The «Armée d'Orient» on the Macedonian Front 1915-1918

On 28 July 1914, with the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Serbia, the World War I broke out. The Serbs resisted the Austrians with great tenacity until the autumn of 1915. On 5 October 1915 they were attacked by the Germans and on the 11th of the same month by the Bulgarians. The war became widespread. The opposing forces were on one side: Germany, Austria-Hungary Bulgaria & Turkey and on the other side: France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Serbia and other countries.

With the outbreak of the War, Thessaloniki, due to its special strategic importance, became the major supply Port for the Serbs and the British. On 5 October 1915, the 156th French and 10th British divisions, with a total of 15,000 men, landed from Gallipoli, following a secret agreement with the Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos. Their aim was to open the new "Balkan Front" in Central Macedonia, advance towards Serbia through the Axios river valley and assist the defending Serbs. But the Serbs could not withstand the triple attack and were forced to retreat through Albania, only to end up as refugees in Corfu, and Serbia was occupied by the Austrians.

However, with the threat of an invasion of Greece by the German-Bulgarian army, the Allied forces developed a strong bridgehead across Central and Western Macedonia. On 17 November 1915 the number of Anglo-French troops reached 120,000 men. More and more foreign troops continued to arrive in the area around Thessaloniki and gradually a multinational army was formed, which took the name "Armée d'Orient" (Army of the East). By the end of January 1916 the Anglo-French army was consisted of 220,000 men. The French General Maurice Sarrail was placed in charge of all the Allied Forces. At the end of August 1916 the Allied Forces in the area of the Macedonian Front, consisting of French, English, Russians and Italians, amounted to 360,000 men. On 30 August 1916, an uprising took place overthrowing the Royal Court and on 9 October 1916 Eleftherios Venizelos arrived in the city forming a Provisional Government.

On 17 June 1918, the French General Franchet d'Esperey took over as being General in charge. In September 1918, with the participation of the reconstituted Greek Army, it became possible to break the Bulgarian line. A frantic pursuit followed, which led to the capitulation signed in Thessaloniki on 29 September 1918. Turkey signed an armistice at Mudros in Lemnos on 31 October. On 11 November 1918, Germany also signed an armistice and the cessation of all hostilities occurred. The "Army of the East" now gradually began to leave the Macedonian Front.

Cartoonist: Gilbert Morris Payne 1879-1947, British artist

Printed by Gale & Polden Ltd, London, Great Britain
Photolithography
Card No. 1592

Unused

Thessaloniki, "Success to the Allies..."
Greek Evzon Soldier is observing the scene between a young woman from Thessaloniki and an English officer

The exhibit presents moments from the life of the soldiers in the city of Thessaloniki and the Macedonian Front, mainly from a humorous point of view. It consists of illustrated cards with sketches only, mostly satirical, showing the characters and personality of the various soldiers according to their nationality, their various occupations, their way of life, as well as their contacts with the inhabitants of the city from October 1915 to the end of 1918. The sketches are signed by well-known cartoonists of the time. The publishers of these illustrated postcards are of various countries. All were issued during the "Great War" period as it was then WWI called.

The «Armée d'Orient» on the Macedonian Front

Cover of a Thessaloniki cards with the flags of the Allied forces, issued in 1918

Plan of the exhibit

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The Macedonian Front

CORRESPONDANCE DES ARMÉES

FRANCHISE — MILITAIRE

Partie Réservée à la Correspondance — Adresse du Destinataire

Nom

Grade ou Emploi

à (1)

Nom et adresse de l'Expéditeur

(1) Ville et Département ou Secteur

photocopy

BULGARIE
SERBIE
GRÈCE
Vélès
Istip
Monastir
Florina
Vodena
Verria
Gevgeli
Doiran
Belasica Pl.
Stroumica
Demirhissar
Séres
Drama
Kavala
Nevrokop
Rhodope
Kara Boulak
Ismilan
Rasova
Libjahovo
Bjelotinci
Popovoselo
Belen
Gabrova
Xanthi
Enos
Dere
Tenovo
Lovca
Petrovo
Zernova
Elis
Karcevo
Prosucen
Eridere
Alistrat
Catalja
Doxat
Celeiken
Bunarbasi
Sarysaban
Pravista
Lokvica
Mistena
Leotera
Thasopoulo
Volgaro
Thasos
Cap Eleutheron
Neochori
Orfano
Rendina
Aidanohor
Tachynos
Cirpista
Zarovo
Suho
Besik D.
Nigrita
Negovan
Lahna
Ravna
Orljak
Paprat
Kusjova
Kukus
Akcekliså
Amatovo
Karasule
Gavalanci
Kilindir
Smol
Macukova
Majadala
Notje
Jasim
Fustani
Osin
Prebadiste
Kapinjani
Gumendze
Poljani
Asiklari
Kulalova
Jenitzé
Vardar
Bozec
Sendel
Topchin
Kocani
Nausta
Katranica
Caldzlovo
Kailar
Klisura
Djuma
Selsko
Vitoviani
Kozani
Volvendo
Satista
Servia
Kambounica
Kolandros
Kitros
Libanovo
Kepsohori
Klidi
KAMPANIA
Tekelievo
Kulakia
SALONIQUE
Baldza
Rivalova
Langaza
Visoka
Zagliver
Lerigovo
Izvor
Stavros
Vrasta
B. Besik
Mermer Bouroun
Cap Platy
Hagion Oros
Mont Athos
C. Hagios Georgios
CHALCIDIQUE
Karabouroun
Zambat
Apanomi
Polygeras
Galatista
Vasilika
K. Mikra
Portaria
Derna
Mouliani
Kareia
Longos
Chikia
Kassandra
Valta
Cap Kassandra
C. Pallouri
C. Drepanon
Câble de Lemnos
C. Platamona
Platamona
Olympe
2985 m
Lithokhoron
Katherina
Vromeri
C. Athérida
Apanomi
Strymon
Vardar
Axios
Monastir
Pelagonia
Karadzova
Kenali
Pozarsko
Dobrovan
Varoeni
Ostrovo
Banica
Kaniste
Gradesnica
Razden
Zanik
Gradiste
Smokvica
Bogdance
Valandovo
Garbasovo
Kursa
Balkan
Surlevo
Tugjuli
Dzuma
Sanijak
Kalendra
Ziljahovo
Porta

The Macedonian Front

Cartographer: ?

Published by IPA CT, Italy
Card No. 131
Chromolithography

Unused

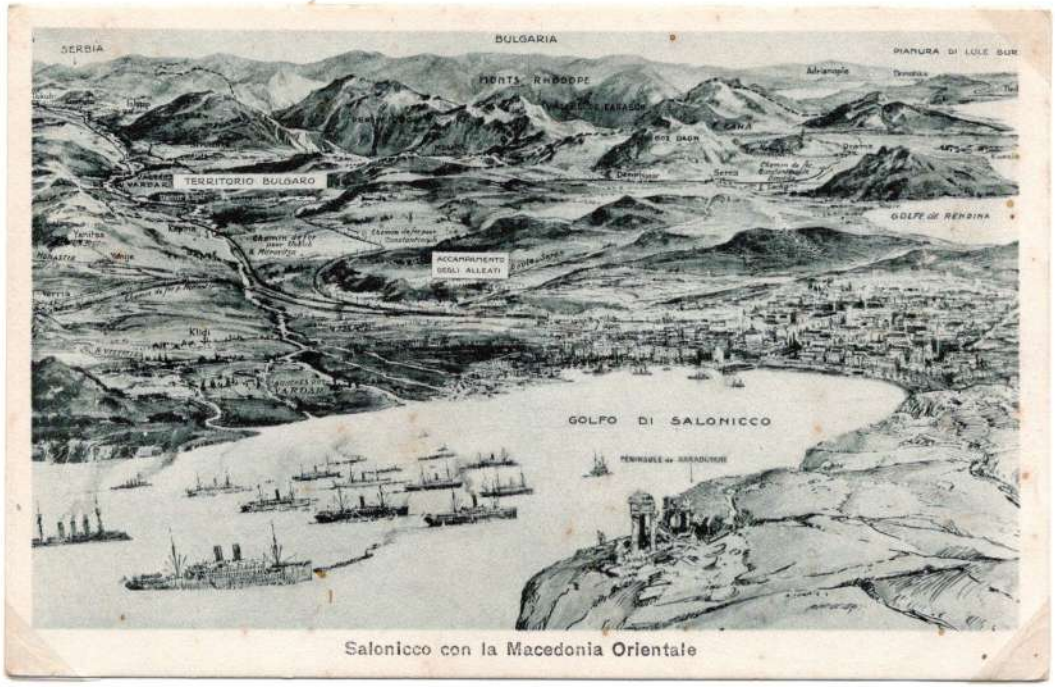
Map of the area of the Macedonian Front

Panoramic view of the area of the Macedonian Front from the Thermaikos Gulf to the Serbian and Bulgarian borders. Thessaloniki in the foreground. Allied warships can be seen in the Thermaikos Gulf and Allied camps in the western part of the city

Cartoonist: ?, Published by IPA CT Italy, Card No. 162, Chromolithography, Used

The Macedonian Front

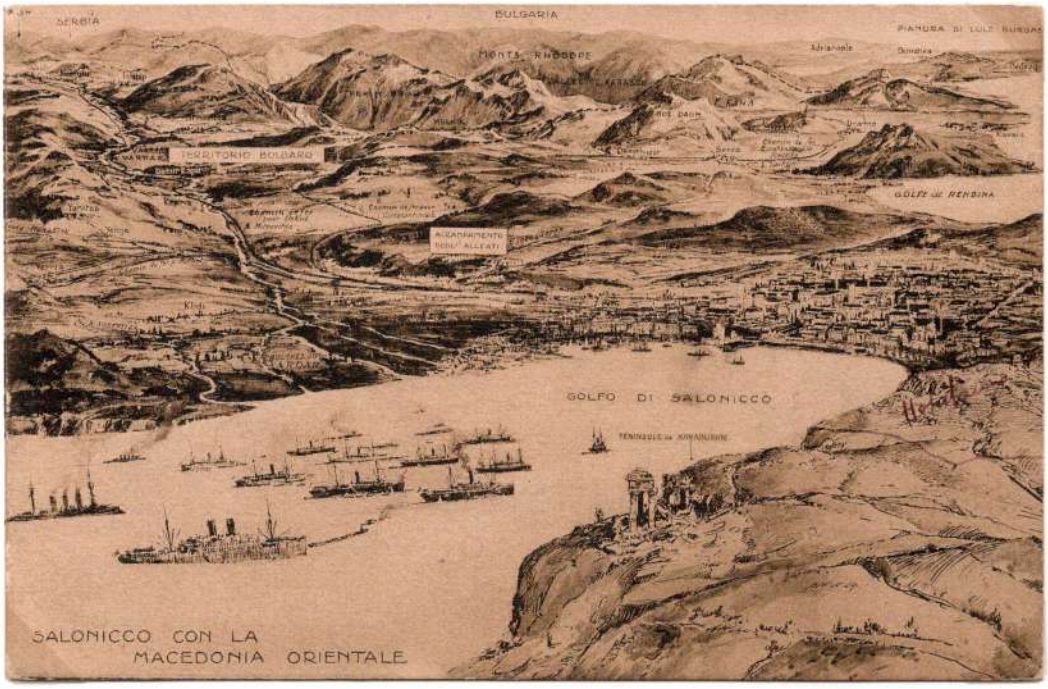
Panoramic view of the area of the Macedonian Front from the Thermaikos Gulf to the Serbian and Bulgarian borders, in 3 different card postal



Cartoonist: ?

Published by IPA CT Italy
Card No. 2739
Lithography

Used 8.7.1917



Cartoonist: ?

Published by IPA CT Italy
Card No. 2739
Lithography (sepia)

Used 26.6.1917

Cartoonist: ?

Editors B.R.D. & Published by IPA CT Italy
Card No. 148
Chromolithography

Used 10.11.1916

The "Adversaries"

The "Adversaries" were on one side the "Triple Consensus" forces known as the "Entente", i.e. France, Great Britain and Russia (later joined by Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, the United States and Japan) and on the other side the "Central Powers", i.e. Germany and Austria-Hungary (later joined by Bulgaria and Turkey).

Cartoonist: Theodor Zasche 1862-1922, Austrian artist

Published by M. Munk, Wien Austria
Card No. 935
Photolithography

Unused

The European balance 1914

On the left the "Triple Consensus" forces, on the right the "Central Powers" and in the middle Italy

Cartoonist: ?

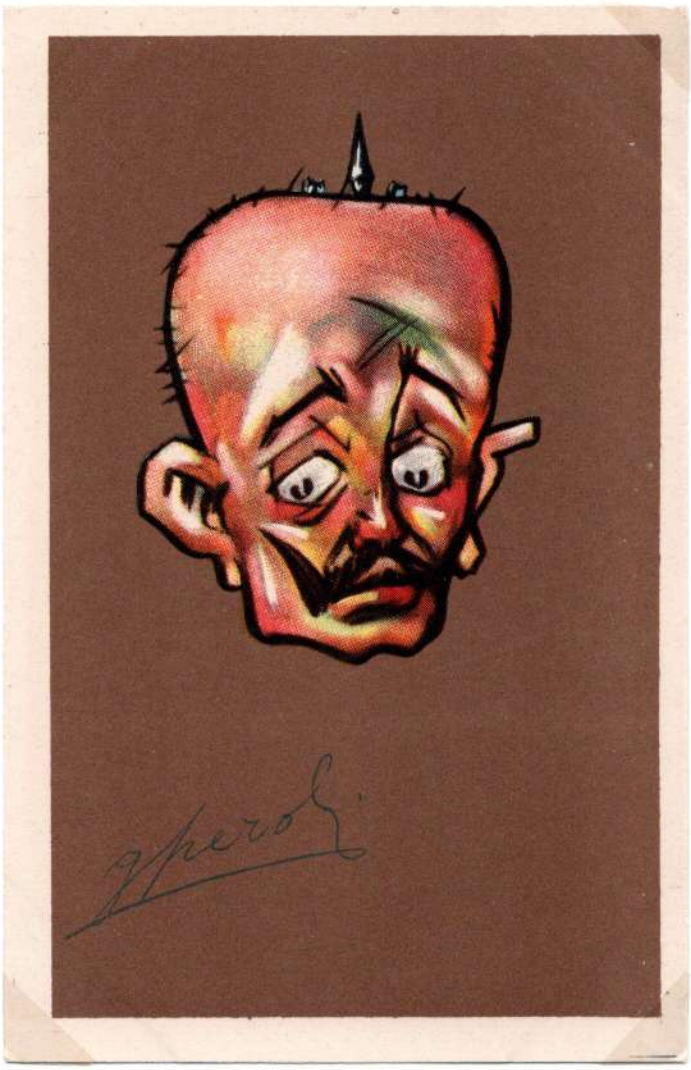
Published by A. Macchini & C, Milano Italy
Photolithography

Unused

On the left "Central Powers": Franz Joseph I (Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire) & Wilhelm II (Kaiser of the German Empire).
In the middle: Vittorio Emmanuelle III (King of the Italy). In the beginning of the war, Italy kept a neutral stance and entered into the "Triple Consensus" in April of 1915.
On the right "Triple Consensus": Albert I (King of the Belgium), George V (King of the British Empire), Raymond Poincare (President of the French Republic) & Nicholas II (Tsar of the Russian Empire).

The attitude of Greece in regard with the War until August 1916

The government of Greece at the start of the war was a Constitutional Monarchy. King Constantine I was the King of Greece from 1913 to 1917. He married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the German Emperor Wilhelm II. When World War I broke out in August 1914, Greece found itself in a difficult position due to its agreement with Serbia, according to which it had to assist in case of an attack from Bulgaria. At the same time, a rift appeared between the two highest state officials of the country. Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos supported the idea that Greece should stand by the allied forces of England and France, while Constantine believed that it should remain neutral. However, in reality, Constantine supported the interests of the Central Powers. To the Allies, Constantine was now "the most hated man in Europe after Kaiser Wilhelm."



Cartoonist: G. Peroli, Italian artist

Publishing House "Gloria"

Factory Graphic Arts, Bertarelli, Milan Italy Photolithogrphy

Unused

King Constantine I of Greece
with a German Prussian helmet

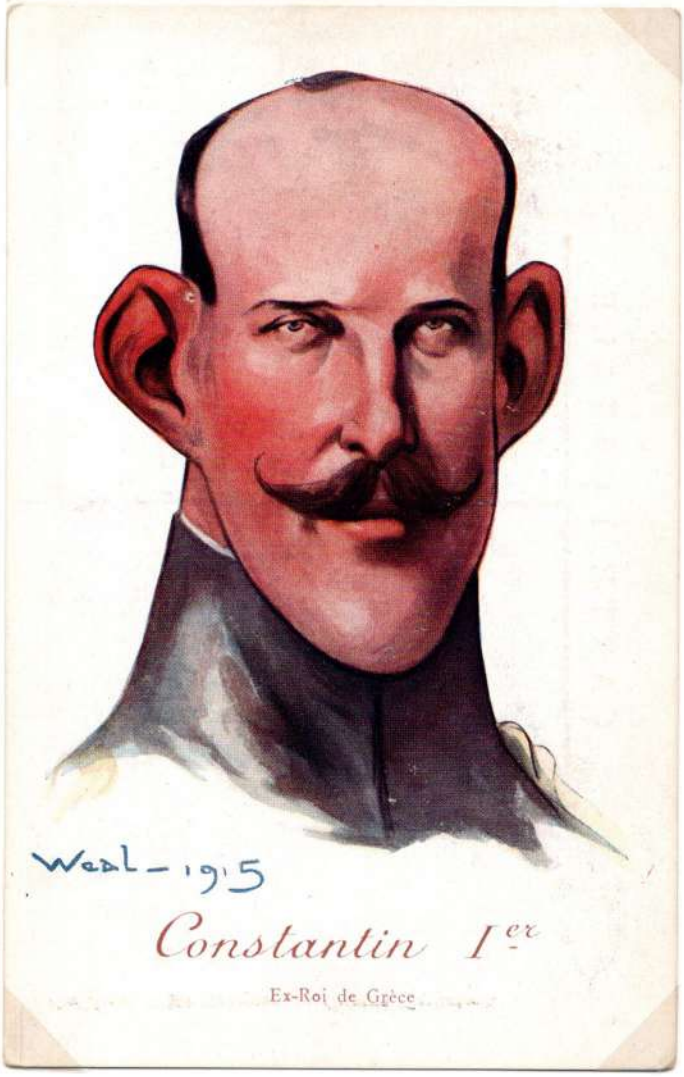
The attitude of Greece in regard with the War until August 1916

King Constantine I of Greece was a pro-German. His wife Sophia was the sister of the German Kaiser, William II. As a result, Greece initially took a neutral stance in the war. Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos was an Anglophile and negotiated Greece's involvement on the side of the Anglo-French. Germany asked both Venizelos and Constantine for Greece to join the Central Powers with both refusing.

