

TUSCANY / Letter mail to and from EUROPE

TUSCANY / to Spain

From October 1, 1851 to April 30, 1855

French Mediation

The French-Tuscan Postal Convention, effective from October 1, 1851, stated the rate of 14 *crazie* for each 7,1 grams of weight. That rate had to be compulsorily paid for the French-Spanish border. Until April 30, 1855, letters that arrived to Spain, were charged 9 *Reales* for the first 4 *adarmes* (7,2 grams)



August 28, 1854. From Leghorn to Madrid. Letter of “2” rates franked up to French-Spanish border with 28 *crazie*. There is a “Toscane/Antibes” French handstamp and the Spanish double charge of 18 *Reales*. (e)

From May 1, 1855 to December 31, 1859

From May 1, 1855 the Spanish charge of the foreign letters was reduced to 4 *Reales* for each ¼ ounce (4 *adarmes*).



August 18, 1858. From Bagni di San Giuliano to Madrid. Single-rate letter franked up to the Spanish border with 14 *crazie*. There is a “Toscane/Antibes” french handstamp and the spanish charge of 4 *Reales*. (e)

TUSCANY /from Spain

Before the effect of the Franco-Tuscan Convention letters could be paid to the Franco-Spanish border at a rate of 20 *crazie* for each 6 denari (7.1 grams). The same rate was charged on delivery of letters originating in Spain prepaid to the Franco-Spanish border.

May 25, 1851, single rate letter from Cadiz to Leghorn, prepaid to the French border and charged 20 *crazie* on delivery.



From October 1, 1851 to August 31, 1854

To Tuscany

Letters sent from Spain to the foreign states that did not have a postal convention with Spain had to be prepaid with the full Spanish rate up to the French border and were charged in Tuscany with 14 *crazie* for each 6 *denari* of weight (7,1 grams). The rate until August 31, 1854 was: 6 *cuartos* for each ½ ounce



September 7, 1853. From Barcelona to Leghorn. Single-rate letter franked up to the French border with 6 *cuartos* with Spanish postage stamp dated 1853. There are handstamps of origin “España” La Junquera and of entrance into Sardinia “Via di Nizza”. In Tuscany the letter was charged 14 *crazie*.

March 18, 1854. From Barcelona to Leghorn. Double rate letter franked up to the French border with 12 *cuartos* with two Spanish postage stamps dated 1854. There are handstamps of origin “España” La Junquera and of entrance into Sardinia “Via di Nizza”. In Tuscany the letter was charged 14 *crazie*, instead of 28.



TUSCANY / to Portugal

From October 1, 1851 to December 31, 1859

French Mediation

In absence of a direct Convention with Portugal, the Tuscan letters to Portugal had to be prepaid to the Franco-Spanish border. Letters were charged the Spanish transit and the inland rate for a total amount of 240 reis each ¼ ounce (7,1 grams) on delivery in Portugal.

Two different rates were established by the Tuscan Postal Administration: 14 crazie each 6 denari of weight (7,1 grams) for letters sent in closed mail via France, or 19 crazie each 6 denari of weight for letters sent by sea with British Packets.



September 16, 1857, double-rate letter (6-12 denari corresponding to 7,1-14,2 grams) from Leghorn to Lisbona prepaid 38 crazie to the Franco-Spanish border by sea, but sent via France in open mail as confirmed by the two French postmarks of the French Exchange Office of Antibes on September 19, and of the ambulant office "PARIS A BORDEAUX 2°E" on September 21, on backside. The letter arrived on September 29, 1857 in Lisbona, where 480 reis was charged for a letter weighting between ¼ and ½ ounce.

TUSCANY / from Portugal

The Franco-Tuscan convention indicated a rate of 14 crazie for each 6 denari to be charged on delivery of letters originating in Portugal and prepaid to the Franco-Spanish border.



January 18, 1856, single rate letter from Lisbon to Leghorn, prepaid 25 reis to the Spanish border. The letter was not carried in the open mail through France but, taken to the exchange office of La Junquera was carried in closed mail through France as confirmed by the absence of French transit marking. Received in Nice, the letter was carried overland to Tuscany where 14 crazie was charged on delivery.

From January 1, 1860

From January 1, 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the rates of the Anglo-Sardinian convention were extended to Tuscany.

June 28, 1860, printed matter from Leghorn to Gibraltar, prepaid 80 centesimi to destination, as confirmed by the "P.D." and by the absence of an indication of postage due on delivery. The printed matter was rated as a letter because no printed matter rate was indicated in the Anglo-Sardinian convention. The letter was carried in closed mail through France to London where the red datestamp confirmed the payment to destination. The cover bears indication of the 60 centesimi credited by Sardinia to UK for a prepaid letter addressed to Gibraltar. The reverse bears the transit datestamp of Genoa and Turin where the closed mail bag was prepared.

TUSCANY /from Gibraltar

From October 1, 1851 to December 31, 1859

Spanish Mediation

Letters from Gibraltar were often posted in neighbouring Spain and in this case they were handled as coming from Spain.

September 15, 1850. From Gibraltar to Leghorn. Letter written in Gibraltar and posted in Spain. On the upper left side "Via Marseille" was manuscript to indicate the sea route via France. The letter entered France on September 26, by sea, as confirmed by the circular datestamp of Marseille; from here it transited overland via Antibes, receiving a double circle datestamp of September 28, on the backside, and entered the Kingdom of Sardinia in Nice where the handstamp "VIA DI NIZZA" was struck. The letter arrived on October 2, 1850 in Livorno, where 20 crazie was charged on delivery, the rate established on January 1, 1836 for a simple letter from Spain.

Mail from Gibraltar was normally sent unpaid to Italian States but that from Spain was required to be prepaid to the Franco-Spanish border at internal mail rates.

November 14, 1853. From Gibraltar to Leghorn. Letter written in Gibraltar and posted in Spain. Postal marks: San Roque, "DE GIBR/SAN ROQUE/ANDaBAXA, frontier transit mark; "BARCELONA", back stamp dated NOV 18, 1853; "LA JUNQUERA" back stamp dated NOV 21, 1853 and "Espana" border mark; "VIA DI NIZZA" and "NIZZA MARITTIMA" circular date stamp NOV 23, 53; "GENOVA", NOV 25, 53; "LIVORNO", NOV 27, 53. The letter arrived on November 27, 1853 in Livorno, where 28 crazie was charged on delivery.

The only recorded letter through Spain, with Spanish postal stamp, in the pre-compulsory use period. One of three recorded letters disinfected at the Sanitary Cordon around Gibraltar in late 1853. The only recorded multiple of this postal stamps used from Gibraltar. (e)

TUSCANY /to Gibraltar



TUSCANY /to France

From April 1, 1851 to July 31, 1852

Sardinian Mediation Prepaid letters

Before the direct convention between Tuscany and France letters could be sent prepaid to France by the Sardinian mediation.

The rate was 15 *crazie* for each 6 *denari* of weight (7,1 grams). Then in France the letters were charged in *decimes* of French Franc.

August 17, 1851. From Pietrasanta to Paris. The single-rate letter franked up to destination with 15 *crazie* was carried "Via di Sarzana". In Genoa a "T.S-3" handstamp was applied to indicate the Sardinian transfer of the 3rd destination. In Paris the addressee was not found, therefore the letter was re-sent to the sender taxing it for 9 *decimes*.



From August 1, 1852 to December 31, 1859

The French-Tuscan postal convention of October 1, 1851

The convention established the rate of 9 *crazie* (60 *Icent*) for letters exchanged with France. The rate of 9 *crazie* was effective from August 1, 1852 because that the Sardinian mediation became effective just from that date.

April 2, 1853. From Cascina to Paris, where it arrived passing through the French Exchange Post Office of Pont de Beauvoisin. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 9 *crazie* with postage stamps of three different currency units, *crazie*, *soldi* and *quattrini*. "P.D." handstamp. (e)



The Tuscany Provisional Government.

The letter was written on the first postal day (April 28,) of the Tuscany Provisional Government. The previous day, in the afternoon, the Grand Duke fled and late in the evening (at 7.30 p.m.), when the post offices were already closed, a Provisional Government was established. April 28, 1859 is also the first day of the Provisional Government as regards postal matters.

April 28, 1859. From Pisa to Paris. Single-rate letter franked up to destination through the French Post Office of Pont de Beauvoisin with a 9 *crazie* postage stamp "P.D." handstamp. It is one of five known letters dated on April 28, 1859, first day of activity of Post Offices after the constitution of Tuscany Provisional Government.

The letter was posted the first day the Postal offices operated under the Provisional Government. (e)

From August 1, 1852 to December 31, 1859

Government of Tuscany

Also after the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Tuscany, till July 1860, the rates of French-Tuscan Convention of 1851 continued to be applied, as confirmed by the French entry stamp indicating TOSC(ANE).



December 23, 1859. From Florence to Paris, "2" (double) rate-letter franked with 18 *crazie* up to destination with two 9 *crazie* stamps of the second emission. "P.D." and "Dopo la partenza" handstamps of Florence and the handstamp of the French Post Office of Pont de Beauvoisin that indicates "TOSC.". (e)

From January 1, 1861 to December 31, 1862

"Per Consegna" Registered mail

On January 1, 1861 a new postal convention between France and the Kingdom of Sardinia reduced the rate of the letters to 40 *Icent* for each 10 grams of weight. The fixed right of registration was established as 50 *Icent*. The handstamps of the French Post Offices now showed the information "Italie".



January 7, 1862. From Leghorn to Mont de Marsan (Landes) (France). "PER CONSEGNA" registered letter franked with 90 *Icent* (40 for the letter and 50 for the registration) with a Sardinian and a Government of Tuscany postage stamps. "P.D." and French "CHARGE" handstamps. The handstamp of the French Post Office show "Italie/(date)/3. Mt. Cenis 3". (e)

TUSCANY / from France

From August 1, 1849 to June 30, 1851

The French-Tuscan Convention became effective on October 1, 1851 and it established that letters between France and Tuscany could be sent:
 -overland, in a closed mail despatch through the Sardinian territory;
 -by sea, by ships of companies of the state or commercial ships.
 The rate was 60 Fcent for 7,5 grams.



Janvier 16, 1851. From Nîmes to Florence. Double-rate letter franked up to destination with 120 Fcent. A "P.D" handstamp and a double diagonal line to confirm it. (e)

From October 1, 1851 to June 30, 1860

CHARGE'
Registered letter

For the registered letter the prepayment of the postage was compulsory and the rate was the doubling of the letter one.



April 3, 1856. From Marseille to "Livourne - Grand Duché de Toscane" "Voie de Terre", where it arrived on April 8th passing through Antibes. Double-rate registered letter (10 gr.) prepaid 240 Fcent (120 doubled for the registration). There are the handstamps "CHARGÉ" to indicate the registration and "P.D." to confirm that the letter was paid up to destination.



