ISSN 0966 – 7059

YSG

Jugopošta

Journal of

The Yugoslavia Study Group

www.yugosg.org



Number 131 September 2019

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





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From the President

I give a lot of talks all over the Country on various aspects of my collecting interests; and it is surprising that many of the people that I speak to do not belong to a specialist society, and this is particularly true of our Study Group. I would therefore urge you to encourage fellow collectors of Yugoslav material to join our ranks so that they can increase their knowledge of their aspect of collecting and communicate with like-minded philatelists.

We are still looking for someone to take over the post of Auction Manager; this is a key role in the Society enabling members to add to their collections and circulate surplus material to other members. If the new incumbent has no experience at the job help would be given to start him off. I look forward to seeing members at Autumn Stampex for our annual meeting; bring along 12 sheets from your collection to Room F at 10.00 am.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

This edition has quite a mix of different material. In recent times we have had quite a lot of information on the Slovenian Chainbreaker stamps from Helmut Kobelbauer's two monographs. In this edition of Jugopošta, we have an article by Andy Waters on the contemporary Slovenian revenue stamps. I am also pleased to be able to say that Henk Buitenkamp has offered to provide the equivalent of a monograph on the subject of use of postage due stamps in the SHS for the period 1918 -1921. As Henk's preference, this will be presented as a series of articles with one in each edition of Jugopošta and there is a summary page from Henk in this edition so that you can see what will be covered.

In this edition we also have articles from Milan Radovanović and Hans-Dieter Engel, and a short addendum from Helmut Kobelbauer to his last monograph.

Roger Morrell has sent me his usual report on the Joint Societies' Meeting held recently in Bradford and I have included it here. As always this was a well-organised and well-attended meeting. Next year, there will not only be a new location for this meeting (in Leeds) but there will also be two meetings in 2020, the first being at the new location in April. You can find the date and location elsewhere in this edition.

A few months ago, I emailed a number of YSG members and contributors to say that I was very short of material. The response to that has largely filled this and the June edition of Jugopošta and I am most grateful to those of you that responded. I have some material promised for the December edition (including Henk Buitenkamp's articles described above) but once again I would be more than happy to receive some more material from those of you that have contributed regularly or, indeed, from anyone else.

Meeting report: Joint Societies Meeting, Latvian Club, Bradford, 3 August 2019

by Roger Morrell (photos by Richard Wheatley)

It is hard to believe that this year was the 22nd joint event between the Austrian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish and Yugoslav Philatelic Societies, admirably organised by Yvonne and Richard Wheatley. This long-running fixture in the calendar remains very popular as a meeting of Central European collectors with a grand mix of short displays and a great opportunity to mix and discuss. This year was no exception, and despite a short delay in gaining entry to the venue owing to a misplaced key, a full meeting with 24 participants was achieved, completed and tidied away before Bradford City Football Club emptied and filled the surrounding roads. In order of presentation the displays were:

Martin Brumby	Hungarian hyper-inflation parcel cards – a multi-frame exposé of how the parcel service was geared up during the 1945/6 period of hyperinflation with explanations of the parcel postal and tax charges.
Richard Wheatley	Czech covers into Austria in 1945/8 with supplementary censor marks, some of which remain unexplained.
Michael Waugh	First issues of Austria – selected from an auction purchase, showing all the types, plus
	Covers from, to and via Trieste - including some from Britain and India, Trieste being an early steamer transit point to the railway system of Europe.
Edmund & Richard	Polish undercover mail via Lisbon – mostly heavily censored cards
Jagielski	from the *Generalgouvernement* to Lisbon addresses in neutral Portugal, but typically destined for overseas expatriates, including the UK and USA.
Nick Coverdale	Yugoslavia stamp issues 1929-41 – a long held stamp stock written up.
Mervyn Benford	Hungarian official stamps – the introduction and use of official stamps during the Hungarian first inflation period 1921-24, with questions over some of the rules and processes involved.
Keith Brandon	Austrian ‘special services’ on letter mail pre-1918 – including ‘AR’ (advice of receipt), ‘ER’ (advice of recipient signature delivered to sender), ‘COD’ (cash on delivery) and *Postauftrag* (money collection – *e.g.* for newspaper/magazine subscriptions).
John Colton	Romanian occupation of Debrecen – the monogram overprint issues on Hungarian stamps.

Neil Ritchie	Independent Latvia 1919-1920 – how the state independent of Russia came about with Polish and Estonian help, and the first issues prepared, with provisional postmarks and covers.
Alan Berrisford	Railway post in Austria – the transition from early *Postconducteur* markings on (mainly) postcards to numbered TPO postmarks in the 1900s.
James Hooper	Bohemia and Moravia stamps and postal stationery – with examples of year-dated stationery.
Roger Morrell	Local issues of Southern Hungary under the 1919 Serbian and Romanian occupations – officially sanctioned and speculative issues comprising mainly handstamp overprints on Hungarian stamp issues to celebrate anticipated new 'ownership' before the Treaty of Trianon.
Neil Ritchie	General Wrangel's Refugee Post – documenting the White Russian exodus to Turkey in 1920 and the post system set up mainly to raise revenue from collectors.
Alan Berrisford	Provisional cancellations of Poland 1945-48 – the variety of 'cancellations' types varying from 'John Bull' crude styles and excised German types towards new Polish cancels.
Malcolm Stockhill	Postcards of the '*Drei-kaiser-ecke*' – multifranked and postmarked commemorative postcards from Myslowitz /Mysłowice celebrating the point in modern Poland where the former German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires met, and
	Labels of the pre-war Polish Air Defence and Counter Gas League – raising funds in the run-up towards WW2 against the German threat.
Joyce Boyer	Post WW2 censorship in Austria – an explanation of the Zone system and their different approaches to censorship in the period 1945-1953 when the country was once again essentially unified.

