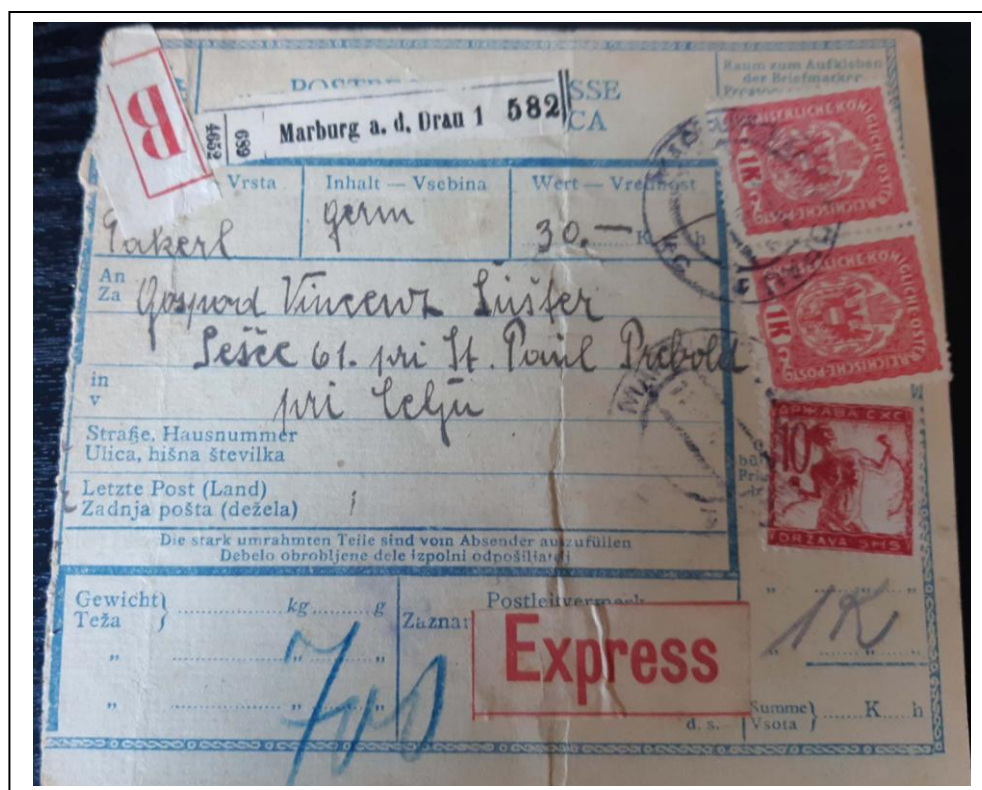


Jugopošta

Journal of

The Yugoslavia Study Group

www.yugosg.org



The Yugoslavia Study Group

Founded in 1984 to promote the study of the stamps and postal history of Yugoslavia, its predecessor and successor states

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Jugopošta



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From the President

I am glad to say that philately is at last beginning to get back to normal. My local clubs have started up again (with the necessary precautions of course), and there have been several stamp fairs in our area; so let us hope that it will not be too long before we are completely back to normality.

During the various lockdowns I found it difficult to find new material; but it possibly would have helped if we had an auction. The auction provides a vital service to members. I would therefore appeal to members for someone to step forward and take on the post of Auction Manager, and give this vital service back to members.

Meanwhile I hope everybody is healthy, and are obeying the proper rules to beat this horrible virus.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

This edition of Jugopošta is rather later than usual and it will be October before some of you are able to read it. I have been extremely busy with other things during September and was only able to start working on JP 139 towards the end of the month.

I have included a report of the third YSG Zoom meeting and I am planning to run another one on Wednesday 3 November. I also attended Yvonne Wheatley's Joint Societies' Meeting in August. This was a new venue, a large pub in Whitkirk on the outskirts of Leeds. It was a good meeting with the usual wide variety of displays and we had a good lunch. I wasn't able to be there for the whole day, hence there is no report available at the moment. It was good to be back to some 'face to face' philately.

In this edition of Jugopošta, you will find Part 8 of Henk Buitenkamp's series. This is the last instalment of the series on postage due stamps during the 1919 – 1921 period. I think that you will agree that this has been an excellent series and I thank Henk for all his hard work.

As well as Henk's article, we also have an article on SHS parcel cards by Vid Žibera in a similar period and an article on Yugoslav return-to-sender labels by Douglas Muir. Both Vid and Douglas are first time authors for Jugopošta.

For the first time for a while, I have a couple of spare (though short) articles that I was not able to include, but that still means I need more articles to keep coming to fill the December edition.

