

ROMANIA
Occupation of Budapest

Field Post & Telegraph Office/Budapesta
16 September 1919

R. No. 18

La Romanio

Censura Postul/Budapesta
12 October 1919

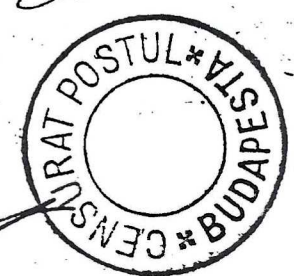


Konsieur
M. Deviaro
Paris

Rejeté par la poste

M. P. de Szeged

H. P. de Budapest



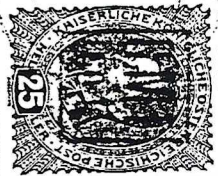
Moving against the Soviet Hungarians, Romanian troops occupied Budapest on 3 August 1919. This caused the Bolshevik administration to collapse and, after a brief time, the Hungarian National government in Szeged was able to move back to the capital when the Romanians withdrew on 14 November. The philatelic evidence of the Romanian occupation is sparse, but they did have a special military cancellation and censor marking as shown.

ROMANIA
Kolomea Provisionals

Field Post & Telegraph Office
20 July 1919

Kolomyja
19 August 1919

DR. FERD. SCHULBAUM



Wielmożny Pan

Bernard Delfiner

96

R Kolomea I
131



Wielmożny

Elżbieta Szadrowski

Inżynier powiatowy

R Kolomea I
778

Horoduce
2. 1919.

For a brief period, Romanian forces occupied part of eastern Galicia around Kolomea, known as Pcutia. In this area. Austrian stamps were hand overprinted "C.M.T. (Territorial Military Command)" and a new value. These stamps were issued on 28 June 1919 and were valid only until the Romanians withdrew in favor of Poland on 20 August 1919.

ROMANIA
Kolomea Provisionals

Peczkowo
2 July 1919

Kolomyja
19 August 1919


KOPALNIA NAFTY
BERLA LANTNERA
w SŁOBODZIE RUNGURSKIEJ.

Karta korespon.

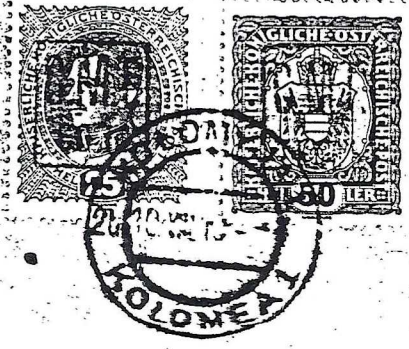


[Handwritten signature]

*Tan Mecenas
Stanislaw Prozeski
w Kolomyji
ulica Kosowicki*

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]
*Wielmożny Pan
Karimier Jasiński
nauczyciel Starostwa*



R Kolomea 1
759

w Kosowie

Additional examples of the Romanian occupation stamps for Pcutia, shown used on local postcard and in international registration service.

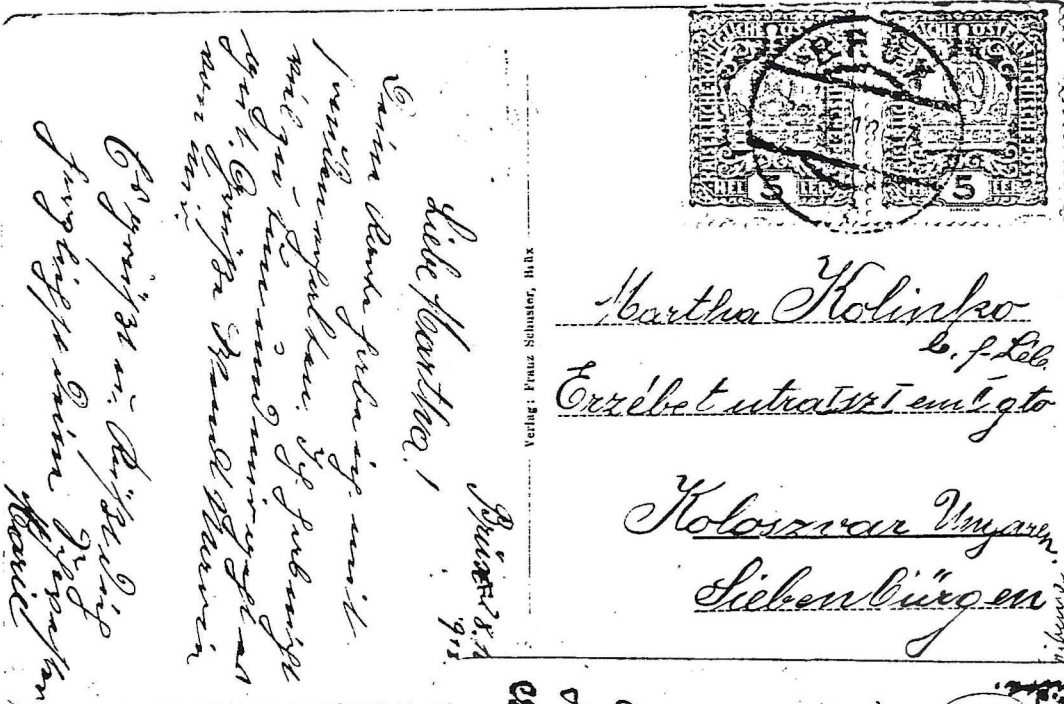
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

As World War I ended, the first part of the Hapsburg Empire to break away was Czechoslovakia, which declared its independence on 28 October 1918. This new nation was considered a successor state of Austria-Hungary and consisted of five distinct parts. Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia had been parts of the Austrian Empire, while Slovakia and Ruthenia had been included in the Kingdom of Hungary.

