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YSG

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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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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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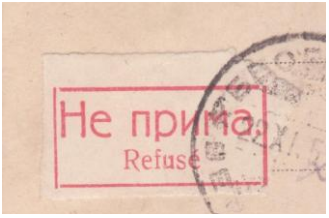
No 118 **June 2016**

Jugopošta

Contents **Page**

From the President	4
From the Editor	4
Correction to the article "Double occupation of Novi Pazar town in Serbia?" by Milan Radovanović	5
More anti-tuberculosis labels of Yugoslavia by Derek Brinkley	6
More etiquettes on Yugoslavian undeliverable mail by Derek Brinkley	8
YSG meeting at Autumn Stampex advert	14
New book written by Milan Radovanović	15
Some postal history of Split (Spalato) from Napoleonic times until the First World War by Keith Brandon	17
Advert for the Joint Societies' Meeting	21
Internal mail rates of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia: Parcel post 1920 – 1941 – Part 2 by Damir Novaković	23
Publications	32



From the President

An early warning for members of a Study Group meeting at Stampex on Saturday 17th September 2016 from 11 am to 1 pm (please note that this has changed from the previously advertised start time of 11:45) (we don't know the room yet but details will be displayed and should also be in the free guide to Stampex which is handed out at the entrance). All members are welcome, and are asked to bring at least 10 – 12 sheets to give a 5 minute display. You are welcome to bring up to 30 but there may not be time to display all of them depending on numbers attending. We had our first annual "get together" last year and it was a great success; well organised by Nick our editor and enjoyed by all; so we determined that it should become an annual event. Make a note in your diary now!!!

Once again I am making an appeal for an Auction Manager, an important post that provides a useful service to members to buy and sell material. A new incumbent would be taking over a smooth running efficient system; do not worry if you have not done it before because help and advice to get started would be available.

It is also important that we are always on the look-out for new members; I give many displays all over the country and am often surprised how many people collect Yugoslav material but do not belong to the YSG, and in some cases do not know of its existence; so it is important that we all act as ambassadors and encourage people to join us.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

In this edition of Jugopošta you will find the second part of Damir Novaković's work on parcel card rates from 1920 to 1941. I have also included an article by Keith Brandon on the early postal history of Split. Our Librarian, Derek Brinkley, has contributed two articles on etiquettes relating to undeliverable Yugoslavian mail and on the anti-tuberculosis charity labels of Yugoslavia.

In Jugopošta 117, I published an article by Milan Radovanović entitled "Double occupation of Novi Pazar?". Having received correspondence from YSG member Dick Stevens relating to the accuracy of this article, Milan has asked me to publish that correspondence along with a correction written by himself. I have also included some information on a recently-published book by Milan.

Tony Bosworth (above) has reminded readers of the YSG meeting to be held at Autumn Stampex. You can also find an advert for that meeting on page 14. Elsewhere, on page 21, you will find information on the Joint Societies' Meeting organised by Yvonne Wheatley and to be held in Bradford on 13 August. This is always a very good meeting and I hope to meet up with some of you there.

Correction to the article “Double occupation of Novi Pazar town in Serbia?“ by Milan Radovanović published in Jugopošta 117

The author of that article has sent me the following correspondence and asked me to publish it:

Immediately after the publication of my paper in Jugopošta Number 117, March 2016 named "Double occupation of Novi Pazar town in Serbia?" I received from Mr. Richard Stevens (March 22) an email containing the following:

Dear Prof. Radovanovic,

Last night I read your article "Double occupation of Novi Pazar town in Serbia?" in the March 2016 issue of Jugopošta.

Although I had not encountered the history before, I am quite willing to accept that there was disagreement between Bulgaria and Austria regarding the areas in Serbia to be occupied/annexed by each. It certainly parallels the disagreement between Bulgaria and Serbia which led to the Second Balkan War. However I must disagree with your theory about Novi Pazar. The postmarks, and presumably the censor mark, on your postcard and receipt form have nothing to do with the Novi-Pazar in the Sandjak of Novi Pazar. The cancels are those of the village of Novi Pazar in north eastern Bulgaria where a post office was opened on 14 June 1885, and, I believe, remains open today. My very incomplete collection of Bulgarian postmarks has a cover from Novi Pazar in 1955. The postmarks on your items are pictured on pages 42 and 64 of the "Handbook of Bulgarian Postmarks 1879-1918" by Thomas Hitzler. The censor marking is apparently rare as it is not listed in Tzenzurirane na Grazhdanskata Korespondentziya v Bulgariya po vreme na Parvata Svetovna Voina 1915-1918 g. published in the annual journal Filateliya 89 of the Sayuz na Bulgarskite Filatelisti. Also the Bulgarian post office, for its 60th anniversary, published a listing of all the civilian post offices that had been opened, which has only the one entry for Novi Pazar. (For example, there are two entries for Tetovo, one for the town in Bulgaria opened in 1923, and one for the town in "Macedonia" opened in 1915 and later "closed".)

If you do a Google search for Novi Pazar Bulgaria you should find a link to the Wikipedia article describing this Bulgarian town.

Regards, Dick Stevens

My answer to Mr. Stevens was with the following contents:

Dear Dick,

Thank you kindly for your mail. Unfortunately, you have completely right. Unfortunately, I could not assume that in the two countries, there are two cities with the same name - Novi Pazar. To partially defended myself in the title is also a question mark.

With your permission, I would send your mail to Nick Coverdale with the aim that other colleagues will be properly informed.
Best regards, Milan

It is my duty to inform readers of Jugopošta of such failure, due to the fact that the readers of this philatelic magazine should be properly informed. Of course, I am grateful to Mr.Stevens.
I ask the editor of the Jugopošta, Mr. Nick Coverdale, to print this letter in its entirety in the next issue of Jugopošta.

Sincerely, prof.dr.Milan Radovanović

More Anti-Tuberculosis Charity Labels of Yugoslavia

by Derek Brinkley

The definitive article on Yugoslavia's Obligatory Tax Stamps was written by David Kerr for *Jugopošta* No 5. However, with the exception of the December 1940 semi-postal issue (SG446-9), all the Tuberculosis charity issues with which he dealt were post-WW2. Within that period he dealt fully with the 'unofficial' (i.e. non-postal) and the official Compulsory Tax issues all of which raised funds for the Red Cross for use in combatting TB. M.Milanović in his *Katalog Doplatnih Maraka* also deals only with that period.

