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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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Additional copies of Jugopošta are available as shown on the back cover and a priced list of YSG publications is also located on the back cover.

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Jugopošta



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From the President

Your society continues to seek a volunteer to take over as Auction Secretary; this position provides an important service to members both to buy new material and sell their surplus.

Once again I appeal to you to let the Editor know of any achievement or award gained through philately, so that members can share the news and perhaps be motivated themselves.

We welcome new member Tobias Hoene from Hamburg.

I am looking forward to London 2020, to meet some of our members, and of course to buy new material; but I have recently been told that all such gatherings are potentially liable to cancellation due to the Corona virus (**Ed. – *this has subsequently come to pass***). I hope this does not happen, but keep your eyes open in the philatelic press or online.

From the Editor

First of all I must apologise for the late delivery of the March Jugopošta. Like many of you, I have been stuck at home for nearly 2 weeks now and both before and during that period I had more urgent things to do. These, of course, are very difficult times for us all, wherever we are and who knows whether things will have improved or worsened by the time the June edition is ready (which I very much hope will be on time). Anyway, I hope this finds you all in good health.

The only advert in this edition is to confirm the cancellation or postponement of a couple of events and the hope that the Joint Societies Meeting in August will be able to take place. At the moment, we haven't booked a room at Autumn Stampex for a meeting. We were rather put out when we received the invoice for the last meeting to find the cost had doubled from the previous meeting.

Which brings me to something very important. I am now again desperate for new material. You will see that I have out of necessity contributed 2 articles to this edition to ensure we have a full 32 pages. Apart from getting a regular contribution on postage dues from Henk Buitenkamp, I have no original material for the next edition. So please, please try and produce something over the next 4 weeks or so. I have tried to start off a new topic which has been underplayed in Jugopošta over the years and which I find interesting (NDH parcel cards). I hope, therefore, that some of you with similar interests will contribute to it, but there are so many relevant topics out there, so please get thinking. I am always happy to take some rough material and scans and turn it into an article.

Postage due stamps used in time of turmoil and building a nation, SHS 1918 – 1921: Part 2

by Henk Buitenkamp, AEP

1.2 Postal Cheques

On 1 February 1919, the Post Cheque Office started to function in Ljubljana. Of course, we find in Austria the post cheque service was used before this and in World War I. In Figure 7 you can see an old Austrian form in the German and Slovenian languages used in Slovenia in 1919.

For the collection of the money the receiver had to pay a fee (see List 2).

Post cheques can be divided into two types:

- in cheque orders (Čeknova nakaznica)
- payment orders (Plačilna nakaznica)

The difference in use is not clear at the moment (see: Vid Žiberna “Types of Forms and the Logic of the Inscriptions, Postmarks and Other Marks on Chainbreaker Cheque Orders and Payment Orders” in Proceedings of the International Symposium, Ljubljana 2018). The fee which the receiver of the cheque had to pay was the same for both types.

There are two possibilities:

- the post cheque/payment order was cashed at the post office and then the paying-out costs were accounted for with (postage due) stamps on the form
- the post cheque/payment order was paid out at home and the post officer filled in a form on which the received fee was justified with (postage due) stamps.

The pay-out costs for the post cheque/payment order had to be accounted for by postage due stamps (see: Beilage PT-Verordnungsblatt 77-1916. The rules written in this “Blatt” were in use until 1 July 1919). But – if postage due stamps were not available regular stamps had to be used, for preference, with PORTO, but it was also acceptable without the indication PORTO (see “Blatt”).

This chapter is divided into:

1.2.1 Post cheques/payment orders

1.2.2 Invoice for post payment

1.2.3 Internal clearance of deficits

List 2. The rates for post cheques/payment orders. We know these cheques/orders were only used in Slovenia.

period	29-10-1918//1-10-1919	1-10-1919//16-5-1920	16-5-1920//1-5-1921	1-5-1921//1-10-1922
up to 10 Kron	5	all cheques/orders	<50 Dinar 10	<50 Dinar 20
10-1000 Kr.	20	10	≥50 Dinar 20	≥50 Dinar 50
	in Vinar		in Para	

*Always the addressee had to pay the fee.

1.2.1 Post cheques/payment orders

See Figures 7 to 15.