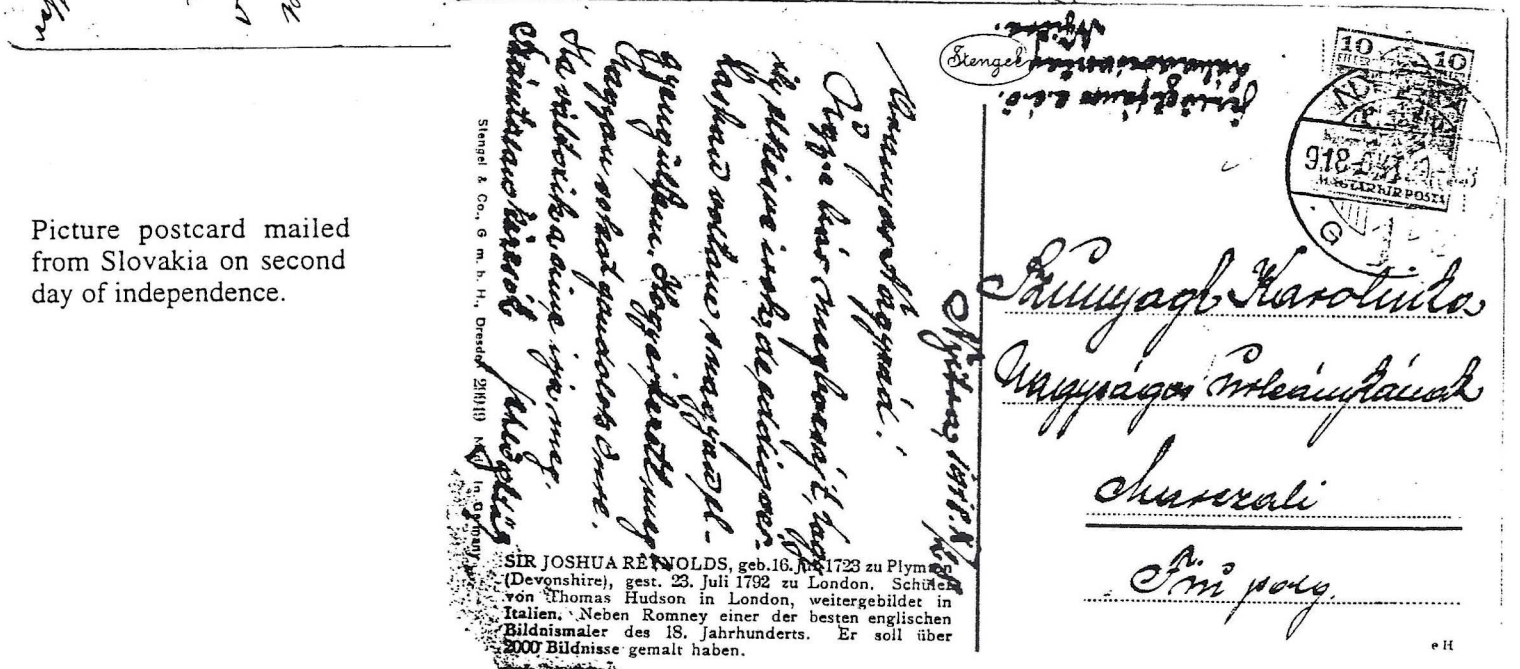
Forerunners

Brux
28 October 1918

Nyitra
29 October 1918



Picture postcard mailed from Bohemia on the first day of Czechoslovakian independence. Such usage is highly sought after by specialists.



Picture postcard mailed from Slovakia on second day of independence.

The stamps of the Monarchy continued to be valid for postage in Czechoslovakia until 28 February 1919, either on their own or in mixed franking with the new Czechoslovak definitives.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Semi-Official Issues

Praha
25 November 1918
21 December 1918

Pan
Přednosta nádraží Fr. Josefa,



Cover with the 10 haleru value of the first (un-overprinted) scout issue. Each item was signed by the scout handling it.

Zde

Dopis od skaut
převzal: _____

Pan
Václav Karel
člen míst. pěstovatelů



Karel Vinohrady
Slovenské 25

Dopis od skaut
převzal: _____

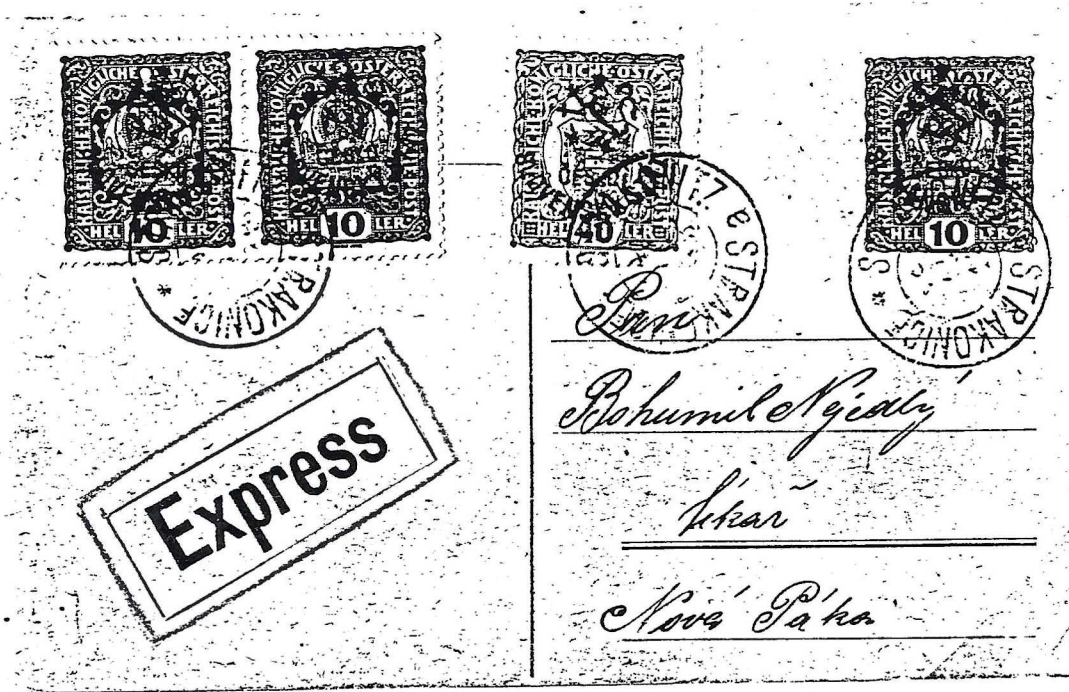
Cover with 20 haleru value of the overprinted issue used on the only day of its validity. Such covers are highly sought after.

