

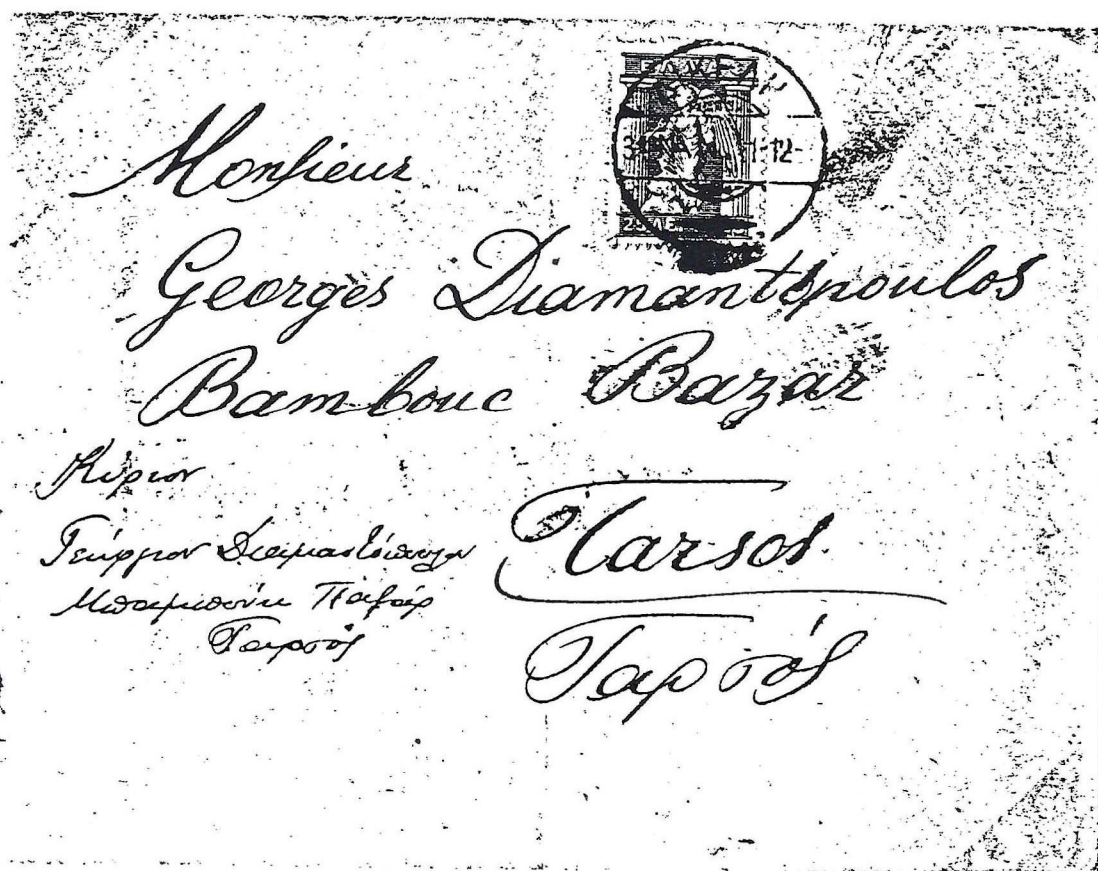
ASIA MINOR

Moschonision
29 October 1921

Dikeli
31 January 1921
25 October 1921



Moschonision is unusual in that it is a tiny offshore island (now called Maden Ada) in the Gulf of Edremit, on which Greek forces landed on 16 August 1919. Small cover from Dikeli has transit marking of Kydoniai and receiving mark of Moschonision. This latter is unlisted by Vlastos on cover; thus, this is the discovery example.

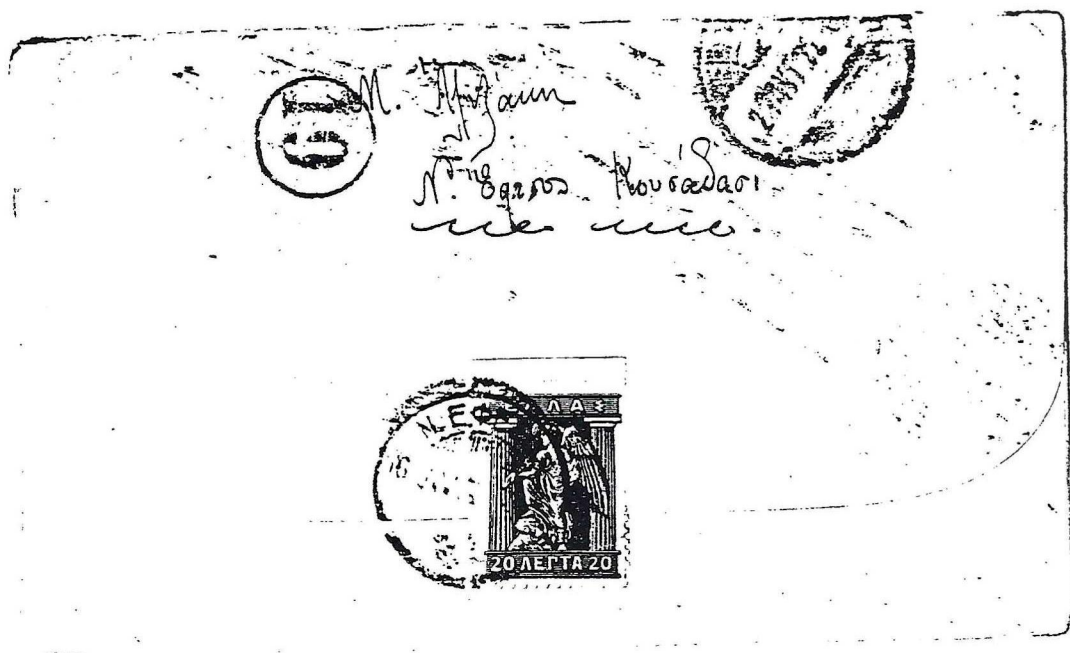
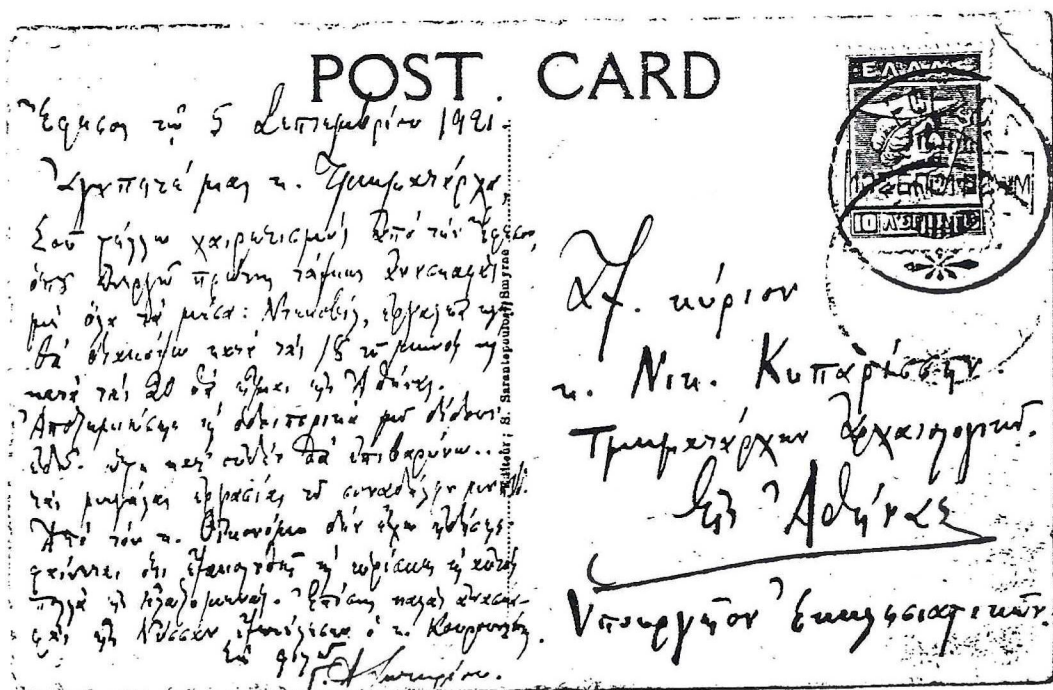


