

TURKEY

Army Post Office S.X.3
30 June 1919



Because of the inefficiency of the Ottoman postal service, commercial mail was permitted to be sent through the British APOs in Constantinople if properly franked, as was the case of the above registered cover on which postage was paid at 2 1/2d for an international letter and 2d for the registration fee.

TURKEY

British A.P.O/Constantinople
29 September 1919
5 April 1920

CORNFIELD & GOLDSTEIN

Stamboul, Rue Meydandjik, Ikindji Kenadjian Han, No. 28
CONSTANTINOPLE



The B E N E D I C T Mfg.Co.



East Syracuse, N.Y.

U. S. A.

Registered.

"LA PRECAUZIONE," — Constantinople



334
Messieurs R. G. Turner & Co
King's House,
King Street, Cheapside,
Londres
(E.C. 2)



Because of the high demand for civil mail service, a special post office named "British APO Constantinople" was opened. Its postmark is recorded from July 1919 to September 1920 (by Kennedy & Crabb).

TURKEY
Military Mail

Field Post Office 400
16 December 1920
27 December 1920

Russian Refugee Camp
Touzla

13:12:20

My dear girl,

Your two missing letters 43 + 44 have

On active service



there are still 3 or 4

I suppose never arrive.

of my wires. I wish
I should have started about

Dec. 13th

Mrs. Walshie
The Retreat
Southwold
Suffolk.

England

Mrs. Walshie

Dec. 25th

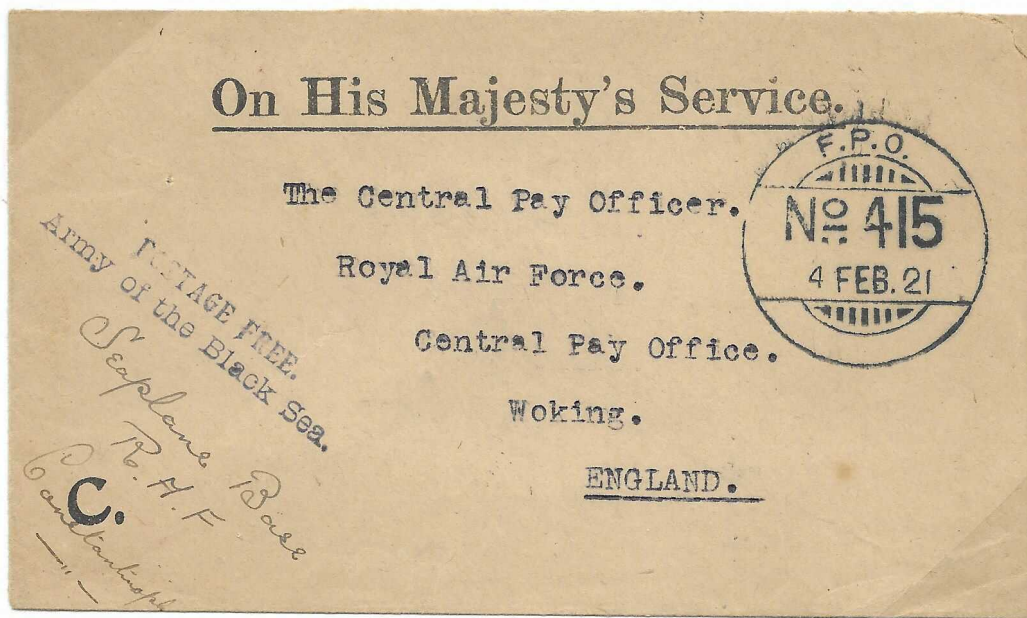


Mrs. Walshie
The Retreat
Southwold
Suffolk
England

All of the British FPOs in Turkey were closed by 30 November 1920, so the postal needs of the remaining British troops were served by Indian FPOs (established originally to serve the Indian units in the British 28th Division). The enclosure of the lower cover is datelined "Russian Refugee Camp/Touzla" and notes that postage is no longer free and must now be paid (at 1 anna for post cards and 2 annas for the first ounce on letters).

TURKEY
Royal Air Force Mail

F.P.O. No. 415
4 February 1921



Cover sent from the RAF Seaplane Base in Constantinople through Indian FPO 415 at Haidar Pasha. Only a few RAF covers are known from Turkey.

