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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

Membership

From 1 January 2025, YSG will no longer have formal membership and no subscriptions will be paid. Nick Coverdale will continue to produce Jugopošta on a quarterly basis as an electronic journal and this will be sent free of charge to anyone who requests it and provides their name and email address to the Editor. Therefore, should you wish to be added to the list to receive Jugopošta, please get in touch (editor@yugosg.org). Of course, as always, Jugopošta will continue to function only if readers and others are prepared to submit articles.

Eventually (timescale not specified at the moment), all editions of Jugopošta will be freely available in a public archive. In the meantime, some editions of Jugopošta from 101 onwards will be made freely available on the **yugosg.org** website and sales of 1 – 100 and monographs will continue to be on offer, with any money received going to a philatelic charity.

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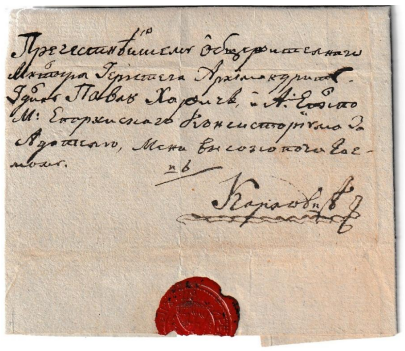
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No 157 March 2026

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Contents

	Page
From the Editor	4
Turkish post in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Boštjan Petauer	5
Unstamped mail of Serbia till 1870 by Henk Buitenkamp	16
The postal stationery of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia with an error by Milan Radovanović	24
The UPU return labels of Yugoslavia by Gregg Redner	26
Publications	53



From the Editor

This edition of Jugopošta is a bumper edition of 53 pages. As he notes in his article on Turkish post in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this is Boštjan Petauer's 27th article in this journal on the philately of Bosnia and Herzegovina, making him one of our most prolific contributors. Boštjan has covered all the relevant stamp issues together with the postal history. I thank Boštjan for all his hard work and hope that we will see even more from him.

In this edition we also have articles from Henk Buitenkamp, Gregg Redner and Milan Radovanović. The article by Henk enlarges on some of the issues that I raised in my article in Jugopošta 156 on Serbian pre-stamp postal history in the 1820s to 1847 period. Gregg Redner has provided a comprehensive article on the evolution of Yugoslav return labels, a subject which has only been touched on briefly in Jugopošta. The brief article by Milan discusses a printing error on a Yugoslav postcard.

When I compile each edition of Jugopošta, as far as possible I edit it into the 'house style' of font and its size, paragraph and headings layout etc. When Jugopošta was a printed journal I did this pretty rigidly and also sought, for instance, to minimise gaps between articles and after figures – using more pages than necessary costs more money to print. You may have noticed that I am more relaxed about this now that Jugopošta is electronic only. I have, for instance, left Gregg Redner's article in its original form as sent to me as it already looked good on the page.

I am grateful to readers for providing me with articles for this edition. At the time of issuing the last edition I had no articles to hand and then received a number of contributions. I have actually held back two articles for the next edition but still need more so please keep contributing.

Turkish Post in Bosnia and Herzegovina

by Boštjan Petauer FRPSL

In our last issue we discussed the post offices that operated in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 19th century, until the Austro-Hungarian occupation in 1878. At that time, we did not discuss the official Turkish post office, which is the subject of this article.

In the 12th century, Ottoman tribes, led by Gazi Osman Beg, arrived in the region now known as Anatolia. There, they encountered the Seljuk tribe. The two peoples soon mixed and embraced Islam, marking the beginning of the Ottoman Empire.

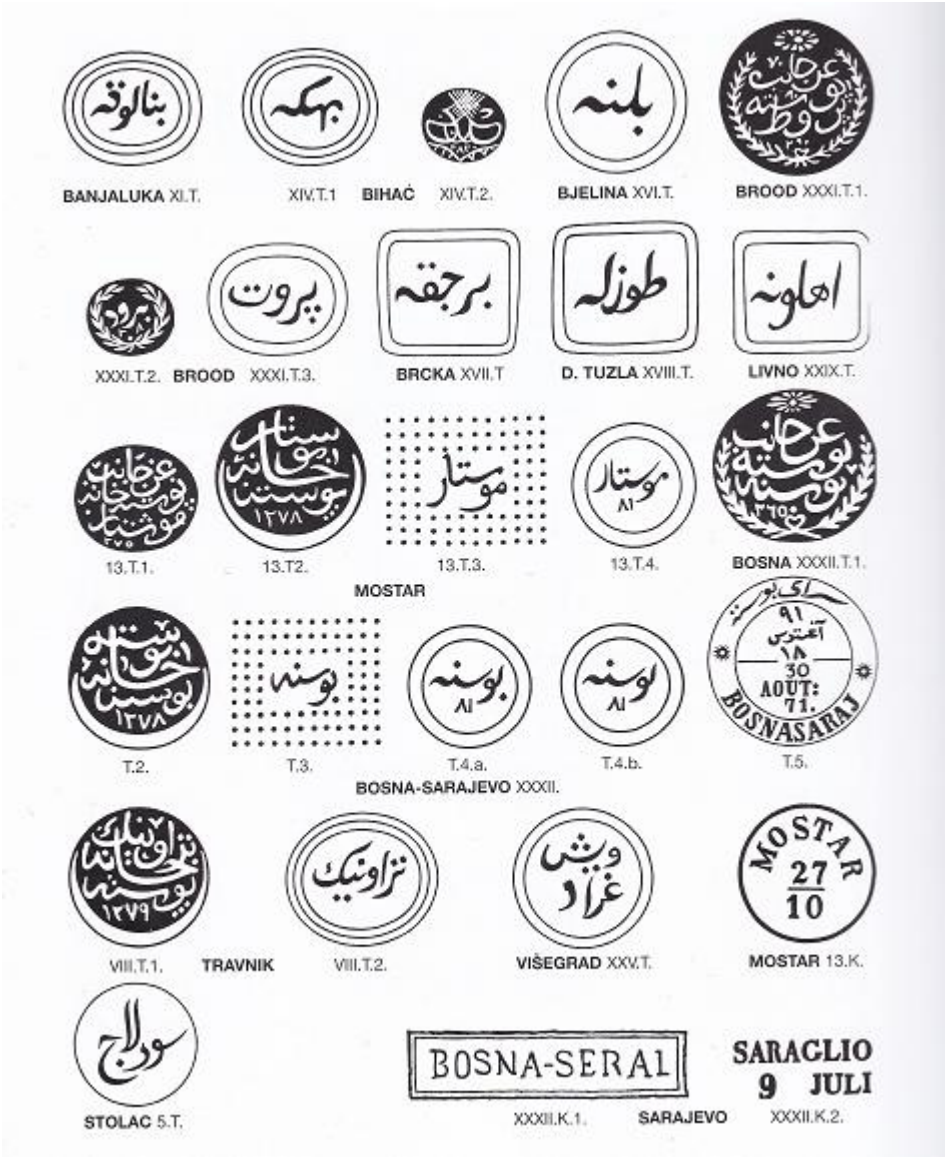
As early as the beginning of the 12th century, the Seljuk tribe organized a postal service using mail, which was intended only for the transfer of official and military mail, but later it could also be used by important people and merchants. The Ottoman Empire expanded rapidly by conquering territories in the Balkans and around the Black Sea. On May 29, 1453, Constantinople fell, which also meant the end of the Byzantine Empire At that time, the Turks also moved the capital of their country from Edirne to Istanbul, as the place is still called today.

The very rapid growth of the Turkish Empire also required the reorganization of the postal service. During the reign of Mehmet II the Conqueror (1451-1481), the so-called "Tatar" mail was introduced. The name comes from the tribe of the same name, who were known for their ability to ride long distances without stopping and for the fast horses they had. At first, they could only carry official and military mail, but later they were allowed to carry private mail and keep the income they earned from it. In the following periods, the Turks improved their postal service even further.

In Bosnia, however, things were different. Although the aforementioned Mehmet II had already conquered the country in 1463, at the time he reorganized the post office in Turkey, he apparently had no ear for anything similar in Bosnia. Thus, the Turkish post office in Bosnia was only established in 1840, and it only began operating several years later (the data differ slightly between sources). So, they were in no great hurry.

The first post office was opened by the Turkish post office in (Bosanski) Brod in 1845. Offices followed in Sarajevo (1849), Mostar (the same year), then in Banja Luka, Livno, Bihać, Višegrad, Brčko, Travnik, Tuzla and Bjelina, and presumably also in Gacko, Stolac and Zenica. Not everything was well organized, as conditions were quite chaotic in many places.

The mail was carried by the Tatars, whom we mentioned at the beginning of this article. They did not have a fixed salary, but were paid according to the work done. The local authorities had to provide them with fresh horses, and in extreme cases, they could also confiscate horses. Postage depended on the weight of the letter and the distance; postage based on distance was only abolished in 1875. Details can be found in professional literature.



