

THE FOREIGN MAIL IN THE PAPAL STATES 1852-1870

The aim of the exhibit is to show the different postal convention/agreement that allowed to send or to receive mail to and from foreign countries all over the world, from January 1st 1852 (date of the postal reform that introduced the postage stamps into the Papal States) to November 1870 when, after the conquest of Rome by Italian troops on 20 September 1870, the latest Papal rates were abolished.

Postal historical background:

When the first Papal stamps were issued, many postal agreements with different foreign countries were in effect and were maintained also in the philatelic period. The Papal State made use of the collaboration of the Tuscan, Sardinian, Italian, Austrian or French post to correspond with foreign countries after the loss of Romagna in 1859 and

Marche and Umbria in 1860, postal relations with the Italian Kingdom became problematic and the Papal States tried to avoid onerous transit on Italian soil, making more and more use of the services of the French postal packets. In the course of the exhibit we will see all these different possible routes and situations.



Map of the Papal States from 1855

The exhibit is divided in two Chapters:

1. Mail from Papal States to foreign destinations:

- 1.1. Mail to the other Italian States: Kingdom of Sardinia, Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, Duchy of Parma, Duchy of Modena, Grand Duchy of Tuscany, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), Kingdom of Italy.
- 1.2. Mail to other European Countries;
- 1.3. Mail to overseas Countries.
- 1.4. Mail in transit through Papal States

2. Mail from foreign countries to Papal States:

- 2.1. Mail from the other Italian States: Kingdom of Sardinia, Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, Duchy of Parma, Duchy of Modena, Grand Duchy of Tuscany, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), Kingdom of Italy.
- 2.2. Mail from other European Countries;
- 2.3. Mail from overseas Countries

Currency Abbreviations

baj:	bajocchi
Acents:	Austrian centesimi
Asoldi:	Austrian soldi
cents:	Sard./It. Centesimi
cr:	crazie
gr:	grana
d:	pence
kr:	kreuzer
Nkr:	New kreuzer
Rhkr:	Rheinisch kreuzer
R:	Reales
Rp:	Rappen
Sbgr:	Silbergroschen
Sh:	Shilling
Sbk:	Skilling-banko
Rbsk:	Rigbankskilling
Gr:	Groschen
U.S.cents:	Un. States cents

Highlights (red framed): multicolor franking, reduced or special rates, multiple rates, special services, exotic origins or destinations.

Literature/Own researches:

- L. Sirotti: *Dagli Stati Preunitari al Regno d'Italia*, vol. 1/II (1999);
- J. Van der Linden: *Catalogue des marques de passage* (1993/1998);
- C. Fedele, M. Gallenga: *Strade corrieri e poste dei Papi dal medioevo al 1870* (Quaderni di storia postale);
- M. Mentaschi-T. Mathà: *Letter Mail from and to the Old Italian States* (2008 Vaccari Editore);
- A. Teruzzi: *Lettere dagli Antichi Stati tedeschi agli antichi Stati italiani*, in *Cursores* (A.I.S.P.) n.17, 2014 (own research);
- A. Teruzzi- A. Ferrario- F. Faccio-M- Manzoni: *Lo scambio di corrispondenza tra lo Stato Pontificio e il Regno di Sardegna*, in *Vaccari Magazine* n.42-43, Vignola (2009-2010) (own research).

.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Kingdom of Sardinia

01.01.1852 - 30.06.1855

When the first stamps were issued, there was no direct agreement with the Kingdom of Sardinia; by land letters were exchanged through the Grand Duchy of Tuscany paid up to the border (5baj. for each 6 deniers, 7,1 grams) and were charged on arrival for tenths of Tuscan transit plus the Sardinian rate based on distance from Sarzana to their destination (from 1 to 7 tenths).



5 baj. Letter from Bologna (17.3.52) to La Spezia with postage paid up to the Papal-Tuscan border: charged on arrival 4 tenths: 3 tenths for the Tuscan transit plus 1 tenth for the first Sardinian distance (up to 25 km.). "VIA DI SARZANA", entry postmark (4+1 baj).

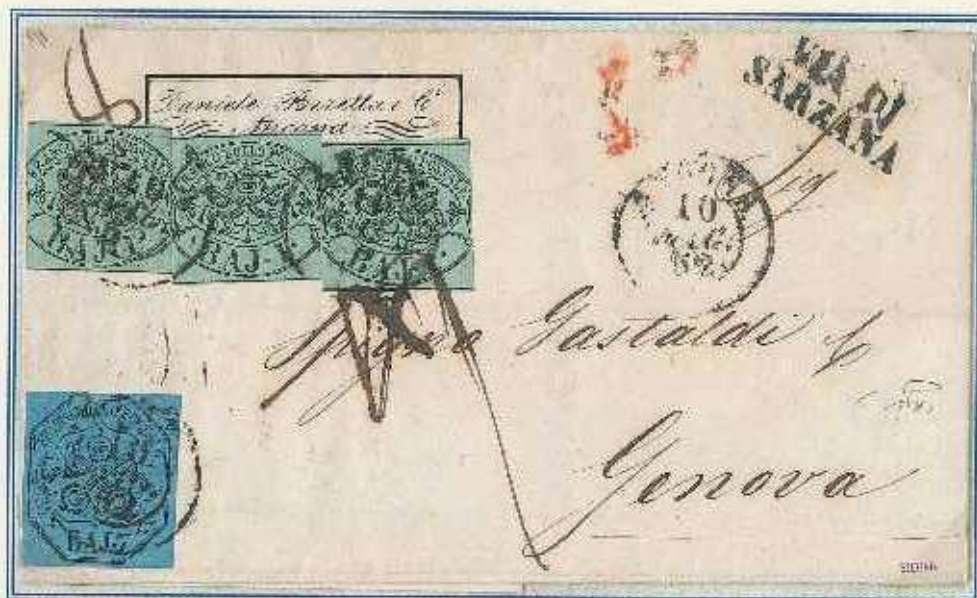


5 baj. Letter from Rome (13.9.53) to Albertville with postage paid up to the Papal-Tuscan border: charged on arrival 10 tenths: 3 tenths for the Tuscan transit plus 7 tenths for the last Sardinian distance (over 325 km.). "T.S.2." = Transito Sardo 2° prezzo, postmark struck in transit.

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Kingdom of Sardinia

01.01.1852 – 30.06.1855

Outgoing letters by land, were franked at 5 baj. for each 7.1 grams of weight and incoming letters in the Kingdom of Sardinia were charged at single rate for each 7.5 grams. Letters weighing up to 10 grams were franked 10 baj. and paid one and a half fee in the Kingdom of Sardinia. Printed matters were franked at 1 baj. and were charged 4 cents on delivery, regardless of distance.



- 10 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Ancona (10.5.52) to Genoa with postage paid up to the Papal-Tuscan border: charged on arrival 9 tenths for one and a half rate (up to 10 grams): 4,5 tenths for the Tuscan transit plus 4,5 tenths for the third Sardinian distance (up to 110 km.). "VIA DI SARZANA", entry postmark (7+3x1 baj).



- 1 baj. Printed matter of the first weight step from Rome (7.6.54) to Genoa with postage paid up to the Papal-Tuscan border: charged on arrival 4 cents for the Sardinian internal rate; "VIA DI SARZANA", entry postmark

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Kingdom of Sardinia

01.01.1852 -16.3.1861

Letters could also be sent by sea from the port of Civitavecchia with the French Packets. They had to be franked at the rate of 15 baj (including sea rate) for each 7,5 grams of weight and at their arrival in Genoa were charged for 5 cents if the final destination was in the city or 2 tenths for elsewhere in the Sardinian Kingdom. From June 1855 the 2 tenths charge was unified.



15 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Civitavecchia (8.4.55) to Genoa with postage paid up to the place of disembarkation: charged on arrival 05 tenths because the destination was within the city of disembarkation: "**PIROSCAFI POSTALI FRANCESI**", postmark struck in red on arrival to identify the shipment by the French Packets (3x5 baj.).



15 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (8.4.55) to Genoa with postage paid up to the place of disembarkation: charged on arrival 2 tenths even if the destination was within the city of disembarkation: "**PIROSCAFI POSTALI FRANCESI**", postmark struck in red on arrival to identify the shipment by the French Packets (8+7 baj.).

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Lombardy-Venetia

01.01.1852 - May.1859

When the postage stamps were issued in the Papal States the mail to Lombardy-Venetia could not be paid to destination; the letters paid the postage fee up to the exit border (5 baj for every 6 deniers of weight, based on the Tosti convention of 15 November 1844) and were taxed at destination according to the distance traveled within Lombardy-Venetia..



7,5 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Bologna (31.8.52) to Padoa with postage paid up to the Papal border: charged on arrival 3 kreuzer plus 3 kr for the forwarding to Mirano. Bologna, Cento and Ferrara enjoyed the reduction to 7,5 baj for the second weight step as border offices. Transit postmark "P (Padova) *Stato Pontificio*" (7+1/2 baj).



30 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Bologna (8.5.52) to Udine with postage paid up to the Papal border: charged on arrival 9 kreuzer for the third internal distance in the Lombardy-Venetia. Bologna, Cento and Ferrara enjoyed the reduction to 7,5 baj for the second weight step as border offices. Transit postmark "P (Padova) *Stato Pontificio*" (7+1/2 baj).

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Venetia

October 1859 - June 1866

After the loss of the Romagna and Marche, the Papal States continued to send letters to the Veneto at the Lega rate for 8 baj as paid to destination. However, Italy claimed the right of transit of 2 tenths for each 10 grams and Veneto further taxed letters for the internal route by counting the tax from the Desenzano border until the end of 1860 and then from the closest entry border.



8 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (24.4.61) to Belluno, franked as paid up to destination; charged on transit through Italy 4 tenths (it evidently weighed more than 10 grams) and charged on arrival 16 kreuzer for the Italian refund plus 10 kreuzer for the second internal distance.



8 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (10.6.63) to Pieve franked as paid up to destination; no Italian charge docketed on the front but however charged on arrival 8 kr for the Italian refund of 2 tenths and 5 kr for the first Austrian distance by the closest Italian entry office (Pontelagoscuro) (2x3+2 baj).

1.1 Papal States → Italian States To Venetia

March 1861 - June 1866

The loss of a direct border with the Veneto, after the loss of the Romagna in 1859, forced the Papal State to forward correspondence through the territory of the Italian state; the recipients were forced to pay this transit fee plus the inland Venetian rate and this was not certainly an incentive to exchange letters. To avoid these annoying taxes, the Papal States concluded an agreement with France on March 1861 which allowed the sending of letters to Austria paid to destination, forwarding them by sea with French postal packets from the port of Civitavecchia with landing in Marseilles. The rate for this service was fixed at 22 baiocchi for each 7,5 grams of weight. It was an expensive shipment but it saved the recipients from paying annoying taxes on arrival.



44 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Rome (1.2.64) to Padua for Piove. Docketed "2" in red on the front to clarify the double weight. On the front the double circle red postmark "E. PONT MARSEILLE 6 FEVR. 64" struck on landing at Marseille to identify the sending by sea through France (5x8+4 baj). One of the two letters known at this rate and by this shipping way to the Venetia. C.

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Duchy of Modena

1.1.1852 -30.09.1852

Before the entry of the Papal States into the Austro-Italic League (1.10.1852), letters for the Duchy of Modena paid the postage fee of 5 bajocchi for each 6 denari of weight up to the exit border and were charged at destination according to origin: 16 cents from Bologna and Ferrara, 20 cents from the rest of the Romagna region up to Ancona, 25 cents. beyond Ancona.



7,5 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Ferrara (28.18.52) to Modena paid to the border with the reduction for the second weight granted to the border offices: charged on arrival 16 cent for letter to 1 Austrian lot (17,5 grams); Modena joined Austro-Italic League from June 1st. 1852 (7+1/2 baj). C.



10 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Forlì (4.1.52) to Reggio with postage paid to the border: charged on arrival 30 cent for one and a half rate for letter weighing more than 8,75 grams before Modena joined Austro-Italic League (2x5 baj).

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
 To Duchy of Parma and Piacenza

1.1.1852 - June 1859

Even for destinations to the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza, before the entry of the Papal States into the Austro-Italic League, letters paid the postage up to the border and were charged upon arrival (30 cents for each 17,5 grams). From October 1852 the rate up to destination was that in force in the Austro-Italic League: 5 or 8 baj because there were no offices in the first distance.



20 baj. Letter of the fourth weight step from Ferrara (11.6.52) to Piacenza with postage fee paid to the border; charged upon arrival "9" tenths, three times the single rate. The Duchy of Parma and Piacenza joined Austro-Italic League on June 1st. 1852 (4x5 baj.).



8 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Perugia (16.7.53) to Parma paid to destination for the third distance within Austro-Italic League; postage stamp cancelled by the special grid used in Perugia before the use of the normal grid in use from 25 October 1855.

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Grand Duchy of Tuscany

1.1.1852 -30.09.1852

Before the entry of the Papal States into the Austro-Italic League, letters for Tuscany could be sent paid at destination according to the Tuscan-Pontifical convention of 1841, reaffirmed by the Tosti notification of 15.11.1844, at the cost of 11,5 bajocchi each 6 deniers weight (7.1 grams): 5 bajocchi in Papal charge and 6.5 bajocchi in Tuscan charge.



- 11,5 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Bologna (26.5.52) to Florence paid to destination as for the Tosti notification; postmark "AFFRANCATA" (paid) and barred on the front to identify no charge was due upon arrival (5+1/2+6 baj).



- 34,5 baj. Letter of the third weight step from Rome (7.5.52) to Florence paid to destination as for the Tosti notification; barred on the front to identify no charge was due upon arrival (4x7+6+1/2 baj). C.

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Grand Duchy of Tuscany

1.10.1852 - April 1859

After the accession of the Papal States to the Austro-Italic League (1.10.1852), letters for the Grand Duchy of Tuscany paid postage to destination depending from the distance travelled; 2 bajocchi up to 75 kilometers; 5 bajocchi up to 150 kilometers and 8 bajocchi over 150 kilometers for each 17,5 grams; in the first month the letters were marked "P.D".



