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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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From the President

The Society apologises for the late arrival of the December monograph CD. This was due to circumstances beyond our control, as we did not receive the monograph in time to produce it and send it out before Christmas.

You will have all received the letter from the Treasurer about the new system whereby you will have the choice of receiving publications by electronic means for a reduced subscription; so cutting down postage costs for the Society. This is in line with what is happening with many philatelic societies in Britain.

Once again I make an appeal to members for someone to come forward to fill the post of Auctioneer, a job that would provide a service to members to help with improving their collections, and give the opportunity for us sell our surplus material.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

Tony, above, has mentioned the late distribution of the monograph by Helmut Kobelbauer. I think you will all agree that, once again, Helmut has done a magnificent job in adding to the literature on the Chainbreakers stamps.

This will be the first edition of Jugopošta that some members will receive in digital form only. I am already a member of two other societies that have followed that route which, given the rising costs of postage and printing, may well become inevitable for more and more societies.

In this edition, we have the second part of an article by Roger Morrell on the Adriatic shore stations of the K.u.K. Kriegsmarine during WWI, an article by Hans-Dieter Engel on sealing tapes used during the civilian censorship of NDH mail (which complements his series of articles on censorship markings) and an article by Keith Brandon on registered mail in the SHS during that interesting post-WWI period.

As per previous years, I have emailed the PTS to book a room on the Saturday of Autumn Stampex (14th September), asking for either 10 am to 12 noon or 11 am to 1 pm. The reply I received was “I have noted this request. We allocate and confirm the rooms closer to Stampex so please keep an eye out for this email”. I would have preferred a more positive response but I hope we will have confirmation in time for the June edition of Jugopošta so, in the mean time, please pencil this date into your diaries.

The contents page has been missed out on this occasion to ensure that I had space for the three articles.

Contents (main articles)

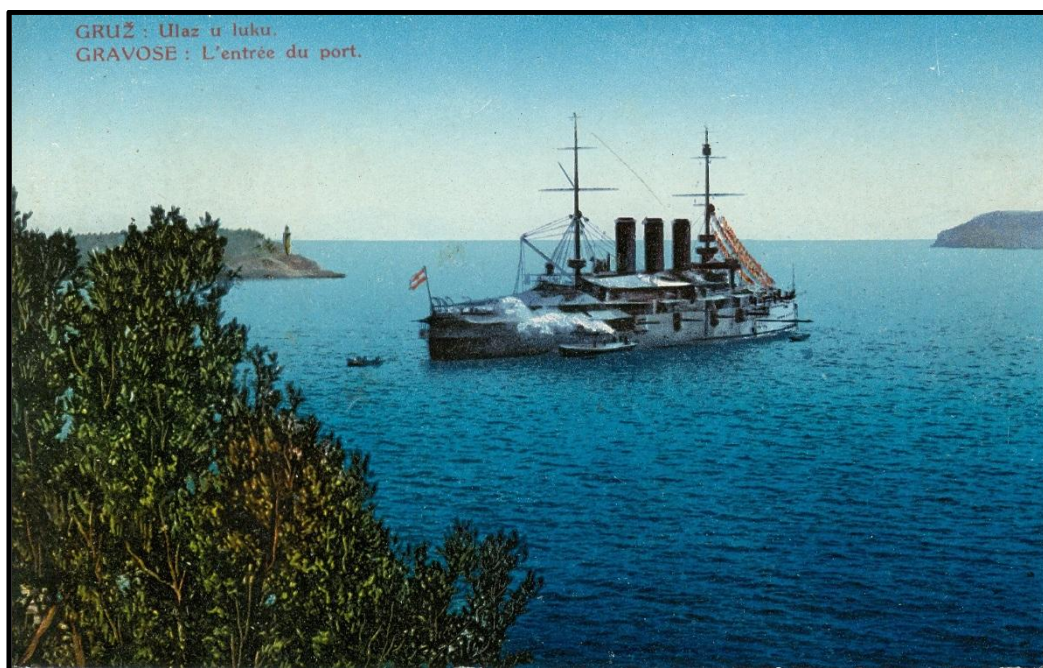
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Adriatic Shore Stations of the K. u. K. Kriegsmarine during WW1: Part 2

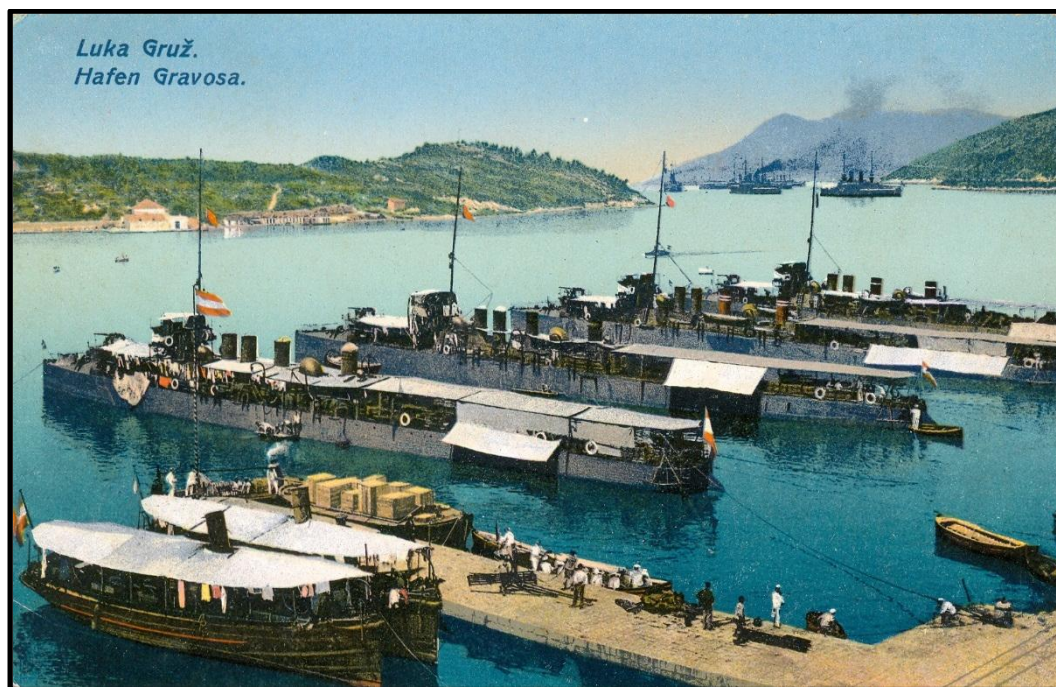
by Roger Morrell

Gravosa/Gruž

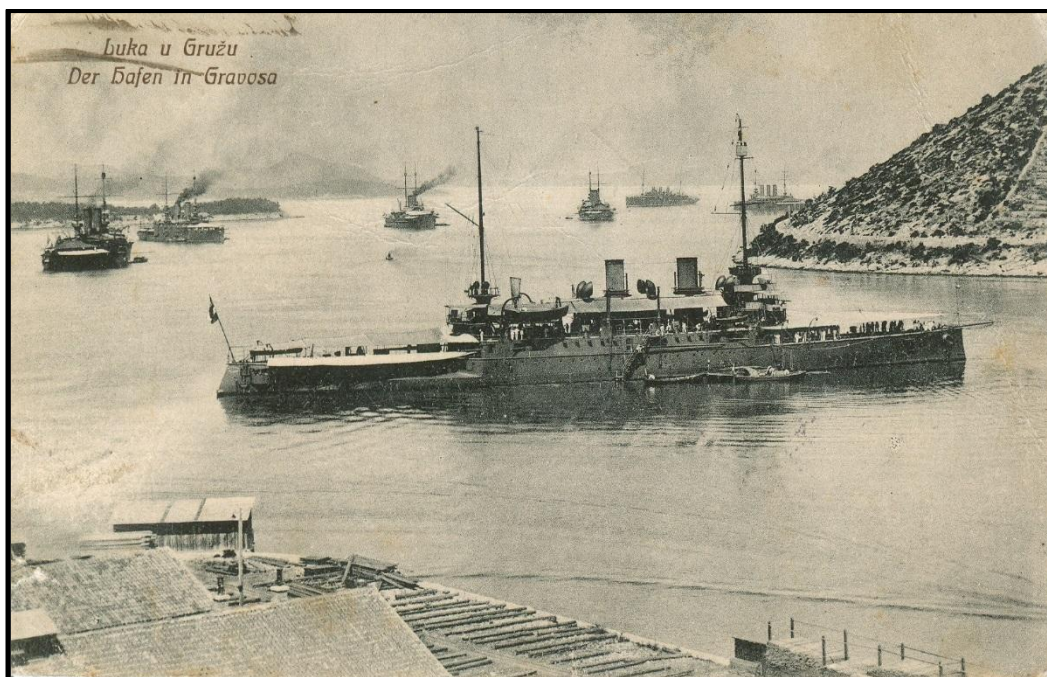
Gravosa was a main naval base, and lies just to the north of Ragusa/Dubrovnik. It was a main supply base, and had a railway line connection inland to Sarajevo.