November 26, 1851. From Paris to Florence. Third rate letter franked up to destination with 180 Fcent. A "P.D" handstamp and a diagonal line to confirm it. (e)

From October 1, 1851 to June 30, 1860

Government of Tuscany

Also after the Tuscany Provisional Government proclamation the rates of the French-Tuscan Post Convention of 1851 remained in force.



September 11, 1859. From Marseille to Leghorn. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 60 Fcent. A "P.D" handstamp and a diagonal line to confirm it.

From 1 July 1860

Extension of the Sardinian rates to Tuscany

Printed matter

From July 1860 the Sardinian rates were extended to all Tuscany. From January 1st, 1861 a new convention between France and The Kingdom of Sardinia was signed which reduced also the rate of printed matters to 6 Fcent for each 40 grams of weight.



March 30, 1861. From Lyon to Florence "Toscane - Etats Sardes". Printed matter franked with 6 Fcent. There is a "P.D." handstamp to confirm it.

TUSCANY / to United Kingdom

January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862

Sardinian Mediation

The 1851 Franco-Sardinian Convention indicated a rate of 20 crazie for each 6 denari of weight for a prepaid letter to destination in France.

July 5, 1851, single rate letter from Lucca to London, prepaid 20 crazie to destination, as indicated by the Franco-Sardinian Convention. The front bears the red datestamp "SARD. / 4 PT DE BEAUVOISIN 4" struck by the Exchange Office of Paris. The indication "SARD." confirms that the letter was prepaid in accordance to the Franco-Sardinian Convention. On the cover the "P.D." impressed in Lucca and the datestamp struck in London confirming payment to destination.

From July 1, 1851 to September 30, 1851



From October 1, 1851 to January 31, 1856

French Mediation

The French - Tuscany Convention effective from the October 1st, 1851 permitted the transit of correspondence in closed mail through the Kingdom of Sardinia territory and the free postage of correspondence up to destination: letters could be prepaid up to destination in the United Kingdom with the rate of 17 crazie for each 6 denari (7,1 grams).

December 15, 1853. From Pisa to "Hull - Angleterre - Via France - Affranchie". Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 17 crazie. The cover bears the red "PD" of Pisa, the boxed French "PD" and the red datestamp impressed by the French Exchange Office of Paris indicating overland routing via Pont de Beauvoisin.



From February 1, 1856 to December 31, 1856

"PER CONSEGNA" Registered letter French Mediation

"From the February 1, 1856 prepaid letters from Tuscany to England will be charged 15 crazie for each simple rate. In case of registered mail the rate will be doubled". Registered letters had to be prepaid. From the "Monitore Toscano"



April 5, 1856. From Florence to London. Front of "PER CONSEGNA" registered letter franked up to destination with 30 crazie. There is the "Tosc./3 Pt. de Beauvoisin" handstamp of the French Post Office, as well as the French "CHARGE" and the British "REGISTERED" handstamps and the indication of 6 d of rights credited from France to the United Kingdom. The letter was then resent near to London and franked with 1d postage stamp.

Sardinian Mediation

On January 1, 1860 rates were converted in Italian lire and the Tuscan Provisional Government issued stamps denominated in Italian centesimi.

February 6, 1860. From Leghorn to Sheffield. Four-rate letter franked up to destination with 240 Icent with three postage stamps of 80 Icent of the Tuscany Government. There are the Tuscan "P.D." and the British PAID handstamps. (e)



March 22, 1861, single rate registered letters from Leghorn to London perpaid 1.20 lire to destination: 60 centesimi single rate letter, 60 centesimi fixed registration fee as required by the Anglo-Sardinian Convention extended to Tuscany.



TUSCANY / To Ireland (at that time in United Kingdom)

From December 1860 the Tuscan administration did not credit any more to Sardinia the 40 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of letters prepaid to UK.

January 8, 1862. From Pisa "Via Londra" to Dublin, in Ireland. "2" double rate letter franked with 120 Icent with a pair of 40 Icent of Tuscany Government and one 40 Icent of Sardinia postage stamps. "P.D." handstamp.



TUSCANY / From the United Kingdom

Up to June 30, 1851

Prepayment to the Franco-Sardinian border

Letters could be paid to the Franco-Sardinian border at a rate of 10d for the first ¼ ounce (7.1 grams). Heavier letters had to account for the British and French share that had different weight progressions.

On delivery in Tuscany these letters were charged 12 crazie for the first 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams).



August 28, 1850, single-rate letter (up to ¼ ounce) from Bradford to Leghorn, prepaid 10d to the Franco-Sardinian border, 1d represents the late fee paid to allow the immediate forwarding of the letter presented late to the post office. The cover bears the oval red “PF” struck in UK, the black datestamp of the French Exchange Office and the “CORRISP^A EST^A DA GENOVA / * / (lily)” struck in Leghorn on letter coming from Genoa by sea and the notation of the 12 crazie charged on delivery in Leghorn.

From July 1, 1851 to December 31, 1854

French and Sardinian Mediation

In the absence of a direct convention between Tuscany and the United Kingdom the mail was exchanged thanks to Sardinian and French Mediation. The rates in the United Kingdom were established according to the English-French Convention of 1843. The activation of the French-Sardinian Convention from July 1, 1851 allowed to send prepaid mail to destination with a single rate (up to ¼ of ounce) of 1s 4d.



August 15, 1854. From London to “Pise – Toscane”. Letter of weight between 1/4 and 1/2 ounce (double- rate for French rights, single-rate for English rights) franked up to destination with 2s 3d. The “P.D.” handstamp and the diagonal line confirm it. (e)

From January 1, 1855 to December 31, 1856

April 28, 1855. From the United Kingdom “(Via France) to Florence (Tuscany) (Toscane) (Italie) Italy paid”. Double-rate letter (1/4 - 1/2 ounce) franked up to destination with 2s 2d. “P.D.” handstamp. (e)



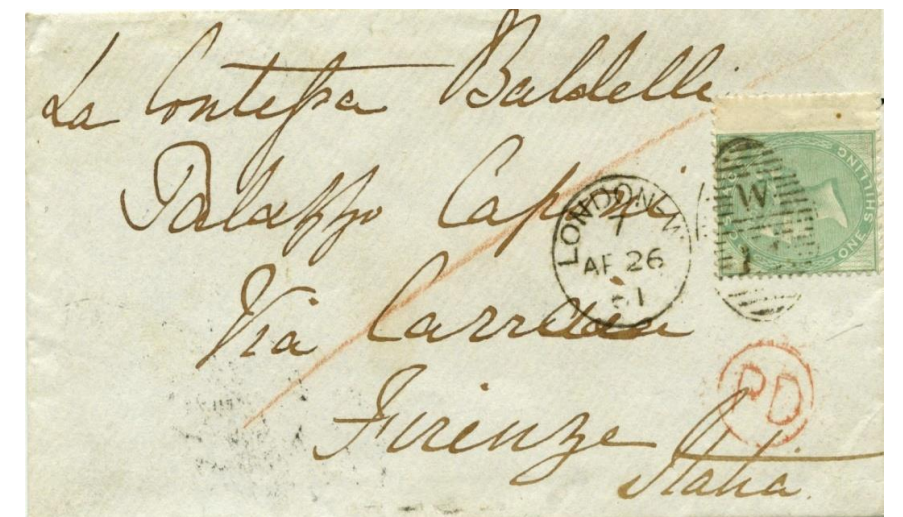
From January 1, 1857 to January 31, 1858

October 25, 1857. From the United Kingdom “Via Marseilles” to Florence re-directed to Pistoia, single rate letter prepaid 9d, as required for carriage through France in the open mail, to destination as per the red British handstamp “PD”. On the front is an impression of the datestamp of the Travelling Post Office Calais-Paris.



From February 1, 1858 to January 31, 1866

April 26, 1861. From London to Florence, double – rate letter prepaid 1 shilling. The letter was carried through France in closed mail in accordance with the stipulations of the Anglo-Sardinian Convention. The cover bears the British handstamp “PD”, confirming full payment.

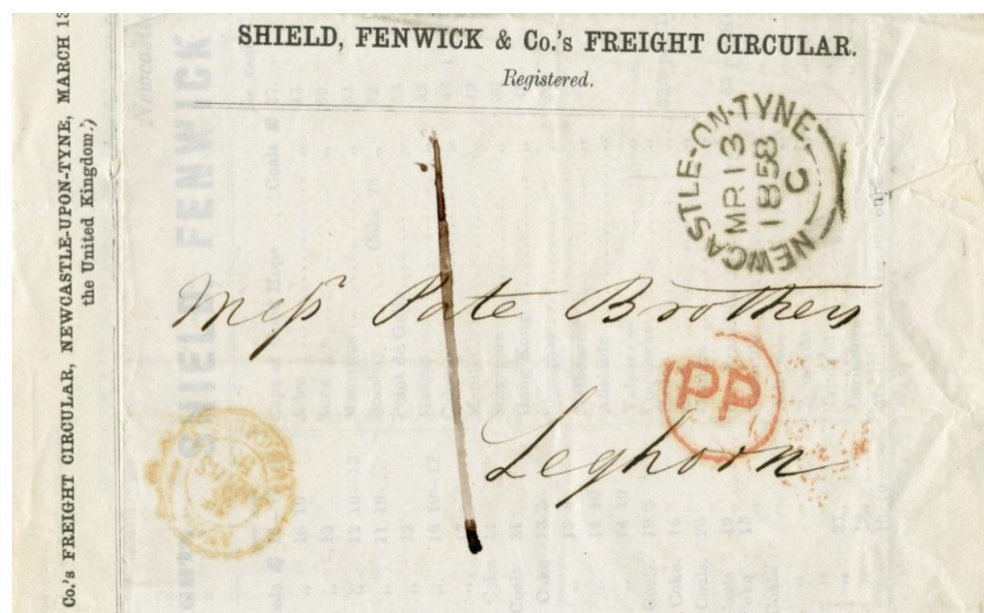


TUSCANY / From the United Kingdom

From January 1, 1857 to July 10, 1860

French mediation

A notification dated June 30, 1857 indicated that printed matter, prepaid in UK to the Tuscan border, had to be charged 1 crazia for each 36 denari (42.5 grams) of weight on delivery in Tuscany.



March 13, 1858, printed matter from Newcastle on Tyne to Leghorn, prepaid 1d to the Tuscan border, as confirmed by the red “PP” marking, charged 1 crazia on delivery. The cover bears the hardly readable red datestamp of the French Exchange Office confirming the French transit in the open mail.

