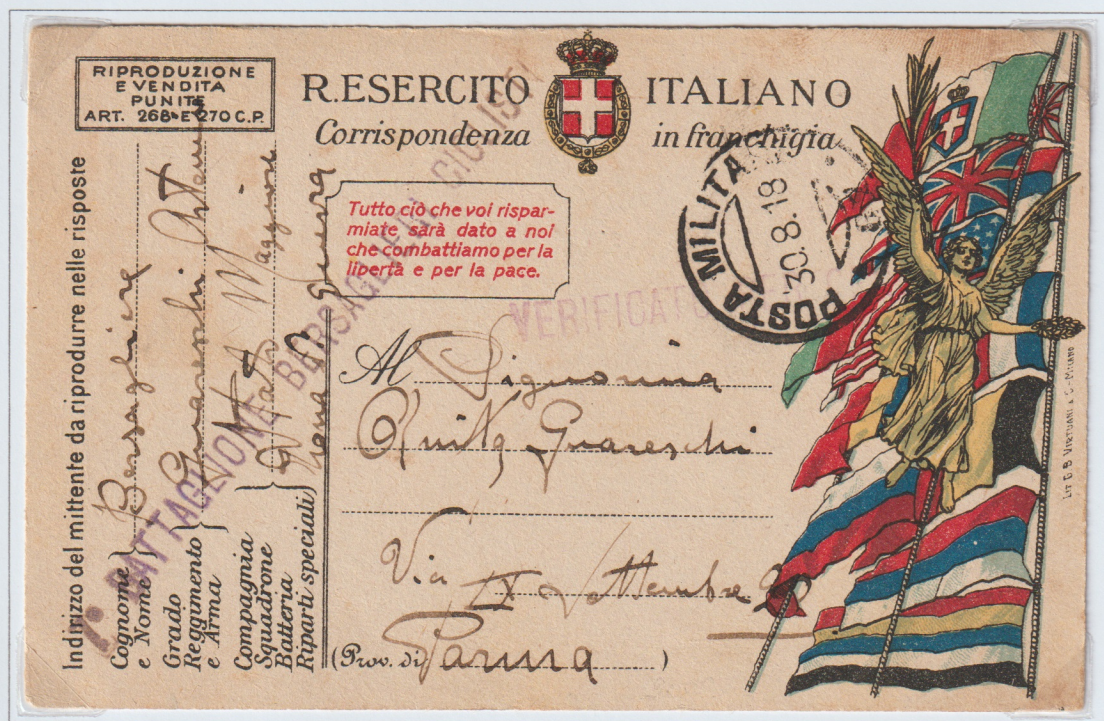
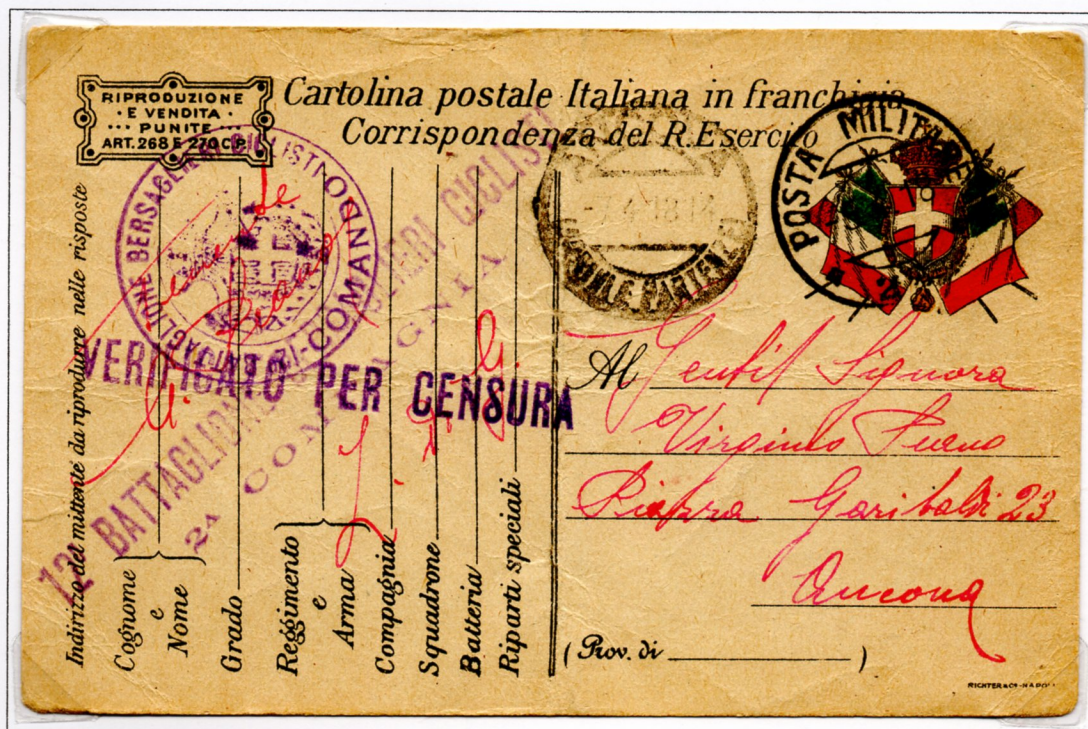




