

# The postal rates of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1878 - 1918

By Alfred Kraut and Gerrit Matthijssen



Reprinted from 'Austria' issues 154 & 155

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### **Preface**

In December 2002 we presented the first version of this article in German language in “Postgeschichte” (English subtitle: Postal History), a quarterly journal published in Zurich. While this presentation was well received by collectors with sufficient knowledge of German, it was regretted by others that the article was not accessible to them. This encouraged us to prepare an English version, and we have appreciated the chance to publish it in “Austria”.

We have studied the postal rates effective in Bosnia and Herzegovina for several years, and it was our intention to present them to the collectors interested in postal history in convenient form, and with reference to the underlying original decrees whenever these decrees were accessible in libraries and archives. This holds for the English version as well. Even so, this version is not a mere translation of the German original. Bosnian postal history is marked by the continuous interaction of the limitations and needs of a developing oriental country with a majority of illiterates, the endeavour to cope with the highly developed Austro-Hungarian postal system, and the War Ministry’s prerogative. This is a challenging topic, and we have tried to make the historical background of the essential regulations more transparent to the reader than we probably succeeded in doing in the German version. Also, documents which we found during the last three years have of course been evaluated and taken into consideration.

Our first thanks are due to the collector friends who promoted our research in various ways. They are individually mentioned in the preface to the German original. Again we sincerely thank the staff of the Library of the Austrian Postal Administration and the staff of the Austrian State Archives. Without their assistance over many years we would never have succeeded in finding all of the 259 documents which are cited as References at the end of the article but which nevertheless make up its very base.

Hans R. Schwarzenbach, publisher of “Postgeschichte”, readily consented to the publication of an English version of our article. This is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, many thanks to Martin Brumby and Andy Taylor of the Austrian Philatelic Society for their invaluable help in preparing the article for publication.

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# 1 The Postal Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1878 - 1918

Bosnia and Herzegovina constituted the westernmost Vilayet (province) of the Turkish Empire when, in July 1878, Austria-Hungary was authorized by the Treaty of Berlin to occupy the territory in order to put an end to the continuous riots in this part of the Balkans and to establish an effective administration. The Treaty had been signed by the representatives of the European Great Powers and Turkey. It was understood that the occupied territory should formally remain under the Sultan's sovereignty. The occupation was intended to be a peaceful one, but because of the inhabitants' strong resistance it developed into a campaign of several months. The existing Turkish postal system broke down in the course of the military actions.

The Austro-Hungarian army had a well-equipped fieldpost system at its disposal. At the end of the campaign the Austro-Hungarian **Fieldpost** essentially covered the whole occupied territory. From about October 1878, and officially from January 1879, it also accepted letters from selected inhabitants, primarily merchants. Its services to the public were extended step by step until, by November 1879, it had actually become a public institution. To acknowledge this fact, its name was changed, on 16 Nov 1879, to **Military Post**. The new name implied that the characteristics of a fieldpost were no longer prevalent but that the postal system remained under the authority of the Austro-Hungarian War Ministry. This status persisted even after the political relation between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary was changed by the territory's annexation in October 1908.

On 1 Jul 1892 Bosnia-Herzegovina had become a member of the **Universal Postal Union**.

At the beginning of **World War 1** the Military Post contributed, together with the Austrian and the Hungarian Post, to the re-establishment of the Austro-Hungarian Fieldpost. Fieldpost offices of the 5th and the 6th army operated in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the first few months of the war.

Two new offices of the Military Post were, somewhat prematurely, opened in the conquered Serbian towns of Ložnica and Lješnica on 17 Nov 1914. The War Ministry did not approve of the designation Military Post Office but ordered that stationary post offices in conquered territories were to be designated as Etappenpostämter (base post offices). In the case in question this decision could not be followed since the two offices had to be closed on 12 and 11 Dec 1914, respectively, due to a counter-attack by the Serbs. In consequence of this attack, the Austro-Hungarian army retreated from Serbia to the south of Hungary. From

this time only a few army units equipped with fieldpost offices were left in Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, many other military units were assigned various tasks within the country, and the Military Post provided for the necessary communications.

There were numerous **restrictions** to which the Military Post was subject during World War 1. Censorship was introduced. Several post offices in the southeast of Bosnia had to be closed temporarily for different periods of time. Postal relations with enemy countries were interrupted, and those with other countries temporarily restricted. However, postal communications with the territories occupied by the Austro-Hungarian and German armies were re-established before long.

On 2 Nov 1918, deputies of the newly assembled Bosnian National Council demanded that the Commanding General in Bosnia-Herzegovina formally hand over the Military Post and Telegraph. The General, having no military order from his High Commander, the Emperor, refused. The postal organisation seems to have passed to the new authorities by unilateral local actions. This was the **end** of the **Military Post**.

The **Fieldpost in the Sandjak of Novibazar** 1879 - 1908 was closely related to the Military Post in Bosnia-Herzegovina. A special agreement with the Turkish government had entitled Austria-Hungary to establish garrisons at three places outside Bosnia-Herzegovina, viz. at Plevlje, Prijepolje and Priboj in the Sandjak (administrative district) of Novibazar, which then was part of the neighbouring Turkish Vilayet of Kosova. To provide for postal communication, the Fieldpost was, from September 1879, extended across the political border, and fieldpost offices were established at the three places. These offices did not become part of the Military Post on 16 Nov 1879 but retained their status as offices of the Austro-Hungarian Fieldpost until the three garrisons were withdrawn at the end of October 1908 (as one of the compensations agreed upon with Turkey for the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina). Nevertheless, these fieldpost offices were put under the authority of the Military Post Directorate, they used the stamps and postal forms of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and their service was open to the general public even after Turkish post offices had been established.

The **Austrian Post Office at Neum** is another peculiarity of the postal territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Towards the end of June 1879, a post office was opened at Neum, which was then a very small port on one of Herzegovina's short shorelines. The office had, however, not been established by the Fieldpost but by the Austrian Postal Administration; it was attached to the Postal Directorate of Dalmatia based in Zara, and it used stamps of Austria (which were otherwise not valid in Bosnia-Herzegovina from 1 Jul 1879). This status persisted until the end of World War 1. The postal rates which were in effect at

Neum for mail to Austria-Hungary were those which were in effect at the neighbouring post offices in Dalmatia. The postal rates at the post office of Neum are therefore not considered in this article.

## 2 Preliminary Remarks and Definitions

In Sections 3 to 5 the postal rates are grouped as follows:

- 3 Briefpost rates,
- 4 Rates for money orders,
- 5 Fahrpost rates and rates for letters with declared value.

The postal service branches Briefpost and Fahrpost differed considerably as regards their rate structures. The **Briefpost** carried letters, postcards, printed matter, samples, commercial papers, and it offered complementary services such as registration, express delivery, cash on delivery and the like. Also, **money orders** were carried by the Briefpost; these are dealt with in a separate Section for practical reasons.

The **Fahrpost** was primarily concerned with parcels and the relevant complementary services. In addition, it carried money letters until about the turn of the century. On 1 Oct 1900, money letters to foreign countries (with the exception of Germany) were replaced by **letters with declared value**, which were included in the Briefpost regulations. Money letters to destinations within Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary and Germany were replaced by letters with declared value only on 1 Oct 1916, but they had long before been included in the Briefpost regulations, too. Because of the close relationship between money letters and letters with declared value, both categories are dealt with in Section 5.

Most of the rates, particularly those which were repeatedly modified, are listed in **Tables**. The date at the top of a Table column gives the day from which the rates listed underneath were effective, provided that this date was specified in the decree or in one of the decrees cited below with a **Reference number**. The rates remained effective until the day before the next modification or, if no such modification is indicated, as long as the Military Post accepted the category of mail under consideration. In several decrees the dates on which they became effective were not specified, either due to negligence or because “immediate” observance was demanded. In such cases we give the date on which the decree was issued, with underlined day and month if listed in a Table.

An item of mail is called **franked** when the total rate for its forwarding (but not necessarily the fee for its delivery) was paid by the sender, either by the use of postage stamps or in cash.

The postal rates given in this paper were effective both in Bosnia-Herzegovina and at the fieldpost offices in the Sandjak of Novibazar unless specified otherwise.

The rates for mail to destinations within Bosnia-Herzegovina or to one of the fieldpost offices in the Sandjak of Novibazar will be called **internal rates**. Expressions such as “domestic rate” or “inland rate” will not be used with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina because of the ambiguities which may arise from the special and evolving political relationship between this country and Austria-Hungary. All countries outside Austria (including Liechtenstein), Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina will be described as **foreign**. However, this description will not be used with regard to the three fieldpost offices in the Sandjak.

For brevity, the term **Sandjak** will often be used alone to designate the region of activity of the three fieldpost offices. This term should never be connected with the Turkish post operating in the same region.

Phrases such as “each 15 g”, “each extra 10 fl” strictly mean “each 15 g **or part thereof**”, “each extra 10 fl **or part thereof**”.

The following abbreviations of currency units will be used:

- c centime (= 0.01 fr),
- fl florin (German: Gulden),
- fr franc (French franc, international reference currency unit),
- h heller (= 0.01 K),
- K krone (unit of the new currency which was introduced into the postal service on 1 Jan 1900; 1 K = 0.50 fl),
- kr kreuzer (= 0.01 fl).

The covers, postcards and forms shown in the **Figures** were selected with regard to the postal rates which had been charged. The Sections or Tables to be consulted for explanation are given (in square brackets) in the figure captions.

## 3 Briefpost Rates

### 3.1 General

The Fieldpost Regulations for the Austro-Hungarian army (Ref 1) became effective at the beginning of the occupation campaign on 29 Jul 1878 (Ref 2). Official letters (registered letters included) were free of charge. Private letters (registered letters excluded) between members of the army and any individual in Austria-Hungary were free of charge up to a weight of 70 g. Other letters were subject to the “general regulations”. This rather vague specification (Ref 1) was mostly, but not in all cases, interpreted in the way that such letters were charged as if they had been posted within Austria-Hungary.

Free postcards for private use were not provided for by the Fieldpost Regulations. However, interpreting the actual Regulations rather favourably, the Fieldpost accepted Austrian and Hungarian 2-kr stationery cards from army members to private addressees in Austria-Hungary. From October 1878 private merchants’ letters to Austria-Hungary were occasionally accepted if they were properly franked for the forwarding within Austria-Hungary (5 kr up to 15 g, 10 kr up to 250 g).

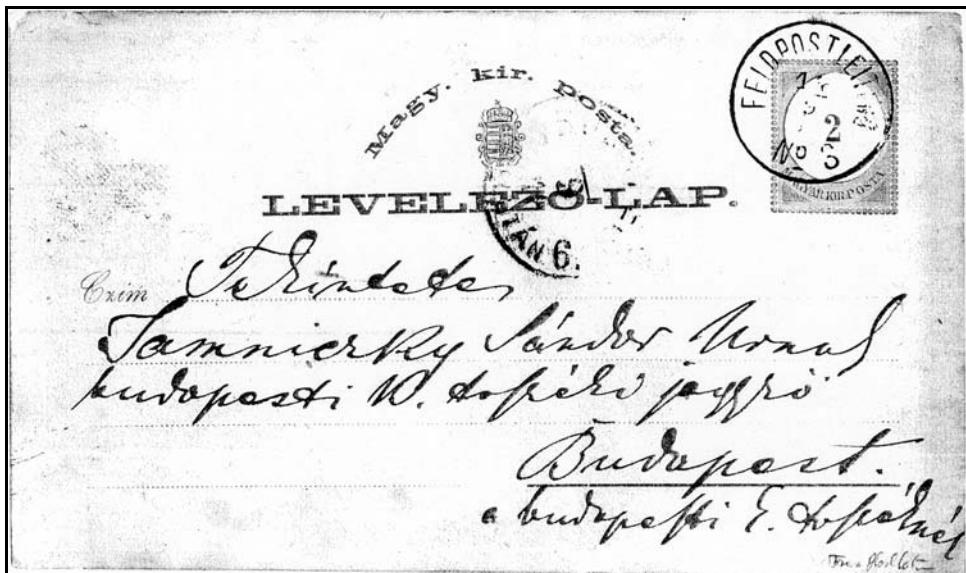
Officially, a limited service of the Fieldpost was granted to civilians by decree of 9 Jan 1879 (Ref 3). This date, therefore, is the starting date of Tables 1 and 2. Letters to foreign destinations and postcards were officially accepted from civilians from 1 Jul 1879 (Ref 4). This is the starting date of Tables 3 and 4. Occasionally, however, foreign letters had been accepted before this date.

- Besides the postal rates, Tables 1 to 4 give the maximum permissible weights of printed matter, samples, and commercial papers. There was no numerical limit to the weight of letters except in the following cases.

From 1 Feb 1886 to 30 Sep 1916, the maximum weight of internal letters and letters to and from Austria-Hungary was 250 g (Refs 5, 6). The same was true of letters to and from Germany from 1 Jan 1892 to 30 Sep 1916 (Refs 7, 8).

The weight limit of 250 g was re-introduced for private letters to and from Austria on 15 Oct 1918 (Ref 9). A corresponding limit for internal letters and letters to and from Hungary is possible but has not yet been verified.

From 1 Jan 1894 mail to and from Austro-Hungarian **warships** operating in foreign waters was subject to the rates in effect for mail to and from Austria-Hungary provided the mail was properly franked (Refs 10, 11). Cash-on-delivery items were not included in this regulation.



Doboj, 14 Sep 1878. Private postcard to Budapest, 2 kr [3.1]

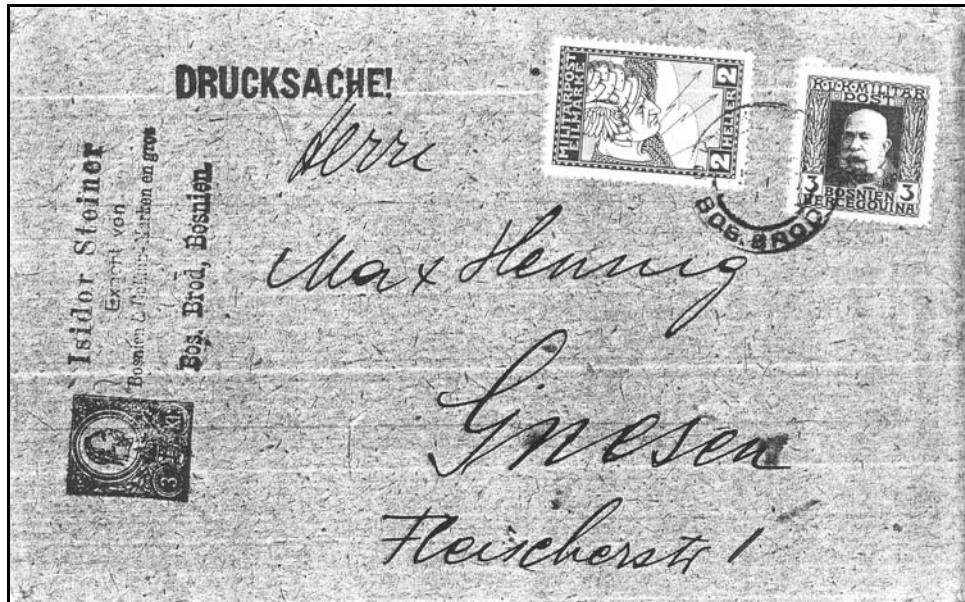
### 3.2 Special Classes of Printed Matter

**Newspapers** mailed by the publishers to internal destinations and to Austria-Hungary were subject to a reduced rate of 1 kr per piece from 1 Jul 1879 (Ref 4), and of 2 h per piece from 1 Jan 1900 (Ref 12). The rate of 2 h was also applied to newspapers mailed to fieldpost addresses (Ref 13) and to addressees in the occupied territories (Ref 14) during World War 1. All other newspapers with the exception of those ordered directly from the postal distribution service were subject to the standard printed-matter rates as listed in Tables 1 to 4. From November 1903 the reduced newspaper rates stated above were also applicable to periodically published price-lists and catalogues mailed by the publishers (Ref 15).

For internal **Braille** mail, i. e., texts on any subject but using exclusively characters made up of raised dots, the following rates were introduced on 1 Dec 1909 (Ref 16): 3 h up to 50 g, 5 h up to 100 g, 10 h up to 1000 g, 20 h up to 2000 g, 30 h up to 3000 g. The same rates were introduced for Braille mail to Austria on 1 Mar 1910 (Ref 17), and to Germany by decree of 8 Aug 1913 (Ref 18); they were also applicable to Braille mail to the territories occupied during World War 1 (Ref 19). On 1 Oct 1918 the rates for Braille mail to Germany were raised as follows: 5 h up to 50 g, 10 h up to 100 g, 15 h up to 1000 g, 25 h up to 2000 g, 35 h up to 3000 g (Ref 20).

Braille mail to all other countries, including Hungary, was subject to the standard printed-matter rates as listed in Tables 2 and 4 (Refs 17, 19).

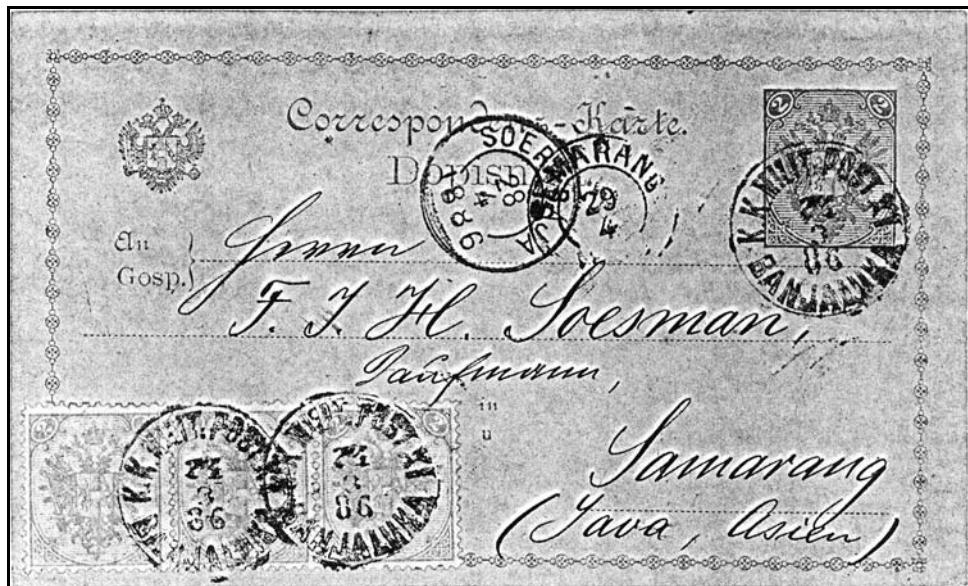
A priority service for printed matter to destinations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary, the territories occupied during World War 1, Germany, and to fieldpost addresses was introduced on 1 Oct 1916 (Refs 6, 21). For an extra charge of 2 h, a fully franked printed item was forwarded as promptly as a letter (Refs 22, 21). For destinations in Germany the extra charge was cancelled on 1 Sep 1918 (Ref 19).



Bos. Brod, 1917. Printed matter to Gnesen (Germany),  
3 h + 2 h for priority handling [3.2, Table 3]

### 3.3 *Special Regulations for Mail to Foreign Countries*

Higher rates than the standard rates listed in Table 4 could be fixed if the transit route included a **sea route of more than 300 nautical miles** (1 nautical mile = 1.852 km). This was an agreement reached by the General Postal Congress in 1874 and confirmed by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Convention of 1878 (Ref 23). From 1 Apr 1879, the following higher rates were effective between Austria-Hungary and the majority of overseas UPU-member countries and colonies, but not Canada, Egypt and the United States (Ref 24): 20 kr per 15 g for letters, 8 kr for postcards, 6 kr per 50 g for printed matter, samples, and commercial papers (minimum 8 kr for samples, 13 kr for commercial papers). By decree (Ref 4) the applicability of these rates was extended to Bosnia-Herzegovina (see also Ref 5). The higher rates were replaced by the rates listed in Table 4 on 1 Jun 1893 (Ref 25).



