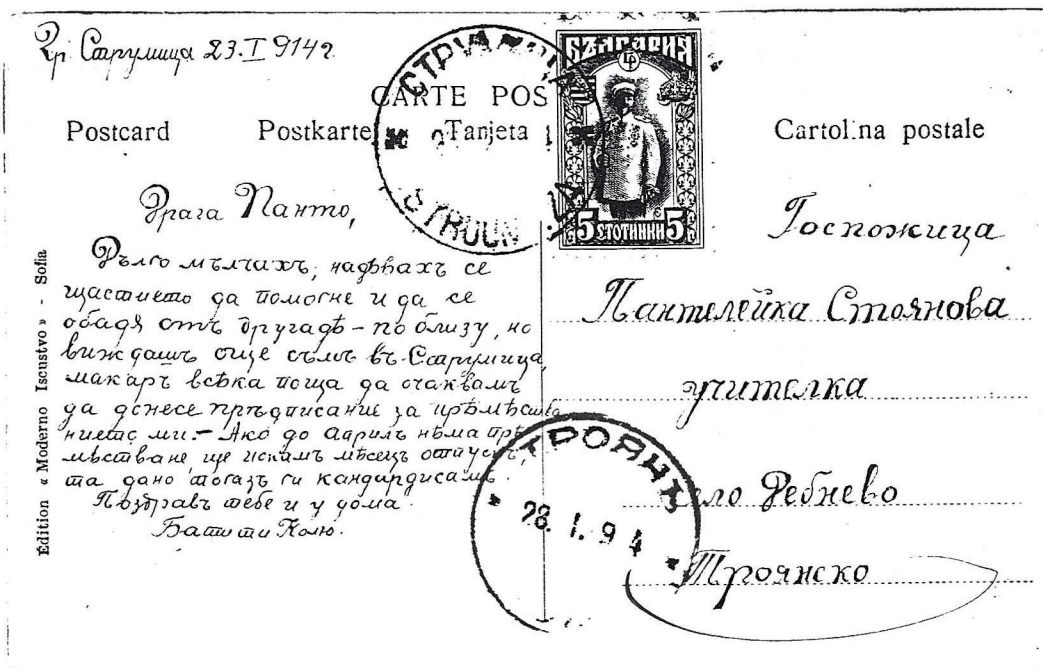
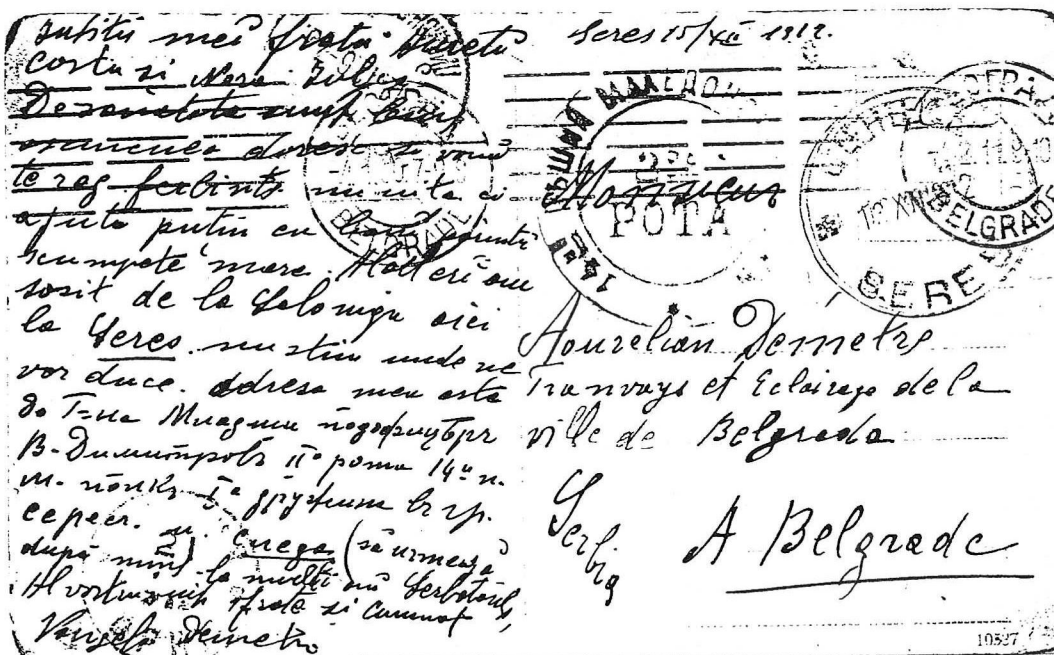


