

TURKEY - SMYRNA
Military Mail

Posta Militare (171)
20 December 1922



The postal authorities in Rome sent out a new metal replacement postmark that was similar to the initial one but with "171" being in parentheses at the bottom of the dial. It is recorded used from 3 October to 20 December 1922 (LRD shown above).

TURKEY - SMYRNA
Military Mail

Posta Militare No. 171/Smirne
21 February 1923
30 May 1923



The fourth and final definitive postmark for PM 171 is the only one that mentions the name of the city. It is recorded as used from 3 January to 12 June 1923, just before the final closing of the office.

TURKEY - ADALIA
Military Mail

Posta Militare Italiana/Adalia
12 April 1919



A detachment of Italian marines was landed at Adalia on the south coast of Anatolia at the end of March 1919, followed by the 31st Besagliere Battalion on 3 April. Initially, an undated postmark inscribed "Italian Military Post/Adalia" was used as a cancel. However, this temporary measure was soon discontinued and the mail of the Expeditionary Corps in Anatolia was sent back to PM 94 on Rhodes for processing in the period from 11 May until 18 December 1919.

TURKEY - ADALIA
Military Mail

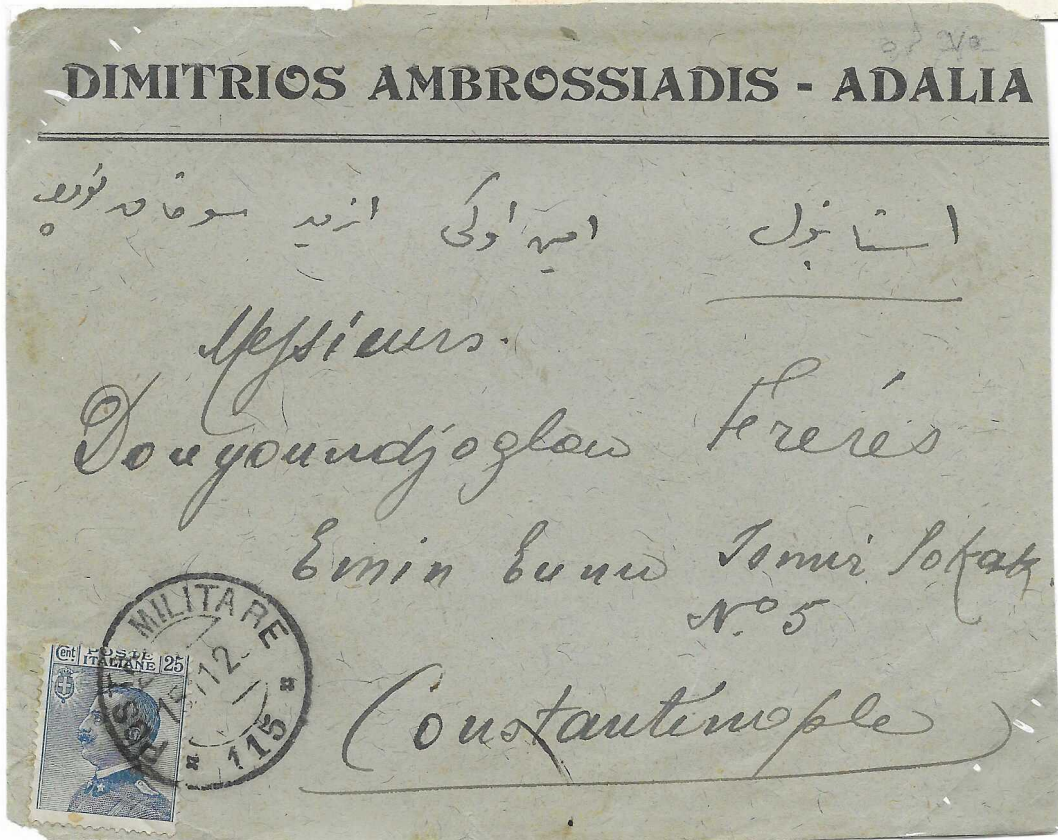
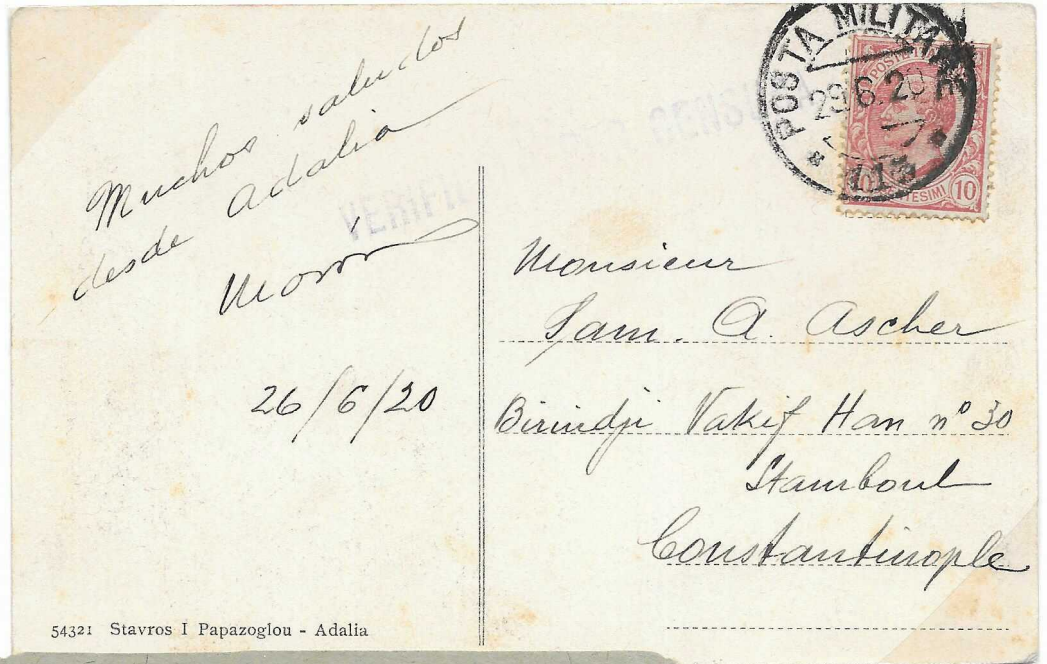
Posta Militare 94
16 June 1919
7 August 1919