But before WW2, following the pattern in a number of countries, there existed an organisation called the Yugoslav League Against Tuberculosis (Jugoslavenska Liga Protiv Tuberculose) which issued charity labels; these are not recorded by either Kerr or Milanović. Although they can be found attached to covers and 'postmarked', they had no postal validity. I propose to list and illustrate all the examples which I have in the hope that members who have further information will share it with us. I am particularly grateful to 'Kuhli' at *www.stampcommunity.org* for his help with the dating of these issues. Figure 1 was issued in 1929 and appears to be the first to bear the name of the League. A small quantity were overprinted 1930 and issued the following year. 50 para and 1 dinar values in a new design were issued in 1931. (Figures 2 and 3)

Figure 1

Figure 2 **Figure 3**

The next new design came in 1933 with denominations of 25 para, 50 para and 1 dinar. (Figures 4 to 6)

There was a further two year gap with the next issue in 1935 (Figures 7 to 8) consisting of 50 para and 1 dinar values depicting the Queen Mother, formerly Queen Marie who had been widowed by the assassination of King Aleksander in 1934. The following year 1936 saw a similar series with the same subject. (Figures 9 to 10)

Figure 4

Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7

Figure 8

Figure 9

Figure 10

Finally in 1937 there was a 50 para in a new design. (Figure 11) It seems strange that against all precedent there should be no 1 dinar value. Has anybody seen one?

Figure 11

This is the series actually bearing the name of the League but there exist other labels at about this period, clearly raising funds in the same cause; of these very little is known. They may well have been issued for specific local areas.

Figure 12 is usually dated to 1930 and therefore, if this is correct, overlaps with the League's output. The topmost inscription reads 'Friends of the Consumptives' which may simply be a slogan, but could be the name of another organisation. This has been regarded as a Belgrade local; but the fact that the inscription is latin-script Croat might suggest Zagreb is more likely.
Figures 13 to 14 are currently undated. The label itself reads 'Help those with Tuberculosis' and bears no denomination. Both 50 para and 1 dinar overprints have been added, probably but not necessarily in the same year. This issue has not previously been attributed to an area, but the post mark on the 50 para here is almost certainly that of Valandovo in Macedonia.

Figure 12

Figure 13 **Figure 14**

Finally Figure 15 appears to be unrecorded. The label reads, in Croat, 'The greater the fitness of the body, the less the chance of TB'. Note that unlike the League's issues it bears the Red Cross general symbol rather than the Cross of Lorraine. Its artistic style strikes me as very similar to that used on various postcards issued by the League in the late 1930s (e.g. Figure 16) suggests it may also have originated from the League, and at about that time. The cards also establish that the League had the right to use the Red Cross symbol as well as the Cross of Lorraine on its materials.

Figure 15

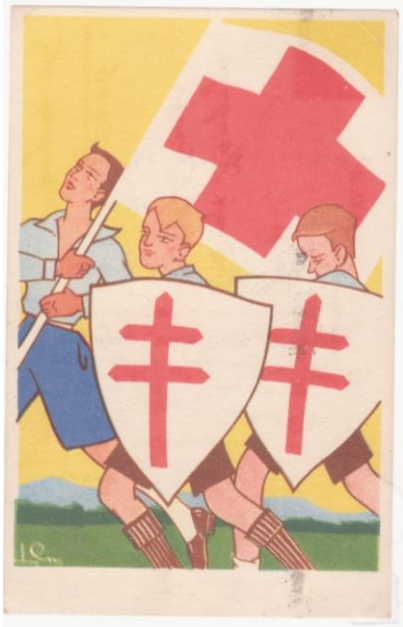


Figure 16 (reduced)

More Etiquettes on Yugoslavian Undeliverable Mail

by Derek Brinkley

In 1991 David Kerr (in Jugopošta No. 30) published an article on *The Instructional and Explanatory Labels of Yugoslavia*, in which he recorded twelve etiquettes relating to undeliverable mail. In this article I attempt to update that list by recording types which are missing from the article.

Because of the unreliability of computer-manipulated scans as to actual size, I give the precise size of each type in [mm].

Dead

Kerr lists only the label *Deceduto/Umrl* (Italian/Slovenian) which was clearly intended for use in the post WW2 disputed Adriatic territories. This (Figure 1) pre-WW2 label *Umro/Décédé* (SerboCroat/French) was more widely used: in this case in Stara Pazova in Serbia in 1934. [28x13]

Figure 1

Unclaimed

NIJE TRAZIO/Non réclamé (SerboCroat/French) affixed to a parcel form in Svrljig, Serbia in 1937. (In this case the reason for non-claiming was likely to have been a 25 dinar additional payment due from the consignee.) In Kerr's only type the first line is in lower case; here (Figure 2) it is in upper case. [37x approx 15]

Travelling

As well as the Unclaimed label, this (Figure 3) cover has an additional label, unknown to Kerr, which explains the failure to claim by the addressee. *Na Putonanju/En Voyage* (Serb/French) label applied at Belgrade 1938. [approx 36x15]

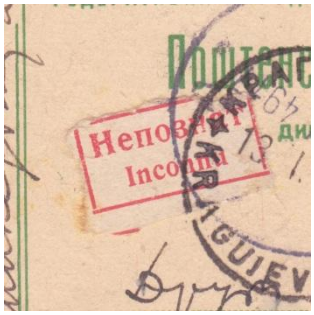
Figure 2

Figure 3

Unknown

Kerr illustrates three types, all with the word NEPOZNAT in Latin script. These (Figures 4/5) two examples, in different sized labels, affixed at Skopje, Macedonia 1962 and Kragujevac, Serbia 1949 have *НЄПОЗНАТ* in Cyrillic script. [31x12/20x9]

Although Kerr makes reference to the existence of handstamped etiquettes, he does not illustrate any. This (Figure 6) early hand-stamped *NEPOZNAT INCONNU* (Serbian/French) was applied at Belgrade in 1931. [47x10]



