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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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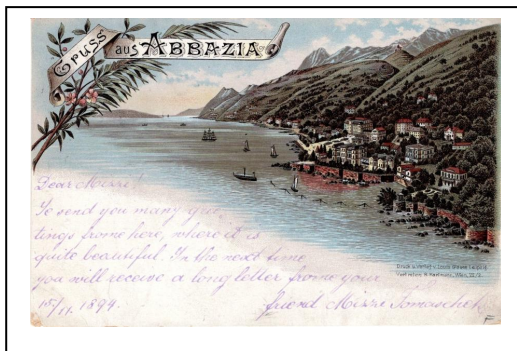
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Jugopošta

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From the President

We are still in the throes of the dreaded Covid, which continues to prevent us from attending stamp club meetings, and going to stamp fairs; but the upside is that we can catch up on, revamp our collections and acquire more material from websites such as Ebay and Delcampe. The sad news is that none of my local or specialist societies are meeting again until at least April. Who knows maybe the vaccine will change that.

Our Society is still looking for a new Auction Manager, if anybody is interested in taking up this post please contact me or any member of the Committee; the auction would be very welcome at this time.

Meanwhile on behalf of the Committee I wish all members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with the sincere hope that we all avoid the virus.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

In this edition of Jugopošta there are five articles. This includes a further part of Henk Buitenkamp's series on postage dues (which continues to be well received). There are also articles by Boštjan Petauer (which expands on an article in a previous edition of Jugopošta), Robert Lauer, Keith Brandon and myself.

Boštjan has been in touch with me recently. He tells me that he has been elected as a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, for which congratulations are in order. He also tells me that so far this year he has exhibited at two non-competitive exhibitions – one in Klagenfurt, Austria and the other in Slovenia – both commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Carinthian plebiscite that decided part of the border between the then Yugoslavia and Austria. Boštjan was a speaker at the opening ceremony of the exhibition in Klagenfurt.

In recent months I've been involved in a number of online meetings using Zoom. Some of these meetings have been philatelic and have involved both local, national and specialist societies that I am a member of. I am happy to host a YSG meeting on Zoom where people could do a short presentation or just chat and watch others presenting. This would especially give our members outside the UK a chance to meet. I've put a reminder elsewhere in this edition of Jugopošta, but if you are interested please let me know by email and I will set something up in January. If you've never used Zoom before and don't know how to start then please feel free to email me and I'll try and help.

Finally, perhaps the most important thing. I've been well-served for articles for most of this year but I am heading again into the position where I have very little in hand. For the next edition, I only have a couple of very short articles, one expected article and I am hoping to produce one myself. Please keep the articles coming!

Postage due stamps used in time of turmoil and building a nation, SHS 1918 – 1921, Part 5

by Henk Buitenkamp AEP

1.6 Letters declared value

In the period up to 1-7-1919 in Croatia the sender paid for the arrival message for a letter with declared value, but in Bosnia-Herzegovina the addressee had to pay for this. After 1-7-1919 the sender in all regions paid for the arrival message. Of course, it was possible to ask for home delivery.



Figure 52 a and b (b is reduced): Gorenje Gorje 6-3-1919. Arrival message for a letter with declared value. Note that the word “Porto” is written wrongly: r and t in a reflected image.

List 9. The fee for the arrival message or delivery at home of a letter with declared value

29-10-1918//1-7-1919 | 1-7-1919//1-11-1919 | 1-11-1919//16-5-1920 | 16-5-1920//1-5-1921

arrival message for letter of declared value

Croatia(sender pays)	5	10	15	10
Slovenia//Bosnia-Herz.	5	10	15	10
	addressee pays	sender pays	sender pays	sender pays

delivery at home

Croatia(sender pays)	10 per 1000Kr	≤1000Kr 20 +per 1000 Kr 10	60	30
----------------------	---------------	-------------------------------	----	----

29-10-1918//1-7-1919 | 1-7-1919//1-11-1919 | 1-11-1919//16-5-1920 | 16-5-1920//1-5-1921

Slovenia//Bosnia-Herz.	≤1000Kr 10	≤1000Kr 20	60	30
	+per 1000 Kr. 20	+per 1000 Kr 10	sender pays	sender pays
	addressee pays	sender pays		
	in Vinar//Filira//Helera			in Para

The fee only had to be accounted for by postage due stamps if the addressee paid

Figure 53: Arrival message for a letter with declared value. The “Aviso” is paid for by cash on 27-2-1919. At the beginning of April the quarterly accounting has taken place and the stamp has been stuck on. This bisecting of regular stamps of 10 Vinar was used in Loče only on 4-4-1919.



Figures 54a and b (reduced): Prestova 11-3-1919 to a presbytery in Sibika/Zibika – a postal agency. The presbytery wished the letter of declared value to be delivered at home. The fee was collected as if for a parcel (the letter was of high weight and probably contained small coins). The fee to be paid was 20 Vinar (see List 6) instead of 10 Vinar.

1.7 Letters to be called for

We know that for letters arriving “poste-restante” from abroad the fee had to be paid by the addressee in the period 1-7-1919//16-501920. This fee had to be accounted for by postage due stamps. Up to now I have not found information for other periods.



Figure 55: Letter to be called for at Sušak 1-1-1920. The fee of 1.20 Kr is accounted for by postage due stamps.

1.8 Delivering a post office order at home

List 10. Pay-out costs of post-office orders

29-10-1918//1-7-1920 | 1-7-1920//16-5-1920 | 16-5-1920//1-5-1921

Croatia -- sender pays, but if the post-office order was sent to Slovenia or Bosnia-Herzegovina the addressee had to pay

the pay-out costs					
	≤10 Kr.	5		≤50 Dinar	10
	>10 Kr.	10	10	>50 Dinar	20
Slovenia//Bosnia-Herzegovina	<10 Kr.	5	10	≤50 Dinar	10
	10-1000 Kr.	20		>50 Dinar	20
	+ per 1000 Kr.	20			
	addressee pays		sender pays	sender pays	
	in Vinar, Filira, Helera			in Para	

Only if the addressee paid did the fee have to be accounted for in postage due stamps.