Dikeli (Dikili) is a small port facing the Greek island of Mytilene. It was occupied by Greek forces on 31 May 1919. Both types of Dikeli postmarks are shown on these two covers.

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Efesos
10 September 1921

N(ea) Efesos
16 August 1922



The site of ancient Ephesus, there were two post offices there. The postmark reading "Efesos" was used at the ruins on mail (such as the picture postcard shown above) from visitors. New Efesos was located at the present port of Kusadasi where the tourists land to visit the ruins. Both were occupied by Greek forces in June 1919.

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Loutra Alatsaton
16 July 1922

Gioul Baxe
24 August 1922

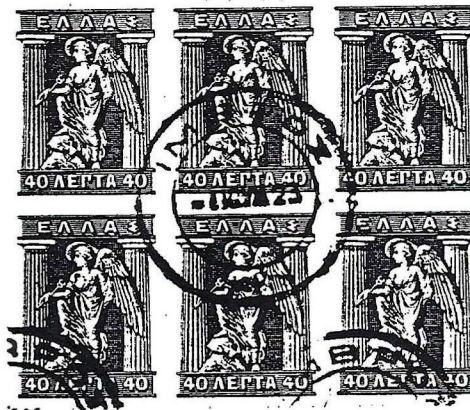
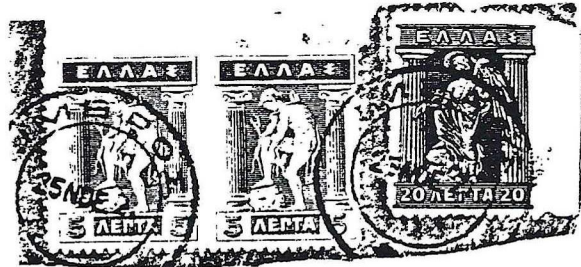


These two postmarks were not included in the original Binos handbook on Anatolia but were depicted in the updated translation. The former is from the Alachati hot springs, and the latter is from Gul-Bahce (meaning rose garden) located across from the entrance to the Bay of Smyrna.

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Imbros
25 November 1921
1 July 1923

Tenedos
25 March 1923



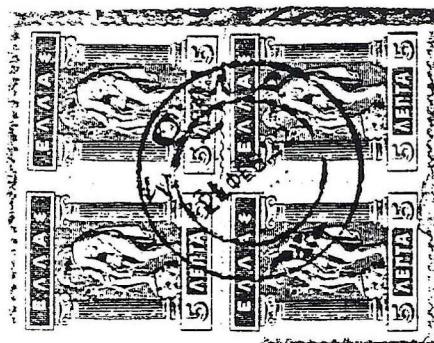
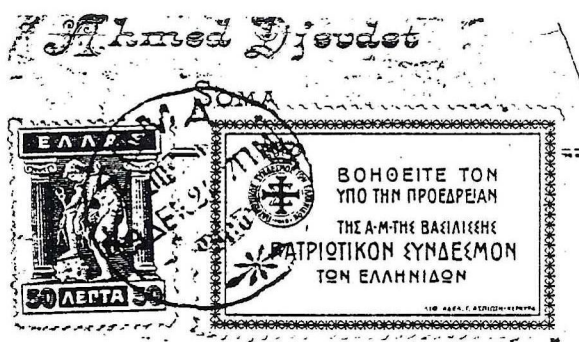
Two nearby strategically-located islands were occupied by Greece as a part of the Asia Minor campaign. Imbros (Gokceada) is located just to the west of the Gallipoli Peninsula and Tenedos (Bozcaada) off the mouth of the Dardanelles. Both of the islands were occupied by Greece during the Balkan Wars but restored to Turkey by joint agreement signed on 14 November 1913. They were taken over again at this time and eventually returned to Turkey as a result of the Lausanne Treaty signed on 24 July 1923.

