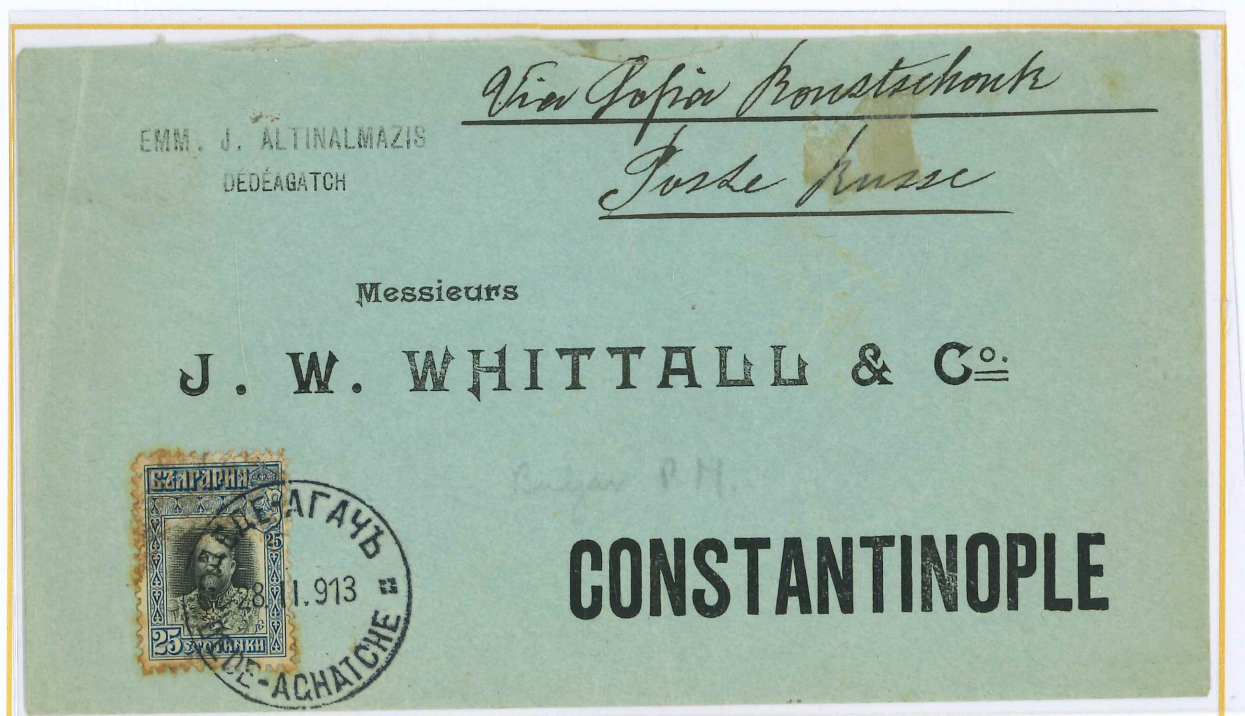
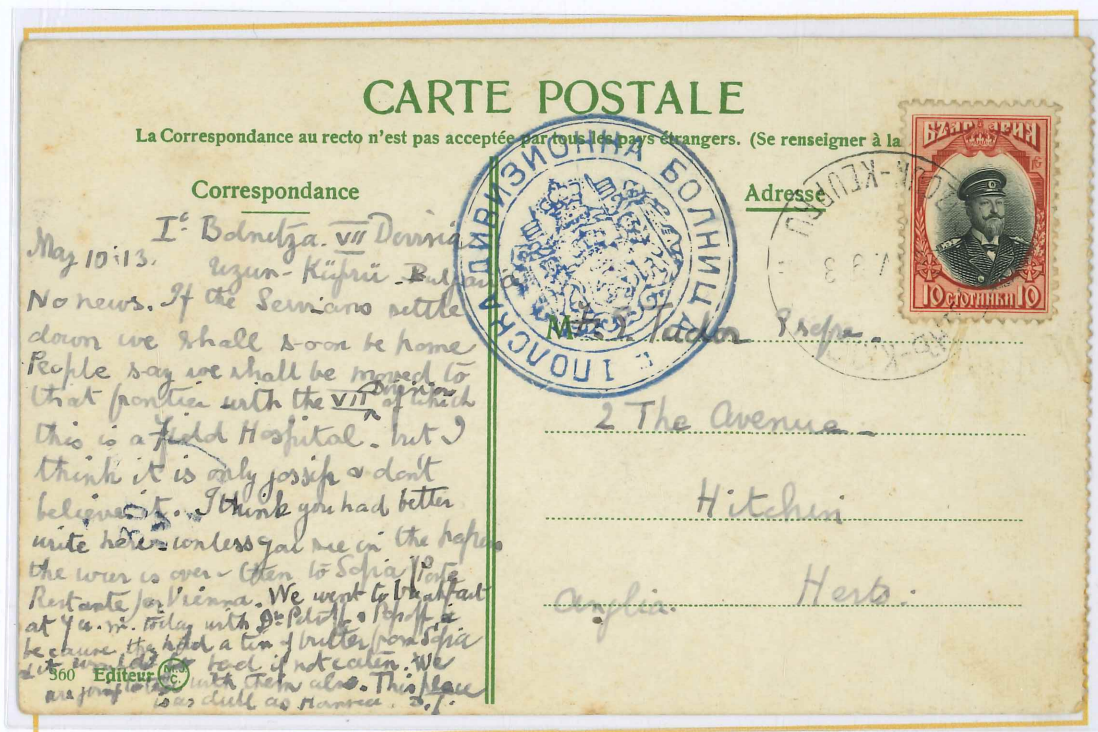
