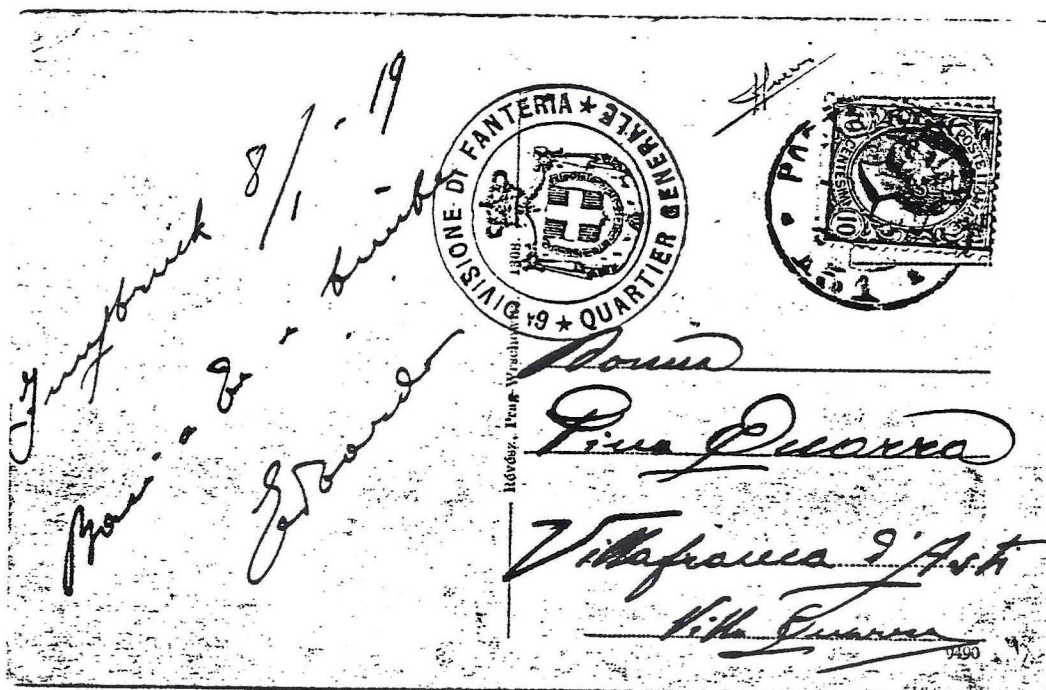


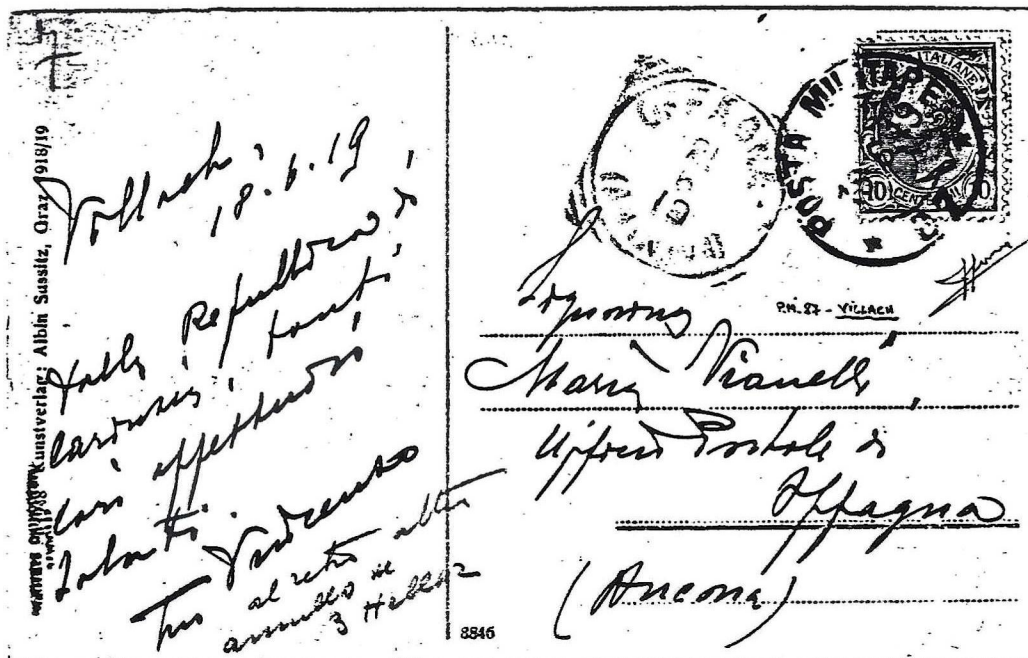
ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Austria

Posta Militare 151
8 January 1919
14 March 1919



P.M.151 was also early to arrive in Austria, serving there from 26 November 1918 to 30 November 1919. The cards shown above were sent from Innsbruck, the capital of the Tirol.

