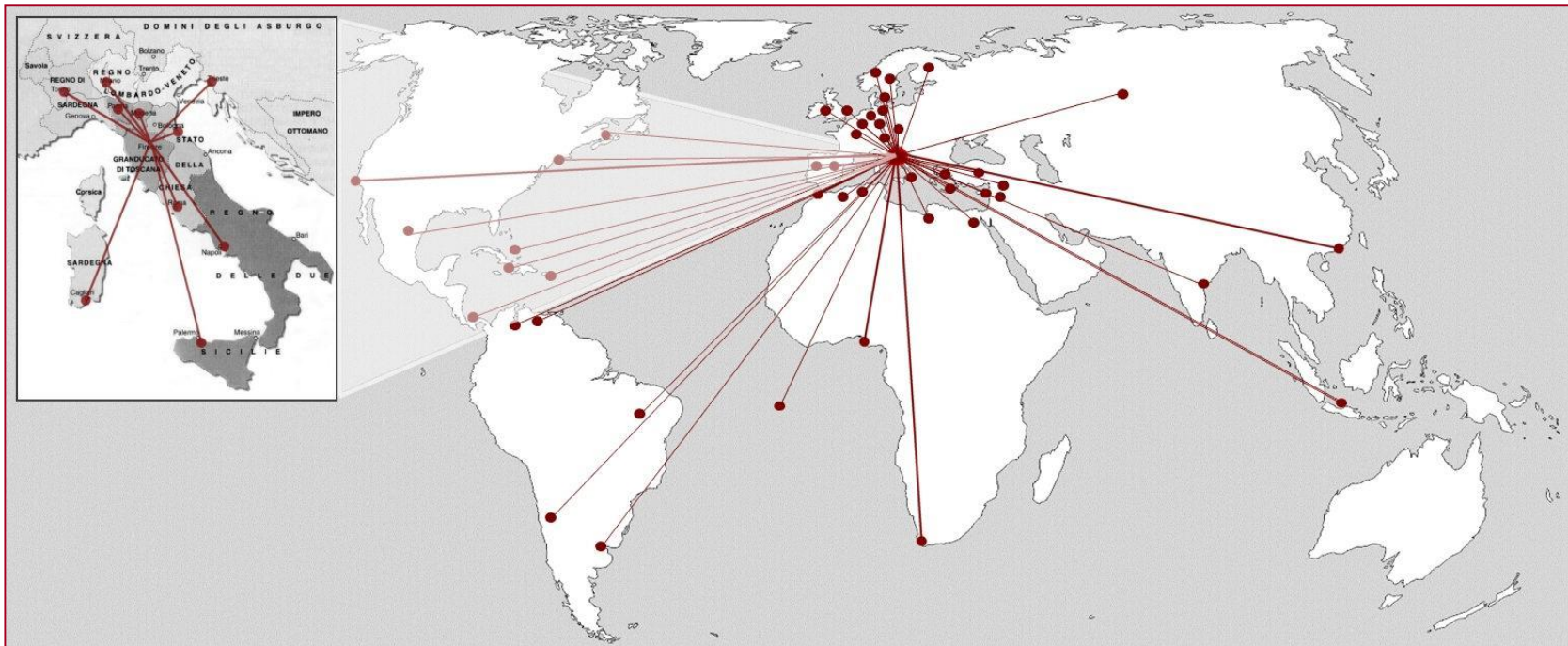


Tuscany 1848 – 1866

“Letter mail in, from and to Tuscany : routes, rates and charges”



Chronology Steps (Plan of the Collection)

The exhibit is divided into nine chapters

:

Introduction and plan

Chapter 1.	.....Domestic mail	from pag. 3	to 8
Chapter 2.	.....Old Italian States	from pag. 9	to 40
Chapter 3.	.....Europe	from pag. 41	to 86
Chapter 4.	.....Africa	from pag. 87	to 96
Chapter 5.	.....Asia	from pag. 97	to 108
Chapter 6.	.....North America	from pag. 109	to 120
Chapter 7.	.....Caribbean	from pag. 121	to 122
Chapter 8.	.....South America	from pag. 123	to 127
Chapter 9.	.....British Crown Colonies	pag. 128	

Historical background

The *Risorgimento*, from 1848 to 1866, is the period of Italian history during which Italy, at the price of three "independence wars", conquered a united political identity merging the Old Italian States into the kingdom of Italy.

The grand ducky of Tuscany became one of the most important center in support of the independence and *Risorgimento* movement. By the mid-1850 the grand ducky, with 1.750.000 inhabitants, had Florence as capital. The currency was the Tuscan lira (0,84 Italian lira) divided into 12 *crazie* or 20 *soldi* or 60 *quattrini*.

Color Convention

- Important information in grey;
- **Rarity Statements in Red;**
- All other descriptions in Black.

Postal-history background

In late 1849 early 1850, Austria launched in Italy the Austro-Italian Postal Union, in which Tuscany took part in 1850.

On April 1, 1851 the Austro-Italian League came into force and the first postal stamps were issued. On April 27, 1859, before the outbreak of the second independence war, the grand duke abandoned Florence and a provisional government was established and brought along the dictatorship of Vittorio Emanuele II, king of Sardinia. On January 1, 1860 the new postage stamps in Italian *centesimi* were introduced.

Outstanding pieces

The exhibit shows some of the rarest documents of the Tuscany postal history;

Due to the density of rarities, including unique pieces, such a collection of this Tuscan postal history period would be very difficult to duplicate.

Some major items was added since the last exhibition, e.g. unique know registered letter to England during Provisional Government; unique know letter from Tuscany to Brazil; an important letter from Naples to Tuscany and others.

Purpose and Scope of the Exhibit

The purpose of this exhibit is mainly to illustrate the correspondence between Tuscany and Foreign States, including the other Old Italian States. A initial chapter deals with domestic.mail. The exhibit covers different historical and postal periods: routes, rates, charges are shown in accordance with specific postal conventions which ruled, at the time, the relationships between the various postal administrations.

Personal research and publication

Information gathered through personal research consists of official rules, literature in libraries, interviews with philatelists and experts. Existing philatelic literature is widely insufficient or imprecise..

My personal research gives rise to various publications:

- «Granducato di Toscana» I francobolli e le varietà di clichè: published 2014, by Unificato;
- «Lettere scambiate tra la Toscana e il Regno Unito»: Vaccari magazine n°51, 2014, Vaccari editore;
- «Lettere scambiate tra gli U.S.A. e la Toscana dal 1° gennaio 1836 al 31 dicembre 1862» completedand to be published in a near future on the Vaccari magazine:
- Postal History of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, for the display of March 22, 2018 at «The Royal Philatelic Society London»

Essential Bibliography (This is only a short selection of books which are particularly important for this exhibit).

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2. Winter Richard F.: Understanding Transatlantic Mail, Vol I (2006) and Vol II (2009).
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4. Kenton & Parson: Early routings of the Royal mail Steam Packet Company 1842-1879
5. Mario Mentaschi, Thomas Mathà: Letter mail from and to the Old Italian States. Vaccari, Vignola 2008.
6. Moubray Jane and Michael: British Letter Mail to Overseas Destination 1840-1875. RPSL, London, 2018.
7. Van der Linden James: Catalogue des marques de passage. Soluphil, Paris/Luxembourg, 1993 (and
8. Rev. Howat: South American Packets 1808 – 1880
9. Lewis Geoffrey : The 1836 Anglo-French Postal Convention. RPSL, London 2015.
10. Chauvet Michèle: Introduction à l’Histoire Postale des origins à 1849. Brun & Fils, Paris 2002 (2 volumes).
11. Alfani Vanni : Toscana Organizzazione postale dal 1700 al 1851. Prato, 2007.
12. Lorenzo Carra, 1866 La liberazione del Veneto – Storia e storia postale, (2 volumes), Vaccari 1998, 268 + 406 pag.
13. Zanaria Daniele, Serra Gabriele, Trattato storico-postale d’Italia - Regno di Vittorio Emanuele II, 3 volumi, 1986, 770 pag.

