





OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY  
Bacska Territory

Zombor  
25 April 1919  
25 July 1919



In a few towns, the local military authorities created unauthorized overprints on Hungarian stamps. In the case of Zombor, the overprint consisted of the Serbian coat of arms. These stamps can be found on cover but are regarded as a strictly private issue and are unlikely to have gone through the mail in spite of the three-line Zombor censor marking.











OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY  
Banat

Bezdan  
29 November 1919



Once fresh supplies of stamps were no longer forthcoming from Budapest, the most widely used denominations began to run out. As a result, the Banat district authorities produced surcharged 10 and 45 filler stamps (for ordinary and registered letters) on 15 May 1919.



OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY  
Banat

Temesvar  
28 July 1919



On 1 July 1919, three additional surcharges were issued to meet urgent postal needs. The above registered cover was sent to Bucharest. Note the red circular Romanian censor marking.



OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY  
Banat-Bacska

Temesvar  
28 July 1919  
28 July 1919



In the "twilight" period when the Serbians were withdrawing and the Romanians arriving, the Banat district authorities issued a new set of overprints reading "Banat/Bacska/1919" for use in the territory. Although not strictly an issue of the Serbian occupation, they are closely related and included here for historical perspective.





In addition to the areas that were annexed to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats & Slovenes, the Serbian army also temporarily occupied the Baranya county of Hungary proper (between the Tisza and Drava Rivers) from 15 November 1918 to 20 August 1920. The above cover was underpaid, being franked with a 20 filler unoverprinted Hungarian stamp, so it was marked "60 f." in blue and that amount in adhesives (with an internal post office marking of "VI") was added for the postage due.



OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY  
Baranya

Pecs  
25 July 1919  
29 July 1919



As in the Banat, Hungarian stamps were provided until the Bolshevik takeover of Budapest. At that point, a set of overprints, some surcharged with new values, was prepared and placed on sale on 5 May 1919.



OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY  
Baranya

Puspoklak  
2 August 1919

Villány  
21 November 1919



Examples of covers franked with "Baranya/1919" overprints. The use of these stamps from towns other than Pecs, the capital of the county, is unusual.



OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY  
Baranya

Pecs  
10 January 1920

Uzdog  
23 February 1920



Registered letter and  
lettercard uprated with  
semicircular "Baranya"  
overprints.



As supplies of the first issue began to run short, a second issue 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.





Unusual usages of postal cards in the Baranya. Upper example sent to Vienna was a domestic rate card of 30 filler. Thus, it was assessed the double deficiency postage due of 80 heller on arrival in Austria. Lower example was originally a Hungarian World War I fieldpost card but converted into a 15 filera SHS postal card and then uprated with "Baranya" overprints for registered despatch to Switzerland.



HFS



# Dipl.-Ing. PREDRAG ZRINJŠČAK

Član Zbora stručnih ispitivača maraka  
pri Hrvatskom Filatelističkom Savezu  
u Zagrebu

Mitglied im Chor der Briefmarkenprüfer  
des Kroatischen Philatelistenverbandes  
in Zagreb

## ATEST

Nr. VI-396 / 13. II. 2000.

### KROATIEN

### S.H.S. / JUGOSLAWIEN

Die beigelegte Farbkopie gibt den an die frau Bea Gregorčić in Zemun adresierten Einschreibebrief wieder, der mit einem waagerechten Paar aus der linken unteren Bogenecke der Marken Minr. 85 und einem Viererblock aus der rechten unteren Bogenecke der ungarischen „Schnitter“-Marke zu 2 Fil mit dem von den Militärbehörden angebrachten provisorischen Handstempel aufdruck SHS frankiert ist. Die Marken sind entwertet mit dem ungarischen Stempel STRIDOVAR 30.MAR.19. Stridovar ist der ungarische Name des kroatischen Ortes Štrigova. Dieser Brief wurde von der Militärzensur kontrolliert und trägt den violetten rechteckigen Rahmenstempel PREGLEDALA VOJNA CENZURA VARAŽDIN 1.IV.1919. Auf der Rückseite befindet sich der Ankunftsstempel ZEMUN 4.APR.919. Dieser Brief ist echt und seine Erhaltung ist einwandfrei. Er trägt das Signum PETRIC. Den vorgelegten Brief habe ich signiert. 0796

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*Zrinjščak*  
Dipl.-Ing. P. Zrinjščak  
Briefmarkenprüfer HFS





**OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY**  
**Medjimurje**

Perlak  
 4 February 1919

Stridovar  
 10 March 1919



In Perlak (Prelog in Croatian) the royal Hungarian stamps were overprinted by hand "SHS" and issued by the local authorities on 22 December 1918. The old postmarks and registry labels were used until new supplies could be provided.

A second local overprint was applied at Mursko Sredisce to stamps that were issued on 3 January 1919. This registered cover is franked with a combination of a block of four locals and stamps officially overprinted for use in Croatia.



The Medjimurje territory was located between the Drava and Mura Rivers. After the armistice, it was occupied by Croatian and Serbian troops and annexed to Croatia. Locally overprinted Hungarian stamps remained in use until Croatian ones became available.



OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY  
Prekomurje

Lendvavasarhely  
12 August 1919

Belatincz  
7 September 1919



The Lendvavasarhely local issue was issued on 10 August 1919, with the overprint being applied to a variety of Hungarian stamps, including the royal and republic.

The Belatincz "SHS" overprints were issued on 12 August 1919.



Prekomurje (across the Mura) was located to the north of the river. Under the terms of the armistice, it remained a part of Hungary. However, following the collapse of the Bolshevik government in Budapest, Prekomurje was occupied by South Slav troops in August 1919.



POST-WORLD WAR I  
Boundary Commission

London  
4 July 1921  
12 September 1921



Boundaries were disputed between Serbia and Bulgaria following World War I. A special commission, including a British Delegate, Lt. Col. Frank Giles of the Royal Engineers, was sent to the area to work out the proper borders. These covers were sent by Giles to his wife in England via diplomatic pouch to London, where they entered the mail stream. Such usage not seen previously by exhibitor.



# EPILOGUE

Related to but not a part of World War I, Serbian forces occupied a disputed border area around Peshkopi, Albania from September to December 1921. However, in November the Conference of Ministers reaffirmed Albania's 1913 boundaries, and League of Nations pressure induced Yugoslavia to withdraw.

**KING PETER**  
Occupation of Albania

Piskopeja  
10 October 1921  
16 November 1921



Covers from this period are extremely elusive, especially registered mail as shown above. Upper cover from a captain in the 3rd Battalion, 22nd Regiment to Breslau, Germany. Sender was uncertain about his return address, so used both "Albania" and "S.H.S." The initials stood for the then Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.