

КУПОН — COUPON

може прималац одвојити
Peut être détaché par
le destinataire.

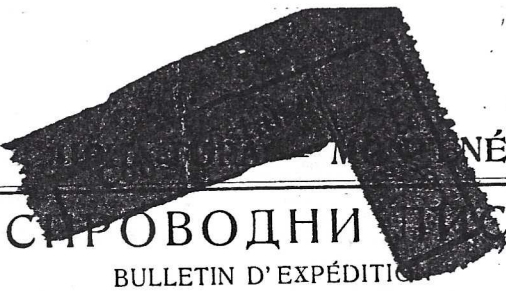
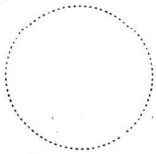
Жиг поште код које је по-
шиљка примљена на отпра-
вање
Timbre de l'origine



Име и стан пошљаоца
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur

*Светозар
Милошевић
Цетинје*

Жиг царинарнице
Timbre de la douane



(10 пара)

МОНТЕНЕГРО

С П Р О В О Д Н И Л И С Т
BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION

Предмет *пакет* Број царин. декларација
Ci joint Nombre de déclarations de douane
Означена вриједност — Valeur assurée

Г. *Светозар Милошевић*

Мјесто одређења
Lieu de destination

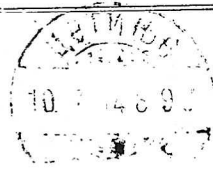
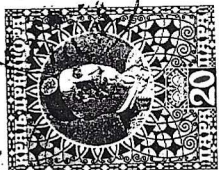
Тигријевица

Улица и број куће
Rue et numéro

(Поштом)

Земља
Pays

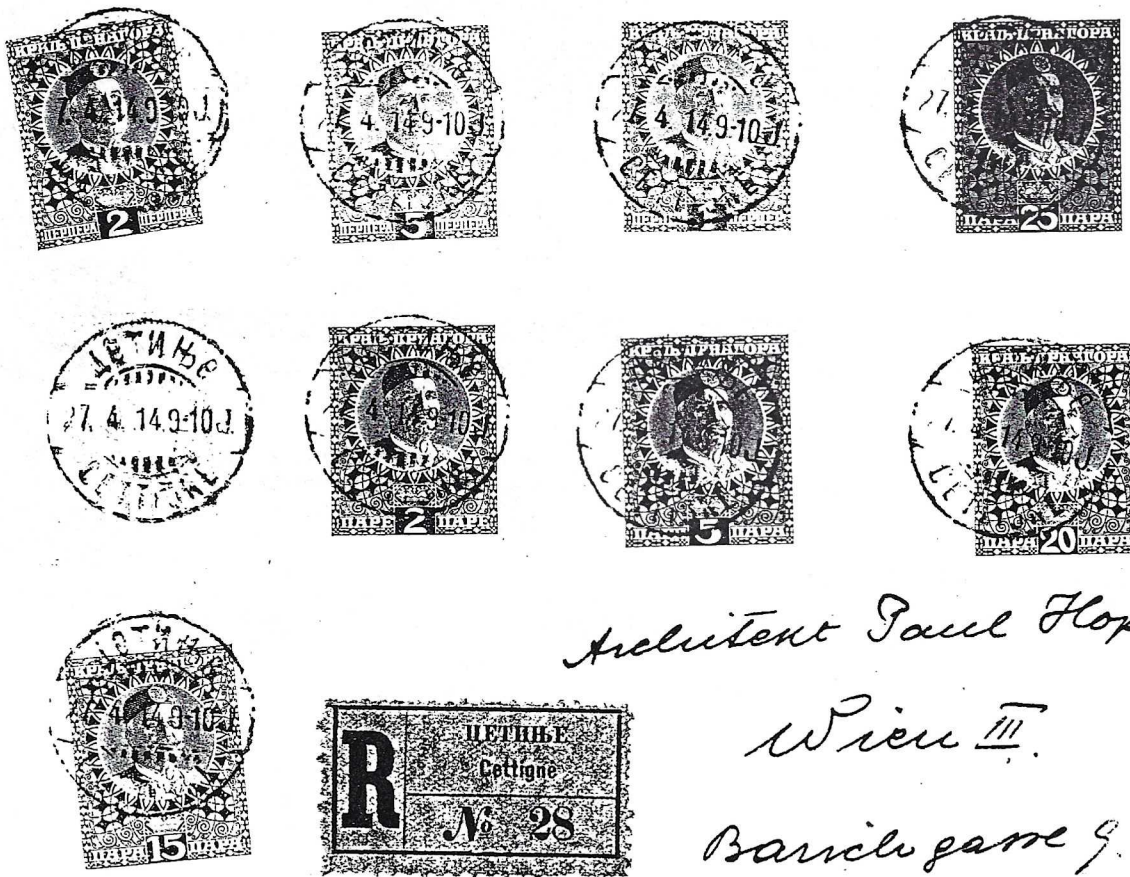
Тежина Poids	Царинске таксе Droits de douane	Правац упукивања пошљке Acheminement
<i>9</i> к <i>700</i>		
.....к.....		
.....к.....		