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After the first flush of occupation, which occurred without organized resistance, the Greek army settled in to await developments with regard to the Allies and the Turkish Nationalists. Alarmed by the increasing strength of the latter, a decision was made to expand the area under Greek control. As a result, several more post offices were opened in the outer areas of the Sevres zone in the early summer of 1920.

Axarion
26 October 1920
24 May 1922

Soma
29 December 1921
21 February 1922

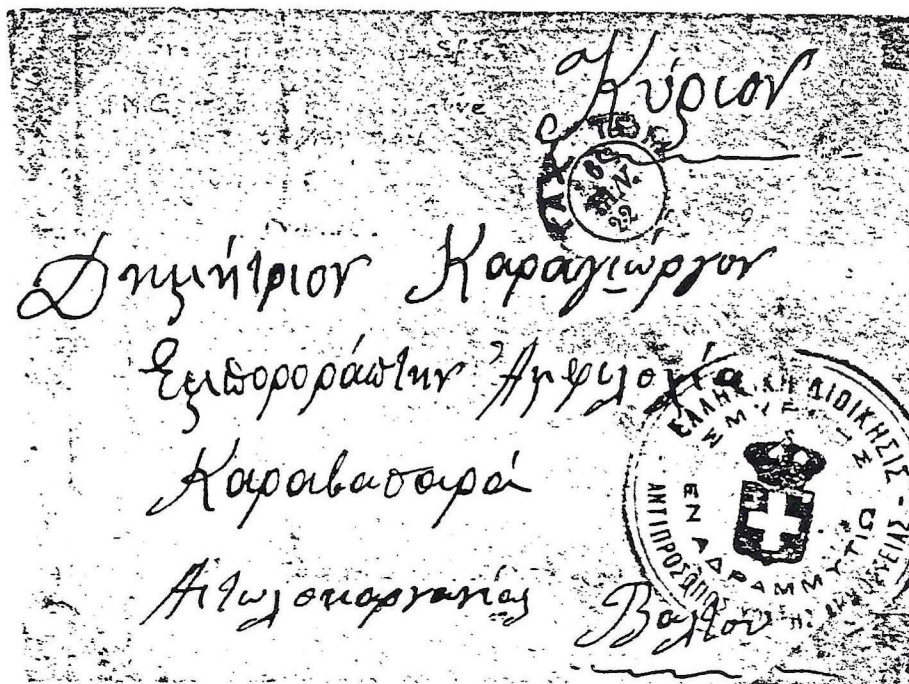
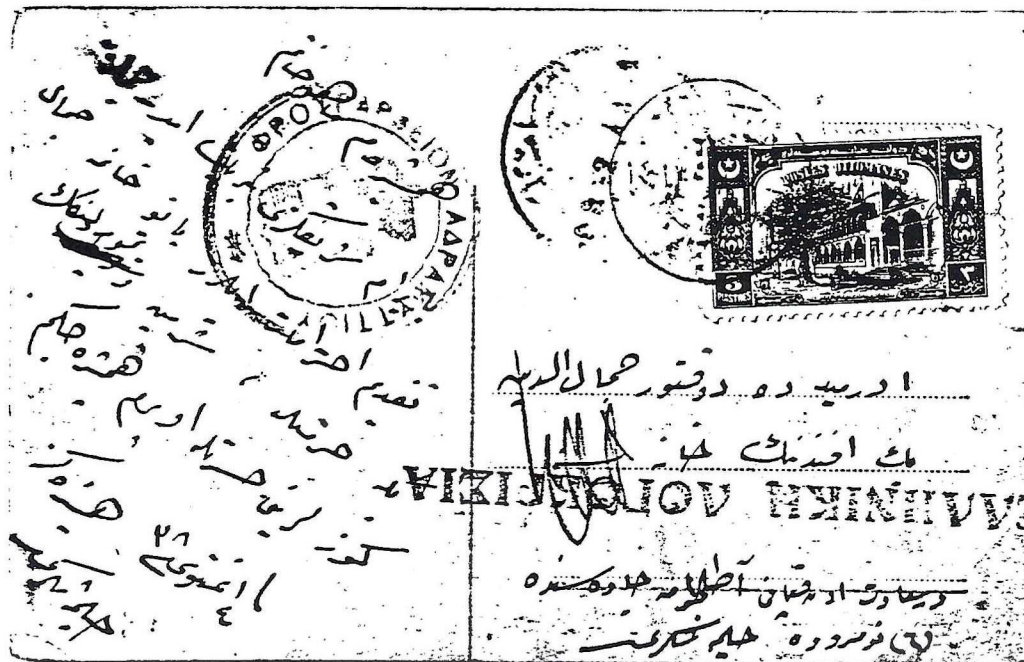


Axarion (Akhisar) and Soma were in the northern part of the Greek zone. They were occupied on 9 and 10 June 1920 and evacuated on 26 and 25 August 1922. Each had two types of postmarks as shown.

Adramytion
26 November 1920
14 August 1922



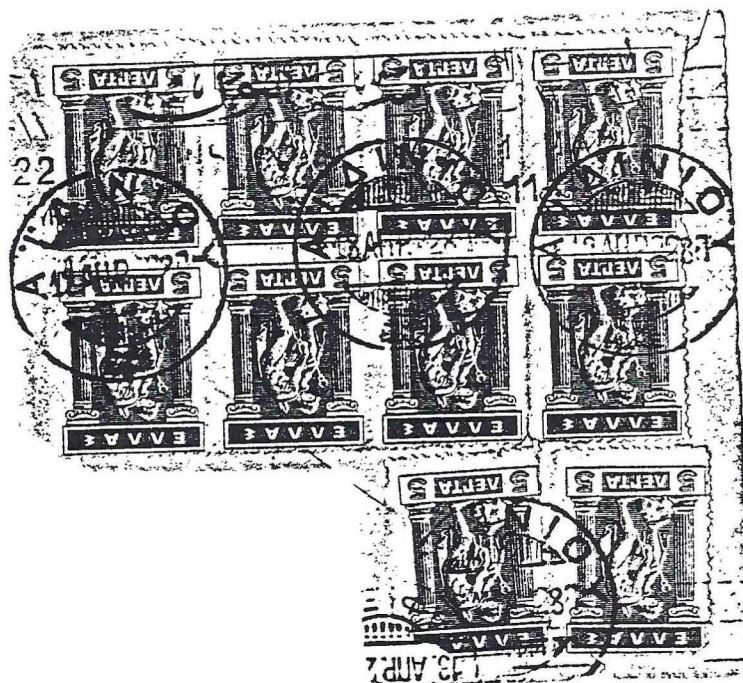
Adramytion (Edremit) was located outside the Sevres zone to the north. It received a fully-functioning Greek post office after the city was occupied on 17 June 1920. Evacuated on 25 August 1922. Only a single type of postmark was used -- the example shown on small piece is a very late usage for this office.



