Mario Mentaschi ${ }^{\text {Vittorio Morani }}$

## $18 \frac{51}{62}$ LA STORIA POSTALE della TOSCANA

## THE POSTAL HISTORY OF TUSCANY



Mario Mentaschi Vittorio Morani



# LA STORIA POSTALE dellaTOSCANA 

## THE POSTAL HISTORY OF TUSCANY

## PREFAZIONE

## FOREWORD

Avere in mano questo lavoro di Mario Mentaschi e Vittorio Morani è un vero piacere. I francobolli del Granducato di Toscana e del suo Governo Provvisorio sono sempre stati tra i più celebri degli Antichi Stati Italiani ed il Leone "Marzocco" per me rimane uno dei soggetti più belli delle prime emissioni di francobolli al mondo. Un classico che a distanza di quasi 170 anni non ha mai perso il suo fascino. Ma gli autori ci hanno regalato molto di più: è il primo testo che in maniera esaustiva si occupa dell'uso postale di questi francobolli e spiega il loro utilizzo per affrancare le rispettive corrispondenze toscane verso l'interno e l'estero. E non si ferma qui: spiega anche le tariffe applicate per le corrispondenze che giungono in Toscana ed il lettore ha quindi un panorama completo della situazione storico-postale del periodo. Il libro convince anche grazie alla chiarezza e linearità del pensiero e delle descrizioni ed è un valido aiuto per tutti i collezionisti nella comprensione di questo interessante, ma spesso non facile capitolo della nostra storia postale.
Non posso che ringraziare gli amici Mario e Vittorio per il loro prezioso studio ed augurarmi che tanti collezionisti possano approfittare di questo bellissimo contributo.

To have this book of Mario Mentaschi and Vittorio Morani in the hands is a real pleasure. The postage stamps of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Provisional Government are considered among the most famous of the Old Italian States and the Lion "Marzocco" for me is one of the most beautiful subjects of all the first issues of postage stamps of the world. A classical issue that since almost 170 years is still really fashionable.
The authors gave us much more: it is the first book that describes in a complete manor the use of this postage stamps and explains the frankings of the correspondence in Tuscany and to abroad. And it is not finished there: we find also the information about the rates applied in Tuscany for the mail arriving from foreign countries and one can admire therefore a complete framework of this period of the Tuscan postal history. Furthermore the book convinces also because it so clear and linear in the way things are ideated and described, a valid help for all collectors to comprehend this most interesting, but difficult chapter of our postal history.
I want to thank my friends Mario and Vittorio for their excellent work and I hope that this wonderful book may be helpful for many collectors.

Thomas Mathà FRPSL IPHF Presidente AIEP

Thomas Mathà FRPSL IPHF President of the AIEP


Uniformi postali, 1851. Archivio di Stato di Firenze.
Cartolina edita da ASPoT in occasione di "Toscana 2009"
Postal uniforms, 1851. State archives of Florence.
Postcard presented by ASPoT at "Toscana 2009"