Parcel address card with attached coupon franked with 2 perpera value (plus two 20 para) to pay the postage for a parcel weighing nearly 10 kilos.

FIRST DEFINITIVES OF KING NICHOLAS
Issue of 1913

Cetinje
27 April 1914



Acclutent Paul Floppe

Wien III.

Barich game 9.

Postal stationery envelope uprated philatelically with eight different King Nicholas adhesives, including the three highest values. (This example is included here because the 5 perpera yellow green stamp of this series has not been observed on commercial mail by exhibitor.)

FIRST DEFINITIVES OF KING NICHOLAS
Imprinted Envelopes Issued in 1913

Cetinje
27 April 1914



Адресато

Paul Noppa



*Wien III.
Bauergasse 9.*

The 10 para envelope for domestic use uprated by adhesives and sent by international registered letter service.

FIRST DEFINITIVES OF KING NICHOLAS
Letter Cards Issued in 1913

Podgorica
1 June 1914

Затворена дошнена карта
Carte-lettre



Monsieur

J= Viktor Weimer

Pozsony
Andassy ut 13
Hongrie

The 10 para letter card used to Pozsony (Bratislava) and backstamped for receipt on 6 June 1914.

FIRST DEFINITIVES OF KING NICHOLAS
Postal Cards Issued in 1913

Vir-Pazar
12 September 1913

Podgorica
15 June 1914



Postal cards were issued with King Nicholas I stamped in 5 and 10 para denominations. Note that the latter example was sent to Guatemala, a most unlikely destination for a Montenegrin postal card.

FIRST DEFINITIVES OF KING NICHOLAS
Newspaper Wrappers Issued in 1913

Cetinje
February 1914
8 August 1914



Мили
БИОГРАД (Србија)
„Пресбиро“



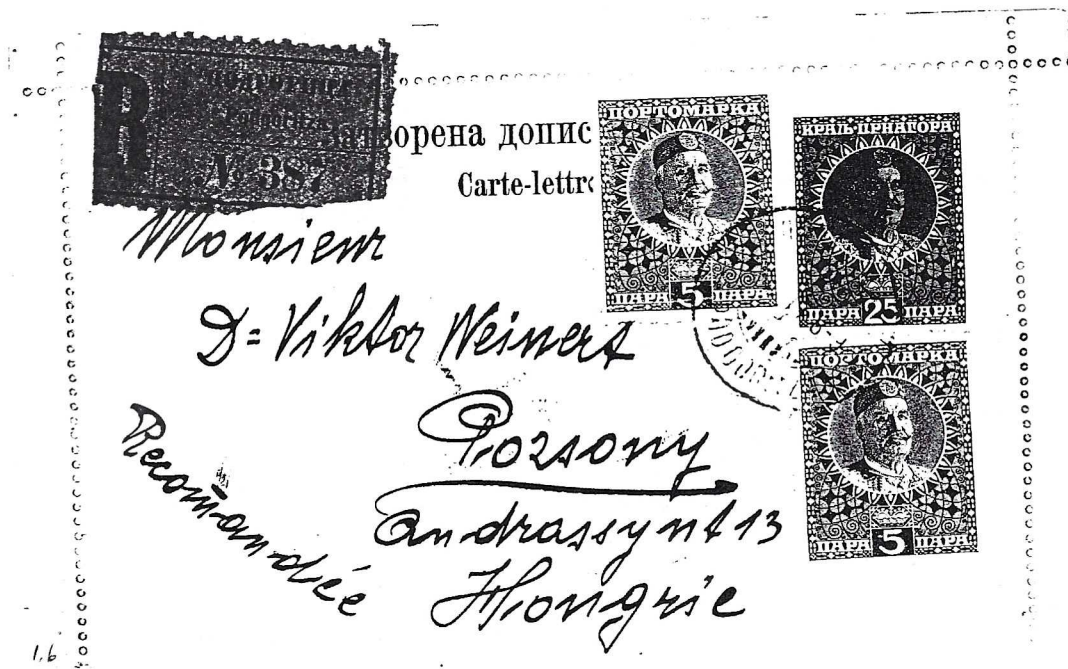
BOLOGNA (Italia)
signor d-r Antonio Baldacci
fuori porta Zamboni

