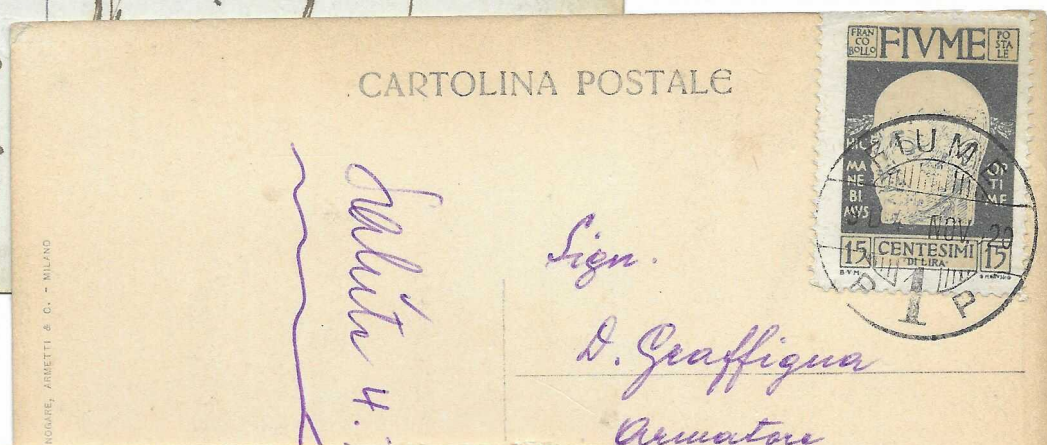
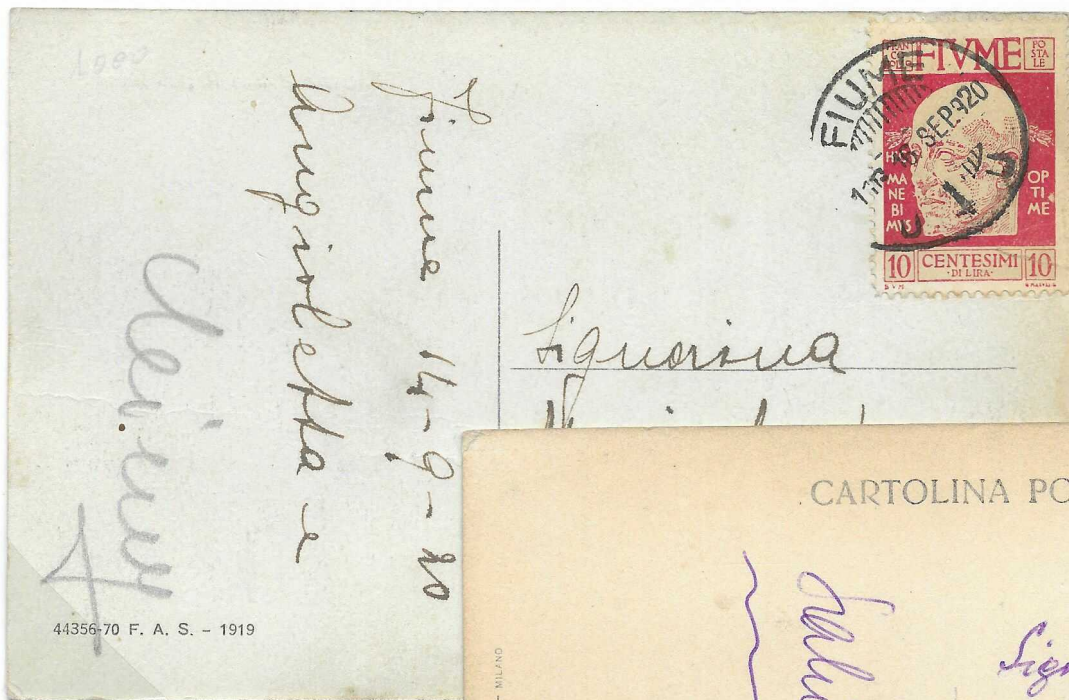


FIUME
D'Annunzio Pictorials

Fiume
16 September 1920
4 November 1920
8 December 1920



A set of definitive stamps picturing a bust of D'Annunzio was issued on 12 September 1920, the first anniversary of the coup. Although these were valid for postage until 31 January 1921, they are not often seen on cover because of the large number of commemorative and other issues that were issued in the meantime. Lower example used to frank a postcard with a fund-raising vignette inscribed "For Fiume and Dalmatia" nearby.

