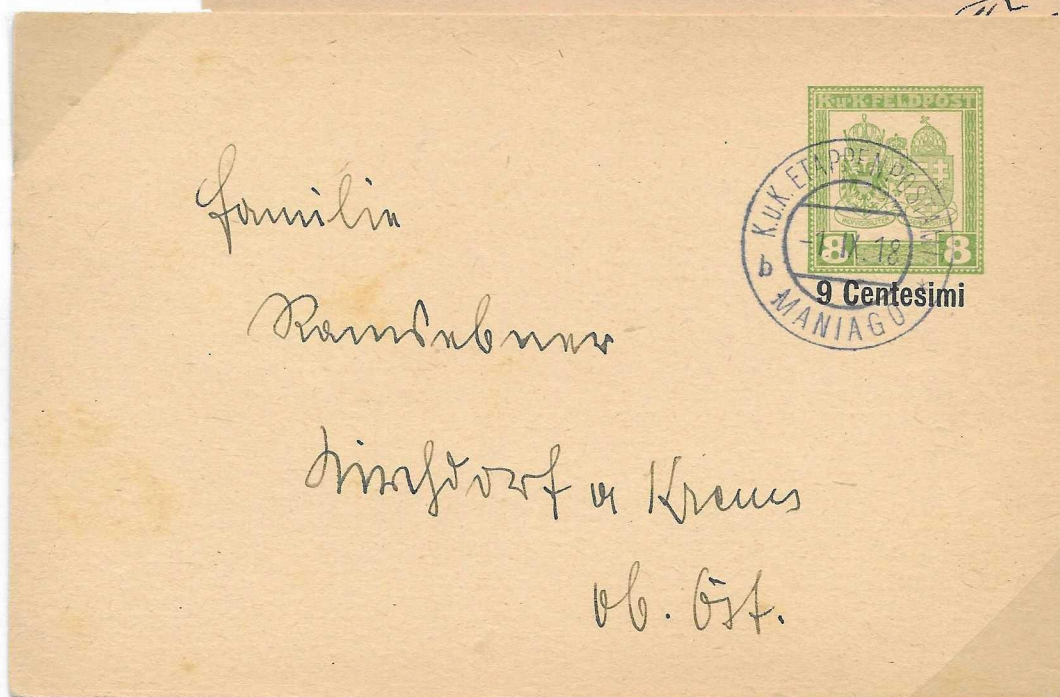
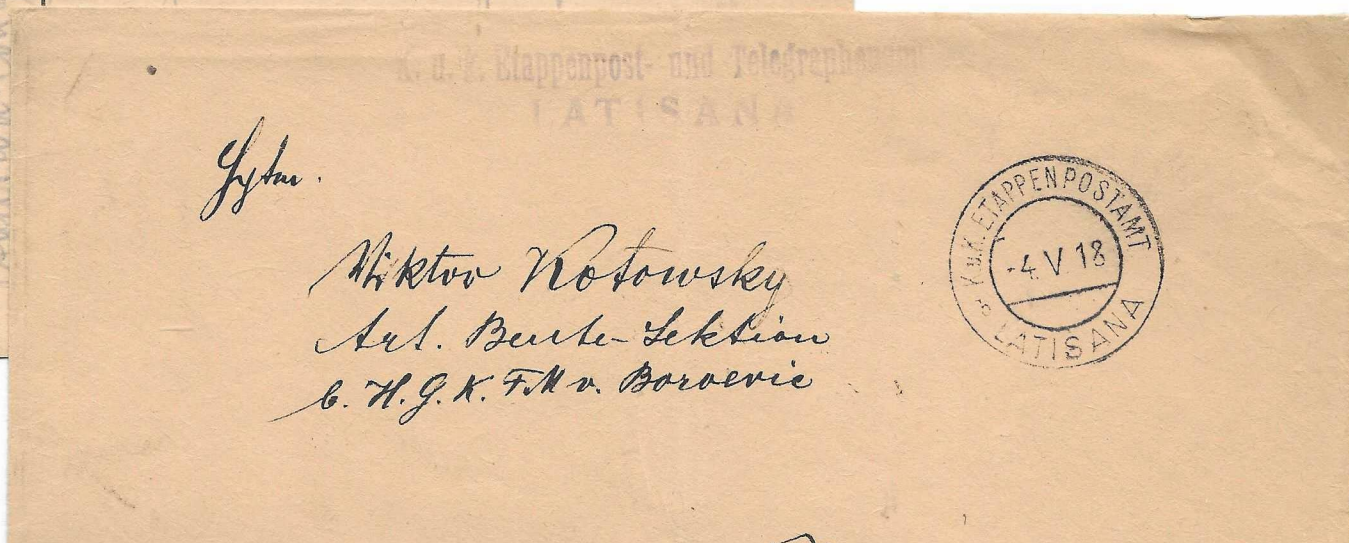


ITALY
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Latisana
4 May 1918

Longarone
26 October 1918

Maniago
1 September 1918



Post 239

Maniago was among the first Etappenpost offices to open in Italy in December 1917. Latisana and Longarone both opened in February 1918.

ITALY
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Moggio Udinese
23 July 1918

Palmanova
4 October 1918

Pieve di Cadore
22 September 1918

Absender:
Odeslatel:
Nadawca:
Посылающий:
Mittente:
Pošiljatelj:
Pošiljatelj:
Presentator:

Feldpostkarte.

Herrn k. u. k. Hauptmann

Richard LUHDE
Etp. Stat. Komdt.

