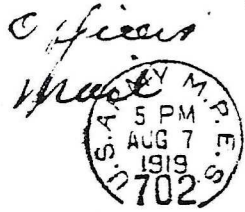


CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
American Relief Organizations

U.S. Army MPES 702  
7 August 1919

Jägerndorf  
27 May 1920



*J. S. Hutchinson Esq.*

*16 Presidio Terrace*

*San Francisco,*

*California*

*U.S.A.*

*OK.  
R. Seifeld  
125 St. G.*

Senden Sie diese Karte Ihren Freunden oder Verwandten in Amerika. (Siehe Rückseite!)

To the Friends of Citizens of Czechoslovakia in America:

The American Relief Administration has established food warehouses throughout Czecho-Slovakia for the general relief of the people. You can buy at banks in the United States an American Relief Administration Warehouse Food Draft and send the draft to any one in Czecho-Slovakia whom you desire to help. Your friend or relative in Czecho-Slovakia can present the draft at the nearest American Relief Warehouse and receive the equivalent value of the draft in American flour, milk, fats and other foods. This system insures delivery. Individual packages from America are greatly delayed and are often lost. The American Relief Administration is now feeding daily 500,000 children in Czecho-Slovakia as a gift of the American people, but the parents of these children need your help.

Help these people in their distress and send a Food Draft quickly to the address given on the other side.

For further information apply to your own or the nearest bank or to the American Relief Administration, 115, Broadway, New York City.

*J. S. Hutchinson Esq.*

Namen *J. S. Hutchinson Esq.*  
(Deutsch schreiben).

Strasse *10417 Colfax Ave*

Stadt *Cleveland Ohio*

Staat *U.S.A.*

U. S. of America.

The U.S. Food Administration also had a mission in Prague. Cover from a lieutenant in the mission was sent by military pouch to Paris where it entered the mails. Postcard was used as propaganda for the ARA program to provide food from its warehouse if appropriate payment were made by a resident of the U.S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
French Military Mission

Mission Militaire Francaise/Prague  
April 1919  
December 1919

MISSION MILITAIRE FRANÇAISE  
DE PRAGUE.

