The French Revolutionary Wars in Italy 1791-1815



Napoleon Crossing the Saint-Bernard. Jacques-Louis David (1801)

PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

II. BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WARS

Wars of the 1st Coalition

1. Corsica
2. County of Nice
3. Boroughs of San Remo
4. State-City of Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin
5. Duchy of Savoy

III. 1ST CAMPAIGN OF ITALY OF NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE (1796-1797)

* French Postal Offices in Italy

** Embossed postmarks (dry-postmarks)

1. Republic of Genoa
2. Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia
3. Duchies of Milan and Modena
   - 3.1. Duchy of Milan
   - 3.2. Duchy of Modena
   - 3.3. Cisalpine Republic
4. Papal States
5. Republic of Venice

PLAN (suite)

IV. 2nd CAMPAIGN OF ITALY OF NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE (1799-1800)

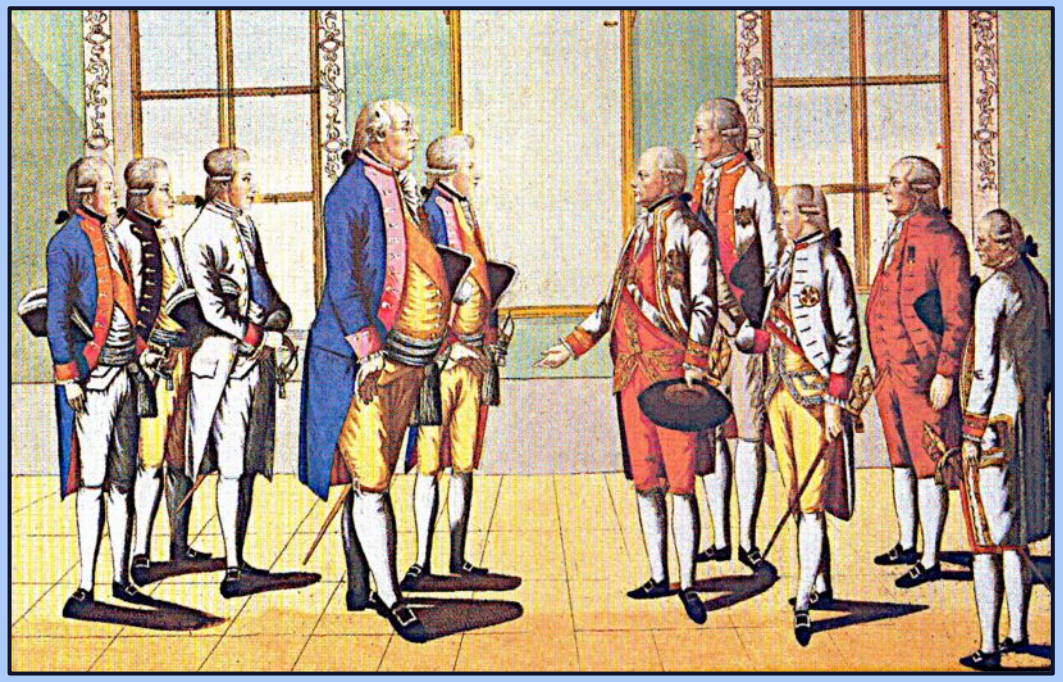
1. Austrian Period
2. Return of Napoleon Bonaparte: the Reconquest
   - 2.1. Grand Duchy of Tuscany, Duchies of Parma and of Piacenza
   - 2.2. Italian Republic (1802-1805)
   - 2.3. Kingdom of Italy (1805-1814)
   - 2.4. Kingdom of Naples (1806-1815)

V. FALL OF NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE
CONGRESS OF VIENNA AND RESTAURATION

VI. CONCLUSION

I. INTRODUCTION - The Declaration of Pillnitz

- meeting on August 27 1791



Frederick William II

- King of Prussia

Leopold II

- Holy Roman Emperor
- Archduke of Austria Grand Duke of Tuscany
- King of Hungary and Bohemia

- Austria and Prussia issued a provocative general call to European sovereigns to use force to assure the maintenance of monarchy in France. (Encycl. Brit.)

The Declaration of Pillnitz

* * * * *

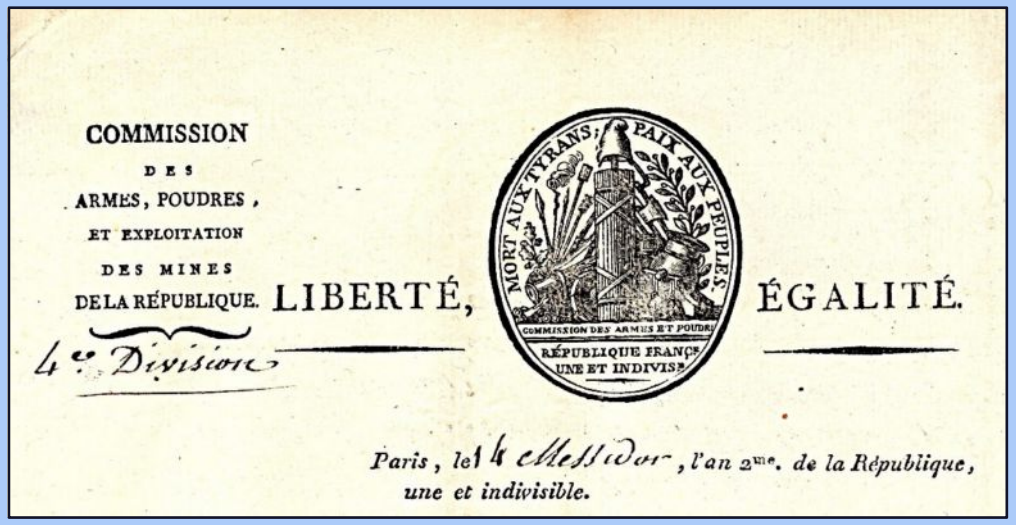
Influences:

- leaders of foreign countries
- nobles 'émigrés'
- Queen Marie-Antoinette
- abolition of feudal rights in France

Reaction of France:

- radical Frenchmen who called for war used it as a pretext to gain influence
- diplomatic impasse: the obstinate silence of Austria to the ultimatum from the government asking to clearly express its intention

- the Republicans declaration of war:
  - April 20 1792 → Austria
  - February 1st 1793 → England
  - March 7 1793 → Spain


COMMISSION
DES
ARMES, POUDRES,
ET EXPLOITATION
DES MINES
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.
LIBERTÉ,
MORT AUX TYRANS; PAIX AUX PEUPLES.
COMMISSION DES ARMES ET POUDRES
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇE
UNE ET INDIVISE
ÉGALITÉ.
4e Division.
Paris, le 14 Messidor, l'an 2me. de la République, une et indivisible.

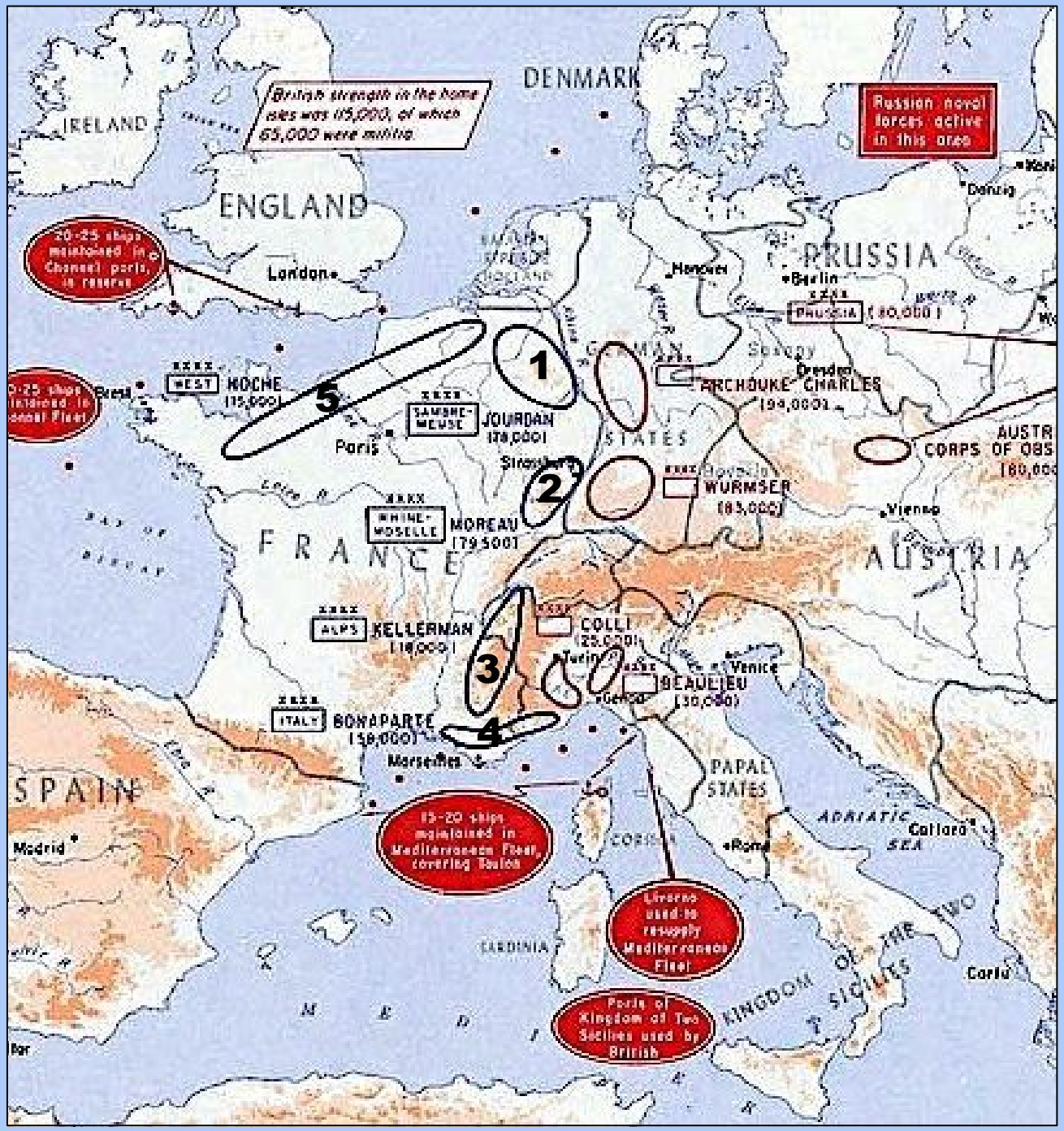


14 Messidor an II = July 2nd **1794**

II. BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WARS

WARS OF THE 1ST COALITION *

- 1792-1797
- * armies of the Kingdoms of G-B, Sardinia, Spain, Two-Sicilies, Prussia, Holy Roman Empire, Bohemia, Hungary, United Provinces, Portugal, noble « émigrés ».



1 = Sambre-et-Meuse army
C.C. Jourdan

2 = Rhin-et-Moselle army
C.C. Moreau

3 = Alps army
C.C. Kellerman

4 = army of Italy
- C.C. Scherer
- C.C. Bonaparte

5 = Western army
C.C. Hoche

C.C. = *Chief Commander*

armée de Sambre-et-Meuse - division K
C.C. Jourdan

Commission de l'organisation et du mouvement de l'armée de terre



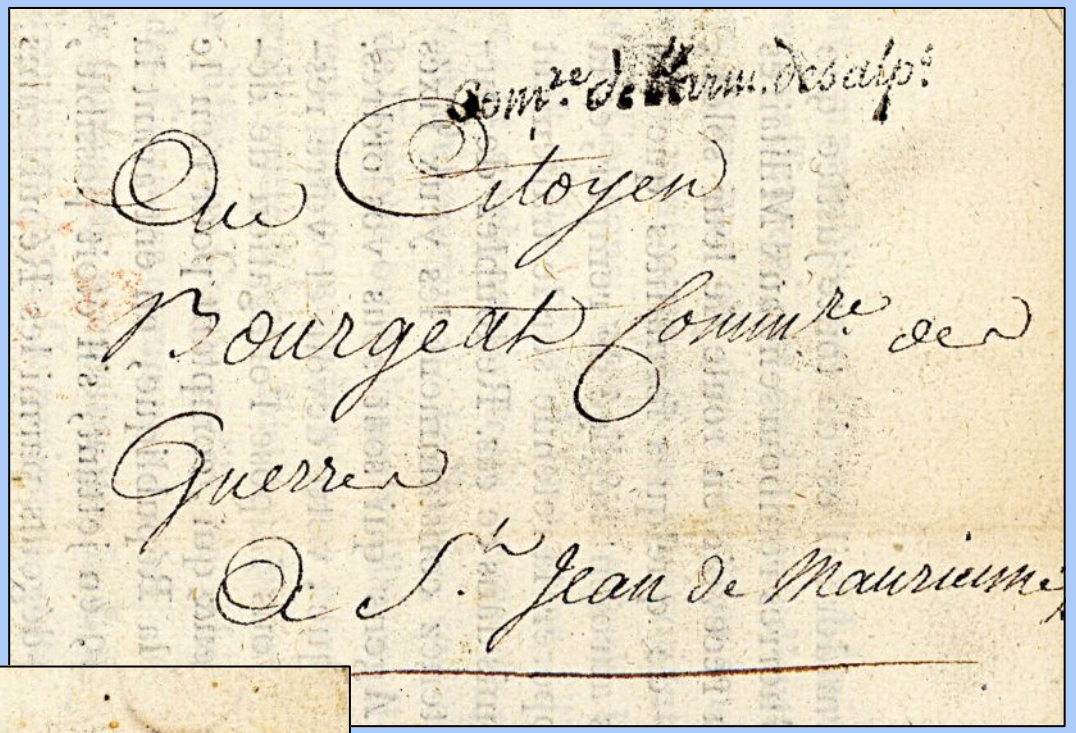


armée du Rhin-et-Moselle

- letter to **C.C. Moreau**
- Niderackeren camp
- from the *Général de Division* St-Cyr

Commissioner
Armée des Alpes

- L.A. Pille
- Paris
- to St-Jean-de-Maurienne
- 1795





Armée d'Italie

- during the siege of Mantua
- 1796
- from the Chief of the 8th Batallion
- to the Minister of War C.L. Petiet



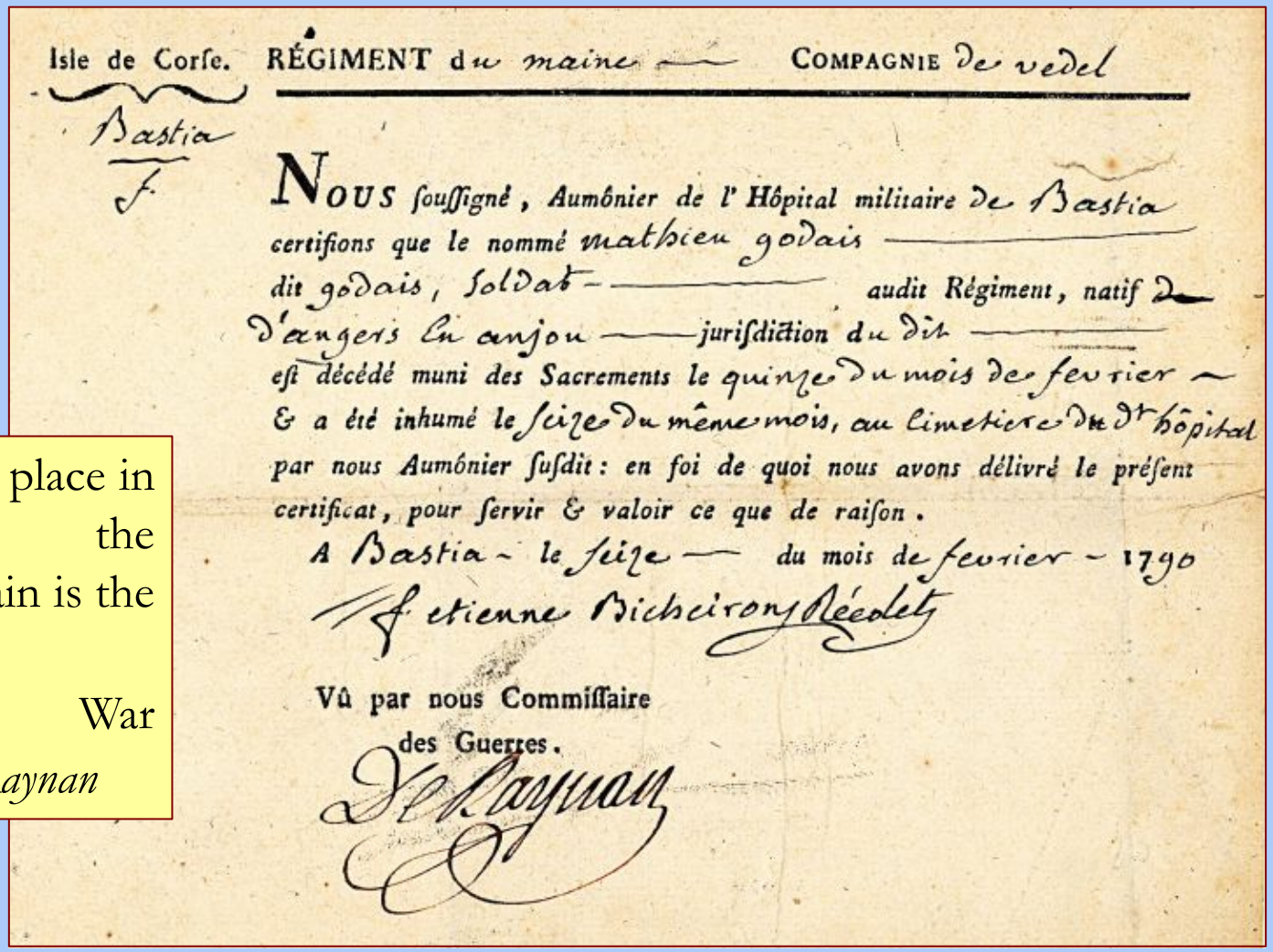
EUROPE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION - 1789 -

II. 1. CORSICA

- 1768: Versailles Treaty ➔ Republic of Genoa gave up Corsica to France
- 1789: creation of 83 departments in France
- 3 February 1790 creation of the department

➔ **19 CORSE**

ch.-l. Bastia



Isle de Corſe. RÉGIMENT du maine — COMPAGNIE de vedel

Bastia

F.

NOUS ſouſſigné, Aumônier de l'Hôpital militaire de Bastia certifions que le nommé mathieu godais ——— dit godais, ſoldat ——— audit Régiment, natif d'angers En anjou ——— juriſdiction du dit ——— eſt décédé muni des Sacrements le quinze du mois de fevrier — & a été inhumé le ſeize du même mois, au cimetiere de dt hôpital par nous Aumônier ſuſdit: en foi de quoi nous avons délivré le préſent certificat, pour ſervir & valoir ce que de raiſon.

A Bastia — le ſeize — du mois de fevrier — 1790

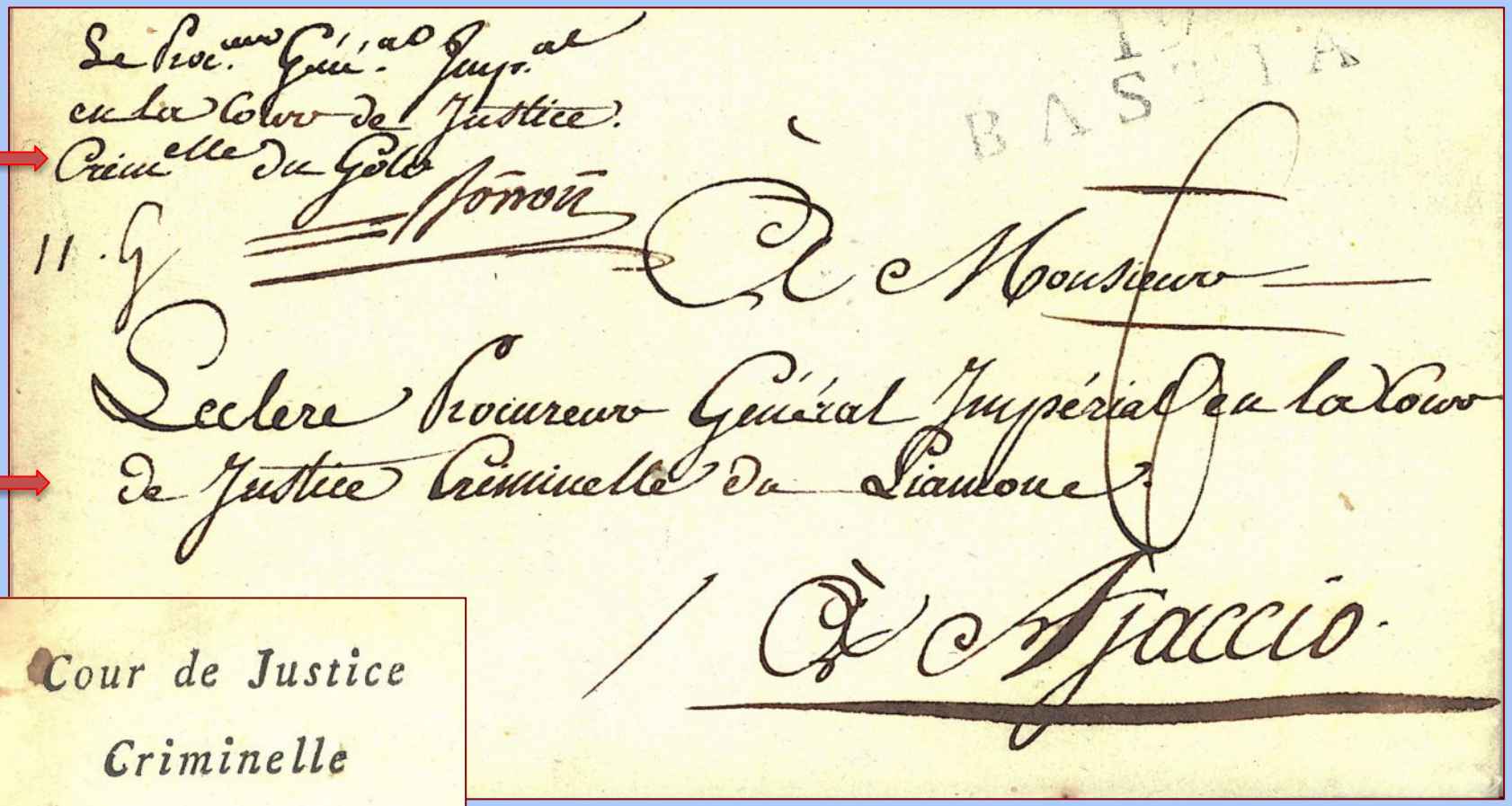
f etienne Bicheiron Récolet

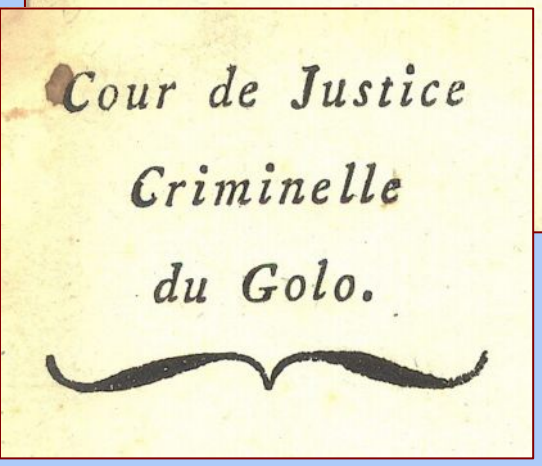
Vû par nous Commiſſaire des Guerres.

de Raynan

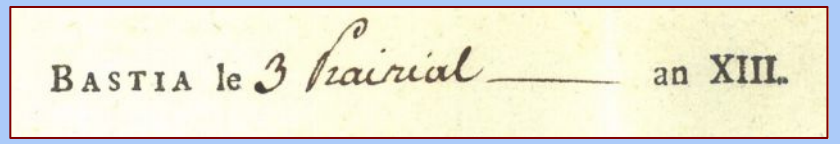
- *Regiment du Maine* in place in Bastia in 1790; the Commanding Captain is the Comte de Vedel.
- Signature of the War Commissioner: *de Raynan*

- August 1793 (decree of 1791): division of Corsica into 2 departments
  - **19 Golo** (North) ch.-l. **Bastia**
  - **90 Liamone** (South) ch.-l. **Ajaccio**

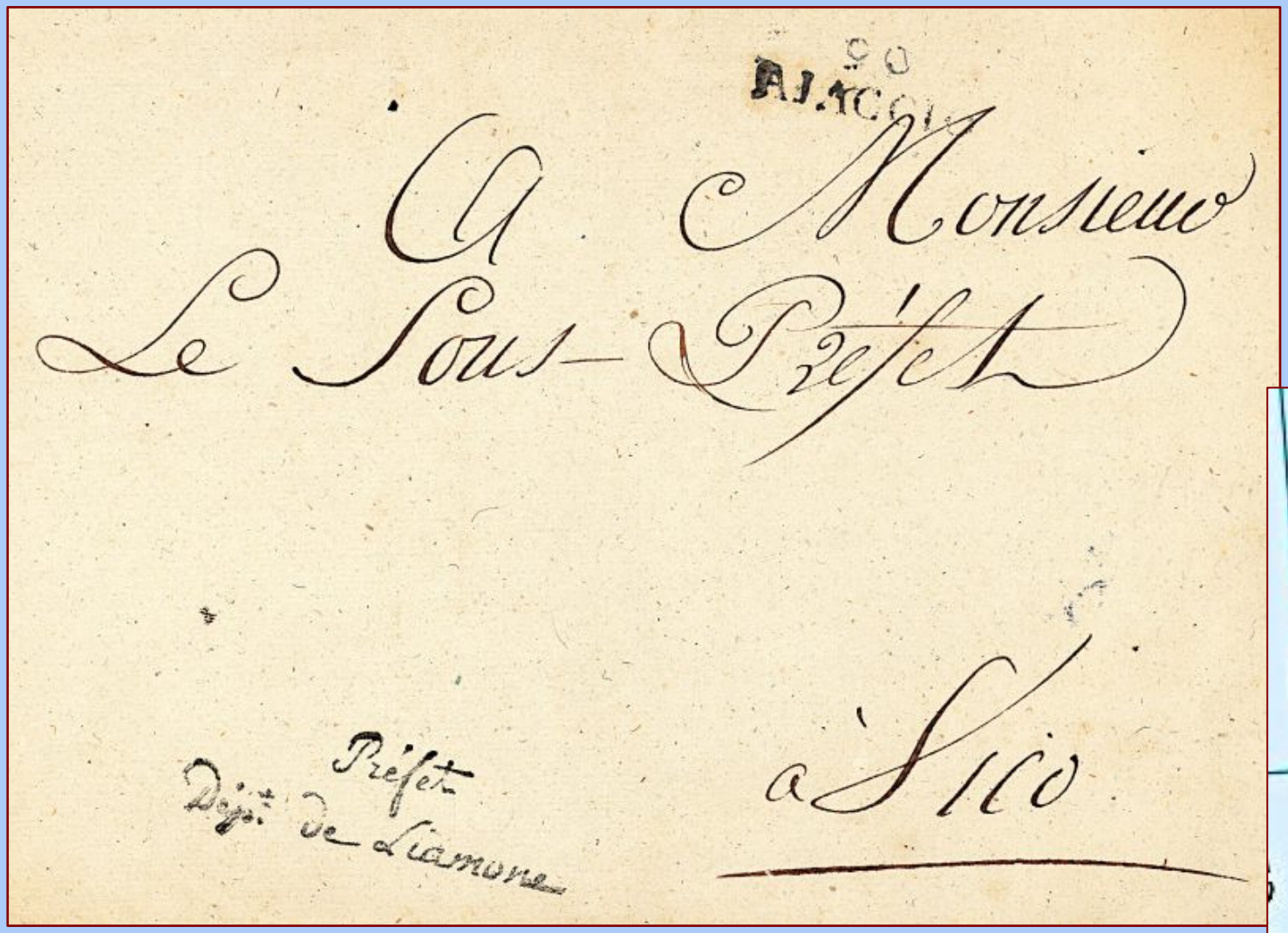




- 23 May **1805**
- postage due 6 decimes
- from **19 Bastia** to Ajaccio



- 2è échelon – letter of 11g





- 1791
- **90 Ajaccio** to Vico (Corsica)
- franchise – **Prefet Dept de Liamone**

➢ **19 April 1811 ➔ REUNIFICATION ➔ one department: 19 CORSE**

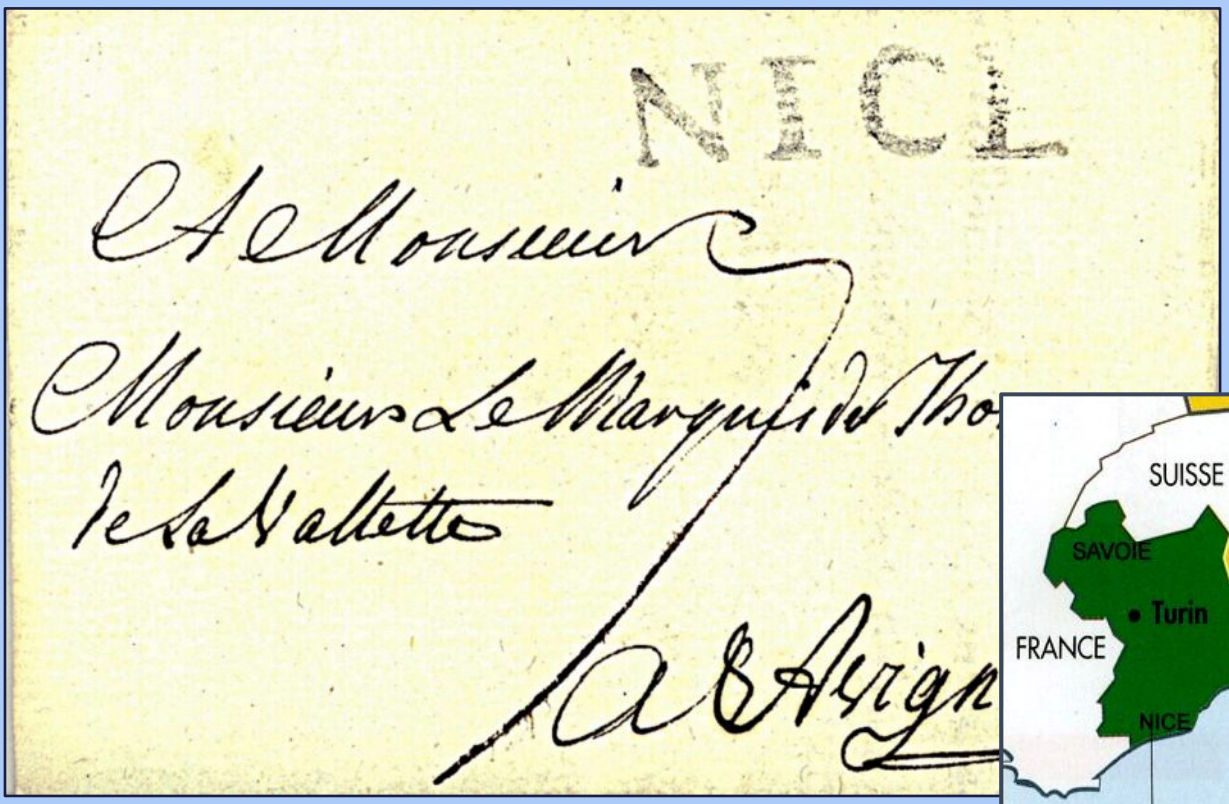


- **19 AJACCIO ch.-l. Ajaccio**
- postage due 7 decimes
- Ajaccio to Montpellier



weight control mark
➔ 2è echelon

II. 2. COUNTY OF NICE



- part of the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia (House of Savoy)



before annexion ↑ 1786

A. Parma B. Modena C. Tuscany

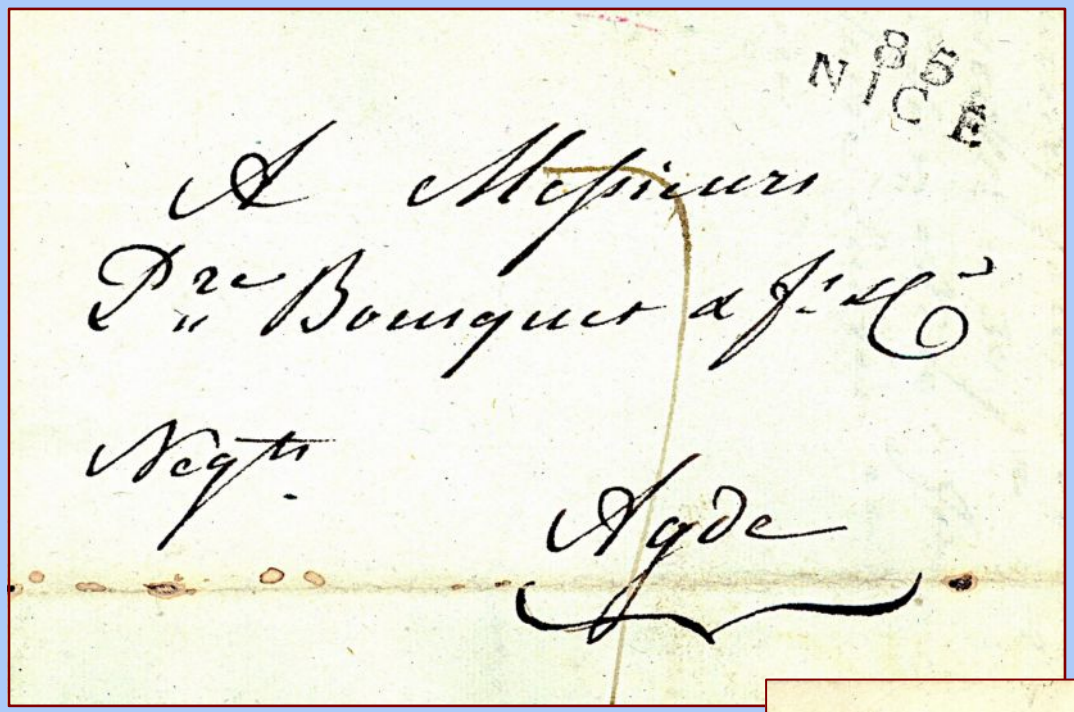
- postage due: 7 soldi

- 1792 → the French army invaded the city of Nice
- 1793 → the county of Nice + the boroughs of San Remo
  + the principality of Monaco

→ department **85** ALPES - MARITIMES (1793 to 1814)



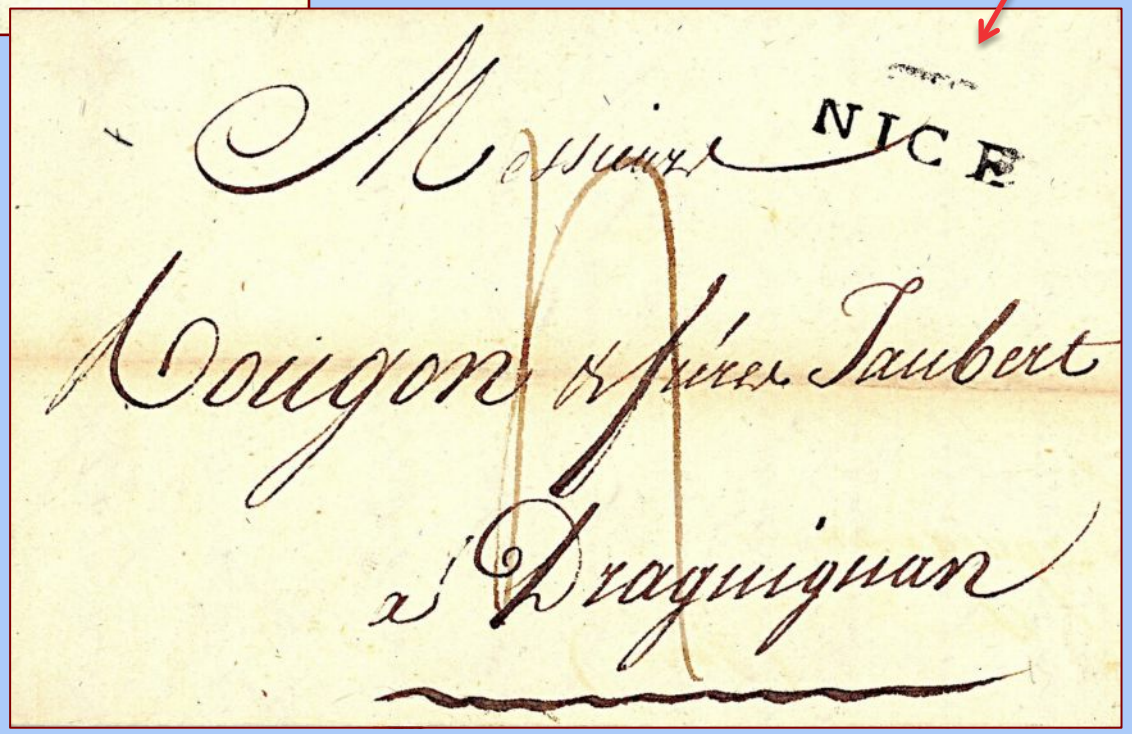
- 85 NICE **1800**
- postage due 6 decimes



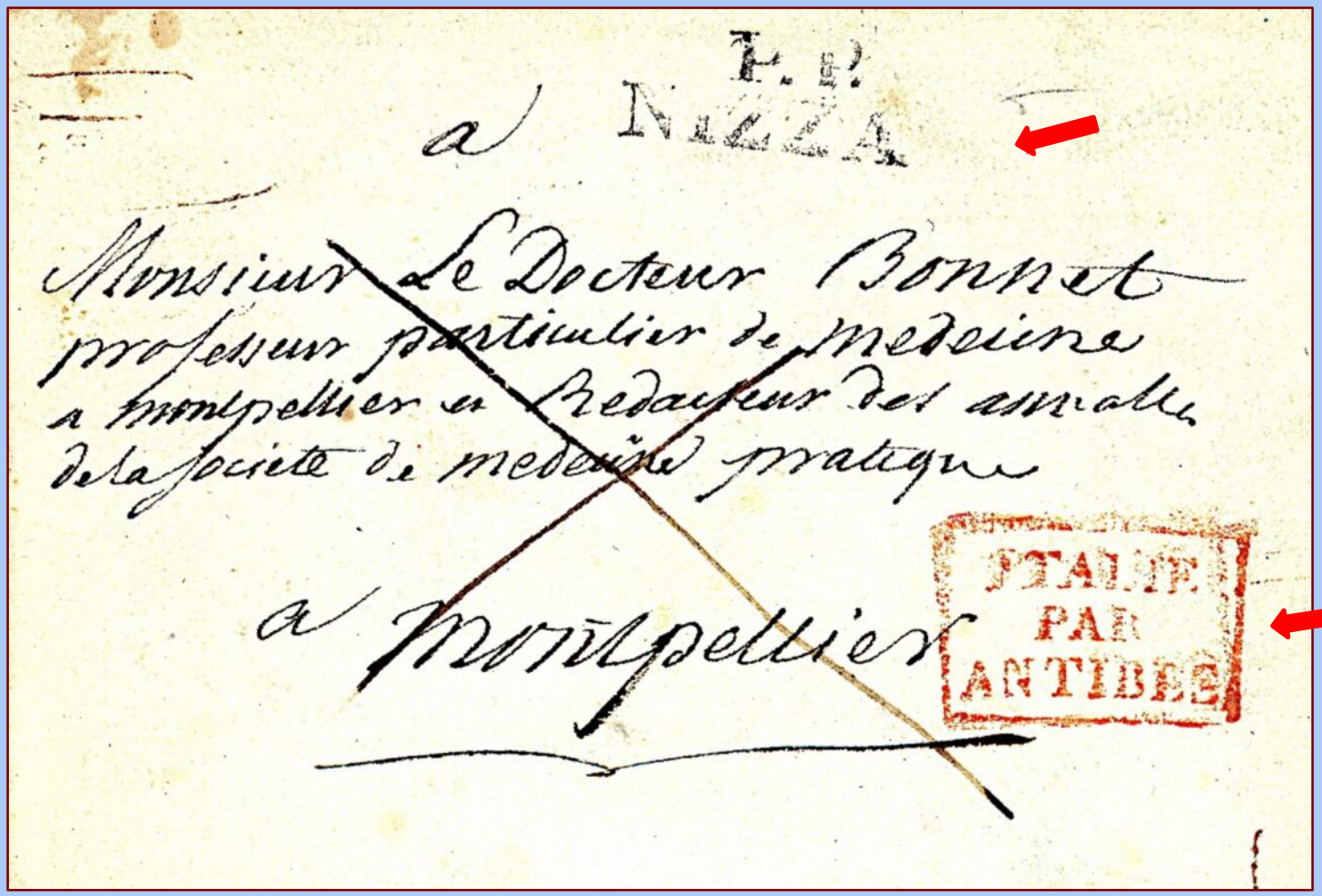
- **1803**
- postage due letter
  7 decimes

➔

In 1814, the Treaty of Paris restores the County of Nice to the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia



- **1816** ➔
- postmark « scratched »
- same as above without the <u>department number</u>
- postage due: 4 decimes



- **1818**. marque de depart 'NIZZA'
- lettre en port paye **P.P.**
- cachet d'entree en France **ITALIE PAR ANTIBES**
- la croix de St-Andre indique 'port paye'

II. 3. L'ARRONDISSEMENT DE SAN REMO

- possession de la Republique de Gênes
- 1793 se joint au comte de Nice et à la principaute de Monaco pour former le departement des **Alpes Maritimes (85)**



- San Remo à Gênes
- port dû 3 sols


ROYAUME
d'ITALIE
Milan
Lyon
Grenoble
Limoges
Bordeaux
Turin
Parme
Gênes
Savone
La Spezia
Florence
Livourne
Sienne
Avignon
Nîmes
Montpellier
Toulouse
Pau
Carcassone
Marseille
Toulon
Ajaccio
Saragosse
Gérone
Barcelone
Mer Méditerranée
Corse
Rhône
Isère
Drôme
Var
Gard
Aude
Ariège
Ségre
Ter
Lleida
Monserrat
Landes
Gers
Tarn
Aveyron
Lozère
Ardèche
Dordogne
Corrèze
Cantal
Lot
Haute Loire
Puy de Dôme
Creuse
Ain
Savoie
Doire
Mont Blanc
Hautes Alpes
Sturia
Ligurie
Apennins
Toscane
Ombrie
Arno
Méditerranée
Plombino
Bouches du Rhône
Alpes Maritimes
Basses Pyrénées
Hautes Pyrénées
Haute Garonne
Pyrénées Orientales
Bouches de l'Ebre
Gironde
Lot et Garonne
Tarn et Garonne
Vaucluse
Haute Alpes
Vienne
Charente
Indre
Loire
Lemon
Genève
Savoie
Piémont
Marengo
Gênes
Apennins
Livourne
Florence
Sienne
Ombrie
Arno
Méditerranée
Plombino
Ajaccio
Corse
Saragosse
Lleida
Gérone
Barcelone
Monserrat
Bouches de l'Ebre
Ségre
Pyrénées Orientales
Ariège
Aude
Carcassone
Montpellier
Hérault
Toulouse
Tarn
Gers
Pau
Basses Pyrénées
Hautes Pyrénées
Haute Garonne
Landes
Aveyron
Lozère
Ardèche
Drôme
Valence
Isère
Grenoble
Ain
Rhône
Loire
Puy de Dôme
Limoges
Vienne
Charente
Corrèze
Cantal
Haute Loire
Dordogne
Gironde
Lot
Lot et Garonne
Tarn et Garonne
Gard
Nîmes
Vaucluse
Avignon
Bouches du Rhône
Var
Toulon
Marseille
Alpes Maritimes
Hautes Alpes
Savoie
Doire
Mont Blanc
Turin
Milan
Vercel
Sturia
Ligurie
Gênes
Savone
La Spezia
Parme
Apennins
Toscane
Ombrie
Arno
Florence
Livourne
Sienne
Méditerranée
Plombino
Bordeaux
PAGNE
E

II. 4. STATE-CITY of AVIGNON and the COMTAT VENAISSIN

(Carpentras)

↔ **Papal States**

- **1790** : people rose up against the Pope and the heavy taxes
- plebiscite: the inhabitants voted for annexation by France

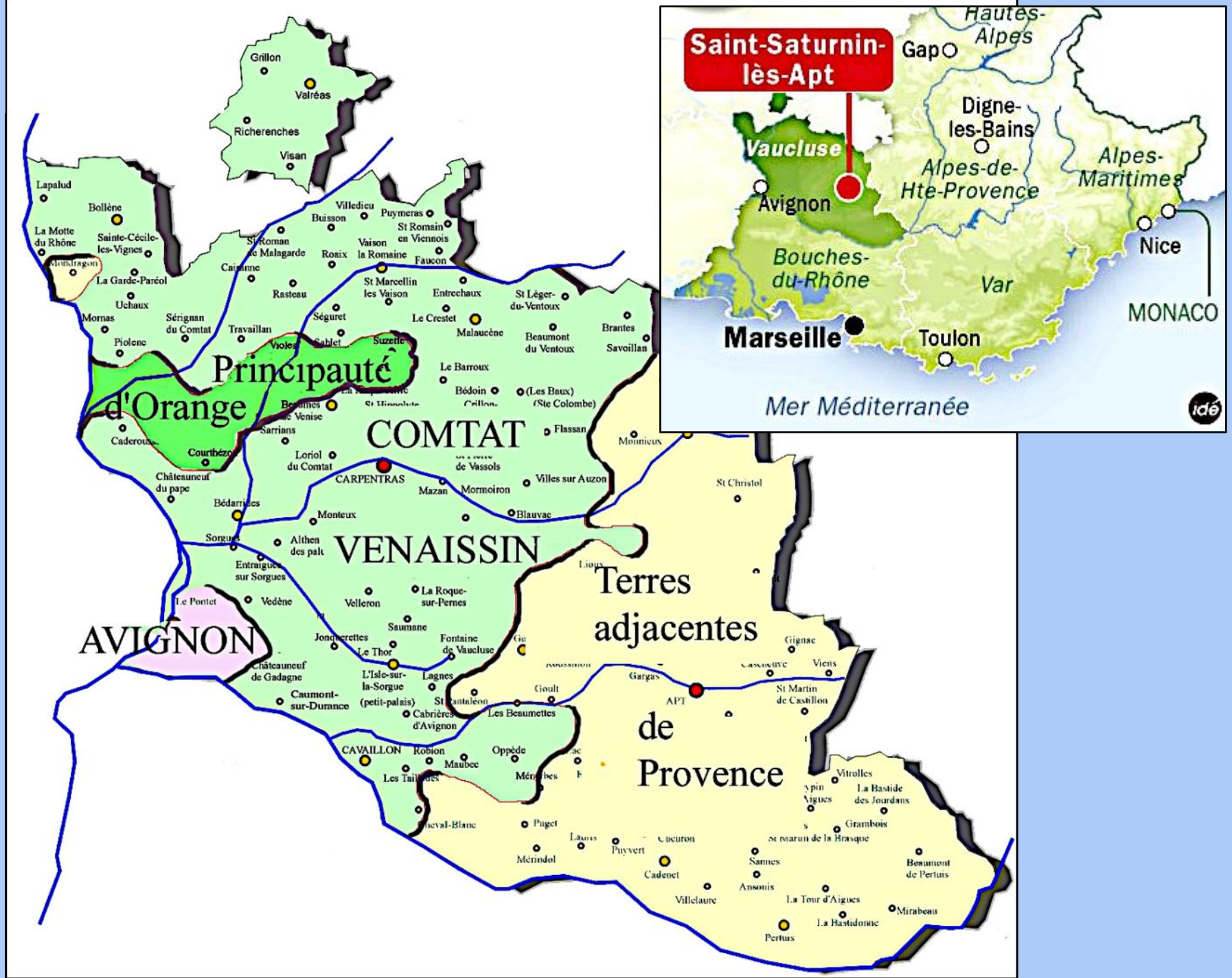
➢ annexation: 14 September **1791**

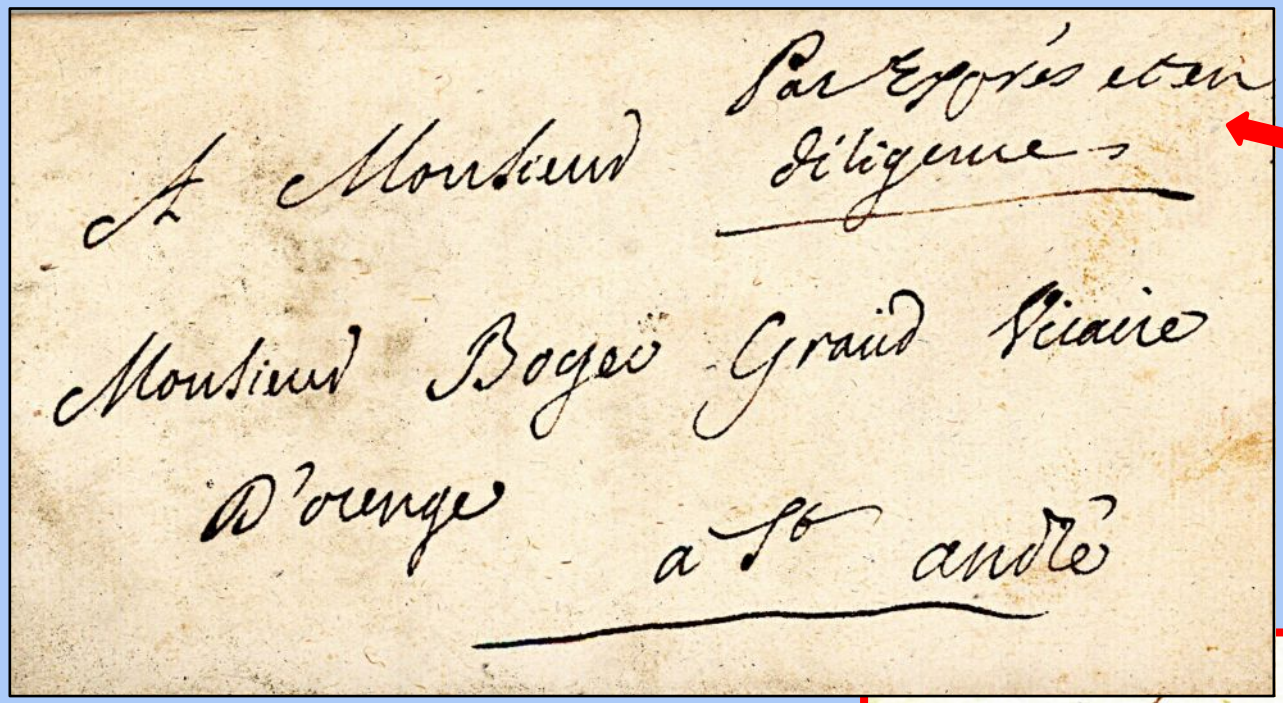
- Avignon → Bouches-du-Rhône (12)
- Viguerie d'Apt → Bouches-du-Rhône (12)
- Comtat Venaissin → Drôme (25)
- Principauté d'Orange → Bouches-du-Rhône (12)
- Canton de Valréas → Drôme (25)

Vaucluse (89)

28 March **1792** — 12 August **1793**


Creuse
Puy de Dôme
Loire
Rhône
Ain
Genève
Lemans
Sion
Simplon
Lyon
Isère
Grenoble
Mont Blanc
Doire
Milan
Verceil
Cantal
Haute Loire
Turin
Valence
Drôme
Hautes Alpes
Lozère
Ardèche
Aveyron
Gênes
Savone
Gard
Nimes
Vaucluse
Avignon
Alpes Maritimes
Montpellier
Hérault
Bouches du Rhône
Var
Aude
Carcassone
Marseille
Toulon
Pyrénées Orientales
Ter
Gérone
Ajaccio
Barcelone
Mer Méditerranée


Saint-Saturnin-lès-Apt
Gap
Hautes-Alpes
Digne-les-Bains
Vaucluse
Alpes-de-Hte-Provence
Alpes-Maritimes
Avignon
Nice
Bouches-du-Rhône
Var
MONACO
Marseille
Toulon
Mer Méditerranée
Grillon
Valréas
Richerenches
Visan
Lapalud
Bollène
La Motte du Rhône
Sainte-Cécile-les-Vignes
Mondragon
La Garde-Paréol
Uchaux
Mornas
Sérignan du Comtat
Piolenc
Travaillan
Violes
Sablet
Suzette
Séguret
Caumont
Rasteau
Roaix
St Roman de Malagarde
Villedieu
Buisson
Puymeras
St Romain en Viennois
Vaison la Romaine
Faucon
St Marcellin les Vaison
Entrechaux
St Léger-du-Ventoux
Le Crestet
Malaucène
Beaumont du Ventoux
Brantes
Savoillan
Le Barroux
Bédoin
(Les Baux) (Ste Colombe)
Principauté d'Orange
COMTAT
VENAISSIN
AVIGNON
Terres adjacentes de Provence
Caderousse
Courthézon
Châteauneuf du pape
Sarrians
Loriol du Comtat
CARPENTRAS
Mazan
Mormoiron
Villes sur Auzon
Flassan
Monteux
Blauvac
Bédarrides
Sorgues
Althen des Paluds
Entraigues sur Sorgues
Le Pontet
Vedène
Velleron
La Roque-sur-Pernes
Saumane
Jonquerettes
Le Thor
Fontaine de Vaucluse
Châteauneuf de Gadagne
L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue
Lagnes
Caumont-sur-Durance
(petit-palais)
St Pantaléon
Cabrières d'Avignon
Les Beaumettes
Goult
Gargas
APT
St Martin de Castillon
Gignac
Viens
CAVAILLON
Robion
Maubec
Oppède
Mérindol
Puget
Puyvert
Cadenet
Lauris
Cucuron
Sannes
Ansouis
Villelaure
La Tour d'Aigues
La Bastidonne
Mirabeau
Pertuis
Beaumont de Pertuis
Grambois
La Bastide des Jourdans
Vitrolles
St Christol
Monnieux



State-City of AVIGNON

Avignon to St-André, Principality of Orange

1777

"par exprès et en diligence"

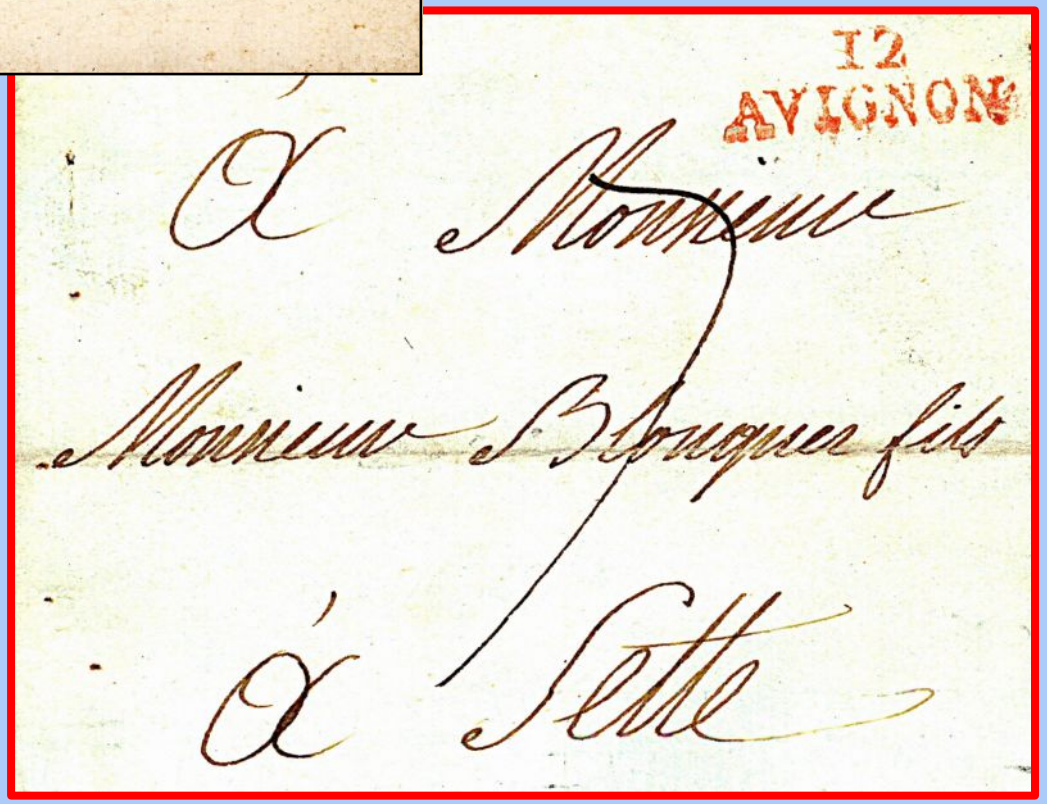
Annexation by France

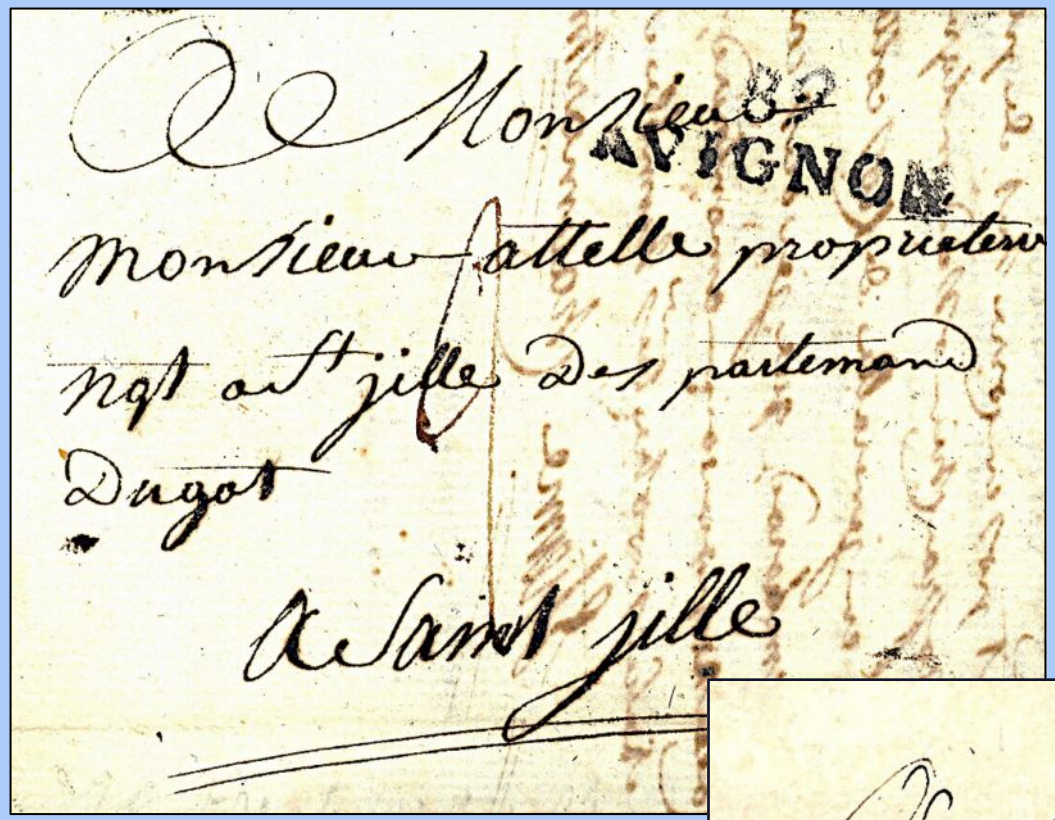
14 September **1791**

- department of Bouches-du-Rhône (12)

- Avignon to Sette
- postage due 7 sols

1792



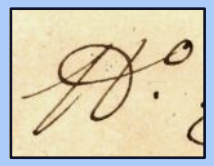


creation of the new department of Vaucluse (89) on 12 August 1793

←

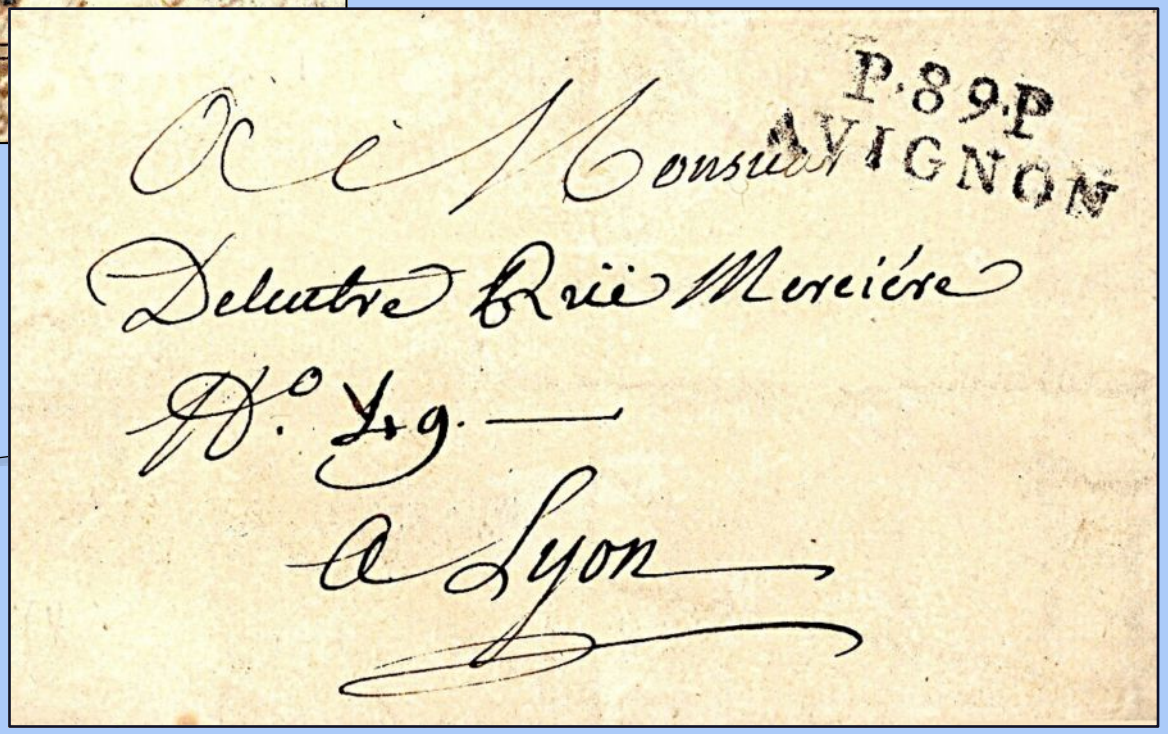
- Avignon to Saint-Gilles
- postage due 2 decimes
- **1794**

- Franchise for an official letter from the legation of Avignon



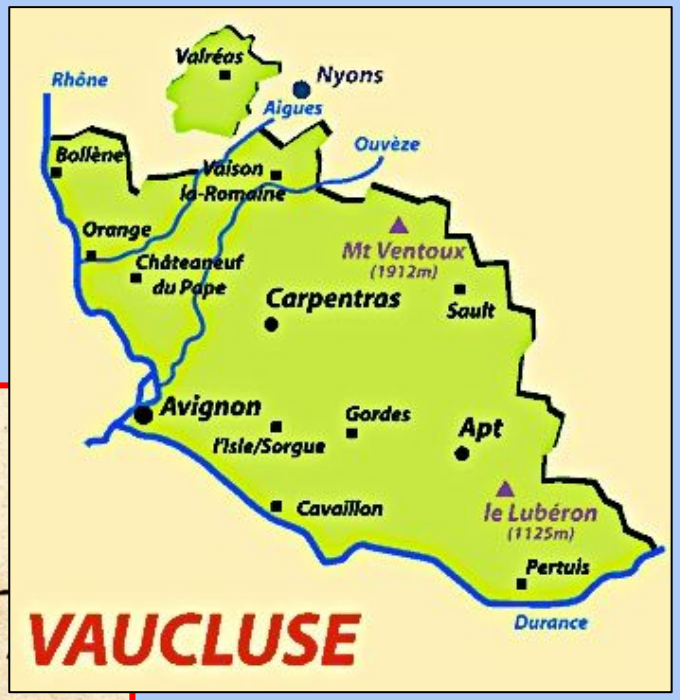
D'officio

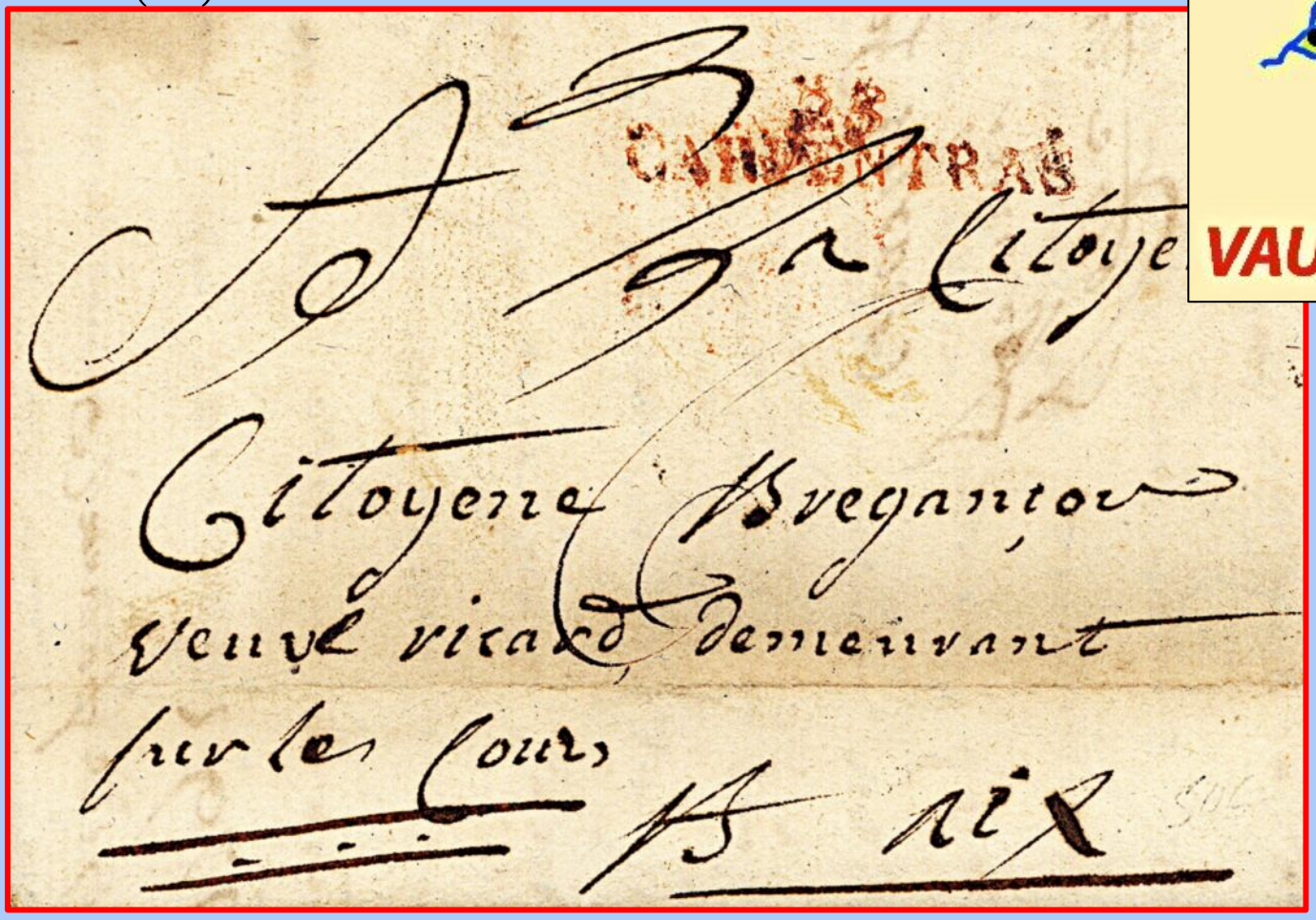
- **P.89.P**
  1813



The COMTAT VENAISSIN

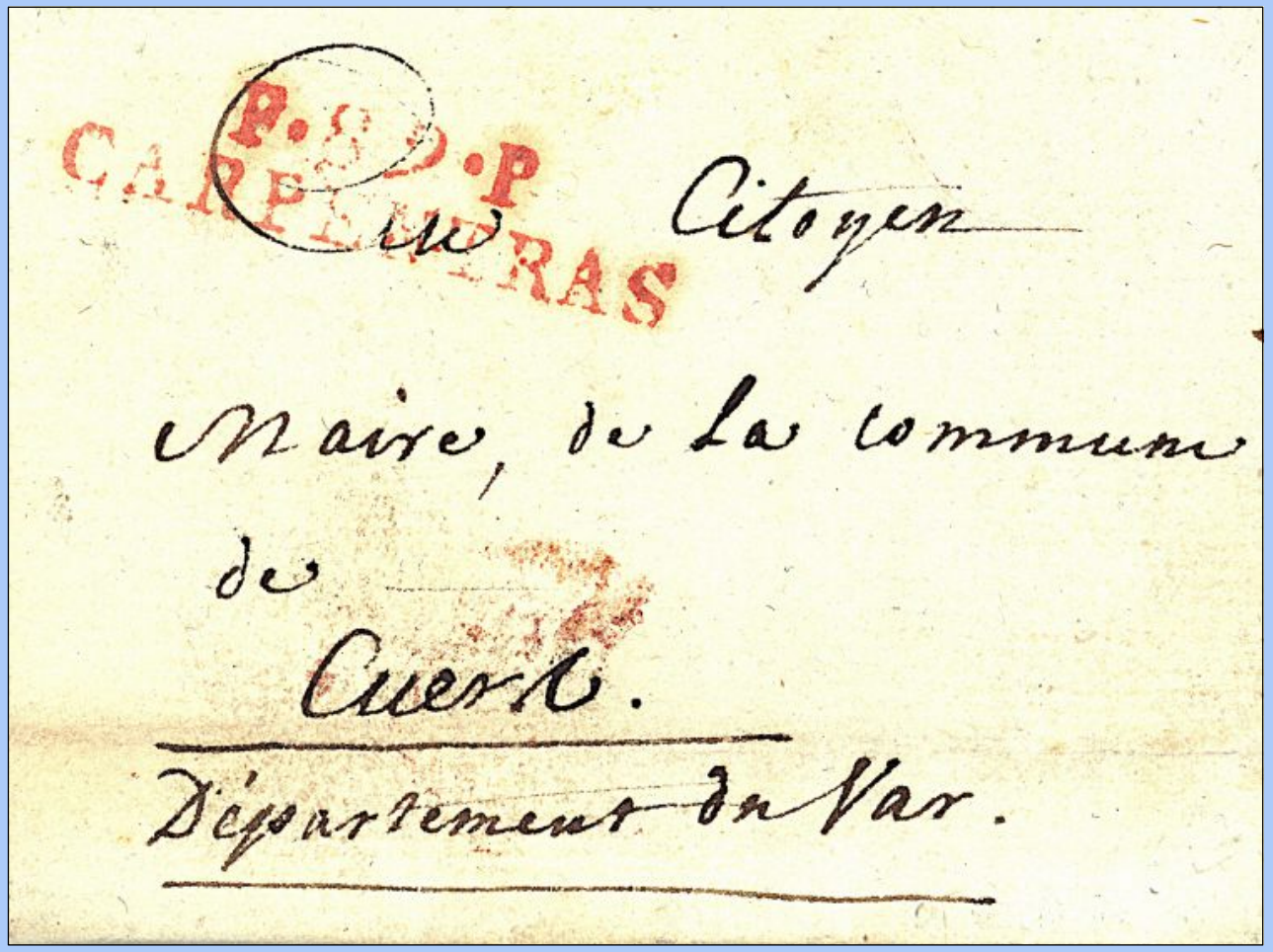
- annexation to France 14 September 1791
- incorpore au departement de la Drôme (25)

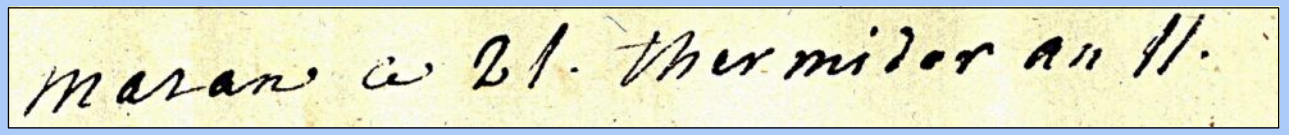




25 Carpentras
à Aix

- port dû 6 sols



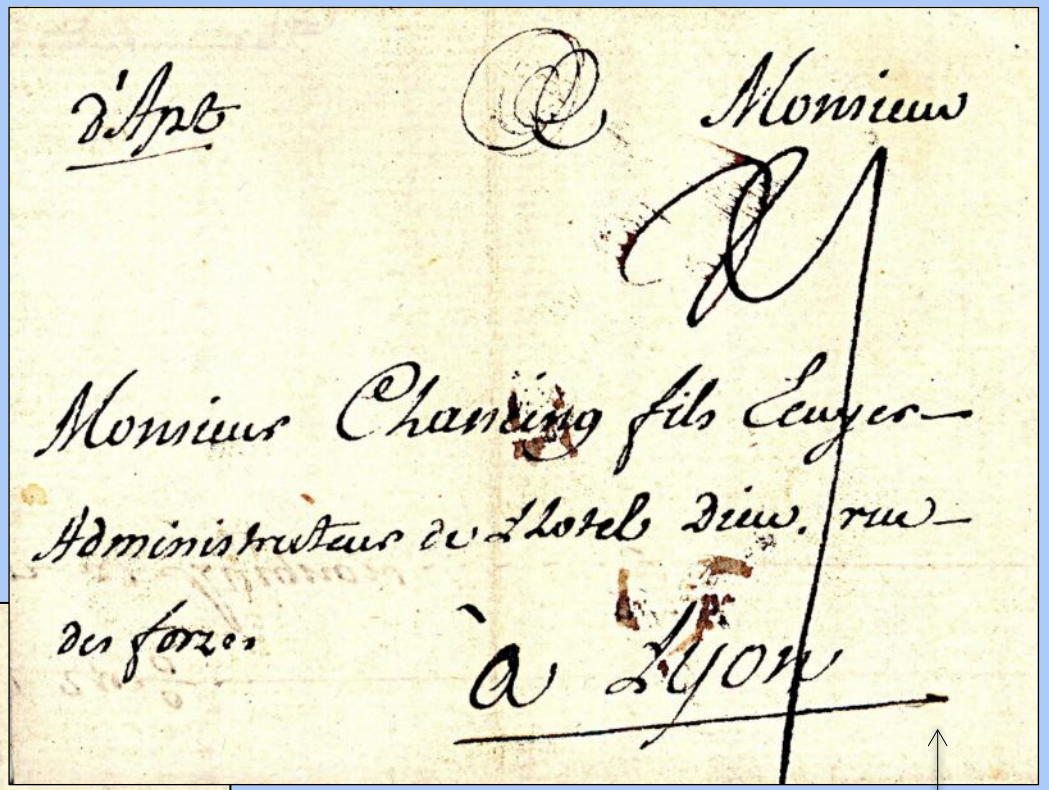


- 8 août 1794
- lettre de Mazan postee à Carpentras pour Cuers

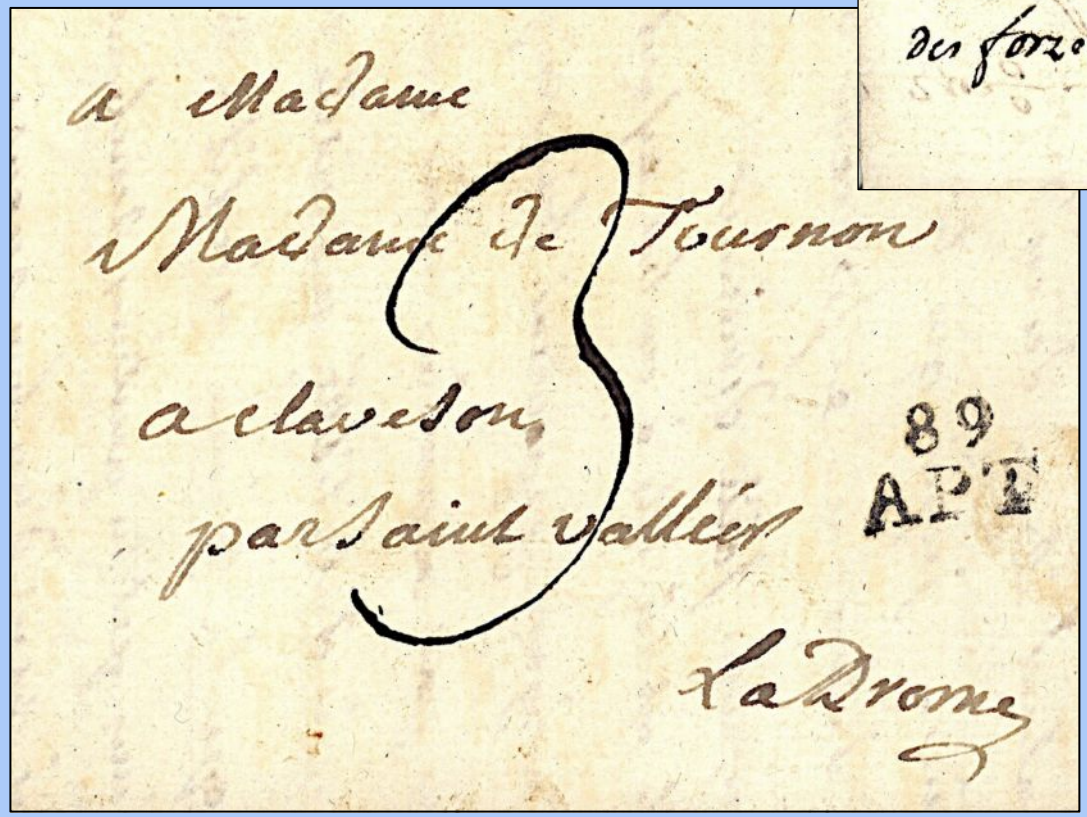
- port paye **P.89.P**
- departement de Vaucluse (89)

LA VIGUERIE D'APT

- <u>avant</u> l'annexion par la France
- 10 juin 1753
- port dû: 29 sols
  - 10 sols jusqu'à la frontière
  - 19 sols de la frontière à Lyon



verso



- **89** departement de Vaucluse
- 25 août 1804
- APT pour Claveyson
- port dû 3 decimes