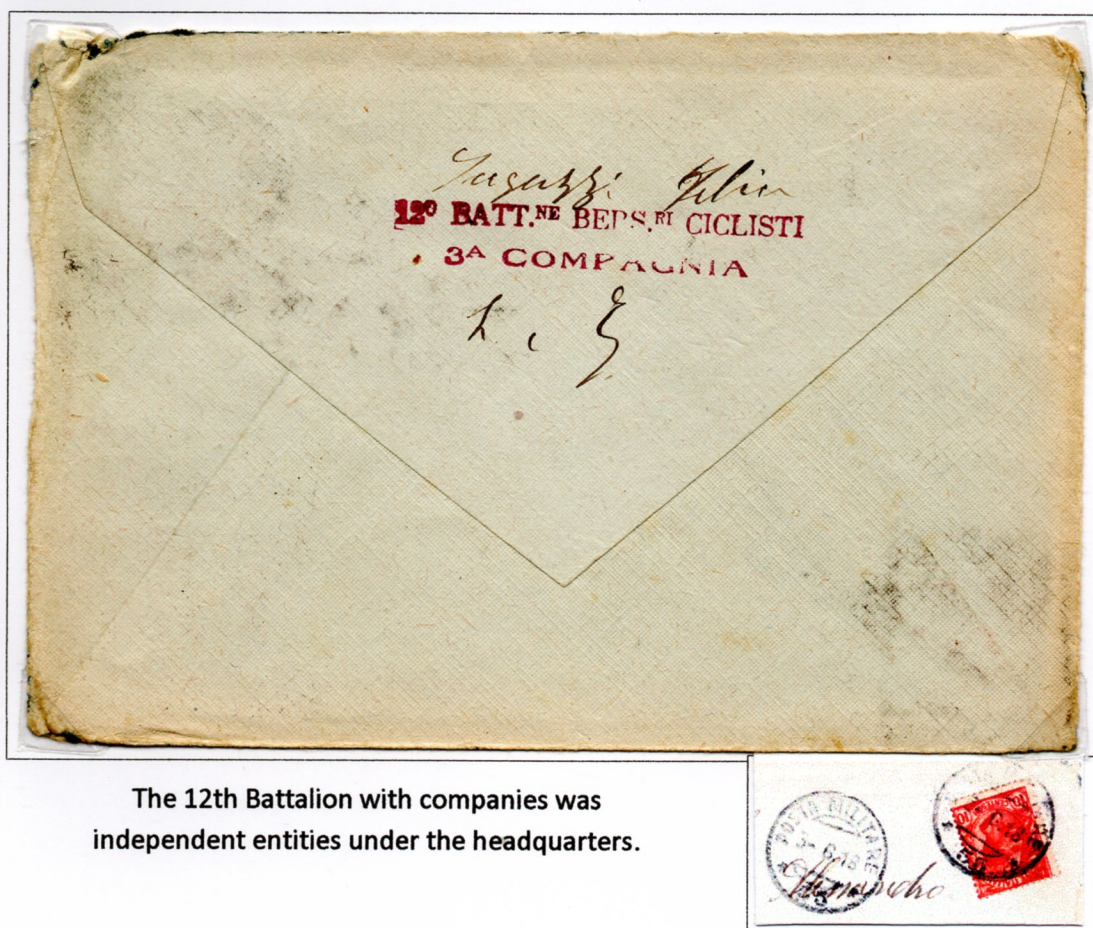
The 7th regiment made efforts on the war front on the massif at Mount Paterno in the Dolomites.



The 7th battalion fought on Isonzo, in Monfalcone, at Bainsizza in Slovenia, then on Piave and in Vittorio Veneto in Italy.



In 1918, the 12th Battalion fought against Austria-Hungary in the second battle of the Piave River in the northern Italian region of Veneto.