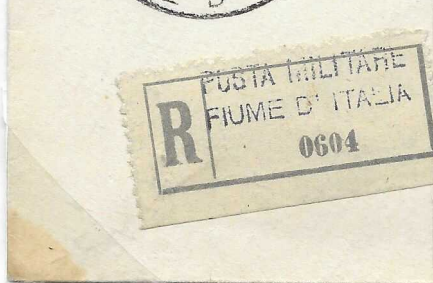
FIUME
Military Issues

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.



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

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
10 December 1920

POSTA MILITARE
FIUME D'ITALIA
0656



Signorina Luisa Prochi

Via S. Luca 2

Torino



POSTA MILITARE
FIUME D'ITALIA
0730

102

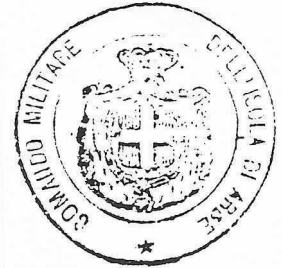
K. M. ... Amsterdam

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.

FIUME
Military Issues

Arbe
15 December 1920

Veglia
26 November 1920



Photoopy of official cachet applied on the reverse of cover.



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.

REGGENZA ITALIANA DEL CARNF



A few commemorative booklets were produced for distribution to important officials and a set of the second issue of overprints (small ARBE) affixed and postmarked on the issue date. As there were only 1,000 sets prepared, the number of booklets must have been small, indeed. These stamps were valid for use on Arbe until 5 January 1921.

Booklets were also produced for important personages with a set of the second issue of overprints (with small VEGLIA) postmarked on the issue date. As with the Arbe stamps, only 1,000 sets were prepared.



FIUME
Constituent Assembly 1922

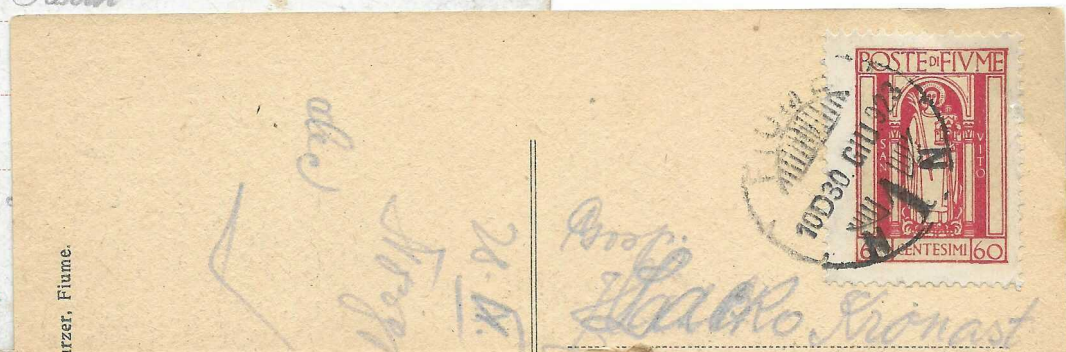
Fiume
28 March 1923
28 September 1922



To commemorate the 1922 Constituent Assembly, supplies of the old Interallied semi-postals were reprinted and then overprinted with appropriate wording. Lower cover sent registered from the Royal Hungarian Consulate in Fiume to Budapest.

FIUME
Free City Pictorials

Fiume
5 May 1923
30 June 1923
11 January 1924



The final definitives for Fiume consisted of pictorials issued by the Free City government on 23 March 1923. Examples shown include adhesives on postcards to Austria and Yugoslavia as well as a registered letter to Austria.