These examples of mail from the troops in Anatolia were sent back to PM 94 on Rhodes for processing. They have a special cachet or corner card of the Anatolian Expedition. The exact origination cannot be determined, but it is probably Adalia.

TURKEY - ADALIA
Military Mail

Posta Militare 115
29 June 1920
15 November 1920



The troops at Adalia were eventually allocated their own fieldpost station, #115, which operated from 4 February 1920 until 28 February 1921.

TURKEY - ADALIA
Civil Mail

Poste Italiane/Adalia
19 July 1921
3 September 1921

R.R.

از میرلی نعلبند زاده محمود حفظی

Mahmoud Hitzzi Nalband zad



عظمت ده خاویار خانیه ایسی بوسه برنوردولو
باز نیانه ده خاویار درم عا د فکت که شمس

Monsieur Arif Hikmet Bey
Ancien Han Borsa No 1
Haviar Han



POSTA ITALIANA
ADALIA
465

در سما زنده
ایسی بوسه ده برنوردولو باز نیانه ده عا د فکت



Monsieur,
Arif Hikmet bey,
Galata : Haviar - Han. et No 1.



POSTA ITALIANA
ADALIA
471

Constantinople

An Italian civil post office replaced PM 115 at Adalia on 28 February 1921 and continued to operate until 18 June 1923. Two different datestamps were used, one with "(Anatolia)" following "Adalia" at the bottom of the dial.

TURKEY - SCALANOVA
Military Mail

Posta Militare 162
 25 October 1919
 27 December 1919

RIPRODUZIONE
 E VENDITA
 PUNITE
 ART. 266 E 270 C.P.

R. ESERCITO ITALIANO
 Corrispondenza  **in franchigia**

"Cittadini e soldati
 siate un esercito solo."
 V. Emanuele III.

Al Signore
Luigi
Di
Basiglio

Indirizzo del mittente da riprodurre nelle risposte
 Cognome e Nome } Luigi Di Basiglio
 Grado } Capo
 Reggimento e Arma } 5° Camp.
 Compagnia } 162
 Squadra } 162
 Batteria } 162
 Rimarti speciali } 162

1919
 MILANO

POSTA MILITARE
R 462
 483

21.10.19
 162

Famiglia
 Marsengo
 Via Ciziano 15
 Corino

POSTE ITALIANE
 10 CENTESIMI 10
 POSTE ITALIANE
 10 CENTESIMI 10
 POSTE ITALIANE
 10 CENTESIMI 10

On 15 May 1919, the port of Scalanova on the west coast of Anatolia was occupied by the Italian 34th Infantry Regiment. PM 162 opened on 3 June to provide postal service to the troops. This office continued to function until 20 March 1921.

TURKEY - SCALANOVA
Military Mail

Poste Italiane/Scalanova
31 January 1922
28 February 1922



PM 162 was replaced on 23 March 1921 by a civil post office that continued to operate until 10 August 1922, using only a single datestamp.