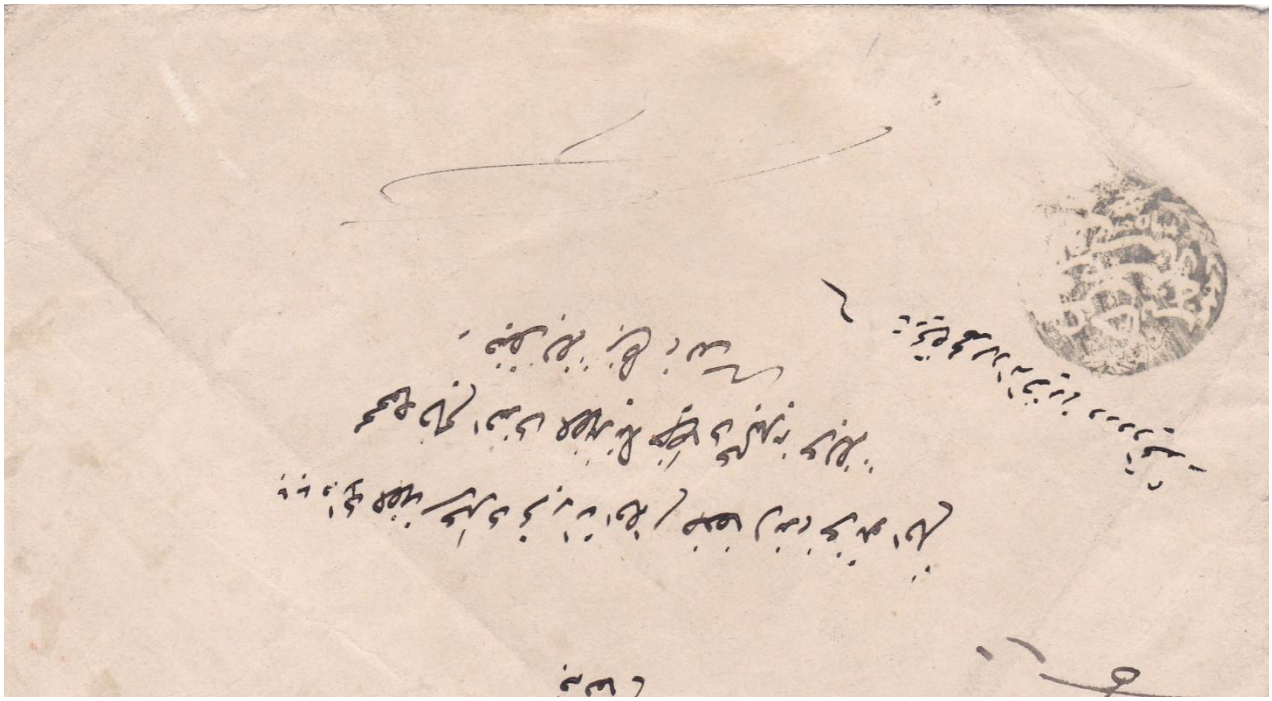
Turkish postal cancellations in Bosnia. Some were used only in the pre-philatelic period, others are known only later. (Pongratz - Lippit)

Turkish Post in Bosnia can be divided into several periods and types of shipments, namely:

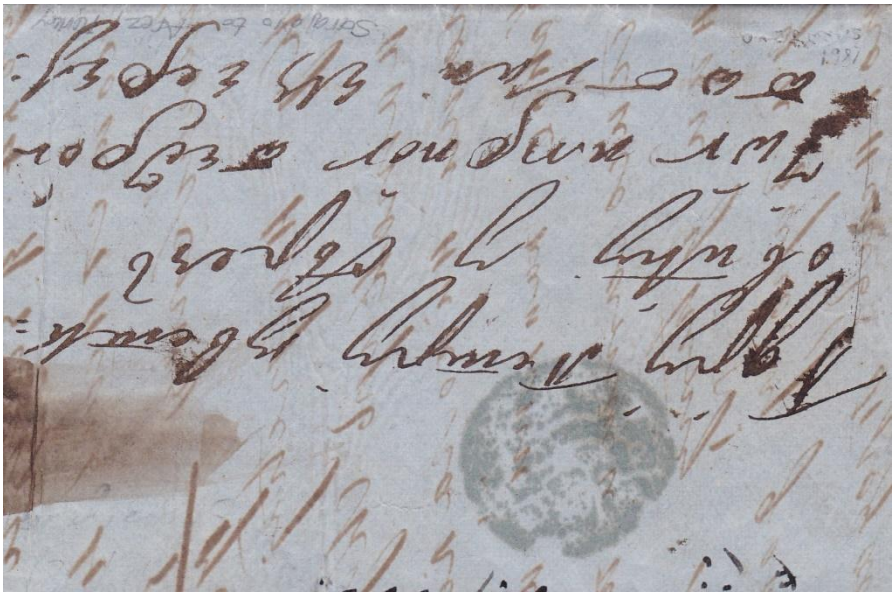
- Letters within Bosnia or the Ottoman Empire that were uncancelled or franked with stamps after 1863
- Letters from Bosnia to Austria, franked to the border with Austria with Turkish stamps, or before 1863 with a negative postmark, and for the journey through Austria with regular Austrian stamps (as we will see in the examples, this was not always the case),
- Letters from Austria to Bosnia, franked with Austrian stamps and cancelled at the place of sending and in Bosnia, franked with Turkish stamps and cancelled at the place of incoming mail and
- The so-called "Tatar" letters, which were carried by the Tatars between the sending and receiving post offices, contained a list of the letters they were carrying. So, this is not about the letters themselves, but only their list.

We will look at each of the aforementioned categories using practical examples.

Letters within Bosnia or the Ottoman Empire that were uncancelled or franked with stamps after 1863



Letter from Sarajevo sent to Istanbul with a negative Sarajevo cancel



Letter sent on February 28, 1861 from Sarajevo to Seres (Greece with a green negative postmark of Sarajevo (this colour was supposedly used for registered letters, but further research is needed in this regard). The address is written in three languages - Turkish, Serbian, Greek)

The first (and some later) Turkish stamps feature the Sultan's seal, which varies from ruler to ruler. The 1863 issue features the seal (tughra) of Sultan Abdulaziz (1830–1876), who reigned from 1861 to 1876.



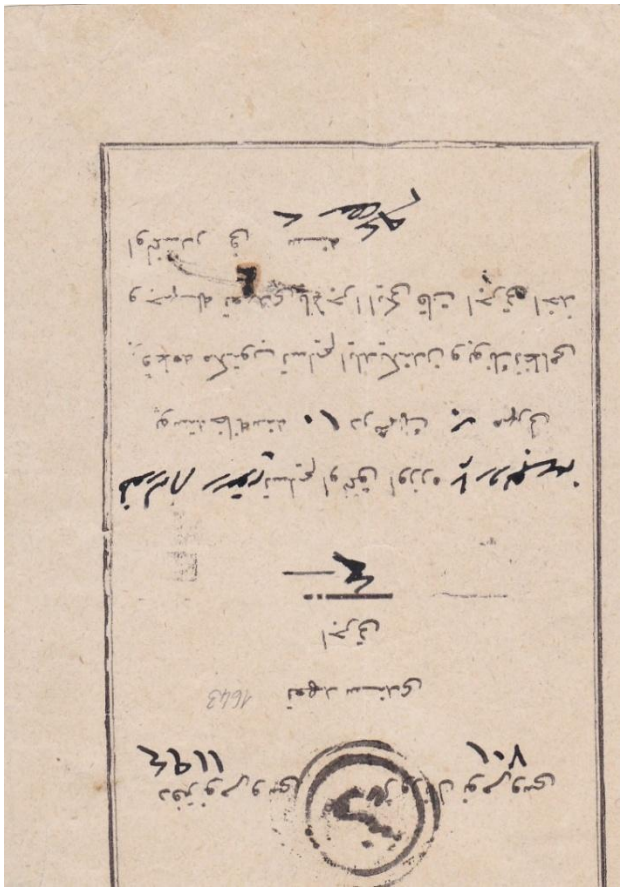
Picture of a Registered Letter sent on December 25, 1864 from Sarajevo to Brod, franked with two stamps for 20 para (third printing of the first edition from 1863) with a dotted Sarajevo postmark (T3 in the stamp image above). Only a few of these cancels are known and all are poorly visible. The postage for the letter was 20 para, and the registered mail was half of that. Since the face value of the smallest stamp in the series was 20 para, two are affixed here. At the top left is the incoming postmark of Bosanski Brod.



Letter from 1864 from Deralia (Istanbul) to Saray Bosna (Sarajevo), franked with three 2- kurus stamps of the first printing from 1863 and one 1- kurus stamp, third printing. All stamps are cancelled with the dotted Istanbul stamp, mixed franking between the 1st and 3rd printings (there were 4 printings in total, note BP) (Basaran)



Letter sent in 1873 from Sarajevo to Brod with stamps for 1 piaster (yellow) and 2 piastre (brick) of the Duloz type from 1868. In the upper right corner there is a rare use of the stamp Bosna-Saraj – Saraj (T5) -Bosna, ex Passer (Adolf Passer was a well-known student of Turkish and also Bosnian stamps, lecturer and author. He lectured in 1938 about the first Turkish stamps at The Royal Philatelic Society in London)



Certificate of delivery of a registered letter sent from Sarajevo to Tuzla, Turkish double-circle stamp Bosna 81 (T4a)

Letters from Bosnia to Austria, franked to the border with Austria with Turkish stamps, or before 1863 with a negative postmark, and for the journey through Austria with regular Austrian stamps



Letter, dated 20 February 1864, sent from Sarajevo to Trieste via Bosanski Brod, franked with a horizontal pair of stamps for 20 pairs, second printing, cancelled with a dotted cancel as well as with the Brod cancel at the top right. Round transit cancel Sissek Banhof (Sisek Kolodvor) and red rectangular Trieste return stamp on the back Basaran). **Only very few examples are known from the time of stamps with the Tughra motif sent from the Turkish Empire abroad. Interestingly, the letter did not have to be affixed with Austrian stamps, which was the practice for Turkish letters abroad until July 1, 1875, when Turkey also became a member of the Universal Postal Union.**

Some letters were delivered directly to the Austrian border post office; their origin from Bosnia can only be determined from their contents. Two examples are shown below.



Letter from Brčko to Pest via Vinkovci and franked with the first Austrian stamp from 1850. Transit stamp of Esseg (Osijek) and incoming stamp of Pest (today Budapest) on the back.



