

A small number of the evacuated Serbian soldiers were sent to rest camps in the south of England for retraining before being redeployed in France. Above cover shows the very uncommon cachet of the "Serbian Rest Camp/Flowerdown Camp/Winchester" on reverse. Only example of this usage seen by exhibitor.



A few of the refugee Serbian soldiers made their way to Italy. There were no postal facilities for them there, so mail was delivered to the Serbian consulate and then sent by diplomatic pouch to Corfu and on to Salonica. Example shown is datelined "Rome, 30 IV 918" and received the Ministerial postmark on Corfu four days later.



As the French troops of the Orient Army moved north across the Danube following the end of the war, some of the associated Serbian forces went with them. This cover was mailed to Belgrade by a Serbian Infantry Lieutenant serving with the French in Galati, Romania. A most unusual usage.

**WORLD WAR I
Troops in Russia**

Many Austro-Hungarian troops were taken prisoner during the Russian advances into Galicia in 1914 and 1916. Attempts were made to recruit those of Slavic ethnicity to fight for Russia against their former comrades. These cards are examples of mail from Serbs serving in the Russian army, with the upper example during the Imperial period, and the lower being sent under the Provisional Government following the abdication of the Czar.

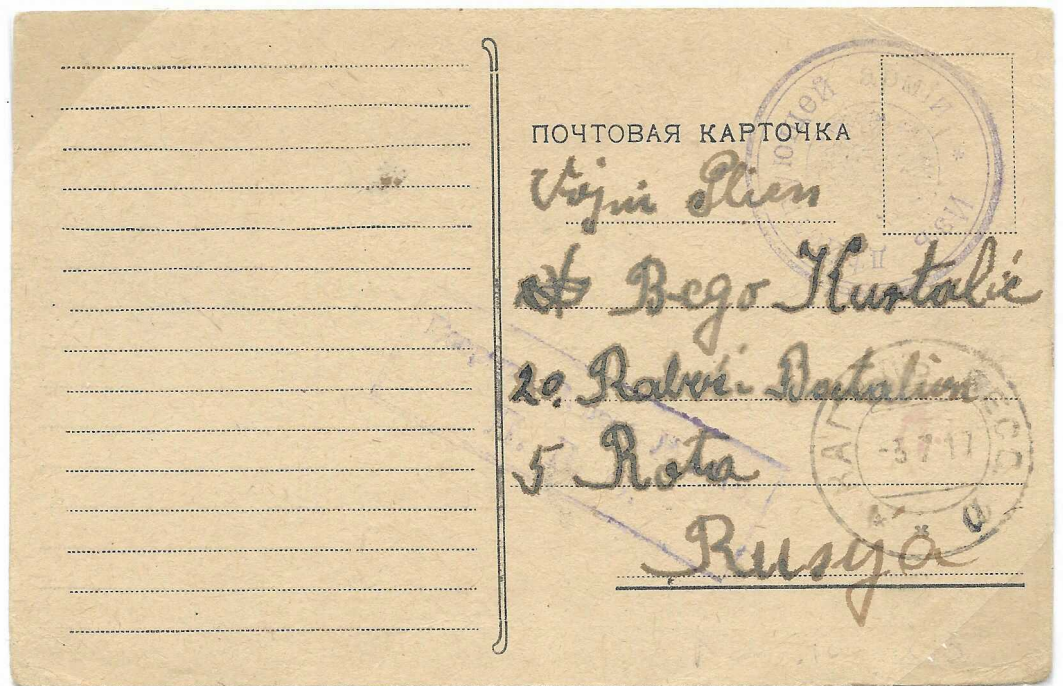


Ekaterinoslav
28 February 1917

Kagul (Bessarabia)
3 July 1917

Patriotic postcard sent to Paris by a Serbian volunteer serving in the Russian 12th Division. A very elusive usage.

Postcard sent to a Serb serving in the 5th Company of the 20th Battalion from a compatriot with the 6th Company of the 24th Battalion. The large cachet reads "From the Active Army."





