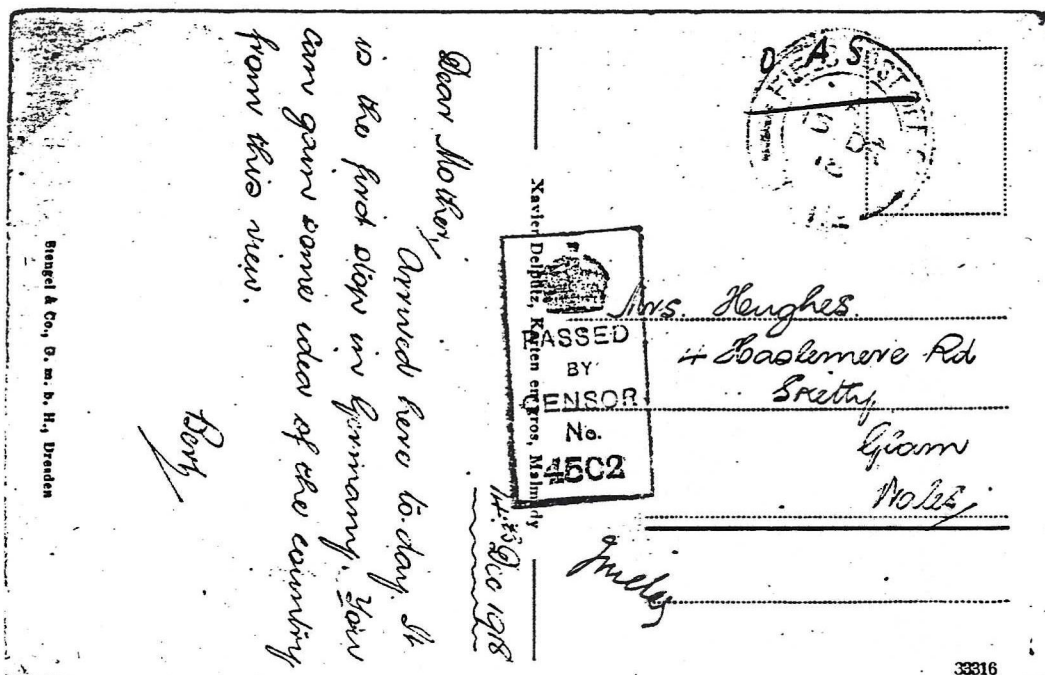
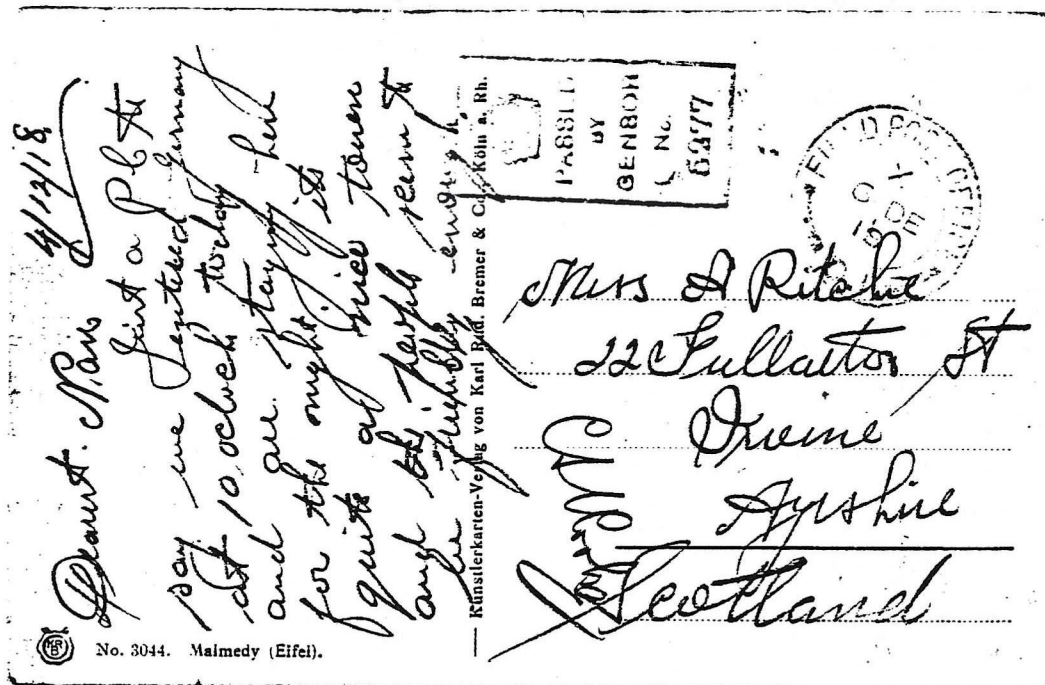


ANNEXED & PLEBISCITE TERRITORIES

BRITISH FORCES
Eupen-Malmedy

Field Post Office D.1
6 December 1918

Field Post Office T.12
15 December 1918



At the beginning of December, British troops crossed into Germany. Included in the territory under their jurisdiction was the Malmedy area, which was subsequently awarded to Belgium at the Peace Conference. FPO D.1 was assigned to the 29th Division, which was en route to Cologne, and T.12 to the 6th Division headed for Bonn. Messages on both Malmedy picture post cards indicate that writers' units had just entered Germany.

BELGIAN ANNEXATION
Eupen-Malmedy

Postes Militaires
3 July 1919

Postes Militaires 9
19 May 1920

Bien chers parents

*Je vous envoie
un bon jour à mon
passage à Eupen.
En attendant de
nous revoir j'espère
vous dire mes
meilleurs amitiés.
votre fils Armand
qui vous embrasse
bien fort.*

Armand
3 Can

*Monsieur Ansime
Vandestraten*

meul en el de see.
Obuia G.uzet.