Banjaluka, 24 Mar 1886. Postcard to Samarang (Java),  
overseas destination, 8 kr [3.3]

Mail to **non-UPU-member countries** was subject to the rates which had been agreed upon between Austria-Hungary and the respective countries (Refs 4, 5). Unified rates for such mail were introduced on 1 May 1888 (Refs 26, 27): 30 kr per 15 g for letters, 10 kr per 50 g for printed matter and samples (minimum 12 kr for samples), 12 kr per 50 g for commercial papers (minimum 20 kr). Postcards were not allowed. These rates were replaced by the rates listed in Table 4 on 1 Jun 1893 (Ref 25).

The rate for letters from Bosnia-Herzegovina (but not from the Sandjak) to **Switzerland** was reduced to 25 h per 20 g (instead of per 15 g) from 1 Dec 1900 to 30 Sep 1907 (Ref 28).

The rates for letters and postcards to **Serbia** were reduced from 1 Feb 1910 (Ref 29), and to **Montenegro** from 1 May 1914 (Ref 30), to 10 h per 20 g for letters, 5 h for postcards.

The rate for letters to the **Austrian post offices in Albania** was reduced to 10 h per 20 g by decree of 15 Jun 1914 (Ref 31).

Within all the preceding regulations there was no numerical limit to the weight of letters; the maximum weights of printed matter, samples, and commercial papers were the same as those which are stated in Table 4.



Bjelina, 13 Jul 1911. Postcard to Mladenovac (Serbia), reduced rate, 5 h [3.3]

### 3.4 *Registration, Return Receipts, Arrival Receipts, Tracers*

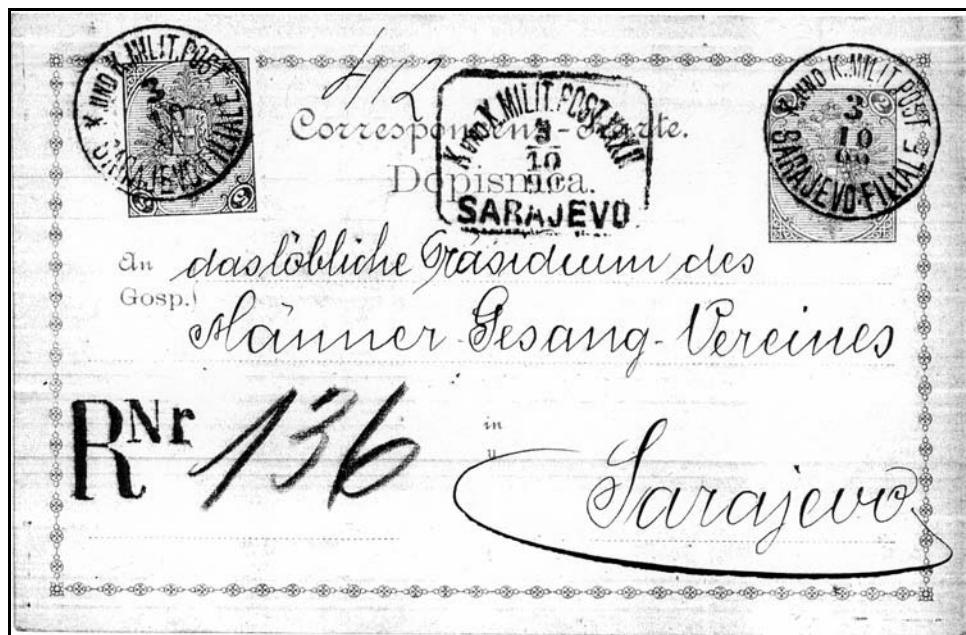
The **registration** fee, the fee for a **return receipt** (German: Retour-Recepissee or Rückschein) and the fee for a **tracer** (German: Nachfrageschreiben) were 10 kr each until 31 Dec 1899, and 25 h thereafter. The References for specified periods of time are those which are given in Tables 1 to 4. There were three exceptions:

- ❖ from 1 Nov 1886 to 31 Dec 1899, the fees for registration of local mail and for local-mail return receipts were only 5 kr (Refs 32, 27);
- ❖ from 1 May 1888 to 31 May 1893, the registration fee for mail to non-UPU-member countries was 20 kr (Refs 26, 27); return receipts could not be requested;
- ❖ if a return receipt for an item had been requested and paid for, but had not been received, a tracer for that item was free of charge.

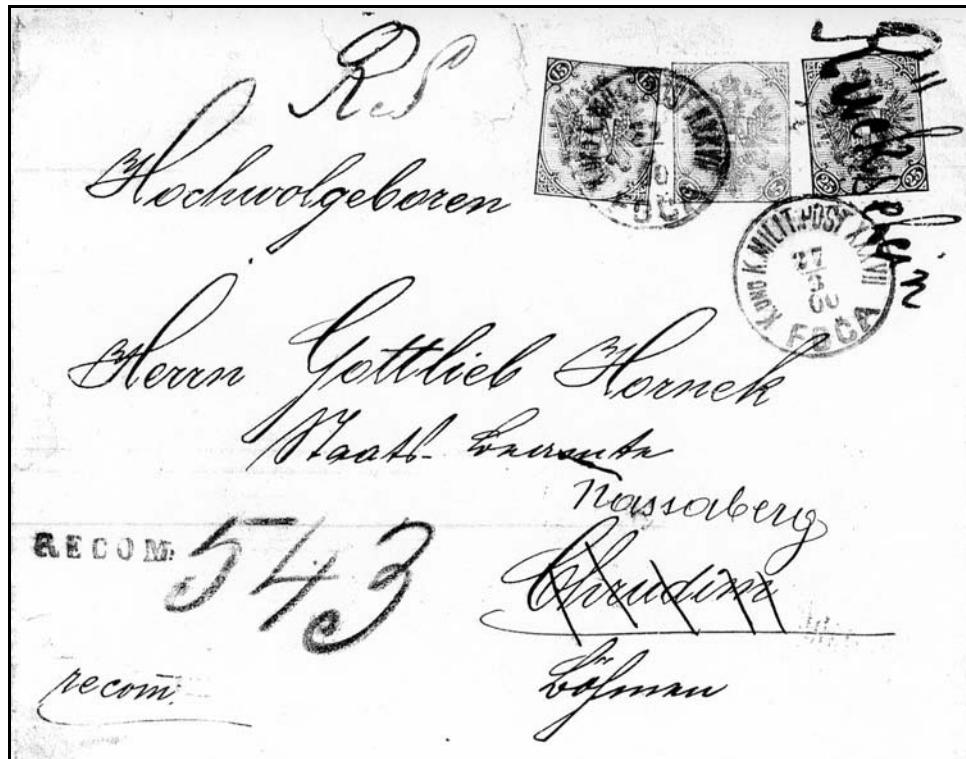
Return receipts and tracers could be used for any item for which a mailing receipt had been issued, i. e., for registered items as well as for money orders (cf. Section 4.3), parcels, money letters and letters with declared value (cf. Section 5.7).

An **arrival receipt** (German: Empfangsanzeige), given by the destination post office before the delivery of a registered letter to an addressee in Bosnia-Herzegovina (but not in the Sandjak) or Austria, could be requested from 1 Jun 1907 to 30 Sep 1916 (Refs 33, 22, 34). The fee was 25 h.

All the fees mentioned in this Section had to be paid by the sender.



Sarajevo, 3 Oct 1899. Local postcard, 2 kr + reduced registration fee 5 kr [3.4, Table 1]

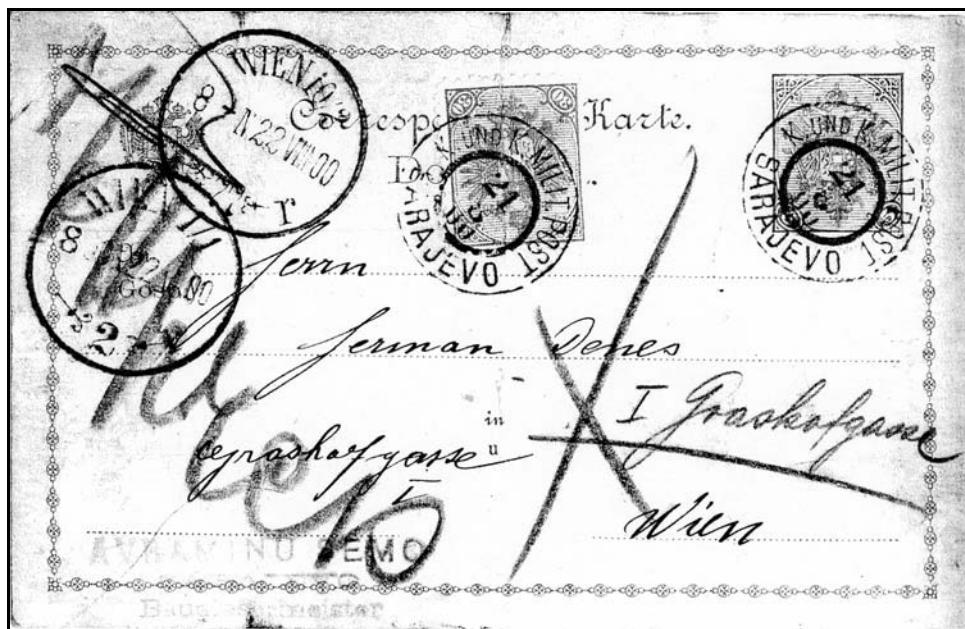


Foča, 27 Mar 1900. Letter to Chrudim (Bohemia), 10 h + 25 h for registration + 25 h for return receipt. Kreuzer-heller mixed franking [3.4, Table 2]

### 3.5 Special Delivery

The delivery of an item by a special messenger commissioned by the destination post office immediately after the item's arrival at the office could be requested for mail to Austria-Hungary from 1 Feb 1886 (Ref 5), to Germany from 1 Jan 1892 (Ref 7), and to other UPU-member countries which provided for this service from 1 Jul 1892 (Refs 27, 8, 35, 36). Mail of this type was designated as **express** mail. Express mail to foreign countries was not accepted in the Sandjak.

Internal express mail was introduced on 1 Jul 1893, but only to places where a military post office was available (Ref 37). The same restriction held for express mail from other countries to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Thus, special delivery was never carried out by the fieldpost offices in the Sandjak.



Sarajevo, 21 Aug 1900. Postcard to Vienna, 5 h + 30 h for special delivery, transportation in Vienna by pneumatic post [3.5, Table 2]

The **express fee** had to be paid by the sender, even if the mail was otherwise exempted from postage (cf. Section 3.10). It was 15 kr until 31 Dec 1899 (Ref 5), and 30 h thereafter (Ref 38). It was raised to 60 h

- ❖ for mail to Hungary on 20 May 1916 (Ref 39);
- ❖ for mail to Austria at the beginning of 1918 (Refs 40, 41);
- ❖ for internal mail and mail to Germany on 1 Sep 1918 (Ref 19).

The new express fee for mail to (and from) Austria was decided upon rather late (Ref 40), and the decree was apparently not sufficiently clear (Ref 41). Express

letters to Vienna are known whose frankings prove that express fees of only 30 h had been paid but which were properly delivered even in July 1918.



Tuzla, 7 Aug 1918. Postcard to Budapest, 8 h + 60 h  
for special delivery [3.5, Table 2]

### 3.6 Cash on Delivery

Items at whose delivery a specified amount of money was to be collected from the addressee and conveyed back to the sender were accepted by the Briefpost to destinations in Bosnia-Herzegovina (including the Sandjak) and Austria-Hungary from 1 Mar 1893 (Refs 42, 8). **Registration** was obligatory, the maximum amount was 500 fl, and a **collection fee** of 5 kr as well as the fee for the appropriate **money order** (see Section 4.1) were deducted from the amount to be conveyed to the sender (Ref 43). From 1 Mar 1897 the reduced amount could also be credited to a bank account specified by the sender (Ref 44).

Some Austrian post offices in the Levant were included in the cash-on-delivery (C.O.D.) service from 1 Aug 1894 (Ref 45). On 1 Jan 1899 the service was extended to all UPU-member countries which were prepared to participate (Ref 46), with two restrictions: the Sandjak was not included in this extension, and for some countries the maximum amount to be collected was well below 500 fl.

On 1 Jan 1900 the maximum amount was converted to 1000 K (or correspondingly less), and the collection fee to 10 h.

From 1 Oct 1916 the collection fee of 10 h for C.O.D. mail within Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria, Hungary and Germany and, as far as admitted, the occupied territories was no longer deducted from the collected amount but had to be paid (as part of the franking) in advance by the sender (Ref 22, 47).

From 1 Oct 1916 at the latest, the addressee of an internal C.O.D. item could send a form with a request for **reduction or cancellation** of the **C.O.D. amount** (German: Ansuchen um Nachnahmeänderung) to the mailing post office for a fee of 25 h (Ref 22).



Bihać, 1 Sep 1908. C.O.D. money order to Tešanj, 10 h + 10 h for collection [3.6, Table 5]

### 3.7 Collection Orders

From 1 Nov 1883, it was permitted to send a collection order (German: Postauftrag) from Austria-Hungary to Bosnia-Herzegovina and to the Sandjak (Ref 48). Practicalities and fees were the same as within Austria-Hungary (Refs 49, 50). The amount to be collected was limited to 200 fl, raised to 300 fl from 1 Oct 1885 (Ref 51).

From 1 Feb 1886, orders to collect amounts up to 300 fl could be sent within Bosnia-Herzegovina (including the Sandjak) or from Bosnia-Herzegovina (and the Sandjak) to Austria-Hungary (Ref 5). The fee (Refs 49, 50) comprised

- ❖ the fee for a registered letter;
- ❖ the collection fee of 5 kr;
- ❖ the fee for the money order (see Section 4.1) by which the collected amount, reduced by the collection fee and the money-order fee, was conveyed to the sender.

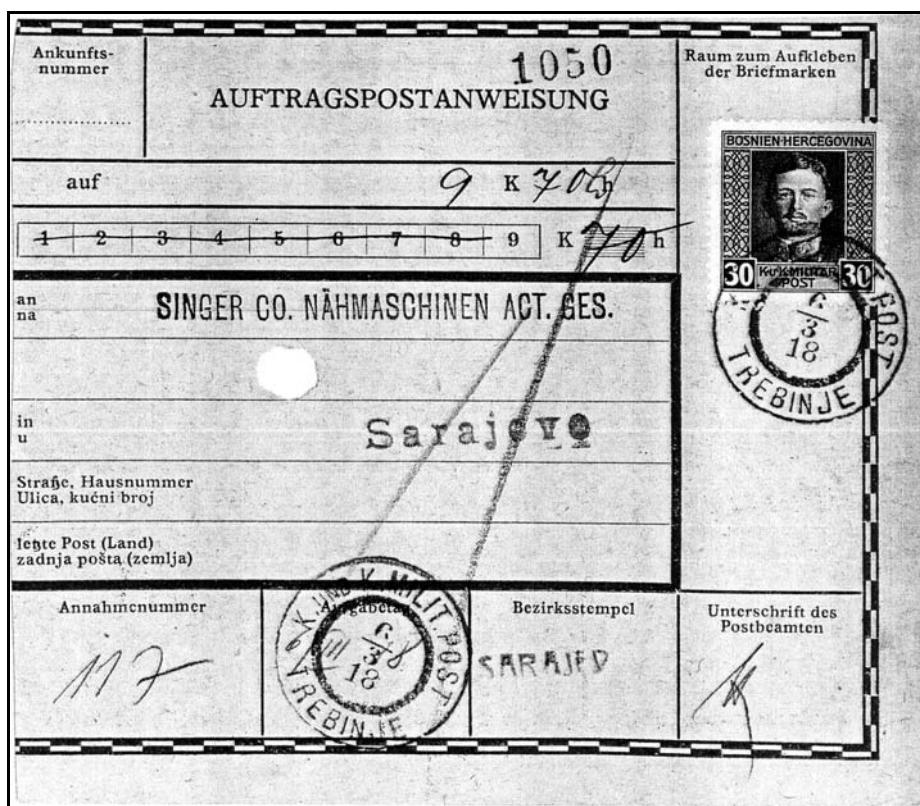
The maximum amount to be collected was raised to 400 fl on 1 May 1886 (Ref 52), and to 500 fl in August 1888 (Refs 27, 53).

The collection-order service was extended to several Austrian post offices in the Levant on 1 Mar 1890 (Ref 27), to all such post offices in May 1903 (Ref 54), and to Germany by decree of 12 Feb 1914 (Ref 55).

On 1 Jan 1900 the collection fee was converted to 10 h, and the maximum amount to 1000 K (Ref 38).

A **collection-order card** for the collection of small amounts up to 10 K in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria and Hungary was introduced on 1 Nov 1913 (Ref 56). The fee for this form and its forwarding was only 10 h; a registered letter was no longer required. The maximum amount which could be collected using this form was raised to 20 K on 1 Oct 1916 (Ref 6).

Also from 1 Oct 1916, the fee of 10 h for collection orders sent to Austria and Hungary was no longer deducted from the amount conveyed back to the sender but had to be paid by the sender in advance (Ref 22).



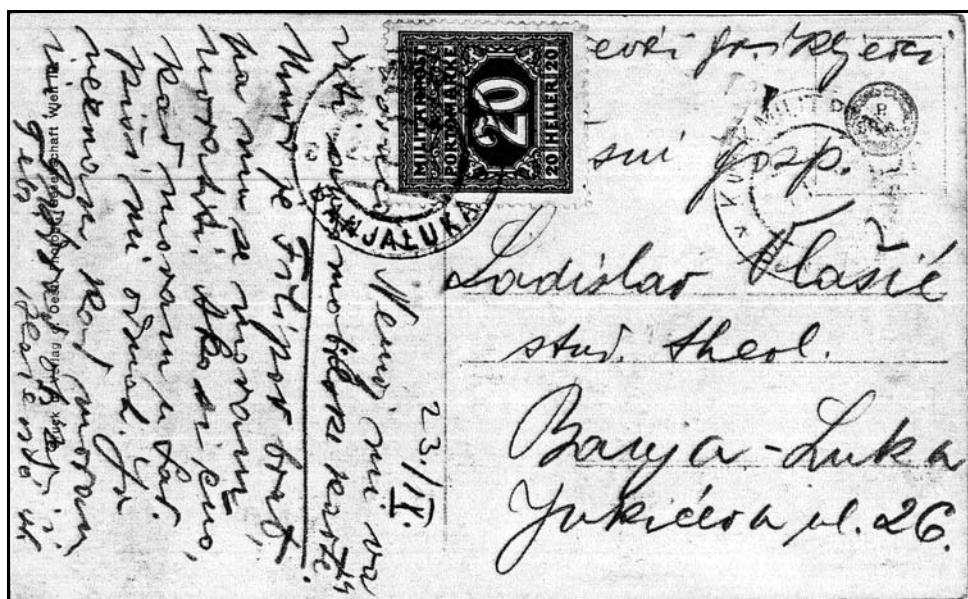
Trebinje, 6 Mar 1918. Money order, originally attached to a collection-order card, to Sarajevo, 20 h + 10 h for collection [3.7, Table 5]

### 3.8 *Unfranked Mail*

In principle, the Briefpost accepted the following categories of (non-registered) mail even without franking (i. e., without payment by the sender):

- ❖ letters;
  - ❖ postcards to destinations within Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Sandjak and Austria-Hungary from 1 Jun 1892 (Refs 57, 58), and to foreign destinations from 1 Jul 1892 (Refs 59, 60).

However, full franking was required for letters and postcards to some non-UPU-member countries (Ref 5) and, during World War 1, to the occupied territories and to fieldpost addresses if there were no regulations to the contrary (cf. Section 3.10) (Refs 61, 14).



Sanski Most, 23 Sep 1918. Unfranked postcard to Banjaluka, postage due 20 h [3.8]

The addressee of an unfranked item had to pay a **postage due**, which was, as a rule, **twice the fee** for a franked item of equal category, weight and routing (the References for the respective periods of time are those which are given in Tables 1 to 4). The **exceptions** to this rule were, for the greater part, temporary:

- ❖ The amount due for unfranked letters to and from those UPU-member **overseas countries** for which higher than the standard rates were effective until 31 May 1893 (cf. Section 3.3) was 30 kr (rather than 40 kr) per 15 g (Refs 4, 5, 24).
  - ❖ The amount due for unfranked letters to and from **non-UPU-member countries** (cf. Section 3.3) was, until 31 May 1893, 40 kr (rather than 60 kr) per 15 g (Refs 26, 5).