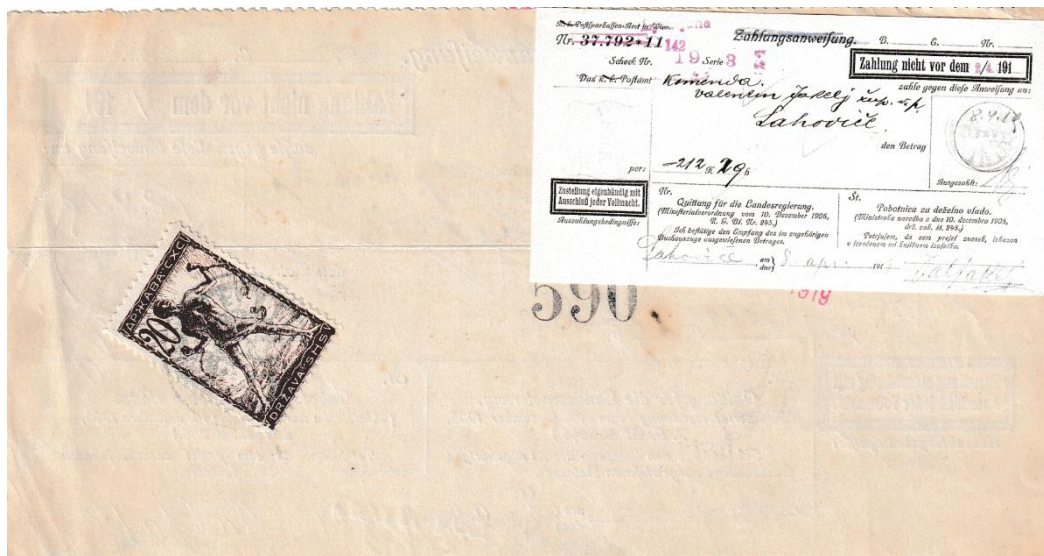


Figure 7 (reduced): Kommenda 8-4-1919. Period 29-10-1918//1-10-1919. For a cheque of 10 – 1000 Kron, 20 Vinar had to be paid. A regular Slovenian stamp of 20 Vinar without PORTO has been used here. Note the negative handstamp of Kommenda which is known only from this town. An old Austrian form “Zahlungsanweisung” has been used.



Figure 8 (reduced): Prevalje 31-1-1920 (post cheque). Period 1-10-1919//16-5-1920. Prevalje is Prävali in the former Carinthia and had been annexed by Slovenia. For all cheques and payment orders the same tariff: 10 Vinar. Here a regular Slovenian stamp of 10 Vinar with written PORTO has been used; up to now, this has only been recorded for two days: 31-1-1920 and 1-2-1920.



Figure 9: Studenci pri Mariboru 5-2-1920 (payment order). Period 1-10-1919//16-5-20. Rate 10 Vinar for all cheques and payment orders. Franked with a postage due stamp of 10 Vinar of the first Slovenian issue. Note the handstamp: only in this town was this type used.



Figure 10: Ljutomer 28-6-1920. Period 16-5-1920//1-5-1921. For a payment order <50 Dinar, 10 Para (10 x 4 = 40 Dinar) had to be paid. Franked with a block of 5 Vinar postage due stamps of the first Slovenian issue. Here a mass franking; for the 5 Vinar postage due stamp there was no usable rate after 16-5-1920.



Figure 11: Mislinja 10-6-1920. Period 16-5-1920//1-5-1921. Post cheque <50 Dinar, pay out costs 10 Para. Franked with a combination of Slovenian postage due stamps of 5 Vinar first issue and regular Slovenian stamps of 15 Vinar. All stamps handstamped with PORTO!



Figure 12: Ježica 5-7-1920. Period 16-5-1920//1-5-1921. Payment order ≥ 50 Dinar: 20 Para. Franked with a combination of Slovenian postage due stamps first issue and a regular Slovenian stamp of 30 Vinar without the indication PORTO. Here again a mass franking for using up the low value of 5 Vinar.



Figure 13: Grebinj 14-10-1920. Period 16-5-1920/1-5-1921. Payment order ≥ 50 Dinar: 20 Para. Franked with a combination of a Slovenian postage due stamp of 5 Para second issue with a regular stamp of 15 Para without the indication PORTO.



Figure 14: Kočevje 3-5-1921. Period 1-5-1921/1-10-1922. Post cheque < 50 Dinar: 20 Para. Franked with a combination of Slovenian postage due stamp second issue of 5 Para and a regular stamp national issue with PORTO of 15 Para.

Dostavnica za poštno (plačilne) nakaznice.

Dostavni okraj: *2,5* Uradnik: *Jabukovec* Dnevni račun od dne: *9/10*

Dostavni obhod: *Kramer* Dostavljalec: *Kramer* številka: *1*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Štev.	Sprejemni poštni urad I m e	Sprej. številka (Štev. računa)	Prejemnik	Znesek		Nazaj prinesel		Opomba prigleda
				k	v	k	v	
1	<i>Glavni urad</i>	<i>10046</i>	<i>T. Plana</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>12</i>			
2	"	<i>10112</i>	<i>S. Rigo</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>28</i>			
3	"	<i>10146</i>	<i>I. R. R.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>203</i>			
4	"	<i>10011</i>	<i>Ant. Rigo</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>11</i>			
5	"	<i>10112</i>	<i>Z. Rigo</i>	<i>30</i>				
6	"	<i>10208</i>	<i>Joh. Viktorič</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>00</i>			
7	"	<i>10307</i>	<i>Fr. Bernič</i>	<i>30</i>				
Obračunil:				Svota odnos.	<i>257425</i>			<i>10 40</i>
				Nazaj prinesel.				
				Ostane.	<i>257425</i>			<i>10 40</i>

Tisk. 160 B. (1920.) — Tisk. p. in b. rav. v Ljubljani.