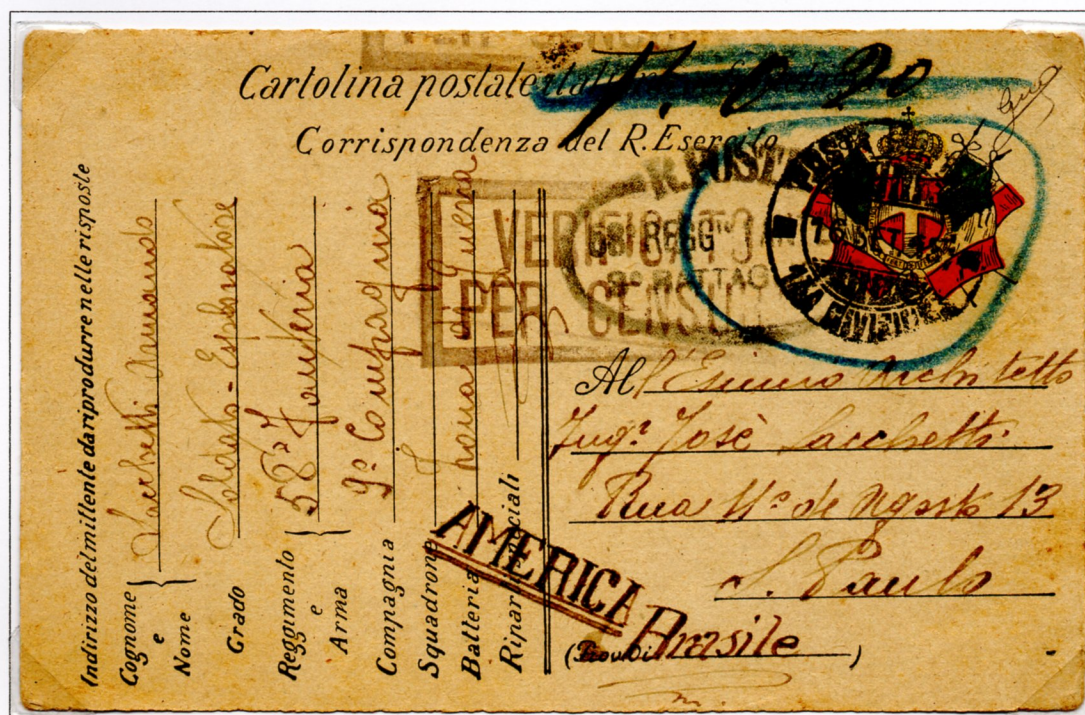


The 12th Battalion with companies was independent entities under the headquarters.





2nd Battalion cyclists participated in the sixth battle of Isonzo, also known as the Battle of Gorizia, which was the most successful Italian offensive along the Soča River (Isonzo).



11th regiment cyclists belonged to the 681 regiment and were under 3rd battalion. Attended the battle in Idria in Slovenia near Isonzo. This after attending the Battle of Mount Debeli in the town of Jamiano, Slovenia. In the end of 1918 they participated in the battle on the Piave line at Veneto near Venice. They are then sent to the occupied zone in the upper valley of Isonzo in Slovenia together with Mussolini.



The national squad of volunteer cyclists or just the VCA (Volontari Ciclisti Armata) was a civilian organization subject to the oversight of the War Department. Was set up to contribute to the defense of the home country by preparing bicycle forces. It gathered civilians who owned a bicycle and who received a military instruction and that in case of mobilization they were called back to active duty with their own funds. In 1915, 600 bicycle soldiers passed the Castello Sforzesco in Milan to the war zone on the eastern side of Lake Garda. These belonged to the 24th Battalion volunteers.



From the management of the bicycle department in the 20th Infantry Division.



The 5th Battalion was on the offensive at Pianeeelva in the northern Italian region of Veneto in December 1917.



The volunteer bicycle company on the way from Turin to Garda where they started military training on Lake Garda's eastern shores in the summer of 1915 for preparation for battle in Mount Baldo and Mount Altissimo in October 1915, which ended in victory in the conquest of Dosso Casina (Monte Altissimo) on October 23, 1915.

LUIGI DAMIN

Sottotenente del 3° Battaglione Bersaglieri Ciclisti - Caduto combattendo a Monte Sei Busi il

28 LUGLIO 1915

Decorato di "MEDAGLIA D'ARGENTO", al valore, colla seguente motivazione:

"Durante quattro giorni consecutivi di aspri combattimenti, alla testa del suo reparto si mostrò calmo, tenace, valoroso e sprezzante del pericolo. Combattè strenuamente finchè colpito da piombo nemico, cadde da prode sul campo..."

Monte Sei Busi, 25 - 28 Luglio 1915.

LUIGI DAMIN

"Second Lieutenant of the 3rd Battalion Bersagliari Ciclisti - Fallen fighting at Monte Sei Busi on 28. July 1915.

Decorated with "SILVER MEDAL" with the following motivation:

"During four consecutive days of hard struggle, in the head of his department, he appears calm, patient, courageous and dangerous. He fought fiercely until he was beaten by lead from the enemy, fell like a man in the field."

Monte Sei Busi. 25 - 28. July 1915"

The fortified line to Mount Sei Busi, the so-called "Italian Trenchone", was a large fortified line of defense that started from Monte San Michele and ended in Selz, Doberdò del Lago and the Monfalcone areas. The defensive line was wanted by General Luigi Cadorna who intended to block a possible counter-offensive by the Imperial Royal Army of Austro-Hungary.



There were demands for achieving military honor. The knight cross was distributed in silver or bronze. In these statutes two bronzes could also be distributed.



COMANDO DELLA 3.^A ARMATA

STATO MAGGIORE

Parole pronunziate da S. A. R. il duca d'Aosta, comandante dell'armata, il 18 giugno 1917, promovendo sul campo — per merito di guerra — alcuni militari della 2.^a brigata bersaglieri e dei battaglioni bersaglieri ciclisti.

Bersaglieri del 7.^o e 11.^o reggimento e bersaglieri ciclisti !

I vostri fratelli gloriosamente caduti, ai quali rivolgo il più fervente e riverente saluto, col loro nobile sacrificio hanno ben meritato della Patria ed hanno lasciato a voi un prezioso retaggio di gloria; in questo giorno — solenne e ricco di ricordi e di fasti per il vostro bel Corpo — ve li porto ad esempio, ve li addito alla venerazione; ed ancora vi dico che l'Italia guarda oggi a voi tutti con la stessa fede, con la stessa sicurezza, con la quale guardava i fieri soldati di Lamarmora.