## PRÉFACE

En ce milieu du XIXe siècle le Grand-duché de Toscane est, malgré sa faible superficie, l'État italien dont l'économie est la plus prospère comme le montre sa riche histoire postale. Florence et le port de Livourne commercent depuis des siècles avec toute la Méditerranée. Mais, comme l'ouvrage nous le fait découvrir, des relations économiques se sont tissées avec le monde entier même si les lettres à destination ou d’origine lointaines sont bien sûr exceptionnelles. Les illustrations nous donnent à voir, entre autres, des lettres de ou pour : l'île d'Ascension, le Cap de Bonne Espérance, le Chili ou les Indes néerlandaises et feront l'admiration des collectionneurs.
La période examinée va de 1851 à 1862 . Elle débute avec l'introduction des timbres-poste en Toscane (en quatrino, soldo et crazie) et se termine avec la réunion au royaume d'Italie, l'étude allant jusqu'à al'intégration complète sur le plan postal, en passant bien évidemment par le Gouvernement provisoire de Toscane et sa courte émission de timbres-poste de 1860 libellée en centesimi et précédant d'un an l'introduction des timbres-poste du royaume de Sardaigne.
La base de l'ouvrage est constituée par la magnifique collection de Vittorio Morani qui m'a éblouie lorsque je l'ai découverte pour la première fois à Athènes pendant Notos 2011 où elle a reçu le grand prix international, confirmé ensuite par nombreuses récompenses de haut niveau. L’ouvrage a bénéficié des connaissances approfondies et de l'expertise de mon ami de longue date Mario Mentaschi, dont les ouvrages et articles sur I'histoire postale des anciens États italiens font autorité et sont devenus incontournables.
Le livre s’organise en trois grandes parties : tarif intérieur, correspondances avec les États italiens, échanges avec les autres pays étrangers. Mais il ne contente pas de nous montrer un formidable panorama de l'utilisation des timbres-poste du Grand-duché et du Gouvernement provisoire. II analyse aussi avec brio les lettres non affranchies dont la compréhension est, on le sait, nettement plus ardue. Il a aussi l'originalité d'inclure les lettres à destination de la Toscane ce qui nous offre un tour complet de la correspondance de ou pour ce pays. Bien des particularités de ces échanges bilatéraux sont étonnantes comme, par exemple, la règle instaurée par les conventions entre plusieurs États italiens et l'Autriche d'une taxe toujours au profit du pays d'origine que la lettre soit en port dû, en port payé ou insuffisamment affranchie.
L'étude traverse la période troublée et complexe du début de l'unité italienne qui réunit au sein d'un même État toute la péninsule à l'exception encore de la Vénétie et des États de l'Église maintenant réduits au Latium. C'est l'occasion de montrer des tarifs très courts, des affranchissements partiels et des acheminements détournés ou interrompus provoqués par le conflit avec l'Empire autrichien ou par la sécession de la Romagne. Líntroduction de la monnaie italienne en 1860 peut être l'occasion d'implanter les tarifs sardes mais s'accompagne plus souvent d'une conversion des tarifs toscans dans la nouvelle monnaie, régulièrement peu de mois avant la mise en place, au gré d'une nouvelle convention, des tarifs du royaume d'Italie.
C'est en conclusion un magnifique ouvrage d'histoire postale bien construit, très illustré (plus de 500 lettres et de nombreuses cartes) et travaillé en profondeur. Il doit être recommandé à tout les amateurs de l'histoire postale du XIXe siècle tant il a su ouvrir son champ d'étude à nombre de pays et colonies associés à l'économie européenne. Le texte complètement bilingue italien / anglais, une excellente idée, favorisera sa diffusion.

Un grand bravo aux deux auteurs !

Robert Abensur<br>Président Académie de Phjlatélie, IPHF, RDP

## INTRODUZIONE

## INTRODUCTION

Lidea di un libro che presentasse la Storia Postale della Toscana è venuta agli autori dopo la presentazione alla "The Royal Philatelic Society London" della collezione di Vittorio Morani.
Questa presentazione era arricchita da una memoria che si proponeva di accompagnare i visitatori lungo i 52 quadri della esposizione.
Riteniamo che l'esposizione illustrasse tutti i capitoli della Storia Postale toscana nel periodo $1^{\circ}$ aprile 1851, data dell'emissione dei francobolli toscani, sino al 31 dicembre 1862.
Con decorrenza $1^{\circ}$ gennaio 1863 una legge postale italianaunificò iregolamentipostaliditutte le province italiane, ponendo fine alla storia postale Toscana. Pensiamo poi che la documentazione postale raccolta da Morani copra tutti gli aspetti della storia postale di questo periodo; è stato quindi possibile limitarsi alla presentazione di documenti che appartengono alla sua collezione, con limitate integrazioni.
É infine nostra opinione che la sezione dei rapporti con l'estero presenti tutte le destinazioni e provenienze ad oggi note.
Ricordiamo che il libro illustra i vari Stati come erano nel periodo preso in esame.

