



# The Postal relationship between the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy and the Old Italian States members of the Austrian Italian Postal League

## Historical postal context

On 1 April 1851 the Postal Convention between Austria and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany was in effect and took the name of the Austrian Italian Postal League, which introduced the rate and the Austrian progression for mail exchanged between the two States and provided that these agreements could also be extended to other Old Italian States. The prerequisite for joining the Postal League was the existence of postage stamps; in fact, on 1 April 1851 the first stamps of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany were issued.

On 1 June 1852 when the stamps were issued in the Duchy of Modena and in the Duchy of Parma, these states too were able to join the Austrian Italian Postal League, while the Papal States, which had issued its first stamps on 1 January 1852, joined the League only from 1 October 1852.

The Austrian Italian Convention introduced the concept already adopted by the Austrian German Postal League that each administration would retain all the proceeds of the prepaid mail and the unpaid mail received, by carrying out the free transit and delivery service of correspondence received from the other member states of the Austrian Italian Postal League, standardizing rates, weights and methods of mail delivery, making the service faster and more efficient.

The Austrian Italian Postal Convention of 5 December 1850 was signed by the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Austrian Empire and was effective on 1 April 1851.

## Structure of the exhibit

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## Purpose

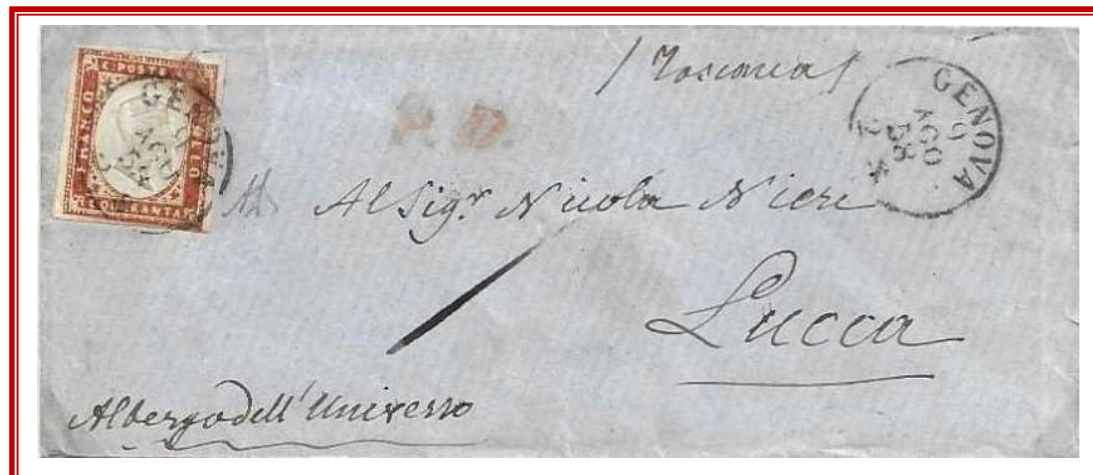
The postal relations between the members of the Austrian Italian Postal League and the Kingdom of Sardinia first and then the Kingdom of Italy, were not regulated by a single Convention, but were entrusted to the old pre-existing Conventions and to the new Conventions that would be stipulated in the years to come between the Kingdom of Sardinia / Italy and the individual States.

This determined a different and complex mode of interacting between the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy and the other states of the Austrian Italian Postal League which is developed in the present collection divided into five chapters, as many as the states adhering to the Postal League, starting from the date of accession of each individual state, until their formal entry into the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy, with the exception of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany which is treated until 31 December 1862 when the special rates reserved for the territories of the former Grand Duchy ended.

**The rarest documents are framed in red.**

The Postal Convention between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, effective since 1 August 1852, allowed the exchange of mail to destination between the two states.

9 August 1858. Single rate letter sent by land from Genoa to Lucca, prepaid 40 centesimi to destination.



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14 December 1852. Single rate letter sent by land from Siena to Novara, prepaid 6 crazie to destination.





# 1st Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Grand Duchy of Tuscany



The Austrian Italian Postal Convention of 5 December 1850 was signed by the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Austrian Empire and was effective on 1 April 1851.

## Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 April 1851

Between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany at that time was effective the Convention of 1838 which provided the payment of the rate up to the border and the payment to destination of the fee of the state of arrival.



20 December 1851. Single rate letter sent by land from Leghorn to Nice, prepaid by the sender 3 crazie to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



23 October 1851. Single rate letter sent by land from Genoa to Lucca, prepaid by the sender 20 centesimi to the border (noted on the reverse), charged 6 crazie on delivery.



20 July 1852. Single rate letter sent by land from Genoa to Leghorn, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 6 crazie on delivery.



15 April 1851. Single rate letter from Genoa to Florence, prepaid by the sender 90 centesimi to destination (noted on the reverse).

Article 15 of the 1838 Convention also provided the shipment of letters prepaid to destination at the rate of 90 centesimi every 10 grams from the Kingdom of Sardinia and 11 crazie from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.



19 June 1852. Single rate letter from Florence to Genoa, prepaid by the sender 11 crazie to destination. The letter was re-addressed to Savona and then again to Genoa, charged 20 centesimi on delivery for the internal Sardinian rate



25 November 1851. Single rate letter from Lucca to Vercelli, prepaid by the sender 11 crazie to destination.



# 1st Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Grand Duchy of Tuscany



The Postal Convention between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, effective since 1 August 1852, allowed the exchange of mail to destination between the two states. The rates were defined according to the route of transit: by land or by sea. By land the rate was 40 centesimi from the Kingdom of Sardinia and 6 crazie from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

## Sardinian-Tuscan Convention effective from 1 August 1852

The rates could be paid either with stamps or with money by the sender. By land the rate was 40 centesimi from the Kingdom of Sardinia and 6 crazie from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The Postal Convention between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, effective since 1 August 1852, allowed the exchange of unpaid letter with the same rates as prepaid letter both by land and by sea.

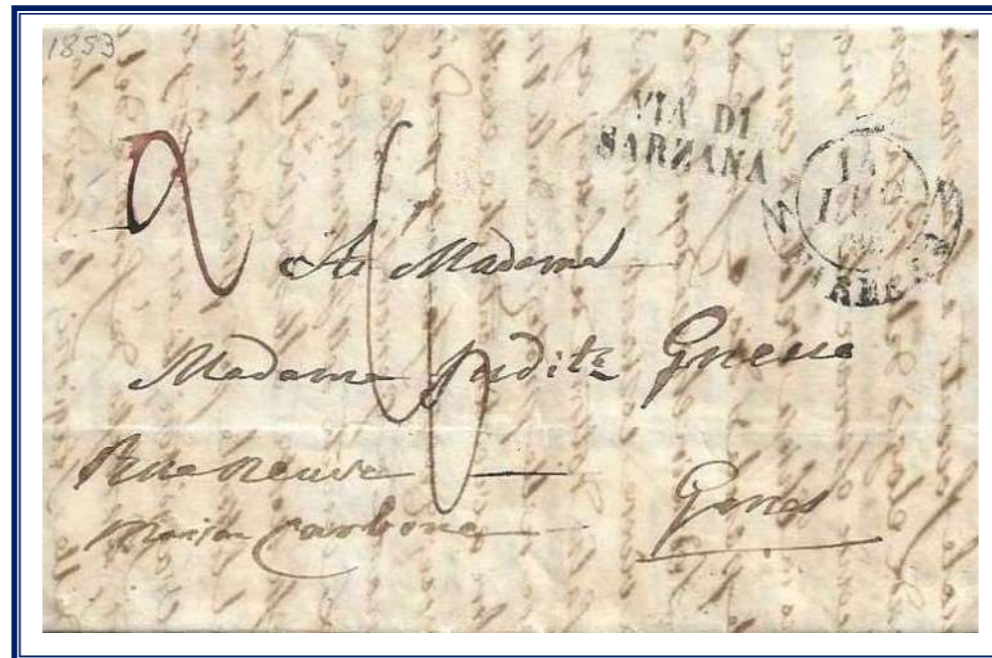


26 April 1856. Single rate letter sent by land from Genoa to Florence, prepaid by the sender 40 centesimi to destination (noted on the reverse).



24 February 1853. Double rate letter sent by land from Genoa to Leghorn, prepaid by the sender 80 centesimi to destination (noted on the reverse).

27 May 1854. Single rate unpaid letter sent by land from Leghorn to Genoa, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.



14 July 1853. Double rate unpaid letter sent by land from Florence to Genoa, charged 80 centesimi on delivery.

5 April 1854. Triple rate unpaid letter sent by land from Florence to Nice, charged 120 centesimi on delivery.





# 1st Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Grand Duchy of Tuscany



The rate for letters sent by sea established by the Convention was 50 centesimi from the Kingdom of Sardinia and 7 crazie from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

## Sardinian-Tuscan Convention effective from 1 August 1852

The Postal Convention effective from 1 August 1852, allowed sent unpaid letters by sea with the same rates as prepaid letters.

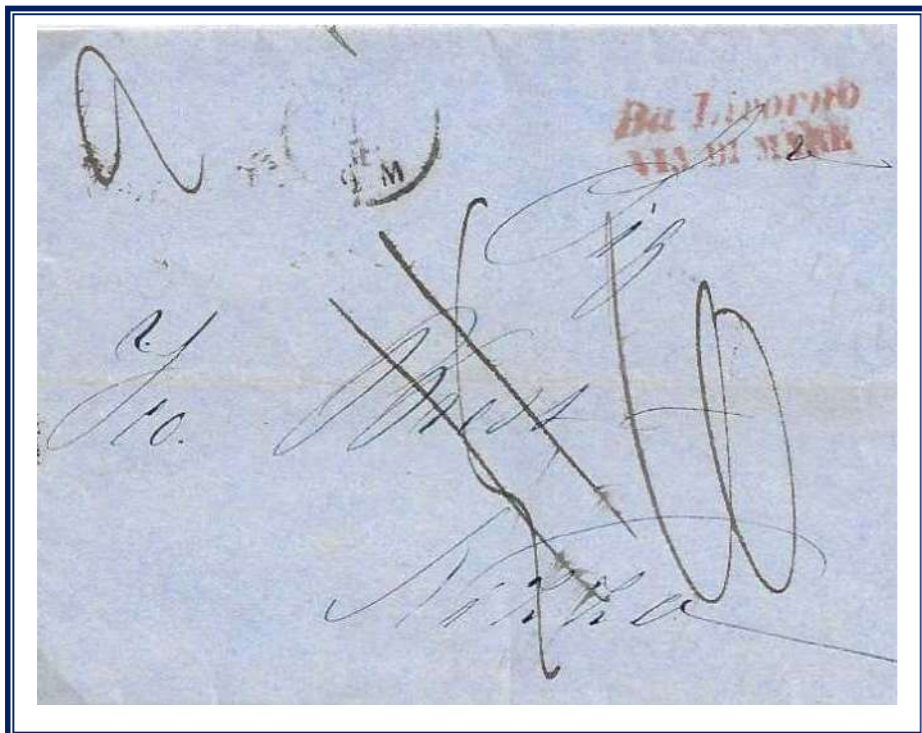


3 April 1857. Single rate letter sent by sea from Genoa to Leghorn, on a non-contract ship, where arrived on 4 April, prepaid 50 centesimi to destination.



15 June 1857. Single rate letter sent by sea from Leghorn to Genoa, prepaid 7 crazie to destination. The letter was embarked on the French packet "MEROVEE" of the Ligne Indirecte d'Italie departed from Malta, that disembarked it in Genoa on 16 June 1857.

10 February 1857. Double rate unpaid letter sent by sea from Leghorn to Nice, charged 100 centesimi on delivery. The letter was embarked on a French packet "VATICAN" of the Ligne Indirecte d'Italie, that disembarked it in Genoa on 10 February 1857.



5 December 1852. Single rate letter sent by sea from Leghorn to Genoa, prepaid 4 crazie even though the Sardinian-Tuscan Convention in force did not provide for this rate. The letter was delivered directly to the Captain of a non-contract ship, that disembarked in Genoa on 5 December and where charged 15 centesimi on delivery (5 centesimi district rate and 10 centesimi for the ship's Captain). The letter was subsequently carried to Pilla (beyond Genoa) changing the taxation to 3 tenths on delivery (20 centesimi domestic rate and 10 centesimi for the ship's Captain).

1 February 1855. Single rate unpaid letter sent by sea from Genoa to Leghorn on the packet "CORRIERE SICILIANO" of the Florio Company, charged 7 crazie on delivery.





# 1st Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Grand Duchy of Tuscany



With the Convention of 1852, partially prepaid letters were not allowed and charged on delivery for the total rate required without counting the insufficient postage applied.

## Sardinian-Tuscan Convention effective from 1 August 1852

On 27 April 1859 the Grand Duke Leopoldo left Florence and at the same time a Provisional Government of Tuscany was formed, initially under the leadership of the Royal Commissioner Carlo Boncompagni and then by the baron Bettino Ricasoli. From 22 March 1860 Tuscany formally became part of the Kingdom of Sardinia and the responsibilities of King Vittorio Emanuele were assumed by the Lieutenant Eugenio di Savoia Carignano.



7 July 1854. Triple rate letter sent by the way of Sarzana from Florence to Genoa, insufficiently prepaid 6 crazie instead of the 18 crazie required and charged 120 centesimi on delivery for the total rate required.



14 May 1859. Double rate unpaid letter sent by land from Florence to Turin, charged 80 centesimi on delivery.

## Introduction of the Sardinian rates from June 1859

Following an update of the Sardinian Tuscan Convention, from 16 June 1859 Sardinian rates converted into Tuscan currency were introduced in relations with the Kingdom of Sardinia. Single rate letter was determined in 3 crazie every 6 denari by land, corresponding to about 20 centesimi of Italian lire and 4 crazie every 6 denari by sea, corresponding to 30 centesimi of Italian lire. Until 31 October 1859, unpaid letters were charged on delivery with the previous rates of the 1852 Convention, 6 crazie (40 centesimi) by land and 7 crazie (50 centesimi) by sea. From 1 November unpaid letters were sent with the same rate as the prepaid letters.



20 August 1859. Single rate letter sent by land from Genoa to Leghorn, where arrived on 21 August, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



5 October 1859. Single rate unpaid letter sent by sea from Leghorn to Genoa, where arrived on 6 October, charged 50 centesimi on delivery.



1 October 1859. Single rate letter from Leghorn to Genoa, where arrived on 2 October, prepaid 4 crazie to destination.



# 1st Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Grand Duchy of Tuscany



The Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany on 1 January 1860, at the same time as the stamps of the Provisional Government were introduced the new rates in Italian lire. The letters were sent by land at the rate of 20 centesimi.

## Introduction of the Sardinian rates from June 1859

The letters were sent not prepaid by land at the same rates as prepaid letters : 20 centesimi.



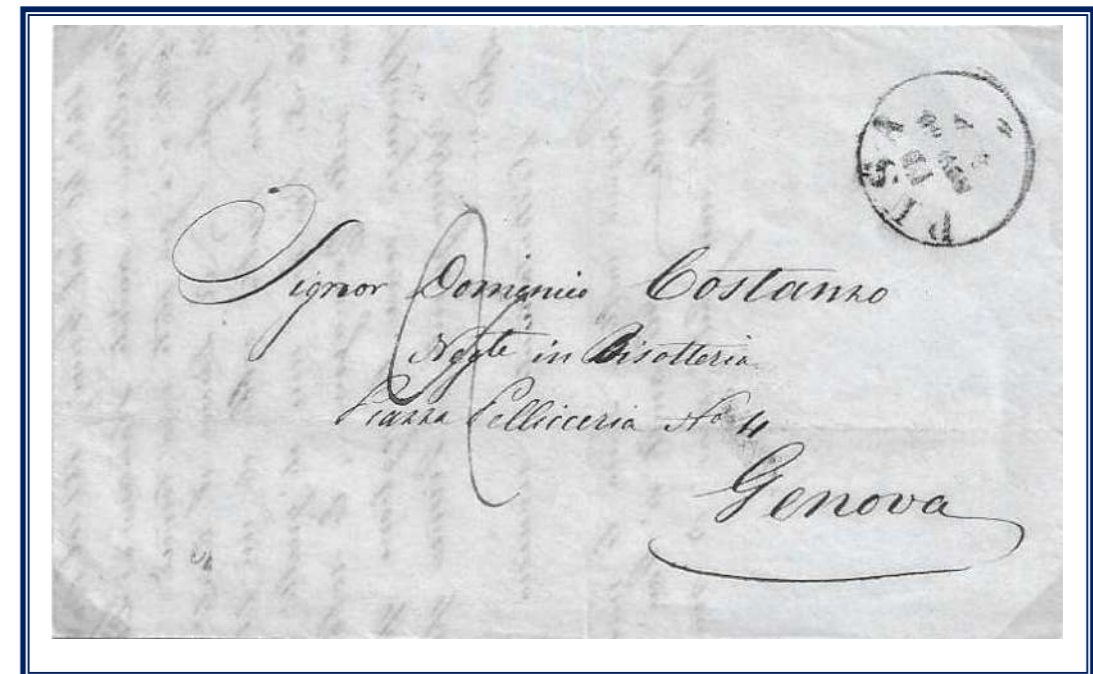
5 July 1860. Single rate letter from Milan to Florence, where arrived on 7 July, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



28 November 1860. Single rate letter from Florence to Turin, where arrived on 30 November, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



21 November 1860. Single rate unpaid letter sent by land from Carrara to Lucca, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



11 November 1860. Single rate unpaid letter sent by land from Pisa to Genoa, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



# 1st Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Grand Duchy of Tuscany



The letters were sent by sea at different rates : 20 centesimi by the Italian packet and 30 centesimi by French packet or by non-contract ships.

## Introduction of the Sardinian rates from June 1859

The letters were sent not prepaid by sea by Italian packet at the same rates as prepaid letters : 20 centesimi.



26 March 1861. Single rate letter sent by sea with an Italian packet from Leghorn to Genoa, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



10 August 1862. Single rate letter from Turin sent by sea with an Italian packet from Genoa to Leghorn, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



17 April 1860. Single rate unpaid letter sent by sea by an Italian packet from Leghorn to Genoa, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



11 April 1860. Single rate unpaid letter sent by sea by an Italian packet from Genoa to Leghorn, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



# 1st Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Grand Duchy of Tuscany



The letters were sent by sea by French packet and by non-contract ships at the rate of 30 centesimi.

## Introduction of the Sardinian rates from June 1859

The letters were sent not prepaid by sea by French packet and by non-contract ships at the same rates as prepaid letters : 30 centesimi.



4 October 1861. Double rate letter sent by sea from Leghorn to Genoa, prepaid 40 centesimi according to the rate of Italian packet but embarked on a non-contract ship. The letter was charged 20 centesimi on delivery to absolve the double rate letter sent by a non-contract ship.



6 August 1862. Double rate letter sent by a non-contract ship from Leghorn to Genoa, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination.



9 July 1860. Single rate unpaid letter sent by a non-contract ship from Leghorn to Genoa, prepaid 30 centesimi to destination.



9 February 1860. Single rate unpaid letter sent by a non-contract ship from Genoa to Leghorn, charged 30 centesimi on delivery.



16 May 1861. Single rate unpaid letter sent by a non-contract ship from Leghorn to Genoa where arrived on 19 May, charged 30 centesimi on delivery.





# 1st Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Grand Duchy of Tuscany



From 1 January 1861 the postage stamps of the 4th issue of Sardinia were introduced in Tuscany with the possibility of being used together with the stamps of the Provisional Government, still valid.

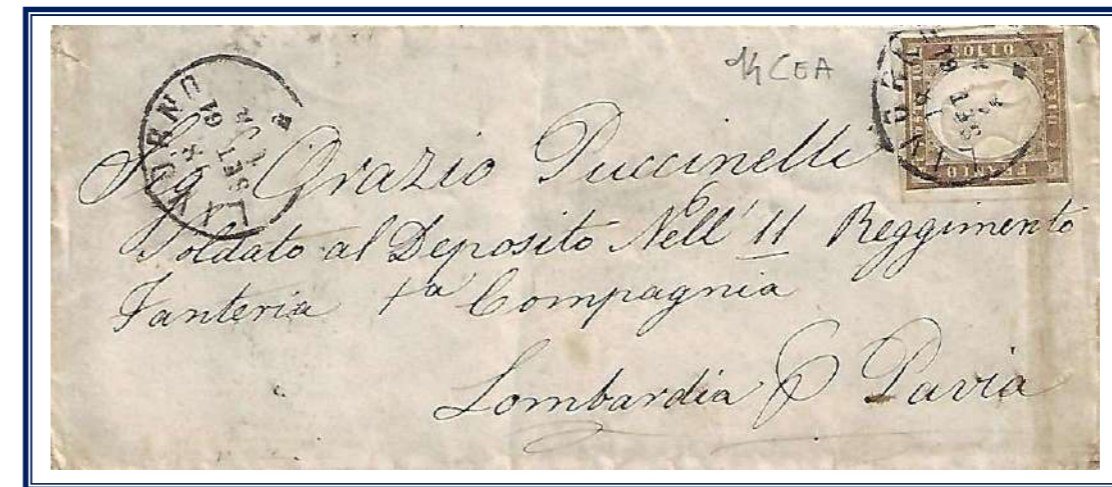
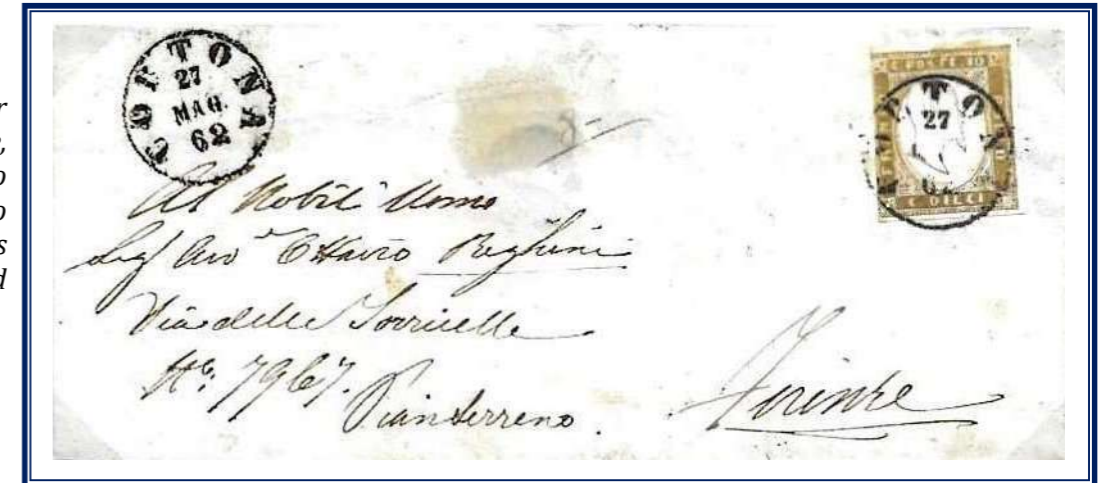
## Introduction of the Sardinian rates from June 1859

The special rates reserved for the territories of the former Grand Duchy of Tuscany valid until 31 December 1862, they differed from the rates of the Kingdom of Italy only in the case of letters sent within the former Grand Duchy of Tuscany.



