



Postal History of Province BERGAMO from 1850 up to the End of Use of the Austrian Cancellers (ca. 1862)

The purpose of the analyse and of the Lombard-cancellations, during the post offices of the Bergamo, which was present one.

The cancellations Lombard-Venetian introduction, on end of their use on after the conquest of Lombardy by the Kingdom of Sardinia in June 1859, on the Sardinian-Italian stamps.



collection is to demonstrate the use Venetia the philatelic era, in former Province of larger than the

were from on the stamps since their 1.6.1850, until the 30.6.1859 and also,

The use of these cancellers continued even after the Sardinian conquest, in particular in the smaller post offices that had not yet been provided with the new Sardinian-Italian cancellers: the later known uses are of the years 1859-1861.

We therefore find cancellations on the following values: I and II issues of Lombardo-Veneto, Fiscal stamps of L-V, newspaper stamps of L-V, stamps of Sardinia and provisional stamps of the Kingdom of Italy.

The collection is divided into 5 parts:

Austrian Postal Administration (1.6.1850 – 30.6.1859)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Inland Mail in the Period 1850-1858
1.1. Printed matter
1.2. Local letters
1.3. Letters to the 1 st zone
1.4. Letters to the 2 nd zone
1.5. Letters to the 3 rd zone
1.6. Registered letters | 2. Inland Mail in the Period 1858-59
2.1. Printed matter
2.2. Letters to the 1 st zone
2.3. Letters to the 2 nd zone
2.4. Letters to the 3 rd zone
2.5. Registered letters |
|---|---|

Sardinian Postal Administration (1.7.1859 – 16.3.1861)

3. Inland Mail

4. Foreign Mail 1850 - 1861

5. Postal forms & other services 1850 – 1861

Highlights of the Exhibit

The rare items – less than 5 copies known – are framed in red □

Literature

- Dr. Ulrich Ferchenbauer: Österreich 1850 – 1918 (Wien 2008)
- Francesco Dal Negro: La Posta nella Provincia di Bergamo 1850-1866 (Milano 2017)

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.1. Inland Mail/Printed matter



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

At this time Bergamo Province belonged to Lombardy-Venetia, in the Austrian Empire. Thus, the headquarters of the General Post Office was Milan, which was run from Vienna.



4.5.1855. Printed letter from Bergamo to Verona, franked with a 5 Centesimi stamp as a single weight rate for printed matter.



25.6.1856. Printed letter from Bergamo to Milano, franked with a 5 Centesimi stamp as a single weight rate for printed matter.

1. Austrian Postal Administration
1.1. Inland Mail/Printed matter



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

At this time, Austrian stamps were used in Lombardy-Venetia, with special currency units. The printed matter rate was set at 5 Centesimi per Loth irrespective of distance.



30.6.1852. Local printed letter from Bergamo, franked with a 5 Centesimi stamp as a single weight rate for printed matter. The rectangular postmark was used only in the years 1850-52.



21.8.1854. Printed letter from Bergamo to Milano, franked with a 5 Centesimi stamp as a single weight rate for printed matter.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.2. Inland Mail/Local letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

On 1 June 1850 Austria introduced the pre-payment system of paying postage on letters. The reduced rate for local letters in Province Bergamo was: 10 Centesimi per Loth.



27.6.1857. Local letter from Clusone, franked with 10 Centesimi.
(The local letters from small towns – such as Clusone – are very rare.)



8.9.1852. Local letter from Bergamo to Seriate, franked with 10 Centesimi. (Seriate was a neighbouring village to Bergamo and belonged to the same postal district.)

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.2. Inland Mail/Local letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

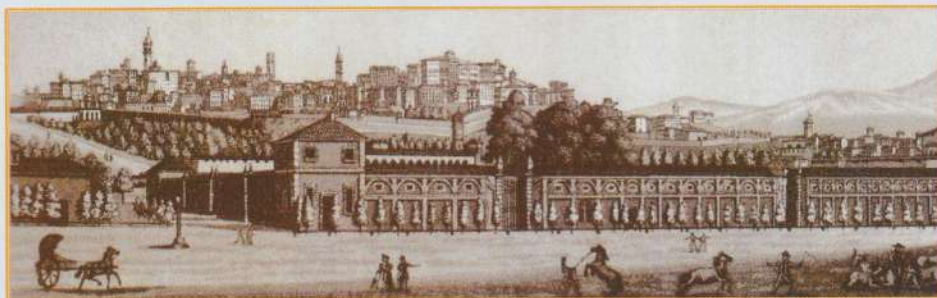
The reduced minimum rate was for local letters: 10 Centesimi per Loth. For this purpose the “black stamps”, with value 10 Centesimi were produced.



21.2.1855. Local letter from Bergamo, franked with 10 Centesimi.



18.8.1854. Local letter from Bergamo, franked with 2x5 Centesimi stamps. (On the letter the address was written simply as: “Citta alta” – “Old town”.)



The Old town in Bergamo

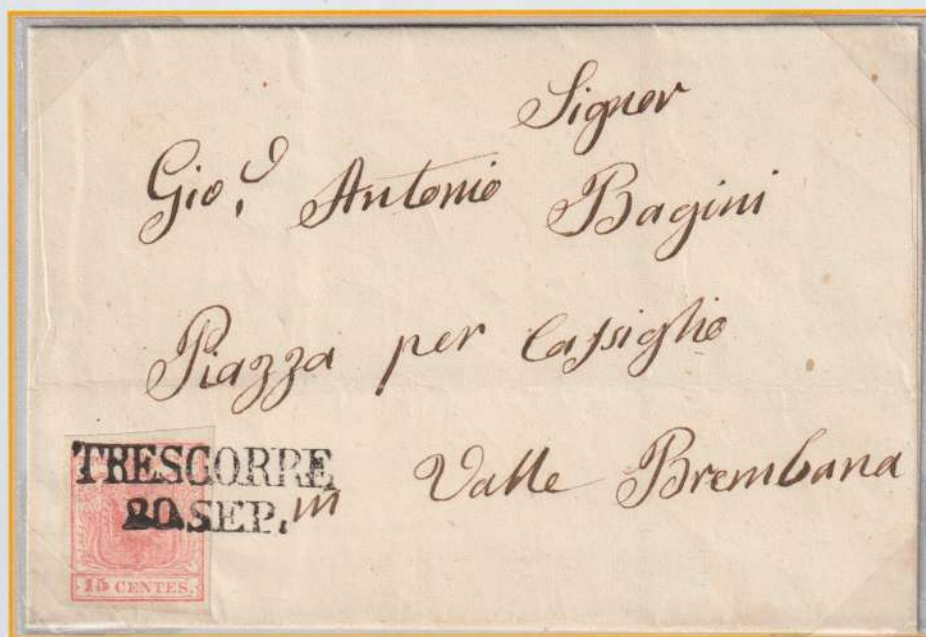
1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone

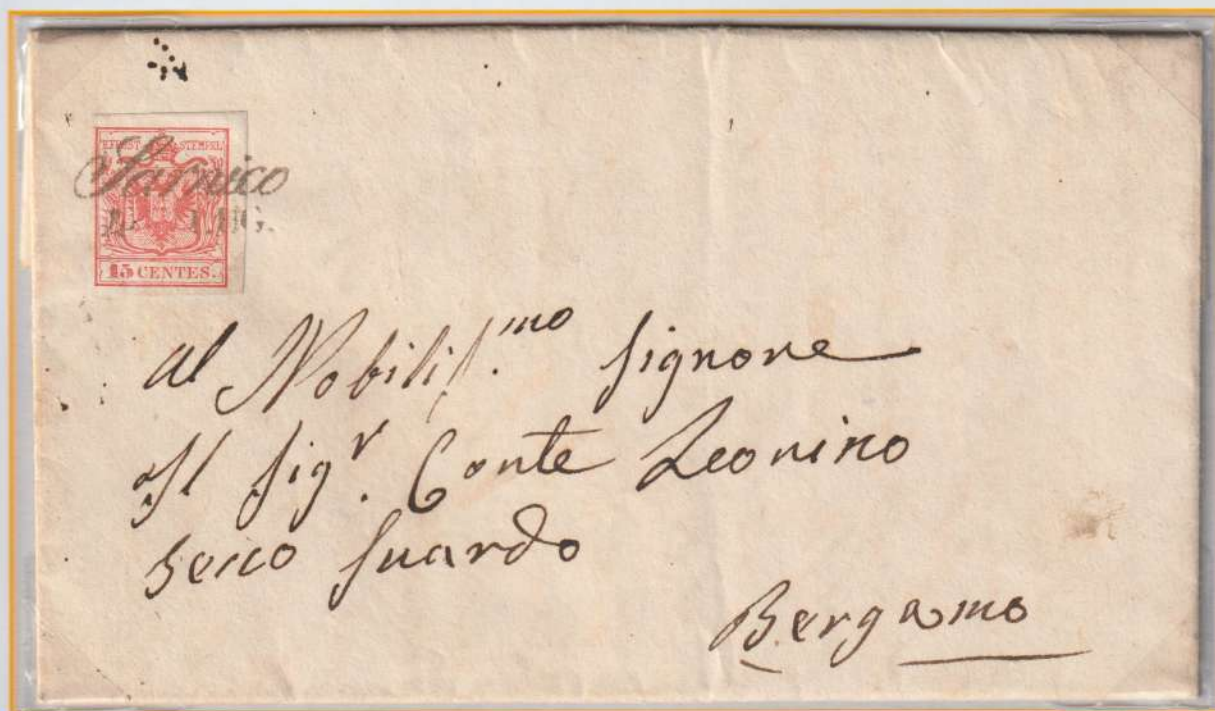


1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The domestic letters were divided into 3 zones: up to 10 miles, between 10-20 miles and over 20 miles. The rate in the 1st zone was 15 Centesimi/Loth.



20.9.1855. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Trescorre to Valle Brembana franked with a 15 Centesimi stamp.



4.8.1850. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Sarnico to Bergamo franked with a 15 Centesimi stamp.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

It was possible to cancel the stamp with a mute cancellation. Such a mute cancellation was introduced as an experiment in Bergamo.



12.6.1852. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Clusone to Bergamo franked with a 15 Centesimi stamp.



13.7.1850. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Brescia franked with a 15 Centesimi stamp. The letter bears two markings: the normal double circle date-stamp and a mute cancellation. (One of the five known letters from Bergamo with mute postmark.)

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

In the early 1850s, smaller post offices in the Province of Bergamo (e.g. Piazza) continued to use pre-stamp linear cancellers.



15.9.1852. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Piazza to Milano franked with $3 \times 5 = 15$ Centesimi stamps.



5.12.1855. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Almenno San Salvatore franked with $3 \times 5 = 15$ Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate up to 10 miles.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The post offices received the monthly supply of stamps at the beginning of the month. If the 15, 30 and 45 Centesimi stamps ran out, the postmaster had to use the lower value stamps.



18.4.1854. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Breno to Bergamo franked with 5 + 10 = 15 Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate up to 10 miles.



8.3.1851. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Almenno to Brescia franked with 5 + 10 = 15 Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate up to 10 miles.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone

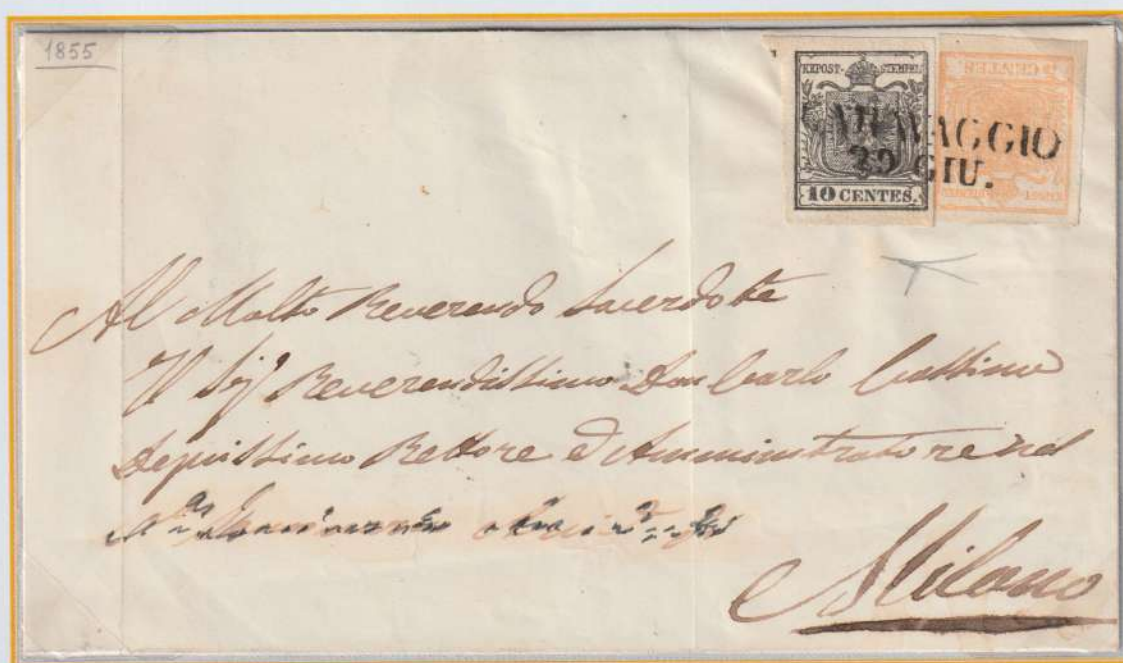


1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

Because of the great distance from Bergamo to Vienna, the frequently used postage stamps often ran out of post offices. As a result, they were forced to use lower value stamps as well.



6.4.1854. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Castiglione delle Stiviere franked with 5 + 10 = 15 Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate up to 10 miles.



29.6.1855. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Caravaggio to Milano franked with 5 + 10 = 15 Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate up to 10 miles.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

At this time, the flag of the Austrian Empire was also yellow-black. However the use of yellow and black stamps in Province Bergamo did not mean absolute imperial loyalty.



17.9.1851. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Trescorre to Chiari franked with 5 + 10 = 15 Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate up to 10 miles.



1.11.1851. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Treviglio to Milano franked with 5 + 10 = 15 Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate up to 10 miles.

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

Allo Amabilissimo Signore
 A. G. Giuseppe Gallavotti
 Milano.

(The use of revenue stamps in Lombardo-Venetia was much common then in other part of the Austrian Empire.)



3.10.1855. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Gandino. The letter was franked with a 15 Centesimi revenue stamp and this was accepted.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The revenue stamps were issued on 1.11.1854. The use of the revenue stamps in the postal administration was officially not permitted, but was tolerated.