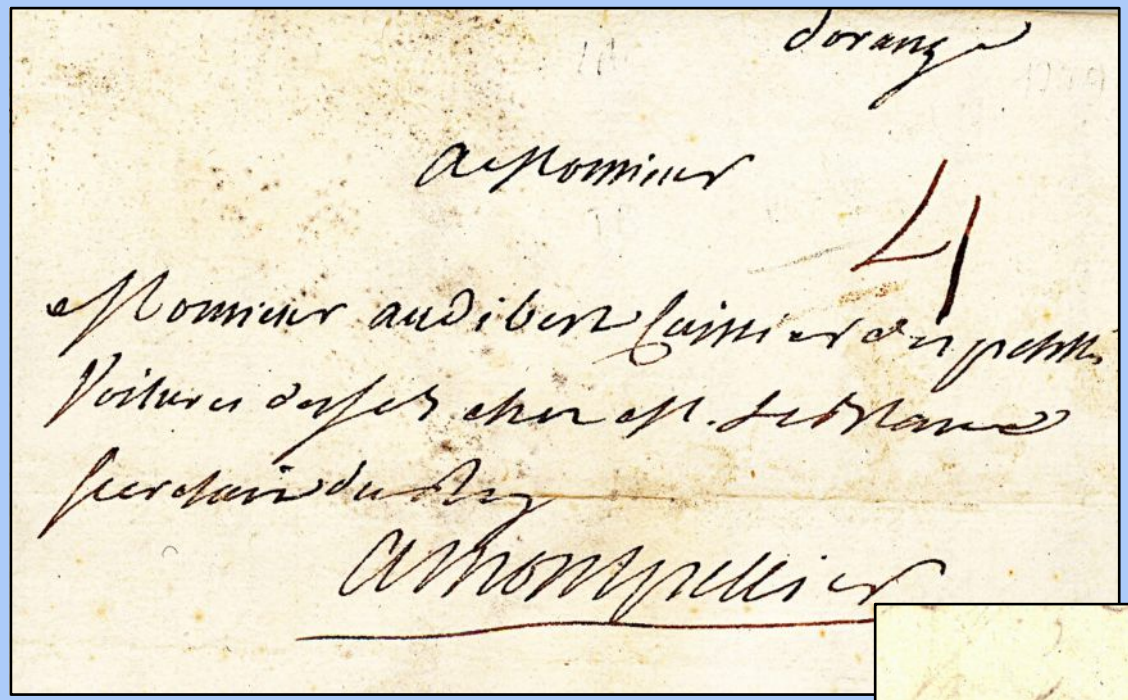
LA PRINCIPAUTÉ D'ORANGE

principaute souveraine
enclavee dans le Comtat

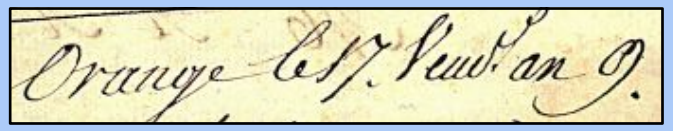
- d'Orange à Montpellier
- **1743**
- port dû de 4 sols

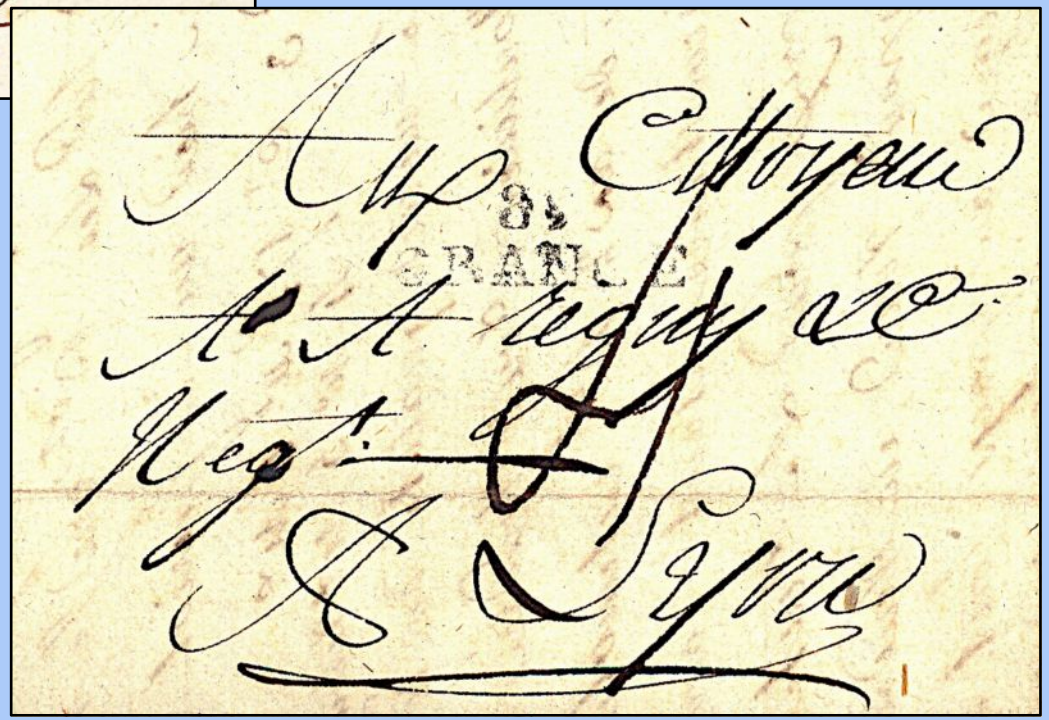
←



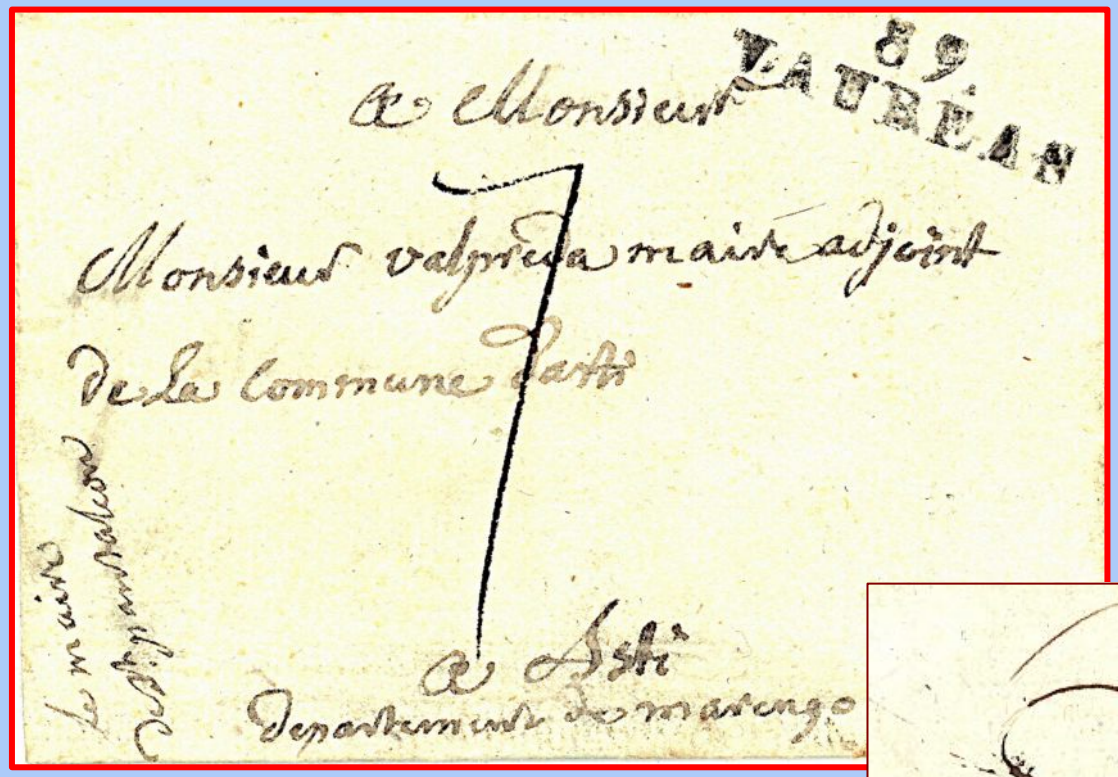


- **89** departement de Vaucluse
- 9 octobre **1800**
- Orange à Lyon →
- port dû de 4 decimes



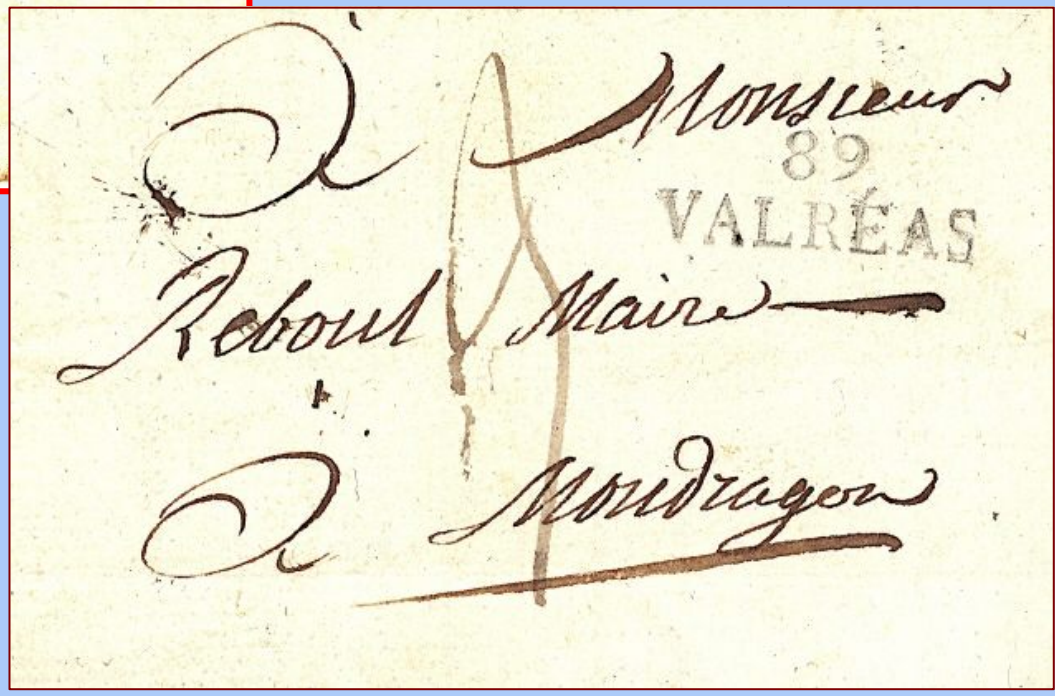


LE CANTON DE VALRÉAS ⟷ L'Enclave des Papes



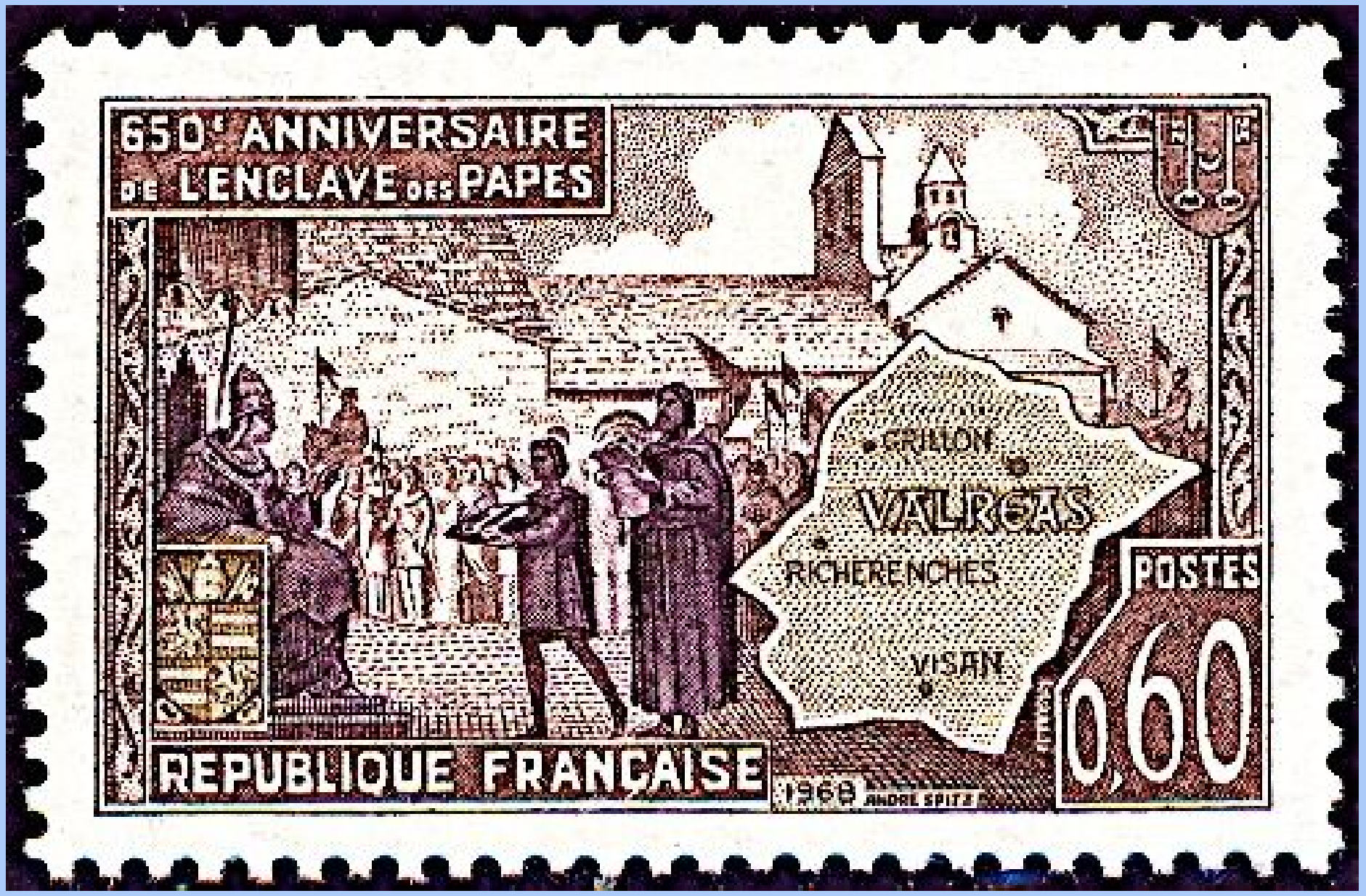


- Letter from St-Pantaleon mailed in Valreas
  ← <u>postmark in occitan dialect</u>: **Vaurean**
- postage due 7 decimes



- Valreas to Mondragon
  89
  Valreas
- 89 = dept. **VAUCLUSE**
- postage due 3 decimes

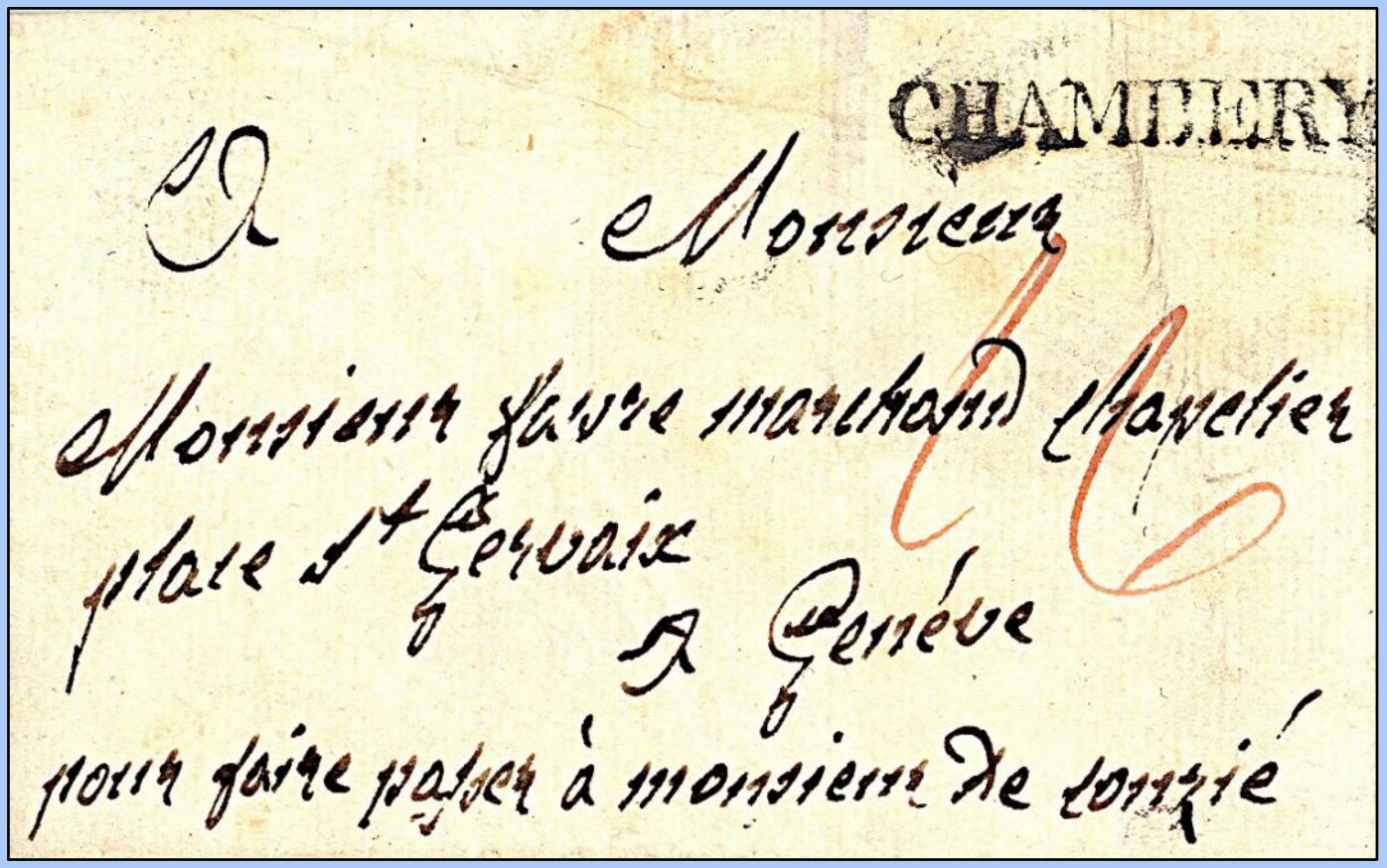

Drôme
26
Valréas
Mont Ventoux
(1910 m)
Alpes de
Haute
Provence
04
Gard
30
Carpentras
Vaucluse
84
AVIGNON
Apt
Montagne du Lubéron
Bouches du Rhône
13



1318 – 1968. Keys of Valreas given to Pope John XXII

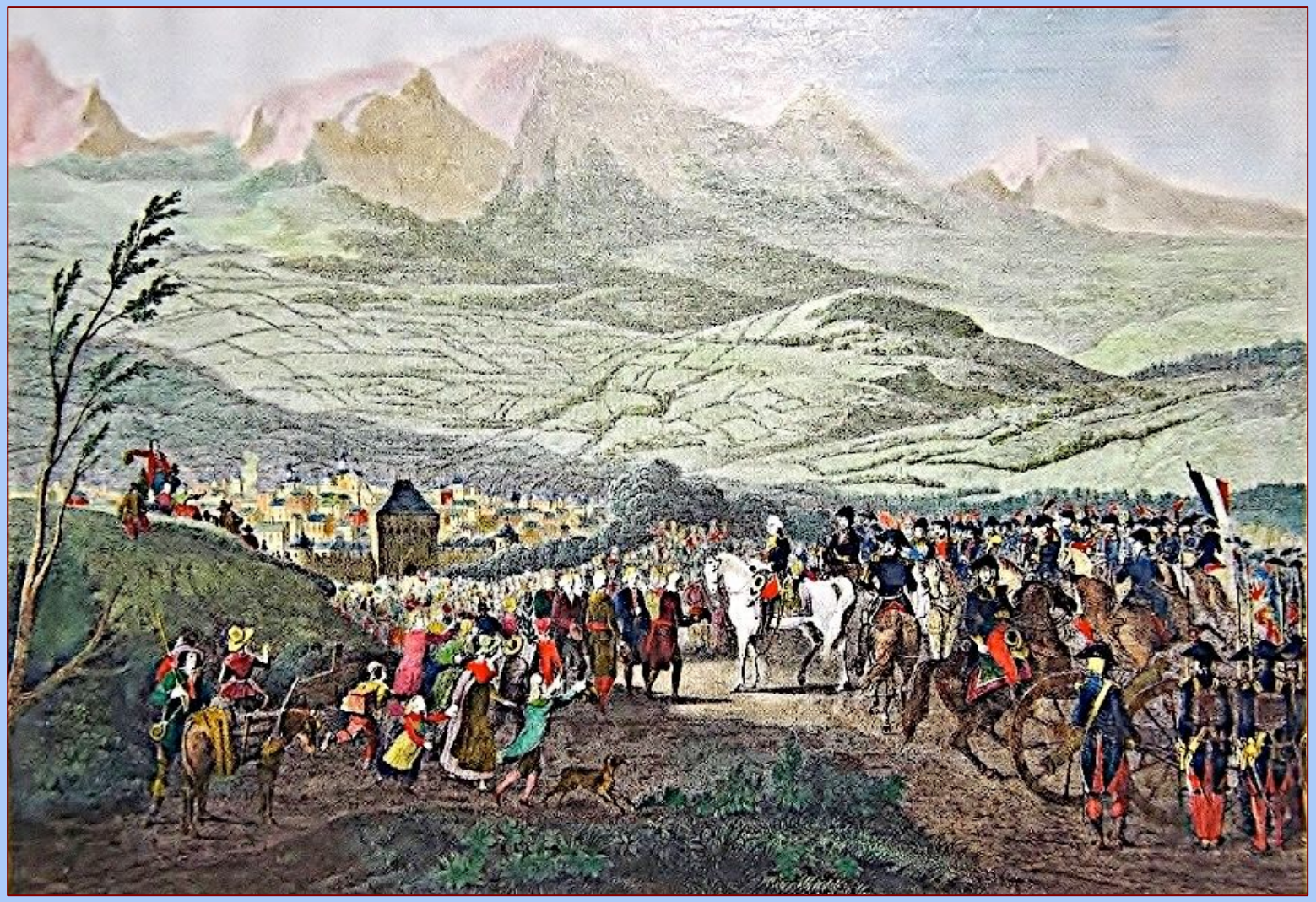
II. 5. THE DUCHY OF SAVOY

Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia (Austrian)

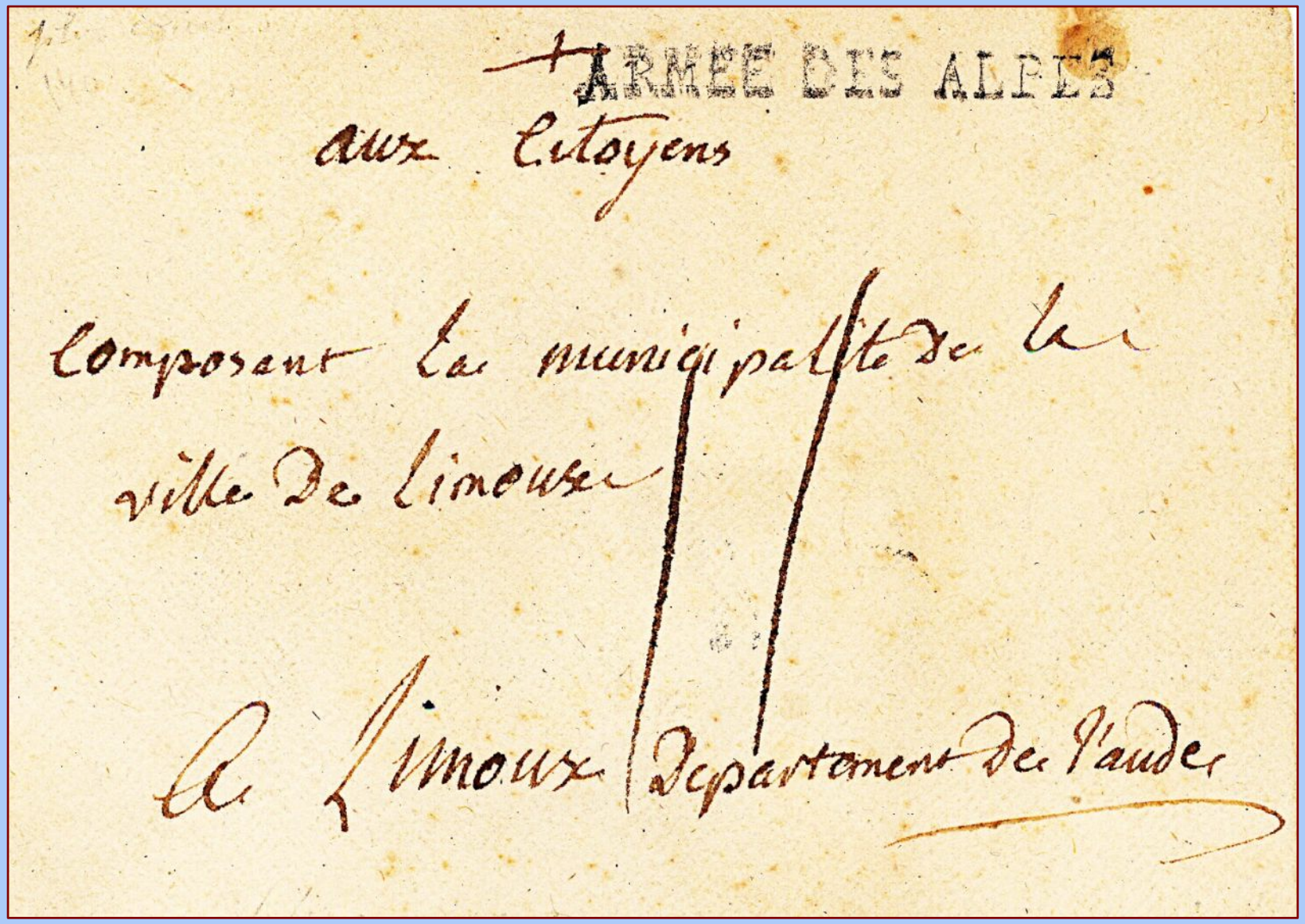


- marque postale sarde
- date inconnue mais avant la Revolution (basée sur le tarif)
- port dû 16 soldi

- nuit du 21 au 22 septembre, l'*Armée des Alpes* envahit la Savoie
- une assemblée nationale à Chambery demande de faire partie de la France



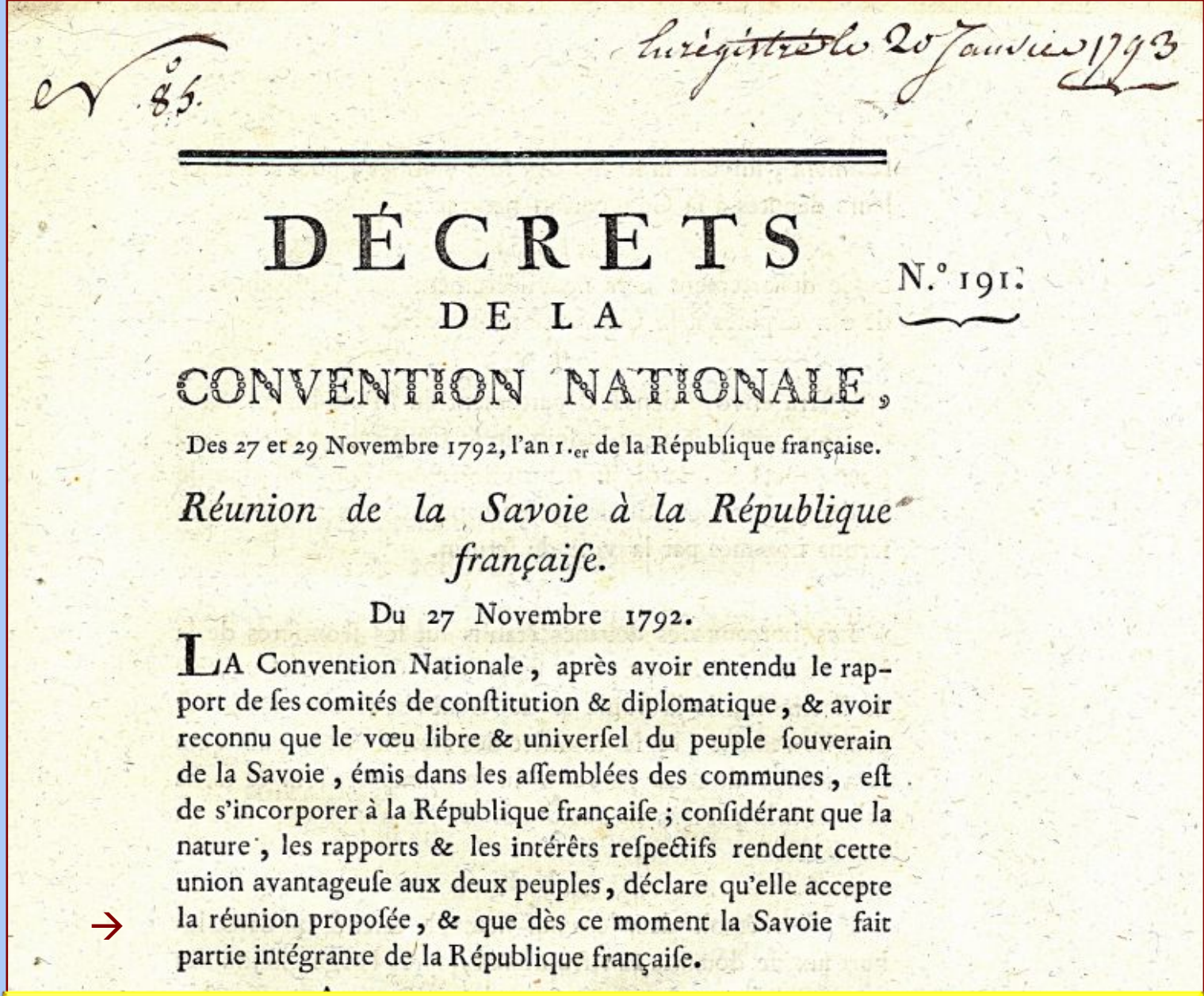
entrée du commandant Montesquiou-Fesenzac à Chambery



- **Armée des Alpes** créée 1er octobre 1792 pour envahir la Savoie
- commandée par le général Montesquiou-Fesenzac
- port dû 11 sols

Décret N.º 191 du 27 Novembre 1792 an I de la République

→ annexion à la France



v. 85.

Enregistré le 20 Janvier 1793

DÉCRETS

N.° 191.

DE LA

CONVENTION NATIONALE,

Des 27 et 29 Novembre 1792, l'an 1.er de la République française.

Réunion de la Savoie à la République française.

Du 27 Novembre 1792.

LA Convention Nationale, après avoir entendu le rapport de ſes comités de conſtitution & diplomatique, & avoir reconnu que le vœu libre & univerſel du peuple ſouverain de la Savoie, émis dans les aſſemblées des communes, eſt de s'incorporer à la République françaiſe ; conſidérant que la nature, les rapports & les intérêts reſpectifs rendent cette union avantageuſe aux deux peuples, déclare qu'elle accepte la réunion propoſée, & que dès ce moment la Savoie fait partie intégrante de la République françaiſe.

Par la signature de l'*armistice de Cherasco* en 1796, le roi Victor-Amédée III de Piémont-Sardaigne reconnaît la perte de Nice et de la Savoie au profit de la France et permet la libre circulation des troupes dans tout le Piemont.

COMMISSION
de
L'ORGANISATION
et du Mouvement
des Armées de terre.

BUREAU
CENTRAL
de Comptabilité.

LIBERTÉ. ÉGALITÉ.

Paris, le 22 Nivôse, an troisième de la République Française, une et indivisible.

ARMÉE DES ALPES

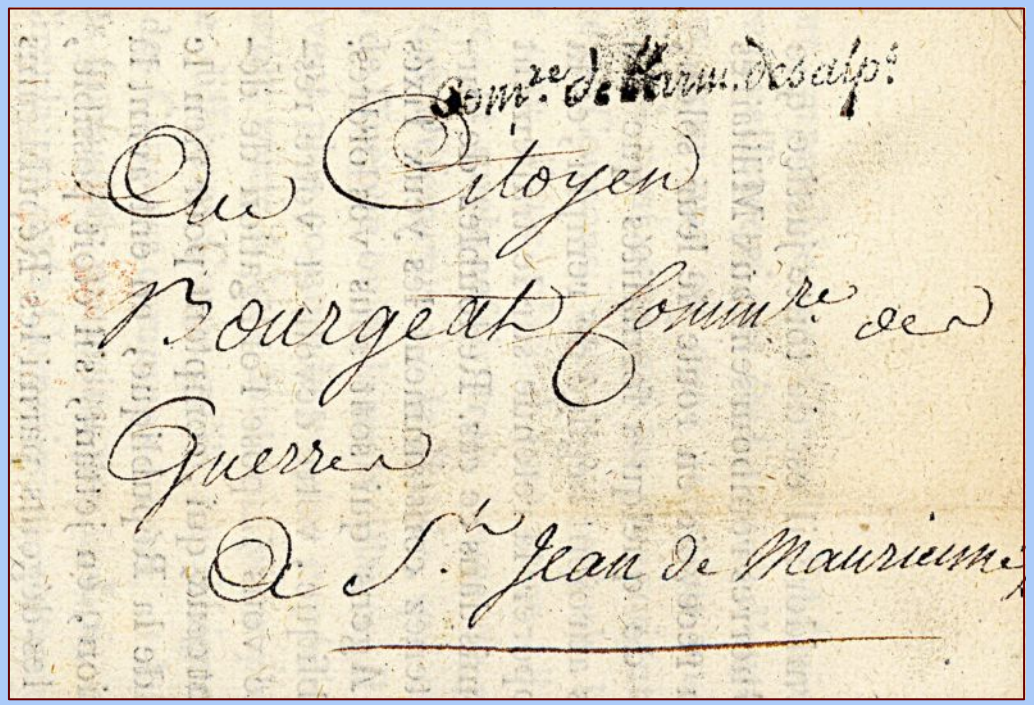
anc. ARMÉE DE SAVOIE

armée d'ITALIE (1797)

commissaire ordonnateur en chef *

Louis-Antoine PILLE

- 11 janvier 1795
- Paris à St-Jean-de-Maurienne (Savoie)
- franchise postale militaire


Comre. de Guer. des Alpes

Au Citoyen

Bourgeat Comre. de

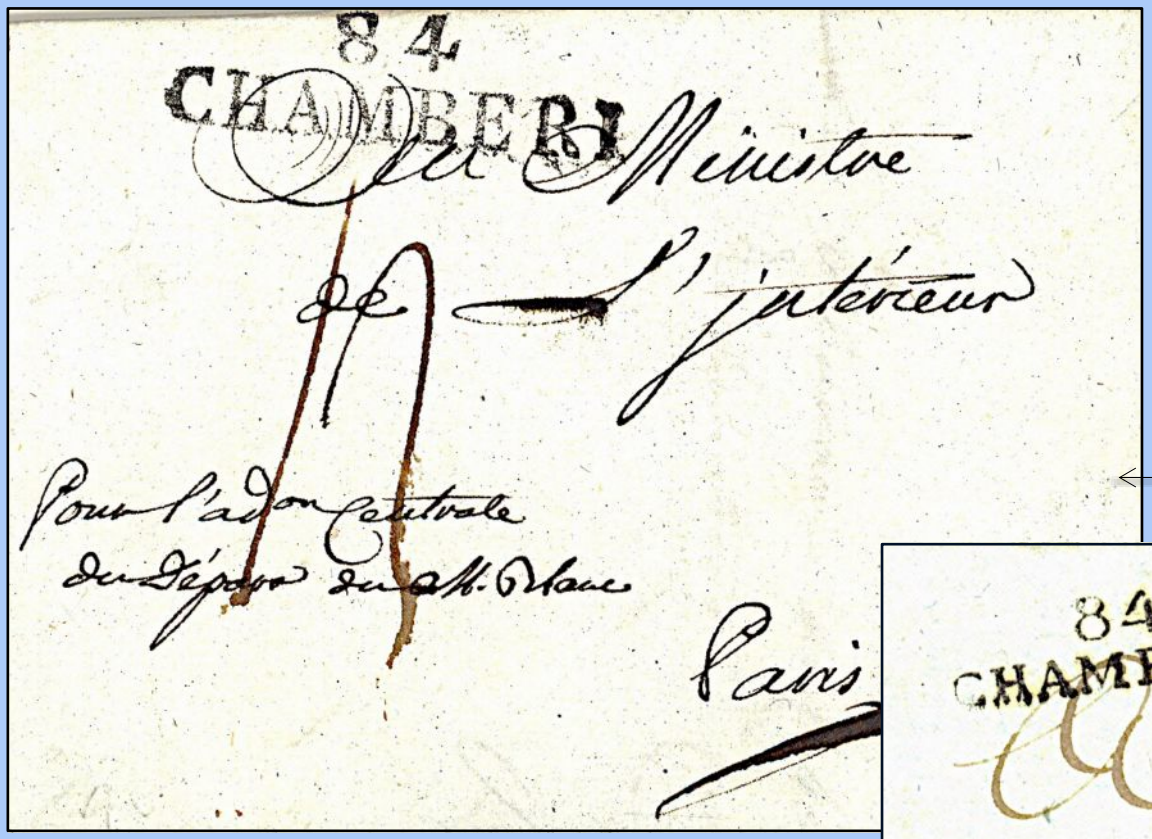
Guerre

à St. Jean de Maurienne

* commissaire-ordonnateur: militaire charge des taches administratives, de comptabilite, de logistique d'une armee

➢ creation du departement du **MONT-BLANC (84)**

- ch.-l. Chambery

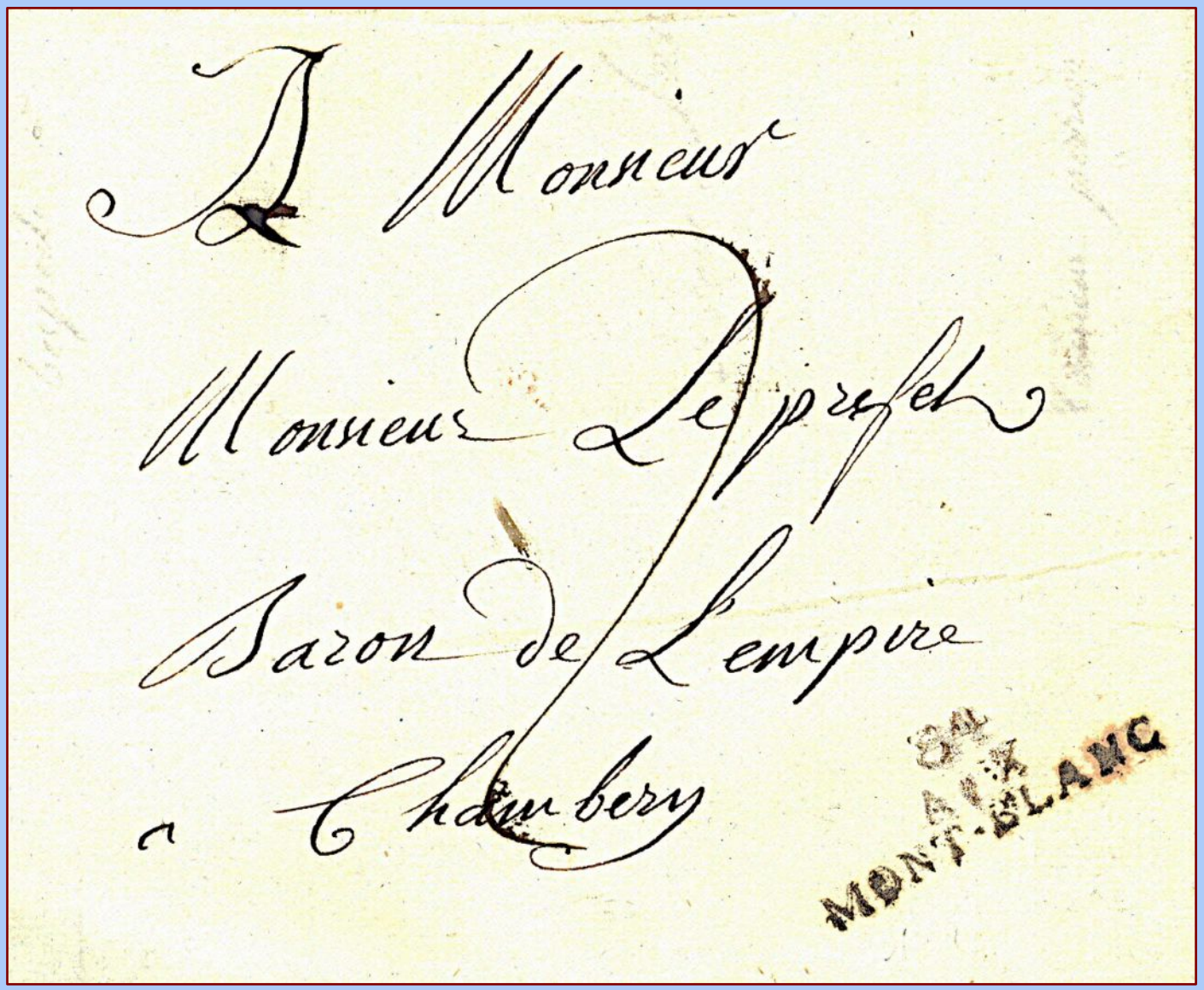


- **84 CHAMBERI** à Paris
- 1ère marque postale après l'annexion (1793)
- 1798
- port dû 13 sols



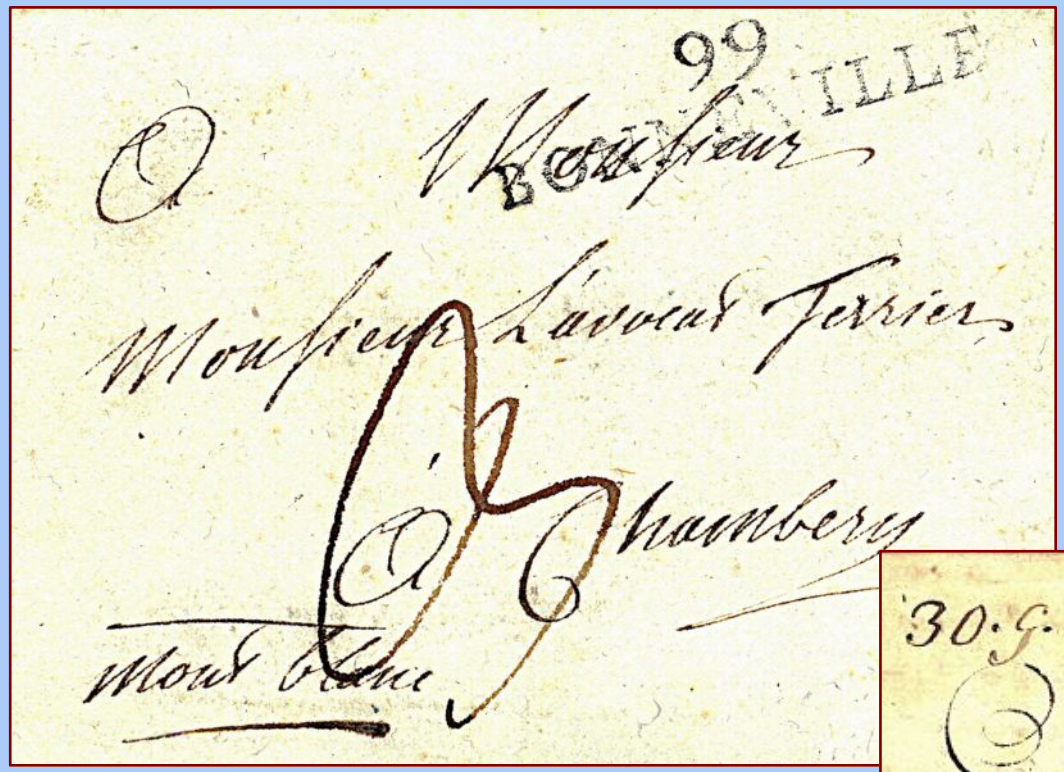
- **84 CHAMBeRY** à Annecy
- 2è marque postale (1794) en usage jusqu'en 1813
- 1808
- port dû 2 decimes

- **84 AIX MONT-BLANC** - Aix (les-Bains) à Chambery - 1812

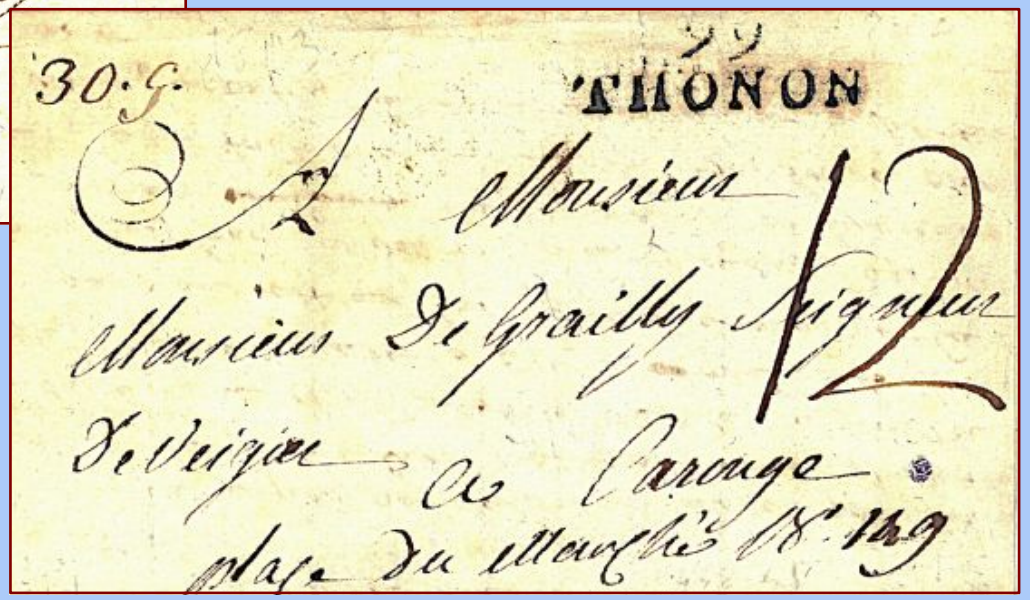


Aix: seule ville à porter le nom du departement sur la marque postale

- reorganisation du department du **MONT-BLANC** le 25 août 1798
- partie nord va former le **departement du LeMAN 99**
  - villes de Bonneville, Thonon, Carouge **ch.-l. Genève**



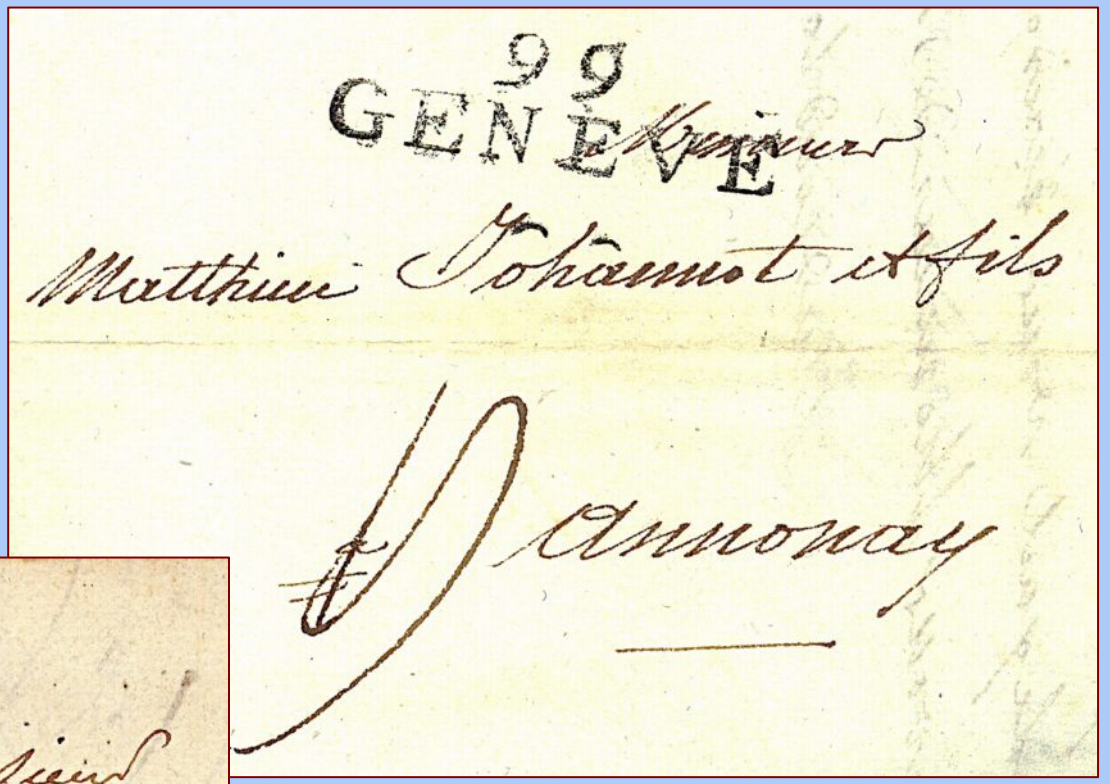
1800 (1ère obliteration)

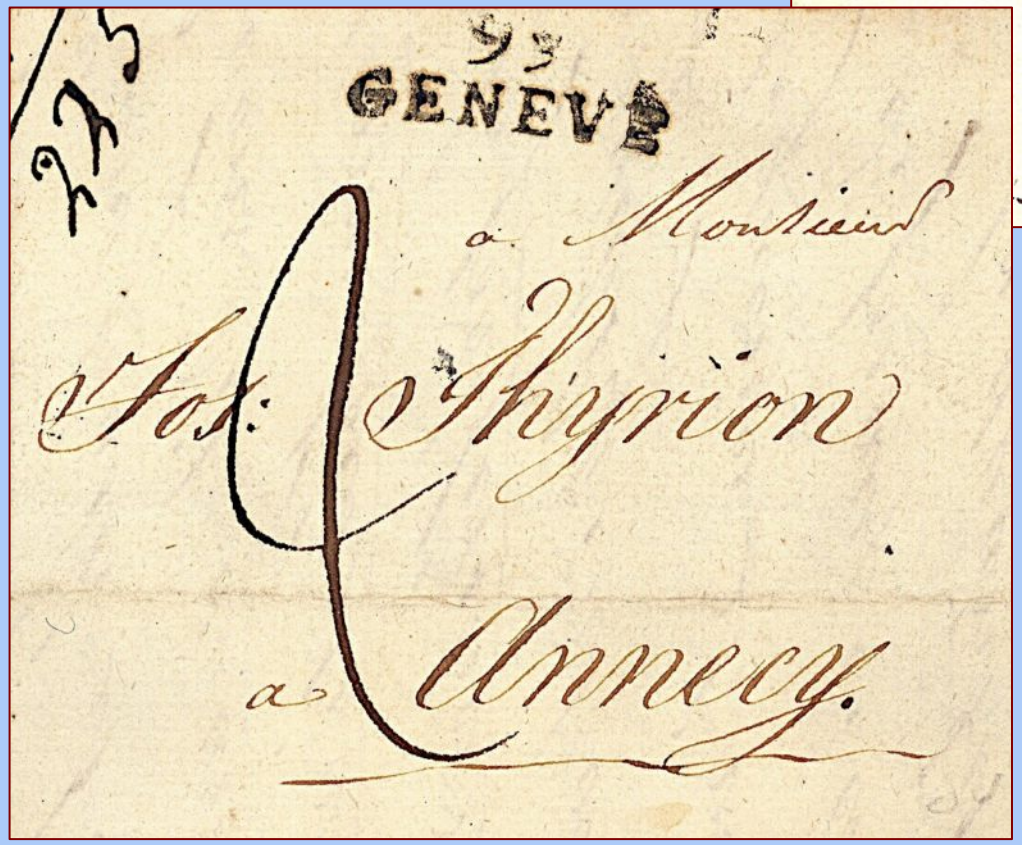


1813

1800

99 = dept. du Leman

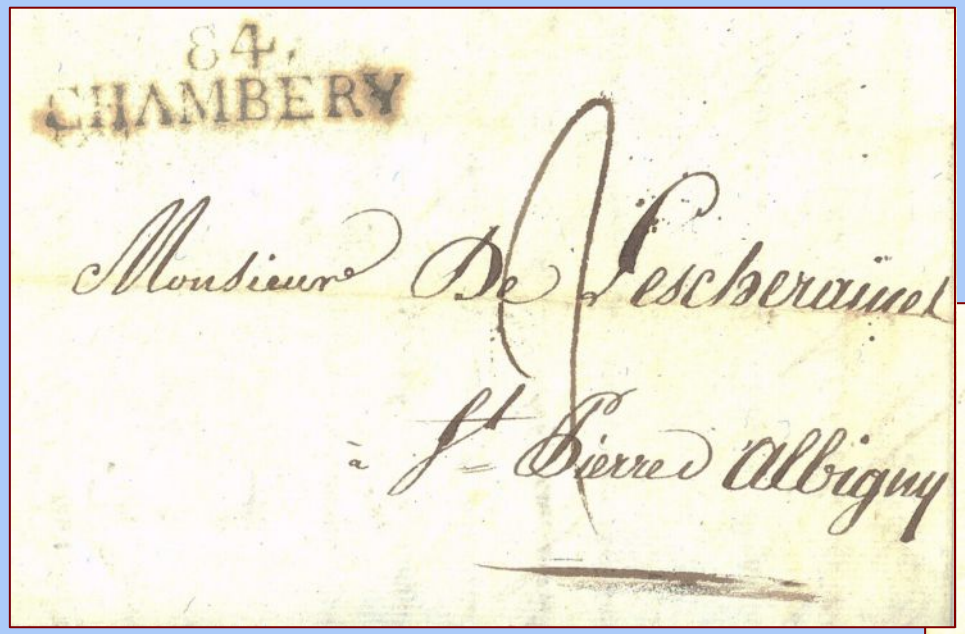




- variete 93 au lieu de 99
- 1808

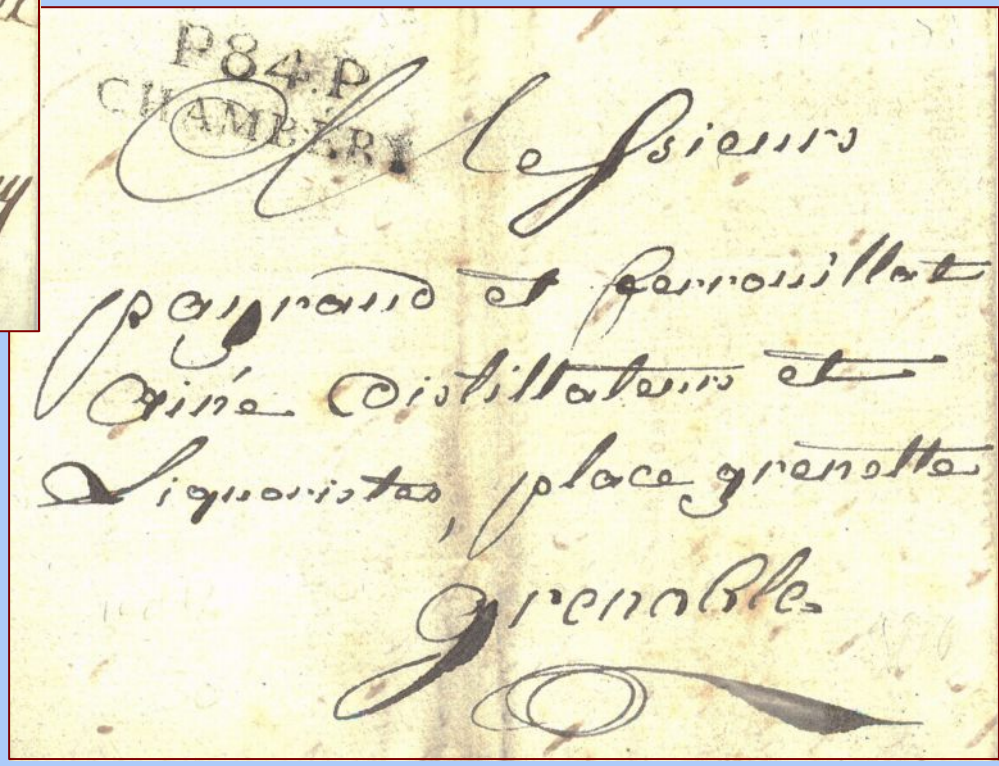
- en 1813: l'armee de la coalition se rend maître de la Savoie
- **traite de Paris** de **1814** partition de la Savoie

  ⟶ - France: Chambery, Annecy
  - etats sardes: reste



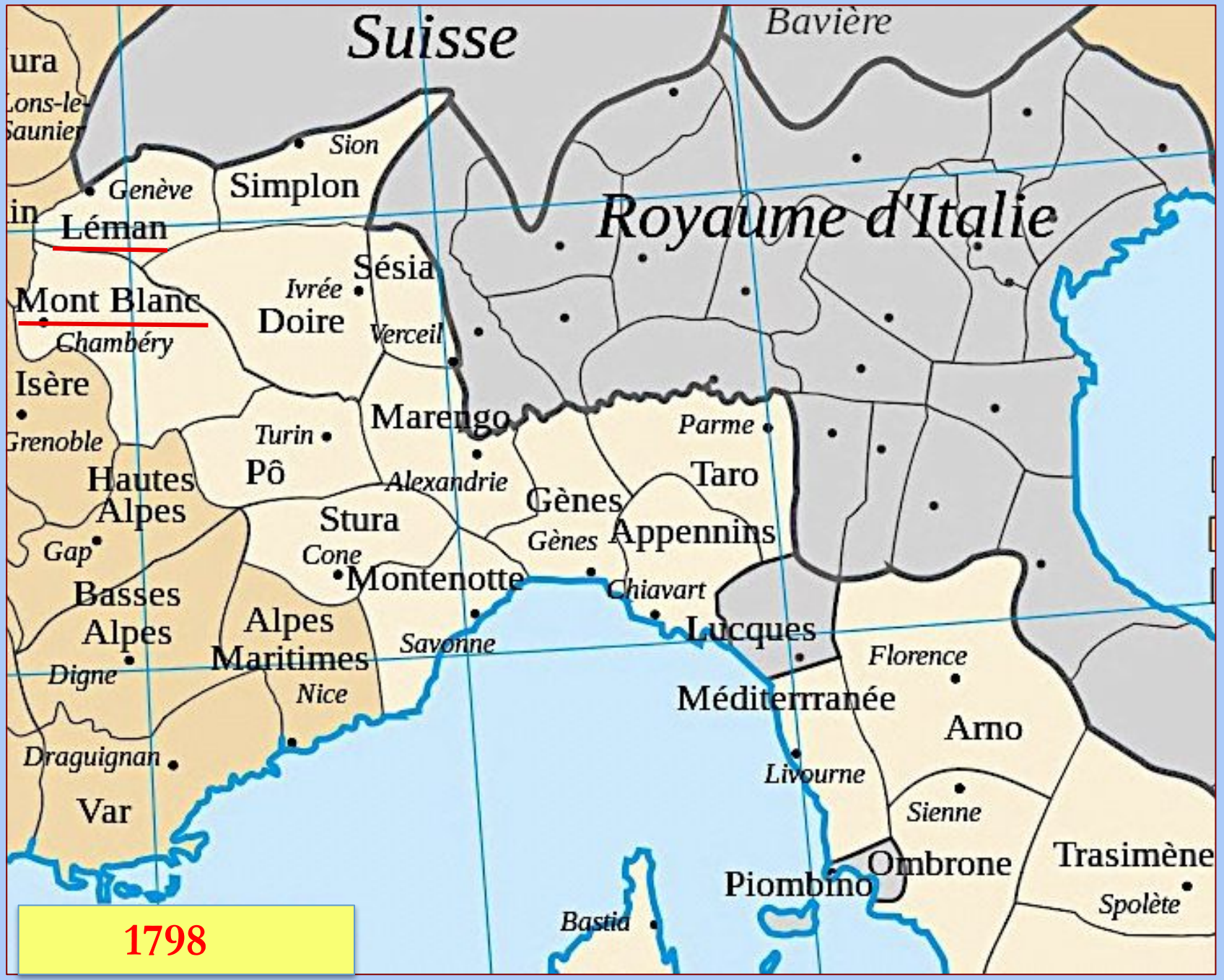
1814

- dernières marques postales **avant le traite de Paris de 1815**





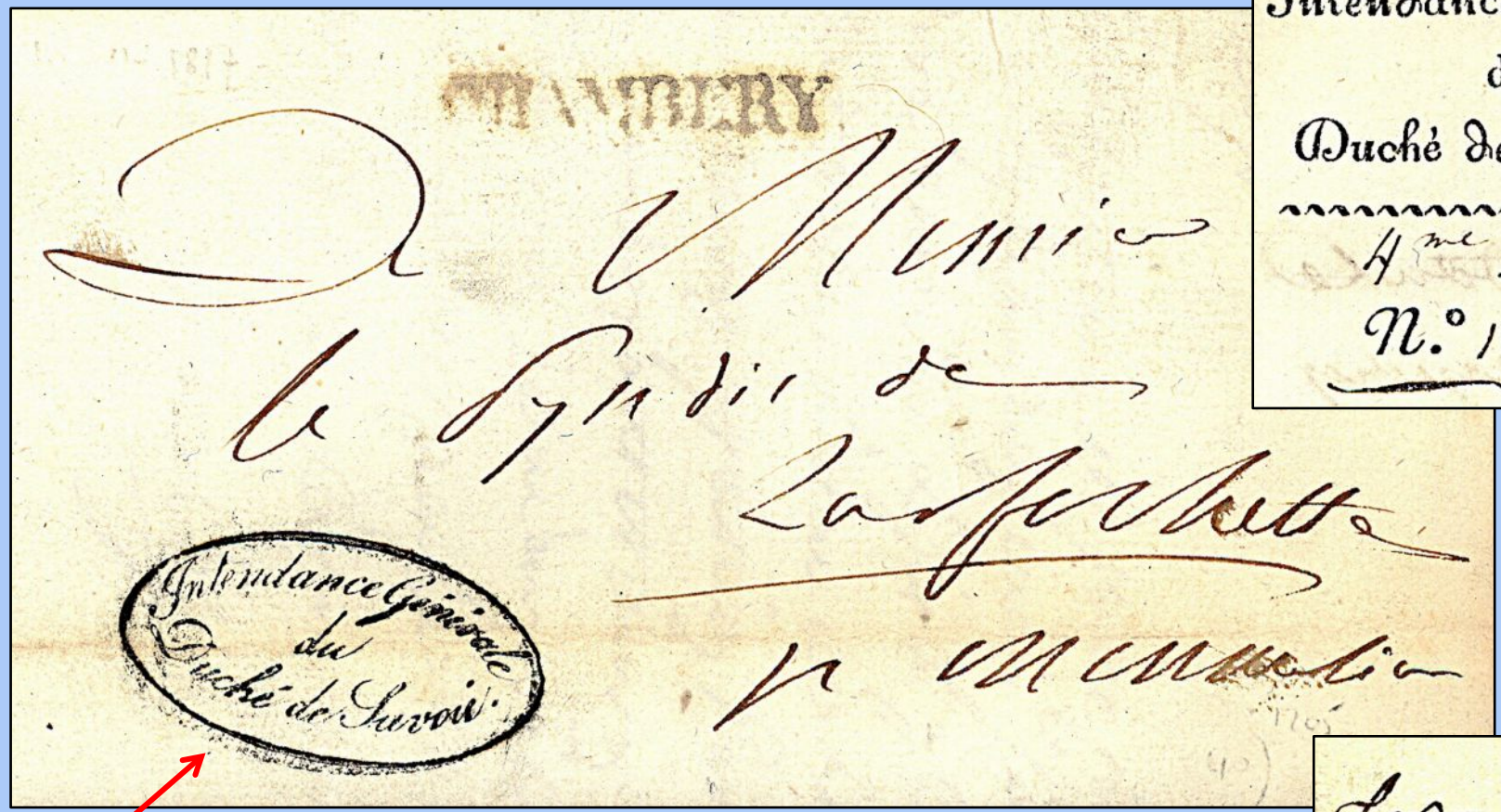
- **P 84.P CHAMBeRY**
- **1815**
- verso: taxe payee par l'expediteur
  3 decimes

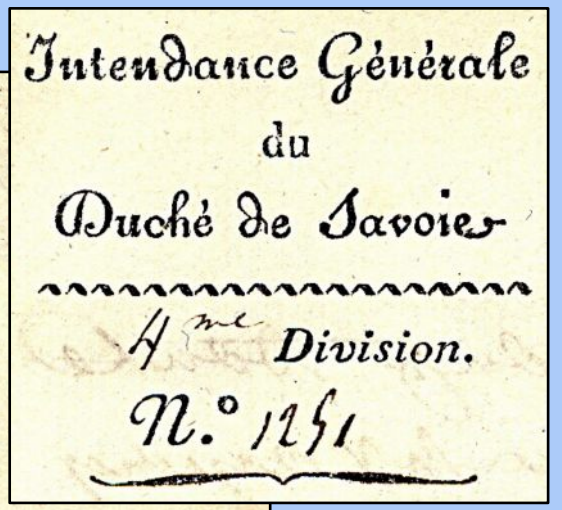


- **en 1798, la partie nord du Mont-Blanc a ete enleve pour faire partie du Leman**

➢ **traite de Paris** de **1815** ⟶ l'ancien Duche de la Savoie

⟶ royaume de Sardaigne

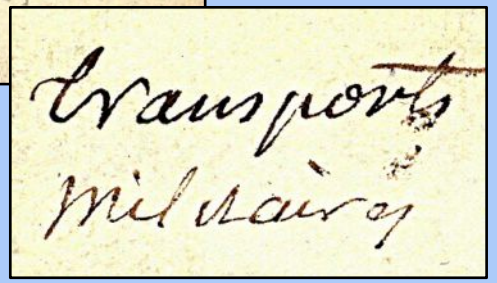




en-tête

- lettre militaire en franchise de Chambery
- 1817

⟶

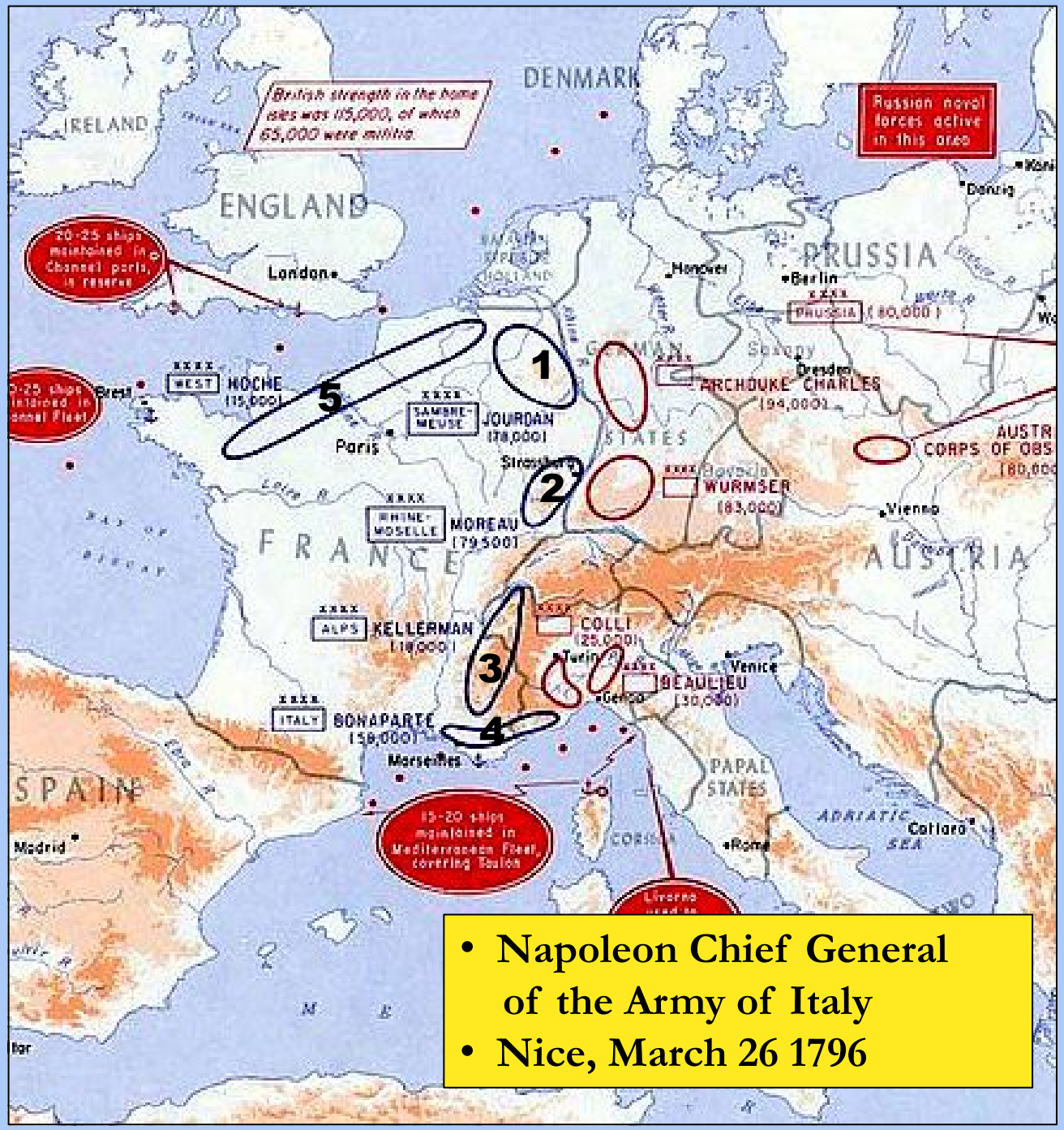


verso


LA RESTAURATION (1815)
SUISSE
L.
EMPIRE D'AUTRICHE
Tyrol
Valteline
Savoie
ROYAUME DE SARDAIGNE
Turin
Pô
Milan
Royaume lombard-vénitien
Vérone
Venise
Istrie
FRANCE
PARME
MODÈNE
Bologne
Romagne
Gênes
SAINT-MARIN
Dalmatie
EMPIRE OTTOMAN
MASSA LUCQUES
Florence
Nice
MONACO
Livourne
TOSCANE
ÉTATS DE L'ÉGLISE
Elbe
Mer Adriatique
Corse
Tibre
Abruzzes
Rome
Pontecorvo
Bari
Bénévent
Pouilles
Naples
ROYAUME DE SARDAIGNE
Mer Tyrrhénienne
ROYAUME DES DEUX-SICILES
Mer Ionienne
Calabre
Messine
Palerme
Mer Méditerranée
Sicile
EMPIRE OTTOMAN
Malte (Brit.)
100 km

III. 1st ITALIAN CAMPAIGN OF NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE. 1796 – 1797

- Bonaparte left Paris on March 11 for Nice to take over the undisciplined and poorly supplied **Army of Italy**
- From 1796 to 1797, the Army conquers Italy - the Austrian Empire must abandon not only Italy but also the left bank of the Rhine
- October 18 1797: signature of the Treaty of Campo-Formio by General Bonaparte and Francis II, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
- End of the War of the 1st Coalition



- Napoleon Chief General of the Army of Italy
- Nice, March 26 1796

1 = Sambre-et-Meuse army
C.C. Jourdan

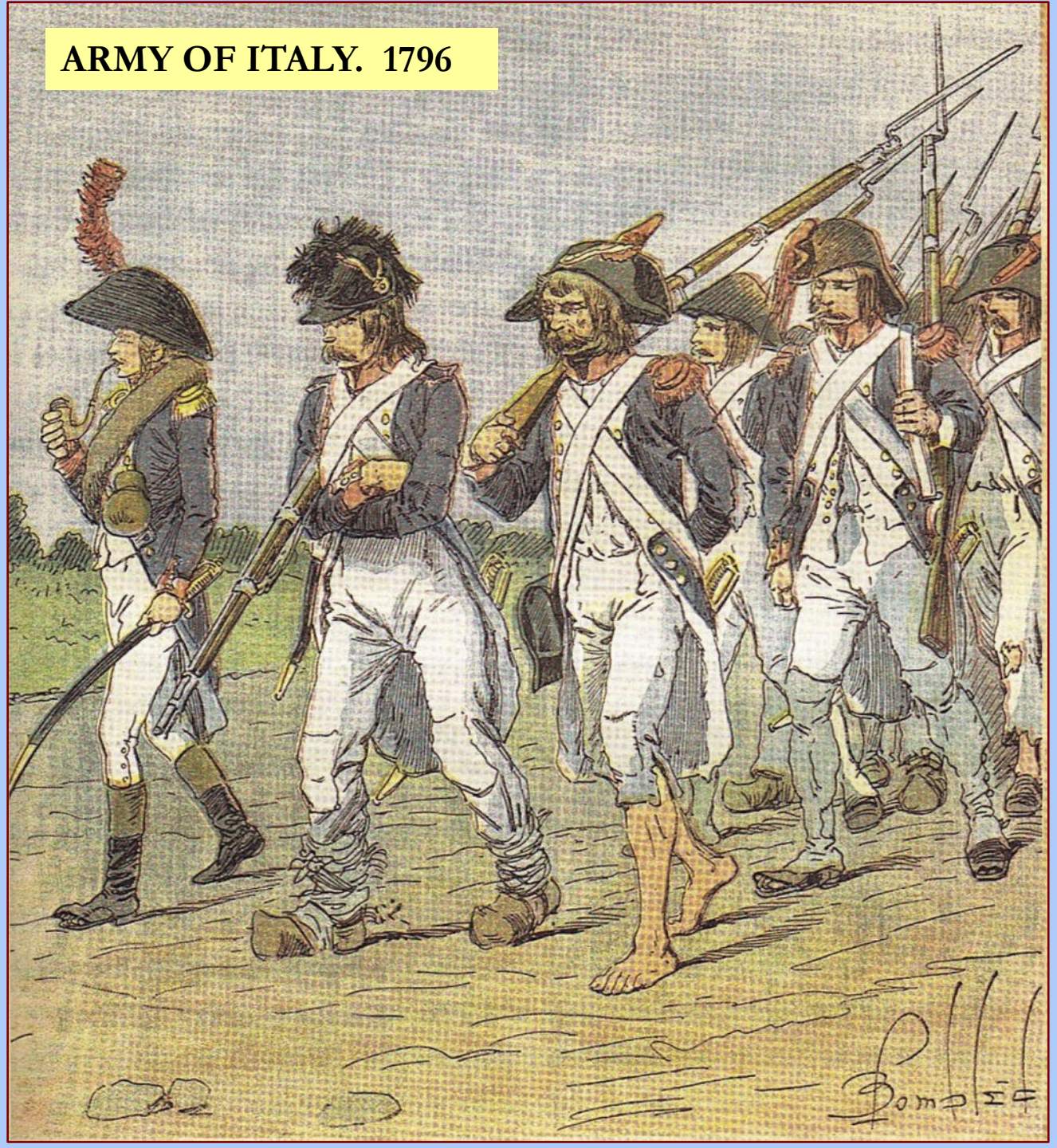
2 = Rhin-et-Moselle army
C.C. Moreau

3 = Alps army
C.C. Kellerman

4 = Army of Italy
- C.C. Schérer
- C.C. Bonaparte

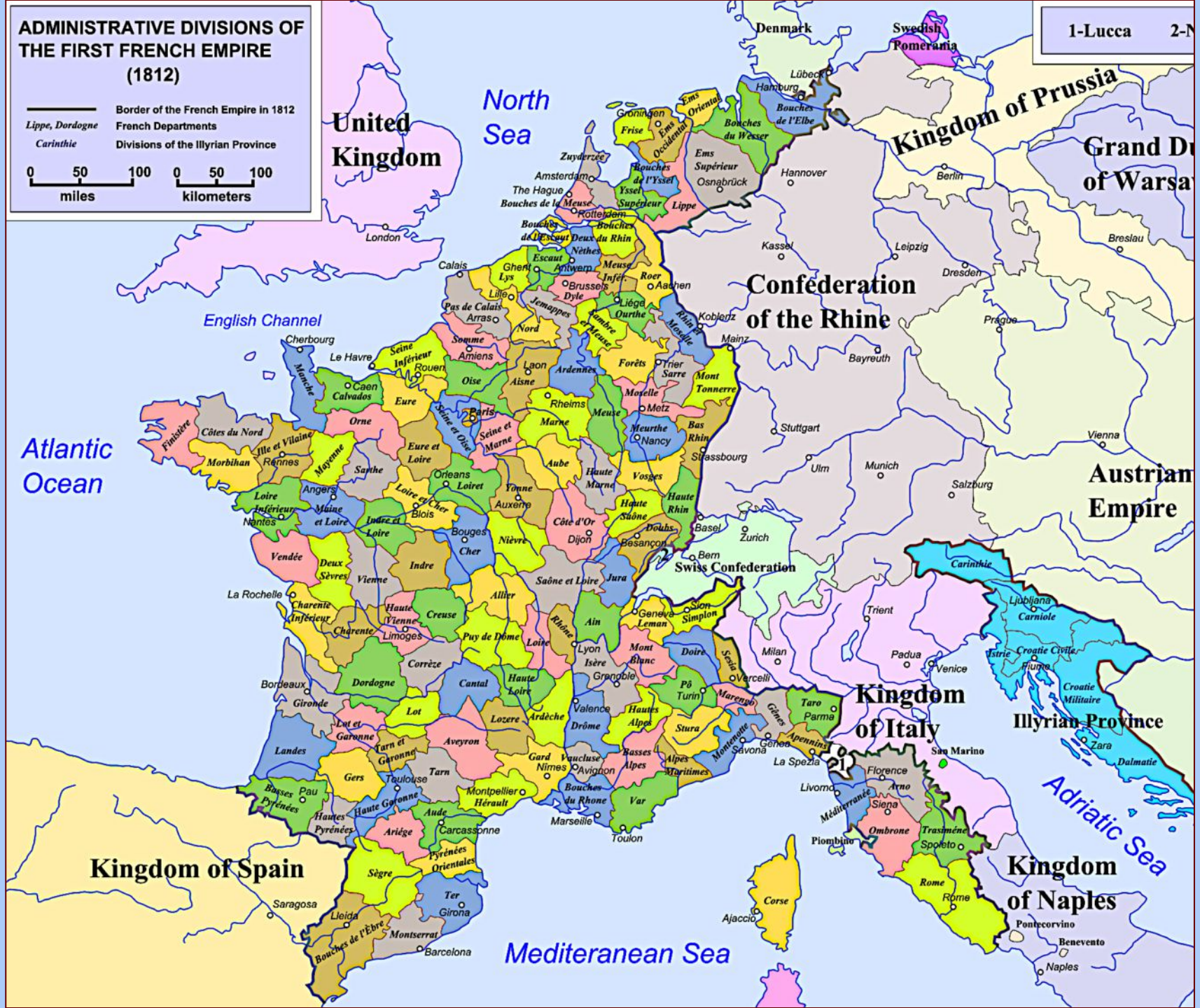
5 = Western army
C.C. Hoche

C.C. = chief commander


ARMY OF ITALY. 1796


SWITZERLAND
Tyrol
Carinthia
Bolzano
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
TRENTO
Belluno
Bergamo
REP. OF VENICE
KINDGOM OF SARDINIA
Verona
Trieste
MILAN
Brescia
Padua
VENICE
Istria
Fiume
TURIN
Asti
Mantua
Ferrara
PARMA
GENOA
MODENA
Bologna
Ravenna
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Pontremoli
Forlì
REP. OF GENOA
LUCCA
FLORENCE
San Marino
Dalmatia
FRANCE
Nice
Monaco
Ancona
Livorno
Siena
Adriatic Sea
Lissa
GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY
Perugia
Foligno
Ragusa
Terni
Talamone
L'Aquila
Pescara
REP. OF RAGUSA
PAPAL STATES
Tremiti
Corsica
(France)
ROME
Foggia
PONTECORVO
Andria
Bari
Gaeta
BENEVENTO
Monopoli
Asinara
Sassari
NAPLES
Ischia
Potenza
Brindisi
Salerno
Lecce
KINGDOM OF SICILY
Tyrrhenian Sea
Cosenza
Ionian Sea
Crotone
Cagliari
Sardinia
(Kingdom of Sardinia)
Lipari
Messina
Palermo
Mediterranean Sea
Marsala
Reggio
Sicily
Catania
Ragusa
Siracusa
Pantelleria
TUNIS
TUNISIA
MALTA
Lampedusa
0 50 100 150 km
0 20 40 60 mi


