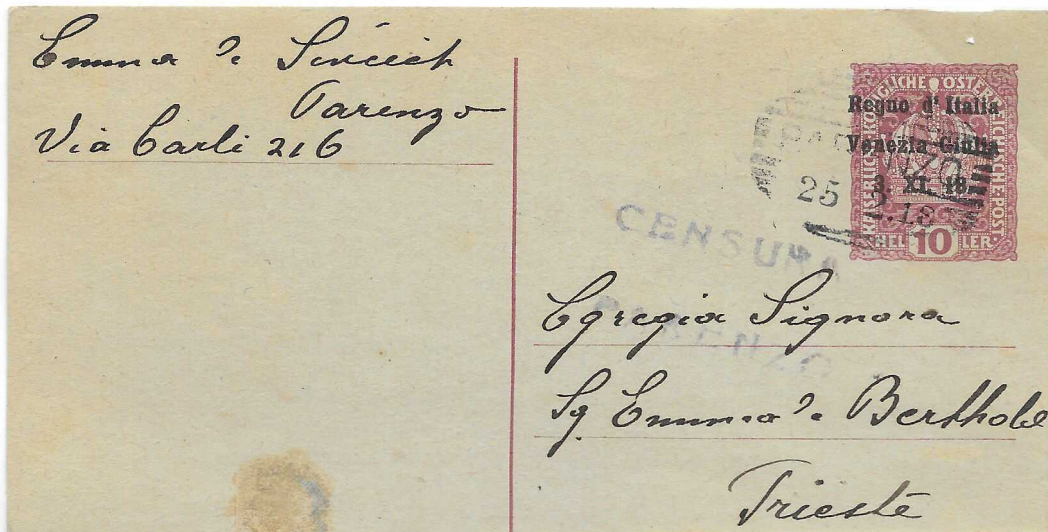


ENEZIA GIULIA
Overprints on Austria

Parenzo
25 February 1919

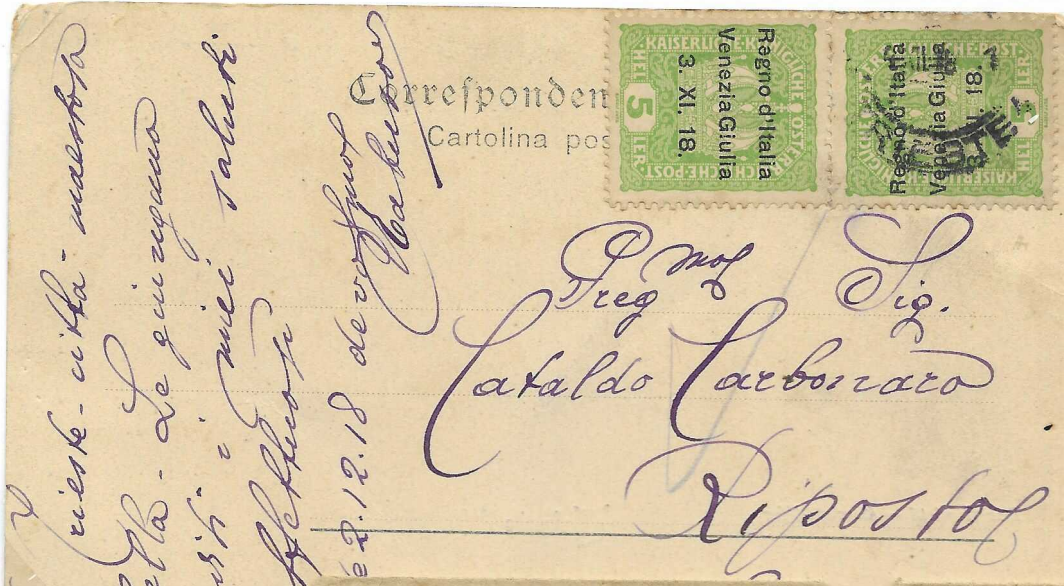
Trieste
18 January 1919



There were 18 different stamps and a postal card overprinted "Venezia Giulia." However, this set excluded the 90 heller and included a 3 kronen. Quantities of some denominations were modest, i.e. 2,000, 1,800 and 1,600 of the 2 kronen, 3 kronen and 4 kronen, respectively. (Only 37 copies of the 10 kronen were overprinted, and it is rarely seen.) In view of the depressed state of the economy at the end of the war, there was no commercial need for high values, which are only seen on covers used philatelically, such as the front of a registered letter above.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Overprints on Austria
Civil Postmarks

