

SERBIA
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Umka
1 March 1917

Usce (Kreis Cacak)
7 July 1918

Uzice in Serbien
8 August 1917

Valjevo
26 May 1916

Ab sender:
Odesi atel:
Nada wea:
Посла вљу је:
Mit tene:
Po šil ja tel j:
Po šil ja t:
Pre sen ta tor:

Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.

fr. Berlin

Herrn k. u. k. Generalleutnant

Josef



Feldpostkarte.

Herrn



Dinsten Brunn Thete

C. 7. 9. V. 9.

amt Nr.

burg 1.0

Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte

Hochwohlge.

Herrn Lt. Richard Lohde

Etappenpostamt

Priont - Priont

Priont



K. u. k. Etappenpost- und Telegraphenamt
VALJEVO

The Etappenpost facility at Usce opened on 26 December 1917, the final such office to be opened by the Austrians in occupied Serbia; examples of its cds are extremely elusive.

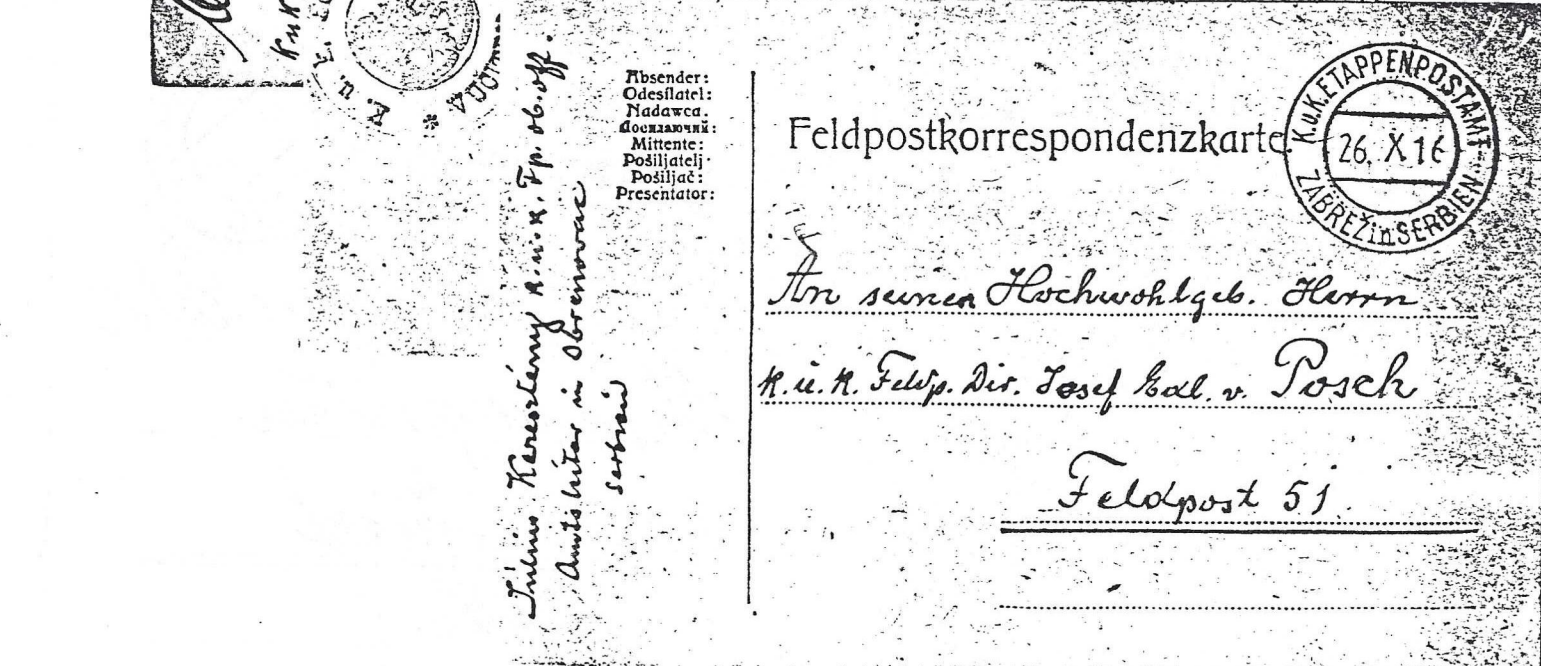
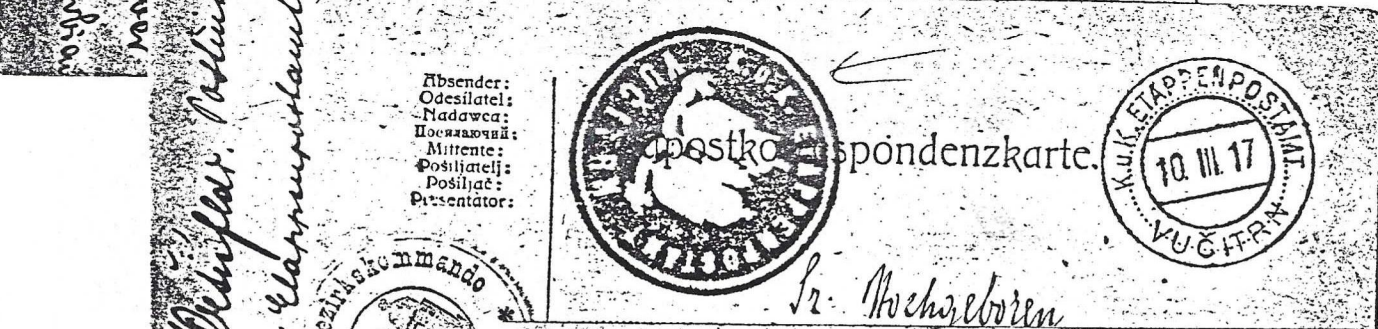
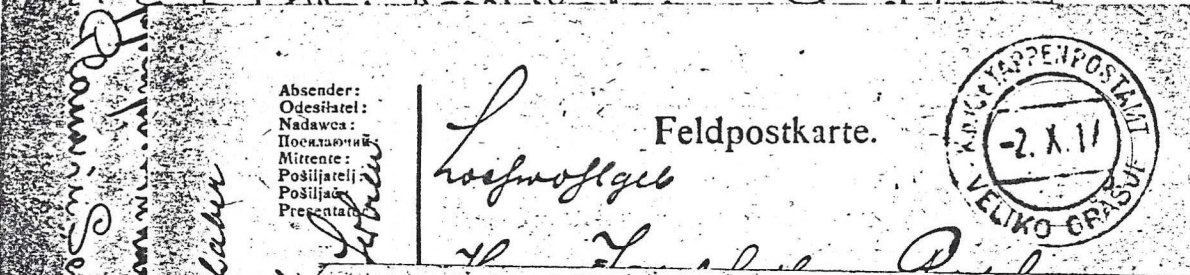
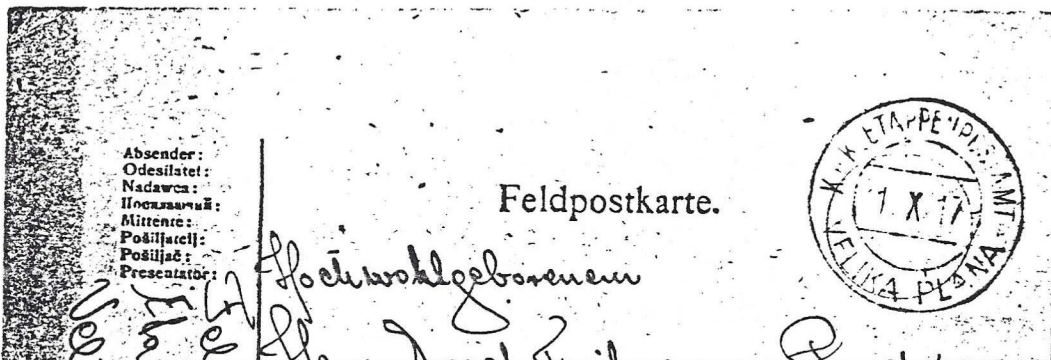
SERBIA
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Velika Plana
1 October 1917