EUROPE IN 1812
French Empire in 1804
French territorial acquisitions after 1804
States dependent on Napoleon
France and its allies before Napoleon's Russian Campaign in 1812
Confederation of the Rhine in 1812
Continental system since 1806/1807
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
KINGDOM OF NORWAY
Personal union with Denmark until 1814
KINGDOM OF SWEDEN
KINGDOM OF DENMARK
K. OF PRUSSIA
DUTCHY OF WARSAW
Personal union with Saxony 1807–1813
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE
EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA
EMPIRE OF FRANCE
KINGDOM OF ITALY
KINGDOM OF SPAIN
K. OF PORTUGAL
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
KINGDOM OF SICILY
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
SWITZ
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Ionian Islands
Russ. Protectorate 1799–1807, French 1807, occupied by Britain 1809
Heligoland occupied by Britain 1807
Minorca occupied by Britain 1798–1802
Malta occupied by Britain 1798
Corfu Russ. protectorate 1799–1807, French 1807–1814
Bremen 1810
Hamburg
Lübeck
Rep. of Danzig
Tilsit
Friedland
Königsberg
Memel
Kurland
Livonia
Riga
Dünaburg
Kovno
Vilna
Minsk
Pinsk
Volhynia
Kiev
Podolia
Ukraine
Bialystok
Thorn
Posen
Warsaw
Berlin
Stettin
Kalmar
Malmö
Copenhagen
Gotland
Bornholm
Kiel
Amsterdam
1810
Münster
Hanover
Kassel
Erfurt
Leipzig
Dresden
Bautzen
Glogau
Cologne
Brussels
Boulogne
Guernsey
Jersey
Amiens
Rouen
Brest
Rennes
Paris
Nantes
Orléans
Luxemburg
Frankfurt
Mainz
Nuremberg
Stuttgart
Regensburg
Munich
Prague
Bohemia
Olmütz
Brünn
Austerlitz
Vienna
Pressburg
Krakow
Lemberg
Brody
Ternopol
Galicia
Valencay
Basel
Zurich
Geneva
Lyon
Bordeaux
Aurillac
Valence
Turin
Milan
Venice
Trieste
1809
Klagenfurt
Agram
Slavonia
Temesvár
Transylvania
Hungary
Moldavia
Bessarabia 1812
Wallachia
Bucharest
Silistria
Odessa
Kherson
Crimea
Sevastopol
Ismail
Black Sea
Bosnia
Belgrad
Servia
Nish
Bulgaria
Sofia
Adrianople
Constantinople
Sinope
Angora
Brusa
Smyrna
Adalia
Cyprus
Crete
Rhodes
Chios
Lesbos
Thessaly
Athens
Morea
Macedonia
Salonica
Albania
Montenegro
Cattaro
Otranto
Tarent
Benevento
Naples
Rome
Pontecorvo
Civitavecchia
Rep. of San Marino
Florence 1807/08
1808 ital.
Piombino
Elba
Lucca
Genoa
1805
1807
Bologna
Milan
Turin
Corsica
Ajaccio
Cagliari
Sardinia
Marseilles
Toulon
Perpignan
Rep. of Andorra
Toulouse
Bayonne
Vitoria
Pamplona
Burgos
La Coruña
Oviedo
Oporto
Lisbon
Salamanca
Zaragoza
Barcelona
1812
Madrid
Toledo
Aranjuez
Badajoz
Valencia
Seville
Bailén
Granada
Gibraltar
Tangier
Ceuta
Peñón de Vélez
Melilla
Fez
Morocco
Algiers
Oran
Bona
Tunis
Tunisia
Algeria
Balearic Islands
Majorca
Minorca
Ibiza
Formentera
Mediterranean Sea
North Sea
Atlantic Ocean
English Channel
Irish Sea
Dublin
Cork
Glasgow
Edinburgh
York
London
Bristol
Dover
1807–1808
1809/10–1812
until 1810/12


ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE (1812)
Border of the French Empire in 1812
Lippe, Dordogne
French Departments
Carinthie
Divisions of the Illyrian Province
0 50 100
miles
0 50 100
kilometers
1-Lucca
2-N
North Sea
English Channel
Atlantic Ocean
Mediteranean Sea
Adriatic Sea
United Kingdom
Denmark
Swedish Pomerania
Kingdom of Prussia
Grand Du of Warsa
Confederation of the Rhine
Austrian Empire
Swiss Confederation
Kingdom of Italy
Illyrian Province
Kingdom of Spain
Kingdom of Naples
Corse
Sardaigne
Lübeck
Hamburg
Bouches de l'Elbe
Bouches du Wesser
Ems Oriental
Ems Occidental
Frise
Groningen
Zuyderzee
Amsterdam
The Hague
Bouches de la Meuse
Rotterdam
Bouches de l'Escaut
Bouches du Deux du Rhin
Nèthes
Escaut
Ghent
Antwerp
Meuse Inférieure
Brussels
Dyle
Lys
Lille
Pas de Calais
Arras
Calais
London
Cherbourg
Le Havre
Seine Inférieur
Rouen
Somme
Amiens
Nord
Jemappes
Sambre et Meuse
Liége
Ourthe
Roer
Aachen
Rhin et Moselle
Koblenz
Mainz
Ems Supérieur
Osnabrück
Bouches de l'Yssel
Yssel Supérieur
Lippe
Hannover
Kassel
Berlin
Leipzig
Dresden
Breslau
Prague
Bayreuth
Stuttgart
Ulm
Munich
Vienna
Salzburg
Manche
Caen
Calvados
Eure
Orne
Seine et Oise
Paris
Seine et Marne
Oise
Aisne
Laon
Ardennes
Forêts
Trier
Sarre
Mont Tonnerre
Moselle
Metz
Rheims
Marne
Meuse
Meurthe
Nancy
Bas Rhin
Strassbourg
Finistère
Côtes du Nord
Ille et Vilaine
Rennes
Morbihan
Mayenne
Sarthe
Eure et Loire
Orleans
Loiret
Yonne
Auxerre
Aube
Haute Marne
Vosges
Haute Saône
Haute Rhin
Loire Inférieur
Nantes
Maine et Loire
Angers
Loire et Cher
Blois
Indre et Loire
Côte d'Or
Dijon
Doubs
Besançon
Basel
Zurich
Bern
Bouges
Cher
Nièvre
Vendée
Deux Sèvres
Vienne
Indre
Saône et Loire
Jura
La Rochelle
Charente Inférieur
Charente
Haute Vienne
Limoges
Creuse
Allier
Puy de Dome
Loire
Rhone
Ain
Geneva
Leman
Sion
Simplon
Carinthie
Ljubljana
Carniole
Trient
Milan
Padua
Venice
Istrie
Croatie Civile
Fiume
Croatie Militaire
Dalmatie
Zara
Bordeaux
Gironde
Dordogne
Corrèze
Cantal
Haute Loire
Lyon
Isère
Grenoble
Doire
Sesia
Vercelli
Pô Turin
Marengo
Taro
Parma
Gênes
Apennins
Genoa
Savona
Montenotte
La Spezia
San Marino
Florence
Arno
Livorno
Siena
Méditerranée
Ombrone
Trasiméne
Spoleto
Piombino
Rome
Landes
Lot
Lot et Garonne
Tarn et Garonne
Aveyron
Tarn
Gers
Toulouse
Lozere
Ardèche
Drôme
Valence
Hautes Alpes
Stura
Basses Alpes
Alpes Maritimes
Gard
Nimes
Vaucluse
Avignon
Bouches du Rhone
Var
Marseille
Toulon
Montpellier
Hérault
Aude
Carcassonne
Ariége
Haute Garonne
Hautes Pyrénées
Basses Pyrénées
Pau
Pyrénées Orientales
Sègre
Ter
Girona
Saragosa
Lleida
Bouches de l'Ebre
Montserrat
Barcelona
Ajaccio
Pontecorvino
Benevento
Naples


Suisse
Bavière
Jura
Lons-le-Saunier
Sion
Genève
Simplon
Ain
Léman
Provinces Illyriennes
Trieste
KINGDOM OF ITALY
Sésia
Ivrée
Mont Blanc
Doire
Verceil
Chambéry
Isère
Grenoble
Marengo
Turin
Parme
Hautes Alpes
Pô
Alexandrie
Taro
Gènes
Stura
Gènes
Appennins
Gap
Cone
Montenotte
Chiavart
Basses Alpes
Alpes Maritimes
Savonne
Lucques
Digne
Nice
Florence
Mer Adriatique
Méditerrranée
Arno
Draguignan
Livourne
Var
Sienne
Ombrone
Trasimène
Piombino
Spolète
FRENCH EMPIRE
Bastia
(1811)
Départements du sud
Golo
CORSICA
Rome
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
Liamone
Ajaccio
Rome
Mer Méditerranée
ÉCHELLES
Myriamètres de 11,11 au degré
4 8 12 16 20
10 20 30 40 50
Lieues communes de 25 au degré
Issus des États italiens et suisses
Autres départements
Autres États

THE FRENCH POSTAL OFFICES IN ITALY

1. **before the French invasion**
2. **during the French occupation**

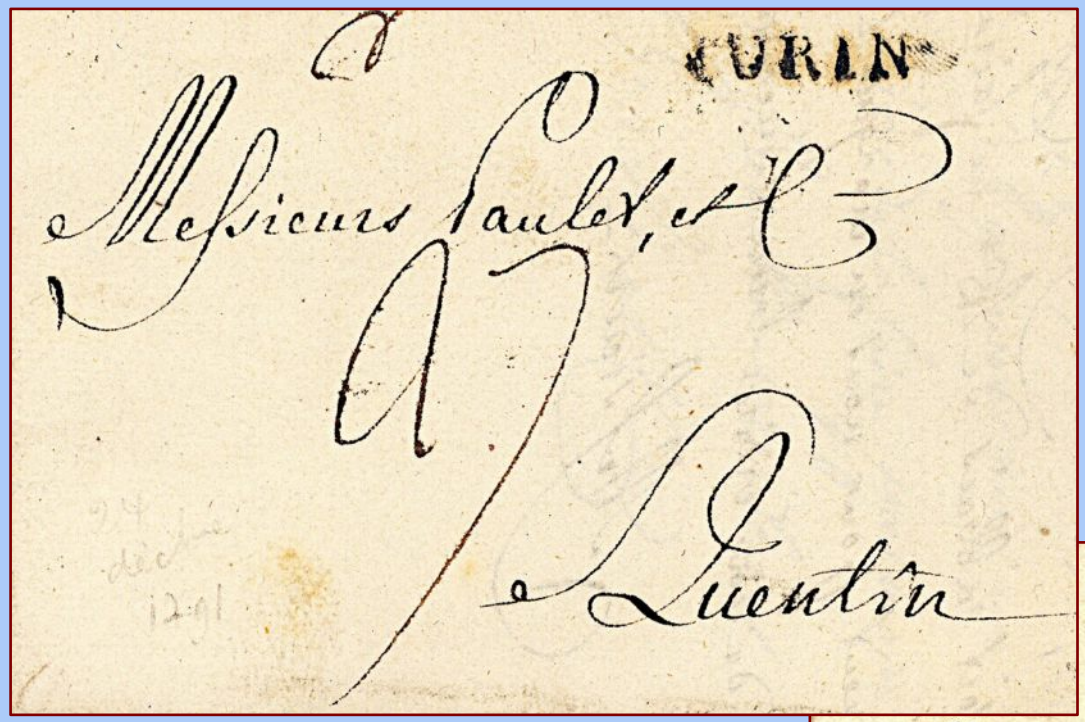
- *Internal post*: 'private' companies « *Corrieri* » and « *Cavallerie* »
- *External post:* France had postal offices in major Italian cities for letters sent to France
  - special French postmarks B.F. or BUREAU FRANÇAIS
  - during the French occupation (1801-1814), there were no special markings except Milan, Rome and Naples P.O.

<u>Italian currency</u>

- before the French invasion: 1 lire = 20 soldi 1 soldo = 12 denari
- during the French regime: 1 lire = 100 centimes

1. before the French invasion

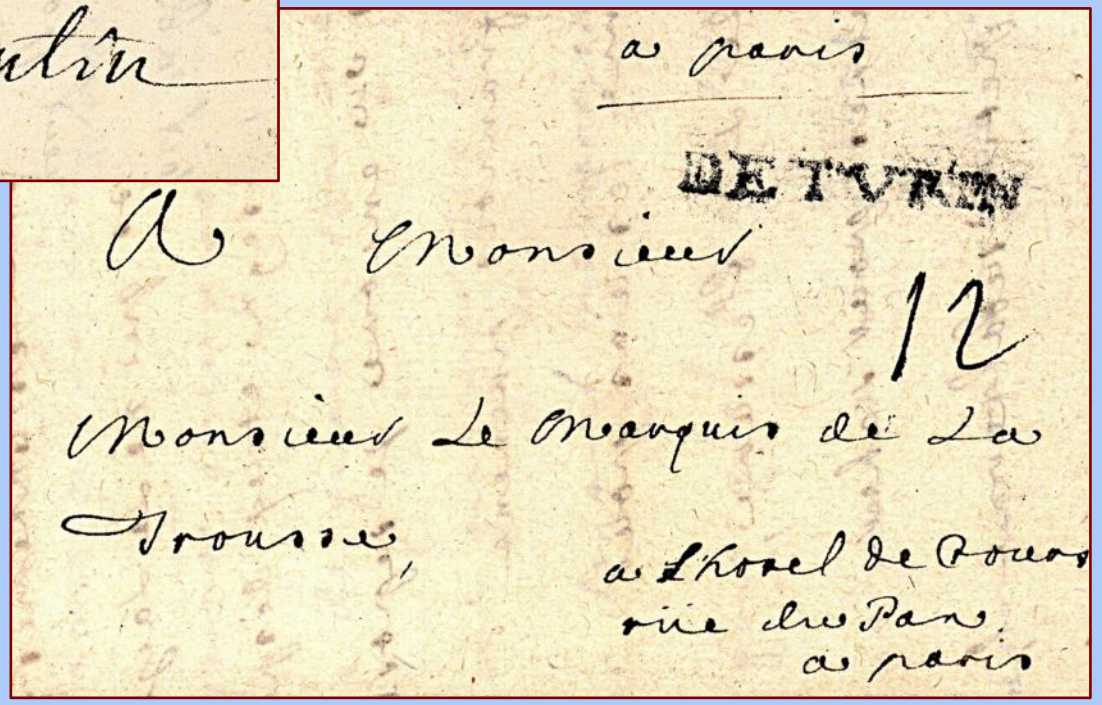
- Piedmont – part of the Kingdom of Sardinia



- Turin to St-Quentin
- 1791
- postage due 7 sols

TURIN
Bureau français

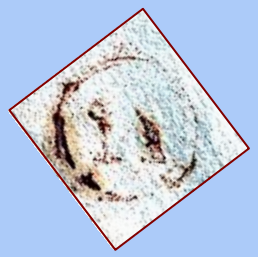
- Turin to Paris
- 1734
- postage due 12 sols



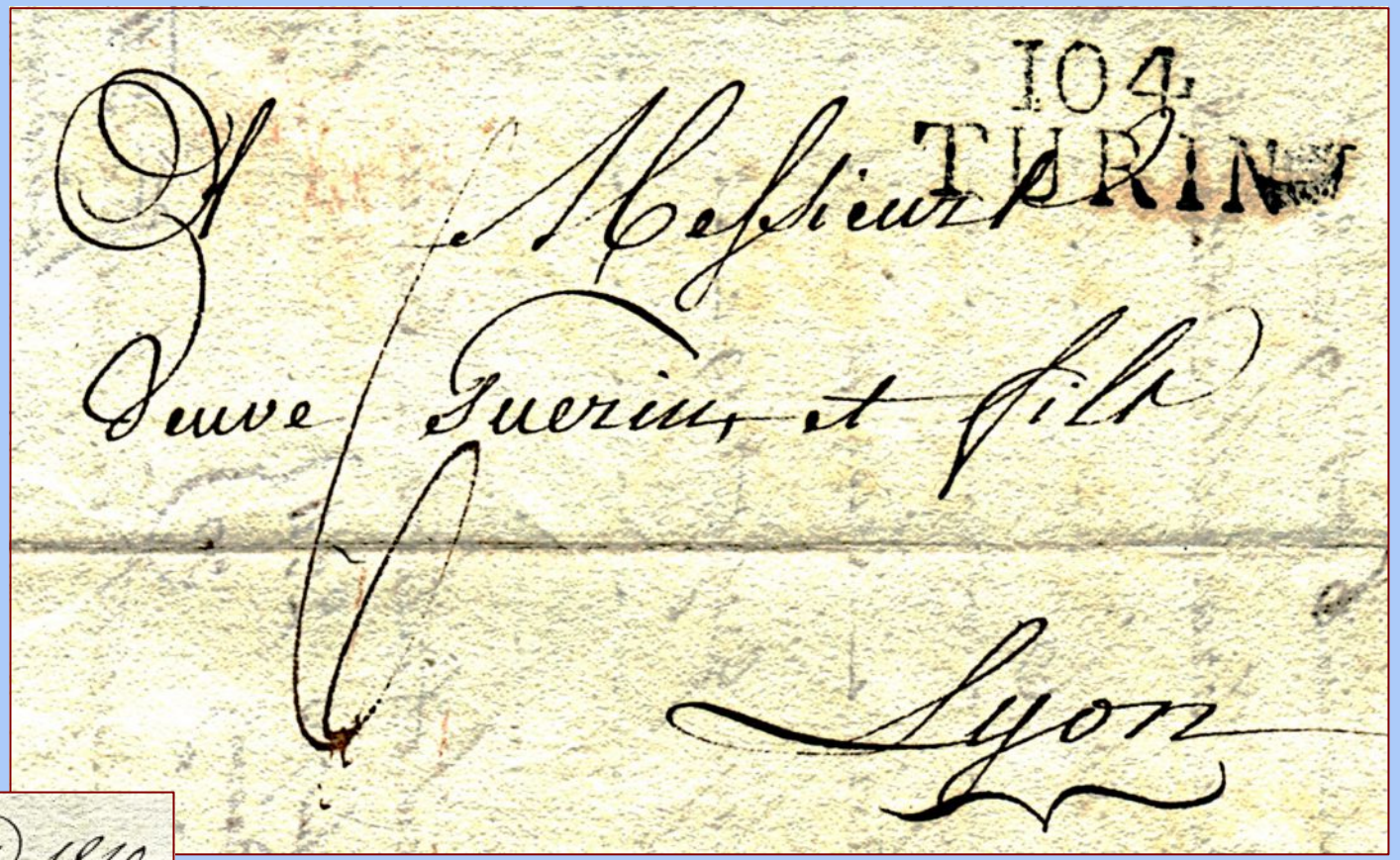
2. during French occupation

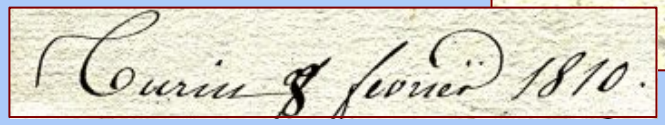
- straight line cancel on 2 lines with the department number **104 = Pô dept.**
- annexation to the French Empire
- Turin to Lyon
- February 8 1810
- postage due 6 décimes

TURIN
~~**Bureau français**~~



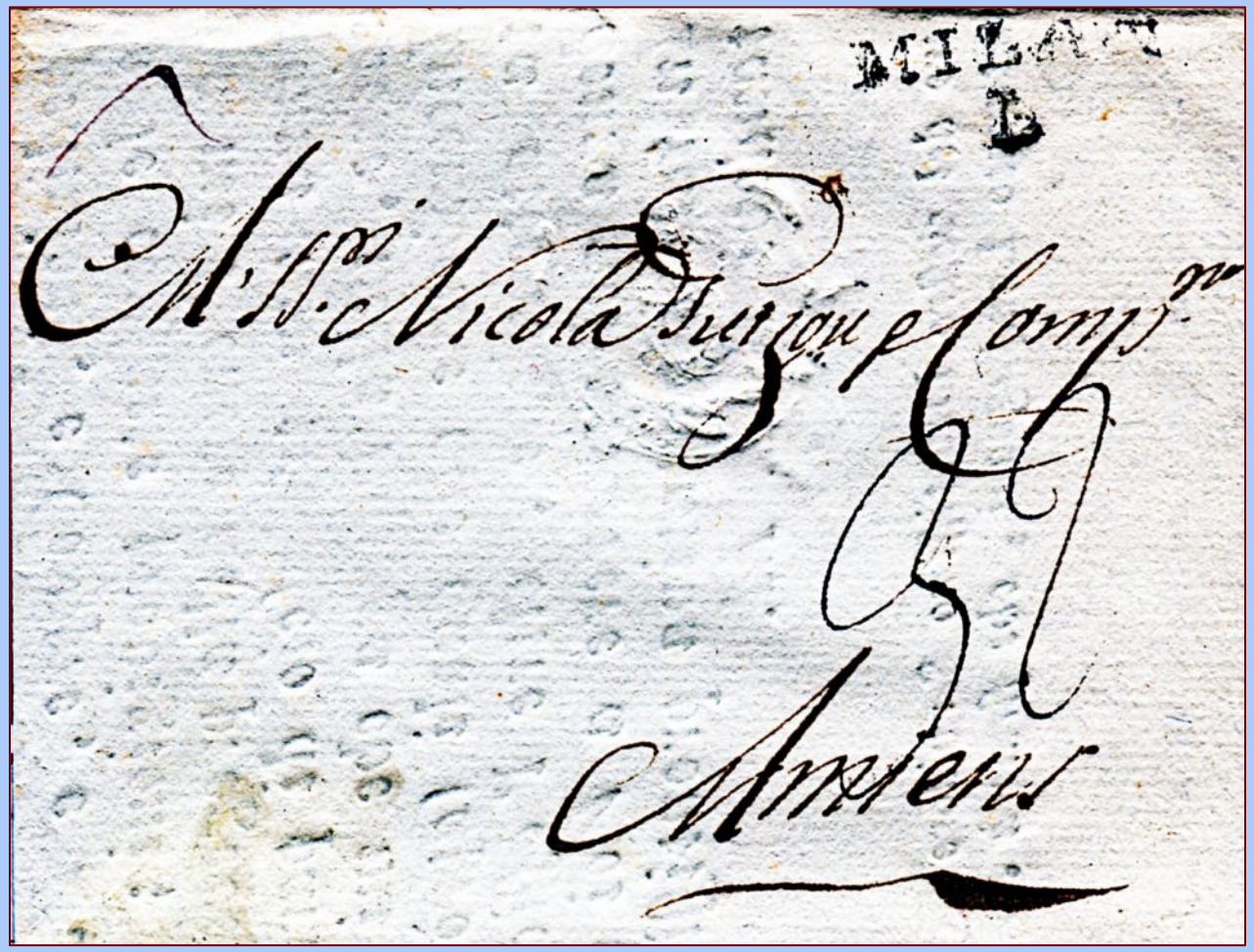
verso
dated reception mark
in Lyon – 11 February





1. before the French invasion

- duchy – Kingdom of Sardinia



MILAN
Bureau français

- Milan to Amiens
- January 3 1780
- postage due 32 sols
- postmark of origin

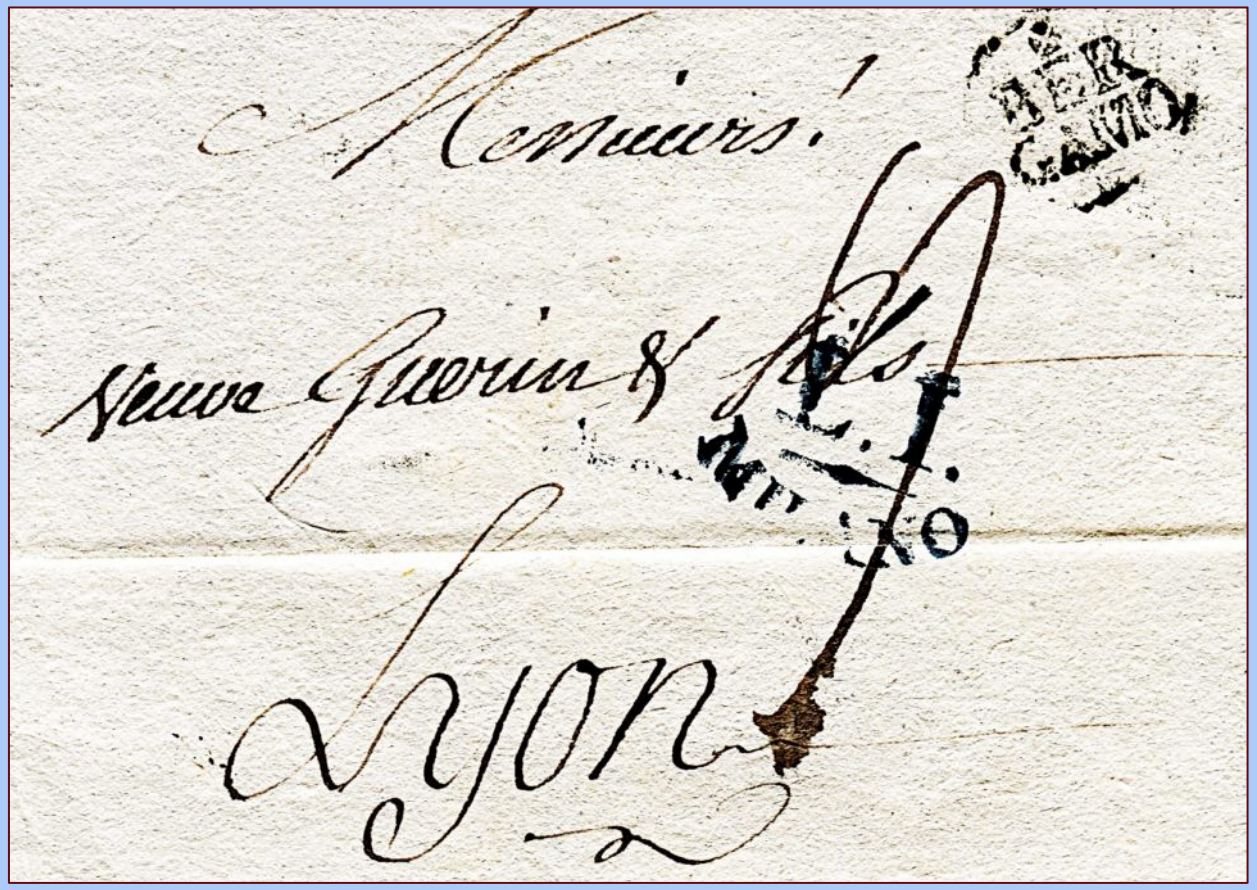
MILAN

L

(without frame)

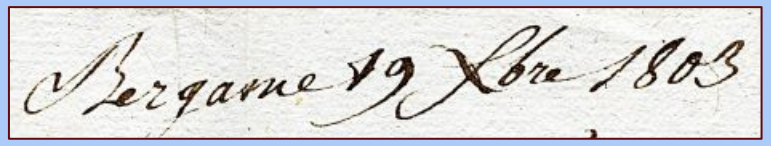


2. during French occupation



MILAN
Bureau français

- Bergamo to Lyon via Milan
- entry mark in France
  L. I
  MILANO
- 1803
- postage due 7 decimes



- The *Corriere di Bergamo* (Republic of Venice) would go as far as Milan; the letters to France were registered at the French P.O. in Milan;
- route Milan-Lyon by the French couriers

Vicenza = Venitian Province

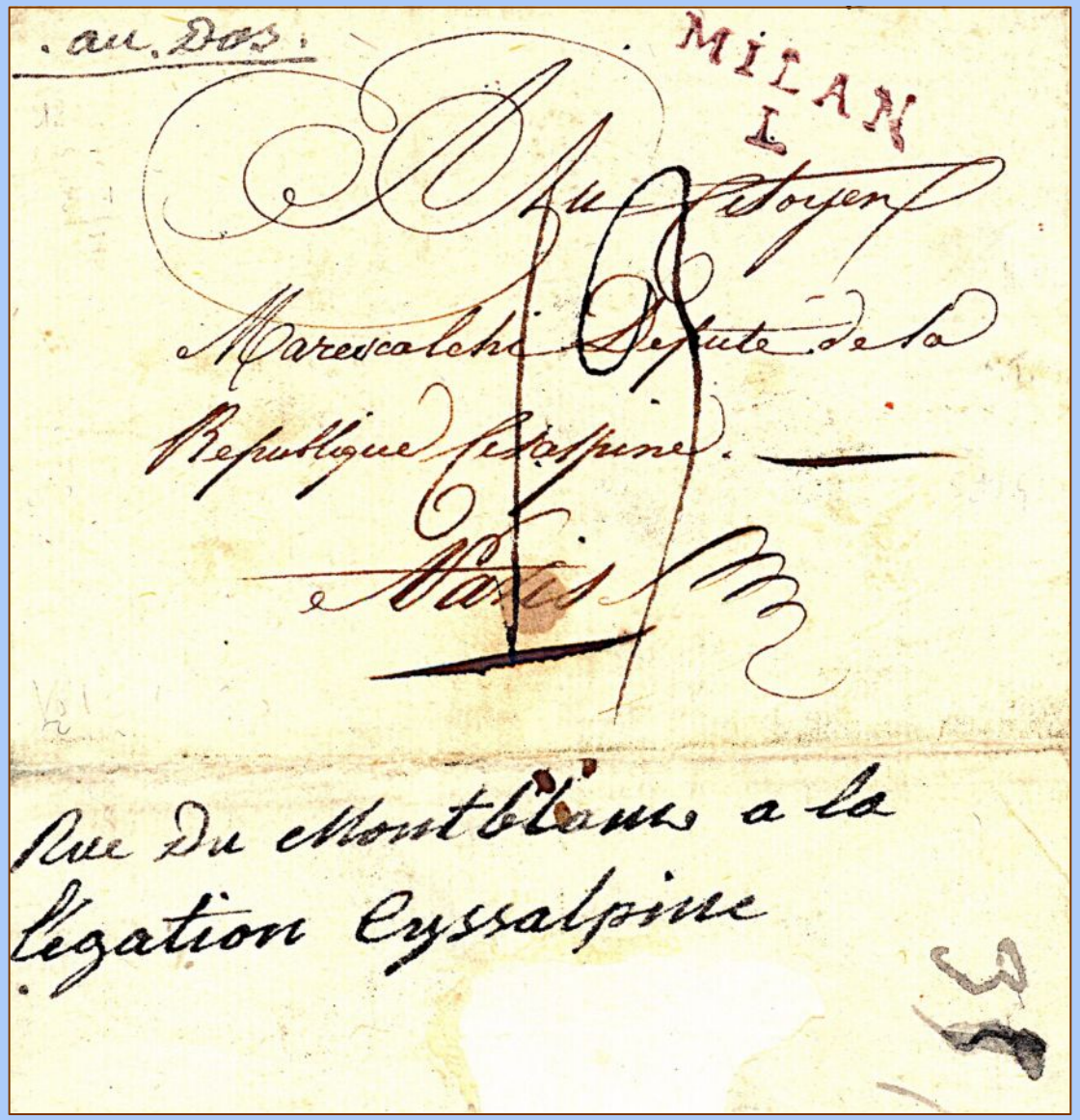


Vicence 14 fructidor 12

- September 1st 1804

- Vicenza to Vendôme, France
- transit mark **MILANO**
- postage due 9 décimes **L.T.**
- weight 6 g < 7,5g (1er échelon)

2. during French occupation



- Milan to Paris
- 1800-1802
- postage due 13 décimes
- postmark of origin

MILAN
L

2. during French occupation

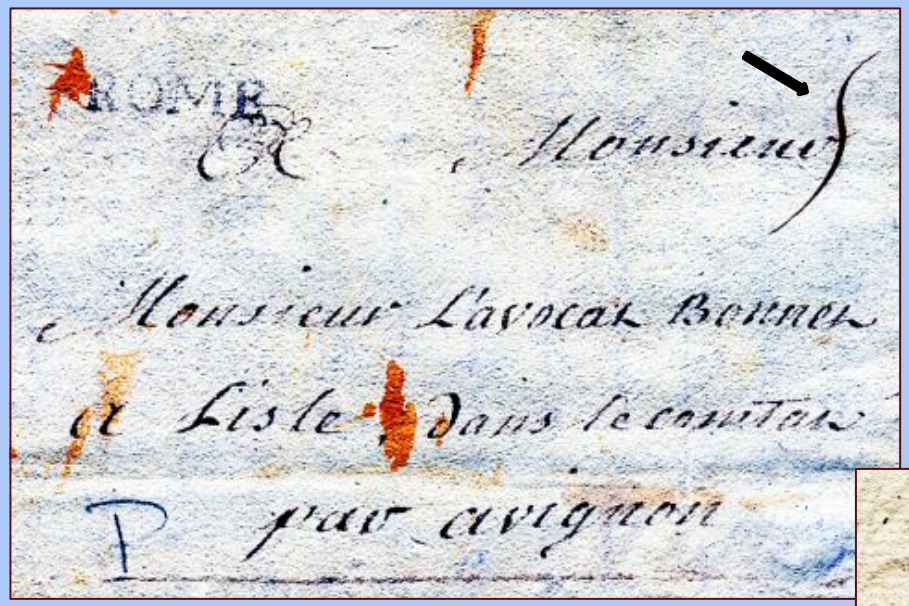


MILAN
Bureau français

- letter from Milan to Verviers (France)
- 31 March 1813
- **B.F.**
  MILAN

1. before the French invasion

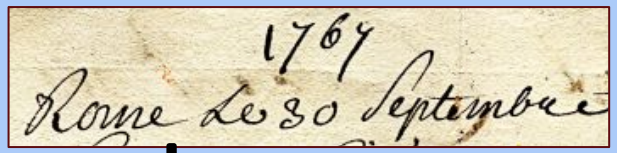
- Papal States



- Rome to Lisle
  (L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue)
  in the Comtat via Avignon
- 1783
- postage paid (5 baiocchi)

ROME
Bureau français

- Rome to Marseille
  - 1767
  - postage due
    18 sols





2. during French occupation

ROME
Bureau français

- February 8 1806
- Rome to Genoa
- postage due
  6 décimes





EMBOSSED MARKS IN ITALY (dry-handstamps)

- should not be confused with:
  - false mark caused by lack of ink
  - embossed seal left on the letter by a noble expeditor

➢ embossing mark represents the initials of sub-contractors or couriers; it was the assurance for people that the letters were delivered and the taxes had been paid

➢ marks done by iron handstamp

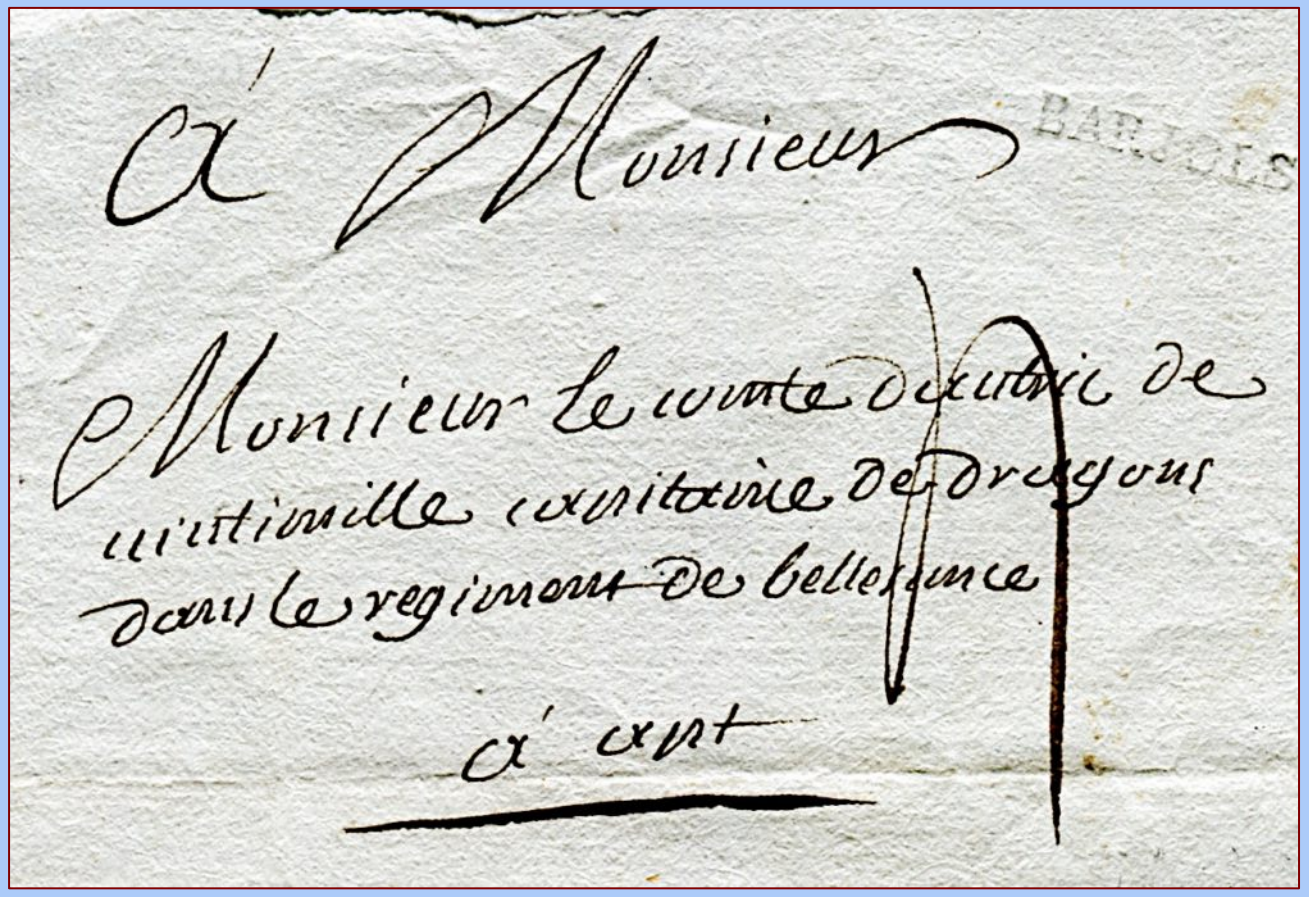
➢ used mainly in the Papal States and the Republic of Venice *

➢ lasted from 1525 to 1809

➢ decreased after the French occupation; very rare after 1805

* forgeries plentiful for the Republic of Venice (P. Vollmeier)

« false » DRY-MARK - caused by the lack of ink



- Barjols to Apt *
- 1789
- postage paid
  4 sols

* Barjols (Provence) Apt: Comtat Venaissin

EMBOSSED-MARK with SEAL from the expeditor



- seal from a noble expeditor
- « **spearhead** » closure (‘*nizza*’)
- dry-handstamp





- Fabrica di Roma to Civita Castellana
- 1624

EMBOSSED MARK and SEAL from the expeditor



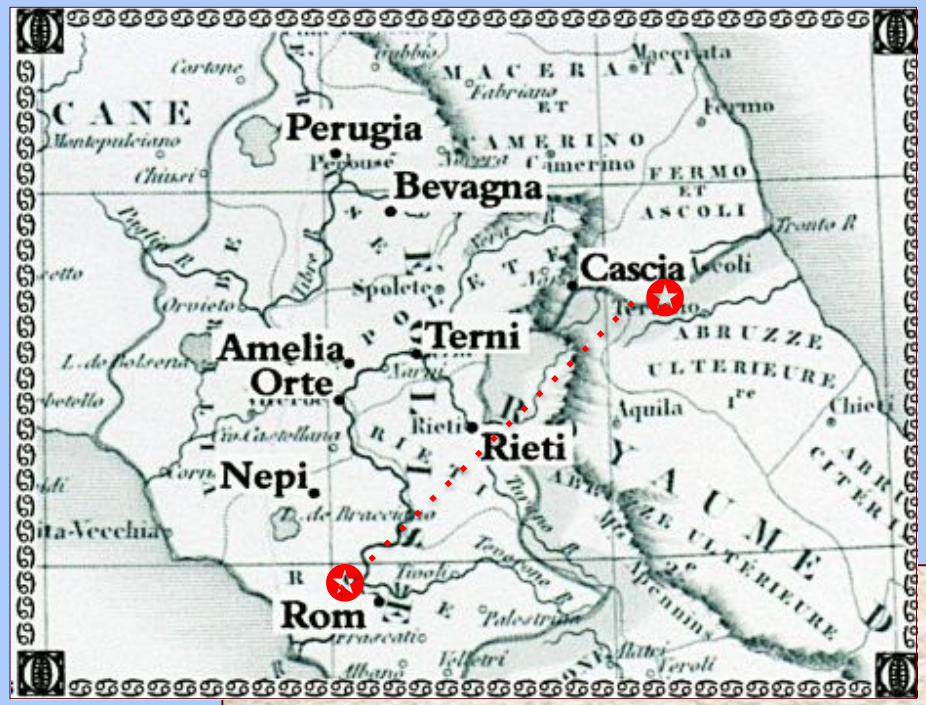


embossed mark



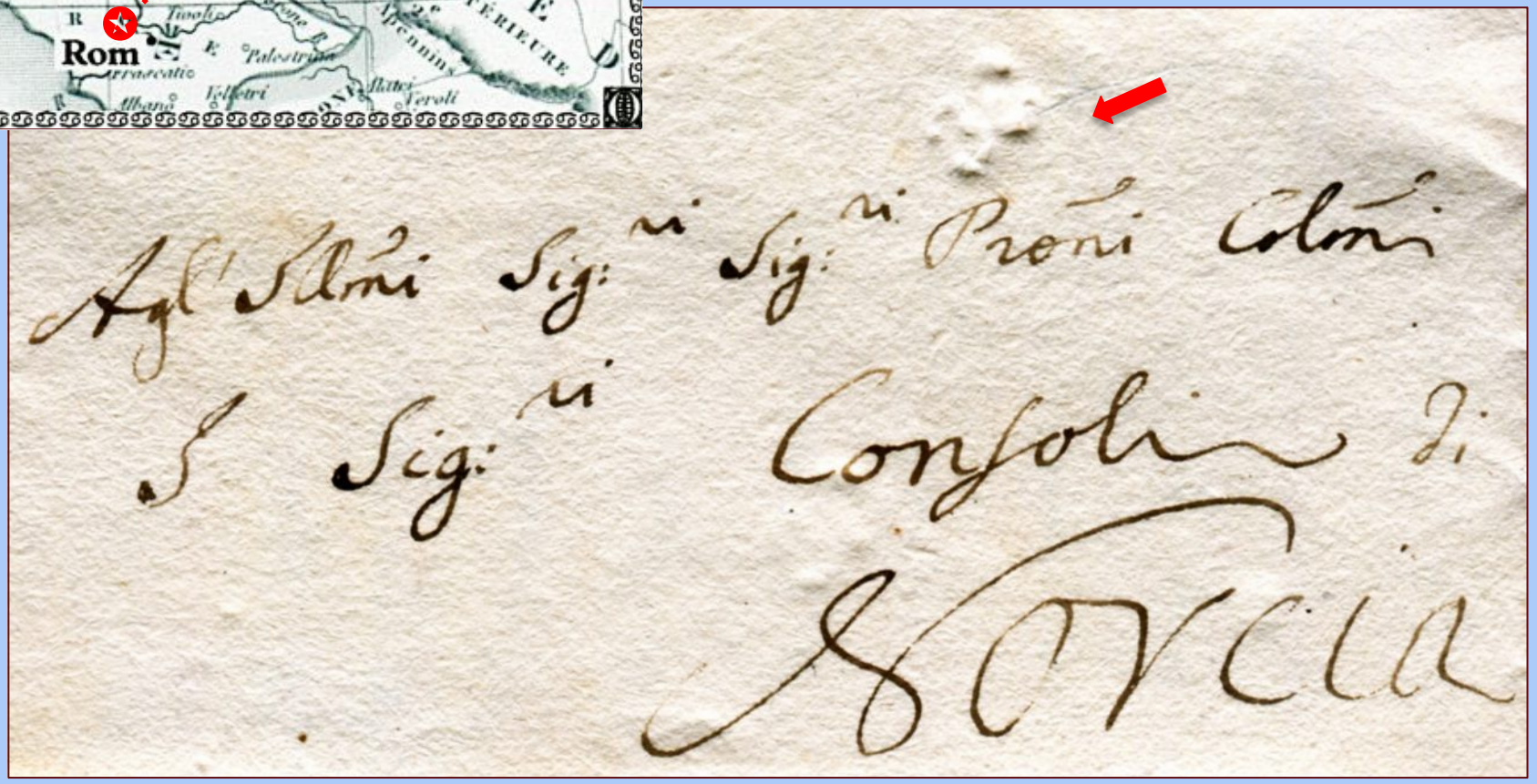
verso: seal

- Camerino to Spoleto
- 1795



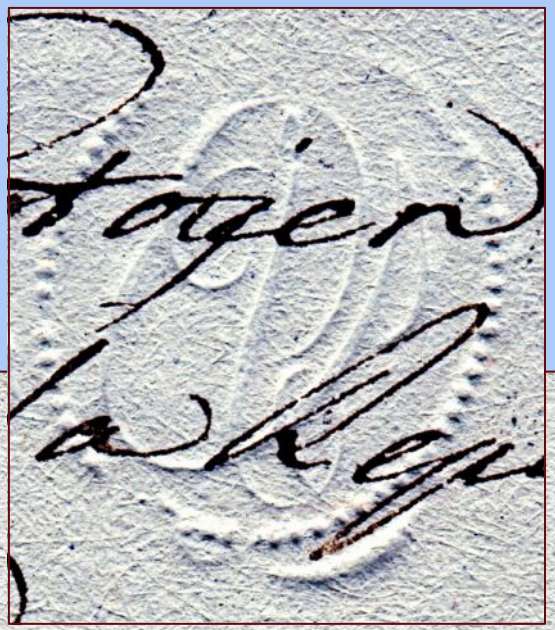
- Rome to Norcia
- 1792

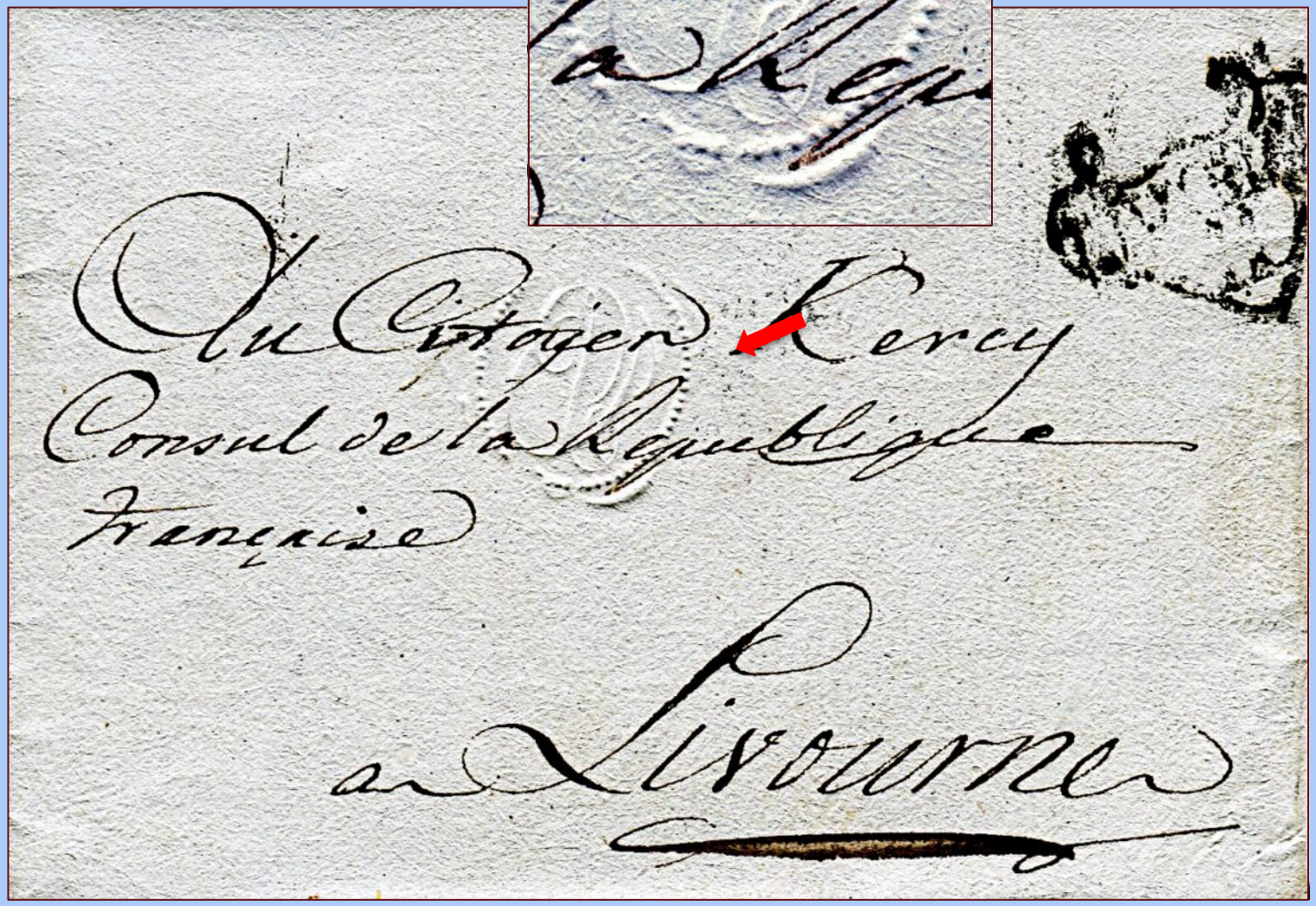




EMBOSSED MARK

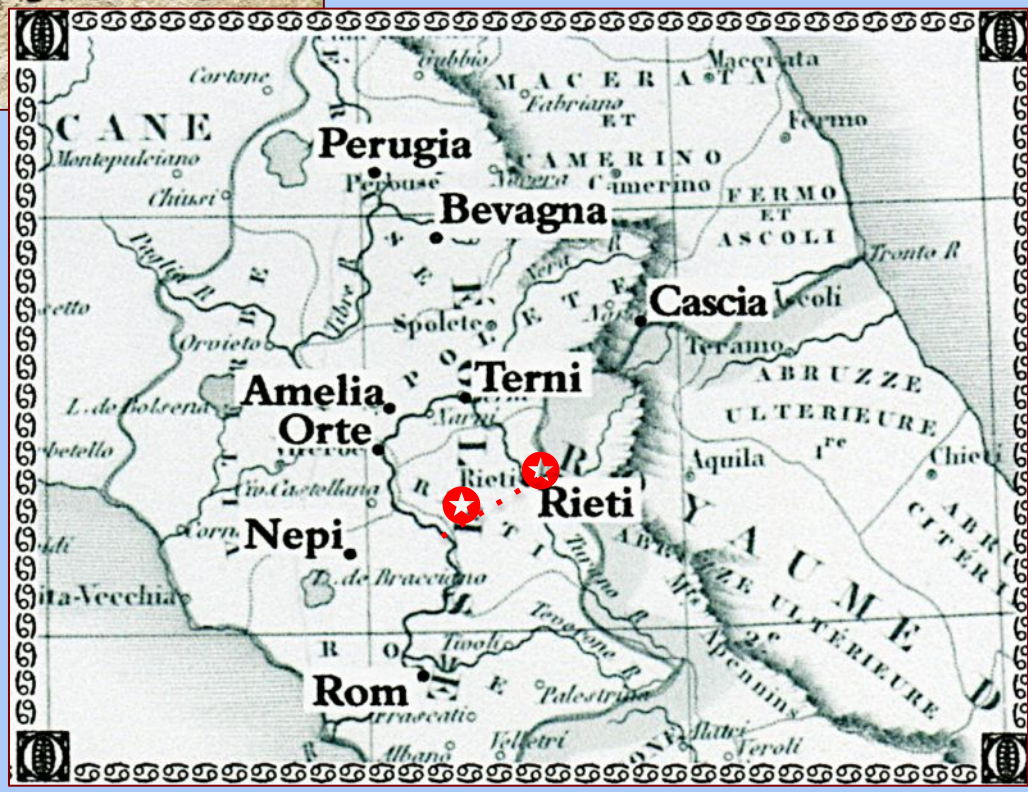
- Rome to Livorno
- 1799 (Tuscany)



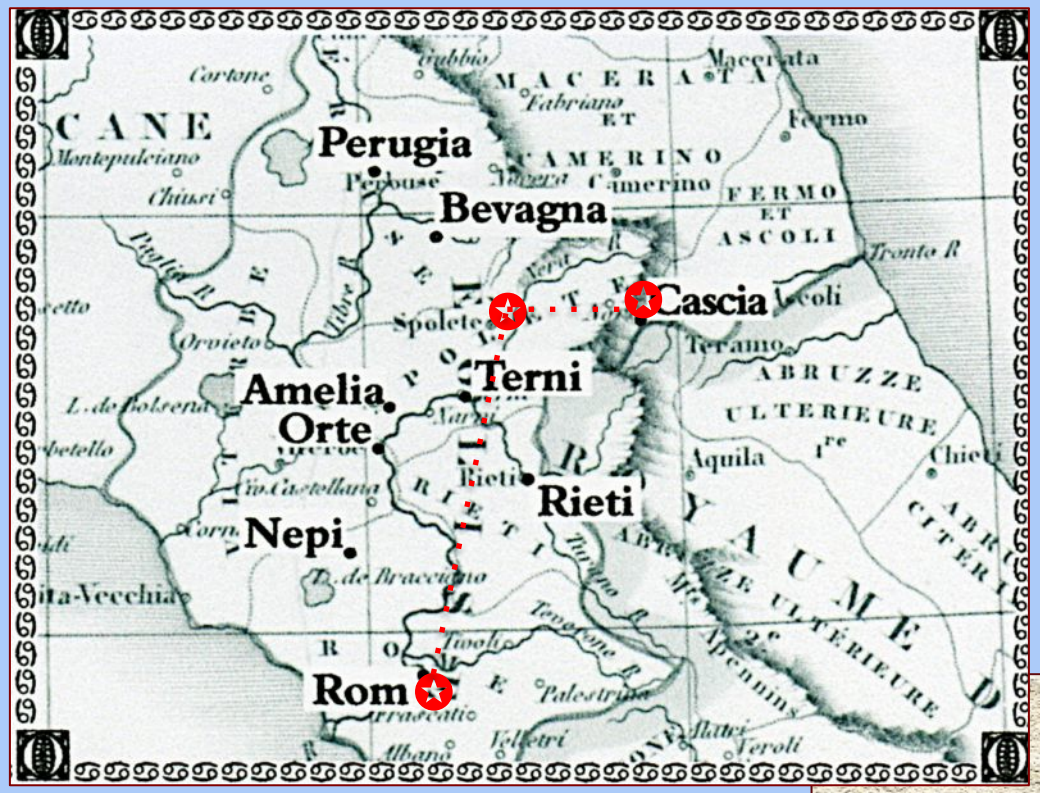






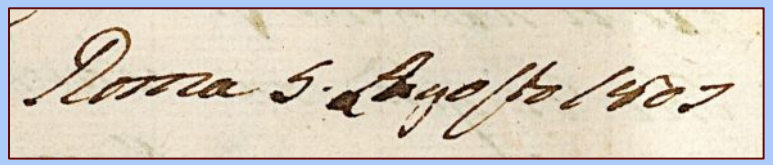


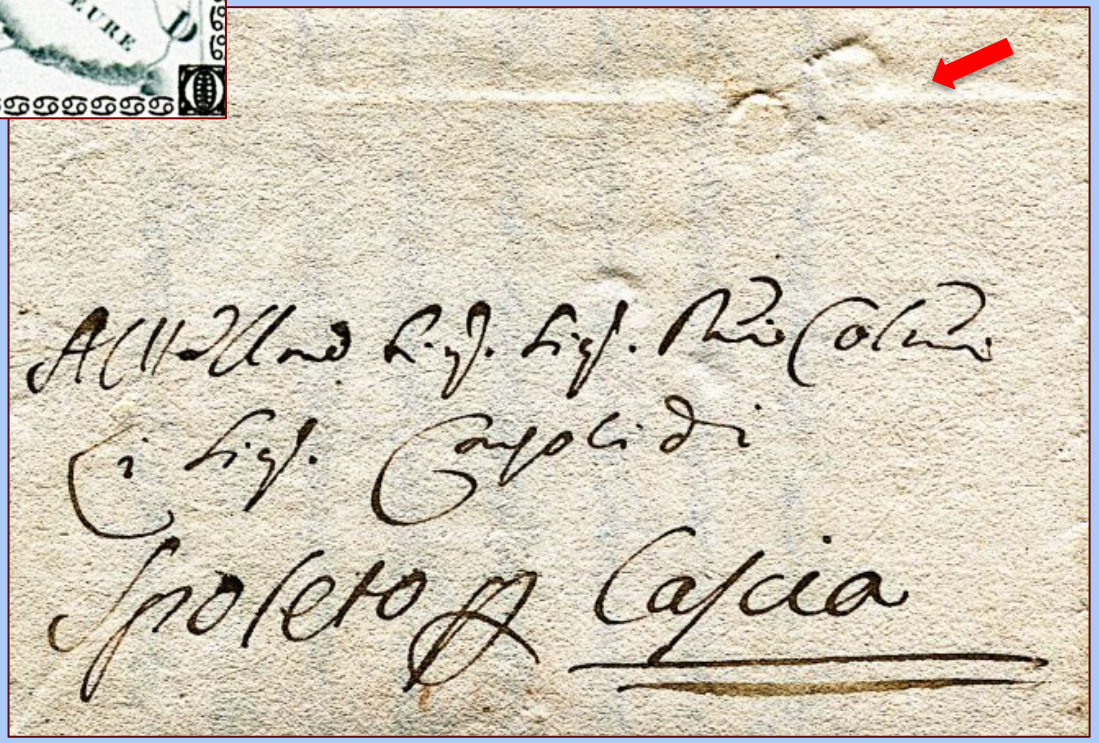
- Rieti to Stimigliano
- 1806





- Rome à Cascia par Spoleto
- 1807

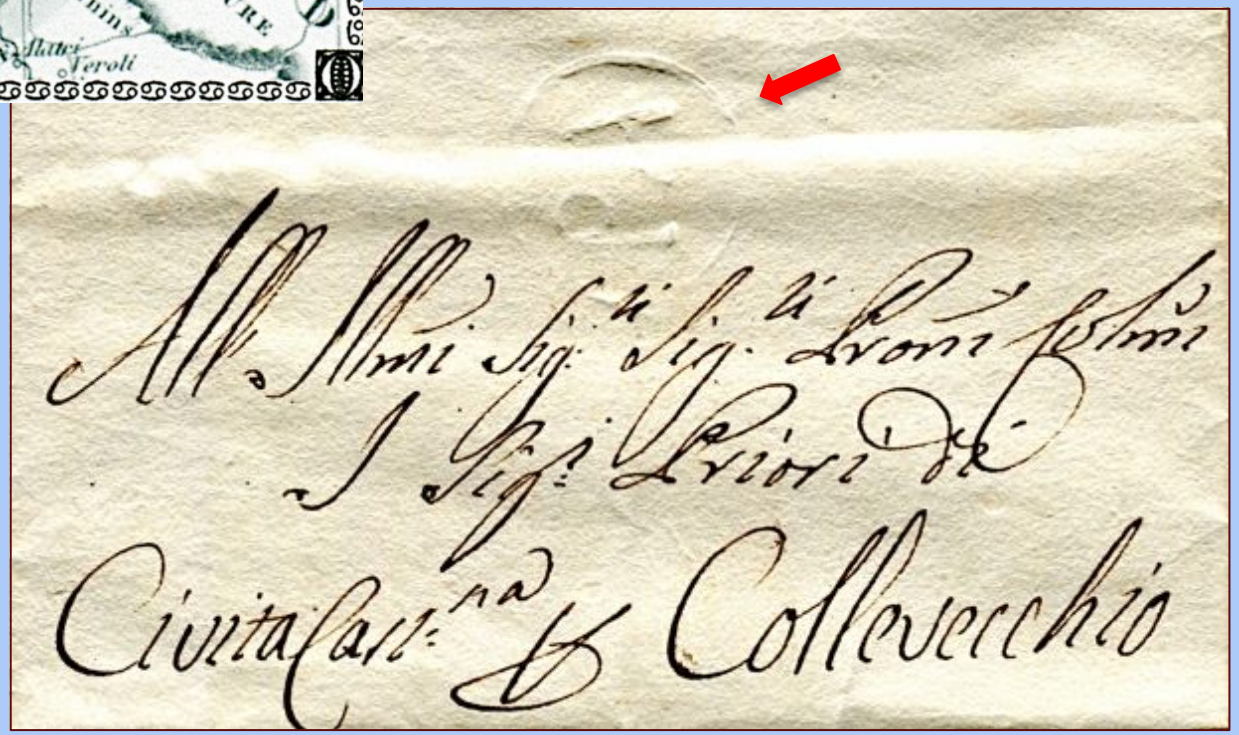




Parmi les dernières marques.....







- Rome à Collevecchio par Civita Castellana
- 1807

* même marque sur lettre de 1795

POSTAGE-FREE or FRANCHISE: administrative offices

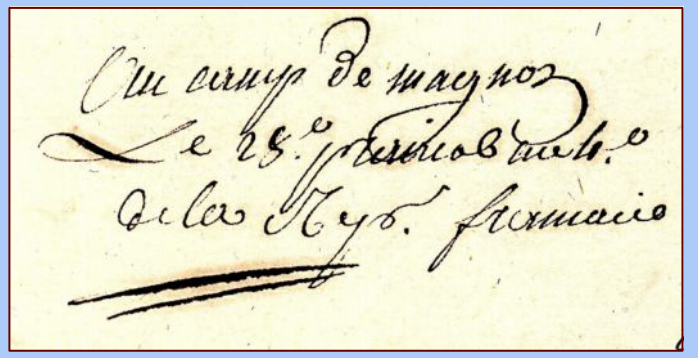
- franchise for the *prefectures*: many of their letters were sent in special wrapped packages « *sotte coperta* / *sovracoperta* »; thus no taxation mark
- half taxation for letters from the administrative personnel
- exception: free with the *prefect (préfet) countersignature*

MILITARY POSTAGE-FREE or FRANCHISE

- Army Generals, General Commissioners, Chief Commanders of military divisions and the ordnance officers are entitled to the franchise
  (law of September 3 1792)

- While the French armies invade Europe eastward, Napoléon Bonaparte moves towards Italy with his army





« Au camp de Maynoz
Le 28e prairial an 4e de la Republique française »
signe Roux
chef du 8è bataillon de la 11è demi-brigade d'infanterie française

- **ARMÉE D'ITALIE**
- addressed to the Minister of War Claude-P. Petiet in Paris
- June 16 1796
- letter written during the « Siege of Mantua » May 30 – August 1st 1796
- delivered by a military estafette

III. 1. REPUBLIC OF GENOA

- the Republic was an independent state up to 1797 when it was conquered by the French Republic under Napoléon
- June 5 1796 proclamation of the **Ligurian Republic**
- a Sister Republic of France
- new French constitution

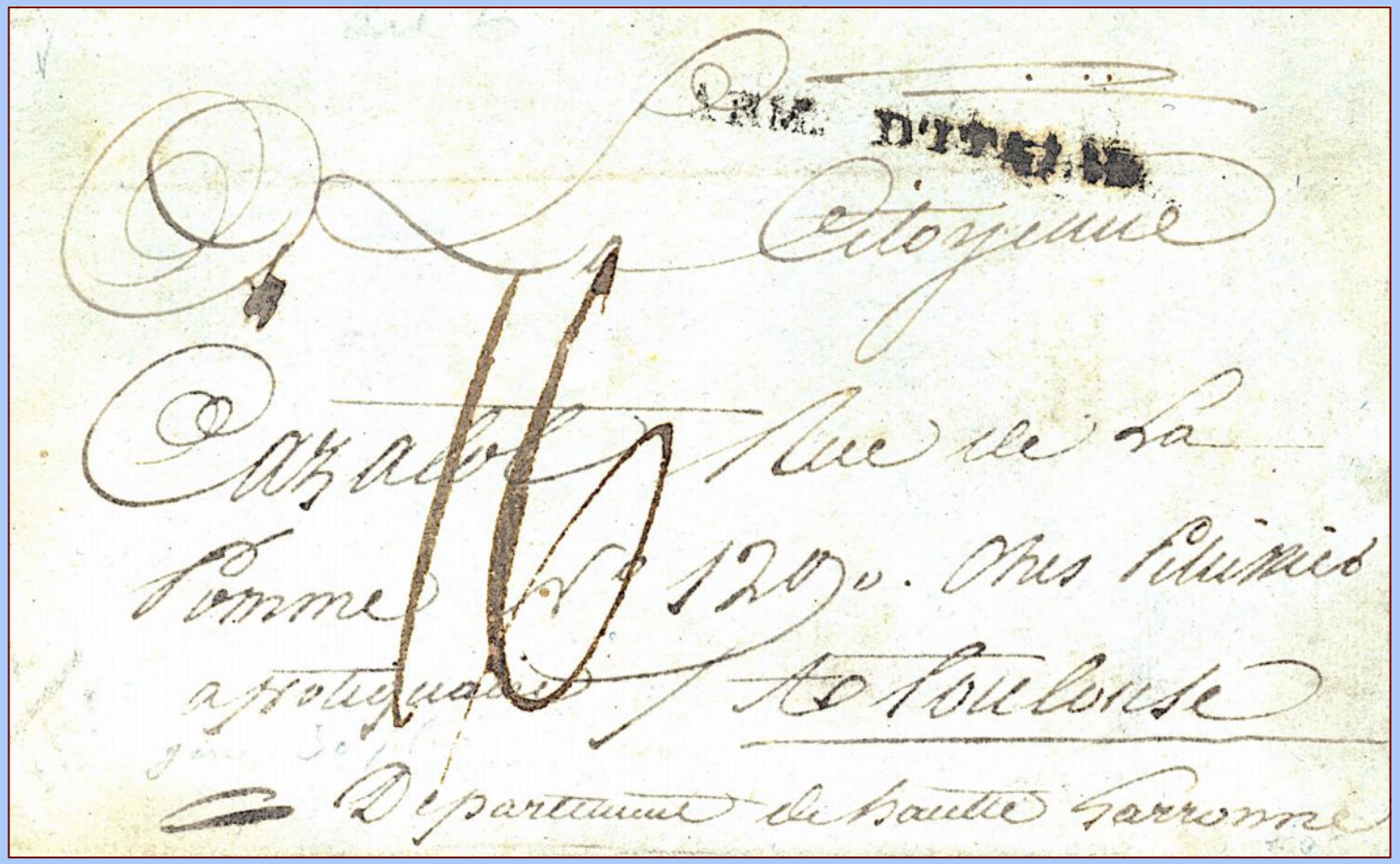
1792 – before the arrival of the French army

- Genoa to Livorno
- **no postmark of origin**
- reception mark in Livorno
  - « *heart of Livorno*»
  - signature of expert M. Raybaudi
- postage due 22 soldi



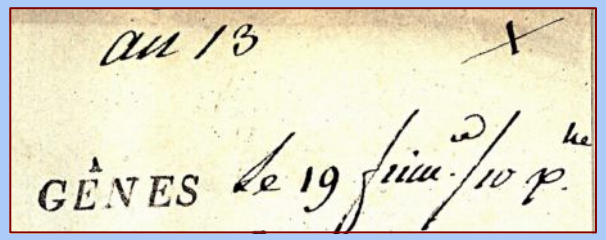


- 1797: **army of Italy** in Genoa
- 5 June 1797, proclamation of the **Ligurian Republic**



- Genoa to Toulouse
- May 19 1798
- postage due 16 sols
- **ARMY OF ITALY**



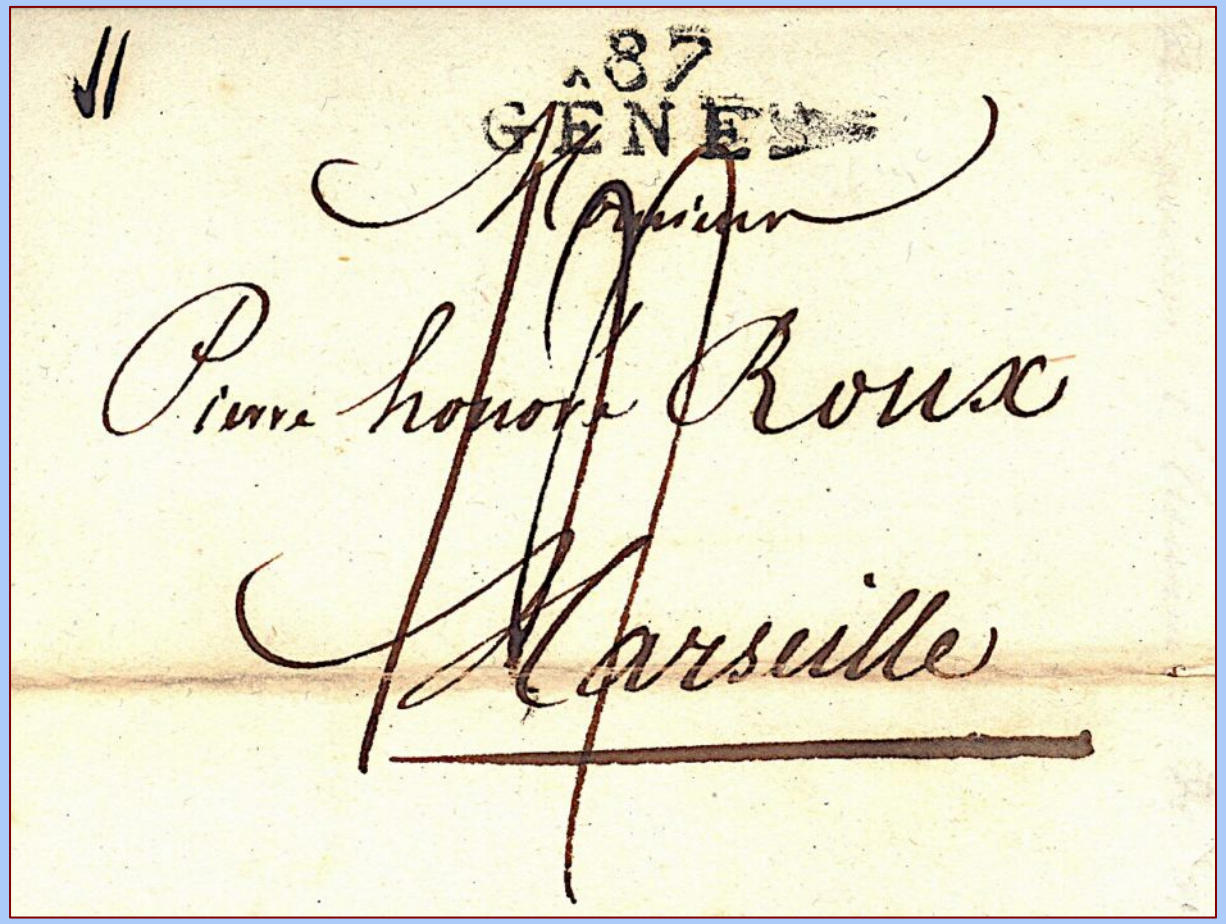


- Genoa to Marseille
- 19 frimaire an 13
  December 10 **1804**
- postage due 44 decimes
- postmark of 1804 remplaced in 1805 by a straight line cancel with the department number

➢ in 1805, annexation of the *Ligurian Republic* to the French Empire and <u>divided into 3 departments</u>:

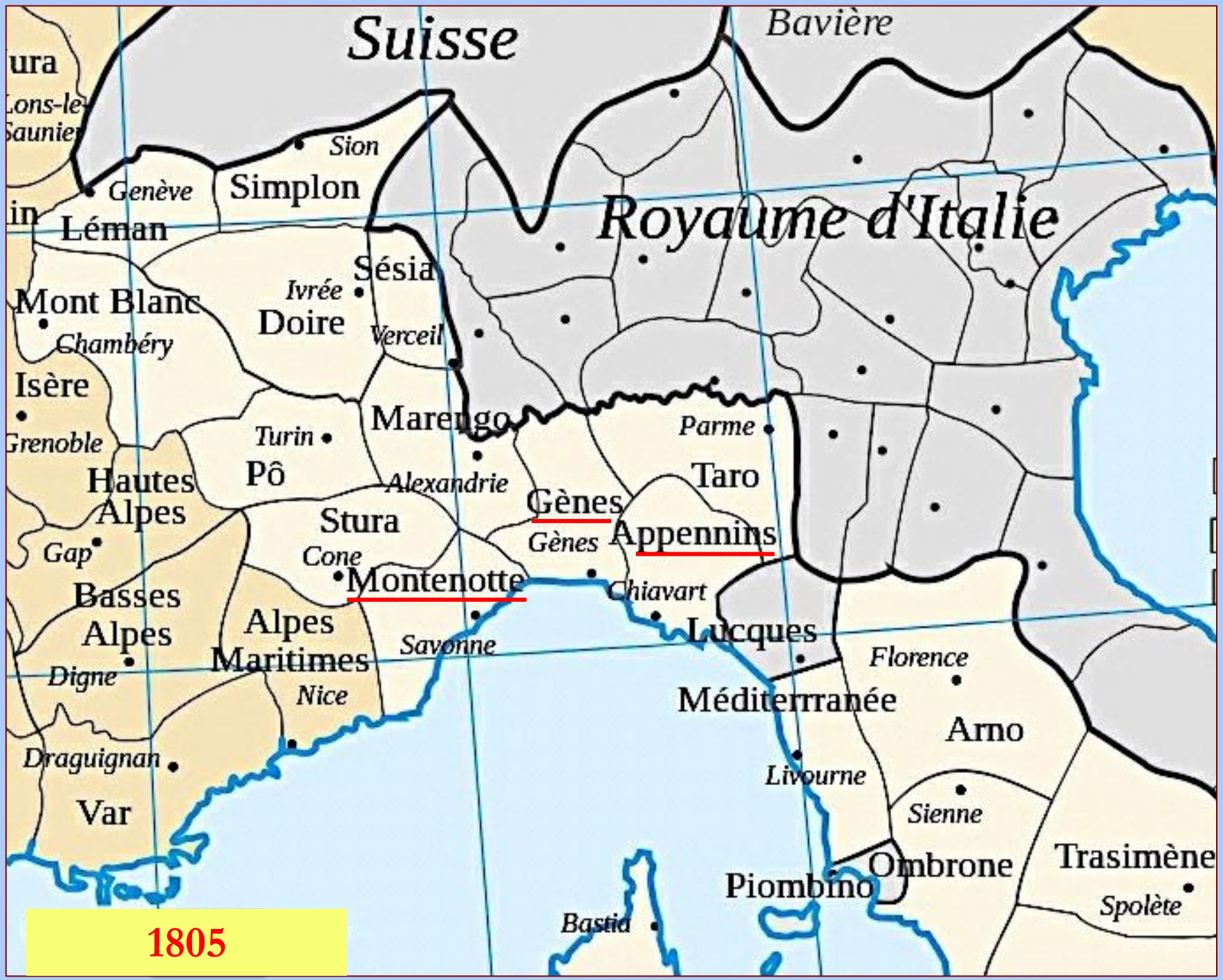
- ➔ **Gênes 87 ch.-l. Gênes**
- Apennins 110 ch.-l. Chiavari
- Montenotte 108 ch.-l. Savone

ch.-l. = chef-lieu

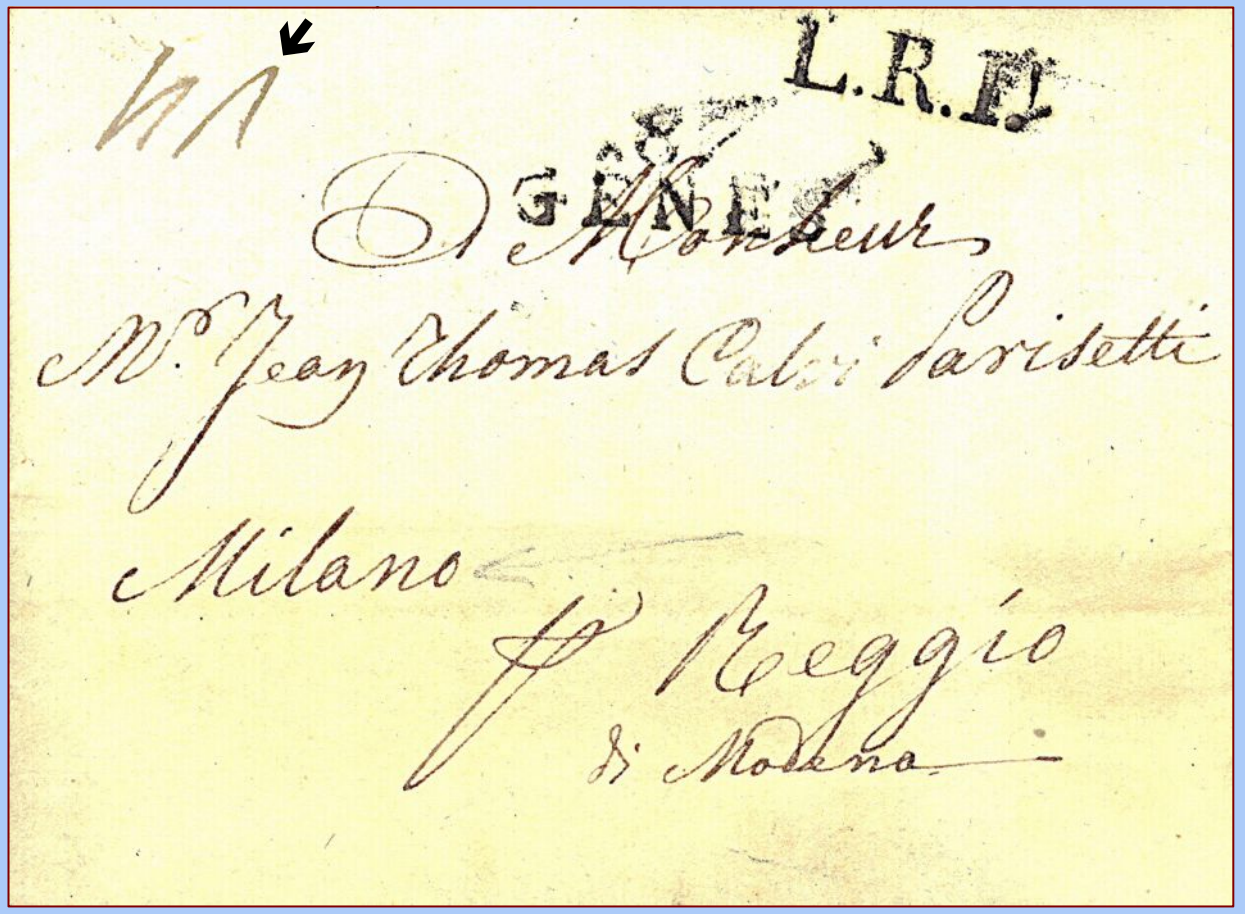


- dept. Gênes = 87
- Genoa to Marseille
- postage due:
  14 decimes

1811


Suisse
Bavière
ura
Lons-le-
Saunier
Sion
Genève
Simplon
in
Léman
Royaume d'Italie
Sésia
Ivrée
Mont Blanc
Doire
Verceil
Chambéry
Isère
Marengo
Parme
Grenoble
Turin
Pô
Taro
Hautes
Alpes
Alexandrie
Gènes
Stura
Gènes
Appennins
Gap
Cone
Montenotte
Chiavart
Basses
Alpes
Alpes
Maritimes
Savonne
Lucques
Florence
Digne
Nice
Méditerranée
Arno
Draguignan
Livourne
Var
Sienne
Ombrone
Trasimène
Piombino
Spolète
Bastia
1805

The postal organisation, supervised by the French, makes a clear distinction between the Kingdom of Italy Post and the postal system of the Italian departments integrated into the French Empire (map)



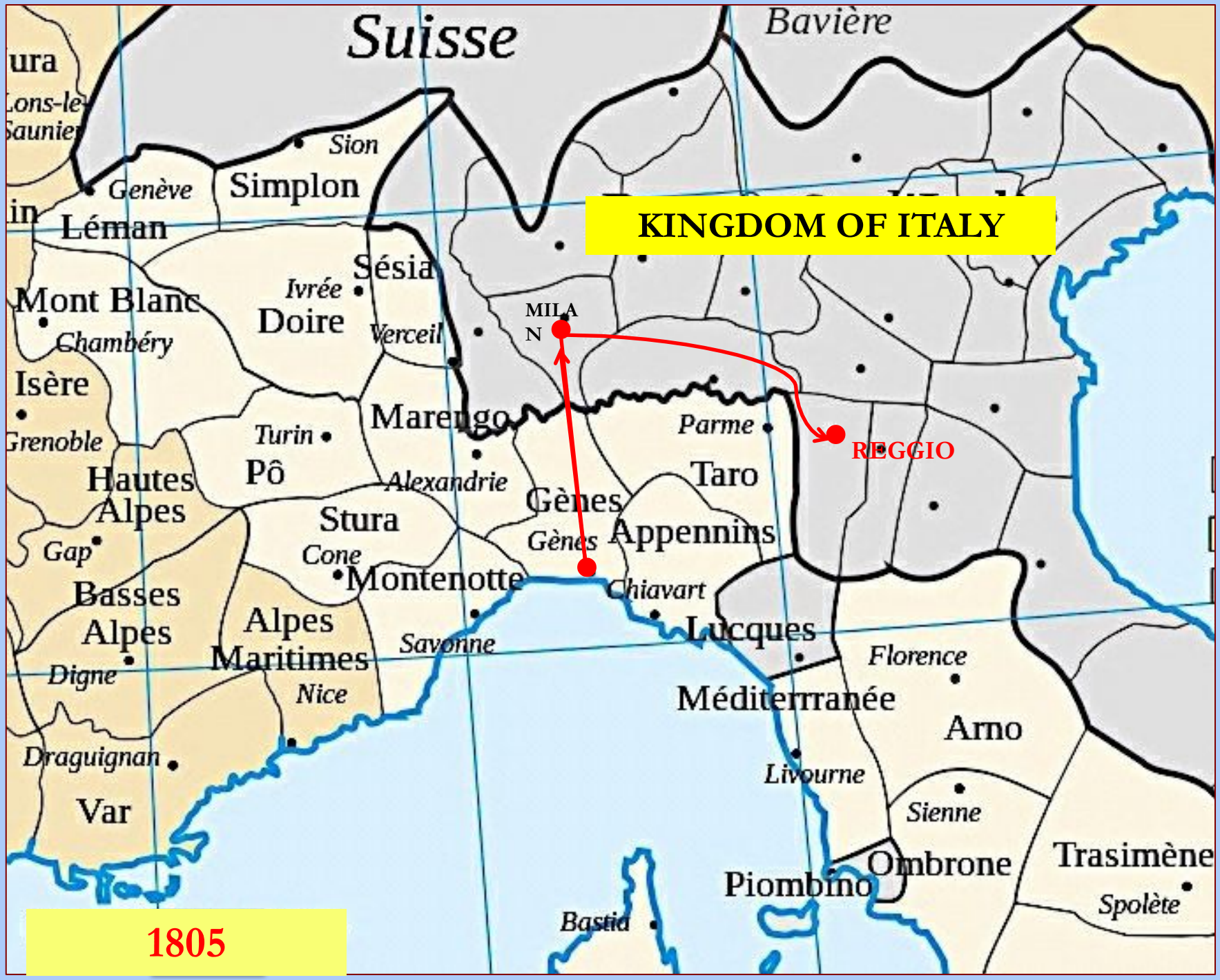
January 20 1810



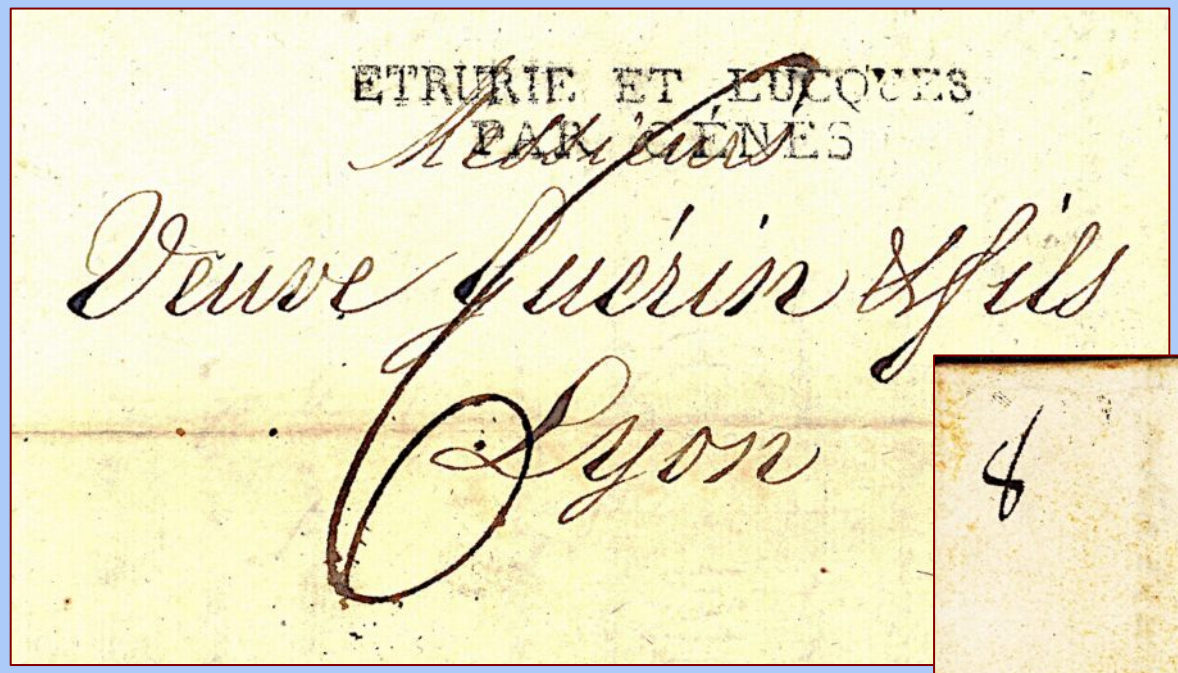
verso
reception mark
January 25

- Genoa to Reggio via Milan
- **L.R.I.** entry mark in the Kingdom of Italy via Milan
- 42 soldi

1 decime = 2 soldi


Suisse
Bavière
Sion
Genève
Simplon
Léman
KINGDOM OF ITALY
Sésia
Ivrée
Mont Blanc
Doire
Verceil
MILAN
Chambéry
Isère
Marengo
Parme
REGGIO
Turin
Grenoble
Pô
Taro
Hautes Alpes
Alexandrie
Gènes
Stura
Appennins
Gènes
Gap
Cone
Montenotte
Chiavart
Basses Alpes
Alpes Maritimes
Savonne
Lucques
Florence
Digne
Nice
Méditerranée
Arno
Draguignan
Livourne
Var
Sienne
Ombrone
Trasimène
Piombino
Spolète
Bastia
1805

➢ Genoa is a transit post office for letters sent from the Kingdoms of Italy and Naples + the principalities of Lucques (Lucca) and Piombino towards the South of France



- Livorno to Lyon
- 1807
- postage due 6 décimes



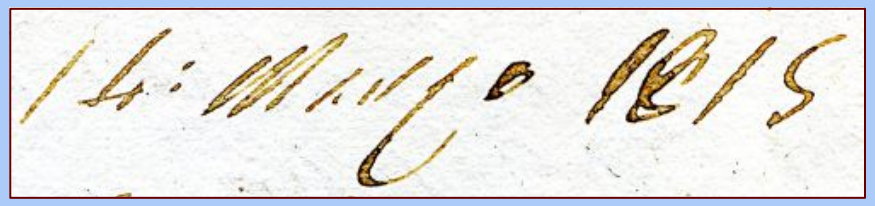
- Cesena to Gênes
- 1810
- transit via Milan **L.I. Milano**

Dernière marque postale française de Gênes en 1814
et jusqu'au debut de 1815.