The desire to present a book aimed to illustrate the Tuscan Postal History came to the mind of the authors after the display of the collection of Vittorio Morani at The Royal Philatelic Society London. To help the visitors to better understand the collection a handout was prepared that could better explain the 52 frames of the display.
We believe that this display illustrated all the aspects of the Tuscan Postal History from 1 April 1851, date of issue of the Tuscan postage stamps, until 31 December 1862.
On 1 January 1863 a new Italian postal law unified the Postal rules of all the Italian provinces as a consequence the Tuscan Postal History became the Italian Postal History.
We believe that the postal documents of Morani collection can show all the main aspects of the Tuscan Postal History with the necessity of limited integrations.
We believe also that the parts illustrating the postal relations with the foreign Countries present all the recorded origins and destinations.
The States are presented with the names and with the extensions that they had in the period examined.

Il libro è organizzato in tre parti:

- Tariffe per l'interno della Toscana.
- Tariffe della corrispondenza scambiata con gli Stati della penisola italiana.
- Tariffa della corrispondenza scambiata con gli Stati esteri oltre la penisola italiana.

In ciascun capitolo l'evoluzione delle tariffe postali e dei percorsi postali nel periodo 1851-1862 viene presentata cronologicamente. II libro non illustra solamente le tariffe in uso in Toscana, ma anche quelle degli stati italiani ed esteri che spedivano in Toscana corrispondenza. In questo periodo la posta spesso veniva spedita senza essere affrancata; anche questi documenti importanti per una completa descrizione dello sviluppo storico postale sono presentati.
Al fine di facilitare ai lettori il ritrovamento di argomenti di loro interesse abbiamo aggiunto 4 indici analitici che pensiamo possano essere di aiuto:

- Indice analitico delle monete.
- Indice analitico delle linee di navigazione.
- Indice analitico delle convenzioni.
- Indice analitico dei bolli postali.

This book is structured in 3 parts:

- The domestic rates of Tuscany.
- Rates of Mail exchanged with the States of the Italian peninsula.
- Rates of Mail exchanged with the Countries beyond the Italian peninsula.

In each chapter the evolution of postal rates and the development of the different routings in the period 1851-1862 is presented chronologically.
The book does not present only rates from Tuscany, but also those of the foreign countries that sent Mail to Tuscany.
In this period Mail could be sent unpaid; also these documents, important to properly describe the Tuscan Postal History, are considered and examined. On the purpose of making easier to readers the access to information of their interest we have added four indexes that we believe can help:

- Index of currencies.
- Index of contract packets.
- Index of conventions.
- Index of postal markings.


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Uniformi postali, 1851. Archivio di Stato di Firenze.
Cartolina edita da ASPoT in occasione di "Toscana 2009"
Postal uniforms, 1851. State archives of Florence.
Postcard presented by ASPoT at "Toscana 2009".

# INDICE ANALITICO <br> DEI PIROSCAFI <br> CONVENZIONATI 

## INDEX <br> OF CONTRACT PACKETS

Le linee di navigazione che avevano contratti con le Amministrazioni postali considerate in questo libro, sono elencate con l'indicazione di tutti i documenti che furono trasportate da ogni linea presa in considerazione.

## Allan Line,

Canadian packets:

## Admiralty's Mediterranean Steam Packets,

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## Austrian Lloyd,

Austrian packets:

## Compagnie Fraissinet,

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French packets, map page 314:

## Cunard Line,

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The navigation lines that had contracts with the postal Administrations considered in this book, are listed indicating all documents that were carried by each line taken into consideration.
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Union Steam Ship Company,469British packets, map page 368:

## INDICE ANALITICO DELLE CONVENZIONI

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Le convenzioni postali che regolarono lo scambio della corrispondenza sono elencate in ordine alfabetico con l'indicazione dei documenti postali trasportati ai sensi di ogni convenzione. Se un documento è stato trasportato ai sensi di più convenzioni viene elencato per ciascuna di esse.