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A. Sig. Pro. Catini
Il Sig. Dottor Alessandro Bori
In faccia al Teatro Palliano

**PER
CONSEGNA**

Venezia

Venezia

**CANTIERI DELLA PESCAIA
30
SET.**

August 14, 1856. From Modigliana to Florence. "PER CONSEGNA" registered letter of "1/2" ounce franked 13 *crazie* (5 *crazie* for the letter and 8 *crazie* for the registration). (e)



November 26, 1856. From Florence to Camaiore. Wrapper band having “*I quattrino*” black on azure with four enormous margins (e).

The best “quattrino” on complete document.

October 4, 1858. From Arcidosso to Florence.
Single-rate letter franked 2 crazie with a postage stamps of 1 crazia and five postage stamp of 1 quattrino of the second issue. Rare franking of crazie and quattrini to make up 2 crazie.(e)

The only one known.

Lucca

M. M. M. M.
G. G. G. G. Alessandro Nencini

Siena



Domesticmail

From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862

From January 1, 1860 the Government of Tuscany assimilated the postal legislation of the Kingdom of Sardinia. The weight was stated in grams and the currency in cents of lira. New postage stamps were issued and the Tuscan “Marzocco” was replaced with the Savoy coat of arms. The ex-Grand Duchy of Tuscany benefitted a reduced inside rate of 10 *Icent* for each 10 grams.

March 12, 1860. The day of plebiscite of annexation to the Kingdom of Sardinia. From Sorano to Leghorn. Single-rate letter franked 10 cents with a block of ten “1 centesimo” postage stamps.
Block of 10 one centesimo postage stamp, the highest recorded block of this postage stamp on letter.



The Sardinian postage stamps in Tuscany

were introduced on January 1, 1861 and they were valid in the same way as the ones of the Tuscany Government.

July 18, 1861, quadruple rate registered letter from Pisa to Florence, prepaid 65 centesimi to destination: 40 centesimi quadruple letter rate, 25 centesimi registration.



Registered mail (Per Consegna)

Rate:
+ 25 cents added to the regular rate of a letter.

January 17, 1860. From Massa Marittima to Livorno, on 18, January. A registered mail “PER CONSEGNA” of weight up to 10 grams, prepaid with 35 cents (10 for the ordinary rate and 25 for registration rights).
Just two letters with “three different colours” postage stamps of 1 cent are known. (e)



April 19th, 1861. From Poppi to Montepulciano. “PER CONSEGNA” registered mail weighing up to 30 grams franked with 55 *Icent* (30 for the letter and 25 for the registration).



January 19, 1860, quintuple rate (40 -50 grams) registered letter from Leghorn to Florence prepaid 75 centesimi to destination: 50 centesimi 5 times the letter rate, 25 centesimi registration fee.

Only 3 four colours frankings of the Tuscan Provisional Government issue recorded.

TUSCANY/ Letter mail to and from OLD ITALIAN STATES

From April 1, 1851 to July 31, 1852

To the Kingdom of Sardinia

From August 1, 1852 to June 15, 1859

Overland mail with postage paid up to the Tuscan-Sardinian border

Until July 31, 1852 the route of the letters sent overland to the Kingdom of Sardinia was the “VIA DI SARZANA”. The letters could be paid up to the Tuscan-Sardinian border and then they were charged at destination in *decimi* of Italian *lira*. Rate: single-rate letter weighing less than 6 *denari*: 3 *crazie*.

October 30, 1851. From Leghorn to Genoa. Single-rate letter Via di Sarzana franked up to border with 3 *crazie* and charged “2” *decimi* (20 *Icent*) in Sardinia. e “P.D.” handstamp applied by mistake was cancelled by the same “spider’s web” annulling ndstamp.



“Per consegna” (Registered mail)

Overland

From August 1, 1852 a registered mail to Sardinia paid twice of an ordinary letter.

June 14, 1853. From Florence to Genoa. “PER CONSEGNA” registered fourth-rate letter franked up to destination with 48 *crazie* (24 for the letter and 24 for the registration). The “P.D.” is in Florence handstamp.. (e)



Overland mail with postage paid up to destination

The Convention between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany effective from August 1, 1852, allowed the exchange of mail up to destination between both states.

Rates:
single-rate letter with a weight less than 6 *denari* (7,1 gr.): 6 *crazie* with a progression of 6 *crazie* for each 6 *denari*.

February 15, 1857. From Seravezza to Pesaj (High Savoy). Single-rate letter sent “overland” franked with 6 *crazie*. There are “P.D.” and “Via di Sarzana” handstamps as well as a diagonal line.



Overseas mail paid up to destination

Rates of letters exchanged “via mare”:
- From a Tuscan port: 7 *crazie* for each 6 *denari* (7.1 grams) of weight.

July 16, 1858. From Bagno d’Acqui “Via di mare” to Genoa franked with 7 *crazie*. P.D. handstamp of Bagno d’Acqui and “Da Livorno VIA DI MARE” of Genoa. (e)



“Per consegna” (Registered mail)

Overseas

The rate of overseas was 7 *crazie*, doubled for registration.

January 7, 1854. From La Rotta to Genoa. “PER CONSEGNA” Registered single-rate letter franked up to destination with 14 *crazie* (7 *crazie* doubled for registration). “P.D.” handstamp. (e)



From August 1, 1852 to June 15, 1859

“Per consegna”
(Registered mail)

Overseas but prepaid only by
overland

December 3, 1855, five times
registered letter (28.3 – 35.4 grams)
from Leghorn to Genoa, prepaid 60
crazie (30 crazie five times letter rate,
doubled to account for the
registration) fee, as required for letter
carried overland because the letter
was not carried, as required, by the
French packets, but overland.



TUSCANY / to the Kingdom of Sardinia

“Per Consegna”
Registered mail

Sardinian rates

Registered mail, according to the Sardinian
rates, were paid a fixed right of 40 Icent, in
addition to the ordinary letters rate.

February 8, 1862. From Florence “Per
Consegna” to Genoa, registered three-rate
letter franked with 100 Icent (60 for the letter,
40 for the registration). The “PER
CONSEGNA” handstamps to cancel the
stamps. (e)



From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862

From January 1, 1851 to July 31, 1852

Before the direct convention between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the
Grand Duchy of Tuscany effective from August 1st, 1852 it was
possible to pay only up to the Sardinian border with 20 Icent. At the
Sardinian-Tuscan border the internal Tuscany rate was charged at
6 crazie.



November 9, 1851. From Torre Luserna to Florence. Single rate letter,
franked with 20 Icent up to the Sardinian border. In Florence the
addressee paid 6 crazie. (e)

TUSCANY / from the Kingdom of Sardinia

From August 1, 1852 to June 15, 1859



December 30, 1854. From Genoa to Florence. Single-rate letter franked up to
destination with 40 Icent. “P.D.” handstamp and a diagonal line to confirm it.

Thanks to the
Convention,
effective from
August 1st, 1852,
letters could be
sent “prepaid up
to destination”
paying the rate
of 40 Icent for
each 7,5 grams
of weight.



July 4, 1855. From Genoa to “Florence – Toscane”. Single-rate
letter franked up to destination with 40 Icent. “P.D.” handstamp
and a diagonal line to confirm it. (e)

From January 1, 1863 to December 31, 1864

RACCOMANDATO

The handstamp “ASSICURATO” is replaced by the handstamp “RACCOMANDATO”.



June 30, 1863. From Monte S. Savino to Florence. Registered single-rate letter franked
with 60 Icent (20 for the rate and 40 for registration). There is a registration number, and
“RACCOMANDATO” handstamp. (e)

TUSCANY / to the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia

From April 1, 1851 to June 30, 1857

From April 1, 1851 started the effect of the Tuscan-Austrian Convention that was also the basic Convention of the Austro – Italian Postal league (Austria, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Papal States). This Convention allowed the exchange of Mail prepaid to destination.