Keith Brandon gave a vote of thanks to Yvonne and Richard for organising the event and supporting it with an excellent buffet lunch (that ham was to die for….) and afternoon cakes. It was an all-round very pleasant day. The participants present supported the proposed concept of moving to a more conducive venue just outside Leeds which would ease the organisational burden, and to two such meetings per year, perhaps making it the 'Northern Powerhouse' event of British philately.



Discussions on the displays



Michael Waugh explains his interest in Trieste



Alan Berrisford explains his Polish postmarks exhibit



Keith Brandon gives a vote of thanks to Yvonne Wheatley for organising the meeting

Adhesive revenue stamps contemporaneous with the first Chainbreaker Issues

by Andy Waters

This article was first published in the Proceedings of the International Symposium on the 100th Anniversary of the Chainbreakers – the First Slovenian Postal Stamps (held in Ljubljana in October 2018.) It is reproduced here with the kind permission of the author.

While, in late 1918, the Slovenian postal administration was making preparations to issue the Chainbreaker postal stamps, the tax administration was facing a similar requirement for revenue stamps. The result was the parallel production of postal and revenue stamps.

Revenue stamps have been defined as "stamps, whether impressed, adhesive or otherwise, issued by or on behalf of International, National or Local Governments, their Licensees or Agents, and indicate that a tax, duty or fee has been paid or prepaid or that permission has been granted." In some areas of philately – particularly the United States and British and Commonwealth – revenues are still widely studied and collected.

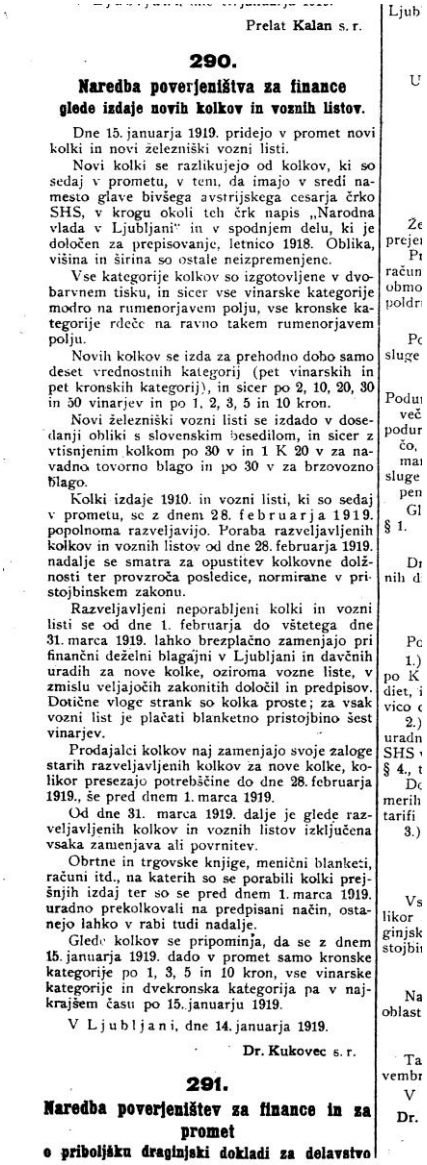
Most collectors of Chainbreakers will be aware of their use as revenue stamps on revenue documents found in Zemun and other places outside Slovenia, and consider them to be collectable – at least to some degree. At the same time, the revenue stamps used in Slovenia, as contemporaries of the Chainbreakers, have remained a much underexplored area, despite close parallels and significant links between the two.

First issue

A 14 January 1919 report in *Uradni List* (see Figure 1), the official government gazette, announced the scheduled issue of the 1, 3, 5 and 10 Krona values on 15 January, with the 2, 10, 20, 30 and 50 vinar values and the 2 Krona being issued later, in "the shortest possible time." No publication was observed to record when those other values were issued, but a 50 vinar stamp on a school document from Novo Mesto dated 15 February suggests that the delay was not extensive, not exceeding a month.

Regarding the design, *Uradni List* said that "the new stamps differ from the revenues that are now in circulation" – meaning the 1910 revenue issue of Austro-Hungary – "in that instead of the head of the former Austrian emperor in the middle, the letters SHS are in a circle surrounded by the words 'National Government in Ljubljana' and in the lower part, which is copied, the year 1918. The shape, height and width remain unchanged." See Figure 2. The new revenues were described as "two-colour printing, i.e. all vinar values in blue on a yellow-brown background." All revenue stamps of both the first and second issues that I have seen were perforated 11½.

The earliest dated example of the first issue that I know is a 1 Krona stamp seemingly dated 10 January, and possibly used on a local administrative document in Metlika (see Figure 3).



Prelat **Kalan** s. r.

290.

Naredba poverjeništva za finance glede izdaje novih kolkov in voznih listov.

Dne 15. januarja 1919. pridejo v promet novi kolki in novi železniški vozni listi.