G

Wrappers were provided for printed matter in 5 and 10 para denominations for domestic and international use.

FIRST DEFINITIVES OF KING NICHOLAS
Postage Due Stamps Issued in 1913

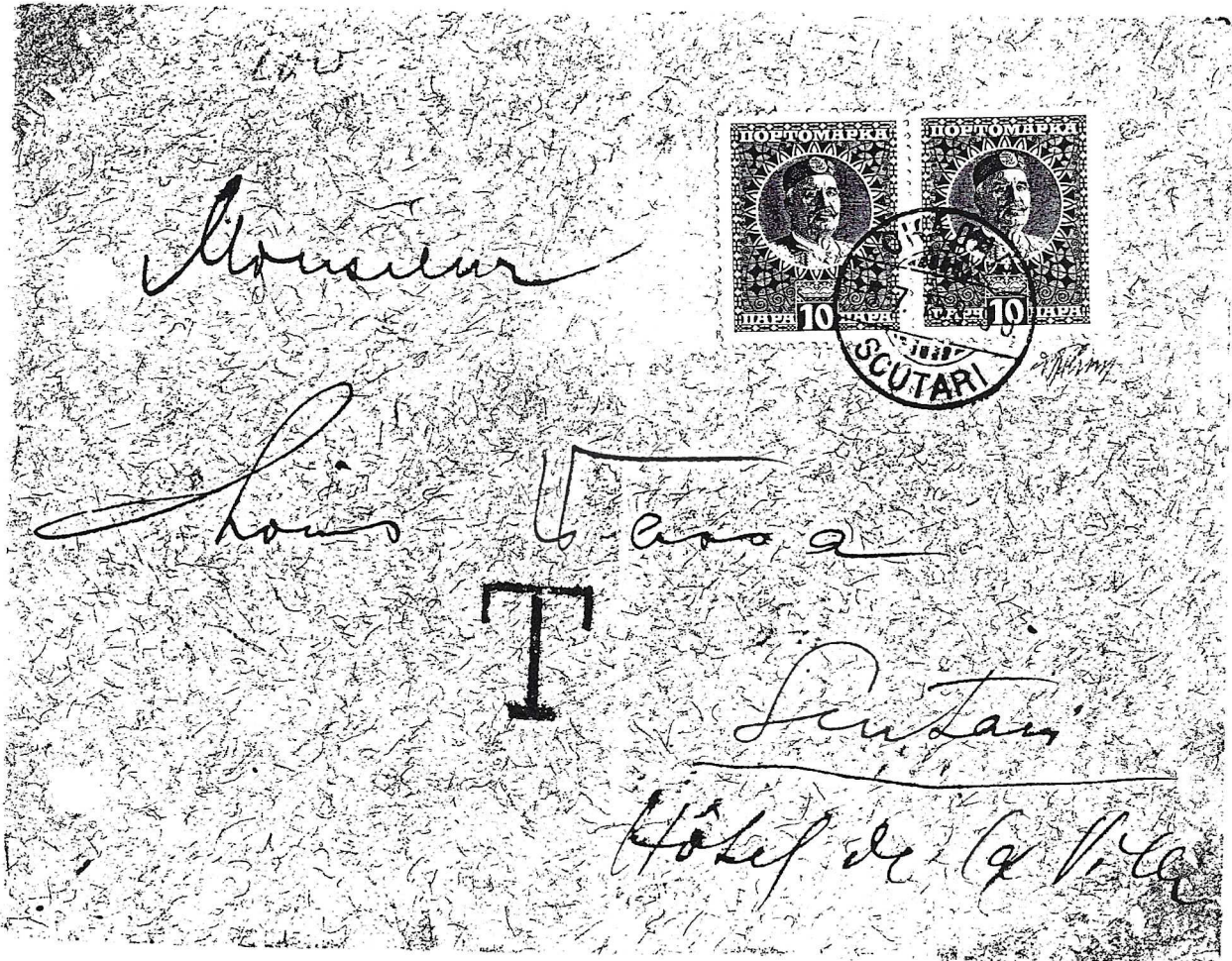
Podgorica
16 July 1914



A 25 para letter card used to Pozsony (Bratislava) uprated with two 5 para postage due stamps (which are inscribed "Portomarke" at the top instead of "Kingdom of Montenegro") to meet the concession rate of 35 paras for a registered letter to Austria-Hungary. Backstamped for receipt on 19 July 1914.