The most famous of the local issues were the two denominations inscribed "Czech Scout Posts." These were sanctioned by National Committee for use only on messages between its headquarters and certain government functionaries which were delivered by boy scout couriers to the railway station, telephone exchange, City Hall and Parliament from 7 to 25 November. A second issue, consisting of 600 sets overprinted to commemorate the arrival of President Masaryk in Prague, was used only on 21 December. Listed as "semi-official" by Michel.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Local Issues

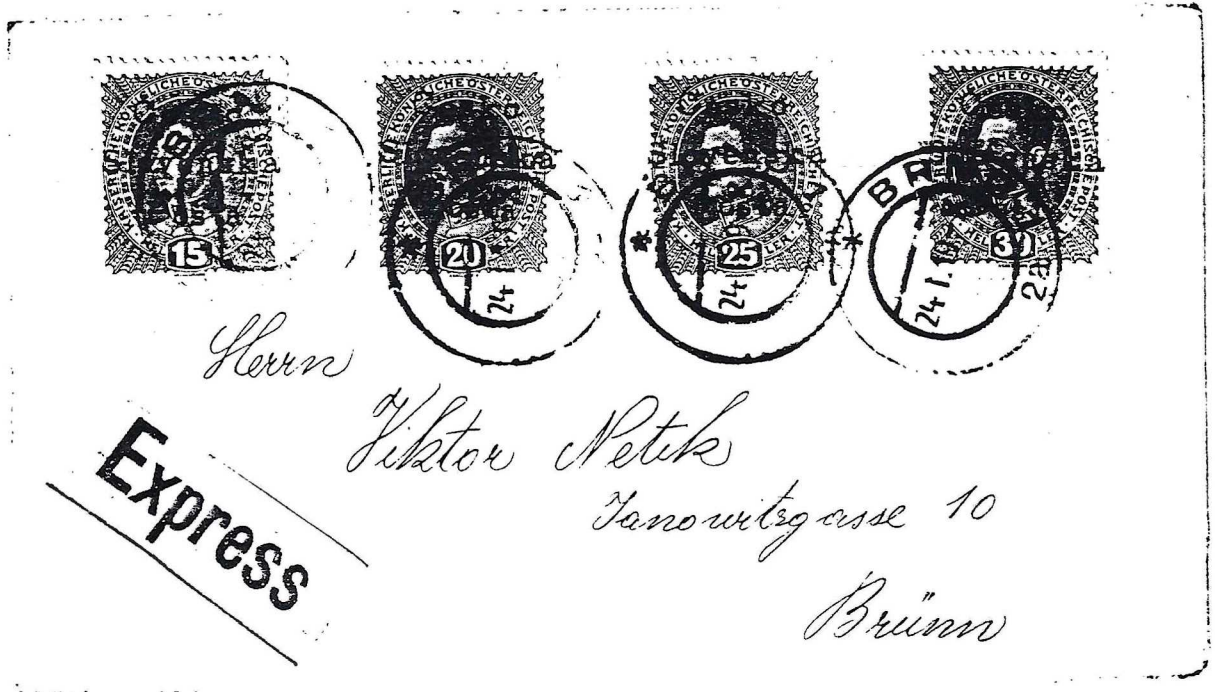
Strakonice
14 November 1918

Brno
24 January 1919



So-called "Budweis" overprints were already prepared on 1 November 1918. Shown here used on special delivery postal card.

Private overprints used on special delivery cover from Brno 1 in Moravia. Backstamped for receipt at Brno 2 the following day.



Some local authorities and even private groups "jumped the gun" in the rush to use Czechoslovak stamps instead of the old Imperial ones. Although such overprints were not officially sanctioned, a number of them were used temporarily for the franking of mail.

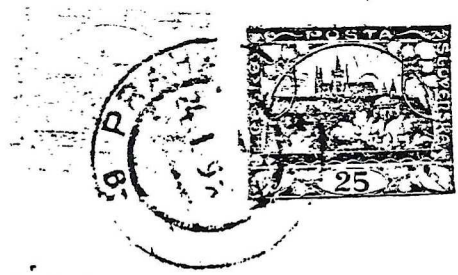
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 First Definitives Used in Bohemia-Moravia
 First Definitives Used in Slovakia

Praha
 24 January 1919

Kassa
 7 April 1919

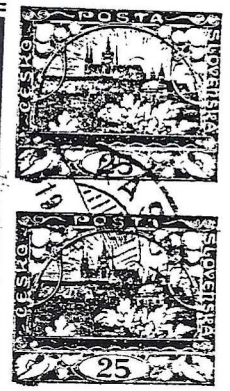
Henn

*Mariano Petronio
 Consigli. Del.*

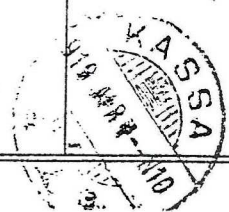


Italia

SR POŠTOVÁ POUKÁŽKA na 350 K — h
 3 h
Trista padesát K h
 Adresa: *Rom*
 Miesto: *Josef Hlonký,*
Gül Jan č. 874
 Ulica, číslo domu: *Libušín*
 Posledná pošta (zem): *Čechy*
 Hrubo orámované nech vyplní odosielateľ



Prijaté pod číslom	Zadať dňa	Pečiatka okresná	Pôpis pöštového úradníka
		<i>2</i>	



For propaganda reasons, the government was highly desirous of getting new Czech stamps into circulation, and the first two values (5 and 10 haleru) of the definitive stamps designed by Alfons Mucha were issued on 18 December 1918. Three additional values (3, 20 and 25 haleru) were prepared by year-end, and many additional denominations came out during 1919 and 1920. All of these depicted the Hradcany, palace of the former kings of Bohemia, and the St. Vitus Cathedral.

