



ISSN 0966 – 7059

Jugopošta

Journal of
The Yugoslavia Study Group

www.yugosg.org



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 – shown below). 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 2017.

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.

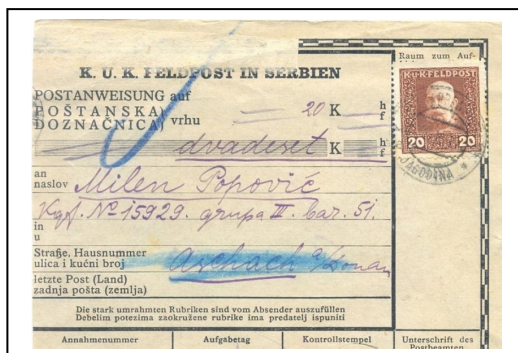
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Membership	Annual subscription from 1.1.17	Supplement if wishing to receive monograph printed on paper
UK	£14	£8
European	£16	£10
Rest of World (surface mail)	£17	£10
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Jugopošta



Contents	Page
From the President	4
From the Editor	4
Obituary – Michael Hampson	4
Cover Story	5
Jim Hamlin Memorial Auction list	6
Serbian POWs and money by Milan Radovanović	12
Checking foreign currency – A study with a lot of questions by Henk Buitenkamp	22
Advertisement for Joint Societies' Meeting	25
Two unusual items with the Bosnian 20h newspaper stamp by Helmut Kobelbauer	26
Report of members' meeting at Stampex held on 17 September 2016	28
Review of the book "French and Serbs in North Africa (1916 – 1918)"	29
Note from the Librarian	31
Publications	32



From the President

In this issue we have a special one off auction for the benefit of the estate of our former member of many years, Jim Hamlin, who sadly died in 2015. You will note that all bids and money must be sent to David Pearce. We still need a permanent Auction Manager to take over a very important role in our Group. It would enable members to sell off their surplus material and add new items to their own collection.

The auction plays a vital part in giving an extra service to members. It would not matter if you have not done the job before, because help would be given to start you off - **please consider taking over this vital role in the Society.**

We can look forward this year to a monograph in September and another Group meeting at Stampex in September. So, fellow members - Happy Collecting.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

For the first time since becoming Editor of Jugopošta 5 years ago, I found myself short of material in the lead up to this edition. I emailed most of you in YSG (and outside YSG) that have contributed to Jugopošta over that period asking for material and I am grateful to those of you that responded, either with an article or a promise of an article. I do also have a small supply of material that has been published elsewhere and for which I have agreement to use in Jugopošta, but it is nice to use original material wherever possible (note that I count material that has previously been published in a language other than English or that had a limited circulation as “original”). So, please keep the material coming, this is vital to the success of Jugopošta. I would also be thrilled to receive offers of a single subject monograph for publication in 2018.

In this edition, you will find articles by Henk Buitenkamp, Milan Radovanović and Helmut Kobelbauer. As indicated by Tony above, the listing for the “Jim Hamlin Memorial Auction” is also included within this edition. The form for mailing bids to David Pearce, who is acting as auctioneer for this auction, has been enclosed loose leaf with this posting of Jugopošta. You can also of course contact David by email or telephone (details at the top of page 6). Note the auction closing date of 31 May 2017.

Obituary

Michael Hampson

Michael Hampson, our former Secretary, sadly passed away on Thursday 2nd February after a long period of ill health.

Michael, born in 1946 in India, where his father was working, was subsequently educated in England, and became an articled clerk to an accountancy firm. After he qualified he spent his working career as an accountant in various high level management capacities. He had a passion for ancient history and incorporated this into his love for travelling, visiting many ancient historic sites. His other passion was philately in which initially he formed a collection of Albanian postal history, then collections of Italy, Dalmatia and other Yugoslav subjects, and had formed a large collection of First World War postcards.

Michael joined the YSG over twenty years ago, and was secretary for over fifteen years, working hard for the Group; he was always on hand with good advice at committee meetings. He had to retire due to ill health three years ago, but typical of him did so reluctantly. He will be missed by the Society for his level-headed approach to problems, and his hard work.

Michael was a personal friend who suffered a great deal with his illnesses, but always bore them uncomplainingly with great dignity. I shall miss him very much.

On behalf of the Group I offer his wife Anne and his children Annabelle and Jonathan our heartfelt sympathy at this time.

Tony Bosworth

Cover Story

by Nick Coverdale

This is a 2 Kuna postal stationery card sent from Zagreb to a soldier at Feldpost No. 56478/E. The date on the Zagreb 2 cancel is illegible except for the first “2” but the handwritten message on the card is dated 29.IX.43. The card shows Croatian military censorship (boxed cachet G. S. B. P. / Pregledano) (Glavna Sabirna Bojna Pošta which translates loosely as “Principal Fieldpost Collection Point” and Pregledano which translates as “inspected”) It also shows German military censorship. I bought this cover recently at Stampex and it is the first that I have found with this form of censorship.

I was able to identify the Fieldpost using Steve Woolnough’s excellent YSG Monograph No 10 (“The History and Fieldpost of the Croat Legions in the German Army in WWII”), published September 20102. FP56478/A-F was allocated to the 1st Battalion of the Ersatz Regiment of the Kroatische Ausbildungs Brigade (Croatian Training Brigade) which came into existence on 1 April 1943. It was centred on Stockerau and Döllersheim. 56478/A-F was allocated specifically to 6 Companies of the Battalion, with “E” being allocated to the 4th Company.



YUGOSLAVIA STUDY GROUP				
JIM HAMLIN MEMORIAL AUCTION				
POSTAL BIDS TO:- DAVID M PEARCE,20 DENE ROAD,NEW SOUTHGATE,				
LONDON N11 1ES		BY NOON - 31st May 2017		
eMail:-dmpearce2003@yahoo.co.uk-----Telephone:-020-8368-3920				
<u>Quality of item</u>		<u>Bidding steps</u>		
Cover/Card	A-Clean complete item.	Up to £5	25p	
	B-Minor soils, creases, tears.	£5 to £10	50p	
	C-Flap and/or stamp missing	£11 to £50	£1	
	torn or incomplete, grubby & soiled.	£51 upwards	£5	
ALL AT AUCTIONEER'S				
Postmark/	DISCRETION			
Censor	1*-V.Good/excellent postal or other markings.			
	1 -Clear and complete.			
	2 -Light, faint but legible.			
	3 -Partial, illegible or poor.			
<u>Some abbreviations used in list.</u>				
CC- Commercial cover	RCVA-Registered cover Airmail			
CCR-Commercial cover registered	RCV-Registered cover			
PPSC-Pre-printed stationery card	OCVR-Official cover registered			
CVRE-Registered Express cover	CVAM-Airmail cover			
PC-Postcard	PPSCE-Pre-printed stationery card express			
FPB-Feldpostbrief	o/p-Overprint			
(Ju-)-Riemer	PPSCR-Pre-printed stationery card registered			
CCVRE-Commercial cover Registered Express				
OCV-Official cover				
<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>		<u>Res.</u>	<u>Qlt.</u>
<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>				
1	20/04/1941 Commercial window envelope with SG418 & German sealing tape & censor		£2	2a
2	1942 14/7-17/2 two pc's real photos of Yugo POW,s in German camps used		£6	1b
3	25/05/1941 PPSC King Peter Sambor to Zargreb the Cyrillic has been deleted from CDS		£8	1a
4	28/05/1941 PPSC King Peter Veliki Siljegovac to Red X Nish censor Belgrade 40 (Ju-6a)		£5	1a
5	02/06/1941 PPSC King Peter Kursumlija to Belgrade censor Nish 1 (Ju-1)		£5	1a
6	01/12/1941 PPSC King Peter Gornji Milanovac to Belgrade CDS incorrect as 1/1/1941 censor 100 (Ju-6b)		£8	1a
7	1933 SG D200 used with certificate by "Potvrda O Ispitivanju" 20/1/1992		£10	1a
8	1921 Used stamps with printing flaws:- SG167 unperforated at bottom of stamp(2) SG169 pair misperforated at bottom(2) showing part of stamp below,SG169 with paper folds(2),SG172 pair with paper fold,SG175 one with paper fold other misperforated sides and bottom with perf through middle of stamp		£5	1a
9	16/09/1921 Parcel card Ljubjana 1 with SG 168/173/176		£4	2b
10	1942 Small printed type Ration Book many coupons still intact good arms type Arms cachet on front of Samobor		£5	1a
<u>SLOVENIA</u>				
11	16/05/1941 CCR Ljubljani to Germany with SG27/SG29 x 2 various censor marks & tape		£5	1a