FIRST DEFINITIVES OF KING NICHOLAS
Postage Due Stamps Issued in 1913

Scutari
5 July 1915



Unpaid inbound letter to Scutari during the second Montenegrin occupation charged with two 10 para postage dues to pay the double deficiency on a domestic letter.



ДРЖАВНИ ОДБОР ЗА СУЗБИЈАЊЕ ЗАРАЗНИХ БОЛЕСТИ

Број 376

Госп.

Уважа Вућковић

Колацин

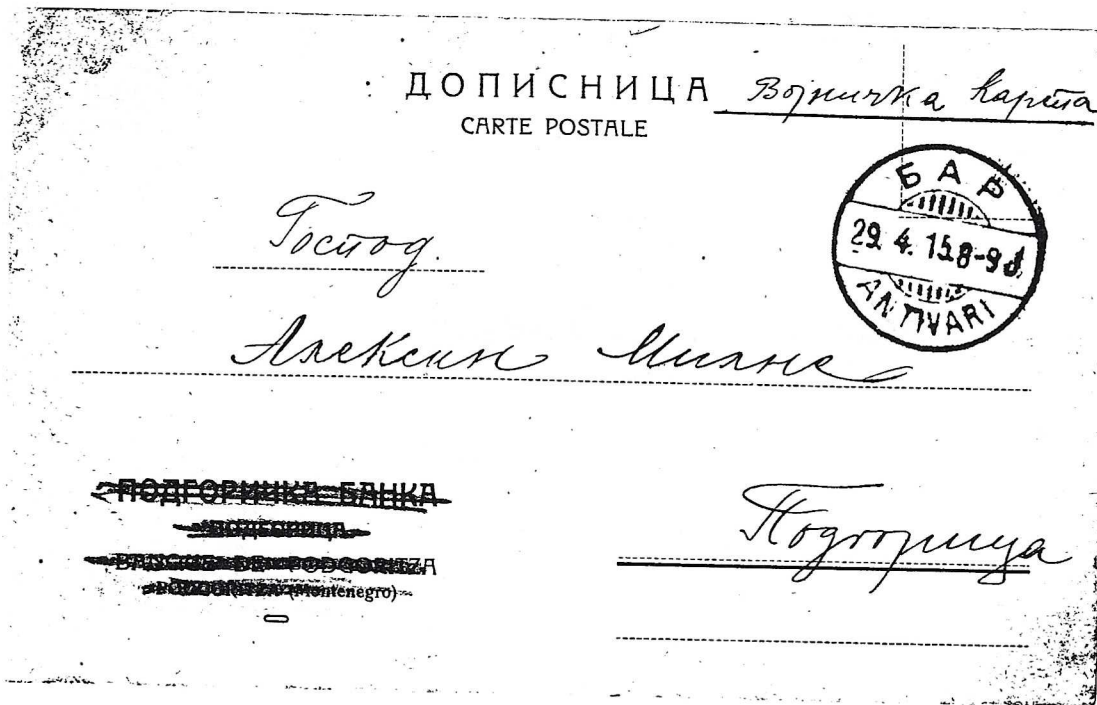


Postage due stamp of 50 para used to frank an official government letter. Unusual usage to pay normal postage during wartime conditions.

WORLD WAR I

Hostilities which eventually encompassed millions of men on three continents were triggered when the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne was assassinated by a Serb nationalist in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. A month later, the Austrians declared war on Serbia. Montenegro stood by its neighbor and declared war on Austria on 5 August. For an extended period, hostilities were limited to border skirmishes and the bombardment of Montenegrin positions on Mt. Lovcen by Austrian battleships in the Boka Kotorska. However, after occupying Serbia in late 1915, Austria proceeded to move into Montenegro in early 1916. King Nicholas and most of the army retreated into Albania and remained there until evacuation, along with Serbian forces, by Allied warships in the Adriatic. For the balance of the war, while Austria occupied the home country, a government in exile was set up in France.

