

BALKAN WARS

SERBIA

Vojna Posta/Vrhovna Komanda
23 December 1912
26 December 1912
14 April 1913

3-3

Ск. 24/12.1912 СРБИЈА
Serbie.

ДОПИСНА КАРТА — KARTE POSTALE

СВЕТСКИ ПОШТАНСКИ САЗЕЗ — UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE



Команданте Врха, а
послао у Београд.
Умешао белу оверу
оверу — још се не зна.
Напомена: све писма још
на поштом.

Тоса

Коса. д. Т. Кенети

913. III. 27 de III. 28. de

CARTE POSTALE



Гран Хауптманн

P. U. Miskic.

Zürich-T

Asylstrasse 31.

ШТАБ

Врховне Команде

Бр. _____

Врховна Команда
Тоса
Менте
Тоса
Тоса
Тоса

Observing the ease with which the Italians had seized Libya and the Dodecanese Islands, the smaller Balkan states (Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria and Montenegro) joined forces to settle their grievances with the Turks. Serbia declared war on 17 October 1912 and a week later won a decisive battle at Kumanovo. An armistice was signed on 3 December, and the final terms of peace were ratified by the Treaty of London on 30 May 1913.

Several new field post markings were used during the campaign. Above examples show "Military Post/Headquarters" both with and without vertical lines around the date. Military mail was free of postage, except that the 25 para U.P.U. rate had to be paid on the cover to Switzerland. (Note purple cachet of the Headquarters Staff and strikes of old Turkish Mitrovitza to Uskub TPO.)

Vojna Posta/I Armija
22 October 1912

Vojna Posta/II Armija
14 November 1912

Vojna Posta/III Armija
14 November 1912

КРАЉЕВИНА



СРБИЈА

ВОЈНИЧКА

ДОПИСНА КАРТА



1000000
 1-2000000

Само за адресу.

СРБИЈА

ДОПИСНА КАРТА



ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНО

Kohlwohl geboren. Ober-Postinspektor

Adlersberg

Berlin

er-Postdirection

СРБИЈА. Serbie.

ДОПИСНА КАРТА — CARTE POSTALE

Светски Поштански Савез - Union Postale Universelle

[illegible]

Војном Контролом
прегледано

Following the victory at Kumanovo, the First and Third Armies advanced easily. One moved south into Macedonia, capturing Skoplje (Uskub) and Bitolj (Monastir), while the other crossed Albania to the Adriatic Sea. The Second Army was detached to support the Bulgarians who were bogged down outside Odrin (Adrianople).

The three armies used newly-issued field post markings inscribed "Military Post." The Second Army marking on postal card to Germany has added Bulgarian franking in payment of 10 para international rate. Message on reverse of this card reads "Greetings from the battlefield of Jedrene."

SERBIA
Balkan Wars

Bitolj/Vojna Posta
1 February 1913

Debar/Vojna Posta
20 June 1913

Djevdjelija/Vojna Posta
23 February 1913

Ferizovic/Vojna Posta
4 June 1913

CARTE POSTALE

POST CARD

FOR CORRESPONDENCE

FOR ADDRESS ONLY



Editeurs, Pili & Couscoulins, Monastir

39539

1/10 1913

3-8

Debar 21-VI-13

Dragi Muzo,

Žrtv sam uševan, baš me
jer me.
Danas sam u vojsci i u vojsci
svaki dan u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me

George
Muzo Dragi, Kajanje

20. februara, 1913. god.
Djevdjelija.
Carte Postale

Dragi Muzo,

Dragi Muzo,
Danas sam u vojsci i u vojsci
svaki dan u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me

4. Juna 1913.

Upravstvu

Dragi Muzo
Danas sam u vojsci i u vojsci
svaki dan u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me
Kajanje i u vojsci, baš me

Ca Vojnicima

Anereangry
Naxman i Romi
Za Muzo
Boorag

Once the fighting ended and the situation stabilized, postmarks were issued that were bilingually inscribed with the names of 26 towns within the territory annexed to Serbia, with "Military Post" inscribed around the date.

SERBIA
Balkan Wars

Giljane/Vojna Posta
17 March 1913

Gostivar/Vojna Posta
29 April 1913

Kicevo/Vojna Posta
19 December 1914

Kumanovo/Vojna Posta
26 June 1913

КРАЉЕВИНА

ВОЈНИЧКА

ДОПИСНА КАРТА



СРБИЈА



Гостивар
Б-ју Авдасави
миха менад.