POSTAUTALVÁNÝ
POSTANSKA DOZNAČNICA

na 998 K 85 f-öl.

azaz (a K-kal letitékkel, a f-vel azimányokkal innatolva):
t. j. (K-rna slorima, filire brojvima opetujući):

Bevezetett díj:
Ubrana pristojba:

CZLM:
Naslov: *Štjpt. lin. broda*
Stodolj. ell. ladie

Rendeltetési hely:
Odredište: *Šmarje pri Jelšak*

Lakás (vörsorvát, utca stb.) vagy utca post:
Stan (prejtel grada, ulica i. d.) ill. szalma posta: *Kranjsko*

A felvétel hivatal száma
az a felvétel száma letitje
Broj primajedoga urada i
siova primajedoga stola

A befizetés napja, tízre
a hely- és letitje letitje
langemoda
Dan uplate, odnočno otisk
bijedila mjesto i dana

Bevezetési azim
Broj uplate

918-DEC-14-NTD

Handwritten signatures: *Amly* and *Opj*

A cet
A jel
Potvr.
Imos od pos.

Ech
U
Aláírás:
Fotija:

Az utalványkezelési napló száma
Broj doznaluka za doznaluk:

Tudnivalók:
Egy-egy postautalvánnyal 1000 K-ig
trejeds-összeg kullketh. Ezzel nagyobb
összeget egy postautalvánnyal utalvá-
nyozni meg lehet.

Upota:
Jednom postautalvánnyal doznalukom
se postati svota do 1000 K. Vse svota
se može se doznaliti jednom postautal-
vánnyal.

Utahányozási díjak:
Pristojbe doznal-
nica:

do	50 K-ig	20 f
"	100 "	25 "
"	150 "	30 "
"	200 "	35 "
"	250 "	40 "
"	300 "	45 "
"	350 "	50 "
"	400 "	55 "
"	450 "	60 "
"	500 "	65 "
"	550 "	70 "
"	600 "	75 "
"	650 "	80 "
"	700 "	85 "
"	750 "	90 "
"	800 "	95 "
"	850 "	100 "
"	900 "	105 "
"	950 "	110 "
"	1.000 "	115 "

D. M. kir. állami nyomda. Budapest, 1918.

Figures 56a and b (reduced): This post-office order was sent from Zagreb to Šmarje pri Jelšak 17-12-1918. The addressee had to pay the pay-out costs. For a post-office order of 10 – 1000 Kr the fee was 20 Vinar. Here, old Austrian postage due stamps have been used.

1.9 Official prepaid letter



Figure 57 (reduced): a not pre-paid letter. The post office has then “pre-paid” this letter so the addressee was then free of paying double tax. For a letter not pre-paid by the sender a double tax = $2 \times 25 = 50$ Para had to be paid. For the service of the post office a commission of 50 Para had to be paid. Total 100 Para (1 Dinar). This was in postage due stamps as it was an extra tax. This 100 Para had to be paid afterwards by the sender.

Life on the Austrian Riviera

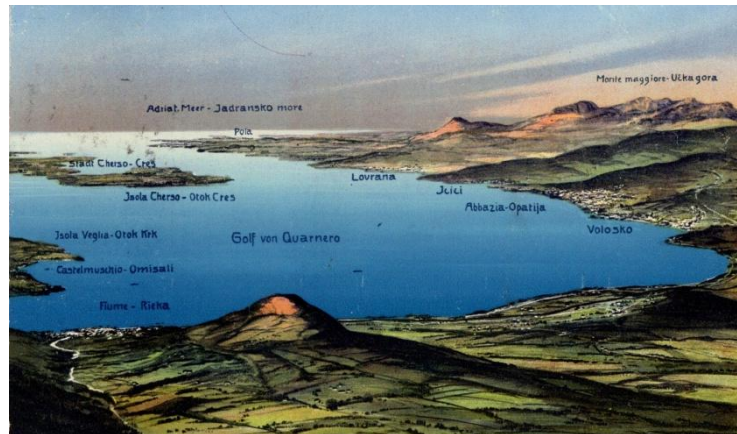
by Keith Brandon

Before the First World War, the Austro-Hungarian Empire possessed a long coastline on the Adriatic Sea. It started on the northern edge of the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, continued round the Istrian peninsula to Fiume (*Rijeka* in Croatian) and then down the length of the Croatian coastline to northern Montenegro. The islands of the eastern Adriatic also belonged to Austria.

The area north of Trieste plus the Istrian peninsula were known as the Austrian Riviera; the coastline of the area coloured pink in the postcard below. This was the closest part of the Mediterranean for the citizens of Austria, Germany and the rest of Central Europe. During the latter part of the nineteenth century sustained peace, rising prosperity and the growth of the rail network led to the increasing popularity of holidays in this area.



This article focuses on the most famous part of the Austrian Riviera; Abbazia (*Opatija*) and the surrounding resorts in the Gulf of Quarnero (the north-eastern part of the Adriatic Sea). The view portrayed in the postcard below looks south from behind Fiume. The Istrian peninsula stretches away to Pola (*Pula*) in the distance. Fiume is in the bottom-left corner, facing the Gulf of Quarnero and the islands of Veglia (*Krk*) and Cherso (*Cres*). At the right-centre of the card can be seen the string of resorts, Volosca (*Volosko*), Abbazia, Ičići and Lovrana (*Lovran*). This stretch of coast, sheltered by Mount Učka, enjoyed a benign climate year round.