Edo

Gouvernement Eupen-Malmedy
Haut Commissariat Royal

Fran Wilshe Jules Fournier

** Hangelar*

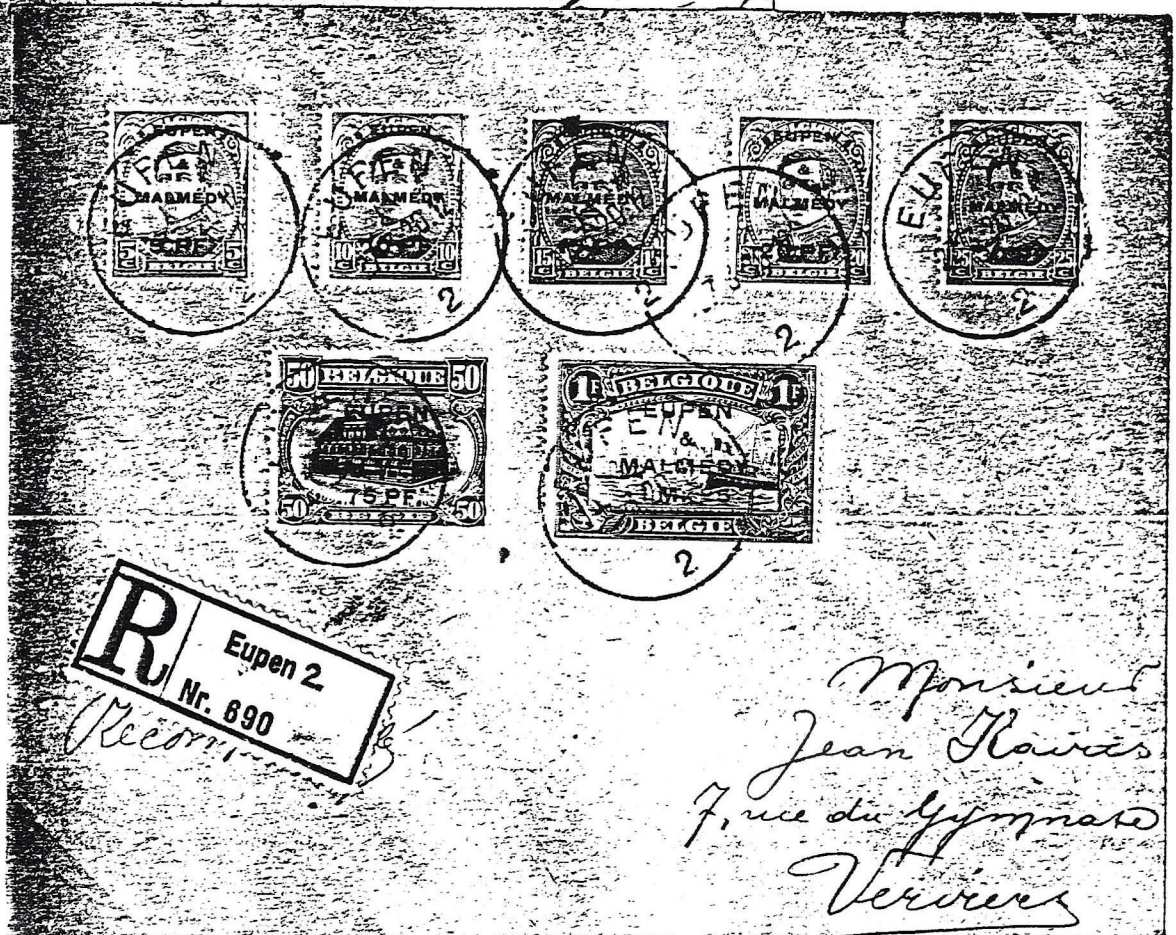
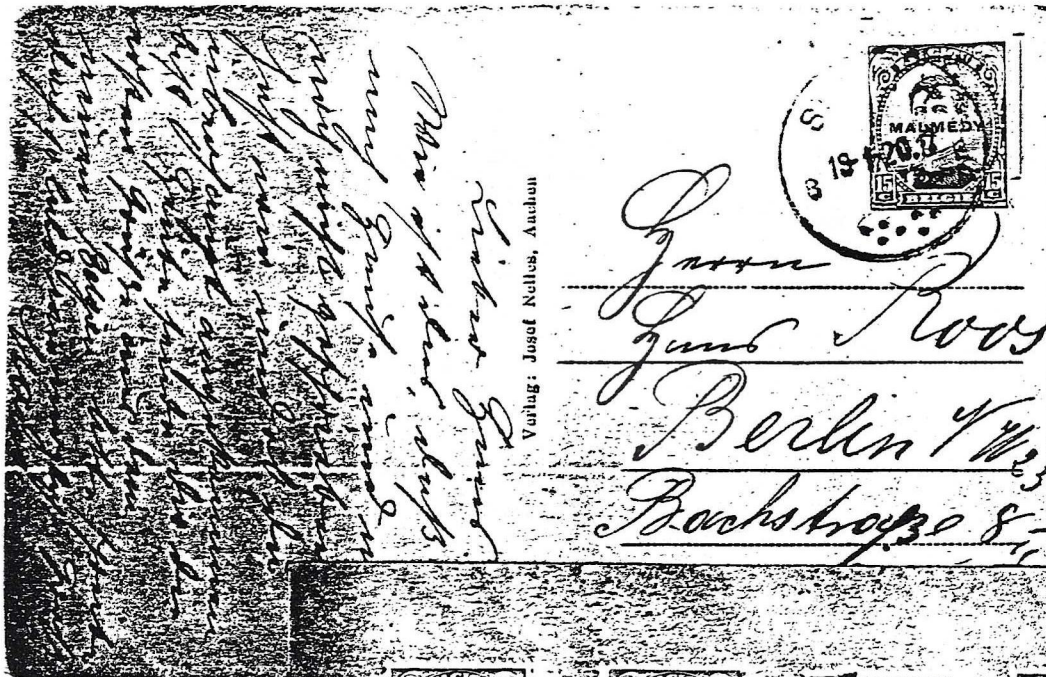
Hauptstr 13

Although Eupen was originally part of the French occupation zone and Malmedy the British sector, the area was claimed by Belgium during the peace negotiations. Belgian forces occupied Eupen in May 1919 and Malmedy in August. The territory was awarded to Belgium at Versailles and formally annexed on 1 January 1920.

