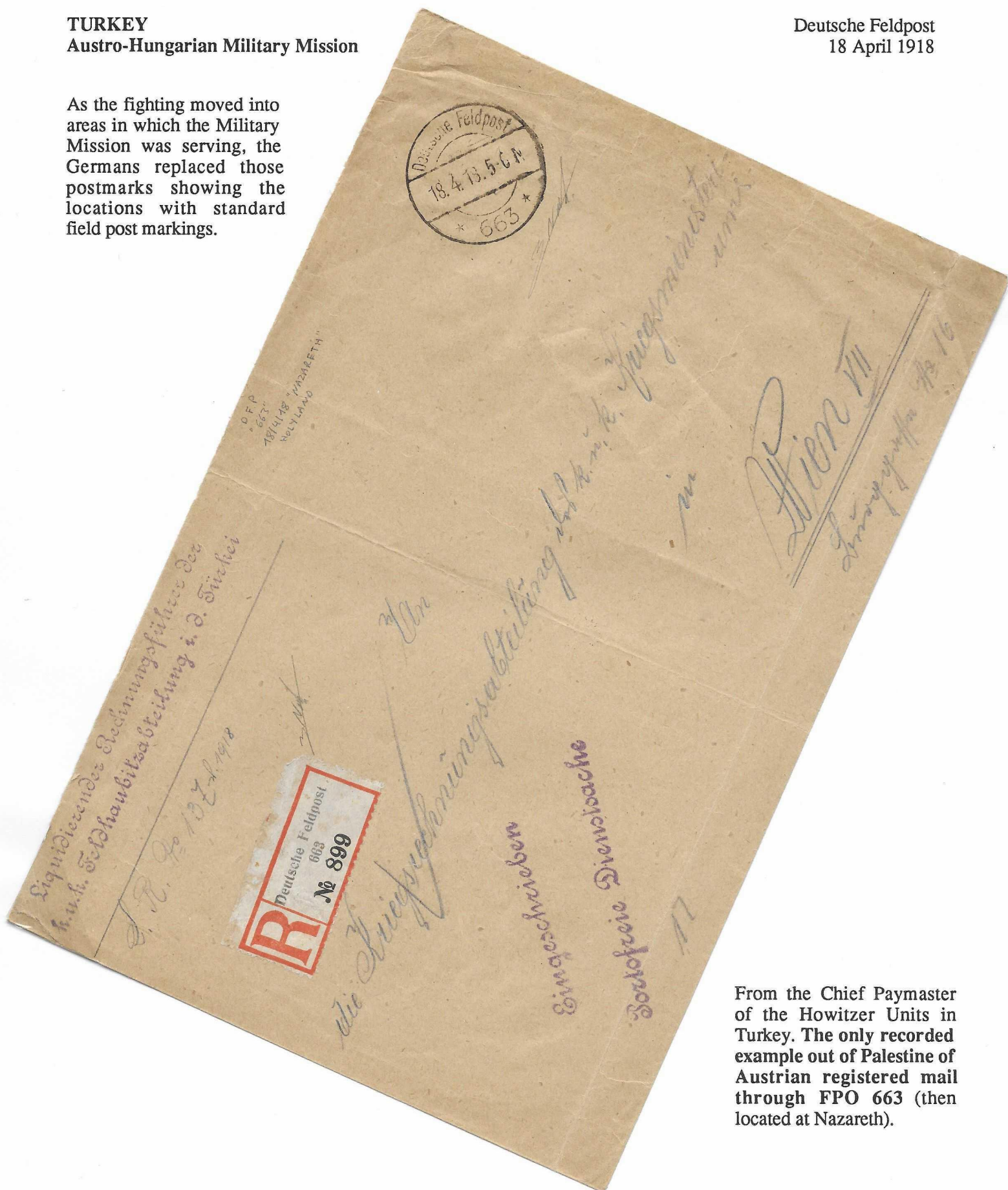


TURKEY
Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

Deutsche Feldpost
 18 April 1918

As the fighting moved into areas in which the Military Mission was serving, the Germans replaced those postmarks showing the locations with standard field post markings.

