

FIUME
First Definitives

Posta Militare 83
16 March 1919

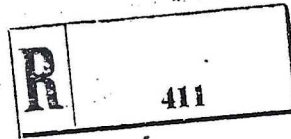
Fiume
9 June 1919

raccomandato



Sig. Pio Fabri

Milite



*Piazza Trevi
86*

Roma

P.M. 83

Alla Presidenza della Commissione

*Interalleata e' indetta, presso
il comando del corpo di occupazione
Interalleato di*

Fiume



On 30 January 1919 the Allies issued a pictorial set inscribed "Fiume" with symbolic designs. These stamps were valid for postage until 30 April 1920.

Military cover above has cachet on reverse from "Headquarters Interallied Occupation Corps in Fiume." Lower cover is inbound to the President of the Interallied Commission.

FIUME
Military Mail

Posta Militare 83
5 February 1919
23 April 1919

CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA (Carte postale d'Italie)

UFFICIO POSTALE (Réponse)

CORPO D'OCCUPAZIONE INTERALLEATA
DI FIUME



*In caso alla cartolina
del km. partecipa
che veni se i restanti
- alla IV. (Voglio il V).
significan lo che
i promessi richiedi sono
- vi da tempo esauriti*

IL DIRETTORE

Avvocato

Gioacchino Saraceni

Via Boezio 45



ROMA

1/2 di parte

COMANDO

Corpo d'occupazione interalleata di Fiume

QUARTIER GENERALE

PLOTONE AUTONOMO



*Direzione Generale
Ferrovie Stato
(servizio commerciale)*

Stanna

Italian troops entered Fiume on 5 November 1918. However, due to threats from the local militia, this activity was conducted on behalf of the "Interallied Occupation Corps for Fiume," which was reflected in the cachets used on the soldiers' mail.

FIUME
D'Annunzio Definitives

Fiume
29 March 1921
9 May 1921

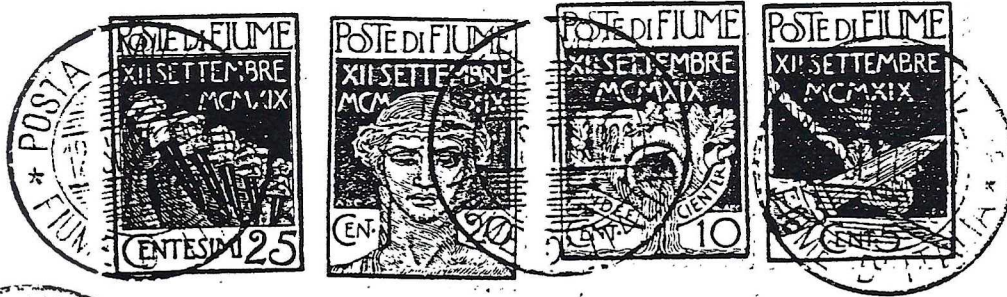


After the coup d'etat, new stamps were issued with the portrait of D'Annunzio. A set of these with overprint "Provisional Government" was issued on 2 February 1921 and was valid for postage until 21 May 1922.

FIUME
Military Issues

Posta Militare/Fiume d'Italia
12 September 1920

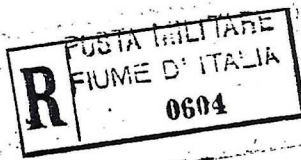
Fiume d'Italia/Posta Militare
10 December 1920



Military set used on registered cover on the only day of validity.



*Luz. Bobonello
Carlo Rinaldi*



Three different proof overprints (all capital letters) of the "Regency" issue used on local registered cover.

*Comandante
Gregorio*

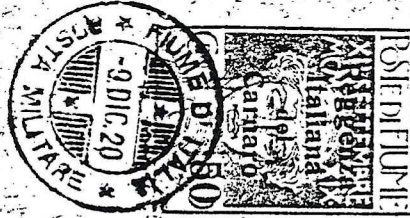
Fiume

A set of four stamps commemorating the first anniversary of D'Annunzio's coup was issued on 12 September 1920 for use by the Legionnaires on that day. In November, D'Annunzio proclaimed himself as Commandant of the Italian Regency of the Carnaro when his troops occupied the islands of Arbe and Veglia.