1st Balkan War
Serbian Gov. of Macedonia

СРБИЈА
Serbie.

ДОПИСНА КАРТА — CARTE POSTALE

Светски Поштански Савез — Union Postale Universelle

Само за адресу.

29/IV-913

Гостивар

Гостивар

Туч

Милија Т. Лукић

Српски војни

Крајевар



КРАЉЕВИНА

ВОЈНИЧКА

ДОПИСНА КАРТА



СРБИЈА



Гостивар

Рад. Петровић

М. Благојевић

Само за адресу.

Крајевар

The military town markings were very similar in design. However, the cds for Gostivar -- which is one of the most elusive of the markings -- has a box around the area containing the date.

Mitrovica/Vojna Posta
4 May 1913

Nova Varos/Vojna Posta
7 November 1913

Ohrid/Vojna Posta
11 October 1913

Prilip/Vojna Posta
8 July 1914

КРАЉЕВИНА



СРБИЈА

ВОЈНИЧКА

ДОПИСНА КАРТА

Поспелуку Стевану Гусачику
поунаредник

ДОПИСНА КАРТА

Само за адресу

Само за адресу
Решавска ул. бр. 53.

St. Anna - Amt. Popucabbe-
but

12 October 1913

Oxmy

OKRIL
BOJNA
Србија
Serbie-68

Boj Republi

ДОПИСНА БАРТА ПУШТАВТЕ POSTALE

СВЕТСКИ ПОШТАНСКИ САВЕЗ — UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

[illegible]

Забрањено умножавање.

СРБИЈА

ДОПИСНА КАРТА

Господ. Косин Сидоръ
револю. Леханскъ № 5

Само за адресу.

Additional military town markings. Note that the cds for Prilip -- a very elusive marking -- has a box around the area containing the date, and the inscription "Military Post" is in white letters on a black background.

SERBIA
Balkan Wars

Prisren/Vojna Posta
15 February 1913

Radoviste/Vojna Posta
25 July 1913

Skoplje/Vojna Posta
19 August 1913

Sjenica/Vojna Posta
23 November 1912

Скопје
Скопје
Београд

И Рача и Антон и се разбојаш
у поратима
ВОЈНИЧКА
ДОПИСНА КАРТА
мао јер су ми
и од јуна
у једна
роба.
М. Јокићев

Louis Catherine by.
Нод

Енглеска

И

КРАЉЕВИНА



СРБИЈА

ВОЈНИЧКА
ДОПИСНА КАРТА
1129

Само за адресу.

Господин
Група Ручи М. Николојевићев

Београд.

Нерушева 29.

Although the Skoplje cover is a military use, as indicated by the "High Command" postmark, payment of 25 para was required because of the foreign destination.

SERBIA
Balkan Wars

Stip/Vojna Posta
3 January 1915

Tetovo/Vojna Posta
7 January 1913

Veles/Vojna Posta
22 May 1913

Vucitrn/Vojna Posta
20 January 1914



The Serbs had a problem with the transliteration of the Cyrillic names of some of the towns. In some cases, the Latin words used in the postmarks are not the conventional ones used in the West. Those used in the headings at the upper right of the pages are as shown by E. Derocco in *Die Poststempel von Serbien 1840 bis 1921*.

Registered cover from Vucitrn (Vouchitrn) to Veliki Gradichte is extraordinary. Card to Zagreb was not entitled to the military free frank, and the Hungarians assessed postage due of 10 filler.

