



Mail system in the Kingdom of Italy

from 15/08/1879 to 30/09/1902

Historical postal context

On 9 January 1878, day of death of his father King Vittorio Emanuele II, succeeded to the throne Umberto I. Umberto I, born 14 March 1844 in the Royal Palace of Turin, in his youth he devoted himself, as usual, to a military career, fighting at Custoza during the third Italian independence war.

In Italy the social tensions grew together with the strikes and civil disorder, sometimes calmed with cannons. The King was seen as the symbol of all the problems of the population and he just escaped death two times, in 1878 and 1897 during two unsuccessful attacks, but the third attack, the last, hit the target 29 July 1900 in Monza by the hands of anarchist Gaetano Bresci.

Purpose

During the kingdom of Umberto I, were issued 31 definitive and 20 special (for parcel and unpaid-postage) stamps, some of which obtained overprinting previous stamps. The first postage stamps of the Kingdom of Umberto I, were issued on 15 August 1879.

This exhibit show the mail franked with the postage stamps issued during the kingdom of Umberto I, even if used with previously issued postage stamps (during the kingdom of Vittorio Emanuele II) and the postage stamps issued later (during the kingdom of Vittorio Emanuele III), until the end of their validity period, on 30 September 1902. This exhibit represents the development of the postal history in function of the uses of different postal objects with or without other postal services.

Plan

1st Chapter : Domestic postal rates for the different postal objects 2 - 48

The domestic postal rates, except a very rare exception, never changed, the only modifications were introduced during 1889 and 1890, the reduction of the registration fee.

2nd Chapter : Foreign postal rates for the different postal objects 49 - 104

The foreign postal rates were completely changed after creation in April 1879 of the Universal Postal Union, when simplified the rates for abroad, dividing the world in three zone.

3rd Chapter : Special uses, cancellations and correspondences 105 - 120

In this chapter we are special use and correspondences as : "Francalettere", "Buste Lettere", Inviolable envelopes "Excelsior", Advertising private postcards and special registered and express letter.

Philatelic importance and rarity

The great postal innovation during the Kingdom of Umberto I, as the introduction of cash of delivery service and the express delivery service, are very rare, especially for abroad.

Very important are the destinations for the foreign countries, and especially for : Fiji Islands, Zanzibar, Sumatra, Malaysia, German East and West Africa, Morocco, Senegal, Trinidad, St. Pierre e Miquelon, Australia, Perù, Chile, Reunion, Sumatra, Manchuria, Japan, Massawa, Gibraltar, Montecarlo and Luxembourg. Very important are also the objects included in the third chapter.

The most important letter of the exhibit is franked with the stamps of 30 cents and 2 Lire, the only letter recorded with combined use of these two postage stamps.



From 1st January 1875 the correspondences of Mayors, which until then have had, when sent open, the full postal franchise, could be franked at half rate, limited to the correspondences of civil status, lever and statistics. The Printed matters, instead, waited until March 1877 when, even for these correspondences, was granted a reduction of 50% generating the single price from 1 cent (in addition to the rate of the newspapers) of the whole kingdom of Umberto I.



24 January 1897. Printed matters of Mayor from Castelfranco dell'Emilia to Bologna and re-addressed to Castelfranco on 16 January prepaid again with a 1 cents stamp of Vittorio Emanuele II. The same printed matters was again franked with another 1 cents stamps of Vittorio Emanuele II and sent to Perugia on 19 January and here franked with 1 cents stamp of Umberto I and re-addressed to Castelfranco on 24 January, where arrived on 25 January.



18 March 1891. Visiting card from Carpi to the City.
Until 31 August 1905 the visiting card was prepaid as printed matters, as long as in an open envelope and shipped without additional written.



18 June 1891. Printed matters from Brescia to Bienno, near Brescia.



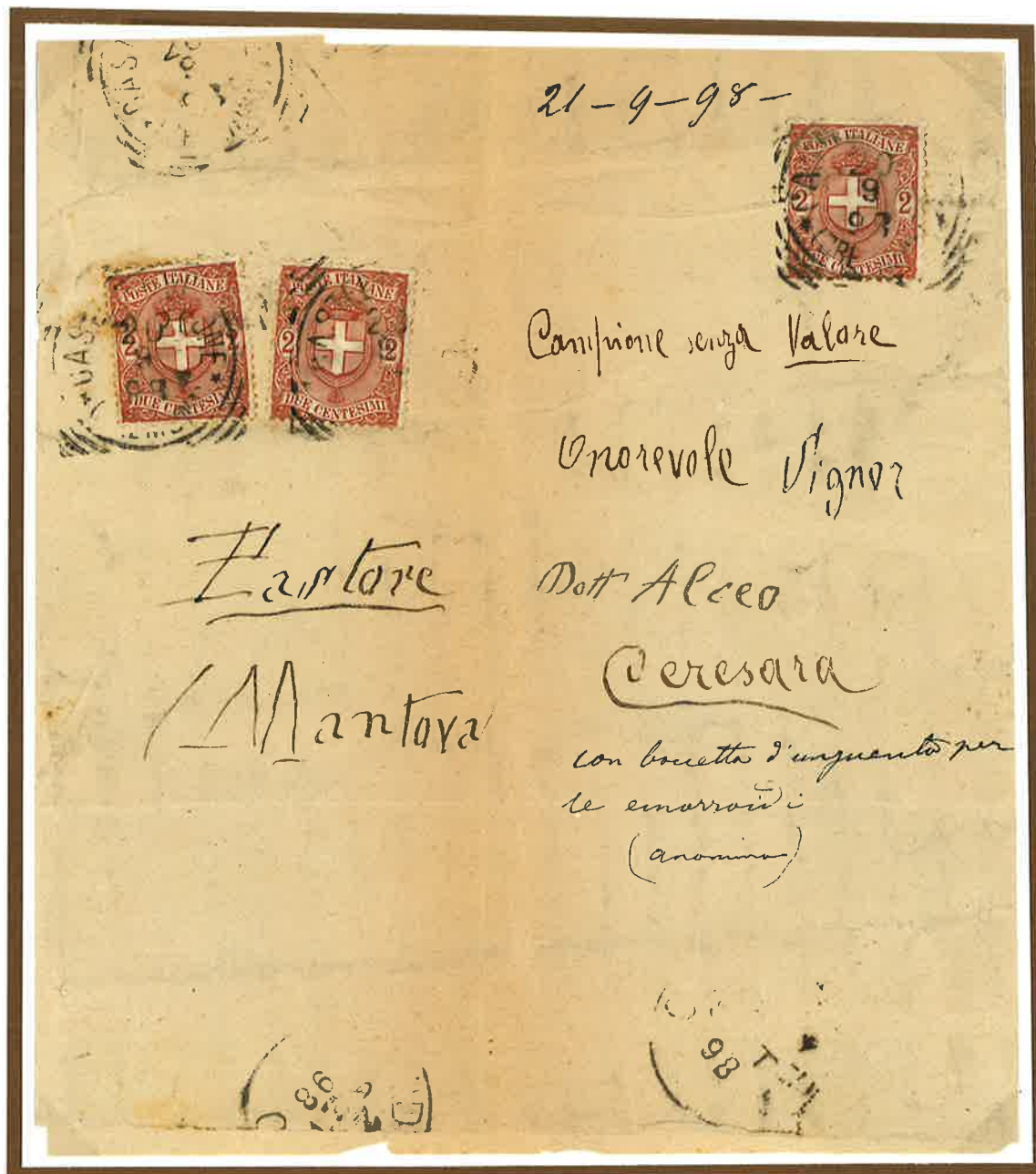
27 June 1888. Wrapper for printed matters from Ferrara to Argenta (Ferrara), prepaid 8 centesimi (2 centesimi for each 50 grams).



26 May 1888. Printed matters from Modena to Niviano, prepaid 14 centesimi (2 centesimi for each 50 grams).



10 June 1889. Newspaper "Monitore degli impiegati" re-addressed from Milan to Laglio, near Como. The newspaper, originally prepaid with stamp free "C1", was re-addressed and prepaid again with a stamp of 1 centesimo of Vittorio Emanuele II, to absolve the rate of newspapers shipped to second hand individually.



20 September 1898. Triple rate Worthless specimen from Castelleone to Ceresara, containing a small bottle of ointment, as a written on the front.



24 August 1889. Single rate letter from the Mayor of Ripabottoni to Campobasso, fraudly prepaid with two parts of 10 centesimi used stamps.

The letter was fined on delivery for 10 centesimi, using an excellent block of five 2 centesimi Postage Due stamps.



12 April 1890. Triple rate letter from Penna S. Andrea, near Teramo to Teramo.



28 November 1890. Four rate letter from Casteltermini, near Agrigento to Grotte, near Agrigento.



9 May 1893. Single rate letter from Bologna to the City.



8 January 1888. Single rate letter from Milan to the City.



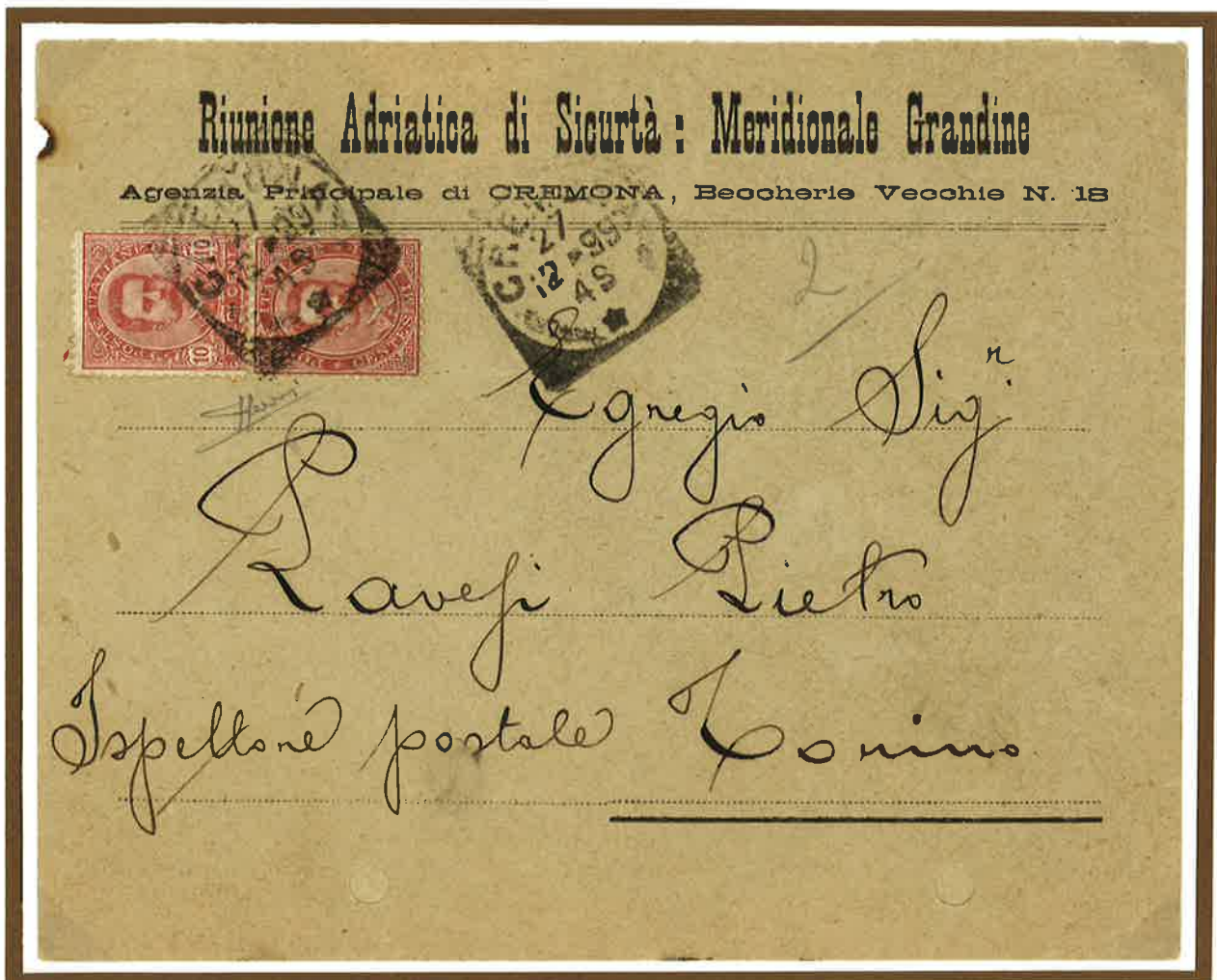
30 August 1887. Single rate letter for military from Bressana d'Argine, at present Bressana Bottarone to Pavia, reduced rate for letters sent to military.



