

The 1 Lira stamps since the Ancient States up to the Italian Republic

The Lira currency has represented an Italian landmark, that has been with us for most of the 150 years of National Unity (the Lira use ceases officially on 1 March 2002). The extension of the Sardinia Kingdom's money in the whole country and the unification post, both of which occurred in 1862, are two important steps in Italian history. The Lira was already present in some pre-unification States, in addition to the Sardinia Kingdom, as the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Duchy of Modena, but only Modena proceeded to the issuance of a 1 Lira stamp.

From the Unification of Italy, when the Lira had a purchasing power equivalent to about 5 euro today, it has undergone a gradual depreciation, reaching – at the advent of the euro – equivalent to a purely abstract.

A similar situation occurred within the post: in 1889, when the first 1 lira stamp of the Kingdom of Italy was issued, it allowed to frank a letter of five ports for internal or external one four ports or a registered three ports. About eighty years later, in 1968, when the last 1 Lira stamp was issued on the Italian Republic (in the serie Italy Turrita fluorescent stars), it was only a symbolic piece with which it was not possible to guarantee in single use any postage rate (the latest 1 Lira rate was that the account statement administrations editorials which remained in force until 1965, July 31).

The aim of this collection is a selection representing the widest possible use of 1 Lira postal stamps, both postal mail and airmail (which is presented at least a use of all values, even those commemoratives ones) and other relevant services (BLP, "semistatali", advertising, postal packages, postage, army postal service, authorized delivery), using isolated values in rate for the periods of validity or with other complementary ones, covering also the composite rates (for airmail services, recommendation, insurance, mail express, reduced fees, shipping abroad, etc.) or in strips or blocks for special rates and periods of use.

Starting from the use of Lira of Modena, it's shown - through the thread given by the use of 1 Lira stamps gradually issued - the different historical periods of Post-tariff of the Kingdom, the RSI, the Lieutenancy and the King of May, the main occupations of the Italian soil, until you reach the Italian Republic, taking into consideration the particular aspect of the franking emergency wartime and post-war and the uses of some late stamps. Finally, it's closed with a presentation of some significant examples of the use of twin values of the various periods. A slice of Italian history through covers and postal history.

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1852 -The Lira of Modena

The Duchy of Modena was the only one among the Ancient Italian States to issue a stamp of 1 Lira, although other pre-unification states had Lira as monetary unit. This happened in 1852: only 6,290 copies of this stamp were sold, compared with a print run of 48,000 pieces.

Unlike the other values of the issue, printed on colored paper without watermark machined, it was printed on white paper with a handmade "A" watermark, initial of surname "Amici", the manufacturer of the paper. During the press it did not care that the impression corresponded to the direction of the watermark, causing the reversal in some specimens and/or overturning of the watermark itself.

The stamp of 1 Lira was the highest and it was necessary only for rates of significant consistency, mainly correspondence addressed beyond the borders of the Duchy and in particular to the United States, as evidenced by studies about Correspondence Vito Viti, the largest importer of Carrara marble emigrated to the United States, whose correspondence was found fortuitously by a retailer of waste paper in the 1900's earliest years. The letter that follows is one of such a correspondence that included 254 letters.



E

1856, April 7 - Letter from Carrara to Philadelphia via Sarzana and by "Vapori Americani." franked to pay the simple rate of L.1, 90 (effective since 1st March 1855 until 31st March 1857) with the stamp of 1 Lira (watermark "A" upside down) as well as a 10 c. and a pair of 40c. It's the first rate note with Este's stamps to the United States. Transiting from New York it was applied its tax with "5". Alongside the French routing mark and PP (port partial) in red. On reverse transit postmarks of Sarzana on April 8 and Genoa on 9, "Paris to Calais" on April 12 (a circle with octagon date display inside).

1870 - The first Lira's postage stamp

On January, 1st 1870 it was issued the first real set of postage (after the first two individual stamps of 10 cents in 1863 and 1869) which also contained the value of 1 Lira.

In fact this was the first stamp of 1 Lira of the Kingdom of Italy.

It was also one of only two stamps of this value issued during the reign of Vittorio Emanuele II (the other one is the stamp of State in 1875).

The same series of postage was replicated in 1890 under the reign of Umberto I, just by changing the color of the figure that in the first series is brown and in the second is carmine (it is presented later in this collection). Both stamps remained valid until 31 December 1935.



1872, November 17 - Letter no franked from Odessa to Genoa, taxed at destination on December, 4 for 1 Lira, by the postage stamp of 1870 (first issue - figure in brown on a dark blue background). Period prior to the UPU postal conventions. It paid departing 38 rubles (marked in blue pencil) and arriving to Italy 10/10 tax (shown in black ink), equal to 1 Lira.

1875-1878 The Umberto I's Lira as Stamp of State

This special stamp - issued on 1st January 1875 - was created , along with seven others of different face value , for accounting and statistics. It was used for the postage of correspondences of service in the municipal or state offices. Abolished the whole series on 1876, December 31 for its limited use , after just two years , inventories were overprinted with the words " 2 C " in 1878 for ordinary mail , thereby reducing the face value of all the pieces at 2 cent.



1875, June 26 – Service sheet from the Prefecture of Venice to Malamocco (at that time Municipality separated by Venice), franked by a stamp of State of 1 Lira.



1879, May 27 – Letter 1st port from Rome to the Mayor of Viterbo, in the reduced rate of 2 cents. for "Correspondence between mayors" in the district. Arrival postmark on the reverse on 28.

1889 -The Umberto I's Lira by postal mail

The first stamp of 1 Lira of ordinary mail was issued in the Kingdom of Italy in 1889, namely 28 years after the unification of the "Risorgimento". In that year the rate of 1 Lira could match the postage of five ports for internal and four external ports (in some countries) . It was the only Umberto's ordinary stamp of 1 Lira.



1898, November 8 - Letter at the internal rate of five ports from Castelnuovo di Sotto (RE) to Reggio Emilia, paid by the stamp of 1 Lira in isolated use. At the back arrival postmark at destination on the same day.



1890, December 14 - Registered letter from Naples to Potsdam (on 17 arrival postmark on the reverse). Rate paid by 1 Lira in isolated use (3 ports abroad x 25 cents. each + 25 cents. registration fee).



1896, May 18 - Front cover of insured letter for 300 Liras (first tranche) and weight of 203 grams, equal to 14 ports of 15 g., from Milan to Parabiago (MI), franked on exact rate of Lit 3.15 (letter of 14 ports c.20 x14 = L.2.80, registration fee c.25, insurance fee by tranche of 300g. c.10), paid by three stamps of the Lira and two complementary stamps.



1900, July 3 - Insured letter for L.1.500 from the General Consulate of Guatemala in Genoa to Rome, franked rate Liras 1.15 (2 ports c.20x2 = c. 40, registration fee c. 25, insurance 10 c. each 300 L. x 5 = 50 c.), paid by a stamp of 1 Lira and two complementary values.

Reverse shows arrival at destination the next day.



1890, December 1 - Insured letter for L. 3,000 from Florence to Brussels.
 Franked rate of 3 Liras (first abroad port cent. 25 + registration fee cent. 25 + insurance cent. 25 x 300
 Liras = 25 c. x 10 = 2.50 Liras).
 Fee paid by three stamps of 1 Lira. Octagonal postmark of Florence.



1889, February 28 - Fragment of money penalty act for 8 Liras.
 Paid by eight stamps of 1 Lira in use "tax", uncommon as multiple.
 Cancellation "Napoli Molo".

E

Vom Auslande
über Strassburg i. E. 2 (Bhf.)
Nachnahme
330

Mod. 291a.
(Italienische 1886)

Anzahl. 1912
ASSEGNO
(REMBOURSEMENT)

Poste
L. 100
E. 2 (Bhf.)
17.
thme.
Pfg.

Siero Antitubercolare
Serravallo
Laegemann's
Simanin

AHEMINEMEN
Bureau Italien de Postes et
Telegraphes de Commerce

Total

Strassburg (Els.) 2 (Bahnhof)

It comprises the highest parcel postage known from Italy to Europe in the period.
 Franked by four stamps of 1 Lira "Umberto" and an accessory value of cent. 10, for a sum of Liras 5.85.

1901 - The Vittorio Emanuele III 's "Floral" Lira

The Lira Floral, issued on 1901, October 1, remained valid until 1926, December 31.

However, in the early decades of the century the rates of the main services were low and the stamp of 1 Lira remained almost unused.

Only since 1923 postage corresponded to the rate of 1 Lira for a registered letter to the interior in simple port (since 1st January 1923 until 15th March 1925), for the letter of 1st port abroad, for the corresponding registration fee and for an insurance tranche (since 1st January 1923 until 31st December 1925), as well as at the special rate of the first abroad port since 1st January 1926 for the countries that were parties to the Portoroz Agreement in 1921.



1926, May 7 - Letter 1st port abroad from Opatija (Abbazia in Italian Istria) to Pregrada (Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes). Austrian postmark. In special rate of 1 Lira by the Agreement of Portoroz, paid by Floral Lira in isolated use. Reverse shows arrival at destination on 9.



1925, June 14 - Illustrated postcard from Genoa to Woomelang (State of Victoria - Australia), franked by a stamp of 1 Lira in exact abroad rate, because under the postal laws the postcard with more than five words pays as a letter outside the Christmas festivities.



1920, October 30 - Insured letter in the district for L.500 "force majeure" from Palermo to the same town, in rate of Liras 2.10, paid by two stamps 1 Lira Floral and 10c. Leoni (letter 1st port in district c.15, registration fee c.30, insurance for the first 200 L. c.30 and c.15 for each other 100 L. for a sum of insurance of c. 75, equal to a rate of c.75 "force majeure" and c. 15 for delivery receipt). On March, 31 the preferential district rate had been abolished for the delivery receipt, which would have to pay other 10c. in addition, but often this small increase was not applied by the post office.



1923, October 22 - Insured letter for L.4.000 (14th tranche) from Tombolo to Novaggio (Ticino - Switzerland), in rate of 16 Liras (1st abroad port: 1 Lira, registration fee 1 Lira, insurance 1 Lira by each tranche of 300 L. x 14 =14 Liras for a sum of 16 Liras), paid by sixteen stamps of Lira Floral. At the back transit postmarks of Milan on 23 and of arrival at destination on 24.

12a

Cedola

Bolla d'impostazione

2314

Trieste Centro

INDIRIZZO P. PAGNATORIO

Oggetto	Contenuto	Valore
<i>Libro</i>	<i>Fotografia</i>	<i>N. 114</i>
Rivalsa (Assegno) L. <i>Venti</i>		
L. <i>Venti</i>		
Mittente: <i>Ch. Post. Trieste Centro Fermo Posta</i>		
A. <i>Preg. Sig. Perri Avanzo</i>		
in <i>Lugo</i>		
Via, numero di casa <i>V. Provim. Maria S.</i>		
Ultima posta (Provincia)		
Gli spazi marcati vanno stampati dal mittente.		
Rivalsa (Assegno) L. <i>20</i>	Peso <i>0 300</i> Kg	Avviamento

1923, May 29 - Postal form of accompanying address ("Indirizzo postale accompagnatorio") from Trieste to Lugo (valueless form of the Austrian system in force until 1924 in the Venetian territories annexed by Italy in 1919) in rate of 4.35 L. (ordinary package L.2,50 + insurance L.1 + check L.0,60 + fee custody L.0,25), paid with four stamps of 1 Lira Floral and other accessories ones.
Stamps of 1 Lira have a double press of the green color.



1921, November 2 - Frontispiece of a insured letter from Milan to Amiens (France) by the declared value of a thousand liras and weighing 34 grams. Franked in excess rate by five stamps of 1 Lira Floral.
The stamps have the floral ornate strongly moved.

1923-1942 The Lira in ordinary commemorative Fascist stamps

During the so-called fascist era there was an evolution of commemorative stamp, appeared in Italy in 1910 and then used in the next decade for a limited number of occasions. In the Fascist period it becomes an instrument of propaganda, through the image of the event or the character represented, along with the reference to the fasces, present in most stamps.

Over the years the stamps of 1 Lira become more present in the commemorative series, considered the rise of equivalent rates (for example the twice interior port or simple port registered letter or the first port abroad, at first for all countries and then only to those that have signed specific agreements, including that one of Portoroz) and then the birth and the incremented postal transport by air, with the special surtax, which individually or with other rates, gives the possibility to use the stamps of 1 Lira, isolated or in various combinations.

Some of these stamps were used mainly philatelically, for their very short period of validity or for the specific context of their issue. Yet they too are a testament to the postal history of the period and therefore here it is presented some limited example, alongside other stamps of postal use more prolonged and most suitable for rates.