Figures 4 and 5

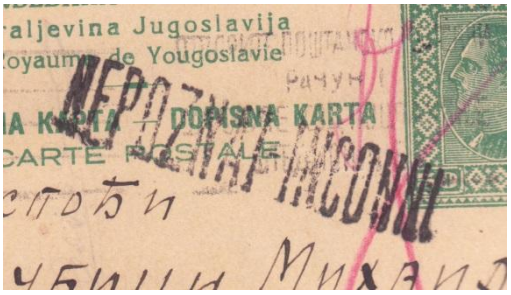


Figure 6

No longer exists

Type unknown to Kerr. Ne postoji vise/N'existe plus (Croat/French). Applied at Zagreb 1949. (Figure 7) [31x10]

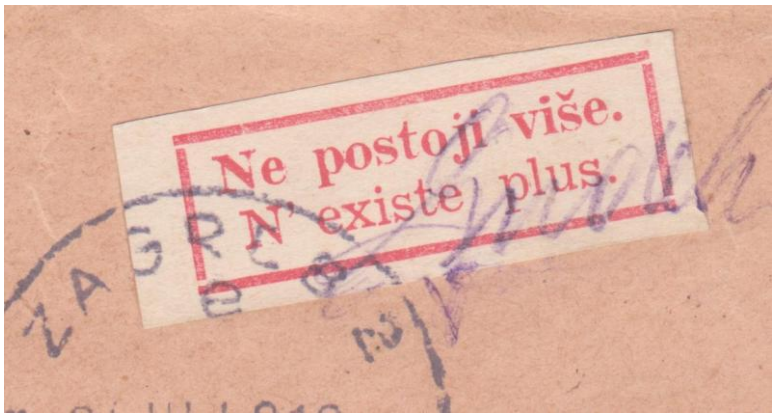


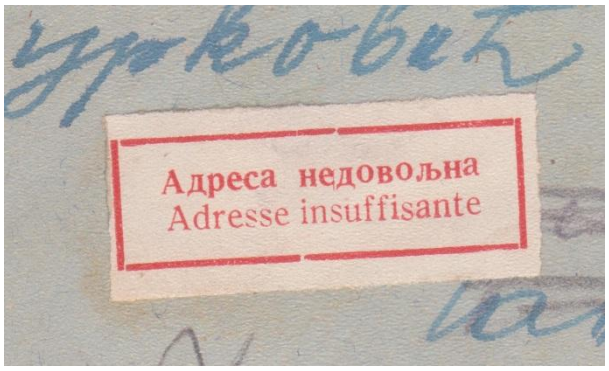
Figure 7

Figures 8 and 9

Insufficient address

Two different handstamped etiquettes *Adresa nedovolinja/Adresse insuffisante* (Serb/French) applied at Belgrade, Serbia 1975 (Figure 8) and Niš, Serbia 1971 (Figure 9). This is a result of

the great expansion of cities after WW2; before the war, addresses like this – in one case ‘explanatory’ and in the other minimal - would probably have been deliverable. [37x10/40x12]
Two different Insufficiently Addressed labels (Serb/French) applied at Cantavir, Serbia 1952 (Cyrillic script) (Figure 10) and Zemun, Serbia 1960 (latin script) (Figure 11). Unlisted in Kerr. [42x19/40x12]



Figures 10 and 11

Refused

НЄ ПРИМА/Refusé (SerboCroat/French) on label applied at Belgrade. Kerr lists these in Latin script, but not, as in this case (Figure 12), in Cyrillic. Refusal to accept a letter was very common – especially when, as here, they were sent by a court. [28x13]

Figure 12

Opened by the PTT

Normal practice was for senders to put a return address on the reverse of the envelope for use if the letter had to be returned. If this was not done, the postal authorities would open the letter to attempt to find a sender’s address. This label (Figure 13) could then be affixed to the returned cover (although I have to confess I have not yet found it on cover!):
Komisijski otvorenu u PTT organizaciji/u cilju ustanovljenja adrese primaoca odnosno posiljaoca (SerboCroat)
Opened by the Commission of the PTT organization in order to establish the address of the sender or recipient. [35x24]

Figure 13

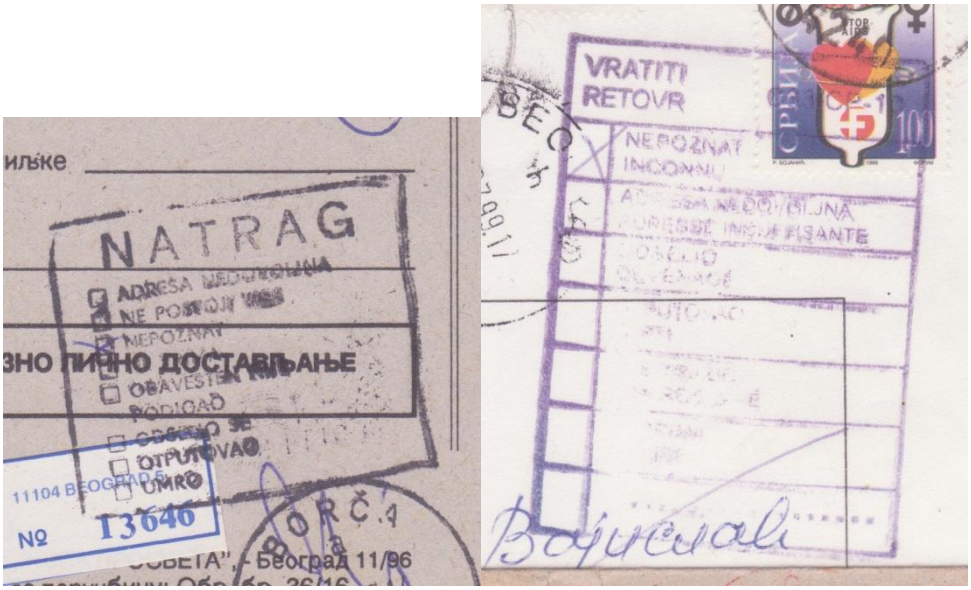
Return

By the 1980s the use of labels had mostly died out. Instead offices were issued with handstamps showing a number of messages and a tick box for the most appropriate one(s). These are collectively known as Natrag (Return) handstamps although, as here, not every example contains that word. I append these as examples, but this goes well beyond my area of specialism and I have no doubt there are many other 'modern' examples in the hands of other members who in future may care to more systematically update me in the way I have done to Mr Kerr!