A steam launch visits a moored battleship in the Gravosa roads.



Destroyers moored in the harbour, and other vessels outside.



An Austro-Hungarian cruiser in the mouth of the fjord leading inland.



Picture postcard with the cachet of the **K.u.k. Schiffstations- und Bahnhofskommando Gravosa**, sent to Uherské Janovic(e) in Bohemia on the Gravosa-Sarajevo military travelling railway post office.

Locations around the Bocche di Cattaro

To assist with visualising the situation around the Bocche, Map 2 is a modern map with the locations of some of the key military locations related to the operations of the K.u.k. navy.



Gruda

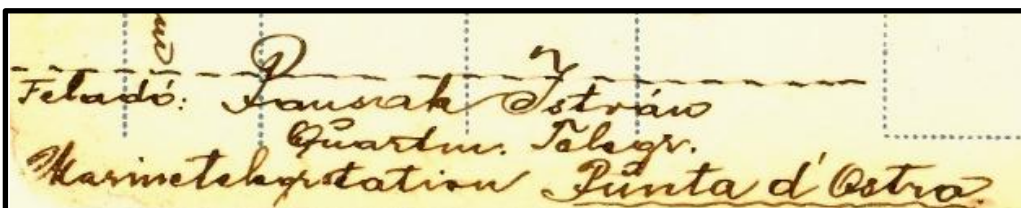
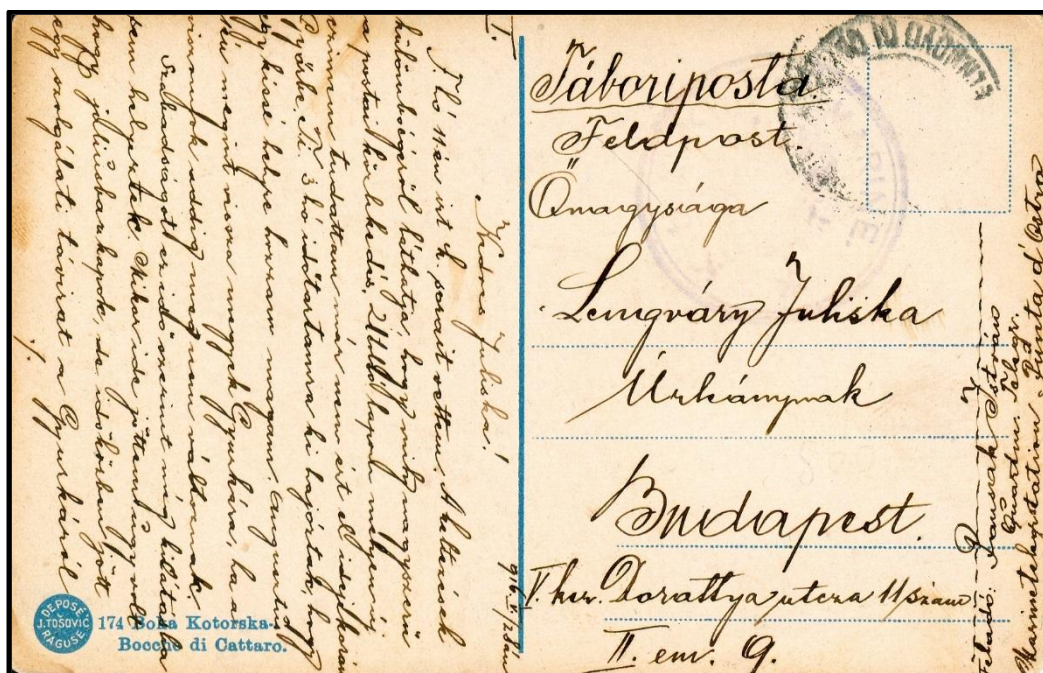
This near-coastal village just north of the Bocche di Cattaro had a military station.



Picture postcard of Gravosa viewed from Ragusa, with the very uneven, probably homemade cachet **K.u.k. Mil. Stationskommando Gruda**, and a Gruda postmark of 13 February 1915. Sent to Pardubice in Bohemia.

Punta d'Ostro

The fort at Punta d'Ostro (Oštro) lies at the end of the Prevlaka peninsular on the north side of the mouth of the Bocche di Cattaro, and protects the entrance to the Bocche.



Picture postcard of Ragusa/Dubrovnik written from the Marinetelgrastation, Punta d'Ostro. Written on 28 May 1916 and postmarked Castelnovo/Ercegnovo (now Herceg Novi).



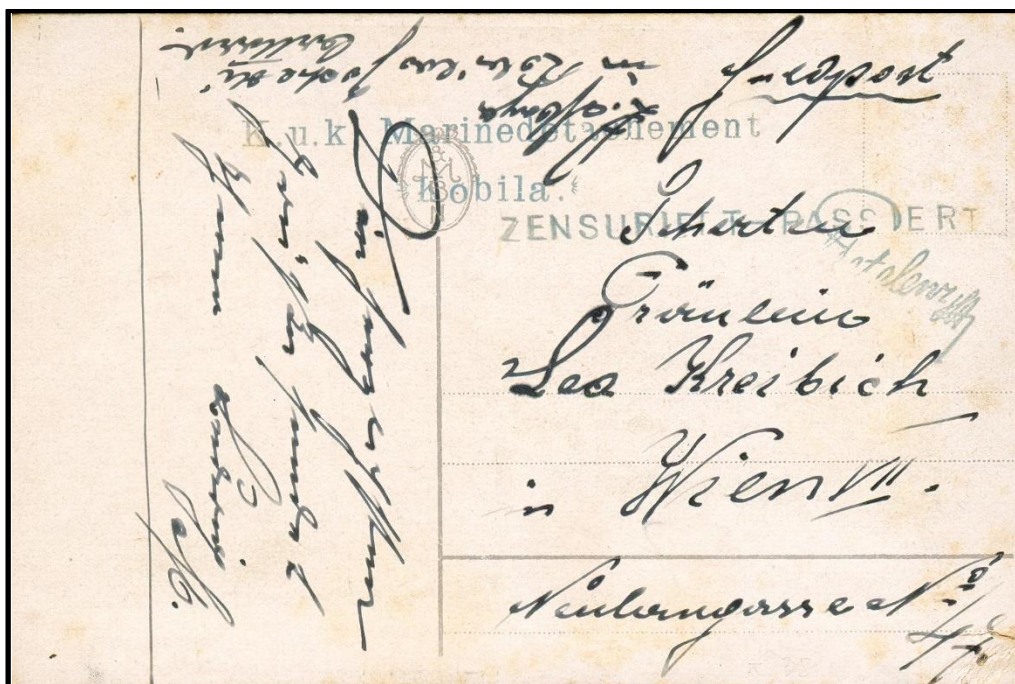
Picture postcard of the inner part of the Bocche di Cattaro bearing the very long cachet of the **K.u.k** **Marinetelegraphenstation Punta d'Ostro**, and a postmark of Ercegnovo/Castelnuovo di Cattaro. Card written on 17 June 1917.