	<u>SLOVAKIA</u>								
12	14/03/1942	FDC with SG 78-80 Hinka youth fund					£15	1a	
	<u>SERBIA</u>								
13	13/04/1942	PPSC King Peter o/p in red but with SG418 o/p in black for correct rate censored							
		German					£30	1a	
14	02/03/1943	Certificate folded with SG58 censored in Nish nice display item censor 030/n					£3	1a	
15	26/05/1943	Certificate folded diff. with SG58 censored in Nish nice display item censor 030/n					£3	1a	
16	06/07/1941	C with SG G64 and sealing tape censored Belgrade 123					£3	2a	
17	02/05/1942	C with SG G63 and sealing tape censored Belgrade 002					£3	1a	
18	14/07/1942	CCR with SG G66 sealing tape censored Belgrade 014 from Velika Kikinda					£5	1a	
19	02/04/1943	CC with SG G62/G64 censored Belgrade 053					£3	1a	
20	05/02/1944	CCR with SG G64 x 3 censored Belgrade 063 with sealing tape					£5	1a	
21	10/07/1942	King Peter SC o/p purple Belgrade to POW in Stalag X11D at Trier camp							
		censor card upgraded to 1.50 d					£8	1a	
22	1941	Smederovo Explosion Relief Fund blocks two unmounted mint					£80	1a	
23	1944	Vuk Karadzic 2.00 Dinar card unused with Gerhard Krischke certificate					£5	1a	
24	07/08/1944	Vuk Karadzic 2.00 card used Sakule to Baranda censor 012/V.B(Ju5)					£7	1a	
25	26/01/1943	King Peter SC o/p purple & revalued at 1.5 Dinar Krakljevo to Belgrade censor							
		135/K (Ju 8)					£7	1a	
26	29/09/1942	King Peter SC o/p purple & revalued at 1.5 Dinar Bela Crkva to Petrovgrad censor							
		006/V.B. (Ju 5) using TPO 186					£8	1a	
27	06/09/1943	CV with SG621x2 sent locally also censor 092/Bgd (Ju-7a) and sealing tape							
		also chief censor Zydek Serb 17 reported as very rare					£10	1a	
28	08/07/1941	PPSC King Peter 1d o/p in green with temporary censor red crayon cross							
		and 96 only used 1st half of 1941 and quite rare					£9	1a	
29	16/07/1941	PPSC King Peter 1d o/p in green Belgrade 4 to Oflag XIII B Neremburg							
		censored Belgrade 16 (Ju-6a) and at camp					£7	1a	
30	17/07/1942	PPSC King Peter 1 o/p purple rate upgraded to 1.5 D Belgrade to Vrnjci							
		censor 003/Bgd (Ju-7a)					£9	1a	
31	17/07/1942	PPSC King Peter 1d o/p purple rate upgraded to 1.5 D Pozarevac to Belgrade							
		censor 016/Bgd (Ju 7a)					£9	1a	
32	01/07/1941	CV Belgrade to Knjazevac with SG G5 censor mark is unrecorded in Riemer					£10	1a	
33	23/11/1943	PPSC Vuk Karadzic 1.5d Belgrade to Petrovac na Mlavi sent registered							
		with provisional registration label censor 094/Bgd (Ju 7a)with SG G64x2					£5	1a	
34	27/03/1944	PC with SG G61 censor 096/Bgd					£3	1a	
35	13/05/1944	CCVRE Pancevo to Beckerek provisional registration label censor 013/v.b (Ju-5)					£5	1a	
36	23/08/1943	OCV with SG G078 Zajecar to Belgrade					£4	1a	
37	08/07/1943	CV with SG G64 Belgrade to Soko with sealing tape censor 085/Bgd (Ju-7a)					£3	2a	
38	12/04/1944	RCVA with G62/67 Belgrade to Vienna where it was censored + sealing tape					£4	1a	
39	08/05/1943	CV from the Administration of the Sickness Fund of the National Railways sent							
		local Belgrade with SG G59x2 cachet of Order with Life & Disorder with Death					£5	1a	
40	08/06/1943	RCV Nish to Belgrade with SG G66 censor 022/n.					£5	1a	
41	01/08/1942	CV local Belgrade with SG G58 censor 053/Bgd (Ju-7a)					£3	1a	
42	18/06/1942	RCV Nish to Belgrade with SG G66 censor 009/n.					£5	1a	
43	17/06/1942	OCVR from the Telephone office sent locally.					£4	1a	
44	09/09/1942	OCV from the Telephone office sent locally					£3	1a	
45	27/05/1942	RCV Nish to Finance Ministry in Belgrade with SG G66 censor 020/n (Ju-3)					£5	1a	
46	27/05/1942	OCV Veliko Orasje to Finance Dept Belgrade The destination "Zvanicho" has							
		allowed the letter to go post free & avoid censorship					£3	1a	

47	28/06/1942	PC of "Serpska Zajednica Rada"(Serb Workers Union) sent post free Zagubica to Belgrade with censor 049/Bgd(Ju-7a) cachet Order of Life & Disorder with Death	£3	1a
48	03/06/1941	CV Pancevo to Red X Belgrade censor 77 (Ju-6b) with provisional postmark and King Peter 2d adh.	£4	1a
49	24/05/1941	CV Krusevac to Red X/Mexican consulate Belgrade censor Nisch 1 (Ju-1) with King Peter adh 1 DX2.	£4	1a
50	10/05/1941	CV Weisskirchen temporary postmark to Belgrade to Mexican consulate Rudolf Vogeli also Red X international rep.King Peter 0.50d/1.5d adh. Used were not approved officially until 11th May.	£8	1a
51	23/08/1941	PC from Administration of the Orthodox Parish of Pancevo to equivalent in Crepaja Sent post free with censor Ju-4 applied in Veliki Beckerek	£7	1a
52	08/08/1941	CV from the archives of the Orthodox Parish of Petrovgrad/Betschkerek to the administration of the Parish at Srpska Crnja with SG G078	£7	1a
53	10/07/1941	CV Brestovac to Belgrade with temporay postmark not recorded in Zydek censor 61 (Ju-6b) with King Peter 2d o/print in black	£7	1a
54	26/06/1942	RCV Tristenik to Belgrade with King Peter 6dx2 o/p black also sealing tape and censor 032/Bdg	£6	1a
55	13/05/1943	PPSC King Peter 1 din o/p purple and revalued to 1.5 din but SG G58/G59 used as the card has been demonetised Petrovgrad to Konak censor 009/V.B. (Ju-5)	£9	1a
56	25/08/1943	RCV Svilajnac to the Central Organisation for Iron & Non Ferrous Metals in Belgrade with censor 103/Bdg (Ju-7a) and sealing tape	£6	1a
57	07/06/1943	RCV Sabac to Financial Direction of the Drina District of Valjevo censored at Sabac 129/S (Ju-9) with SG G64/G67	£5	1b
58	12/01/1944	RCV Nish to a Serb worker in camp X1 of the Watenstedt near Brunswick complex of camps censored in Vienna with machine cancel G-27 on the sealing strip and number 146388 The complex provided labour for Herman Goring Works	£6	1b
59	06/05/1943	CV from Social Policy & Public Heath Section of the Banat Region in Petrovgrad to the Medical Ass. In Belgrade cachets of The Social Policy & Public Heath Section & cachet in German & Croat indicating its official nature also Anti-Bolshevik Vignette & cachet equating Order with Life and Disorder with death.SG G078	£8	1a
60	11/08/1941	CV from the Royal Yuoslav Printin Works to Knjazevac with King Peter 2d o/p Black censored in Belgrade which is unrecorded in Riemer & Zydek although a similar cahet exists(Zydek Serb 22)	£8	1a
61	07/06/1943	CV from Feldpost 27856 to War Ministry Belgrade with SG G59/G62	£3	2a
62	26/05/1944	CCR Jawa Tomic/Modosch to Regional Court in Beckerek where censored with 006/V.B. (Ju-5) Registration label with German version of town name. SG G66/G62	£3	1a
63	11/04/1942	RCV Uzice to Belgrade with provisional registration label censor 024/Bgd King Peter 3d & 4d o/p 4d with upward printing	£8	1a
64	09/04/1942	CVAM Belgrade to Prague with SG G7x2 censored in Vienna & sealing strip	£6	1a
65	24/11/1941	RCV Belgrade to Visac with provisional registration label King Peter 1d/8d adh	£7	1a
66	10/08/1943	PC Belgrade to Mali Itosh in Banat German cachet indicating stamp had fallen off returned to Belgrade with censor G25 green number 311265 & 100/Bgd (Ju-7a)	£3	1a
67	05/01/1943	PC Nish sent to Belgrade by mistake and returned " unknown " with appropriate cachet & vignette with SG G60	£2	1a
68	20/02/1942	RCV Alibunar to Pancevo sent to Petrovgrad but arrived Pancevo 23/2/42 with King Peter 1.5dX2/4d adh.	£3	1a
69	25/01/1943	CCR Petrovard to Pozarevec censor 008/V.B. and SG G7/SG G66 sealing strip	£4	1a
70	18/06/1941	CV Nish to Mexican Red X Pariska King Peter 2d censored in Belgrade 66 (Ju-6b)	£5	1a