1 July 1893. Single rate letter for military from Genoa to Rome, reduced rate for letters sent to military.



10 December 1879. Single rate letter from Arienzo to Caserta.



24 December 1899. Single rate letter from Cremona to Turin,
prepaid with a stamp of 10 centesimi of 1879 and a stamp of 10 centesimi of 1896.



6 June 1891. Single rate letter from Reggio Emilia to Parma, prepaid with a stamp of 20 centesimi clearly used, mailed after writing "francobollo sospetto" (suspect stamp) and fined on delivery as unpaid letter with a 30 centesimi Postage due stamp. This letter was seized and forwarded to the Royal Magistrate's Court of Reggio Emilia, where was verified on 17 July 1891.



23 October 1893. Single rate letter from Lecco to Brisighella, prepaid with two stamps of 10 centesimi of 1879 and fined on delivery with a 20 centesimi Postage due stamp to complete a first rate unpaid letter, because a stamp of 10 centesimi clearly used.



2 May 1884. Single rate letter from Napoli to Philadelphia in Calabria (Italy).

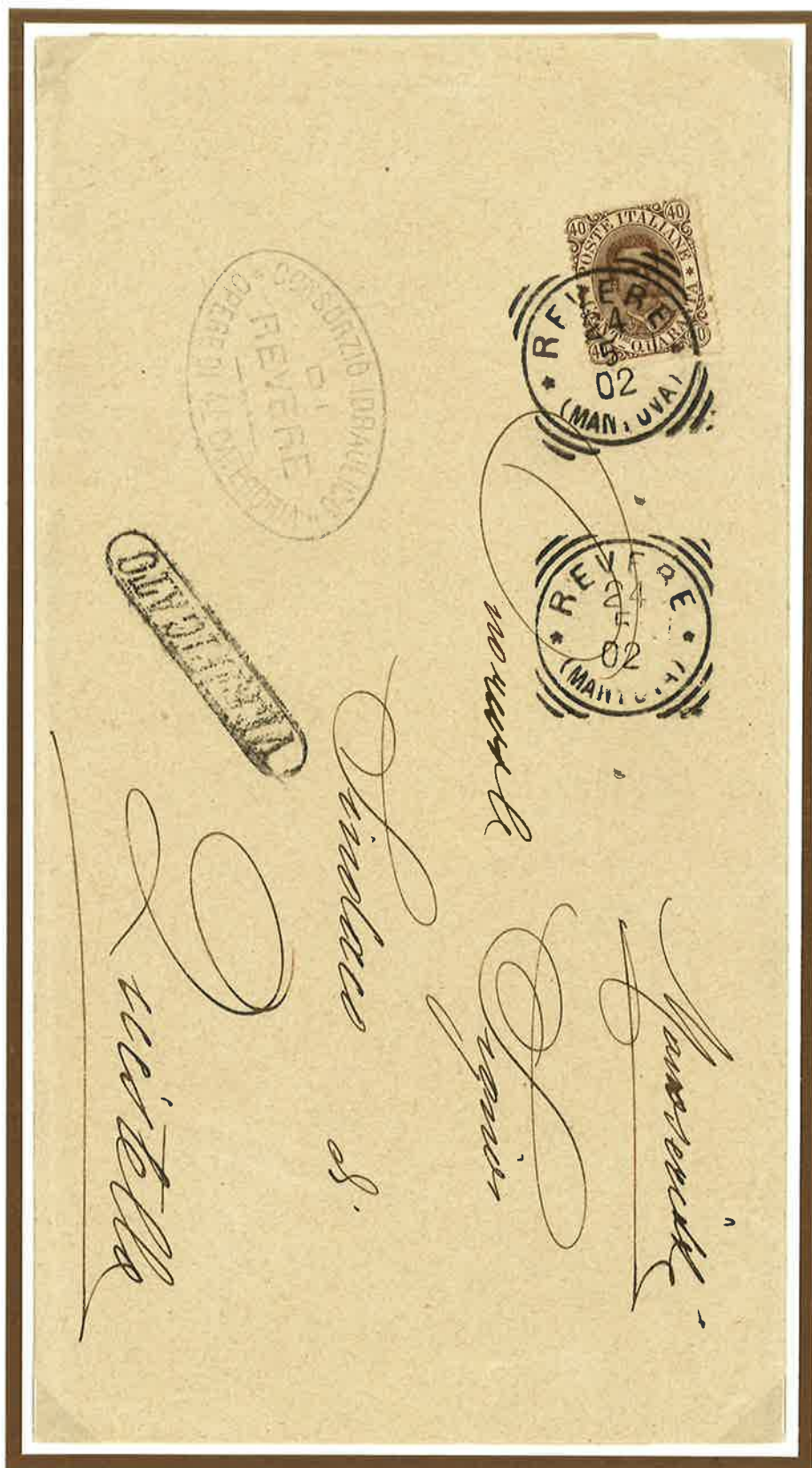
The letter was mistakenly sent to Philadelphia in the U.S.A. where arrived on 18 May and where was initially taxed, but not having found the address (no box) and realized the mistake, the letter was returned to Italy (New York transit on 21 May), and arrive in Philadelphia in Calabria on 4 June.



29 January 1886. Triple rate letter from Petriolo (Macerata) to Fermo (at that time in province of Ascoli Piceno), prepaid 60 centesimi, (20 centesimi for each 15 grams).



2 April 1880. Triple rate letter from Serracapriola (Foggia) to Napoli, prepaid 60 centesimi, (20 centesimi for each 15 grams).



24 May 1902. Manuscripts up to 500 grams from Revere (Mantova) to Quistello (Mantova).



A great innovation during the kingdom of Umberto I, was the issue on 1 August 1889 a new card value : the lettercard. The early lettercards were issued by 5 centesimi for the district and by 20 centesimi for outside the district, but all the letter cards could be used to any destination, through integration with others postage stamps.



11 December 1893. Lettercard by 5 centesimi from Frosini, near Siena to Carmignano, near Firenze, through integration with three postage stamps of 5 centesimi.



9 May 1896. Registered lettercard by 20 centesimi from Ancona to Fratta Maggiore, near Napoli, through integration with postage stamps of 25 centesimi.



The exchange rate of 21 July 1890 introduced the new rate of 12 centesimi for registered printed matters and of 7 centesimi for the registered printed matters for the district.



19 August 1891. Registered printed matters for the district from Naples to the City. Rate 7 centesimi : 2 centesimi printed matters rate and 5 centesimi registration printed matters fee for the district.



25 October 1901. Registered picture postcard for the district from Alexandria to the City. Rate 7 cents : 2 centesimi picture postcard (printed matters rate) and 5 centesimi registration printed matters fee for the district.



5 August 1891. Registered printed matters from Modena to Ferrara.
Rate 27 centesimi : 2 centesimi printed matters rate and 25 centesimi registration fee.



13 January 1896. Registered printed matters from Terranuova Bracciolini (Arezzo) to Firenze.
Rate 12 centesimi : 2 centesimi printed matters rate and 10 centesimi registration fee,
introduced with the exchange rate of 21 July 1890.



20 April 1888. Registered triple rate printed matters from Cremona to Reggio Calabria.
Rate 36 centesimi : 6 centesimi triple rate printed matters (2 cent for each 50 grams)
and 30 centesimi registration fee.



29 July 1898. Registered double rate Worthless specimen from Florence to Jesi.
Rate 14 centesimi : 4 centesimi for specimen till to 100 grams and 10 centesimi registration fee.



6 August 1900. Registered Worthless specimen from Milan to Mantua.
Rate 12 centesimi : 2 centesimi for specimen till to 50 grams and 10 centesimi registration fee.



During the kingdom of Umberto I, were very few rate changes, in fact the rates for letters, postcards, printed matters, manuscripts, etc., were never changed. Curious is the case of registered letters to the district. In fact, the rate of these correspondences changed twice in a year : 35 centesimi until 31 July 1889, 30 centesimi from 1 August 1889 to 20 July 1890 and 15 centesimi from 21 July 1890.



5 December 1889. Registered single rate letter for the district from Rome to the City.
Rate 30 centesimi : 5 centesimi letter rate for the district and 25 centesimi registration fee.



13 December 1889. Registered single rate letter for the district from Caserta to the City.
Rate 35 centesimi : 5 centesimi letter rate for the district and 30 centesimi registration fee.



5 March 1895. Registered single rate letter for the district from Naples to the City.
Rate 15 centesimi : 5 centesimi letter rate for the district and 10 centesimi registration fee.
Effective from 21 July 1890 when was instituted a specific rate for the registered mail for the district.



4 August 1892. Registered double rate letter for the district from Milan to the City.
Rate 20 centesimi : 10 centesimi double rate letter for the district and 10 centesimi registration fee.



18 May 1881. Registered triple rate letter for the district from Venezia to the City.
Rate 45 centesimi : 15 centesimi triple rate letter for the district (5 cents for each 15 grams)
and 30 centesimi registration fee.



26 November 1887. Registered single rate letter from Lecce to Napoli.
Rate 50 centesimi : 20 centesimi letter rate for each 15 grams and 30 centesimi registration fee.



12 January 1882. Registered single rate letter from Arezzo to Milano.
Rate 50 centesimi : 20 centesimi letter rate for each 15 grams and 30 centesimi registration fee.



8 September 1883. Registered double rate letter from Fano to Forlì.

Rate 70 centesimi : 40 centesimi double rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 30 centesimi registration fee.



8 July 1880. Registered double rate letter from Naples to Florence.

Rate 70 centesimi : 40 centesimi double rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 30 centesimi registration fee.