YSG Zoom meeting

17:00 (UK time) on Wednesday 3 November

Please email Nick Coverdale on nick@rhubarb1.ndonet.com for details
Presentations of up to 10 minutes needed

Additional services and other special marks on SHS Parcel Cards, 1919-22 – part 1

by Vid Žiberna

Introduction

The SHS parcel cards from the period 1919-22 covered in this article are widely accessible on the market. However, given the absence in the literature of a typological classification of the stickers, handmade stamps and other special marks that appear on them, the average collector tends to focus on the chronological (date-based) collection of postmarks on parcel cards and any rare frankings (e.g., ordinary postage stamps used as postage due provisional stamps, bisects, mass frankings, rare postage due stamps such as the so-called turquoise stamps). The story is the same as with stamps; what is not catalogued does not interest collectors because they do not have a basis for systematic classification.¹

In fact, however, these additional stickers/marks and handmade stamps on parcel cards, like W, V, B, E, M, SP, A, Dringend, T, U, Sperrgut, Express, prevoz dovoljen, AUSGEFOLGT LAGERZINS, utánvétel pouzeče and Ret, offer significant aspects for collection. In this article, I am going to deal with the stickers with the letter “B”. I will deal with other services denoted with these additional stickers/marks and handmade stamps in future articles.

The Sticker “B”

The sticker “B” means Beutelstück in German (vrečnik in archaic Slovenian). It is difficult to give an exact translation, since the expression and service are unique to the Austrian Empire, but a rough explanation would be ‘a small packet transported in a dedicated (postal) bag’. Parcels containing money, securities, silver, gold, jewellery could be sent as Beutelstück if they were in a small packet (maximum 25 cm x 10 cm x 10 cm and 1 kg) and in locked bags with a seal. The sticker was applied to the front side of the parcel and the front side of the parcel card. It was applied before the stamps for quicker and easier handling of the parcel. The declared value should have been under 600 Kronen, which, in practice, was not always the case. The dimensions of the stickers with red letters are 25 mm x 10 mm, the dimensions of stickers with black letters on white/yellow paper are 23 mm x 12 mm. The height of the letter is 14 mm. I know of no variations or reprints. This sticker could be used in combination with another stickers, for example B + V or. B + W in Bosnia or B + Express in Slovenia.

According to some sources (for example Čičerov), in the old Hungarian territories of the SHS Kingdom, a sticker with the letter “T” should have been used instead of the letter “B” for this purpose, however, based on the parcel cards I have seen, this does not seem to have been the case. Stickers with the letter “T” will be discussed in a future article.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

M. P. A. Gabela 61 65

Post-Begleitadresse.
Poštanska propratnica.

Gattung / Vrsta: *AV*
Inhalt / Sadržaj: *B*
Wertangabe / Vrijednost: *2000*
An / Gosp.: *Prokur. Civil*
Poste restante
in / u: *Zagreb III*
Letzte Post / Posljednja pošta: *Zagreb III*
Land / Pokrajina:

Postvormerke — Poštanske zabilježbe

Gewicht — Teža	Porto / Poštarina	K ... h
<i>2900</i> kg g	Bestell- oder Avisgebühr / Događina ili dostavnina	K ... h
	Zusammen / Ukupno	K ... h

(B. u. H.) 1916.

Abgabe-Protokoll Nr. / Napisnica izdatnoga br.
Bestellungs-Vormerk / Zabilježba dostave

Quittung des Empfängers. — Namira pri
Umstehend bezeichnete Sendung richtig empfangen zu haben, best
Da sam pošiljku na drugoj strani naznačenu doista primio potvrđju

Zagreb {den} *27/10 19*
Prokur. Civil
(Unterschrift: — Podpis:)

Figure 1 – A bilingual Austrian parcel card from Gabela (Bosnia) to Zagreb (Croatia), weight: 2.9 kg, value: 2000 Kronen, content: not described, handwritten B + W due to the high value. The card was sent with poste restante service and should not have been delivered as Beutelstück as it was over 1 kg.



Figure 2 – A bilingual Austrian parcel card from Gradačac (Bosnia) to Bosanski Šamac (Bosnia), weight: 1 kg, value: not declared, content: official documents. Complete parcel cards from Bosnia & Herzegovina are relatively unusual. Notice the two different postal marks for Bosanski Šamac on the back of the card, the first one (15.III.20) is for the arrival of the parcel and the other one (17.3.20) is for the confirmation of delivery and that the postage due stamps were used as franco. More about AUSGEFOLGT LAGERZINS in a future article.



