

BRITISH FORCES
Danzig

Field Post Office H.2.
9 March 1920

The only recorded example of the boxed marking of the Camp Commandant of the British General Headquarters in Danzig. Used on cover to the officer in charge of records for the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers in London.



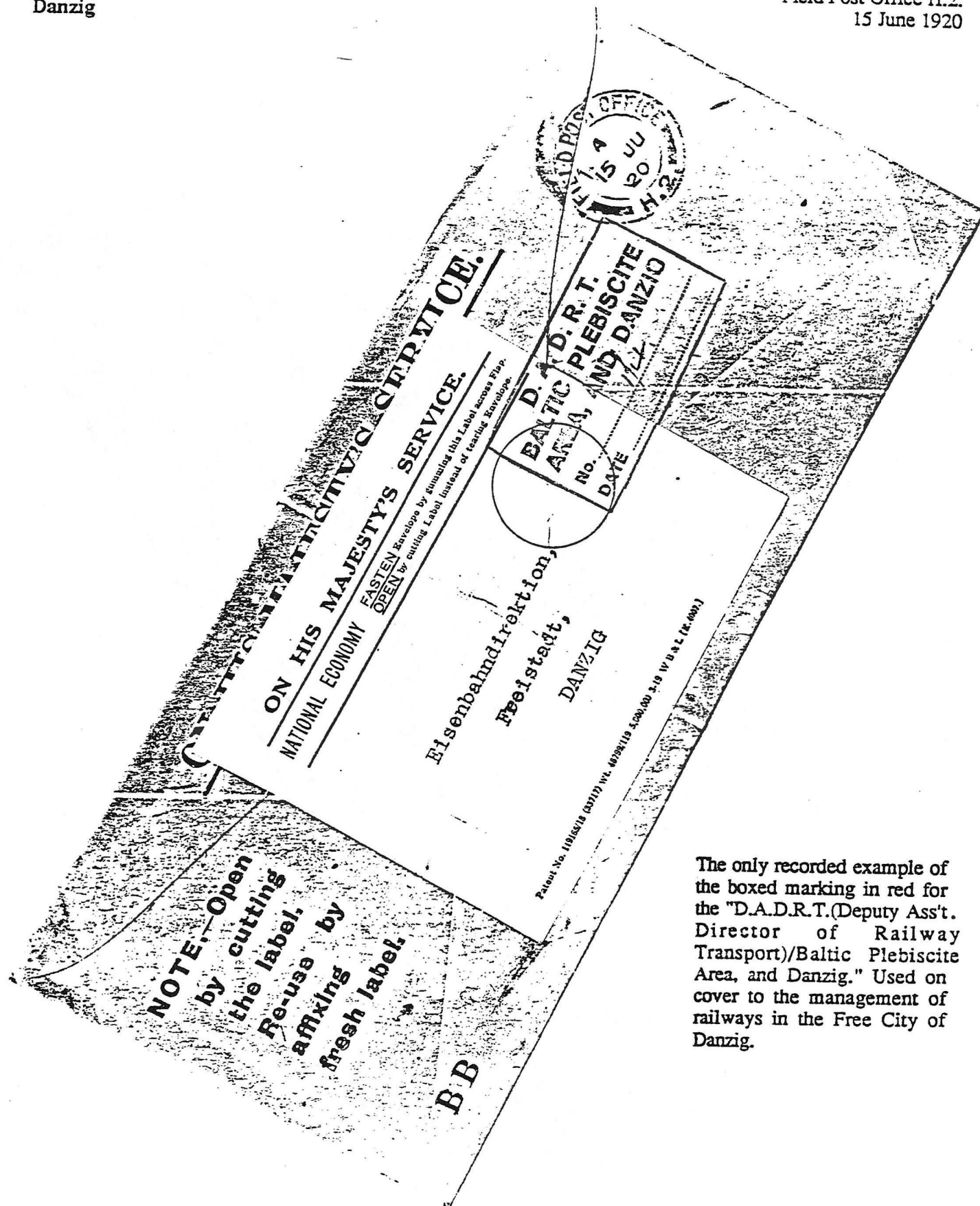
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

*Records
Indian Staff
Royal Fusiliers
Record Office
England*

CAMP COMMANDANT
BRITISH G.H.Q. DANZIG
No. 22217
9 3 1920

BRITISH FORCES
Danzig

Field Post Office H.2.
15 June 1920



The only recorded example of the boxed marking in red for the "D.A.D.R.T.(Deputy Ass't. Director of Railway Transport)/Baltic Plebiscite Area, and Danzig." Used on cover to the management of railways in the Free City of Danzig.