Novi kolki se razlikujejo od kolkov, ki so sedaj v prometu, v tem, da imajo v sredi namesto glave bivšega avstrijskega cesarja črko SHS, v krogu okoli teh črk napis „Narodna vlada v Ljubljani" in v spodnjem delu, ki je določen za prepisovanje, letnico 1918. Oblika, višina in širina so ostale neizpremenjene.

Vse kategorije kolkov so izgotovljene v dvobarvnem tisku, in sicer vse vinarske kategorije modro na rumenorjavem polju, vse kronske kategorije rdeče na ravno takem rumenorjavem polju.

Novih kolkov se izda za prehodno dobo samo deset vrednostnih kategorij (pet vinarskih in pet kronskih kategorij), in sicer po 2, 10, 20, 30 in 50 vinarjev in po 1, 2, 3, 5 in 10 kron.

Novi železniški vozni listi se izdado v dosedanji obliki s slovenskim besedilom, in sicer z vtisnjenim kolkom po 30 v in 1 K 20 v za navadno tovorno blago in po 30 v za brzovozno blago.

Kolki izdaje 1910. in vozni listi, ki so sedaj v prometu, se z dnem 28. februarja 1919. popolnoma razveljavijo. Poraba razveljavljenih kolkov in voznih listov od dne 28. februarja 1919. nadalje se smatra za opustitev kolkovne dolžnosti ter provzroča posledice, normirane v pristojbinskem zakonu.

Razveljavljeni neporabljeni kolki in vozni listi se od dne 1. februarja do vštetega dne 31. marca 1919. lahko brezplačno zamenjajo pri finančni deželni blagajni v Ljubljani in davčnih uradih za nove kolke, oziroma vozne liste, v zmislu veljajočih zakonitih določil in predpisov. Dotične vloge strank so kolka proste; za vsak vozni list je plačati blanketno pristojbino šest vinarjev.

Prodajalci kolkov naj zamenjajo svoje zaloge starih razveljavljenih kolkov za nove kolke, kolikor presezajo potrebščine do dne 28. februarja 1919., še pred dnem 1. marca 1919.

Od dne 31. marca 1919. dalje je glede razveljavljenih kolkov in voznih listov izključena vsaka zamenjava ali povrnitev.

Obrtne in trgovske knjige, menični blanketi, računi itd., na katerih so se porabili kolki prejšnjih izdaj ter so se pred dnem 1. marca 1919. uradno prekolkovali na predpisani način, ostanejo lahko v rabi tudi nadalje.

Glede kolkov se pripominja, da se z dnem 15. januarja 1919. dado v promet samo kronske kategorije po 1, 3, 5 in 10 kron, vse vinarske kategorije in dvekronska kategorija pa v najkrajšem času po 15. januarju 1919.

V Ljubljani, dne 14. januarja 1919.

Dr. Kukovec s. r.

291.

Naredba poverjeništev za finance in za promet o priboljšku draginjski dokladi za delavstvo

Figure 1: **Uradni List** ***report of the impending issue of adhesive revenues on 15 January 1919***



Figure 2 (reduced): Stamps of the first issue of Slovenian revenues; I have not been able to acquire all values unused



Figure 3: Currently the earliest known dated use of a Slovenian revenue stamp

Continued use of Austro-Hungarian Revenues

Officially, stamps of the 1910 Austro-Hungarian issue remained valid only until 28 February, but – like the use of Austro-Hungarian postage stamps, either alone or in combination with Chainbreakers – they remained in use for much longer. The latest use I have observed was on a sales receipt dated 16 May 1919 (see Figure 4). I have not seen mixed frankings of the Slovenian and Austro-Hungarian issues.