- ❖ The amount due for unfranked **letters** weighing **more than 20 g** within Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Sandjak as well as from Bosnia-Herzegovina (but not from the Sandjak) to Austria-Hungary and vice versa was, from 1 Feb 1890 until 30 Sep 1916, **1.5 times** (instead of twice) **the fee** for franked letters, i. e., 9 kr or 18 h if local, 15 kr or 30 h otherwise (Refs 62, 38). The same held true for letters of more than 20 g from Bosnia-Herzegovina (but not from the Sandjak) to Germany from 1 Jan 1892 until 30 Sep 1916 (Refs 7, 38).
- ❖ The amount due for an unfranked **postcard** was, until 31 Dec 1898, the same as the amount due for an unfranked letter of equal weight and routing (Refs 57 — 60, 46, 63).
- ❖ **Official mail** from many public, military and clerical offices and institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria and Hungary **to private addressees** in these countries was, to a great extent, free of charge for the senders (cf. Section 3.10). However, if the indicated subject of the correspondence was not of public concern, the addressee had to pay a postage due which was equal to the **fee** that the sender would have had to pay in the case of **normal franking without** considering a possible **registration** (Refs 64, 65, 6).

### **3.9 Mail with Insufficient Franking**

In principle, the Briefpost accepted the following categories of (non-registered) mail even with insufficient (partial) franking:

- ❖ letters;
- ❖ postcards to foreign countries (with the exception of Germany) from 1 Feb 1886 (Refs 5, 24), to destinations within Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Sandjak and Austria-Hungary from 1 Jun 1892 (Refs 57, 58), and to Germany from 1 Jul 1892 (Refs 59, 60);
- ❖ printed matter, samples and (as far as admitted with full franking) commercial papers from 1 Jul 1879 (Ref 4).

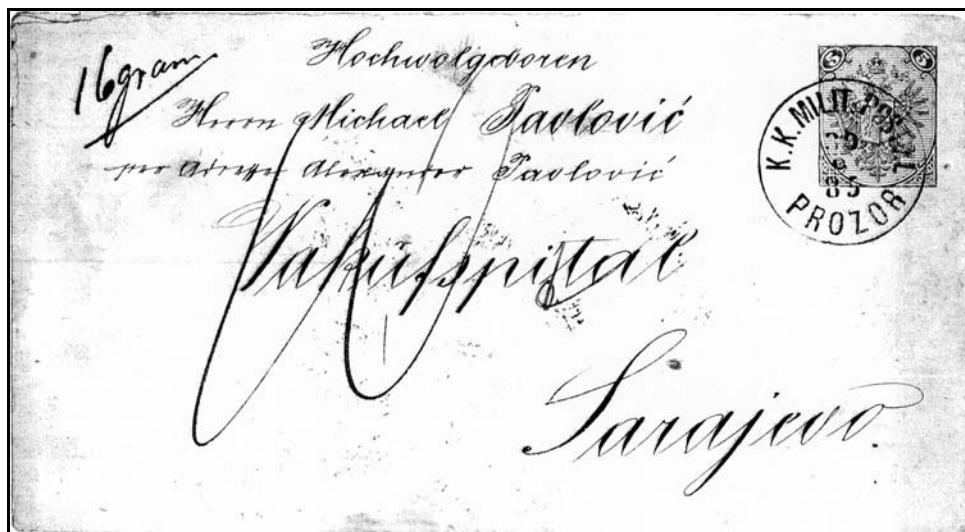
Mail to destinations as specified at the beginning of Section 3.8, for which full franking was required, was of course excepted.

The **postage due** for insufficiently franked mail was calculated in three different ways according to category, circumstances and period of time.

**Procedure A.** The addressee had to pay **twice the deficit** as compared with full franking. This simple procedure had been agreed upon for mail to foreign countries in the UPU Convention of 1878 (Ref 24), but it was widely employed on other mail too.

In the Sandjak this procedure was employed throughout. In Bosnia-Herzegovina it was employed on:

- ❖ all mail to foreign countries except Germany (Refs 4, 5, 22);
- ❖ letters with destinations within Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Sandjak, Austria-Hungary and Germany with the temporary exceptions stated under B (Refs 5, 66, 67);
- ❖ postcards, printed matter, samples and commercial papers without any restriction (Refs 4, 5, 22).



Prozor, 30 Sep 1885. Letter of 16 g to Sarajevo, insufficiently franked with 5 kr, postage due 10 kr: procedure A [3.9, Table 1]



Plevlje (Sandjak of Novibazar), 9 Apr 1894. Letter card to Sarajevo, insufficiently franked with 3 kr, postage due 4 kr: procedure A [3.9, Table 1]

**Procedure B.** The addressee had to pay the **difference** between the postage due for an **unfranked item** of the same category and the **value** of the **insufficient franking**. This procedure originated from an old taxation rule used in Austria (Ref 68). In Bosnia-Herzegovina it was only employed from 1 Feb 1886 until 30 Sep 1916, and only on letters to destinations within Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Sandjak (until September 1892), Austria-Hungary and Germany (Refs 5, 69, 70, 67, 66).



Sarajevo, 22 Jun 1913. Local letter, insufficiently franked with 6 h, postage due 14 h: procedure B [3.9, Table 1]

**Procedure C.** The addressee had to pay the **deficit** as compared with full franking. This procedure was only employed on redirected mail which was fully franked to the original destination but insufficiently franked to the new destination (Refs 71, 24, 3, 5, 6).

The postage due for an insufficiently franked item was never allowed to be higher than the amount due for an unfranked item of equal category, weight and routing.

Until September 1892, insufficiently franked mail from non-UPU-member countries was regarded as unfranked (Refs 70, 67, 5).

From 1 Oct 1916, postage dues on mail to destinations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary and Germany had to be heller amounts divisible by 5. If necessary this was achieved by rounding up to the next multiple of 5 (Ref 22).

### **3.10 Exemptions from Postal Charges**

Basically, the exemptions from postal charges in Bosnia-Herzegovina were those which had been introduced in Austria as early as 1865 (Refs 5, 64). The details were rather complicated. Comprehensive presentations with consideration of Bosnia-Herzegovina can be found elsewhere (Refs 65, 72). Only a concise account is given in the following.

Within Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary, the correspondence of the Emperor and his family (Ref 73) was free of charge. The same was true for the **mutual official correspondence** of many public, military and clerical offices and institutions. Only part of these exemptions included the registration fee. There was no exemption from the express fee.

**Official mail** from most of the mentioned offices and institutions **to private addressees** was free of charge for the senders, but, if the indicated subject of the correspondence was not of public concern, the addressee was charged with a postage due as stated at the end of Section 3.8.

**Special return receipts** for registered mail of public and military offices which had been granted this privilege to private addressees within Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary were free of charge (Ref 74). **Tracers** for official mail were also exempted from postal charge; for References see Section 3.4.

All correspondence of **postal authorities** concerning the postal service was free of charge in all UPU-member countries (Ref 23).

From the beginning of the **occupation campaign** (29 July 1878) until 15 Nov 1879, private non-registered letters up to a weight of 70 g to and from members of the armed forces engaged in the campaign were free of charge within Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary (Refs 1, 2, 65).

For the members of the garrisons stationed in the **Sandjak** this regulation was effective until the garrisons were withdrawn at the end of October 1908 (Ref 75). In addition, official fieldpost cards were issued for the members of the garrisons from March 1905. They could be used free of charge:

- ❖ within the Sandjak and from there to Bosnia-Herzegovina and vice versa from March 1905 until 31 Oct 1906 (Ref 76);
- ❖ within the Sandjak and from there to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary, but not vice versa, from 1 Nov 1906 (Refs 77, 78).

Other postcards remained liable to postage.

During **World War 1**, non-registered letters with a weight up to 100 g and postcards to and from members of the Austro-Hungarian and German armed forces were free of charge (Refs 13, 61, 79).

Based on the UPU Convention of 1906, letters and postcards to and from **prisoners of war**, internees, and the respective inquiry offices were free of charge in all UPU-member countries from 1 Oct 1907 (Refs 80, 61, 72, 81).

### **3.11 Delivery, Notification, P. O. Boxes, Poste Restante**

When, in January 1879, the Fieldpost began to offer its services to the public, it was not prepared to deliver mail at the addressees' residences. The mail was kept in the fieldpost offices until it was collected by the addressees. This was free of charge. However, persons who took a **p. o. box**, which was possible from 1 Jul 1879, had to pay a **fee** of 1 fl per month (Ref 4).

This practice continued even during the first few years of the Military Post. For the year 1883 a preliminary delivery service is reported, which was carried out by the post offices at Sarajevo, Mostar, Banjaluka, Tuzla, Travnik, Livno, Prijedor, Dervent and Bihać within the respective towns (Ref 82). Finally, from 1 Nov 1883, all military post offices (but not the fieldpost offices in the Sandjak) carried out deliveries within the areas of the respective places (Ref 83). Mail whose delivery involved the handling of money (e. g., collection orders) was, for many years to come, excepted from this service (Ref 5), but the addressee was notified of the arrival of such mail and asked to call at the post office. In later years the delivery service was allowed to handle small amounts of money, but the last restriction in this respect was only revoked on 1 Jul 1906 (Ref 84).

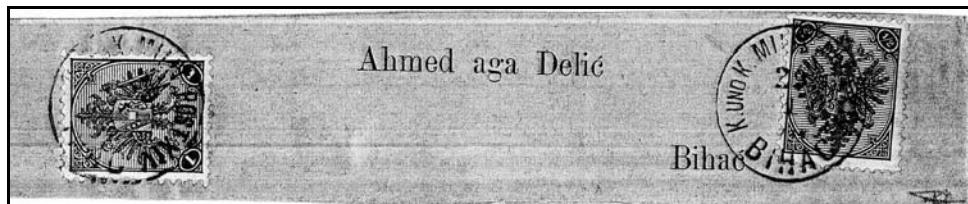
The **delivery** and **notification fees** to be paid by the addressees were the following (Refs 83, 5):

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| ❖ delivery of a letter, postcard, printed matter (also newspaper if not of a category specified below), sample or commercial paper | 1 kr;             |
| ❖ delivery of a newspaper ordered from the postal distribution service or posted by the publisher                                  | $\frac{1}{2}$ kr; |
| ❖ delivery of a registered item (also, in later years, of a collection order or a C.O.D. item)                                     | 2 kr;             |
| ❖ notification (German: Aviso) of the arrival of mail which was delivered only at the post office                                  | 2 kr.             |

All mail to addresses outside the area of delivery continued to be kept for collection by the addressees free of charge.

From 1 Feb 1886 no delivery fees were charged for mail from foreign UPU-member countries (Ref 5). No (additional) delivery fee was charged for special-delivery mail (Ref 5).

A remarkable exception from the practice that delivery fees were to be paid by the addressees was introduced on 1 Nov 1894: the fee ( $\frac{1}{2}$  kr) for the delivery of a newspaper which had been posted by the publisher could be paid by the latter in advance (Ref 85).



Newspaper wrapper to Bihać, 29 Jan 1898, 1 kr +  $\frac{1}{2}$  kr for delivery  
[3.2, 3.11]

By 1 Jan 1900 the fees were converted to the new currency by the relationship 1 kr = 2 h (Refs 38, 86).

All the delivery fees listed above were cancelled with effect from 1 Mar 1910 (Ref 87).

The **p. o. box fee** of 2 K per month was, from 1 Oct 1916, good only for an open box. The fee for a locker was raised to 3 K, and for a large locker to 4 K, per month (Ref 22).

When, from 1 Apr 1906 until 31 Mar 1910, an item of **poste-restante** mail was collected at the destination post office (but not at a fieldpost office in the Sandjak), a fee of 2 h had to be paid by the addressee. Poste-restante mail from foreign countries was exempted from this fee (Refs 88, 89).

**Table 1: Internal Briefpost Rates**

Weight g		9/1 '79	1/7 '79	16/11 '79	1/11 '86	1/2 '90	1/4 '91	1/5 '92	1/1 '00	1/5 '13	1/10 '16	1/9 '18
		kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	h	h	h	h
Letters <sup>1)</sup>	each	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	15	20
	up to	20				10	10	10	20	20		
	250										5	5
	over 20 g each extra	20										
Local letters	each	15				3	3	3	6	12		
	up to	20				6	6	6	12			
	250											
Postcards			2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	8 <sup>2)</sup>	10 <sup>3)</sup> 10
Printed matter	each	50	3	3	2 <sup>4)</sup> 3 <sup>5)</sup>	2 <sup>4)</sup> 3 <sup>5)</sup>	2	2	2	3	3	3
	up to	50					2	2	2	5	5	5
	100											11
	150							3	3			
	250						5	5	5	10	10	
	500						10	10	10	20	20	
	1000						15	15	15	30	30	
	over 100 g each extra	50										3
	up to max. 1000	60	60	40 <sup>4)</sup> 60 <sup>5)</sup>	40 <sup>4)</sup> 60 <sup>5)</sup>							
	2000										120	125
Samples	each	50	3	3	5 <sup>5)</sup>	5 <sup>5)</sup>						
	up to	50			5 <sup>4)</sup>	5 <sup>4)</sup>						
	100				6 <sup>5)</sup>	6 <sup>5)</sup>					10	10
	150				6 <sup>4)</sup>	6 <sup>4)</sup>					15	15
	250						5	5	10	10		
	350							10	20	20		
	over 100 g each extra	50			3 <sup>5)</sup>	3 <sup>5)</sup>						
	over 150 g each extra	50			2 <sup>4)</sup>	2 <sup>4)</sup>					5	5
	up to max.	250	15	15	10 <sup>4)</sup> 15 <sup>5)</sup>	10 <sup>4)</sup> 15 <sup>5)</sup>						
	500										50	50
Commercial papers	up to	250									25	25
	over 250 g each extra	50									5	5
	up to max.	2000									200	200
References		3)	4)	75) 90)	91) 27)	62)	92)	93)	38)	94)	22)	19)

<sup>1)</sup> Local letters excepted from 1 Nov 1886 to 30 Apr 1913

<sup>2)</sup> Postal stationery cards

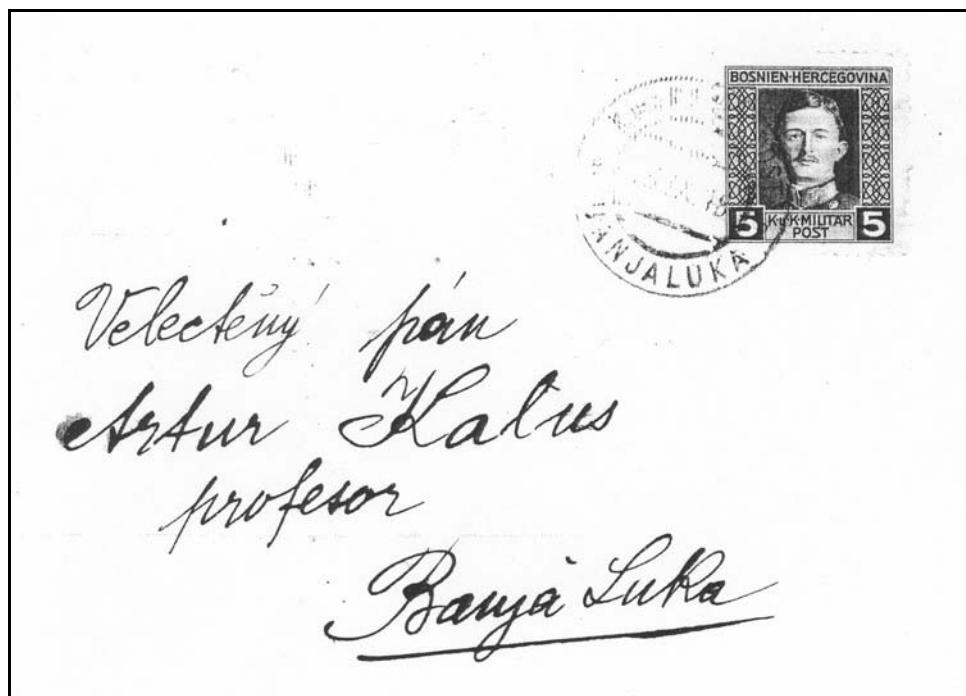
<sup>3)</sup> Non-postal-stationery cards

<sup>4)</sup> Within Bosnia-Herzegovina (Sandjak excluded)

<sup>5)</sup> Between Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Sandjak, also within the Sandjak



Sarajevo, 1 Jul 1898. Local letter, 3 kr [Table 1]



Banjaluka, 13 Sep 1918. Local printed matter, 5 h [Table 1]

**Table 2: Briefpost Rates for Mail from Bosnia-Herzegovina (but not from the Sandjak) to Austria, Hungary and to Fieldpost Addresses and the Occupied Territories during World War 1**

Weight g		9/1 '79	1/7 '79	16/11 '79	1/2 '90	1/4 '91	1/5 '92	1/1 '00	1/10 '16	1/9 '18
		kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	h	h	h
Letters	each	15	10	5	5	5	5	10	15	20
	up to	20			10	10	10	20		
	250								5	5
	over 20 g each extra	20								
Postcards			5	2	2	2	2	5	8 <sup>1)</sup> 10 <sup>2)</sup>	10
Printed matter	each	50	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	5
	up to	50								11
	100									
	150									
	250									
	500									
	1000									
	over 100 g each extra	50								3
	up to max.	1000	60	60	40				120	125
		2000								
Samples	each	50	3	3						
	up to	100								
	150									
	250									
	350									
	over 150 g each extra	50								
	up to max.	250	15	15	2					
		350			10					
		500								
Commercial papers <sup>5)</sup>	up to	250								
	over 250 g each extra	50								
	up to max.	2000								
References		3)	4)	75) 90)	62)	95)	93) 96)	14) 38) 61)	6) 22) 47) 97)	19)

<sup>1)</sup> Postal stationery cards

<sup>2)</sup> Non-postal-stationery cards

<sup>3)</sup> To Hungary and to fieldpost addresses and the occupied territories during WW 1

<sup>4)</sup> To Austria

<sup>5)</sup> Not allowed to fieldpost addresses and the occupied territories during WW 1

**Table 3: Briefpost Rates for Mail from Bosnia-Herzegovina (but not from the Sandjak) to Germany**

		Weight g	1/7 '79 kr	1/1 '92 kr	1/1 '99 kr	1/1 '00 h	1/4 '00 h	1/10 '16 h	1/9 '18 h
Letters	each	15	10		5	10	10	15	20
	up to	15		5					
	20				10	20	20	5	5
	250		10	10					
over 20 g each extra	20								
Postcards			5	2	2	5	5	8 <sup>1)</sup> 10 <sup>2)</sup>	10
Printed matter	each	50	3					3	
	up to	50		2	2	3	3		5
	100			3	3	5	5		11
	250			5	5	10	10		
	500		10	10	20	20			
	1000		15	15	30	30			
	over 100 g each extra	50							3
	up to max.	1000	60					120	125
		2000							
Samples	each	50	3					10	10
	up to	100						15	15
	150								
	250			5	5	10			
	350				10	20	20		
	over 150 g each extra	50						5	5
	up to max.	250	15					50	50
		500							
Commercial papers									
		up to	250					25	25
		over 250 g each extra	50					5	5
		up to max.	2000					200	200
References			4)	7)	63) 98)	38)	99) 100)	22) 6)	19)

<sup>1)</sup> Postal stationery cards

<sup>2)</sup> Non-postal-stationery cards

**Table 4: Briefpost Rates for Mail to Foreign Countries (to Germany from the Sandjak only), also for Mail from the Sandjak to Austria and Hungary**

Higher rates were effective for mail to the majority of overseas countries until 31 May 1893 (see Section 3.3)

Reduced rates were temporarily effective for letters and, to some extent, postcards to Switzerland, Serbia, Montenegro, and the Austrian post offices in Albania (see Section 3.3)

Other rates were effective for mail to the territories occupied during World War 1 (see Table 2)

Weight g		1/7 '79 kr	1/1 '99 kr	1/1 '00 h	1/10 '07 h
Letters	each 15 up to 20 over 20 g each extra 20	10	10	25	25 15
Postcards		5	5	10	10
Printed matter	each 50 up to max. 2000	3 120	3 120	5 200	5 200
Samples	up to 50 100 over 100 g each extra 50 up to max. 250 350	5 6 3 15	5 6 3 21 <sup>1)</sup>	10 5 5 35	10 5 5 35
Commercial papers <sup>2)</sup>	up to 150 200 250 over 200 g each extra 50 over 250 g each extra 50 up to max. 2000	10 12 3 120	10 12 3 120	25 5 5 200	25 5 5 200
References		4) 24) 5)	46) 63)	38)	102)

<sup>1)</sup> Max. weight of 350 g introduced for samples from Bosnia-Herzegovina (Sandjak excluded) to Italy already on 1 Nov 1892 (Ref 101)

<sup>2)</sup> Not allowed to Austria, Hungary and Germany until 30 Sep 1916 (cf. Ref 8)



Sarajevo, 2 Feb 1879. Private letter to Brod in Slavonia, 10 kr [Table 2]



Prijepolje (Sandjak of Novibazar), 22 Sep 1900.  
Postcard to Vienna, 10 h [Table 4]



Bugojno, 22 Jan 1906. Printed matter to Belgrade, 5 h [Table 4]



Sarajevo, 30 Jun 1911. Printed matter, 50 - 100 g, to Lyon, 10 h [Table 4]

## 4 Rates for Money Orders

### 4.1 General

Money orders to Austria-Hungary were accepted by the Fieldpost as early as from 1 Dec 1878 because the transport of money letters had not proved to be sufficiently safe during the months following the occupation campaign. But the extension of this service was slow. Money orders to five Austrian post offices in the Levant and to Italy were accepted from June and October 1882, respectively. Internal money orders, except money orders within the Sandjak, and money orders from Austria-Hungary to Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Sandjak were not accepted before 1 Feb 1886.