St. Michael in Eppan
Südtirol.



9 Centesimi

K. u. k. Umschlagstelle Perarolo.

Feldpostkarte.

Absender:
Odeslatel:
Nadawca:
Посылающий:
Mittente:
Pošiljatelj:
Pošiljatelj:
Presentator:

An
Lobliche Redaktion
des Arbeiterwillen
in
Bismarck

Moggio was among the first Etappenpost offices to open in Italy in December 1917. Palmanova and Pieve di Cadore both opened in February 1918.

ITALY
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

San Daniele del Friuli
28 October 1918

San Giorgio di Nogaro
25 April 1918

San Pietro al Natisone
23 July 1918

2 h

K. u. K. FELDPOST
Feldpostamt Nr. 94 TADRESSE

Gattung Inhalt

An *Herrn Leopold Brunn*

in *Höflein a. Traj.*

Straße, Hausnummer *357*

Letzte Post (Land) *Mähren, b. L.*

Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender zu befüllen.

Gewicht *5 1/4* kg. g

K. u. K. Etappenpost- und Telegraphenamts San Giorgio di Nogaro

Absender:
Odesilatel:
Nadawca:
Hocuzaoqu:
Mitente:
Posiljatel:
Posiljao:
Presentator:

Feldpostkarte.

Herrn
Sektionschef von P O S C H,
k. u. k. Generalfeldpostdirektor,

K. u. K. ETAPPENPOSTAMT
25. IV. 18
SAN GIORGIO DI NOGARO

K. u. K. Etappenpost- und Telegraphenamts San Pietro al Natisone

Absender:
Odesilatel:
Nadawca:
Hocuzaoqu:
Mitente:
Posiljatel:
Posiljao:
Presentator:

Feldpostkarte.

Herrn
k. u. k. Hauptmann

Richard L u h d e
Etp. Stat. Komdt.
St. Michael in Eppan
Sudtirol.

K. u. K. ETAPPENPOSTAMT
23. VII. 18
SAN PIETRO AL NATISONE

Feldpostamt 11.

Several of the occupied towns were named after saints -- St. Daniel, St. George and St. Peter -- in the case of those shown above. Their markings are all quite elusive.

ITALY
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

San Vito al Tagliamento
11 October 1918

Spilimbergo
23 July 1918

Tarcento
2 September 1918

K u k Feldpost Nr 1205

Absender:

En Hölzgeboren Herrn

Herrn

K. u. k. Feldpost Nr 1205

Spilimbergo

71 X 78

SPILIMBERGO

Absender:
Odesilatel:
Nadawca:
Hoctaxoay:
Mittente:
Posiljatelj:
Posilj &:
Presentator:

Feldpostkarte.

23. VII. 18

SPILIMBERGO

2 h

Raum zum Aufkleben der Briefmarken

06 Centesimi

06 Centesimi

6 Centesimi

4 Centesimi

Summe K h

K. U. K. FELDPOST

FELDPOST

Feldpostamt

Nr. Tarcento 12

Gattung

Inhalt

*Paket (Papierge-
packt.)*

Gebrauchsgesamtheit

An

Frau

in

Wien XIII/4

Straße, Hausnummer

Linzerstrasse 282. I. A. 6

Letzte Post (Land)

(Nied. Oesterr.)

Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen.

Gewicht

2 kg *g*

Postleitvermerk

Summe

K h

San Vito was one of the final offices to open in August 1918. (Its postmark has the highest rarity rating in Tranmer.) The latter two offices opened in December 1917 and remained in operation until the collapse of the Austrian front following a major Italian breakthrough at Vittorio Veneto on 29 October 1918.

ITALY
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Tolmezzo
11 July 1918

Udine
9 October 1918

K. u. k. Feldpost Kommando

K. U. K. FELDPOST
Feldpostamt
TOLMEZZO

52 RESSE

Gattung	Inhalt
Postkarte	Wiss. e. Leif

An *Wolgeb. Frau Franz Herber*
Friseursgattin
in *Senftenberg 15*
Straße, Hausnummer *bei Krems an Donau*
Letzte Post (Land) *Nied. Österreich*

Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen.

Gewicht *10* kg

Postleitvermerk *1.-*

reue

Wolgeb.

Frau Phila Horner

Brillen, Tirol

Hotel Elephant

ZENSURIERT
K. u. k. Zensur-Udine

R K. u. k. Etappenpostamt
Udine
225

Udine was the major town and administrative center for the occupied area of Italy. Its Etappenpost office opened in February 1918 and remained in operation until the surrender of Austria-Hungary on 3 November 1918.