BELGIAN ANNEXATION
Eupen-Malmedy

St. Vith
 19 January 1920

Eupen
 7 March 1920



On 15 January 1920, a set of seven stamps were overprinted "Eupen & Malmedy" and denominated in German currency, which was then in circulation in the territory. These stamps were only valid until 19 March, when they were replaced with stamps denominated in Belgian francs. The low values of this set can be found on commercial covers, but the high values are only seen philatelically.

BELGIAN ANNEXATION
Eupen-Malmedy

Raeren
19 July 1920

Hergenrath
29 March 1921



To publicize the annexation of Eupen-Malmedy, the Belgian government overprinted definitive and postage due stamps with the names of the two main towns. The "Malmedy" set was placed on sale on 8 March 1920 and the "Eupen" issue on 20 March. Inbound example above shows dues used on a letter from the Saar territory.

BELGIAN ANNEXATION
Eupen-Malmedy

Malmedy
17 May 1920

Waimes
10 August 1922



Recommandé

1154

Monsieur Wollé

Internationale apostolique

93, rue Bernierstraat

La Haye



Holland

Deutschland *Allemagne* *Malmedy*

Postamt Malmedy

Umwandlungskurs
Cours du change
Erstatter Betrag
Somme payée
*) Im Bestimmungsland auszufüllen.
A remplir par l'Office destinataire (Arr. art. 21.)

Freimarken und Aufgabestempel
Application des timbres-poste et du timbre d'origine.

Postamt Malmedy

Die Einheiten (Groschen, Kronen, Mark usw.) in Buchstaben und in lateinischer Schrift

zu zahlen an *an den Finanzminister*
payable à M

Bestimmungsort
Lieu de destination *Brüssel*

Wohnung (Straße und Nr.)
Adresse du destinataire *Neu-Belgien*

Bestimmungsland
Pays de destination *Neu-Belgien*

Gut für *12.60* **gleich** **soit** *12.60*

Aufgabe-Nr. *98* **Aufgabe-Postamt** **Bureau expéditeur**

Tag der Einschaltung *10/8/22* **WAIMES WEISMES**

Unterchrift des Annahmebeamten
Signature de l'agent qui a dressé le mandat.

Postvermerk
Indications de service.

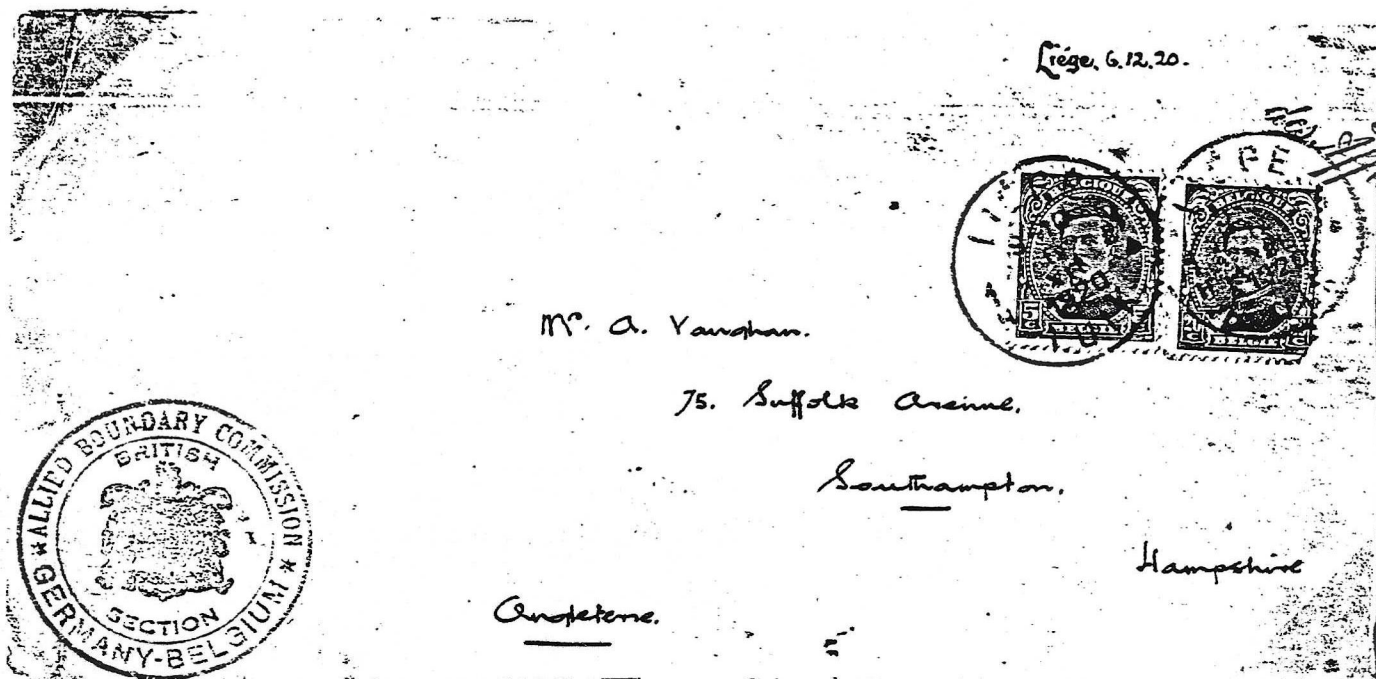
Interchrift
Signature de l'agent qui a dressé le mandat.

