

Occupazione Croata

Sebenico (NDH handstamped)

CEI 1



5c

CEI 2



10c

CEI 3



15c

CEI 4



20c

CEI 5



25c

CEI 6



30c

CEI 7



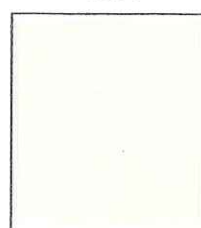
50c

CEI 8



75c

CEI 9



1L

ONLY 2
PRINTED

CEI 10



1.25L

CEI 11



1.75L

CEI 12



2L

CEI 13



5L

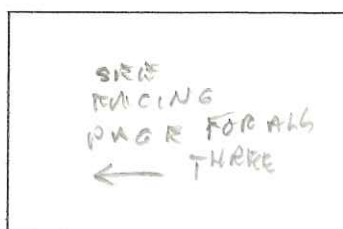
ALL SIGNED & EXPERTIZED
SEE CERTIFICATE

CEI 14



10L

CEI 15



30c

ONLY 17
PRINTED



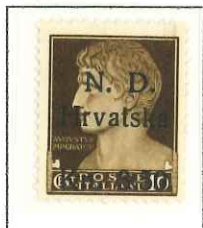
← SIGNED →



Occupazione Croata

Sebenico

CEI 16



3.5 su 10c

CEI 17



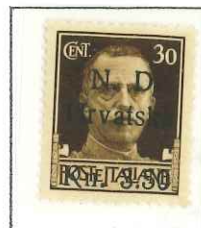
3.5 su 20c

CEI 18



3.5 su 25c

CEI 19



3.5 su 30c

CEI 20



3.5 su 50c

CEI 1



1.25L

Espressi

CEI 2



2.50L

Posta
Aerea

CEI 1



25c
signed →

CEI 2



50c

CEI 3



1L

Occupazione Croata

Sebenico

Aeroespressi

CEI 7



INVERT
SIGNED
SEE CERTIFICATE

2L

Segnatasse

CEI 1



5c

CEI 2



10c

ALL SIGNED

CEI 3



20c

CEI 4



25c

SIGNED

CEI 5



30c

SIGNED

CEI 6



40c

CEI 7



50c

CEI 8



1L

DR. H. ROMMERSKIRCHEN

Bundesprüfer

Mitglied im Bund der philatelistischen Prüfer e. V. des BDPH und des APHV

D-4150 Krefeld, Nernststraße 23/25, Telefon 0 21 51 / 3 17 40

Nr. K 92/IV/79

Datum 11. VIII. 79

ATTEST

Unabhängiger Staat Kroatien: Trotz Verbot hergestellte Lokalausgabe von Sibenik, 1944.

Handstempelaufdruck N.D./H auf italienischen Frei, Eil-, Flugpost- und Portomarken wie umseitige Abbildung.

Die Marken sind postfrisch und tragen zum größten Teil das Prüfzeichen V. F. (Vladimir Fleck)

Alle Marken sind echt und wurden von mir signiert.