Veliko Orasje
2 October 1917

Vucitrn
10 March 1917

Zabrez in Serbien
26 October 1916

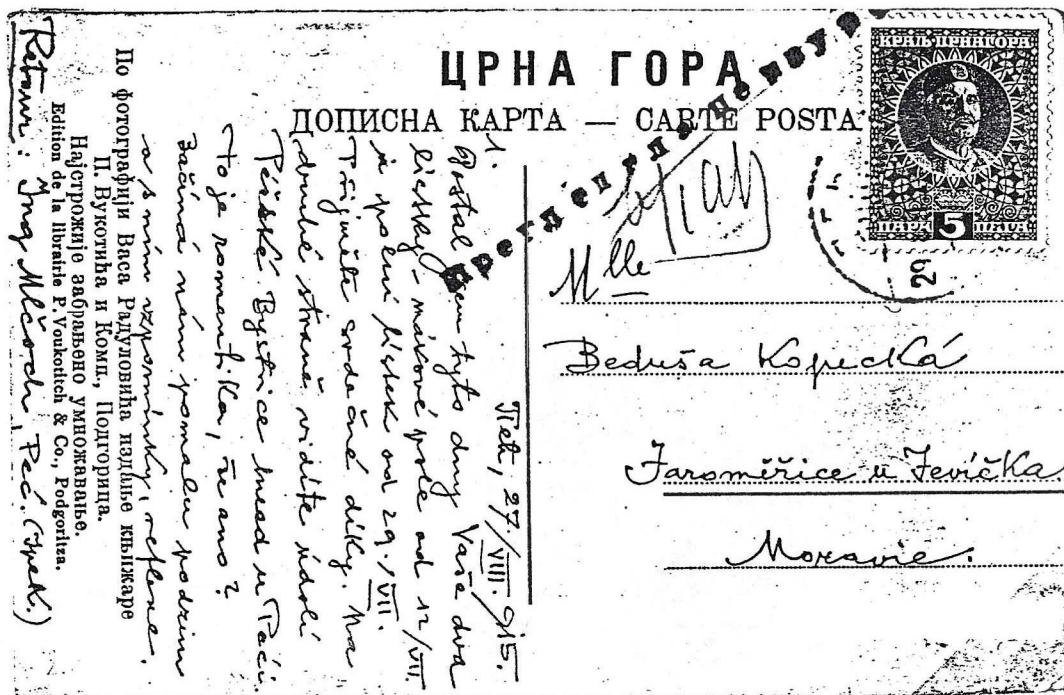
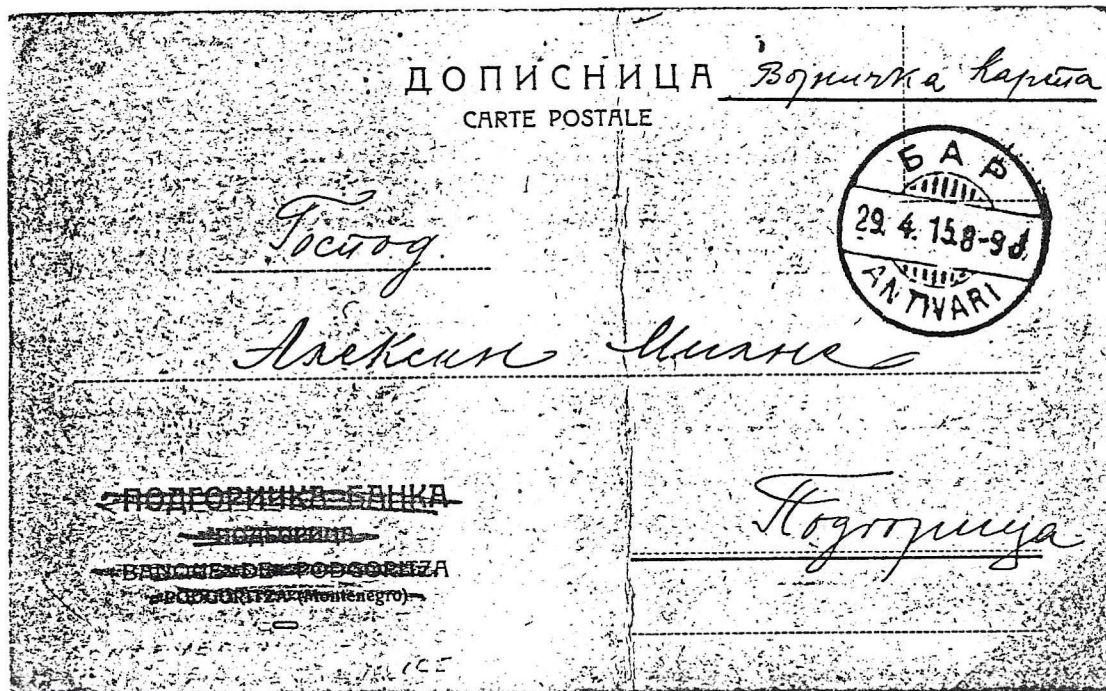