## American-Prussian Convention (PCM),

effective on 1 October 1852:

## Austro-Italian Convention,

effective for Tuscany on 1 April 1851:

## Austro-Italian Convention,

effective for Modena on 1 June 1852:

## Austro-Italian Convention,

effective for Parma on 1 June 1852:

## Austro-Italian Convention,

effective for the Papal States on 1 October 1852:

## Austro-Russian Convention,

Additional articles to the 1843 Convention, effective on 1 March 1850:

## Austro-Russian Convention,

Conventions that regulated the exchange of Mail are listed in alphabetical order with the indication of the postal documents carried in accordance to each Convention. When a document was carried in accordance to more Conventions it is listed under each one of them.

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## Austro-Sardinian Convention,

Convention restored on 15 May 1862:

Austro-Swiss Convention,
effective on 1 October 1852:

Austro-Swiss Convention,
notification of 25 May 1859:

British-American Convention,
effective on 15 February 1849:

British-Brazilian Convention,
effective on 1 April 1860:

British-Prussian Convention,
addendum effective on 6 January 1860:

## British-Sardinian Convention ${ }^{1}$,

 effective on 1 February 1858:Franco-American Convention,
effective on 1 April 1857:

Franco-Belgian Convention,
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additional articles to the 1847 Convention
effective on April 1849:

## Franco-British Convention,

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486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493 $343,377,396,397,398,468,477,499$

1 The British-Sardinian Convention, effective from 1 February 1858, indicated that Sardinia (Italy after 17 March 1861) had to pay to the UK the rate charged to public in UK increased by 20 centesimi.

Franco-British Convention,
effective 1 January 1857:

## Franco-Dutch Convention,

additional articles of July 1846:

Franco-Dutch Convention,
notification of 1 April 1852:

Franco-Sardinian Convention,
effective on 1 July 1851:

Franco-Sardinian Convention,
effective on 1 January 1861:

## Franco-Tuscan Convention, <br> effective on 1 October 1851:

## GAPU Convention,

effective on 1 July 1850:

## Greek-Austrian Lloyd Convention,

effective 7 July 1852 (25 June, Julian calendar):

## Greek-Italian Convention,

effective 2 March 1862 (18 February Julian calendar):
Italian-Swiss Convention,
effective on 1 July 1862:

Prussian-Danish Convention,
effective on 1 February 1854:

Prussian-Russian Convention,
effective on 13 April 1852 (1 April, Julian calendar):

Prussian-Swedish Convention,
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352, 353, 354
additional articles of 1847 to the 1840 Convention:

Prussian-Swedish Convention,
effective on 15 July 1852:

## Sardinian-Belgian Convention,

effective on 1 January 1851:

## Sardinian-Spanish Convention,

effective on 1 February 1852:

Sardinian-Swiss Convention,
effective on 1 August 1851:

## Sardinian-Tuscan Convention,

effective on 1 August 1852:

## Tuscan-Papal Convention,

effective 1 July 1841, rates notified in the
Papal States on 15 November 1844 (Tosti notification), notified in Tuscany on 27 December 1847:

Tuscan-Papal Convention,
effective on 1 July 1853:

USA-Bremen Convention,
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effective on 1857:

## INDICE ANALITICO DEI BOLLI POSTALI

## INDEX OF POSTAL MARKINGS

I bolli postali sono elencati in ordine alfabetico con l'indicazione dei documenti dove vennero applicati.