GENOVA



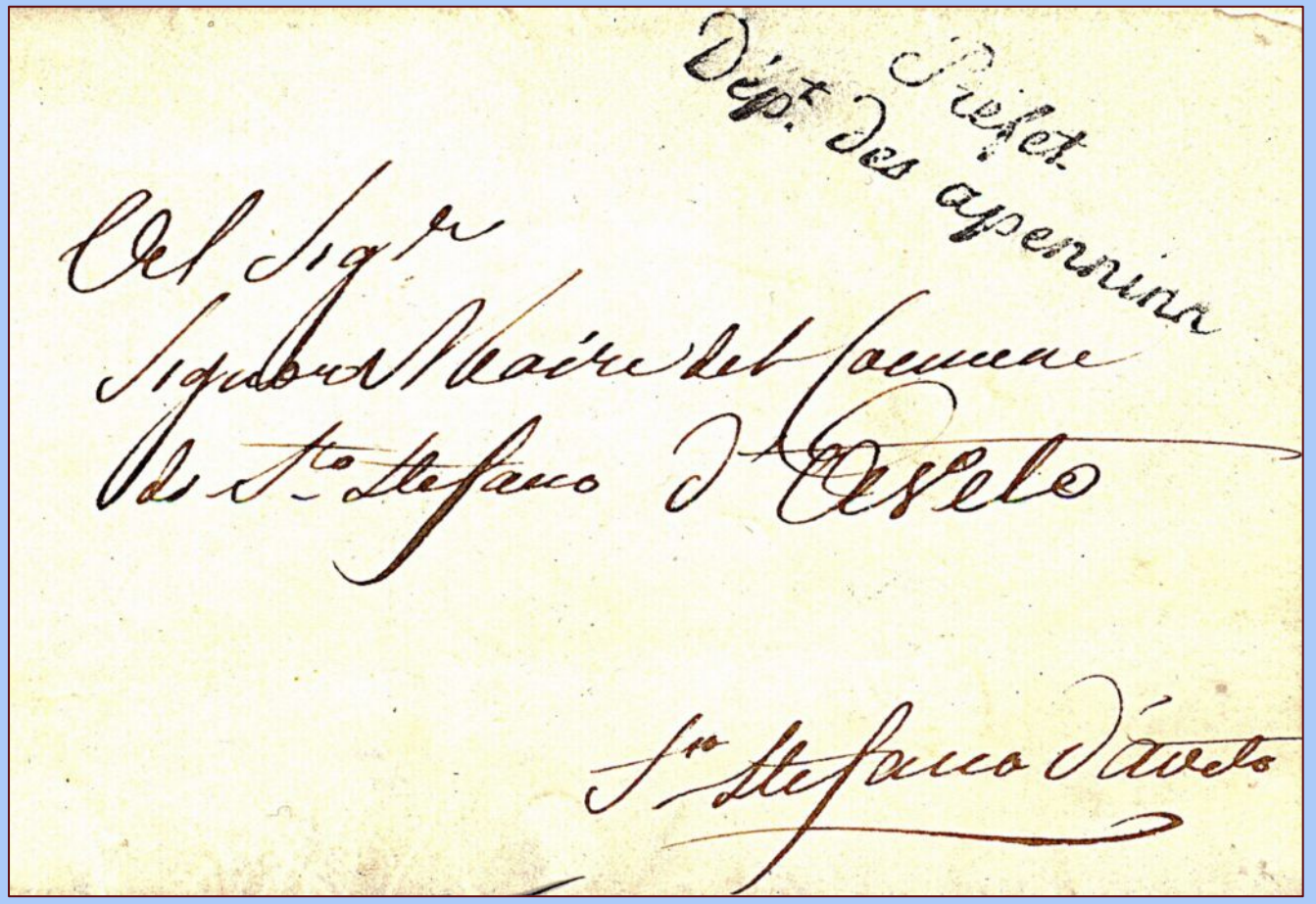
1815

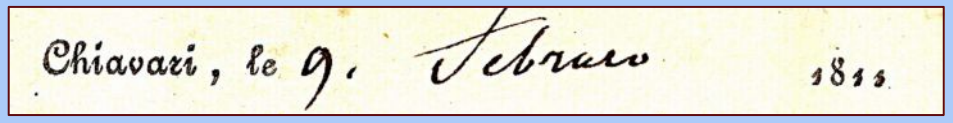


- Gênes à Nice
- port dû 5 soldi

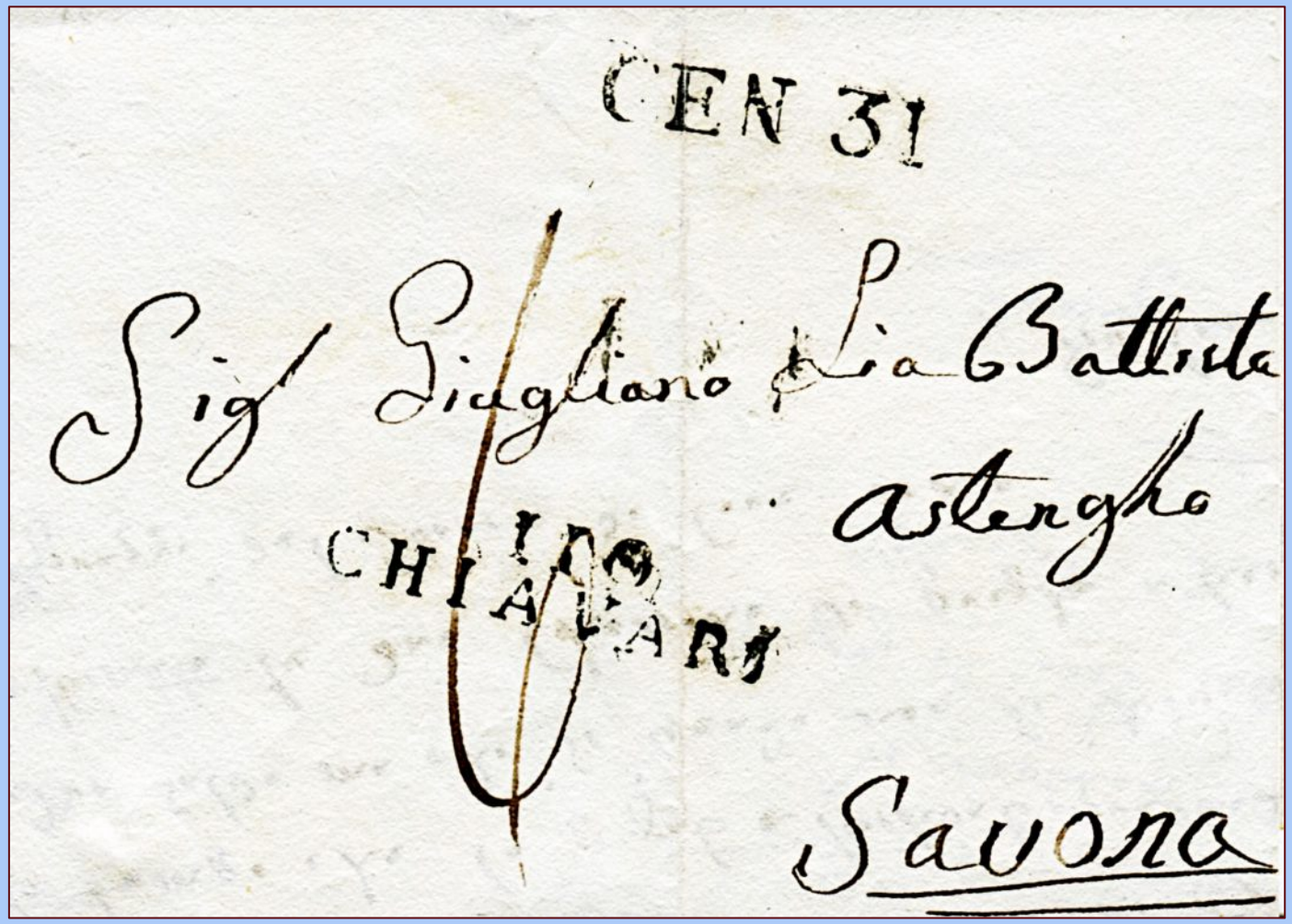
- Gênes 87 ch.-l. Gênes
- ➔ **Apennins 110 ch.-l. Chiavari**
- Montenotte 108 ch.-l. Savone

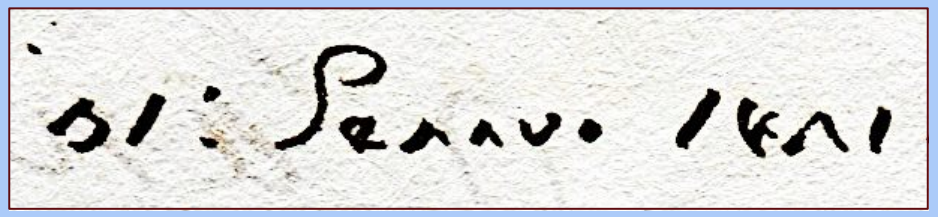
- Chiavari to Orvieto
- 1811
- franchise
- countersignature of the prefect





➔ departement des Apennins **110** ch.-l. Chiavari



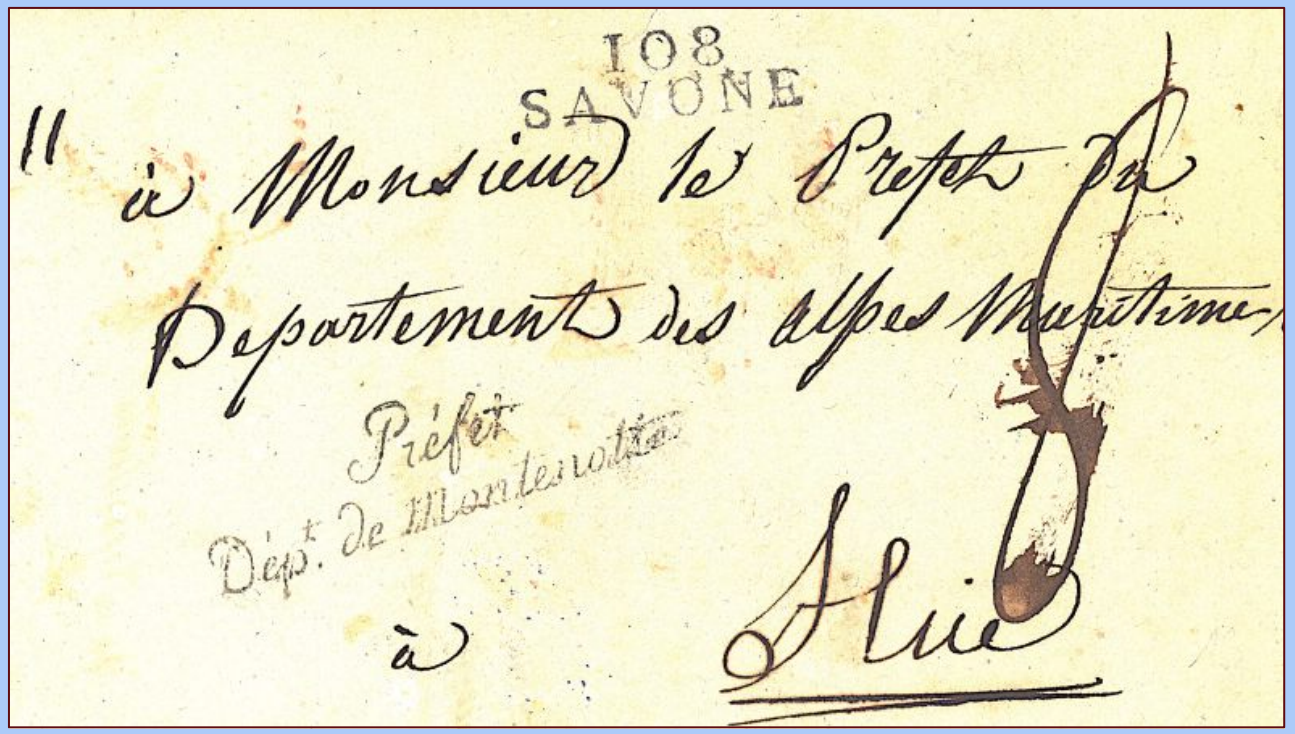


- MARQUE TARDIVE
- Chiavari à Savone
- **1821**
- port dû 6 soldi 31 *centisimi*

- Gênes 87 ch.-l. Gênes
- Apennins 110 ch.-l. Chiavari
- ➔ **Montenotte 108**
  ch.-l. Savone



letterhead



- Savona to Nice
- 1808
- countersignature
- postage due
  8 décimes
- exceeds the weight authorized for the franchise

- weight 11g >7.5g ➔ double rate letter

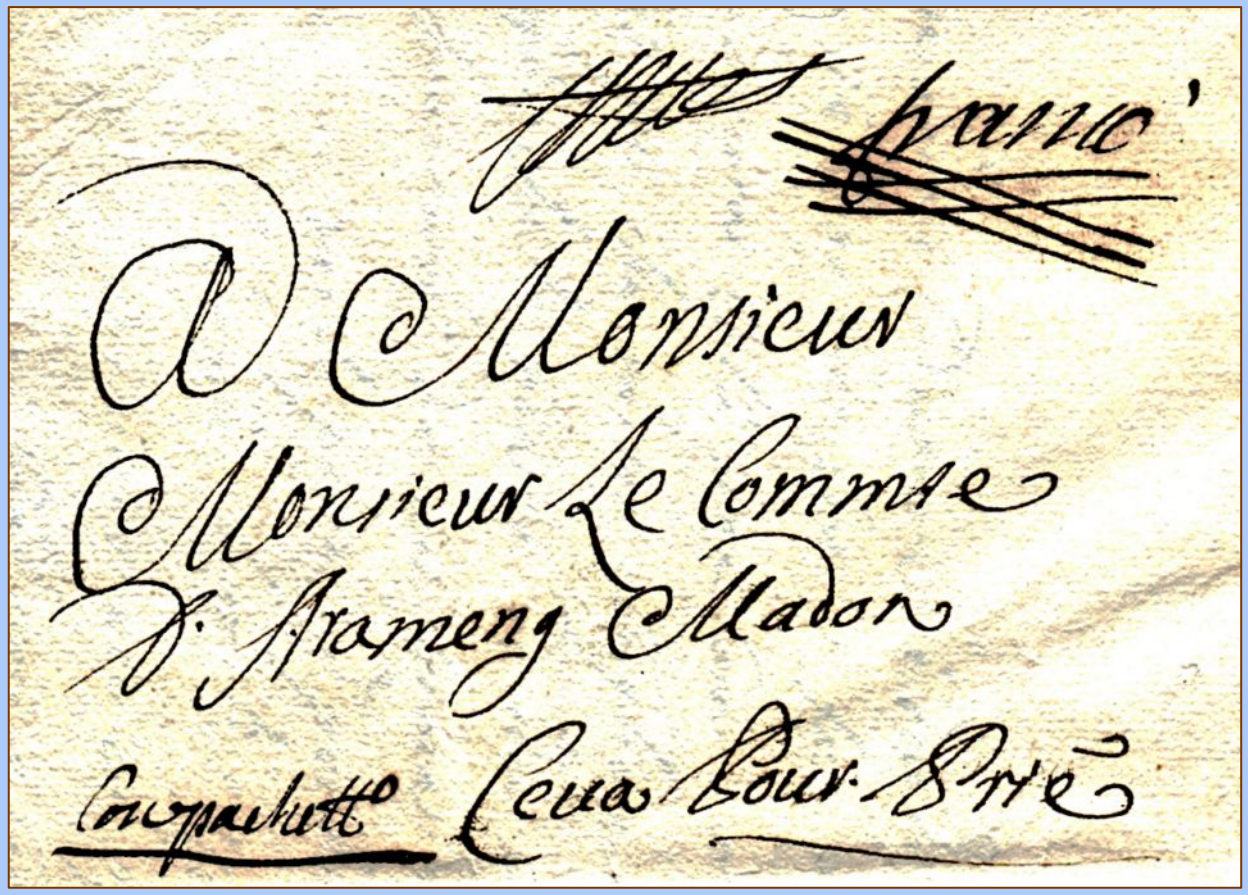
III. 2. KINGDOM OF PIEDMONT-SARDINIA

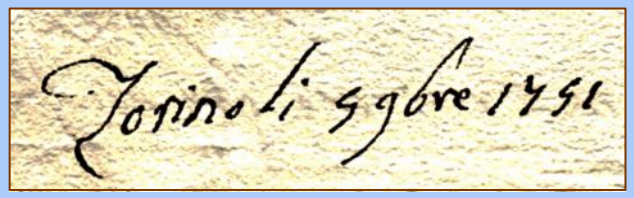
- in 1796, the kingdom was ruled by the House of Savoy
- allied to Austria
- included Piedmont and Sardinia Island
- capital city: Turin

- in 1792, the kingdom joined the *First Coalition* against the new French Republic but was beaten in 1796 by Napoléon Bonaparte
- victories of Montenotte, Millesimo, Mondovi, pont d'Arcole...
- Napoléon imposes the *Armistice of Cherasco*. April 28 1796
  - King Victor Amadeus III must flee to Sardinia
  - Piedmont ➔ **Piedmontese Republic**. September 10 1798

➔ *sister republic* of France

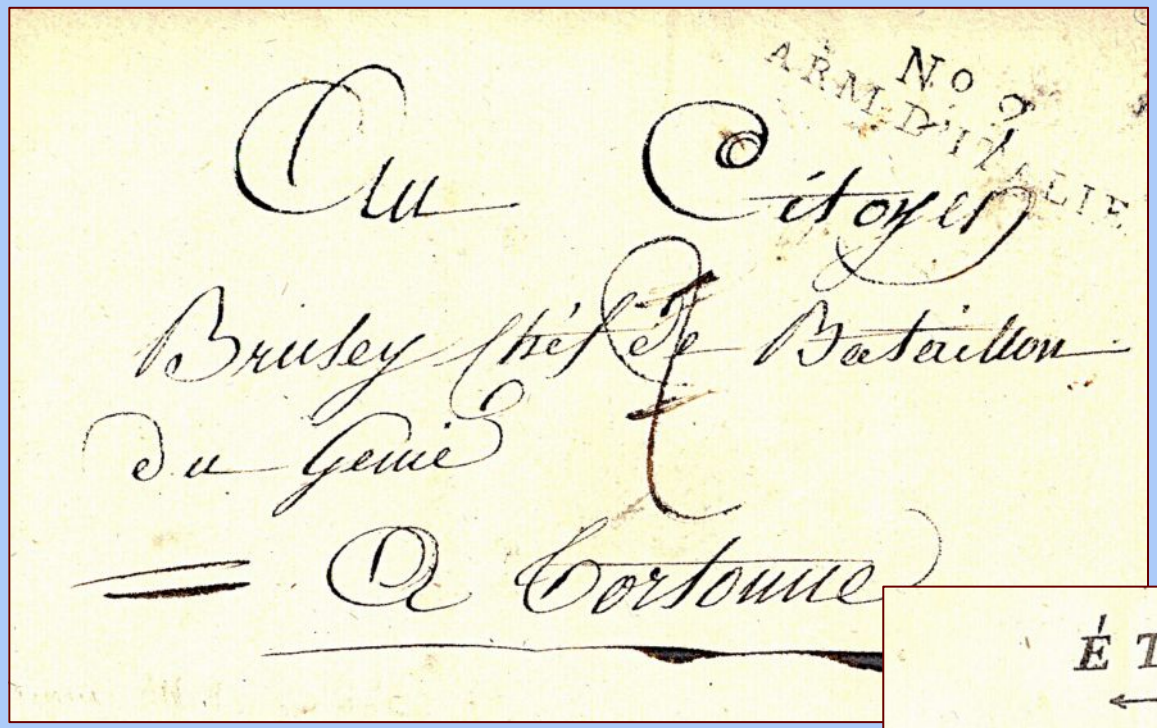

1796
Suisse
Royaume de Sardaigne
France
1
Trente
Rép. de Venise
Autriche
2
3
4
Venise
5
6
Ottomans
Corse
États pontificaux
Mer Adriatique
Raguse
Rome
Sardaigne
Mer Tyrrhénienne
Naples
Royaume de Sicile
Mer Ionienne
Sicile
1 Duchy of Milan
2 République de Gênes
3 Duché de Parme
4 Duché de Modène
5 République de Lucques
6 Gd-duché de Toscane
© Jacques Leclerc 2013





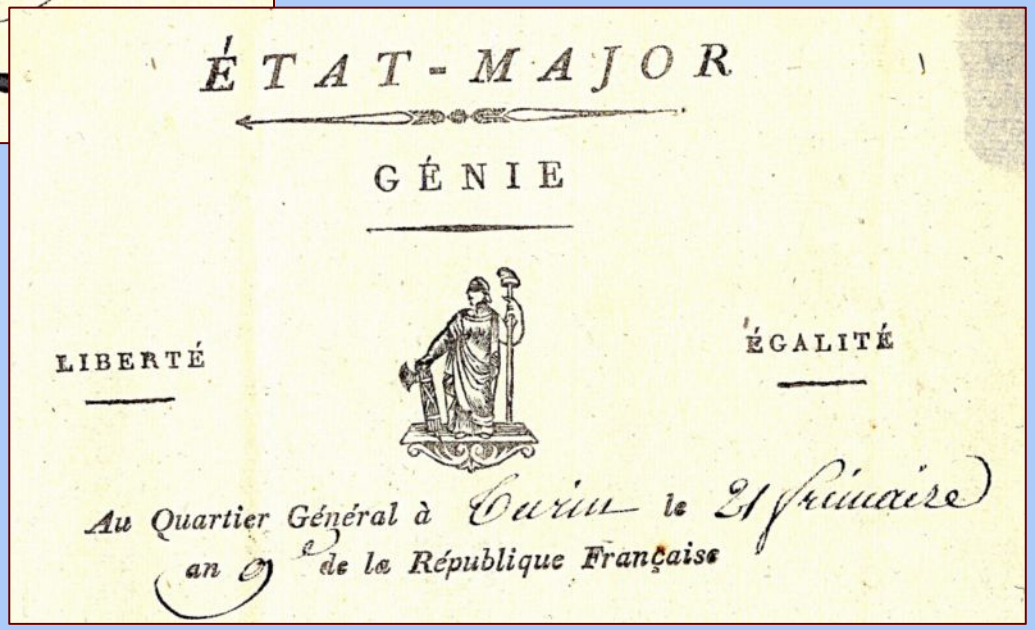
- Turin to Prà
- 1791
- manuscript mark *franco* and St. Andrew's cross
- *Tramesso*: *con pachetto* → a parcel comes with this letter

- June 14 1800: – after the battle of Marengo
- June 20 1800: **Subalpine Republic**



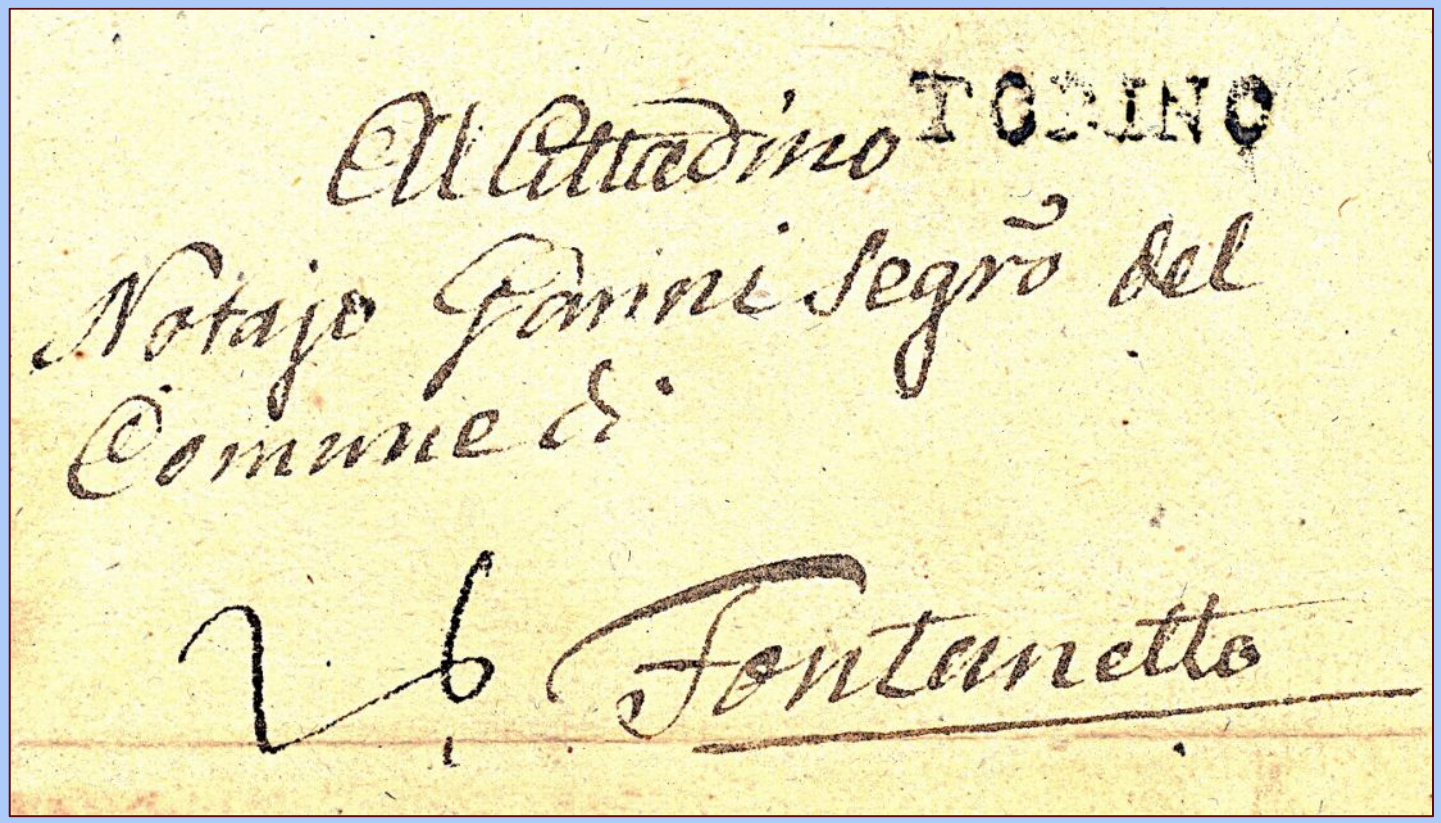
Letter to the Chief of Staff
ARMY OF ITALY
Division N°2
Military Engineering

- Turin to Cortona
- December 12 1800

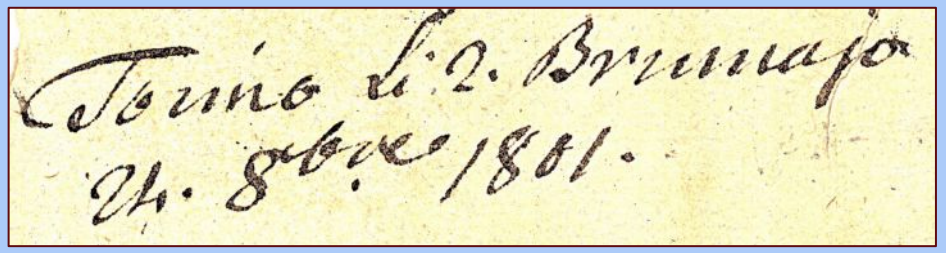


* Eve of the *Armistice of Steyr*, December 25 1800; the French Army is at 65 km of Vienna

➢ 20 juin 1800: **Republique subalpine**



- Turin à Fontanetto
- port dû 4 decimes



- 24 octobre **1801**
- 2 brumaire an X

- **annexation of the Subalpine Republic to France**
  - decree *24 fructidor an X* - September 11 1802
  - April 2 1801 - creation of 6 departments

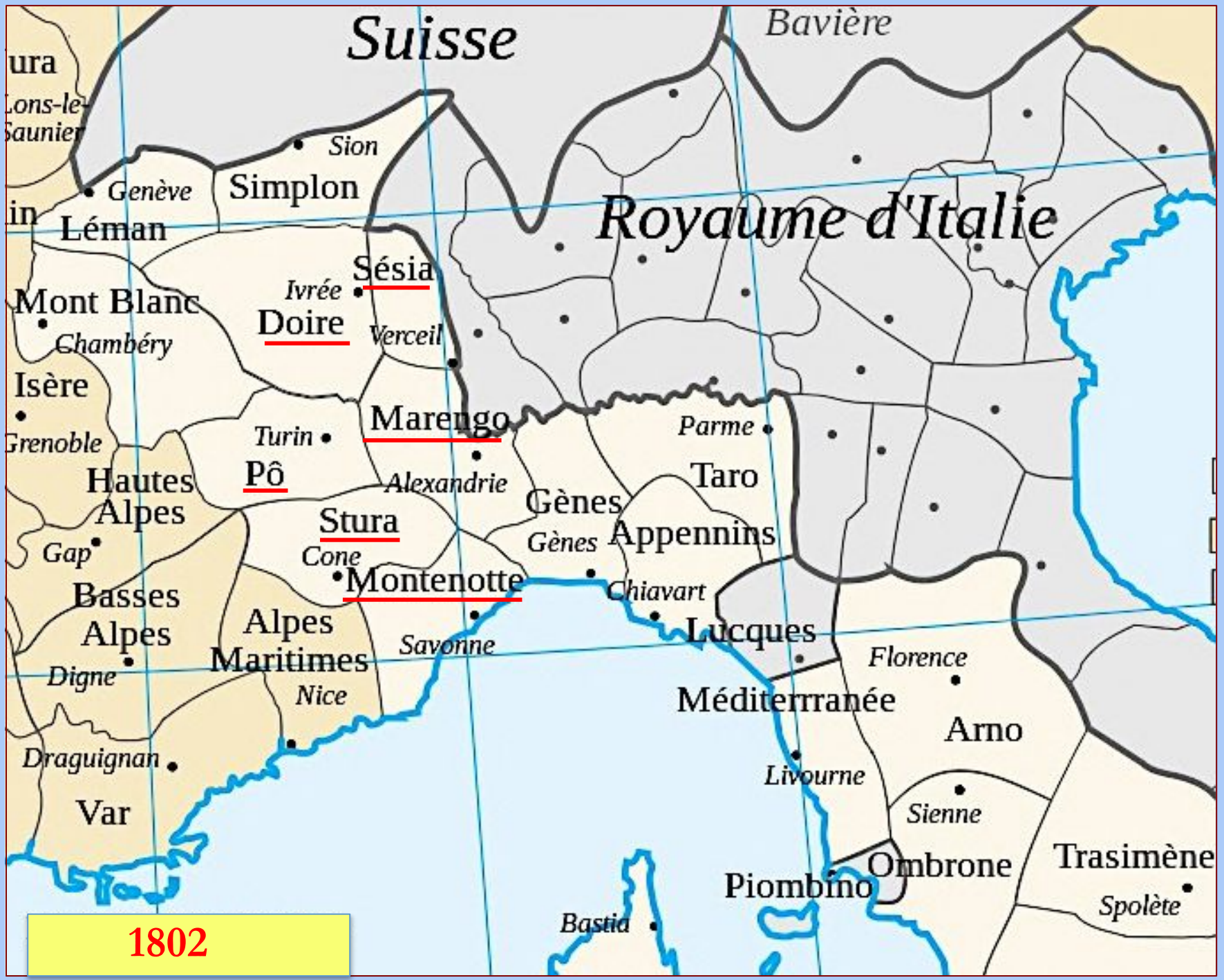
- 104 Eridan (Pô) - 105 Stura - 106 Marengo
- 107 Sesia - 108 Tanaro[1] - 109 Doire

1. with the annexation of the Ligurian Republic (Genoa 1805), the Tanaro department is eliminated and its territory will be divided between Stura, Marengo and Montenotte departments

TANARO ch.-l. Asti (1801-1805)

Marengo Stura Montenotte (1805-1814)

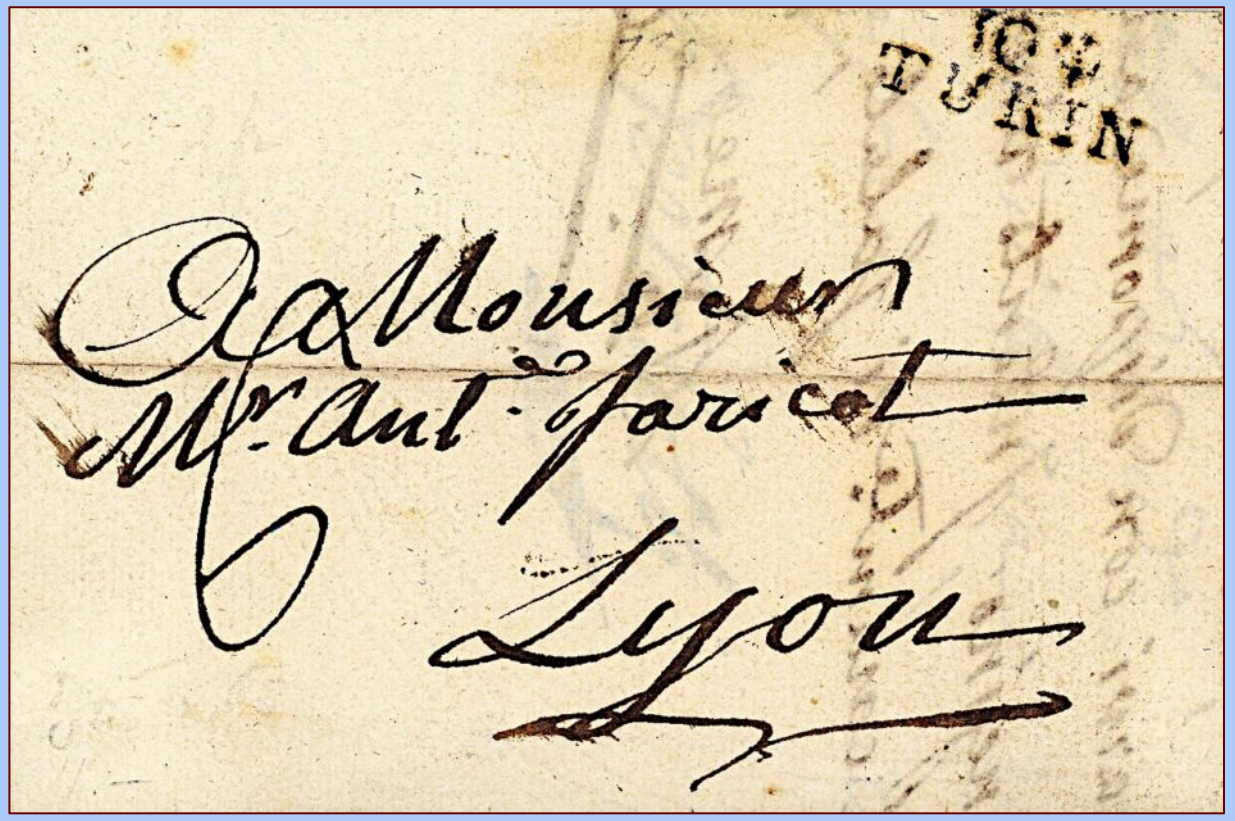
	106	105	108
ch.-l.	Alexandrie	Coni	Savone


Suisse
Bavière
ura
Lons-le-Saunier
Sion
Genève
Simplon
in
Léman
Royaume d'Italie
Sésia
Ivrée
Mont Blanc
Doire
Verceil
Chambéry
Isère
Marengo
Grenoble
Turin
Parme
Hautes Alpes
Pô
Alexandrie
Taro
Gènes
Stura
Gènes
Appennins
Gap
Cone
Montenotte
Chiavart
Basses Alpes
Alpes Maritimes
Savonne
Lucques
Florence
Digne
Nice
Méditerrranée
Arno
Draguignan
Livourne
Var
Sienne
Ombrone
Trasimène
Piombino
Spolète
Bastia
1802

Eridan Dept. → Pô

104 chef-lieu: Turin

- created April 2nd 1801 -- in force le 11 septembre 1802
- creation « officielle » 11 septembre 1802



- mise en place du departement <u>avant</u> l'application du decret de 1802

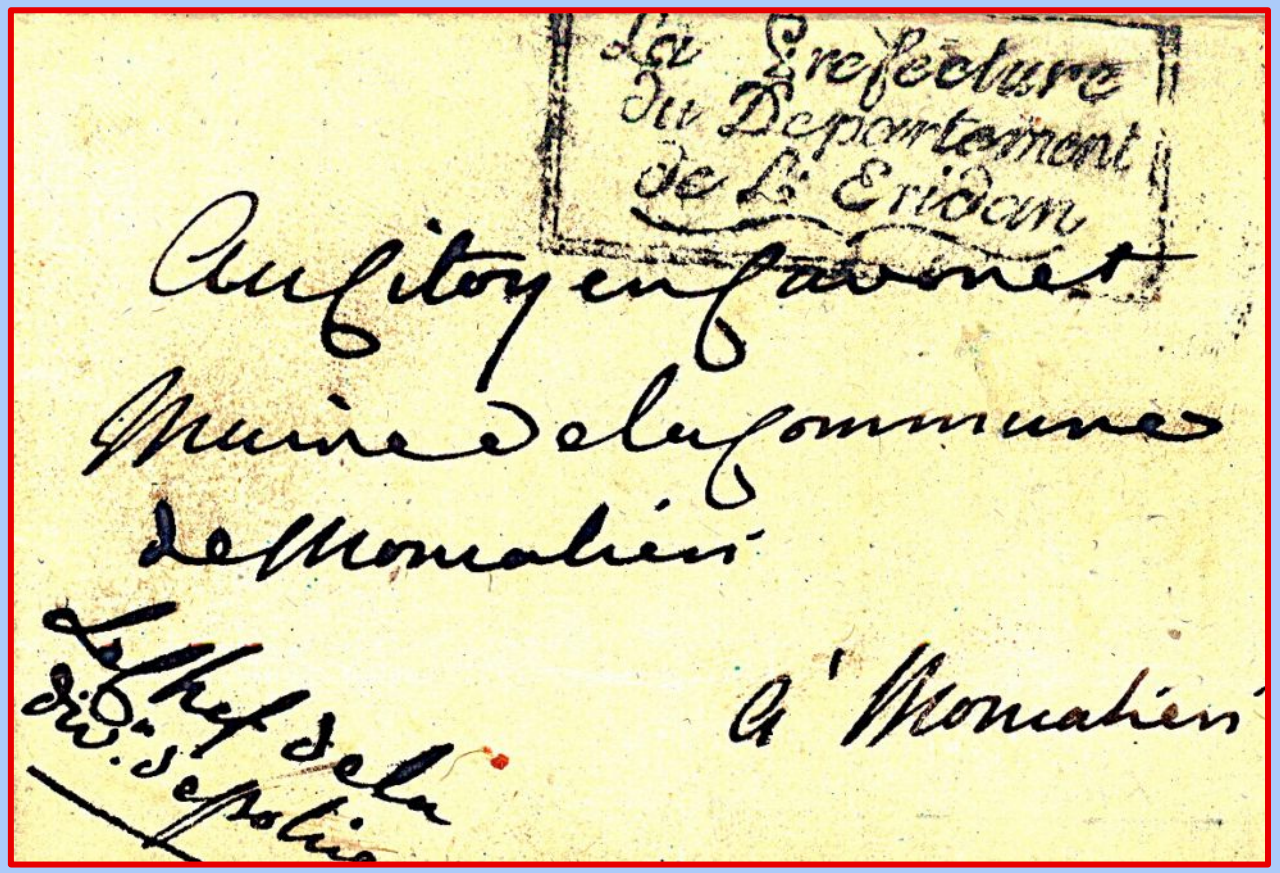
104
TURIN

- Turin à Lyon
- 19 decembre **<u>1801</u>**
- port dû 6 decimes

Eridan Dept. → Pô Dept.

104 chef-lieu: Turin

- creation September 11 1802
- renamed September 20 1802 → Pô department





seal

- Turin to Moncalieri
- 1802
- franchise



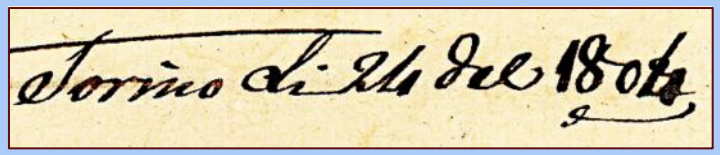


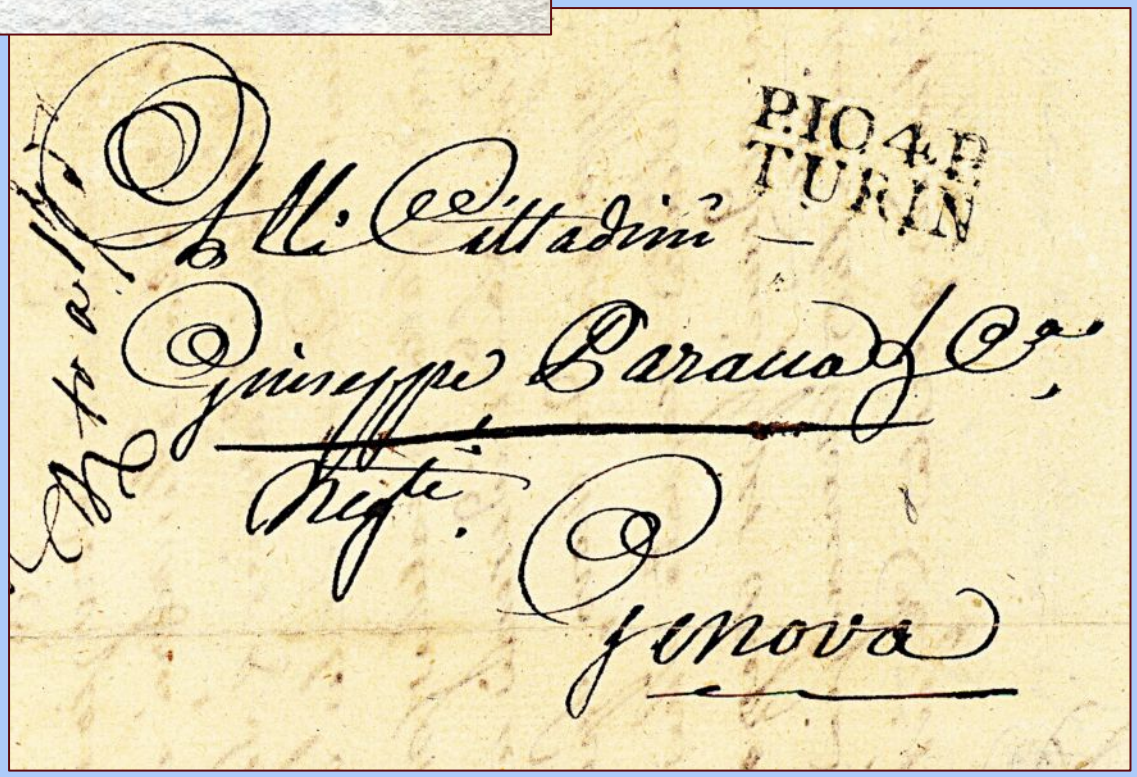
- Turin à Trufarello
- 3 nivose an 14
  24 decembre 1805
- en franchise

↑

dept. du Pô →

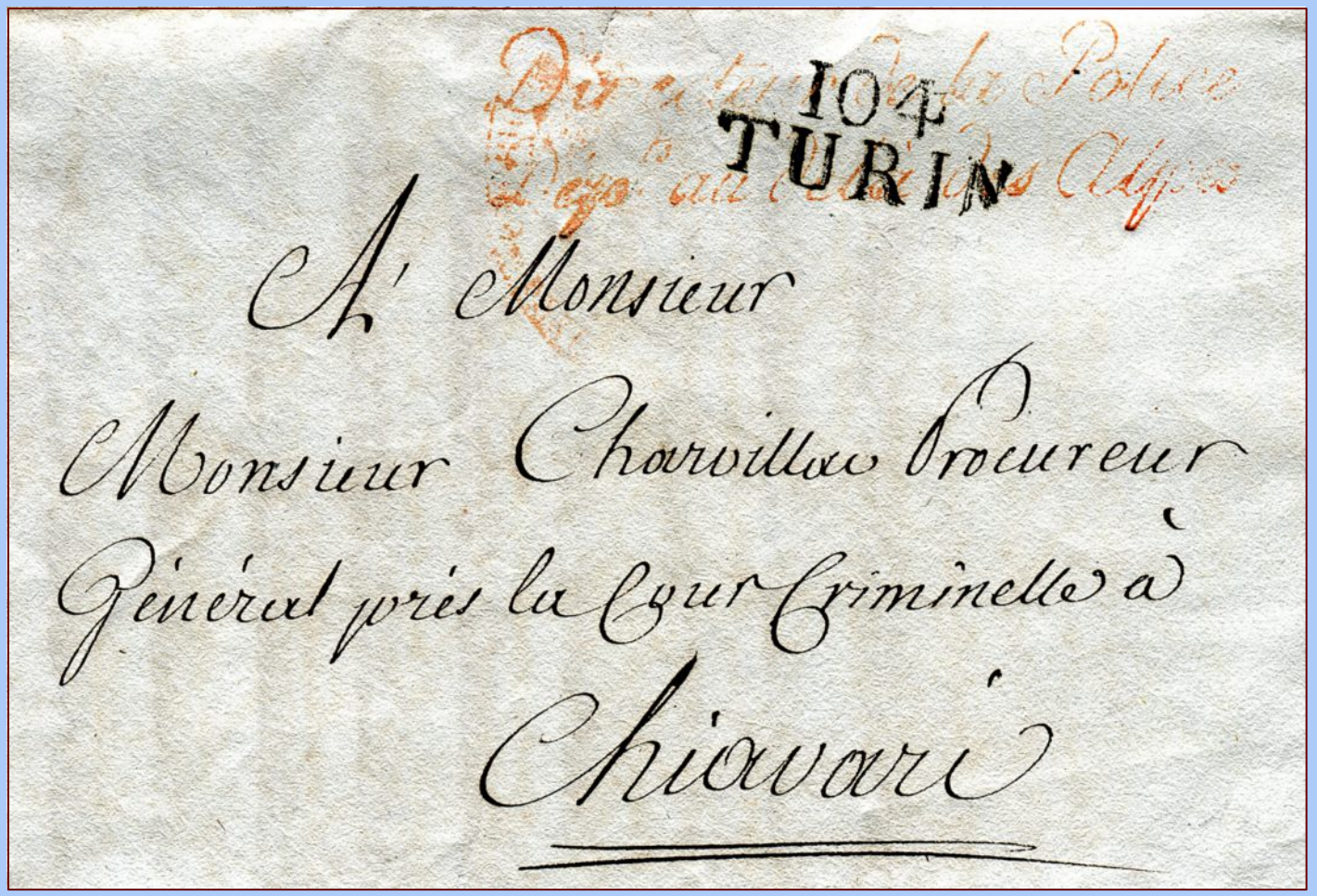
- Turin à Gênes
- 24 decembre 1804
- port paye





Directeur de la Police
Dep^{t} au delà des Alpes

Les departements designes « au delà des Alpes » sont ceux du Piemont.



- Turin à Chiavari
- 1810
- en franchise

Intendance de la Maison de l'Empereur

Maison de l'Empereur.

Turin, le 12 Mars — 1813

Intendance de la Maison de l'Empereur

A 1704

Monsieur Borda Jug^r Just^e

des biens de la Couronne dans le

Dép^t de la Stura

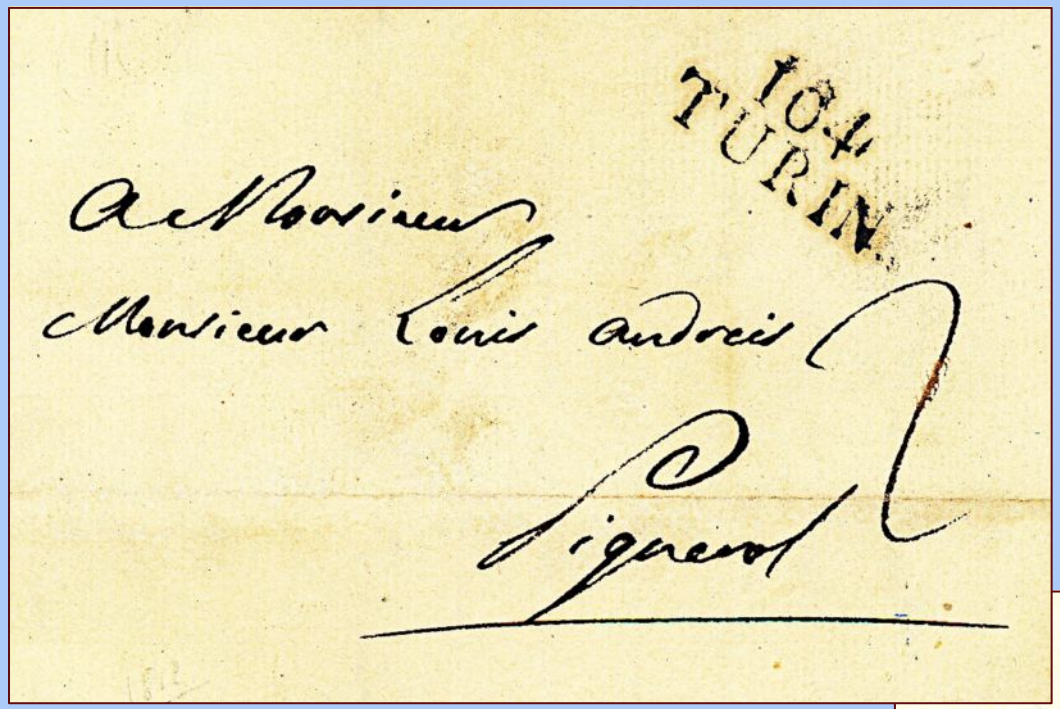
Saluces

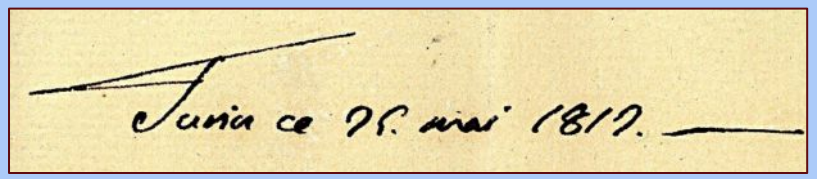


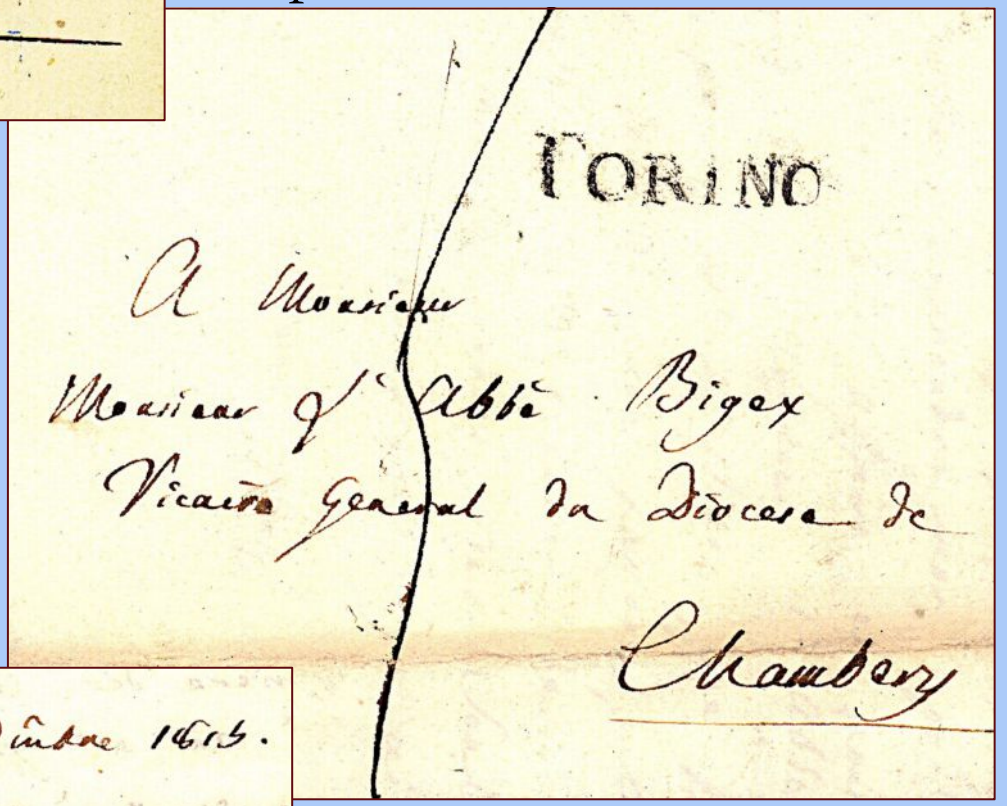
- Turin to Saluces
- 1813
- franchise

Suite à l'abdication de Napoleon (1814) et le Congrès de Vienne (1814-15): *Restauration*

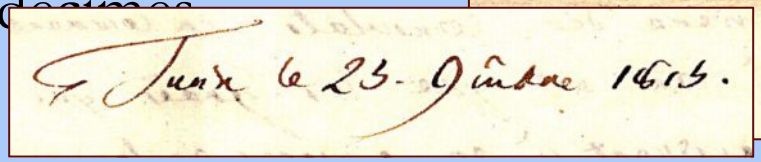
- Turin à Chambery
- 1815
- retour à la marque italienne *Turin*
- port dû 5 soldi





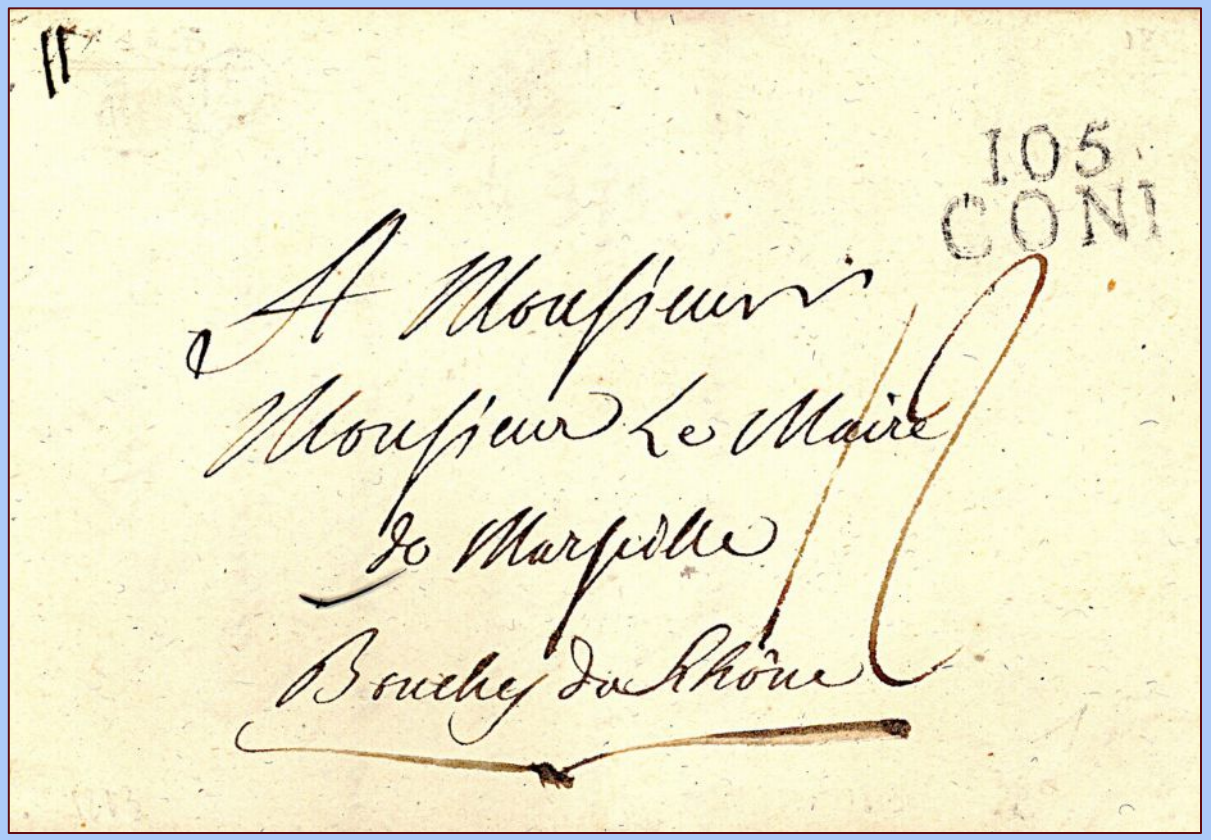


- Turin à Pignerol (*Pinerolo*)
- 1812
- port paye 2 decimes

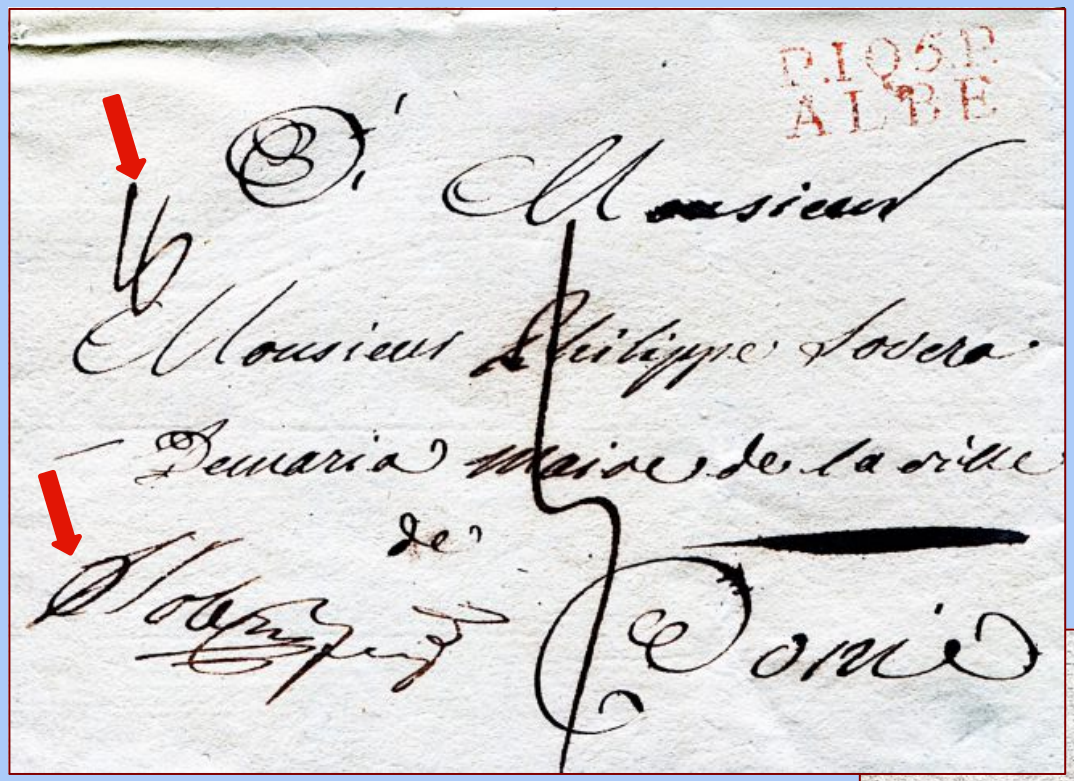


105 **Stura Dept.** **chef-lieu: Coni**

- Coni to Marseille
- October 9 1813
- exceeding weight
  3.5g
  (7.5g + 3.5g = 11 g)
- franchise + postage due = 12 decimes

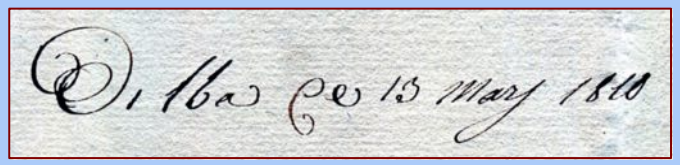


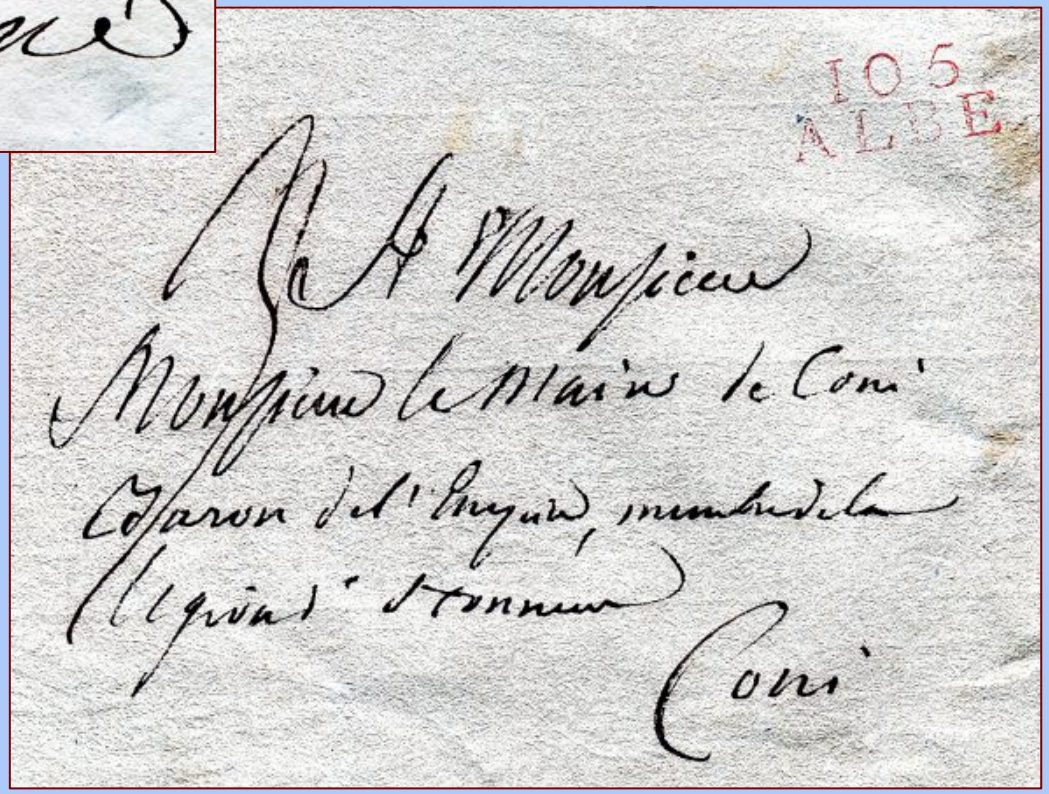




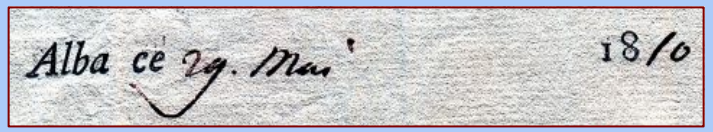


- Alba to Coni
- 1810
- P.105.P. franchise + surplus





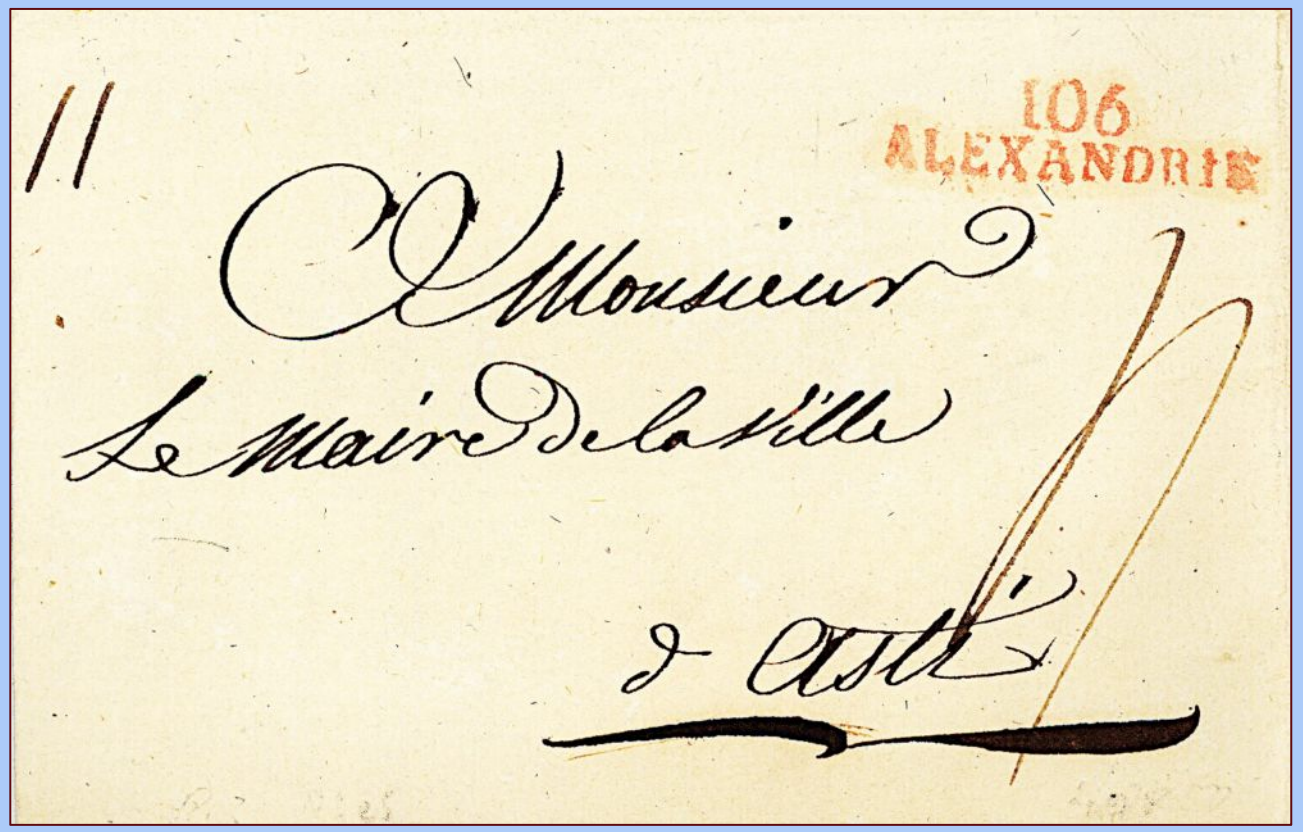
- Alba to Coni
- 1810
- franchise + surplus

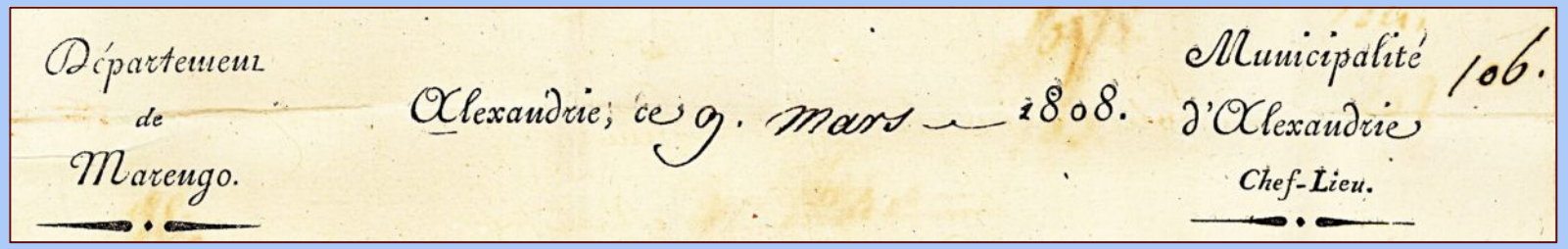


106 **Marengo Dept.** **chef-lieu: Alexandrie**

- Alexandria to Asti
- March 9 1808
- exceeding weight of 3.5g
  (7.5g + 3.5g = 11 g)
- franchise +postage due 4 decimes

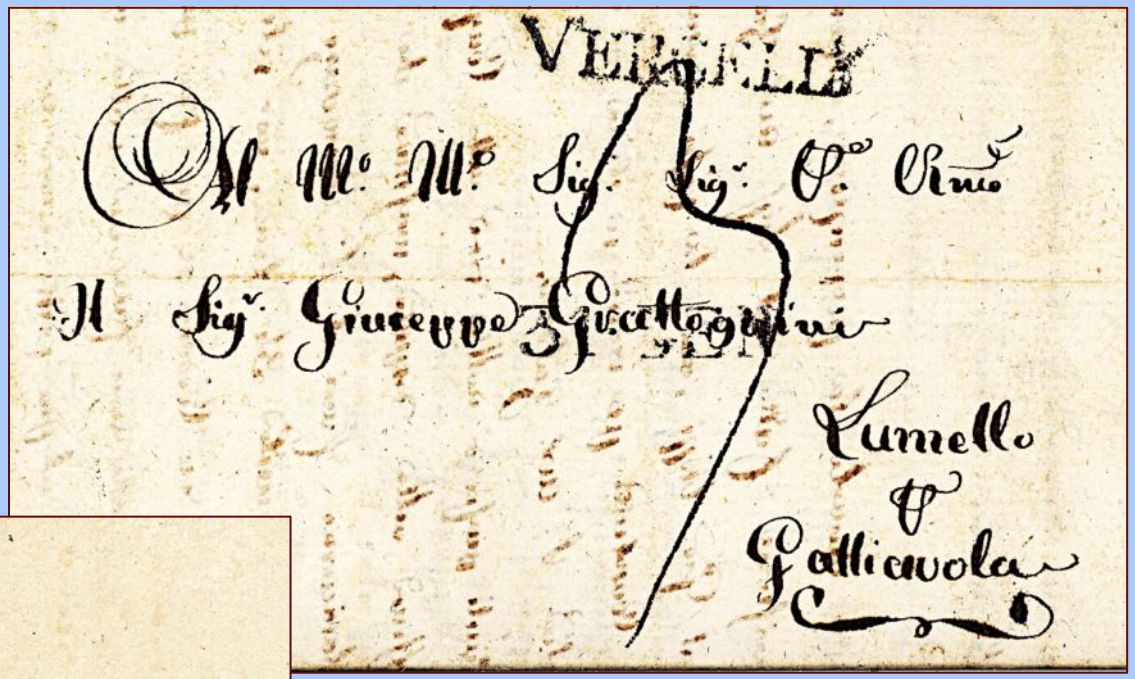


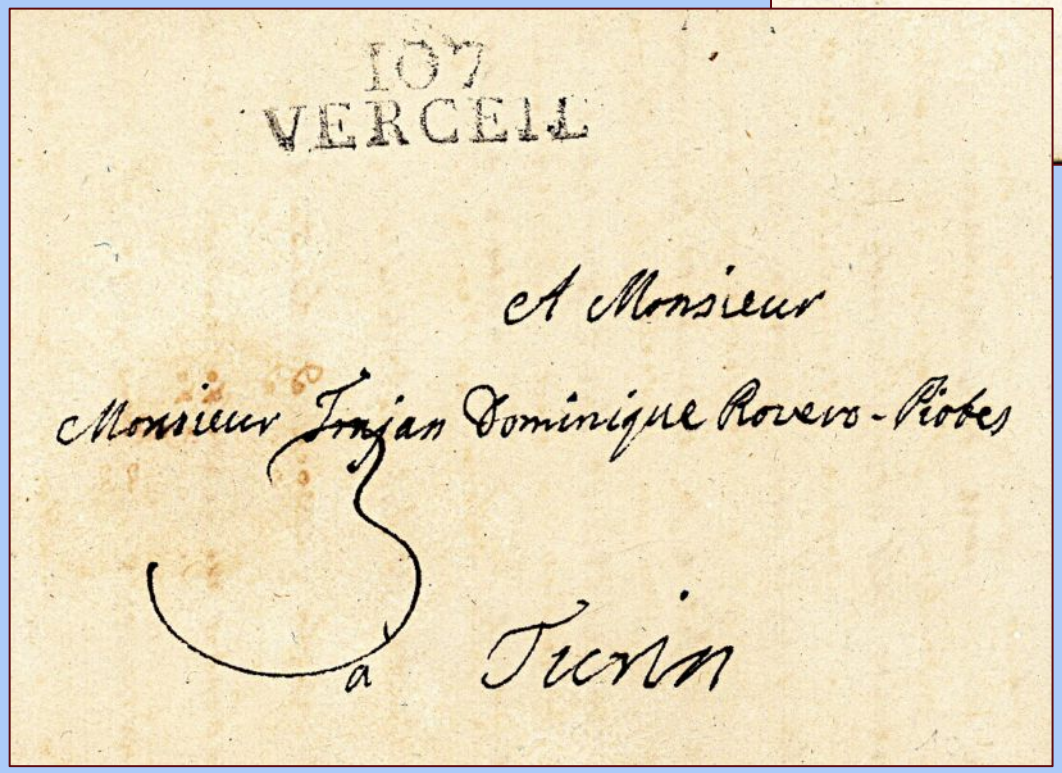




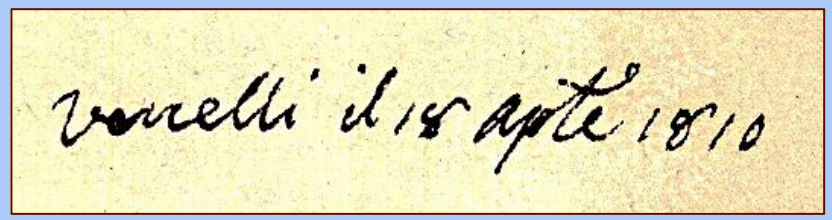
107 **Sesia Dept.** **chef-lieu: Verceil**

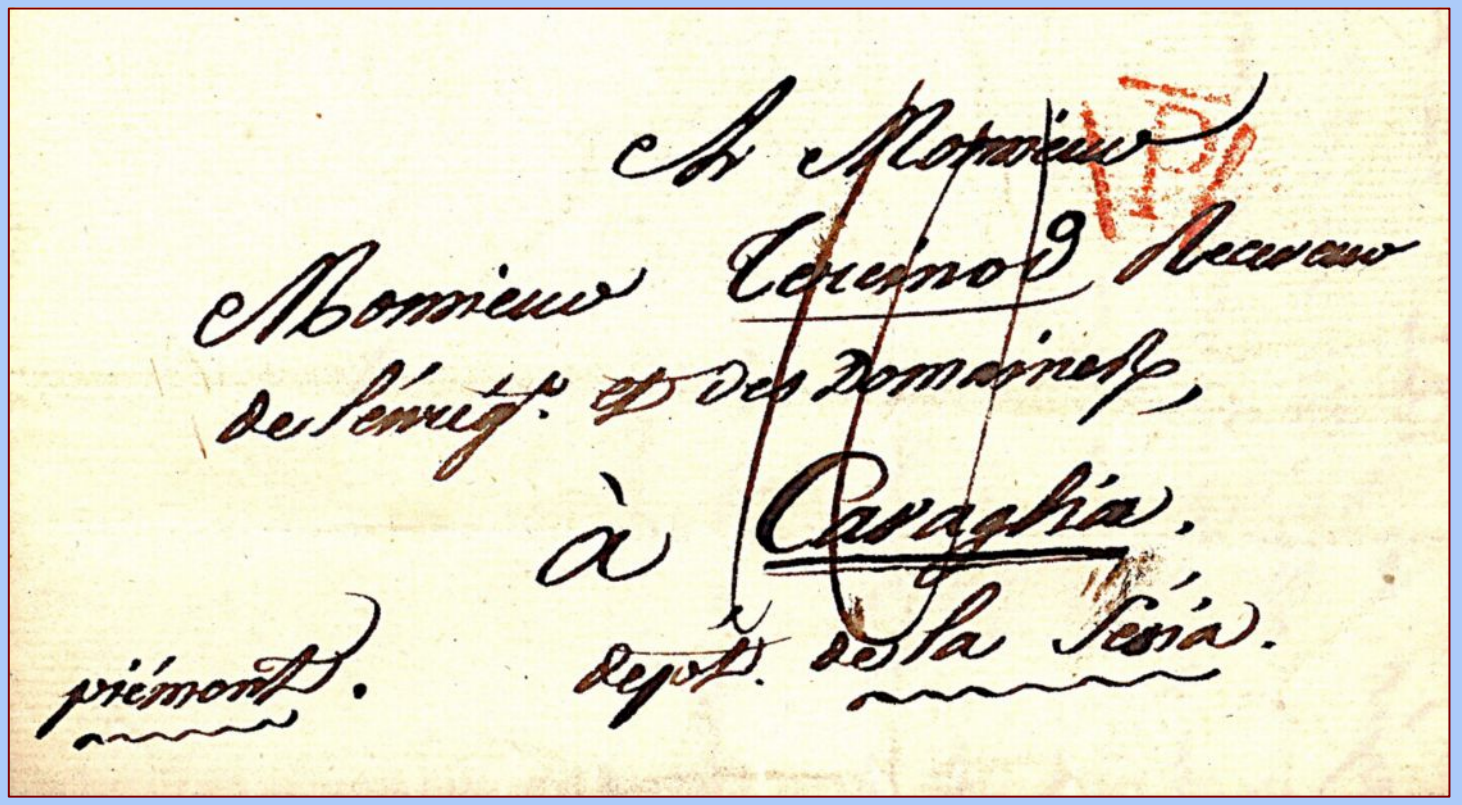
- Vercelli to Lumello
  (*Lomello*)
  via Galliavola →
- postage due 3 soldi
- pre-napoleonian letter





- Vercelli to Turin
- April 18 1810
- postage due 3 decimes
←





Paris, le 28 novembre 1811.

