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Postal History of the

GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY

(1850—1862)



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The display and this paper were arranged in collaboration with

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Structure of the presentation

The purpose of this display is to show the Postal History of Tuscany from the issue of the postage stamps of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany (1st April 1851) to the unification of the postal system of the kingdom of Italy that took place on 1st January 1863. Up to 31 December 1862 the domestic Tuscan rates were different from the Sardinian domestic rates, from 1st January 1863 new domestic rates valid in all the Italian provinces were introduced.



The Grand Duchy of Tuscany

The display is structured as following:

- Domestic rates
- Rates of Mail exchanged with the other Italian States
- Rates of Mail exchanged with the foreign countries beyond Italy.

In each of the 3 above indicated areas the evolution of rates, the use of the different postage stamps and the different routings in the period 1851 - 1862 is presented chronologically.

Letters exchanged with foreign countries on the basis of postal conventions agreed prior the proclamation of the kingdom of Italy (17 March 1861) can be dated after 31 December 1862. For instance the 1852 Sardinian – Belgian Convention remained in place up to 30 September 1863.

This exhibit, that illustrates also incoming mail to Tuscany, presents in addition to many Tuscan rarities, also very rare items of other countries.

Domestic rates

The topic is illustrated as follows:

- Rates up to 30 June 1857.
- Rates from 1 July 1857 up to 31 December 1859.
- Rates from 1 January 1860 up to 31 December 1862.

Postage stamps, issued on 1st April 1851 were generally denominated in crazie.

12 crazie = 1 Tuscan lira = 20 soldi = 0.84 Italian lire. In addition these postage stamps were issued: one postage stamp worth 1 quattrino, 1 postage stamp worth 1 soldo, 1 postage stamp worth 2 soldi. 1 crazia = 5 quattrini, 1 soldo = 3 quattrini

Domestic rates up to 30 June 1857

Letters rates were equal for prepaid and unpaid letters, progression was set as follows:

- Single rate: 2 crazie up to 6 denari of weight.
 - Double rate: 3 crazie up to 8 denari of weight.
 - Triple rate: 5 crazie up to 18 denari of weight.
 - Four times rate: 8 crazie up to 24 denari
- 1 denaro = 1-2 grams, 24 denari = one ounce.

A special reduced rate was applied to letters addressed to civil servants like the town "Gonfaloniere" (the town secretary). Unpaid letters were charged on delivery the rate indicated for prepaid letters. Unpaid single rate letters, charged 2 crazie on delivery, did not carry indication of the postage due.



19 August 1856, single rate letter from Lastra a Signa to Pisa, prepaid to destination 10 quattrini (1q + 3sx3 = 9q), corresponding to 2 crazie.



26 February 1855, double rate letter (7.1 – 9.4 crazie) from Pisa to Massa Marittima, prepaid 5 soldi (5sx3 = 15q = 3 crazie), corresponding to 3 crazie, to destination.

Up to 30 June 1857 the fixed registration fee of registered letters, “per consegna” with old Tuscan terminology, addressed within the Tuscan Grand Duchy was determined in 8 crazie. It is worth while noting that in this period the fixed registration fee for letter addressed to the other countries of the Austro-Italian postal league was only 4 crazie. Registered letters had to be prepaid.



30 September 1855, single rate registered letter from Castiglione della Pescaia to Florence, prepaid 10 crazie to destination: 2 crazie single letter rate, 8 crazie registration fee. The cover bears the handstamp “PER CONSEGNA” and the registration number.

Printed matter had to be prepaid as follows:

- periodical printed matter (newspapers) 1 quattrino for each sheet.
- Non periodical printed matter 2 quattrini for each Tuscan ounce (28.3 grams)

No reduced rate for public servants was indicated for printed matter.



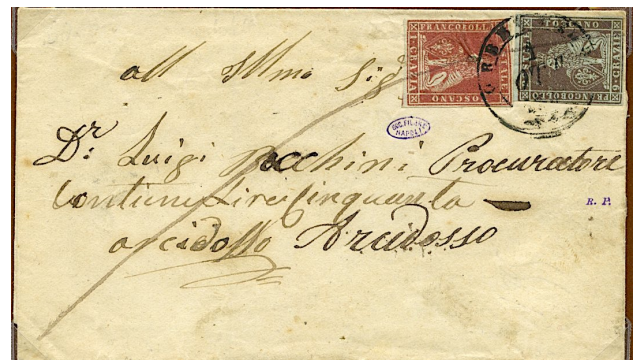
26 November 1856, wrapper of a newspaper of one sheet from Florence to Camajore, prepaid 1q. to destination.

The value insured had to be written on the cover of the insured letters and an insurance fee had to be paid as follows:

- 4 crazie for a declared value up to one zecchino (10 paoli) 6 lire 13 soldi 1 quattrino or 80 crazie.
- 6 crazie for a declared value from one zecchino to 40 lire.
- 8 crazie for a declared value from 40 lire up to 50 lire.

No registration fee was required in addition to the insurance fee. No insured values over 50 lire was allowed.

When a registered letter was lost 50 Tuscan lire had to be paid to the sender of the letter. For insured letters the responsibility of the postal administration was limited to the amount declared.



1st October 1855, single rate letter (up to 7.1 gram) from Orbetello to Arcidosso, insured for 50 lire as indicated on the cover, prepaid to destination 10 crazie: 2 crazie single letter rate, 8 crazie insurance fee for an amount exceeding 40 lire.

Letters accompanying “gruppi”, name given to goods or values carried by the Postal System (compulsory for values exceeding 50 lire) had to be registered. In this case the addressee received a notice indicating that he had to go to the Post Office to collect the registered letter and the accompanying values or goods.

In this case the registered letter carried 2 number: the registration number and another number noted also on the notification that was sent to the

addressee inviting him to collect goods or values at the Post Office.



16 May 1855, letter accompanying values or goods from Fotino to Florence prepaid 18 crazie to destination. When the letter arrived in Florence on 17 May, a notification, that carried the number "7779" (indicated also on the cover of the registered letter), was sent to the addressee inviting him to collect the value letter and the accompanying goods or values.

The only recorded case of letter accompanying "gruppi" with the related notification sent by the post office.

In 1852, when the Tuscan postage stamps were issued, 2 private railways carried also mail, in addition to people and goods:

- Strada ferrata "Leopolda" connecting Florence to Leghorn.
- "Strada ferrata Maria Antonia" connecting Florence to Pistoia via Prato.

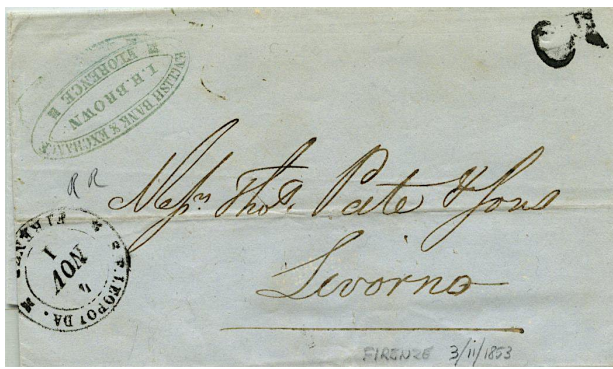
Up to December 1862 no postal deprivation was in place in Tuscany therefore the private railways managed also the postal system related to their

railways. The Ducal postal administration had an agreement with the private railways, then letters handed to the Tuscan post offices could be carried by train. Letters handed to the Ducal post offices and carried by train, bore indication on the cover. Letters could be directly handed to the railways officers, in this case they carried special indications of the private railways.

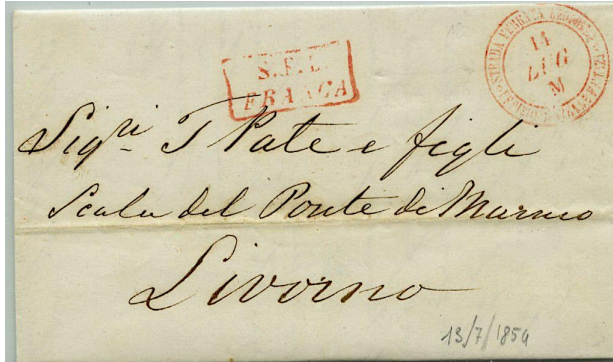


1 July 1852, single rate letter from Pisa to Florence, prepaid 2 crazie to destination. The letter posted in the Ducal post office of Pisa was handed to the Leopolda Administration as confirmed by the datestamp and by the oval "S.V." (Servizio Vaporiera).

The Administration of Leopolda railways had its own post offices and established special rates for the carriage of mail. Letters could be prepaid or sent unpaid.



4 November (1853), single rate unpaid letter from Florence to Leghorn. The letter, directly handed to the Leopolda post office of Florence, carries indication of the 3 crazie charged on delivery.



14 July 1854, letter from Florence to Leghorn prepaid to destination, as confirmed by the red boxed handstamp "S.F.L. / FRANCA" (S.F.L. = Strada Ferrata Leopolda).

Domestic rates from 1st July 1857

From 1 July 1857 the prepaid domestic rate within Tuscany was established in 2 crazie for each 12 denari or ½ ounce (14.2 grams). The same rate was applied to unpaid letters, insufficiently prepaid letters were charged on delivery the difference to complete the required franking.

These rates remained in effect up to 31 December 1859, also after that the Provisional Government of Tuscany was established on 27 April 1859.



20 November 1858, single rate letter from Bagni di S. Giuliano to Leghorn, prepaid to destination 10 quattrini (3 soldi = 3q + 7q), corresponding to 2 crazie. Rare use of quattrini and soldi postage stamps to make up the 2 crazie rate.

From 1 July 1857 the fixed registration fee was established in 4 crazie.



24 October 1859, single rate registered letter from Florence addressed within the town of Florence, prepaid 6 crazie to destination: 2 crazie single rate, 4 crazie registration fee. The letter was sent in the period of Provisional Government when the Ducal postage stamps and rates were still in use.

The notification of the new printed matter rates indicated 2 quattrini for each ounce (28.3 grams) of weight that applied both to periodical and not periodical printed matter. Printed matter had to be prepaid.



1st January 1860, single rate printed matter from Florence to Leghorn, prepaid 2 quattrini to destination. On 1st January 1860, when new postage stamps denominated in Italian lire were issued, the Ducal issues were put out of use. **Only two printed matter recorded prepaid with the ducal issue used on 1 January 1860.**

From 1st July 1857 insured letters had to pay an insurance fee that depended on the amount insured and indicated on the cover:

- 2 crazie for insured value up to one zecchino, corresponding to 6 lire, 13 s., 1 q. or to 80 crazie,
- 4 crazie up to 40 Tuscan lire,
- 6 crazie up to 50 Tuscan lire.

It was not possible to insure values over 50 Tuscan lire.

Insured letters carried on the cover the handstamp "Per Consegna" but only the insurance fee and not the registration fee had to be paid. The insurance fee had to be paid also when the addressee enjoyed free postage.



10 March 1857, insured letter for 7 soldi and 8 denari, as noted on the cover, from Grosseto to Scansano. The addressee enjoyed free postage, but the insurance fee of 2 crazie for a declared value under one zecchino had to be paid.

Domestic rates from 1st January 1860

From 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany, new postage stamps denominated in Italian currency were issued, new rates in Italian currency were introduced.

On 1st January 1860 the domestic letter rates were established as follows:

- Letters addressed within the postal district. 5 centesimi for each 10 grams up to 50 centesimi, another 5 centesimi for each 50 grams after.
- Letters addressed beyond the postal district: 10 centesimi with progression as above.
- Unpaid letters were charged on delivery double the prepaid letter rate. Insufficiently prepaid letter paid the unpaid letter rate decreased by the amount prepaid.
- Letters addressed to military men, but officers, paid 5 centesimi up to 10 grams, heavier letters paid the normal letter rate.



12 March 1860, single rate letter from Sorano to Leghorn, prepaid 10 centesimi to destination.

Block of 10 of one centesimo postage stamp, the highest recorded block of this postage stamp on letter.

The fixed registration fee was established in 25 centesimi.



16 December 1860, five times rate (40 -50 grams) registered letter from Leghorn to Florence prepaid

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

- 1 centesimo periodical printed matter for each 40 grams (newspapers)
- 2 centesimi non periodical printed matter for each 40 grams.



11 February 1860, single rate newspaper from
Florence, prepaid 1 centesimo to destination.

Rates of Mail exchanged with the other Italian States

- Mail exchanged between Tuscany and the Kingdom of Sardinia (from 17 March 1861 Kingdom of Italy).
- Mail exchanged between Tuscany and the kingdom of Lombardy Venetia.
- Mail exchanged with the Duchy of Modena.
- Mail exchanged with the Duchy of Parma.
- Mail exchanged with the Papal States and then with the provinces acquired by the Sardinian kingdom.
- Mail exchanged with the "San Marino" Republic.
- Mail exchanged with the Kingdom of Two Sicilies.



The Old Italian States

Sardinia

Up to 31 July 1852 letters between Tuscany and Sardinia had to be prepaid to the Tuscan Sardinian border and they were charged on delivery the postage due from the border to destination.

- Sardinian prepayment was 20 centesimi for each 7.5 grams.
- Tuscan prepayment was 3 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams).



30 October 1851, single rate letter (6 denari = 7.1 grams) from Leghorn to Genoa prepaid 3 crazie to the Sardinian border and charged 2 decimi on delivery for the Sardinian domestic rate. The cover bears the black handstamp "VIA DI / SARZANA" struck in Genoa and a "P.D." that was cancelled because it was impressed by mistake.



9 November 1851, single rate letter (up to 7.5 grams) from Torre Luserna to Florence, prepaid 20 centesimi to the Sardinian border and charged 6 crazie on delivery.

The Sardinian - Tuscan Convention, effective from 1 August 1852, established the following letter rates.

Rates of letter exchanged overland:

- From Sardinia to Tuscany: 40 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of weight.
- From Tuscany to Sardinia 6 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams) of weight.

One half of this rate for locations less than 30 km distant from the Tuscan-Sardinian border.