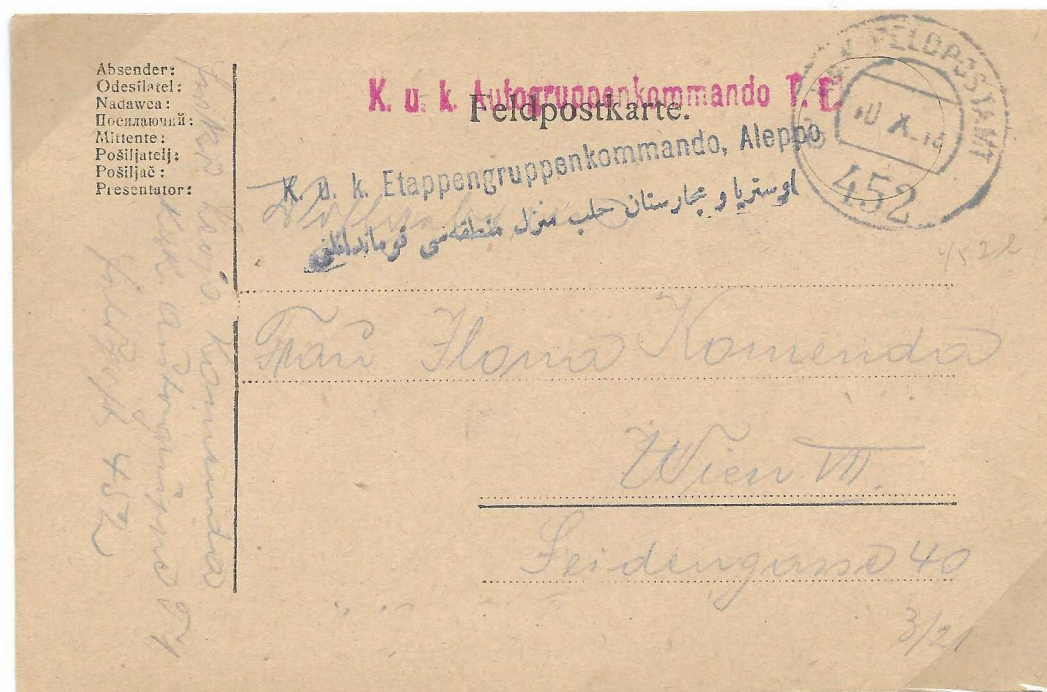


From the Chief Paymaster of the Howitzer Units in Turkey. The only recorded example out of Palestine of Austrian registered mail through FPO 663 (then located at Nazareth).

TURKEY
Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 451
19 June 1917

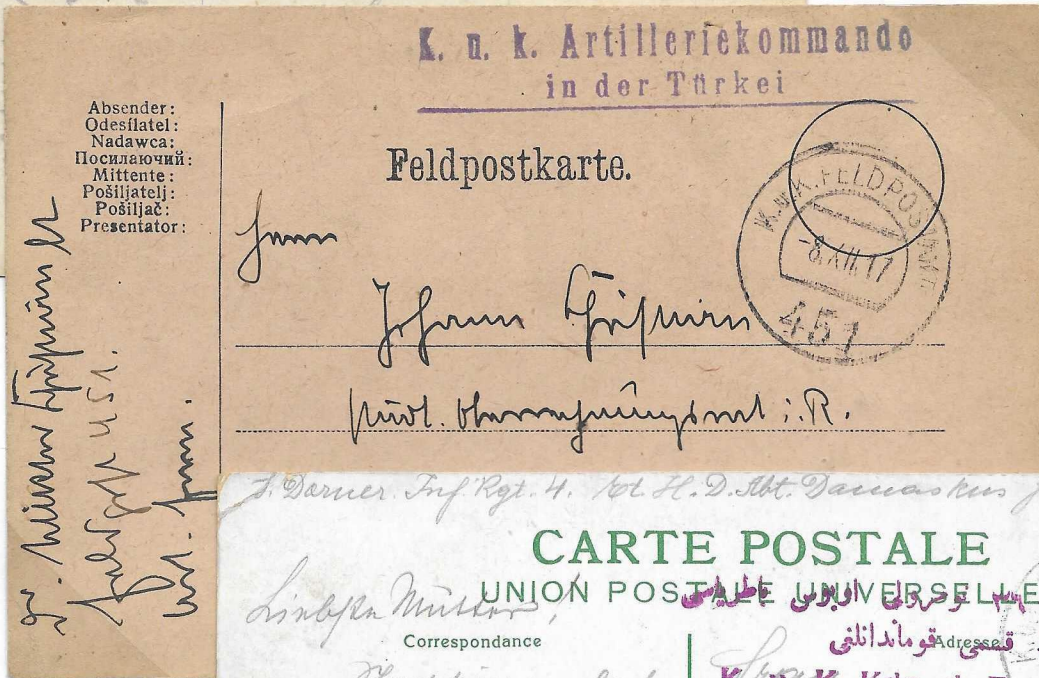
K.u.K. Feldpostamt 452
10 October 1918



In June 1917, the Austrians established their own field post service in Turkey, opening FPO 451 at Constantinople and FPO 452 at Aleppo, Syria. Above examples show very early and very late usage of these postmarks, the card from Aleppo being processed after the reported closing date of September 1918 (Clement).

Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

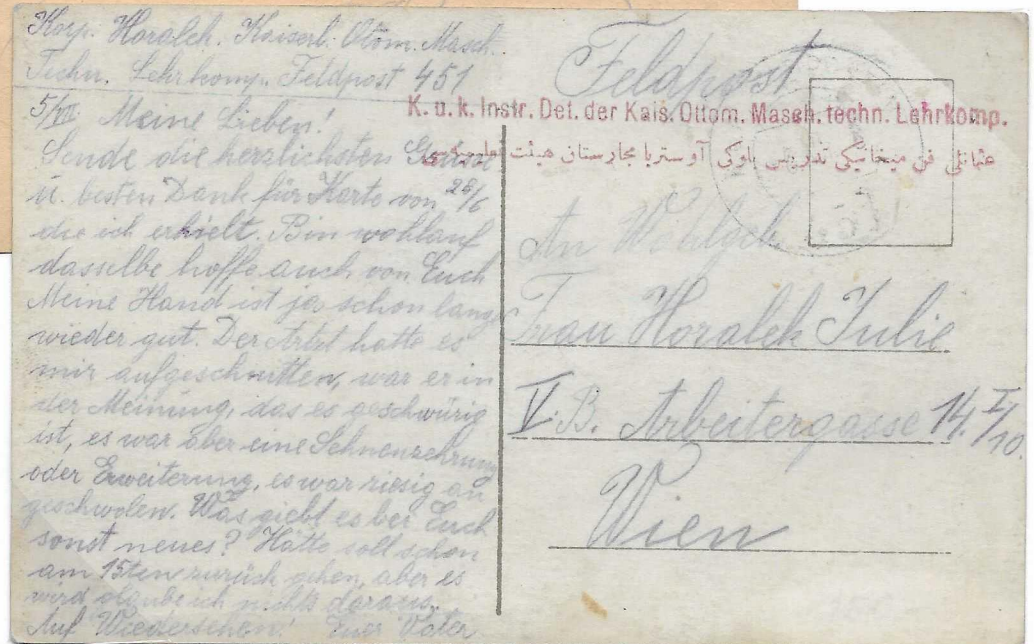
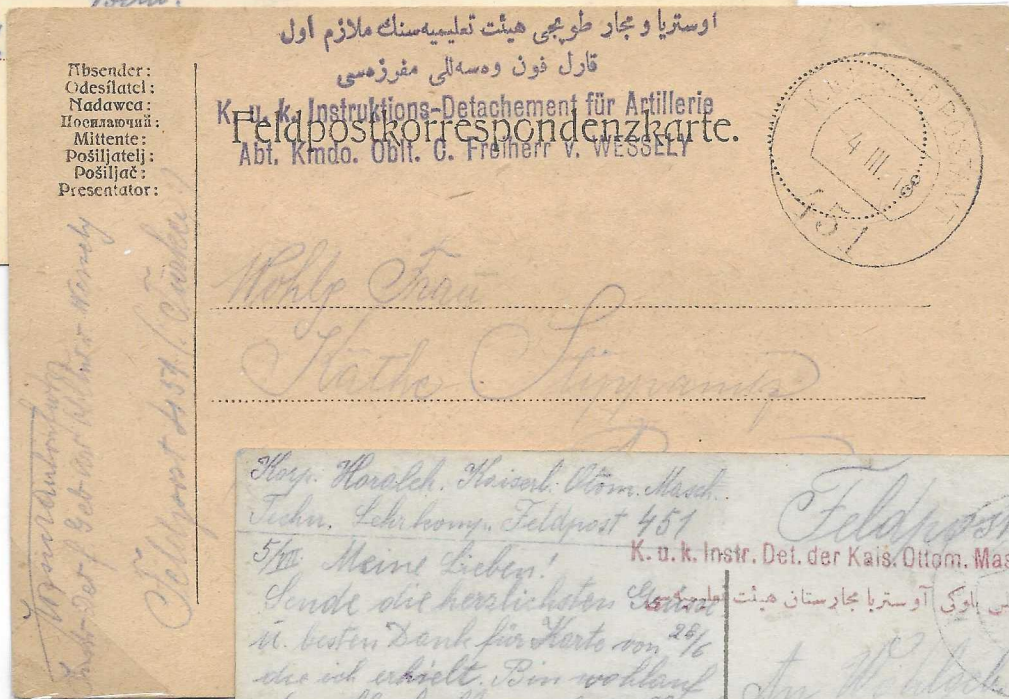
3 May 1918



Reflecting the heavy emphasis on artillery support in the military mission, it is not surprising to see a variety of cachets from these units utilizing the FPO, including the I. & R. Artillery Headquarters in Turkey and the howitzer and mortar contingents encountered previously.