18 August 1862. Double rate registered letter from Florence to Cortona, prepaid 45 centesimi to destination (20 centesimi double letter rate and 25 centesimi fixed registration fee), in accordance to reduced rate for the territories within the former Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

27 May 1862. Single rate letter from Cortona to Florence, prepaid 10 centesimi to destination, in accordance to reduced rate for the territories within the former Grand Duchy of Tuscany.



18 September 1861. Single rate letter from Leghorn to Pavia, prepaid 10 centesimi to destination, in accordance to reduced rate for the military in the Kingdom of Italy, also valid for the former Grand Duchy of Tuscany.



23 August 1862. Double rate letter from Florence to Montepulciano, insufficiently prepaid 10 centesimi instead of 20 centesimi as required, charged 30 centesimi on delivery, in accordance to reduced rate for the territories within the former Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

4 November 1862. Single rate letter from Leghorn to Genoa, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination, according to the domestic rate of the Kingdom of Italy, also valid for the former Grand Duchy of Tuscany.





## 2<sup>nd</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia – Duchy of Modena



On 31 December 1851 when was ratified the Convention between the Duchy of Modena and the Austrian Empire which defined from 1 June 1852 the entry of the Duchy of Modena into the Austrian Italian Postal League, the rates that regulated the correspondence to the Kingdom of Sardinia were different and depended on the shipping area. The letters were sent from the Modenese Oltreappennino at the rate of 10 centesimi for each port of 8,75 grams up to the Sardinian border and charged 20 centesimi on delivery, as required by the internal rate of the Kingdom of Sardinia. From 4 September 1852 to 28 February 1855 the rate decreased to 15 centesimi.

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 June 1852

From 1 June 1852 to 28 February 1855, the letters sent from the territories of the Modenese Cisappennino were prepaid 25 centesimi for each port of 17,5 grams up to the Sardinian border and then charged 20 centesimi on delivery, as required by the internal rate of the Kingdom of Sardinia.



2 September 1852. Single rate letter from Carrara to Spezia, prepaid 10 centesimi by the sender up to the Sardinian border (noted on the reverse) charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



8 November 1854. Single rate letter from Genoa to Modena, prepaid 20 centesimi up to the Sardinian border, charged 25 centesimi on delivery.



25 October 1854. Single rate letter from Modena to Genoa, prepaid 25 centesimi up to the Sardinian border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



3 August 1853. Single rate letter from Carrara to Genoa, prepaid 15 centesimi up to the Sardinian border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.

The letters were sent from the Kingdom of Sardinia at the rate of 20 centesimi for each port of 7,5 grams and charged on delivery differently: 25 centesimi in the Cisappennino and 15 centesimi in the Oltreappennino (10 centesimi until 3 September 1852) for each port of 8,75 grams.

17 October 1854. Single rate letter from Reggio to Turin, prepaid 25 centesimi up to the Sardinian border, charged 40 centesimi on delivery, as it weighs 10 grams (noted on the front) and therefore double rate in the Kingdom of Sardinia.





## 2nd Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia – Duchy of Modena



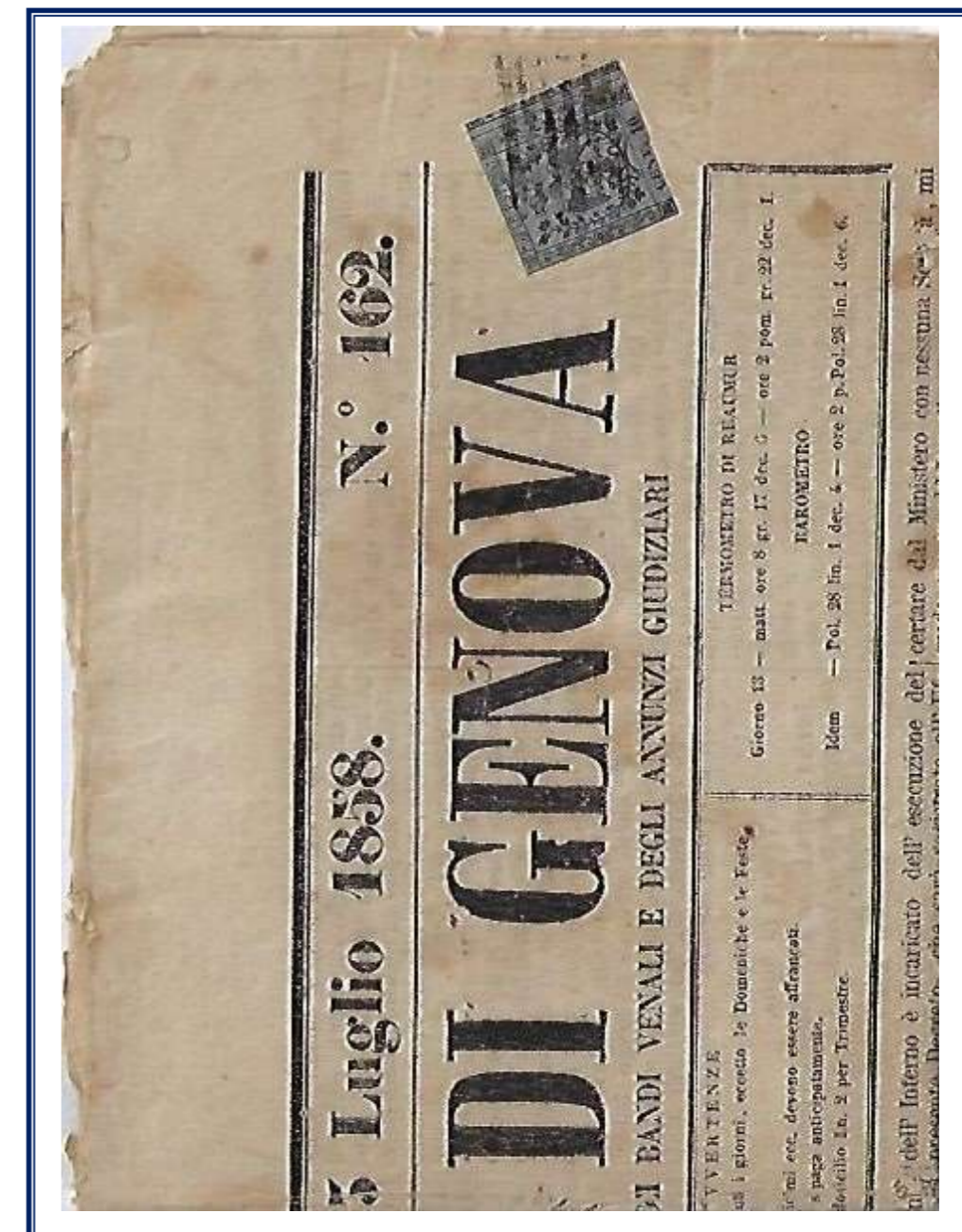
From 1 February 1853 in the Duchy of Modena a tax of 9 centesimi was introduced which was applied to newspapers from abroad.

### Newspaper from 1 June 1852 to 31 October 1858

In 1856 the Modenese Postal Authorities increased the tax on foreign newspapers to 10 centesimi, with the application of new stamps with the same design as the gray stamps.



Copy of the newspaper "Gazzetta Piemontese"  
dated 2 July 1854 sent from Turin prepaid 2 centesimi.  
Upon arrival, in the Duchy of Modena, the 9 centesimi stamp was applied.



Copy of the newspaper "Gazzetta di Genova"  
dated 13 July 1858 sent from Genoa.  
Upon arrival, in the Duchy of Modena, the 10 centesimi stamp was applied.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia – Duchy of Modena



From 1 March 1855 the Sardinian-Modenese Postal Convention defined the exchange of correspondence prepaid to destination and up to 31 October 1858 at the rate of 40 centesimi for each port of 7,5 grams.

### Sardinian-Modenese Convention effective from 1 March 1855

From 1 March 1855 the Convention defined the exchange of unpaid letters at the same rate of prepaid letters : 40 centesimi



30 July 1858. Single rate letter from Reggio to Turin, prepaid 40 centesimi to destination.

Partially prepaid letters were not allowed and charged on delivery for the total rate required without counting the insufficient postage applied.



7 April 1855. Single rate letter from Genoa to Modena, insufficiently prepaid 20 centesimi instead, 40 centesimi as required by the Convention of 1855, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.



23 April 1858. Single rate unpaid letter from Casale to Reggio, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.



11 June 1858. Single rate letter from Casale to Modena, prepaid 40 centesimi to destination.

27 June 1856. Single rate unpaid letter from Carrara to Genoa, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.





## 2<sup>nd</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia – Duchy of Modena



From 1 November 1858 the single rate letter was reduced to 30 centesimi for each port of 7,5 grams.

### Sardinian-Modenese Convention effective from 1 November 1858

The territories of the Modenese Oltreappennino were occupied as early as April 1859, while the territories of the Cisappennino were occupied from 13 June.



4 November 1858. Single rate letter from Turin to Reggio, prepaid 30 centesimi to destination.



22 November 1858. Single rate unpaid letter from Breo Mondovì to Pavullo di Modena, charged 30 centesimi on delivery.

The Royal Decree of 28 May 1859 established that with effect from 10 June the post offices in the Oltreappennino would be subject to Sardinian rates, but at least until 13 June these rates were not applied.

### Introduction of the Sardinian rates from June 1859

In the Cisappennino the Sardinian rates for correspondence sent to the Kingdom of Sardinia were introduced from 1 August 1859 (and in some rare cases even a few days earlier).



27 February 1860. Single rate letter from Massa Carrara to Turin, on the penultimate day of official validity of the Provisional Government stamps, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



5 February 1860. Single rate letter from Milan to Modena, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



29 December 1859. Single rate letter from Modena to Milan, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



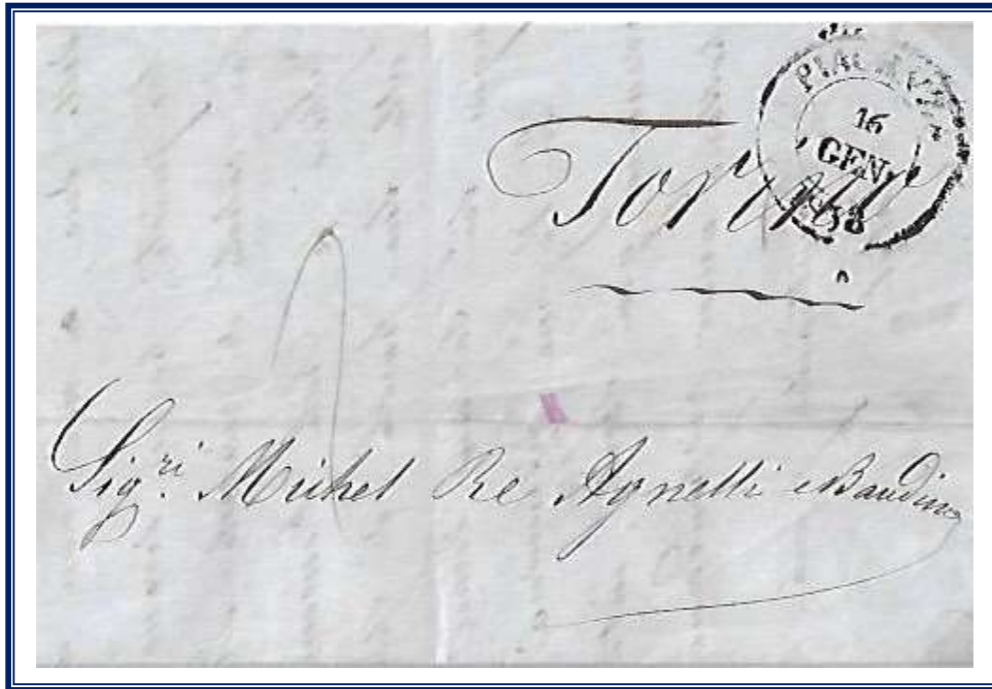
### 3rd Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia - Duchy of Parma



From 1 June 1852, when its stamps were issued, the Duchy of Parma also joined the Austrian Italian Postal League. The letters exchanged between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Duchy of Parma had to be prepaid up to the border (30 centesimi if sent from the Duchy of Parma and 20 centesimi if sent from the Kingdom of Sardinia) and charged on delivery with the internal rate.

#### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 June 1852

The payment could also be made in cash by the sender with the same rate (30 centesimi from the Duchy of Parma and 20 centesimi from the Kingdom of Sardinia) and charged on delivery with the internal rate.



*16 January 1853. Single rate letter from Piacenza to Turin, prepaid 30 centesimi by the sender to the border (noted on the reverse) charged 20 centesimi on delivery.*



*20 January 1855. Single rate letter from Parma to Genoa, prepaid 30 centesimi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.*



*2 March 1854. Single rate letter from Genoa to Piacenza, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.*



*8 March 1854. Single rate letter from Annecy to Piacenza, prepaid 20 centesimi by the sender to the border (noted on the reverse) charged 30 centesimi on delivery.*



*31 August 1854. Single rate letter from Turin to Piacenza, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 30 centesimi on delivery.*



### 3<sup>rd</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia – Duchy of Parma



From 1 March 1855 the Sardinian-Parmense Postal Convention defined the exchange of the correspondences paid to destination at the letter rate of 30 centesimi for each port of 7,5 grams, valid until the introduction of the rates of the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1859.

#### Sardinian-Parmense Convention effective from 1 March 1855

The Postal Convention of 1 March 1855 also defined the exchange of unpaid letter, charged with the same rate of 30 centesimi on delivery.



10 November 1858. Single rate letter from Parma to Turin, prepaid 30 centesimi to destination.



7 January 1859. Single rate letter from Turin to Piacenza, prepaid 30 centesimi to destination.



3 July 1855. Single rate unpaid letter from Piacenza to Genoa, charged 30 centesimi on delivery.



7 December 1856. Single rate unpaid letter from Bobbio to Parma, charged 30 centesimi on delivery.



### 3rd Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia - Duchy of Parma



On 15 July 1859, the Sardinian rate of 20 centesimi was introduced for letters exchanged between the Duchy of Parma and the Kingdom of Sardinia. The Sardinian rate introduced on 15 July 1859 for unpaid letters was 20 centesimi for each port of 10 grams.

#### Introduction of the Sardinian rates from 15 July 1859

From 1 January 1860 the provinces of Modena and Parma took on the name of "Regie Provincie dell'Emilia" which from 18 March 1860 were admitted to the Kingdom of Sardinia.



6 December 1859. Single rate letter from Parma to Milan, where arrived on 7 December, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.

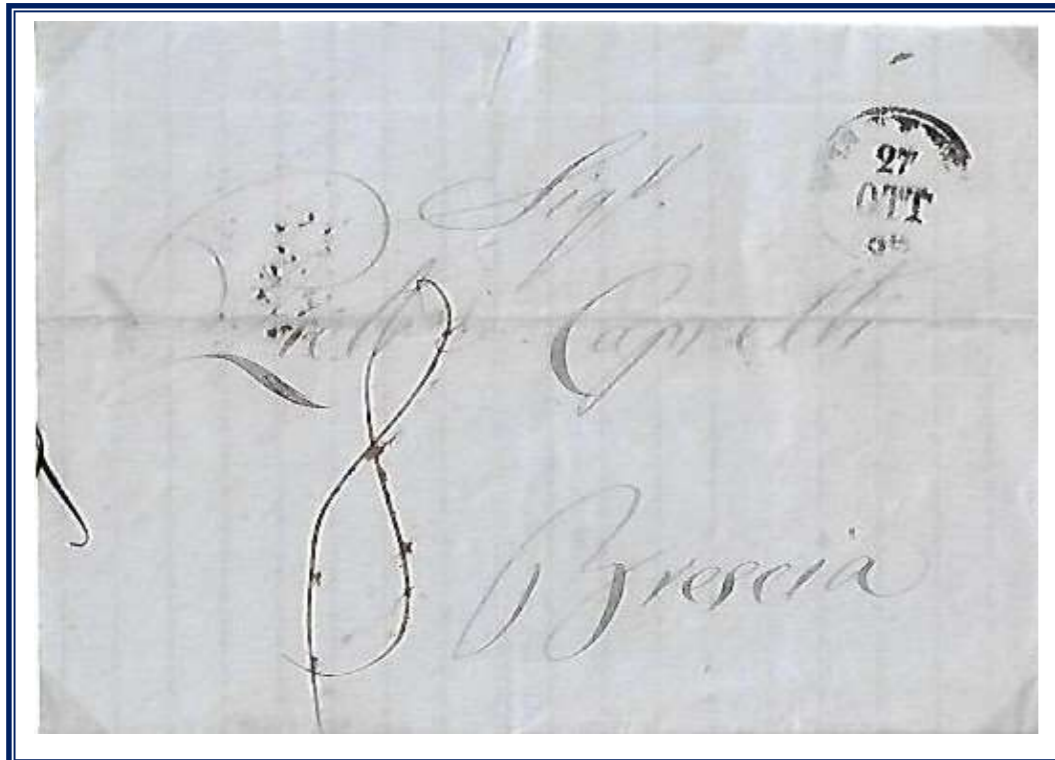


6 August 1859. Single rate letter from Alessandria to Piacenza, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



15 February 1860. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin to Parma, where arrived on 16 February, charged 20 centesimi on delivery. The letter subsequently was re-addressed to Turin, where arrived on 24 February.

27 October 1859. Single rate unpaid letter from Piacenza to Brescia, where arrived on 29 October, charged 8 soldi on delivery (Austrian rate yet), equivalent to the Sardinian rate of 20 centesimi.



16 February 1860. Single rate unpaid letter from Piacenza to Brescia, where arrived on 18 February, after Cremona transit on 17 February, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.







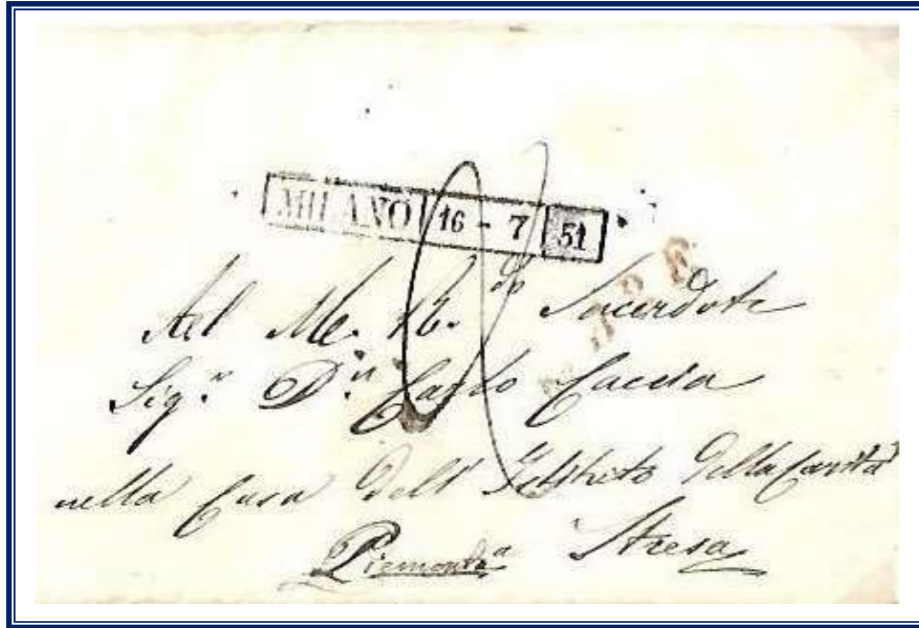
## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



On 1 April 1851, when the Postal Convention between Austria and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany entered into force with the name of the Austrian Italian Postal League, the postal relations between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Lombardy-Venetia Kingdom were regulated by the Austro-Sardinian Convention of 14 March 1844 which entered into force on 1 June 1844, with the rates according to weight and distance and which abolished the obligation of prepaid rates and consequently the correspondence could also be forwarded unpaid without any additional expense.

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 April 1851

The Austrian-Sardinian Convention provided for the amounts due for each individual section, both in Austrian and Sardinian territory, and the total to be paid was the sum of the amounts due for crossing the respective sections.



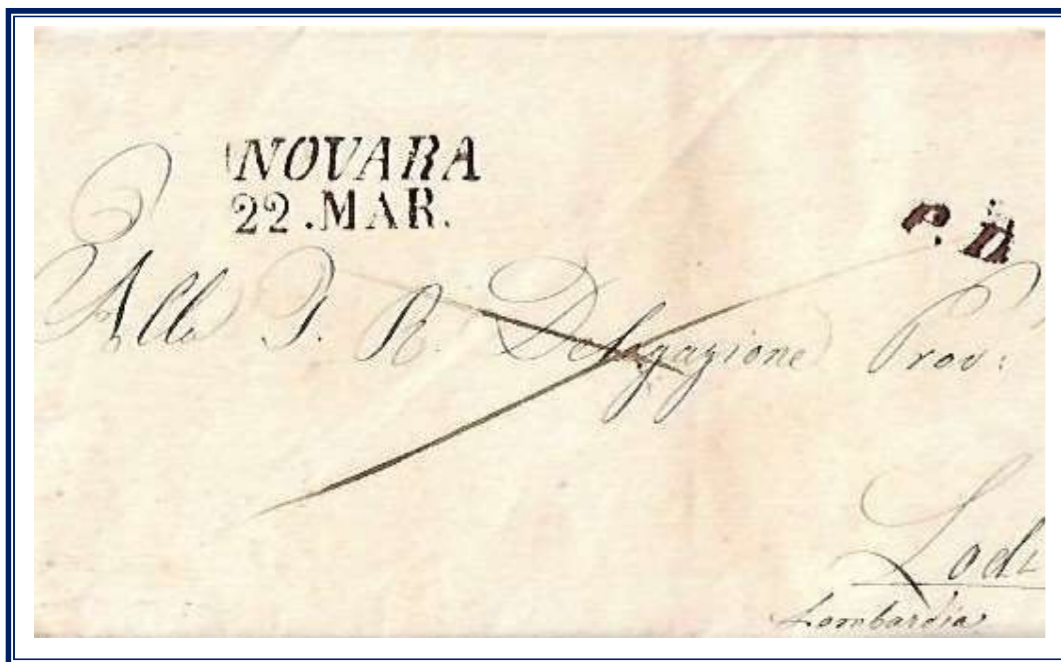
16 July 1851. Single rate unpaid letter from Milan A.R.F. to Stresa S.1., charged 20 centesimi on delivery (10 centesimi for A.R.F. and 10 centesimi for S.1.).