Cartounist: Weal (1878-1962), French artist

Printed by Artistic, Paris France
Photolithography
No 22

Unused

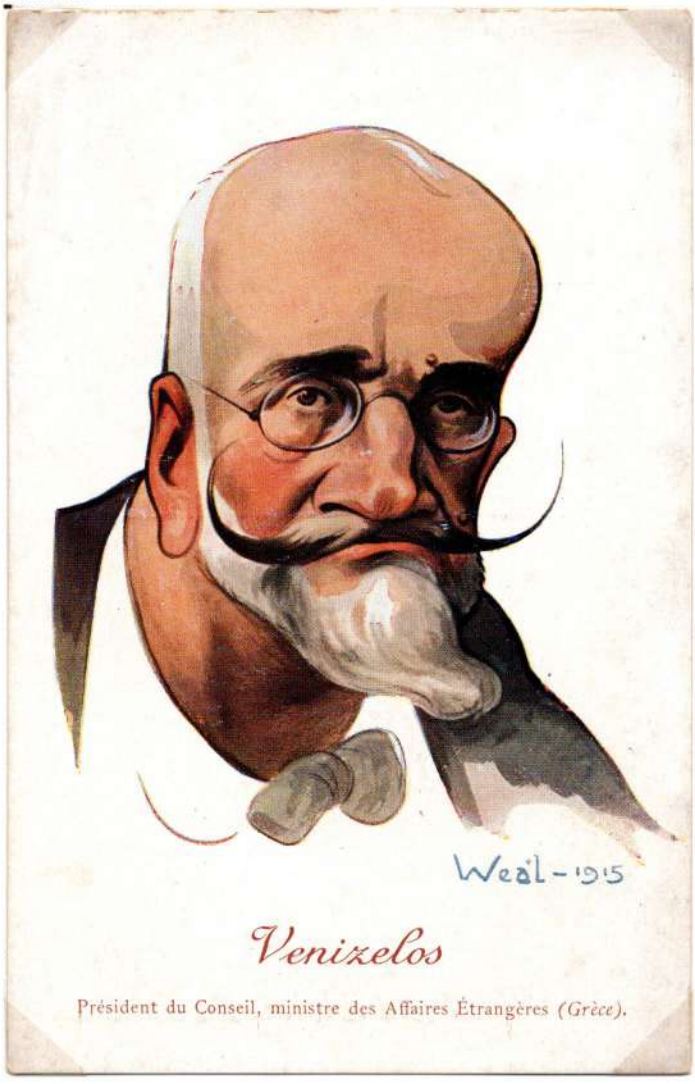


Constantine I, King of Greece - 1915

Cartounist: Weal (1878-1962), French artist

Printed by Artistic, Paris France
Photolithography
No 7

Unused



EL. Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece - 1915

Greece's dilemma

Greece's dilemma was critical. However, immediately after the Bulgarians joined Germany (and later Turkey), Venizelos informed the Anglo-French of Greece's military mobilization against the Bulgarians and considered sending 150,000 Entente troops to Thessaloniki, with the Allies taking this as an excuse to invade Greece. Venizelos submitted a resolution in Parliament for a Greek Military Mission on the country's northern border, which was passed. The next day the King requested that Venizelos' proposal be withdrawn, but Venizelos did not comply. This led to his dismissal from the office of Prime Minister on 24 September 1915, with the King instructing a politician friendly to him to form a Government. Finally, on 5 October 1915, the Allies landed in Thessaloniki without the official permission of Athens, resulting in Greece being formally divided into two parts.

Cartounist: Emile Dupuis (1866-1942), French artist

Printed by Color, Paris France
Photolithography
No 115

Used 5.7.1916

Hellas !.. Helàs ! avec lequel danser ?
Hellas ! Alas ! with which shall I dance ?

Greece's dilemma is with whom to side...
the French or the Germans?

Handmade sketch and hand-painted in 1915.
Unknown artist.

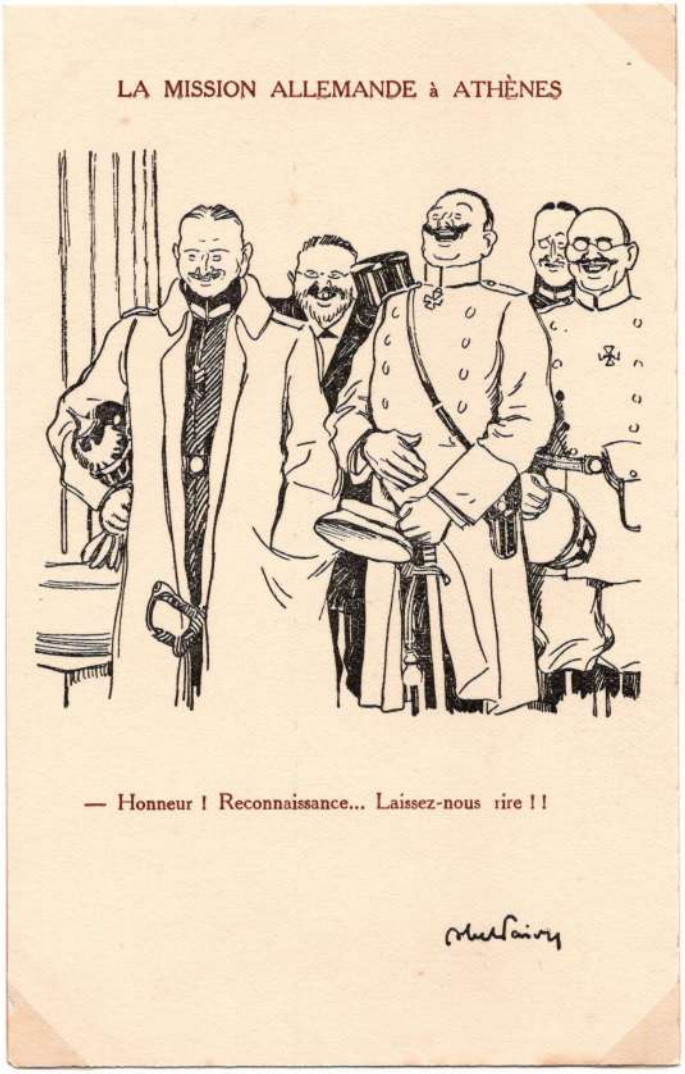
It bears a stamp MISSION MILITAIRE FRANCAISE ATTACHEE a L'ARMÉE BRITANNIQUE

Greece at a Crossroads, 1915

Towards Slavery with the Central Powers
Towards Freedom with the Entente
(and the flags of England, Italy, & France)

The German Military Mission in Athens

The German Military Mission in Athens played a significant role during World War I, particularly in Germany's efforts to influence Greece's political and military stance. The mission was tasked with promoting German interests and persuading Greece to join the Central Powers. Despite its efforts, including collaboration with pro-German elements within the Greek military and political circles, the mission ultimately failed to secure Greece's allegiance. This failure was underscored by the appointment of Eleftherios Venizelos as Prime Minister, who favored the Allied powers, leading to Greece eventually siding with the Allies. The expulsion of the German ambassador, Wilhelm von Mirbach, in December 1916 marked the end of Germany's influence in Greece and the mission's overall failure to shift Greece's neutrality in favor of the Central Powers.



Cartounist: Abel Faivre (1867-1945), French artist
Published by P.J. Gallais & Cie, Paris France
Chromolithography
No 112

Unused

The German military mission in Greece in 1915

The German mission in Athens
Honour! Recognition ... Let us laugh!

The arrival of the troops at the port of Thessaloniki

Thessaloniki is located in the northwestern part of the Aegean Sea, at the Thermaikos Gulf. This port was the main gateway for military units entering the Macedonian Front. The first units to land on 5 October 1915 were the 156th French and 10th British divisions coming from Gallipoli. In the following months tens of thousands of soldiers arrived in the city.

Cartoonist: Henri Gervese 1880-1959, French artist

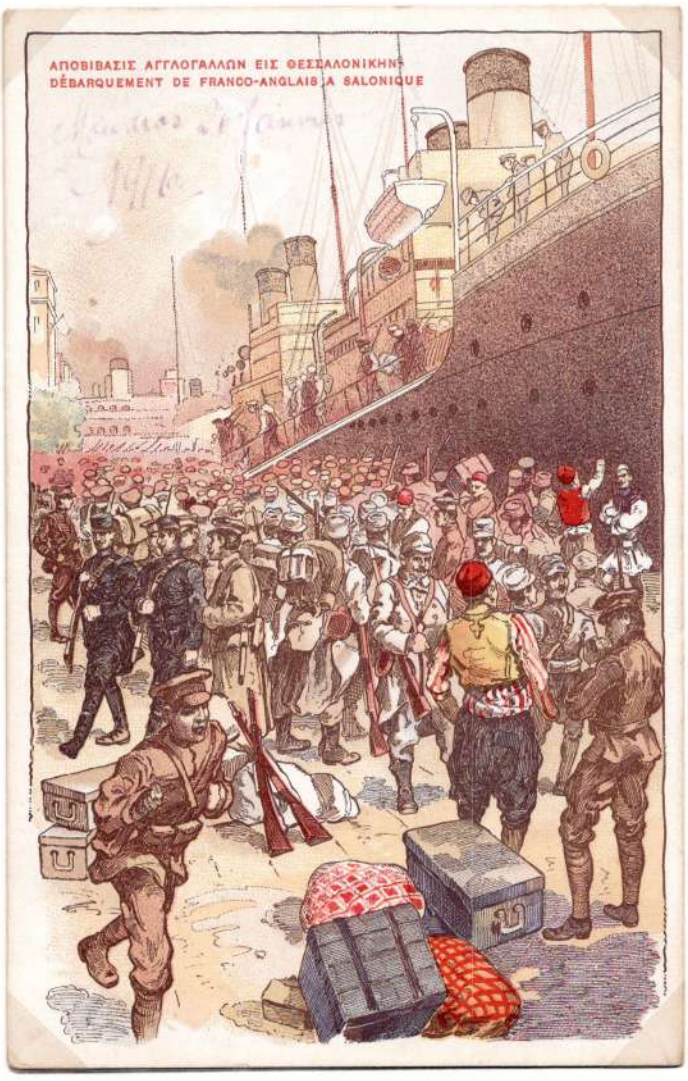
Printed by Association des Amis des Musses de la Marine - Palais de Chaillot, Paris France
Card No 67
Chromolithography

Unused

Cartoonist: -

Printed by A. Aspiotis Brothers, Corfu Greece
Chromolithography

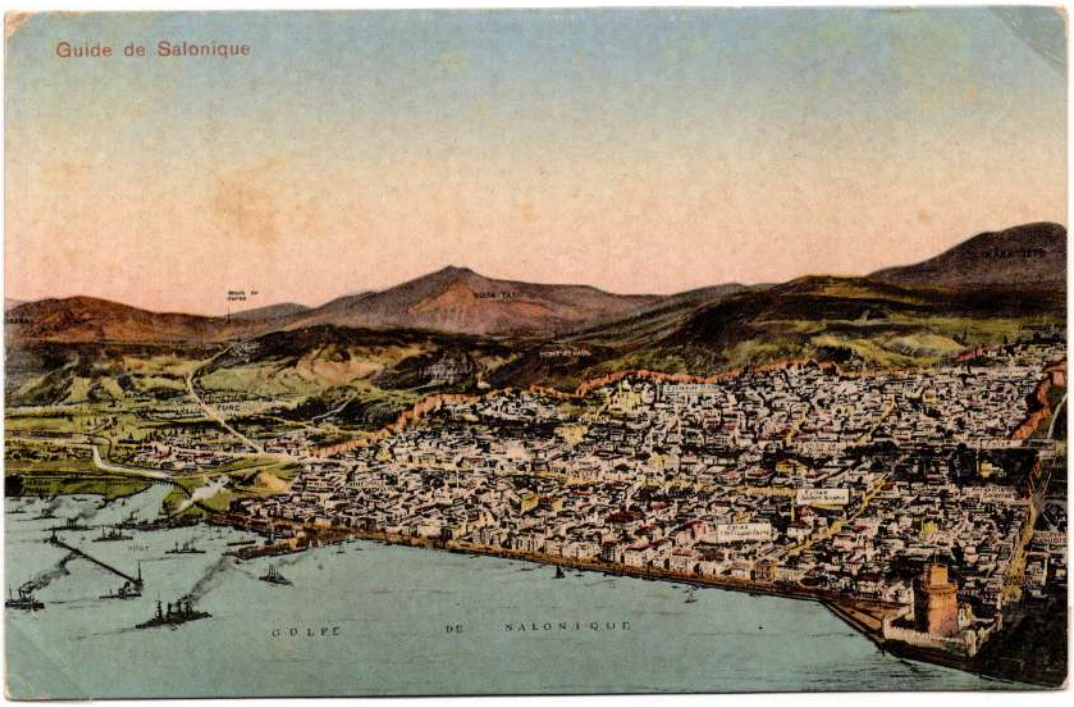
Used 26.1.1916



Landing of "Armeé d' Orient" troops at the port of Thessaloniki

Thessaloniki: The Headquarters of "Armée d'Orient"

Thessaloniki in 1914, just two years after its incorporation into the Greek State, was a multi-ethnic city. It had about 160,000 inhabitants (Greeks, Ottomans, Jews, Armenians, Levantines, etc.). The headquarters of the "Armée d'Orient" was located in the city. Military units of the Army were established not only in the city and its surroundings but also in the surrounding region.



Cartoonist: ?

Published by IPA CT, Italy
Card No. 173
Chromolithography

Unused

Panoramic view of Thessaloniki, 1915

Cartoonist: ?

Published by IPA CT, Italy
Card No. 396
Chromolithography

Used, 31.12.1918

Panoramic view of Thessaloniki, 1915

Places where the "Armeé d'Orient" was stationed

The area where the Allied forces were stationed in Macedonia extended from the Greek-Albanian border to the Struma River. Throughout this vast area, there were hundreds of camps (the largest of which were located in the city and the outskirts of Thessaloniki, especially in the area of Zeitenlik), dozens of hospitals and airfields.

Thessaloniki - Camps of the Allies

Cartoonist: -

Printed by A. Karadjoglou, Thessaloniki Greece Chromolithography

Published by A. Platonides, Thessaloniki Greece

Used 21.9.1917

The "entrenched camp" of Thessaloniki

The landing of the first Allied troops in Thessaloniki began in October 1915. On 3 December the French Government ordered to General Sarrail, commander of the "Army of the East", to create the "entrenched camp" of the city. The fortification line started from the Axios River delta and followed the hills north of the city to Lake Koroneia and then to Lake Volvi, ending at the coastal town of Stavros. Its left sector to the north of Thessaloniki was shared by the French while the English extended to the east. The fortifications consisted mainly of campaign constructions, trenches, embankments, shelters and artillery positions. Life for the soldiers in these fortifications was very harsh, especially during the winter months.

On very rare occasions we find postcards in which the Front was blank and it was drawn or painted by the sender (soldier)

photocopy

A signed original pencil sketch depicting soldiers in a trench in Thessaloniki, as indicated by the sketch artist and sender, an English soldier.

Posted: FIELD POST OFFICE 82, JY 10, 1916 (82nd Brigade, 27th Division, Thessaloniki Forces) to England.

The French forces on the "Macedonian Front"

On 5 October 1915, the 156th French division landed in Thessaloniki. Four other divisions followed and by April 1916 the French troops numbered 106,000 men. The area of responsibility of the French Army was the area west of the Axios River and up to the Albanian border. In September 1918 the French had the 30th, 57th, 76th, 122a and 156th metropolitan divisions and the 11th, 16th and 17th colonial divisions. A total of 250,000 men in eight divisions with a total of 87 battalions. But in addition to the land army, airplane flotillas, a naval base as well as the necessary hospitals are created. The last French soldiers left the Front at the end of January 1921.

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time) Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917

French soldier and young Thessaloniki women

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time) Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917

French officer

The French forces on the "Macedonian Front"

Along with the troops from metropolitan France, units manned by soldiers from French colonies in Africa arrived, such as regiments of African hunters, cavalry units composed mainly of Moroccans, and independent units of Zouaves and Senegalese, which were not part of divisions. Of course, the colonial forces could not be without those from the Asian colonies, such as the mixed units from distant Indochina.

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time)
Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917
Senegalese soldiers

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time)
Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917
Indo-Chinese (Anamite) soldier

The British forces on the "Macedonian Front"

On 5 October 1915 the 10th British Division landed in Thessaloniki. By December 1916 other British divisions would arrive in the city, which would be organised into two army corps. The total number of soldiers exceeded 100,000. Their area of responsibility is the area east-west of the river Axios and up to the river Struma. In September 1918 the British had the 22nd, 26th, 27th and 28th divisions, cavalry detachments and the 228th brigade. A total of 135,000 men in 4 ½ divisions with a total of 40 battalions. The men of these divisions came from all parts of the Commonwealth such as England, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand and India and even from Fiji islands. The last British soldiers left the Front in November 1919.

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time) Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917
English nurse and English officer

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time) Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917
Scottish officer

The exit of Serbian troops from their country

In early October 1915 Radomir Putnik, the Serbian commander-in-chief, had under his command 200,000 men and all he had to do was to wage a war of attrition in the hope that Greek and Anglo-French aid would arrive in time. He was informed that Greek would never arrive. The Entente was running late. And the enemy was organizing.

On October 6, Serbia was attacked not only by Austria and Germany, which occupied Belgrade, but also by Bulgaria, which invaded from Serbia's eastern border. The Serbian army began to retreat and their pursuit stopped when what remained of the Serbian army crossed into Albania and the very old King Peter followed. From Albania they were transported to Corfu on Allied ships.

The occupation of Serbia by the Austrians was completed on 4 December 1915, when the Bulgarians entered Monastir.

SERBIA - *Revenge or Death*

Cartoonist: ?
Published by A. Noyer, Paris France
Serie no 9, 34
Photolithography
Unused

(King) PETER: *Where am I going!*
I am Abandoned, Abandoned, like the stone on the road

Cartoonist: ?
Published by F. H. & S., W. IX. Nr H 17
Photolithography
Unused

The Serbian forces on the "Macedonian Front"

Between 11 April and 30 May 1916, 100,000 men of the Serbian army would arrive in Thessaloniki from Corfu and settle in the area of Vasilika – Galatista - Sedes on the outskirts of the city. The Serbian army will be organized into three army corps with a total of six infantry divisions, a cavalry division, and many auxiliary units. In a short time they were transferred to the front. Their area of responsibility was the area south of the Greek-Serbian border. In September 1918 there were a total of 95,000 men in 6 divisions with a total of 57 battalions. The last Serbs left the Front in May 1919.

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time)
Chromolithography

Unused

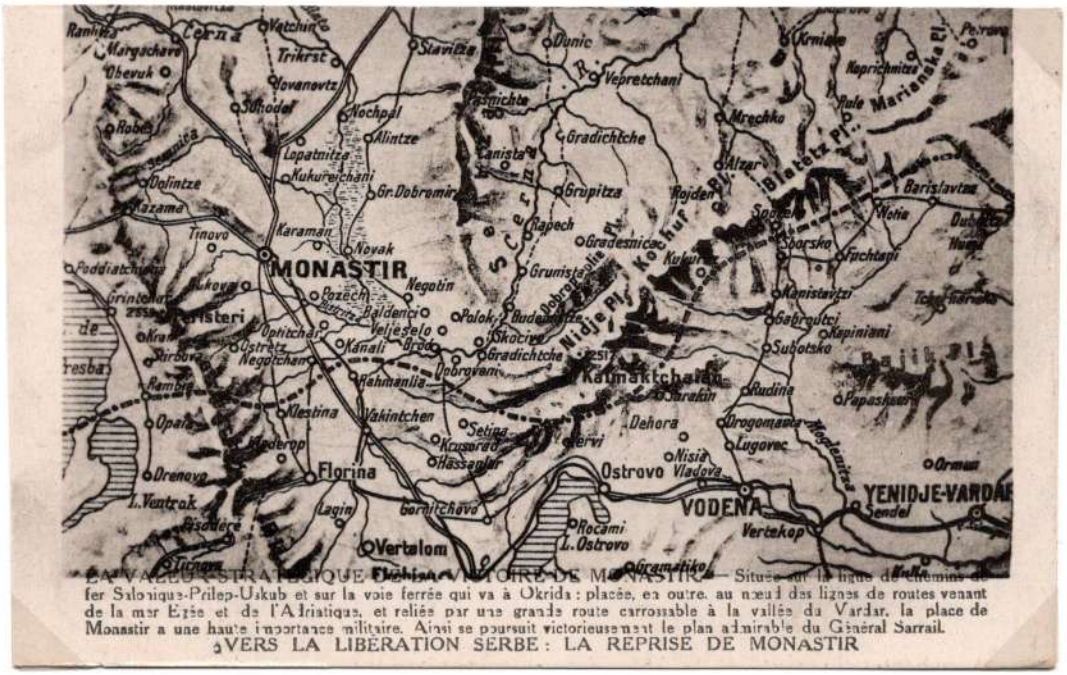
Thessaloniki 1917, *Serbian officer*

Towards the Liberation of Serbia
The Strategic Significance of the Monastir victory

Monastir (Bitola), just 15 km from the Greek-Serbian border, was located on the Thessaloniki-Prilep-Uskub railway line and on the line leading to Ohrid. It was also at the junction of the roads coming from the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea and connected by a main motorway to the Vardar river valley.

Monastir was therefore of great military importance.

On 4 December 1915 Monastir was captured by the Bulgarian army. On 19 November 1916 the town was liberated by the French Expeditionary Corps of the "Armée d'Orient". It was then divided into French, Russian, Italian and Serbian sectors under the French General M. Sarrail. Until the surrender of Bulgaria in the autumn of 1918, it remained on the front line and was bombarded by air and artillery almost daily.


