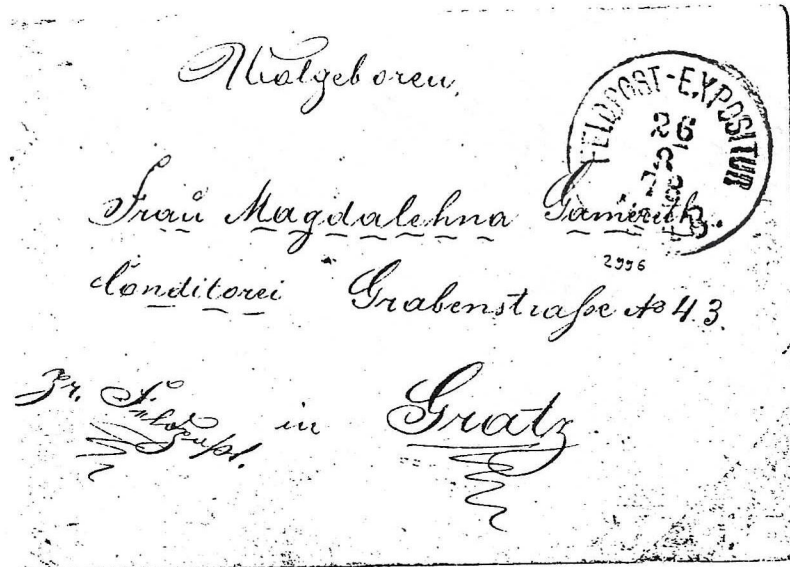


BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Feldpost-Expositur No. 18
26 August 1878