29.7.1856. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Clusone to Cassiglio. The letter was franked with a 15 Centesimi revenue stamp and this was accepted.



13.8.1856. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Caprino Bergamasco to Clusone. The letter was franked with a 15 Centesimi revenue stamp and this was accepted (additional pen-cancellation).

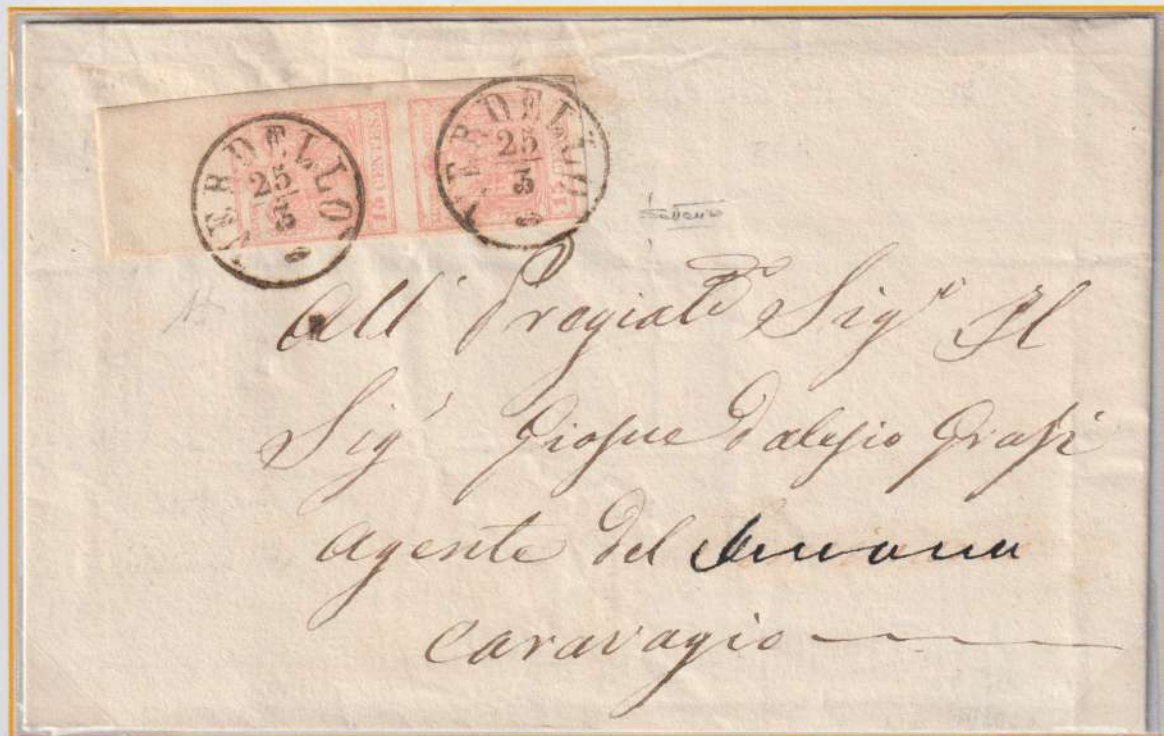
1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.3. Letters to the 1st zone

The weight was measured in Viennese Loth (17.5 grams). If the letter was heavier, the rate was in direct proportion to the weight.



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858



25.3.1858. Short distance letter of 2nd weight up to 10 miles from Verdello to Caravaggio: 2x15 Centesimi.



8.9.1852. Short distance letter of 5th weight up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Pavia: 15+2x30 Centesimi.



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858



5.7.1856. Short distance letter of 4th weight up to 10 miles from Bergamo: 15+45 Cent.



5.5.1852. Short distance letter of 4th weight up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Milano: 4x15 C.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.4. Letters to the 2nd zone

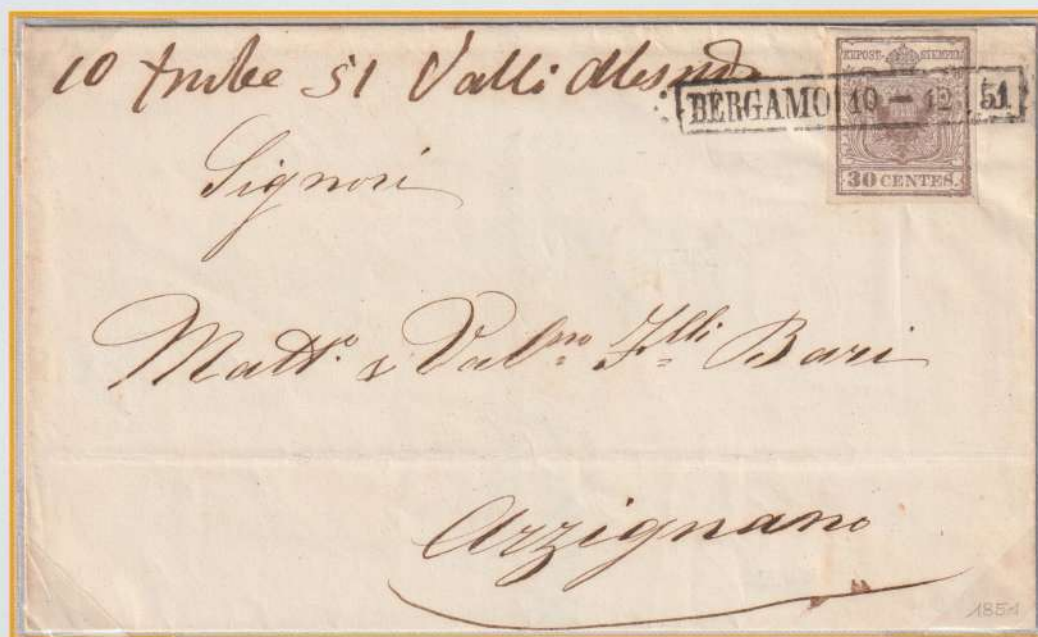


1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The domestic letters were divided on 3 zones: up to 10 miles, between 10-20 miles, and over 20 miles. In the 2nd zone the rate was 30 Centesimi/Loth.



20.7.1858. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Clusone via Vicenza to Valitagna (today Valstagna). The letter was franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp, as the correct rate up to 20 miles.



10.12.1851. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Bergamo to Arzignano. The letter was franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp, as the correct rate up to 20 miles.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.4. Letters to the 2nd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

In the 2nd zone the rate was 30 Centesimi/Loth. For this purpose the “brown stamps” with a value of 30 Centesimi were produced.



13.3.1856. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Brescia to Lovere: 15 Centesimi. The addressee was not there and the letter was redirected from Lovere to Venice for a further 30 Centesimi charge as the correct rate over 20 miles.



16.6.1851. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Trescorre via Varese to Bobbiate. The letter was franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp, as the correct rate up to 20 miles.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.4. Letters to the 2nd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

In the Province Bergamo (and also Lombardy-Venetia) the official currency was at this time the Lire (1 Lire = 100 Centesimi) (1 Kreuzer = 5 Centesimi).



10.3.1855. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Bergamo to Arzignano. The letter was franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp, as the correct rate up to 20 miles.



19.5.1855. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Treviglio to Sabbionetta. The letter was franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp, as the correct rate up to 20 miles.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.4. Letters to the 2nd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

If the letter was not correctly franked, the addressee paid the surcharge. The postage due consists of two parts: the missing value and the administrative charge (penalty).



4.7.1857. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Pisogne to Dongo, but franked only with 15 Centesimi instead of 30 Centesimi. The postage due was 3 Kreuzer (missing fee) + 3 Kreuzer (penalty) = 6 Kreuzer (30 Centesimi).



10.4.1856. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Ponte San Pietro to Grosotto near Grosio, but franked only with 15 Centesimi instead of 30 Centesimi. The postage due was 3 Kreuzer (missing fee) + 3 Kreuzer (penalty) = 6 Kreuzer (30 Centesimi).

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.4. Letters to the 2nd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The 2x15 = 30 Centesimi franking could be used as single weight letter to the 2nd zone – or double weight letter to the 1st zone.



9.6.1851. Single weight letter to the 2nd zone up to 20 miles from Verdello to Mantova. The letter was franked with 2x15 Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate for the 1st weight letter up to 20 miles.



21.10.1853. Double weight letter to the 1st zone up to 10 miles from Caravaggio to Ardesio. The letter was franked with 2x15 Centesimi stamps, as the correct rate for 2nd weight letter up to 10 miles.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.4. Letters to the 2nd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The post offices received the monthly supply of stamps at the beginning of the month. If the 30 Centesimi stamps ran out, the postmaster had to use the lower value stamps.



5.10.1853. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Verdello to Mantova: 3x10 Centesimi.



31.12.1858. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Bergamo to Verona: 3x10 Centesimi. (Only known LAST DAY usage of this franking in Lombardy-Venetia)

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.4. Letters to the 2nd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The revenue stamps were issued on 1.11.1854. The use of the revenue stamps in the postal administration was officially not permitted, but was tolerated.



24.7.1851. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Treviglio to Milano: $2 \times 5 + 2 \times 10 = 30$ Centesimi. (Only known letter with this franking from Province Bergamo)



7.8.1856. Second distance letter up to 20 miles from Bergamo to Roveredo. The letter was franked with a 30 Centesimi revenue stamp and this was accepted.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.5. Letters to the 3rd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The highest rate for domestic letters was 45 Centesimi, for over 20 miles. For this purpose the "blue stamps" with a value of 45 Centesimi were produced.



14.12.1856. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Clusone to Padova franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp. (This letter to a student was urgent (in the upper left: „urgent”) and was therefore sent to the „Vittoria” café.)



4.8.1854. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Padova franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.5. Letters to the 3rd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The rectangular postmark in Bergamo with 3 points at the left and right was used in the years 1850, 1851 and 1852.



7.9.1852. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Padova franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp.



9.10.1850. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Padova franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp. The letter was heavier than 1 Lot, therefore the addressee had to pay 15 Kreuzer (75 Centesimi) postage due (9 Kreuzer missing fee + 6 Kreuzer penalty).

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.5. Letters to the 3rd zone

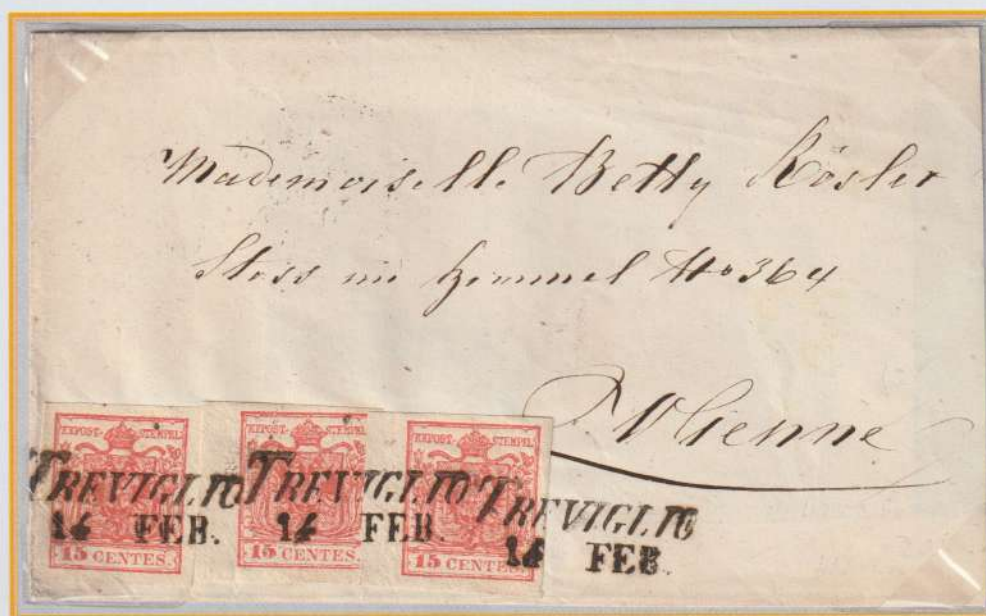


1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The post offices received the monthly supply of stamps at the beginning of the month. If the 45 Centesimi stamps ran out, the postmaster had to use the lower value stamps of 15 Cents.



12.1.1855. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Serravalle franked with 3x15 Centesimi stamps.



14.2.1853. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Treviglio to Vienna franked with 3x15 Centesimi stamps.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.5. Letters to the 3rd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The highest rate for domestic letters was 45 Centesimi, over 20 miles. The distance between the two post offices had to be measured in a straight line.



1.8.1852. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Padova franked with 15+30 Centesimi stamps.



3.7.1857. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Padova franked with 15+30 Centesimi stamps.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.5. Letters to the 3rd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The post offices received the monthly supply of stamps at the beginning of the month. If the 45 Centesimi stamps ran out, the postmaster had to use the lower value stamps.



24.9.1857. Long distance (3rd zone) letter over 20 miles from Gandino to Venice franked with $3 \times 10 + 15 = 45$ Centesimi stamps.



29.5.1854. Long distance (3rd zone) letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Venice franked with $3 \times 10 + 15 = 45$ Centesimi stamps.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.5. Letters to the 3rd zone



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The use of the revenue stamps in the postal administration was officially not permitted, but was tolerated.



12.8.1856. Long distance (3rd zone) letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Vienna franked with 15 Centesimi postal + 30 Centesimi revenue stamps. The use of the revenue stamp was accepted. (Only known letter with this franking from Province Bergamo)



24.5.1856. Long distance (3rd zone) letter over 20 miles from Treviglio to Padova, but franked only with 30 Centesimi instead of 45 Centesimi. The postage due was 3 Kreuzer (missing fee) + 3 Kreuzer (penalty) = 6 Kreuzer (30 Centesimi).