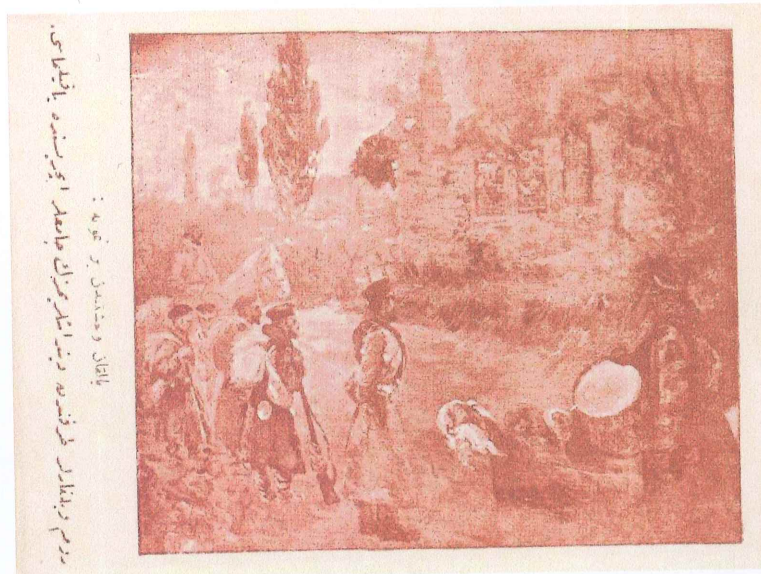