Posta Militare 87
18 June 1919



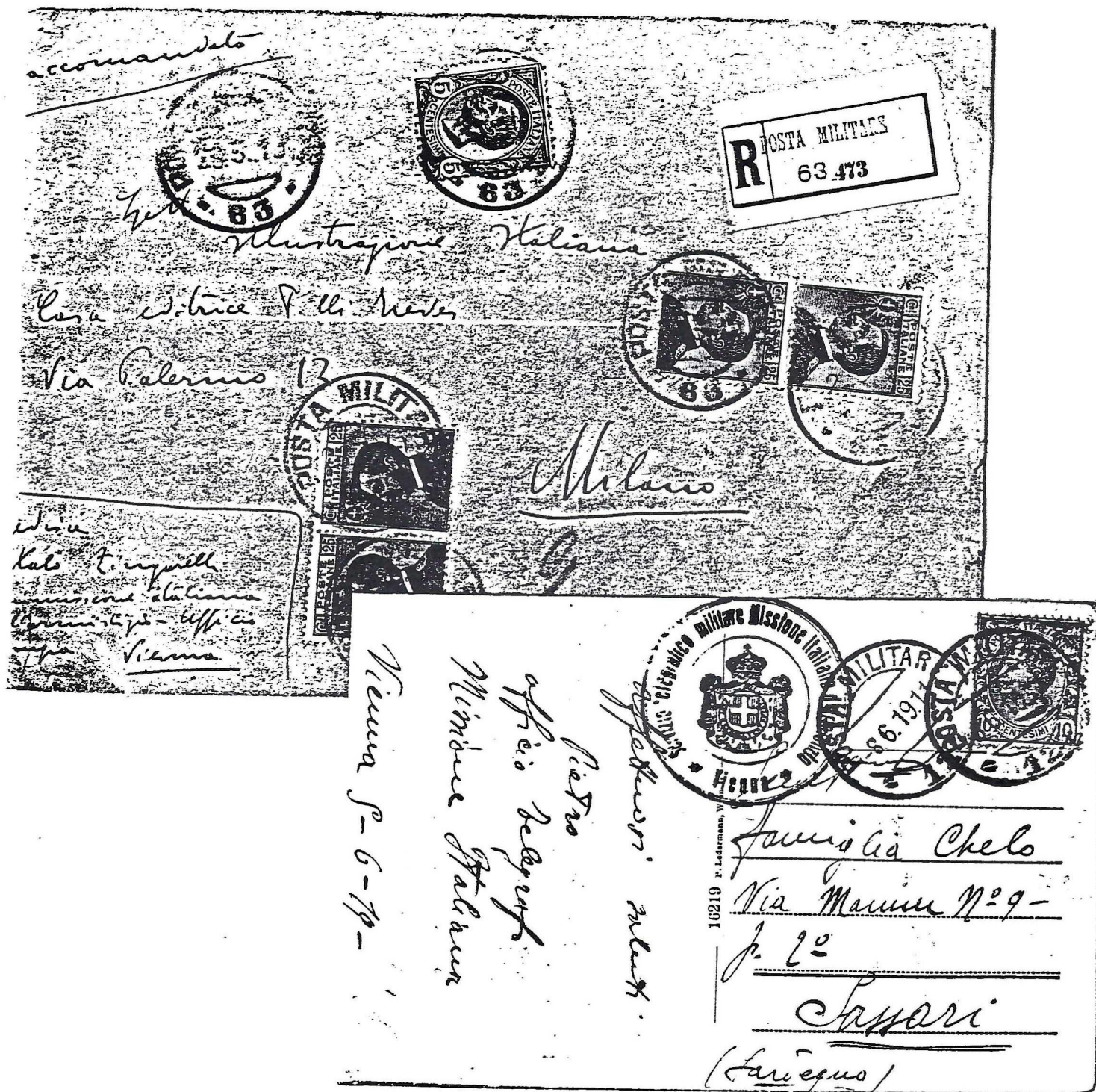
In addition to occupying Venezia Giulia and Trentino, Italian troops moved north to take control of strategic points in Austria proper. P.M. 2 is recorded as operating in Austria from 25 November 1918 until 6 May 1919; the top card was used from Landeck, North Tirol. PM 87 is recorded from 15 June to 26 September 1919; the lower card was used from Villach in Carinthia.

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD

Austria

Posta Militare 63
29 March 1919

Posta Militare 124
8 June 1919



P.M.63 is recorded in Austria from 5 January to 14 June 1919; used above on registered letter from the Italian Commission in Vienna. P.M.124 operated in Austria from November 1918 to 20 September 1919; the post card has cachet of the "Telegraph Service of the Italian Military Armistice Commission/Vienna."

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Austria

Posta Militare 124
13 July 1919



In April 1919 a special semi-official vignette was printed for the use of the Italian Military Mission in Vienna to prepay fees on airmail flown back home on Italian planes. These were affixed to letters and cancelled with a 2-line marking "Airfield Aspern." Only 42 copies were issued. The sender's address on the back of the cover above is noted as "Italian Armistice Mission Caproni, Aspern Field, Vienna, Austria."