April 7, 1851. From Florence to Brescia. Franked with 6 *crazie* for the 3rd League distance with one postage stamp of 4 *crazie* and one of 2 *crazie*. (e)

First recorded date of usage of the 2 crazie postage stamp. (e)

On April 1, 1851 the postal Convention between Austria and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany became effective, introducing the rates and Austrian progression for the correspondence exchanged between the States of the Austrian-Italian League

Rates for the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia

A single rate letter up to 17,5 grams.
Within the 1st distance: 2 *crazie*
Within the 2nd distance: 4 *crazie*
Within the 3rd distance: 6 *crazie*



January 10, 1854. From Pisa to Crema, “*Lombardia*”. Single rate letter sent to the 3rd distance franked with 6 *crazie*. (e)

“ Per Consegna” Registered mail

A registered mail, according to the League rates, had to be prepaid with postage stamps and paid the fixed rate of 4 *crazie* in Tuscany and 6 Akr (30 Acents) in Lombardy - Venetia.

“October 23, 1853. From Florence to Milan. “PER CONSEGNA”registered letter franked with 16 *crazie*, (12 *crazie* double-rate 3rd distance letter and 4 *crazie* for the registration at the back side of the letter as prescribed by Austrian-Italian League regulations). (e)



The printed matter and newspapers rates

Printed matter and each newspaper weighing 15 *denari* had to be prepaid with 1 *soldo*.



June 7, 1852. Wrapper from Florence to Udine, originally containing four newspapers, franked with 4 *soldi*.

One of the two known. (e)

TUSCANY / to the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia

From July 1, 1857 to June 15, 1859

The rate for printed matter rate was set as follows:

- 1 soldo for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for printed matter originating in Tuscany
- 5 Acent for each Wiener lot for printed matter originating in Lombardy Venetia.
- Printed matter had to be prepaid

October 1, 1857, single rate printed matter from Florence to Rovigo, prepaid 1 soldo to destination.

From June 16, 1859 to December 31, 1859

From June 16, 1859 letter rates were established as follows:

- 3 crazie for each 7.5grams for letters from Tuscany to Lombardy
- 20 centesimi for each 7.5grams for letters from Lombardy to Tuscany



December 31, 1859, single rate letter from Florence to Milan, prepaid 3 crazie to destination.

Last date of use of the Tuscan postage stamps. (e)

From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862

Government of Tuscany.

To the “Italian” Lombardy “Per Consegna” registered mail

The fixed registration fee was:
25 centesimi for letters originating in Tuscany
40 centesimi for letters originating in Lombardy



January 21, 1860, single rate registered letter from Poppi to Medole, prepaid 55 centesimi to destination: 30 centesimi single rate letter carried “via mare” from Leghorn to Genoa, 25 centesini fixed registration fee.



March 24, 1858. Four Newspapers “LA LENTE” franked with 4 soldi of the second issue. Carlo Lorenzini, the author of Pinocchio, wrote in this newspaper.



TUSCANY / from the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia

From June 1st, 1850 to October 31st, 1858

In Lombardy Venetia the currency was the *Austrian lira* and the *Austrian cents* (*Acent*). The *Austrian lira* was worth less than the *Italian lira*. (1 *Austrian lira* = 0,865 *Italian Lira*).

In Austrian Lombardy-Venetia the rates were regulated according to the distance and to the weight of the Austrian/Italian League.

1st distance, from to 10 leagues: 15 *Acent*;

2nd distance, from 10 to 20 leagues: 30 *Acent*;

3rd distance, more than 20 leagues: 45 *Acent*.

The weight of a single letter was 1 *Vienerlot* (17,5 grams), for 2 lots it was doubled.



December 9th, 1856. From Massa to Florence. Third-rate letter of the 3rd League distance franked with 135 *Acent*. There is a diagonal line to confirm it was paid to destination.

Registered mail

A fixed fee of 30 centesimi was to be paid in advance for the registration and the postage stamps for this fee were to be affixed to the reverse of the letter.

May 2nd, 1857. From Massa to Florence. single rate registered letter, prepaid 75 *Acent* to destination: 45 *Acent* single letter rate for a destination more than 150 km distant, 30 *Acent*, postage stamp applied on the reverse, fixed registration fee.



From November 1st, 1858 up to 30 June 1859

From November 1st, 1858 the New Austrian kreuzers (*Nkr*) in Austrian Empire (*Asoldi* in Lombardy Venetia) came into force. The rates remained that of Austrian-Italian League, but because that the new currency was worth less, the rate were:

1st distance: 5 *Asoldi*;
2nd distance: 10 *Asoldi*;
3rd distance: 15 *Asoldi*



May 7th, 1859. From Milan to Leghorn. Single-rate letter of the 3rd League distance prepaid 15 soldi to destination more than 150 km distant from the origin of the letter in Lombardy Venetia. There is a diagonal line to confirm it was paid.

From July 1st, 1859 to October 31st, 1859 in the Lombardy occupied by Sardinian troops

Rates of the League
Use of Sardinian postage stamps

From July 1st 1859 the rates of the League were converted from *Asoldi* into *Icent* (15 *Asoldi* for the 3rd League distance were converted into 40 *Icent*).



July 16th, 1859. From “Italian” Milan to Bagni di Lucca. Single-rate letter for the 3rd distance franked with a 40 *Icent* Sardinian postage stamp, still according to the convention of the Austrian-Italian League. (e).

Sardinian rates

From July 1,1859 the Sardinian stamps of the 4th issue of Sardinia were introduced in Lombardy while up to December 31st 1859 the Tuscan postage stamps remained in use in Tuscany.

On July 1,1859 new rates were introduced and the one for letters was set at: 20 centesimi for each 7.5grams for letters from Lombardy to Tuscany



July 11th, 1859. From Caravaggio (Lombardy) to Viareggio. Single-rate letter for the 3rd distance franked with a 20 *Icent* according to the new Convention of June 10th 1859 between Sardinian and Tuscany. **First recorded date of usage of the Sardinia postage stamp from Lombardy to Tuscany.**

From April 1, 1851 to May 30, 1852



July 16, 1851, single rate letter (up to 6 denari = 7.1 grams) from Montecatini to Modena, prepaid 5 soldi (2x2 soldi + 1 soldo) corresponding to 3 crazie, to the Tuscan – Modenese border, charged 20 Italian centesimi on delivery, as noted on the cover.

The only recorded letter addressed to the Duchy of Modena prepaid 3 crazie using the soldi postage stamps (e).

TUSCANY / to the Duchy of Modena

“Per Consegna” Registered mail

A prepaid fee of 4 crazie was due for the registration of a letter. The stamps for the payment of the registration fee were to be affixed on the reverse of the letter.



May 1, 1855. From Florence to Modena. “PER CONSEGNA” registered double-rate letter of the 3rd League distance franked with 12 crazie (8 crazie for the letter and 4 crazie on the back side for the registration). (e)

The Duchy of Modena joined the Austrian-Italian League from June 1, 1852.

Rates of letters exchanged between Tuscany and Modena Duchy were established as follows:

- 2 crazie for each 15 denari for letters addressed to a destination no more than 75 km distant.
- 4 crazie for each 15 denari for letters addressed to a destination 75 – 150 km distant.
- 6 crazie for each 15 denari for letters addressed to a destination more than 150 km.

December 28, 1852. From Seravezza to Carrara, cities distant just 13,7 km. Single-rate letter of the 1st League distance franked with 2 crazie.



Rate for Printed matter and newspapers

The Austro – Italian postal Convention established the rate of printed matter from Tuscany to the Duchy of Modena in 1 soldo (3 quattrini) for each 17.5 grams of weight. To enjoy the reduced rate printed matter had to be prepaid. Unpaid printed matter was charged on delivery as letters.

November 30, 1857. From Leghorn to Modena. Printed Newsletter franked with 1 soldo by three 1 quattrino postage stamps of the second issue. “P.D.” handstamp of Leghorn. (e)



September 26, 1858, single rate letter from Florence to Modena, prepaid 4 crazie as required for a destination 75 – 150 km distant. The letter was redirected to Padova prepaid 25 centesimi to destination because Padova was 75 -150 km distant from Modena.