FIRST BALKAN WAR
New Bulgaria

Seres
13 December 1912

Stroumitza
23 January 1914



Postcard from Seres has unit marking of the 14th Macedonian Regiment and, showing the close relations between the (then) Allies, was transmitted to Belgrade free of postage. Stroumitza was in that part of Bulgaria that was assigned to Yugoslavia following World War I and today is in the Republic of Macedonia.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
New Bulgaria

Sketcha
2 February 1913

Xanthi
8 October 1915



FERNANDEZ FRÈRES — XANTHI

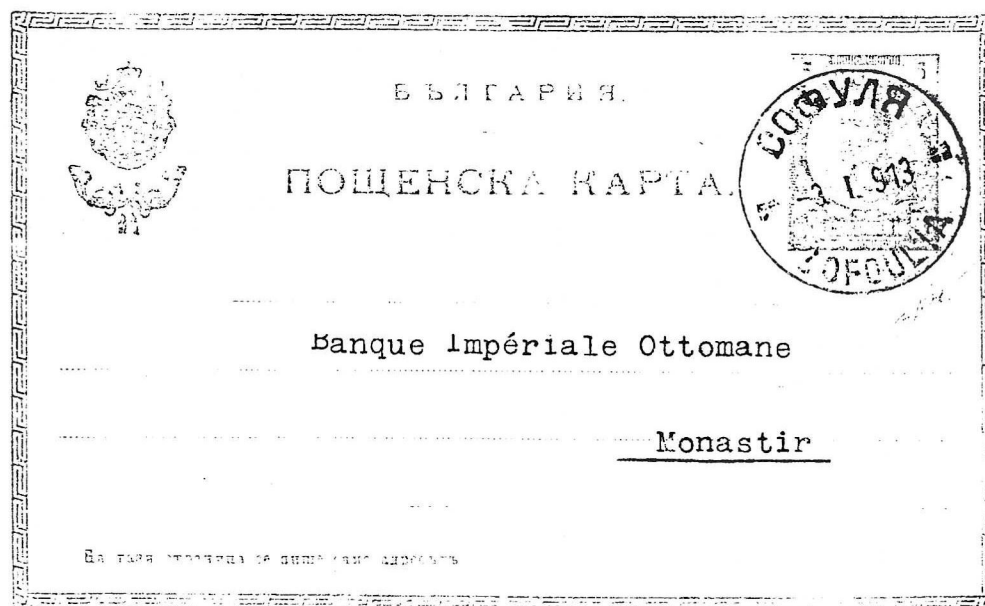
MONSIEUR

CHARLES SPIERER

CAVALLA

Postal card is from Sketcha, the initial Bulgarian name which was later changed to Xanthi (became Xanthi in Greece since 1919).