Velika Plana and Veliko Orasje were opened on 1 September 1917, thus being among the last offices to come into service; examples of their postmarks are extremely elusive.

MONTENEGRO
World War I

Antivari
29 April 1915

Petch
27 August 1915



Very little mail with a military connection is available from Montenegro during the early part of World War I. Upper card mailed by a soldier from Antivari to Podgorica with manuscript "military post" to justify free franking. Lower card subject to military censorship with single-line rubber stamp reading "pregledala censura."



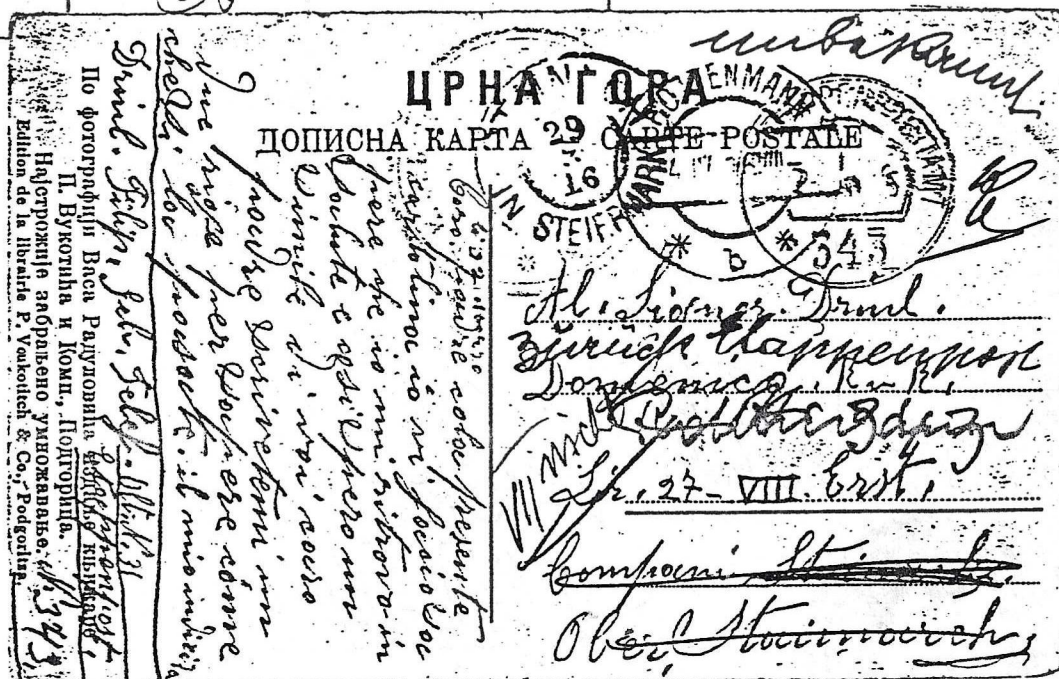
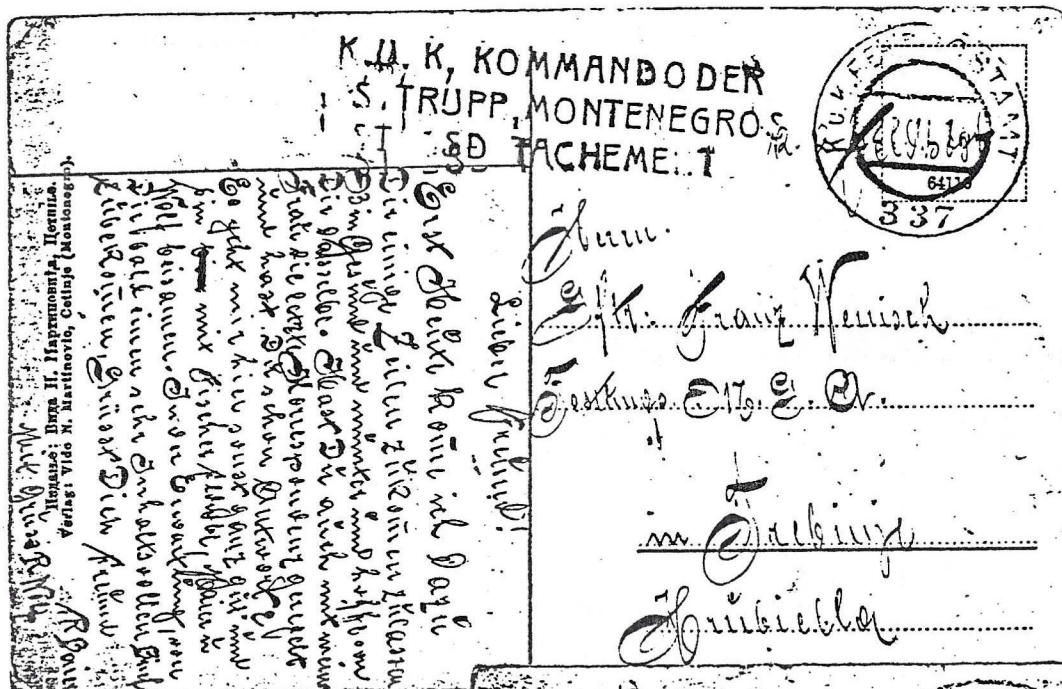
As in the First Balkan War, Montenegrin troops occupied Scutari, the main city in northern Albania. They remained there until evacuation, along with the Serbian forces, by Allied warships in the Adriatic.