Messieurs J. B. BAILLIÈRE & Fils

Editeurs

Rue Hautefeuille 19

PARIS



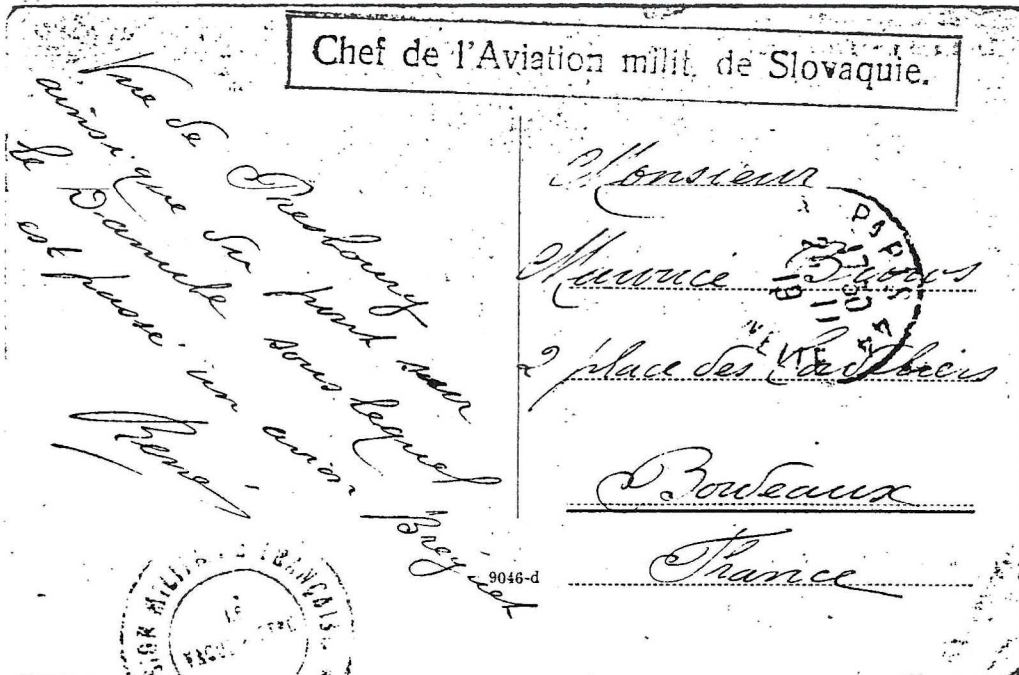
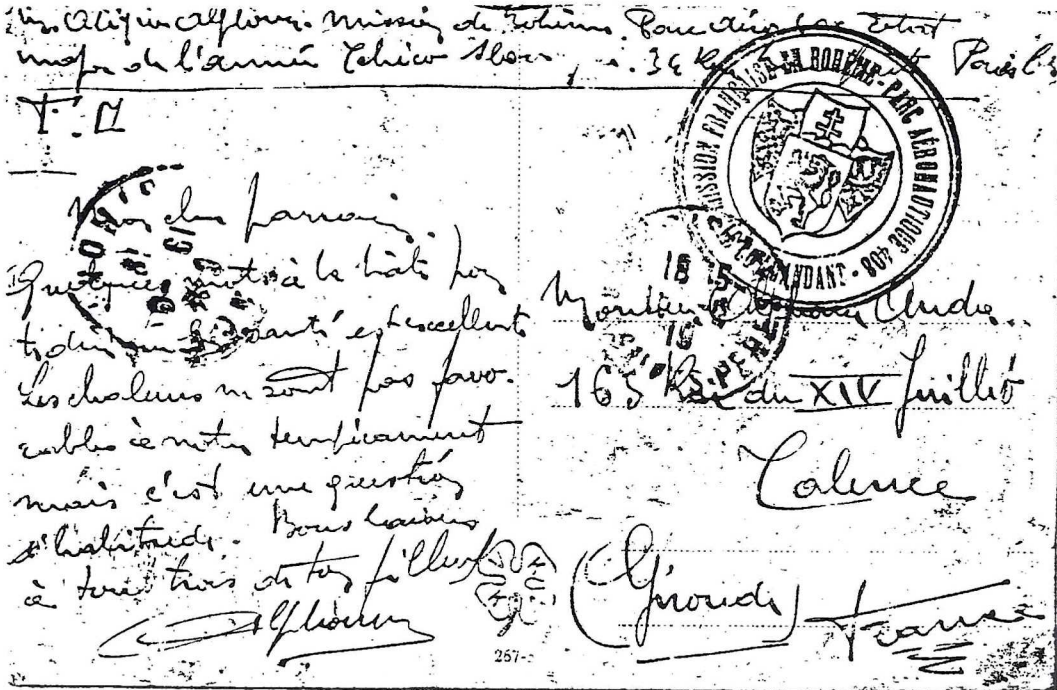
Nécessité de fermer  
Le général de Division  
chef de la Mission

*Correspondance M<sup>re</sup>*

*Comte d'Hérisson  
25 Rue de Madrid  
Paris*



In connection with the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, a French Military Mission was sent to organize the new army to defend the new frontiers. Various unit cachets were used, as shown above.



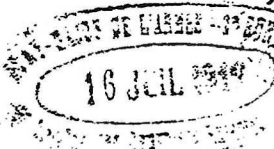
Although no field post offices were available, the above military post cards from Prague and Bratislava attest to the presence of French aviation advisors to the Czechoslovak forces in Bohemia and Slovakia.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
French Military Mission

Mission Militaire Francaise a Prague  
16 July 1919  
January 1920

Expéditeur: Capitaine Mauduit, mission militaire  
française à Prague

U . S . A .



Monsieur J.M.F. DUBOIS .

C/O TOYO KISEN KAISHA:

SAN - FRANCISCO. CAL.



Marking of the Military Mission in Prague struck in red on cover to California franked at the foreign rate. Lower cover originated in the Carpatho-Ukraine district in the extreme eastern part of Czechoslovakia -- with a previously unrecorded cachet.