71	31/08/1944	PPSC Vuk Karadzic 1.5d upgraded SG G58 Kikinda to Srpska Crnja censor 0367/Sekt.11 (Veliko Beckerek-Zydek Serb 13)	£5	1a
72	14/07/1944	PPSC Vuk Karadzic Bela Crkva with SG G58 underfanked 1 din has blue crayon T to denote postage due. Censored in Vienna G-25	£5	1a
73	25/05/1944	PPSC Vuk Karadzic Belgrade to Weida in Thuringia censored in Vienna with SG G60 for external use.	£5	1a
74	20/07/1944	PPSC Vuk Karadzic Jagodina to Belgrade with SG G58 censor 094/Bgd	£5	1a
75	15/03/1944	PPSC Vuk Karadzic Belgrade to Valevo with censor 101/Bgd	£5	1a
76	27/04/1944	PPSC Vuk Karadzic Aleksandrovac to Slovenia with SG G59 no censor	£4	1a
77	17/07/1943	PPSC Vuk Karadzic Petrovgrad to Bor with SG G62/G65 censor 011/V.B.	£6	1a
78	11/06/1944	PPSC Vuk Karadzic Petrovgrad to Kovin with SG G58 censor 008/V.B. (Ju 5)	£5	1a
79	11/07/1944	PPSC Vuk Karadzic Belgrade to Aleksandrovac Pozarevacki large "T" as card is underfanked by .50 din with censor 060/Bgdr (Ju-7a)	£5	1a
80	18/08/1941	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Beograd 2 to Stalag XVIII B	£8	1a
81	18/08/1941	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Obrenovac to Oflag 78 M	£8	1a
82	08/04/1943	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Preljina to Jagodina large "T" as card is underfanked cachet that Death awaits chaotic.censor 017/Bgd	£8	1a
83	26/10/1942	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p plus SG G2 o/p black censor 019/Bgd Valjevo to Belgrade	£7	1a
84	04/12/1941	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p plus SG G3 o/p black Petrovgrad to Bulgaria censored in Vienna	£7	1a
85	23/12/1941	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p plus SG G3 o/p black Belgrade to Prague censored in Vienna	£7	1a
86	16/12/1941	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Nish to Belgrade with censor XXII (Ju 2)	£6	1a
87	10/12/1941	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Nish to Belgrade with censor XX (Ju 2)	£6	1a
88	22/06/1942	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Belgrade to Vrsac returned cachet "Gone away" with SG G2/G3/G7 o/p black also registration label 7 now closed so o/p 2 censored in Belgrade	£10	1a
89	22/07/1942	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Belgrade to Vrsac returned cachet "Gone away" with SG G2 censored 035/Bgd	£8	1a
90	20/02/1942	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Nish to Belgrade censor XXIX (Ju-2)	£8	1a
91	23/02/1942	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Jagodina to Belgrade censor IV (Ju 2) center fold	£5	1b
92	19/07/1942	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Ovcara Banja to Vrnjci with SG G2 o/p black censor 149/Bg (Ju 7b)	£8	1a
93	19/09/1941	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Belgrade to POW camp at Averso Italy censor Vienna OKW (G 22) and green numerals 201467	£8	1a
94	20/09/1941	PPSC King Peter with Red o/p Belgrade to Oflag 78 Eichstatt censored at Vienna G22. At Oflag 78 cachets for "Return to Sender No Admittance" and Oflag XIII B cachet	£10	1a
95	08/07/1941	PPSC King Peter with Green o/p Koprivnitsa to Red X in Nish censor Nisch 1 (Ju-1) Zydek reports earliest use as 8/41 Purple CDS is unusual	£7	1a
96	21/08/1941	PPSC King Peter with Green o/p Belgrade to Stalag IIIA Luckenwalde redirected from Oflag IIIA to hospital in Stalag IIIA censor Stalag III A 22 unrecorded in Mattiello and Vogt no Serb censor.	£9	1a
97	03/07/1941	PPSC King Peter with Green o/p + SG G3 with black o/p Belgrade to Prague censor 1 (Ju-6a) Vienna OKW	£7	1a
98	27/06/1941	PPSC King Peter with Green o/p Cacak to Belgrade Censor 84 (Ju-6b)	£6	1a
99	04/06/1942	PPSC King Peter with Green o/p Belgrade to Svilajna + SG G2 o/p black censor 003/Bgd (Ju-7a)	£7	1a

100	14/06/1941	PPSC King Peter with Green o/p Belgrade to Oflag 54 (IV E) censored by Serbs & Germans redirected from Oflag 54 to Oflag XIII B where censor D 2 applied	£8	1a
101	10/05/1943	PPSC King Peter purple o/p upgraded to 1.5 din Cacak to Belgrade prepaid stamp outlined with blue crayon not cancelled card demonetised . Has "T" to denote postage due. Censored 039/Bgrd(Ju-7a) cachet in purple equating Order with Life and Chaos with Death	£10	1a
102	27/06/1942	PPSC King Peter purple o/p upgraded to 1.5 din Belgrade to Prague + SG G 3 o/p black censor Vienna OKW (G 22) green number 201873	£7	1a
103	07/04/1943	PPSC King Peter purple o/p card demonetised so SG G58/G59 applied Vrnjci to Belgrade censor 053/Bgd (Ju 7a) cachet in purple equating Order with Life and Chaos with Death	£6	1a
104	10/03/1943	PPSC King Peter purple o/p upgraded to 1.50 din in black card has been demonetised so SG G60 applied Bavaniste to Belgrade censor 001/Bgd (7u 7a)	£6	1a
105	06/02/1943	PPSC King Peter purple o/p upgraded to 1.50 din in black Banja Koviljaca to Jagodina censor 127/S (Ju-9)	£5	2a
106	15/04/1943	PPSC King Peter purple o/p card demonetised so SG G60 Vlasotinci to Belgrade Censor 022/n (Ju-3) cachet equating Order with Life and Chaos with Death	£6	1a
107	11/04/1943	PPSC King Peter purple o/p used within Kragujevac censor 132/k (Ju-8)	£5	1a
108	20/03/1943	PPSC King Peter purple o/p Belgrade to Carintia card upgraded to 1.50 din in black + SG G2/G3 o/p black Vienna OKW stamp green 253414	£7	2a
109	17/08/1942	PPSC King Peter purple o/p Pozarev to Belgrade censor 054/Bgd (Riemer Ju-7a)	£5	1a
110	16/08/1918	PC Kriegsgefangenen-Karte from POW camp in Braunau, Bohemia to Serbian Red X in London camp cancel & Austrian censor Plus London "Paid" cancel	£8	1a
111	25/10/1937	Consignment letter Belgrade to Regensburg with 2 Dinar fiscal (Perfin) and Nazi receiving cachet	£4	1a
112	16/04/1943	Legal document with German occupation fiscals 1 Dinar & 20 Dinar X 2	£3	1a
CROATIA				
113	15/10/1943	CCR Banla Luka to Prag with SG35x2/SG79 sealing tape censor 115	£5	2a
114	05/09/1941	CC Zargreb to Cilli with SG11/SG12 sealing tape & censor marks	£4	1a
115	08/08/1941	CRE Osijek to Zurich with SG1/9/24/25 also Yugo SGD259/262/263 overprints "Nezavina Drzava Hrvatska" with "Franco" in circle	£7	1a
116	31/08/1942	PC to Zagreb with SG33/35	£2	2a
117	03/09/1944	FPB "Europa Poznaje Bolisevizam" to Osijek using FPO 56756B also has certificate by M.Wieneke		2a
118	22/07/1944	FPB "Europa Poznaje Bolisevizam" to Osijek using FPO 56925D also has certificate by M.Wieneke		
119	1942	Youth Fund blocks UMM SG73a both Perf & Unperf	£20	1a
120	20/08/1944	PPSC Zagreb cathedral to FP 56478E = 4th company, 1st(training) Battalion Croatian training Brigade. Located Stockerau, Austria with M.Wieneke certificate	£10	1a
121	07/08/1942	Odpremni(Sprovodni) Sidsni Banovic to Bos.Gradiska SS Prinz Eugen handstamp with Potvrda O Ispitivanju certificate	£10	1a
122	18/10/1941	PPSC 1Kuna(SG35) Koprivnica to Stalag IV G at Oschatz POW had been released on arrival hence "Entlassen" in manuscript Stalag IV censor	£6	1a
123	03/12/1943	PPSC 2 Kuna(SG37) Zagreb to Olmnitz OKW censor	£2	2a
124	19/11/1943	PPSC 2 Kuna(SG37) Dobo to Felpost No 59845C OKW censor	£2	2a
125	24/05/1942	CV for Njemacka Plastika Sadasnjosti illustrated with commemorative handstamp with SG32x2/SG33/SG35 philatelic	£2	1a
126	27/04/1905	PC Propaganda card of Croat Volunteers published in Berlin	£4	1b
127	1941/1942	PC X 2 Eastern Volunteer Fund one with SG 54 other with SG33 and label with different CDS but philatelic	£10	1a