BRITISH FORCES
Danzig

Field Post Office H.2.
19 October 1920

Danzig
4 September 1922

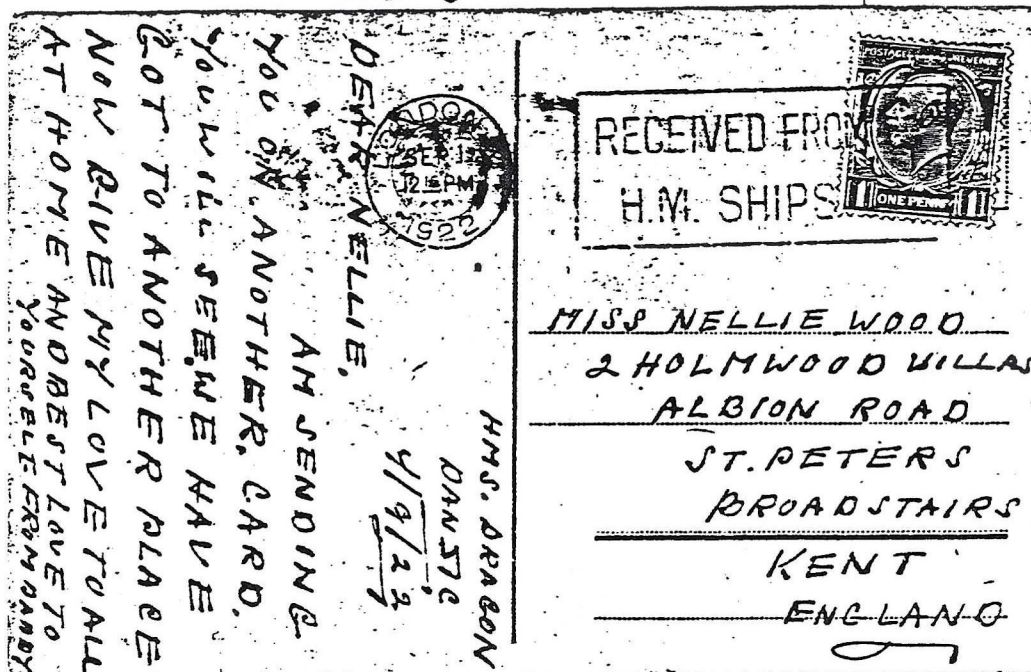
Lt. Col. H. A. Tapp



Bridge Road

Gravelly

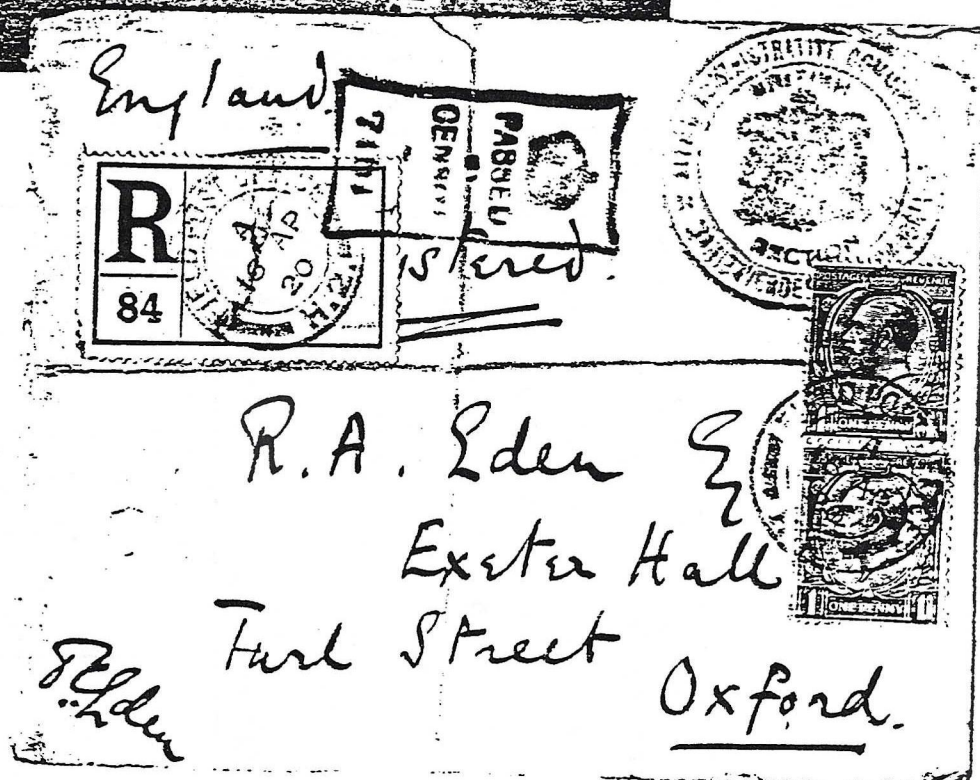
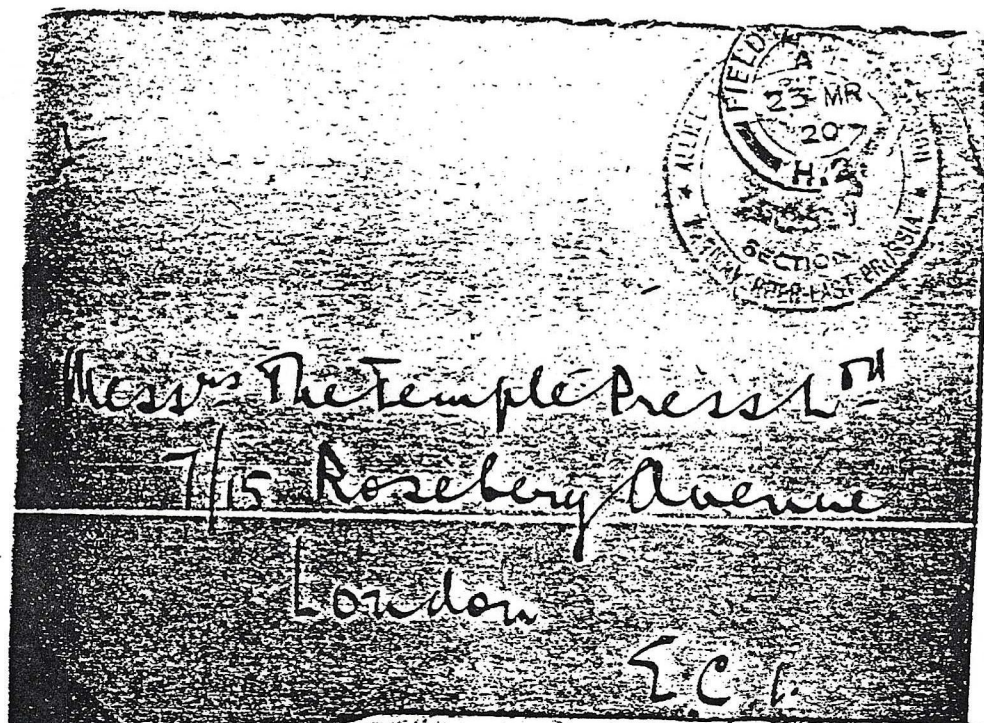
Surrey



After 24 August 1920, the British forces no longer enjoyed free franking privileges but were subject to the payment of domestic rates, i.e. 1 penny for postcards and 2 pence for letters up to one ounce. The marking of the "Allied Boundary Commission/Germany-Poland/British Section" is one of four recorded examples used on mail posted at FPO #H.2. in Danzig. Lower postcard was mailed by a sailor on *H.M.S. Dragon* during a visit to the Free City after the FPO had closed on 27 November 1920.

BRITISH FORCES
Marienwerder

Field Post Office H.2.
23 March 1920
16 April 1920

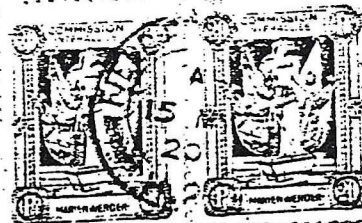


Allied administrators arrived in Marienwerder on 17 February 1920 and the plebiscite to determine whether the territory should be transferred to Poland or remain with Germany was held on 11 July. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of Germany, and the forces were withdrawn soon thereafter. FPO #H.2. at Danzig handled the mail of the British officers and men, which received a special marking reading "Allied Administrative Commission/British Section/Marienwerder, East Prussia." Registered covers from this territory are very unusual.

BRITISH FORCES
Marienwerder

Field Post Office H.2.
15 May 1920
25 July 1920

Marienwerder. S. Russia
c/o British Army P.O. Germany
14 May 20
- forgive me if I have sent
you this card before. The last
I gave the Dom. to the King
15th Century building. Just
up to Antonie knights
those head 20 were sent
Marienburg, 20 miles from here.
I should much like to
hear how you are getting on
you are doing. Home here
is specially welcome when
one is so far away.
our Placards can't be sent
for sometime so it may be
August before I return. H.