From 1 Jan 1892 money orders could be exchanged with Germany, from 1 Jan 1893 with the United States, from 1 May 1893 with Switzerland (Ref 103), from 1 Aug 1894 with Serbia, from 1 Apr 1895 with Great Britain (Ref 104), from 1 Jul 1895 with Belgium (Ref 105), Egypt (Ref 106) and Rumania (Ref 106), from 1 Nov 1895 with France (Ref 107), from 1 Jan 1899 with several other UPU-member countries (Ref 108), from 1 Nov 1905 with Canada (Ref 109), from 26 May 1906 with Russia (Ref 110), from 1 May 1910 with Turkey (Ref 111), and from 1 Dec 1910 with Montenegro (Ref 112). The Sandjak was included only in some of the agreements made after 1893.

The regulations for the handling of money orders to and from foreign countries were basically the same as those which were in effect between Austria-Hungary and the respective countries (Ref 113). However, there were restrictions as regards special delivery (see below).

The rates for money orders are listed in Tables 5 to 12. All rates had to be paid by the sender.

Money orders up to an amount of 1000 K to and from Austro-Hungarian **warships** operating in foreign waters were admitted from 1 Sep 1901 (Ref 114). The rates were those which were in effect between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary (cf. Table 7); however, these rates were not modified after 1 Oct 1907 but maintained from this day (Ref 115) until the service was discontinued at the beginning of World War 1 (Ref 116).

**Special delivery** of money orders was introduced on 1 Jan 1909 (Ref 117). In Bosnia-Herzegovina this service was limited to places where a military post office was available. The fee for special delivery was equal to the Briefpost express fee (see Section 3.5).



Blagaj, 1 Feb 1918. Money order to Ilidža, 20 h + 30 h for special delivery  
[4.1, Table 5]

## 4.2 Telegraphic Money Orders

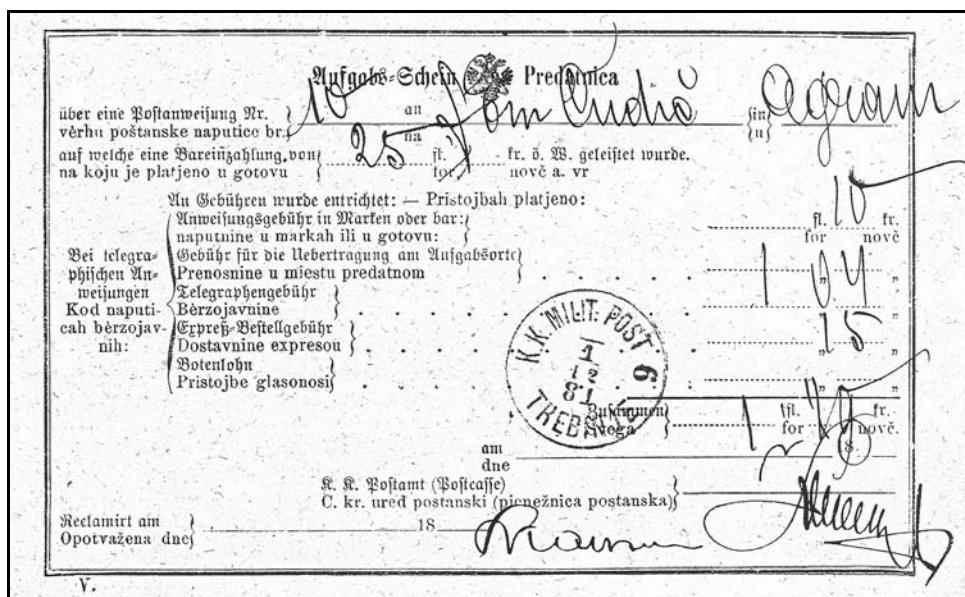
Money could be transmitted by telegram to Austria-Hungary from 1 Feb 1879 provided there was a state telegraph connection between the fieldpost office and the destination post office (Ref 118). In the opposite direction this service was introduced on 1 Feb 1886, but only to places with a military post office (Ref 5). Internal telegraphic money orders to places with a military post office were accepted from 1 Nov 1892 (Ref 119). Telegraphic money orders to the fieldpost offices in the Sandjak were accepted from 1 Mar 1893 (Ref 120).

The exchange of telegraphic money orders with foreign countries started with Serbia on 1 Aug 1894 (Ref 121) and was extended to Italy on 1 Jul 1903 (Ref 122), Germany (Ref 123) and Switzerland (Ref 124) on 1 Aug 1903, Great Britain in October 1904 (Ref 125), Egypt on 1 Mar 1907 (Ref 126), Greece on 1 Aug 1910 (Ref 127), Montenegro on 1 Dec 1910 (Ref 112), the Netherlands on 15 May 1911 (Ref 128), the United States and Canada by decree of 26 Jun 1912 (Ref 129), and Denmark on 1 Feb 1913 (Ref 130). The Sandjak was not included in the international agreements.

For a telegraphic money order, the following **fees** were due in addition to the money-order rates listed in Tables 5 to 12 (Refs 118, 4, 38).

- ❖ The fee for the **telegram** in accordance with the actual telegraph tariff, to be paid in cash.
- ❖ The fee for **special delivery** as given in Section 3.5, except in the case of poste-restante telegraphic money orders.
- ❖ A **transfer** fee of 10 kr, from 1 Jan 1900 of 20 h, in cases where the post office and the telegraph office were not in the same building. This fee was introduced on 1 Jul 1879 (Ref 4) and cancelled at the beginning of 1909 (Ref 131); it had to be paid in cash.
- ❖ The fee for a **reply telegram** of 20 words to confirm the arrival of amounts of more than 300 fl. This fee was introduced at the beginning of August 1888 (Ref 53) and cancelled on 1 Jun 1892 (Ref 57); it had to be paid in cash.

The fee for special delivery had to be paid in cash until a decree of 23 Aug 1893 demanded its inclusion in the franking with postage stamps (Ref 132).



Trebinje, 1 Dec 1881. Mailing receipt for telegraphic money order to Zagreb, 10 kr + 104 kr for telegram + 15 kr for special delivery [4.2, Table 6]

**Special rates** were in effect for telegraphic money orders to the **United States** and **Canada** because they were transmitted in these countries by the American Express Company and not by the postal administrations. The sender had to pay, for the transmission to New York, the telegram fee and a money-order rate, which depended on the transmitted amount: 100 h for an amount up to 100 K,

120 h up to 150 K, 140 h up to 200 K, 160 h up to 250 K, 180 h up to 300 K, 200 h up to 375 K, 220 h up to 600 K, 240 h up to 1000 K. The fees for further transmission within the American continent were deducted from the transmitted amount (Refs 129, 115).

### 4.3 *Return Receipts, Tracers, Certificates of Payment*

The fee for a **return receipt** and the fee for a **tracer** were 10 kr each until 31 Dec 1899, and 25 h (Refs 38, 22) thereafter. No direct References can be given for the period until 31 Dec 1899. The early decrees which deal with return receipts and tracers (Refs 4, 5) do so only in the paragraphs concerning the Briefpost, and it seems to have been understood that the fees given there (cf. Section 3.4, References in Tables 1 - 4) equally applied to return receipts and tracers for money orders. This interpretation is strongly supported by the corresponding regulations for Austria-Hungary including the regulations for the exchange of money orders with Bosnia-Herzegovina (e. g., Ref 133), and by pieces of evidence from 1879 on.

**Certificates of payment** of the transmitted amount to the addressee could be used instead of return receipts from 1 Jun 1886 (Ref 27), but for telegraphic money orders only from 1 Jun 1892 (Refs 27, 57). The fee was the same as for a return receipt (Refs 38, 22).



Blagaj, 3 Aug 1879. Return receipt for money order, 10 kr [4.3]

## **4.4 Exemptions from Postal Charges**

The transmission of **official amounts of money** by money order within Bosnia-Herzegovina (including the Sandjak) as well as to and from Austria-Hungary was free of charge from 1 Nov 1891 (Refs 27, 134). As far as the transmission of money between **postal authorities** for postal reasons was concerned, the exemption was extended to Serbia at the end of October 1895 (Ref 135), and to the other UPU-member countries with which money orders could be exchanged on 1 Jan 1899 since Bosnia-Herzegovina had joined the UPU Arrangement on the exchange of money orders of 1897 (Refs 136, 108).

Based on the UPU Arrangement on the money-order service of 1906, money orders to and from **prisoners of war** and internees were free of charge in all UPU-member countries from 1 Oct 1907 (Refs 137, 72, 81).

## **4.5 Delivery, Notification, P. O. Boxes, Poste Restante**

The **delivery** of money orders (together with the transmitted amount in cash) at the addressees' residences started with **telegraphic money orders** in Sarajevo, Mostar, Dolnja Tuzla, Banjaluka and Travnik on 1 Sep 1893 (Ref 138). In the following years this service was extended step by step to other places (Refs 139 - 143). The **delivery fee** was 3 kr for amounts up to 50 fl, 5 kr for amounts up to 100 fl, and 10 kr for amounts up to 500 fl (Ref 138). These fees were maintained from 1 Jan 1900 (6, 10 and 20 h for amounts up to 100, 200 and 1000 K, respectively) (Ref 38). From 1 Jan 1909 the delivery fee was 6 h for all telegraphic money orders (Ref 131), until, on 1 Nov 1909, this fee was completely cancelled (Refs 86, 22).

The addressee's **notification** of the arrival of a telegraphic money order which could only be delivered at the post office was free of charge (Refs 5, 22).

The **delivery of non-telegraphic money orders** to the addressees started with a test carried out in Sarajevo from 1 Dec 1893 to 25 Feb 1894 with money orders on amounts up to 50 fl. Based on the experience from this test (Ref 144), all non-telegraphic money orders were delivered to the addressees in Sarajevo and, at the beginning, 16 other towns, from 1 Feb 1895 (Ref 145). The **delivery fee** is not specified in the cited References, but the financial balance of the test (Ref 144) and other information (Refs 146, 38) suggest a fee of 3 kr independent of the transmitted amount. From 1 Jan 1900 the delivery fee was 6 h (Ref 38), and from 1 Oct 1916 it was 5 h for amounts up to 10 K and 10 h for higher amounts (Ref 22).

The **notification fee** was 2 kr (Ref 5), and 4 h from 1 Jan 1900 (Ref 38).

No (additional) delivery or notification fees were due in the case of **special-delivery** money orders (Refs 86, 22).

The fee for a **p. o. box** (cf. Section 3.11) was, from 1 Oct 1907, 3 K (rather than 2 K) per month if its use included money orders (Ref 147). From 1 Oct 1916, a separate p. o. box had to be taken for money orders; the fee for this box was 5 K per month (Ref 22).

When, from 1 Apr 1906 until 31 Mar 1910, a **poste-restante** money order was collected at the destination post office (but not at a fieldpost office in the Sandjak), a fee of 4 h had to be paid by the addressee. Money orders from foreign countries were exempted from this fee (Refs 88, 89).



Gačko, 1 Jul 1917. Receipt for p.o. box fee, 2 K for letters  
+ 5 K for money orders [3.11, 4.5]

**Table 5: Rates for Internal Money Orders and Money Orders to Fieldpost Addresses during World War 1**

Amount fl	1/2 '86	11/8 '88	1/2 '90	15/12 '93	Amount K	1/1 '00	1/10 '16	1/9 '18
	kr	kr	kr	kr		h	h	h
up to 5			5	5	up to 20	10		
10					50	20	20	25
20					100			
50	10	10	10	10	300	40		
100	20	20	20		600	60		
150	30	30	30	20	1000	100		
200	40	40	40		over 50 K each extra 50		5	5
300	50	50	50	30	up to max. 1000 <sup>1)</sup>		115	120
400		60	60					
500		70	70	50				
References	5)	148)	62)	149)		38) 150) 151)	22) 47) 81)	19)

<sup>1)</sup> Max. amount of private money orders to fieldpost addresses initially (from 11 Sep 1916) only 100 K

**Table 6: Rates for Money Orders to Austria and Hungary until 31 Dec 1899**

Amount fl	1/12 '78	1/7 '79	1/10 '85	1/2 '86	4/8 '88	1/2 '90	1/7 '92	15/12 '93
	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr
up to 5	5	5			20	20	10	10
20							10	10
40								20
50	10	10	10	10				
100		20	20	20				
150	20	30	30	30				
200		40	40	40				
300			50	50				
500								60
over 20 fl each extra	10							100
over 40 fl each extra	10							
up to max.	300							
500								
References	152) 153)	4)	51)	5)	53)	62)	154) 155)	156)



Mostar, 10 Jun 1879. Money order to Milna (Dalmatia), 20 kr [Table 6]

**Table 7: Rates for Money Orders to Austria and Hungary from 1 Jan 1900, and to the Territories Occupied during World War 1**

Amount K	1/1 '00 h	1/11 '03 h	1/10 '07 h	1/4 '10 h	1/7 '11 h	1/10 '16 h	1/9 '18 h
up to				10 <sup>1)</sup>			
20							
40	20	20					
50			20				
100	40	30	30	20 <sup>1)</sup>			
300	80	60	60	40 <sup>1)</sup>			
600	120	90	90	60 <sup>1)</sup>			
1000	200	150	150	100 <sup>1)</sup>			
over 50 K each extra	50				10 <sup>2)</sup>		
up to max. 1000					200 <sup>2)</sup>	5	5
References	38)	157)	158)	159)	160) 161) 162) 163)	22) 47) 97)	19)

<sup>1)</sup> Only to Austria; to Hungary as before from 1 Oct 1907

<sup>2)</sup> Only to Hungary and, from 11 Oct 1915, to the occupied territories; to Austria as before from 1 Apr 1910

**Table 8: Rates for Money Orders to Foreign Countries**

Other rates were effective, at least for limited periods of time, for money orders to

- the territories occupied during World War 1 (see Table 7),
  - the Austrian post offices in the Levant (see Table 9),
  - Germany (see Table 10),
  - Serbia and Montenegro (see Table 11),
  - the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Russia (see Table 12).

	Amount fl	1/10 '82	1/7 '92	1/7 '95	1/1 '99		Amount K	1/1 '00	1/10 '07
up to	10		10	10	10	up to	25	25	
	20	20					50	50	25 <sup>3)</sup>
	30						75	75	
	40				40		100	100	50 <sup>3)</sup>
over 10 fl each extra	10		10	10		over 100 K each extra	50	25	
over 10 fl each extra	10	10				up to max.	1000	550 <sup>2)</sup>	25 <sup>3)</sup>
over 10 fl each extra	20				10				500 <sup>3)</sup>
up to max.	200	200	200						
	500			500 <sup>1)</sup>	270 <sup>2)</sup>				
References		164) 165)	154) 113) 8)	106)	108) 63)			38)	102)

<sup>1)</sup> Max. amount to most countries only 200 fl

<sup>2)</sup> Max. amount to several countries only 250 fl (500 K from 1 Jan 1900)

<sup>3)</sup> To Greece as before from 1 Jan 1900; this transitory regulation (Ref 166) was cancelled before 1913 (Ref 115), the exact date being unknown

**Table 9: Rates for Money Orders to the Austrian Post Offices in the Levant**

Amount		8/6 '82	1/2 '86	11/8 '88	1/7 '92	Amount		1/1 '00	1/9 '02	1/10 '07	22/10 '12
fl	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	K	h	h	h	h	
up to	20				10	up to	40	20	20		
	40	20	20	20			50		20	25	
over 20 fl							100		40		
each extra	10						300	80	80		
over 40 fl							600	120	120		
each extra	10	5	5	5			1000	200	200		
up to max.	200	100	150	250	250	over 40 K					
	300					each extra	20	10			
	500					over 50 K					
						each extra	50			25	
						up to max.	1000	500		500	
References	167)	5)	148)	155)			38)	168)	102)	169) 170)	

**Table 10: Rates for Money Orders to Germany**

Amount fl	1/1 '92	1/7 '92	1/1 '99	Amount K	1/1 '00	1/10 '16
	kr	kr	kr		h	h
up to 20	10	10	10	up to 40	20	25
40	20			50		
over 20 fl each extra 10		5	5	over 40 K each extra 20	10	25
over 40 fl each extra 10	5			over 50 K each extra 50		
up to max. 200	100	100	250	up to max. 1000	500	500
500						
References	7) 165)	155)	108)		38)	22)



Sarajevo, 29 Mar 1918. Money order to Berlin, 275 h [Table 10]

**Table 11: Rates for Money Orders from Bosnia-Herzegovina (but not from the Sandjak) to Serbia and Montenegro**

Amount fl	1/8 '94	Amount K	1/1 '00	1/10 '07
	kr		h	h
up to		up to		
20	10	40	20	
50	20	50		20
150	40	100	40	40
300	60	300	80	80
500	100	600	120	120
		1000	200	200
References	121)		38)	171)

**Table 12: Rates for Money Orders to the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Russia**

Amount fl	1/1 '93	<u>20/1</u> '93	Amount K	1/1 '00	1/3 '04	1/10 '07 <sup>3)</sup>
	kr	kr		h	h	h
up to	10	10	each	25	25	
	20	20 <sup>1)</sup>	each	50		
over 20 fl each extra	10	10	up to max.	400	400	25 <sup>3)</sup>
up to max.	200	200		1000 <sup>2)</sup>	1000	200 <sup>3)</sup>
References	27) 172)	173) 104)		38)	174)	175) 115)

<sup>1)</sup> The minimum rate of 20 kr was due to a misunderstanding in the preceding correspondence between the War Ministry and the Austrian Trade Ministry

<sup>2)</sup> Maximum amount 1000 K only to Great Britain; to the United States and Canada 400 K; to Russia 100 rouble (254 K) from 26 May 1906 (Ref 110), and 300 rouble from 1 Oct 1907 (Ref 176)

<sup>3)</sup> Only to the United States and Canada; to Great Britain and Russia as before. The date of the introduction of the new rates (1 Oct 1907) is the most probable, due to Ref 175 in conjunction with Ref 113, but has not yet been proved directly

## 5 Fahrpost Rates and Rates for Letters with Declared Value

### 5.1 General

At the beginning of the occupation campaign the Fahrpost carried only money letters to and from members of the army (Ref 2). Subsequently, a decree of 4 Oct 1878 allowed the forwarding of parcels with weights up to 2 kg from Austria-Hungary to members of the army in Herzegovina (Ref 177). From 24 Oct 1878 parcels up to 5 kg were accepted between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary in both directions (Ref 178).