From January 6, 1860 to December 31, 1862

Prussian mediation

An addendum to the British-Prussian Convention of 1846, effective from January 6, 1860, indicated in 1s 2d for each ½ ounce the prepaid rate to Italy via Belgium. The rate can be analyzed as follows: 3 ½ d to UK, 3 ½ d to Prussia, 1d to Belgium for carriage in closed mail, 3d to Switzerland for carriage in the open mail, 3d to Italy.



September 10, 1862, double-rate letter (½ - 1 ounce) from Liverpool to Leghorn, prepaid 2s 4d to destination. The letter disembarked in Ostend (Belgium) was carried in closed mail to Prussia. The cover bears indication of the 1s 8d due to Prussia (1s 7/10 = 1s 8d) and indication of the 9 ½ sielbergroschen, corresponding to 12d, credited beyond Prussia: 6d to Italy, 6d to Switzerland. The reverse bears the unreadable marking of the Swiss Exchange Office, the datestamp of the Italian Exchange Office on the “Verbano” steamer operating on “Iago Maggiore” struck on September 14th and the delivery datestamp of Leghorn dated September 16, 1860.

TUSCANY / to Old German States

German States are considered together because the Austro – German Postal Union, established in 1850, set rates valid for all the German States participating in the Postal Union. This refers also to rates of mail exchanged with Tuscany. The German Postal Union had 2 main currencies:

- the Rheinisch Gulden divided in 60 Rheinisch kreuzer (rhkr) of the Southern States: Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg. The rhkr was used also in some States whose postal system was handled by the Thurn & Taxis postal organization.
 - Northern States, the most important Prussia had the Thaler divided in 30 Sielbergroschen (sgr)
- Other currency like the Hamburg skillings were in use.

From April 1, 1851 to December 31, 1859

Rhineland Westphalia

GAPU Mediation

The Convention of Austrian – Italian League effective from the April 1, 1851 established that the letters sent to Old German States that had participated in the Austrian- German League, should have the rate of 10 crazie for each 15 denari of weight (17,5 gr.): 6 crazie for GAPU Mediation and 4 crazie for Tuscan rights.



June 16, 1853. From Pisa to “Acquisgrana - Aix la Chapelle (Allemagna) franco” and “Franca” up to destination franked with 10 crazie. A “P.D.” handstamp and the St. Andrew’s cross to confirm it.

Rhineland Westphalia

Swiss Mediation

When letters were carried via Switzerland, the Swiss transit of 3 or 4 Rhkr, or of 1 Sgr (2 crazie) for carriage in closed mail, or of 6-7 Rhkr or of 2 Sgr (4 crazie) for carriage in open mail, had to be added.



February 8, 1859. From Florence to “Colonia – Prussia Renana”. The letter was sent fully paid via Switzerland as confirmed by the “FRANCA” and “VIA DI SVIZZERA” handstamps. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 12 crazie: 6 crazie GAPU transit, 4 crazie to Tuscany, 2 crazie to Switzerland.

TUSCANY / to Old German States

From January 1, 1851 to April 27, 1859

Baden Wurttemberg

French Mediation

Letters could be sent to the German States with the French mediation.

The 1851 Franco-Tuscan Convention established the rate of 77 *Fcent* for letters sent unpaid from Tuscany to Wurttemberg via Sardinia and France (35 *Fcent* to Tuscany and 42 *Fcent* to France).



September 6, 1851. From Florence to “Stuttgard –Wurttemberg” . The letter “Via di Sarzana”and “T.S.3.” through Sardinia and the French Post Office of Pont de Beauvoisin arrived to Stuttgard on September 17. The note “22/3”kreuzer shows 22 *Akr* corresponding to 77 *Fcent* , the rate for letters sent unpaid from Tuscany to Wurttemberg that were for the France, and 3 *Akr* to Wurttemberg for the internal distance of less than 75 kilometers. The total amount of “25” *Akr* was charged on delivery.

From January 1, 1851 to December 31, 1862

Southern Saxony

Government of Tuscany

Swiss Mediation

On January 1,1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and new postage stamps denominated in Italian centesimi were introduced. Letters were carried with the Swiss mediation on the basis of the 1851 Sardinian-Swiss convention that indicated a rate of 60 *Icent* for each 10 grams of weight for letters carried to the German Austrian Postal Union.



June 14, 1861. From Leghorn to “Osnabruk- Romigraif Hannover- Germania”. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 60 *Icent* (20 *Icent* to Tuscany, 15 *Icent* to Switzerland, 25 *Icent* to GAPU), with postage stamps of the Tuscany Government. “P.D.” handstamp. It was sent overseas to Genoa, through Lake Maggiore on board of steamship “Verbano” to Bellinzona, to Baden, to Frankfurt am Main and it arrived to Osnabrück on June 19, 1860.

TUSCANY /from Old German States

From January 1, 1851 to April 27, 1859

Bavaria

Rates of the German-Austrian Postal Union (GAPU)

The rates from and to the German States were set by the GAPU. In November 1850 the following German States formed part of the GAPU: Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Mecklenburg and Schleswig-Holstein. The GAPU set the following rates to Tuscany, for each Zoll Lot.

GAPU transit	9 rhkr	3 sgr
Tuscan inland rate	7or 8 rhkr	2 sgr
Total	16 or 17 rhkr	5 sgr



February 14, 1859. From Augsburg to Leghorn. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 17 *Rhkr*, 9rhkr to GAPU, 8 rhkr to Tuscany. The letter crossed Via Austria (Innsbruck on February 16) and arrived in Leghorn on February 20. (e)

Rhineland Westphalia

The Convention of Austrian – Italian League effective from April 1, 1851 made possible to exchange correspondence between member States of GAPU at the rate of 5 *silbergroschen* (Sgr) for Viener lot of 17,5 grams.



June 9, 1858. From Coeln (Rhineland Westphalia) to “Livorno en Toscana”. Single-rate letter franked with a 3 *Sgr* envelope and two 1 *Sgr* Prussian postage stamps, total 5 *Sgr*. The “P.D.” handstamp and the diagonal line confirm that the letter was paid up to destination. The cover bears indication of the 2 sgr credited to Tuscany, beyond the GAPU.

From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862

Baden

When Tuscany was already a part of Italy, the new Convention between Baden and Switzerland was applied on November 1, 1859. It established that the inner rate of Baden for prepaid letters up to destination in Sardinia was 3, 6 or 9 *Akr* for each *Viener lot* (17,5 gr.). The inner rate depended on the distance from the Swiss border (up to 10, between 10 and 20, more than 20 miles). There was also 6 *Akr* of Swiss transit duty for each lot of weight (17,6 gr.) and 6 *Akr* of Sardinian duty for each 10 grams.

April 8, 1860. From Mannheim to Leghorn. The indication "Via France" was cancelled and the letter was sent in closed mail via Switzerland and it passed through Chur and Milan. Single-rate letter franked with 21 *Akr* (9 *Akr* as Mannheim was more than 20 miles far from border, and at the beginning it was considered as a Sardinian double-rate letter and indicated "Wf 18" but after it was cancelled and corrected in "12" (weiter franco). The "P.D." handstamp confirm that the letter was paid up to destination. (e)



**Baden Wurttemberg
Government of Tuscany
Swiss Mediation**

November 28, 1861, from Gmund (Wurttemberg) to Leghorn via Switzerland. Single rate letter prepaid 18 kreuzer: 6 kreuzer internal rate for the second distance (75-150 kilometers) to the Swiss border + 6 kreuzer Swiss transit + 6 kreuzer to Italy. The cover bears the notation of the 12 kreuzer credited beyond Wurttemberg: "wf 6/6" in purple ink. A black "P.D." was struck to confirm the full payment.



**Rhineland Palatinate with Thurn
& Taxis postage stamps**

August 8, 1862. From Bad Ems to "Florence - Italie - p Turin". According to the Convention with the Kingdom of Italy the letter was franked with 21 *Rhkr* with Thurn & Taxis postage stamps : 9 *rhkr* GAPU rate, 8 *rhkr* to Tuscany, 4 *rhkr* Swiss transit in closed mail. On the cover indication of the amount credited by Thurn & Taxis to Switzerland 12 *rhkr*: 8 *rhkr* to Tuscany, 4 *rhkr* to Switzerland. "P.D." handstamp. prepaid to destination 21 *rhkr*.



TUSCANY /from Old German States

**From January 1, 1851
to April 27, 1859**

Free City of Frankfurt

April 2, 1855. Single-rate letter from Frankfurth to Leghorn via Switzerland prepaid by cash as confirmed by the red handstamp "FRANCA". The sender paid 20 Rheinisch Kreuzer corresponding to: 9 RhKr GAPU transit, 3 RhKr Swiss transit and 8 RhKr to Tuscany as confirmed by handwritten 8/12. The covers bears the handstamp "VIA DI SVIZZERA" struck in transit in Milan. The letter arrived at Leghorn on April 9, 1855, and was resent to Pisa where it arrived the next day.



From April 28, 1859

Prussia Via.Switzerland

In Tuscany the Provisional Government was proclaimed on April 27, 1859 and the direct post relationships with Austria were interrupted. It was not possible any more to exchange correspondence with the Old German States by Austrian Mediation. After liberation of Lombardy it was possible to transit Via Switzerland through the Chur and Splügen route.

July 23, 1859. From Berlin (Prussia) to "Pise - Italie - Toscane". The "2" double-rate letter paid at departure 12 *Sgr* (corresponding to 40 *Rhkr*). The Prussian handstamp "FRANCO" was applied. This payment was valid for the Austrian-Italian League and for transit in closed mail via Switzerland. Lombardy was no more Austrian and the letters could not be carried according to the League. The letter transited via Basel, and arrived in Pisa on August 4. In "Italian" Tuscany the payment was not considered and 20 *crazie* were charged for a double-rate letter within the Austrian-German League territory and other 4 *crazie* for not prepaid letter, total 24 *crazie*. (e)



**From January 1, 1860
to December 31, 1862**

Prussia

When Tuscany became a part of Italy, a new Convention between Prussia and Sardinia was applied. It established the rate of 6 3/4 *Silbergroschen* for prepaid letters up to destination, for each Zoll lot (16,7 grams).

May 4, 1860. From Stettin (now in Poland) to Leghorn, via Switzerland. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 7 *Sgr* (1/4 *Sgr* extra). "P.D." handstamp. The letter arrived to Switzerland via Baden and 3 3/4 *Sgr* relative to the foreign rights were converted into 12 *Rhkr* and they were credited to Switzerland (6 *Rhkr* for Swiss transit, 6 *Rhkr* for Tuscan rights). (e)



TUSCANY / Europe / to Belgium

From October 1, 1851 to December 31, 1859

French Mediation

The French - Tuscan Convention effective from October 1, 1851 established the rate of 95 *Fcent* for each 7,5 grams of weight for prepaid letters sent from Tuscany to Belgium.