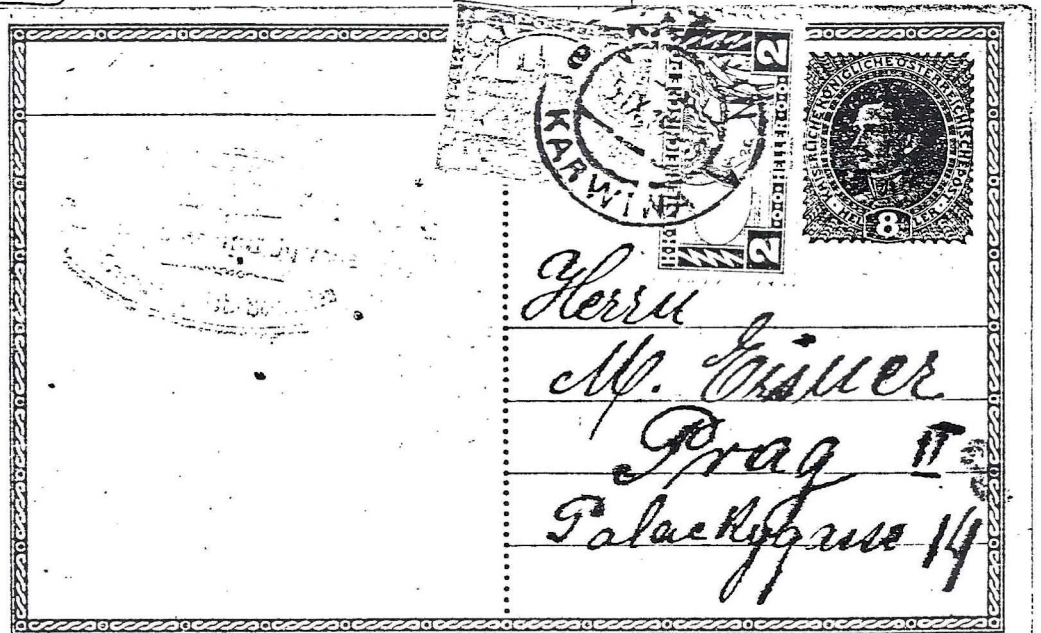
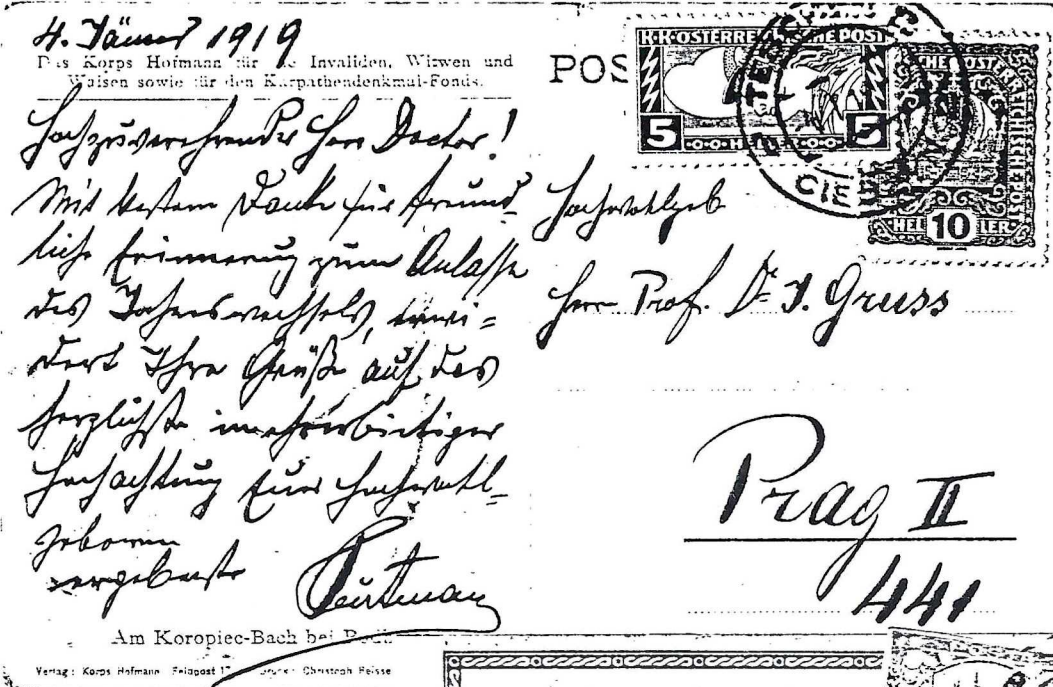
## EASTERN SILESIA - CZECHOSLOVAK

At the eastern end of Austrian Silesia and the northern fringe of Hungary, there were two small territories which became involved in a dispute between Czechoslovakia and Poland following the armistice. The first was the district of Teschen (Tessin in Czech; Cieszyn in Polish) located in the valley of the Olsa River. The other was the Zips-Orava (Spis-Orava) district to the east in the Carpathian Mountains. An Allied Control Commission had to be sent to the area to separate the antagonists. Initially, it was expected that a plebiscite would have to be held, but at the Spa conference on 10 July 1920, the Czechoslovaks and Poles agreed on the division of the two territories.

