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The Yugoslavia Study Group

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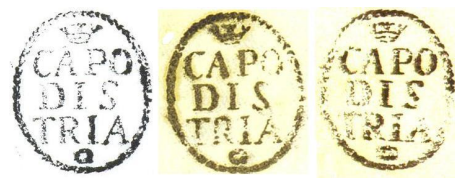
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Jugopošta



Contents

Page

From the President	4
From the Editor	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina 1900/01 by Boštjan Petauer	5
Mirror Prints: Part 2 by Hans-Dieter Engel	11
Advert for the Joint Societies' Meeting	21
The first Venetian stamps in the territory of Slovenia by Veselko Guštin	22
Query from a non-member	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina 1901/5 by Boštjan Petauer	26
Bosnia and Herzegovina Postage Due issue 1904 by Boštjan Petauer	28
Publications	32



From the President

I have recently visited the International Stamp Fair in Essen, Germany; and like many stamp fairs these days the attendance seemed to be much lower than in the past. There were a reasonable number of dealers and there was an international competition. One of the highlights was viewing the exhibits, of which there were several Yugoslav entries.

Once again, I make an appeal for someone to come forward to take the job of Auction Manager. A job that would be of great benefit to members, and help us all circulate surplus material.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

First of all, thank you to those of you that responded to my request for articles when I came out of hospital a few weeks ago. As a result, I was able to populate this edition and also I have a couple of short articles in hand for September. As always, though, please keep the articles coming.

Thank you to those of you that responded in various ways to the leading article in the last JP regarding the future of YSG. We currently have 51 members. We will review the position at the end of this year.

If any of you that attended the event in Essen, referred to by Tony above, are able to write a short report (with or without pictures) for the next edition of JP, I would be grateful. I looked through the Palmares list the other day and picked out exhibits from four of our members, to whom congratulations are due for their awards. My apologies if I've missed anyone.

Alfonso Zulueta (Large Vermeil): Bosnia-Herzegovina – Double Eagle Definitive Issues, 1879 – 1905.

Helmut Kobelbauer (Vermeil): After the Great War – successor states of the Habsburg Monarchy 1918 – 1923.

Veselko Guštin (Vermeil): Slovenia – Primorska Region 1813 – 1918.

Boštjan Petauer (Large Silver): Slovenia – a New Country with a Rich Past and Amazing Beauties.

Finally, don't forget the Joint Societies Meeting on 12 August in Leeds. Details on page 21.

Bosnia and Herzegovina 1900/01

by Boštjan Petauer FRPSL

Introduction

Due to the currency reform, with which, similarly to the entire Austro-Hungarian monarchy, from January 1, 1900, the previous currency of krajcars and goldinars was replaced with a new one, consisting of hellers and kronen, the need arose to issue a series of stamps with the new currency.

The heller values were the same as the previous issue and featured the coat of arms of the Imperial House, while the Crown values were larger with the same motif. The heller values were marked with numbers only (bottom left and right), while the crown values (for 1, 2 and 5 kronen) had the letter K in addition to the value, both on all four corners of the stamp.

The difference between the issue in question and the previous one (in krajcar currency) is that the previous stamps had the value indicated in the left and right **upper** corners, and in the heller currency in the left and right **lower** corners.



Figure 1. Stamp in krajcar (left) and heller (right) currency

Stamps were issued gradually from January 1, 1900 to April 1901, and most of them were issued in March 1900. In the first months, stamps of the previous issue could be used in certain cases, whereby 1 krajcar was equal to 2 hellers. At first, stamps for 1 and 2 hellers were used only for franking newspaper shipments, but from November 15, 1901, also for other shipments. The entire set consisted of 11 heller values from 1 to 50 hellers and 3 crown values (for 1, 2 and 5 kronen).

The stamps were printed on various papers, also with the watermark ZEITUNGS-MARKEN, but only when printed on thin paper once in a sheet (which means that parts of this watermark are only visible on some stamps) and differently perforated (more on this further on) in the book printing (typography) technique. Heller values were printed in sheets of 200 pieces (which were later cut in half for delivery at post offices), and crown values in sheets of 100 pieces and were delivered to post offices as such. The gum was the same as the previous issue.