Kobila

Kobila lies behind the Prevlaka peninsula, and nowadays is the name of the border crossing on the back-route into Montenegro from Croatia on the road along the peninsula that leads to the village of Igalo.



Picture postcard of Igalo bearing the cachets of the **K.u.k. Marinedetachment Kobila** and the **K.u.k. Festungsartilliereregiment Freiherr v. Rouvroy '5' Kompagnie nr. 8**, written on 10 September 1915 and postmarked Ercegnovi/Castelnuovo; sent to Budapest.



A second picture postcard from the **K.u.k. Marine Detachment Kobila** (different cachet) with added censorship cachet and handstamped signature. No postmark, and no indication of date of writing. Sent to Vienna.

Castelnuovo/Ercegnovo/Herceg Novi

This town is inside the Bocche di Cattaro to the east of Igalo, and had major naval activity.



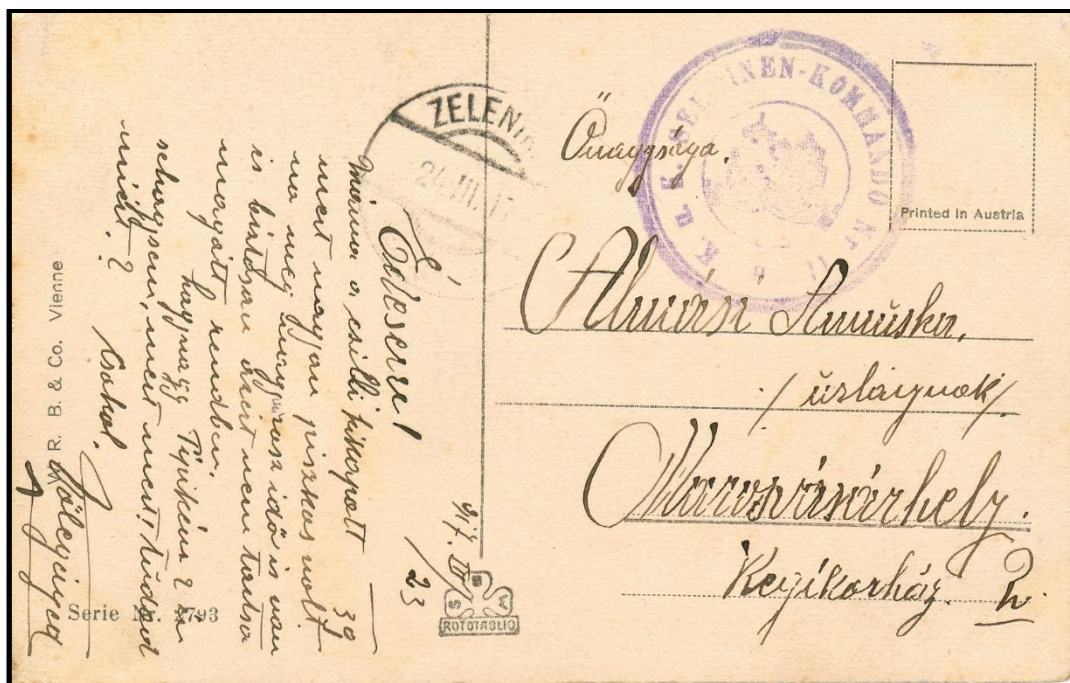
Picture postcard to Innsbruck with the cachet **K. und k. Marine Detachmentkommando in Castelnuovo**, sent on 14 October 1916.



Picture postcard with the cachet **Gericht des k.u.k. Festungs und Kriegshafenkommandos "Castelnuovo"** (court of the k.u.k. fortifications and war harbour command), sent to Szeged in Hungary. Dated 1915.

Zelenika

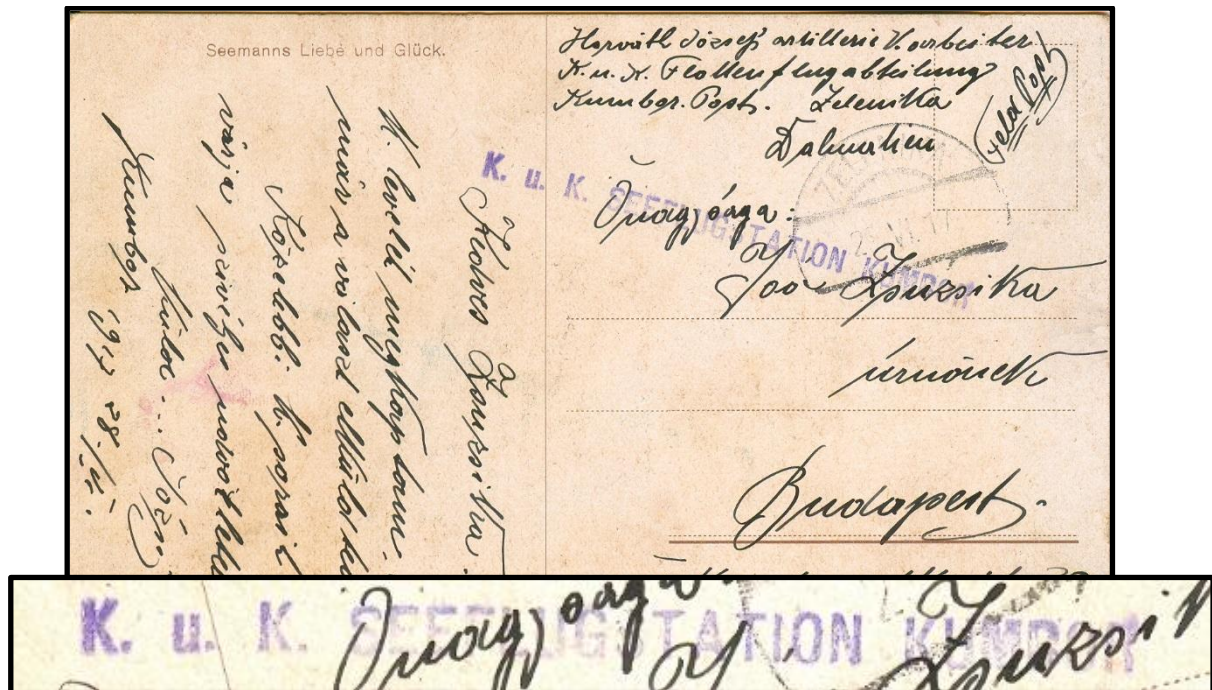
This is the next seaside village to the east of Castelnuovo. This was an anchorage for smaller boats, such as minelayers.



Picture postcard with the cachet **K.u.k. Seeminen Kommando Nr. 11** posted on 24 March 1917 to Marosvásárhely in Hungary. Civilian postmark of Zelenika.

