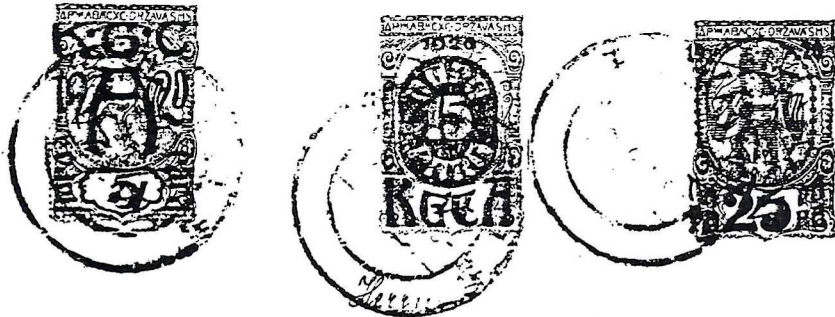


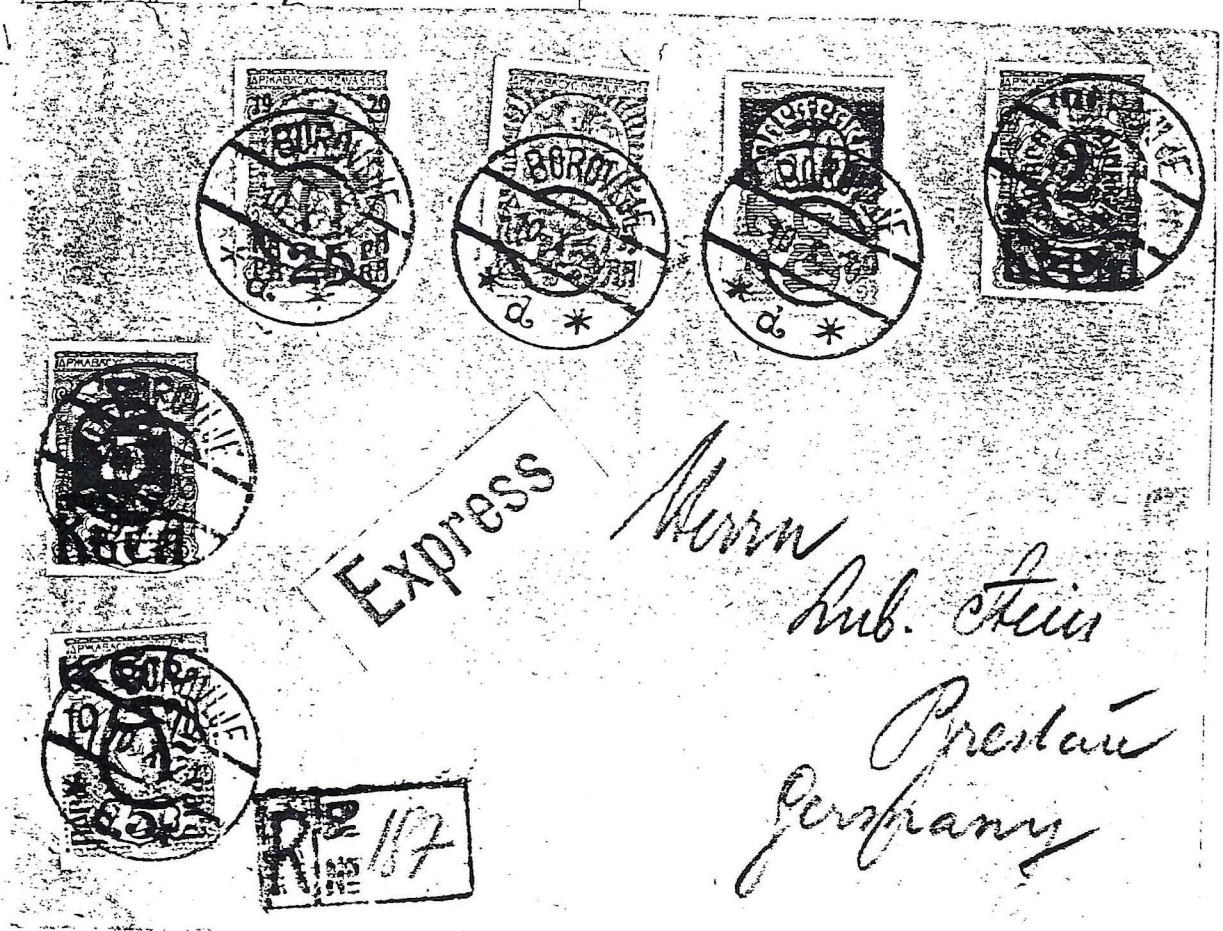
SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES
Occupation of Austria
Provisional Issue