Sofoulia
3 January 1913

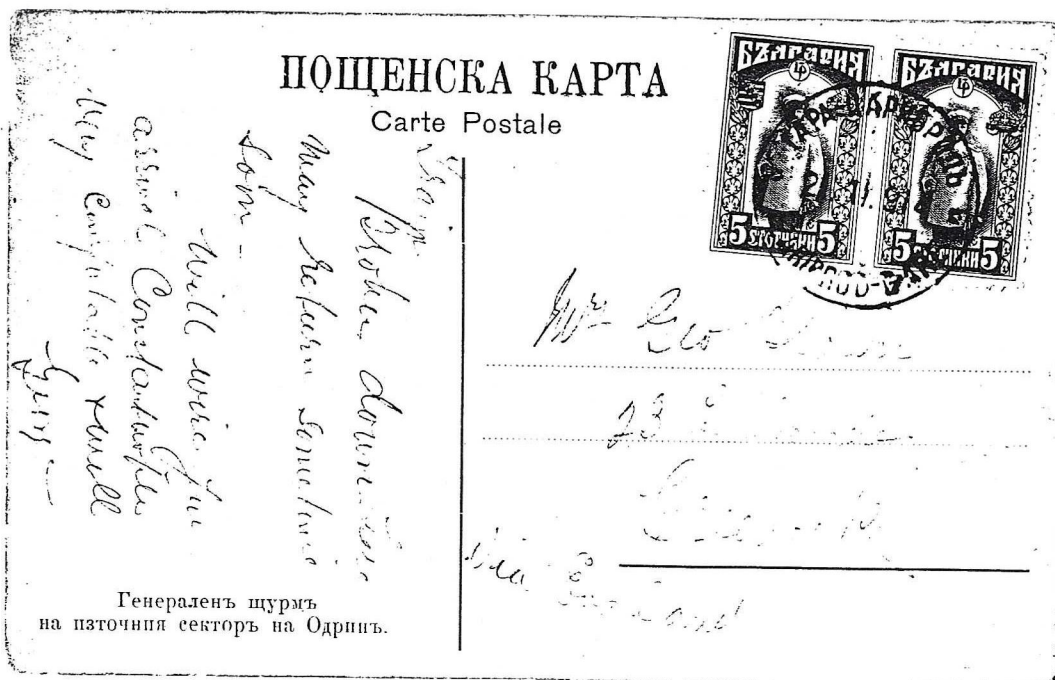
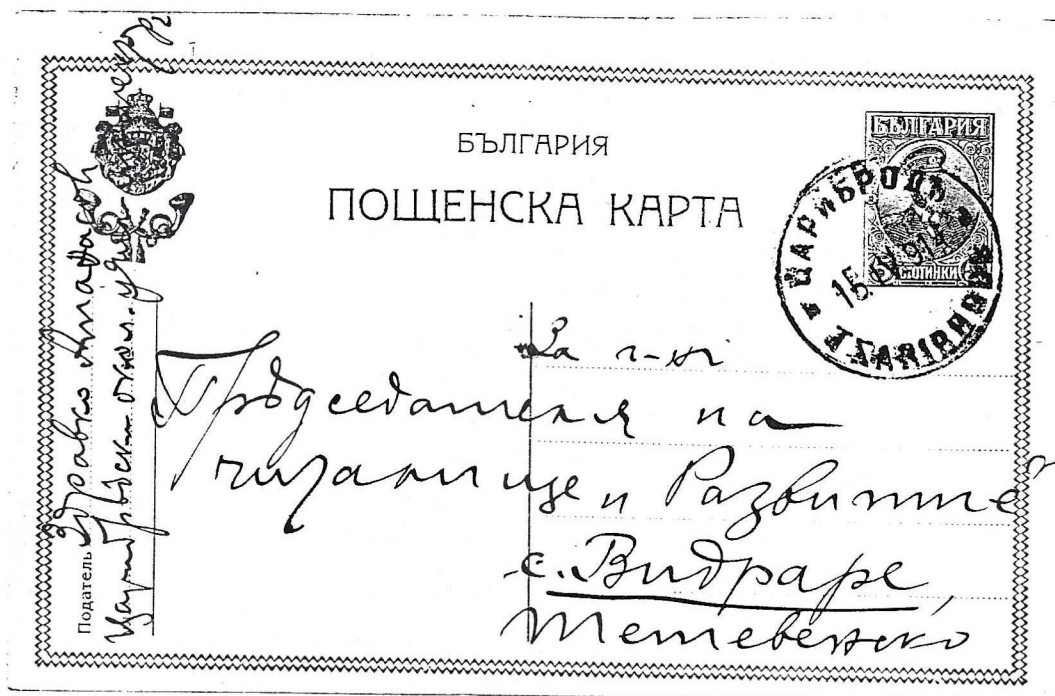


Soflou was the Bulgarian name for the town called Souflion, which has been part of Greece since 1919. The cds with the spelling version "Sofoulia" is very elusive, being one of only two recorded.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
New Bulgaria

Tsaribrode
15 April 1914

Zaribrod-Gare
21 February 1914



Additional items from towns in New Bulgaria. Included are both spellings of Tsaribrode, with the lower card showing cds of the Railway Station; this town was in that part of Bulgaria which was assigned to Yugoslavia at the end of World War I.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
New Bulgaria
T.P.O. Markings