The only rate changed during the kingdom of Umberto I, was the registration fee. In fact, from 1 August 1889, after almost 30 years, the registration fee changed from 30 to 25 centesimi, bringing the rate of registered letters from 50 centesimi to 45 centesimi.



21 August 1888. Registered single rate letter from Forlì to Valle di Pompei, near Naples.
Rate 50 centesimi : 20 centesimi letter rate for each 15 grams and 30 centesimi registration fee.



3 November 1901. Registered single rate letter from Bari to Benevento.
Rate 45 centesimi : 20 centesimi letter rate for each 15 grams and 25 centesimi registration fee.



The new rate effective from 1 August 1889 decreased the registration fee from 30 to 25 centesimi, valid until 28 February 1919 when, after 30 years, was again increased to 30 centesimi.



21 January 1902. Registered double rate letter from Calatafimi to Palermo.

Rate 65 centesimi : 40 centesimi double rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



2 December 1887. Registered triple rate letter from Chieti to Teramo.

Rate 90 centesimi : 60 centesimi triple rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 30 centesimi registration fee.



24 February 1892. Registered triple rate letter from Palermo to S. Margherita del Belice, near Agrigento.

Rate 85 centesimi : 60 centesimi triple rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



18 July 1896. Registered four rate letter from Ponte S. Pietro (Bergamo) to Milano.
Rate 1,05 Lire : 80 centesimi four rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



28 August 1885. Registered five rate letter from San Leo to Pennabilli,
(in that time in province of Pesaro and Urbino, but now in province of Rimini).
Rate 1,30 Lire : 1 Lira five rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 30 centesimi registration fee.



18 December 1887. Registered six rate letter from Udine to Legnago, near Verona.
Rate 1,50 Lire : 1,20 Lire six rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 30 centesimi registration fee.



18 September 1882. Registered nine rate letter (weight of 123 grams) from Genoa to San Fili, near Cosenza, prepaid with a stamp of 10 centesimi of Umberto I, and a stamp of 2 Lire of Vittorio Emanuele II. Rate 2,10 Lire : 1,80 Lire nine rate letter (20 centesimi per 15 grams) and 30 centesimi registration fee.



6 December 1889. Registered seven rate letter from Rome to Turin. Rate 1,65 Lire : 1,40 Lire seven rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



28 March 1900. Registered twelve rate letter from Genoa to Civitavecchia, near Rome.
Rate 2,65 Lire : 2,40 Lire twelve rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



10 May 1901. Registered wrapper with legal papers from Luzzara to Gonzaga.
 Rate 70 centesimi : 40 centesimi manuscripts up to 500 grams and 30 centesimi registration fee.



21 December 1891. Registered wrapper with legal papers from Città S. Angelo to Teramo. Rate 1,05 Lire : 80 centesimi manuscripts (from 500 grams to 1.000 grams) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



21 September 1899. Registered express letter from Fino Mornasco, near Como to Milan.

Rate 70 centesimi : 20 centesimi letter rate for each 15 grans,
25 centesimi registration fee and 25 centesimi express delivery fee.



30 October 1898. Registered express letter from Verona to Bardolino, near Verona.
Rate 70 centesimi : 20 centesimi letter rate for each 15 grams,
25 centesimi registration fee and 25 centesimi express delivery fee.



15 September 1899. Express letter from Milan to Carcare, near Savona.

Rate 45 centesimi : 20 centesimi letter rate for each 15 grams and 25 centesimi express delivery fee.



27 August 1895. Express letter from Artana, near Rome to Rome,

prepaid 25 centesimi for the express fee and fined on delivery with a 30 centesimi

Postage due stamp, to pay the unpaid letters rate.



10 May 1901. Express manuscripts from Roma to Cesena.

Rate 65 centesimi : 40 centesimi manuscripts up to 500 grams and 25 centesimi express delivery fee.



1899. Express double rate letter from Como to Milano.

Rate 65 centesimi : 40 centesimi double rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams) and 25 centesimi express delivery fee.



28 May 1893. Insured letter from Spezia to Limite (Empoli).

Rate 85 centesimi : 20 centesimi letter rate, 25 centesimi registration fee and 40 centesimi insured fee per 1.000 Lire.



9 November 1893. Insured letter from Foligno, near Perugia, to Castelplanio, near Ancona, with quadricolour franking of three different issues.

Rate 75 centesimi : 20 cents letter rate, 25 centesimi registration fee and 30 centesimi insured fee per 800 Lire.



10 December 1894. Insured triple rate letter (grams 37) sent to Modena.
Rate 95 centesimi : 60 centesimi triple rate letter (20 centesimi for each 15 grams),
25 centesimi registration fee and 10 centesimi insured fee up to 300 Lire.



26 February 1897. Insured five rate letter (grams 62) from Girgenti to Cattolica Eraclea.
Rate 2,95 Lire : 1 Lira five rate letter (20 cents for each 15 grams) 25 centesimi registration fee
and 1,70 Lire insured fee up to 5.000 Lire (10 centesimi for each 300 Lire).



11 February 1893. Insured whole letter front (letter weight of 854 grams) from Rome to Milan, with rare pentacolour franking.

Rate 11,75 Lire : 11,40 Lire fifty-seven rate letter (20 cents for each 15 grams), 25 centesimi registration fee and 10 centesimi insured fee per 300 Lire.





Il Giudice Conciliatore
Giornale settimanale teorico-pratico
PER GLI UFFICI DEI GIUDICI CONCILIATORI & DEI PROBI-VIRI
ROMA, Via del Corso, 219, Palazzo Bonaccorsi.

ANNO XXXI

ANNO XXXI

Ill.^{mo} Sig. *Magg. Codevanti Casella*
Giudice Conciliatore
S. Pietro in Gu

6830
(Provincia di *Carmona*)

Abbonamento postale.

Esecuzione forzata — Procedura p
mobili Custodia dei mobili
custode al compenso — Obbligo
Rivalsa verso il debitore. (Cod. c
Nel procedimento per rilascio fo
bili, la persona incaricata dal
mobili esportati dalla casa ha
pagamento delle sue indenn
tenuto a pagarle, salvo re
pariato. (1)

orte, ecc. — (Omissis).

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che è quello del primo Tribuna
este propo
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solo preme l'
potrebbe es
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differenza
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mette tutte le spese a carico d
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invece il con

R.M.

Mod. 255.
(Edizione 1896)

ASSEGNO
(REMBOURSEMENT)

3 June 1899. Printed matters fourteen rate, 10 Lire "Remboursement"

from Rome to San Pietro in Gu, near Padova, with franking pentacolours. Rate 78 centesimi :

28 centesimi fourteen rate printed matters, 25 centesimi registration fee and 25 centesimi cash on delivery service.



1897 February 22nd. Cash on delivery letter 134 Lire "Remboursement" from Asciano, near Pisa to Rome. Rate 70 cents : 20 cents first rate letter, 25 cents registration fee and 25 cents cash on delivery service.



1902 February 24th. Cash on delivery letter, 3,45 Lire "Remboursement" from Ancona to Airola (Benevento).
Rate 70 cents : 20 cents first rate letter, 25 cents registration fee and 25 cents cash on delivery service.

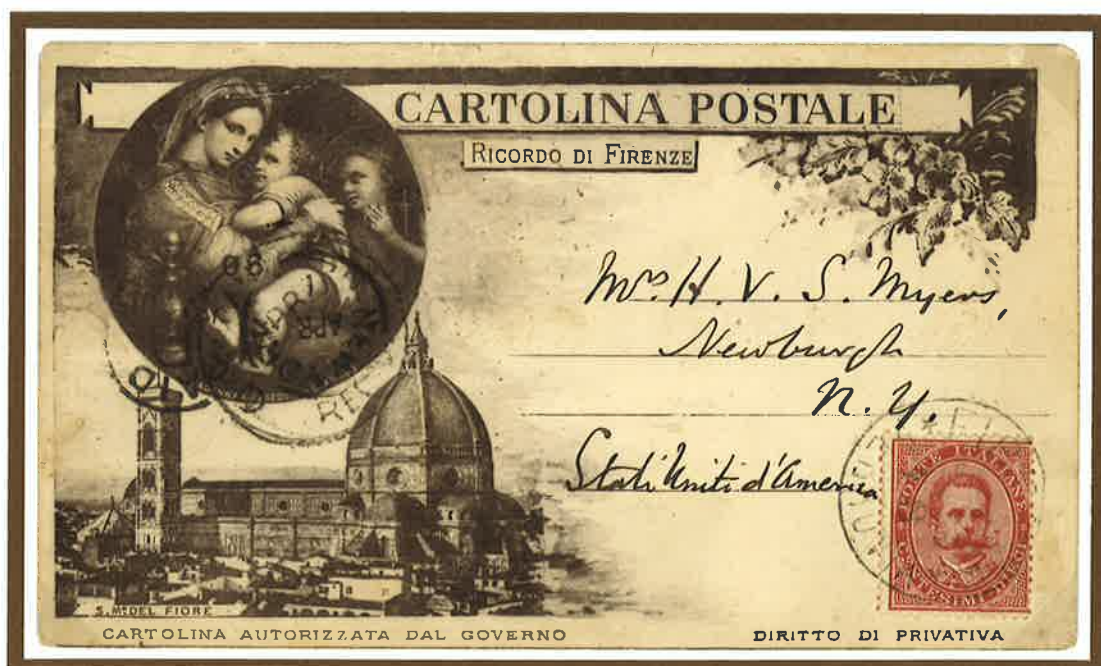


Till to 31 July 1899 they had no postal rate for private postcards in Italy, they had to be prepaid like first rate letter. Since 1 August 1889 came into use the "Postcards authorized by the government" by the publisher Danesi in Rome and later also by other smaller publishers.

These postcards were at the recto images of monuments and landscapes of the most important cities of Italy with a space for the address and the application of the stamp. The verso was completely white and had to be used for correspondence.



26 December 1889. Private postcard from Rome to Cooktown (Queensland), prepaid 10 centesimi and fined on delivery 1¹/₁ as unpaid letter.
Australian Colonies joined to the U.P.U. from 1 Oktober 1891.