Trieste
4 December 1918
9 December 1918



During the early part of the occupation, the post offices continued to use the old Austrian postmarks and registry labels in conjunction with the overprinted stamps. In this case, the old cds with bilingual German and Italian lettering, i.e. Trieste/Trieste, had the German word excised.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Trial Overprint on Italy

Trieste
8 December 1918
16 January 1919



A decision was made that it would be more politically correct to use Italian stamps depicting the King instead of Austrian ones. As a result, a trial printing was made of 200 copies of a thin overprint reading "Venezia/Giulia/3. XI. 18." on the 50 centesimi stamp. Although not sold at the post office, an example is shown here used on a postal card; it is signed by F. A. Zanetti who describes it as "probably unique." Although this format was not approved for overprinting stamps, it was used for postal cards.

VENEZIA GIULIA
First Overprints on Italy

Trieste
30 December 1918
17 February 1919



A decision was made that overprints inscribed "Venezia/Giulia" should be made on Italian stamps. The first nine values were issued between 6 and 21 December 1918, but the 1 and 2 centesimi stamps were not issued until January 1919. Only 12,000 copies of the 60 cent. denomination were printed, and stamps from this series are seldom seen on covers as they were replaced by those surcharged in Italian currency issued on 7 January 1919.

VENEZIA GIULIA
First Overprints on Italy

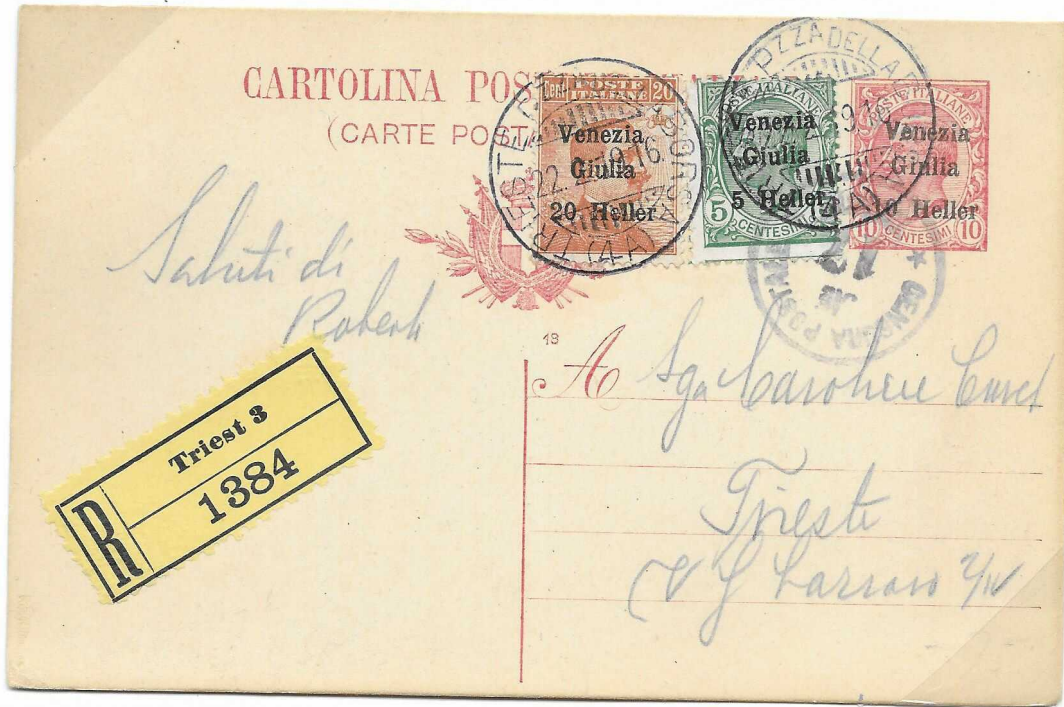
Trieste
21 April 1919
17 December 1918



In addition to the stamps, the same overprint was used on a postal card. Franking on the cover below was 70 centesimi to pay postage, registration and the special delivery fee.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Second Overprints on Italy