Mr. Harold Morris

95 Bold St.

Fleetwood

Preston

England

15 Bradmore Rd

Overd



Mr. Salisbury

9 Sefton Drive

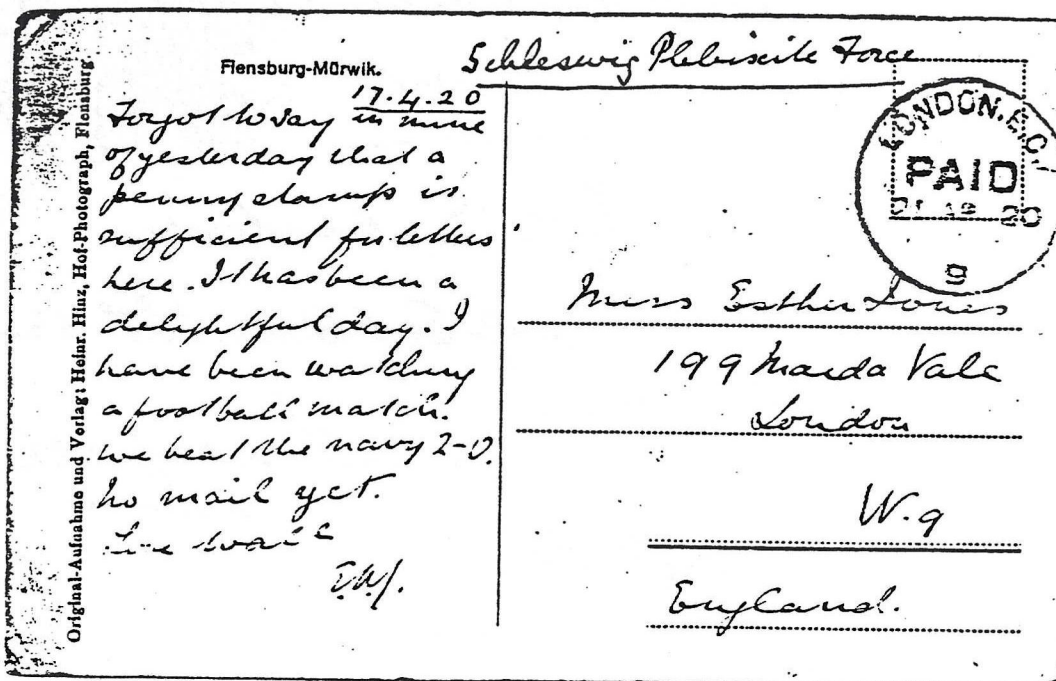
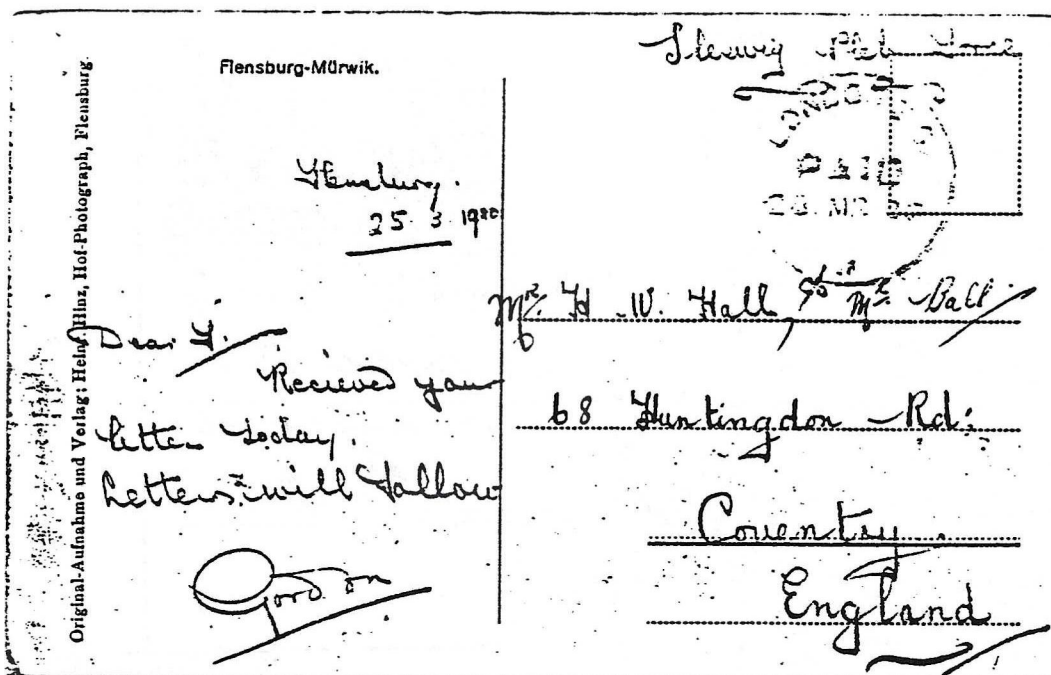
Liverpool

England

Although postage was not required on mail from British soldiers at this time, some of the men wanted to use the special Marienwerder stamps as souvenirs on their letters home. These were dutifully cancelled at the FPO and sent on their way in the examples shown above.