Figure 3 – A Slovenian reimbursement parcel card from Banjaluka (Bosnia) to Kostanjica (Croatia), weight: 0.25 kg, value: not declared, content: trivia. The card was sent with poste restante service and could not be delivered (handwritten “nije tražio”). It was returned to Banjaluka and the sender paid 50 para postage due (40 para + 40 vinar).



Figure 4 – A bilingual Austrian reimbursement parcel card with mixed franking from Mostar (Herzegovina) to Zagreb (Croatia), weight: 0.5 kg, value: 660 Kronen, content: not described, additional sticker W due to the high value.

Croatia



Figure 5 – A bilingual Hungarian parcel card from Senj (Croatia) to Zagreb (Croatia), weight: 0.7 kg, value: 650 Kronen, content: jewelry. The sticker paper is yellow.



Figure 6 – A bilingual Hungarian parcel card from Osijek (Croatia) to Zagreb (Croatia), weight: 0.7 kg, value: 75000 Kronas, content: money. The sticker paper is white. Very high value and very high postage paid.



Figure 7 – A Slovenian reimbursement parcel card from Zagreb (Croatia) to Drvar (Bosnia), weight: 0.7 kg, value: 1100 Krones, content: gold. The sticker paper is white. Mixed postage due franking of 1 Krones + 5 para = 1.20 Krones.

Dalmatia

1105
5593 **Gruž — Gravosa**

POSTANSKA POPRATNICA
INDIRIZZO POSTALE ACCOMPAGNATORIO

Erst — Oggetto <i>već</i>	Inhalt — Sadržina Contenuto <i>Rechnungen</i>	Wert — Vrijednost — Valor R h
------------------------------	---	--

An
Gosp.
A *die Handels und Transport*
Aktiengesellschaft
Sarajevo

in
u
in

Straße, Hausnummer
Ulica, kućni broj
Via, numero di casa

Letzte Post (Land)
Zadnja pošta (pokrajina)
Ultima posta (Provincia)

Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen — Pošte
obrubljene dijelove — Gli spazi marcati vanno riempiti d

Gewicht } Težina } Peso }	kg <i>0.9</i>	Postleitvermerk puta —
---------------------------------	---------------	---------------------------

50 KUNA
KRALJEVINAMA

d. sk. l. Summe
Zbroj
Totale R h

Abgabenummer Broj razdaje Numero di distribuzione	Abgabestempel Zag razdaje Bollo di distribuzione	Postleitvermerk Bilješka o prijemu Nota di ricevuta
---	--	---

Vorne bezeichnete Sendung erhalten
Sprijeda označenu pošiljku primio
Spedizione indicata sul davanti ricevuta

Ort
Mjesto
Luogo

Name
Ime
Nome

Trgovinsko i transportno
dioničko društvo

Figure 8 – A multilingual Austrian parcel card from Gruž (Dalmatia) to Sarajevo (Bosnia), weight: 0.9 kg, value: not declared: content: bills.

Montenegro

1109 5600	Kotor—Cattaro	31	8
Inhalt—Sadržina Contenuto		Wert—Vrij 60 K—h	
Igralice			
An Gosp.		Kotor	
Gospodi		Cattaro	
Imi		Kragreb	
Safraneh		Palmosicera	
Kragreb		38	
Straße, Hausnummer		bahren Prietoj bine Tasse	
Ulica, kućni broj		K h	
Via, numero di casa			
Letzte Post (Land)			
Zadnja pošta (pokrajina)			
Ultima posta (Provincia)			
Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen — Pošiljač ima ispuniti debelo obrubljene dijelove — Gli spazii incorniciati vanno riempiti dal mittente			
Gewicht Težina Peso	kg g	Postleivermerk — Poštanska oznaka puta — Avviamento	Summe Zbroj Totale
800g	0.8	40	K h
		d. sk. i.	

Abgabenummer Broj razdaje Numero di distribuzione	Abgabestempel Zig razdaje Bollo di distribuzione	Bestellvermerk Dostavna bilješka Nota di recapito
Vorne bezeichnete Sendung erhalten Sprijeda označenu pošiljku primio Spedizione indicata sul davanti ricevuta		
Ort Mjesto Luogo	den dne addi	1917
Name Ime Nome	Kragreb - 20 Safraneh	
	d. sk. i.	

Figure 9 – A multilingual Austrian parcel card with mixed franking from Kotor (Montenegro) to Zagreb (Croatia), weight: 0.8 kg, value: 60 Krones, content: toy.