TURKEY
Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 451
16 October 1917
4 March 1918
6 July 1918



A second major function of the military mission was the training of Turkish troops in specialized functions. Examples are shown of cachets of instructional units, including two related to artillery.

TURKEY
Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 451
21 July 1917
4 November 1917
19 February 1918
14 May 1918

Handwritten: Dienstgrad *Leutnant*
Name *W. W. W. W.*
Zusammenhang genau nach der vom Truppenteil gegebenen Anweisung ausfüllen.
Sonstige Formationen: (Kolonnen, Flieger, Sanfter usw.)
Rgt. Nr. *1*
Bataillon *1*
Abteilung *1*
Kompanie *1*
Batterie *1*
Escadron *1*
er darf bei Stäben von *K.u.K. Feldpost Nr. 451* Dispositionen und Befehlen nicht annehmen, die einem Regimente oder einer Abteilung nicht angedeihen werden.

Handwritten: Der Vertreter des k. u. k. Chefs des Feldbahnwesens, Feldpost 451
ZENSURIERT
An *fr. W. W. W. W.*

CARTE POSTALE
La Correspondance au recto n'est pas acceptée par tous les pays étrangers. (Se renseigner à la Poste.)
Feldpost 451
Correspondance
Handwritten: V. J. Vasata
K. u. K. Kriegsministerium
Leichtkranken Abtg. des K. u. K. Reservespitals in Konstantinopel
Herrn
Adresse
4 XI. 17
451

Constantinople.
Vue de Stamboul et la Corne d'Or.
Handwritten: Great Turkish Fire
ruined the city, the
old wall of the city
ruined
ruined
ruined
No. 65 E. F. Roehat, Constantinople
Editions Art de l'Orient (Déposé).