MONASTIR
Florina
VODENA
YENIDJE-VARDAR
Vertekop
Ostrovo
Kaimaktchalan
Vertzlom
Dobropolie
Nidje Pl.
Kobur Pl.
Blatetz Pl.
Marianska Pl.
Petrova
Ormus
Negotin
Baldenci
Velješelo
Skocivir
Gradichtche
Dehora
Nisia
Vladova
Lugovec
Subotsko
Papashuri
Rocami
Gramatiko
Vakintchen
Hassanlar
Lagin
Barmitchevo
Setina
Krusorad
Negotchani
Uptitchari
Ostretz
Kanali
Brod
Nahmanlia
Jaratkin
Rudina
Kapiniani
Sabrutci
Kanistavtzi
Soorsko
Yachtapi
Gradesnicac
Grumista
Rapech
Gruipitza
Alzar
Mrechko
Vepretchani
Slavitza
Dunic
Krniste
Kuprichnitza
Barislavtza
Motia
Dobrolichta
Tchervenitza
Trikrst
Lopatnitza
Kukureichani
Gr.Dobromir
Karaman
Novak
Tinovo
Dolintze
Kazame
Robetz
Oberuk
Margschevo
Cerna
Vatchun
Slivnitza
Nochpal
Alintze
Lanishta
Rojden
Suhodol
Iovanovtzi
Zemichte
Paleo Marianska Pl.
Petrova
Ramnik
Opatia
Mestina
Drenova
Ventrak
Asdere
Uptitchari
Prisoderi
Kravari
Sirbova
Rambe
Kaimaktchalan
Rudina
Papashuri
Dehora
Drogomanca
Nisia
Lugovec
Ormus
Yenidje-Vardar
Vertekop
Rocami
Gramatiko
Vertzlom
Florina
Ostrovo
Vladova
Nidje Pl.
Kobur Pl.
Blatetz Pl.
Dobropolie
Negotin
Baldenci
Velješelo
Skocivir
Gradichtche
Dehora
Nisia
Lugovec
Subotsko
Papashuri
Kapiniani
Sabrutci
Kanistavtzi
Soorsko
Yachtapi
Gradesnicac
Grumista
Rapech
Gruipitza
Alzar
Mrechko
Vepretchani
Slavitza
Dunic
Krniste
Kuprichnitza
Barislavtza
Motia

The Russian forces on the "Macedonian Front"

On 30 July 1916 the 2nd and in mid-October the 4th Russian Brigade arrived in Thessaloniki with four regiments and a total strength of 15,000 men but no artillery. These Brigades were placed under the jurisdiction of the 1st Serbian Army and were stationed on the front north of Florina. On 7 July 1917 they formed the 2nd Independent Russian Division which from October was reinforced with an Artillery Brigade and a Battalion of Sappers. The Division come under the Eastern French Army and was stationed in the area between Ohrid and Prespa. In late January 1918 the Russian units were withdrawn from the front.

Thessaloniki 1917, *Russian officer*

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time) Chromolithography

Unused

The Italian forces on the "Macedonian Front"

On 11 August 1916 the first units of the 35th Italian Division consisting of the "Sicilia" and "Cagliari" Brigades landed in the port of Thessaloniki, and on 19 October the "Ivrea" Brigade, which were initially transferred to the area of Kroussia - Lake Doirani and later to the Serbo-Bulgarian front in Western Macedonia. Immediately after its arrival in this area, the Division was attached to the 2nd Division Group of the French Army of the East in the Monastir sector. Along with the Division, however, many auxiliary units arrived, which, with the Division's supply station, were established in the area of Zeitenlik on the outskirts of Thessaloniki. In June 1918 another Brigade was added, the "Spezia". In September 1918 the total Italian strength amounted to 45,000 men in 1½ Division with a total of 24 Battalions. The last Italian soldiers left the area of the Macedonian Front in January 1920.

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time) Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917

Italian Officer

Cartoonist: A. Vene 1917, Italian artist

Printed by G. Bielloni

Published by Sezione Cartografica

Posted from Italian Military Post Office POSTA MILITARE 16 20.1.1918 *(1.8.17-10.11.18, Italian Forces, Macedonia)*

Macedonia 1916-17 - Corpo di Spedizione 35a Divisione

Commemorative issue of the 35th Division for its participation in the Macedonian Front 1916-1917

The Italian forces on the "Macedonian Front"

The first Unit of the 35th Italian Division to land in Thessaloniki, on 11 August 1916, was the "Sicilia" Brigade, consisting of the 61st and 62nd Infantry Regiments. The Brigade was initially transferred to the front of Kroussia and at the end of 1916 to the area of Monastirio, where it remained until early October 1918. At the end of the same month it was transferred to Thessaloniki. On 1 April 1919 the 35th Division was renamed the "Italian Expeditionary Corps in the East". In June 1919 only the headquarters of the "Sicilia" and "Spezia" Brigades remained in Thessaloniki, which they were located in the camp of Zeitenlik. The last Italian soldiers left the area of the Macedonian Front in January 1920.

Cartoonist: ?

Printed by Miretti, Milano Italy
Photolithography

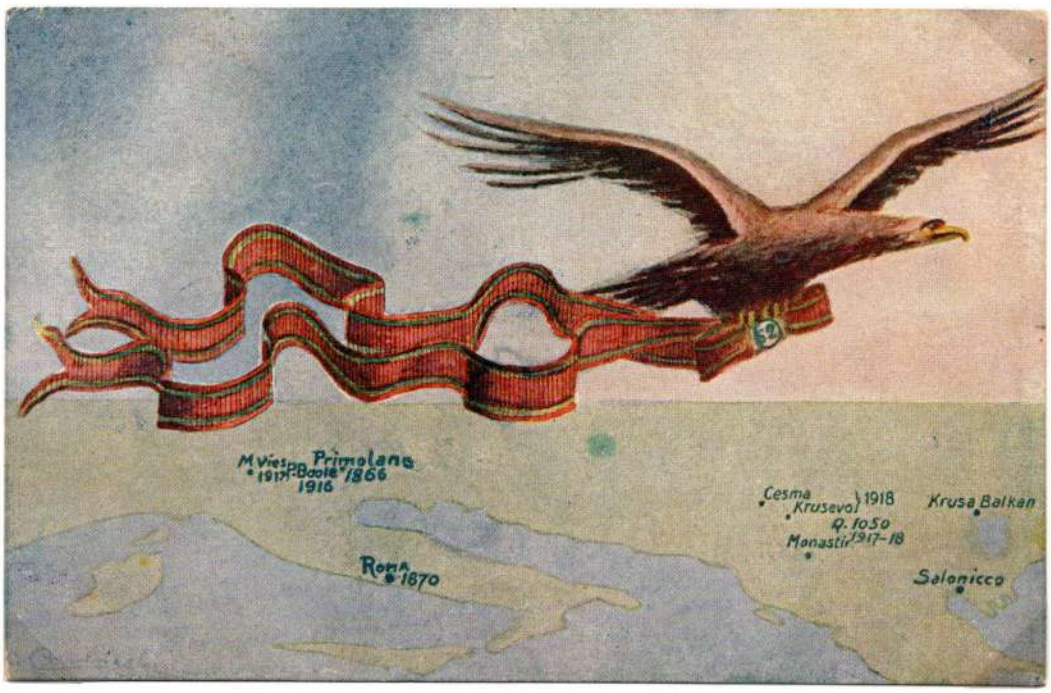
Unused

61st Infantry Regiments - *From Italy to Macedonia, 1916*

Cartoonist:?

Printed by Alfieri & Lacroix, inc. imp., Milano Italy
Photolithography

Unused



62nd Infantry Regiments - *From Italy to Salonicco, 1916*

The Italian forces on the "Macedonian Front"

The "Sicilia" Brigade, consisting of the 61st and 62nd Infantry Regiments

Cartoonist: F. Silva, Italian artist

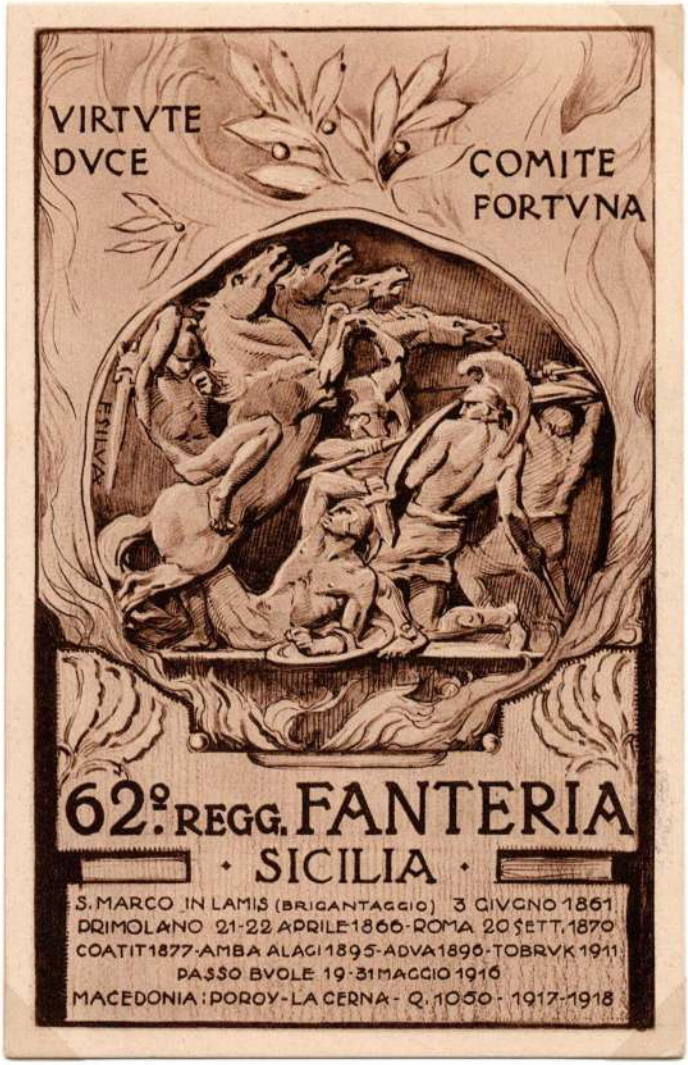
Fot. Edition Comm. Luigi Vaghi, Parma Italy
Chromolithography

Used

Cartoonist: F. Silva, Italian artist

Fot. Edition Comm. Luigi Vaghi, Parma Italy - No 931
Chromolithography

Unused



62nd Infantry Regiments – *Macedonia: Poroy, Serres 1917-1918*

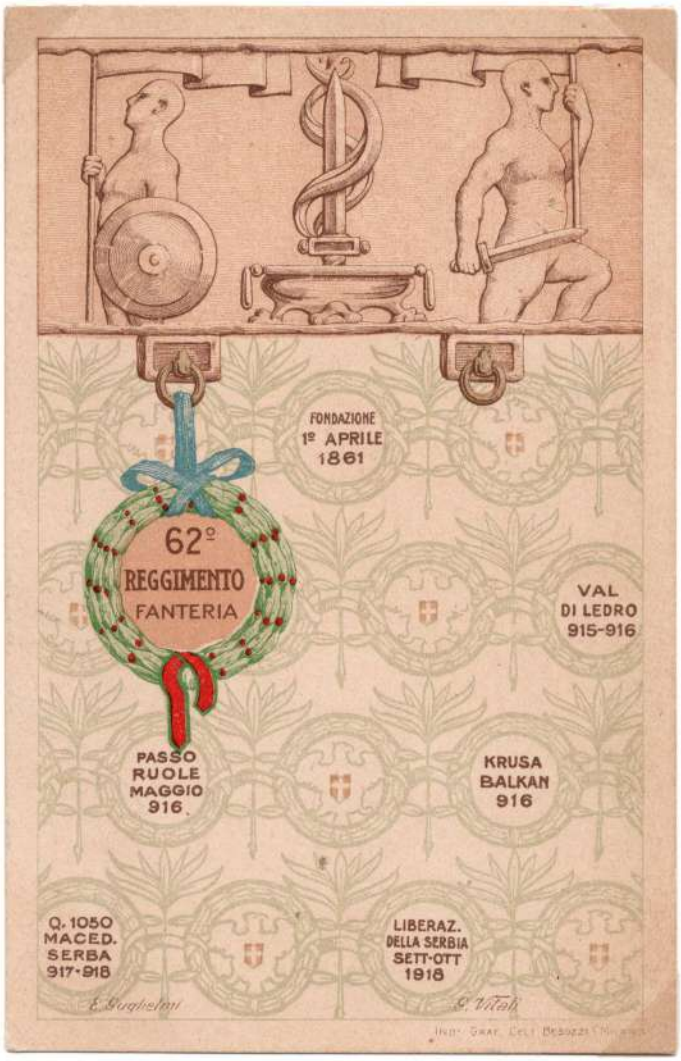
The Italian forces on the "Macedonian Front"

The "Sicilia" Brigade, consisting of the 61st and 62nd Infantry Regiments

Cartoonist: E. Guglielmi Italian artist & G. Vitali Italian painter

Edition Ind. Graf. Celeste Besozzi, Milano Italy
Chromolithography

Unused



62nd Infantry Regiments
Kroussia Mountains, Kilkis Macedonia 1916 - Liberation of Serbia 1918

Cartoonist: ?

Printing by Alfieri & Lacroix, Milano Italy
Photolithography

Unused

62nd Infantry Regiments - *Macedonia 1916 – 1918*

The Italian forces on the "Macedonian Front"

The "Cagliari" Brigade consisted of the 63rd and 64th Infantry Regiments

Cartoonist: -

Edition: -
Photolithography

Unused

63nd Infantry Regiments - *Macedonia 1916 – 1918*

Cartoonist: -

Printing by R. Beraglia, Salerno Italy
Photolithography

Used

63nd Infantry Regiments - *Macedonia 1916 – 1918*

The Italian forces on the "Macedonian Front"

The "Cagliari" Brigade consisted of the 63rd and 64th Infantry Regiments

Cartoonist: ?

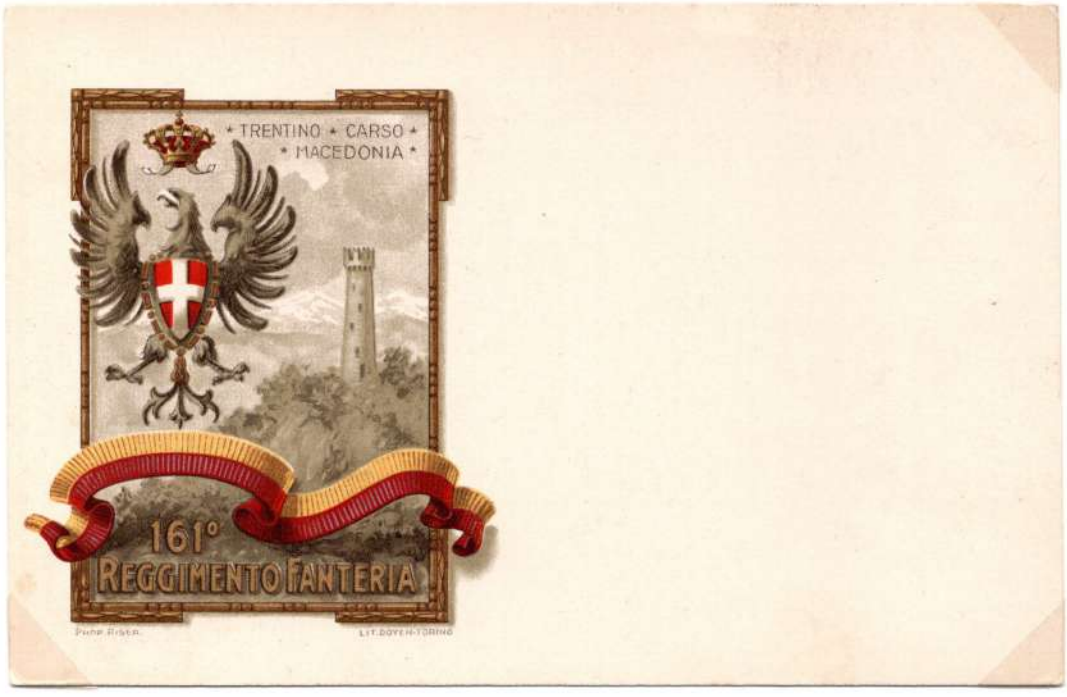
Printing by Stab. L. Salomone, Roma Milano Italy Photolithography

Unused

Brigade CAGLIARI, 63rd and 64th Infantry Regiments

8 November 1918 (Macedonia)

The "Ivrea" Brigade consisted of the 161st and 162nd Infantry Regiments



Cartoonist: Prop. Riser.

Printing by Lit. Doyen, Torino Italy Photolithography

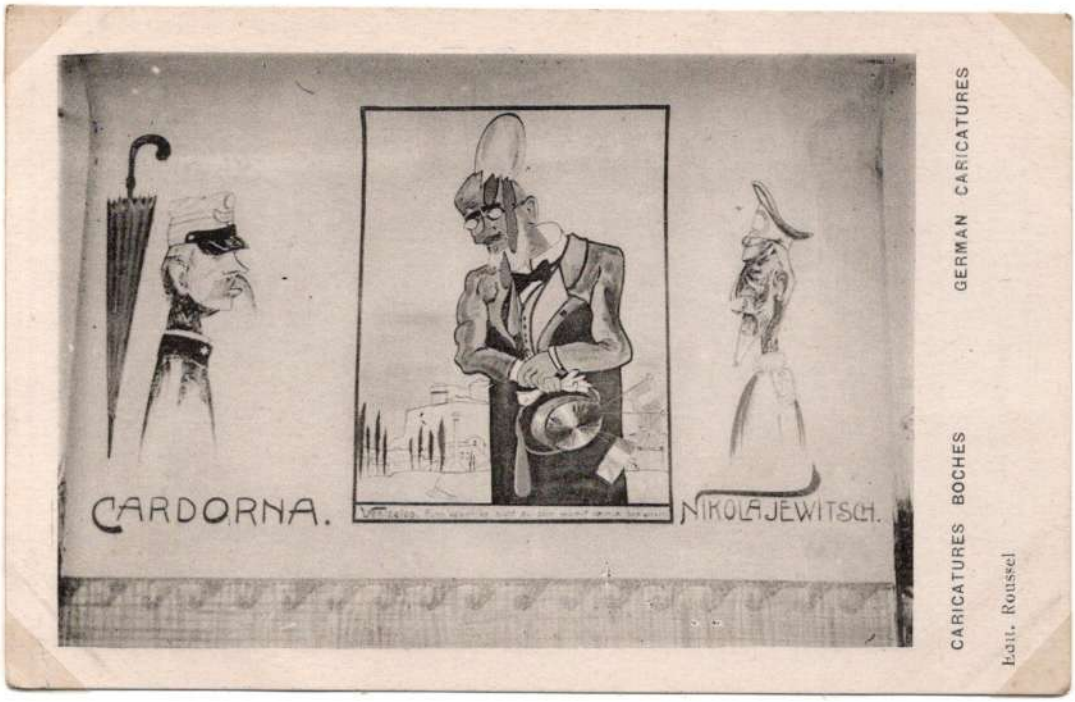
Unused

161st Infantry Regiments - *Macedonia*

Greece's attitude in the war after August 1916

On 30 August 1916 a revolution broke out in Thessaloniki which overthrew the Royal Authority and on 9 October 1916 Eleftherios Venizelos arrived in the city and formed a Provisional Government joining the Allied forces. The government became known as the "Triumvirate" because it was led by El. Venizelos, P. Kountouriotis and P. Daglis Greece was now practically divided into two States. The "State of Athens" and the "State of Thessaloniki" which officially joined the Allied Forces.

A satirical signed sketch showing El. Venizelos having a Royal Crown, joined by P. Kountouriotis and P. Daglis with whom he formed the "Triumvirate" that established the Provisional Government in Thessaloniki.



Cartoonist: ?

