

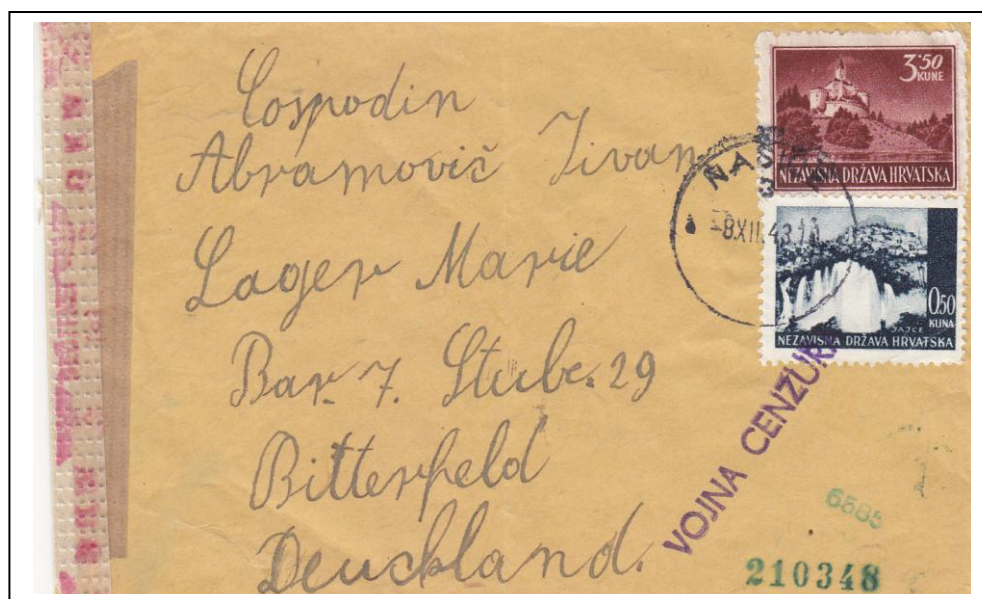


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Jugopošta

Journal of
The Yugoslavia Study Group

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The Yugoslavia Study Group

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

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There will be a monograph published in 2018.

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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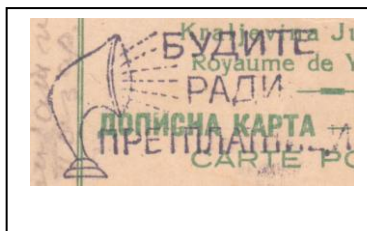
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Jugopošta



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From the President

On behalf of the members and the committee I welcome Dave Foster as our new Treasurer/Membership Secretary. He is taking up a vital role for our Society, we can all help him by renewing our membership on time.

Dave is taking over the job from Michael Chant who served the Society very well over many years in a conscientious and competent manner. On behalf of all of us I thank him sincerely for his sterling work. The good news is that Michael will stay on the committee, so that we can rely on his experience and common sense to face the challenges of running the Society.

Once again I am making an appeal for someone to take over the position of Auction Manager. A job that enables members to circulate surplus material and improve their own collections, as well as providing an important service. It is not necessary to have had previous experience, because advice would be at hand to help you start. Please consider taking over this vital job.

When you visit your local society or a stamp fair always be on the lookout for new members, all collectors of Yugoslav material are welcome to join - do not forget we are all ambassadors for our Society.

It is good for members to share their experiences or achievements in philately with fellow members. If you have won an award or feel that there is something you think would be useful for us all to share let our Editor know and he will put it in the magazine.

A.J. Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

I would like to thank those of you that have contributed articles in recent months and I am now in a better position than 6 months ago, but please keep those articles coming.

Once again, we hope to be holding a YSG meeting at Stampex in September, though at the time of writing I am still awaiting confirmation of the booking – I am looking at 15 September from 11 am to 1 pm. It will be confirmed in June's Jugopošta.

We, once again, had a very good meeting at Stampex last September, which was attended by about 10 members and guests. Some very high quality material was on display. Sadly, I can't find my notes of the meeting so am unable to do a proper report but I have managed to include some photos.

In this edition of JP you will find a further article by Hans-Dieter Engel on civilian censorship of mail in the NDH and the first part of an article by Milan Radovanović on another aspect of the Allied medical support to Serbia in WWI. Derek Brinkley contributes an interesting review of machine cancels in pre-WWII Yugoslavia. I have also included 2 letters/requests for information and asked for some help on a possible future article.

Finally, thanks to Helmut Kobelbauer, there will after all be a monograph published in 2018.

The Wounded Allies Relief Committee with Serbs in the Great War Part 1

by Prof.dr Milan Radovanovic

Although after the first year of war Serbia was not only undefeated, but was a winner, Serbia was exhausted due to the huge human losses and due to the destruction of its most prolific areas. Additionally difficulties were multiplied by the increasing occurrence of infectious diseases. In particular there was an epidemic of typhus of disastrous proportions transmitted by Austrian troops. At the beginning of December 1914, after the battles of Kolubara and Suvobor, Serbia threw the Austrians out of their borders with a large war booty and more than 50,000 prisoners of war. When moving Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war from Valjevo to Niš, the epidemic spread throughout the country. The epidemic was suppressed no earlier than in the spring of 1916, mostly due to the presence of medical missions from the Allies and neutral countries.



Figure 1: New York Times of March 26, 1915

It is not necessary to go into further details because there is extensive literature and memoirs in Serbian and English and the postal correspondence of the members of the missions of The Wounded Allies Relief Committee will be discussed further on (not previously mentioned in the paper "British Medical Missions in Serbia 1914-1915") (1).

"The Wounded Allies Relief Committee: a typhoid hospital of a hundred beds is now being established at Kragujevac, the headquarters of the Serbian armythe Committee will shortly despatch a typhoid unit to Montenegro" (4).