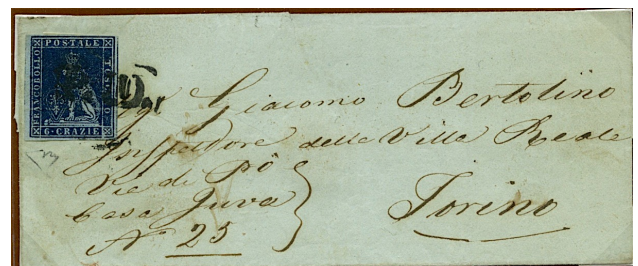
Rates of letters exchanged "via mare":

- From a Sardinian port: 50 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of weight.
- From a Tuscan port: 7 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams) of weight.

The same rate was charged on unpaid letters, insufficiently prepaid letters were charged on delivery as the unpaid letters.



8 July 1854, single rate letter (up to 7.5 grams) from Nizza Marittima to Florence, prepaid 40 centesimi to destination, as required for letters carried overland.



14 March 1853, single rate letter from Leghorn to Turin, prepaid 6 crazie to destination, as required for letters carried overland.

Registered letters had to be prepaid, the registration fee required the doubling of the letter rate.



3 December 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, as confirmed by the absence of the red handstamp struck in Genoa on letters carried by the French packets.



23 September 1855, double rate registered letter from Florence to Milan, prepaid 16 crazie to destination: 12 crazie double letter rate, 4 crazie, applied on the reverse, fixed registration fee.

Printed matter rate was established as follows:

- 1 soldo for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for printed matter originating in Tuscany
- 5 Acent for each Wiener lot (17.5 grams) for printed matter originating in Lombardy Venetia.

Printed matter had to be prepaid, unpaid printed matter was charged on delivery as the unpaid letters.



7 June 1852, quadruple rate printed matter from Florence to Udine (wrapper to deliver 4 newspapers), prepaid 4 soldi to destination. **Only 2 documents recorded prepaid with a sole pair of the 2 soldi postage stamp.**

From 1st July 1859 The Sardinian rates were introduced in Lombardy.

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany. The same day new postage stamps and new rates denominated in Italian centesimi were introduced in Tuscany.

The Rate of letters exchanged overland between Tuscany and Lombardy was established in 20 centesimi for each 10 grams of weight, the rate was 30 centesimi for letters carried by sea between Leghorn and Genoa.



23 March 1860, single letter rate from Leghorn to Milan, prepaid 30 centesimi to destination because the letter was carried "via mare" from Leghorn to Genoa.

The fixed registration fee was:

- 25 centesimi for letters originating in Tuscany.
- 40 centesimi for letters originating in Lombardy.



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

Venetia remained under Austrian control. Letters from Tuscany to the Austrian Venetia had to be prepaid to the Austrian-Sardinian border 20 centesimi for each 10 grams, these letters were charged on delivery the Austrian inland rate based on distance from the Sardinian border.



22 March 1860, double rate letter (10 – 20 grams) from Leghorn to Venice, prepaid 40 centesimi to the Austrian-Sardinian border, charged 10 soldi on delivery as required for a letter weighing up to one Wiener lot (17.5 grams) and 75 – 150 km distant from the Sardinian border.

Modena

Before 1st June 1852, date of the entrance of the Duchy of Modena in the Austro-Italian Postal league, letters from Tuscany to the Duchy of Modena had to be prepaid to the Tuscan-Modenese border. Letters were charged on delivery in the Duchy of Modena.



16 July 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.

With the entry of the Modena duchy in the Austro – Italian league on 1st June 1852 the rates of letters exchanged between Tuscany and Modena Duchy were established as follows:

- 2 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters addressed to a Modenese destination no more than 75 km distant from the origin in Tuscany.
- 15 centesimi for each 17.5 grams for letters addressed to a Tuscan destination no more than 75 km distant from the origin in the Modena duchy.

- 4 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters addressed to a Modenese destination 75 – 150 km distant from the origin in Tuscany.
- 25 centesimi for each 17.5 grams for letters addressed to a Tuscan destination 75 – 150 km distant from the origin in the Modena duchy.
- 6 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters addressed to a Modenese destination more than 150 km distant from the origin in Tuscany.
- 40 centesimi for each 17.5 grams for letters addressed to a Tuscan destination more than 150 km distant from the origin in the Modena duchy.



28 December 1852, single rate letter from Serravezza to Carrara, prepaid 2 crazie as required for a destination less than 75 km distant.



9 April 1857, single rate letter from Carrara to Leghorn, prepaid 15 centesimi, as required for a destination less than 75 km distant.

Unpaid letters were charged on delivery the prepaid rate increased by the surcharge of 2 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams), if delivered in Tuscany or by 15 centesimi for each 17.5 grams, if delivered in the Modena Duchy. Unpaid letters always carry both the postage due indication of the Tuscan and of the Modenese Postal Administration because the amount had to be transferred to the Administration origin of the unpaid letters.



2 December 1852, single rate unpaid letter from Florence to Modena, charged 40 centesimi on delivery: 25 centesimi single rate letter rate for a destination 75 – 150 km distant, 15 centesimi single letter fee due on a single rate unpaid letter. The cover bears also indication of the 6 crazie debited by Tuscany: 4 crazie single letter rate for a destination 75 -150 km distant, 2 crazie single rate letter surcharge due on unpaid letters.

Insufficiently prepaid letters were charged on delivery the amount to complete the correct franking increased by the surcharge due on unpaid letters.

The Austro – Italian postal Convention established a fixed registration fee of 4 crazie for letters originating in Tuscany and of 25 centesimi for letters originating in the Modena duchy. The postage stamps to pay the registration fee had to be applied on the reverse of the registered letter.



1 May 1855, double rate registered letter from Florence to Modena, prepaid 12 crazie to destination: 8 crazie double letter rate for a distance 75 -150 km from Florence, 4 crazie, applied on the reverse, fixed registration fee.



13 May 1858, quadruple rate registered letter from Massa Carrara to Florence, prepaid 1.25 lire to destination: 1 lira (25 c. x 4) quadruple rate letter for a distance of 75 - 150 km from Massa Carrara, 25 centesimi, applied on the reverse, fixed registration fee.

The Austro – Italian postal Convention established the rate of printed matter from Tuscany to the Duchy of Modena in 1 soldo for each 15 denari (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.



22 April 1857, single rate printed matter (wrapper) from Lucca to Reggio, prepaid 1 soldo to destination. On the reverse the delivery datestamp of Reggio.

On April 1859 Sardinia seized the Oltreappennino Modenese. From 14 June 1859 in the "Oltreappennino Modenese" were introduced the Sardinian Postage stamps and the Sardinian rates that remained in use up to 15 October 1859, when the postage stamps of the Provisional Government were issued. Up to 15 October 1859 rates and postage stamps in use in "Oltreappennino" were different from rates and postage stamps in use in "Cisappennino" Modenese.

From 17 June 1859 the "Oltreappennino" was put under the ruling of the Provisional Government of the former Duchy of Modena together with the "Cisappennino".



16 July 1859, single rate letter from Fivizzano to Florence, prepaid the Sardinian rate of 20 centesimi instead of the Austrian – Italian league rate of 25 centesimi required for a destination 75 - 150 km distant from Fivizzano.

On 1st January 1860 the postage stamps of the Provisional Government were issued in Tuscany and the Sardinian rates to the former Duchy of Modena were established in Italian lire. On 1st January 1861 the Sardinian postage stamps of the 4th issue were distributed in Tuscany.

On 15 October 1859 the postage stamps of the Provisional Government of Modena were distributed in the former Duchy of Modena. On 1st February 1860 the 4th issue of the Sardinian stamps was distributed in the former Duchy of Modena.



4 February 1860, single rate letter (up to 10 grams) from Florence to Fivizzano, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.



28 January 1860, single rate letter from Massa Carrara to Leghorn, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination.

Parma

From 1st June 1852 the rates of the Austro – Italian postal league were extended to the Parma Duchy. The rates of letters exchanged between Tuscany and the Duchy of Parma were established as follows:

- 2 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters addressed to a destination of the Duchy of Parma no more than 75 km distant from the origin in Tuscany.
- 15 centesimi for each 17.5 grams for letters addressed to a Tuscan destination no more than 75 km distant from the origin in the Parma duchy.
- 4 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters addressed to a destination of the Duchy of Parma 75 – 150 km distant from the origin in Tuscany.
- 25 centesimi for each 17.5 grams for letters addressed to a Tuscan destination 75 – 150 km distant from the origin in the Duchy of Parma.

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 All' Illustr. Sig.
 Il Sig. Conte Comm.^o Giuseppe Simonetta
 Grande del Regno, Camerlano d. S. M. B.
 il Duca Carlo III. e Presidente della B. Accademia
 delle Belle Arti &c.
 E. C. C.
- Parma
 




M. Leg. Gustavo
 Coridi
 Livorno

Unpaid letters were charged on delivery the prepaid rate increased by 2 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) if delivered in Tuscany, or by 15 centesimi for each 17.5 grams if delivered in the Duchy of Parma. Unpaid letters always carried both the postage due indication of the Tuscan and of the Parmese Postal Administration because the amount had to be transferred to the Administration origin of the unpaid letters. Insufficiently prepaid letters were charged on delivery the difference to the correct rate increased by the surcharge due on unpaid letters.



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.



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Papal States

Before 1st October 1852 letters from the Papal States could be prepaid to destination in Tuscany at a rate of 11.5 bajocchi for each 7.5 grams.



4 September 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.**

Registered letters, “assicurate” with old Papal terminology, required the doubling of the rate of the letters.



25 March 1852, 5 times rate registered letter, from Bologna to Florence, prepaid 115 bajocchi to destination (one 7 bajocchi missing): 57.5 bajocchi 5 times rate letter, doubled to account for the registration fee.

On 1 October 1852 the Papal States entered the Austro – Italian Postal League, but up to 1 July 1853, when a new Tuscan – Papal convention came in effect, the Tuscan Postal Administration did not recognize the entrance of the Papal States in the Austrian – Italian Postal League.



14 October 1852, single rate letter from Florence to Rome, prepaid 5 soldi, corresponding to 3 crazie to the Papal border. The letter was charged on delivery 8 bajocchi in accordance to the Austrian – Italian rates for insufficiently prepaid letters: 6 bajocchi to integrate the single letter rate from the 1st to the 3rd distance, 2 bajocchi surcharge for a single rate letter.

Following a Tuscan – Papal agreement effective from 1 July 1853 the rates of the Austro – Italian Postal League were applied to mail exchanged between Tuscany and the Papal States:

- 2 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters originating in Tuscany delivered in the Papal States to a destination less than 75 km distant.
- 2 bajocchi for each 17.5 grams for letters originating in the Papal States delivered in Tuscany to a destination less than 75 km distant.
- 4 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters originating in Tuscany delivered in the Papal States to a destination 75 – 150 km distant.
- 5 bajocchi for each 17.5 grams for letters originating in the Papal States delivered in Tuscany to a destination 75 – 150 km distant.
- 6 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters originating in Tuscany delivered in the Papal States to a destination more than 150 km distant.
- 8 bajocchi for each 17.5 grams for letters originating in the Papal States delivered in Tuscany to a destination more than 150 km distant.

These rates were maintained also after the establishment of the Provisional Government of Tuscany on 27 April 1859.

The rate of 2 crazie or 2 bajocchi is scarce because only a few locations were less than 75 km distant.



5 March 1857, single rate letter from Pistoia to Bologna, prepaid 2 crazie to a destination less than 75 km distant from Pistoia.



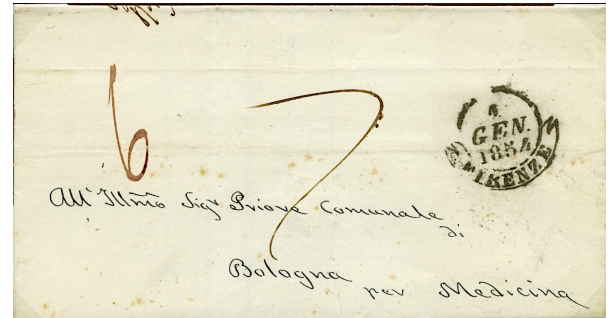
22 December 1857, single rate letter from Bologna to Pistoia, prepaid 2 bajocchi to destination because Pistoia is less than 75 km distant from Bologna.



13 April 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. **Less than 10 letters recorded with a three currencies franking.**

Unpaid letters were charged on delivery the prepaid rate increased by 2 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams), if delivered in Tuscany or by 2 bajocchi for each 17.5 grams, if delivered in the Papal States. Unpaid letters always carry both the postage due indication of the Tuscan and of the Papal Postal Administration because the amount had to be transferred to the Administration origin of the unpaid letters.



1 January 1854, single rate unpaid letter from Florence to Bologna, charged 7 bajocchi by the Papal States: 5 bajocchi letter rate for a destination 75 – 150 km distant and 2 bajocchi surcharge due on single rate unpaid letter, corresponding to the 6 crazie debited by Tuscany.



18 May 1854, single rate unpaid letter from Rome to Florence, 10 bajocchi was debited by the Papal states: 8 bajocchi single letter rate for a distance of more than 150 km, 2 bajocchi surcharge due on an unpaid single rate letter, corresponding to the 8 crazie charged on delivery: 6 crazie single letter rate for a distance of more than 150 km, 2 crazie surcharge due on an unpaid single rate letter. The letter was posted again on 24 May addressed to Leghorn, prepaid 2 crazie to destination.

The Tuscan – Papal Convention, effective from 1 July 1853, established a rate of 8 crazie or of 10 bajocchi for each 17.5 grams to destination for

letters exchanged “via mare” between the ports of Civitavecchia and Leghorn.



26 September 1856, single rate letter from Leghorn to Rome, prepaid 8 crazie to destination as required for carriage by sea from the port of Leghorn to the port of Civitavecchia. The cover bears the handstamp struck in the port of Civitavecchia.



7 November 1858, single rate letter from Civitavecchia to Leghorn, prepaid 10 bajocchi as required for letters carried “via mare” from the port of Civitavecchia to the port of Leghorn. **Only 2 letters recorded carried “via mare” from Civitavecchia in the period of validity of the rate of 10 bajocchi.**

The Austro – Italian postal Convention established a fixed registration fee of 4 crazie for letters originating in Tuscany and of 5 bajocchi for letters originating in the Papal States. The postage stamps to pay the registration fee had to be applied on the reverse of the registered letter.



21 November 1854, single rate registered letter from Florence to Pesaro, prepaid 8 crazie to destination: 4 crazie single letter rate for a distance 75 – 150 km, 4 crazie on the reverse, to pay the registration fee.