Conservatevi sempre degni di loro, sicchè il vostro impetuoso apparire nella battaglia sia sempre simbolo di travolgente volontà di vittoria.

Per dimostrarvi la mia piena soddisfazione per quanto avete compiuto, promuovo sul campo quelli tra voi che si sono resi più degni per coraggio e perizia, e con questo non premio soltanto il loro merito individuale ma dò un'aperto segno di riconoscenza per l'opera da tutti voi prestata, o baldi e fieri campioni della forza armata d'Italia.

COMMANDO OF THE 3. ARMY

MAJOR STATE

Words pronounced by S.A.R. the duke of Aosta, commander of the army, on June 18, 1917, promoting on the field - due to war - some soldiers of the 2nd Brigade Bersagliari and Battalion Bersagliari cyclists.

Bersaglieri of 7nd and 11th regiment and Bersaglieri cyclists!

Your gloriously fallen brothers, to whom I turn the most fervent and reverent greeting, with their noble sacrifice have well deserved of the Fatherland and have left to you a precious heritage of glory; on this day - solemn and full of memories and glories for your beautiful Body - I bring them to you for example, I will point them to veneration; and again I tell you that Italy today looks to you all with the same faith, with the same security with which it looked at the fierce soldiers of Lamarmora.

Always keep yourself worthy of them so that your impetuous ascending in the battle is always a symbol of overwhelming will to victory.

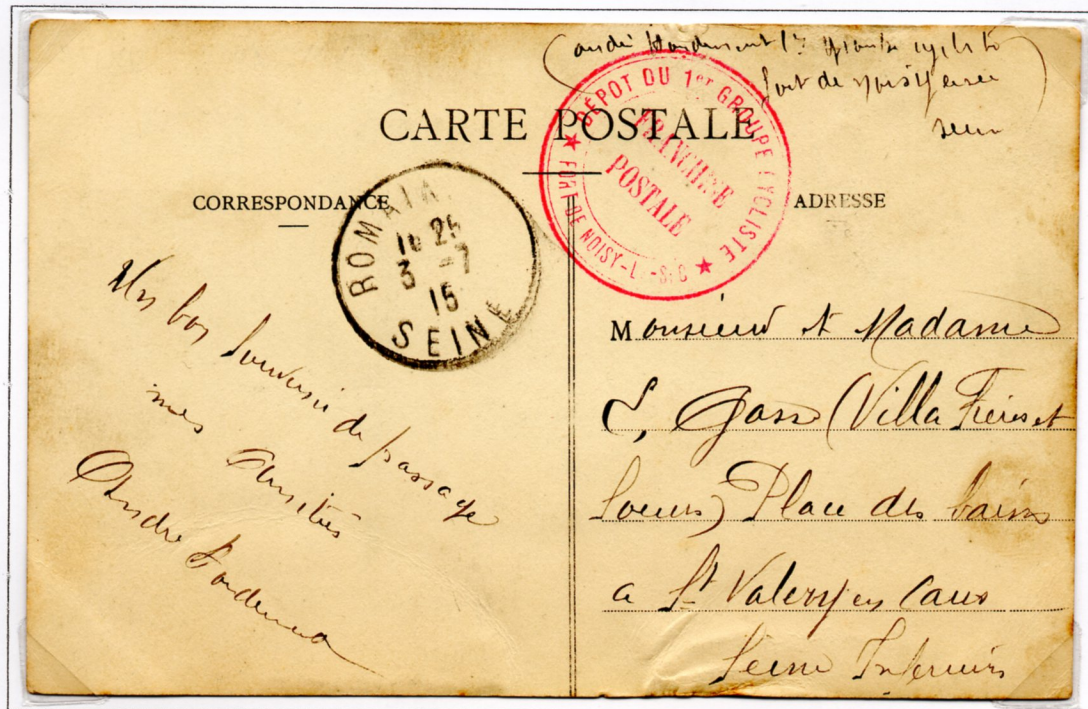
To show you the full satisfaction of what you have accomplished, I promote in the field those among you who have become more worthy for courage and skill, and with this not only reward their individual merit but I give an open sign of gratitude for the work from all of you lent, or bold and proud champions of the armed force of Italy.