17 March 1890. Private postcard from Florence to New York (U.S.A.), prepaid 10 centesimi to destination.



27 February 1900. Private postcard from Pisa to Dakar (Senegal), prepaid 10 centesimi to destination.



26 December 1901. Private postcard from Genoa to Port of Spain (Trinidad), prepaid 10 centesimi to destination.



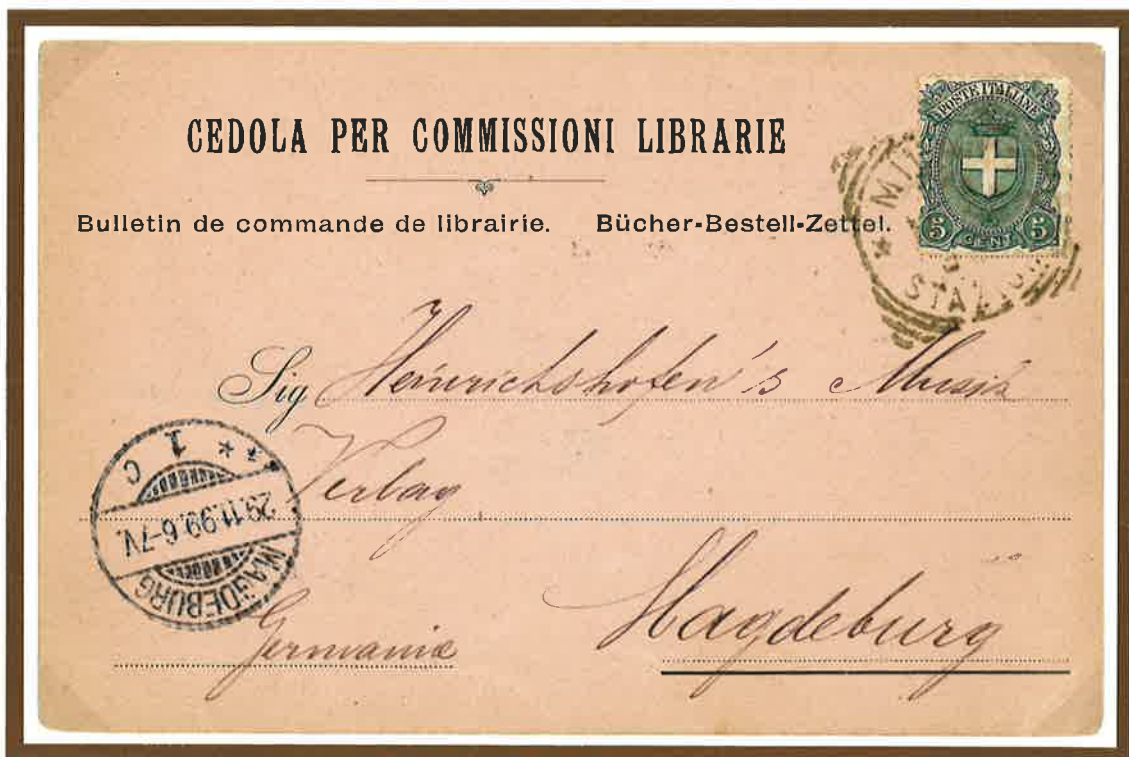
1901 November 24th. Private postcard from Catania to Rotterdam, prepaid 5 centesimi as "Printed matter".



1899 January 21st. Private postcard from Milan to Gdansk (Poland), prepaid 5 centesimi as "Printed matter".



1894 February 10th. Opened small cover containing visiting card from Sanremo to Denmark, prepaid 5 centesimi.



1899 November. Coupon of commission library from Milan to Magdeburg (Germany), prepaid 5 centesimi.



28 April 1891. Printed card from Naples to Miquelon Island, prepaid 5 centesimi to destination.



5 June 1901. Postcard from Sassari to Rome, prepaid 2 centesimi as domestic printed matters, and re-addressed to Lisbon (Portugal) and again prepaid 5 centesimi as printed matters for the Foreign.



31 October 1896. Triple rate newspaper from Rome to Bugia, near Izmir,
routed via Brindisi and prepaid 15 centesimi (5 centesimi for each 50 grams).



3 June 1894. 20 centesimi lettercard from Pistoia to Corcelles (Switzerland).
Lettercard issued for the inland use, supplementary franked 5 centesimi.



12 March 1902. 5 centesimi lettercard from Florence to Lausanne (Switzerland).
Lettercard issued for the district use, supplementary franked 20 centesimi.



<p style="text-align: center;">AVVERTENZE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La tassa riscossa per l'emissione di questa ricevuta deve essere rappresentata qui sotto da un francobollo di 20 centesimi per l'interno del regno e di 25 centesimi per l'estero, che l'ufficio mittente annullerà col bollo obliteratore. 2. La ricevuta sarà annunziata sul foglio d'avviso accanto alla iscrizione della lettera raccomandata od assicurata colle parole — <i>con ricevuta di ritorno</i>. 3. Non sono ammesse le ricevute per i pacchi postali diretti all'estero. Le ricevute per i pacchi diretti nell'interno del regno saranno annunziate sul bollettino di spedizione e spedite unite al medesimo. 	<p style="text-align: center;">RICEVUTA</p> <p>d'un (a) <u>201/ks</u></p> <p>per (b) <u>Saint Denis</u></p> <p>da retrocedersi a (c) <u>Genova</u></p> <p>(a) Lettera raccomandata od assicurata e pacco postale.</p> <p>(b) Destinazione della lettera o del pacco.</p> <p>(c) Luogo d'origine della lettera o del pacco.</p>
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22 May 1886. Acknowledgment of receipt from Genoa to Saint Denis (Reunion Island), prepaid 25 centesimi.

<p style="text-align: center;">AVVERTENZE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La tassa riscossa per l'emissione di questa ricevuta deve essere rappresentata qui sotto da un francobollo di 20 centesimi per l'interno del regno e di 25 centesimi per l'estero, che l'ufficio mittente annullerà col bollo obliteratore. 2. La ricevuta sarà annunziata sul foglio d'avviso accanto alla iscrizione della lettera raccomandata od assicurata colle parole — <i>con ricevuta di ritorno</i>. Le ricevute di ritorno per l'estero devono essere avviate nei modi indicati dall'art. 92 delle Istruzioni delle corrispondenze coll'estero. 3. Non sono ammesse le ricevute per i pacchi postali diretti all'estero. Le ricevute per i pacchi diretti nell'interno del regno saranno annunziate sul bollettino di spedizione e spedite unite al medesimo. 	<p style="text-align: center;">RICEVUTA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Caterina</u> <u>Samuelli</u> <u>Veneto</u></p> <p>d'un (a) <u>Lettera raccomandata</u></p> <p>per (b) <u>Buenos Aires</u></p> <p>da retrocedersi a (c) <u>Pellio di Sopra</u></p> <p>(Provincia di <u>Como</u>)</p> <p>(a) Lettera raccomandata od assicurata e pacco postale.</p> <p>(b) Destinazione della lettera o del pacco.</p> <p>(c) Luogo d'origine della lettera o del pacco.</p>
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23 May 1888. Acknowledgment of receipt from Pellio di Sopra to Buenos Aires (Argentina), prepaid 25 centesimi.



Till to 1879 the rates for abroad were different for every country, so as the weight unities and the fees for all other postal services. The Universal Postal Union, inclusive many Postal Administrations in few years, simplified the rates for abroad and unified the weight for each port in 15 grams , dividing in three zones :

A zone : 25 centesimi for the European countries, Egypt, Persian, Canada, New Found Land and USA

B zone : 40 centesimi for the other UPU Countries

C zone : 65 centesimi for the non UPU Countries.

The C zone rates were repealed on 1 July 1892 and the "non UPU Countries" rate was made equal the B zone rates.

The B zone rates were repealed on 1 January 1899, by the unification of all rates to the foreign.



28 February 1883. Single rate letter from Leghorn to Tripoli of Barbary, prepaid 20 centesimi (domestic postal rate).



16 March 1881. Single rate letter from Genoa to Gibraltar, prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



21 November 1879. Single rate letter from Genoa to Fontenoy le Chateau (France), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



31 August 1879. Double rate letter from Cernobbio to Paris (France), prepaid 50 centesimi (to A zone), 16 days after the issue of the first series of postage stamps (15 August 1879) during the kingdom of Umberto I, **(one of the first know use of this postage stamp for the foreign mail).**



13 November 1888. Single rate letter from Genoa to Isola Rossa (Corsica), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



22 November 1894. Single rate letter from Genoa to Montecarlo (Monaco Principality), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



9 December 1879. Single rate letter from Messina to Valencia (Spain), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



18 March 1891. Single rate letter from Rome to Oporto (Portugal), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



6 July 1883. Single rate letter from Piano di Sorrento to Greece, prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



3 April 1895. Single rate letter from Rome to Syra Island (Greece), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



10 June 1890. Single rate letter from Genoa to Alessandretta (Turkey), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



14 February 1895. Single rate letter from Naples to Suez (Egypt), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone) with transit from Alexandria of Egypt on 20 February.



3 August 1896. Single rate letter from Milan to Geneva (Switzerland), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



10 April 1901. Single rate letter from Naples to Luxembourg, prepaid 25 centesimi (unified zone).



29 October 1901. Single rate letter from Florence to Glasgow (Scotland), prepaid 25 centesimi (unified zone).



31 March 1897. Single rate letter from Naples to Bruxelles (Belgium), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



2 February 1886. Single rate letter from Napoli to Copenhagen (Denmark), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



26 January 1885. Double rate letter from Rome to Copenhagen (Denmark), prepaid 50 centesimi (to A zone).



1884. Single rate letter from Pompei (Rail Station cancellation only) to Helsingfors in Finland (Russian Empire), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone), routed via St Petersburg.



31 October 1887. Single rate letter from Messina to Goteborg (Sweden), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



3 September 1901. Single rate letter from Saltino to St Petersburg (Russian Empire), prepaid 25 centesimi (unified zone).



5 March 1898. Double rate letter from San Remo to Riga (Russian Empire), prepaid 50 centesimi (to A zone).



22 September 1879. Single rate letter from Rome to Koper (Austrian Empire), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



4 August 1888. Double rate letter from Sustinente to Bruneck (Austrian Empire), prepaid 50 centesimi (to A zone).



22 October 1885. Single rate letter from Turin to Glogau (German Empire), prepaid 25 centesimi (to A zone).



10 June 1898. Nine rate letter from Rome to Beesen (German Empire), prepaid 2.25 Lire (to A zone).



29 January 1899. Single rate letter from Rome to Worcester (U.S.A.), prepaid 25 centesimi (unified zone).



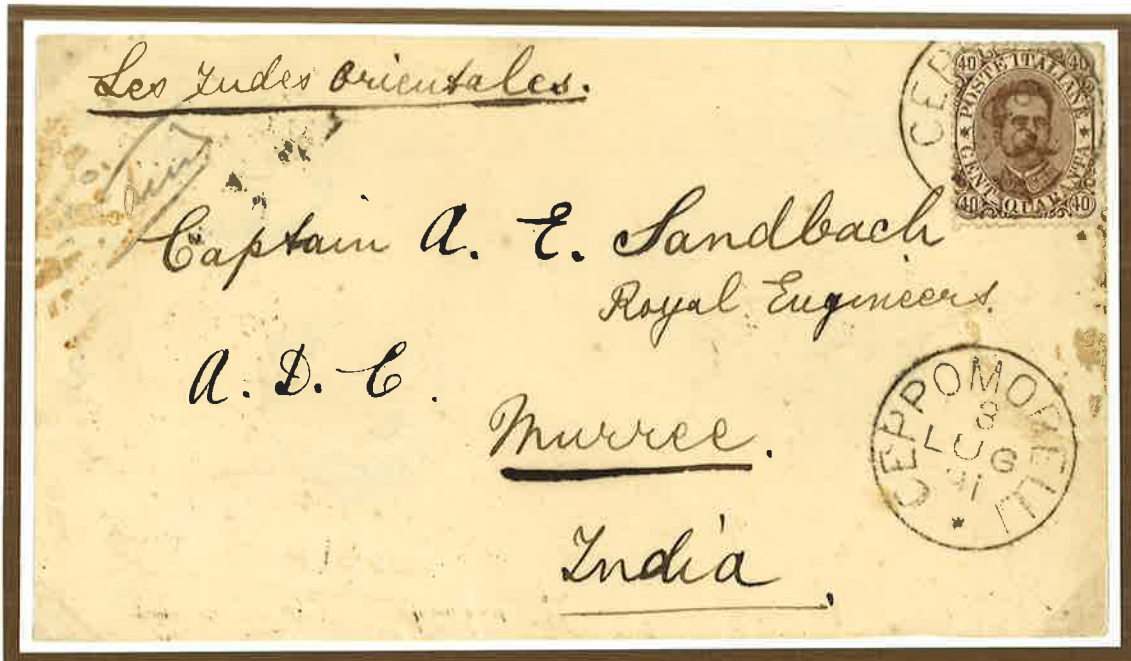
15 April 1901. Single rate letter from Palermo to Buenos Aires (Argentina), prepaid 25 centesimi (unified rates).



