

6710 ITA ITALY

5

Modern Italy was unified in 1860-1861. Prior to unification, the various kingdoms and states issued their own postage stamps, starting with the first stamp for the Sardinian Kingdom in 1850. Following unification, stamps for each kingdom were withdrawn in favor of stamps of the Sardinian kingdom. The reprinting of the Sardinian stamp design in 1862 are generally considered to be the first stamp of the Kingdom of Italy. The next design (1863, pictured) included the inscription Postale Italiano. This was changed to Poste Italiane on subsequent designs. Italy joined the UPU in 1875.

Allied forces occupied Italy in 1943, pushing northward in a long campaign against German forces that lasted until 1945. Stamps issued under Allied occupation commenced with the Romulus and Remus issued of 1944 (#429) and a set of earlier definitive issues redrawn with the fasces removed. Mussolini escaped to the North, and was reinstated as the dictator of the Italian Social Republic (the Salo State). The Italian Social Republic named Rome as its nominal capital, although it was under Allied occupation, but it was administered from a compound in the small town of Salò on Lake Garda. Scott places the Italian Socialist Republic in the BOB (see also the section on Allied Military occupation stamps). Italy became a modern republic by referendum on June 2, 1946.



1. Italy, Kingdom

Italy Independent
1862 - 1936
#23, 1863



2. Italy, Empire

Italy Independent
1936 - 1943



3. Italy, Liberated Zone

Allies Occupation
1943 - 1945



4. Italian Social Republic

Italy Independent
1943 - 1945



5. Italy, Republic

Italy Independent
1946 - Present

6710 ITA-A ITALY, COLONIES GENERAL

1

Italy had a long history of emitting stamps for its colonies and post offices abroad, which will be found in the various sections accompanying the modern nations. In 1932, the Fascist government issued one omnibus set of stamps for use in all colonies, pictured below.



Italian Colonies

Italy Colony
1932 - 1934

Prior to the unification of Italy under Garibaldi, Italy was comprised of several independent kingdoms and duchies. The first state to issue adhesive postage stamps was the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1850. The Kingdom of Sardinia was a complicated political entity nominally based in Sardinia, but with political control over the Savoy region, based in Turin, from which base the rest of Italy was eventually unified in a series of military battles and referenda, culminating in the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy on March 17, 1861.

The first stamps of Sardinia did not bear any inscription indicating place. Following Sardinia, Tuscany issued a set of postage stamps (1851-1859) and then a final series in 1860 as a provisional government under the control of Sicily. The Roman States issued prolific stamps from 1852-1870. Next were the regular issues for the states of Modena (1852-1859), Parma (1852-1859), the Two Sicilies (1858-1860), and Romagna (1859). Provisional Government issues for these states indicate stamps that continued to be issued under independent postal authority during the period in which the Kingdoms were being unified under Sardinia. The Two Sicilies refers to the united state of Sicily and Southern Italy, with Naples as its capital. Separate stamps were issued for Naples and for Sicily. In 1861-62 (post-unification) a set of stamps were issued for the Neapolitan Provinces (Naples) owing to their continued use of a different currency.

Finally, the Kingdom of Lombardia and Venezia remained under Austrian control until unified with Italy. Stamps are traditionally placed with Austria.



Modena

Italy Early State
1852 - 1859
PR3



Modena, Provisional Government

Italy Early State
1859 - 1859



Naples

Italy Early State
1858 - 1860



Naples, Provisional Government

Italy Early State
1860 - 1860



Neapolitan Provinces

Italy Early State
1861 - 1862
23



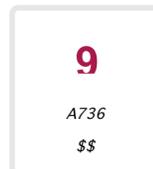
Parma

Italy Early State
1852 - 1859
#3



Parma, Provisional Government

Italy Early State
1859 - 1859



Romagna

Italy Early State
1859 -



Roman States

Italy Early State
1852 - 1868
on cover



Sardinia

Italy Early State
1851 - 1863
#10



Sicily

Italy Early State
1859 - 1860



Tuscany

Italy Early State
1851 - 1859
#7



Tuscany, Provisional Government

Italy Early State
1860 - 1860
#19

6710 ITA-C ITALY, INDEPENDENT LOCALS

2

Campione is a small Italian exclave surrounded by Switzerland, which for a time issued its own stamps valid for postage to Switzerland and Italy. These issues were used during the period when northern Italy was controlled by the Italian Social Republic, while Campione remained loyal to the royalist government. Campione stamps were denominated in Swiss Francs and were picked up through the Swiss postal system.

The Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM) is a Catholic order based in Rome, Italy, dating to the year 1050 A.D. The order derives from the Knights Hospitaller who controlled the island of Malta from 1530-1798. The modern postal administration dates to 1966 when a postal service was formed and the first stamps were issued. The stamps are generally philatelic in nature, and are only recognized for postage by a few countries through bilateral agreements. The SMOM is not a member of the UPU. Stamps are covered in the Sassone (Italy) catalog, they are not recognized by Scott.



Campione d'Italia

Italy Free State
1944 - 1952



Sovrano Militare Ordine di Malta

1966 - Present

6710 ITA-D ITALY, WWI OCCUPATION STAMPS

Austria occupied parts of Northern Italy in World War I, overprinting their military stamps (KuK Feldpost) with Italian currency for general use. Italy in turn occupied Austria-controlled territory, overprinting Italian stamps for Venezia Tridentina, territory that included the modern Alto Adige (ceded from Austria to Italy at the end of the war) and the Trentino.



Italy, Austrian Occupation

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Venezia Tridentina, Italian Occupation

Italy Occupation
1918 - 1919

6710 ITA-F ITALY, WWII OCCUPATION STAMPS

5

As Allied forces pushed northward from Sicily in 1943-1945, the Allied Military Government resumed postal delivery for occupied territories. Italian stamps overprinted with AMG or Governo Militare Alleato were put into use in in Naples (1N10-13), and new stamps inscribed Allied Military Postage were put into use in Sicily (1N1-9) . Stamps for Venezia Giulia (the region around Trieste) were overprinted A.M.G. V.G.



Italy, Allied M.G. for Naples

Allies Occupation
1943 -



Italy, Allied M.G. for Sicily

Allies Occupation
1943 - 1947



Italy, Allied M.G. for Venezia Giulia

Allies Occupation
1945 - 1950

This set of stamps were produced by the local Austrian military authority, and were subsequently not approved for distribution by the Supreme Command. The set were produced from existing stocks of Austrian fiscal stamps, overprinted with the names of 18 different cities under occupation and an Austrian coat of arms, intended to serve as occupation postage stamps. Their issuance was probably speculative, and they were never placed into use.



A3741

Ampezzo

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3742

Auronzo

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3743

Cividale

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Codroipo

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Gemona

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3746

Latisana

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3747

Longarone

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3748

Maniago

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3749

Moggio

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Palmanova

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Pieve di Cadore

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3753

San Giorgio

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3754

San Pietro

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Santo Daniele di Friuli

Austria Occupation
1918 -



A3755

Spilimbergo

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Tarcento

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Tolmezzo

Austria Occupation
1918 -



Udine

Austria Occupation
1918 -

The Italian postal service issued a set of definitive stamps overprinted ESTERO (abroad) from 1874-1881 for use in Italian post offices set up around the world. Other post offices, particularly in the Levant and in China were produced with overprints and in some cases re-denominated in the local currency from about 1901-1922. Italian post offices in the Aegean are included in the section for Greece.