Bar
29 April 1915



Montenegrin military mail in the period prior to the Austrian occupation is practically unobtainable. The distances were short and there was no tradition of writing home, especially as most of the soldiers were illiterate. However, examples do exist, as shown by this card sent by an officer from Bar to Podgorica. It is inscribed in manuscript "military post" to justify the non-payment of postage.

Pec
27 August 1915

Niksic
10 October 1915

ЦРНА ГОРА
ДОПИСНА КАРТА — CARTE POSTA

KRALJEVINA CRNA GORA
5

Mlle

Buduša Koprivica

Jaroměřice u Jevíčka

Moravie

Jelk, 27/VIII. 1915.

1. Postalo je od ovog dana dva listića, najnovije prete od 12/VII. i prošle listić od 29./VII. Na trijumfu srpske vojske. Naš narod stane i kaže: *Škole! Škole!* Vucit će ljudi u Peći. To je romanfika, je amo? Zanimaj nam romanfika postavi. a s mihi izvorniku i referenc. Po fotografiji Vasa Radulovića, najnovije knjigara u Vukotina i Kompi, Podgorica. Najstrožije zabranjeno umnožavanje. Edition de la Librairie P. Voukitch & Co., Podgorica. *Peterson: Mrs. M. Peterson, Peć. (Serb.)*

ЦРНА ГОРА
ДОПИСНА КАРТА — CARTE POSTALE

Свјетски поштански савет — Conseil postal universelle

KRALJEVINA CRNA GORA
10

ПРЕГЛЕДАНО

Mlle. Buduša Koprivica

Jaroměřice u Jevíčka

Milano

Piazza della Scala 4

Italia

На ову страну нине се само адреса. ce côté est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

Censorship was not imposed on internal mail during the war, but letters and cards going out of the country were examined. Examples shown include a straight-line rubber stamp marking reading "pregledano censura" on upper postcard to Moravia. Lower card to Italy received a strike in large capital letters reading "pregledano (examined)" as well as an official seal with Montenegrin coat-of-arms.

**WORLD WAR I
Prisoner of War Mail**

Although Montenegro declared war on Austria-Hungary on 5 August 1914, there were no significant battles between them in the early phases of the war. However, some military personnel fell into Montenegrin hands, as indicated by the cards below.