16 June 1891. Single rate letter from Vibonati, near Salerno to Jlitla (Mexico), prepaid 40 centesimi (to B zone).



4 February 1887. Triple rate letter from Rome to Santiago de Chile, prepaid 1,20 Lire (to B zone).



3 July 1891. Single rate letter from Ceppomorelli to Murree (British India), prepaid 40 centesimi (to B zone). The letter routed via Brindisi, was embarked on British P. & O. Line packet "SIAM", and after transit from Aden on 14 July (datestamp Sea Post Office on verso) and Bombay on 19 July, arrived to Murree on 23 July 1891.



31 January 1894. Single rate letter from Rome to Cape Town (South Africa), prepaid 40 centesimi (to B zone).



26 January 1880. Letter from Turin to Yokohama (Giappone), prepaid 40 centesimi (to B zone). The letter routed via Brindisi on 2 February was embarked on British P. & O. Line packet "PERA" to Alexandria and then on 7 February in Suez was placed on board on "KHEDIVE" to Galle. On 21 February was embarked on "KIH" to Hong Kong and on 7 March embarked on "SUNDA" to Yokohama, where arrived on 16 March.



30 December 1889. Single rate letter from Milan to Penang (Malaysia), prepaid 40 centesimi (to B zone). The letter routed via Brindisi was embarked on British P. & O. Line packet "SHANNON" to Columbus and then was placed on board on P. & O. Line packet "SUTLEJ" to Penang, where arrived on 30 January 1890.



31 December 1893. Single rate letter from Turin to Padang, Sumatra Islands (currently in Indonesia), insufficiently prepaid 25 centesimi and fined on delivery because not joined of the U.P.U.



5 March 1892. Single rate letter from Naples to Bombay (British India), prepaid 40 centesimi (to B zone). The letter routed via Brindisi, was embarked on British P. & O. Line packet "CHARTAGE", and after transit from Aden on 15 March (datestamp Sea Post Office on verso) arrived to Bombay on 21 March.

On 26 March the letter was re-addressed to Massaua (Red See), where arrived on 3 April 1892 with British P. & O. Line packet "MIRZAPORE".



3 December 1887. Single rate letter from S. Margherita Ligure to Tacna (Peru), prepaid 40 centesimi (to B zone).



28 October 1885. Single rate letter from Neive to Managua (Nicaragua), prepaid 40 centesimi (to B zone).



28 October 1901. Registered picture postcard from Rimini to Shanghai (China).
Rate 35 centesimi : 10 centesimi for postcard and 25 centesimi registration fee.



19 December 1898. Registered Worthless specimen from Catania to München (German Empire).
Rate 35 centesimi: 10 centesimi for specimen till to 100 grams and 25 centesimi registration fee.



12 August 1899. Registered single rate letter from Milan to Barcelona, addressed on board of S/S Perseo but the addressee was not on board and the letter was re-addressed to sender. This letter was opened in Milan GPO, trying to find the name of sender (not written on cover) and closed again by the official Postal Administration seals. Rate 50 centesimi : 25 centesimi single letter rate (unified rate) and 25 centesimi registration fee.





28 December 1882. Registered single rate letter from Modena to Transylvania (Romania), at that time included in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
Rate 50 centesimi : 25 centesimi single letter rate (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



23 September 1882. Registered single rate letter from Naples to St. Petersburg (Russian Empire). The letter arrived to St. Petersburg on 29 September and later was forwarded in the inside of the empire to search the addressee, but returned to Naples because unknown.
Rate 50 centesimi : 25 centesimi single letter rate (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



27 December 1890. Registered single rate letter from Novara to Rangoon (British Burma).

The letter was embarked in Brindisi on 29 December on the British P.&O. Lines packet "BENGAL" that, after the transit from Suez (2 January) and Aden (6 January), arrived to Bombay on 12 January and subsequently forwarded to Rangoon where arrived on 17 January 1891.

The letter was not delivered to the addressee and then on 28 March 1891 was embarked curiously again on the "BENGAL" that disembarked in Brindisi on 11 April and then forwarded to Novara, where arrived on 12 April 1891.

Rate 65 centesimi : 40 centesimi double rate letter (to B zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



30 January 1901. Registered double rate letter from Florence to Harbin (Manchuria).

After the transit from Brindisi on 1 February and Shanghai on 15 March, arrived at destination on 15 April.

Rate 75 centesimi : 50 centesimi double rate letter (unified rate) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



9 April 1899. Registered single rate letter from Milan to Adi Uгри (Eritrean Colony).
Rate 45 centesimi : 20 centesimi single letter rate (domestic postal rate) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



7 July 1899. Registered single rate letter from Rome to Malta.
Rate 50 centesimi : 25 cents single letter rate (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



24 December 1879. Registered single rate letter from Venice to Greenwich (England).
Rate 55 centesimi : 25 centesimi single letter rate (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee (overpaid 5 centesimi)



1 April 1891. Registered single rate letter from Diano Marina to Guatemala.
Rate 65 centesimi : 40 centesimi single letter rate (to B Zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



18 December 1892. Registered letter from Modena to Havana (Cuba).
Rate 65 centesimi : 40 centesimi single letter rate (to B Zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



13 December 1889. Registered single rate letter from Turin to Cuiabà in Mato Grosso (Brazil).
Rate 65 centesimi : 40 centesimi single letter rate (to B Zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



5 January 1899. Registered single rate letter from Sondrio to Barberton (Transvaal).
Rate 50 centesimi: 25 centesimi single letter rate (unified rate) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



15 April 1899. Registered single rate letter from Ospedaletti to Swakopmund, arrived on 29 May
and re-addressed to Cape Cross, near Swakopmund (German West Africa).
Rate 50 centesimi: 25 centesimi single letter rate (unified rate) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



21 July 1894. Registered single rate letter for S. Giovanni a Teduccio, near Naples, to Viti Levu (Fiji Islands).
Rate 65 centesimi : 40 centesimi single rate letter (to B Zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



3 January 1901. Registered single rate letter from Fontanetto d'Agogna, near Novara to Zanzibar. Rate 50 centesimi : 25 centesimi single letter rate (unified rate) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



March 1886. Registered double rate letter from Genoa to Toronto (Canada).
Rate 75 centesimi : 50 centesimi double rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



2 August 1900. Registered single rate letter from Marina di Pisa to Tanger (Morocco) arrived on 8 August, via Marseilles (transit datestamp on 3 August) and Lisbon (transit datestamp on 7 August).

The addressee had moved to Banana in the Belgian Congo and then the letter was initially returned to Brussels in Belgium, where arrived on 18 August and then forwarded to Banana in the Belgian Congo, where arrived on 21 September.

The letter, lying at the 'Banana Post Office, was not unclaimed until 11 February 1901 and was then sent back to the sender at Marina di Pisa, where arrived on 11 March 1901. Rate 50 centesimi : 25 cents single letter rate (unified rates) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



26 August 1896. Registered single rate letter from S. Gimignano to Susa (Tunisia).
Rate 45 centesimi : 20 centesimi single rate letter (domestic postal rate) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



29 January 1895. Registered triple rate letter from Modena to Lund (Sweden).
Rate 1 Lira : 75 centesimi triple rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



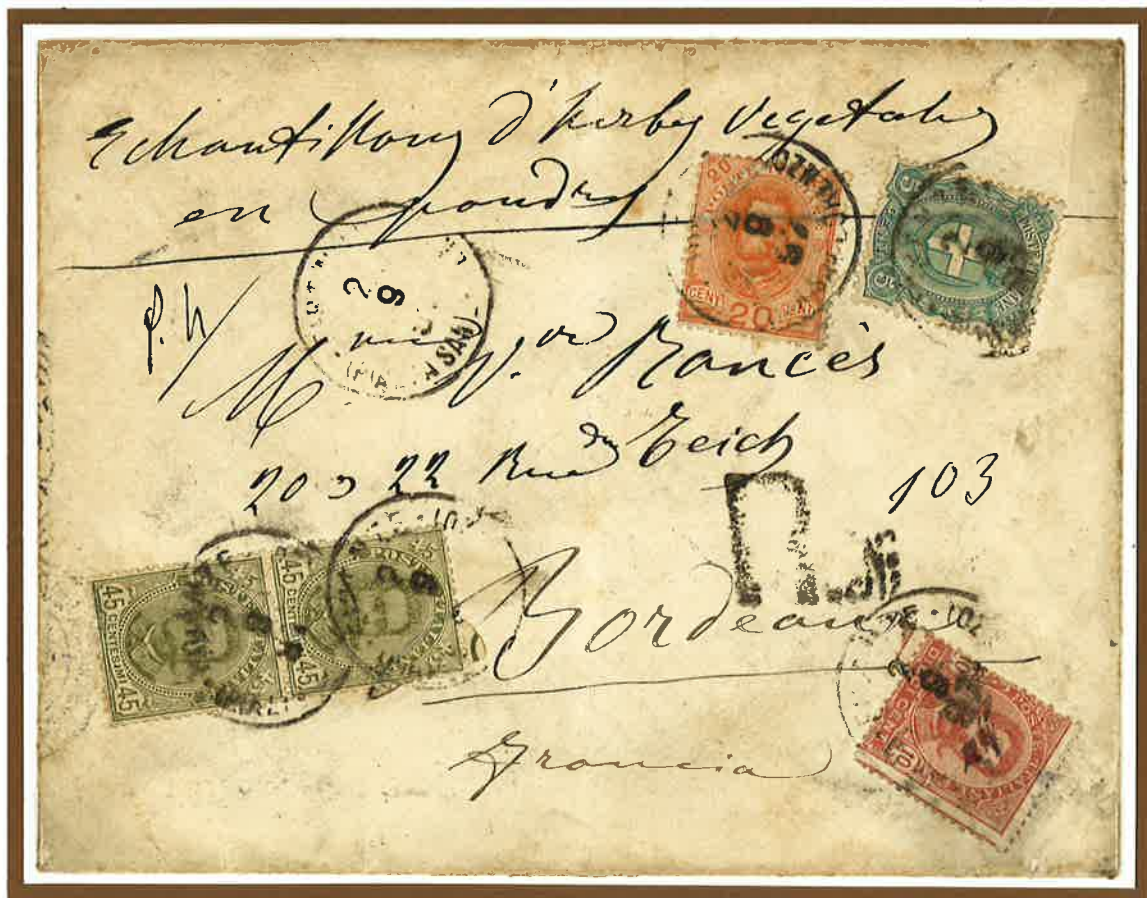
17 December 1888. Registered triple rate letter (gr. 33) from Padua to Paris (France).
Rate 1 Lira : 75 centesimi triple rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