Amb. Dede-Aghatche - Xanthi
 23 June 1913

Amb. Xanthi - Dede-Aghatche
 21 April 1915

Amb. Soloun - Dede-Aghatche
 19 August 1913



18 августъ 1913 г.
 Гара Мобилеузъ

Миле,

Тукъ сме на бивш
 Азъ се чувствъвамъ нѣ -
 вродно. И имамъ на
 адресъ:

позн. Мушиарова
 Зн. Дарменски полъ
 Гара Мобилеузъ

Прѣпечатването забранено.
 Фот. Д. Карастояновъ.

Ублудамъ в. Дезде

Точнота

В. Поручикъ Мушиарова

У. "Жзаръ Исидъ", 79.

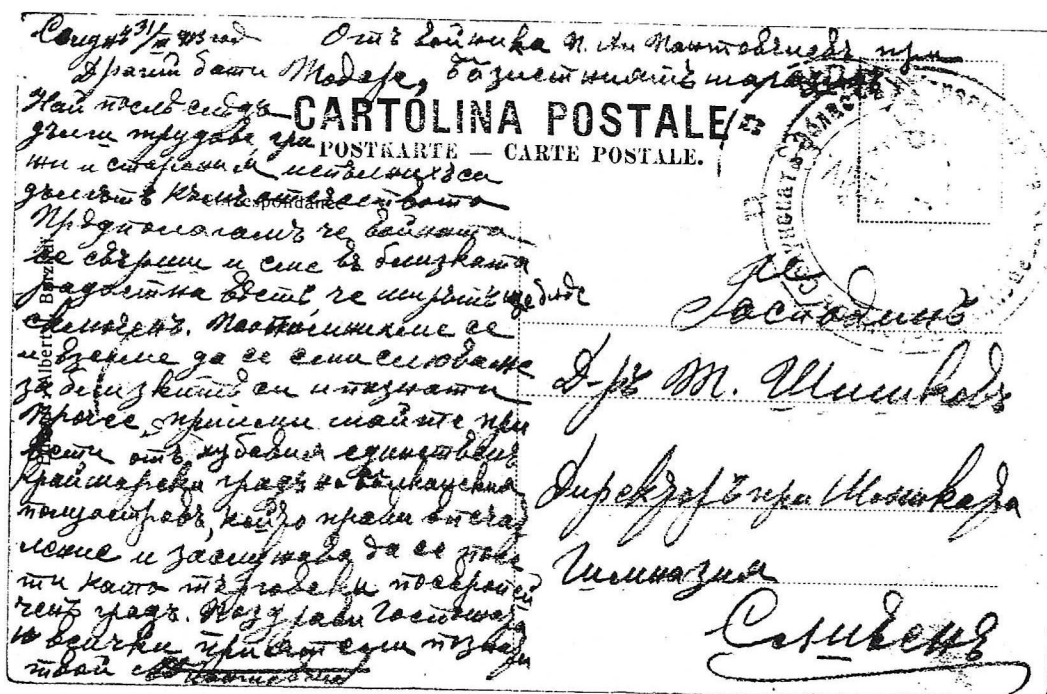
Сосригъ.

В. ХЕЙСЕРТ
 ПРАГА - СЛАВОВЪ
 АВОСТІА

The Bulgarians took over the sections of the Ottoman Railways located in the liberated territories. The Ambulant (TPO) markings from this period are exceedingly elusive, with only a few examples known. The lower card shows the only recorded example of the cds of the branch to Salonica.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
Greek Macedonia

Soloun
31 March 1913
2 April 1913



The Bulgarians also wanted Salonica but its troops arrived in the town too late to head off the Greek occupation. However, Bulgaria did maintain a 1,300 man garrison and a post office there from 5 February to 30 May 1913.

Military post card has unit cachet of the Bulgarian army post in Soloun. Bulgarian postal card to Germany uprated by 30 stotinki for registration and represents the only example of registered mail (albeit to a known philatelist) seen by exhibitor from this office.

ГЛАВНА ТЕЛЕГРАФНО-ПОЩЕНСКА ДИРЕКЦИЯ.