Military units in Adramytion used two different cachets with the location specified. Inbound postcard with Turkish franking has circular cachet reading "Adramytion Garrison." Fieldpost cover has elaborate cachet of "Greek Administration of Smyrna/Military Governor's Representative in Adramytion."

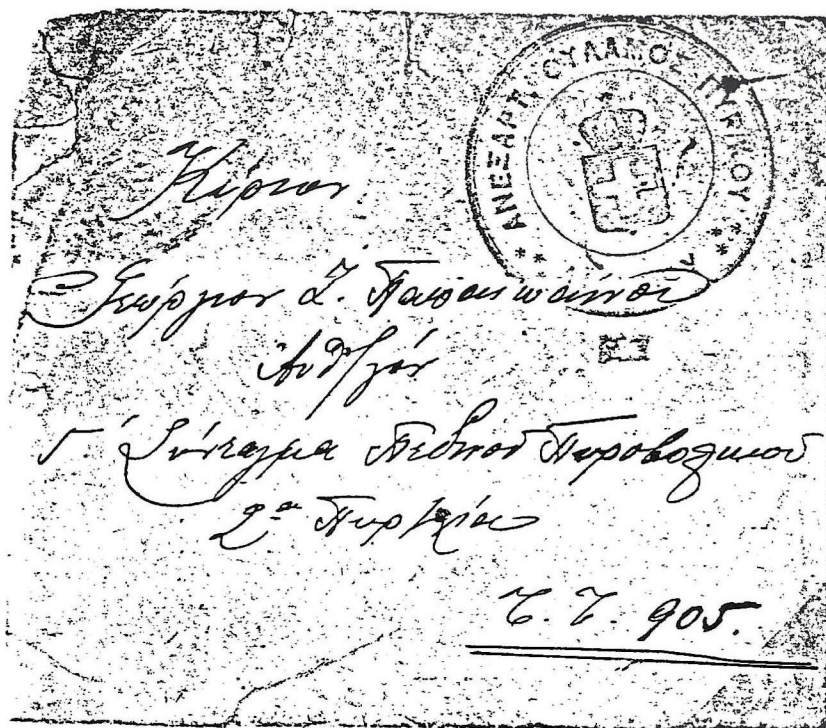
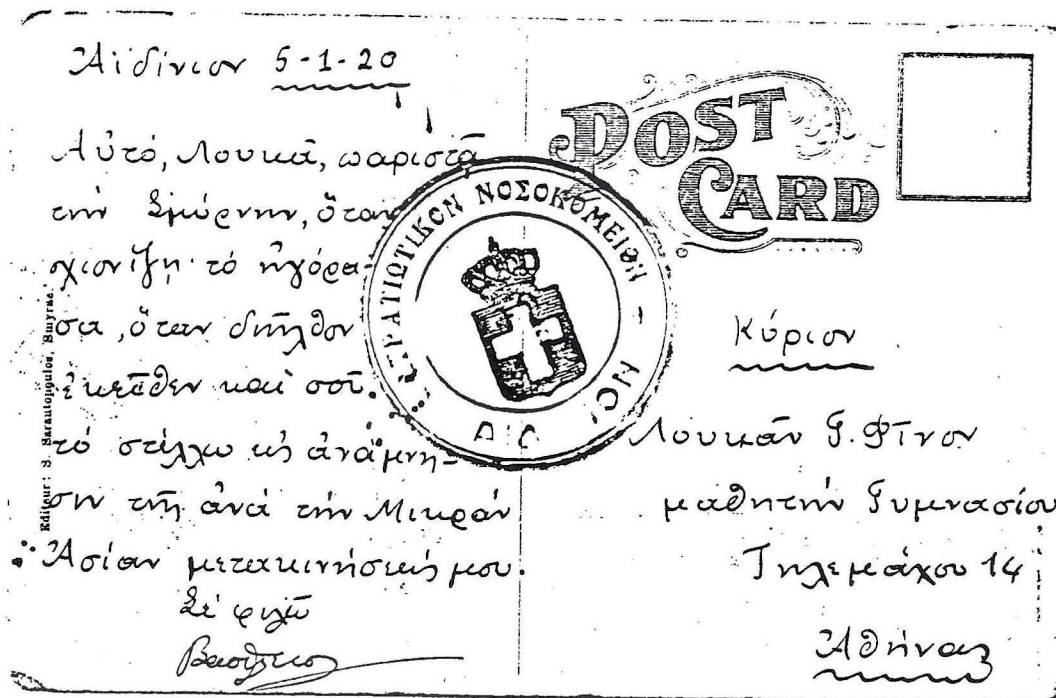
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Aidinon
23 April 1921
18 August 1922



Aidinon (Aydin) was located outside the Sevres zone to the south. It was one of the few such locations to have a fully-functioning Greek post office. However, the initial postmark was a provisional type reading "Greek Administration/Smyrna/Post & Telegraph Office/Aidinon." This is shown above as well as examples of both normal postmarks, including one dated 18 August 1922, the last day before the Greek evacuation.