- 5 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Perugia (4.10.52) to Florence paid to destination for the second distance; stamps cancelled with the special grid of Perugia; "P.D" (paid to destination). Fourth day of the new P.D. rate (4+1 baj).



- 8 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (9.11.52) to Leghorn paid to destination for the third distance; crossed out on the front to identify no charge was due upon arrival and postmarked "P.D." (5+3 baj).

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Grand Duchy of Tuscany

1.10.1852 - April 1859

After the accession of the Papal States to the Austro-Italic League (1.10.1852), the rate of 2 bajocchi (1st distance) was only possible from the Romagna with the upper part of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; for the registered letters, in addition to the normal postage, a fixed fee of 5 bajocchi were established and the stamps had to be applied to the back of the cover.



2 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Bologna (24.3.58) to Pistoia paid to destination at the rate established for the first distance.



11 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Rome (23.4.54) to Florence paid to destination for the third distance; barred on the bottom left side with double cross and postmarked "ASSICURATA" (registered, in pontifical terminology). 5 bajocchi for the registered fee applied on the back side (2x8+5 baj).

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Kingdom of Two Sicilies

1.1.1852 -September 1860

Letters for the Kingdom of Naples (mainland domain) could be sent paid to destination; in this case the rate was regulated by a circular of 1844 that established a port of 13 baj for each 6 grams of weight. Registered letters paid in addition the fee for the registration, i.e. another 8 grana for each 6 grams of weight.



84 baj. Letter of the fourth weight step from Senigallia (12.8.53) to Naples franked as paid up to destination; 5baj x 4 as internal postage, 8baj x 4 for the Neapolitan postage plus 8baj x 4 for the registration fee (see on the back side the account: 20+32+32). "ASSICURATA" papal postmark for registered letters (12x7 baj). The only cover known with such a multiple franking and rate. C.

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Kingdom of Naples

1.10.1852 -September.1860

After the entry of the Papal States into the Austro-Italic league, letters for the Kingdom of Two Sicilies could also be sent by sea from the port of Ancona using the "Lloyd Austriaco" steamers which called at Brindisi and Molfetta. The rate was for each 17.5 grams: 7 baj to the Papal States and 8 baj to Austrian Lloyd. On arrival, letters were charged at 10 grana per sheet.



15 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Ancona (4.10.54) to Brindisi paid to disembarkation: charged on arrival 10 grana for one sheet letter; postmarks "Agenzia del Lloyd Austriaco Ancona" (7+8 baj).



30 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Ancona (7.11.55) to Molfetta paid to disembarkation: charged on arrival 20 grana for two sheets letter; blue postmarks "Agenzia del Lloyd Austriaco Ancona" in (3x8+6 baj).

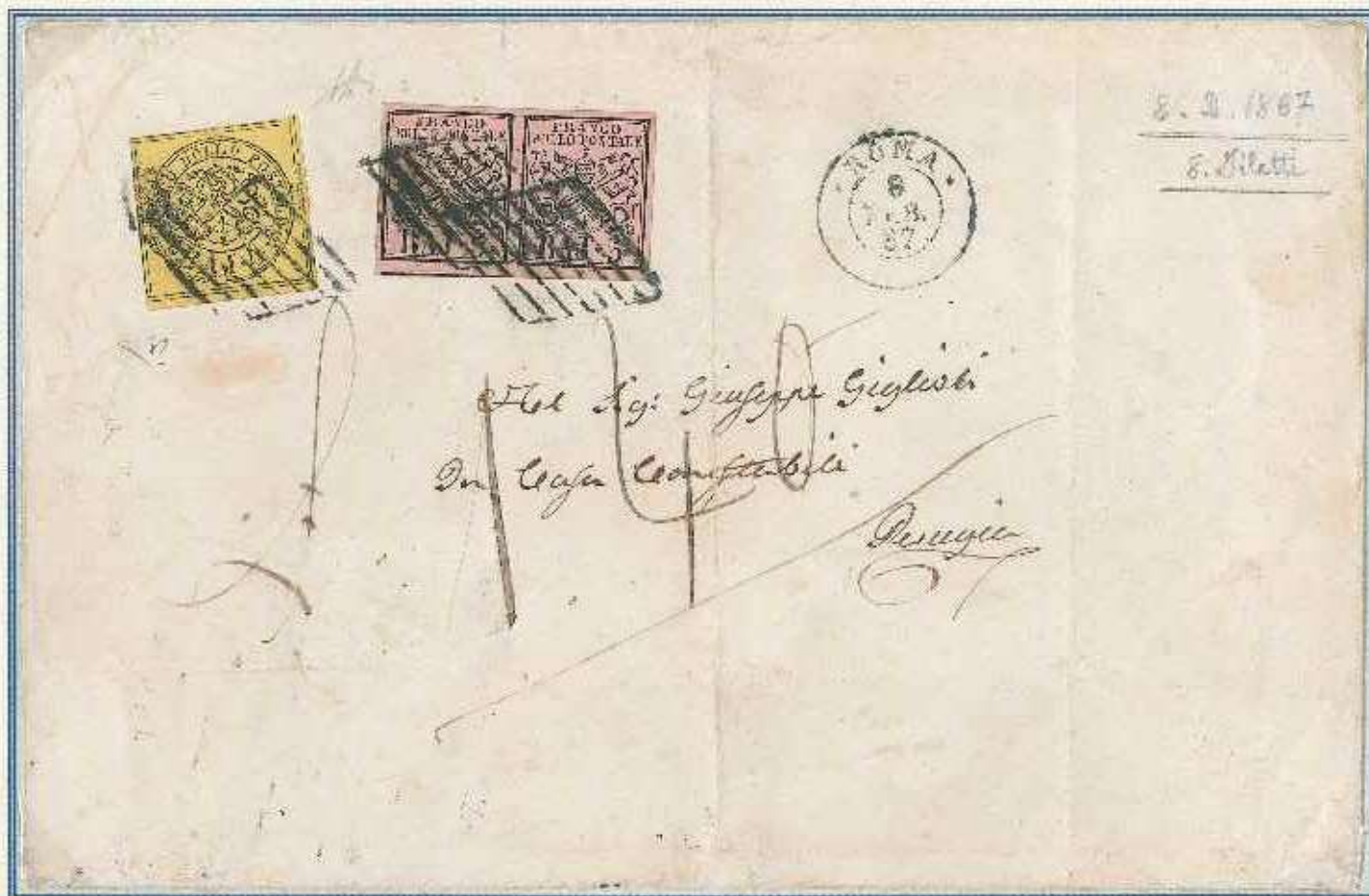
1.1 Papal States → Italian States
To Kingdom of Italy

1.1.1864 -31.09.1866

From 1 October 1864, with the unification and reduction of internal rates, also the rates for the Kingdom of Italy were modified. The cost of the simple letter (up to 10 grams) was reduced to 4 bajocchi and that for the "Usurped Provinces" (Romagne, Marche and Umbria) was reduced to 2 bajocchi. Letters were taxed on arrival in Italy at 2 tenths for every 10 grams of weight.



8 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Rome (28.4.67) to Genoa paid to the Papal border and charged upon the arrival for 2 tenths, then rightly corrected to 4 tenths for the second Italian step of weight (2x4 baj.).



14 baj. Letter of the seventh weight step from Rome (8.2.67) to Perugia paid to the Papal-Italian border at the reduced rate of 2 baj for the "Usurped Provinces". Correctly charged upon the arrival for £.1,40 cent as a seventh weight step letter (2x5+4 baj). C.

1.1 Papal States → Italian States
 To Kingdom of Italy

1.10.1867 -31.10.1870

On 21 September 1867 the Papal States issued stamps with currency in cents of Italian lira at the rate of 1 baj = 5 cents and from 1 October 1867 an agreement between the postal administrations allowed the forwarding of letters with postage paid at destination at the rate of 20 cents for each 10 grams of weight. Registered letters paid a fixed surcharge of 40 cents.



20 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (21.3.69) to Bologna paid to destination. Postmarked on the front "P.D." (Pagato a Destino) to highlight that the letter was paid and not to be charged upon the arrival (4x5 cents.). C.



60 cents. Registered letter of the first weight step from Direction of Rome (11.08.68) to Bologna paid to destination; on the front postmarked "ASSICURATA" (i.e. registered in the papal meaning) and docketed on the top left "G6/1" (i.e. six grams, 1 port) (3x20 cents.). C.

1.2 Papal States
To Austria



European countries

01.10.1852 -September 1860

Direct communications with Austria after the entry of the Papal States into the Austro-Italic League could be routed via Ancona and from there forwarded to destination with the steamers of Austrian Lloyd. The single rate was 8 baj (for each 17.5 grams) and 5 baj for the reimbursement to Lloyd of the carriage by sea. Registered letters paid a fixed fee of 5 baj in addition.



13 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Ancona (10.6.60) to Ragusa, with postage paid to destination: 8 baj League rate for the third distance and 5 baj for the Lloyd. The number written in blue pencil "15" is the entitlement to Austrian inland and Lloyd rate (7+6 baj). C.



18 baj. Registered letter of the first weight step from Direction of Rome (25.7.60) to Ragusa, with postage paid to destination: 8 baj League rate for the third distance, 5 baj for the Lloyd and 5 baj for the registration fee. The number written in blue pencil "15" is the entitlement to Austrian inland and Lloyd rate (2x5+8 baj).

1.2 Papal States
To Austria



European countries

21.09.1867 -October 1870

After the loss of Romagna and Marche, the Papal States no longer had a direct border with Austria and could no longer send paid letters to destination. From March 1861 it was possible to send letters paid to destination at the rate of 22 baj for each 7.5 grams, via France; rate transformed into 11 baj starting from 01.09.1866 then transformed into 55 cents from 21.09.1867.



55 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (2.7.70) to Roveredo, with postage paid to destination (P.D.) through France; blue double circle entry postmark "E. PONT. 4 -ST. MICHEL" (5+10+2x20 cents.). C.



55 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (18.6.68) to Pest, with postage paid to destination (P.D.) through France; blue double circle entry postmark "E. PONT. 4 -ST. MICHEL" (5+10+40 cents.).

1.2 Papal States
To Austria



European countries

21.09.1867 - October 1870

After the loss of Romagna and Marche, the Papal States no longer had a direct border with Austria and could no longer send paid letters to destination. From March 1861 it was possible to send letters paid to destination at the rate of 22 baj for each 7.5 grams, via France; rate transformed into 11 baj starting from 01.09.1866 then transformed into 55 cents from 21.09.1867. The rate for the registered letter was set at double of the normal rate.



550 cents. Registered letter of the fifth weight step from Rome (20.1.69) to Trieste, with postage paid to destination (P.D.); blue double circle entry postmark "E. PONT. 4 - ST. MICHEL" and postmarked "ASSICURATA" and "CHARGE" to identify registered letters (10+20+40+6x80 cents.). The highest known franking in "centesimi" currency to Austria. C.

1.2 Papal States To Switzerland

→ European countries

01.01.1852 -31.12.1853

Before the entry of the Papal States into the Austro-Italic League, letters could be sent to Switzerland paid to the border with Austria (Romagne-Venetia) and from there forwarded through the Lombardy-Venetia that charged the letters in transit for 4 kreuzer. Upon arrival letters were charged in addition for the Swiss inland rate.



- 5 baj.** Letter of the first weight step from Bologna (1.2.52) to Schönenwerd, with postage paid to the Lombardy-Venetia border. Charged in transit "4" kreuzer; upon the arrival charged 45 Swiss cents: 20 cents (4 kr transit) plus 25 cents for the inland rate.



- 7,5 baj.** Letter of the second weight step from Bologna (12.5.52) to Glarus at the reduced double rate for the offices close to the border, with postage paid to the Lombardy-Venetia border. Charged in transit "4" kreuzer; upon the arrival charged "35" Swiss cents: 20 cents (4 kr transit) plus 15 cents for inland rate. C.

1.2 Papal States → European countries
To Old German States

01.01.1852 -31.08.1861

Before the entry of the Papal States into the Austro-Italic League, letters could be sent to Old German States paid to the border with Austria (Romagne-Venetia) and from there forwarded through the Austria that charged the letters in transit for 9 kreuzer. After 1.10.1852 letters could be sent paid to destination for 13 baj; through Switzerland they costed 2 baj more.



5 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (31.3.52) to Berlin, with postage paid to the Lombardy-Venetia border. Charged in transit "9" kreuzer that, upon the arrival, were converted to "3" silbergroschen.



15 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (14.9.58) to Saarlouis with postage paid to destination: 5 baj to papal States, 8 baj GAPU rate, 2 baj Swiss transit. Postmarked in Milan "VIA DI SVIZZERA" and "FRANCA" to identify route paid to destination /8+7 baj.).

1.2 Papal States → European countries
To Old German States

01.03.1861 -31.10 1870

After the loss of Romagna and Marche in 1859 and 1860, the Papal States had to find a way to send frank letters to the German states; therefore he turned to France which through the connection between Civitavecchia and Marseilles with its postal steamers guaranteed this possibility. letters cost 18 or 22 bajocchi for each 7.5 grams, reduced to 11 baj from 1 September 1866.



18 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (24.65) to Coblenz, with postage paid to destination "P.D." at the reduced rate for the Rhenish Prussia. Postmarked "E. PONT MARSEILLE" at the entry into France and "AUS FRANKREICH PER AACHEN" at the entry into Prussia (3x6 baj.). C.



11 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (20.9.657 to Dortmund, with postage paid to destination "P.D.". Postmarked "E. PONT 4 ST. MICHEL" at the entry into France and "AUS FRANKREICH PER AACHEN" at the entry into Prussia (8+3 baj.). The only cover known to foreign destination in the last day of use of the bajocchi stamps. C.

1.2 Papal States
To Netherlands



European countries

01.10.1853 -31.08.1866

The convention between the Papal States and France, which entered into force on 1 October 1853, allowed also to send letters paid to destination to the Netherlands, with transit through France at the rate of 22 baj for a simple letter (up to 7.5 grams in weight); up to 1859 this route was not so often used because the Austrian mediation was cheaper.