Jezica
9 October 1920

Borovlje
10 October 1920



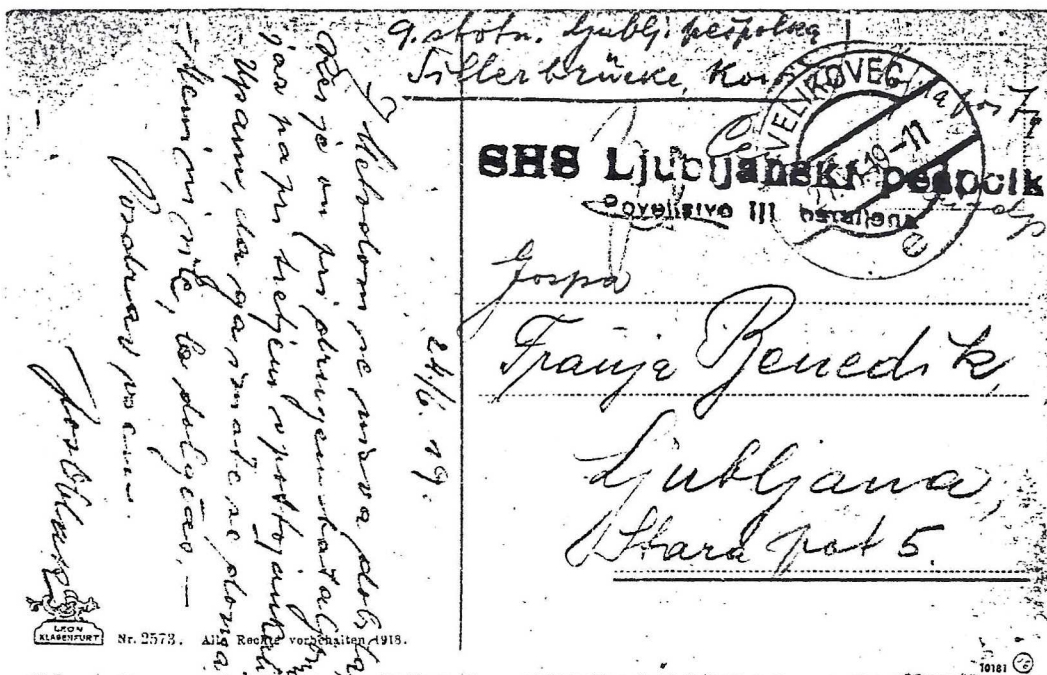
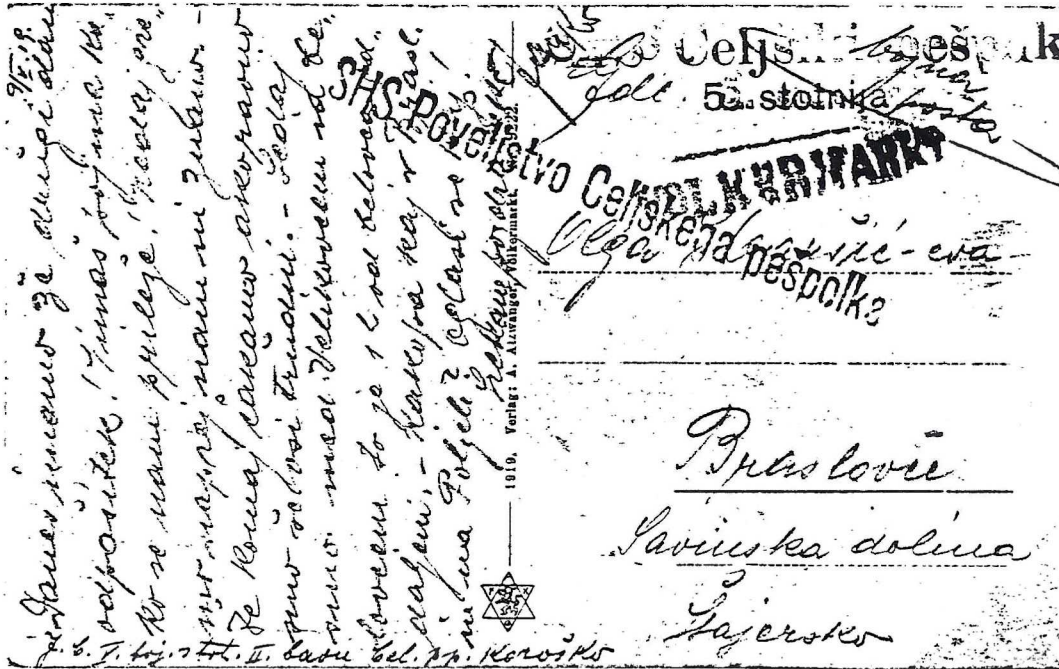
Leo Schnek



Express

*Korn
hub. Stein
Prestar
Gerspann*

Not to be outdone by the Austrians, the Slovenians also issued a set in September-October 1920 as propaganda for the plebiscite. These were overprints on newspaper stamps reading "KGCA 1920" (which was the abbreviation for Carinthian Plebiscite Zone A) and new values in para and dinara. They were used in the towns then occupied by South Slav forces. Examples of postmarks known to exhibitor are all dated between 2 and 21 October.



Soldiers' mail from the South Slav forces operating in Carinthia prior to the plebiscite was free of postage if an appropriate unit cachet was applied, as shown above.

SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES
 Occupation of Hungary
 First Baranya Provisionals

Puspoklak
 2 August 1919

Villány
 21 November 1919



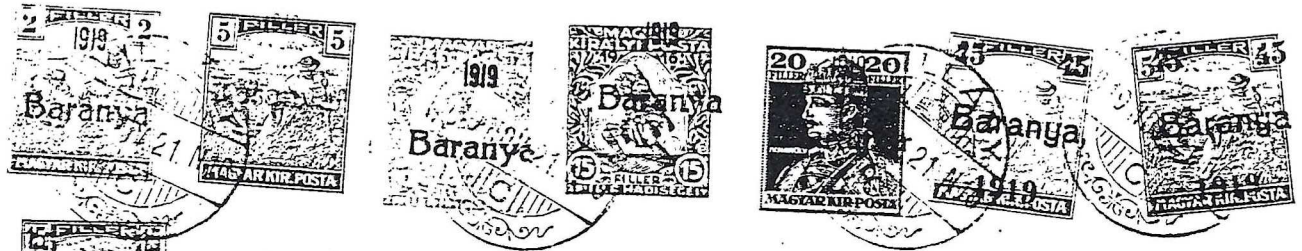
Cover with three different values of "Baranya 1919" stamps. Use from towns other than the capital. Pecs. is unusual.

Express

Huttna László

exp. ajl.