September 11, 1852. From Leghorn to *Tournai – Belgique*. Double rate unpaid letter charged 19 *decimes* on delivery. There is a red French handstamp that indicates the transit through Pont de Beauvoisin.

From January 1, 1860 to September 30, 1863

Government of Tuscany

Introduction of the Sardinian rates

From January 1, 1860 the Sardinian - Belgian Postal Convention was extended to Tuscany. The Convention fixed for the letters prepaid up to destination the rate of 60 *Icent* for each 7,5 grams of weight.



July 28, 1863. From Lucca to *Liege – Belgique*. Triple rate prepaid 18 *decimes* to destination. The letter was carried in closed mail through France as confirmed by the lack of any French transit marking.

From October 1, 1851 to December 31, 1859

Sardinian mediation

The Tuscan-Sardinian Convention effective from August 1, 1852 indicated a rate of 100 centesimi, converted in 14 *crazie* in Tuscany, for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams) for prepaid letters from Tuscany to Belgium. The same rate was charged on unpaid letters originating in Belgium carried in closed mail through France with the Sardinian mediation.

July 10, 1852, single rate unpaid letter from Anvers to Leghorn, charged 14 *crazie* on delivery. The letter was carried with the Sardinian mediation in closed mail Through France, as confirmed by the absence of French transit markings.

Paid letter sent on 6 February 1854 from Gand to Suvereto. The 100 centimes rate was paid with three adhesives, one 20 centimes and two 40 centimes. The letter was sent in closed mail to Sardinia where, on the backside, three transit datemarks of Turin and Genua were struck all on 10 February.

From January 1, 1860 to September 30, 1863

From March 21, 1860 the Postal Conventions between the Reign of Sardinia and either Tuscany or Belgium allowed the exchange of correspondence between Tuscany and Belgium via di Piedmont. The Belgian rate for letters paid to destination to Tuscany or unpaid letters from Tuscany was 100 centimes each 7,5 grams.

Government of Tuscany

From January 1, 1860 the Sardinian - Belgian Postal Convention was extended to Tuscany. The Convention fixed for the letters prepaid up to destination the rate of 60 *Bcent* for each 7,5 grams of weight.

March 2, 1861. From Anversa “*Voie de France*” to Leghorn by the Travelling Post Office “*Belg. Amb. Calais*”. Single-rate letter franked with 60 *Bcent*. The “*P.D.*” handstamp confirm that the letter was prepaid up to destination.

TUSCANY/Europe/from Belgium



TUSCANY / to Austrian Empire

From April 1, 1851 to April 27, 1859

“Per Consegna” Registered mail

Registered mail had to be prepaid in advance and paid a fixed right of 4 *crazie* (6 *Akr* in Austria Empire) to added to letter rate. The registration fee had always to be paid by postage stamps that were applied on the reverse of the registered letters.

June 4, 1852. From Florence to Trieste. “Per Consegna” registered letter franked with 10 *crazie* (6 *crazie* for the 3rd Austrian-Italian League distance and 4 *crazie* for the registration). A “P.D.” handstamp is included in the annulling handstamp of Florence. The use of the 9 *crazie* postage stamps did not allow to apply the postage of the registration fee on the reverse of the letter.



From January 1, 1860 to May 14, 1862

From Tuscany to the Austrian Empire via Switzerland and German States Confederation

The “Italian” rate was the same of those “Via Switzerland”:

single-rate letter: 60 *Icent*.

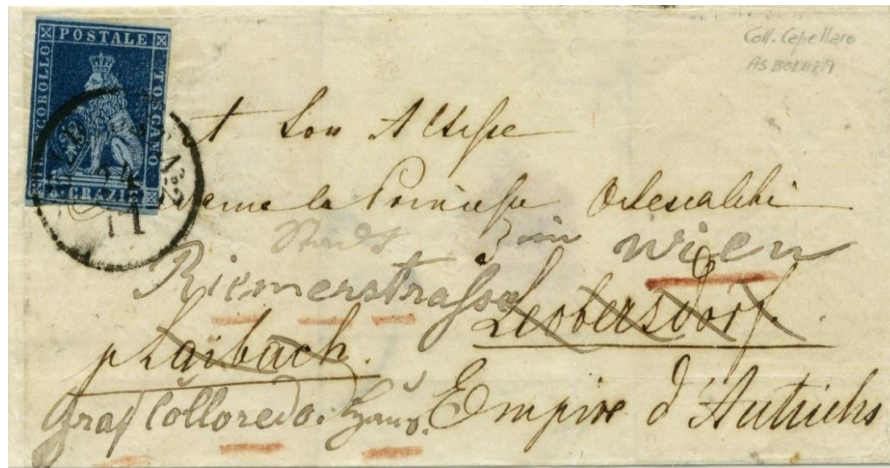


September 24, 1860. From Leghorn to “Krainburg per Strasissa” (now in Slovenia). The letter transit via Milan, Chur and St. Gallen (Switzerland), Grein (Bavaria), Linz and Vienna (Austria) and it arrived to Krainburg on October 2nd. Single-rate letter franked for the rate “via Switzerland” with 60 *Icent* with postage stamps of Tuscany Government. There is a “P.D.” of Leghorn and two “P.D.” handstamps of Milan. The note “4” highlight the 4 *decimi* of Italian lira (15 *Icent* for the Swiss and 25 *Icent* for the Austrian rights). On the reverse indication of the 9 Reinisch kreuzer, corresponding to 15 Nkr credited by Switzerland to Bavaria because the letter was carried to Austria by the railway crossing Bavaria that credited 15 Nkr to Austria.

The military Austrian post in Tuscany

After the repression of 1848-49 Austria left its troops in Tuscany. Also Military Post Offices and postage stamps were in Tuscany, as well the “Feldspost N°2” handstamp.

November 24, 1852. From Florence to “Leobersdorf – Laibach – Empire d’Autriche”, then resent to Vienna, franked for the 3rd League distance with one postage stamp of 6 *crazie* cancelled by a “Feld Post N°2” handstamp of the Austrian Military Post Office.



From April 28, 1859 to December 31, 1859

Government of Tuscany To Austria Via Switzerland

From the November 1, 1859 the use of “Via Switzerland” was regulated by an agreement between the Sardinian and Swiss Post Offices as well as between Swiss and Austrian Post Offices. The “Italian” rate of a single-rate letter was fixed as 60 *Icent* (9 *crazie* in Tuscany).

December 10, 1859. From Florence to “Hutteldorf pres Vienne – Austria”, where the letter arrived on December 15, through Milan and the Switzerland. Single-rate letter franked with 9 *crazie*. There is also a “P.D.” handstamp. On the front of the letter it is written “4” that indicates 4 *decimi* of Italian lira (15 *Icent* for the Swiss and 25 *Icent* for the Austrian rights). Despite this the letter was charged “10” *Akr* for the Swiss and “15” *Akr* for the Austrian rights, total “25” *Akr* to the addressee (Austria did not recognise the Grand Duchy postage stamp).



From May 15, 1862 the Austro-Sardinian Convention was reinstated and letters from Tuscany could be prepaid to destination, for each 15 grams at the following rates:

25 centesimi from the 1st Italian distance to the 1st Austrian distance
40 centesimi from the 1st Italian distance to the 2nd Austrian distance
40 centesimi from the 2nd Italian distance to the 1st Austrian distance
50 centesimi from the 1st Italian distance to the 3rd Austrian distance
55 centesimi from the 2nd Italian distance to the 2nd Austrian distance
65 centesimi from the 2nd Italian distance to the 3rd Austrian distance



July 19, 1862. From Florence to Vienna. Single-rate letter from the 2nd Italian section to the 3rd Austrian section franked up to destination with 65 *Icent* with postage stamps of Sardinia There is a “P.D.” handstamp to confirm it. (e)

TUSCANY / from Austrian Empire

From June 1, 1850 to April 1, 1851

Before the Austrian – Italian League the letters from Austria to Tuscany could be prepaid just to the Austrian border and charged then in Tuscany. The inner Austrian rate of the single rate letters was of 6 *Akr* for the 2nd distance between 75 and 150 km and 12 *Akr* for the 3rd distance farther than 150 km.

The Tuscany charge was of 6 *crazie*.



December 8, 1850. From Trento to Florence. Single-rate letter franked up to Austrian border with 6 *Akr* in pre-League rate. At Florence it was charged “6” *crazie*. (e)

From May 15, 1862 to December 31, 1862

The Austrian-Italian Postal League indicated the following fixed registration fee:

6 *krCM* for letters originating in The Austrian Empire

The registration fee had always to be paid by postage stamps that were applied on the reverse of the letters



November 17, 1857. Single rate registered letter from Zara to Lucca, prepaid 15 *krCM* to destination: 9 *krCM* on front for single letter rate, 6 *krCM* for registration fee, with postage stamps applied on the reverse.

From April 1, 1851 up to April 1859



October 19, 1858. From Trieste to Leghorn. Simple rate letter for the 3rd League distance franked with 9 *krCM*. On October 23rd the letter was forwarded to “Messina per Catania” by “Vapori Postali Francesi” and re-franked for “2” Tuscan double rate with 12 *crazie*. Arrived in Sicily on October 26th it was charged “66” *grana*. (e)

From April 1, 1851 the Austrian – Italian League became effective and it was possible to exchange correspondence between both states, prepaid up to destination. The rate of single rate letters (*Viener lot*, 17,5 gr.) was 6 *Akr* for the 2nd distance between 75 and 150 km and 9 *Akr* for the 3rd distance farther than 150 km.

From November 1, 1858 the Austrian florin was divided into 100 kreuzers. The new kreuzer was less than the *Akr* and the rates became 10 or 15 *Nkr*.



November 8, 1858. From Trieste to Leghorn. Simple rate letter (up to 17,5 gr.) for the 3rd League distance franked with 15 *Nkr*. On November 13, the letter was sent “Coi Vapori Postali Francesi” to “Messina per Catania” and re-franked for “2” Tuscan double rate with 12 *crazie*. Arrived in Sicily on November 16, it was charged “44” *grana*. (e)

From April 1, 1851 to September 30, 1852

TUSCANY / to Switzerland

From October 1, 1852 to April 27, 1859

Sardinian Mediation

Before Austrian - Swiss Convention and the Sardinian - Tuscan one, letters could be sent to Switzerland, Via di Sarzana., prepaid up to destination. The rate of single rate letters up to 6 denari was 11 crazie. The letters coming from Switzerland were charged in Tuscany with the same rate.

August 1, 1851. From San Casciano to Capolago - Svizzera. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 11 crazie. The letter was transit through Sardinia as it was confirmed by the "Via di Sarzana" handstamp. (e)

The only known.

From October 1, 1852 to April 27, 1859



Letters prepaid up to destination Via Piedmont

From October 1, 1852 the letters "via Piedmont" carried to Swiss towns not farther than 75 km. from the border could be prepaid up to destination with the rate of 9 crazie for each 7 1/2 grams.