3 November 1853, single rate registered letter from Rome to Florence, prepaid 13 bajocchi to destination: 8 bajocchi single letter rate for a distance of more than 150 km, 5 bajocchi on the reverse to pay the registration fee.

The rate of printed matter originating in Tuscany was established by the Austrian – Italian Convention in 1 soldo for each 15 denari (17.6 grams). Printed matter rate from the Papal States to Tuscany was 1 bajocco for each 17.5 grams.



17 October 1859, single rate letter from Bologna to Siena, prepaid 8 bajocchi to destination, as required by the Austrian – Italian rates for a destination more than 150 km distant. **Only 9 tricolor frankings of Romagne recorded.**

From 10 October 1859 the Sardinian rates were introduced for letters exchanged with Romagne. From 1st November 1859 the Italian lira was introduced in Romagne; the postage stamps denominate in bajocchi remained in use: 1 bajocco = 5 centesimi. The Sardinian postage stamps were introduced in Romagne on 1st February 1860, the Romagne issue was tolerated up to the end of February.

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



8 January 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.

From 1st January 1860 the rate of non periodical printed matter was established in 2 centesimi for each 40 grams, the rate of newspapers in 1 centesimo for each newspaper.



21 June 1860, single rate printed matter from Leghorn to Bologna, prepaid 2 centesimi to destination.



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

Umbria, Marche from September 1860

In September 1860 started the occupation of Marche, Umbria and Sabina by the Sardinian army. In the occupied former Papal provinces the Sardinian postage stamps and the Sardinian rates were immediately introduced.



23 December 1860, single rate letter from Montepulciano to Orvieto, prepaid 15 centesimi, the Austro – Italian rate for a distance of less than

75 km. When the letter arrived in Orvieto 5 centesimi was charged, the deficiency to the 20 centesimi of the Sardinian rate.



28 November 1860, single rate registered letter from Rosignano to Pergola (Umbria), prepaid 45 centesimi to destination: 20 centesimi Sardinian single letter rate, 25 centesimi Tuscan registration fee. **The first registered letter to the former Papal provinces prepaid with the Sardinian rates.**

Umbria, use of the postage stamps of the P.G. of Tuscany

In the month of October 1861 a few bisected 40 centesimi of the P.G. issue of Tuscany were used to prepay the single Italian rate. Probably the postage stamps were left by the "Cacciatori del Tevere" the volunteers' corps that, after attempting the occupation of "Lazio", was dissolved in Orvieto where they probably left the postage stamps of the Tuscan P.G. issue that they carried and used in "Lazio".



26 October 1861, single rate letter from Orvieto to Rome, prepaid 20 centesimi to the Papal border, charged 3 bajocchi on delivery. **Only 10 bisected 40 centesimi recorded.**

"San Marino" Republic

Up to June 1859 letters of the Republic of San Marino were 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.

Letter rates to and from San Marino were the rates to and from Rimini.



22 December 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.

Two Sicilies

Letters addressed to the Neapolitan Kingdom carried overland through the Papal States carried the handstamp "Transito / per lo Stato Pontificio" struck in Rome, mostly on the reverse.

Letters from Tuscany had to be prepaid to the Tuscan border as follows:

- 3 crazie for letters weighing up to 6 denari (7.1 grams).
- 4 crazie for letters weighing 6 – 8 denari (7.1 – 9.4 grams).
- 6 crazie for letters weighing 8 – 12 denari (9.4 – 14.2 grams).

Letters were charged on delivery in Naples based on their volume:

- 5 grana for letters of one sheet.
- 7 grana for letters of 1.5 sheets.
- 10 grana for letters of 2 sheets.

Letters of one sheet addressed beyond Naples were charged 7 grana.

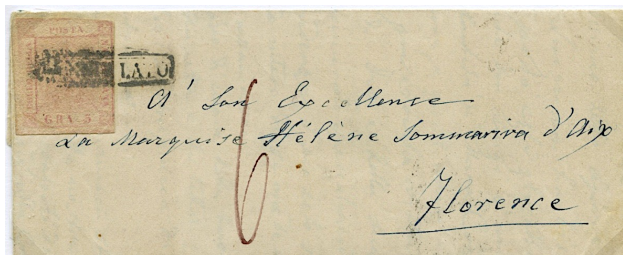


28 October 1852, single rate letter from Florence to Naples, prepaid 5 soldi, corresponding to 3 crazie, to the Papal border. The hardly readable red "AGDP" struck in Naples confirms that the letter had to be charged 5 grana on delivery. Due to its limited use, the 2 soldi postage stamp was put out of use in October 1852. **28 October 1852 is the last recorded date of use of the 2 soldi postage stamp.**

Letters carried overland from Naples to Tuscany had to be prepaid to the Papal border as follows:

- 5 grana letter of one sheet.
- 7 grana letter of 1.5 sheets.
- 10 gran letter of 2 sheets.

These letters were carried through the Papal States, up to 30 June 1853 they were charged on delivery 10 crazie for each 6 denari of weight. The effect of the Tuscan - Papal convention starting on 1 July 1853, reduced the amount charged on delivery to 6 crazie for each 6 denari, because the Papal States was granting free transit.



22 August 1859, letter of one sheet from Naples to Florence, prepaid 5 grana to the Papal border, charged 6 crazie on delivery.

Letters carried with the French packets were prepaid to the port of embarkation as follows:

- 3 crazie for letters weighing up to 6 denari (7.1 grams).
- 4 crazie for letters weighing 6 – 8 denari (7.1 – 9.4 grams).

- 6 crazie for letters weighing 8 – 12 denari (9.4 – 14.2 grams).

On delivery in Naples letters of one sheet were charged 13 grana, letters of 1.5 sheets 20 grana, letters of 2 sheets 27 grana, to pay also the carriage by the French packets.



16 July 1856, triple rate letter (8 – 12 denari) from Leghorn to Naples, prepaid 6 crazie to the port of embarkation of Leghorn. 27 grana was charged on delivery, as required to pay also the sea carriage by a French packet of a letter of 2 sheets. The letter was disembarked in Naples by the French packet "Capitole".

Letters carried from the port of Messina to Tuscany by the French packets, paid to the disembarkation port of Leghorn, had to be prepaid as follows: 19 grana for letter of one sheet, 28 grana for 1.5 sheets, 38 grana for 2 sheets. Letters were charged on delivery in Tuscany 6 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams) of weight.



22 August 1859, letter of one sheet from Messina to Florence, prepaid 19 grana to the port of disembarkation of Leghorn, charged 6 crazie on delivery as required for letter weighing up to 6 denari.

Letters from Sicily could be carried by the Sicilian packet of the Florio lines to Naples and then by the non contract packets of the "Calabro – Sicula" to the port of Leghorn prepaid to the port of disembarkation of Leghorn at the following rates:

- 10 grana for a letter of one sheet.

- 14 grana for a letter of 1.5 sheets.

- 20 grana for a letter of 2 sheets.

Letters were charged on delivery 3 crazie for each 6 denari of weight.



4 November 1860, letter of one sheet from Palermo to Florence, prepaid 10 grana to the port of disembarkation of Leghorn, charged 3 crazie on delivery, as required for a letter weighing less than 6 denari (7.1 grams). The letter was carried by a Sicilian packet of the Florio line to Naples and then by a non contract packet to Leghorn.

From 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and postage stamps denominated in centesimi of lira were issued by the Provisional Government of Tuscany.

From 1st June 1860 the rate of letters carried by the French packets from Leghorn to Messina was reduced to 30 centesimi for each 10 grams. Up to 23 of July 1860, the Post Office of Messina continued to operate under Bourbon control.



14 July 1860, single rate letter from Leghorn to Messina, prepaid 30 centesimi to the port of disembarkation of Messina, charged 19 crazie on delivery as required for a letter of one sheet carried by the French packets. The letter was placed aboard the French packet "Capitole" that

disembarked the letter on 17 July, the last date of arrival of the French packets in Messina still under Bourbon control.

While the remaining of Sicily was seized by the Garibaldi volunteers, the Messina post office continued operating under Bourbon control up to 23 July 1860.



25 June 1860, letter of 2 sheets from Messina to Florence, prepaid 38 grana (19 x 2) to the port of Leghorn where the letter was disembarked by a French packet. The letter weighing 10 -20 grammi was charged on delivery the double rate of 60 centesimi, as noted.

On 1st October 1860 the agreement between the Sardinian and the Sicilian Postal Administrations that established a rate of 20 centesimi to destination for letters exchanged between Genoa and Palermo by a Sardinian packet, was extended to Tuscany.



22 May 1861, single rate letter from Patti to Leghorn, prepaid 20 centesimi to destination because the letter was carried from Palermo to Leghorn by an Italian packet. **Only 2 letters recorded with the Bourbon obliteration of Patti addressed beyond Sicily.**

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



21 September 1861, single rate letter from Leghorn to Messina, prepaid to destination 60 centesimi as required for carriage from Leghorn to Messina by the French packets. The letter was disembarked in Messina by the French packet "Aunis". **Only two letters recorded carried by the French packets at the 60 centesimi rate.**

Rates of Mail exchanged with foreign countries beyond Italy

The analysis is developed as follows:

Neighbouring countries.

European countries mainly reached overland.

European countries reached "via mare" mainly by the French or Austrian packets.

African and Asian countries mainly reached by the Mediterranean French or Austrian packets.

American countries and British colonies of North America mainly reached by the British or the American packets.

American countries of Central America and of the West Indies, mainly reached by the British packets

of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (RMSP) for the West Indies.

South America countries:

- Atlantic coast mainly reached by the packets of the RMSP company.
- Pacific coast mainly reached by the British packets of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (PSN).

African countries of the Atlantic coast.

Asian, African and Australian countries beyond Suez, mainly reached by the British packets of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P & O).

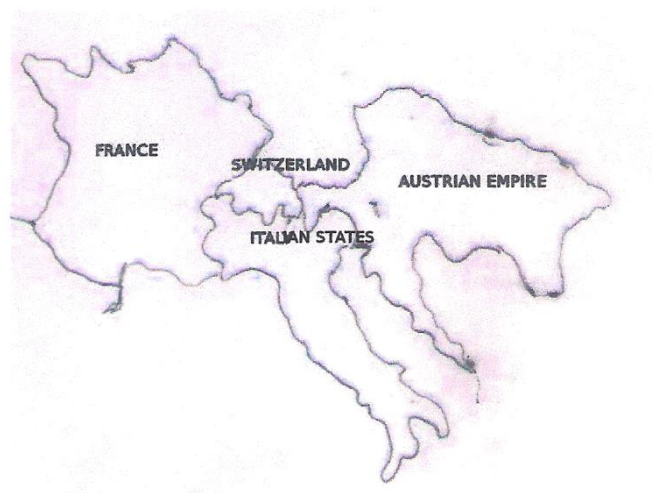
Neighbouring countries

Most Mail exchanged by Tuscany with the foreign Countries was exchanged with the three Countries located on the boundary of the Italian peninsula:

Austrian Empire

France

Switzerland

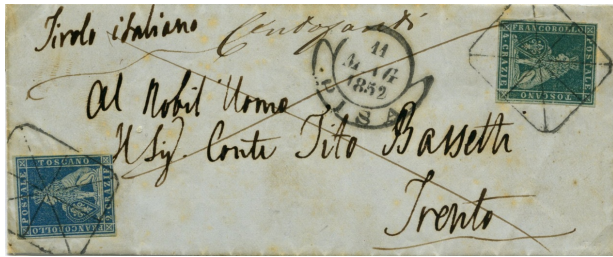


Neighbouring Countries, 1859

Austrian Empire

With the issue of the Ducal postage stamps on 1st April 1851 the Austro – Italian rates were introduced in Tuscany. All locations of Tuscany are more than 150 km from any location of the Austrian Empire therefore the rate of letters was:

- 6 crazie for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for letters originating in Tuscany.
- 9 krCM for each Wiener lot (17.5 grams) for letters originating in the Austrian Empire



11 May 1852, single rate letter from Pisa to Trento, prepaid 6 crazie to destination.



27 June 1851, single rate letter from Trieste to Leghorn, prepaid 9 krCM to destination.

Insufficiently prepaid letters were charged on delivery the amount to complete the insufficient franking increased by the extra charge due on unpaid letters:

- 2 crazie for each 12 denari (15.6 grams) for letters charged in Tuscany,
- 3 krCM for each Wiener lot (17.5 grams) for letters charged in Austria.



15 August 1858, 5 times rate from Florence to Vienna, insufficiently prepaid 27 crazie instead of the 30 crazie required ($6 \times 5 = 30$). The letter was charged 20 krCM on delivery: 5 krCM, corresponding to 3 crazie, to complete the insufficient franking, 15 krCM 5 times the extra charge due on insufficiently prepaid letters.

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

- 4 crazie for letters originating in Tuscany.
- 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 registered letters. Registered letters in Tuscany were indicated by the old terminology "Per Consegna".



4 June 1852, single rate registered letter from Florence to Trieste, prepaid 10 crazie to destination: 6 crazie single letter rate, 4 crazie registration fee. 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.

On 28 April 1859, after the departure of the Grand Duke Leopold II on 27 April, the Tuscan Postal Offices started operating under the ruling of the Provisional Government of Tuscany. The postage stamp of the Ducal Issue remained in use up to 31 December 1859. Even though Tuscany sided with

Sardinia up to June 1859, when the riots in the northern Papal provinces resulted in the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Romagna, letters could reach Austria, through the Papal States, prepaid the Austro-Italian rates.



17 May 1859, single rate letter from Florence to Venice more than 150 km distant, prepaid 6 crazie to destination. The letter was sent in the period of the Tuscan Provisional Government when the rates of the Austro – Italian Convention were still in effect. The letter was delivered in Venice free of charges.

From June 1859, up to 15 September 1859, due to the interruption of the postal communications consequence of the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Romagna, letters had to be carried "via Switzerland.

From June 1859 Lombardy was occupied by the Sardinian army, while Venetia remained under Austrian ruling and it will be considered part of the Austrian Empire.



8 September 1859, double rate letter from Leghorn to Venice, prepaid 12 crazie (the Austrian Italian rate). Considered paid only to the Swiss border was charged 55 Nkr on delivery: 30 Nkr

double Austrian domestic rate for a distance over 150km, 10 Nkr double rate of surcharge due on insufficiently prepaid letters, 15 Nkr Swiss transit. On the reverse the Swiss transit datestamp of Bellinzona and Coira and the Austrian transit marking of Feldkirch.