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Dalmatia

Sibenik
4 February 1919
January 1921

CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA IN FRANCHIGIA

CORRISPONDENZA DELLA



AVVERTITO
Indirizzo del mittente da riprodurre nelle risposte.

Cognome

Nome

per la
collezione
postale
franchigia

GOVERNO DELLA DALMAZIA E DELL'ISOLE DALLMATICHE E CURZOLANE



POSTA NAZIONALE



Leg. - Comm. Dott. Giovanni Battista Crispino

Ministero Interno - Dir. Gen.

Amministrazione

ROMA

Reflecting the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and mindful of the conflicting claims of the Slavs to territories along the Adriatic Sea, Italy moved quickly after the armistice to occupy the ports of Curzola, Sibenik and Zara. Only after the final peace settlement did the Italians withdraw from Curzola and Sibenik; its claim to Zara and a small hinterland was upheld.

The naval postal card has the cachet of the "Government of Dalmatia, the Dalmatian Islands and Curzola." The cover has a similar imprinted return address and a cachet reading "Naval High Command/ Dalmatia."

Luna di occupazione fornita
di francobolli.



Direttore generale
L'Illustrazione Italiana

Milano



L. Dato
 R.
 Car. Hoff.
 Dott. Michelangelo Finestrani
 Segretario particolare S. S. E. il Ministro
Ministero della Marina Roma

Official Naval mail from Dalmatia showing two types of unit markings of the Maritime Headquarters in Sibenik. In addition, the postmark on the lower cover reads "Postal Office/Royal Navy/Sebenico." No dates are indicated, but the usage corresponds with Italian activity in Dalmatia circa 1919.

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Dalmatia

Curzola
12 March 1920

Sebenico
28 July 1919

Zara
28 January 1919



Special postmarks inscribed "Italian Posts" and the names of the larger Dalmatian towns were introduced and utilized until the final territorial agreement was completed. (The Curzola card was sent from the destroyer R.C.T. Fuciliere.) Both Curzola and Sebenico were in the territory awarded to Yugoslavia in 1921. Zara was officially annexed to Italy on 2 February 1921 and remained under Italian sovereignty until World War II.

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Hungary

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 esito alla cartolina
del 1.11.18, partecipo
che ieri si è restituito
alla M. Magli di V.
significando che
i problemi ricorsi sono
già da tempo esauriti*

IL DIRETTORE

Avvocato
Giacchino Saraceni
Via Roccio 43

POSTA ITALIANA
10
10

COMANDO
Corpo d'occupazione interalleata di Fiume
QUARTIER GENERALE
PLOTONE AUTONOMO

11.9.19 di Fiume

*Direzione Generale
Ferrovie Stato
Servizio commerciale*

Anna

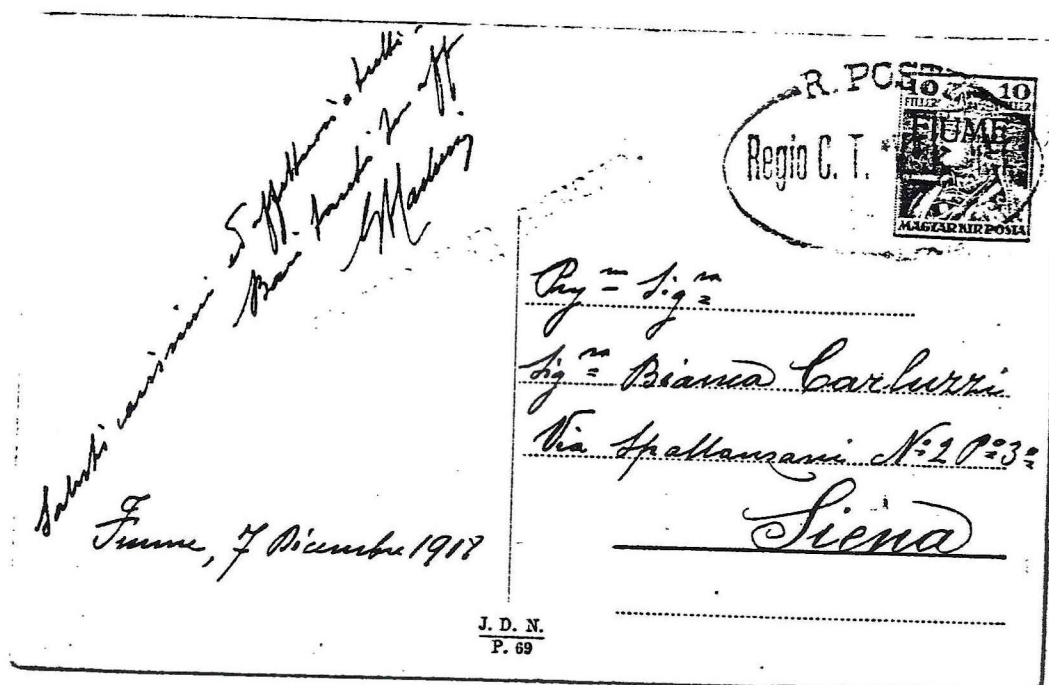
MILITARE
12.12.19
83

Following the armistice with Austria-Hungary, Italian forces occupied Fiume, the main Hungarian port on the Adriatic on 5 November 1918. Due to threats from the local militia, this activity was conducted on behalf of the "Interallied Occupation Corps for Fiume." Notwithstanding this multinational umbrella, a coup d'etat was staged by the militia, led by Gabriele D'Annunzio, on 12 September 1919. The Allied troops withdrew on the following day, and Fiume became a self-governing city for several years until being annexed to Italy on 22 February 1924.