TURKEY
Naval Mail

London
19 September 1921



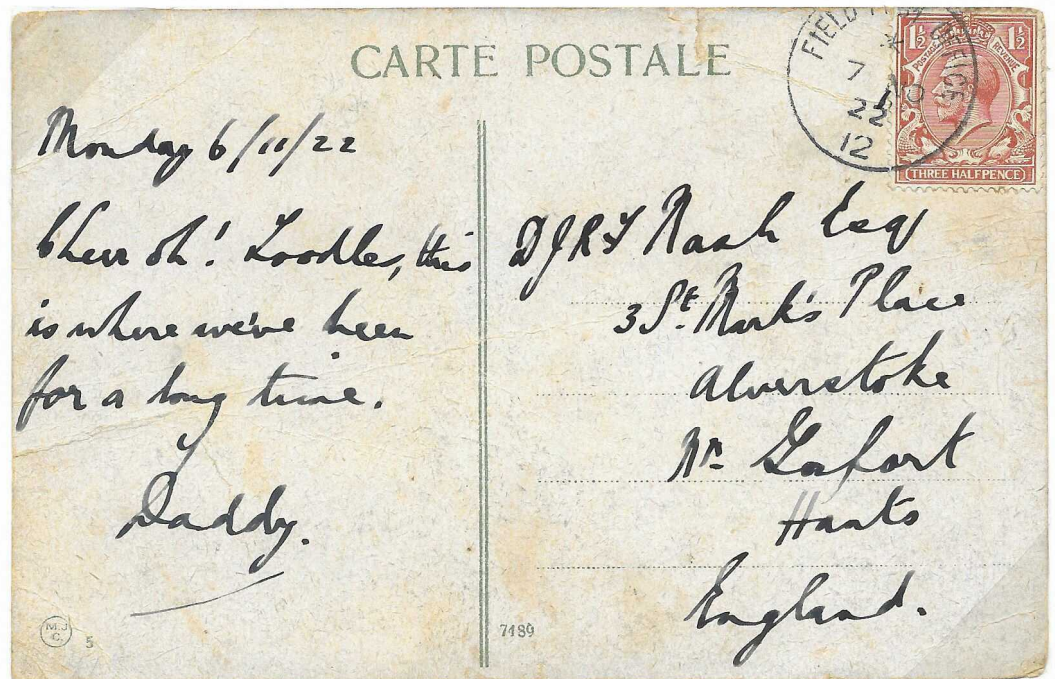
Registered letter sent from *H.M.S. Julius* to England. Provisional registration label affixed with manuscript "M.M.O. C'pl. (Maritime Mail Office/Constantinople)." Carried by naval pouch to London, where it was placed in the mail stream. A very elusive usage, not previously seen by exhibitor.

TURKEY
Military Mail

In May 1922, when the war between Greece and Turkey posed a threat to Allied positions around Constantinople, additional forces were sent and a new series of numbered field post offices established.