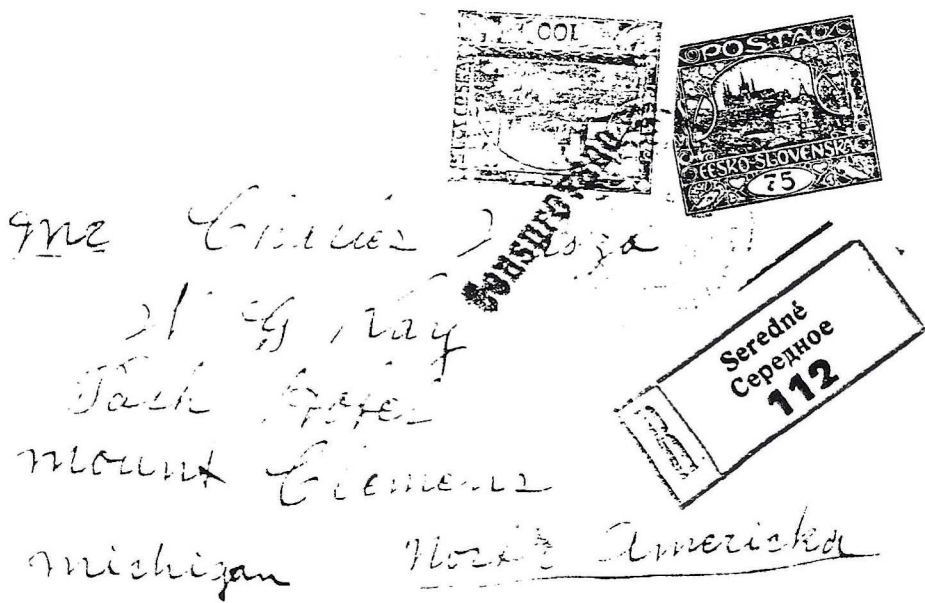
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 First Definitives Used in Silesia
 First Definitives Used in Ruthenia

Jablunkow, Slask.
 30 August 1920

Seredne
 4 August 1920



Note the use of new
 bilingual registry label.
 (A majority of the
 inhabitants of this area
 are ethnic Ukrainians.)

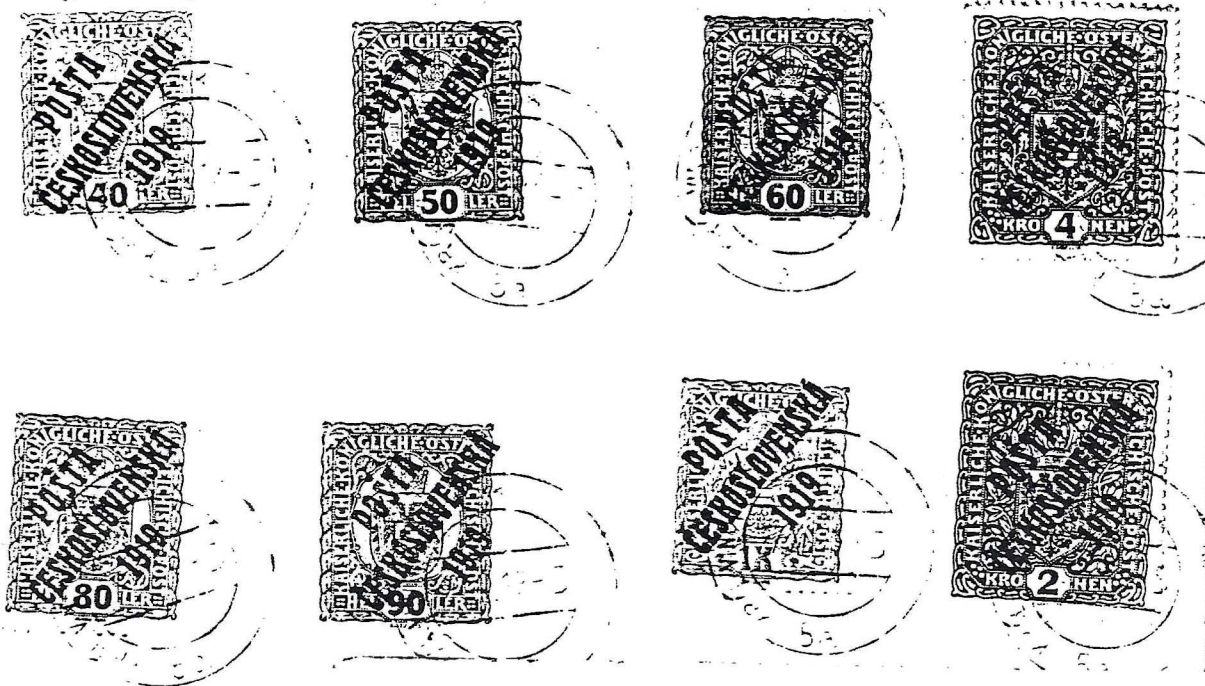


While most Czechoslovakian mail originated in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, covers can also be obtained from Silesia and Ruthenia (also known as Carpatho-Ukraine). As is apparent from the use of old postmarking devices nearly two years after independence, events moved rather slowly in these areas.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Provisional Issue

Kral. Vinohrady
27 December 1919

Karlin
29 December 1919



Because of the circumstances involving their issue, including the 50% premium over postal value, most of the covers franked with provisional stamps show an obvious philatelic influence.