From September 1859 it was possible to prepay letters to the Austrian - Sardinian border, letters were charged on delivery based on the distance of the destination from the border.

Up to 14 May 1862, when the Austro-Sardinian Convention of 1854 was reinstated, it was possible to send letters from Tuscany prepaid to destination in Austria with the Swiss mediation. From January 1860 Austria accepted the Swiss mediation.



6 January 1860, single rate letter (up to 10 grams) from Florence to Venice, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination. On the reverse indication of the 15 Nkr credited by Switzerland to Austria. the cover bears the Austria red cross confirming payment to destination and indication of the 40 centesimi credited by Tuscany to Switzerland. From 15 May 1862 the Austro-Sardinian Convention was reinstated and letters from Tuscany could be prepaid to destination, with a 15 grams progression in relation to the distance between origin and destination:

25 centesimi from the 1st Sardinian (Italian) distance to the 1st Austrian distance).

40 centesimi from the 1st Sardinian (Italian) distance to the 2nd Austrian distance.

40 centesimi from the 2nd Sardinian (Italian) distance to the 1st Austrian distance.

55 centesimi from the 2nd Sardinian (Italian) distance to the 2nd Austrian distance.

65 centesimi from the 2nd Sardinian (Italian) distance to the 3rd Austrian distance.



27 December 1862, single rate letter from Florence (2nd Italian distance) to Trieste (2nd Austrian distance), prepaid 55 centesimi to destination.

France

From 1 July 1851, when the effect of the Franco-Sardinian Convention started, up to 30 September 1851, when the Franco-Tuscan Convention became effective, letters could be exchanged between Tuscany and France with the Sardinian mediation. The prepaid rate was set at 15 crazie for each 7.5 grams of weight.



17 August 1851, single rate letter from Pietrasanta to Paris, prepaid 15 crazie to destination. The cover bears the red "T.S.-3" marking impressed by Sardinia to indicate transit of a letter coming from the 3rd distance that included Tuscany. On the cover notation of the 90 centesimi, corresponding to 13 crazie, credited by Tuscany to Sardinia.

From 1st October 1851, when the Franco – Tuscan Convention came in effect, letter rates were established as follows:

- 9 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams) for letter originating in Tuscany and prepaid to destination in France.
- 60 centimes for each 7.5 grams for letters originating in France and prepaid to destination in Tuscany.



2 April 1853, single rate letter from Cascina to Paris, prepaid 9 crazie to destination (1 soldo + 2 quattrini = 1crazia). **Less than 10 letters recorded with 3 currencies postage stamps.**



17 April 1853, single rate letter from Florence to Paris, prepaid 9 crazie to destination.



26 November 1851, triple rate letter from Paris to Florence, prepaid 1.80 French francs to destination.

On 27 April 1859 the Grand Duke Leopold II left Tuscany, immediately a Provisional Government was established. Up to 31 December 1859 the Ducal postage stamps remained in use and the rates of the Franco- Tuscan Convention of 1851 remained in effect.



23 December 1859, double rate letter from Florence to Paris, prepaid 18 crazie to destination.

Only two letters recorded prepaid with 2 postage stamps of 9 crazie of the Ducal 2nd issue.

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the Provisional Government issued new postage stamps denominated in the Italian currency. The ducal postage stamps were put out of use.

The rates of the Franco-Tuscan Convention, converted in Italian lire: 9 crazie = 60 centesimi, remained in effect up to July 1860.



17 July 1860, single rate letter from Leghorn to Lyon, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination. The datestamp struck by the exchange office of Marseille confirms that the Franco-Tuscan Convention was still in effect. **Last recorded day of application of the Franco-Tuscan Convention of 1851.**

In July 1860 the rates of the Franco-Sardinian Convention were extended to Tuscany.

The prepaid letter rate from Tuscany to France was established in 50 centesimi for each 7.5 grams.



9 August 1860, single rate letter from Leghorn to Lyon, prepaid 50 centesimi to destination. The red datestamp struck by the French exchange office indicates "SARDAIGNE".



6 October 1860, single rate letter from Leghorn to Lyon, prepaid 50 centesimi to destination.

From 1 January 1861 the new Franco-Sardinian Convention established a letter rate of 40 centesimi for each 7.5 grams and a fixed registration fee of 50 centesimi or centimes. Registered letters had to be prepaid.



7 January 1862, single rate registered letter from Leghorn to Mont de Marsan, prepaid 90 centesimi to destination: 40 centesimi single letter rate, 50 centesimi fixed registration fee. The cover bears the Tuscan "PER CONSEGNA" and the French "CHARGÉ" indicating registered letter.

The 1861 Franco-Sardinian Convention established a rate of 6 centesimi for each 40 grams of weight

for printed matte originating in Tuscany and a rate of 6 centimes for each 40 grams of weight for printed matter originating in France. Printed matter had to be prepaid, unpaid printed matter was charged on delivery as a letter.



18 June 1862, single rate printed matter from Florence to Lyon prepaid 6 centesimi to destination.



30 March 1861, single rate printed matter from Lyon to Florence prepaid 6 centimes to destination.

Switzerland

Up to 31 July 1852 letters could be prepaid to Switzerland with the Sardinia mediation "via Genoa" at a rate of 11 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams), the same rate was charged on delivery on unpaid letters originating in Switzerland and received in Tuscany "via Genoa".



1 August, 1851, single rate letter from Rocca san Casciano to Capolago, prepaid 11 crazie to destination. The letter was carried "via Genova" as confirmed by the black handstamp "VIA DI SARZANA" struck in Genoa.

From 1 October 1852 it became possible to prepay postage to destination in Switzerland on the basis of the Austro-Italian Convention with a weight progression of 15 denari (17.6 grams) as follows:

- 8 crazie for a Swiss destination less than 75 km from the Swiss-Lombard border.
- 10 crazie for a Swiss destination more than 75 km from the Swiss-Lombard border.

The same rate was charged on delivery in Tuscany of unpaid letters originating in Switzerland.



18 July 1853, single rate letter from Leghorn to Locarno, prepaid 8 crazie to destination: 6 crazie Austro-Italian rate, 2 crazie, corresponding to 3 krCM, 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.

The Sardinian – Tuscan Convention, effective 1st August 1852, allowed to exchange letters prepaid to destination in Switzerland at the following rates:

- 9 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams), letters from Tuscany to Switzerland.
- 60 rappen for each 7.5 grams with from Switzerland to Tuscany.

Unpaid letters were charged on delivery the same rate indicated for unpaid letters.



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.

The Austro-Italian league indicated a rate of 2 soldi for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) for printed matter originating in Tuscany and addressed to a Swiss location. To enjoy the reduced rate printed matter had to be prepaid, unpaid printed matter was charged on delivery as the unpaid letters.



28 August 1854, single rate printed matter from Leghorn to Zurich, prepaid 2 soldi to destination: 1 soldo to the Austro - Italian postal league, 1 soldo to Switzerland, as noted. The black “FRANCA” was struck in Milan.

After the departure of the Duke Leopold II on 27 April 1859 a Provisional Government was established in Tuscany:

- up to 30 November 1859 letters were sent via Lombardy in accordance to the Austro- Italian rules.

- From 1st December 1859 the rates of the Sardinian-Swiss convention were extended to Tuscany.

- Up to 31 December 1859 the Ducal Tuscan postage stamps remained in use.



5 October 1859, single rate letter from Pistoia to Pallagnidra, prepaid 9 crazie as required by the Sardinian mediation. The letter was instead routed via Milan, as confirmed by the transit marking of Cavigliano, that required, for a Swiss destination less than 75 km distant from the border, only 8 crazie.



27 December 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.**

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira and new postage stamps, denominated in the Sardinian currency, were introduced in Tuscany. The Sardinian rate of 6 crazie was converted in 40 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of weight. Unpaid letters originating in Switzerland were charged on delivery in Tuscany the rate of the prepaid letters.



22 August 1860, single rate letter from Leghorn to Berne redirected to Strasbourg, prepaid 40 centesimi to destination in Berne, 2 decimes was charged on delivery in Strasbourg. On the reverse the datestamps indicating the routing of the letter.

The Swiss – Sardinian Convention indicated the doubling of the letter rate for registered letters that had to be prepaid.



9 April 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.



6 January 1861, single rate registered letter from Wholen to Florence, prepaid 80 rappen to destination: 40 rappen single letter rate, doubled to account for the registration fee.

European countries mainly reached overland

This section includes also countries reached crossing narrow sea straits like "The Channel":

Belgium
The Netherlands
Denmark
Sweden
German States
UK
Spain
Portugal
Gibraltar
Russian Empire
Moldavia Walachia (Ottoman Empire)

Belgium

Belgian currency, Belgian franc = 100 centimes 1
Belgian franc = 1 Italian lira.

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany. A notification dated 1st January 1860 extended to Tuscany the rates of the 1852 Belgian – Sardinian Convention: prepaid letters 60 centesimi or Belgian centimes for each 7.5 grams of weight. Unpaid letters were charged on delivery the prepaid letters rate. Insufficiently prepaid letters were charged on delivery as the fully unpaid letters.



25 July 1862, triple rate letter, as noted, from Lucca to Liege, prepaid 1.80 Italian lire to destination. The absence of French transit

markings confirms the carriage through France in closed mail.

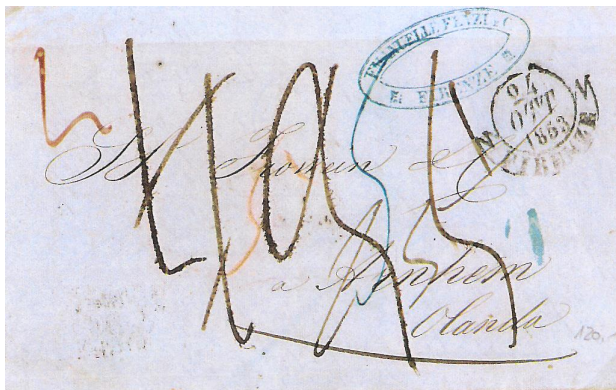


8 March 1861, single rate letter from Anvers to Leghorn, prepaid 60 centimes to destination. The letter was carried in closed mail through France.

The Netherlands

Dutch currency, 1 Dutch guilder = 100 Dutch cents (Dcent) 1Dcent = 2 centesimi.

Letters could be carried to the Netherlands with the Austrian and GAPU mediation.



24 October 1853, single-rate unpaid letter From Florence to Arnhem. Tuscany debited 4 crazie, corresponding to 6 krCM to Austria, Austria debited 15 krCM: 6 krCM to Tuscany, 9 krCM GAPU transit, corresponding to the 5sgr debited to Holland by Prussia, corresponding to 30 Dcents, that increased by the 5 Dcents for the inland rate of a destination under 30 km from the border, totals the 35 Dcents charged on delivery.

In 1861 letters originating in The Netherlands could be exchanged on the basis of the Franco – Dutch Convention that required a rate of 40 Dcents for each 7.5 grams of weight. An updating of the Franco - Sardinian Convention of 1861 indicated a rate of 70 centesimi for prepaid letter

from Sardinia to The Netherlands for each 7.5 grams of weight. The same rate was charged in Sardinia to the unpaid or to the insufficiently prepaid letters originating in The Netherlands and addressed to a Sardinia location.

From 1st January 1860 the Sardinian rates were extended to Tuscany.



10 June 1861, double-rate letter from Rotterdam to Leghorn prepaid only 30 Dcent. instead of the 80 Dcent required by the Convention. Considered fully unpaid, the letter was charged the double rate of 14 decimi on delivery. The datestamp "PAYS BAS / (date) / 2 VAL^{nes} 2" was impressed in Paris.

Denmark

Danish currency, 1 rigbankdaler = 96 rigbankskilling (rbsk) 1 rbsk = 2.94 centesimi .

Letters originating in Denmark were carried to Tuscany with the Gapu mediation.



16 July 1862, single rate letter from the Zealand handling post office to Florence, prepaid 38 rigbankskilling (rbsk): 9 rbsk Danish postage to the GAPU border, 29 rbsk foreign share, as noted, corresponding to 6 ¾ sielbergroschen (sgr) credited to the GAPU: 3 sgr GAPU transit, 2 sgr Swiss transit and 1 ¾ sgr Italian postage. The cover bears indication of the 12 reinish kreuzer,

corresponding to 3 ¾ sgr credited to Switzerland by Württemberg.

Sweden

Sweden currency, 1 riksdaler - banko = 48 skillingsbanko (skb) 1 skb = 4.15 centesimi.

From 1 October 1858 1 riksdaler - riksgald = 100 øre 1 øra = 1 skb/3 = 1.38 centesimi.

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).



22 March 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 3 skillings banco (Skb) 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.**

German States

Prussian (Saxon) currency, 1 Thaler = 30 sielbergroschen (Neugraschen) (sgr) 1 sgr = 12.5 centesimi.

Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg currency, 1 Rheinisch Gulden = 60 Reinisch kreutzer (rhkr) 1 rhkr = 3.57 cent.

German States are considered together because the German – Austrian Postal Union (GAPU), established in 1850 rates valid for all the German States participating in the Postal Union.

The Austrian-Italian Convention, effective from 1 April 1851 indicated a rate of 10 crazie for each Zoll lot (16.67 grams) for prepaid letters to the German States: 6 crazie GAPU rate, 4 rate to

Tuscany. Unpaid letters originating in the German States up to 1856 were charged the same rate, from 1856 a surcharge of 2 crazie for each Zoll lot was added to the amount charged on unpaid letters.



65 June 1853, single rate letter from Pisa to Aachen (Prussia), prepaid 10 crazie to destination: 6 crazie GAPU rate, 4 crazie Tuscan inland.



12 March 1853, single rate letter, from Florence to Schwerin (Mecklenburg), prepaid 10 crazie to destination: 6 crazie GAPU rate, 4 crazie Tuscan inland.

Prepaid letters from the Southern German States addressed to Tuscany were determined in reinisch kreutzer (rhkr) as follows:

- 17 rhkr for each Zoll lot (16.67 grams) when carried via Austria: 9rhkr to CAPU, 8 rhkr to Tuscany.
- 21 rhkr for each Zoll lot when carried in closed mail through Switzerland: 9 rhkr to GAPU, 8 rhkr to Tuscany, 4 rhkr Swiss transit.