Letter from Mostar, sent via Metković in Dalmatia to Trieste. Trieste arrival cancel on the back



Letter from Sarajevo to Vienna, Sarajevo negative cancel next to the stamp, franked with the Austrian issue of 1850 in Slavonski Brod. The black cancel on the left is the cancel of the disinfection office in Slavonski Brod (letters were disinfected at that time due to the possible occurrence of diseases, e.g. cholera). Transit cancel Agram (Zagreb) and incoming cancel Vienna. (Weber)



Letter from Sarajevo to Trieste, with a negative Sarajevo cancel, franked with an Austrian 15 kreuzer stamp of the 2nd edition. The stamp is crossed out with the word "Franco"", in the same font as the letter, which means that the stamp was already affixed to the letter in Sarajevo. Transit stamp Agram (Zagreb) and incoming stamp Trieste. (Weber)

Letters from Austria to Bosnia, franked with Austrian stamps and cancelled in the sending area and in Bosnia, additionally franked with Turkish stamps and cancelled in the place of incoming mail

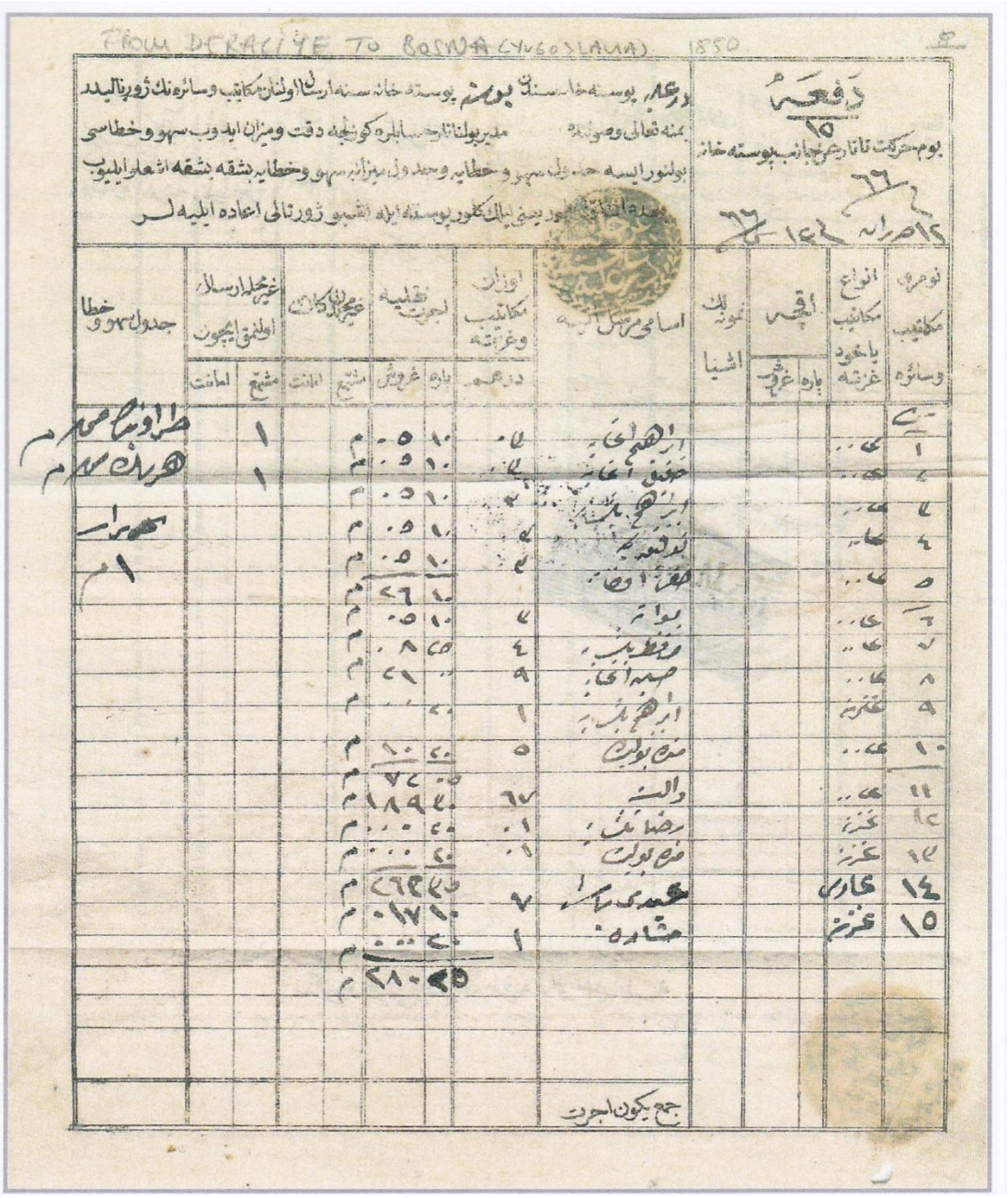


(Reduced) Letter from Trieste to Sarajevo from 1864, franked with 15 kreuzers (10 and 5) and sent by Austrian post to Slavonski Brod. In Bosanski Brod, the letter was taken over by the Turkish post and franked in Sarajevo with a postage stamp for 1 gruz, issued in 1863 and cancelled with a dotted postmark (Weber)



Letter from Trieste to Bihać , franked with a 5 kreuzer stamp issued in 1867, franked in Bosnia with stamps for 1 grš and 20 para and cancelled with two oval Bihać stamps (T1) (Weber)

The so-called "Tatar" letters carried by Tatars between the sending and receiving post offices



Tatar letter from Istanbul to Sarajevo from 1850. Contains a list of 15 letters that were carried on this route. Above is the departure postmark Deraliye (Istanbul), below is the postmark Bosna (Sarajevo) (Weber)

With this article, we conclude the philatelic treatment of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since then, in 27 articles, we have discussed all issues of Austrian stamps from 1879 to 1918 (regular, commemorative, postage), all postal stationery, field post 1914-1918, and postal history from the beginning of the 19th century up to and including the Austro-Hungarian occupation of the aforementioned in 1878.

We hope that we have also acquired some stamp collectors in this field, since at least the cancelled stamps are still within the reach of the average collector's pocket. In addition, it is a closed area

and we do not need to deal with new issues, where we can occasionally receive unpleasant surprises (small editions, high denominations, etc.).

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7. Brandt, O and Ceylan S. Premieres Marques Postcards Philateliques de la Turquie, Pulhan Matbaasi , Istanbul 1963
8. Private collection (except where otherwise noted)

Unstamped mail of SERBIA till 1870

by Henk Buitenkamp EAP, NAF

I have read the article of Nick Coverdale with great interest for I have an exhibition collection of post in Serbia till 1870 (already gold by multilateral exhibition). I think I can give some information about this subject. In my collection I start, like Nick, with the post before 1840.

For good understanding I start with some **historical information.**

In 1521 Beograd was conquered by the Turks. The war of 1714-1718 between Austria and Turkey was won by Austria and with the Peace of Passarowitz (21-7-1718) Austria got Beograd and surroundings. The next war between these countries (1737-1739) was won by Turkey and Beograd and surroundings went back to Turkey by the Peace of Beograd (18-9-1739).

Now Serbia was a vassal state in the Ottoman Empire and in the whole nineteenth century it tried to become more independent. There came more and more national feelings and linguistic work is an expression of it. The Turkish/Arabic language was replaced by the Serbian language in Cyrillic in which we find the Russian influence.

Austria tried to get more influence in Serbia and announced the opening of a post office in Beograd. Michael Obrenović did not like that and in 1840 opened two post offices: Beograd and Kragujevac. The opening of the Austrian office followed then on August 1,1841, but before that date Austria already had some postal service in Serbia.

Mail before 25-5-1840

In 1739 Beograd and surroundings became again a part of the Ottoman Empire. All the letters and documents of the authorities are written in Turkish/Arabic. The name of Beograd was than "almadinat albayada".

As already written: the Serbian authorities wished to replace the Turkish/Arabic language by a Serbian language in Cyrillic. In Figure 2 is shown one of the oldest recorded letters in the Slaveno-Srpski language.



Figure 1: from BEOGRAD 1. Muharren 1183 = 7-5-1769 from Komanrinaš. The rectangular seal above right is of the Judicial District of Beograd. Signed three times - see at the bottom - seal at the bottom right is of "el-Hac Ömer Ahmed", the register officer of Beograd. I do not know of an older item from the authorities in Turkish/Arabic

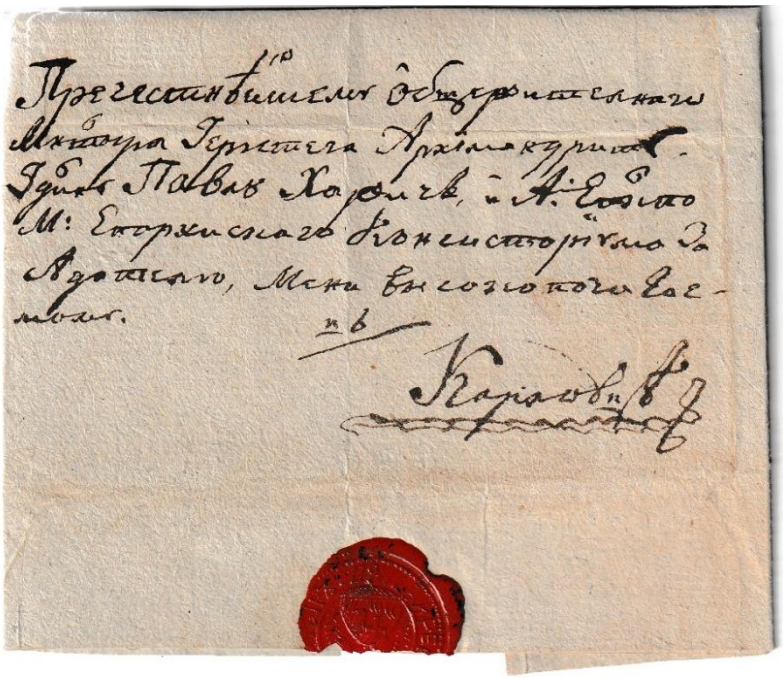


Figure 2: letter from a monastery in Serbia 21-8-1811 to Karlovci. The letter was transported by a private person (a monk?).

Until 2-11-1840 the Tartars transported only official letters in and through Serbia. Nick shows 3 items on pages 19, 20, and 21 in Jugopošta 156.

The only possibility to transport private letters was by private couriers. Moreover, there are only a few private letters known from this period; only 5% of the inhabitants could read and write and these were nearly all officials.