March 2, 1856. From Leghorn "via di piemonte" to Magadino. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with one postage stamp of 9 crazie. There is a "P.D." is also annulling handstamp as well.



Overseas

Consequently to the stipulation of the Austrian-Sardinian Convention (from *Monitore Toscano* of Florence, January 17, 1854) the letters from or to Austrian and German States and vice versa could be carried overseas from Leghorn to Genoa.

October 31, 1857. From Leghorn "Col Vapore per Genova - franca" to Vallendas "Canton Graubunden - Svizzera". Single-rate letter franked with 10 crazie. The letter "VIA DI MARE (E)" of Genoa through Alessandria and Arona arrived to Chur on November 4. The "P.D." handstamps that indicated that it was prepaid up to destination were cancelled: it was charged 10 crazie of overland carriage. In Genoa a "Diritto - Sardo 20 /Estero 10" handstamp was applied to indicate 20 *Icent* for the Sardinian Post and 10 *Icent* for the Swiss Post. In Switzerland it was considered as unpaid and it was charged 50 *Rappen*. **The only one franked letter to Switzerland carried Overseas.**



Austrian Mediation

Letters prepaid just up to the border

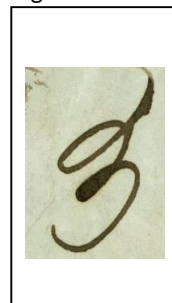
Before the Austrian - Swiss Convention letters could be sent to Switzerland also via Milan. The rate of single rate letters up to 6 denari up to the Austrian - Swiss border was 6 crazie.

September 14, 1853. From Florence to "Milan per Mendrisio - Svizzera". Single-rate letter franked only up to Lombardy-Swiss border with 6 crazie. There are the round handstamp of Florence with PD and a red "FRANCO FRONTIERA" handstamp of Milan. The indication "0/3" means: 0 Austrian *kreuzer* for the rights of Austrian-Italian League and 3 *Akr* for the Swiss rights, and highlighted in "10" *rappen* (Swiss *cents*) charged to addressee.



Letters prepaid up to destination Via Milan

From October 1, 1852 the letters "via Milan" carried to Swiss towns not farther than 75 km. from the border could be prepaid up to destination with the rate of 8 crazie for each 17 1/2 grams.



July 18, 1853, single rate letter from Leghorn to Locarno, prepaid 8 crazie to destination: 6 crazie Austro-Italian rate, 2 crazie Swiss postage for a distance less than 75 km from the Swiss-Lombard border, as noted.

The cover bears the red "FRANCA" struck in Milan, on the reverse indication of the 3 krcM credited to Switzerland.



Printed matters

With a "NOTICE" of Tuscan Post Offices of April 7, 1853 new rates for printed matters carried to Switzerland were established. The rate up to 15 denari of weight was 2 *soldi*. The Postage was compulsory otherwise the rate had to be the same as for letters.

August 28, 1854. From Leghorn to Zurich. "Stampa", single rate Printed matter prepaid 2 *soldi* to destination. There are "FRANCA" and "P.D." handstamps and a St. Andrew's cross to confirm it. A note "1/1" *Akr* indicates the rights for Austrian-Italian League and for Switzerland. The black "FRANCA" was struck in Milan. **The only known.**

TUSCANY / to Switzerland

From December 1, 1859 to December 31, 1859

Introduction of the Sardinian rates

During the Provisional Government of Tuscany, from 28 April 1859 to 30 November 1859, mail addressed to Switzerland via Lombardy was charged the Austrian rates. From December 1, 1859 the rates of the Swiss-Sardinian Convention were extended to Tuscany.



December 27, 1859, single rate letter from Florence to St. Imier, prepaid to destination 6 crazie, corresponding to the Sardinian rate of 40 centesimi.

Only 2 letters recorded prepaying the Sardinian rate in crazie.

From December 1, 1859 to December 31, 1862

Italian Period Sardinian-Swiss Convention

“PER CONSEGNA” Registered letters

From 1, December 1859 the rates of Sardinian-Swiss Convention were extended to Tuscany. The Swiss – Sardinian Convention indicated for the registration fee the doubling of the letter rate.



April 9, 1861, triple rate registered letter from Leghorn to S. Gallen, as for delivery datestamp on the reverse, prepaid 2.40 lire: 1.20 lire triple letter rate, doubled to account for the registration fee.

TUSCANY /from Switzerland

From April 1, 1851 to July 31, 1852

Austrian Mediation

Prior the Austro-Swiss Convention effective from October 1, 1852, letters had to be paid to the Austro-Swiss border.



October 17, 1851, single rate unpaid letter from Bellinzona “Via di Canobbio” to Leghorn, charged 11 crazie as required for letters carried “via Genoa”, as confirmed by the black handstamp struck in Leghorn on letter arrived by sea from Genoa.

From August 1, 1852 to April 27, 1859

Letters addressed to Tuscany could be prepaid to destination in Switzerland with the following rates:

40 rappen for a Swiss origin less than 75 km from the border

50 rappen for a Swiss origin more than 75 km from the border.



October 12, 1855. Single rate letter from Zurich to Leghorn, prepaid 50 rappen to destination. The “P.D.” handstamp confirm it.

TUSCANY / from Switzerland
From August 1, 1852 to April 27, 1859

Sardinian Mediation

When the letters was carried across Sardinia, a transit fee of 10 centesimi for each 10 grams was added. Letters could be sent prepaid up to destination from Switzerland to Tuscany via Sardinia and the rate was: 60 *rappen* for each 10 grams for letters from Swiss towns that were situated farther than 75 km. from the border.



9 July 1855, single rate letter from Geneva to Florence, prepaid 60 rappen to destination. The cover bears the black handstamp "VIA DI / S.JULIEN" struck in Turin.



November 27, 1854. From Yverdon to "Pise - Toscane - Italie". "2" Double rate letter prepaid 1.20 Swiss francs, as required for a double rate letter carried with the Sardinian mediation. "P.D." handstamp and a diagonal line confirm it. (e)

From January 1, 1860 to June 30, 1862

CHARGÉ

Registered mail

The postage of the registered letters was compulsory and required the double rate established for letters.



January 6, 1861. From Wohlen to "Florence". "CHARGE" registered single-rate letter franked with 80 rappen. The "P.D." handstamp confirms it. The note "0 / 1" to show the different administrations rights. (e)

TUSCANY / to Denmark

From January 1, 1860 the Sardinian - Swiss Convention was extended to all Tuscany.



November 27, 1861. From Leghorn "Via Hamburg" to "Helsingor - Denmark". The letter was send via Switzerland and Thurn & Taxis Post Service. There are the transit handstamps of Genoa, Arona, Bellinzona, Basel, Frankfurt am Main, of the Danish Office in Hamburg, Hamburg T&T and of arrival in Helsingør on December 4th, 1861. The Swiss post noted its rights of 12 *Rheinisch Kreuzers* (6 for them and 6 *RhKr* for Italy - about 20 *Icent*). 12 *RhKr* means about 3^{1/2} *Silbergroschen*, to which rights of charges of 5 *Sgr* total were added. 5 *Sgr* were 7 *Hamburg skilling* corresponding in turn to 22 Danish bank *skilling* (*Rbsk*) to which 4 *Rbsk* were added for Danish internal transit, for a grand total of 26 *Rbsk* paid on arrival. (e)

TUSCANY / from Denmark

November 30, 1859. Unpaid letter from Copenhagen to Leghorn via Thurn & Taxis and France. The weight of this letter was between 7,5 and 15 grams having been considered a double weight by France and Tuscany and a single weight by DOPV and Denmark. The letter was endorsed "Via Marseille" to indicate the route via France. It was sent to the Danish Post Office in Hamburg receiving a K.D.O.P.A. HAMBURG postmark and where 2 (*Sgr.* corresponding to 9 *rskb*) was manuscript in red pencil as due for the second Danish section (DANEMARK R.2.). It was sent to Thurn & Taxis Post Office (HAMBURG TH. & T. Postmark) and it entered France on 3 December, receiving the red double circle datestamp of Valenciennes; then via Paris and Marseille to Leghorn. The letter arrived on December 10th, 1859 in Leghorn, where 48 *craie* were charged on delivery, the rate established for a double weight letter from Danemark via Thurn & Taxis.

The rate of prepaid letters sent from Denmark to the Tuscan provinces via Switzerland was established as 38 *Rbsk* for each *lood* (15,6 grams) of weight.

July 16, 1862. From Copenhagen to Leghorn. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 38 *Rbsk* that corresponded to 8^{3/4} *Sgr*: 2 *Sgr* for Danish rights, 6^{3/4} *Sgr* other rights as handwritten (3 *Sgr* GAPU transit, 1^{3/4} *Sgr* Swiss transit and 2 *Sgr* Italian rights). The "P.D." handstamp confirmed it. (e)

From January 1, 1860 to June 30, 1862



TUSCANY / to The Netherlands

From April 1, 1851
to April 27, 1859

Austrian Mediation

The Austrian - Tuscan Convention, effective from April 1, 1851 allowed exchanging the mail with the Netherlands by GAPU Mediation. The rate of the prepaid letters sent from Tuscany for each 17,6 gr. of weight was: 10 *crazie* up to Dutch destinations located not farther than 30 km. From GAPU border; 12 *crazie* up to Dutch destination situated farther than 30 km. from GAPU border.

June 23, 1854. From Leghorn to Amsterdam. Single-rate letter franked with 10 *crazie*, according to the Austrian- Tuscan Convention. The routing is indicated as "Via France"; the letter was carried through Sardinia and passed through the French Post Office "Toscane Pt De Beauvoisin". Despite that the rate via France was 14 *crazie*, the letter was not charged and the "P.D." handstamp was applied.

From October 1, 1851
to October 30, 1859

French Mediation

The French - Tuscan Convention established the rate of 14 *crazie* for each 6 *denari* (7,1 grams) for prepaid letters up to destination

October 29, 1854. From Leghorn to Amsterdam. Single-rate letter franked with 14 *crazie* according to the French - Tuscan Convention. There is a "P.D." handstamp and canceller to confirm it. Despite the indication "*par la France*" was cancelled, the letter was carried through Sardinia and France through the French Post Office "Toscane Pt De Beauvoisin".

From January 1, 1860

Provisional Governments of Tuscany French Mediation

A Tuscan notification dated January 1, 1860 established the rate for prepaid letters to Holland at 70 centesimi for each 7,5 grams of weight.

January 12, 1861. From Leghorn to Rotterdam, single-rate letter prepaid 70 *centesimi* to destination. The red circular datestamp impressed by the Exchange Office of Paris confirms the routing via Culoz.