This handstamp (Figure 14) used in Skopje, Macedonia 1985 has Unknown, Moved, Died and Insufficiently Addressed, of which the first two are selected. Script is Cyrillic.

Figure 14

Various handstamps of this kind (Figures 15 and 16) continued to be used in the Serbian/Montenegrin rump of Yugoslavia after the breakup of the Yugoslav Republic in the early 1990s.



Figures 15 and 16

YUGOSLAVIA STUDY GROUP MEETING

Saturday 17 September 2016
(11.00 am to 1.00 pm)

at

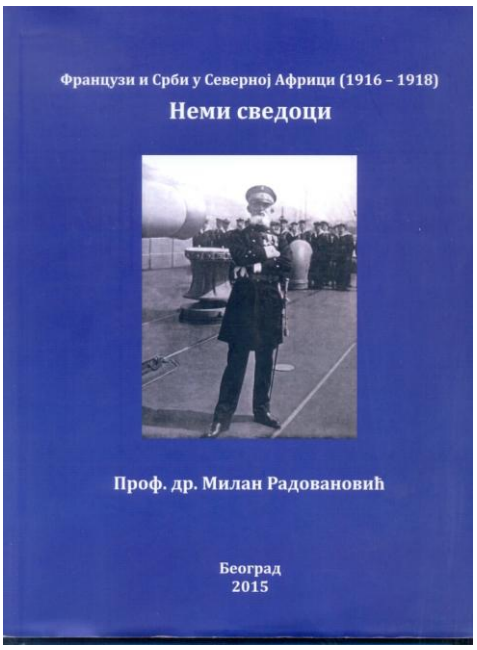
AUTUMN STAMPEX

Business Design Centre
Islington
London
N1 0QH

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

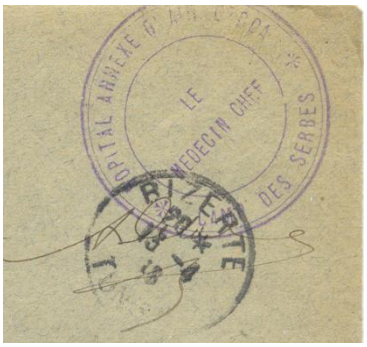
New book written by Milan Radovanović

On 8 April 2016 in Belgrade, Milan Radovanović launched, in the presence of an audience of more than 100, his new book "The French and Serbs in North Africa (1916 – 1918) – Silent Witnesses" (see below). This follows on from his earlier book "Silent Witnesses – the Allies and Serbs in the Great War 1914 – 1915".



The book is in Serbian and is available from the author at radmi@eunet.rs and is priced at 40 euros + postage and packing (check with the author for cost of this).

According to the author, the book is dedicated to France for their care, attention and medical treatment of Serb soldiers during the 1914 – 18 War. The book would seem to tell a wider story but also covers a significant amount of postal history, see Chapters 10 – 12. Some examples have been provided.



Above, hospital marks used in Tunisia and Algeria. From left to right, "HOPITAL ANNEXE D'AIN BERDA – CAMPE DE SERBES"; "HOPITAL No. 6 – V diviz., SIDI FATH-ALLAH"; "PORT DE BIZERTE / SERVICE DE SANTE / HOPITAL TEMPORAIRE / Des DAMES DE SION"

A rare destination. Censored Russian postcard sent from Tsarskoye Selo near St Petersburg to Sidi Abdallah hospital, Bizerte, Tunisia

One of the rarest Serbian marks during the Great War – circular postmark with the date and text "POSTE MILITAIRE SERBE / BIZERTE"

PPC sent from Sidi Ferruch in Algeria with hospital mark "DEPOT DE SERBES / SIDI FERRUCH" and in the middle "Le Capitaine Com(andan)t la Détach(men)t" in red

Some Postal History of Split (Spalato) from Napoleonic times until the First World War

by Keith Brandon

Split (Spalato in Italian) is a city on Croatia's Adriatic coast. With a population of 178,000 within a metropolitan area of 350,000, Split is the second city in Croatia, and by far the largest in Dalmatia. Today it is a popular tourist destination.

The city is centred on the ancient Roman palace of Diocletian and its bay and port. It is one of the oldest cities in the region, with archaeological research revealing a Greek colony, Aspaláthos in the fourth century BC. Split was under Venetian rule from 1420 to 1787 and under the control of Napoleon and his allies from 1806 to 1813. The region was at first part of Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy, but in 1809 it became part of the French Empire, in the Illyrian provinces.

After Napoleon's defeat in 1814, Split and its surroundings were awarded to the Austrian Empire and became part of the latter's province of Dalmatia until the fall of Austria-Hungary at the end of the First World War. A post-office first opened during the Napoleonic period.

This article features a few of the scarcer and more interesting items from a more comprehensive collection.

Split's first postmark was a simple straight-line **Spalato**, introduced by the occupying Kingdom of Italy and is first recorded for 1807 (in red ink only). The example shown in Figure 1, however, is in blackish-brown ink, with no red pigment visible through a magnifying-glass.

When France took over the region, they introduced postmarks in their standard style of **TOWN NAME / ILLYRIE**, and the Spalato version is first recorded for 1810 (see Figure 2).

However, an interloper has emerged, unrecorded in any of the catalogues or handbooks. Figure 3 shows a cover from 1810 with a boxed postmark **SPALATO / IN / DALMAZIA** which appears to have been engraved by someone on a work-experience scheme. The writer has only seen one other copy of this postmark, and suggests that it must have been a provisional postmark, used while the French **ILLYRIE** canceller was awaited.

The Austrians introduced a boxed **SPALATO** postmark, probably introduced in 1819, but the earliest recorded is for 1824 (see Figure 4). Croatian was not an official language of the Austrian Empire; hence the Italian place-name in the postmark.