This postcard was mailed from a nurse at the Headquarters of the 1st Serbian Volunteer Division in Odessa to a soldier in the 2nd Serbian Cavalry Battalion in Berezovka. Message expresses enthusiasm about the forthcoming struggle and the good spirit in the forces about going home to liberate the country and create a South Slav state. Note straight-line censor mark reading "Serbian Military Control," not recorded in the literature.

**WORLD WAR I
Troops in Russia**

Vosnesensk
30 May 1917

26 July 1917



Postal card sent from a Colonel Milontinovitch in the First Serbian Volunteer Division in Russia. It is addressed to the French Consul in Tunis and was sent by French diplomatic pouch to Paris, where it entered the mail stream on 13 July and was forwarded to Tunisia. A highly unusual usage.

Patriotic postcard of the Second Serbian Volunteer Division in Russia. Sent internally from one member of the Division to the priest of the VIII Regiment, Second Division, located at Gulay. This is the only recorded example of Second Division mail.





Canadian patriotic envelope for letter from soldier Markovic at Yugoslav Volunteer HQ in Vladivostok to Luka Vujinovic of the 1st Battalion, Second Yugoslav Reg't in Chelyabinsk. Letter could not be delivered because of Bolshevik capture of Chelyabinsk ten days later. It was taken along during the retreat of Admiral Kolchak's forces and ended up with a Russian FPO marking in Rzhev dated 5 January 1920. A most unusual usage.

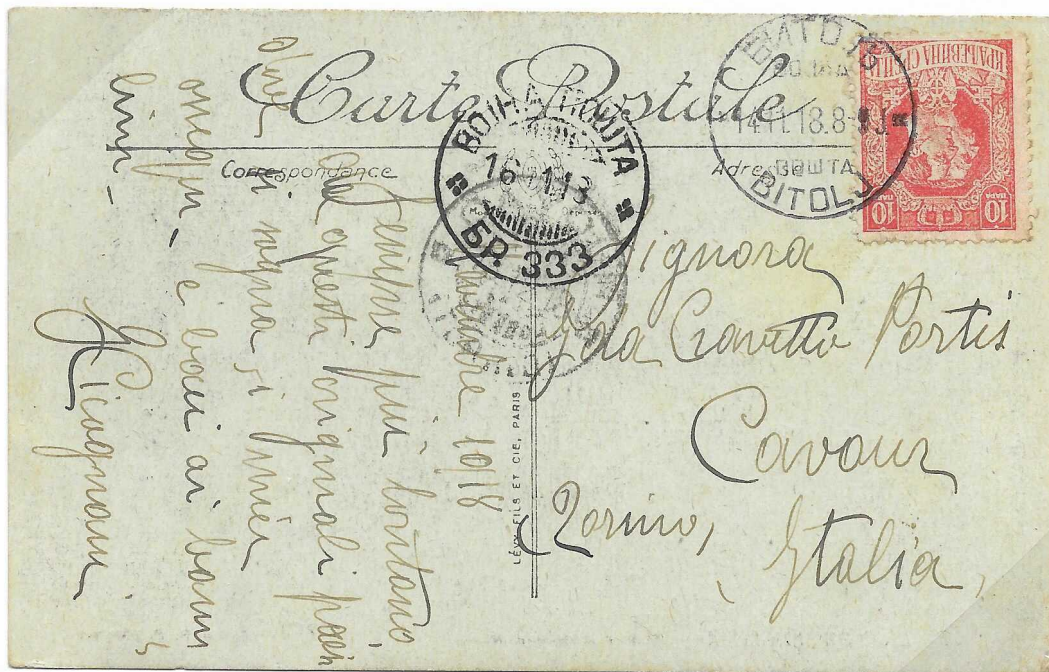
LIBERATION OF SERBIA

The Serbian Government in Exile on Corfu, anticipating the liberation of the country, ordered new stamps to be printed in Paris. These were inscribed "Kingdom of Serbia" and showed the heads of the venerable King Peter and his son, Prince Regent Alexander. The set was issued on 1 October 1918 at the Serbian FPOs in the Salonica area and at Bitolj in Macedonia, which had already been liberated. (They were also valid at the ministerial post office on Corfu from 5 October 1918 until March 1919.) As Serbian forces moved north following the surrender of Austria and Bulgaria, the stamps were introduced throughout Serbia and Montenegro. This final issue of Serbia can be found used on its own and in mixed franking with stamps of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats & Slovenes until their validity ended in April 1921.