Etappen Postamt No. 5
29 September 1878



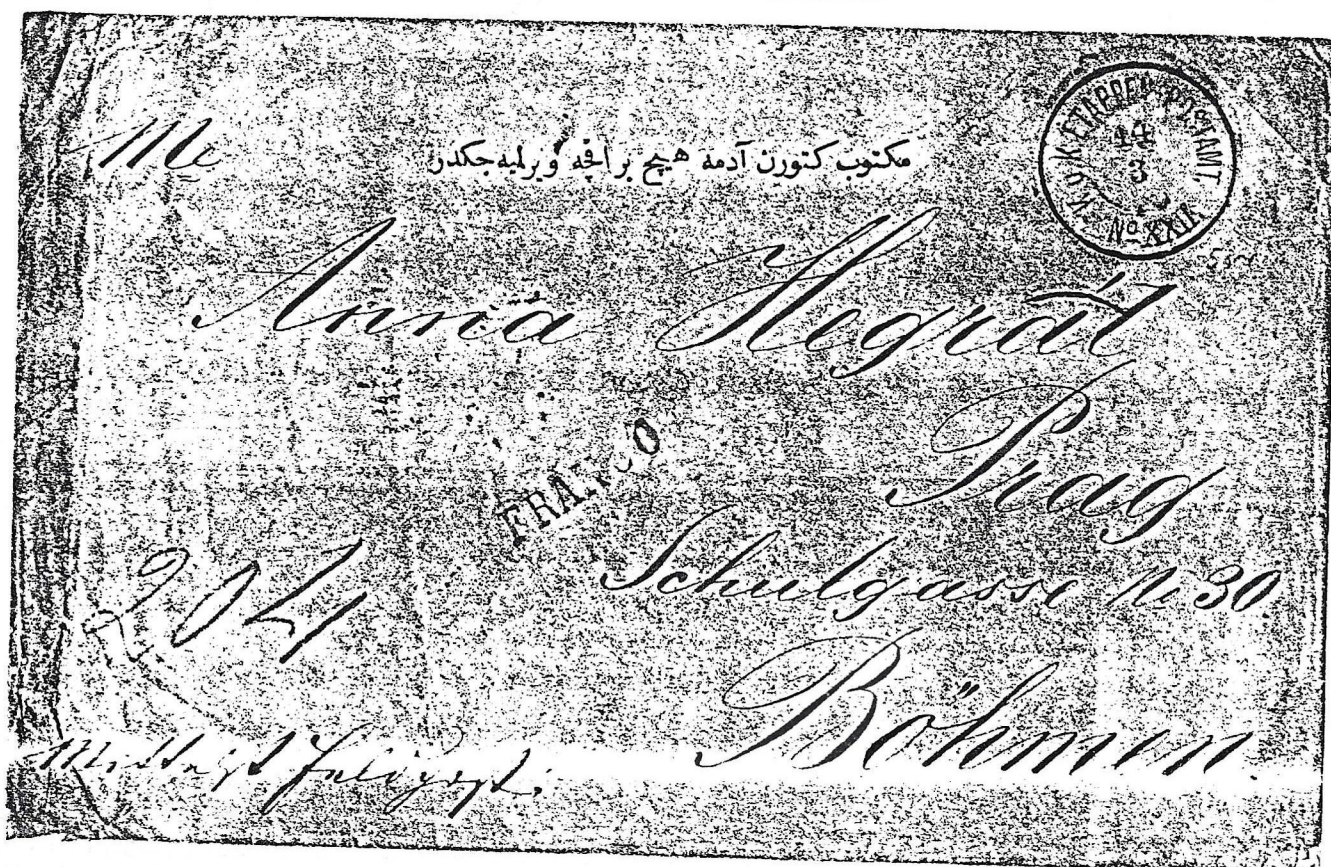
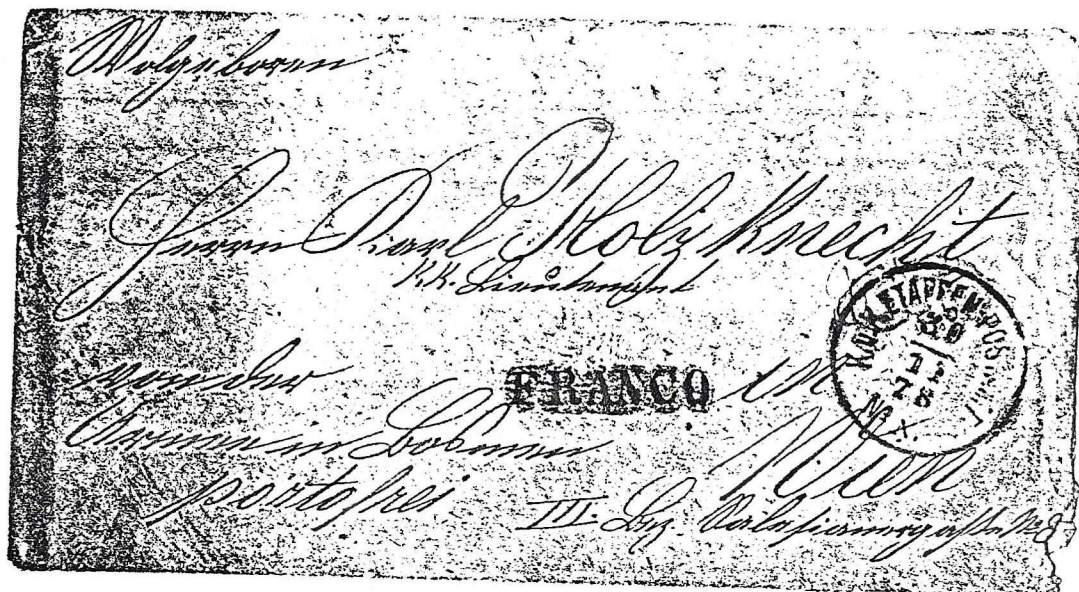
As agreed at the Congress of Berlin, the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be administered by Austria-Hungary. Austrian forces crossed the border on 29 July 1878 but met with some opposition by the indigenous population. After local resistance was overcome, the capital of Sarajevo was occupied on 19 August. A military government continued until 1908, when the provinces were annexed to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Military mail could be sent free of charge. The field post offices in Herzegovina were assigned Arabic numerals. The earliest FPO to open was No. 18 at Mostar on 6 August 1878. Upper cover is very early, from the first month of the occupation. FPO 5 was located at Stolac.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt No. XIV
30 November 1878

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt No. XXII
14 March 1879



The field post offices in Bosnia were assigned Roman numerals as shown above. FPO XIV was opened at Bihac on 10 October 1878. FPO XXII was located at Gorazde. Note that the "K.u.K." or similar inscription seen in many Austro-Hungarian postmarks stands for "Imperial and Royal," designating that it was a dual monarchy in which Emperor Franz Josef of Austria was also King of Hungary.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA
Austro-Hungarian Administration

K.u.K. Etappen-postamt No. VII
13 January 1879

K.u.K. Etappen-postamt No. XXIX
2 June 1879

Chiarissimo e Reverendo
Don Giovanni Rodaro
Parroco della Chiesa Cattolica
Via Traversa Livno *Lara*



Ára fél krajczár

SZELVÉNY.

Feladó neve és lakása:

Pietro Andruja
in Livno

Utalványozott összeg:

50 forint *—* krajczár.

Segue Letter

Postai előjegyzés sz.