Abbazia, 18km south-west of Fiume, was the main resort on this stretch of the Riviera. In 1873, the Austrian Southern Railway opened a branch from St Peter in Krain (*Pivka*) to Fiume, stopping at Mattuglie (*Matulji*) for Abbazia. From St Peter there were connections to Trieste, Vienna and beyond. In the other direction, there were connections from Fiume to Zagreb, Budapest and beyond. This opened the door to tourism in Abbazia and its neighbours. The population of Abbazia grew from 4,775 in 1880 to 11,825 in 1910. The postcard below, mailed in 1894, shows a view of the town.



Mövenfütterung an der Sialina-Promenade

Abbazia 14/2 907

Opfthlob ich als fürte biffe gussordnen und geht 24. Lohr
 bei dem ich forten war, daß ich die Mife nimm auf die
 in der Handen (Angina) baldigst ganz lösen wird.
 Das Mitter ist kinder argumiff, aber warum dich
 sollen fortlaffen Offenen Jim Ueda

179 a. Alfred Dreyer, Abbazia
 in Österreich (verkauft)

Zu öffnen durch Abreissen der durchbohrten Ränder.
Si apre staccando i bordi perforati.
Открыть слезав, без разрыва проволочных краев.

Karten-Brief.
Biglietto postale. — Karta-listovnica.

An
A — P. N.

Mademoiselle Léonie Magistris
chez Mademoiselle Veuve

in } Lausanne.
a — u } Suisse.

Les Bégères.

(val. 10 fr.)

ABBAZIA
5
S. GREGORIO
5
S. GREGORIO
5

Most of the visitors arrived and departed from Mattuglie/Abbazia station, as did most of their mail. The town's post-office, located at the railway station itself, opened on 21 October 1891.



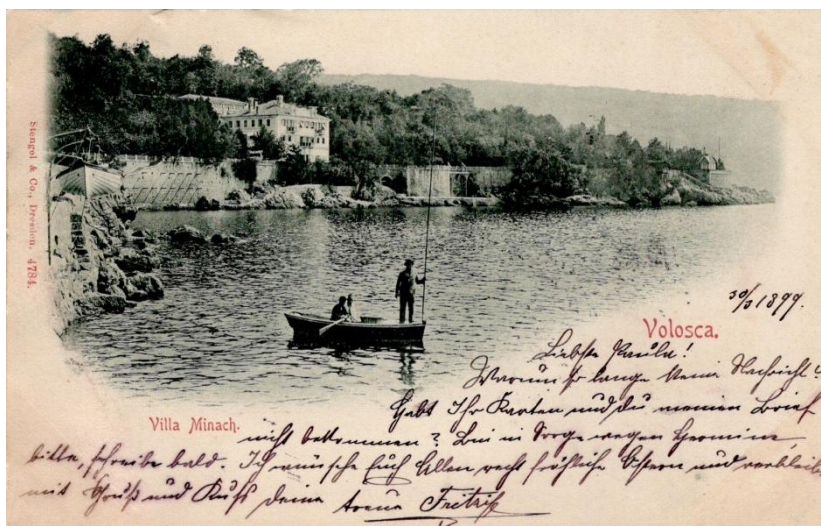
Picture-postcard to Theresienstadt (Bohemia) cancelled with the town's first postmark **MATTUGLE / MATULJE / 24.2.98** and received two days later. The card would have travelled by rail via St Peter and Vienna

Mattuglie was 3km inland from the Adriatic and 5km from Abbazia. Visitors needed to use taxis to get from the station to the Riviera resorts. The preliminary planning for an electric tramway started in 1900 and it went into operation on 9 February 1908. The tram, seen at the centre-left on the postcard below, started at Mattuglie station and had twenty-six stops on the way to Lovrana, many of them at specific hotels. At busy times, a luggage-wagon was added to the tram. There were no postal facilities on board. When the tramway was closed in 1933, some of the rolling-stock was sold to Ljubljana for their tram-service.

After Abbazia, the main resorts on the Austrian Riviera were Volosca, Ičići and Lovrana, each of which had a post-office. Volosca was a community in its own right in Austro-Hungarian times, but is now part of the city of Opatija. It lies to the north of the city, on the coast, and its post-office opened on 1 June 1887.



Card showing the Abbazia tram

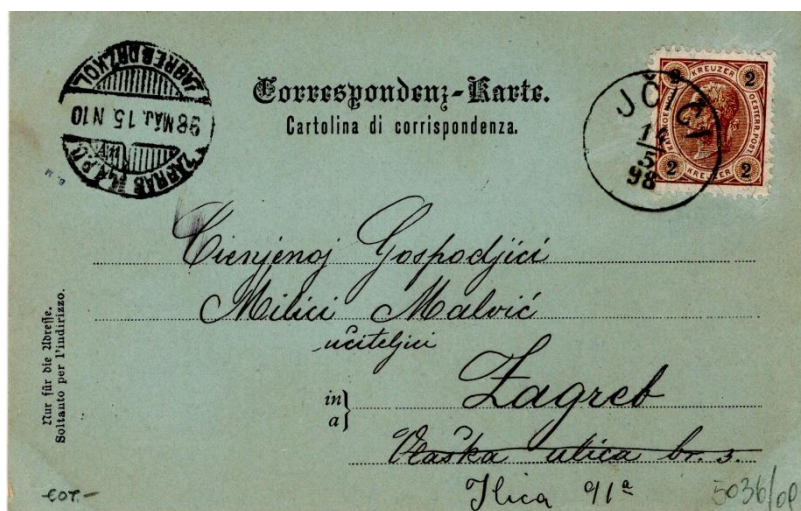


Picture postcard showing the Villa Minich in Volosca, typical of the large houses built along the Austrian Riviera for the wealthy. The eminent Hungarian statesman Gyula Andr ssy died at the Villa.