A limited use of the Fahrpost by civilians, viz. the forwarding of money letters with weights up to 250 g, was granted by a decree of 9 Jan 1879 (Ref 3). From 20 Mar 1879 the service for civilians was extended to parcels with weights up to 5 kg in both directions (Ref 179). The further developments can be taken from the Tables.

The postal rates employed before 9 Jan 1879 were the Austro-Hungarian Fahrpost rates (Ref 3). At first, mail to be carried from Bosnia to Austria-Hungary was charged as if it were posted in the Slavonian border town Brod an der Save, which was called a **tax border point**. Likewise, mail from Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary was charged as if posted in the Dalmatian border town Imotski. Mail from Austria-Hungary to Bosnia-Herzegovina was treated as if it were sent to the respective tax border point. Mail between two fieldpost offices was charged as if it were sent to a destination within the first distance range of the Fahrpost tariff of 1867 (Ref 180). This tariff remained effective until 31 Oct 1878. A new Fahrpost tariff was introduced in Austria-Hungary on 1 Nov 1878 (Refs 153, 181). Tables 13, 15, 18 and 19 start with this date.

The function of the tax border points Brod an der Save and Imotski was modified in February 1887. Imotski remained a tax border point only for mail from Bosnia-Herzegovina to Dalmatia and vice versa. For any other destination outside Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brod an der Save had to be taken as the tax border point, irrespective of the actual routing (Ref 182).

The part of the Fahrpost rate which was, in general, determined by weight and distance was called the **weight rate**. In addition, an **insurance rate** was charged if the sender had made a value declaration; this part of the rate depended not on the weight but on the declared amount.

The weight rates for parcels and money letters between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary were reduced on 1 Dec 1892. For parcels up to 5 kg, **combined weight rates** were introduced which were good for the transport in both postal areas. From 1 Jul 1911 combined weight rates were introduced for parcels up to 10 kg to and from Hungary, and from 1 Oct 1916 for all parcels to and from Austria, Hungary and Germany. A grey background in a Table indicates the existence of combined weight rates.

**Colis postaux** formed a special class of parcels which the UPU had introduced to advance the international exchange of parcels. The structure of colis-postaux rates was different from the rate structure of other parcels. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, colis postaux were introduced on 1 Mar 1903 (Ref 183), based on the UPU Arrangement on the exchange of colis postaux in its version of 15 Jun 1897 (Ref 184). Colis postaux could only be sent to foreign UPU-member countries (with the exception of Germany); their maximum weight was 5 kg.

In general, a parcel was accompanied by a **parcel card** (German: Postbegleitadresse). Internal parcels of the postal service, which were free of charge, were exempted from the use of parcel cards.

The use of postage stamps on parcel cards and money letters was introduced on 1 May 1901 (Ref 185).

## **5.2 Parcels (except Colis Postaux) and Money Letters**

The **internal** weight and insurance rates as well as the rates in effect between Bosnia-Herzegovina and **Austria, Hungary and Germany** are listed in Tables 13 to 19.

In the postal area of Bosnia-Herzegovina the weight rates were independent of the distance.

In Austria, Hungary and Germany, which formed one postal area with regard to Fahrpost rates, the weight rates were based, at least in principle and until 30 Sep 1916, on the following distance zones (Refs 153, 181):

Zone I: up to 75 km;

Zone II: over 75 up to 150 km;

Zone III: over 150 up to 375 km;

Zone IV: over 375 up to 750 km;

Zone V: over 750 up to 1125 km;

Zone VI: over 1125 km.

The territory of the three countries was divided into so-called tax squares. Each post office was allotted to a specific tax square. The distance between two post offices was measured as the distance between the centres of the respective tax squares. The unit of distance used in Ref 153 and Ref 181 is the geographic mile, equal to 7.5 km, which was still customary on the European continent in those days.

The weight and insurance rates for mail to and from **foreign countries** (except Germany) were composed of the rates for the transport

- a) in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Tables 13, 14, and 18);
- b) in Austria and Hungary (if Germany was not a transit land; Tables 15, 16, and 19)

or

in Austria, Hungary and Germany (if Germany was a transit land; Tables 17 and 19);

- c) in the other countries concerned.

When the distance zone for the transport in Austria, Hungary and, if a transit land, Germany was ascertained, Brod an der Save had to be taken as one of the tax border points. The other tax border point was determined by the routing and can be found in Table 20.

The weight and insurance rates for the transport in the other countries were identical with the rates for the same class of mail sent from Austria-Hungary through the same tax border point to the same place of delivery (Refs 2, 186, 5, 187). These rates are not covered by this article; they can be found in the extensive Fahrpost tariffs of Austria or Hungary.

On 11 Jan 1916 a **surcharge** of 20 per cent on the **foreign** part of the postal rate was introduced for parcels from Bosnia-Herzegovina to foreign countries (except Germany) (Ref 188), as it had been introduced for parcels from Austria to foreign countries on 1 Jan 1916 (Ref 189).

Hand-written numbers separated by oblique lines on the front of parcel cards and money letters to foreign countries indicated the parts a), b) and c) of the total postal rate, provided that the total rate had been paid in advance.

**Bulky parcels** (German: Sperrgut), i.e., parcels which were difficult to handle due to their nature or size, were subject to a surcharge of 50 per cent on the weight rate, except in the following cases.

- ❖ Internal parcels were exempted from the surcharge until 31 Dec 1909. The same was true for parcels to and from other countries as regards the weight rate for the forwarding in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Refs 179, 190).
- ❖ Parcels up to 5 kg to and from Austria and Hungary which were charged with a combined weight rate were exempted from the surcharge from 1 Dec 1892 (Refs 191, 192). This regulation was valid for parcels to and from Austria until 30 Sep 1916, and for parcels to and from Hungary until 30 Jun 1911 (Ref 160).

Weight rates for bulky parcels in foreign countries (except Germany) must be looked up in the Fahrpost tariffs of Austria or Hungary.



Bugojno, 22 Jul 1918. Parcel card (bulky goods) to Korčula (Dalmatia), value declaration 200 K, C.O.D. amount 180 K; 610 h + 10 h for collection  
 [5.2, 5.6, Tables 16 and 19]

Fractions of kreuzer deriving from the increase of weight rates by 50 per cent had to be truncated to the next lower integer (Ref 181). In the case of parcels to Germany from 1 Oct 1916, amounts involving heller fractions had to be rounded to the next multiple of 10 heller (Ref 22).

Internal **money letters** as well as money letters to and from Austria, Hungary and Germany were accepted until 30 Sep 1916 (Ref 22). Money letters to and

from foreign countries (except Germany) were only accepted until 30 Sep 1900 (Ref 193).

During **World War 1** a money-letter and parcel service to and from **fieldpost** addresses was established. It comprised initially official money letters, private money letters with value declarations up to 1000 K, and official parcels (with or without value declaration) with a weight up to 5 kg and, in exceptional cases, up to approximately 10 kg (Ref 61). Private parcels up to 5 kg without value declaration to members of the armed forces were allowed from 13 Aug 1914 (Ref 194). The combined weight rates for private mail, which remained effective until 30 Sep 1916, were the following (Refs 13, 61):

- ❖ money letters up to 250 g 48 h;
- ❖ parcels up to 5 kg 60 h;
- ❖ each extra kg (if allowed) 10 h.

No special regulation was issued as regards the insurance rate for money letters. This rate was, as all rates which were not explicitly fixed, to be the same “as in peacetime” (Refs 13, 61). This could be, and was, interpreted in different ways. Money letters to fieldpost addresses are known whose frankings indicate insurance rates of 5 h (as for an internal letter with a value declaration up to 300 K, cf. Table 18), 6 h (as for a letter with a value declaration up to 100 K posted within Austria-Hungary, cf. Table 19, area B), and even 11 h (as for a letter to Austria-Hungary, cf. Table 19, areas A and B). In addition, money letters are known for which no insurance rates whatever had been paid but which nevertheless reached their destinations.

Private money letters to fieldpost addresses were no longer accepted from 11 Sep 1916 because from this day money could be sent by money order, cf. Table 5 (Refs 151, 150). For the same reason, the acceptance of money letters in the opposite direction had been revoked in December 1914 (Ref 195).

The private parcel service was severely restricted or interrupted from time to time due to war conditions (Refs 196, 197, 198).

Private parcels up to 5 kg from Bosnia-Herzegovina to the German armed forces were accepted on the basis of a decree of 23 Apr 1915. The combined weight rate was 60 h (Ref 199).

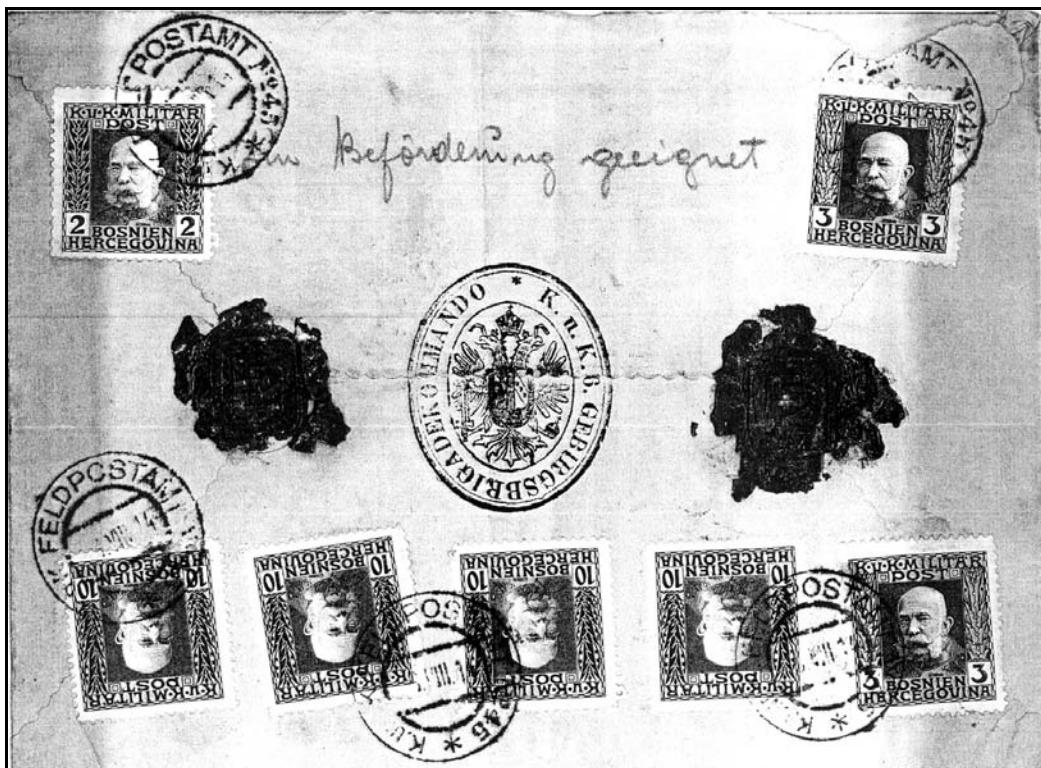
From mid April 1915 base post offices with named locations (German: Etappenpostämter mit Ortsbezeichnung) were established in the **territories occupied** in Poland. They were responsible for fieldpost services as well as the postal communication of the public with the monarchy (Ref 200). Private

money letters with a value declaration up to 1000 K and private parcels up to 5 kg without value declaration were allowed in both directions after these post offices had been opened to the public. From March 1916 private parcels could be sent to all places in the territories occupied in Poland (Ref 201). The combined weight rates (Ref 200) were 48 h for money letters up to 250 g and 60 h for parcels up to 5 kg.

The problem connected with the determination of the insurance rate, as mentioned above for money letters to fieldpost addresses, may have occurred here also.

From 1 Oct 1916 the rates for fieldpost parcels as well as for private parcels to the territories occupied in Poland and, later, to the occupied countries Serbia and Montenegro equalled the rates which were charged between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary (Refs 97, 47), see Table 16.

Also from 1 Oct 1916, the rate for private parcels to the German armed forces was 80 h (Ref 202). A further raise to 100 h on 1 Sep 1918 is probable but cannot yet be confirmed.



Fieldpost office 45, region of Foča, 6 Aug 1914. Reverse of money letter with 700 K to Trieste, weight rate 48 h, no insurance rate [5.2]



Banjaluka, May 1915. Money letter with 20 K to fieldpost office 85, weight rate 48 h + insurance rate 5 h [5.2]

### 5.3 Special Regulations for Border Districts

From 1 Jan 1883 to 30 Nov 1892, reduced weight rates were applied for the transport within Bosnia-Herzegovina when parcels and money letters to Austria-Hungary or to foreign countries were posted at certain places situated near the border: 10 kr per kg for civilians, 5 kr per kg for the military (Ref 203); from 1 Feb 1886, 5 kr per kg for any sender (Ref 5). These weight rates were also applied to mail in the opposite direction.

The regulation applied to the following places provided that the mail was routed via the neighbouring Austrian or Hungarian places given in parentheses: Bihać (Zavalje), Bosnisch-Brod (Brod an der Save), Bosnisch-Dubica (Croatisch-Dubica), Bosnisch-Gradiška (Alt-Gradiška), Bosnisch-Kostajnica (Croatisch-Kostajnica), Bosnisch-Šamac (Slavonisch-Šamac), Brčka (Rajevoselo), Domanović (Metković), Kulen Vakuf (Dolnji Lapac), Livno (Sign), Ljubuški (Vergorac), Novi (Volinje), Trebinje (Ragusa). A corresponding regulation for Cazin (Proščenikamen) was in effect only from 9 Feb 1883 to 2 Aug 1884 (Refs 204, 205).

There was no reduction of the insurance rates (Ref 5). The tax border points were the same as mentioned in Section 5.1.

The special regulations were revoked when combined weight rates were introduced on 1 Dec 1892 (Ref 206).



Brčka, 13 Aug 1892. Unfranked parcel card to Neusatz (Hungary), value declaration 6 fl, charged at 48 kr [5.3, Tables 15, 18 and 19]

## 5.4 Colis Postaux

From 1 Mar 1903 parcels to and from foreign UPU-member countries (Germany excepted) with weights up to 5 kg were treated as colis postaux, cf. Section 5.1 (Refs 183, 207). For a few countries the weight limit was lower. Other parcels, viz. parcels exceeding the weight limit, parcels to and from non-UPU-member countries, and parcels from and to the Sandjak, continued to be charged with the rates outlined in Section 5.2.

The **weight rate** for colis postaux was composed of 3 components (Ref 208).

- 50 h for each country which participated in the land transport. Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary counted each as one country.
- A variable amount if the transit route included sea routes: each country which participated in a sea transport was granted:
  - ❖ 25 h for each route up to 500 nautical miles;
  - ❖ 50 h for each route over 500 up to 1000 nautical miles;

- ❖ 100 h for each route over 1000 up to 3000 nautical miles;
  - ❖ 200 h for each route over 3000 up to 6000 nautical miles;
  - ❖ 300 h for each route over 6000 nautical miles.
- c) An extra charge of 25 h for the acceptance or delivery of a colis postal. This was intended to be a transitional measure, and the extra charge was claimed only by a few countries, e.g., Bulgaria, Italy and Rumania. However, by way of exception, an extra charge of 75 h was granted to Russia, to Sweden, to Turkey for its Asian territory, and to most countries in South America.

The weight rates for colis postaux to and from Great Britain were subject to a special agreement (cf. Tables 21 and 22).

The following modifications were part of the UPU Arrangement on the exchange of colis postaux of 1906 (Ref 137) and took effect on 1 Oct 1907 (Refs 175, 209):

b) The shares resulting from sea routes were lowered as follows:

- ❖ 25 h for each route up to 500 nautical miles;
- ❖ 50 h for each route over 500 up to 2500 nautical miles;
- ❖ 100 h for each route over 2500 up to 5000 nautical miles;
- ❖ 150 h for each route over 5000 up to 8000 nautical miles;
- ❖ 200 h for each route over 8000 nautical miles.

In addition, part b) was limited to 100 h for colis postaux whose weights did not exceed 1 kg.

c) Extra charges, although intended for a transition period only, continued to be employed. Greece was granted an extra charge of 50 h.

**Bulky goods** (cf. Section 5.2) were subject to a surcharge of 50 per cent of the parts a) and b) of the weight rate. If the resulting total weight rate was not a heller amount divisible by 5, it was rounded up to the next multiple of 5.

The **insurance rate** for each 300 fr of declared value was, in general, from 1 Mar 1903:

- ❖ 10 h between neighbouring countries;
- ❖ 20 h between neighbouring countries separated by a sea route;
- ❖ 25 h between non-neighbouring countries;

- ❖ 35 h between non-neighbouring countries separated, in addition, by a sea route.

Only the latter two possibilities were relevant for Bosnia-Herzegovina, because all transit routes crossed Austria-Hungary.

On 1 Oct 1907, the insurance rate for each 300 fr of declared value was modified as follows (Refs 210, 175):

- ❖ 5 h for each country participating in the land transport (Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary counted each as one country);
- ❖ 10 h for each sea route.

The conversion rate for the amounts of declared value was 300 fr = 288 K (Ref 207). The declared value had to be noted on the parcel card in francs (except on parcel cards to Montenegro since the Austro-Hungarian currency was in use in this country).

Tables 21 to 24 give the weight and insurance rates for colis postaux to a selection of mostly European countries effective from 1 Mar 1903, 1 Oct 1907, 1 Oct 1916 and 1 Sep 1918, respectively. The Tables also indicate if, and to which amounts, value declarations were allowed.

With Brod an der Save being the tax border point, it is easy to calculate the rate for a colis postal from Bosnia-Herzegovina to a given foreign country from the rate for an equivalent colis postal from Austria-Hungary to the same country: The weight rate was higher by 50 h (75 h in the case of bulky goods), and the insurance rate was (from 1 Oct 1907) higher by 5 h for each 300 fr of declared value. This was passed as a guideline to the military post offices (Ref 187), and in this way the rates listed in Tables 22 to 24 were calculated.

From mid January 1916 a **surcharge** of 20 per cent on the **foreign** parts of the **weight** and **insurance rates** for colis postaux sent from Bosnia-Herzegovina was introduced (Refs 189, 188), see also Tables 23 and 24. In addition, these Tables demonstrate the restrictions of the colis-postaux service due to war conditions.

All postal rates for colis postaux had to be paid by the sender (Ref 183).

## 5.5 *Letters with Declared Value*

Letters with declared value (French: lettres de valeur) to **foreign countries** (with the exception of Germany) were introduced on 1 Oct 1900 (Ref 193), based on the UPU Arrangement of 1897 (Ref 184). They replaced the former

money letters. There is only indirect evidence in Ref 193 that letters with declared value were also introduced in the Sandjak.

The rate for all letters with declared value was composed of (Refs 193, 22):

- ❖ the rate for a **registered letter** of the same weight to the same destination (see Section 3.4 and Tables 1 to 4);
- ❖ the **insurance rate**.

Insurance rates for letters with declared value to foreign countries (not to Germany) can be taken from Section 5.4 and Tables 21 and 22, since they were the same as the insurance rates for colis postaux (Refs 211, 175).

The conversion rate for the amount of declared value was 300 fr = 300 K from 1 Oct 1900 (Ref 193), and 300 fr = 288 K from 30 Apr 1901 (Ref 212). The declared value had to be noted on the front of the letter in francs (Montenegro excluded; see Section 5.4).

Letters with declared value **within Bosnia-Herzegovina** and between Bosnia-Herzegovina and **Austria, Hungary and Germany** were introduced on 1 Oct 1916 (Ref 22), replacing the former money letters.

The insurance rate for these letters was from 1 Oct 1916:

- ❖ 5 h for each 300 K of declared value within Bosnia-Herzegovina;
- ❖ 10 h for each 300 K of declared value between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria, Hungary or Germany.

From 1 Sep 1918 it became (Ref 19):

- ❖ 10 h up to 300 K, 5 h for each extra 300 K of declared value within Bosnia-Herzegovina;
- ❖ 15 h up to 300 K, 10 h for each extra 300 K of declared value between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria, Hungary or Germany.

However, from 1 Oct 1916 the minimum total charge for a letter with declared value was 60 h.

During **World War 1**, the rates for letters with declared value to and from fieldpost addresses as well as to and from the occupied territories were the same as for letters to and from Austria (Refs 97, 47, 19).