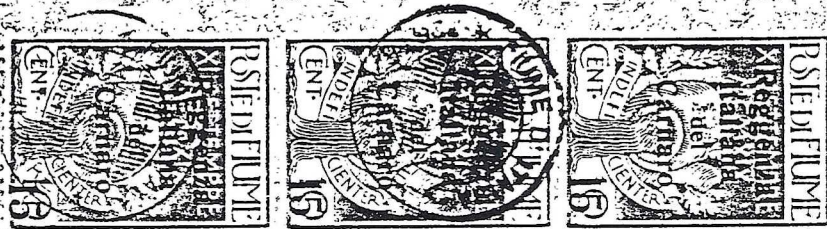
FIUME
Military Issues

Fiume d'Italia/Posta Militare
9 December 1920
16 December 1920

POSTA MILITARE
FIUME D'ITALIA
1920



Signorina Emma Prochi
Via S. Luca 2



Signor Giovanni Panich

Via Flli Bandiera 7

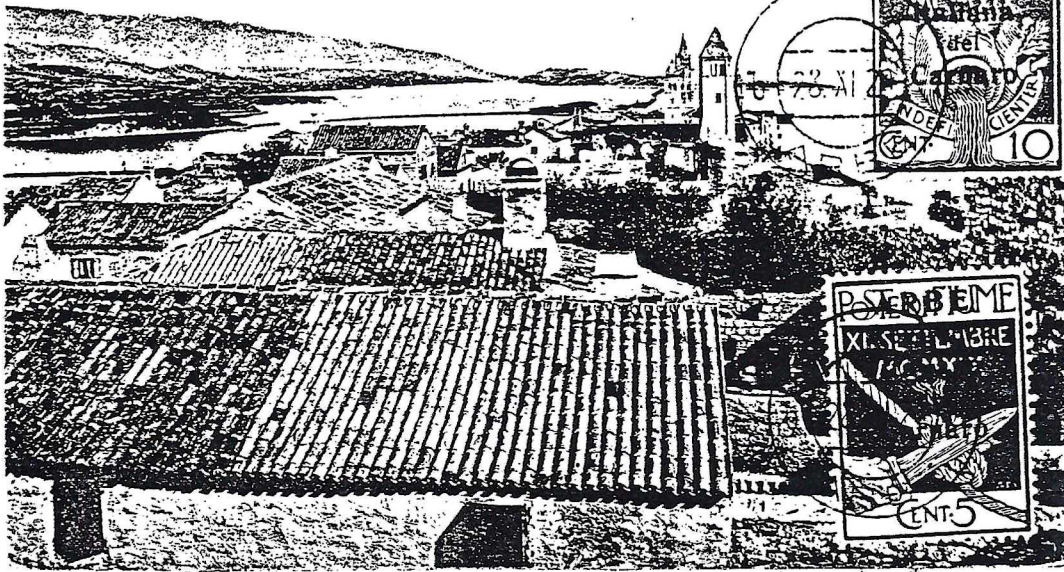
POSTA MILITARE
FIUME D'ITALIA

FIUME

The overprinted set commemorating the Italian Regency of the Carnaro was issued on 20 November 1920 and was valid for postage until 5 January 1921.

Arbe - Rab

Veglia
26 November 1920



Missariato Civile del Distretto Politico di Veglia

Lieut. Alois Fleischmann



Wien XII.