There are also imperforate stamps except for the rarest Heller values of 20, 30 and 40 Heller.

The stamps were valid until October 31, 1906.



Figure 2. The rarest 3 heller values (left) and all 3 crown values (right)



Figure 3. Examples of imperforate stamps

Trial prints

There are quite a few of these, and the question is rightfully raised whether they were all necessary in connection with the issued stamps or whether there is also some philatelic- inspired material. There is no clear answer to this question.

Thus, the imperforate prints exist in black on non-gummed cardboard paper in block form without a value mark are known, as well as the entire set imperforate in black and also on cardboard paper; this one with value figures. Furthermore, there is a full imperforated set in issued colours on ungummed card paper, a full set of individual stamps in black on thin, ungummed block paper, as well as a semi-printed full set of stamps in original colours, on thin or medium non gummed paper, except the already mentioned three rarest stamps. But everything mentioned is more or less rare.



Figure 4. Trial black print of the stamp for 1 heller

Variations of printing

For some values, there are more or less pronounced shades of colour, which does not affect their value. Overall, the print was good in that there are only a small number of typical errors on only a small number of values, but they are not particularly interesting and therefore not of any particular value.

Much more interesting and rare are the stamps with double printing, which are known in values of 1, 5, 10 and 40 hellers. Stamps for 5 and 40 hellers are also known on travelled letters, but they are quite rare.



Figure 5. Double printing of the stamp for 5 hellers

The 1 heller stamp is also known as a tête-bêche and is rare, but it is waste paper.

Perforation and its peculiarities

The stamps were line perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$ (first edition, not all values) and $12\frac{1}{2}$ (all values). Eight values of this set (for 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 20, 25 and 30 hellers) also exist in mixed perforation ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ or vice versa and $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ - only value for 2 hellers). Not all of the mentioned values exist in all variations, but what they have in common (except for the value for 2 hellers) is that they are very rare.

There are double-perforated stamps as well as partially vertically imperforate ones; I haven't seen the latter mentioned in the literature yet, but all together are quite rare.



Figure 6. Vertical partially imperforate pair

In 1905, a special issue of these stamps followed (only 11 in the set, excluding the three most expensive Heller values), intended for important personalities (known as "big wigs"), using $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation in various combinations and some also have $9\frac{1}{4}$ (these are somewhat rarer), and the stamps can also be partially imperforate. The details of this issue are not known, it is only known that they were not sold at post offices, but mail could have been franked with them and therefore only philatelically franked letters exist with them.



Figure 7. Special issues: value for 1 crown perforation $9\frac{1}{4}$ (above, left, $12\frac{1}{2}$ remaining) and 5 crown stamp marginal block of 4 with horizontal perforation $6\frac{1}{2}$ and vertical $12\frac{1}{2}$ (below).

Types of paper

Of all the issues of Bosnia-Herzegovina stamps, this one is the most "rich" in terms of types of paper on which it was printed, as the following can be distinguished:

- plain paper,
- thin paper,
- striped paper,

- grid paper and
- cardboard paper

The most common is **plain** paper without a watermark, thickness approx. 0.07 to 0.085, in individual cases even 0.09 mm.

Thin paper was used for the initial issues of values from 1 to 30 heller and the value of 50 heller, in which, as already mentioned, a watermark also appears once in the field. It is the same paper, 0.06 to 0.07 mm thick, on which values were printed in the 19th century. All heller denominations are known on this paper, except for the 40 heller (and no krone), which are much rarer than the same ones printed on plain paper.

Thicker structured paper without a watermark also appears with lines (**striped paper**), where the lines are horizontal in heller values and vertical in crown values (due to the different position of the print). Strips are easiest to see if you look at the stamp at an angle to the light, but I have to say from my own experience that identifying this type of paper is not always easy, especially if the strips are less pronounced. However, stamps on this paper are much rarer than on ordinary paper. All values, both heller and krone, are known on this paper. This paper was originally intended for the entire issue, but for cost reasons they quickly switched to plain paper.