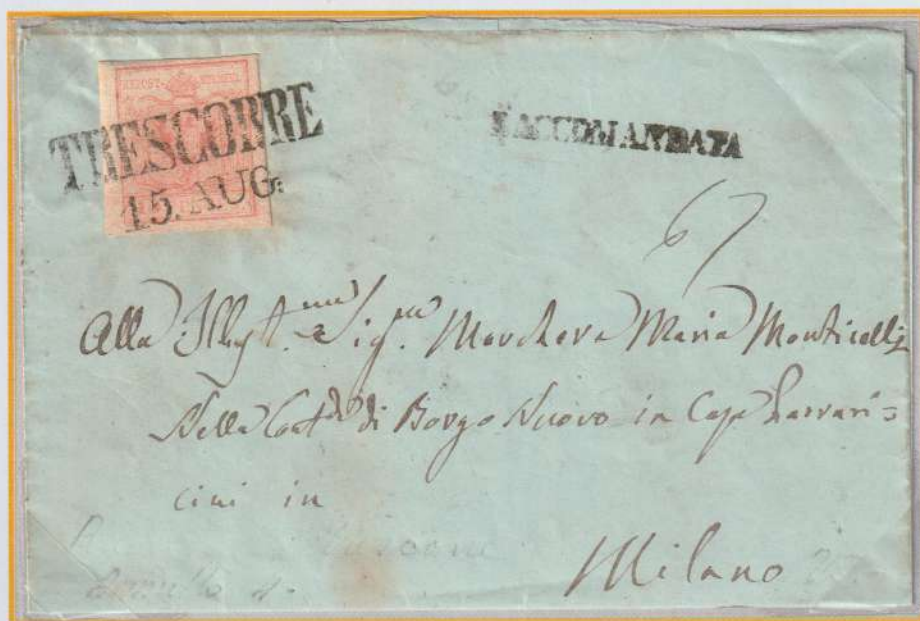
1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.6. Registered letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

Since 1st of June 1850 the registration fee was 30 Centesimi. The regulations required that the stamp paying the registration fee (30 Cent, or 2x15 Cent.) be stuck on the back of the letter.



15.8.1857. Short distance registered letter up to 10 miles from Trescorre to Milano. The postage fee was 15 Centesimi, paid with the 15 Centesimi stamp on the front. The registration fee was paid with a 30 Centesimi stamp on the rear.



15.8.1857. Short distance registered letter up to 10 miles from Corna to Breno. The postage fee was 15 Centesimi, paid with the 15 Centesimi stamp on the front. The registration fee was paid with the 2x15 Centesimi stamps on the rear.

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.6. Registered letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The stamps on the rear for the registration had to be cancelled with the same canceller as the postage stamps, but in rare cases they were cancelled with the registration marking.



21.8.1854. Short distance registered letter up to 10 miles from Zogno to Olino. The postage fee was 15 Centesimi, paid with the 15 Centesimi stamp on the front. The registration fee was paid with a 30 Centesimi stamp on the rear.



16.9.1856. Short distance registered letter up to 10 miles from Gandino to Milano. The postage fee was 15 Centesimi, paid with the 15 Centesimi stamp on the front. The registration fee was paid with the 2x15 Centesimi stamps on the rear. The stamps on the rear were cancelled only with the registration marking (RACCOMANDATA).

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.6. Registered letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

The registration was marked on the letters with the postal marking "RACCOMANDATA" or "RACCOM" in Italian.



21.2.1856. Short distance registered letter up to 10 miles from Treviglio to Crema. The postage fee was 15 Cent, paid with the 15 Centesimi stamp on the front. The registration fee was paid with the 30 Centesimi stamp on the rear.



16.5.1856. Registered letter up to 10 miles from Edolo to Brescia. The postage fee was 15 Centesimi, paid on the front. The registration fee was 30 Centesimi (paid with the stamp on the rear).

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.6. Registered letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

In the 2nd zone the rate of 30 Centesimi and the registration fee also the same. For this purpose the “brown stamps” with a value of 30 Centesimi were produced.



Copy of the rear (70%)



21.2.1856. Middle distance registered letter up to 20 miles from Zogno to Milano. The postage fee was 30 Centesimi, paid with the 30 Centesimi stamp on the front. The registration fee was paid with the 30 Centesimi stamp on the rear. (In the top left corner of the letter, the postmaster in Zogno always marked the registered letters with a grid.)

1. Austrian Postal Administration
1.6. Registered letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

If the weight of the letter was over 1 Loth the sender had to pay more only for the postage fee. In this case the registration fee still remained at 30 Centesimi and always stuck on the rear.



12.12.1856. Long distance registered letter of 2nd weight over 20 miles from Caprino Bergamasco to Verona. The postage fee was 2x45 Centesimi, paid on the front. The registration fee was paid with a 30 Centesimi stamp on the rear.



20.7.1857. Long distance registered letter of 2nd weight over 20 miles from Bergamo to Vienna. The postage fee was 2x45 Centesimi, paid on the front. The registration fee was paid with a 30 Centesimi stamp on the rear.

1. Austrian Postal Administration
1.6. Registered letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

If the weight of the letter was over 1 Loth the sender had to pay more only for the postage fee. In this case the registration fee still remained at 30 Centesimi and always stuck on the rear.



5.4.1852. Short distance registered letter of 8th weight up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Breno. The postage fee was 8x15 Centesimi, paid on the front. The registration fee was paid with the 2x15 Centesimi stamps on the rear. (Only known example of this franking from Province Bergamo)

1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.6. Registered letters



1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

Since, there was at the time no other option than the post office for sending judicial and legal papers between cities, the postal organization forwarded much heavier letters.



7.3.1856. Short distance registered letter of 5th weight (about 85 grams, written on the front "5") up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Milano. The postage fee was $15 + 2 \times 30 = 75 = 5 \times 15$ Centesimi, paid on the front. The registration fee was paid with the 30 Centesimi stamp on the rear. (Only known letter with this franking from Province Bergamo)



Copy of the
rear (70%)



Copy of the opened front (60%)

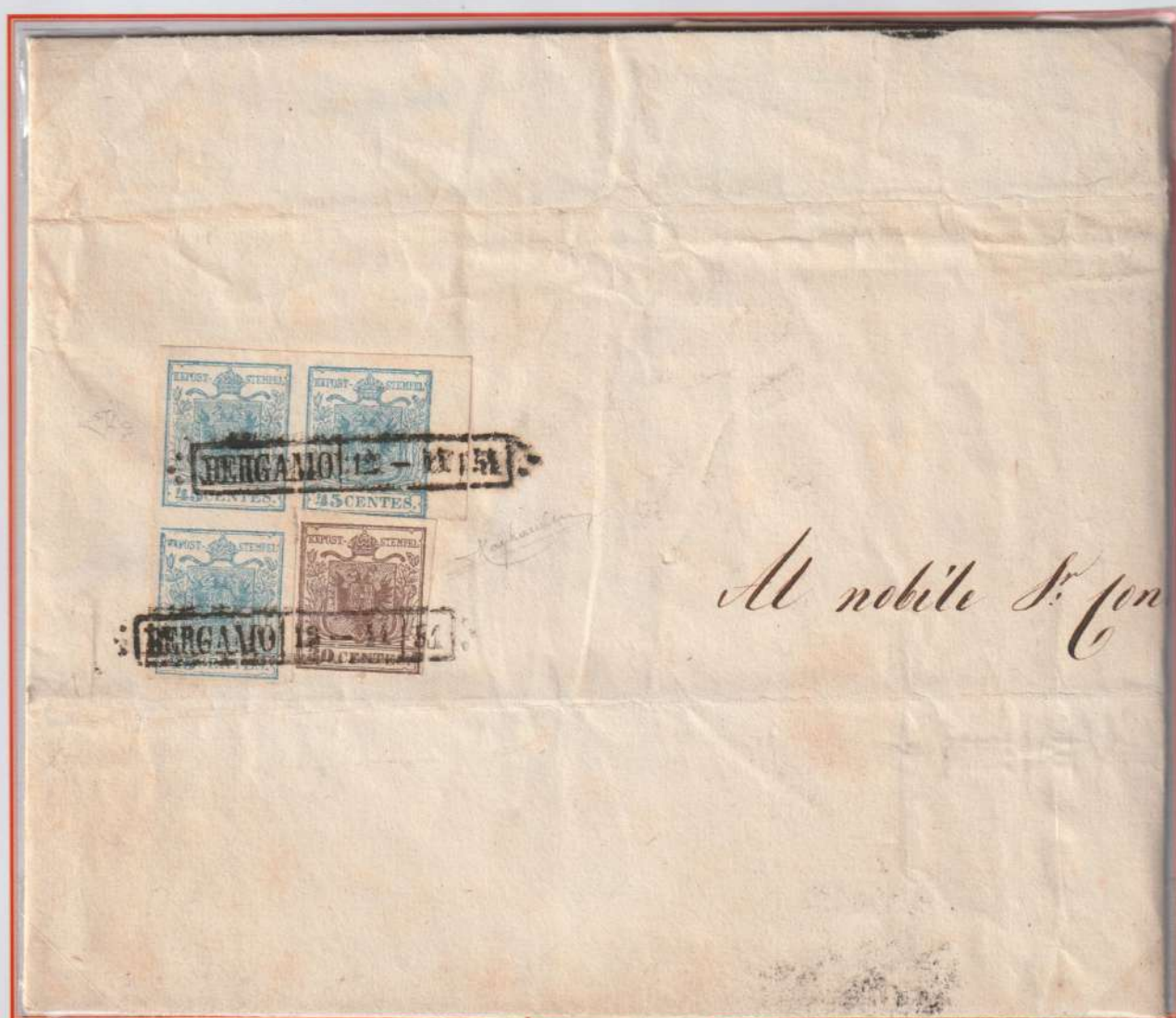
1. Austrian Postal Administration

1.6. Registered letters



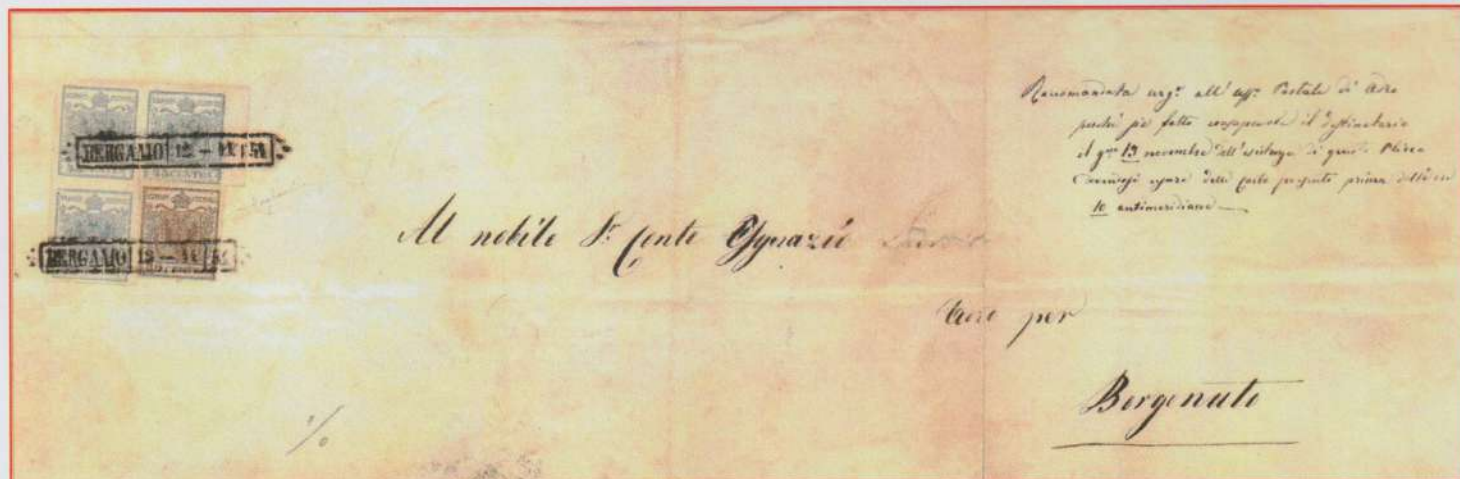
1.6.1850. – 31.12.1858

Since, there was at the time no other option than the post office for sending judicial and legal papers between cities, the postal organization forwarded much heavier letters.



12.11.1851. Short distance registered letter of 11th weight (about 190 gram) up to 10 miles from Bergamo to Borgonato. The postage fee was $30 + 3 \times 45 = 165 = 11 \times 15$ Centesimi, paid on the front. The registration fee was paid with the 30 Centesimi stamp on the rear. (Only known franking from Province Bergamo)

Copy of the rear (57%)



Copy of the opened front (57%)