UKRAINE

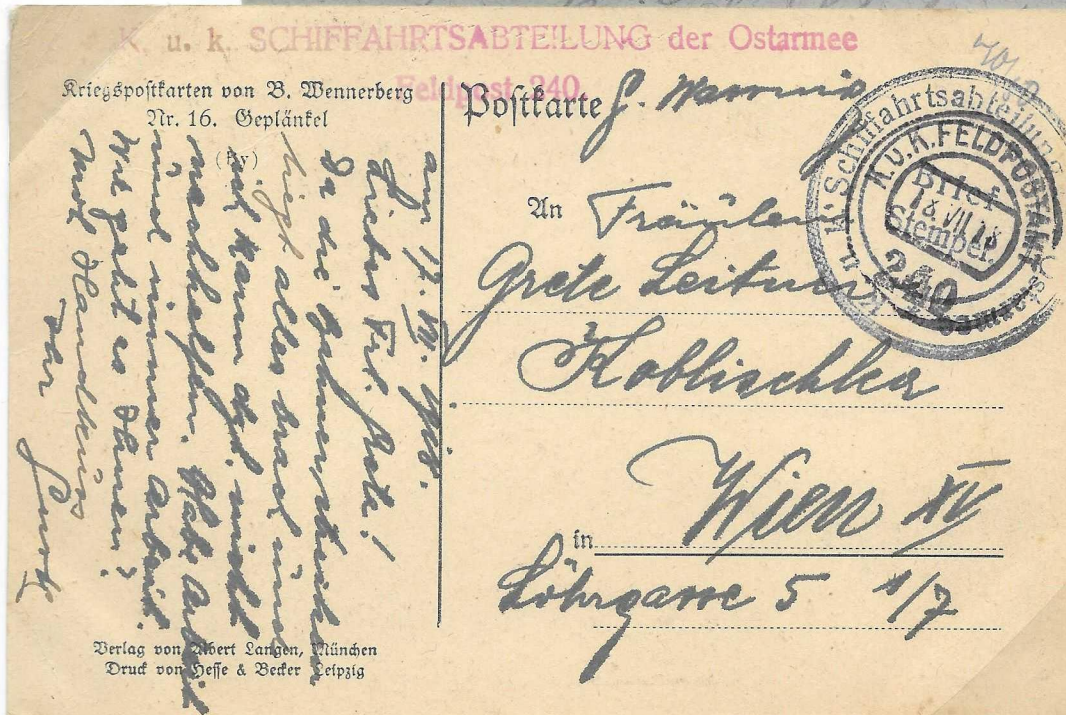
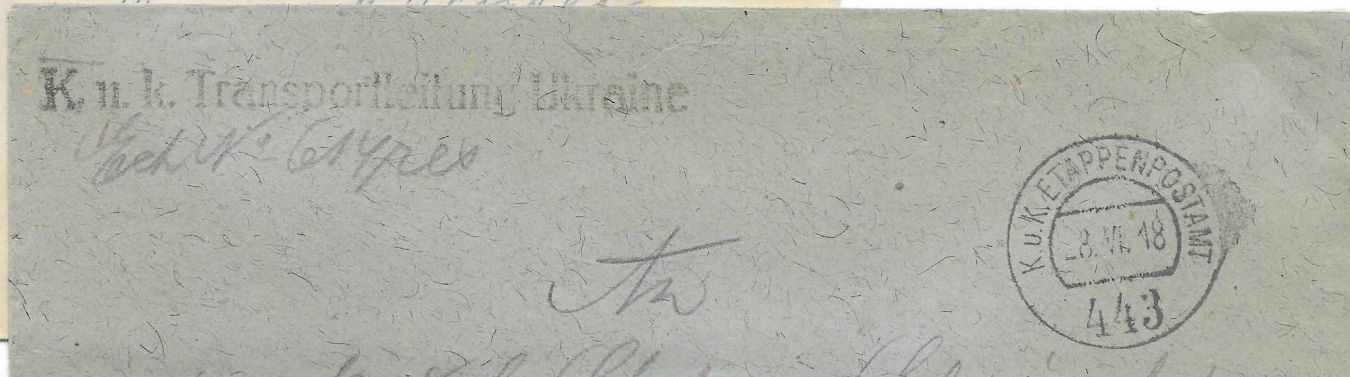
Following the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, the Russians evacuated all of the territories to which they had renounced title, including Finland, the Baltic coast and Ukraine. German and Austrian forces advanced into these areas, with Austria-Hungary taking responsibility for the administration of a large portion of Ukraine.

Austro-Hungarian Occupation

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 332
28 August 1918

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt 443
28 June 1918

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 240
18 July 1918



Shown above are examples of fieldpost usage in this area during 1918, with appropriate cachets of the "Transport Service Ukraine" and of "Army of the East" units.

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 377
3 October 1918

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 574
30 August 1918

M. u. M. Feldpost 377-7 K. D.

Niederlassung Elisabethgrad

An die Centrale
des Oesterreichischen
Warenverkehrsvereins

in Wien I

7. 1. 40
R. 274.

Stubenring 8.

5. 29. VIII. 18.

K. u. K. Bahnkommando
Jekaterinoslaw

Feldpost

⑥
Fran Maria Köhler
Wien III.

Rochusgasse 2

Leutnant Köhler
K. u. K. Transportleitung
Feldpost 574

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 574



Unlike other territories administered by the Austrians, the usual Etappenpost system was not established in Ukraine. Thus, examples of mail from this area need to be identified by unit markings and fieldpost stations, i.e. Elisabethgrad and Jekaterinoslaw above.

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 423
30 October 1918

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 240
13 September 1918

Tabori Postahivatal 255
15 July 1918



K. u. k. Heimatpaketabschubstelle der Ostarmee

Tábori posta. Feldpost 240.

A feladó neve és lakása: *924*

Táb Feldpostamt 1589 levél.