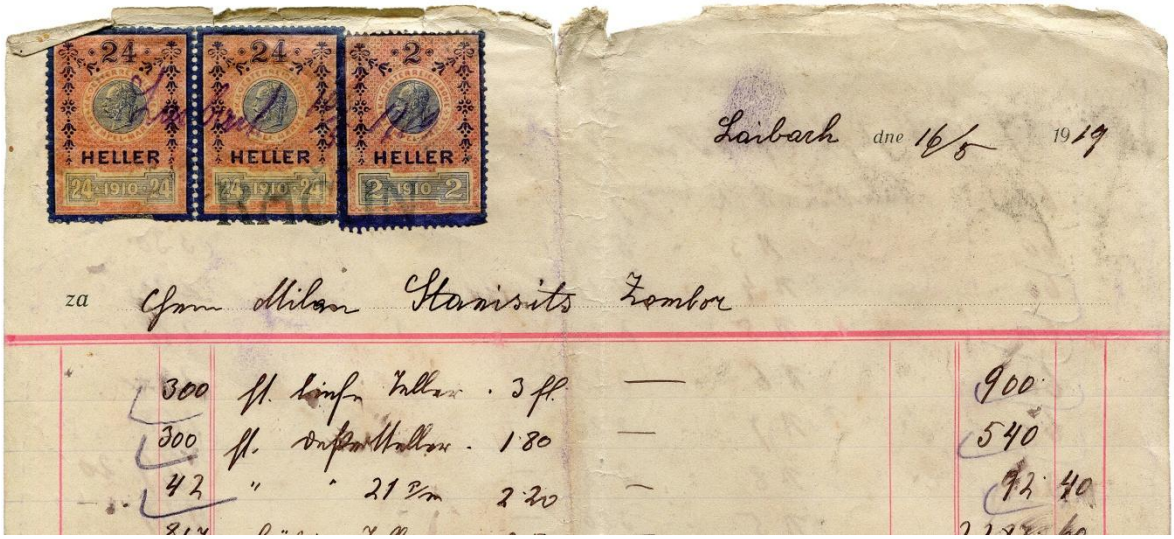
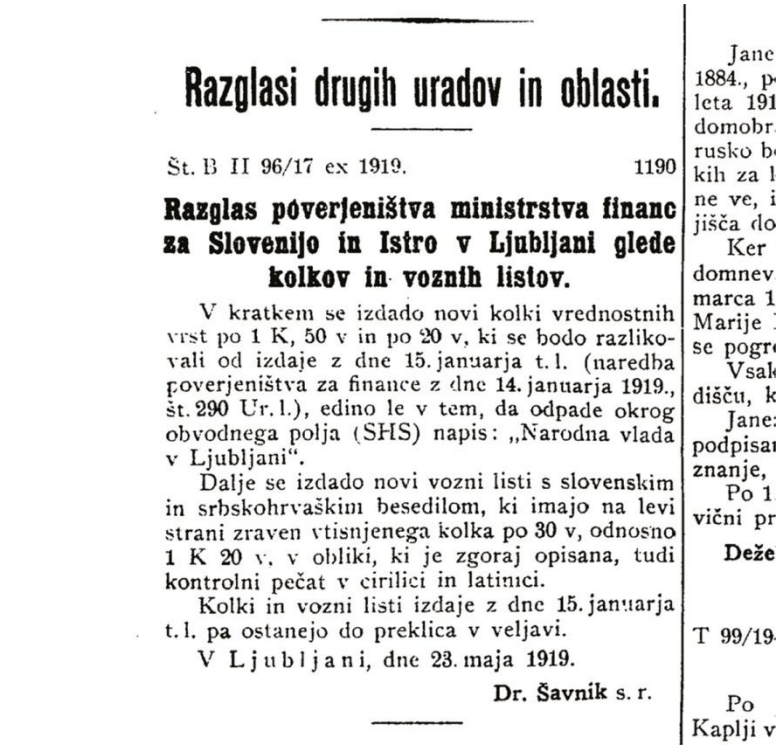


Figure 4: part of sales receipt dated 16 May 1919 using Austro-Hungarian revenues

Second issue

Again according to *Uradni List* (see Figure 5), the second issue became available on 23 May 1919, although only the 20 and 50 vinar and the 1 Krona values were issued on that date. Again, no publication has been observed to record when the other values were issued. It was explicitly stated in the report that the stamps of the first issue "remain in force."

The new design was described as differing "from the issue dating from 15 January (…) only in that it omits from the circular enclosing field (SHS) the text 'The National Government in Ljubljana.'" See Figure 6.



Razglasi drugih uradov in oblasti.

Št. B II 96/17 ex 1919. 1190

Razglas poverjeništva ministrstva financ za Slovenijo in Istro v Ljubljani glede kolkov in voznih listov.

V kratkem se izdado novi kolki vrednostnih vrst po 1 K, 50 v in po 20 v, ki se bodo razlikovali od izdaje z dne 15. januarja t. l. (naredba poverjeništva za finance z dne 14. januarja 1919., št. 290 Ur. l.), edino le v tem, da odpade okrog obvodnega polja (SHS) napis: „Narodna vlada v Ljubljani".

Dalje se izdado novi vozni listi s slovenskim in srbskohrvaškim besedilom, ki imajo na levi strani zraven vtisnjenega kolka po 30 v, odnosno 1 K 20 v, v obliki, ki je zgoraj opisana, tudi kontrolni pečat v cirilici in latinici.

Kolki in vozni listi izdaje z dne 15. januarja t. l. pa ostanejo do preklica v veljavi.

V Ljubljani, dne 23. maja 1919.

Dr. Šavnik s. r.

Jane
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Figure 5: **Uradni List** ***report of 23 May 1919 reporting introduction of second issue***



Figure 6: Stamps of the second issue of Slovenian revenues: mint condition examples are reasonably common

Essay of Chainbreakers/Revenues

Regarding parallels between the vinar/Krona revenue stamps and the vinar/Krona Chainbreaker postage stamps, there is the parallel of the existence of two vinar/Krona issues. It also appears that the first issues were likely planned and produced in tandem. A lovely essay printing of the 25 and 30 vinar Chainbreaker stamps – shown here with the kind permission of Dr. Helmut Kobelbauer – has impressions of the krona-value stamps on the reverse (see Figure 7).



Figure 7: essay of Chainbreaker stamps and revenues (front and back)

Official documents

Almost all official documents from the period bore revenue stamps: central and local government documents; records of births, deaths, and marriages, banking documents, identity cards and passports, hunting licences. These documents were issued at all levels of government from local to national (see Figures 8 to 10).

I have seen some relatively large accumulations of fragments of documents bearing revenues from Slovenian courts, banks, and the national government, suggesting that archives were accessed at some time and the documents cut up for potentially saleable parts.