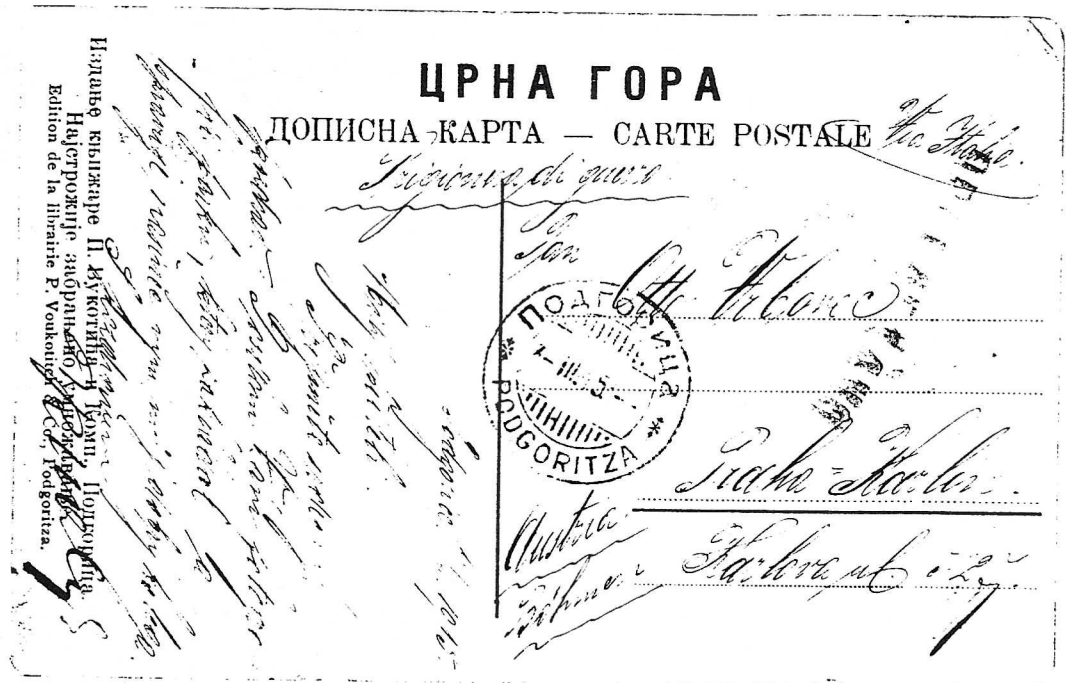
Cetinje
29 September 1914

Podgorica
3 March 1915



Postal card sent by an Austrian Naval Lieutenant held prisoner at Danilovgrad. Text indicates that he was rescued from the sinking of the S.M.S. Zenta by Allied warships in the Adriatic. Sent to Dalmatia via Italy, which was neutral at the time.

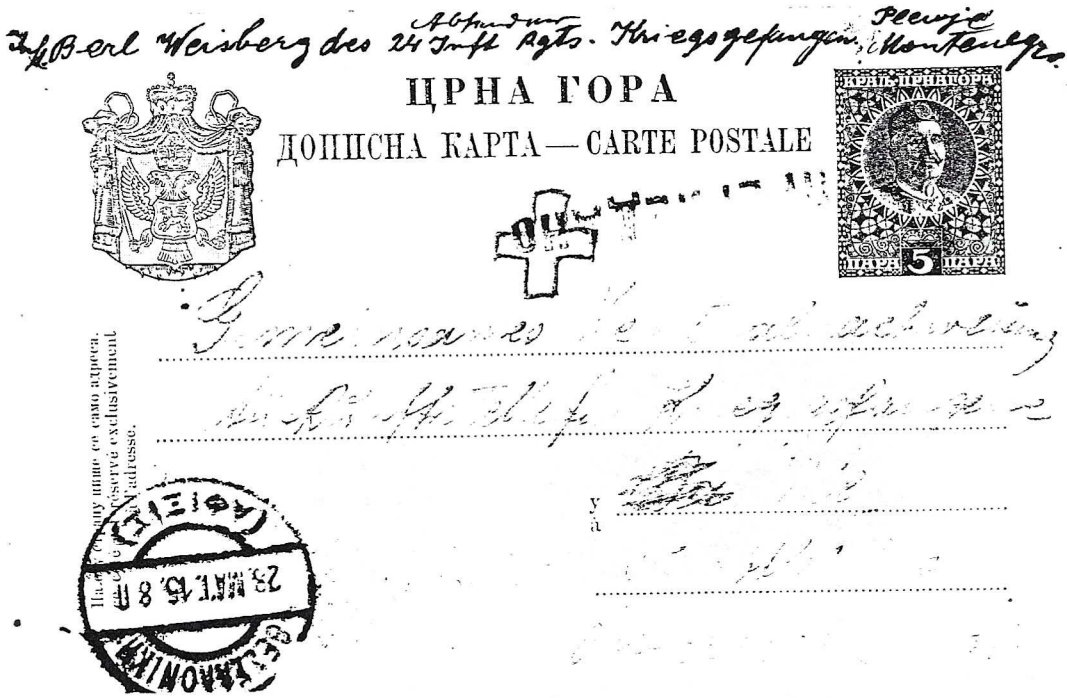
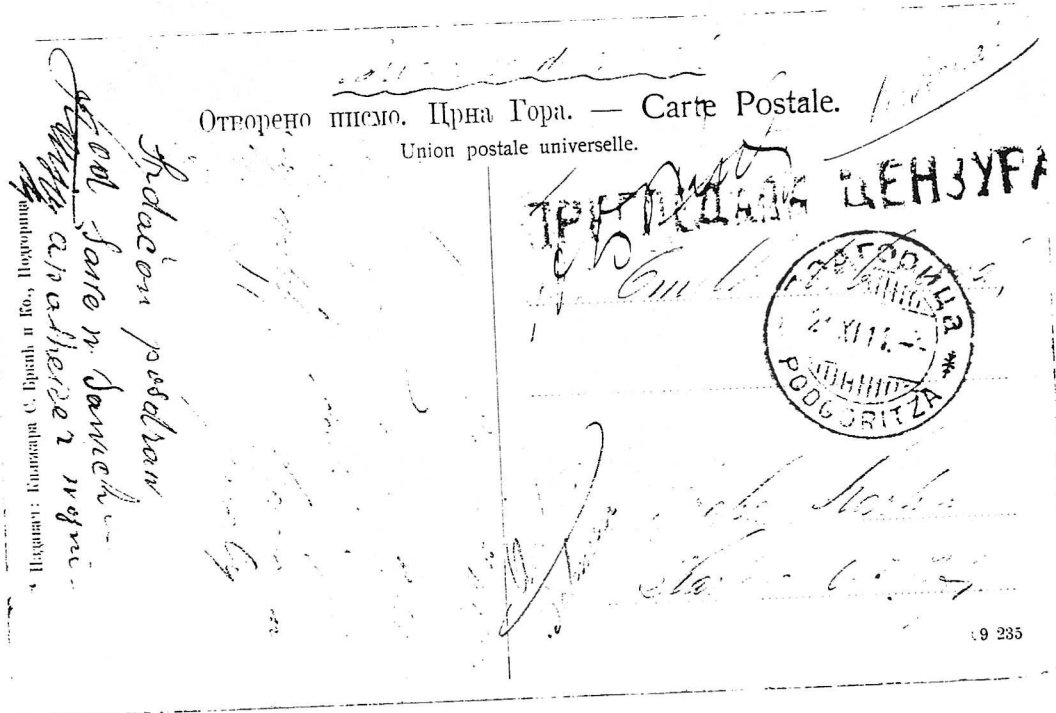
Postcard written in the Czech language and sent via Italy to Prague by a member of the Austro-Hungarian army held as a POW in Podgorica. It has a censorship marking but no indication of whether it was actually received by addressee.