TURKEY - SCALANOVA
Military Mail

Poste Italiane/Scalanova
11 September 1921
22 November 1921
13 March 1922



Free frank patriotic cards distributed to the troops and used from Scalanova. Three different unit cachets are used: Anatolia Expeditionary Corps/Engineer Corps, "Battalion Scalanova," and "Engineer Office of Scalanova."

CASTELROSSO

This small island off the south coast of Anatolia was occupied by French naval forces at the end of 1915. The Peace Commissioners awarded it to Italy under the Treaty of Sevres which was signed by Turkey on 10 August 1920. The French forces withdrew on 28 February 1921 and the Italians took over the next day. Italian stamps overprinted "Castelrosso" were introduced and used for several years but the territory was soon attached to the Aegean Islands colony for administrative purposes and used the stamps issued for that area.

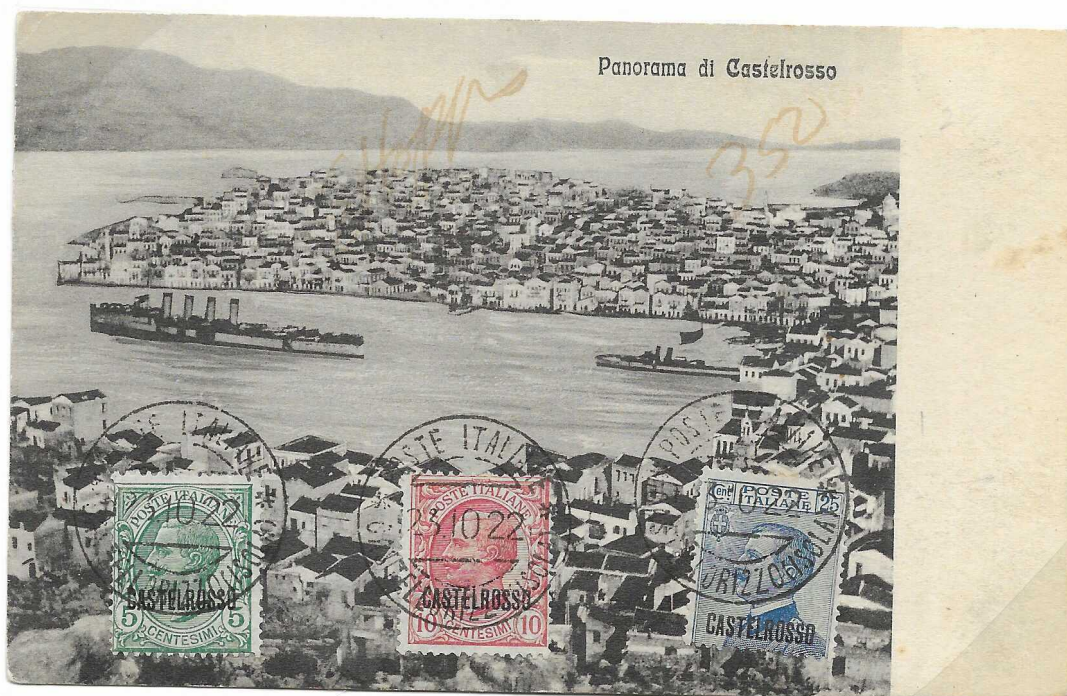
Castellorizo
April 1921



Initially, the available postage consisted of Italian stamps overprinted "Rodi." As the special datestamp had not been received by the time the Italians arrived, a temporary device featuring the Italian coat of arms and inscribed "Castellorizo/Poste Italiane" was used to cancel stamps for a few weeks. A scarce provisional use.

CASTELROSSO
Overprints on Italy

Castellorizzo (Isola)
23 October 1922



Although it was located in the Mediterranean Sea and not in the Aegean at all, the island was attached to the Aegean Islands colony administratively. To publicize the new acquisition, a set of Italian definitives overprinted "Castelrosso" was placed on sale on 11 July 1922. Three values shown used above on picture postcard sent to Genoa; these remained valid for postage until 19 June 1924.

CASTELROSSO
Mixed Franking of Italian & Overprinted Stamps

Castellorizzo (Isola)
17 October 1922



The name of the island means "Red Castle" and it is spelled differently depending on which language is used, i.e. Kastellorizon in Greek today. As shown, the Italians used two versions initially -- "Castelrosso" for the overprints and "Castellorizzo" in the postmark. Mixed franking is very unusual.