OTHERS						
128	25/06/1941	Circular sent from Ministry of Post, Telegraph & Telephones in Belgrade to PO @ Babusnica returned 22/7 from Bela Palanka the circular observes the current difficulties can only be overcome by hard work & discipline.	£5	1a		
129	18/09/1942	Telegram from Pancevo to the Municipal Administration (Y.bp.201/a.) red print	£6	1a		
130	18/09/1942	Pivatni telegram from Pancevo in German has the cachet of the landratsamt at Pancevo (T.6p.201/6.) Grey print	£6	1a		
131	15/10/1942	Telegram from Veliki Kildnda to Vrsas (T.bp.201/a.) red print	£6	1a		
132	05/09/1942	Ministrstvo poste in telegrafa from Novi Knezevac to Neu Kanischa also cachet of Neu Kanscha Bezirksamt (T.stev.201 c.) green print	£6	1a		
133	27/10/1942	Drzavni telegram from Sakule to Petrovgrad laso cachet of Sakule Gemeindeamt (T.6p. 201-a) red print	£6	1a		
134	11/07/1942	Telegram Beograd (T.bp. 201/a.) red print	£5	1a		
135	13/08/1943	Drzavni Telegram from Kovin to Beckerek (202.a) with Kovin Landratsamt cachet red print	£6	1a		
136	19/12/1942	Telegram Petrovgrad (T.6p.201/6) black print	£5	1a		
137	21/01/1943	Telegram from Belgrade to Berlin (Oopab3au 205 - 133-85-VIII-42c) black print	£5	1a		
138	02/04/1943	Bill from the Management of the Trams & Lighting of the city of Belgrade sent locally.	£4	2a		
139	29/06/1941	Claim form for a registered letter sent 4/6 Pecka to Nish with SG G2x2/G5x3	£10	1a		
140	19/07/1941	Claim form for a registered letter sent 3/4 Valjevo to Toplicko Kocane with SG G5x3/G3	£10	1a		
141	25/11/1941	Claim form for a registered packet sent 4/4 Belgrade to Aleksinac with SG G5/8	£10	1a		
142	1941/42	Four bank notes issued for the German occupied Serbia	£4	1a		
143	13/06/1942	Permit that allows POW to be released from Stalag 202 due to medical problems a bit tatty but hard to get item	£4	1c		
144	undated	From Oflag XIII B Nuremberg where censored to Belgrade with details of the regulations governing mail to POW's	£6	1a		
145	WW2	Seven real photos of POW's in Oflag X111B, Stalag XV11A, Stalag 325 with camp censors on reverse	£10	1a		
146	28/11/1941	Completed document (Obr.P 96) reporting loss of money order with SG G66	£5	1a		
147	WW2	POW's PC's(3) and lettersheets(5) from various camps to CROATIA all different	£10	1a/b		
148	WW2	POW's PC's(154) and lettersheets(115) from/to various camps with a variety of cachets ect. To/from Serbia	£300	1a/b		
149	BOOKS	Prirucnik Maraka Jugoslavenskih Zemalja volumes 4-5-7 dealing with the Chain-breakers issues including postage dues printed in 1946 volumes 4 & 5 in dustjackets in very good order for age.	£20	1a/b		

Serbian POWs and money

by Prof.dr.Milan Radovanović

Dealing with the postal history of Serbia in the Great War, as it is known, is complex and very extensive. It includes on the one hand the postal history of the Kingdom of Serbia on its soil in the period from 1914- 1915 and, on the other hand, outside the country in exile in the territory of the Kingdom of Greece from 1916-1918. Furthermore, as Serbia in the period 1915-1918 was occupied, its postal history refers to Serbia under occupation by the Allies - Austro-Hungary, Germany and Bulgaria. Further, the field of study is the prisoner of war mail and the like.

During the study of postal history of the part of Serbia occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Empire was observed insufficiently known postmarks used on the postal money order form. Figure 1 shows the postal money order form sent from Belgrade (the postmark K.u.K Etappenpostamt, Belgrad from 26 June 1916) to a Serbian prisoner of war in Gesztete, Hungary. The postal money order was rerouted from this place to Kelemer, Hungary too. The usual bilingual (German-Croatian) money order was franked with 10 hellers (issue "Franz Joseph").

The image shows the front side of a postal money order form from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, specifically for Serbia. The form is titled "K. U. K. FELDPPOST IN SERBIEN" and "POSTANWEISUNG auf POSTANSKA DOZNACNICA vrhu". It is addressed to Nikola Zupkovic in Kelemer, Hungary. The form includes a red 10 Heller stamp and a postmark from K.u.K Etappenpostamt, Belgrad, dated 26 June 1916. The bottom section contains administrative stamps: "Annahmenummer 1676", "Aufgabetag 26/6", "Kontrollstempel 401", and "Unterschrift des Postbeamten".

Annahmenummer	Aufgabetag	Kontrollstempel	Unterschrift des Postbeamten
1676	26/6	401	[Signature]

Figure 1 (reduced): Frontside of the postal money order form (Belgrade)

On the back (Figure 3) there are three incoming postmarks, of which only one is readable - Kelemer dated August 1, 1916 (?). From these data, you can calculate the time of shipment of money: 35 days. What later attracted attention is the black oval seal with the number 401 in the middle ("Kontrollstempel").

It should be noted that this form is missing the part that is cut off and the remaining money to the recipient. These segments are very rare. One of them is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 (reduced): Segment of postal money order (K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Krusevac dated January 17, 1917)

Auszahlungsstempel	Tagesrechnungsnummer 2.	Bestellkarteneintragung
Angewiesenen Betrag empfangen: Doznačenu svotu primio:		
ORT MJESTO	Name IME	
Ankunftsnummer 44. 38.		
Tarif — Pristojba für je 50 K . . . 10 h za svakih		
Ankunftsstempel		

Figure 3 (reduced): Reverse of the postal money order form from Figure 1

As it later turned out, on the postal money orders shown in the following figures, there was always present an oval stamp with three-digit arabic numbers, always beginning with the number "4".

The example shown in Figure 4 is a postal money order form with a delivery of 10 Crowns (Kronen) sent from Arandelovac (postmark K.u.K Etappenpostamt, Arandelovac of March 2, 1917) to a prisoner of war of Serbian origin in a prisoner of war camp near Nagymegyer. The



Figure 5: The same postal money order as in Figure 4 with note

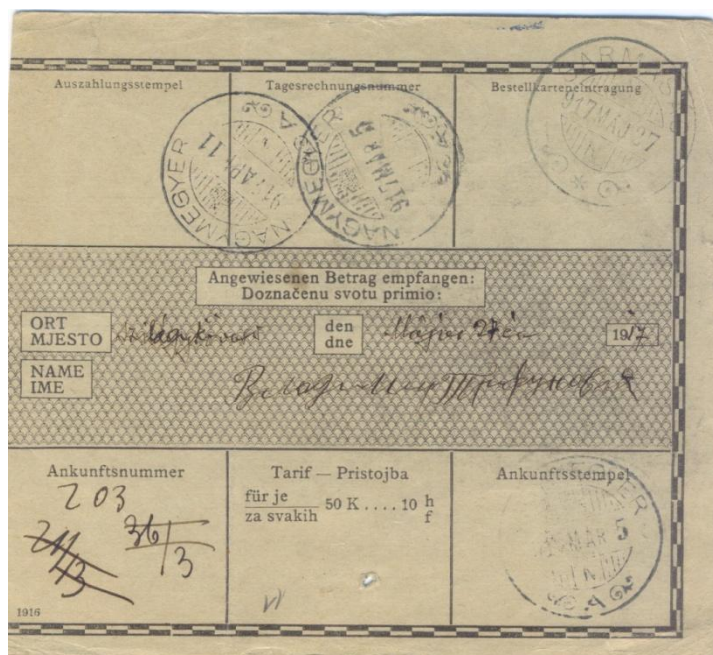


Figure 6: Reverse of the postal money order form shown in Figure 4

After this second observed case of "Kontrollstempel" on the money orders more attention can now be paid to this appearance. A few of these Kontrollstempels are displayed in the following figures.