1924, January 21 - Postcard from Rocca Canterano (Rome) to Cosenza, franked in excess of rate (it would have to pay 30 cents!) by 1 Lira "Manzoni" in its period of validity and two stamps "Michetti". The print run of the Lira "Manzoni" was only 70,000 stamps and it remained in postal validity only a month (since 1923, December 29 until 1924, January 28).

In 1923 it was issued a series devoted to the third centenary of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide, Catholic missionary organization.

The series - of religious inspiration - was paradoxically the first commemorative one after the advent of fascism to power. The proceeds from the sale was intended for the benefit of missionary work abroad. These stamps were sold only in Rome since 11 until 13 June and its validity period past (only 20 days) stopped on 30 of the same month.

It included a stamp of 1 Lira, for the double port inside or for simple port registered. Mainly used for philatelic postage often in complete series, the isolated use on travelled mail in exact rule and in period of validity is a major rarity in postal history of commemorative stamps of the Kingdom of Vittorio Emanuele III.



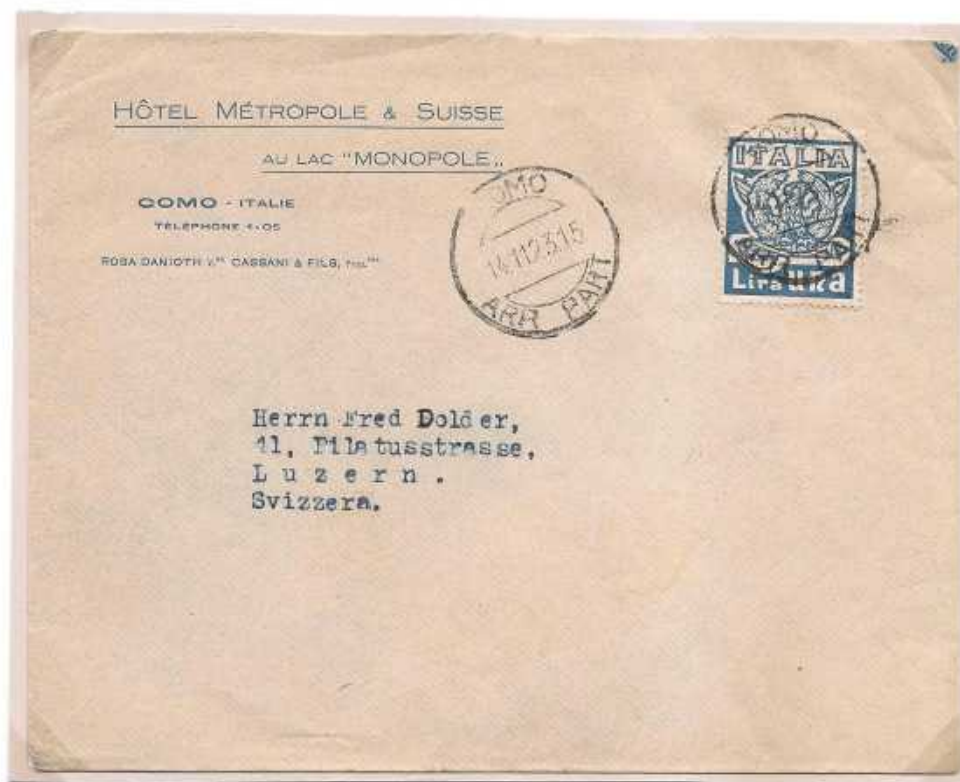
E

1923, June 29 - Letter from Todi to Marsciano (PG), where it arrived the next day.

Postmarks of arrival on the front and on the reverse.

Franked double rate for the inside by a stamp of 1 Lira isolated "Propaganda Fide".

The day of arrival at destination corresponds with the last one of the series validity.



1923, November 14 – Letter from Como to Lucerne, franked for the rate 1st port abroad by a stamp of 1 Lira "Anniversary of the March on Rome" on the first month of use.



1923, November 3 – Registered express letter from Bogliaco (BS) to London in rate of 4 Liras (1st port abroad L.1 + registration fee L.1 + express L.2), paid by a couple of 1 Lira March on Rome (first days of use), other accessories stamps of the same series and express overprinted L.1,20. Cancellation in red folder "Express fee paid". On 4 transit postmarks of Verona and Torino Railway.



1924, February 24 - Registered letter double-port from Rome to the same town in rate of 1 Lira (25c in district. x 2 = 50c. + registration fee 50 c.). Paid by a stamp of 1 Lira "Black shirts" ("Camicie Nere") in isolated use. Period of postal validity only 4 months (since 1923, October 29 until 1924, February 29).



1924, January 19 - Letter simple port from Milan to Bordeaux in rate of 1 Lira (1st port abroad L.1), paid by Lira "Black shirts" in isolated use.

The overprinted "Victory" Lira.

In 1924 the remaining values (90,000 series) of the stamps issued in 1921 for the III Anniversary of Victory were overprinted. The overprints were made all for the new value of 1 Lira, regardless of the previous face and of the different color of the stamps, to carry out both the rates registered first port to the inside, that the first port simple abroad. The reduced circulation and the validity period of less than one year (since January 2 and February 19 issued until December 31 the end of validity) make this overprinted series, on really travelled mail in exact rate, one of the rarities of the period of Vittorio Emanuele III.



1924, May 19 - Registered letter 1st port from Vittoria (already in the province of Syracuse and today of Ragusa) to Arona di Novara, where it arrived the next 22. In rate of 1 Lira (letter of 1st inland port 50 c. + registration fee 50 c.), paid by a stamp in isolated use of the Series "Victory" overprinted for 1 Lira on previous 5 cents. - .



1924, March 26 - Registered letter first port from Mantua to Revere (MN) in rate of 1 Lira (letter of 1 inland port 50 c. + registration fee 50 c.), paid by a stamp in isolated use of the Series "Victory" overprinted for 1 Lira on previous cents. 10.



1924, March 4 - Letter from Padua to Zurich, in rate of 1 Lira (first port abroad), paid by the stamp of 1 Lira "Victory" overprinted on 10 cent.



1924, May 22 - Registered letter from Lucca to Turin in rate of 1 Lira (50 cent. inland rate, 50 cent. registration fee), paid by 1 Lira "Victory" overprinted on cent. 15, in isolated use. Postmark arrival on 23.



1924, March 28 - Registered letter from Udine to Milan, in rate of 1 Lira (50 cent. first inland postage + 50 cent. registration fee), paid by 1 Lira "Victory" overprinted on cent. 25, in isolated use. Reverse shows arrival on 30.

The stamps of the series "Holy Year" represented a political witness of openness towards the Catholic Church after decades of tension (then in '29 the Lateran Pacts will be signed), as well as a promotion to pilgrimages and indirectly to tourism. They were burdened by a significant surcharge of 50%, balanced by two years of postal validity.



1924, December 27 - Letter from Venice to the Pontifical Gendarmerie of Vatican City (then considered foreign State in effect) in rate of 1 Lira (1st port abroad), paid by a stamp of 1 Lira of series Holy Year in isolated use. First days of use (issued on 24). On verso transit postmarks of Rome and arrival at destination both on 29 next.



1926, December 13 - Letter from Rome to Paris, franked on rate L. 1,25 postage abroad (increased from L. 1 to L.1,25 since 1926, January 1) by a stamp of 1 Lira Holy Year (in the last month of validity of the series) and other complementary stamps. All the stamps are perforated "D&C" ("perfin" of the Desclée & C. Editori Pontifici). "Perfin" are rare on commemoratives stamps in surcharge.



10/07/1925 - Registered postcard from Cava dei Tirreni (SA) to Cosenza in rate of 1 Lira (postcard 40 c. + 60 c. registration fee), paid by 1 Lira "Jubilee of the King" (indent 11) in isolated use.

1926, November 25 - Plate of registered sample post from Milan to Dampremy (Belgium), franked on front by a stamp of 1 Lira "Jubilee of the King" (indent 11) and on verse by three stamps of 25 c. each (Floral). Rate of L.1.75 for a first tranche of 100 g. weight (50 cent.) and registration fee (L.1.25). The registration ticket has fallen from the plate but the rate and the stain of glue prove its previous presence.



1925, July 22 - Letter from Rome to New York in rate of 1 Lira. Simple postage abroad, paid by Lira Jubilee of the King (indent 13 ½) in isolated use.



1933, March 5 - Letter 1st postage abroad from Milan to Graz (Austria). Special rate of 1 Lira under the Agreement of Portoroz, paid by 1 Lira "10th Anniversary March on Rome" in isolated use.



1934, April 20 - Service of judicial documents from Bari to Naples (on reverse arrival postmark on 22). Rate of L. 3,35 (letter 2nd postage 0,50x2=L.1, registration fee of the closed letter L.1,25, return receipt L. 0,50, registration fee of the open return receipt L.0,60). Rate paid by three stamps of 1 Lira "10th Anniversary March on Rome" and other complementary stamps.



1943, July 26 - Letter from Bressanone to Paris (occupied by the Germans), in rate of 1 Lira (1st abroad postage to "Germany and the occupied territories"), paid by 1 Lira "Rossini" in isolated use. On reverse the band and the verification mark (178 / III) of the Foreign Post Office Censorship and transit postmark of Bolzano on the same date.



1943, June 21 - Registered letter from Merano to Vaduz (Liechtenstein) in rate of L.2,75 (L.1,25 1st abroad postage + L.1,50 registration fee), paid by two stamps of 1 Lira "Rossini" and two accessories values from the same series. On reverse the band and the verification mark (78 / III) of the Foreign Post Office Censorship, transit postmarks of Bologna on 22, of Salsomaggiore on 29 and arrival at destination on July, 1.

1943, April 9 - Demand for duplication following the loss of n. 66 postal bonds of L.5.000 (issued on October 1929), presented at the Post Office of the Royal House of Rome.

Fee of 5 Liras, discharged through the postage of the demand by five stamps of 1 Lira "Rossini", canceled by the postmark of the Office of the Royal House.

Rare use of this commemorative stamp of 1 Lira for such a "service in money".

AMMINISTRAZIONE DELLE POSTE E DEI TELEGRAFI
ROMA
REAL CASA

DIREZIONE GENERALE POSTE E TELEGRAFI
Servizio VII - Buoni Postali - Postali - Duplicazioni
(Piazzale Doria) ROMA

Domanda di duplicazione di buoni postali (trattati)

Il sottoscritto Preriz Antonio di Roma (Cognome, nome e paternità) intestatario di buoni postali n. 66 di L. 5.000 emessi ad 10/10/1929

per la consegna a Marsala 42 presso Istituto Salesiano

abitante in via Marsala 42

Roma add. 9/4

Firma per esteso del richiedente (d) Preriz Antonio
Compartito di Roma 12/6/3 842

Visto per l'autenticità della firma:
L'Ufficiale Postale

In ciascuna domanda debbono essere descritti soltanto buoni portanti la stessa intestazione ed emessi dallo stesso ufficio.

(a) Scrivere per intero e con chiarezza l'intestazione dei titoli.
(b) Smarriti, distrutti, sottratti, deteriorati.
(c) Indicare cognome, nome e paternità.
(d) Intestatario, oppure rappresentante legale di (cognome, nome e paternità) intestatario.
Se il richiedente è analfabeta dovrà apporre il segno di croce seguito dalla firma di due testimoni idonei.

CL ANNIVERSARIO ROSSINIANO 1792
LIRE 1
POSTE ITALIANE

CL ANNIVERSARIO ROSSINIANO 1792
LIRE 1
POSTE ITALIANE

CL ANNIVERSARIO ROSSINIANO 1792
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LIRE 1
POSTE ITALIANE

CL ANNIVERSARIO ROSSINIANO 1792
LIRE 1
POSTE ITALIANE

AVVERTENZA: la presente domanda può essere presentata in qualunque Ufficio postale e deve essere inviata al Ministero con allegati: le matrici dei titoli, quando è spedita dall'Ufficio emittente; la dichiarazione da rilasciare dal richiedente e gli eventuali altri documenti indicati nelle istruzioni riprodotte a tergo.