The next paper is **mesh**, which appears on one of the later issues of heller values in 12 ½ perforation, but not all. It has a mesh structure, which gives it its name. It is easiest to recognize if the stamp is viewed against the light, where we can see small dots. The colours of the stamps on this paper are paler than those of the other issues. Only a few values are known on this paper, but as far as the determination is concerned, the same applies as for the striped paper. Here are particularly rare values for 2 and 6 hellers in 10 ½ perforation.

The individual values are also known on **cardboard** paper 0.10 to 0.12 mm thick without a watermark, and there is a stamp for 5 heller also **on striped cardboard** paper. All mentioned stamps are quite rare.

Reprints

There are reprints of the 1911 of 20, 30 and 40 heller stamps, the three rarest stamps of this set. They are paler in colour than the originals.



Figure 8. Reprints (below) and original stamps (above)

Fakes

From Belgium and Paris come rather primitive forgeries of all values, both perforate and imperforate, but which often appear in collections. They are on gummed paper, the colours are paler than the originals, and an 11-11 ½ perforation is also used, which is not present in the originals.



Figure 9. Pair of fake (left) and original (right) values for 6 (top) and 50 (bottom) hellers

Letters

Letters of this issue, especially correctly franked with higher values, are quite rare and sought after. Quite often, however, one sees letters with a stamp for 5 heller (postcard and stationery tariff) and 10 heller (1st class letters).



Figure 10. Letter sent to Troppau , over-franked by 1 heller (reason unknown) with appropriate arrival stamp - above and correctly franked printed matter - below

Literature and sources

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2. Passer A., Die Postwertzeichen von Bosnien und Herzegowina, Prague 1930,
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5. Manual of stamps of Croatian countries, book 1, volume 1, Croatian Philatelic Association, no year (but before 2. world war),
6. Private collection

Mirror Prints: Part 2

by Hans-Dieter Engel, Forch near Zurich

The first stamps printed as mirror prints are the stamps Michel No. 66 – 68 from the edition of the first Red Cross issue, the so-called “pictures of local costumes”. Luckily, I could obtain recently from an auction in Belgrade a block of 4 printed on thick reddish transfer paper without gum for the whole set. The thickness of the transfer paper is 27 my.



It is recorded that this mirror print also exists on orange paper and the second type of this reverse-printed proof is printed on shiny, white, coated paper. This type of proof is found both with and without the red cross.



*Scan courtesy Philip J. Hughes
(size reduced)*

The mirror print for the edition of the Model Plane Exhibition (Michel No. 70 – 73) including the souvenir sheets I have shown in the first part of this Mirror Prints article in Jugopošta No. 143, September 2022.

Now we come to the next edition with mirror prints. This is the edition for the Red Cross Week in 1943 (Michel No. 118 – 127). From this edition a lot of mirror prints exist. Most of them are printed on both sides. One side shows a mirror print and the other side, the correct print. Here are the first examples.



Both sides in the colour red-carminé on brownish paper. Only foreground printing.



Colour now carmine-red, also printed on brownish paper.

You can find this combination quite often together with the mandatory surcharge No. 2 also in favour of the Red Cross.



Again, printed in the colour carmine – red on brownish paper.

Even bigger items can be found. These items are printed on top only with the background and the lower row with the foreground. The colour and paper are the same as former examples.



Other colours can be found too. Here is an example in a bluish colour. It is only printed on one side in mirror print. The reverse is blank without gum.



And a second example in a deeper blue.



And finally (above) a scan in a greenish colour.

Twenty different trial colours from the stamp of 32 + 12 Kn (Michel No. 127).





The next mirror prints can be found with the regular issues featuring the portrait of the President, Dr. Ante Pavelić (Michel No. 128 – 147). These mirror prints are printed in black on a greyish see-through granite paper without gum. Unfortunately, I do not have an example, so I am grateful for the scans provided by Mr. Philip J. Hughes of the USA.



These are so far all mirror prints of normal stamps.

More mirror prints can be found in the Official stamp issues. Unfortunately, my purse was not big enough at the last auctions. Again, Mr. Hughes helped me out with scans from the Ministerial Album.





(Above) Colour proofs from the Ministerial Album.

In the Ministerial Album, you can also find proofs of multiple-denominations on orange surface paper.



The mirror prints from the Official stamp issue can also be found on pelure paper.