128.11.1913 Cover sent from DEDEAGAÇ to ISTANBUL via Sofia
Konstansa tied by bilingual cyrillic DEDEAGHATCHE cancellation.
Special War route



1913 Postcard sent from UZUNKÖPRÜ to LOZENGRAD with free postage paid along side tied by 1. Hospital Bulgarian Army division seal.



AGENCE GÉNÉRALE DES CHEMINS DE FER ORIENTAUX
SCHENKER & C^o.
 ——— DEDÉAGATCH ———

Messieurs

Leber frères & C^o

Constantinople



Large cover sent from DEDEAĞAÇ to Istanbul from Orient Express
 Agency in DEDEAĞAÇ with 25 Stotinki properly cover rate



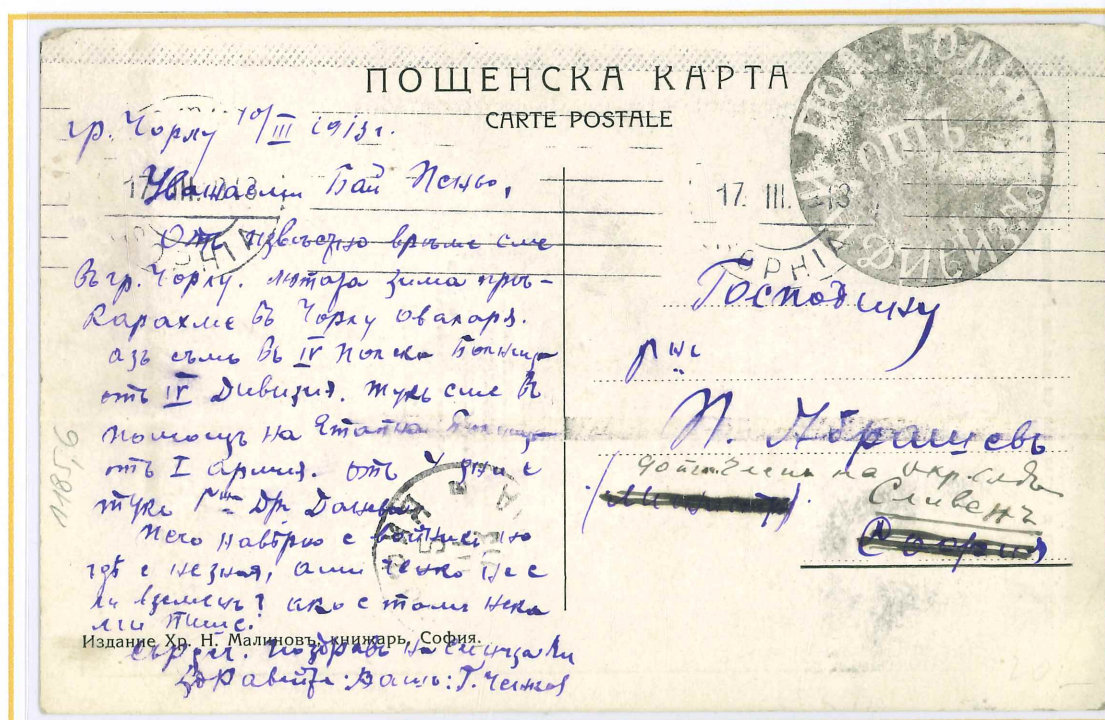
Cover sent from ODRIN EDİRNE to İstanbul tied by ODRIN bilingual cyrillic Bulgarian cancellation and along side with Istanbul censorship.



Propaganda postcard with the atrocities of the Bulgarian troops over the Turkish population during the Balkan War.



1913 PS sent from ODRIN EDİRNE to Istanbul with 5 Stotinki properly rate along side tied by Istanbul censorship and Galata cancellation.



Postcard sent from ÇORLU to Sofia free of charge tied by 3. BULGARIAN ARMY ÇORLU cancellation.



04.01.1913 PS sent from Sinekli Railway Station Gare SINEKLI
with Bulgarian Army seal



During the occupation of MUSTAFA PAŞA in 1912, free postage paid postcard sent from Mustafa Paşa tied by octogonal DJISRI MOUSTAPHA PACHA 3 cancellation.

Meanwhile in London, peace negotiations resulted in the preliminary Treaty of London, signed on 30 May 1913 between the Balkan allies and the Ottoman Empire. By this treaty, the Ottomans Empire in Europe consisted of only a narrow band of territory in eastern Thrace defined by a straight line drawn from the Aegean port of Enos to the Black Sea port of Midya.