Field Post Office 11
17 March 1923

Field Post Office 12
7 November 1922

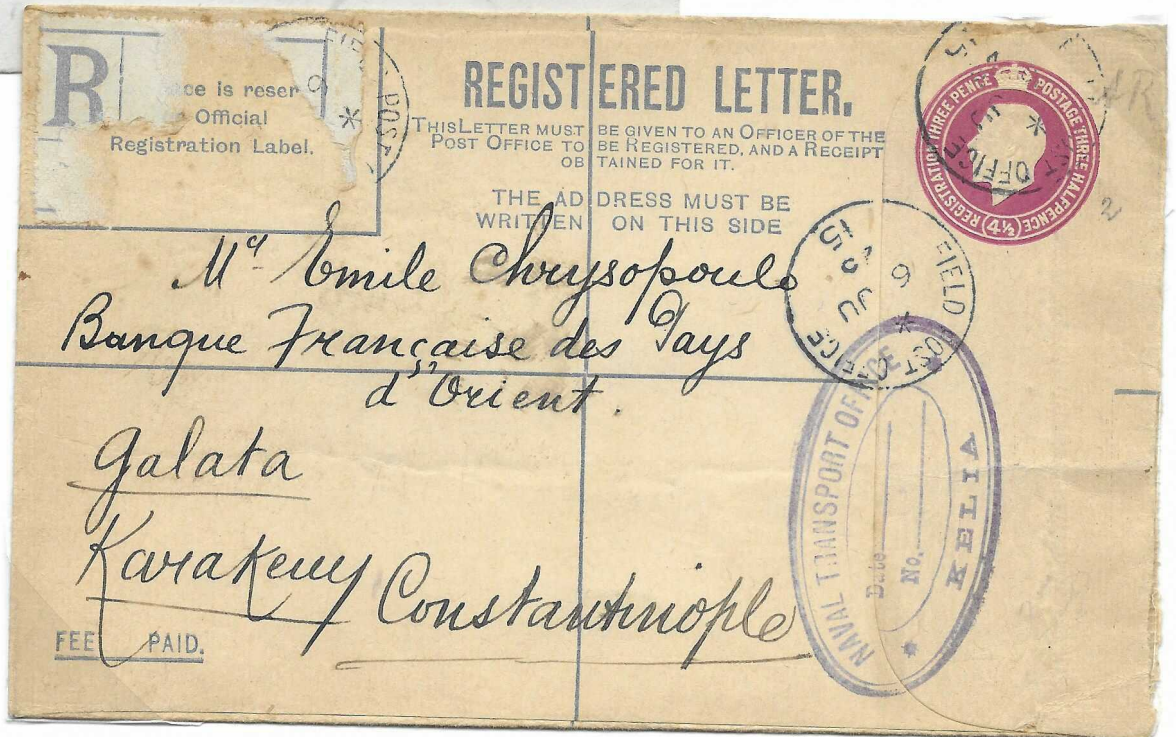


FPO 11 at Haidar Pasha is recorded from 29 May 1922 to 6 June 1923. FPO 12 was at Chanak from November 1922 to 18 September 1923.

TURKEY
Military Mail

Field Post Office 14
14 November 1922

Field Post Office 15
6 June 1923



FPO 14 at GHQ Constantinople is recorded from 20 November 1922 to 24 September 1923. FPO 15 was at Kelia from 17 February to 6 June 1923. All occupation forces were withdrawn after the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne on 24 July 1923.

TURKEY
Inbound Mail

British Post Office/Constantinople
June 1922

Capt. G. M. Churcher
M.C. R.A.
General Headquarters,
Allied Forces of
Occupation
Constantinople
Ciphers Office

Тыпузус
Концентрационный
Пост Английский
Галатта

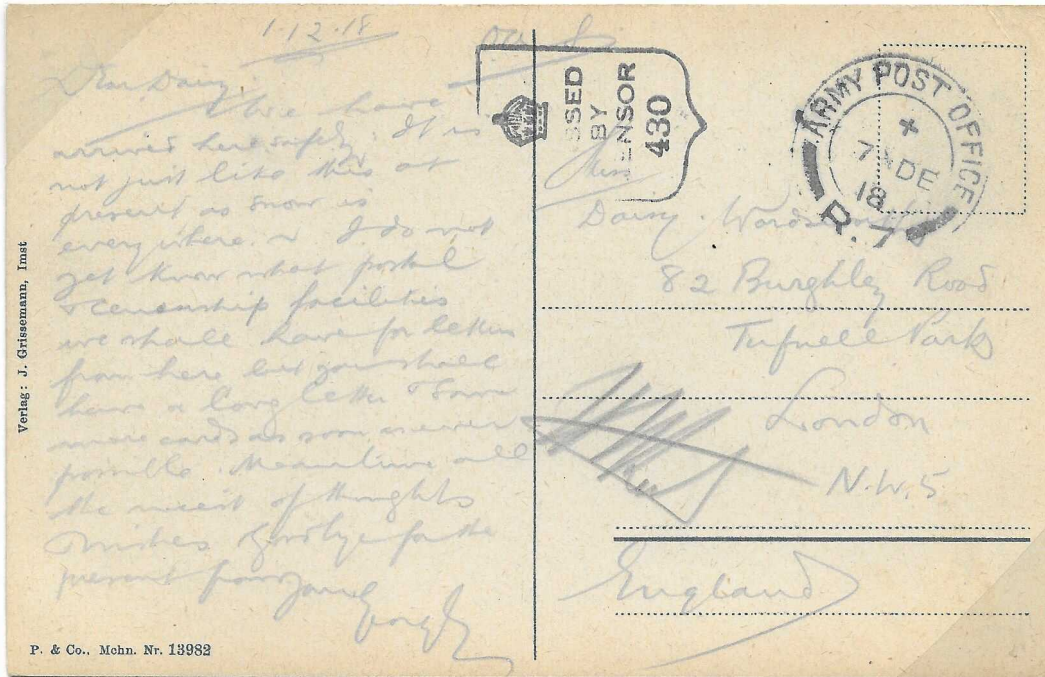


Cover from Moscow franked with 50,000 rubles postage of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic to a British Captain at the Ciphers Office at the GHQ of the Allied Occupation Forces in Constantinople. Transit markings of Port Said, Egypt and Lamaca, Cyprus as well as the Turkish offices in Pera and Pancalti. A highly unusual usage.

