables. As readers will have seen, there was an immediate reaction from Henk Buitenkamp who was in possession of more detailed information than was clearly available to Geoff some years earlier (or to myself), and it is useful to get this information into the public domain. Henk also comments that he is interested in what's going to appear in Part II of my article, which places the onus back on me to write this next part, covering the period from the rate increase on 15.10.1923 through to the split of the country under German occupation in 1941.

BARLING'S RATES

In Table 1, I have attempted to put into one table, the information from the Barling rates CD, using the terminology of Periods 9 to 15. As in the previous periods there are gaps and guesses. The date of the change from Period 10 to Period 11 is not known with any precision. On 01.12.1931 (Period 12) three distance zones (I, II, III) were introduced, with accompanying rate differences based on weight, but these were re-unified on 15.05.1940 for Period 15. Not long before the end of Period 12, the COD rates alone changed on 01.08.1936 (which we could call Period 12A), but did not change again in Period 13 when additional weight bands were added. Period 14 was of very short duration, only six weeks, during which there were minor weight charge adjustments, a short-lived experiment concerning the calculation of COD charges, and the introduction of weight related express fees. Period 15 saw changes in the weight banding, a change back to banded COD charges, a reduction in the express fee weight bands from three to two, and the introduction of value-related storage fees. A further complication is the change on 01.06.1925 from 1.5 to 2 in the multiplying factor for weight charges if the parcel was bulky or needed special handling, reverting to 1.5 on 01.02.1938.

INTERPRETATION OF PARCEL CARDS

I am limiting this article to inland parcel post, because outgoing mail to foreign countries, or incoming mail from foreign countries, is complicated by country-dependent charges, as well as customs duties, and is particularly difficult to interpret correctly.

As in Part 1, I give examples of cards from each of the periods I can represent, and then try to interpret the rates, with a focus on the more complicated ones, or ones that simply don't add up. At present I cannot illustrate any cards for the short-lived Period 14, nor for the COD rate changes of Period 12A. I have also noticed that cards from the early 1930's are a lot less common than those from earlier or later (at the time of writing there are precisely none from this period out of hundreds advertised on eBay and Delcampe!) but those I have do not add up in accordance with Barling's tables.

Table 1: Inland parcel fees according to Barling's tables

Charge	Band	15.10.1923 to 31.05.1925	01.06.1925 to ??11.1926	??11.1926 to 30.11.1931	01.12.1931 to 31.01.1938	01.02.1938 to 31.03.1940	01.04.1940 to 14.05.1940	15.05.1940 to 09.04.1941	
Period		9	10 (1)	11 (1)	12 (1)	13	14	15	
Zones*		-	-	-	I II III	I II III	I II III	I II III	
Card charge	Ordinary	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	
	COD	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00?	
Weight fees	Up to 1 kg	8	8	6	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	5 5 5	
	Up to 3 kg				8 8 8	6 6 6	6 6 6	9 9 9	
	3 kg to 5 kg	12	12	10		7 8 9	7 8 9	13 13 13	
	5 kg to 7.5 kg	25	25	20	10 15 20	8 12 16	8 12 16	20 20 20	
	7.5 kg to 10 kg					12 16 22	12 16 22		
	10 kg to 15 kg	40	40	30	15 22 30	16 22 30	16 22 30	28 28 28	
	15 kg to 20 kg	50	50	40	20 30 40	22 30 40	22 30 40	36 36 36	
	20 kg to 25 kg	-	-	-	-	30 40 50	40 50 60	55 55 55	
Surcharge	Bulky, oversize	x1.5	x2	x2	x2	x1.5	x1.5	x1.5	
Declared value (insurance) fees	Up to 100 D	0.30 per 300 D	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	100-500 D		2	2	2	2	2	2	
	500-1000 D		5	5	5	5	5	5	
	1000-5000 D		10	10	10	10	10	10	
	Each extra 1000 D	-	1	1	1	1	1	1**	
COD charges	Up to 25 D	***	1	1.50	-	From 01.08.1936		-	
	Up to 50 D		1.50	2	2	2		1.5	
	Up to 100 D		2	3	3	3		3	
	Up to 250 D		-	-	-	3		-	
	Up to 300 D		3	4	4	4		-	
	Up to 500 D		4	5	5	5		5	
	Up to 1000 D		5	6	6	6		7	
	Up to 2000 D		6	8	8	8		9	
	Up to 3000 D		7	9	9	9		11	
	Up to 4000 D		9	10	10	10		13	
	Up to 5000D (max)		12	12	15	12		15	
	Each extra 250 D to 1000 D						1		
	Each extra 500 D to 2500 D						1		
	Each extra 500 D to 5000 D						0.50		
Express fee	Up to 5 kg	1	6	6	6	6	4	10 (2)	
	5 kg to 10 kg						8		
	10 kg to 25 kg						12	15	
Delivery fees (3)	Up to 5 kg	1	5	5	2		2	2	
	5 kg - 10 kg				5		4	4	
	10 kg to 25 kg				5		6	5	
Notification of arrival fee		0.30	0.50	0.50	1	1	1	1	
Storage fee	Per day	0.10	1	1	1	1	1	(3)	