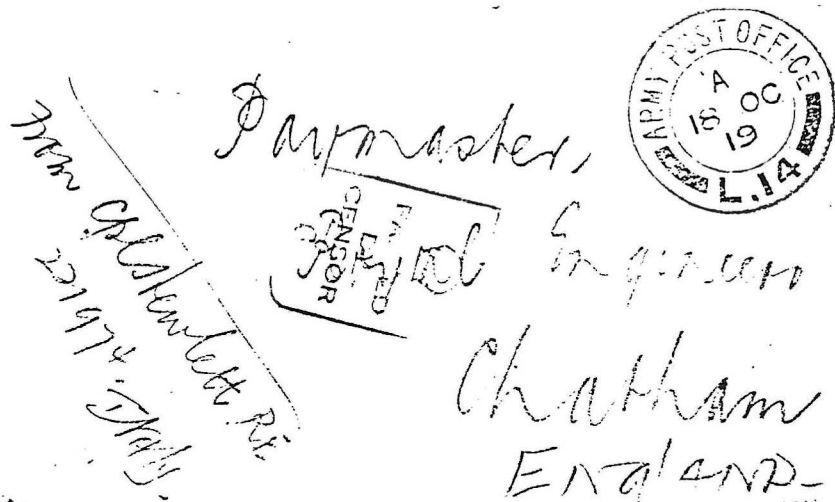
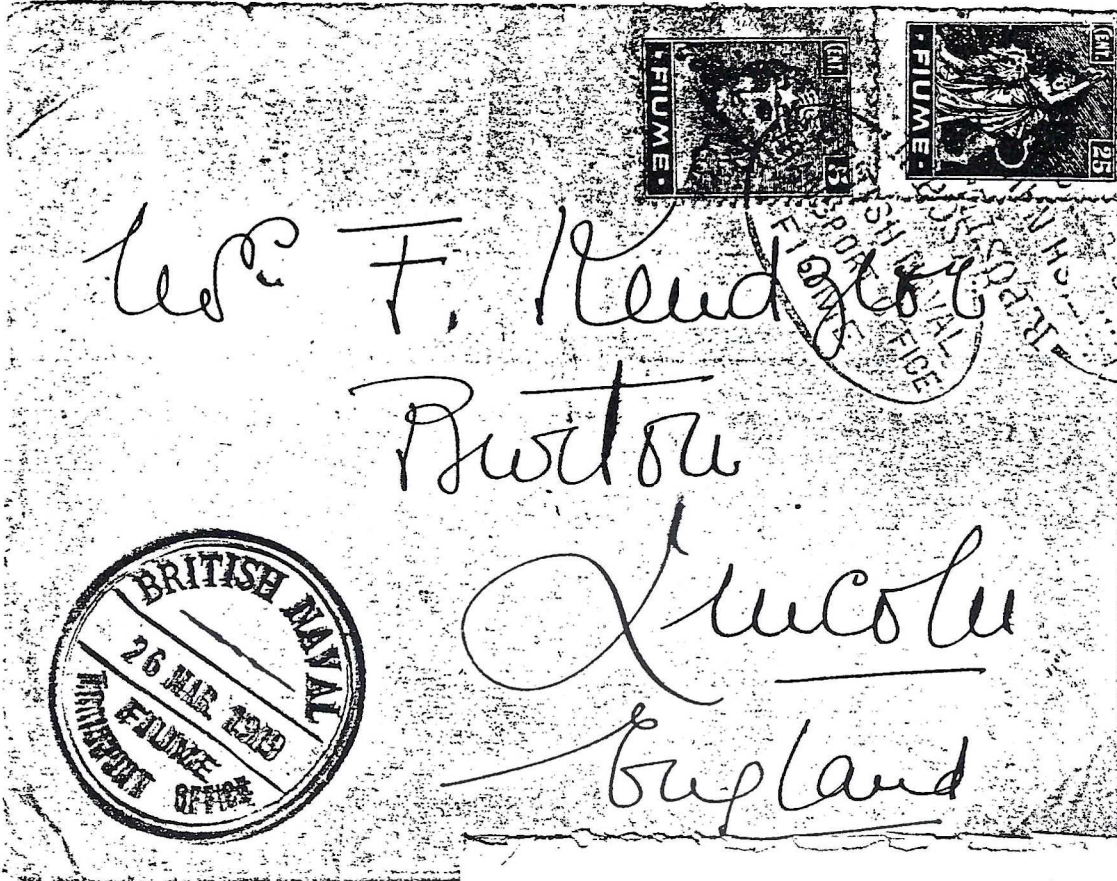
Schönbrunnerstr. 259.

A small number of sets overprinted initially for the Regency were re-overprinted "Arbe" and "Veglia" and issued on 13 November 1920 for use on the newly captured islands. However, due to pressure from the Italian government, the Legionnaires were forced to evacuate the islands, restoring the authority of the South Slav state.