The next postal money order had "Kontrollstempel" with the number 405 and was sent from Jagodina (K.u.K Etappenpostamt, Jagodina) March 24, 1917 to the prisoners of war camp in Aschach, Austria.

K. U. K. FELDPOST IN SERBIEN

POSTANWEISUNG auf
 POSTANSKA DOZNAČNICA) vrhu 20 K h f

dvadeset K h f

an naslov Milen Popović

Kapf. № 15929. grupa II. bar. 51.

in u

Straße, Hausnummer Aschach Donau

ulica i kućni broj

letzte Post (Land) Aschach Donau

zadnja pošta (zemlja)

Die stark umrahmten Rubriken sind vom Absender auszufüllen
 Debelim potezima zaokružene rubrike ima predatelj ispuniti

Annahmenummer <u>218</u>	Aufgabetag <u>24/IV</u>	Kontrollstempel <u>405</u>	Unterschrift des Postbeamten <u>Kecy</u>
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------	---

Raum zum Auf-
 KUKFELDPOST
 20 20
 JAGODINA

Figure 7 (reduced): Postal money order (Jagodina)

Auszahlungsstempel 	Tagesrechnungsnummer <u>10</u>	Bestellkarteneintragung <u>50-9</u>
Angewiesenen Betrag empfangen: Doznačenu svotu primio:		
ORT MJEŠTO	den	19
NAME IME	dne	
Ankunftsnummer <u>05/26</u> <u>24/IV</u>	Tarif - Pristojba für je <u>80 K</u> ... 10 B	Ankunftsstempel

1919

Figure 8 (reduced): Reverse of postal money order from Figure 7

On the reverse of this money order, there are five incoming seals: three postal marks of "KUK GEFANGENENLAGER / ASCHACH a.d. Donau / a" dated (24.III.17), (20.IV.17) and (4.V.17) (see Figure 9), a military post office cancel "KuK FELDPOSTAMT 261" (27.IV.17) and the seal of the POW camp Aschach with the date (8th maj.1917) and with the text: " KuK Kommando / des / Kriegsgefangenenlager / Aschach ". Starting from the date of sending and receiving the money, delivery time was 45 days.



Figure 9: Seal "KUK GEFANGENENLAGER / ASCHACH a.d. Donau / a"

The postal money order shown in Figure 10 has "Kontrollstempel" with the number 410 and was sent from Pozega (Pozega K.u.K Etappenpostamt) March 31, 1917 to Eger, and was rerouted to the POW camp Braunau. The delivery of money was 20 Crowns (Kronen).

K. U. K. FELDPPOST IN SERBIEN			
POSTANWEISUNG auf		20 K	
POŠTANSKA DOZNAČNICA		vrhu	
zwanzig Kronen		K	
an naslov Dragoljub Veselinović			
K.u.K. Rednerhospital Nr. 1. Salla 75			
in u 14/3-17		Eger	
Straße, Hausnummer		Eger, Böhmen	
ulica i kućni broj			
letzte Post (Land)		Braunau	
zadnja pošta (zemlja)			
Die stark umrahmten Rubriken sind vom Absender auszufüllen Debelim potezima zaokružene rubrike ima predatelj ispuniti			
Annahmenummer	Aufgabetag	Kontrollstempel	Unterschrift des Postbeamten
625	31/3	410	[Signature]

Figure 10 (reduced): Postal money order (Pozega)

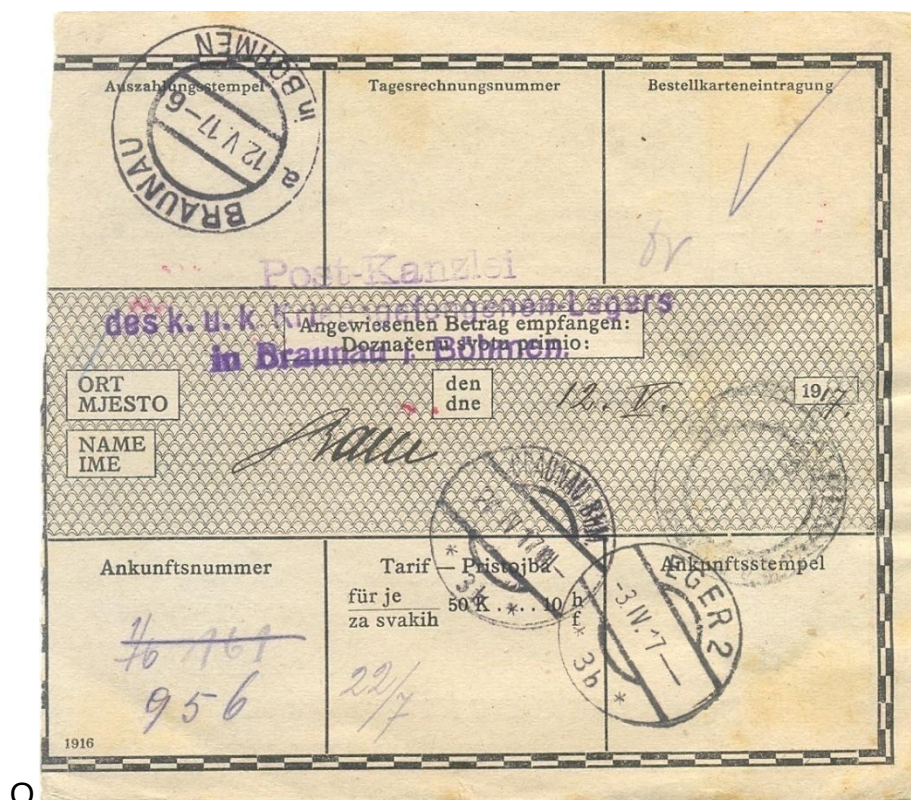


Figure 11 (reduced): Reverse of the postal money order shown in Figure 10

The reverse of the money order with arrival seals of Eger (3.IV.17) and Braunau (8.IV.17 and 12.V.17) is shown in Figure 11. Characteristic is the three-line seal of the postal bureau in Braunau, " Post - Kanzlei / des k.u.k. Kriegsgefangenenlagers / in Braunau / Bohmen " (" The postal office at the Royal camp for prisoners of war in Braunau, Czech"). The delivery time was 43 days.

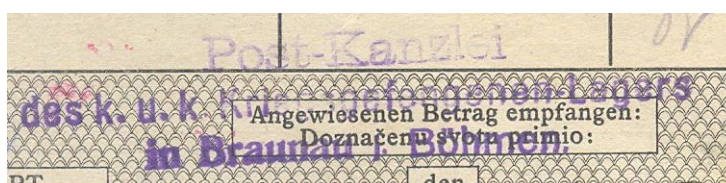


Figure 12: Postal bureau in Braunau, " Post - Kanzlei / des k.u.k. Kriegsgefangenenlagers / in Braunau / Bohmen "

Two further "Kontrollstempel" with the numbers 419 and 420 are shown in Figures 13 and 15.

On the postal money order sent from Smederevo shown in Figure 13 ("K.u.K Etappenpostamt Semendria (Smederevo), a" on October 22, 1917) to Moson Bánfalvi it states that 10 Crowns has been sent to the Serbian prisoner of war . On the bottom of the text (in red ink) one can see that the money order has been rerouted to another destination, " Mohonbanfalva ". On the back of this money order (Figure 14) there are two postmarks with the dates of October 27 and November 1 (?), as well as the line seal of the city (Mohonbanfalva) and an illegible circular stamp.

K. U. K. FELDPPOST IN SERBIEN			
POSTANWEISUNG auf POSTANSKA DOZNAČNICA) vrhu			
an naslov		10. K —	
in u		K —	
Straße, Hausnummer ulica i kućni broj			
letzte Post (Land) zadnja pošta (zemlja)			
Die stark umrahmten Rubriken sind vom Absender auszufüllen Debelim potezima zaokružene rubrike ima predatelj ispuniti			
Annahmenummer	Aufgabetag	Kontrollstempel	Unterschrift des Postbeamten
579	722	419	[Signature]

Raum zum Aufkleben der Briefmarken
Mjesto za poštanske marke

20 20

*Lava Lilić. Serb.
Krgf. № 53 in
Nošau.
Banfalva.
ungarn.*

200 Heller

Figure 13 (reduced): Front of the postal money order with "Kontrollstempel" 419

Auszahlungsstempel	Tagesrechnungnummer	Bestellkarteneintragung
[Stamp]	[Red Mark]	[Red Mark]
Angewiesenen Betrag empfangen: Doznačenu svotu primio:		
ORT MJESTO	den dne	19
NAME IME	[Signature]	
Ankunftsnummer	Tarif — Pristojba für je 50 K 10 h za svakih f	Ankunftsstempel
53		[Stamp]
1916		9626

Figure 14 (reduced): Reverse of the postal money order form from Figure 13

The last of the money orders with the number 420 is shown in Figure 15. It was sent from Pozega ("K.u.K Etappenpostamt / Pozega in Serbia, a") on 6 October 1917 to Lipovac in Croatia. The sent amount is 160 Kronen. The order is prepaid with 35 hellers ("Franc Jozef" issue).