Kumbor

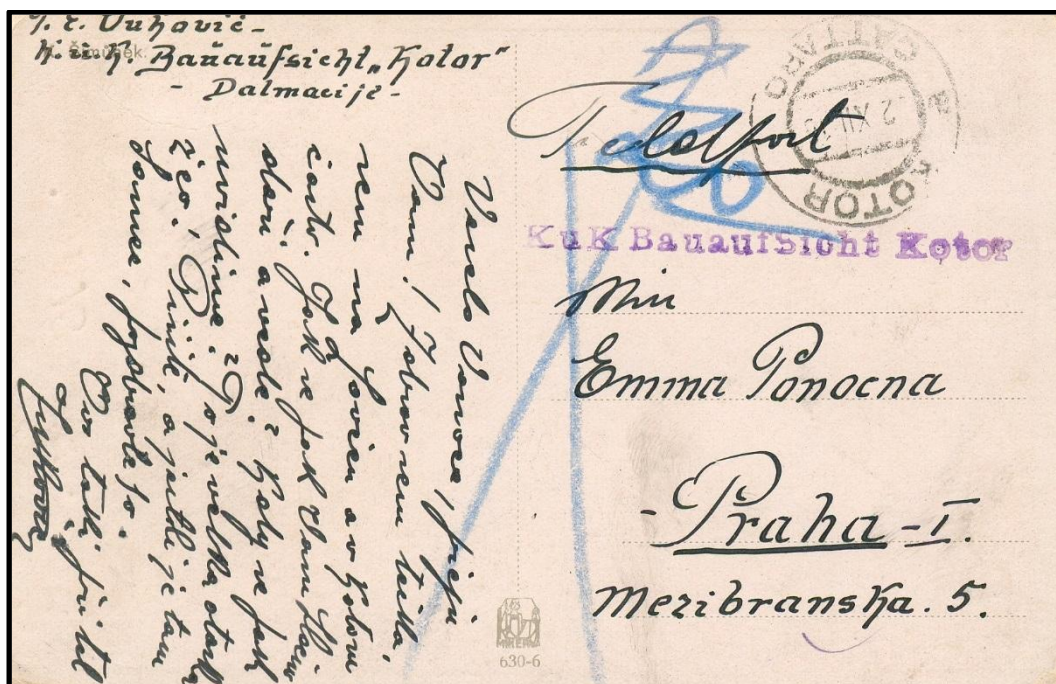
Lying to the east of Zelenika, Kumbor was a base for seaplanes



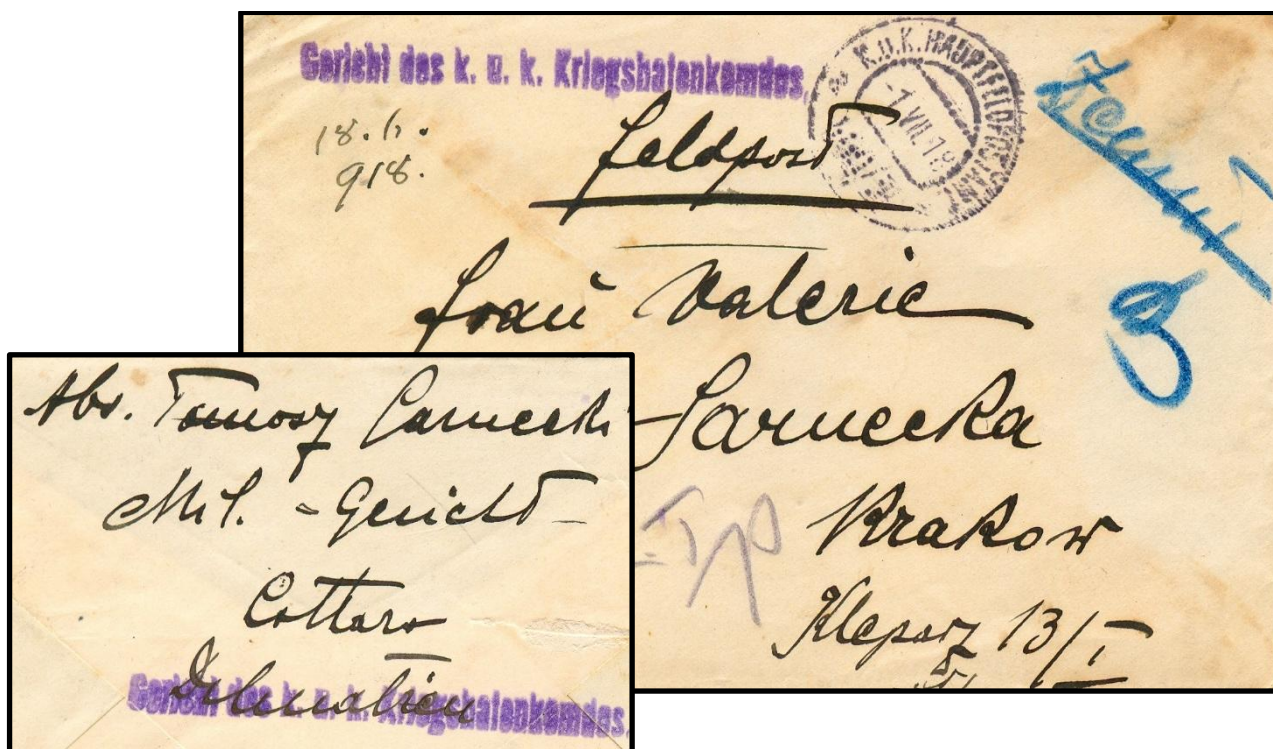
Postcard from a member of the K.u.k. Flottenflugabteilung Kumbor with the cachet of the K.u.k. Seeflugstation Kumbor, postmarked Zelenika on 25 June 1917. Sent to Budapest.

Cattaro/Kotor

Kotor was the centre of administration for the navy in the Bocche, including the court that convicted and executed four of the 1918 naval mutineers, and jailed over 800 seamen.



Picture postcard sent by a member of the K.u.k. Bauaufsicht (building supervision), sent to Prag, postmarked Kotor/Cattaro on 2 December 1916.



Letter from a member of the **Gericht des K.u.k. Kriegshafenkommandos** (Naval Court) to Krakow, Galicia, postmarked with a K.u.k. Hauptfeldpostamt 400/III of 1 July 1918.

Perzagno/ Prčanj

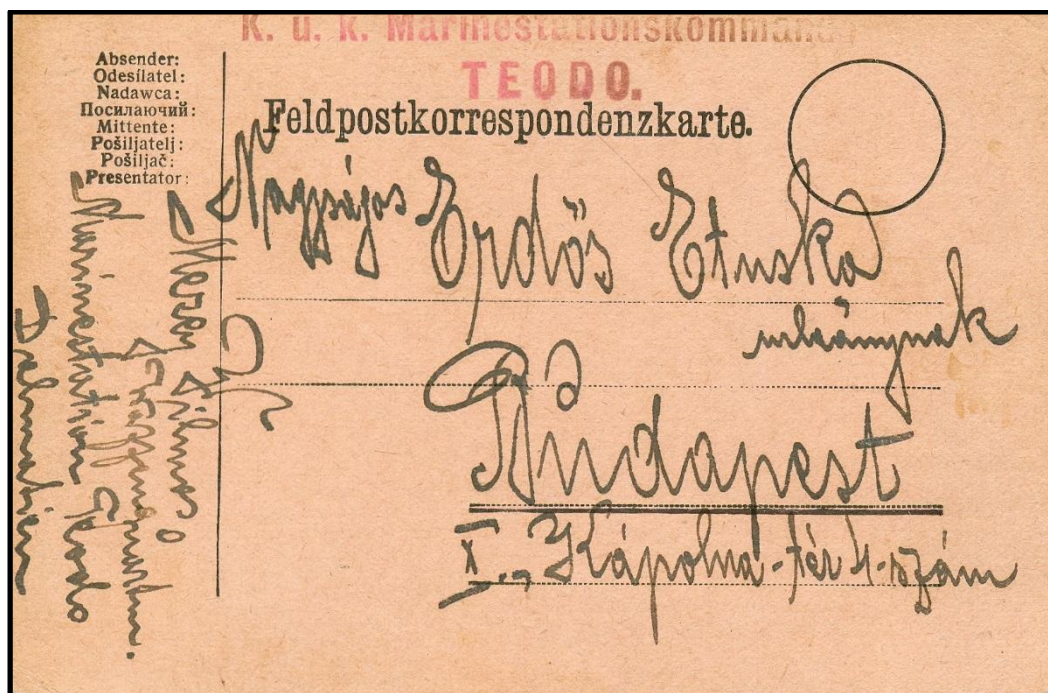
This small village on the west side of the inlet to Kotor had units of the coastal protection force of the army stationed there.