Figure 8: 3 Krona revenue of the second issue used on a hunting licence issued in Maribor in 1919



Figure 9: Front and back of an identity document issued by the police in Maribor in August 1919



Figure 10: Upper part of a single-use passport issued in Celje in October 1919

Separate roles of postal stamps/revenues

On 7 September 1919, daily newspaper *Jugoslavija* reported: "The Finance Ministry has ordered that postage stamps may not be used as revenues." The interchangeable use of postal stamps and revenues would surely have led to major complications for the two issuing authorities.

Some examples have been found of Chainbreaker stamps being used within Slovenia as revenue stamps on receipts and IOUs, although these are very rare (see Figure 12).

Revenue stamps were also not to be used as postage stamps although, again, some rare examples exist – if they are not philatelic productions; the few that I have seen were all on correspondence with government offices or local authorities (see Figure 13).



Figure 11: document cutting with first issue revenues cancelled "National Government in Ljubljana"

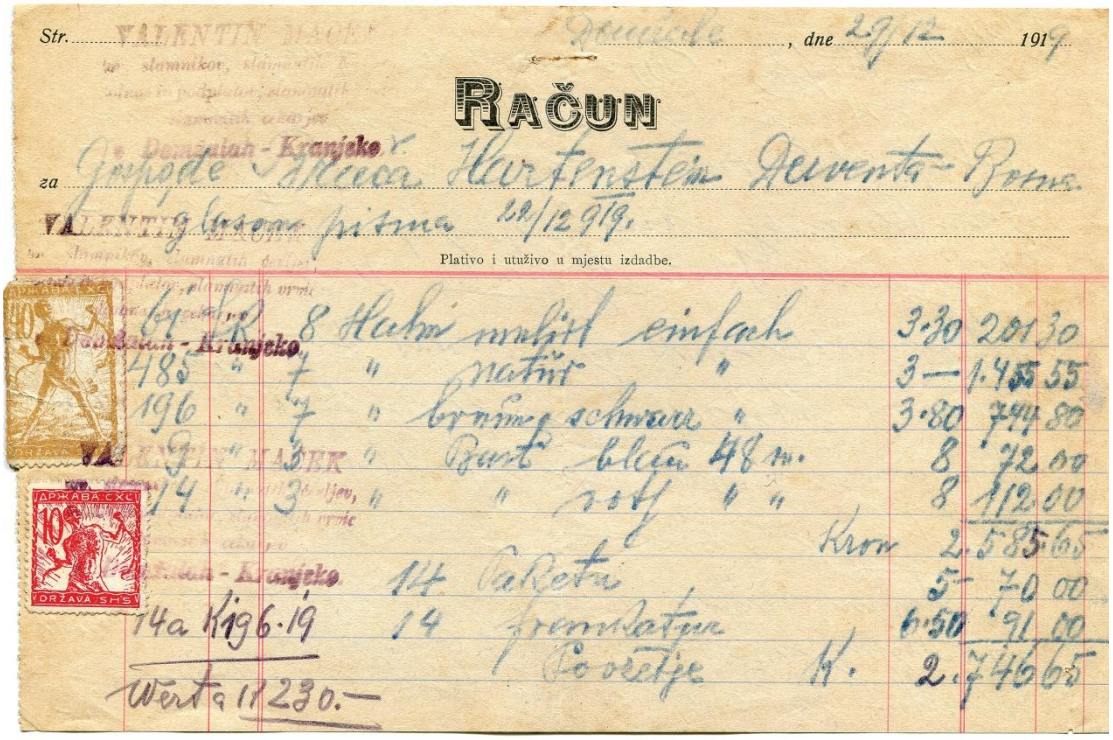


Figure 12: Receipt used in Domzale in December 1919 with Chainbreakers used as revenues



Figure 13: letter bearing 1 Krona revenue of second issue addressed to the Chief District Court in Maribor from Šmarje, possibly on 6 March 1920

Mixed frankings

While I have not seen any mixed frankings of Slovenian revenues and Chainbreaker postal stamps of the vinar/Krona issues used on document, mixed frankings of the first two revenue issues are not uncommon (see Figure 14). I have also seen mixed frankings of Slovenian revenues with Bosnian and Hungarian revenues used on rail freight documents, outside of Slovenia.



Figure 14 (reduced): mixed franking of the first two issues on a large undated fragment of a financial document citing the date 21 January in the text; that could not have been the date of the document, given the presence of the second issue

Late use of second issue

The latest use of a second issue revenue stamp I have seen is a 17 December 1921 document of the Kingdom SHS General Consulate in New York, which carried a 1 Krona second issue in combination with revenue stamps from the May 1920 issue of the Dinar/para revenues.



Figure 15: latest known usage of a second issue revenue stamp

Perfins

Like the Chainbreaker postal stamps, revenues have also been found with perforated initials (perfins) of commercial companies in Slovenia, both used on document and unused.