Rates in italics are listed as uncertain by Barling.

* Zone I: <100 km; Zone II: 100-300 km; Zone III: >300 km, this being introduced on 01.03.1932.

** Limited to 20,000 D.

***Same as previous rates: without/with home payment up to 200 D: 1.00 D/1.20 D; up to 1,000 D: 1.80 D/2 D.

Storage fees were not charged on the day of arrival or the next three days, nor on the day of collection.

Barling also states that they were not charged on returned parcels.

(1) During periods 10 to 12, cumbersome parcels requiring special handling were charged double the weight fee, but in other periods 1.5 x the weight fee.

(2) Express parcel deliveries to the residence of the addressee were available everywhere for parcels of weight up to 5 kg but for parcels weighing more than 5 kg express parcel deliveries were available only in Banja Luka, Beograd, Cetinje, Ljubljana, Niš, Novi Sad, Sarajevo, Skoplje, Split and Zagreb. Elsewhere, a charge of 5 D was made for Express Notification of Arrival - that is, the standard 1 D plus 4 D extra for the express service.

(3) Storage fees were for parcels insured up to 1,000 D: 2 D per day; for parcels insured for more than 1,000 D: 3 D per day; the maximum overall charge was 90 D.

Period 9: 15.10.1923 to 31.05.1925



Figure 1: 13.12.1923: Old Croatian card used from Zagreb to Split, 9.6 kg, value: 500 D. Charges: weight: 25 D; value declared: 0.60 D. Fees paid: 30 D in stamps. A manuscript '30' appears under one of the cancellations, but there is no helpful summation by the clerk to see how he arrived at this figure. No combination of supplementary charges makes any sense in making up the missing 5.40 D. On the reverse it indicates that the parcel was collected on 22.12.23, so while there is no arrival postmark, it is likely to have incurred storage fees, but did not.



Figure 2: 5.4.1924: A 2.4 kg parcel from Obrenovatz to Novi Sad, 100 D value. Charges: weight fee: 8 D; declared value: 0.30 D; delivery 1 D; total = 9.30 D = the value of the affixed stamps. One that actually checks out!

Купон — Кироп		Пријамна пошта Prijamna pošta	<i>Zbi</i>	Пријамни број Prijamni broj	1201	Дневни жиг Dnevni žig					
Жиг одредиоше поште Žig određene pošte		Накнадни спроводни лист			Naknadni sprovodni list						
		Спољни облик (завитак, врећа, кутија) Spojni oblik (zavitak, vreća, kutija)			<i>zabrišek</i>						
Садржај Sadržaj		<i>cepeli</i>									
Пријамни број Prijamni broj	Пријамни број Prijamni broj	Вредност Vrednost	743	Дин	п	Дин	п	Откупнина	Откупнина	Дин	п
Пријамна пошта Prijamna pošta	Пријамна пошта Prijamna pošta			Din	p	Din	p	Откупнина	Откупнина	Din	p
Вредност Vrednost	Вредност Vrednost										
Откупнина Otkučnina	Откупнина Otkučnina										
Тежина Težina	Тежина Težina										
		Тежина	3	kg	—	g		Пошиљалац (при повратним пошиљкама) Pošiljalac (pri povratnim pošiljkama)			
								<i>Nat. Götsch</i>			
									Укупно Ukupno	13	—



