

POLAND  
Military Mail

Poczta Polowa W.P. 12  
28 February 1919

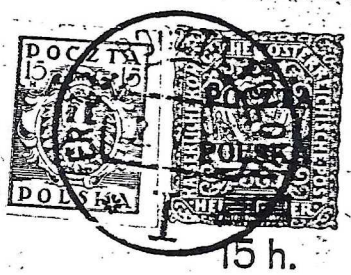
Fr. Gl. Poczta Polowa I  
2 May 1919

Główna Frontowa  
Poczta Polowa No. IIa  
22 October 1919

*Handwritten notes in Polish:*  
 Wysłany dnia 28/II/1919 r. przez pocztę polową nr 12 w Lwowie. Adresat: Pan Roman Letowski, Przemysł, Plac Komarów, Polka (Galicia).  
 Wydańnictwo kart pocztowych D.G.L. w Warszawie. Naszadowalictwo zastrzeżone.

**POCZTA POLOWA W.P. 12**  
**POCZTA POLOWA W.P. I**  
**POCZTA POLOWA No. IIa**  
 28 FEB 1919  
 2 MAY 1919  
 22 OCT 1919  
 Roman Letowski

*Handwritten address:*  
 Mji. Obzeńska  
 Przemysł  
 Plac Komarów  
 Polka (Galicia).  
 Lwów



*Handwritten recipient address:*  
 Bern  
 arthaus 50.

Postal card above was sent from Army Base Post Office I at Przemysl to Switzerland, thus requiring payment of postage. Lower card sent from ABPO II in Lwow.

Ad. R. N. D. No 35428/IV.

*Handwritten signature:*  
 [Signature]

Naczelné Dowództwo

Oddział IV. Sekcja Lekarska



Warszawa.

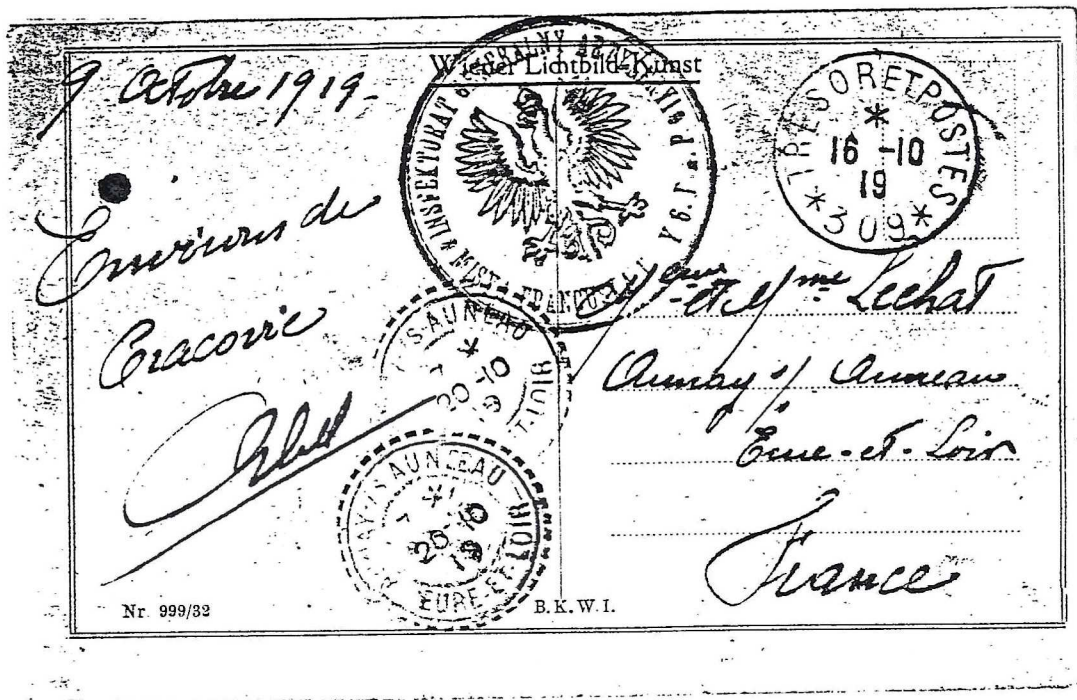
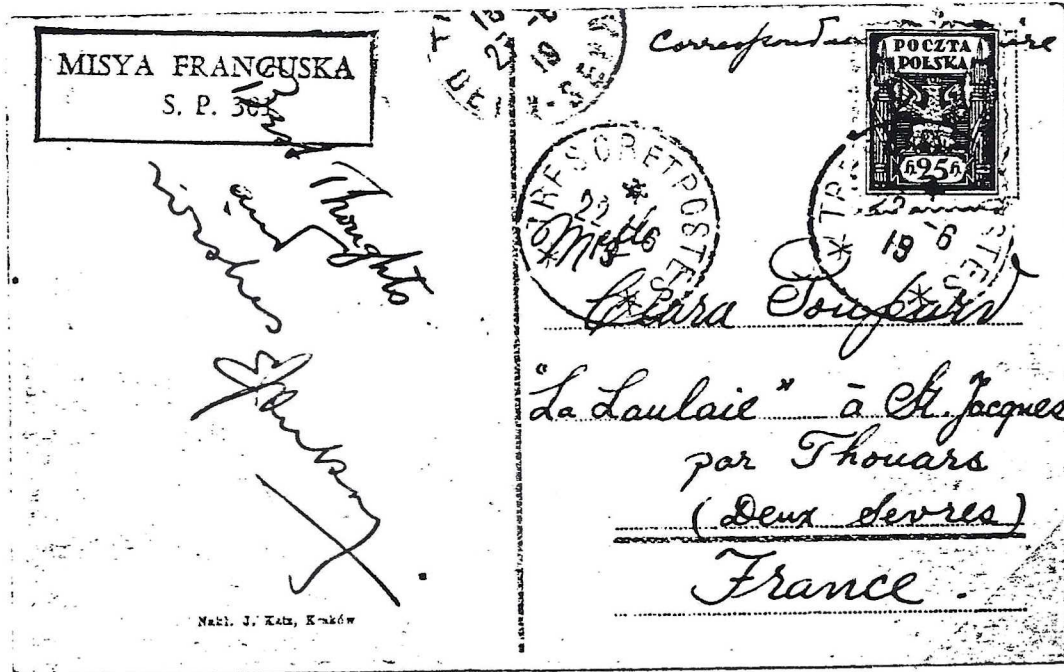
Ad. R. N. D. No 35428/IV.  
 Warszawa 25. 5. 1919  
 1066535/16

The first Polish field post office (#12) was established at Lwow on 20 December 1918, followed in due course by others for a total of 68. Of course, many of these were used in connection with the Polish-Soviet conflicts and did not involve Galicia.