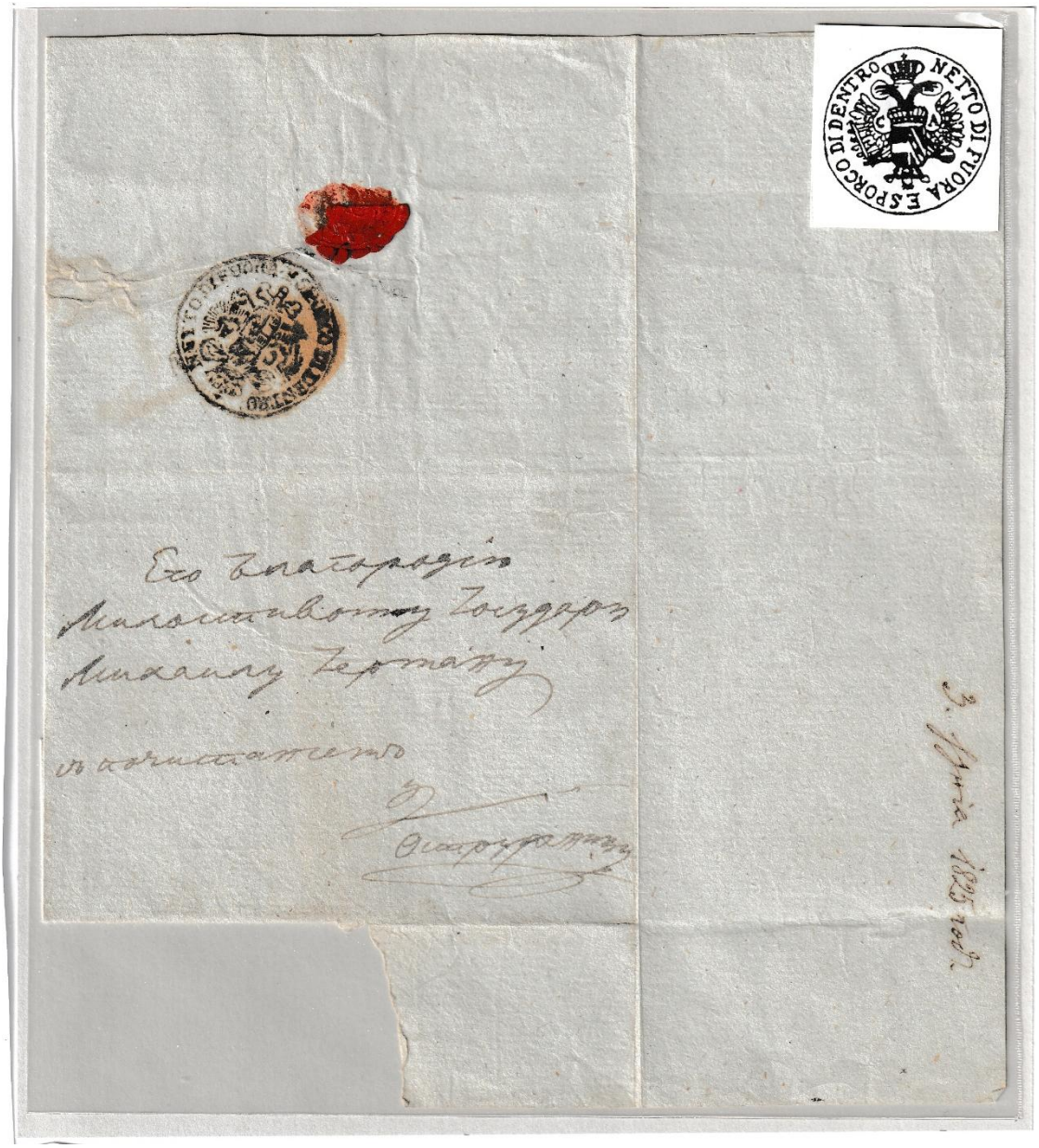


Figure 3: private letter sent from BEOGRAD 3-6-1825 (date is written by sender) to Ostražnica. Disinfected in Semlin. Private letters from this period are mainly from business people and are very rare.



Figure 4: official letter from Караншина Рачанкога Рапошъ (= Karantina Rača Report) 23-11-1837 by inland mail sent to the National Assembly in Kragujevac.

In Kardosch it is written that in 1828 the Austrian post was sent by Tartars, but in 1825 letters were already being sent in this way. In Figure 5 I show the oldest known evidence (until now) of mail by an Austrian organisation in Serbia. This organisation transported only Austrian letters.

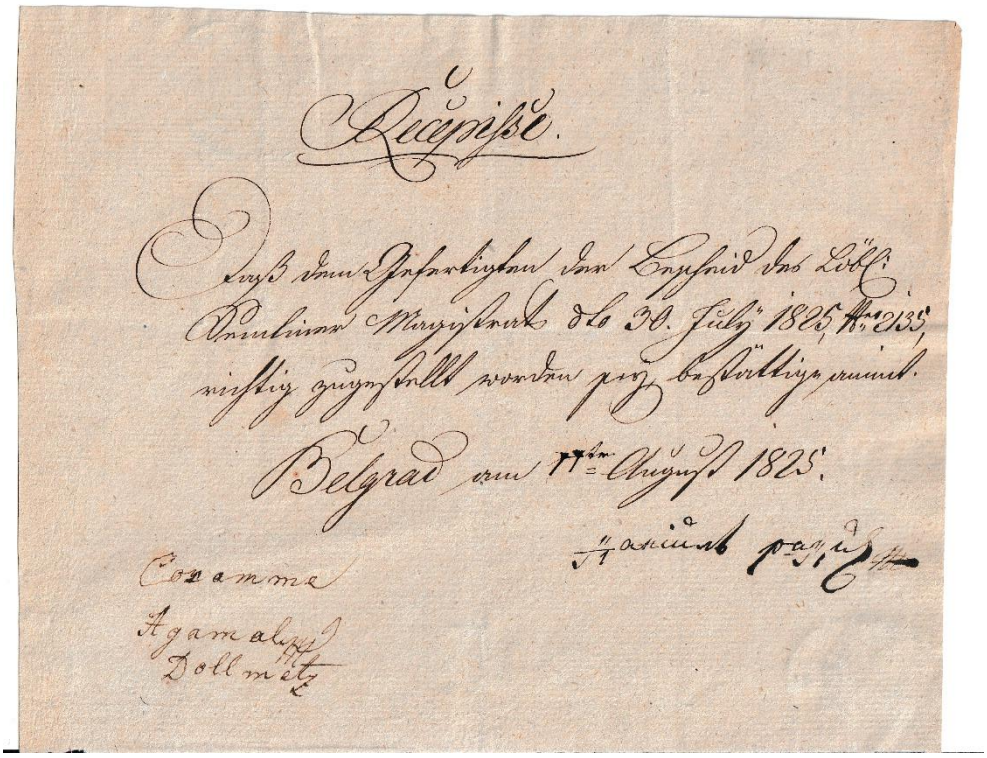


Figure 5: the letter went from SEMLIN 30-7-1825 to the Austrian organisation in Beograd. There the Recepisse was made. Then the letter was given to the Tartar who transported the letter to the address. After delivering the letter the Tartar had to sign (= Coramme) the Recepisse. The Recepisse went back to the Austrian organisation in Beograd, which had to sign too. After that the Recepisse was sent back to Semlin.

<u>Mail sent between 25-5-1840 and 15-10-1843</u>

The tariffs: *from 25-5-1840 till 24-9-1840 all mail was free

*from 24-9-1840 - official mail was free; only extra services must be paid

-private mail - smaller than 1 sheet paper 20 Para

-registration not possible

-money letters not possible

Nick Coverdale shows a letter with the handstamp POŽAREVAC and writes: ‘there is also a handstamp with a flourish underneath’ (see Figure 6).

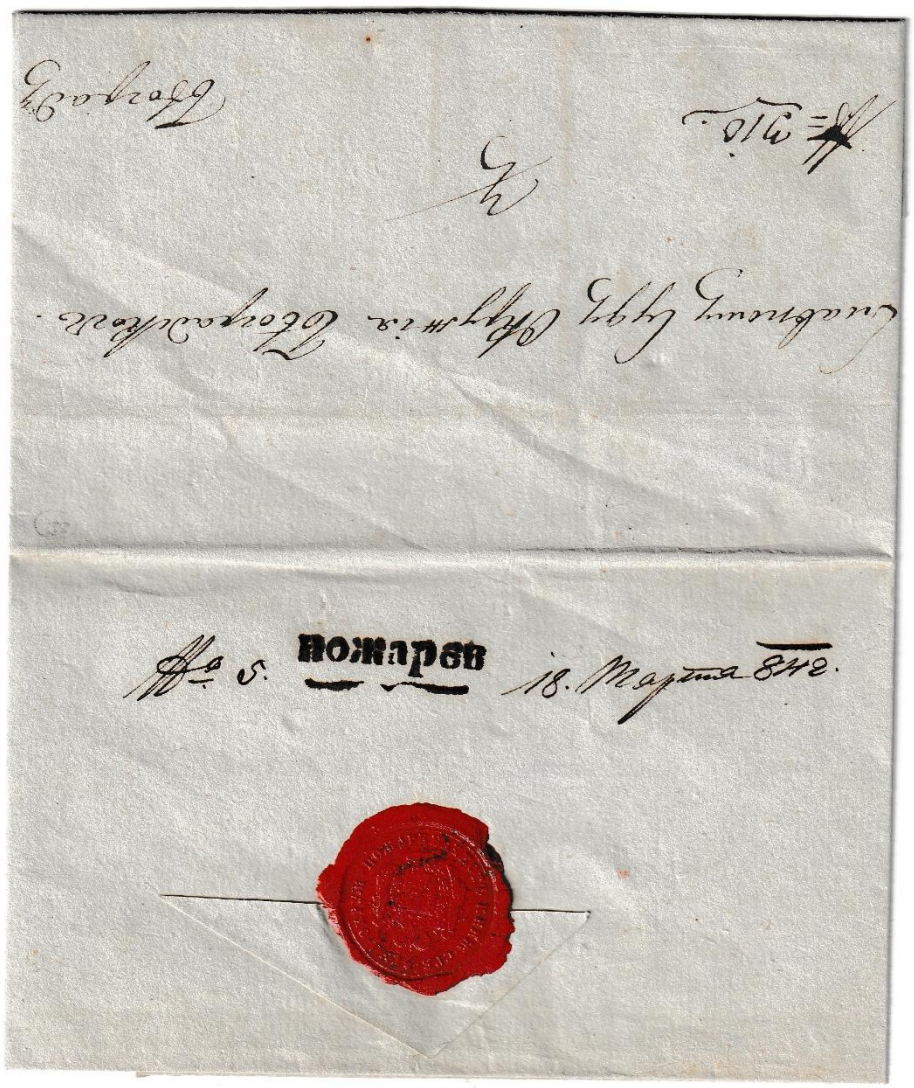


Figure 6: POŽAREVAC 18-3-1842 to Beograd. Handstamp is locally produced. Route: Požarevac - Smederevo - Grocka - Beograd.