Puspoklak
 147



Herrn Joseph Erecht

10 Stück

Basel
Eichenstrasse 7
(Schweiz)

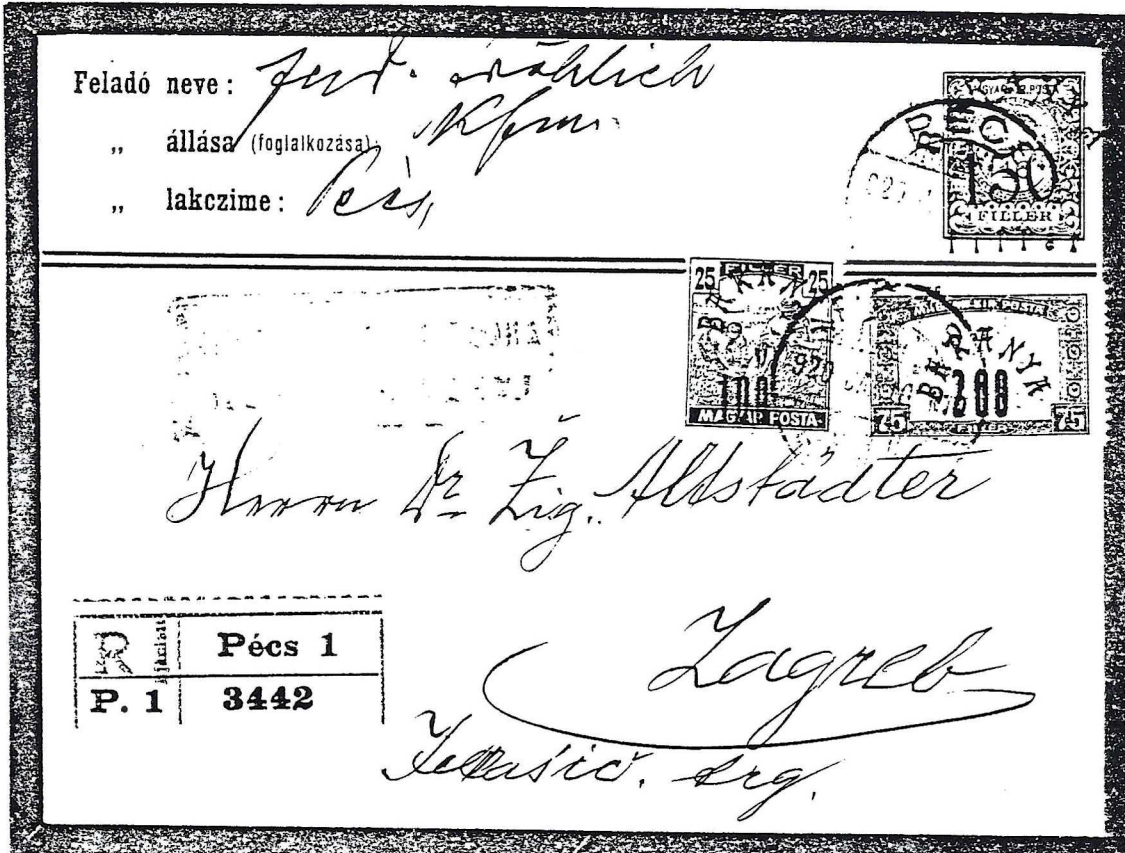
Villány
 880

In addition to the areas which were annexed to the South Slav state, the Serbian army also occupied the County of Baranya in southern Hungary between the Tisza and Drava Rivers from 15 November 1918 to 20 August 1920. As in the Banat, Hungarian stamps were supplied until the Bolshevik takeover of Budapest. When supplies ran out, a set of overprints, some surcharged with new values, was prepared and placed on sale on 5 May 1919.

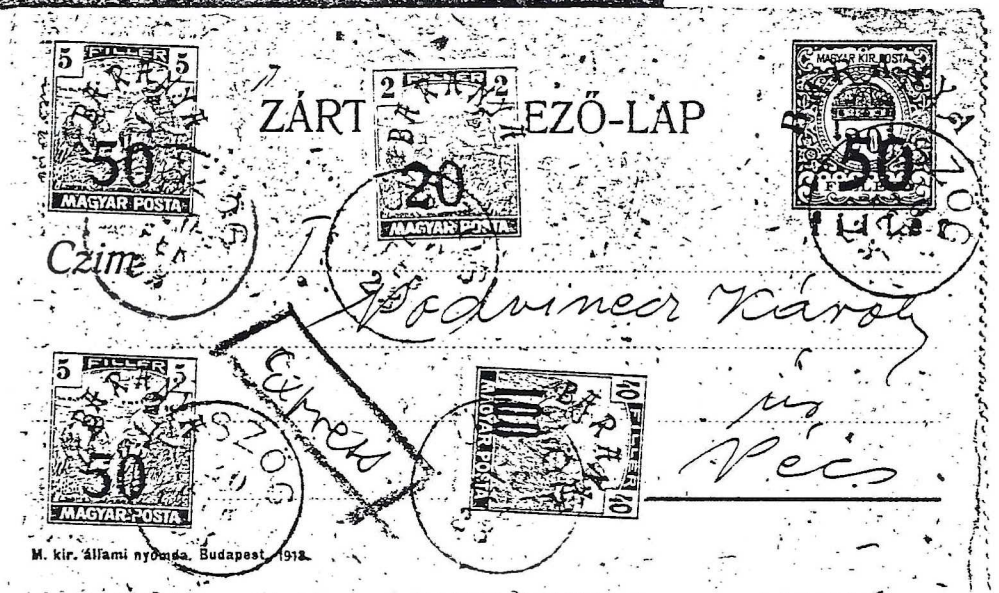
SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES
 Occupation of Hungary
 Second Baranya Provisionals

Pecs
 10 January 1920

Uzdog
 23 February 1920



Registered envelope
 as well as Lettercard
 showing uprating with
 semi-circular
 "Baranya" stamps.