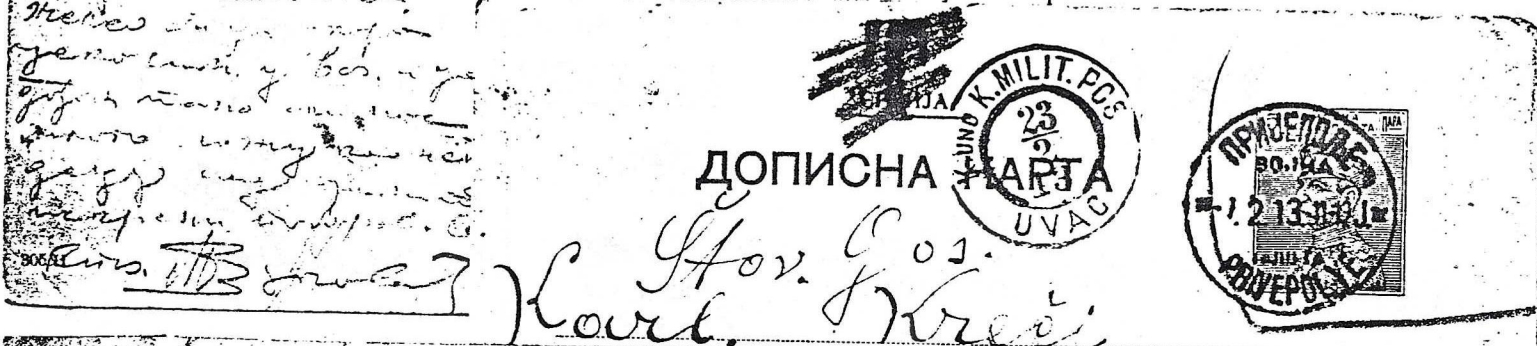
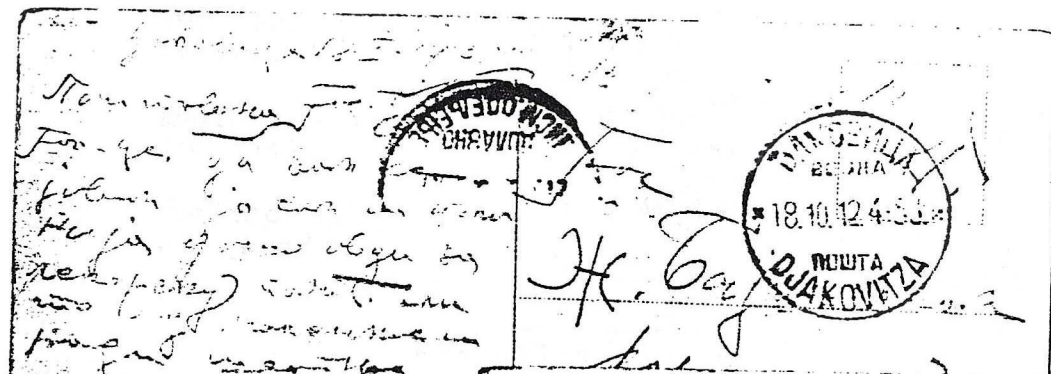
SERBIA
Balkan Wars

Djakovica/Vojna Posta
18 October 1912

Prijepolje/Vojna Posta
7 February 1913

Plevlje/Vojna Posta
24 April 1913

Priboj/Vojna Posta
8 July 1914



The Serbian army liberated most of the territory lying between its former borders and those of Montenegro. Postmarks were issued for four locations, including Djakovica and the three towns in the Sandjak of Novi Bazar. In the subsequent territorial settlement, Djakovica and Plevlje were assigned to Montenegro.

Registered mail from the military offices, as Plevlje above, is extremely scarce.