Postamt Malmedy

The "Eupen" and "Malmedy" overprints were valid for postage interchangeably within the territory (and also in Belgium proper) until 30 April 1931. Malmedy examples above show use on registered military cover to Holland and on money order card.

BRITISH FORCES
Eupen-Malmedy

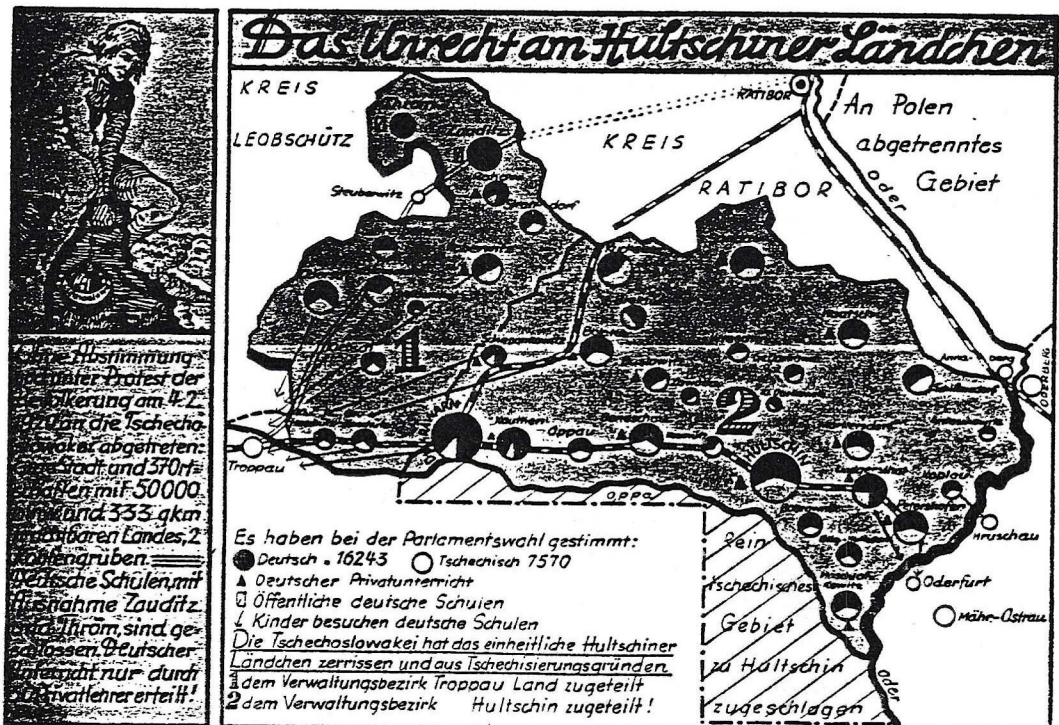
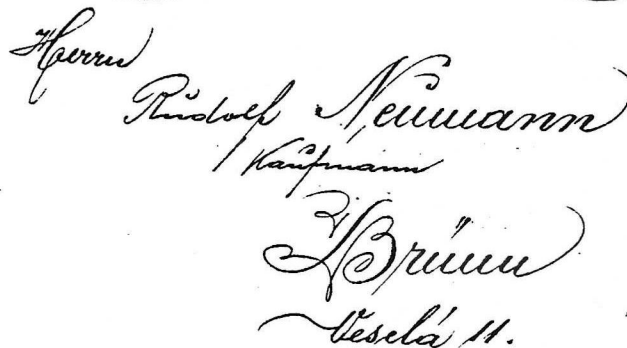
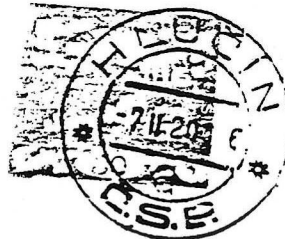
Allied Boundary Commission
Germany-Belgium
6 December 1920



The Boundary Commission was charged with establishing the new borders by which Eupen and Malmedy would be included in Belgium. Posted from Liege to England by a member of the British Section.

CZECHOSLOVAK ANNEXATION

Hlucin
7 February 1920

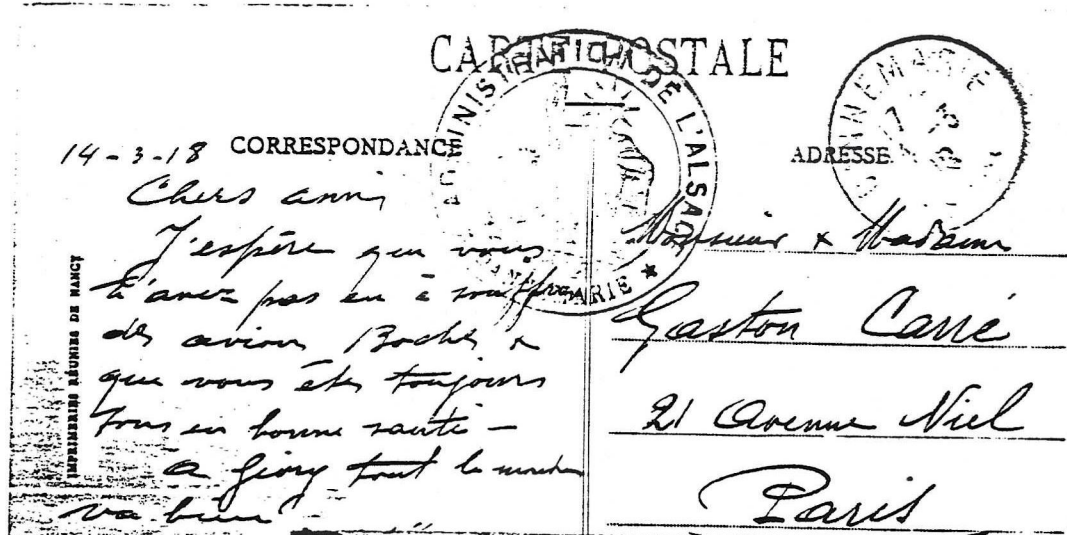


When Czechoslovakia became independent at the end of World War I, essentially all of its territory was carved out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. However, one small area around the village of Hultschin was transferred from Germany on 4 February 1920. Example above shows cover with mixed Czech-German franking, which was permitted for a brief period, and German propaganda card protesting the transfer.

