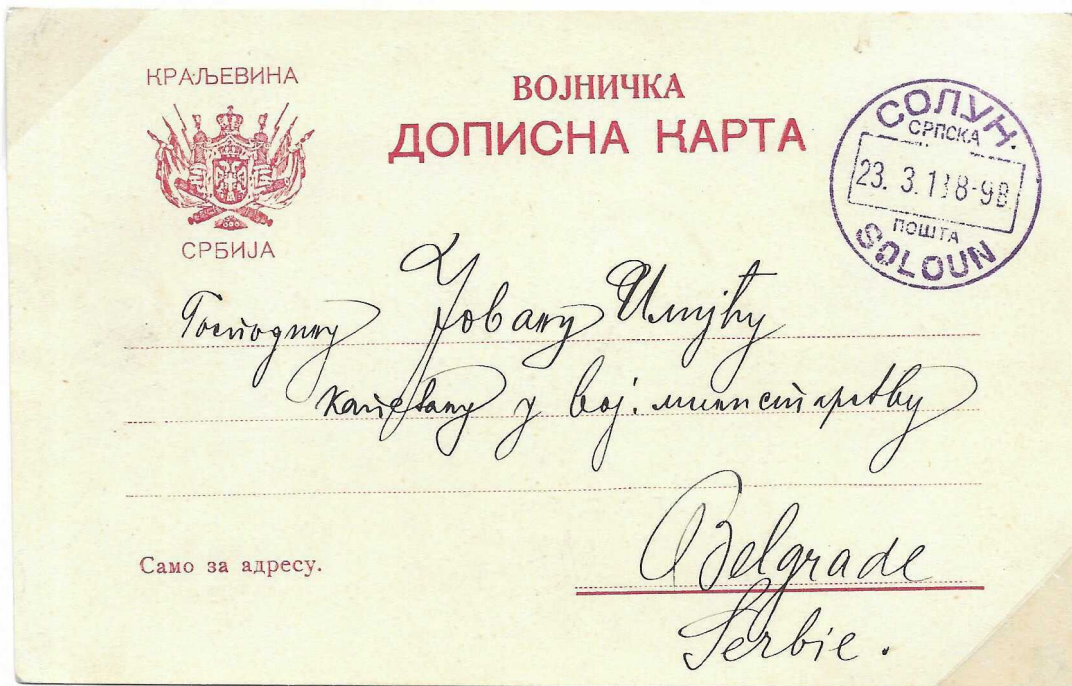
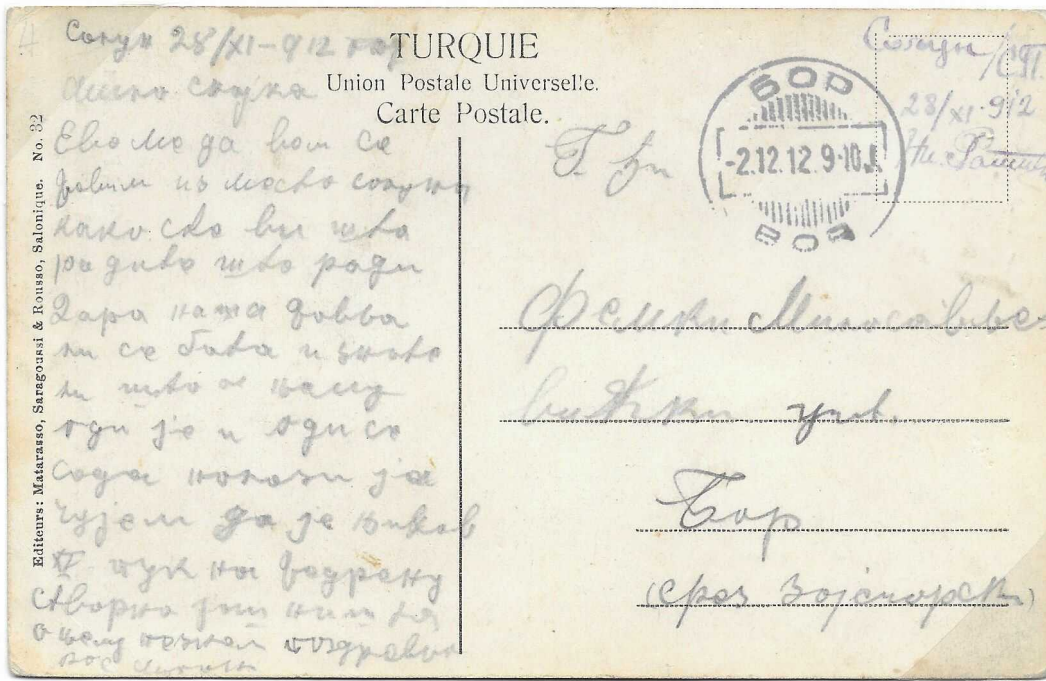


**BALKAN WAR
Troops in Greece**

Salonica
28 November 1912
23 March 1913



Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia all felt that they had a claim to the city of Salonica. However, the Greek army arrived first on 8 November 1912. The others did send troops and maintained their own postal facilities there until the final boundaries were decided in favor of Greece.