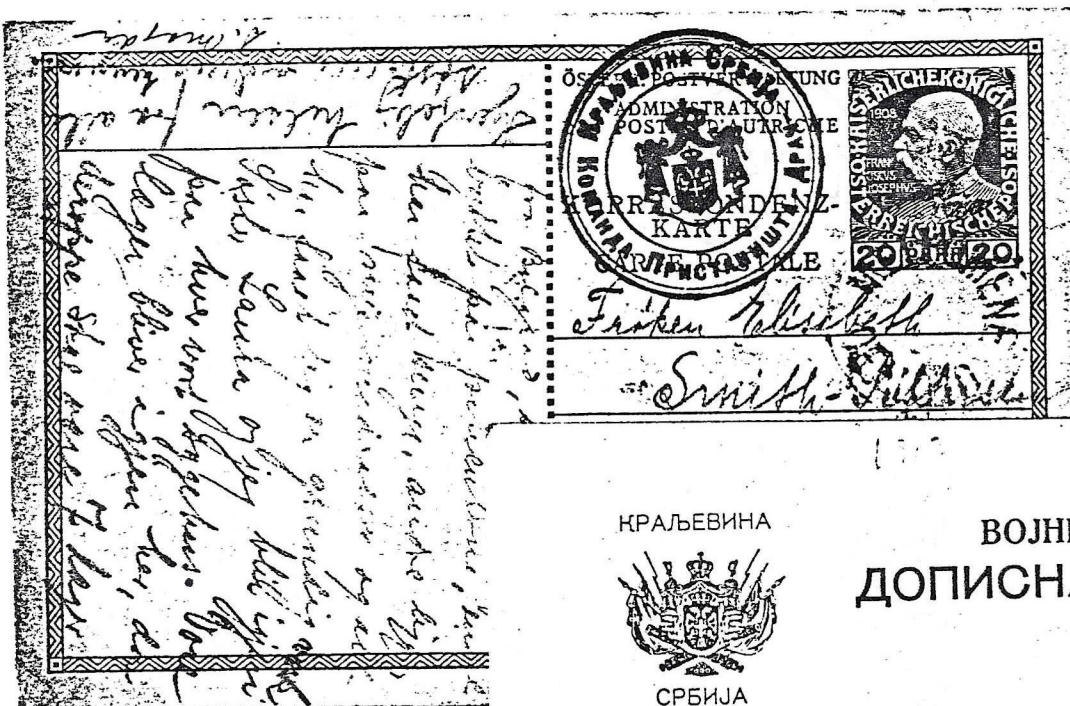
SERBIA
Balkan Wars

Dratch
13 January 1913

Dratch/Vojna Posta
7 January 1913

Lyesch/Vojna Posta
22 May 1912

Post. Uputnica/Istok
3 October 1913



KRALJEVINA



SRBIJA

VOJNICA

DOPISNA KARTA



Trinken Elisabeth

KRALJEVINA



SRBIJA

VOJNICA

DOPISNA KARTA



Trinken Elisabeth

Trinken Elisabeth
Trinken Elisabeth



Trinken Elisabeth



*Serbian military
Postcard from
retrieved through
Albania. 1913*

The Serbian thrust westward into Albania required the opening of additional military post offices, but finding examples of their markings is difficult. Upper card has cachet of the Royal Serbian HQ in Dratch and was delivered directly to and postmarked on the Austrian Lloyd S.S. Melpomene en route to addressee in Norway. Other cards show standard Serbian military postmarks for Dratch (Durazzo) and Lyesch (Alessio); stamp is cancelled with the postal money order cds for Istok -- of which only two examples recorded.

Soloun/Srpska Posta
23 March 1913
20 November 1912

4

Сарагоса 25/12-12 TURQUIE

Union Postale Universelle.

Carte Postale.

Сарагоса 25/12-12

2.12.12 9.10

Сарагоса

КРАЉЕВИНА

ВОЈНИ

ДОПИСНА

СРБИЈА

4

Сарагоса 25/12-12

2.12.12 9.10

Сарагоса

КРАЉЕВИНА

ВОЈНИ

ДОПИСНА

СРБИЈА


 ПЕГРАМ

50 СРПСКА КРАЈ. ПОШТА ДАД

 SOLOUB

О П Р А В Љ Е Н

Станица:	Време отправљања	Број	Отпратио:
6	дан час мин. год.	дан. зап.	

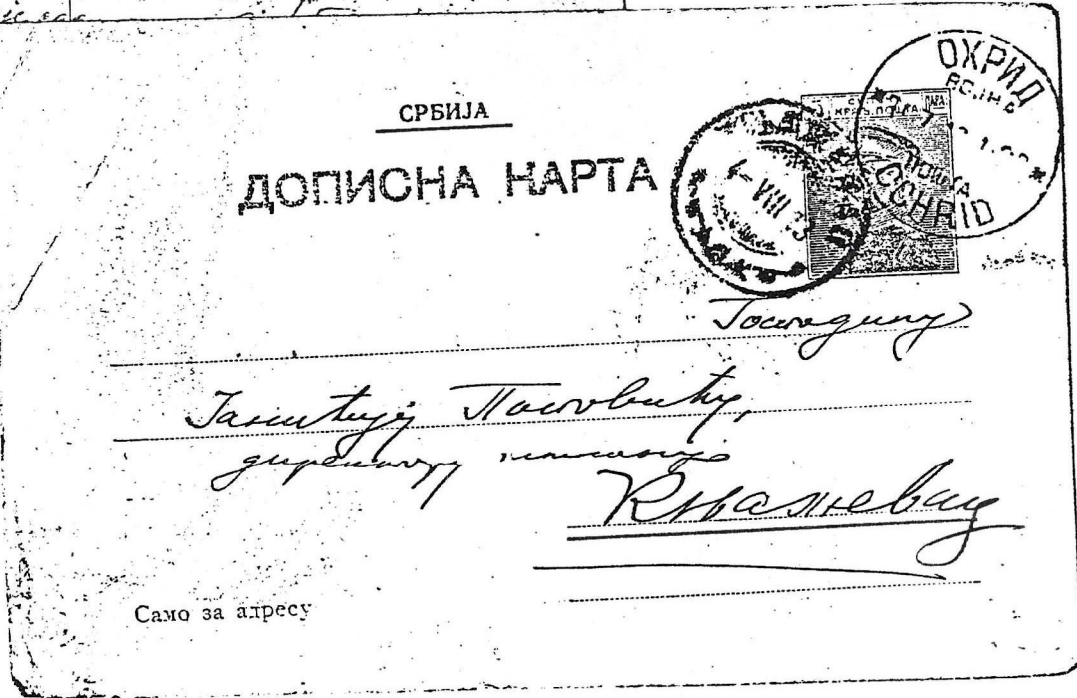
Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia all felt that they had a claim to the city of Salonica. However, the Greek army arrived first on 8 November 1912. The others did send troops and maintained their own postal facilities there until the final boundaries were decided. Serbian mail from Salonica is rated very rare in the handbooks.