Aidinion
5 January 1920
July 1921

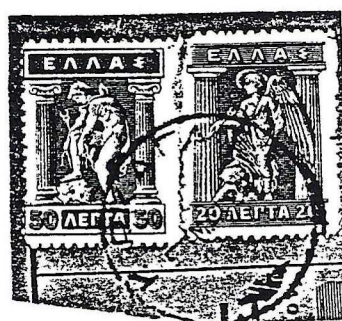
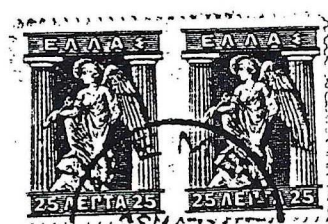


Fieldpost card and cover shown above have unit cachets with location identified as Aidinon. The marking on the postcard is that of the Military Hospital; the cover is from the Artillery Training Corps.

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Kemer

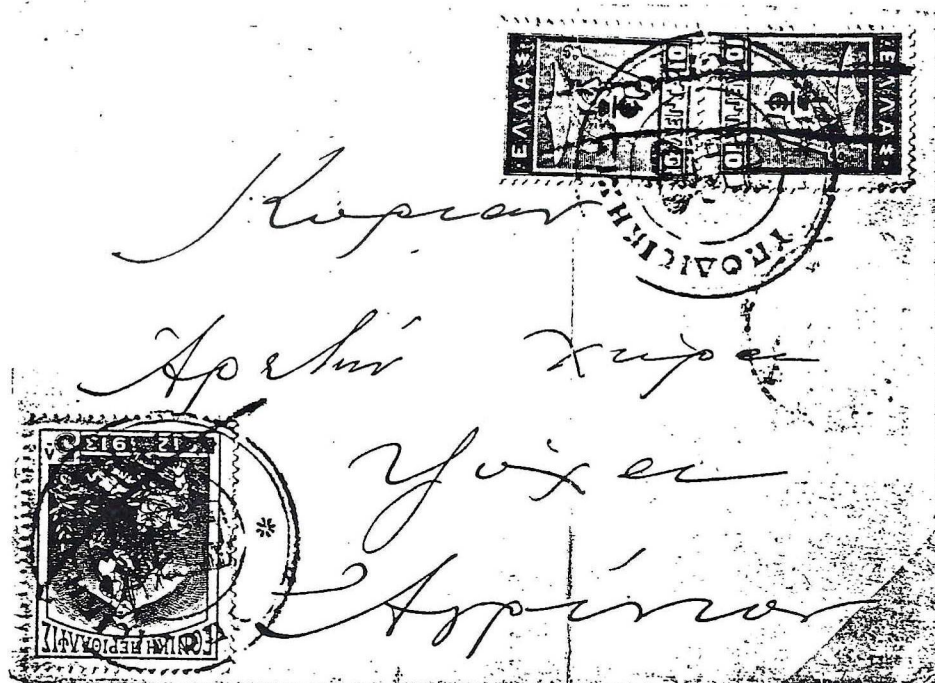
Kirkagats
2 September 1920
5 May 1922



Kemer (Burhaniye) and Kirkagats (Kirkagac) are located outside the Sevres zone to the north and east, respectively. The literature does not specify the dates they were held by the Greeks, except that Kirkagats was evacuated on 25 August 1922. It used both double ring and bridge postmarks.

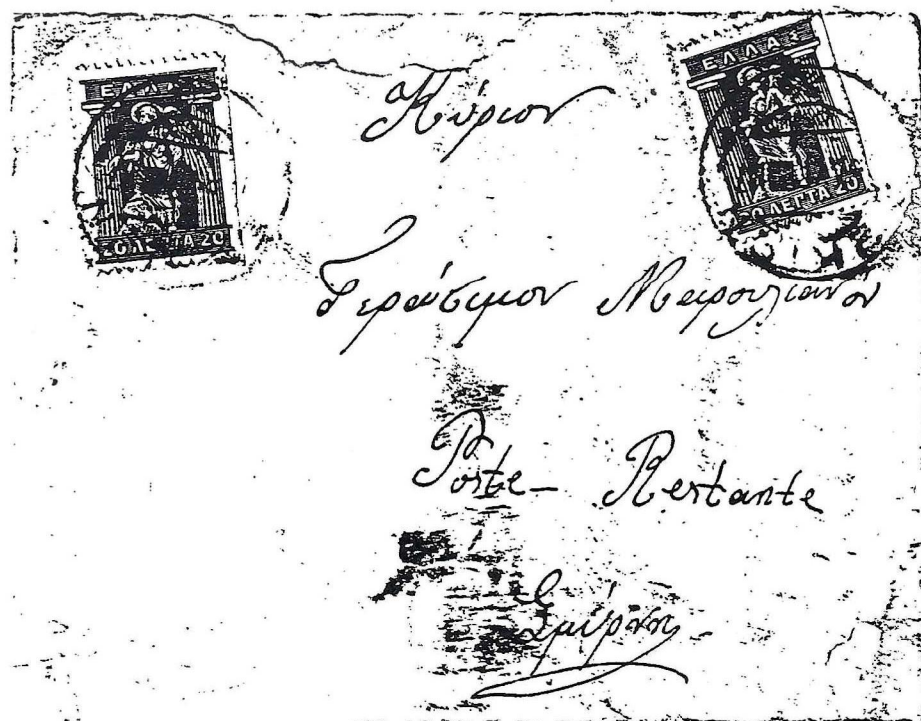
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Sokion
July 1922
18 August 1922



Cover with stamps
cancelled by undated
cachet of Sokion
mailed to Agrinion.

The cover front shown
was posted on the last
day before the Greek
evacuation of Sokion.