**WORLD WAR I
Prisoner of War Mail**

Podgorica
21 November 1914

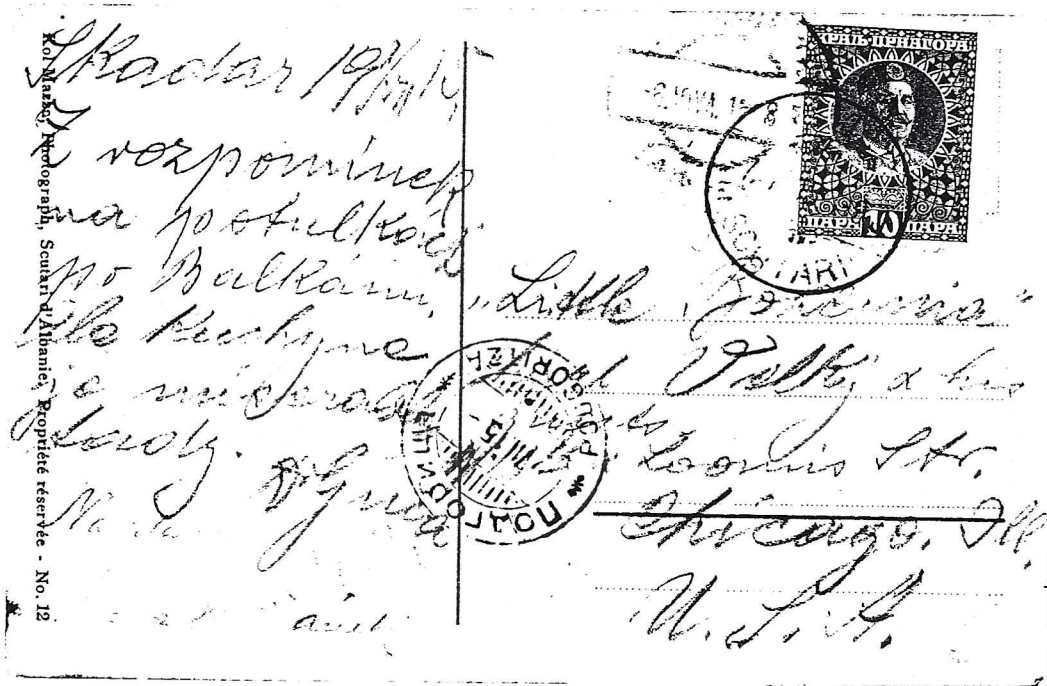
Plevlje
24 April 1915



A few Austro-Hungarian soldiers were captured by the Montenegrins during 1914-15. Under the rules of the Geneva Conventions, they were entitled to send mail to family members back home postage free. Examples shown were sent to Prague and Vienna, respectively, by such POWs, the latter via Salonica, Greece.