- Upper card with manuscript "Soloun, 28/XI-912" is very unusual. The 50 para stamp postmarked Soloun on a telegram is extraordinary.

SERBIA
Balkan Wars

Prisren/Vojna Posta
28 July 1913

Ochrid/Vojna Posta
30 July 1913



The decision by the European powers to create an independent Albania meant that Serbia was deprived of an outlet to the Adriatic. In turn, they sought additional territory that had been tentatively assigned to Bulgaria. The latter felt betrayed and attacked the Serbs and Greeks in Macedonia on 28 June 1913. They were quickly repulsed and, when the Romanians invaded Bulgaria from the north and the Turks counter-attacked from the east, the Bulgarians had obviously lost their gamble and were compelled to sign an armistice on 30 July 1913.

This second installment of the fighting is known as the Second Balkan War. Mail from this campaign is indistinguishable from that of the earlier period except by date. Two examples are shown above, with the second being written on 30 July, the final day of the war.

MONTENEGRO

Balkan Wars

Touz
24 October 1912
17 November 1912



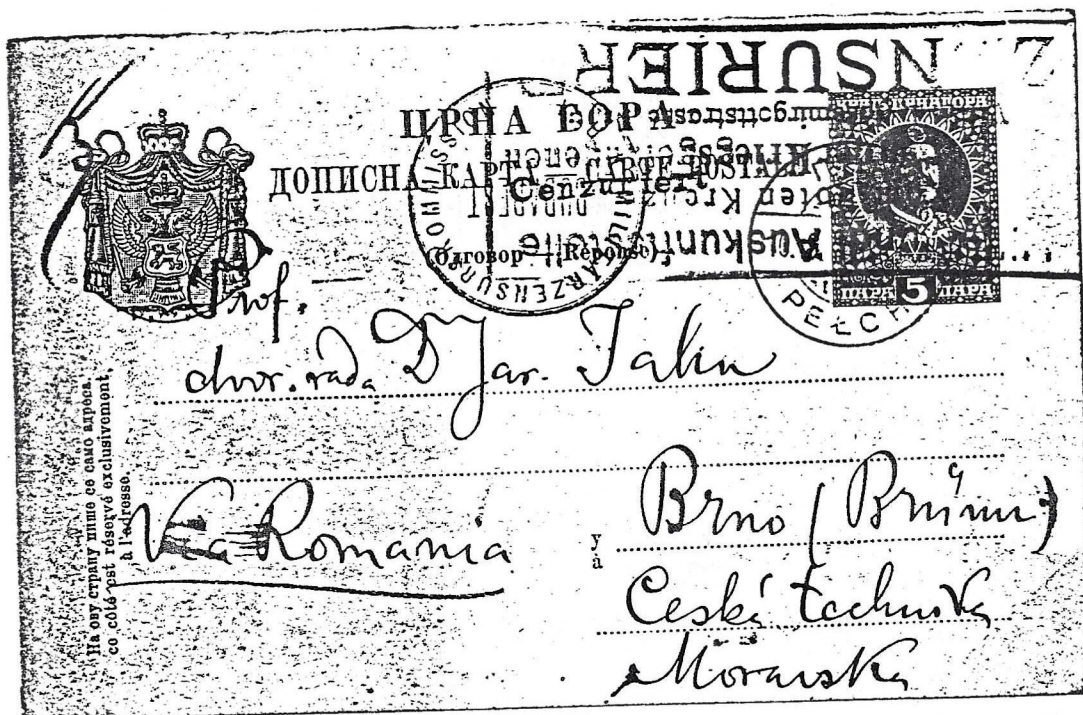
As befitting their status as the smallest of the Balkan allies, the Montenegrins confined their activities to occupying nearby Turkish territory and sending a force into northern Albania. As a result, philatelic material from this campaign is very difficult to find. Most often seen are covers and cards with Montenegrin stamps and the old Turkish postmark of Touz, a small village just across the border.