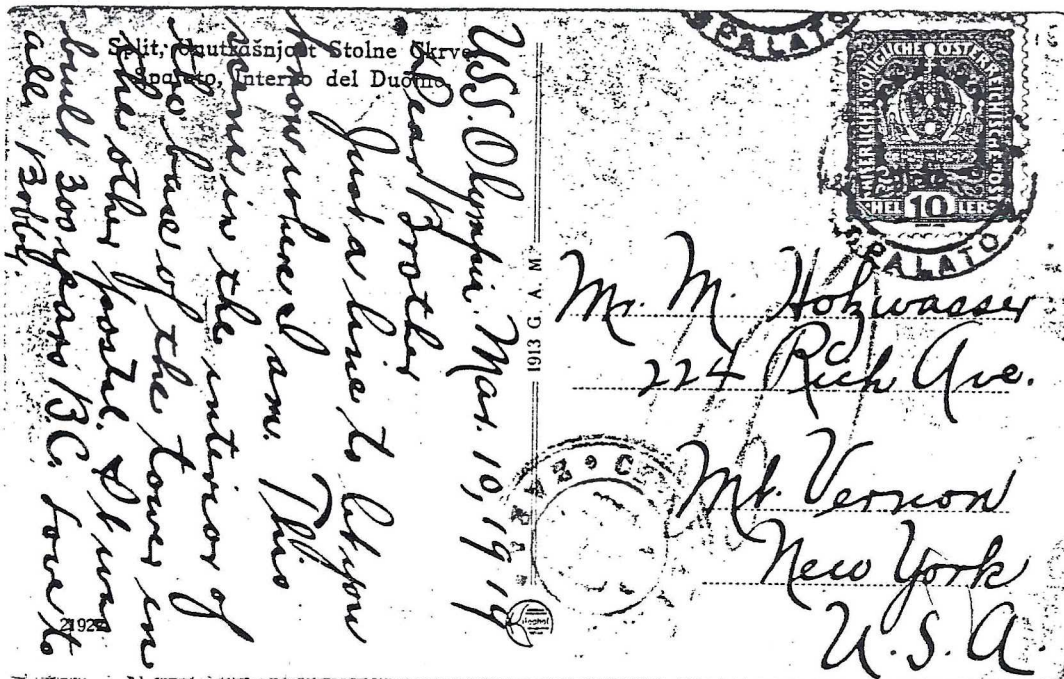
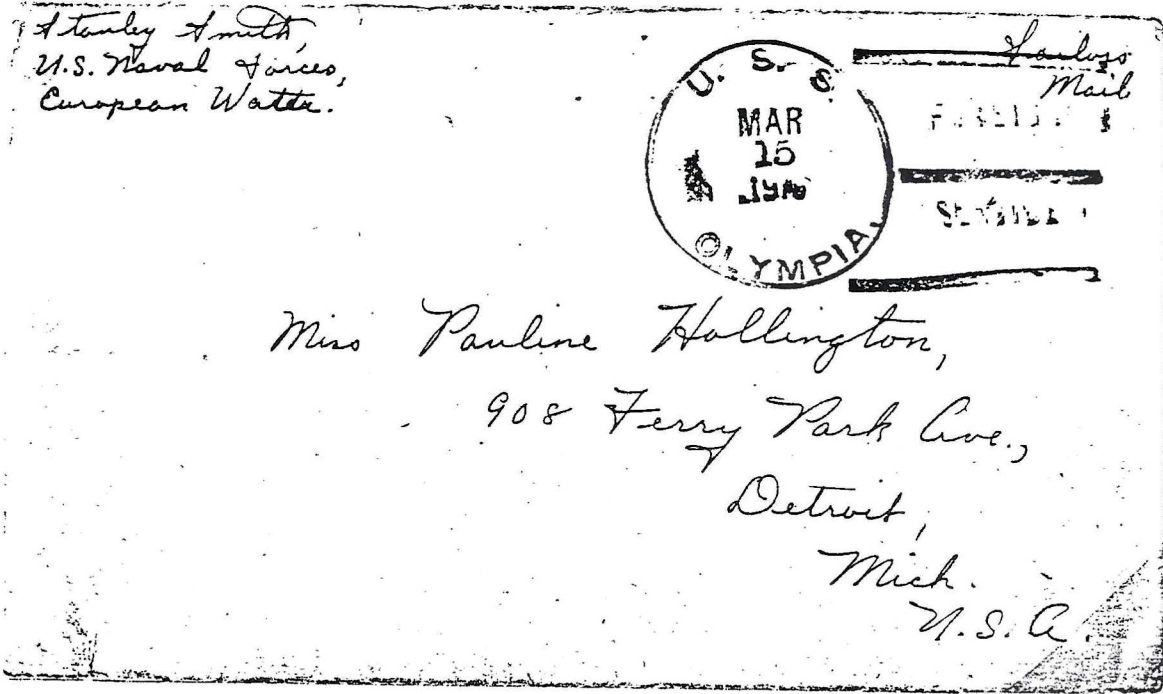


As supplies of the first overprints began to run short, a second series was authorized. In this case, the "Baranya" overprint was semi-circular instead of horizontal and the "1919" was left off. All of these were surcharged with new values. Both Baranya issues remained valid for postage until 21 August 1921.

SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES
American Forces in Dalmatia

U.S.S. Olympia
15 March 1919

Spalato
17 March 1919



After the Armistice, U.S.S. Olympia was assigned to patrol the Dalmatian Coast. Cover dates from this period. Picture postcard from a crewman from the ship was mailed in Spalato (Split) two days later. It was censored by the Italians at Zara.

SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES
American Forces in Dalmatia

Postal Express Service No. 901
19 January 1919
26 February 1919

Pvt. Glenn O. Gember,
Personnel Office, 2nd Bn. 332nd Inf.
Cattaro, Dalmatia. AEF APO 901

Soldiers Mail.