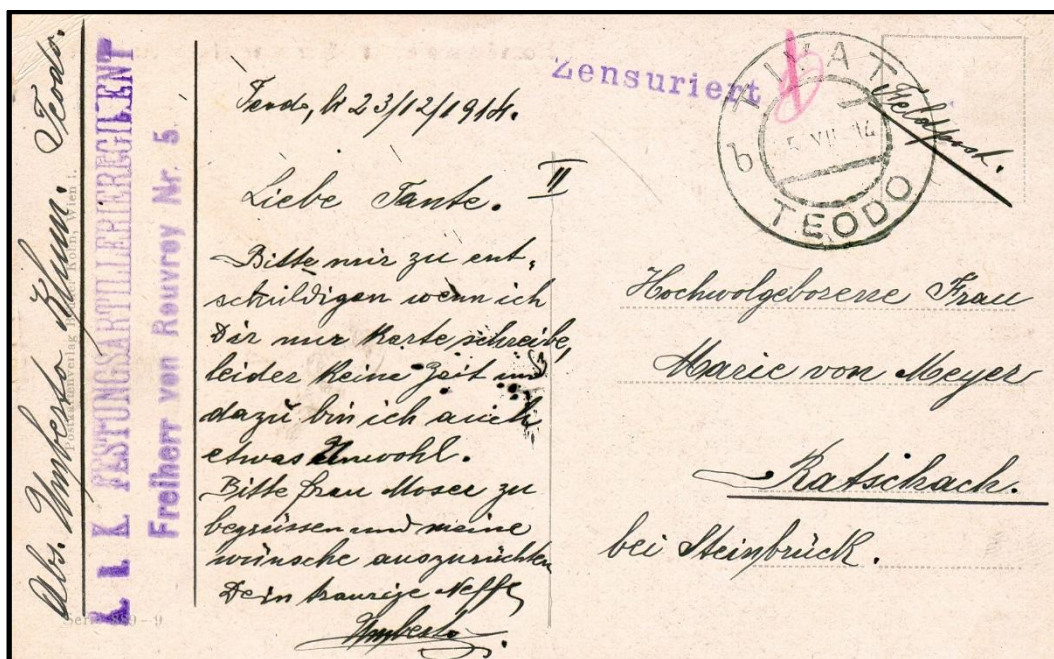
Picture postcard of Perzagno/ Prčanj sent from Kotor/Cattaro with two army cachets, **K.u.k. Etappenstationskommando Cattaro** and **K.k. Küstenschutzbataillon Nr 1**.

Teodo/Tivat

Teodo lies on the west side of the spit of land that protects Kotor, the opposite side to Perzagno/Prčanj, and was a major mooring station for ships large and small.



Fieldpost card from the **K.u.k. Marinestationskommando Teodo** to Budapest (no postmark), written by a **Waffenmeister** (weapons specialist).



Picture postcard from a member of the **K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr v. Rouvroy Nr. '5'** and sent to **Ratschach bei Steinbrück, Slovenia**. Postmarked **Tivat/Teodo** on 5 December 1914.

Radiostation Rose, also known as Radio Castelnovo

There was a marine radio station on high ground near the village of Klinči on the western tip of the outermost southern peninsular, above the seaside village of Rose. I cannot currently show an example of mail from this location, but References 1 and 2 discuss the subject in detail.

Seefort Mamula

This sea fort is positioned roughly in the middle of the entrance to the Bocche, and would have been the first line of defence had an attack on the Bocche occurred. It was permanently garrisoned, and serviced by the navy. In WWII it became a concentration camp.



Photograph of Seefort Mamula with Punta d'Ostro in the background.



Picture postcard of Kotor dated 27 August 1917 sent by a member of an artillery regiment based on the fort to Temesvar, Hungary, bearing the two-line cachet **K.u.k. Fortskommando / Seefort Mamula**. Postmarked in Ercegnovo.

Onwards into occupied territory:

Scutari/Shkodra and Lake Scutari/Shkodra

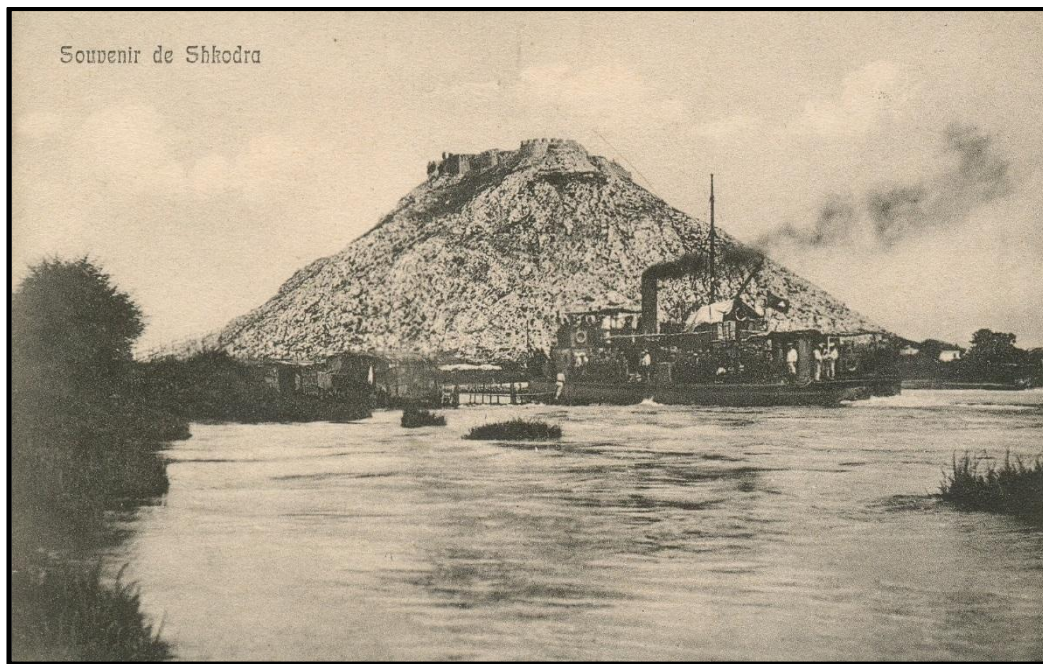
Once Austro-Hungarian forces had overcome Montenegro, they had effectively free passage southwards into Albania to support the Axis forces on the Balkan Front, which ran from Salonica in the east to Albania in the west. One of the easier and safer supply routes to manage was across Lake Scutari (Scutarisee in German). Naval bases were set up at Virpazar and at Scutari/Shkodra at opposite ends of the lake in order to use commandeered local boats.



A card from the K.u.k. Schiffsstationskommando Virpazar, sent to Budapest on 2 February 1917. K.u.k. Etappenpostamt Virpazar postmark.



Fieldpost card from the K.u.k. Schiffsstationkommando Schkodra sent to Prag on 17 October 1916, K.u.k. Etappenpostamt Schkodra postmark.



Contemporary picture postcard of a paddle-steamer approaching Shkodra.

Schenjin/Shënjin in Albania

Once the army had established itself in Albania, this small seaport near the army base in Alessio/Lesch/Lezhe became a naval base of the k.u.k. Navy.



The cachet of the K.u.k. Hafenkapitanat Schenjin on a fieldpost card postmarked Lesch.

Endnote:

I hope you have enjoyed the trip!

If you have more examples of naval bases along this route, please let the Editor know.

Reference:

1. Kobelbauer, H., 'Radiostation bei Rose (Bocche di Cattaro)', *Rundbrief der ARGE Feldpost Österreich-Ungarn*, 2010, no. 103, pp.16-18.
2. Sifferlinfer, N.A., 'Sammelstelle Castelnuovo und die Landradiostation der k.u.k. Kriegsmarine bei Klinci', *ibid*, 2010, no. 105, pp.27-38.