Figure 16: close-up of the "F. Z." perfin on revenues (from the document shown in Figure 17)

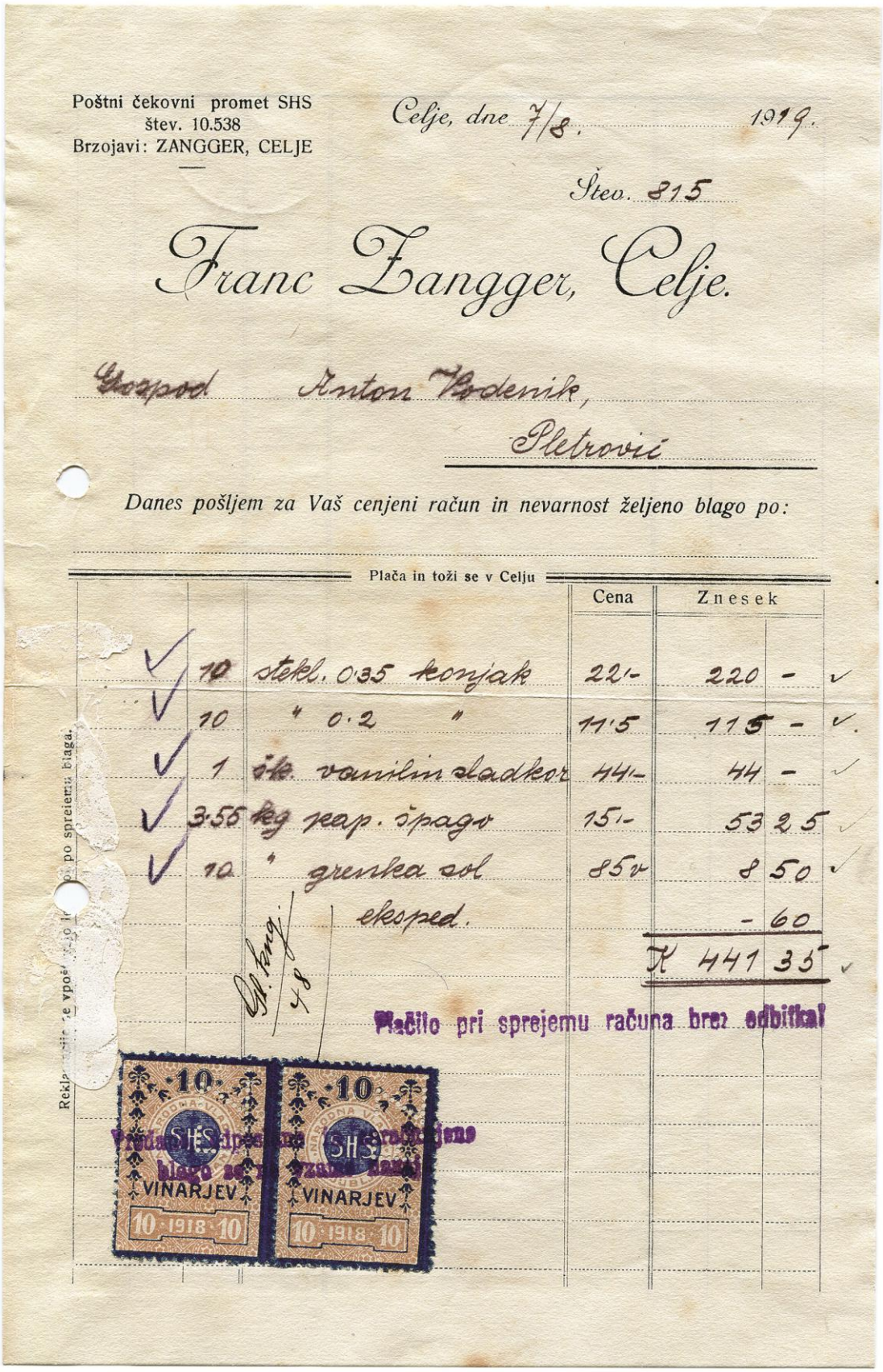


Figure 17: "F. Z." perfin on revenues used on receipt of Franc Zangger, Celje, from August 1919

Occupied areas of Austria

Slovenian revenue stamps of the second issue were also used in the areas of Austria occupied by SHS troops in late 1919 and early 1920, for example legal documents used in Velikovec (Völkermarkt) (see Figure 18).



Figure 18: Legal document with 2 Krona second issue with "Tax and deposit office in Velickovec" cancel from January 1920

Published rates for revenue use

The rates for the application of revenue stamps were published in various almanacs (koledari) that were published annually in Slovenia – along with listings of postal rates.

A few comments

I have not provided comprehensive information here about all aspects of the first issues of the Slovenian revenue stamps; to do so would require a much larger publication.

Just from the illustrations in this article, it is clear there are many variations in colour, paper and gum for both issues that remain to be recorded.

The reported first dates of issue of some values of both issues are known from public record, but not confirmed by material evidence, while others remain to be established.

The rates for the use of revenues were published at the time and subsequently for later issues, but they still need to be compared to observed usage.

I have examples used on document of all the issues of the revenues, from both issues – EXCEPT for a 2 vinar revenue of either issue used on document.

A lot of work is needed to collect and preserve all this information.

Previously unknown Serbian military postcard modified for use by the "Prisoner of War Command – Information Bureau"

by Prof. Dr. Milan Radovanović

The use of modified Serbian postal stationeries ("King Petar with Cap") during WWI by the US Consulate in Niš and also by the Serbian Prisoners of War Command has already been described in the literature (1, 2, 3, 4). These cards referred to mail sent by Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in Serbia during 1914-1915.

The newly found card is not postal stationery but a military correspondence card normally used for correspondence at that time. The front is shown in Figure 1 and this confirms the fact that it was used in domestic postal traffic and not used for the correspondence of Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war. The card was sent from Niš on 12 May 1915 to Kusnjevo, Morava District, Pozarevac and censored with the very well known cachet "PREGLEDALA GLAVNA VOJNA CENZURA" ("SEEN BY THE MAIN MILITARY CENSORSHIP") in purple colour and with a signature of a censor in red. What attracts attention is a previously unknown official stamp: "The Prisoners of War Command – Information Bureau" (see Figure 2).