Printed by E. Le Deley, Paris France

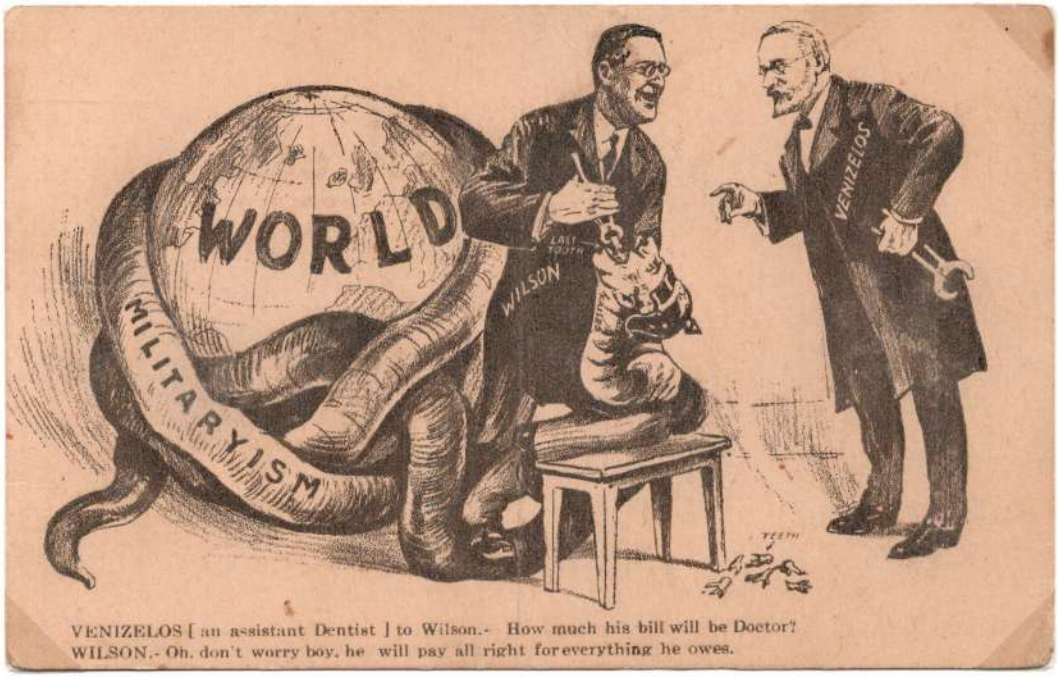
Published by Roussel, France

Unused

On the left General Luigi Cadorna, *Chief of Staff of the Italian Army*
On the right Russian General Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich *of Russia*
In the middle El. Venizelos *(with the Acropolis as background) is thinking:* «Ruhm scheint es nicht zu sein womit ich mich becklegere!» *("Fame doesn't seem to be what I'm lying about!")*

American military presence on the "Macedonian Front"?

The Greek military forces were already fighting on the side of the Entente from the beginning of September 1916.
On April 6, 1917 the US House of Representatives approved the decision to declare war against Germany. The submarine war prompted the pacifist President Wilson - who had just been re-elected on the slogan "keep the USA out of war" - to declare war on Germany. The reactions of the powerful US industry and shipping, which was dramatically affected by the intrusive action of German submarines in the Atlantic, prevented Wilson from continuing his policy of isolationism and brought him to the side of the Entente forces and the victors of World War I.
The American Army had very little presence on the Macedonian Front. There were no autonomous military units, only a few American soldiers serving in French units. . However, the ties of the Entente ally, Greek Prime Minister El. Venizelos were very close to the American Government.



Cartoonist: ?

Published:?
Lithography

Unused

American President T.W. Wilson depicted as a dentist, assisted by Greek Prime Minister El. Venizelos, removing the last tooth of the German Kaiser Wilhelm II, who is portrayed as a militaristic snake that has encircled the planet.

VENIZELOS [an assistant Dentist] to Wilson. – *How much his bill will be Doctor?*
WILSON. – *Oh. Don't worry boy. He will pay all right for everything he owes.*

The Greek forces on the "Macedonian Front"

In early September 1916, the Army Corps of the National Defence was formed in Thessaloniki and joined the Allied forces. After the change of Regime in June 1917 (King Constantine was exiled and his son Alexander I took the throne) and the assumption of power by the Government of Venizelos in Athens, commenced officially the active participation of Greece in the war and the gradual arrival of additional Forces on the Front. The Greeks had the Divisions of Archipelago, Crete, Serres of the Corps of National Defence and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 3rd, 4th, 9th, 13th, and 14th of the Regular Army. A total of 100,000 men in 10 Divisions with a total of 84 Battalions, which fought until the end of the war on the side of the Allies. After the capitulation in November 1918, they followed the Allied forces to Bulgaria, to Constantinople, but parts of them also participated in the campaign in Meridian Russia.

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time) Chromolithography

Used

Thessaloniki 1917
Greek Evzon Soldier

Sketch: J. Zouchet, French artist

Printed by Lith. Gattegno, Thessaloniki Greece Lithography

Published by Union de Femmes de France an profit de ses aeuvres

Used, 4.6.1917

Thessaloniki, *Evzon*
Greek Evzon Soldier

The Greek Forces on the "Macedonian Front"

The Army Corps of the National Defence consisted of the Serres Division (formed by conscripts from Macedonia), the Archipelago Division (formed by conscripts from the northern and eastern Aegean islands) and the Crete Division (formed by conscripts from Crete). These regions were friendly to Eleftherios Venizelos (who was originally from Crete) and joined the 'State of Thessaloniki'. The policing of the city was entrusted to a Cretan military police.

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-? (dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier, Alger France (at the time) Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917

Cretan soldier of the Cretan Division

Sketch: J. Zouchet, French artist

Printed by Lith. Gattegno, Thessaloniki Greece Lithography

Published by Union de Femmes de France an profit de ses aeuvres

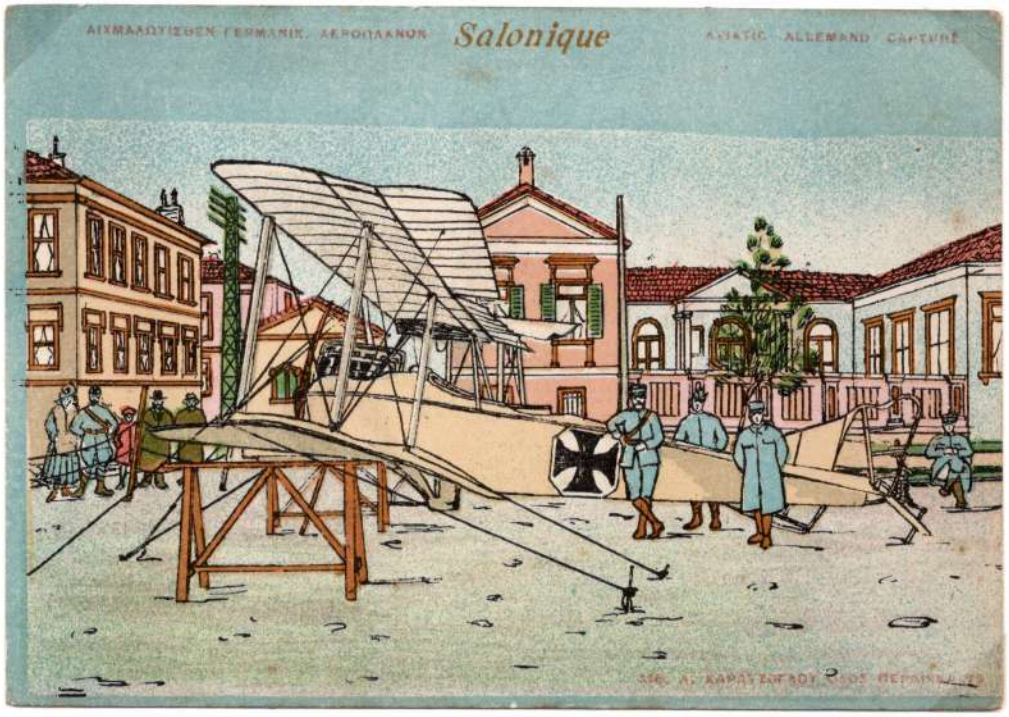
Used, 5.6.1917

Thessaloniki - Cretan army-police officer

The anti-aircraft defense of Thessaloniki

The city of Thessaloniki was not in direct contact with the Front, so it was not in danger from enemy artillery. But it was at risk from bombing by enemy aircraft and Zeppelins. In order to protect Thessaloniki, a strong anti-aircraft defense was deployed on its outskirts.

In May 1916 a German aircraft of the type "Albatross" was shot down by the Allies on the outskirts of Thessaloniki. Initially, its wreckage was transported to the beach of the White Tower, reassembled, and temporarily exhibited at this site as a trophy. Later the aircraft was moved for permanent display in the area of the Exoches.



Cartoonist: ?

Printed by A. Karadjoglou, Thessaloniki Greece
Chromolithography

Edition by Platonides, Thessaloniki Greece

Unused

Thessaloniki, the German aircraft captured in the area of the Exoches

The anti-aircraft defense of Thessaloniki

On 5 May 1916, the German Zeppelin LZ-85 was shot down by the Allies in the area of Halastra, a few kilometers outside the city. Its wreckage was transported to the airfield of Mikro Karambournou and from there, on 16 May, on barges in front of the White Tower where its entire skeleton was assembled. For several weeks the townspeople and Allied troops gathered to admire the "monster".

German Zeppelin Exhibition
In front of the White Tower shot down by the Allies in Salonika

Cartoonist: ?

Printed by A. Karadjoglou, Thessaloniki Greece Chromolithography

Edition by Jaques Saul, Thessaloniki Greece

Used, 15.5.1916

The Air Force on the "Macedonian Front"

The First World War was the first armed conflict in which aircraft were widely used. Airplanes began to have military use at the beginning of the war. Initially, they were used mainly for reconnaissance. Pilots and engineers gained experience that led them to develop specialized types, such as fighters, bombers, and attack aircraft.

The main airfields on the "Macedonian Front" were located in Kalamaria (French Air Force Base of the Orhus Air Force), Eukarpia, Mikra, Sedes, Epanomi River (Epaktios seaplane squadron), Gorgopi, Kilkis, Skydra and Arnissa. The French, English, Serbs, Italians, Serbs and Greeks had Air Force.

The flying aces were considered to be "modern knights", and many of them became popular heroes.

In Thessaloniki, Lustre and French air force officer

Cartoonist: Ivo Tijardović (1895-1976), Croatian artist

Published by Cakiovic, Zagreb Croatia
Card No S.VI-2
Chromolithography

Unused

The daily life of the airmen during the week...

The life of French airmen in Thessaloniki during a week was the subject of seven sketches by French artist Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949) and were released in a special case.

Cartoonist: Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949), French artist

Published by Societe des Etablissments MINOT, Paris France

Unused

The special case of the Bernard B. de Monvel card series in Thessaloniki - 1914-19..
Series No2 : The Aviator in Salonika

Cartoonist: Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949), French artist

Published by Societe des Etablissments MINOT, Paris France

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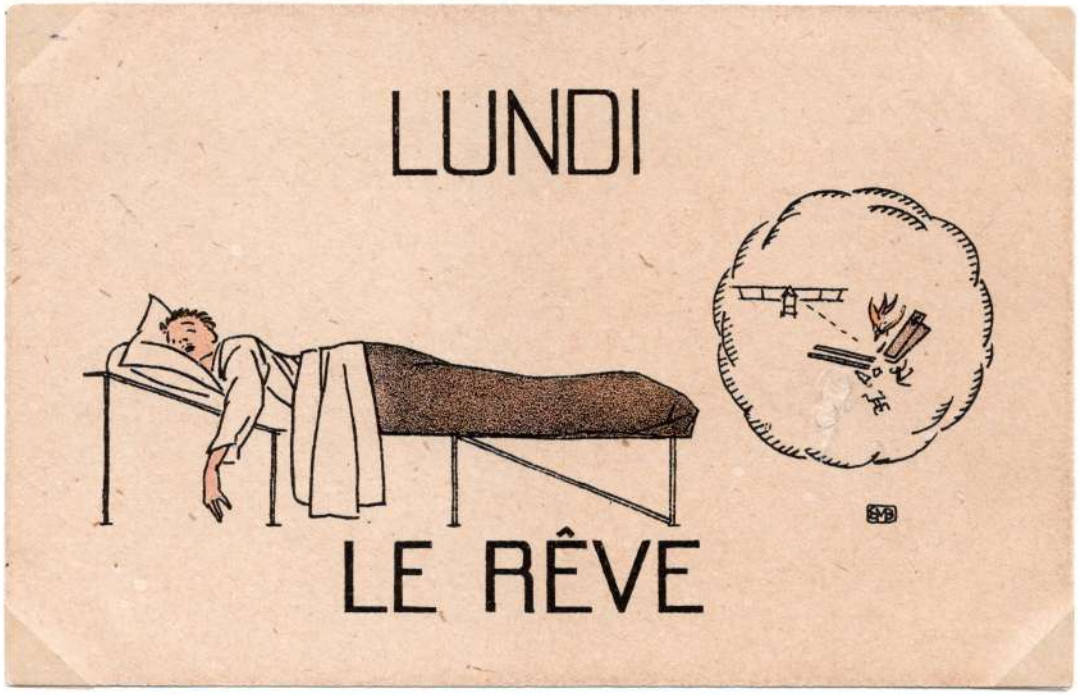
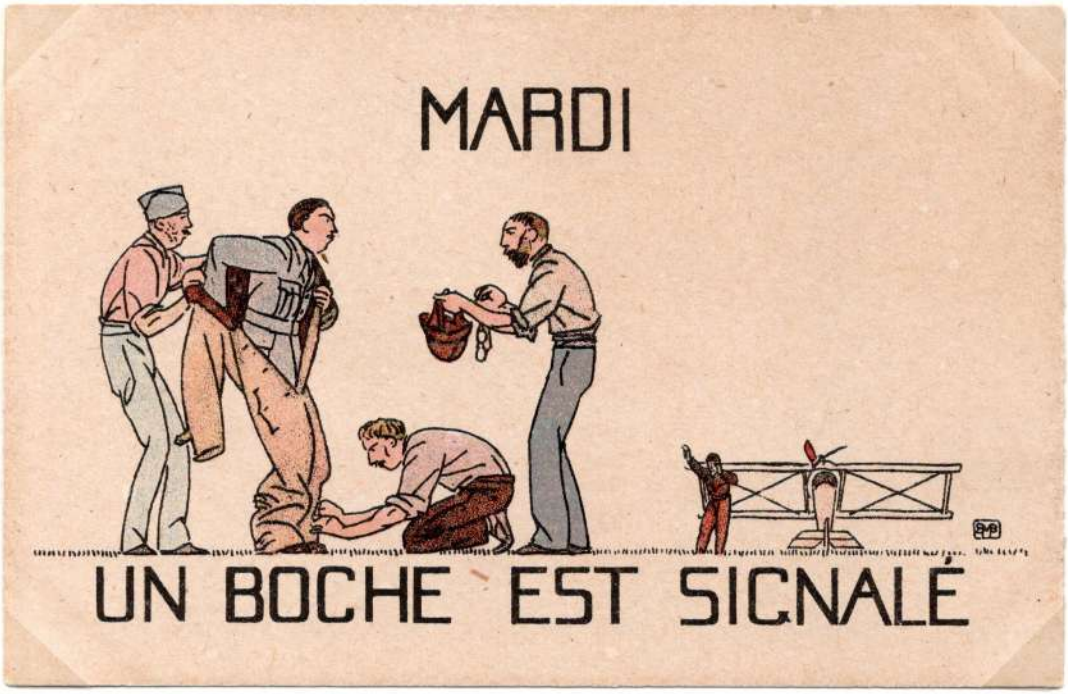


Monday - The dream



Cartoonist: Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949), French artist

Published by Societe des Etablissments MINOT, Paris France

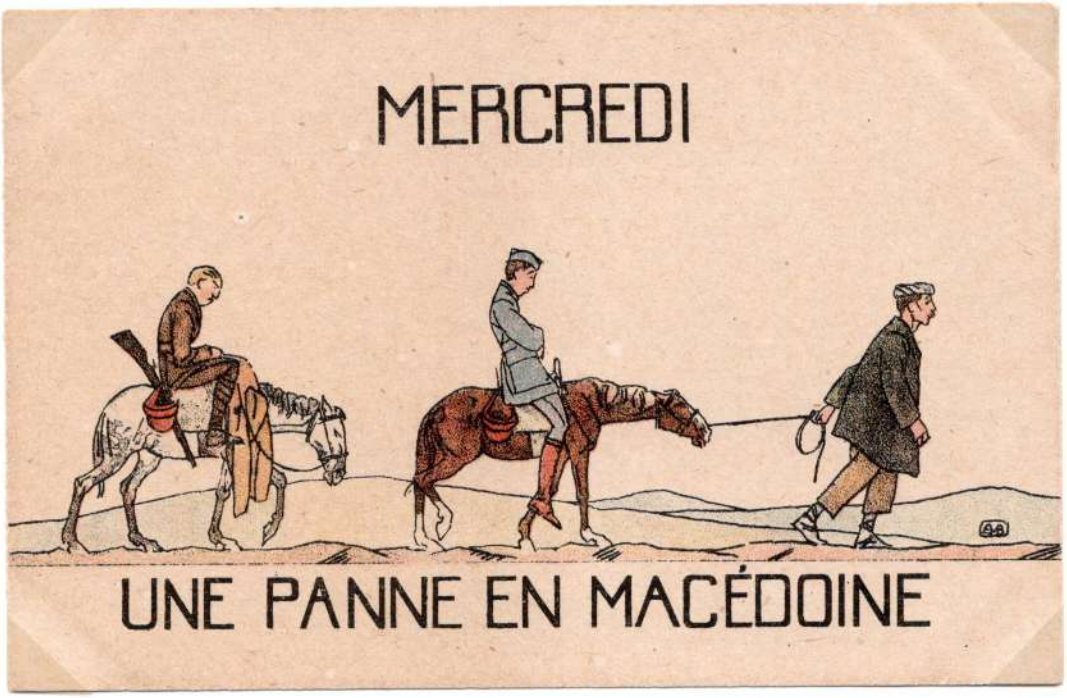
Unused

Tuesday - A boche is reported

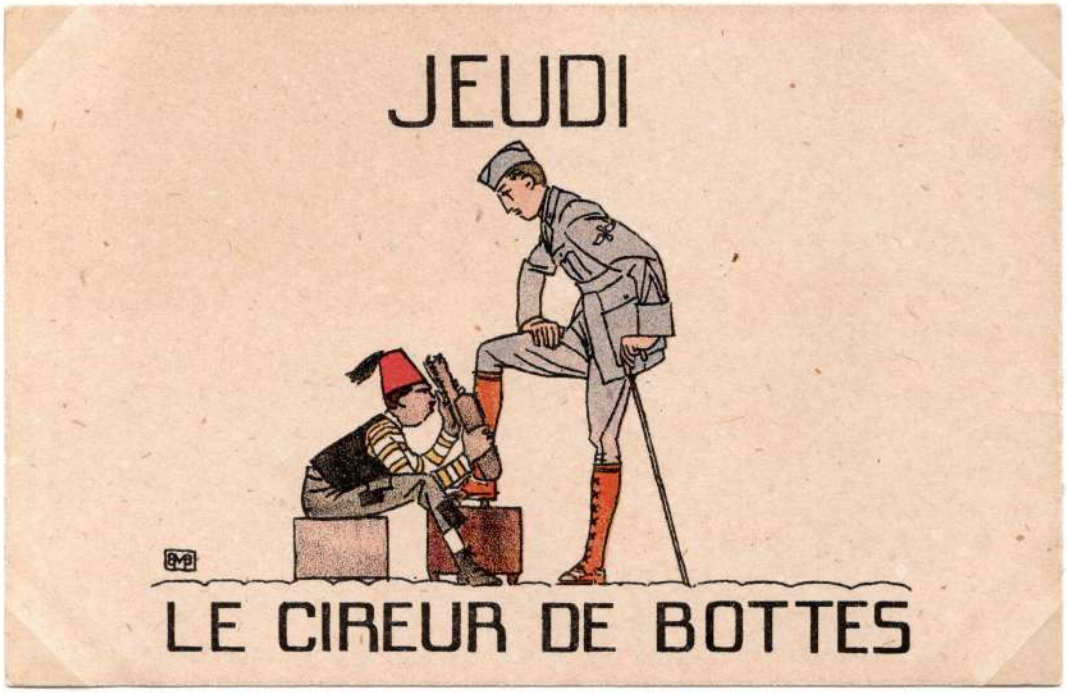
Cartoonist: Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949), French artist

Published by Societe des Etablissments MINOT, Paris France

Unused



Wednesday - A breakdown in Macedonia



Cartoonist: Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949), French artist