ARTE DELLA STAMPA - Roma - Ord. 365 - 21-3-949-XVIII (Copie 200.000)

9443

PROT N. 353050/48

per la consegna a (c) Preriz Antonio fu Nicola
abitante in via Marsala 42 presso Istituto Salesiano

Roma add. 9/4

Firma, per esteso, del richiedente (d) Preriz Antonio
Compartito di Roma 12/6/3 842

Visto per l'autenticità della firma:
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CL ANNIVERSARIO ROSSINIANO 1792
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POSTE ITALIANE

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ARTE DELLA STAMPA - Roma - Ord. 365 - 21-3-949-XVIII (Copie 200.000)

9443

PROT N. 353050/48

1926 - 1930 The Reign Lira by ordinary airmail "Effigy" and "Winged Victory"

While the Kingdom two ordinary airmail series were issued in a short time. Both contained a 1 Lira value. The first, which carried an effigy of the king like all the other values of the same series (changing only the color of each one), was issued on March 1926 and remained valid until February 1937. The second, issued in 1930, as discussed below, belongs to the series of allegorical subjects and for the Lira it was chosen the Winged Victory.



04/30/1935 - Picture postcard by air from Rome to Oxford. Rates abroad of 25 cent. for the picture postcard and cent.75 for air surcharge, paid both by the value of 1 Lira Effigy Airmail in isolated use.



12/11/1933 - Aerogram of the first flight of Imperial Airways from Brindisi to Singapore, where it arrived the next 19 (arrival postmark on the reverse). On December, 9 from the Brindisi's port in the London-Singapore maiden flight some Italian postal dispatches were forwarded to Singapore (and Bangkok) by means Company Imperial Airways special envelopes.

Rate of 8.25 lire (seven pieces of Lira Effigy Air + L.1,25 Holy Year), of which Lire 1.25 for the first foreign port 20g. and L. 3,50 x 2 brackets weight of 10 g. for the air surcharge to Malaysia.

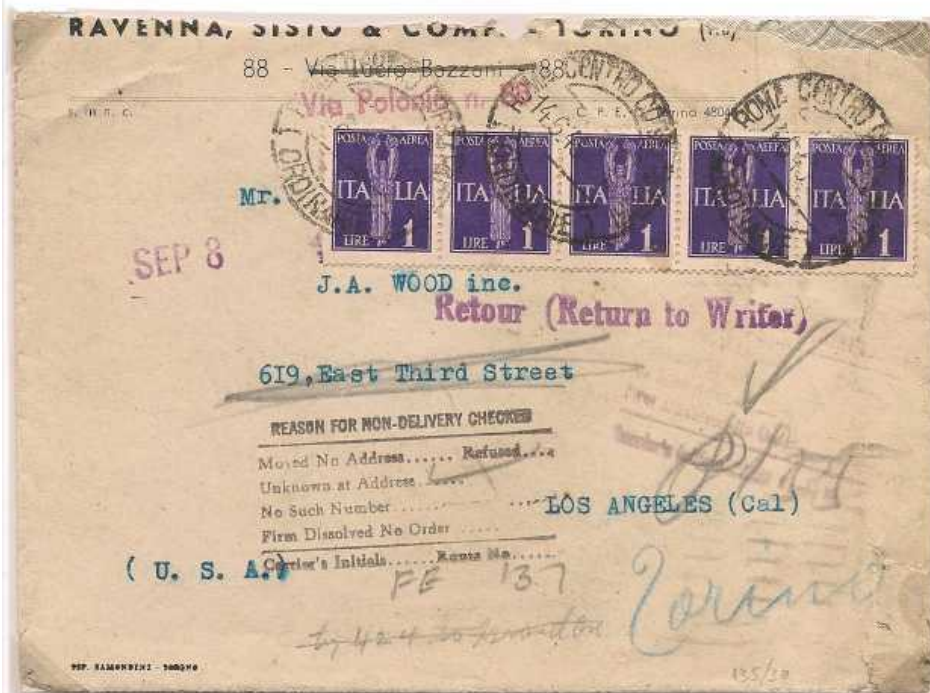
The series of ordinary e airmail to allegorical subjects was issued since 03.12.1930. On that date the value of 1 Lira was issued; it is commonly called "Winged Victory" for the subject represented. Its validity lasted until 12/31/1948, right in Republican period because it, as well as the other values of the series, did not contain the image of the fasces, typical of almost all the stamps of the Fascist period.



11/1/1932 - Airmail from Turin to Ribera (AG), in rate of 1 Lira (50c. 1° inland port + 50c. surtax air), paid by Lira "Winged Victory" in isolated use.



11/2/1938 - Letter from Milan to Florianopolis (Brazil) by air, in rate of Lire 11 (1 foreign port L.1,25 + surtax air for Brazil L.9,75 German lines), paid by 11 values in block of Lira Aerea "Winged Victory". On the front double red circle postmark of the "Deutsche Luftpost Europe - South America" and on reverse arrival on 6.



1945, June 14 – Letter from Rome to Los Angeles stamped for Lire 5 in 1st port rate for abroad, by a strip of five of the "Winged Victory" Airmail Lira used as ordinary ones. The US military censorship in Italy on civil correspondence had initially ordered the blockade of the expedition abroad being commercial correspondence, but once abolished a few days after the relative ban, it was regularly forwarded. The letter arrived to Los Angeles on August 8th, but due to the inadequate address and the unknown recipient, after two delivery attempts, on September 26th it was sent back to the sender at the Turin office where it arrived on the 30th. Postmarks of arrive and reshipment to the verse.



1945, June 14 – Letter from Parma to the same town, franked by a half stamp of 1 Lira Airmail "Winged Victory", used as ordinary one, in RSI exact rate of 50 cent. for district (the last month of RSI rate). As the area had no 50-cent stamps, emergency postage was allowed by the fractional 1-Lira stamp.

1930-1938 The Reign Lira airmail commemorative stamps

Since 1930 it was now widespread air mail services and then there was the use to spend in almost all commemorative series a value to the Lira, which also coincided in many cases with the surcharge air. From the late '30s, with the approach of the war, the latest series of the Kingdom had no values dedicated to transpose air. The correspondence by air - which fell to the war - returned mainly to travel with the stamps of ordinary air "Allegories" and "Winged Victory".



8/7/1930 – Registered letter 9 ports from Massa to Lucca in rate of L.5,75 (inland rate c.50x9 = L.4,50 + registration fee L.1,25), paid by strip of four of the Lira "Ferrucci" (used as ordinary stamp) and complementary values.



3/26/1931- Air letter from Naples to Montevideo (Uruguay), via Marseilles, franked to pay a rate of Lire 10.75, by 9 values of Lira Virgilio Airmail (block of six + a vertical pair and a single), 50c. Effigy and L.1,25 Imperial. The rate is as follows: L.1,25 first port for overseas and 9,50 L. air surtax; transit postmarks of "Rome Railway - Transit Express" on the next day (27) and Marseille on 28 and arrival (Montevideo Casification) on April, 5.



1932 May, 06 - Venice-Zurich 1st flight aerogram, postmarked in exact rate of 1 Lira (L.0,25 for simple port stamp and L. 0,75 first air port), franked by Airmail "Società Dante Alighieri" in isolated use.

At the front arrival mark on the next day
(described on "Sassone" catalogue aerogram at n. 291a).



1932 October, 10 - Postcard by air (German lines) from Rome to Berlin, franked L.1,75 (L.0,75 postcard for foreign and L.1 air surtax).

The surcharge was paid by a value of 1 Lira Airmail Series Garibaldi.
On 12 it received the arrival postmark. Red circular double circle of Luftpost.



1934 May, 24 – Air letter from Milan (via Brindisi) to Zomba (capital of Nyasaland - British Protectorate of South-East Africa, corresponding to the modern Malawi), franked L.3,75 (rate L.1,25 first foreign port + L.2,50 surtax air for Nyasaland), paid by an air value of Lira "Fiume" and other accessories stamps for further surtax of L.1,50 and L.1,25 of postal mail in the same series for the simple port. At the front Brindisi's transit postmark on May, 30 and "ambulante" Foggia /Brindisi on 26. On June, 7 the transit from Blantyre and on 8 arrival to Zomba.



1934 October, 12 - Aerogram from Milan to Santiago, travelled by air via Deutsche Luftpost (red cachet double circle of the Zeppelin airship), in transit from Friedrichshafen, on 13. It reached its destination on the 20th of the same month (arrival postmark on the reverse).

It was franked for a rate of L. 10.30 by stamps of the Series "Medals of Valor" and 2 L. of Airmail "Allegories" (double foreign port L.1,25+0,75 = 2,00; besides L.8,25 for the aerial surcharge of the German line; total of L.10,25, in excess of rate of 5 cent.).

Postage includes a value of 1 Lira Air Series Medals of Valor.

The commemorative stamps of flight "Rome Mogadishu" were valid only for the postage of mail sent during that flight.



1934, November 7-9 - Postcard by air from Rome to Tobruk, shipped with the special flight post Ala Littoria Rome - Tobruk - Massawa - Mogadishu (pilot Francis Lombardi), franked (rate air postal card) by commemorative stamp 1 Lira Flight "Rome Mogadishu", cancelled by postmark of "Airmail Special" starting on 9 (Rome) and arrival on 10 (Tobruk); other stamp of L1,25 "Dinamo" for rate of recommendation (postmarked 7). Red rhomboid special postmark.



1935, November 6 - Letter by air from Milan to Rome in double rate of 2 Liras (for the interior c.50x2 = L.1 and surtax for air echelon c.50x2 = L.1). The interior rate was acquitted by ordinary mail stamps of three different sets, the surcharge was paid by Lira Aerea "Bellini".



1937, September 17 - Postcard from Rome to Wien by air fare, franked by L.1.60 of which c.60 former special rate by agreement of Portoroz and air surtax of L.1, paid by Lira Aerea "Summer Colonies for Childhood" (values accessories of the same series for the port of the card). On the obverse and the reverse postmarks of arrival to destination of airmail Airport and of the city of Wien on 18. The different Wien postmarks on the postcard show that it was sent back from a neighborhood to another one of the city



1936, November 27 - Air letter from Milan to Eibenstock (Germany) 2 Liras franked by a couple of Air 1 Lira of "Horace's Bimillennium"; rate of 1,25 L. foreign simple port and 0,75 L. air surtax.



1938, January 7 - Airmail letter from Florence to Addis Ababa, where it arrived the next day (arrival on the reverse). Rate of 1 Lira paid by a value in isolated use of the series "Augustan Bimillennium": 50 cents. first inland port as it is territory on colonial and 50 cents. surtax air.



1939, May 25 - Letter by air from Milan to New York via Marseille-Southampton, on board the first transatlantic flight of the Yankee Clipper to New York, franked at 4 Liras; rate of L.1,25 first foreign port and air surtax of L.2,75 to the USA via Southampton. The postage contains two values of 1 Lira Aerial "Empire" with Dante's image and other complementary values. Postmark of arrival at the rear on 27.

1943 The Lira of Military Post

The stamps with additional print P.M. (in fact the cartoon and the words were printed simultaneously and thus it was not a real overprint) were initially distributed only to troops offices in Albany and Greece, to prevent fraud. These values, in the Imperial ordinary series and in that one of Airmail Allegories, were not all sent to the military post offices abroad.

In particular, the value of postal mail Imperial of 1 Lira "overprinted" was issued late on 1943, July 25 and it was never sent to troops because of the fall of the war.

Only on 1944, June when the Allies liberated Rome, stamps with words PM are found in warehouses and because they are not to be able to put into operation the State Printing House immediately, on August of that year pursuant to a Circular of 13th July 1944 it is willing validity of those stamps and related distribution in the Kingdom.

The predicted value of 1 Lira was then only used as a postage emergency on Italian territory starting from August 1944, and its use was sporadic and very unusual. Only a few pieces were known on traveled envelope and it is one of the rarest postage on Lieutenantancy period.

Although the validity of official overprinted PM ended on 7th August 1945, they were tolerated until July of '46, just because of the lack of stamps.



1945, October 31 - Letter from Rome to Caltanissetta insufficiently stamped (2 Lire rate) with an original in the isolated use of Lira Imperial PM.

On the back circular postmark on arrival on the 1st of November.

Probably the lack of information or the lack of postal stamps on the first months of postwar period or even the fact that the stamp appeared in "by army" led to not tax this letter, although the rate had doubled in the meantime.

The value of the Lira airmail Allegories with wording "P.M." was used instead both in Albany by Italian troops, both in Italy, as emergency postage.



1943, July 6 - Letter by air from P.M. 125 (Command 25th Army Corps at Elsaban in Albany) to Cittadella (PD), in rate of 1 Lira (the first port letter sent by a military at the front travelling in allowance, only paying the surcharge of 1 Lira for "by air" rate), paid by the specific stamp in isolated use of 1 Lira airmail "Winged Victory" of Military Post, distributed to troops offices in Albany. Reverse shows arrival on next 10.



1945, July 5 - Letter from Portici (NA) to Rome, in rate of 2 Liras (first port for the interior), paid by two values of Air Lira "Winged Victory" with wording "P.M." in postage of emergency. Reverse shows arrival at destination on the same day.