Figure 1: front of the card



Figure 2: the previously unknown "Prisoners of War Command – Information Bureau"

Only the back of the card points to its purpose (see Figure 3).


ЗАРОБЉЕНИЧКА КОМАНДА — ИЗВЕШТАЈНИ БИРО

Извештаваше се, да ~~је~~ тражени Димитрије Р. Ђорђевић, поднар. I. чк., I. бат., IX. пешпук., I. поз., ~~из~~ ~~рођен~~ ..... ~~год.~~, ~~заведен~~ није заведен у заробљеничким списковима Бечког Црвеног Крста, који су до данас стигли.

10. Јуна 1915. год.
Ниш.

По заповести Команданта
Шеф Извештајног Бироа:

Figure 3: the back of the card

On the back of this card there is a text additionally printed with the aim to give information to the families of the Serbian soldiers and internees in the POW camps in Austro-Hungary. The text is as follows:

Title: "THE PRISONER OF WAR COMMAND – THE INFORMATION BUREAU"

"We are reporting to you that the requested …….. born …. year, is registered / not registered in the prisoners of war lists of the Vienna Red Cross

……. 191 .. year — On the command of the Commander

Niš — Head of the Information Bureau"

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Receipts for radio fee

by Hans Dieter-Engel

The radio fee had to be paid in the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia, as well as in the NDH period, in cash at post offices. One received a special receipt and the date of payment was confirmed with the post cancel ZAGREB 2, counter 27 (later also counters 23 and 25). The address, customer number and amount were printed by an addressing machine. The last pay day was noted in handwriting ("Dan naplate").

The fee was 25 dinars in April 1941, later rising to 30 Kuna in the second half of the year and then to 40 Kuna in the course of 1942. Two receipts are shown in Figures 1 and 2 from the former royal Postal Administration of Yugoslavia. Figure 2 is distinguished by a missing exclamation point after the word "OKRENI". Figure 1 is for a customer from Zagreb and Figure 2 is for Osijek. For the latter, the confirmation cancel was done in the post office OSIJEK 1 counter 19. The size of the receipts is 120 x 180 mm. Figures 1 and 2 are shown in reduced size.



Figures 1 and 2

Although both receipts were printed by the printing house C Albrecht in Zagreb, the output for Osijek is slightly larger than that for Zagreb (4 – 5 mm). Looking at the back of both receipts (Figures 3 and 4) shows that both have different advertisements/advertising. It is likely that other advertising impressions can be found, which makes further research necessary





Figure 3 (issue for Zagreb) and Figure 4 (issue for Osijek)

The receipts shown in Figures 5 and 6 are from the postal administration of the new NDH state. There is no advertising on the back of these receipts. They differ both in their wording and their type. Figure 5 was again printed by the C Albrecht printing company in Zagreb, whereas Figure 6 was printed by the printing house Mažuranić, also Zagreb. The receipt shown as Figure 6 is a lot smaller than the ones shown in Figures 1 and 2 (125 x 155 mm).



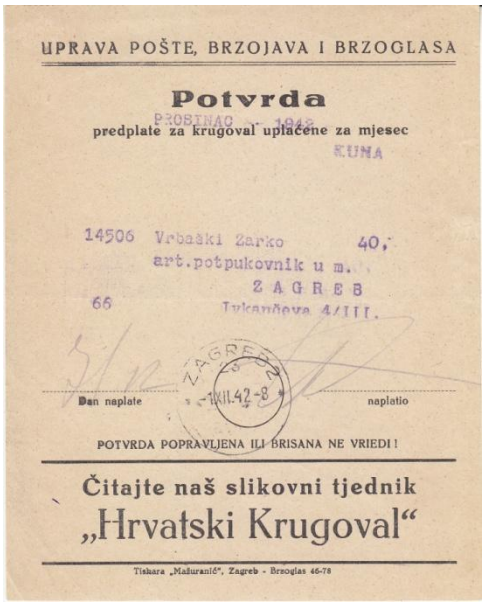


Figure 5 (September 1941) and Figure 6 (December 1942)

In the middle of 1942 the fee was raised to 60 Kuna and in the year 1944 you can find these receipts with a fee of 150 Kuna (the precise month is not detectable).



Figure 7 (August 1942) and Figure 8 (March 1944)

Again, the font as well as the text was partially changed. In the second half of 1944 the font changed again and the fee jumped to 300 Kuna (Figures 9 and 10).



Figure 9 (September 1944) and Figure 10 (October 1944)

It is not known why the receipt shown in Figure 10 was printed on grey-bluish paper. Maybe a tribute to the 29th Listopad 1918 independence declaration?