Issue of 1918

Bitolj
14 November 1918



Picture postcard mailed from Bitolj to Turin, Italy via FPO 333.

POST-WORLD WAR I
Military Mail

Krusevac
15 March 1919

Skopje
4 April 1919

Tsarevo Selo
25 June 1919



CORRESPONDANCE MILITAIRE Sans affranchir

Nom et prénoms du destinataire } Господин Света Св. Станиславски

Grade ou emploi } векунском протојереју

° Régiment _____

° Bataillon _____

° Escadron _____

° Compagnie _____

° Batterie _____

° Section _____

à Милана

par _____

État-Major _____

Les cartes ouvertes écrites par les familles aux militaires et ne contenant que des nouvelles personnelles seront transmises immédiatement.
Les lettres fermées ou contenant d'autres indications que celles qui sont indiquées ci-dessus peuvent subir certains retards.

Because of the unsettled geopolitical situation for several years after the end of World War I, Serbia retained a substantial number of men under arms. As before, cards and letters sent by the troops were free of postage.

POST-WORLD WAR I

Cetinje
21 March 1919

Podgorica
26 March 1920

Berane
23 December 1919



The King of Montenegro and his cabinet had established a Government in Exile in Bordeaux, France during the Austro-Hungarian occupation. However, at the end of the war, Montenegro was occupied by Serbian troops, and the King was not invited to return. Thus, the area was absorbed into the South Slav monarchy, and the new Serbian stamps depicting King Peter and Prince Regent Alexander were used there.

Друштво за заштиту деце.
Оснивано новембра 1917. год. у Водени.

Друштву је циљ да ради на подизању физичког и моралног здравља народног подмлатка и на отклањању свију узрока побољевања и велике смртности код деце, као и њиховог моралног пропадања; а првенствено да прикупља и да се стара о напуштеној и небригнутој деци, као и о деци српских ратника.

Ради постизања овога циља друштво оснива разне установе за децу.

Друштво има за сад 3 одељка: Дечје Склопиште, Главни Стан Малих Четника и Планински и Радничку Школу за одраслије дечаке и девојчице.

Чланови: редовни плаћају 6 дин. годишње, утемељачи најмање 50 дин. годишње, добротвори најмање 500 дин. једном за свагда и велики добротвори најмање 1.000 дин. једном за свагда.

Чист приход од ових карата је намењен за друштвене циљеве.

СРБИЈА SERBIE
20 Октобра 1918
Carte postale
Veles

Господину
Свешт. Станкошту
Гл. Духовног Суда
Битољ.

КРАЉЕВИНА
ВОЈНИЧКА
ДОПИСНА КАРТА
ОПШТА ВОЈНА БОЛНИЦА

СРБИЈА

Београд
Вукосави М. Велимировићу
Читеварда ул. 2ва.
Крушевац.

Самом за адресу

73319 1-20

Моде: др. војничка болница. Крушев. Срп.
Војничка болница. Крушев. Срп.
Самом за адресу. Крушев. Срп.

Upper fieldpost card sent from Veles to Bitolia via FPO 999 in Salonica. Lower card mailed from Belgrade to Krusevac. It has the very elusive censor mark of the Military Hospital.

POSTWAR OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY

Following the surrender of Austria-Hungary, Serbian troops pushed northward across the Danube to occupy territories which they hoped to annex following the peace treaties. Hungarian stamps continued to be valid for postage in these areas for some months after the end of the war, with Serbian censorship markings being applied.

Bacska Territory

Titel
30 November 1918

Pancsova
4 December 1918



Picture postcard with oval marking reading "Royal Serbian/Military Censor/Titel."

Hungarian postal card updated for registration. Circular marking of "Royal Serbian/Military Censor/Pancevo."



OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY
Bacska Territory

Ujvidek
18 March 1919
29 March 1919

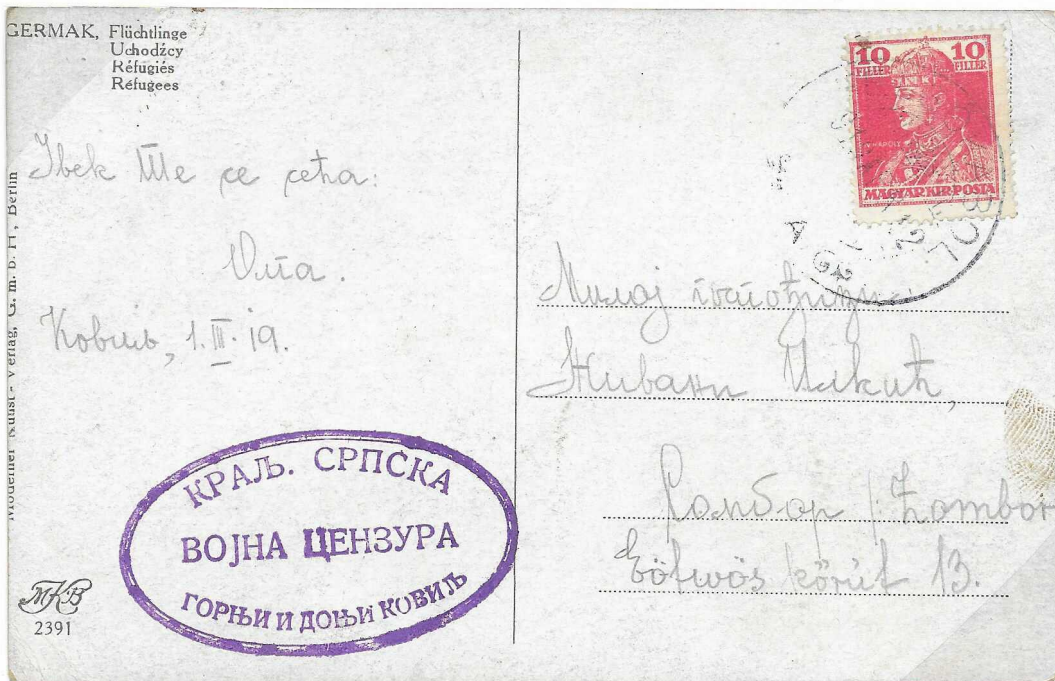
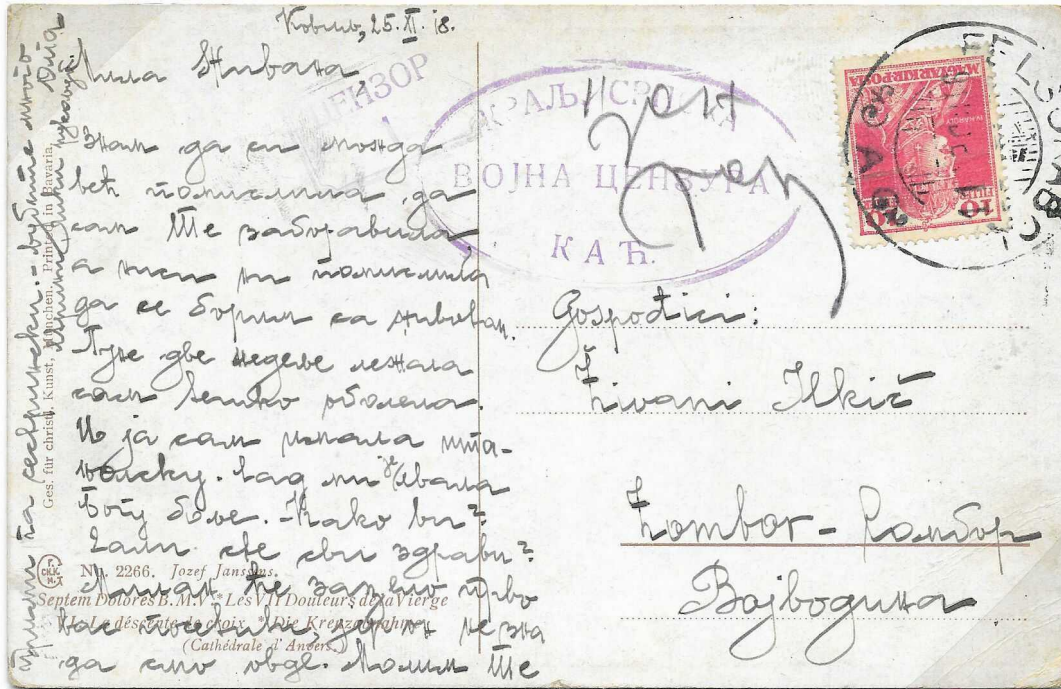