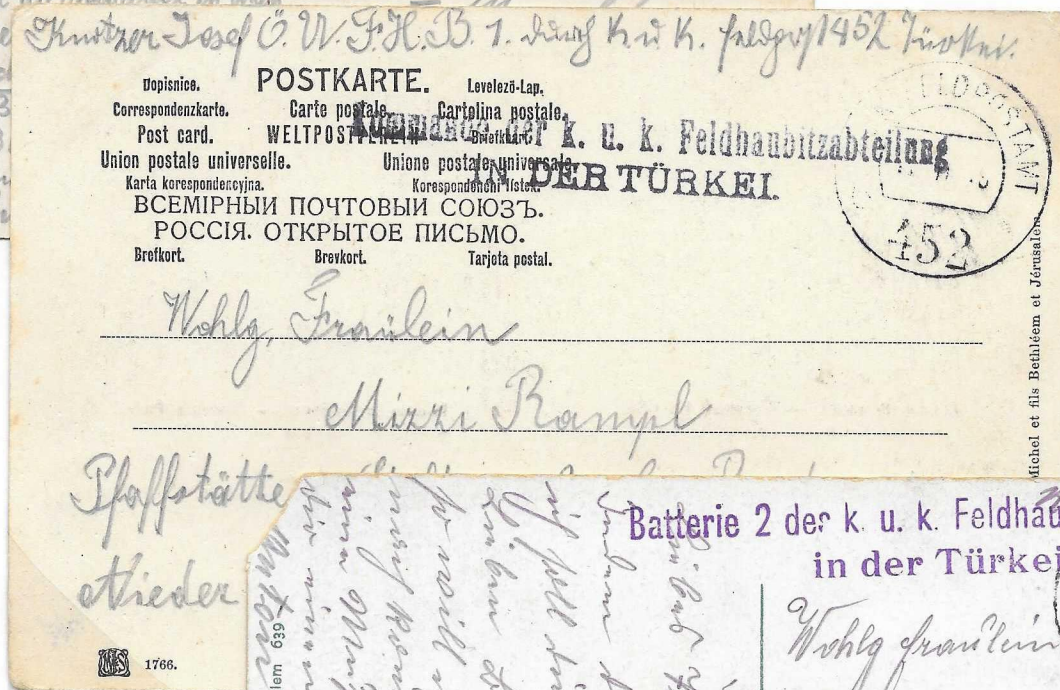
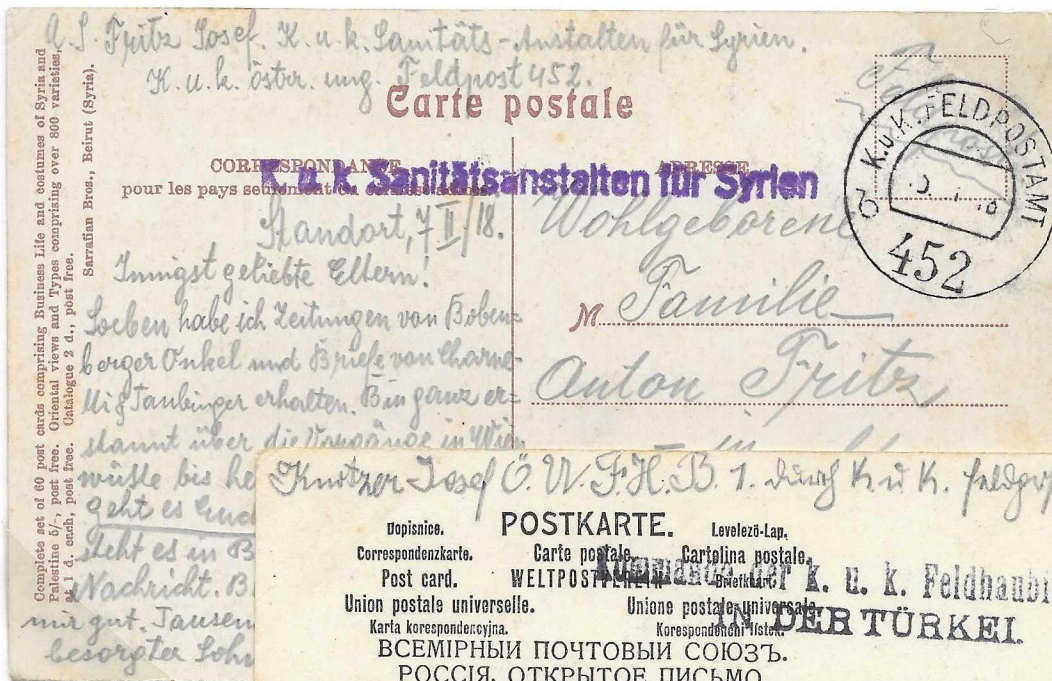
Handwritten: Feldpost
Vertretung
K. u. K. Kriegsministerium
Feldpost 451
Handwritten: Offiziersmesse
19 II. 8
451

K. und K. BEHELFAUTOWERKSTÄTTE
FELDPOST 451
Handwritten: Familie
Havcek
Wien I
Eckertgasse Nr. 22
14 V. 8
451
Serie 672. Aegypten I. No. 1.

Examples of cachets of various administrative units in the military mission, all apparently in Constantinople.

TURKEY
Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 452
 9 February 1918
 14 February 1918
 6 May 1918



Spaffstätter
etieder

Dimitri Tatagi et fils, Beyrouth - Damas - Jérusalem 639

Much of the mail which originated from the southern front was processed by FPO 452 in Aleppo. Examples of medical and artillery unit cachets shown are all attributed to Palestine by Clement.

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 452
29 March 1918
7 April 1918
18 September 1918

[illegible]

TURQUIE *البحر والبرق*
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CARTE POSTALE

Correspondance

Handwritten: Andre Terzls & Fils, Beyrouth - Jerusalem.

Postmark: JERUSALEM 152

Address: u. K. fährb. Autowerkstatt
u. K. fährb. Autowerkstatt
u. K. fährb. Autowerkstatt

Handwritten: H. K. Kapas - Mosca 20. m

Handwritten: Budaapest
Ungarn

Examples of mail from logistical and hospital units. The upper card is from the gasoline depot at Diarbekir; the other two from Damascus, Syria.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria signed an alliance with the Central Powers on 6 September 1915. Subsequently, Austria-Hungary sent a small number of military personnel to provide advice to the Bulgarian government and training for the army.