1943-1945 The lira of R.S.I.

On 1943, September 15 Mussolini, freed by the Germans three days before, announced the creation of the new republican fascist state and on November 24 it officially took over the name of the Italian Social Republic (so called "R.S.I." or "Republic of Salò", by the name of its capital). This period ended definitively on 1945, May 2, with the surrender in Venezia Giulia of the "X MAS", last armed force of the Republic.

In R.S.I. it used initially the value of 1 Lira Imperiale (because in it there was Julius Caesar's image and not that one of the King), then overprinting it since December of '43 with "GNR" (Republican National Guard), in two runs (before in Brescia and then on May of '44 in Verona). Likewise for airmail, overprinting "GNR" on 1 Lira value of "Winged Victory".

Since June 1944 it began issuing a series of its own, the so called "Monuments destroyed"; unlike the first, the second issue of this series, begun on August, also contained a value of 1 Lira. On 6 December of the same year it was issued a second value of 1 Lira, in the new series called "Bandiera Brothers".



1944, June 1 - Letter expressed in dual port (gr.20) from Cavriana (MN) to Castiglione delle Stiviere (MN), in rate of L.2,25 (1 Lira double port for the interior and L. 1 , 25 rate expressed), paid by a stamp of Lira Imperial overprinted GNR (Circulation of Brescia) and expressed overprinted with red fasce. The Lira is used in the short period of validity of the official stamps overprinted GNR, ceased on August '44. Reverse shows arrival at destination on the next day.



1944, July 10 - Recommended and expressed letter from Piacenza to Milan, in rate of L.3,50 (1 Lira double port for the interior, L. 1, 25 rate expressed and L.1,25 recommended), paid by two stamps of Lira Imperial overprinted GNR (Circulation of Verona) and other accessories values. The Lira is used in the shortest period of validity of the official stamps overprinted GNR "Verona" (since May until 15th August '44). Reverse shows arrival at destination on next 12th.



1944, December 28 - Registered letter from San Biagio (FE) to the International Red Cross in Geneva, franked 4 Liras, in excess of the rate RSI of 50 c. (Dual port abroad L.1,25 + 0,75, registration fee L.1,50). Probably no consideration was given to the second port paying an extra 75 cents. and not L. 1,25 as the first, which would explain the 50 cent. additional. Namely the lack of a stamp of minor value led to the use of four stamps of 1 Lira. Postage is made by two vertical pairs of Air Lira "Winged Victory" overprinted GNR (Circulation of Verona), in ordinary use and a few months after the formal cessation of validity of overprinted GNR, on August of '44. Their use, however, was a rule tolerated after that date. The letter presents band of German censorship, and similar red small marks of the censor. Reverse shows transit to Ferrara, on 30th.



1945, April 13 - Letter 1st port abroad from Vigevano (Pavia) to Worms in RSI rate of Lira 1 for Germany, paid by Lira Monuments Destroyed in isolated use. The letter was not delivered and leads - as well as the band of censorship and a blue double circle mark of the Censorship Commission 116 R with fasces - on the front blue stamped folder "Retour 19 Apr. 1945" and another blue stamp in more languages "zurück retour service suspendu". The letter was returned back due to the suspension of postal service for the Allied and partisans advance that six days after it led to the insurrection in northern Italy, to the liberation of Milan and the fall of RSI.



1945, January 11 - Title page of the recommended "cash on delivery" letter for L.196.90 (weight 1,300 g.) from Merano (BZ) to Renon (BZ). Franked by a block of nine values of Lira "Monument destroyed".
 Rate 9 Liras: manuscripts 22 ports registered cash on delivery
 (L.1,25 first port of 250 g. + 25.cent. X 21 additional ports 50 g. + recommended L. + 1.50 + cash on delivery L.1).



1945, February 24 - Service of judicial documents from Mezzolombardo (TN) to Trento (on reverse arrival postmark on March, 6). The recipient had been dead and then the notification was returned to the sender, as postmark on 9. Rate of L. 5 (letter 1° port L.1, letter registration fee L.1,50, return receipt L. 1, receipt registration fee L.1,50), paid by 5 stamps of Lira "Destroyed Monuments".





1945, January 3 - Registered letter from Pettinengo (then province of Vercelli, today of Biella) to a concentration camp in Wandlitz (Berlin), in the RSI rate of L.2.50 (1st foreign port to Germany L.1 + L.1.50 for registration fee), paid by two values of the "Destroyed Monuments" Lira II issue and 50 c. of the same series.

The letter presents an Italian censorship and related violet stamps, as well as the stamps for censure and restitution to the Post Office for the submission of January, 8. At the front of the envelope the round stamp "Ad" in red was affixed in Monaco and on the reverse the arrival on February, 23 (51 days after the departure for the raging of the war events, which slowed down the transport, but they still allowed the delivery).

In the letter contained therein, a wife informs her husband about family life and she regrets that even 1945 began, as early as '43 and '44, separated from each other and she pose a question that in a few months would have had a reply from History: "Who knows will be the last? Will it be the decisive year? I want to hope for it."



1945, September 9 - Letter from Pinzolo to Mesoleina (CH), in the exact rate of L.5 (1st foreign port), paid by a strip of five values of "Destroyed Monuments" Lira II issue. Late use of RSI stamps in the Lieutenancy period.

MUNICIPIO DI LONIGO

UFFICIO DELLO STATO CIVILE

STAMPATO

III. (111) Sig. **RODESTA**

SINDACO

DI

(Prov. di **Vicenza**)

ALBETTONE

1945, June 13 - Correspondence between mayors from Lonigo to Albettone, in reduced rate of 1 Lira, paid by Lira "Bandiera Brothers" in isolated and late use (RSI fell on May,2). In reshipment from Albettone to Lonigo on June, 15 with equal rate, paid by Lira Monuments Destroyed, which is also in late and isolated use. Combination of twins in reshipment.

Al Municipio
di
Lonigo

Mod. 23-A
Amministrazione delle Poste
DEL REGNO D'ITALIA
SERVIZIO POSTALE

AVVISO DI RICEVIMENTO
N. (1) **65**

di un oggetto (3) **raccomandato**
dall'Ufficio di **Costabissara**
il **22-5-45**
spedito dal sig. **Costabissara**
ed indirizzato al Sig. **Costabissara**
a **Costabissara**
Il sottoscritto dichiara che l'oggetto (3)
sopra indicato, gli è stato regolarmente
consegnato il **19**

IL DESTINATARIO
Visto: L'Ufficiale di Posta **(4)**

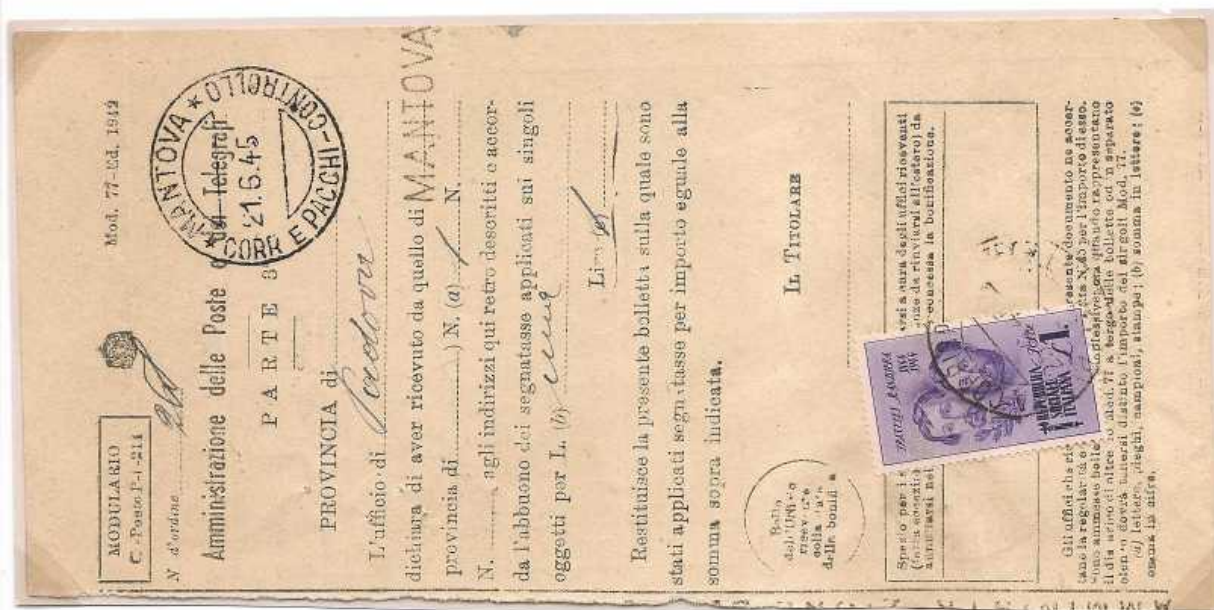
1945, May 22 - Acknowledgement of receipt sent from Montereale (AQ) to Costabissara (VI), in rate of 1 Lira, paid by Lira Bandiera Brothers in isolated and late use (RSI fallen). The Mod. 23 - A, as well as the purple oval mark of the Post Office still bear the royal coat of arms with the fasces.



1945, February 20 - Express postcard from Padua to Venice franked by a strip of three values 1 Lira "Bandiera Brothers", to pay the corresponding rate of 3 Liras in RSI period (Postcard over 5 words 50 cents., plus the express rate L.2,50).



1945, August 16 - Registered letter from Fontanelle Treviso to Montelupo Fiorentino. Arrival postmark on the back on unreadable date. Lieutenantcy rate of 7 Liras (L.2 letter first port + L.5 registered), in force since 1st July 1945 also on the territories of Northern Italy already controlled by the Republic of Salò, paid by seven values of Lira "Bandiera Brothers" of RSI in late use.



1945, 21 June - Mod. 77 edition 1942 (with the unmodified Kingdom crest) for "postage rebate", sent from the post office of Mantua to that one of Padua, which on the following 25 affixed to it as a postage stamp an ordinary one of 1 Lira of the series "Fratelli Bandiera". The use of ordinary stamps instead of postage stamps on these models is rare in this period and the use of this stamp was however very limited after the Liberation due to the very clear word "Italian Social Republic".

1945 - The overprinted 1 Lira of the C.L.N.

After the Liberation on April 25, 1945, some local National Liberation Committees (the so-called CLN) obtained the authorization of their provincial committees and postal authorities to overprint some stamps of the RSI, in order to delete symbols and writings, this before in mid-May the Allied military governments were installed. Only five committees succeeded in obtaining the authorization, to overprint the stamps, to distribute them officially for effective postal use, in that short period of real postal validity of about 20 days between April 25 and May 15, 1945. They were Arona di Novara, Barge di Cuneo, Maccagno di Varese, Savona and Valle Bormida di Alessandria. All other issues and runs were later or unauthorized or purely philatelic, perhaps sold privately, but not through post offices.



(E)

1945, May 3 – Small letter from Barge to Torre Pellice, franked in exact RSI rate (1st port) by a 1 Lira "Fratelli Bandiera" stamp, overprinted "C.L.N. Barge" and deleting the fasces and the writing "Repubblica Sociale Italiana". Arrive postmark on the back on May, 7. The stamp was effectively used for epistolary purposes.

Rare use in the shortest validity period.

1944/1945 - The Lira of the "Province of Ljubljana".

During the Second World War the city was occupied and annexed by the Kingdom of Italy in 1941. Ljubljana and the surrounding area became a province of the Venice Giulia region.

To counter the uprising carried out by the local population, on the night between 22 and 23 February 1942 the Italian military authorities cabled the entire perimeter of Ljubljana by barbed wire and cross-linked, providing a strict control over all entries and exits. The capitulation of Italy occurred on September 8, 1943.

Then the city passed under the occupation of the Germans, who - unlike the Italians, who had used the Slovenian-Yugoslavian stamps overprinting them - used since January 1944 a series of values overprinting the Italian ones available with the Slovenian eagle and the bilingual indication "Provinz Laibach Ljublianska Pokrajna", that is "province of Ljubljana", which was followed by a pictorial series in 1945 in Ljubljana Liras. The lira of Ljubljana was the German occupation currency between 1944 and 1945 and it remained in progress until that, on 9 May 1945, German troops and Slovenian nationalist militias surrendered to the Tito Communist army.



1945, May 3 – Registered postcard from Videm Village into Dobropolje Municipality (in deutsche Gutenfeld) to Ljubljana, stamped L.2,50 in rate of letter (L.1) and of registration fee (L. 1,50). Postcard of 50 cent. and two twin stamps of 1 Lira, one of overprinted postage and another one of the "Pictorial" series.