Censor Sealing Tapes on Mail in the NDH, 1941 – 45

by Hans-Dieter Engel

An issue that is closely related to the censorship cancels is the censor sealing tapes. The first example comes from the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia and was very rarely used in the early NDH period (Figures 1a and b).

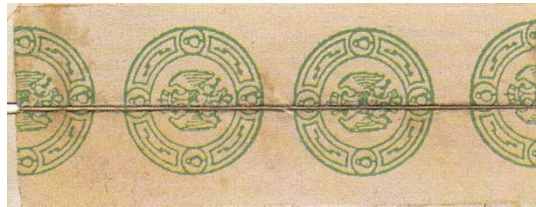


Figure 1a: Yugoslavian Army tape (compounded)

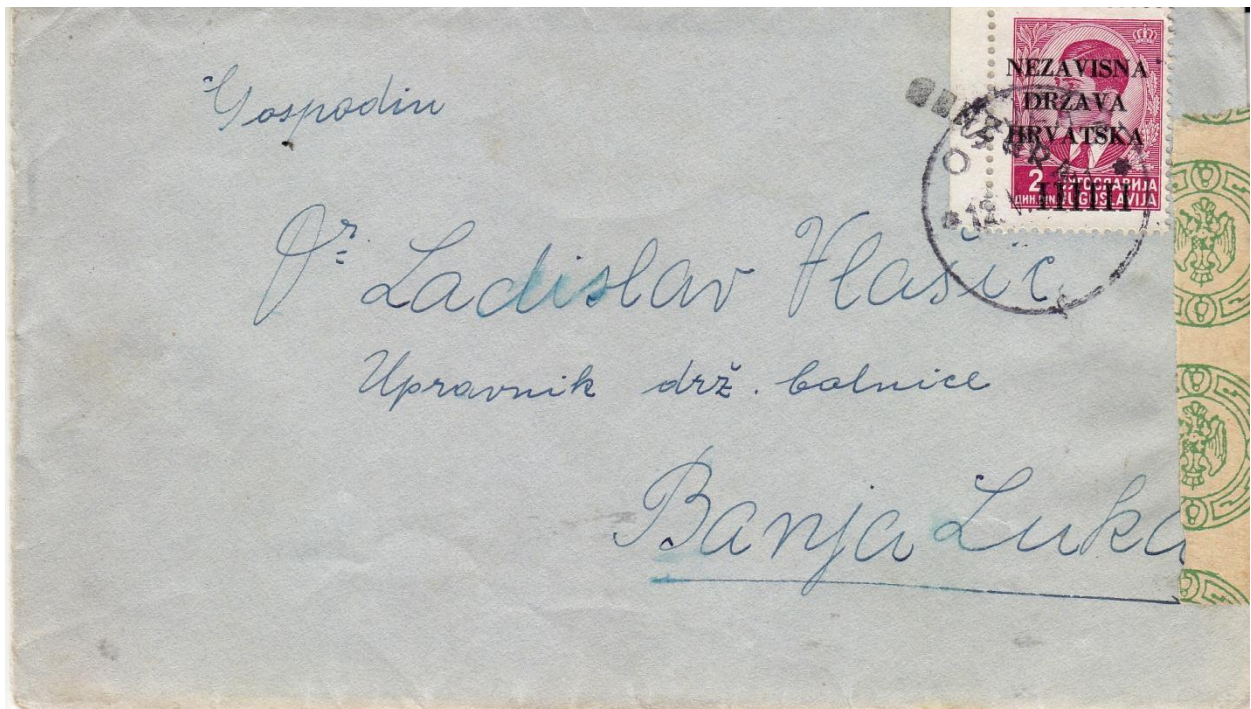


Figure 1b: correctly franked letter from Osijek to Banja Luka, cancelled OSIJEK 12. VI. 41 in Banja Luka censored closed with the old army sealing tape and stamped with the cachet



As per the philatelic literature the next tape is to be found on letters censored in the city of Zemun. This sealing tape is also from the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia (see Figure 2, next page).



Figure 2: letter sent from Trebinje in Zemun to Zemun, censored in Zemun, stamped and sealed

Nevertheless, I got hold of a letter sent from Ogulin to Tuzla with the same sealing tape, so we must consider that this tape was used in several cities or villages (not only in Zemun) (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: correctly franked letter from Ogulin to Tuzla, cancelled 22. VII. 41. Where the letter was censored (Tuzla or Ogulin) is not detectable as the censor cachet used here was used in several cities in the early NDH period (scan reduced)

For better identification, an enlarged scan from both sides is shown compounded in Figure 4.

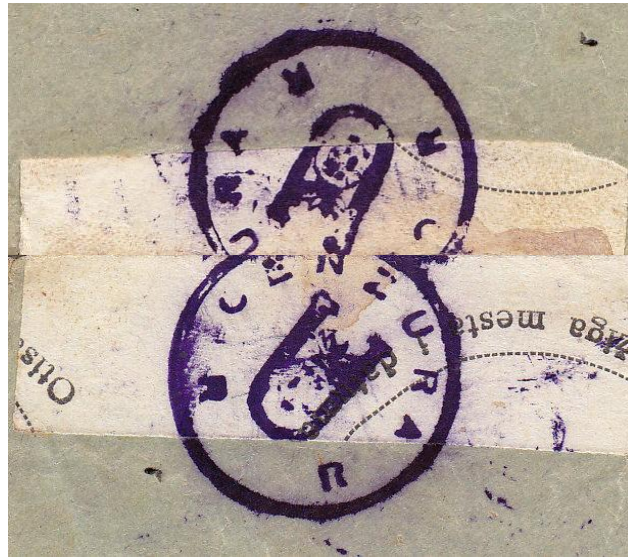


Figure 4: seal enlarged and compounded from front and reverse sides

This sealing tape can also be found with Cyrillic letters (Figure 5).

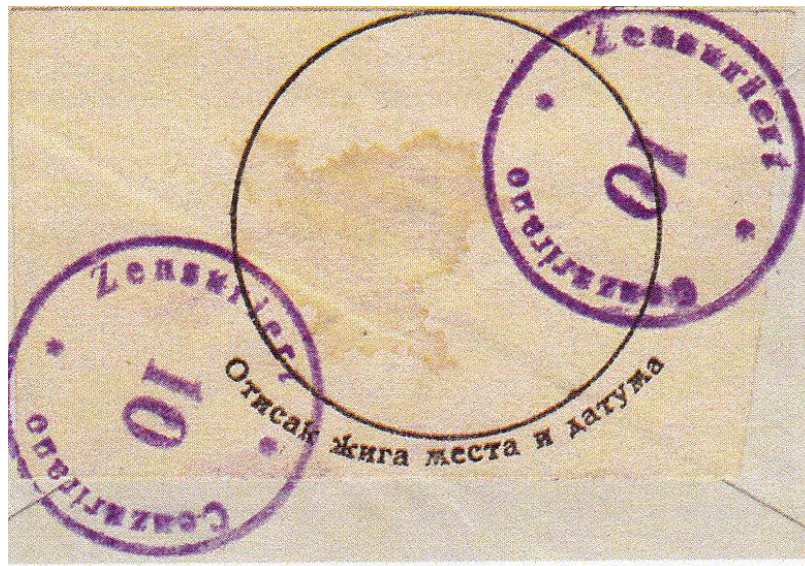


Figure 5: seal only with Cyrillic letters (enlarged)

The next example shows a letter with this sealing tape only in Cyrillic letters. The letter was sent from Zagreb to Sinj in the area Split-Dalmatia (Figures 6 and 7 on the next page). It was opened and censored in Knin and sealed with the sealing tape with Cyrillic letters only and stamped with the old provisional censor cachet adapted from the administrative seal of the Knin post office by excising the Cyrillic description and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia coat of arms. The remaining Latin text reads “POŠTA, TELEGRAF I TELEFON KNIN”. Manuscript addition “Cenzura” with the signature of an official.