(Above) Black colour on pelure paper with 3 denominations.

From the Postage Due issues, mirror prints only exist from the 1941 issued set – the so-called “Numeral Issue” (Michel No. P 6 – 10). IU showed these scans in my article issued in June 2021. For the sake of good order, I will show this issue again in a shortened version (reduced).



Imperforate mirror prints in a non-issued colour – carmine-brown.



These imperforate mirror prints have also been printed in the form of a sheetlet in the size 8 x 10.3 cm.

The value of 0.5 Kuna is printed in the colour brown-carmine.

The last mirror prints you can find are from the second issue of Postage Due stamps (Michel No. P 11- 16). These mirror prints were made as essay proofs for colour as well as for value. They contain values which were never printed for final usage.



Joint Societies' Meeting

(societies covering Austrian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish and Yugoslav philately)

Saturday 12 August 2023 (10:00 to 16:30)

at

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Cost: £20 per person inc coffee, buffet lunch and tea

For more details, contact the Convenor, Yvonne Wheatley

whyareuu@outlook.com

The first Venetian postal stamps on the territory of Slovenia

by Veselko Guštin

Introduction

Already in 1635, the Venetians established regular postal routes within various localities of the Republica. In the years between 1747 and 1758, 32 post offices were operating with their own horsemen. One of the offices was that of Capo d'Istria (it. Capodistria, slov. Koper), which received a courier (horseman) and a carriage which travelled from Capo d'Istria to Palma. After that, once a week, from Palma, the letters were transported to Venice. Besides letters, the couriers also brought small notes. The courier had to take public transports weighing half a pound (1 lb = 453.6 g) free. There was no postmark on this type of letter, making it easy prey for forgers who affixed their "original stamps"!

In 1761, the Koper/Capodistria post office received its first stamp. At that time, Koper/Capodistria was a logistics centre for all Istrian and Dalmatian postal services. During the winter the mail travelled on land, to and from Palma (Palmanova). For this reason many letters from Koper/Capodistria have only the inscription "from Capo d'Istria" and the Palma stamp. During the summer, mail was transported by ships by sea. It can be said that there was not a ship to Venice that did not carry letters. For a letter you paid 5 soldi.



Figure 1a: the first postal stamp used by the Venetians on the current territory of Slovenia which dates back to 1761 and is a forgery



Figure 1b: the second Venetian postmark, from 1784 and the forgeries

Figures 1a, 1b and 1c show the Venetian stamps of 1761, 1784 and 1792. In Paolo Vollmeier's books [1] and [2] there is no reproduction of the first original stamp, but there are only copies of the forgeries. I have to admit that I have never seen an original, nor a copy, of the genuine. After the first postmark (oval), two Koper/Capodistria postmarks followed: CAPO/DIS/TRIA from 1784 and CAPOD/ISTR/IA from 1792. Reproductions that we can see in Vollmeier's book [1]. All stamps are also listed in Müller's book [3]. Vollmeier himself is doubtful about the second stamp (with the crown), about the real existence of this stamp?! On the other hand, he claims that the

stamp is authentic. When I visited the Regional Archives in Koper/Capodistria I saw many Venetian letters, but none with any stamp.

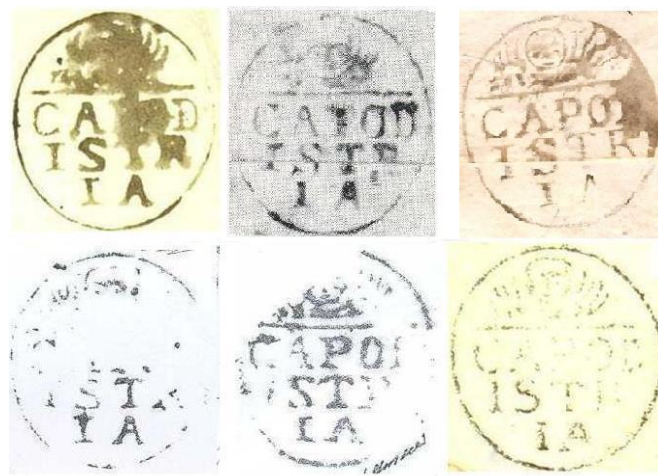


Figure 1c: the third stamp of 1792, 5 are genuine, the last of the second row is a fake

In Figure 1c, we see the 6 reproductions of the third stamp. The first 5 copies are almost all the known versions, the last one is one of the MANY fakes. How do you recognise a fake from the genuine?