FIUME
British Forces

British Naval Transport Office/Fiume
26 March 1919

Army Post Office L.14
18 October 1919

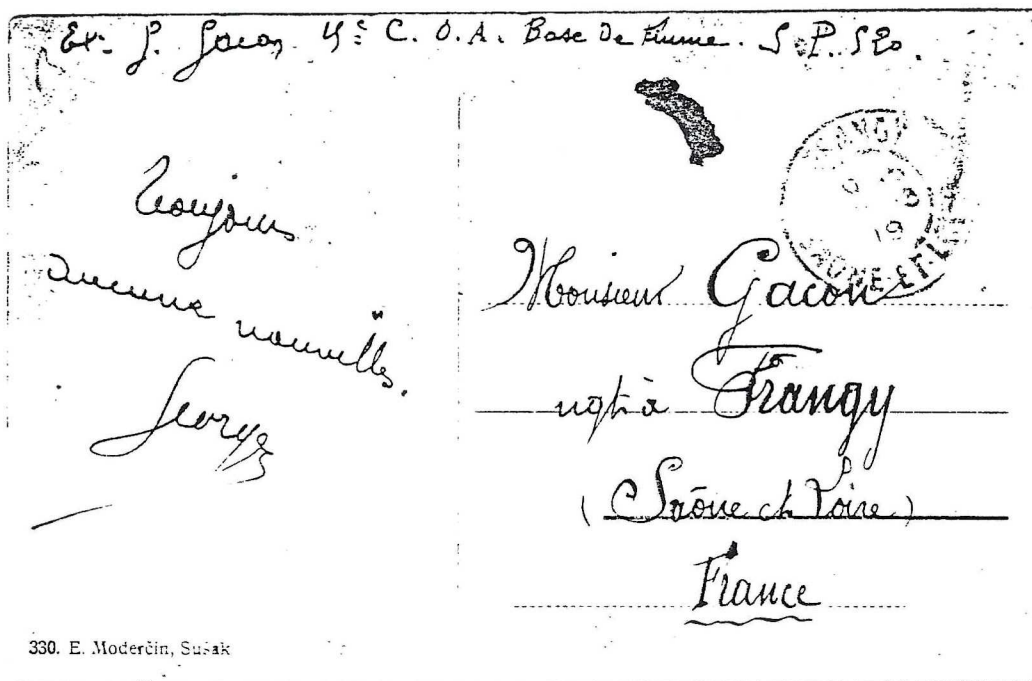
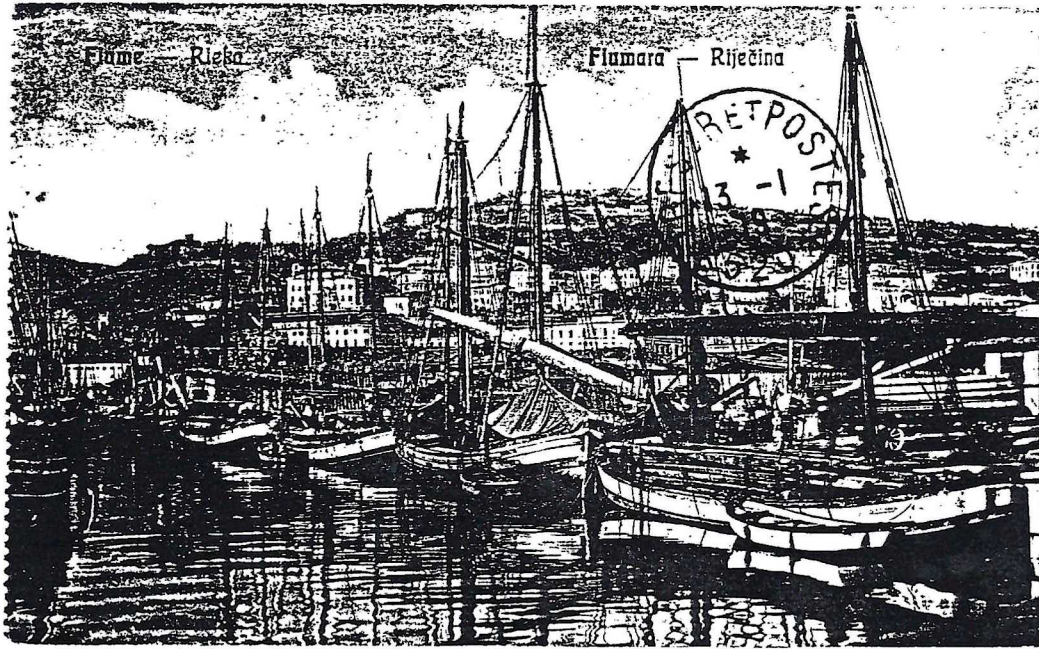


Covers shown above attest to the presence of British Army and Navy personnel in Fiume during the period of the Interallied occupation. Examples are quite elusive.

FIUME
French Forces

Tresor et Postes 520
13 January 1919

Poste aux Armees *_*
9 March 1919



Following the armistice with Austria-Hungary, Allied troops occupied Fiume, the main Hungarian port on the Adriatic on 5 November 1918 and remained there until 13 September 1919, the day after the d'Annunzio coup..

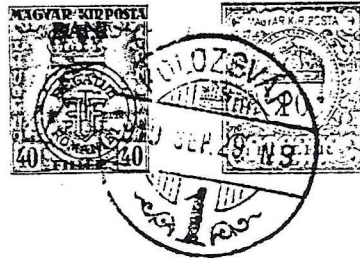
ROMANIA

Unlike the Czechoslovaks, Poles and South Slavs, who had to create entirely new nations following World War I, Romania was an already existing entity with its own government and armed forces. Nevertheless, it faced great administrative problems in absorbing huge new territories, including Bucovina from Austria as well as the Banat and Transylvania from Hungary. For the most part, these lands were simply occupied by the Romanian army at the end of 1918 and then officially annexed later in accordance with the peace treaties.