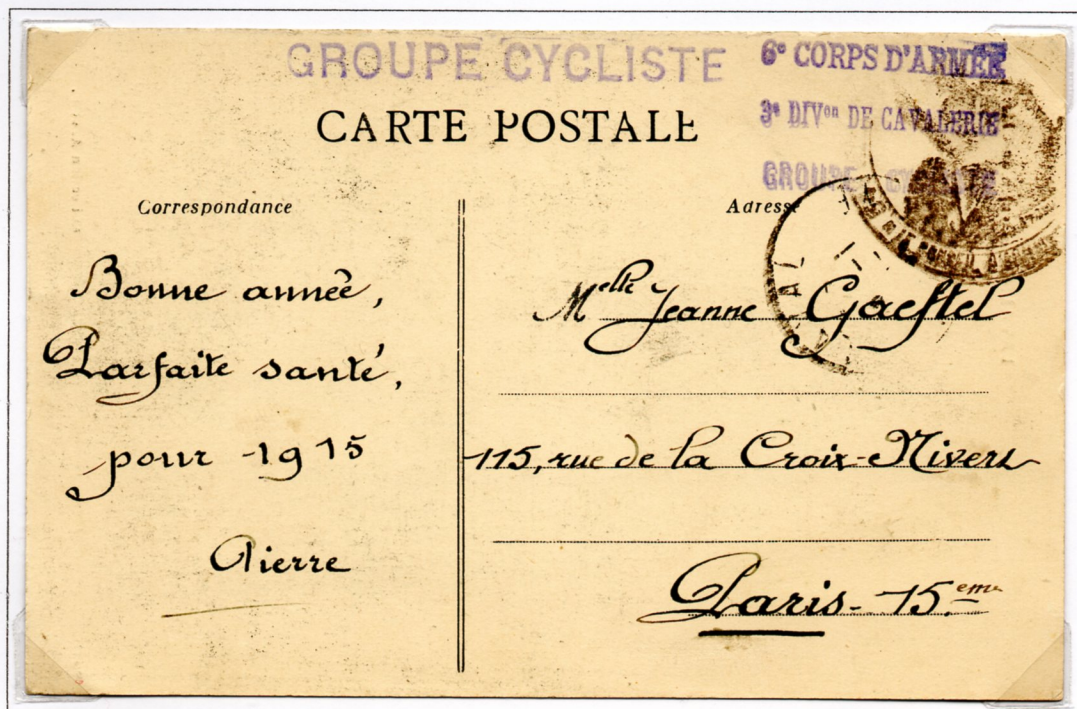
The Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion was formed from the Canadian Divisional Cyclist and exists from May 1916. After training in Chiseldon Camp near Swindon in southwestern England, were they sent to the fighting in northern France. In 1917, 90% of Canadian bicycle soldiers fell and were thus called suicide squads. The battalion was disbanded on November 1920.



Canada's reserve cyclist company was organized in Shorncliffe in Australia in April 1915 for troops destined for the Western Front during World War I. Moved to Chiseldon Camp, near Swindon, in southwestern England in February 1916. Ceased to exist in February 1919.



France fought on the Allied side on the Western front.
 Several of the bicycle groups stayed in Fort de Noisy in 1915,
 also the 1st group of cyclists.



The bicycle group to the 6th Army corps was in 1915 in Laval in the department
 of Mayenne in the Pays de la Loire region, northwest of central France.



French bicycle soldiers at Flanders in the Battle of Somme.

FONDAZIONE	ADRESSE
une carte te & Esquisses int. les bien enquerré se pense que	Mme Dufour au château

L'Arm. Nat. — Modèle A' pour les troupes en opérations.
 EXPÉDITEUR : *P. J.*
 Nom et prénoms :
 Grade : *Cycliste*
 Régiment / ou Service : *138^e B. cycliste*
 Compagnie, Escadron, Bataillon, Section, etc.) :
 Secteur postal : *27*
 (Les indications ci-dessus sont à reproduire dans l'adresse de la réponse.)
 Adresse :
Demourelles Lancel
a Roumanou
par Chateaufort
Carm

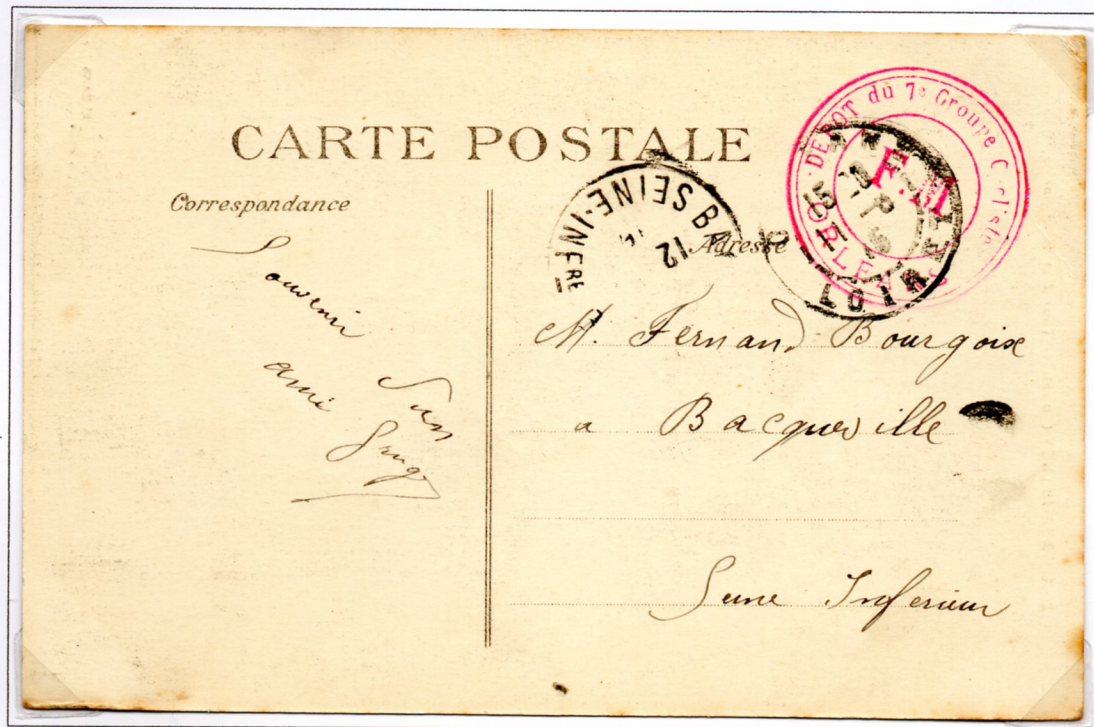
Letter sent from soldier 132 of 20th battalion. In 1916 they were in Cestayrols in Tarn, in the middle of the Pyrenees at Toulouse. They participated in the Battle of Somme, which took place from July 1, 1916 to November 18, 1916.



