

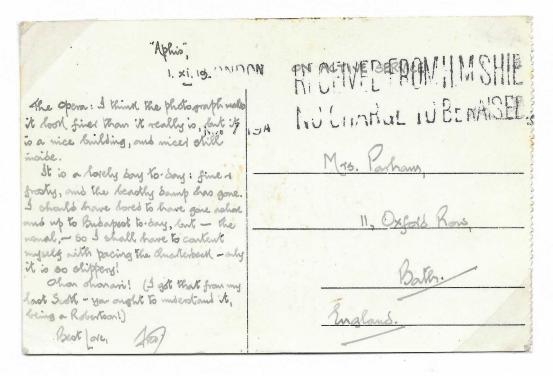


In addition to military personnel, British commercial and humanitarian organizations were active in Hungary following the war. Upper cover has cachet of the "British Commercial Commissioner/Budapest." The lower cover is from a member of the "British Relief Unit/Famine Relief Fund" in Budapest.



This cover sent by diplomatic pouch from Budapest to England via Vienna. It has the cachet of the "British Representative/Interallied Commission/Budapest." Backstamped for receipt in Stamford on 6 January 1920.

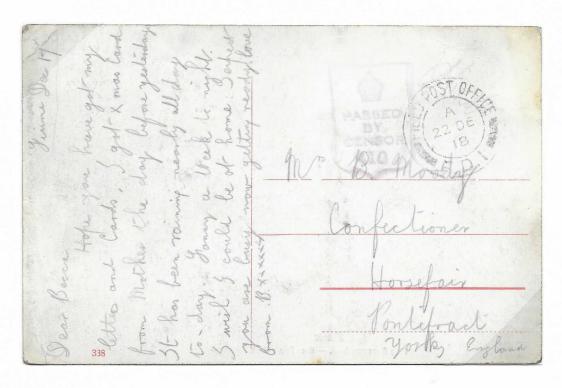
Gibraltar 25 April 19(20?)



Gliraltan 5 one	retire livine
Here here alright Rate; 1000 ton into a rather un-	RECEIVED FROM HIM SHIP.
source we hope to	NO CHARGE TO BERAISED
Just way from home must wednesday 30 5° bound for Olymouth	30 Coffeed Brand
by the 8th Will you on	Everpool
recept of a wine or	- menproc

The Allies had gunboats patrolling the Danube from Budapest as well as Vienna. Upper card (picture of Budapest) was sent by a sailor on *HMS Aphis* to England. Lower card (picture of Bucharest) is from a sailor on *HMS Mersey* at Gibraltar en route from the Danube home to Plymouth.

British Naval Transport Office/Fiume 26 March 1919





Following the armistice with Austria-Hungary, Allied forces occupied key points around the Adriatic. Some of the British went to Fiume, the principal Hungarian port. Mail from these troops was sent back through the existing system in Italy. Note two types of special cachets for the Naval Office, both highly unusual.

## **BULGARIA**

Following the surrender of Bulgaria on 30 September 1918, Allied forces on the Salonica Front quickly advanced and occupied key points in the former enemy nation.



FPO 77 was located at Ruschuk from 17 November 1918 to 1 April 1919. T.26 was the FPO for the 26th Division at Varna. Lower post card sent by sailor on British warship from Varna to England.

**BULGARIA** Army Post Office SX 21 4 December 1918 Military Mail Field Post Office 77 8 December 1918 Army Post Office S.X.5 19 December 1918 4 DE18 1 Книжарница Дончо Н. Дончевъ, София,

Examples of mail from the British forces using the army post offices in Sofia (the S.Xs), as well as the field post office for the 77th Brigade of the 26th Division in Rustchuk.