22 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Senigallia (29.4.57) to Amsterdam, with postage paid to destination "P.D." by land through Tuscany, Sardinia and France; on the front the double red circle postmark of entry into France from Sardinia "E. PONT 3 PONT. DE B(eauvoisin)" (3x7+1 baj). C.



44 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Senigallia (30.12.53) to Amsterdam with postage paid to destination "P.D." by land through Tuscany, Sardinia and France; on the front the double red circle postmark of entry into France from Sardinia "E. PONT 3 PONT. DE B(eauvoisin)" (5x8+4 baj). C.

1.2 Papal States → European countries
To France

01.10.1853 - 31.08.1866

The convention between the Papal States and France, which entered into force on 1 October 1853, established a rate of 20 baj for a simple letter (up to 7.5 grams in weight); the amount of the rate was divided as follows: 4 baj to the Papal States, 9 baj to France and 7 baj as transit rate or by land (through Tuscany and the Sardinia) or as a sea rate to who carried out the letter.



20 baj. Letter of a first weight step from Ferrara (26.7.54) to Draguignan with postage paid to destination (P.D.); red double circle entry postmark "E. PONT. 1-ST. LOUIS" and red oval "7/A.E.D." i.e. 7 for the entrance office of Huningue and A.E.D. for "Affranchie a l'Etranger jusqu'à Destination" (2+4+6+8 baj).



0 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Città di Castello (7.2.58) to Paris with postage paid to destination (P.D.); double red entry circle postmark "E. PONT. 3 PONT DE B(cauvoisin)." to identify that the transit and the entry into France was through the Kingdom of Sardinia (2x6+4x7 baj.). C.

1.2 Papal States → European countries
To France

01.10.1853 - December 1870

The convention between the Papal States and France, which entered into force on 1 October 1853, established a rate of 20 baj for a simple letter (up to 7.5 grams in weight); the amount of the rate was divided as follows: 4 baj to the Papal States, 9 baj to France and 7 baj as transit rate or by land (through Tuscany and the Sardinia) or as a sea rate to be carried out the letter. From 1 September 1866 the rate was reduced to 10 baj for each 10 grams of weight. The convention established also a fixed fee for registered letters of 10 baj. From 21 September 1867, when the new stamps with currency in cents of Italian lira were issued, the rates were converted to 50 cents (5 cents for each bajocco).



160 baj. Letter of the eighth weight step from Rome (24.7.57) to Paris with postage paid to destination (P.D.); double red entry circle postmark "E. PONT. 3 PONT. DE Beauvoisin." to identify that the transit and the entry into France was through the Kingdom of Sardinia. The two high values also cancelled by pen strikes to avoid its reutilization. One of the thirteen letters known with the value of 50 baj and 1 scudo used together (1sc.+50+2x5 baj.). C



20 baj. Registered letter of the first weight step from Direction of Rome (25.6.67) to Marselle, with postage paid to destination (P.D.); red double circle entry postmark "E. PONT. 3-ST. MICHEL." and postmarked "ASSICURATA" and "CHARGE" to identify registered letters (2x8+4 baj). C



80 baj. Letter of the eighth weight ("8") step from Rome (8.12.66) to St. Brieuc with postage paid to destination (P.D.); double red entry circle postmark "E. PONT. 3 CULOZ" to identify that the transit and the entry into France was through the Kingdom of Sardinia. C



100 cents. Registered letter of the first weight step from Rome (5.4.70) to Poitiers, with postage paid to destination (P.D.); blue double circle entry postmark "E. PONT. 4 -ST. MICHEL." and postmarked "ASSICURATA" and "CHARGE" to identify registered letters (2x10+2x40 cents.). C

1.2 Papal States
To France



European countries

01.01.1852 -December 1870

The convention between the Papal States and France in force since 1 September 1866, provided also the rate for printed matters at 10 cents for each 40 grams of weight. During philatelic period, a French Military post office was present in Rome with his own postal cancellation. By this office French soldiers could send letters to France at the domestic rate of 20 cents.



200 cents. Newspaper wrapper of the twentieth weight step from Rome (25.6.67) to Paris, with postage paid to destination (P.D.); red double circle entry postmark "E.-PONT. MARSEILLE" (2x80+40 cents). The highest postage paid for newspapers in cents currency. C.



20 cents. Military letter of the first weight step from the Corps Expéditionnaire d'Italie 2.e Division (5.4.70) to Riez, Basses Alpes, with postage paid to destination (P.D.); blue double circle entry postmark "E. PONT. 4 -ST. MICHEL" and postmarked "ASSICURATA" and "CHARGE" to identify registered letters (2x10+2x40 cents.), C.

1.2 Papal States
To Spain



European countries

01.10.1852 -31.04.1854

After the accession of the Pontifical to the Austro-Italian league and before the agreement with France of 1 October 1853, letters to Spain could be sent paid to the Iberian border via Sardinia and France at the rate of 21 bajocchi: 8 baj rate of league, 3 baj Sardinian transit, 10 baj French port. After October 1, 1853, the rate was raised to 22 baj for each 7,5 grams of weight.



21 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Ancona (21.12.52) to Barcelona, with postage paid to the Franco-Iberian border. Posmarked "P.F." (Port Frontière) and "P.S.F." (Port Francais et Sarde); upon the arrival charged "9 R(eale)s." for a letter up to 4 adarmes (about 7 grams) (3x7 baj.) One of the three letters known with this rate. C.



44 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Rome (30.12.53) to Madrid paid to the Franco-Iberian border; "P.P." (Port Payè), charged on arrival "18R(eale)s." for the inland rate as a letter of 8 adarmes (6x7+2 baj.) C.

1.2 Papal States
To Spain



European countries

01.09.1866 -31.10.1870

With the entry into force of the new agreement with France on 1 September 1866, all the rates for letters to Europe via France were practically halved and the postage for simple letters increased to 10 grams. Starting from 21.9.1867, with the issue of the stamps in centimes, the rate for the simple letter to Spain was converted into 55 centimes, charged as usual upon the arrival.



55 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (4.1.70) to Seville, with postage paid to the Franco-Iberian border. Posmarked "P.P." (Port Payé) and entry postmark into France "E. PONT. 3 MARSEILLE"; on arrival charged "4 R" for a letter up to 4 adarnes (about 7 grams) (5+10+40 cents.) C.



385 cents. Letter of the seventh step from Rome (4.1.70) to Jerez, with postage paid to the Franco-Iberian border, "P.P." (Port Payé) and entry postmark into France "E. PONT. MARSEILLE"; on arrival charged "28 R.s" (5+20+40+4x80 cents.). The highest rate known in cents. to Spain. C.

1.2 Papal States
To Portugal



European countries

01.10.1853 -31.08.1866

After the agreement with France of 1 October 1853, letters to Portugal could be sent paid to the Franco-Iberian border via France at the rate of 22 bajocchi for each 7,5 grams of weight. From there the letters continued through Spain and were charged, for the Iberian transit, 4 Reales for each 4 adarmes of weight (about 7 grams), converted on arrival into 240 reis of Portuguese currency and wrote on the front. Portuguese inland rate was paid in cash and was usually not written on letters.



44 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Rome (1.2.61) to Lisbon, with postage paid to the Franco-Iberian border "P.P.". Posmarked with double red circle of entry into France by sea "E. PONT. MARSEILLE" and charged for the transit through Spain 480 reis, double rate (5x8+4 baj.). C.



110 baj. Letter of the fifth weight step from Rome (14.11.56) to Lisbon paid to the Franco-Iberian border; "P.P." (Port Payé). Posmarked with double red circle of entry into France by land "E. PONT. ANTIBES" and charged for the transit through Spain 1200 reis, fifth rate (2x5 baj+ 1sc.) The only letter known with watermarked scudo "C" of Canson Freres C.

1.2 Papal States
To Great Britain



European countries

01.04.1855 -31.08.1866

Following a new agreement between France and England which reduced the French transit costs of the letters, on the basis of reciprocal agreements of cost reduction if discounts on the transports had occurred, the papal administration communicated that from 1 April 1855 the letters to Great Britain could be exchanged at a cost of 22 bajocchi for each 7.5 grams of weight.



22 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (29.12.58) to Oxford, with postage paid to destination "P.D.". Then sent by commercial vessels from Civitavecchia to Marseille (see the round postmark "CIVITAVECCHIA BASTIMENTI DI COMMERCIO" and the double red circle of entry into France "E. PONT. 1 MARSEILLE") Upon the arrival postmarked "LONDON PAID JA 3 59". The two 7 baj cut to shape typical of the Papal States, called "sagome" (2x7+8 baj.). C.



44 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Rome (16.2.64) to Newton in Cartmel paid to destination ("P.D.") and sent by sea from Civitavecchia to Marseille (see the blue octagonal postmark of entry into France "E. PONT. MARSEILLE"). Docketed "2" on the front for the double rate (5x8+4 baj.).

1.2 Papal States → European countries
 To Denmark and Sweden

01.10.1852 -31.10.1870

After the accession of the Pontifical to the Austro-Italian League, letters to Denmark could be sent paid to destination at the rate of 21 baj; 5 baj to Papal States, 8 baj rate of league (GAPU), 8 baj to Denmark. After the agreement of October 1, 1853 and its following reductions, letter could be sent to Sweden "via France" from 7 March 1868, paid to destination at the rate of 95 cents.



21 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (21.12.52) to Copenhagen, with postage paid to destination via Austria and Prussia; "FRANCO" struck in Berlin and "f3" (3 silbergroschen more than the GAPU rate) to identify that letter was paid: 5 baj to the papal States, 8 baj GAPU rate and 8 baj to Denmark C.



190 cents. Letter of the second weight step from Rome (30.9.68) to Stockholm paid to destination "P.D." and "Fr.p.s." (Frankrike per säck) to confirm the sending without any tax; blue postmark "E. PONT, 4 St. MICHEL" for the entry into France and docketed "2" on the front for the double weight. All the stamps cut along the contour due to the small size of the letter (2x5+2x10+2x80 cents.) C.

1.2 Papal States
To Norway



European countries

01.10.1852 - 31.10.1870

After the accession of the Papal States to the Austro-Italian League, letters to Norway could be sent paid to destination "via Austria" at the rate of 34 bajocchi. After the agreement of October 1, 1853 with France and its following changes, from 7 March 1868 letter could also be sent "via France" paid to destination at the rate of 95 cents.



34 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Ancona (11.7.55) to Christiansand, with postage paid to destination. Docketed on the front "8/5" that were the GAPU rate to German States; the remaining 21 baj were for transit through Denmark, the sea forwarding and the Norwegian rate (4x8+2 baj.) The only letter known postage paid via Austria. C.



95 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (12.4.69) to Christiania paid to destination "P.D." via France, see the blue entry into France postmark "E. PONT, 4 St. MICHEL" (5+10+80 cents.). C.

2 Papal States
To Russia



European countries

01.10.1852 - 31.04.1854

After the accession of the Papal States to the Austro-Italian League, letters to Russia could be sent paid to destination "via Austria" at the rate of 10, 16 or 21 bajocchi depending from the inland destination into Russia. From June 1859, after the loss of the Romagna, letters could be sent via Tuscany and Italian mediation that charged for the transit.



21 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (19.10.56) to St. Petersburg, with postage paid to destination: 5 baj Papal rate, 8 baj. GAPU rate up to the Austrian-Prussian border, 8 baj inland Russian rate, third distance (3x7 baj). C.



16 baj. Registered letter ("ASSICURATA") of the second weight step from Direction of Rome (11.6.60) to Warsaw with registration fee probably paid in cash; charged for the Italian and Austrian transit 8+15 Nkr. (docketed in red "23") and converted to 15 kopeks plus 22 kopeks for the inland rate and registration fee = 37 kopeks upon the arrival (2x8 baj.). C.

2 Papal States → European countries

To Ionian Islands and Greece

01.10.1852 -31.10.1858

After the accession of the Papal States to the Austro-Italian League on 1 October 1852, letters to Ionian Islands and Greece could be sent paid to disembarkation port via Ancona and from there by the Austrian Lloyd steamers at the rate respectively of 5 and 20 baj for each 17,5 grams of weight; letters were then charged for the inland rate upon the arrival.



15 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (11.12.52) to Corfu, with postage paid to disembarkation port: 8 baj Austro-Italic rate, third distance and 7 baj to Austrian Lloyd for sea carriage (see oval postmark "AGENZADEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO ANCONA"; charged on delivery 3 pence for inland rate (3x5 baj.). C.

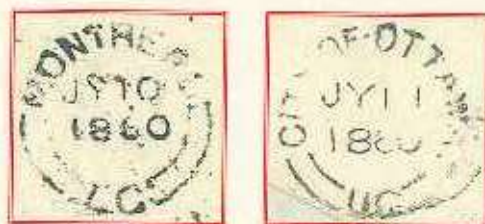


20 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (26.9.55) to Githion paid to disembarkation port: 8 baj Austro-Italic rate and 12 baj to Austrian Lloyd for sea carriage (see the blue oval postmark "AGENZADEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO ANCONA". Charge upon the arrival 70 lepta for the inland rate (2x7+6 baj.). C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To Canada

01.01.1858 - 31.08.1866

Letters intended for overseas destinations were mostly sent through the mediation of France. The agreement with France of October 1, 1853 provided for a rate of 42 bajocchi for single letters to Canada paid to the destination via England. This rate was reduced from 1 January 1858 to 35 bajocchi thanks to the reduction of costs between France and England for sea carriage.



Arriving postmarks of
MONTREAL and OTTAWA



105 baj. Letter of the third weight step (docketed "3" in red on the front) from Rome (18.6.60) to Bytown (Ottawa) with postage paid to destination (P.P.) via France and England; postmarked with the red double circle "E. PONT 2 MARSEILLE 25 JUIN 60" for the entry by sea into France and "LONDON EN JU 25 60 PAID" in transit through England (5baj.+1 scudo). The letter transited in Montreal on 10. July and arrived in Ottawa on 11. July. One of the two covers known franked with the value of the "scudo" to Canada. C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To Canada

01.09.1866 - 31.10.1870

From 1 September 1866 thanks to the cost reduction of the sea carriage granted by England to France, it was possible to send unpaid letters charged on arrival for 21 Canadian cents; the postage for letters sent paid to Canada was reduced to 19 baj. converted to 95 cents with the introduction of the new stamps on 21 September 1867.