Published by Societe des Etablissments MINOT, Paris France

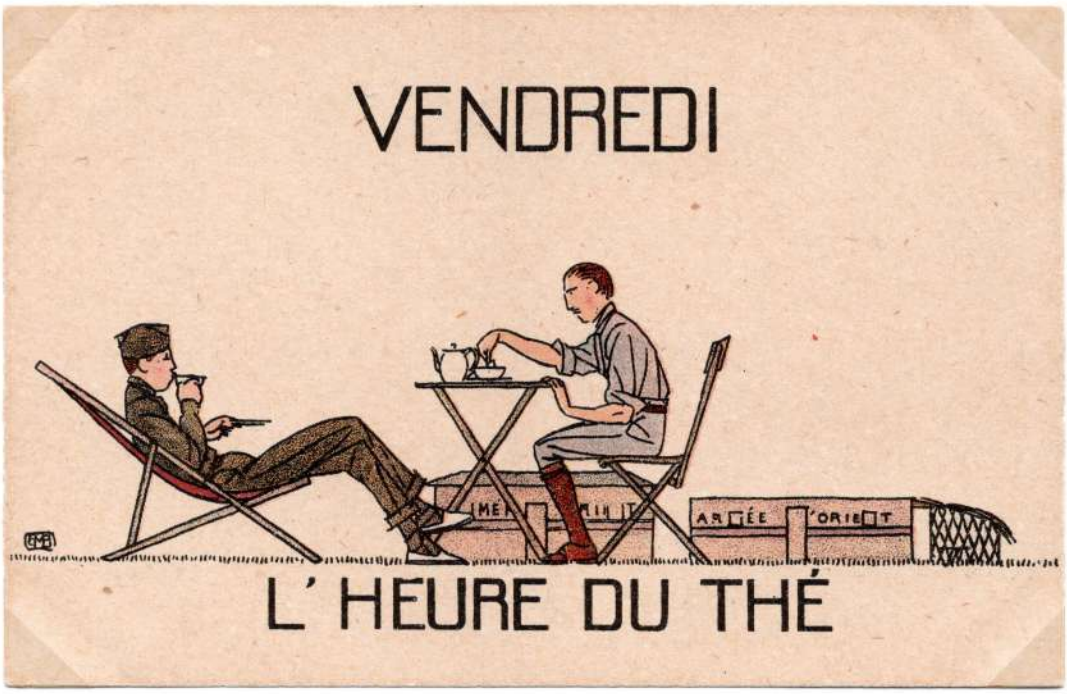
Unused

Thursday - The boot shiner

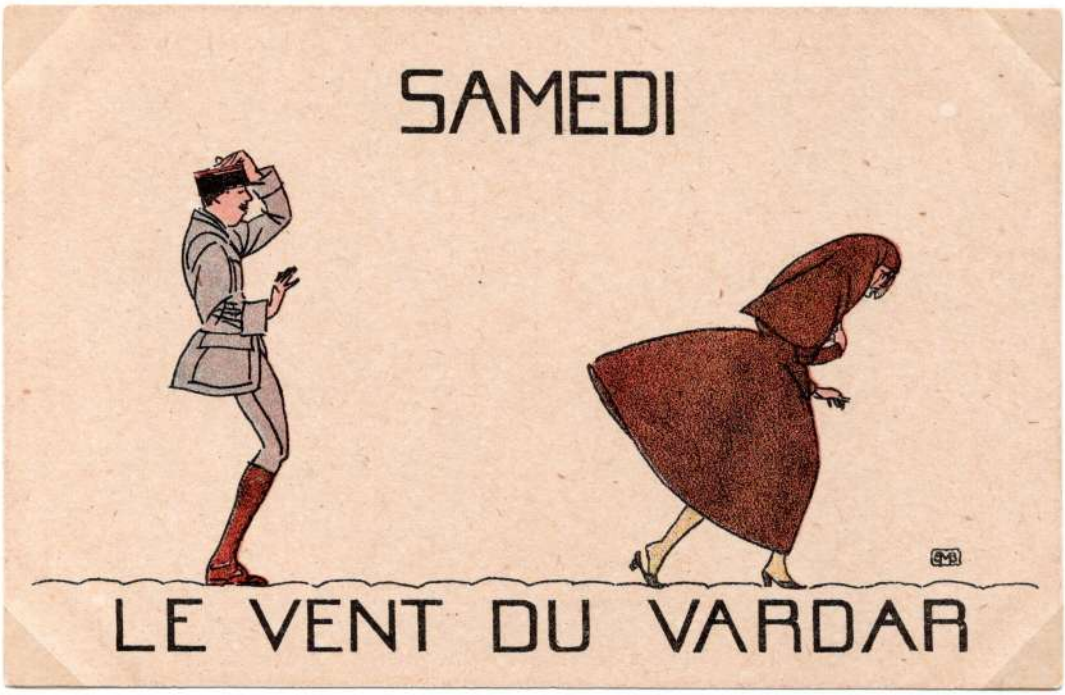
Cartoonist: Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949), French artist

Published by Societe des Etablissments MINOT, Paris France

Unused



Friday - Tea time



Cartoonist: Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949), French artist

Published by Societe des Etablissments MINOT, Paris France

Unused

Saturday - The wind of Vardar

Cartoonist: Bernard Boutet de Monvel (1881-1949), French artist

Published by Societe des Etablissments MINOT, Paris France

Unused

Sunday - The joys of Thessaloniki

Naval Forces on the "Macedonian Front"

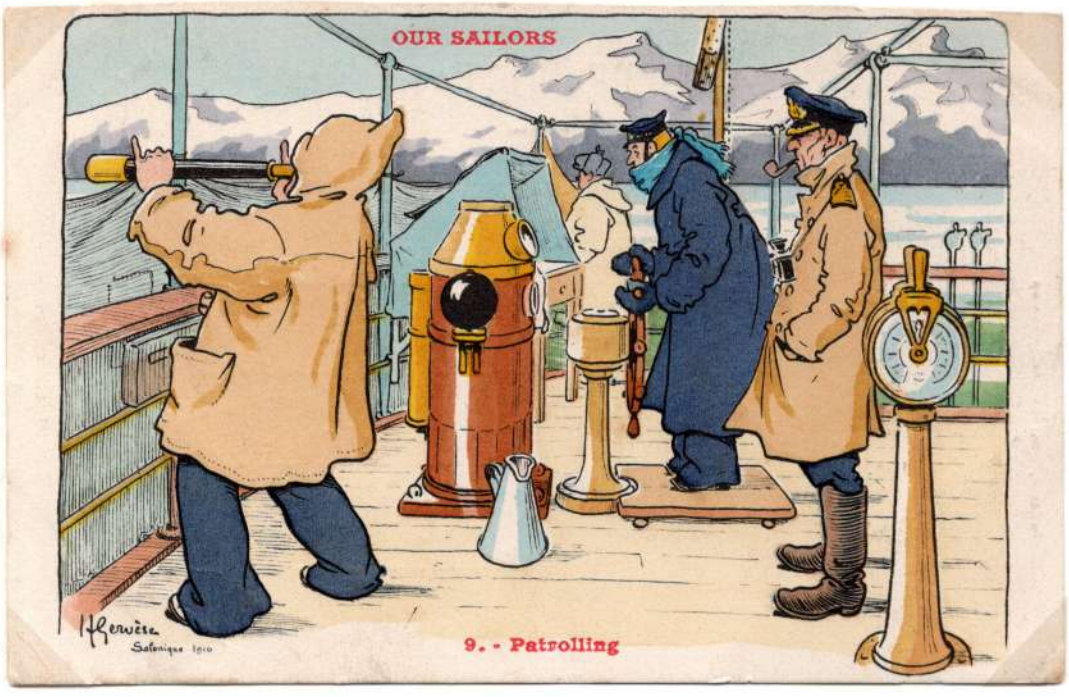
In mid-March 1916 the French opened a Naval Base in the port of Thessaloniki which was also used by the other allies. During the war many of their warships were docked for short or long periods in the port of Thessaloniki.

Cartoonist: Andre Bouchard 1875-?
(dit "Drack-oub"), French artist

Printed by Maison Baconnier,
Alger France (at the time)
Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1917
French and English sailors



Cartoonist: Henri Gervese
1880-1959, French artist

Printed by Raffaelli,
Toulon France
Card No. 9

Unused

Thessaloniki 1916 - Our sailors on patrol
English warship on patrol in the Thermaikos Gulf and Mount Olympus in the background

Naval Forces on the "Macedonian Front"

The French sailors on their outings in the city of Thessaloniki spent their free time entertaining and socializing with young Thessaloniki women.

Cartoonist: ?

Printed by Fabrication Française
Card No 1512
Chromolithography

Unused

Our Marines (the stopover in Thessaloniki)
The kiss of farewell

Cartoonist: Tru Ordin, 1916, artist

Printed by Guionie et Cie, Toulouse France

Unused

In Thessaloniki - There, like in Toulon. Our sailors don't have a bad time!
French sailors and young Thessalonians at the entrance of the White Tower garden, where a theatre, summer cinema, café and restaurant were operating.

Health and Care on the "Macedonian Front"

The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) is a specialist corps in the British Army which provides medical services to all Army personnel and their families, in war and in peace. Parts troops of the 32nd Division of the Royal Army Medical Corps were in Thessaloniki in 1917.

Cartoonist: "Ideas", UK

Published by REXO Photocard

Unused

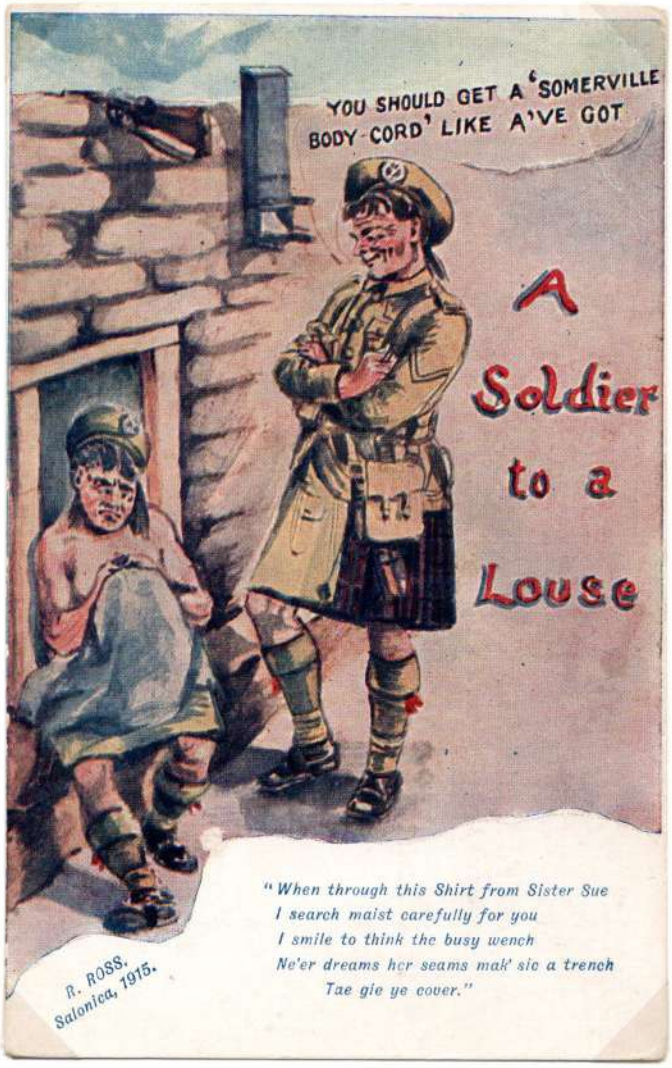
32 M.A.C. (32 Division, Medical Army Corps)
"Wishing you Merry Christmas from Salonica" 1917

Health and Care on the "Macedonian Front"

One of the major hygiene problems that the soldiers faced was lice and in order to deal with them, va-rious pharmaceutical preparations were circulated.

A leaflet issued by the company 'Somerville's Asiatic Body Cords, G. Somerville, Chemist, Edinburg' advertising its pharmaceutical formulation against lice.

It depicts a healthy soldier recommending to a fellow soldier who has lice to buy this formulation.



Cartounist: R. Ross, British artist

Published by G. Somerville, Edinburg, Scotland
Photolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki 1915 – A Scottish soldier to a louse:
You should get a "Somerville Body-Cord" like a've got

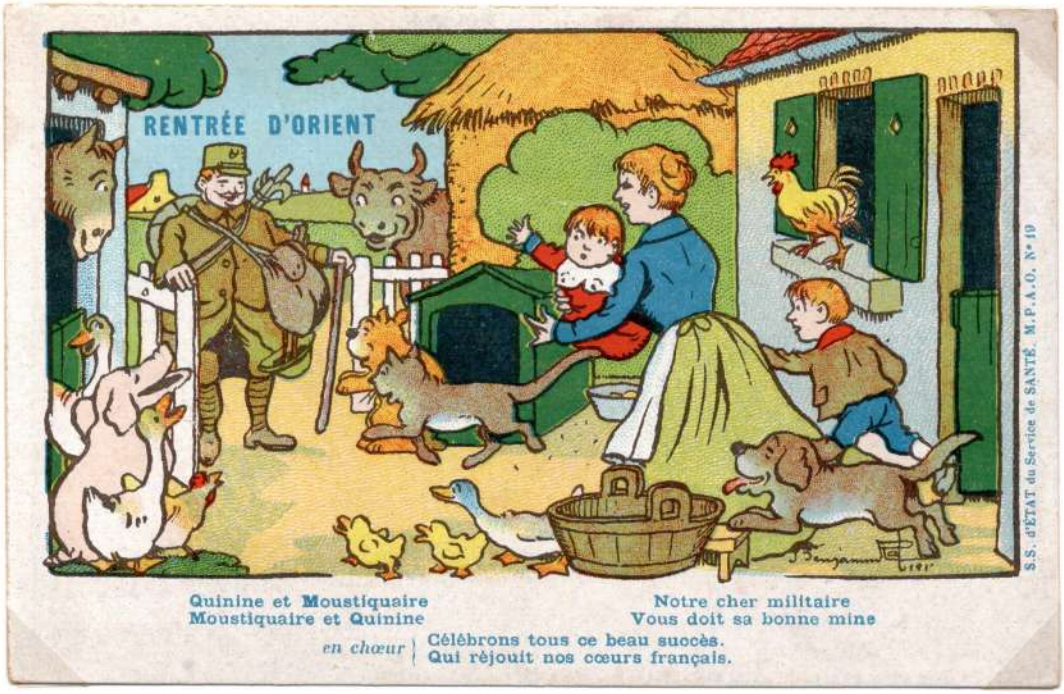
The Armée d'Orient and the issue of malaria

Malaria has been known since ancient times. Its parasite grows in marshy areas and its transmission is due to the anopheles mosquito. Quinine was used to treat malaria, both for the treatment of the afflicted persons and as a preventive measure for the healthy ones. Its prevention also consists in the fight against mosquitoes, whose larvae grow on the surfaces of stagnant water. Protection is provided by mosquito nets and netting in general, and it is also recommended to apply a myrrh ointment (pomade).

Malaria was a major scourge on the Macedonian Front. The French soldiers of the Army of the East had to protect themselves and prevent themselves from contracting this disease. Within the Armée d'Orient, a "Mission Paludéenne" (Mission against Malaria) was set up by the "Sous Secrétariat d'État du Service de Sante" (State Secretariat of the Health Service) in order to oblige the soldiers to take all measures against malaria.

For propaganda purposes, 13 picture postcards of the Armée d'Orient's anti-malaria mission were issued, divided into three series.
All thirteen picture postcards show publisher: S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., France (Sous Secrétariat d'État du Service de Sante Mission Paludéenne Armée d'Orient)

The first series consists of a single picture postcard and depicts a soldier returning from the Orient



Cartoonist: Benjamin Rabier 1864-1939, French artist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., France Chromolithography

Card No. 19

Used 10.9.1917

Return from the East

Quinine and mosquito nets,
Mosquito nets and quinine

Our dear soldier, He owes
you his good looks

and in chorus:

Let us celebrate this success
that gladdens our French hearts

The Armée d'Orient and the issue of malaria

The second series consists of two satirical picture postcards with slogans the daily intake of quinine and sleeping under the mosquito net.

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 16
Chromolithography

Used 26.10.1917

SOLDIER! TO TAKE YOUR QUININE EVERY DAY

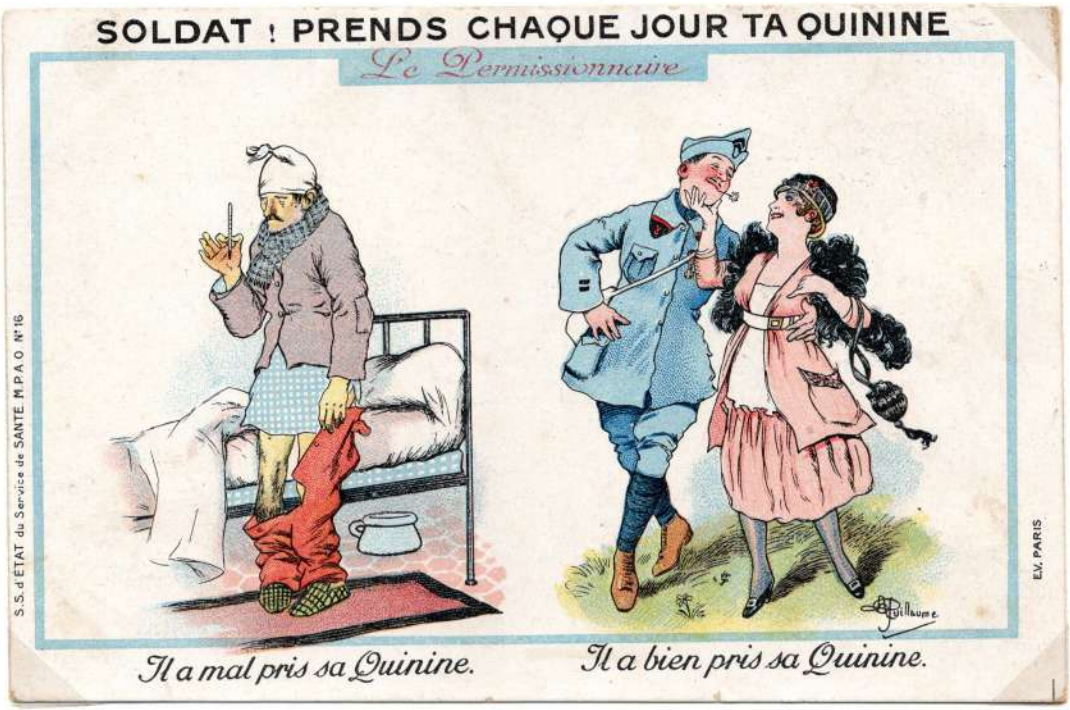
The Permissionary

He didn't take his quinine properly *He took his quinine correctly*

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 17
Chromolithography

Used 2.7.1918



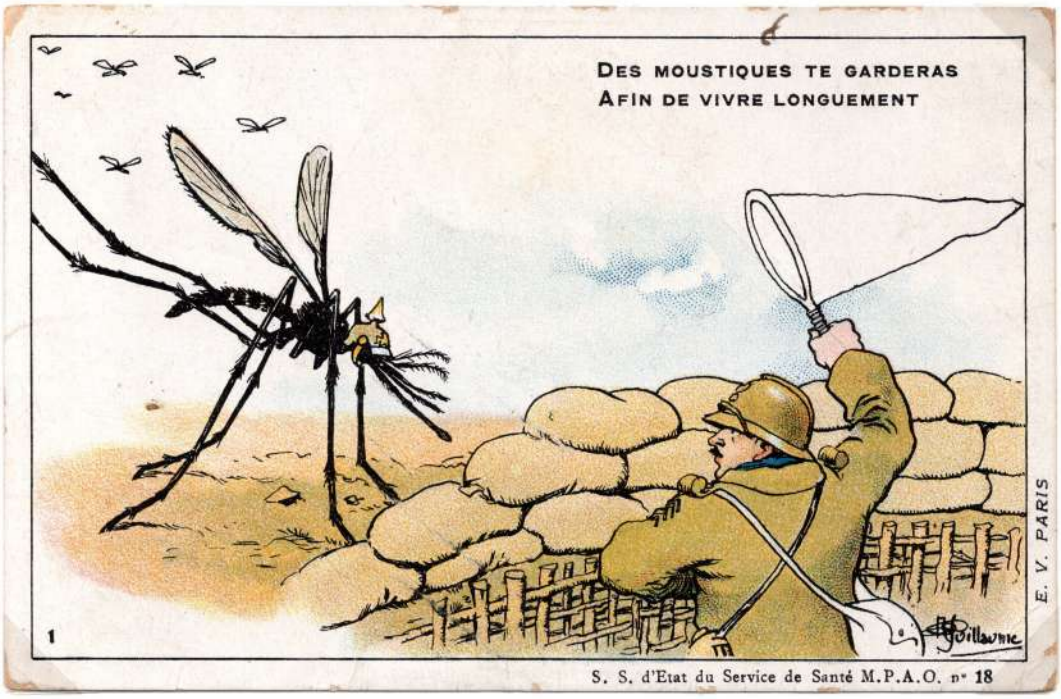
LOOK ALMOST DOWN ON YOUR MOSQUITO NET

To the wake-up call

He didn't have a mosquito net *He slept under his mosquito net*

The Armée d'Orient and the issue of malaria

The third series with the general title "The mosquito, here is the enemy" consists of ten numbered picture postcards of the Pasteur Institute for the soldier of the Armée d'Orient. The publication was made in both a multicolour and a monochrome version (in sepia).