1913 PS sent from İSKEÇE to SOFIA with 5 Stotinki rate tied by bilingual cyrillic SKETCHA cancellation.



JUNE 1913 PS sent from VIZE to SOFIA with 5 Stotinki rate tied by bilingual cyrillic VIZE cancellation

The Ottomans rallied at the Chataldzha, the last lines of defense before Constantinople. An attack by the exhausted and epidemic ridden Bulgarians on 17 November against the Ottoman positions there failed. Both sides then settled into trench warfare at Chataldzha.



ÇATALCA Bulgarian Army



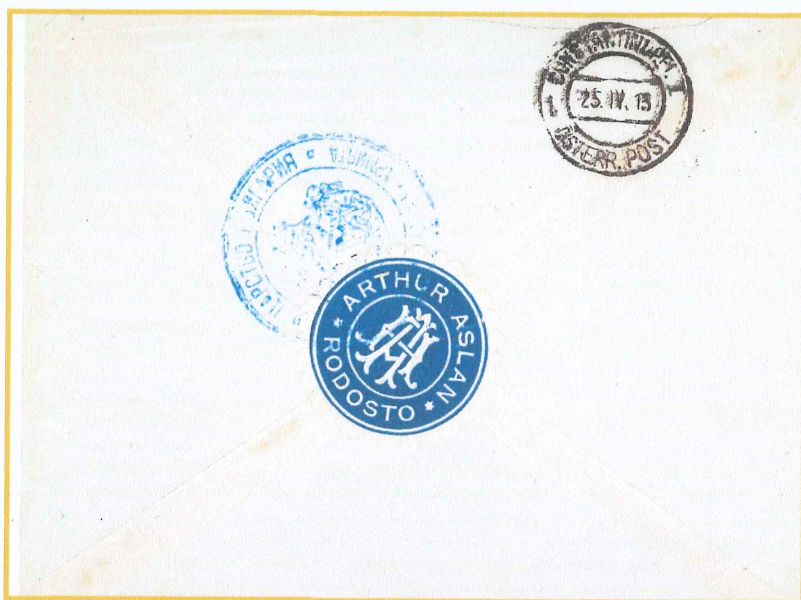
3 March 1913 PS sent from MALGARA to Belen with 5 Stotinki rate tied by bilingual cyrillic Ottoman MALGARA cancellation