21 Can. cents. Unpaid letter sent from Rome (10.7.68) to Boucherville (Montreal) sent through France and England. On the front the entry blue postmark into France "E PONT 4 ST. MICHEL" and the accountancy mark "FR 2F" for the amount that had to be refunded to France for each 30 grams of mail transported; charged in transit at London 6 pence corresponding to 12 Can. cents and increased 9 cents for the inland rate for a total of 21 Can. cents. C.



115 cents. Overpaid letter of the first weight step from Rome (8.7.69) to Montreal with postage paid to destination (P.D.) via France and England; postmarked with the blue circle "E PONT 4 ST. MICHEL" for the entry by land into France and "LONDON F PAID A" in transit through England; marked "5" (Can. cents) for the Canadian competences upon the arrival (5+10+20+80 cents.). C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To U.S.A.

01.01.1852 - 31.12.1857

Prior of October 1, 1853, letters could be sent to the United States paid for up to the port of disembarkation at a cost of 27 baj for each 6 deniers (7.1grams) carried by British packets. After October 1, 1853, the agreement with France provided for a cost of 38 baj for every 7.5 grams paid up to the port of disembarkation; if carried by American packets, they also paid for the sea carriage.



54 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Rome (20.4.53) to Washington sent through France. On the front the entry red postmark into France from Sardinia "**SARD. 4 PT. DE BEAUVOISIN**" and marked "P.P." to identify the payment up to the disembarkation; postmarked upon the arrival "**BOSTON 5 Br. PKt.**" to identify the carriage by British packets and the charge of 5 U.S. cents for the inland rate. C.



38 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (11.9.54) to New Orleans sent through France. On the front the entry red postmark into France by sea "**E. PONT 3 MARSEILLE**" and marked "P.P." to identify the payment up to the disembarkation; postmarked upon the arrival "**N. YORK 5 Br. PKt.**" to identify the carriage by British packets and the charge of 5 US cents for the inland rate. Also postmarked "**NEW ORLEANS L.A NOT COLLED FOR**" for unsolicited letters (6+4x8 baj.)

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To U.S.A.

01.01.1852 - 31.12.1857

After October 1, 1853, the new agreement with France allowed to send letters to the United States for a cost of 38 baj for each 7.5 grams paid up to the port of disembarkation; the letters were charged upon the arrival for inland rate; if letters were carried by American packets, they also paid for the sea carriage.



38 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (11.1.55) to Charlestown sent through France. On the front the entry red postmark into France from Sardinia "E. PONT 3 PONT DE B." and marked "P.P." to identify the payment up to the disembarkation; postmarked upon the arrival "BOSTON 5 Br. PKt." to identify the carriage by British packets and the charge of 5 U.S. cents for the inland rate (6+4x8 baj.). C.



114 baj. Letter of the third weight step from Rome (14.3.55) to New Orleans sent through France. On the front the entry red postmark into France from Sardinia "E. PONT 3 PONT DE B." and marked "P.P." to identify the payment up to the disembarkation; postmarked upon the arrival "(BOSTON) Br. PKt." to identify the carriage by British packets and the charge of 10 U.S. cents for more than 1/2 once inland rate (2x7 baj. + 1 sc.). One of the three covers known with the "scudo" to the United States of America. C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To U.S.A.

01.01.1858 - 31.08.1866

A new agreement with France entered into force from January 1st. 1858 allowed to send letters to the United States for a cost of 32 baj for each 7.5 grams paid up to the port of disembarkation; this reduction was made possible thanks to cheaper sea carriage costs enforced by England; if letters were carried by American packets, they also paid for the sea carriage.



Monday
Rec'd. Dec. 19, 1864

Remark of the addressee



64 baj.

Letter of the second weight step from Rome (22.11.64) to New York with postage paid to disembarkation (P.P.) via France; postmarked with the blue octagonal "E PONT MARSEILLE" for the entry by sea carriage into France and red "N YORK AM. PKT PAID" to identify the carriage by the American packets; marked "2" (for the double rate) and "18" U.S. cents for the double French credit from Liverpool by the American packets (2+4+8+50 baj.), docketed on the reverse by addressee: "Monday, received Dec. 19. 1864". One of the two covers known with the 50 baj worn impression addressed to the United States of America. C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To U.S.A.

01.09.1866 - 31.10.1870

From 1 September 1866 thanks to the cost reduction of the seaport granted by England to France, it was possible to send letters carriage paid to the U.S.A. at the cost of 23 baj. converted to 115 cents with the introduction of the new stamps in September 1867. Letters forwarded by British steamers carry 3 cents of French credit; by American steamer, 9 cents of French credit.



23 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (10.7.68) to Montpelier (Vermont) sent through France and England. On the front the entry red postmark into France "**BOSTON Br. PKT.**" and the accountancy mark "3" U.S. cents for the French credit (3+4x5 baj.).



115 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Rome (26.12.67) to Coldwater with postage paid to destination (P.D.) via France and England; postmarked upon the arrival to New York by the red circle "**N. YORK AM. PKT. PAID**" and marked "9" U.S. cents for the French credit (5+10+20+80 cents.). C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To Mexico and Uruguay

01.01.1858 - 31.08.1866

A new agreement with France entered into force from January 1st.1858 allowed to send letters to Mexico at the rate of 35 baj for each 7.5 grams, paid up to the port of disembarkation. From the same date the rate for letters to Uruguay was reduced from 38 to 28 baj.; this reduction was made possible thanks to cheaper sea carriage costs debited by Great Britain to France.



35 baj. Letter paid in cash to the disembarkation port (P.P.) from Rome (22.2.65) to Puebla de Los Angeles sent through France and England. On the front the entry red postmark into France "E PONT MARSEILLE" and the "LONDON PAID" struck in transit. "4" (Reales) were charged on delivery in Puebla for the inland rate



28 baj. Letter of the first weight step paid to the disembarkation port (P.P.) from Rome (16.4.66) to Montevideo sent through France and England. On the front the entry red postmark into France from Bavaria "2 BAVIERE 2 FORBACH". No one evidence for the inland rate charged on delivery in Montevideo, C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To Brazil and Argentina

01.10.1853 - 31.12.1857

From October 1, 1853, the new agreement with France allowed to send letters to Brazil and Argentina at the cost of 38 baj for each 7.5 grams paid up to the port of disembarkation; no postage was charged in Brazil and Argentina if letters were distributed by the British Consular Offices of Rio de Janeiro and of Buenos Aires.



38 baj. Letter paid of the first weight step paid to the disembarkation port, from Rome (27.8.57) to Rio de Janeiro sent through France and England. On the front the entry red postmark into France "E PONT 3 PONT DE B." and the "LONDON PAID" struck in transit. No charge on delivery because distributed by the British consular office. C.



76 baj. Letter of the second weight step (docketed "2" on the upper left corner) paid to the disembarkation port (P.P.) from Rome (24.1.57) to Buenos Aires sent through France and England. On the front the entry red postmark into France by sea "E. PONT 2 MARSEILLE" and the "LONDON PAID" struck in transit. No evidence for the inland rate charged on delivery because distributed by the British consular office. The only cover known to Argentina with the bajocchi issue. C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To Chile

01.01.1852 - 31.12.1857

Prior of October 1, 1853, letters could be sent to Chile paid for up to the port of disembarkation at a cost of 27 baj for each 6 deniers (7.1grams) carried by British packets via Panama, according to the Tosti reform of 15 November 1844. After October 1, 1853, the agreement with France provided for a cost of 50 baj for each 7.5 grams paid up to the disembarkation port.



27 baj. Letter paid to the disembarkation port (even if marked **P.D.**) from Rome (22.2.65) to San Giacomo (Santiago) del Chile sent through France and England. On the front the entry red postmark into France from Sardinia "**SARD 4 P.T DE BEAUVOISIN**" and the "**LONDON PAID**" struck in transit. Charged on delivery in Santiago "15" (centavos) for the inland rate. C.



100 baj. Letter of the second weight step paid to the disembarkation port (**P.P.**) from Rome (21.11.57) to Santiago de Chile sent through France and England. On the front the entry red postmark into France by sea "**E. PONT 2 MARSEILLE**" and the "**LONDON PAID**" struck in transit. Charged on delivery in Santiago "25" (centavos) for the double inland rate. Two letters known with the isolated "scudo" to Chile. C,

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To Reunion Island

01.01.1858 - 31.08.1866

The new Franco-Papal convention entered into force from September 1st. 1866 allowed to send letters to destination in the Indian and Pacific Ocean at the rate of 19 baj (95 cents) for each 7.5 grams, paid up to destination and the Island of Réunion was included among these destinations. The convention also provided for the possibility of sending registered letters by doubling the postage.



Copy of the reverse (70%)



114 baj. Registered letter of the third weight step paid to the destination from Rome (31.5.67) to St. Paul, Reunion Island, sent through France and from there by sea carriage from Marseille to Egypt and again from Suez by a steamer of the P.&O. company. On the front the entry red postmark into France from Italy "5 ITALIE 5 LANSLEBOURG". Postmarked "ASSICURATA" (Registered) in Rome and reiterated "CHARGE" at the entry into France. On the front the double blue circle postmark of disembarkation at St. Denis on July 6 and on the reverse the arrival postmark of St. Paul on the same day (2+2x6 baj. + 1 scudo). The only cover known with bajocchi issue for this destination. C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To India

01.01.1858 - 31.08.1866

A new agreement with France entered into force from January 1st. 1858 allowed to send letters to India at the rate of 28 baj for each 7.5 grams, paid up to the port of disembarkation. The letters were sent to Marseille and from there to Alexandria in Egypt; from there they entered into the British postal system and were charged on delivery 8 annas (1shilling) to disembarkation.



28 baj. Letter of the first weight step paid to the disembarkation port (even if marked P.D.) from Rome (17.2.59) to Jhang, Punjab State, sent through France and Alexandria. On the reverse charged for 1 sh. at disembarkation and for the subsequent forwarding to the destination. The postage stamps cut to shape (4x7 baj.). C.



56 baj. Letter of the second weight step paid to the disembarkation port (P.P.) from Rome (19.2.64) to Sialkot sent through France via Marseille and Alexandria. On the front the entry postmark at disembarkation in Bombay with the charge of 8 annas (=1 shilling, docketed on the front) (6+50 baj.). One of the two covers known with double rate to India. C.

1.3 Papal States → Overseas countries
To New South Wales

01.01.1858 - 31.08.1866

A new agreement with France entered into force from January 1st. 1858 allowed to send letters to Victoria and New South Wales (Australia) at the rate of 28 baj for each 7.5 grams, paid up to the port of disembarkation. The letters were sent to Marseille and from there to Alexandria in Egypt; from there they were sent to destination via Suez and the British packets of the P.&O. company who made their way to the far East.



56 baj. Letter of the second weight step paid to the disembarkation port (P.P.) from Rome (18.8.58) to Sydney sent through France via Marseille and London. On the front the entry red circle postmark into France by sea "E. PONT MARSEILLE", the "LONDON PAID" struck in transit in London and the number "2" for the double weight docketed on the front. On the reverse the arrival postmark "SHIP-LETTER SYDNEY B NO 21 1858". No evidence of the internal charge probably because distributed by the British Consular office or because the recipient was a high prelate of the Catholic Church in Sydney (6+50 baj.). C.

1.4 European countries → Papal States → Sicily, or Naples
From Austria **01.01.1852 - 11.06.1859**

Letters from Austria to the Kingdom of Naples could be sent to their destination by land through the Papal States. The letters were charged for papal transit and finally taxed with the addition of the Neapolitan internal post. In addition to the papal taxation of 12 bajocchi, the Neapolitan taxation of 20 grana was added to the registered letters in Naples.



15 Kr. Registered letter of the first weight step from Vienna (12.5.58) to Naples, paid to the Austrian-Papal border (9 kr internal rate plus 6 kr registration fee); charged in transit 12 baj for inland and registered rate; 12 baj were converted into 15 grana upon the arrival and 20 grana were added for the registration fee in Naples for a total charge of 35 grana paid by the addressee. (9+6 kr.).

1.4 European countries → Papal States → Sicily, or Naples
From Austria

01.01.1852 - 11.06.1859

The Papal States had always acted as a transit country for letters coming from Europe destined for the Kingdom of Naples. Letters, circulars, printed matter and newspapers could be sent from Austria franked up to its border of exit. The letters that were sent by land through the Papal States bore the postmark "Transito per lo Stato Pontificio" and were taxed on arrival for each sheet with different amounts depending on whether they came from Lombardy-Venetia or Austria.



1 Kr. Newspaper from Trieste (18.2.58) to Naples, paid up to Papal exit border, as for the Austro-Italic rate. The taxation into Kingdom of Naples (2 gr.) probably docketed on the wrapper and not present on the front page. On the top side confusingly postmarked "Transito per lo Stato Pontificio".



30 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Venice (14.7.52) to Naples paid up to Papal exit border and postmarked "FRANCA". Charged on arrival 23 grana as a letter of two sheets incoming from Lombardy-Venetia (2x15 cents).



18 Kr. Letter of the second weight step from Trieste (26.5.579) to Naples. Charged at first for 48 grana (two and a half sheets) then rightly corrected into 75 grana (three and one half sheet). Postmarked "Corretta" (2x9 kr.).

1.4 Sicily, or Naples → Papal States → European countries
To Austria

01.01.1852 - 16.09.1860

Letters for Austria and Lombardy-Venetia could also be sent by the service of the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd that called in Ancona. Letters, franked as far as the papal border, were then charged for transit up to destination according to the rates of the Austro-Italic league and taxed on delivery increased of the fee due to the Lloyd service.



7 gr. Letter of the first weight step paid up to the Papal border from Naples (12.4.58) to Trieste; then sent by land through the papal States to Ancona and from there to destination by the Lloyd steamers; charged on delivery 25 Nkr. 15 Nkr = 8 baj, for the third League distance plus 10 Nkr for the Lloyd carriage (2+5 gr.).