Front of the above postcard. It was cancelled **VOLOSCA / 31.3.99** and travelled from Mattuglie station via St Peter and Vienna to its destination in Bohemia.

I   i lies 5km south of Opatija, but the two towns are today linked by the development of the Riviera. A post-office opened on 20 December 1892, using the spelling J   i in the postmark. The popular resort of Ika, which did not have its own post-office, was also served by the I   i office.



Picture-postcard franked 2kr and cancelled **J   I / 14.5.98**. Received in Zagreb the next day.

Club in 1887, the Kronprinzessen Stefanie Schutzhaus. A postal-agency opened at the hostel on 16 May 1914, supervised by the Abbazia post-office.



Both sides of a postcard (reduced) produced especially for the Crown Princess Stefanie Hostel depicting visitors enjoying tobogganing. Handstamp of the postal-agency ***MONTE MAGGIORE / POKLON*** and postmark of the supervising post-office **ABBZIA**. From there the card would have gone by rail from Mattuglie station to St Peter, and transferred there to the Triest train.



The resorts of the former Austrian Riviera remain popular with holiday-makers today. Even now, over a hundred years later, Austrians make up the largest number of tourists to Opatija.

Yugoslavia Study Group

If you are interested in joining a meeting on Zoom in January, please contact the Editor (details inside the front cover)

Please indicate if you would like to do a short presentation of around 5 to 10 minutes

The '1918' Issue for Bosnia & Herzegovina

by Robert Lauer

At a fall stamp dealer's bourse put on by the North Toronto Stamp Club a few years ago in Toronto, Canada, a philatelic buddy and I had the good fortune to buy a chocolate box full of old Austrian post cards for \$20 from a dealer who clearly had no idea what he was selling. Among the many gems in this lot were three 8 Heller 'ancient warrior' postal stationery cards from Bosnia & Herzegovina, one uprated with a 2 Heller express printed matter stamp from 1916 and the other two uprated with each of the stamps from the issue overprinted '1918', which were the last postage stamps issued by the Austro-Hungarian Military Postal Administration for Bosnia & Herzegovina. These three cards are illustrated below in Figure 1.



Figure 1: three 8 Heller 'ancient warrior' postal stationery cards uprated with the 2 Heller express printed matter stamp and the two stamps from the '1918' Issue, favour cancelled at Avtovac on September 23, 1918.

There is nothing particularly unusual about these cards being uprated with these stamps and favour cancelled; one can usually find any number of these cards on eBay,¹ but it did get me to looking into the 'back-story' to these cards.

On October 1, 1916, there was a general increase in domestic postal rates across the Austro-Hungarian Empire to help defray the mounting costs of the First World War. In Hungary, which included Croatia-Slavonia and the Bánát, the local letter rate went from 6 fillér to 10 fillér, the domestic distance letter rate went from 10 fillér to 15 fillér and the rate for postcards went from 5 fillér to 10 fillér. The exception to this last rate was postal stationery cards, which had a new rate of 8 fillér. In the Austrian portion of the Empire, which included Slovenia and Dalmatia, and in Bosnia & Herzegovina, the domestic letter rates went from 10 Heller to 15 Heller and the rates for postcards went from 5 Heller to 10 Heller, again with the exception of postal stationery cards which had new rates of 8 Heller in both jurisdictions. In each of the three jurisdictions, a new express service for printed matter was instituted for an additional 2 Heller/fillér.

In all three jurisdictions, the increase in postal rates was accompanied by the issue of new series of definitive stamps. In the Austrian portion of the Empire, the new series of stamps had values from 3 Heller to 10 Kronen, with the values from 3 Heller to 12 Heller having an image of the Austrian crown, values from 15 Heller to 30 Heller having a portrait of Emperor Franz Josef and the values of 40 Heller and above bearing the Austrian coat of arms. With the death of Franz Josef on November 21, 1916, the 15 Heller to 30 Heller stamps with his likeness were replaced with equivalent denomination stamps bearing the image of the new Emperor Karl I on May 10, 1917.



Figure 2: the designs of the 1916 and 1917 definitives for the Austrian portion of the Empire.

In Hungary, the new series had values from 2 fillér to 10 Korona with the designs up 40 fillér being of Harvesters and the stamps of 50 fillér and over having the image of the Hungarian Parliament Buildings on them.



Figure 3: the Harvester and Parliament designs for the 1916 issue of Hungarian definitive stamps.

In Bosnia & Herzegovina, the new issue of stamps bore the likeness of Franz Joseph with values from 3 Heller to 10 Kronen. All of the Heller values had the design of the first stamp on the left of Figure 4 and the Kroner values bore the design with Franz Joseph in profile. With the death of Franz Joseph, this series of stamps was replaced with an issue bearing the likeness of Karl, again with values from 3 Heller to 10 Kronen. The two stamps on the right side of Figure 4 illustrate the Heller and Kroner values of these stamps, which were issued on July 1, 1917.



Figure 4: the designs of the 1916 and 1917 definitive stamps for Bosnia & Herzegovina.



Figure 5: the stamps issued in 1916 for the express service for printed matter in each of the postal jurisdictions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In October 1916, each of the three jurisdictions also issued 2 Heller/fillér stamps for the new express service for printed matter, which are illustrated above in Figure 5. The Austrian portion of the Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Military Postal Administration for Bosnia & Herzegovina also issued 5 Heller stamps which combined the printed matter rate for items up to 50 grams (3 Heller) and the new 2 Heller rate for the express service. The stamps issued for the Austrian portion of the Empire are the first two stamps on the left of Figure 5; the first two stamps on the right side of Figure 5 illustrate those issued for Bosnia & Herzegovina and the last stamp on the right side of Figure 5 shows the stamp issued by Hungary. The triangular format of the express service stamps for the Austrian portion of the Empire proved to be sufficiently user-hostile that they were replaced with rectangular format stamps in May 1917, which are illustrated in Figure 6.