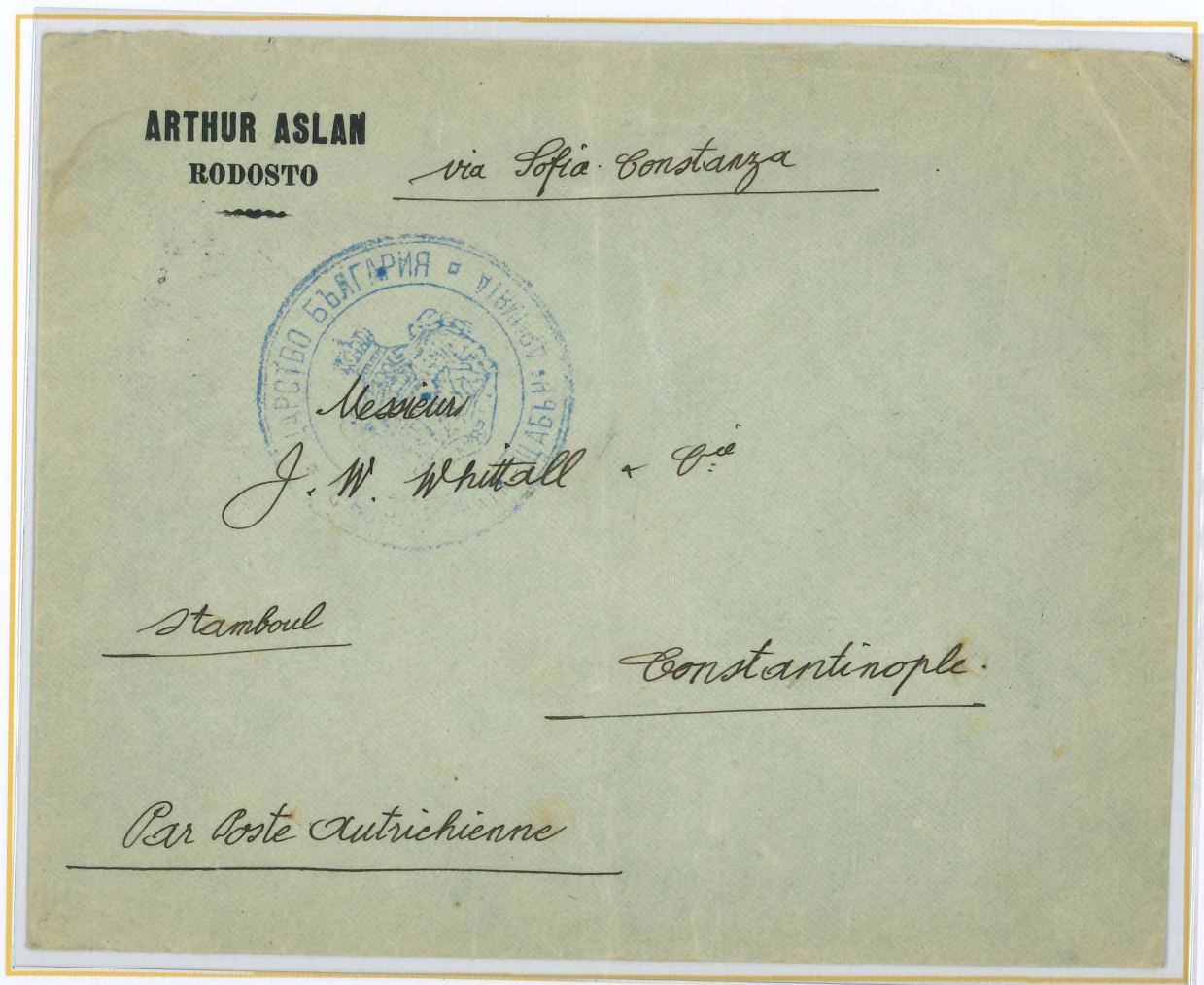
20.11.1913 letter sent from LOZENGRAD KIRKKİLİSE to SOFIA free of charge tied by bilingual cyrillic LOZENGRAD cancellation and along side very rare Lions figure LOZENGRAD POST AND TELEGRAPHY OFFICE cancellation.



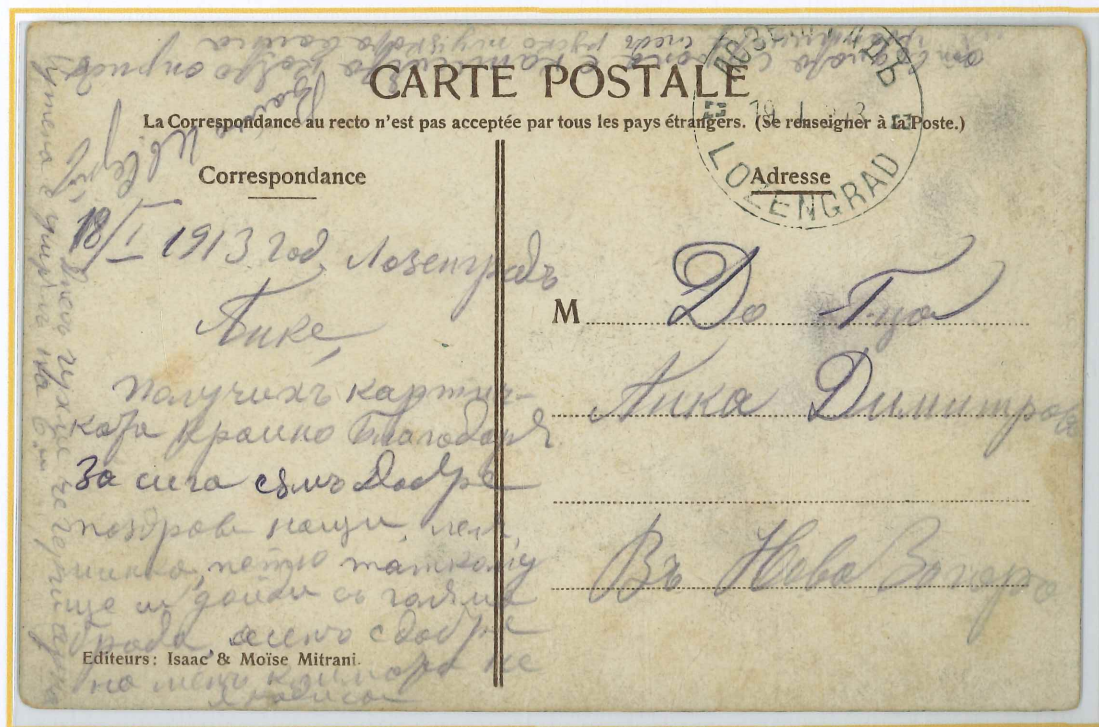
11 FEBRUARY 1913 Postcard sent from ÇORLU TCHORLU to RUSSE with 5 Stotinki rate tied by bilingual cyrillic Ottoman TCHORLU cancellation