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Hungary

Regio C. T. Vincenzo Orsini
7 December 1918

Posta Militare 83
19 March 1919

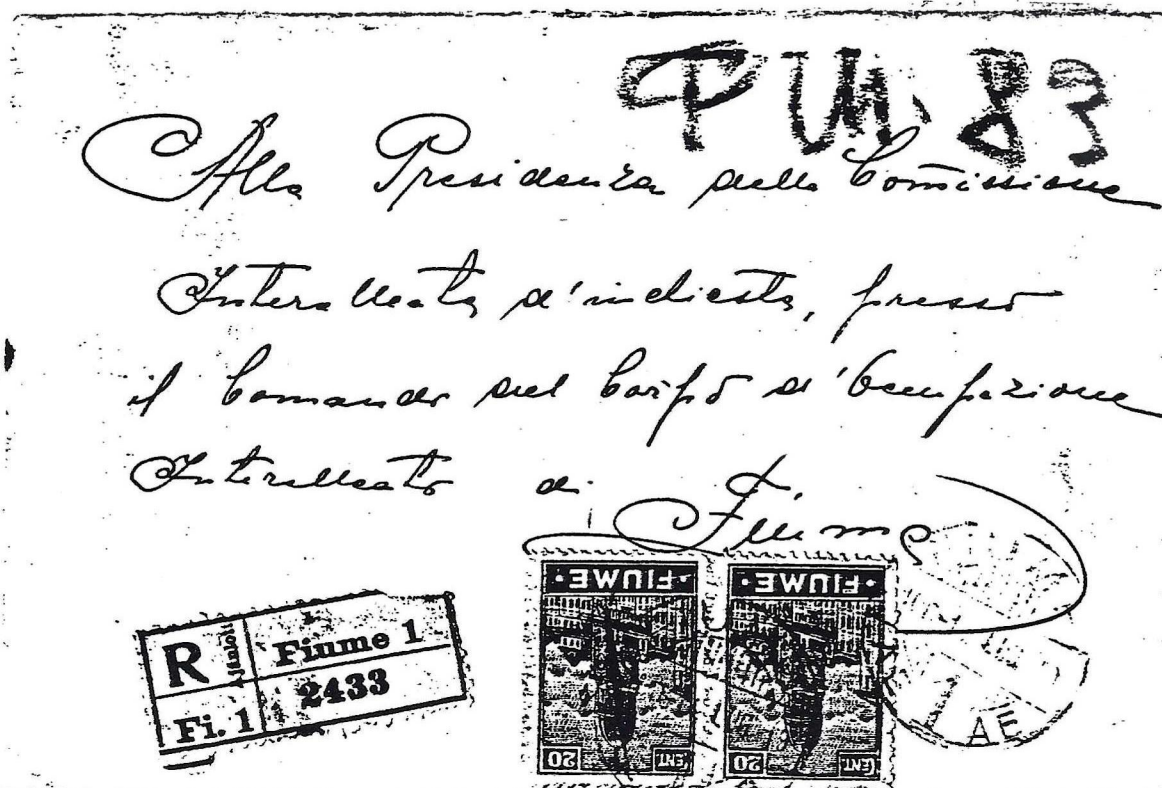


Hungarian stamps overprinted "Fiume" were introduced in December 1918. Example on post card mailed by sailor on destroyer Vincenzo Orsini. Postal card overprinted "Fiume" was used by member of the 5th Armored Car Squadron