Forerunners

Kolozsvár
29 September 1919

Nagy-Varad
8 March 1920



Domnu lui

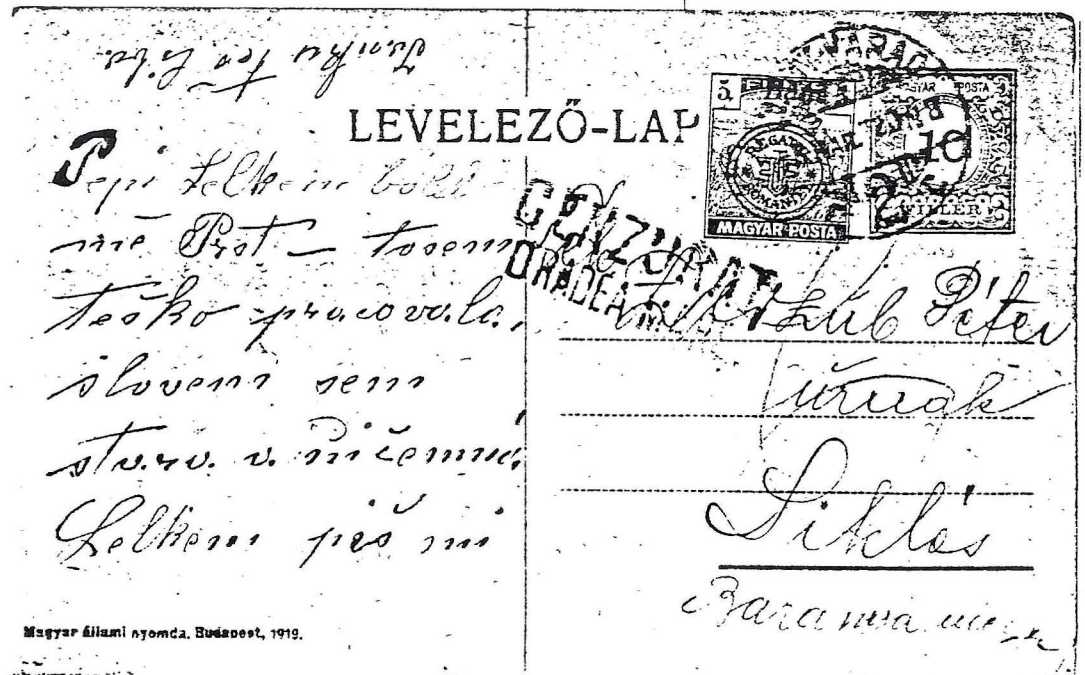
S. Bayer

Hotel New-York

Cluj

Old royal Hungarian imprinted envelope in mixed franking with Romanian overprint.

Hungarian Republic postal card uprated with 5 bani Romanian overprint. Censored at Oradea Mare.



The stamps of Hungary continued to be valid for postage in Transylvania, either on their own or in mixed franking with the Romanian provisionals and definitives.

ROMANIA
Transylvania Provisionals

Arad
1919

Nagyszeben
3 August 1919

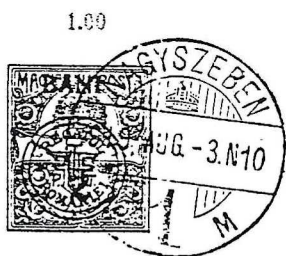
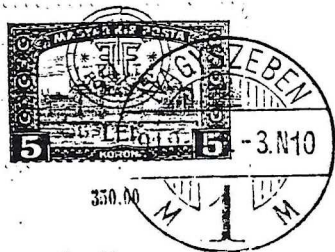
AUREL RUSSU
ARAD
STR. ROMÂNULUI 11A. (ROMÂNIA).
✱

Herrn



Paul Piner-Lines

IMPRIMAT



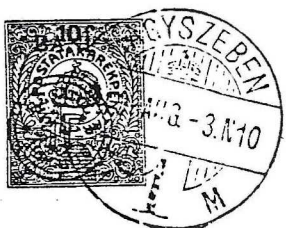
R	Nagyszeben 1
Nsz. 1	874



Herrn

Geza von Farkas

Bukina
lângă Mediaș




In July 1919, the Romanian authorities began to issue provisional stamps for occupied Transylvania, with the overprints inscribed "Romanian Administration PTT." Two different printings were made, which differ in whether the Romanian currency designation is in mixed upper and lower case (Oradea printing) or in all capital letters (Cluj printing).

ROMANIA
Bucovina Forerunners

Czernowitz
2 November 1918

Wohlge
Leere
de =
Friedrich Veltz
Advokaten
Wien
I. Trübenauer 17



ZENSUR
u. k. Zensurstelle

R	Czernowitz 1
	700

At the time of the armistice, Romanian troops occupied Bucovina, which was the easternmost province of Austria. As in other occupied areas, stamps of the Monarchy continued in use. In the case of Bucovina, which issued no provisional overprints, this period extended until the fall of 1919 when Romanian stamps were introduced.