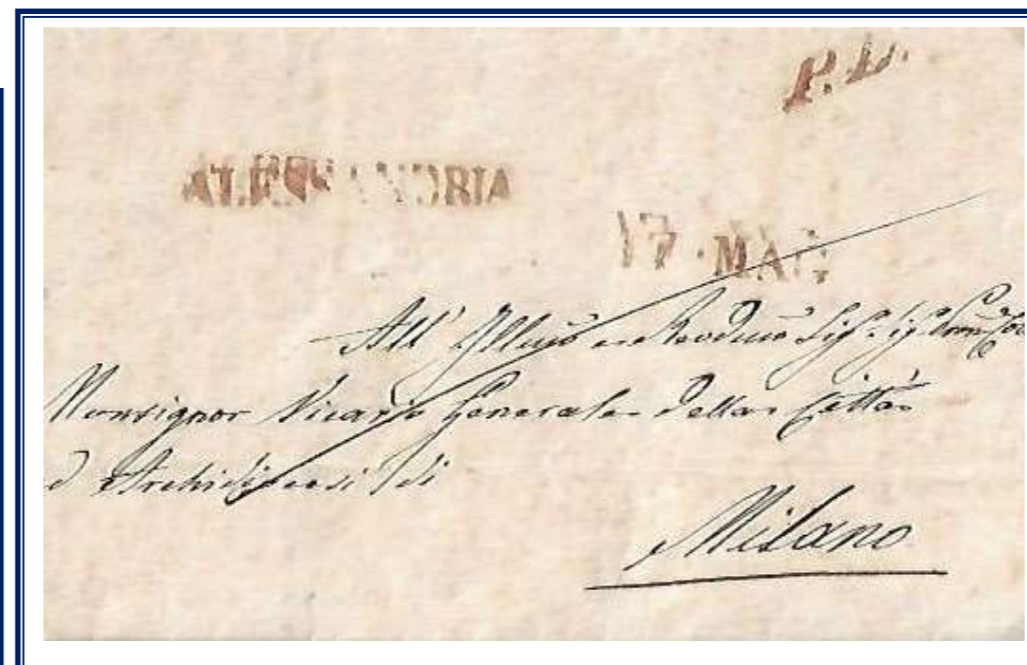
8 May 1852. Single rate unpaid letter from Milan A.R.F. to Casale Monferrato S.2., charged 30 centesimi on delivery (10 centesimi for A.R.F. and 20 centesimi for S.2.).



18 November 1851. Single rate unpaid letter from Varese A.R.F. to Turin S.3., charged 40 centesimi on delivery (10 centesimi for A.R.F. and 30 centesimi for S.3.).



22 March 1853. Single rate letter from Novara S.1. to Lodi A.R.F., where arrived on 23 March, prepaid 20 centesimi by the sender (10 centesimi for S.1. and 10 centesimi for A.R.F.).



17 May 1852. Single rate letter from Alessandria S.2. to Milan A.R.F., prepaid 30 centesimi by the sender (20 centesimi for S.2. and 10 centesimi for A.R.F.).



5 July 1852. Single rate letter from Aosta S.3. to Milan A.R.F., prepaid 40 centesimi by the sender (30 centesimi for S.3. and 10 centesimi for A.R.F.).



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



The territories of the two states were divided into sections, in relation to the distance from their respective borders. The Austrian territory was divided into three sections : A.R.F. = 1<sup>st</sup> Austrian distance, within five Austrian leagues (37.25 km) from the Sardinian border; A.1. = 2<sup>nd</sup> Austrian distance, within 20 Austrian leagues (149 km) from the Sardinian border and A.2. = 3<sup>rd</sup> Austrian distance, beyond 20 leagues from the border. The Convention also provided for a weight of ½ Viennese lot, equal to about 8,75 grams for the single letter rate.

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 April 1851

The Sardinian territory was divided into three sections: S.1. = 1<sup>st</sup> Sardinian distance, up to 10 German leagues (74.5 km) from the Austrian border; S.2. = 2<sup>nd</sup> Sardinian distance, up to 20 German leagues (149 km) from the Austrian border and S.3. = 3<sup>rd</sup> Sardinian distance, over 20 leagues from the border. The Convention provided a weight of 7,5 grams for the single letter rate from the Kingdom of Sardinia,



3 July 1851. Single rate letter from Cremona A.1. to Acqui S.2., prepaid the incorrect rate of 9 kreuzer instead of the required 12 kreuzer (6 kreuzer for A.1. and 6 kreuzer for S.2.).



4 October 1853. Single rate letter from Brescia A.1. to Turin S.3., prepaid 13 kreuzer by the sender (7 kreuzer for S.3. and 6 kreuzer for A.1.).



3 July 1852. Single rate unpaid letter from Verona A.2. to Genoa S.3., charged 80 centesimi on delivery (50 centesimi for A.2. and 30 centesimi for S.3.).



18 May 1853. Single rate unpaid letter from Casale S.2. to Padua A.2., charged 18 kreuzer on delivery (6 kreuzer for S.2. and 12 kreuzer for A.2.).



1 August 1852. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin S.3. to Brescia A.1., charged 13 kreuzer on delivery (7 kreuzer for S.3. and 6 kreuzer for A.1.).



4 August 1851. Single rate letter from Turin S.3. to Padua A.2., prepaid 80 centesimi by the sender (30 centesimi for S.3. and 50 centesimi for A.2.).



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



The new Postal Convention introduced from 1 January 1854 modified the rates of letters exchanged between the various sections which were reduced to two for the Sardinian territory : S1 = 1<sup>st</sup> Sardinian distance, up to 75 km from the Austrian border; S2 = 2<sup>nd</sup> Sardinian distance, over 75 km from the Austrian border.

### Austrian-Sardinian Convention effective from 1 January 1854

The distances for the three sections of the Austrian territory were changed as follows : A.1. = 1<sup>st</sup> Austrian distance, within 10 German leagues (74,5 km) from the Sardinian border; A.2. = 2<sup>nd</sup> Austrian distance, from 10 to 20 German leagues (from 74,5 to 149 km) from the Sardinian border and A.3. = 3<sup>rd</sup> Austrian distance, beyond 20 German leagues (over 149 km) from the Sardinian border.



4 December 1857. Single rate letter from Vigevano S.1. to Milan A.1., prepaid 25 centesimi to destination (13 centesimi for S.1. and transfer of 3 kreuzer for A.1.).



28 June 1855. Single rate unpaid letter from Domodossola S.1. to Milan A.1., charged 6 kreuzer to destination (3 kreuzer for A.1. and transfer of 13 centesimi for S.1.).



31 December 1855. Single rate letter from Venice A.3. to Vigevano S.1., prepaid 60 Acent (12 kreuzer) to destination (9 kreuzer for A.3. and transfer of 13 centesimi for S.1.).



19 September 1856. Single rate unpaid letter from Alessandria S.1. to Ardesio A.2., charged 9 kreuzer on delivery (6 kreuzer for A.2. and transfer of 13 centesimi for S.1.).



13 March 1854. Single rate letter from Pavia A.1. to Casale Monferrato S.1., prepaid 30 Acent (6 kreuzer) to destination (3 kreuzer for A.1. and transfer of 13 centesimi for S.1.).



12 November 1857. Single rate unpaid letter from Milan A.1. to Asti S.1., charged 25 centesimi on delivery (13 centesimi for S.1. and transfer of 3 kreuzer for A.1.).



## 4th Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



The new Convention confirmed the possibility of sending prepaid letter or unpaid letter charged on delivery.

### Austrian-Sardinian Convention effective from 1 January 1854

The Postal Administration that collected the complete rate had to transfer to the other Administration an amount corresponding to the destination section of the correspondence.



*17 January 1858. Single rate letter from Turin S.2. to Milan A.1., prepaid 40 centesimi to destination (28 centesimi for S.2. and transfer of 3 kreuzer for A.1.).*

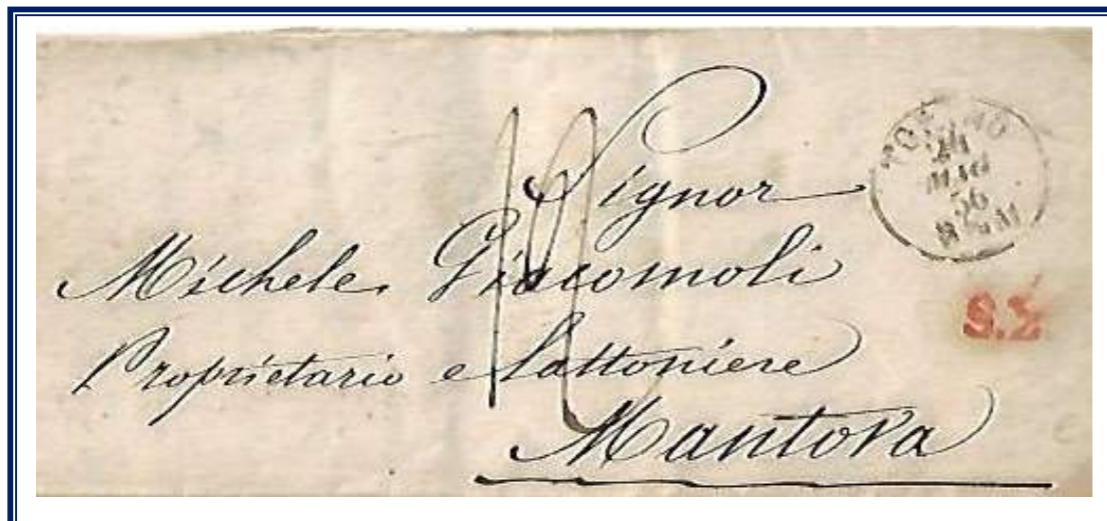
*13 April 1856. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin S.2. to Codogno A.1., charged 9 kreuzer on delivery (3 kreuzer for A.1. and transfer of 28 centesimi for S.2.).*



*25 February 1857. Double rate unpaid letter from Mantua A.2. to Genoa S.2., charged 110 centesimi on delivery (56 centesimi (28x2) for S.2. and transfer of 12 kreuzer (6x2) for A.2.).*

*27 July 1857. Single rate letter from Verona A.2. to Nonio S.2., prepaid 60 Acent (12 kreuzer) to destination (6 kreuzer for A.2. and transfer of 28 centesimi for S.2.).*

*24 May 1856. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin S.2. to Mantua A.2., charged 12 kreuzer on delivery (6 kreuzer for A.2. and transfer of 28 centesimi for S.2.).*





## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



Article 16 of the Sardinian-Austrian Convention in force since 1 January 1854 concerning registered letters specified that the fixed registration fee to be demanded was 40 centesimi from the Kingdom of Sardinia and 30 centesimi from the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia.

### Austrian-Sardinian Convention effective from 1 January 1854

The fixed registration fee to be paid in advance in addition to the rate of the letter sent, to the total advantage of the sending postal administration.



2 November 1857. Single rate unpaid letter from Milan A.1. to Genoa S.2., charged 40 centesimi on delivery (28 centesimi for S.2. and transfer of 3 kreuzer for A.1.).

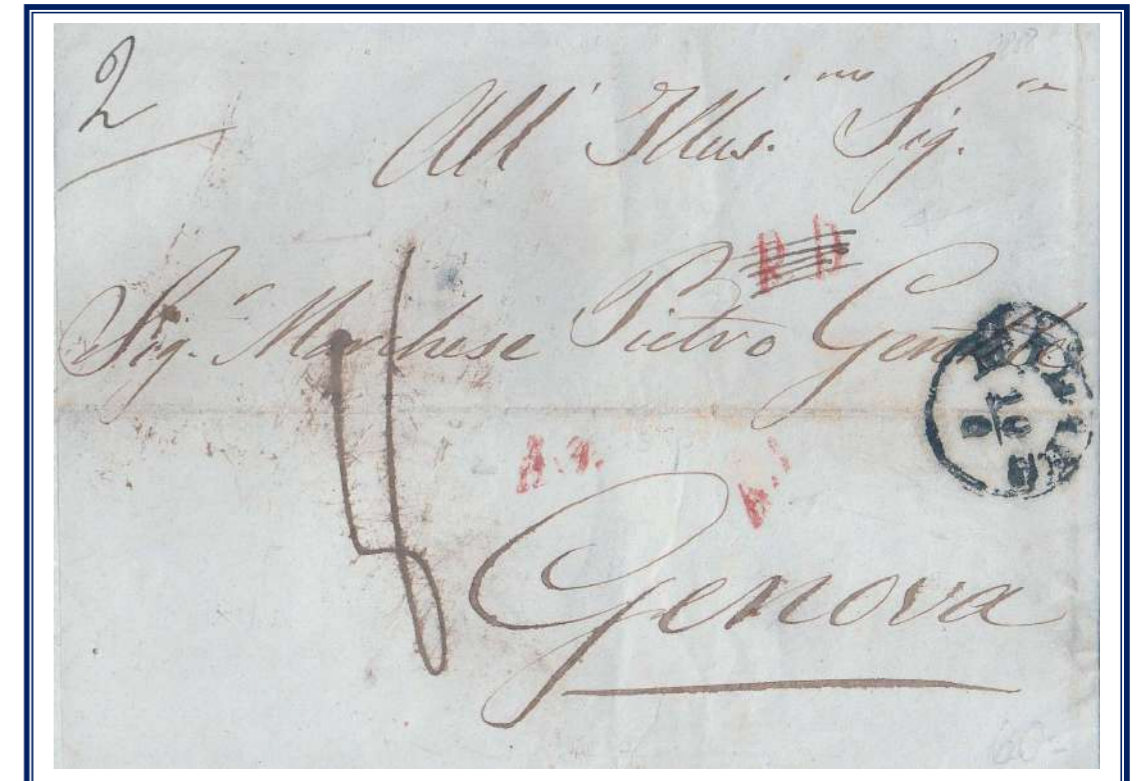


4 July 1854. Registered single rate letter from Milan A.1. to Genoa S.2., prepaid 75 centesimi to destination (45 centesimi single rate letter from A.1 to S.2. and 30 centesimi Austrian fixed registration fee).



9 November 1855. Single rate letter from Milan A.1. to Turin S.2., pre-paid 9 kreuzer by the sender (3 kreuzer for A.1. and transfer of 28 centesimi for S.2.).

17 April 1855. Single rate letter from Milan A.1. to Genoa S.2., pre-paid 45 Acent (9 kreuzer) to destination (3 kreuzer for A.1. and transfer of 28 centesimi for S.2.).



10 January 1858. Double rate unpaid letter from Milan A.1. to Genoa S.2., charged 80 centesimi on delivery (56 centesimi for S.2. and transfer of 6 kreuzer for A.1.).



Austrian-Sardinian Convention effective from 1 January 1854



9 December 1858. Single rate letter from Turin S.2. to Venice A.3., prepaid 65 centesimi to destination (28 centesimi for S.2. and transfer of 9 kreuzer for A.3.).



16 August 1858. Single rate unpaid letter from Genoa S.2. to Vienna A.3., where arrived on 19 August, with the indication of 15 kreuzer to be paid on delivery (9 kreuzer for A.3. and transfer of 28 centesimi for S.2.). The letter was re-addressed to Milan A.1., with indication of the additional rate of 9 kreuzer and therefore charged 24 kreuzer on delivery.

18 June 1855. Single rate letter from Venice A.3. to Genoa S.2., prepaid 75 Acent (15 kreuzer) to destination (9 kreuzer for A.3. and transfer of 28 centesimi for S.2.).



12 July 1854. Single rate letter from Venice A.3. to Turin S.2., prepaid 15 kreuzer by the sender to destination (9 kreuzer for A.3. and transfer of 28 centesimi (6 kreuzer) for S.2.).

24 September 1855. Single rate unpaid letter from Mirano A.3. to Asti S.1., with the indication of 50 centesimi on delivery. The letter was re-addressed to Turin S.2., with the correction to 65 centesimi charged on delivery (28 centesimi for S.1. and transfer of 9 kreuzer for A.3.).





The new Convention did not allow partial postage and the letters were taxed at destination for the full amount. The Postal Administration that collected the amount had to transfer to the other Administration a variable amount depending on the section of origin of the correspondence.

**Austrian-Sardinian Convention effective from 1 January 1854**

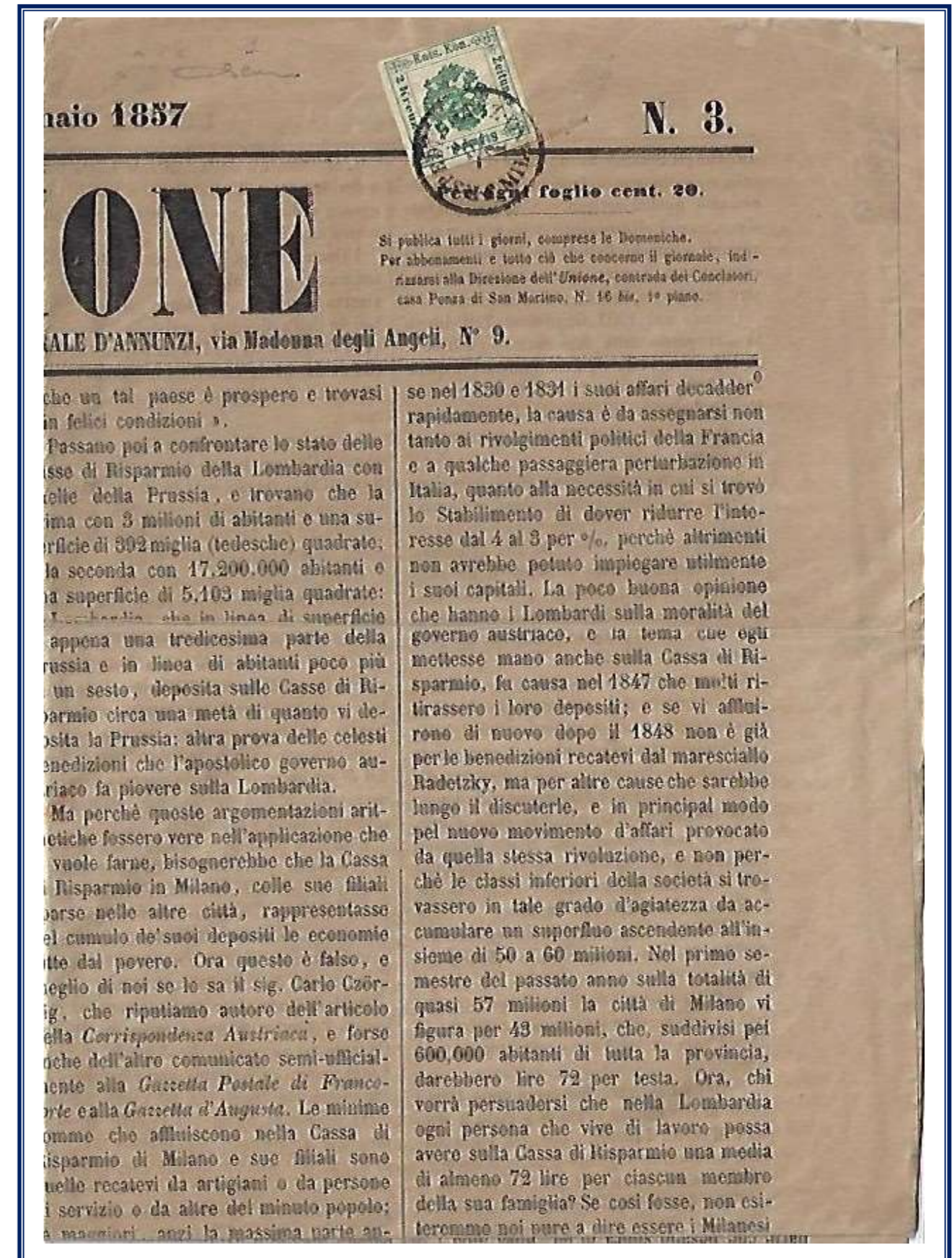
From 1 March 1853 in Lombardy-Venetia a tax of 2 kreuzer was introduced on newspapers from abroad. The prepaid rate of 5 centesimi was normally applied on the envelope that enclosed the newspaper.



*14 January 1855. Single rate letter from Ivrea S.2. to Brescia A.2., underpaid 20 centesimi instead of 55 centesimi required and on 17 January in Brescia charged for the full amount of 12 kreuzer on delivery (6 kreuzer for A.2. and transfer of 28 centesimi for S.2.), not considering the stamp affixed by the sender.*



*13 July 1856. Single rate letter from Milan A.1. to Turin S.2., underpaid 15 Acent instead of 45 Acent required and on 14 July in Turin charged for the full amount of 40 centesimi on delivery (28 centesimi for S.2. and transfer of 3 kreuzer for A.1.), not considering the stamp affixed by the sender.*



*Copy of the newspaper "L'Unione" dated 3 January 1857 sent from Turin. Upon arrival, in Milan, the 2 kreuzer green stamp was applied.*



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



With the monetary reform of 1 November 1858, the rates in Acent (Austrian centesimi) were converted into soldi.

### Austrian-Sardinian Convention effective from 1 January 1854

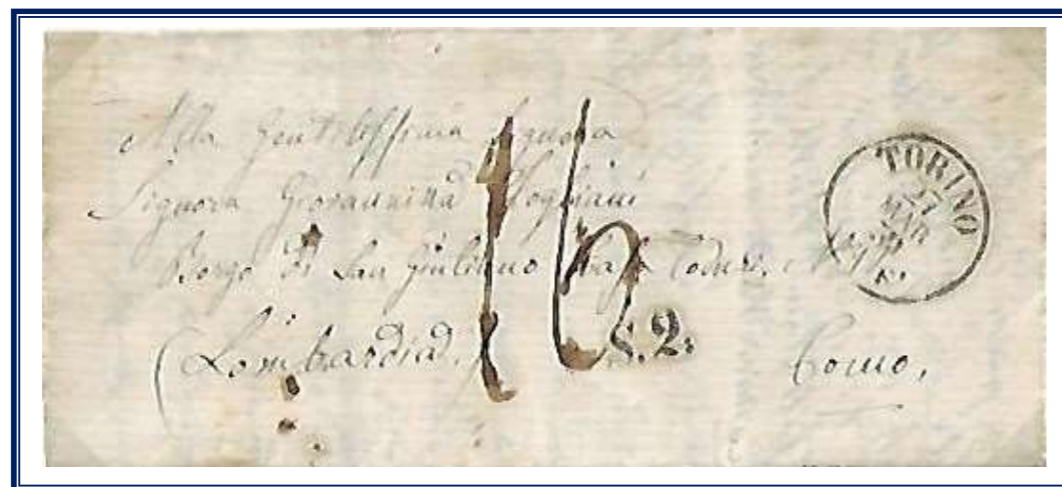
15 Acent were converted in 5 soldi, 30 Acent in 10 soldi, 45 Acent in 16 soldi, 60 Acent in 21 soldi and 75 Acent in 26 soldi.



18 April 1859. Single rate letter from Milan **A.1.** to Casale Monferrato **S.1.**, prepaid 10 soldi to destination (5 soldi for **A.1.** and transfer of 13 centesimi for **S.1.**).



9 March 1859. Single rate letter from Nice Maritim **S.2.** to Milan **A.1.**, prepaid 40 centesimi to destination (28 centesimi for **S.2.** and transfer of 5 soldi for **A.1.**).