Bundesprüfer

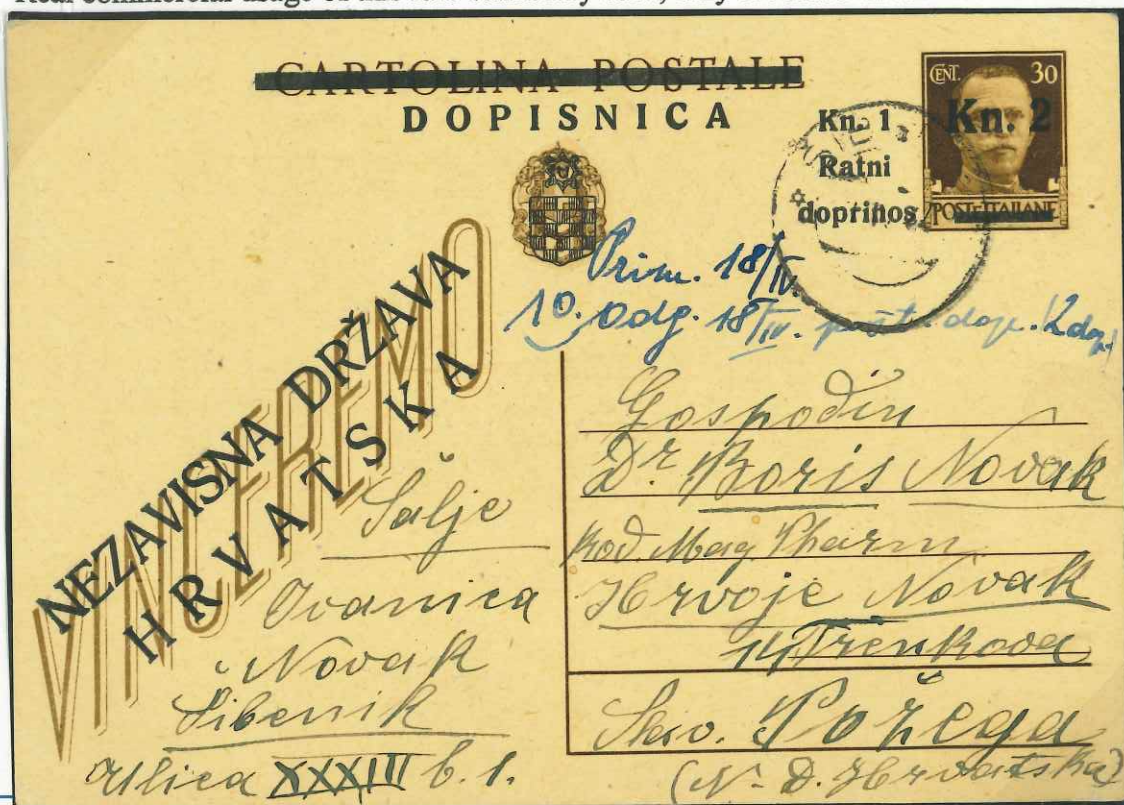
Prüfgebiete: Pleskau, Ljady, Luga, Kroatien, Deutsche Besetzung von Guernsey und Jersey

Die Prüfung erfolgte aufgrund der Prüfordnung des Bundes der philatelistischen Prüfer e. V.

EURO-YU OZ PTY LTD

CROATIA – LOCAL ISSUE FOR ŠIBENIK

1944, 2 Kn + 1 Kn (War Tax – *Ratni Doprinos*) on 30c brown (Michel P01, of King Victor Emanuel III “Vinceremo” stationery cards), thick black bar over “CARTOLINA POSTALE”, imprinted “DOPISNICA” (correspondence card) and diagonally “NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA/ HRVATSKA” over “VINCEREMO”, all in black, to an address in SLAV. POZEGA, despatched by “SIBENIK, 1.IV.44”, manuscript arrival notes. Real commercial usage of this rare stationery card, only recorded in the Dr. Novak correspondence.



\$450.-

VELIMIR ERCEGOVIĆ
Draškovićeve 27/II
41000 ZAGREB, Jugoslavija

CE 17 INVENT
AERESPRESSI


U Zagrebu, 09.10.1982.


POTVRDA O ISPITIVANJU
PRÜFUNGSBESTÄTIGUNG — LE CERTIFICAT DE L'EXAMINATION
CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION

Broj 6 4 7 0

Kao ispitivač maraka registriran pri Udruženju filatelističkih saveza Jugoslavije
pregledao sam talijansku ekspresnu marku od Lit 2. s ručnim pretiskom "N.D.H." šibenskog lokalnog izd.
države: tzv. NDH koja u katalogu: JM
za godinu: 1983. nos. br. nije katalogizirana
te sam ustanovio:

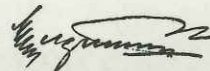
da je pretisak na pregledanoj marci izvršen alatom i bojom kojom je proizvedeno lokalno šibensko izdanje iz 1943. godine. Marka je nežigosana, a pretisak je na njo otisnut naglavce.