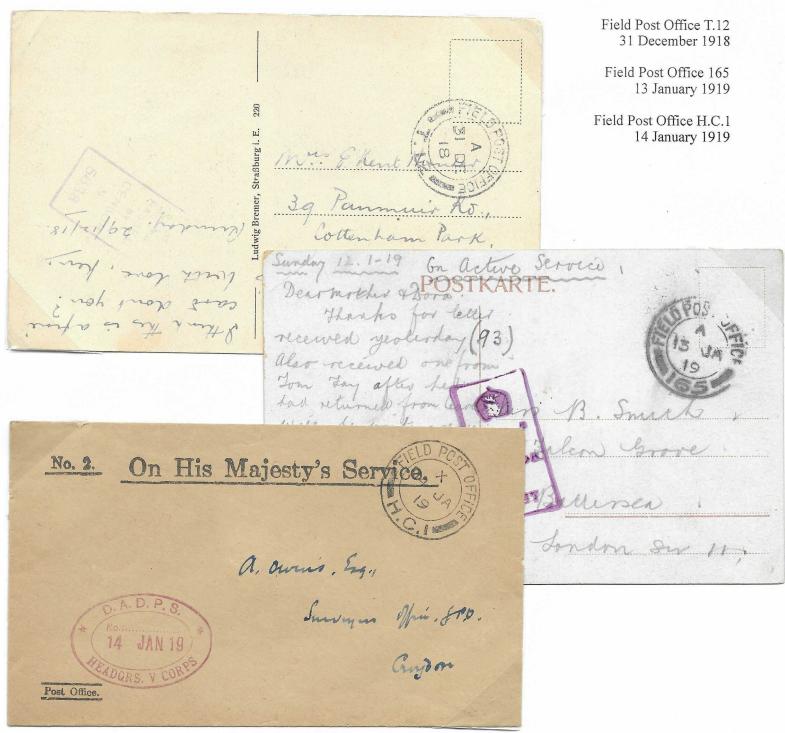




Examples of covers from the international supervisory commissions in Sofia,. Upper example of official cover with the cachet of the British Military Representative; Lower example is from British member of the Interallied Commission for Bulgaria.

## **GERMANY**

The first elements of the British Army of Occupation entered Germany on 1 December 1918 and soon established Cologne as the headquarters for their occupation zone of the Rhineland.



In the initial period extending through January and February, mail was postmarked with the field postmarks brought along from Belgium and France. FPO T.12 was used by the 6th Division stationed near Bonn and 165 was used by the Guards Division at Cologne. Cachets of specific military units are unusual; cover with H.f.1 has the marking of the Deputy Assistant Directorsof Postal Services for the V Corps in Cologne.



In addition to the Field Post Offices, which often moved from place to place with the troops, there were stationary offices called Army Post Offices. APO R.62 (62nd Division) was stationed at Schleiden and S. 120 at Duren. G.R (German Railhead) was located n the main railway station at Cologne; it processed the registered cover which originated with the Interallied Control Commission at Munster.

**GERMANY** Military Mail

Field Post Office 49 21 January 1919

Field Post Office D.2.



More than 200 different postmarks were used by the British Army of Occupation in Germany, some for very brief periods. FPO 49 was used by the 2nd Division during January, but a new D.2. postmark was issued in the following month. D.1. was used by the 1st Division at Bonn during February and March 1919.



APO S.40 served personnel engaged in a wide variety of administrative functions of the occupation, including the Military Permit Office, Command Pay Office and Liaison Office. Each of these had their own cachet for use on mail, permitting it to be sent free until 24 August 1920 and thereafter at domestic rates.



APO S.40 at Cologne served as the base post office for the entire BAOR. Most of the FPOs had been closed down by November 1919 as the size of the occupation forces was sharply reduced, although a few remained in operation until February or March 1920. Mail of the occupation troops could be sent free of postage until 25 August 1920, when domestic postal rates (then 2d for surface letters and 3d for airmail) was required.

GERMANY Military Mail

Field Post Office H.9 19 June 1919

Field Post Office 88 24 June 1919

SPACE FOR COMMUNICATION Field Post Office H.6 22 December 1919 Have given marja elly Down Bartie 3. have send the money E Parche to Min Rich. I for Former Sorry to ray an other month, but horing to be Demobed early most mosth

In preparation for the demobilization of a substantial portion of the forces, on 2 April 1919 the occupation troops were renamed the British Army on the Rhine (BAOR), and this designation soon showed up in return addresses. FPO 88 was used by the Southern Division at Coblenz. H.6 was at the HQ of VI Corps at Düren and H.9 at HQ of the IX Corps at Euskirchen.