7 gr. Letter of the first weight step paid up to the Papal border from Vasto (13.7.60) to Venice; then sent to Ancona and from there to by the Lloyd steamers; charged on delivery 25 Nkr. 15 Nkr = 8 baj, for the third League distance plus 10 Nkr for the Lloyd carriage (2+5 gr.).

1.4 Sicily, or Naples → Papal States → European countries
To Austria

01.01.1852 - 11.06.1859

The Papal States did not have great importance as a transit country, this service being limited to letters sent from or to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; letters for Austria and Lombardy-Venetia were sent franked as far as the papal border and were then charged for transit up to destination according to the rates of the Austro-Italic league.



7 gr. Letter of the first weight step paid up to the Papal border from Lecce (12.4.58) to Padua; then sent by land through the Papal States that charged "8" baj for the transit (third distance of Austro-Italic rate), converted into 9 kr on delivery in Padua. Square postmarked "P(adova) Stato Pontificio" (2x1+5 gr.).



23 gr. Letter of the third weight step paid up to the Papal border from Naples (17.3.58) to Bregenz; then sent by land through the Papal States that charged "16" baj for the double transit, converted into 18 kr on delivery in Bregenz (1+2+20 gr.).

1.4 Sicily, or Naples → Papal States → European countries
 To Austria

01.01.1859 - 1.06.1859

From Sicily, letters to Austria could also be sent by sea to Naples and through the Papal States to Ancona; from Ancona to destination by Austrian Lloyd Steamers. Letters, franked up to the Neapolitan border exit, were then charged for transit up to destination according to the rates of the Austro-Italic league and taxed on delivery increased of the fee due to the Lloyd.



15 gr. Letter of the first weight step paid for the French packets rate up to the Papal border, from Messina 27.9.59) to Ancona; sent by a forwarder from Ancona to Trieste; charged in transit 8+2 baj ("zutaxe" for unpaid letters) converted upon the arrival into 20 Nkr(1+2x2+10 gr.).



14 gr. Letter of the first weight step paid for commercial vessels rate up to the Papal border, from Messina (27.9.59) to Trieste (docketed "7" on the front for the Neapolitan dues); charged in transit 5+8 baj (Austro-Italic league and Lloyd dues) converted upon the arrival into 25 Nkr (2x2+10 gr.).

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
From Kingdom of Sardinia

01.01.1852 - 31.12.1853

The prephilatelic Conventions between Kingdom of Sardinia and Austria/Tuscany, allowed the sending of letters to the Papal States with Austrian transit (via Milan) or from Sarzana (via Tuscany) paying only the internal Sardinian postage of 20 cents for each 7.5 grams of weight; the letters were charged upon the arrival 12 bajocchi for each 6 deniers (7.1 grams) of weight.



20 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Genoa (19.7.53) to Ferrara, prepaid up to the Austro-Sardinian border, charged 9 kr. in Lombardy-Venetia (marked on front "9" and "porto c.mi 45") and 12 bajocchi at destination of which 7 bajocchi were to refund the Austrian transit and 5 bajocchi for the internal postage.



40 cents. Letter of the second weight step from Chiavari (26.6.52) to Terracina, prepaid up to the Tuscan-Sardinian border, charged 24 bajocchi at destination of which 14 bajocchi were for the refund of the Tuscan transit and 10 bajocchi for the double internal postage. (2x20 cents.)

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
From Kingdom of Sardinia

23.07.1852 - 16.03.1861

To enable letters to be sent paid to destination for the Papal States, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany also granted the possibility of sending letters at the rate of 60 cents. through its territories for each 7,5 grams of weight (circular from 23.7.52). The letters sent in this way do not bear any indication to be sent "via di Milano" and bear no transit postmarks of the Austrian territories.



60 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Genoa (31.3.57) to Rome, prepaid up to destination (P.D.); The letter does not bear any indication on the front that it was sent via Milan and without no indication or transit postmark through Austria on the reverse (4x5+40 cents.). C.



20 cents. Insufficiently paid cover from Genoa (1.3.58) to Rome; square postmarked on the front "FRANCOBOLLO INSUFFICIENTE" and charged on delivery 12 bajocchi as totally unpaid letter. No other insufficiently paid letter known via Tuscany. C.

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
 From Kingdom of Sardinia

01.01.1854 - May.1859

The new Convention between Kingdom of Sardinia and Austria entered into force from 1 January 1854, allowed the sending of letters to the Papal States with Austrian transit (via Milan) The letters paid the internal Sardinian postage of 20 cent plus 40 cents for the rate of the Austro-Italic League (40cents = 9kr = 8baj) to which Lombardy-Venetia and Papal States belonged.



60 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Genoa (19.1.56) to Rome via Milan, postage paid to destination (P.D.): 20 cents internal Sardinian rate plus 40 cents for the Austro-Italic rate (3x20 cent.). C.



60 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Turin (30.7.58) to Rome via Milan, postage paid to destination (P.D.): 20 cent internal Sardinian rate plus 40 cent Austro-Italic rate, docketed on the front "Via di Milano" (20+40 cent.).

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
 From Kingdom of Sardinia

01.01.1852 - 16.03.1861

Thanks to the agreement between the Kingdom of Sardinia and France of 1 July 1851, letters could be sent by sea from Genoa to Civitavecchia forwarded by the French postal packets. The rate was 60 cents for each 7,5 grams of weight and at disembarkation the letters were charged 12 bajocchi for each 6 deniers of weight (7,1 grams)



60 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Genoa (30.3.58) to Rome, paid for the shipment by French postal packets and docketed "Col Vapore"; upon the disembarkation in Civitavecchia postmarked "CIVITAVECCHIA DALLA VIA DI MARE" and charged 12 bajocchi at destination (20+40 cents). C.



120 cents. Letter of the second weight step from Genoa (12.7.58) to Rome paid for the shipment by French postal packets and docketed "Via di Mare"; upon the disembarkation in Civitavecchia postmarked "CIVITAVECCHIA DALLA VIA DI MARE" and charged 24 bajocchi at destination for the double rate (20+40 cents).

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States From Kingdom of Sardinia

May.1859 - 16.03.1861

Due to the outbreak of the Second Independence War, letters to the Romagna had to be sent via Tuscany at the rate of 60 cents. From January 1860 letters sent by sea from Genoa to Civitavecchia by vessels of commerce, were allowed to pay the reduced rate of 15 cents (30 cents if beyond Genoa) for each 7,5 grams, always charged 12 bajocchi on the arrival for each 6 deniers of weight.



60 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Turin (31.3.57) to Bologna; docketed on the front "*via di Toscana*" due to the war period, but sent by sea from Genoa to Civitavecchia and charged 12 baj arriving in Bologna on 18 June already in Provisional Government (20+40 cents.). One of the two covers known at this rate in the Independence War period. C.



15 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Genoa (27.12.60) to Civitavecchia; sent by vessels of commerce (docketed "*p. vapore*") and paid 5 cents for the local rate plus 10 cents for the duties of the ship's captain. Charged upon the arrival 18 baiocchi as one and a half rate, because weighing more than 6 deniers. (5+10 cents.)

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
 From Lombardy-Venetia

01.01.1852 - 11.06.1859

Before the accession of the Papal State to the Austro-Italic League, letters from Lombardy-Venetia were franked up to the border between the two states and then taxed according to the Tosti convention (15.11.1844): 9, 10 or 11 baj. From 1st October 1854, letters paid the port of Lega and were taxed if insufficiently paid for the missing part plus the addition of the "zutaxe".



30 Acents.

Letter of the first weight step from Venice (14.7.52) to Bologna, paid up to Austrian-Papal border (second distance); charged on delivery for one and a half rate 14 baj (9+5) for the first distance granted to the Romagna.



30 Acents.

Insufficiently paid cover (oval postmarked "**BOLLO INSUFFICIENTE**") from Tirano (13.7.54) to Rome; charged in transit for "6" kr: 3 kr missing (third distance) plus 3 kr of "zutaxe", converted on arrival to "5" bajocchi. C.

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
From Lombardy-Venetia

01.10.1852 - 11.06.1859

From 1st October 1854, letters paid the port of the Austro-Italic League to destination, depending on the distance travelled: 15 (less than 75 km.), 30 (from 75 to 150 km.) or 45 Acents (more than 150 km.) for each Austrian lot of weight (17,5 grams); registered letters could be sent by paying a fixed fee of 30 Acents usually affixed on the reverse.



Copy of the reverse with the registration postage stamp and disinfection mark from Ferrara.



120 Acents. Second weight step registered cover paid to destination for the third distance, from Rovigo (30.1.55) to Rome; square postmarked on the front "RACCOMANDATA" (Registered) and bearing on the reverse the fee for the registration of 30 Acents. Disinfected by cuts passing through and marked on the reverse with the disinfection mark: "Ferrara Netta Fuori e Dentro" (2x45+30 Acents).

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States

From the Duchy of Modena

01.10.1852 - 11.06.1859

The Duchy of Modena became part of the Austro-Italic postal league upon the issue of its stamps, on 1 June 1852; the rate for the three league distances was fixed at 15, 25 or 40 cents of the Italian lira (the currency in use in the Duchy) for each 17,5 grams; when the Papal States joined the league (1.10.1852) the same rates were extended to its, as parts of a single territory.



15 cents.

Letter of the first weight step from Modena (2.4.55) to Bologna, paid to destination for the first distance of the Austro-italic league (less than 75 kilometers). Postmarked on arrival in Bologna "AFFRANCATA" (franked).



40 cents.

Letter of the first weight step from Carrara (10.10.55) to Rome, paid to destination (P.D.) for the third distance of the Austro-Italic league (more than 150 kilometers).

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
From the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza

01.10.1852 - 11.06.1859

The Duchy of Parma and Piacenza joined the Austro-Italic postal league upon the issue of its stamps, on 1 June 1852; the rate for the three league distances was fixed at 15, 25 or 40 cents of the Italian lira (the currency in use in the Duchy) for each 17,5 grams; when the Papal States joined the league (1.10.1852) the same rates were extended to its, as parts of a single territory.



25 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Parma (26.9.58) to Bologna, paid to destination for the second distance of the Austro-italic league (from 75 to 150 kilometers). C.



40 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Parma (29.9.56) to Viterbo, paid to destination for the third distance of the Austro-Italic league (more than 150 kilometers). C.

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States From the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies

01.01.1859 - 23.07.1860

Letters from Sicily to the Papal States could be sent paid to the Neapolitan-Pontifical border at the port of 10 grana for each sheet (5 for the journey by sea with under contract steamers and 5 for the journey by land from Naples); or with the French postal packets from Messina at the cost of 15 grana per sheet. They were charged on arrival 16baj for every 6 deniers of weight.



10 gr.

Letter of one sheet from Palermo (26.10.59) to Civitavecchia, paid to the Papal border (docketed "5" near the postage stamp for the Neapolitan duties) and charged on arrival for 24 baj as a letter of one and a half weight. C.



27 gr.

Letter of one and a half sheet from Bronte (16.3.60) to Rome, paid for the shipment with French postal packets from Messina: 22 gr plus 5 gr for the journey from Bronte to Messina (3 gr for each sheet). Postmarked "CIVITAVECCHIA DALLA VIA DI MARE" at disembarkation and no charge on arrival because the recipient was a high prelate of the Catholic Church who enjoyed free frank (2x10+5+2 grana). C.

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
From the Grand Duchy of Tuscany

01.01.1852 - 30.06.1853

Even if the Grand Duchy of Tuscany became part of the Austro-Italic postal league upon the issue of its stamps, on 1 April 1851 and the papal States from 1 October 1852, the league rates were not applied until 1 July 1853. Before this date, letters were ranked up to the border and were taxed in the Papal States according to the internal tariffs in force at the time.



- 3 cr. Letter of the first weight step (up to 6 deniers) from Florence (9.5.53) to Rome, paid to the Tuscan-Papal border; charged 4 baj on delivery as the difference between 8 baj (third distance) and 3 crazie of the postage paid, converted into 4 baj (3x1 cr)



- 4 cr. Letter of the first weight step from Leghorn (7.12.52) to Corneto, paid for the shipment by sea with commercial vessels; docketed "Col vapore" on the front; charged 7 baj upon the arrival for the arriving by sea carriage.

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
 From the Duchy of Modena

01.07.1853 - 31.12.1859

From 1 July 1853 the rates of the Austro-Italian league could be used and letters could be franked at destination for 2, 4 or 6 crazie respective for the first, second or third distance. A special rate with a cost of 8 crazie was foreseen for letters forwarded by sea from Livorno to Civitavecchia; this type of letters could be sent unpaid and was taxed on arrival at 12 bajocchi.



8 cr. Letter of the first weight step from Leghorn (2810.53) to Civitavecchia, docketed "Vapore per mare" paid to destination (P.D.), posted after departure of the mail ("DOPO LA PARTENZA") Postmarked at disembarkation "CIVITAVECCHIA DALLA VIA DI MARE" (2x4 cr.).



12 baj. Unpaid letter of the first weight step from Leghorn (24.7.58) to Rome, sent by "Via di mare" and docketed on the top left side "10" (crazie) that were converted to 12 baj upon the arrival Postmarked at disembarkation "CIVITAVECCHIA DALLA VIA DI MARE".

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States

From the Duchy of Modena

01.10.1860 - 30.09.1861

On 1 January 1860 the new postage stamps of the Provisional Government were issued in Tuscany, with the Savoyard coat of arms and the currency in cents of an Italian lira; towards the Papal States, the rates of the Austro-Italic League were maintained, converted into 15, 30 and 40 cents. The fixed port for registered mail was converted to 25 cents.



65 cents.

Registered letter of the first weight step from Florence (7.3.61) to Rome, paid to destination for the third distance of the Austro-italic league (more than 150 kilometers) 40 cents plus 25 cents for the registration fee. Postmarked "PER CONSEGNA" (registered) (5+20+40 cents.). C.



40 cents.

Letter of the first weight step from Leghorn (14.5.60) to Rome, paid to destination (P.D.) for the third distance of the Austro-Italic league (more than 150 kilometers) (2x5+10+20 cents).