MONTENEGRO

Austro-Hungarian Occupation

K.u.K. Feldpostamt 337
22 February 1916

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt 343
22 March 1916



As an adjunct to the second campaign in Serbia, Austrian forces moving up from the Boka Kotorska captured Mount Lovchen, whose heights dominate most of Montenegro, on 11 January 1916 and entered the capital of Cetinje two days later. A military administration for the occupied territory was established on 1 March 1916.

Examples of mail sent by the occupation troops in Montenegro are shown above. For general information, it can be noted that a Feldpostamt (field post office) was mobile and moved with the unit to which it was assigned. An Etappenpostamt (base post office) was considered stable and operated from a specific location.

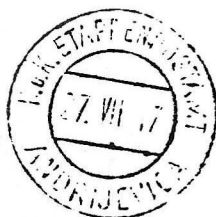
MONTENEGRO
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Andrijevisa
27 July 1917

Berane
14 September 1917

Cevo
18 August 1917

kurm
A. n. A. Leinhardt
Heinrich Kenda



K. k. 22. Feldartillerie-

Brigade Komman

I. v. k. Etappenpost- und Telegraphenamt Berane



Absender:
Odesitatel:
Nadawca:
Почтаноуш:
Mittente:
Pošiljatelj:
Pošiljač:
Presentator:

Feldpostkarte.



Obwohlwärtig
H. Kotovsky
Sir Herr. Kol. Kenda

Feldpostkarte.



Post 521

Absender:
Odesitatel:
Nadawca:
Почтаноуш:
Mittente:
Pošiljatelj:
Pošiljač:
Presentator:

Seiner Hochwohl.

Herrn

Josef Eder von Posch

N. k. Sektionscheftrik. Generalfeldpostdirektor etc.

Feldpostamt 11.



During 1917 the Etappenpost system for Montenegro expanded substantially, providing postal service to a number of smaller locations. Examples of many of these offices are elusive.

MONTENEGRO
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Cetinje
30 June 1916
1 March 1917

 u. k. Militär-Generalgouvernement in Montenegro.
Кр. Цр. Поштански-Телеграфска Станица

Број Nr



Hochw. Herrn

Štiroko Kosutić

Mittwoch $\frac{5}{VII}$. früh Feldpost
916.



Baronin Frieder Sternbach



Innsbruck & Tirol
Margaritensplatz 7.

On 11 May 1916, the first Etappenpost offices were opened at Cetinje and six other towns in Montenegro. To commemorate the first anniversary of the military government, two Austrian field post stamps were overprinted "Imperial and Royal Military Administration/Montenegro" and sold only on 1 March 1917.

Based on the normal Austrian practice, military cards and letters could be sent free of postage, although fees had to be paid for other classes of mail, including registration, money orders and parcel post.

MONTENEGRO
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Danilovgrad
24 December 1916

Djakova
25 May 1918

Dulcigno (Ulcinj)
26 March 1917

Abseuder:
Odesilatelj:
Nadawca:
Почаславач:
Mittente:
Posiljatelj:
Pošiljač:
Presentator:

Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte



Eugen Isidor
7. 1. 18
Postamt belee

K. u. k. E. Is. Is. Is.

Djakova, 25. 5. 18. **Erzucht das k. u. k. Kreiskommandos in PEJ**
Expositor in Djakova
St. H. Spujan Olt.
MONTENEGRO
Gospodin
T. Karic Olt.

Herrn

Theodor Burk

207

Wien

R^{NO} 134 IV Heumühlgasse 3.



Fee for registered letter from Dulcigno to Vienna overpaid by 1 heller.

MONTENEGRO
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Ipek (Peja)
20 June 1918

Kolasin
9 September 1916

Matsevo
4 July 1918

Niksic
19 May 1917

Gericht des k. u. k. Kreiskommandos
IN PEJA.



Christina

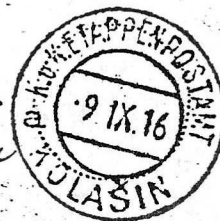
Pauli Pina Tanakova

Montenegro

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

Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.

In Wohl. Herrn



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

K. u. k. Etappenstationskommando MATESEVO

Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.