POLAND  
French Military Mission

Tresor et Postes \* \*  
22 June 1919

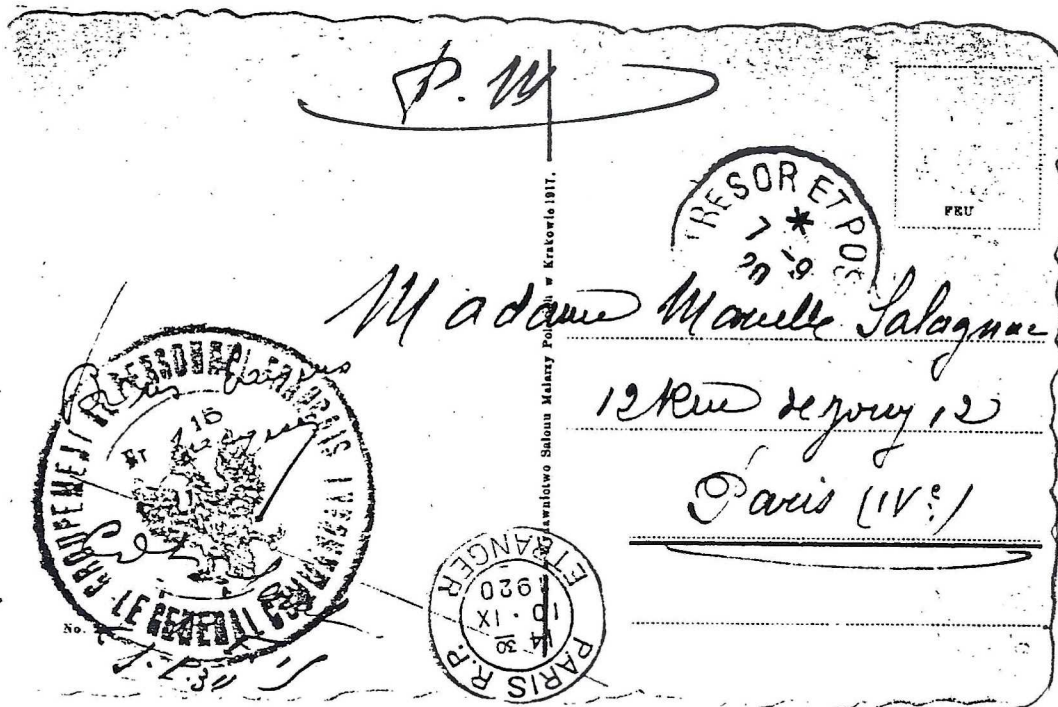
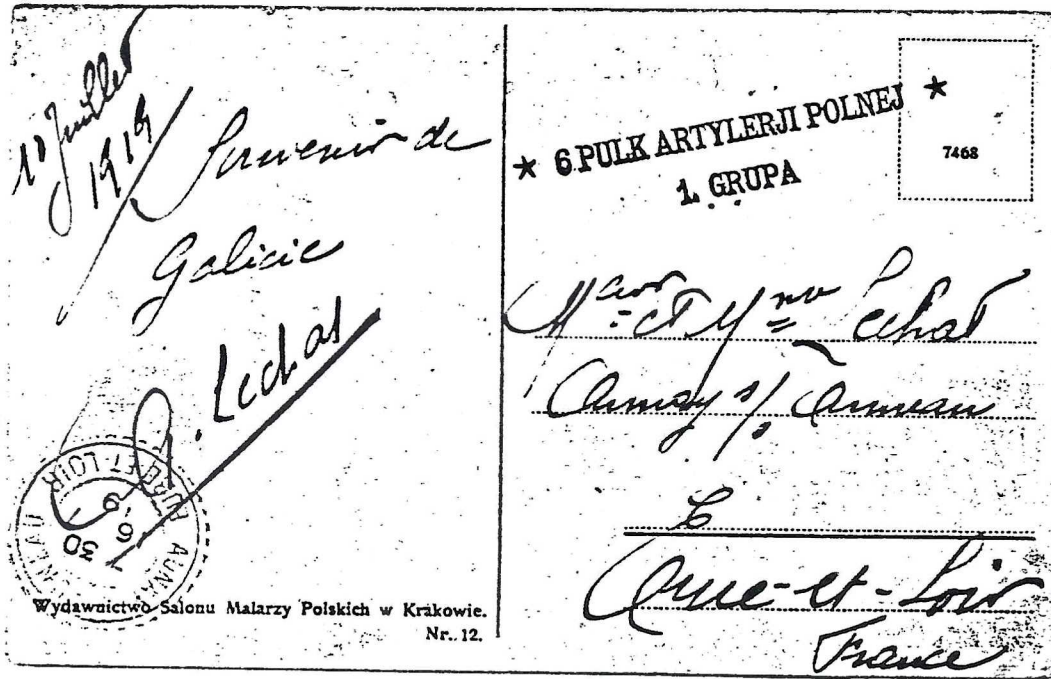
Tresor et Postes 309  
16 October 1919



In the expectation of achieving independence for their homeland following the war, Polish volunteers fought on the Western Front against the Germans. After the armistice, these units (accompanied by their French officers) were transported home in April 1919. Above cards sent back to France from Krakow in western Galicia.