BRITISH FORCES
Schleswig

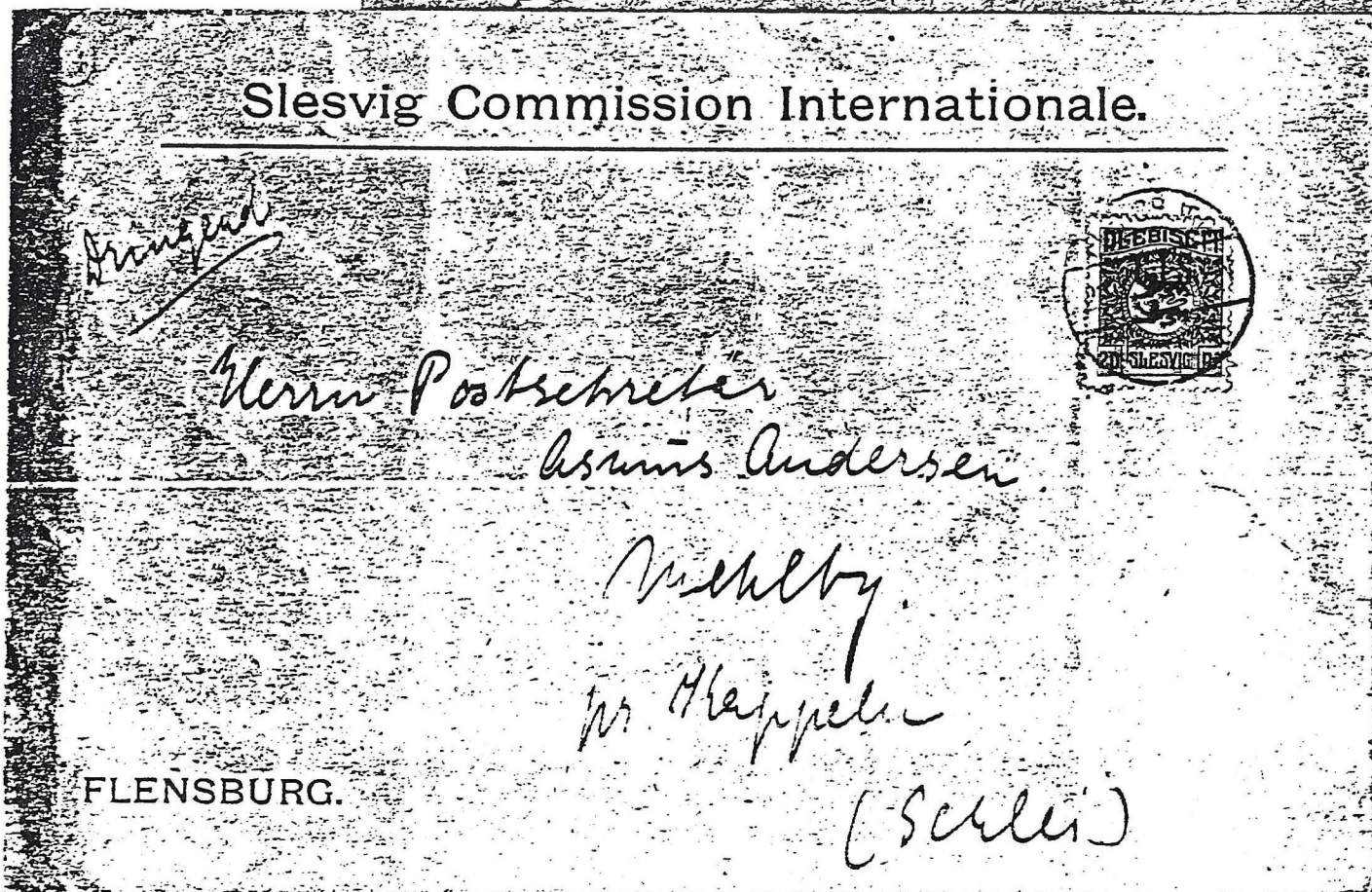
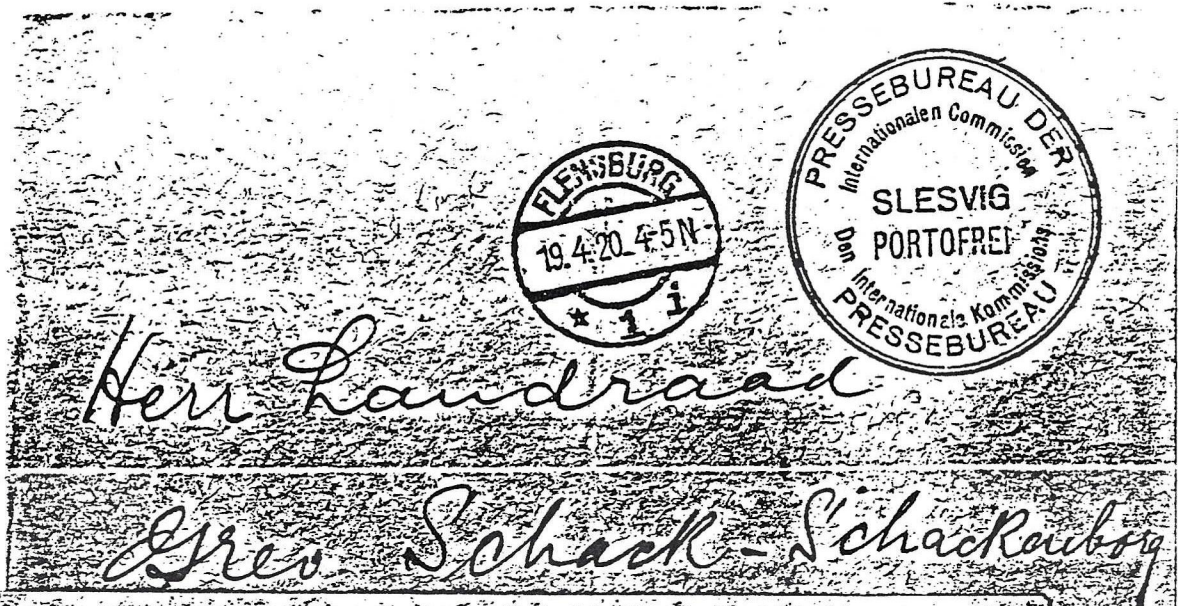
Schleswig Plebiscite Force
25 March 1920
17 April 1920



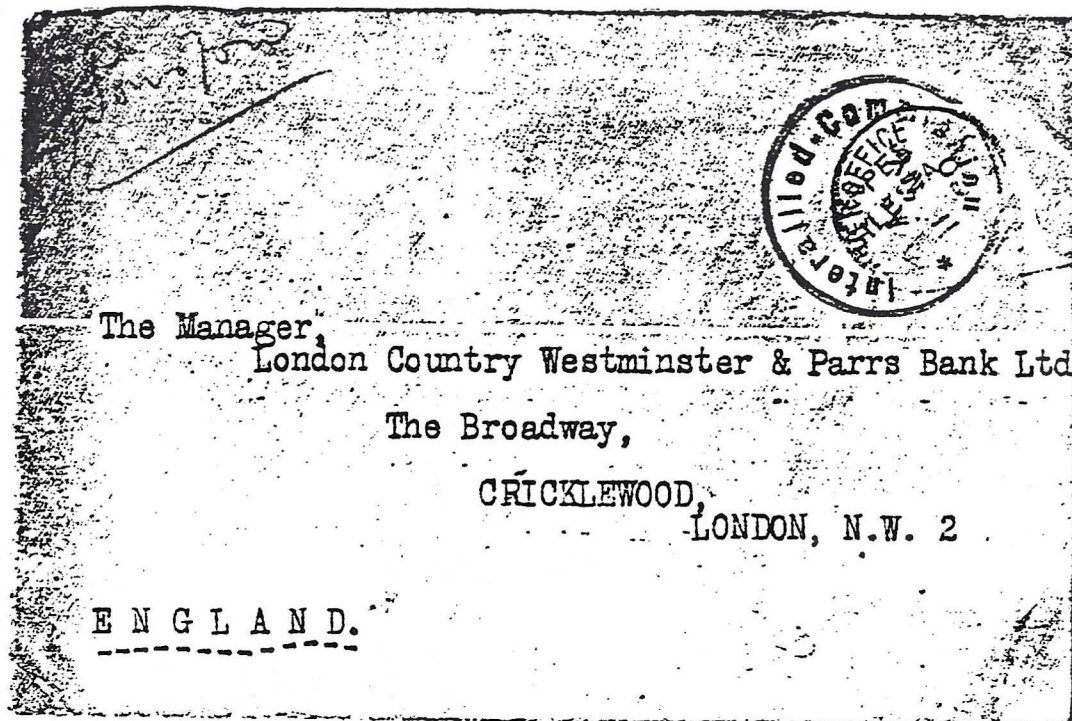
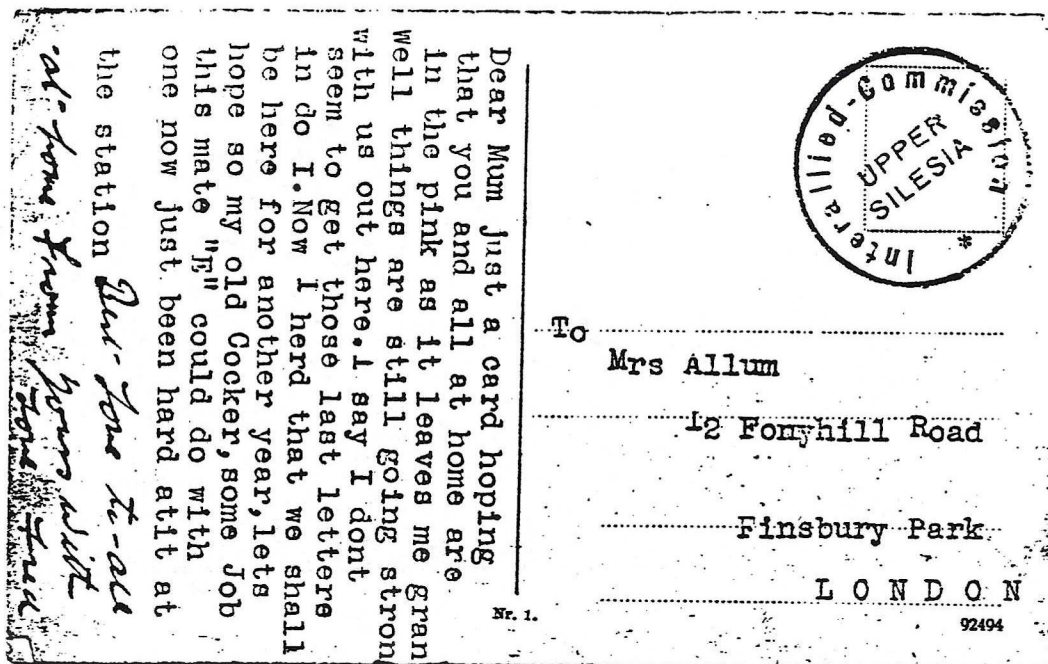
The First Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters arrived in Flensburg on 25 January 1920 as part of the Allied commission to hold a plebiscite as to whether the territory should be annexed to Denmark or remain with Germany. No field post station was established in this area, but the mail was sent by military pouch to London, where it was postmarked and placed into the mail stream.