Figure 6: the 1917 express service for printed matter stamp issued for the Austrian portion of the Empire.

The Austrian portion of the Empire and Hungary both issued postal stationery cards with the existing designs, but with the new 8 Heller/fillér rate. The Military Postal Administration of Bosnia & Herzegovina decided to issue a new series of postal stationery with an ‘ancient warrior’ design to conform to the new rates: postal stationery cards with an 8 Heller value in green and postal stationery letter cards with a 15 Heller value in red. An example of the 8 Heller ‘ancient warrior’ postal stationery cards is illustrated in Figure 7.



Figure 7: an 8 Heller 'ancient warrior' postal stationery card sent to Vienna cancelled at Sarajevo 2 on May 6, 1918.

On September 1, 1918, the postal stationery card rate in all three jurisdictions was increased from 8 Heller/fillér to 10 Heller/ fillér, which created a serious demand for 2 Heller/fillér stamps, given the very significant existing stocks of 8 Heller/fillér cards in all three jurisdictions. In Hungary, the 2 fillér Harvester stamp from the series of Harvester/Parliament definitives issued in 1916 was used to uprate these cards before they were sold to the public and was available to the public to uprate any of the 8 fillér cards in their possession.² In both the Austrian portion of the Empire and in Bosnia & Herzegovina, though, dealing with this increase in the postal stationery card rate was complicated by the fact that the lowest denomination in any of the existing series of regular postage stamps, in either jurisdiction, was 3 Heller.

In the Austrian portion of the Empire, the post office still had significant stocks of the 2 Heller triangular format express printed matter stamps left-over from when this stamp was replaced by the rectangular version in May 1917. As a result, it was these stamps that were resurrected and pressed into service to uprate the existing stocks of 8 Heller cards before they were sold to the public. The rectangular format 2 Heller express printed matter stamps were also allowed to be used to uprate 8 Heller postal stationery cards.

In Bosnia & Herzegovina, as in the Austrian portion of the Empire, the only 2 Heller non-newspaper stamp available was the 2 Heller express printed matter stamp that was issued in October 1916. As in the Austrian portion of the Empire, this 2 Heller stamp was used to uprate the existing stock of 8 Heller postal stationery cards before sale to the public. Figure 8 below illustrates an example of this usage of the 2 Heller express printed matter stamp.



Figure 8: an 8 Heller 'ancient warrior' postal stationery card sent to Zelenika in Dalmatia uprated with a 2 Heller express printed matter stamp and cancelled at Sarajevo 1 on September 22, 1918.

However, in Bosnia & Herzegovina, the existing stocks of 8 Heller cards vastly exceeded the supply of 2 Heller express printed matter stamps. So, the Military Postal Administration turned to stocks of previously invalidated stamps for a solution. The last two issues to have 2 Heller stamps were the 1912-14 issue with the likeness of Franz Joseph, which was valid until December 31, 1917 and the 1910 series issued to celebrate the Emperor's 80th birthday, which was valid until December 31, 1910. Remaining stocks of the 2 Heller stamps from both of these issues were overprinted with the year "1918" in red to distinguish them from the stamps of the previously invalidated issues.



Figure 9: the two stamps of the '1918' Issue.

The two stamps of this "1918" Issue are illustrated in Figure 9 above. Initially, these stamps were only supposed to be used to uprate the existing stocks of 8 Heller postal stationery cards. However, demand from collectors soon meant that they were also sold loose to the public.

The overprint on the 2 Heller stamp with the view of Mostar from the 1910 issue has two very nice plate flaws to it; position 41 has an "8" that looks like a "3" (Figure 10 below, left) and position 44 has a "sloping" first "1" in "1918" (Figure 10 below, right).



Figure 10: the position 41 and position 44 plate flaws of the 2 Heller ‘View of Mostar’ stamp from the ‘1918’ issue.



Figure 11: an 8 Heller ‘ancient warrior’ postal stationery card sent to Drvar, in north-western Bosnia, uprated with the 2 Heller ‘View of Mostar’ stamp from the ‘1918’ Issue and cancelled at Ključ, also in north-western Bosnia, on September 15 1918.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 illustrate the use of the two stamps from the ‘1918’ issue to uprate 8 Heller ‘ancient warrior’ postal stationery cards.

The card in Figure 12 was sent well after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in October/November 1918. The ‘ancient warrior’ postal stationery cards remained valid for postage in the S.H.S Kingdom. While the stamps of the Austro-Hungarian Military Postal Administration were “technically” invalidated on December 15, 1918, in practice, they continued to be accepted by the S.H.S. postal authorities until mid-February 1919 due to the shortage of new postage stamps.



Figure 12: an 8 Heller 'ancient warrior' postal stationery card sent to Zagreb, uprated with the 2 Heller Franz Josef stamp from the '1918' Issue and cancelled at Široki Brijeg, west of Mostar in Herzegovina, on January 15, 1919 (from the collection of Bill Maddocks).

So, the last stamps issued by the Austro-Hungarian Military Postal Administration for Bosnia & Herzegovina, the '1918' Issue, were issued solely for the purpose of uprating existing stocks of 8 Heller postal stationery cards as a result of a change in postal tariffs. And, the three favour cancelled postal stationery cards in Figure 1 represent the three different ways that these old 8 Heller postal stationery cards could be uprated to reflect the new 10 Heller rate for these items that took effect on September 1, 1918.

Notes

1. The cards I have seen on eBay have almost exclusively Sarajevo strikes. What is unusual about these three cards is that they are cancelled in Avtovac – a Military Post Office in a small garrison town of 300 people in the south-east corner of Herzegovina near the Montenegrin border. The circle of blue ink on the map below locates the town of Avtovac, near Gačko in the Mostar Postal District.