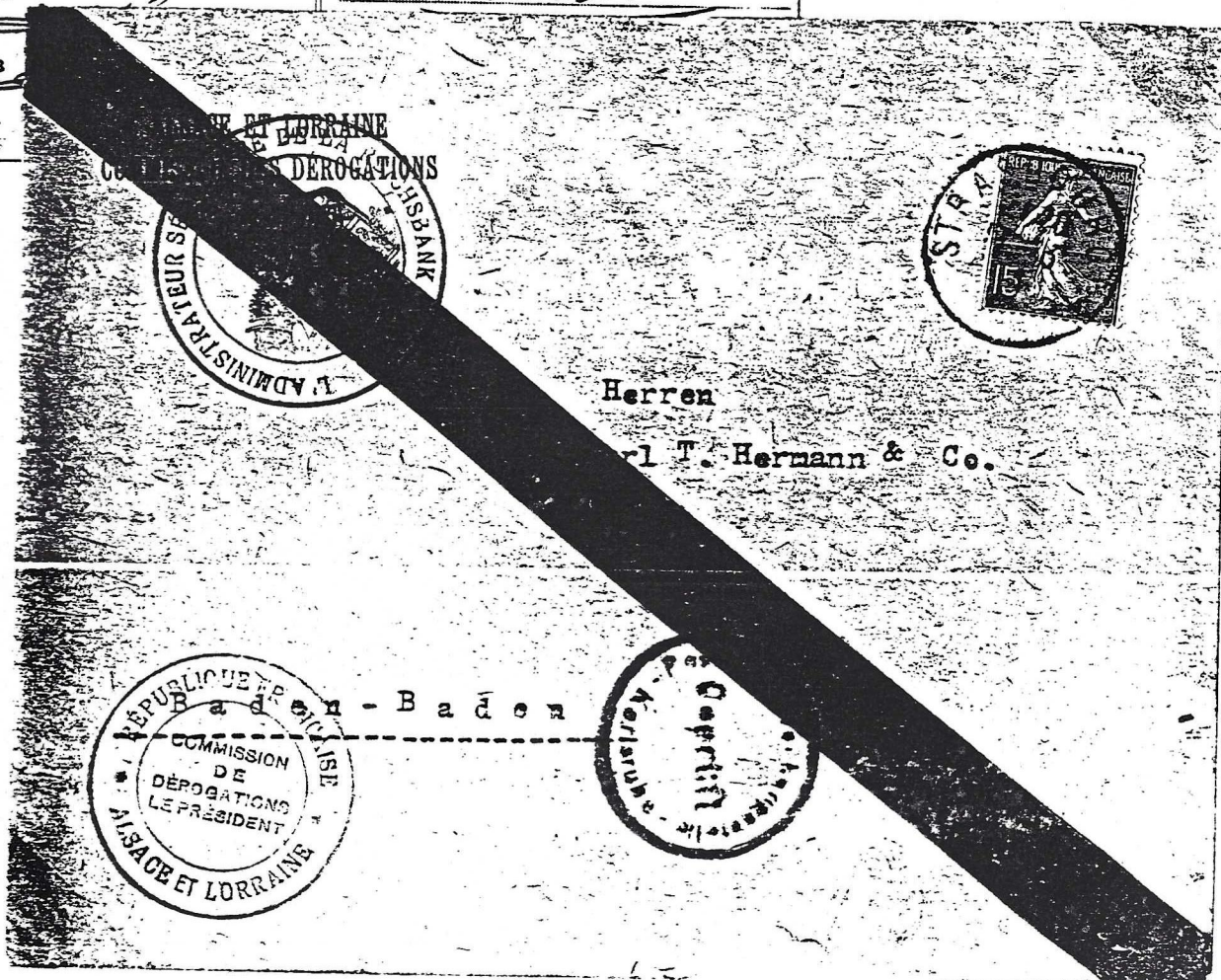
FRENCH ANNEXATION
Alsace-Lorraine

Dannemarie
14 March 1919

Strasbourg
17 March 1919



Visé Belfort, 703



One of the principal war aims of the French was the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine, which had been annexed to Germany after the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. As a result, it was treated as French territory from the beginning and not as part of the occupied zone. Above official mail bears cachets of the "Administration of Alsace" and "The Administrator of the Sequestration of the Reichsbank."