Figure 18: Celje 9-6-1921. Period 1-5-1921/1-10-1922. Cheque <50 Dinar: 20 Para; cheque ≥50 Dinar: 50 Para. Total franked 1040 Kron (= 260 Para). Franked with Slovenian postage due stamps of 1 Dinar + 50 Para + 5 Para second issue. Up until now there have been 5 correctly used double overprinted 1 Dinar postage due stamps recorded – all used in Celje.

Meetings

18 April: Joint Societies Meeting, Leeds – cancelled

2 – 9 May: London 2020 – postponed until February 2022

8 August: Joint Societies Meeting, Leeds – planned to go ahead at the moment. Contact Yvonne Wheatley at whyareuu@outlook.com.

3 October: Stampex – no decision taken as yet as to whether to make a booking for a YSG meeting

KR. POŠTNI ČEKOVNI URAD V LJUBLJANI.

Štev. računa: 95 100 1921

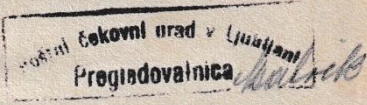
Poslovna št.: 6060 Ljubljana, dne 23. 8. 1921.

Poštni urad

Dol. pri Ljubljani

Na čekovni nakaznici, ki je zaračunana v dnevnem računu od: 12. t. m. niso bile priljepljene znamke za izplačnino.

Poštni urad naj nam takoj dopošlje naknadno izplačnino din. -20, v razveljavljenih znamkah.

Obrazec št. 26 (2) ex 1920.

Figure 19: Ljubljana 23-8-1921, sent to Dol pri Ljubljana. Period 1-5-1921//1-10-1922. Deficit 20 Para for a cheque. According to the instructions a postage due stamp of 20 Para of the Slovenian second issue has been used. Then the form has been sent back to the post check office in Ljubljana and there controlled (Pregladovalnica). Up until now, there have been recorded 6 forms which were sent back by post.

OFFER

Our member Keith Brandon is offering copies of Jugopošta Nos 78 – 132 excluding 112, 121, 127 and 129 and excluding all the monographs. There is no charge for these but anyone wanting them should contact Keith at duntrading@aol.com or 01751 430248 and must either be prepared to pay carriage or to meet Keith at a mutually convenient location to collect, noting Keith lives in North Yorkshire.



Figure 20: Ljubljana 23-6-1921, sent to Polhov Gradec. Period 1-5-1921/1-10-1922. Deficit cheques 3 x 10 = 30 Para + deficit form invoice for post payment 80 Para: total 110 Para. Slovenian postage due stamps of the second issue account for this. The payment is executed telegraphically (poštai in brzojavni); later it was controlled in Ljubljana. To date, only 2 such telegraphic items have been recorded.

The Međimurje Čakovec issue

by Hans-Dieter Engel, Forch near Zurich

Two days after the proclamation of the new state Nezavisna Država Hrvatska (NDH), complete sets of the issue with the picture of King Peter II from Yugoslavia from 1938 were overprinted. The overprint was done in the letterpress printing procedure in black at the printing plant of Kraljek and Vesić in Čakovec, without permission from officials in Zagreb. Two different printing processes were used. In the first print only type I was used for all the stamps. Only stamps with the value 0.25 Din, 0.50 Din, 1 Din, 1.50 Din, 2 Din were overprinted (see Figure 1).



Figure 1

The evidence for this first printing can be made only by the examination of pairs, blocks of four or multiple blocks (see Figure 2).



Figure 2

For this first part of the overprinting some remarkable mistakes are known. The first stamp in the upper row shows a damaged “r” in Hrvatska (see Figure 3).



Figure 3

In addition, some smaller faults have been recorded (see Figure 4).

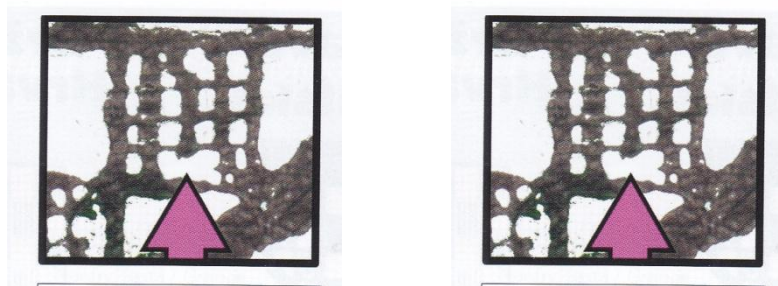


Figure 4

These 2 mistakes always appear on the same stamp and on 4 positions of the block of 10. On stamp 3 +5 in the upper row and on stamp 3 + 5 in the lower row. This overprint was done by a hand press with clichés in horizontal blocks.