TUSCANY / from The Netherlands

From April 1, 1851 to September 30, 1851

French Mediation

The Convention between Holland and Tuscany with France, allowed the possibility to send the letters paid to the Dutch border (paying only the internal Dutch rate) or to the French border (adding the French fee) and in this case a blue "P.P." was struck.

May 12, 1851. From Amsterdam to Leghorn via France as for handwritten "via Frankreich". This letter was paid to the French border (blue P.P. Postmark) having been paid 35 *Dcent* for the internal rate plus 45 *Dcent* for the French fee for a total amount of 80 *Dcent* written in detail on the backside. At its arrival in Leghorn the Tuscan fees should have been added, but the postal clerk wrongly considered the letter as fully paid, as confirmed by the "LIVORNO / VIA DI MARE A" and by the typical flag datemark both used in Tuscany on fully paid letters.

From October 1, 1851
to December 31, 1859

French Mediation

The French - Tuscan Convention of 1851 had a table of letters in transit from France to or from other countries and depending on this 13 *crazie* were established for the letter to Tuscany.

August 22, 1857. From Amsterdam to Leghorn, where the letter arrived via France ("2 Pays-Bas/(date)/ 2 Val^{nes}" handstamp impressed in Paris), then Lyon and Marseille. The charge "6" *decimes* of French rights corresponding to 9 *crazie* to which Tuscany added 4 *crazie*, total 13 *crazie* charged to the addressee. (e)

From January 1, 1860

French Mediation

The rate for prepaid letters from The Netherlands to Tuscany amounted to 40 *Dcent* for each 7.5 grams of weight.

July 24, 1861. From Rotterdam to Leghorn, single-rate letter prepaid 40 *Dcent* to destination. Despite the handwritten notation, the letter was treated as a single-rate letter. The red circular datestamp was impressed by the French Exchange Office, and the boxed handstamp "FRANCO" was applied in Holland.



TUSCANY / to Sweden

From April 1, 1851
to April 27, 1859

Entire letter sent on July 29, 1850 from Leghorn to Gefle, via Austria, Old German States and Stralsund otherwise the manuscript "Via Amburgo". The sender paid 8 crazie, the July 1, 1847 internal Tuscan rate for letters to Sweden. The letter was routed via Austria where 12 kreuzer in black ink were debited to Prussia, Zeitz on August 6, and via Prussia where the rare "Italien" was struck and it arrived at Stralsund on August 8, were 12 silbergroschen, handwritten in blue ink on the left, were debited to Sweden. On the upper right side a "16" in red pencil indicates the sea fees. At Ystad on August 9, 1850 1 riskalder and 12 skilling banco (60 skilling banco) written in black ink at the left of the blue 16, were charged on delivery.



The Austrian mediation allowed to prepay printed matter to destination in Sweden at a rate of 3 crazie, corresponding to 5 soldi for each 15 denari of weight (17.6 grams).

March 22, 1856, single rate printed matter from Leghorn to Gefle, prepaid 3 crazie, corresponding to 5 soldi to destination: 1 soldo to Tuscany, 1 soldo to GAPU, 3 soldi, corresponding to 3kb beyond GAPU. Hamburg credited 3 skb: 1 skb to Denmark, 2skb to Sweden.

The only recorded printed matter, correctly rated, to Sweden prepaid with Tuscan postage stamps



TUSCANY / from Sweden

On January 1, 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the rates of the Franco-Tuscan convention were converted in Italian lire. On January 1, 1860 the letter rate of 22 crazie for each 7.5 grams of letters to Sweden was converted in 1.54 Italian lire. The same rate was charged on delivery of unpaid letters originating in Sweden.

January 4, 1860, unpaid letter written in Goteborg (Sweden) to Leghorn and sent from Hamburg Thurn & Taxis Post Office by "VICTOR ENGSTROM - Schiffsmakler - HAMBURG" via France as per red double circle postmark "TOUR-T/(data)/VALENCIENNES 2". On January 1, 1860 the Sardinian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the rates of the 1851 Franco-Tuscan Convention were converted in lire. The letter rate of 11 crazie for each 7.5 grams of letters to Thurn & Taxis was converted in 0.77 lire. The same rate was charged on delivery of unpaid letters originating in Thurn & Taxis. At its arrival at Leghorn on January 12, 1860 the letter was so charged 77 centimes, marked as "c.77" in the typical purple ink.



TUSCANY / to Norway

From 1, October 1851 to 30, June 1857



May 19, 1854. From Livorno to Oslo (Christiania). The letter was carried through Austria and Prussia and via Hamburg and Denmark. It was paid 4 Tuscan crazie (corresponding to 6 krCM or 2 Sgr), Austria charged on Prussia 15 krCM (6 up to Austrian border and 9 for GAPU transit), then cancelled and converted in 5 Silbergroschen, after that reconverted in 7 Hamburg skilling. To that 1 Hsk was added for amount of right (1 Sgr) of Danish overseas transit. It was carried from Hamburg to Kiel and then to Helsingør and to Oslo in Norway (3 Sgr). The addressee paid 14 Norwegian skilling-species (Nsk): 7 Hsk for Hamburg and other rights about 15/16 Nsk, for the totale of 30 Nsk. On the recto "5" indicates the Prussian debt and "5 ¼" the credit of Prussia for Hamburg. (e)

TUSCANY / Europe / to Finland (at that moment Russian Empire)

From April 1, 1851 to April 27, 1859

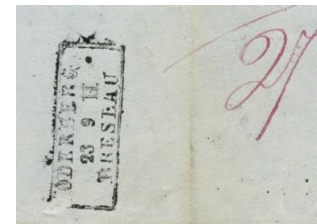


June 16, 1852, from Leghorn to Bjerneborg. Unpaid letter written in Leghorn and sent on June 23, from Hamburg to Bjerneborg (Russisch Finland handwritten). On the backside we find the requested German fee: 3 Silbergroschen written with the typical blue ink. 3 Silbergroschen corresponded to 10 Kopecki, 10 Kopecki for the internal Russian transit were added for a total amount of 20 kopecki charged on delivery as confirmed by the manuscript "20" with the typical purple ink on the reverse.

GAPU mediation

Finland was a part of the Russian Empire, but it had an independent postal administration, with the same rates as Russia.

Letters addressed to northern provinces of Russia were mainly reached with the GAPU mediation on the basis of the Russo – Prussian Convention.



December 12, 1857, single rate unpaid letter from Leghorn to Rupish (Finland), charged 27 Kopeks, as noted on the reverse, on delivery: 10 kopeks Russian inland, 10 kopeks, corresponding to 3 sbr to Gapu, 7 kopeks, corresponding to 2 sbr to Tuscany. The cover bears indication of the 15 krCM debited by Austria: 6 krCM to GAPU, 9 krCM to Tuscany and of the 5 sbr, corresponding to 15 krCM, debited by Prussia to Russia.

Austrian mediation

Unpaid letters originating in the Northern Russian provinces were charged on delivery 18 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams): 9 crazie to the Austrian – Italian league, 6 crazie, corresponding to 10 kopeks to Russia, 3 crazie surcharge due on unpaid letters.



September 2, 1857, single rate unpaid letter from Leghorn to Uleaborg (Rupisch Finland handwritten), via St. Peterburg. The letter was sent via Austria and Prussia, as confirmed by the postmark "ODERBERG/(data)/ BRESLAU" on the reverse. On the right side we find the requested Austrian fee: 15 krCM (6 krCM for GAPU + 9 krCM for the internal Italian route to the Austrian border) then converted in 51/4 Silbergroschen (21/4 Sgr. GAPU transit + 3 Sgr. Austro-Italian Lega) debited to Russia. 51/4 Silbergroschen corresponded to 18 kopecki, 10 kopecki for the internal Russian transit were added for a total amount of 28 kopecki charged on delivery as confirmed by handwritten "Losen 28 kop" under the route indication "Voie St. Peterbourg" and by the manuscript "28" with the typical purple ink on the reverse.

From January 1, 1860



December 28, 1864. Unpaid letter from Leghorn to Jacobstadt via St. Peterburg. The letter was sent via Switzerland and Prussia, as confirmed by many postmarks on the reverse. The letter weight was between 10 and 15,6 grams being a double rate letter for Italy (2 handwritten on the upper left corner) as confirmed by the 40 centimes credited from Switzerland to Italy: Deb.c.20 (Debourse centimes) corrected in 40 with red pencil. In Bavaria the requested fees were written in red pencil: 27 Rheinisch Kreuzer (6 x 2= 12 RhKr for Italy + 6 RhKr for Switzerland + 9 RhKr for GAPU) then converted in Prussia in 81/2 Silbergroschen debited to Russia then corrected in 8 (5/3). 8 Silbergroschen corresponded to 27 kopecki, 10 kopecki for the internal Russian transit were added for a total amount of 37 kopecki charged on delivery as confirmed by the manuscript "37" with the typical purple ink on the reverse.

TUSCANY / to Russian Empire

From April 1, 1851 to April 27, 1859

Austrian Mediation

Most letters addressed to the Russian Empire were carried with the Austrian mediation.

The prepaid Rate to the Southern Russian provinces was 12 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams): -6 crazie to the Austrian-Italian postal league, -6 crazie, corresponding to 10 Kopeks to Russia.

When Tuscany became a part of the Austrian-Italian League, the letters sent from the Grand Duchy to the Russian Empire often were in transit through Austria.



March 2, 1857. From Leghorn to Odessa. Single-rate letter franked up to destination with 12 crazie. P.D. handstamp. The indication "6/6" highlights the *kreuzers* of the Russian and Austrian-Italian League rights

The only one known franked letter sent by Austrian Mediation. (e)

From July 1, 1857 to October 31, 1859

French Mediation

With the 1859 Second Italian War of Independence the mail from Tuscany to Russia could not be carried any longer through Austria. It could be carried by French steamship from Leghorn to Odessa.

From July 1, 1857 the rate for a letter of 6 denari was of 13 crazie and the prepayment was "partially compulsory" up to the disembarkation port.



August 27, 1859. From Leghorn to Berdyansk (Ukraine). Single-rate letter franked with 13 crazie. There is the transit handstamp of Constantinople on September 3rd and the handstamp of Russian Postal Office. There is also the indication of 20 *copechi* paid by addressee for the inner Russian transit.