Kr. Vinohrady 1
1034

Wert: No. 500.00



Pan -
Jan Novotný
v
Trěbouni

Karlin 1
406

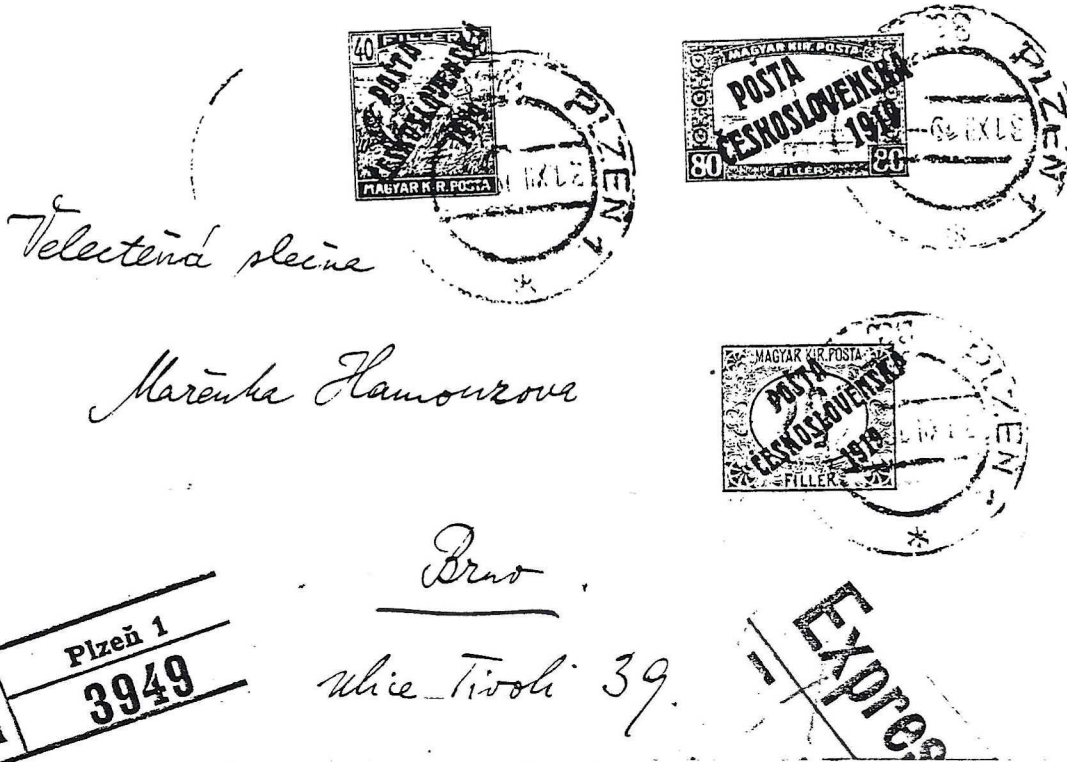
Registered cover with 10 koruna high value of the overprinted set. Overfranked but very elusive.

Unlike the other successor states, Czechoslovakia did not officially overprint the old Imperial stamps in the early days of the Republic. However, demonetized stamps with a face value of 7 million koruna were sent in to the postal authorities from post offices throughout the country. In order to not waste this potentially valuable asset and to meet the clamor from the philatelic community, 64 different Austrian and 55 Hungarian stamps were overprinted "Czechoslovak Posts 1919" and placed on sale 12 December 1919 at the philatelic window in Prague at a 50% premium over face. The overprints were valid for postage until 31 January 1920.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Provisional Issue

Plzen
31 December 1919

Praha
31 January 1920

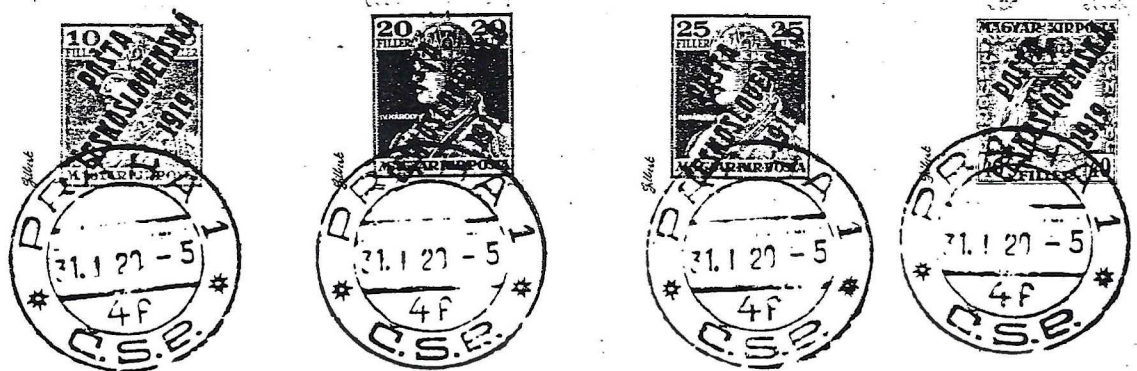


The franking on the adjacent cover includes one overprinted postage due that was treated as a regular postage stamp in this period.

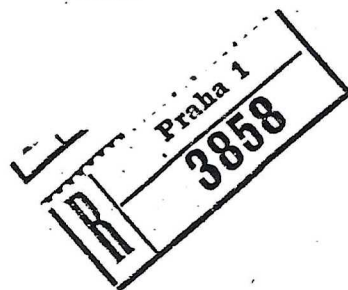


Ulice Tivoli 39.

Expres



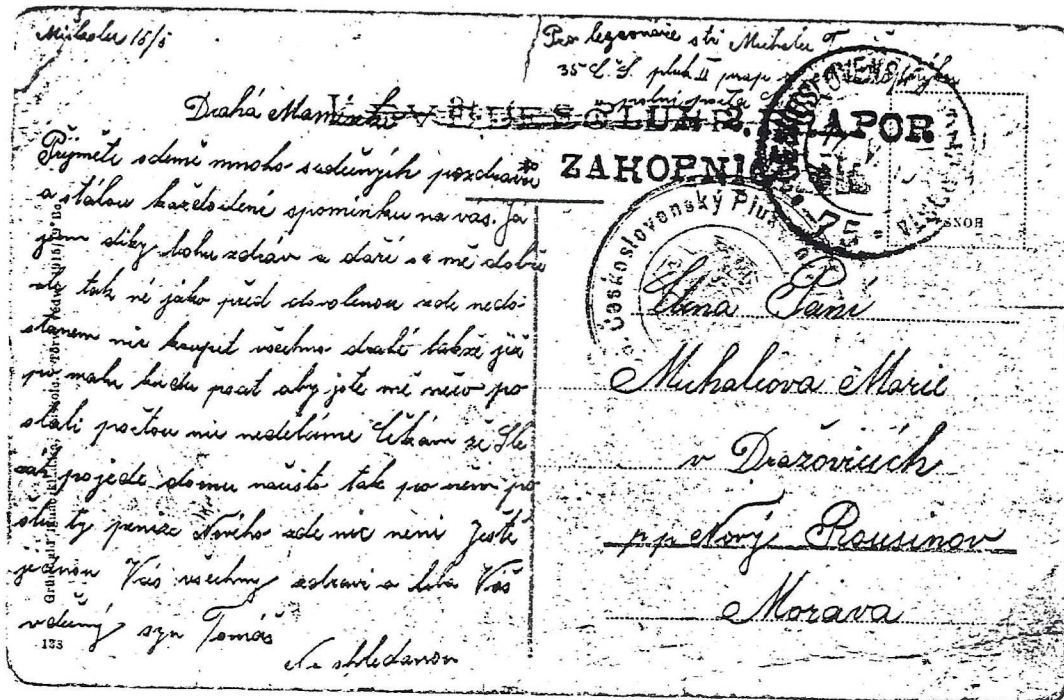
Registered cover from Prague used on the last date of postal validity for the overprints.