The First Post Act

The First Post Act came into operation 15-10-1843.

It was now possible: *to send letters registered

*to send money in a letter; the letter had to be presented open

*official letters were free, but extra services had to be paid

*to send letters paid or unpaid

weight in drama		porto in groša		value in groša		to pay in Para		
<3	|	1	||	<100	| gold	10	| silver	20
3-4½	|	1½	||	100-200	|	20	|	40
4½-6	|	2	||	200-300	|	30	|	60
6-8	etc.	3	||	300-400	etc.	40	|	80

Figure 7: the tariffs in this period. The weight is always till the next level. So weight 3 drams is second level (porto 1½ Groša). Registration for a value letter is not compulsory. (See also Nick Coverdale's article page 29)

Sometimes the old handstamps stayed in use. The indication *N* was not to be used more.

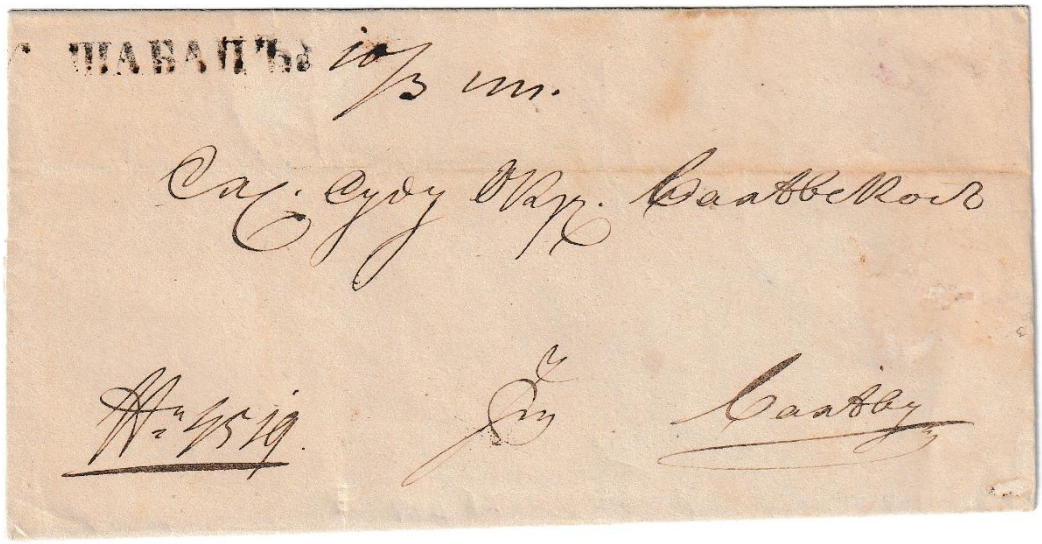


Figure 8: ŠABAC 10-3-1844 to Valjevo. Handstamp in use 1841 - 1854!!! The handstamp is so placed at the left side of the letter that the N is away. Post office opened 15-11-1843. Route: Šabac - Palež - Ub – Valjevo.

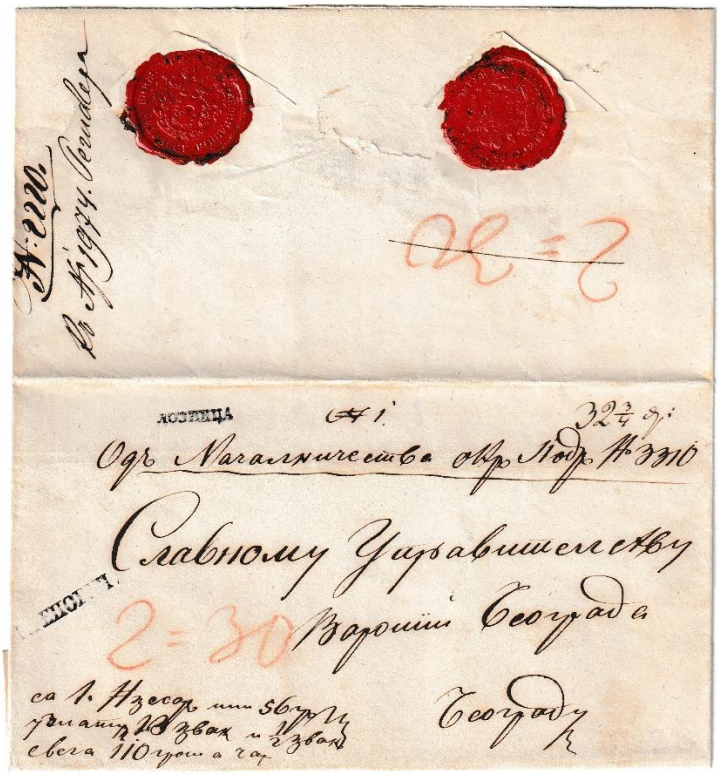


Figure 9: LOZNICA (inside date 5-9-1846) to Beograd. Handstamp used 1844-1864. Post office opened 15-11-1843. ПРЕПОРУЧ = registered. Weight 32¾ drams.

Paid 1 ducat = 56 Groša →10 Para

Silver money 54 Groša → 20 Para

Sub-total 30 Para

Registration 40 Para

Advice of delivery 40 Para

Total 110 Para (2.30 Groša)

In the first instance it was wrongly written on the rear; it had to be written on the front. Route: Loznica - Šabac - Palež - Beograd

Reaction

In his Figure 14 Nick Coverdale showed a letter from Gurgusovac and wrote that the name was later changed to Knjaževac. The name was changed on 20-12-1859, but there was a problem: the new handstamp was not available. The new handstamp arrived probably January, 2 or 3, 1860. The name of the place was written in the period between 20-12-1859 and 3-1-1860

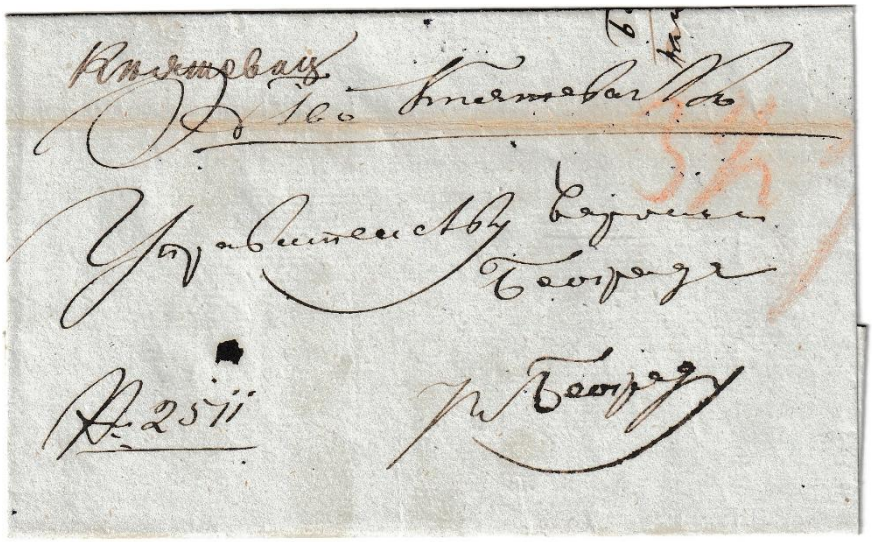


Figure 10: from KNJAŽEVAC 2-1-1860 (date inside letter) to Beograd. The name was written by the post officer.

The letter shown by Nick Coverdale is a value letter. Silver coins were transported to the value of 134 Gruša. Therefore 40 Para = 1 Gruš had to be paid. That was written on the letter by the post

officer. Payment was probably also made for registering and advice of delivery totalling 2 Groša. The number 172 is presumable a registration number. On the letter there is no indication of registering, but that was not unusual in Serbia. The date was written by the post officer.

The postal stationery of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia with an error

by Prof. Dr Milan Radovanović

At the beginning of the second half of the last century, postal stationeries of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia were issued in the languages of the peoples and nationalities. The first picture shows the Serbian version with the text "Dopisnica - Dopisnica" with a tariff of 1.5 dinars. (Figure 1).



Figure 1: postcard for domestic postal traffic with an added stamp of 0.50 dinars due to the tariff increase.

The same postcard was observed with an error: instead of the usual text of tariff "din 1.5 din", the card reads "d n 1.5 din", i.e. the letter "i" is missing. (Figure 2).

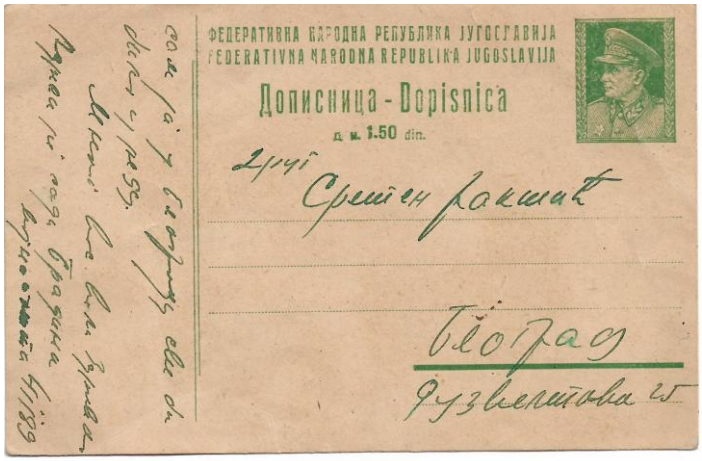


Figure 2 (reduced): a postcard of the same issue with the text of error "d n 1.5 din".