However, the basis for this work is the excellent book written by Slavica Popović Filipović - "From the Maple Map - Canadian-British Medical and Humanitarian Assistance to Serbia in the First World War" published by the Serbian Medical Society, Belgrade, 2013 (5). According to the information from the above-mentioned book:

"The Wounded Allies Relief Committee was founded on August 5, 1914. In the period 1914-1919, the Wounded Assistance Committee organised hospitals in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Serbia and the Serbian Army Corps in Corfu and the Thessaloniki front."

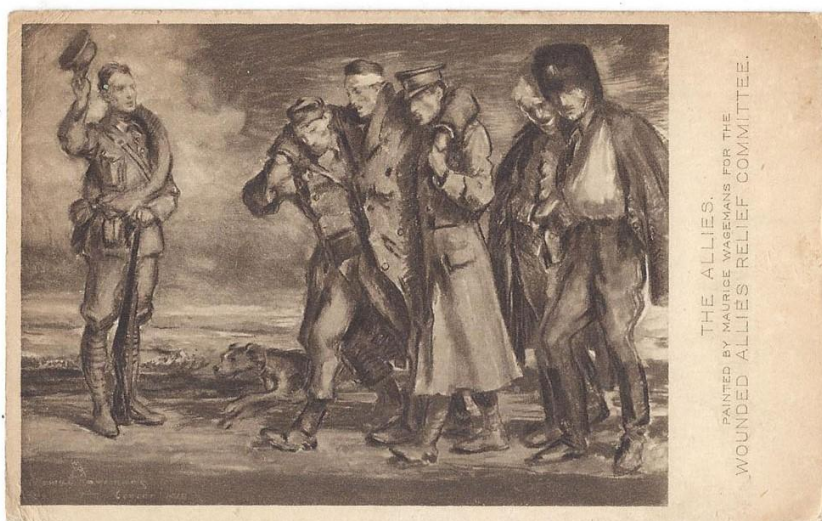


Figure: 2 Informative-patriotic postcard "Allies" - Wounded Allies Relief Committee, picture painted by Maurice Wagemans, Tuck postcard, 1916

The assistance of this Committee to the Serbs in the period 1914-1915 and the period 1916-1918 will also be shown.

Activity of the The Wounded Allies Relief Committee in Serbia in the period 1914-1915

After the Second Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and the Third Unit of the Serbian Relief Fund, in June 1915 the third Hospital arrived in Kragujevac, Serbia as part of the organisation of the The Wounded Allies Relief Committee.

Some of the important elements in this book (5) will be listed, as follows:

"The hospital foreseen in Kragujevac went out on March 31, 1915 from England with all staff and complete equipment. The management of the hospital was entrusted to two Belgian doctors Dr. Lauwens and Dr. Wenens..... The hospital in Kragujevac was equipped for surgery, had a capacity of 100 beds, was supplied with large reserves of medical supplies, and had five ambulance vehicles. Although intended for surgery, the hospital received treatment and reconvalescents from the typhoid disease"

"During the summer slaughter, the Wounded Allies Relief Committee in London decided to reorganise its hospitals in Serbia and Montenegro. On their behalf, in July 1915 the Committee sent its representative Dr. W.H. Rutherford to visit the hospitals in Kragujevac and Podgorica. During his stay in Kragujevac, Dr. Rutherford agreed with Dr. Lazar Genčić, the head of the Serbian military medical service, to reorganise these hospitals. It was agreed that the largest capacity of the hospital in Podgorica would be moved to Kragujevac, and that the Serbian military medical service would take over the complete maintenance of the newly formed hospital with an additional 500 beds. "

"The London Board has taken on the obligation to fund hospital staff, and for the new head of this large and complex hospital, Dr. William Harold Graham Aspland, a Canadian physician with great international experience and reputation, has been appointed. Dr. Aspland arrived in Serbia in July 1915."

From the point of view of postal history, there are not many examples of the presence of the Committee in Serbia. The first card was auctioned at Argyll Etkin Limited, England.



Figure 3: Picture postcard of Kragujevac sent by one of four nurses (Daisy) to Lincolnshire, Sutton on Sea, England (postmark 30 May 1915) and redirected to a new address. On this PPC, next to the text, "Please write me a nice and long letter when you have time. All our letters are censored ... ", the address of the Committee in Serbia was also given: " Wounded Allies Ambulance, Kragujevac, Servia ". On the PPC there is the postal seal of the Serbian Supreme Command of an illegible date. The card is not censored!



Figure 4: PPC of Kragujevac from this period (front of the PPC shown in Figure 3)

Furthermore, the only (?) known postal object with the administrative seal of the Committee is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Postcard with the seal "The Wounded Allies Relief Committee / Kragujevac" (from the collection of P.F.Portvliet)

Picture postcard from Kragujevac shown in Figure 5 (20.07.1915 - from the card) has been used as a military card sent to France, but for the Belgian army. On the card, instead of the postage mark, there is a cachet "MILITARY POST / SUPREME COMMAND" (July 11, 1915) and a Serbian two-line censorship mark "MILITARY CONTROL / CHECKED" in rare blue-green colours, as well as the paraph of censors. The circular cachet of the the Wounded Allies Relief Committee is in the upper right corner of the card with the following text: "The Wounded Allies Relief Committee / Kragujevac", while in the middle of the cachet one can find "SERBIAN UNIT / POMOĆ RANJENIM SAVEZNICIMA / KRAGUJEVAC" in a beautiful red colour. There is an incoming bilingual (French and Flemish) Belgian military postage mark "Postes militaire / Belgie" and "Belgie / Legerpost" with a date of 08.17 on the card. The Serbian seal has the date according to the Julian calendar, while the Belgian has the date according to the Gregorian calendar.

The writer of this card is one of two Belgian doctors, probably Dr.Wenens – see the signature at the bottom of the card.

This, the only known cachet up to now, of the the Wounded Allies Relief Committee is shown separately in Figure 6.



Figure 6: Separated seal. "The Wounded Allies Relief Committee / Kragujevac", with the "SERBIAN UNIT / POMOĆ RANJENIM SAVEZNICIMA / KRAGUJEVAC" in the middle of the seal.