TUSCANY / from the Duchy of Modena

From June 1, 1852 to June 14, 1859

In the Duchy of Modena the Austrian-Italian League rates expressed in Italian currency were effective:

1 st distance:	15 <i>Icent</i> ;
2 nd distance:	25 <i>Icent</i> ;
3 rd distance:	40 <i>Icent</i> .

The weight of a simple letter (a single-rate letter) was 1 *Vienna lot* (17,5 g) and the classes were progressive.

The Austrian – Italian postal Convention established a fixed registration fee of 25 centesimi for letters addressed from the Duchy of Modena to Tuscany. The postage stamps to pay the registration fee had to be applied on the reverse of the letter.



May 13, 1858. From Massa Carrara “Per Consegna” to Florence. Registered four-rate letter of the 2nd League distance franked with 125 *Icent*. (25 *Icent* for each rate step+ 25 *Icent* for the registration). “RACCOM” and “P.D.”handstamps of Massa Carrara. (e)

Mail exchanged with the “Oltreappennino Modenese”

In April 1859 the Sardinian army seized the “Oltreappennino Modenese” and on 14 of June the Sardinian rates and the Sardinian postage stamps of the 4th Sardinian issue were introduced in the acquired territories. From June 17 , 1859 the “Oltreappennino” was put under the ruling of the Provisional Government of the former Duchy of Modena together with the “Cisappennino”.

Provisional Government beyond the Appennino Modenese

On October 16, 1859 the postage stamps of the Provisional Government were introduced. The Sardinian rates continued to be effective.

From June 14, 1859 to December 31, 1859



July 16, 1859. From Fivizzano to Florence. Single-rate letter franked according to the Sardinian rate with 20 *Icent*. Postage paid to destination, as indicated by the P.D. handstamp and confirmed by the diagonal line.

From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862



January 28, 1860. From Massa Carrara to Leghorn. Single-rate letter franked with 15 + 5 *Icent* postage stamps of the Provisional Government. (e)

TUSCANY / to the **Duchy of Parma**

From June 1, 1852 to June 14, 1859

The Duchy of Parma joined the Austrian-Italian League from June 1, 1852.

Rates for the Duchy of Parma:
A simple letter (17,5 grams):
within 1st distance: 2 *crazie*
within 2nd distance: 4 *crazie*
within 3rd distance: 6 *crazie*

1st distance: up to 75 km
2nd distance: between 76 and 150km
3rd distance: farther than 150 km measured in a straight line

March 23, 1854. From Leghorn to Pontremoli. Single-rate letter for the 2nd League distance franked with 2 *crazie* with ten 1 *quattrino* stamps. The paid postage was “*Insufficient*” and “4” *crazie* were charged. At Pontremoli the 4 *crazie* were converted into “3” *decimi* and 30 *Icent* were paid.



“Per Consegna”
Registered mail

The Austro – Italian postal Convention established a fixed registration fee of 4 *crazie* for letters addressed from Tuscany to the Duchy of Parma. The postage stamps to pay the registration fee had to be applied on the reverse of the registered letter.

June 13, 1856. From Leghorn to Parma. “PER CONSEGNA” registered mail franked 58 *crazie* (54 *crazie* of 9 letter’s rates plus 4 *crazie* for the registration). “P.D.” handstamp. **The only known registered letter sent from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to the Duchy of Parma. (e)**



TUSCANY /from the Duchy of Parma

From June 1, 1852 to July 31, 1859

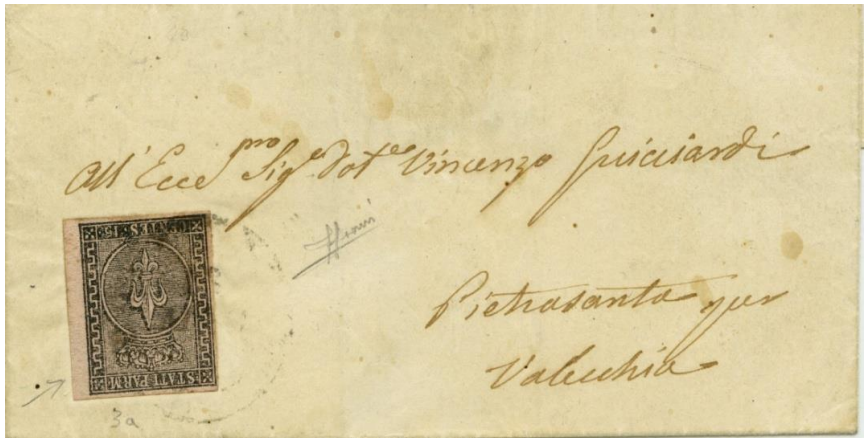
Rate for Printed
matter

The Austro – Italian postal Convention set the rate for printed matter from Tuscany to the Duchy of Parma at 1 soldo for each 15 denari of weight (17.5 grams). To enjoy the reduced rate printed matter had to be prepaid. Unpaid printed matter was charged on delivery as letters.

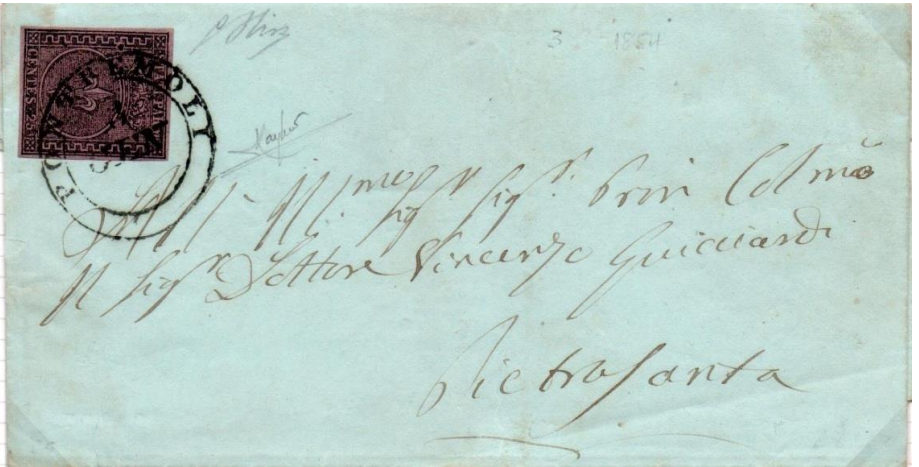


February 10, 1858. From Leghorn to Parma. Printed matter franked with 1 *soldo*. The P.D. handstamp is used also for the cancellation of the postage stamp.

In the Duchy of Parma the Austrian-Italian League rates expressed in Italian cents were effective: 1st distance: 15 *Icent*; 2nd distance: 25 *Icent*; 3rd distance: 40 *Icent*. The weight of a single-rate letter was 1 Vienna lot (17,5 g).



May 13, 1856, single rate letter from Pontremoli to Valecchia , location served by the Tuscan office of Pietrasanta, prepaid 15 centesimi because Pietrasanta is distant less than 75 km from Pontremoli.



January 1, 1854. From Pontremoli to Pietrasanta franked for the 2nd League distance with a 25 *Icent* of Parma postage stamp.

TUSCANY /from the Duchy of Parma

From June 1, 1852
to July 31, 1859

April 18, 1856. From Piacenza to Florence franked for the 3th League distance with a 40 *Icent* of Parma postage stamp.



From November 1, 1859
to January 31, 1860

Sardinian Rates
Provisional Government

According to the post convention of November 1, 1859 between Tuscany, Sardinia, Modena, Parma and Romagna the rate for a single-rate letter (up to 10 grams) was 20 *Icent*.



December 31, 1859. From Pontremoli to Florence. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 20 *Icent* with a postage stamp of the Provisional Government. There is a diagonal line to confirm it.