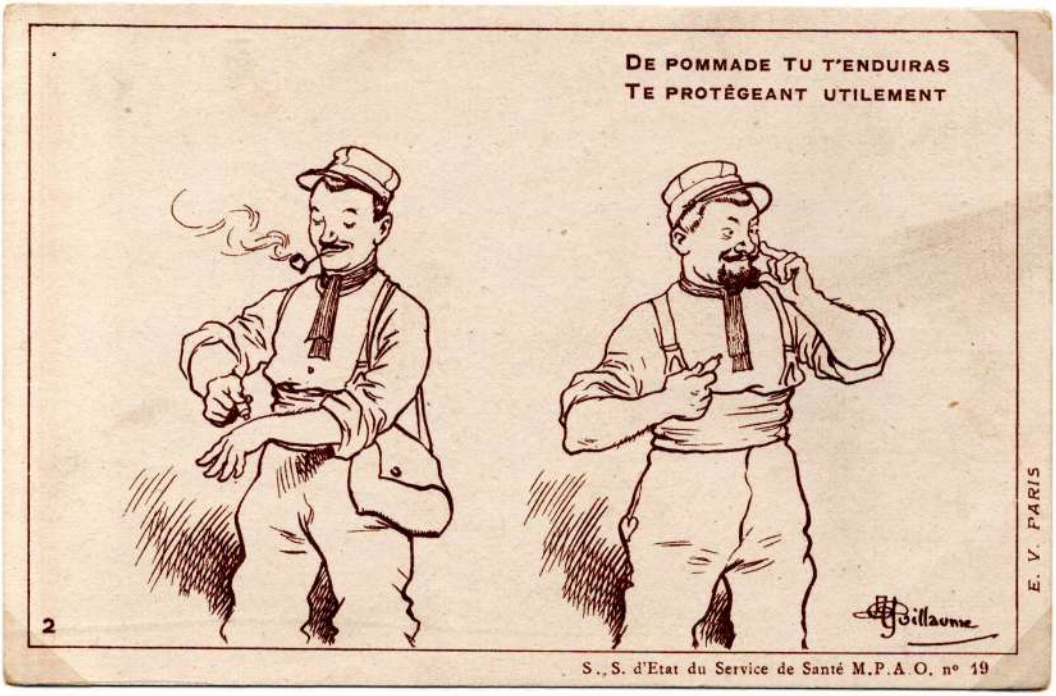


Protect yourself from mosquitoes to live long

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 18 (1)
Chromolithography

Unused



Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France Card No. 19 (2) Chromolithography (sepia)

Used 29.4.1918

Spread Pomade all over your body to protect you advantageously

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France Card No. 19 (2) Chromolithography

Unused

Spread Pomade all over your body to protect you advantageously

The Armée d'Orient and the issue of malaria

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 20 (3)
Chromolithography (sepia)

Posted: GENIE BATTAILON Y * LE COMMANDANT
Armee d'Orient to France

Don't stay near the water to fish, or to...

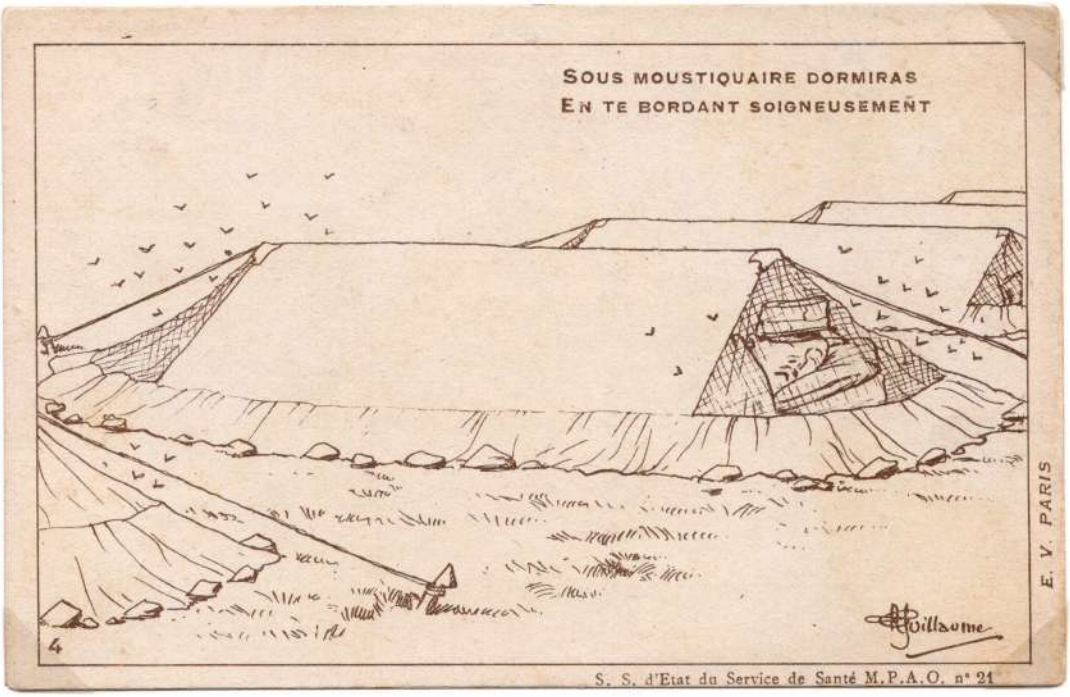
Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 20 (3)
Chromolithography

Used

Don't stay near the water to fish, or to...

The Armée d'Orient and the issue of malaria



Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 21 (4)
Chromolithography (sepia)

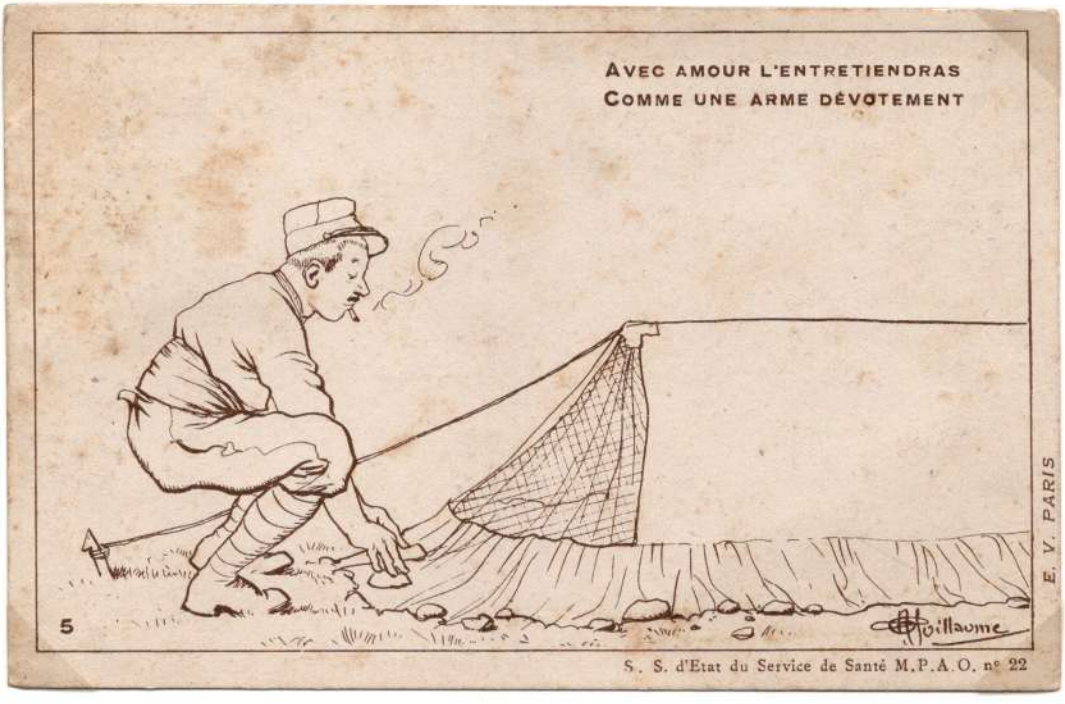
Unused

Sleep under a mosquito net carefully closed

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 22 (5)
Chromolithography (sepia)

Posted: GENIE BATAILLON Y * LE COMMANDANT 10.8.1917 *Armee d'Orinent to France*



Lovingly treat it reverently like a weapon

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France Card No. 23 (6) Chromolithography (sepia)

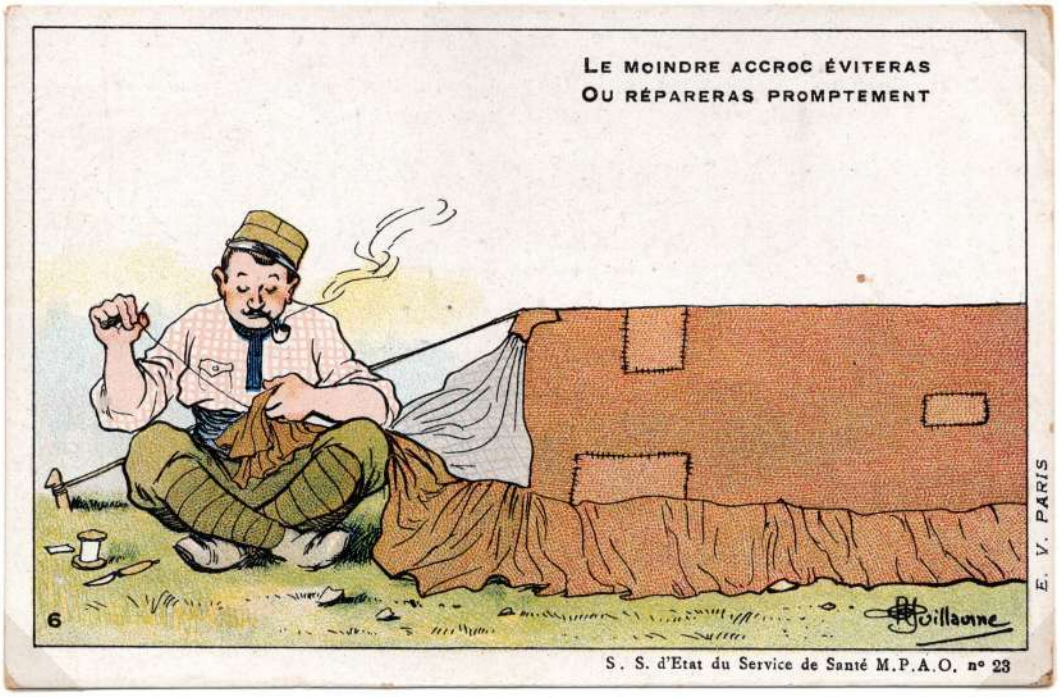
Used 28.1.1918

Avoid the smallest tear or repair it quickly

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

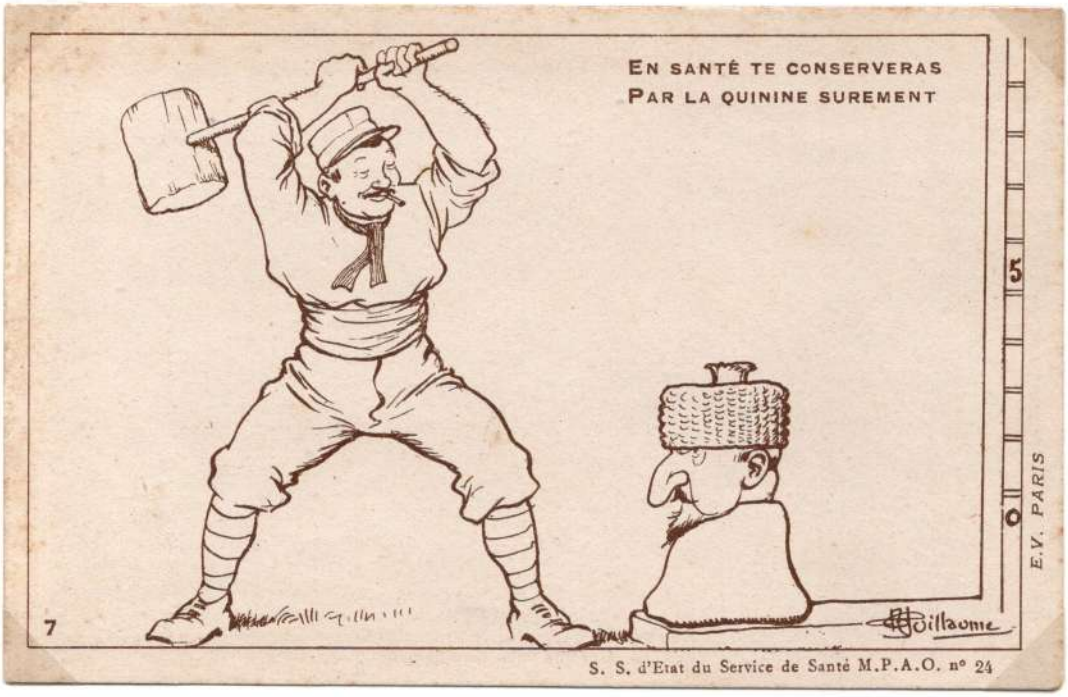
Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris France Card No. 23 (6) Chromolithography

Unused



Avoid the smallest tear or repair it quickly

The Armée d'Orient and the issue of malaria



Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 24 (7)
Chromolithography (sepia)

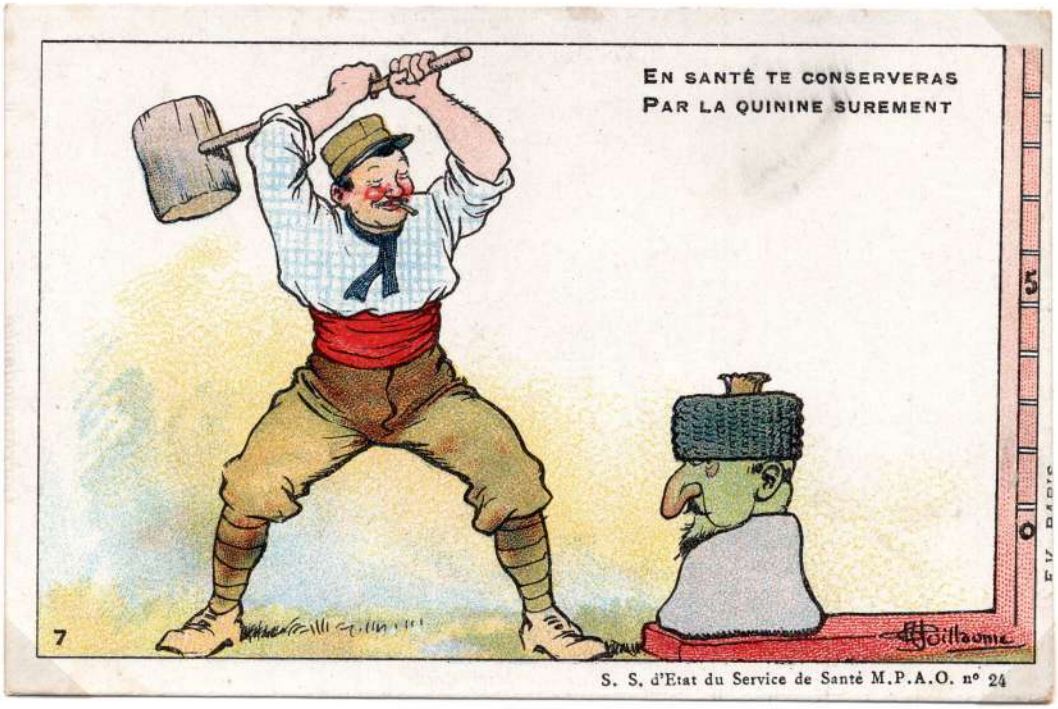
Unused

You will definitely stay healthy with quinine

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 24 (7)
Chromolithography

Used 11.2.1918



You will definitely stay healthy with quinine

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 26 (9)
Chromolithography (sepia)

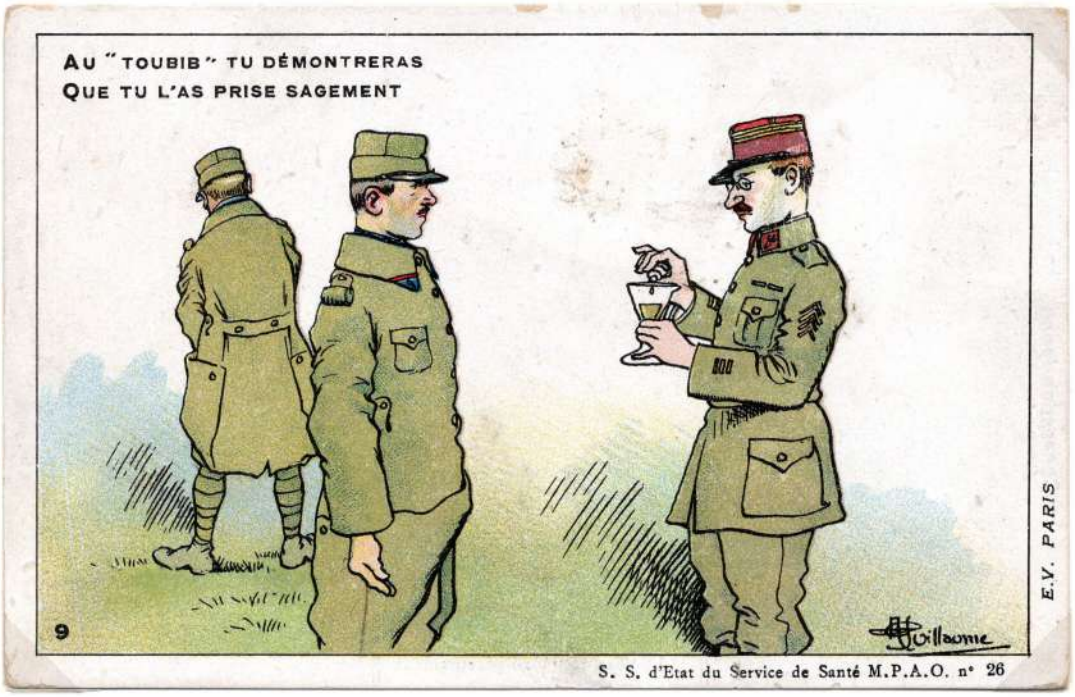
Unused

You will prove to the doctor that you took it wisely

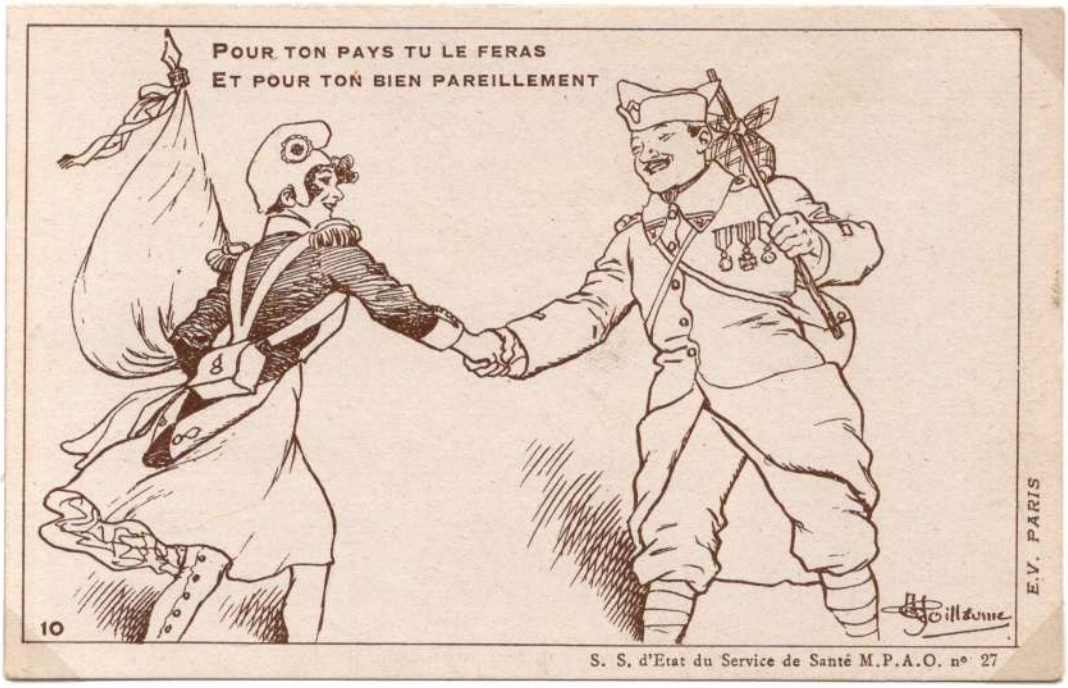
Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 26 (9)
Chromolithography