BRITISH FORCES
Schleswig

Flensburg
19 April 1920
23 — 1920



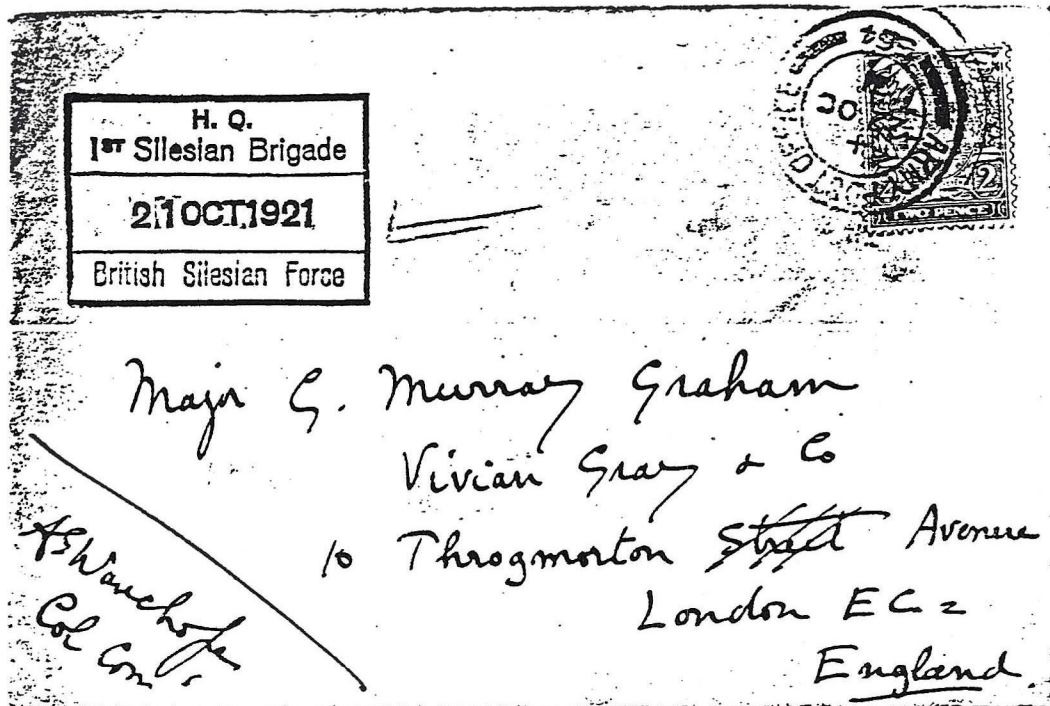
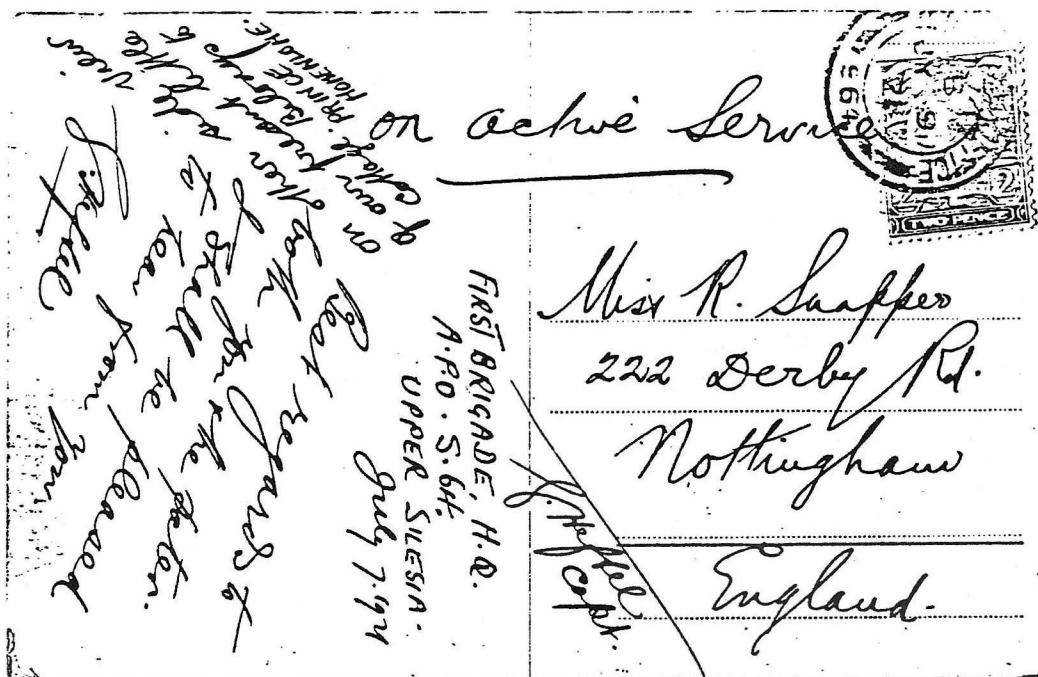
The Allied Commission used various markings and comercards to designate official mail. Examples above are of the Press Bureau and the International Commission for Schleswig in Flensburg. The latter is franked with one of the special stamps overprinted "C.I.S." for the use of the Commissioners.



Allied troops were sent to Upper Silesia in February 1920 to prepare for a plebiscite to determine whether the territory should be transferred to Poland or remain with Germany. Initially, there was no British field post office, so mail was sent via the Army Courier Office (in Berlin).

BRITISH FORCES
Upper Silesia

Army Post Office S64
9 July 1921
22 October 1921



Because of an outbreak of fighting between armed Polish and German irregular forces, the British sent reinforcements consisting of four battalions to Upper Silesia in March 1921. These troops used APO #S64, for which the earliest recorded use is from Gleiwitz on 10 June. The office was then moved to Tarnowitz, where the postmark is recorded from 21 September 1921 to 13 May 1922.

BRITISH FORCES
Upper Silesia

Kattowitz
6 November 1920
24 March 1921

ENGLAND



The Manager

Messrs. Barclay's Bank Ltd.

East Dulwich Branch.

LORDSHIP LANE.