Na marku sam otisnuo svoj ispitivački znak  ljubičastom bojom.


(Velimir Ercegović)

Velimir Ercegović iz Zagreba upisan je u »Registar stručnih ispitivača maraka UFSJ«.

UDRUŽENJE FILATELISTIČKIH SAVEZA
JUGOSLAVIJE



T 200

SS 112, 142
DOUBLE OVP T

Ing. DRAGUTIN MARJANOVIĆ
Hrvojeva 3
41000 ZAGREB

U Zagrebu 17. XII 1977

POTVRDA O ISPITIVANJU

PRÜFUNGSBESTÄTIGUNG — LE CERTIFICAT DE L'EXAMINATION —
CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION

Broj 6277

Kao ispitivač maraka registriran pri Hrvatskom filatelističkom savezu
u Zagrebu

pregledao sam »Splitsko izdanje«

države: okup. Jugoslavije koje u katalogu: Biroa

za poštanske marke nos. br. - Split 1944

Pretiskano je 17 vrednota raz. tal. maraka

te sam ustanovio:

radi se o franko markama 3.50 kn.

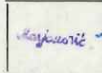
na 30 cent. i 3.50 kn. na 1.25 lira

marke i pretisak originalan

" imaju t. zv. »Schmitzdruck«

" su nežigosane

Na mark. sam otisnuo svoj ispitivački znak



ljubičastom bojom.

(Ing. Dragutin Marjanović)

Ing. DRAGUTIN MARJANOVIĆ iz Zagreba upisan je u »Registar stručnih ispitivača maraka HFS«

HRVATSKI FILATELISTIČKI SAVEZ
ZAGREB

Occupazione Croata

Spalato

CEI 1



3.5 su 5c

CEI 2



3.5 su 10c

CEI 3



3.5 su 15c

CEI 4



3.5 su 20c

CEI 5



3.5 su 25c

CEI 16



3.5 su 30c

CEI 17



3.5 su 50c

CEI 18



3.5 su 75c

CEI 9



3.5 su 1.25L



ss 112 ss 142
 DOPPIA SOPRASTAMPA
 ← SEE CERTIFICATE



3.5 su 1.75L

Occupazione Croata

Spalato

Posta Aerea

CEI 11



3.5 su 25c

CEI 12



3.5 su 50c

Espressi

CEI 13



3.5 su 1.25L

CEI 14



3.5 su 2.50L

Segnatasse

CEI 15



3.5 su 40c

CEI 16



3.5 su 50c

CEI 17



3.5 su 60c

5 ASS 22b
↑
R16 H125
V1?

R16 H125
↓
DOWN

The Republic of Croatia (Republika Hrvatska)

Status: A republic in the northwestern Balkans

Area: 21,829 sq mi

Population: 4,489,409 (2009 est)

Capital: Zagreb

Currency: Kuna (KN) \$1= 4.90KN (Nov 2009)

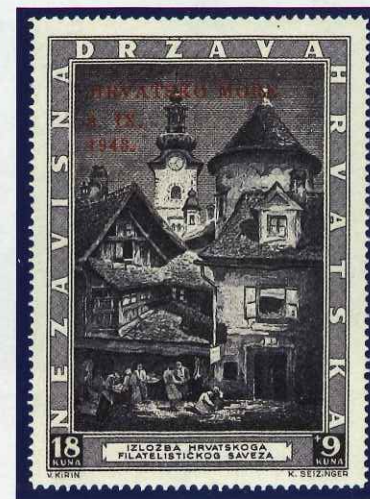
Croatia extends from Istria to Montenegro along 1,100 miles of Adriatic coastline, including 1,185 islands. This is the part of Croatia that inspires images of trendy Dalmatian villages and spectacular scenery. But this nation — smaller than West Virginia — also reaches 300 miles eastward across fertile plains with a decidedly central European flavor.

The Romans conquered the area in the third century B.C. The Slavic migrations of the seventh century brought in the Croatian tribes. In 925 the region was unified into a single kingdom that prospered for two centuries. Its northern provinces turned to Austria in the sixteenth century for protection against the advancing Ottomans and remained under the Hapsburgs until 1918, except for a brief period when it was ruled by Napoleonic France.