The only one known franked letter sent by French Mediation. (e)

From April 1, 1851

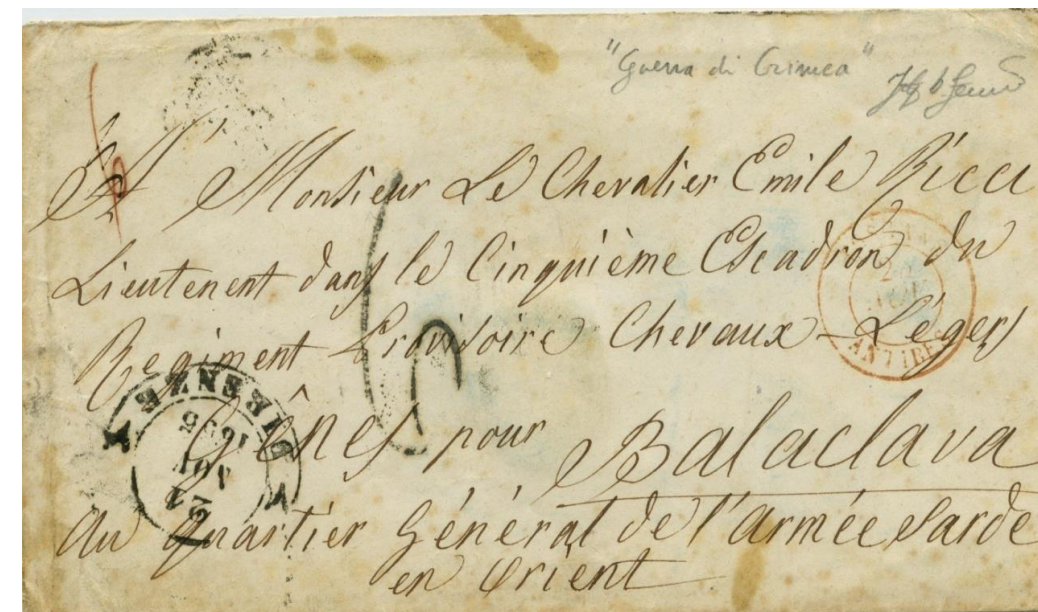
to April 27, 1859

The Crimean War

Also soldiers from Tuscany were present in the 1855 expedition to Crimea. The Tuscany mail was carried by the Sardinian Military Post Office that operated from May 1855 to April 1856. The Sardinian office in Balaclava was provided with double circle handstamps inscribed: "R. POSTA MIL. SARDIA".

November 21, 1855. From Florence to an officer of the Sardinian army in Balaclava "Au Quartier Général de l'Armée Sarde en Orient" in Crimea. The letter was sent through the French Postal Offices of Antibes and Marseille on November 26, and arrived to Balaclava on December 7, and December 8, to the Sardinian Military Post Office. There were "6" crazie paid on departure and "6" *decimes* of French rights paid later in 60 *lcent*. (e)

One of the two letters sent from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to the Sardinian army in the East.



TUSCANY / from Russian Empire

From April 1, 1851

to April 27, 1859

Austrian mediation

May 20, 1852, (8 May Julian calendar) 5 times rate unpaid letter from St. Petersburg to Leghorn, charged 90 crazie, corresponding to 7.6 Tuscan lire as noted: 45 crazie (9 crazie x 5) to the Austro-Italian postal league, 30 crazie (6 crazie x 5) to Russia, 15 crazie (3 crazie x 5) surcharge due on unpaid letters. The front bears the black "T.A./ Russia sett.le" struck in Vienna and the circular "AUSTRIA / * / N. 3" struck in Florence as required by the Austrian – Tuscan postal treaty for letter originating in Russia.

November, 1858, fully prepaid letter as confirmed by P.D. postmark from Russia to Pisa. The letter was prepaid 20 kopecks (10 for Russia and 10 for Austria) as handwritten 10 Kop / 10 Kop on backside corresponding to 15 Nkr / 15 Nkr handwritten in red pencil on the lower right side of the letter with a red cross to indicate the full payment. It transited Brody on 12 November receiving both the "Russie" postmark, and the black circle "Brody/date" on backside and it arrived in Pisa on November 19, 1858 (red arrival datemark on backside).



TUSCANY / to Ionian Islands

From April 1, 1851 to April 27, 1859

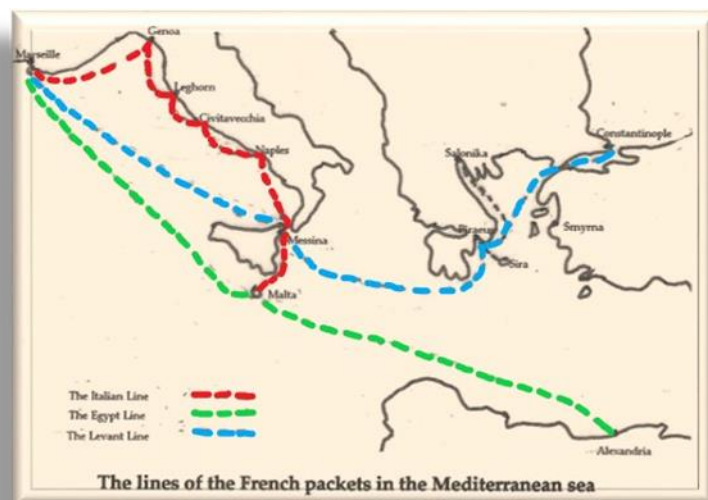
During the Grand Duchy period by Austrian Mediation

Letters could be carried to the Ionian Island by the Austrian Lloyd via Trieste. Letters had to be prepaid up to the Austro-Tuscan border.

Rate:

12 *crazie* up to the disembarkation port and the inner rate of 3 *pence* for each 1/2 ounce were charged on delivery.

March 11, 1857. From Florence to "Cefalonia Isole Jonie". Single-rate letter franked with 12 *crazie* with postage stamps firstly cancelled by "PD" handstamps, "6" *crazie* for the overseas carriage were cancelled and substituted (on the back) by the corresponding 9 *Akr*. It passed through Trieste and by the Austrian Lloyd it arrived to Corfù and from there to Cephalonia, where "3" *pence* were charged for the inland rate of the Ionian Islands.



From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1861



October 20, 1860. From Leghorn to Corfù, on November 2nd. Single-rate letter franked with 60 *Icent*. The letter was carried by a French postal steamers to Malta, where 27 1/2 *Icent* (12 1/2 for Malta + 15 for French carriage) were noted. From Malta to Corfù by Austrian Lloyd and 1/5 *Nkr* were charged. At destination the letter was charged 5 *pence* to the addressee.

Government of Tuscany

In this period the letters from Tuscany to Corfù were sent via Genoa and Marseille and from there to Malta by English or French packets in closed mail.

The last part of the route from Malta to Corfù was made by Admiralty packets or by private companies, as for example *Peninsular and Oriental*, *Austrian Lloyd* or other steamships.

TUSCANY / from Ionian Islands

From April 1, 1851 to April 27, 1859

By Austrian Lloyd Steamer

from April 1851 the Austro-Italian Convention allowed to carry letters to the Ionian Islands with the Austrian mediation by the Austrian Lloyd packets from Trieste at a rate of 12 *crazie* for each 15 denari of weight (17.6 grams). Letters prepaid to the embarkation port of Corfu were charged on delivery in Tuscany 14 *crazie*.

December 30, 1851. From Cephalonia to Leghorn. Single-rate letter arrived on January 4, 1852 to Ancona (Via di Mare handstamp). In Ancona the Lloyd agent noted on the back "5" and franked with 5 *baj* with the newly issued papal postage stamps. At Leghorn it was charged "6" *crazie* for the Tuscan inland rate.



August 11, 1853, single rate letter from Corfu to Florence and readdressed to Leghorn, prepaid 3d to the embarkation on an Austrian Lloyd packet. The letter was charged 14 *crazie* in Leghorn: 6 *crazie* Austro-Italian rate for a distance over 150 km, 6 *crazie* Austrian Lloyd carriage and 2 *crazie* due on unpaid letter. The 14 *crazie* were increased to 16 *crazie* for the postage from Florence to Leghorn.



From April 28, 1859 to December 31, 1861



From January 1, 1860 letters could only be prepaid to the Sardinian border, letters were charged on delivery the Sardinian rate of 2 *decimi* for each 10 grams.

December 11, 1861. From Lefkos, Jonian Islands, "Via Trieste" to Florence. Single-rate letter franked for the internal rate with 1 *penny* Jonian postage stamp and prepaid 15/15 *Nkr* (15 for the Lloyd sea carriage and 15 for the 3rd Austrian distance). It arrived to Florence on December 20, 1861 and 2 *decimi* (20 *Icent*) was charged.

TUSCANY / to Greece

From October 1, 1851 to June 30 1857

Mail carried by French packets

Up to June 30, 1857 letters from Tuscany to Greece, carried by the French packets from Leghorn, had to be prepaid to the port of disembarkation in Greece at a rate of 10 crazie up to 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams), 13 crazie up to 8 denari (9.3 grams), 17 crazie up to 12 denari (14 grams), 25 crazie up to 18 denari.

Letters were charged on delivery in Greece 10 lepta for 7.5 grams, 15 lepta up to 10 grams, 20 lepta up to 15 grams when distributed within the port of disembarkation. Higher amounts, depending on the distance, were due when addressed beyond the port of disembarkation.



From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862

Government of Tuscany

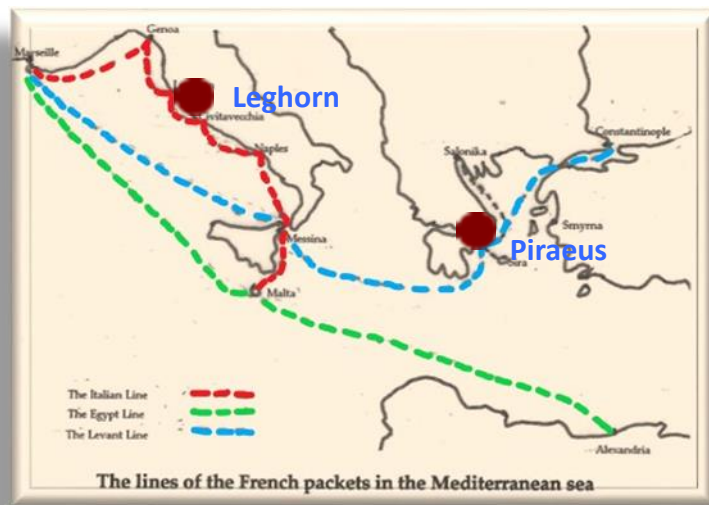
The "Notification of November 28th 1859" established that the rate of letters would be charged in Italian currency:

Letters: 80 Italian cents (12 crazie) for each 10 grams up to the disembarkation port. The Greek journey was paid by the addressee.

March 3, 1860. From Leghorn "Col Vapore postale francese" "raccomandata al...Pireo" to the Greek island Hydra. "2" doubled rate letter franked up to disembarkation port with 160 *Icent* with two postage stamps of Tuscan Government. The letter was charged up to destination 20 *lepta*, the inner Greek rate.



December 11, 1852. From Livorno by "Vapori Postali Francesi" to "Athene - Greece". A single-rate letter, carried by Steamer "Oronte", prepaid 10 crazie up to Greek disembarkation port, charged 10 lepta on delivery because Piraeus was in the postal district of Athens.