Figure 2: genuine stamp on the left and false on the right

We must pay attention to the two differences of the images in Figure 2: in the first, the original stamp, the lion's head is round, in the fake it has "the cap". In the second, we have to look at two letters in the word CAPO D'ISTR/IA. In the original the I is below the S, in the forgeries the I is a little further to the right of the S. Previous studies stated that at that time only letters had been stamped which were passed off as "registered" in the post office, i.e. "Notada al libro" with the number "No. 8", or with the port (route) paid "free" or "free of everything" or "off weight", with the value to be paid "3" /soldi/. The inscriptions: "Clean outside and inside" or "Purged outside and dirty inside" were placed in the leper hospitals, and are not postal writings.

What can we say about the originality of the stamps? Mr. Vollmeier has been a collector of Venetian prephilately for quite some time and had more than 2000 Venetian letters in his collection, Unfortunately, not only with sellers, but also at European and world international exhibitions, fakes were encountered and so he decided to study the originality of Venetian stamps. He was also a member of the AIEP (International Association of Philatelic Experts) at the FIP. It should be known that the philatelic market since 1930 was eager for prephilatelic stamps, and the most esteemed

were the Venetian ones. Vollmeier spent his entire life protecting philatelists against forgeries, and we can trust his research. In the paper [4], we also confirmed all the aforementioned findings using the xrf method.

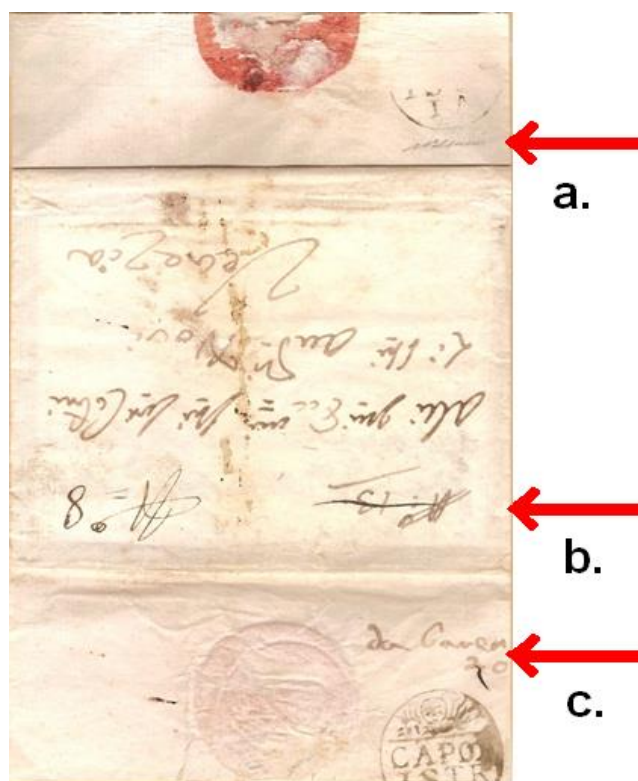


Figure 3: letter from Buzet via Parenzo (“from Parenzo”, see c.) to Koper/Capodistria. On the reverse was the stamp (see a., the inscription Vollmeier), and book notation No. 13, later cancelled, and the new number, No. 8, (see b.). The letter was official, therefore it did not pay the postage, and continued via Palma to Venice.

What is my advice to buyers of Venetian letters? In the article I have only talked about Koper/Capodistria stamps. First, read Vollmeier’s books. Second, when the letters have no postal inscriptions, it is probable that the stamp (or stamps) is not genuine. Third, always buy from known sellers and, lastly, and this is the most difficult thing, face reality: if it’s false, it’s FALSE!

Can these stamps be used in a collection to be exhibited in a competition? The FIP regulation does not prohibit this. What is certain is that when there is a false postmark, or a false letter, it must be reported as FALSE! In this case the collection will receive more points. In the event that we display a false letter or stamp as the original, it may happen that the collection is disqualified. Of course, it would be appropriate to display and report both: the original and the fake.