E. S. Kaperavil

Praha - II. - 1908

Overprinted Austrian and Hungarian stamps were valid for postage throughout Czechoslovakia. Thus, although the above covers are franked with overprinted Hungarian issues, they originated in Pilsen and Prague, cities located in former Austrian territory.



Picture postcard with Field Post Office cancel sent by a soldier during the temporary occupation of Miskolc, a city located nearly 40 miles inside Hungary.

A large portion of the Czechoslovak army (including legionnaires returned from France and Italy, Sokols and other volunteers) was deployed in the south in an effort to establish favorable new borders between Slovakia and Hungary. In the spring of 1919, the Czech troops penetrated well into ethnic Hungary, occupying Miskolc on 2 May. However, a Hungarian counterattack started in mid-May and successfully cleared the area.

Examples of identifiable mail from such locations are very scarce.

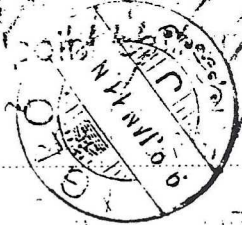
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Military Mail

Iglo
11 January 1919

Pozsony
26 April 1919

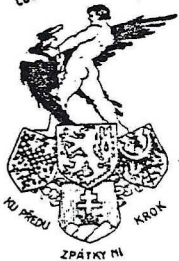
Bratislava
5 July 1919

Levelező-Lap



Světá Henrik, Iglo.

33 PĚŠÍ PLUK ČESKO-SLOVENSKÝ
LEGIONÁŘŮ Z ITALIE



DOPISNICE

III

Velitelství
1. Armády
Bratislava



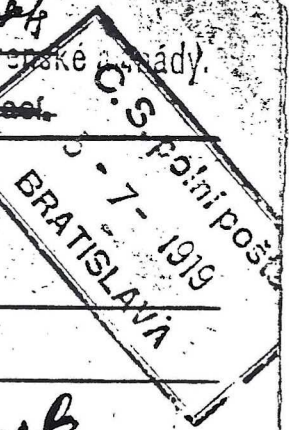
1. Slezský
33. č. pluk
12. rota kulometů
č. S. polní pošta 50

A kladó

seve: *Velitelství západní skupiny slovenské armády*
czine: *Hlavní stan uvojevací*

TÁBORIPOSTA

1. Armáda
12. rota kulometů 50



Nymburk
Čechy

A temporary rectangular field postmark was used in Bratislava for only a one-month period in the summer of 1919.

From the outset, the new borders between Slovakia and Hungary were in dispute. As early as 2 November 1918 the first Czechoslovak troops were sent from Bohemia and Moravia into Slovakia to enforce the claims. Mail sent by soldiers not located near a field post office was normally cancelled with the datestamp of the nearest town.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Military Mail

Ceskoslovenska Polni Posta 75
5 February 1919

Ceskoslovenska Polni Posta 46
17 March 1919

Ceskoslovensko Polni Posta 22
10 July 1919

12 B 3
Bp

31 Pluk ...
Velitelství

5. 11. 1919
75

Občan Vladar Kropera
uv. dráhu

Společnost ...

OLDŘICH CIHELKA:
Národní kroje — Böhmische Nationaltrachten
Czes. kroje narodowe
Les costumes nationaux tchèques
Чеш. народный крой

Nazdar
Ceskoslovenske
republice!

ČESKOSLOVENSKA POLNI POSTA
17 III. 1919

STR. PLUK 30

Právo ...

1. července 1919

LEVELEZŐ-LAP.