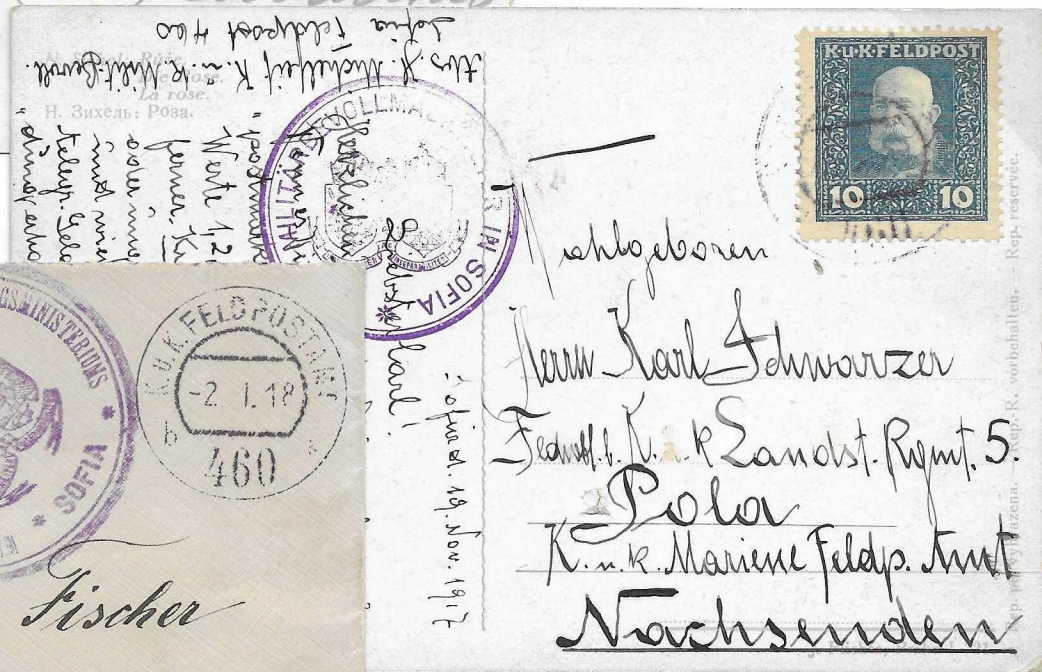
Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 460

23 October 1917

19 November 1917

2 January 1918



FPO 460 was established at Sofia to serve the Austrian forces.

BULGARIA
Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt 441
25 March —

Rustchouk
23 January 1916

4032
-30
Ara 1 fillér.

TÁBORI POSTAI LEVELEZŐLAP.

Czím: *in Rustschuk*

Redaktion des Kaino Pester Journal

Tábori posta száma: *Budapest*

Hivatalos feljegyzések részére:

A feladó neve: *Etappenpostamt 441*
címe: *Rustschuk*

Li. kir. állami nyomda. Budapest, 1917.

БЪЛГАРИЯ

БЪЛГАРИЯ

ВОЕННА ПОЩЕНСКА КАРТА

Надгласо
До *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

Kalocsa

Подател: *Pod inay*
K.u.K. Schiffstationskommando
гр. или село: *Rustsuk*

Да се пишатъ само частни работи. Картата ще бъде унищожена, ако съдържа военни новини.

Полкъ
Дружина
Батарея (Ескадронъ)
Транспортъ (Волница, Лазаретъ, Паркъ)