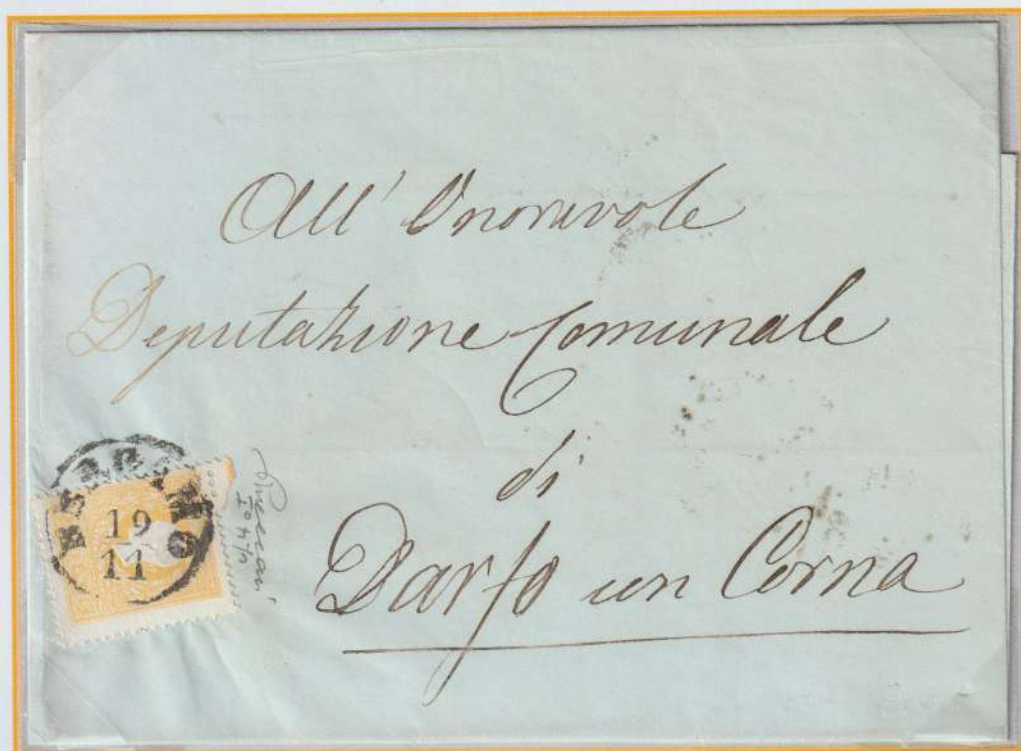
2. Austrian Postal Administration

2.1. Printed matter

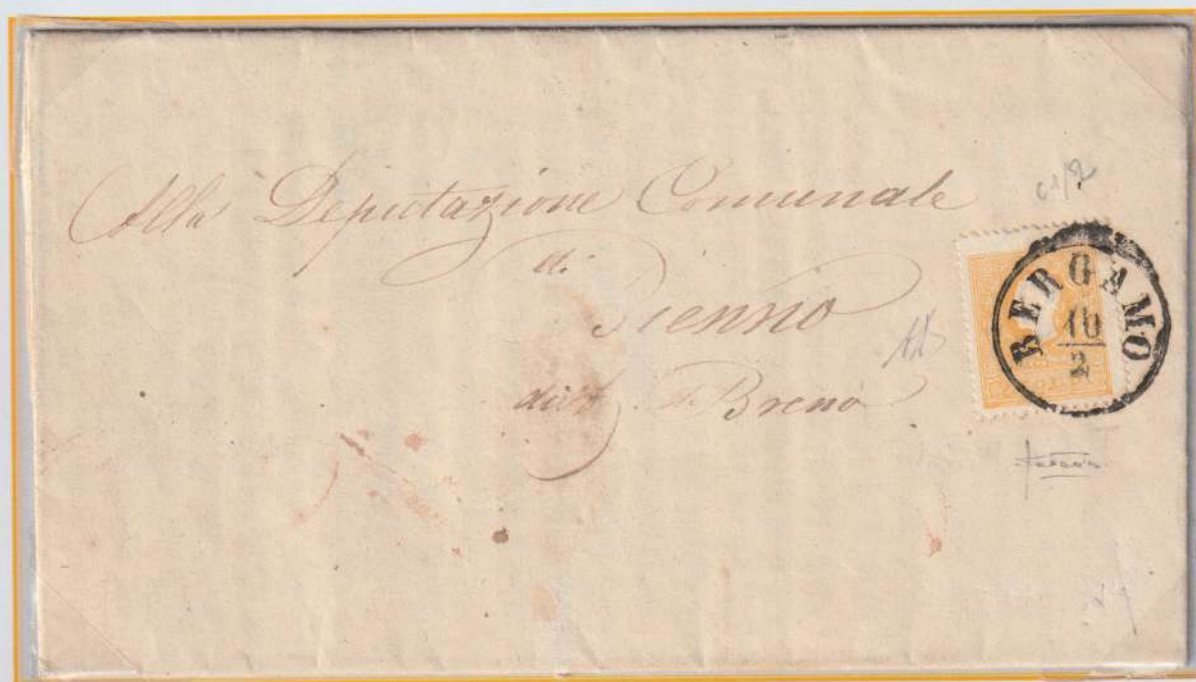


1.11.1858. – 30.6.1859

On 1 November 1858 Austria issued new stamps for Lombardy-Venetia with the value now shown in SOLDI instead of Centesimi. The rate for printed matter was 2 Soldi.



19.11.1858. Printed letter from Bergamo to Darfo in Corna, franked with a 2 Soldi stamp as a single weight rate for printed matter.



10.2.1859. Printed letter from Bergamo to Breno, franked with a 2 Soldi stamp as a single weight rate for printed matter.

2. Austrian Postal Administration

2.2. Letters to the 1st zone



1.11.1858. – 30.6.1859

The domestic letters are divided into 3 zones: up to 10 miles, between 10-20 miles, and over 20 miles. In the 1st zone the rate was 5 Soldi/Loth.



31.5.1859. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Alzano to Brescia franked with a 5 Soldi stamp. (On this day the Sardinian military units in Palestro, about 100 km from Alzano, defeated Austrian troops in the "Austrian-Sardinian War".)



4.4.1859. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Ponte St. Pietro to Lovere franked with 5 a Soldi stamp.

2. Austrian Postal Administration

2.2. Letters to the 1st zone



1.11.1858. – 30.6.1859

The rate up to 10 miles was 5 Soldi/Loth. For this purpose the "red stamps" with a value 5 Soldi were produced.



18.6.1859. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Capo die Ponte to Breno. It was an official letter, but franked with a 5 Soldi stamp. (*Capo di Ponte had been evacuated by the Austrians and this period, starting from June 1, 1859, is called the Provisional Government.*)



3.6.1859. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Antignate to Cremona franked with a 5 Soldi stamp.

2. Austrian Postal Administration

2.2. Letters to the 1st zone



1.11.1858. – 30.6.1859

The post offices received the monthly supply of stamps at the beginning of the month. If the 5 Soldi stamps ran out, the postmaster had to use the lower value stamps of 2 and 3 Soldi.



24.1.1859. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Treviglio to Milano franked with 2+3 = 5 Soldi stamps. (On this day, the Sardinian military units in Palestro, about 90 km from Treviglio, defeated Austrian troops in the "Austrian-Sardinian War".)



30.4.1859. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Lovere to Brescia franked with 2+3 = 5 Soldi stamps.

2. Austrian Postal Administration

2.3. Letters to the 2nd zone

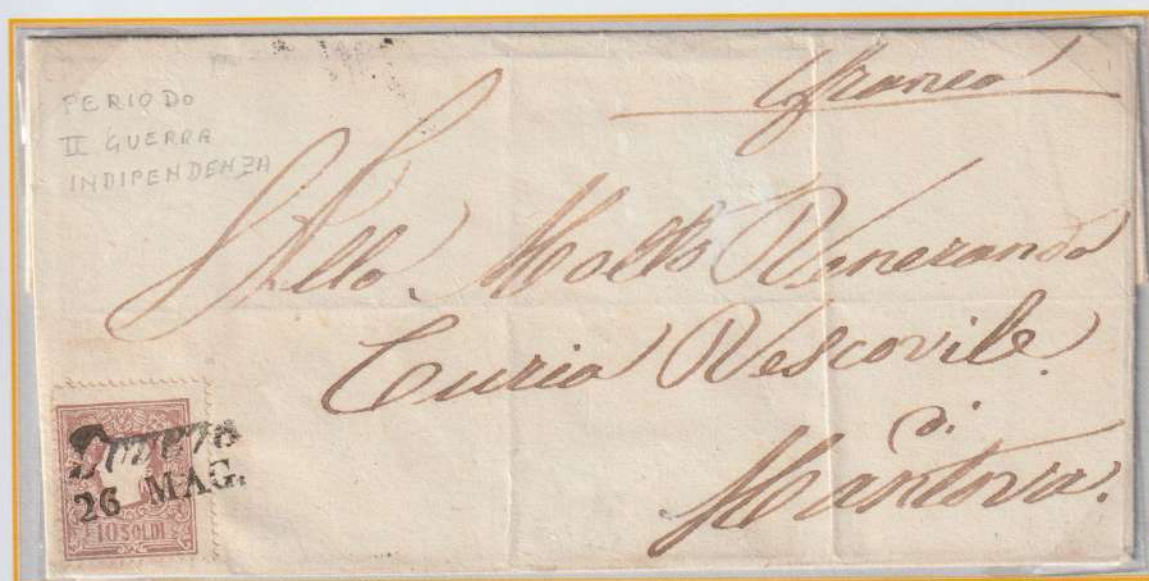


1.11.1858. – 30.6.1859

In the 2nd zone the rate was 10 Soldi/Loth. For this purpose the “brown stamps” with a value of 10 Soldi were produced.



31.12.1858. Middle distance letter up to 20 miles from Corna to Milano franked with a 10 Soldi stamp.



26.5.1859. Middle distance letter up to 20 miles from Lovere to Mantova franked with a 10 Soldi stamp. (On this day Garibaldi's Alpine Hunter units (Cacciatori degli Alpi) in Varese, about 100 km from Lovere, defeated Austrian troops in the “Austrian-Sardinian War”.)

2. Austrian Postal Administration

2.4. Letters to the 3rd zone



1.11.1858. – 30.6.1859

In the 3rd zone the rate was 15 Soldi/Loth. For this purpose the “blue stamps” with a value of 15 Soldi were produced.



31.1.1859. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Bergamo to Padova franked with a 15 Soldi stamp.



2.6.1859. Long distance letter over 20 miles from Pisogne to Venice franked with 5+10 = 15 Soldi stamps. (One week later the Alpine Hunters of Piedmont captured Bergamo and Pisogne and the Sardinian Postal Administration took over in the Province Bergamo.)

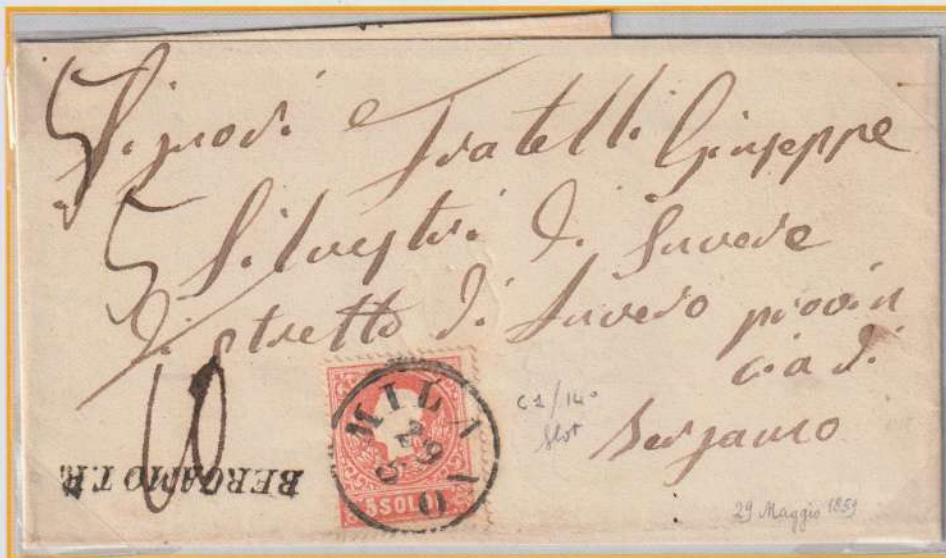
2. Austrian Postal Administration

2.5. Registered letters



1.11.1858. – 30.6.1859

The registration fee was 10 Soldi. The regulations required that the stamp paying registration fee be stuck on the back of the letter.



29.5.1859. Short distance letter up to 10 miles from Milano to Bergamo franked with a 5 Soldi stamp. The letter was forwarded to Lovere (**BERGAMO T.R.** – “Tassa rettificata”) and the addressee had to pay 10 Soldi postage due (5 Soldi missing fee + 5 Soldi penalty)



10.2.1859. Middle distance registered letter up to 20 miles from Bergamo to Verona franked with 2x10 Soldi stamps (10 Soldi for the postage and 10 Soldi for the registration – stuck exceptionally on the front!).

In April 1859, the Sardinian-French-Austrian war broke out between the Kingdom of Sardinia and Piedmont and the Second French Empire, with which it had formed an alliance, and the Austrian Empire. During the campaign between May and July 1859, the Austrian army suffered major bloody battles to Piedmont and Lombardy, opening the way for the unification of Italy. Due to the extraordinary loss of human life, the two emperors made a ceasefire and then a peace, whereupon Austria withdrew from Lombardy. As a result, the Austrian Postal Administration ceased operations in the Province of Bergamo and was replaced by the Sardinian Postal Administration.

3. Sardinian Postal Administration Inland letters



1.7.1859. – 16.3.1861

Essentially, in the area of the Sardinian postal administration, the rate of local letters was 5 Centesimi, for which a "green" stamp was used.



16.3.1861. Local letter from Bergamo franked with 5 Centesimi stamp.



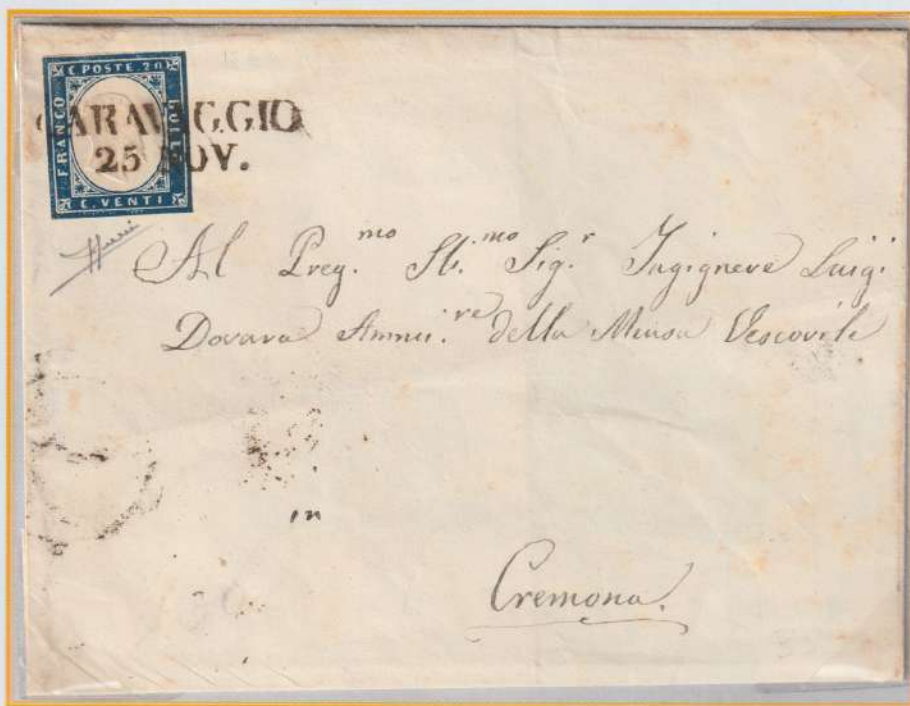
21.1.1860. Inland letter from Clusone to Torino franked with 10 Centesimi stamp. The letter was franked correctly because it was the so-called „military rate”, addressed to a member of the “Carabinieri Reale nella Caserne Ceppi”. (Only known letter with this franking in Province Bergamo)

3. Sardinian Postal Administration Inland letters



1.7.1859. – 16.3.1861

The entire Piedmont and Lombardy Territory (and thus the Province of Bergamo) formed a single tariff zone for domestic mail and the price was 20 Centesimi per 10 grams.



25.11.1859. Inland letter of the 1st weight from Caravaggio to Cremona: 20 Centesimi.



23.7.1860. Inland letter of the 1st weight from Trescorre to Villa d'Adda: 20 Centesimi.

3. Sardinian Postal Administration Inland letters



1.7.1859. – 16.3.1861

The rate for inland letters was 20 Centesimi, for which a "blue" stamp was used. If the 20 Centesimi stamps ran out, the postmaster had to use the lower value 5 and 10 C. stamps.