2. From June 15, 1918, Hungary applied a war tax of 5 fillér to all letters and 2 fillér to all postcards going to Convention countries (the Austrian portion of the Empire, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Germany). As a result, 8 fillér Hungarian postal stationery cards posted after the middle of June 1918 are 'uprated' with a 2 fillér Harvester stamp to pay this war tax prior to the increase in the postal stationery card rate on September 1, 1918.

References

Dr. Ulrich Ferchenbauer, *Österreich 1850-1918, Handbuch und Spezialkatalog, Band IV: Ungarn 1867, Österreichische Post im Ausland* (Wien, 2008)

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Michel – *Österreich Spezialkatalog, 2009* (Unterschleißheim, 2008)

Berislav Sekelj, *Handbook and Catalogue, Postal History: Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1878-1918* (Zagreb, 2005)

Stanley Gibbons *Stamp Catalogue, Part 2, Austrian & Hungary, 6th Edition* (London, 2002)

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Forthcoming Events

York Stamp Fair: 22 – 23 January 2021 – CANCELLED

Spring Stampex: February 2021 – CANCELLED

Virtual Stampex: 25 – 27 March 2021

Autumn Stampex: 29 September – 2 October 2021

London 2022: 19 – 26 February 2022

Postage rates of Yugoslavia during the period 1966 – 1990

by Nick Coverdale

Earlier this year, Luc Guillard from France bought a copy of Geoff Barling's monograph (JP70A) "The Postal Rates of the Yugoslav Territories". Shortly after, I had an email from Luc which included:

"What a great job the author has done. It must not have been very easy to gather so much official information. This will allow me to decode the postal rates of letters that I have franked by French-made franking machines (CAMP) used in post offices during the period 1966 – 1990."

He later added

"I compared the postage rates of Yugoslavia (1966 – 1990) with the letters I have (a good hundred) all franked in Yugoslav post offices domestic and international."

It emerges from the comparison that many tariffs are consistent between the book and the letter.

However, for some rates in the book, the exact date is missing and some rates are missing, other rates and dates seem wrong by comparison with the letters that I have in several copies for the same postal rate."

Luc offered to provide his comparisons in the hope that readers of Jugopošta might be able to assist by filling in gaps or explaining inconsistencies. I asked Luc to provide his information to me and he sent me scans of a number of internal and international covers together with his comments. That has led me to produce this article.

Many of you reading this article will have a copy of JP70A. In the Introduction, Geoff Barling wrote:

"This publication is the result of about 5 years of hard work but much credit for the information contained herein is due to the co-operation of the other collectors and organisations whose help is acknowledged in Section 10."

The author regrets that there are still a number of gaps in the knowledge of the postal rates of the Yugoslav territories and would welcome any assistance that the reader can provide in filling those gaps."

As many of you will know, Geoff Barling sadly died several years ago so I will collate any information that anyone can provide.

In the rest of this article, I have included some relevant extracts from JP70A. For the postal rates listed in the tables, Geoff Barling noted

- Rates in normal type are confirmed by postal tariffs and/or study of covers and/or stamps/postal stationery issued

- Rates in italics require confirmation
- Unknown rates are denoted by an asterisk (*)

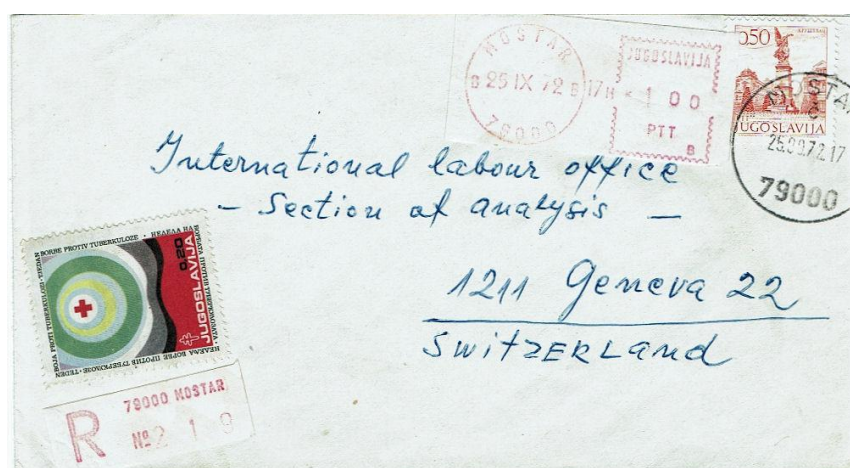
The tables on Yugoslav rates during the period 1966 – 90 contain a number of rates in italics or unknown rates marked by *. I have included some relevant extracts from the tables of JP70A for external mail covering letters < 20g, postcards, registration and express fees, and airmail surcharges. I haven't included the preferential rates which were in use for Russia and other communist countries of Eastern Europe. I have also tabulated the information from the scans of covers and cards that Luc sent me and included his information. I have also included a selection of his scans. In this article I have concentrated on external mail but may do a similar summary for internal mail in the next JP depending on the response to this article.