FIUME
Annexation Commemorative

Fiume
15 March 1924
16 March 1924



In the end, Fiume officially became Italian on 22 February 1924, thus bringing to an end its long and convoluted story. In commemoration, the Free City Pictorials were overprinted "Annexation to Italy" and the date. Commercial usage of this short-lived issue is highly elusive.

FIUME
Unoverprinted Italian Stamps

Fiume
9 September 1924
24 March 1924



Fiume stamps lost their postal validity as of 31 March 1924. Normal Italian postage was permitted after the annexation on 24 February and required from 1 April onward.

DALMATIA & THE ADRIATIC ISLANDS

The third portion of the former Austrian Empire to be occupied by Italy was the northern Dalmatian Coast and the adjacent islands. As it was unclear where the eventual boundaries would be drawn, no new stamps were issued with the name "Dalmatia." However, the Italians were aggressive in sending their troops to occupy as much of the area as possible, in the hope that this would influence the Peace Commission. In the end, Italy ended up with only Zara and a small hinterland as well as a few of the islands.



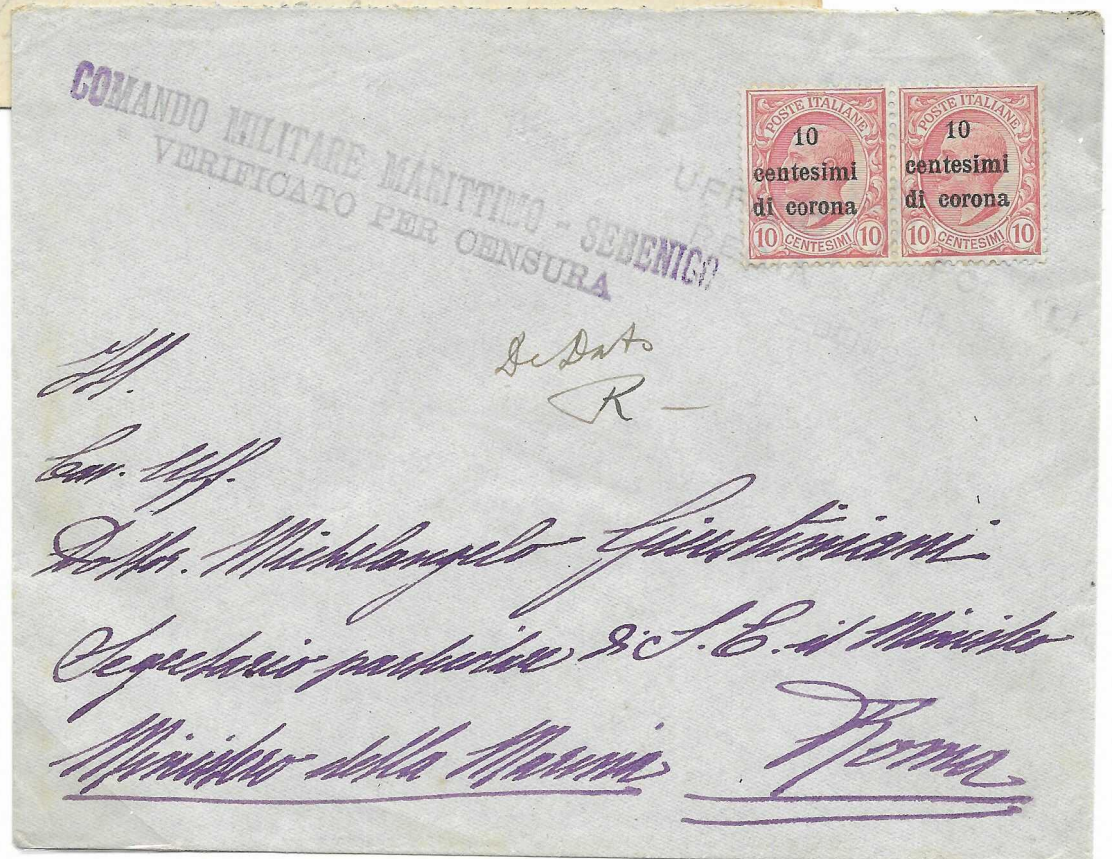
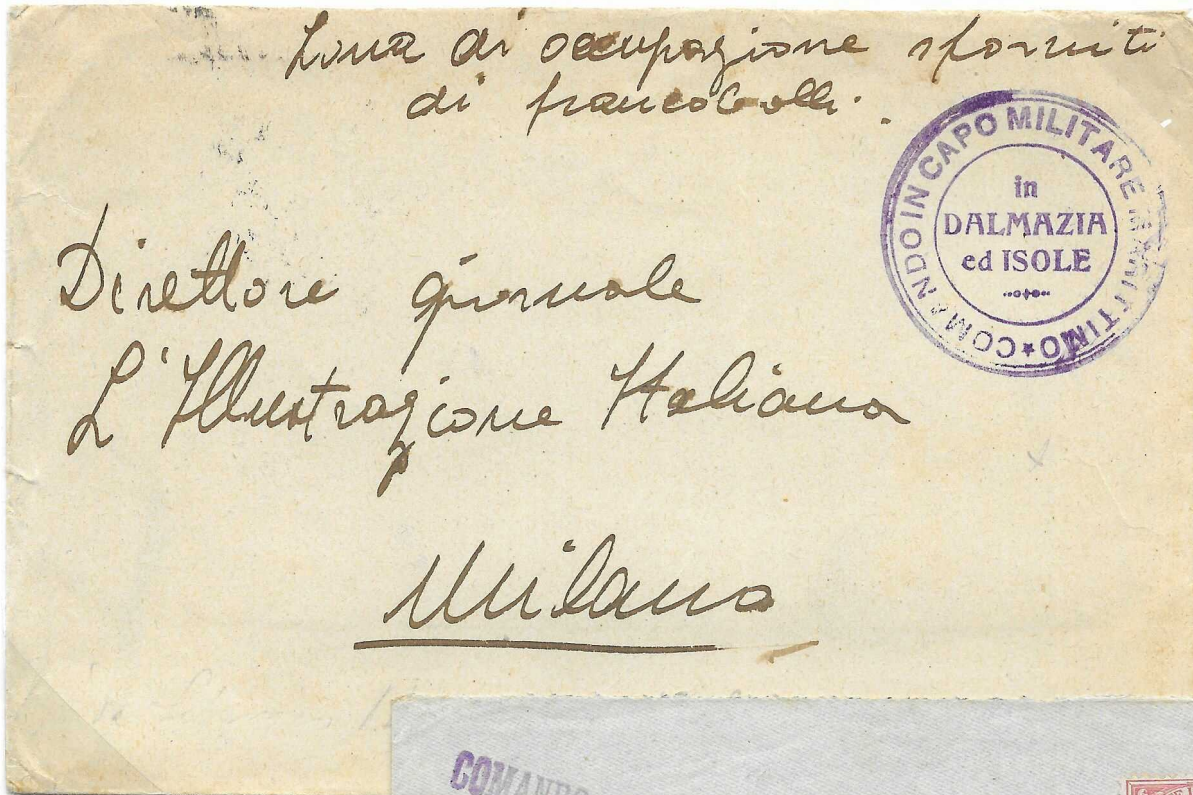
New postmarks were provided for three of the most important cities; these were inscribed "Italian Post" at the top and had the name -- Curzola, Sebenico or Zara -- at the bottom. Otherwise, the old Austrian postmarks were used. Postage was paid on these examples through the use of normal unoverprinted Italian stamps.