A küldemény neve: *1 Kiste* A küldemény tartalma: *Lebensmittel*

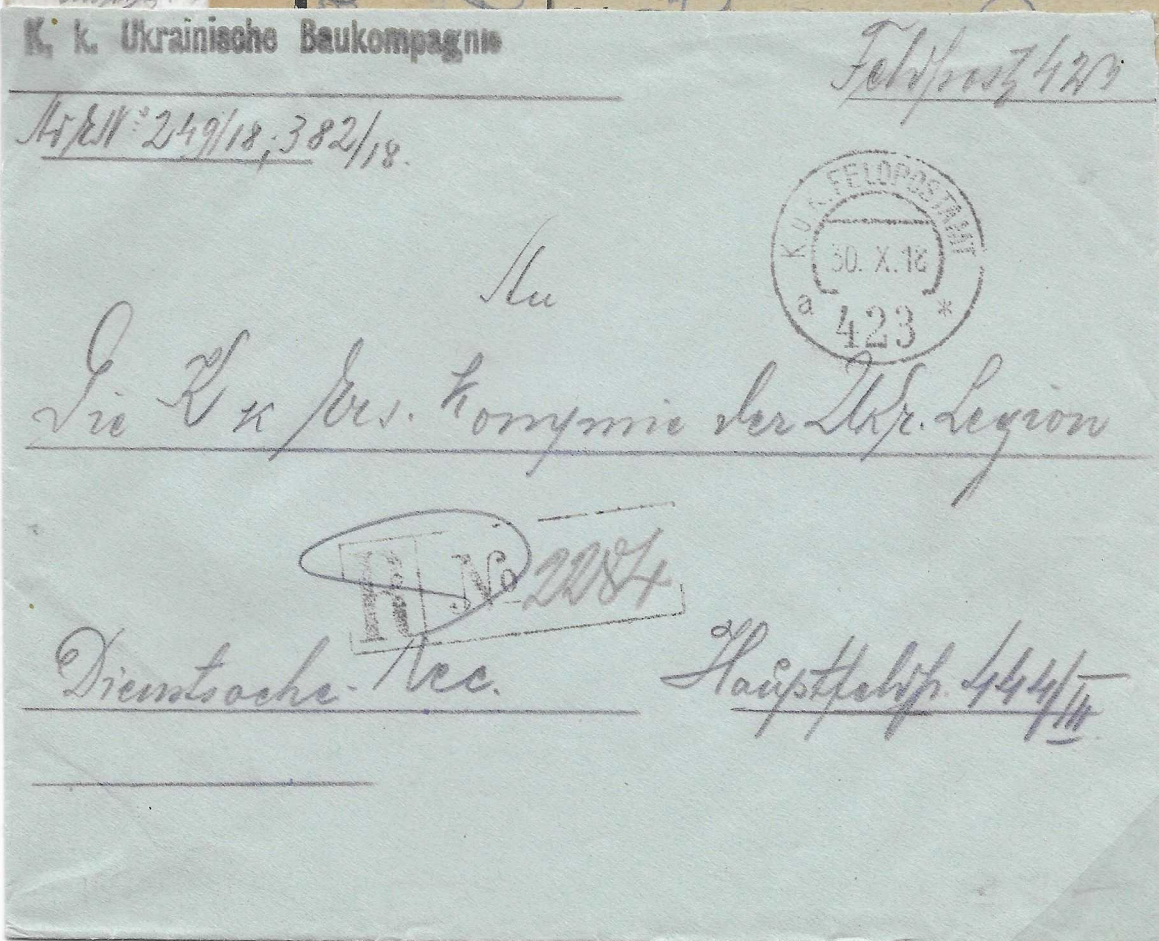
Franko

Frankojegyek felragasztására szánt hely (folytatása a hátlapon):