For the second overprint the same clichés from Type I were used; the blocks of 4 were dismantled and reassembled and the clichés for Type II were added accordingly. Scans of Type I + II below (see Figure 5).



Type 1



Type II

Figure 5: alleged print trial with the types I + II (most probably a fake)

The stamps with the overprint I + II can be collected either by types or as connected pairs (see Figure 6).



Figure 6

This edition was then sold through the Varaždin post office, as stated previously, without a permit from Zagreb, nor that Zagreb took care of this issue. There are a lot of real letters from this issue, almost all of them being sent by Dr. Stjepan Wolf, Čakovec and Dr. Ivan Aligo, Čakovec (see Figure 7).



Figure 7

It should also be noted that there are some fake letters from this issue. Examination by recognised experts is advisable. There are also letters and cards where this franking was not accepted, but the card was forwarded to Zagreb without any postage due marking (see Figure 8).



Figure 8

Some planned “mistakes” were interspersed with the second edition. In four of the values, the words “Država Hrvatska” were changed to “Hrvatska država” (see Figure 9).



Figure 9

Two strips of stamps with the twisted wording in the first two stamps can be seen in Figures 10a and 10b.



Figure 10a



Figure 10b

Extremely rare are vertical pairs with and without the twisted wording (see Figure 11).



Figure 11

Some really well-made fakes have come up on the market. These stamps are mostly sold via Ebay. Only the 4 stamps shown above can be found with the twisted wording. Two fakes are shown in Figure 12.



Figure 12

There were also 2 inverted overprints produced for the 0.25 Din. and 0.50 Din. values, as well as 2 double prints with the 0.25 Din. and 4 Din. values (see Figure 13).



inverted overprint



double overprint

Figure 13

For individual values, the attached edge was also overprinted (see Figure 14).



Figure 14

Very rare and seldom seen are smudged overprints. This is the only example I have seen (see Figure 15).



Figure 15

Not so seldom seen are shifted or twisted overprints (see Figures 16a and b).



Figures 16a and b

For the sake of completeness, it should also be mentioned that about 70 postcards of the King Peter II edition of the 1 Din. value were overprinted (see Figure 17).