9 September 1896. Registered double rate letter from Ragusa to Paris (France).
Rate 75 centesimi : 50 centesimi double rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



28 August 1886. Registered triple rate letter from Rome to Paris (France).
Rate 1 Lira : 75 centesimi triple rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



2 September 1897. Registered four rate letter from Florence to Bordeaux (France).
Rate 1,25 Lire : 1 Lira four rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



19 August 1884. Registered six rate letter (81 gr.) from Florence to Antwerp (Belgium).
Rate 1,75 Lire : 1,50 Lire six rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



8 May 1888. Registered eight rate letter from Rome to Aachen (Germany), prepaid 2,30 Lire with a postage stamp of 30 cents. and a postage stamps of 2 Lire, **recorded only this letter with combined use of these two postage stamps.**

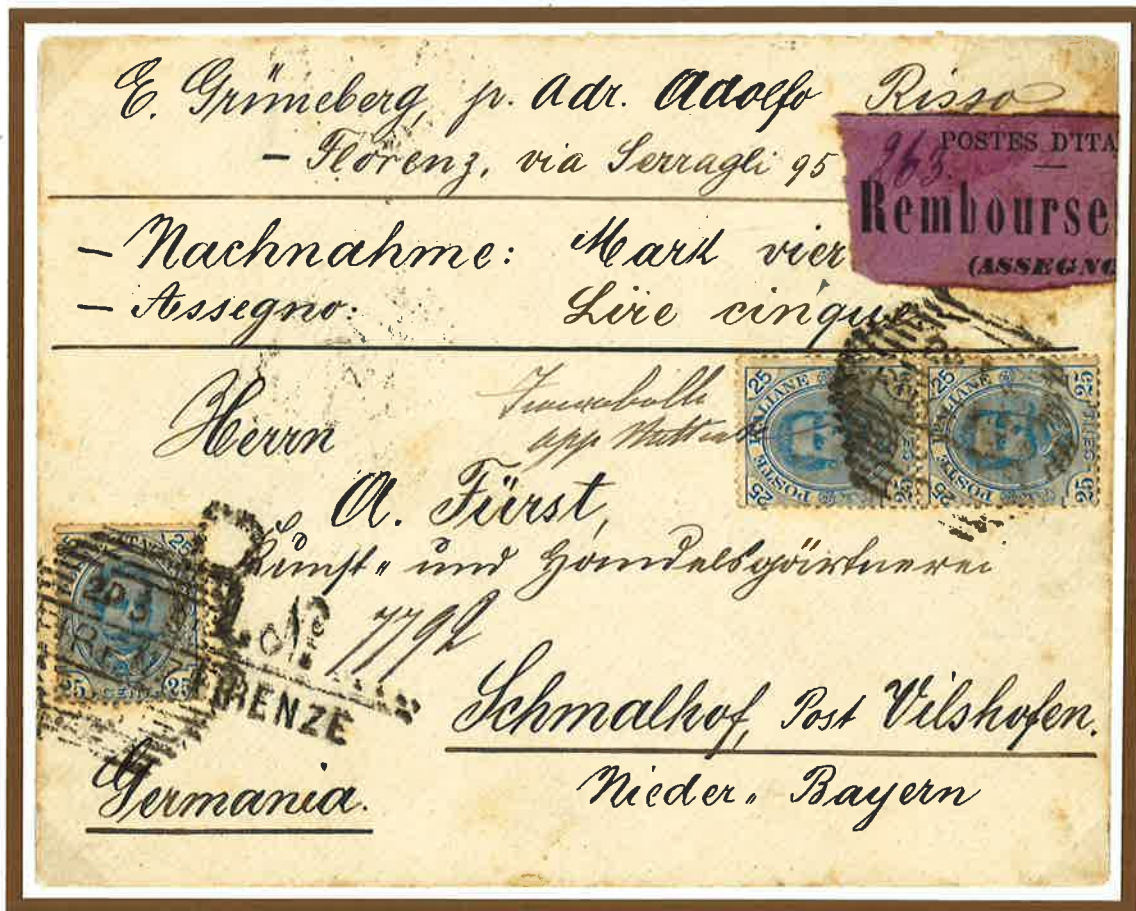
Rate 2,30 Lire : 2 Lire eight rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee (over paid 5 cents), probably caused by confusion with the domestic rate (30 centesimi) compared with foreign rate (25 centesimi.).



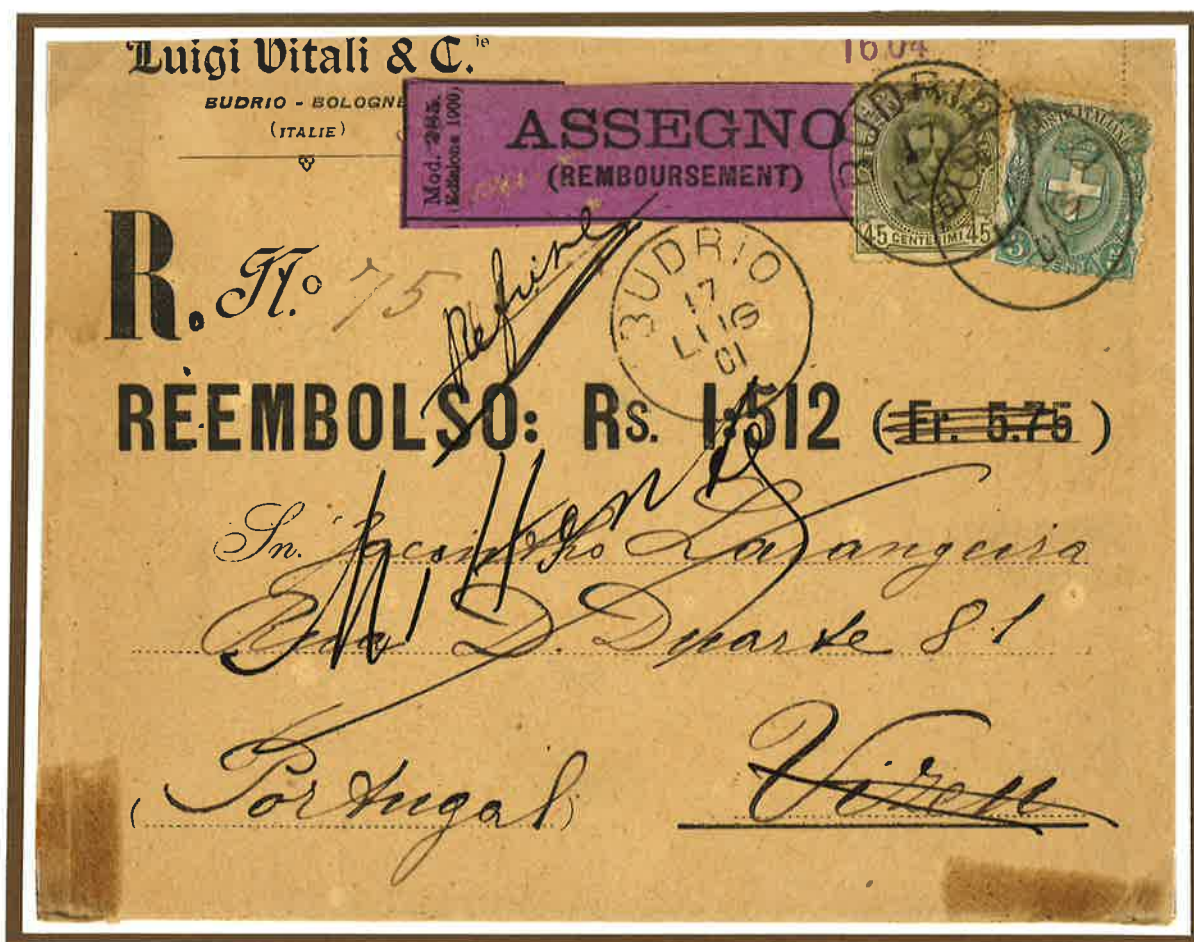
20 June 1890. Registered ten rate letter from Naples to France.
Rate 2,75 Lire : 2,50 Lire ten rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee.



The Cash on Delivery service was established in 1890 for inland and in 1892 for abroad. For inland, the fee was compulsory all prepaid by stamps on the postal object, for abroad this fee was paid deducting the amount by the sum of money paid by addressee, before repayment it to the sender. The postal objects were prepaid for the postal rate, registration fee (eventually insurance) and no more. The "Remboursement" label was compulsory.



20 March 1895. Double rate 5 Liras "Remboursement" letter from Florence to Schmalhof (Germany).
 Rate 75 centesimi : 50 centesimi double rate letter (to A zone) and 25 centesimi registration fee (COD service 30 c.).
Very rare the Cash on Delivery Service of letters for abroad during XIX Century



17 July 1901. Letter 1:512 Reis "Rimborsamento" from Budrio (Bologna) to Vizeu (Portugal).

The letter arrived to Vizeu on 21 July and subsequently returned to the sender.

Rate 50 centesimi : 25 centesimi single letter rate (unified zone), 25 centesimi registration fee. (COD service 30 c.).



21 July 1890, as established, the express service was admitted in some countries only, like Argentina (partially), Austrian Empire, Belgium, Chile, Denmark (partially), German Empire, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Holland, Paraguay (partially), Salvador (partially), Serbia, Siam and Switzerland.



12 January 1898. Double rate express letter from Ancona to Mainz (German Empire).
Rate 80 centesimi : 50 centesimi double rate letter (to A zone) and 30 centesimi express delivery fee.



The fees of mail services for abroad (Registration, Express, Insurance, etc.) were not quite different from inland. Registration fee for inland and abroad were the same (25 centesimi), the express fee for abroad was 30 centesimi, 25 centesimi for inland. Sometime was a mistake of franking, with 5 centesimi of deficiency (only two letters known).



7 May 1900. Double rate express letter from Rome to Berlin (German Empire), prepaid 75 centesimi with three stamps of 25 centesimi, deficiency of 5 centesimi but not fined.



31 July 1895. Double rate express letter from Este, near Padua, to Roncegno (Austrian Empire).
Rate 80 centesimi : 50 centesimi double rate letter (to A zone) and 30 centesimi express delivery fee.



In the Italian Kingdom the Express Delivery Service was established on 21 July 1890. The special fee was 25 centesimi for inland and 30 centesimi for abroad. These mails were treated specially and delivered like telegrams, from sunrise till to over the sunset. Sometime the sender writing "delivery by day" or like in this cover : "Durch Eilboten zu bestellen. Nicht bei Nacht" : Express Delivery. Not by Night.