Registered mail with
Sardinian rates

The Registered mail, according to the Sardinian rates, paid a fixed right fee of 40 *Icent*, in addition to the ordinary letter rate.



January 11, 1861. From Pontremoli to Florence. Registered double-rate letter of “G^{mi} 11,5” franked with 80 *Icent* (40 for double rate letter and 40 for the registration) with postage stamps of Sardinia. “ASSICURATO” (Registered) handstamp also cancelling.

TUSCANY / to the Papal States

From April 1, 1851 to June 30, 1853

Prepaid letters up to the Tuscan border

Rates:
a single-rate letter with weight less than 6 *denari*:
3 *crazie*;
double-rate letter with weight from 6 to less than 8 *denari*:
4 *crazie*;
third-rate letter with weight from 8 to less than 12 *denari*:
6 *crazie*.

“Via di Lucca”

The League rules were new, so in same rare cases letters from Florence were sent “via di Lucca”. In this case letters could be prepaid up to the Tuscan border and later they were charged 8 *baj*, as we can suppose from the notification of Tosti on the letters from Lucca.



October 14, 1852. From Florence “Via di Lucca” (covered by the stamps but visible from the reverse) to Rome. Single-rate letter franked up to Tuscan border with 3 *crazie* (with 5 *soldi* postage stamps) and charged 8 *baj* at destination (e)

From July 1, 1853 to December 31, 1859

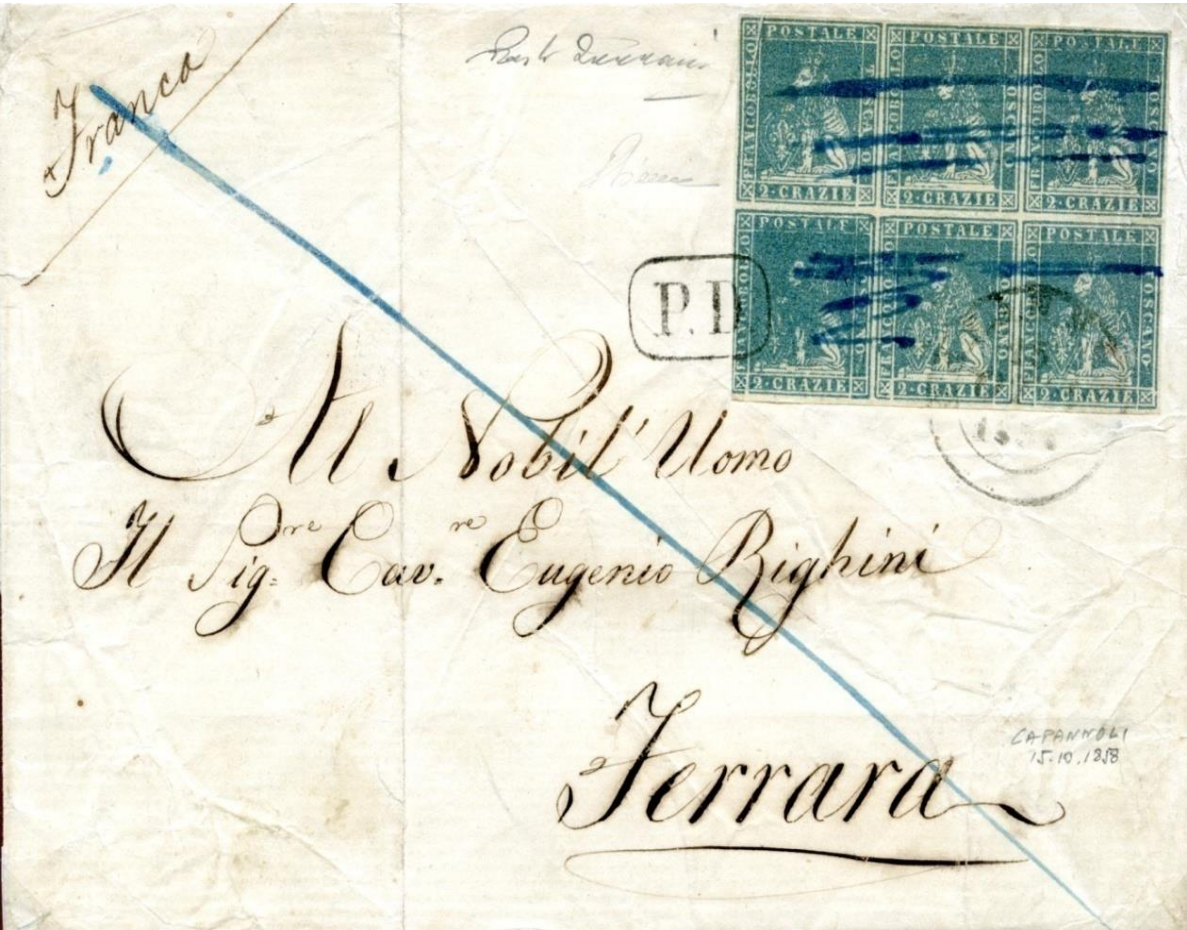
Austrian-Italian League

The Papal State joined officially the Austrian-Italian League from October 1, 1852 but effective just from July 1, 1853.

Rates:
Single-rate letter (17,5g):
to the 1st distance: 2 *crazie*;
to the 2nd distance: 4 *crazie*;
to the 3rd distance: 6 *crazie*.

1st distance: up to 75 km
2nd distance: between 76 and 150 km
3rd distance: farther than 150 km
measured in a straight line.

October 15, 1858. From Capannoli to Ferrara, “Franca”(Prepaid). Double-rate letter to the 3rd League distance franked with 12 *crazie*. There is a “P.D.” as well as a diagonal line to confirm it and annulling handstamp. (e)



TUSCANY /to the Papal States

From July 1, 1853 to December 31, 1859

Rate for Printed matter

The Austro – Italian postal Convention set the rate for printed matter from Tuscany to the Papal States at 1 soldo for each 15 denari of weight (17.5 grams). To enjoy the reduced rate printed matter had to be prepaid.



January 31, 1854. From Leghorn to Ravenna. Printed matter franked with 3 *quattrini* = 1 *soldo*. The P.D. handstamp is used also for the cancellation of the postage stamp.

A Mail Fraud with postage stamps of three different currency units

The letter franked with 4 *crazie* (the 2nd League distance) should have been prepaid with 6 *crazie* (the 3rd League distance) because the distance between Florence and Camerino, in *Marche* region, is more than 150 km. Probably the fact that postage stamps were in three different units (*crazie*, *soldi*, *quattrini*) helped to the letter to be carried prepaid up to destination (difficulties in the calculation of the total amount) without being charged.

April 13, 1859, single rate letter from Florence to Camerino, prepaid 4 *crazie* (3 *soldi* + 1 *quattrino* = 2 *crazie*) instead of 6 *crazie* because Camerino is more than 150 km distant from Florence, the insufficient franking was not noted and the letter was delivered free of charge.
The only recorded letter with this three currency franking.



From January 1, 1860 to September 30, 1861

Austrian-Italian rates to Papal States

Letter weight progression: 10 grams Tuscany, or 15 denari (17,6 grams) Papal States;
Base rate for a letter to a Papal State destination less than 75 km distant: 15 centesimi;
In September 1860 the Sardinian army started the occupation of Marche, Umbria and Sabina. In the occupied former Papal provinces the Sardinian rates were immediately introduced.

Tuscany Government / Sardinian rates

Letters sent to the provinces of *Umbria* and *Marche* from September to November 1860 In September 1860 *Marche* and *Umbria* (both papal) became “Italian”, being occupied by the Sardinian army moving towards the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to meet Garibaldi.

Use of subdivided postage stamps of the Tuscany Government in Umbria

The Italian Post Offices in *Umbria* from March 1,1861 depended from Florence. From that moment the postage stamps of the Tuscany Government were in use and in some rare cases the stamps was subdivided as it was custom in the Papal State.