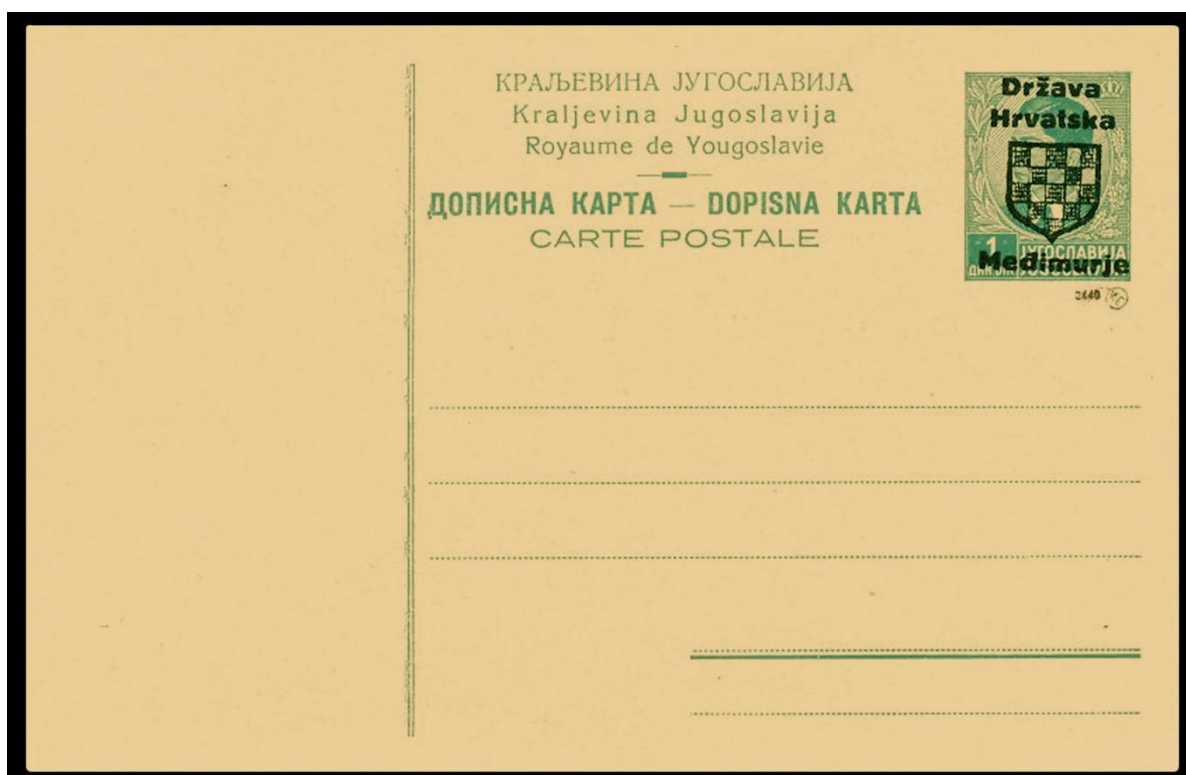


Figure 17

The Serbian Postal Convention of 2 December 1868 with Austria and Hungary

By Nick Coverdale

The background information for this article has come from 2 sources:

The Principality of Serbia: Postal History and Postage Stamps 1830 – 1882 by Dr V M Kardosch (1996)

The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Serbia by Mirko R Rasić (1979)

Note: the dates used in this article unless referring to Austrian cancellations are using the Julian Calendar, as used in Serbia at the time. The Gregorian Calendar (which at the time was 12 days ahead of the Julian Calendar) was used in Austria.

Up until 1869, I believe that all foreign mail into and out of Serbia was handled by the Austrian Post Office in Belgrade. This was still happening even though Serbia had started issuing its own stamps from 1866. However, the likely volume of such mail should be seen in the context of,

according to Kardosch (page 5), the fact that only 0.55% of the population of Serbia was considered to be literate (population around 1.2 million, source Wikipedia).

A postal convention was agreed between Serbia and Austria-Hungary on 2 December 1868, covering postal rates between Serbia and Austria, and Serbia and Hungary, and vice versa. The methods by which the relevant payments to account for the flow of mail would be paid between the countries was also agreed. Both Kardosch and Rasić note that Serbia's delegate to the discussions was Mladen Ž Radojković, Secretary to the Serbian Postal and Telegraphs Section.

The convention was originally intended to come into force on 19 June 1869, but this was delayed until 19 September. The Austrian Post Office in Belgrade was closed from the latter date, leaving Serbia to handle its own incoming and outgoing foreign mail.

Kardosch and Rasić both list the 5 agreed points for the exchange of mail at the borders. These were:

- Belgrade – Semlin (Zemun). Zemun is north of Belgrade and in 1869 was part of the Military Frontier area, becoming part of Serbia in 1918.
- Šabac – Klenak. Klenak is presently a village in Serbia in the Srem District of Vojvodina, on the opposite side of the Sava River to Šabac.
- Smederevo – Kovin
- Veliko Gradište – Baziaš (Baziasch)
- Tekia – Oršava (Orşova)

The last 3 pairs of places lie (near enough) on opposite sides of the Danube River to one another. Kovin is nowadays in Serbia whereas Baziaš and Orşova are in Romania.

The postal rates under the convention from Serbia to Austria and Hungary are shown below. There was a change in some of the rates from 19 June 1875, the effective date of the Universal Postal Union Convention.

	19 September 1869 – 18 June 1875		19 June 1875 – 1 May 1880	
	Austria	Hungary	Austria	Hungary
Ordinary letter < 5 drams	35 para	25 para	30 para	20 para
Printed matter	10 para		10 para	
Registered letter	40 para		40 para	

Three examples are shown in Figures 1 to 5 for the period up to 1875. Two are from Belgrade to Vienna and the third from Belgrade to Trieste.



Figure 1: entire from Belgrade to Vienna, Belgrade cds 26/IV (1870) franked with 20 para (perf 9½ x 12) and 15 para (perf 9½) of the 1st printing of the Prince Milan issue, making up the 35 para charge for a basic rate letter to Austria. Boxed RECCOM. Cachet, but no registration charge is in evidence. Boxed P. D. cachet.



Figure 2 (reduced): entire from Belgrade to Vienna, Belgrade cds 2(?)5/IV (1874), franked with 35 para (perf 9½ x 12) of the 1st printing of the Prince Milan issue, covering the 35 para charge for a basic rate letter to Austria. Rounded PD cachet. Also, indistinct oval cachet on the front. On the reverse, a Wien arrival cancellation (see Figure 3).