2



1913 letter sent from RODOSTO via Sofia-Konstanza Par poste Austria to ISTANBUL free of charge tied by cyrillic Bulgarian Army cancellation. The route is indirect because of II. Balkan War. The sender is ARTUR ASLAN in Rodosto.



18.01.1913 Army postcard sent from LOZENGRAD KIRKKİLİSE to Hababopopo free of charge tied by bilingual cyrillic LOZENGRAD cancellation. In postcard at left side Ottoman Army officer is supreme commander MUSTAFA KEMAL PASCHA.



Боя при Люле-Бургазъ
Le combat près Lule-Burgas



18.05.1913 Army postcard sent from KECHAN to LOZENGRAD free of charge tied by bilingual cyrillic KECHAN cancellation. Along side 5. Army cancellation.

The Ottomans were able to salvage lands extending to Edirne, together with the city itself. The treaties of London (May 30, 1913) Bucharest (Aug. 10, 1913) and Istanbul (September 20, 1913) put an end to Turkish rule in Western Thrace.



Propaganda postcard with the atrocities of the Bulgarian and Greek troops over the Turkish population during the Balkan War.



Registered cover sent from Uzun Köprü to Bohemia with 2x25 Stotinki stamps tied by bilingual cyrillic UZUN-KOPRU cancellation along side Army division cancellation.

The 3rd Protocol under the Athens Treaty, also signed in 1913, drew up the legal rights and status of Turks living in the parts of Western Thrace under Greek rule. For the most part, however, the rights of the Turkish population living in Western Thrace existed only on paper, and Greek and Bulgarian terrorization of these people resulted in mass migrations to eastern Thrace and Anatolia.



1912 PS sent from Elmalıköy village Elmalı in Uzunköprü to Rouse with Postman 12 BULGARIA Entier during the I. Balkan War



JANUARY 1913 Postcard sent from Lüle Bourgas to Opsamme with 5 Stotinki stamp tied by bilingual cyrillic LULE-BOURGAS cancellation



Грозното бѣгство на Турците при Черкезъ-Къой.
En gare de Tcherkeskeui: l'assaut d'un train à destination de Constantinople.
Flucht der Türken in Tcherkeskeui.



18.05.1913 Army postcard sent from KECHAN to LOZENGRAD free of charge tied by bilingual cyrillic KECHAN cancellation. Along side 5. Army cancellation.



Beş-Tepe Andrinople Edirne during the Balkan War



1913 Registered letter sent from ODRIN EDIRNE to Istanbul with 25+10 total 35 Stotinki, cover closed with red censorship label