Figure 1: Complete folded letter dated 1 June 1807 in Spalato and addressed to Traù (Trogir, also in Dalmatia). Postmarked Spalato in unrecorded brown or black. Official mail with no charges due.

Figure 2: Personal correspondence dated Traù, 16 February 1812, addressed to Zara (Zadar). Trau had its own post-office by this time, but the letter was taken to nearby Spalato for posting. Postmarked SPALATO / ILLYRIE. Marked 4 kr for the addressee to pay for a half-paid letter for up to four postal-zones.

Figure 3: Entire Napoleonic letter dated Spalato, 6 July 1810 to Traù. Postmarked scarce SPALATO / IN / DALMAZIA in brown ink. Official mail with no postal charges marked.

Figure 4: Folded letter with the printed heading of the vice-consul of the Kingdom of Sardinia in Lissa (the island of Vis), dated Lissa, 24 November 1836, and taken to the mainland for posting in Split. Addressed to the Sardinian consul in Trieste and postmarked SPALATO. The letter was registered, and the fee of 4 kr, paid by the sender, is marked on the back. The addressee paid the postage of 14 kr, marked on the front.

Moving forward to the introduction of postage stamps by Austria on 1 June 1850, we find the continued use of a dated, straight-line cancel from pre-stamp times. The registered letter shown in Figure 5 demonstrates the Austrian practice at the time of putting the postage-stamp on the front of the letter, but putting the stamp used to pay the registration-fee on the reverse.

During the Austrian period, much of the post to and from Split travelled by sea, giving rise to port-markings and on-board TPO cancels. The cancellation **SPALATO / COL VAPORE** is not in fact a Spalato postmark at all, but was used at Sebenico (Šibenik) for uncancelled mail arriving by sea from Split, some 50 km to the south. (See Figures 6 and 7).

A second post-office, Split 2, was opened near the Town Hall in 1912. At this time the original office was re-designated Split 1. The final two items show a registered, censored cover from each of these post-offices. (Figures 8 and 9).

Figure 5: Undated 1850s wrapper bearing first-issue 9 kr on the front (to pre-pay postage) and 6 kr on the reverse (for registration), both postmarked SPALATO / 26.GEN. Also marked RACCOM (registered). Carried by steamer to Trieste and then overland to Padova (in Venetia). Trieste transit and Padova arrival postmarks on the reverse.

Figure 6: Folded-letter to Vienna, dated Spalato, 9 April 1862, and carried by steamer to Sebenico where it was cancelled with the port-arrival mark SPALATO / COL VAPORE. It was then transferred to the main post office receiving a SEBENICO / 10.4 cds on the reverse, along with Zara transit and Vienna arrival postmarks.

Continued on the next page

JOINT SOCIETIES' MEETING SATURDAY 13 AUGUST 2016

A gathering of five Specialist Societies (Austrian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish and Yugoslav societies)

On the first floor of the Latvian Club, 5 Clifton Villas, Bradford, BD8 7BY

Yvonne Wheatley is acting as convenor of this meeting. Format as before.

Please let Yvonne have your details.

Timetable: coffee from 10 am with displays starting at 10:30. Buffet lunch at 1 pm and tea and cakes at the end of the day, finish 4.30 pm.

The cost will be £10 per person to include refreshments. There is a cash bar. Please make your cheque in favour of Yvonne Wheatley.

The display frames take 10 sheets in two rows of five sheets.

To obtain a varied display individual participants are asked to show no more than 3 frames in a round with a talk of five minutes (maximum).

An indication of the title and number of sheets will be appreciated on the Booking Form (obtainable from Yvonne or the Editor of JP). Those providing the information will be given preference in displaying.

Convenor: Yvonne Wheatley, Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds, LS15 9BW.

Tel: 0113 2601978 Mobile on 13th August 07943192513
Email: whyareuu@outlook.com **Please do not use Yvonne's previous email address**