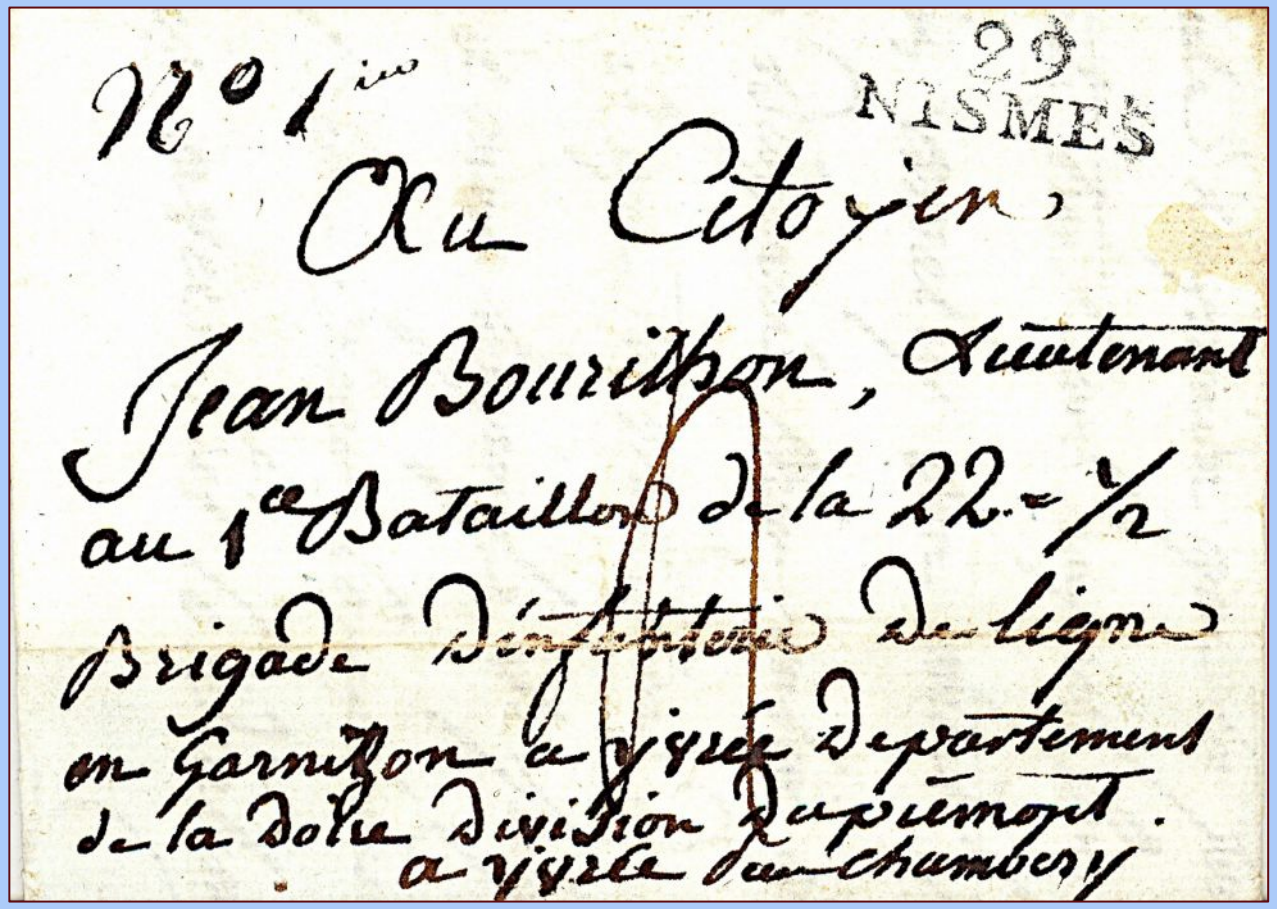
- Paris à Cavaglio - dept. **Sesia 107**
- 28 novembre 1811
- port dû 10 decimes
- marque de depart sur lettre levee par la Petite Poste et acheminee par la Grande Poste de Paris



109

Doire Dept.

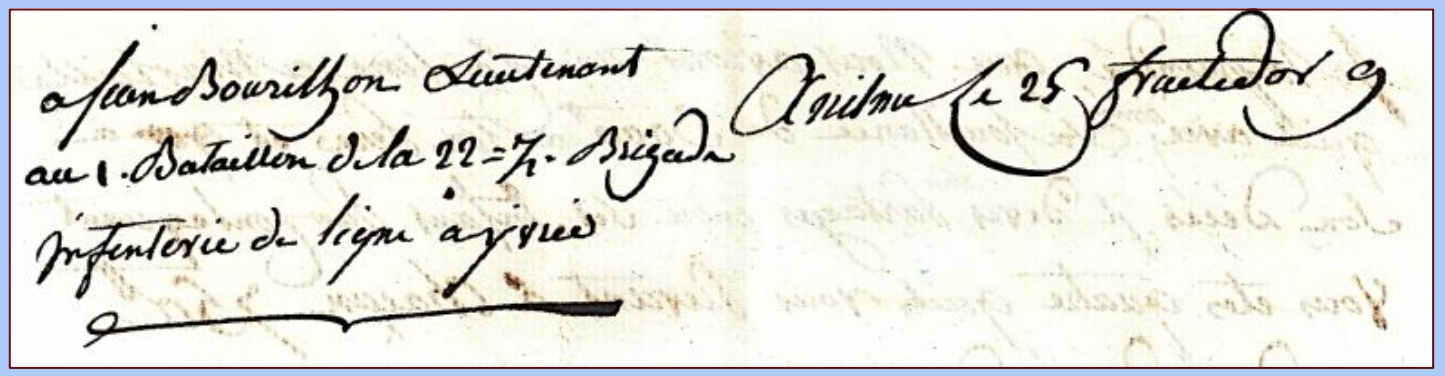
chef-lieu: Ivrée



- Nîmes to Ivrea (garrison in Ivrea)
- September 16 1801

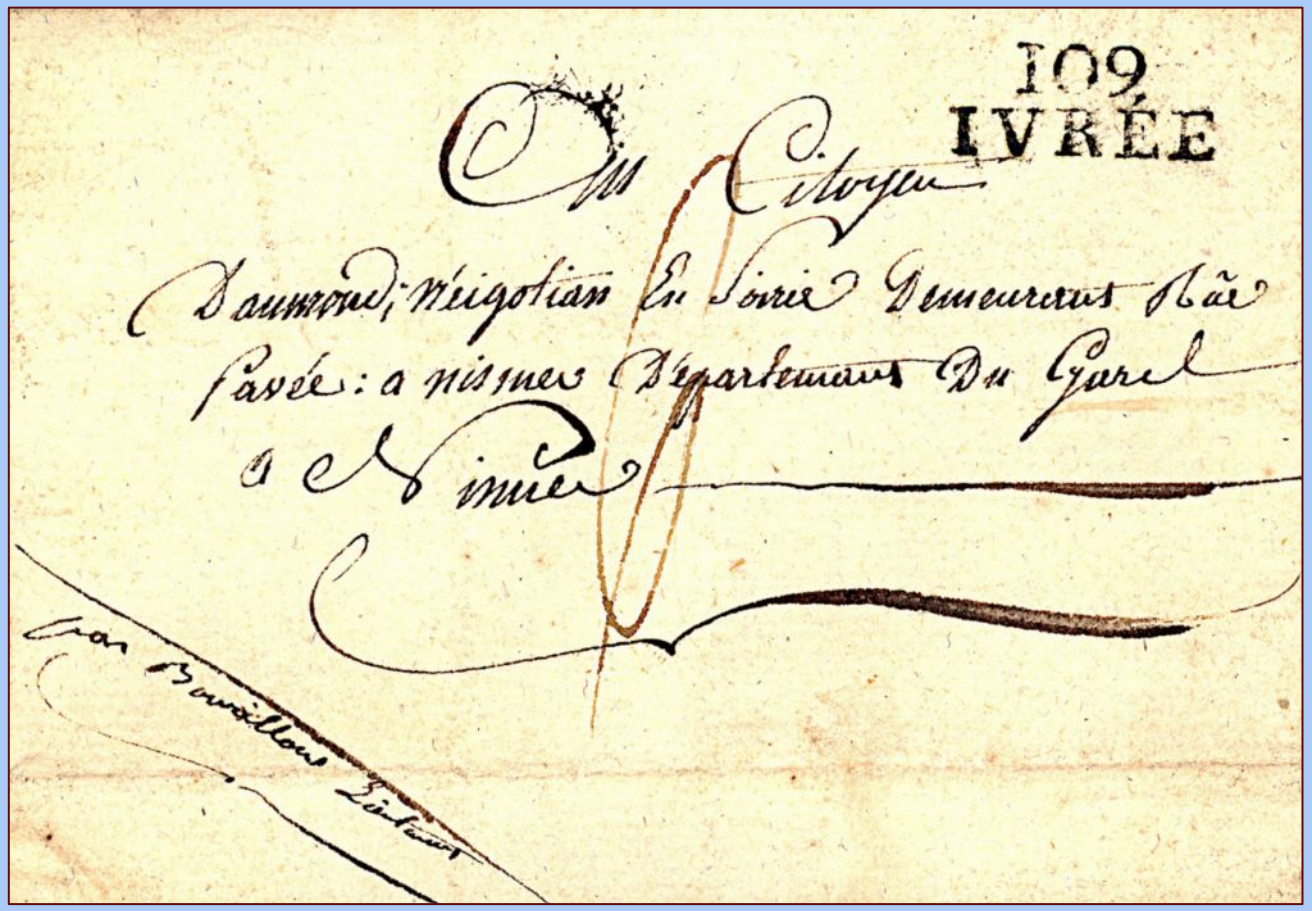
- letter to lieutenant Bourillon to announce the death of his father

- soldier of the 1st Batallalion of the 22nd Infantry Brigade



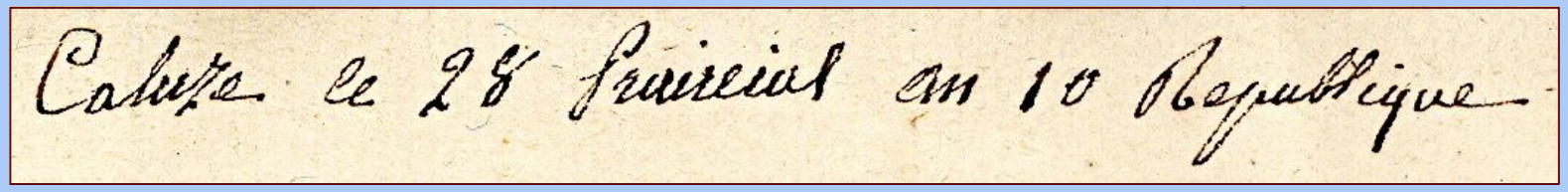
29=dépt. du Gard

➔



- from Caluze mailed in Ivrea to Nîmes
- June17 1802
- manuscript: *par Bourillon lieutenant*
- postage due 6 decimes

- letter from the lieutenant Bourillon to his cousin Daumond to liquidate the assets of his father



108 **Tanaro Dept.** **chef-lieu: Asti**

- April 24 1801 - June 6 1805
- disbanded when the French conquered the Ligurian Republic
- its territory divided between Stura, Marengo and Montenotte
- **Montenotte will take the # 108** (Decree of September 11 1802)

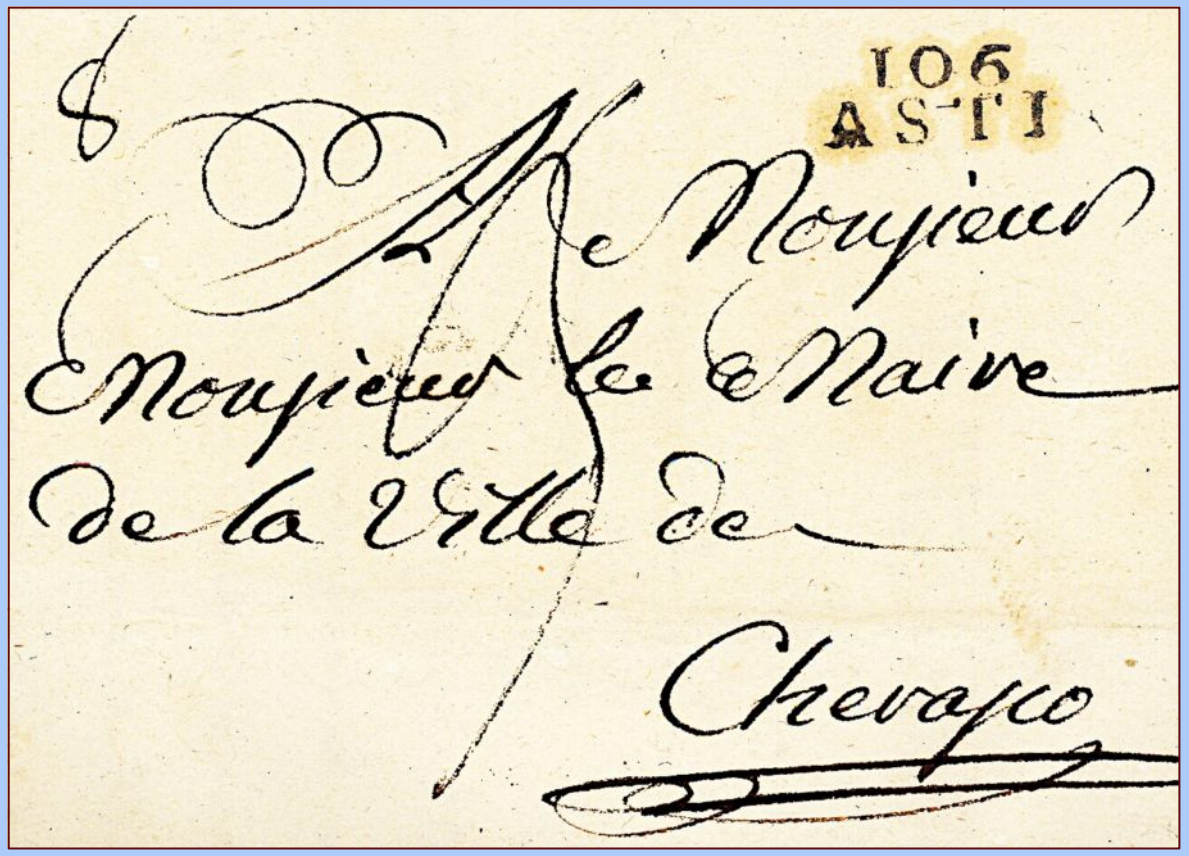




seal

- Asti to Pralomo
- department 108

- April 9 1802



following the <u>elimination of the Tanaro department</u>, Asti will be part of the **Marengo** department with number **106**

- Asti to Cherasco
- March 17 1812
- taxed 3 décimes

* postal tariff increase distance - 100 km à 50 km

Law of May 19 1811

- weight 8g
- <50km: 2d
- 6 <weight>8g: +1d
- tax to be paid: 3 d



III. 3. DUCHIES of MILAN and MODENA

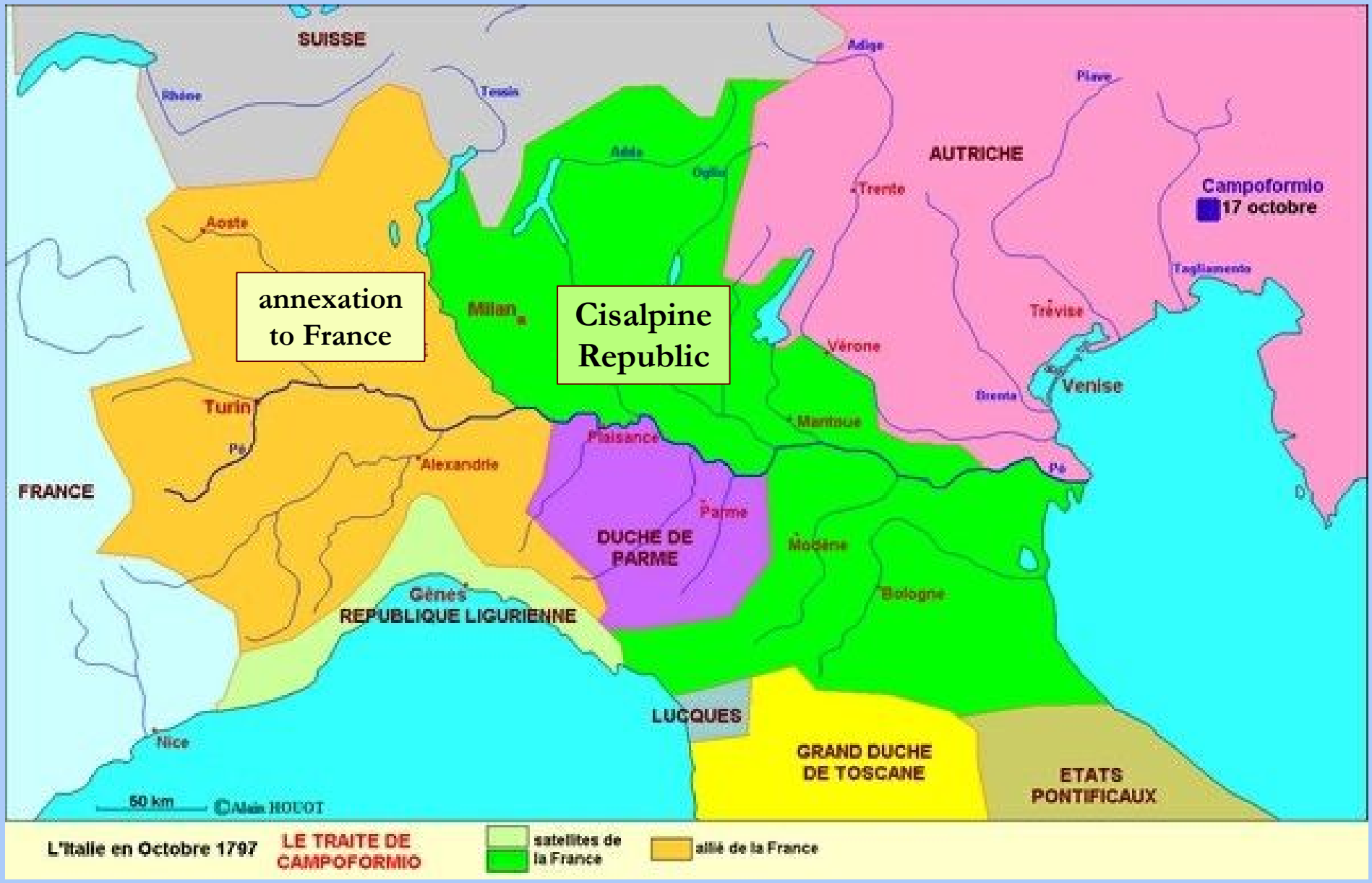
1. Duchy of Milan
   - (Lombardy) Austrian possession
   - October 1796, Napoleon Bonaparte conquers the duchy:
     Armistice of Cherasco
   - *sister republic* of France: **Transpadane Republic** (North of the river Pô)
2. Duchy of Modena
   - Austrian possession
   - December 1796, Napoleon Bonaparte conquers the duchy
   - *sister republic* of France: **Cispadane Republic** (South of the Pô)

3. June 27 1797: creation of the **Cisalpine Republic** - capital Milan

4. October 18 1797: Treaty of **Campo-Formio** - official recognition of the Republic Cisalpine by Austria

- January 26 1802: creation of the **Italian Republic**
- March 17 1805: creation of the **Kingdom of Italy**

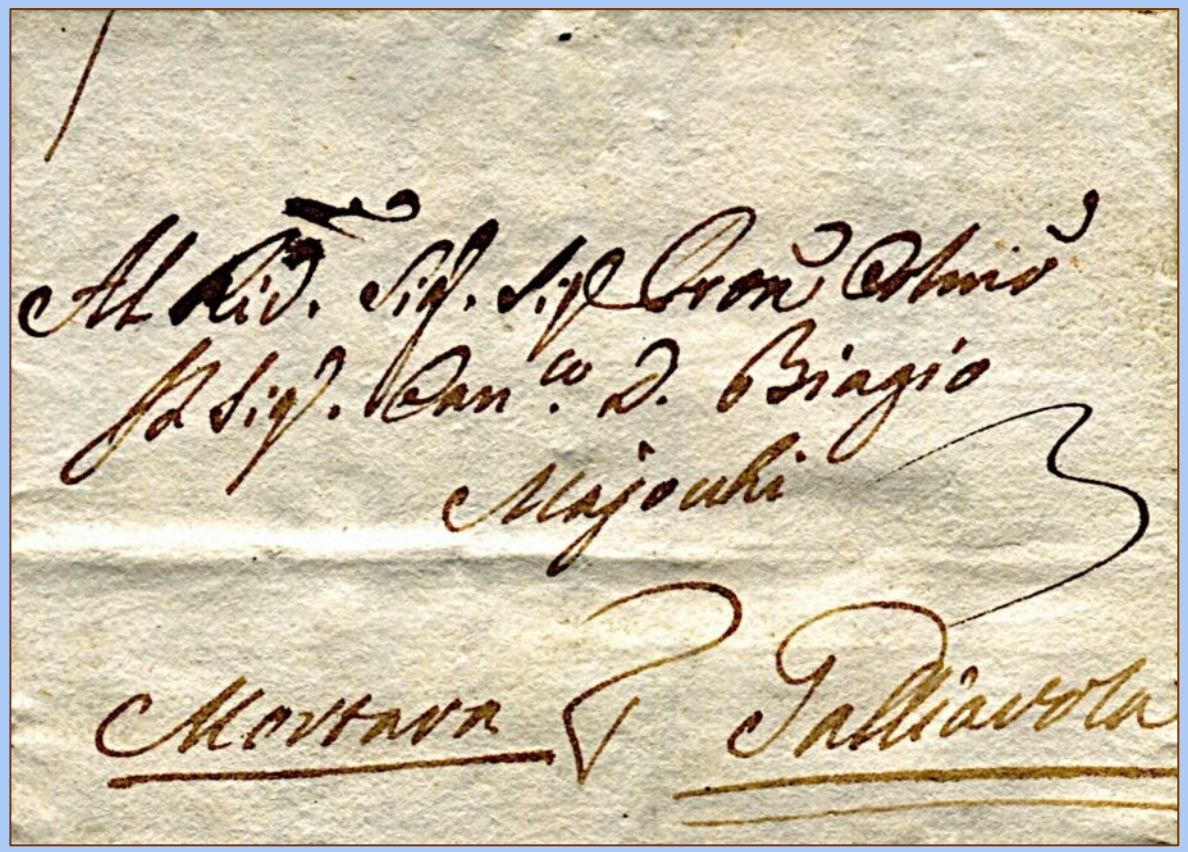

Bolzano
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
TRENTO
Belluno
REP. OF VENICE
KINDGOM OF SARDINIA
Bergamo
Trieste
Verona
MILAN
Brescia
Padua
VENICE
Istria
Fiume
TURIN
Mantua
Asti
Ferrara
PARMA
GENOA
MODENA
Ravenna
Pontremoli
Bologna
Forli
REP. OF GENOA
LUCCA
FLORENCE
San Marino
Dalmatia
FRANCE
Nice
Monaco
Ancona
Livorno
Siena
Adriatic
Lissa
GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY
Perugia
Foligno
Sea
Terni
Talamone
L'Aquila
Pescara
PAPAL STATES
Tremiti
Corsica
(France)
ROME
Foggia
PONTECORVO
Andria
Gaeta
BENEVENTO
NAPLES
Asinara
1796



1797 TRAITY OF CAMPO-FORMIO


Austrian Empire
Milan
Kingdom of Italy
Turin
Illyrian Provinces
Venice
French Empire
(French Empire)
Ottoman Empire
Lucca
Rome
Kingdom of Sardinia
Kingdom of Naples
Naples
1810

III. 3.1. Duchy of Milan (pre- 1796) Austrian possession





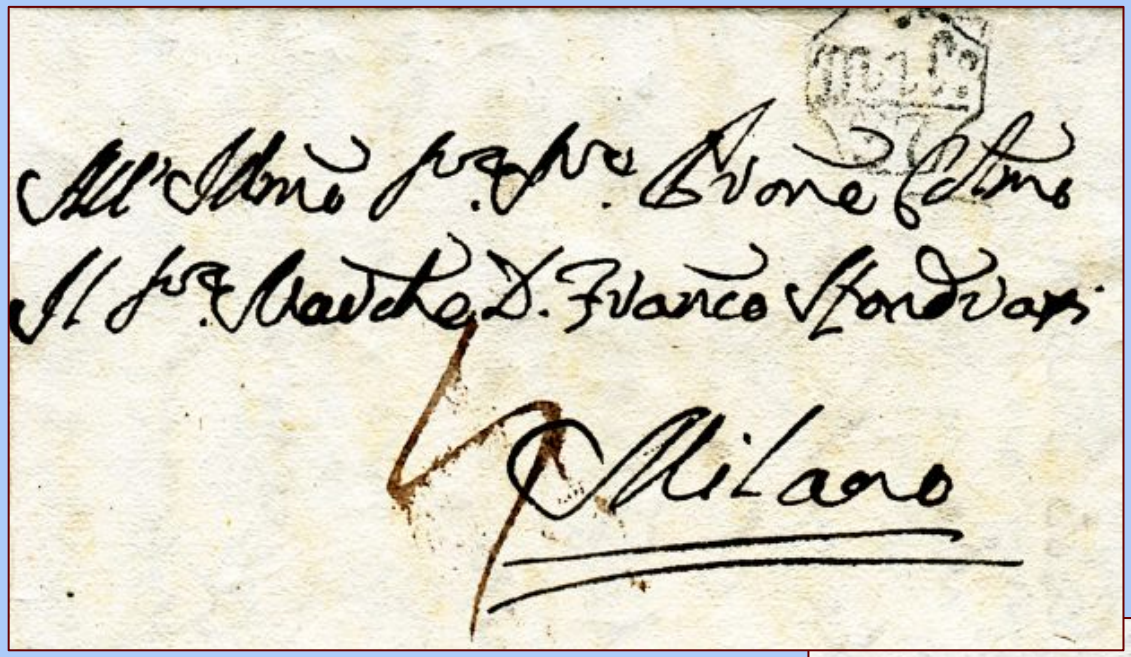
seal

Greppi family of Milan

Lombard noble family

- no postmark of origin
- January 29 1791
- postage due 3 soldi

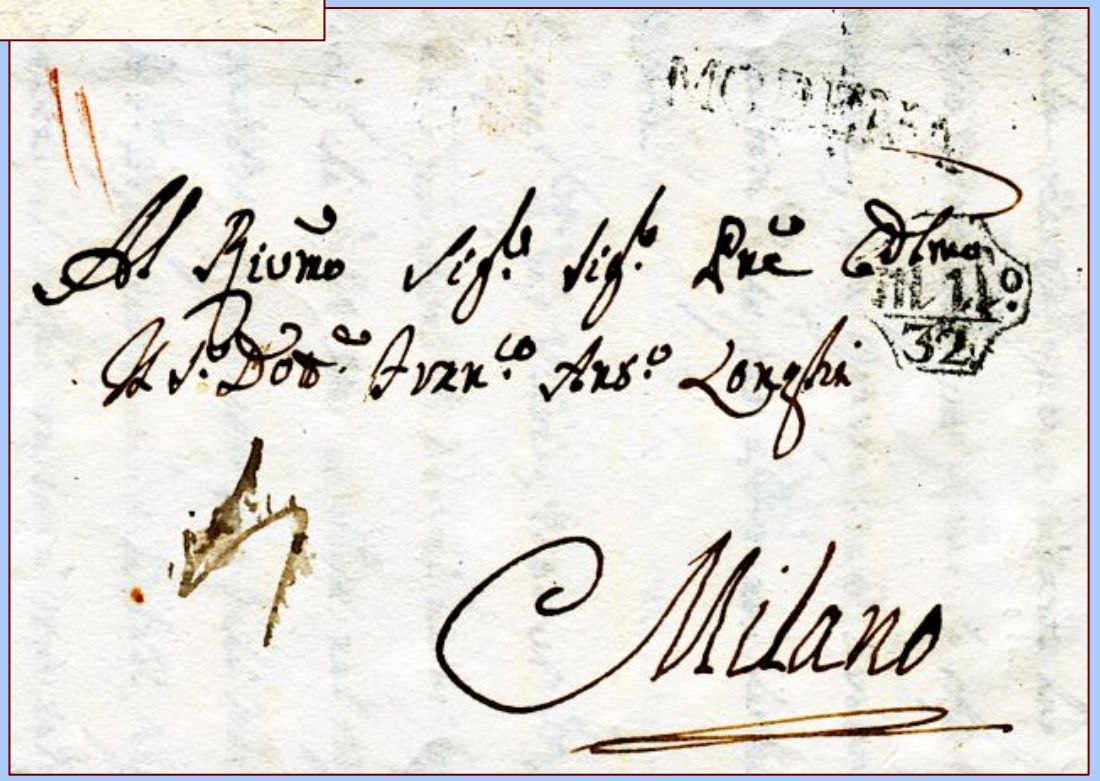




Reception mark in Milan from a courier on foot(*pedone)*

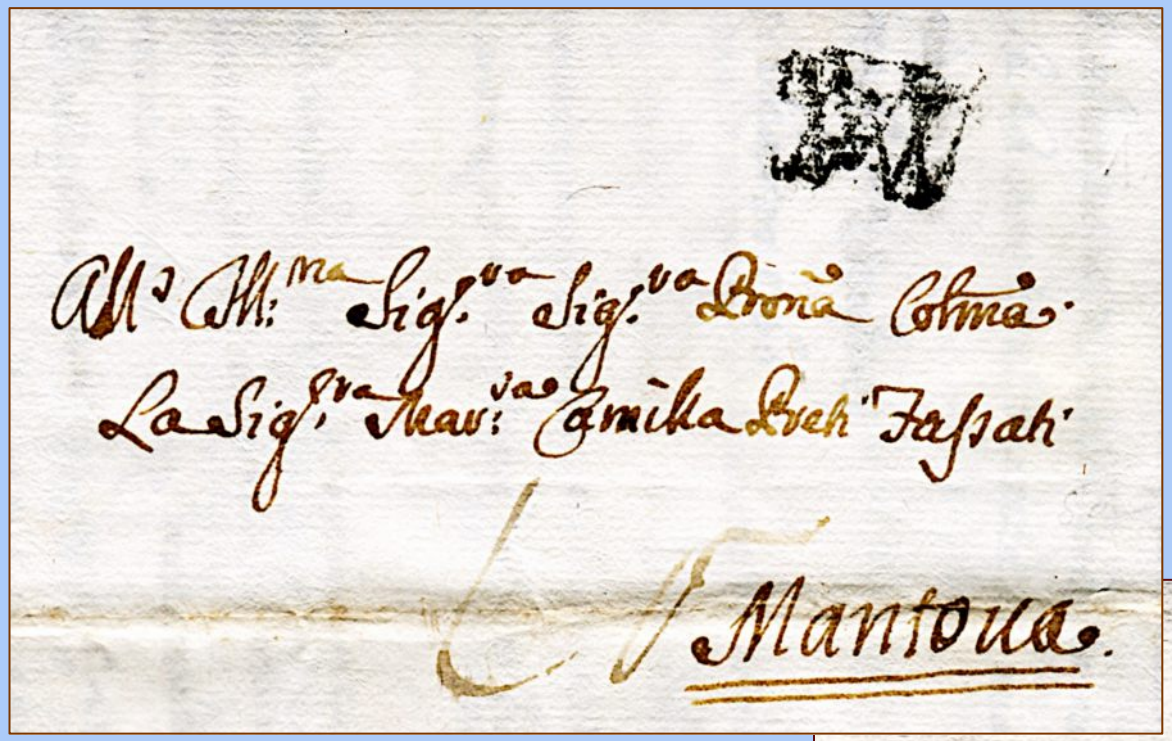
The *pedoni:* letters and small parcels
The *corrieri*: letters and large parcels

- Rome to Milan ↑
- 1758
- postage due 2 soldi



- Modena to Milan →
- 1776
- postage due 2 soldi

❖ <u>transit</u> postmark of Milan inside the duchy

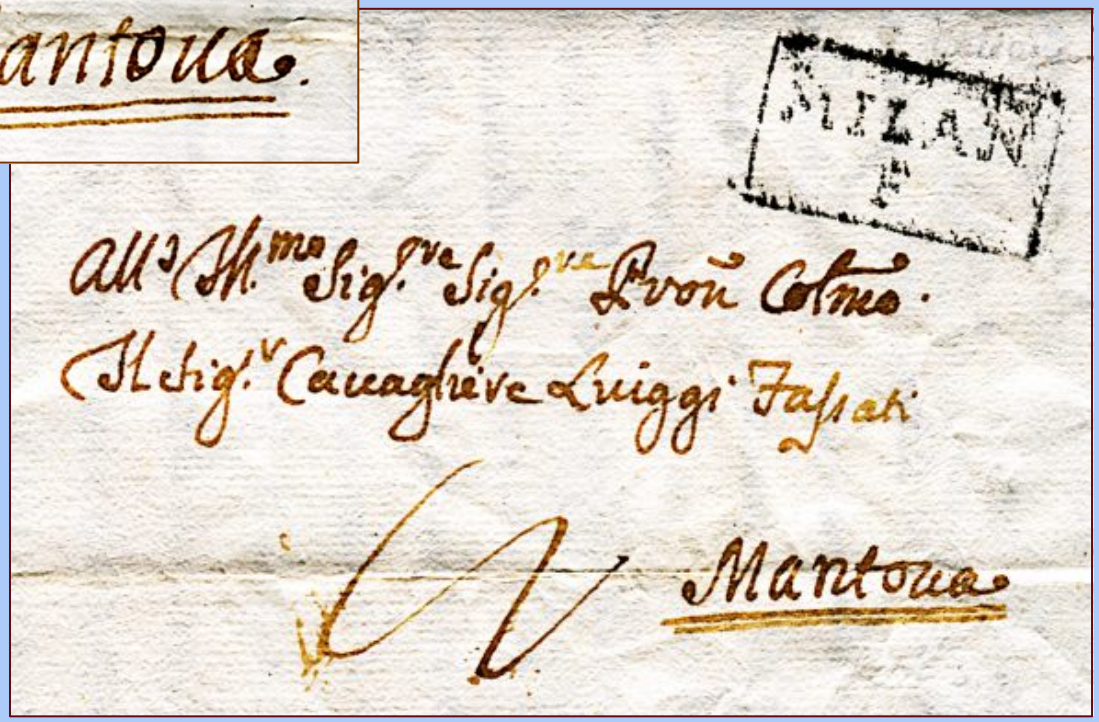


- Casale (Monferrato) to Mantua via Milan
- postage due 4 soldi

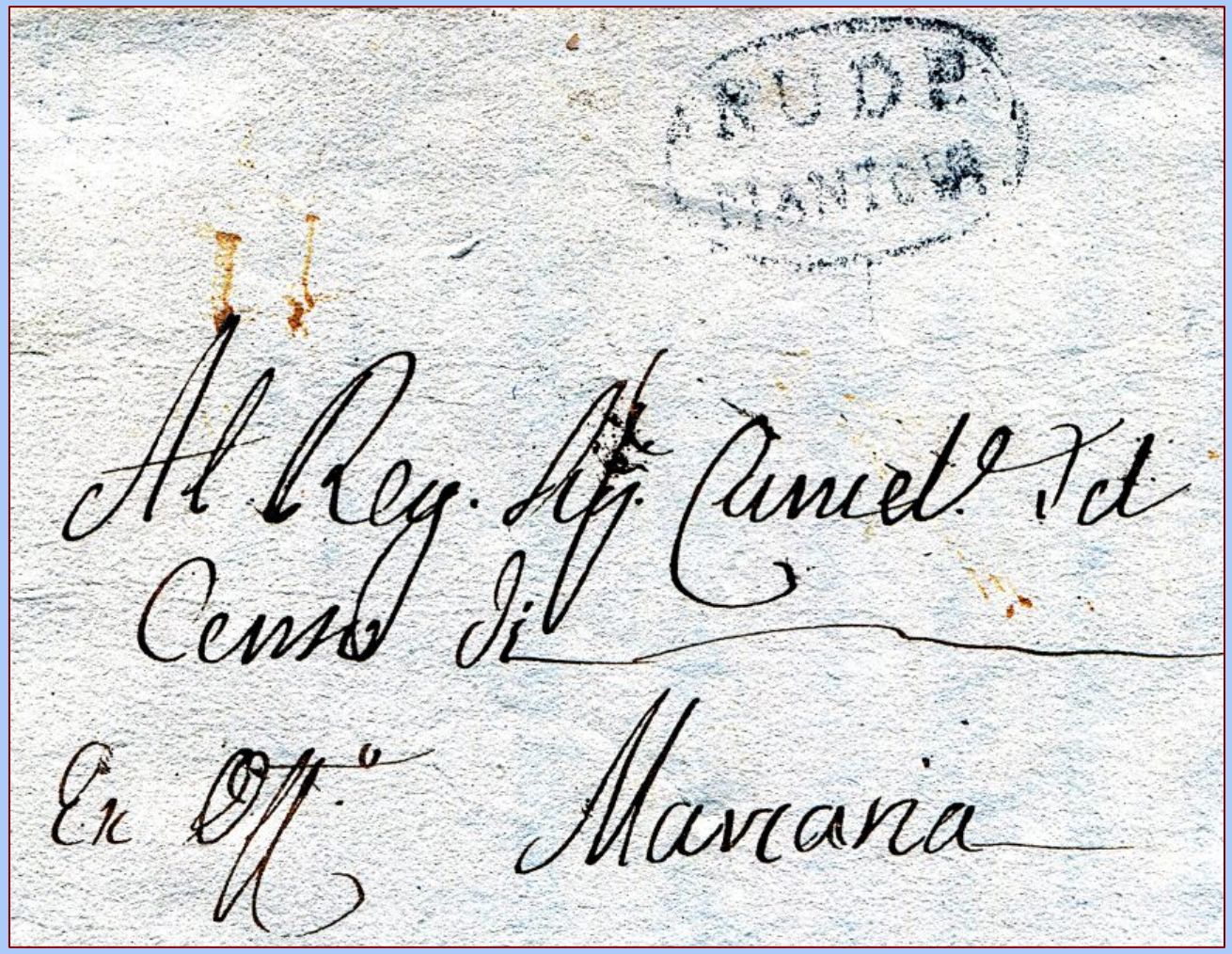
1766

- Casale (Monferrato) to Mantua via Milan
- 'F' = inside the duchy
- postage due 4 soldi

1771



- Mantova à Mariana
  (Mantovana)
- **1786**
- en franchise
  Ex Offº
- marque ovale bleue
  R.U.D.P.
  MANTOVA
- **R***egio* **U***fficio* **d***i* **P***osta*
  Mantova





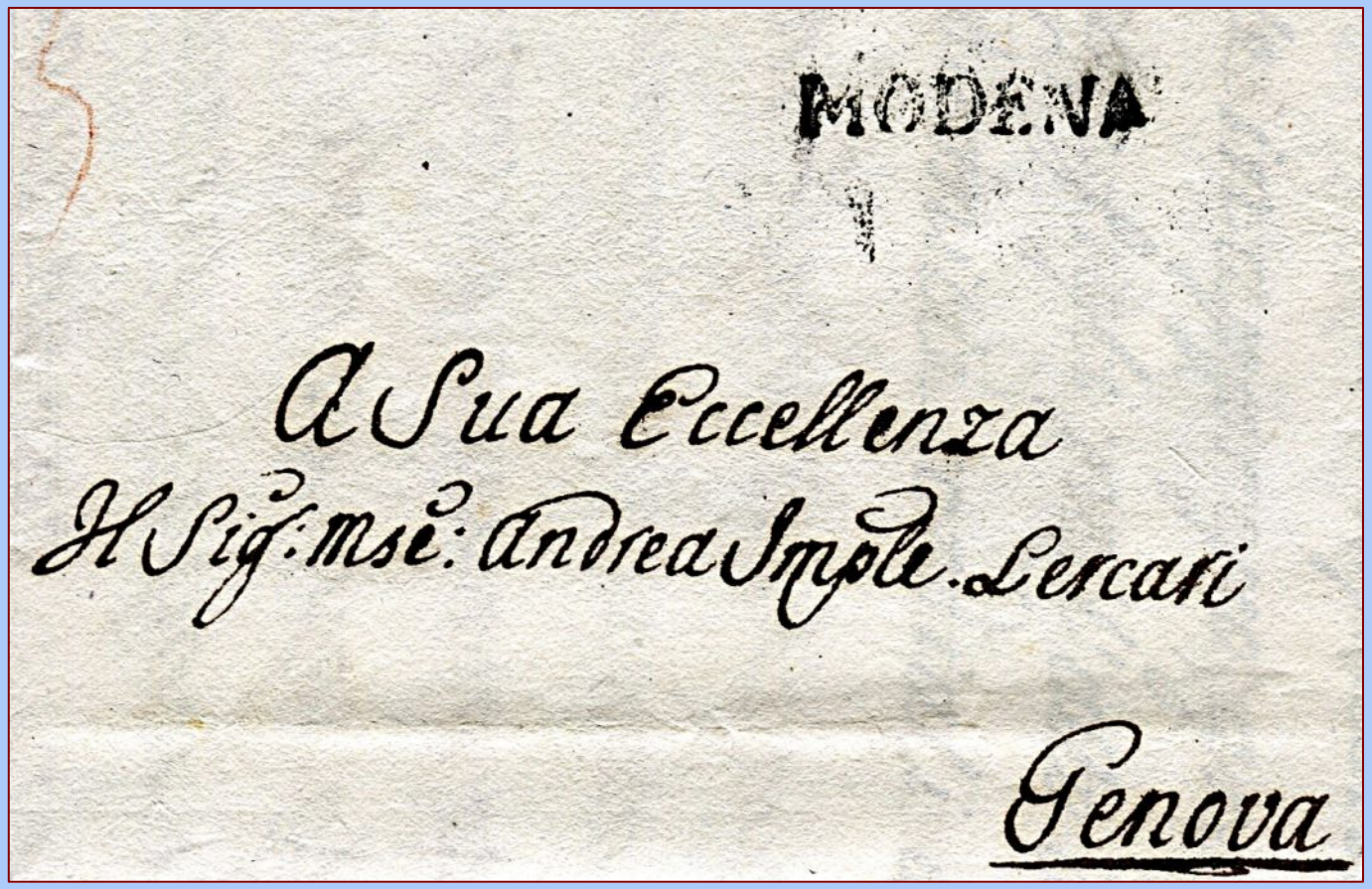
verso: sceau de la Regie des Postes de Mantoue

- 1796, Napoleon Bonaparte conquiert le duche de Milan
- creation de la **Republique transpadane** (15 oct 1796 au 27 juin 1797)
- *republique-soeur* de la France



- Milan à Roveredo
- 1796
- 5 soldi
- aucune marque postale

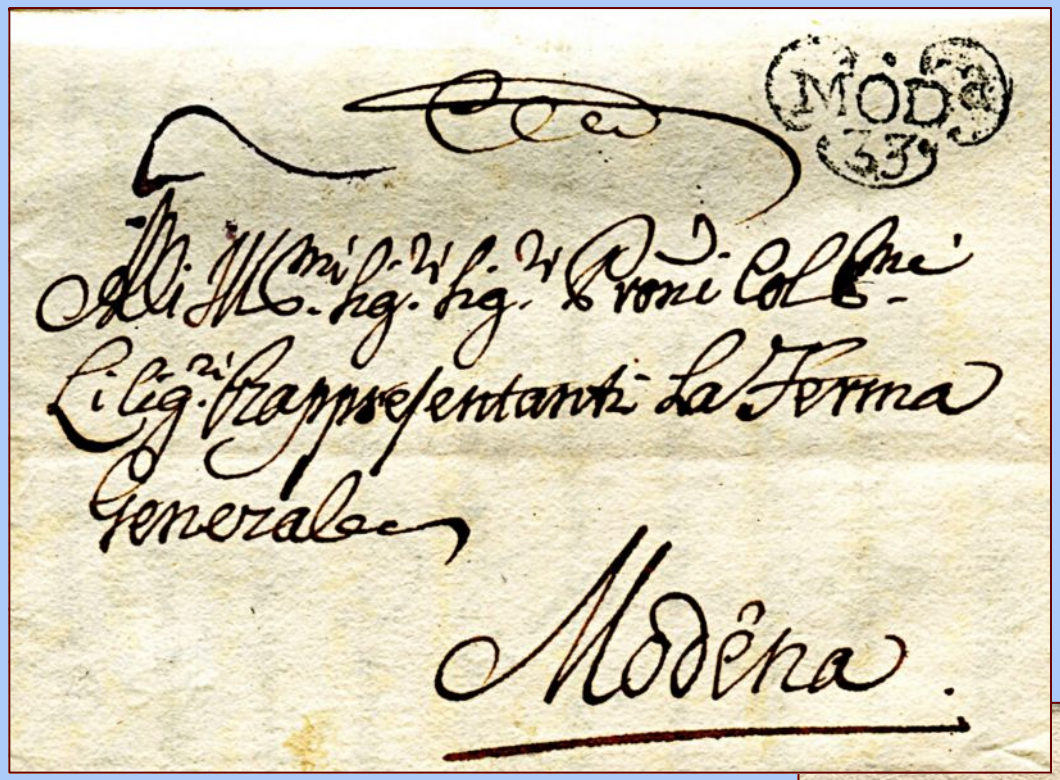
III. 3.2. Duchy of Modena - pre- 1796 - Austrian possession



Modena to Genoa

- 1775
- port paye 5 soldi







RECEPTION POSTMARK

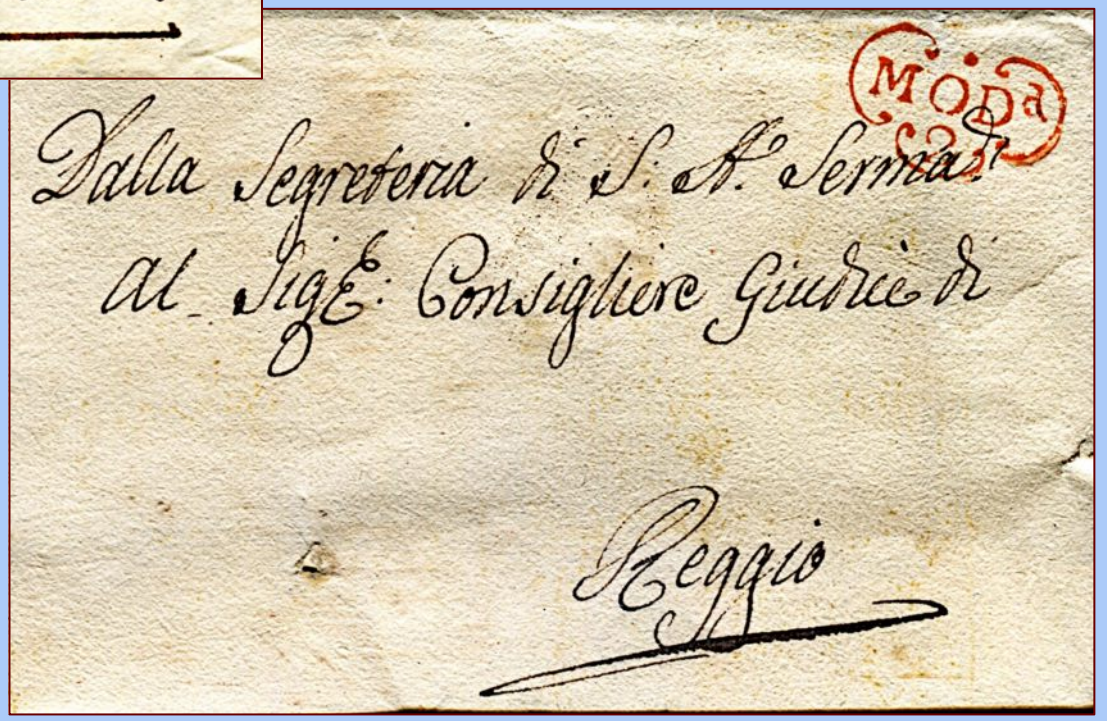
- Milan to Modena
- 1781

« heart of Modena »

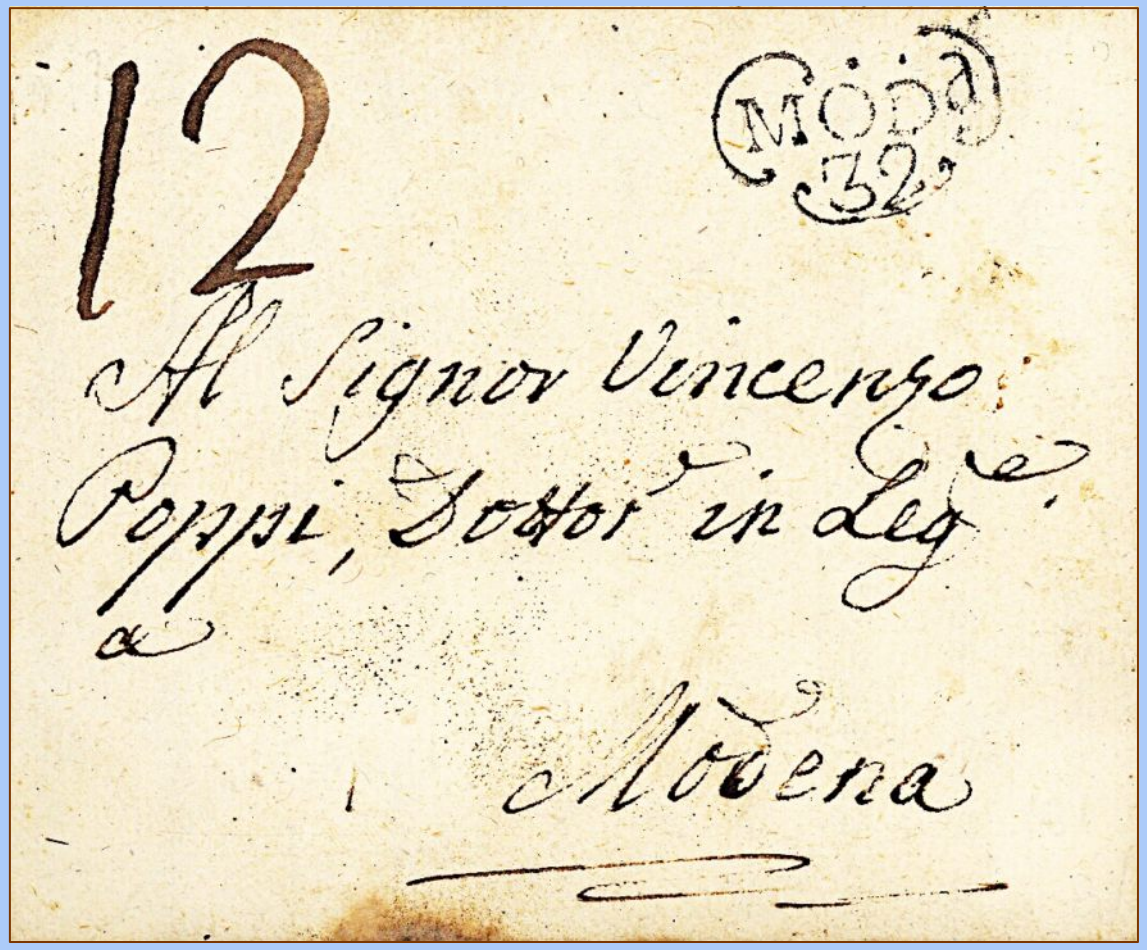
« cuore di Modena »

POSTMARK OF ORIGIN

- Modena to Reggio
- 1782



- 1796, Napoleon Bonaparte conquiert le duche de Modène
- creation de la **Republique Cispadane** (27 dec 1796 au 27 juin 1797)
- *republique-soeur* de la France



- Rome à Modène
- marque de reception
  coeur de Modène
- 1797
- port dû 12 soldi

III. 3.3. Cisalpine Republic

- October 17 1797: **Traity of Campo-Formio**
- creation of the **Cisalpine Republic** - <u>capital: Milan</u>
- includes: Cispadane (duchy of Modena) and Transpadane (duchy of Milan) Republics, papal legations (Reggio, Bologna, Ferrare, Ravenna), duchy of Mantua, Verona ... and part of the Republic of Venice.


N. 5311.

LIBERTA'

EGUAGLIANZA

Il buon ordine della corrispondenza esige, che la risposta riferisca il numero qui sopra indicato, e la data della presente.

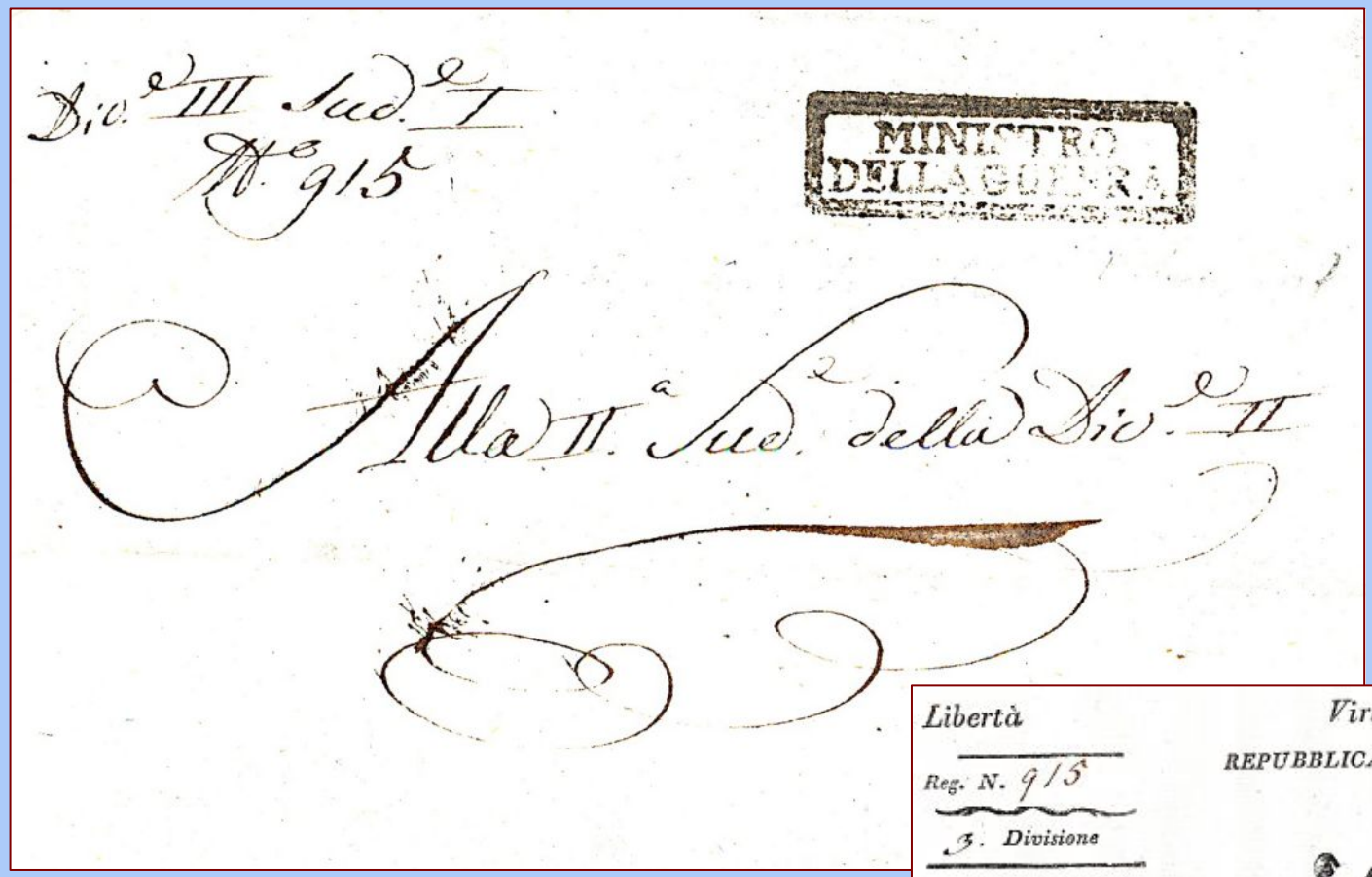
IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA CISALPINA
UNA, ED INDIVISIBILE

Milano li 20. Frimale anno settimo Repubblicano

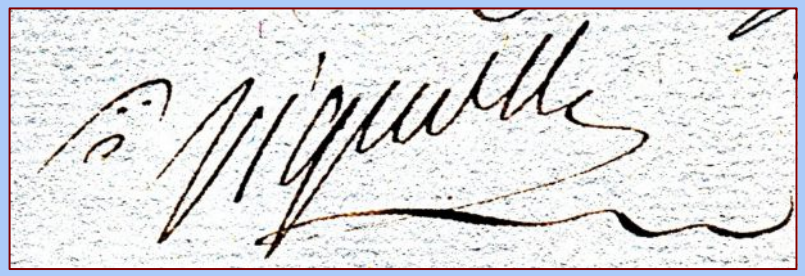
Milan

1798

3.3. CISALPINE REPUBLIC



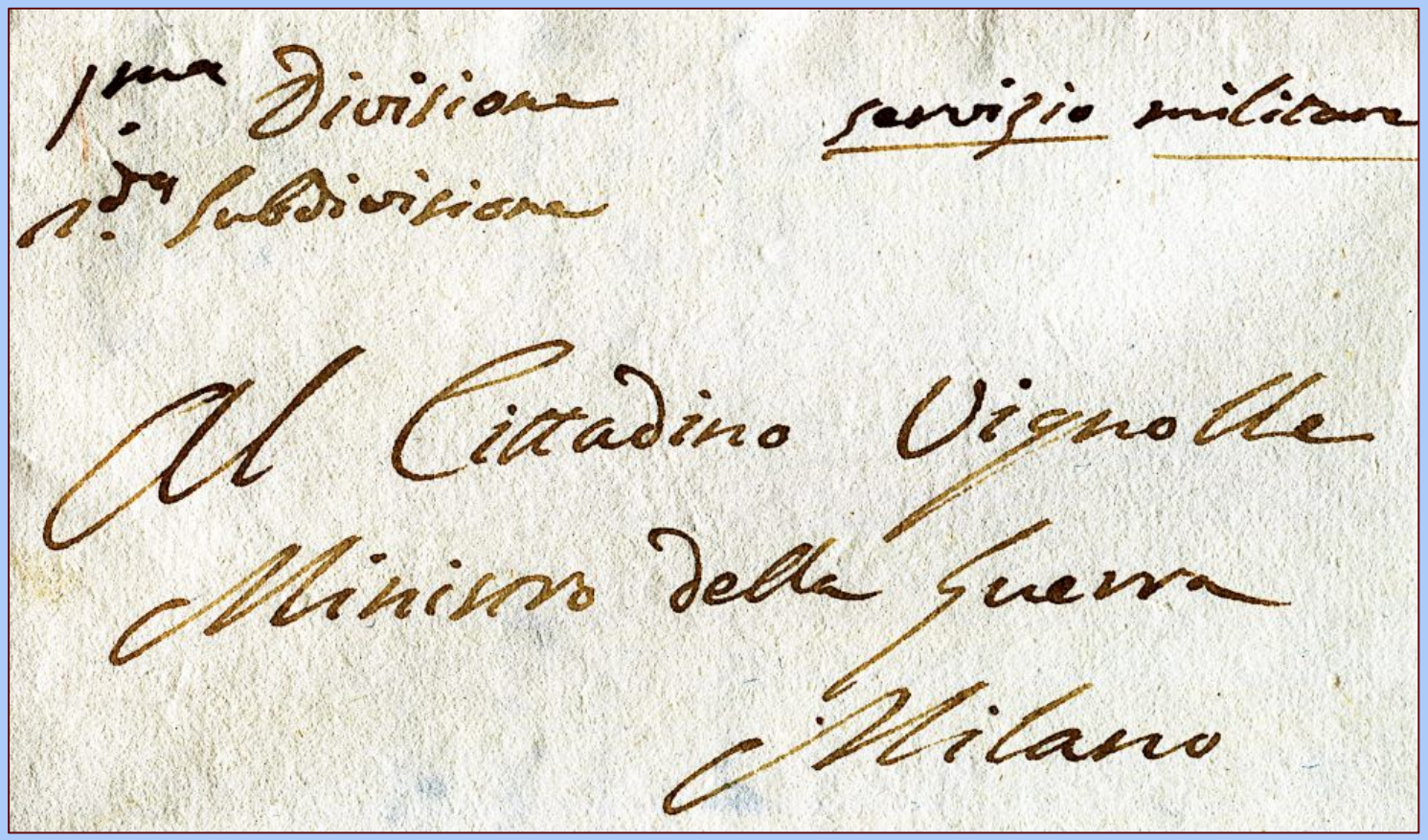
- Milan to Milan
- 1798
- military franchise
- letter to the IInd Subdivision of Division II



signature: Martin Vignolle (1763-1824)
Ministre de la Guerre



3.3. CISALPINE REPUBLIC



- Brescia to Milan
- 1798
- franchise – military service
- letter addressed to *al <u>Cittadino</u> Vignolle Ministro della Guerra*
- from the *Capitano nelle truppe cisalpine Pietro Antonio Contaretti*
- from the 1st Division of the 2nd Subdivision

3.3. CISALPINE REPUBLIC

REPUBBLICA CISALPINA

AMOR DELLA PATRIA

LIBERTA' EGUAGLIANZA



Brescia li 14. Frimale *anno* 7. *Repub.*

PIETRO ANTONIO CONTARETTI

AJUTANTE MAGGIORE

CAPITANO NELLE TRUPPE CISALPINE

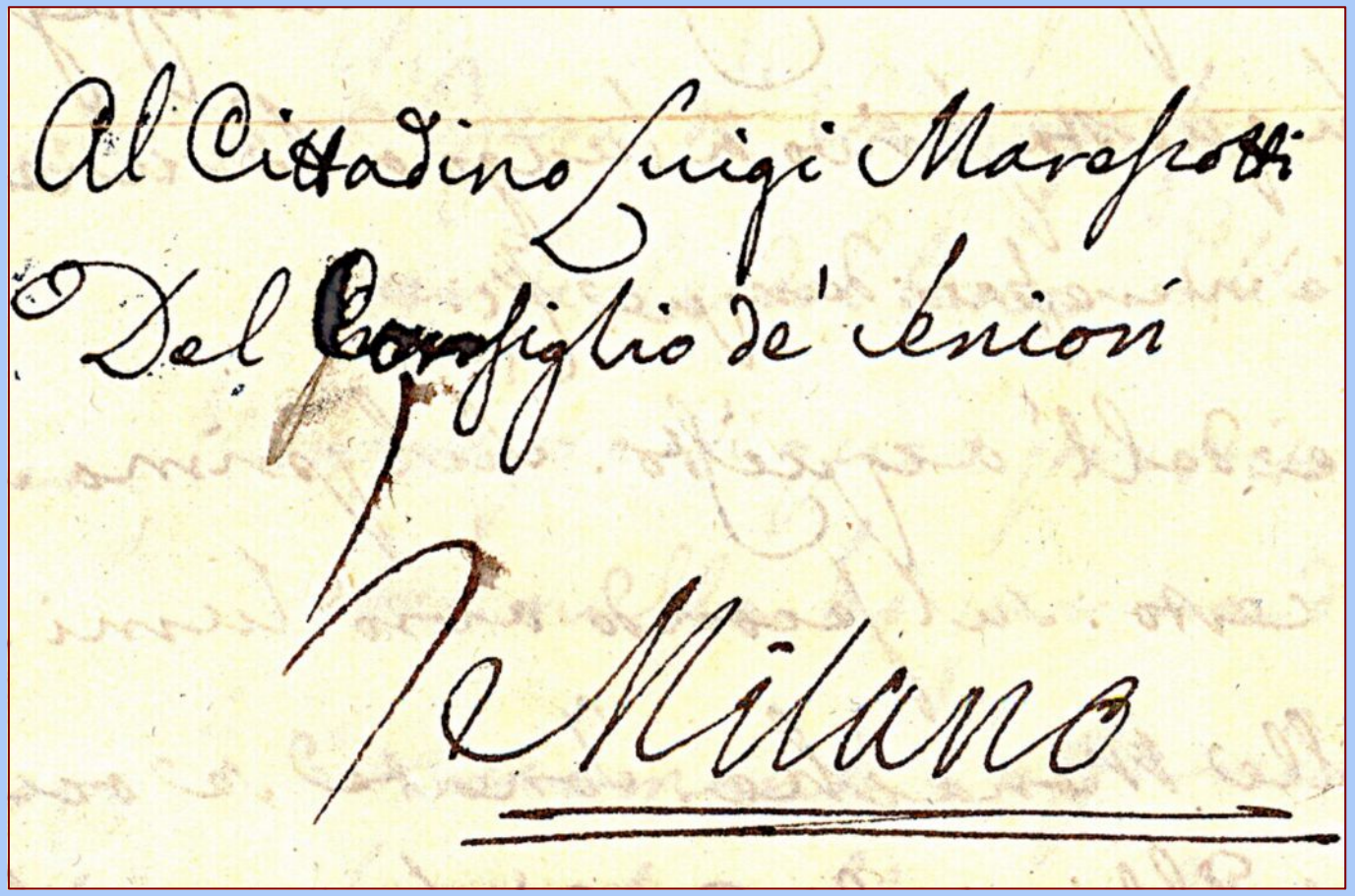
E COMANDANTE DELLA PIAZZA DI Brescia *CISALPINO*

Al Cittadino Vignolle Ministro della Guer

letterhead

December 14 1798

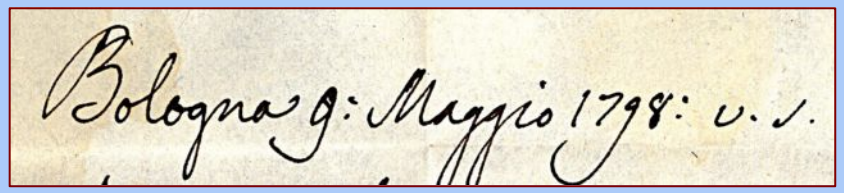
3.3. RePUBLIQUE CISALPINE





verso

- marque d'arrivee
- MILA MAG^{O}
- 16 mai



- Bologne à Milan
- 9 mai 1798
- port dû 14 soldi

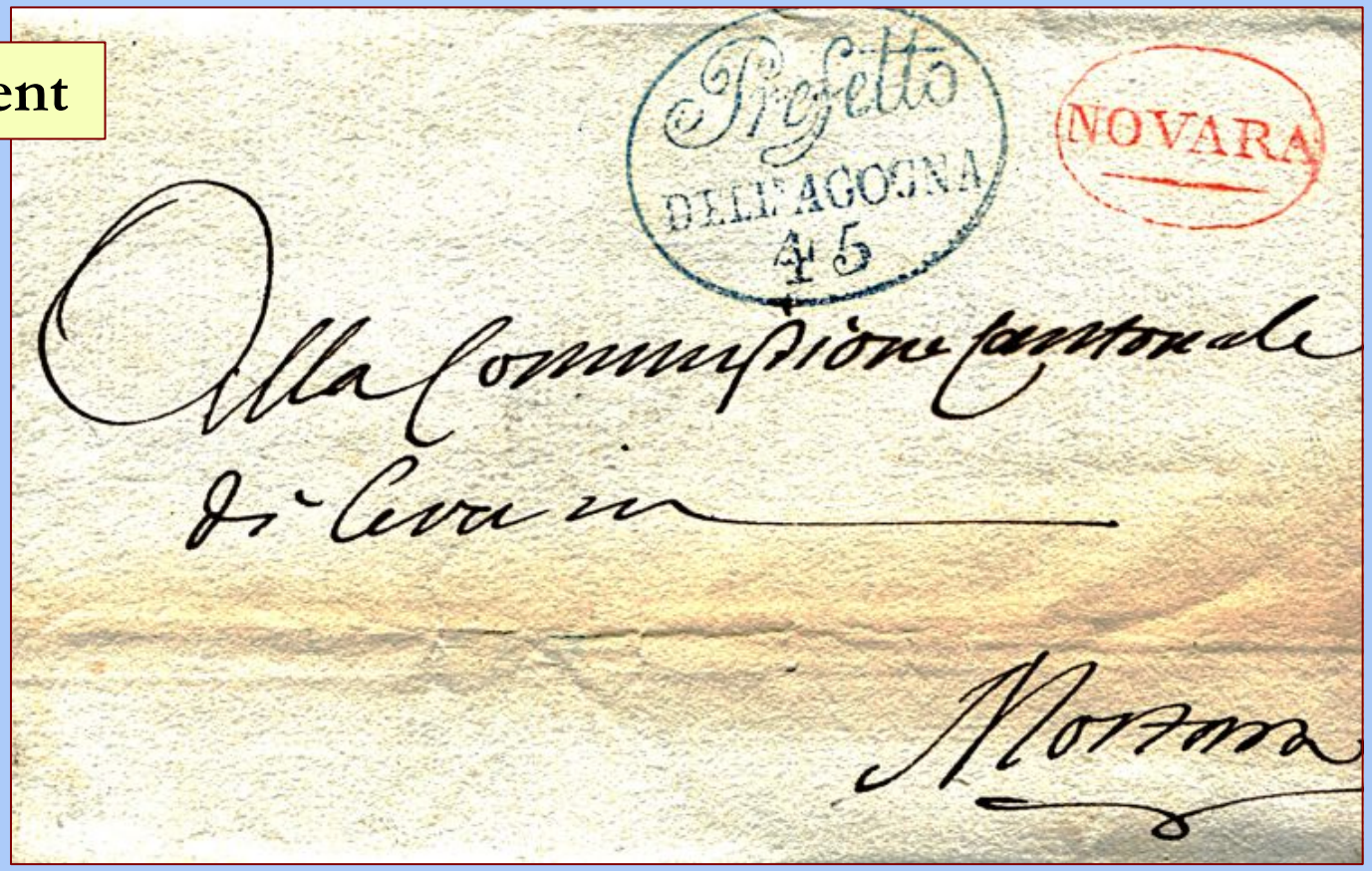
❖ periode française: Al Cittadino....version française du '*Citoyen*' revolutionnaire

3.3. CISALPINE REPUBLIC

- administration *à la française*
- creation of 12 departments –but unlike France they do not carry a number
  - Agogna
  - Crostolo
  - Lario
  - Mella
  - Mincio
  - Olona
  - Panaro
  - Bas-Pô
  - Haut-Pô
  - Reno
  - Rubicon
  - Serio

Agogna Department






HELVÉTIE
BAVIÈRE
Valois
Trentin
EMPIRE
D'AUTRICHE
Bergame
Milan
Vénétie
Turin
FRANCE
Piémont
Mantoue
Venise
Provinces
Illyriennes
Gênes
Parme
Guastalla
Modène
Bologne
EMPIRE
OTTOMAN
Nice
Monaco
Massa
Lucques
Saint-Marin
Florence
Toscane
Marches
Corse
Piombino
Mer Adriatique
États de
l'Église
Abruzzes
Mer Tyrrhénienne
Rome
ROYAUME DE
SARDAIGNE
Pontecorvo
Naples
Bénévent
Bari
ROYAUME DE
NAPLES
Pouilles
Tarente
Golfe de
Tarente
Calabre
L'Italie napoléonienne (1812)
Empire français
Royaume d'Italie
Possessions d'Élisa
Bonaparte
Micro-État
0
50
100 km

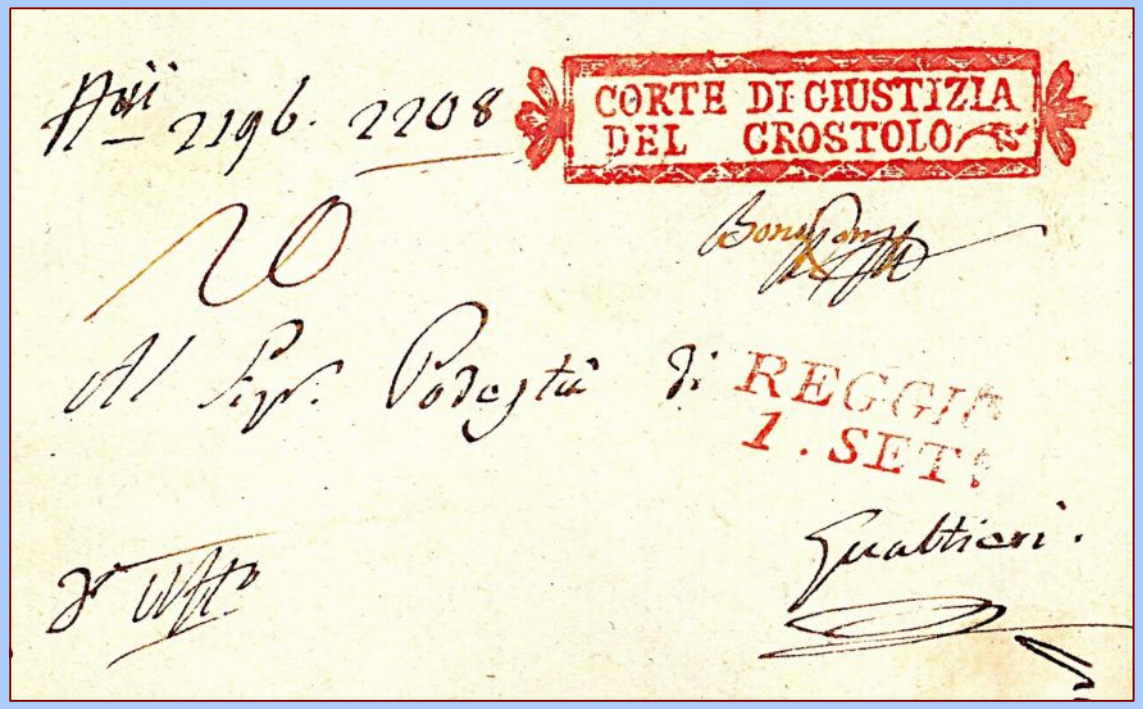

Suisse
Bavière
Jura
Lons-le-Saunier
Sion
Genève
Simplon
Ain
Léman
Provinces Illyriennes
Trieste
KINGDOM OF ITALY
Sésia
Ivrée
Mont Blanc
Doire
Verceil
Chambéry
Isère
Grenoble
Marengo
Parme
Turin
Pô
Taro
Hautes Alpes
Alexandrie
Gènes
Stura
Gènes
Appennins
Gap
Cone
Montenotte
Chiavart
Basses Alpes
Alpes Maritimes
Savonne
Lucques
Florence
Mer Adriatique
Digne
Nice
Méditerranée
Arno
Draguignan
Livourne
Var
Sienne
Ombrone
Trasimène
Piombino
Spolète
FRENCH EMPIRE
Bastia
(1811)
Départements du sud
Golo
CORSICA
Rome
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
ÉCHELLES
Myriamètres de 11,11 au degré
4 8 12 16 20
Liamone
Ajaccio
Mer Méditerranée
Rome
10 20 30 40 50
Lieues communes de 25 au degré
Issus des États italiens et suisses
Autres départements
Autres États



23 DEPARTMENTS

1 Département de l'Adda
2 Département de l'Adige
3 Département de l'Adriatico
4 Département de l'Agogna
5 Département de l'Alto Pô
6 Département du Bacchiglione
7 Département du Basso Pô
8 Département de la Brenta
9 Département du Crostolo
10 Département du Lario
11 Département de la Mella
12 Département du Mincio
13 Département de l'Olona
14 Département du Panaro
15 Département du Passariano
16 Département de la Piave
17 Département du Reno
18 Département du Rubicone
19 Département du Serio
20 Département du Tagliamento
21 Département du Metauro
22 Département du Musone
23 Département du Tronto

• CHEF LIEU DES DEPARTEMENTS

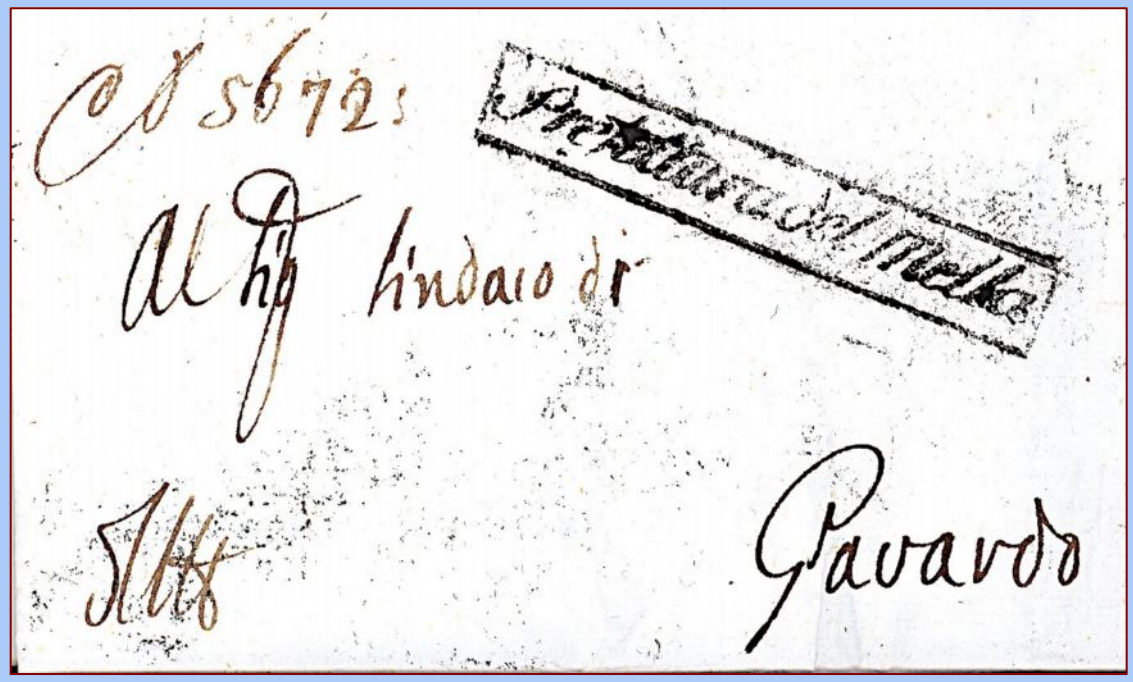


Crostolo Dept.