K. u. k. Feldpostamt 240 13. IX. 18

K. u. k. Feldpostamt 423 30. X. 18

K. u. k. Feldpostamt 240 13. IX. 18

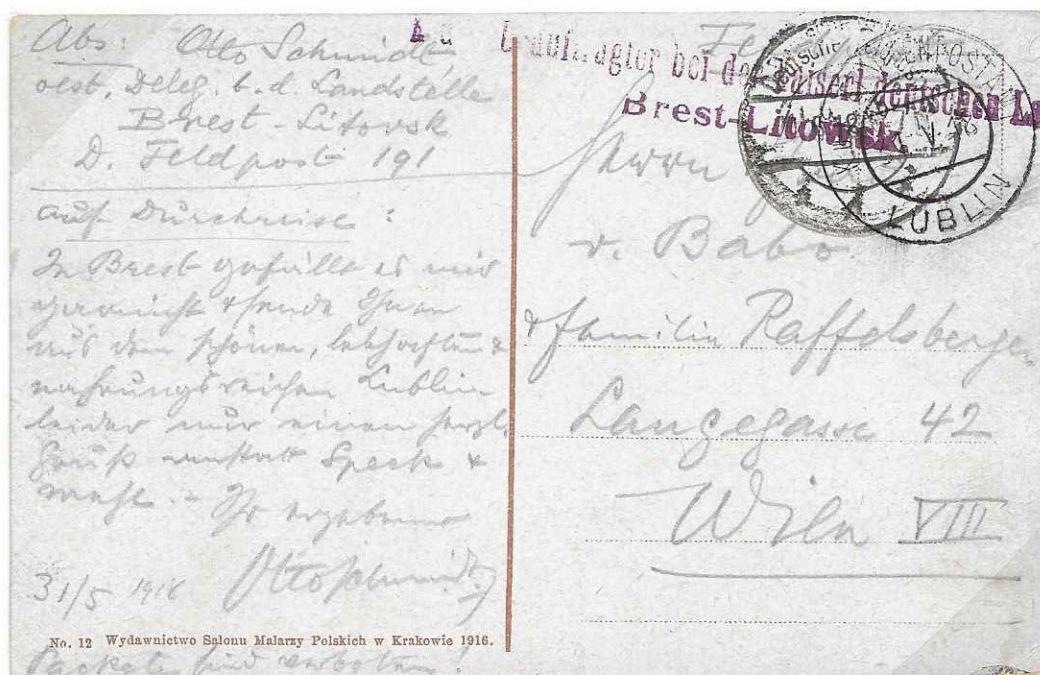
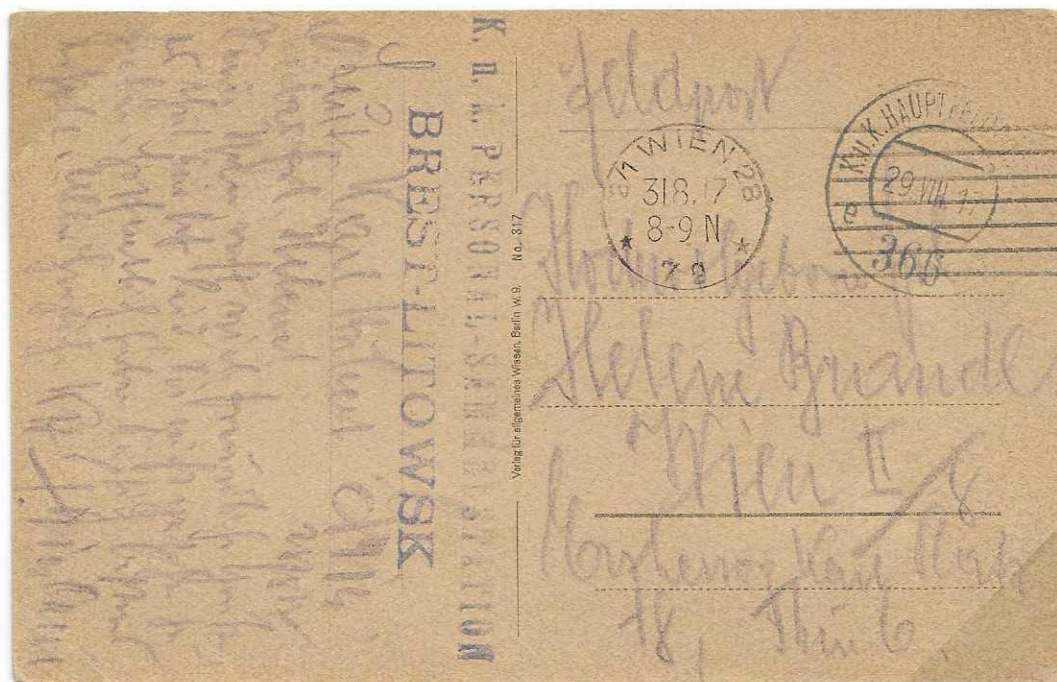


Examples of fieldpost mail, including a parcel address card, from the occupied Ukraine. Cachets include "Ukrainian Construction Company" and units of the "Army of the East."

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Forces

K.u.K. Hauptfeldpostamt 366
29 August 1917

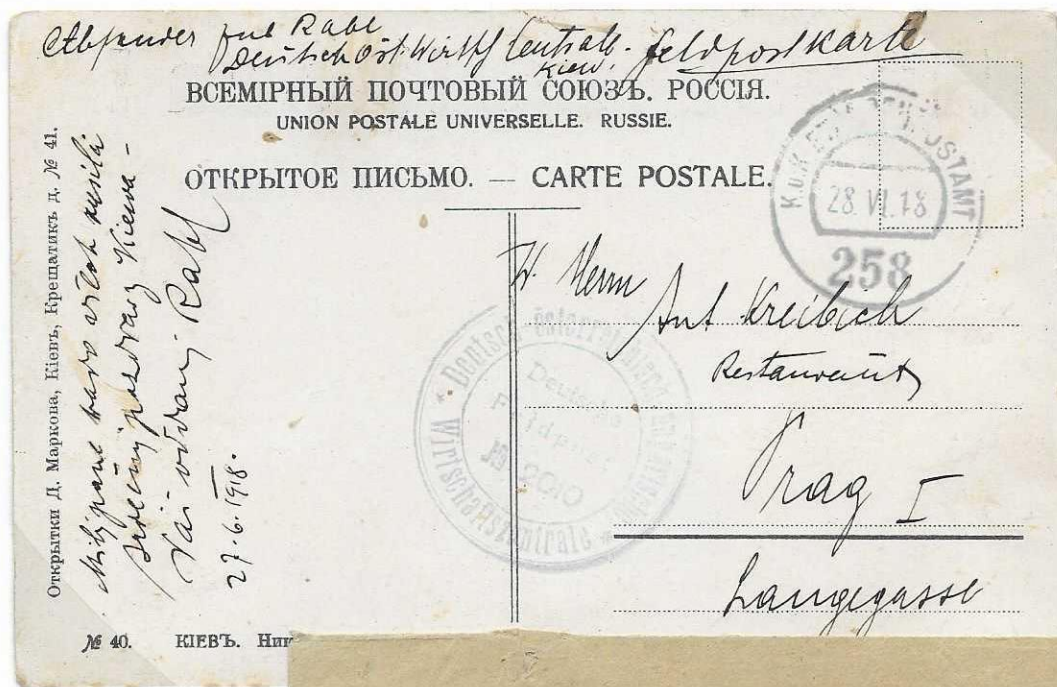
Lublin
31 May 1918



Although Brest Litovsk was in the German zone of occupation, the Austrians had representatives stationed there. Shown are examples of fieldpost from such forces with cachets identifying the specific location.