In Wohl. Herrn
Frederic
Josephine Schlesinger



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

K. u. k. KREIS KOMMANDO NIKSIC

Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.

Herrn

Emanuel Schreck

Wien II.

ob. Donaustr. 52/II



obd. Thomas Filipceko
K. u. k. Kreis Kommando
Niksic
Montenegro

On 11 February 1918, Matsevo was the last of the 18 Etappenpost offices to open in occupied Montenegro. Examples of its cds are extremely elusive.

MONTENEGRO
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Njegusi
18 February 1917

Peja
16 March 1917

Plevlje
27 May 1916

I
K. u. k. Festungs-Artillerie-Regiment
Freiherr v. ... Nr. 5
FELD-COMMANDO Nr. 3



P.H.

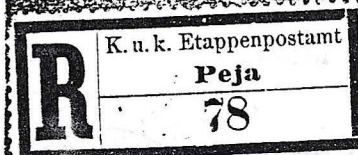


K. u. k. Kreiskommando IPEK (Ipek)
Rechnungskanzlei

R. K. Nr. 529-pes

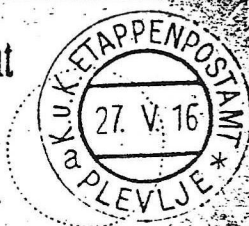


*An
den Allgemeinen Grazer Selbsthilfeverein*



Ab sender:
Cdeslatel:
Madawca:
Поштована:
Mittente:
Poštijatelj:
Pošiljac:
Presentator:

K. u. k. Etappenpost- und Telegraphenamt
PLEVLJE
Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.



Herrn H. H. Hauptmann

*Brief von ...
Besitzer des ...
K. u. k. ...*

Feldpost 224

In October 1916, the name of the Etappenpost office in Ipek was changed to Peja. Its cds is one of the most elusive of Montenegro.

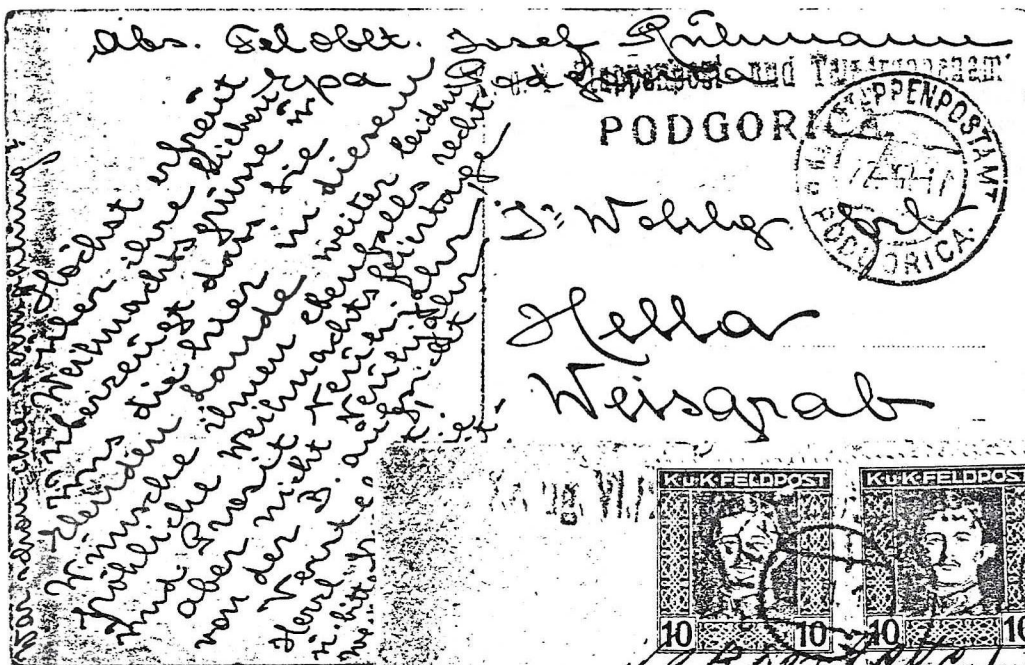
MONTENEGRO

Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Podgorica
22 December 1917

Rijeka
20 June 1918

Stari Bar
1 March 1917



Wohlgeboren Fräulein

Bertha Loukij 1142

Granville

Wien VIII, 7

Lerchengasse 19.

Pensionsliquidation der K. u. K.
Intendantur des II. Korps

The use of the "Montenegro" overprinted stamps from any office but Cetinje is highly unusual; above example from Stari Bar is the only such registered cover known to exhibitor.

MONTENEGRO
Austro-Hungarian Occupation

Ulcinj
17 January 1917

Virpazar
2 June 1917

K.u.K. Etappenpostamt
ULCINJ ДОПИСНИЦА
CARTE-POSTALE



Улцињ
Dulcigno

Handwritten address in Cyrillic and Latin script.



Handwritten address in Latin script.

Handwritten address in Latin script.

Адрес.

K. u. k. Schifffahrtsleitung am Scutarisee

ad Nr. 119 (1 Beilage)



REKOMMA



FELDPÖST 406.

The Ulcinj P.O. was opened in November 1916. However, in a few months the name was changed to Dulcigno. The registered cover from Virpazar originated from the Ship Navigation Administration for Lake Scutari, on the border between Montenegro and Albania.