Slovenia

DOCT 582 | SSE CA

Marburg a. d. Drau 1

4052 689

Postamt

Raum zum Aufkleben der Briefmarken

Vrsta	Inhalt — Vsebina	Wert — Vrednost
Gabeln	Garn	30.— K h

An Za *Gos. Vincenc Šušter*

Sejce 61. pri St. Pavel Prebold

in v *pri Selju*

Straße, Hausnummer
Ulica, hišna številka

Letzte Post (Land)
Zadnja pošta (dežela)

Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen
Debelo obrobljene dele izpolni odposilnik

Gewicht) *710* kg *710* g
Teža)

Postleitzahl *19*
Zaznati **Express**

Summe) *19* K h
d. s. Vsota)

Abgabenummer
Oddajna številka *30/8*

Abgabestempel
Oddajni pečat *12 III 19*
a. S. PAVEL PRI PREBOLDU

Bestellvermerk
Dostavni zaznamek

Vorne bezeichnete Sendung erhalten
Spredaj označeno pošiljatev prejel

Ort) *Sveti Pavel*
Kraj)

Name) *Vincenc Šušter*
Ime)

d. s.

Figure 10 – A bilingual Austrian parcel card with mixed franking from Maribor (Slovenia) to Sveti Pavel pri Preboldu (Slovenia), weight: 0.7 kg, value: 30 Kronen, content: not described. The card was sent with express service and Mr. Šušter actually received it the next day.

444 24 45. sep. B. 35

SHS POŠTNA SPREMNICA

Laibach 1 5965

11/4 45

Štiri stolet set štiri k 15

Označenje pošiljave (paket, zaboj, vreča) Vsebina Vrednost

Prejemnik Stan g. Stan Linhorst, Interesante

Nova Kapela Jadrina

Teža 1/6 kg 635 g

Svota k v

ndung binnen 8 Tagen anheben, ersuche Rückmeldung.

Izdajna številka Izdajni pečat Dostavni zaznamek

NOVA KAPELA 13 SEP 19

Sprejeto označeno pošiljatev prejel

N. Kapela dne 14. 9.

Joh Crnkovič

NOVA KAPELA 19

Figure 11 – A Slovenian reimbursement parcel card from Ljubljana (Slovenia) to Nova Kapela (Croatia), weight: 0.635 kg, value: 450 Krones, content: harmonica. The card was sent with poste restante service.

Vojvodina

299
Mitrovica

1051
5371

odpremni list.

Hakotokmány vagy káldemény kártya
folyó száma: — Tekintetbe véve a
küldeménynek a postára való
díjazását és a postai költségét.

Árubevallás vagy más okmány.
kom. očitovanja robe ili njih izprava.

Ertek 9500 K
Vrednost 1000 K

Utanyétel 1000 K
Pouzec 1000 K

Cim }
Maslov }

Franko

10
2K

2K

Posta előjegyzések: Post. díj és szállítási díj:

700

kg. gr.

PC 194

Az átvevő nyugtája. — Namira preuzimatelja.

A tallapon leírt káldemény kifogástalan átvételét elismerem:

Ovim postje dobijem, da sam na drugoj strani opisane pošiljke bez prigovora preuzeo:

14/6, 191. évi. hó. n.
dne 191.

(Aláírás. — Podpis.)

Bétkészítési kelt:

Készítési kelt:

Datum prispjeka.

Datum uračbe.

M. kir. állami nyomda. Budapest.

Figure 12 – A bilingual Hungarian reimbursement parcel card with mixed franking from Mitrovica (Vojvodina) to Osijek (Croatia), weight: 0.7 kg, value: 9500 Krones, content: gold ring.

Scarcity

“In terms of Scarcity, I use a scale of 1 (minimum) to 5 (maximum). The average parcel card with the black or red-letter B would be ranked between 2 and 3; the cards with additional letters V or W would be ranked 3; a hand written letter B would be ranked 4 and a black letter used on Slovenian territory is very scarce - 5.”

Conclusion

Basically, the stickers with red B letter were used in Bosnia, Carinthia, Dalmatia, Montenegro and Slovenia and the stickers with black B letter in Croatia and Vojvodina, other examples are rare (I have seen black letter stickers used in the eastern part of Slovenia). If anybody knows of any other combinations, please let me know as I am very interested.

If you have any related questions and comments (in English, German, Croatian, Serbian Cyrillic, Slovenian) please send them to me at: vid.ziberna@gmail.com.

Notes:

1. In recent years, I have published two catalogues of postal money order forms. My next publication will not be a catalogue of parcel cards forms, but a catalogue of the additional services and other special marks on SHS parcel cards 1919-22. Although this catalogue/ classification of parcel cards used in the chainbreaker period is almost done, I am still waiting for some missing images with better resolution and a publisher to publish it in book form. This catalogue will be different from my previous work, less complexity and fewer sub-types, with the aim of attracting some new collectors.