Undercover mail between NDH and Britain, Lisbon PO Box 506

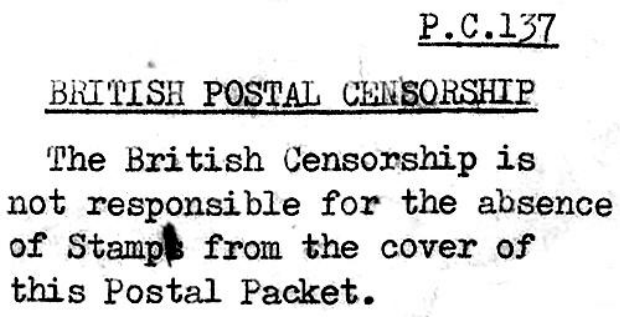
by Hans-Dieter Engel

The Post Office Box 506 in the main post office of Lisbon was a so-called undercover address. Private persons with residence in various countries (involved in WWII) could exchange letters and information via this channel. Most of the letters were directed to residents in Britain. From the neutral Portugal/Lisbon the letters were delivered by ship or airmail to Great Britain and in London the letters were examined by the censors and marked accordingly. Finally, the British post delivered the letters to the recipients. The organisation and transaction for this postal exchange was assigned by the British Government to the tour operator, Thomas Cook.



Figure 1: registered letter from Zagreb to Mrs Maria Robinson

The letter shown in Figure 1 was controlled and censored by the Oberkommando der deutschen Wehrmacht in Vienna as well as by the British censors in London. Even though the letter was correctly franked with 24 Kune (foreign postage for letters 5 Kn, registered 9 Kn, express service 10 Kn, total 24 Kn) the British censor added the label shown in Figure 2.


P.C.137

BRITISH POSTAL CENSORSHIP

The British Censorship is not responsible for the absence of Stamps from the cover of this Postal Packet.

Figure 2: expanded label from the letter shown in Figure 1

An additional registered letter from Zagreb to PO Box 506 in Lisbonach 506 in Lisbon addressed to Robert Dijamant is shown in Figure 3. This time a stamp to the value of 11 Kune is missing (fallen off or removed by a censor). No label was added. The correct postage would have been 14 Kune (foreign postage for letters 5 Kn and registered 9 Kn, total 14 Kn).



Figure 3: letter from Zagreb to Robert Dijamant

The letter shown in Figure 3 was routed via Italy and was opened and censored by the Italian authorities as well as the British censor. Both letters shown date from 1943.

Note by Helmut Kobelbauer

Additions to Monograph Number 14 – "Mixed Frankings"

The delay in the production and distribution of the YSG Monograph 14 is solely my responsibility and I apologise for it. I had the mixed frankings with Austrian issues finished already in Summer 2018 but then a lot of business duties took away all my "free" time and the other chapters were done after a long trip abroad in a great hurry in late December 2018.

For the same reason there are also some shortcomings in content. In the meantime I have found (again) the original item for Figure 120 on page 67 – it is shown here:



Figure 120: Bosnian parcel card, Bos. Šamac, 27 November 1919, to Zagreb. Mixed franking with Bosnian 4(K)/1K, 1918 series.



Figure 120a: reverse of the above Bosnian parcel card

And additionally I can show (and register) the mixed franking with the Bosnian 10K of the 1919 series which – according to my experience – is a rarity of its own.



Figure 134a: Bosnian parcel card, Sarajevo, 2 September 1919, to Ruma. Mixed franking with Bosnian 10K, 1919 series.



Figure 134b: reverse of the above Bosnian parcel card

Further additions may follow as I find them. This area is wide and still full of surprises. I am sure, too, that other collectors are in possession of items that belong to this nice niche of general Slovenian "Chainbreaker" collection

Postage due stamps used in time of turmoil and building a nation, SHS 1918-1921

by Henk Buitenkamp, AEP

I will show in a number of episodes in which situations postage due stamps have to be used and how the postal officers create solutions if there is a lack of postage due stamps or regular stamps. I divide for that the text in two parts:
*part I -- the uses of postage due stamps
*part II -- postage due stamps used for regular frankings

Part I. For what purposes postage due stamps must be used.
1.Official mail franked afterwards
2.Private freedom of prepayment
3.Postal cheques
4.Not/partial franked mail
5.Parcel cards
6.Letters declared value
7.Letters to be called for
8.Delivery post office orders at home
9.Official prepaid letter

Part II. Postage due stamps used for regular frankings
1.With indication FRANCO
2.Without any indication

In Part I. There are three possibilities for franking:
*with official used postage due stamps
*with emergency postage due stamps
*with regular stamps without indication PORTO

In the period 1918-1921 a lot of postage due stamps are in use:
=Slovenia --cipher issue of 18-3-1919 and 10-12-1919
--with Dinar/Para + PORTO surcharged regular stamps issued 5-7-1920→valid until 2-11-1921 (using after that date is known) See: Circ.6321 dd.22-10-1921.
=Croatia --surcharged postage due stamps of Hungary issue 1918
=Bosnia-Herzegovina --surcharged postage due stamps of Bosnia issued 13-12-1918
Not only the regional issues are used. The old postage due stamps of the Habsburg empire are used too.
=Austria --issues 1-10-1916//31-10-1916 and 4-1917
=Hungary --issue 1915/1918
=Bosnia --issues 1-12-1904; 30-10-1916 and 10-7-1918
All the regional postage due issues (with exception of the second Slovenian issue) are valid/ used until 15-4-1921. The Para/Dinar issue of Slovenia is used in all the regions with exception of Serbia/Montenegro.
At last there are issued 9-4-1921 national postage due stamps.

For a good understanding of the use of postage due stamps the tariffs must be known. I shall give for every chapter the necessary rates.

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will be holding a meeting at

Autumn Stampex

Saturday 14th September 2019

(Room F - 10:00 to 12:00)

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