Card with 5 para stamp is noteworthy in that it was sent personally by the Montenegrin commander, Voivoda Serdar Vukotic, to a friend in Boka Kotorska stating that "...today we took Touz," indicating that it was mailed on the first day of the occupation. Cyrillic "Tuzi" added in red at top of cancel. An historically significant piece.

MONTENEGRO
Balkan Wars

Petch
10 September 1914

Plevlje
5 August 1914



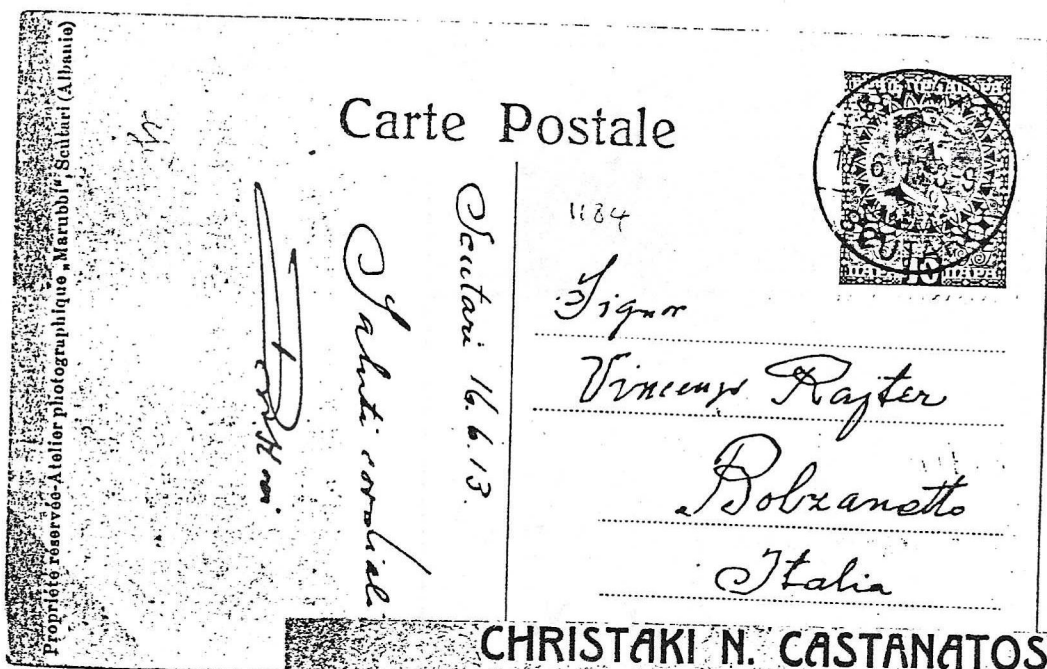
Finding mail sent from "New Montenegro," i.e. the territory acquired as a result of the Balkan Wars, is a daunting task. This is particularly so as by the time the Serbian occupation forces had departed and the Montenegrins got everything organized, World War I had started. At that point, due to the Austrian naval blockade, there was little opportunity to send mail to the outside world.

Above cards sent to Bohemia via Romania and to nearby Serbia.