"In October 1915, with the withdrawal of the Serbian army, refugees and Austro-Hungarian POW's, a large number of members of allied medical missions joined the withdrawal column, but not William Aspland. He stayed in Kragujevac where, besides the medical staff of the Committee, 400 patients were taken care of. The hospital in Kragujevac was turned into enemy hands ... Repatriation of foreign medical missions was carried out in February 1916 via Belgrade, Vienna, Zurich, through France to Southampton." (5)

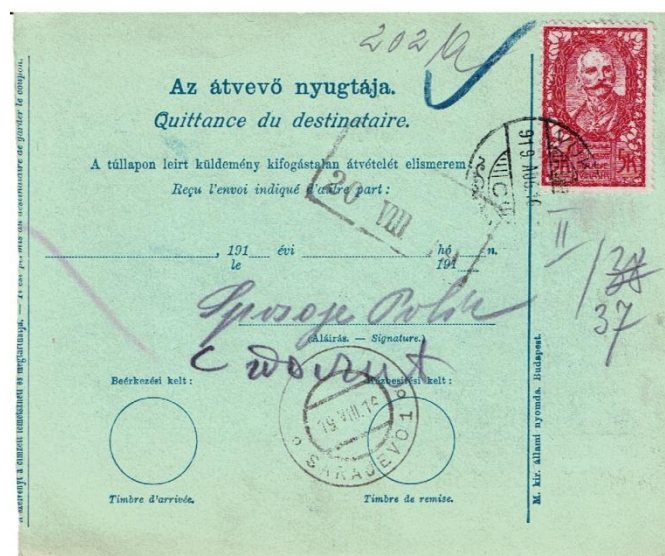
Letter to the Editor

Can anyone help Dave with this query please?

Up to now my interest has mainly been in the stamps of Yugoslavia 1918 to 1945 and in the stamps and postal history of Croatia NDH during the war, but I've recently become interested in the postal history of Yugoslavia in the first few years after the First World War. I have a question regarding the old items of postal stationery that were understandably being used up as I'm struggling to understand what value (if any) was placed on them. For example, in the card pictured here, what value has been placed on the 10 filler impressed postal stationery, to which has been added adhesive stamps, or was that 10 filler discounted altogether? The card was used in August 1919.

Many thanks in advance for any help that you can offer.

Dave Foster

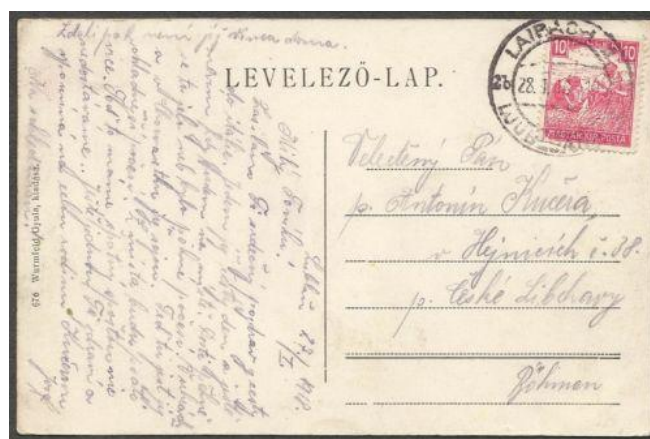


A query from Gustav Wurzel

I am a brand new member of the Yugoslavia Study Group and have recently received by email the Jugopošta issues of 2017.

Does the Study Group have a Forum to discuss some pieces of postal history?

Just to give you an example, I am enclosing a scan of a postcard sent from Laibach/Ljubljana on 1918 that has a Hungarian stamp. My inquiry is whether Hungarian stamps were allowed to be used in the territories under Austrian Postal Administration such as Slovenia?



Thanks to Roger Morrell for this answer:

“Pencilled date looks like January 18. Hungarian stamps were not valid in Laibach, being outside Hungarian PO jurisdiction and firmly under Austrian (Krain). I think that during the war some of the rules were ignored, and I’ve seen Hungarian stamps used wherever Hungarians ended up and, despite strict invalidity, have not been postage due charged. The Hungarians themselves might have taken a different attitude to Austrian stamps used on Hungarian or Croatian territory – very sharp they were on rule infringements. Nice example....”

Yugoslavia Study Group
will be holding a meeting at

Autumn Stampex
Saturday 15th September 2018

Details to be confirmed in the June Edition of Jugopošta

Censorship of civilian mail during the WW2 German occupation of Serbia

by The Editor

I have recently been going through covers and cards that I have from this period and would like to know more about the censorship marks and sealing tapes in use. In Jugopošta 39, David Kerr wrote an article entitled "Military Censorship in Serbia 1944-45" and he wrote a short Addendum in JP40. As far as I can see this is the only substantive information on this topic in the JP index and only covers the period at the end of the war. I have shown below a couple of examples of the types of marking that seemed to be in regular use on civilian mail in the earlier period.

I would like to produce an article on this topic in JP but wondered if readers were able to point me to any useful references in the published literature whether it be in English, German or Serbian and whether some of you have collections of this material.



Pre-WW2 Slogan Cancels – A Tentative Listing by Derek Brinkley

Background

In Jugoposta 58 (June 2001) Mike Whittaker contributed an article on the slogan flames used in machine cancels in pre-WW2 Yugoslavia by post offices wishing to encourage the correct positioning of stamps on the envelope. These were used in Beograd, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Split and Skoplje. They bear text which, with slight geographical variations, reads “Marke lepiti na desnom gornjem uglu” (*Stick the stamps in the right top corner*).

Mike’s article was systematic, correct and, as far as I can tell, complete. But it remains the only attempt to list pre-War slogan cancels. Novakovic’s analysis (Jugoposta 12) of commemorative postmarks of that period is entirely confined to commemorative handstamps.

In the interest of stimulating study of the postal history of this period, I have prepared a listing which I hope members will check against their own holdings and record here all the errors and omissions which I have undoubtedly committed. It is particularly surprising that I have been unable to find any new slogans used at Split, Sarajevo and Skoplje, which we know had the equipment to print from slogan slugs, as they had done so with the ‘Marke lepiti’.