PART II -- THE OTHER CENTRAL POWERS

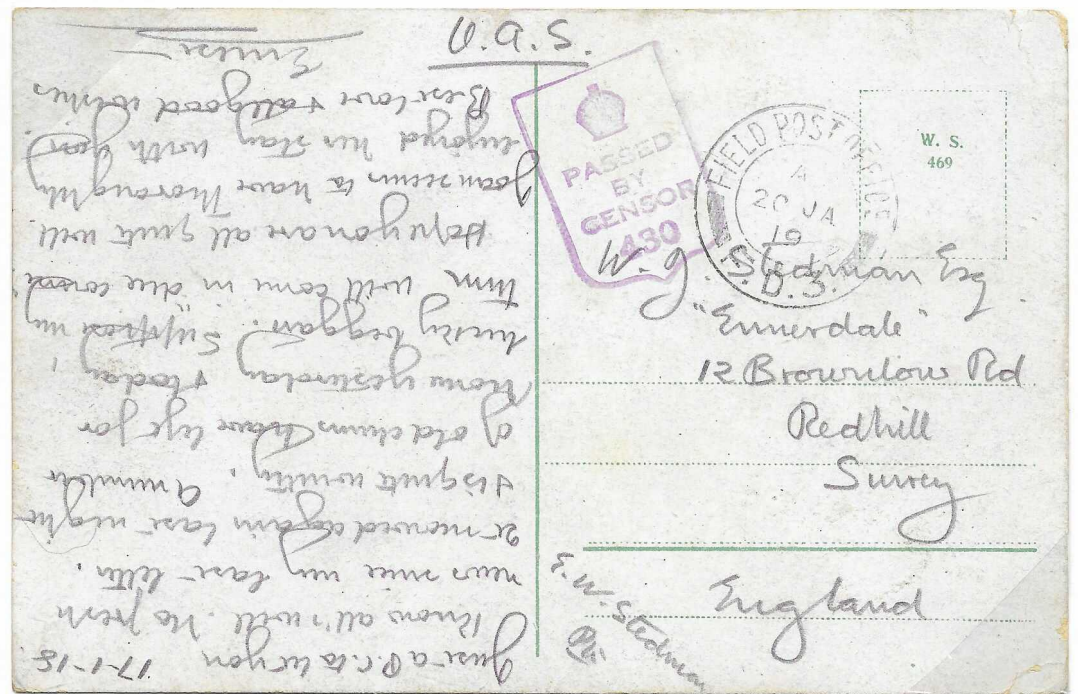
AUSTRIA

Following the Armistice with Austria-Hungary, one British battalion was selected from the forces then in Italy and sent into the Austria as part of the Allied occupation. This unit was stationed in the town of Imst in the Tirol from 28 November 1918 to April 1919.