- Reggio to Gualtieri
- Court of Justice of the **Crostolo Department**
- franchise **d'Uffo**

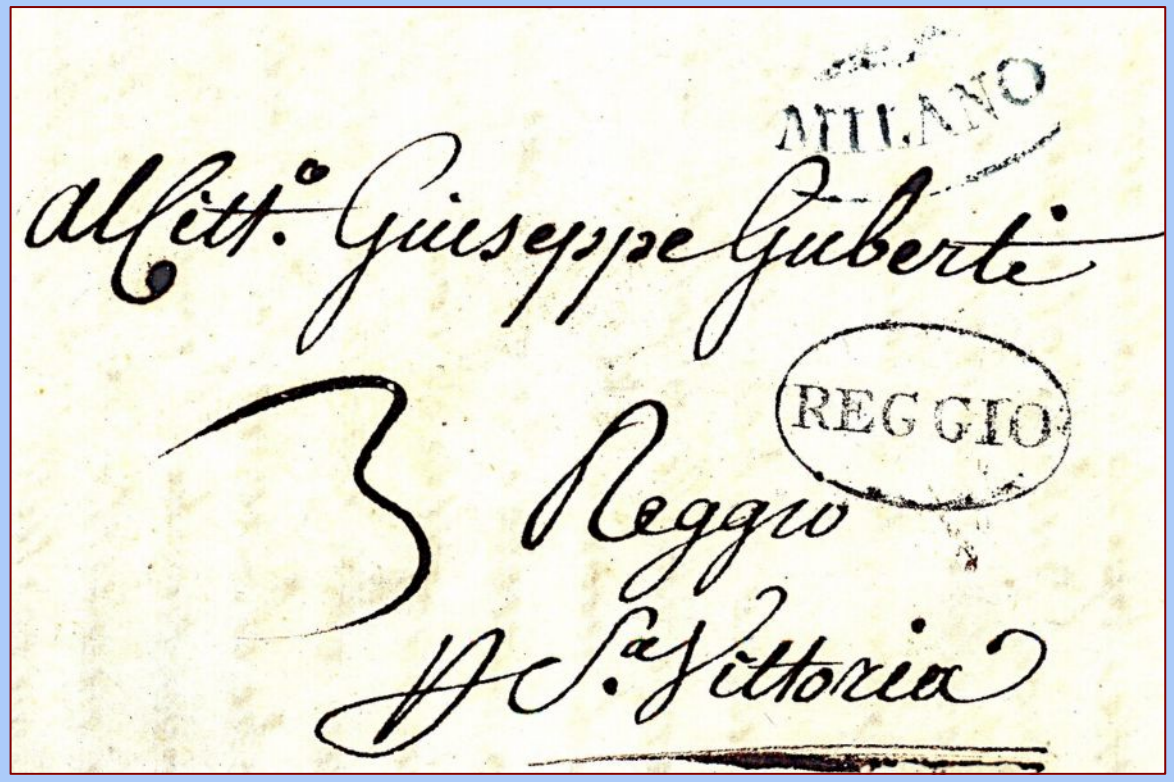
Mella Dept.

- Brescia to Gavardo
- *Préfecture* of the **Mella Department**
- franchise **d'Uffo**



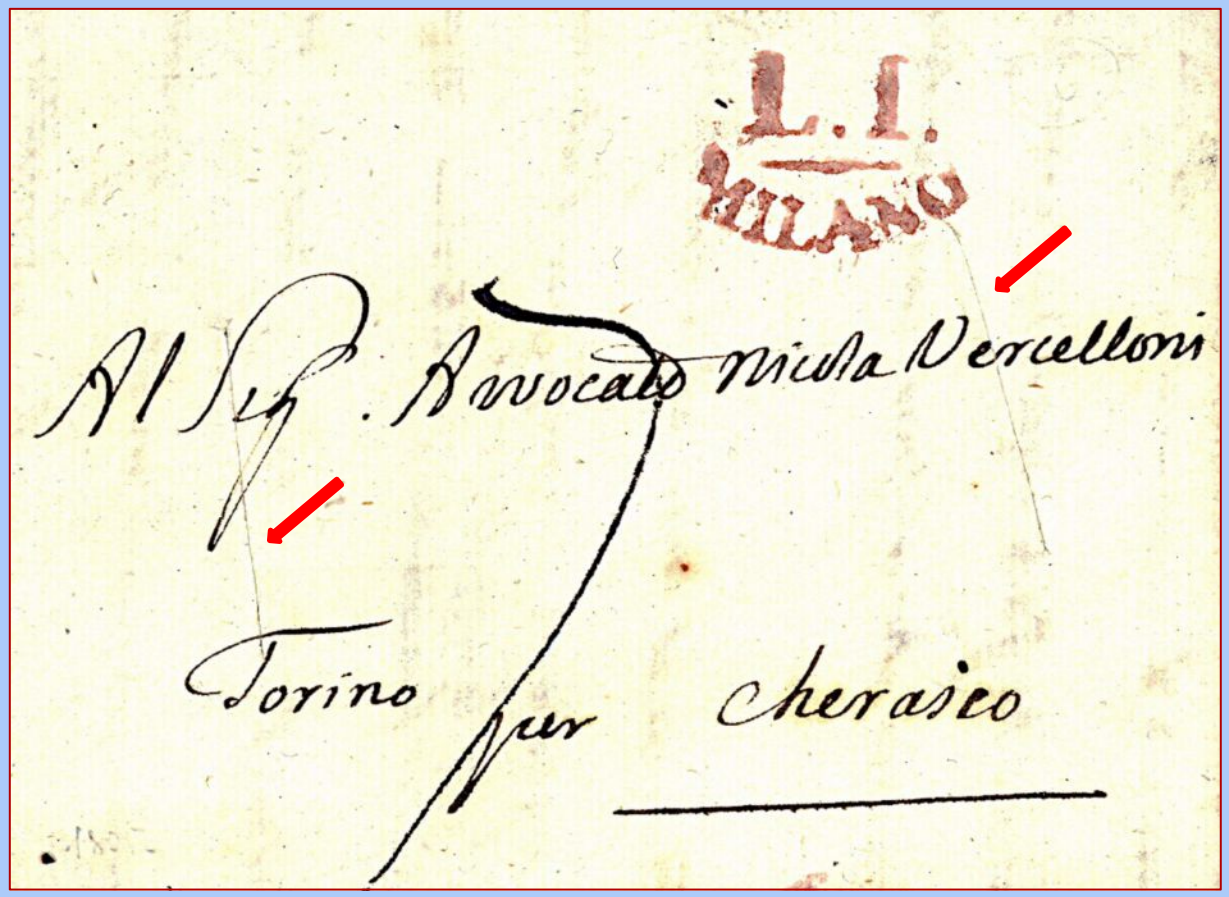
Olone Dept. **chef-lieu Milan**

- ch.-l. - capital city of the Cisalpine Republic
- Central Post Office for all letters inside Lombardy
- Important Transit Office for letters inside Italy / to France



- Milan to Reggio
  (chef-lieu Crostolo Dept.)
- 1804

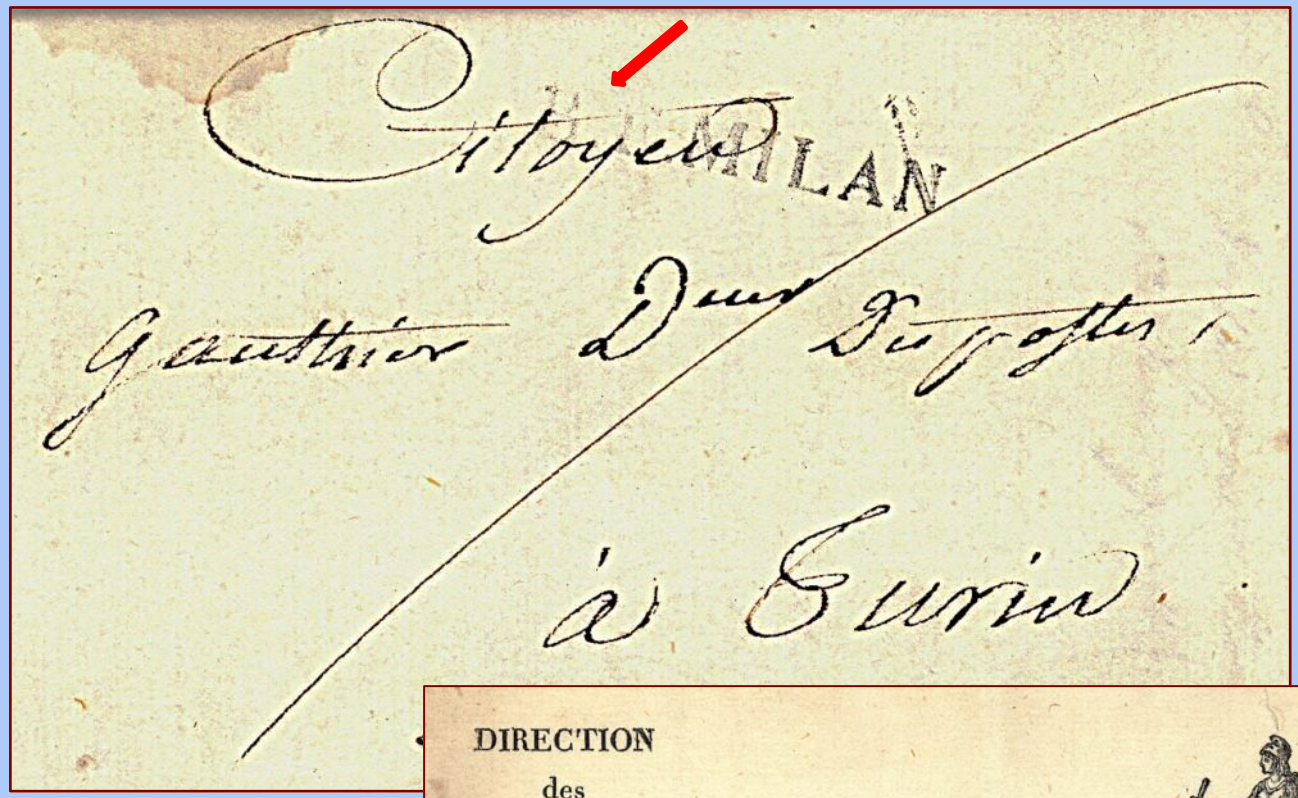
➢ Marque de depart pour le courrier vers l'Empire français*



- Milan à Turin par Cherasco
- 1805
- lettre purifiee
- port dû 7 soldi

* Le Piemont (Turin) avait ete annexe le 11 septembre 1802 à la France

- le Directeur des Postes françaises à Milan pour son collègue Gauthier Directeur des Postes à Turin (Empire français) postee au:

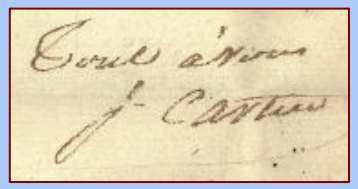


B.F. MILAN
Bureau français

- Milan à Turin
- 11 avril 1804
- franchise

*« **Surete Celerite** »*

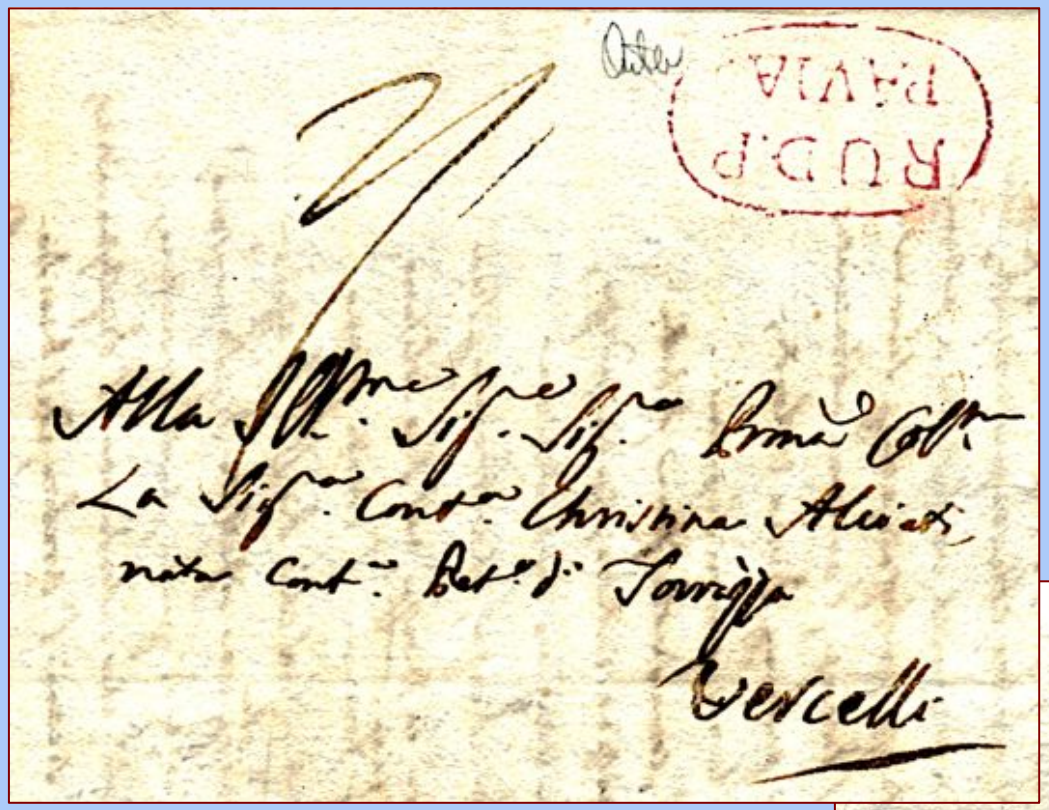




Olone Department



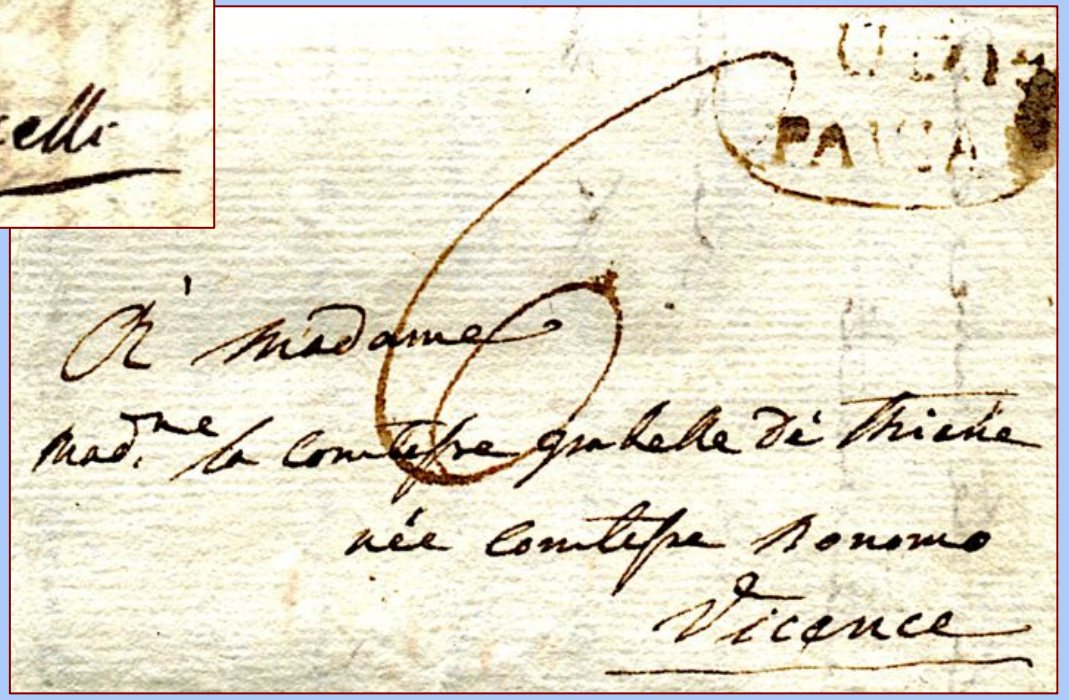
Regio **U**fficio **d**i **P**osta



- Pavia to Vercelli
- 1795 – before the French invasion

R
scratched



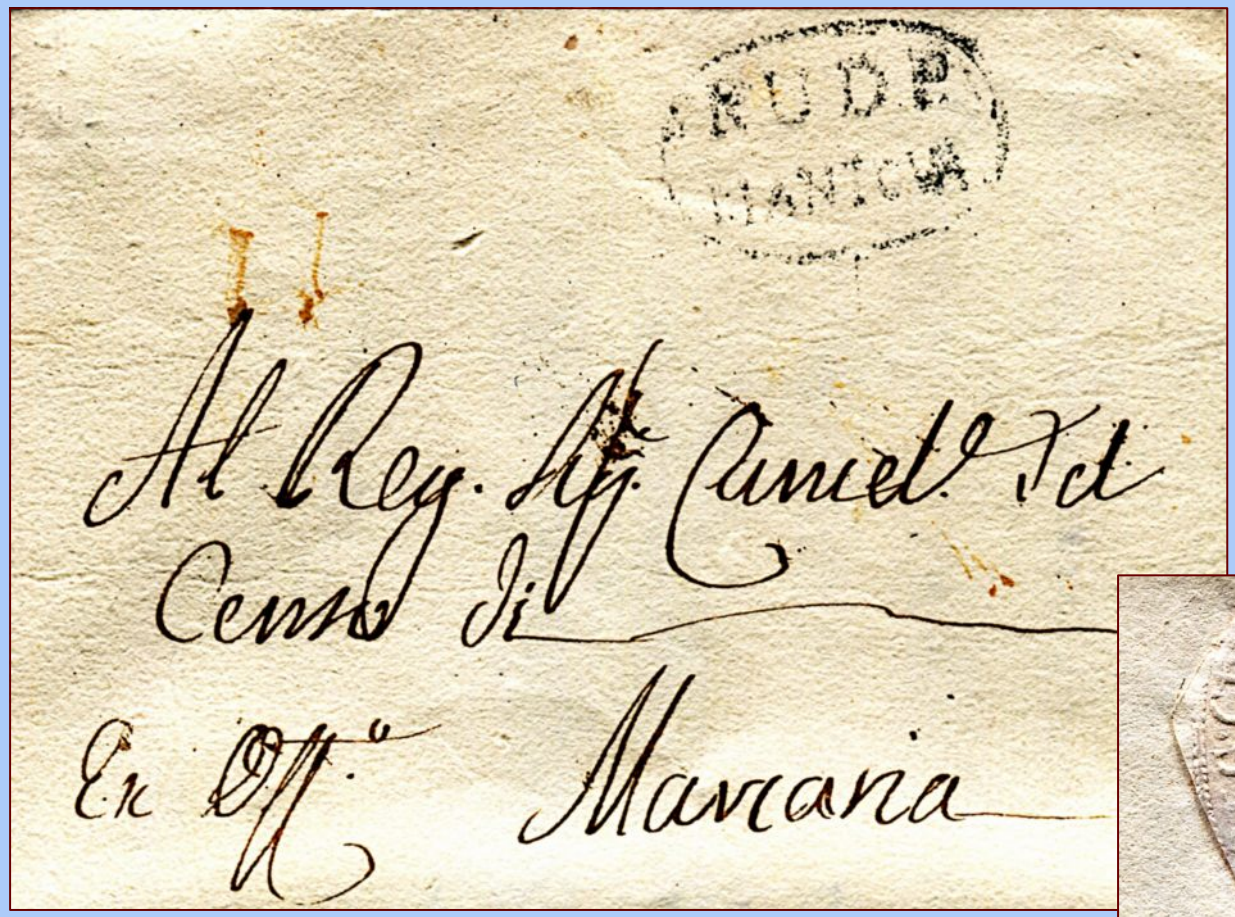


- Pavia to Vincence
- 1810

Mincio Dept.

chef-lieu Mantua

- former duchy of Mantua



- Mantua to Mariana
- 1786
- franchise

  Ex Uffº
- cachet de la poste

  R.U.D.P. MANTOVA

  Regio Ufficio di Posta

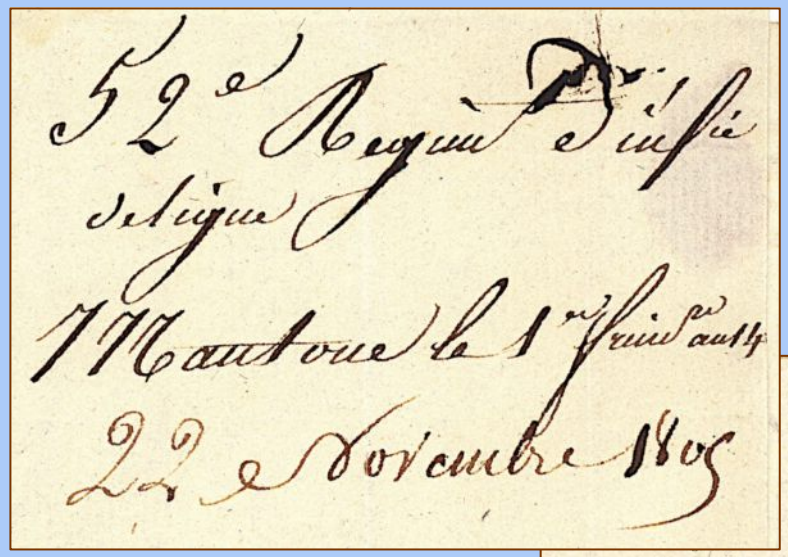


verso

seal of the city of Mantua

Dept. du Mincio

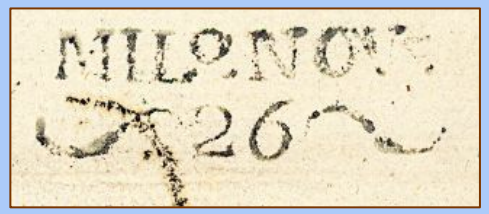
chef-lieu Mantoue



en-tête
52e Regiment
d'infanterie de ligne

- Mantoue à Milan readresse à Lyon
- marque d'entree en France **L.I.** **MILANO**
- 22 novembre 1805
- port dû 9 decimes

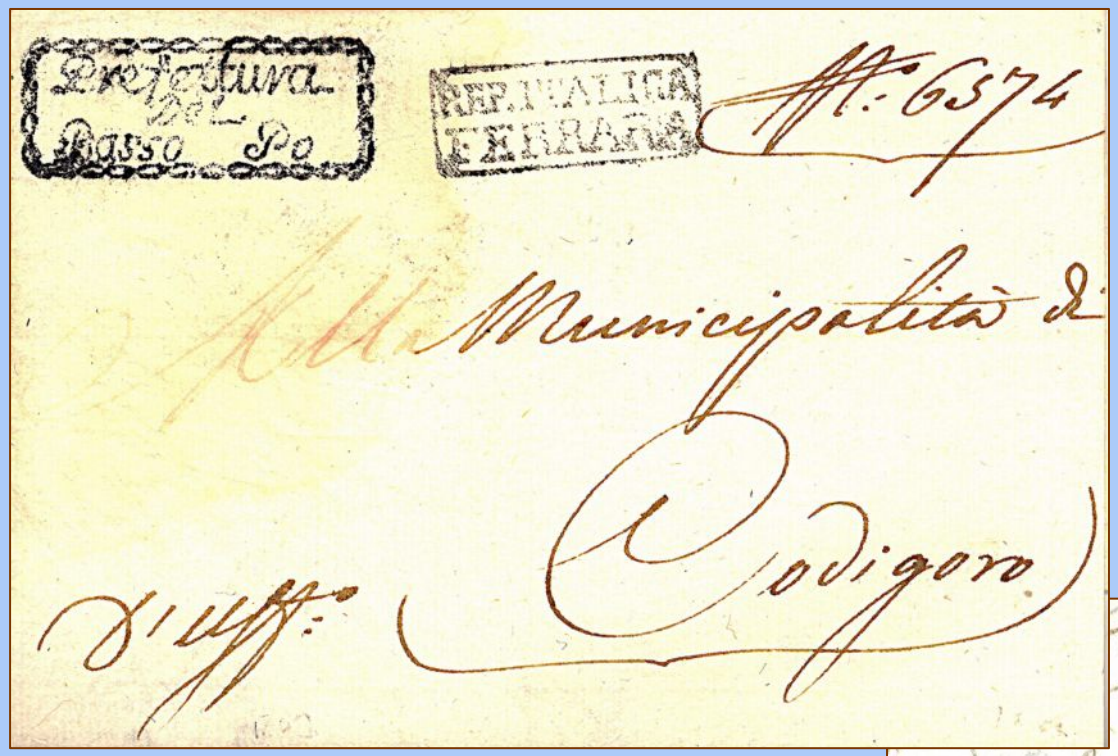




marque de reception datee MILᴼNOV 26

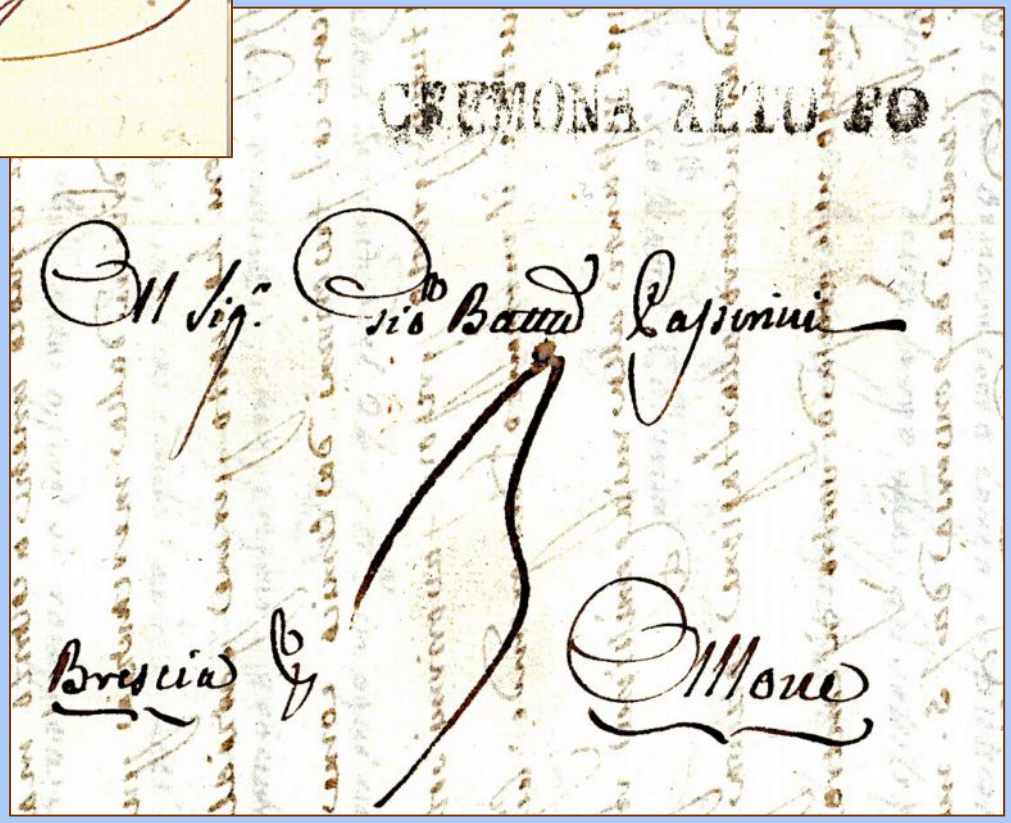
Bas-Pô Dept.

- Ferrara to Cotigoro
- 1803
- franchise
- cachet **d'Uffiº**



Haut-Pô Dept.

- Cremona to Alone via Brescia
- postage due 3 soldi

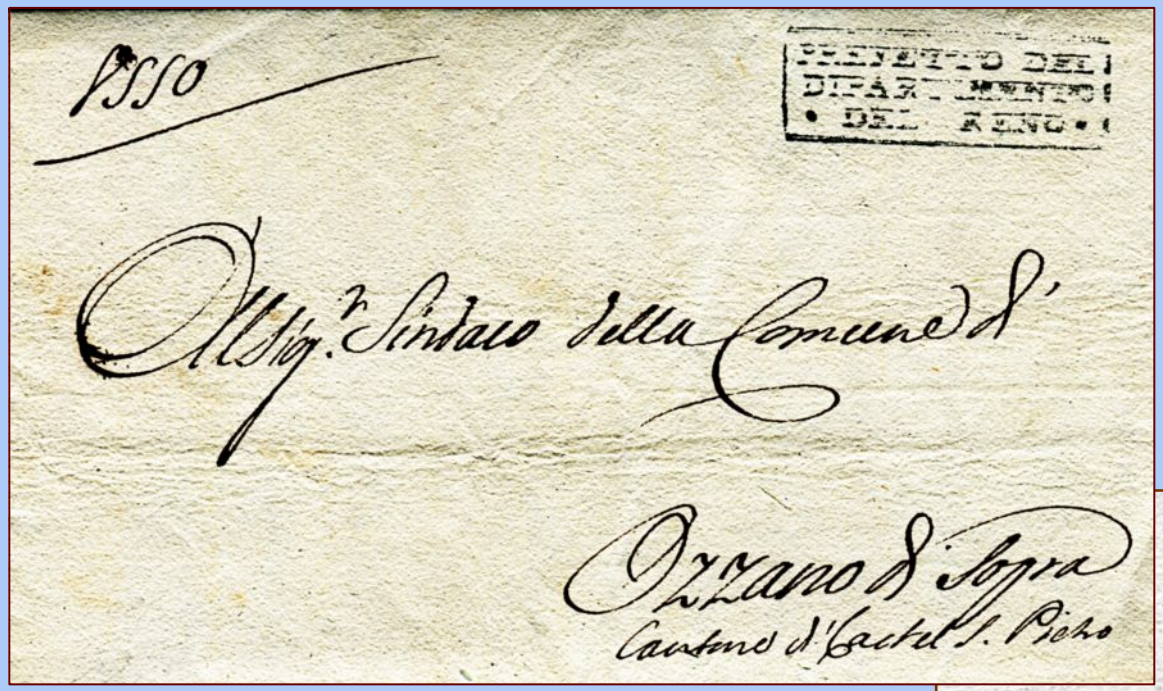


Rubicon Dept.

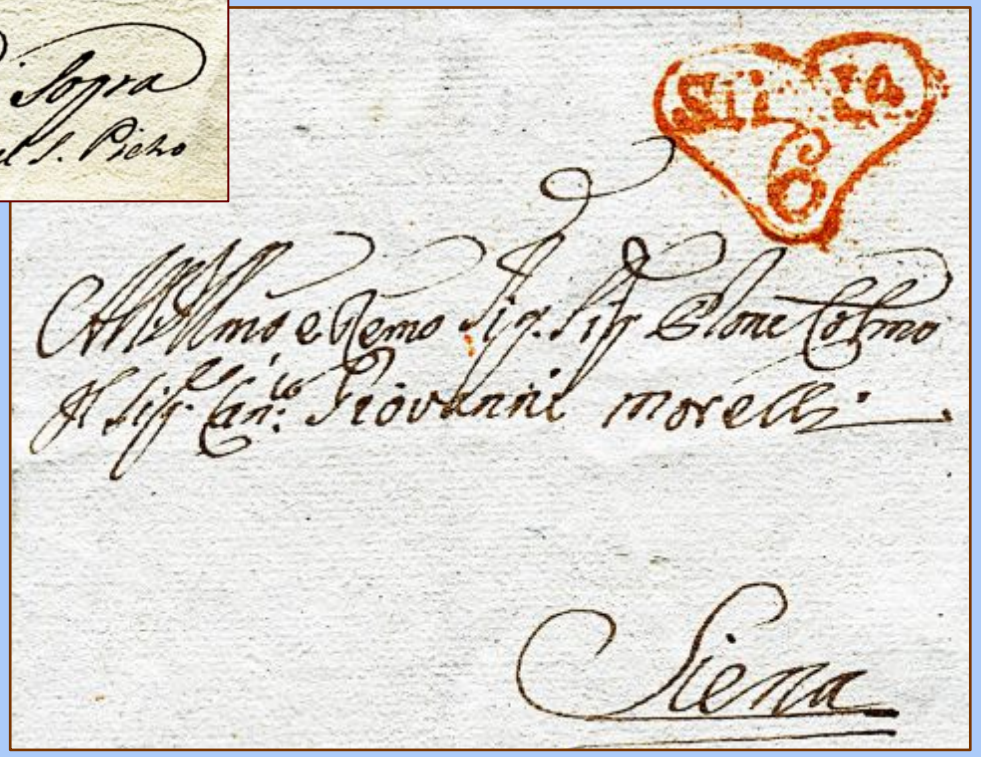
- Forli to Reggio
- postmark of origin
  FORLI
- reception mark
  REGGIO
- 1808
- franchise - **d'Uffi°**



Reno Dept. (Rhine)



- Bologna to Sienna
- 1806
- **no** postmark of origin
- reception mark - Sienna
  heart of Sienna week 6



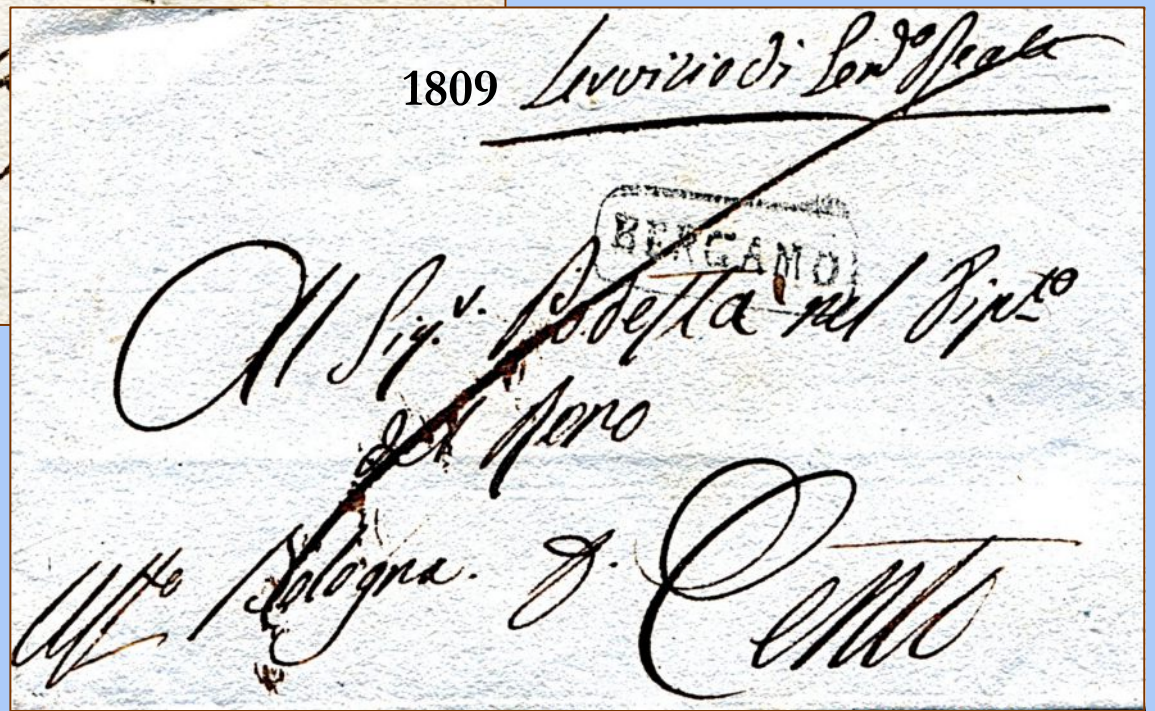
- **Bologna** to Ozzano di Sopra
- franchise
- cachet - **PREFETTO**

Serio Dept.

chef-lieu Bergamo







Panaro Dept.

chef-lieu Modena



- Modena to Fanano
- 1812
- franchise

THE END
part 1

part 2



Venice: the winged lion of St Mark.

III. 4. PAPAL STATES

- under the sovereign direct rule of the pope from 752 until 1870
- considered to be a manifestation of the temporal power of the pope as opposed to his ecclesiastical primacy
- capital: Rome

CURRENCY

scudo (scudi) = 100 baiocchi
(fr. bayocques)

→ 1866 : lire




SWITZERLAND
Tyrol
Carinthia
Bolzano
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
TRENTO
Belluno
Bergamo
REP. OF VENICE
KINDGOM OF SARDINIA
Verona
Trieste
MILAN
Brescia
Padua
VENICE
Istria
Fiume
TURIN
Asti
Mantua
Ferrara
PARMA
GENOA
MODENA
Bologna
Ravenna
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Pontremoli
Forlì
REP. OF GENOA
LUCCA
FLORENCE
San Marino
Dalmatia
FRANCE
Nice
Monaco
Ancona
Livorno
Siena
Adriatic Sea
Lissa
GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY
Perugia
Foligno
Ragusa
Terni
Talamone
L'Aquila
Pescara
REP. OF RAGUSA
PAPAL STATES
Tremiti
Corsica
(France)
ROME
Foggia
PONTECORVO
Andria
Bari
Gaeta
BENEVENTO
Monopoli
Asinara
Sassari
NAPLES
Ischia
Potenza
Brindisi
Salerno
Lecce
KINGDOM OF SICILY
Tyrrhenian Sea
Cosenza
Ionian Sea
Crotone
Cagliari
Sardinia
(Kingdom of Sardinia)
Lipari
Messina
Palermo
Mediterranean Sea
Marsala
Reggio
Sicily
Catania
Ragusa
Siracusa
Pantelleria
TUNIS
TUNISIA
MALTA
Lampedusa
0 50 100 150 km
0 20 40 60 mi

- Fabrica di Roma à Civita Castellana
- 22 novembre 1624
- lettre purifiee (entailles)
- fermeture en « fer-de-lance » (*nizza)*

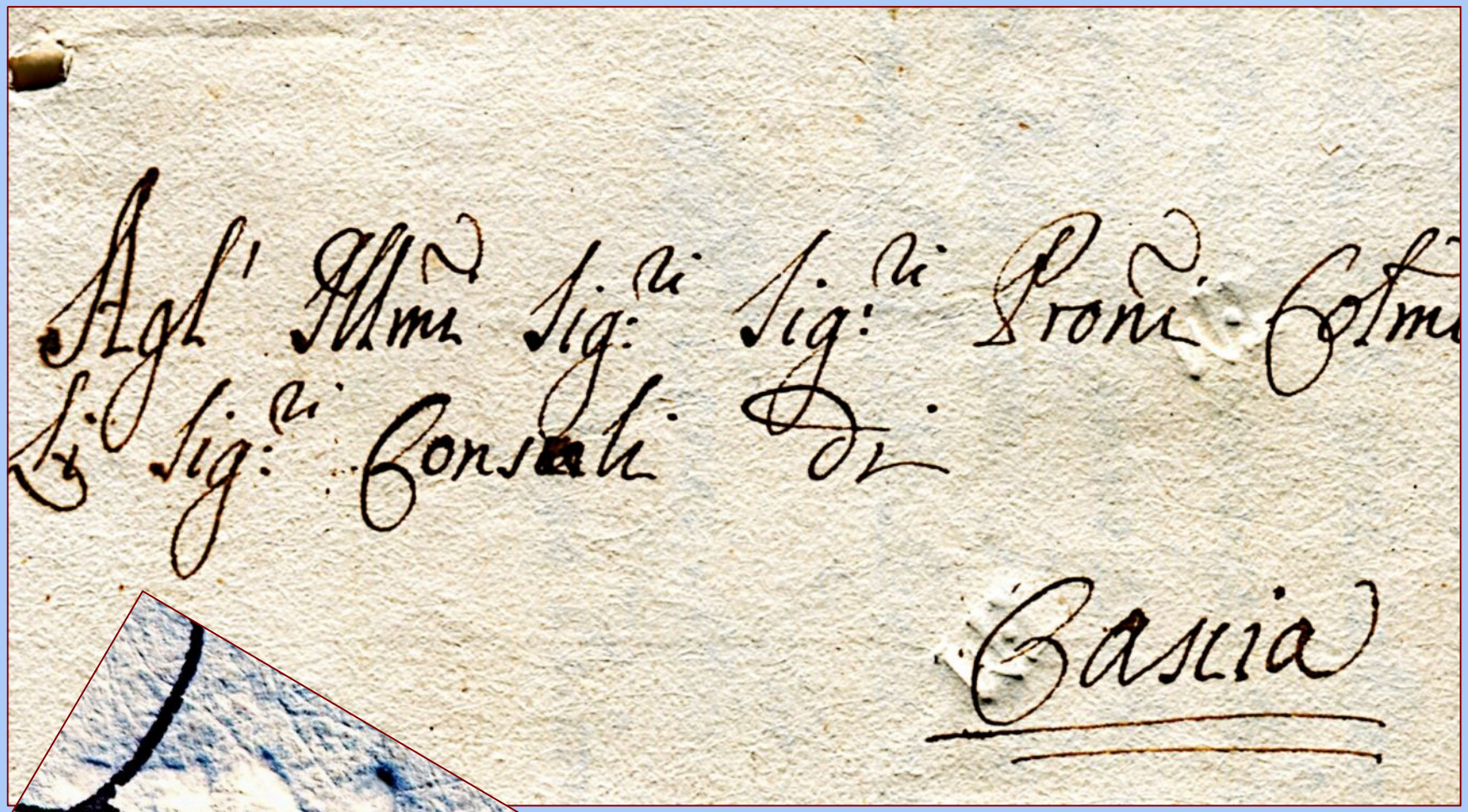
sceau de
l'expediteur

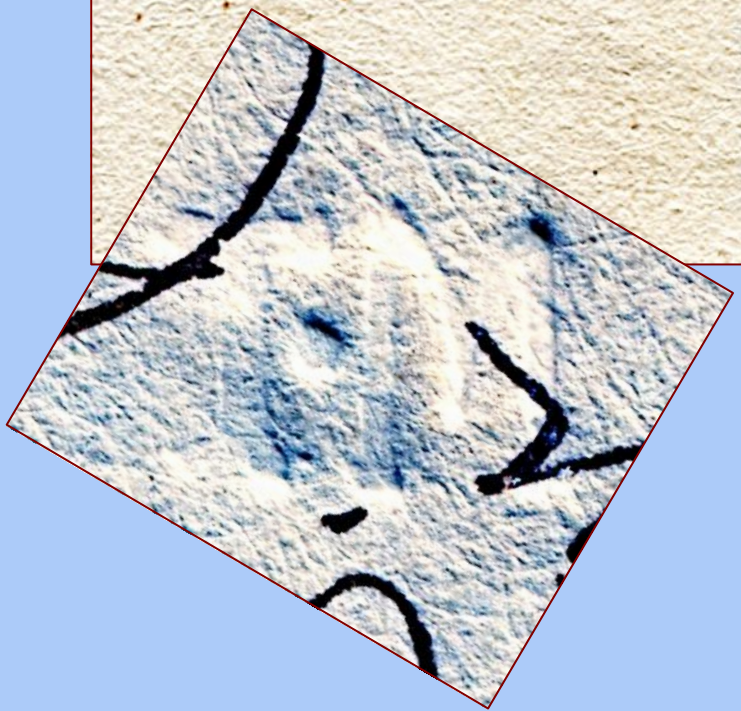




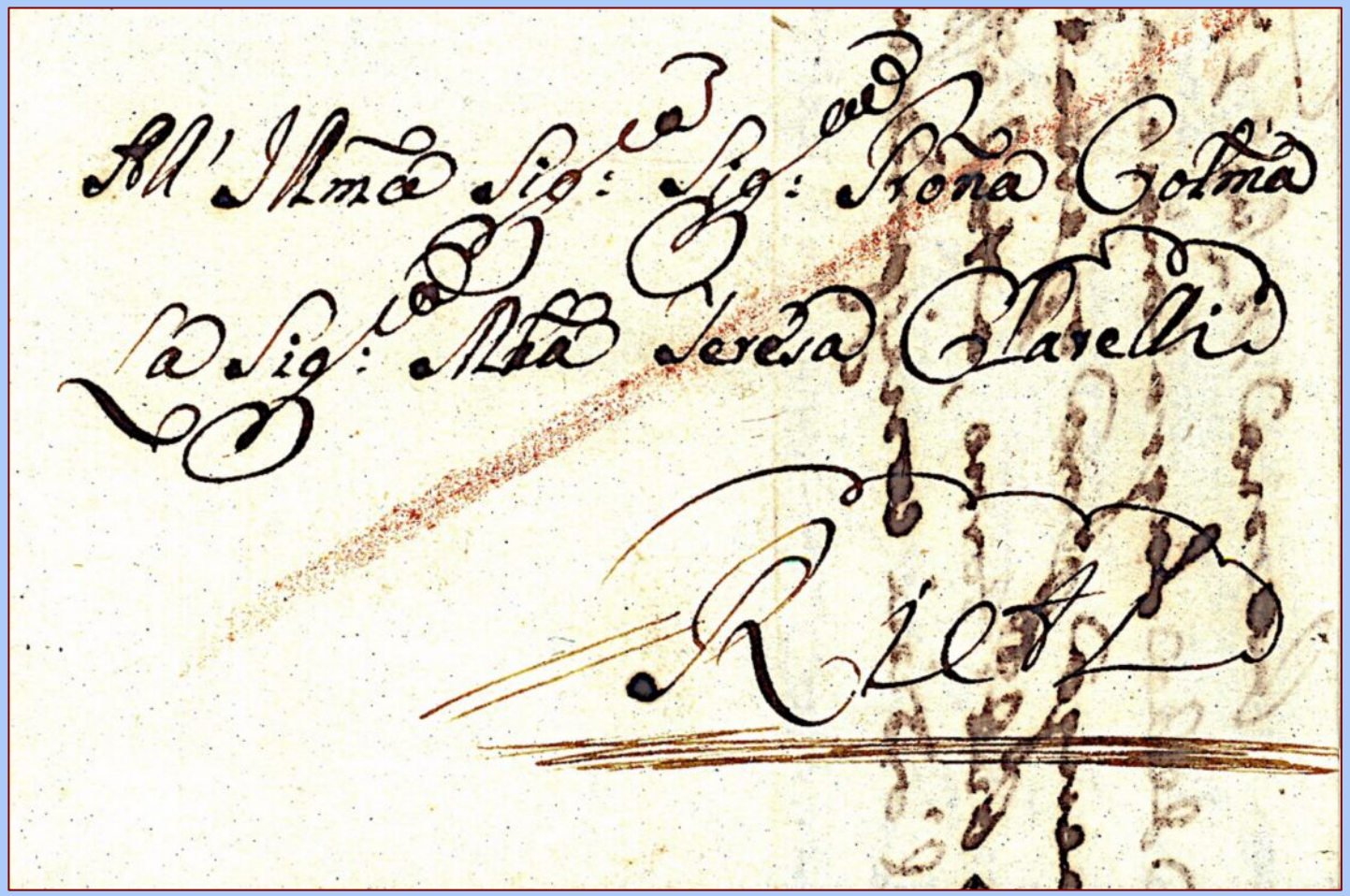
marque à sec
du courrier



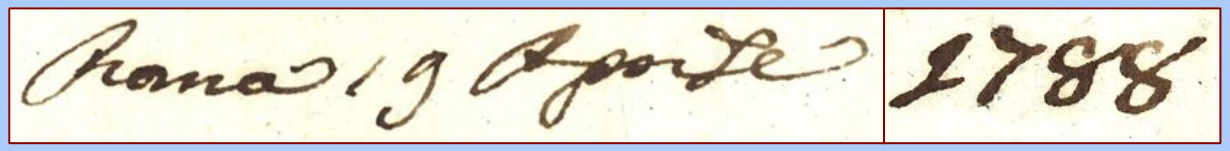




- Rome à Cascia (etats pontificaux)
- 1755
- port paye
- marque à sec I•M



- Rome à Rieti
- 1788
- marque de port paye rouge



- Milan à Spoleto
- 1780
- marque de port paye
- port double – 4 baiocchi





marque à sec
du courrier
indique que le port
est paye





verso
sceau
de l'expediteur

- - -

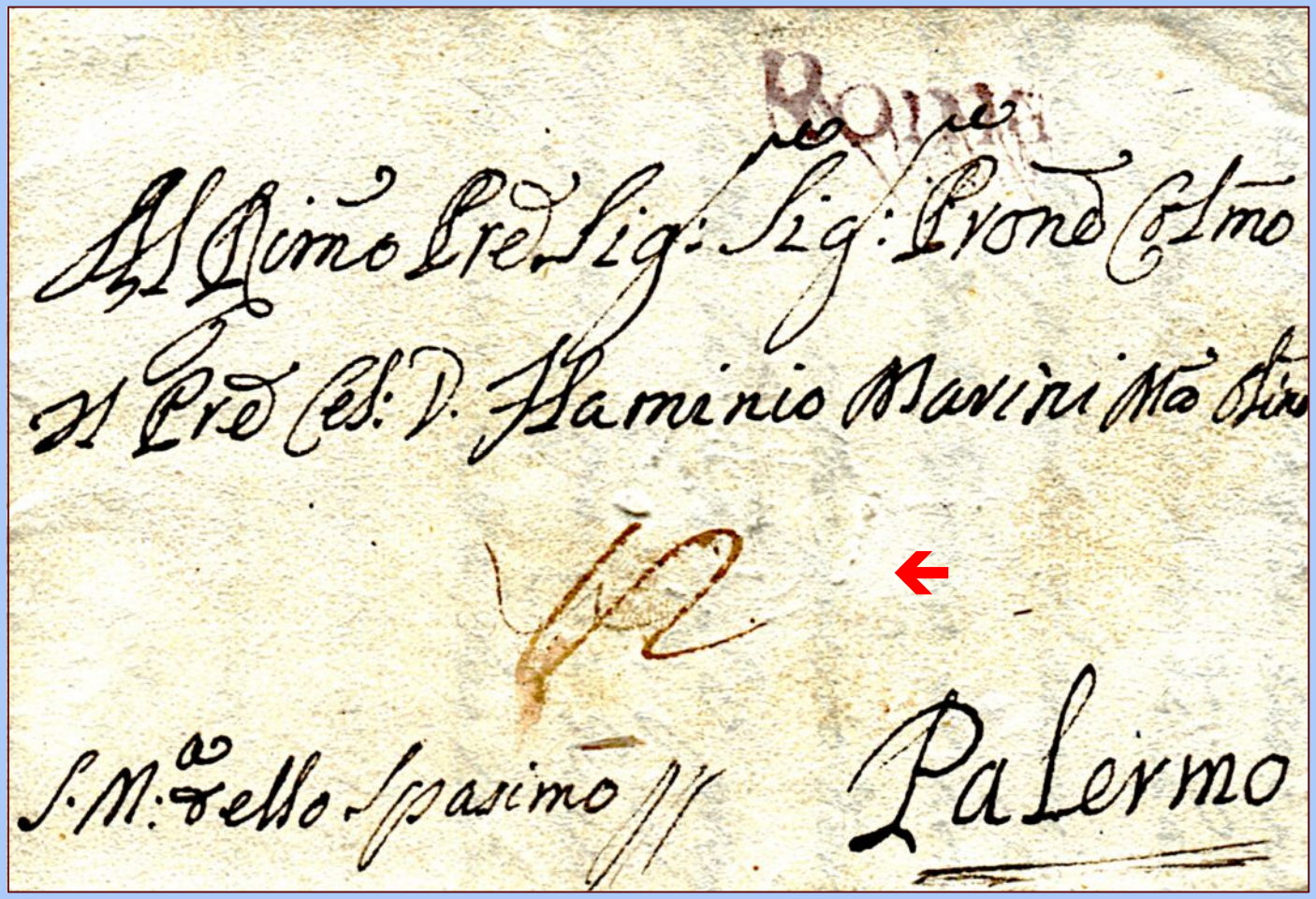
marque à sec
du courrier



- Rome à Stroncone par Terni
- 27 novembre 1754
- port dû 2 baiocchi
- deux traits indiquent que la taxe a ete payee



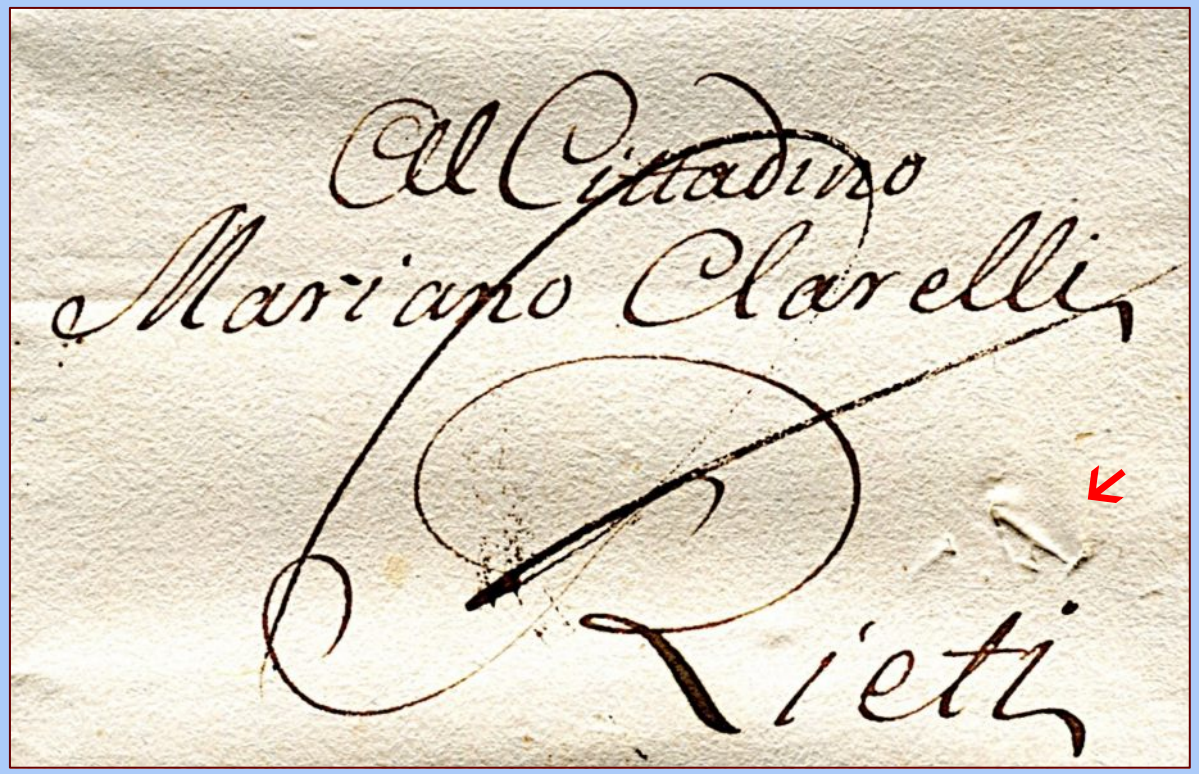
Bureau de la poste sicilienne à Rome



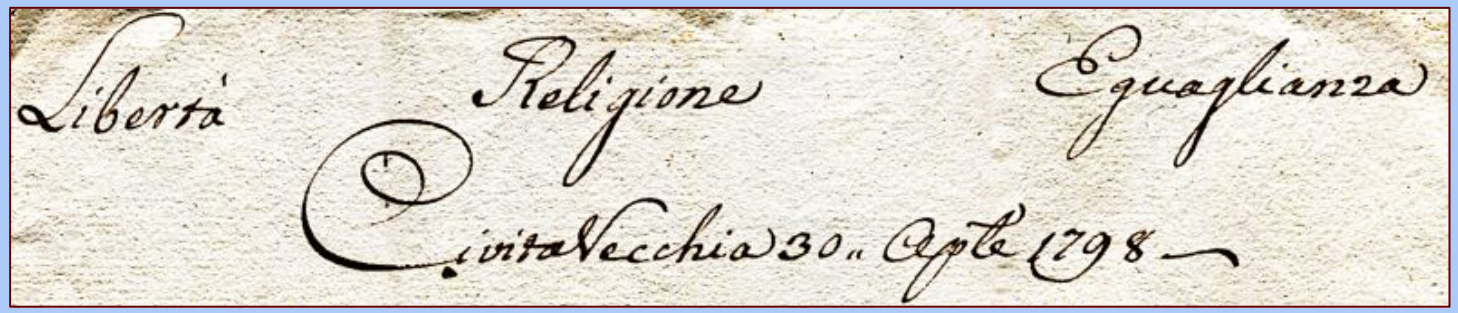


- Rome à Palerme
- 1787
- port dû 12 grana siciliens
- sceau de l'expediteur

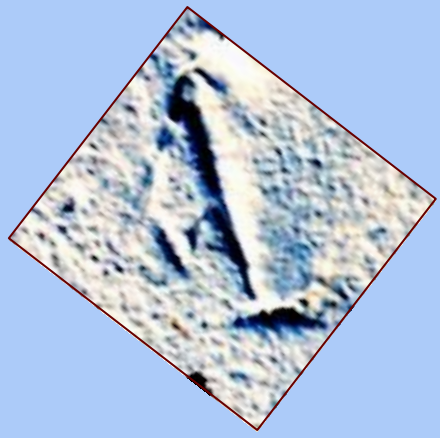
- February 6 1798: les troupes françaises envahissent Rome
- February 20 1798: le pape Pie VI s'enfuit de Rome
- creation of the **Roman Republic** (15 Feb. 1798 - 27 Nov. 1798)

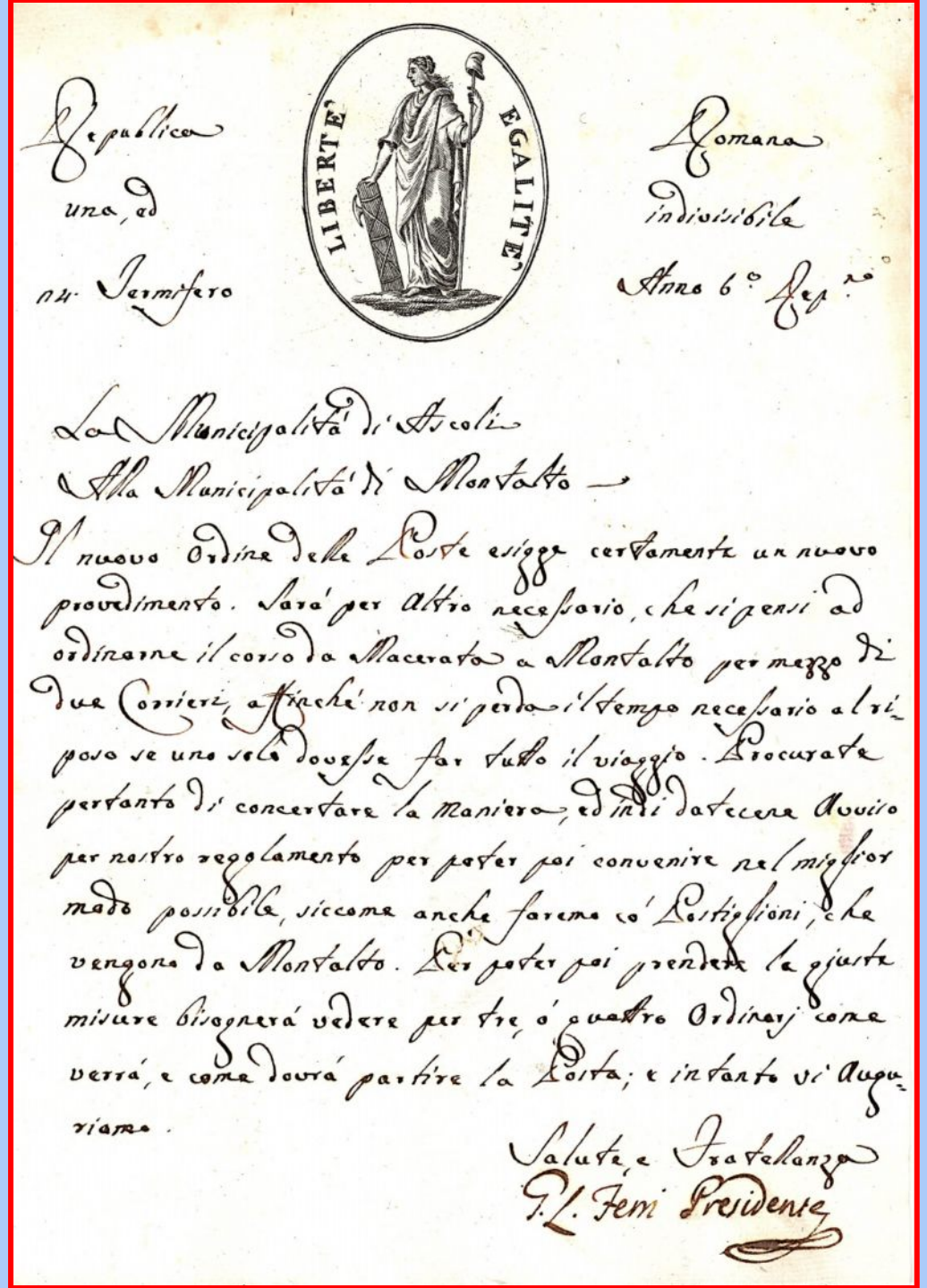


- CivitaVecchia to Rieti
- 30 April 1798



dry mark





Repubblica Romana
una, ed indivisibile
an. Termifero Anno 6° Rep.no

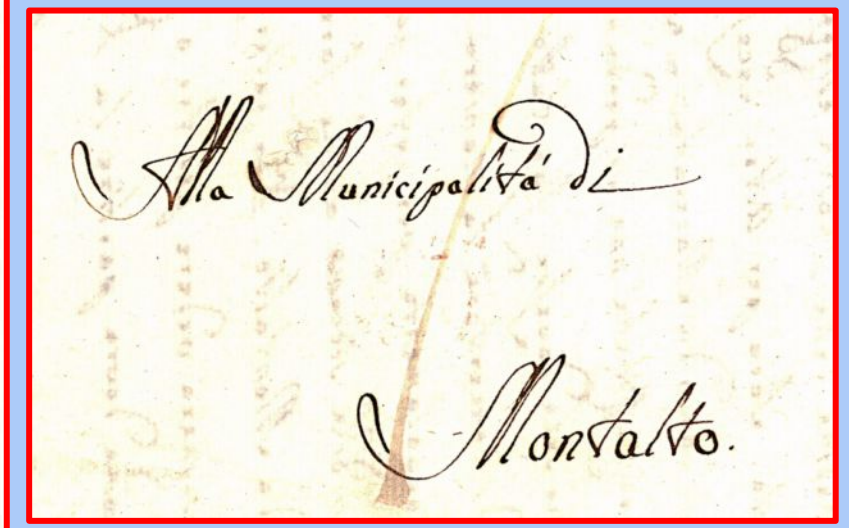
La Municipalità di Ascoli
Alla Municipalità di Montalto —

Il nuovo Ordine della Posta esigge certamente un nuovo provedimento. Sarà per altro necessario, che si pensi ad ordinarne il corso da Macerata a Montalto per mezzo di due Corrieri, affinché non si perda il tempo necessario al riposo se uno solo dovesse far tutto il viaggio. Procurate pertanto di concertare la maniera, ed indi darcene Avviso per nostro regolamento per poter poi convenire nel miglior modo possibile, siccome anche faremo co' Postiglioni, che vengono da Montalto. Per poter poi prendere la giusta misure bisognerà vedere per tre, ò quattro Ordinarj come verrà, e come dovrà partire la Posta; e intanto vi Augu-riamo.

Salute, e Fratellanza
G.L. Ferni Presidente

ROMAN REPUBLIC

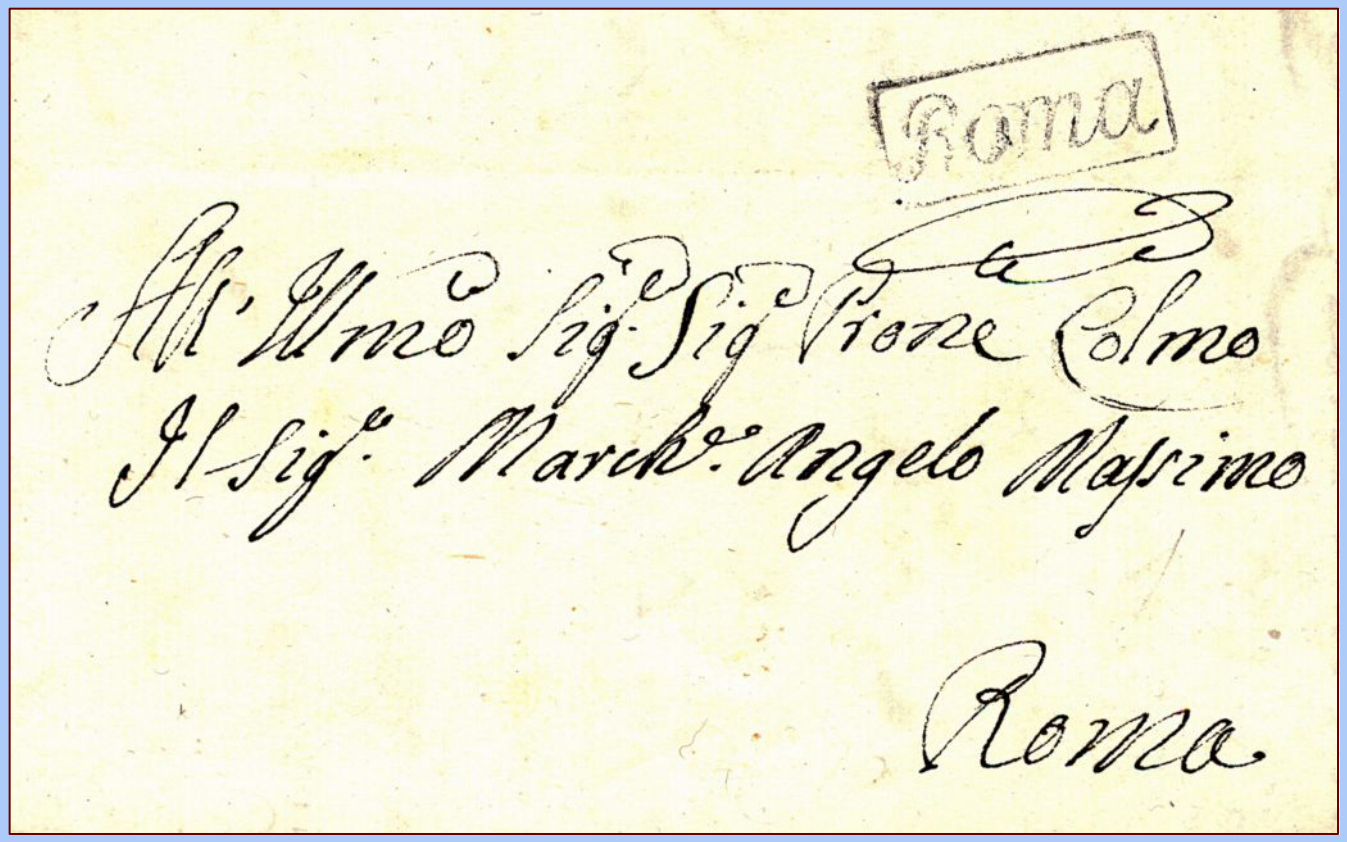
- Ascoli to Montalto (di Castro)
- *24 Thermidor an VI*
- 11 août 1798



Alla Municipalità di
Montalto.