Figure 15 (reduced): Front of the postal money order with “Kontrollstempel 420”

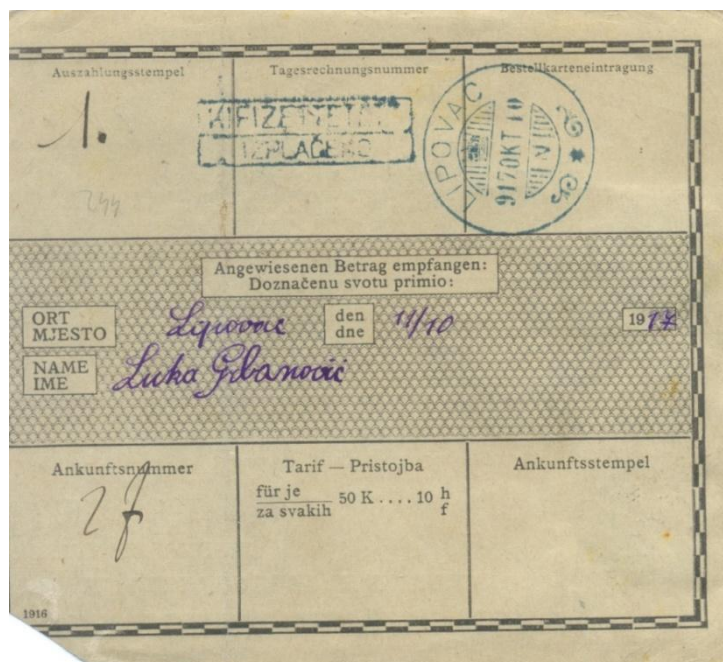


Figure 16 (reduced): Reverse of the postal money order shown in Figure 15

This postal money order has not been used for Serbian POW, but for an Austro-Hungarian (Croatian) citizen in Slavonia, as evidenced by the incoming postmark of the place Lipovac - only the postmark on the back.

On most of the money orders "paid" in Hungarian or bilingual in the Hungarian and Croatian languages (Figure 17 - "a" and "b") can be found.



(a)



(b)

Figure 17

All money orders illustrated show on the back the tariff of 10 hellers for mailing sent / delivered 50 Kronen, but little analysis has been done of this criterion. The sent sums of money, respectively, in the order of presentation of the money orders: 47.5 Crowns, 10 Crowns, 20 Crowns, 20 Crowns and 10 Crowns most of which have been charged for the postal service two times higher than that prescribed. Instead of 10 hellers on all the money orders is the price of 20 hellers with the exception of the first money delivery of 47.5 Crowns which is charged correctly with 10 hellers. The fact is that the first money order originates from 1916 and the others from 1917. Was there in the meantime a tariff increase and that this has not been indicated on the form? Were prisoners and interned persons of Serbian origin paying twice as much for their money? So far, no response.

A postal money order form for Lipovac is charged correctly with 35 hellers: 3x10 hellers for 150 Crowns with the addition of 5 hellers for another 10 Crowns.

Additionally the analysis of the delivery time of money is also performed as a difference from the known values of the date related to sending and delivery times. The calculated delivery times of money respectively, in the order of presentation of money orders in this paper, are as follows: 35 days, 86 days, 45 days and 43 days. The fifth value could not be calculated because of illegible data.

Finally, according to the "Stempelhandbuch der K.u.K Feldpost in Österreich-Ungarn, 1914-1918", H.Rainer: "Postal money order postmarks introduced earlier in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, found application on April 21 1916 in occupied territories by ordinance Nr.4, 1916. For those postal orders at the same time "Kontrollstempel" ("Control mark") are applied in the oval form in which they now had three-digit Arabic numerals, starting with the number 401 (Belgrade) and finishing with number 424 (Mladenovac). These control marks were in use only in the First Class Post Offices."

In addition, according to Vemić (2): "Plunder of the Serbian POWs were many and varied. Since the beginning robberies were carried out through various trials in which the money, jewellery, watches and other items of value were confiscated. Serbian inmates were not allowed the reception of remittances from their families, but they put that money on deposit that was never received. Instead of money they received 'POW money' ('Lagergeld') that was four or five times lower in value in relation to the remitted money. POW money could be used only in the camp canteens where they could buy food as they had in various ways been denied the rations."

Figure 18 shows the POW money used in POW camps Aschach and Grödig.



Figure 18: POW money applied at POW camps Aschach and Grödig

Literature

1. Rainer H., Stempelhandbuch der K.u.K Feldpost in Österreich-Ungarn, 1914-1918, ArGe Feldpost Österreich-Ungarn, 2003.
2. Vemić M., Pomor Srba ratnih zarobljenika i interniranih civila u austrougarskim logorima za vreme prvog svetskog rata 1914-1918, Zbornik Matice srpske za društvene nauke 147 (2/2014).

CHECKING (FOREIGN) CURRENCY - A study with a lot of questions

by Henk Buitenkamp

There has been until now very little written about foreign currency sent by foreigners in a letter to the SHS. I know only of 2 pages (219+220) in the book "Die jugoslawische Postzensur" of Hermann Dietz and Helmut Kobelbauer issued 2012 and of a small article "This is NOT a Money Order" in Jugopošta No.116 December 2015 by Helmut Kobelbauer.

Foreign money was very important especially if the country had a strong inflation. From the beginning of 1919 export of money was not allowed. Money-orders to abroad were forbidden until February 1920.

Was it forbidden to send money by private post? In the inland post it was allowed. We know of enough letters with declared value. From abroad the (registered?) letter was controlled by the financial authorities (in the form called "censor commissioner") if there was a suspicion that money was inside the letter. In the first half year of 1920 the financial authorities in Croatia tested at random letters from foreign countries. It was now allowed for private persons to receive foreign currency. (Only control in the first half of 1920? I do not think so. I suppose that earlier there was also control, but that it was not allowed that private persons should receive foreign currency. Then the money was seized(?) by the authorities. We do not find forms for that period.) After the first half of 1920 was the control on foreign currency stopped?

Of the other parts of the SHS forms are not recorded until now, but I am sure that in those parts the same controls took place.

It is possible that the same control took place for inland letters in which it was suspected that money was enclosed without the letter being sent as a letter with declared value, for there is known one item with inland currency. It is very unlikely that such a letter was coming from

abroad: why change abroad foreign money for Krone? (and was that officially possible?) or why take Krone to abroad and send it back?

In a lot of countries sending money in an ordinary letter was not allowed. If the postal/financial authorities found money in an ordinary letter they franked it anew as a registered letter or as a letter with declared value and sometimes there had to be paid a fee for this "service".

There are known forms (from the first half of 1920) on which it is written that (foreign) money was found in the letter. The addressee then had to pay for receiving the money. That means that it was not forbidden to receive (foreign) money by mail. I have knowledge of 8 forms (these forms are very rare).

The five forms I have seen are all quite different in their lay-out. Moreover I have read two different texts. Also the text is not always typed, but sometimes even written! The forms are copied, so of every form is used more than one item.

The question now is: "Why not one (printed) form?" If the number (=Broj) on the form indicates how many letters were controlled then a lot of letters were seen by the authorities.

Where was the place of the censoring? In Zagreb? All the known forms are dated in Zagreb, but on the forms are written the place of the addressee. Is it possible that the post-offices did the censoring by themselves and not centrally in Zagreb? If so the great variety in forms can be explained. Moreover it is then more logical that the stamps were cancelled by the office of delivery.