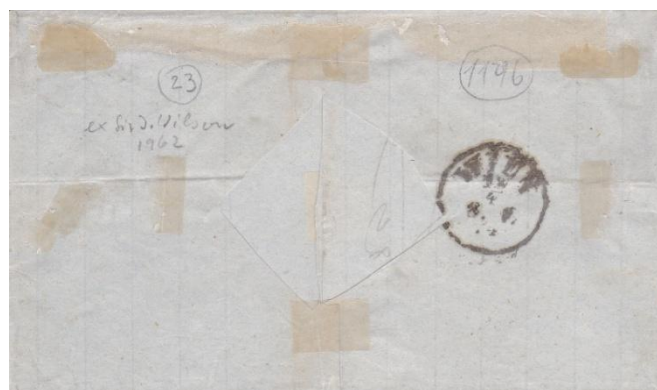


Figure 3 (reduced): reverse of the entire shown in Figure 2



Figure 4: entire from Belgrade to Trieste, Belgrade cds 25/II (1874), with 35 para (perf 9½ x 12) of the 1st printing of the Prince Milan issue, covering the 35 para charge for a basic rate letter to Austria. Rounded PD cachet. On the reverse, a TRIEST flattened circle arrival cancellation.



Figure 5 (reduced): reverse of entire shown in Figure 4

Note on Figures 4 and 5: I am grateful to Keith Brandon for the following information. The TRIEST cancel shown here is commonly found on covers of the period and was in use from 1867 to 1883. The cancel is listed as Klein 5295f2. The addressee, Alexander Covacevich, was a Trieste-based merchant. His archive of correspondence, from which this presumably comes, has been an important source of information for the region and time period. He dealt with traders all over the Slavic region and Greece.

The 40 Vinar (Chainbreaker) lithography: Reconstruction of a printing sheet

by Henk Buitenkamp, AEP

Some time ago I bought a complete strip of the 40 Vinar lithography from the upper side of a printing sheet. This strip does not match with the reconstruction in the Priručník. In the manual of Brane Gorše/Konrad Kajtna we also find the same reconstruction as in the Priručník.

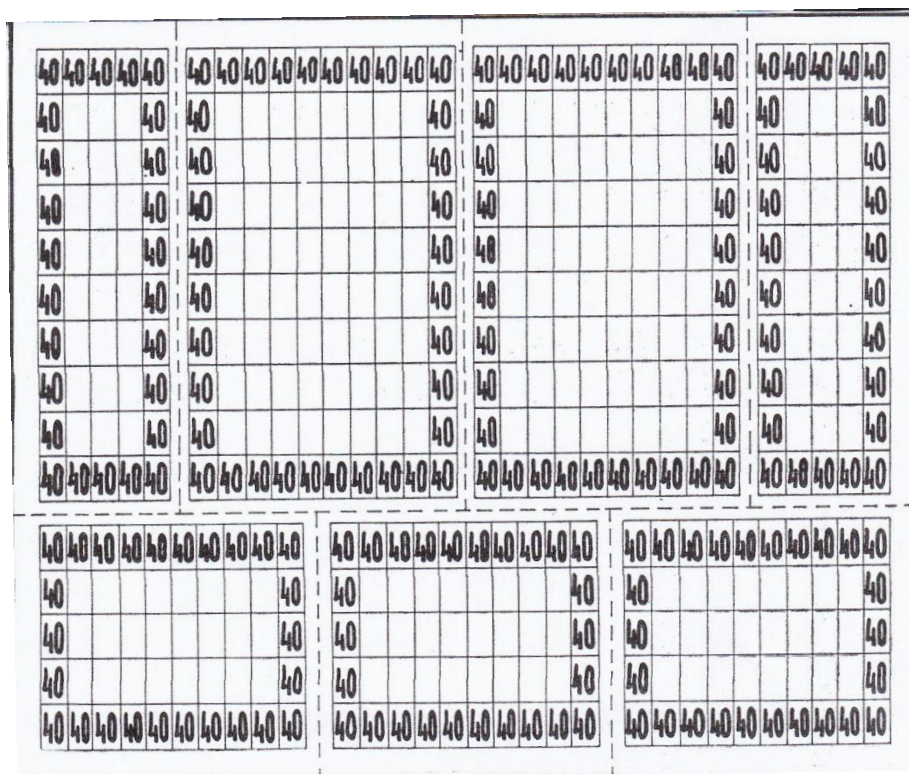


Figure 1: The reconstruction of a printing sheet of the 40 Vinar lithography in the Priručník. This printing sheet is about 73.5 x 55 cm.

The following counter sheets are possible from this reconstruction:

- 10 x 10 stamps (2 counter sheets)
- 5 x 10 stamps (2 counter sheets)
- 10 x 5 stamps (3 counter sheets)

Complete counter sheets are very rare, but in the Barac and Pervan auction No 54, December 2019, we find a counter sheet of 5 x 10 stamps. This counter sheet is from the right side of the upper part of the Priručník reconstruction. I am not aware of a counter sheet of 10 x 5 stamps or 10 x 10 stamps. To date, a complete printing sheet has not been recorded. A complete strip of the upper side or of the bottom is not known by me. This means that the Priručník reconstruction is a theoretical one.