Figure 3: 11.24-5.12.24: Supplementary parcel card for a returned parcel originally sent from Ziri to Senj Rudinik; weight 3 kg, value 243 D. The original charges would have been weight: 8 D; value declared: 0.30 D; and perhaps delivery 1 D; total: 9.30 D. The return fees total 13 D, paid with postage due stamps at the left side (postmarked 03.12.24), which tallies with the 13 D marked at the lower left on the front, but why two days later (5.12.24) is there an additional 5 D postage due added? There was also a delay between the card arriving in Ziri on 29 November and the fees being paid on 3 December, just missing incurring storage fees. Why did it cost 1.5x as much to return as it did for sending?



Figure 4: 26.11.1924: COD parcel card (unusually in black on pink paper) sent from Banja Luka to Bos. Brod. Weight 500 g, COD value (*stočetrdesetsedam*) 147 D, but no value declared. Total postage charge 11.80 D. There is a manuscript summation under the stamps, but only visible if the stamps are removed. Weight fee: 8 D; COD fee: 1.00/1.20 D; notification of arrival: 0.30 D (put separately on the back). What other charges amounting to 2.50 D could have been involved?



Figure 5: 27.05.1925: COD parcel card for a 15.8 kg parcel of COD value 2000 D, value declared 2000 D, sent from Sarajevo to Modrica. The manuscript charges are 67.30 D, probably paid in cash. Weight: 50 D; COD: 2D, value declared: 7 x 0.30 D = 2.10 D; notification of arrival: 0.30 D; total 54.40 D, a large mismatch with the indicated fee. However, if the rates for period 10 are taken (COD: 6 D; value declared: 10 D; notification of arrival 1 D) the sums balance! So did period 10 actually start earlier than Barling's table suggests? The receipt for payment of the 2000 D COD cost and the postage due stamps to the value of 28 D are postmarked 29 June, so a 28 day storage fee was involved at the 1 D/day rate of the next period, accounting for the 28 D in postage due stamps.

Period 10: 01.06.1925 to ??11.1926



Figure 6: 14.04.1926: A 1.3 kg parcel with a 'T' mark and value declared 500 D, sent from Zagreb to Bjelovar, charged 10.50 D. Weight charge: 8 D; Value declared: 2 D; notification of arrival: 0.50 D; total: 10.50 D. The parcel was refused and returned. The 'T' mark clearly does not stand for bulky because basic weight charges were made, but is probably an old Hungarian 'Terti' (return) label. The return fees were computed as: weight (gr): 15 D, + lež (arina) = storage: 6 D ; total = 21 D, paid with postage due stamps. The arrival datestamp was 15.04 and the signature is 27.04, but storage fees were said not to be charged on returned parcels. So how is the 21 D charged for the return actually made up?



Figure 7: 20.04.1926: A 4.7 kg parcel, valued declared 500 D sent from Osijek to Kotor, with a franking of 19 D. Charges: weight: 12 D; declared value : 2 D; home delivery 5 D; total = 19 D. The parcel was refused on 28.04 and charged a total of 25 D on 09.05 on return to Osijek. The manuscript sum on the front of the card suggests that the returned charge (N. Porto) = the outgoing charge of 19 D, with 6 D being charged for storage (ležarina).



Figure 8: 01.02.1926: A 14.6 kg COD parcel sent from Split to Petrovac and returned, with a provisional card being attached to the original (since ‘unglued’). The outward charges are: weight: 40 D, COD charge: 5 D, declared value: 2 D, notification of arrival: 0.50 D; total: 47.50 D, paid for with 45 D in stamps on the front and 2.50 D on the back. The provisional card was prepared in Split on 19.02 and gives the return charge as 47 D, paid on the same day, *i.e.* the same as the outward charges less the notification of arrival charges.



Figure 9: 28.10.1926: Card for a 2.5 kg parcel, declared value 50 D, from Subotica to Velka Bečerek. Weight: 8 D; declared value: 1 D; delivery: 5 D; total: 14 D, but marked ‘15’ in manuscript and paid for with 15 D in stamps. Arrived on 30.10, collected on 02.12, so no storage fees. What is the extra 1 D for? There is uncertainty over the end of this period, but the charges for the next period would have meant it was underpaid at 15 D.