№ 53380

Мѣсто на пощенски м

СОЛУНЪ

БЪЛГАРИЯ 1л

БЪЛГАРИЯ 25 СТОТИНИ

БЪЛГАРИЯ 5 СТОТИНИ

Изпѣлва вложителѣтъ.

Пощенски записъ 800 л. — ст.

Г. М. Saltiel внесе (словомъ) лева осем

за Г. Emanuel Saltiel

въ гр. Горна Джумая л. или село

Изпѣлва чиновникѣтъ.

Пощенски записъ № 53380

Издаденъ въ гр. Солунъ на 6 април 1913 г.

Кл. ймо

на

Полученъ на чиновника

Стойностъ на записъ (съ цифри)

	лева	ст.
Злато . . .	—	—
Сребро . . .	800	—
Размѣни . . .	—	—
Всичко . . .	800	—

Очерет. — 2205—1912

Money order form used to send a remittance of 800 leva from the Bulgarian post office in Salonica to Gorna-Djoumaya. An extremely unusual usage.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
Eastern Thrace

Odrin
17 May 1913
5 July 1913



I Eudora Bonny a — Odrin —

Do Komandira

na 10^a Donbasskaya Dvorskaya

3120

Слуга.



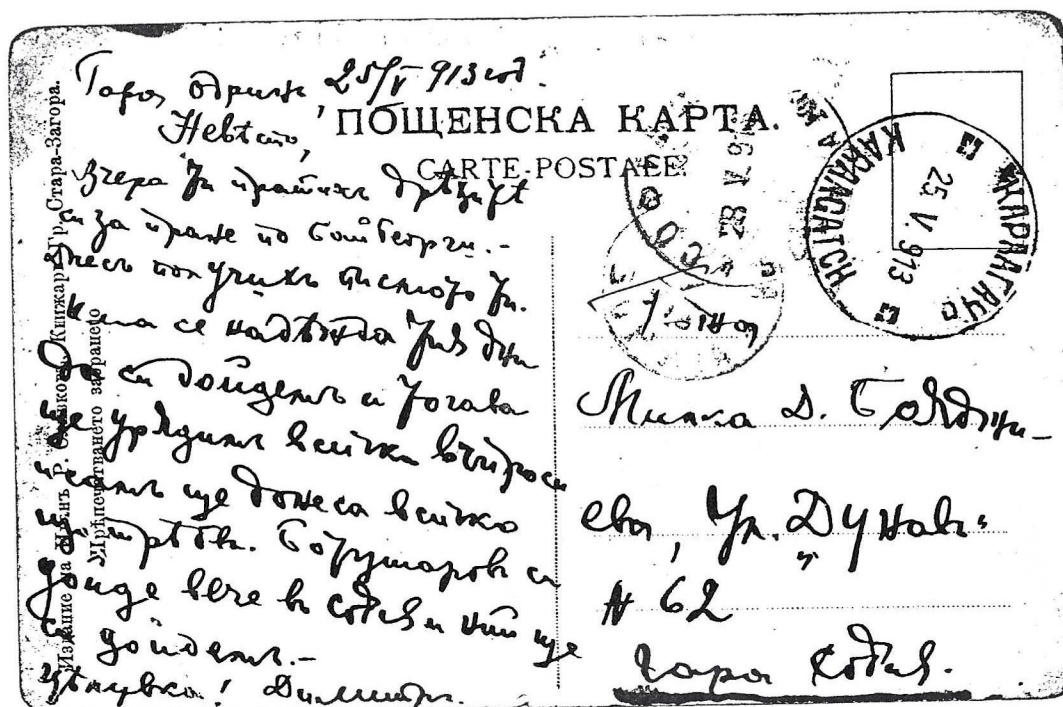
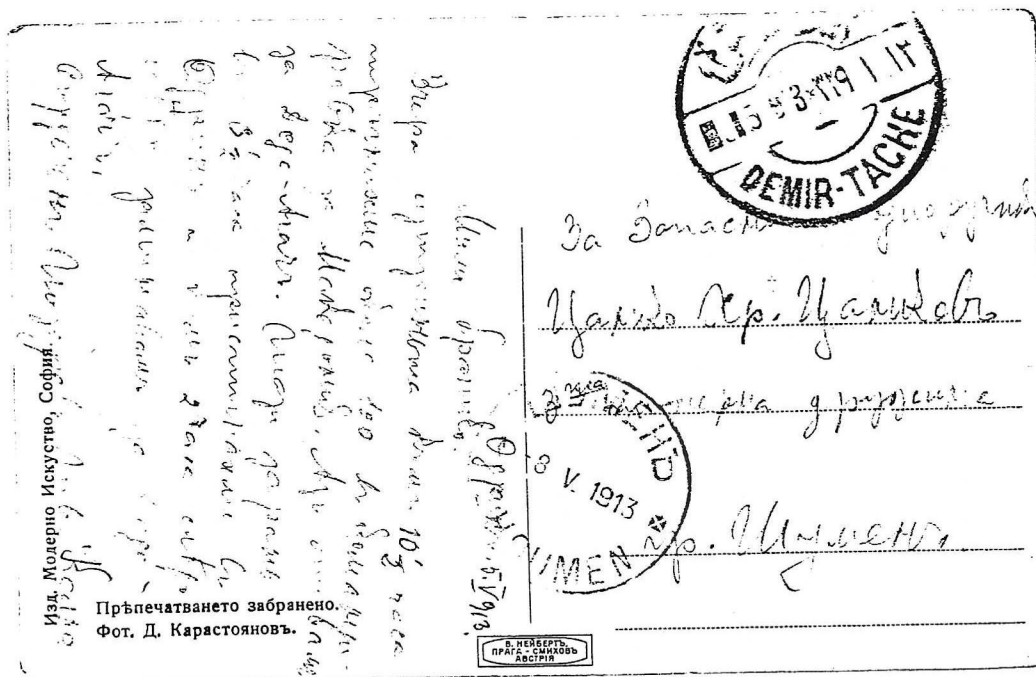
The strongest Turkish resistance was put up at Adrianople (called Edirne today), the main city of Eastern Thrace. The Bulgarians were required to conduct an extended siege and did not succeed in forcing its surrender until 26 March 1913. The occupation period was, thus relatively short, as the Turks recaptured the city on 22 July 1913.