1945/1948- The Lira in postage emergency (parcels and revenue stamps)

In the last year of the war and in the early post-war, situation post was not always clear and satisfactory. In particular the shortage of some ordinary stamps and the availability of other ones than their own use led to the use for postage emergency especially by parcels and revenue stamps. Here it is presented a survey relatively to specimens of 1 Lira, to show how these values were found "at the forefront" in times of emergency post.

1946, April 27 -
Franchise postcard sent
from Bari to Palermo by
a military hospitalized.
The exemption was not
recognized and the
postcard was taxed
using the value of 1 Lira
parcels "with fasces"
(1930), in isolated use as
postage.



1944, October 4 - Letter
from Ghemme (No) to
Novara, franked by 1
Lira parcels stamp
overprinted "Rep. Soc.
Italiana" and by a black
fascia. In ordinary use
for postage emergency
(the provinces of Novara
and Vercelli were the
only ones to authorize
such use). Reverse shows
arrival at destination the
same day. Rate 1st
inland port - 4th day of
the new rate.

E

When this stamp was issued on May 12, 1947 there was no parcels rate of 1 Lira and then it was often used for its disposal in emergency uses, in these cases to address the probable momentary lack of other values of ordinary series at the post office.

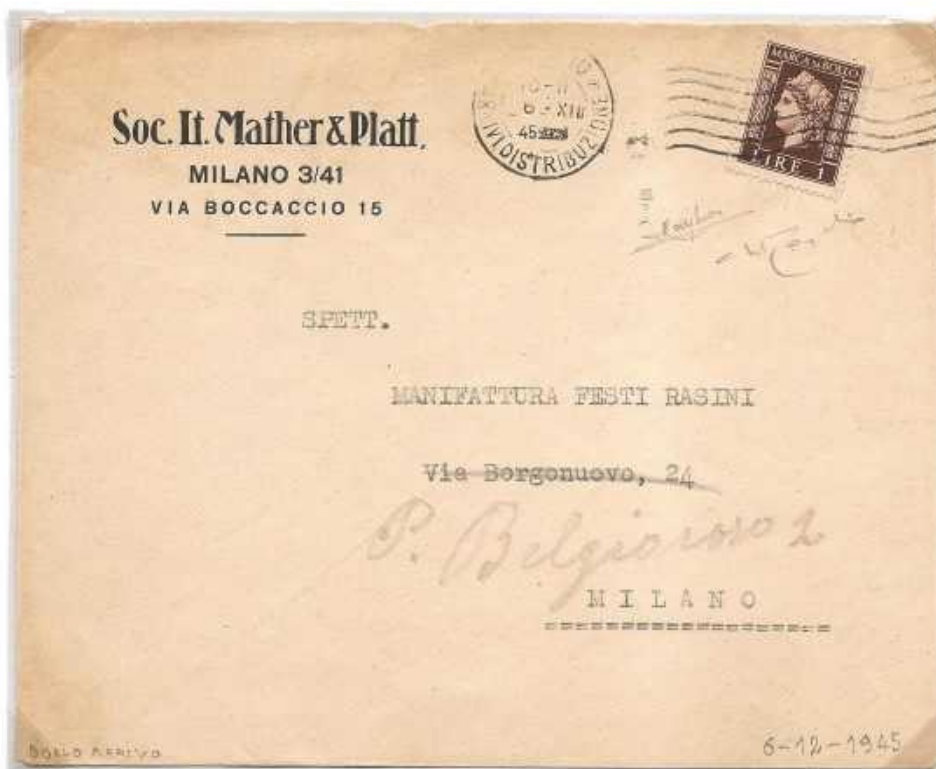


1948, August 18 - Postcard from Montechiaro d'Asti to Moncalvo in rate of 5 Liras (only date and signature - first week of the new rate), paid in postage emergency by three parcels stamps of 1 Lira "Horn mail" (both sections) and 2 Liras Democratic.



1947, October 6 - Registered "fee charged" letter from Campobasso to Lucera, in rate of L.30 (first port L.10 + registered fee L.20), paid in emergency by thirty parcels values of 1 Lira "Horn mail" (both sections). Two sections "received" are affixed to the front of the envelope. Cancel incoming on October, 7.





E

1945, June 12 - Letter from Milan to the same town, in rate of 1 Lira (first port in the district), paid by a RSI revenue stamp "Turrita with fasces" in isolated use and postage emergency.
In Lieutenancy only eight envelopes which have this postage are known.



E

1946, December 9 - Letter from Gioia Tauro (RC) to Rome, franked by a pair of revenue stamps (such as "VAT") of 1 Lira, bearing effigy of Vittorio Emanuele III, in postage emergency in Republic. Regularly used without fee (the rate had doubled to 4 lire since February, 1st) in exceptionally late use.

1942-1945 - Emissions of "Imperial" Lira

The Lira Imperial had six issues. It was the last stamp of the series to be issued, on 1942, July 14, that is thirteen years after the first stamps of the series appeared in 1929. In its first issue it had whether the watermark "crown" that the fasces. Between October '44 and May '45, then in full Lieutenancy, considered that the rate of 1 Lira had become an index of different stampings, there were five additional emissions (RSI utilized only inventories of the first issue), which differed from the first one, now for the watermark, now for the length of the horizontal part of the "L" in the word "Lire", which underlined the other letters, now for the presence (or absence) of the fasces, despite the political events and the fall of fascism.

It summarizes the characteristics of the six issues:

- 1942, July 14 - watermark "crown", with fasces, "L" long
- October '44 - watermark "crown", no fasces, "L" short (issue of Rome)
- December '44 no watermark, no fasces, "L" short (issue of Rome)
- May '45 no watermark, with fasces, "L" long (issue of Novara for the North released);
- May '45 watermark "wheel", no fasces, "L" short (issue of Rome);
- May '45 no watermark, no fasces, "L" long (issue of Novara).



23/01/1943 - Letter first postage abroad from Milan to Berlin, in special rate of 1 Lira (valid to Germany), paid by 1 Lira Imperial first issue in isolated use (used in the period of the Kingdom); occurred in transit with clamp censorship, double black circle mark "Ufficio Censura Posta Estera *II*" (Censorship Post Foreign Office), round violet of censor "343 / II" and round bluish black "Ad" of Monaco.

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PRODOTTI CHIMICI PER INDUSTRIE TESSILI
SAPONI INDUSTRIALI



1944, July 5 - Letter double postage from Biella to Ponzone in rate of 1 Lira, paid by 1 Lira Imperial first issue (1942) in isolated use in period and territory of RSI. Reverse shows arrival at destination on the next day.

Spett. Ditta

TRABALDO GIOVANNI PALETTO

PONZONE

1945, April 25 - Taking card of food (ration book) from Racale to Ugento (both in Lecce), sent the day of liberation and franked by 1 Lira Imperial in isolated use (issue of Rome II series Ott.'44: no fasces, "L" short, watermark "crown"), canceled by a blue postmark. Arrival at destination on 27. Reduced rate "mail between mayors and public offices"

U	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	U	Racale	1° BUONO di prelevamento	T	Racale	1° BUONO di prelevamento	T	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	T	Racale	predestinazione	V	Racale
S	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	S	Racale	1° BUONO di prelevamento	R	Racale	1° BUONO di prelevamento	R	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	R	Racale			
P	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	P	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	P	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	P	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	P	Racale			
M	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	M	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	M	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	M	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	M	Racale			
H	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	H	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	H	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	H	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	H	Racale			
E	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	E	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	E	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	E	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	E	Racale			
D	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	D	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	D	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	D	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	D	Racale			
A	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	A	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	A	Racale	BUONO di prelevamento	A	Racale	CEDOLA di prenotazione	A	Racale			

Stampato in Roma dall'Tipografia Fratelli Zecchi (sp. aut.) 1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025



1945, February 26 - Registered letter from Livorno to Florence in rate of 3,50 Liras (1 L. 1" inland postage + L. 2,50 registration fee), paid by three stamps Imperial of 1 Lira and other accessories stamp. Issue of Roma - III Series (December '44 - "L" short no fasces no watermark) Marks and censorship verification clamp and on reverse arrival to destination on March, 5.



1945, June 5 - Letter from Rome to Nice in rate of 5 Liras (first port abroad), paid by five stamps Imperial of 1 Lira issue of Roma - V Series (May '45 - "L" short no fasces watermark "wheel"). Cancellation round swab of "Military Censorship - Civil Mails" and Italian verification clamp.



1945, September 24 - Demographic form between mayors from Bergamo to Osio Sotto (BG) in the reduced rate of 1 Lira, paid by a stamp of 1 Lira Imperial angle sheet (with dots as number of table, rare in a philatelic mail) in isolated use. Issue of Novara (VI series, "L" long no fasces and no watermark).
It arrived at the destination the next day (stamp on the reverse).



1946, March 13 - Open registered manuscript in reduced rate between Mayors L. 7.50 (L.2,50 manuscripts + L.5 "open" registration fee) from Sanremo to Toano (RE), paid in excess of 50c. by block of 8 of the Imperial Lira issue of Novara - IV series ("L" Long with fasces and no watermark). On verse transit postmarks of Reggio Emilia on 15 and 18 and subsequent arrival at destination on 20. Issued on May '45 on Lieutenant government orders, to be allocated to the northern provinces newly liberated, these stamps still bear the fasces !!



1945, December 24 – Small letter from Castelli (BG) to the same town, insufficiently franked for 1 Lira by one stamp Imperial (VI issue: Novara no fasces). Being travelled closed it could not benefit of the reduction of rate as a business card, but it had to pay a rate of 2 Liras as a letter. It was therefore taxed for the double of the unpaid and then for 2 Liras, through the affixing of a pair of 1 Lira stamps.
Uncommon use of ordinary stamps as postage and of the same issue of the insufficient stamping.



1945, August 14 - Registered hospital form from Domodossola (No) to Beura (No), where it arrived on 18 (arrival postmark on the reverse). Franked for 3 Liras by two stamps of 1 Lira Imperial "IV issue Novara with fasces" and one of "VI issue Novara no fasces"
Twins of the same series but of two different issues.

1914-47 The Lira of Parcel Post

In 1914 the first stamps for postal packages in two sections appear, to be applied in the bulletin and on the receipt. It is presenting also the first 1 Lira value, in the first series characterized by Savoy eagle, shield and knot.

In 1930, in the middle of the fascist era, a second series followed: in it appear - in addition to some changes in the cartoons (while remaining eagle and shield) - the fasces to replace Savoy knot.

In Lieutenancy the fasces were first overprinted by means of a black frieze and then deleted (while on the contrary the fascist Italian Social Republic overprinted the cartoons).

The democratic Italian Republic issued a new series, characterized by the Republican star and horn-mail, which in 1947 it have also a 1 Lira value with watermark "wheel", but its use was less and less frequent, especially in multiple or in accessory use to higher values. The next issue (watermark "star") had no stamp of that value.



1925, December 12 – Austrian bulletin of parcel from Vienna to Trieste, franked at destination during delivery on 1926, January 19 for Liras 30.40, including 18 values of 1 Lira of Parcel Post "figure-eight knot" with both sections. The package, heavy kg. 6.6, was insured for a declared value in foreign currency (100 Austrian schillings or 71.40 Swiss francs) and likely remained in custody for a long time, given the 35 days between dates of cancellations. It was not possible to reconstruct the exact rate, but despite some flaws, the piece is considered the most multiple known for the value of 1 Lira Parcels figure-eight (Savoy) knot.



1946, April 1 - Arrival advice postcard of parcel post from Zafferana Etnea (CT) to Rome, franked exact rate for 4 Liras, paid by four values double section of Lira parcel "with fascies" in late use. These values remained valid until the end of 1948, for 30 months after the advent of the Republic.



1946, August 19 - Special postcard notifying gift-pack arrival from the USA to Rosarno (RC). Postmarks on the day after over the postage for delivery of fee charged postcard; block of ten values of Lira packages with fascies overprinted by black frieze, for the fulfillment of rate of 10 liras due to the delivery of the parcel.

1915, March 12 - Bulletin of L.1.25 to send parcel post from Carrara to Copenhagen, where it arrived on March 22, after having transited through customs of Luino on 16 and Hamburg 18 incoming and 21 outgoing (postmarks on front and rear); the rate of L.2.25 (for a weigh of 2,150 grams) was completed by an isolated value of 1 Lira of parcels stamps series "Savoy knot".