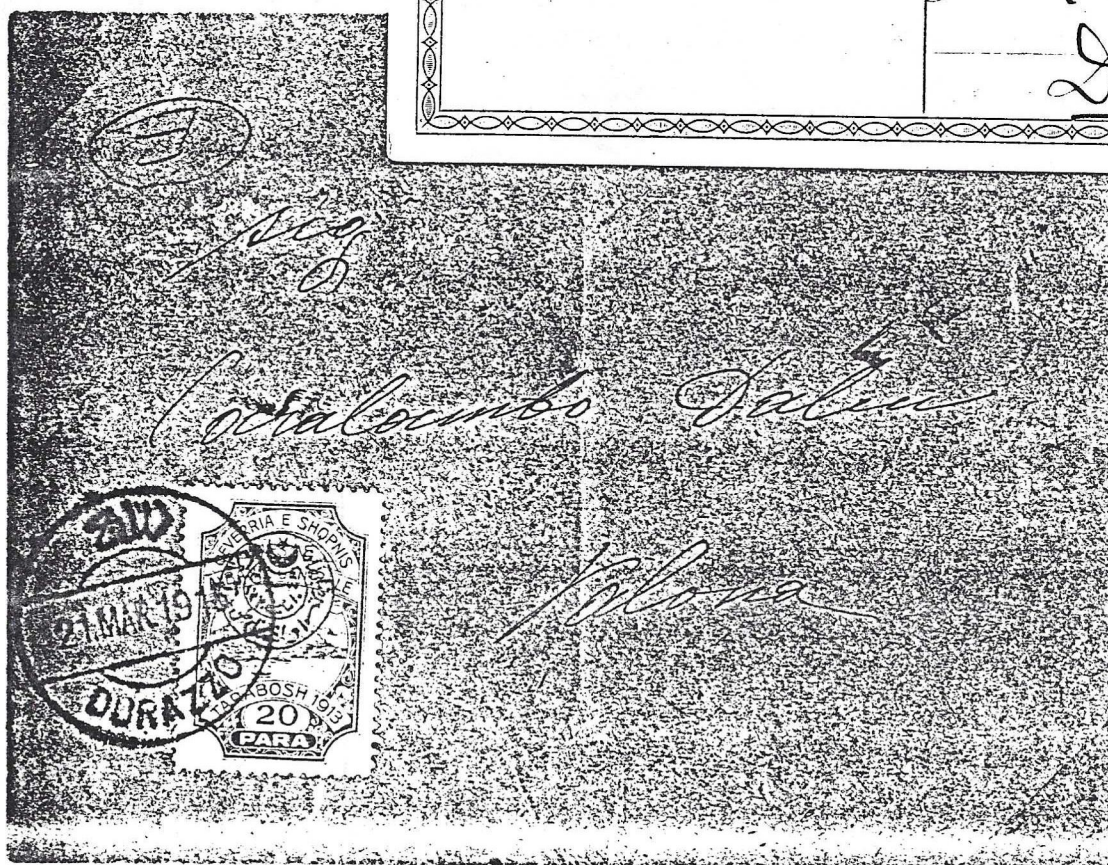
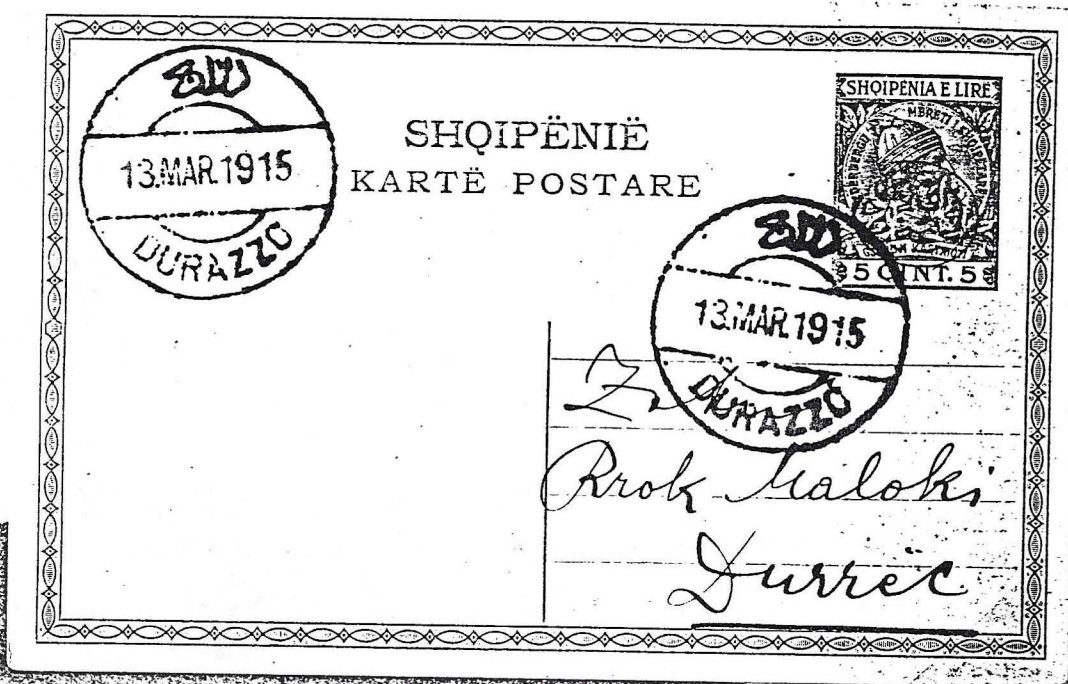
ALBANIA
World War I

Valona
16 October 1914
17 October 1914



In the early states of World War I, the departure of Prince William and the incursions of foreign armies meant that a central government ceased to function in Albania. As a result, administrative functions were either assumed by local "warlords" or not performed at all. For example, in Valona control was seized by the Moslem Party. On 15 October 1914 they reopened the Valona post office and issued stamps overprinted with a star and inscription "Poste d'Albanie" in French and Arabic. This arrangement lasted for only through 18 October when the Italian army entered Valona and shut down postal service (other than their own).