1. Italian Offices Abroad

Italy Post Office Abroad
1874 - 1881



Albania, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1902 - 1907



Benghazi, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1901 - 1911



Constantinople, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1.9092E+13 -



Crete, Italy Offices, Canea

Italy Post Office Abroad
1900 - 1912



Durazzo, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1909 - 1918



Ioannina, Italy Offices in (Janina)

Italy Post Office Abroad
1902 - 1914



Jerusalem, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1909 - 1911



Peking, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1917 - 1918



Salonica, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1909 - 1911



Smyrna, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1909 - 1922



Tientsin, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1917 - 1921



Tripoli, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1909 - 1915



Turkish Empire, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1908 - 1924



Valona, Italy Offices in

Italy Post Office Abroad
1909 - 1916

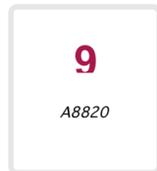
From 1943-1945, regular issue Italian stamps and Air Post stamps were overprinted "P.M." - Posta Militare for military use in ordinary mail. Stamps were provided to troops, initially in Albania and Greece, and often sold in the local currency, thus overprinted to prevent fraud.

Sassone lists one parcel stamp issued by the Italian Social Republic for Military use, inscribed Licenza Spedizione Pacco (Parcel Shipping License) and denominated simply as 1 Kg.



Italian Social Republic, Military Post

Italy Military
1944 -
genuine



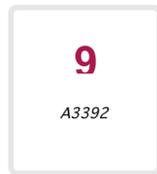
Italy, Military Post

Italy Military
1944 - 1945

6710 ITA-S ITALY, PRIVATE AUTHORIZED POSTS

2

In the devastation toward the end of the second war, regular mail was disrupted throughout much of Northern Italy. Some businesses attempted their own delivery services using regular postage stamps. Two companies gained licenses to deliver mail by courier service. These were CORALIT - Corrieri Alta Italia, which offered a bicycle service across Northern Italy, and SABE - Società anonima Barbera Editore, which offered a service within Venezia Giulia.



CORALIT (Corrieri Alta Italia)

Italy Private
1945 -

S.A.B.E. (Soc. anonima Barbera Ed.)

Italy Private
1945 -

6710 ITA-U ITALY, PARASTATAL ENTITIES

14

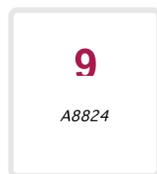
The Enti Paristatali stamps were a 1924 experiment to provide a set of postage stamps in eight denominations, preprinted with the name of various state entities, that were exempt for paying for regular postage. The system was only in use from March to December 1924. The stamps have also been extensively forged.

Ref cit: <https://www.italianstamps.co.uk/kingdom/entipara/index.html>



Assoc. Biblioteche Bologna

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



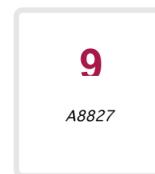
Assoc. Naz. Mutil. Inv. Guerra-Roma

Italy Parastatal
1925 -



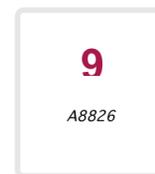
Bibliot. Circolanti Milano

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



Cassa Nazionale Assicuraz. Sociali

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



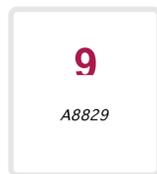
Cassa Nazionale Assic. Inf. Lavoro

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



Consorzio Bibliot. Torino

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



Federaz. Italiana Biblioteche Pop.

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



Gruppo D'Azione Scuole Milano

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



Lega Nazionale Trieste

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



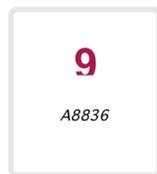
Opera Italia Redenta-Roma

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



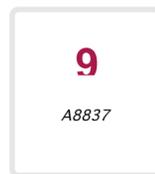
Opera Naz. Protez. Assist. Inv. Guerra

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



Patronati Scolastici

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



Ufficio Nazionale Colloc. Disoccup.

Italy Parastatal
1924 -



Vigilanza Obbligo Scolastico

Italy Parastatal
1924 -

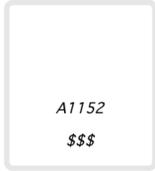
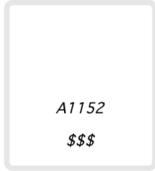
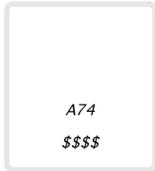
6710 ITA-X ITALY, WWI LOCALS

4

On May 11, 1930, Mussolini visited Livorno. A local stamp valid only for one day was issued by municipal authorities to celebrate the event.