From October 1914 letters with declared value to foreign countries had to be handed in open (Ref 213).

From 1 Oct 1916 private letters with declared value to an addressee within Bosnia-Herzegovina could be handed in open when they only contained Austro-Hungarian banknotes amounting to more than 1200 K (Ref 6). In this case the insurance rate was increased by 10 h for each 1200 K of declared value (Ref 22), and by 50 per cent from 1 Sep 1918 (Ref 19).

The use of postage stamps for letters with declared value was obligatory. All rates had to be paid by the sender (Refs 193, 22).



Sarajevo, 23 Aug 1918. Letter with declared value  
with 1271.50 K to Nussdorf, 100 h [5.5]

## 5.6 Cash on Delivery

The cash-on-delivery (C.O.D.) (German: Nachnahme) **parcel** service started with the acceptance of such parcels from **Austria-Hungary** to Bosnia-Herzegovina (including the Sandjak) from 15 Mar 1880. The maximum weight was 10 kg, and the maximum amount to be collected 200 fl (Ref 214).

**Internal** C.O.D. parcels were accepted from 1 Jul 1884, with weights up to 15 kg and a maximum amount of 200 fl (Ref 186). This amount was raised to 300 fl on 1 Oct 1885 (Refs 215, 51), and to 500 fl in August 1888 (Refs 148, 53). From 1 Feb 1886 C.O.D. parcels could be sent to Austria-Hungary, with maximum weights as given in Tables 13 and 15 and maximum amounts as stated above for internal C.O.D. parcels (Refs 5, 53).

The **C.O.D. fee** was at the beginning 3 kr for each 5 fl up to a collected amount of 50 fl, and 2 kr for each additional 5 fl, with a minimum of 6 kr (Refs 214, 216, 5). On 1 Jul 1892 it was modified to 1 kr for each 2 fl, also with a minimum of 6 kr (Ref 217). The latter fee was converted to 2 h for each 4 K, with a minimum of 12 h, on 1 Jan 1900, together with a conversion of the maximum amount to 1000 K (Refs 38, 218).

The **collected amount of money** was conveyed to senders in Austria or Hungary by means of a special C.O.D. form (German: Nachnahmeschein) until 28 Feb 1883 (Ref 186), and from 1 Mar 1883 by means of a money order which was attached to the C.O.D. parcel card (Ref 186). To senders in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the collected amount was conveyed in an official money letter (Ref 186), and from 1 Feb 1886 by means of a money order attached to the C.O.D. parcel card (Ref 5). The conveyance of the collected amount was covered by the C.O.D. fee.

From Oct 1894 at the latest, C.O.D. parcels were accepted to and from the **Austrian post offices** in Beirut, Constantinople and Saloniki, either via Dalmatia by sea or via Semlin by fast rail transport. The C.O.D. fees were 1 kr for each 1 fl of the amount to be collected with a minimum of 6 kr, and 10 kr for each 10 fl, respectively (Ref 219).

The C.O.D. parcel service with **Germany** was introduced on 1 Jul 1898. The C.O.D. fee was 1 kr for each 1 fl (maximum 200 fl) with a minimum of 6 kr, and 2 h for each 2 K with a minimum of 12 h from 1 Jan 1900 (Refs 220, 38).

From the introduction of **colis postaux** in Bosnia-Herzegovina on 1 Mar 1903, a C.O.D. colis-postaux service to and from countries with which money orders could be exchanged was established step by step, starting with France and Italy. In most cases the C.O.D. fee was 20 h for each 20 K of the amount to be collected, whose maximum was in most cases 1000 K (Refs 183, 207).

The C.O.D. parcels (including colis-postaux) service was extended to **Russia** by decree of 7 Oct 1909 (Ref 221), and to **Montenegro** from 1 Dec 1910 (Ref 112). In both cases the maximum amount was 1000 K. The C.O.D. fees were 5 h for each 2 K with a minimum of 20 h for Russia, and 2 h for each 4 K with a minimum of 12 h for Montenegro.

From 1 May 1916, C.O.D. parcels were accepted to and from **occupied territories**, starting with Poland (Ref 222). The C.O.D. fee was 2 h for each 4 K of the amount to be collected (maximum 1000 K), with a minimum of 12 h.

From September 1907, C.O.D. **money letters** were accepted within Bosnia-Herzegovina and between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria. The maximum amount to be collected was 1000 K. As in the case of registered C.O.D. letters

(cf. Section 3.6), there was no C.O.D. fee but a **collection fee** of 10 h. The destination office conveyed the **collected amount**, reduced by the collection fee and the fee for the appropriate money order (see Section 4.1), to the sender (Ref 223). This service was extended to Hungary from 1 Oct 1913 (Ref 224).

On 1 Oct 1916 the C.O.D. fee for **internal parcels** as well as for parcels to and from **Austria, Hungary** and **Germany** was replaced by a **collection fee** of 10 h, which, however, had to be paid by the sender in advance (as part of the franking); also, the money order by which the **collected amount** was conveyed to the sender was no longer free of charge but subject to the appropriate money-order fee (see Section 4.1), which was deducted from the collected amount (Refs 6, 22). The same procedure was observed in the C.O.D. service to and from the territories occupied during World War 1 as far as this service was allowed (Refs 97, 47).

Also from 1 Oct 1916, the C.O.D. service included **letters with declared value** within Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as to and from Austria, Hungary and Germany (Ref 22). The collection fee and the procedure were the same as for C.O.D. parcels in the respective relations (see preceding paragraph).



Sarajevo, 8 Aug 1908. Parcel card to Prijedor, C.O.D. amount 8.55 K;  
50 h + C.O.D. fee 12 h [5.6, Table 14]



Sarajevo, 19 Jul 1917. Parcel card to Budapest, C.O.D.  
amount 66 K; 80 h + 10 h for collection [5.6, Table 16]

From 1 Oct 1916 at the latest, a **reduction** or **cancellation** of a **C.O.D. amount** could be requested by the addressee in the case of internal C.O.D. items. The procedure and fee were the same as outlined at the end of Section 3.6 (Ref 22).

## 5.7 *Return Receipts, Tracers, Special Delivery*

The fee for a **return receipt** and the fee for a **tracer** were 10 kr each until 31 Dec 1899, and 25 h thereafter (Refs 219, 38, 207, 22). No direct References can be given for the years before 1894. The early decrees which deal with return receipts and tracers (Refs 4, 5) do so only in the paragraphs concerning the Briefpost, and it seems to have been understood that the fees given there (cf. Section 3.4, References in Tables 1 - 4) equally applied to return receipts and tracers for parcels and money letters. This interpretation is strongly supported by the Fahrpost tariffs for Austria-Hungary (Refs 180, 153), which were effective in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Refs 2, 3) and which also list fees of 10 kr, and by pieces of evidence from 1878 on.

Those destination countries which accepted return receipts for colis postaux are listed in Tables 21 and 22.

**Special delivery** (cf. Section 3.5) of parcels sent within Bosnia-Herzegovina, of parcels between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary and of parcels from the Sandjak to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria-Hungary could be requested from 1 Jul 1893, with the following restrictions: The weight was limited to 1 kg, and a value declaration to 20 fl (from 1 Jan 1900, 40 K); C.O.D. parcels were excluded; special delivery in Bosnia-Herzegovina was only carried out in places with a military post office.

The limits to weight and value declaration were raised in the following years. However, special-delivery parcels with weights of more than 2 kg or with a value declaration of more than 1000 K were not delivered to the addressees' residences in Bosnia-Herzegovina but the addressees were immediately notified of the mail's arrival (Ref 225).

Special delivery could not be requested for money letters (Refs 219, 225).

Special delivery of colis postaux to several destination countries could be requested from 1 Mar 1903, see Tables 21 and 22. In some of the countries the addressees were only notified of the parcel's arrival (Ref 207).

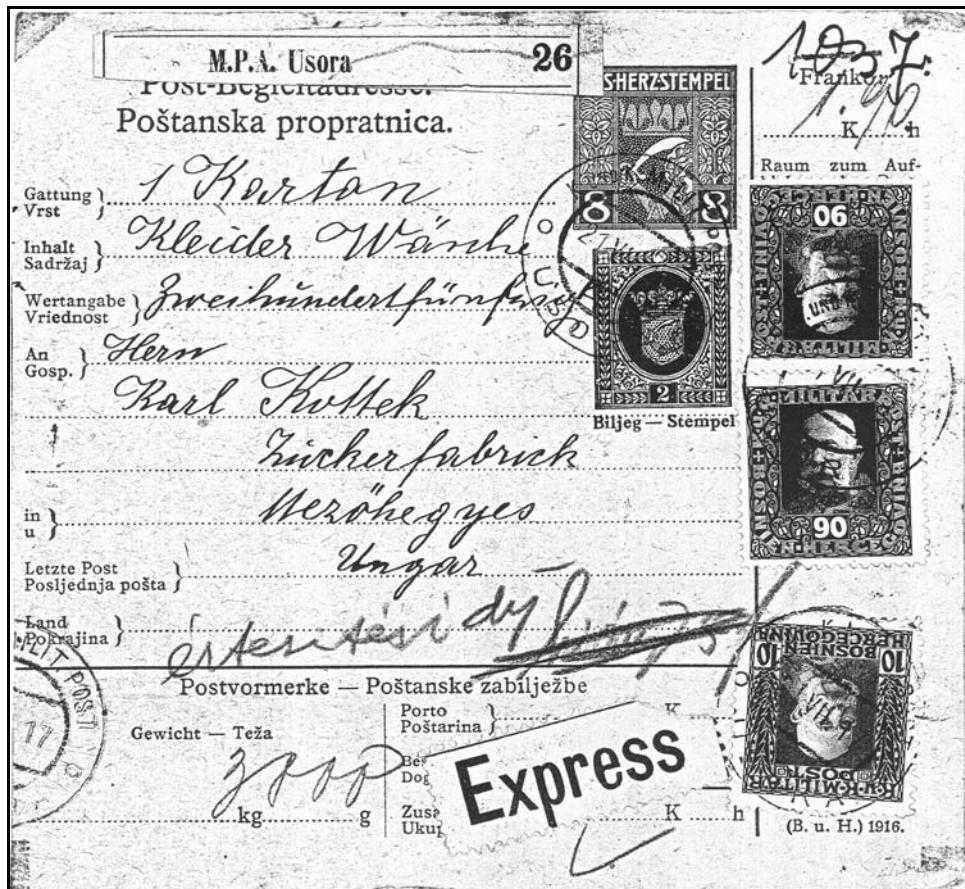
Special-delivery parcels to Germany were accepted at the latest from 1 Oct 1916 (Ref 22).

The fee for special delivery (express fee) was 25 kr, and 50 h from 1 Jan 1900 (Refs 37, 226, 38). It was raised to 1 K:

- ❖ for mail to Hungary on 20 May 1916 (Ref 39);
- ❖ for mail to Austria at the beginning of 1918 (Refs 40, 41);
- ❖ for internal mail and mail to Germany on 1 Sep 1918 (Ref 19).

From 1 Oct 1916 the **surcharge** of 20 per cent on the **foreign** part of the postal rate (cf. Section 5.2) was also applicable to the express fee for parcels from Bosnia-Herzegovina to foreign countries with the exception of Germany (Ref 227).

All charges for special-delivery parcels had to be paid by the sender.



Usora, 21 Jul 1917. Parcel card to Nezöhegyes, value declaration 250 K;  
90 h + 100 h for special delivery [5.7, Tables 16 and 19]

## 5.8 Franking Regulations, Unfranked Mail

Parcels with weights up to 5 kg to Austria-Hungary, as accepted by the Fieldpost from 24 Oct 1878 (cf. Section 5.1), could be mailed either franked or completely unfranked (Ref 178). For money letters, which had been accepted by the Fieldpost from the beginning (Ref 2), no special franking regulation had been issued. However, the Fahrpost tariffs for Austria-Hungary (Refs 180, 153, 181), which were essentially effective in Bosnia-Herzegovina before 20 Mar 1879 (Refs 2, 3), permitted franked as well as unfranked mailing.

In the case of non-franking, an **additional charge** of 6 kr was due for parcels up to 5 kg and money letters from 1 Nov 1878 (Refs 153, 181).

Unfranked items were no longer accepted from 20 Mar 1879. A new regulation demanded franking of parcels and money letters for the forwarding within Bosnia-Herzegovina (and, later, the Sandjak), i.e., to the tax border point when the destination was outside Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Sandjak, but ruled out franking for the forwarding in Austria-Hungary and Germany (Refs 179, 228, 4). Likewise, incoming mail had to be franked for the forwarding outside

Bosnia-Herzegovina, but the addressee had to pay for the forwarding within Bosnia-Herzegovina. This remarkable regulation was effective until 31 Jan 1886.

From 1 Feb 1886 parcels, including C.O.D. parcels, and money letters had to be either franked for the complete route or to be completely unfranked; franking only for the forwarding to a tax border point (which was not the destination) was no longer allowed (Ref 5). In the case of non-franking of a money letter or parcel with a weight of 5 kg or less, the part of the weight rate which was due for the forwarding in Austria-Hungary (or in Austria-Hungary and Germany) was higher by an **additional charge** of 6 kr (cf. second paragraph of this Section) ( Refs 153, 181).

It seems, however, that it had not been really intended to claim this additional charge for unfranked mail from or to Bosnia-Herzegovina but that the relevant paragraph of Ref 5 was inconsiderately phrased. So, on 9 Jun 1886 a decree was issued which **revoked**, with immediate effect, the additional charge for unfranked mail sent from Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary or vice versa (Ref 229); a decree of 21 Oct 1888 stated explicitly that the same regulation had to be applied to unfranked mail sent from Bosnia-Herzegovina to Germany or via Germany to other countries or vice versa (Ref 230).

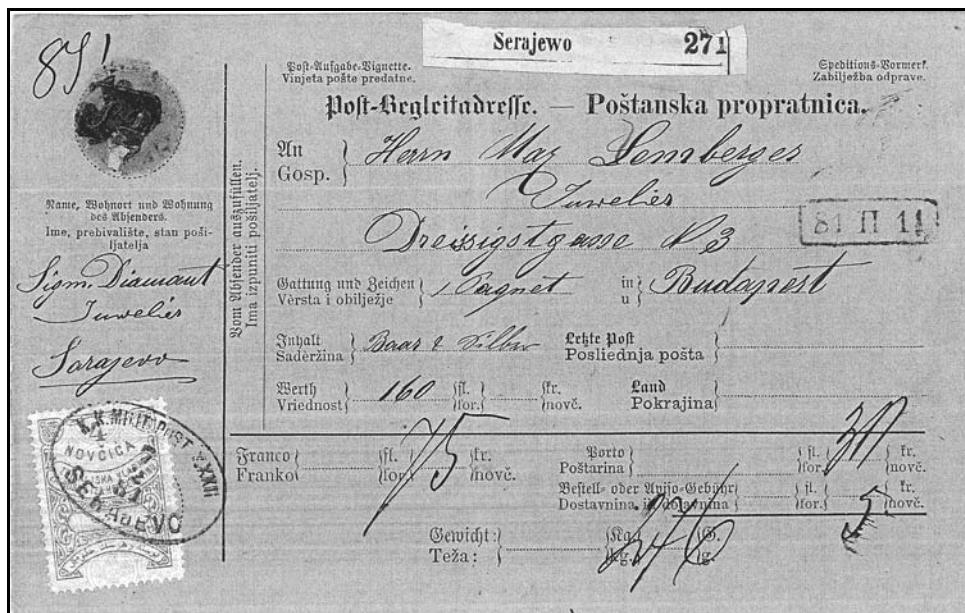


Drvar, 6 Jul 1914. Unfranked parcel card to Ober-Pulsgau  
via Dalmatia, 204 h [5.8, Table 16]

However, parcels with weights up to 5 kg and money letters which were sent unfranked to Austria via Dalmatia from 1 Jul 1910 (cf. Table 16) were subject to the **additional charge** (Ref 192), which had been converted on 1 Jan 1900 to 12 h.

From 1 Jul 1911 unfranked parcels with weights up to 10 kg between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Hungary were no longer allowed (Ref 160).

From 1 Oct 1916 unfranked parcels to Austria, Hungary and Germany were no longer accepted. Unfranked internal parcels continued to be accepted (except in the case of C.O.D.), but they were subject to an **additional charge** of 20 h. Official parcels were exempted from the additional charge (Ref 22).



Sarajevo, 7 Feb 1881. Parcel card to Budapest, value declaration 160 fl, internal rate 75 kr (franked); 30 kr for further forwarding [5.8, Tables 13, 15, 18 and 19]

## 5.9 Exemptions from Postal Charges

The exemptions from postal charges were basically those which had been introduced in Austria-Hungary as early as 1865 (Ref 5, 64): see the beginning of Section 3.10.

**Official mail** of many public, military and clerical offices and institutions could be sent free of charge as a parcel (without value declaration) if it was not suitable for mailing as a letter because of weight or extension and if it consisted only of written or printed documents, layouts, maps and the like. Banknotes, coin, securities, bills of exchange, also revenue and postage stamps could be

mailed free of charge with declared value by the offices and institutions mentioned above. For details see Refs 65 and 231.

A special regulation for Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Sandjak granted that parcels with **parts of officers' uniforms**, if sent to the addressee's military unit, were exempted from postal charges from March 1882. If such parcels were sent to or from Austria-Hungary, they were charged only for the transport in Austria-Hungary (Refs 232, 233). From May 1894 this regulation for officers was extended to officials of the Military Post and Telegraph (Refs 234, 233).

From March 1909 until the end of June **all** parcels **to and from the military** in Bosnia-Herzegovina were free of charge as regards the transport in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This was justified by the "extraordinary conditions" existing in the country (Refs 235, 236).

Based on the UPU Arrangements on the exchange of colis postaux and on the exchange of letters with declared value of 1906, parcels, even with value declaration, but no C.O.D. parcels, and letters with declared value to and from **prisoners of war** and internees were exempted from all postal charges in all UPU-member countries from 1 Oct 1907 (Refs 137, 72, 81).

## **5.10 Tax on Parcel Cards**

A parcel card was considered as a document and, as such, liable to a specific tax (German: Stempelgebühr für Urkunden), which amounted to:

- ❖ 5 kr from 24 Oct 1878 to 19 Mar 1879; the Austrian or Hungarian parcel cards which had to be used during this period were provided with an imprinted revenue stamp (Ref 178);
- ❖ 4 kr (in new currency 8 h) from 10 Sep 1879 (first day of validity of the relevant tax law for Bosnia-Herzegovina) to 28 Feb 1917 (Ref 237);
- ❖ 10 h from 1 Mar 1917 (Ref 238).

The questionable practice of raising Austrian or Hungarian parcel-card taxes outside Austria and Hungary was discontinued when, on 20 Mar 1879, parcel cards for Bosnia and Herzegovina were issued which were not provided with imprinted revenue stamps (Ref 179) and which were to be used tax-free until the tax law for Bosnia and Herzegovina took effect on 10 Sep 1879 (Ref 237).

Parcel cards used by public and military offices and institutions (Refs 237, 240), or at the fieldpost offices in the Sandjak (Refs 239, 240) were exempted from the tax, in the latter case because a tax law for Bosnia-Herzegovina was not applicable in Turkish territory.



Konjica, 27 Mar 1879. Parcel card to Szentpeter, value declaration 5 fl; 87 kr, no parcel-card tax [5.10, Tables 15 and 19]



Plevlje (Sandjak of Novibazar), 14 Apr 1906. Parcel card to Innsbruck, 202 h, no parcel-card tax [5.10, Table 16]

## **5.11 Delivery, Notification, P. O. Boxes, Storage, Poste Restante**

The delivery of mail at the addressees' residences as described in Section 3.11 included Fahrpost items with weights up to 1 kg and value declarations up to 20 fl. Thus, all military post offices (but not the fieldpost offices in the Sandjak) delivered this kind of mail within the area of the respective places from 1 Nov 1883 (Ref 83).

The **delivery and notification fees** to be paid by the addressees were as follows (Refs 83, 5):

- ❖ delivery of a money letter with a value declaration up to 20 fl 4 kr;
- ❖ delivery of a parcel (but not of a C.O.D. parcel) with a weight up to 1 kg and a value declaration up to 20 fl 4 kr;
- ❖ notification of the arrival of an item of mail 2 kr.