Veselko Guštin, veselko.gustin@gmail.com , FIP juror for postal history

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3. Edwin Mueller's Handbook of the Pre-stamp Postmarks of Austria, Collectors Club, New York, 1960;
4. Veselko Guštin, Is the x-ray fluorescence (XRF) method suitable for detecting fake postmarks?, Südost-Philatelie No. 146/2001.

Query from a non-member

I received the following by email

"I'm a Swedish collector that has acquired two new objects to my exhibit 'Reasons for Mixed Franking from two mail carriers'. They are both Swedish letters sent to Yugoslavia with Poste Restante. Since I need to find out if the Yugoslavia franking for Poste Restante is right I need to get in contact with someone in your Study Group that can help with rates and fees for Yugoslavia. Please help!

Kjell Nilson"

I suggested sending me a scan and had the following reply:

"Unfortunately my scanner has broken. The letter was sent from LÖBERÖ (Sweden) 8 November 1934. The address was Poste Restante Zagreb. Transit and arrival postmarks: WIEN 9. XI. 34 and ZAGREB 10. XI. 34. The Poste Restante fee was raised with a 50 para stamp cancelled ZAGREB 10. XI. 34

I would like to know

1. If the fee was right
2. When was the start date of the 50 para fee?
3. When was the end of the 50 para fee?"

Editor's note: I've checked the Geoff Barling monograph on postal rates and can't find any mention of Poste Restante.

A further email said:

"The Parcel Address card will be part of my exhibit called 'Mixed Franking' which will be exhibited 15 – 17 September in Trelleborg, Sweden.

I'm debating if I should also include a postcard sent from Sweden to Split with a Poste Restante address. Arrival postmark SPLIT 19 VI 67. The postcard was picked up and the Poste Restante fee of 0.50N. dinara was paid and the red stamp was cancelled SPLIT 24 VI 67. If you could also ask your readers for the start and end date of the 0.50N. dinara service for Poste Restante."

Editor's note: If any of you can provide any information on this, please email the Editor and I will pass on to Kjell.

Bosnia and Herzegovina 1901/5

by Boštjan Petauer FRPSL

Shortly after the printing of the first issue of regular stamps in heller currency was completed, they began to issue a second one, which consisted of only five denominations. It differs from the first only in that the value in the lower left corners is printed in black, as opposed to the first, where the corresponding numbers are white.



Figure 1. Comparison of the two issues

First, a stamp for 35 hellers was issued (November 10, 1901), then, after the consumption of the corresponding values of the first issue for 20, 30 and 40 hellers (May 10, 1902, September 20, 1903, and June 10, 1903), and as the last value for 45 hellers (January 10, 1905).

The stamps were printed using the letterpress technique on various papers without a watermark and perforated line 12 ½. Stamps with values for 20, 30, 35 (the tariff for a registered letter of the first tariff step in internal traffic, which was not in the first issue) and 40 hellers in black were issued due to the danger of confusion, especially in artificial light, with values for 10, 6, 25 and 3 hellers of previous issues in quite similar colours, and the stamp for 45 hellers also due to the needs of postal traffic (the tariff for a registered letter is a different tariff level in domestic traffic). Regarding the types of paper, printing and gumming, what we stated in the previous issue applies.

In addition to toothed, these brands also exist as non-toothed.



Figure 2. Complete series of issued stamps (35 hellers in both colours)

Test prints

There is no shortage of essays and test prints in this issue either, mainly everything that we already mentioned in the article about the 1900/1 issue applies.

Variations of printing

The 35 heller stamp exists in two colours: ultramarine gray and black and (Prussian) blue and black. The first one, especially mint, is quite rare. Some typical errors are known, but they are of no particular value.

The 20 heller stamp is also known as a tête-bêche and is rare, but it is, like the previous issue, waste paper.

Peculiarities of dentition

There are horizontally imperforate and double perforated stamps; I haven't seen them in the literature yet.



Figure 3. Horizontally imperforate (bottom) and double perforated (top) stamps.

We also know all the values in the special perforation, which we already wrote about in the article about the previous issue.