Postal markings are listed in alphabetical order with the indication of the postal documents where they have been struck.
"A" (ABONO) In red. Handstamp indicating free postage, it was often used to ..... 355indicate "articles of the offices of the courts" not free postage.
"AACHEN/ FRANCO" In red. Handstamp struck in the Prussian exchange office of ..... 494, 497
Aachen to indicate prepayment, it does not indicate the limit of the prepayment.
"AFFRANCATA" In black. Linear handstamp struck in Ferrara and Bologna on ..... 144, 145, 175
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"AFFRANCHISSEMENT INSUFFISANT" In red. Boxed marking impressed in ..... 447
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"AGDP" (Amministrazione Generale Delle Poste) In red. Oval marking impressed in ..... 198, 200, 207, 212, 213,
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"AMMINISTRAZIONE GENERALE/ 3 lilies / DELLE POSTE" In black. ..... 196, 202, 203, 205, 206,
Oval marking impressed in Naples on letters that were not paid to destination in the ..... 211
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travelling post office Calais-Paris on letterers from UK.
ANGL/ (date) / 1 CALAIS 1 In black. Struck in Calais ..... 510
on letters coming from the UK.
ANGL/ (date) / 2 CALAIS 2 In black. Struck in Paris ..... 468, 475
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ANGL./4 BOULOGNE SUR MER 4 In black. Struck in Boulogne on ..... 499
letters coming from the UK.
"ASSICURATA" In black. Different shapes Impressed on registered letters, Sardinian, ..... 71, 139, 147, 181
Papal terminology
"AUSTRIA / * / N. 3" In black. Circular marking impressed in Florence, as required by ..... $47,344,345$
the Austro-Tuscan Convention of 1851 for letters originating in Russia
"BATAVIA / (date) / FRANCO" In black. Semicircular date stamp struck in Batavia
on letters prepaid to Alexandria of Egypt.

## "BOSTON / (postage due) / (date) / BR PKT"

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In black. Circular date stamp struck in Boston to debit the addressee with the USA inland in case of carriage by a British packet.
"BOSTON / 24 / (date) / PAID" In red. Circular date stamp crediting France 24490
cents as required by the 1857 Franco-American Convention for letters prepaid in the USA to Tuscany in case of carriage by a British packet.
"BOSTON / 30 / (date) / PAID" In black. Circular date stamp struck in Boston on incoming double rate letters prepaid to destination as required by the 1857 FrancoAmerican Convention.
"BOSTON / 42 / (date)" In black. Circular date stamp debiting the USA 42 cents
as required by the 1857 Franco-American Convention for double rate unpaid letters originating in Tuscany in case of carriage by a British packet.
"BR SERVICE" In red. Octagonal marking struck in accordance to the 1857 Franco488, 492, 493
American Convention to indicate carriage by British packets.
"CHARGÉ" In black or red. Impressed in France on registered letters.
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"CHARGÉ" In black. Impressed in Switzerland on registered letters. 305
CIVITAVECCHIA / DALLA / VIA DI MARE In black. Semicircular handstamp
Impressed on letters disembarked in the port of Civitavecchia.
"Colonies / \&c ART. 13" In red. Boxed accountancy marking impressed in London until 1855 to debit France 3s 4d for each ounce ( 28.3 grams) of letters carried from overseas by the British packets, in accordance with the Franco-British Convention.
"CORRISPA ESTA DA GENOVA / * / (lily)" In black. Circular marking impressed in Leghorn and in Florence on letters coming overland from Genoa.

284, 285, 355, 356, 379,
396, 468, 475, 499, 513
"Corretta" In black. Oval marking. Impressed in Naples to correct a previous postage due indication.