A felvő postahivatal
kelti bélyege:



Kifizetési szám

85

POSTA-UTALVÁNY

50

ost. értékű forint *—* krajczárról, azaz

Quinquanta

Cím: *Sig. Andrea Juric*
Agente d'Commercio
Spalato

Rendeltetési hely:

Lakás (városrész, utca stb.):

Postai előjegyzés száma *85*

A postahivatal bélyege:

Felvő postahivatal v. postapénztár.

Livno 2 Juni 1879

Postaigazgatósági hivatal:

A postahivatalbeli aláírása: *derjivo*



(A bélyegnek alá ragasztandó.)

Civil mail could be sent through the military post offices starting on 9 January 1879, providing that proper postage was paid. Upper cover shows very early example of civilian cover with Hungarian postage (permitted only until 30 June 1879) which served as forerunner franking pending the first Bosnian stamps. Complete money order form with Hungarian franking is extremely unusual.

Poštanska naputica

berzovom

{Gulden }
{forintih }

{Kreuzer ö. W. }
{novčićah a. vr. }

(Gulden in Buchstaben).
(forinta pismeni).

fl.
for.

fr. ö. W.
novč. a. vr.

Post-Aufgabs-Stempel.
Biljeg poste predatne.

Slanovitch
Kovitch



Raum zum Aufkleben der Briefmarken.
Prostor za priljepljivanje biljegovakah listova.

i br.

en: — Berzovom doznačeno:

führ { fl. } 15 { fr. }
po ekspresu { for. } { novč. }
fu { fl. } { fr. }
{ for. } { novč. }

{den }
{dne }

11/8

18

Feldpostamt
Lambignach

Ausgabungs-Verzeichniß Nr. }
Popisa izplatnoga br. }

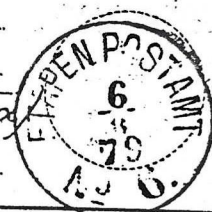
8.

reisung auf 24 fl. 2 (kr. ö. W.)
štanska na {for. } {n. a. v. }

otiri fl. 4 kr. ö. W.
for. {n. a. v. }

Post-Aufgabs-Stempel.
Biljeg poste predatne.

Corporal
Medic
und
a. Sekretär
marior



Postanska zabljka.

blime {den } 6/8 {dne } 18
Mucker
Wapenpost

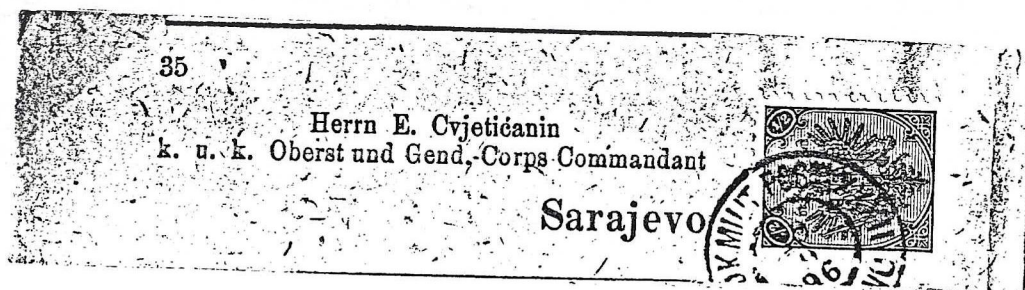
Raum zum Aufkleben der Briefmarken.
Prostor za priljepljivanje biljegovakah listova.

On 1 July 1879 a set of seven stamps showing neither country name nor currency designation were issued for use in Bosnia-Herzegovina, primarily to pay money order fees. Piece from FPO No. 6 at Trebinje is reportedly the only usage of this postmark on money order card. Piece from FPO No. 18 in Mostar shows pair of the elusive 15 kreuzer stamp -- only one other pair of this stamp is recorded on cover.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA
Austro-Hungarian Administration

K. und K. Milit. Post 13/Mostar
2 April 1891

K.u.K. Milit. Post XXXII/Sarajevo
10 September 1896



Block of 10 of the 2 kreutzer value on registered letter to Austria represents a remarkable franking. Large multiples of this series are seldom seen on cover; no other such example of the 2 kr. is known to exhibitor.

In 1894, a new low value of one-half kreutzer was introduced to pay the local printed matter rate. Proper usage on a newspaper wrapper is shown.

SANDJAK OF NOVI BAZAR

Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Feldpost-Expositur No. 1
10 February 1887
19 September 1887

Aufgabs-Recepisse. — Predatnica. Reclamationsfrist: 6 Monate.
Rok opotražni: 6 mjesecih.