August Jug writes in his “Handbuch und Spezialkatalog über die Briefmarken Ausgabe 1919/1921 von Ljubljana (Slowenien)” about counter sheets of 10 x 10 stamps and 5 x 10 stamps. He does not mention the reconstruction in the Priručník.



Figure 2: Complete strip of the upper side of the 40 Vinar lithography. The strip is 69 x 4.7 cm. The printing sheet can be 69 x 41 cm.

Looking at the strip in Figure 2, it is possible that Jug has the correct idea: only counter sheets of 10 x 10 and 5 x 10. Of course it is possible that there are two different printing sheets:

- the Priručnik reconstruction
- the author's reconstruction shown in Figure 3

If someone has a counter sheet of 10 x 5 stamps or can otherwise prove the existence of such a counter sheet, please send the author a scan.

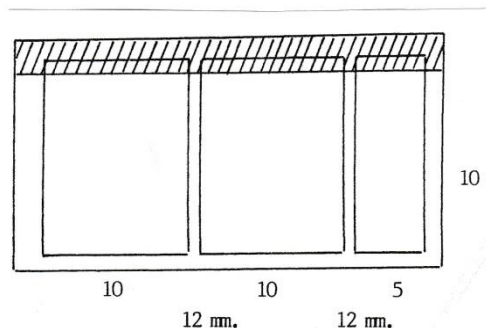


Figure 3: a reconstruction by the author of an alternative printing sheet of the 40 Vinar lithography

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- Auction 54 Barac and Pervan. Zagreb 2019.
- “Priručnik Maraka Jugoslavenskih Zemalje”. Svezak 4. Zagreb.
- Brane Gorše/Konrad Kajtna: “Chainbreakers stamps of Slovenia 1919-1921”.

Independent State of Croatia (1941 – 45) – parcel cards: an introduction

by Nick Coverdale

In 2015, an article in Jugopošta (JP113) by Roger Morrell on Yugoslav parcel post from 1918 – 23 posed a number of questions. This in turn prompted articles or lists of parcel post charges from Damir Novaković and Henk Buitenkamp. This recently prompted me to consider if one of my special interests – the NDH – had received much coverage in Jugopošta over the years regarding parcel post charges. I was fairly sure there had been little or nothing during my period as Editor (JP101 onwards) and on checking it was apparent that there had only been limited coverage in the earlier years. The coverage can be summarised as follows:

JP 36: Croatian Parcel Post – and the Beginning of a Mystery by Michael Wieneke

JP36: Croatian Provisional Postal Cards of 1941 by Dr H Dietz

(Both these articles were originally published in Arge Jugoslawien Nachrichtenblatt and then translated to English)

JP70: a “Cover Story” article by Tony Bosworth on a particular parcel card

JP95: a query regarding a parcel card answered by Tony Bosworth

The rates for parcels for the NDH can be found in YSG Monographs Nos 3 and 6:

No 3: The Postal Rates of the Yugoslav Territories (2nd Edition) (JP7-A) by G Barling

No 6: The Postal rates of the Independent State of Croatia 1941 – 1945 (JP85) by A Bosworth

What I am not sure about is whether or not there are significant articles particularly in the German and Croatian philatelic press but I would be grateful if any readers could advise me on this.

Michael Wieneke’s article describes 8 designs of parcel card that were in use. This includes 3 types of the former (i.e.pre-April1941) Yugoslav cards which seem to have been in fairly common use in 1941. I have included one example in this article (see Figure 1). The old Yugoslav cards are pretty obvious as they are headed “SPROVODNI LIST” (and the same in the Cyrillic alphabet) and also with “KRALJEVINA JUGOSLAVIJA” (and also in the Cyrillic alphabet).

Dr. Dietz’s article mainly discusses the ways in which the name of the new state might appear on the Yugoslav cards and the ways in which the Cyrillic alphabet text could be eliminated. It is clear that some Yugoslav cards were used without any modification whatsoever. In the example I show in Figure 1 the card has not been modified though the Cyrillic script has been partially covered by a post office label. There is a good article in Acta Philatelica Nova 2014 which describes in detail how similar changes were made to the range of postal documents and stamps (“Provisional renaming of stamps, postal stationery and other postal documents in the Independent State of Croatia during 1941 and later” by Stipan Vuković).

I don't have a very large collection of NDH parcel cards but I am keen to illustrate in Jugopošta a good cross-section of card types and the variety of charges made. I know from experience that sometimes it can be difficult to line up the charges from the published lists and the information on a card.

In order to try and kick something off here, I have included the two relevant pages of inland parcel charges from Tony Bosworth's monograph below. For those that have a copy of this monograph, you will find 8 examples of parcel cards taken from Tony's collection in Appendix 5. Tony illustrates the front and reverse of each card and provides a breakdown for each card of how the charges have been derived.