ROMANIA
Bucovina

Czernowitz
21 September 1919
4 June 1920



An das

Kriegsministerium in Liquidation

Sektion 15 B

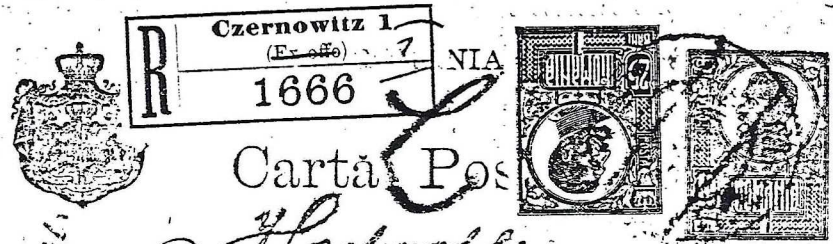
96

W i e n III.

Radeckiplatz

(HotelHungaria II.Stock)

R Czernowitz 1
(Ex off.)
1285



Carta Pos

Hochwobly

Herrn Universitätsprofessor Dr. Pappapost
Reichsamt

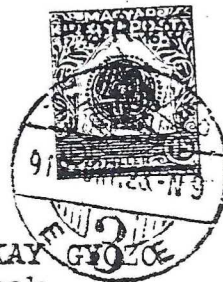
Wien
VIII. Feldgasse 10.

Handwritten notes in Romanian script:
Acesta este
un document
pe acesta părăs și serie
pinați cuțita

Romania was awarded the territory of Bucovina under the Treaty of St. Germain signed by Austria on 10 September 1919. Shortly thereafter, regular Romanian postage was introduced for use there. Items shown above still indicate use old Austrian postmark of Czernowitz (Cernauti) and registry labels but Romanian censorship cachets were applied.

ROMANIA
Banat Provisionals

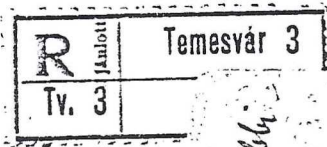
Temesvar
23 October 1919
31 October 1919



Registered
cover sent
to Kolozvar
with set of
17 August
overprints.

Tekintetes

BORONKAY GYÖZÖ
Urnak
K o l o z v a r



3 korona overprint
in mixed franking
with earlier Serbian
overprints on a
registered cover to
Paris. Note the
circular cachet
"Cenzura Romana
Timisoara."

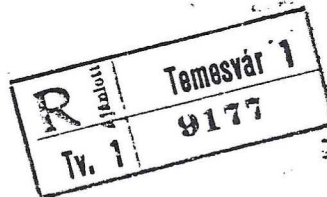
*36654/1919. i.g. remeletele
Ajánlom Románián át.*

Monsieur le Commandant D E R I S

23^e d'infanterie

en congé

212, rue de Vaugirard



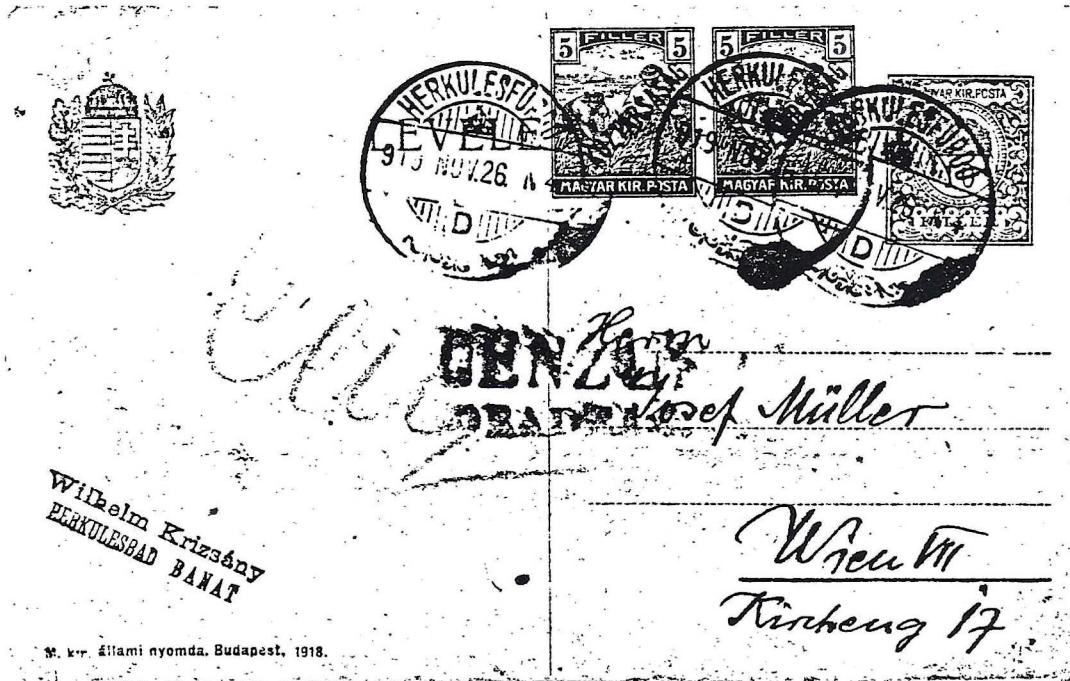
PARIS.