On 1 Jan 1900 the fees were converted to the new currency by the relationship 1 kr = 2 h (Ref 38).

From 1 Jul 1906 money letters (but not those from foreign countries) were delivered irrespective of the amount of the value declaration. The same was true for parcels, C.O.D. parcels included, with a weight up to 1 kg, irrespective of the amounts of C.O.D. and value declaration. The delivery fee was 8 h (Ref 84).

The delivery of parcels with any weight was initiated in Sarajevo and Mostar on 1 Apr 1906, in Banjaluka on 25 Sep 1909, and in several other towns in the following years. At all these places there were higher delivery fees. The fees listed in the Instructions to the Delivery Personnel of 1 Nov 1909 (Refs 86, 241) are 10 h for parcels with a weight up to 5 kg and 20 h for parcels with a higher weight. The delivery fee for several parcels sent with one parcel card was 10 h, or 20 h if over 5 kg, for the heaviest parcel and 10 h for each other one.

On 1 Oct 1916 the delivery and notification fees were raised (Ref 22):

- ❖ delivery of a letter from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria, Hungary or Germany with a declared value up to 1000 K: 10 h; plus for each additional 1000 K of declared value: 10 h;
- ❖ delivery of a parcel from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria or Hungary with no value declaration or with a declared value up to 1000 K: 20 h; plus for each additional 1000 K of declared value: 10 h;

- ❖ delivery of a parcel from Germany with no value declaration or with a declared value up to 1000 K: 25 h; plus for each additional 1000 K of declared value: 10 h;
- ❖ notification of the arrival of an item: 5 h.

On 1 Sep 1918 most of the preceding delivery fees were raised again (Ref 19):

- ❖ delivery of a letter from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria, Hungary or Germany with a declared value up to 1000 K: 10 h; plus for each additional 1000 K of declared value: 20 h;
- ❖ delivery to a place with up to 10,000 inhabitants of a parcel from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria or Hungary with no value declaration or with a declared value up to 1000 K: 25 h; plus for each additional 1000 K of declared value: 20 h;
- ❖ delivery to a place with over 10,000 inhabitants of a parcel from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria or Hungary with no value declaration or with a declared value up to 1000 K: 30 h; plus for each additional 1000 K of declared value: 20 h;
- ❖ delivery to any place of a parcel from Germany with no value declaration or with a declared value up to 1000 K: 30 h; plus for each additional 1000 K of declared value: 20 h.

The fee for the notification of the arrival of an item remained unchanged at 5 h.

The fee for a **p. o. box** was, from 1 Jul 1879, 1 fl per month, converted to 2 K on 1 Jan 1900 (Refs 4, 5, 38). It was raised to 3 K on 1 Oct 1907 if the p. o. box was used for parcels, money letters and letters with declared value (Ref 147). In places where parcels with any weight could be delivered to the addressee's residence the fee was 6 K, and in Sarajevo 10 K (Ref 147).

From 1 Oct 1916 the p. o. box fee of 2, 3 or 4 K per month for Briefpost items (cf. Section 3.11) was also good for letters with declared value. A p. o. box for parcels had to be taken separately at a fee of 5 K per month. In addition, a fee of 5 h was due for each parcel which would otherwise have been delivered to the addressee's residence (Ref 22).

In the towns of Sarajevo and Mostar the fee of 5 K per month for the p. o. box and the fee of 5 h for each parcel were raised to 10 K and 10 h, respectively, on 1 Sep 1918 (Ref 19).

From 1 Mar 1902, a parcel of whose arrival the addressee had been notified but which was not collected within 24 hours after notification was charged with a **storage fee** (German: Lagerzins) of 5 h for each additional day until collection. Poste-restante mail as well as mail to the military and to military units and

offices were exempted from this fee (Refs 242, 243). Returned mail and redirected mail to Austria-Hungary or foreign countries were also exempted from the storage fee (Ref 244).

From 1 Oct 1916, the storage fee continued to be 5 h per day, but no storage fee was charged for the day of the parcel's arrival at the post office, for the next two days, and for the day of collection by the addressee (Ref 22).

From 1 Apr 1906 until 31 Mar 1910, when a **poste-restante** money letter or parcel was collected at the destination post office (but not at a fieldpost office in the Sandjak), a fee of 4 h had to be paid by the addressee. Poste-restante mail from foreign countries was exempted from this fee (Refs 88, 89).



Nevesinje, 9 Jul 1887. Unfranked parcel card to Krakau, value declaration and C.O.D. amount 7.50 fl; 58 kr + C.O.D fee 6 kr and 2 kr for notification  
[5.6, 5.11, Tables 15 and 19]

**Table 13: Internal Weight Rates for Parcels and Money Letters until 31 Dec 1899**

Weight kg	1/11 '78	9/1 '79	20/3 '79	1/7 '79	1/2 '80	1/1 '83	1/2 '86	1/12 '92	1/7 '93	1/4 '95
	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr
	M <sup>1)</sup>	C M	C M	C M	C M	C M	C M			
up to 0.1			40 13							
0.25	12	24 12	60 20	30 10						15
0.5			96 32	60 20	30 10	20 10		20	20	25
1										
2										
5										
over 1 kg each	0.5		48 16	30 10						
over 1 kg each	1				30 10	20 10		10	10	
over 2 kg each	1								8	
over 5 kg each	1									8
up to max.	5		480 160	300 100	300 100	300 150	150			
	10				600 200	400 200	200	200	160	160
	15								400	400
	20 <sup>2)</sup>									
	50 <sup>3)</sup>									
References	2) 181)	3)	179)	4)	245) 246)	203)	5)	191) 186)	247) 8)	248)

<sup>1)</sup> M for military; C for civilians

<sup>2)</sup> Maximum weight 20 kg only for parcels with coin from 1 Jul 1880 to 30 Nov 1892 (Ref 246)

<sup>3)</sup> Maximum weight 50 kg only for parcels with coin to and from Banjaluka, Bos. Brod, Dol. Tuzla, Mostar, Sarajevo and Travnik from 1 Aug 1893 (Ref 249). Strictly, Ref 249 gives this date only for parcels to and from Austria-Hungary. However, parcels with coin up to 50 kg between the six places were most probably allowed from the same date and certainly no later than from the end of 1893 (Ref 8)

**Undeliverable** parcels and money letters were generally returned to the sender at the latter's cost. However, from 1 Mar 1894, the destination post office could send a special notification form (German: Rückmeldung) to the mailing office, and when the sender paid a fee of 10 kr until 31 Dec 1899, and 25 h thereafter, the form was returned to the destination office with the sender's instructions on how to proceed with the undeliverable item. This service was initially restricted to parcels and money letters in the postal areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary and Germany (Refs 259, 5, 38, 218, 22), but was later extended to colis postaux of any routing (Refs 184, 63, 207), with significance for Bosnia-Herzegovina from 1 Mar 1903.

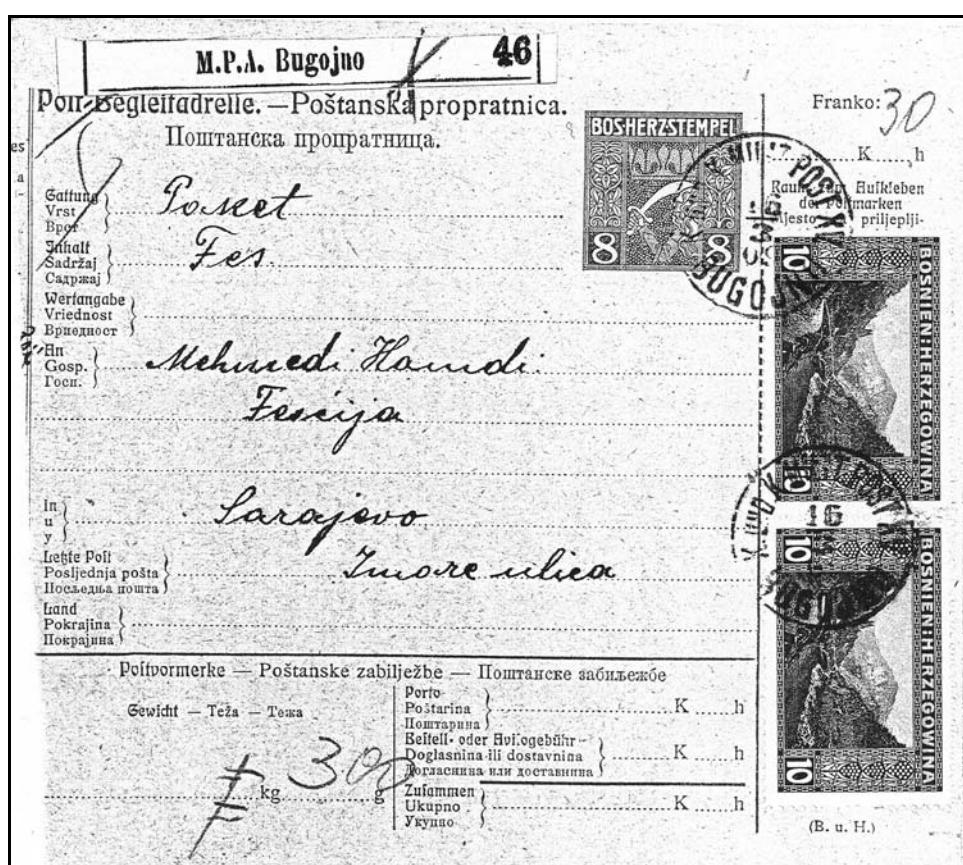
**Table 14: Internal Weight Rates for Parcels and Money Letters from 1 Jan 1900**

Weight kg	1/1 '00	1/5 '01	25/2 '05	1/10 '16	1/9 '18
up to 0.5	30	30	30		
5	50	50	50	60	80
10				150	170
15				250	270
20				350	370
over 5 kg each 1	16	10	10		
up to max.	20	320	200	200	
	50	800 <sup>1)</sup>	500 <sup>1)</sup>	500 <sup>2)</sup>	
	65			650 <sup>3)</sup>	
References	38)	250)	251)	22)	19)

<sup>1)</sup> Maximum weight 50 kg only for parcels with coin to and from Banjaluka, Bos. Brod, Dol. Tuzla, Mostar, Sarajevo and Travnik

<sup>2)</sup> Maximum weight 50 kg only for parcels to and from 31 larger places quoted in Ref 251

3) Maximum weight 65 kg only for parcels to and from 31 larger places quoted in Ref 251



Bugojno, 16 Mar 1909. Parcel card to Sarajevo, 30 h,  
one 10-h stamp on reverse [Table 14]

**Table 15: Weight Rates for Parcels and Money Letters to Austria and Hungary until 31 Dec 1899**

A: For transport in Bosnia-Herzegovina									
Weight <sup>1)</sup> kg	1/11 '78	9/1 '79	20/3 '79	1/12 '92		1/7 '95			
				up to 5 kg	over 5 kg kr	up to 5 kg	over 5 kg kr		
	M <sup>2)</sup>	C	M						
up to each	0.25 1	no charge	24 no charge	internal rate (see Table 13) <sup>3)</sup> <sup>4)</sup>			8		8
B: For transport in Austria and Hungary									
kg	zone	kr	zone	kr	zone	kr	zone	kr	zone
up to over 5 kg each extra	0.5 2 5 1	I II-VI	12 24	I II-VI	12 24	I II-VI	12 24	I II-VI	30
					I II-VI	30 40			
					I II-VI	45 60	I II-VI	15 30	I II-VI
							I II	3 6	I II
							III	12	III
							IV-VI	18	IV-VI
References	153) 178)	3)	179)	191) 186)			252)		

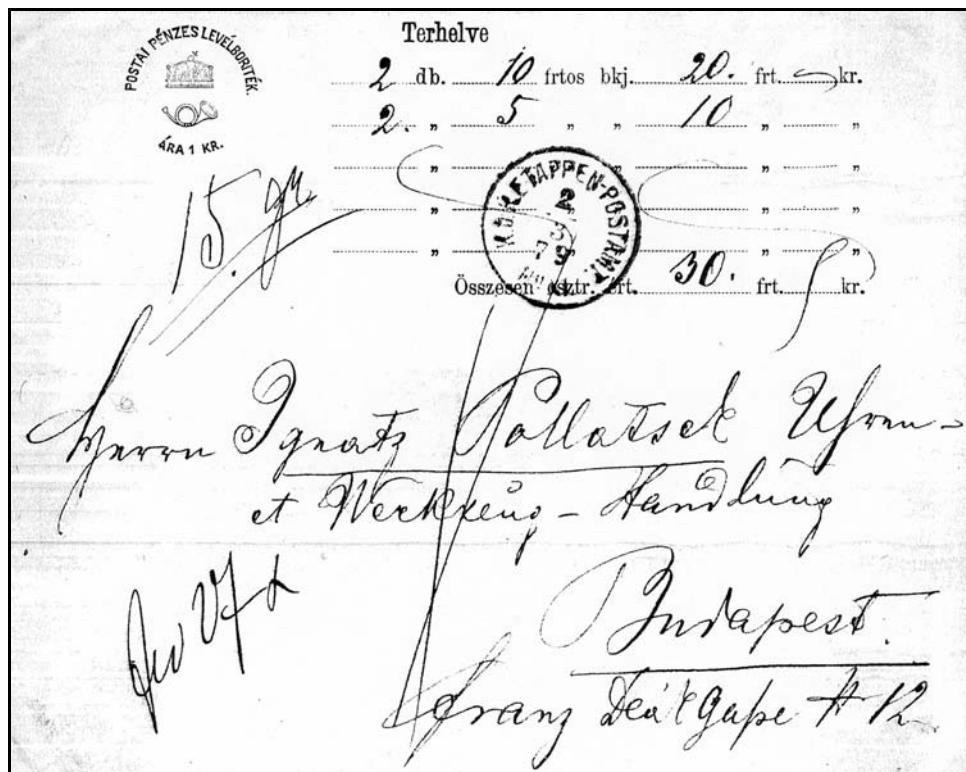
<sup>1)</sup> Maximum weight for each period as within Bosnia-Herzegovina, even for parcels with coin, with one extra exception: maximum weight 20 kg for parcels with parts of officers' uniforms, based on a decree of 16 Mar 1882; the transport of these parcels in postal area A (Bosnia-Herzegovina) was free of charge (Ref 232)

<sup>2)</sup> M for military; C for civilians

<sup>3)</sup> Special regulations for money letters with value declaration up to 10 fl from 1 Jul 1879 to 31 Jan 1886, see Table 18

<sup>4)</sup> Special regulations for border districts from 1 Mar 1883 to 30 Nov 1892, see Section 5.3

<sup>5)</sup> Fields with a grey background: combined weight rates in postal areas A and B



Banjaluka, 2 Mar 1879. Money letter with 30 fl to Budapest, franked with 27 kr [Tables 15 and 19]



Višegrad, 20 Sep 1889. Parcel card to Katharein (Austrian Silesia), value declaration 40 fl, franked with 172 kr [Tables 15 and 19]

**Table 16: Weight Rates for Parcels and Money Letters to Austria and Hungary from 1 Jan 1900, and to Fieldpost Addresses and the Occupied Territories from 1 Oct 1916**

A: For transport in Bosnia-Herzegovina										
Weight <sup>1)</sup> kg	1/1 '00		1/5 '01		1/11 '03		1/7 '10		1/7 '11	
	up to 5 kg	over 5 kg h	up to 5 kg	over 5 kg h	up to 5 kg	over 5 kg h	up to and over 5 kg	up to 10 kg	over 10 kg h	
each 1	1 4)	16	4)	10	4)	10	No charge 2)	4)	10	
B: For transport in Austria and Hungary										
kg	h	zone	h	h	zone	h	h	zone	h	
up to 0.5	60			60		60				
5	100	I	30	100	I	30	80	I	30	
10		II-VI	60		II-VI	60		II-VI	60	
over 5 kg each extra 1		I	6		I	6		I	6	
		II	12		II	12		II	12	
		III	24		III	24		III	24	
		IV-VI	36		IV-VI	36		IV-VI	36	
References	38) 218)		250)		253)		192)	160)		

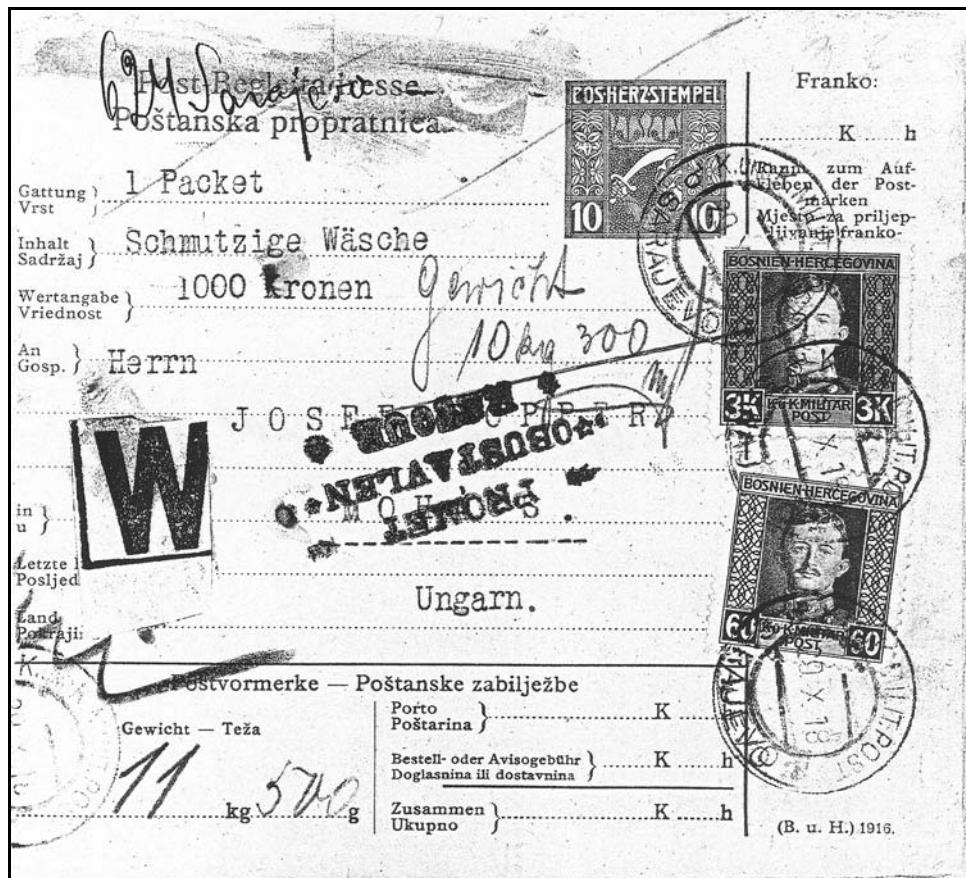
Weight kg	1/10 '16		1/9 '18	
	h	h	h	h
up to 5	80		100	
10	200		220	
15	300		320	
20	400 4)		420 4)	
References	22)	47)	19)	97)

<sup>1)</sup> Maximum weight for each period as within Bosnia-Herzegovina (see Table 14)