CASTELROSSO
Overprints on Italy

Castellorizzo (Isola)
25 October 1922
26 October 1922



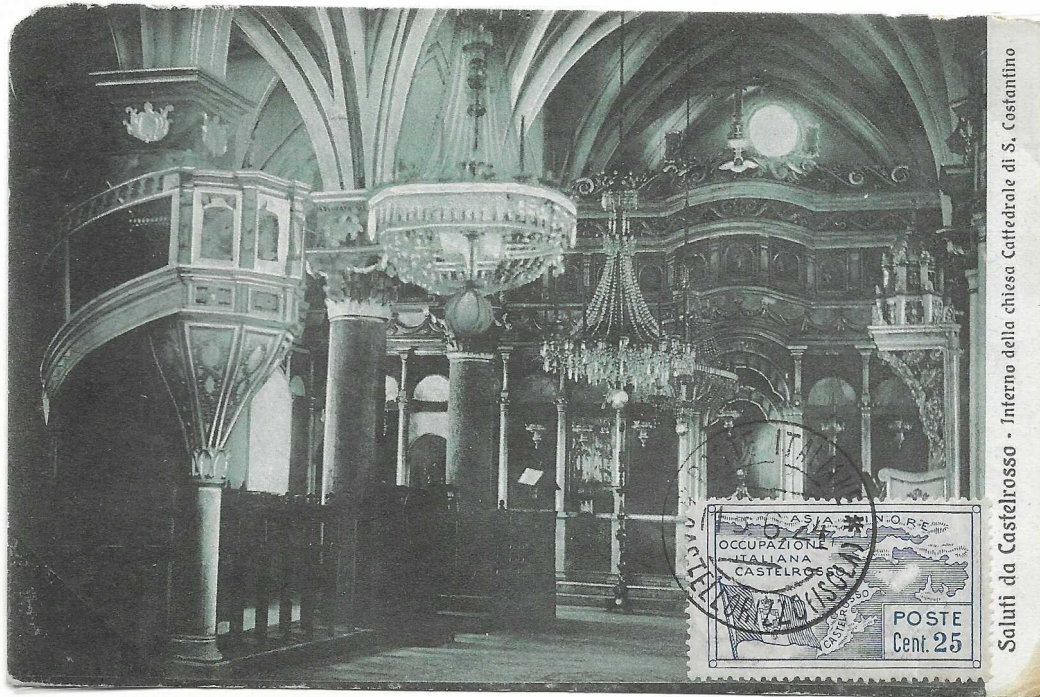
Ελάννριν
Μαυεδορία



The "Castellorizzo" postmark and single-line handstamp for insertion of the post office name in registry labels were in service from 1921 until 1925, and their use on commercial mail is elusive. Upper example is a registered cover to Castoria, Greece with Lire 1.25 in additional postage on reverse. Lower cover shows a block of 4 of the 20 cent. sent to the Head Agency of the Suez Canal Company in Ismailia, Egypt.

CASTELROSSO
Commemorative Issue

Castellorizzo (Isola)
15 June 1924



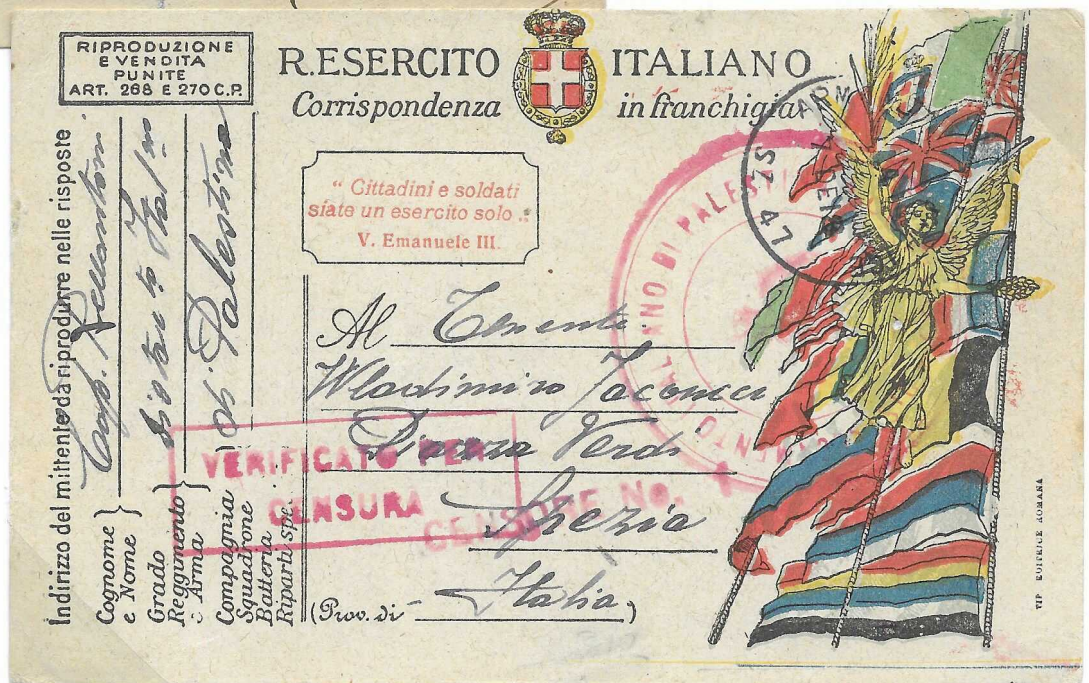
Saluti da Castellorosso - Interno della chiesa Cattedrale di S. Costantino