On 17 August 1919, just three days before the Romanian authorities arrived, the local officials in Temesvar (Timisoara) issued one last set of provisional overprints. These remained valid for postage until 15 March 1920.

ROMANIA
Banat Forerunners

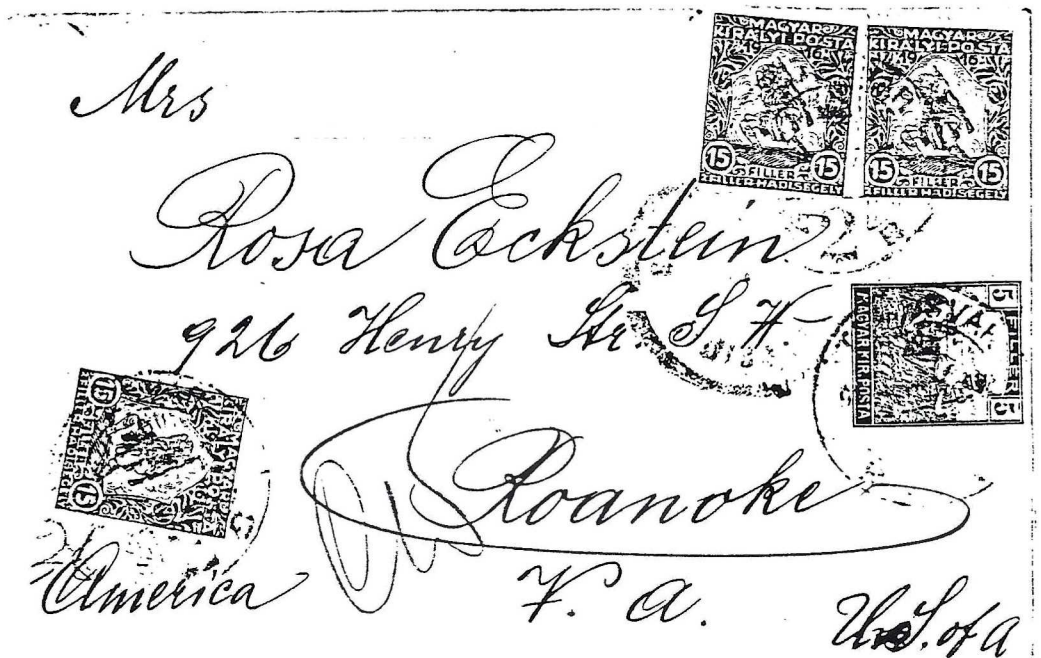
Herkulesfurdo
26 November 1919

Temesvar
7 December 1919



Royal Hungarian postal card uprated with "Republic" overprints then censored at Oradea.

Cover to U.S. franked with Royal Hungarian stamps, including wartime semi-postals. Note the circular cachet "Cenzura Romana Timisoara."



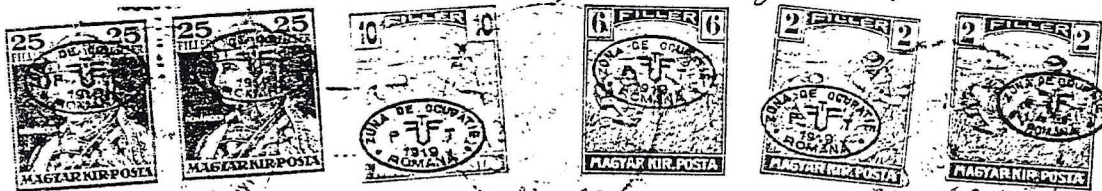
The Romanian authorities permitted the use of old Hungarian stamps during the latter part of 1919 and into the following year. These were accepted for postage whether issued by the Monarchy, the Republic or mixed usage.

ROMANIA
First Debreczen Provisionals

Debreczen
22 November 1919

Hajdudorog
29 December 1919

*Debreczeni Fémárugvány Részvénytársaság.
Debreczener Metallwarenfabrik Aktiengesellschaft.*



Köldhegyi Antal ur

R Debreczen 1
D. 1 5142
ZUNAT
Debretin.

Debreczen

Beöfivés 36

A felad
neve: *Hajdudorog*
címe:

R Hajdudorog
457

TAJ LEVELEZŐLAP.

Ara 1 fillér.