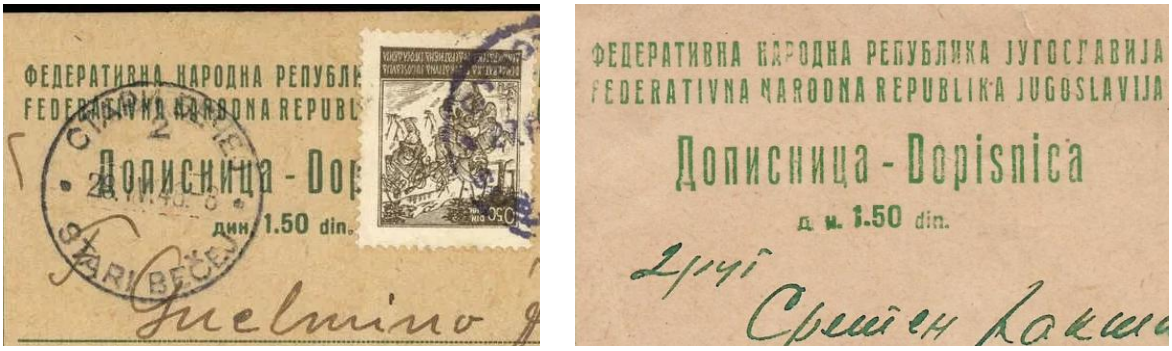


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows side-by-side images of normal text of franking and text of franking with the error.

The UPU Return Labels of Yugoslavia

Gregg Redner, PhD, FRPSC, FRPSL

UPU Return Labels and Eastern Europe

UPU Return Labels make for a fascinating collecting speciality. As we shall see, uniformity of application was far from consistent, and each European country adopted its own path forward. Some countries, like Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Belgium chose to use labels from the beginning and with few exceptions did not vary from this position until the mid-twentieth century, if at all. Other countries like England and France, began using labels when mandated, but quickly switched to handstamps once they realized that cutting and placing the unperforated labels required five-times the amount of time that striking a cover with a handstamp required.

The situation in Eastern Europe countries was not different. While countries such as Bulgaria and Romania began using labels almost immediately, countries such as Albania and Yugoslavia waiting much longer to adopt the practice – in the case of Albania waiting until the 1950s and in the case of Yugoslavia 1926.

In this article we will examine the evolution of the Postal Return Label as used in Yugoslavia from 1926 until the late 20C. The research presented in this article represents the first serious discussion of this topic and as such is groundbreaking.

The origins of the UPU's returned mail labels

The subject of postal auxiliary labels did not appear until the end of the nineteenth century when it was first raised in terms of returned mail. At the second General Postal Union Congress in Paris, from May 2 to June 4, 1878, thirty-eight countries and colonies gathered to ratify the Convention of Paris, which would change the name of the organization from the General Postal Union to the Universal Postal Union. At the meeting a minor discussion was conducted concerned with the growing international nature of the postal service. This small exchange expressed concern over the proper handling of mail that moves from the purview of one country's administration to another.

The subject of postal auxiliary labels did not appear until the end of the nineteenth century when it was first raised in terms of returned mail. The issue of properly and consistently identifying the reason for a piece of mail's return was first raised in connection with the Agreement of Paris. On April 1, 1887, the following clause took effect for members of the *L'union postale universal*:

> 'All letters and other items, which for one reason or another cannot be delivered to the Administration of a country of destination, must on the reverse, in French, explain the reason for non-delivery. This advice can be by means of a handstamp or by applying a sticker. If desired, a warning in the country's own language may be added.' (No. 10 in the GPU despatch of February 28, 1887).

Dispatch No. 10 suggested that the primary vehicle for marking returned mail would now be the handstamp, but that where handstamps were not available, a sticker could be used as well. However, the inference is clear, that manuscript markings were causing increasing difficulty because they were hard to read or were imprecise in terms of the

reasons given. It would be another four years before the decision to utilize postal labels for this purpose would be mandated.

At the 1891 U.P.U Conference, held in Vienna from May 20 to July 4, the Congress delegates restated the policy that postal items must be returned to the sender when they were not deliverable, and that the reason be clearly stated:

> "The correspondence that is undeliverable must be returned with the reason for deliverability stated."

A directive to this effect mandated that the use of the new labels on returned mail was to take effect on July 1, 1892, and would at first be applied only to international correspondence. The goal of the change was to transfer the responsibility for oversight to the frontier offices, which would be responsible for checking to making sure all proper protocols had been followed when declaring a letter undeliverable. This included checking to see that the proper address had been tried, and whether the mail in question could or should have been forwarded. The labels were designed to confirm that proper protocols had been followed.

Yugoslavia and its Postal System

The country of Yugoslavia existed from 1918 to 1992. It came into existence following World War I and was called 'The Kingdom of, Slovenes, Croats and Serbs'. Its creation constituted the first political union of South Slavic peoples after over a century of Ottoman and Hapsburg rule. The name of the country was official changed to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on October 3, 1929.

Prior to the formation of 'The Kingdom' in 1918, each of the constituent territories had their own postal systems. Each territorial post office was managed by the country which occupied that area, and the labels used were those of the occupying country, as was the case with Austria in Figure 1 below. The formation of the 'new' Kingdom in 1918 explains the reason for its non-use of UPU style 'Postal Return Labels' until 1926. The decision to adopt the practice may perhaps result from a desire to have the newly formed Yugoslav Postal System appear the modern equivalent of its neighbours Austria, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslav Postal Labels: The basics

Yugoslav postal labels are remarkably uniform in their appearance throughout their use. All labels through the 1970s are imperforate and bilingual. With the exception of the *Adresse insuffisante* and some *Inconnu* labels – which makes use of the Cyrillic alphabet intermittently – the remaining labels all use the Roman alphabet. In all cases the Serbo-Croatian language appears at the top of the label, with the French language at the bottom. All labels are bilingual with red borders and text that vary in thickness. The paper is beige for the earlier issues and white for the later ones. The earliest labels we have come across are from 1926. In this chapter, we will only be considering the labels that were used after the formation of the unified country in 1918. There are no printing records available in the Zagreb Postal Museum, nor are there any indications for dates the labels were issued. They were most likely printed in several locations which makes precise dating impossible. With this in mind, we have chosen to list the labels by the cancel dates found on the covers.

As more labels are discovered it will be possible to increase the range of dates for each label.

The table below, lists the labels which have been issued in the series.

French	**Yugoslav**	**English**
Adresse insuffisante	*Adresa nedovoljna*	Insufficient address
Parti	*Otputovao*	Departed, left no address
Inconnu	*Nepoznat*	Unknown
Décédé	*Umro*	Deceased
Refusé	*Ne prima*	Refused
Non reclamé	*Nije trazio*	Unclaimed
N'existe plus	*Ne postoji vise*	Not at address

The various labels

The charts below will give information on the individual labels printed by the Yugoslavian Postal Authority. The individual labels in each series where not issued together, nor was there any general uniformity in the manner in which they were printed. As such there is great deal of variety with the corpus of labels, a fact which has made their study confusing. The following is the first comprehensive test to survey the labels in their entirety and identify them by date of use.

1. *Adresse insuffisante/ Adresa nedovoljna*

Print Year	**Yugoslav** / **French**				**Paper**	**Notes**
	Alphabet	Font	Capitalization	Punctuation	Colour	
1931	Roman	S	Mixed	Period on upper line	Ivory	
1956	Roman	SS S	Mixed	None	White	Discovery copy. Previously unknown.
1960	Roman	S	Mixed	None	White	
1966	Roman	S	Mixed	None	White	



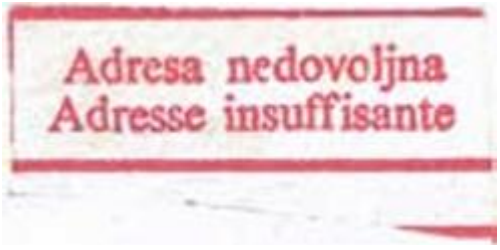
1931 – *Adresse insuffisante/*
Adresa nedovoljna
This very rare label is extremely difficult to find on cover.



1956 – *Adresse insuffisante/*
Adresa nedovoljna
Discover Copy. This label was previously unrecorded.
May have been used as late as 1960.



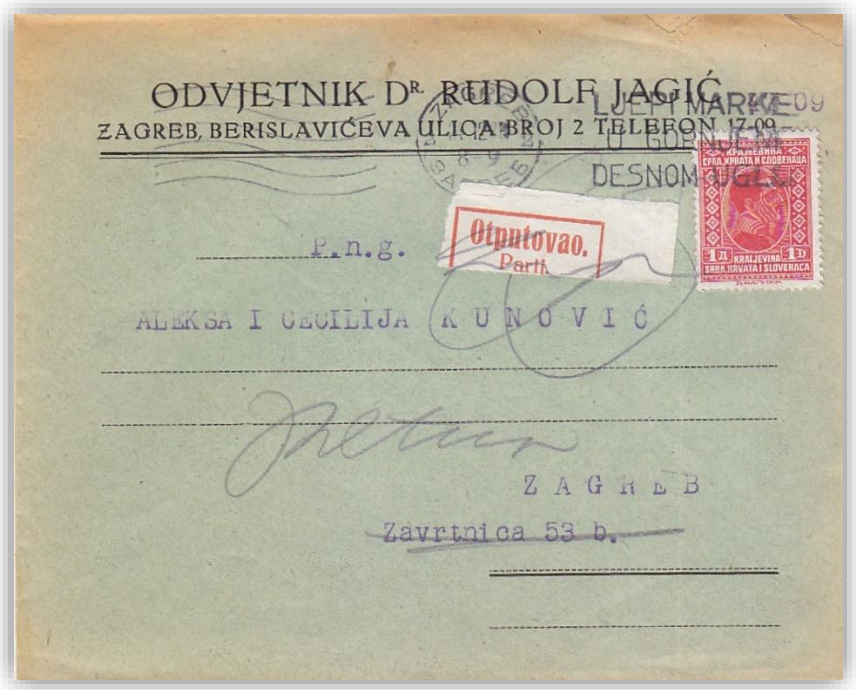
1960 – *Adresse insuffisante/*
Adresa nedovoljna



1966 – *Adresse insuffisante/*
Adresa nedovoljna

2. *Parti / Otputovao*

Print Year	Yugoslav French				Paper	Notes
	Alphabet	Font	Capitalization	Punctuation	Colour	
1929-52	Roman	S	Mixed	Period on both lines	White	Previously unknown used in 1926.
1931	Roman	S	Capitals Mixed	Periods on both lines	Ivory	
1952	Cyrillic	S	Capitals	None	Ivory	Previously unknown
	Roman	S	Mixed			
1957	Cyrillic	SS	Mixed	Periods on both lines	Ivory	Previously unknown
	Roman	S				
1958	Roman	S	Mixed	None	Ivory	
1966	Roman	S	Mixed	None	White	New EKU



1929 - *Parti / Otputovao* label, previously thought used in Yugoslavia from 1929-52. This label, on a cover from 1926 is the earliest known usage.