Ferdinand

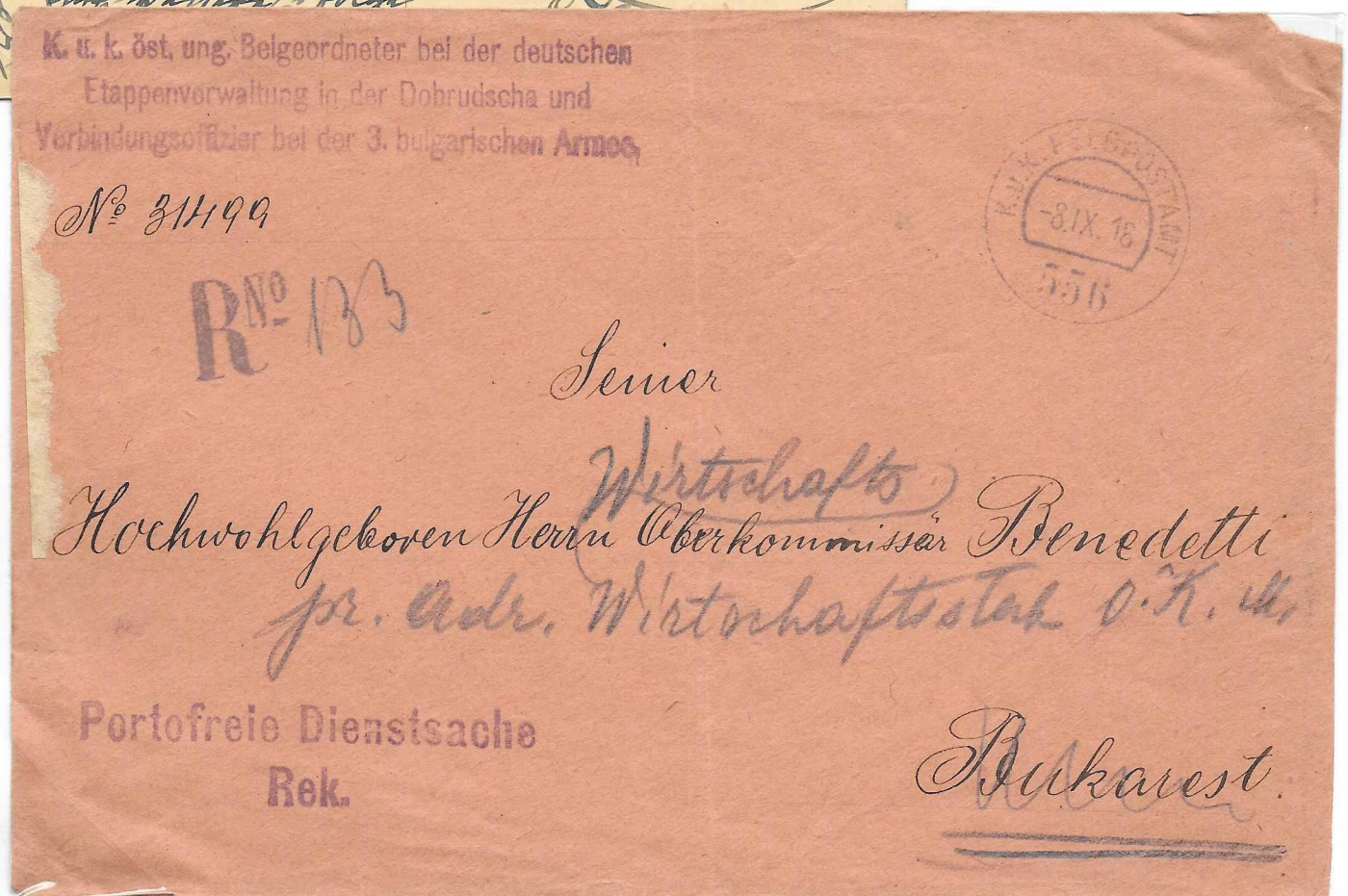
The Austrians established naval facilities at Rustchouk for the use of its Danube Flotilla. Above items show two different unit cachets from the "Ship Station Headquarters."

The Austrian Red Cross sent medical personnel to treat the Bulgarians wounded in the fighting against Serbia. Above items show two different unit cachets from such members.

BULGARIA
Austro-Hungarian Military Mission

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 299
15 September —

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 556
8 August 1918



Other FPOs were used in Bulgaria: #299 at Sistov and #556 in the Dobrudja (part of Romania occupied by Bulgaria). The cover has an unusual cachet of the Austro-Hungarian representative to the German administration in the Dobrudja and the Bulgarian Third Army.

SERBIA

From their bases in Bosnia-Hercegovina and southern Hungary, the Austro-Hungarian forces invaded Serbian territory on 12 August 1914. The Serbs put up a stiff resistance and, when the Russian army invaded Galicia, all available Austrian forces had to be rushed to that front, thus ending the invasion of Serbia for the time being.