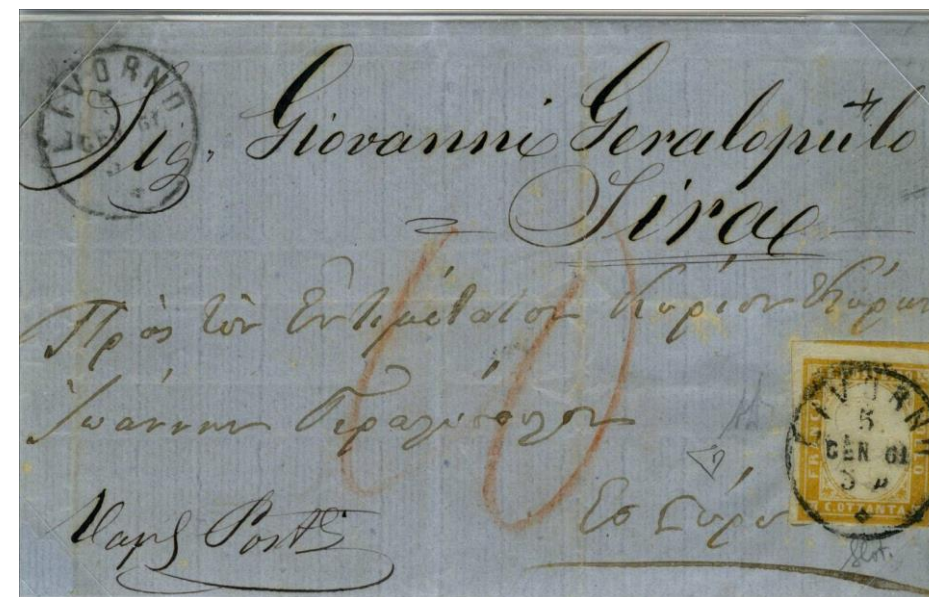


From July 1, 1857 to December 31, 1859

From July 1, 1857 the rate up to the Greek disembarkation port was up to 6 denari 13 crazie

"The rate for letters was doubled, tripled or quadrupled according to their weight to go beyond the limit of a single or double or triple port ..."

July 17, 1858. From Leghorn "col Postale", in this case the French steamer "Aventin", to Athens. "3" rate letter franked with 39 crazie up to the Greek disembarkation port, charged for the inner Greek rate 25 *lepta*. (e)



Sardinian postage stamps

From January 1, 1861 Sardinian postage stamps were introduced also in Tuscany.

January 5, 1861. From Leghorn by "Vapore postale" to the Greek island Syros. Single-rate letter franked up to the disembarkation port with 80 *Icent*. It is the first day of a new postage stamp of Sardinia 80 *Icent* in Tuscany. The letter was carried firstly by the steamer "Capitole" of "Linea d'Italia" up to Messina and from there by French steamer of the line to Constantinople. The letter was charged 10 *lepta* up to destination, the inner Greek rate. (e)

Introduction of the Italian rates

Until February 16, 1862, when the Italian-Greek Convention established the rate of 100 *Icent* for letters franked up to destination in Greece, also the letters from Tuscany could be paid up to the disembarkation port in Greece at a rate of 100 *Icent* for each 10 grams of weight

September 13, 1862. From Leghorn to Athens "Col Vapore Postale Francese", franked with 100 *Icent* up to the disembarkation port. It was carried by the French packed *Aunis* from Leghorn to Malta and from Malta by a packed of the *Levante* lines.





TUSCANY / to Greece

5 June 1862, double rate unpaid letter from Leghorn to Athens, charged 224 lepta on delivery as required by the Greek-Italian Convention effective from 1st March 1862

TUSCANY / from Greece

To Ancona by steamers of the Austrian Lloyd, then to Tuscany using papal postage stamps. In Ancona the agent of the Austrian Lloyd received the letters and prepaid them, or applied papal stamps from January 1, 1852, when the papal postage stamps were issued. The papal rate was 5 baj for each 7,5 grams of weight.

December 18, 1851. From Patras to Leghorn. The letter was prepaid 100 lepta in cash to destination in Ancona: 10 lepta Greek inland, 45 lepta sea carriage to Trieste, 45 lepta Austro-Italian postage to Ancona, where the oval handstamp "Via di Mare" was struck. The cover shows the Greek "ΔΠ" (P.D.) handstamp. It arrived to Ancona "Via di mare" on January 4, 1852. In Ancona the Lloyd agent noted "10" and franked with 10 baj with the newly issued papal postage stamps to the Tuscan border. Then from Florence by the "Central Tuscan Railway" and by the "Leopold Railway" (handstamp S.V. = Vapor Service) it arrived to Leghorn on January 7, where it was charged 6 crazie for Tuscan rights.

French Packets carriage

The French packets of the "Messageries Impériales" allowed the carriage of letters from a Greek port (Piraeus or Sira) to the port of Leghorn. Since their creation in 1838, some particular rates existed for the letters exchanged between two ports. This rate only represented the way of sea, therefore until Leghorn, the port of disembarkation in Tuscany. For the letters exchanged between a Greek port and the ports of the Italian coast, it was necessary to add the price of the interior rate therefore.

The Piraeus or Syra - Livorno: this rate was of 110 lepta. From October 1, 1861, it was necessary to add 20 lepta, (Greek interior tariff). Therefore the total rate was of 110 + 20 = 130 lepta. This rate is given by TH. Léonardos, the general manager of the Stations of Greece, in a "general Exposition of the organization of the stations in Greece since 1829 until October 1, 1861" published in Athens in 1862.

March 19, 1862 (March 7th Julian calendar). From Amfissa, to Leghorn franked with 130 Lepta with Greek stamps. It arrived in Leghorn on March 27, 1862 where a circular datestamp "Livorno/date" was struck on the back side.

From April 1, 1851 to April 27, 1859



From October 1, 1861



TUSCANY / to Malta

From July 1, 1857 to December 31, 1859



The French-Tuscan Convention of 1851 allowed the carriage of letters from Leghorn to Malta in closed mail by French steamships packets.

The rate of prepaid letters to the disembarkation port of Malta was 10 crazie for each 6 denari of weight.

In Malta the letters were charged 1 penny for each ¼ ounce for inner rate for each ¼ ounce.

January 1, 1859. From Leghorn to Malta. "8" eighth-rate letter franked up to the disembarkation port in Malta with 80 crazie, with also a 60. crazie postage stamp. In Malta the addressee had to pay "8" pence on delivery for the inner rate. (e) The letter was on January 1, 1859 placed aboard the French packet "Quirinal" and it was disembarked in Malta on January 5, 1859.

Use of the rare 60 crazie postage stamp

From October 1, 1851 to June 30, 1857



Letters forwarded from Austria

To avoid the expensive carriage from Trieste to Corfu and then by the AMSP to Malta, often letters from Austria to Malta were sent to a forwarder in Leghorn that sent the letters to Malta by the French packets.

May 5, 1855, single rate letter from Trieste to a forwarder in Leghorn, prepaid 9 krCM destination, as indicated by the Austro-Italian rates for a distance over 150 km. The forwarder prepaid the letter weighing 6 – 12 denari (7.1 – 14.2 grams) 22 crazie to destination: 20 crazie French packets carriage, 2 crazie Malta inland.

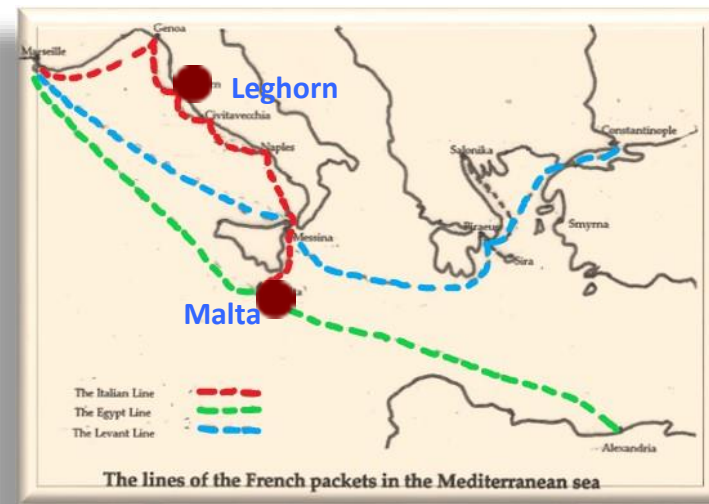
TUSCANY / to Malta

From January 1, 1860 to December 31, 1862

Letters forwarded from Austria

Letters from Austria addressed to Malta were forwarded to Leghorn also after the introduction in Tuscany of the Italian lira and of the Sardinian rates.

May 18, 1860, double rate letter (17.5 - 35 grams) from Trieste to Leghorn, prepaid 30 Nkr to the Sardinian border, charged 40 centesimi in Leghorn. In Leghorn the triple rate letter (15 - 22.5 grams) was forwarded to Malta prepaid 1,20 lire (40c. x3) to destination. The cover bears indication of the 82.5 centesimi credited to the British administration: 37.5 centesimi (12.5 x3) Malta inland, 45 centesimi (15 x3) for the carriage by the French packets.



Sardinian / Italian rates

From January 1, 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the rates of the Anglo-Sardinian Convention were also extended to Tuscany: 40 centesimi for each 7.5 grams for letters prepaid to destination. The same rate was charged on delivery of unpaid letters.



February 15, 1862. From Leghorn to Malta. "5" five-rate letter franked up to destination with 200 *Icent* with postage stamps of Tuscany Government and of the Kingdom of Sardinia. The P.D. handstamp confirms it. Maltese authorities for the carriage by a French packet, credited themselves with 137,5 *Icent* corresponding to 5 times the amount of 27,5 *Icent*. (e)



TUSCANY / from Malta

From 1, October 1851 to 30, June 1857

French packets carriage

Letters originating in Malta were carried to Leghorn by the French packets at a rate of 3d for each ¼ ounce. These letters, up to December 31, 1859 were charged on delivery 10 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams).



November 26, 1859, single rate letter from Malta to Leghorn, prepaid 3d to the port of disembarkation by a French packet, charged 10 crazie on delivery.

From February 1, 1858

Sardinian / Italian rates

From February 1, 1858 (Anglo-Sardinian Convention) letters originating in Malta and addressed to Tuscany could be prepaid the Sardinian rate of 4d for each ¼ ounce of weight to destination. Carriage by French packet was paid by the British Administration that kept 15 centesimi (1 ½ d)



February 1, 1863, quintuple rate letter from Malta to Leghorn, prepaid 20d (5x4) to destination. The cover bears indication of the 6 ¼ d, corresponding to 62.5 centesimi credited to Italy in case of carriage to Leghorn by a French packet.