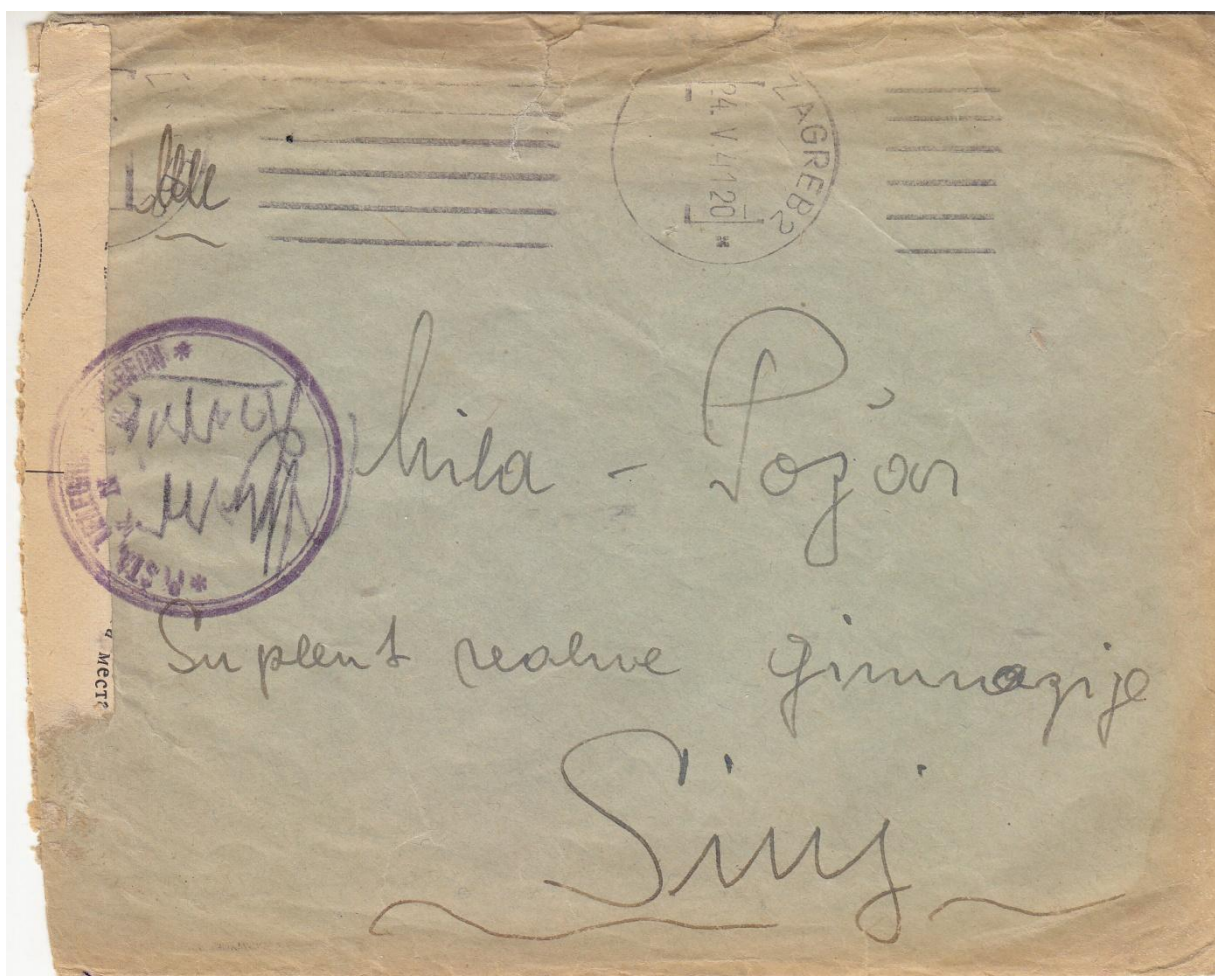


Figure 6: letter sent from Zagreb to Sinj, stamp removed or fallen off, machine cancel ZAGREB 2 – 24. V. 41



Figure 7: censor cachet from letter in Figure 6 (enlarged)

In Figure 8, the censor cachets have been stamped over the round white resealing sticker, which was used in Sarajevo.

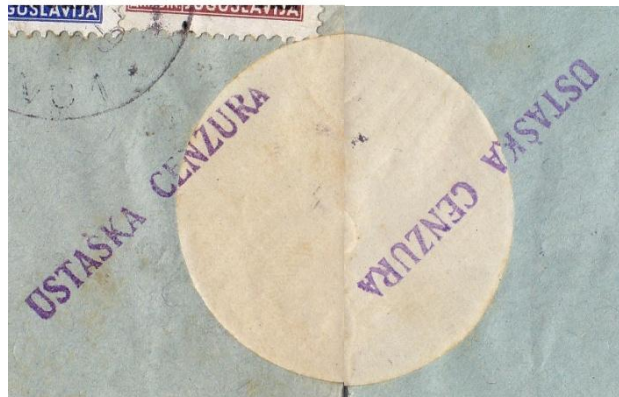


Figure 8: seal enlarged, the complete letter is shown in Jugopošta No. 123, page 11

In Banja Luka, the censors used two different paper strips. The first is an old sealing tape from the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia (Figure 9).

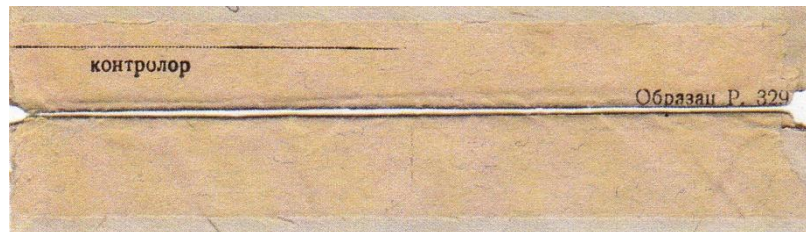


Figure 9: postal sealing tape from the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia with the imprinted words: КОНТРОЛОР – controller and Образца – Form P. 329

The sealing tape shown in Figures 10a, b and c is made from available scrap paper.



Figure 10a: front of slightly over-franked express letter from Vareš Majdan to Banja Luka, cancelled VAREŠ MAJDAN 14. IX. 43 with sealing tape made from available scrap paper



Figure 10b: reverse of letter shown in Figure 10a, with arrival cancel BANJA LUKA 21. IX. 43



Figure 10c: compounded seal made from scrap paper

The next sealing tape was originally shown in the article on censor cachets in Jugopošta No. 123, page 13, and included here for completeness (Figure 11).



Figure 11: sealing tape and censor cachet from Sarajevo (Отворено = opened)

The following sealing tapes were used in different cities. The first one is a brown ribbed tape, shown in Figure 12 (see next page).



Figure 12: registered letter from Sarajevo to Český Brod in Bohemia, cancelled SARAJEVO 10. IV. 44. In Sarajevo, it was opened and censored and closed with brown ribbed tape. In Vienna, it was censored by the OKW but not opened, and stamped with the censor cachet "Ag" (without processing by the censor office)

The sealing tape shown in Figure 13 is just plain brown and can be found in various brown tones.



Figure 13: airmail letter from Zenica to Leoben in Germany, most probably censored in Zenica, but there are no additional censor markings or cachets. In Vienna it was reopened and sealed with the German sealing tape type G-53a (Handbook Riemer)

The sealing tape shown in Figure 14 varies in colour from white through very light beige to salmon. This example is in the salmon shade (see next page).



Figure 14: letter sent from Zagreb to Našice, cancelled ZAGREB -6. II. 45 in Zagreb and stamped with the round censor cachet of the last period “CENZURA 21 ZAGREB”



Figure 14a: composed and enlarged sealing tape from the letter shown in Figure 14 in salmon shade

Legacy of the Austro-Hungarian Registered Post in the Future Yugoslavia

by Keith Brandon

Editor's note. This article is based upon the last few sheets of the author's Presidential Display at the 2018 Austrian Philatelic Society Weekend, which concerned the registered post in Austria from 1789 to the end of the Empire. The examples shown are therefore all of registered mail.