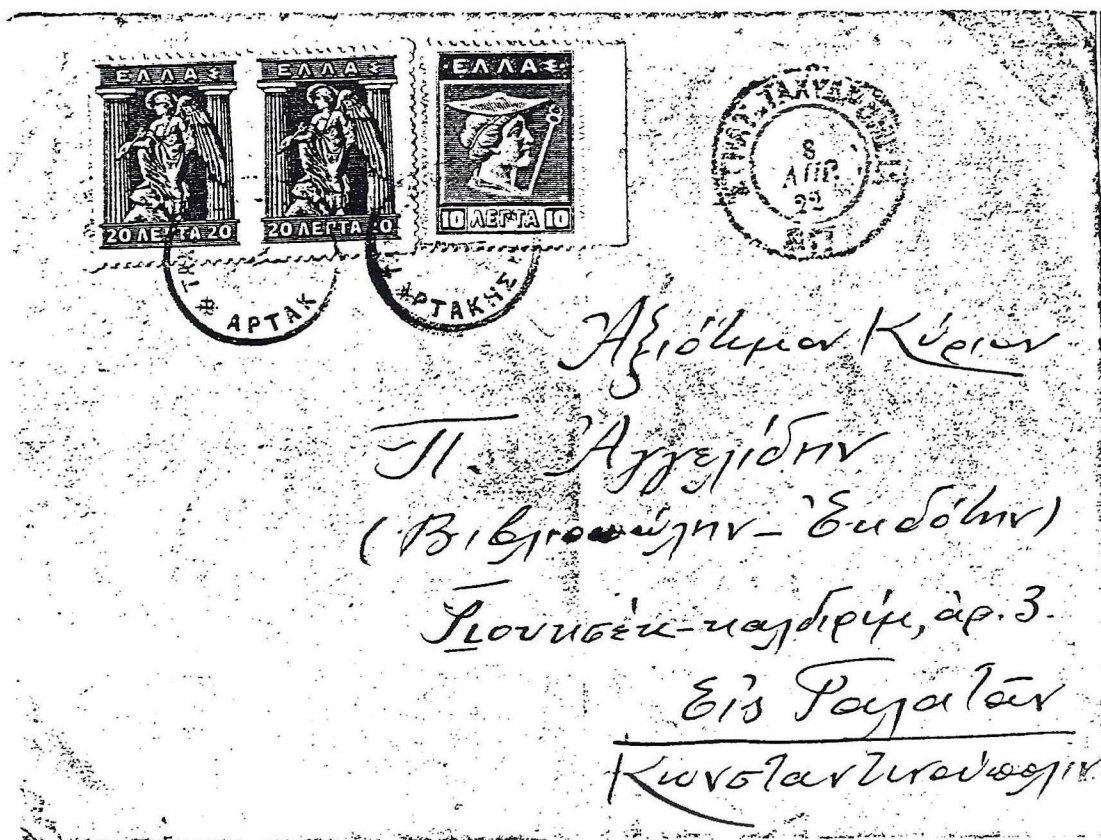


Sokion (Soke) was the final post office to be opened by the Greek authorities. It was the southernmost town in Anatolia to be occupied by Greece (only from April to August 1922).

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The summer campaign of 1920 saw the Greek lines extended north and east up to and including Moudania (on the Sea of Marmara), Proussa, Simav and Usak. Except for the largest towns, there was little or no demand for a civil postal service and, in general, no Greek stamps available in any case. Thus, evidence of postal activity is mostly confined to military mail with either provisional postmarks, censor markings or unit cachets identified as to location. These will be presented in the section to follow.

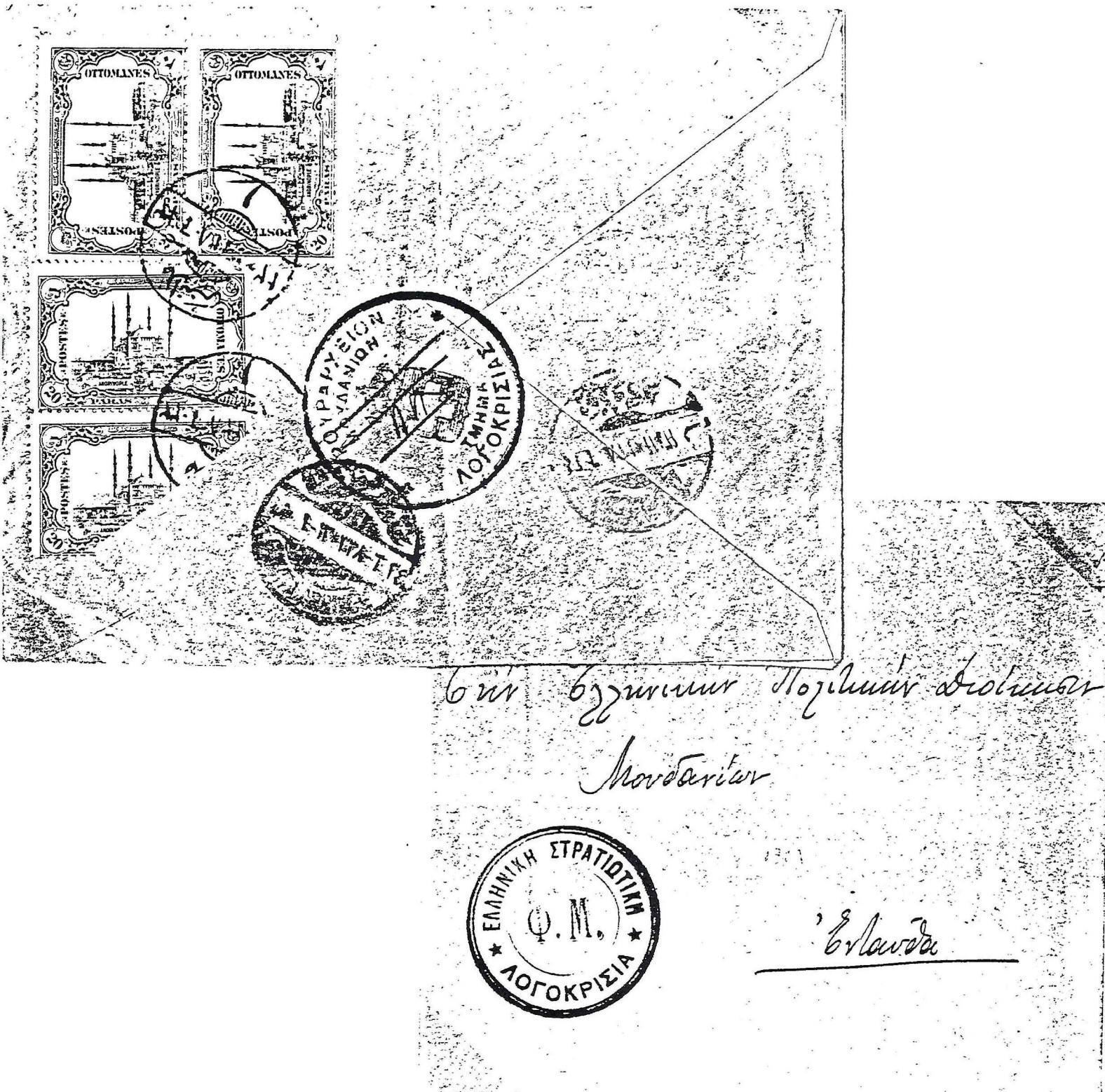
Artaki
April 1922



Artaki (Erdek) is on the Kapadagi Peninsula in the Sea of Marmara. It is the exception that proves the rule in that it had an official (although undated) cancel that was inscribed "Post Office/Artaki" and it had a supply of Greek stamps. Shown above is the only reported example of this marking on cover.