It is not my intention to repeat Whittaker’s ‘Marke lepiti’ listing here. Any member who requires a copy, please contact me and I will provide either a scan or a photocopy, in my capacity as Librarian.

Since Serbo-Croat is not even my sixth language I have omitted the diacritical marks in the texts, for fear of making a total mess of them; since I have included scans of all text, I hope that, whilst undoubtedly irritating to native speakers, it will at least prove comprehensible.

I have grouped the slogans not by chronology nor by alphabetical order, but so that slogans with similar purposes are together. For each slogan I have included where possible the town of origin and approximate period of usage.

The illustrations are from scans of examples in my own collection; I have made no attempt to maintain consistency in the scale of the illustrations, merely adjusting size to what I thought comfortably viewable.

Listing

Encouragement to buy Government products:

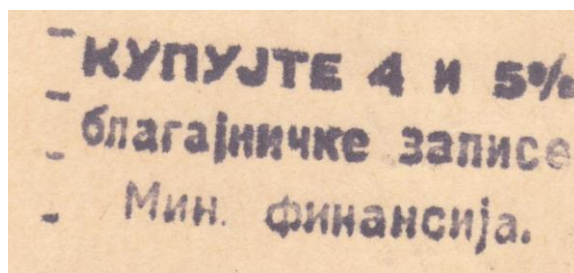
1a

КУПУЈТЕ 4 и 5% /благајничке записе / Мин.
Финансија

Buy 4 and 5% treasury bonds Ministry of Finance

Zagreb 1937-8

Can be found in combination with no.5 in the same



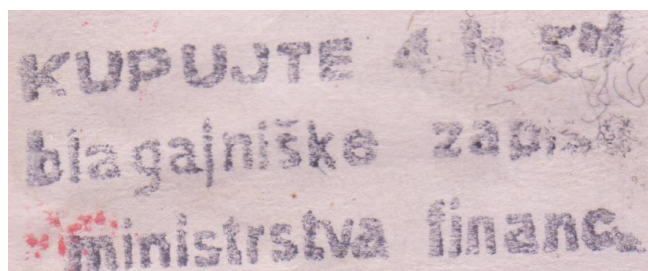
flamme.

1b

As above but in Latin script

Ljubljana

Can be found in combination with no.4b in the same flamme.



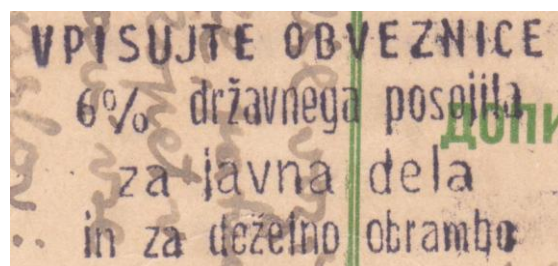
2a

VPISUJTE OBVEZNICE / 6% drzavnega posojila / za javna dela / in za dezelno obrambo

*Sign up for bonds. 6% National Loans.
For public works and regional defence.*

Language is Slovenian

Ljubljana

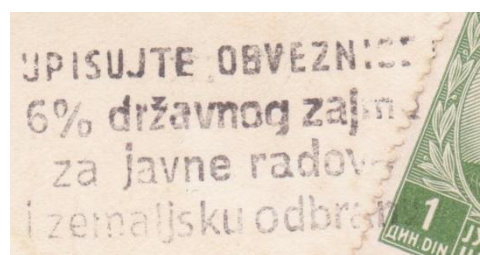


2b

VPISUJTE OBVEZNICE / 6% drzavnog zajam / za javne radov / i zemaljsku odbrambo

Translation as above but language is Croatian

Zagreb



2c

As above but Serbian

Beograd



3

БУДИТЕ / РАДИ / ПРЕПЛАТНИЦИ

Be radio subscribers

Beograd 1933-5



Encouragement to use Post Office products:

The 'Marke Lepiti' slogans mentioned in the introduction would belong in this section.

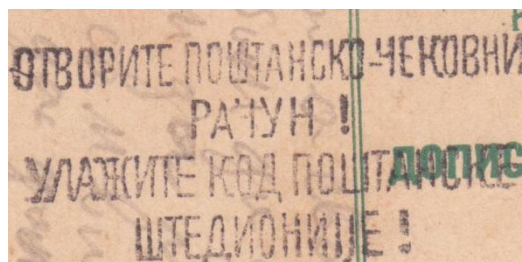
4a

ОТВОРИТЕ ПОШТАНСКО ЕКОВНИ /РАЧУН ! / УЛАЖИТЕ
КОД ПОШТАСКЕ/ ШТЕДИОНЕИЦЕ !

Open a postal cheque account!
Invest in the Post Office Savings Bank!

Language is Serbian

Beograd 1930-1



4b

Otvorite postni cekovni racun! /
Vlagajte pri postni hranilnici !

Translation as above.
Language is Slovenian.

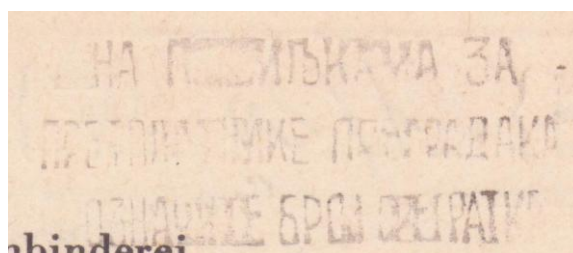
Ljubljana 1930-5

Can be found in combination with no.1b in the same flamme.



5

НА ПОШИЉКАМА ЗА / ПРЕПЛАТНИКЕ ПРЕГРАДАКА /
ОЗНАЧИТЕ БРОЈ ПРЕГРАТКА



On consignments to customers in the suburbs, mark the suburban code number.