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
 From the Kingdom of Italy

01.10.1861 - 30.09.1867

After the rejection of the agreement with Tuscany on 30 September 1861, letters from the north of Italy, franked as for the internal rate up to the Papal border (20 cents for each 10 grams of weight), were then charged on arrival at the rate of 6 bajocchi for each 6 deniers in weight (7.1 grams). The registered mail paid a fee increased by 50% of the letter rate.



20 cents.

Letter of the first weight step (10 grams) from Modena (17.6.62) to Rome, paid for the internal rate up to the Papal border. Charged upon the arrival 6 bajocchi, as single rate because weighing less than 6 deniers (7,1 grams).



50 cents.

Registered letter of the first weight step from Milan (9.12.63) to Rome, paid to destination (P.D.) for the Italian rate and registration fee (20+30 cents) but really paid only to the Papal border. Red cancellation for registered mail in Milan, postmarked "RACCOMANDATO"; charged upon the arrival 9 baj: 6 baj for the single rate plus 3 baj for the registration fee (5+15+30 cents.). C.

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
 From the Kingdom of Italy

01.10.1861 - 30.09.1867

After the rejection of the agreement with Tuscany on 30 September 1861, letters from Italy originating from the "Usurped Provinces" (Marche and Umbria) were always paid up to the Papal border (20 cents for each 10 grams) but were then charged on arrival at different reduced rates: 3 baj from Umbria and 5 baj from Marche (for each 6 deniers of weight).



20 cents. Letter of the first weight step (one for each 10 grams of weight) from Amelia-Umbria (10.7.63) to Rome, paid to Italian-Papal border. Charged on delivery at first for the reduced rate of 3 baj as a letter of first weight step, then changed into 6 baj because weighing more than 6 deniers (2x10 cents).



80 cents. Letter of the fourth weight step (one for each 10 grams of weight) from Pesaro-Marche (28.12.61) to Rome, paid to Italian-Papal border. Charged on delivery 30 baj as a letter of sixth weight step at the reduced rate of 5 baj for each 7,1 grams. C.

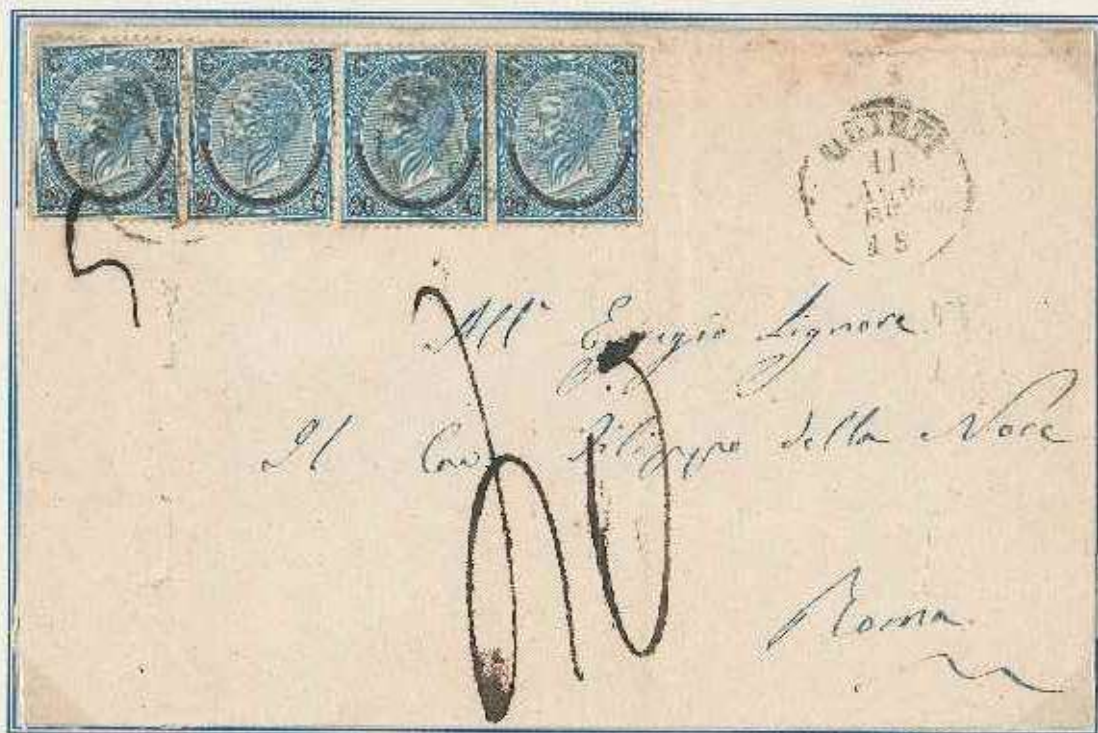
2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
From the Kingdom of Italy

01.10.1861 - 30.09.1867

Again a different treatment was reserved for letters coming from the south of Italy, from the territories of the kingdom of Naples. Letters from continental domains were franked with grana stamps until October 1862 (7 grana for each 10 grans) and then with the normal Italian stamps in cents of a lira and paid an incoming tax of 8 bajocchi, always for each 6 deniers of weight.



28 gr. Letter of the fourth weight step from Naples (8.3.62) to Rome, paid to the Papal border (7gr x 4); charged on arrival as a fifth weight step letter for 40 baj; 5 x 8 baj (1+2+5+20 gr.).



80 cents. Letter of the fourth weight step from Chieti (11.8.65) to Rome, paid to the Papal border; charged on arrival as a fifth weight step letter for 40 baj; 5 x 8 baj (4x20 cents.). C.

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
 From the Kingdom of Italy

01.05.1861 - 30.09.1867

After the liberation of the Sicily Island, a period without postage stamps was decreed until May 1, 1861; on that date the port for letters to the Papal State was set at 60 cents until the end of September; from 1 October the shipping rates were brought into line with those of other Italian origins; the incoming taxation for these letters was 16 bajocchi for each 6 deniers in weight.



120 cents. Letter of the second weight step from Palermo (15.8.61) to Rome, paid to the Papal border; charged on arrival as a second weight step letter for 32 baj (40+80 cents.).



30 cents Letter of the second weight step from Chieti, continental domains (11.8.65) to Rome, paid to the Papal border (2 x 15 cents for the internal Italian rate); charged on arrival as a second weight step letter for 16 baj: 2 x 8 baj (3x10 cents.).

2.1 Old Italian States → Papal States
From the Kingdom of Italy

01.10.1861 - 30.09.1867

Letters from Italy to the Papal States sent by sea, had to pay more than the port due, 10 cents for the captain's duties. These letters were taxed upon arrival at 7 bajocchi if arriving from Leghorn. Even circulars and printed matter were franked up to the Italian exit border for 1 or 2 cents (periodic or non-periodic) and were taxed in the Papal States respectively for 1 or 2 bajocchi.



25 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Leghorn (6.2.63) to Civitavecchia, paid to the Papal border (15 cents internal rate plus 10 cents for captain duties); charged on arrival as a single letter entering in the Papal States by sea from Leghorn for "7" bajocchi (10+15 cents.).



2 cents. Printed matter of the first weight step from Siena (8.5.62) to Rome, paid to the Papal border; charged on arrival at first "2" bajocchi but crossed out and not debited due to the addressee importance and free frank holder (1x2 cents.).

2.2 European Countries → Papal State

From Austria

01.10.1852 - 15.09.1860

From October 1 1852, when papal States joined the Austro-Italic league, letters could be sent paid to destination from the shore of Trieste by the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd that called directly to the port of Ancona. Letters strictly from Trieste to Ancona paid 9 kreuzer, from other provenances in Austria or to other destinations in the Papal States they paid 15 kreuzer.



15 kr. Letter of the first weight step from Trieste (14.2.54) to Fuligno paid to destination: 9 kr Austro-Italic league rate plus 6 kr for the Austrian Lloyd steamers. Postmarked upon the arrival in Ancona with the oval "Via di Mare" (2x6+3 kr.)



18 kr. Letter of the second weight step from Trieste (28.8.55) to Senigallia insufficiently paid to destination (docketed "non basta") for 18 kr by the Lloyd steamers "Vapore diretto"; the letter was charged 12 kr for the missing Lloyd duties plus 6 kr for the double insufficient fee (zutaxe), converted on delivery to 16 baj (2x9 kr.).

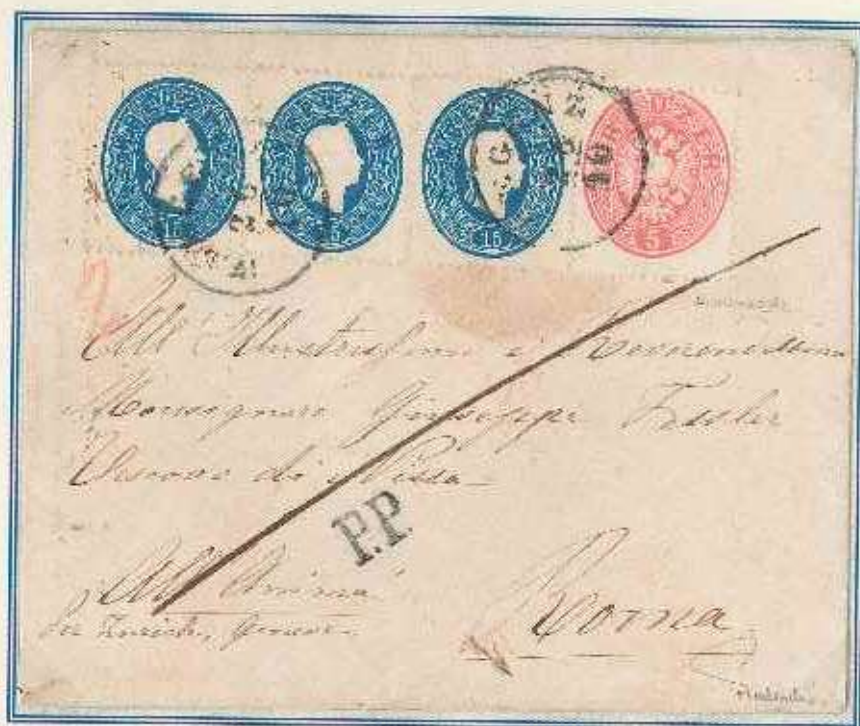
2.2 European Countries → Papal States
From Austria

01.10.1859 - 15.10.1866

After the loss of the Romagna and Marche in 1859/1860 no direct border with Austria was in place, so the letters had to be sent through the Kingdom of Italy but could not be paid at destination; to avoid taxation in transit and arrival it was possible to send letters through Switzerland from October 1862, paying for the Swiss and Italian transit to destination.



15 Nkr. Letter of the first weight step from Trieste (17.3.61 First day of the Italian Kingdom) to Rome, paid to the Italian border for the Austrian rate of 15 Nkr; charged in transit through Italy "2" tenths and on arrival "72" baj (double rate) because weighing more than 6 deniers.



50 Nkr. Letter of the second weight step from Bregenz (26.10.63) to Rome, paid to destination through Switzerland and Italy: 10 Nkr double first Austrian distance plus 20Nkr double Swiss transit and 20 Nkr double Italian transit (3x15+5 Nkr.). C

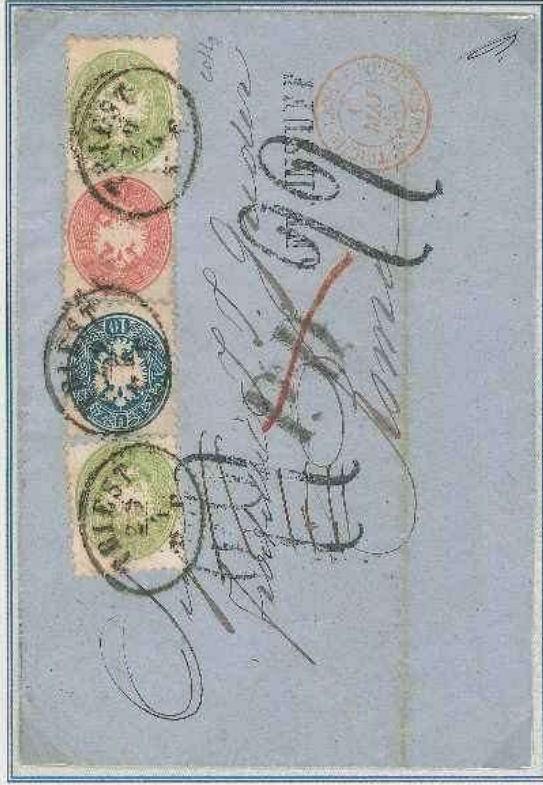
2.2 European Countries → Papal States From Austria

01.03.1861 - 30.09.1866

After the loss of the Romagna and Marche in 1859/1860 no direct border with Austria was in place; thus the letters had to be sent through the Kingdom of Italy but could not be paid at destination; To avoid taxation of letters in transit, on 1 March 1861 the Papal State signed an agreement with France which undertook to allow Austrian letters to pass through its territory and to send them to their destination from the port of Marseille to that of Civitavecchia. The letters paid in Austria for the part of 13 Nkr for every 10 grams of weight and for the French transit and payment at destination, including transit by sea, 25 Nkr for every 7.5 grams of weight. Conversely, along this route the letters from the Papal State to Austria paid the rate of 22 bajocchi.



3 soldi insufficiently paid letter from Mantua (19.12.1861) to Rome franked only with a value of 3 sous as a postage for the district; as insufficient letter sent through France; at first charged 22 baj but tax-free because it was addressed to Carlo Massimo, Prince of Arsoli, General Superintendent of the Papal Post Office



21kr. Insufficiently paid letter from Trieste (29.4.64) to Rome for sending through Italy (21 instead of 23 Nkr.) and therefore sent through France (see the double red circle postmark for the entry into France from Austria ("AUTRICHE_AMB. I LANSLEBOURG"). Postmarked at first "P.D." but then marked "AFF. INSUFF." (insufficient postage). Charged upon the arrival 22 baj as an unpaid letter (2x3+5+15 Nkr.).



215 Kr. Letter of the fifth internal rate (on for each 10 grams) and six French rate (one for each 7,5 grams) from Brixen (4.1.64) to Rome, paid to destination (P.D.) (2x10+13x15Nkr.) C.