DALMATIA
Official Cachets

Sebenico
4 February 1919
January 1921



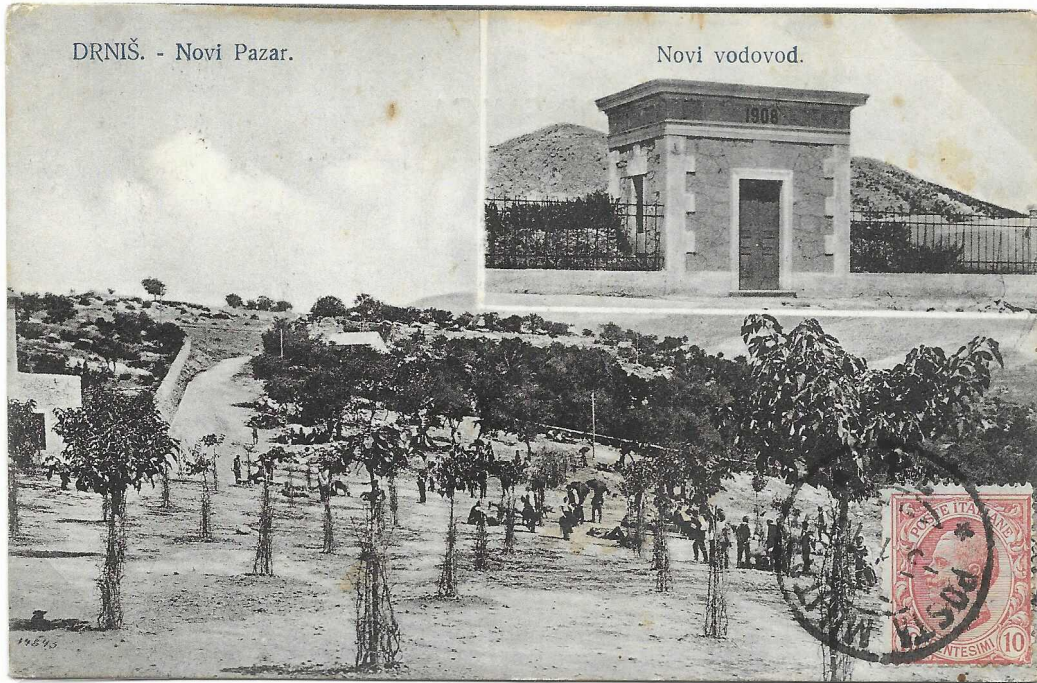
Mindful of the conflicting claims by the South Slavs to the Adriatic coast, Italy quickly set up an administrative body for the area. The naval postcard has the cachet of the "Government of Dalmatia, the Dalmatian Islands and Curzola." The cover has a similar imprinted return address as well as an oval cachet inscribed "Royal Post/Naval High Command/Dalmatia." It was likely carried by the Navy to Ancona, where it entered the mail stream.



More official mail used in Dalmatia. Both covers have cachets indicating that they were sent by the Military Headquarters for Maritime Activity. Stamps on the lower cover cancelled with a two-line marking inscribed "Post Office/Royal Navy/Sebenico" not reported in the literature.

DALMATIA
Military Mail

Posta Militare 78
5 January 1919
26 October 1920



PM 78 was used by the Italian forces in Dalmatia from 11 December 1918 until 20 June 1921. Above postcard and registered cover were used from Dernis (near Zara).