FRENCH ANNEXATION
Alsace-Lorraine

Mulhouse
13 March 1919

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

HAUT-RHIN

Territoire de Mulhouse



Monsieur le Chef de Bataillon GOMBAULT

Chef du Service des Douanes

16 Rue de la Station

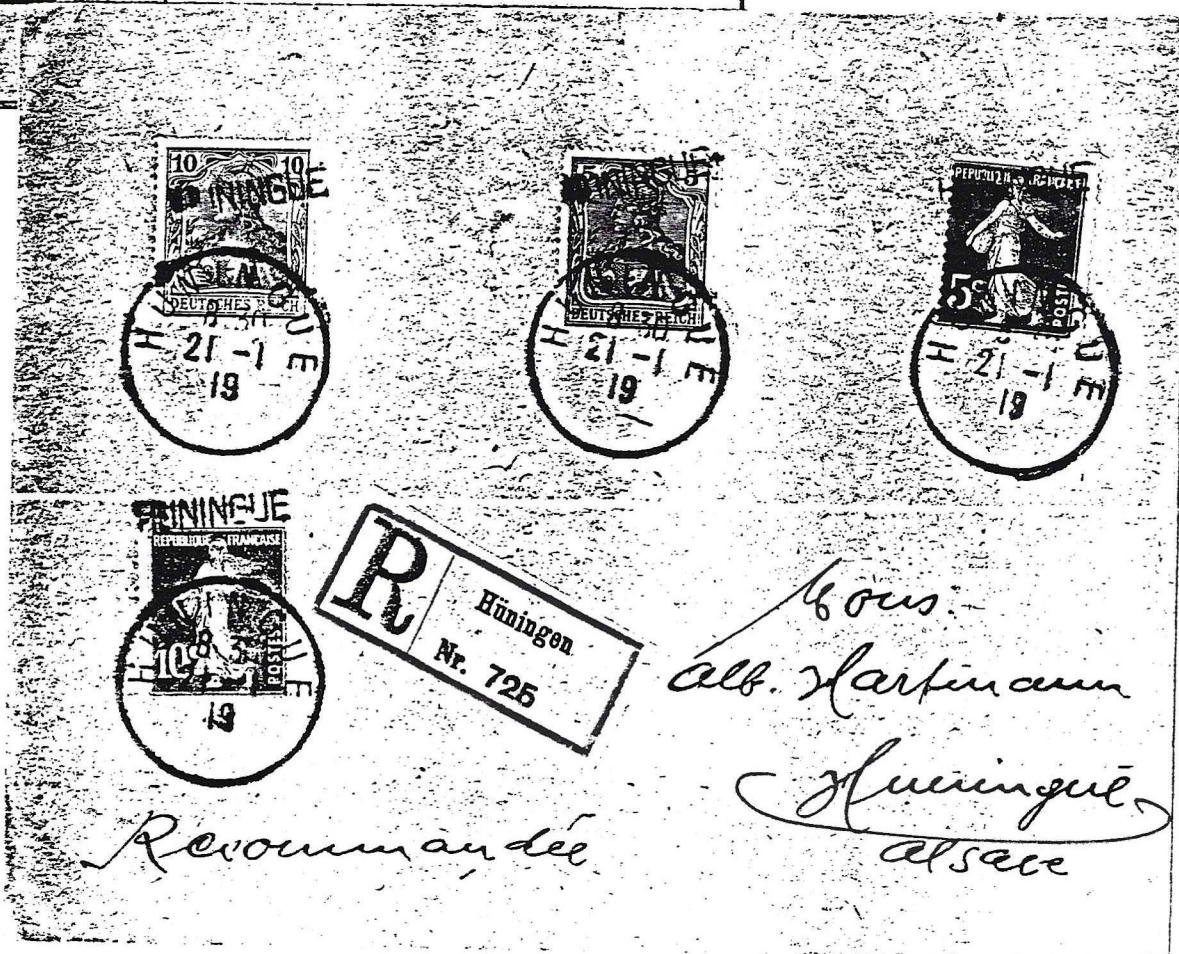
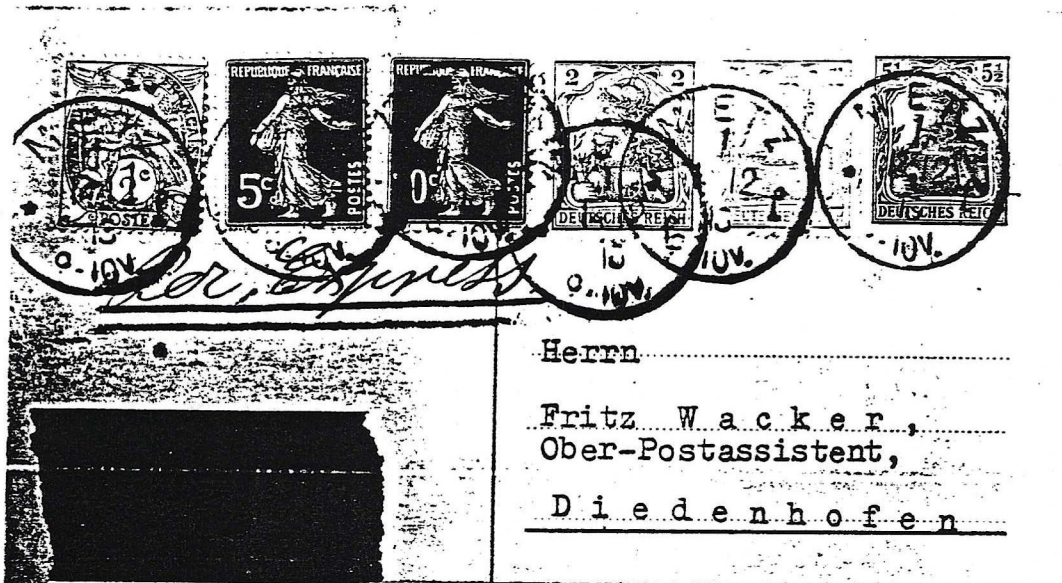
Mulhouse
=====

Local official Mail that was sent free of postage from the Administration of the Mulhouse territory (Alsace) to the Chief of the Customs Service.

FRENCH ANNEXATION
Alsace-Lorraine

Metz
14 December 1918

Hunigue
21 January 1919



In the initial phase of the French administration, postal fees could be paid by the use of either French or German stamps. As shown, mixed franking at an exchange rate of 1 franc = 1 mark was permitted.