27 March 1859. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin **S.2.** to Como **A.1.**, charged 16 soldi on delivery (5 soldi for **A.1.** and transfer of 28 centesimi for **S.2.**).



14 March 1859. Single rate unpaid letter from Arona **S.1.** to Como **A.1.**, charged 10 soldi on delivery (5 soldi for **A.1.** and transfer of 13 centesimi for **S.1.**).





## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



During the Second War of Independence, Lombardy was progressively occupied by the Sardinian-French army. From 1 July 1859 Sardinian rates were introduced in Lombardy for correspondence exchanged with the Kingdom of Sardinia.

### Introduction of the Sardinian rates in Lombardy from 1 July 1859

Differently other States (e.g. Austria), in the Kingdom of Sardinia, the letters paid in advance was optional and no surcharge was applied on delivery for unpaid letters.



26 December 1859. Single rate letter from Genoa to Milan, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.

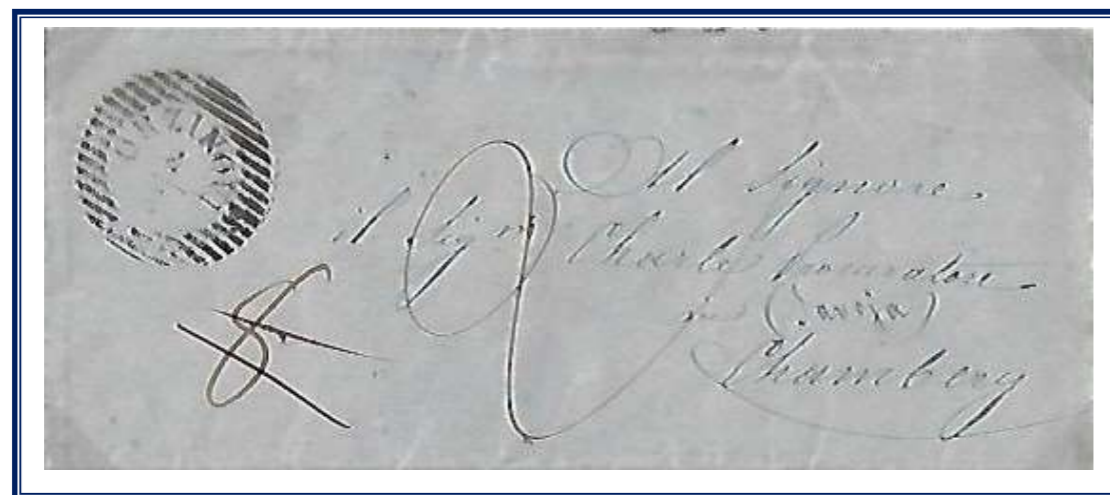


18 January 1860. Single rate letter from Milan to Turin, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



13 January 1860. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin to Milan, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.

From April 1859, with the beginning of the Second War of Independence, the Postal Convention in force since 1 January 1854 was suspended and postal communications were interrupted. For the entire duration of the war, the correspondence exchanged between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Lombardy-Venetia were only sent by the **Via di Svizzera**.



4 January 1860. Single rate unpaid letter from Orzinuovi (Brescia) to Chambéry, charged 8 soldi, modified in 20 centesimi, on delivery.



6 August 1859. Single rate letter from Bergamo to Padova, where arrived on 14 August. The letter was carried Via di Svizzera, as confirmed by the transit marking of Chur - St. Gallen on the reverse. The letter was prepaid 20 centesimi up to the border for the internal rate and was charged on delivery 25 kreuzer (10 kreuzer for Switzerland and 15 kreuzer for Austrian Empire).



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



The mail exchanged between the two administrations resumed on 15 September 1859, but the Convention was not reactivated. The correspondence was prepaid by the sender to the border, while the rate from the border to the destination was charged on delivery.

### Interruption of the Austrian-Sardinian Convention from 15 September 1859 to 14 May 1862

At that time the Austrian fee for a letter from the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy was depending on the distance of the destination from the incoming border office and were 5 soldi up to 10 Germanic leagues, 10 soldi from 10 to 20 leagues and 15 soldi over 20 leagues.



6 April 1860. Single rate letter from Modena (from 18 March annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia) to Mantua, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 5 soldi on delivery, because the destination was less than 74,5 km (10 German leagues) from the border.



23 November 1861. Double rate letter from Milan to Peschiera, prepaid 40 centesimi to the border, charged 10 soldi (5x2) on delivery, (weight between 17,5 and 20 grams) because the destination was less than 74,5 km (10 German leagues) from the border.

27 February 1861. Single rate letter from Brescia to Udine, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination, charged 15 soldi on delivery, because the destination was over 149 km (20 German leagues) from the border.



7 December 1861. Single rate letter from Pisa to Bassano, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 10 soldi on delivery, because the destination was between 74,5 e 149 km (between 10 and 20 German leagues) from the border.



19 August 1861. Single rate letter from Bergamo to Venice, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 10 soldi on delivery, because the destination was between 74,5 e 149 km (between 10 and 20 German leagues) from the border.



Mail from Lombardy-Venetia to the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy was charged 20 centesimi on delivery, regardless of the distance from the entry border office.

**Interruption of the Austrian-Sardinian Convention  
from 15 September 1859 to 14 May 1862**



*11 February 1860. Single rate letter from Padua to Milan, prepaid 10 soldi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.*



*9 September 1861. Single rate letter from Venice to Parma, prepaid 10 soldi to the border, charged 40 centesimi on delivery, (weight 11 grams), then double rate in the Kingdom of Sardinia.*



*14 June 1860. Double rate letter from S. Maria Maddalena to Ferrara, prepaid 10 soldi to the border, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.*



*5 June 1860. Triple rate letter from Venice to Cesena, prepaid 15 soldi to the border, charged 80 centesimi on delivery, (weight between 35 and 40 grams), then four times rates in the Kingdom of Sardinia.*



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



Mail to Lombardy, throughout 1859, the Sardinian administration applied taxation in soldi. The first letters taxed in centesimi are found since January 1860, after the entry into force of the Vigliani decree (1 January 1860).

### Interruption of the Austrian-Sardinian Convention from 15 September 1859 to 14 May 1862

The rate established for the printed matters was 2 soldi for Lombardy-Venetia and 5 centesimi for the Kingdom of Sardinia every 17,5 grams of weight, to the full benefit of the sending postal administration.



*4 October 1859. Single rate letter from Verona to Brescia, prepaid 5 soldi to the border, charged 8 soldi on delivery.*



*15 October 1861. Single rate printed matter from Mantua to Milan, where arrived the following day, prepaid 2 soldi to destination.*



*9 May 1860. Single rate letter from Udine to Milan, prepaid 15 soldi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.*



*28 February 1861. Single rate printed matter from Milan to Mantua, prepaid 5 centesimi to destination. The printed matter was initially taxed 5 soldi (rate for 1<sup>st</sup> Austrian distance), but the taxation was then canceled with pen and marked paid up to destination.*



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



During the period of interruption of the Sardinian-Austrian Convention, from 15 September 1859 to 14 May 1862, there were cases of mail exchanged between the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia and the Kingdom of Sardinia for the **Via di Svizzera**.

### Interruption of the Austrian-Sardinian Convention from 15 September 1859 to 14 May 1862

In the absence of postal relations between the two states, the unpaid letters and the insufficiently paid letters were sent necessarily **Via di Svizzera** in order to be able to collect the due amounts from both parties.



*25 April 1860. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin to Verona, carried Via di Svizzera with transit Chur St. Gallen on 27 April and Feldkirch on 28 April, with the indication "20/15": 10 soldi for the Kingdom of Sardinia, 10 soldi for Switzerland and 15 soldi for the Lombardy-Venetia. The letter on 1 May 1860 was charged 35 soldi on delivery in Verona.*



*2 October 1860. Double rate insufficiently paid letter from Turin to Schio, carried Via di Svizzera with transit Bellinzona, St. Gallen and Feldkirch on 5 October, with the indication "30/15": 10 soldi for the Kingdom of Sardinia, 20 soldi for Switzerland (for double rate letter) and 15 soldi for the Lombardy-Venetia. The letter on 8 October 1860 was charged 45 soldi on delivery in Schio.*





## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



Registered mail from Lombardy-Venetia upon their arrival in the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy were again numbered and were considered as internal registered mails and were taxed not only for the internal rate but also for the internal fee for registered mail.

### Interruption of the Austrian-Sardinian Convention from 15 September 1859 to 14 May 1862

Registered mail from the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy to Lombardy-Venetia upon their arrival were downgraded to simple letters and subjected only to the Austrian inland rate, 5, 10 or 15 soldi depending on the distance from the entry border office.



*30 November 1860. Single rate registered letter from Revere to Milan, prepaid 15 soldi to the border (5 soldi because from less 10 German leagues from the border and 10 soldi fixed registration fee), charged 60 centesimi on delivery (20 centesimi single rate letter in the Kingdom of Sardinia and 40 centesimi fixed Sardinian registration fee).*



*3 July 1860. Double rate registered letter from Verona to Milan, prepaid 20 soldi to the border (10 soldi because double rate letter from less 10 German leagues from the border and 10 soldi fixed registration fee), charged 100 centesimi on delivery (60 centesimi triple rate letter in the Kingdom of Sardinia and 40 centesimi fixed Sardinian registration fee).*





## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



On 15 May 1862 the Sardinian-Austrian Convention of 1853 was reactivated with rates based on weight and distance.

### Restore of the Austro-Sardinian Convention from 15 May 1862

The single rate letters, weighing up to a Viennese lot (17,5 grams) collected in the Austrian territories, were divided as follows:  
letters to or from A1: to/from S1 = 10 soldi, to/from S2 = 16 soldi  
letters to or from A2: to/from S1 = 16 soldi, to/from S2 = 21 soldi  
letters to or from A3: to/from S1 = 21 soldi, to/from S2 = 26 soldi



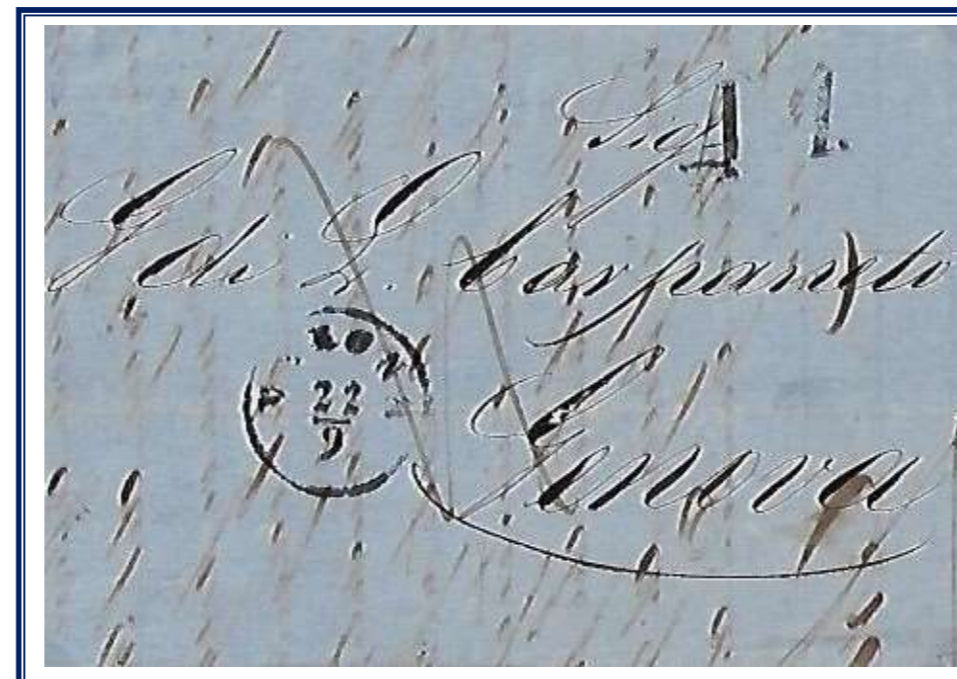
16 December 1862. Single rate letter from Mantua A.1. to Romano (Bergamo) S.1., prepaid 10 soldi to destination.



19 November 1865. Single rate letter from Rovigo A.1. to Milan S.2., prepaid 16 soldi to destination.



30 March 1863. Single rate letter from Treviso A.2. to Turin S.2., prepaid 21 soldi to destination.



22 September 1864. Single rate unpaid letter from Verona A.1. to Genoa S.2., charged 40 centesimi on delivery.



2 March 1866. Single rate letter from Treviso A.2. to Brescia S.1., prepaid 16 soldi to destination.



The single rate letters, weighing up to 15 grams collected in the territories of the Kingdom of Italy, were divided as follows:  
letters to or from S1: to/from A1 = 25 centesimi, to/from A2 = 40 centesimi, to/from A3 = 50 centesimi  
letters to or from S2: to/from A1 = 40 centesimi, to/from A2 = 55 centesimi, to/from A3 = 65 centesimi

**Restore of the Austro-Sardinian Convention  
from 15 May 1862**



9 November 1864. Single rate letter from Ferrara S.1. to Rovigo A.1., prepaid 25 centesimi to destination.



7 September 1865. Single rate unpaid letter from Modena S.1. to Udine A.2, charged 16 soldi on delivery.



28 December 1863. Single rate letter from Crema S.1. to Asolo A.2, prepaid 40 centesimi to destination.



11 February 1864. Single rate letter from Milan S.2. to Verona A.1., prepaid 40 centesimi to destination.



12 April 1866. Single rate letter from Milan S.2. to Udine A.2, prepaid 55 centesimi to destination.





On 15 May 1862, the Convention between the Kingdom of Italy and Austria was restored, but insufficiently prepaid letters, was charged on delivery for the entire rate.

**Restore of the Austro-Sardinian Convention from 15 May 1862**

Following an agreement between the two administrations, from 1 October 1862 insufficiently prepaid letters were not charged for the entire rate on delivery. The mutual recognition of the value of the stamps affixed by the sender made it necessary to carry out new and more complicated calculations which were facilitated with the introduction of special DEBITO and CREDITO stamps used on the letters. The calculation of the tax was based on the exchange rate of 1 soldo = 2.5 centesimi, with possible rounding.



28 July 1862. Single rate letter from Bergamo S.1. to Venice A.1., insufficiently prepaid 20 centesimi instead of 25 centesimi as required and charged for the entire rate of 10 soldi on delivery.



28 May 1864. Single rate letter from Milan S.2. to Ponte di Piave A.2., insufficiently prepaid 40 centesimi instead of 55 centesimi as required. The Italian fee from S.2. was 28 centesimi, a **DEBITO ITALIANO** of 12 centesimi (5 soldi) was indicated and deducted from the Austrian fee for letters to A.2. of 10 soldi, the letter was charged 5 soldi on delivery.



11 August 1865. Single rate letter from Treviso A.2. to Genoa S.2., insufficiently prepaid 16 soldi instead of 21 soldi as required. The Austrian fee from A.2. was 10 soldi, a **DEBITO AUSTRIACO** of 6 soldi (15 centesimi) was indicated and deducted from the Italian fee for letters to S.2. of 28 centesimi, the letter was charged 13 centesimi on delivery, rounded to 15 centesimi.



5 August 1862. Single rate letter from Santa Maria Maddalena A.1. to Milan S.2., insufficiently prepaid 10 soldi instead 16 soldi as required and charged for the entire rate of 40 centesimi on delivery.



10 February 1864. Single rate letter from Venice A.1. to Bari S.2., insufficiently prepaid 10 soldi instead of 16 soldi as required. The Austrian fee from A.1. was 5 soldi, a **DEBITO AUSTRIACO** of 5 soldi (13 centesimi) was indicated and deducted from the Italian fee for letters to S.2. of 28 centesimi, the letter was charged 15 centesimi on delivery, rounded to 20 centesimi.



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



Article 14 of the Convention provided a reduced rate between post offices which are less than 2 German leagues distant, corresponding to 15 km, which involved only 25 Italian offices (18 in Lombardy and 7 in Emilia-Romagna) and 21 Lombardy-Venetian offices (all in Veneto).

### Restore of the Austro-Sardinian Convention from 15 May 1862

The acknowledgment of receipt, a document that was used to demonstrate the delivery of a registered letter, were sent from Lombardy-Venetia from 15 May 1862 with a fixed rate of 10 soldi, regardless of the distance.



5 April 1866. Single rate letter from Ponte Santa Maria Maddalena to Ferrara, prepaid 5 soldi to destination, reduced rate for locations less than 15 km distant.

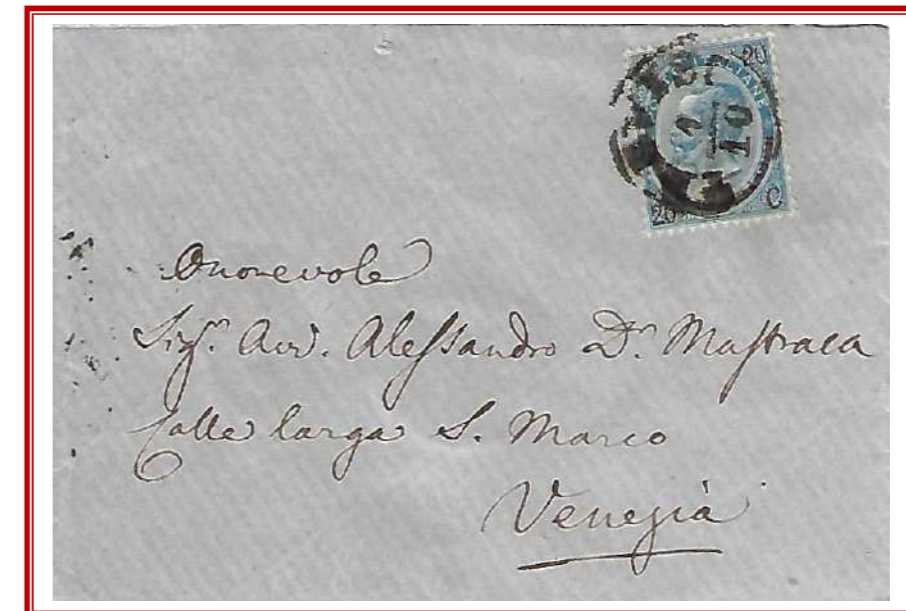


13 January 1866. Acknowledgment of receipt from Bassano to Milan, prepaid 10 soldi to destination.

On 14 September 1866 a "Temporary Convention" was signed between the Kingdom of Italy and Austria, which came into force in Italy on 20 September and in Austria on 18 September. The 1853 Convention was practically reinstated with special treatment for correspondence exchanged between the liberated Venetian provinces and those still occupied, for which only the domestic rate of the state of departure was requested with the right to be delivered without any taxation.



19 September 1865. Single rate letter from Campitello to Mantua, prepaid 10 centesimi to destination, because the two locations were less than 15 km distant.



1 October 1866. Single rate letter from Treviso to Venice, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination, according to the rate of "Temporary Convention" between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia.



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



With the restored of the Sardinian-Austrian Convention of 1854, the printed matters rate of 2 soldi from Lombardy-Venetia for each port of a Viennese lot and 5 centesimi from the Kingdom of Italy for each port of 20 grams was restored.

### Restore of the Austro-Sardinian Convention from 15 May 1862

Newspapers from abroad to Lombardy-Venetia were charged 2 kreuzer on delivery.



*27 September 1865. Single rate printed matters from Venice to Bologna, prepaid 2 soldi to destination.*



*16 December 1865. Single rate printed matters from Ferrara to Mira (Venice), prepaid 5 centesimi to destination.*



*15 December 1865. Copy of the newspaper "Il Boccherini" sent from Turin, prepaid 5 centesimi. Upon arrival, in the Lombardy-Venetia on 17 December, the 2 kreuzer newspaper stamp was applied.*



## 4<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia



Registered letters sent from Lombardy-Venetia were subject to a surcharge of 10 soldi, while registered letters sent from the Kingdom of Italy were subject to a surcharge of 40 centesimi.

### Restore of the Austro-Sardinian Convention from 15 May 1862

Due to the war events of 1866, the direct postal communications between the Kingdom of Italy and the Austrian Empire were interrupted, but it was possible to send letters in the Austrian Empire and in the Austrian Venetia with the Swiss mediation. The Swiss mediation allowed to prepay letters to destination at a rate of 60 centesimi for each 10 grams : 20 centesimi to the Kingdom of Italy, 15 centesimi to the Switzerland and 25 centesimi to the Austrian Empire.



16 June 1865. Double rate registered letter from Turin to Verona (Austrian Venetia), prepaid 1,20 Lire to destination : 80 centesimi double rate letter from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Italian distance to the 1<sup>st</sup> Austrian distance, 40 centesimi fixed registration fee.



13 February 1866. Registered single rate letter from Verona A.1. to Milan S.2., prepaid 26 soldi to destination (16 soldi single rate letter from A.1. to S.2. and 10 soldi fixed registration fee on the reverse).



5 July 1866. Single rate letter from Ferrara to Padua, prepaid 25 centesimi as required by the Convention with the Austrian Empire. The letter was routed via Switzerland as confirmed by the transit marking of Zurich. The letter was charged on delivery 25 kreuzer (10 kreuzer for Switzerland and 15 kreuzer for Austrian Empire). The indication "DEBITO ITALIANO CENT. 5" had no significance for letters transiting through Switzerland.

9 August 1866. Single rate letter from Cento (Ferrara) to Venice, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination. The letter was carried through Switzerland, as confirmed by the transit marking of Zurich.





## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



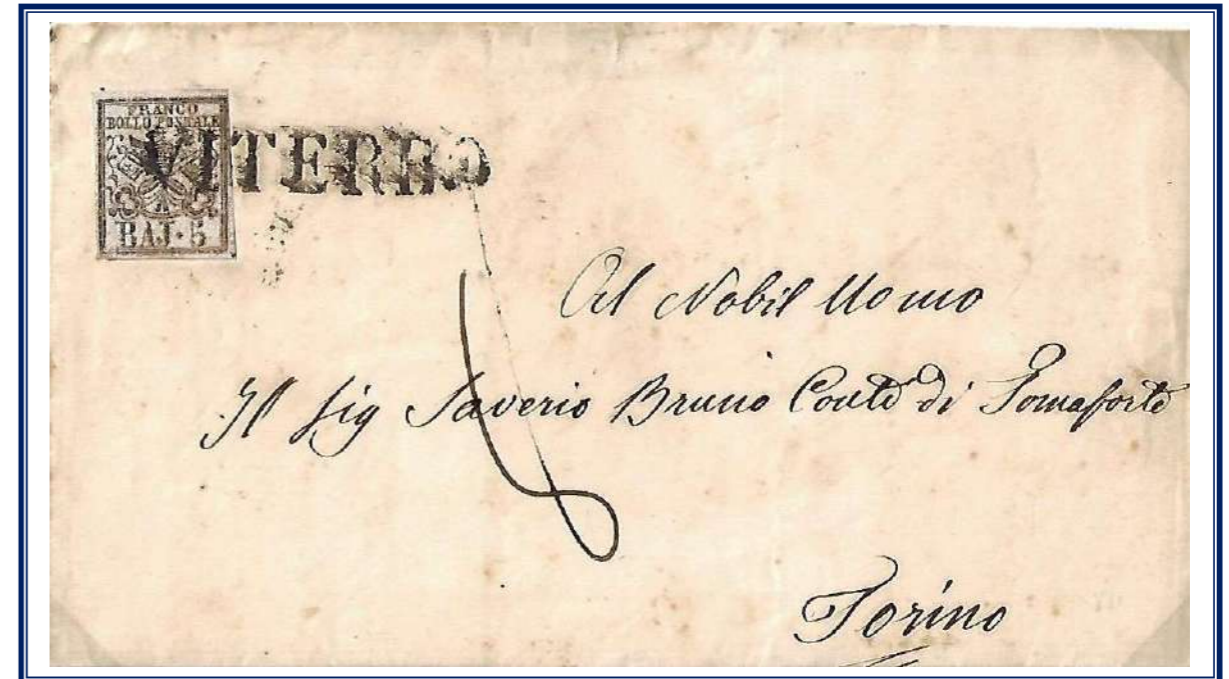
On 1 October 1852, when the Papal State entered the Austrian Italian Postal League, no Convention was in force between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Papal State. The mail exchanged between the two States could be sent to destination "by land" via Tuscany, prepaid up to the border, at the rate of 5 bajocchi for every 6 denari of weight (7,1 grams) charged on delivery for the Tuscan transit rate of 30 centesimi and the internal rate of the Kingdom of Sardinia based on the weight and distance from the Sarzana entry border.