Nr. _____
Broj. _____

Ueber 1 Verhu 1 worin sich angeblich befinden u kom se polag očitovanje nalazi

im Werthe u vriednosti 1 fl. 1 fr. 1 Kgr. 1 Gr., welche Sendung zur Beförderung
for. novč., na vagi klgr. gr., koja je pošiljka odpreme

unter der Adresse:
radi pod naslovom: *Kuatsch'scher W. crei*

am heut'gen Tage hierorts richtig aufgegeben worden ist.
danas ovdje zaista predana.

K. K. Postamt
C. kr. poštanski ured

Unt franco-Gebühr fl. fr.
Frankature for. novč.

für ein Retour-Recepisse
Za povratnicu " "

Zusammen fl. fr.
Ukupno .. for. novč.

Der Empfänger hat an Porto zu entrichten fl. fr.
Primac imade platiti poštarine

18

Perle

Feldpost-Expositur

Wm. Josephy aborn

Gräfin Anna Pisch

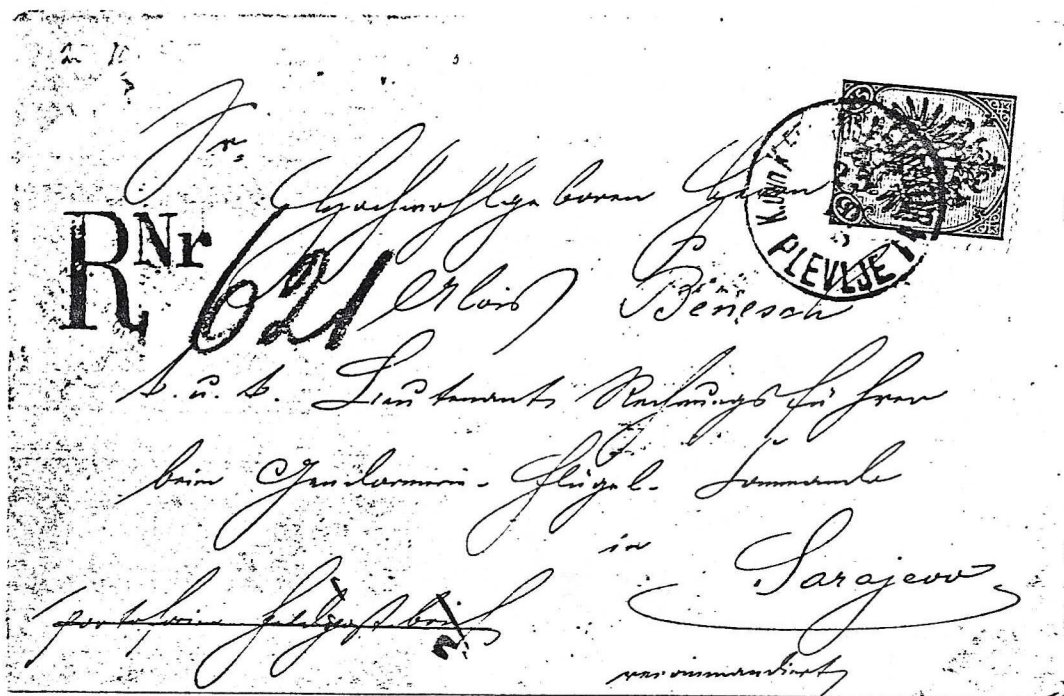
in

Wien

VI, Gumpendorfsstrasse 59, C. Hofpächter

In addition to the administration of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Congress of Berlin authorized Austria-Hungary to occupy the Sandjak (Turkish district) of Novi Bazar, a small territory lying between Serbia and Montenegro. Three field post offices were opened for the use of the Austrian forces, with letters and postcards from the troops being free of postage for the entire period of the occupation.

FPO No. 1 opened at Plevlje, the principal town in the Sandjak, on 29 September 1879. Example of registry receipt from the Sandjak is highly unusual.



Registered mail from the Sandjak is very elusive. As these territories were still nominally Turkish, cover to Bosnia with single franking of 15 kreuzer was treated as internal mail, while the international rate of 20 kreuzer was charged on cover to Austria.

SANDJAK OF NOVI BAZAR
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

K. und K. Feldpost-Expositur No. 1/Plevlje
29 October 1906
27 October 1908

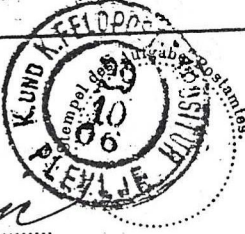
Nur für den Verkehr der Feldpostanstalten in Sandschak Novibazar und für den Verkehr dieser Anstalten mit Bosnien-Hercegovina.