MR. AND MRS. ADAM J. GAMBLE

113 EAST FOURTH STREET,

MANSFIELD,

OHIO. U.S.A.

Censored by



*Not deliverable
Co. E 332 Inf
American E.F. Italy
A.P.O. 901*

Soldiers Mail



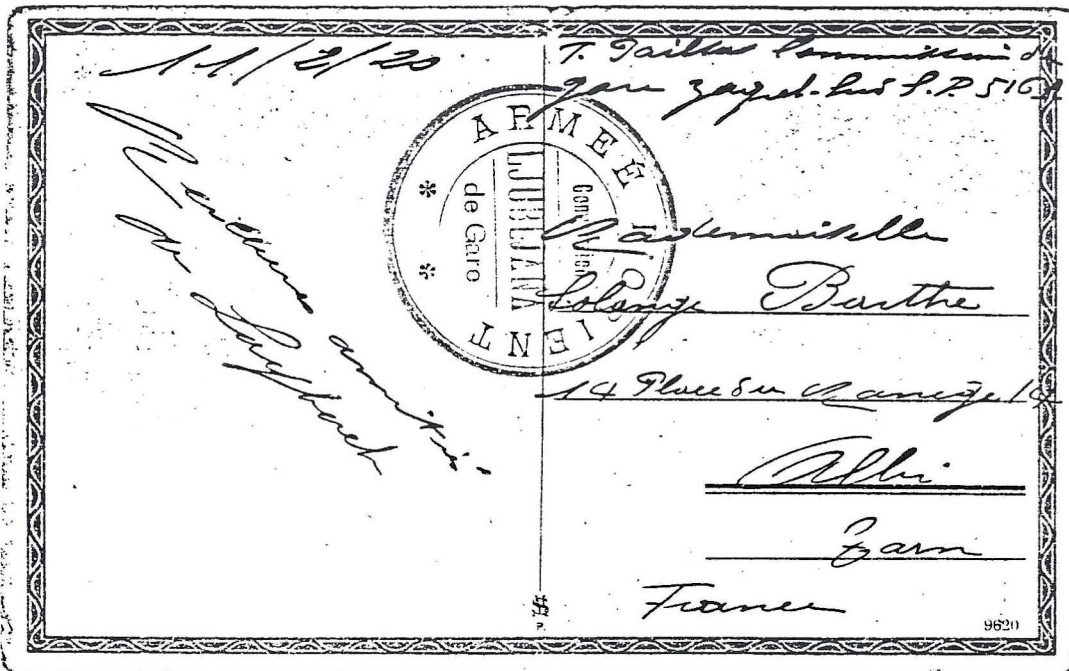
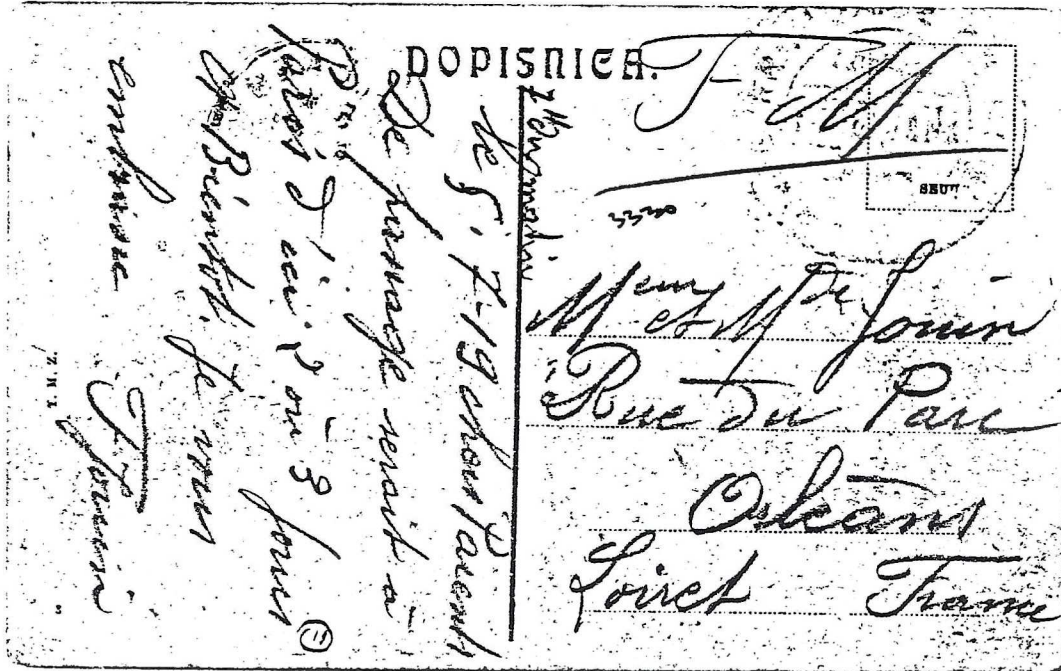
Mr. Jas. P. Kanable

Marengo, Ohio

U. S. A.



On 21 November 1918, the 2nd Battalion of the U.S. 332nd Infantry Regiment arrived at Cattaro. A small detachment (E Company) was sent to Zelenica, located 15 miles away and the site of an Austrian seaplane base. The American forces were withdrawn on 28 March 1919. While in Dalmatia, mail was sent to APO 901 in Milan for processing.



In the aftermath of the withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian forces, French troops entered Slovenia. The above examples have similar unit markings of the commission operating the railway station in Ljubljana. The earlier version is inscribed "French Army in Hungary" and the later one "Army of the East."

SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES
French Forces in Croatia

Tresor et Postes 520D
25 January 1919
7 June 1919

Tresor et Postes * *
16 March 1919

24 Londres 15/12/18 CAR 520 516



KRAJEVI NASE DOMOVINE

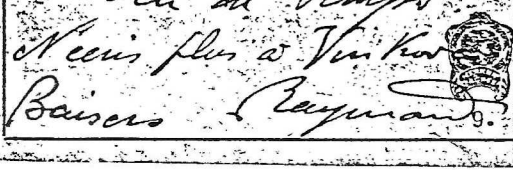
I. IZDANJE:
ZAGREB. Slobodni i kralj. glavni grad

*Ma chère maman
Me voila revenue à
Zagreb. Je ne
sais pas pour
combien de temps
N'écis plus à Vm kor
Baisers Raymond*

*France
Monsieur Merle
10 Rue J. Flakie
Chambéry*

Sva prava pridržana.

*Mad^{lle} Marg. Fosse
Rue Saint Just
Rodez
Aveyron*



KRAJEVI NASE DOMOVINE

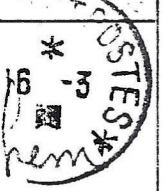
I. IZDANJE:
ZAGREB. Slobodni i kralj. glavni grad

*Bond
Lyon
Gare*

*4/5/18 Brahem
93 me
Saint Charles
Paris XV*

Sva prava pridržana.

12



The French also were sent to Croatia. Field post office #520D was located in Zagreb at the time the above cards were mailed and remained in service until November 1919. Unit marking on the lower card inscribed "French Army in Hungary/Railway Station Commission."

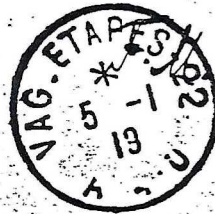
SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES
French Forces in Dalmatia

Vag. Etapes 22
5 January 1919

Tresor et Postes * C*
28 July 1919

Sisak
October 1920

Erceg Novi - Bouches du Cattaro
26 - XII - 1918. Dalmatie



Chère Maraine,
A l'occasion de la
nouvelle année je t'en
prie d'accepter mes
vœux sincères de bon-
heur pour vous et
pour votre famille.

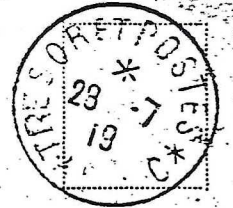
Madame Barbeau

11 bis Rue Ampère

Paris

Votre filleul
Le Colonel Simovitch

général Yougoslave
S. P. 96.



Maurice Arnaud

Sous-Lieutenant

Base de Stee

Section 511

Parti d'un bon
souvenir
de notre
collaboration
de bonne
fortune

Richard & Co., G. m. h. H. Drees

F.m



Belle Jardinière

2, Rue du Pont Neuf



Following the withdrawal of the Austrian forces, French troops entered Dalmatia. The Vaguemestres d'Etapes 22 (Regimental military mail office) marking was used at Kotor. Card from Split (probably sent via FPO 520C at Antivari) to an officer at FPO 511 at Itea. Cover is from Sisak, near the South Slav border with Italy.

POLAND

On 11 November 1918 a Polish regency council assumed executive power in Warsaw with the surrender of the Germans. The former Austrian territories of Galicia and Silesia, sometimes known as "Little Poland," became part of the independent Polish state. However, both areas were in dispute with their neighbors -- Ukraine and Romania in the first instance and Czechoslovakia in the latter -- so the final borders were unsettled for some time.

Forerunners

Lwow
27 November 1918

Trzoiana
14 January 1919

Mister

J. Zimmerman
Moukateu Street 3.



Lwow (Lemberg), the capital of Eastern Galicia, was occupied by Polish forces on 23 November after fierce fighting with bands of local Ukrainian partisans. Cover to New York has military censor marking of Lwow.

Amerika

POSTANWEISUNG auf
PRZEKAZ POCZTOWY
ПОЧТОВИЙ ПЕРЕКАЗ

15 K / h

Raum zum Aufkleben der Briefmarken
Miejsce do przyklepania znaczków

postmanne

K / h

an
do

Zastęstwo Bliższe

in
w
s

Przepak
Pocztowka l.i

Straße, Hausnummer
ulica i liczba domu
улица і число дому

letzte Post (Land)
ostatnia poczta (kraj)
остання пошта (краї)

Die stark umrahmten Rubriken sind vom Absender auszufüllen
Silnie zakreślone rubryki ma wypełnić nadawca
Сильно обведені рубрики має виконати відсилаючий

Annahmenummer
Nr. przyjęcia
Ч. прийняття

12

Aufgabetag
Dzień nadania
День надання



Bezirksstempel
Pieczęć okręgu dyr.
Печатка окр. округу



Unterschrift des
Postbeamten
Podpis urzędnika
pocztowego
Підпис поштового
урядника

[Signature]

d. p. r.

The stamps of the Monarchy continued valid for postage in the former Austrian territories until 20 January 1919. Usage of forerunners, including postage due stamp used as regular franking, on money order form is unusual.

POLAND
Provisional Overprints Used in Galicia

Tarnow
31 January 1919

Krakow
10 October 1919

na 15

Klamane : →

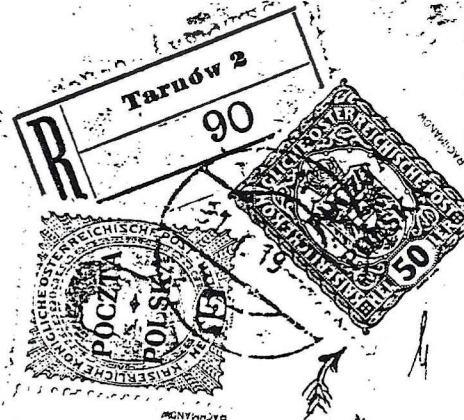
Wielużny Pan

J. Piatkowski

sekretarz magistratu

Myslenice ad Krakow

~~polecom~~

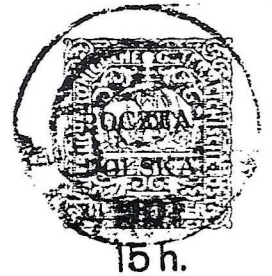


→ PO

Wskodro-Pne
Zuma-One

Registered cover to
Myslenice franked
with two Krakow
provisionals.