Registered cover above is backstamped for transit in Italy and Greece, as well as for receipt in Turkey.

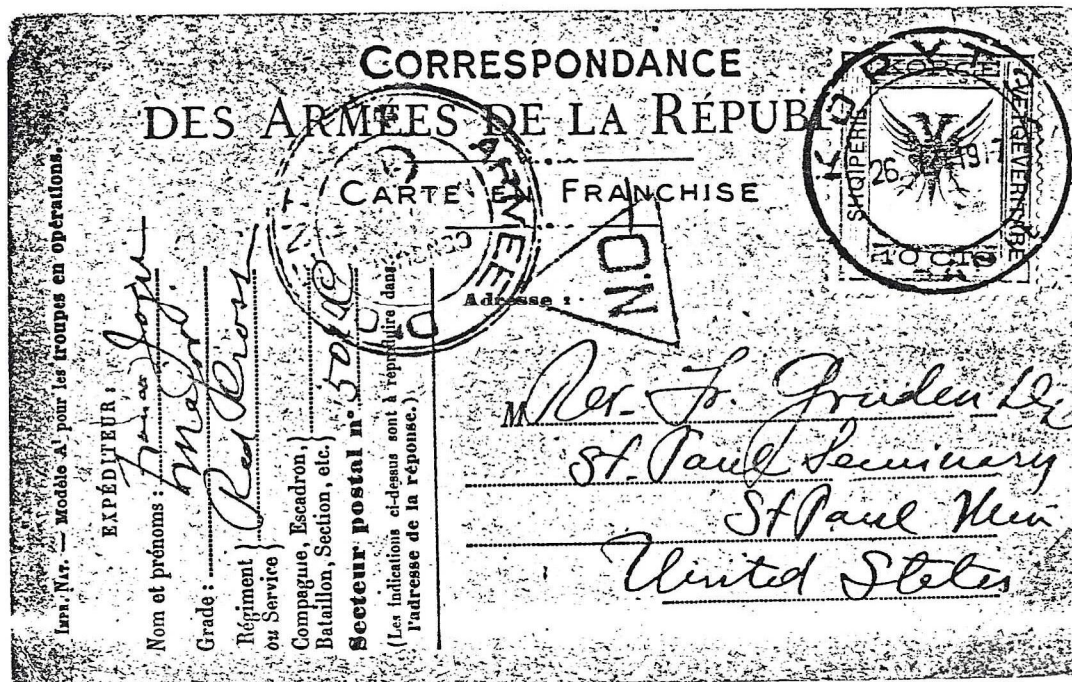
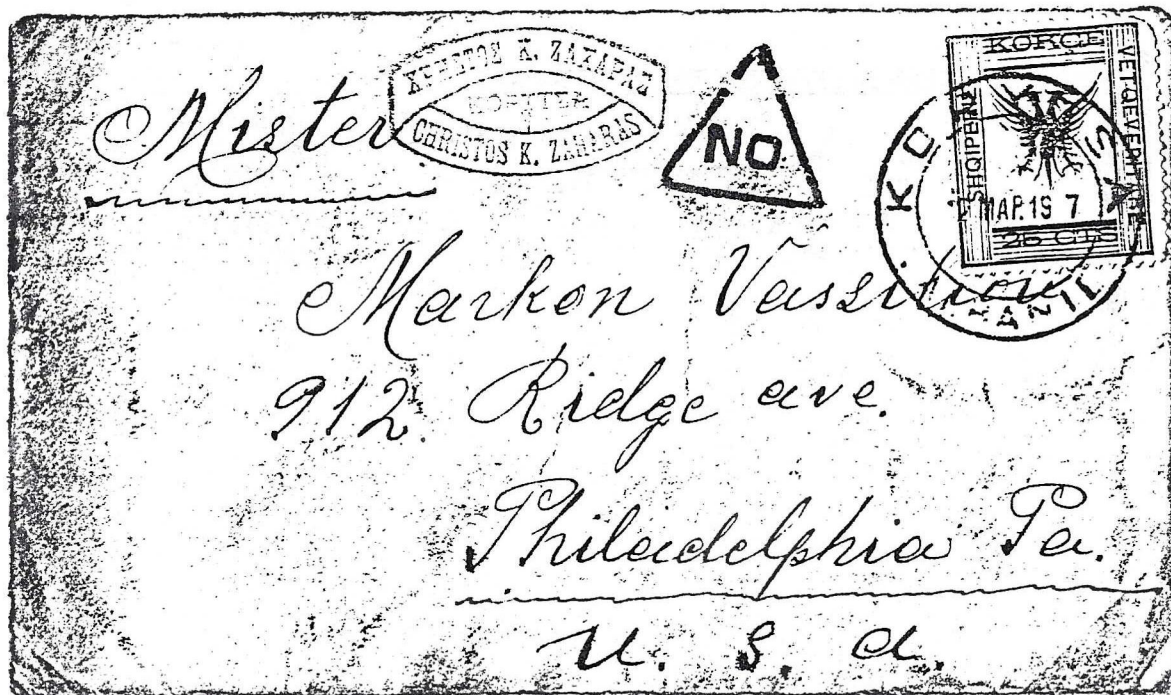


Essad Pasha, a local leader, established control in central Albania in early 1915. His government's first stamps were issued on 9 January 1915 and consisted of an oval Turkish overprint on the Skanderbeg series. This was followed on 10 February by two additional sets of overprints on previously unissued stamps inscribed "Tarabosh 1913." The life of this postal service came to an end with the Austrian occupation of the area in February 1916.