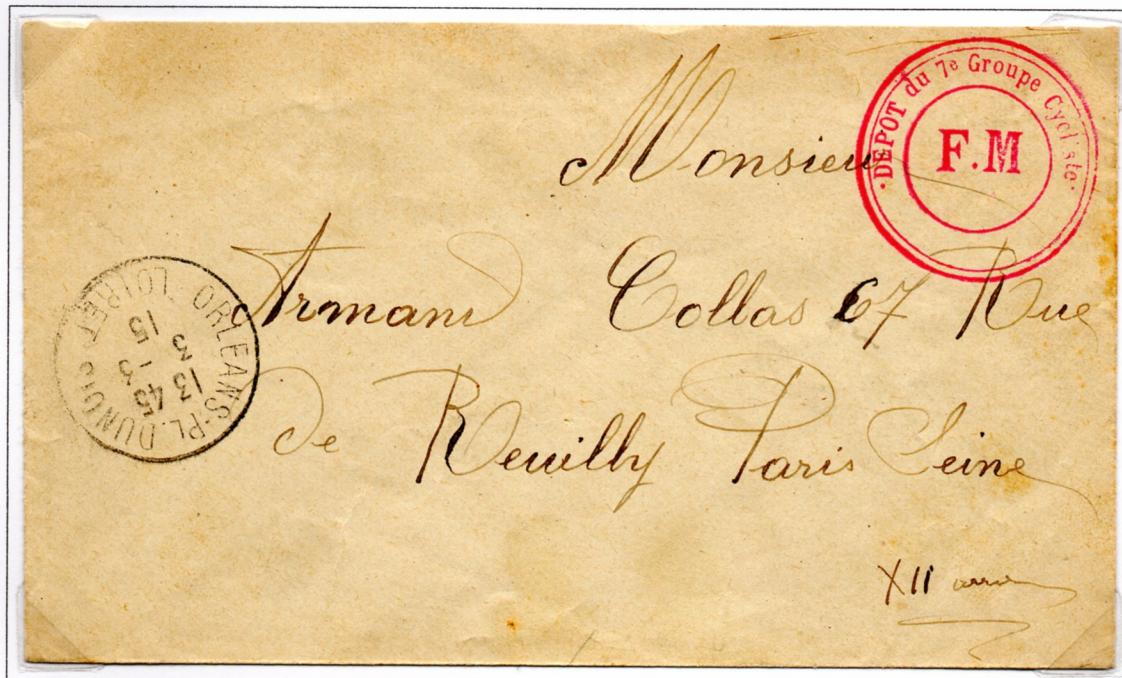
From the French Military Army C. Sender is a bicyclist for the doctor, who was Major in 42nd Company, 1st Battalion SP 514. 42nd Company was a marital status for regiments, ambulances and military hospitals. They were in Pagnes, today Pierrefitte-sur-Seine in the Ile-de-France region, one of the northern suburbs of Paris.



The bicycle company in Annemasse in the region of Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, southeast of France, was located at the border with Switzerland.



The headquarters of 7 group cyclists were in Joué-lès-Tours in the Center-Val-Loire region south of Tours in the French department of Indre-et-Loire. 7th group cyclists belonged to the 4th infantry battalion. In total, France had 10 cycling groups.



The main group for the 7th group of cyclists had several types of postmark. Same postmark, but not "Orleans" at the bottom of the red postmark.



France's 6th bicycle group was in Flanders 1914 where over 500 hunters fought and only 70 returned. After the battle, the 6th bicycle group was reformed into a group of 450 hunters for battle in Burnhaupt (Alsace) in Flanders January 1915. Alsace is located at the border with Switzerland and Germany.