14 February 1859, single rate letter from Augsburg to Leghorn, prepaid 17 rhkr to destination: 9rhkr to GAPU, 8 rhkr to Tuscany.

Prepaid letters from Prussia were rated in sielbergroschen (sgr):

- 5 sgr for each Zoll lot (16.67 grams) when carried through Austria: 3sgr to GAPU, 2sgr to Tuscany.
- 6 sgr each Zoll lot when carried in closed mail through Switzerland: 3sgr to GAPU, 2sgr to Tuscany, 1 sgr Swiss transit in closed mail.



9 June 1858, single rate letter from Colonia (Prussia) to Leghorn, prepaid 5 sgr to destination: 3 sgr to GAPU, 2 sgr, corresponding to 4 crazie, to Tuscany. The cover bears indication of the 2 sgr credited to Tuscany, beyond the GAPU.

On 1st January 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 centesimi for each 10 grams of weight for letters carried to the German Austrian Postal Union.



14 June 1861, single rate letter from Leghorn to Osnabruck (Hannover), prepaid 60 centesimi to destination: 20 centesimi to Tuscany (Sardinia), 15 centesimi to Switzerland, 25 centesimi to GAPU.

United Kingdom

British currency, 1 British pound = 20 shillings (s) 1s = 12 pence (d) 1d = 10 centesimi.

Letters originating in Tuscany

The 1851 Franco-Sardinian Convention indicated a prepaid letter rate from Tuscany to destination in UK of 20 crazie for each 6 denari of weight. the same rate applied to unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters.

Registered letters, "Per Consegna" with old Tuscan terminology, rate was double the prepaid letter rate.



5 July 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.



18 July 1851, single-rate registered letter from Pisa to London, prepaid cash 40 crazie, as noted on the reverse. 20 crazie corresponded to the single rate to destination in UK doubled to account for the registration fee. The cover bears the datestamp impressed in transit in Paris, the

delivery datestamp of London, the Tuscan “PER CONSEGNA”, the French “CHARGÉ” and the British “REGISTERED / (crown)”.

The 1851 Franco-Tuscan Convention indicated a prepaid rate of 17 crazie for each 6 denari of weight. The same rate was charged to unpaid or partially paid letters.



15 September 1853, single-rate letter from Pisa to Hull, prepaid 17 crazie to destination. 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.



March 1853, double-rate unpaid letter from Glasgow to Leghorn, charged the double rate of 34 crazie (2 x 17). The black datestamp of the French Exchange office confirms the French mediation in the open mail.

On 1st February 1856 the prepaid letter rate was reduced to 15 crazie for each 6 denari of weight. Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters were charged on delivery 17 crazie for each 6 denari of weight.

Registered letters required the doubling of the prepaid letter rate. Registered letters had to be prepaid.



13 May 1856, single-rate letter from Florence to Brighton, prepaid 15 crazie to destination. The cover bears the black “PD” of Florence, the red datestamp of the French Exchange Office of Pont de Beauvoisin and the hardly readable transit marking of London confirming payment to destination.



6 April 1856, single-rate registered letter from Florence to London, prepaid 30 crazie to destination: 15 crazie single-letter rate doubled to account for the registry fee. The cover bears the Tuscan “PER CONSEGNA”, the French “CHARGÉ” and the British “REGISTERED / (crown)”. The letter was readdressed in UK paying the domestic rate of 1d.

From 1st January 1857 letter rates were reduced to 12 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams) of weight. Unpaid letters or insufficiently prepaid letters originating in UK were charged on delivery 14 crazie for each 6 denari of weight.



14 March 1857, single-rate letter from Florence to London, prepaid 12 crazie to destination. The cover bears the boxed black "PD" of Florence, the hardly readable datestamp of the French Exchange Office indicating Pont de Beauvoisin routing and the delivery datestamp of London confirming payment to destination. The letter has been prepaid with a pair of the 6 crazie 2nd issue in the **first recorded date of usage of the postage stamps of the 2nd issue.**

A Tuscan notification dated 30 June 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.



13 March 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.

On 1st November 1859, the Sardinian rate of 60 centesimi for each each 7.5, translated into 9 crazie, was extended to Tuscany. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters originating in UK had to pay in addition to the prepaid rate a surcharge of 60 centesimi.



19 November 1859, single-rate letter from Lucca to Dublin, prepaid 9 crazie to destination. The cover bears the boxed "PD" of Lucca and the transit datestamp of London confirming payment to destination.



4 November 1859, single-rate unpaid letter from Cardiff to Leghorn, charged 18 crazie, corresponding to 1,20 lire: 60 centesimi single-rate of prepaid letters, 60 centesimi extra fee due on unpaid letters.

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



27 February 1860, single-rate letter from Florence to London, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination. The cover bears indication of the 40 centesimi credited by Tuscany to Sardinia and the delivery datestamp of London confirming payment to destination.



25 August 1860, quadruple-rate letter (22.5-30 grams) from Turin to Florence, prepaid 2.40 lire to destination. The cover bears the "PD" of Florence and indication of the 16 decimi credited to the Sardinian administration for a quadruple-rate letter. Carriage in closed mail through France.

Letters originating in UK

Up to 30 June 1851 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. These letters were charged on delivery in Tuscany 12 crazie for the first 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams).



28 August 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, charged 12 crazie on delivery. The cover bears the oval red "PF" (Port Frontière) 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.

Letters could be also prepaid to the Tuscan - Sardinian border. The rate of letters prepaid to the Tuscan border of 1s 4d is analyzed as follows:

- 11d to France for each ¼ ounce weight.

- 5d to UK for each ½ ounce of weight.

These letters were charged on delivery in Tuscany 8 crazie for the first 6 denari of weight, progression was not proportional, letters of one ounce (24 denari) were charged 40 crazie.



7 July 1849, letter weighing up to ¼ ounce from London to Leghorn, prepaid 1s 4d to the Tuscan-Sardinian border, charged 8 crazie on delivery (weight under 6 denari). The cover bears the red oval British "PD", the red "P.F." struck by the Sardinian Exchange Office to indicate that the letter is paid to the Tuscan border and the black "FRANCO SARZANA" struck in Genoa.

From 1st July 1851 the Franco-Sardinian Convention allowed to prepay letters to destination at the rate previously illustrated for the payment to the Tuscan border. The same rates were charged on delivery on UK of letters originating in Tuscany.



23 August 1851, single-rate letter (up to ¼ ounce) from Bristol to Leghorn, prepaid to destination 1s 4d, as for handwritten indication. On the cover the red oval British "PD", the black "PD" struck in Leghorn and the red datestamp struck by the French Exchange Office.



10 September 1862, double-rate letter ($\frac{1}{2}$ - 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 ($1s \frac{7}{10} = 1s \frac{8}{10}$) and indication of the 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Maggiore lake struck on 14 September and the delivery datestamp of Leghorn dated 16 September 1860.

Spain

Spanish currency, 1 peso duro = 20 reales de vellon (reales) 1 real = 25 centesimi.

The Franco-Tuscan, effective from 1 October 1851, indicated a rate of 14 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams) for letters prepaid to the Franco-Spanish border. Up to 30 April 1855 letters were charged on delivery in Spain 9 reales for each 4 adarmes of weight (7.2 grams), after that date 4 reales for each 4 adarmes of weight.



28 August 1854, double rate letter from Leghorn to Madrid, prepaid 28 crazie to the Franco-Spanish border, charged 18 reales on delivery, as noted on the cover.



18 August 1858, single rate letter from Bagni di S. Giuliano to Madrid, prepaid 14 crazie to the Franco-Spanish border, charged 4 reales on delivery, as noted on the cover.

The Sardinian-Spanish Convention, effective on 1st Februar 1852, allowed to send letters to Spain in closed mail through France. A rate of 14 crazie for each 6 denari was charged on unpaid letters originating in Spain, these letters, carried in closed mail through France, had to pay nothing to the Spanish border.



7 September 1853, single rate letter from Barcelona to Leghorn, prepaid 6 cuartos to the Franco-Spanish border. The letter was carried in closed mail through France, as confirmed by the blue marking "Espana" struck by the exchange office of La Junquera that prepared the closed bag. The letter was charged 14 crazie on delivery, as noted on the cover. The prepayment was not necessary because letters carried in accordance to the Sardinian-Spanish convention could be sent fully unpaid.

Portugal

Portuguese currency, 1 milreis = 1000 reis (reis) 1 reis = 0.54 centesimi.

The Franco-Tuscan convention, effective from 1 October 1851 indicated a rate of 14 crazie for each 6 denari of weight for letters prepaid to the

Franco-Spanish border. Letters were charged on delivery 240 reis for each ¼ ons (7.2 grams).



16 September 1857, double rate letter from Leghorn to Lisbon, prepaid 38 crazie to the Franco-Spanish border, in excess of 10 crazie of the required rate of 28 crazie because the letter was prepaid the rate of 19 crazie required for carriage by the British packets. The letter was charged on delivery the double rate of 480 reis: 400 reis to Spain 80 reis Portugal inland. The datestamp of the exchange office of Antibes confirms the transit through France in the open mail.

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

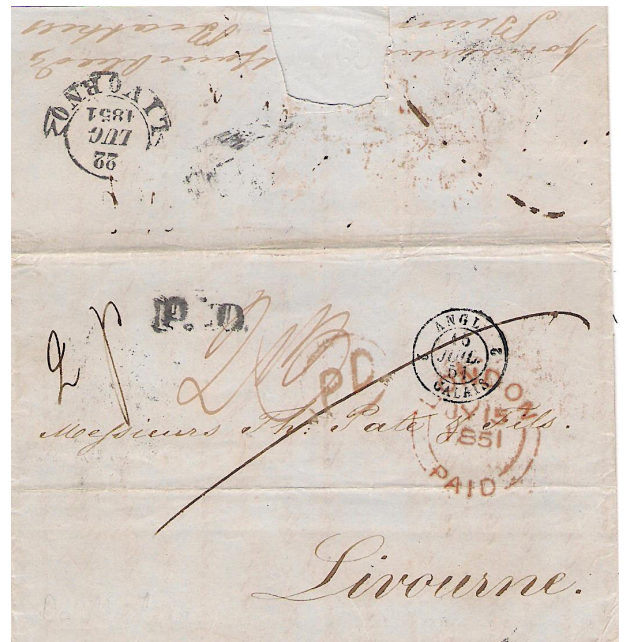


18 January 1856, single rate letter from Lisbon to Leghorn, prepaid 25 reis to the Spanish border.

The letter was not carried in the open mail through France but, taken in closed mail to the Spanish exchange office of La Junquera, as confirmed by the absence of French transit marking. The mail bag was opened in Nice, the letter was carried overland to Tuscany where 14 crazie was charged on delivery.

Portugal Madera

The island of Madera was a province of Portugal, it was reached mainly by non contract ships sailing from UK.



10 July 1851, double rate (up to ½ ounce) letter from Madera to Leghorn. The letter written in Madera, was taken by a non contract ship to the London forwarder "Baring Brothers", as per handwritten indication on the reverse. The forwarder paid 2d for the ship carriage to UK and posted the letter prepaid to destination via France 2s 3d, as confirmed by the datestamp struck in Paris indicating Calais routing.

Gibraltar

British currency, 1 British pound = 20 shillings (s)
1s = 12 pence (d) 1d = 10 centesimi.

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



20 June 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.

Russian Empire

Russian currency, 1 rouble = 100 kopeks 1 kopeck = 4 centesimi.

The Austro – Italian Convention extended to Tuscany the rates of the Austro –Russian convention of 1855, that indicted a prepaid rate to the Southern Russian provinces of 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.



2 March 1857, single rate letter from Leghorn to Odessa, prepaid 12 crazie to destination: 6 crazie to the Austro-Italian postal league, 6 crazie, corresponding to 10 Kopeks to Russia.

From April 1859, when a Provisional Government was established in Tuscany, it was not any more possible to send letters via Austria. Letters could be carried by the French packets to the French office of Constantinople then carried to Russia.



27 August 1859, single rate letter from Leghorn to Berdiansk, prepaid 13 crazie to the French post office of Constantinople. In Constantinople the letter was handed to the Russian post office of Constantinople and then carried to destination in Berdiansk where 20 kopeks was charged on delivery. **The only recorded letter carried to Russia via Constantinople.**

Russian Empire Finland

Finland had an autonomous Postal System, but applied the Russian rates denominated in kopeks. Letters addressed to northern provinces of Russia, then also to Finland, were mainly reached with the GAPU mediation on the basis of the Russo – Prussian Convention.



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

Moldavia and Walachia (Ottoman Empire)

Before the Crimean war, the principalities of Moldavia and Walachia were jointly controlled by Russia and by the Ottoman Empire. After the Crimean war and the 1857 Peace Treaty of Paris, the Russian influence ceased while the Ottoman control of the 2 regions was greatly reduced.

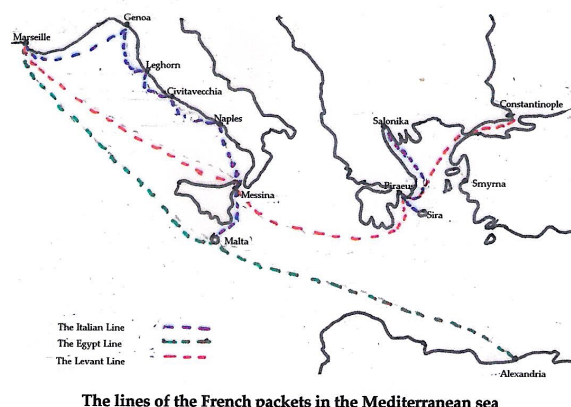


26 May 1853, single rate letter from the Austrian post office of Ibraila to Leghorn. The letter was prepaid cash for the carriage by a steamer of the DDSG (Navigation Company of the Danube) to

Vienna. On the reverse indication of the 9krCM prepaid for the Austro-Italian rate to Leghorn.

European countries reached "via mare"

This section includes the European countries mainly reached "via mare" by the French packets or by the Austrian packets of the Austrian Lloyd: Cyprus (Ottoman Empire)
European Turkey (Ottoman Empire)
Greece
Ionian Islands
Malta



Cyprus (Ottoman Empire)

Letters addressed to Cyprus were embarked in Leghorn on the French packets and, up to 31 December 1859, they were prepaid 13 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams), the rate indicated by the Franco-Tuscan Convention for letters prepaid to the French Post Offices within the Ottoman Empire. France had not Offices in Cyprus, letters were disembarked in the French Post Office of Beirut. Postage was paid to the disembarkation port of Beirut from there to the port of disembarkation in Cyprus the carriage was paid by the addressee.