EAST DULWICH



England



Herbert H. Sholders Esq
Principal

Oliver Goldsmith
Commercial Institute

Peckham Road
London S.E. 5
England



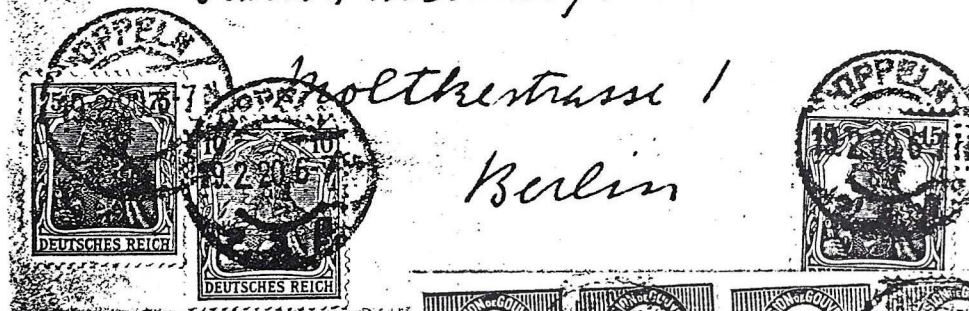
Official covers of the Inter-Allied Commission, showing two different markings of the Controller of Railways.

BRITISH FORCES
Upper Silesia

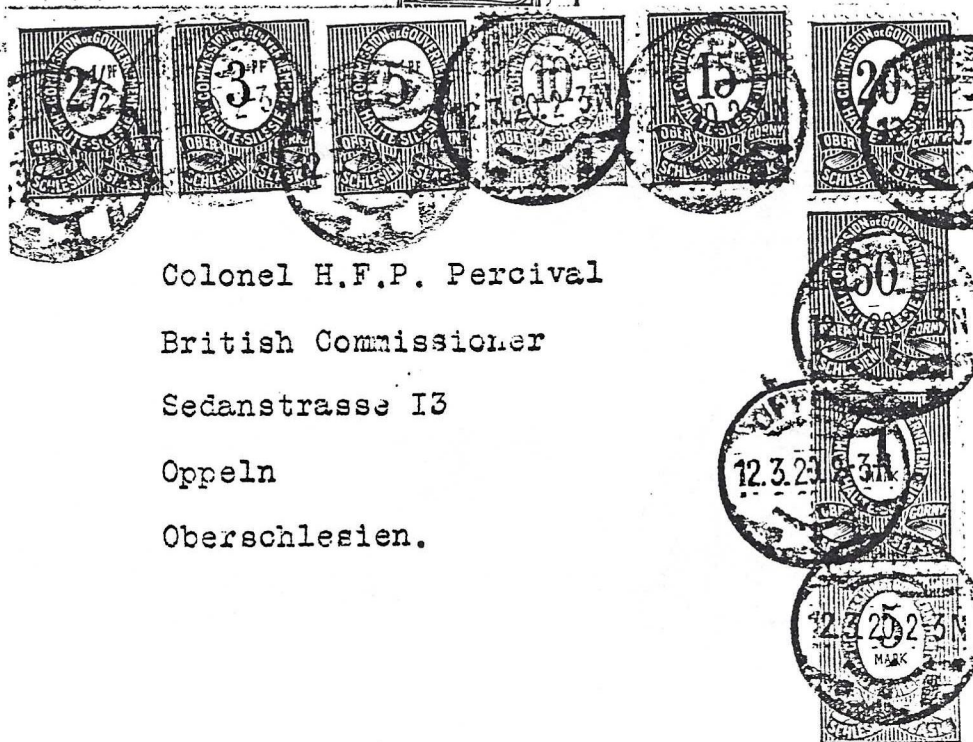
Oppeln
19 February 1920
12 March 1920



Major General H. Malcolm C.B. S.O.
British Military Mission



Moltkestrasse 1
Berlin



Colonel H.F.P. Percival

British Commissioner

Sedanstrasse 13

Oppeln

Oberschlesien.

Souvenir covers addressed to British officers in the occupation forces. The upper one has mixed franking with German stamps and three values of the scarce Oppeln emergency issue with circular overprint reading "C.I.H.S." (Inter-Allied Commission for Upper Silesia). Lower cover is franked with the first definitive set issued by the Allies for Upper Silesia.

21 December 1921

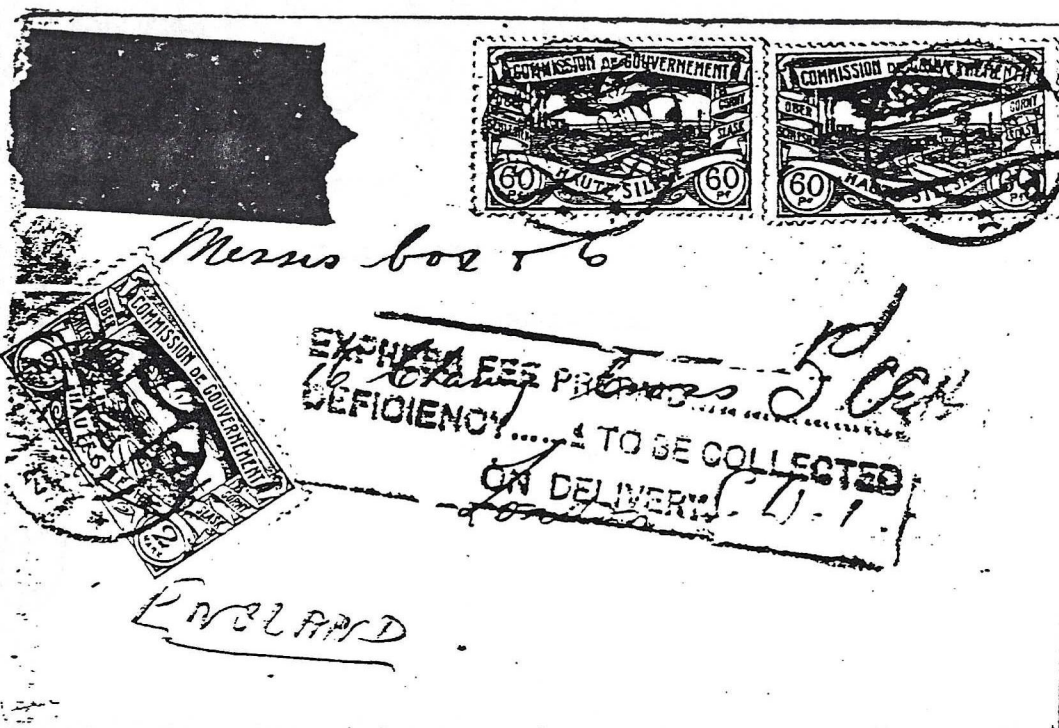
[illegible]