Between 1927 and 1947 it is in force a system of insurance of such parcels and registered letters in order to protect against the risks of circumstances beyond one's control. This service side was given by a Ministerial Decree to the Institute of Insurance and Pensions of Postal Workers, which for the first nine years in turn subcontracts the service to "Insurance of Italy". In 1936 the Institute itself underwrites the policy, issuing its own stamps printed by the State Printing. They remained in force until 1947, December 31 and among them there is also a value for 1 Lira.

1947, June 21 - Parcel post bulletin receipt from Perugia to Benevento, franked L.37,50 by six sections of stamps for parcels and two specimens for 1 Lira of the specific "insurance stamp" issued in 1936.

1890-1947 The Lira of postage (“segnatasse”)



May 5, 1923 – NGI Postcard shipped from Rio de Janeiro by the steamer Duca degli Abruzzi (where the round mark of the Society Florio Rubattino Lloyd Italian was affixed). Arriving in Turin on 23 was affixed a postage of 1 Lira (series issued in 1890, II emission - figure in carmine on blue background), to carry out the appropriate fee.



1938, April 6 - Envelope for visiting card from Palermo to Rome addressed “personale” to Mussolini and not franked. On the envelope it was added on departure the nameplate postmark “Lottery Automotive Tripoli” and on this one the postage canceled at the upcoming on 8. Tax paid by postage for 1 Lira “coat of arms with fasces” (issued in 1934) for twice the rate.

Correspondence addressed to Mussolini did not enjoy free postage.



1945, January 25 - Letter from Como to Lecco, in rate "RSI" for 1 Lira (letter of 1 port), paid by postage "coat of arms with fasces" overprinted by a black fasces, in isolated use as an ordinary stamp for emergency. Reverse shows arrival at destination on February, 2.



1947, June 14 - Registered letter with a fee charged to the receiver from Bergamo to Gandino (BG), on rate of 21 Liras (1 inland port L.6 + recommendation L.15), paid by 21 values of postage "coat of arms without fasces" (issued on 1945) in two blocks of 10 plus a single.

1925 - The Lira of postage for ancillary services

The 'commissions service'

These stamps were used only for a special commission service that Post Office carried for a period on behalf of public. They were applied by way of a receipt for the fee on a request of the accompanying documents. Original issue of 1913, which included three values (30, 60 and 90 cent.), was replaced by the one on 1925, April 30, by the overprint of the same values, all three for the higher price of 1 lira. These were, however, intended solely to a final residual service enabled, the legalization of documents. They remained valid until 1928, July 31.



1926, September 9 - Fragment of the service module with postage of 2 lire and 40 cents. and stamp for 'commissions service' of 1 Lira overprinted on 30 cent., with canceled stamp of Monte San Giacomo. The rate included the postage rate and recommendation for the double sending (60 cent. + 60 cents. X 2 = L.2,40), paid by ordinary postage and that one for the commission, equivalent to 1 Lira, paid by the appropriate postage "commissions service".

The "postage for money order"



At the end of 1923 the institution of new types of money orders, followed on 1st of July, 1924 the new postage stamps to be used on the new models; they were applied directly by post offices for internal control. It was issued only one value of 1 Lira, valid until 30th June, 1926.

1925, March 2 - Money order for 100 Liras from Frascati to Cittareale (small town of about 500 inhabitants, until 1927 in the province of L'Aquila, then falling in one of Rieti), where it arrived the next 6, as postmark in arrival. Rate of L.1,20 (money order between L.75 and L.100), paid by a postage for money orders of 1 Lira and an accessory value of 20 cents. ~

The overprinted "Floral" Lira of "B.L.P."

Envelopes Letters Post (also known in Italian as B.L.P. for "Buste Lettere Postali") were envelopes bearing advertisements, sold to the public with their stamps already affixed, the price of 5 cents. below the face value, giving concession for nine years from 1921 in a Federation of Committees of assistance to military war invalids. However The activity of the dealer took place for just over three years.

The only value of 1 Lira overprinted BLP was that of Floral, issued edition of only 700 pieces in 1923; it was the highest value among those ones and it presents the overprint "type II", with lithographic letters lower and wider than the previous ones on smaller values.

The BLP with the Floral Lira is one of the rarity in this sector.



1924, May 21 - "BLP" (Tuscany Series), complete with internal letter advertising, sent from Alexandria to Paris, franked rate (1 Lira first port abroad) by a stamp BLP 1 Floral Lira in isolated use.

The overprinted "Floral" Lira of the "Italian Cruise"

In 1924 seven values of the "Floral" were issued overprinted "Italian Cruise 1924", for the journey of propaganda of an Italian trade delegation, sold only on the ship since February, 18 until September, 18 and cancelled only affixed on board.

Its validity was limited at the period of the cruise.

Only 25,000 copies of 1 Lira stamps were printed, of which 5,000 destroyed.



1924, April 2 - Registered letter from the Royal Ship Italy for the Italian Cruise in Latin America to Lucca, where it arrived on the 16th of the same month (on the back circular postmark on arrival).

It was franked by a value in isolated use of 1 Lira of the series overprinted "Italian Cruise 1924" and canceled with the circular canceler only affixed on board "Crociera Italiana nell'America Latina".

The post-historical documentation of the trip is one of the rarities of the Kingdom of Vittorio Emanuele III.

One of the few known letters franked by this stamp, actually traveling in exact rate of 1 Lira (0,50 cent. 1° port + 0,50 cent. registered fee).

1924 The "Floral" Lira of advertising stamps

In 1924, on November some stamps of ordinary series then in use were issued having an advertising appendix.

For the value of 1 Lira only one type was issued in Floral series, leading in advertising appendix Gramophone Columbia.

It is intended only for internal postage, because it did not appear appropriate to advertise our products abroad without an agreement post to that effect, but some values were able to be used also for abroad destinations (it is presented precisely this use, particularly valuable).

The initiative did not meet with favor and even in 1925 two decrees forbade the use of advertising forms in the mail items, setting the term of validity of the relevant stamps at 27 August of that year.

The validity post period was then limited to only about ten months.

The Lira "Columbia" on the envelope is one of the rarest of the Kingdom of Vittorio Emanuele III.



1925, January 15 - Letter from Milan to Zurich, franked rate of 1 Lira (letter first abroad port) by a stamp in isolated use of Lira Columbia, cancelled by postmark of street "Messaggere Milano Chiasso". Rare use of foreign correspondence.

The Lira of State Agencies ("Enti semistatali")

Emissions allowance were established in 1924, on March, in order to account for the amount of postage of the State Agencies (in Italian "enti semistatali"), who had been granted relief post and to contain its abuses.

In fact it repeated the experiment that was carried out with the State stamps in 1875, this time differentiating values for single entity, through the marking of their header at the bottom of the stamps (for color and image instead they were the same one for all institutions, depending on the value). However, even this innovation had short course.

In fact its validity ceased to December of the same year and then their use was limited to about ten months.

Moreover, only a few institutions obtained the release of the value of 1 Lira.



1924, August 29 - Title page of National Fund of Insurance for accidents at work - Compartment of Forlì, sent recommended to the same town. Rate of 1 Lira paid by the value of the Fund in isolated use.

1946-1947 The Lira of authorized delivery

There were two stamps of 1 Lira issued for the authorized delivery service.

The first one was issued on 1946, June 14 (Umberto II had left Italy the day before): the stamp still bore the coat of arms of Savoy, being of the same type (but no fasces) issued on 1930 (in that previous series there was not a stamp of 1 Lira).

The second value – using the image of Italy Turrita – was issued about a year later, on 1947 June 1, when the corresponding rate of 1 Lira had already ceased (on March, 24). Therefore this stamp could never be used in isolated use.

Paradoxically, this one was valid only until 1948, March 31, while the former ceased to have effect nine months later, at the end of that year.

The rate of 1 lira ceased on 1947, March 24 and that one of 2 Liras the next July, 31 but the new rate of 8 Liras did not immediately find a corresponding value, which was issued – in the series Italy Turrita – only on November 15, paradoxically also in this case, more than three months after the introduction of the new rate.

In those three months, therefore the rate could be paid only by eight values of one of the two stamps of 1 Lira, both in validity.



1947, February 24 – Notice postcard in authorized delivery from INPS of Padua to the local Mutilated Association. Tax paid by 1 Lira "Coat of arms" in isolated use (rate valid until March, 24 of the same year).



1947, July 4 - Communication in authorized delivery from INPS of Naples for the same city in the rate of 2 liras (in force for only four months), paid by two stamps of 1 Lira "coat of arms".



Illegible date - Letter in authorized delivery in Novara, in rate of 8 Liras (effective since 1947, August 1 until 1949, August 10), paid by block of eight stamps of 1 Lira "coat of arms".

BANCA MOBILIARE PIEMONTESE S. A.
VIA XX SETTEMBRE 49 D
TORINO



Signori

BREDI Gr. Uff. POLICE PIACENZA

Presso Avv. Guillot

TORINO

Via Cernaia 25

1947, August 1 - Letter in Turin for authorized delivery in rate of 2 Liras (in force for only four months and ended on the day before), paid by two stamps of 1 Lira "Italy Turrita". That one was the first day of the new rate of 8 Liras and the old rate postage was tolerated.



M. Egger

Liz. avv. Cav. Giulio Randoli

Via Guelfa 36

27 SET. 1947
Tel. Pubbl: 21596
= CORSO =



1947, September 27 - Letter in Florence in rate of 8 Liras, paid by two strips of four stamps of authorized delivery of 1 Lira.

1945 Post of Commons: The Lira authorized delivery of Guidizzolo

Since February, 1st until the end of April 1945, the Mantuan Common of Guidizzolo organizes a liaison post, to defray the heavy delays in delivery on that time.

Authorised by the General Directorate of Post and by the Prefect of Mantua on January 29, the municipality establishes a fee of one lira for the transport service of each letter, by applying the special revenue stamp of authorized delivery of 10 cents. duly overprinted (the one of 1 lira will be issued only on 1946).

The amount was then allocated to the 10 cent. of the stamp in favor of Post and the remaining 90 cent. in favor of the municipality that offered the service.

There were two types of overprints, a first edition of only 4,000 copies, in black with nine small diamonds and the words "Lire 1" and a second one, at 30,000 units, in red above the already existing black overprinted small fasces in use on delivery stamps in RSI.



1945, February 7 - Letter sent by the Embassy of Germany in Fasano del Garda (BS) to Guidizzolo, stamped for the single rate to the inside by 1 Lira "Bandiera Brothers" and coming up by the overprinted (first edition) "Lire 1" of the authorized delivery of Guidizzolo.
Cancel incoming on the delivery stamp and on reverse on February, 16.

First days of use. Twins of postal mail and authorized delivery.

1943 Allied Military Occupation: The AMGOT Lira

The Anglo-American occupation, which began in Sicily by the landing on of 10th July 1943, brought the issue of specific values since August, 23, the date of restoration of the postal service. Until 30th August 1944 the only stamps allowed in Sicily were those ones of AMGOT (Allied Military Government Occupied Territories). On 17 September 1943 the 1 Lira stamp was issued.



1944, May 9 - Letter double port from Caltavuturo (PA) to the Assistance Office to the families of military prisoners of war, in Palermo, franked on exact rate of 1 Lira (equal to that one of the Kingdom). Isolated use of the AMGOT stamp.

Mark of censorship "ACS" and on reverse arrival mark at destination on the next 12.



1944, March 13 - Letter from Trabia (PA) to Kittanning (Pennsylvania - USA), in rate of 2.50 lire (first abroad port), paid by a couple of Lira AMGOT and a value of 50 cents. of the same series. Clamp of censorship "Examined".



1944, August 3 - Insured letter of Lit 100 from Paparella (today Valderice) to Erice (TP). It arrived the next day (arrival postmark on the reverse). Franked on exact rate of 2.75 lire (c.50 letter of 1st port + L.1.25 registered + L.1.00 insurance up to 200 lire) by couple of AMGOT Lira and accessories stamps. Last month of exclusive use of the AMGOT stamps. The insured letters during that period are quite uncommon. Piece from the former "Aquila collection".



1944, August 7 - Registered express letter from Palermo to Rome. Arrive postmark on 16 (on the reverse). Franked on exact rate of 3 Liras by a strip of three of AMGOT Lira (c.50 letter 1st port + L.1.25 registered + L.1.25 express). Circle mark and clamp of Italian censorship. Last month of exclusive use of the AMGOT stamps. The express letters in that period are rare.

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1945 Yugoslav Military Occupation: the overprinted Lira in Trieste

On the evening of 1st May 1945, in order to anticipate the Anglo-American forces, the Yugoslav army enters to Trieste, occupies the city and disarms the Italian partisans. On May 2, the Allies New Zealand 2nd Division also reach Trieste that only settles in the port and in some areas of military interest: the German military give up to this one.