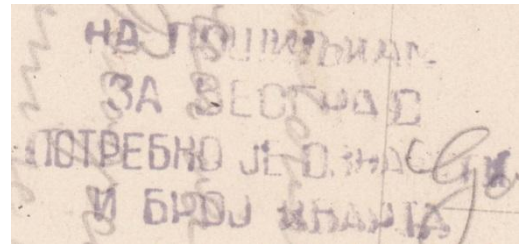
The code numbers were not, of course, modern postcodes, which were not introduced until 1971, but more the equivalent of NW1 on London addresses.

Can be found in combination with no.1a in the same flamme.

6

На пошиљкама / ЗА БЕОГРАД /
ПОТРЕБНО ЈЕ [ОЗНАЧИТЕ ?] /И БРОЈ КВАРТ

For consignments to Beograd it is necessary to mark them with the area number.



Beograd 1941

7

На пошиљкама / ЗА БЕОГРАД /
означите квартал

For consignments to Beograd, mark the area.



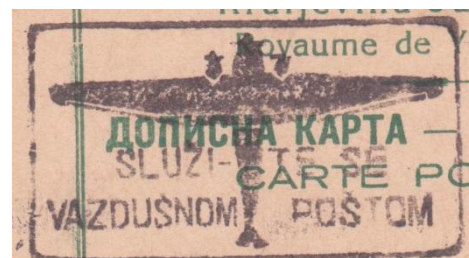
Beograd 1936

8

SLUZITE SE / VAZDUSNOM POSTOM

Use airmail.

Beograd 1932-5



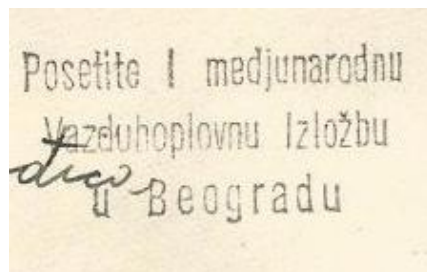
Tourist attractions:

9a

Posetite I medjunarodna / Vazduhoplovnu Izložbu /
u Beogradu

Visit the International Aircraft Exhibition in Beograd.

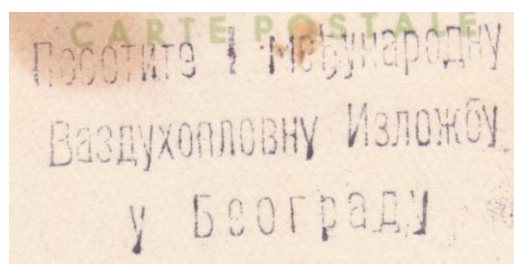
Beograd 1938



9b

As above but in Cyrillic script

Beograd

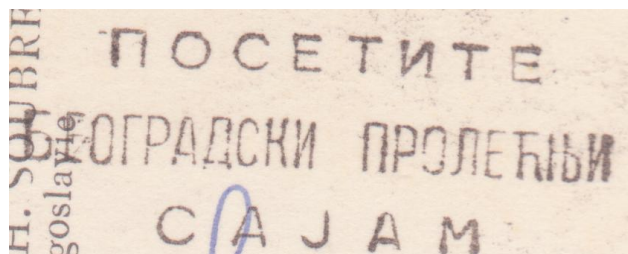


10

ПОСЕТИТЕ / БЕОГРАДСКИ ПРОЛЕЋИ/
САЈАМ

Visit Beograd Spring Fair

Beograd 1933

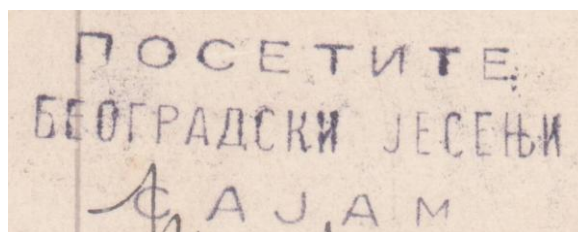


11a

ПОСЕТИТЕ / БЕОГРАДСКИ ЈЕСЕЊИ / САЈАМ

Visit Beograd Autumn Fair

Beograd 1938-40



11b



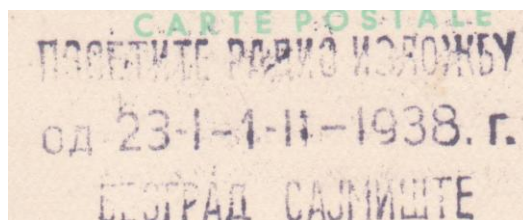
As above but framed

12

ПОСЕТИТЕ РАДИО ИЗЛОЖБУ. /од 23-I - 1 -II -1938 г /
БЕОГРАД САЈНИШТЕ

Visit the Radio Exhibition

23rd Jan - 1st Feb 1938 Beograd Fairground.

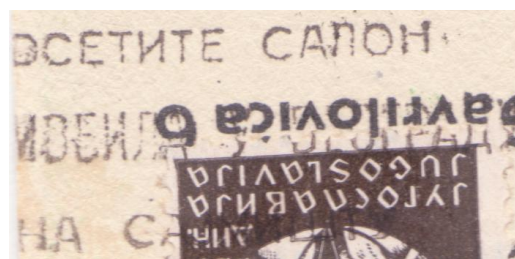


Beograd 1938

13

ПОСЕТИТЕ САЛОН /[.....] БЕОГРАД /
НА САЈНИШТЕ

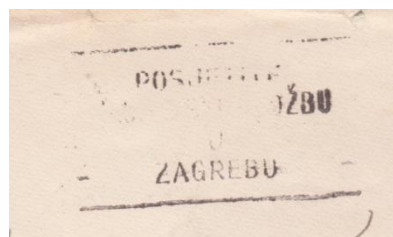
Visit the salon of [?] in Beograd at the Fair Ground.



14

POSJETITE /[,,,?...] IZLOZBU/U/ZAGREBU

Visit the [?] Exhibition at Zagreb

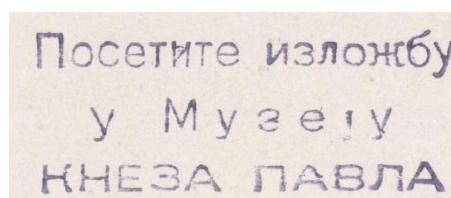


15

ПОСЕТИТЕ ИЗЛОЖБУ / У МУЗЈУ / КНЕЗА ПАБЛА

Visit the exhibition at the Museum of Prince Paul.