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Hungary

Posta Militare 83
16 March 1919

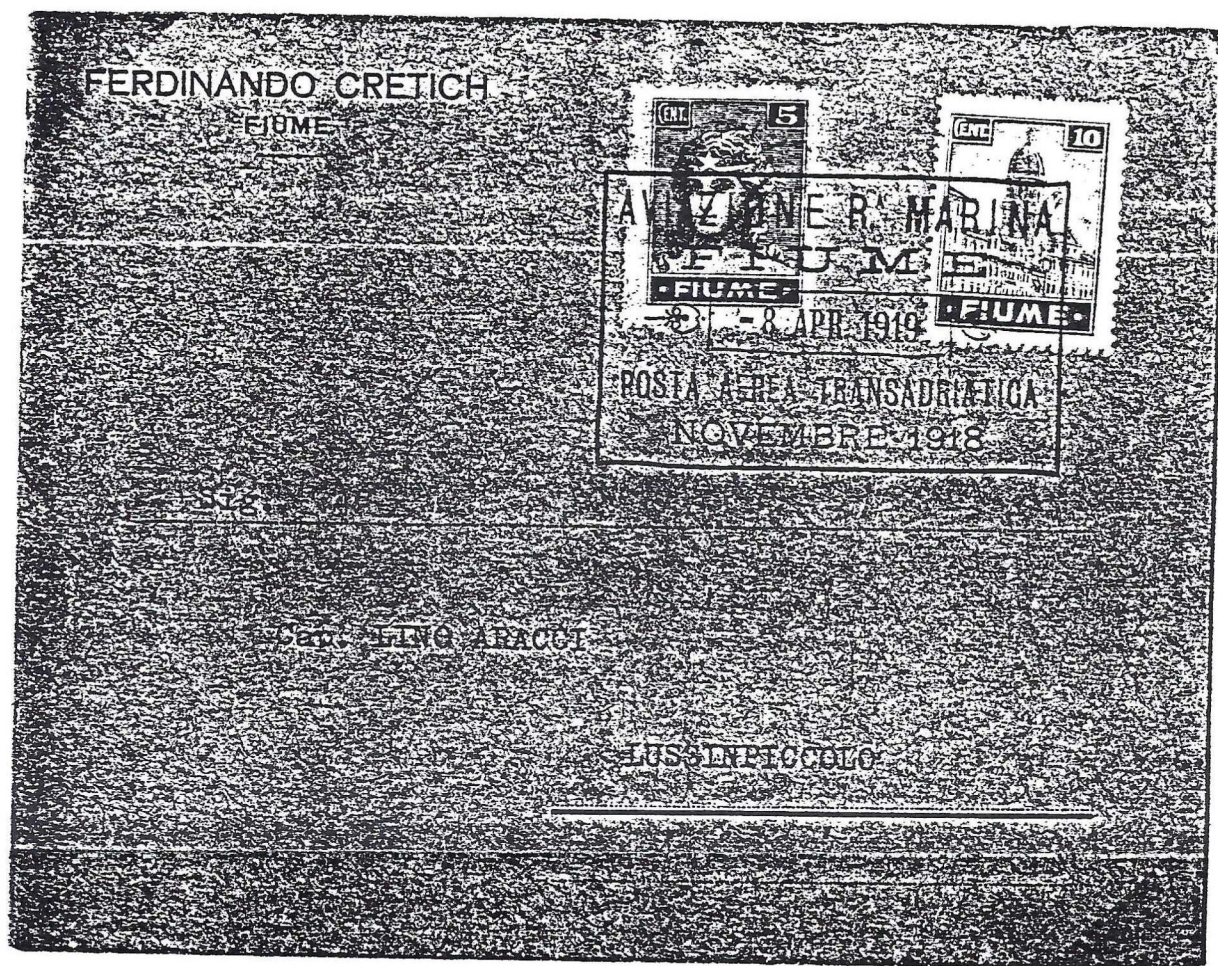
Fiume
9 June 1919



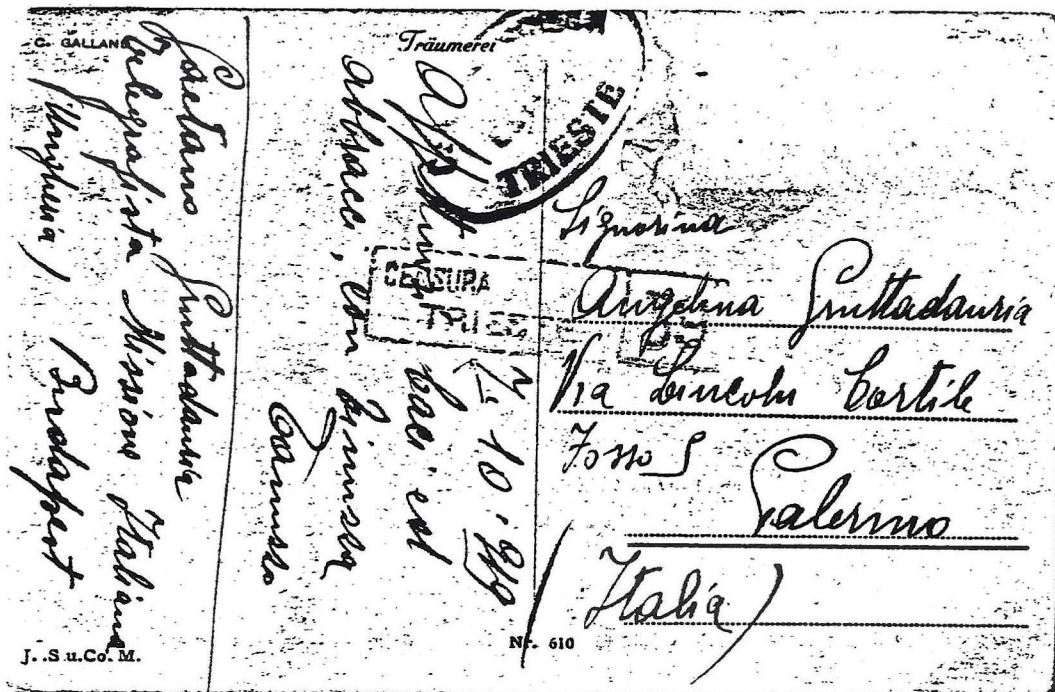
Definitive stamps for Fiume were introduced in January 1919. Registered cover has cachet on reverse from "Headquarters Interallied Occupation Corps in Fiume." Lower cover is unusual inbound usage to the President of the Interallied Commission in Fiume.