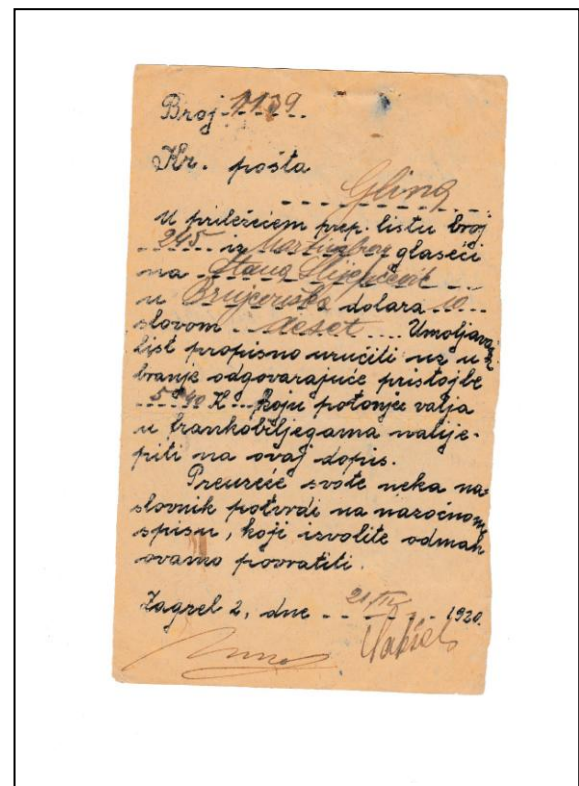
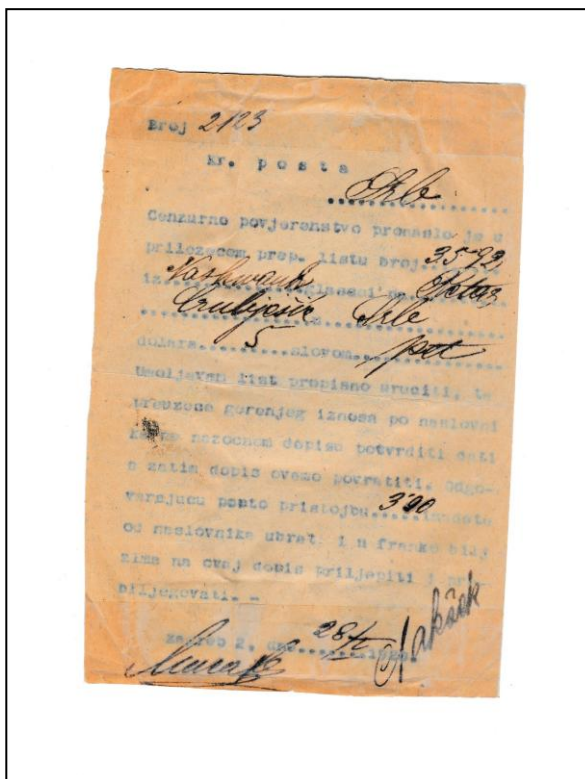


Figure 1: Two hectographed forms: one typed (Srb €5) and one written (Glin \$10).

Table: List of the forms known by me

town	date	franking Filir	found amount	provenance
Samobar	11-2-1920	200	\$5	collection Kobelbauer
Mikanovci	18-3-1920	315	\$1	collection Kobelbauer
Mitrovica ¹	20-6-1920	315	\$1	auction Barac/Pervan 2010
Srb	28-1-1920	390	\$5	collection Buitenkamp
Gornje Dubrava	6-4-1920	390	\$5	auction SFK 32/2009
Donja Stubica	10-4-1920	390	120 Kr. ²	collection Kobelbauer
Draganići	1-5-1920	540	\$10	auction SFK
Glina	7-5-1920	540	\$10	collection Buitenkamp

¹Possibly the letter arrived before 16-5-1920, but not censured earlier. The fee is then the same as before 16-5-1920.

²120 Kruna. This was found probably in an inland letter.

We see - with the exception of Samobar - that the fee paid for the similarly-found amount is the same. I have no explanation for the Samobar exception. Here the stamps have been cancelled by a postal agency. Is that the reason for the different fee?

If the letter was censured by the financial authorities in Zagreb the letter with the money must have been closed again and sent to the post-office of delivery together with the form of the censor. But in which way?? In an unfranked(?) official letter? The post-office of delivery then stamped the form and cancelled the stamps.

It was a money-letter now and I think that the authorities would have handled the letter as such. The letter must then have been sent as a letter with declared value and the addressee must then have had to pay.



Figure 2: The reverse of the two forms shown in Figure 1. The stamps for the costs: Srb 390 Filir and Glina 540 Filir. In Srb the form is franked with 389 Fil. Here are used up the 3 Vinar stamps and 3x3 is counted here as 10 Vinar/Filir.

If I am right and the forms are franked as a money-letter maybe the tariffs on the forms can be explained. Of course the letters were not franked anew, for the censoring was an internal activity of the authorities. Moreover there had to be paid a fee/tax.

payment 315: letter	30	payment 390: 30	payment 540: 30
\$1 registration	60	\$5 60	\$10 60
declared value	75	75	150
commission	<u>150</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>300</u>
	315 Fil.	390 Fil.	540 Fil.

\$1 and \$5 are seen as having a value < 300 Kruna; \$10 are seen as having a value >300 Kr. The addressee had to pay the amount on the form and sign for receiving the letter with money. This is the same procedure as for a "normal" letter with declared value.

I know I have raised a lot of questions in this article. Also I have had some - not proved! - suggestions. I hope I have stimulated other collectors to look in their collections to see if they have these forms. Moreover I hope to stimulate other researchers in finding more information about this subject. I know that my article is very thought-provoking.

If you have new information please send an email to me. If you have such forms please send me a scan of both sides. I hope to give a follow up in the future about this subject.

Drs. Henk Buitenkamp
henkbertha@buitenkamp.com

JOINT SOCIETIES' MEETING SATURDAY 5 AUGUST 2017

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

Full details will be circulated nearer the time

Convenor: Yvonne Wheatley, Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds, LS15 9BW.
Tel: 0113 2601978
Email: whyareuu@outlook.com

Two Unusual Items with the Bosnian 20h Newspaper Stamp

by Helmut Kobelbauer

The areas of Bosnia and Hercegovina, annexed by the Habsburg Empire in 1908, were administered jointly by Austria and Hungary, and their postal directorate in Sarajevo was subordinated to the respective Ministry of Finance (not, as in Austria or Hungary proper, the Ministries of Commerce).

In the early days of November 1918 these areas joined with Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and the Vojvodina to create the “State of the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs”.



Figure 1: Italian troops entering the city of Pola on 5 November 1918

This short-lived state was not internationally recognized and, having come under military pressure from some of its neighbours, it united on December 1st, 1918, with the Kingdom of Serbia to create the new “Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes”.

Already before the end of the Great War, the Habsburg Emperor Charles I. on October 30th, 1918, had given his Adriatic fleet to the Croats, as he saw this – although legally an act of high treason – as the best way to avoid passing this fleet to Italy and her confederates. The Italian government was really not amused and ordered some military fighting divers to sink the battleship “Viribus Unitis” which was executed in the night from November 1st to 2nd, 1918.

So the Great War had not yet ended, and already some parties of the Entente were in a war-like state of apprehension and well-founded mistrust. The conflict between Italy and the State and later Kingdom S. H. S. took years to resolve, and finally the Adriatic fleet was divided as spoils of war between the Great and Minor Powers of the Entente.



Figure 2: Registered cover, Sarajevo 1, January 13th, 1919, to a mariner aboard the H. M. S. “Erzherzog Friedrich” [Archduke Frederic] in Zelenika.

In the meantime the Kingdom S. H. S. had provisionally taken over the administration of this fleet and had brought most of the ships to the bay of Kotor, the previous main port of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, Pola / Pula, being occupied by Italian forces. Amongst these ships was the battleship “Erzherzog Friedrich”, which had been in service since January 14th, 1907, and finally ended up in the hands of the French navy in 1920.

Figure 2 shows a registered cover from Sarajevo to a mariner aboard this ship. According to the postal regulations of Austrian origin still in force, this letter was franked with 45h, 20h for the domestic letter of first weight class and 25h for the registration.

The “Postökonomat” in Sarajevo had quite large stocks of the (originally imperforate) Bosnian newspaper stamps. Therefore the postal directorate in December 1918 decided to allow the use of these stocks as regular stamps and had them perforated in line perforation 11½.



Figure 3 (reduced): Postal money transfer order (6.32 K) from Brčko, 13 September 1919 to Karlovac

Another piece (see Figure 3), a postal money transfer order over 6.32K, from Brčko, September 13th, 1919, to Karlovac, was franked with pieces of the 6h and 20h of the Bosnian newspaper stamp and then bisects of these two stamps. Although the 6h bisects from Brčko are quite common (paying the 3h fee for the postal form itself), the 20h bisect is not. So we have the correct 35h for the transmitted amount – nearly correct, as 36h were paid.

As bisects from the Kingdom S. H. S. are always a bit doubtful, we have added the relevant certificate (Figure 4).