27 August 1859, single rate letter from Leghorn to Larnaca, prepaid 13 crazie to the port of disembarkation of Beirut. The letter was taken by the French packets from Leghorn to Beirut, from there the letter was taken by non contract packets to Larnaca. No indication on the cover of the amount charged on delivery.

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the rate of 13 crazie was converted to 90 centesimi.



10 March 1860, single rate letter from Leghorn to Cyprus, prepaid 90 centesimi to the port of disembarkation of Beirut. The letter was disembarked by the French packets in the French office of Beirut. The letter was in Beirut placed on board of a non contract ship and it was disembarked in Cyprus. No indication of the amount charged on delivery for the carriage from Beirut to Larnaca.

The Franco – Sardinian Convention, effective from 1 January 1861, reduced the rate of letters carried to the French post offices of Levant to 80 crazie for each 7.5 grams of weight.



9 February 1861, single rate letter from Leghorn to Larnaca, prepaid 80 centesimi to the port of disembarkation of Beirut. The letter was disembarked by the French packets in Beirut. From Beirut the letter was taken by no contract packets to Larnaca where the amount charged on delivery was not indicated on the cover.

Ionian Islands

British currency, 1 British pound = 20 shillings (s)
1s = 12 pence (d) 1d = 10 centesimi.

From April 1851 the Austro-Italian Convention allowed the carriage of letters to the Ionian Islands 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.



15 November 1852, single rate letter from Pisa to Cephalonia, prepaid 12 crazie, corresponding to 18 krCM to the port of disembarkation in Corfu: 9 krCM Austro-Italian rate to Trieste more than 150 km distant, 9 krCM Lloyd carriage to Corfu. On the cover indication of the 6crazie credited to Austria and of the 3d charged on delivery for the inland Ionian postage.

From 1st January 1860 letters could only be prepaid to the Sardinian border, letters were

charged on delivery the Sardinian rate of 20 centesimi for each 10 grams.



11 December 1861, single rate letter from Leukas to Florence, prepaid to the Italian border: 1d Ionian inland postage, 15 Nkr, as noted on the reverse, Austrian postage to the Italian border, 15 Nkr the Lloyd carriage to Trieste. 20 centesimi of the Italian postage was charged on delivery, as noted.

From 1 January 1860, after the introduction in Tuscany of the Italian lira and the extension to Tuscany of the Anglo-Sardinian Convention, letters could be carried to the Ionian Islands prepaid to Malta at a rate of 60 centesimi for each 7.5 grams. Letters were carried from Malta to Corfu by the British packet of the Admiralty's Mediterranean Steam Packets (AMSP). Letters were charged on delivery the sea carriage from Malta to Corfu and the Ionian inland rate.



20 October 1860, single rate letter from Leghorn to Corfu, prepaid 60 centesimi to the embarkation in Malta on a British packet of the "AMSP". On delivery in Corfu 5d was charged, as noted on the cover: 4d sea carriage to Corfu and 1d Inland Ionian postage. On the cover indication of the 27.5 centesimi credited to Malta for the inland postage and for the carriage to Malta by the French packets.

Malta

British currency, 1 British pound = 20 shillings (s)
1s = 12 pence (d) 1d = 10 centesimi.

The rate of letters carried by the French packets, paid to the port of disembarkation in Malta was 10 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams). Letters were charged on delivery in Malta 1d for each ¼ ounce (7.1 grams). To access the French packets the rate to disembarkation in Malta had to be prepaid.



1 January 1859, 8 times rate letter (as noted) from Leghorn to Malta, prepaid 80 crazie to the port of disembarkation, charged 8d on delivery, as indicated. The letter was on 1st January 1859 placed aboard the French packet "Quirinal" and it was disembarked in Malta on 5 January 1859. **Use of the rare 60 crazie postage stamp.**

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 31 December 1859, were charged on delivery 10 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams).



26 November 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 1st January 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.



15 February 1862, 5 times rate letter from Leghorn to Malta, prepaid 2 lire (40c. x 5) to destination. The cover bears indication of the 1.375 lire credited to the British Postal Administration: 62.5 centesimi (12.5 x 5) Malta inland rate, 75 centesimi (15 x 5) carriage by the French packets paid by the British Administration.

From 1st January 1860 letters originating in Malta and addressed to Tuscany could be prepaid the rate of 4d, indicated by the Anglo – Sardinian Convention, for each ¼ ounce of weight to destination.



6 April 1861, triple rate letter from Malta to Leghorn, prepaid 12d (3 x 4d) to destination. The cover bears indication of the 3 ¾ d, corresponding to 37.5 centesimi (12.5 x 3) credited to Italy in case of carriage to Leghorn by a French packet.

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.



5 May 1855, single rate letter from Trieste to a forwarder in Leghorn, prepaid 9 krCM to 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.



18 May 1860, double rate letter (17.5 - 35 grams) from Trieste to Leghorn, prepaid 30 Nkr to the Sardinian border, charged 40 centesimi in Leghorn (10 – 20 grams). In Leghorn the triple rate letter (15 – 22.5 grams) was forwarded to Malta prepaid 1,20 lire (40c. x 3) to destination. The cover bears indication of the 82.5 centesimi credited to the British administration: 37.5 centesimi (12.5 x 3) Malta inland, 45 centesimi (15 x 3) for the carriage by the French packets.

Greece

Greek currency, 1 dracma = 100 lepta 1 drachma = 0.90 French francs

Up to 30 June 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).

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 amount, depending on the distance, when addressed beyond the port of disembarkation.



11 December 1852, single rate letter from Leghorn to Athens, prepaid 10 crazie to the port of disembarkation of Piraeus by a French packet, charged 10 lepta on delivery because Piraeus was in the postal district of Athens.

From 1 July 1857 letters carried to Greece by the French packets had to be prepaid to the port of disembarkation in Greece 13 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams). Up to 31 December 1859 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 amount, depending on the distance when addressed beyond the port of disembarkation.



7 July 1858, triple rate letter from Leghorn to Athens, prepaid 39 crazie to the port of disembarkation of Piraeus by a French packet, charged 25 lepta on delivery.

From 1 January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the rate to be paid to the disembarkation port of letters carried by the French packets was established in 90 centesimi for each 10 grams of weight. The rate was decreased

to 80 centesimi after July 1860 when the Sardinian rates were extended to Tuscany. From 1st January 1860 letters were charged in Greece 20 lepta for the first 15 grams of weight, 40 lepta up to 30 grams and 80 lepta from 30 up to 100 grams.



11 May 1861, single rate letter from Leghorn to Patras, prepaid 80 centesimi to the port of disembarkation of Piraeus for carriage by a French packets. The letter was charged 30 lepta on delivery: 20 lepta Greek inland, 10 lepta carriage by sea from Piraeus to Patras.



3 Mai 1861, double rate letter (10 - 20 grams) from Leghorn to Piraeus, prepaid 1.60 lire to the port of disembarkation for carriage by a French packet, charged 20 lepta on delivery (up to 15) grams.

The Austrian Lloyd – Greek convention allowed to prepay postage to a destination in the countries of the Austro – Italian league at a rate of 100 lepta for each 15 grams: 10 lepta Greek inland for letter posted in the port of embarkation, 45 lepta (9krCM) Loyd carriage to Trieste, 45 lepta austro – Italian rate for a destination more than 150 km from Trieste. Unpaid letters originating in Tuscany and distributed within the port of disembarkation were charged 100 lepta on delivery.



30 December 1851 (18 December Julian calendar), single rate letter from Patras to Leghorn, prepaid 100 lepta 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. In Ancona a forwarder prepaid the double rate of 10 bajocchi (7.5 – 15 grams), to the Tuscan border. The letter was eventually charged 6 crazie on delivery, as noted. The reverse bears indication of the 100 lepta prepaid and the oval “S.V.” struck in Tuscany indicating railway carriage to Leghorn.

The Italo-Greek convention, effective from 12 March 1862 (1st March 1862 Julian calendar) established a rate of 1 lira for each 10 grams of weight, corresponding to 112 lepta. The same rate was charged on delivery of unpaid letters.



13 September 1862, single rate letter from Leghorn to Athens prepaid 1 lira to destination.



19 March 1862 (7 March Julian calendar), single rate letter from Amfissa to Leghorn, prepaid 130 lepta, the amount required for a letter carried by the French packet to Leghorn instead of the 112 lepta required by the italo – Greek convention that was effective from 12 March (1st March Julian calendar).

European Turkey (Ottoman Empire)

Up to 31 December 1859 the rate of letters carried by the French packets and disembarked in the French post offices of the Levant, then also to the French post offices of the European Turkey, could be paid to destination 13 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams), the same rate was charged on delivery of unpaid letters originating in the French post offices of Levant and carried to Leghorn by the French packets. Constantinople is considered belonging to the European Turkey.



10 September 1853, double rate letter from Florence to Constantinople, prepaid 26 grana to destination. The cover bears the marking “VIA / DI MARE” struck on the first letter of the ones handed by the Tuscan postal administration to the office of the French packets in Florence. The letter, carried to Malta by the French packet “Bosphore”, was transferred in Malta to the French packet “Mentor” that disembarked the letter in Constantinople on 22 September, as

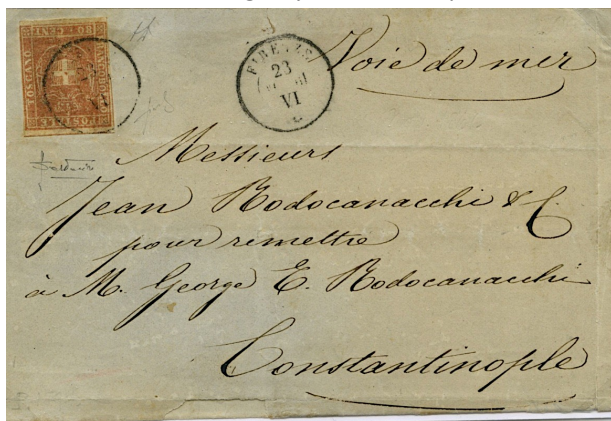
confirmed by the delivery datestamp struck on the reverse.

Letters originating in the French post offices of the Levant, then also in the French post offices of the European Turkey, carried by the French packets to the port of Leghorn, could be prepaid to a destination in Tuscany at a rate of 90 centimes for each 7.5 grams of weight.



8 February 1859, double rate letter (7.5 – 15grams) from Salonika to Pisa, prepaid 1.80 French francs to destination. The letter was disembarked by a French packet in Leghorn, from there, taken to Pisa, the letter was readdressed to Leghorn without charges on delivery.

From 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany. On 1st January 1861 the new Franco-Sardinian convention established a rate of 80 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of weight, for letters prepaid to destination in a French port of Levant and carriage by the French packets.



23 November 1861, single rate letter from Florence to the French post office of Constantinople, prepaid 80 centesimi to destination. The letter was carried by the French packet "Pausillippe" to Messina where, on 26 November, the letter was placed on board of the French packet "Cydnus" and disembarked in Constantinople.

Letters could be carried from the Austrian post offices in the Levant, then also from the offices of the European Turkey, to Tuscany on the basis of the Austro-Italian postal agreement. The rate for each 17.5 grams of weight, for prepaid or unpaid letters was 21 krCM (35 Nkr after 1st November 1858), corresponding to 14 crazie: 12 krCM (20 Nkr), corresponding to 8 crazie, for the Lloyd carriage to Trieste, 9 krCM (15 nkr), corresponding to 6 crazie Austro-Italian rate for a distance over 150 km from Trieste.

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany. Up to 15 May 1862 letters carried with the Austrian mediation had to be prepaid to the Austrian border.



21 February 1860, double rate letter (10-20 grams) from Leghorn to Constantinople, prepaid 40 centesimi to the Austrian border, charged 5 piaster 10 paras on delivery: 2 piaster 10 paras, corresponding to 15 Nkr, Austrian rate to Trieste, 3 piaster, corresponding to 20 Nkr, Lloyd carriage from Trieste to Constantinople. The cover bears indication of the 15 Nkr debited by the Austrian postal administration to the Austrian Lloyd for the postage to Trieste.

Asian and African countries facing the Mediterranean sea

Asian and African Countries facing the Mediterranean sea were mainly reached by the French packets and by the packets of the Austrian Lloyd. The French packets exchanged mail between Leghorn and the French post offices. The Austrian Lloyd exchanged mail between Trieste and the Austrian post offices. The French and Austrian post offices in the Ottoman Empire operated on the basis of an agreement with the Ottoman Empire called "Capitulations".

Asian Countries:

Asian Turkey (Ottoman Empire)

Syria (Ottoman Empire)

African Countries:

Algeria (France)

Egypt (Ottoman Empire)

Morocco

Tunisia (Ottoman Empire)

Asian Turkey (Ottoman Empire), French packets

The Franco – Tuscan Convention of 1851 established a rate 13 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams) up to 31 December 1859 for letters originating in Tuscany, addressed to the Mediterranean French post offices reached by the French packets.



21 December 1854, double rate letter, as noted, from Leghorn to Tarsus, prepaid 26 crazie to the French Post Office of Mersine. The letter was carried by the French packets from Leghorn to Mersine where the letter was handed to the addressee.

The Franco – Tuscan Convention of 1851 established a prepaid rate of 90 centimes of French franc for each 7.5 grams of weight of letters originating in the French Post Offices, then also in the French Post Offices of the Asian Turkey, paid to destination in Tuscany when carried by the French packets to Leghorn. The same rates were

charged on delivery in the French Post Offices of letters originating in Tuscany.



28 September 1858, single rate letter from the French post office of Smyrna to Leghorn, prepaid 90 centesimi to destination. The letter was carried from Smyrna to Leghorn by the French packets.

Syria (Ottoman Empire), French packets

From 1 January 1861 the Franco – Sardinian convention established a rate of 80 centesimi or centimes for each 7.5 grams for prepaid letters from / to Tuscany carried by the French packets from / to the French post offices in Syria. Unpaid letters were charged on delivery 1 Italian lira or 1 French franc for each 7.5 grams.