Above examples show commercial registered mail and military letter with unit cachet of the 1st Bulgarian military hospital in Odrin.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
Eastern Thrace

Demir Tache
3 May 1913

Karaagatch
25 May 1913

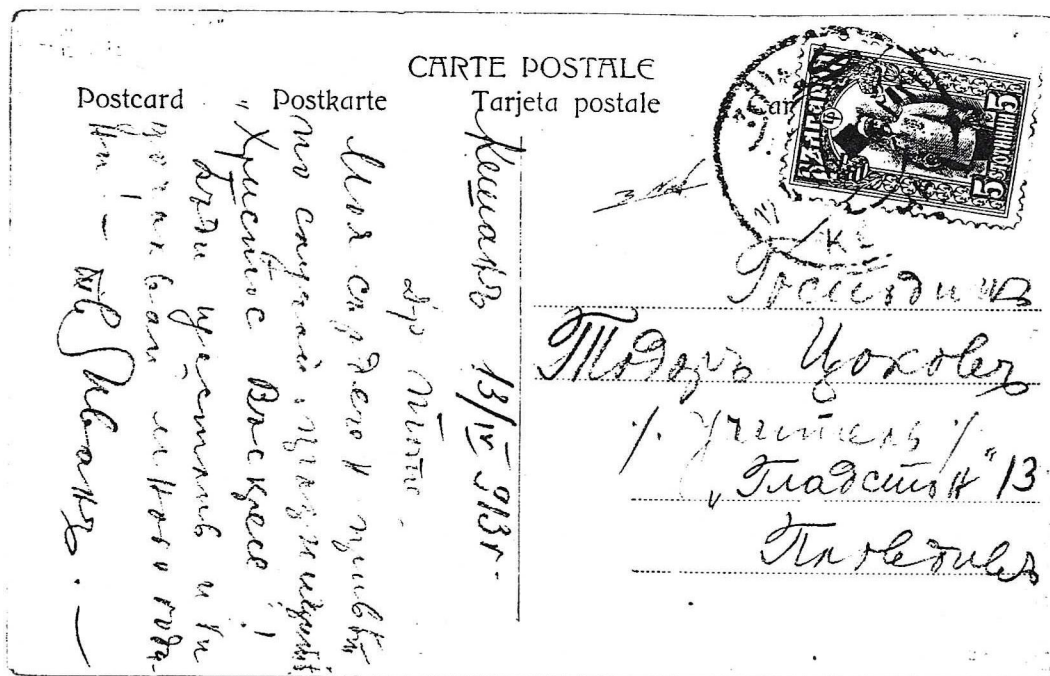


Several additional towns in Eastern Thrace were occupied briefly by Bulgaria during and immediately following the First Balkan War. In a number of cases, the old Ottoman postmarks or provisional handstamps remained in use during the Bulgarian occupation. (However, by participating in the Second Balkan War, the Ottomans managed to recover part of their territory up to the present-day boundaries of European Turkey.)

FIRST BALKAN WAR
Eastern Thrace

Kechan
12 April 1913

Lule-Bourgas
9 November 1912



Additional examples of the occupation of Eastern Thrace.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
Eastern Thrace

Malgara
20 April 1913

Midie
2 April 1913

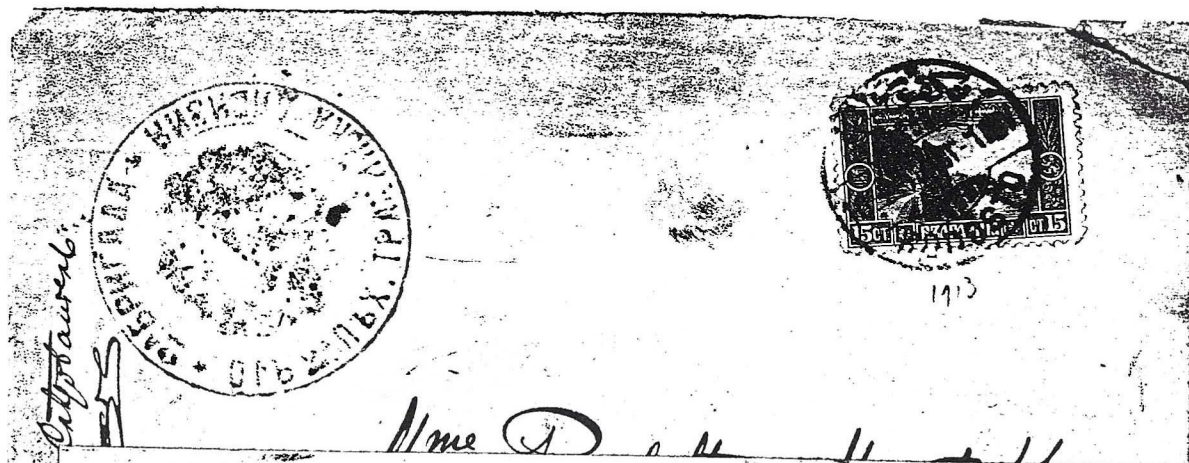


Note the patriotic card used from Midie depicting King Ferdinand and advancing Bulgarian troops.