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 October 1852

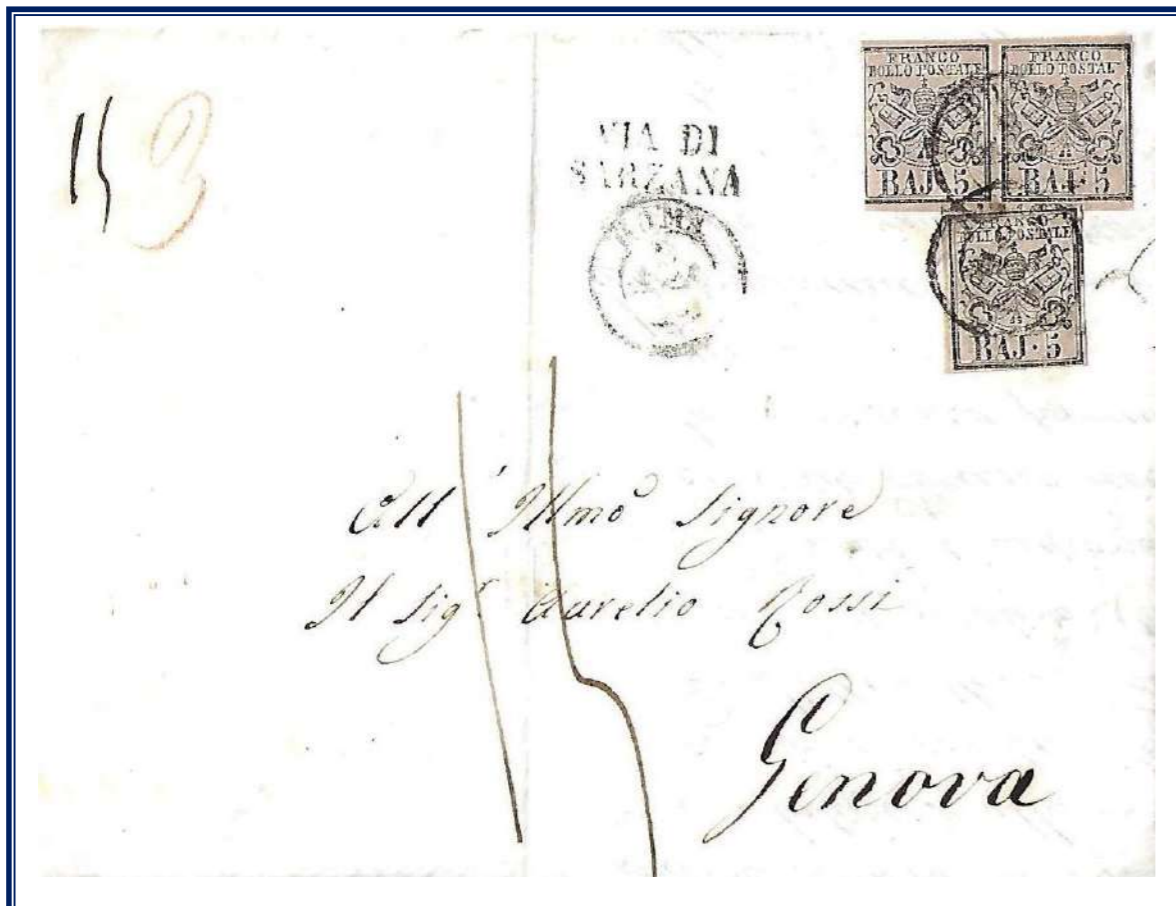
The Sardinian territory was divided into 7 radiuses from the Tuscan-Sardinian border point of Sarzana and for each radius the rate was 10 centesimi. The 1<sup>st</sup> radius extended up to 25 km from the border, the 2<sup>nd</sup> up to 65 km, the 3<sup>rd</sup> up to 110 km, the 4<sup>th</sup> up to 165 km, the 5<sup>th</sup> up to 235, the 6<sup>th</sup> up to 325 km and the 7<sup>th</sup> radius over 325 km from the border. The progression of the fee provided the single rate up to 7,5 grams, a fee and ½ up to 10 grams, 2 fees up to 15 grams, from 15 to 50 grams ½ fee every 5 grams, from 50 to 100 grams ½ fee every 10 grams and over 100 grams 1 fee for every 50 grams of weight gain.



23 December 1854. Double rate letter from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 10 bajocchi to the border, charged 120 centesimi on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi Kingdom of Sardinia internal fee for 3° radius = 60 centesimi x 2 (10 grams) = 120 centesimi).



June 1854. Single rate letter from Viterbo to Turin, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 80 centesimi on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 50 centesimi Kingdom of Sardinia internal fee for 5° radius).



2 April 1855. Triple rate letter from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 15 bajocchi to the border, charged 150 centesimi on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi Kingdom of Sardinia internal fee for 3° radius = 60 centesimi x 2½ (15 grams) = 150 centesimi).

9 August 1853. Single rate letter from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 90 centesimi on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi Kingdom of Sardinia internal fee for 3° radius = 60 centesimi x 1½ (8 grams) = 90 centesimi).





### 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The system of progression of the rate based on weight and distance (radius) was valid until June 1855.

#### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 October 1852

Subsequently the letter was charged on delivery 60 centesimi (30 centesimi for Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi for Sardinian fixed rate).



8 June 1857. Single rate letter from Rome to Biella, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 60 centesimi on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi Kingdom of Sardinia fixed internal fee = 60 centesimi).



16 April 1856. Double rate letter from Rome to Sassari, prepaid 10 bajocchi to the border, charged 120 centesimi on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi Kingdom of Sardinia fixed internal fee = 60 centesimi x 2 = 120 centesimi).



9 June 1856. Triple rate letter from Rome to Sassari, prepaid 15 bajocchi to the border, charged 180 centesimi on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi Kingdom of Sardinia fixed internal fee = 60 centesimi x 3 = 180 centesimi).

22 December 1857. Six-times rate letter from Rome to Turin, prepaid 30 bajocchi to the border, charged 36 decimes (360 centesimi) on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi Kingdom of Sardinia fixed internal fee = 60 centesimi x 6 = 360 centesimi).





## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



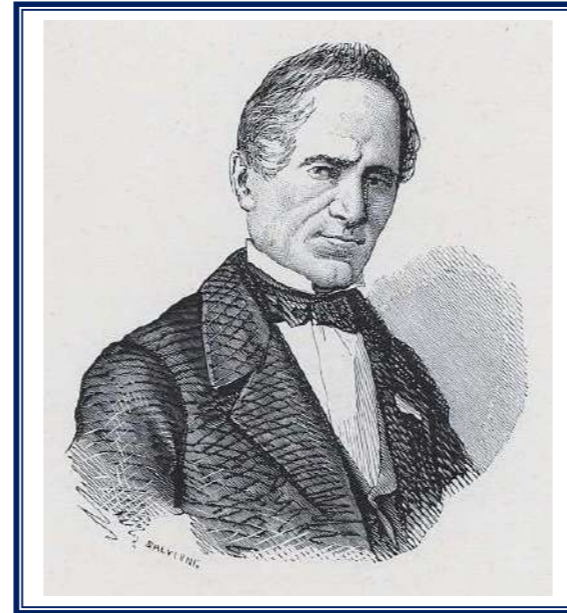
In the Kingdom of Sardinia, the postal franchise was regulated by Royal Decree no. 1185 of 15 May 1851 and by the annexed Regulation, but its application has generated confusion and cases with different taxation methods as we can see from the letters addressed to Senator Count Filiberto Avogadro of Collobiano.

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 October 1852

Even though the postal franchise had been regulated since 1851, in the following years the postal employees taxed in different ways the letters coming from the Papal State and addressed to Turin to Senator Count Filiberto Avogadro of Collobiano, but this did not happen only in Turin, but was also found on other similar letters addressed to other people who enjoyed the postal allowance in Genoa and Vercelli.



10 December 1853. Single rate letter from Rome to Senator Filiberto Avogadro of Collobiano in Turin, carried through the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The letter was initially charged 8 tenths on delivery as required for letters from the Papal States, via Tuscany to the 5<sup>th</sup> radius of the Kingdom of Sardinia and then was adjusted the taxation to 3 tenths, adding the handwriting "Dir.Est." (foreign law) to absolve the Tuscan fee of 30 centesimi.



Filiberto Avogadro di Collobiano, was born in Ivrea on 25 May 1797, son of Count Luigi Ottavio. After attending the University of Turin, he embarked on a military career. In 1848 he was appointed Senator of the Kingdom of Sardinia with the first constitution of the senate, a position he also subsequently held in the Kingdom of Italy until his death in Turin on 5 June 1868.



9 May 1857. Fig.4 - Double rate letter from Rome to Senator Filiberto Avogadro of Collobiano in Turin, carried through the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, "VIA DI SARZANA". The letter was rightly immediately charged 3 tenths on delivery, adding the handwriting "D.Est." (foreign law) to absolve the Tuscan fee of 30 centesimi.



6 August 1856. Single rate letter from Rome to Senator Filiberto Avogadro of Collobiano in Turin, carried through the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, "VIA DI SARZANA". The letter was charged 6 tenths on delivery not considering that the Senator enjoyed the postal franchise, since 1851.



19 August 1855. Single rate letter from Rome to Senator Filiberto Avogadro of Collobiano in Turin, carried through the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The letter was charged 6 tenths in Turin where was applied the handstamp **P.P.** and handwritten **P.P. a Torino**, not considering that the Senator enjoyed the postal franchise and subsequently carried to Biella.



12 January 1856. Double rate letter from Rome to Senator Filiberto Avogadro di Collobiano in Turin, carried through the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, "VIA DI SARZANA". The letter was charged 4 tenths on delivery and adding the handwriting "Diritto Estero", but erroneously deducting from the full taxation of 6 tenths, only the first Sardinian port of 2 tenths (the weight of the letter was therefore between 7.1 and 7.5 grams).



## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



Letters were sent from the Kingdom of Sardinia to the Papal States via Tuscany at a rate of 20 centesimi for every 7,5 grams and charged on delivery based on weight (every 6 denari) and distance (Tosti rates).

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 October 1852

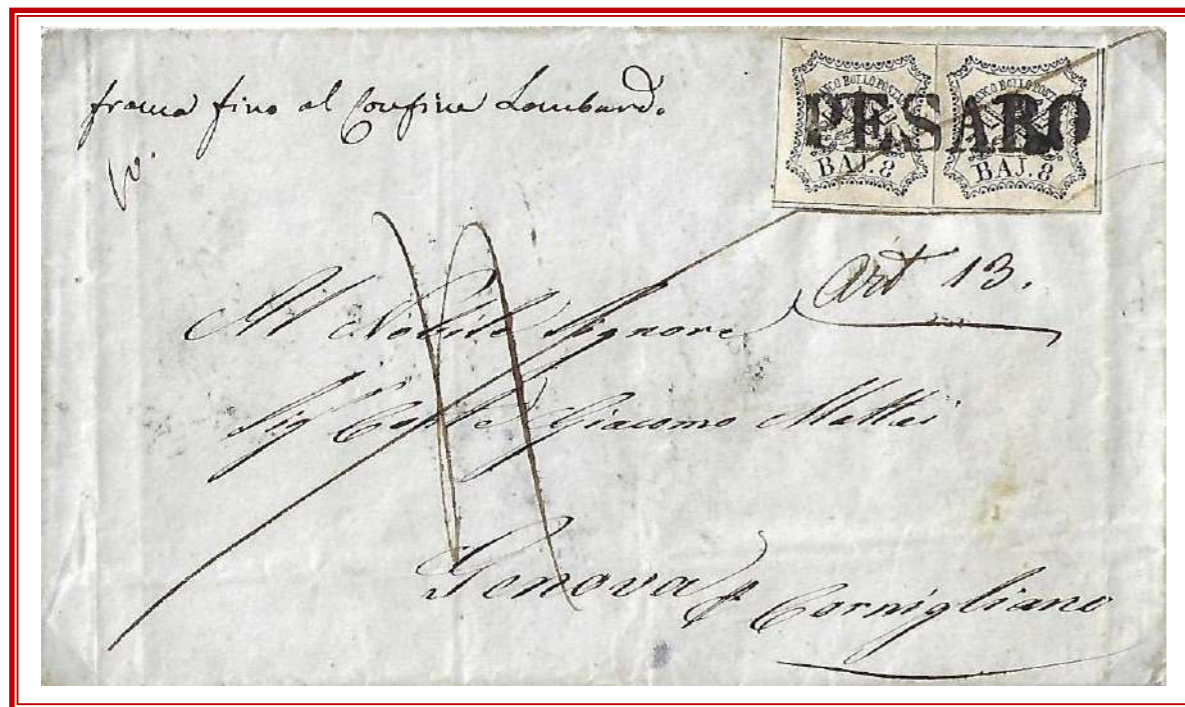
The Tosti Notification allowed letters sent by the Postal Offices of Bologna and Ferrara weighing between ¼ and ½ ounce (between 6 and 12 denari) to be prepaid at the rate of one and a half letters, therefore 7 ½ bajocchi.



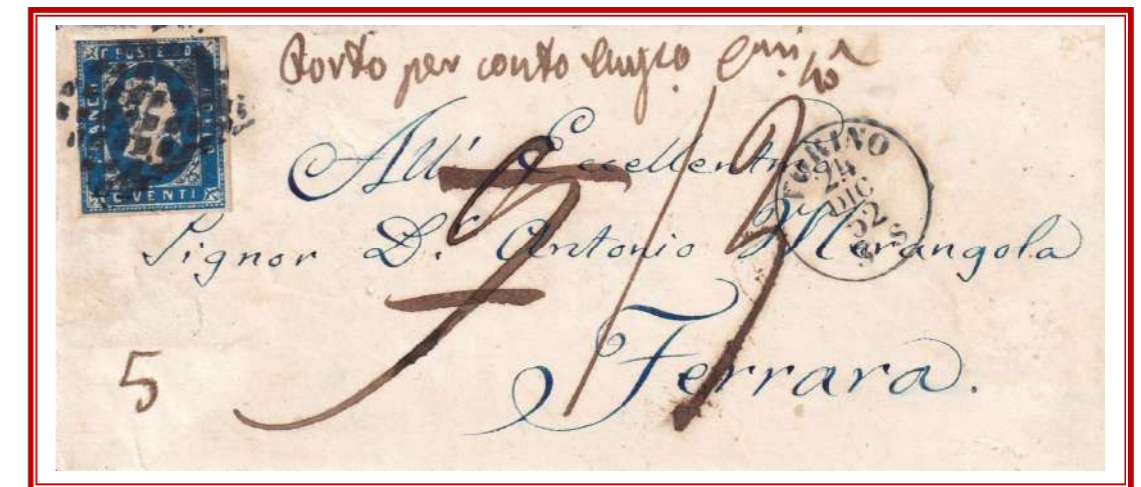
27 February 1853. Single rate letter from Turin to Bologna, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery as required by the Tosti rates for letters coming from the Kingdom of Sardinia and sent in the III Papal States distance.

30 December 1853. Single rate printed matter from Rome to Genoa, carried via Sarzana, prepaid 1 bajocco to the border, charged 4 centesimi on delivery.

6 September 1853. Letter weighing between ¼ and ½ ounce (between 7,1 and 14,2 grams), sent from Bologna to Genoa via Sarzana, prepaid 7 ½ bajocchi to the border, as indicated by the Tosti Notification from 2 November 1844 (effective from 15 November) and charged 60 centesimi on delivery (30 centesimi Tuscan transit and 30 centesimi domestic rate of the Kingdom of Sardinia).



Mail between the Papal States and the Kingdom of Sardinia could be exchanged franked up to the Austro-Sardinian border "by land" through Lombardy-Venetia with Austrian mediation at the rate of the Austrian Italian Postal League of 8 bajocchi for each Austrian lot of weight (about 17,5 grams), to which was added the Sardinian internal rate of 20 centesimi for each port of 10 grams, while from the Kingdom of Sardinia prepaid 20 centesimi and charged 13 bajocchi on delivery.



October 1853. Double rate letter from Pesaro to Cornigliano di Genova, prepaid 16 bajocchi "Paid to the Lombard border" for more than 20 leagues (150 km) between Pesaro and the Sardinian-Lombard border, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.

24 December 1852. Single rate letter from Turin to Ferrara, prepaid 20 centesimi to the Sardinian border. The letter was delivered to private couriers (Compagnia Franchetti) in its transit through the Lombardy Venetia to Padua, and then continued with the Omnibus of Marco D. Ruggeri which from Padua entered the papal territories through the border of S. Maria Maddalena – Pontelagoscuro. On the front there are handwritten "Paid on behalf Aus.co c.mi 45", in Austrian cents corresponding to 9 kreuzer/8 bajocchi which, added to the 5 bajocchi for the internal papal fee, determine the 13 bajocchi charged on delivery.





## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



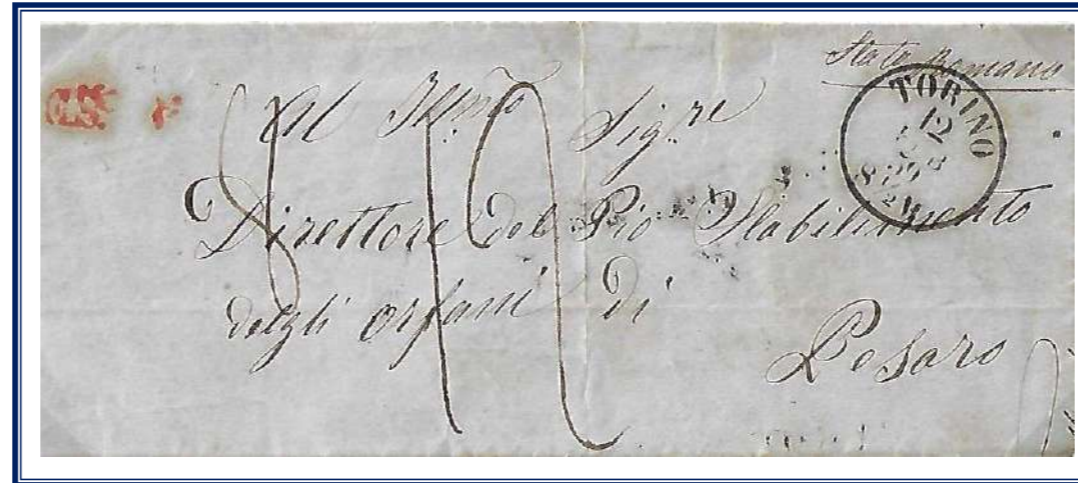
From 1 January 1854 with the new Austro-Sardinian Convention, letters could be carried prepaid to destination, via Lombardy-Venetia, at the rate of 60 centesimi from the Kingdom of Sardinia and 12 bajocchi from the Papal States for each Austrian lot.

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 October 1852

The Austro-Sardinian Convention of 1854 allowed sent unpaid letters to destination at the same rate as letters prepaid to destination: 60 centesimi in the Kingdom of Sardinia and 12 bajocchi in the Papal States for each Austrian lot.



19 April 1858. Single rate letter from Nice Maritime to Fermo, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination.



12 February 1859. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin to Pesaro, carried via Milan and Bologna, where on 14 February the rare handstamp **P.L.** (Porta Lettere) was applied on the reverse, normally used in Bologna to confirm the home delivery by a postman. The letter arrived in Pesaro on 15 February bearing the red handstamp **C.S.** (Corrispondenza Sarda) applied in Milan which indicated the crediting of 5 kreuzer (20 centesimi) to the Sardinian administration, with the indication of the 8 bajocchi (corresponding to 9 kreuzer) due to the Papal States and therefore charged 12 bajocchi (14 kreuzer) on delivery in Pesaro.



2 December 1857. Single rate unpaid letter from Fermo to Nice, with indication of the Austrian fees (D.A.a.E.) of 9 kreuzer (8 bajocchi), corresponding to 40 centesimi and added to the 20 cent. of the Kingdom of Sardinia internal rate, the letter was charged 60 cent. on delivery.



25 March 1858. Single rate letter from Bologna to Genoa, prepaid 12 bajocchi to destination.



8 January 1861. Triple rate letter from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 12 bajocchi to destination, via Lombardy-Venetia.

The letter was mistakenly carried to France, but arrived in Lyon, where on 12 January it received the red handstamp **"E. PONT. /2 PONT DE B. 2"**, the expected taxation of 30 tenths was cancelled, as requested by the Franco-Papal Convention of 1853. The letter was then addressed to Genoa (as previously foreseen) with the taxation of 6 tenths, but in Genoa the letter was de-taxed and redirected to Sestri Levante where upon arrival it was taxed again at 30 tenths as expected for insufficiently prepaid triple rate letter from the Papal States to the Kingdom of Sardinia.