23.11.1859. Inland letter of the 1st weight from Verdello to Milano: 20 Centesimi.



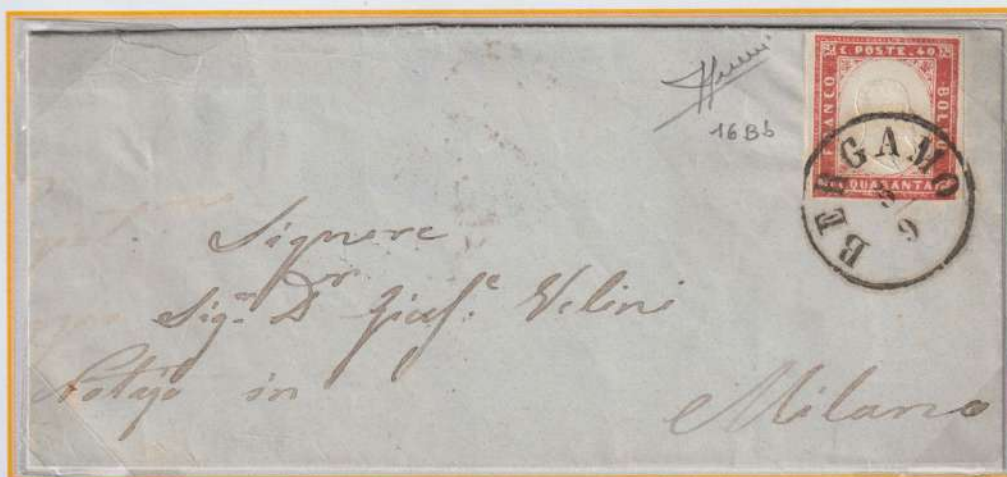
12.5.1860. Inland letter of the 1st weight from Gandino to Milano: 4x5 = 20 Centesimi.

3. Sardinian Postal Administration Inland letters



1.7.1859. – 16.3.1861

The weight was measured grams. If the letter was more than 10 grams, the rate was in direct proportion to the weight. The rate was up to 20 grams: 40 Centesimi.



5.9.1859-60. Inland letter of the 2nd weight from Bergamo to Milano: 40 Centesimi.



The new post-office in Bergamo (right side) built in 1853.



6.7.1859. Inland letter of the 2nd weight from Bergamo to Salò: 40 Centesimi.

3. Sardinian Postal Administration Inland letters



1.7.1859. – 16.3.1861

The registration fee in the Sardinian Kingdom was very expensive: an additional 40 Centesimi, double the amount of the normal letter rate!



30.10.1859. Registered local letter from Antignate franked with 5 + 2x10 = 25 Centesimi stamps. 5 Centesimi was the postage for the local letter and 20 Centesimi for the local registration fee. (Only known letter with this franking in Province Bergamo.)



1.7.1860. 3rd weight („24 gram“) registered inland letter from Ponte St. Pietro to Romano franked with 20 + 2x40 = 100 Centesimi stamps. The postage was for the 3rd weight 3x20 = 60 Centesimi, plus 40 Centesimi for the registration. (Only known letter with this franking in Province Bergamo.)

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Sardinia



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

In the convention of 1.1.1854 between Austria and Sardinia the rate in Austria divided into 3 zones and in Sardinia 2 zones. The weight unit in Lombard-Venetia was the „Vienna-Loth”.

The rates between Austria (Lombard-Venetia) and Sardinia 1.1.1854 – 31.10.1858

	1.1.1854 – 31.10.1858	
	S.1	S.2
A.1	15 + 15 = 30 Cent	15 + 30 = 45 Cent
A.2	30 + 15 = 45 Cent	30 + 30 = 60 Cent
A.3	45 + 15 = 60 Cent	45 + 30 = 75 Cent



22.10.1856. First weight step letter from Breno to Locana in Piedmont (Sardinia) from the 2nd Austrian zone to the 2nd Sardinian zone (**A2-S2**), franked with 2x15 Centesimi stamps. The letter was partly paid and as this was not accepted in Sardinia (**BOLLO INSUFFICIENTE**), the addressee had to pay 5 ½ Decimes (28 Cent to Sardinia and 27 Cent to Austria). (100 Austrian Centesimi were about 85 Sardinian Centesimi)



30.1.1857. Single weight step letter from Piazza to Varallo, from the 2nd Austrian zone to the 1st Sardinian zone (**A2-S1**) franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as the correct rate up to the destination (**P.D.**) (15 Cent to Austria and 30 Cent to Sardinia).

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Sardinia



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

In the convention of 1.1.1854 between Austria and Sardinia the registration fee was 30 Cent. and paid only by the sender. The stamps for the registration fee had to be stuck on the rear.

The rates between Austria (Lombard-Venetia) and Sardinia 1.1.1854 – 31.10.1858

	1.1.1854 – 31.10.1858	
	S.1	S.2
A.1	15 + 15 = 30 Cent	15 + 30 = 45 Cent
A.2	30 + 15 = 45 Cent	30 + 30 = 60 Cent
A.3	45 + 15 = 60 Cent	45 + 30 = 75 Cent



6.8.1856. First weight step registered letter from Breno to Locana in Piedmont (Sardinia) from the 2nd Austrian zone to the 2nd Sardinian zone (**A2-S2**), franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp as postage and 2x15 Centesimi stamps as registration. The letter was partly paid and as this was not accepted in Sardinia, the addressee had to pay 5 ½ Decimes (28 Cent to Sardinia and 27 Cent to Austria). (The 2 different “Centesimi” did not have the same value: 100 Austrian Centesimi were about 85 Sardinian Centesimi)

4. Foreign Mail

Austria → Sardinia



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

On 1 November 1858 Austria replaced the Convention Kreuzer with the “New Kreuzer”. The new Gulden (Lire) was divided into 100 Soldi instead of 60 as before (1 Kr = 1 Soldo).

The rates between Austria (Lombardy-Venetia) and Sardinia 1.11.1858 – 28.04.1859

	1.11.1858 – 30.06.1859	
	S.1	S.2
A.1	5 + 5 = 10 Soldi	5 + 11 = 16 Soldi
A.2	10 + 6 = 16 Soldi	10 + 11 = 21 Soldi
A.3	15 + 6 = 21 Soldi	15 + 11 = 26 Soldi



Copy of the rear (70%)
TORINO 25/GIU/59
Porta.Lettere/3A/DISTRIBUZIONE.
(Postman 3rd. Delivery)



19.6.1859. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Torino franked with 2x3 + 10 Soldi stamps as the correct rate up to the destination (P.D.) (1st Austrian and 2nd Sardinian zone). Even if Bergamo was at this date already liberated by Sardinian troops, the Austrian rate was still in use up to 30th June 1859. (Only known letter during the Provisional Government of the Province Bergamo)

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Switzerland



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

Austria had various postal agreements with Switzerland. From 01.09.1849 the letter rate from Lombardy-Venetia (Province Bergamo - up to 10 miles) was 30 Centesimi (3 Soldi) per ½ Loth.



29.12.1850. Half Loth letter from Lovere to Poschiavo, franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp as the single weight rate for a letter up to 10 miles from the Swiss border. The 30 Centesimi rate was divided 50-50% between Austria and Switzerland.

From 01.10.1852 the rate for printed matter from Lombardy-Venetia to Switzerland was 10 Centesimi per Loth.



17.8.1857. Printed letter from Bergamo to Zürich, franked with a 10 Centesimi stamp as the single weight rate for printed matter to Switzerland. The 10 Centesimi rate was divided 50-50% between Austria and Switzerland.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Switzerland



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

In the Article VII of the convention of 1.10.1852 between Austria and Switzerland the rate in the border-zone was only 15 Centesimi.



17.10.1852. First weight step letter from Edolo to Brusio franked with a 15 Centesimi stamp as the single weight rate for a letter in the border-zone.

Gränzporto-Taxen.

Art. VII. Als Ausnahme von den vorstehenden Bestimmungen wird zur Erleichterung des Gränzverkehrs das Gesamtporto zwischen Gränzzorten auf 3 Kreuzer Conventions-Münze oder rheinisch, oder 40 Rappen (Centimes) für den einfachen Brief festgesetzt, und der Bezug dieses Porto der absendenden Postverwaltung ausschliesslich zugestanden.

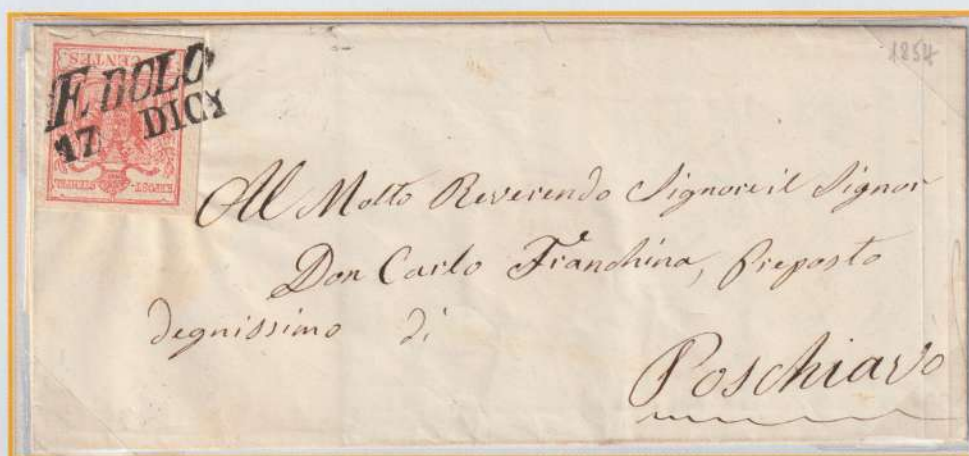
Die Bezeichnung der Gränzzorte, auf deren Briefverkehr diese ermässigte Taxe zur Anwendung kommen soll, bleibt der Verständigung der einzelnen beteiligten Postverwaltungen überlassen.

Als Grundsatz wird jedoch hierbei angenommen, dass diese Gränzzorte nicht mehr als 5 Meilen von einander entfernt liegen dürfen.



Copy of the convention 1.10.1852.

Edolo - Brusio - Poschiavo



17.12.1857. First weight step letter from Edolo to Poschiavo franked with a 15 Centesimi stamp as the single weight rate for a letter in the border-zone.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Switzerland

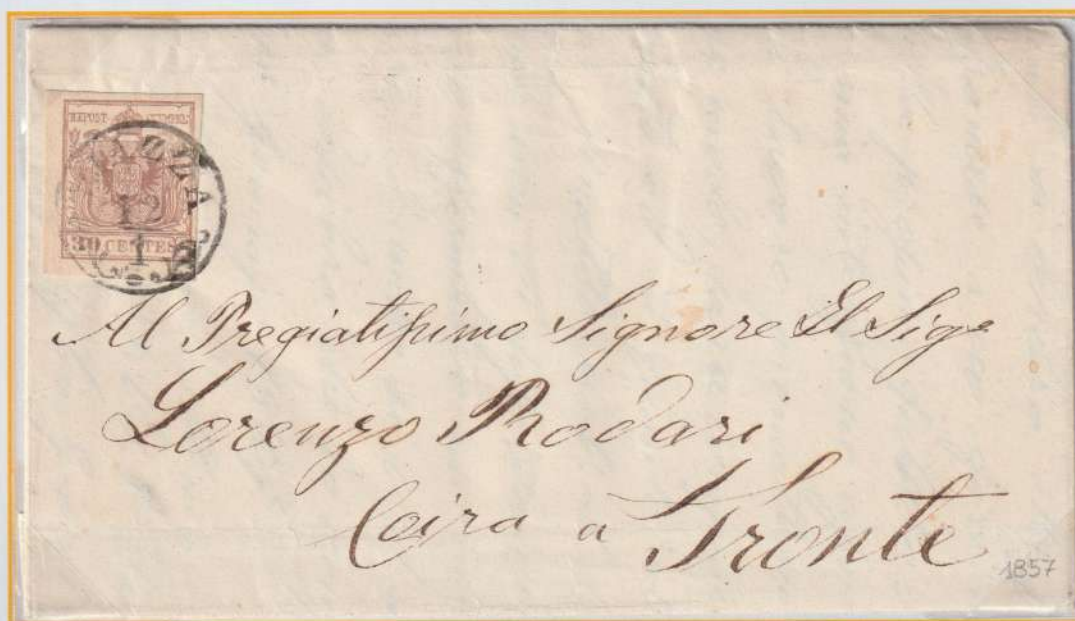


1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

In the convention of 1.10.1852 between Austria and Switzerland the rate up to 10 miles in Austria and up to 10 miles in Switzerland was 30 Centesimi.



6.8.1853. First weight step letter from Caravaggio to Lugano franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp as the single weight rate for a letter up to 10 miles in Austria and up to 10 miles in Switzerland.



12.1.1857. First weight step letter from Piazza to Coira in Switzerland franked with a 30 Centesimi stamp as the single weight rate for a letter up to 10 miles in Austria and up to 10 miles in Switzerland.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Switzerland



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

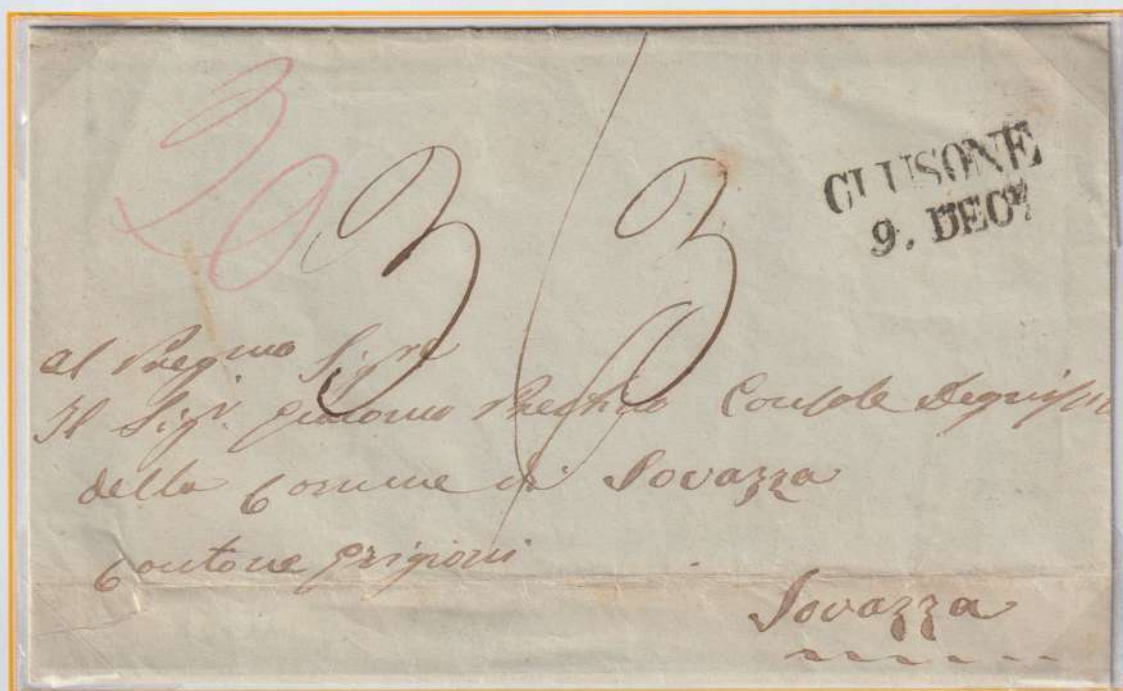
In the convention of 1.10.1852 between Austria and Switzerland the rate up to 10 miles from both part of the border was 30 Centesimi and the same was without prepayment.