Beograd 1938



Miscellaneous:

16

VAZDUSNO PRISTANIŠTE / BEOGRAD / AEROPORT-BEOGRAD

Air traffic Beograd Airport - Beograd

Zemun 1936



It was at this time that Zemun, with its airport facilities, which had previously been a separate town, became a part of Beograd.

Postscript

Having produced the above, I am contemplating undertaking a similar project to list the Slogan cancels from 1945 onwards. This is a huge undertaking. In a short time I have managed to accumulate a hundred examples and made notes on a hundred more – and I doubt if I have done more than scratch the surface. But my nightmare scenario is that in a few months/years of work I suddenly find that someone else is working on the same!

So may I appeal for anyone who is already working on a similar project, or knows of someone else who is, to let me know. Again I emphasise that I am dealing solely with machine cancel slogans NOT the 'sonderstempel' First Day and commemorative handstamps, the bulk of which were long since catalogued by Suchanek and by Rudolf.

JOINT SOCIETIES' MEETING

SATURDAY 4 AUGUST 2018

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

Full details from Yvonne Wheatley

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

Tel: 0113 2601978

Email: whyareuu@outlook.com

Civilian Censorship of Mail in the NDH 1941 – 45 Part III

By Hans-Dieter Engel

Before we start with the second period of censorship I would like to show a censor mark from the first period which I got just a few weeks ago. This postcard was sent from Argentina at the beginning of March 1941 (date from the card cancellation is not readable). The card arrived in Europe within the first days of April and was diverted to the city of Konjic instead of Stolac. Here it was censored by the homeland security (Figure 1).



Figure 1: PC from Argentina, Argentinian stamp ripped (by the censor?) and stamped with a round censor cachet by the homeland security – HRVATSKI USTAŠKI LOGOR – Konjic

Now we come to the second period of censorship. As many examples as one finds in the first period, so few exist in the second period. I have put all censor cachets in the part for the second period which are not the cachets in round and long box form from the third period (shown perfectly in the earlier article by Nick Coverdale), even some of them date from the year 1944.

The first example is unluckily without a post cancel but in bona fide use it must have travelled as there is a censor cachet. Phil Hughes states in his booklet that the use of this cachet was in July 1943 and only in Osijek. Not all numbers are known to exist. Until now only the numbers 16, 19 and 20 have been found (Figure 2).



Figure 2: The PPC shows the cathedral St. Peter and Paul in Osijek

Even in 1943 you can find handwritten censor markings. Most probably the city or post office was robbed by the partisans and the normal cachet was no longer available (Figures 3 and 4).



*Figure 3: cover with slightly overpaid postage from Našice to Zagreb, still in Našice opened, censored and sealed with ribbed brown tape, handwritten censor mark **Censura** (in the back – see Figure 4) and initials of the censor*
Post cancel : NAŠICE 20. X. 43

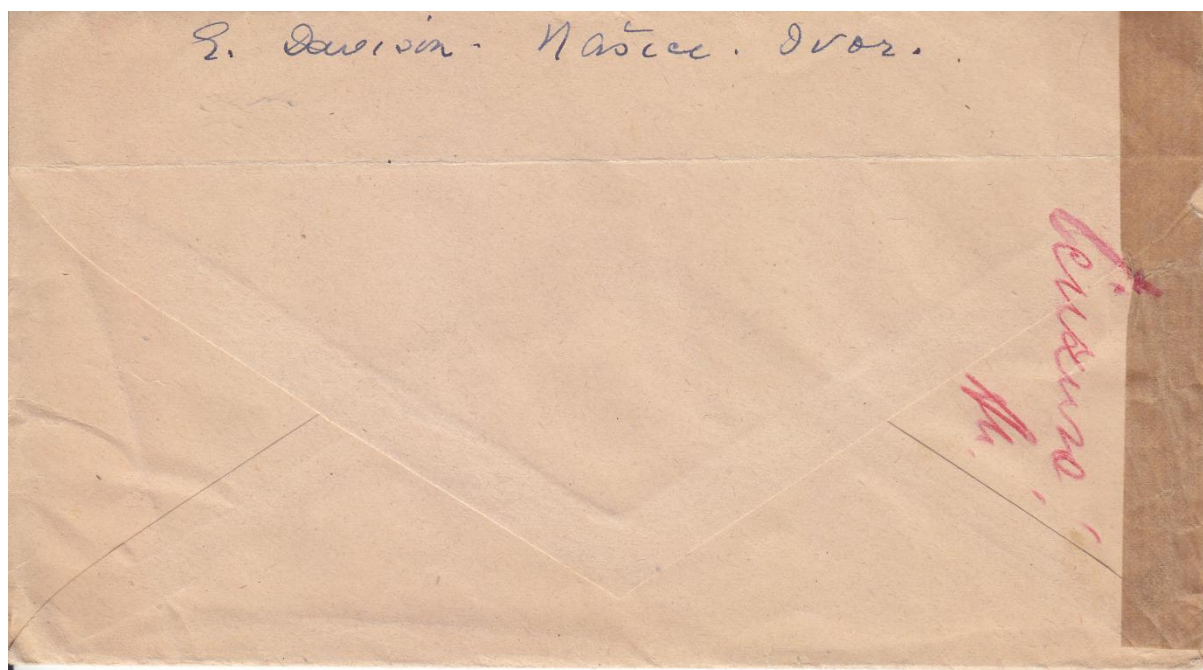


Figure 4: **Cenzura** and initials of the censor

A few weeks later some of the officials found an old censor cachet from the k.u.k. time (Austrian occupation). The cachet reads “VOJNA CENSURA” but the military had nothing to do with it as censoring was a matter for the police. The officials forgot to take out the word “VOJNA” (Figure 5).