Sources:

Collection Vid Žiberna (all images).

Uradni listi poštne in brzojavnega ravnateljstva za slovensko ozemlje (1919).

Uradni listi poštne in brzojavnega ravnateljstva za slovensko ozemlje (1920).

Uradni listi poštne in brzojavnega ravnateljstva za slovensko ozemlje (1921).

Wolf, Anton (1928) - Pravilniki in navodila za izvrševanje poštne službe v Kraljevini Srbov, Hrtvatov In Slovencev, Ljubljana.

Postage due stamps used in time of turmoil and building up a nation, SHS 1918-1921, Part 8

by Henk Buitenkamp, AEP

2.2.3 Bosnia-Herzegovina

As has already been written in Part 7, we find a lot of postal items with postage due stamps without FRANCO in Bosnia-Herzegovina used as regular stamps. All the postage due stamps of Bosnia and Slovenia are known as regular stamps. It is remarkable that, of the old Bosnian postage due stamps and of the overprinted Bosnian postage due stamps, which are used, a lot are of a high value. This is maybe the reason that these high values are not often used as postage due stamps. I show here only a selection of all the possibilities.

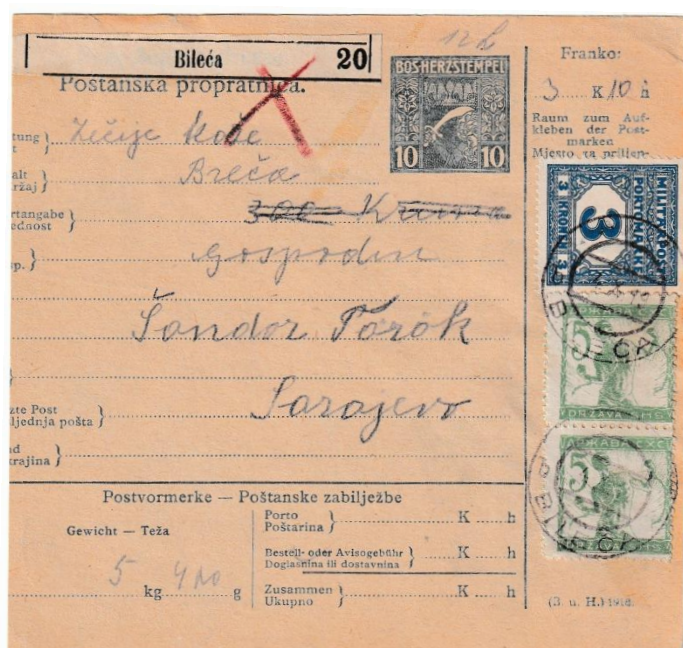


Figure 75 (reduced): Beliča 4-10-1919. Overprinted postage due stamps were normal, but sometimes old Bosnian postage due stamps were in stock. Rate: weight 210 + delivery at home 100 = 310 Helera. Here an old Bosnian postage due stamp has been used.



Figure 76 (reduced): Banja Luka 26-6-1919. Rate: basic tariff 20 + 3 x 5 (for 111.97 Kr) = 35 Helera. The lack of postage stamps was sometimes so high that even an emergency franking with a postage due stamp was bisected.



Figure 77: Konjic 10-2-1920. Lettercard 30 Helera. An overprinted Bosnian postage due stamp has been used.



Figure 78: Sarajevo 21-1-1920. Rate: weight 450 + value 150 + cash-on-delivery 20 + message of arrival 15 = 635 Helera. An overprinted Bosnian postage due stamp has been used here.

At the moment that a post office had no more Bosnian (postage due) stamps and the post direction had no more stock, then Slovenian (postage due) stamps were provided.



Figure 79: Zenica 8-7-1920. Commercial card. Franked with a Slovenian postage due stamp of 50 Vinar. It has been accepted. Why? The card has been offered at the post office and there franked with this stamp.



Figure 80 (reduced): Sarajevo 15-12-1920. Rate: weight 400 + value 150 + cash-on-delivery 140 + pay-out cash-on-delivery 20 + pay-out at home 60 = 770 Para. Franked with 760 Para (5 Kr = 5:4 = 125 Para + 635 Para). Deficit 10 Para. Here has been chosen, very unusually, a stamp of 10 Para for afterwards franking; this was only possible if the addressee paid the deficit! From Sarajevo, more cards are known with emergency franking with a postage due stamp of 5 Kr.