MONTENEGRO
Balkan Wars

Scutari
17 June 1913

St. Jean de Medova
2 July 1913

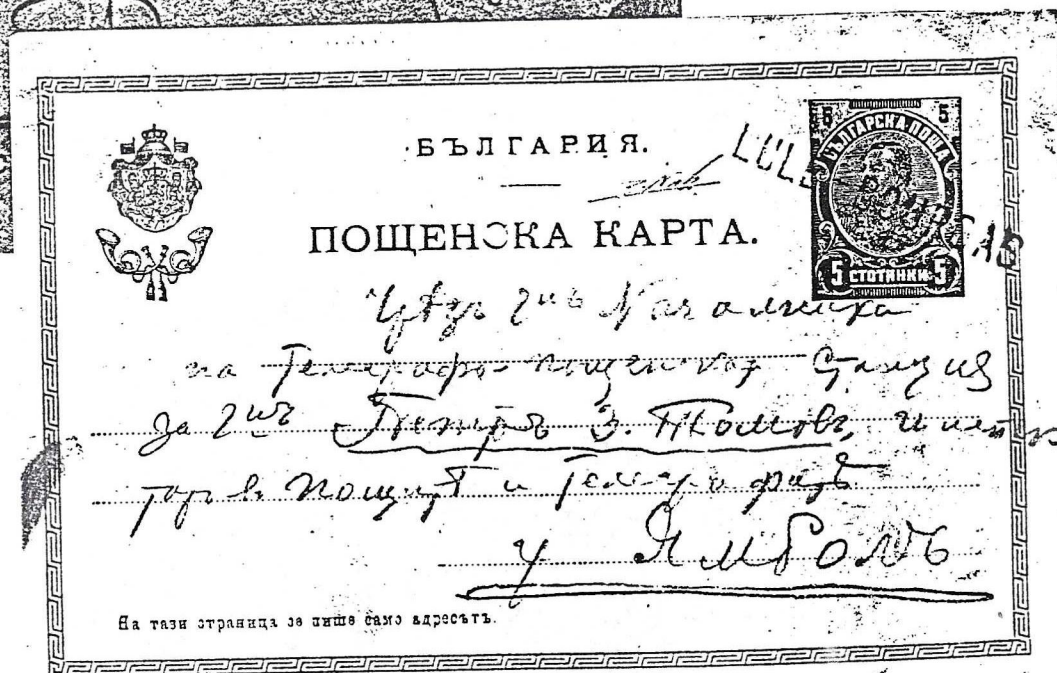


The principal Montenegrin contribution to the Albanian campaign was the occupation of Scutari on 24 April 1913. However, the European powers decided to establish Albania as a separate state, thus requiring Serbia and Montenegro to withdraw their forces when the international control commission was inaugurated on 29 July 1913. Thus, the use of Montenegrin stamps and postmarks from the two towns it occupied was very limited.