618547 2

Singh & Parker
& Company

3¹² my address Regt
% L.T.D. S120

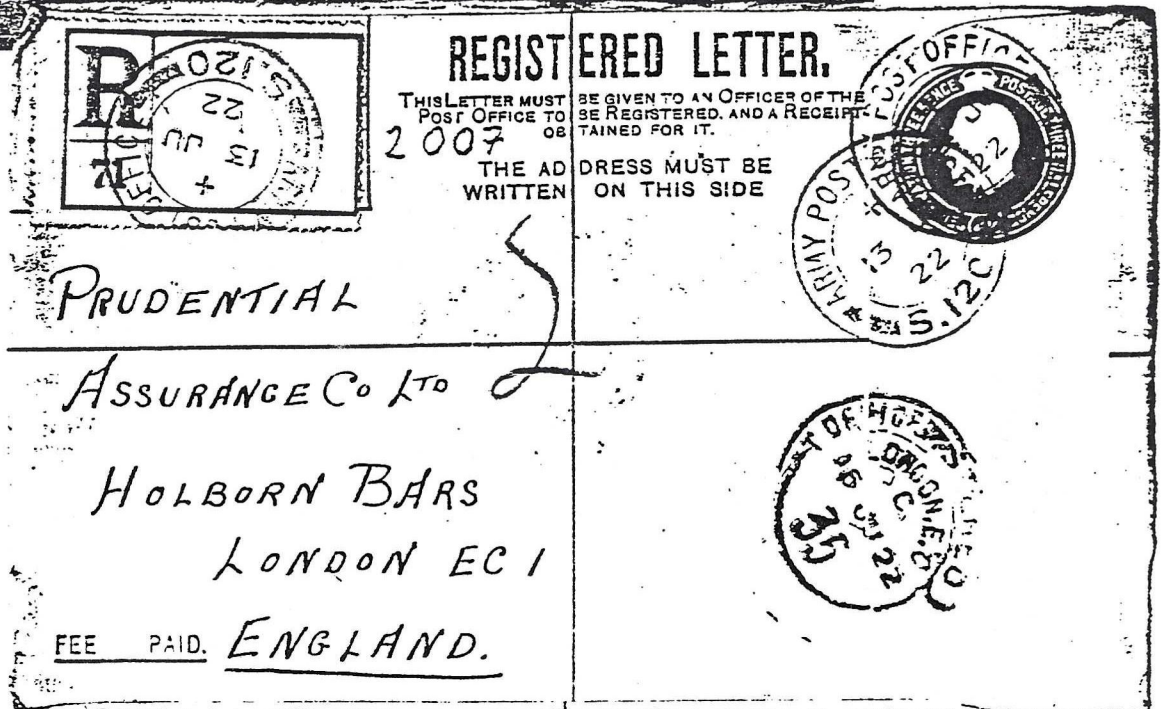
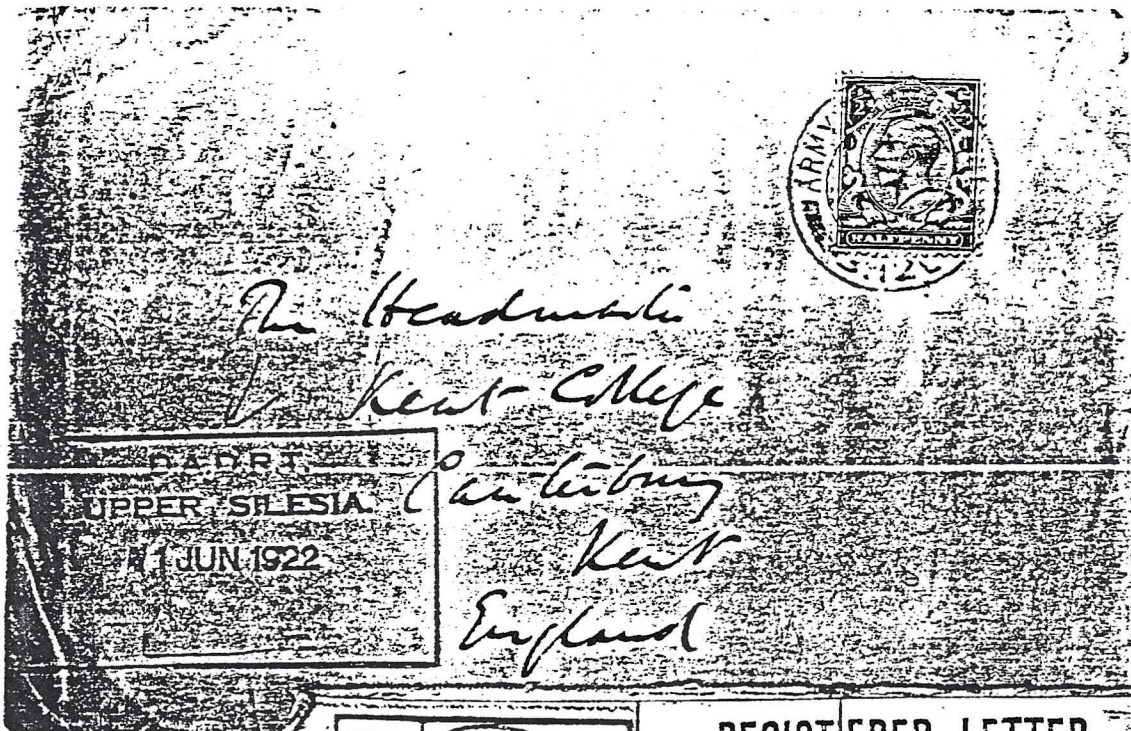
Silver Forces



Inbound mail to the Silesian Force is very unusual; postcard mailed from FPO #S40 (Cologne) to a sergeant in the Middlesex Regiment. Outbound Special Delivery cover to London from an officer of the Royal Artillery serving with the Inter-Allied Commission.

BRITISH FORCES
Upper Silesia

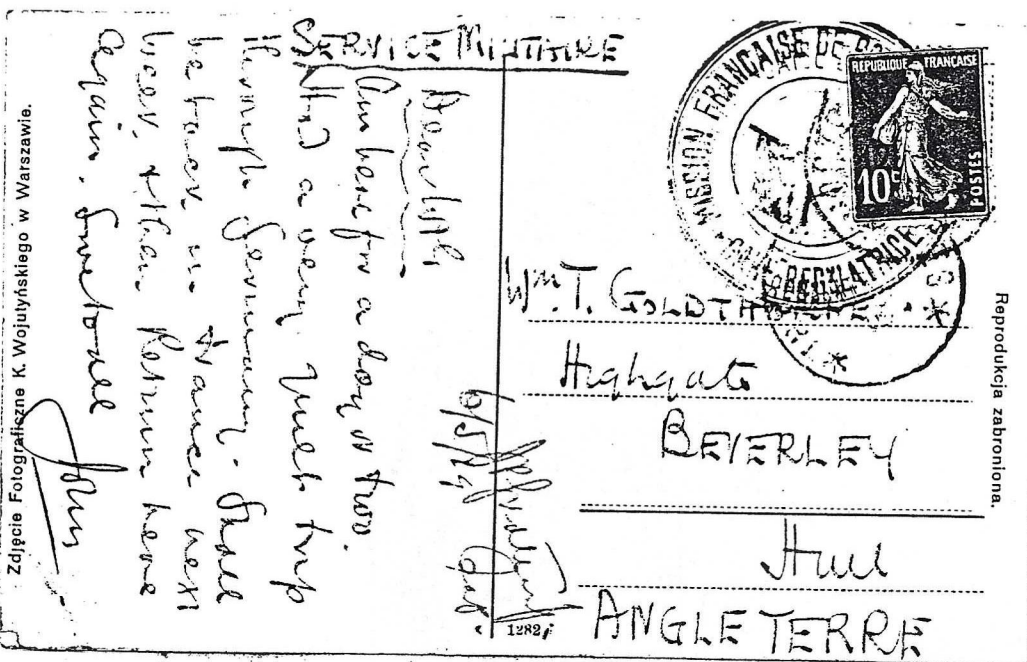
Army Post Office S.120
11 June 1922
13 June 1922



As a result of the plebiscite, which came out about 60% for Germany and 40% for Poland, the Allies decided to partition the territory. APO #S.120 is recorded used at Oppeln in the sector allocated to Germany from April 1921 to June 1922. Printed matter envelope above has marking of "D.A.D.R.T. (Deputy Assistant Director of Railway Transport)/Upper Silesia." Registered mail (LRD above) from this period is very unusual.