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

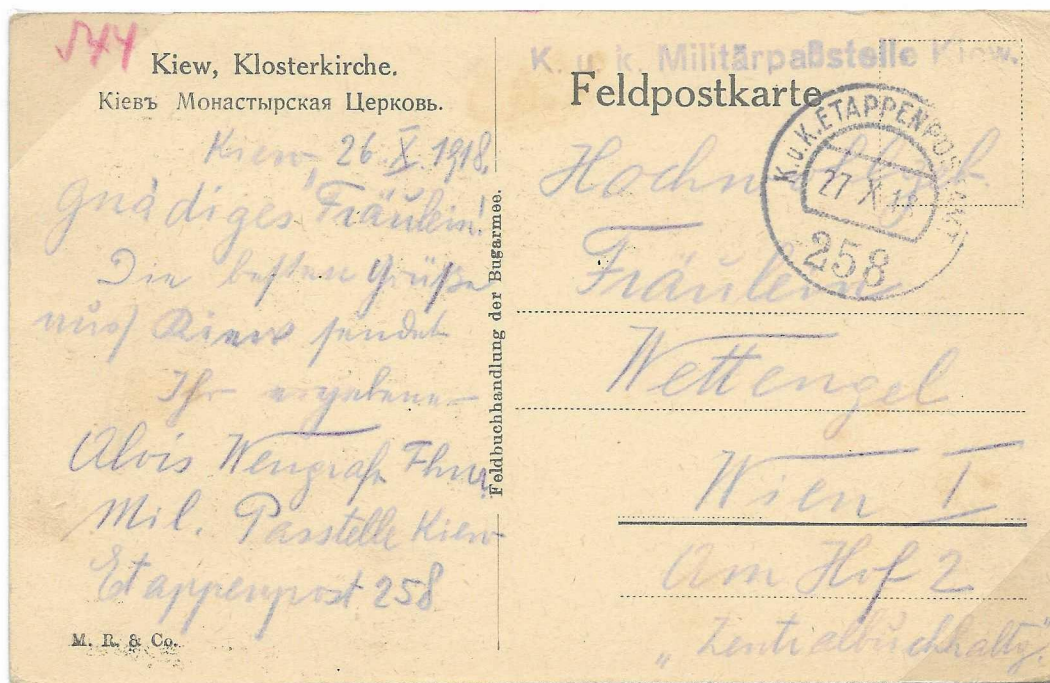
K.u.K. Etappenpostamt 258
28 June 1918
15 July 1918



EPA 258 served Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. Cover used commercially between a branch office in Kiev and its home office in Vienna was not entitled to military postal franchise, so 20 heller postage due assessed on delivery.

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt 258
25 July 1918
27 October 1918