Austro-Hungarian Invasion

Tabori Postahivatal 40
13 August 1914

Feldpostamt Nr. 306
29 October 1914

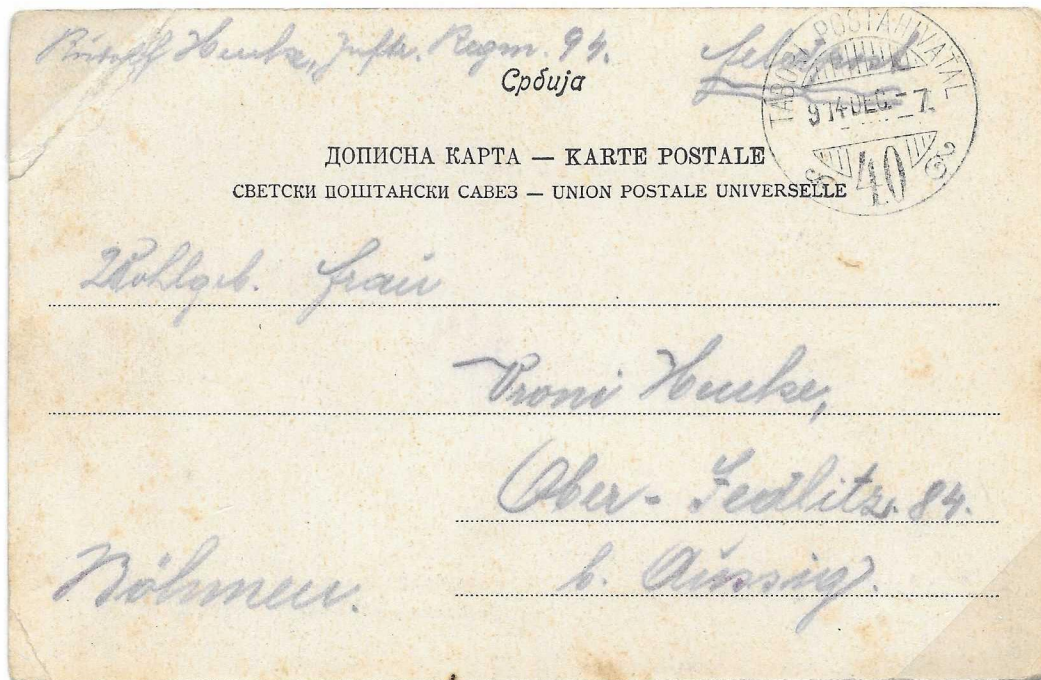
Tabori Postahivatal 151
16 November 1914



Upper card from FPO 40 is a very early example of mail from the southern front, showing censor mark of the 5th Army high command. Bosnian postal card was privately overprinted for field post usage and mailed from FPO 306 at Rogatica, Bosnia. Use of old Serbian stamp on military cover created an attractive souvenir.

SERBIA
Austro-Hungarian Invasion

Tabori Postahivatal 40
6 December 1914
7 December 1914



The Austrians also attacked across the Danube and captured Belgrade on 2 December 1914. However, the first occupation lasted only thirteen days. Faced with Serbian counterattacks, the onset of winter and the lack of reinforcements as all available troops had been sent north to deal with the Russian invasion of Galicia, a decision was made to withdraw from Serbia for the time being.

Mail sent by the troops in Belgrade during the first occupation is very elusive, with only a few examples known.

SERBIA
Austro-Hungarian Invasion

Ljesnica
2 December 1914

Loznica
17 November 1914
21 November 1914
9 December 1914



Although the first Austrian invasion turned out to be unsuccessful, two of the occupied towns across the Drina River did receive provisional cancels and used Bosnian stamps. Loznica was located at road junction seven km. inside Serbia; Clement states that its postmark was used for three weeks. Shown above are the earliest and latest dates recorded. Ljesnica is located 16 km. further along the highway to Belgrade; its postmark is stated by Clement to have been used for "only a few days."

POLAND

The Austro-Hungarian army invaded Russian Poland on 18 August 1914, twelve days after war was declared. This initial thrust was a relatively small affair and identifiable field post mail is scarce. In contrast, Russia mounted a full-scale invasion of Galicia in the eastern part of the Dual Monarchy. This action was surprisingly successful, and all available Austrian forces had to be shifted to that area in order to stem the Russian tide.

Austro-Hungarian Invasion

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 154
29 August 1914

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 74
7 September 1914



FPO 154 is identified as located in Poland, and August 1914 is a very early date. The location of FPO 74 is not identified, but FPO 36 shown in the sender's return address was in Russian Poland during 1914.

POLAND
Austro-Hungarian Invasion

Miechow
5 September 1914

Wolbrom
10 September 1914



The first Austrian invasion was unsuccessful, but two briefly occupied towns across the border in Russian Poland used provisional markings to cancel Austrian stamps. Miechow is located 35 km. north of Krakow; its locally-prepared postmark was introduced on 5 September. Wolbrom is located 20 km. to the northwest, and its postmark was used from 8 September. Polish references indicate that the Austrian forces pulled back and abandoned these villages on 14 September as all available troops were needed to counter the Russian invasion of Galicia.

Covers from these locations are very scarce, and most of those observed have been philatelically inspired.