1929 - *Parti / Otputovao*



1952 - *Parti / Otputovao*



1957 - *Parti / Otputovao*



1958 - *Parti / Otputovao*

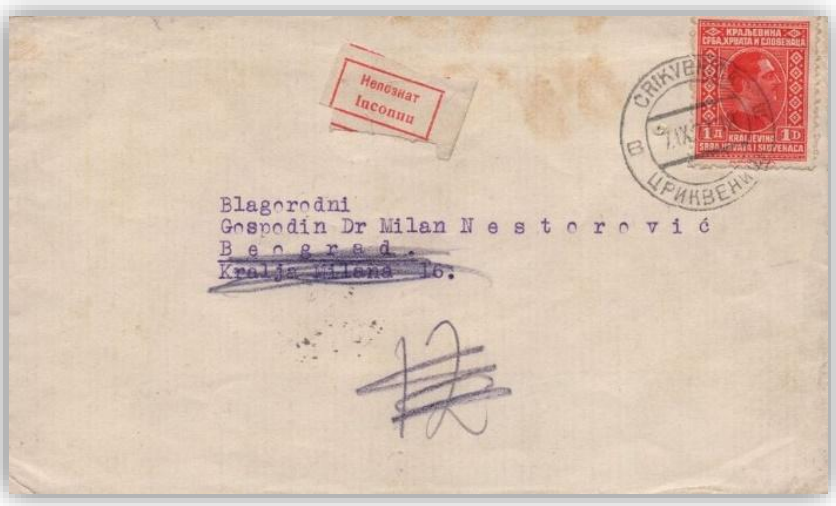


1966 - *Parti / Otputovao*.
This is the earliest known use of this label.

3. *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*

Print Year	Yugoslav / French				Paper	Notes
	Alphabet	Font	Capitalization	Punctuation	Colour	
*1926	Cyrillic	SS		None	White	
	Roman	S	Mixed			
1928-1950	Roman	S	Mixed	Periods on both lines	Ivory	
1934	Cyrillic	S		None	Ivory	
	Roman	S	Mixed			
1940	Cyrillic	SS		Periods on both lines	Ivory	
	Roman	SS	Mixed			
1956	Roman	S	Mixed	None	Ivory	There are two distinct colours of ink used for the printing of this label.
1958	Roman	S	Mixed	None	White	
1977	Roman	SS	Mixed	None	White	
		S				
1988	Roman	SS	Mixed	None	White	This is the first self-stick label
		S				

*1926 – The earliest label we have seen in the UPU return label series. It is an example of a label which uses the Cyrillic alphabet, rather than the Roman. Both languages have the first letter capitalised, with the Yugoslav language printed in sans-serif font and the French in serif. There is no punctuation.



1926 - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



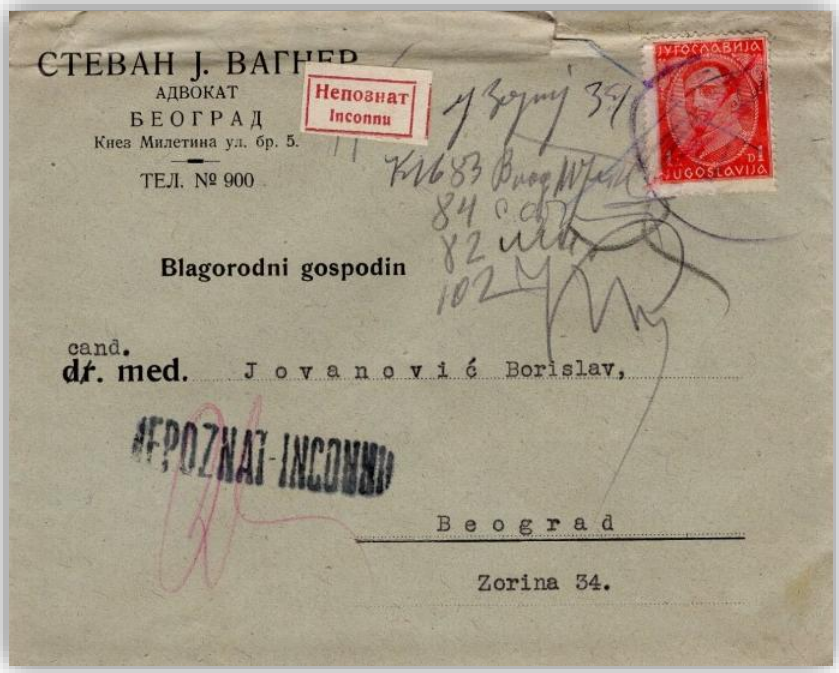
1928-1950 - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



1934 - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



1940-1956 - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



1940A - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



1940B - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



1956A - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



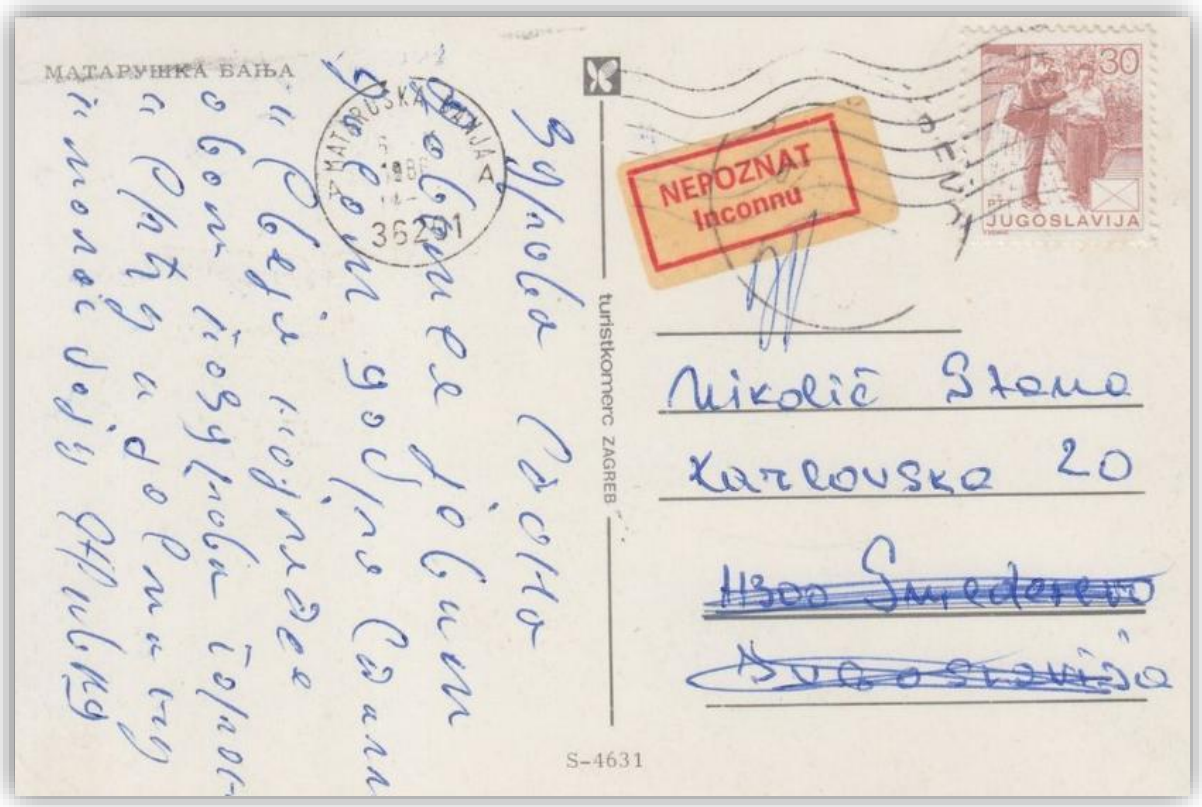
1956B - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



1958 - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



1977 - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*



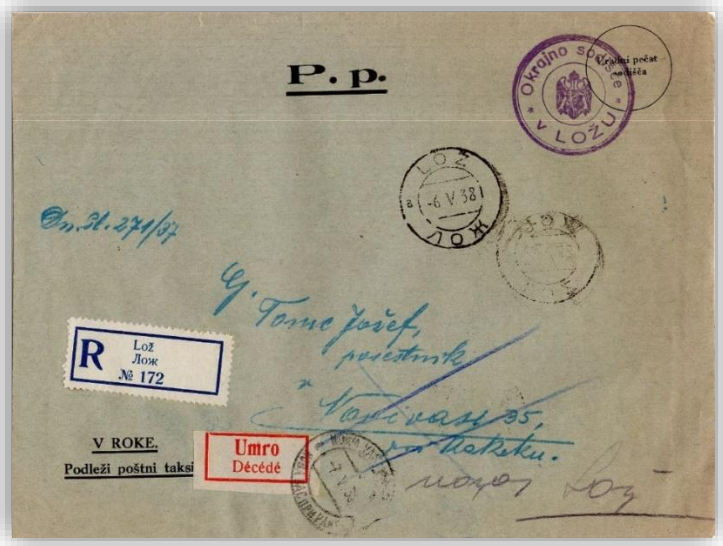
1988 - *Inconnu/ Nepoznat*

4. *Décédé / Umro*

Print Year	Yugoslav French				Paper	Notes
	Alphabet	Font	Capitalization	Punctuation	Colour	
1935	Roman	S	Mixed	Periods on both lines	White	Previously unknown
1938	Roman	S	Mixed	None	Ivory	
1945	Roman	SS	Mixed	Period	Ivory	
		S		None		
1965	Roman	S	Mixed	None	Ivory	*Umro* is spelled as *Umrl* which is Slovenian.



1935 – *Décédé / Umro*
Previously unknown label
Discovery copy.



1935 – *Décédé / Umro*



1945 – *Décédé / Umro*
Because it was produced at the end of World War II and was in short supply, this label is very difficult to find used on cover.