Absender: *Wolff Eick & Co. Feldpost.*

Feldpost-Korrespondenzkarte
Hpoly. Juvor
Kosta Wrenn
Hotel Pracke
in *Lorgjivo*

(B. u. H.)

Preis per Stück 1 Heller.





Letzter Tag!!

Absender:
Adressat:
Mittler:
Post:
Expositor:

Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.
Hachschgeboren
Jaron Hugo Kowarschik
K. Feldpost Expositur für Militärposten
in K. u. K. Reichskriegsministerium
abt. 5/B.
Nien I
Steffen Prylatz 3

FRANCO

PLEVLJE

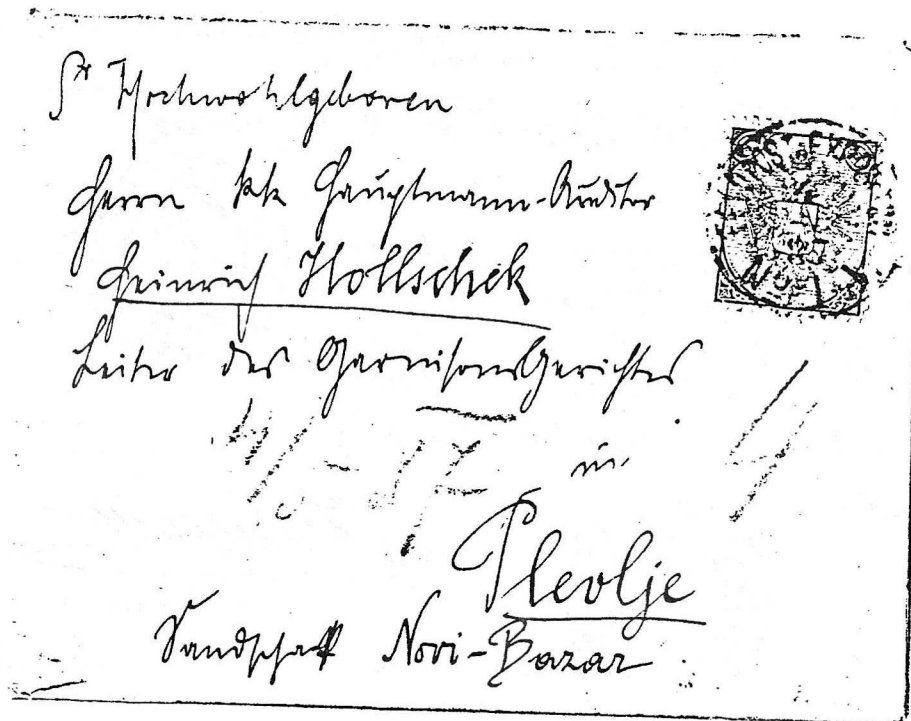
K. UND K. FELDP. NO. 1, PLEVLE, 27. X. 08

Two new versions of postmarks for Plevlje were introduced around 1904 and 1907, respectively. The lower card was postmarked on the last day of Austrian occupation, as the territory was returned to Turkish authorities on the following day. (The Sandjak was occupied by Serbia and Montenegro during the First Balkan War in 1912 and the territory subsequently divided between them.)

SANDJAK OF NOVI BAZAR
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Feldpost-Expositur No. 1A
4 May 1887

K. und K. Feldpost-Expositur No. 1A/ Prjepolje
12 July 1894



FPO No. 1A opened at Prjepolje, the second most important town in the territory, on 15 September 1879. Upper cover represents elusive usage of mail between post offices in the Sandjak; lower shows second postmark version.

K. und K. Feldpost-Expositur No. 1A/Prijepolje
16 June 1908
23 June 1908

Stempel der aufgebenden Behörde:
Biljeg oblasti koja predaje:

K. u. k. Militär-Post.
C. i. k. r. vojnička pošta.

Cijena 25 komada 10 h.
Preis 25 Stück 10 h.

Stempel des aufgebenden Postamtes:
Biljeg područnog postanskog ureda

23. VI. 08

PORTOFREIE CORRESPONDENZKARTE. — Slobodna dopisna karta.

Bezeichnung der aufgebenden Behörde: — Oznaka oblasti koja predaje:

An

An — Na

DAS K. UND K. MILITÄR-POSTAMT

Begründung der Portofreiheit:
Razlog oslobođenju od porta:

in — u

(B. u. H.)

Two new versions of postmarks for Prijepolje were introduced around 1907 and 1908, respectively.

Antz. No 94

Poštanska naputica
bërzojavom

Gulden — Kreuzer ö. W.
forintih novčićah a vr.

(den die Gulden in Buchstaben;
onovi forinte pismeni)

1/2 fl. *1/2* fr. ö. W.
for. novč. a. vr.