Figure 5: correctly franked letter from Našice to Bitterfeld in Germany, cancelled -8.XII.43, opened and censored in Našice (the Croatian sealing tape can be seen below the German sealing tape of the OKW censoring).
This cachet was in use only in November 1943 - January 1944.

The next example shows a cachet which was used by the post offices. As per decree dated 19.11.43 and published in the Law Gazette “NARODNE NOVINE” it meant that all foreign letters and postcards had to be admitted by the post office and not in mailboxes any more (Figures 6 and 7).



Figure 6: correct franked PC from Zagreb to Perlak/Hungary, cds unreadable – date from reverse side 1.VI.1944, stamped by the post office and returned to sender



Figure 6 – enlarged :

Text of the cachet

NEDOPUŠTENO / VIDI NAREDBU MINISTRA PROMETA / od 19.XI.1943 br. 32553

WRONG / SEE COMMAND of TRANSPORT MINISTER / dt. 19. XI. 1943 Nr. 32553

In this context I would like to show the impact of this decree. The sender of this postcard handed this card over to the post official. The post officer stated his name and number of passport or ID-card with pencil (visible below the German OKW censorship) (Figure 7) (the so-called Schalter-Vorzensur / post office counter pre-censorship).



Figure 7: correct franked registered postcard from Dubrovnik to Marburg / Germany, cds DUBROVNIK 1 18. VIII. 44

Now we should look at the cachets of the Ustasha Security Service (Ustaška Nadzorna Služba, abbreviated U.N.S.) (Figure 8 enlarged).



Figure 8: PREGLEDANO / U.N.S. URED III (CHECKED / U.N.S. OFFICE III).
This cachet is mainly in black or purple and can be found extremely rarely also in red.

Letter from Pisarovina to Petrovaradin, addressed to Corporal Milivoj Hručić VII, Training Company of the Croatian Air Force in Petrovaradin (Figure 9).

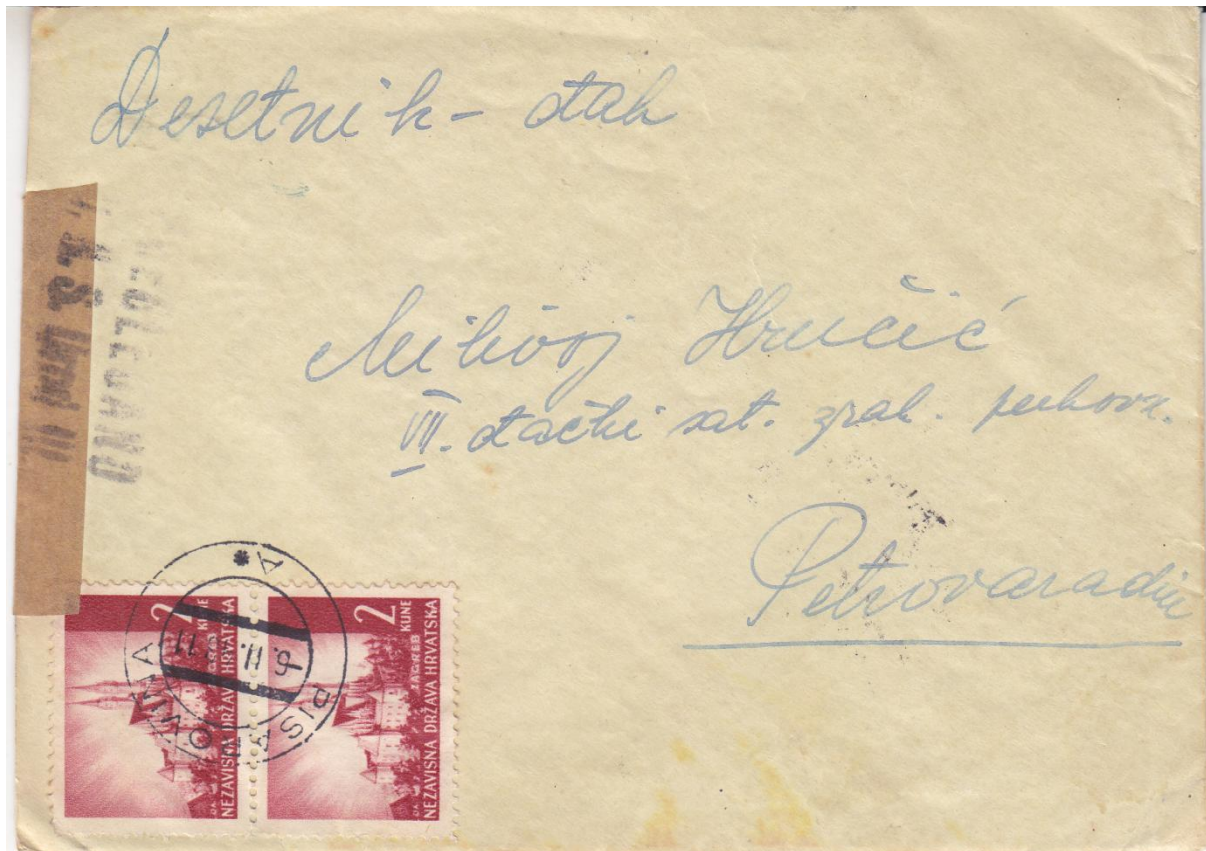


Figure 9: correct franked cover from PISARINOVA, cds. -6.II.43

In the nearly unpopulated triangle around the villages of Zdenčina, Pisarovina and Jastrebarsko the German Army, Croatian Authorities and Tito's partisans exchanged prisoners. Exchanges made between the Partisans and the German Army usually involved the swapping of captured soldiers or officers for insurgents; those made between the Partisans and the Croatian Authorities (Ustashi) also traded captured members of the Ustasha forces for concentration camp inmates. The supreme level of supervision of the concentration camps was provided by UNS Bureau III (later called Ustaška Obrana = Ustasha Defence). Therefore, it seems very credible that the Ustasha supervisory service carried out the control of the residents there and their mailings.