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Hungary

Aviazione Ra. Marina/Fiume
8 April 1919



The special postmark of the Naval Air Service office in Fiume is particularly elusive, even on a philatelic cover..

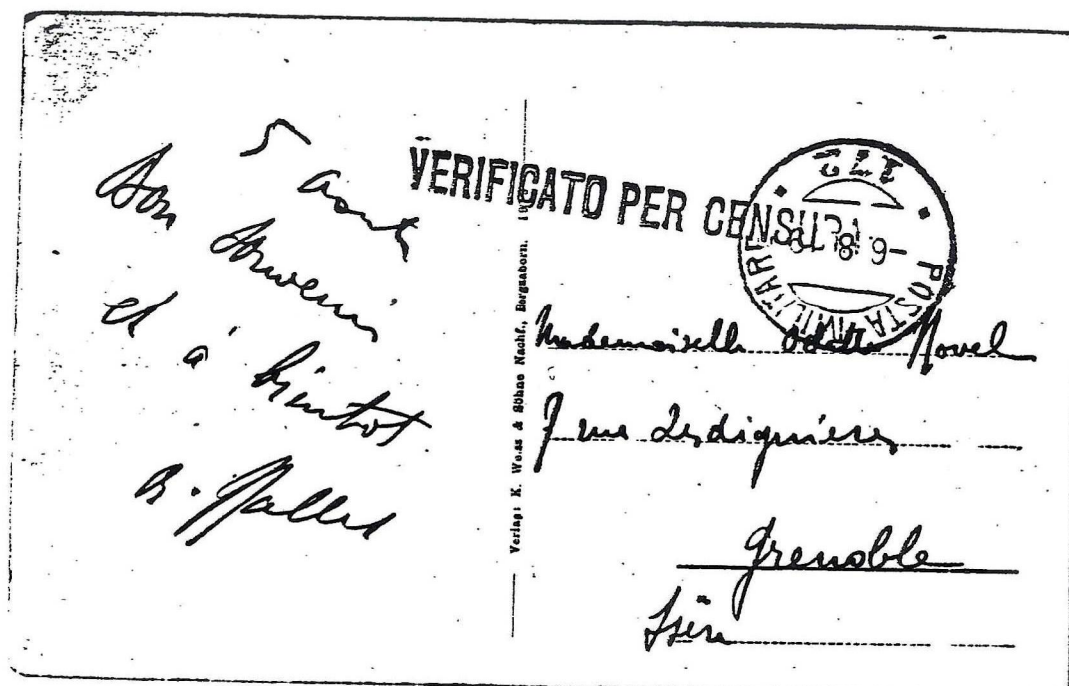
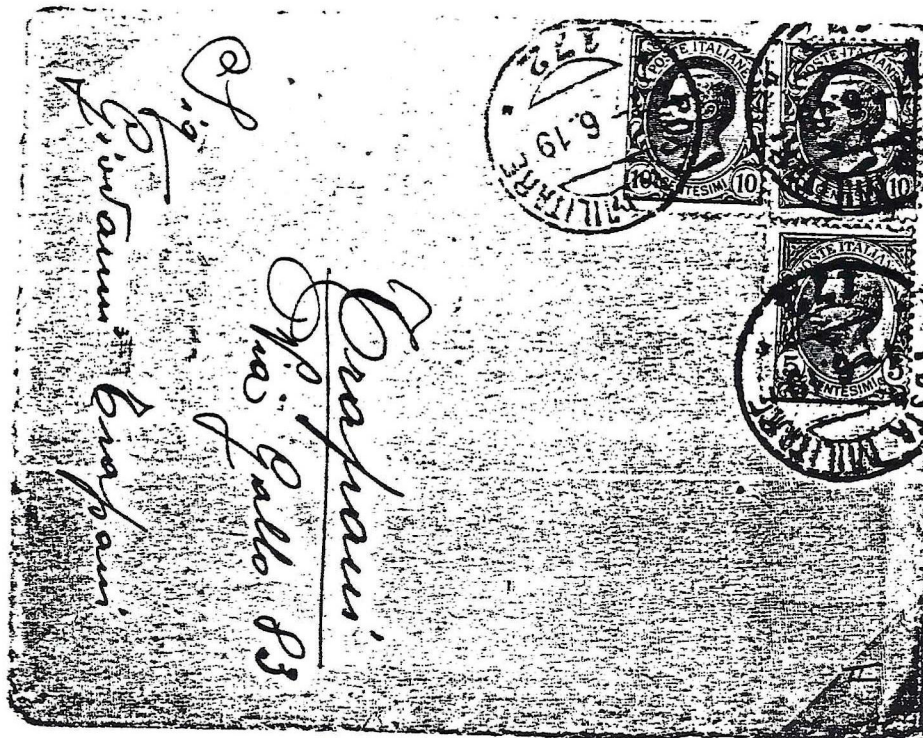


Most of the Italian occupation troops were deployed in Austria, but a small military mission was sent to Hungary proper. The above card was mailed by a telegrapher stationed at Budapest back to the homeland, most likely by diplomatic pouch. It was censored at Trieste before being forwarded to the addressee in Palermo.