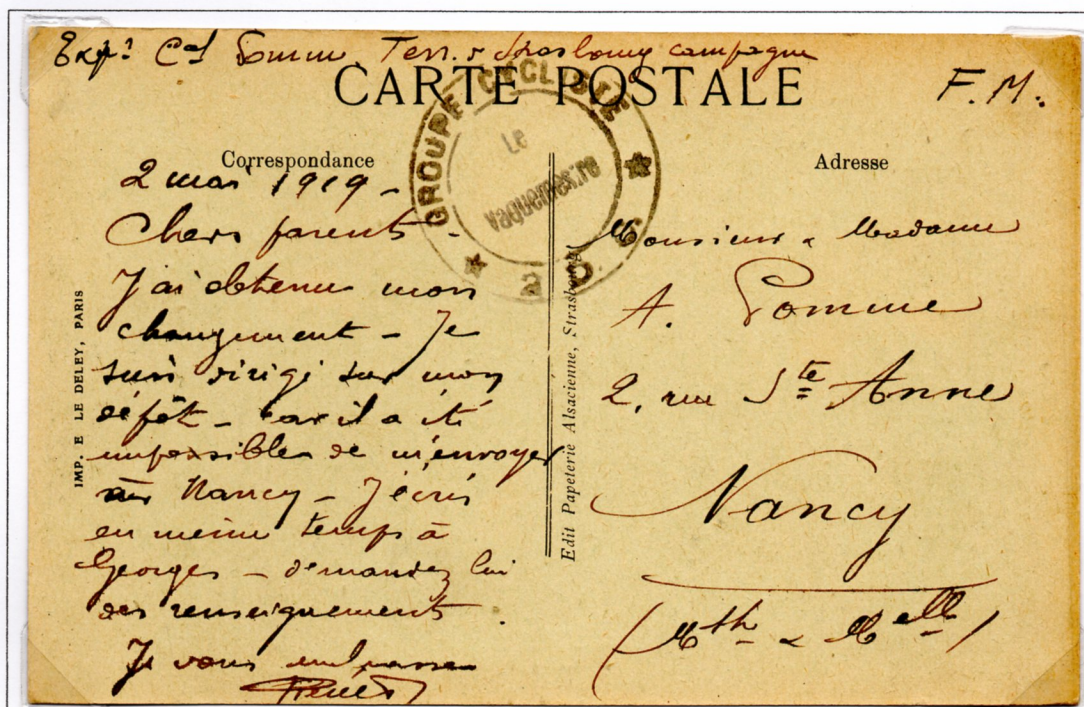
Bicycle group to 26th battalion, 1st cavalry had depot in Fort de Noisy at the river Seine, northeast of Paris.



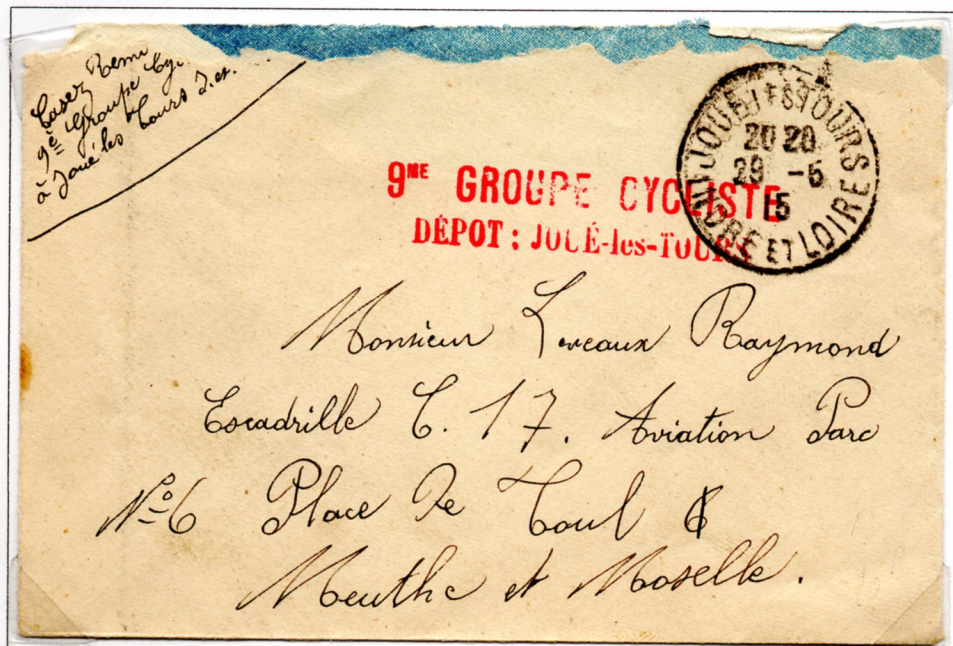
Captured German bicycle company on a hacienda in northern France. Postcards sent from a Spanish soldier. As early as August 1914, some Spaniards were volunteering in the French Army, mainly the foreign legion. Spain was neutral during WW1.