More and detailed information can be found in the handbook POŠTANSKA CENZURA U NDH by Pervan and Zrinjščak.

In Jastrebarsko the U.N.S. URED III used another cachet. This time it is a one line rubber stamp with the single word “CENZURA” in violet-blue colour (Figure 10 reduced).



Figure 10: correctly franked cover with 3.50 Kn. Pavelić stamp and war invalid stamp 10 Kn., sent from Zagreb to Jastrebarsko, cds ZAGREB 23. XII. 44, opened and censored in Jastrebarsko, sealed with the plain salmon tape and stamped with the cachet of the U.N.S. office on both sides
Reverse of cover sent to Jastrebarsko (Figure 11 reduced).



Figure 11 reduced: reverse with the same cachet “CENZURA”

The next postcard was sent from Zdenčina to Zagreb and shows the first cachet of the U.N.S. URED III in blue (Figure 12 reduced).



Figure 12: PC from Zdenčina to Zagreb, cds. ZDENČINA 24. XII. 42

These 3 examples show that this area was of great interest to all parties, as the surveillance went on until the end of WWII and even the U.N.S. organisation was abolished on 21.01.1943.

Now I would like to show two curiosities out of the third period (round censor cachets). It is very rare that you can find covers or postcards with 2 censor cachets. Normally this double censoring was forbidden, but happened from time to time (Figure 13 reduced).



Figure 13: PC sent from Hrv. Mitrovica to Petrovaradin. Censored in Hrv. Mitrovica with censor cachet no. 92 and again in Petrovaradin with no. 88 (very dim but readable)

This next cover was sent from Mostar to Sarajevo again with double censoring (Figure 14).



Figure 14: cover sent from Mostar to Sarajevo, cds illegible, in Sarajevo opened, censored, sealed with the ripped brown sealing tape and stamped with the round censor cachet from Sarajevo with no. 122

Most probably the censor did not see that his colleague in Mostar had censored this cover and stamped it with his censor cachet no. 137 (Figure 15).



Figure 15: with the censor cachet no. 137 on the reverse

Finally I would like to draw attention to a less-noticed censorship: foreign exchange censorship (Figure 16 reduced).



Figure 16: registered cover send per express from Zagreb to Caldas da Rainha in Portugal, special post cancel ZAGREB 2 – CAR. (INSKO) ODJELJENJE 18. VIII. 44
Most probably the content was stamps (the address is stated “Postanske marke”)



Figure 17



Also on the reverse side there are interesting cachets to be found. The service stamp of the despatching post office, signatures of the 2 censors with the date and the arrival cancel of the Portuguese post office. The octagonal cancel is unluckily not readable; it could be from the Portuguese censor department (Figures 18 reduced, 19 and 20).



Figure 18 reduced: reverse side of the cover



Figure 19: seal of the sending post office
NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA
CARINSKO-POŠTANSKI ODSIEK
GLAVNA CARINARNICA ZAGREB

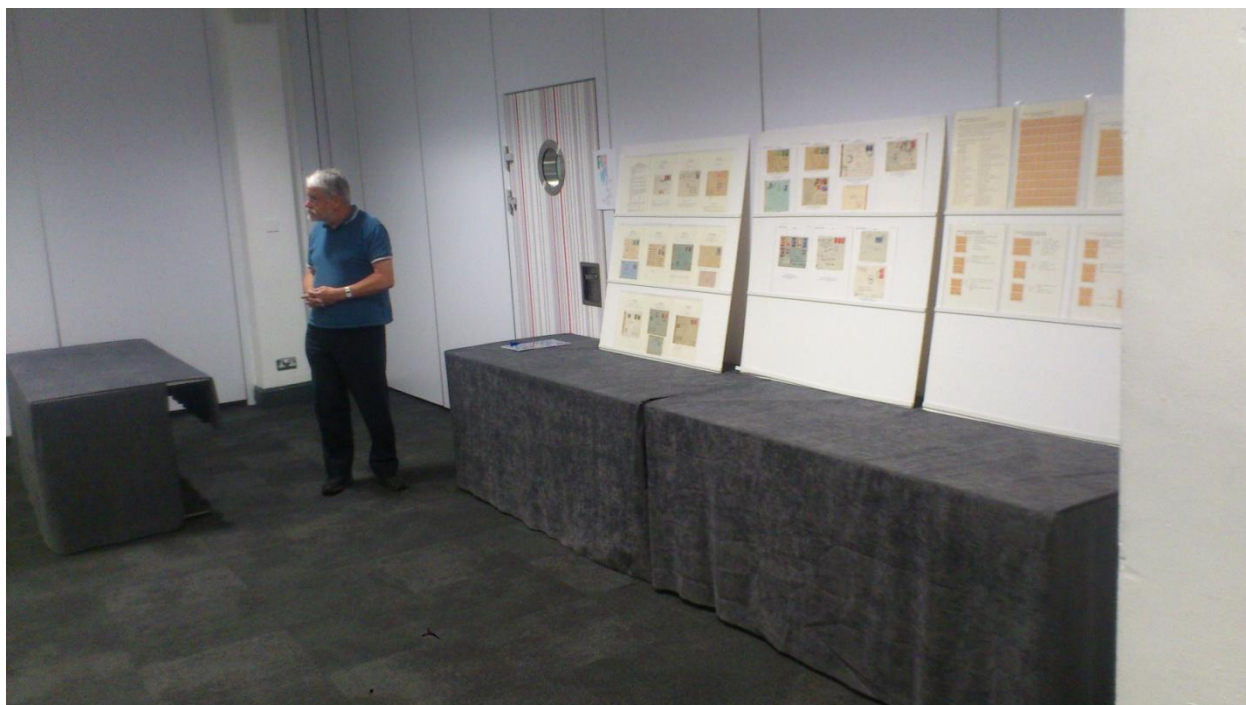


Figure 20: arrival cancel

Pictures from the YSG meeting at Autumn Stampex 2017



Damir Novaković presenting



Rex Dixon presenting



A rapt audience



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