Unused



You will prove to the doctor that you took it wisely



Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 27 (10)
Chromolithography (sepia)

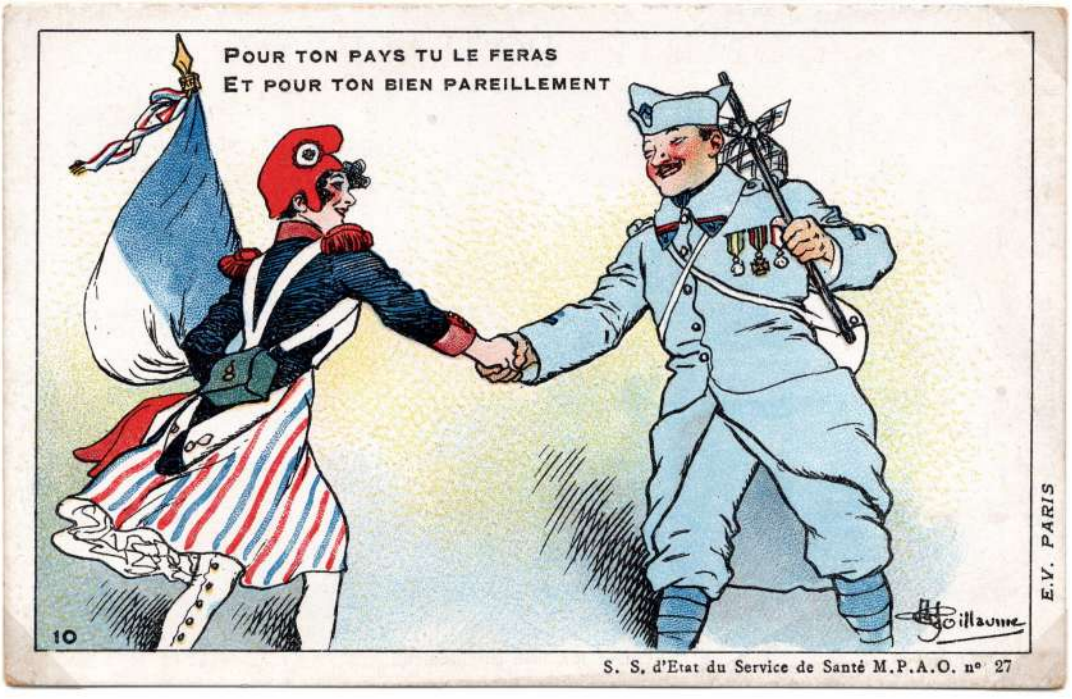
Unused

For thy country thou shalt do it as well as for thy own good

Cartoonist: Albert Guillaume (1873-1942) French painter & caricaturist

Published by S. S. d'ETAT du Service de SANTE M.P.A.O., E.V. Paris, France
Card No. 27 (10)
Chromolithography

Unused



For thy country thou shalt do it as well as for thy own good

The "false dream" of Bulgaria & "Hotel Saloniki"

Bulgaria was defeated in the Second Balkan War of 1913 and the Bulgarian Government believed that Serbia was in control of territories that rightfully belonged to them. The "Central Powers" promised that if Bulgaria joined their camp, and after their victory, they would cede the disputed territories of Serbia as well as Macedonia that the Bulgarians had always wanted, so that they could have an exit point to the Aegean Sea. They could also claim the possessions lost in the Balkan Wars, should Greece eventually enter the war on the side of the Entente against them (as it did). On September 6, 1915, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria signed a secret agreement with Germany and the Ottoman Empire, and on September 22, 1915, Bulgaria declared conscription. The attack on Serbia followed on 14 October, as previously agreed, striking a final blow against the Serbs. They then easily occupied the entire Greek territory east of the Struma River. The Bulgarians expected a victory for the "Central Powers" to annex the entire Central and Eastern Macedonia, including Thessaloniki. This regime lasted until the early autumn of 1918. But unfortunately for them their dream was not realized. In September 1918, with the participation of the reconstituted Greek Army, it was possible to break the Bulgarian line. A frantic pursuit followed, which led to their defeat and the capitulation signed in Thessaloniki on 29 September 1918.

Cartoonist: ?

Printed by E. Le Deley, Paris France

Published by Roussel, France

Used

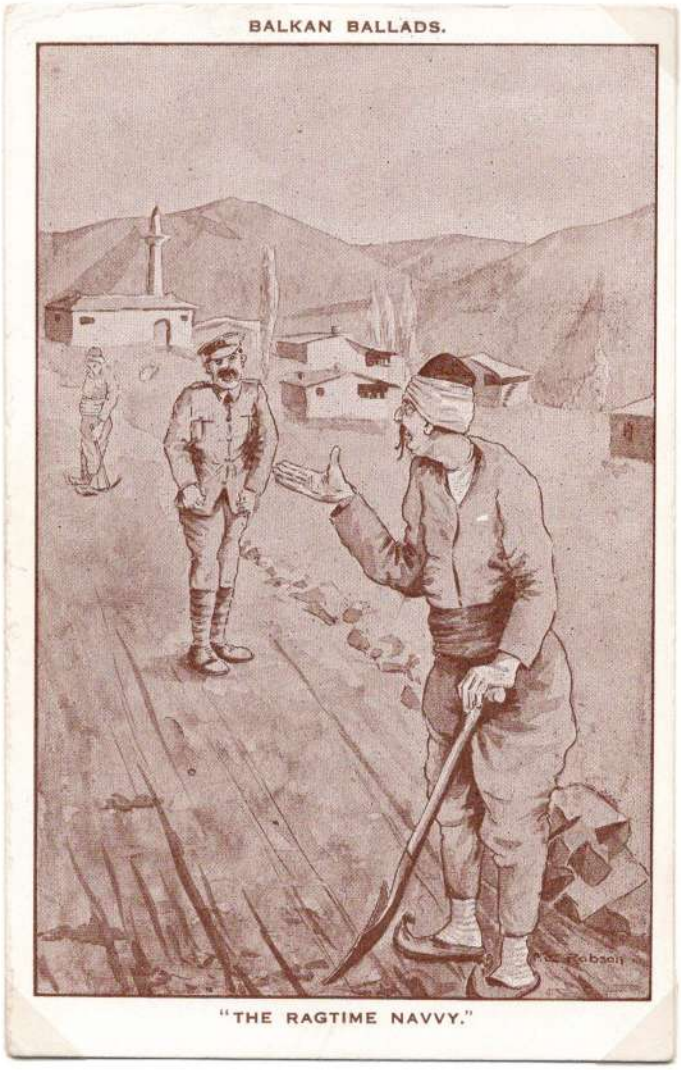
The delta consists of two sections.

- *The left shows the city of Thessaloniki as a hotel called "Hotel Saloniki" with Allied troops as occupants. The hotel manager informs them that* "Meine Herren, Sie werde die Zimmer raumen - mussen wegen bulgarisihen Besuch" *(Gentlemen, you will have to vacate the rooms because of Bulgarian visitors).*

- *On the right it depicts American President T.W. Wilson holding a Bible and exclaiming* "Der Krieg sei gesegnet !" (*May the War be blessed !).*

The prisoners

Opposing soldiers captured as prisoners of war were taken to camps mainly in the Bechcinar area in the western part of Thessaloniki that was controlled by the British. Ordinary POW soldiers were often used for various public works.



Cartoonist: F.C. Robson, British artist

Publised by ?
Letterpress

Used

Balkan Ballads - "The Ragtime Navvy"

Turkish prisoners of war working in construction roads under the supervision of an English soldier

Wishes from the Front...

The British forces, especially for their troops in Thessaloniki and on the "Macedonian Front", issued Christmas and New Year greeting cards that were used to send wishes from soldiers to their families. All of them are marked BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES OF SALONICA - WITH BEST WISHES FOR XMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Cartoonist: ?

Publisched by ?
Chromolithography

Used, BAPO X, Salonica Army, Dec 1916

Cartoonist: P.P.

Publisched by ?
Lithography

Unused

Cartoonist: ?

Publisched by ?
Lithography

Used, Thessaloniki 8.1.1917

Wishes from the Front...

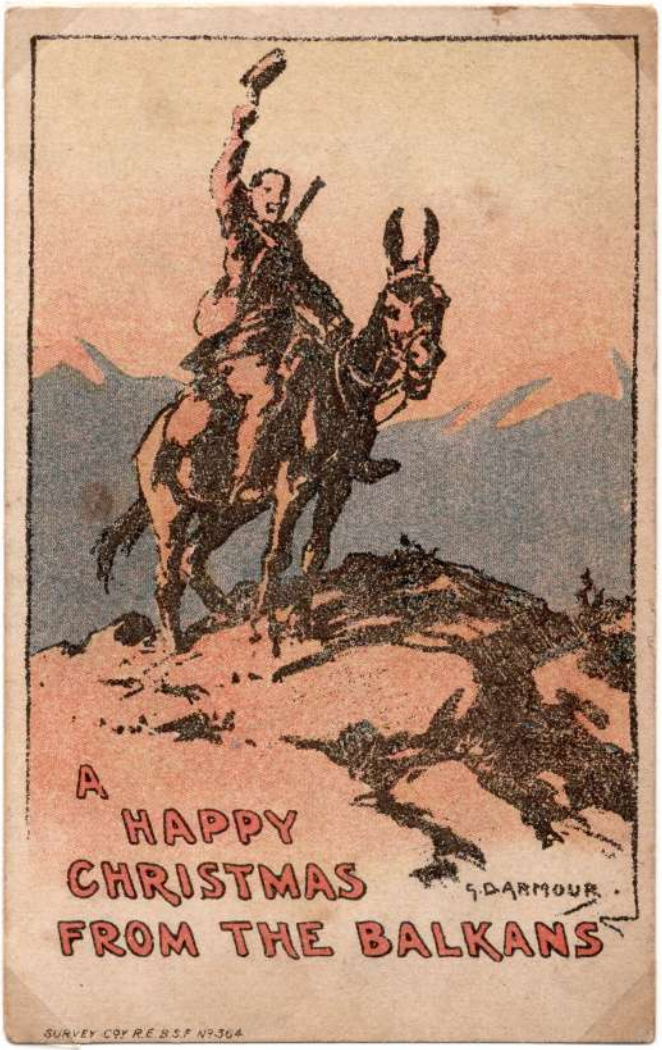
In late 1917 the British Forces issued another card with wishes from the Balkans for Christmas. It was circulated at the front in Thessaloniki and was used to send wishes from soldiers to their beloved ones.

The war on the "Macedonian Front" formally ended on 11 November 1918 but the Allied forces did not immediately withdraw. The British Forces, true to tradition, released another card with wishes from Thessaloniki for Christmas 1918.

Cartoonist: S. Darmour, British artist

Printed by Survey Coy. R.E.B.S.F.
Card No. 364
Letterpress

Used



English soldier on a mule in the mountains of Macedonia sending his wishes...
A Happy Christmas from the Balkans

Cartoonist: ?

Published by ?
Photolithography

Used

English officer doing his laundry and sending his wishes...
Xmas 1918, Salonica Army

The Allied troops and the city's petty traders

Four signed sketches by the artist J. Zouchel depict foreign and Greek soldiers and small businessmen in Thessaloniki. Two editions were made for each: one in English and one in French. In each of them the same sketches are in grey as well as in color.

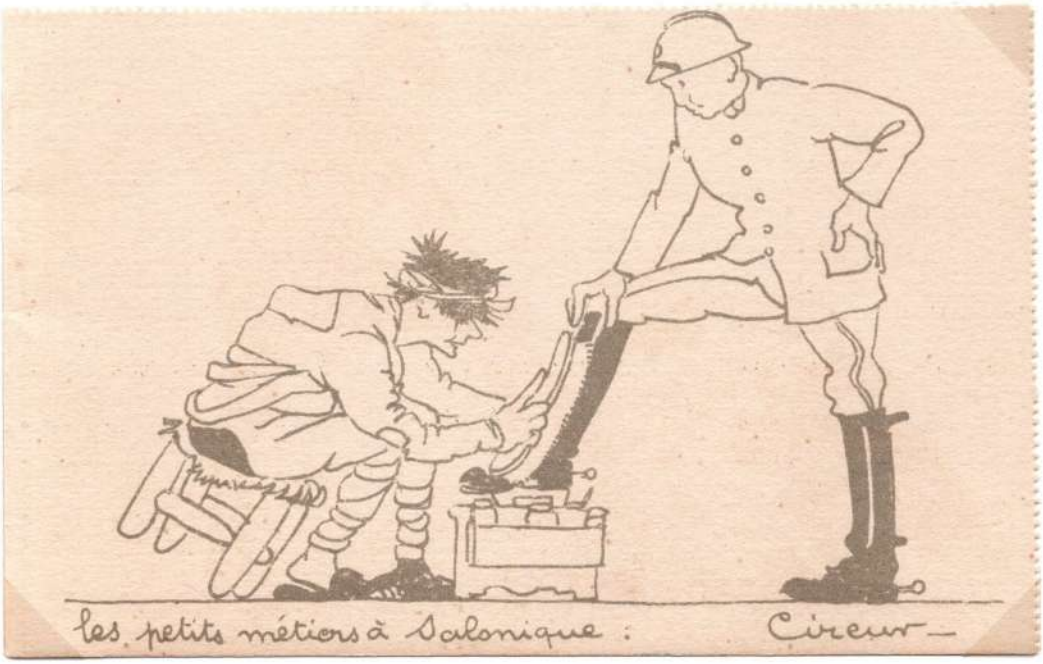
French soldier and lustre (French)

Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

The Allied troops and the city's petty traders



Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

French soldier and lustre (French)

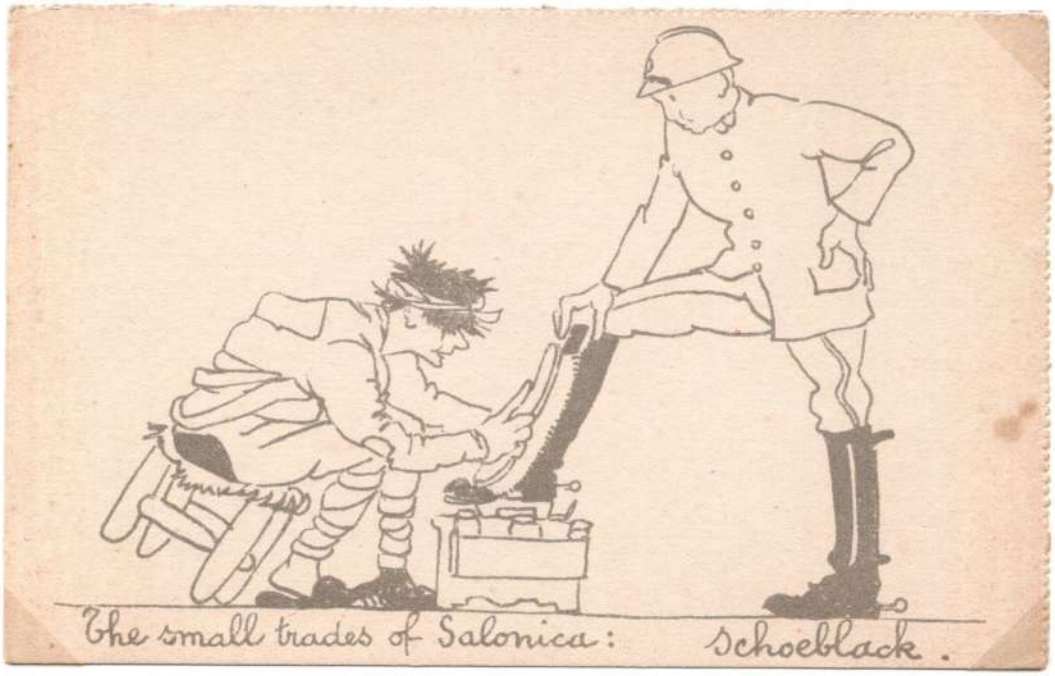
Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Used

French soldier and lustre (French)

The Allied troops and the city's petty traders



Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

French soldier and lustre (English)

Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France Chromolithography

Used

French soldier and lustre (English)

The Allied troops and the city's petty traders

Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

French sailor and fruit seller (French)

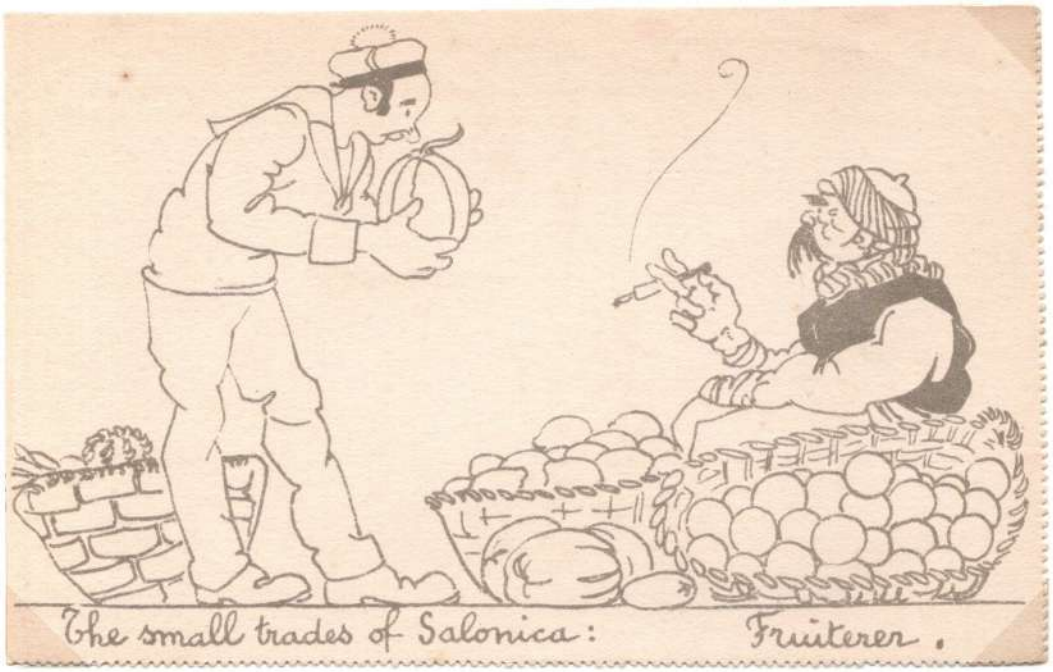
Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

French sailor and fruit seller (French)

The Allied troops and the city's petty traders



Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

French sailor and fruit seller (English)

Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

French sailor and fruit seller (English)

The Allied troops and the city's petty traders

Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

Greek soldier (Evzon) and money-changer (French)

Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

Greek soldier (Evzon) and money-changer (French)