10 July 1919

Tresor et Postes \* \*  
7 September 1920



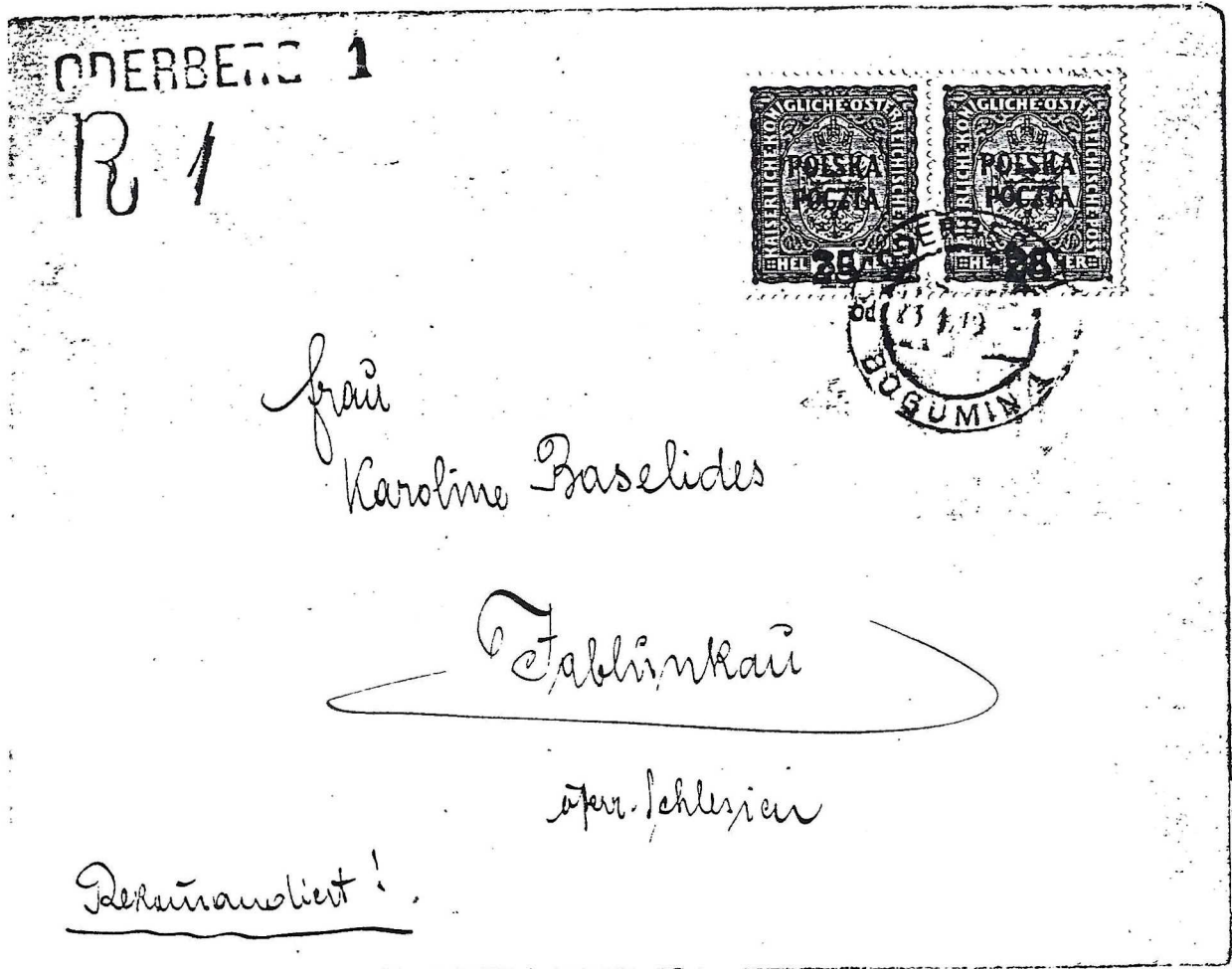
Field post cards sent by members of the French Military Mission from Brzezany and Lwow in eastern Galicia.

## EASTERN SILESIA - POLISH

Based on an agreement which was signed on 28 July 1920, the Poles and Czechoslovaks divided the territories of Teschen and Zips-Arva. The Czechs obtained somewhat more territory than they then occupied, and their army advanced to take possession of the additional towns between 6 and 10 August. This brought to an end the dispute over this area -- until it surfaced again in 1938.

Polish Provisionals

Oderberg  
23 January 1919



The Poles, who were in possession of much of the Teschen district at the time, introduced their own overprinted stamps in early 1919.