### Forerunners

Teschen  
4 January 1919

Karwin  
5 September 1919



Initially, old stamps of the Monarchy remained valid for postage. Later, the Czechoslovaks and Poles introduced their own stamps, which can be found in mixed franking with Austrian.

EASTERN SILESIA  
S. O. Overprints

Frydek  
22 March 1920

Hrusov  
20 July 1920

Mixed use of Czech overprints and unoverprinted values on parcel card is rather extraordinary.

 12 li		153 Frydek	4. ODKA
Druh	Obsah	Cena	
<i>Farbent</i>	<i>Carunnen...</i>	3200	K...h
<i>...</i>		1.20	
		-50	
	<i>Philipp Brody s. g.</i>	30	
Ulice, číslo domu		<i>Kaschan</i>	

*wogeborei*

*Herrn Josef Langer*  
*Realschüler*

*Wien VIII*

*Neuburg am Neuhof*

*R/V*  
Karvin 1  
Karwina 1

When the Allied Control Commission took over the administration of the territory (2 February 1920) it decided that special overprints reading "S. O. (Silesie Orientale) 1920" should be used rather than those of the two antagonists. In response, the Czechoslovak set was issued in mid-February 1920.

EASTERN SILESIA  
S. O. Overprints

Slezska Ostrava  
1 May 1920

Tesine  
28 July 1920

# Komise pro plebiscit na Těšínsku.



Because the Czechs controlled only a small portion of the city of Teschen at the time, a special postmark was introduced with wording of "Post Office of Czechoslovak Prefecture in Tesin."

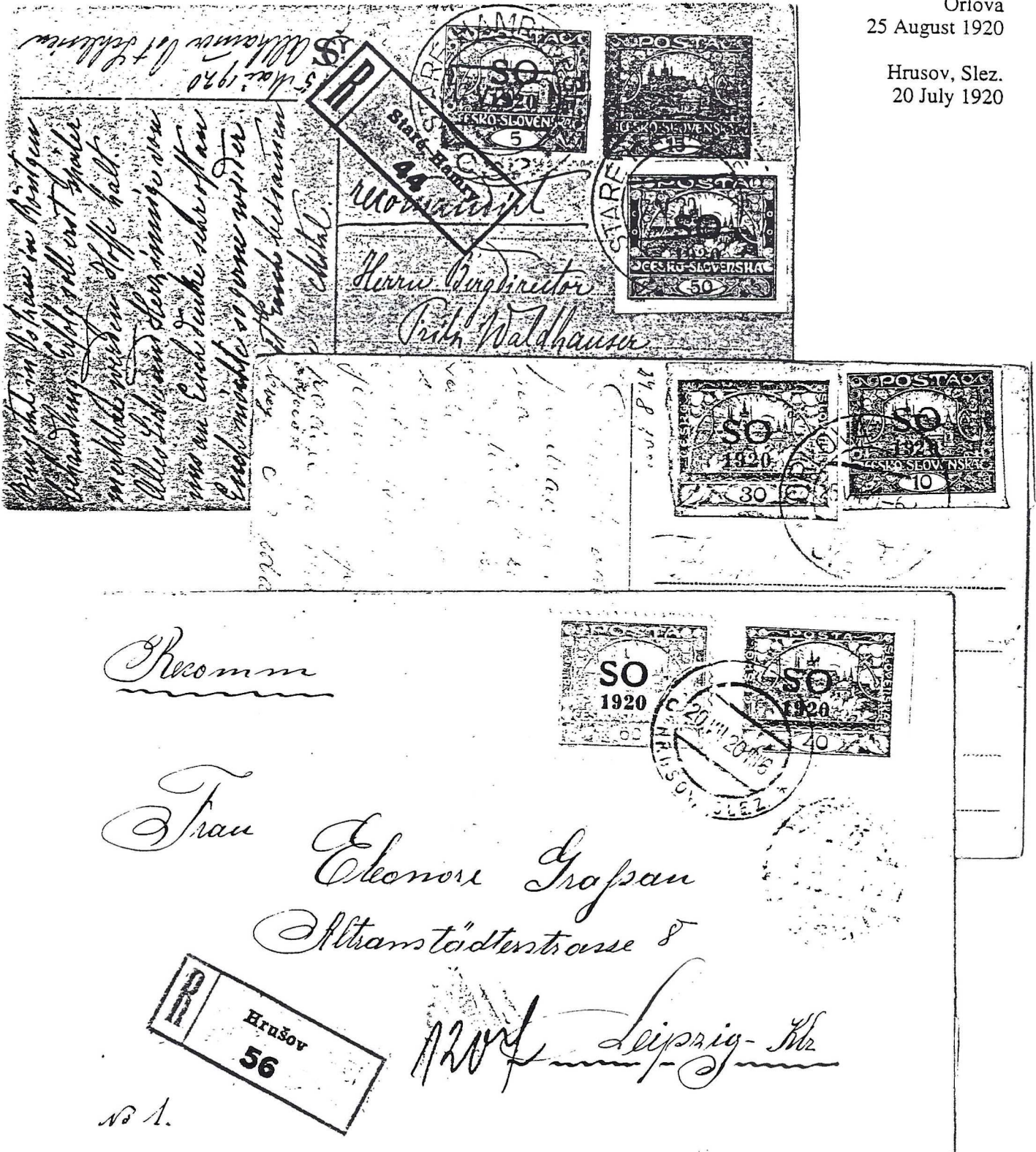
The Czechs felt that they would fare better territorially in the event of a plebiscite. Thus the cover shown above was used to publicize the "Committee for a Plebiscite in Teschen."