Upper card with manuscript dateline "Soloun, 28/XI-912" is very unusual.

"Soloun/Serbian Post" on a telegram



Ja ko



ТЕЛЕГРАМ

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СЛУЖБЕНИ ПОДАЦИ		ОТПРАВЉЕН					
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			19	12	00		

19

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Товоновићу
 Рага
 Прегучеваца
 Говор оточан
 а како штама са
 галмичу Главне Војне
 Кошаре
 Мико Милош

ШТЕР. I-II

BALKAN WAR
Troops in Montenegro

Djakovica
7 April 1913

Istok
3 October 1913

Plevlje
15 July 1913



Stamp cancelled with the postal money order cds for Istok, of which only two examples recorded.



Serbian forces overran the area lying between their pre-1912 borders and those of Montenegro, including the Sandjak of Novi Bazar. Military post offices were opened in five cities. In the subsequent territorial settlement, Djakovica, Istok and Plevlje were assigned to Montenegro. Examples shown above of postmarks used during the Serbian occupation period.

**BALKAN WAR
Troops in Albania**

Drac
30 November 1912
7 January 1913
13 April 1913



A forerunner card mailed by a Serbian soldier just after Durazzo was occupied but before the Serbs opened their own post office. It was sent through the Austrian post office abroad then in operation.

Card with cachet of the Royal Serbian Port Command in Durazzo delivered directly to and postmarked on the Austrian Lloyd S.S. *Melpomene* en route to addressee in Norway.



Examples of Serbian postmarks used in Albania are quite elusive. This one was used at the military post office in Drac (Durazzo).

BALKAN WAR
Troops in Albania

Lesh
7 November 1912
10 April 1913



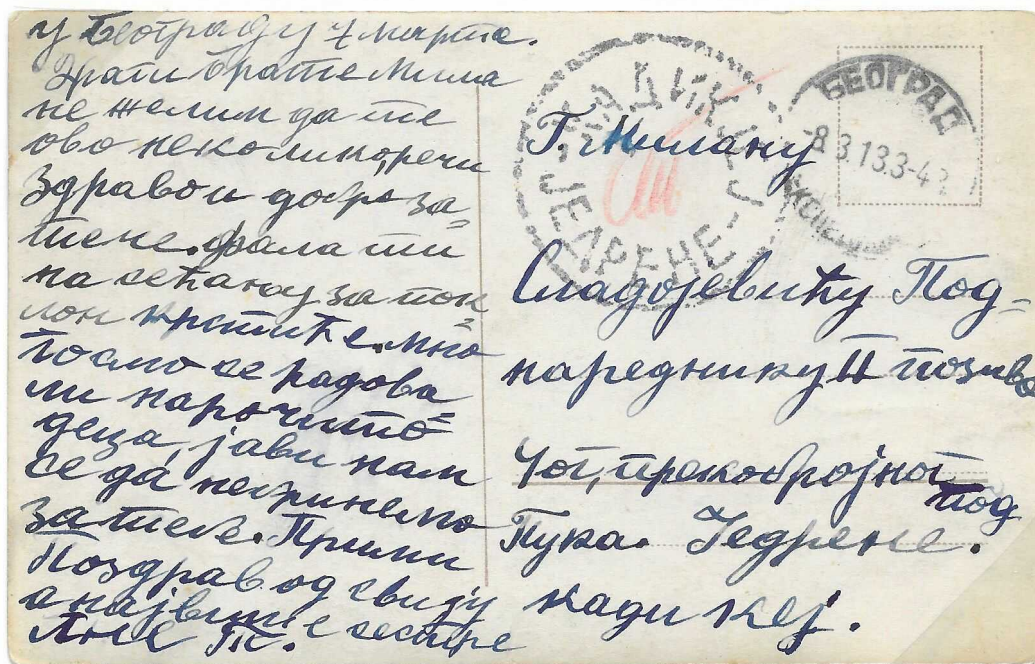
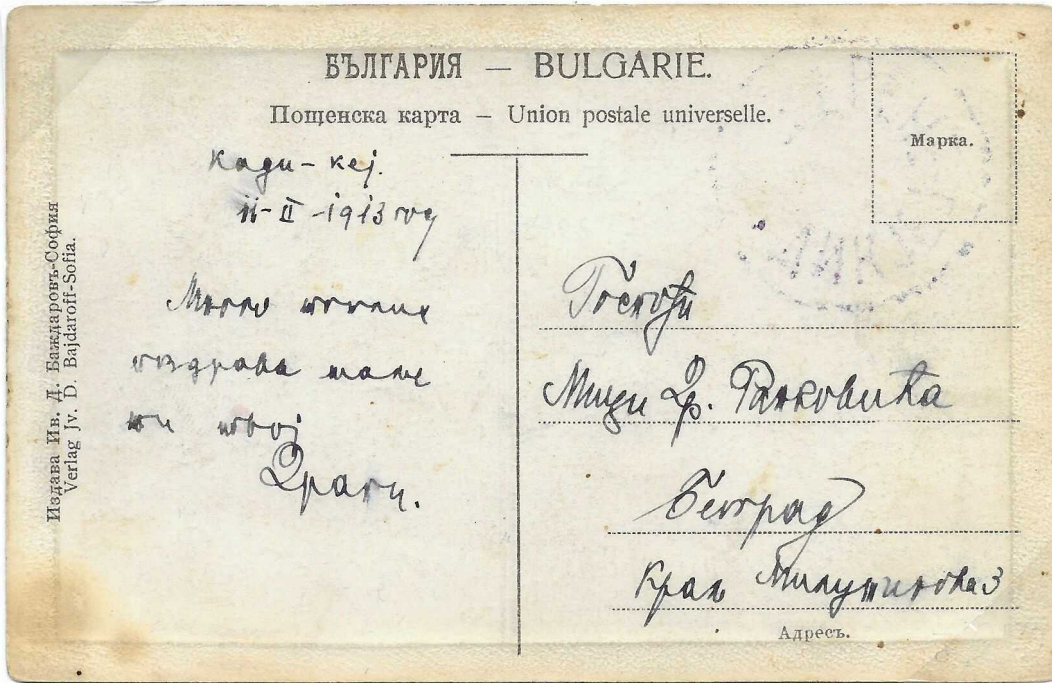
Forerunner card mailed by a Serbian soldier after the capture of Lesh (Alessio) but before the Serbs opened their own post office. It was delivered to the Montenegrin authorities at Bar (Antivari) for transmission to the addressee in Krusevac.