1965 – *Décédé / Umro*
On this label, the word *Umro* is spelled as *Umrl* which is the Slovenian spelling. As such, it is possible that this label was printed for use in Slovenia.

5. Refusé / Ne prima

Print Year	Yugoslav French				Paper	Notes
	Alphabet	Font	Capitalization	Punctuation	Colour	
1928	Roman	S	Mixed	Periods on both lines	Ivory	
1934	Roman	S	Mixed	None	Ivory	
1936	Roman	S	Mixed	Both lines	Ivory	
1941	Roman	SS	Mixed	Periods on both lines	Ivory	
		S				
1950	Roman	S	Capitals	Period	Ivory	Previously unknown
			Mixed	None		
1956	Roman	S	Mixed	None	White	



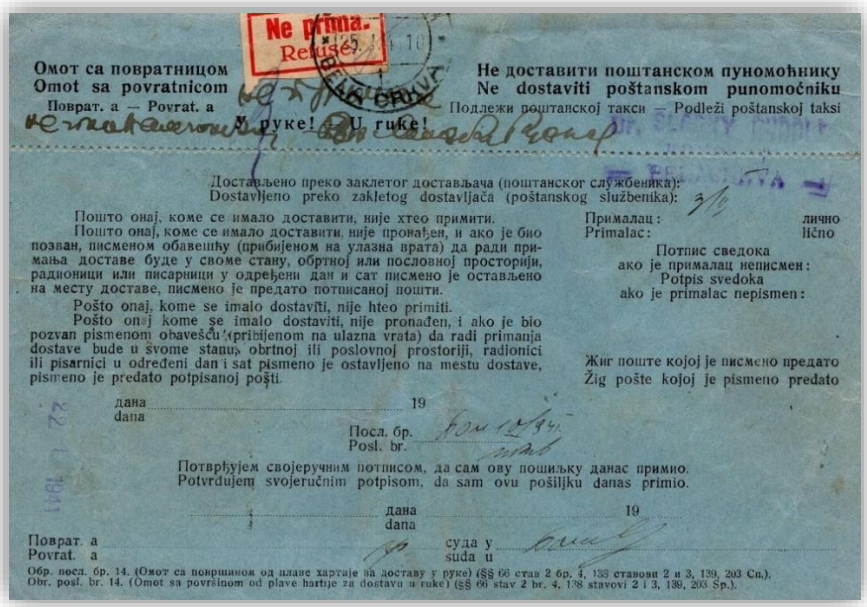
1928 – *Refuse / Ne prima*



1934 – *Refuse / Ne prima*
This label is difficult to find used on cover.



1936 – *Refuse / Ne prima*
This label is difficult to find used on cover.



1941 – *Refuse / Ne prima*



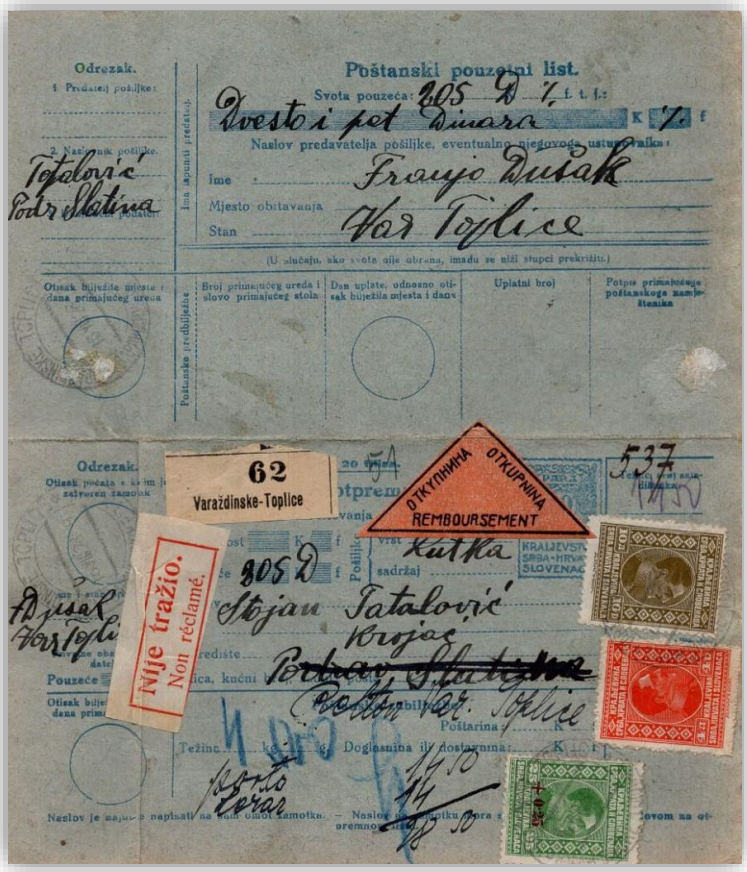
1950 – *Refuse / Ne prima*
Discovery Copy. This label was previously unrecorded.



1950 – *Refuse / Ne prima*

6. *Non reclamé/ Nije trazio*

Print Year	Yugoslav French				Paper	Notes
	Alphabet	Font	Capitalization	Punctuation	Colour	
1928	Roman	S	Mixed	Periods on both lines	Ivory	Previously unknown.
1936	Roman	S	Mixed	Periods on both lines	White	
1937	Roman	S	Mixed	None	Ivory	
1939	Roman	S	Capitals Mixed	Periods on both lines	Ivory	
1952	Roman	S	Mixed	None	White	
1957-65	Roman	S	Mixed	None	White	
1965	Roman	SS	Mixed	None	White	



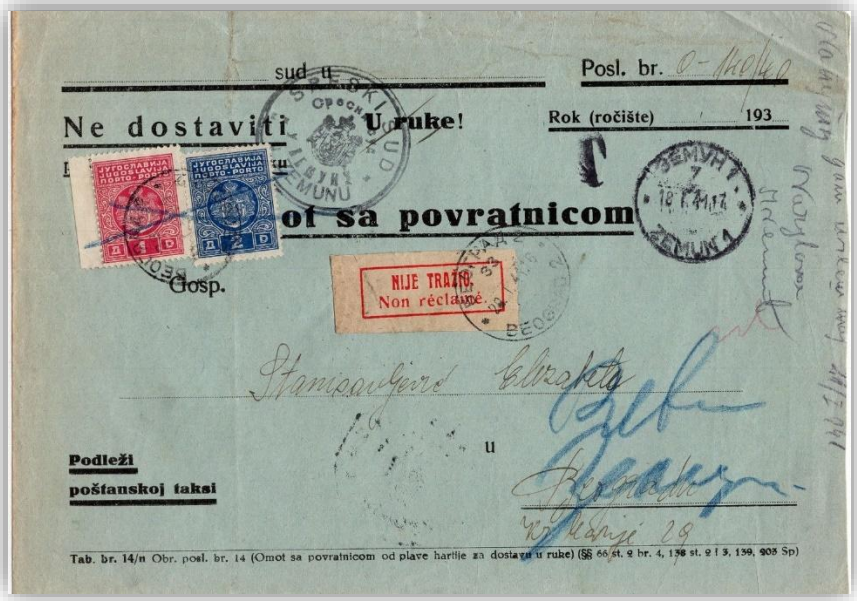
1928 - *Non reclamé/ Nije trazio*
Discovery Copy. This label was previously unrecorded.
The printing date may be 1926.



1936 - *Non reclamé/ Nije trazio*



1937- *Non reclamé/ Nije trazio*



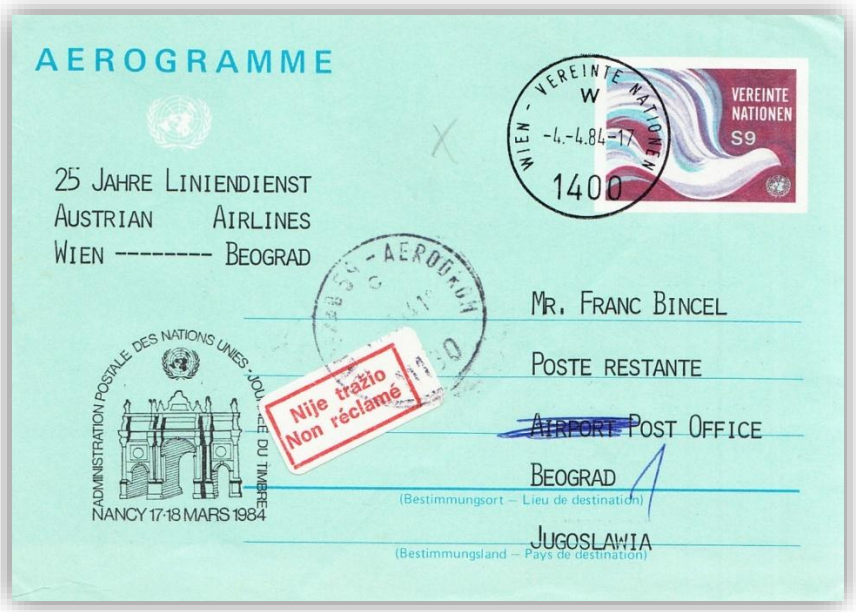
1939 - *Non reclamé/ Nije trazio*



1952 - *Non reclamé/ Nije trazio*



1957-65 - *Non reclamé/ Nije trazio*



1965 - *Non reclamé/ Nije trazio*

7. N'existe plus/ Ne postoji vise

Print Year	Yugoslav French				Paper	Notes
	Alphabet	Font	Capitalization	Punctuation	Colour	
1946	Roman	S	Mixed	Periods on both lines	Ivory	
1948	Roman	SS	Mixed	Periods on both lines	White	



1946 - *N'existe plus/ Ne postoji vise*
Because it was produced at the end of World War II and was in short supply, this label is very difficult to find used on cover.



1946 - *N'existe plus/ Ne postoji vise*

Conclusion

The study of Yugoslavian postal labels is in its infancy. This paper is the first extensive study of the subject. It is hoped that it may spur others on to explore their collections with

the hope of discovering previously unrecorded labels. Certainly, others must exist, and it is our hope that when they are discovered those who do so will contact the author with the information so that it can be added to this database.

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