EASTERN SILESIA  
Polish Definitives

Cieszyn  
19 May 1919  
17 December 1919

*Hochw. Hg.*

*Herrn*

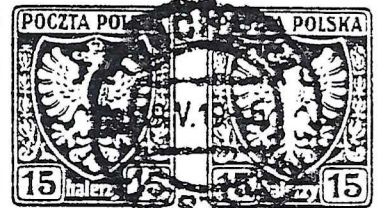
*Philipp Cromwell*



*Deutschland*

WIENER BANK-VEREIN FILIALE TESCHEN

*Vil.*



*Allgemeine Depositenbank*

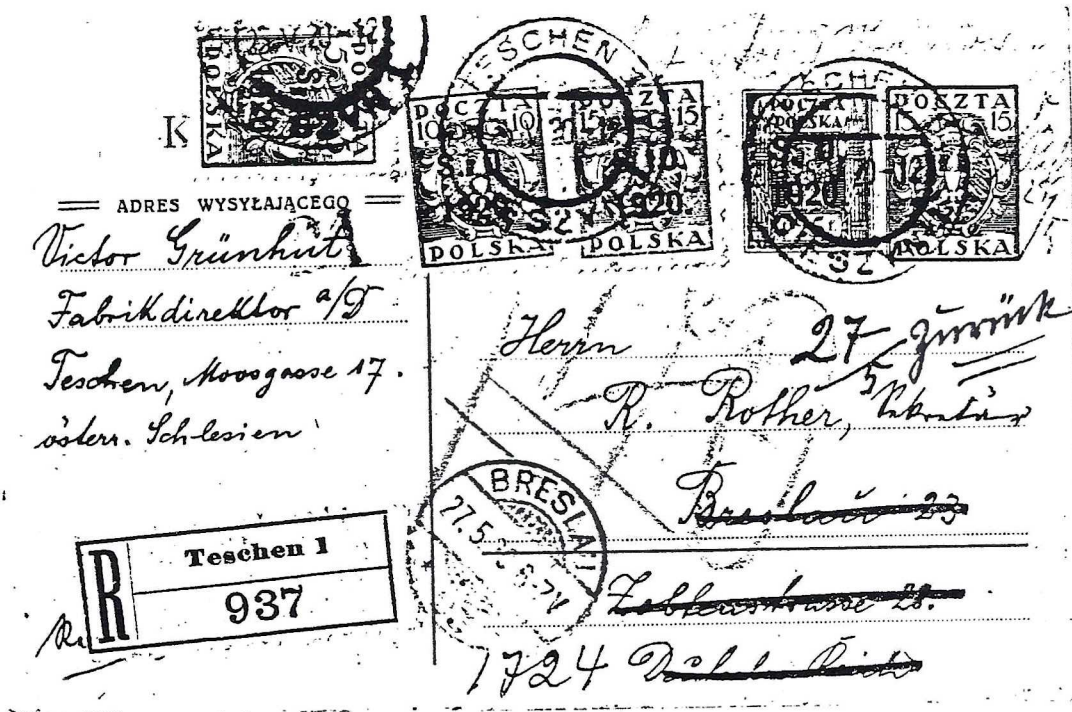
*Filiale*

*Oderberg*

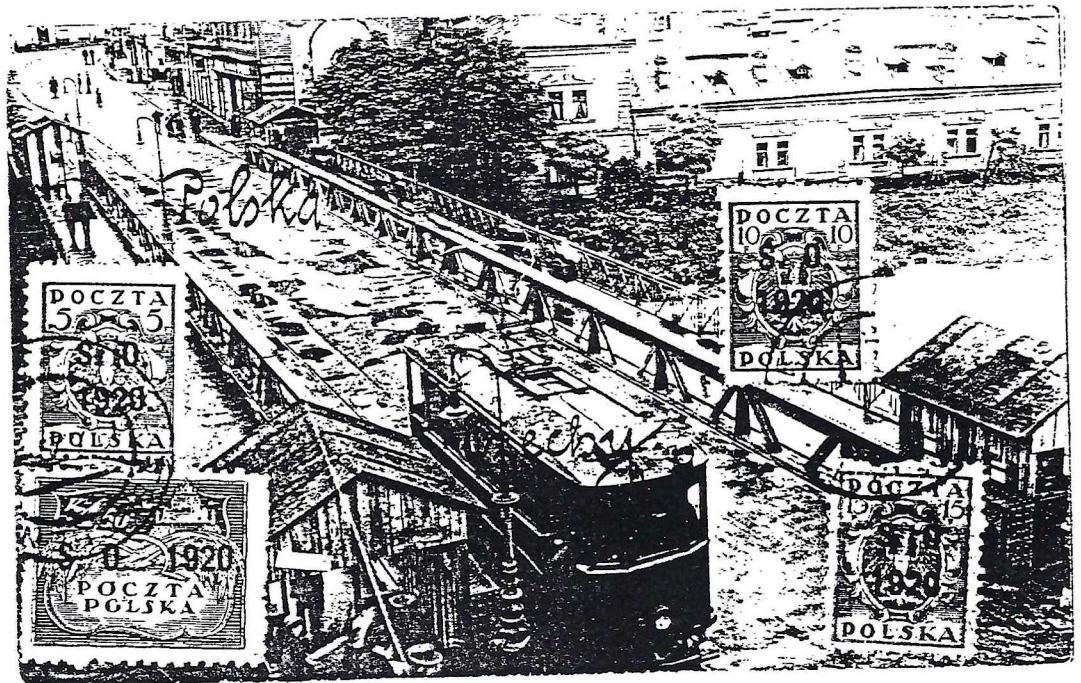
During 1919 the Poles introduced their normal definitive stamps, treating the Teschen district as a regular part of the republic.

EASTERN SILESIA  
S. O. Overprints

Cieszyn  
25 May 1920  
23 October 1920



Picture postcard showing bridge over the Olsa River at Teschen with tram stopped at Czechoslovak border post in foreground and Polish frontier on the north side of the river.



The Allied Control Commission took over the administration of the territory on 2 February 1920 and decided that the protagonists should not use their own stamps in the disputed areas but issue special overprints reading "S. O. (Silesie Orientale) 1920." In the case of the Polish set, the date of issue was 15 April 1920.

EASTERN SILESIA  
S. O. Overprints

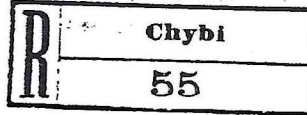
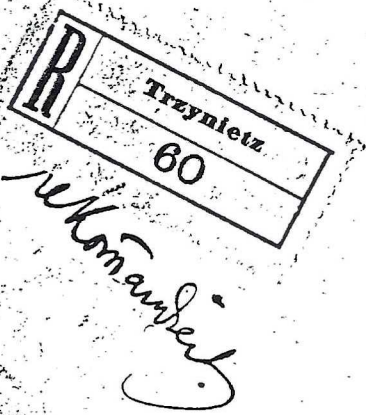
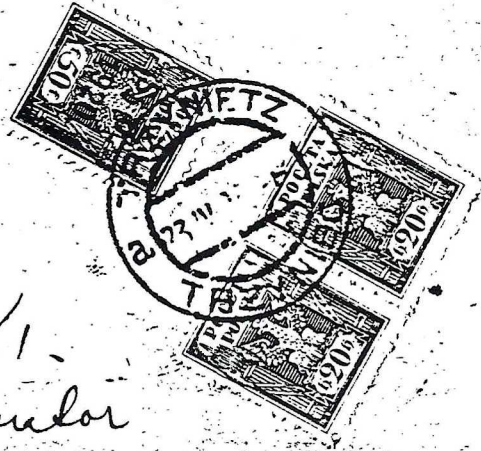
Trzynietz  
23 April 1920

Chybi Bahnhof  
2 June 1920

An Seine  
Hochwürden  
Herrn

Karl Kraus,  
Kloppendor

Wpiew VII. / 3.  
Bernhardgasse 27.