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Moudania

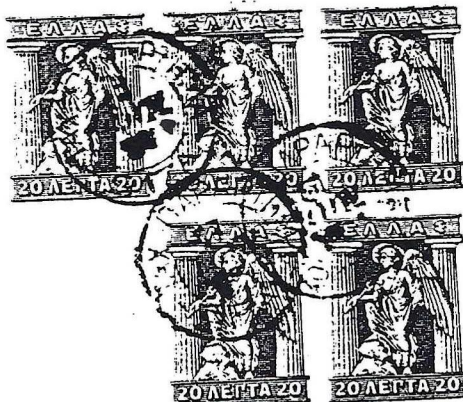


Moudania (Mudanya) is a port on the Gulf of Kios about 40 miles south of Constantinople. It was occupied by Greece in the summer of 1920. The Turkish post office remained in operation but mail was censored by the Greek military. Two different censor markings are shown; the lower example has "F. M." in the center, which stands for "Garrison of Moudania."

ASIA MINOR

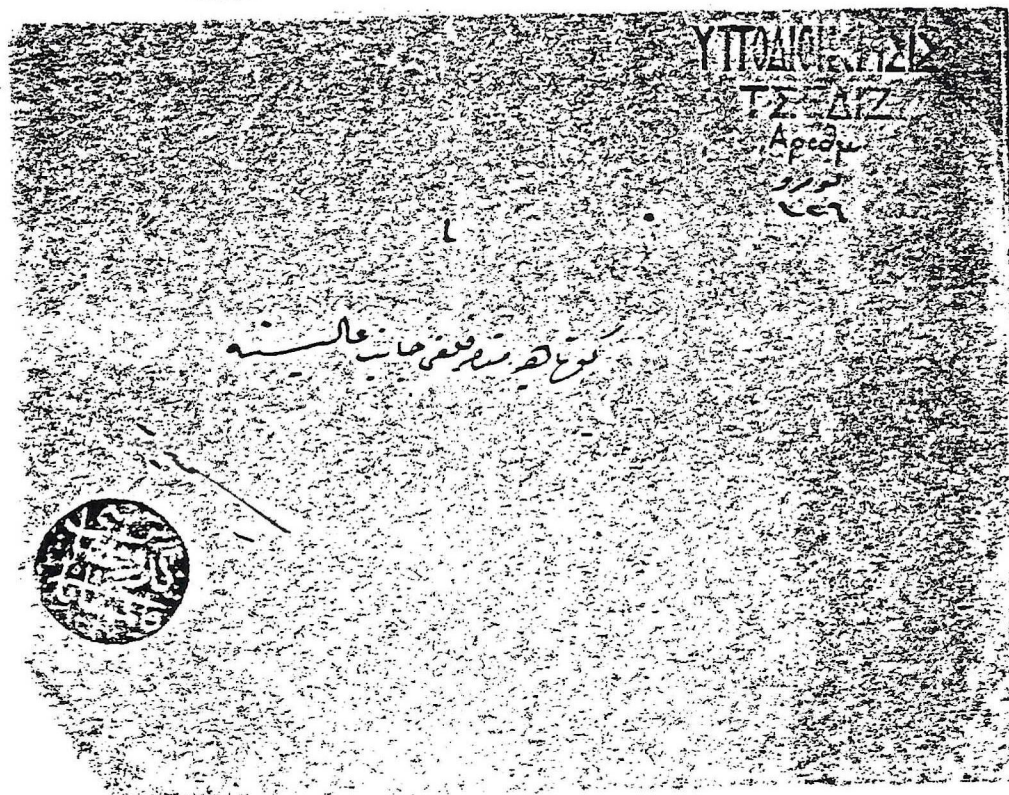
Baloukeser
17 June 1921

Tsediz



BANQUE IMPÉRIALE OTTOMANE

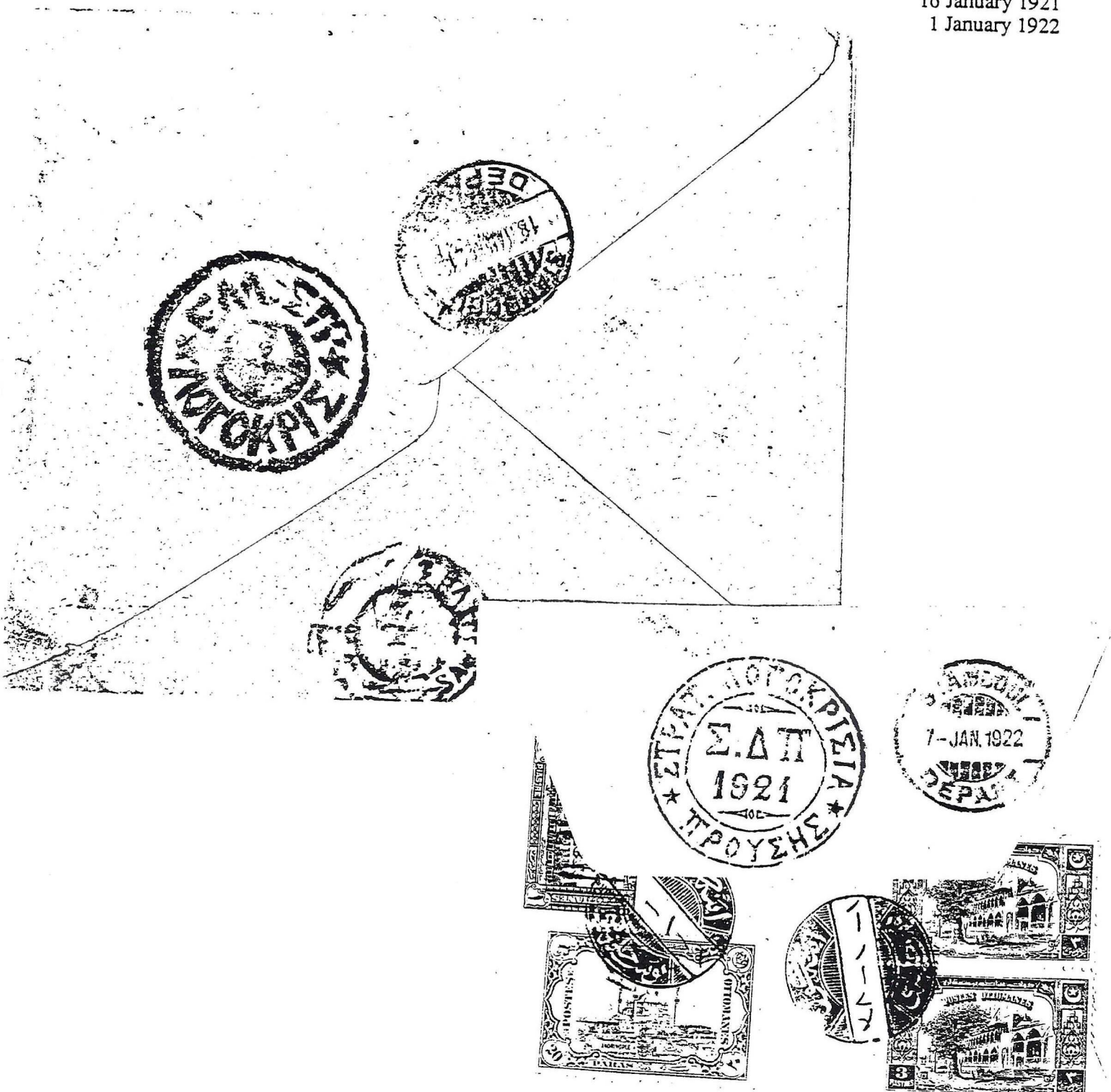
Galata



Baloukeser (Balıkesir) is an inland city about 50 miles east of Adramytion. Cover front above shows Greek stamps cancelled at FPO 917A. Tsediz (Gediz) is located inland about 75 miles south of Proussa. Its three-line marking is shown on an unfranked cover.

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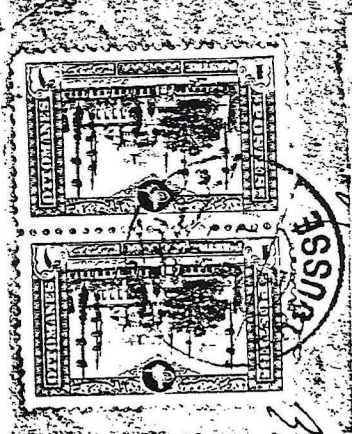
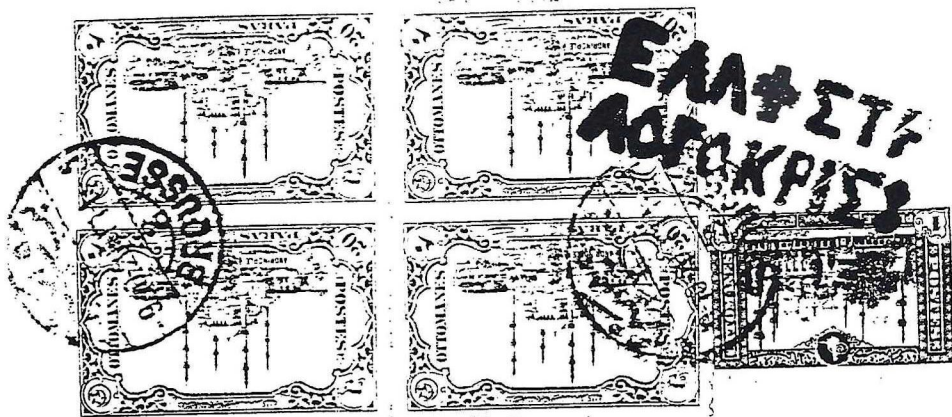
Proussa
16 January 1921
1 January 1922