19.11.1858. First weight step letter from Almenno to Lugano franked with 2x15 Centesimi stamps as the single weight rate for a letter up to 10 miles in Austria and up to 10 miles in Switzerland.



Copy of the arrival "Strahlenstempel" of SOAZZA (200%)



19.11.1858. First weight step letter from Clusone to Soazza in Switzerland without prepayment. The addressee had to pay 3+3 Soldi = 20 Rappen on delivery, as the single weight rate for a letter up to 10 miles in Austria and up to 10 miles in Switzerland.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Switzerland



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

In the convention of 1.10.1852 the rate between Austria and Switzerland up to 10 miles in Austria and over 10 miles in Switzerland was 45 Centesimi. (15 Centesimi for Austria and 30 Centesimi for Switzerland)



Copy of the rear (70%) The "weiterfranco" to Switzerland, in this case "6" Soldi = 30 Centesimi, was always written on the rear.



13.12.1854. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Morges in Switzerland franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as the single weight rate for letter up to 10 miles in Austria and over 10 miles in Switzerland. The Austrian part of the rate („3" Soldi) was written at the left on the front of the cover.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Switzerland



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

In the convention of 1.10.1852 the rate up to 10 miles in Austria and over 10 miles in Switzerland was 45 Centesimi. Until 01.07.1856 part franking was NOT accepted.



21.9.1853. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Winterthur in Switzerland franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as a single weight rate for letter up to 10 miles in Austria and over 10 miles in Switzerland.



18.8.1855. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Zozzio in Switzerland franked with a 15 Centesimi stamp. The stamp affixed was not enough for the rate and it was not accepted (**BOLLO INSUFFICIENTE**). The addressee had to pay the total rate: 3 + 6 Soldi = 45 Centesimi = 40 Rappen.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



German States



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

From 1st July 1850 Austria had an agreement with Prussia and other German States about the Union rates (GAPU). Until 31.12.1852 the Swiss transit was 5 Kr. (Soldi), after that 6 Kr.



28.2.1851. First weight step letter from Bergamo via Switzerland to Elberfeld in Prussia, franked with $10+15+45 = 70$ Centesimi stamps as the single weight rate for the letters from Lombardy-Venetia through Switzerland to North German States, such as Prussia. (9 Kr/Soldi/ as Union-rate + 5 Kr/Soldi/ as Swiss transit)



24.6.1856. First weight step letter from Bergamo via Switzerland to Berlin in Prussia, without prepayment. The addressee had to pay the total rate: 15 rhkr = 15 Soldi = 5 SGr (9 Kr/Soldi/ as Union rate + 6 Kr/Soldi/ as Swiss transit).

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Tuscany



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

In the convention of 1.4.1851 between Austria and Tuscany the rate between 75-150 km was 30 Centesimi, and over 150 km 45 Centesimi, for each Vienna-Loth (17.5 gram).



19.12.1851. Overpaid first weight step letter from Treviglio to Siena in Tuscany, franked with 15+45 Centesimi stamps. After 1.4.1851 the rate for the first weight step letters to Tuscany was only 45 Centesimi. (Siena is more than 150 km distant from Treviglio.)



10.5.1858. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Florence in Tuscany, franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as the correct rate from Lombardy-Venetia to Tuscany over 150 km distance.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Parma



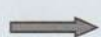
1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

Before the convention of 1.6.1852 between Austria and Parma the letters paid the rate only to the Lombardy-Venetia border and the addressee had to pay the internal rate in Parma.



28.9.1851. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Parma, franked with a 5+10 Centesimi stamp up to the border (in this case Casal Pusterlengo/Codogno). The addressee in Parma paid the internal rate of 2 Decimes.

Austria



Sweden

1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

Austria did not have a direct convention with the Scandinavian countries. The letters went through Hamburg, or Stralsund with GAPIU-rate and where then delivered to Sweden.



19.3.1856. First weight step unpaid letter from Bergamo via Hamburg Swedish PO (23.3.) to Stockholm. Up to Hamburg (GAPIU-border) the rate for unpaid letter was 4 Silvergroschen = 13 Skilling-banco (Sk.bco) + 14 Sk.bco from Hamburg to Stockholm. The addressee had to pay 27 Sk.bco on delivery.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Papal States



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

The Papal States joined the Austro-Italian Postal Union on 1st October 1852. Before the Union the letter had to be paid to the Austrian border plus the inland fee in the Papal States.



10.9.1852. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Bologna, franked with 15 Cents up to the Lombard-Venetia border. The addressee had to pay 9 Bajocchi postage from the border to Bologna.



10.12.1851. First weight step (1 Vienna Loth = 17.5 gram) letter from Canonica to Pesaro, franked with 45 Centesimi up to the Lombardy-Venetia border. The weight unit in the Papal States was 6 denari (7.1 gram) and this letter was in the 2nd weight step. The addressee had to pay 20 Bajocchi postage (as double weight postage) from the border to Pesaro.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Papal States



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

The Papal States joined the Austro-Italian Postal Union on 1st October 1852. After the Union the postage up to 75 km was 15 Cent, 75-150 km 30 Cent and over 150 km 45 Cent.



4.5.1857. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Bologna, franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as the correct rate over 150 km.



13.3.1854. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Camerino, franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as the correct rate over 150 km.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Papal States



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

After the Papal States joined the Austro-Italian Postal Union the weight unit in Austria (Lombardy-Venetia) was the Vienna-Loth (17.5 gr) and in the Papal States 15 denari (17.6 gr).



21.4.1854. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Bologna, franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as the correct rate over 150 km ("**AFFRANCATA**" – FRANCO in Bologna).



26.5.1853. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Bologna, franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as the correct rate over 150 km ("**AFFRANCATA**" – FRANCO in Bologna).

4. Foreign Mail

Austria

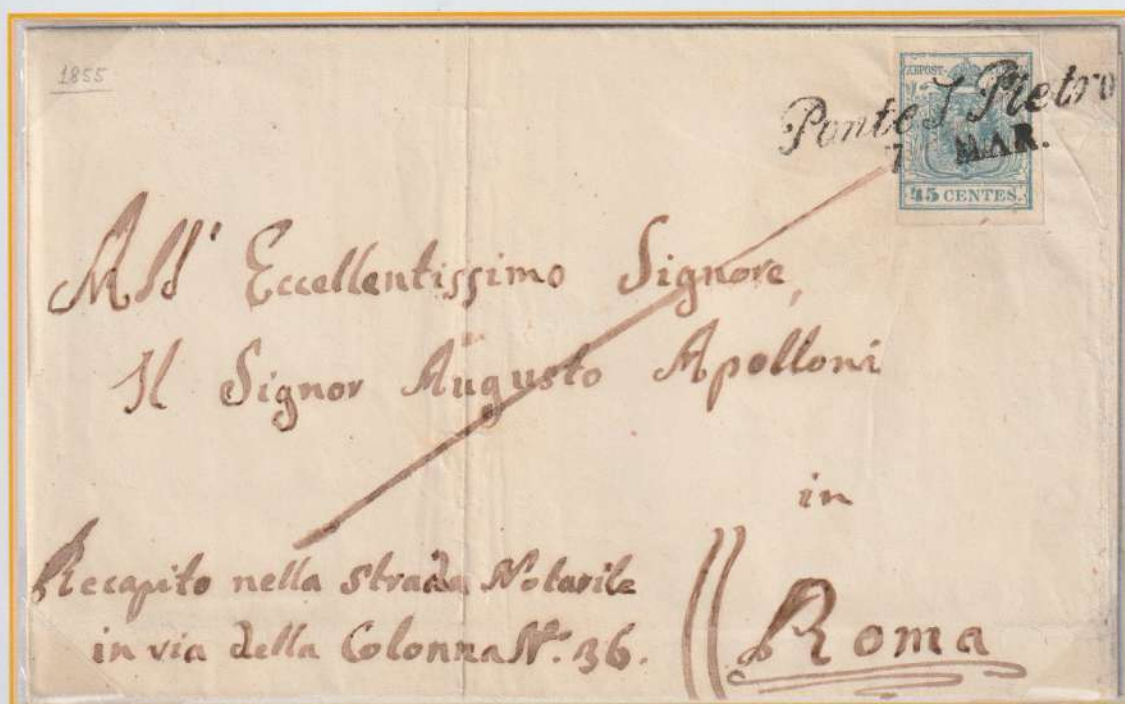


Papal States



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

In the Papal States the currency was the 1 Papal Scudo (=100 Bajocchi). The parity was: 1 bajocco = 5.375 Italian Centesimi = 1.25 KrCM = 6.25 Austrian Centesimi)



7.3.1855. First weight step letter from Ponte St. Pietro to Rome, franked with a 45 Centesimi stamp as the correct rate over 150 km.



5.2.1856. First weight step letter from Ponte St. Pietro to Rome, franked with 15+30 = 45 Centesimi stamps as the correct rate over 150 km.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Papal States



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

The Papal States joined the Austro-Italian Postal Union on 1st October 1852. After the Union the postage over 150 km was 45 Centesimi.



28.7.1853. First weight step letter from Edolo to Bologna, franked with 15+30 = 45 Centesimi stamps as the correct rate over 150 km ("**AFFRANCATA**" – FRANCO in Bologna).



24.9.1856. First weight step letter from Edolo to Bologna, franked with 15+30 = 45 Centesimi stamps as the correct rate over 150 km ("**AFFRANCATA**" – FRANCO in Bologna).

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Papal States



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

If the letter was not correctly franked, the addressee paid the surcharge. The postage due consisted of two parts: the missing franking and the administrative charge (penalty).



2.9.1858. First weight step letter from Trescorre to Bologna, over 150 km distant. Instead of 45 Centesimi it was franked only with a 30 Centesimi stamp but it was accepted.



30.3.1854. Single weight step letter from Bergamo to Bologna, franked only with $2 \times 15 = 30$ Centesimi stamps. The addressee had to pay the postage due (**BOLLO INSUFFICIENTE**): 3 Soldi missing fee + 3 Soldi penalty = 6 Soldi, converted to 5 Bajocchi.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



Papal States



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

At this time the weight was measured in Viennese Loth (17.5 grams). If the letter was heavier, the rate was in direct proportion to the weight.



22.10.1856. First weight step letter from Canonica to Bologna franked with $3 \times 15 = 45$ Centesimi stamps as the correct rate over 150 km.



4.8.1856. Double weight step letter from Ponte St. Pietro to Rome franked with $3 \times 30 = 90$ Centesimi stamps as the correct rate for a 2nd weight letter over 150 km.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



France

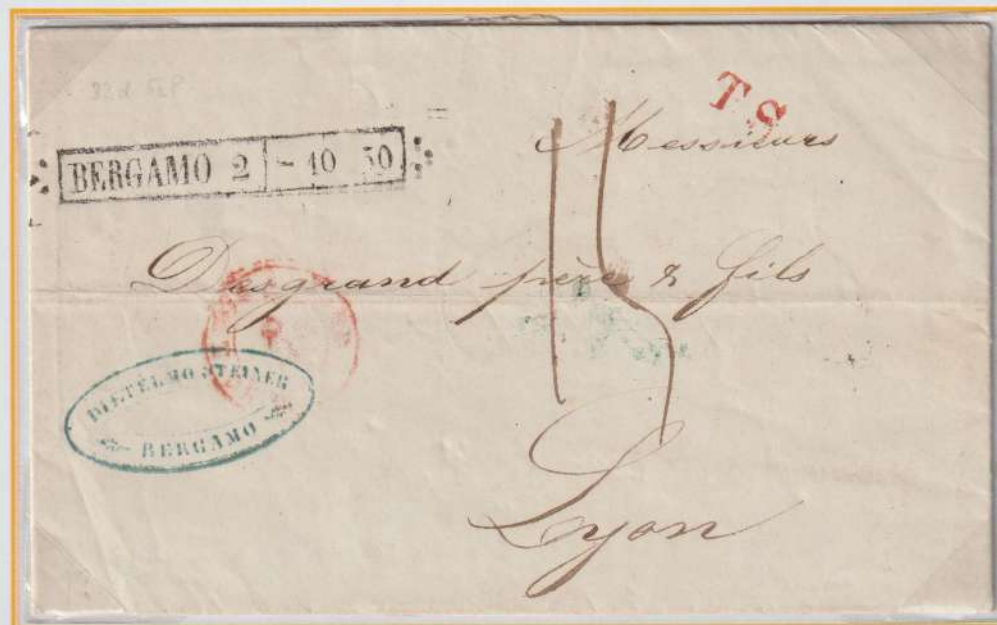


1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

There was no printed matter rate between Austria and France before 1.1.1858. After 1.1.1858 the rate for printed matter was: 3 Soldi = 15 Centesimi, paid by the sender.



16.8.1858. Printed letter from Bergamo to St. Etienne franked with 15 Centesimi as the correct rate for printed matter from Lombardy-Venetia to France.



2.10.1850. Single weight step letter from Bergamo via Sardinia (T.S.: „Transit Sarde”) to Lyon without any prepayment. The addressee had to pay 15 Decimes as the correct rate for a single weight letter under the convention 1.8.1849 between Austria and France.

4. Foreign Mail

Austria



France



1.6.1850. – 30.6.1859

Before 1.1.1858 the insufficiently prepaid letters from Lombardy-Venetia were charged on delivery in France as fully unpaid letters.



27.8.1854. First weight step letter from Bergamo via Pont de Beauvoisin to Lyon franked with 15 + 30 Centesimi stamps. The letter was insufficiently prepaid (**BOLLO INSUFFICIENTE**) and the addressee had to pay 10 Decimes on delivery.



13.7.1855. First weight step unpaid letter from Bergamo via Sardinia (**VIA DEGLI STATI SARDI**) to Valréas (20.7.). The addressee had to pay 10 Decimes on delivery.