Jänlehen  
Cohn



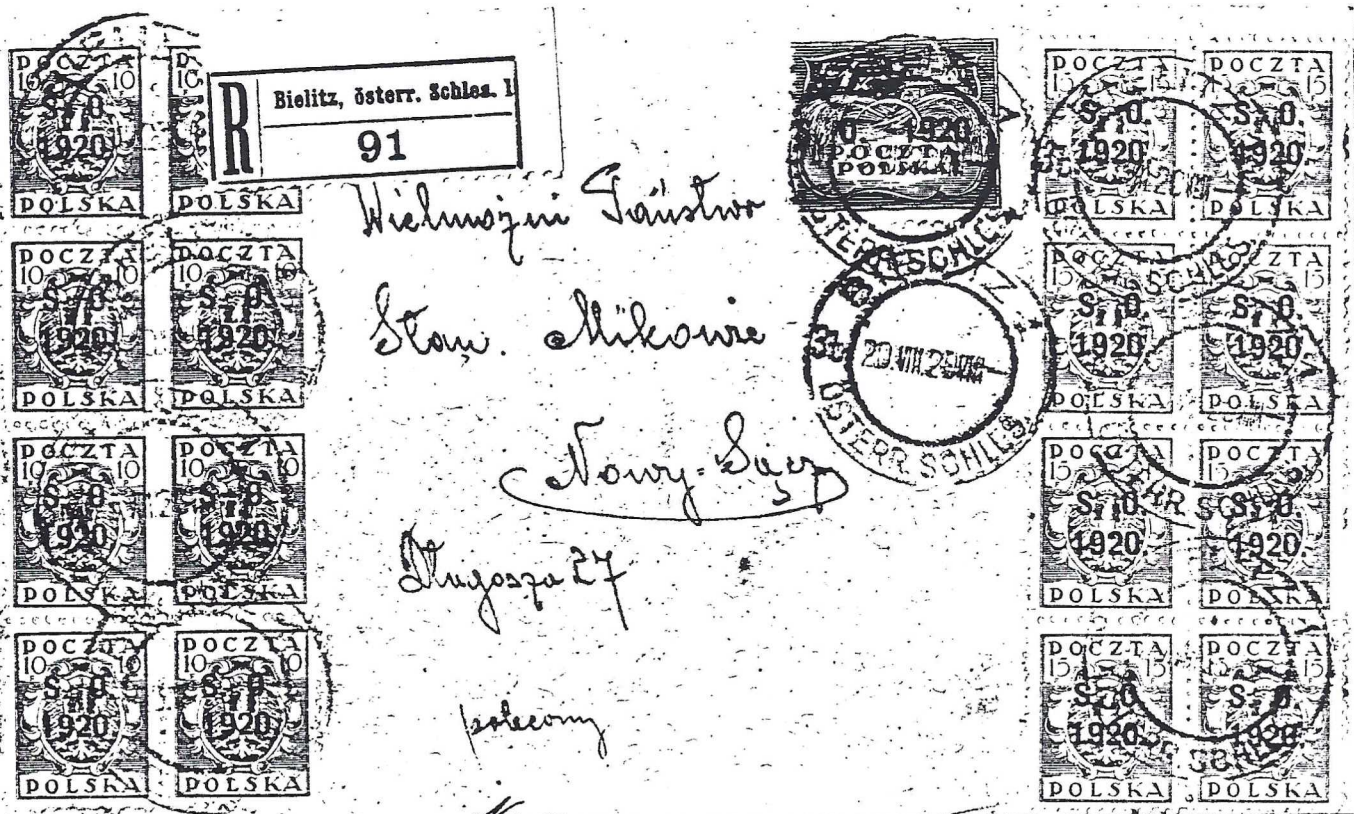
Köln a/Rhein  
Bernhardstrasse 37

Covers showing international registration usage from small villages to Cologne and Vienna.

EASTERN SILESIA  
S. O. Overprints

Bielitz/Osterr. Schles.  
20 August 1920

Bielsko na Slasku  
15 December 1922



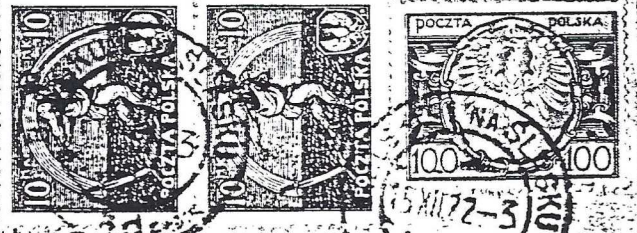
KARTKA

ADRES WYSYŁAJĄCEGO

Henriette Heuer

Bielitz

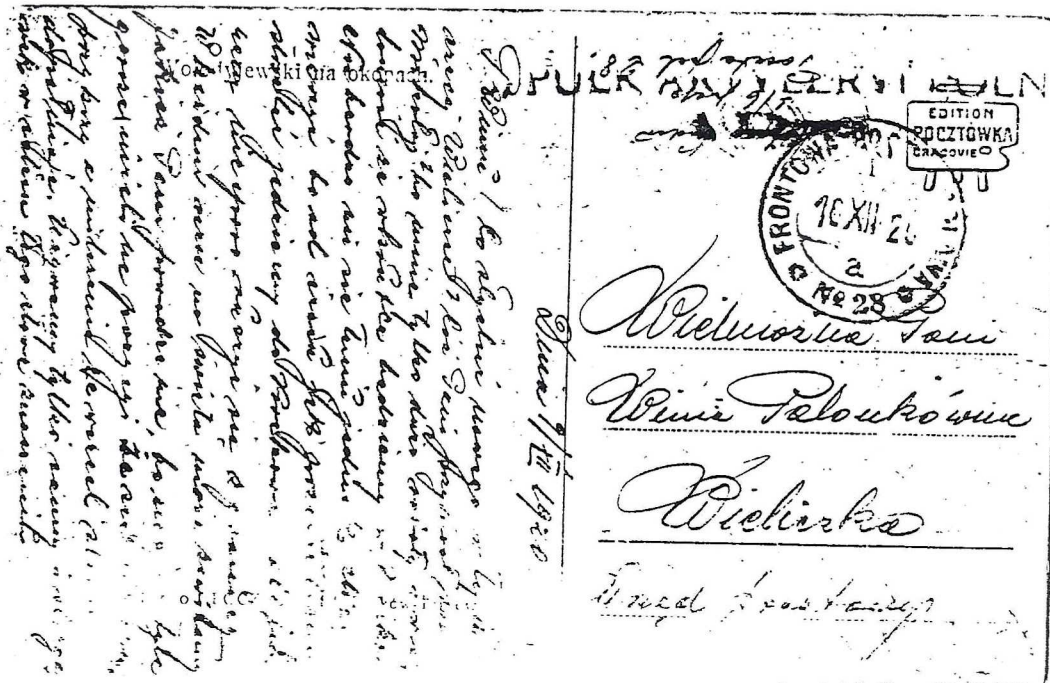
Gustaw Josephyplatz  
2



Hotel Residentz  
L. Breslau  
Deutschland

The Polish S.O. overprints lost their postal validity on 10 September 1920 after being in use for less than five months and were replaced by normal Polish stamps.





Polish forces sent to the disturbed area of Eastern Silesia were entitled to send mail free of postage if appropriate unit cachets were applied. The above postcard was sent by a member of the First Field Artillery Regiment through FPO 28 located in Cieszyn (Teschen).

Préfet de la Silésie Orientale de l' Ouest.

Pref.



*No*

*Mr Edward Smetana*

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE  
DE  
TESCHEN

Franc de po



*W.P.M. Scharf  
Michajdy 2  
Cieszyn*

Mail from the Allied Commission is exceedingly elusive. Above envelopes show corner cards of the Prefect of the Western District of the territory and that of the International Commission in Teschen.