DALMATIA
Naval Mail

R.R. Poste/R.C.T. Fuciliere
27 December 1919

R. Nave Europa
26 December 1918

R. Nave Puglia
10 December 1919



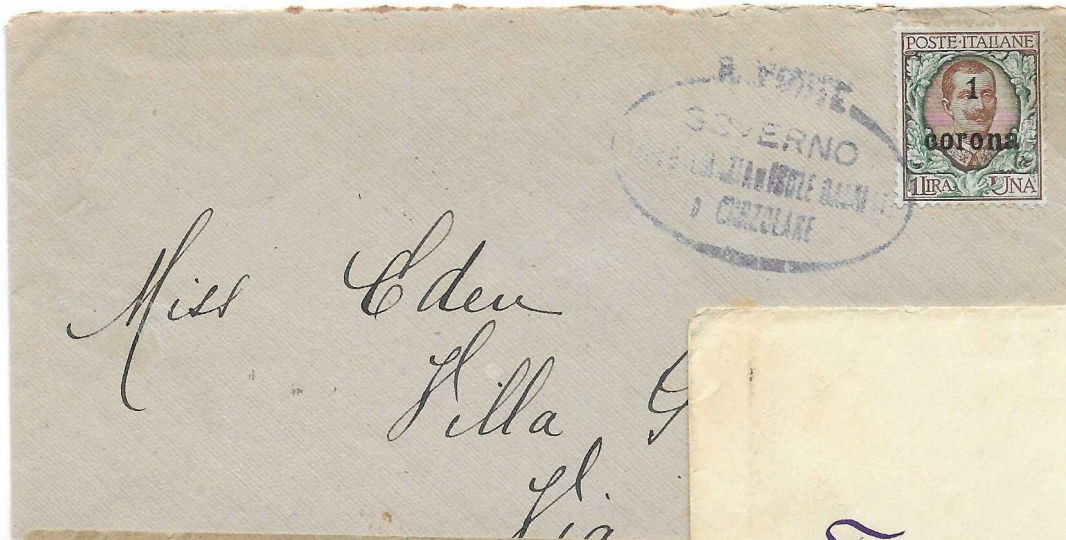
Italian warships patrolled much of the Adriatic coast in the period following the end of hostilities. Mail shown above is from the *Fuciliere*, *Europa* and *Puglia*, while at Cattaro, Sebenico and Spalato, respectively. The upper example was a card that could be sent free of postage by naval personnel (apparently even though addressed to France.) Other military mail was charged domestic postal rates.

DALMATIA
First Overprints on Italy

Sebenico
 1920

Obrovac
 31 December 1920

Curzola
 23 December 1920



1098 5576	Korčula — Curzola	52
INDIRIZZO POSTALE ACCOMPAGNATORIO POŠTNA SPREMNICA POSTBEGLEITADRESSE		
Vrsta — Gattung	Contenuto — Vsebina — Inhalt	Valore — Vrednost — Wert
Stolla	scarpe	V. L. 500
Za An	Signor Giovanni Andrić Ponte Toglia Istria	
in v in		
Via, numero di casa Ulica, hišna številka Strasse, Hausnummer		
Ultima posta (Provincia) Zadnja pošta (dežela) Letzte Post (Land)		
Gli spazi marcati vanno riempiti dal mittente. — Debelo obrobline dele izpolni odpo- siljatelj. — Die stark unrahnten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen.		
Peso Teža Gewicht	Chg.....g	Avviamento Zaznamek pošne odpravne smeri Postleitvermerk
"	"	
"	"	

POSTE ITALIANE una corona LIRA UNA (x10)

Generic surcharges in Austrian currency on Italian stamps were used in Dalmatia. The first issue was used in all of the liberated territories; the highest value issued in March 1919 was inscribed "1 corona" as shown on the upper cover cancelled with the cachet of the administrator for Dalmatia in Sebenico. In May 1919, a second printing was made, inscribed "una corona" and used only in Dalmatia. Below is a parcel card with ten of these stamps on the front and an additional nine on the reverse -- an extraordinary franking of the high value.

SILVANO SORANI

VIA WASHINGTON, 74 - MILANO

17 Dicembre 1996.

FIUME: 1920 (20 novembre), 5 centesimi, verde; 10 centesimi, carminio, coppia orizzontale; 20 centesimi, ocra, tutti soprastampati "Reggenza Italiana del Carnaro" con soprastampa di prova tutta in caratteri maiuscoli di tipo non adottato, affrancatura totale di centesimi 45 usata su busta raccomandata diretta a S. Ilario d'Enza ed annullata col bollo circolare "Fiume d'Italia/Posta Militare - 10 Dic. 1920" (Sass. NN. 133, prova; 134, prova; 138, prova).

Ho esaminato la busta sopra descritta della quale ho unito una riproduzione fotografica al presente Certificato.

A mio parere la rara busta è originale, i francobolli hanno soprastampe ed annulli originali e sono perfetti e pertanto l'ho firmata.