- President's signature
- G.L. Ferni

- September 1799: le royaume de Naples libère Rome des Français
- Pope Pius II re-establishes the Pontifical States



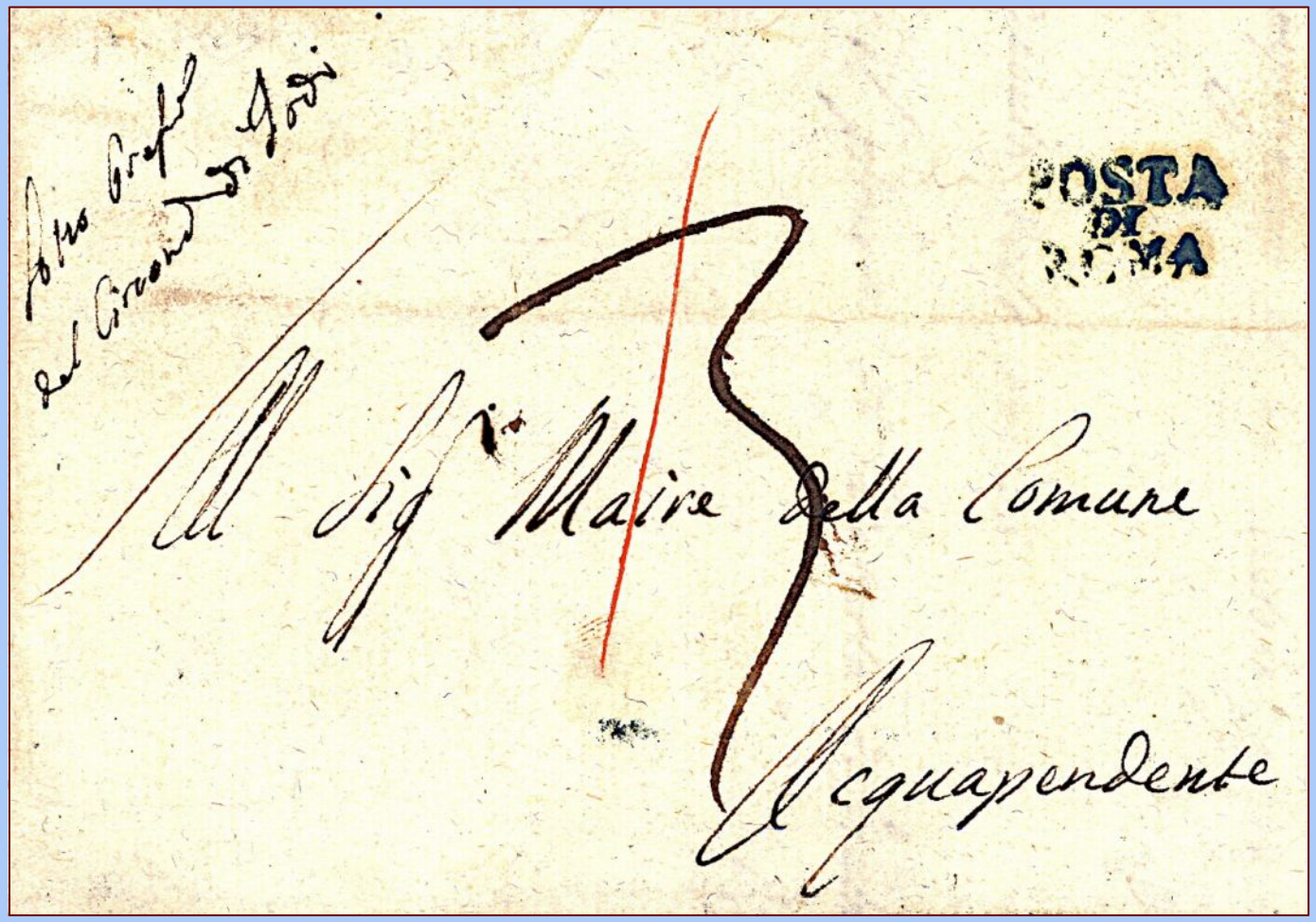
- Rome to Rome
- 1807
- postage paid

- 1808: the French invade the Pontifical States
- 17 May 1809: decree of Schönbrunn

  → annexation of the Pontifical States to the French Empire
- 15 July 1809: <u>creation of 2 departments</u>
  - 116 Tibre chef-lieu: Rome
    - 17 February 1810: name changes for Rome
  - 117 Trasimène chef-lieu: Spolète

- la Poste n'a pas encore sa marque postale

- Todi à Acquapendente via Rome
- 30 septembre 1809
- port dû 3 soldi
- trait rouge indique que la taxe a ete payee





Dept. du Tibre

➢ 15 juillet 1809: <u>creation du departement</u>



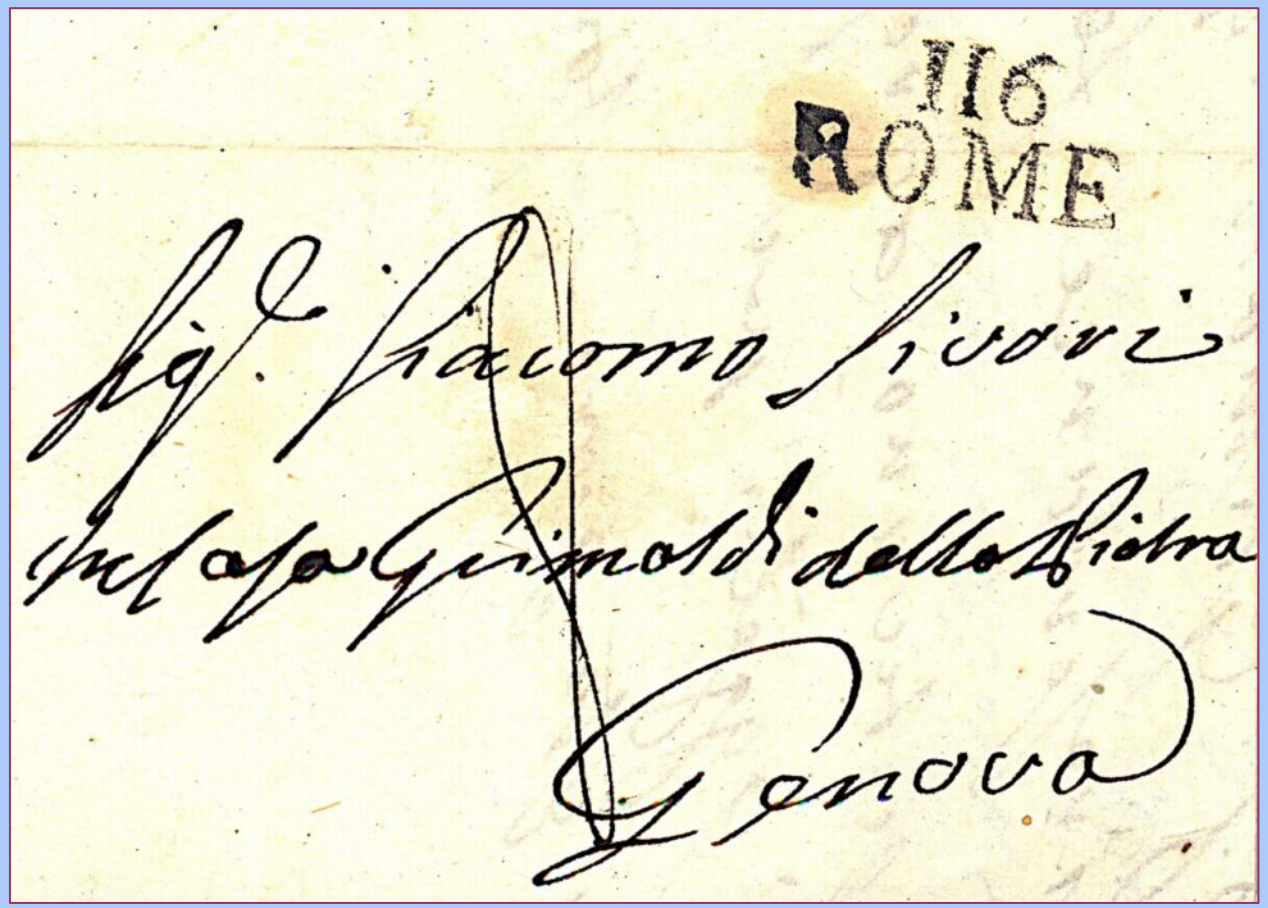
chef-lieu Rome

- Rome à Castel Sant'Elia
- franchise - cachet du prefet
  - ➢ 7 mois plus tard le nom du departement sera change pour celui de « Rome »

Dept. de Rome

chef-lieu Rome

- 17 fevrier 1810:
  le departement du Tibre devient le departement de Rome



- Rome à Gênes
- 1813
- port paye 8 decimes

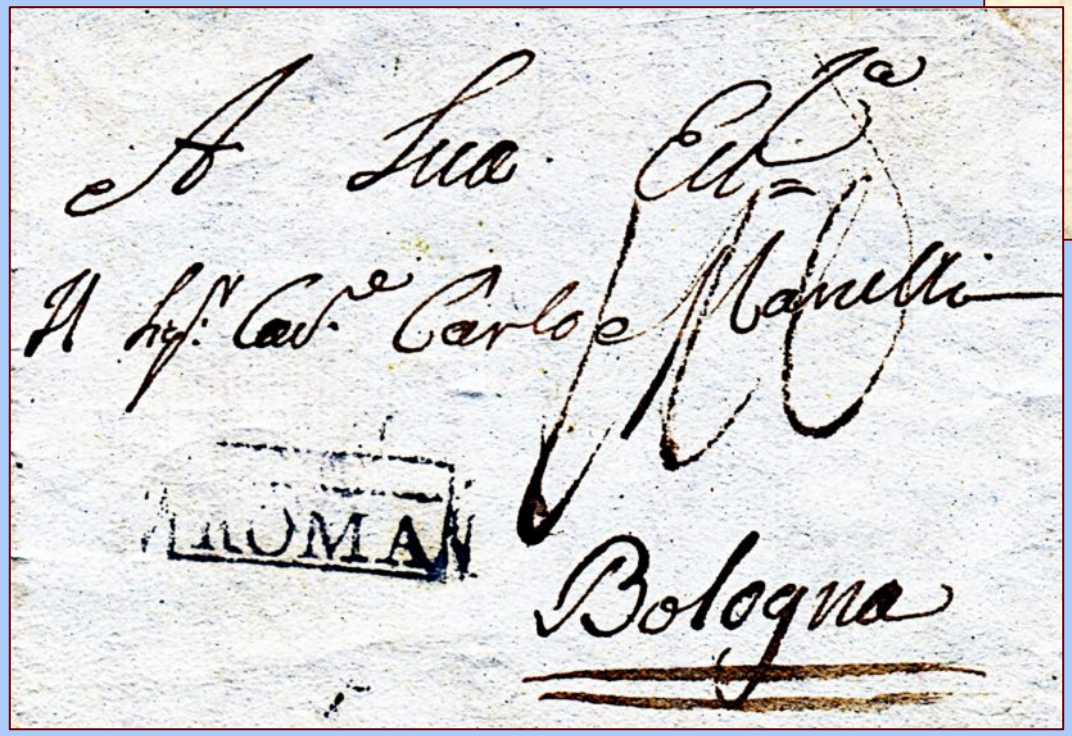
Bureau de la poste de Milan à Rome

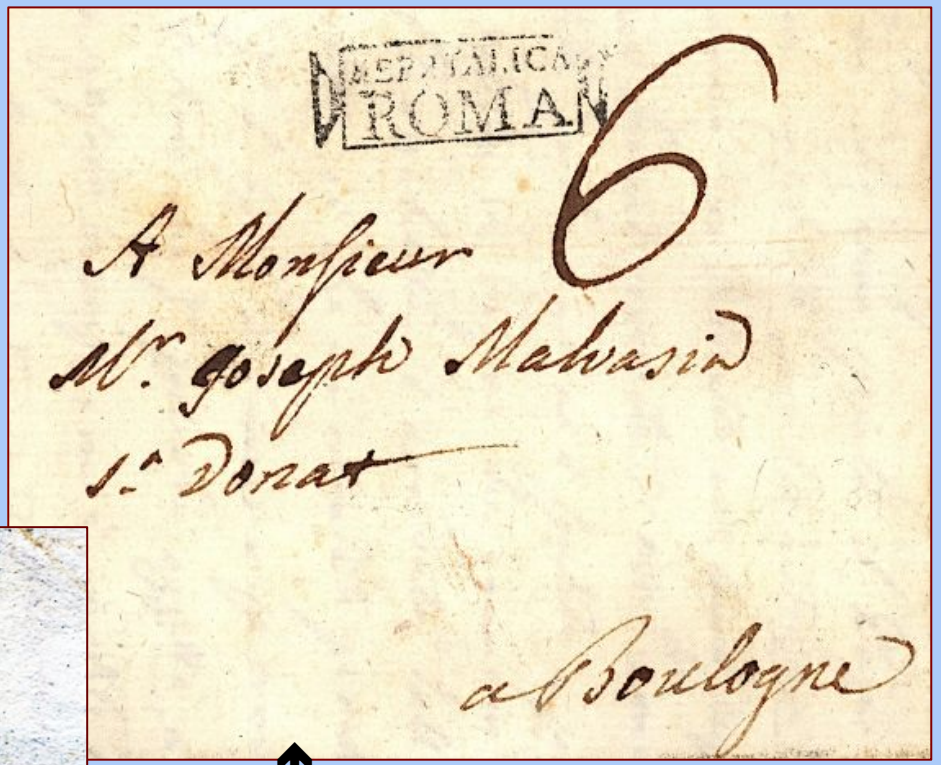
- Rome à Bologne • port dû 40 d
- marque ‘grattee’
- <u>periode du Royaume d’Italie</u>

ROMA

(1805 juin – decembre 1809)

- 2 novembre 1808





- Rome à Boulogne, France
- <u>periode de la Republ. d’Italie</u>

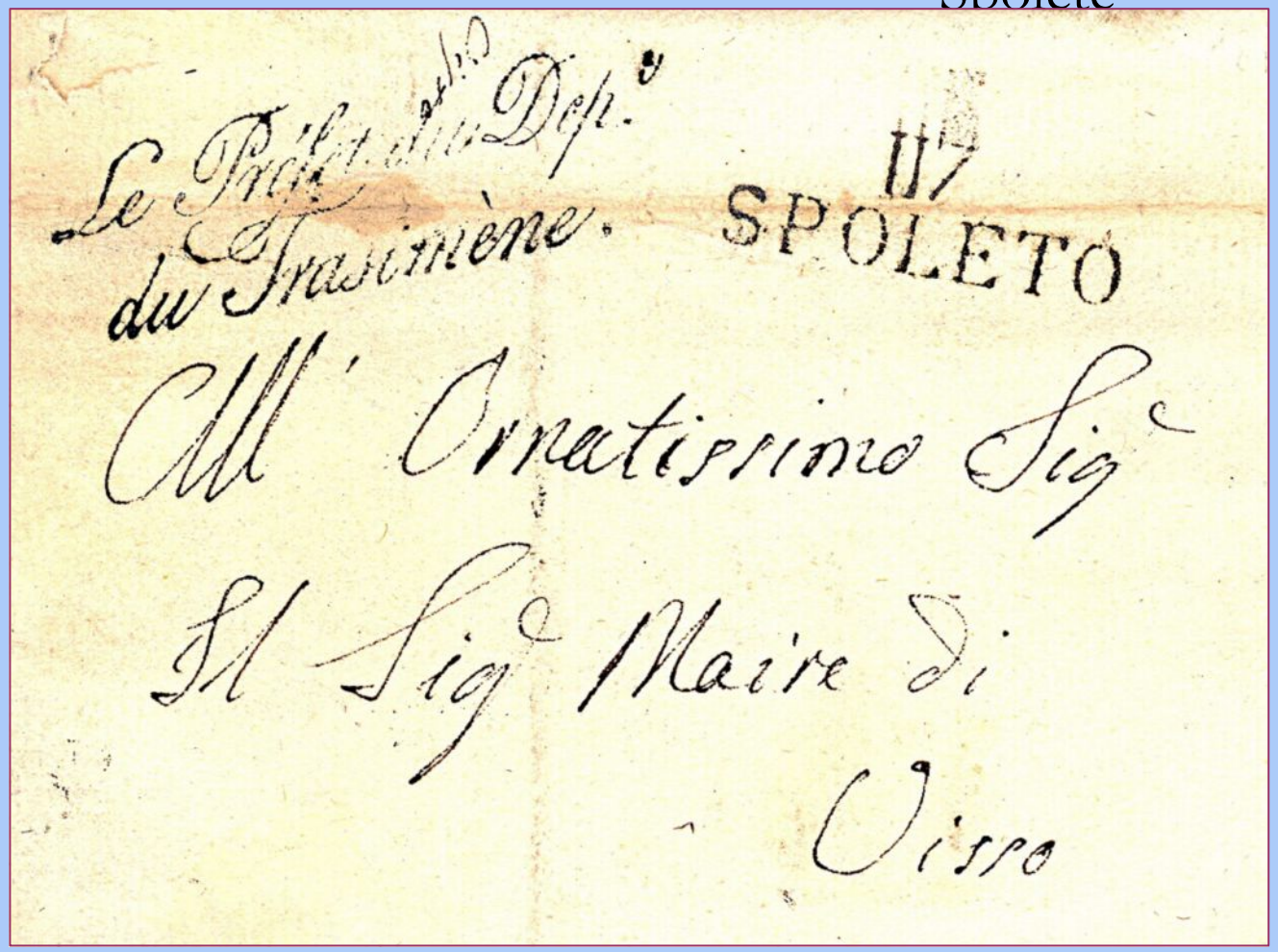
REP.ITALICA
ROMA

(juin 1802-mai 1805)

- 29 decembre 1804
- port dû 6 decimes

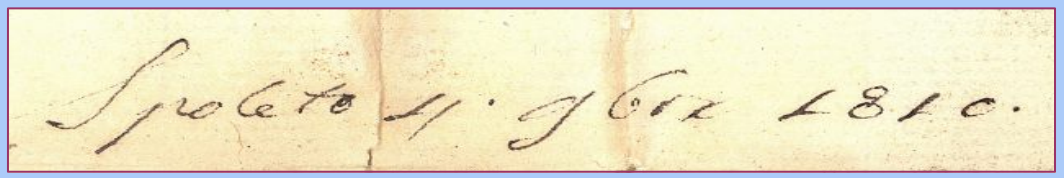
Dept. du Trasimène

chef-lieu
Spolète



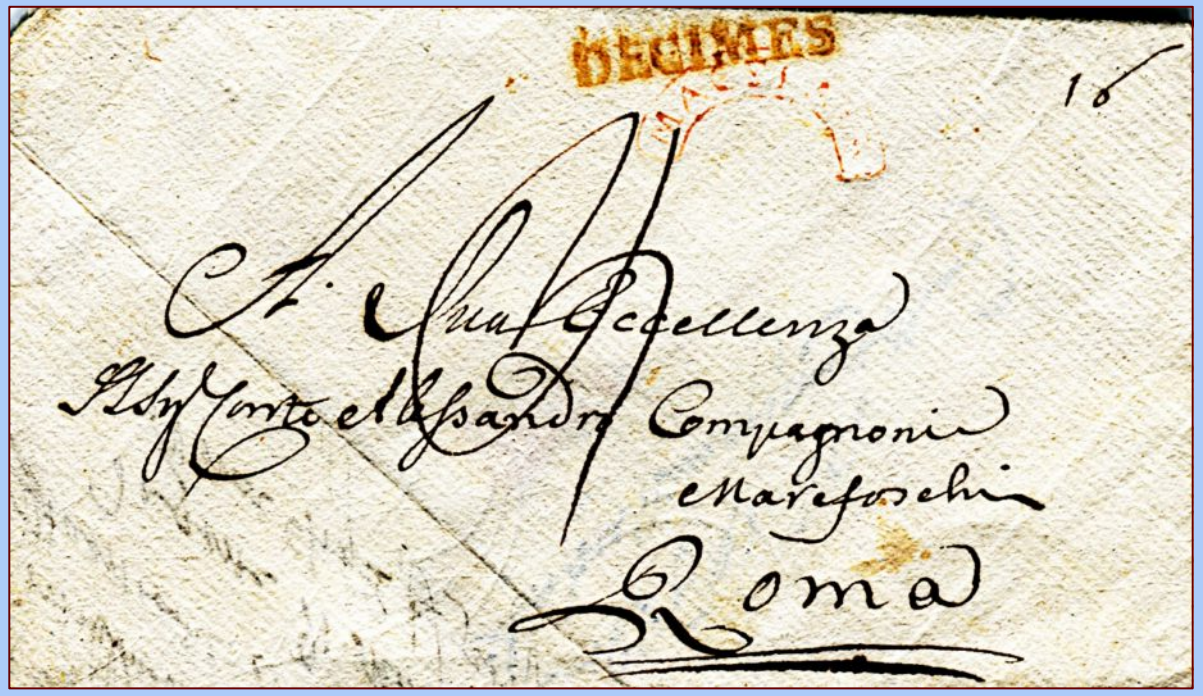


verso
sceau du prefet



- Spoleto à Visso
- 4 novembre 1810
- cachet du prefet
- franchise


Nièvre
Dijon
Besançon
2
Zurich
Bern
Swiss Confederation
Saône et Loire
Jura
Ain
Geneva
Leman
Sion
Simplon
Rhône
Loire
Lyon
Isère
Mont
Blanc
Doire
Sesia
Vercelli
Milan
Trient
Padua
Venice
Carinthie
Ljubljana
Carniole
Istrie
Croatie Civile
Fiume
Croatie
Militaire
Haute
Loire
Grenoble
Pô
Turin
Marengo
Taro
Parma
Gênes
Kingdom
of Italy
Illyrian Province
Ottoman
Empire
Ardèche
Drôme
Valence
Hautes
Alpes
Stura
Montenotte
Savona
Genoa
Apennins
La Spezia
1
San Marino
Zara
Dalmatie
Gard
Nîmes
Vaucluse
Avignon
Basses
Alpes
Alpes
Maritimes
Florence
Arno
Livorno
Méditerranée
Siena
Adriatic Sea
Bouches
du Rhone
Var
Marseille
Toulon
Ombrone
Trasiméne
Spoleto
Piombino
Ragusa
Ragusa
Rome
Rome
Kingdom
of Naples
Corse
Ajaccio
Pontecorvino
Benevento
Naples
Mediteranean Sea

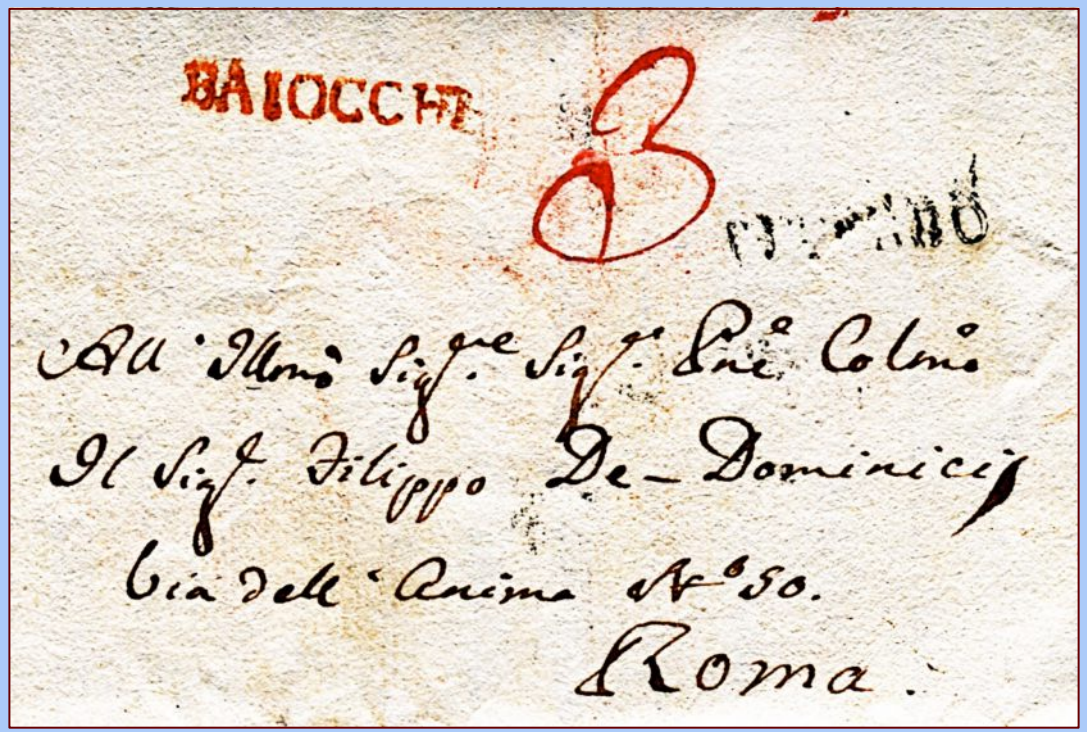


PeRIODE FRANÇAISE
taxe en decimes

- de Monte Santo postee Macerata pour Rome
- 16 avril 1810
- port dû 4 decimes

eTAT PROVISOIRE
durant le Congrès de Vienne
taxe en baiocchi

- lettre de Bagnorea postee à Viterbo pour Rome
- 3 septembre 1814
- port dû 3 baiocchi



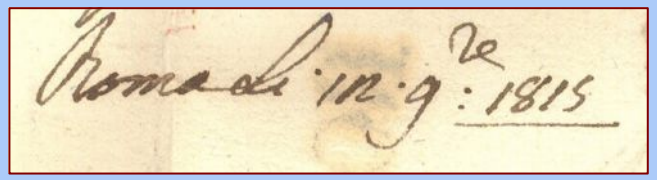
➢ 1815. Congrès de Vienne restaure les etats pontificaux



- Rome à Ferrara
- 14 novembre 1815
- marque de depart italienne
- port dû 4 baiocchi
  - ➔ 2 decimes

la monnaie des etats, le *scudo* sera retabli la même annee

1 *scudo* = *100 baiocchi*



marque d'arrivee à **FERRARA 16. NOV.** →

verso



III. 5.

Republic of Venice

Serenissima Repubblica

Most Serene Republic



Venice: the winged lion of St Mark.


Venezia
Friedkin

- 697-1797
- history of war and conquest
- Middle Ages : status as an economic and trading power
- XVIth c.: decline
- Government:
  - Doge
  - Great Council
  - Minor Council..




AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Bolzano
TRENTO
Belluno
REP. OF VENICE
Bergamo
Verona
Trieste
KINDGOM OF SARDINIA
MILAN
Brescia
Padua
VENICE
Istria
Fiume
TURIN
Asti
Mantua
Ferrara
PARMA
GENOA
MODENA
Pontremoli
Bologna
Ravenna
Forlì
REP. OF GENOA
LUCCA
FLORENCE
San Marino
Dalmatia
FRANCE
Nice
Monaco
Ancona
Livorno
Siena
Adriatic Sea
GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY
Perugia
Foligno
Lissa
Temi
Talamone
PAPAL STATES
L'Aquila
Pescara
Tremiti
Corsica (France)
ROME
Foggia
PONTECORVO
Andria
Gaeta
BENEVENTO
NAPLES
Asinara
1796

Republic of Venice
The Postal System before the arrival of the French troups

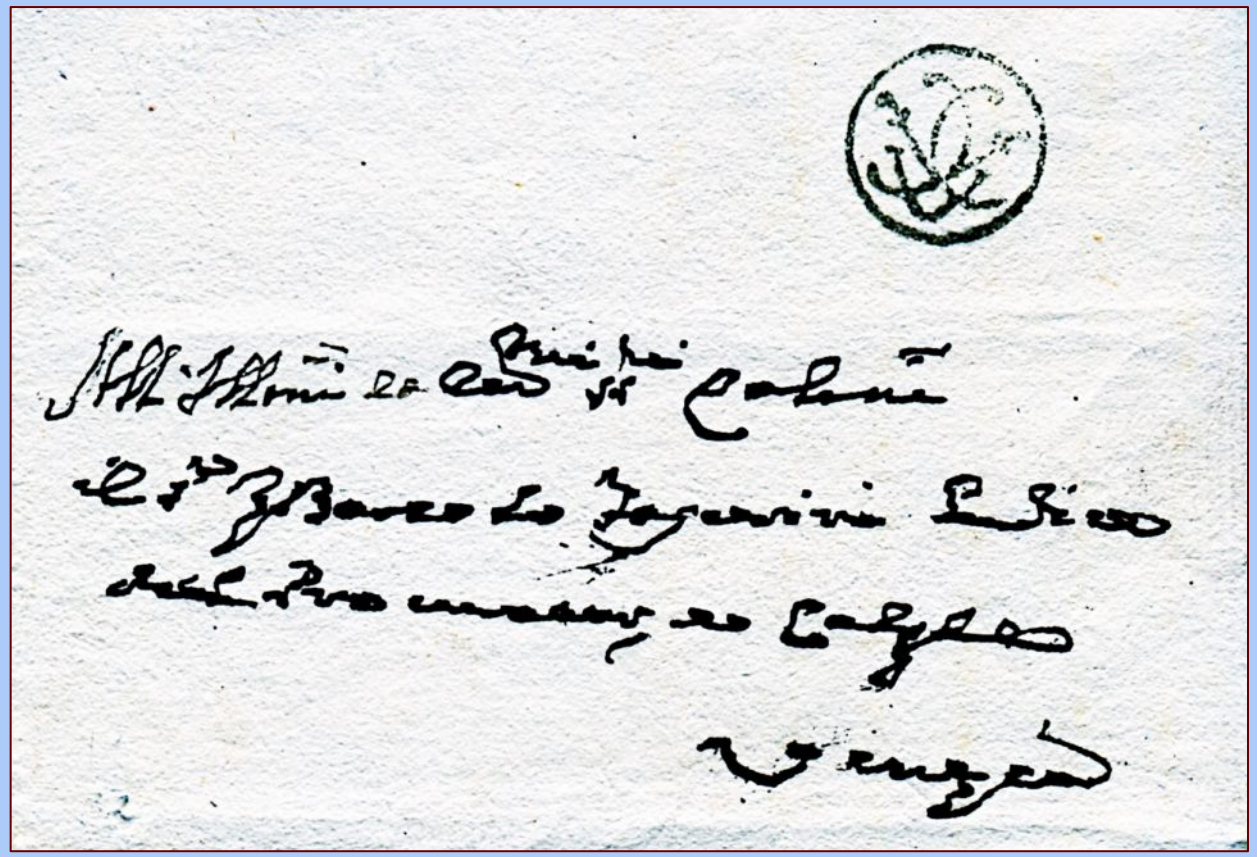
- text from the expert Paolo Vollmeier

« The Republic of Venice is a most difficult territory for there are no firm rules and ordinances on which we can rely. I know no other state which issued so many proclamations and decrees.
Both the *Cavallerie* and the *Compagnia della Serenissima Signoria* interpreted the rules to suit their convenience. The state was powerless. »

« ...in the report of 1772 there was disorder, failure to follow regulations, changes of route... changes in tariff, chaos in the registers... corruption...etc...etc... »

ref. Republic of Venice. 1200-1797. Paolo Vollmeier. 2003

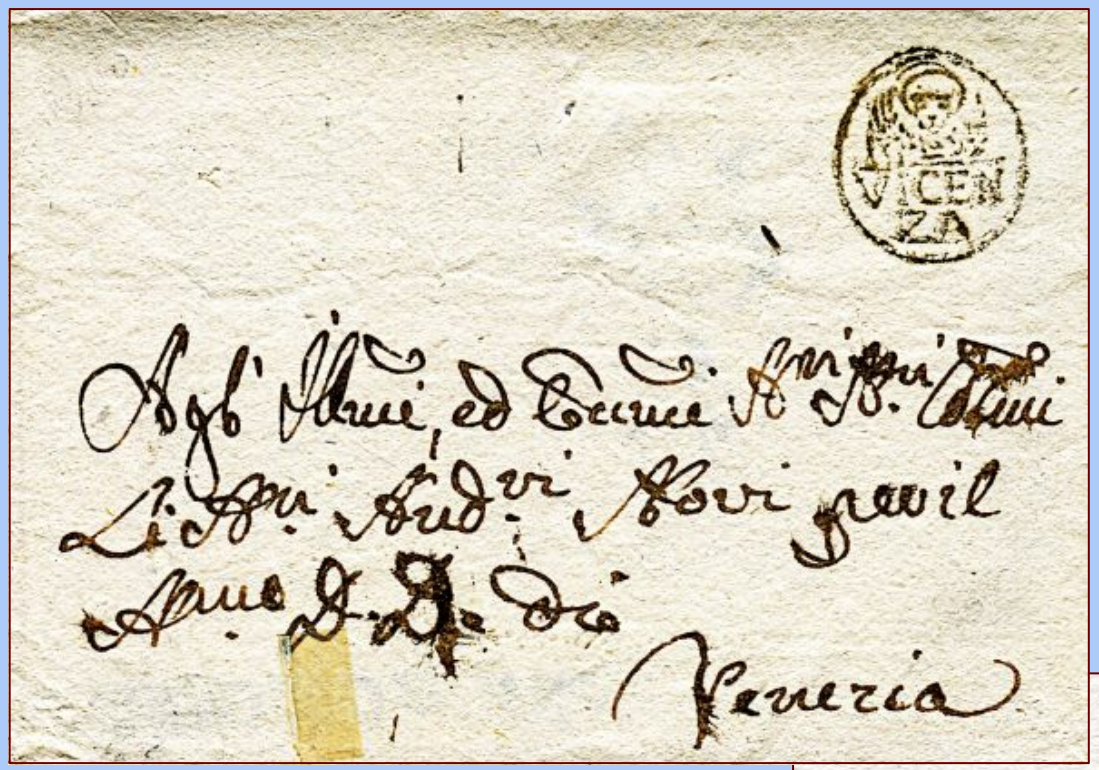
Republic of Venice
The Postal System before the arrival of the French troups



- postmark of origin indicating that the taxes had been paid
  (8.1732 - 3.1757)

- Vincenza to Venice
- 1733

➢ phenomenal quantity of forgeries

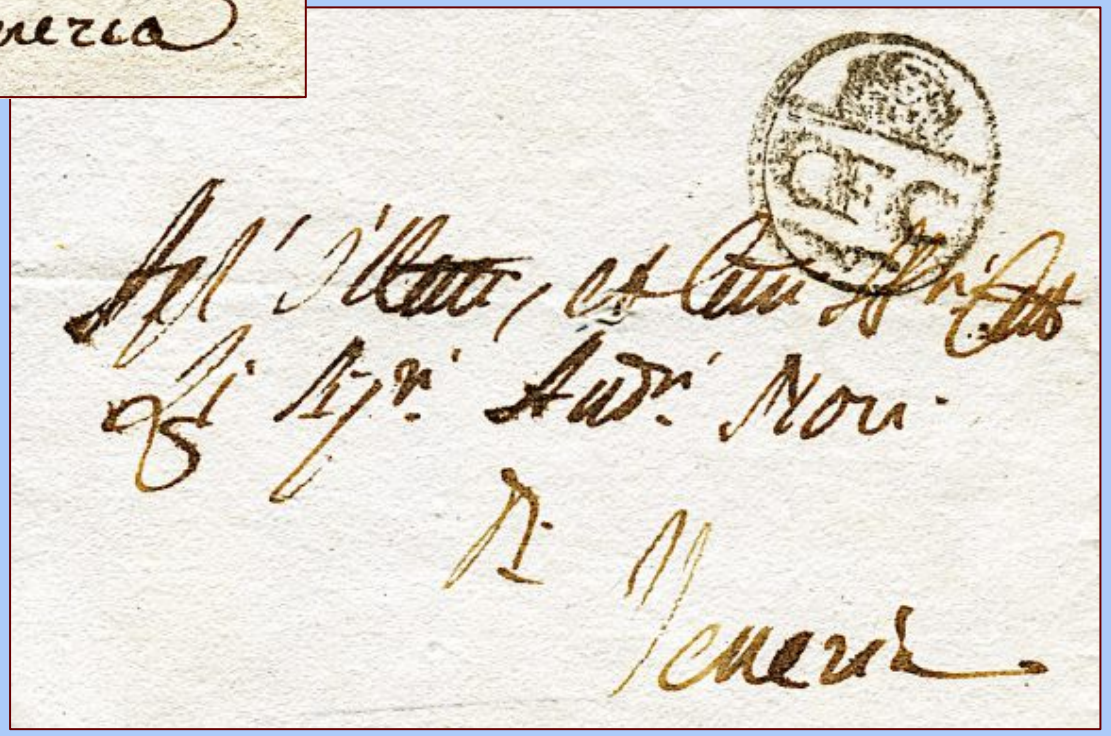


postmark of origin indicating that the taxes had been paid with the *lion of St. Mark*

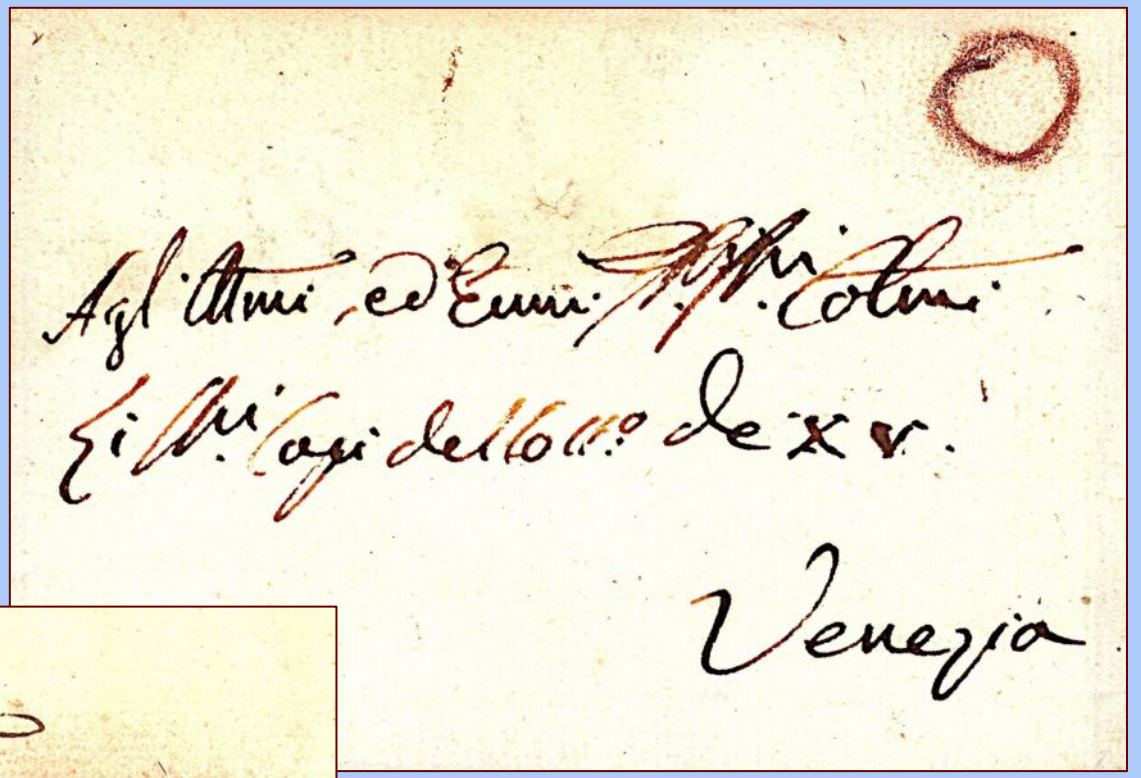
- ← Vicenza to Venice
- 1780

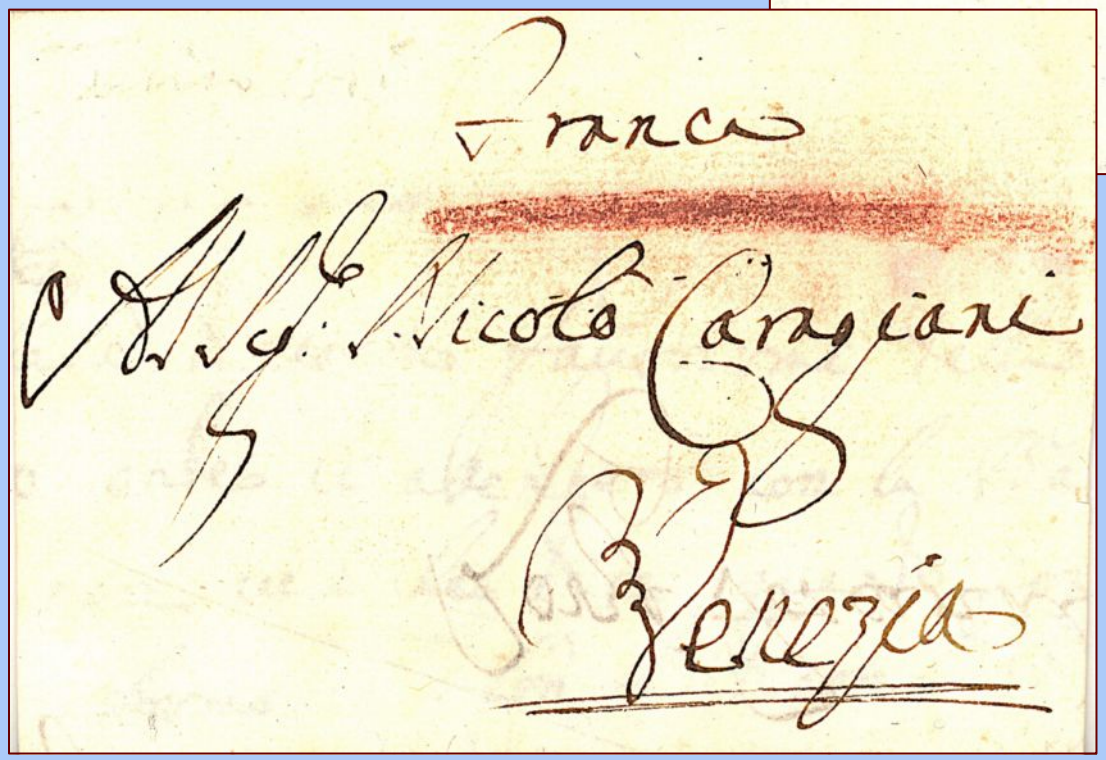
- Vicenza to Venice
- 1787
- **CFC**
  Compagnia **F**ra **C**orrieri

→



red circle or red line indicating that the taxes had been paid; often with the manuscript **Franca**

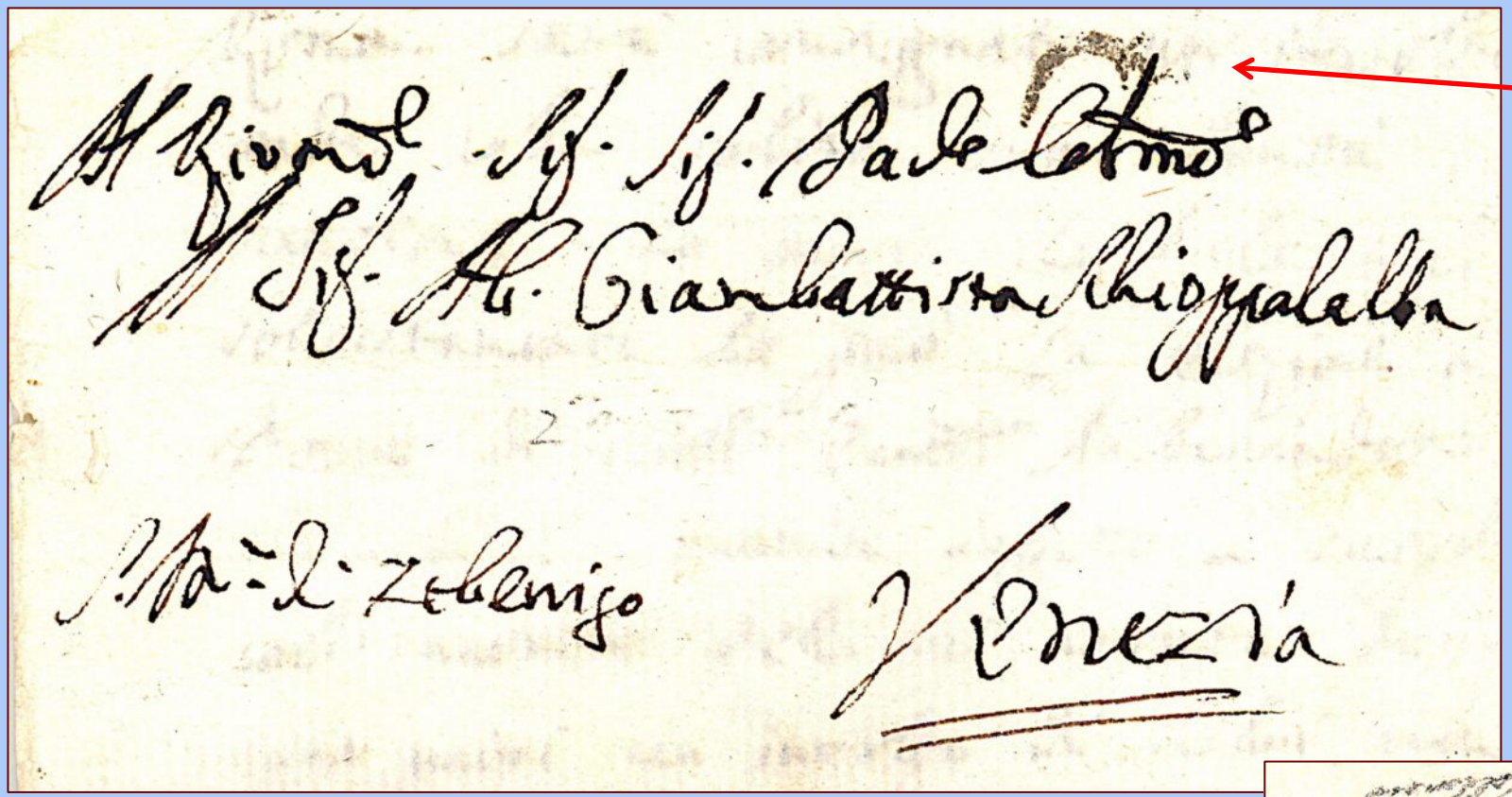




- Vincenza to Venice ↑
- 1781

←

- Treviso to Venice
- 1745

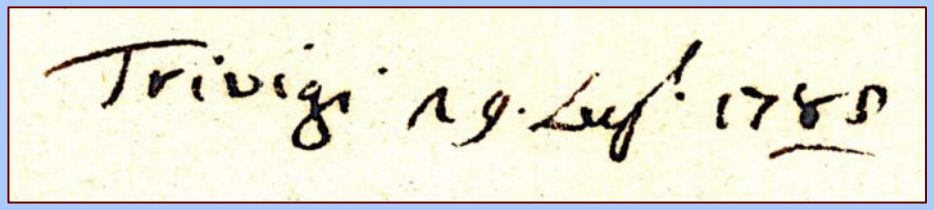


2

verso



- Treviso to Venice
- postmark of origin TREVISO →
- 1785
- postage due 2 soldi



VENETIAN A-Q

FOUR SOLDI

LETTER SHEETS

1608 - 1797

From 1609 through 1797, the Republic of Venice required that all notaries and public agents sending letters to government agencies had to pay 4 soldi per letter.

The funds were turned over to the office of water commissioners to control tidal flooding. Accordingly, the sheets bore the letters AQ (Acque or waters) along with the lion of St. Mark, the symbol of Venice.

The AQ sheets could be used as a wrapper enclosing the letter, or the message could be written directly on the sheet.

The AQ lettersheets are considered by many to be the world's first postal stationery.

- a type of revenue (fiscal) paper.
- semipostal in nature, due to the use of the revenue for flood relief.

Over the nearly 200 years that the AQ lettersheets were used, there were <u>many variations</u>

- names of the revenue officers
- imprints of the lion
- dates of validity etc...

In operation until the end of 1797, the year the Republic fell to Bonaparte's conquest

N 10633

A  Qe

DE Ordine dell'Illuſtriſs. Sig. Sauij, & Eſſecutori alle Acque iuſta la deliberatione per ſue Sig. Illuſtriſs. preſa ſotto li 12. Nouemb. 1608. per il Dacio delli ſoldi 4. per Lettera, ſi commette à cadauno Cancelliero delle Cancellarie del Stato noſtro, che per l'auenire non dia ri'poſta, r è eſſecutione à niuna ſorte di Lettere che li ſaranno ſcritte per cadaun Officio, & Magiſtrato di queſta Città eccettuati però li Eccellentiſſimi Cõſegli & Collegi, & l'Of ficio Illuſtriſs. dell'Auogaria. Auditori Noui, & Nouiſſimi & Vecchi, & li Conſeruatori delle Leggi ſe non ſaranno ogn'vna di eſſe Lettere incluſe, ouero ſcritte in vno delli preſenti noſtri mezi fogli ſtampati, & numerati, & ſe ſaranno incluſe più di vna ſol Lettera debbano le ſudette Cãcellarie inuiarle all' Officionoſtro ſotto pena di Ducati 100. per cadauna volta che contrafaranno da eſſer diuiſa conforme alla deliberatione ſudetta, & ancora ſiano tenuti à maggior pene, douendo il tutto infilzar, & l'iſteſſa deliberatione ſarà anco oſſeruata dalli ſudetti Officij, & Magiſtrati di queſta Città, ſotto le pene ineſ ſa dechiarite, eecettuati li ſopranominati officij'. Douendoſi dar eſſecutione à tal noſtra deliberatione adì primo Febraro proſſimo venturo 1608.

Franceſco Millo Dacio II.

1634-1636



Motto of the Republic

Pax Tibi Marce Evangelista Meus

Peace to You, Mark, my Evangelist



N 1862

A  Qe

DE ordine dell'Illustriss. Sig. Sauij,& Essecutori alle Acque iusta la deliberatione per sue Sig Illustriss.presa sotto li 12. Nouemb. 1608. per il Dacio delli soldi 4. per Lettera,& commette à cadauno Cancelliero delle Cancellarie del Stato nostro,che per l'auuenire non dia risposta,nè essecutione à niuna sorte di Lettere che li saranno scritte per cadaun Officio, & Magistrato di questa Città eccettuati però li Eccellentiss. Consegli, e Collegi,& l'Officio Illustriss. dell'Auogaria,Auditori Noui,& Nouissimi,& Vecchi,& li Conseruatori delle Leggi,se non saranno ogn'vna di esse Lettere incluse,ouero scritte in vno delli presenti nostri mezi fogli stampati, & numerati,& se saranno incluse più di vna sol Lettera debbano le sudette Cãcellarie inuiarle all' Officio nostro sotto pena di Ducati 100. per cadauna volta che contrafaranno da esser diuisa conforme alla deliberatione sudetta,& ancora siano tenuti à maggior pene,douendo il tutto infilzar,& l'istessa deliberatione sarà anco osseruata dalli sudetti Officij,& Magistrati di questa Città,sotto le pene in essa dechiarite, eccettuati li sopranominati officij. Douendosi dar essecutione à tal nostra deliberatione adi primo Febraro prossimo venturo 1608.

Francesco Millo Dacio VI.



1641

VIII.

Condotta principia primo Aprile 1752. terminerà vltimo Marzo 1754.
Per la Serenissima Signoria.

N 82

A  Q

DE Ordine dell'Illustrissimi Signori Savij, & Essecutori alle Acque iusta la Deliberatione per Sue Signorie Illustrissime presa sotto li 12. Novembre 1608. per il Dacio delli Soldi 4. per Lettera, si commette à cadauno Cancelliero delle Cancellarie del Stato Nostro, che per l'avvenire non dia risposta, ne essecutione à niuna sorte di Le tere, che li saranno scritte per cadaun Officio, & Magistrato di questa Citta, eccetuati però li Eccellentiss. Consegli, Colleggi, & l'Officio Illustriss. dell' Avogaria, Auditori Novi, Novissimi, & Vecchi, & li Conservatori delle Leggi, se non saranno ogn'una di esse Lettere incluse, overo scritte in uno delli presenti Nostri mezi fogli stampati, & numerati, & se saranno incluse più d'una sol Lettera debbanno le sudette Cancellarie inuiarle all'Officio Nostro sotto pena di Ducati 100. per cadauna volta, che contrafaranno da esser divisa conforme alla Delberatione sudetta, & ancora siano tenuti a maggior pene, dovendo il tutto, infilzar, & l'istessa Deliberatione sarà anco osservata dalli sudetti Officij, & Magistrati di questa Città, sotto le pene in esse dichiarite eccetuata li sopra nominati Officij.

In 1718, the final '1608' phrase is deleted.

1752-1754

Condotta principia primo Aprile 1774. terminerà ultimo Marzo 1780.

N 3854 A Q

DE Ordine degli Illuſtriſſimi Signori Savj, ed Eſecutori alle Acque juſta la Deliberazione per Sue Signorie Illuſtriſſime preſa ſotto li 12. Novembre 1608. per il Dazio delli Soldi 4. per Lettera, ſi commette a cadaun Cancellier delle Cancellarie del Stato Noſtro, che per l'avvenire non dia riſpoſta, nè eſecuzione a niuna ſorte di Lettere, che li ſaranno ſcritte per cadaun Offizio, e Magiſtrato di queſta Città, eccettuati però li Eccellentiſſimi Conſiglj, Collegj, e l'Offizio Illuſtriſſimo dell'Avvogaria, Auditori Novi, Noviſſimi, e Vecchj, e li Conſervatori delle Leggi, ſe non ſaranno ogni una di eſſe Lettere incluſe, ovvero ſcritte in uno delli preſenti Noſtri mezzi fogli ſtampati, e numerati, e ſe ſaranno incluſe più di una ſol Lettera debbano le ſuddette Cancellarie inviarle all'Offizio Noſtro ſotto pena di Ducati 100. per cadauna volta, che contraffaranno da eſſer diviſa conforme alla Deliberazione ſuddetta, ed ancora ſiano tenuti a maggior pene, dovendo il tutto infilzar, e l'iſteſſa Deliberazione ſarà anco oſſervata dalli ſuddetti Offizj, e Magiſtrati di queſta Città, ſotto le pene in eſſe dichiarite eccettuata li ſopra nominati Offizj.

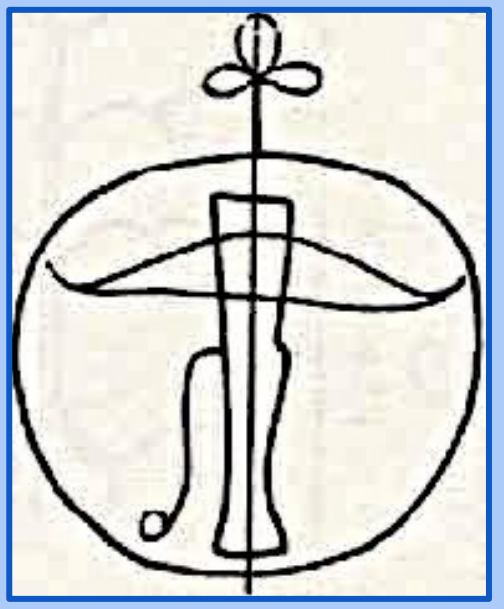
1774-1780



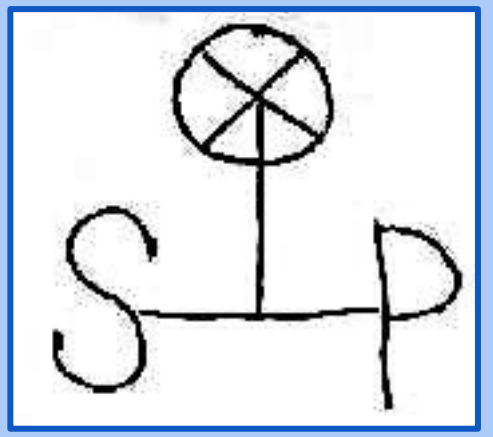
FULL SHEET
42 cm x 31 cm

Watermark

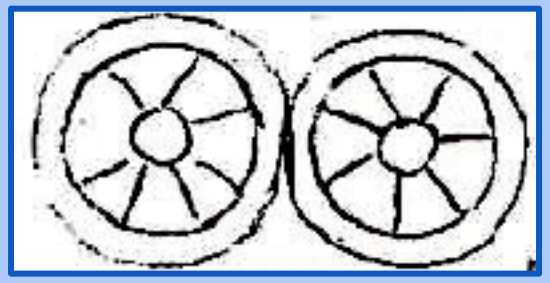
Countermark



Watermark



Countermark



Watermark



1634-1636



1641



1711-1713



1721-1723

N.

Sereniſſima  Signoria.

Viaggio D. Daniel Novo

Lettere Bianche		Num. 151
Pieghi da Oncia Num.	Onze —	Num. —
Lettere per Strada		Num. 1
Lettere per Stati Eſteri		Num. 22
Lettere Franche		Num. 68
Lettere sù Trameſſi		Num. 9
Lettere Publiche		Num. 42 A Gabriel

Adi 18 Nove 1733

Udine per Venezia.

Pietro Zorzo

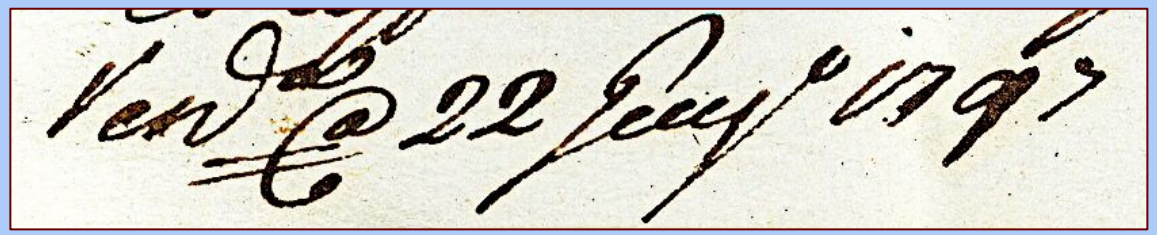
Form filled by the courier on his arrival

1733

L. Bianche: postage due
Pieghi da Oncia Num.: heavier mail
L. per Strada: way mail
L. per Stati Esteri: external mail
L. Franche: franco
L. sù Tramessi: with money, wares
L. Publiche: official /A-Q letters

- 12 May 1797, the French army reaches the Republic
- end of the Republic of Venice







verso

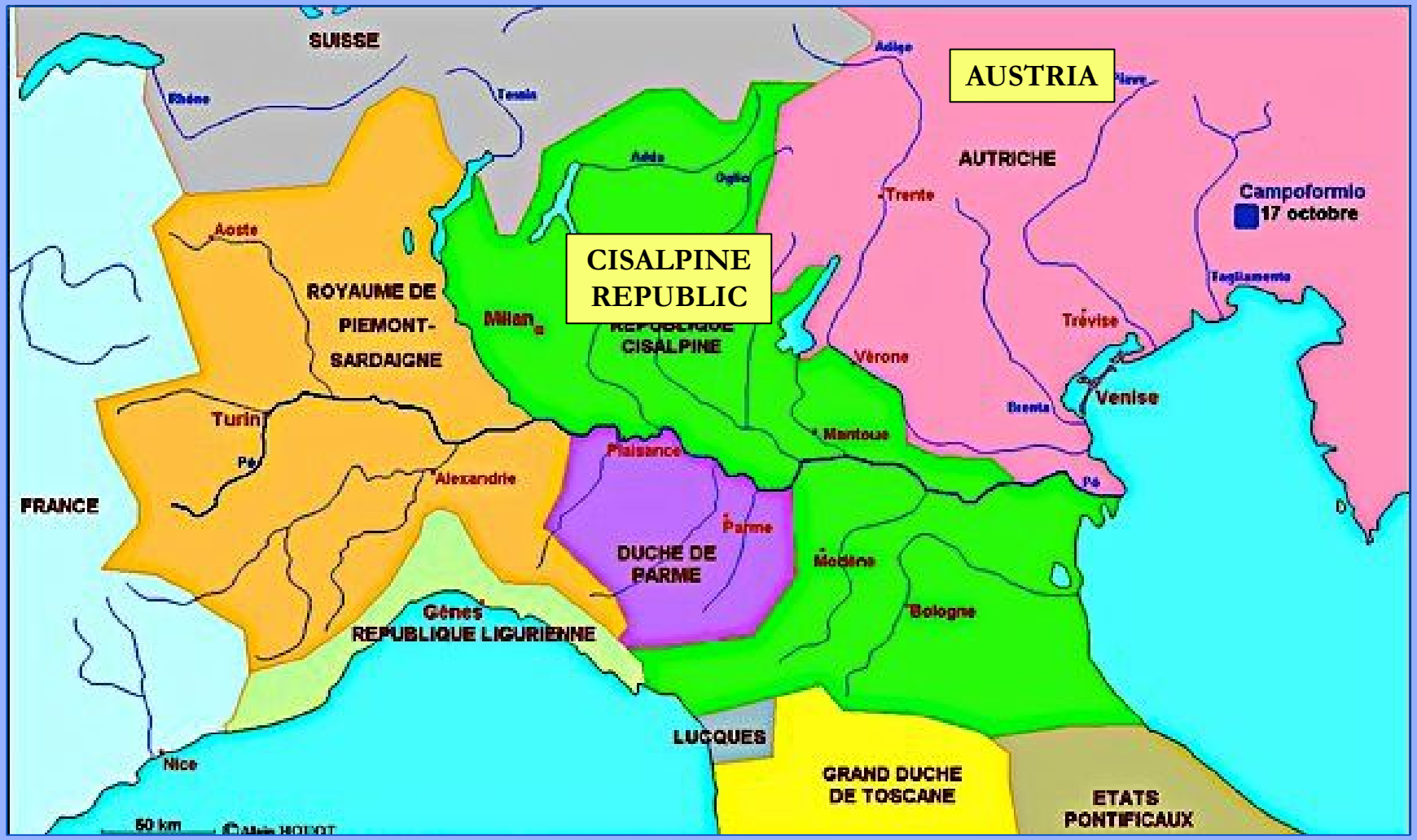
postmark of origin from the *Corticelli Organisation* <u>without</u> the « lion of St. Mark »

T F - Terra Ferma

- Venice to Vicenza
- 22 June 1797

October 18 1797, **Treaty of Campo-Formio** between France and Austria

- the Republic of Venice becomes a ***Venitian Province of Austria*** in exchange of the recognition of the Cisalpine Republic by Austria.



III. 6. THE TREATY OF CAMPO-FORMIO

- 18 October 1797
- the Republic of Venice becomes a ***Venitian Province of Austria*** in exchange of the recognition of the Cisalpine Republic by Austria.
- end of the War of the First Coalition although GB and France remained at war
- Campaign of Egypt 1798 – Oct. 1799
- Napoleon Bonaparte
  - returns to Paris
  - Coup of 18 Brumaire (November 9 1799)
    - end of the Directory
    - French Consulate → Napoléon named *First Consul*

➢18 October 1797 → The Republic of Venice→ ***Venitian Province of Austria***

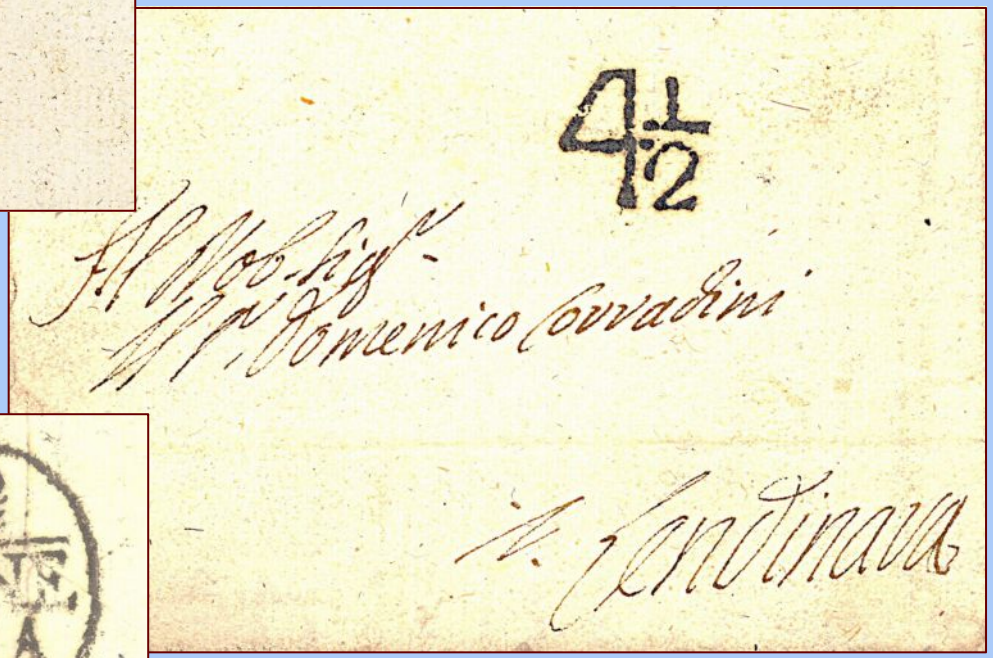


- recto postmark of origin
- *lion of St. Mark* **scratched**
- Venice to Mel
- 1803
- postage paid

←

- Venice to Lendinara
- 1800
- postage due 4½ soldi

→





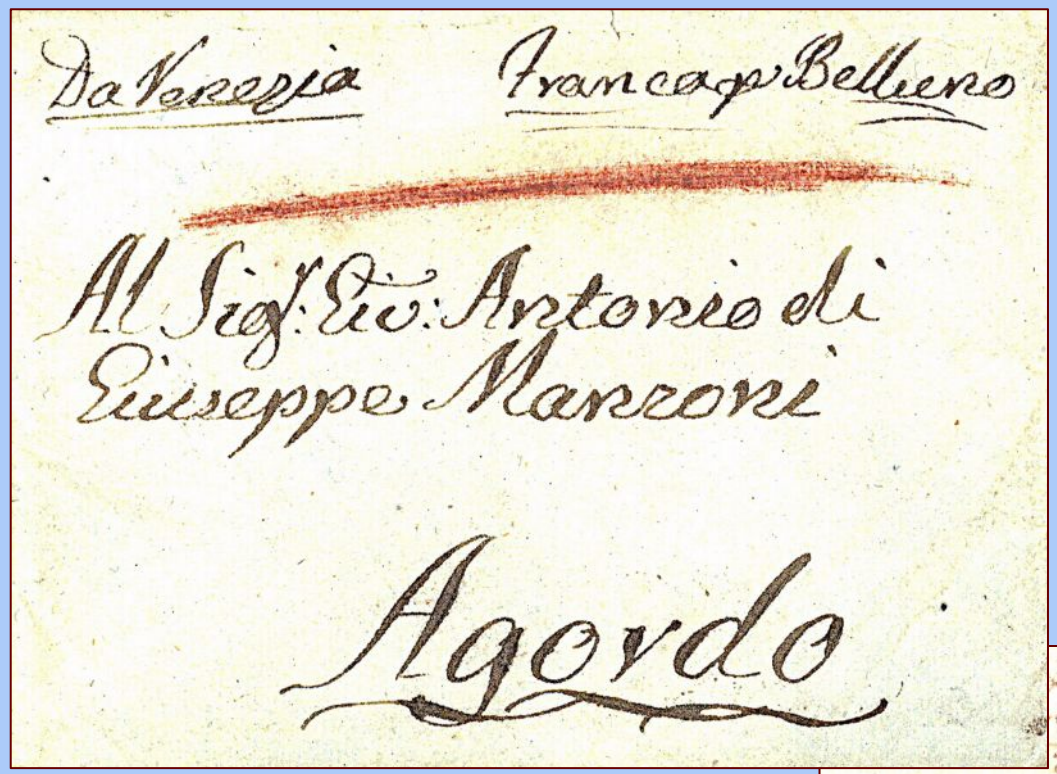
- verso postmark of origin with ***lion of St. Mark***





- headletter celebrating the ... ***Libertà Italiana***
- Austria had taken possession of the territory a month earlyer !

- Castel Baldo to Padova
- 22 November 1797
- private courier



- Padova to Venice
- 1799
- postage due 3 soldi
- ***tramesso*** or *St. Andrew's cross* indicates that a package came with the letter and had been delivered to the addressee
- ≈ receipt



- Venice to Agordo
  manuscript Da Venezia
- 30 January 1805
  Franco to Belluno
- red line = postage paid in full by the addressee

IV. 2nd CAMPAIGN OF ITALY OF NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE. 1799 – 1800

- 1799: Napoléon: Campaign of Egypt (1798 – 1799)
- mise en place de la Second Coalition by Austria à laquelle s'ajoutent les armées russes sous la direction du feld-marechal Alexandre Souvorov
- but: reconquerir les anciennes possessions italiennes
- defaite des armees françaises

IV.1. Periode autrichienne (29 avril 1799 – 14 juin1800)

- conquête du Piedmont par les troupes austro-russes
- conquête de la Republique Cisalpine

Milan, 24 juillet 1799

Proclamation autrichienne
Abrogation des normes postales du gouvernement de la Cisalpine et retour au tarif en vigueur en mai 1796.



PROCLAMA

In conseguenza delle dichiarazioni Sovrane pubblicate dal Commissario Imperiale in data del 6. del corrente portanti l'abrogazione di tutte le Leggi state pubblicate in tempo del passato intruso Governo, non può più sussistere nemmeno la mal intesa, e sproporzionata tariffa stata messa in corso durante il medesimo, riguardo ai diritti postali su le lettere, pacchetti, gruppi ec., nè il concomitante regolamento di posta; ma devono sottentrarvi la ragionata, e proporzionale tariffa stata pubblicata nel 1790., con i regolamenti, che vigevano al Maggio del 1796.

PROCLAMATION

- Abrogation des normes postales etablies par le gouvernement de la Republique Cisalpine.
- Retour à l'ancien tarif d'avant 1796.



Milano li 24. Luglio 1799.

COCASTELLI

COMMISSARIO IMPERIALE

Bonelli Segretario.

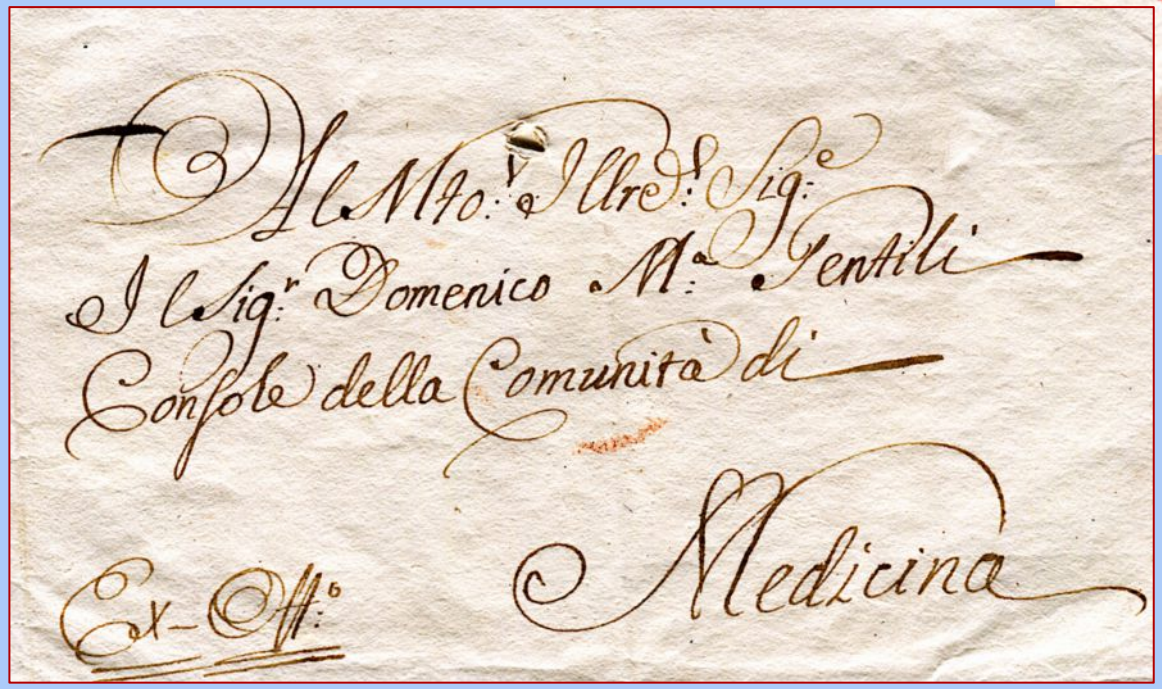
Comte Luigi Cocastelli (1745-1824)
Commissaire imperial dans le duche de Milan
- gouverneur de la restauration austro-russe
Milan le 24 juillet 1799

PERIODE AUTRICHIENNE
1799-1800
gouvernement provisoire

- sceau de l'Empire d'Autriche
  - aigle bicephale couronne des Habsbourg portant un glaive et globe

aigle bicephale des Habsbourg – archiduc d'Autriche
roi de Bohême et de Hongrie, empereur germanique




Ill.mo Ill.re Sig.
Il Sig.r Domenico M.a Gentili
Console della Comunità di
Medicina
Ex- Off.o

- Bologne à Medicina
  (Republique Cisalpine)
- 1799
- franchise postale
  document officiel
  Ex- Off^{o}

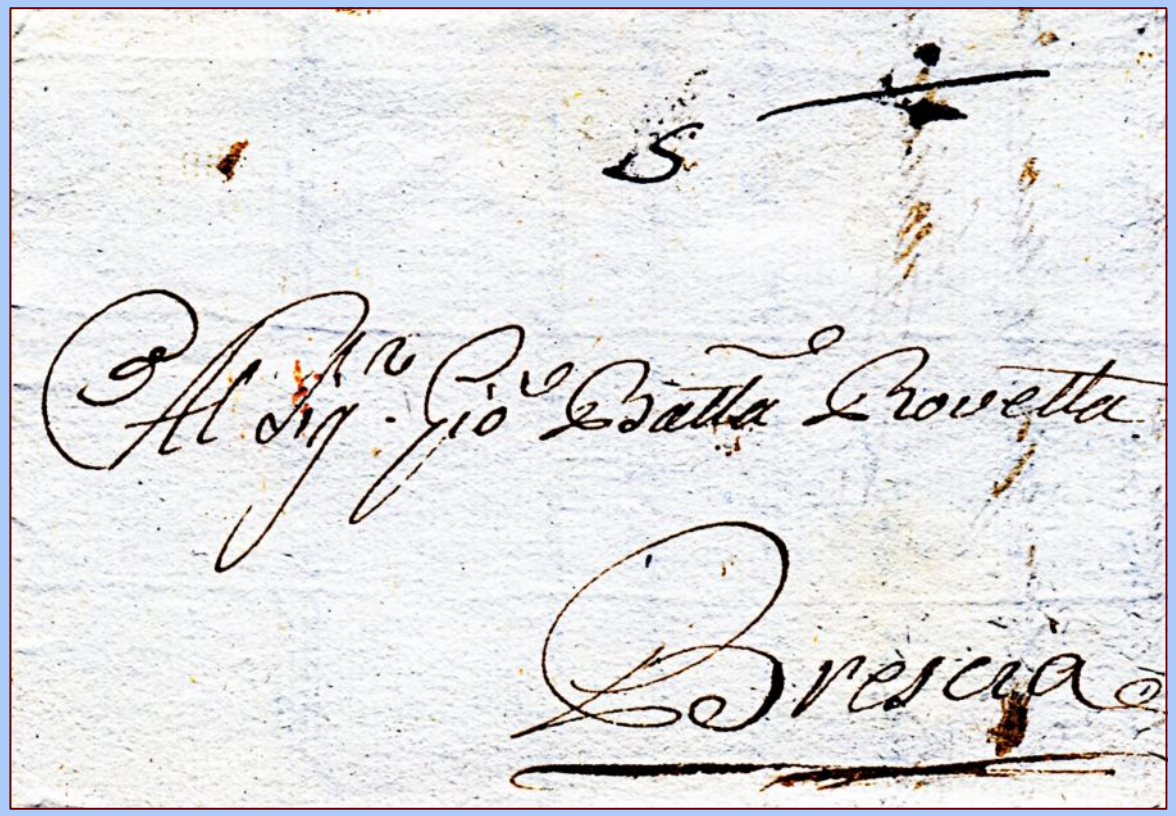
- **PeRIODE AUTRICHIENNE** retour à l'ancien tarif de 1796

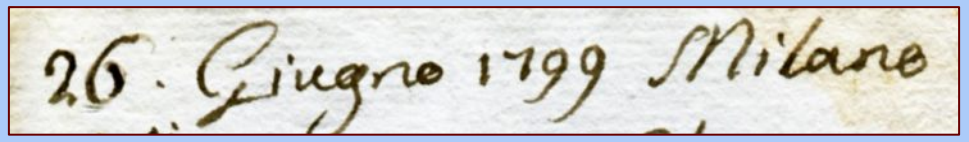
Piemont



verso

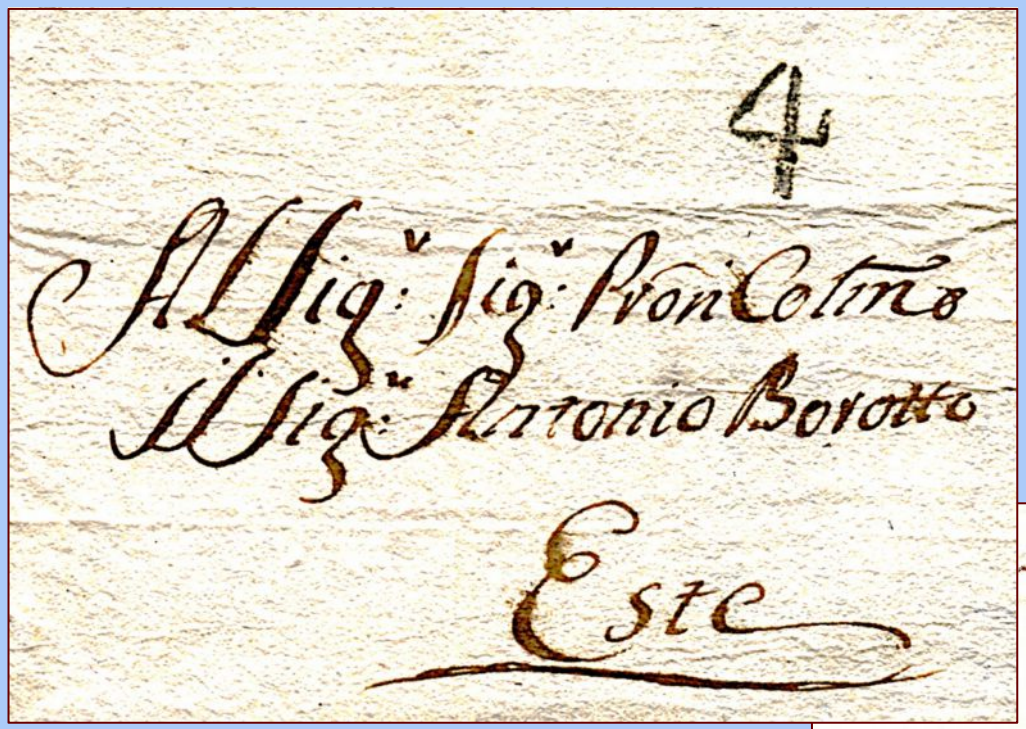
sceau





- Milan à Brescia
- 26 juin 1799
- tarif 4 decimes
- retour au tarif de 1796
  5 soldi

➢ PÉRIODE AUTRICHIENNE



↑

- Padoue (Venitie) à Este (Venitie)
- 24 mai 1799
- port dû 4 soldi



- Padoue à Venise
- 1799
- port dû 3 soldi
- ***Tramesso*:** lettre avec paquet
  X ***croix de St-Andre*** +
- point
  = port paye

→



IV. 2. Le retour de Napoleon Bonaparte: la reconquête

- 16 octobre 1799: à Paris
- coup d'etat du 18 brumaire an VIII (9 novembre 1799)
  - fin du Directoire
  - debut du Consulat (10 novembre 1799 – 18 mai 1804)
- Napoleon nomme **1er Consul**

- lettre de Bastia (Corse) à Paris
- 1799
- adressee à Napoleon *Premier Consul*



Napoleon nomme **Consul à vie** en 1802

IV. 2. 3. Royaume d'Italie: 17 mars 1805 (1805-1814) capitale: Milan

- 24 departements + **Illyrie** ou provinces illyriennes
  - les 12 de la Rep. Cisalpine + 12 nouveaux (conquêtes)

- Adda
- Adige (V)
- Adriatique (V)
- Haut-Adige
- Bacchiglione (V)
- Brenta (V)
- Metauro
- Musone
- Passariano (V)
- Piave (V)
- Tagliamento (V)
- Tronto

Dept. Tronto


REGNO D' ITALIA

Prefettura

Dipartimentale del Tronto

Fermo 11 8bre 1812.