Merano is a city in the Alto Adige (Sudtirol). Due to the disruption of the post office in Merano, the local Chamber of Commerce received permissions from the Austrian authorities to issue a local stamp as a surcharge along with the use of Austrian stamps for local mail. Stamps were valid from 11/6/18 to 12/15/18.

Municipal authorities issued local stamps for Udine while under Austrian occupation.

Livorno

Merano

Milano

Udine

Italy Local
1930 -
\$\$\$\$

Austria Local
1918 -

Italy Local
1897 -

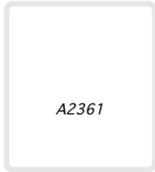
Italy Local, misc.
1918 -

6710 ITA-Y ITALY, SOCIAL REPUBLIC LOCALS

5

Cities in Northern Italy. Overprinted Italian stamps were used provisionally following the collapse of the Italian Social Republic. Sassone.

Alessandria and Teramo are exceedingly rare.

Alessandria

Castiglione d'Intelvi

Guidizzolo

Teramo

Italy
1944 -

Italy
1944 -

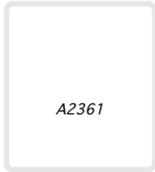
Italy
1944 -

Italy
1944 -

6710 ITA-Z ITALY, WWII C.L.N. LOCALS

10

The C.L.N. (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale) were the anti-fascist resistance movement in Italy operating from 1943-1947, including communist, socialist, democratic and liberal parties. Various towns in Northern Italy issued local stamps in support of the anti-fascists, often for fundraising or propaganda purposes, but also in many cases used locally for postage. These stamps were widely reprinted.

Aosta, (C. L. N.)

Arona, (C. L. N.)

Barge, (C. L. N.)

Imperia (C. L. N.)

Maccagno, (C. L. N.)

Italy
1944 -



Mantova, (C. L. N.)

Italy
1944 -



Ponte Chiasso, (C. L. N.)

Italy
1944 -



Savona, (C. L. N.)

Italy
1944 -



Sesto Calende, (C. L. N.)

Italy
1944 -



Valle Bormida, (C. L. N.)

Italy
1944 -

6715

VAT

VATICAN CITY

1

The Vatican opened its own post office in 1929, entering into an agreement with the authorities in Rome for the delivery of mail, and joining the UPU later that year. Today the Vatican maintains one of the world's busiest post offices.



Vatican City

Vatican Independent
1929 - Present

6780

SMR

SAN MARINO

1

The Republic of San Marino opened its first dedicated post office in 1833. With the advent of postage stamps, San Marino signed an agreement with Italy to use Italian stamps in the Italian mail. San Marino issued its first set of postage stamps in 1877 and has operated continuously since, joining the UPU in 1915. It is known for its prolific emissions of decorative postage stamps, particularly for the triangular stamps that were common in the 20th century.



San Marino

San Marino Independent
1877 - Present

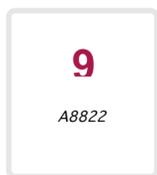
6790

MLT

MALTA

3

Malta was a British colony from 1800 until independence in 1964. Postal operations on the islands were consolidated by the British in 1849, with British stamps being used for outbound mail from 1857 to 1885. In 1860, the first stamp for Malta, the Halfpenny Yellow, was issued by the British authorities for local (internal) mail only, with British stamps still being required for international mail. This practice was discontinued in 1885 with the establishment of the Malta postal service, and a set of definitive Victoria-head stamp in multiple denominations were produced. Malta gained self-rule in 1921 and full independence in 1964.



1. Malta, local

Great Britain Colony
1860 - 1884



2. Malta

Great Britain Colony
1885 - 1921



3. Malta, Self-Government

Great Britain Colony
1921 - 1964



4. Malta

Malta Independent
1964 - Present