Figure 4. Special issue: value for 45 hellers with 6 ½ horizontal perforation and 12 ½ vertical perforation

Papers

In addition to plain paper, the stamps in question were also printed on striped and mesh paper, as in the previous issue. Stamps printed on striped paper are rare (some unstamped ones are not known at all), slightly less on grid paper.

Conclusion

Counterfeit stamps of this issue are not known. Since they were in use for only a short time (they were replaced by a new regular issue in 1906, more on that later), the letters are quite rare and sought after.

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5. Manual of stamps of Croatian countries, book 1, volume 1, Croatian Philatelic Association, no year (but before 2. world war),
6. Private collection

Bosnia and Herzegovina Postage Due issue 1904

by Boštjan Petauer FRPSL

Bosnia and Herzegovina had relatively late, ten years after its "mother" Austria, on the basis of the order of the Ministry of Defence (post offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina were under its jurisdiction) no. Z 2219 dated August 17, 1904, issued its first set of postage due stamps on December 1, 1904. Then 13 values from 1 to 200 Hellers (2 kronen) of rectangular shape were issued, and the value is bordered by a frame of 69 pearls. Values from 1 to 50 heller had the number on a yellow background, the largest one, for 200 heller on green, with the colours of the earlier editions being slightly darker than the later ones. They were printed in typography, on plain paper, without a watermark, in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) pieces with white or yellowish gum.

This, as well as the next issue of postage due stamps from 1916, was not only used in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but without any overprint also at field post offices (Etappenpostämtern) in the occupied territories (Russian Poland, Montenegro and Albania); in these cases, almost exclusively on parcels. For collecting purposes, entire sheets were cancelled as well as clippings with affixed stamps.

The whole set is also available imperforate.



Figure 1. The last three imperforate values (top) and the complete set of stamps issued in basic 12 ½ perforation (bottom three types)

Test prints

There are trial prints in the original colours (the whole set), as well as phase prints and horizontal co-prints of some values (2+6, 4+7, 10+5, 50+8 and 15+20 Hellers) in the original colours on a special so-called ministerial paper. Furthermore, the whole set is not overly rare, but they are not seen very often either. The "Handbook" lists a few other test prints.

There is also a trial printing of the stamp for 200 Hellers based on the same colour, namely red, as the lower values.



Figure 2. The last three values in a test print on cardboard paper

Peculiarities of printing

There are colour shifts as well as offset on the back, both of which are quite common. There are practically no creases in the paper, also due to the rather thick paper on which the stamps are printed.

Furthermore, different colour intensities are known for the value of 200 Hellers, but they are not found in any catalogue.



Figure 3. Different intensities of value printing

Peculiarities of perforation

In addition to the basic perforation (line 12 ½), in which all issued stamps are known, there are others. They are most commonly found in 12 ½ x 13 (full set) and 13 ¼ x 13 (most values).

In addition, they are also found in line perforation 6 ½, 9 ¼ and 10 ½, as well as in combination with those mentioned so far (2 or 3 teeth on a single stamp). They are somewhat rarer, and details can be seen from the literature listed below.

And finally: I know from my own experience that there are also other perforations, which differ from the ones listed by a quarter or half a tooth; the catalogues also do not list these.

Some values are known with double ("mouse") and triple perforations as well as pairs imperforate in the middle.



Figure 4. Different variants of mixed perforation

Use of postage dues as franking provisionals

Some of the values of the set in question were overprinted with the FRANCO handstamp and, according to the "Manual" (not mentioned by "Ferchenbauer"), were used on the parcels of the following places (values used in brackets):

Bihać (7, 8, 15 H)
Bileće - now Bileća (15 and 50 H),
Egret (2, 3, 6, 7, and 15H),
Ljubuški (3H),
Prijeđor (3, 7 and 50H) and
Meadow (15H)

The use of such documents also continued within the SHS, but neither one nor the other is easy to find.



Figure 5 (reduced). The use of all three known frankings on parcel receipts at the Bihać Post Office during the SHS period

Conclusion

Stamps of this issue were overprinted in SHS after WWI. There are a lot of peculiarities in overprints, but their treatment goes beyond the scope of this article.

Literature and sources

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