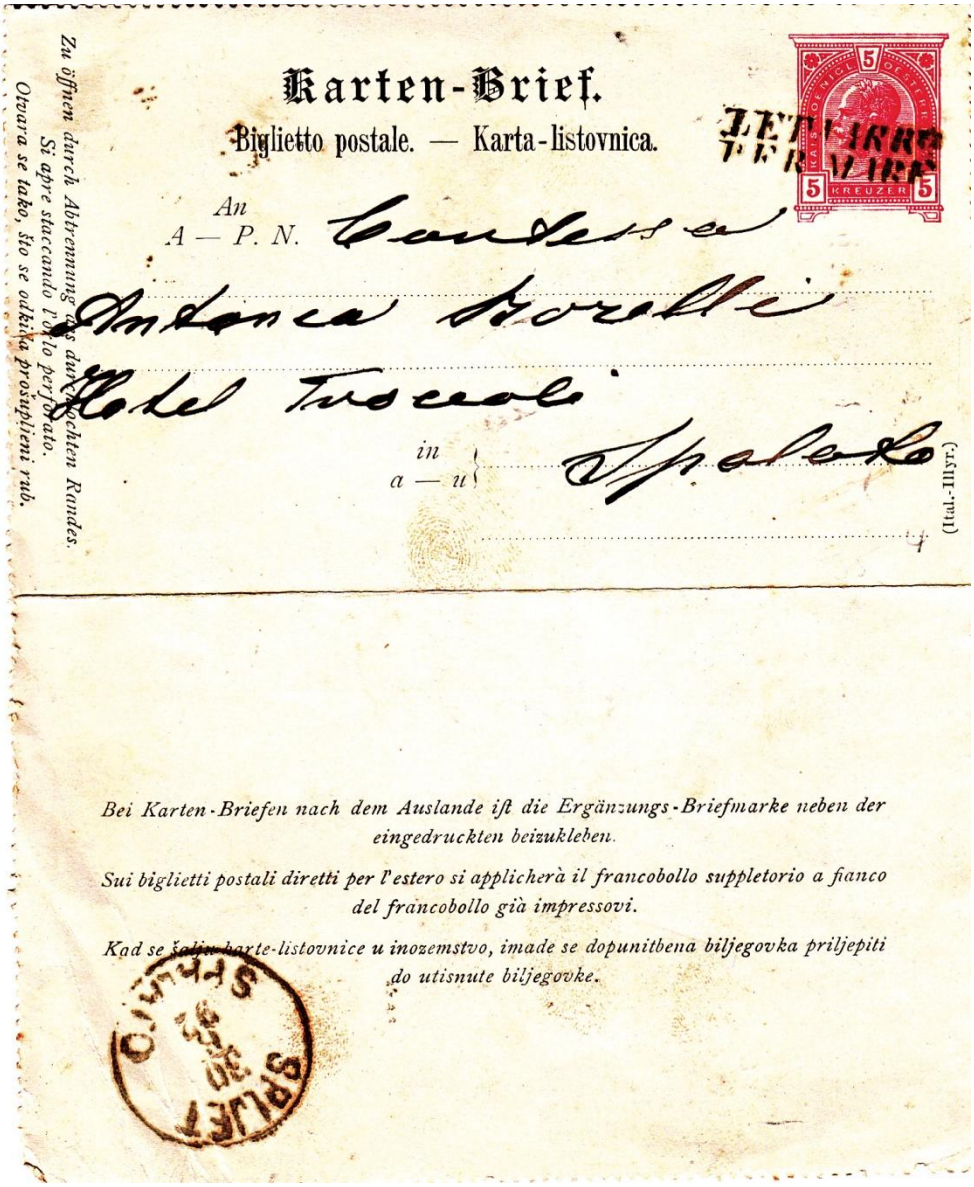


Figure 7: Letter-card dated Lesina, 30 June 1892 (Hvar Island) and addressed to Spalato. Put on board the steamer unpostmarked and cancelled LETA ARRTA / PER MARE on docking in Spalato. Transferred to the main post-office for delivery. By now the office was using a bilingual SPLJET / SPALATO canceller.

Figure 8 (above) (reduced): Bilingual Split 1 / Spalato 1 registration-label and postmark on envelope to Versetz (Vršac in the Serbian Vojvodina). Franked 40h to pay, comprising 15h inland postage plus 25h registration-fee. Bilingual censor-handstamp KuK ZENSURSTELLE / SPLIT (SPALATO).

Figure 9 (below) (reduced): Bilingual Split 2 - Spalato 2 registration-label and postmark on envelope to the Poste Restante in Zurich. The franking of 50h comprises 25h for a foreign letter plus 25h registration-fee. Civil censorship handstamp applied at Feldkirch before entering Switzerland.

Internal Mail Rates of the Kingdom of Jugoslavia: Parcel Post 1920 – 1941: Part 2 by Damir Novaković

Copyright @ Damir Novaković

DOMESTIC PARCEL TARIFF 01.03.1932. ~ 31.12.1934.*

BY WEIGHT AND DISTANCE						(I)	(II)	(III)
		to	1000	Gr.		3.00	3.00	3.00
1001	Gr.	to	5000	Gr.		8.00	8.00	8.00
5001	Gr.	to	10000	Gr.		10.00	15.00	20.00
10001	Gr.	to	15000	Gr.		15.00	22.00	30.00
15001	Gr.	to	20000	Gr.		20.00	30.00	40.00
Parcels requiring special handling (I)					DOUBLE ABOVE TARIFF			

BY METHOD OF DELIVERY		
Advice of Arrival Fee (Avis)		0.50
Home Delivery Charge < 5000 Gr.		2.00
Home Delivery Charge > 5000 Gr.		5.00
Express Home Delivery Charge		6.00

BY VALUE						
		to	100	Din.		1.00
	100	to	500	Din.		2.00
	500	to	1000	Din.		5.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.		10.00
Above 5000 Din per each 1000 Din or part						1.00

C.O.D. TRANSMISSION FEES						
		to	50	Din.		2.00
	50	to	100	Din.		3.00
	100	to	300	Din.		4.00
	300	to	500	Din.		5.00
	500	to	1000	Din.		6.00
	1000	to	2000	Din.		8.00
	2000	to	3000	Din.		9.00
	3000	to	4000	Din.		10.00
	4000	to	5000	Din.		12.00

CASH DELIVERY CHARGES						
		to	50	Din.		0.50
	50	to	1000	Din.		1.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.		2.00

WAREHOUSING FEE						
	Per day					*1.00*

*Tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 22/1931 p. 339 (Ministry Document No. 102442 dated 29.10.1931) as appendix/announcement of forthcoming changes to the new tariff. Introduction of weight and distance combination charging.

DOMESTIC PARCEL TARIFF 01.01.1935. ~ 31.10.1936.*

BY WEIGHT AND DISTANCE						(I)	(II)	(III)
		to	1000	Gr.		3.00	3.00	3.00
1001	Gr.	to	5000	Gr.		8.00	8.00	8.00
5001	Gr.	to	10000	Gr.		10.00	15.00	20.00
10001	Gr.	to	15000	Gr.		15.00	22.00	30.00
15001	Gr.	to	20000	Gr.		20.00	30.00	40.00
Parcels requiring special handling (I)					DOUBLE ABOVE TARIFF			

BY METHOD OF DELIVERY		
Advice of Arrival Fee (Avis)		1.00
Home Delivery Charge < 5000 Gr.		2.00
Home Delivery Charge > 5000 Gr.		5.00
Express Home Delivery Charge		6.00

BY VALUE						
		to	100	Din.		1.00
	100	to	500	Din.		2.00
	500	to	1000	Din.		5.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.		10.00
Above 5000 Din per each 1000 Din or part						1.00

C.O.D. TRANSMISSION FEES						
		to	50	Din.		2.00
	50	to	100	Din.		3.00
	100	to	300	Din.		4.00
	300	to	500	Din.		5.00
	500	to	1000	Din.		6.00
	1000	to	2000	Din.		8.00
	2000	to	3000	Din.		9.00
	3000	to	4000	Din.		10.00
	4000	to	5000	Din.		12.00

CASH DELIVERY CHARGES						
		to	50	Din.		0.50
	50	to	1000	Din.		1.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.		2.00

WAREHOUSING FEE						
	Per day					*1.00*

*Tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 26/1934 p. 450 (Ministry Document No. 83642/34 dated 28.11.1934)
Change to Advice of arrival fee only.