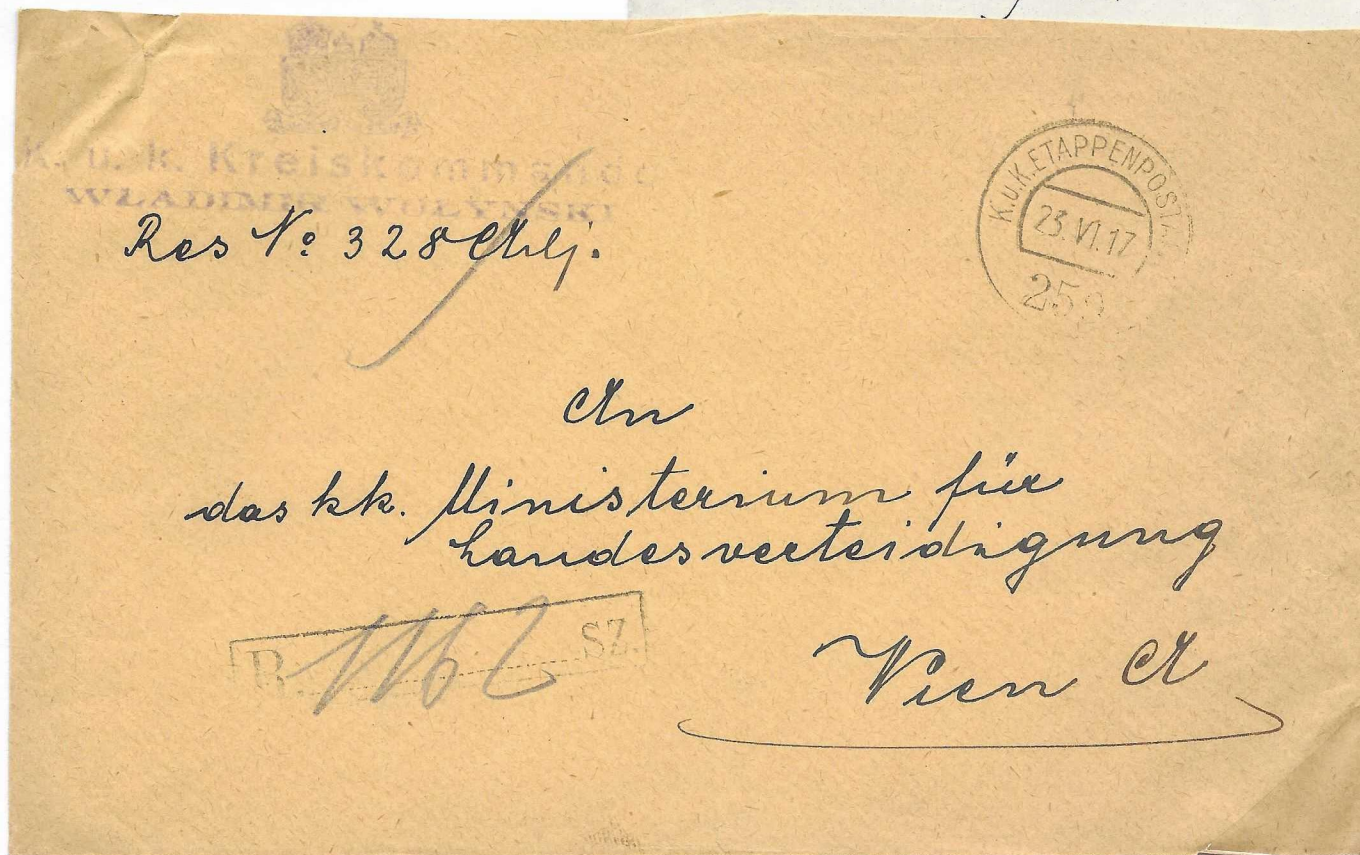
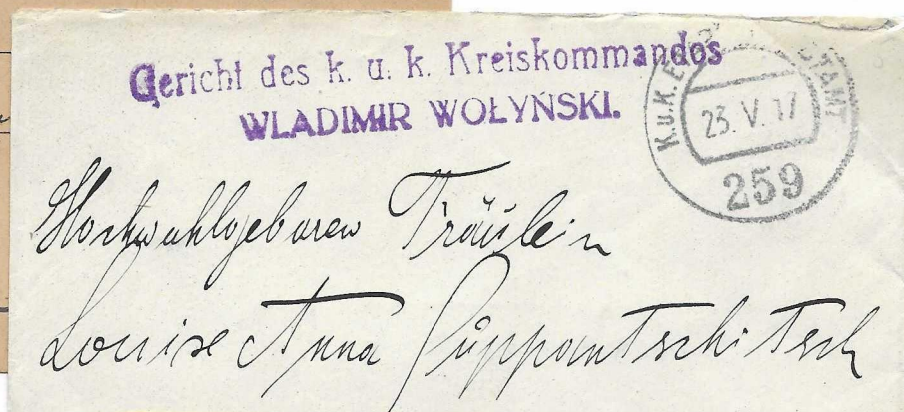
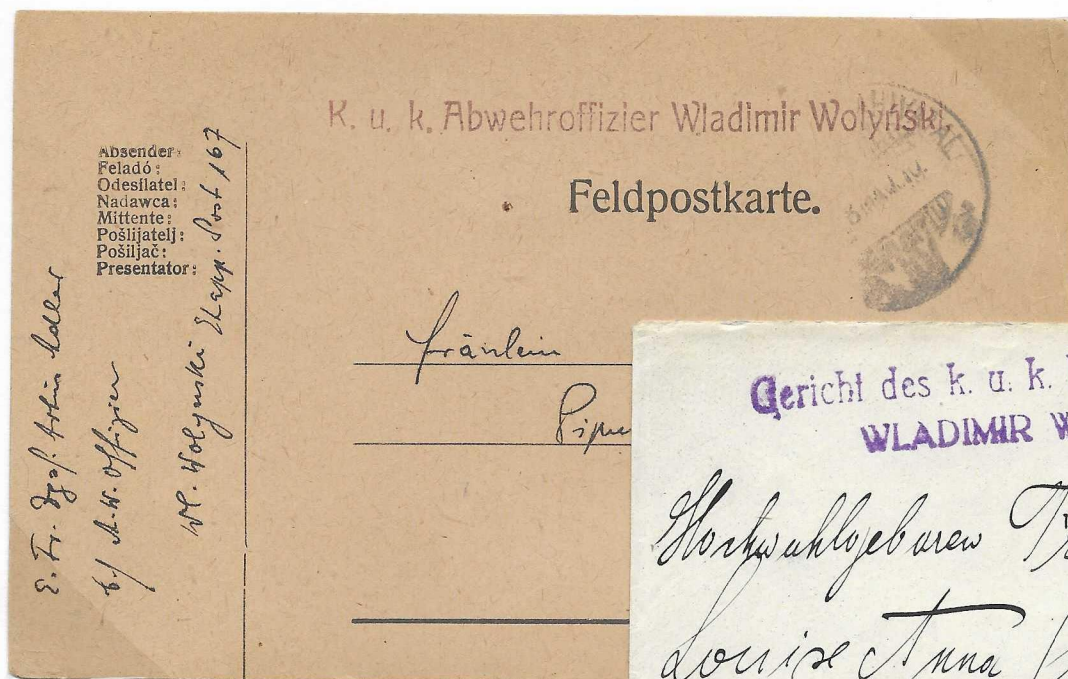


Examples of military mail from Ukraine. Cachets for Austro-Hungarian Administrator and Military Pass Office in Kiev.

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Tabori Postahivatal 167
10 May 1918

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt 259
23 May 1917
23 June 1917



Examples of military mail sent from Austrian units in Wladimir Wolynsk.

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Tabori Postahivatal 255
15 June 1918
16 July 1918

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 240
22 August 1918



Examples of fieldpost cards sent from units stationed in Odessa.