The Allied troops and the city's petty traders

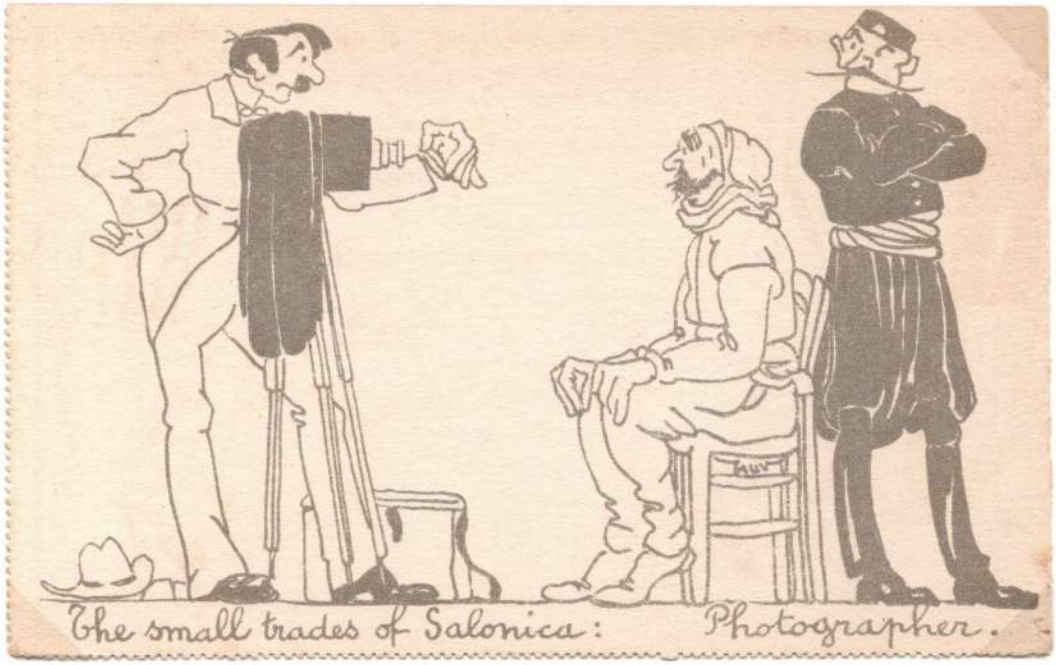
Greek soldier (Evzon) and money-changer (English)

Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused

The Allied troops and the city's petty traders



Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

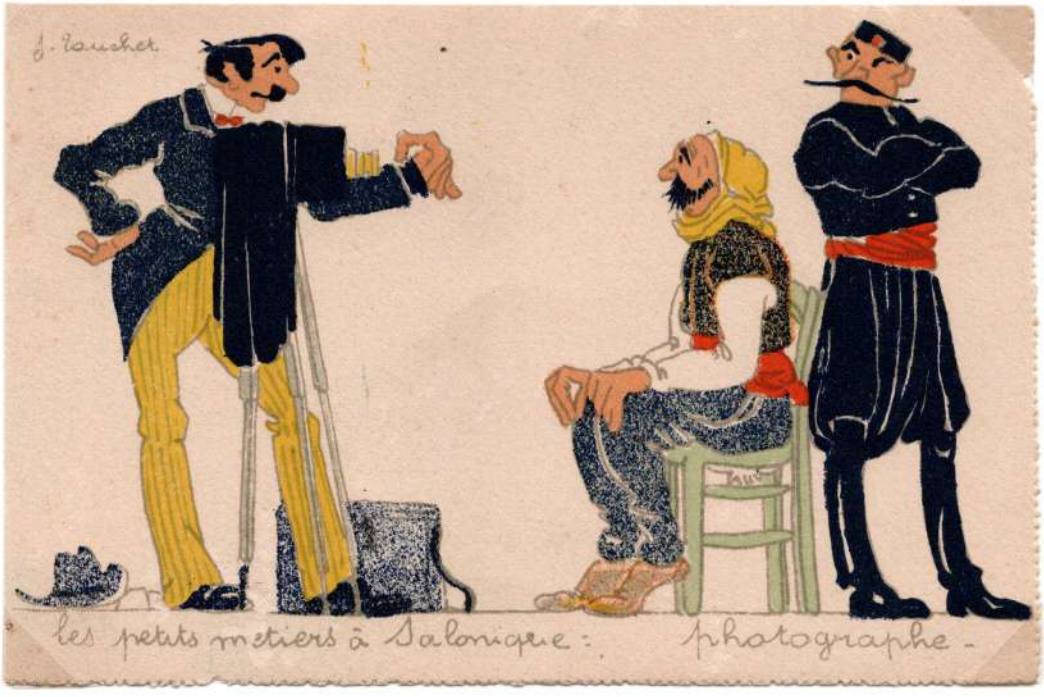
Unused

Cretan soldier and photographer (English)

Cartoonist: J. Touchel, French artist

Published by Bourgeois Aine, Paris France
Chromolithography

Unused



Cretan soldier and photographer (French)

The Allied troops and their "naughty" encounters...

Scenes from the daily life of foreign soldiers and their "naughty" dealings with the female inhabitants of Thessaloniki were the subject of ten signed sketches by the Italian-born artist Mario Pezilla, who lived in France.

Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Used 19.2.1919

Thessaloniki - Re-training of the elderly walker

Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki - Group of Macedonian girls

The Allied troops and their "naughty" encounters...

Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Used

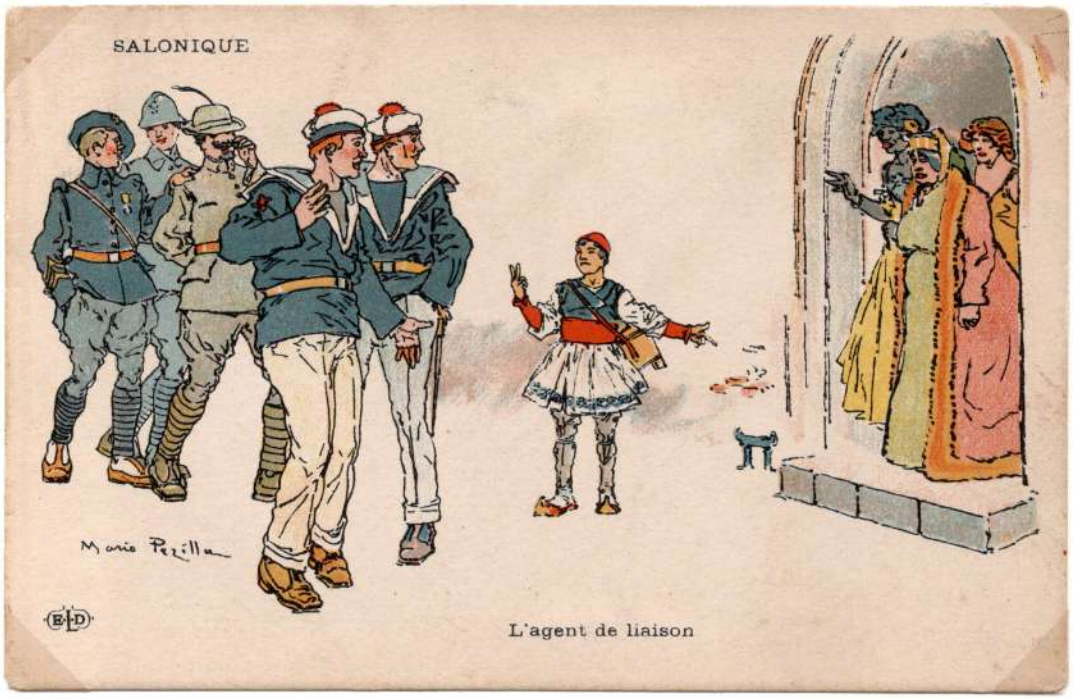
Thessaloniki - The History of the "Fessi" cup

Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Used 20.2.1919

Thessaloniki - The arrested "Balloon"



Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki - The go-between

Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Used 8.3.1919

Thessaloniki - A young girl finds a "gold vein"

Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

Thessaloniki - Vendors of fresh water and love

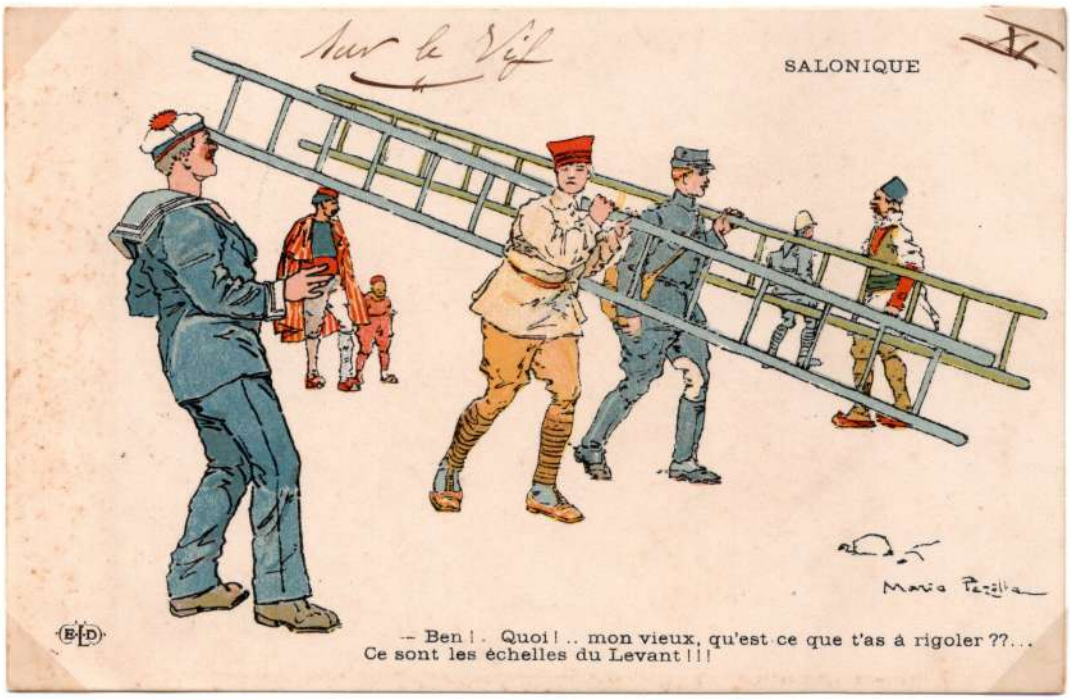
Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Used 19.2.1919

Thessaloniki - The Telegraphists
Elle : Ce serait gentil, ayant le meme métier on se marierait...
Lui: Qui. mais voila moi j'suis dans les "sans fil" et j'en veux pas a la patte.

The Allied troops and their "naughty" encounters...



Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Used 22.2.1919

Thessaloniki - Oriental ladders
Ben ! . Quoi !.. mon vieux, qu'est ce que t'as a rigoler ??... Ce sont les echelles du Levant !!!

Cartoonist: Mario Pezilla, Italian artist who worked in Paris France

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Used 20.2.1919

Thessaloniki - Certificate in Agriculture with Merit
- Ah ! Tu as sauve un convoi de ble ! Et qu'est ce qu'on t'a donne ? la Croix de guerre ??...
- Non, le Merite agricole.

Contacts between the Allied troops and the inhabitants of the city

The Allied troops and their contacts with the inhabitants of Thessaloniki were the subject of ten signed sketches by the French artist Jeanne Thil (1887-1968)

Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

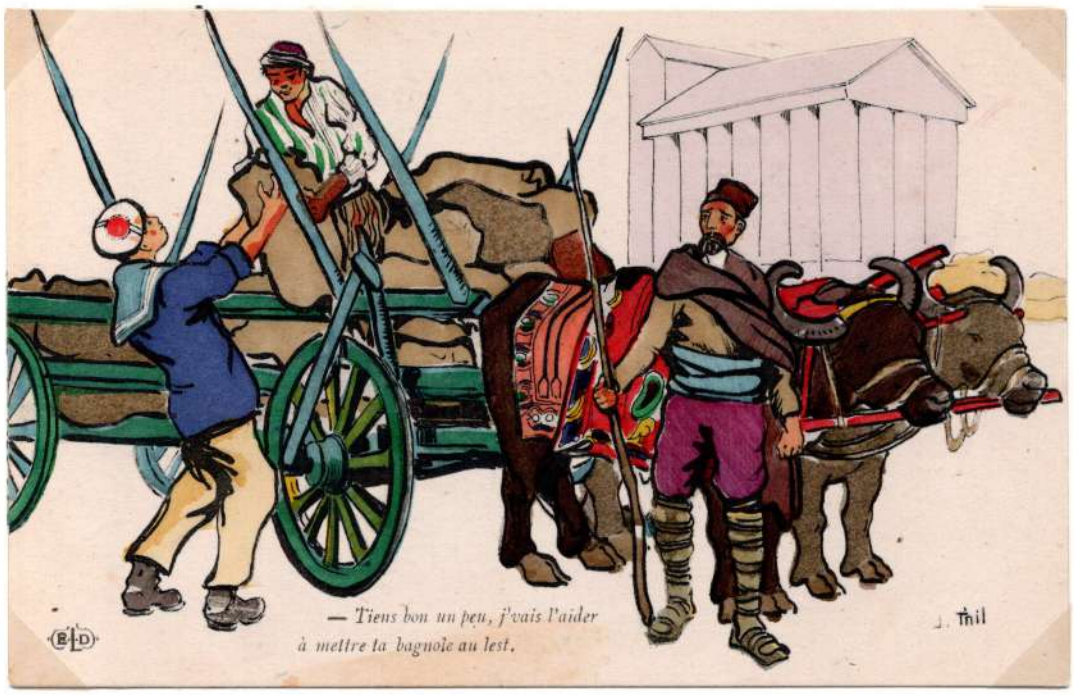
Good deal, the price of this freight !

Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

Beware my old "Porpoise", the navy alone has the right to visit neutrals



Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

I'll help him add ballast to your car

Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

Li the sailor is happy to sail like that !

Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

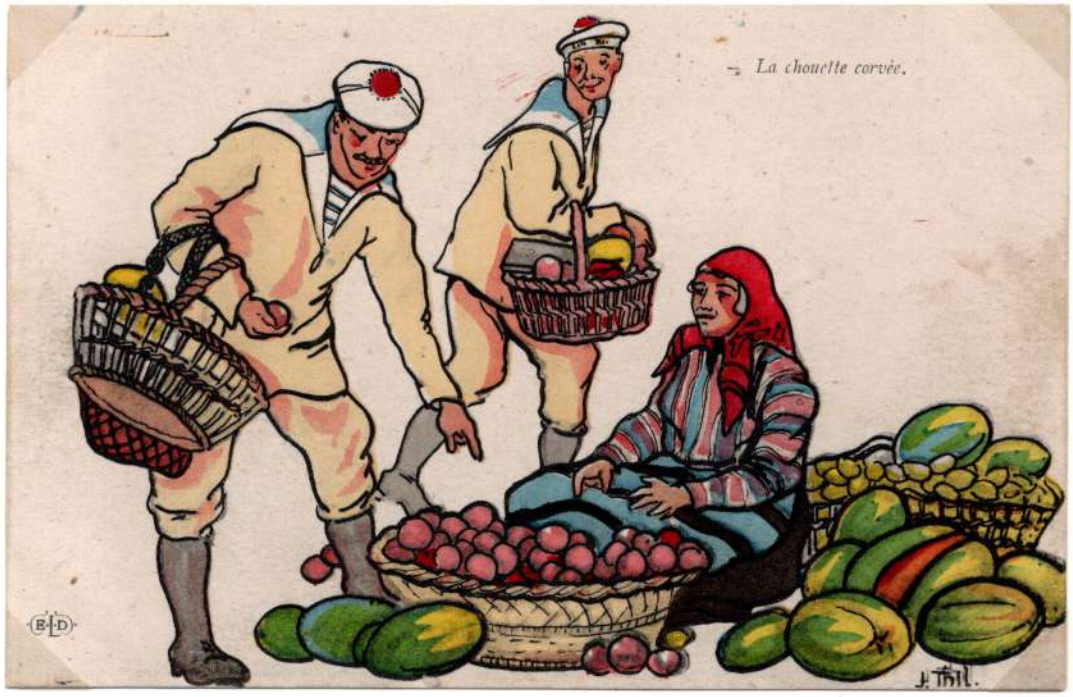
Well, it's not just the bridge that's a brick !

Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

You speak my old Cabillot, if only they were on board



Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

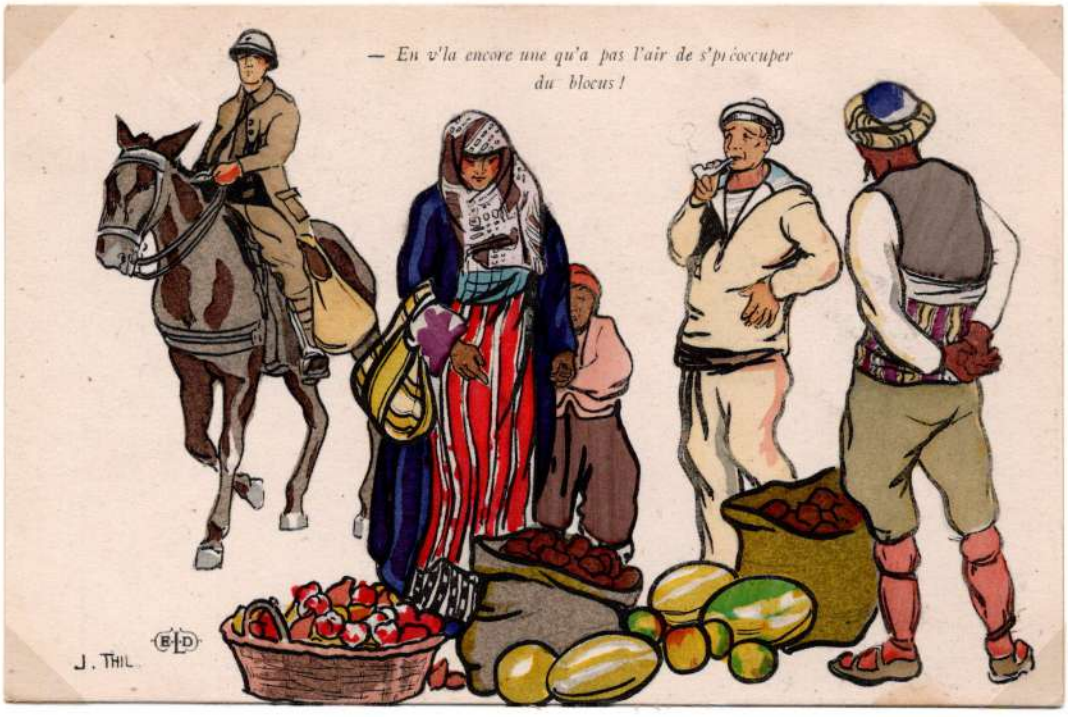
Used

The chores of an Owl

Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused



Here's another one who doesn't seem to be worried about the blockade

Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Unused

Ben, my old funny pal, what a nice breeze !
Fortunately !

Cartoonist: J. Thil 1887-1968, French artist

Printed & Published by E. Le Deley, Paris France Chromolithography

Used

The boarding of neutrals.

The Allied troops and the inhabitants of the city

Soldiers from all the Allied forces, realistically drawn with typical types of Thessaloniki residents, were the subject of nine signed sketches by the French artist Goyet.

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 258
Chromolithography

Unused

A porter carries boxes of supplies of the "Armeé d'Orient" (A.O. - Army of the East) in the port of Thessaloniki

The Allied troops and the inhabitants of the city

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 258
Chromolithography

Unused

French and English officers with an Orthodox priest and women of Thessaloniki

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 235
Chromolithography

Unused

Greek soldier with military nurses, orthodox priest and Jewish inhabitants of the city

The Allied troops and the inhabitants of the city

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 251
Chromolithography

Used

Senegalese soldier, English nurses, English officer, Indo-Chinese soldier with Dervisi and a resident of the town

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 257
Chromolithography

Unused

Italian soldiers, Serbian officers and an English sailor with Jewish residents of the town and a young lemonade vendor

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 254
Chromolithography

Unused

Serbian officer, Cretan gendarme and Jewish inhabitants of the town

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 252
Chromolithography

Unused

Indian and Serbian officers, English soldier and a French sailor with a Jewish porter and a young lusty

The Allied troops and the inhabitants of the city

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 250
Chromolithography

Used

French soldier with villagers from the outskirts of the city

Cartoonist: Goyet, French artist

Published by Parisiana, Paris France
Card No. 253
Chromolithography

Unused

English officer with villagers from the outskirts of the city

The end of the War!

In September 1918, with the participation of the reconstituted Greek Army, after fierce fighting, it was possible to break the Bulgarian line on the Macedonian Front. A frantic pursuit followed, which led to the capitulation signed in Thessaloniki on 29 September 1918. Turkey signed an armistice at Mudros in Lemnos on 31 October. On 11 November 1918, Germany also signed an armistice and a cessation of hostilities took place.

The British Forces, to commemorate the event, issued a humorous Christmas greeting card at the end of 1918, which also saluted the end of the war. This card was circulated at the Thessaloniki Front and was used to send the pleasant news of the end of the war and soldiers' Christmas wishes to their beloved ones.

Cartoonist: ?

Published by 8th Field Survey Coy. R.E., UK
Card No 529
Chromolithography

Used

Finish Johnny!
Greetings from the Salonica Army, Xmas 1918

An English soldier holds a Turkish officer in his right hand and a Bulgarian officer in his left hand and declares the end of the War and the Victory of the Allies...