Army Post Office R.7
7 December 1918

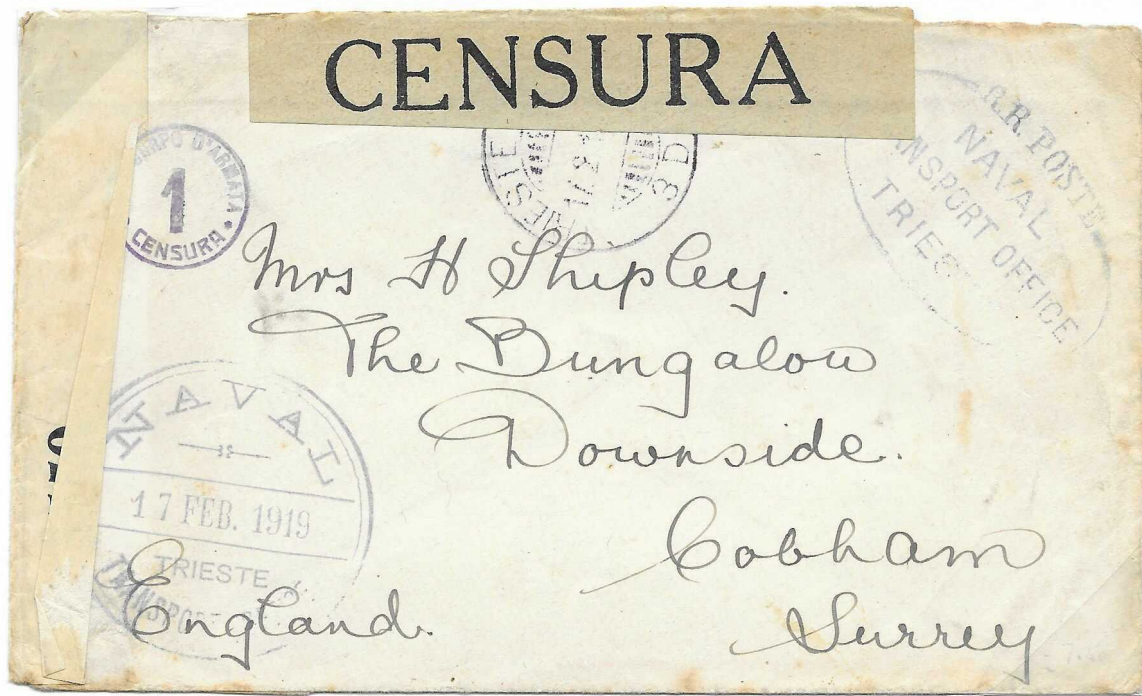
Field Post Office F.D.3
20 January 1919



Lacking local field post facilities, mail was taken back to either the 7th Division Railhead or a Field Distribution center in Italy for postmarking, as per the examples above.

AUSTRIA

Naval Transport Office/Trieste
17 February 1919



British Naval Transport Offices operated in a number of major ports in Italy, expediting the inflow of supplies. Such activities were expanded to Trieste, the primary Austrian port on the Adriatic, after the armistice. Cachets of these units are scarce and sought after by collectors of naval mail.

AUSTRIA

Danube Commission
September 1919
3 March 1920



Official mail from the occupation authorities set up by the Allies was carried by military pouch to the War Office in London, where it was transferred to the postal service. Above are examples of covers from regulatory bodies in Vienna for control of the Danube River.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
27 January 1920
3 October 1920

**BRITISH
VIENNA EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.**

WIEN IV., ALLEEGASSE 14.

To

Dr. Hilda Clark,

c/o the Society of Friends,

16 Singerstrasse,

VIENNA I.



Inter-Allied Food Commission
British Delegation

Vienna, I., Hoher Markt 12
SCHENKER & Co's Office



Mrs. R. Hawes

18, Elm Park Garden,

London S.W.1

Handwritten: 3
F.B.

Food and fuel were in very short supply in Vienna at the end of the war. Organizations such as the Interallied Food Mission and the Vienna Emergency Relief Fund were set up to provide humanitarian aid to the populace. Examples of mail from these personnel are shown above.

AUSTRIA

Interallied Food Mission/Vienna
1919-1920

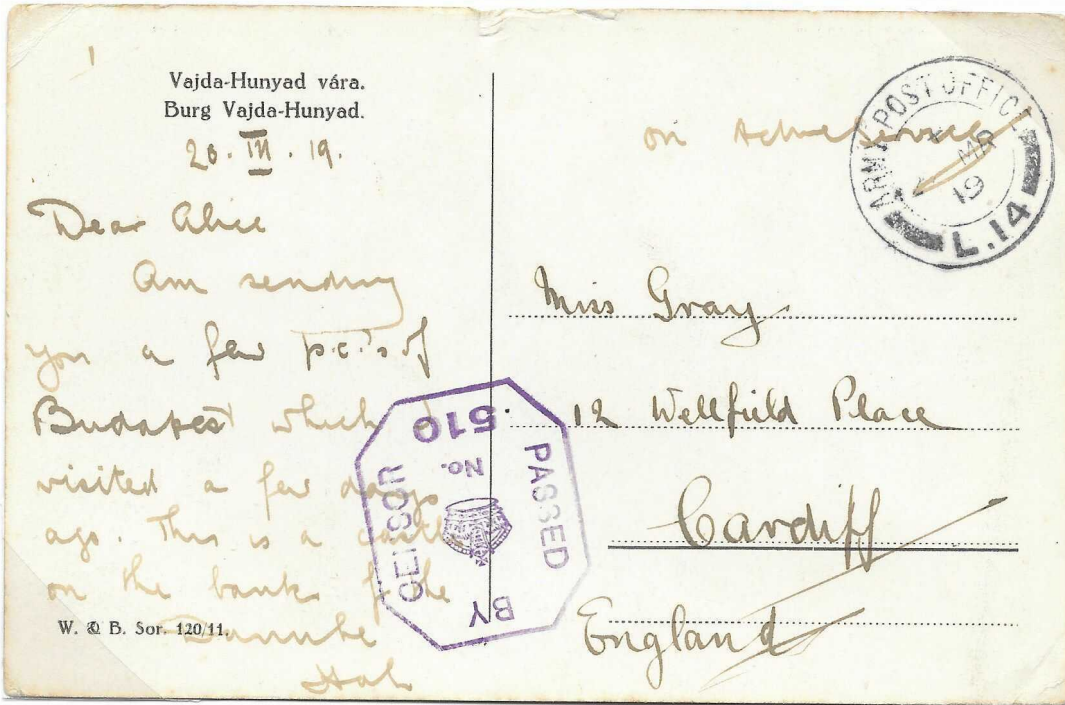
British Railway Mission/Vienna
27 January 1920