139 kr. Letter of the third internal rate (one for each 10 grams) and fourth French rate (one for each 7,5 grams) from Brixen (9.6.63) to Rome, paid to destination (P.D.) (2x2+5+4x10+6x15Nkr.) C.

2.2 European Countries → Papal States

From Switzerland

01.01.1852 - 09.02.1860

Before the entry of the Papal State into the Austro-Italic League, letters were sent from Switzerland paid up to the border with Lombardy-Veneto and were then sent to their destination charged for 16 baj for each 6 deniers; Letters could also be sent via Sardinia paid up to the Sardinian exit border for 55 ruppen and were then sent by sea from Genoa with an arrival tax of 7 baj.



20 Rp. Letter of the first weight step from Zurich (12.4.51) to Ferrara, paid to the border with Lombardy-Venetia (for a distance more than 75 kilometers); charged on arrival "16" baj as a single rate letter, weighing not more than 6 deniers (2x10 Rp.). C.



55 Rp. Letter of the first weight step from Solothurn (19.7.58) to Rome, paid to the exit border of the Kingdom of Sardinia and then sent by sea from Genoa; charged on arrival "7" baj as a single rate letter incoming by sea (15+2x20 Rp.).

2.2 European Countries → Papal States

From Switzerland

01.01.1852 - 09.02.1860

After the entry of the Papal State into the Austro-Italic League, letters could be sent from Switzerland paid to destination through Lombardy-Venetia at the rate of 50 Rp; for faster forwarding, letters from Geneva and the Canton of Vaud could be sent through Simplon pass (Brig-Domodossola) without any transit fee through the Kingdom of Sardinia.



50 Rp. Letter of the first weight step from Lausanne (12.4.51) to Ancona, paid to destination and sent through Simplon pass and Domodossola (**VIA DEGLI STATI SARDI**) without any fee (10+40 Rp.).



165 Rp. Letter of the third weight step (docketed "3") from Geneva (19.7.58) to Bologna, paid to the exit border of the Kingdom of Sardinia but sent via Lombardy; charged in transit "9"kr as a single rate letter in the Austro-italic league (for each 17,5 grams), converted into "8" baj on delivery (5+20+ 40 Rp + 1 Fr.). C.

2.2 European Countries → Papal States

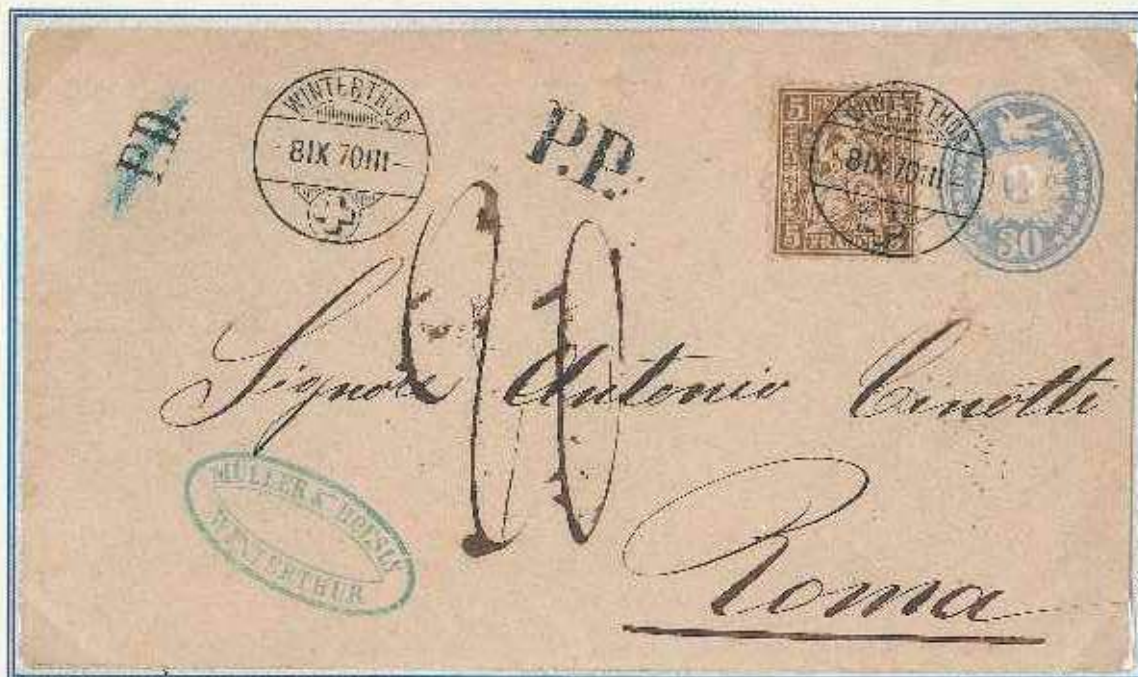
From Switzerland

21.09.1867 - 26.10.1870

With the change of the Papal currency from bajocchi to Italian Lire and with the issue of new stamps with currency in cents of Italian Lira, the arrival taxes on letters from Switzerland were also expressed in the new currency for 20 cents; these taxations remained in force until 26 October 1870, therefore well after the Italian conquest of the city.



35 Rp. Letter of the first weight step from Lenzburg (28.6.69) to Civitavecchia, paid to the Italian-Papal border and postmarked "P.P." (partial port); charged on arrival "20" cents as a single rate letter (5+30 Rp.).



35 Rp. Letter of the first weight step from Winterthur (8.9.70) to Rome, paid to the Italian-Papal border and postmarked "P.P." (partial port); charged on arrival "20" cents as a single rate letter. On the reverse the arrival stamp of September 11, last day before the postal blockade imposed by the Italian troops (PS 30+5 rp.).

2.2 European Countries → Papal States
 From Old German States

01.10.1852 - 07.07.1862

The adhesion of the Papal State to the Austro-Italic League allowed it to receive letters from the Old German States paid at destination; the fare was 9 Rhkr to G.A.P.U. plus 8 Rhkr for the Austro-Italic League for each 17.5 grams. If the letters went through Switzerland, 3 Rhkr had to be added. From 1 July 1858 it was possible to send letters via France at a cost of 30 Rhkr.



20 Rhkr. Letter of the first weight step from Stuttgart /Württemberg (9.6.55) to Ferrara through Switzerland and Lombardy-Venetia; postmarked in transit at Milan "VIA DI SVIZZERA" and "FRANCA" (2x1+2x9 Rhkr.).



30 Rhkr. Letter of the first weight step (for each 7,5 grams) from Munich/Bavaria (28.9.61) to Rome, paid to destination (P.D.) through France (postmarked "T.F.", French Transit); then from Marseille to Civitavecchia by sea; arrival postmark on the reverse from "ROMA VIA DI MARE" (12+18 Rhkr.). C.

2.2 European Countries → Papal States
 From Old German States

08.07.1862 - 30.09.1867

The resumption of the convention between Italy and Austria in 1862 allowed, after a few months, to return to sending letters to the Papal States paid for at the Papal border through Italy; the port was 21 Rhkr or 6 and $\frac{3}{4}$ Sbgr for each 17,5 grams and for each 10 grams of Italian transit. Letters were taxed on arrival at 5 baj per 17,5 grams of weight.



6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sbgr. Letter of the first weight step from Gotha/Thurn und Taxis (19.4.67) to Rome, paid to the Papal-Italian border ("~~P.D.~~" erased and marked "P.P.", Partial Port); docketed on the front "3/2 1/4": 3 Sbgr internal G.A.P.U. rate, 2 Sbgr Swiss transit and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Italian transit (converted in transit through Switzerland to "12" Rhkr); charged on arrival "5" baj as a single letter of 6 deniers ($\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times 3$ Sbgr.) C.



48 Rhkr. Letter of the second weight step from Sonneberg/Thurn und Taxis (17.10.63) to Rome, paid to the Papal-Italian border (marked "P.P.", Partial Port); docketed on the front "30wf" (30 Rhkr Weiter Franco, i.e. competences for the foreign rate) and "18/12/18": 18 Rhkr internal G.A.P.U. rate, 12 Rhkr Swiss transit and 18 Rhkr triple Italian transit (one for each 10 grams of weight); charged on arrival "10" baj as a double letter (3+15+30 Rhkr.) C.

2.2 European Countries → Papal States
 From Old German States

01.10.1867 - 08.10.1870

With the signing of the new Austro-Italic convention on 1 October 1867, became possible to send letters directly exchanged between the two States paid 12 Rhkr or 51/4 Sbgr or 3Gr (from the Northern German Confederation States after their establishment) equally divided between the part of the G.A.P.U. and Italian transit. They were charged on arrival for 25 cents.



12 Rhkr. Letter of the first weight step from Munich/Bavaria (8.8.68) to Rome, partial paid to the Italian-Papal border "P.P."; docketed on the front "6" for the 4foreign rate. Charged upon the arrival 25 cents.



3 Gr. Letter of the first weight step (1½ Gr. internal rate plus 1½ gr Italian transit) from Berlin/North German Confederation (23.5.68) to Rome, partial paid to the Italian-Papal border "P.P."; docketed on the front "5½" for the total rate expressed in Sbgr and "1½Wf" for the foreign rate expressed in groschen as for the new direct convention of 1.10.67. Charged upon the arrival 25 cents.

2.2 European Countries → Papal States

From France

01.10.1853 – December 1870

Postal relations between the Papal States and France were always very stable and long-lasting. In practice we have only two tariffs in postage paid at destination over the course of almost 20 years: 1 franc, from 1.10.1853, reduced to 50 cents from 1.9.1866. This rate remained in use until December 1870, well after the annexation of Rome to Italy.



- 1 Fr. Letter of the first weight step from Paris (26.9.62) to Rome, paid to destination "P.D." sent by sea from Marseille to Civitavecchia that at disembarkation postmarked "CIVITAVECCHIA DALLA VIA DI MARE" (20+80 cents.).



- 50 cents. Letter of the first weight step from Marseille (17.2.69) to Rome, paid to destination "P.D.". This rate remained into force up to December 1870, more than three months after the annexation of Rome to the Kingdom of Italy (1+2x2+5+40 cents.).

2.2 European Countries → Papal States
From U.K. and The Netherlands

01.01.1855 - 31.08.1866

Letters from Northern Europe to the Papal States were often forwarded via France. The port for letters from the United Kingdom via this route from 1 January 1855 to 21 December 1856 was 1 Sh.1 penny every 1/4 of an ounce. The same shipment was followed by Holland but the port of 55Dcents or 22 baj of tax for each 7.5 grams, remained in progress until 31.3.1868.



1Sh.1d. Letter of the first weight step from London (26.11.56) to Rome, paid to destination via France "P.D."; St. Andrew's cross on the front to identify that no tax was due upon the arrival (1sh.+1d.). C.



44 baj. Unpaid letter of the second weight step from Rotterdam (9.10.61) to Civitavecchia. Entered by land into France (see the red double circle "PAYS-BAS VAL(ENCIENNES)"). Then sent by sea from Marseille to Civitavecchia that postmarked "CIVITAVECCHIA DALLA VIA DI MARE" at disembarkation. Docketed "2" for the double rate and charged "44" bajocchi for the second weight step.

2.2 European Countries → Papal States

From Denmark

September 1860 - 08.10.1870

After the resumption of postal relations between Italy, G.A.P.U. and Papal States, letters could be sent free to the Italian-Pontifical border via G.A.P.U. and Switzerland at a cost of 38 Righbanksilling (1 SbGr. = 4.25 Rbsk.). After the signing of the new Austro-Italic convention of 1 October 1867, letters could be sent directly via G.A.P.U. and Italy at a cost of 19 Rbsk.



38 Rbsk.

Letter of the first weight step from Copenhagen (2.12.61) to Rome, partial paid in cash to the Italian-Papal border "P.F."; docketed on the front "29/9" for the for the amount paid: 9 Rbsk Danish rate (= 2 Sbgr.), 29 Rbsk foreign rate (= "6¼" Silbergroschen, docketed on the front): 3 Sbgr. G.A.P.U. rate from Hamburg, 2 Sbgr Swiss transit and 1¼ Sbgr Italian transit. Charged upon the arrival "5" bajocchi.



19 Rbsk.

Letter of the first weight step from Randers (22.2.68) to Rome, partial paid to the Italian-Papal border "P.P."; docketed on the front "4½" for the total rate (1 Sbgr internal rate) expressed in Sbgr (= 19 Rbsk.): docketed on the front "3½" Sbgr for the total foreign rate of which "1½Wf" for the Italian rate as for the new direct convention of 1.10.67. Charged upon the arrival 25 cents.

2.2 European Countries → Papal States
From Sweden

01.10.1852 - 08.10.1870

After the entry of the Papal State into the Austro-Italic League, letters from Sweden could be sent paid at destination with the postage of 31 Skilling-banko (1 Silbergroschen = 3 skb.). From October 1858 the Swedish currency was exchanged in Öre and from October 1867 thanks to the Austro-Italic agreement, letters could be sent paid to the Papal border at the rate of 54 Öre.



31 Skb. Letter of the first weight step from Skövde (13.8.57) to Rome, paid to destination (docketed "31" in the upper left corner: 16 Skb for Sweden and Denmark to Hamburg, 9 Skb to GAFU and 6 Skb to Papal States. In Hamburg was postmarked "Aus Schweden" and "FRANCO". Docketed on the front "5/4" for the foreign rate of which 3 Sbrgr. for the GAFU and "2/4" for the Papal States.



54 Öre Letter of the first weight step from Stockholm (14.4.68) to Rome, partial paid to the Italian-Papal border "P.P." and "FRANCO" in Hamburg; docketed on the front "5/4" for the total rate expressed in Sbrgr and "W/2/4" for the Italian transit as for the new direct convention of 1.10.67. Charged upon the arrival 25 cents (24+30 öre).

2.2 European Countries → Papal States From Portugal and Spain

01.10.1853 - 31.08.1866

After the agreement with France of 1 October 1853, letters from Spain and Portugal, franked up to their exit border, could be sent through France and the Kingdom of Sardinia with a tax paid by the recipient for 22 baj. The single postage port was for a quarter of an ounce in both Portugal and Spain (7.2 grams) and the charge in the Papal States was for every 6 deniers of weight.