**EASTERN SILESIA**  
**S. O. Overprints**

Stare Hamry ve Slez.  
 17 May 1920

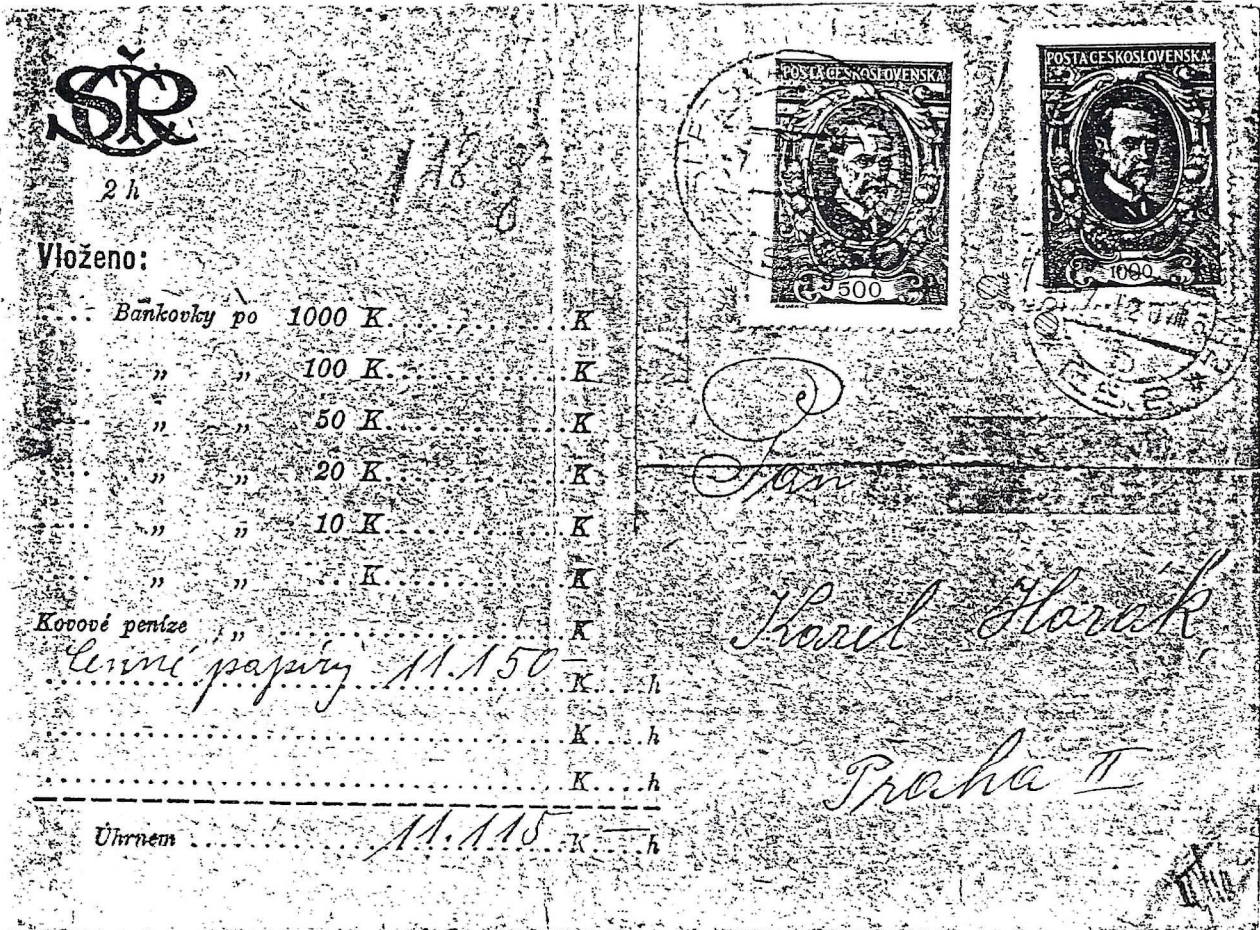
Orlova  
 25 August 1920

Hrusov, Slez.  
 20 July 1920



Covers with Eastern Silesian stamps used from smaller villages are elusive and sought by specialists.





Five thousand copies each of the two high values with portrait of President Masaryk were overprinted S. O. in red and black, respectively, but sources report that they were not placed on sale as they did not arrive at the postal counters in Eastern Silesia in time. Nevertheless, the above value declared envelope (for 11.000- koruna in negotiable paper) is shown for the record. (Note stamps were cut out on piece and later restored to the envelope.)

EASTERN SILESIA  
S. O. Overprints  
Zips-Arva Usage

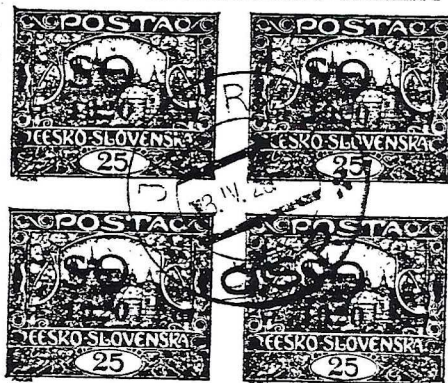
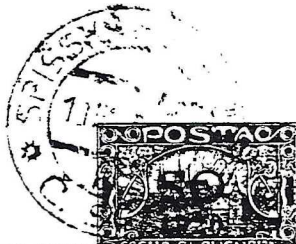
Spisska Stara Ves  
10 March 1920

Javorina  
8 April 1920

*Pa  
Josef Nowalski  
Krajská  
Telefonní  
Polské číslo 28.*

*Expres*

**Expres**



P. T.

"Národné noviny"