FRENCH ANNEXATION

Alsace-Lorraine

Strassburg
23 December 1918

Hünigen
27 December 1918

Mulhouse
24 January 1919

L. Fr. [Euler, Stenborg's] [Spisfallan 8 II]
 Unden mit bittet ungefaust
 unvorden u. unvorden Matus
 gabst es ferner, die ist vorden
 forden vorden unvorden. Ende
 unvorden u. unvorden u. unvorden u. unvorden
 T



chenberg
~~FROM~~
seldorf
Apr 15



Recommandé



Messrs. Daniel & Rudolf Delius

Wool Merchants

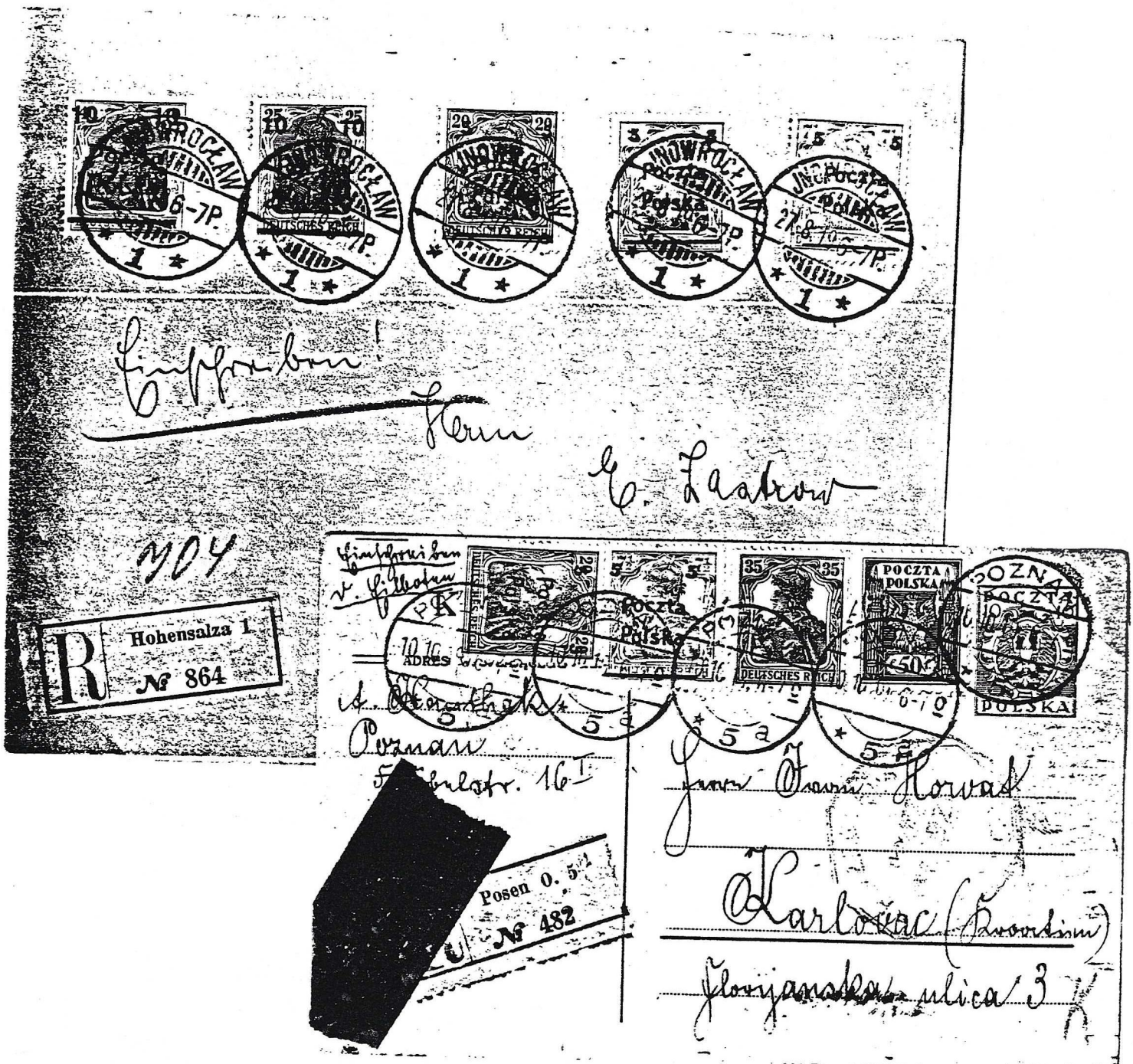
Bradford
Yorkshire - England

Although most of the early mail from Alsace-Lorraine was franked with French stamps to denote the new status of liberation, German equipment such as postmarking devices and registry labels continued in use until replacements became available.

POLISH ANNEXATION
Posen

Inowroclaw
27 August 1919

Poznan
10 October 1919

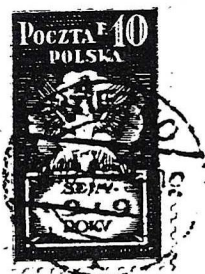


When Poland became independent at the end of World War I, it received sections of territory carved out of the former Austro-Hungarian, German and Russian Empires. Its initial postal activities were in the areas around Warsaw and Lublin. However, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, Germany was forced to give up Posen and West Prussia, with plebiscites to be conducted in areas of East Prussia and Upper Silesia. Polish postal service began in Posen on 1 August 1919 when five stamps overprinted "Polish Posts" were introduced.