11 March 1902. Five rate express letter to Altenburg (Germany),
mailed to the rail station and cancelled by the Pisa-Torino TPO.
Rate 1.55 Lire : 1,25 Lire fifth rate letter (unified zone) and 30 centesimi express delivery fee.



3 March 1883. Insured triple rate letter from Venezia to Primiero, at that time included in the Austrian Empire.
Rate 3,40 Lire : 75 centesimi triple letter rate (to A zone), 25 centesimi registration fee
and 2,40 Lire insured fee per 4.668,50 Lire (15 centesimi for each 300 Lire).



29 January 1898. Insured single letter rate from Fontanelle, near Parma, to Lausanne (Switzerland).
Rate 60 centesimi : 25 centesimi single letter rate (to A zone),
25 centesimi registration fee and 10 centesimi insured fee per 110 Lire.



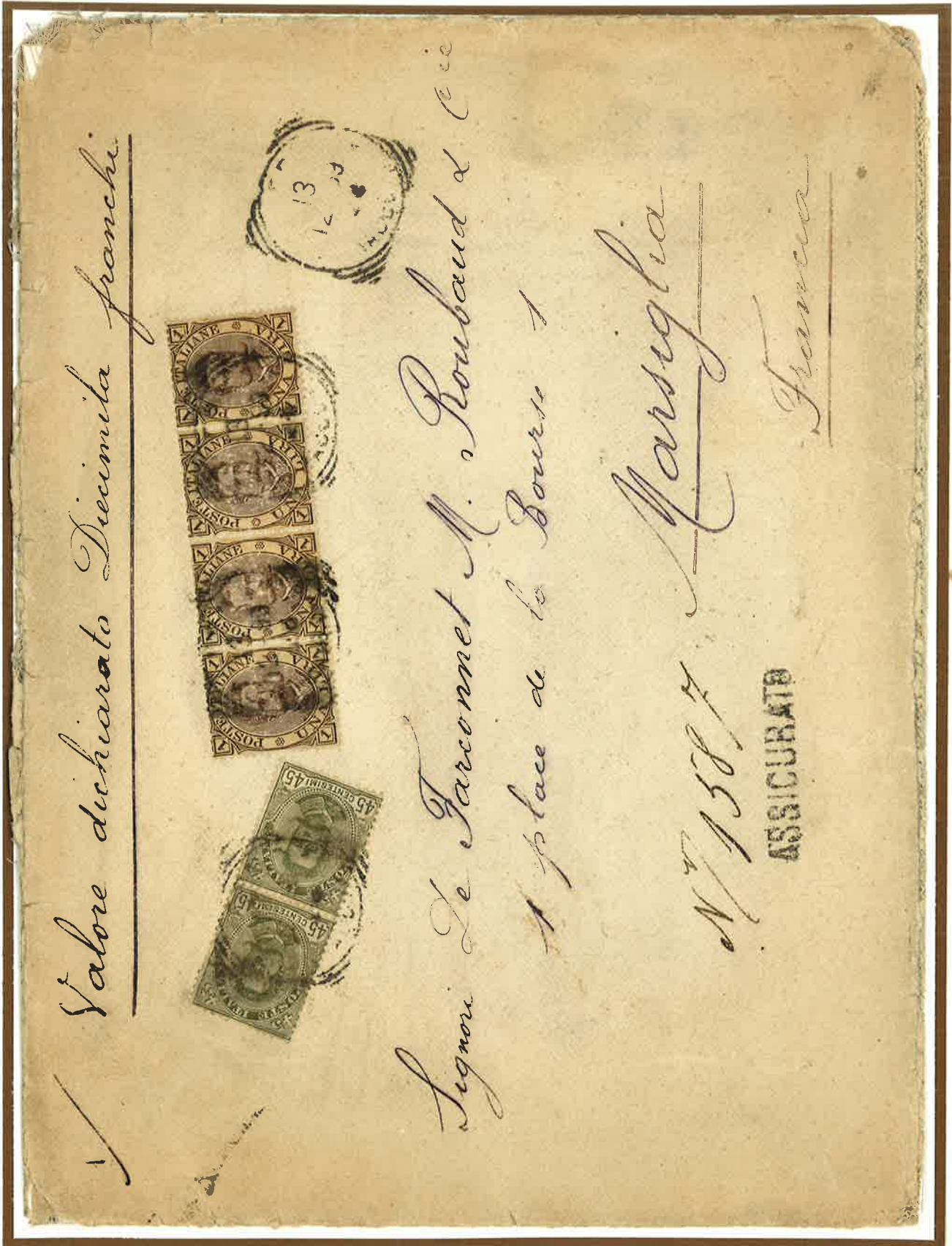
11 May 1901. Insured double rate letter from Rome to Nuremberg (German Empire).
Rate 1 Lira : 50 centesimi double rate letter (unified rate),
25 centesimi registration fee and 25 centesimi insured fee per 176,70 Marks.



11 August 1891. Insured single rate letter from Bologna to Prag in Bohemia (Austrian Empire).
Rate 60 centesimi : 25 centesimi single letter rate (to A zone),
25 centesimi registration fee and 10 centesimi insured fee per 150 Lire.



11 December 1886. Insured double rate letter from Turin to Lugano (Switzerland).
Rate 1,05 Lire : 50 centesimi double rate letter (to A zone),
25 centesimi registration fee and 30 centesimi insured fee.



13 December 1899. Insured eight rate letter from Palermo to Marseilles (France).
 Rate 4,90 Lire : 2 Lire eight rate letter (to A zone),
 25 centesimi registration fee and 2,65 Lire insured fee per 10.000 Francs.



During 1887 a firm of Leghorn, "La Francalettera" , put on the market some letter-cards covered with advertisements. These "Franked Letters" were sold, with stamps previously attached, at reduced price. The stamps were perforated marking the price of each letter-card: 1, 4, 8 and 18 cents on 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents stamps.



20 April 1887 Advertising letter-card "Francalettere" from Leghorn to Palaja, near Pisa, prepaid with 20 centesimi stamp perforated C18.



During 1889 the Roman printers Forzano sold double postcards with advertisements called "cartoline di pubblicità", franked with 20 centesimi stamp, perforated "C.C." by Postal Administration authorization. These postcards were sold at reduced price of 8 centesimi only.

ULISSE COLOMBINI Fabbricazione a Vapore
DI **SALUMI DI MAIALE**

BOLOGNA

Confezione di Mortadella ed altri salati preparati in scatola — Listino gratis

Premiata con medaglia d'oro e diploma d'onore

CLETO BONI

Successore a G. RATAZZI

NEGOZIO D'OGGETTI DI NOVITÀ

Specialità in articoli di pelle — Nécessaires da viaggio da uomo e da signora
— Borse e valigie da viaggio con o senza nécessaire — Chincaglierie di lusso.

BOLOGNA - Via Rizzoli - BOLOGNA



CARTOLINA DI PUBBLICITÀ

BREVETTATA DAL R. MINISTERO DI AGRICOLTURA, INDUSTRIA E COMMERCIO

DIREZIONE IN ROMA

VIA S. GIUSEPPE, N. 4.

SERIE $\frac{17}{0001}$

Al. Lotti
ICILIO A. LOTTI
NEGOZIANTE
in Francobolli per collezioni
BOLOGNA

D. Lusli Dierna

Modena

Prezzo di rivendita al pubblico: Cent. 8

FORZANO & C. TIPOGRAF. DEL SENATO, ROMA.

**PROFUMERIA
FRANCHI E BAIESI**

**BOLOGNA
Via Rizzoli, 14-A**

Casa fondata nell'anno 1840

Grande assortimento di profumeria delle principali Case estere e nazionali — Vistoso assortimento di tutti gli articoli inerenti alla toeletta.

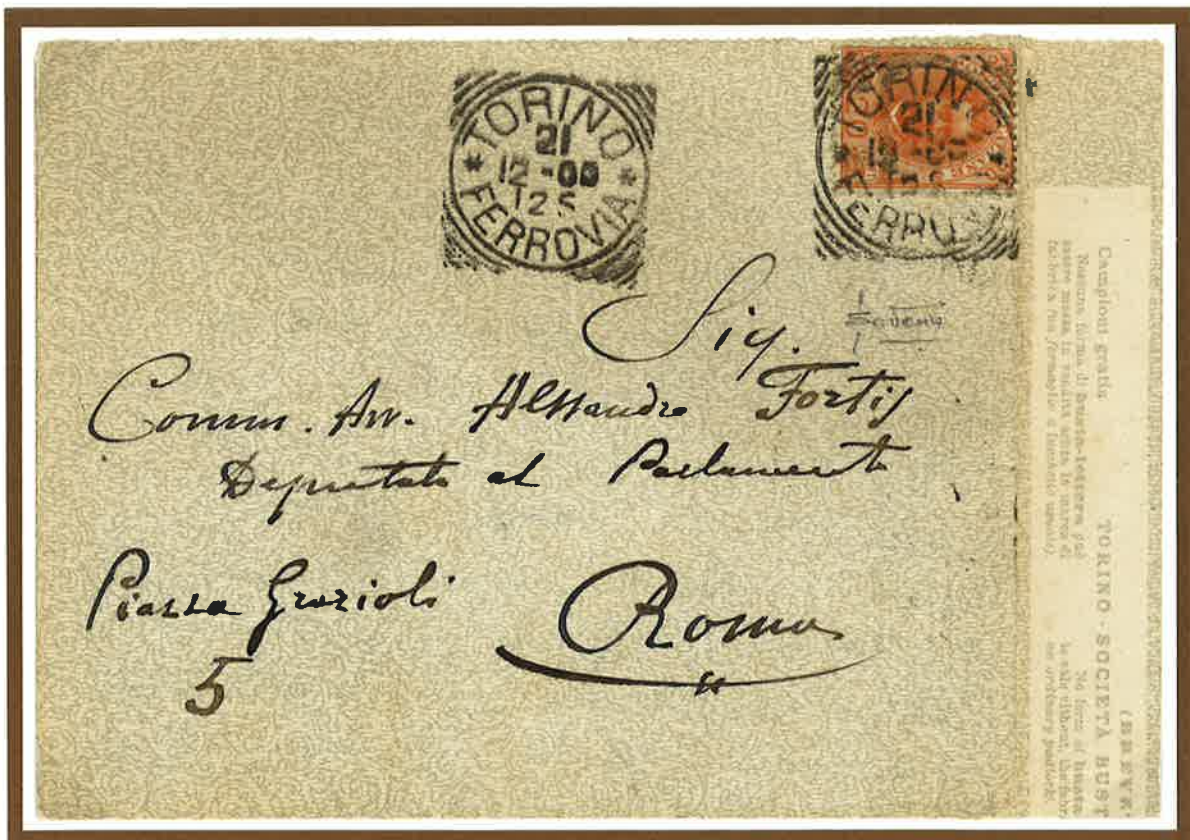
Acqua di Felsina bianca o rossa a L. 3,40 la dozzina — cent. 80 la bottiglia.

Acqua di Colonia di lavanda: al litro L. 6, mezzo litro L. 3,50 — bottiglie piccole L. 1 e cent. 80.