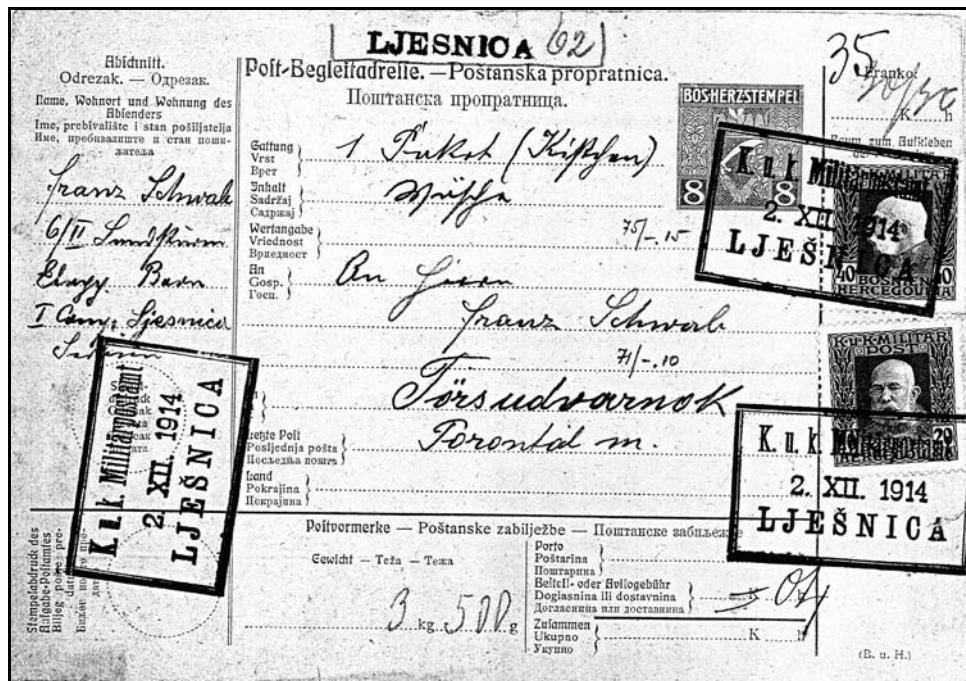
<sup>2)</sup> Only if routed through Dalmatia and by sea to Austria: rate as if sent from Imotski in Dalmatia, so no internal charge. Rate for money letters 48 h (distance zones II to VI). Parcels between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia were charged as a minimum at the rate for zone II. Rates for transit routes through Hungary as from 1 Nov 1903

<sup>3)</sup> For parcels to Hungary only. Rates for other parcels as from 1 Nov 1903 or 1 Jul 1910

<sup>4)</sup> Fields with a grey background: combined weight rates in postal areas A and B



Sarajevo, 29 Oct 1918. Parcel card to Mohacs, value declaration 1000 K, 360 h [Tables 16 and 19]



Lješnica, 2 Dec 1914. Parcel card to Törzsudvarnok (Hungary), 60 h [Table 16]

**Table 17: Weight Rates for Parcels and Money Letters to Germany**

A: For transport in Bosnia-Herzegovina								
Weight <sup>1)</sup> kg	20/3 '79	1/7 '79	21/10 '88	1/1 '00	Internal rate			
B: For transport in Austria, Hungary and Germany								
kg	zone	kr	zone	kr	zone			
up to 0.25 <sup>2)</sup> 5	II-VI	24	II-VI	24	II-VI	24	II-VI	48
over 5 kg each extra 1	II-VI	30	II-VI	30	II-VI	30	II-VI	60
			IV	18	IV	18	IV	36
			V	24	V	24	V	48
			VI	30	VI	30	VI	60
Minimum rate for parcels					50			100
References	179) 181)	4) 245)		230)		38)		

Parcels	1/10 '16		1/9 '18	
Weight kg	Southern Germany <sup>3)</sup>	rest of Germany	Southern Germany <sup>3)</sup>	rest of Germany
	h	h	h	h
up to 5	120	120	140	140
10	375	415	395	435
15	625	745	645	765
20	875 4)	1075 4)	895 4)	1095 4)
References	22)		19)	

<sup>1)</sup> Maximum weight for each period as within Bosnia-Herzegovina (see Tables 13 and 14)

<sup>2)</sup> Money letters only up to 0.25 kg

<sup>3)</sup> Prussian Provinces Silesia, Saxony and Hohenzollern, Kingdom of Saxony, Thuringian states, Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria (without Rhine Palatinate), Württemberg

<sup>4)</sup> Fields with grey background: combined weight rates in postal areas A and B

**Table 18: Internal Insurance Rates for Parcels and Money Letters**

Value fl	1/11 '78	9/1 '79	20/3 '79	1/7 '79	1/2 '86	1/7 '93	1/4 '95	1/1 '00	1/5 '01	1/10 '16
	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	kr	h	h	h
	M <sup>1)</sup>		C M	C M						
up to				3 1						
10				6 2						
20				9 3						
30				12 4						
40				15 5						
50	3	3	20 6	18 6						
100			30 10	30 10						
150			60 20	45 15						
300	6	6	30 10	15 5						
each extra										
over 1500 fl										
each extra	150	3	15 5							
each	150							3		
Special regulations:										
up to	5			5 <sup>2)</sup>						
10				10 <sup>2)</sup>						
	Value K									
each	300							6	5	
up to	600									10
each extra	300									5
References	153) 2)	3)	179)	4)	5)	254)	248)	38)	250)	22)

<sup>1)</sup> M for military; C for civilians

<sup>2)</sup> Special regulations: including weight rate, only for money letters up to 100 g

**Table 19: Insurance Rates for Parcels and Money Letters to Austria, Hungary and, from 20 Mar 1879, Germany**

A: For transport in Bosnia-Herzegovina									
Value fl	1/11 '78	9/1 '79	20/3 '79	Value K	1/1 '00	1/7 '10	1/7 '11	1/10 '16	
	kr	kr	kr		h	h	h	h	
	M <sup>1)</sup>	C M							
up to 50									
each extra 300									
each extra 150	- <sup>2)</sup>	3 6 3	- <sup>2)</sup> internal rate		internal rate	- <sup>3)</sup>			
B: For transport in Austria, Hungary and Germany <sup>5)</sup>									
up to 50	3	3	3	up to 100	6	6			
each extra 300	6	6	6	600	12	12			
each extra 150	3	3	3	each extra 300	6	6			
				each 300	10	10			
References	2) 153) 181)	3)	179)		38)	38) 192)	160)	22)	

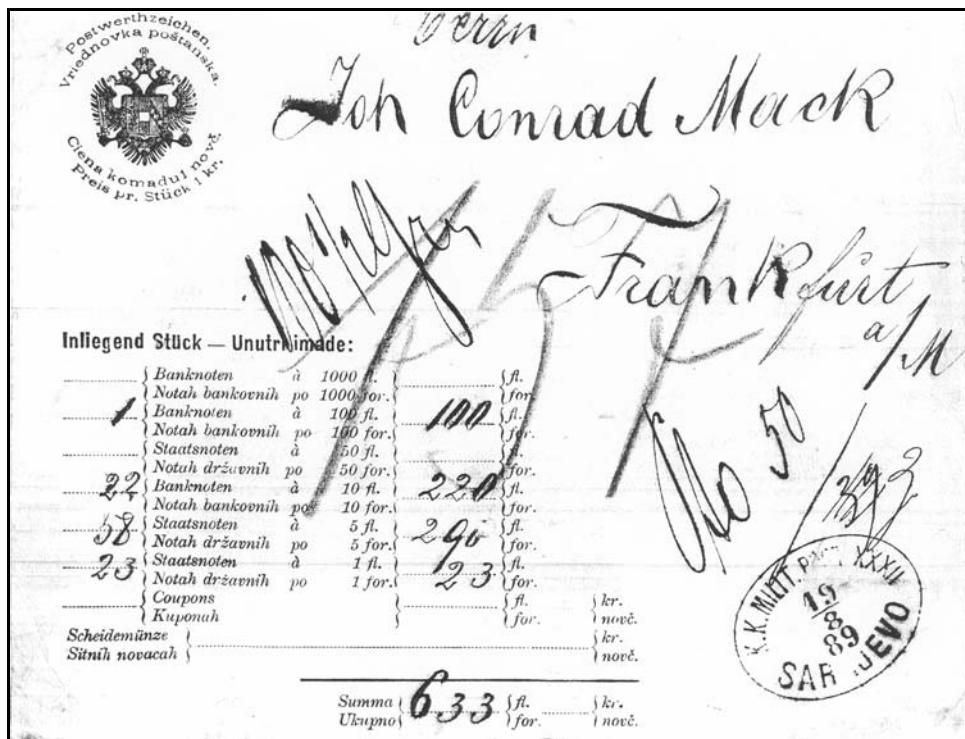
<sup>1)</sup> M for military; C for civilians

<sup>2)</sup> No internal insurance rate

<sup>3)</sup> Only if routed through Dalmatia and by sea to Austria: rate as if sent from Imotski in Dalmatia, so no internal charge

<sup>4)</sup> Fields with a grey background: combined insurance rates in postal areas A and B

<sup>5)</sup> Minimum rate for the Austro-Hungarian-German route 6 kr (12 h from 1 Jan 1900 to 30 Sep 1916)



Sarajevo, 19 Aug 1889. Unfranked money letter with 633 fl to Frankfurt am Main, internal rate 50 kr; 39 kr (cancelled) for further forwarding  
[Tables 13, 15, 18 and 19]



Banjaluka, 13 Nov 1914. Money letter with 9790.54 K to Vienna, 423 h [Tables 16 and 19]

**Table 20: Tax Border Points as of 1900 and Distance Zones from Brod an der Save for Parcels and Money Letters to Foreign Countries<sup>1), 2)</sup>**

A: Transit route not through Germany					
to	border point	zone	to	border point	zone
Bulgaria	Orsova or Semlin	III, III	Russia	Sieniawa, Belzec	IV, IV
France	Vaduz - Buchs	IV		Podwoloczyska	V
Greece	Triest	III		Kozaczówka	IV
Italy	Görz	III		Nadbrzezie	IV
	Ala	IV		Uhrynow	V
	Pontafel	IV	Switzerland	Hohenems - Au	IV
Montenegro	Triest	III		Vaduz - Buchs	IV
Persia	Cattaro	III		Martinsbruck	IV
Portugal	Podwoloczyska	V	Spain	Münster	IV
Rumania	(as Switzerland)			(as Switzerland)	
	Itzkany	IV	Serbia	Semlin	III
	Predeal in Rumania	IV		Klenak	II
	Rothenthurmpass	IV		Orsova	III
Russia	Orsova	III	Turkey	Trieste	III
	Brody, Husiatyn	V, V	Africa	Trieste	III
	Nowosielica	IV	Asia and		
	Szczakowa, Krakau	IV, IV	Australia	(as Italy)	

B: Transit route through Germany					
to	border point	zone	to	border point	zone
Belgium	Herbesthal	VI	Norway	Hamburg	VI
Denmark	Woyens	VI		Woyens	VI
France	Herbesthal	VI	Portugal and	Deutsch-Avricourt	V
	Deutsch-Avricourt	V	Spain	Herbesthal	VI
	Mülhausen	V		Hamburg	VI
Great Britain	Herbesthal	VI	Sweden	Woyens	VI
Luxembourg	Hamburg	VI		Stralsund	VI
Malta	Wasserbillig	V	Africa	Hamburg	VI
the Netherlands	Hamburg	VI		Bremen	VI
	Herbesthal	VI	America, Asia	Hamburg	VI
	Kaldenkirchen	VI	and Australia	Bremen	VI
				Herbesthal	VI

<sup>1)</sup> Compiled with the aid of Ref 208

<sup>2)</sup> The list of tax border points of 1896 (Ref 255) is almost the same; more tax border points are listed only for the Netherlands: Herbesthal, Elten, Gildehaus, Kaldenkirchen, Bunde (East Frisia) and Aachen

**Table 21: Rates for Colis Postaux from 1 Mar 1903 <sup>1)</sup>**

Destination country <sup>2)</sup> (route)	Up to weight kg	Weight rate h	Weight rate bulky goods h	Value declaration <sup>2)</sup> accepted up to fr	Insurance rate for each 300 fr h
Belgium [RR, E]	5	200	300	u	25
Bulgaria [RR] (Rumania or Serbia)	5	225	-	-	-
Denmark [RR, E]	5	200	300	u	25
Finland (Sassnitz/Sweden) (Denmark/Sweden)	3	375	-	500	35
	3	400	-	500	35
France [RR, E] (Germany or Switzerland) (Italy)	5	200	300	500	25
	5	200	-	500	-
Greece [RR] (Trieste) (Lloyd Agencies <sup>3)</sup> )	5	225	-	-	-
	5	196	236	u	20
Great Britain, Ireland [RR, E] (Bremen or Hamburg) (Germany/Belgium or the Netherlands)	5	275	-	3000	35
	5	300	-	3000	25
Italy [RR]	5	175	-	1000	25
Luxembourg	5	175	-	10000	25
Montenegro <sup>3)</sup> [RR, E] (Austria-Hungary)	5	200	-	1000	35
the Netherlands [RR, E]	5	200	-	1000	25
Norway [RR] (Denmark/Sweden) (Sassnitz/ Sweden) (Hamburg)	5	300	450	u	35
	5	275	415	u	25
	5	225	340	u	35
Rumania [RR]	5	175	250	500	25
Russia [RR] (Austria-Hungary) (Rumania)	5	225	-	50000	25
	5	275	-	500	25
Serbia [RR] (Hungary)	5	150	225	500	25
Spain [RR] (Germany or Switzerland or Italy/France)	3	275	-	-	-
Sweden [RR] (Sassnitz or Denmark)	5	300	415	u	35
Switzerland [RR, E]	5	150	225	u	25
Turkey: - in Europe (Serbia)	5	225	-	500	25
- in Asia (Serbia)	5	275	-	500	25
- Austrian post offices <sup>3)</sup> (Trieste) (Constanza <sup>4)</sup> )	5	175	265	u	35
Adrianople and Constantinople (Constanza)	5	225	340	500	45
	5	175	265	500	30

<sup>1)</sup> From the "Paketposttarif" for Bosnia and Herzegovina of 1903 (Ref 207)

<sup>2)</sup> [RR] Return Receipt accepted; [E] Express delivery accepted; u unlimited

<sup>3)</sup> Mail to Lloyd Agencies and to the Austrian post offices in Turkey and Montenegro did not come under the general regulations of the international Arrangement for Colis Postaux (cf. Section 5.4)

<sup>4)</sup> Route via Constanza (Austrian post offices in Adrianople and Constantinople excepted)

**Table 22: Rates for Colis Postaux from 1 Oct 1907<sup>1)</sup>**

Destination country <sup>2)</sup> (route)	Up to weight kg	Weight rate h	Weight rate bulky goods h	Value declaration <sup>2)</sup> accepted up to fr	Insurance rate for each 300 fr h
Belgium [RR, E]	5	200	300	u	20
Bulgaria [RR] (Rumania or Serbia)	5	225	-	10000	20
Denmark [RR, E]	5	200	300	u	20
Finland [RR] (Sassnitz/Sweden) (Denmark/Sweden)	5	375	-	50000	35
	5	400	-	50000	40
France [RR, E]	5	200	300	5000	20
Greece [RR] (Trieste) (Lloyd Agencies <sup>3)</sup>	5	250	-	-	-
	5	196	246	u	20
Great Britain, Ireland [RR, E] (Bremen, Hamburg) Germany/Belgium or the Netherlands)	5	275	-	10000	30
	5	300	-	10000	25
Italy [RR]	5	175	-	1000	15
Luxembourg [RR, E]	5	175	265	10000	20
Montenegro [RR] (Austria-Hungary)	5	150	225	u	15
the Netherlands [RR, E]	5	200	-	1000	20
Norway [RR] (Denmark/Sweden) (Sassnitz/Sweden) (Hamburg)	5	300	450	u	30
	5	275	415	u	25
	5	225	340	u	30
Rumania [RR]	5	175	250	u	15
Russia [RR] (Austria-Hungary) (Rumania)	5	225	-	120000	15
	5	275	-	120000	20
Serbia (Hungary) [RR, E] - to Šabac or Belgrade	5	120	180	u	15
- to other places	5	150	225	u	15
Spain [RR]	3	275	-	-	-
Sweden [RR]	5	300	415	u	20
Switzerland [RR, E]	5	150	225	u	15
Turkey: - in Europe (Hungary/Serbia) (Serbia/Bulgaria)	5	225	-	500	20
	5	275	-	-	-
- in Asia (Hungary/Serbia) (Serbia/Bulgaria)	5	275	-	500	20
	5	325	-	-	-
- Austrian post offices <sup>3)</sup> (Triest) (Constanza <sup>4)</sup>	5	175	265	u	25
	5	225	340	u	40
Adrianople, Constantinople, Smyrna (Constanza)	5	175	265	u	30

<sup>1)</sup> Calculated from the rates listed in the Austrian "Paketposttarif" of 1 Oct 1907 (Ref 256), cf. Section 5.4. The same rates (except those for mail to the Austrian post offices in Turkey) are listed in the Austrian "Paketposttarif" of 1913 (Ref 257, 187)

<sup>2)</sup> [RR] Return Receipt accepted; [E] Express delivery accepted; u unlimited

<sup>3)</sup> The rates for mail to Lloyd Agencies and to the Austrian post offices in Turkey and Montenegro did not come under the general regulations of the international Arrangement for Colis Postaux (cf. Section 5.4)

<sup>4)</sup> Route via Constanza (Austrian post offices in Adrianople, Constantinople and Smyrna excepted)



Sarajevo, 31 Jul 1913. Parcel card to Horgen (Switzerland),  
value declaration 100 K, 165 h [Table 22]

**Table 23: Rates for Colis Postaux from 1 Oct 1916<sup>1)</sup>**

Destination country (route)	Up to weight kg	Weight rate h	Value declaration <sup>2)</sup> accepted up to fr	Insurance rate for each 300 fr h	Surcharge on weight rate h	Surcharge on insurance rate for each 300 fr h
Bulgaria (Hungary)	5	225	1000	25	20	2
Denmark (Germany)	5	175	u	20	10	1
Luxembourg (Germany)	5	150	10000	20	5	1
the Netherlands (Germany)	5	175	1000	20	10	1
Norway (Germany and Sweden)	5	150	u	25	25	2
(Germany and Denmark)	5	250	u	30	25	3
(Germany direct)	5	200	u	30	15	3
Sweden (Germany direct)	5	275	u	20	30	1
(Germany and Denmark)	5	275	u	25	30	2
Switzerland	5	150	u	15	10	1

Destination country (route)	Up to weight kg	Weight rate h	Value declaration <sup>2)</sup> accepted up to fr	Insurance rate for each 300 fr h	weight rate h	Surcharge on insurance rate for each 300 fr h
Turkey: (Hungary)						
- European Turkey	5	300	500	30	35	3
- Asian Turkey	5	350	500	30	45	3

<sup>1)</sup> Calculated from the rates (Ref 187, 188) listed in an Addendum to the Austrian "Paketposttarif" of 1916 (Ref 227). It is not certain that the surcharge was applied to mail to Bulgaria and Turkey since this mail was not routed through Austria but through Hungary

<sup>2)</sup> u unlimited

**Table 24: Rates for Colis Postaux from 1 Sep 1918 <sup>1)</sup>**

Destination country (route)	Up to weight kg	Weight rate h	Value declaration <sup>2)</sup> accepted up to fr	Insurance rate for each 300 fr h	weight rate h	Surcharge on insurance rate for each 300 fr h
Bulgaria (Hungary)	5	225	1000	25	20	2
Denmark (Germany)	5	175	u	20	10	1
Finland (Germany)	5	275	-	-	30	-
Luxembourg (Germany)	5	150	10000	20	5	1
the Netherlands (Germany)	5	175	1000	20	10	1
Norway (Germany and Sweden)	5	250	u	25	25	2
(Germany and Denmark <sup>3)</sup> )	5	250	u	30	25	3
(Germany direct <sup>3)</sup> )	5	200	u	30	15	3
Sweden (Germany direct)	5	275	u	20	30	1
(Germany and Denmark)	5	275	u	25	30	2
Switzerland	5	150	u	15	10	1
Turkey: (Hungary)						
- European Turkey	5	300	500	30	35	3
- Asian Turkey	5	350	500	30	45	3

<sup>1)</sup> Calculated from the rates (Ref 187, 188) listed in an Addendum to the Austrian "Paketposttarif" of 1918 (Ref 258). It is not certain that the surcharge was applied to mail to Bulgaria and Turkey since this mail was not routed through Austria but through Hungary

<sup>2)</sup> u unlimited

<sup>3)</sup> Route interrupted at the moment the Addendum was issued

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15	CV 1903 p. 115	34	Bartl 1917 p. 178
16	ZV 1909 p. 110	35	CV 1902 p. 71
17	ZV 1910 p. 18	36	ZV 1914 p. 48
18	ZV 1913 p. 85	37	Doc. 1893 no. 66-3/6
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47	PuTVBI 1916 p. 415	82	Doc. 1883 no. 20-3/88-4
48	PuTVBI 1883 p. 617	83	Doc. 1883 no. 20-3/88-9
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