Ignacy Ores
Sodgónse
Lwowska 14.



Muy Pan

Juliusz

Isaak 24
Entomolog.

Zawiercie

Postal card with Krakow
overprint used to Zawiercie.
Note that German name of
the city (Krakau) has been
excised.

The first stamps and postal stationery provided for Little Poland were imperial issues overprinted "Polish Posts." These were prepared in Krakow and issued on 10 January 1919.

POLAND
 First Definitives Used
 in Galicia & Silesia

Krakow
 11 March 1919

Teschen
 7 May 1919



" P H I L A T E L I A "

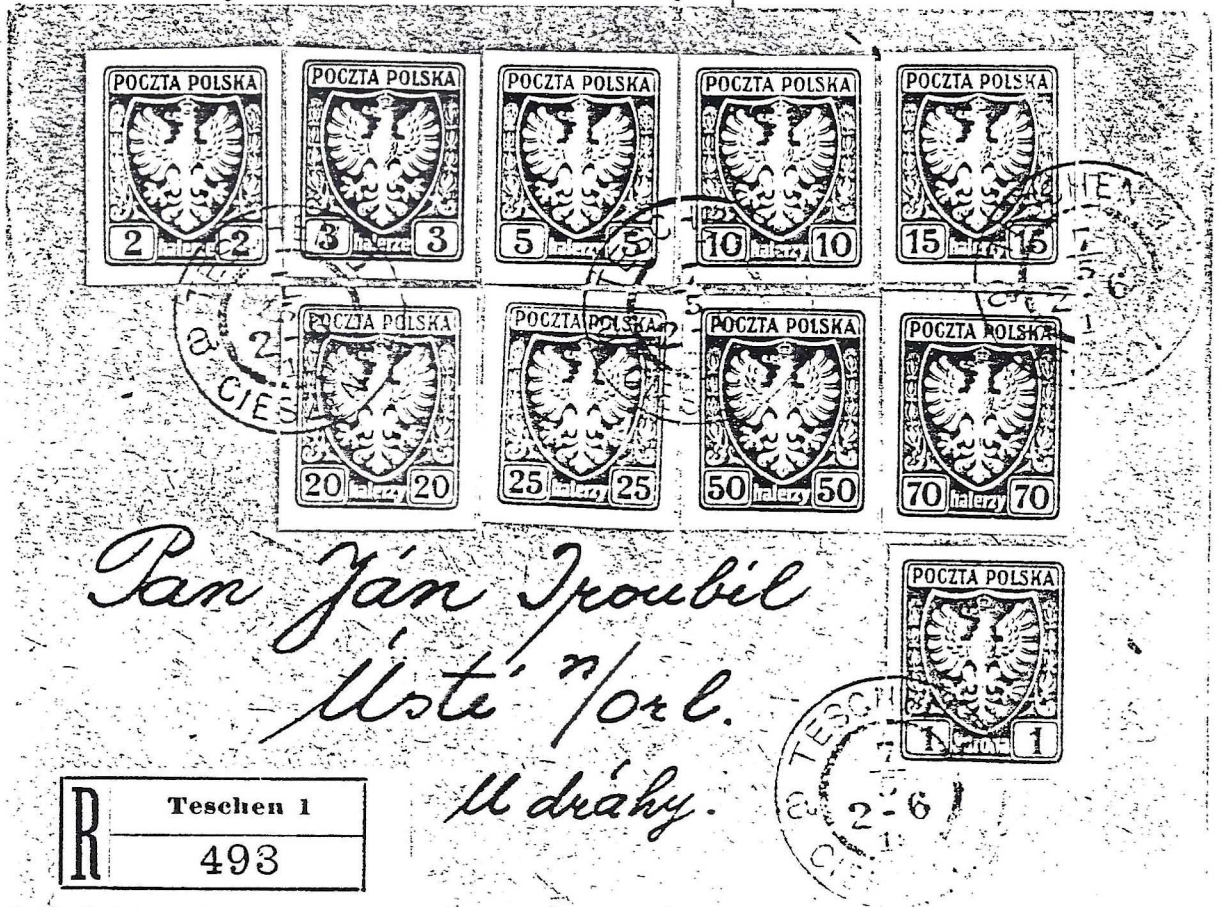
Lettercard with Krakow
 overprint uprated with
 mixed franking of first and
 second definitive stamps.

R Krakau 1
 4601

K R A K O W. 1.-

 Skrytka pocztowa 98.-

polecony !



Registered cover to
 Usti philatelically
 franked with ten of
 the first definitive
 stamps.

*Pan Jan Spaubil
 Usti n/orl.
 U dráhy.*

R Teschen 1
 493

The first stamps for Little Poland were also prepared in Krakow and issued during February 1919. They were valid for postage until 31 May 1919.

POLAND
Second Definitives Used in Galicia

Lwow
5 February 1920
19 October 1920

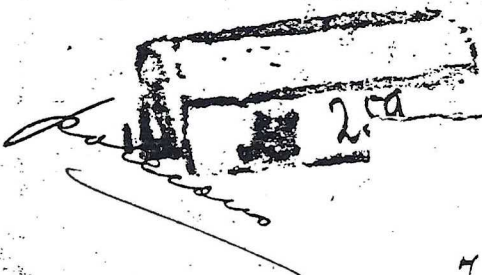
Wien Deutschland

Herrn

F. Corinus
Reallehrer

52/16

Giessen



Wohlgeb. Herrn

Ing. L. Zeiser

per Baugesellschaft Korn

Wien

I. Singerstrasse 27



On 27 January 1919, the Poles issued a new definitive set for all of South Poland utilizing the Korona monetary system. This included not only Galicia and Silesia but also what had been the Austrian occupation zone in former Russian Poland. A similar set was issued in the Marka monetary area in North Poland, which was later used throughout Poland. These stamps were valid for postage until 15 June 1922.