Trieste
22 February 1919
17 March 1919



Austrian currency was still in general circulation in the occupied territories, so the Italians issued 5 and 20 heller denominations on 20 February 1919 with the "Venezia Giulia" overprint but also surcharged. A similar postal card was also overprinted. Lower card shows mixed franking with the subsequent issue.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Third Overprints on Italy

Trieste
15 April 1919
21 February 1919



"Generic" overprints that could be used in all of the occupied territories, consisting of Italian stamps surcharged in Austrian currency, were issued between January and April 1919. There were eleven denominations of regular stamps plus two special delivery values, as well as postal cards.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Third Overprints on Italy

Trieste
13 February 1919
20 February 1919
1 April 1919



Unusual usages of generic overprints in Venezia Giulia, including cover sent special delivery to England that paid 110 centesimi (25 postage + 85 express fee). Postcard to Livorno franked with bisected 20 cent. stamp to pay 10 cent. postage -- the only officially recognized bisect of this series. Registered postal card has unusual "Venezia Giulia" overprint with bars obscuring the portrait of Emperor Karl of Austria.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Unoverprinted Italian Stamps

Trieste
11 June 1921

Capodistria
1 August 1921



A set of three commemorative stamps was issued on 5 June 1921 in honor of the annexation.



With the formal transfer of Venezia Giulia to Italy on 5 February 1921, Normal Italian postage was introduced into the territory soon thereafter.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Unoverprinted Italian Stamps

Trieste
25 August 1920

Cedola — Coupon.

VENEZIA GIULIA

Bollo dell'ufficio di origine
Timbre du bureau

876
5086

Trieste 73406

Bollo di Spedizione — Bulletin d'expédition.
Poudre de

Fleurs de Pyrene

Numero delle dichiarazioni di dogana
Nombre des déclarations en douane

Valore assicurato
Valeur assurée

Al
A

Nome e indirizzo del mittente
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur

Luogo di destinazione
Lieu de destination

Via e numero di casa
Rue et numéro

Paese di destinazione
Pays de destination

Peso — Poids

kg. 400 g.

kg. g.





kg. g.

Diritti di dogana
Droits de douane

Avviamento
Acheminement

* Quadro da riempirsi dall'ufficio di cambio d'entrata o dalla dogana del paese di destinazione.
* Cadre à remplir par le bureau d'échange d'entrée ou par le service de la douane du pays de destination.

Totale
Total

Unusual usage of unoverprinted stamps used on an Italian parcel address card with provisional "Venezia Giulia" overprint from Trieste to Switzerland.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Unoverprinted Italian Stamps