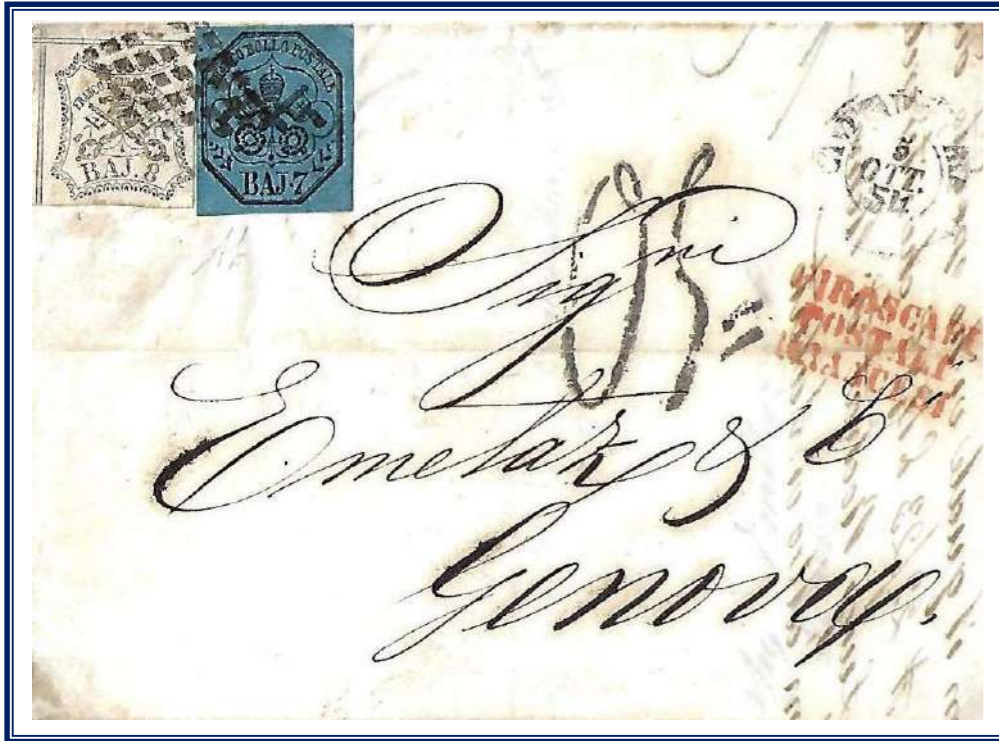
## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The letters "by sea" could be sent by French packet or non-contract ships. Letters sent with the French packet were prepaid to disembarkation : 60 centesimi every 7,5 grams from Genoa and charged 12 bajocchi on delivery every 6 denari, 15 bajocchi every 6 denari from Civitavecchia and charged at the Sardinian inland rate on delivery.

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 October 1852

The letters arriving in 1852 by sea in the Kingdom of Sardinia were charged on delivery : 5 centesimi if sent to Genoa and 20 centesimi if sent to the rest of the Sardinian territory. From 1855 all letters sent by sea in the Kingdom of Sardinia were charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



5 October 1854. Single rate letter sent by sea from Civitavecchia to Genoa, prepaid 15 bajocchi to the disembarkation, charged 5 centesimi on delivery for the Genoa district rate. The letter was embarked on the French packet "BOSPHORE" of the Ligne Indirecte d'Italie, that disembarked it in Genoa on 7 October 1854.

8 January 1859. Double rate letter sent by sea from Genoa to Rome, prepaid 120 centesimi to the disem-barkation, charged 24 bajocchi on delivery. The letter was embarked on the French packet "PAUSILLIPE" of the Ligne Indirecte d'Italie, that disembarked it in Civitavecchia on 10 January and then carried to Rome where received the red handstamp "VIA DI MARE".



16 May 1857. Single rate letter from Rome sent by sea from Civitavecchia to Genoa, prepaid 15 bajocchi to the disembarkation, charged 20 centesimi on delivery for the Sardinian internal rate. The letter was embarked on the French packet "VATICAN" of the Ligne Indirecte d'Italie, that disembarked it in Genoa on 19 May 1857.



The letters sent with non-contract ship, generally affiliated with the Sardinian administration, if sent from Civitavecchia paid the postage fee of 5 bajocchi for every 6 denari; upon arrival in Genoa, they received the red handstamp "VIA DI MARE (E)" and charged 15 centesimi on delivery every 7,5 grams if sent to Genoa, or 30 centesimi every 7,5 grams if sent beyond Genoa. The letters sent from Genoa to the Papal States were prepaid 15 centesimi to disembarkation for every 7,5 grams and charged 12 bajocchi on delivery every 6 denari.

6 February 1859. Single rate letter sent by sea from Civitavecchia to Genoa on the non-contract ship, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the disembarkation, charged 15 centesimi on delivery.

29 February 1860. Single rate letter sent by sea from Genoa to Rome on the non-contract ship, prepaid 15 centesimi to the port of disembarkation in Civitavecchia, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery.





## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The second war of independence made postal relations between the two states difficult. The letters sent by sea continued to be treated as in the previous period, while the rates by land underwent considerable changes.

The period of confusion between the various postal administrations of the states annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia, often without specific provisions, generated cases of letters prepaid and/or taxed, that were difficult to understand.

### Austrian Italian Postal League Convention from 1 October 1852

The letters were sent from the Papal States at a rate of 5 bajocchi for every 6 denari and in the Kingdom of Sardinia were charged 20 centesimi on delivery for every 10 grams.

The letters were sent from the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy at a rate of 20 centesimi for every 10 grams and charged in the Papal States 5 bajocchi on delivery for every 6 denari.



26 May 1860. Single rate letter sent by land from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



15 September 1859. Single rate letter (weight up to 17,5 grams) from Rome to Carrara, prepaid 8 bajocchi as required by the Austrian Italian Postal League Convention for the third distance (over 150 km).

In that period the Modenese Oltreappennino was already occupied by the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Sardinian rates were already in force. The 8 bajocchi prepaid were not accepted and converted into 40 centesimi and were added the "Zu Taxe" of 15 centesimi, as an unpaid letter and the indication of 5 ½ decimes was applied on the front.



10 September 1860. Single rate letter sent by land from Rome to Chieri, near Turin, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 50 centesimi on delivery. From 1 December 1859 to 30 September 1861, letters sent from the Papal State to the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy via Tuscany were taxed 50 cents at destination (20 cents Sardinian-Italian internal rate and 30 cents Tuscan transit), because in that period Tuscany still had its postal autonomy.



25 July 1860. Single rate letter sent by land from Reggio to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 10 bajocchi on delivery, because double rate in the Papal States (weight between 7,1 and 10 grams).



1860. Five times rates letter sent by land from Rome to Mondovì, prepaid 25 bajocchi to the border, charged 80 centesimi on delivery, because four-time rate in the Kingdom of Sardinia (weight between 30 and 35,5 grams).



In June 1859 the cities of Romagna expelled the papal legates and troops. The papal rates were valid in the Romagna until October 1859 when the Sardinian rates were introduced with values expressed in bajocchi using the stamps of the Provisional Government of Romagna valid until 31 January 1860 (but tolerated until mid-March 1860).

**The events of Romagna, Marche and Umbria**

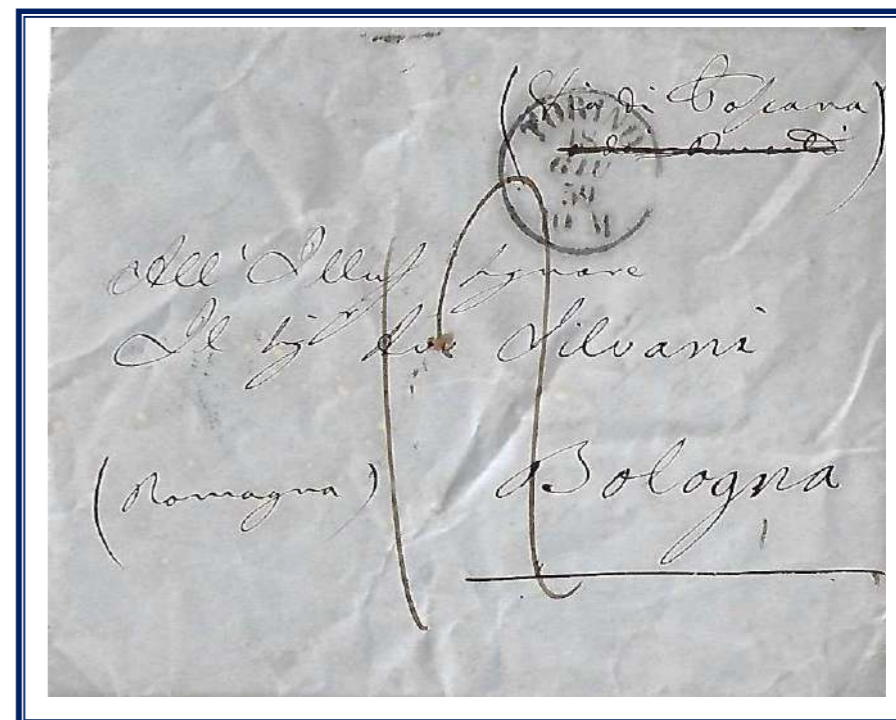
From 1 February 1860 Sardinian postage stamps were introduced in the Romagna and on 18 March the Romagna was annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia following the plebiscite of 11-12 March.



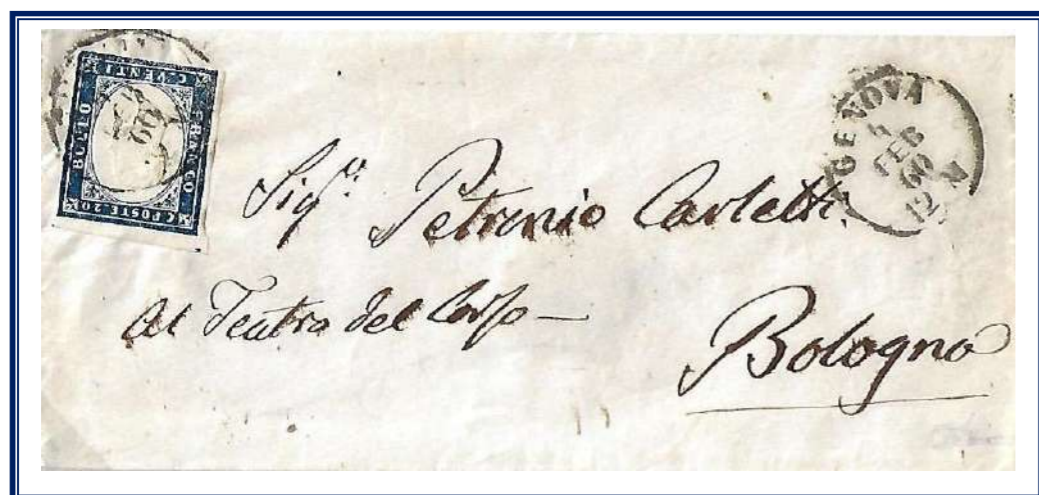
18 October 1859. Single rate letter from Ferrara to Marcaria (Lombardy) already Sardinian, prepaid 4 bajocchi (corresponding to 20 centesimi) to destination.



24 November 1859. Registered single rate letter from Milan to Ferrara, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination, (20 centesimi single rate letter and 40 centesimi fixed registration fee).

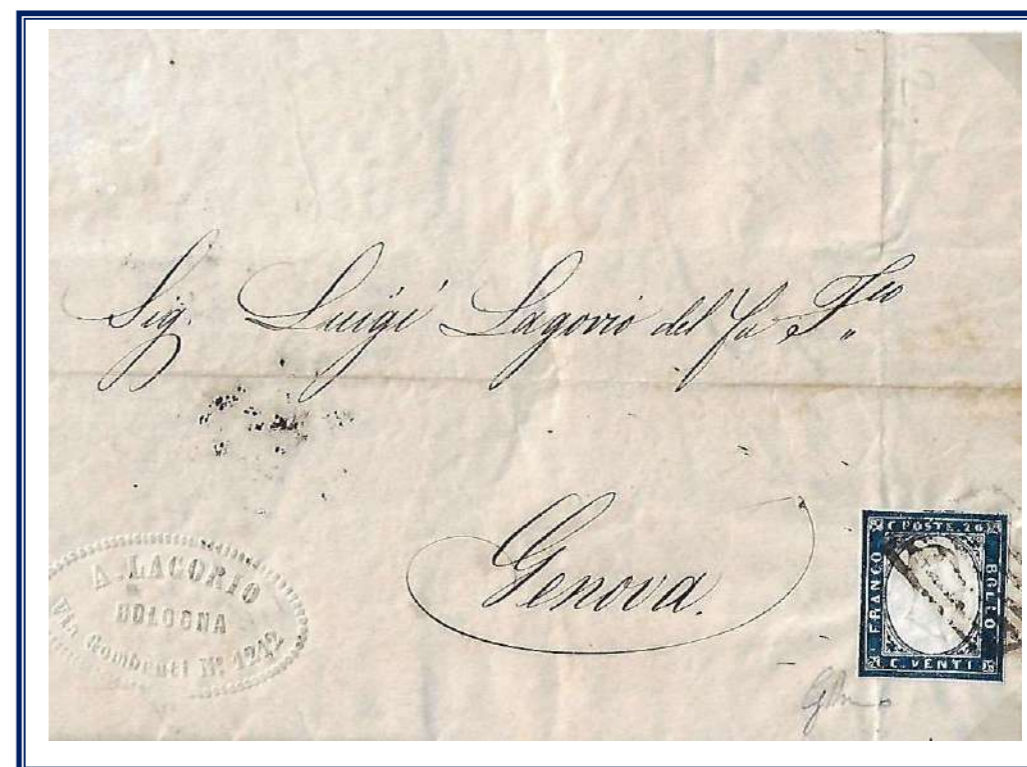


18 June 1859. Single rate unpaid letter from Turin to Bologna, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery (Tosti rate for letters from the Kingdom of Sardinia to the III papal distance).



4 February 1860. Single rate letter from Genoa to Bologna, where arrived on 6 February, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.

16 February 1860. Single rate letter from Bologna to Genoa, where arrived the following day, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.

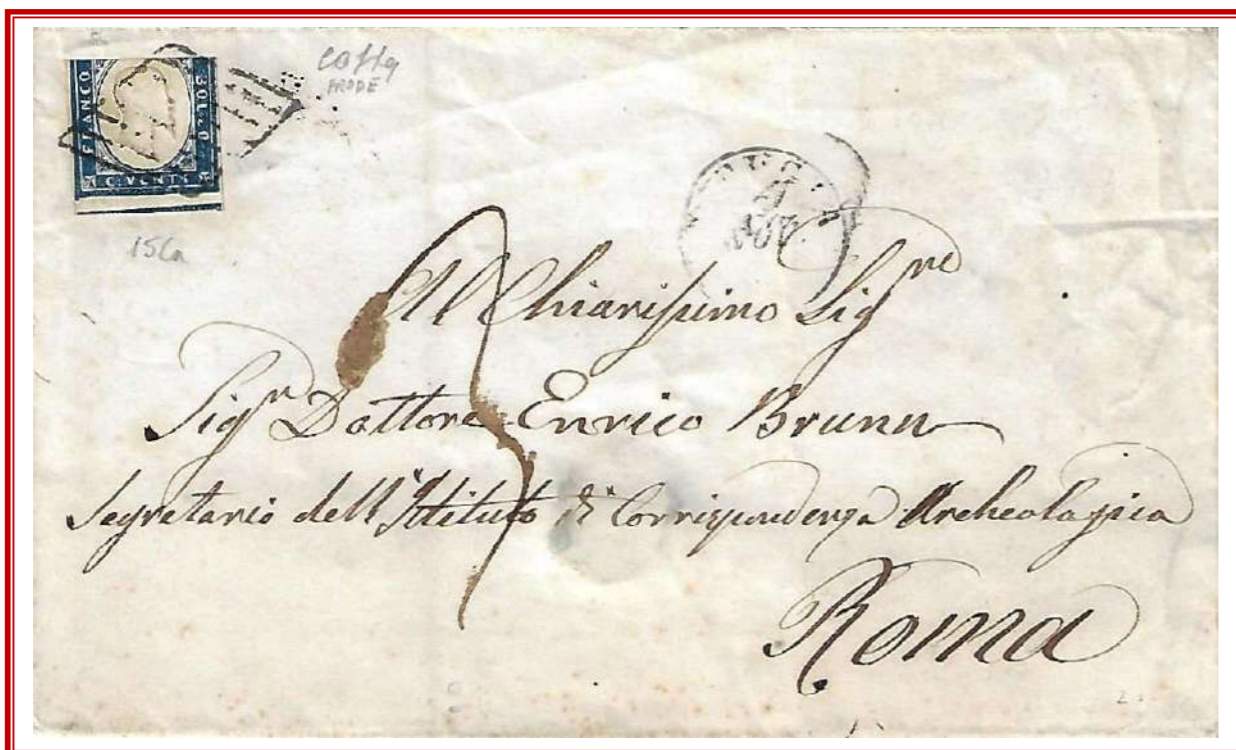




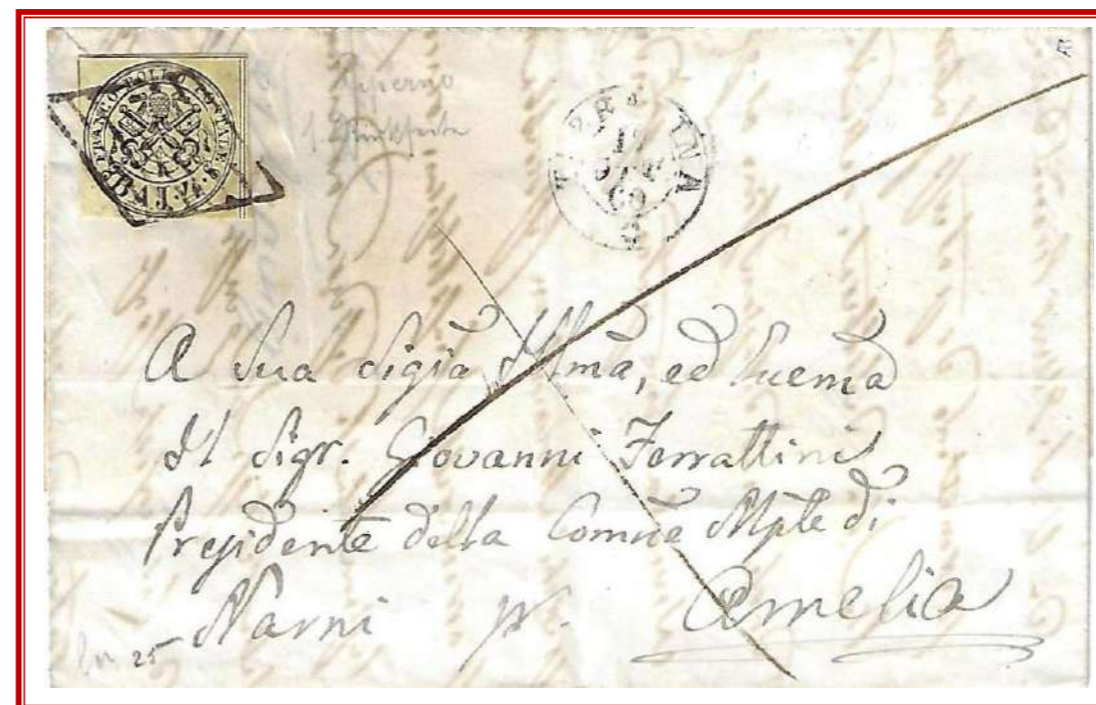
In September 1860 the Sardinian army occupied the Marche and Umbria. On 16 September the Provisional Governments were established in Ancona and Perugia and ended their activity on 17 December 1860 when the Marche and Umbria were annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia. From 1 October 1860 the Sardinian postage stamps were introduced in Marche and Umbria and Sardinian rates were introduced from the beginning of October.

### The events of Romagne, Marche and Umbria

The ex-papal provinces of Marche, Umbria and Sabina territories, which became part of the Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy, from 1 October 1861 became de facto "Usurped Provinces". Initially the papal rates were sometimes still applied, but then these correspondences were considered as directed abroad. Only from 1 October 1861 was a reduced rate established for mail directed to the "Usurped Provinces".



9 November 1860. Single rate letter from Perugia to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, as required by the Sardinian rate introduced in October 1860, charged 3 bajocchi on delivery.



17 October 1860. Single rate letter from Terracina to Narni for Amelia (Umbria), prepaid 4 bajocchi to destination, in accordance to the Tosti Notification effective from 15 November 1844 between Postal offices of 1<sup>st</sup> distance with transit from Rome. The letter was considered paid to destination with the Papal rate of 4 bajocchi, despite Umbria was occupied by Sardinian troops and the Provisional Government had already been established on 16 September.



16 February 1861. Single rate letter from Ancona to Bologna, prepaid 20 centesimi as required by the Sardinian rate introduced in October 1860.



22 November 1860. Single rate unpaid letter from Rome to Ancona, charged 5 bajocchi on delivery (again papal rate from the 2<sup>nd</sup> radius of the 1<sup>st</sup> distance for the 2<sup>nd</sup> distance).



19 June 1861. Single rate letter sent by land from Rome to Ancona, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.





## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



Until 31 December 1863, the letters were sent from the ex-papal provinces to the Papal States at a rate of 20 centesimi for every 10 grams.  
The letters sent from Romagna were charged on delivery 6 bajocchi for every 6 denari if they were directed to Rome, 7 bajocchi for every 6 denari if they were directed to a destination other than Rome.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

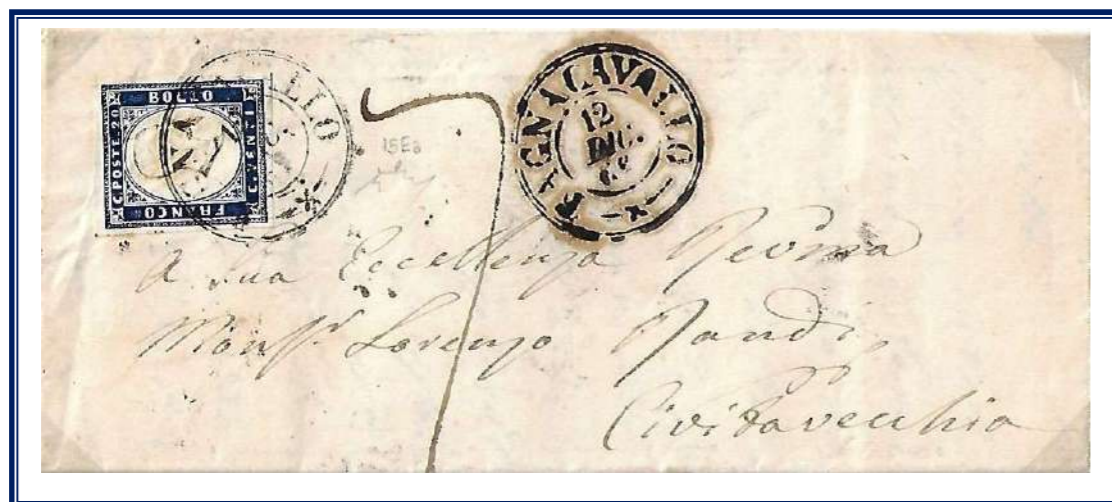
The letters sent from Marche were charged on delivery 5 bajocchi for every 6 denari if they were directed to Rome, 6 bajocchi for every 6 denari if they were directed to a destination other than Rome.



14 December 1862. Double rate letter from Bologna (Romagne) to Rome, prepaid 40 centesimi to the border, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery.



10 June 1863. Single rate letter from Ancona (Marche) to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 5 bajocchi on delivery.