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Kiev
April 1918
April 1918

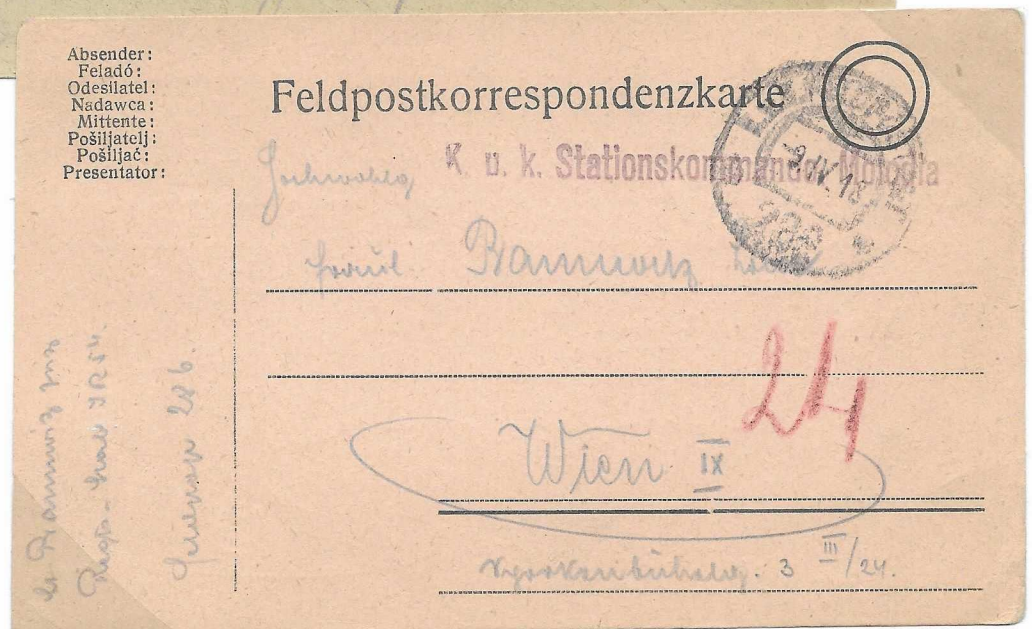


A new military airmail courier service (Fliegerkourierlinie) was inaugurated from Vienna to Kiev via Krakow and Lemberg on 20 March 1918. Westbound mail from the Ukraine marked with either a circular or straight-line cachet reading "I. & R. Pilot Courier Line/Air Station Kiev" is very scarce and sought after by airmail specialists.

UKRAINE
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 286
9 April 1918

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt 443
29 October 1918



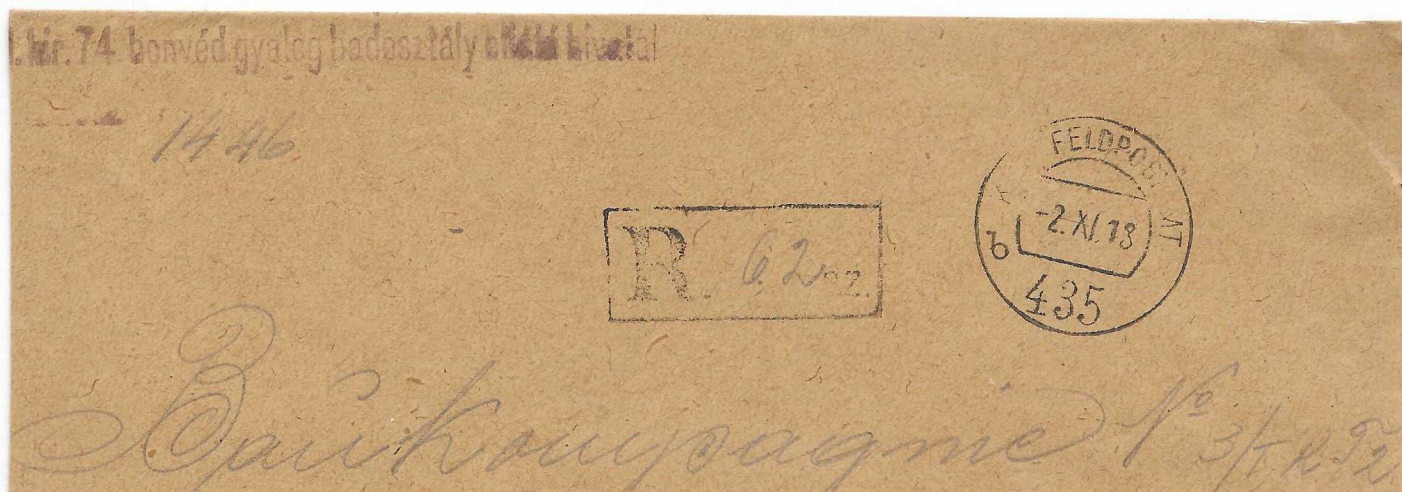
Official registered cover from "Transport Office Zmerinka" mailed only five days before the Austro-Hungarian surrender to the Allies. Postcard with cachet of "Station Headquarters Molodia."

EPILOGUE

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 435
2 November 1918

Zaklikow
26 November 1918



The Austro-Hungarian military effort ended abruptly, due not to decisive defeat on the battlefield but because the empire collapsed politically. As the various nationalities declared their independence, the dual monarchy ceased to exist. The Czechoslovak Republic was proclaimed at Prague on 28 October 1918 and, similarly, a South Slavic state was declared at Zagreb on the following day. On 30 October, the German members of the parliament proclaimed the state of German Austria, and Count Karolyi formed a democratic government in Hungary on the 31st. Under the circumstances, the army simply melted away, with everyone heading for their new homeland.

The literature does not indicate the final use of the Imperial and Royal fieldpost markings, but the above example dated 2 November is the latest in the collection. The postal card shown was accepted in the new Polish postal system, which continued to use the Feldpost stamps but excised the "K.u.K. Etappenpostamt" from the postmarks.