Postage stamps were introduced by Austria in 1850. Then, with the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1867, Croatia was divided. After April 1, 1868, Hungarian stamps were placed in use in northern Croatia, while Dalmatia continued to use Austrian stamps. With the collapse of the dual monarchy at the end of World War I, the Italians occupied much of Dalmatia and Istria and the remainder of Croatia joined the other south Slav states to form the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which in 1929 was renamed Yugoslavia. The kingdom was characterized by tensions between the Serbs, who dominated the administration, and the Croats and other minorities.

The Axis invasion in World War II dismembered Yugoslavia, and the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), which included Bosnia and Herzegovina, was established on April 10, 1941. The NDH used its own stamps until it fell to Tito's partisans in early 1945.

Following the war, Croatia was one of six federal republics created on the Soviet model within Yugoslavia. Tito's death in 1980 led to a weakening of the central government and severe economic problems. Ethnic tensions worsened. On June 25, 1991, Croatia declared its independence. The international community recognized its independence on January 15, 1992. Meanwhile fighting had broken out between the Croats and the republic's Serb minority, which attempted to secede as the Republika Srpska Krajina (RSJ) and unite with Serbia. By late 1995, the Croats had successfully retaken most of the territory claimed by the RSJ. The remainder was placed under U.N. administration in November 1995. The RSJ issued its own postage stamps until May 19, 1997 when it came once again under the Croatian postal administration. The entire area was returned to Croatian political control on January 15, 1998.



Occupazione Croata



P.n.gospodin

I v a n P o s t r u ž n i k



--- Z a g r e b ---
Gunduličava ul.36.

NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA
HRVATSKA



A. A.
br 298/1943
+
Sveta Stjepan

M. 60

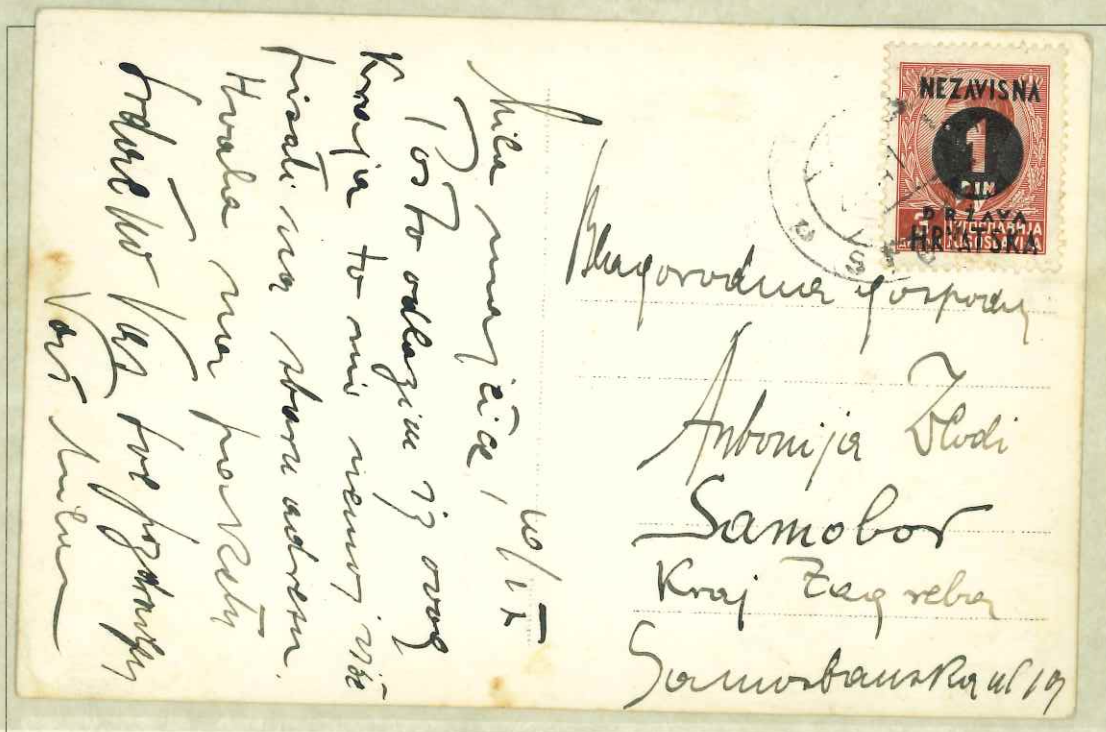
Županijski Ured

Žr. Karlovci

Occupazione Croata



Occupazione Croata



Sebe 2.9.1943. *Odgovorela*

6.9.1943



Godi ottima salute
lo stesso sfero di voi e
la signa Maria. D'
avuto molt. pensieri
e ancora continua, sono
senza notizie di casa.
scusatate se non o scritto
prima. Giakina sta bene
vi saluto da vero cuore sono
sempre l'inchinabile
Franco Minagro -

NESSI

KRAIAC

DIVORAC

SENI

Gospodici

Slavici Kričkovici
no. gim.

Zemun
br. Nikolajevske 30



Occupazione Croata

6790
ZAGREB 15

PC NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA SK

Predmet *snimke*

Sadržaj *tiskovnice*

Vrijednost *325* Kuna

Pouzeće *325* Kuna

Izpunjava predatelj

Odredište *Donji Mihaljci*

Službene oznake:

Težina *3* g

25

20/20

NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA 1 KUNA

NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA 8 KUNA

NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA 8 KUNA

NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA 4 KUNA

Gospodin

Dr. Josip Gatarović

Ravnatelj Državnog arhiva

Zagreb



Independent Slovenia's first stamp in 1991 had many forerunners

Slovenia takes its name from the Slovenes, a South Slavic ethnic and linguistic group. Slovenia became an independent nation for the first time in history June 25, 1991.

Slovenia issued its first stamp, a 5-dinar Declaration of Independence stamp (Scott 100) on the next day, June 26.

The stamp design by Gregor Kosak, printed by lithography and perforated gauge 12½, shows an outline plan of the Slovenian Parliament



Slovenia issued its first stamp, a 5-dinar Declaration of Independence stamp, June 26, 1991, the day after it became an independent nation for the first time in history.

Designed by architect Jože Plečnik. The stamp was printed by Delo-Tiskarna D.D., of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Although this was the first stamp of independent Slovenia, there are several forerunners.

Ancestors of the Slovenes began moving into the Istrian peninsula, Adriatic littoral and Alps Mountains north of the Adriatic Sea in the sixth century A.D.

Converted by Irish missionaries in the eighth century, Slovenes became the first Christian Slavic people.

Known, among other things, as the Duchy of Carinthia, up to World War I the Slovene lands were ruled in turn by the Roman Empire, the Bavarians, the Habsburg Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, the Republic of Venice, and the Habsburg Empire.

In 1914, the majority of Slovenes were under the rule of the Habsburgs, but there was a sizable minority of Slovenians in the Italian province of Venetia Friuli.

During the war, about 160,000 Slovenians loyally served in the Austro-Hungarian Army, with about 35,000 being killed in the war.

Conversely, in Italy, the Slovenian minority were often treated as enemy aliens, rounded up, and sent to detention camps where many perished from poor conditions and hunger.

On Nov. 28, 2014, Slovenia issued a 40¢ stamp depicting the Monument to Unknown Soldiers in Ljubljana (Scott 1094), in honor of the centenary of the beginning of World War I.

The stamp, printed by lithography by SIA Baltijas Banknote, Riga, Latvia, is perforated gauge 13¼ and was issued in panes of 25.

The design shows the Carniolan Janez monument to the unknown soldiers of WWI.

Much like the English Tommy Atkins and the American Civil War's Billy Yank and Johnny Reb, Carniolan Janez (Carinthian John) was the nickname for Slovenian soldiers who served in the Austro-Hungarian military.