Figure 81: Konjic 10-2-1921. "Sperrpaket". Rate: weight 150 + "Sperrtaks" 50% = 75 + value 30 + cash-on-delivery with pay-out 100 + message of a parcel arrival 10 = 365 Para. Here a postage due stamp of 5 Para has been used.



Figure 82 (reduced): Janja 28-2-1921. Rate: weight 800 + value 30 + delivery at home 60 = 890 Para. Franked with 20 Kr (= 20:4 = 500 Para) and postage due stamps 6 x 50 Para + 5 Para. In addition, there are a 10 Para and a bisected 50 Para stamp.

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Yugoslav Return-to-Sender Labels

by Douglas N Muir

Two short articles on this subject have appeared in this journal over the years.ⁱ This is intended to expand on them and give some of the background.

Introduction

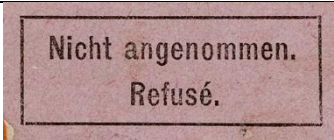
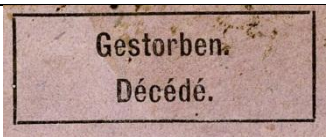
In 1887 the UPU adopted a German suggestion for dealing with undeliverable mail. Short phrases in French such as “*inconnu*”, “*refusé*”, “*non réclamé*”, “*parti*” (or “*parti sans l[aisser]. d’adresse*”), and “*décédé*”ⁱⁱ (unknown, refused, unclaimed, gone away, and deceased) would represent the most frequent causes of non-delivery. These could be printed as labels on gummed, transparent paper or impressed by a handstamp (*imprimées comme étiquettes, sur papier gommé et transparent, ou apposées au moyen d’un timbre*). Not only French, but also the local language, could be used. Attached to the circular was a template of what the labels might look like, a simple rectangular box with the outer rules or frame lines printed in light green and the text in black on thin translucent, gummed paper.

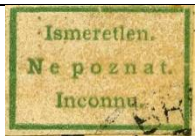
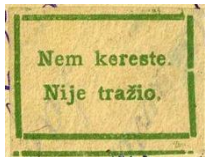
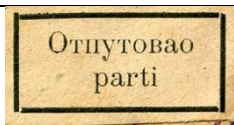
This proposal was then agreed by UPU member countries and implemented from 1 April 1887. However, not all countries used labels to indicate the reason for the return of items of mail. Some utilised handstamps instead. Most used the labels to return international mail only; a few attached them to internal mail as well. Many countries used the German template as the basis for the design of their labels and all used the particular reasons provided, though more types were added as the need arose.

Yugoslavia’s Predecessors

At the time the labels were first introduced Yugoslavia of course did not exist. The constituent nations, or parts of nations, which made up the new kingdom all used different styles of label. Examples of these can be seen in Table 1. Labels were supposed to be in French and the local language.

Table 1: Forerunners

Area	Postal authority	Type	Notes
Slovenia	Austria		As used in Laibach (Ljubljana) (1906)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Austria (military)		As used in Srebrenica (1907)

Montenegro	Montenegro		The only known label, based on the Austrian type.
Croatia	Hungary	 	Hungarian labels with Croat added (known from 1894 – Hungary began in 1892). Two languages without French [non réclamé] (known from 1911).
Serbia	Serbia		Similar in style to Bulgaria.
Macedonia	Ottoman/ Bulgaria/ Serbia		Bright purple paper similar to one Ottoman type, ? used in Serbia. [NB. French wrong spelling]

All of these early forerunners are difficult to find. In areas controlled by the Austrian postal authority they were only used to return mail abroad; in Hungary labels were also used on internal mail. Thus, Hungarian labels are found much more frequently. Only a very few examples are known from the other countries (from Montenegro and possibly Macedonia only one each) and so it is difficult to be certain, but those examples known are mostly on mail from abroad.

Styles are noticeably different. Austria based its labels on existing *Nachnahme* versions (cash on delivery) and Montenegro clearly followed suit. Hungarian labels followed the German template and Serbian types were similar to those of neighbouring Bulgaria. That for Macedonia seems to combine type and format from Serbia with coloured paper as used for a time in the Ottoman Empire (though this type of label is also known apparently used in Belgrade, Serbia). Comparisons can be drawn from the labels in Table 2.

Table 2: Other neighbouring countries

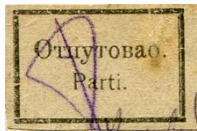
Nation	Label style	Notes
Bulgaria		Similar style to early Serbia.

Ottoman Empire		One of the styles of the Ottoman Empire (known used in 1919).
Romania		Similar style to that eventually adopted by Yugoslavia.