Even during the Serbian occupation, the Hungarian postal authorities continued to supply stamps for use in this area until the Bolshevik takeover in Budapest during March 1919.

Registered cover to Fiume, franked with Royal Hungarian stamps. Note Serbian censor marking of Novi Sad, the new Slavic name for Ujvidek.



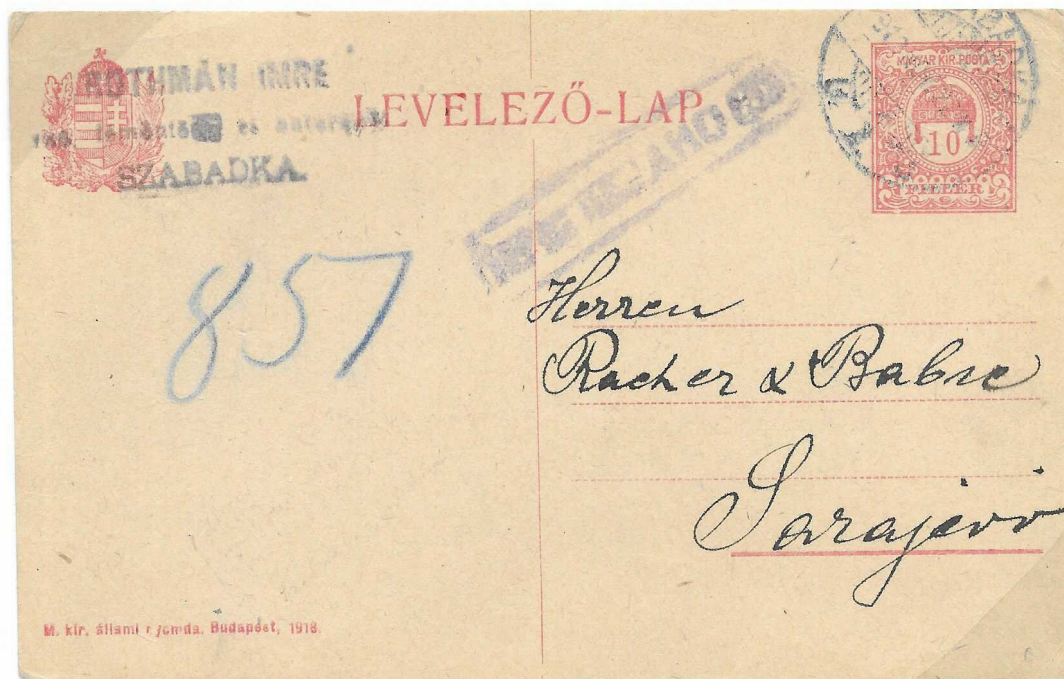
Following the armistice, the Serbians occupied the Bacska (between the Danube and Tisza Rivers) and the Banat (east of the Tisza).



Postcards mailed from Felsokabol to Zombor, with two different "Kingdom of Serbia/Military Censor" markings being applied. In both cases, a delay of several weeks between the manuscript dateline and the cancel suggests that mail did not go through very rapidly in view of the unsettled political situation in the area.

OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY
Bacska Territory

Szabadka
11 April 1919
22 November 1919



Unlike the censorship markings used elsewhere, Szabadka (Serbian name = Subotica) used a boxed rectangular mark reading "Passed." Note that a registered postcard from this period is an unusual usage.