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD

Germany

Posta Militare 172
1 June 1919
6 August 1919



The first Italian forces to enter Germany following World War I were troops attached to the French Army, which advanced through Belgium into the Rhineland area of Germany after the armistice. One such unit was the 51st Infantry, which used fieldpost station number 172. This marking is recorded as having been active in Germany from 12 March to 18 August 1919. The picture postcard shows a view of Bergzabern (Rhine Pfalz).

Germany

Berlin

June 1919

6 June 1919

September 1919



B

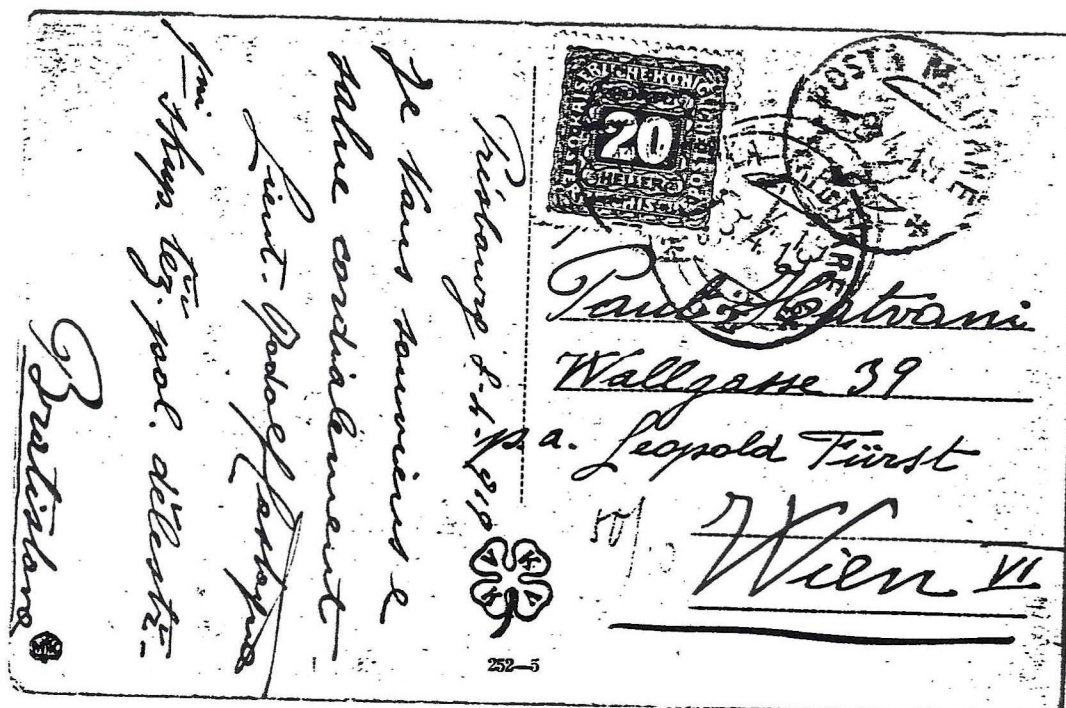
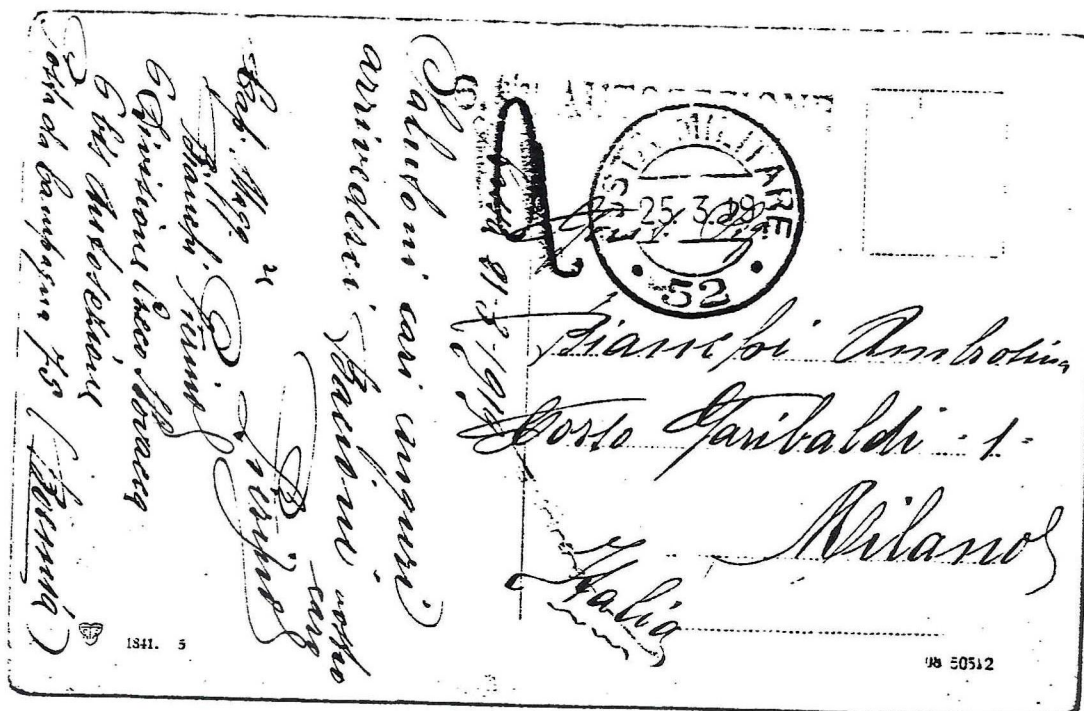
O'Brien & Co., Berlin NO 18, Nr. 127