Period 11: ??11.1926 to 30.11.1931



Figure 10: 16.01.1931: A 9 kg, 40 D COD parcel sent from Kustosija to Karlovac. The charges are made up as: weight 20 D, delivery: 5 D; COD charge 2 D; total 27 D. The parcel was collected and presumably paid for on 17.01. However, the card has been franked with only 21 D in stamps despite having the figure '27' in pencil at the top right. At the lower right it is marked – 5 in red crayon, overwritten with '6 din' in blue to indicate the shortfall in stamps. On 21.01, the Karlovac office then completed the attached form type P.br.44 *Obznama o nedostatku takse* (literally 'An announcement of the absence of charges') which explains the error. This was sent back to Kustosija where 6 D in postage stamps (not postage due stamps) were placed on the back of the form, and datestamped 21.01. This form must then have been sent back to Karlovac where it was pinned to the outward half of the parcel card for archiving. Was this an attempt at fraud in Kustosija, or just a mistake?



Figure 11: 20.11.1931: A 1.950 kg COD parcel with 140 D to collect sent from Ljubljana to Sarča. The pencilled sums partly visible on the right side between the stamps add up to 13.50 D, which equals the value of the stamps on the front. The charges for this parcel should have been: weight: 10 D; COD: 4 D; notification of arrival: 0.50 D; total 14.50 D. The difference seems to have been spotted, and the reverse of the card has 2 x 0.50 D stamps to pay the missing outward charge, plus a 2 D storage fee. This is accounted for by the fact that the parcel arrived on 22.11, and was not collected until 28.11, implying two days' storage. The receipt slip for the COD value and the other charges has been removed.

Period 12: 01.12.1931 to 31.07.1936



Figure 12: 30.03.1932: Card for a 12.5 kg parcel of no declared value sent from Belgrade to Ada, a distance of over 100 km, arriving and being collected the following day. Charges: weight 22 D, notification of arrival 1 D; total = 23 D, but marked '22.50' at the top right, and 22.50 D in stamps added. Is this an indication that the notification of arrival was still 0.50 D, and not 1 D as suggested by Barling?



Figure 13: 11.07.1933. Card for a 2.2 kg parcel of declared value 100 D and franked with 9.50 D in stamps including a 1.5 D Sokol charity stamp, sent from Kratovo to Velka Kikinda, arriving on 17.07 and collected the same day. Charges: weight: 8 D; value declared 1 D; notification of arrival: 1 D; total 10 D. According to Barling's tables at this time there were no odd fees of 0.50 D, so how does the 9.50 franking come about, or like Figure 12, was the notification fee still 0.50 D? And why are there pencil markings of '10- + 50' at the right side? The red crayon strike through on both sides is thought to be a check mark, but there has been no attempt to collect missing monies.



Figure 14: 11.07.1933: Parcel weighing 4.1 kg sent from Skoplje to Velka Kikinda franked with 11.25 D in stamps, including a 0.75 D Sokol charity stamp. The declared value is 300-odd dinar (not easily interpreted). Charges according to Barling's tables should be: weight: 8 D; declared value: 2 D; notification of arrival 1 D; total 11 D. The black penned summation at the bottom clearly shows '10.50 / 11.25 / +(0.)75'. The clerk was obviously working out how to get to a charge of 11.25 D having put the first two stamps totalling 10.50 D onto the card, resulting in the 0.75 D stamp being added. Is the extra 0.25 D somehow related to the card charge being made in stamps rather than just a cash charge? Is this further evidence of the 0.50 D notification charge?



Figure 15: 15.05.36. A 0.9 kg parcel (interpreting the weight entry as having a '/' through the first column) of declared value 60 D sent from Srpski Itebej to Novi Sad, with 6 D paid in stamps (3.50 + 1.50 + 1.00). Charges: weight: 3 D, value declared: 1 D; delivery: 2 D; total: 6 D. However, at the upper right there is '6 + 1' in manuscript. What is the meaning of this?



Figure 16: 08.07.1936. Ordinary 5 kg parcel sent from Sarajevo to Karlovac franked with a 10 D stamp. Charges: weight: 8 D, delivery: 2 D; total: 10 D. On the reverse is a pair of 0,50 D labels inscribed *Za oboljeno P.T.T. osoblje* in Cyrillic (for sick P.T.T. staff), datestamped in Sarajevo.