Mielnica
3 January 1919

Myslenice
4 January 1919

Mielnica
200

Magistrat Wbespiechen
Rozstrzygnięciu od wojny
Lwów 1

Registered cover with 40 heller hand overprinted "Polish Posts" used to Lwow. Note that this post office had no datestamp at this time.

Registered cover below with three of the Myslenice "eagle" locals used to Warsaw.

1919.

Magistrat król. woln. miasta Myślenice.

10 HEL 10 HEL 10 HEL

Wielkiemu Panu
Julian Elbich
34 Wp
Warszawie
ulica Grzybowska l. 17

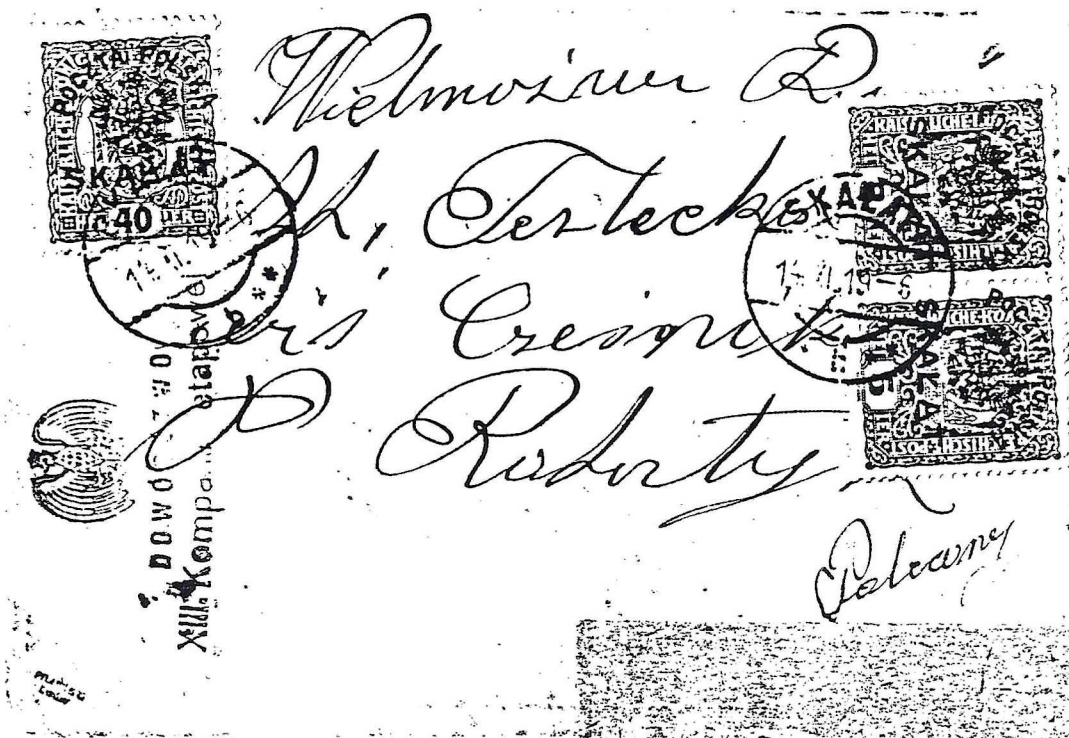
Myślenice
809

~~wolna od opłaty pocztowej.~~

As in other liberated territories, many towns improvised and overprinted Imperial stamps with Polish inscriptions or symbols. Most are very scarce on properly transmitted covers.

POLAND
Local Issues

Skalat
14 November 1919
17 November 1919



Cover franked with three of the Skalat local stamps of late 1919. A military cachet was applied in red.



Receipt for money order for 1000 korona. One of only two such pieces recorded.

In the fighting over eastern Galicia, the post office at Skalat -- a small town only 10 miles from the Ukrainian border -- ran out of normal Polish stamps. However, a provisional issue of overprints on old Austrian Imperial stamps was prepared and used for a brief period.

POLAND
Military Mail

Przemysl
8 January 1919

Krakow
27 January 1919

Lwow
13 June 1919

Abseuder:
Odesilatel:
Nadawca:
Посланичъ:
Mittente:
Posiljatelj:
Pošiljač:
Presentator:

Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.

Do
Min. Spraw Wojskowych



Depart gosp.

4705

Manek niema w tym kach

1 grosz

POCZTA PÓLOWA
WOJSK POLSKICH.

Władysław Poni
Włodan Władysław Antoni
Batalion Liscki
Kompania _____
Pluton _____
do Krakowa

Władysław Poni
chwazi 2 p. zwolens
W. P.
Krakow

Władysław Poni
chwazi 2 p. zwolens
W. P.
Krakow

Posyła Władysław Antoni C.
Władysław Antoni



Podległ Maltański
Karta pocztowa
MEMBERS

Władysław Poni
do Krakowa
ul. Studencka 19.

Field postcard sent by a member of the Knights of Malta Hospital Train C. with the appropriate unit cachet.

From the outset, the new borders between Poland and its neighbors -- Czechoslovakia, Germany, Russia and Ukraine -- were in dispute. The Polish-Ukrainian conflict was the most pressing, leading to the early formation of the Eastern Galicia Army. Mail sent by soldiers was not always postmarked and sometimes was cancelled with the datestamp of the nearest town.