lag des Aktien-Vereins des Zoologischen Garten zu Berlin.

In order to "show the flag," a small detachment was created as the Italian Military Mission in Germany and sent as part of the interallied forces to occupy the former enemy capital. No fieldpost station was activated, and most of the mail went by French courier via Paris. The special cachet of the Mission exists in blue, violet and black.

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Czechoslovakia

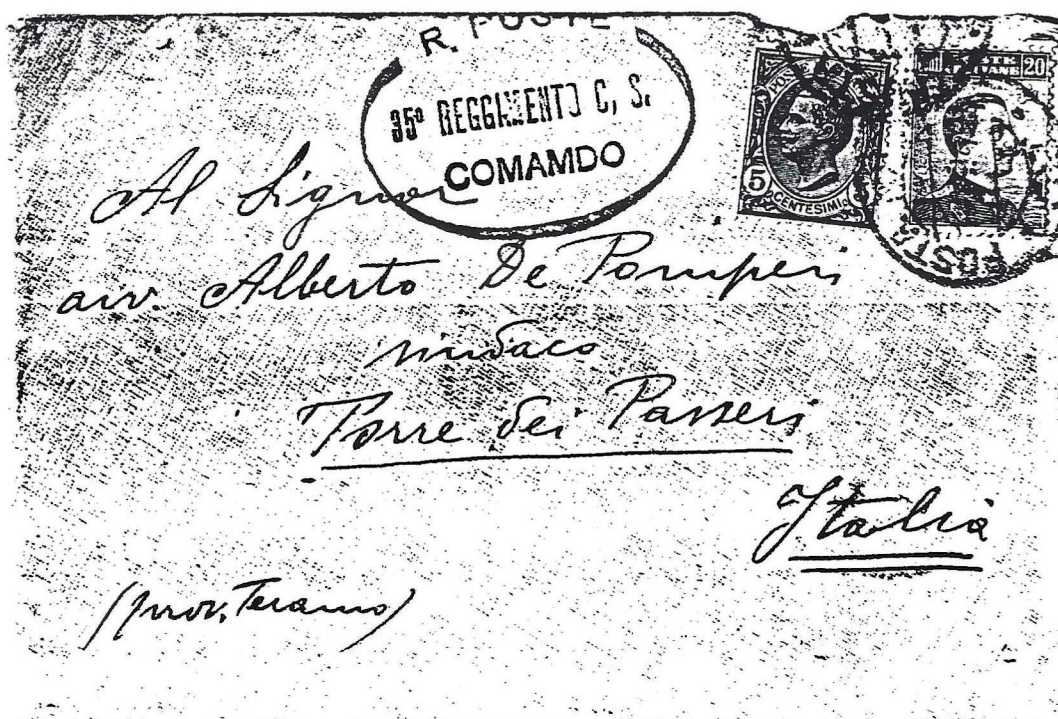
Posta Militare 52
25 March 1919
8 April 1919



With the hope of achieving independence for their homeland at the end of the war, a Czech legion fought on the Italian front against the Austrians. After the armistice, these units (accompanied by their Italian officers) went home to, among other things, protect the new borders from the Hungarians. P.M. 52 was in Czechoslovakia from 20 December 1918 to 10 June 1919. The above cards were mailed from Slovakia, the upper from Kassa and the lower from Bratislava.

ITALIAN FORCES ABROAD
Czechoslovakia

Posta Militare 52
15 March 1919
14 April 1919



In some cases, the same unit markings which had been used by the Czech legionnaires in Italy were brought along to the homeland and used in connection with the border skirmishes with Hungary. Above mail sent home by Italian officers of Czech units, i.e. the "Telegraph Company" and the "Headquarters of the 35th Regiment."