A new style of label

In the confusion after the end of World War I the existing labels continued in use and Yugoslavia did not formally join the UPU until 24 December 1921. Thereafter, the postal authorities had to decide which type of label to introduce as standard. In the end a style was chosen, probably deliberately, which was quite different from any of those preceding but which was similar to neighbouring Romania. Instead of black or green type in a small rectangular box, or a large label printed on purple paper, the new standard was red in colour, printed on white paper and a landscape rectangle in format. The earliest use I have seen dates from October 1921 in Slovenia but not until 1924 elsewhere.

Table 3. Earliest labels

Slovenian	Cyrillic (black)
	

In the area of Serbia at first labels followed the previous Serbian style with labels printed in black and the type Cyrillic. And these of course continued to be used up for several years while stocks lasted, which can make any reasonable chronology very difficult to construct. Despite a long search in the postal circulars or instructions to postmasters held in the postal museum in Zagreb I have been unable to trace any references to the introduction of these labels. Although the entries are of course in Serbo-Croat, sometimes in Cyrillic type, it is always easy to find such references as they stand out because of the inclusion of French.

Languages

All labels included the terms in French, which always came second to the local language. However, Yugoslavia followed the Hungarian example of having different labels for different language areas. The most obvious was the use of Cyrillic type. Certainly, this was used in Serbia but can be found elsewhere as well. Roman type was used for the more general Serbo-Croat

labels but, as already noted, there were also different versions in Slovenian where the term differed in that language. Not enough examples have so far been found to be certain but it appears that Slovenian was used right at the beginning from 1921 but then may have ceased until after World War II. Macedonian has also been found (in Cyrillic type) but so far only from the 1950s, and very few at that. In theory, all types should or could exist in all languages, but many have still not been found.

Table 4. Languages (earliest known dates of use)

French	Slovenian	Serbo-Croat	Cyrillic	Macedonian
Inconnu	Neznan (red 1922) Nepoznan (red 1957)	Nepoznat (red 1928)	Непознат (red 1924)	Непознат (red 1955)
Refusé	Ne sprejme (red October 1921)	Ne prima (red 1925)	Не прима (black 1925)	
Non réclamé		Nije tražio (red 1931)	Није тражио (black 1933) (red 1937)	Непобара (red 1956)
Parti	Odpotoval (red 1922)	Otputovao (red 1926)	Отпутовао (black 1922) (red 1936)	
Décédé	Umrli	Umro (red 1932)	Умро (red 1936)	
Adresse insuffisante/ Insuffisance d'adresse	Naslov pomanijskljiv (red 1968)	Adresa nedovoljna (red ?1923)	Адреса недовољна (red 1930)/ Наслов недостатан (black 1923)	
N'existe plus	Ne obstoja več (red 1923)	Ne postoji više (red 1929)		
En voyage		Na putovanju (red 1925)	На путовању (red 1954)	
Non admis		Nedopušteno (red 1935)		

Standard types

Once the standard red version had been introduced there followed a remarkable variety of different styles and it can be extremely difficult to array these in any obvious sequence. It may well be the case that a lot were created locally rather than centrally. Nevertheless, there are a number of different “families” of labels which must have been standard and created at the same time, i.e. where more than one text appears in the same format. These can be seen in Table 5 with some apparently non-standard types in Table 6. However, this is only based on what I have been able to find and more are continually coming to light which may in the end prove that all exist as standard. More examples are required to come to definite conclusions.

Table 5. Some standard styles. (known from date)

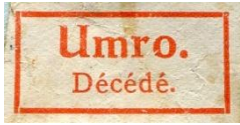
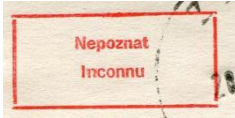
			
Serif, condensed. With & without full stop. (1926)	Serif. Extra condensed. (1928)	Croat caps extra condensed. (1931)	Croat large type serif. (1936)
			
Cyrillic within small box. (1924)	Large sans Cyrillic type. (1933)	Croat & French caps. (1942)	Cyrillic caps. (1954)
			
Croat sans. (1942)	Croat sans caps. (1985)	Croat sans small. (1991)	Self-adhesive. (1981)

Table 6. Some possibly non-standard styles.

			
Slab serif Croat. (1934)	Squashed serif Croat. (1939)	Small serif Croat; French sans (1942)	Large caps both languages. (1940)

The labels illustrated here come from different periods and are shown in rough date order. But they were often in use for fairly long periods and so when they were printed is often very difficult to determine. Only a general guide can be given and there are a number of other labels known, especially in the 1960s, which may or may not fit into these or other styles.