Post-Aufgabe-Stempel.
Düßer poste predatne.

FELDPPOST-EXPOSITUR
31
1
84

im Aufleben der Briefmarken
ilicpljivanje biljegovakah listo

merf 2fr. *85*
zabilježni br.

riefen: — Bërzojavom doznačeno

estell. Gebühr . . . fl.
ostavu po ekspresu . for.

gebühr . . .
lasonas . . .

3/4 den
ine

Imrayev

Absender:
Odesilatel:
Nadawca:
Посылающий:
Mittente:
Pošiljatelj:
Pošiljač:
Presentator:

FRANCO
Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.

Hochwüßgeboren
Genm Bahustackan
Pessi
St. Kowatz
Bosnien

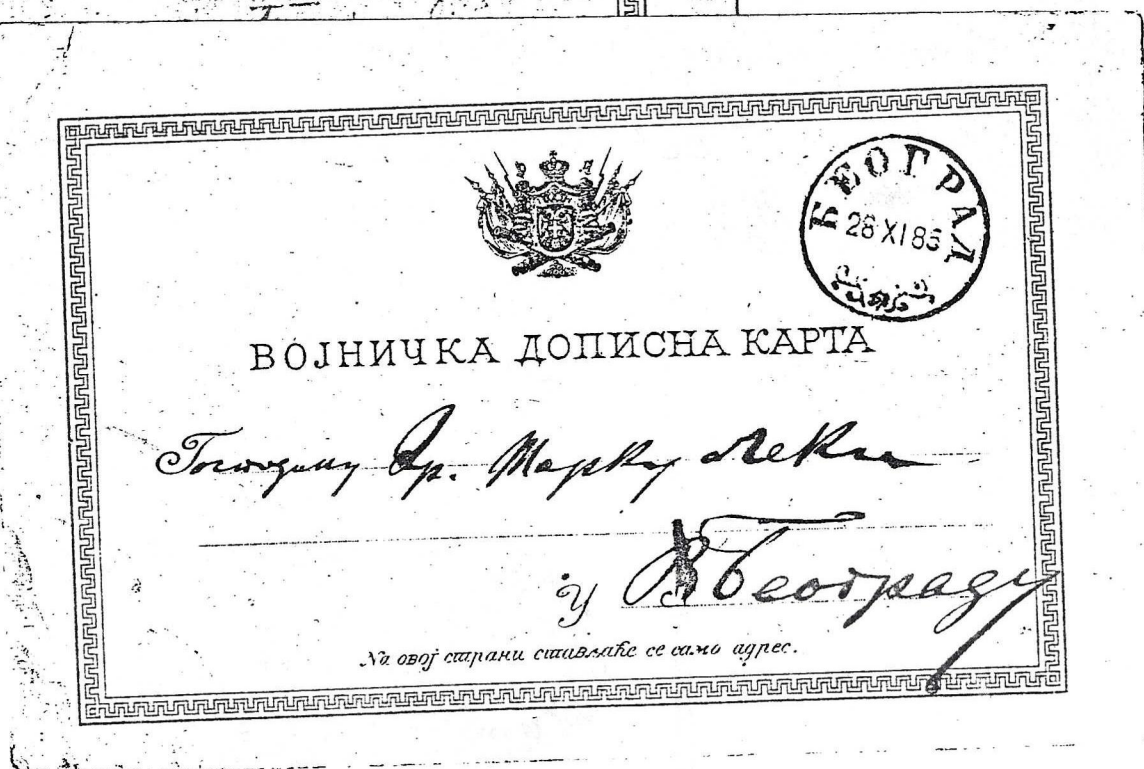
FELDPPOST-EXPOSITUR
1B
68
PRIBOJ

SERBO-BULGARIAN WAR

SERBIA

Bela Palanka
8 November 1885

Belgrade
28 November 1885



King Milan of Serbia was very jealous about the expansion of Bulgaria as a result of the annexation of Eastern Roumelia and on 14 November 1885 launched an unprovoked attack on the Bulgarians. However, Prince Alexander led the Bulgaria to a major victory at Slivnitsa on the 19th and subsequently advanced into Serbia near Pirot. On the 28th, the Austrian minister intervened and brought the hostilities to an end. As a result, the Serbian army was saved from severe defeat, but the enlargement of Bulgaria was confirmed.

Military mail from this extremely short and very unsuccessful campaign is quite scarce. Upper example of special military postal card was mailed prior to the outbreak of hostilities and arrived in Belgrade on 14 November, the day that the King declared war, thus becoming subject to censorship. Lower examples mailed on the date when the Austrian ambassador arrived in Belgrade to negotiate an end to the fighting.