BULGARIA
Balkan Wars

Kaybilare
17 October 1912

Lule-Bourgaz
9 November 1912

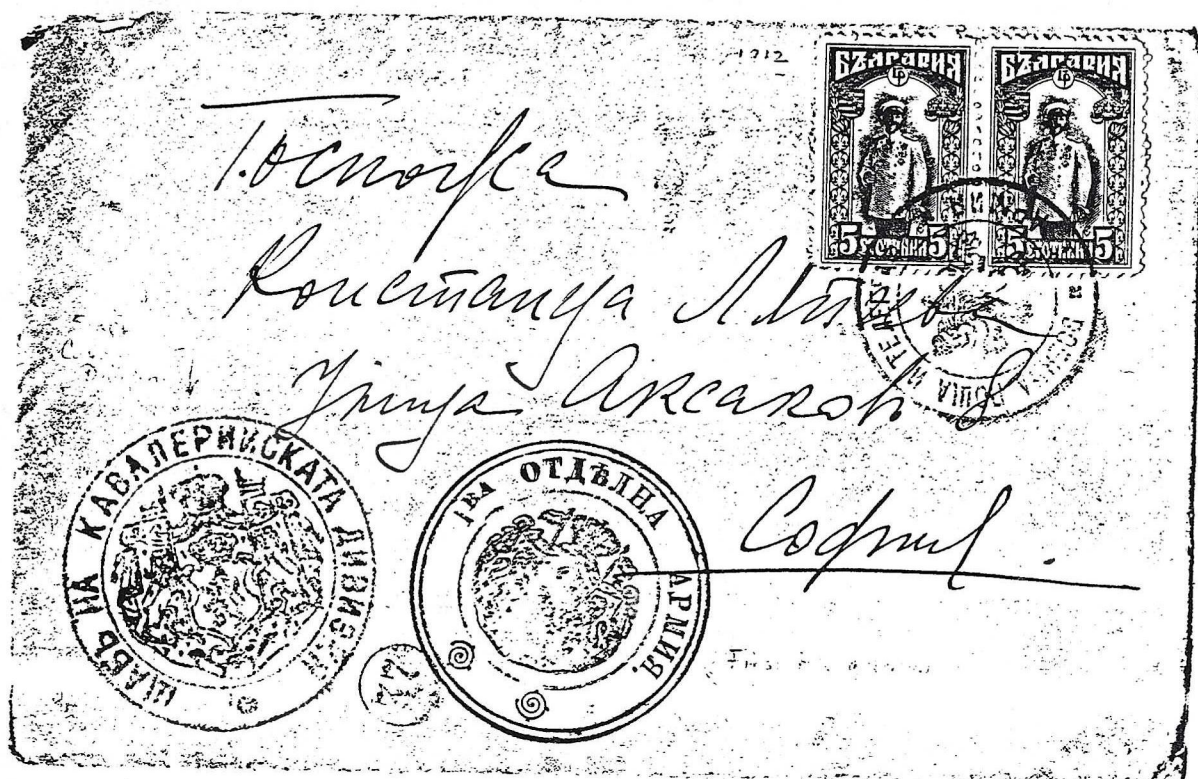
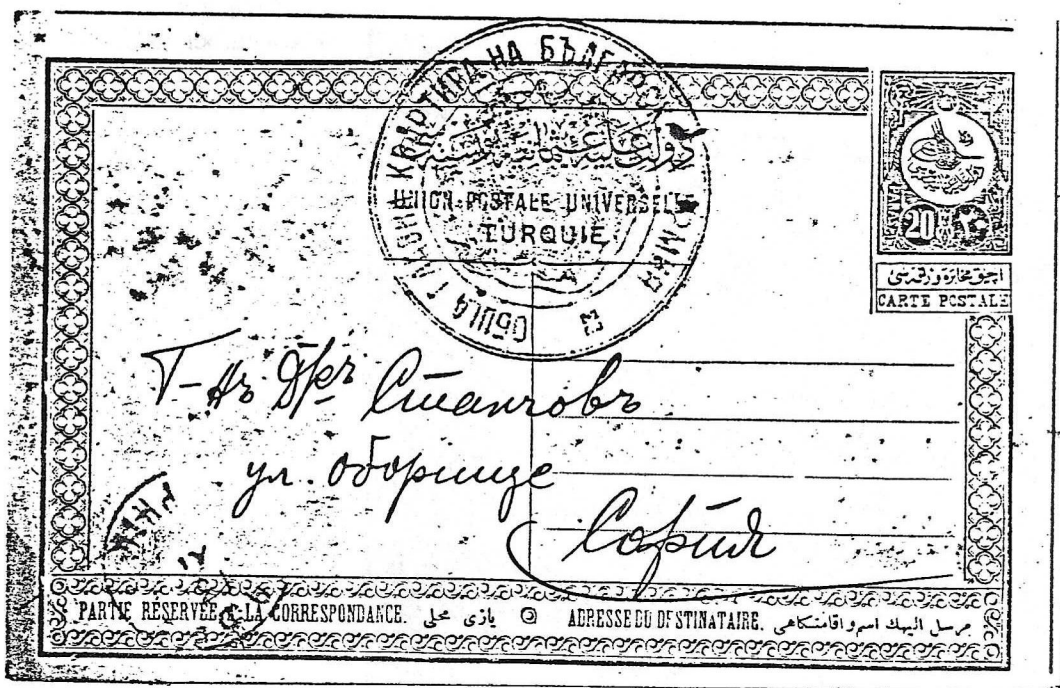


Bulgaria entered the war on 17 October 1912 and quickly inflicted major defeats on the Turks at Kirk-Kilise (Lozengrad) on 22-23 October and at Lule-Burgas on 29-31 October. As a result, the Bulgarian forces were able to occupy most of Thrace up to the Chatalja lines near Constantinople as well as large portions of Macedonia.

Cover is postmarked on the first day of the fighting and has the unit cachet of the 2nd Field Hospital of the 5th Danube Infantry Division. Backstamped for receipt at Rustchouk five days later. Postal card shows use of provisional straight-line marking of Lule-Bourgaz, employed temporarily pending the arrival of a new cds.

BULGARIA
Balkan Wars

First Army
October 1912
8 November 1912



Cover is postmarked with provisional "Military Posts & Telegraphs/1 Army" and has unit cachets of the First Field Army and the Headquarters of the Cavalry Division; backstamped for receipt in Sofia on 30 October 1912. Captured Turkish postal card not postmarked but has unit cachet of "Bulgarian Army Occupation Forces Authority." It is datelined "Lozengrad 8 November 1912" and was received in Sofia five days later.