World War II Italian

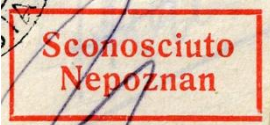
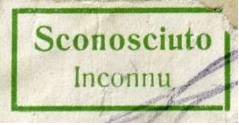
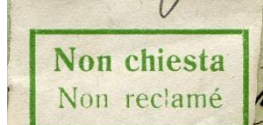
At the end of World War I Italy annexed the enclave of Zara (Zadar) on the Dalmatian coast and retained it until World War II. Then in April 1941, with the Italian invasion of the coast of Yugoslavia, this was incorporated into the Governate of Dalmatia annexed to Italy. Surprisingly, Italy produced return-to-sender labels in the Yugoslav style for use there and in Italian-occupied

parts of Slovenia including Ljubljana. These were printed in red in two languages, Italian and Slovenian, but not including French. I say surprisingly because Italy itself did not use individual labels to return mail, neither inland nor abroad, but rather a large, general “al Mittente” version.

I have only seen three covers with these labels, all dating from 1942-3. Two were returned from Ljubljana or the surrounding area, and one from Herceg Novi or Castelnuovo (near Cattaro), the last cover possibly being a forgery but the label is genuine – In viaggio [en voyage], cut so that only the Italian was used.

There is however a precedent. I have found three examples of labels used on mail returned from Fiume (Rijeka) between 1924 and 1927. They are Yugoslav in style but printed in green with the texts in Italian and French. After the “Free” state of Fiume established after World War I was dissolved, Fiume was annexed by Italy in March 1924 and for some reason Italy must have produced these labels. Possibly, they were also intended for use in the Zara enclave but I have yet to see any examples. However, they almost certainly served as a model for the red labels with Italian texts used in the World War II Governate of Dalmatia. All these labels are extremely rare and I have only ever seen one example of each.

Table 7. Labels for Italian-annexed areas

			
From Ljubljana April 1942	From Ljubljana April 1943	From Fiume 1924	From Fiume 1924

Conclusion

Yugoslav return-to-sender labels can be found quite frequently. This is because they were used to return mail both internally and abroad. Most countries only used them to return mail abroad. There are a remarkable variety of labels and as yet no clear conclusions can be made about where they were printed nor any definitive chronology. Nevertheless, within that there are several very rare labels to be sought after. This is still only a very preliminary look at the subject and the author would be very grateful for further information, especially for the early period and about the Italian area in World War II.

References

- i **Kerr, David** “Instructional and Explanatory Labels of Yugoslavia” *Jugopošta* 30 December 1991 pp 2 – 14 & **Brinkley, Derek** “More Etiquettes on Yugoslavian Undeliverable Mail” *Jugopošta* 118 June 2016
- ii Bureau international de L’Union postale universelle *Circulaires* No 378/22, 20 January 1886

Report of a YSG meeting held using Zoom at 17:00 on 29 July 2021

by Nick Coverdale

This was the third Zoom meeting held by YSG in 2021. On this occasion, there were 16 present – 12 from YSG and 4 from ArGe-Yu. There were 5 presentations

1. David Foster: Croatia NDH Landscapes Issue.
2. Jérôme Bourguignat: a censored WW1 cover, which Jérôme introduced, seeking any information which those present could offer.
3. Rex Dixon: Dismemberment of Yugoslavia, part 3 – mainly the Hungarian occupation of Bačka.
4. Roger Morrell: the Bulgarian occupation of Serbia and Macedonia during WW1.
5. Nick Coverdale: the postal history of the occupation of the Banat in 1941.

As in the previous meetings there were a number of discussion points raised from the presentations. In particular, most of those present had not seen any WW1 Bulgarian occupation material before and, hopefully, we may see an article on this in future.

Once again, a continuing demand for this type of meeting was demonstrated and Nick Coverdale said that he planned to arrange another such meeting in about 3 months time and that the date would be advertised in the next edition of Jugopošta.

Corrections to my article in JP 138 on the postal history of the Banat in 1941 (Nick Coverdale)

After publishing JP 138, I found or became aware of some errors in my article.

Figure 4: cover from Pančevo to Zemun. I showed this cover as part of my presentation to the above meeting, stating that Zemun was in the NDH at the time, hence abroad, and therefore it should have been franked with 4 dinar. Michael Wieneke pointed out that this was not the case at that time (9 July 1941) and therefore the franking of 2 dinar was correct.

Figure 6: ‘Grossbetscherek’ should be ‘Grossbetschkerek’.

Figure 10a: despatch date should be 18 November and not 19 November.

Figure 12: ‘Vršač’ should be ‘Vršac’.

Figure 13a: ‘odretene’ should be ‘određene’.

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