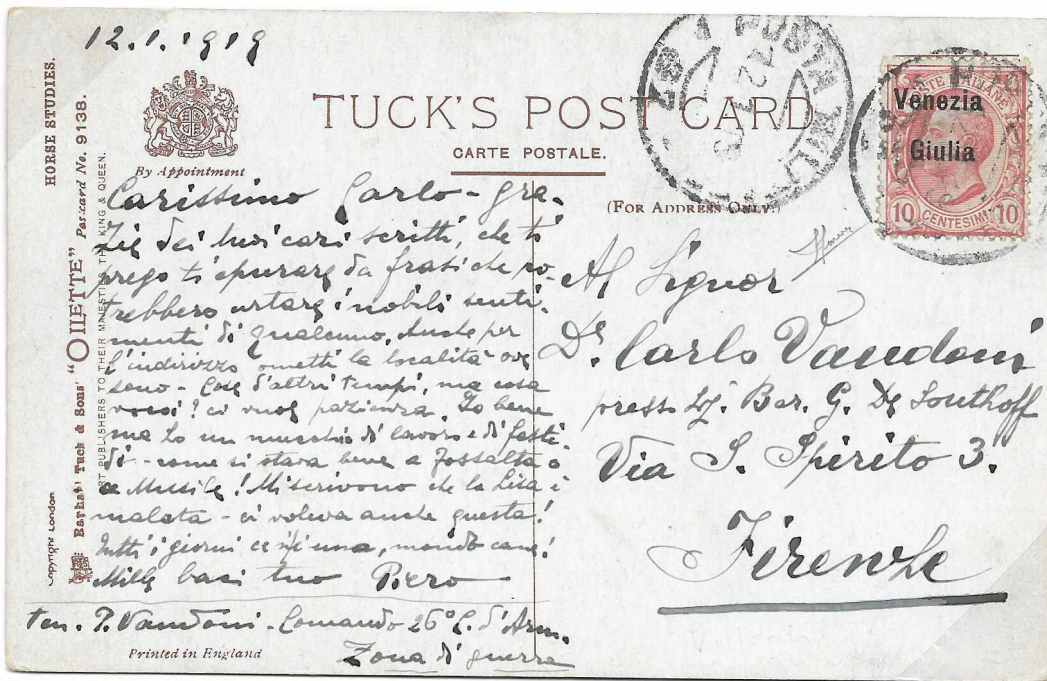
Abbazia
20 September 1922

Brioni
7 March 1923

Porto Rose
15 September 1919



After 20 April 1919, normal Italian stamps were introduced into the liberated territory although, as shown above, old Austrian postmarks continued in use if they didn't include German names. Examples shown here are from smaller towns, not often seen.

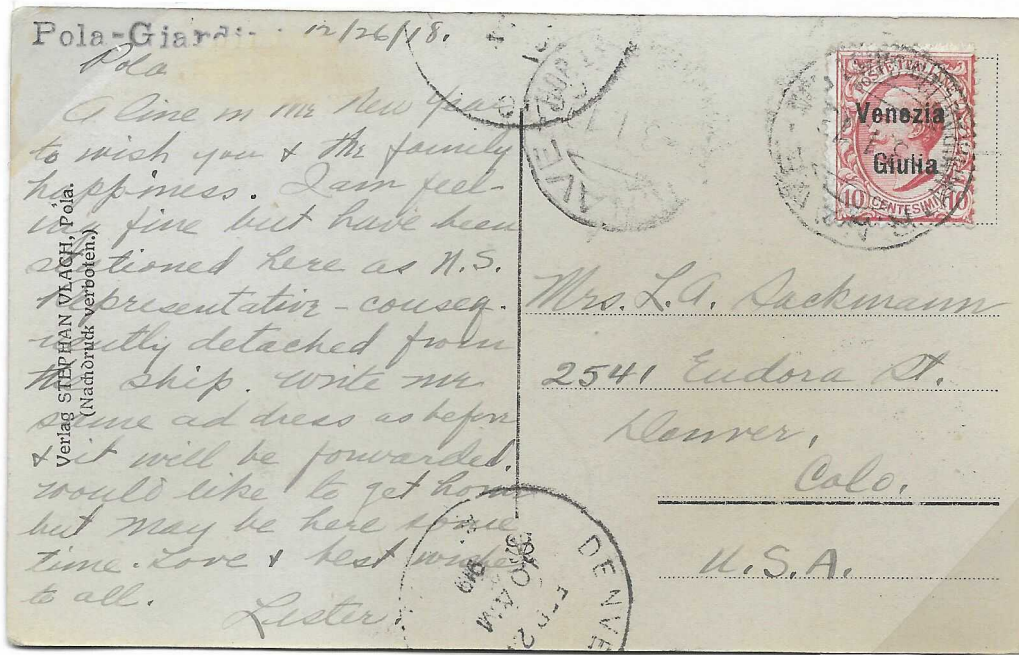


As the Italian troops spread out through the liberated territories, so did the field post offices. The above cards sent from P.M. 53 (11th Army Corps in Gorizia) and P.M. 87 (26th Army Corps in Pola).