4. Foreign Mail

Sardinia → **Austria**



1.7.1859. – 26.4.1861

After the Austrian-Sardinian War the Province Bergamo (together with the whole of Lombardy) belonged to the Sardinian Kingdom and Venetia remained Austrian, as a foreign country.



29.8.1859. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Padua. The direct postal relationship between Sardinia and Austria were interrupted up to 15.9.1859, and the letter went via Switzerland. It was franked with 20 Cent to the Swiss border, the Swiss transit was 10 Kr (red ink in the middle) and in Austria the 3rd zone +15 Kr, total charge on delivery: 25 Kr (black pen).

(Only known franking from Province Bergamo via CH)



BAHNPOST/CHUR-ST.GALLEN

Sardinia → **Switzerland**

1.7.1859. – 26.4.1861

After the Swiss-Sardinian convention effective from 1.8.1851 the letter rates for each 7.5 gr weight were 20 Centesimi (or Rappen) up to 45 km and 40 Centesimi over 45 km.



31.7.1859. Single weight step letter from Bergamo to Tronte, franked with 5+20 Cent, which was the Austrian rate 1 month earlier! (Only known letter with this franking from Province Bergamo)

4. Foreign Mail

Sardinia → **Papal States**



1.7.1859. – 26.4.1861

Between the Sardinian Kingdom and the Papal States was before 15.5.1862 no postal convention. The letters from Sardinia charged up to the border.



10.11.1859. 2nd weight step letter from Ponte St. Pietro to Rome, franked with 2x20 Cent up to the border of the Papal States. The addressee was not charged on delivery because he was an „official person”.

Sardinia → **France**

1.7.1859. – 26.4.1861

After the Austrian-Sardinian War the Sardinian rates to France: up to 30 km 25 Cent, over 30 km 50 Cent/7.5 gram, came into use in the Province Bergamo from 17/20.7.1859.



5.9.1859. Single weight step (7.5 gram) letter from Bergamo to Bordeaux franked with 10 + 40 = 50 Cent stamps, as the correct rate from Sardinia to France over 30 km (**P.D.**).

4. Foreign Mail

Italy



Austria



27.4.1861. – 31.12.1862

In 1859-1860 the Kingdom of Sardinia annexed the territories of all the former Old Italian States, except Venetia and Rome. On 17.3.1861 the Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed.



21.5.1862. Single weight step letter from Gazzaniga to Mantua, franked with 5 + 20 = 25 Cent Sardinian stamps, as the correct rate from the 1st Italian section to the 1st Austrian section (13 + 12 Cent). (Mantua had always belonged to Lombardy, but it was the only territory that still remained Austrian until 1866.)



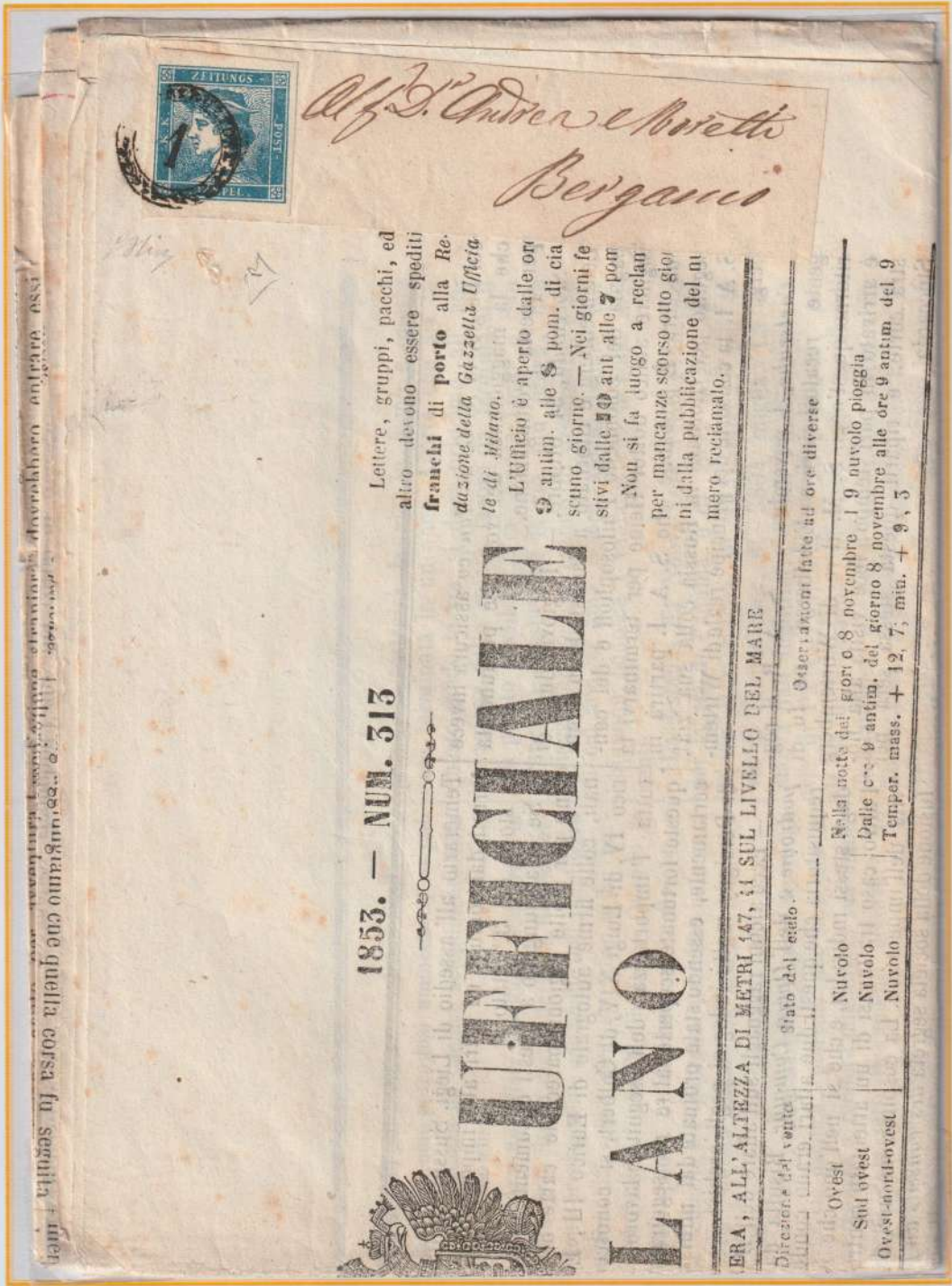
23.10.1861. First weight step letter from Bergamo to Peschiera, franked with a 20 Centesimi Sardinian stamp up to the border. The addressee paid the internal Austrian rate of 5 Kreuzer on arrival.

6. Postal forms & other services
Newspapers



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

The newspaper stamps served to reduce the franking of publisher's mailings and were not permitted for other mailings. The same stamps were used in Austria and in Lombardy too.



9.12.1853. Newspaper from Milan ("Giornale Gazzetta Ufficiale di Milano") to Bergamo, franking with one newspaper stamp ("Merkur") with a nominal value of 0,6 Kreuzer. The stamp was cancelled on arrival at Bergamo with distrobution-postmark No. "1".



1.6.1850 - 16.3.1861

1852. — NUM. 220

UFFICIALE LANO

Lettere, gruppi, plicchi ed altro devono essere spediti **franchi di porto** alla Redazione della Gazzetta Ufficiale di Milano.

L'Ufficio è aperto dalle ore 9 antim. alle 3 pom. di ciascun giorno. — Nei giorni festivi dalle 10 ant. alle 7 pom.

Non si fa luogo a reclami per mancanze scorso otto giorni dalla pubblicazione del numero reclamato.



Bergamo
conforte

RA, ALL'ALTEZZA DI METRI 147, 11 SUL LIVELLO DEL MARE.

Direzione del vento	Stato del cielo	Osservazioni fatte ad ore diverse
Nord-Est	Nuvolo	Nella notte del giorno 6 agosto al 7 pioggia a rovescio, tuono, lampi, scoppio di fulmine, sereno.
Nord-Ovest	Piog. a rovescio tuono	Dalle ore 9 antim. del 6 agosto alle ore 9 antim. del 7
Ovest-Sud-Ovest	Piog. a rovescio tuono	Temper. mass. + 20,° 5; min. + 11,° 4.

N. 97.

Si pubblica il
ogni settimana
L. 11 50
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Seme
prop
è nella
Città, N. 8

ustr.
lio —
a 14 60.
trimestre in
e della Gazzetta
Bernardino, piana

GAZZETTA

2 DIC

BERGAMO

I lavori della nostra **Ferrovia** vanno a gonfie

novembre, dicembre, gen
numero delle morti per
2.° Gli uomini cadono
a quello delle donne.

Above: 8.8.1852. Newspaper from Milan to Bergamo with 1 Merkur stamp.

Below: 6.12.1856. Newspaper-package from Milan to Bergamo with 5 stamps.

6. Postal forms & other services

Newspaper stamp used for Letter Mail



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

The newspaper stamps were intended only for franking newspapers, these stamps were sold only to publishers or newspaper-publishing companies.

N. 87 del Registro 1854 M. 1854.
250.

**REDAZIONE DEL GIORNALE PROVINCIALE
DI BERGAMO**

E PER ESSA
La Ditta **Rizzardo Crescini** Tipografo
in Bergamo nell'alta Città, Mercato delle Scarpe Civ. N. 489.

All' Ill. S. R. Pretura di Trescore

S'interessa la compiacenza di codesta *Pretura*
a voler colla possibile sollecitudine far entrare a questa Reda-
zione del Giornale Provinciale e per essa alla Ditta suddetta
il pagamento delle austriache L. *4.30* per importo
d' inserzione nella annessa Gazzetta alli N. *34.36.38*
di detto Giornale, dell' Editto N. *1071* riguardante

Conditi stabili posti in Baze

Avvertendo che dietro l'effettuato suddetto integrale pagamento
verrà rilasciata relativa ricevuta regolare.

Bergamo, li *12 Maggio* 1854

Copy of the letter (60%)



12.5.1854. Newspaper stamp illegally used for the letter mail of the publisher company from Bergamo to Trescore: 0.6 Kreuzer. The use of this stamp was here accepted by the post office.

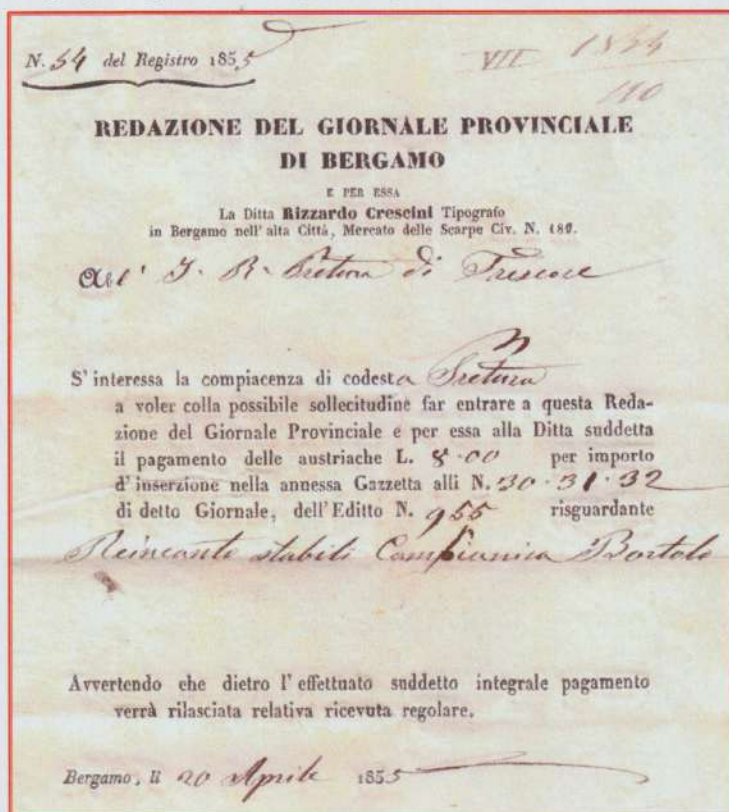
6. Postal forms & other services

Newspaper stamp used for Letter Mail



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Copy of the letter (60%)



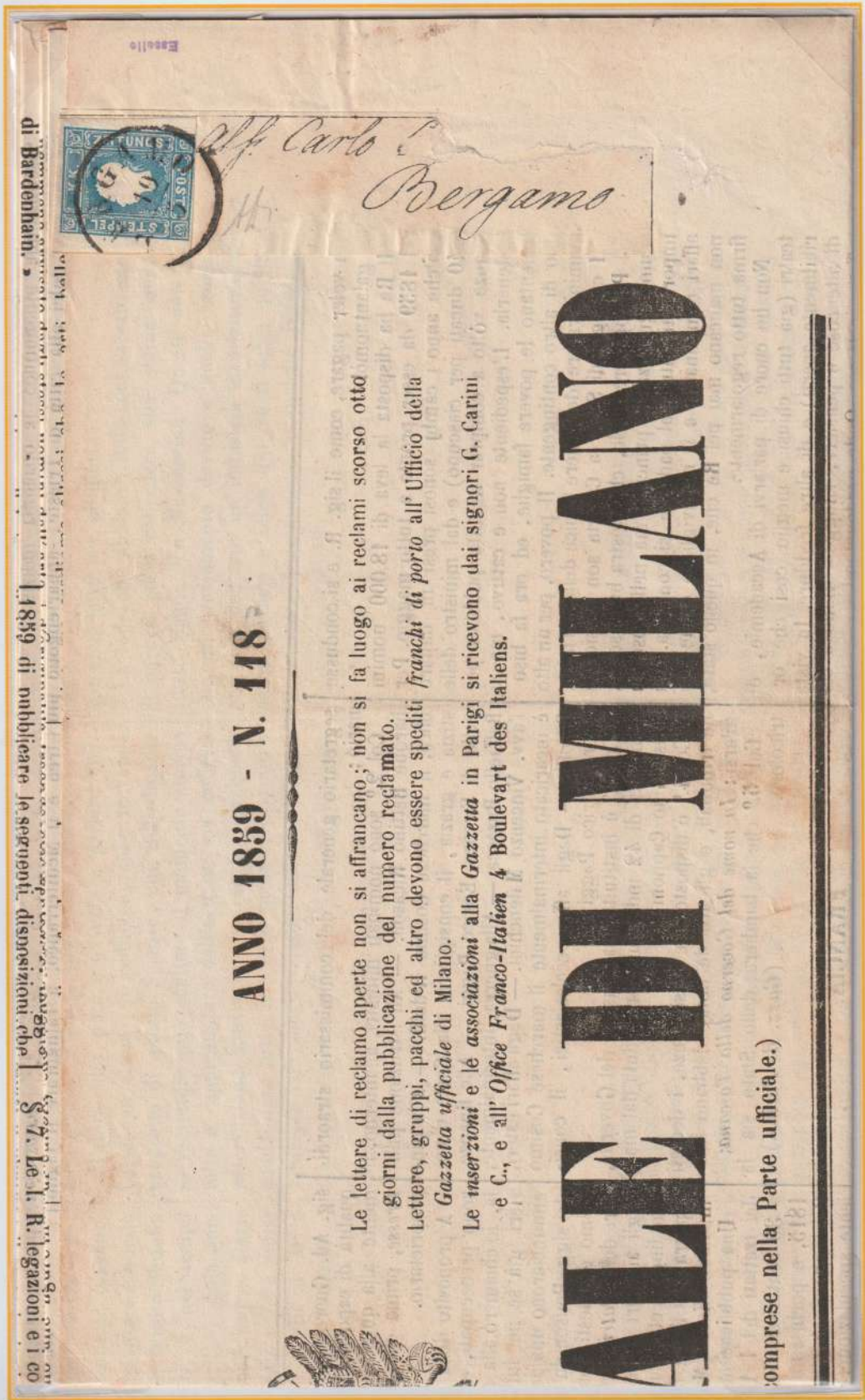
25.4.1855. Newspaper stamps illegally used for the letter mail of the publisher company from Bergamo to Trescore: 2x0.6 Kreuzer. The use of these stamps here was accepted. The value of the 2 Merkur stamps was effectively the same as the 5 Cent. stamp generally used for a printed matter.