Redakcia, administrácia a expedícia

v

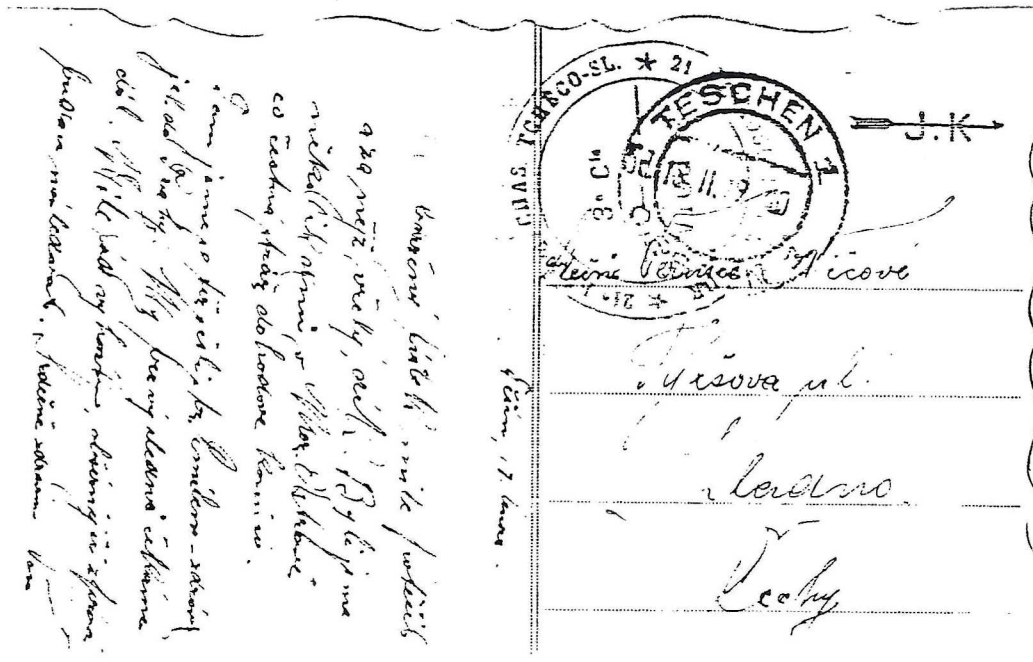
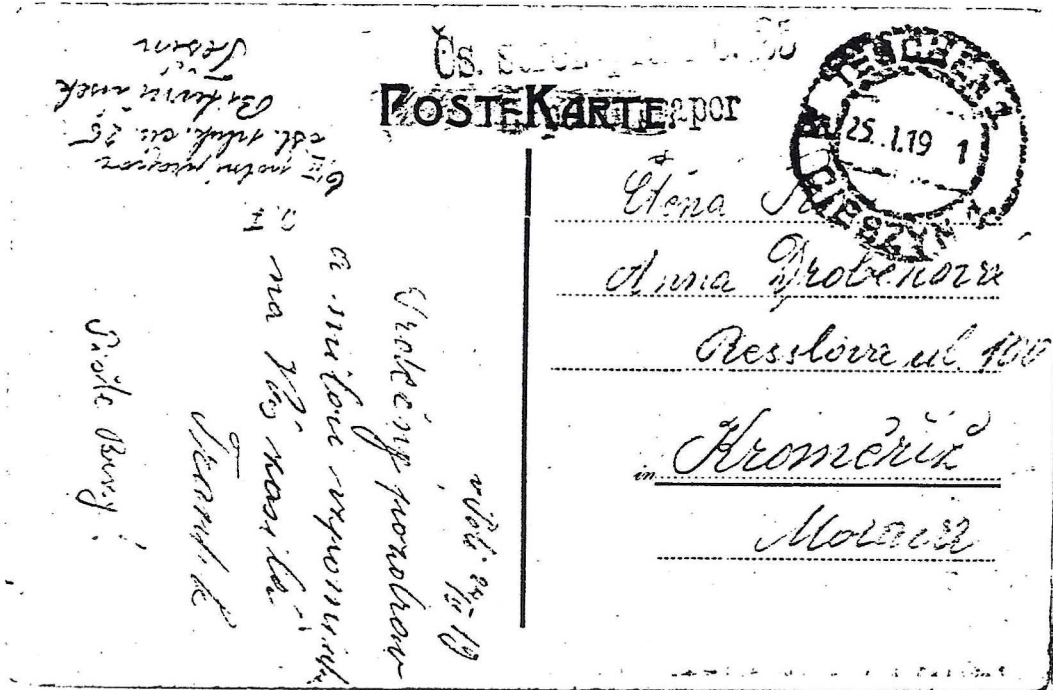
Turčianskom

Svätom Martine

The S. O. overprints were also used in the Zips-Arva territory. However, the amount of mail matter processed in the tiny towns of this backwater area was minuscule, and examples on cover are extremely elusive.

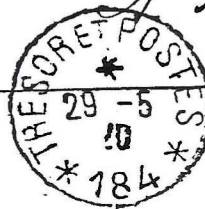
EASTERN SILESIA  
Military Mail

Teschen  
25 January 1919  
18 February 1919



The approximately 10,000 Czechoslovak soldiers (mostly returned legionnaires from France and Italy, Sokols and other volunteers) assigned to the disturbed area of Eastern Silesia were entitled to send mail free of postage if appropriate unit cachets were applied.

4 Bis BD des Invalides



Monsieur le Maréchal de France

Président du Comité Allié

de Versailles



Pending a vote by the citizens of Eastern Silesia to determine whether this territory should become part of Poland or Czechoslovakia, Allied troops were sent to maintain order. Above cover has cachet of the Headquarters of the Inter-Allied troops in Teschen and Spisz-Orava, the two districts in the plebiscite territory.

# KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES

On 29 October 1918 a new South Slav state was proclaimed in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia. Although the Croats and Slovenians of the former Empire would likely have preferred independence, they were willing to accept amalgamation with the Serbs as an alternative to the territorial designs of the Italians. On 1 December, King Peter of Serbia was declared King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca). Later to be named the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929.

## Forerunners

Titel  
30 November 1918

Pancsova  
4 December 1918



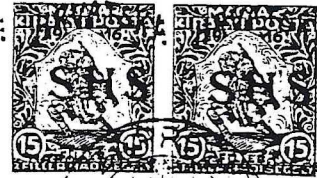
Picture postcard with oval marking reading "Royal Serbian/Military Censor/Titel."