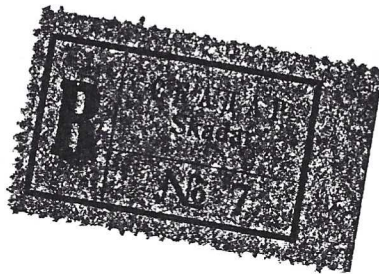
**WORLD WAR I
Occupation of Albania**

Scutari
7 July 1915
7 January 1916



On cross stage
international
Serbia
Suisse
Via Italia

POSTAL
SERBIA
NISH
Macedon
Mitsch Nish
Serbia



As in the First Balkan War, on 11 June 1915 Montenegrin troops invaded Albania, occupying Scutari, the main city in the northern part of the country. However, on 23 January 1916 Austro-Hungarian forces took the city, ending the Montenegrin occupation. Above examples show the use of the bilingual Montenegrin postmark for Scutari during the interim period. Note that the registered cover is addressed to the International Red Cross in Switzerland for forwarding to Nish, Serbia.

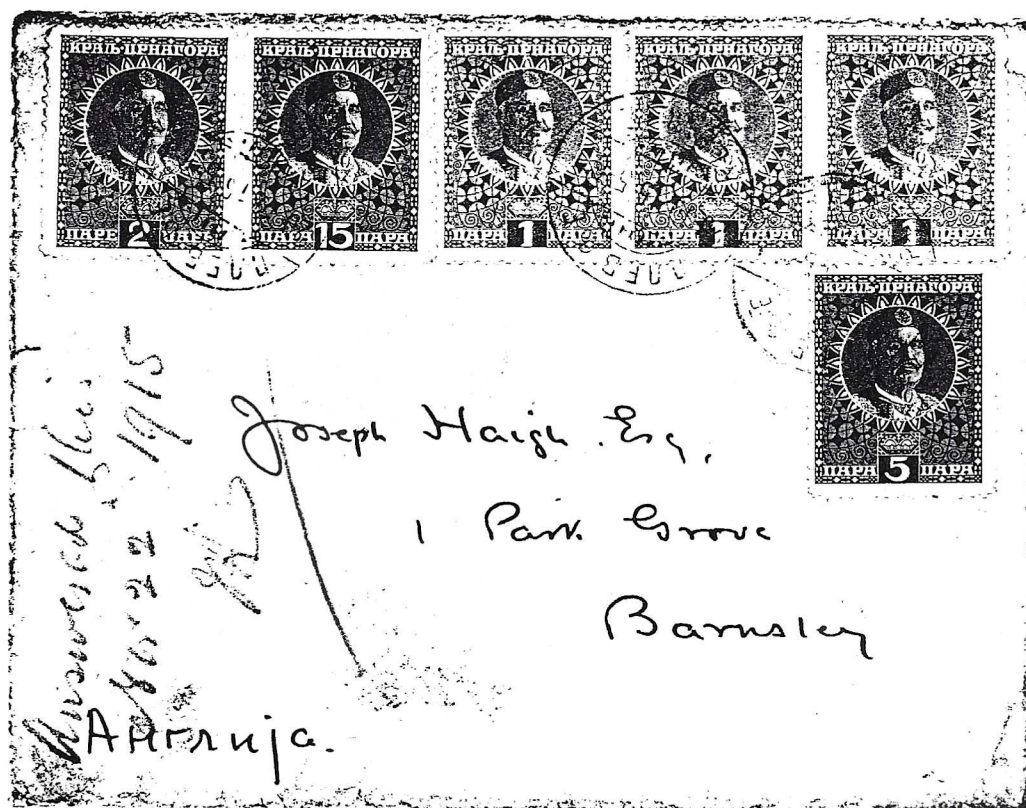
WORLD WAR I
Red Cross Mail



Letter using stationery of the Hospital Mission in Montenegro (under the patronage of the International Red Cross) to Minister Pavitchevitch in Cetinje. Undated but World War I origin.

WORLD WAR I
British Red Cross Mail

Plevlje
20 October 1915



Although the Allies were unable to send any significant military equipment to help Serbia or Montenegro, the British and French Red Cross Societies did provide some humanitarian aid. Above official envelope of the British Red Cross presumably sent by a medical aide from Podgorica to Barnsley, England, where it was backstamped for receipt on 16 November 1915. Franking of 25 para pays postage rate for an international letter.