At the same time the Yugoslav Army established its own government in the city, in stark contrast to the military and political interests of the Anglo-Americans. After several weeks of stalemate, the Allies Command gave rise to a lot of pressure on Yugoslav "ally" of inviting, even with the potential threat of armed intervention, to leave the territory of Trieste. The agreement is finally ratified on June 11 in Duino by Generals Morgan and Jovanovic and the next day the Yugoslav army withdraws from Trieste and from other areas of Allied jurisdiction.

From the point of view of Postal History, the period of the Yugoslav military occupation of Trieste has very special characteristics: on May 9 is restored only service matches, however, limited to the correspondence circulating in the occupied territories or direct to Yugoslavia. Italian rates are maintained already in force for the interior (RSI prices: for example 1 lira for the first port letter). As for the civil correspondence, there were almost exclusively letters sent by administrative bodies and hospitals. By a decree of May 25, it is ordered to overprint RSI stamps - Series "Monuments destroyed" - stored in storage, with a double objective: to commemorate the occupation of the city by the Yugoslav Army and to charge on correspondence high share premium compared to the rates in force. The surcharge was intended for a hypothetical "Committee of assistance to the needy," presided over by the Political Commissar F. Stoka.

The overprint on the stamps comprises: a piece that strike the name of the fascist state, the date 1.V.1945, the bilingual words Trieste - TRST, the star of the Socialist and the surcharge.

The time needed to prepare and implement the overprints were not such rapid as to allow the use by the Yugoslav occupants, which however decided to put it into distribution on June 12, 1945, the same day when they dismantled from Trieste, leaving the possession to the Allies.

The Allied Government allowed the use of these stamps until 15th July 1945. For a month and four days the only postal stamps in use in the province of Trieste were therefore those ones of the Yugoslav ceased occupation. There was in fact a poor use of the stamps "Yugoslavs" on correspondence. The letters stamped by these ones really travelling are uncommon and almost always they lead the value to 1 Lira,



1945, July 14 – Letter from the Monfalcone Civil Hospital to INPS of Trieste, franked rate letter of 1 port by an isolated value of 1 Lira series Monuments destroyed overprinted by the stamping of the Yugoslav Occupation. Penultimate day of validity.

1945 Allied Military Occupation: the AMG-VG and AMG-FTT Lira

In 1945 the Morgan line divided the Venezia Giulia in an "A" zone, administered by the Allies and including Trieste, Gorizia and Pula, the remainder (the "B" zone) in hands of Yugoslavia. In the "A" since September 22, they were offered for sale Italian stamps overprinted AMG-VG (Allied Military Government - Venezia Giulia). On 1947, February 10 the Peace Treaty with Italy was signed: Gorizia returned to Italy, Pula, Rijeka and Istria passed definitively to Yugoslavia, while Trieste remained "Free Territory", which is also divided in the area "A" and "B". In zone A it is continued to overprint the stamps Italian, now with the new wording "AMG-FTT" (Free Territory Trieste). Only on 1954, October 5 finally Trieste returned Italian and consequently the overprinting ceased.



1945, November 19
- Registered letter first port from Pula to Naples franked rate of 7 Liras (first port 2 Liras + registration fee 5 Liras), paid by a strip of six and one value of Imperial Lieutenantcy Lira (Rome Emission) overprinted AMG-VG.

1948, April 23 -
Printout from Trieste by city, postmarked in rate "printed matter" for 3 Liras, by a strip of three of Lira Democratic AMG-FTT.



1945 The "Democratic" Lira of Lieutenancy (postal and air mail stamps)

The postal mail Democratic Lira in the series was emitted on 1th of October 1945 and it remained valid until 31th of December 1952.

Although the Democratic is considered the first series of the Republic, most of its values, including 1 Lira, was emitted during the Umberto's Lieutenancy. Then it was used in Lieutenancy, then during the brief reign of Umberto II, King of May and finally in the Republic. Its isolated use allowed for some postages in rate.

Its airmail counterpart, issued on the same date, remained in force for six years more, until 31 th of March 1958. Its use for postal mail and as a multiple prevailed because since its adoption there was no longer any 1 Lira air surtax.



1945, October 14 - Personal data form of the City of Catania sent to that one of Francavilla di Sicilia (ME), in rate of 1 Lira (correspondence between mayors), paid by a value in isolated use of ordinary Democratic Lira, in its first month of use (issued on October, 1th).



1946, May 20 - Picture postcard from Varallo (VC) to Vercelli in rate of 1 lira (postcard to the inside "only signed and dated" - rate in force from 1th of February 1946 to 24 th March of 1947) shipped during the brief reign of Umberto II, "King of May" (until May, 9 to June 12, 1946). Paid by a value in isolated use of 1 Lira Democratic postal mail.

The first and the last day of the King of May



1946, May 9 - Letter from Udine to Ravenna sent on the 1st day of the brief reign of Umberto II (called King of May), in rate of 4 Liras (1st port to the interior), paid by a strip of four of the Democratic 1 Lira. Bands and purple verification mark of censorship. On reverse postmark of the arrival at destination on 13.

1946, June 13 - Notice of receipt in re-sending from Sant'Ambrogio di Cefalù (PA) to Palermo on the last day of reign of Umberto II. Rate of 4 Lire, paid by 3 Lire and 1 Democratic Lira. The cancellation of Sant'Ambrogio is considered very rare.





1946, April 26 - Card of thanks from Milan to Florence and then sent again to Rome, in Lieutenantcy "prints" rate, paid by a stamp of 1 Lira Democratic ordinary in isolated use.



1946, December 26 - Illustrated postcard "reconstruction loan" from Rome to Naples, franked in excess of rate for 0,50 cent. by a couple of Democratic Lira. Since September 1946 the ordinary rate of 3 Liras was reduced of 50% for this kind of postcards that advertised the reconstruction loan.



1946, April 17 (Lieutenancy) - Wedding Invitation from San Fili (CS) to Falconara Albanese (CS), in rate of 1 Lira "Events Invitations", paid by a value of Democratic ordinary Lira in isolated use. At the front departure blue postmark and arrival to destination the next day.



1950, May 8 (Republic) - Dotted paper for the blind from Padua to Palermo in exact rate of 1 Lira, paid by a value of Democratic ordinary Lira in isolated use.

The Air Democratic Lira's was emitted on 1st October 1945, when already the simple rate of air surtax was 2 Liras. Its single use for this purpose was therefore impossible. It was mainly used as a postal mail stamp.



November 16, 1948 - Braille Letter sent from Reggio Emilia in Bologna, franked in rate "dotted cards for blind people", by a value of 1 Lira of the Airmail Democratic in isolated use as a postal mail stamp.



April 2, 1946 - Trade postcard by air from Venice Marghera to Olivos (Buenos Aires - Argentina), in rate of 63 Liras (postcard abroad L.10 + air surtax to Argentina L.53). The postcard shows a missing stamp, probably removed at the start because in excess of the rate. The air surcharge of 53 lire is covered exactly by values of the Democratic Airmail (5x10 + 2 Lira + 1 Lira), while the rate card is paid by a 10 Liras Postal mail Turrita Lieutenantancy, twin values in rare combination. Arrival postmark on the reverse dated 12.



1947, February 28 – Letter in authorized delivery from National Bank of Agriculture of Macerate to the local Municipality. Tax paid by 1 Lira "Democratic Air Post" in isolated use. Uncommon use of this stamp for the rate of authorized delivery.



1948, October 28 – Letter from Tresilico (RC) to Milan (to Vallardi Publishing), in exact rate of "Coupon commission of books" for 6 Liras, paid by six values of 1 Lira "Democratic Air Post". Uncommon use of this stamp for this rate.

1946-68 The postal mail Lira in the Italian Republic

The Republic was born on June 13, 1946, the day of departure of King Umberto II into exile (even though the referendum was held on June 2). The first and only commemorative stamp of the 1 Lira during the Republican period was just that one of the series "Advent of the Republic", issued Oct. 31, 1946, followed by those of ordinary series "Italy at Work" (watermarks wheel and stars), "Italian Turrita" (watermarks stars and stars fluorescent, as the first issue - with watermark wheel - did not contain the value 1 Lira) and "Michelangelo's". Inflation made the value of the Lira increasingly symbolic and this rate disappeared one after the other. The last one to survive was the editorial administrations statement which ceased on July 31, 1965.



1947, February 26 - "Coupon commission of books" from Belluno to Modena; its own rate of 1 Lira, paid by a value of Republic Advent series in isolated use. Rate in force until 1st of February 1946 to 24 th March of 1947.

1947, February 20 - Small letter for baptism "invitation" from Pegognaga to Bondanello di Moglia; its own rate of 1 Lira, paid by a value "Republic Advent" series in isolated use.



1947, February 10 - Newspaper statement from Rome Ostiense to Cava dei Tirreni; rate of 1 Lira, paid by a value of 1 Lira "Avvento" commemorative series in isolated use.



1946, November 25 – Illustrated postcard “reconstruction loan” from Alba (CN) to Turin, franked in excess of rate for 0,50 cent. by two values of “Republic Advent” Lira. Since September 1946 the ordinary rate of 3 Liras was reduced of 50% for this kind of postcards that advertised the reconstruction loan. The franking in this tariff was infrequent and even less frequent are those ones made with the commemorative Advent series.



MOD. LV – Ed. 1946

AMMINISTRAZIONE DELLE POSTE E DEI TELEGRAFI

Ufficio di Lecce Provincia di Lecce

Il Sig. (a) Repubblica

ha consegnato a questo ufficio (b) L. 250

per (c) Mulo Conelli, Pe

Luigi Lettieri, add. 1019 LX

Il Controllore [Signature] Titolare dell'Ufficio [Signature]

POSTE ITALIANE

LECCO 10.7.47

(a) [Signature] (b) [Signature] (c) [Signature]

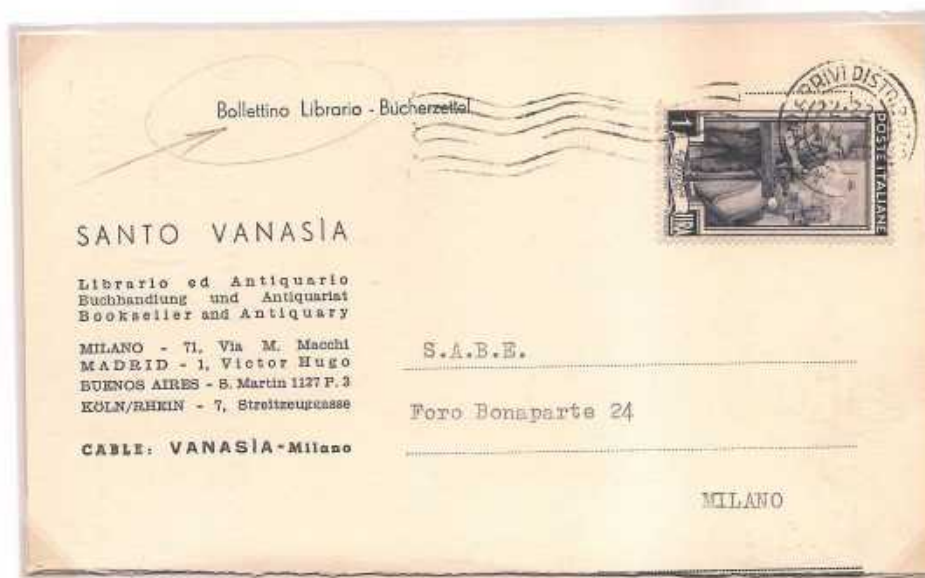
La persona [Signature] sta convertita nel vaglia di servizio [Signature] N. [Signature] vaglia, titoli ecc.

La persona [Signature] sta convertita nel vaglia di servizio [Signature] N. [Signature] vaglia, titoli ecc.

1947, July 10 – Payment receipt (Mod. LV) for the mailbox rental fee. Tax fee paid by applying an isolated value of 1 Lira in the Advent series. Uncommon tax use of this stamp.



December 1952 - Punctuated card for blind people from Cesena to Rome (addressed to the actress Eleonora Rossi Drago to ask for a Christmas gift !) in rate of 1 Lira, paid by a stamp "Italy at work" watermark "wheel" (issued in 1950) in isolated use.



January 1, 1958 - Coupon commission of books used in Milan, in rate of 1 Lira, paid by a isolated value of "Italy at work" watermark "stars" (issued in 1955).

The Italian Lira Series Turrina was issued on 1958, January 27 with watermark "stars"; the first issue of 1953 with watermark "wheel" did not include the value to 1 Lira; instead it will be repeated in the issue of 1968, on fluorescent paper, although at that time there were no longer in force rates of 1 Lira.