**FIRST BALKAN WAR
Eastern Thrace**

Ousoun-Kiopru
2 July 1913

Rodosto
10 February 1913



Monsieur



*N 165
429*

*Sektionschef, Ingenieur
G. Greißel*



Adrianopol

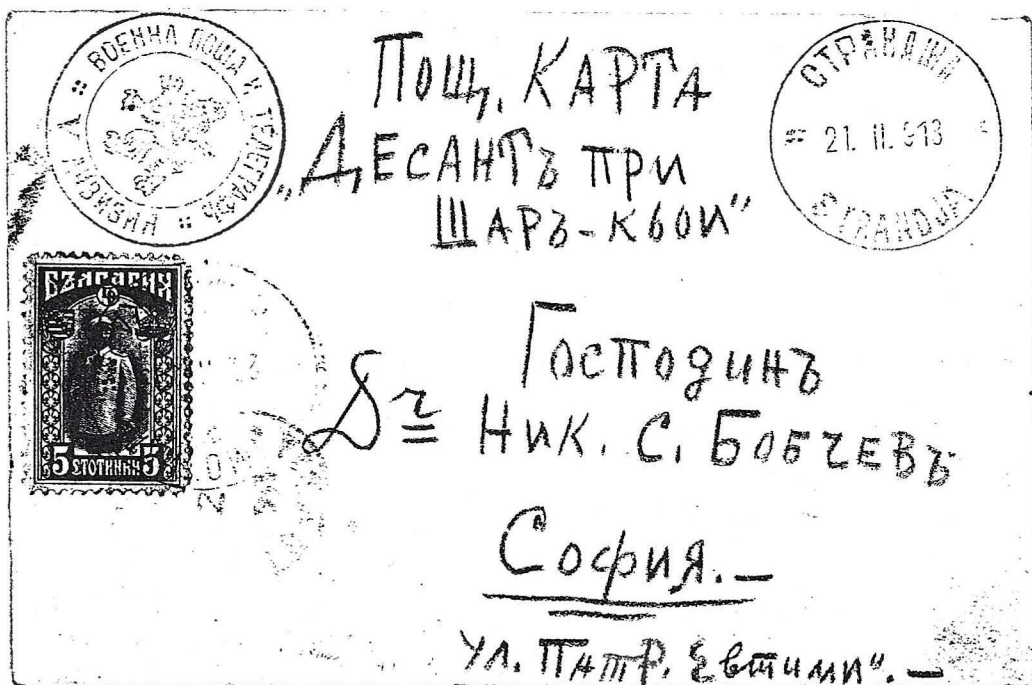
*коп —
сму бет*

Some of the towns did receive the new bilingual Bulgarian postmarks. One such case was Ousoun-Kiopru. However, as Eastern Thrace was returned to Turkey under the terms of the Treaty of Bucharest signed on 10 August 1913, usage was limited.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
Eastern Thrace

Strandja
21 February 1913

Tcherhezkeui
23 March 1913



Additional examples of the new bilingual Bulgarian postmarks, which were used in Eastern Thrace for a brief period and are very elusive.

FIRST BALKAN WAR
Eastern Thrace

Tchorlou
21 March 1913



Tchorlou (Corlu in Turkish) is in the easternmost part of Thrace, just 60 miles west of Constantinople. It was one of the first towns recaptured by the Turks in the Second Balkan War.

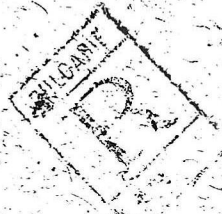
SECOND BALKAN WAR

After the Turks were defeated, the Allies fell out over the division of the spoils of war. Frustrated by the decision of the European Powers to create an independent Albania, Serbia sought to annex Kichevo, Ochrid and Prilep, which had been originally assigned to Bulgaria. The Bulgarians objected and on 28 June 1913 attacked the Serbian forces, thus touching off the Second Balkan War. The Greeks joined the Serbs in the West, while Romanian forces crossed the Danube and invaded Bulgaria from the North and the Turks went on the offensive from the East. This combination made short work of the Bulgarians, and an armistice was signed on 30 July.

Odrin
6 July
1913

Samokov
15 July
1913

Одринско Командан



*Народнишка Иа Т ва
Армиска работна -
Наша*

N 3132

ПОЩЕНСКА КАРТА

*Трешан Косија
и Рибозинге*

15/7 913 год.

Самоков -

Издание на Хр. Д. Карастопол.

*Последниот директор
на Одринско команданство
Мисламиде
Дашини прв
Ваша кориса, но
немае радио
овде како на Ви
тина, Ваш еу. командант
и Одрин*



*Директор
Симеон Мухоморов
Ул. Московска № 1
Ем Софрима*

Mail posted during the brief Second Balkan War is especially elusive. Cover above has the cachet of the "Odrin Military Headquarters" on reverse. The postcard shows unusual lightning bolt unit marking of the 1st Army Telegraph Detachment.

BULGARIA
Balkan War Commemoratives
Issue of 1913

Sofia
 3 February 1914

Area Annexed by Bulgaria
 Following Balkan Wars



To commemorate the enhancement of the national territory, seven values of the existing definitive set were overprinted in quantities of 500,000 sets. Map indicates the extent of "New Bulgaria" as delineated by the Treaty of Bucharest. (Note the loss of the southern part of the Dobrudja to Romania.)