Hungarian postal card updated for registration. Circular marking of "Royal Serbian/Military Censor/Panchevo."



The stamps of the Monarchy continued to be valid for postage in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia and Slovenia for some months after the end of the war. They could be used either on their own or in mixed franking with the South Slav provisionals and definitives.



Early use of SHS overprints on a registered cover.

*Gosp  
M. Jelic*

*Zagreb.*

*Prap.*

szállit **Vrpolje 10** **A**

Raktárkönyv vagy kézbesítő könyv folyó száma: *Teljes prof. stadištnika ili uručbene knjige*

dr. ... vagy más okmány.  
kom. očitovanjâ robe ili inih izprava.

Vriednost: *származás*  
Küldemény Postjelle *vrst*  
Küldemény tartalma *rubege i cipelo*  
sadržaj *Blagorodni gospodin*



hatlapón):  
Mjesto za pri-  
...  
W.P.

írósi hely *Istov Jelic*  
*p & kontrolor*  
*Bjelovar*  
irosrész, utca, házszám )  
io grada, u. Lea, kućni broj )  
osta — Zadnja pošta

SHS high value overprints used on Hungarian parcel post card.

Postai előjegyzések. — Poštanske zabilježbe.

Porto:	..... K .....
Postarina:	..... " .....
Értesítési v. kéz. díj:	..... " .....
Doglasnina ili dostávnia:	..... " .....
Összeg:	..... K .....
Ukupno:	..... " .....

*15 kg* ..... gr.

\* a csomag göngyöletére írni. — A csomagra és a szállítólevélre írt címnek teljesen meg kell  
atni na omot zamotka. — Naslov na zamotku mora se posvema slagati s naslovom na odprencu.



Large quantities of Hungarian stamps remained in the Croatian post offices at the end of the war. A total of 33 different values were overprinted "SHS/Croatia" and placed on sale on 18 November 1918, only a few weeks after independence was declared. This issue was valid for postage until 14 April 1921.

SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES  
Croatian Definitives

Zagreb  
29 November 1918  
9 May 1919



Gospodin

Ivan Durbešić

Zagreb, I

First day cover of  
independence  
commemoratives.



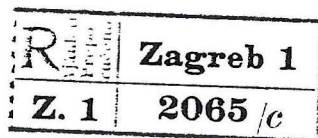
Philatelic cover  
with complete  
set of the  
second Croatian  
definitives.



*Mirka Petanjek*

*trgovac miraku*

*Zagreb.*



The first definitives for Croatia were issued on 29 November 1918 to commemorate the one month anniversary of the declaration of independence. Only one other set was issued, ten values for regular postage plus a 2 filir for newspapers on 15 January 1919. These were in use until new stamps for the entire Kingdom were issued in 1921.

SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES  
Slovenian Mixed Franking

oštanski pouzetni list.

a: 208 K 55 f, aaz:

korona  
Kruna

engedményesének) címe:

postacsoportjának vezetőjének:

Wiss  
Vagy ob  
dobra ul. 5

slabbi rovatok áthazandók,  
amelyeknél a vízjel ne legyen átkörítve.)

in, illetve hely-  
gző lenyomatát  
odnosno otisak  
esta i dana

Devételi szöveg  
Uplateni broj

A helyes postafel-  
mázott aláírás

Podpis primařnega  
postanskega namjes-  
tnika



Ljubljana  
28 February 1919

Trzic na Gorenjsrem  
17 March 1919

Mixed franking  
with Austrian and  
Slovenian stamps  
on clipping from  
Hungarian parcel  
card.

670 4721	Neumarkt, Oberkrai	81
POSTBEGLEITADRESSE		
38 747		
Gattung: Paket	Inhalt: Peltre	Wert: 600 K
An Jura A. Rosenfeld		
in Lisak		
Straße, Hausnummer Kroab. Platz		
letzte Post (Land)		
Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen.		
Gewicht: 5 kg	Postleitvermerk	Gebühren K h
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	Summe K h

Mixed franking of  
Austrian and new  
Slovenian stamps  
on old Austrian  
parcel card.

Considerable quantities of Austrian stamps remained in the Slovenian post offices at the end of the war. These issues remained valid for postage and many were used in combination with Slovenian stamps. As an aside, a total of 33 different values were overprinted "SHS/Slovenija/29 X 1918." However, due to a warehouse fire, only about 100 sets were salvaged and these had lost their gum due to water damage, so were never issued.