12 December 1862. Single rate letter from Bagnacavallo (Romagne) to Civitavecchia, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 7 bajocchi on delivery.



22 October 1861. Single rate letter from Fano (Marche) to Civitavecchia, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 6 bajocchi on delivery.



## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The letters sent from Umbria were charged on delivery 3 bajocchi for every 6 denari if they were directed to Rome, 4 bajocchi for every 6 denari if they were directed to a destination other than Rome.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

The letters sent from the localities of Sabina were charged on delivery 2 bajocchi for every 6 denari if they were directed to Rome, 3 bajocchi for every 6 denari if they were directed to a destination other than Rome.



22 June 1862. Double rate letter from Perugia (Umbria) to Rome, prepaid 40 centesimi to the border, charged 9 bajocchi on delivery, because triple rate in the Papal States (weight between 14,2 and 20 grams).



4 December 1861. Single rate letter from Poggio Mirteto (Sabina) to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 4 bajocchi on delivery, because double rate in the Papal States (weight between 7,1 and 10 grams).



21 August 1862. Single rate letter from Nocera Umbra (Umbria) to Corneto, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 4 bajocchi on delivery.



18 March 1863. Single rate letter from Poggio Mirteto (Sabina) to Rome, prepaid 20 to the border, charged 2 bajocchi on delivery.





## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



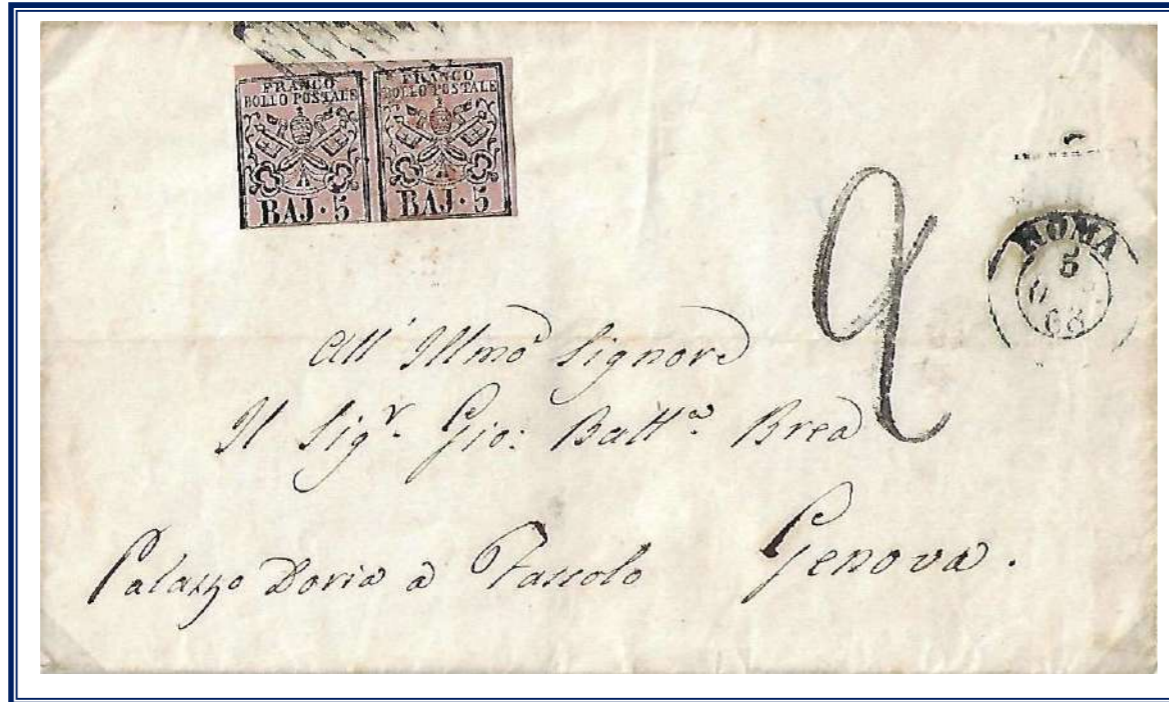
Until 30 September 1867, the mail exchanged between the Papal States and the Kingdom of Italy had to be prepaid up to the border and charged on delivery at the internal rate.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

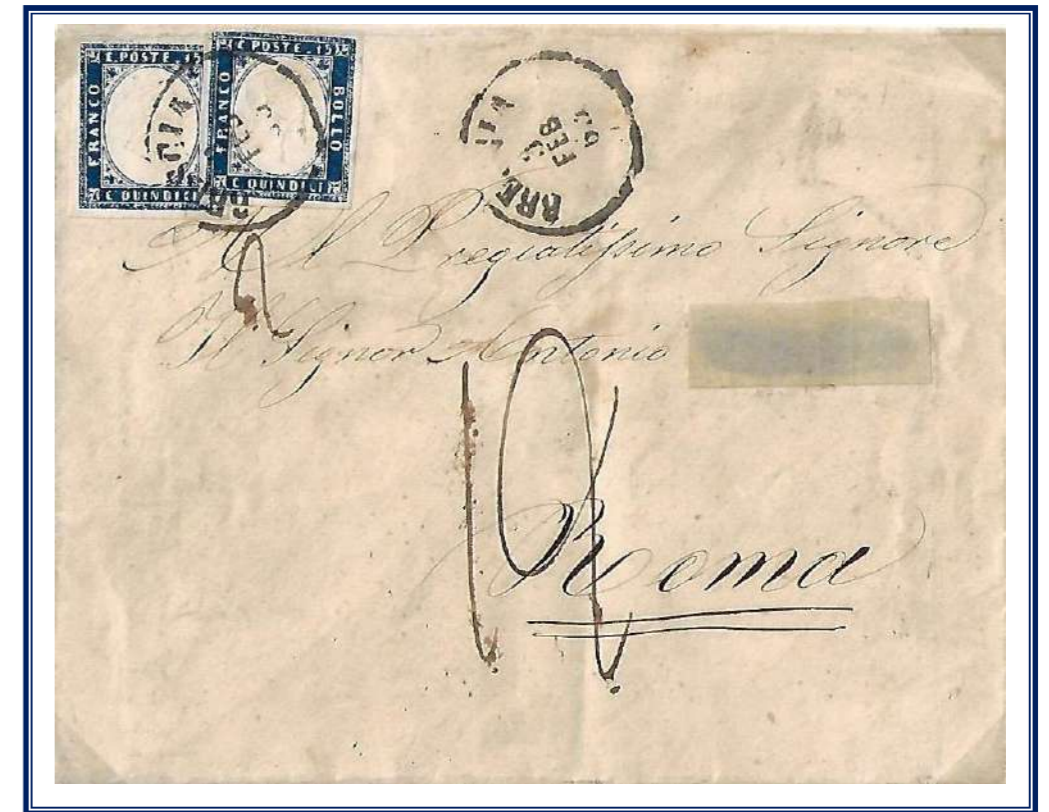
Until 1867, the rate for letters sent from the Kingdom of Italy to the Papal States was 20 centesimi up to the Sardinian-Papal States border (the same internal rate of the Kingdom of Italy).

From 1 January 1863 the internal rate of the Kingdom of Italy went from 20 to 15 centesimi, and the Post Office, to remedy any errors, with the Postal Bulletin No. 12 of December 1862 allowed, only for the month of January 1863, for letters sent to the Papal States from the Kingdom of Italy, the rate of 15 centesimi to the Sardinian-Papal States border.

This is an interesting special "temporary rate", permitted only for the month of January 1863 and tolerated until the very first days of February.



5 October 1863. Double rate letter from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 10 bajocchi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery, because single rate letter in the Kingdom of Italy (weight between 7,1 and 10 grams).



3 February 1863. Double rate letter from Brescia to Rome, prepaid 30 centesimi to the border, in tolerance of the "temporary rate" of January 1863, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery (6 bajocchi for every 6 denari).



4 August 1862. Single rate letter from Leghorn to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 6 bajocchi on delivery.



12 November 1861. Single rate letter from Florence to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery, because double rate in the Papal States (weight between 7,1 and 10 grams)..



## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



From 1 January 1864 the letters were sent from the Papal States to the ex-papal provinces (Romagne, Umbria, Marche, and Sabina) at the rate of 2 bajocchi for each port of 6 denari and charged on delivery 20 centesimi for every 10 grams.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

From 1 January 1864 the letters were sent from the ex-papal provinces to the Papal States at the unchanged rate of 20 centesimi for every 10 grams and charged on delivery 2 bajocchi every 6 denari.



22 August 1865. Single rate letter from Rome to Forlì (Romagne), prepaid 2 bajocchi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



21 August 1865. Single rate letter from Rome to Poggio Mirteto (Sabina), prepaid 2 bajocchi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



12 July 1865. Double rate letter from Rome to Terni (Umbria), prepaid 4 bajocchi to the border, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.



20 December 1864. Single rate letter from Poggio Mirteto (Sabina) to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 2 bajocchi on delivery.



17 June 1866. Double rate letter from Porretta (Romagne) to Rome, prepaid 40 centesimi to the border, charged 4 bajocchi on delivery.



2 September 1864. Single rate letter from Jesi (Marche) to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 2 bajocchi on delivery.



## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The letters were sent from all the provinces of the Kingdom of Italy (excluding the southern provinces) to the Papal States at a rate of 20 centesimi for every 10 grams and charged on delivery 6 bajocchi for every 6 denari.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

The letters were sent from Papal States at a rate of 5 bajocchi for every 6 denari and charged on delivery with the Italian rate of 20 centesimi for every 10 grams.



14 December 1864. Single rate letter from Genoa to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery, (6 bajocchi for every 6 denari) because double rate in the Papal States (weight between 7,1 and 10 grams).



2 February 1866. Double rate letter from Turin to Rome, prepaid 40 centesimi to the border, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery.

12 March 1866. Single rate letter from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



9 October 1861. Double rate letter from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 10 bajocchi to the border, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.

4 January 1865. Eight-time rate (weight between 49,7 and 56,8 grams) from Rome to Sassari via Genoa, prepaid 40 bajocchi to the border, charged 100 centesimi on delivery, with indication of five-time rate in the Kingdom of Italy (weight between 40 and 50 grams), that determined the weight of the letter between 49,7 and 50 grams.





## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The letters were sent from the southern provinces of the Kingdom of Italy to the Papal States at a rate of 20 centesimi for every 10 grams and charged on delivery 8 bajocchi for every 6 denari, while the letters were sent from the Papal States to the southern provinces at a rate of 5 bajocchi for every 6 denari and charged on delivery 20 centesimi for every 10 grams.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

The letters were sent from Sicily to the Papal States at a rate of 20 centesimi for every 10 grams and charged on delivery 16 bajocchi for every 6 denari, while the letters were sent from the Papal States to Sicily at a rate of 5 bajocchi for every 6 denari and charged on delivery 20 centesimi for every 10 grams.



18 March 1865. Single rate letter from S. Felice a Cancelli (Caserta) to Rome, where arrived on 20 March, prepaid 40 centesimi to the border, charged 8 bajocchi on delivery.



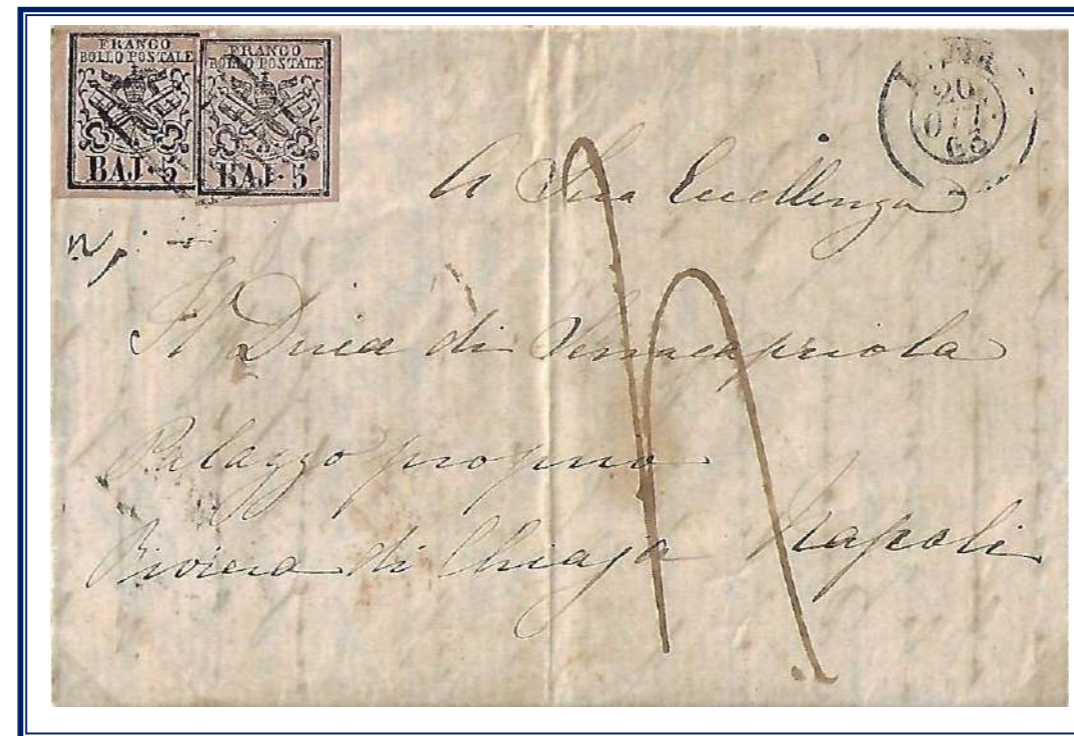
20 December 1863. Single rate letter from Naples to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery.



26 December 1861. Single rate letter from Palermo to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 16 bajocchi on delivery.



10 April 1862. Single rate letter from Rome to Naples, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 5 grana on delivery, corresponding to 20 centesimi.



20 October 1863. Double rate letter from Rome to Naples, prepaid 10 bajocchi to the border, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.



1 July 1864. Single rate letter from Rome to Termini Imerese, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



From 18 June 1866, with the introduction of the Italian lira in the Papal States, the single rate letters (each 6 denari) was fixed at 4 bajocchi corresponding to 20 centesimi from any origin and to any destination.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867



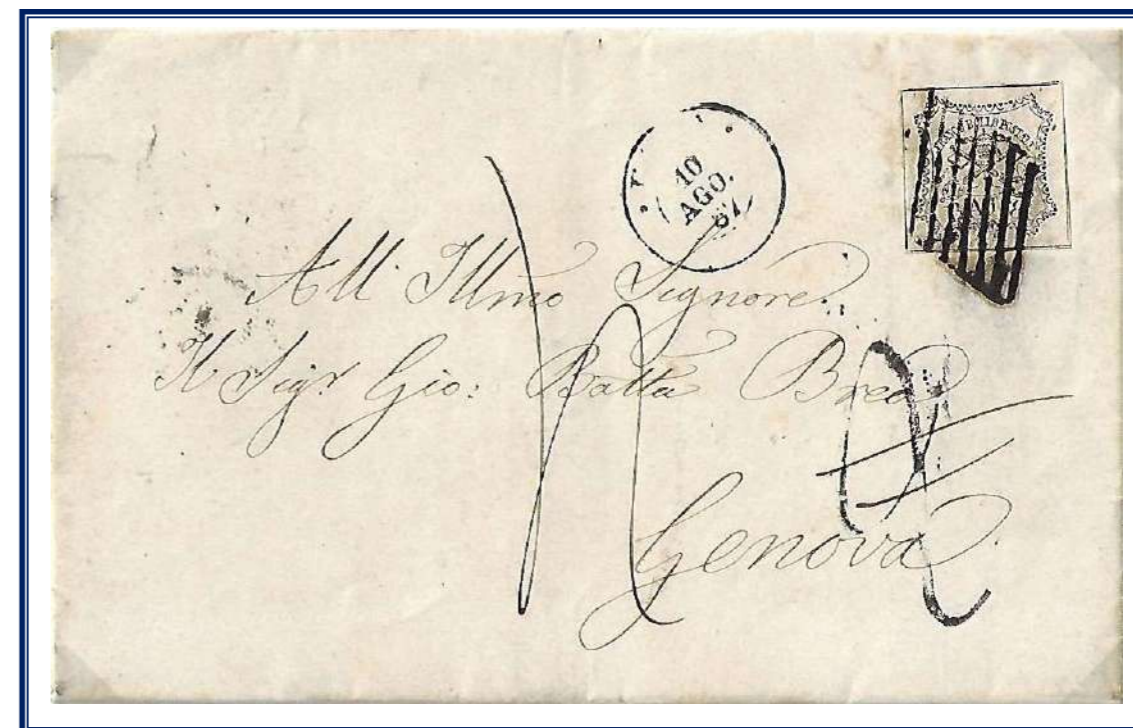
16 May 1867. Single rate letter from Arona (Novara) to Rome, where arrived on 18 March, prepaid 20 centesimi on delivery, charged 4 bajocchi on delivery.



24 October 1866. Single rate letter from Rome to Bergamo, where arrived on 26 October, prepaid 4 bajocchi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



8 August 1866. Double rate letter from Milan to Rome, prepaid 40 centesimi to the border, charged 8 bajocchi on delivery.



10 August 1867. Double rate letter from Rome to Genoa, prepaid 8 bajocchi to the border, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.



## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The mail of the Cardinals and of the ecclesiastical authorities enjoyed the complete franchise from the papal rates; therefore, from the Papal States they were not prepaid and to the Papal States they were not charged on delivery.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

In the Kingdom of Italy the fixed registration fee was 30 centesimi, while in the Papal States was 8 bajocchi (40 centesimi) reduced to 4 bajocchi for the letters to ex-papal provinces and was prepaid when the letter was sent and charged when the letter was delivered.



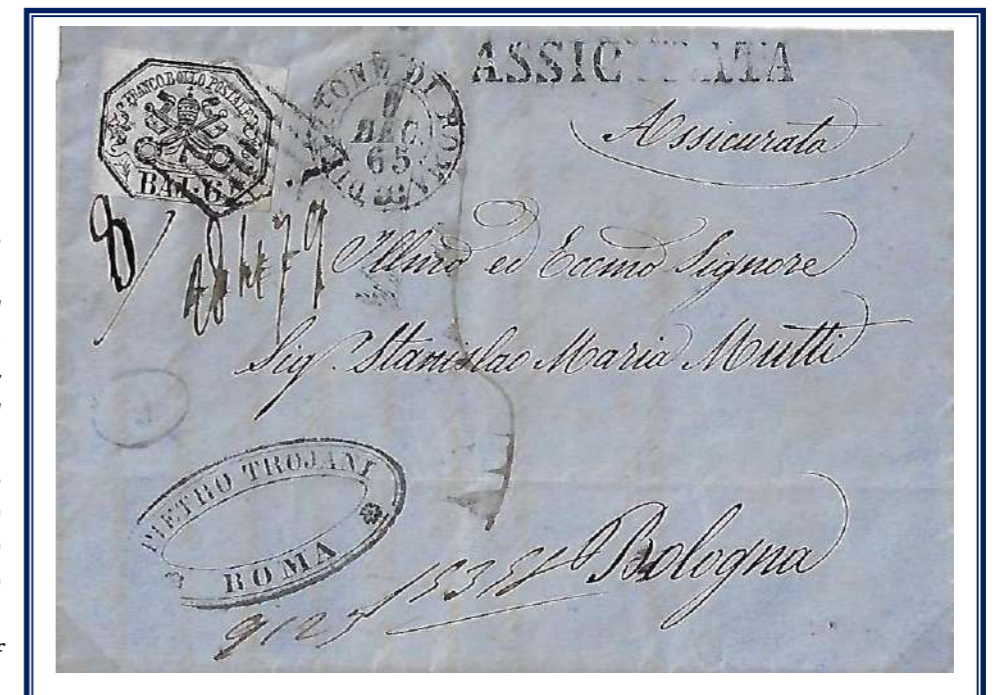
19 April 1866. Single rate franchise letter from Rome to Novara, because sent from the Penitenziere Maggiore (Sacro Penitenziere – S.P.), charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



5 February 1866. Double rate registered letter from Gubbio to Rome, prepaid 70 centesimi to the border (40 centesimi double rate letter and 30 centesimi fixed registration fee in the Kingdom of Italy), charged 8 bajocchi on delivery (4 bajocchi double rate letter to ex-papal provinces and 4 bajocchi fixed registration reduced fee in the Papal States).



5 August 1866. Triple rate letter from Naples to Rome, where arrived the following day, prepaid 60 centesimi to the border and not charged on delivery, because to the Cardinal Penitenziere Maggiore.



5 December 1865. Single rate registered letter from Rome to Bologna, prepaid 6 bajocchi to the border (2 bajocchi single rate letter to ex-papal provinces and 4 bajocchi fixed registration reduced fee in the Papal States), charged 50 centesimi on delivery (20 single rate letter and 30 centesimi fixed registration fee in the Kingdom of Italy).



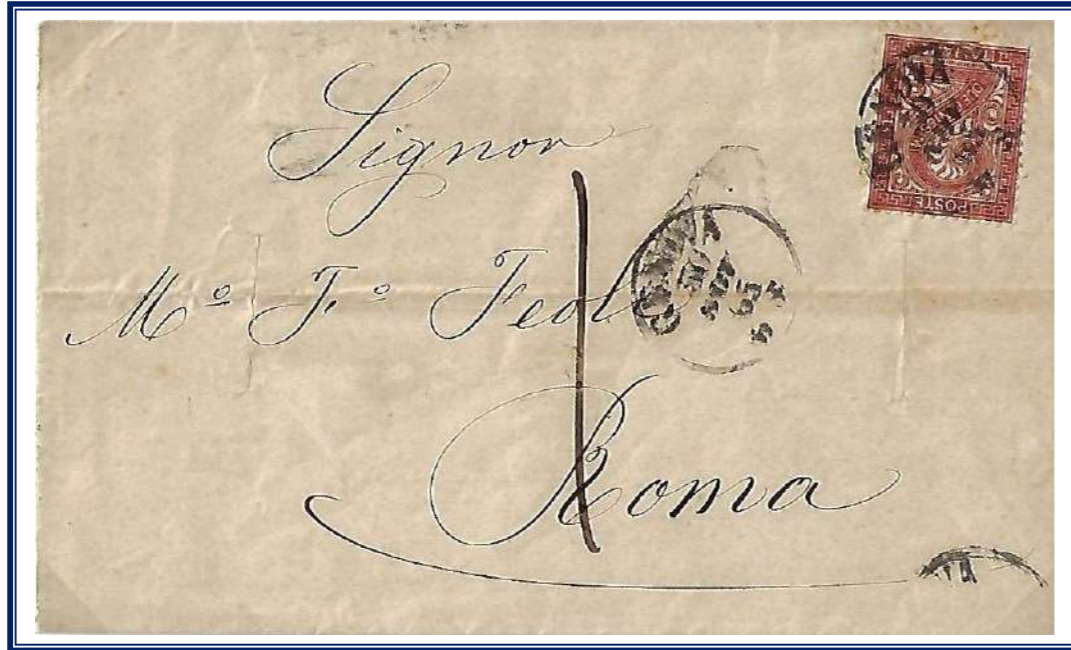
## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The rate of the printed matters exchanged by land between the Kingdom of Italy and the Papal States was 2 centesimi for every 40 grams for the Italian side and 1 bajocco for every 16 denari (22 grams) for the papal side.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

The rate of the printed matters exchanged by land between the ex-papal provinces and the Papal States was 2 centesimi for every 40 grams for the Italian side and ½ bajocco for every 16 denari (22 grams) for the papal side.