Extracts from the tables of postal rates in JP70A for Yugoslavia for external mail

From	Letters/letter-cards to 20g	Postcards	Registration fee	Express delivery fee
1 January 1966	0.85	0.50	1.00	1.20
15 April 1968	1.25	0.75	2.00	2.50
<i>May 1971</i>	1.50	<i>0.80</i>	*	*
23 June 1972	2.00	1.20	2.50	5.00
1 July 1974	3.20	2.10	<i>4.20</i>	<i>3.40</i>
12 May 1976	4.90	3.40	12.90	10.30
16 December 1980	8.00	5.60	21.20	17.00
1 July 1982	8.80	6.10	23.20	18.60
3 March 1983	23.70	16.50	62.90	61.20
15 May 1984	38.00	26.00	100	100
1 November 1984	48.00	33.00	125	125
28 December 1984	60.00	42.00	156	156
25 April 1985	75.00	55.00	200	200
18 October 1985	100	70.00	250	250
11 January 1986	120	90.00	300	300
20 April 1986	150	100	350	350
27 January 1987	200	150	700	800
1 July 1987	250	200	900	1,000
11 November 1987	350	300	1,300	1,400
15 January 1988	450	400	1,700	1,800
14 March 1988	600	550	2,200	2,300
1 July 1988	1,100	1,000	4,000	*
8 November 1988	1,600	1,500	6,000	6,100
29 December 1988	2,200	2,100	8,400	8,500
10 March 1989	3,000	2,900	12,000	12,000
30 March 1989	4,000	3,900	16,000	16,000
31 May 1989	6,000	5,700	23,000	*
10 July 1989	8,000	7,800	31,000	31,000
15 August 1989	12,000	11,000	43,400	43,400
22 September 1989	15,000	14,000	53,800	*
17 October 1989	21,000	20,000	76,400	*
24 November 1989	32,000	31,000	*	*
15 December 1989	50,000	40,000	169,500	*
25 December 1989	65,000	50,000	215,000	*
All rates are in Dinars				

Extracts from the tables of postal rates in JP70A for Yugoslavia for external mail – airmail surcharges

From	Zone 1 (Europe)	Zone 6 (South America)
1 January 1966	0.25	*
15 April 1968	0.25	*
23 June 1972	*	*
1 July 1974	*	*
12 May 1976	0.40	4.00
16 December 1980	0.70	6.00
1 July 1982	0.80	7.20
3 March 1983	2.00	17.60
April 1984	*	*
15 May 1984	3.00	28.00
31 October 1984	4.00	35.00
28 December 1984	5.00	35.00
25 April 1985	10.00	35.00
18 October 1985	12.00	35.00
10 January 1986	15.00	43.00
20 April 1986	18.00	50.00
26 January 1987	30.00	70.00
1 July 1987	40.00	90.00
14 November 1987	70.00	130
14 March 1988	90.00	170
July 1988	160	*
8 November 1988	240	450
1 January 1989	300	*
3 March 1989	340	630
10 March 1989	500	900
30 March 1989	700	1,200
31 May 1989	1,000	1,700
10 July 1989	1,400	2,300
22 September 1989	2,400	4,000
17 October 1989	3,400	5,700
6 December 1989	6,000	*
15 December 1989	7,500	12,700
25 December 1989	9,000	16,000
All rates are in Dinars		



Luc Guillard's comment: External rate 1972 06 25: Letter to 20g (2.00) + Registration Fee (2.5) = 4.50 - not good. I have no explanation. Wrong postal rate, miscalculation or teller entry

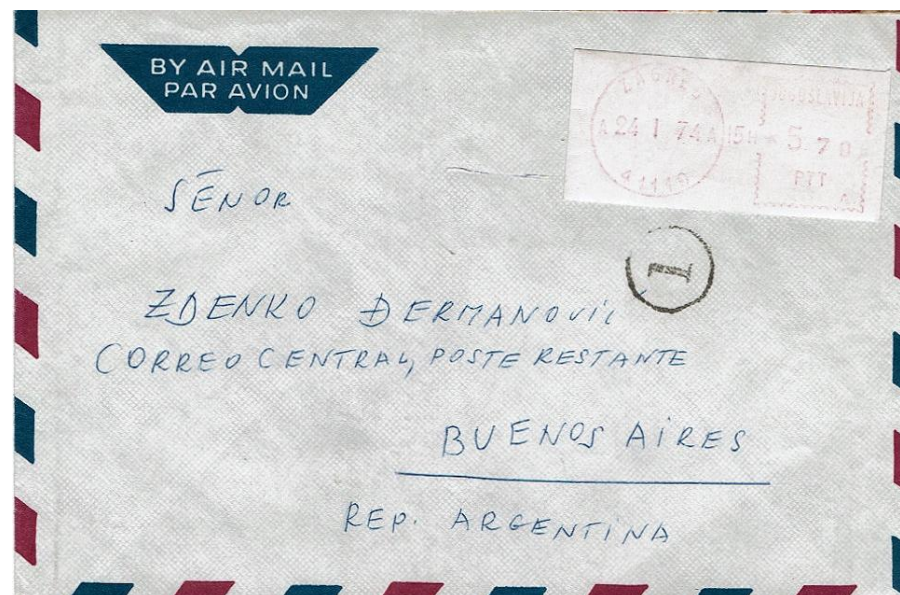
Summary table of external covers from Luc Guillard which don't appear to conform to the postal rates in JP70A