BULGARIA

Philippople
11 December 1885

Pirot
16 December 1885



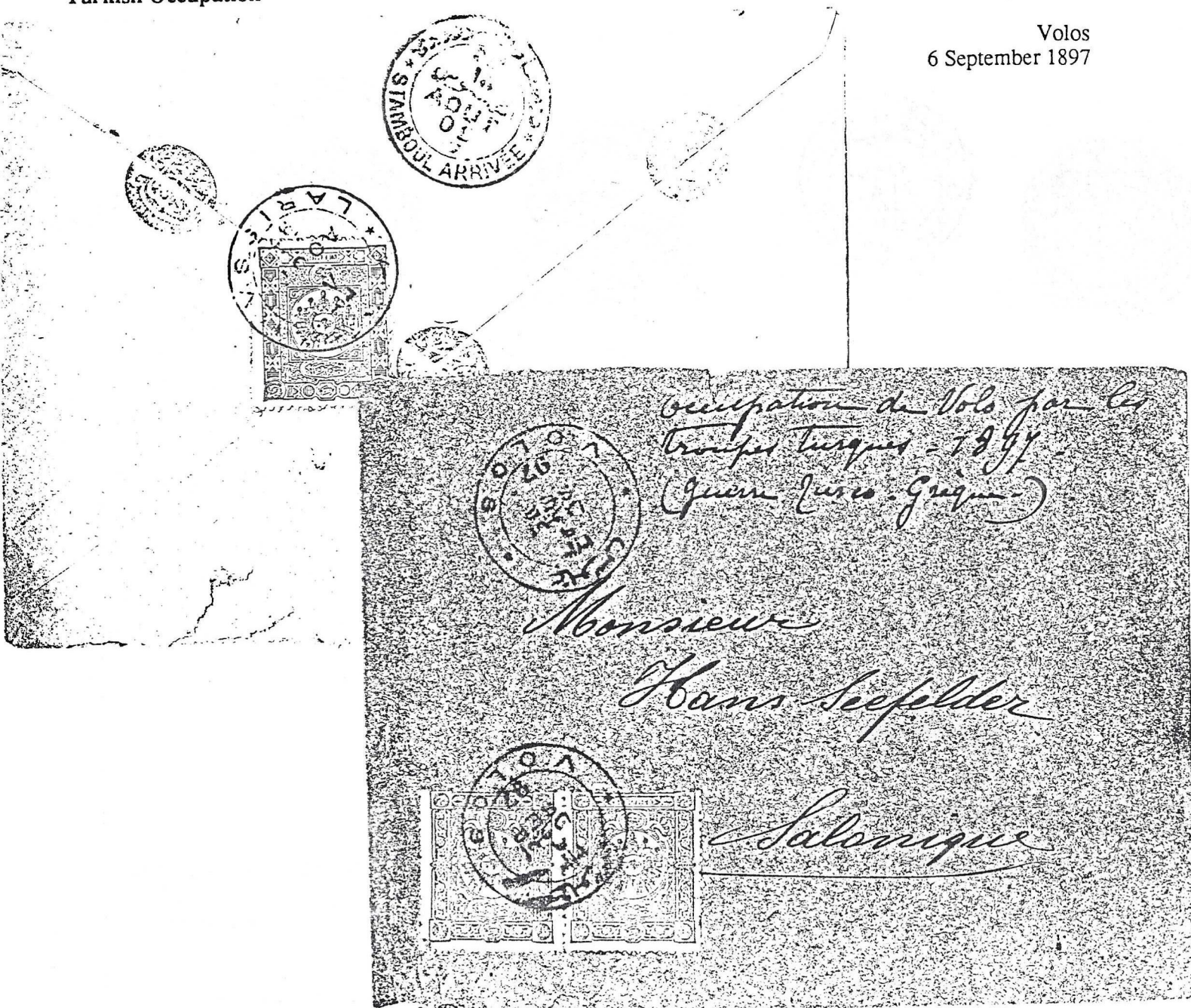
Military cover carried free of postage as authorized by the application of South Bulgarian negative seal reading "Military Headquarters/Plovdiv" (Bulgarian name for Philippople). Postal card used from Pirot while under temporary Bulgarian occupation, an extremely elusive usage. Date in manuscript on reverse; receiving mark of Plovdiv five days later on obverse. Undated Pirot money order postmark applied, presumably because this was the only available marking which did not include the wording "Royal Serbian Post."