424, 510

196, 202
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"NETTA DENTRO E FUORI" Handstamp struck in black in the Papal States to indicate that the letter has been sanitazed inside and outside.
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"NEW YORK / 3 / (date) In black. Circular date stamp struck in New York on unpaid letters to debit France 3 cents in case of sea carriage by a British packet as indicated by the 1857 Franco-American Convention.
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"NEW YORK / 23 / (date) / BR PKT" In black. Circular date stamp struck in New York to debit Prussia 23 cents: 5 cents the USA inland rate, 18 cents British sea carriage and transit in closed mail, in accordance with the PCM Convention.
"NEW YORK / 19 / (date) / BR PKT" In red. Circular date stamp struck to credit
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"NEW YORK / SHIP (date) / (postage due)" In black or red. Circular date stamp Impressed in New York on letter disembarked by a non contract ship. Postage due included the USA inland rate and the carriage by a non contract ship.
"OUTRE-MER / (date) / BASTIA" In black. Circular date stamp struck in Bastia
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"OUTRE MER / (date) / LE HAVRE" In red. Circular date stamp impressed in
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"PAID / 4 " Struck in red on printed matter originating in USA to indicate the payment to the sorting border of UK.
"PAYS ETR. V. SUEZ / (date) / AMB. from A to H" In red. Struck by the Travelling
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"P" In black. Circular marking impressed in Malta on partially paid letters.
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"Pays-Bas/(date)/ $\mathbf{2}$ Valnes 2" In red. Circular date stamp impressed in Paris on letters arriving in the open mail from The Netherlands.
"PER / CONSEGNA" Different shapes. Old terminology used in Tuscany to indicate registered letter. This marking was used also in the period of the Provisional Government.
"P-D." In red. Oval or circular marking impressed in the UK on letters prepaid to destination.
"P-D." In red. Oval marking impressed in Malta on letters prepaid to destination.
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"P.F." (Paid to border) In red. Impressed by Sardinia to indicate that postage has been paid to the Sardinian-Tuscan border.
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"SARDAIGNE / (date) / 4 PT. DE BEAUVOISIN 4" In red. Circular date stamp
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## "SARDAIGNE-CULOZ/ (date) / AG. D" In red. Circular date stamp impressed on

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"SA. F." (Strada Ferrata) Oval in black. Impressed on letters carried by the Tuscan railways.
"SCHWEIZ / N.T.T." In black. Boxed marking impressed in the TסT office
of Frankfurt on letters arriving from Switzerland:
"S.F.L. / FRANCA" (S.F.L. = Strada Ferrata Leopolda) In red. Boxed marking impressed by the officers of the railway "Leopolda" on letters prepaid to destination.
"S.V." (Servizio Vaporiera) In black. Oval marking impressed in Tuscany on letters $39,84,245,411$ carried by the railways.
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"T.A. / Russia sett.le" (Austrian Transit Northern Russia) In black. Impressed in
Vienna on letters addressed to Tuscany originating in the northern provinces of Russia, in relation to a 1850 addendum to the 1843 Austro-Russian Convention.
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"2 TOSC 2 / (date) / Pt DE BEAUVOISIN" In red. Circular date stamp impressed in Lyon on letters originating in Tuscany, carried in closed mail through Sardinia and Pont de Beauvoisin.
"3 TOSC 3 / (date) / Pt DE BEAUVOISIN" In red. Circular date stamp impressed in Paris on letters originating in Tuscany, carried in closed mail through Sardinia via Pont de Beauvoisin.
"TOSCANE / (date) / ANTIBES" In red. Circular date stamp impressed in Antibes on letters originating in Tuscany, carried in closed mail through Sardinia.
"TOSCANE / (date) / BASTIA" In red. Circular date stamp impressed in Bastia (Corsica) on letters originating in Tuscany.
"TOSC. / (date) / 1 MARSEILLE 1" In red. Circular date stamp impresssed in Marseille on letters disembarked by the French packets
"2 TOUR. T. 2 / (date) / VALENCIENNES" In red. Circular date stamp impressed in Paris on letters originating or transiting in the Thurn and Taxis post offices in Germany.
"TP" In black. Impressed in Bologna (Romagne) on letters where the Postage was prepaid cash due to the shortage of postage stamps.
"Transito / per lo Stato Pontificio" In black. Impressed in Rome on letters addressed to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies transiting through the Papal States.
"T.S." (Sardinian Transit) In black. Impressed in Sardinia on letters carried in the open
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