*Ulice ...
Mániče Chmelkové
v Praze - VII.
Korunovému hřbitvu 1020*

*Ulice ...
Mániče Chmelkové
v Praze - VII.
Korunovému hřbitvu 1020*

*Ulice ...
Mániče Chmelkové
v Praze - VII.
Korunovému hřbitvu 1020*

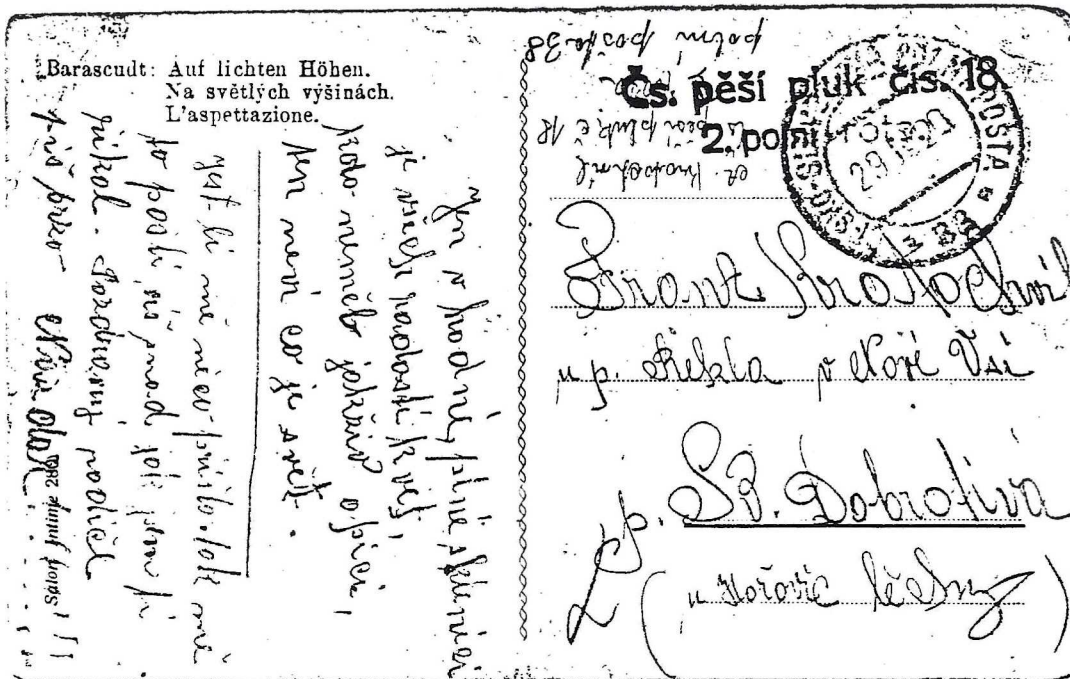
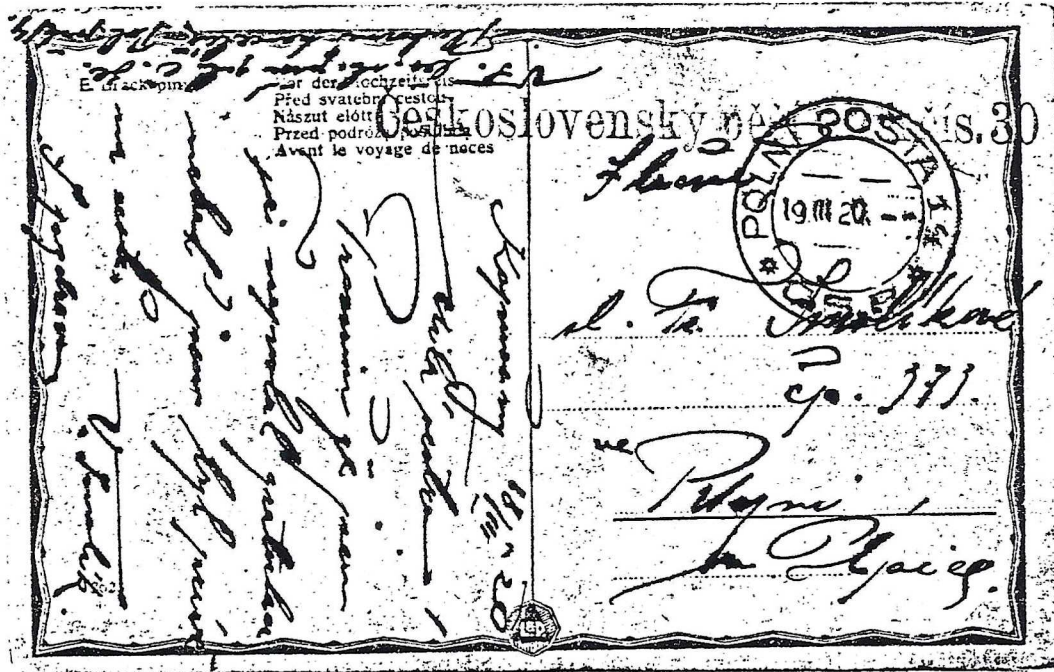
Anton ...

The first three field post offices were established on 1 January 1919. Of these, #22 was set up for the troops of Colonel Sembera at Kosice, #46 was for the troops of Colonel Hrbensky in Uzhorod and #75 was established at Czechoslovak army HQ at Kosice. As suggested by the types of cachets used on the mail, many of the soldiers were former legionnaires who had served in France or Italy and brought their unit markings home with them.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Military Mail