Figure 1 (front and reverse, both reduced): parcel card sent 25.XII.41 from Zagreb 6 to Sarajevo (arrival cancel 2.I.42) using pre-April 1941 Yugoslav parcel card. Zagreb 6 label with Cyrillic script pencilled out. Card uprated from the printed cost of 0.5 Din with 0.5 kuna stamp of the Landscape issue. Weight (bottom left) 11 kg, charge 40 kuna (30 + 10 kuna stamps), no declared value (Vrednost), delivery charge 10 kuna (paid with 10 kuna postage due of 26 April 1941 issue.)

	10th April 1941	16th Nov. 1941	1st January 1943
Parcels			
A) Charge by Weight - Ordinary			
To 1 kilogram	5.00	6.00	8.00
To 3 kilograms	9.00	12.00	12.00
To 5 kilograms	13.00	20.00	18.00
To 10 kilograms	20.00	30.00	32.00
To 15 kilograms	28.00	40.00	50.00
To 20 kilograms (see note 7)	36.00	50.00	70.00
To 25 kilograms	55.00	-	-
B) Charge by Weight - Special (see note 5)			
To 1 kilogram	7.50	9.00	12.00
To 3 kilograms	13.50	18.00	18.00
To 5 kilograms	19.50	30.00	27.00
To 10 kilograms	30.00	45.00	48.00
To 15 kilograms	42.00	60.00	75.00
To 20 kilograms	54.00	75.00	105.00
To 25 kilograms	82.50	-	-
C) Charge by Declared Value - Ordinary **			
To 100 Dinars/ Kuna	1.00	2.00	4.00
To 250 Dinars/ Kuna	-	3.00	5.00
To 500 Dinars/ Kuna	2.00	4.00	6.00
To 1000 Dinars/ Kuna	5.00	10.00	8.00
To 2000 Dinars/ Kuna	7.00	-	-
To 5000 Dinars/ Kuna	10.00	-	-
For each additional 1000 Dinars/ Kuna	1.00	2.00	2.00
D) Charge by Declared Value - C.O.D. **			
To 100 Dinars/ Kuna	3.00	-	-
To 500 Dinars/ Kuna	5.00	-	-
To 1000 Dinars/ Kuna	7.00	-	-
To 2000 Dinars/ Kuna	9.00	-	-
To 3000 Dinars/ Kuna	11.00	-	-
To 4000 Dinars/ Kuna	13.00	-	-
To 7000 Dinars/ Kuna	15.00	-	-
For each additional 1000 Dinars/ Kuna	1.00	-	-
Cash on Delivery (single fee from 16.11.1941)	-	2.00	3.50
E) Delivery Charge **			
To 5 kilograms	2.00	4.00	5.00
To 10 kilograms	4.00	8.00	10.00
To 20 kilograms	-	10.00	15.00
To 25 kilograms	5.00	-	-
** C), D), E) are additional fees			

	10th April 1941	16th Nov. 1941	1st January 1943
Parcels (continued)			
F) Notification of Arrival **			
Normal	1.00	2.00	2.00
Express (see note 6)	5.00	6.00	6.00
G) Express Fee (see note 6) **			
To 5 kilograms	10.00	10.00	10.00
To 20 kilograms	-	15.00	10.00
To 25 kilograms	15.00	-	-
H) Storage Fee (per day) **			
Up to 1000 Dinars/Kuna	1.00	4.00	4.00
Over 1000 Dinars/Kuna	1.00	6.00	6.00
I) Registration Fee **	5.00	7.00	10.00
J) Parcel Card Fee ** / ***	0.50	1.00	1.50
** F), G), H), I), and J) are additional fees			
*** Stamps not always used as receipt for the purchase of the parcel card.			
Other Charges			
Money Form	0.50	1.00	1.50
Telex Money Form	0.50	1.00	150
Post Restante Fee	2.00	2.00	3.50
Change of Address Fee	-	7.00	12.00

Note 5: there was a “special” 50% handling surcharge for cumbersome or fragile parcels, such parcel cards had a label with “I” in red attached to them.

Note 6: Parcel Express Delivery Fee applied only to parcels for delivery to Zagreb, Banja Luka and Sarajevo. Outside these areas a Notification of Arrival fee was paid and the parcel picked up by the recipient.

Note 7: From 16th November 1941 the maximum weight for parcels was 20 kg.

I am hoping this will encourage readers and others to add to this debate. If you can contribute an article illustrating examples of NDH parcel cards and the derivation of their charges that would be great. You might just want to submit scans of one or two cards with some associated information and I can include them in Jugopošta as is or I can incorporate them into a larger

article with an acknowledgement to you. If my request triggers something off with you and you are producing something, can you please email me and let me know what and an idea of when.

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