Period 13: 01.02.1938 to 31.03.1940



Figure 17: 15.12.1939: COD parcel sent from Osijek to Belišće, weight: 0.9 kg; COD value: 145 D. Charges: Weight: 3 D; COD: 4 D, total: 7 D, paid for with 3 D and 4 D stamps. A *Dostavnica* (invoice) slip was prepared at Belišće as a receipt for payment of 145 D COD value, and was pinned to the card.



Figure 18: 12.07.1938: A 0.2 kg parcel marked with 'B' (valuable?) label, of COD value 35 D and declared value 50 D, sent from Novi Sad to Mitrovica. Weight: 3 D; COD: 2 D; declared value 1 D; delivery: 2 D; total 8 D. The parcel was refused, and thus the money order part is still attached. The manuscript sum at the lower right gives 'Porto: 6.-, ležarina: 19.-, total 25 D, paid for with postage due stamps attached to the reverse of the outward half of the card. These were postmarked on 6 August. The date of arrival in Mitrovica is obscured by the postage due stamps, but from the postmark at the lower left on the front it was returned on 4 August. The delay in returning the parcel was just sufficient to allow a 19-day storage fee to accumulate.

Period 15: 15.05.1940 to 09.04.1941



Figure 19: 14.02.1941: An ordinary 14.8 kg parcel sent from Borovo to Ljubljana, for which the weight charge was 28 D, and notification of arrival was 1 D, total 29 D, paid using a 'Bata, Borovo' meter mark run vertically at the right side. The parcel arrived in Ljubljana the next day, and was signed for the day after. Home delivery must have been requested by the recipient, because a charge of 5 D has been made, paid by a 5 D postage due stamp. Note that the non-COD card charge is now 50 para.



Figure 20: 14.02.1941: An old parcel card with the fee showing as 25 para, used for a parcel weighing 800 g, sent from Prezid to Ljubljana. Charges: weight: 5 D; Notification of arrival: 1 D; additional charge for card 0.25 D (the then current charge was 50 para); total: 6.25 D. It arrived in Ljubljana on 17.02, and was signed for the same day. The recipient must have asked for home delivery, hence the 2 D postage due stamp on the reverse.

COMMENTS

Several of the cards I show concern returned parcels (Figures 3, 6, 7, 8, 18). These are particularly interesting because they sport often large numbers of postage due stamps, sometimes on a supplementary card to create enough space for them. However, it is often unclear how the return charges are computed – they often seem to be much greater than the outward cost of sending. The difference seems to result from the delay on the part of the intended recipient in making the refusal to accept the parcel, whether COD or not. Thus although Geoff Barling says simply that no storage fees were charged on returned parcels, this probably means that in practice that there is no additional storage charge to that already incurred by the recipient, seen in Figures 6 and 7 as a *ležarina* or demurrage charge, which is added to the sender's return *porto* bill.

The charges made for parcels were, it seems, checked by someone in authority. Several of them have red crayon check marks on the stamps, and sometimes other hieroglyphics or initials in red. Figure 10 shows an example where the sending post office did not put enough stamps on, and the receiving office demanded payment on a separate form, the evidence being provided by placing stamps on the back of the form and mailing it back to the receiving office. In Figure 11, the missing postage charge seems to have been paid on arrival, probably by the poor recipient, in addition for paying for home delivery because that was not pre-paid by the sender.

As noted in Part I, the parcel card basic charge, located under the coat of arms at the upper right, is often obscured by the stamps, but it is now fairly clear that around 1926, the charge rose from 20 *para* / 40 *para* for ordinary / COD cards to 25 *para* / 50 *para*, which remained in place until at least 1940, but in Period 14 or 15 this rose to 50 *para* / 100 *para*. This information can be added to Barling's tables. Figure 20 shows the use of a 0.25 D stamp to pay the additional cost during Period 15, presumably for accountancy purposes.