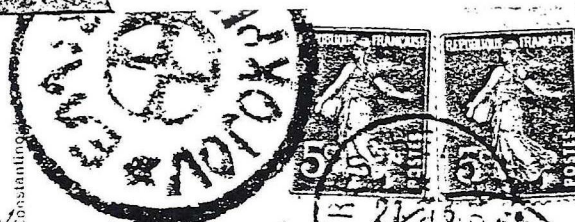
Proussa (Bursa) was a city in the north about 15 miles inland from Moudania. The Turkish postal service remained in operation, but the mail was censored by the Greek military garrison. Upper cover through the Turkish post office shows an early crude marking which reads "Greek Military Censor." Lower cover shows later type of censor mark that identifies origination as Proussa.

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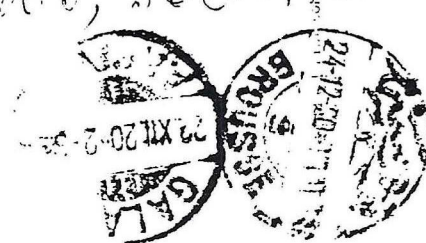
Proussa
9 October 1920
7 November 1920
24 December 1920



With best wishes
for Christmas
and the New Year
D. L. G., L. E. G.



Miss J. L. ...
American



Proussa
Turkey

For some reason, the authorities at Proussa used a great variety of censor markings. All of these are rather rudimentary in design and utilize a version (abbreviated in some form) of the wording "Greek Military Censorship." Note the lower example used on an inbound postcard with Christmas greetings sent through the French military post office 506B in Constantinople.