Polni Posta 14
19 March 1920

Cesko-Slovenska Polni Posta 38
29 April 1920

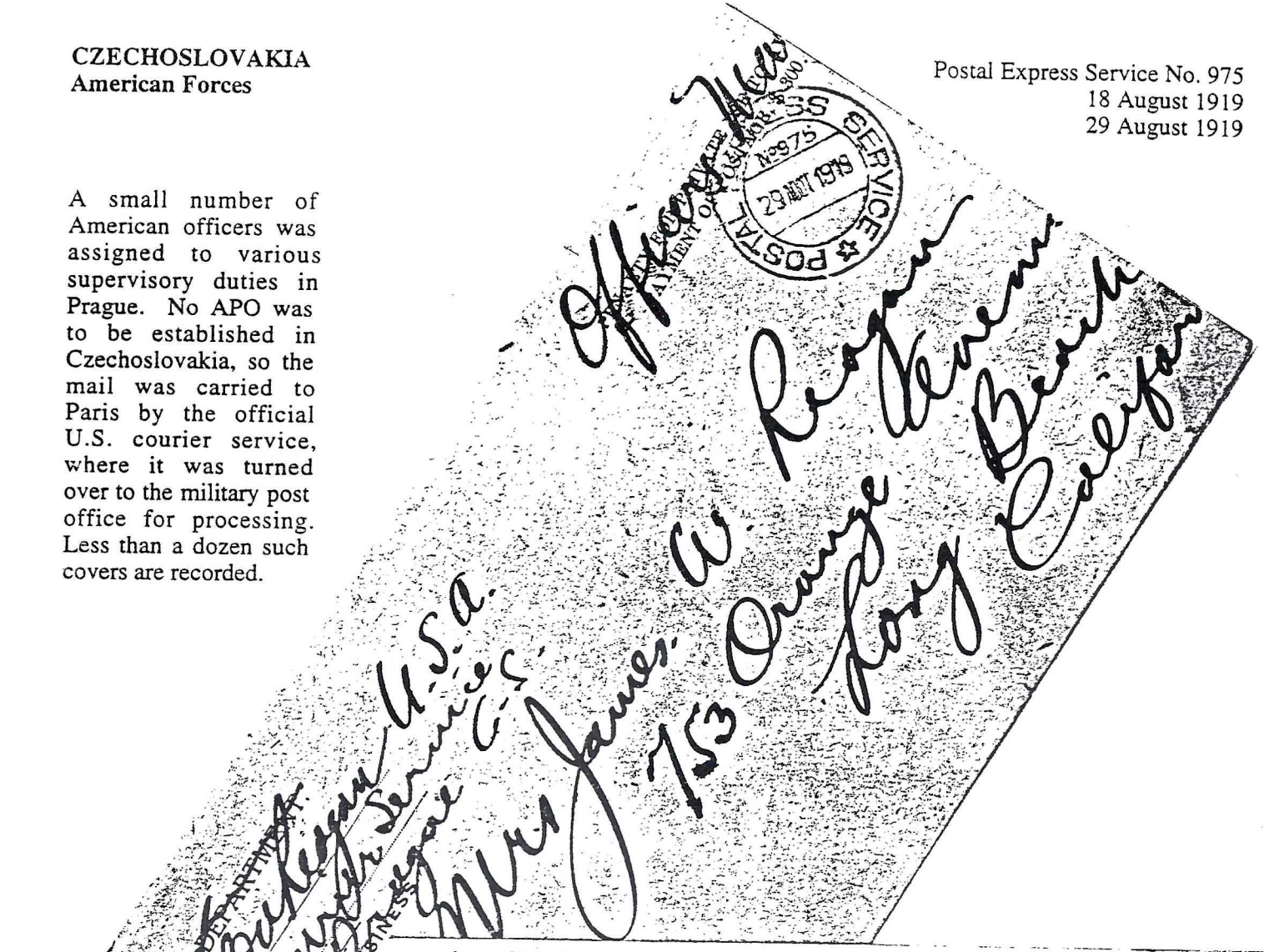


Additional FPOs were opened as necessary, with a total of twenty being created. One of the last of these was #14, opened at Uzhorod on 30 August 1919. However, the signing of an armistice with Hungary on 24 June 1919 meant a reduction of military activity and less business for the field post offices. Thus, on 8 July 1920, all of the FPOs in Slovakia and Ruthenia were closed down.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
American Forces

Postal Express Service No. 975
18 August 1919
29 August 1919

A small number of American officers was assigned to various supervisory duties in Prague. No APO was to be established in Czechoslovakia, so the mail was carried to Paris by the official U.S. courier service, where it was turned over to the military post office for processing. Less than a dozen such covers are recorded.



Lieut. J. A. Braukman, A.S.
AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE
P.E.S., Prague,



Aug 14/1919

Mrs. E. H. Braukman,
1539 Steele Street,
Denver, Colorado.
U. S. A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
American Relief Organizations

Arnsdorf b. Haida
 21 October 1919

Praha
 4 September 1920

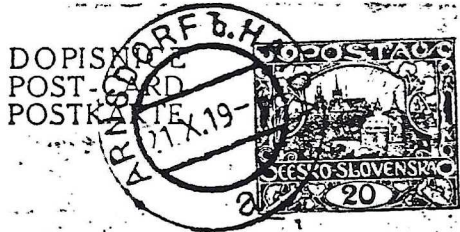
Napište ve vlastním zájmu obě adresy zcela zřetelně.

Beide Adressen sind in eigenem Interesse Leserlich zu schreiben.

UPOZORNĚNÍ. Hodlá-li příjemce této dopisnice zaslati peníze soukromé osobě v Československé republice, nechť odevzdá tuto dopisnici kterékoliv bance ve svém bydlišti. Pokud tato banka ještě není poučena, dlužno jí upozorniti, že peněžní záležitosti do Československé republiky obstarává The American Relief Administration for Czechoslovakia 115 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE. This card is issued by the Prague Branch (7 Mikulášská, Prague) of the American Relief Administration operating under act of Congress of Feb. 24, 1919. Its purpose as officially authorized, is to allow individuals in Czechoslovakia to communicate with individuals in the U. S. The U. S. banks whose clients desire to send personal remittances to Czechoslovak individuals can obtain full information from The American Relief Administration for Czechoslovakia, 115 Broadway, New York City.

ZUR BEACHTUNG. Falls der Empfänger dieser Postkarte an eine in der Cechoslowakischen Republik befindliche Privatperson Geld zu versenden beabsichtigt, muss er dieselbe einer Bank seines Wohnortes übergeben. Ist diese Bank noch nicht informiert, muss ihr mitgeteilt werden, dass Geldsendungen nach der Cechoslowakischen Republik The American Relief Administration for Czechoslovakia, 115 Broadway, New York City besorgt. Dasselbe gilt für die in den beigefügten Instruktionen über Verlangen ert...



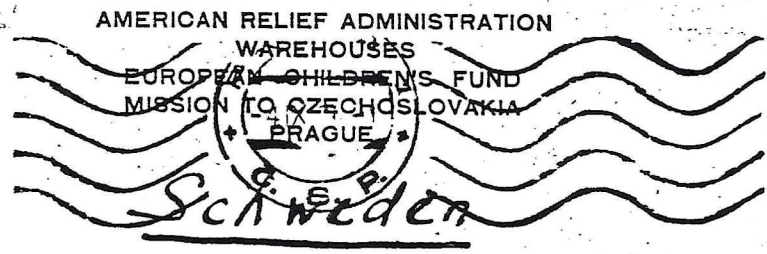
Adresa: - Address: - Adresse:

Jméno: *Mr. J. Schachue*
 Name: *Maisonic Temple Pruis*

Ulice: *Chillicothe*
 Gasse: *Ohio*

Město: *Chillicothe*
 Stadt: *Ohio*

Stát: *Ohio*
 Staat: *Ohio*



Mr. Axel Wahren
31 Wanasviken
Stockholm.

As in other areas of Central Europe, the American relief organizations provided food, medicine and other humanitarian aid. The American Relief Administration was prominent in this effort. Note the special ARA postal stationery printed to make it easy to communicate with friends and relatives in the United States.