Czím: *Szondi János*
Debreczen
Török utca 36

Tábori posta szá

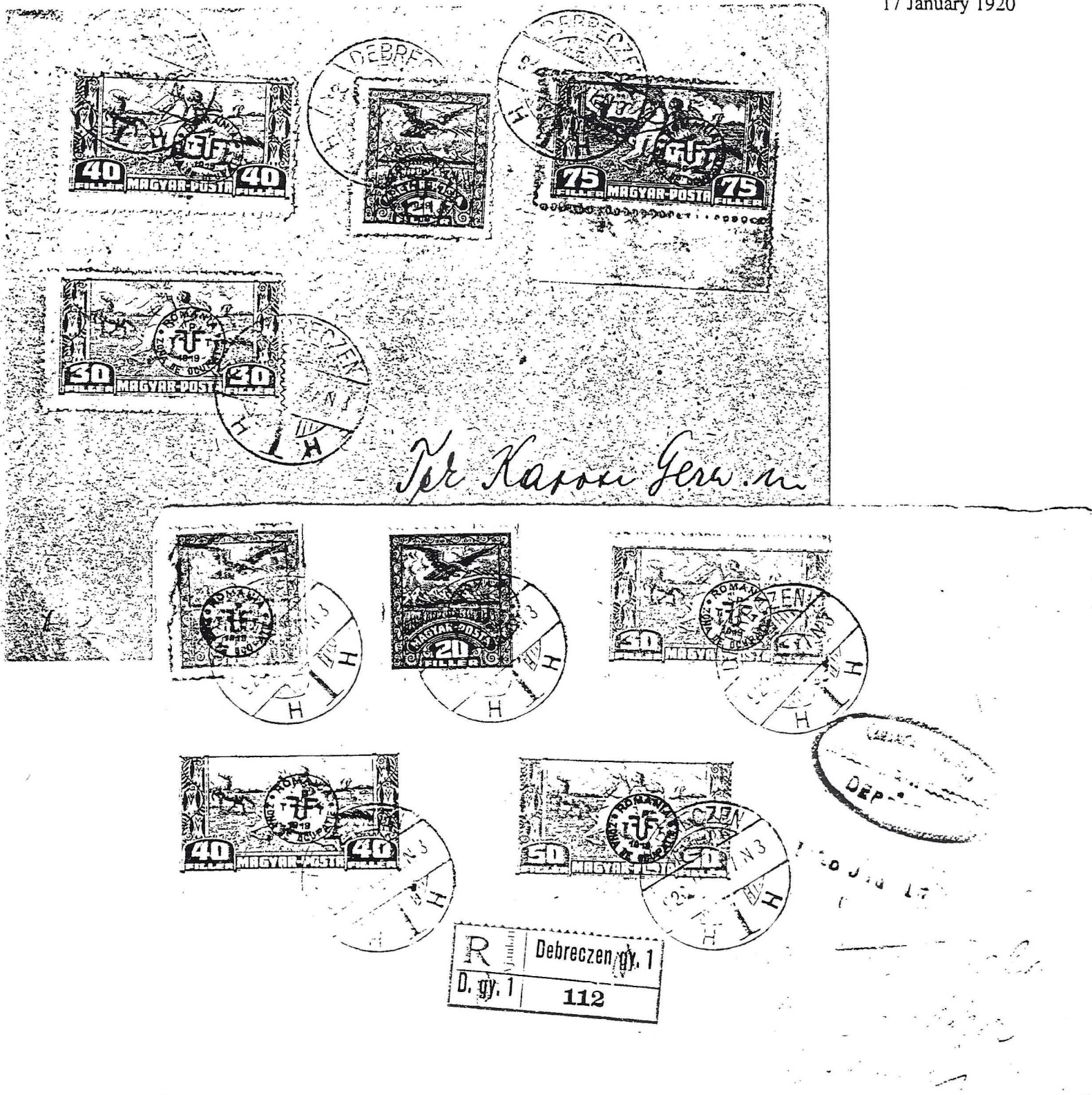
Hivatalos feljegyzések részére:



In addition to the annexed areas, the Romanian army also occupied large parts of eastern and central Hungary. For the area around Debreczen, about 90 different stamps were provided by overprinting various Hungarian issues with "Romanian Occupation Zone PTT" in an oval. These remained valid for postage until the Romanians withdrew on 20 March 1920. Note two different Romanian censorship cachets with spelling "Debretin."

ROMANIA
Second Debreczen Provisionals

Debreczen
27 December 1919
17 January 1920



Somewhere the Romanians obtained a supply of unissued stamps of the Hungarian Republic and overprinted them with "Romanian Occupation Zone PTT" in a circle. This issue is rarely seen on covers.