28 June 1890 Advertising postcard from Bologna to Modena,
prepaid with 20 centesimi stamp, perforated CC.



23 October 1898. "Busta Lettera" from Fontanellato to Modena.



21 December 1900. "Busta Lettera" from Turin to Rome.



The R.D. n° 501 of 8 December 1899 defined allowed the express fee paid at destination, but only for holders of postal current account that had previously authorized the local Post Office.



8 February 1900. Letter sent from Paris to Milan on 8 February , prepaid French 25 centesimi.
The letter bearing the words express, on arrival in Milan, was charged on arrival 25 centesimi for the express fee.
Recorded only this letter with express fee paid at destination in the Kingdom of Umberto I.



The R.D. n ° 891 of 21 September 1899, defined that the registered letters which was sought had to be locked within an envelope with at least two wax seals, but Umberto I, in 1882, issued a decree that, in addition, authorized the shipment of registered letters, also using, for their closure, envelopes seals without wax, but closed with security and inviolability. In the same year was presented by Mr. Antonio Corradi of Palermo, a model of his invention of envelopes, closed on all sides with a dry handstamp and with a special rubber, called rubber Excelsior, defined fit for purpose and commercially called: "Inviolable envelopes Excelsior".



6 February 1884. Registered inviolable envelope "Excelsior" from Rome to Grafengehaig (Germany).
Rate 50 centesimi : 25 centesimi first rate letter for abroad "A zone" and 25 centesimi registration fee.



29 October 1889 October. Registered five rate inviolable envelope "Excelsior" from Turin to Girgenti.
Rate 1,30 Lire : 1 Lira five rate domestic letter and 30 centesimi registration fee.



The new Postal Law of 1889 allowed the stamps perforation made by private users without preventive authorization of Postal Administration. A large number of firms and banks used the perforation. Its use began (as usual ...) in Great Britain, to avoid theft of stamps, or for advertising. These stamps afterwards were called "Perfin" by collectors.



27 July 1889. Registered triple rate letter from Rome to Lausanne (Switzerland).
Rate 1 Lira : 75 centesimi triple rate letter and 25 centesimi registration fee,
prepaid with 1 Lira perforated B N (National Bank).



The handstamp "cambio con l'estero" had set up on 1 July 1889, to number registered and insured mail from abroad with the name of Post Office, date and daily progressive number. These handstamps were used normally on letters from abroad and its use on letters franked by Italian stamps is very unusual. This less effective system was the cause of many time lags at the Mail Transit Offices and was abolished less than two years later, on 1 May 1891.



9 March 1890. Registered letter from Naples to Vienna (Austria).
Due to the unknown addressee this letter was returned to the sender
and stamped on the TPO Pontebba - Bologna II as registered letter from abroad.



28 May 1888 . Letter from Forlì to Roma, where arrived the following day.

The letter, mailed between the ordinary, was registered of office because was considered that contains values and was charged on delivery 80 centesimi, to absolve the rate of unpaid registered letters of office of 1 Lira.

From 1 January 1865 the rate was 1 Lira, composed of double letter rate of 40 cents and the registration fee for the unpaid letter of 60 centesimi, after deducting the value of the stamps applied (in this case 20 centesimi).





10 December 1888. Registered single rate letter from Rome to Mantua.

Wrongly prepaid only 25 centesimi, but mailed as registered letter.

On arrival, on 11 December, the examiner verified the mistake and wrote on "verso":

Verified on the 11.12.1888 by the Mantova PO the insufficiency of franking.





During 1894, (like as in Great Britain by many time) were open 38 Private Sub-Post Offices (Agencies) in Genoa, Milan, Naples, Rome, Turin, Verona and Como. These private Agencies were well liked by users and entered into competition with the Public PO, arousing the envy of the 2nd Class PO holders, they worked together, by unjustified defamations, to cancel or change into 2nd Class PO all these Agencies, on 30 June 1899.



3 November 1897. Insured double rate letter from Rome to Bern (Switzerland),
handstamped by Agenzia Postale Privata in Rome.
Rate 85 centesimi : 50 centesimi double rate letter for the foreign,
25 centesimi registration fee and 10 centesimi insured fee.



19 March 1897. Printed matter from Naples to the City,
handstamped by Agenzia dei Magazzini Italiani Mele in Naples.
Rate 7 centesimi : 2 centesimi printed matter and 5 centesimi registration fee printed matter for the district.



6 March 1880. Registered letter from Desenzano sul Lago (Brescia) to Florida (Uruguay), prepaid 65 centesimi, rate to B zone.

The letter was embarked in Genoa to Buenos Aires, where arrived on 3 April and subsequently embarked to Montevideo and after carried to Florida (Uruguay). The letter was refused by the addressee (Rechazada por el recipient) and rejected (Devuelta) to Desenzano sul Lago, after the transit from the **Central Bureau of Refuse** in Rome.





5 August 1880. Mod. 66 Serie A, of the Società Italiana delle Strade Ferrate Meridionali, used for the notice of stock, from Porto San Giorgio to the City, franked with a stamp of 5 centesimi for the district, handstamped FERROVIA ADRIATICO FERMO AMANDOLA.

Serie A. Mod. 66.

Società Italiana per le Strade Ferrate Meridionali

Stazione di PORTO SAN GIORGIO ESERCIZIO Trasporti velocità 2

N. 73 d'ordine N. 1550 d'arrivo 20/8

Signor Chelli Eugenio
a PORTO SAN GIORGIO

Ho l'onore di avvisarla che all'indirizzo della S.V. proveniente da Spigno
sono qui giunti N. 1 pacchi caudato del peso di kg. 1500
valore dichiarato L. _____

I soli suddetti potranno esser ritirati dalla persona che rimetterà il presente avviso firmato e datato.

(a) La merce esposta soggetta al regime doganale fu introdotta in dogana da un V.S. potrà esportarla presentando il buogo che la rimetterà il sottoscritto dietro pagamento delle sottoindicate tasse.

Non ritirando gli oggetti entro le 24 ore dalla data di quest'avviso, cominceranno a decorrere i diritti di magazzinaggio retro indicati.

IL CAPO STAZIONE
Quintini

TASSE a carico della spedizione	
Carta . . . L.	<u>1200</u>
Oro	
Argento . . .	
Bronzo	
Totale L.	<u>1200</u>

OSSERVAZIONI

Autorizzo la consegna degli oggetti sovraindicati al latore del presente avviso (1) _____

Firma (2) _____

NEB. Qualora l'avviso non riguarda merci introdotte in dogana dovrà, chi lo stacca, annullare con un tratto di penna la parte (a).
(1) Nome e cognome dell'incaricato.
(2) Nome e cognome del destinatario.



In 1881 appeared the Circular Postal with the possibility to be used with the printed matters rate (2 centesimi for the domestic mail and 5 centesimi for abroad). The conditions were to be sent to open and having more than 20 pieces rigorously equal.



16 March 1891. Circular Postal from Rome to Carpi (Modena), prepaid 2 centesimi (domestic mail).



20 August 1892. Circular Postal from Verona to Vienna (Austria), prepaid 5 centesimi (mail for abroad).



Chittary Pamela Prof Giacinto

(MOD DI N. 25).

Amministrazione delle Poste.

RECLAMO

Ufizio di _____

per conoscere l'esito di oggetti racco-
mandati od assicurati, di pacchi o
di vaglia postali.



In data del 25 luglio 1896
fu $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{spedito} \\ \text{od emesso} \end{array} \right.$ da questo ufizio, un (a) _____
raccomandato per l. (b) _____

distinto col N. 483 all'indirizzo (ed a
favore) del Sig. P. Giacinto da

Montefeltro a Piso

Ad istanza del mittente si prega (c) _____

_____ di indicare qui a tergo l'esito
del detto oggetto (oppure se e quando fu pa-
gato il detto vaglia).

Si desidera una risposta immediata.

Piso addì 25 luglio 1896

L'Ufiziale di Posta

[Signature]



NB. — Per ciascun reclamo deve essere pagato un diritto di 10 cent., da con-
vertirsi in un francobollo, che si applica qui sopra. Nel caso però che i reclamanti
producano lettere dei destinatari, da cui resulti che quei dati oggetti o quei dati
vaglia non sieno loro pervenuti, sono esonerati dalla tassa.

Così pure sono esonerati dalla tassa i reclami per vaglia militari e per oggetti
che fossero accompagnati da ricevuta di ritorno.

Pei reclami senza tassa si adopera il modello di N. 25^{bis}, se trattasi di oggetti
raccomandati od assicurati o di pacchi postali e si scrivono lettere, se trattasi di
vaglia.

- (a) lettera od altro oggetto raccomandato, oppure lettera od altro oggetto assi-
curato, oppure pacco postale ordinario, o con assegno, od assicurato, oppure
vaglia ordinario, telegrafico od internazionale.
- (b) Quando si tratti di oggetti di corrispondenza o di pacchi assicurati o di pacchi
con assegno o di vaglia.
- (c) la Direzione, l'ufizio o la collettorìa di, cioè la Direzione, l'ufizio o la
collettorìa di destinazione, trattandosi di oggetti o di vaglia per l'interno, oppure
il Ministero delle Poste e dei Telegrafi (Servizio postale), trattandosi di oggetti
o di vaglia per l'estero.



Office des Postes d'Italie

(Mor. 190)

Poste Italiane

SERVIZIO DELLE RISCOSSIONI - SERVICE DES RECOUVREMENTS

Effetti da riscuotere



ITALIA
R 465
Sant' Ilario d'Enza
Prov. di Reggio Emil.

ALL'UFFIZIO POSTALE
AU BUREAU DE POSTE

di (à) *Cairo*
Stato (Etat) *Egitto*
Provincia o Dipart.^o *Egitto*
Province ou Départ.^{nt} *Egitto*

Mittente *Scattaroli Maddaleno*
Envoyeur
domiciliato in *S. Ilario d'Enza*
demeurant à
effetti } N. *1* per L. *80*
valeurs } pour Fr. *80*



A V V E R T E N Z E

(1) A seconda del contenuto i mittenti o gli ufizi scriveranno sulla linea punteggiata le seguenti indicazioni:
« Effetti da riscuotere » (Valeurs à recouvrer) — Effetti riscossi — (Valeurs recouvrées) — Effetti non riscossi —
(Valeurs non recouvrées).

I pieghi con effetti da riscuotere debbono essere franchi e raccomandati a spese dei mittenti. — Quelli contenenti solo vaglia rappresentanti titoli riscossi hanno corso in franchigia come corrispondenze ordinarie. — Quelli contenenti titoli non riscossi o spedizioni miste si debbono spedire in franchigia ma raccomandati.

11 August 1890. Big registered envelope (Mod. 190) from S. Ilario d'Enza (Reggio Emilia) to Cairo (Egypt).
Rate 50 centesimi : 25 centesimi letter rate to A zone and 25 centesimi registration fee.

The envelope was sent to retrieve a credit of 8.80 Lire, with probable negative result, because it has not reported on verso any indication of charge come to a successful conclusion.

Only three recorded for the foreign in the Kingdom of Umberto I.