10 April 1862, single rate letter from the French post office of Beirut to Leghorn, prepaid 80 centimes to destination. The letter was carried by the French packets from the French post office of Beirut to Leghorn.



21 April 1862, single rate letter from the French post office of Tripoli of Syria to Leghorn, prepaid 80 centimes to destination. Carriage by the French packets from Tripoli of Syria to Leghorn.



28 March 1862, single rate letter from Leghorn to the French post office of Jaffa, prepaid 80 centesimi to destination. The letter was carried from Leghorn to Jaffa by the French packets.

Algeria (France)

Algeria was considered a province of France therefore rates to Algeria were the rates to France: 9 crazie for each 6 denari (7.1 grams) of weight, the prepaid letter rate to France, the same rate was charged on unpaid letters originating in Algeria addressed to a Tuscany destination. Insufficiently prepaid letters in Algeria were charged in Tuscany as the unpaid letters. Letters addressed to Algeria were embarked in Marseille on a French packet and disembarked in an Algerian port. Letters addressed to Tuscany were first carried to Marseille from an Algerian port.



9 February 1859, single rate letter from Florence to Alger, prepaid 9 crazie to destination. The letter was carried to Marseille, where it was placed aboard a French packet bound for Algeria.



18 November 1858, single rate letter (up to 7.5 grams) from Alger to Leghorn, prepaid only 20 centimes instead of the 60 centimes required, then marked the red boxed "AFFRANCHISSEMENT INSUFFISANT". The letter was charged on delivery 9 crazie, as required for a single rate unpaid letters originating in Algeria. The letter was carried to Marseille by the French packets and then overland to Tuscany.

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the rate of 9 crazie was converted in 60 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of weight.



13 November 1860, single rate letter from Lari (near Pisa) to Alger, prepaid 60 centesimi to destination. The letter carried to Marseille was embarked on a French packet and it was disembarked in Algeria.

Tunisia (Ottoman Empire), Sardinian packets

Even though independent, Tunisia recognized of being part of the Ottoman Empire, the choice of

the Bey of Tunis had to be approved by Constantinople. From 1852 a Sardinian packet line connected Tunis with Cagliari. The Italian consular office of Tunis handled the letters carried to Tunis by the Sardinian packets and collected mail to be carried to Cagliari and Genoa by the Sardinian packets. An amendment to the Tuscan –Sardinian convention indicated a rate of one lira for each 7.5 grams for prepaid letters originating in Tunis and addressed to Tuscany, the same rate was charged on delivery of unpaid letters originating in Tuscany and addressed to the Italian post office of Tunis.



May 1856, the single rate letter originated in the Sardinian consular office of Tunis prepaid 1 lira to destination in Pisa. The postage stamps were obliterated in Cagliari where the letter was disembarked from the steamer coming from Tunis. The cover bears the blue "PD" struck in Tunis. The letter taken to Genoa was carried overland to Tuscany.

Egypt (Ottoman Empire)

French packets

Even though independent Egypt recognized of being part of the Ottoman Empire.

The prepaid rate of letters originating in Tuscany and disembarked in the French post office of Alexandria of Egypt by the French packets was 13 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams), the same rate was charged on delivery in Tuscany of unpaid letters originating in the French post office of Alexandria of Egypt and carried by the French packets to Leghorn.



20 September 1854, single rate letter from Florence to Cairo, prepaid 13 crazie to the French post office of Alexandria. The letter carries the handstamp "VIA / DI MARE" struck in Florence where the letter was handed to the French packets agent and not carried to Trieste as endorsed. The letter was carried by the French packet "Bosphore" to Malta where it was embarked on the French packet "Telemarque" and disembarked in Smirne. Only on 10 October the letter was placed on board the French packet "Scamandre" to be disembarked in Alexandria, from Alexandria the letter was taken to Cairo by "La posta Europea".



17 September 1859, quadruple rate letter, as noted, from Leghorn to the French post office of Alexandria of Egypt, prepaid 52 crazie (13x4) to destination. The letter was carried from Leghorn to Alexandria by the French packets.

The prepaid rate of letters originating in the French post office of Alexandria addressed to Tuscany and disembarked in Leghorn by the French packets was 90 centimes for each 7.5 grams of weight. The same rate was charged on delivery in of unpaid letters originating in Tuscany and carried by the French packets to the port of Alexandria.



17 April 1860, double rate letter from the French post office of Alexandria of Egypt to Leghorn, prepaid 1.80 French francs to destination. The letter was carried by the French packets from Alexandria to Leghorn.



13 December 1859, ten times rate unpaid letter from the French post office of Alexandria to Leghorn, prepaid 9 French francs (90c x 10) to destination. The letter was carried by the French packets from Alexandria to Leghorn.

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany, the rate of 13 crazie was converted in 90 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of weight.



4 February 1860, double rate letter, as noted, from Leghorn to Alexandria of Egypt, prepaid 1.80 lire to destination. The letter was taken to Malta

by the French packet "Quirinal" and by another French packet to Alexandria.

The new Franco-Sardinian Convention, effective from 1st January 1861, reduced the rate of prepaid letters between Tuscany and Egypt to 80 centesimi or 80 centimes for each 7.5 grams of weight. The postage due charged on unpaid letters remained unchanged at 1 lira or at 1 French franc for each 7.5 grams of weight.



20 July 1861, single rate letter from Leghorn to the French post office of Alexandria of Egypt, prepaid 80 centesimi to destination. The letter was carried by the French packets from Leghorn to Alexandria.



6 August 1861, five times rate letter from the French post office of Alexandria to Leghorn, prepaid 4 French francs (80 x 5) to destination. The letter was carried by the French packets from Alexandria to Leghorn.

Austrian Lloyd packets

The Austrian-Italian postal convention allowed to send prepaid letter from Tuscany to the Austrian post office of Alexandria at a rate of 12 crazie, corresponding to 18 krCM, for each 15 denari (17.6 grams) of weight : 6 crazie, corresponding to 9 krCM, Austro – Italian rate to Trieste, more than 150 km distant from any location of Tuscany, 6

Vie Trieste
 Sig. S. Lourenço
 Lisboa
 1871
 1871

Morocco, French packets



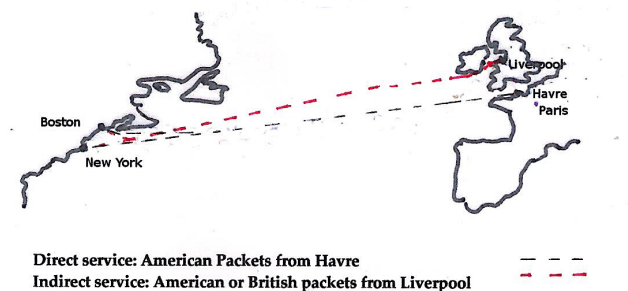


All' Ill. eud. Signore
 Al P.^o Console Generale d'Austria
 sp. di Agente Consolare Toscano
 Tangeri
 (Marrocco)

L.R. GOVERNO CIVILE
 DI LIVORNO

North American Countries

United States of America (USA)



Nova Scotia

52



May 1859, single rate letter (up to 7.5 grams) from Siena to Halifax (Nova Scotia), prepaid 18 crazie to destination. The letter crossed France in the open mail as confirmed by the red datestamp of the French exchange post office of Paris. In London the closed bag to be disembarked by a British packet in an American port was prepared. The closed bag crossed the USA and was opened in Halifax. The cover bears indication of the 1d credited by UK to Nova Scotia in case of sea carriage by a British packet. **The only recorded letter to Nova Scotia prepaid with Tuscan postage stamps.**

USA

USA currency, 1 US dollar = 100 cents 1 cent = 5 centesimi.

The Franco – Tuscan Convention, effective from 1 October 1851 indicated a rate of 28 crazie for each 7.5 grams of weight for letters prepaid to the port of disembarkation in USA. Letters were charged on delivery the American inland of 5 cents up to ½ ounce of weight (14.1 grams), 10 cents up to one ounce then 10 cents for any other ounce of weight (British scale of weight). Letters had to be carried

in closed mail through England to the port of disembarkation in an American port.



10 August 1853, quadruple rate letter from Leghorn to Philadelphia, prepaid 112 crazie (4 x 28 crazie) to the port of disembarkation of Boston. The letter was taken by a French packet to Marseille where the closed bag to be embarked in Liverpool on the British packet “Europa” of the Cunard lines was prepared. The closed bag was opened in Boston where the 10 cents for a letter weighing up to one ounce (14.1 – 28.3 grams) was indicated to be charged on delivery in Philadelphia. **Use of the rare 60 crazie postage stamp.**

As a result of the Franco – British convention from 1st January 1857 the rate of letters originating in Tuscany, prepaid to the port of disembarkation in USA was reduced to 19 crazie for each 7.5 grams of weight. The same rate was charged on delivery in Tuscany of letters originating in USA and prepaid to the port of embarkation on a British packet. This rate was not any more applied from 1 May 1857 as a consequence of the Franco – American convention that allowed to prepay to destination in USA the letters originating in Tuscany.



New York
 Rodman Esq,
 (for Messrs. Rodman)
 Messrs. Emanuel Fenger & Co
 Florence
 Tuscany

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and up to July 1860 the Tuscan rate of 20 crazie was converted into 1.40 Italian lire.



From 15 July 1860 the Italian rate of 1.20 lire for each 7.5 grams was extended to Tuscany. The same rate was charged on unpaid letters originating in USA and addressed to Tuscany.



NEW YORK
 JULY 6 1861
 PHILADELPHIA
 My Father, Care of
 Philadelphia

Letters originating in USA could be paid to the GAPU border 30 cents for each ¼ ounce of weight (14.2 grams), letters were charged on delivery in Tuscany for the inland rate.



7 November 1858, single rate letter from New York to Florence, prepaid 30 cents to the GAPU border, as noted on the cover. The cover bears the hardly readable red "N.YORK 7 A^M PK^T / (date) / PAID" struck in New York to credit Prussia 7 cents and the red "Franco Preuss: / resp: /Vereinsl: Ausg:Gr" (Prepaid to the GAPU exit border) struck in Aachen. On the reverse the Florence delivery stamp. The letter was in New York placed on the closed bag that was put aboard an American packet that disembarked it in Liverpool to be taken to Aachen where the closed bag was opened and the letter was carried to Florence. No indication on the cover of the amount charged on delivery.

Central American Countries

The Central American Countries were reached from Southampton by the British packets of the "Royal Mail Steam Packet Company" (RMSP) and from 1862 also by the French packets sailing from St. Nazaire.

The Countries considered are:

Jamaica

Mexico

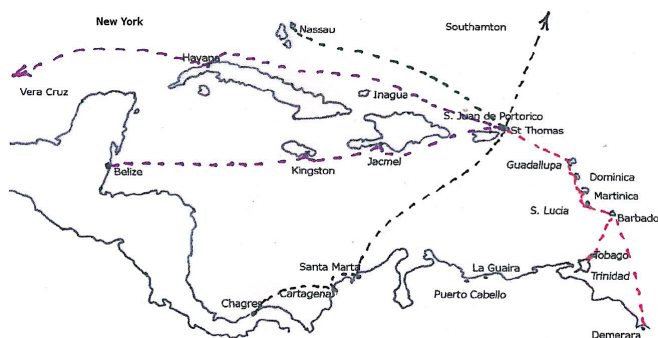
New Grenada / Colombia

Puerto Rico

Trinidad

Venezuela

New Grenada / Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela are presented with the Countries of Central America because they were reached by the line of the West Indies of the British packets of the RMSP.



The main lines of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the West Indies
Cunard lines to New York

New Grenada / Colombia

Columbia currency, 1 peso macuquina = 8 reales = 100 centavos 1 peso macuquina = 4 Italian lire.

From 1 January 1857, as a consequence of the new Franco –British convention, the rate of letters carried with the French mediation, prepaid to the port of disembarkation in New Grenada and carriage by a British packet was reduced from 28 crazie to 19 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams).



15 December 1858, single rate letter from Marciana+ Marina to Cartagena, prepaid 19 craize to the port of disembarkation. The letter, crossed France and it was, on 3 January 1859, in Southampton, placed on board of the British packet "La Plata" that disembarked the letter in St. Thomas on 31 January. On 2 February the letter was transferred to the British packet "Trent" and disembarked in Cartagena on 6 February 1859 where 1 ½ real was charged on delivery, as noted on the cover.

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico currency, 1 peso duro = 8 reales de plata Mexicana 1 real = 62.5 centesimi.

The 3 recorded letters from Tuscany prepaid to the disembarkation port of St. Thomas are illustrated in this display. The 3 letters belonging to the same archive were carried with the French mediation to Bordeaux where they were placed aboard a non contract sheep that disembarked them in St Thomas.



10 Mai 1854, single rate letter from Florence to Humacao, prepaid 15 crazie to the port of disembarkation of St. Thomas. From St. Thomas the letter was carried by sea to Puerto Rico and then to Humacao where 3 ½ reales was charged on delivery.

On 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and the effect of the direct British – Sardinian convention were extended to Tuscany.



10 July 1860, single rate letter from Puerto Rico to Pietrasanta, prepaid 1 real to the embarkation on a British packet in St. Thomas. The letter carried to St. Thomas by a non contract ship was handed to the British consular office, as confirmed by the date+stamp struck on the reverse on 13 July. On 14 July the letter was placed aboard the British packet "Atrat-o" of the RMSP company that disembarked the letter in Southampton on 28 July. In London the closed bag that crossed France was prepared and 60 centesimi were debited to Sardinia. On delivery in Pietrasanta on 2 August 1860, 10 decimi was charged. **The only recorded letter from Puerto Rico to Tuscany.**

Trinidad

British currency, 1 British pound = 20 shillings (s) 1s = 12 pence (d) 1d = 10 centesimi.

Letters carried from the British colonies of the West Indies to the Italian States with the French mediation had to be prepaid to destination.



9 January 1856, single rate (up to ½ ounce) letter from Trinidad to Leghorn, prepaid 3s 7d to destination: 1d Trinidad inland, 3s 6d credited to UK, as noted on the cover. This amount included also the foreign transit due to France and Tuscany. The letter was carried in closed mail through Sardinia.

Venezuela

Venezuela currency, 1 peso macuquina = 8 reales = 100 centavos 1 peso macuquina = 4 Italian lire.