25 reis Letter of the first weight step from Cintra (22.7.56) to Rome, paid to the French border; sent by land to destination through Spain, France and Kingdom of Sardinia; charged on arrival "22" bajocchi as a letter weighing less than 6 deniers of weight (7,1 grams).



4 quartos Letter of the first weight step from Malaga (24.11.57) to Civitavecchia, paid to the Franco-Hispanic border. Sent to destination by land through France and Kingdom of Sardinia; upon the arrival docketed "2" for the double weight and charged for "44" bajocchi as a letter of the second weight. Evidently the letter weighed just over 7.1 grams.

2.2 European Countries → Papal States

From Russia and Ionian islands

01.10.1852 - 15.09.1860

The entry of the Papal State into the Austro-Italic League from 1 October 1852 made it possible to receive letters, postage unpaid, from those countries for which Austria acted as an intermediary. This was the case for Russia and for the ports of the Eastern Mediterranean where Austria had post offices or called with Lloyd's ships.



- 21 baj. Letter of the first weight step sent unpaid from St. Petersburg/Russia (13.4.57) to Rome. Austria charged 9kr for Russian third distance and 9 kr for GAPU, total "18" kr converted into Padua from a private courier in 90 Acents. Upon the arrival the Papal post offices converted into "21" baj: 16 baj for the Austrian credit plus 5 baj for the internal rate.



- 15 baj. Letter of the first weight step sent paid only to the exit border (see "1" penny docketed on the top front right side and "FRANCA") from Kefalonia (29.12.59) to Ancona, where the Lloyd's office in Ancona struck the oval postmark "Via di Mare" and the letter was charged 15 baj: 8 baj to refund Austria (9kr.) and 7 baj to refund Lloyd fee. No charge was added for the Papal internal rate because the letter was delivered in the same disembarkation place.

2.3 Overseas Countries → Papal States
From Ottoman Empire, French offices

01.10.1853 - 31.12.1860

The convention stipulated between France and the Papal States on 1 October 1853 provided that the same port for letters coming from France (1 Franc for each 7.5 grams in weight) was also extended to all the Mediterranean ports where France had its own post offices. At the outbreak of the Crimean War, France opened offices in the territory of the Ottoman Empire to facilitate the sending of correspondence by its soldiers.



Copy of the rear with the postmark of Marseille (70%)



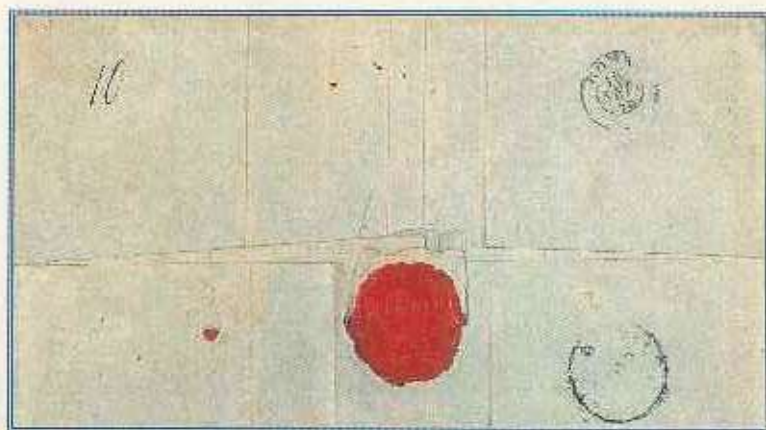
- 1 Fr.** Letter of the first weight step from Kamiesch/Crimea (5.4.56) to Rome. Paid to destination via Marseille (see the transit postmark on the reverse of April 17. From there sent by sea to Civitavecchia where the "VIA DI MARE" postmark was struck at disembarkation. St. Andrew's cross docketed to identify that the letter was paid to destination (20+80 cents.). C

2.3 Overseas Countries → Papal States

From Egypt, French Offices

01.10.1853 - 31.12.1860

The convention stipulated between France and the Papal States on 1 October 1853 provided that the same port for letters coming from France (1 Franc for each 7.5 grams in weight) was also extended to all the Mediterranean ports where France had its own post offices. Alexandria in Egypt was one of them.



Copy of the rear with the number of the port (10) at top-left (50%)



10 Fr. Letter of the tenth weight step from Alexandria/Egypt (7.9.58) to Rome paid to destination (P.D.). Number of rates docketed on the reverse (10) (2x20+12x80 cent.). The highest postage known from French offices.

2.3 Overseas Countries → Papal States

From United States of America

01.10.1853 - 31.12.1857

The Franco-Papal convention entered into force from 1 October 1853 provided a rate of 38 bajocchi for the letters sent from United States prepaid only to the port of embarkation. The letters paid an internal rate of 5 U.S. cents for each ½ ounce of weight and 10 U.S. cents for the weight up to 1 ounce. They were charged upon the arrival one single rate for each 7,5 grams.



Copy of the reverse with the embarkation postmark for the British Packet from Boston (70%)



76 baj. Letter of the second weight step from Boston (10.5.54) to Rome paid to the embarkation port (postmarked "PAID" and docketed "10" on the right front). Sent to Liverpool by the British packet "Arabia" and then through France (see the red entry postmark "ETATS UNIS PAQ. BRIT. PARIS") to destination. On arrival docketed "2" and charged "76" bajocchi for the double rate.

2.3 Overseas Countries → Papal States

From Guatemala

01.01.1858 - 31.08.1866

An addendum to the Franco-Papal convention entered into force from 1 January 1858 provided that letters from Guatemala could be paid at destination in this way: 2 Reales for each 4 adarmes of weight (7,2 grams) till to the embarkation port of Belize (British Honduras) and from there paid 1 Sh.1d to destination for the foreign transit via Livingstone (Jamaica), St. Thomas (Danish Antilles), Southampton (England) and France, for each 1/2 ounce.



2 R/1Sh.1d.

Letter from Guatemala (2.3.63) to Rome with postage paid of "2" Reales to the embarkation port of Belize (struck on the reverse) and postmarked "Franco" on the front; paid 1Sh1d (docketed "1/1" on the top right front) from Belize to destination. Postage paid upon destination confirmed by the red circle "BELIZE PAID" and by the transit "LONDON PAID" where a further "P.D." was struck. On the reverse the postmark for the arrival by sea from Marseille "ROMA VIA DI MARE".

2.3 Overseas Countries → Papal States From Brazil

01.10.1853 - 31.12.1857

The Franco-Papal convention entered into force from 1 October 1853, provided a rate of 38 bajocchi for the letters sent from Brazil prepaid only to the port of embarkation. The letters paid an internal rate of 200 Reis for each ½ ounce and then were carried by British packets to England and France. They were charged upon the arrival one single rate for each 7,5 grams.



Copy of the rear with the departure postmark from Rio de Janeiro, the transit from Paris and the arrival in Rome. (70%)



300 reis. Letter of the second weight step from Rio de Janeiro (14.11.57) to Rome paid to the embarkation port. Sent to Southampton by the British packets; in London was struck the accountancy marking "GB 1F/60C" debiting France 1 Franc and 60 cents for each 30 grams of mail carried through the Atlantic Ocean by a British packet. Entry stamp into France "ANGL. AMB. CALAIS". Then sent to Marseille and from there by sea to Civitavecchia where the "VIA DI MARE" stamp was impressed. On arrival docketed "2" and charged "76" bajocchi for the double rate.

2.3 Overseas Countries → Papal States From Chile

01.01.1852 - 30.09.1853

Before the Franco-Papal convention of 1 October 1853, letters could be sent from Chile through the existing convention between France and the Kingdom of Sardinia; these, paid for up to the port of embarkation of Valparaiso (15 centavos for every quarter of an ounce), then continued across the isthmus of Panama and were embarked in Colon by the English packets to continue the journey up to Southampton and then through France and Sardinia. The port for these letters was of 23 tenths.

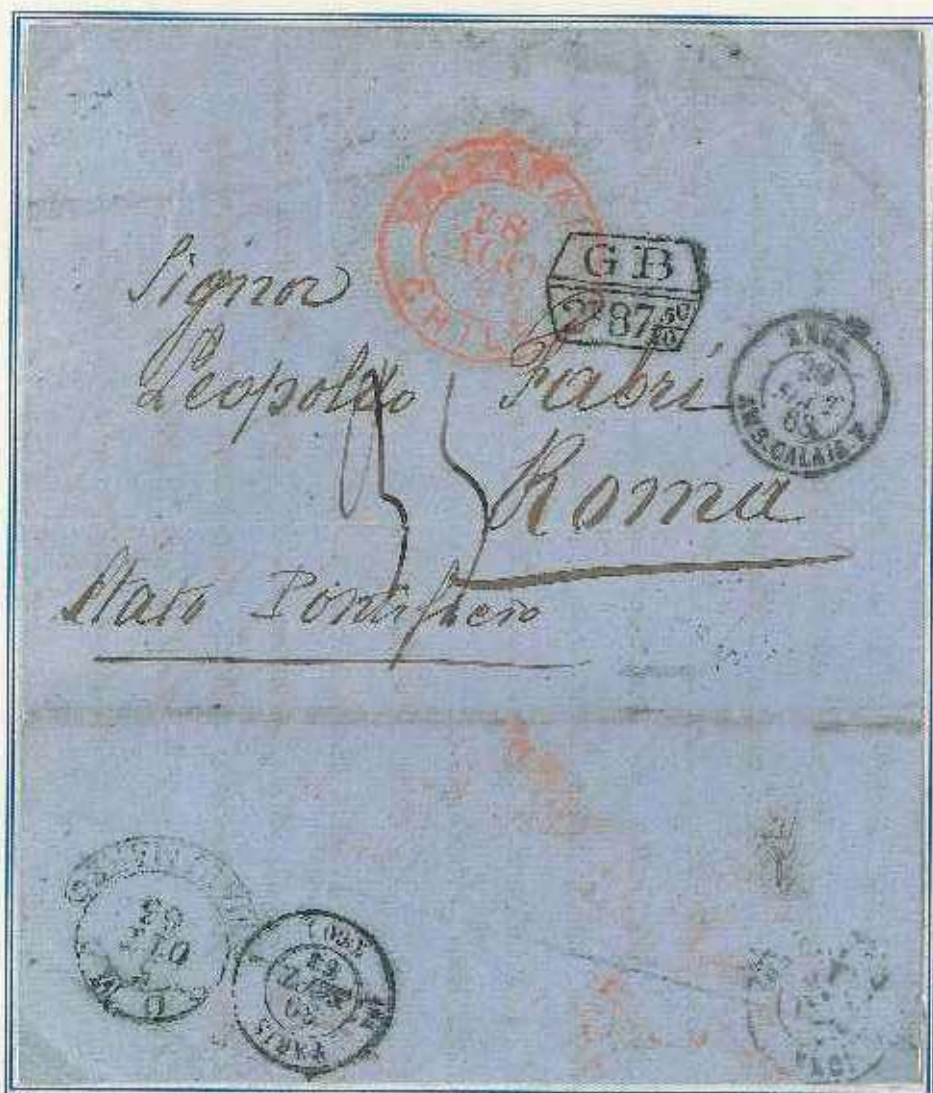


51 baj. Letter of the first weight step from Santiago de Chile (10.5.53) to Jesi, paid to the embarkation port of Valparaiso (see the stamp "FRANCA") In London was struck the postmark "PANAMA TRANSIT" to identify the credit towards France of 5 Sh. 4d. for each 30 grams of mail carried by British packets from locations beyond Panama. Sardinia marked with the stamp "VIA DI P.1 BEAUVOISIN" at the entry from France and debited 23 tenths as for the Sardinian-French agreement; the letter continued via Tuscany with free transit (see on the reverse the "fleur-de-lis" postmark "CORRISP.A EST.A DA GENOVA") and was charged upon the arrival 46 baj (corresponding to 23 Sardinian tenths) plus 5baj for the internal rate, for a total charge of 51 bajocchi.

2.3 Overseas Countries → Papal States
From Chile

01.10.1858 - 31.08.1866

From 1 October 1858, an addition to the Franco-Pontifical Convention of October 1853 reduced the tax for letters sent from Chile with only postage paid to the port of embarkation of Valparaiso, from 50 to 35 bajocchi. On these letters, if simple postage, the internal postage paid was never highlighted.)



35 baj.

Letter of the first weight step from Valparaiso (18.8.63) to Rome paid only to the embarkation port. The letter was carried to Panama and from there by land to Colon where was carried by a British packet to Southampton, then to London where the accountancy marking "G B 2F 87 C 5/10" was struck to identify the credit towards France of 2 Fr. and 87,5 cents. for each 30 grams of mail carried by British packets from locations beyond Panama. Then routed by land through France and from Marseille by sea to Civitavecchia (see on the reverse the postmark "ROMA VIA DI MARE"). Charged upon the arrival 35 bajocchi.

3 Overseas Countries → Papal State
from New South Wales

01.09.1866 - October.1870

The Franco-Pontifical Convention of 1 October 1853 allowed letters to be sent to the Australian territories of Victoria and New South Wales at the rate of 38 baj for each 7.5 grams of weight, stamped up to the port of disembarkation in Australia. From 1 October 1858 this rate was reduced to 28 baj and it was also possible to send letters paid only up to the port of embarkation from Australia with the same taxation arriving in the Papal States. From 1 October 1862 it was possible to send letters postage paid from Victoria and New South Wales at the rate of 1Sh. and 2d. From 1 September 1866 letters could be sent totally unpaid charged upon the arrival in the Papal States at 95 cents of the Italian lira.



Copy of the rear with the postmark of the English office of Alexandria (Egypt), the French transit from Lion and the arrival stamp from Rome. (70%)



1 Sh. Letter of the first weight step from Sydney, New South Wales (22.4.68) to Rome. The letter was insufficiently paid therefore considered as fully unpaid. Probably the sender thought to pay postage as for the letters to U.K. via Marseille but the correct rate to the Papal States was 1 Sh. 2d effective from 1 August 1862. Upon the arrival the letter was charged as unpaid letter at the rate of 95 cents effective from 1 September 1866.