December 23, 1860. Single Austrian-Italian rate letter from Montepulciano to Orvieto (within 75 km.). When the letter was received in the former Papal Orvieto the Sardinian rate of 20 centesimi had been already introduced hence the postage due mark of 5 centesimi to bring the total postage to the required 20 centesimi.
Only few letters are known. (e)



November 28, 1860. From Rosignano to Pergola, in the already “Italian” *Marche*. “PER CONSEGNA” registered letter franked with 45 *Icent* (20 for the letter and 25 for the registration).
It is the only known letter “Per Consegna” sent to Marche in the period September/November1860. (e)



October, 26, 1861. From “Orvieto – Umbria” to Rome. Single-rate letter franked, up to the Papal border, with 20 *Icent* with one diagonal half of a 40 *Icent* postage stamp of the Tuscany Government. The letter arrived in Rome on October 28, and was charged 3 *baj*.
Only few letters are known. (e)

TUSCANY /from the Papal States

From January 1, 1852 to September 30, 1852

Letter prepaid up to the Tuscan-Papal border

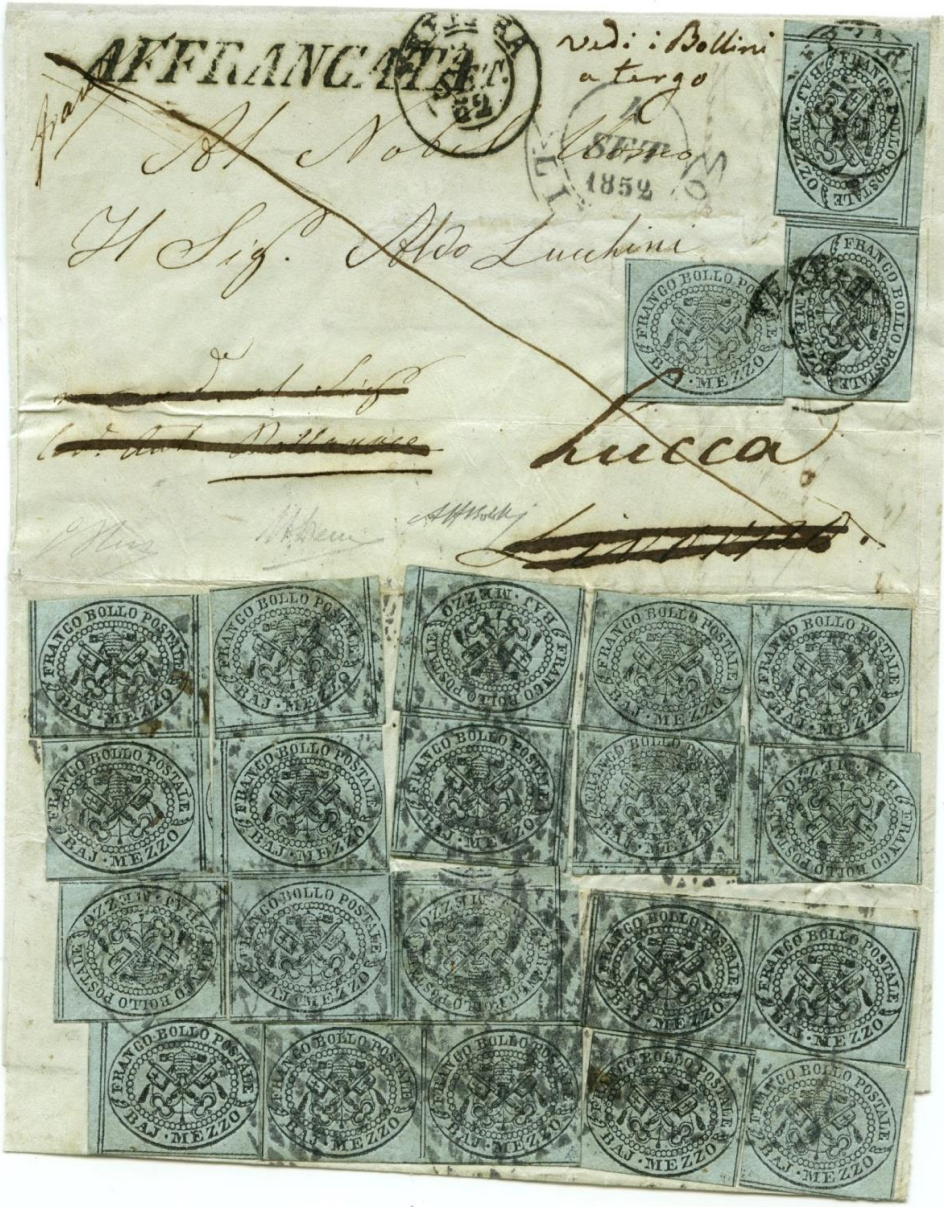
According to the Tuscan - Papal Convention of 1841, the letters could be sent prepaid up to the Tuscan - Papal border according to the following postal rates:

up to 7,5 grams:	5 baj
7,5-15 grams:	10 baj
15-22,5 grams:	15 baj
22,5-30 grams:	20 baj

For the double-rate letter (up to 15 grams) sent from the Direction of Bologna and Ferrara a reduced rate of 7,5 baj was established.



July 22, 1852. From Ferrara to Florence. Double-rate letter franked up to Tuscan-Papal border with 7,5 baj at the particular rate established for the double rate letters sent from the Direction of Bologna and Ferrara. In Tuscany the weight of “6” denari was indicated and it was charged “8”crazie as required for a letter weighing from 6 to 8 denari.



September 4, 1852, single rate letter from Ferrara to Leghorn, prepaid 11.5 bajocchi to destination. The letter was redirected to Lucca free of charge.

The recorded letter with more postage stamps of ½ bajocco (23) to compose the required franking.

Prepaid letters sent up to destination in Tuscany by the Tuscan couriers

The rate established for a single letter was:
5 baj for postage and 6½ baj for the Tuscan couriers.

“ASSICURATA” registered (in Papal States)

prepaid to destination in Tuscany by the Tuscan couriers.
In case of registered letters the rate was doubled.



April 25, 1852. From Bologna to Florence by the Tuscan couriers arrived on April 26. “ASSICURATA” registered (in Papal States) letter from 32 up to 37,5 grams franked up to destination with 108 baj . The correct rate was 115 baj (57.5 baj doubled for the registration): on 7 baj postage stamp probably was not applied.

TUSCANY / to Romagne

From November 1, 1859 to December 31, 1859

Romagne territory

After the defeat of Magenta, the Austrian army retreated from *Romagne*. On June 12, 1859 in Bologna a Provisional committee and on the 21, the Provisional Government of *Romagne* was established. From November 1, 1859, with the postal convention between Sardinia, Tuscany, Modena, Parma and. *Romagne* the rates of the Sardinian Convention became effective: 3 *crazie* for a simple letter.



December 31, 1859, the last day of validity of the Grand Duchy postage stamps. From Florence to Ferrara, the letter arrived on January 1, 1860. Single-rate letter franked with 3 *crazie* according to the Sardinian rates. (e)

From January 1, 1860 to September 30, 1861

From Tuscany to the Royal Provinces of Emilia

Postage rates in cents of *Italian lira*. Up to 10 grams: 20 *Icent* (formerly 3 *crazie*)