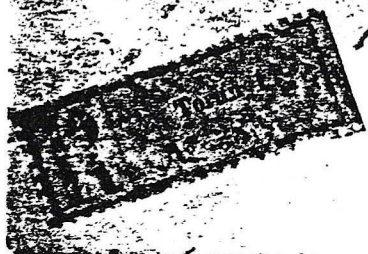
POLISH ANNEXATION
Posen

Gniezno
24 October 1919

Thorn
15 February 1920



Polecony



Polecony
W. Paw. Kyszkowicz
Posnan
Chwielonow 64

A second set of two provisional overprints on German stamps with values of 5 and 10 pf. was issued at Gniezno on 2 September 1919. Because of the unsettled political and economic conditions within Poland, including the war against Soviet Russia, mixed franking of overprints, unoverprinted German and Polish stamps was permitted. Note that upper cover has Polish postmark and German registry label; lower cover has the opposite.

Posen

Poznan
6 September 1919

Bydgoszcz
18 February 1920



~~POSEN 47-0~~

№ 405 d

Postkarte

[illegible]

James Cand. med. Epstein

Lehrern Schles
Achnapier Hof.

Postkarte

CENZURA WOJSKOWA
BYDGOSZCZ.



Friend Mary Little

Eisenach/Thür.

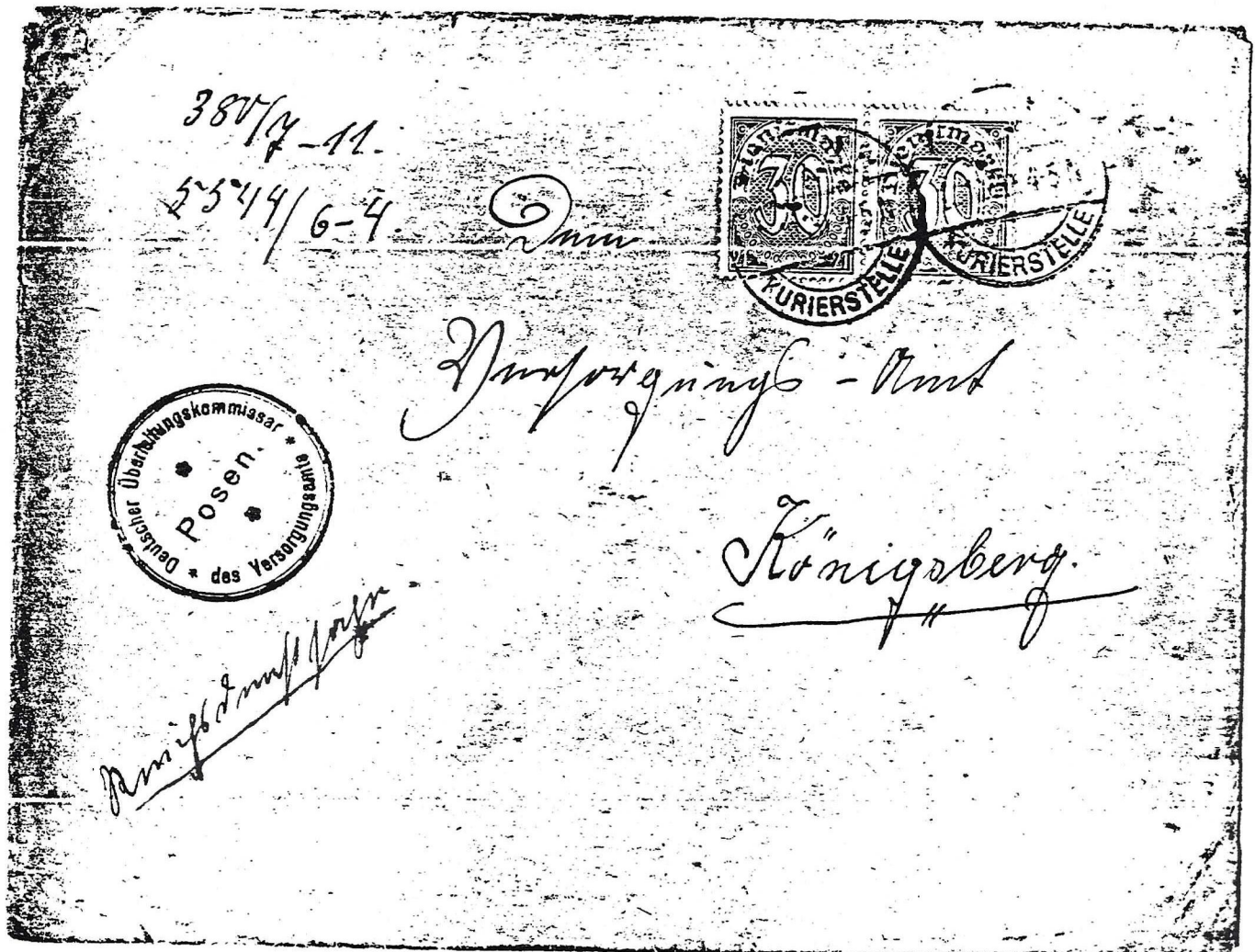
Рахунир. 9.5

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At the time of the transfer of Posen to Poland, only German currency was in circulation in the area. As a result, German and Polish stamps denominated in pfennigs were used interchangeably. Note the use of German spelling in the postmark on the upper cover. A week later, an almost identical device but with Polish spelling was in use. Unoverprinted German postage continued to be valid in Posen officially until mid-1922.

POLISH ANNEXATION
Posen

Berlin/Kurierstelle
12 December 1920



For the benefit of German citizens entitled to social welfare benefits but residing in Posen after it became part of Poland, a special mail handling commission was established. This commission forwarded the mail to the courier office in Berlin, from which it was mailed to the appropriate Assistance Office -- in Königsberg in this case.

BRITISH FORCES
Posen

Allied Boundary Commission
Germany-Poland
6 December 1920

*Army Courier Office.
Postmark, from Posen.
6th December 1920.*



Mr. A. Vaughan

75 Suffolk Ave:

Southampton.

England.



The Boundary Commission was charged with defining the new borders under which Posen and West Prussia would be included in Poland. Posted via the Army Courier Office in Berlin by a member of the British Section.