## WESTERN UKRAINE

On 1 November 1918 a Western Ukrainian National Republic was declared in the eastern and central portions of Galicia. However, on 23 November, Polish troops occupied Lviv (Lemberg, Lwow), so that the Ukrainians were confined to the extreme eastern portion of Galicia around Stanislaviv (Stanislau, Stanislawow). On 16 July 1919, Poland occupied this final portion of the former Austrian territory, bringing the Republic to an end.

### Forerunners

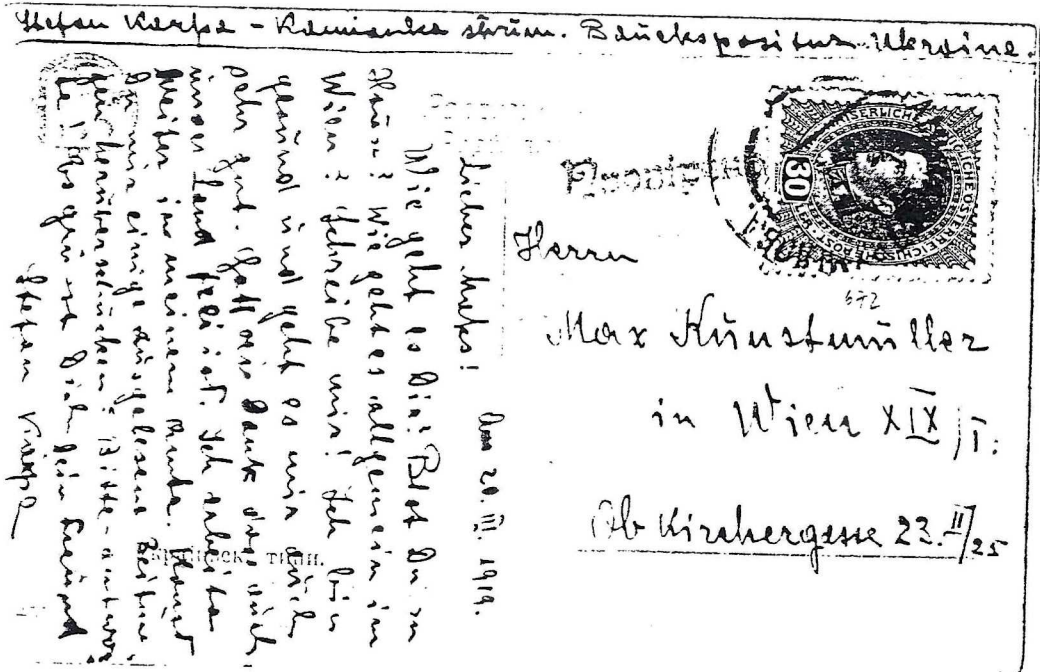


Lviv  
November 1918

Kamianka Strumilova  
20 March 1919

Lviv (Lemberg), the capital of Galicia, was in Ukrainian hands only during the first 22 days of November. Cover to Slovima with Austrian stamp and undated Lviv cancellation.

Picture postcard to Vienna with Cyrillic postmark of Kamianka Strumilova.

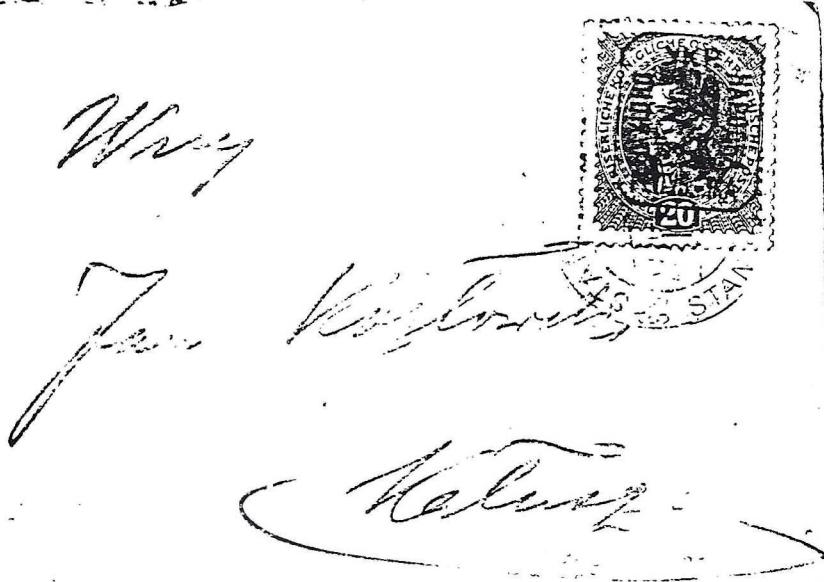


The stamps of the Monarchy, whether overprinted or not, continued valid for postage in the Western Ukraine Republic during its brief period of existence.

WESTERN UKRAINE  
Provisional Overprints

Stanislau  
21 November 1918

Kolomea  
23 May 1919



Cover to Kalusz  
franked with 20  
heller of the first  
provisional set of  
hand overprints.