Introduction

After the First World War, Austria-Hungary lost substantial amounts of territory, both to existing neighbouring countries (such as Italy and Poland) and to newly-formed countries (Czechoslovakia and S.H.S Yugoslavia).

The new regimes had their priorities, such as their own flag, postage-stamps, coins and bank-notes, all important symbols of national pride and identity. The postal authorities had to use Austrian or Hungarian stamps, often overprinted at first, until new stamps could be procured. This was treated as a matter of urgency, and the next most-important task was usually to remove the German or Hungarian language from bilingual postmarks as a short-term fix until new cancellers could be obtained.

Other labels, documents and practices of the Austro-Hungarian post, however, were less politically-sensitive and often remained in use for a few years until the postal authorities got round to it or until the old supplies were exhausted. These would include postal stationery, receipts and forms, and registration and express labels.

S.H.S Croatia

Usage of Austrian and Hungarian adhesives was permitted in Croatia alongside the S.H.S. Yugoslavia provisionals. Figures 1 and 2 show a censored, registered letter of 7 March 1919 from the village of Mrcine (Dalmatia, near Dubrovnik airport) to Novi Sad (Újvidék in the Serbian Vojvodina). The 20h adhesive on the front paid the postage, and five 3h values on the reverse paid the registration fee. Austrian rates, postage-stamps, postmark and registration-label were still in use, along with a Hungarian arrival postmark.



Figure 1: front of registered cover dated 7 March 1919 from Mrcine to Novi Sad



Figure 2: reverse of cover in Figure 1

Before the First World War, Croatia was partly Austrian- and partly Hungarian-administered. Usage of postage-stamps and registration-labels in the early S.H.S. days reflected this. Figure 3 shows a 10f Hungarian postal-stationery envelope from Okučani (in Western Slavonia) to Zagreb, dated 4 November 1919. The remaining charges were met by 60h and 2 x 10h issues for S.H.S. Slovenia on the back (Figure 4). The Hungarian canceller and registration-label were still in use.



Figures 3 and 4: front and reverse of a registered postal-stationery envelope dated 4 November 1919 from Okučani to Zagreb

New postage-stamps for S.H.S. Croatia were produced by overprinting pre-War Hungarian stamps, from 18 December 1918 onwards. The registered letter shown in Figure 5 (see next page) was sent locally within Karlovac and franked with an overprinted 40f value to meet the postage and registration charges. The Hungarian postmark and registration-label were still in use.

S.H.S. Slovenia

As in Croatia, Austrian stamps were initially used, and were then permitted alongside Slovenia's own postage-stamps issued from 3 January 1919. The cover shown in Figure 6 (see next page) was mailed from Rudolfswerth (Rudolfovo) and has a mixed franking of Austrian 40h value plus

Slovenian 5v “chainbreaker”, accounting for 20v postage and 5v registration. The bilingual postmark **RUDOLFSWERTH / RUDOLFOVO** and monolingual **Rudolfswert** registration-label of Austria were still in use.



Figure 5: registered cover sent locally within Karlovac (date unclear)



Figure 6: registered cover sent from Rudolfswerth/Rudolfowo

The October 1919 registered postcard from St Margarethen in Krain (Šmarjeta pri Novem mestu) to Vienna shown in Figure 7 (see next page) is franked 15v in the new adhesives. The German language has been excised from the Austrian bilingual canceller, but the German-language Austrian registration-label survives.

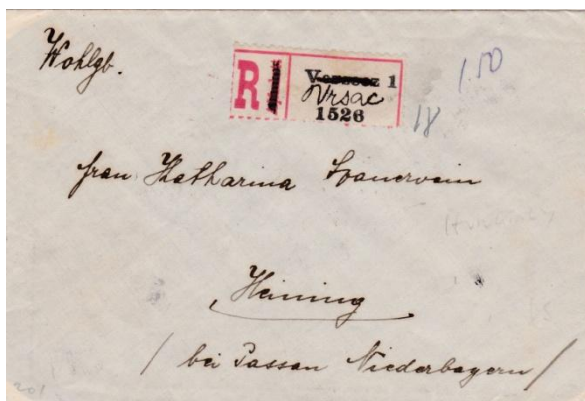
S.H.S. Serbia

Most of Serbia was already an independent Kingdom before the War and had its own postal services, but the Vojvodina territory was gained from Hungary in 1918. The registered envelope shown to Germany from Versacz (Vršac in the Vojvodina) shown in Figures 8 and 9 (see next page) and postmarked 27 May 1920 is franked on the back with S.H.S. Slovenian adhesives, and

the Hungarian canceller was still in use. A patriotic postmaster, however, has redacted the Hungarian town-name **Versecz** and **Ajanlott** (registered) from the registration-label, and has inserted **Vršac** in manuscript.



Figure 7: October 1919 registered postcard from St Margarethen in Krain (Šmarjeta pri Novem mestu) to Vienna



Figures 8 and 9: front and reverse of registered cover from Versecz (Vršac) to Germany dated 27 May 1920

S.H.S Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities were quick off the mark in producing their own stamps in November/December 1918 by over-printing Austrian issues. The November 1918 registered letter shown in Figure 10 (see next page) from Sarajevo to Bruck an der Mur (Austrian Styria) bears an overprinted 45h value. The Austrian military-post canceller **Kuk MILITÄR POST / SARAJEVO 4** has been used. The Austrian-era registration-label inscribed **Sarajevo H.P.A.** (Hauptpostamt) has been amended in manuscript to **Sarajevo 4**.

Overprinted Austrian stamps were evidently not available for this 17 March 1919 registered cover from Kreka (now a suburb of Tuzla) to Zagreb (Figure 11, see next page). It is correctly franked 45h using Austrian-era Bosnia and Herzegovina newspaper-stamps as postage-stamps.

Kuk MILITÄR POST has been excised from the Austrian military postmark, but the Austrian-era registration-label was still in use.



Figure 10: November 1918 registered letter from Sarajevo to Bruck an der Mur (Austrian Styria)



Figure 11: registered cover dated 17 March 1919 from Kreka to Zagreb

Figure 12 shows an October 1919 registered cover from Mostar (Herzegovina) to Belgrade franked with a 90h on 35h value from the SHS Bosnia and Herzegovina overprinted issues. **Kuk MILITÄR POST** has been removed from the canceller, but the Austrian-era **Mostar 1** registration-label has not yet been replaced.



Figure 12: October 1919 registered cover from Mostar to Belgrade

Fiume

The Hungarian port of Fiume (Rijeka in Croatia) followed a different course, and did not become part of Yugoslavia until after the Second World War. The port was occupied by the Allies from 17 November 1918 to 12 September 1919. The 28 January 1919 registered cover shown in Figure 13 was addressed to Sušak. Although Fiume and Sušak were literally a stone's throw from each other across the river, Sušak was awarded to S.H.S Yugoslavia while Fiume was occupied by the Allies and later awarded to Italy. A Hungarian 6f postage-due, overprinted **FRANCO** / **45** for use as a postage-stamp, correctly paid the 45f rate for a registered letter. The Hungarian postmark and registration-label were still in use at that time.

The Italian poet Gabriele d'Annunzio and his followers seized Fiume and surroundings for Italy on 12 September 1919. Stamps for the regime were quickly introduced on 20 September and the ensuing weeks. The example shown in Figure 14, dated 10 November 1919, comprises a 10c Italian postal-stationery card overprinted for Fiume and uprated with 10c and 25c D'Annunzio values for the correct rate to Graz in Austria. Once again, the canceller and registration-label are of a lower priority, and the Hungarian material was still in use. (The **Fiume 1** label has been amended for use in **Fiume 5**.)



Figure 13: registered cover dated 28 January 1919 from Fiume to Sušak



Figure 14: registered cover dated 10 November 1919 from Fiume to Graz

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