DOMESTIC PARCEL TARIFF 01.11.1936. ~ 31.01.1938.*

BY WEIGHT AND DISTANCE						(I)	(II)	(III)
		to	1000	Gr.		3.00	3.00	3.00
1001	Gr.	to	5000	Gr.		8.00	8.00	8.00
5001	Gr.	to	10000	Gr.		10.00	15.00	20.00
10001	Gr.	to	15000	Gr.		15.00	22.00	30.00
15001	Gr.	to	20000	Gr.		20.00	30.00	40.00

Parcels requiring special handling (I)	ADD 50 % TO ABOVE TARIFF

BY METHOD OF DELIVERY		
Advice of Arrival Fee (Avis)		1.00
Home Delivery Charge < 5000 Gr.		2.00
Home Delivery Charge > 5000 Gr.		5.00
Express Home Delivery Charge		6.00

BY VALUE						
		to	100	Din.		1.00
	100	to	500	Din.		2.00
	500	to	1000	Din.		5.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.		10.00
Above 5000 Din per each 1000 Din or part						1.00

C.O.D. TRANSMISSION FEES						
		to	50	Din.		2.00
	50	to	100	Din.		3.00
	100	to	300	Din.		4.00
	300	to	500	Din.		5.00
	500	to	1000	Din.		6.00
	1000	to	2000	Din.		8.00
	2000	to	3000	Din.		9.00
	3000	to	4000	Din.		10.00
	4000	to	5000	Din.		12.00

CASH DELIVERY CHARGES						
		to	50	Din.		0.50
	50	to	1000	Din.		1.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.		2.00

WAREHOUSING FEE			
	Per day		*1.00*

*Tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 20/1936 p. 484 (Ministry Document No. 63383/36 dated 09.09.1936)
Change to fee for parcels requiring special handling (I) only.

DOMESTIC PARCEL TARIFF 01.02.1938. ~ 30.09.1938.*

BY WEIGHT AND DISTANCE						(I)	(II)	(III)
		to	1000	Gr.		3.00	3.00	3.00
1001	Gr.	to	3000	Gr.		6.00	6.00	6.00
3001	Gr.	to	5000	Gr.		7.00	8.00	9.00
5001	Gr.	to	7500	Gr.		8.00	12.00	16.00
7501	Gr.	to	10000	Gr.		12.00	16.00	22.00
10001	Gr.	to	15000	Gr.		16.00	22.00	30.00
15001	Gr.	to	20000	Gr.		22.00	30.00	40.00
20001	Gr.	to	25000	Gr.		30.00	40.00	50.00

Parcels requiring special handling (I)	ADD 50 % TO ABOVE TARIFF

BY METHOD OF DELIVERY	
Advice of Arrival Fee (Avis)	1.00
Express delivery fee for Advice of Arrival only	3.00
Home Delivery Charge (to 5000 Gr.)	2.00
Home Delivery Charge (from 5001 Gr. to 10000 Gr.)	4.00
Home Delivery Charge (from 10001 Gr. to 25000 Gr.)	6.00
Express Home Delivery Charge	DOUBLE HOME DEL. TARIFF

BY VALUE					
	to	100	Din.		1.00
100	to	500	Din.		2.00
500	to	1000	Din.		5.00
1000	to	5000	Din.		10.00
Above 5000 Din per each 1000 Din or part					1.00

C.O.D. TRANSMISSION FEES					
	to	50	Din.		2.00
50	to	100	Din.		3.00
100	to	300	Din.		4.00
300	to	500	Din.		5.00
500	to	1000	Din.		6.00
1000	to	2000	Din.		8.00
2000	to	3000	Din.		9.00
3000	to	4000	Din.		10.00
4000	to	5000	Din.		12.00

CASH DELIVERY CHARGES					
	to	50	Din.		0.50
50	to	1000	Din.		1.00
1000	to	5000	Din.		2.00

WAREHOUSING FEE					
	Per day				*1.00*

*Tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 02/1938 pp. 41/42 (Ministry Document No. 113678 dated 13.01.1938); introduction of new weight bands, change in weight and delivery fees. Also tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 04/1938 p. 70 (Ministry Document No. 5123 dated 31.01.1938); introduction of Ex delivery for advice of arrival.

DOMESTIC PARCEL TARIFF 01.10.1938. ~ 14.02.1940.*

BY WEIGHT AND DISTANCE						(I)	(II)	(III)
		to	1000	Gr.		3.00	3.00	3.00
1001	Gr.	to	3000	Gr.		6.00	6.00	6.00
3001	Gr.	to	5000	Gr.		7.00	8.00	9.00
5001	Gr.	to	7500	Gr.		8.00	12.00	16.00
7501	Gr.	to	10000	Gr.		12.00	16.00	22.00
10001	Gr.	to	15000	Gr.		16.00	22.00	30.00
15001	Gr.	to	20000	Gr.		22.00	30.00	40.00
20001	Gr.	to	25000	Gr.		30.00	40.00	50.00
Parcels requiring special handling (I)					ADD 50 % TO ABOVE TARIFF			

BY METHOD OF DELIVERY	
Advice of Arrival Fee (Avis)	1.00
Express delivery fee for Advice of Arrival only	3.00
Home Delivery Charge (to 5000 Gr.)	2.00
Home Delivery Charge (from 5001 Gr. to 10000 Gr.)	4.00
Home Delivery Charge (from 10001 Gr. to 25000 Gr.)	6.00
Express Home Delivery Charge	DOUBLE HOME DEL. TARIFF

BY VALUE					
		to	100	Din.	1.00
	100	to	500	Din.	2.00
	500	to	1000	Din.	5.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.	10.00
Above 5000 Din per each 1000 Din or part					1.00

C.O.D. TRANSMISSION FEES					
	to	50	Din.		1.50
50	to	100	Din.		2.00
100	to	250	Din.		3.00
250	to	500	Din.		4.00
500	to	750	Din.		5.00
750	to	1000	Din.		6.00
1000	to	1500	Din.		7.00
1500	to	2000	Din.		8.00
2000	to	2500	Din.		9.00
2500	to	3000	Din.		9.50
3000	to	3500	Din.		10.00
3500	to	4000	Din.		10.50
4000	to	4500	Din.		11.00
4500	to	5000	Din.		11.50

CASH DELIVERY CHARGES					
	to	50	Din.		0.50
50	to	1000	Din.		1.00
1000	to	5000	Din.		2.00

WAREHOUSING FEE		
Per day		*1.00*

*Tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 17/1938 p. 313 (Ministry Document No. 47515 dated 20.08.1938); introduction of new cash bands and change in COD transmission fees.