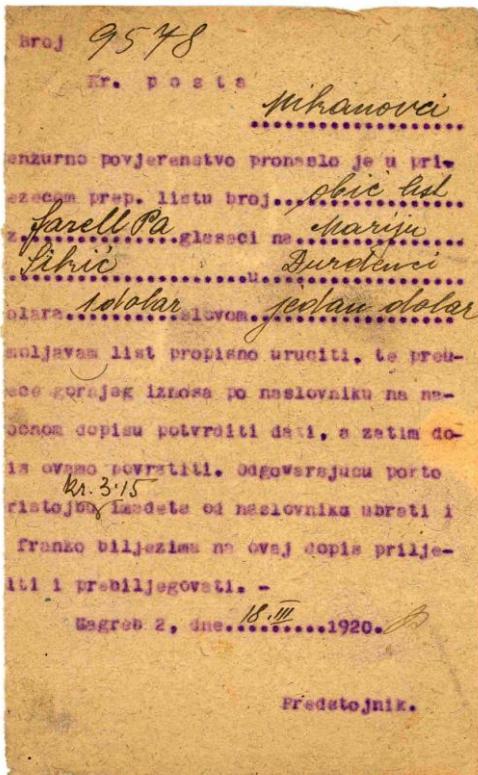
As I have compiled this review, it continues to strike me as curious that the fees charged at the sending post office were not obvious to the receiving office, which had to work out what services, such as home delivery, had actually been purchased, and what would have to be charged for additionally. Any attempts to list the charges and add them up are usually obscured by the stamps that had to be affixed. Occasionally the notification of arrival part of the fee is separately fixed to the back of the card, probably as a helpful gesture. These cards are definitely designed by people that do not have to use them!

In closing, as for Part I, through the Editor I invite comment from readers to help explain what was going on, and to interpret the cards that simply do not add up correctly.

This is NOT a Money Order

by Helmut Kobelbauer

A sideshow of Europhilex 2015 in London was the 'Strand Stamp Fair' on Friday, 15 May, at the 'Royal National Hotel' near Russell Square. From one of the dealers there I bought the depicted item:



This piece of scruffy paper has been preserved in all probability because it had stamps on it. And it is certainly NOT a „money order“ (contrary to the handwritten note of the dealer).

At that time (early 1920) customs officials of the S. H. S. Kingdom checked ordinary and registered postal letters as to whether they contained foreign banknotes. In this case they found a note of one US dollar („jedan dolar“), approximately equivalent to about 20 K. A special tax was then applicable – this is the meaning of the Croatian text – amounting to 3.15 K payable by the receiver of the letter. That amount was paid through regular stamps of the Slovenian issues (1K x3 plus 3v x5 in typographed stamps) and the stamps were cancelled by a barely readable CDS. (After payment of this special tax the found banknotes were handed over to the receiver of the letter.)

Such documents are rare – this is now the third one in my possession. The other two have been shown in my book (together with Hermann Dietz) about 'Yugoslav Postal Censorship 1918 – 1921' on page 220. In German this particular aspect of postal censorship is called „Devisenzensur“ – I wouldn't know whether there ever was a similar thing in the UK so that you have a term for it. The literal translation would be: *currency censorship*.



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Cheating the Postal Administration: Reuse of Chainbreakers 1919-1920

by Andy Waters (Vienna)

Evidence of the reuse of Chainbreaker stamps to defraud the postal administration is very rare. Two examples are shown below.

Figure 1 shows a letter sent from Sveti Miklavz pri Ormožu to Vienna on 9 June 1920 with a total franking of 100 vinar (0.25 Dinar), the correct rate. The 30 vinar stamp had been reused, bearing an indistinct earlier cancel in the lower left corner (Figure 2).



Figures 1 and 2: Letter from Sveti Miklavz pri Ormožu with reused 30 vinar stamp

Figure 3 shows a letter sent from Ljubljana to Ljubica Lazarevitch, "student of medicine," in Paris on 22 December 1919. One stamp -- again the 30 vinar -- showed traces of an earlier cancel; the visible "...TAR" suggesting it had been used in Mostar in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Figure 4). The 170 vinar franking (which included a 10 vinar and four 5 vinar stamps on the reverse) was overpaid, since the rate for a single-weight registered letter abroad was 150 vinar -- seeming to defeat the exercise somewhat...



Figures 3 and 4: Letter from Ljubljana to Paris with reused 30 vinar stamp

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