The monument was begun by Svetoslav Peruzzi during the war and finished by Lojze Dolinar after the war's end.



To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the beginning of World War I, Slovenia issued a 40¢ stamp depicting the Monument to Unknown Soldiers in Ljubljana, the capital.



In 1920, Slovenia issued a set of 14 stamps, of which the high denominations (1 dinar to 10d) picture King Peter I. Shown is the 2d stamp.

With the collapse of the Habsburg Empire in 1918, Slovenia joined the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes Dec. 1, 1918. The kingdom's name was changed to Yugoslavia in 1929.

The constituent nations — Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, and Slovenia — all issued their own stamps until they were supplanted by general issues of the kingdom in 1921.

In 1920, Slovenia issued a set of 14 stamps, of which the high denominations (1 dinar to 10d) picture King Peter I (Yugoslavia – Slovenia Scott 3L42-3L55).

The lithographed stamps on thin to thick wove paper are perforated gauge 11½.

Western Carinthia, with a mixed German and Slovene population, was claimed by both Austria and Slovenia. In 1920, a plebiscite was held to determine the area's fate.

The German population and about half of the Slovenes voted for union with Austria, so the area remained Austrian.

Slovenia acknowledged the plebiscite with a set of six surcharged semipostal stamps (Yugoslavia – Slovenia Scott 4LB1-4LB6).

The imperforate stamps were sold at three times face value, with the funds going to the Plebiscite Propaganda Fund.

The 1920 Treaty of Rapallo gave most of the Slovenian

littoral to Italy. The roughly 330,000 Slovenians who lived there were subjected to Italianization efforts and other repression, and many immigrated to Slovenia proper or abroad.

Yugoslavia was not a happy union. The Russian-oriented Orthodox Serbs tended to view the country as Greater Serbia, while the Roman Catholic Slovenes and Croats, who had more in common with Italy and Austria than with their Serbian cousins, wanted a loose federation rather than a centralized nation.

On March 27, 1941, a coup by pro-Western military officers deposed Prince Paul, the pro-German regent of Yugoslavia, and declared 17-year-old King Peter II to be of age to rule on his own.

Hitler was preparing to invade his then ally, the Soviet Union, but now had to pause long enough to deal with Yugoslavia on his flank.



A plebiscite was held in 1920 to determine the fate of Western Carinthia. Slovenia acknowledged this event with a set of six surcharged semipostal stamps. The low denomination of the set is pictured.

On April 6, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded on multiple fronts by Germany, Italy, and Hungary. Yugoslavia was crushed in a matter of 12 days, but the delay in attacking the Soviet Union would prove crucial on the Eastern Front.

Slovenia was parceled out among the conquerors, with the southern part given to Italy, the northern part annexed by Germany, and the

extreme eastern part annexed by Hungary.

Italy called its piece of Slovenia Lubiana.

The Italian occupation of Lubiana is recognized on two sets of overprinted Yugoslav King Peter II stamps issued in



The "Co. Ci." overprint on this 1941 50-para King Peter II Italian occupation of Slovenia stamp is an abbreviation for "Commissariato Civile."

1941 (Yugoslavia – Ljubljana Scott N1-N17, N18-N35).

Stamps from the first set are overprinted "Co. Ci." The overprinted abbreviation stands for "Commissariato Civile." A different overprint appears on stamps in the second set.

The stamps in both sets, printed on unwatermarked paper, come in two perforation gauge varieties: 12½ and 13 by 12½.

When Italy changed sides in September 1943, the Germans took over the Italian zone of Slovenia. The German name for the province, Laibach, was used on various occupation stamps issued for the territory.

Among the stamps in the 1945 regular-issue set (Yugoslavia – Ljubljana Scott N55-N70) is a 10-centesimo de-



In 1945, a set of 16 definitive stamps for the German occupation of Slovenia was issued. The 10-centesimo stamp features Lake Cerknica.

Italy
Laibach



RANC



50



PREDANO
PRI OKENCU

Gosp.
Faringer Ernest
Ljubljana
Novi trg 1

R Ljubljana 1
№ 5322