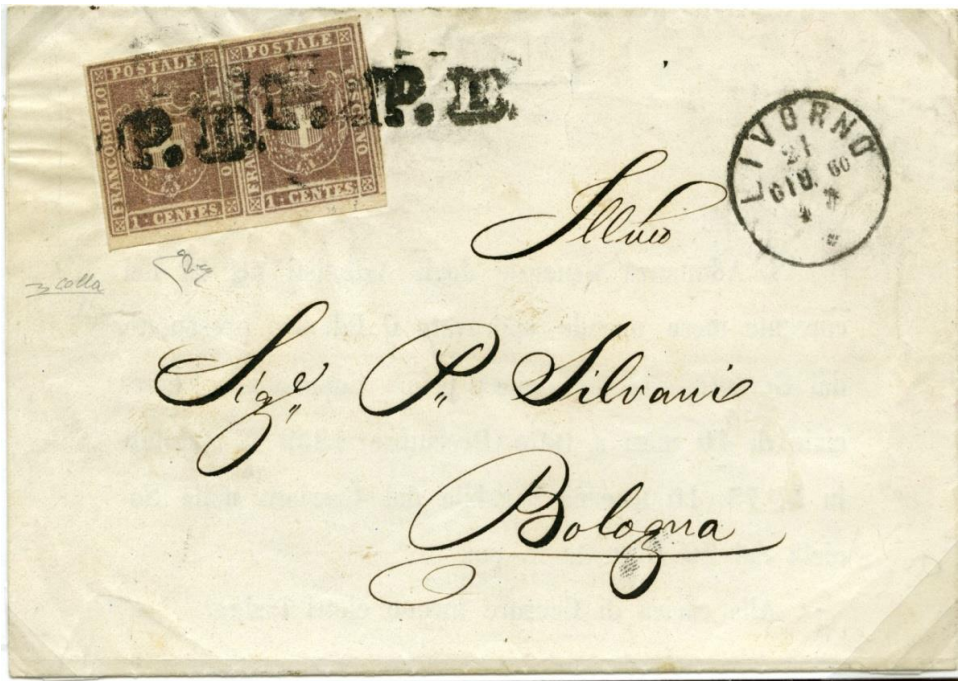
January 26, 1861. From Florence to Bologna. Single-rate letter franked 20 *Icent* with two 5 cents postage stamps of the Tuscany Government and two 5 cents postage stamps of Sardinian issue. The rate of “3 *crazie*” was applied, later it changed into 20 cents. (e)



Government of Tuscany Printed matters

The “Sardinian” rate for Printed matters was, up to the weight of 40 grams, 2 *Icent* for any distance.

June 2, 1860. From Leghorn to Bologna. Printed circular letter franked with 2 *Icent*. The “P.D.” handstamp as well as an annulling one. (e)



TUSCANY / from Romagne

From June 12, 1859 to August 31, 1859

Tolerance of the Papal postage stamps and of the Papal rates. In the period of tolerance of the Papal States postage stamps the supply of new postage stamps from Rome was interrupted and the lack of postage stamps resulted in some cases of payment of the postage cash.

Rates of the Austrian Italian League:
for the 1st distance: 2 *baj*
for the 2nd distance: 5 *baj*
for the 3rd distance: 8 *baj*



June 17, 1859 , single rate letter from Bologna to Siena, prepaid 5 bajocchi to destination, as required by the Austrian – Italian rates for a destination 75 – 150 km distant.

From September 1, 1859 to October 9, 1859

The new Romagne postage stamps with the League rates.

On September 1, 1859 new postage stamps for Romagne were issued. The Rates of Austrian-Italian League remained effective until 9, October 1859.

September 11, 1859. From Faenza to Florence. Single-rate letter sent to the 2nd League distance franked with a 5 *baj* Romagne postage stamp. The diagonal line to confirm it.



From October 10, 1859 to January 31, 1862

Sardinian Rates

From the 10 of October 1859 the Sardinian rates in *baj*: 20 *Icent* (equal to 4 *baj*) for each 7,5 grams of weight were effective in *Romagne* for all letters sent to the Kingdom of Sardinia, to Tuscany and to the Modena and Parma provinces.

From the 1 of November the rate for simple letters increased from 7,5 to 10 grams.

October 17, 1859. From Bologna to Signa. Double-rate letter sent to the 3rd League distance, franked with 8 *baj* with Romagne postage stamp. .
The only known “three colours” postage sent to Tuscany. (e)



TUSCANY / from Romagna

From October 10, 1859
to January 31, 1862

From January 31, 1860,
introduction of the
Provisional Government issue
denominated in Italian lire,
up to December 31, 1862

ASSICURATA
(Registered)

The fixed registration fee set at
5 bajocchi was converted to 25
centesimi.



January 8, 1860, double rate registered letter from Forlì to Florence prepaid 13 bajocchi corresponding to 65 centesimi: 40 centesimi (8 bajocchi) double letter rate, 25 centesimi (5 bajocchi) registration fee. The postage stamp paying the registration fee was still applied on the reverse.

From January 1, 1861 in the Kingdom of Sardinia special postage stamps were issued for the newspapers. The rate was set at 1 centesimo for each newspaper.



January 3, 1862, newspaper with the related wrapper from Bologna to Pisa, prepaid 1 centesimo to destination.

TUSCANY / to San Marino Republic

From October 10, 1859 to January 31, 1862

Up to June 1859 Mail of the San Marino Republic was handled by the Papal States direction of Rimini.
The Post office of Rimini continued to treat the mail to and from San Marino also in the period of the Provisional Government of the Emilian Provinces and after the annexation to the Sardinian Kingdom.
For San Marino Republic the Papal postage Rates were applicable:
first 3 crazie
then 20 Icent

December 22, 1859, single rate letter (up to 7.5 grams) from Florence to San Marino, prepaid 3 crazie to destination.
The letter was addressed to the Rimini post office that provided the delivery to San Marino.



From January 31, 1860, introduction of the Provisional Government issue denominated in Italian lire in Tuscany, up to December 31, 1862

The fixed registration fee determined in 5 bajocchi was converted in 25 centesimi.

January 5, 1861. From Pistoia to San Marino. Single-rate letter franked with 20 Icent according to the Sardinian rate with two postage stamps of Tuscany Government. Through Florence and Forlì it arrived to Rimini on January 8.



November 29, 1861. From Leghorn to San Marino. Single-rate letter franked with 20 Icent according to the Sardinian rates with two postage stamps of Sardinia.



TUSCANY / to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples)

From April 1, 1851 to June 30, 1857

The correspondence from Tuscany to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies could be carried **overland** or **by sea**.

Overland

“Transit through the Papal States”,
(Transito per lo Stato Pontificio)

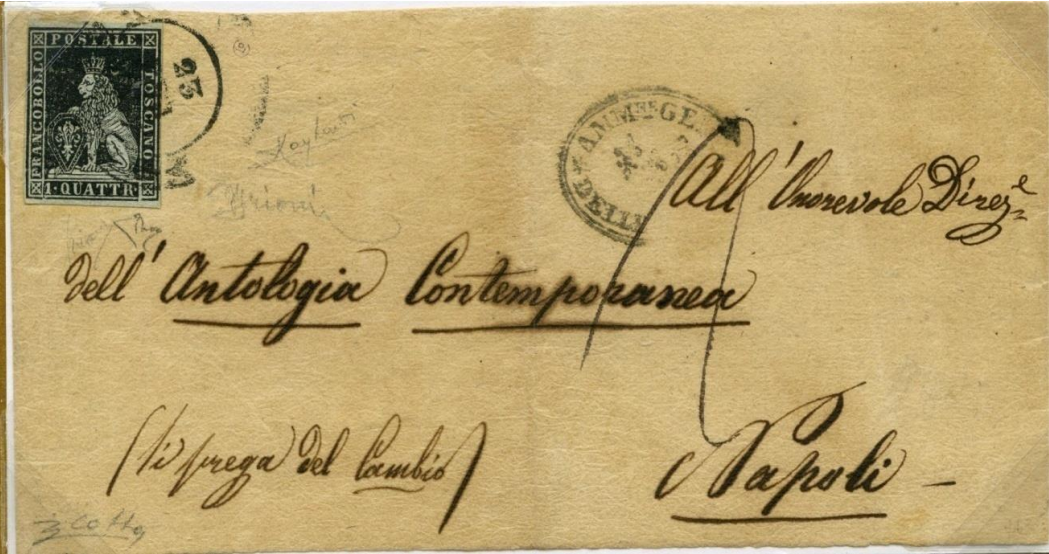
The single-rate letters (weight up to 6 *denari*) was 3 *crazie* up to Tuscan border. On arrival the letters was charged in *grana* second the number of the sheets.