BRITISH FORCES
Poland

British Military Mission in Poland
6 May 1919
February 1920



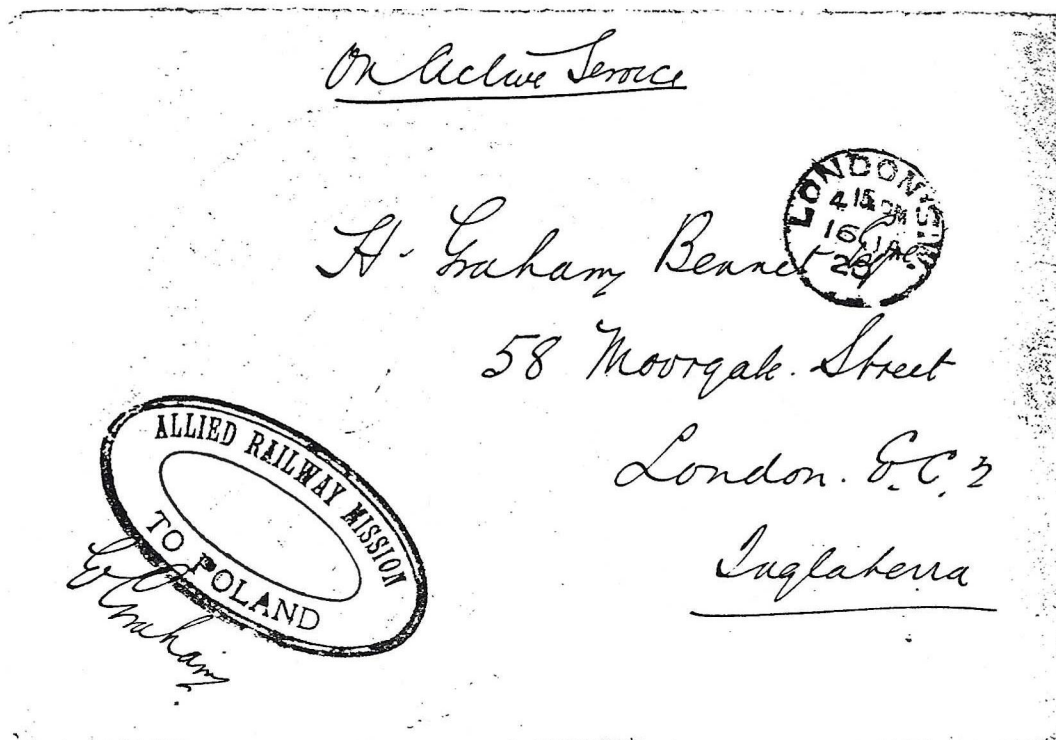
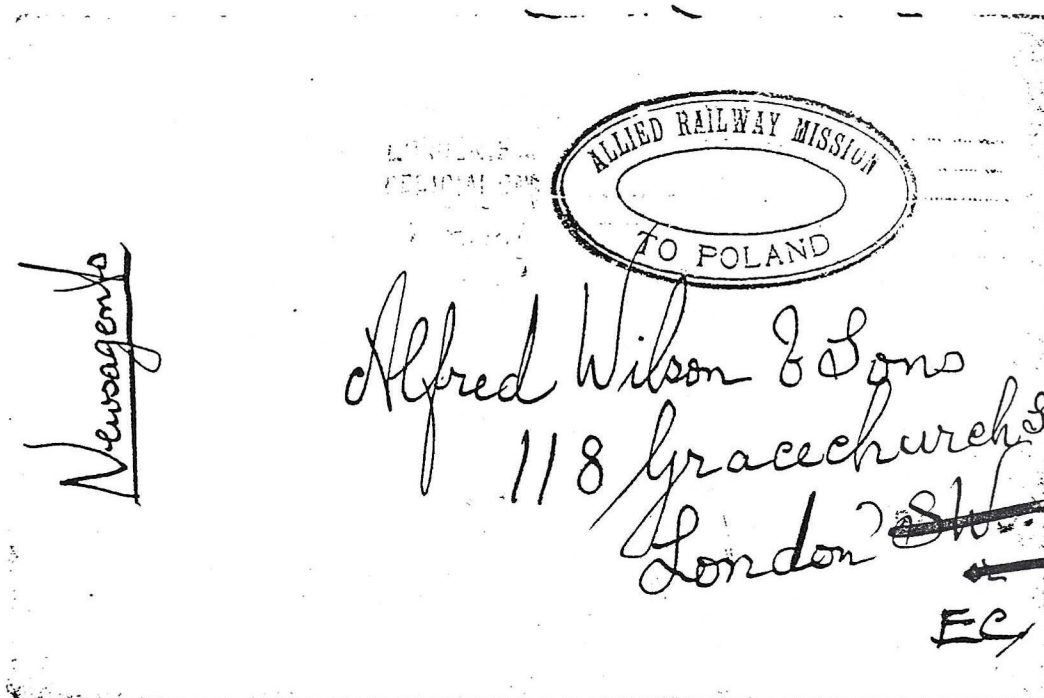
Mr J. G. C. Rowley.
4, Cromwell Street
Kingston-on-Hull.
Yorkshire

Post Haggrenes
and Haggrenes

Following the end of hostilities, a military mission was established to help in the organization of the Polish army. Most of the training and supply activity was conducted by the French, but there was also a British presence. Post card mailed from Warsaw by British soldier through the French military post office. Cover sent by military pouch to the War Office in London, where it was handed over to the postal service.

BRITISH FORCES
Poland

Allied Railway Mission to Poland
October 1919
January 1920



One of the important needs of the Poles in their war with Russia was reconstruction of the railway system. The Allies undertook to supply rolling stock confiscated from Germany as well as engineering talent for this service. Mail from the Mission members is very elusive..

BRITISH FORCES
Poland

Mission for Supply & Relief of Poland
August 1919
September 1919



SUPREME ECONOMIC
COUNCIL,
FOOD SECTION
No _____
Date _____

Messrs
Evans Sons Lescher Webb Ltd

56, Hanover Str

Liverpool



Telefon 128-46.

Picknail
Warsaw Poland

Messrs

Evans Sons Lescher Webb Ltd

56 Hanover Str.



Liverpool
England

Poland also suffered from shortages of food and fuel in the postwar period. As a result, the Allies were active in providing and distributing food supplies to the populace. Above examples of official mail sent by diplomatic bag to London, where it was transferred to the post office.