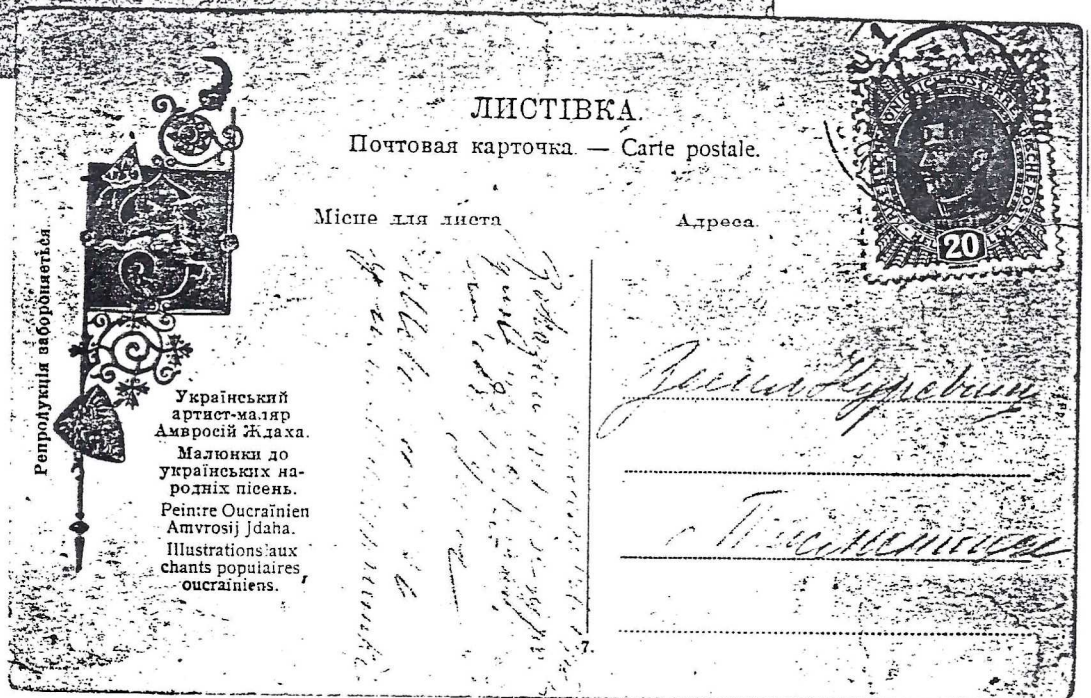
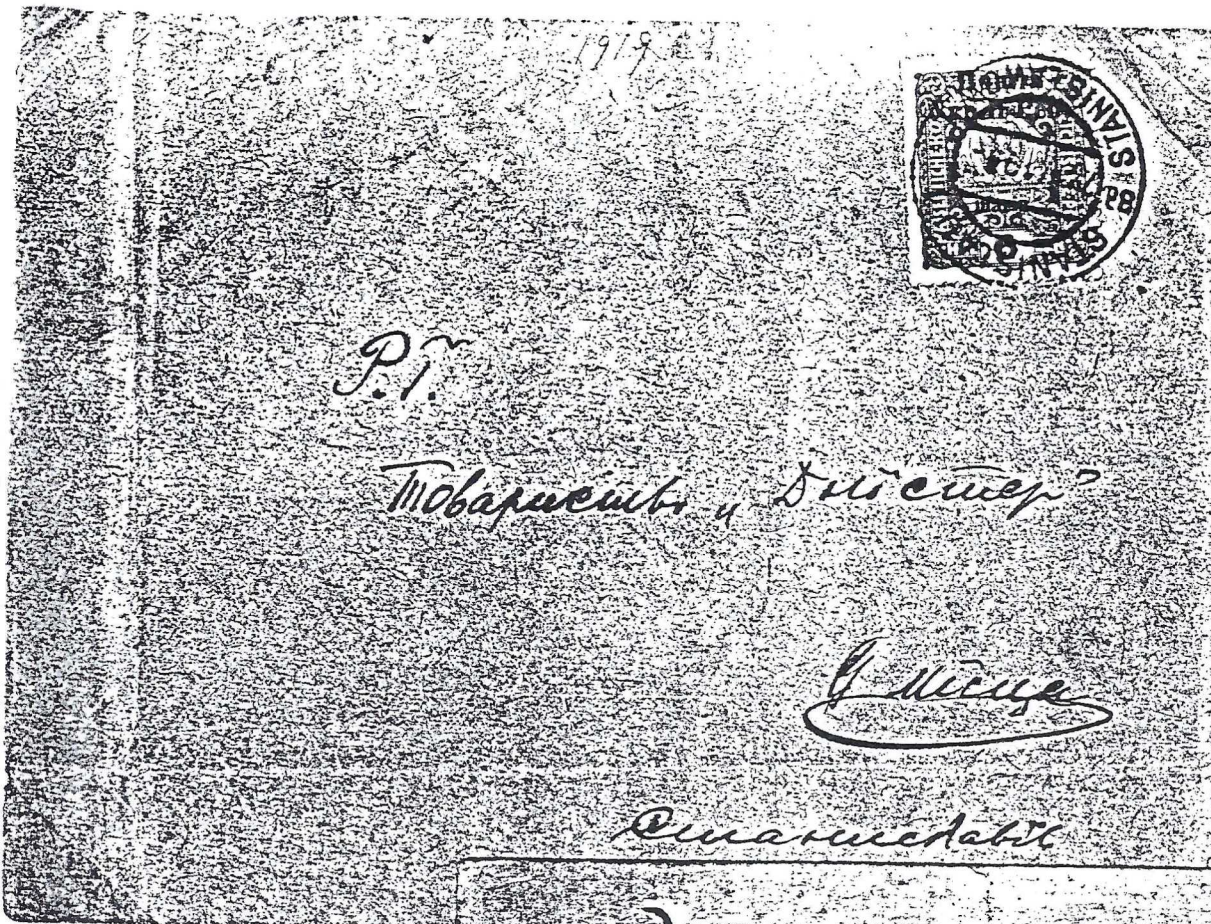


Registered cover  
with examples of  
stamps and special  
registry label of the  
second provisional  
overprints.

The first overprints for Western Ukraine were issued on 20 November 1918 and used for only two days. A second set was sold starting on 12 December 1918 and included two special labels issued to pay the fees for local and national registration.

WESTERN UKRAINE  
Provisional Overprints

Stanislaw  
28 April 1919  
17 May 1919

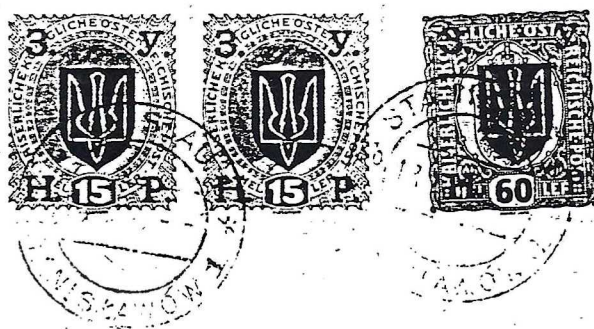


Cover shown above  
franked with 6 sh.  
value of third issue  
as well as four  
postage due stamps  
used as regular  
postage applied on  
reverse.

Patriotic postcard  
of Ukraine franked  
with 20 sh. value.

A third set of overprints with abbreviations for "Ukrainian National Republic Posts" and denominations in shahiv and hryvni was placed on sale on 18 March 1919.

*Herrn  
Herrmann Fischer*



Registered local cover to franked with three stamps of the fourth provisionals.