November 13, 1852. From Marciana Marina to “Napoli per Marigliano”. Single-rate letter franked up to Tuscan border with 3 *crazie*. “Transito per lo Stato Pontificio” handstamp on the back side. In Naples it was charged 10 *grana* because it consisted in two sheets.
The only recorded letter with the postage stamps cancelled by the small circles obliterator of Marciana Marina.



October 28, 1852. From Florence to Naples “(ferma in posta)”. Single rate letter carried overland franked up to the Tuscan border with 3 *crazie* (a pair of 2 *soldi* plus one 1 *soldo*). . The hardly readable red “AGDP” struck in Naples confirms that the letter was charged 5 *grana* on delivery.

October 28 1852 is the latest recorded date of use of the 2 soldi postage stamp.



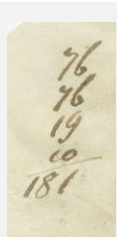
February 23, 1857, from Leghorn to Naples, wrapper of a newspaper of 1 sheet, prepaid 1 quattrino to the Tuscan border, charged 2 *grana* on delivery in Naples.

TUSCANY / to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Sicily)

From April 1, 1851 to June 30, 1857

“VIA DI MARE”
“OVERSEAS”
from Florence

Between 1843 and 1856 the “VIA DI MARE” handstamp was applied in black or red colour on the mail departing from Florence, in the particular cases that the mail was sent by means of a French Mail Steamer.



On the back side of the letter there is a charge calculation of 181 *grana* paid by the receiver, that corresponds to nine and a half sheets.



March 6, 1855. From Florence “Col postale Francese” to Messina. Letter of weight of 62,5 grams franked with 35 *crazie* up to the disembarkation port of Messina. In Florence a “VIA DI MARE” handstamp was applied. The letter on board of “Capitole” ship to Leghorn on March 7, arrived to Messina on March 10. On arrival the letter was charged 181 *grana* applying the same rate as for letters by French packets.

Overseas by French Packet
Ships

The rates for letters prepaid to disembarkation in the Two Sicilies ports were:

letter up to 6 <i>denari</i> :	3 <i>crazie</i>
from 6 up to 8 <i>denari</i> :	4 <i>crazie</i>
from 8 up to 12 <i>denari</i> :	6 <i>crazie</i>
from 12 up to 18 <i>denari</i> :	8 <i>crazie</i>
from 18 up to 24 <i>denari</i> :	12 <i>crazie</i>
of 1 ounce:	16 <i>crazie</i>



April 21, 1854. From Leghorn “Col Postale” to “Catania / Sicilia”. Letter from 18 up to 24 *denari* carried by French Mail Steamers, franked with 12 *crazie*. It was in transit through Messina on 21, April and was charged 11 *grana* to the addressee. (e)

TUSCANY / to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Sicily)

From April 1, 1851 to June 30, 1857

May 10, 1854, registered letter from Florence to Palermo, prepaid 16 crazie to the port of disembarkation of Palermo: 8 crazie doubled to account for the registration fee. The letter was carried by sea (transit marking through the Papal States missing) to Naples and not to Messina as endorsed. The 30 grana charged in Naples indicate carriage by a National packet of a letter of 3 sheets requiring a charge of 15 grana doubled to account for the registration fee. The letter was then carried to Palermo by a Sicilian packet of the Florio line for another 10 grana determining the amount charged on delivery of 40 grana.

Only 3 registered letters from Tuscany to the Kingdom of Two Sicilies recorded.



“Per consegna”
(Registered letter)
to Overseas

From October 1, 1860 the postal convention between Turin administration and Palermo and Naples ones became effective with the rate of 20 *Icent.*. For the Registered mail there was a fixed fee of 25 *Icent.*

From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862



November 15, 1860. From Florence “Via di mare” to “Genoa per Palermo- Sicilia”. “PER CONSEGNA” registered letter sent by the Postal Steamers serving the Sardinian States, franked with 45 *Icent.* (20 for the letter and 25 for the registration) with postage stamps of Tuscany Government. It was in transit through Genoa on November 17, and arrived in Palermo on November 20. (e)

Rates of printed matter from January 1,1851 to July 1860.

Newspapers addressed to the Kingdom of Two Sicilies were prepaid the Tuscan rate of 1 quattrino for each sheet. They were charged 2 grana for each sheet on delivery.

June 18, 1856. From Florence to Messina. A copy of the literary-artistic-theatrical newspaper, “L’ARTE” franked up to the Tuscan border with one 1 *quattrino* stamp. It was carried through Naples on November 20 (“AGDP” handstamp) and arrived in Messina on November 30, where “2” *grana* were charged. (e)



From July 1, 1861 to June 30, 1861 for the carriage from the port of Leghorn to by the French packet to Messina was established a rate of 60 centesimi for each 10 grams of weight that allowed to send letters prepaid to destination in Sicily.



September 21, 1861, single rate letter from Leghorn to Messina, prepaid to destination 60 centesimi as required for carriage from Leghorn to Messina by the French packet “Aunis”.

Only two letters recorded carried by the French packets at the 60 centesimi rate.

TUSCANY / from the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies From “Al di qua del Faro” (of Messina) territories (Naples).

From September 1860 up to December 31, 1862

The rates of letters carried by a non contract sheep, prepaid to the port of disembarkation of Leghorn was equal to the Bourbon rates indicated for carriage by the French packets-



September 18, 1860, letter of one sheet from Naples to Lucca, prepaid 13 grana to the port of disembarkation of Leghorn for carriage by a non contract sheep, charged 30 centesimi on delivery.

From January 1, 1859 to July 1860

Overseas by French Mail Steamer

Because there was not any post convention between the two States, the letters sent from Messina to the disembarkation port in Leghorn were not prepaid to destination and it were charged on arrival

	Rates:
1 sheet:	19 grana
1 sheet and ½:	28 grana
2 sheets:	38 grana
1 ounce:	76 grana

On arrival in Tuscany the letter were charged 6 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams) of weight.



August 22, 1859. With the “Postale francese” to “Messina per Florence”. Letter of 1 sheet franked with 19 grana with four postage stamps of Sicily. It was carried by steamer “Hellespont” and arrived on August 25, to Leghorn and from there to Florence. Tuscany charge the letter of “6crazie”. (e)

From September 1860 up to December 31, 1862

Mail exchanged with the Neapolitan Provinces (former continental Bourbon domains) from September 1860 up to December 31, 1862

On March 1, 1861 the Sardinian-Italian rates were introduced in the Neapolitan Provinces converted into grana at a conversion rate of 1 grana = 4 centesimi, therefore the single letter rate (up to 10 grams) was set at 5 grana. “assicurata” (Registered letter) plus 10 grana for the registration Rates of letters carried “via mare” was equal to the rate of letters overland when the letters were carried by the Italian packets.



November 6, 1861, single rate letter from Brindisi to Leghorn, prepaid 5 grana to destination.



March 20, 1861, registered letter from Naples to Leghorn, franked with 15 grana to destination From March 1, 1861 the new Sardinian rates were applied (5+10 grana).

From “Al di là del Faro” (of Messina) territories (Sicily).

“Siege of Messina” letter

Garibaldi, disembarking in Marsala on 11, May, soon took control of all Sicily. Just Messina resisted and that is why postage stamps of Ferdinand II of the Two Sicilies continued to be used just here and only until July 23. The few known such letters are called “Siege of Messina letters”.



June 25, 1860. From Messina with “Vapore Postale” to Florence, where it arrived on June 28, passing through Leghorn. Letter of two sheets franked with 38 grana with five different postage stamps of Sicily. In Tuscany it was charged “6” decimi (60 Icent), the “new Italian charge” for double-rate letters. (e)

From January 1, 1861

Sardinian postage stamps from May 1, 1861

Letter weight progression: 10 grams

Single-rate prepaid and unpaid letter beyond Sicily: 20 centesimi.



May 22, 1860, single-rate letter prepaid 20 centesimi from Patti to Leghorn. Only 2 letters recorded with the Bourbon obliteration of Patti addressed beyond Sicily.