*Yodavia faltan
33 dias.
i Pararau pronto
verdad visita de tu
Cairo 1917*

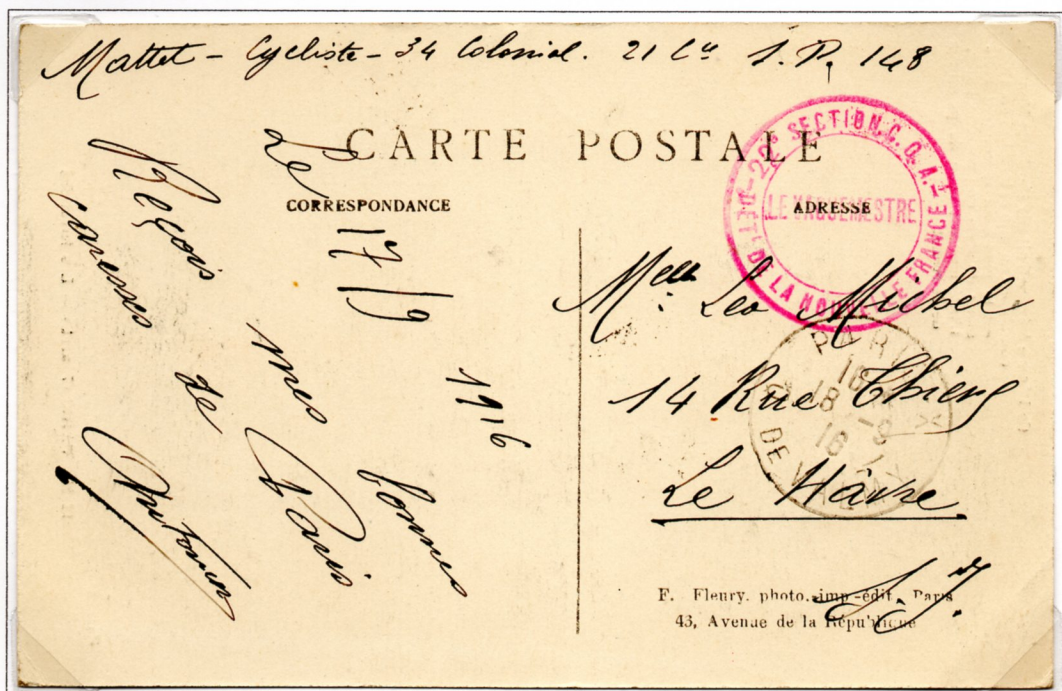
*Sta. Juanita Prato Capmis
Calle Capmis 44
San Telmo de Guisil
(Perona)*



Post from the bicycle group belonging to the 2nd cavalry division at the end of WW1. They were in Strasbourg, France, when the peace conference on Germany was in Versailles.



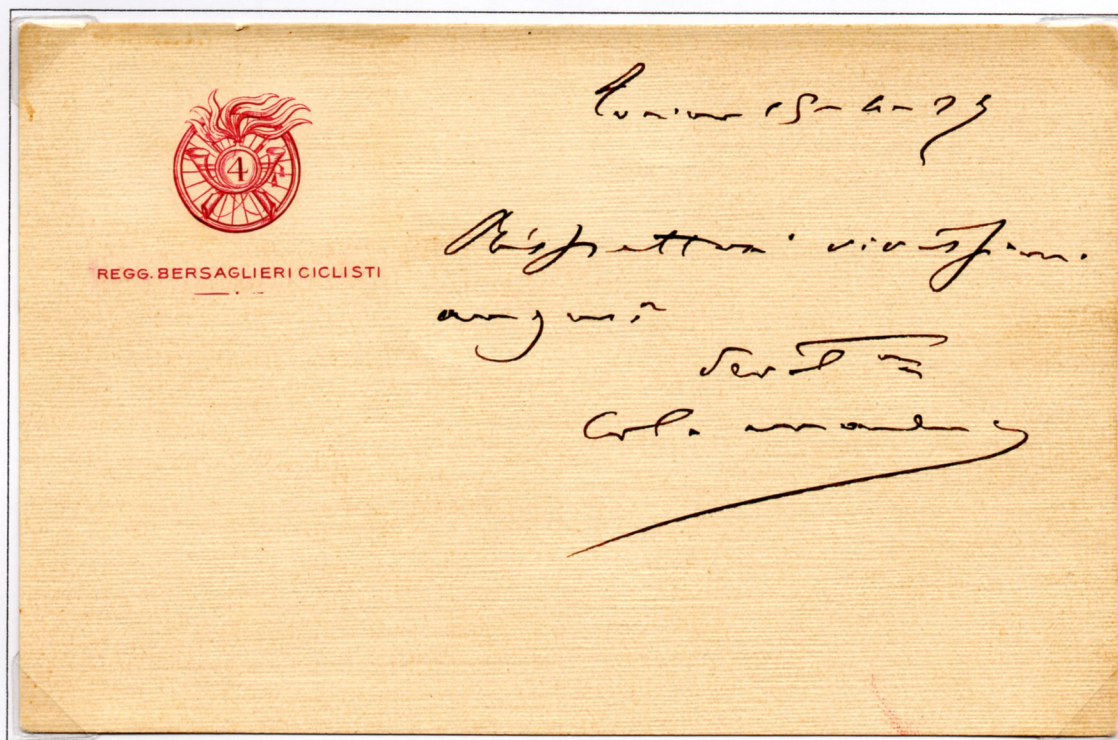
9th group of cyclists resided in Jolé-les-Tours in the Inner-Loire department of the Center-Val de Loire in France. From April 4, 1913, they were transformed into ten groups of cyclist hunters who were subordinate to the French Army's ten cavalry divisions. They participated in the battle of Verdun.



The 34th bicycle colony troop was stationed in De Valmy near Paris and 35 miles from Verdun. 569,000 soldiers from the colonies in North and West Africa participated in the battle of Verdun. 58,000 of them were killed in the battle.



In the Netherlands, the third bicycle company was stationed in Middelburg in the province Zeeland, where the Armed Forces had a smaller naval base.



4th regiment sharpshooters' cyclists were established November 13, 1870. They participated in the fighting in Libya in 1911. They belonged to the 1st battalion. In 1923 they were converted into 12 bicycle companies that were divided into 2 battalions. In 1923 they lived in Naples. They were dissolved in 1936.