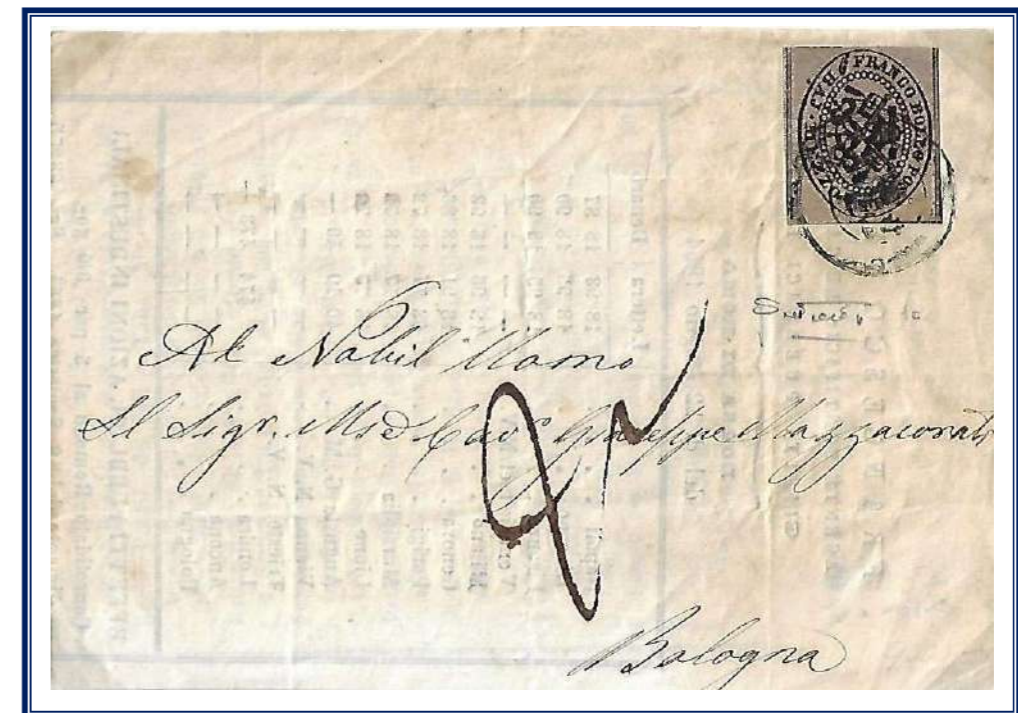
*30 November 1865. Single rate printed matter from Genoa to Rome, prepaid 2 centesimi to the border, charged 1 bajocco on delivery.*



*13 December 1866. Single rate printed matter from Ancona to Rome, prepaid 2 centesimi to the border, charged ½ bajocco on delivery.*



*3 February 1866. Single rate printed matter from Rome to Leghorn, prepaid 1 bajocco to the border, charged 2 centesimi on delivery.*



*22 July 1864. Single rate printed matter from Rome to Bologna, prepaid ½ bajocco to the border, charged 2 centesimi on delivery.*



From 1 October 1861 the rate of letters sent from the Kingdom of Italy with the French packet was 30 centesimi for every 7,5 grams and they were charged on delivery in the Papal States according to the port of departure (12 bajocchi from Genoa, 7 bajocchi from Leghorn and 8 bajocchi from Naples for every 6 denari of weight). The rate of the letters sent from Civitavecchia was decreased from 15 bajocchi to 10 bajocchi and charged 30 centesimi on delivery in the Kingdom of Italy, instead of 20 centesimi.

**Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy  
until 30 September 1867**

From 1 January 1863 the rate of letters sent from the Kingdom of Italy with the French packet was increased at 40 centesimi for every 7,5 grams and they were charged on delivery in the Papal States according to the port of departure (12 bajocchi from Genoa, 7 bajocchi from Leghorn and 8 bajocchi from Naples for every 6 denari of weight).



29 December 1862. Single rate letter sent by sea from Civitavecchia to Leghorn, prepaid 10 bajocchi (5 bajocchi with postage stamp and 5 bajocchi cash by the sender, noted on the reverse) to the disembarkation, charged 30 centesimi on delivery. The letter was embarked on the French packet "CHEPSE", that disembarked it in Leghorn on 31 December.



10 January 1862. Double rate letter sent by sea from Genoa to Civitavecchia, prepaid 60 centesimi to the disembarkation, charged 24 bajocchi on delivery (12 bajocchi for every 6 denari). The letter was embarked the same day on the French packet "AUNIS", that disembarked it in Civitavecchia on 12 January.



8 April 1862. Single rate letter sent by sea from Rome to Naples, prepaid 13 bajocchi to the disembarkation, still with the bourbon rate of the old Bourbon-Papal Convention. The letter was carried from Rome to Civitavecchia where on 9 April was embarked on the French packet "QUIRINAL" of the Ligne Directe d'Italie that disembarked it in Naples on 10 April, charged 7 grana on delivery.



2 May 1863. Single rate letter sent by sea from Leghorn to Civitavecchia, prepaid 40 centesimi to the disembarkation, charged 7 bajocchi on delivery. The letter was embarked on 2 May on the French packet "CAPITOLE" of the Ligne Indirecte d'Italie that disembarked it in Civitavecchia on 3 May.



28 November 1863. Single rate letter sent by sea from Naples to Civitavecchia, prepaid 40 centesimi to the disembarkation, charged 8 bajocchi on delivery. The letter was embarked on 28 November on the French packet "THABOR" of the Ligne Directe d'Italie that disembarked it in Civitavecchia on 29 November.





## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



From 1 October 1861 the rate of letters sent with non-contract ships from Civitavecchia was unchanged at 5 bajocchi for every 6 denari, charged 30 centesimi on delivery for all Sardinian destinations, therefore the reduced rate of 15 centesimi for Genoa was eliminated. The letters were sent from Genoa to Civitavecchia with non-contract ships at the same rate of 15 centesimi for every 7,5 grams and charge 12 bajocchi on delivery for every 6 denari.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

The postal law effective from 1 January 1863 defined the new rate of 25 centesimi for each port of 10 grams of which 5 centesimi was the fee for the captain of the ship. Upon arrival in Civitavecchia, the letters were charged on delivery (12 bajocchi from Genoa, 7 bajocchi from Leghorn and 8 bajocchi from Naples for every 6 denari of weight).



From 1 January 1863 the letters were sent from the Papal States with non-contract ships at a rate of 5 bajocchi, charged 40 centesimi on delivery for each port of 10 grams: 20 centesimi for the Italian internal rate and 10 centesimi (mail from abroad) doubled to 20 centesimi for failure to paid the fee to the captain of the ship.



1 October 1862. Single rate letter sent by sea from Genoa to Civitavecchia on a non-contract ship, prepaid 15 centesimi to the disembarkation, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery.

26 April 1864. Single rate letter sent by sea from Leghorn to Civitavecchia, prepaid 25 centesimi to the disembarkation, charged 7 bajocchi on delivery. The letter was carried on the non-contract ship "DURANCE" of the French Company Fraissinet.



28 July 1864. Single rate letter sent by sea from Civitavecchia to Genoa on a non-contract ship, prepaid 5 bajocchi to the disembarkation, charged 40 centesimi on delivery.

Due to an incorrect interpretation of the new postal law in force since 1 January 1863, some correspondence transported with non-contract ships were prepaid 30 centesimi because the port of Civitavecchia was considered to belong to a foreign state (contrary to the foreseen rate schedule), with a fee for the captain of 10 centesimi.



29 September 1865. Single rate letter sent by sea from Leghorn to Civitavecchia on a non-contract ship, prepaid 30 centesimi to the disembarkation, charged 7 bajocchi on delivery.

29 December 1864. Single rate letter sent by sea from Genoa to Civitavecchia on a non-contract ship, prepaid 30 centesimi to the disembarkation, charged 12 bajocchi on delivery.



## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



On 18 June 1866 the Italian lira was introduced into the Papal States and the rate for letters sent in the Kingdom of Italy was defined as 20 centesimi, while the rate for letters sent in the ex-papal provinces was defined as 10 centesimi. On 21 September 1867 the first stamps in centesimi were issued by the Papal States, only ten days before the entry into force of the direct agreement between the Kingdom of Italy and the Papal States.

### Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Italy until 30 September 1867

The direct agreement between the Kingdom of Italy and the Papal States, in force since 1 October 1867, defined the rate for letters up to destination (20 centesimi for the whole Kingdom of Italy). Consequently, it is possible to find letters from the Papal States to the Kingdom of Italy prepaid to the border with stamps in centesimi and charged on delivery in Italy, for only 10 days (from 21 to 30 September 1867).



23 September 1867. Single rate letter from Rome to Terni (Umbria), ex-papal province, prepaid 10 centesimi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.

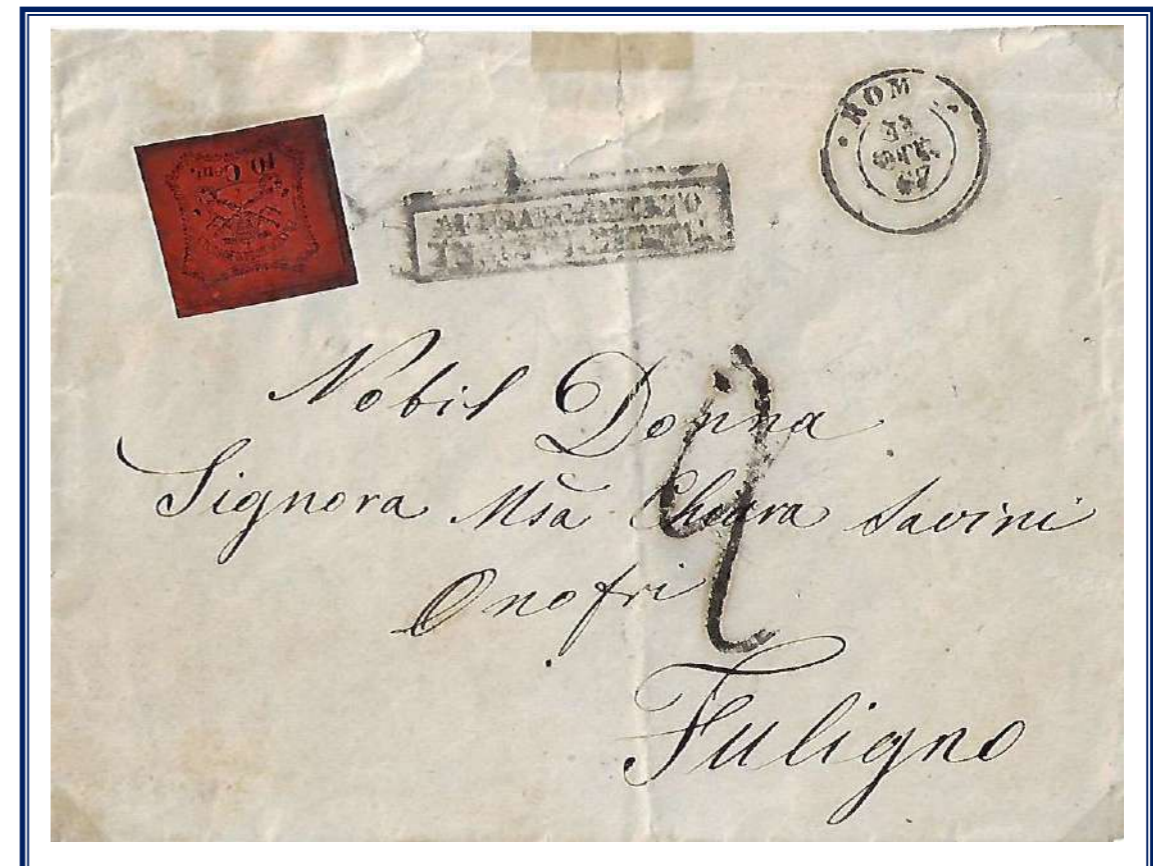


28 September 1867. Single rate letter from Rome to Florence, prepaid 20 centesimi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.

Although the agreement between the Kingdom of Italy and the Papal States was in force from 1 October, that defined the rate of 20 centesimi for every 10 grams to destination, in the first days of October probably the new agreement was not immediately accepted by all the postal employees, generating an interesting and unusual case of postal history.



2 October 1867. Single rate letter from Rome to Rieti (Umbria) ex-papal province, prepaid 10 centesimi to the border, charged 20 centesimi on delivery.



11 October 1867. Single rate letter from Rome to Foligno, **ten days after the entry into force of the new Sardinian-Papal agreement**, insufficiently prepaid 10 centesimi (handstamp AFFRANCAMENTO INSUFFICIENTE) and correctly charged 20 centesimi on delivery to absolve the rate of 30 centesimi of the unpaid single rate letter.



From 1 October 1867, a direct agreement between the Italian postal administration and the Papal States allowed the exchange of prepaid letters up to destination at a rate of 20 centesimi for each port of 10 grams.

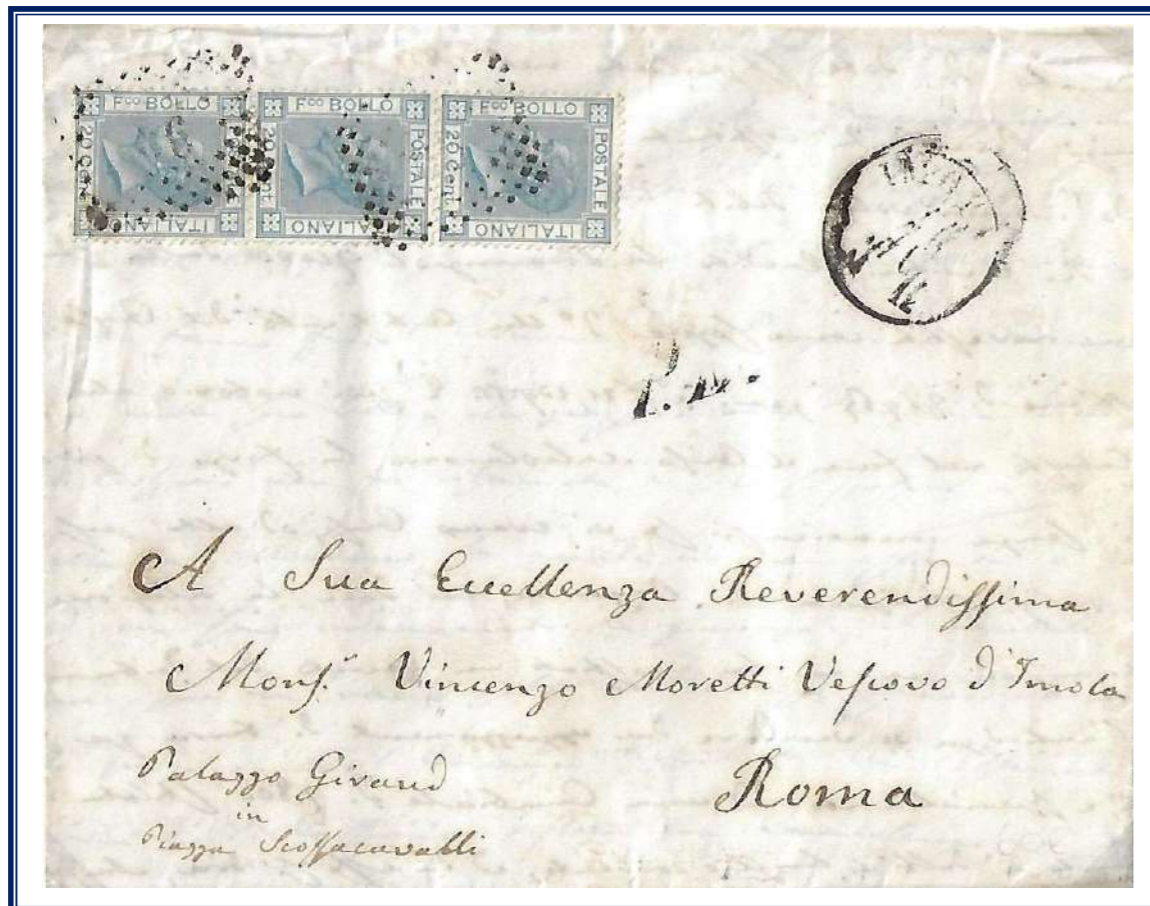
**Sardinian-Papal States agreements  
effective from 1 October 1867**



*12 July 1869. Single rate letter from Genoa to Rome, where arrived on 14 July, after Leghorn transit on 13 July, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.*



*9 August 1869. Single rate letter from Rome to Ancona, where arrived the following day, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.*



*28 July 1870. Triple rate letter from Imola to Rome, where rived on 30 July, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination.*



*20 January 1868. Triple rate letter from Rome to Turin, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination.*



## 5<sup>th</sup> Chapter : Kingdom of Sardinia/Italy – Papal States



The agreement in force since 1 October 1867 defined the methods of taxing the letter insufficiently prepaid. The letters were taxed at the difference between the amount prepaid and the rate for unpaid letters.

### Sardinian-Papal States agreements effective from 1 October 1867

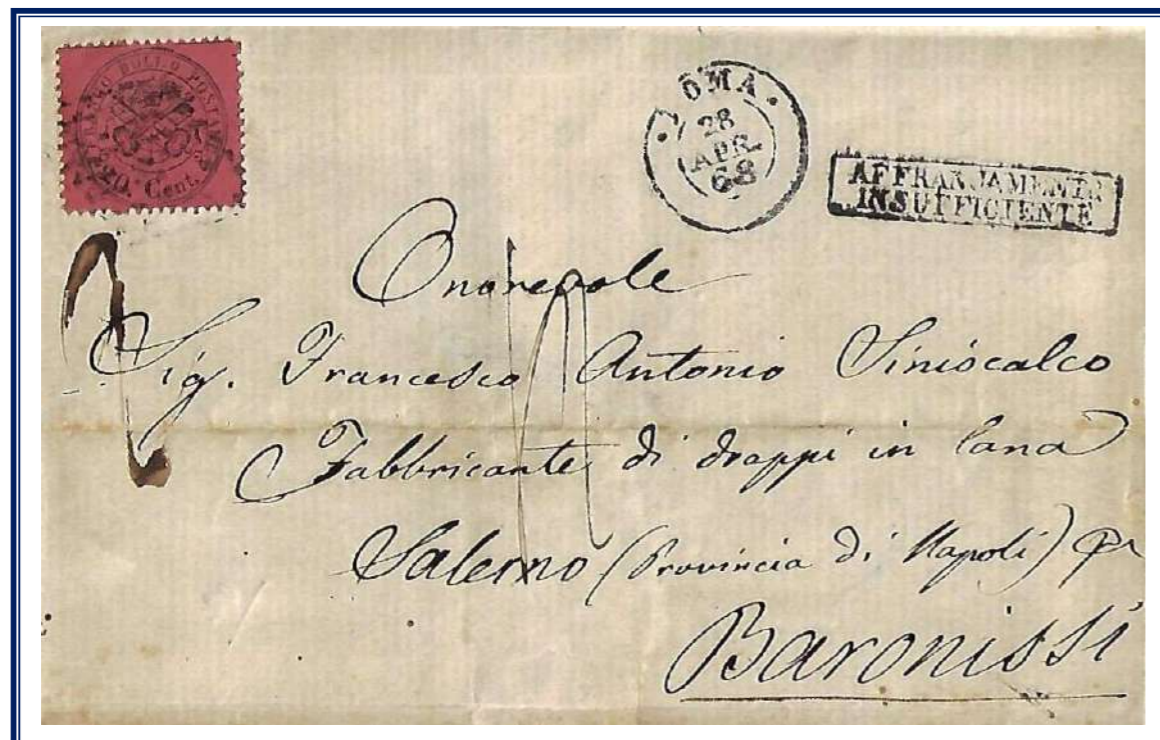
The agreement of 1 October 1867 confirmed the fixed registration fee of 30 centesimi prepaid in the Kingdom of Italy and 40 centesimi prepaid in the Papal States.



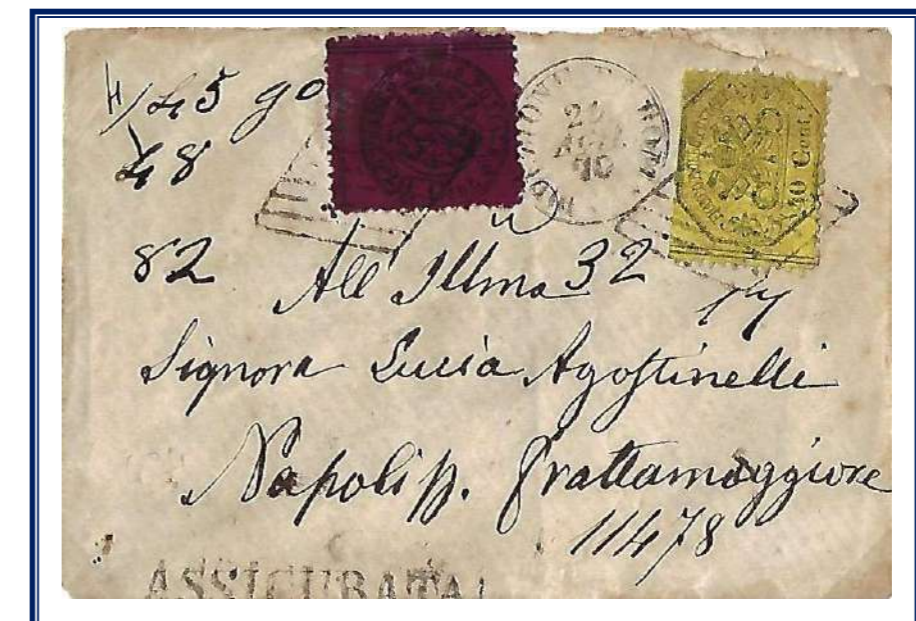
12 October 1869. Double rate letter from Ancona to Rome, insufficiently prepaid 20 centesimi and charged 40 centesimi on delivery to absolve the rate of 60 centesimi of the unpaid double rate letter.



5 November 1868. Triple rate registered letter from Belluno to Rome, prepaid 90 centesimi to destination (60 centesimi triple rate letter and 30 centesimi fixed registration fee).



28 April 1868. Single rate letter from Rome to Baronissi, insufficiently prepaid 20 centesimi and charged 40 centesimi on delivery to absolve the rate of 60 centesimi of the unpaid double rate letter.



24 August 1870. Single rate registered letter from Rome to Frattamaggiore, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination (20 centesimi single rate letter and 40 centesimi fixed registration fee).