Postcard sent through the Serbian post office in Lesh, Albania during the period of the temporary Serbian occupation of this area. Fewer than five examples of this marking are reported.





Example of a Serbian postal card used in Bulgaria by a member of the Serbian Second Army aiding the Bulgarians during the First Balkan War. Serbian postage of 5 paras (domestic rate) was accepted by the Bulgarian postal service.



During the short-lived occupation of Jedrene by the Serbian Army in February-March 1913, two other versions of provisional postmarks were used. Upper outbound card shows a circular "Jedrene-Kadikej" while bottom inbound card from Belgrade shows the circular wording reversed.

SECOND BALKAN WAR

When the Great Powers intervened to create an independent Albania, Serbia wanted compensation from Bulgaria's share of the conquered territory. The latter objected and on 28 June 1913 attacked the Serbs in a battle over the spoils of the First Balkan War. However, with Greece, Romania and even Turkey joining with Serbia, the fighting was quickly ended on 30 July, with the Bulgarians agreeing to give up large chunks of Macedonia and Thrace.



Troops in Romania

Caracal
29 July 1913

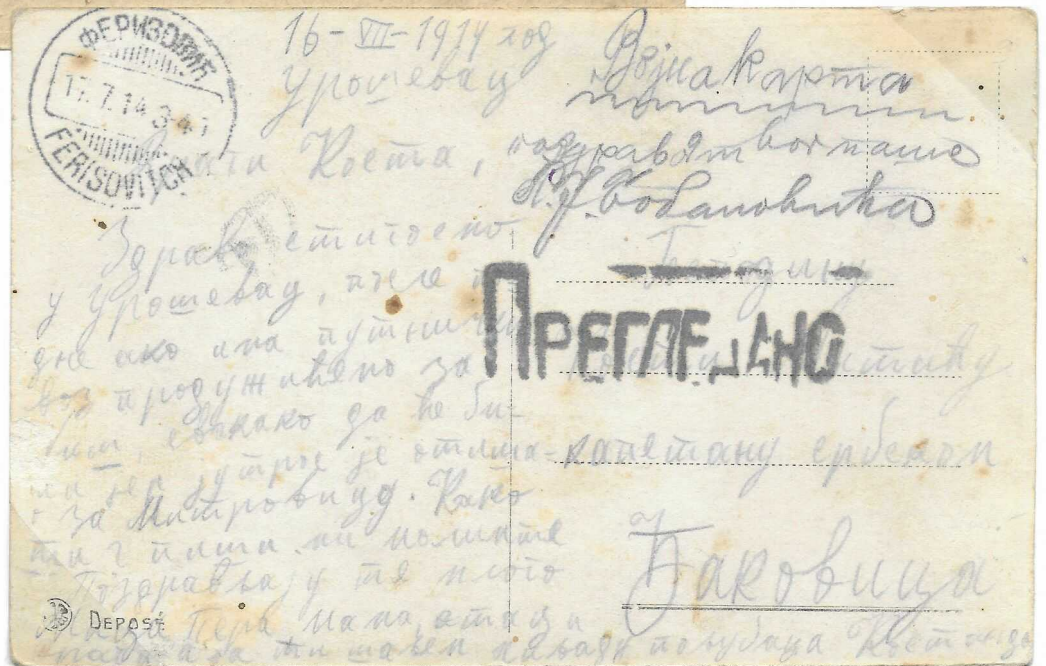