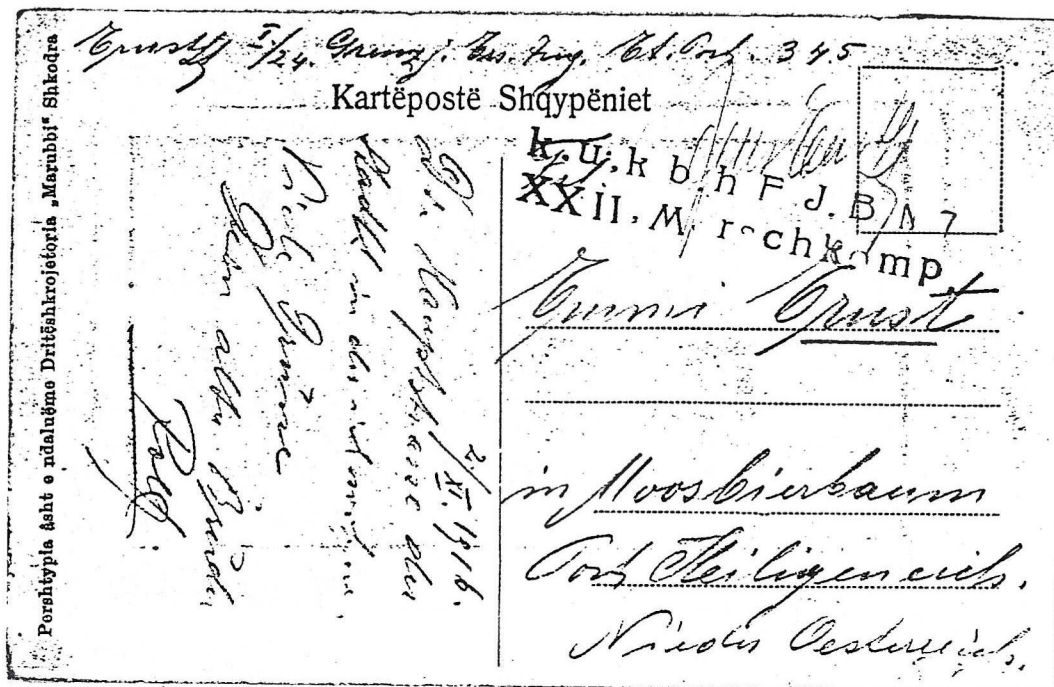
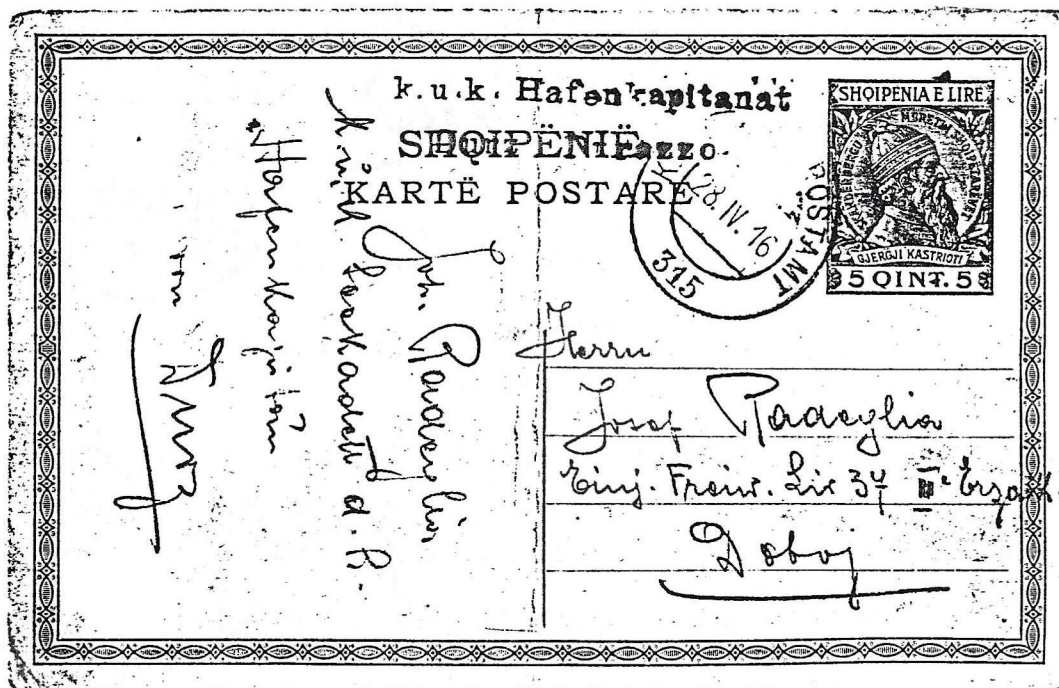
Cover above is backstamped for receipt at the Italian post office abroad in Valona on 23 March 1915.

ALBANIA
World War I

Korytsa
2 March 1917
26 September 1917



In the French zone of occupation in southern Albania, a so-called Republic of Koritza was set up by the local officials. A set of stamps depicting an eagle and inscribed "Independent Korce Albania" (denominated in French currency) was issued in 1917. Above examples used to the United States, with the card having been sent by a major in the Red Cross; message on reverse reads "Best regards from the Republic of Koritza in the heart of the Balkans." Both items have triangular "N.O." (not opened) marking and card has additional "Orient Army" censor.



The Austro-Hungarian forces pursued the retreating Serbs and Montenegrins into Albania, entering Scutari on 23 January 1916. Eventually, they occupied all of northern and central Albania but were blocked by the presence of French and Italian forces in the southern portion of the country.

Field post cards sent by Austrian troops in Albania. Use of Skanderbeg postal card "remainders" provided an attractive souvenir for the soldiers as postage was not required.