DOMESTIC PARCEL TARIFF 14.02.1940. ~ 14.05.1940.*

BY WEIGHT AND DISTANCE						(I)	(II)	(III)
		to	1000	Gr.		3.00	3.00	3.00
1001	Gr.	to	3000	Gr.		6.00	6.00	6.00
3001	Gr.	to	5000	Gr.		7.00	8.00	9.00
5001	Gr.	to	7500	Gr.		8.00	12.00	16.00
7501	Gr.	to	10000	Gr.		12.00	16.00	22.00
10001	Gr.	to	15000	Gr.		16.00	22.00	30.00
15001	Gr.	to	20000	Gr.		22.00	30.00	40.00
20001	Gr.	to	25000	Gr.		40.00	50.00	60.00
Parcels requiring special handling (I)					ADD 50 % TO ABOVE TARIFF			

BY METHOD OF DELIVERY	
Advice of Arrival Fee (Avis)	1.00
Express delivery fee for Advice of Arrival only	3.00
Home Delivery Charge (to 5000 Gr.)	2.00
Home Delivery Charge (from 5001 Gr. to 10000 Gr.)	4.00
Home Delivery Charge (from 10001 Gr. to 25000 Gr.)	6.00
Express Home Delivery Charge	DOUBLE HOME DEL. TARIFF

BY VALUE					
		to	100	Din.	1.00
	100	to	500	Din.	2.00
	500	to	1000	Din.	5.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.	10.00
Above 5000 Din per each 1000 Din or part					1.00

C.O.D. TRANSMISSION FEES					
	to	50	Din.		1.50
50	to	100	Din.		2.00
100	to	250	Din.		3.00
250	to	500	Din.		4.00
500	to	750	Din.		5.00
750	to	1000	Din.		6.00
1000	to	1500	Din.		7.00
1500	to	2000	Din.		8.00
2000	to	2500	Din.		9.00
2500	to	3000	Din.		9.50
3000	to	3500	Din.		10.00
3500	to	4000	Din.		10.50
4000	to	4500	Din.		11.00
4500	to	5000	Din.		11.50

CASH DELIVERY CHARGES					
	to	50	Din.		0.50
50	to	1000	Din.		1.00
1000	to	5000	Din.		2.00

WAREHOUSING FEE		
Per day		*1.00*

*Tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 04/1940 p. 161 (Ministry Document No. 6179 dated 01.02.1940); change to top weight band only.

DOMESTIC PARCEL TARIFF from 15.05.1940.*

BY WEIGHT						
		to	1000	Gr.		5.00
1001	Gr.	to	3000	Gr.		9.00
3001	Gr.	to	5000	Gr.		13.00
5001	Gr.	to	10000	Gr.		20.00
10001	Gr.	to	15000	Gr.		28.00
15001	Gr.	to	20000	Gr.		36.00
20001	Gr.	to	25000	Gr.		55.00

Parcels requiring special handling (I)	ADD 50 % TO ABOVE TARIFF

BY METHOD OF DELIVERY			
Advice of Arrival Fee (Avis)			1.00
Express delivery fee for Advice of Arrival only			5.00
Express Home Delivery Charge (Close Delivery Area, to 5000 Gr. ~ all offices)			10.00
Express Home Delivery Charge (Close Delivery Area, over 5000 Gr. ~ selected offices only)			15.00
Express Home Delivery Charge (Wider Delivery Area, to 5000 Gr. and Din. 1000 value only)			
	< 3 km distance, daytime		12.00
	< 3 km distance, night time		18.00
	3 km to 5 km distance, daytime		20.00
	3 km to 5 km distance, night time		30.00
	> 5 km, per kilometre, daytime		4.00
	> 5 km, per kilometre, night time		6.00
Home Delivery Charge (to 5000 Gr.)			*2.00*
Home Delivery Charge (from 5001 Gr. To 10000 Gr.)			*4.00*
Home Delivery Charge (from 10001 Gr. To 25000 Gr.)			*5.00*

*Tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 10/1940 pp. 355-59 (Ministry Document No. 24130 dated 30.04.1940); wholesale changes, abolition of distance charges.

DOMESTIC PARCEL TARIFF from 15.05.1940.* (2)												
BY VALUE							CASH DELIVERY CHARGES					
		to	100	Din.		1.00		At the Post Office				
	100	to	500	Din.		2.00			To 5000 Din.			1.00
	500	to	1000	Din.		5.00			Above 5000 Din.			3.00
	1000	to	5000	Din.		10.00						
Above 5000 Din per each 1000 Din or part						1.00	At home of recipient (where available)					
									to	100	Din.	1.00
C.O.D. TRANSMISSION FEES								100	to	1000	Din.	1.50
								1000	to	3000	Din.	2.00
		to	100	Din.		3.00		3000	to	5000	Din.	3.00
	100	to	500	Din.		5.00			above	5000	Din.	4.00
	500	to	1000	Din.		7.00						
	1000	to	2000	Din.		9.00	WAREHOUSING FEE					
	2000	to	3000	Din.		11.00						
	3000	to	4000	Din.		13.00		Per day for parcels of less than Din. 1000 in value				2.00
	4000	to	5000	Din.		15.00		Per day for parcels of more than Din. 1000 in value				3.00
C.O.D. SUBMISSION FEE (payable by sender) Din. 1.00												

*Tariff published in *PT Vesnik* 10/1940 pp. 355-59 (Ministry Document No. 24130 dated 30.04.1940); wholesale changes, abolition of distance charges.

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