Additional examples of mail from personnel involved in the British relief activities, including the British Railway Mission. Such mail was sent by diplomatic bag to London and then turned over to the postal authorities.

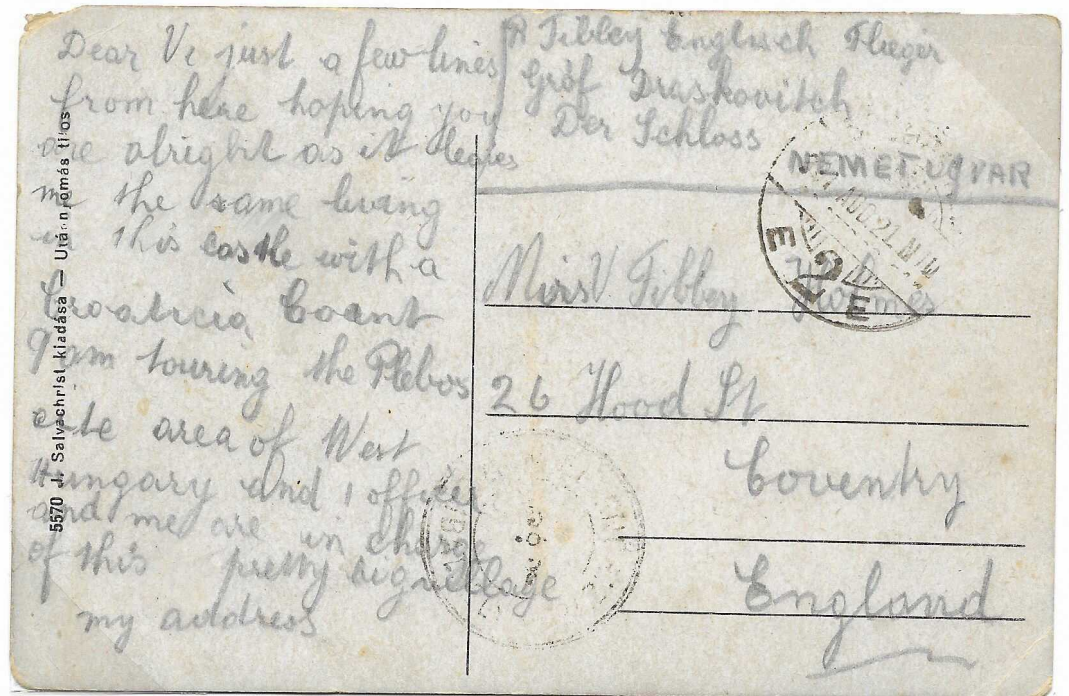
HUNGARY

Although not involved in an organized occupation force, the British had military and relief personnel in Hungary.



Army Post Office L.14
20 March 1919

Szombathely
21 August 1921



Upper picture post card of Budapest was written in Budapest and forwarded to Fiume for processing at APO L.14. Lower card from an English pilot states that he is "living in a castle with a Croatian count" and that he and another officer are in charge of this large village (Nemetujvar) in the plebiscite area of West Hungary, which was disputed between Hungary and Austria,