**R** Stanislau  
Ex off  
1000

24

<b>Inliegend Stück:</b>	<b>Zawiera sztuk:</b>	<b>Містить штук:</b>
Banknoten zu 1000 K.	1000 K.	K
not bankowych po 100 K.	100 K.	K
now bankowych po 50 K.	50 K.	K
„ „ „ 20 K.	20 K.	K
„ „ „ 10 K.	10 K.	K
„ „ „ K.	K.	K
Münzen		K
Moneta brązowa		K
Moneta srebrna		K
Summe		K
Razem		K
Разом		K

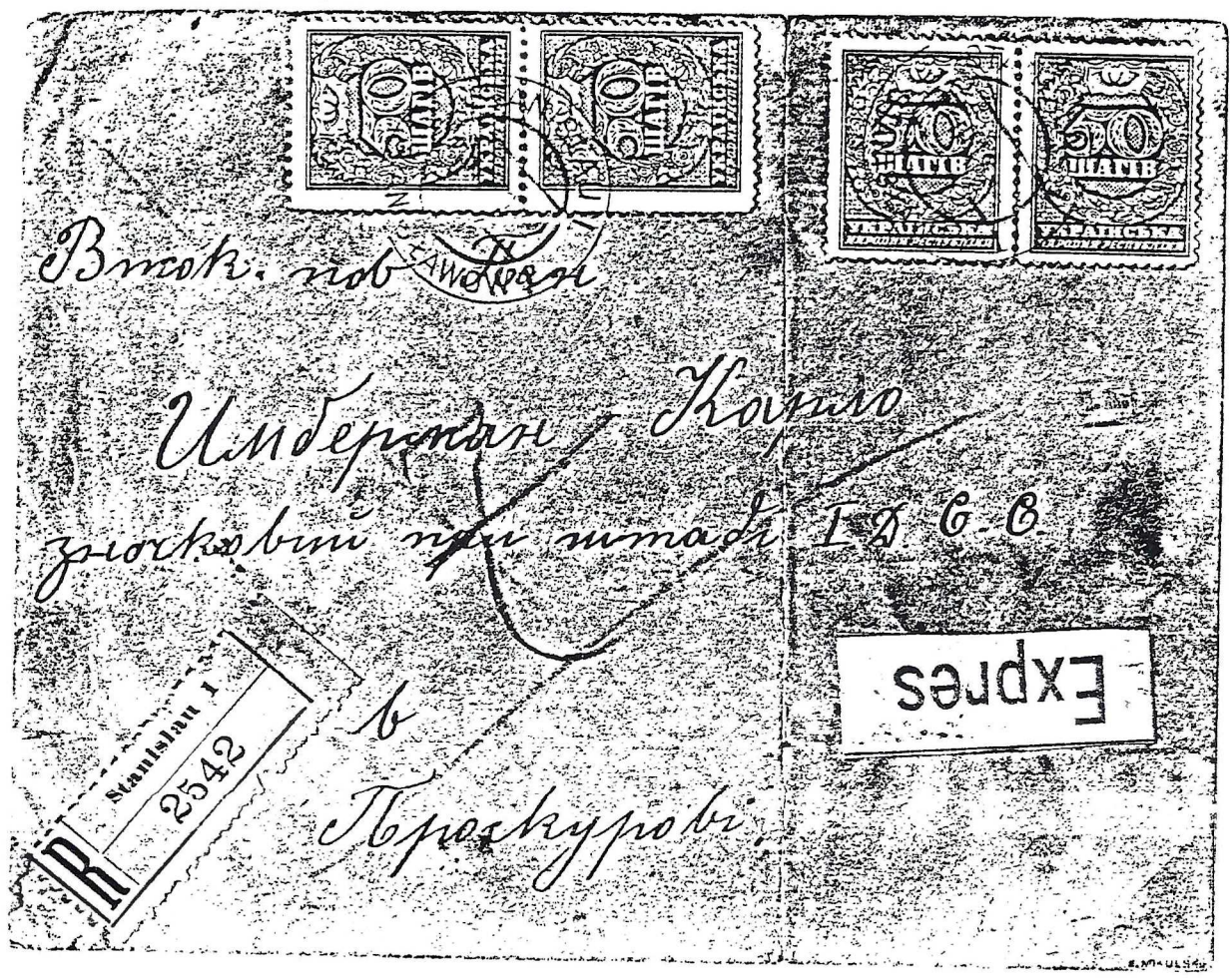
1918. VI. (d. p. ukr.) s. z. n. v. st. 22. (27.)

**R** Stanislau 1  
Ex off  
1041

*Herrn  
Herrmann Fischer  
Lindberg 17.*

Registered first day cover of the high values of the fourth provisional overprints.

The fourth provisionals were overprinted in Vienna with "Z.U.N.R." and placed on sale on 8 May 1919 for most values and 13 May for the high values. As with other Western Ukraine issues, they are unusually scarce on cover. Valid for postage only until the Poles occupied the area on 16 July 1919.



Although not mentioned in the literature, the registered special delivery cover shown above indicates that stamps of the Ukrainian National Republic in Kyiv were accepted for postage in Western Ukraine. A very unusual usage.

WESTERN UKRAINE  
Ukrainian Military Post

Tsentr. Ust.  
26 August 1920

Stavka A.  
15 October 1920

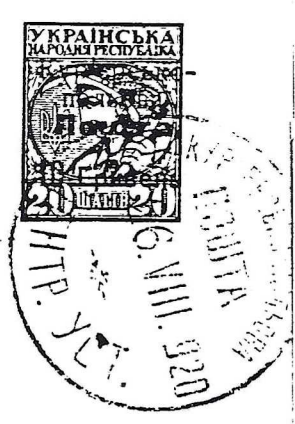
Cover postmarked  
at the "Tsentralni  
Ustanovi (Central  
Establishment),"  
received 3 days  
later at Army HQ.

Registered cover  
(below) sent from  
"Stavka (HQ)" to  
Vienna.



*Стягла  
Г. Ш. 8.*

*Сигновковскому  
г. Бельови Гашин.*



*Через Устан. Установы в Варшаве  
Курьерско-почтовая Пошта*

*Генри*

*Karl Kömmer  
Briefmarkenhändler*

*Wien I  
Goldschmidgasse*



In December 1919, the Red Army captured Kyiv and overran nearly the entire Ukraine. The government, under Petlyura, retreated with the remnant of the army to Kamieniec Podolski and in April 1920 entered into an alliance with Poland. On this basis, a courier field post service was established in eastern Galicia in August 1920, primarily for the transmission of messages between the government in exile in Tarnow and army headquarters. Ukrainian stamps were given appropriate overprints, with 16 different values being created. However, the Poles and the Soviet government signed a peace agreement on 18 March 1921, ending independent Ukrainian activity.