GRECO-TURKISH WAR

THESSALY
Turkish Occupation

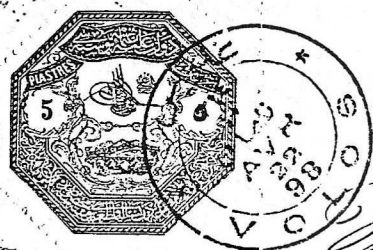
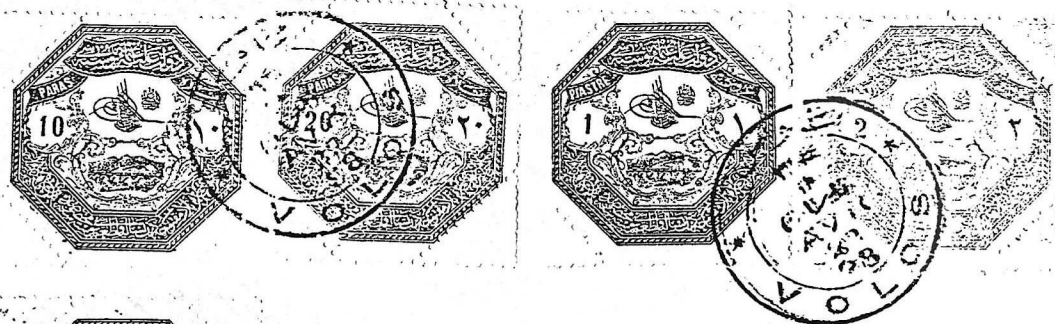
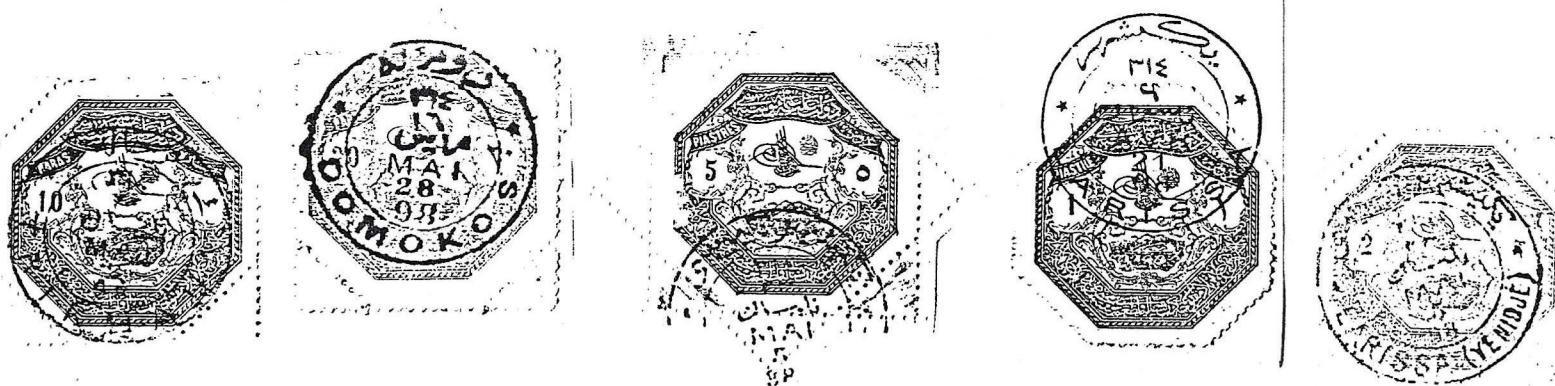
Larissa
1 August 1897

Volos
6 September 1897



Dissatisfied with its territorial gains following the Congress of Berlin, Greece sought to take advantage of the 1896 revolt on Crete. However, the European powers intervened to set up an autonomous regime and prevent union with Greece. In frustration, the Greek army attacked Turkish forces on the mainland on 17 April 1897. However, they were quickly defeated, and the Turks occupied Larissa on 27 April. An armistice was signed on 20 May under which Greece paid an indemnity and submitted to temporary Turkish occupation of Thessaly.

Initially, normal Turkish postage stamps were placed on sale in the occupied territory. However, mail from the area can be identified by the new bilingual Arabic-Latin postmarks that were used, as on the above covers to Constantinople and Salonica, respectively.



*Monsieur
Monsieur Ed. Glavang
Caissier en Chef du Crédit Lyonnais
Constantinople*

On 21 April 1898, a set of five octagonal stamps depicting the tughra of Sultan Abdul Hamid II and inscribed "Authorized for the post of the occupied territory in Thessaly" was placed on sale at thirteen post offices. As the Greek inhabitants did not wish to use the Turkish stamps, practically all available material is philatelic. The Turks withdrew from the province in June 1898.