Item	Date	From	To	Rate from table (letter < 20g)	Registration or Express rate from table	Airmail supplement from table	Total as per table	Total actual	Notes
letter	15.3.71	Zagreb	Germany	1.25	2.00 (R)	N/A	3.25	4.00	
letter	27.5.71	Ljubljana	DDR	0.50 (pref rate)	2.50 (E)	0.25	3.25	3.30	Unknown rate change May 71, previous rate used here
letter	27.10.71	Zagreb	France	1.25	2.00 (R)	0.25	3.75	3.55	Unknown rate change May 71, previous rate used here
Post card	24.4.72	Belgrade	France	0.80 (May 71)	N/A	0.25	1.05	1.10	If 15.4.68 rate of 0.75 is applied, then total is 1.00
letter	13.5.72	Belgrade	France	1.50	N/A	0.25	1.75	1.10	If 15.4.68 rate of 0.75 is applied, then total is 1.00
letter	25.9.72	Mostar	Switzerland	2.00	2.50 (R)	N/A	4.50	1.50	0.80 red cross stamp, probably obligatory tax
letter	21.6.72	Zagreb	Argentina	1.50 (May 71) or 15.4.68 rate of 1.25 if May 71 considered to be incorrect	N/A	Zone 6 given as * (unknown)		8.65	Airmail supplement for Zone 6 (S America) is given as *, so have used Zone 4 for N & C America here but way off the actual. Could work with 1.25 + 2x3.7 = 8.65 (see below for use of 3.7 airmail rate)
letter	21.7.72	Zagreb	Argentina	2.00	N/A	*		5.70	Works with airmail fee of 3.70. Luc Guillard notes that he has 10 other similar letters which suggest an airmail fee of 3.70
letter	24.1.74	Zagreb	Argentina	2.00	N/A	*		5.70	As above
letter	3.8.74	Zagreb	Argentina	3.20	N/A	*		7.30	Now works with airmail fee of 4.10
letter	7.8.74	Zagreb	Argentina	3.20	N/A	*		8.60	Now works with airmail fee of 5.40
Post card	5.1.76	Belgrade	France	2.10	N/A	0.40	2.50	2.55	
letter	26.3.76	Zagreb	W Germany	3.20	3.40 (E)	N/A	6.60	7.00	+ red cross stamp of 1.20, probably obligatory tax
letter	15.9.80	Belgrade	Estonia	4.90 (or pref	12.90	0.4	18.20 (or	19.40	

			(Russia)	rate of 2.50)			15.80)		
letter	19.11.80	?	Lithuania (Russia)	4.90 (or pref rate of 2.50)	N/A	0.4	5.30 (or 2.90)	2.85	
letter	3.6.82	Sesvete	W Germany	8.00	17.00 (E)	N/A	25.00	16.40 + 6.60 in stamps = 23.00	
letter	10.1.83	Zagreb	France	8.80	18.60 (E)	N/A	27.40	17.80	
letter	20.10.89	Zagreb	England	21000	N/A	3400	24400	19800	The Dinar was revalued
All rates are in Dinars									



Luc Guillard's comments: External rate 1968 04 15: Letter to 20g (1.25) + 1968 04 15 Airmail Surcharge Zone VI (? ??) = ?,??. On the date of this letter, the rate for the airmail surcharge Zone VI seems to be already 3.70 (3.70/10g=7.40/20g). See cover to the right and the rate of the letter does not seem to be that of 1971 05 XX.



Luc Guillard's comments: External rate 1972 06 23: Letter to 20g (2.00) + 1972 07 XX Airmail Surcharge Zone VI (3.70) = 5.70. On the date of these letters, the rate for the airmail surcharge Zone VI is 3.70. I have more than 10 other letters between these dates with the same rate airmail surcharge Z VI.

Key points

- During the period 1966 – 1990, there are some unconfirmed or missing rates – particularly those associated with May 1971 and airmail rates for Zone 6 (South America).
- It is difficult to make some covers from this period to be consistent with the tabulated rates in JP70A. There could, of course, be a number of explanations for this.

What happens next

- Can any of you reading this article provide data from covers from this period to provide further confirmation or otherwise of the tabulated data, or to fill in the gaps outlined above?
- Can any of you point to other published sources for this period?
- Can any of you help explain some of the discrepancies in the table of Luc Guillard's covers?

1921 Yugoslav Vidovdan Labels

by Boštjan Petauer

On the occasion of *Drugi Pokrajinski Slet jugoslavenskog sokolskog saveza* (Second Regional Union of Sokols – The Gymnastic Society) the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications permitted the organising Committee to print special labels in the colour of issued stamps in both Cyrillic and Latin Characters (see Figure 1). The values to be affixed were 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 Para as well as 1 din. Stamps were affixed to empty spaces in the label. Special post offices cancelled these labels with stamps with commemorative cancels in a violet colour and an oval shape. The text read Vidovdan (in Cyrillic) – Osijek (in Latin) at the top, Sokols badge and 1921 in the middle and Ocek (in Cyrillic) – Vidovdan (in Latin) at the bottom.

Stamps with the same alphabet were printed with a gutter in the middle of which not many are known (see Figure 2). Complete sets on philatelic covers are known (Figure 3), as well as single value on letters and postcards (Figure 4).



Figure 1: Top values on both Cyrillic and Latin labels



Figure 2 (reduced):
Complete set of
stamps with gutter
in between



Figure 3: Complete
set on philatelic
letter



Figure 4: 25 paras
single stamp on a
postcard to
Ljubljana. The
card is overrated,
15 paras would be
enough.

References

1. Priručnik maraca jugoslavenskih zemalja, Volume 8, Zagreb.
2. Private collection.

Query from Dave Foster

I wonder if someone could help me with this 1930s postcard please? This is outside my period of interest, or I should say it has been up to now. I'm interested in knowing about all three aspects of this item. Firstly, what the card itself is all about? Secondly, what is the cancellation? I can read that it's from Belgrade, and measures about 36mm diameter, in red, dated 29 June 1930. The only other large red cancel I recall is the Belgrade University Kongress cancel of 1927, though this is a 34mm diameter cancel. Thirdly, what can anyone tell me about the non-postage stamp? Any help would be much appreciated.

Dave Foster



If you have any information, please email Dave Foster and the Editor (email addresses inside the front cover).

Editor's note

The imagery on the card, I think, refers to a Sokol event (Slet) - the falcon, the hat etc. There was an article on the Sokol Organisation in JP 107. I am sure that there will be some of you reading Jugopošta that can add more detail on this card.



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4. *Banat and Bačka* (JP77) (CD and print)
5. *Srem Postal History to late 1944* (JP81)
6. *The Postal Rates of the Independent State of Croatia 1941 – 1945* (JP85)
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8. *Indeficenter (The Story of Fiume to 1918)* (JP94)
9. *Croatia/SHS: Independence Issue of 29 October 1918* (JP98)
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