Up to 31 December 1856 letters, as required by the French mediation, were prepaid to the disembarkation port of Venezuela and were carried by the British packets; they were rated 28 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams).



11 July 1856, single rate letter from Leghorn to La Guaira, prepaid 28 crazie to the port of disembarkation. The letter was carried in the open mail through France, as confirmed by the datestamp struck by the French exchange office. The letter was in Southampton embarked on the British packet "Solent" of the RMSP company and it was disembarked in St. Thomas on 2 August 1856 where it was taken by a non contract ship to La Guaira. 2 reales, as noted, was charged on delivery in La Guaira.

From 1 January 1857, as a consequence of the new Franco –British convention, rates of letters prepaid to the port of disembarkation in

Venezuela and carriage by a British packet were reduced to 19 crazie for each 6 denari of weight.



12 February 1857, single rate letter from Leghorn to Maracaibo, prepaid 19 crazie to the port of disembarkation. The letter was carried by a non contract steamer to Marseille, as confirmed by the blue octagonal datestamp struck by the exchange office. The letter, with transit London, was on 17 February, placed on board of the British packet "Magdalena" of the RMSP company that disembarked the letter in St. Thomas. From St. Thomas a non contract packet took the letter to Maracaibo where 2 reales, not indicated on the cover, was charged on delivery.

Letters originating in Venezuela, prepaid to the embarkation on the British packets were charged on delivery in Tuscany 19 crazie for each 6 denari of weight (7.1 grams).



Letter written in Merida on 20 December 1858, posted in La Guayra (date illegible) sent to Marina di Marciana, prepaid to the embarkation port. The letter was taken by a non contract ship to St. Thomas where it was on 18 February placed aboard the British packet "Atrato" of the RMSP Co and it was disembarked in Southampton on 3 March. With transit London on 4 March the letter transited Paris on 5 March. The letter arrived in Leghorn on 12 March and in Marciana Marina on

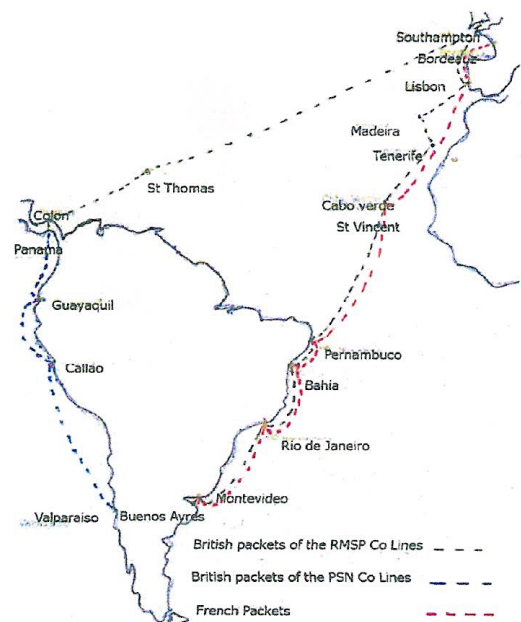
15 March 1859 where 19 grana was charged on delivery as noted on the cover. The cover bears the accountancy marking struck in London debiting France 1.60 French francs for each 30 grams of letters carried by the British Packets.

South American Countries

The South American countries of the Atlantic coast: Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay were reached from Southampton by the South America line of the RMSP company. From 1860 the French packets reached also Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Letters addressed to the Pacific coast of South America were first carried to Colon (Panama) by a packet of the RMSP. Crossed the isthmus letters were placed aboard a British packet of the Pacific Steam Navigatin company (PSN).

The Countries considered are:

Argentina
Chile



Argentina

Argentinean currency, 1 peso duro = 100 centavos
1 centavos = 5 centesimi.

From 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and from July 1860 the

effect of the Franco-Sardinian convention were extended to Tuscany. The rate of letters carried with the French mediation by the British packet, paid to the port of disembarkation of the American Atlantic coast was indicated in 1 lira for each 7.5 grams.



5 November 1863, single rate letter from Leghorn to Buenos Ayres, prepaid 1 lira to the port of disembarkation of Buenos Ayres. The 5 centavos charged on delivery in Buenos Ayres is not indicated because the postage due on single rate letters was not noted by the Argentinean postal administration. The letter crossed France in the open mail as confirmed by the datestamp struck by the French exchange office. The letter was in Southampton, on 9 November placed aboard the British packet of the RMSP "Parana" that disembarked the letter on Buenos Ayres on 14 December 1863.

Chile

Chilean currency, 1 Chilean peso = 100 centavos 1 centavos = 5 centesimi.

From 1st January 1860 the Italian lira was introduced in Tuscany and new postage stamps, denominated in Italian lire, were also introduced. From July 1860 the effects of the Franco – Sardinian convention were extended to Tuscany and the rate of letters carried with the French mediation by the British packet, paid to the port of disembarkation of the American Pacific coast was indicated in 1.40 lire for each 7.5 grams.



4 October 1860, single rate letter from Florence to Valparaiso, prepaid 1.85 centesimi to the port of disembarkation. Even though from July 1860 the Sardinian rates were extended to Tuscany this letter was prepaid 10 centesimi in excess of the rate indicated by the Franco – Tuscan convention in 25 crazie, converted in 1.75 lire, for each 7.5 grams of weight. Carried overland through France, the letter was in Southampton placed on board of a British packet of the RMSP company that disembarked the letter in Colon. Taken through the isthmus to Panama, the letter was carried by a British packet of the PSN company to Valparaiso where 15 centavos was charged in delivery. **The only recorded letter to Chile prepaid with the issue of the Provisional Government of Tuscany.**

African countries of the Atlantic coast

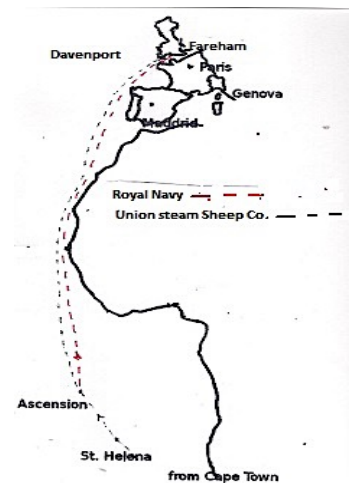
The countries considered are:

Ascension
Cape of Good Hope

Ascension

British currency, 1
British pound = 20
shillings (s) 1s = 12 pence (d) 1d = 10 centesimi.

The Ascension island was the base of the West African squadron of the Royal Navy that carried mail to the UK port of Fareham where the Royal Navy was based.





Letter written on 4 May 1850 in Ascension addressed to Florence and redirected to Nice, prepaid to the Franco – Sardinian border as confirmed by the red “PF” struck in London. The letter placed aboard of ship of the Royal Navy was disembarked on 6 July on the UK port of Fareham where the Royal Navy was based. The letter transited London on 8 July and entered France on the 9 July as confirmed by the red datestamp impressed by the French Exchange Office. In Turin the handstamp “VIA DI/ BEAUVOISIN” was struck and the letter was carried from Genoa to Leghorn as confirmed by the black “CORRISP EST DA GENOVA / * / (fleur de lis)” impressed in Leghorn on letter arriving overland from Genoa. 12 crazie was charged on delivery, as required for a letter weighing up to 6 denari (7.1 grams). In Florence the letter was redirected to Nice and 1 Tuscan lira, corresponding to 12 crazie (84 Italian centesimi) was debited to Sardinia, 27 soldi (1.35 Italian lire) was charged on delivery in Nice: 17 soldi to Tuscany and 10 soldi Sardinian inland rate.

The only recorded letter from Ascension island to the Old Italian States.

Cape of Good Hope, Sardinian mediation

British currency, 1 British pound = 20 shillings (s)
1s = 12 pence (d) 1d = 10 centesimi.

From September 1857 started the effect of the contract between the UK Royal Mail and the Union Steam Sheep Company (USS). The contract indicated that Mail had to be carried from the English port of Devonport to Cape Town in less in less than 42 days, the USS always matched this condition. The Anglo–Sardinian Convention of 1858 indicated that UK had to debit Sardinia, for

overseas letters, the unpaid postage due to UK increased by 20 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of weight.



20 December 1858, letter weighing less than ½ ounce (14.2 grams) from Cape Town to Florence, prepaid 6d to the UK as required by the colonial rate to UK of 6d: 1d to the cape of Good Hope, 5d to UK. The Letters was carried to Devonport by a contract steamer of the “Union Steam Sheep company” where it was disembarked on 26 January 1859. Carried to London it was sent unpaid in closed mail through France in accordance to the 1858 Anglo-Sardinian convention that required a debit to Sardinia of the unpaid amount due for the carriage of the letter to UK, increased by 20 centesimi for each 7.5 grams of letters carried through France. Carriage to UK was prepaid therefore the debit was limited to 20 centesimi, as noted, because the letter weighted less than 7.5 grams. With transit Genoa the letter was delivered in Florence where it was charged 24 crazie, the double rate of the unpaid letters originating in UK, as noted, because the letter resulted to weight more than 6 denari (7.1 grams). In addition of being the only recorded letter from the Cape colony to Tuscany it was prepaid by a UK postage stamp, probably because it was presented to the Cape Town Post Office already prepaid with a UK postage stamp. **Only 2**

letters recorded from the Cape of Good Hope to the Italian States.

Asian, African and Australian Countries beyond Suez

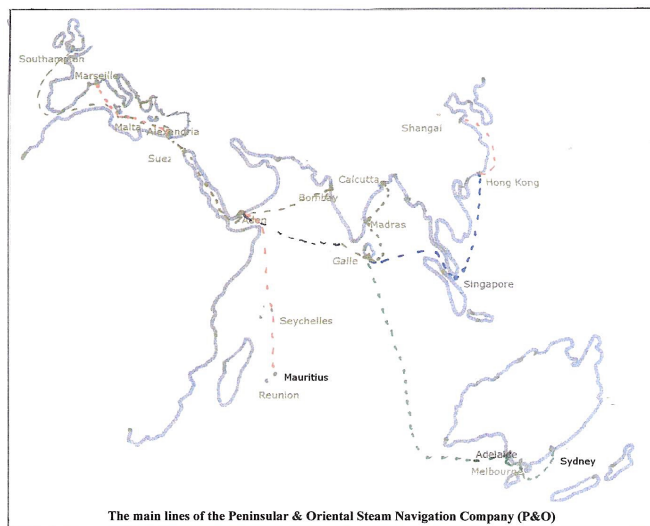
These countries were mainly reached with the British packets of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P & O). From Alexandria letters were carried by railway overland to Suez where the letters were placed on board a British packet of the P & O lines.

The countries considered are:

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia (Dutch colony)



Hong Kong

British currency, 1 British pound = 20 shillings (s)
1s = 12 pence (d) 1d = 10 centesimi.



The letter written in Hong Kong on 25 November 1850 was taken privately to Alexandria of Egypt where it was posted in the British post office on 4 January 1851. The letter bears no indication of the amount paid in Alexandria. Neither the 1843 Franco-British convention nor the 1838 Franco-Sardinian convention allowed for unpaid letters from Alexandria to Sardinia via the British Mediterranean packets. Then this letter should have been paid from Alexandria to the French exit border. Probably in Alexandria a closed mail bag containing letters prepaid to the French exit border was prepared. The closed bag was opened in Paris where the red "2 INDES OR 2 / date / Marseille" was struck on 16 January. The letter was then carried overland to Sardinia through Pont de Beauvoisin, then to Tuscany overland through Genoa, as confirmed by the black circular marking and by the delivery datestamp struck on 21 January 1851. In Leghorn 12 crazie was charged on delivery for Sardinian transit and the Tuscan inland postage.

India

India currency, 1 rupee = 16 annas 1 anna = 1.5 pence = 15 centesimi

Letters to India were mainly carried with the French mediation



10 August 1853, single rate letter from Bangalore to Lucca, redirected to Leghorn. The letter was prepaid 11 annas: 3 annas internal Indian rate to Madras and 8 annas, corresponding to 1s sea carriage from Madras to Alexandria of Egypt. The letter was carried by the P&O packet to "Precursor" to Suez. After travelling the overland route to Alexandria, the letter was placed on board the P&O packet "Euxine" to Malta and then transferred to the P&O packet "Vectis" bound for Marseille. Finally it was carried by the French packet "Telemaque" to Leghorn. 18 crazie was charged on delivery, as required for a single rate letter carried by the British packets from an origin beyond Suez. No extra postage was charged for the readdressed mail.

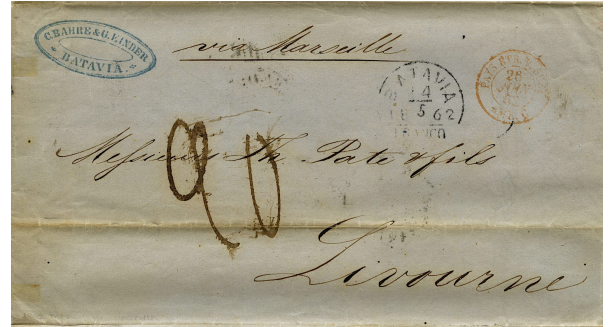


April 1860, single rate letter from Florence to Calcutta, prepaid 1 lira to the port of disembarkation of Bombay. The letter was taken to Marseille where it was placed aboard a British packet of the P&O lines that disembarked the letter in Alexandria. Crossed the isthmus, the letter was in Suez placed aboard a packet of the P&O lines that disembarked the letter in the port of Bombay, as confirmed by the transit marking on the reverse that debited one anna because the letter was carried beyond the port of disembarkation. On the reverse the delivery datestamp of Calcutta.

Indonesia

Dutch currency, 1 Dutch guilder = 100 Dutch cents (Dcent) 1Dcent = 2 centesimi.

The 1861 Franco - Sardinian convention, extended to Tuscany, indicated a rate of 1 lira for each 7.5 grams to be charged on unpaid letters carried by the British packets.



14 May 1862, double rate unpaid letter from Batavia to Leghorn, charged 2 lire on delivery. The letter was probably taken to Singapore where it entered the British postal system being placed aboard a British packet of the P&O lines that disembarked the letter in Galle where the letter was transferred to another P&O packet that carried the letter to Suez. After travelling the overland route to Alexandria, the letter was disembarked by a P&O packet in Marseille. With transit Turin and Genoa the letter was finally delivered in Leghorn on 29 June 1862. **The only recorded letter to the Italian States from Indonesia.**