6. Postal forms & other services
Newspapers



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

On 1 November 1858 Austria issued new stamps for Lombardy-Venetia with the values shown in Centesimi rather than SOLDI. The newspaper stamps were without face values.



19.5.1859. Newspaper from Milan ("Gazzetta Ufficiale di Milano") to Bergamo, franking with one newspaper stamp of the 1858 issue with a nominal value of 1 Kreuzer.

6. Postal forms & other services Newspapers



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

The Sardinian Post did not use a separate stamps for the newspapers but used for these purposes the postage stamps with a nominal value of 1 Centesimi.



15.7.1861. A piece from the newspaper of Bergamo with two 1 Centesimi stamps. One stamp was stuck with the addressee-label to the newspaper and this way the bisected stamp was formed.



24.1.1861. A front from the newspaper of Bergamo with three 1 Centesimi stamps. In this package 3 newspapers were sent to the addressee.

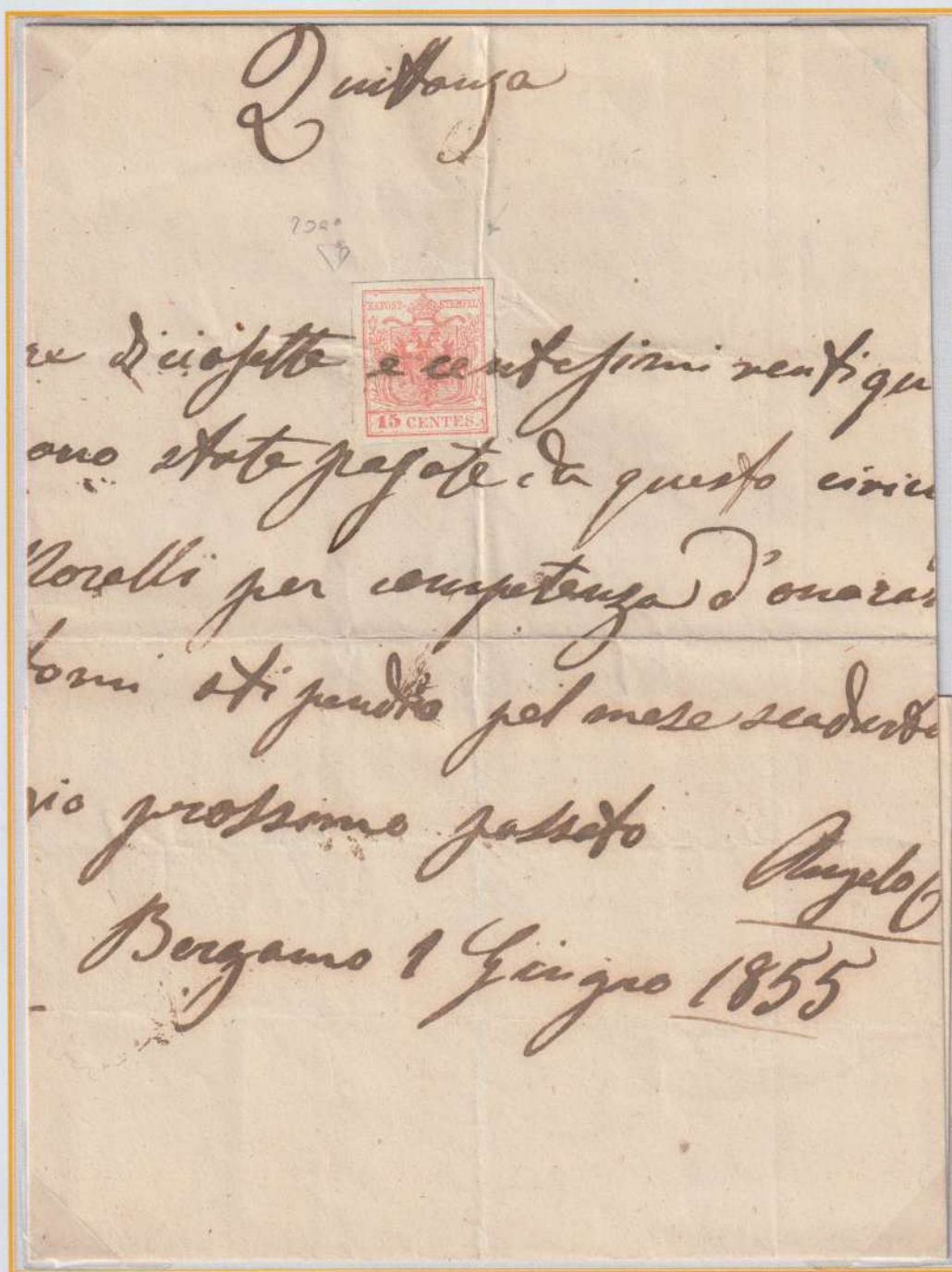
6. Postal forms & other services

Invoices



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

Each invoice had to bear revenue stamps in proportion to the amount of the invoice. In the lack of revenue stamps the use of the postage stamps was also accepted.



1.7.1855. A postage stamp of 15 Centesimi was used instead of a revenue stamp on this invoice ("Quittanza") in Bergamo.

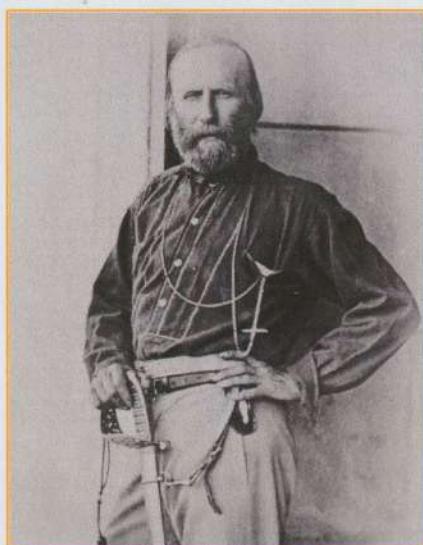
6. Postal forms & other services

Official letters

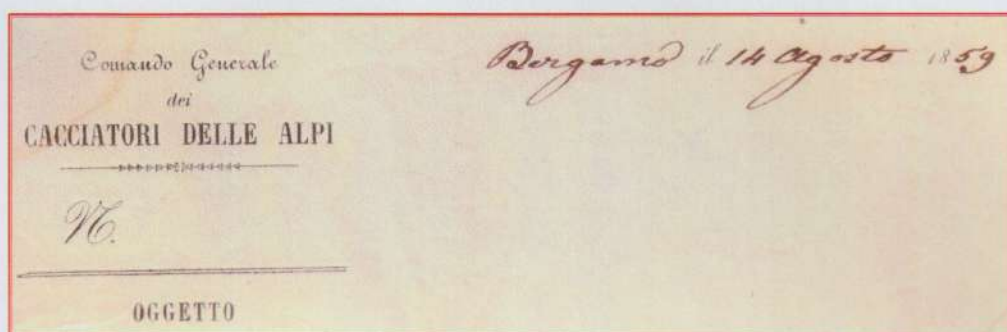


1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

Although telegraph communication already existed between major post offices by the end of the 1850s, military reports were also sent in official letters.



Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807 – 1882)



The head of the official letter of 14 August 1859.



14.8.1859. Official letter from one of Garibaldi's Alpine hunter units (Cacciatori degli Alpi) to Giuseppe Garibaldi about the war situation in the surrounding of Bergamo. (Then, after the Battle of Solferino on 12 July, Austria withdrew from the province of Lombardy, and so the Province of Bergamo then belonged to Sardinia.)

6. Postal forms & other services
Tracer form for letter mail



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

If a registered letter went missing, the despatching post office sent a tracer form to the transit and destination offices asking for a report. The charge was the same as for a letter.

Lett. _____
N.° _____

RICLAMO

Sulla lettera raccomandata diretta a / uff *Lazzetta*
in *Cremona*
impostata presso l'Ufficio postale in *Gandino*

Spedito a *Bergamo* *Gandino*

Cremona

Speso

Si rivolte evaso all'Ufficio d'Impostazione in _____

A.R.

3.12.1854. Tracer form for letter-mail calling for a report on a registered letter sent from Gandino via Bergamo to Cremona: 30 Centesimi. (One of the three known tracer forms with this franking from Province Bergamo)

6. Postal forms & other services
Tracer form for letter mail



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

If a registered letter went missing, the despatching post office sent a tracer form to the transit and destination offices asking for a report. The charge was the same as for a letter.

(R. L. n.° 48. A.)

Lett. 8
N.° 1

RICLAMO

Sulla lettera raccomandata diretta a *Genova*
Don Battista
in *Casale Monferrato*
impostata presso l'I. R. Ufficio postale in *Caprino*
nel paese della Corona *Lombarda*
il *18. genn.* 1854
dal sig. *Don. Gio. Battista Fedeli*
spedita alla sua destinazione il *18. genn.*
1854 sotto il n.° *76* del Protocollo di
raccomandazione per la via di *Milano*

Pres.° il *9 Apr.*
Spedita a *1854* sotto il n.°
L. I. R.
Milano il *9*

Siccome
non è giunta la ricevuta di ritorno, non è per-
venuto verun riscontro, *si prega di ritornare*
la ricevuta di D. Fedeli
motivo per cui il mittente dubita dell'effettuata
consegna della lettera, così vorranno essere prati-
cate le opportune indagini sulla sua sorte, e descrit-
tine i risultamenti sul presente foglio, che vorrà
essere quì ritornato da quell'Ufficio dal quale venne

Pres.° il
Spedita a *1854* sotto il n.°
L. I. R.
VERCELLI

7.12.1854. Tracer form for a registered letter sent from Caprino Bergamesco via Milano and Vercelli to Casale Monferrato in the Sardinian Kingdom: 30 Cent. (Only known tracer form from Province Bergamo to Sardinia)

6. Postal forms & other services

Advice of delivery



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

After 01.07.1850 the Advice of Delivery rate became 30 Austrian Centesimi, regardless of distance. The rate in the Sardinian Postal Administration was 20 Sardinian Centesimi.

(R. L. n.° 47.)

N.° *MARTINENGO* **RICEVUTA DI RITORNO**

Per una lettera raccomandata impostata presso l'Ufficio postale in *Bergamo*
il giorno *18* all'indirizzo: *11.6.58*

P. P. Agliardi
che mi fu quest'oggi regolarmente consegnata da quest'Ufficio postale.

Bergamo il *12. Giugno* 1858

Sottoscrizione
Zapella

AVVERTENZE.

1. Il diritto della presente ricevuta è stato pagato dal mittente.
2. Il destinatario è tenuto ad apporvi la data e la propria firma.

Questa ricevuta vorrà essere ritornata col primo corso di posta al suindicato Ufficio d'impostazione.

11.6.1858. Advice of Delivery in Italian language for a registered letter from Martinengo to Bergamo: 2x15 = 30 Austrian Centesimi.

(R. L. n.° 47.)

N.° *35* **RICEVUTA DI RITORNO.**

Per una lettera raccomandata impostata presso *il* R. Ufficio postale in *Gazzaniga*
il giorno *20. Set.* 1859 all'indirizzo: *Sig. Gio. Battista*
Cremonesi di Bergamo

che mi fu quest'oggi regolarmente consegnata da quest'I. R. Ufficio postale.
il *21* *Set.* 1859

Sottoscrizione
Cremonesi G. B.

AVVERTENZE.

1. Il diritto della presente ricevuta è stato pagato dal mittente.
2. Il destinatario è tenuto ad apporvi la data e la propria firma.

Questa ricevuta vorrà essere ritornata col primo corso di posta al suindicato Ufficio d'impostazione.

20.9.1859. Advice of Delivery in Italian language for a registered letter from Gazzaniga to Bergamo: 20 Sardinian Centesimi.

6. Postal forms & other services

Advice of delivery



1.6.1850 – 16.3.1861

After 01.07.1859 the Advice of Delivery rate became 20 Sardinian Centesimi, regardless of distance.

45 bis

RICEVUTA DI RITORNO

NOME, COGNOME E RESIDENZA DEL DESTINATARIO

Narisi Carlo di Calzinate

dichiara di aver ricevuto in buon stato una lettera assicurata nell'Ufficio di posta di *Romano* dal sig. *Vassiani Luigi Luigi*

Calzinate, il 26 *1 Maggio* 1862

Carlo Narisi

26
MAGGIO
62

NB. La presente, firmata dal Destinatario, dovrà esser rispedita all'Ufficio di *Romano* col primo corso di posta.

FRANCO
C. POSTE 20
C. VENTI

24.5.1862. Advice of Delivery in Italian language for a registered letter from Romano to Calzinate: 20 Sardinian Centesimi.

EPILOGUE

The Province of Bergamo belonged to the Austrian Empire for a long time, but after a long struggle for independence, it returned to where it originally belonged to the territory of the Kingdom of Italy. In the exhibited material, the exhibitor intended to show how it was one of the most advanced postal administrations of that time, under Austrian management, and how it exerted its influence even years later in the Province of Bergamo.