VENEZIA GIULIA
Naval Mail

R. Nave/Admiraglio Saint Bon
3 January 1919

Parenzo
26 February 1919

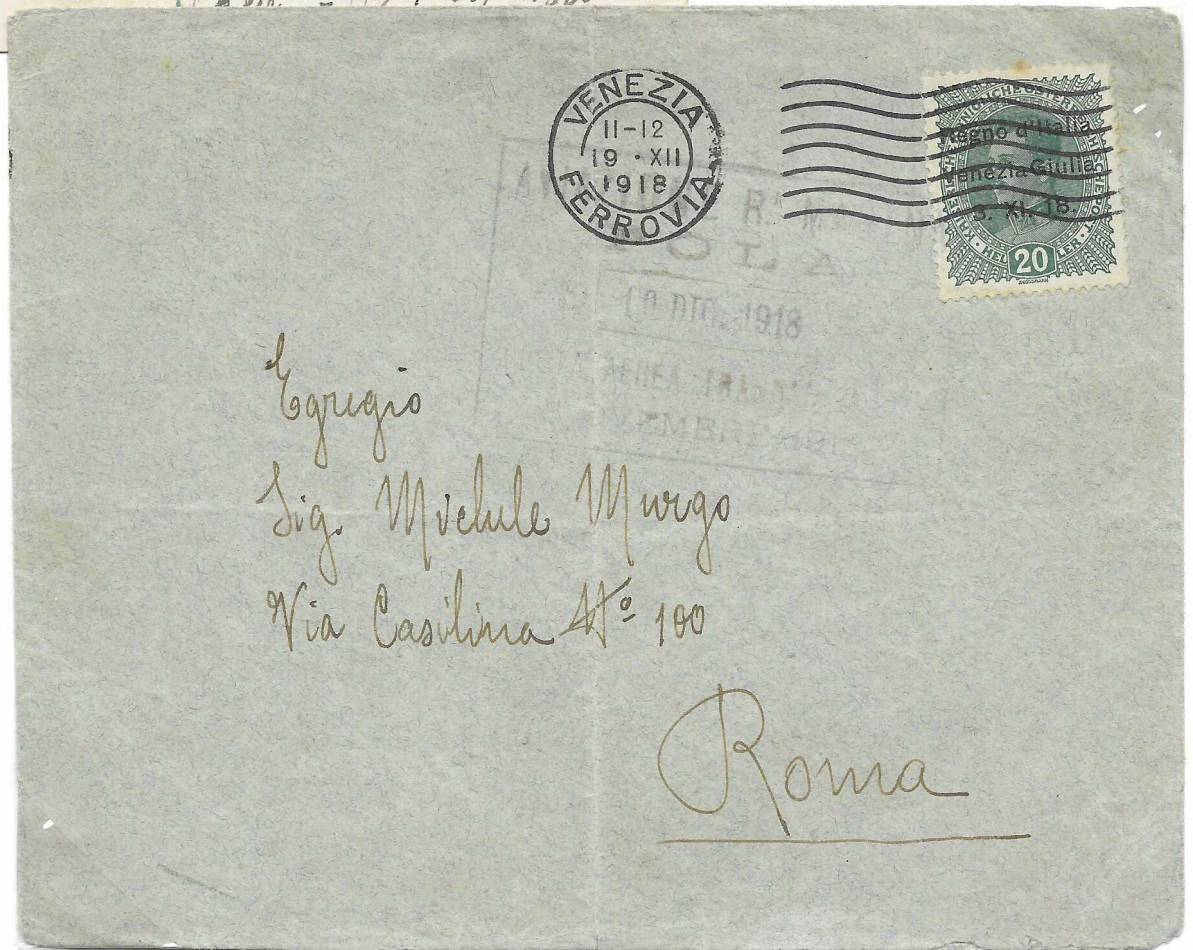


The Italians took over Pola, which was the main Austrian naval base in the northern Adriatic. Upper card mailed from there by a sailor on the warship *Admiral St. Bon*. Lower card mailed from Tug *Hercules* at Parenzo.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Royal Naval Air Service

Aviazione R. Marina/Trieste
27 November 1918

Aviazione R. Marina/Pola
10 December 1918



In the occupied territory, roads were in bad condition and ports were mined, so there was no good way to send important communications. As a result, the Royal Navy Air Service inaugurated a Transadriatic air mail route using military seaplanes, which functioned from November 1918 into 1919. Special boxed cachets were applied to such mail. Lower example is backstamped with the RNAS arrival cachet of Venice dated 13 December.

VENEZIA GIULIA
Royal Naval Air Service

Aviazione R. Marina/Trieste
4 March 1919

Trieste
21 February 1919



Comando R. Capitaneria di

Porto



L'Ornò

CARTOLINA POSTA
(CARTE POST)



*Ug. Carlo Gandolfi
Direttore dei Servizi Aero*

Venezia

Upper example is official mail flown by the Royal Navy Air Service. Note circular cachet of the "Headquarters of the Royal Seaplane Station/Trieste." Lower postal card has a different type of rectangular cachet of the Naval Air Service.