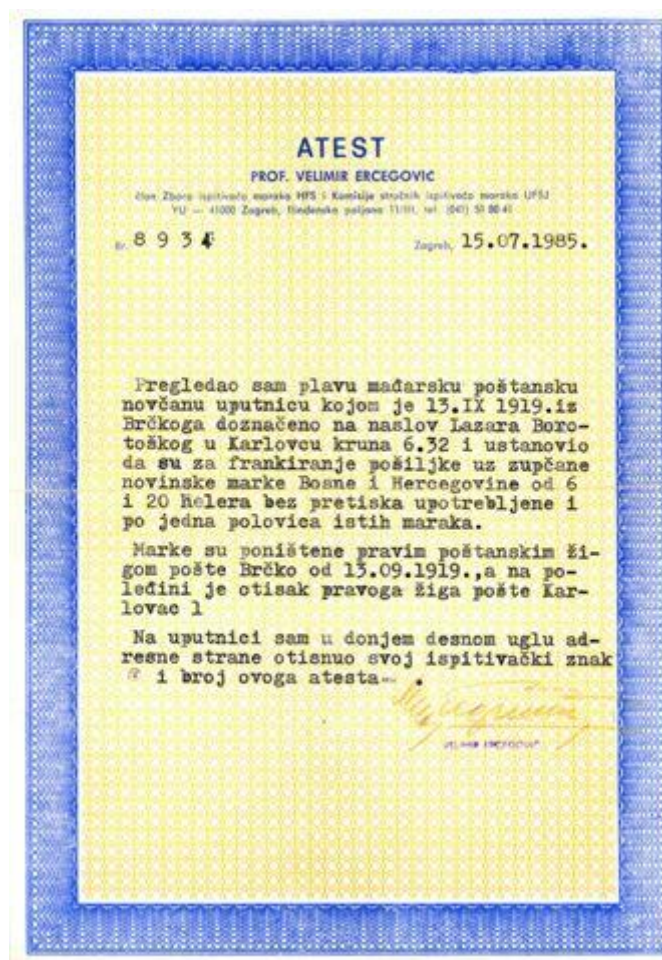


Figure 4: Associated certificate of Prof. Velimir Ercegović (1985)

A report by Marcus Sherwood –Jenkins which I was unable to include in Jugopošta 120:

Report of members' meeting at Stampex held 17th September 2016

The meeting opened with Tony Bosworth welcoming all assembled, including 2 guests, and looking forward to the presentations of the day.

First into bat was Roger Morrell with an interesting display of 'WW1 Salonika Front mail' which followed on nicely from the previous year's 'Serbian Army in exile' by Marcus Sherwood-Jenkins which Roger reported had inspired him to mount up the Salonika material.

Included in Roger's display were some scarce items including mail from the Serbian military camp at Bizerte and the Serbian refugee school at Jausiers in France.

Of particular interest to all was the photograph and story of Momcilo Gavric – the youngest soldier of WW1 – an orphan adopted by the troops of the 6th Artillery Division and put on the roster (in order to qualify for rations one had to be 'on the strength') at the tender age of 7. By age 8 he was a combat veteran (Battle of Cer) and promoted to corporal. Further details of this incredible story and his equally interesting life can be found online and were the subject of a TV documentary before his death in 1993.

A hard act to follow but our Editor was up to the task with a display of Serbian Prince Michael stamps featuring both the 1st (Vienna), and 1st and 2nd (Belgrade) printings including a half sheet of the 2 pare newspaper stamp of the 1st Belgrade printing featuring the rare 'PARF' instead of PARE positional variety. Finally as the endpiece we were treated to a lovely large copperplate handwriting cover sent from Ante Pavelić to Admiral Horthy.

Following a viewing break the next into play was Marcus Sherwood-Jenkins with a further step back in time consisting of several frames of Pre-Stamp Serbia. Beginning with the transition of the Tatar messengers 'Messulanes' or staging posts into Post Offices during the 1840's the display illustrated the development and evolution of early postal cancellations up until the introduction of postage stamps. Included were some very fine early strikes, earliest reported strikes and the very early use of an envelope.

We then saw an excellent display of Macedonian postal history from Mike Whittaker.

Tony Bosworth then took us fast forward 100 years from the 1840's to the 1940's with a very attractive display of Postcards, beginning with a few Yugoslav cards featuring Peter II and Admiral Horthy and following with a superb range of Croatian (NDH) cards. These covered a variety of subjects ranging from the Duke of Aosta – the monarch who never set foot in his kingdom - and the work of Wilhelm Busch exhibited at the 1942 War Artists Exhibition to the Osijek Philatelic Exhibition and the National Costume art of Vladimir Kirin.

Finally, just to keep the 'old guard' on their toes one of our guests, Geoff Richardson, treated us to a wonderful display of Bosnia Herzegovinian stamps 1879-1918 that included extensive perforation, shade and printing varieties and concentrated on the beautiful views set issued in the years before the first world war. The engraving and colours of this set are just superb and seeing them in large part sheets, proofs and blocks was a really great visual feast.

Thanks to all who attended and those who displayed. To those who could not make it greetings and hope to see all of you next year for another superb day of Yugoslavian philately. In particular any of you out there with post 1945 material to display we would love to see you.

Review of the book “French and Serbs in North Africa (1916-1918)“ by Prof. dr Milan Radovanović

Review by Vojislav Begović

Editions: author, Belgrade 2015
Language: Serbian - Cyrillic letter

Format: 23 x 28 cm
Hardcover protective sheath
The volume: 150 pages
Circulation: 300 copies

We have not been waiting long for a new book of the monograph "Silent Witness". Titled "The Serbs and the French in North Africa, 1916-1918" at the end of 2015, this book by prof. Dr Milan Radovanovic is now available, a monument to the French-Serbian alliance in the crucial period of reorganisation and consolidation of the Serbian army after the withdrawal through Albania.

The book presents letters, postcards and other printed materials from the period of stay of the Serbian army in North Africa. It also reproduces news photos and military photos made by professionals and amateurs in the Serbian army that capture the reality of war. The book contains 185 illustrations of such.

The first part of the book by Radovanović is historical narrative made up of documents - facsimiles and photos, skillfully connected by the visible narrative thread of researcher and great connoisseur of historical and postal historical facts.

After the withdrawal of Serbian troops and the break out from the Albanian Adriatic coast in 1915/16, parts of the Serbian army were sent to Bizerte and other French bases in North Africa. Serbian soldiers and civilians, in a variable number, during this period were in Bizerte and elsewhere. In the next wave, parts of the Serbian army and slightly less civilians arrived in Bizerte after the first big clash at the Salonika Front in 1916. Finally, in early 1917, contingents of volunteers arrived. Allied transports on several occasions throughout the war drove Serbian troops from Bizerte on the Salonika front, and the wounded and sick in Bizerte. In Bizerte were also organised training volunteers reeducation disabled and diverse cultural contents. A special feature of the experience of Serbian troops in Bizerte was the attitude of the French soldiers, officials and citizens to them, marked attentiveness that was often beyond the normal relations between the allied armies. Among Serbian soldiers, the commander of French troops in North Africa, the maritime prefect of the whole Algerian-Tunisian area Admiral Émile Guépratte, was particularly appreciated.



The area of French North Africa with Bizerte in the centre was the deepest possible medical and military backgrounds of Serbia in the Great War. 41153 Serbian soldiers recovered there in the period from December 1915 to 1919 and were treated in hospitals in the cities of Tunisa, Bizerte, Sousse, Sidi Abdallah, Ferivill (now Mendel Bourguiba), then in Algeria, in Algiers, Constantine, Oran, Bonn, Cap Matifou, and elsewhere. The last patients, people with disabilities, were transferred from a hospital in Bizerte on 18 August 1919 to the Red Cross ship "Digetrouen". The last contingents of Serbs abandoned Bizerte in 1919.

This brief historical reminder is given in the book a much more precise and comprehensive historical context in which the author moves by stringing together events and facts, which were, as it would later turn out, of paramount importance for the great victory of the Serbian army and its allies in the Great War. On that note we can also discuss the "Mail" where Radovanović has expertly displayed and commented on the way the post, the materials used in correspondence and postmarks were used. All this documents the extraordinary visual contributions. In this way there is underlined the importance of postal history materials as manuscripts, taking it far beyond mere interest in the philatelic collection. The book ends with an exhaustive review of literature with 72 bibliographic references.

Note from the Librarian

The Society has a reciprocal magazine exchange with the Hungarian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. I have just received a copy of their latest magazine for the Library and it contains an article by John Pitts and Roger Morrell on the 1919 Hrvatska SHS overprints on Hungarian issues. This identifies and illustrates 12 versions of the overprints and discusses a number of forgeries.

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