A group associated with the Municipal Council arranged for a set of labels with a map of the island to be printed and asked the postal authorities to issue them as stamps. This was rejected, probably because of the crude design, but the Italians liked the idea and sent a set on to Rome. A few of the essays exist overprinted "Italian/Occupation/Castelrosso" and the date. The actual stamps were issued in March 1923 to commemorate the second anniversary of annexation; this example used to frank a picture postcard to Rome.

PALESTINE

A 1,500-man Italian expeditionary corps was sent to Egypt in 1917 to participate in the invasion of Palestine by the British troops in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force late that year. At the successful end of the campaign in October 1918, Italy did not expect any territorial enhancement, but it was highly interested in serving as guardian of locations considered holy places by Roman Catholics and kept some troops on station until March 1921. In the end, Britain received the mandate for Palestine from the League of Nations, and the Italians withdrew.

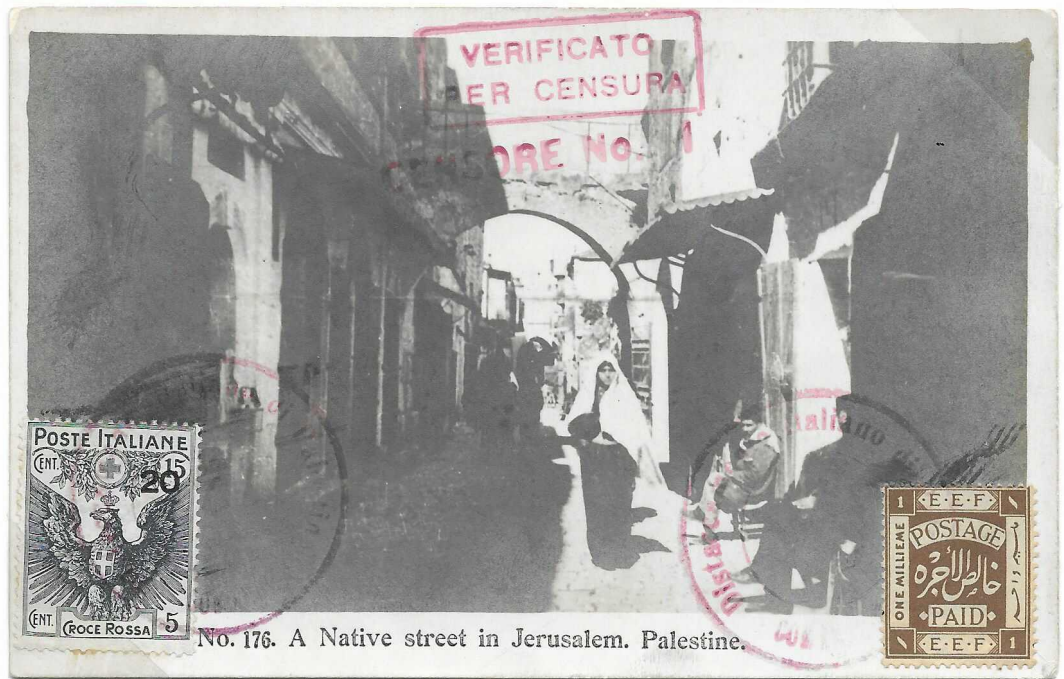
Army Post Office SZ47
25 October 1918
7 December 1918



The Italians used a large circular cachet inscribed "Italian Detachment in Palestine/Headquarters" to mark their mail. Separate fieldpost offices were not opened, but they used British facilities. Although the troops were entitled to free franking for their letters, special service fees were assessed. As a result, a British 2 penny stamp was affixed to pay for registration of the upper example.

PALESTINE
Military Mail

Army Post Office SZ17
13 March 1919



A second, smaller administrative cachet with the same wording, but spelled out in upper and lower case letters, was applied in both purple and red.