1958, May 5 - Coupon commission of books from Milan to Florence in rate of 1 Lira, reserved for those ones addressed to the administrations of newspapers and other political, trade union or cultural periodicals. Rate paid by a value of 1 Lira "Turrina Italy", watermark "star" in isolated use. The first months of use.



1974, February 12 - Letter from Cornedo Vicentino (VI) to Milan in reduced rate of L. 25 (letter to the interior to soldiers troop), paid by seven values of the Lira "Turrina Italy" stars fluorescent (six in block) and three values of 6 liras same series (envelope shown as a rare postage at page 27 of Postal History Unified Catalogue 3rd Vol. 2011-2013)

1959, February 24 — Editorials
administrations statement from Genoa to
Cittadella in rate of 1 Lira, paid by a stamp
in isolated use of the series "Italia Turrita"
not fluorescent stars watermark.



Lo scalare
[educa istruisce diverte]

GENOVA

Casella Postale 359



ESTRATTO CONTO

Spett.

Rivendita Giornali

VETTORI EUGENIO

(Padova)

CITTADELLA

1719

Palermo

Gentile Signor.

1.º. Salvo Avvocato

Via Roma n.º 62

1964, October 28 - Letter from Barletta to
Palermo, in rate of L.30 (first port for the
interior), paid by a block of 30 stamps of 1
Lira "Italia Turrita" not fluorescent stars
watermark.



The last 1 Lira rate of the Republic was that of the administrations editorials statement that cuses on 1965, July 31. The value of 1 Lira could be used only in multiple use or with other stamps.

Note that the Lira Michelangiotesca, was the last one to get that rate (the Lira Turrina fluorescent on 1968 was the last stamp of that value, but it could not find a matching rate). Paradoxically it is still valid, to fifty-four years after its release in 1961. It could still be on sent correspondence, but in a mere philatelist use.

1963, February 27 - Editorials administrations statement from Milan to the same city, in rate of 1 Lira, paid by Lira Michelangiotesca in isolated use.

Amministrazione delle P. e T. Mod. 32 (bianco) 1967 - Modulario Prov. 111

NOTA de (a) _____ presentati all'ufficio postale di _____
del Sig. *om/fi* addi *21-12* to *08*

Numero progressivo	COGNOME DEL DESTINATARIO	DESTINAZIONE
1x50		50
		50
		06

AVVERTENZE - *Assate*

24.12.1968 - Cumulative imposition form, freed in Rovigo for L. 50, with a postage of L.20 and thirty values of Lira Michelangiotesca in use taxes, to dispose of inventories at the expiry of validity of the series, scheduled for the end of 1968 (and then extended indefinitely).
It is probably the maximum multiple known not in philatelist use at those dates.

1925-1968 The "twins" of Lira

The lira could have a wide range of combinations twinned between different values. Here it is presented some examples in historical periods examined.



1925 July 29 - Registered letter from Rome to Dresden, where it arrived on 31 of the same month (arrival postmark on the reverse). At the front a German registration label was applied to transit from Monaco, which has been further stamped by a rectangular dated 1925, July 31. The rate of two Liras (one for the first abroad port and one for the registration fee) was acquitted by two twins stamps of 1 Lira of the series "Jubilee" and "Holy Year".



1937, November 7 - Registered letter by air from Fiume d'Italia to Casumaro of Ferrara, franked L.2,75 in excess rate of 50 cents. (50 c. 1st port, 50 c. Air, L.1,25 registration fee) by twins stamps of 1 Lira series "Augustus" and "Childhood Summer Camps" and other complementary values. On the reverse transit postmarks of Ferrara and arrival at destination on 8.



1933, July 25 - Insured letter from Abbazia to Mitterndorf an der Fischa, stamped L.4,10 in default of rate for 1 Lira, by a couple of 1 Lira stamps "Decennial of the March on Rome" and a couple of 1 Lira stamps "Air Post Winged Victory" and an accessory value of 10 cent. "Imperial". On verso transit postmarks of Postumia Trieste on the same day of departure and of Udine of the next day; arrive to destination postmark on 28. The exact postage would have been L. 5,10: Double port (weight of 23/27 grams: 1st port 20g. L. 1 + 2nd port L.0,75) ex Portorose Agreement: L.1,75; Registration fee: L.1,50; Insurance fee: L.1,85. Couple of twins of 1 Lira.



1925, December 21 - Registered letter from Rome to Paris, where it arrived on the next 31, as the arrival postmark on the verso. Itinerant postmark Roma-Torino on 29. Rate: 1 Lira 1st port on abroad + 1 Lira registered fee. Twins of Floral and Jubilee Liras.



1945, April 10 - Letter from Mantua to Villimpenta (MN) in RSI rate of 5 Liras (letter 5 ports to the interior), paid by a strip of four of Lira "Bandiera Brothers" and one of Lira Monuments destroyed. Reverse shows arrival on 11. Combination of twins RSI



1944, December 16 - Registered express letter from Vicenza to Augsburg (Germany), in RSI rate of 5 Liras (1st port to Germany L.1, L.1.50 registration fee and L.2.50 express), paid by a strip of four of Imperial 1 Lira (first issue on 1942) and a stamp of 1 Lira Monuments destroyed. Censorship postmark, transit from Monaco (red round "Ad") and arrival at destination on 1945, January 27 (more than a month later though it was an express, probably because of the war). Combination of twins in mixed franking Kingdom-RSI.



1946, July 2 - Letter from Guastalla to Rome, franked L. 4 for the rate 1st port, with two stamps of 1 Lira "Bandiera Brothers" and two stamps of 1 Lira "Democratic Airmail" in ordinary use. On verse arrival postmark on 4. Twins of 1 Lira "RSI" and "Lieutenancy"





1945, February 16 - Express letter from Palermo to Santa Margherita Belice (AG), correctly franked Lire 3.50 (L.1 first port + L.2,50 express) by two stamps of Lira "Imperial no fasces watermark crown - emission of Rome", a 50 cent. Imperial and a stamp of 1 Lira Imperial, both with overprint "PM". On the title page and the reverse mark "A.C.S." of the Office of Censorship of Palermo; to the round postmark with a wrong date of arrival "Agrigento 02/18/54" instead of 45. Exceptionally rare use in Sicily of a stamp of 1 Lira overprinted "PM" further enhanced by the combination of twins stamps of 1 Lira without overprint.

E



1946, March 3 - Letter from Genoa to town, franked Lieutenant rate of 2 Liras for the district, paid by a stamp of Lira Imperial (emission of Novara with fasces on May '45) and a RSI fixed tax stamp of 1 Lira with fasces canceled from 14 bars in black.

Very rare postage in emergency of twins of ordinary stamp and revenue stamp used by post.

"The postal use of RSI tax stamps as ordinary ones in postage of emergency is extremely rare and so far only a few cases are known" (Specialized Catalogue Sassone 2010 p.389)

E



1946, May 14 - Letter from Mandello del Lario to Rome, franked in exact rate of L.4 (Interior letter 1st port), paid by four stamps of 1 Lira, one "Imperial Novara", one "Winged Victory Air post" and two "Democratic".
Twins of three different series of Kingdom and Lieutenancy.



1947, (March 24/ July 31) - Letter from Macerate to the same town in authorized delivery between two banks. Tax rate of 2 Liras (in force for only four months), paid by two twins stamps of 1 Lira, one Imperial "Novara" and one "authorized delivery".

COMUNE di TORRE BERETTI E CASTELLARO

AFFARI DI STATISTICA

IL SINDACO
On. Signor Podestà

di

(Prov. di

Pavia)

Sartirana

1946, May 9 - 1st Day of the Kingdom of Umberto II, "King of May". - Data form sent by the Municipality of Torre Beretti e Castellaro (small town of about 600 inhabitants in the province of Pavia) to the Mayor of Sartirana Lomellina (PV), in rate manuscripts 5 Liras, paid by three stamps of Lira "Democratic" and two ones in late use of Air Lira "Winged Victory". On reverse arrival on 11.
Mixed franking of twins stamps Kingdom - Lieutenancy used during "King of May".

R VILLA VERUCCHIO
1895



Al U. R.

P. Benedetto Poletti

Convento S. Antonio

Bologna

1946, March 5 - Registered letter from Villa Verucchio (Forlì) to Bologna in rate of 14 Liras (letter of 1st port L.4 + registration fee L.10), paid by two stamps of the 5 Liras Imperial and strip of three of Lira Imperial "short L. no fasces" (issue of Rome) and one Air Lira Democratic in ordinary use in postage emergency. Reverse shows transit to Rimini on the same date and arrival at destination on the next day. Twins stamps of Imperial and Air Democratic Liras.



1945, October 19 - Letter from Mesola (FE) to Gargnano (BS), franked L. 2 with two RSI fixed tax stamps "Turrita with Fasces" for the exact rate. The fixed tax stamps were not canceled because they were not considered valid and the starting postmark was affixed alongside with the "T" of taxation and the manuscript "4" as extra fee. On arrival the following day a quattrain of the Lira of Lieutenancy postage stamp was applied and cancelled.

The use of RSI fixed tax stamps as ordinary stamps is very rare and only one is known in RSI and only nine in Lieutenancy, of which only a few are in pairs.
Twins of RSI fixed tax and Lieutenancy postage stamps.

1945, December 5 - Small letter from Stornara (FG) to Bari, franked L. 1 with a Lieutenancy fixed tax stamp "Imperial without Fasces" applied to the wording "air mail" to change the airbrush in normal letter, directed to a public body. At the start the fixed tax stamp was canceled as if it were accepted, but on arrival the following day two Lieutenancy postage stamps of 1 Lira were applied, because emergency postage was no longer allowed. The rate was 2 Liras, but it was not taxed 4 Liras perhaps because at the start it was accepted.



Twins of fixed tax and postage stamps.



1946, April 1 – Letter from Messina to Milano, franked L. 4 with two fixed tax stamps (a 1 Lira “Imperial” Lieutenancy and a 2 Liras “Dea Roma” Republic) and a stamp of 1 Lira “Democratic”, for the exact rate of 1st port. On depart all the stamps were canceled, but a “T” of taxation and L.6 (double rate) by pencil were indicated, because the two fixed tax stamps were not considered valid. On arrive the letter was taxed, applying on the reverse three 2 Liras Lieutenancy postage stamps, cancelled by the octagonal mute postmark with “T” in use in Milan also during the RSI.

Rare use of fixe tax stamps of Lieutenancy and Republic and of the 1 Lira twins of Lieutenancy “Democratic” ordinary stamp and of “Imperial” fixed tax stamp.



1947, June 16 – Illustrated postcard “five words” from Sanremo to Naples, franked L. 3 in exact rate with two fixed tax stamps of 1 Lira “Dea Roma” Republic and a stamp of 1 Lira “Democratic”. On depart only the “Democratic” stamp was canceled and a “T” of taxation was indicated, because the two fixed tax stamps were not considered valid. But two days after on arrive to Naples the letter was not taxed and the two fixed tax stamps were cancelled by the Neapolitan postmark!

Twins of Lieutenancy “Democratic” ordinary stamp and of Republic fixed tax stamps.





1947, October 2 – Letter from Trieste to Udine, where it arrived the next day (postmark on the reverse).
 Franked by three stamps of 1 Lira “Democratic Air Post”, one overprinted “AMG-VG” and two overprinted “AMG-FTT”, plus other accessory values of the two different Trieste zone (L.4 FTT and L.3 VG) in exact rate of L. 10 (1st interior port).
Rare twin postage of an equal value with two different overprints.



1951, May 11 – Registered hospital bill from Domodossola Hospital (NO) to the Mayor of Ciampo (VI), where it arrived the next day (postmark on the reverse).
 Franked by four stamps of 1 Lira “Democratic” and three ones of 1 Lira “Italy at work, wheel watermark”, plus a value of L.25 “Democratic”, in exact rate of L. 32 (L.12 “open commercial invoice” rate and L.20 for registration fee in special rate).
Multiple twin postage of 1 Lira of seven values of two different series, both in validity period.



1952 July 4 - Letter from Como to Coswig, franked L. 55 for the rate 1st port abroad, by L.50 and L. 2 Air Democratic and three twins of L.1, one Air Democratic and two Italy at Work watermark "wheel".



1973, December 3 - Notice of receipt stamped departing from Naples to Milan and postmarked at return on 5. Rate of L. 40, paid with "Save Venice" L.20, two stamps of 6 Liras Turrina and eight stamps of 1 Lira, one of Michelangiolesca, one of Turrina non-fluorescent and a strip of six Turrina fluorescent. Twins of two different series and in a same series of two different emissions.