This Serbian fieldpost card was mailed in Romania by a Serb (assigned to help the Romanian forces against Bulgaria during the Second Balkan War in July-August 1913) to his father back home in Serbia. Accepted as postage free by the Romanians, it has both civil and military postmarks -- the latter of the Cavalry Division.

BALKAN WAR
Used in New Serbia

Bitolj
22 December 1913

Ferisovic
17 July 1914



A number of the post offices in the annexed territory received new civilian postmarks without the "Vojna Posta" inscriptions. These were used for a brief period into the early part of World War I and are generally more elusive than the military variety.

BALKAN WAR
Used in New Serbia

Gostivar
5 March 1914

Kavadar
6 July 1914



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Спроводни лист — Bulletin d'expédition

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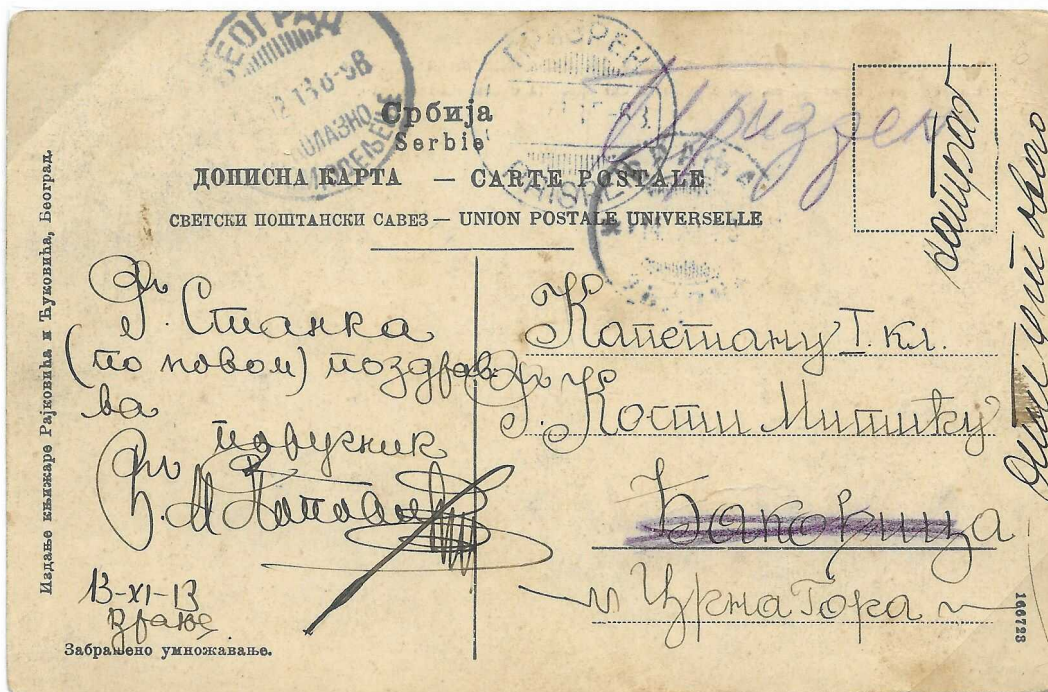
67
KAVADAR
67
KAVADAR

Additional examples of new civil postmarks used in the annexed territory.

BALKAN WAR
Used in New Serbia

Pristina
24 October 1914

Prizren
13 November 1913



Civil postmarks were also supplied to the two largest towns in Kosovo during this period.

Russian Red Cross Hospital



Although not an active participant in the fighting, Russia provided moral support and humanitarian assistance to its Slavic brothers. This postcard has a red cachet inscribed "Base Hospital of the Mariinski Community of the Russian Red Cross" and was sent to Kiev in Ukraine. One of two recorded examples of this marking.