N. 23295

Urgentissima

Porto Fermo

- Fermo à Porto Fermo
  (Porto San Giorgio)
- 1812
- franchise postale **d'Uffo**
- cachet de la prefecture
- manuscrit *urgentissima*

(V)=Venise

- 26 December 1805: following the victory of the battle of Austerlitz, the **Treaty of Pressburg** gives Venetia to France along with Dalmatia and Istria.

- **incorporated into the Kingdom of Italy**





Kingdom of Italy
1810

Découpage territorial
en 23 départements

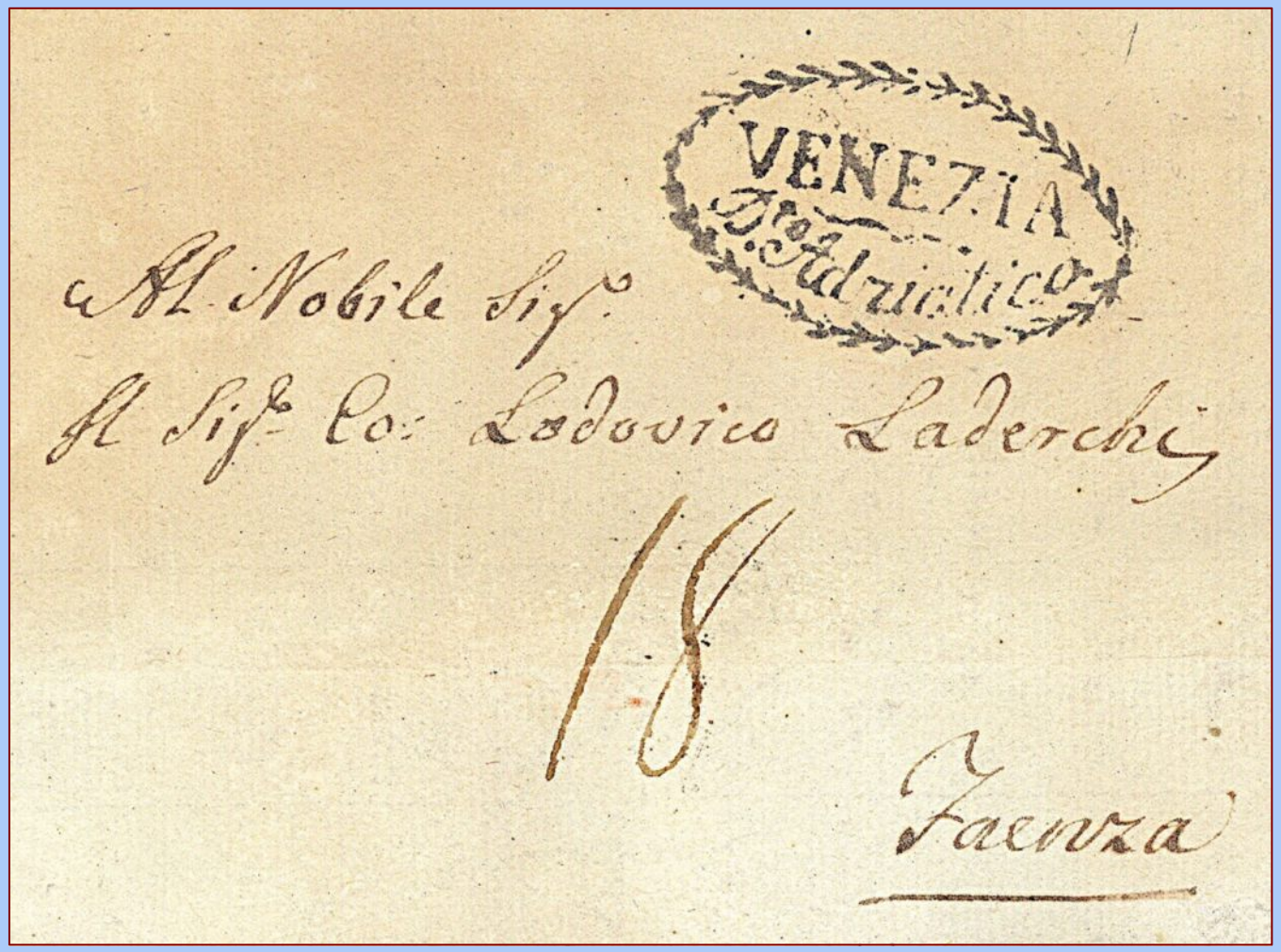
The 23 departments

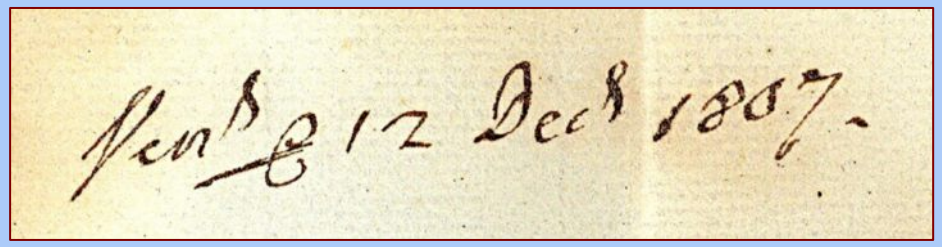
1 Département de l'Adda
2 Département de l'Adige
3 Département de l'Adriatico
4 Département de l'Agogna
5 Département de l'Alto Pô
6 Département du Bacchiglione
7 Département du Basso Pô
8 Département de la Brenta
9 Département du Crostolo
10 Département du Lario
11 Département de la Mella
12 Département du Mincio
13 Département de l'Olona
14 Département du Panaro
15 Département du Passariano
16 Département de la Piave
17 Département du Reno
18 Département du Rubicone
19 Département du Serio
20 Département du Tagliamento
21 Département du Metauro
22 Département du Musone
23 Département du Tronto

• CHEF LIEU DES DEPARTEMENTS

Adriatico Dept.

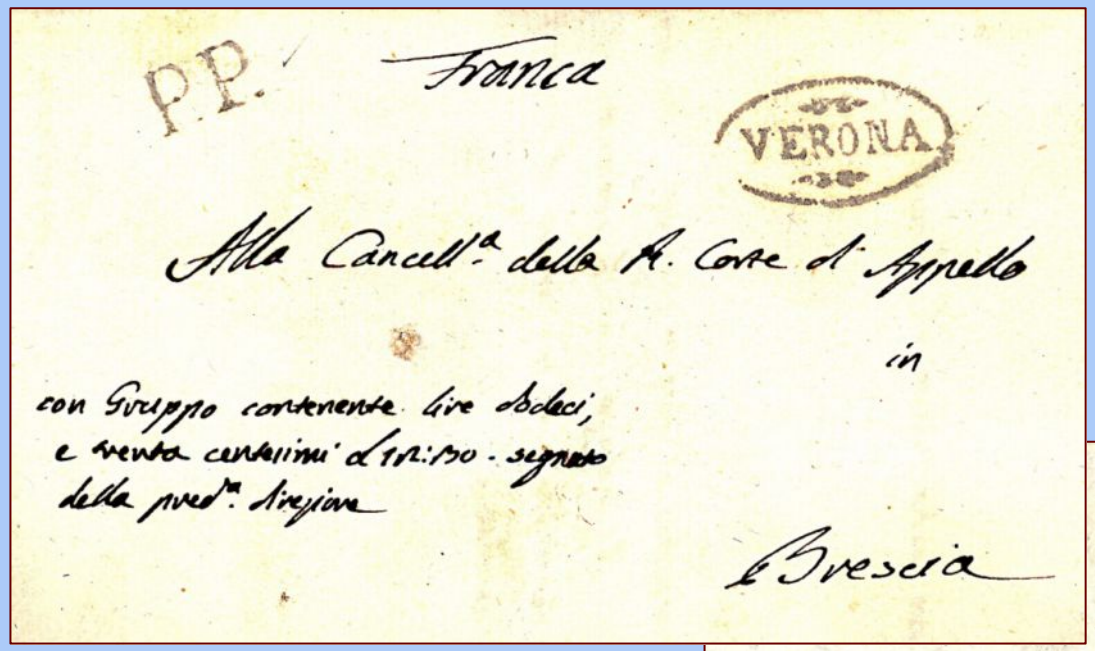
chef-lieu Venice





- Venice to Faenza
- December 12 1807
- postage due 18 décimes

Adige Dept. chef-lieu Verona



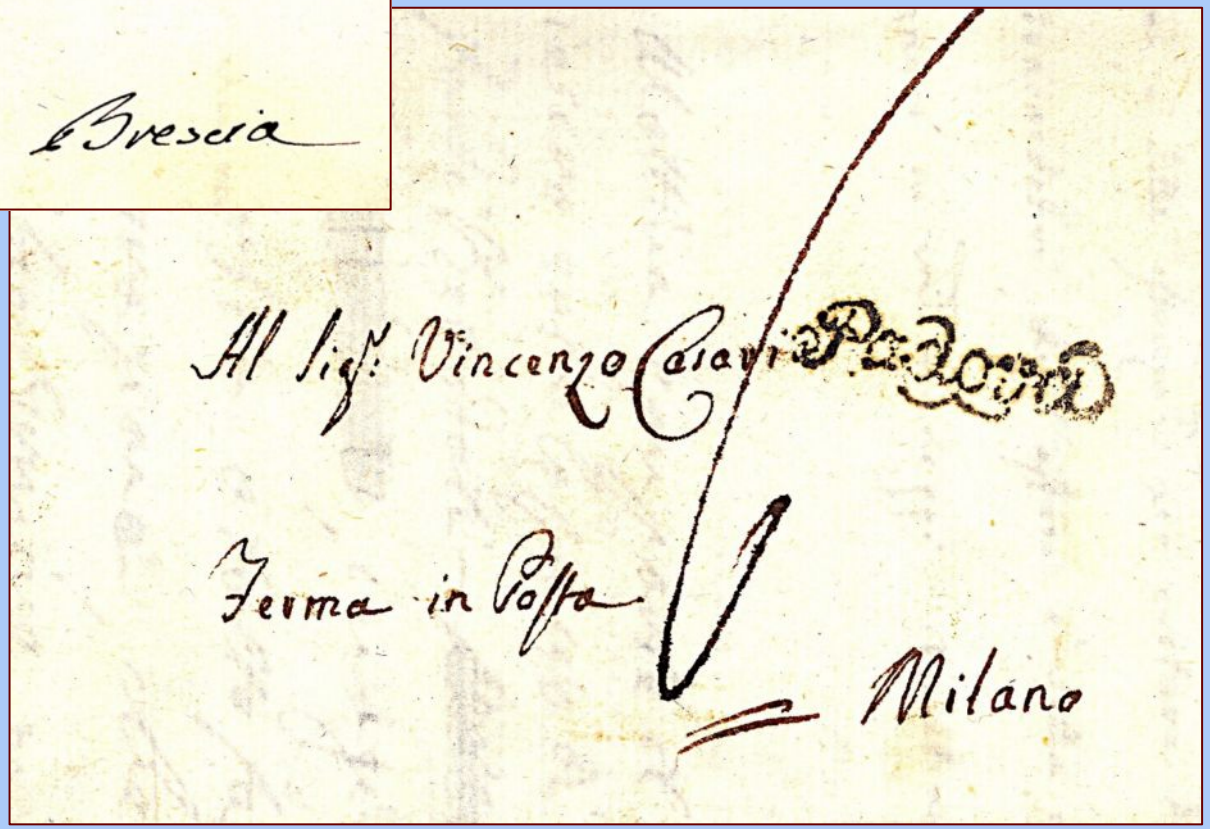
- Verona to Brescia ↑
- 30 August 1808
- postage paid **P.P.**
- **Franca** manuscript
- *con gruppo* with a package containing money - 12 lires and 30 centimes

Brenta Dept.

chef-lieu Padova

- Padova to Milano
- 20 October 1809
- postage due 6 décimes

↓



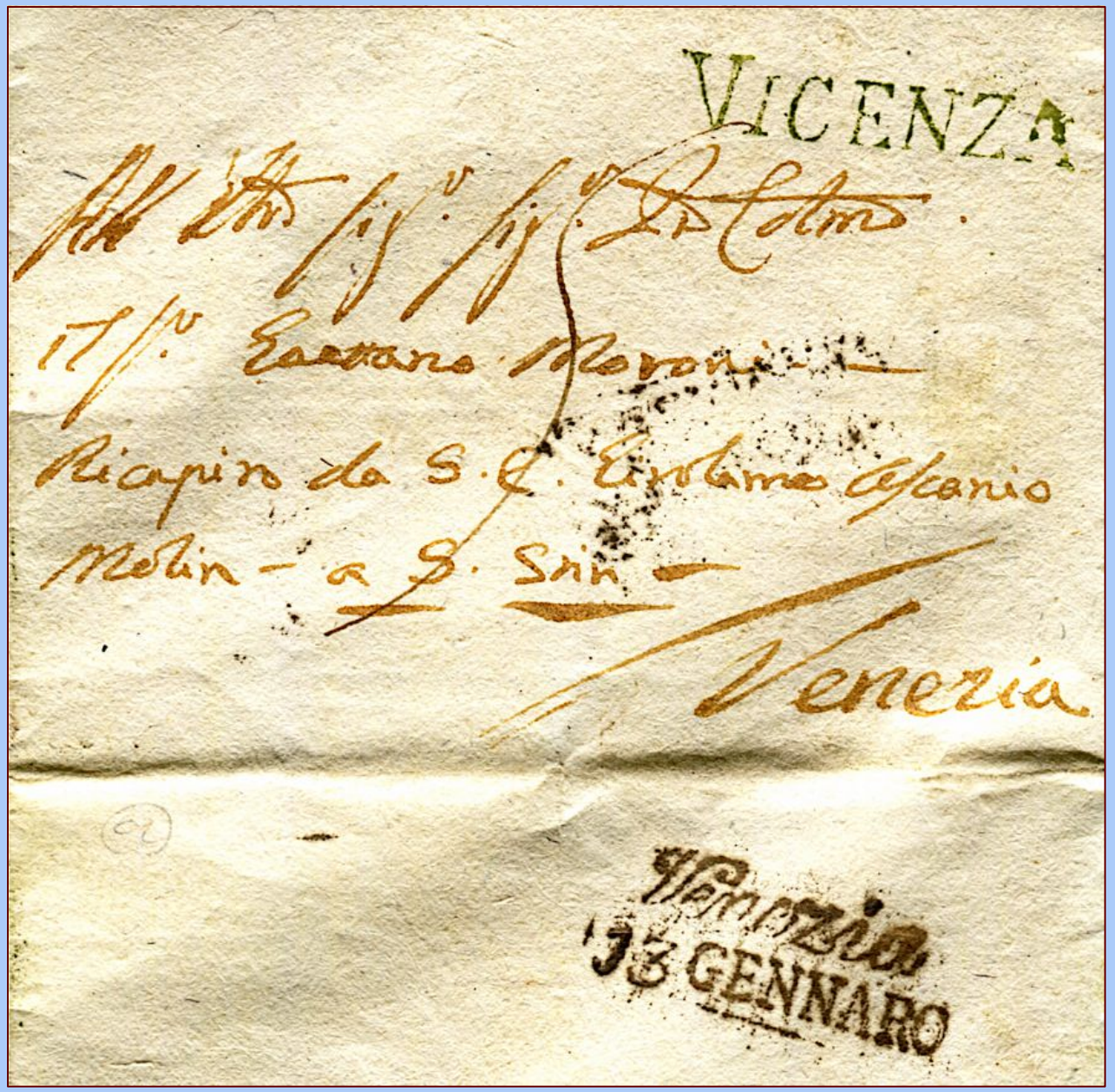
Bacchiglione Dept.

chef-lieu Vicenza

- Vicenza to Venice
- 11 January 1807

verso

- reception mark in Venice:
  13 January
- postage due 5 décimes

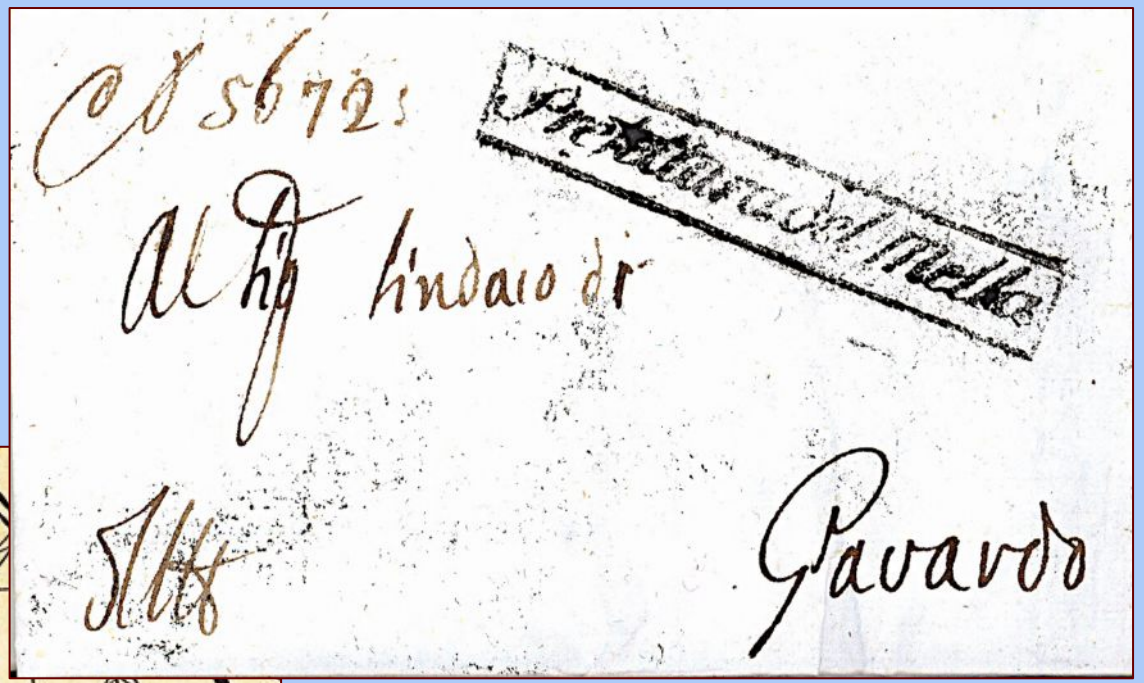


Serio Dept. chef-lieu Bergamo **Mella Dept.**

- Bergamo to Venice
- 15 September 1810
- *prefecture*'s cachet
- dated - week 52
- red rectangle from Bergamo's Post
- verso: *Venezia 24 septembre*



chef-lieu Brescia



- Brescia to Gavordo ↑
- March 1st 1810
- *prefecture*'s cachet
- manuscript **d'Ufficio**
- with document number

Tagliamento Dept.

chef-lieu Treviso

- Treviso to Venice
- 29 October 1811
- prefecture's cachet with the inscription *week 50*
- **d'Ufficio** manuscript-franchise



Piave Dept.

chef-lieu Belluno

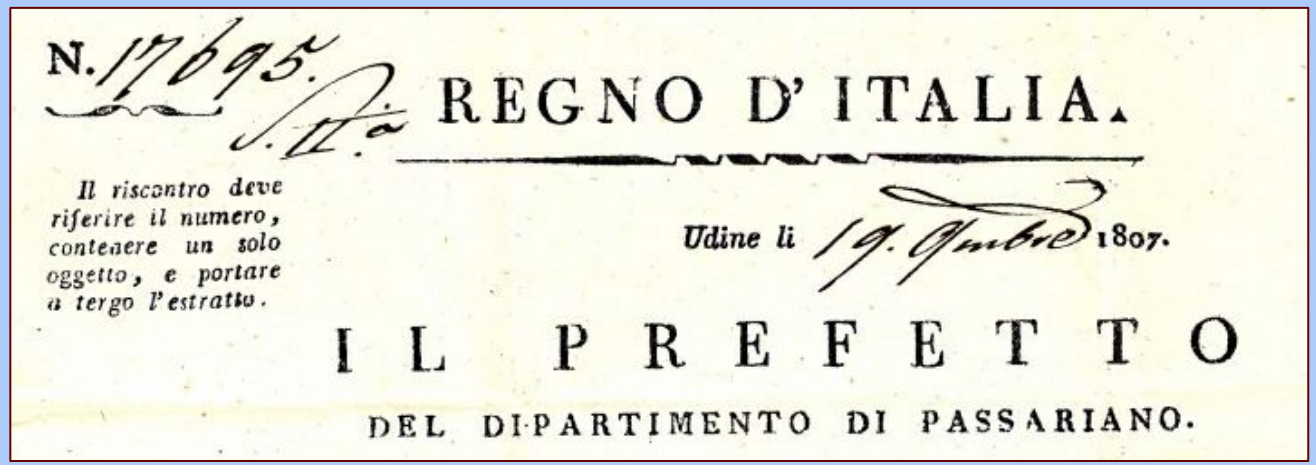


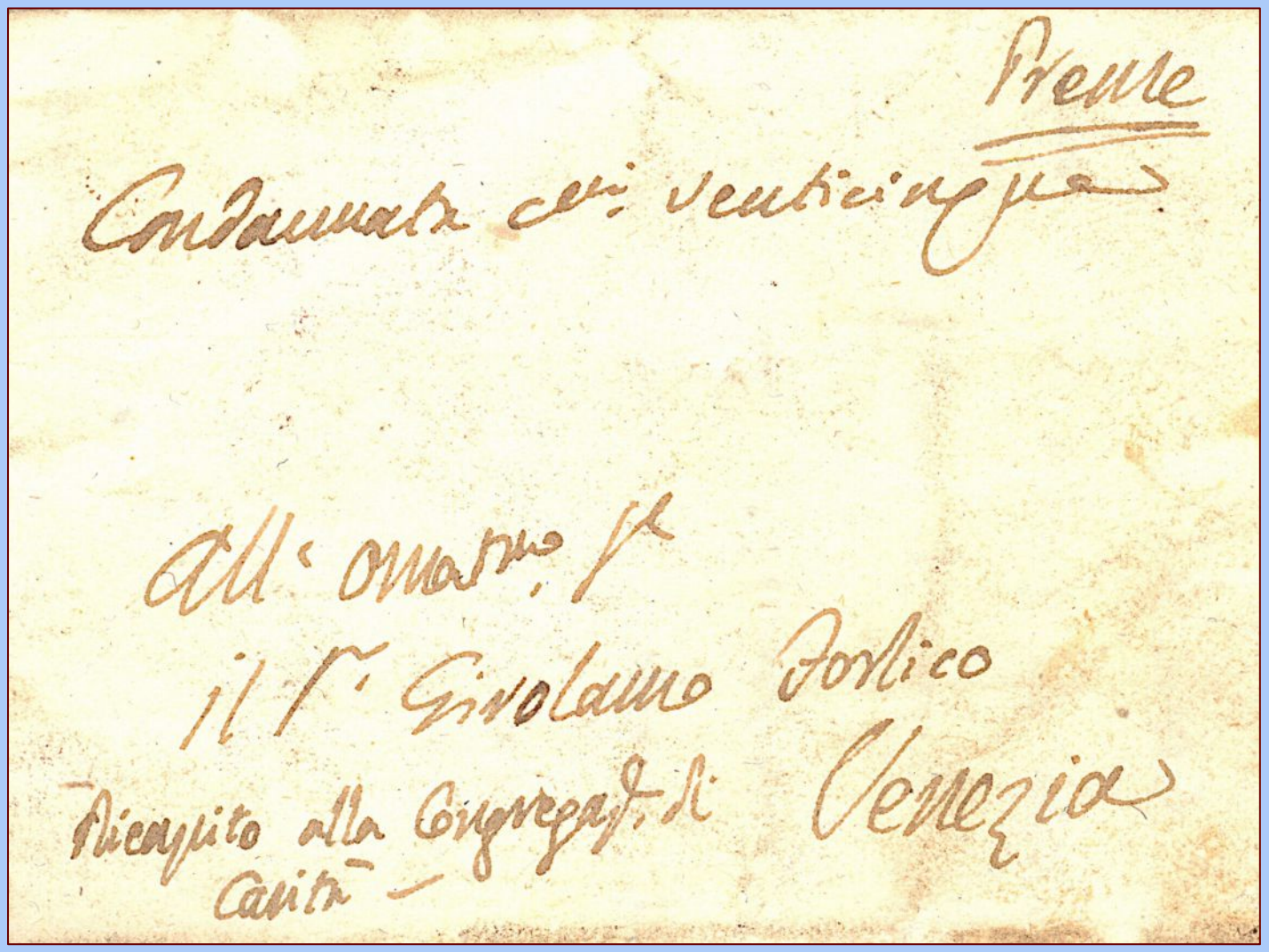
- Belluno to Reggio
- 21 March 1808
- *prefecture*'s cachet
- **d'Ufficio** manuscript-franchise
- oval reception mark in Reggio

Passariano Dept. chef-lieu Udine



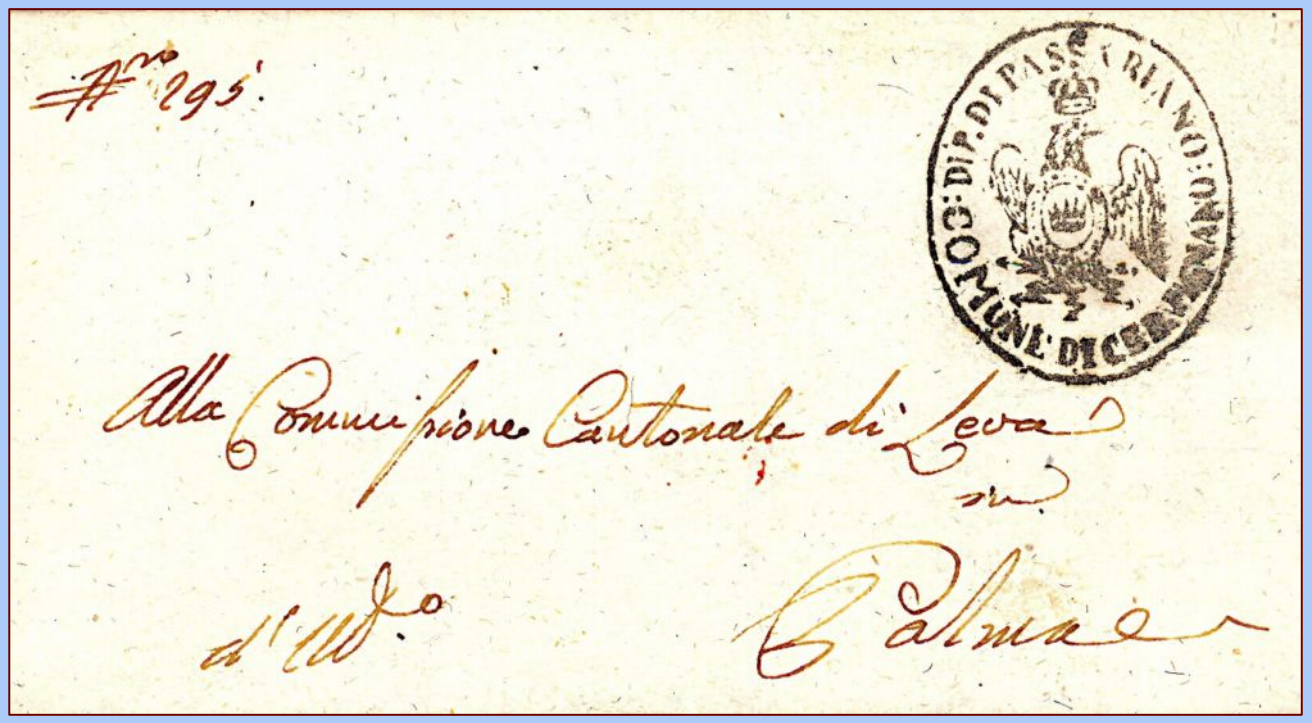
- Udine to Palma
- 19 November 1807
- *prefecture*'s cachet
- franchise





- Chioggia to Venice
- 10 April 1813
- postage paid + ***condannata***

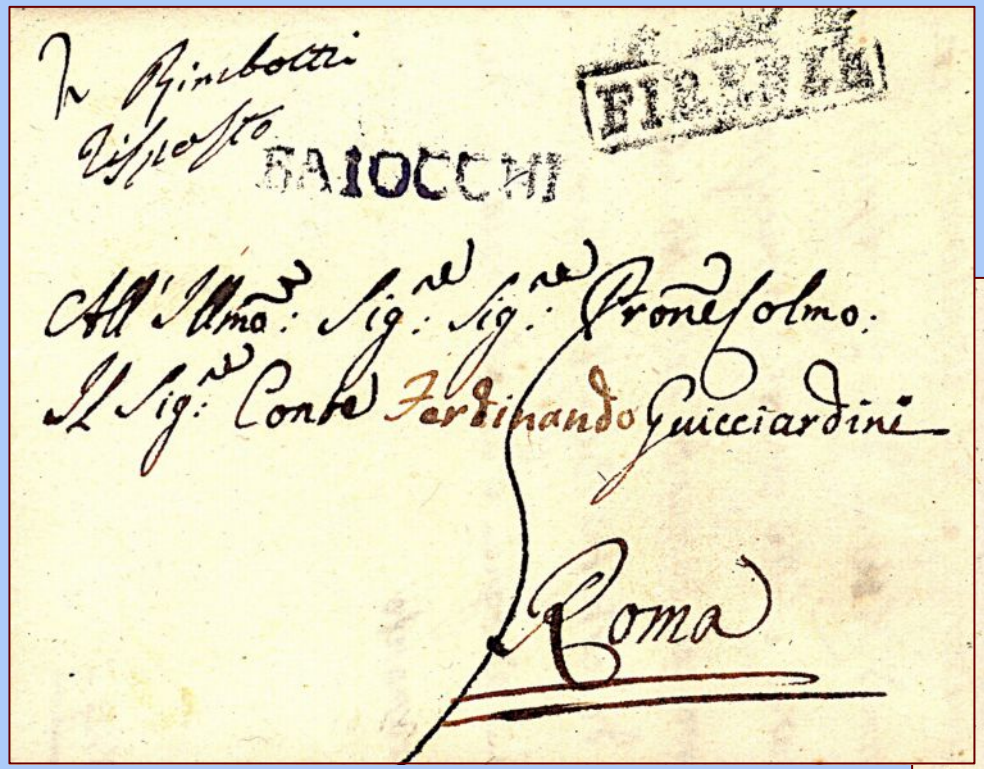
CONDANNATA – a gratuity is given to the messenger for prompt delivery
→ venticinque centesimi /25 centimes



- Cervignano to Palma
- 30 March 1811
- *commune*'s cachet
- franchise
- **d'Uffi°**

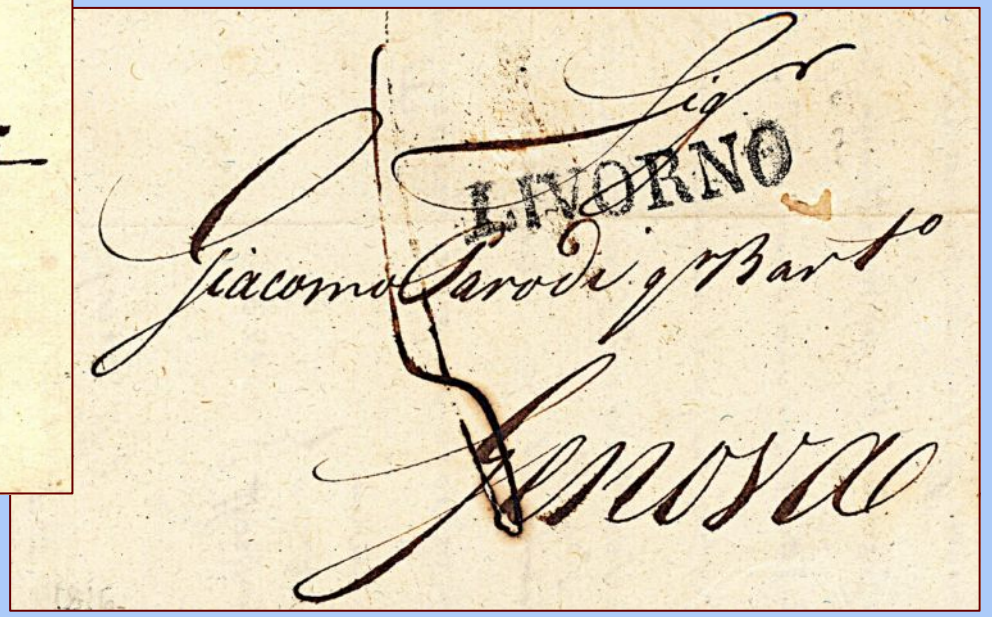


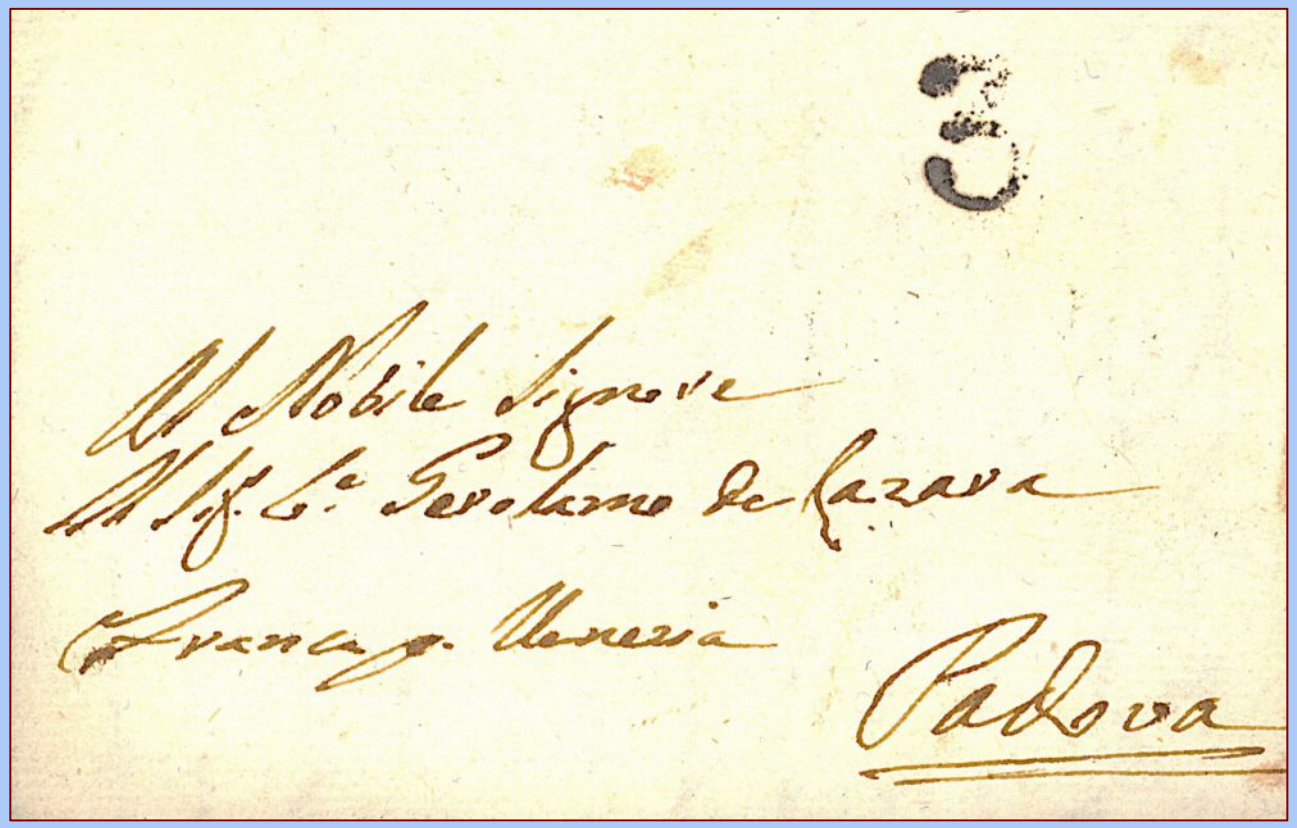
- 30 mai 1814: traite de Paris → suppression des departements
- 9 juin 1815: congrès de Vienne → restauration des duches
- duches remis à Marie-Louise d'Autriche
- marques postales et monnaies italiennes

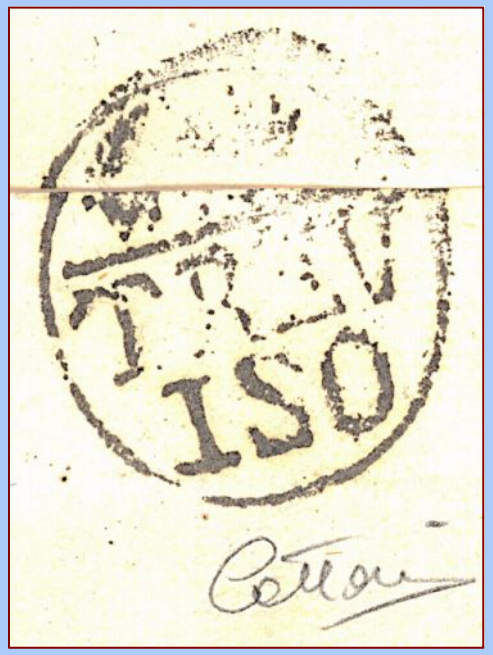


- Florence à Rome (etats pont.)
- 1814
- port dû 5 baiocchi (retour à l'ancienne monnaie des etats pontificaux)

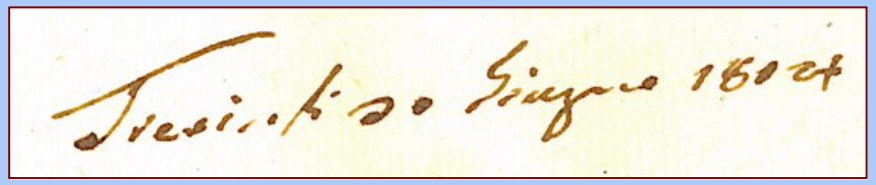
- Livourne à Gênes
- 1816
- port dû 8 soldi







verso
TREVISO
avec le lion
de St-Marc



- Trevise à Padoue
- marque de depart au verso de l'ancienne Republique de Venise
- 1804
- port dû 3

« The taxes for letters will be adjusted in the Kingdom according to the rules and prices charged in the Empire »

NAPOLEONE,

Per la grazia di Dio e per le Costituzioni, Imperatore de' Francesi, Re d'Italia, Protettore della Confederazione del Reno e Mediatore della Confederazione Svizzera:

EUGENIO NAPOLEONE di Francia, Vicerè d'Italia, Principe di Venezia, Arcicancelliere di Stato dell' Impero Francese, a tutti quelli che vedranno le presenti, salute:

Visto l'art. 16 della Legge di Finanza del 19 maggio 1811, concepito come segue:
» La tassa delle lettere sarà regolata nel Regno secondo le norme ed i prezzi praticati nell' Impero.»
Viste le Leggi di Francia del 27 frimale anno VIII, 14 fiorile anno X, 24 aprile 1806 ed il Decreto Imperiale del 15 marzo 1810;
Sopra rapporto del Ministro delle Finanze,

NOI, in virtù dell'Autorità che Ci è stata delegata dall'Altissimo ed Augustissimo Imperatore e Re NAPOLEONE I, Nostro onoratissimo Padre e grazioso Sovrano, abbiamo decretato ed ordinato quanto segue:
Art. 1. La lettera *semplice* o sia al di sotto del peso di sei denari del nuovo peso del Regno, corrispondente a sei grammi di Francia, pagherà in ragione delle distanze come segue:

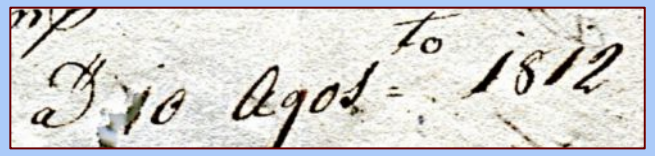
Sino a 50 chilometri di Francia o sia 50 miglia della nuova misura del Regno	lir. — 2. decimi di lira o sia 20 centesimi.
Da 50 a 100 miglia	» — 3.
Da 100 a 200	» — 4.
Da 200 a 300	
Da 300 a 400	
Da 400 a 500	
Da 500 a 600	
Da 600 a 800	

Dato a Rambouillet il 21 maggio 1811.

EUGENIO NAPOLEONE.

➢ 1809: les anciens états de la mer (*Stato da Màr*) deviendont les *Provinces illyriennes* → **Illyrie** - incorporee à l'Empire français



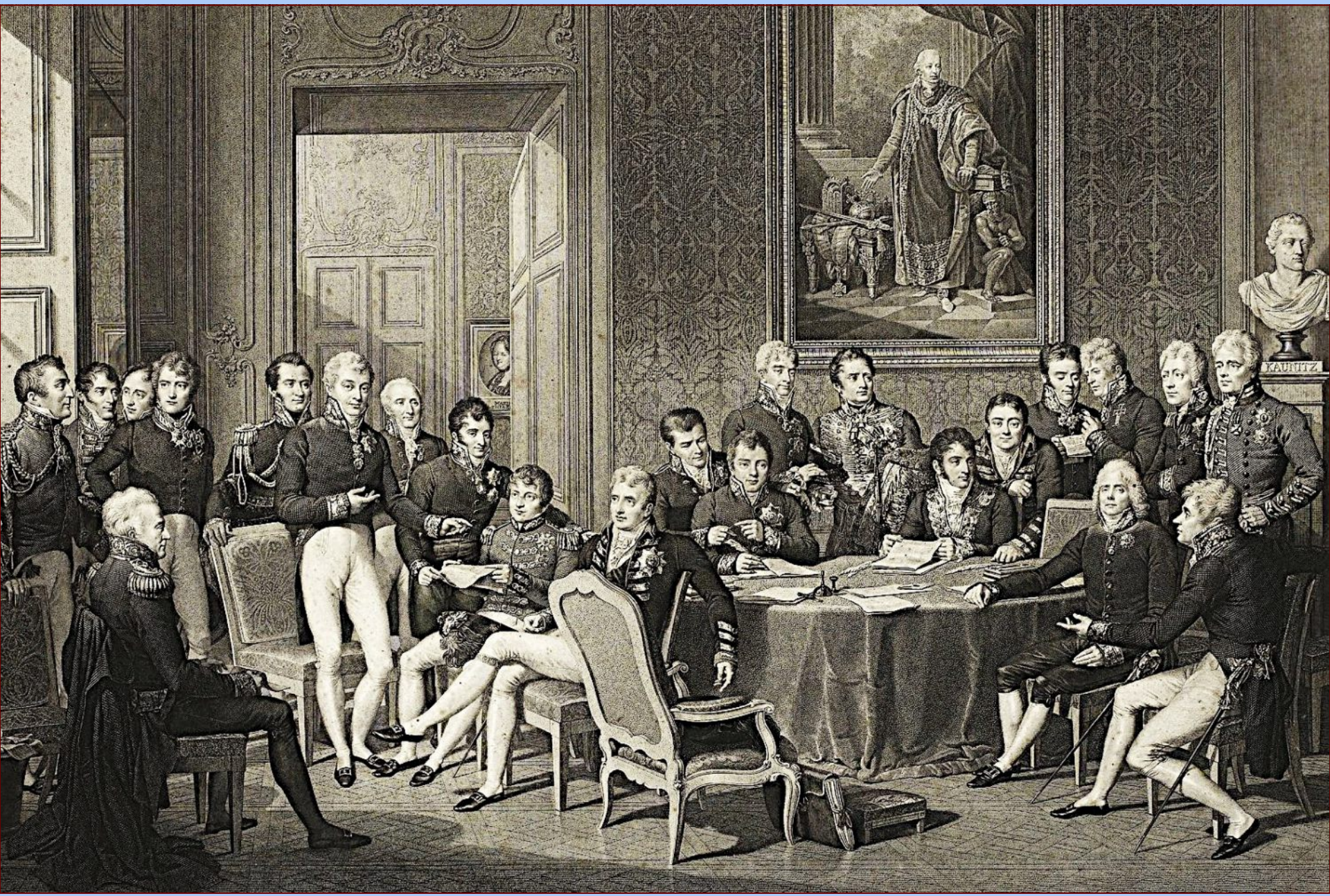


- Trieste à Florence
- 2 août 1812
- port paye **P.P.**

V. CHUTE DE NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE
CONGRÈS DE VIENNE ET RESTAURATION

- 22 juin 1812-14 decembre 1812: desatreuse campagne de Russie
- janvier 1814: ennemi organise une coalition qui envahit la France
- 6 avril 1814: Napoleon abdique à Fontainebleau
  Louis XVIII est proclame roi
- 20 avril 1814: Napoleon à l'île d'Elbe
- 23 avril 1814: France revient à ses limites de 1792
- 30 mai 1814: traite de Paris
- 18 septembre 1814 – 9 juin 1815: congrès de Vienne
- 1er mars 1815: retour de Napoleon en France - Cent-Jours
- 18 juin 1815: defaite de la bataille de Waterloo
- 22 juin 1815: 2è abdication de Napoleon – exil à Ste-Helène


EUROPE IN 1812
French Empire in 1804
French territorial acquisitions after 1804
States dependent on Napoleon
France and its allies before Napoleon's Russian Campaign in 1812
Confederation of the Rhine in 1812
Continental system since 1806/1807
KINGDOM OF NORWAY
Personal union with Denmark until 1814
KINGDOM OF SWEDEN
KINGDOM OF DENMARK
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
DUTCHY OF WARSAW
Personal union with Saxony 1807–1813
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE
EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA
EMPIRE OF FRANCE
KINGDOM OF ITALY
KINGDOM OF SPAIN
KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
KINGDOM OF SICILY
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
Livonia
Kurland
Gotland
Kalmar
Malmö
Copenhagen
Bornholm
Memel
Riga
Dünaburg
Kovno
Vilna
Minsk
Tilsit
Königsberg
Friedland
Rep. of Danzig
Białystok
Pinsk
Volhynia
Kiev
Podolia
Ukraine
Galicia
Lemberg
Brody
Tarnopol
Krakow
Warsaw
Posen
Thorn
Stettin
Berlin
Pomerania
Lübeck
Hamburg
Kiel
Heligoland
occupied by Britain 1807
Bremen
1810
Hanover
Münster
Amsterdam
1810
Dover
Bristol
London
York
Dublin
Cork
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Guernsey
Jersey
Boulogne
Brussels
Cologne
Kassel
Erfurt
Leipzig
Bautzen
Glogau
Dresden
Frankfurt
Mainz
Luxemburg
Amiens
Rouen
Brest
Rennes
Paris
Nantes
Orléans
Lunéville
Valencay
Nuremberg
Stuttgart
Regensburg
Munich
Basel
Zurich
SWITZ
Geneva
Lyon
Bordeaux
Aurillac
Valence
Turin
Milan
Trieste
1809
Venice
Bologna
1805
Genoa
Lucca
Florence
1807/08
Rep. of San Marino
1808 ital.
Piombino
Elba
Corsica
Ajaccio
Rome
Pontecorvo
Benevento
Naples
Taranto
Otranto
Marseilles
Toulon
Rep. of Andorra
Toulouse
Bayonne
Vitoria
Pamplona
Burgos
Oviedo
La Coruña
Oporto
Salamanca
Zaragoza
1812
Barcelona
Madrid
Toledo
Aranjuez
Lisbon
Torres Vedras
Badajoz
Valencia
Seville
Bailén
Granada
Gibraltar
Tangier
Ceuta
Peñón de Vélez
Melilla
Fez
MOROCCO
Oran
Algiers
Bona
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
Tunis
Ottoman vassal
Balearic Islands
Minorca occupied by Britain 1798–1802
Majorca
Ibiza
Formentera
Malta occupied by Britain 1798
Palermo
Messina
Sardinia
Cagliari
Corfu
Russ. protectorate 1799–1807
French 1807–1814
Ionian Islands
Russ. protectorate 1798–1807, occupied by Britain 1809
French 1807
Crete
Rhodes
Cyprus
Morea
Athens
Thessaly
Macedonia
Salonica
Albania
Montenegro
Cattaro
Nish
Sofia
Bulgaria
Belgrad
Servia
Bosnia
Wallachia
Bucharest
Silistria
Adrianople
Constantinople
Sinope
Angora
Brusa
Smyrna
Chios
Lesbos
Adalia
Crimea
Sevastopol
Kherson
Odessa
Ismail
Bessarabia
1812
Moldavia
Temesvár
Slavonia
Transylvania
Hungary
Klagenfurt
Agram
Pressburg
Vienna
Austerlitz
Brünn
Olmütz
Prague
Bohemia
1807 – 1808

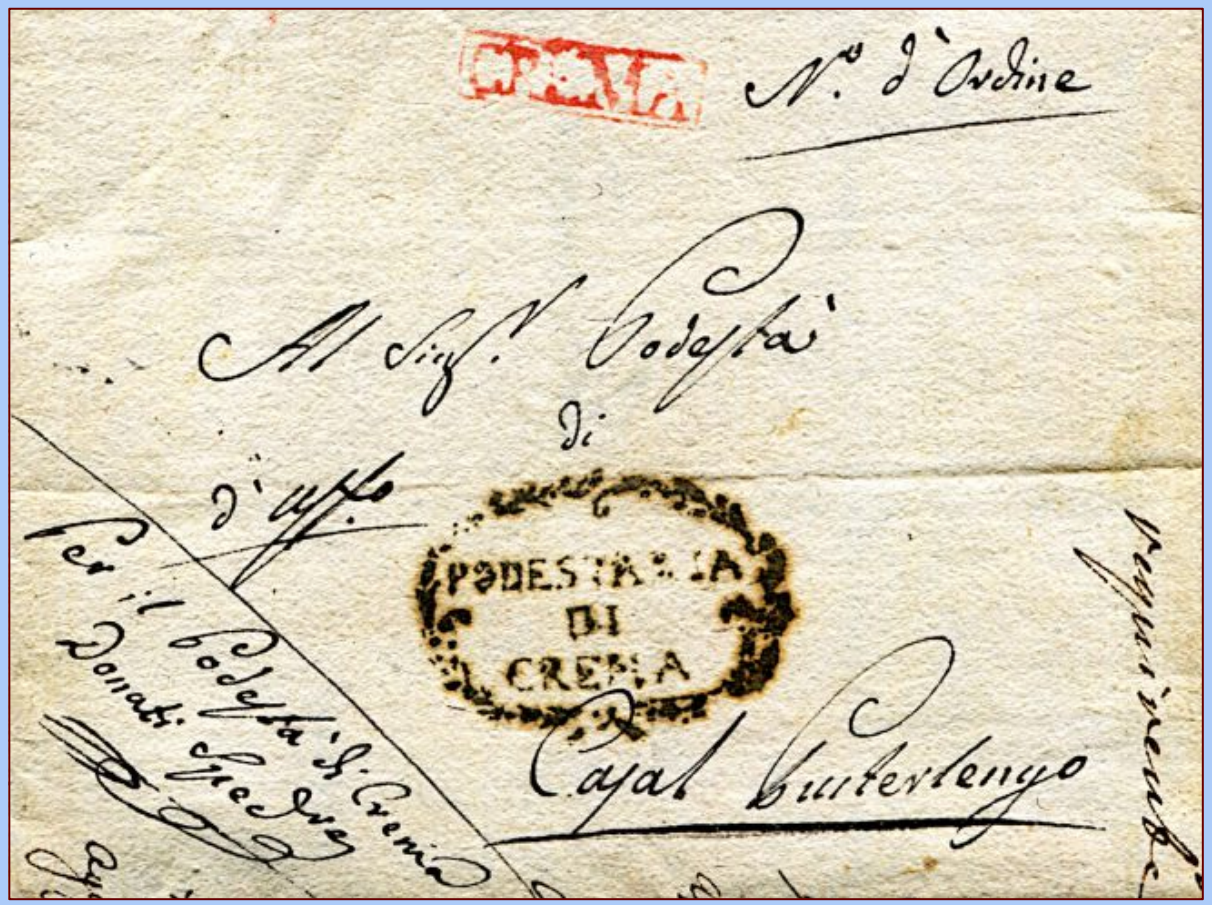


CONGRESS OF VIENNA 18 September 1814 – 9 June 1815


LA RESTAURATION (1815)
SUISSE
L.
EMPIRE D'AUTRICHE
Tyrol
Valteline
Savoie
ROYAUME
DE
SARDAIGNE
Turin
Pô
Milan
Royaume
lombard-
vénitien
Vérone
Venise
Istrie
FRANCE
PARME
MODÈNE
Bologne
Romagne
Gênes
SAINT-MARIN
EMPIRE
OTTOMAN
Dalmatie
MASSA
LUCQUES
Florence
Nice
MONACO
Livourne
TOSCANE
ÉTATS
DE
L'ÉGLISE
Elbe
Mer
Adriatique
Corse
Tibre
Abruzzes
Rome
Pontecorvo
Bari
Bénévent
Pouilles
Naples
ROYAUME
DE
SARDAIGNE
Mer
Tyrrhénienne
ROYAUME
DES
DEUX-SICILES
Cagliari
Mer
Ionienne
Calabre
Messine
Palerme
Mer Méditerranée
Sicile
EMPIRE OTTOMAN
Malte (Brit.)
100 km



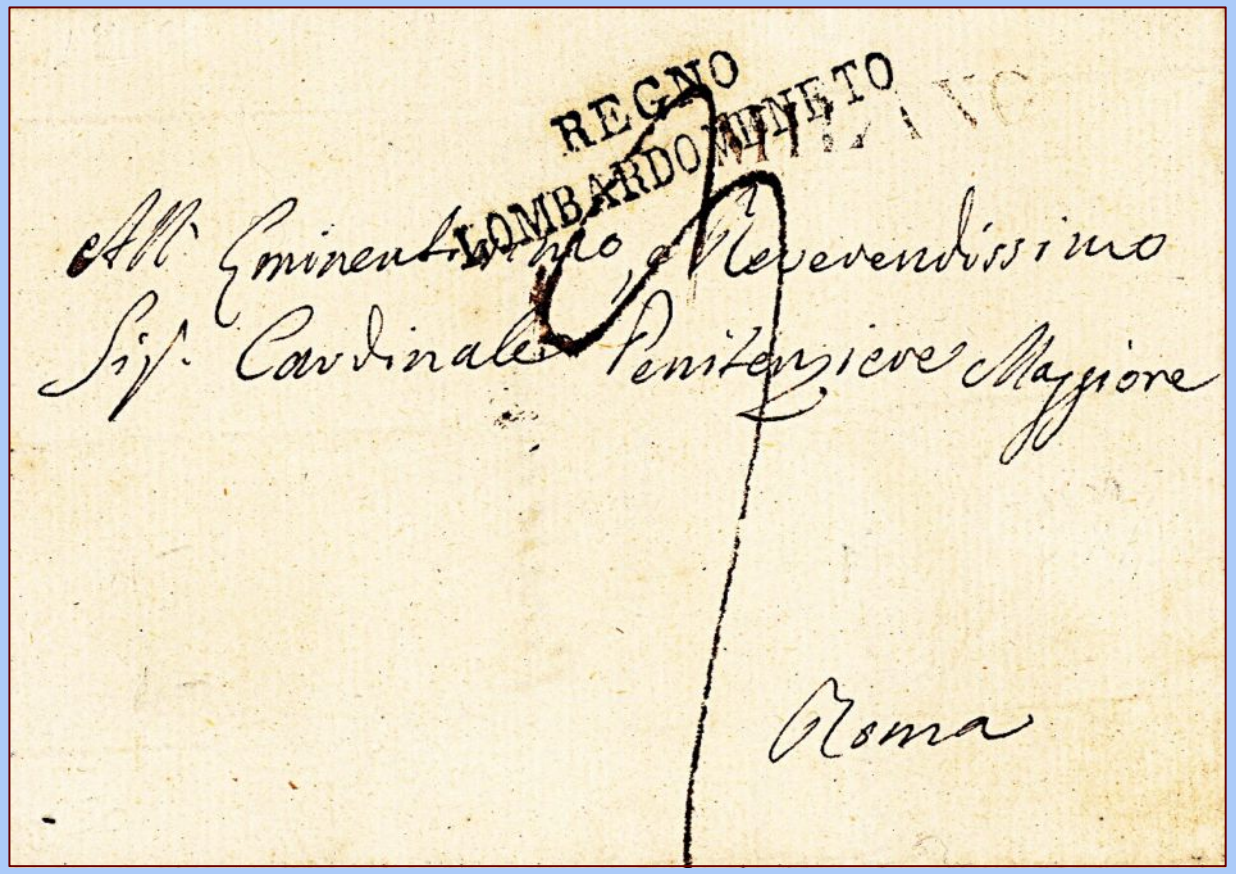
LA RESTAURATION 1815



- Crema à Casal Pusterlengo
- 6 avril 1814 → **jour de l'abdication de Napoleon Bonaparte**
- franchise postale du podestat de Crema

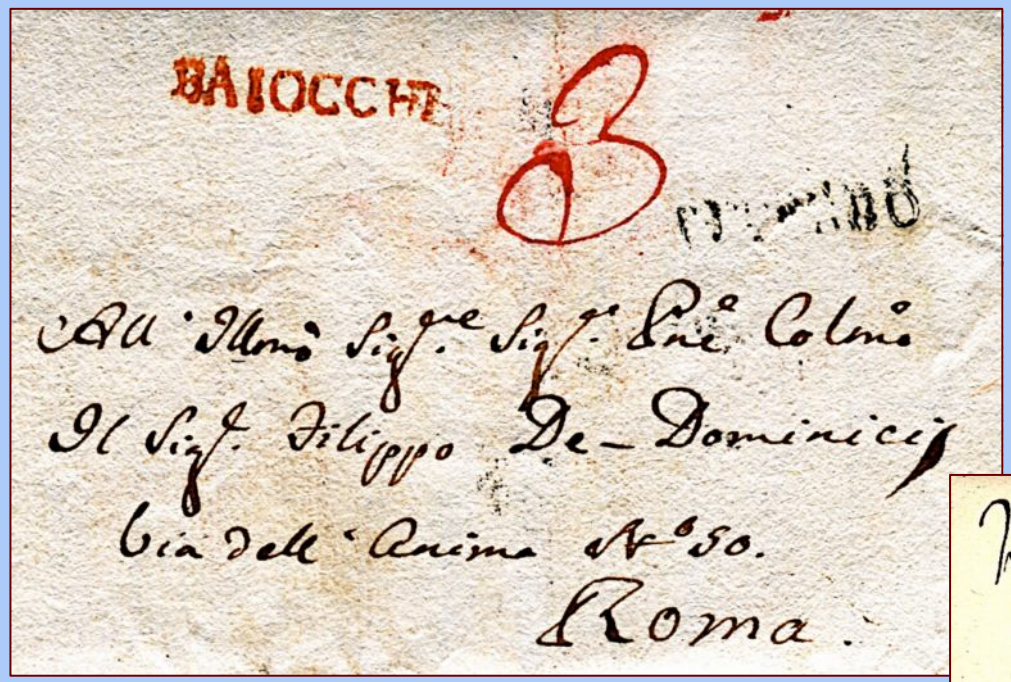
***** le **podestat** est le premier magistrat de la ville

- Congrès de Vienne et retablissement des frontières
- marques postales vont suivre tous ces changements
- Autriche instaure le **Royaume lombardo-venitien**

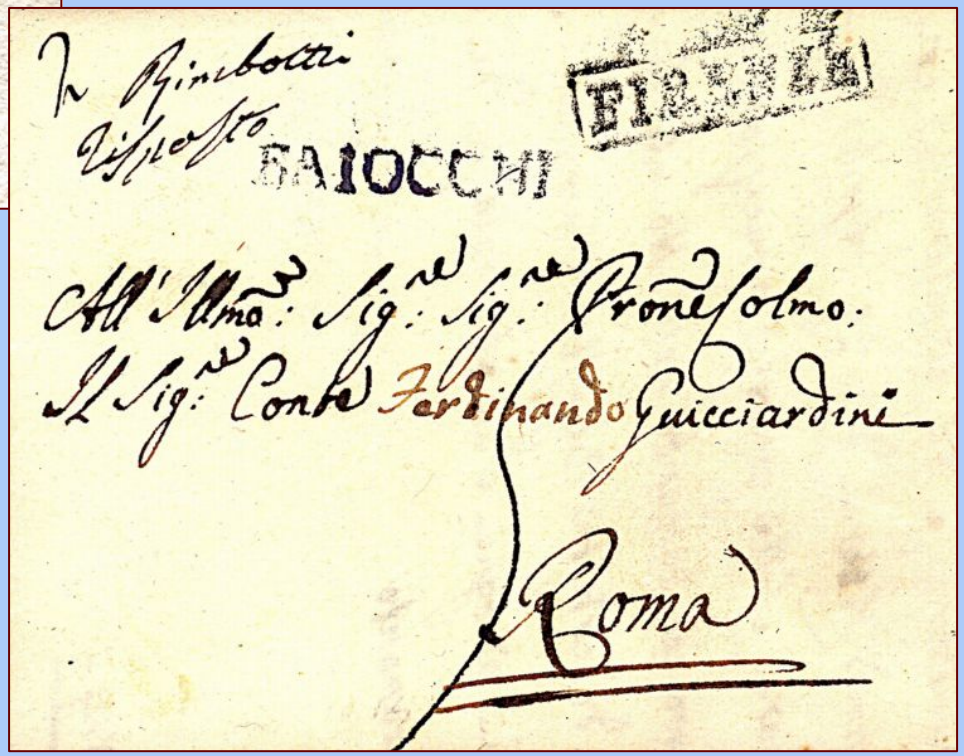


- Milan à Rome
- 1819
- marque de depart MILANO
- cachet du Royaume lombard-venitien
- port dû 9 baiocchi

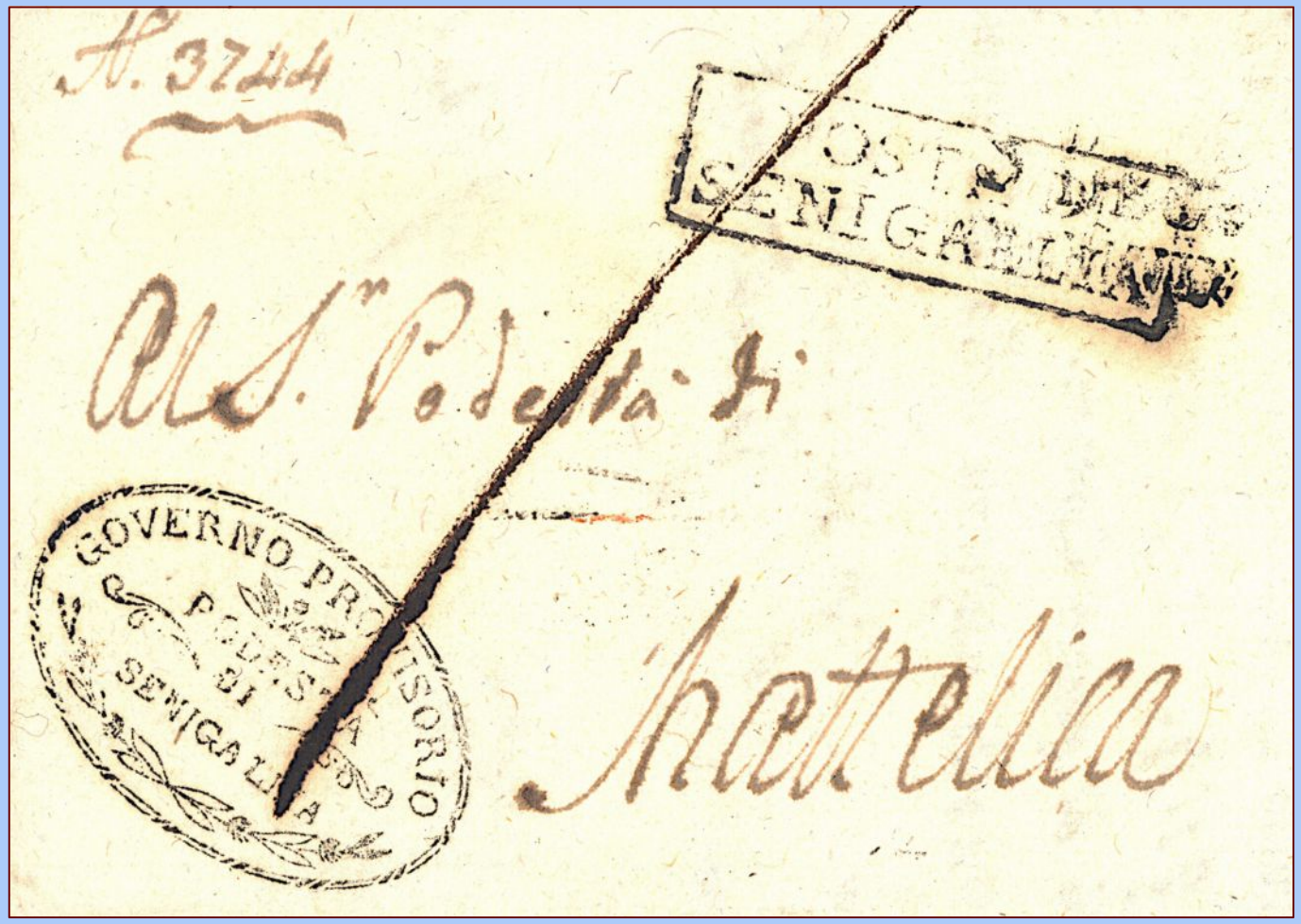
- Certains etats n'attendront pas la fin des pourparlers pour revenir aux anciennes marques postales et à l'ancienne monnaie



- Bagnorea à Rome (etats-P.)
- 3 septembre 1814
- port dû 3 baiocchi



- Florence (GD Toscane) à Rome (etats-Pontificaux)
- 19 août 1814
- port dû 5 baiocchi



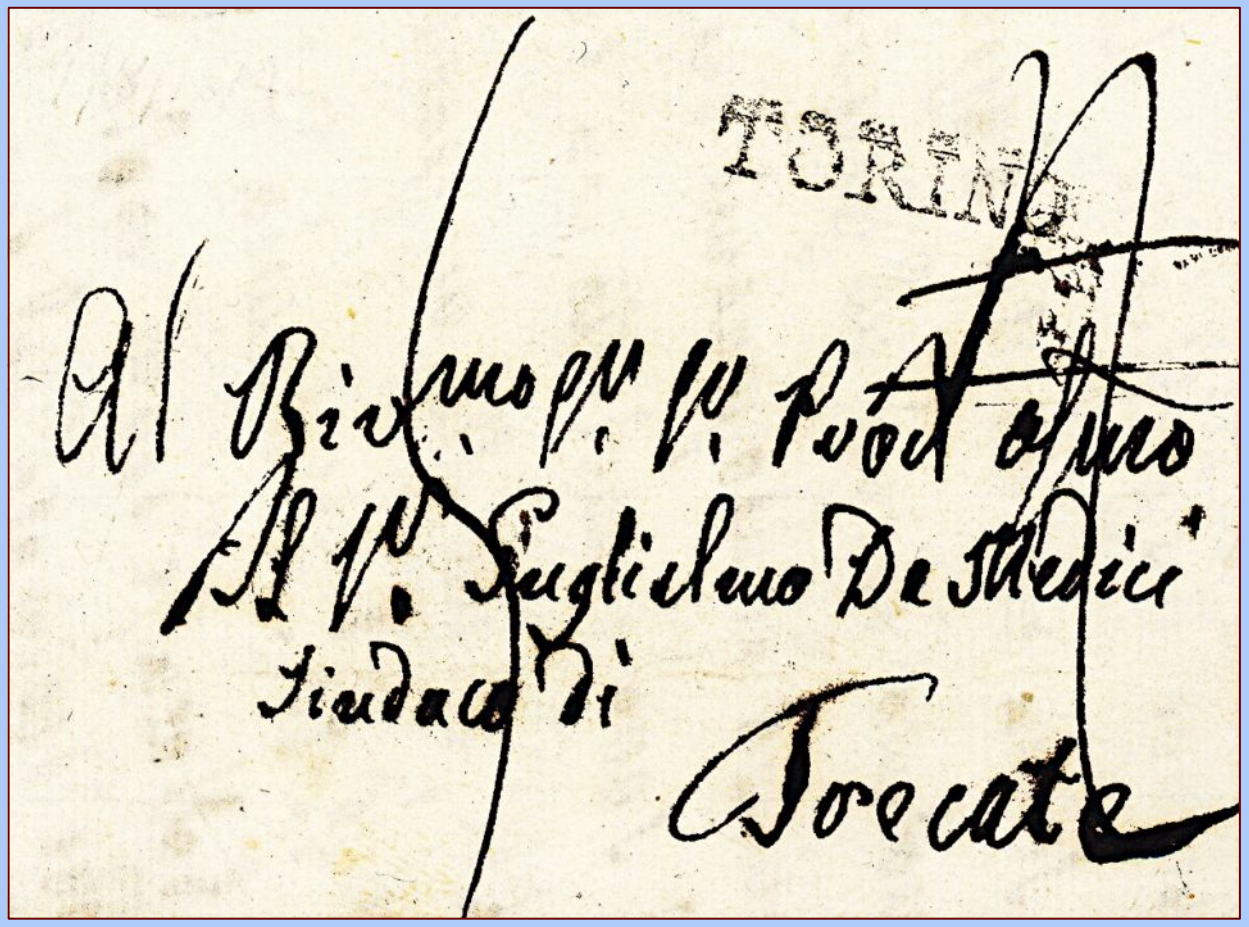


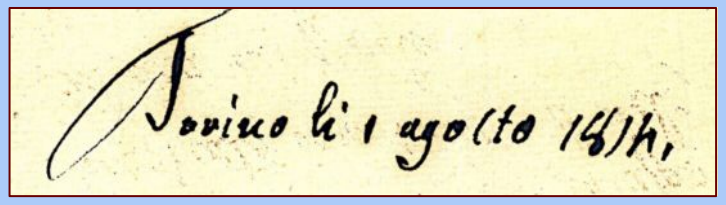
verso

sceau

cachet du GOUVERNEMENT PROVISOIRE
tentative de reconquête de Joachim Murat

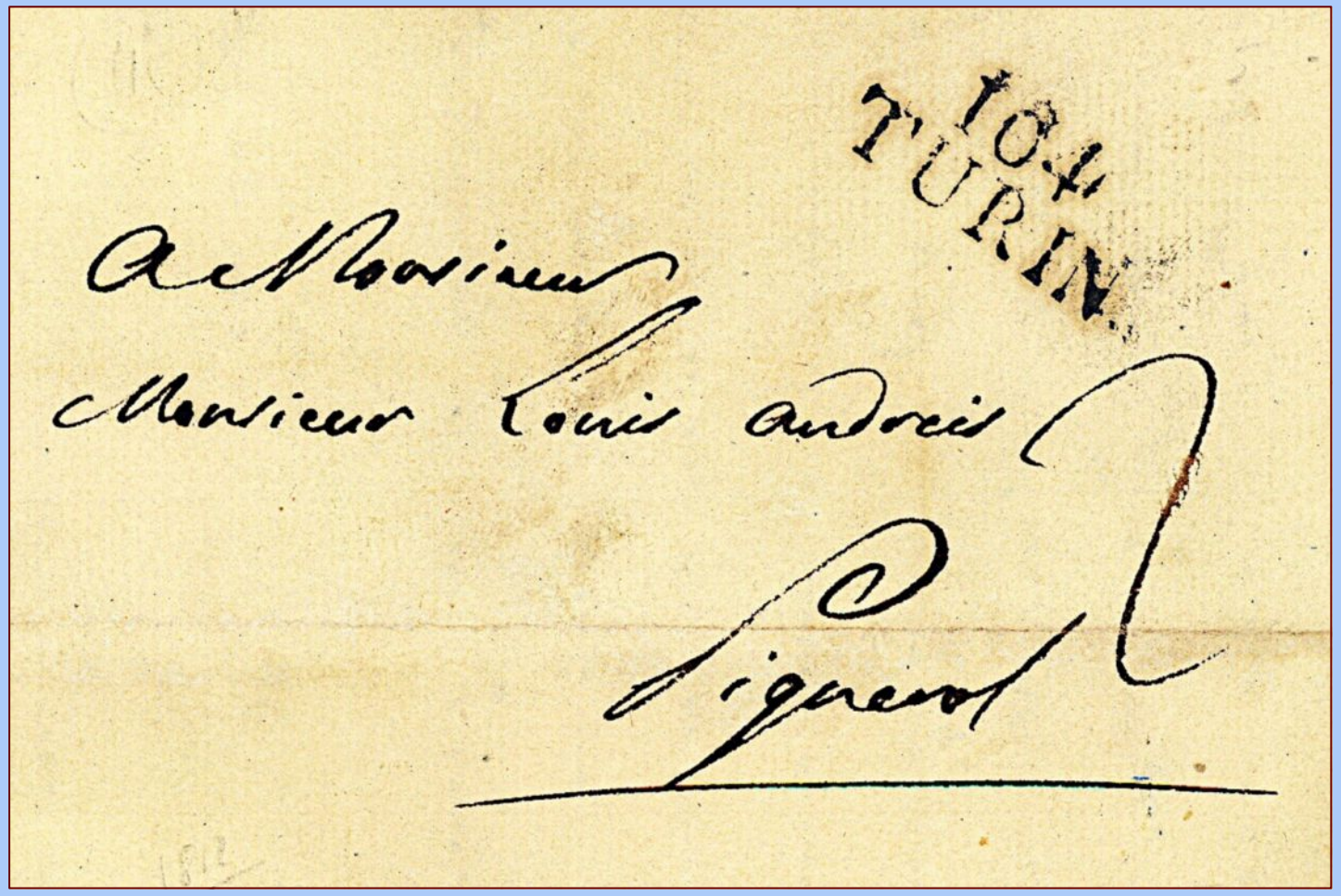
- Senigallia à Matelica
- 26 novembre 1814
- franchise postale du podestat





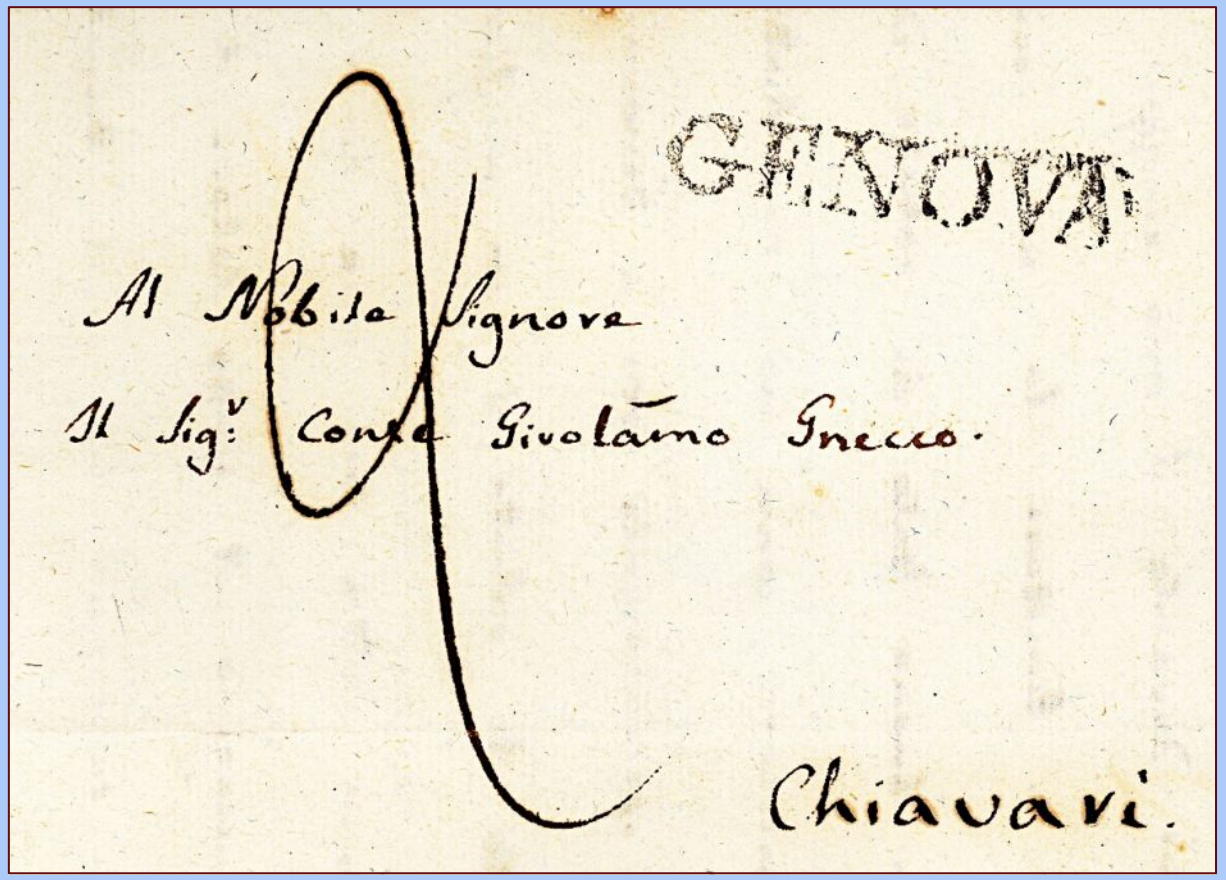
APRÈS LA FIN DE L'OCCUPATION FRANÇAISE – 21 MAI 1814

- Turin à Trecate (Piemont)
- 1er août 1814
- port dû 5 soldi



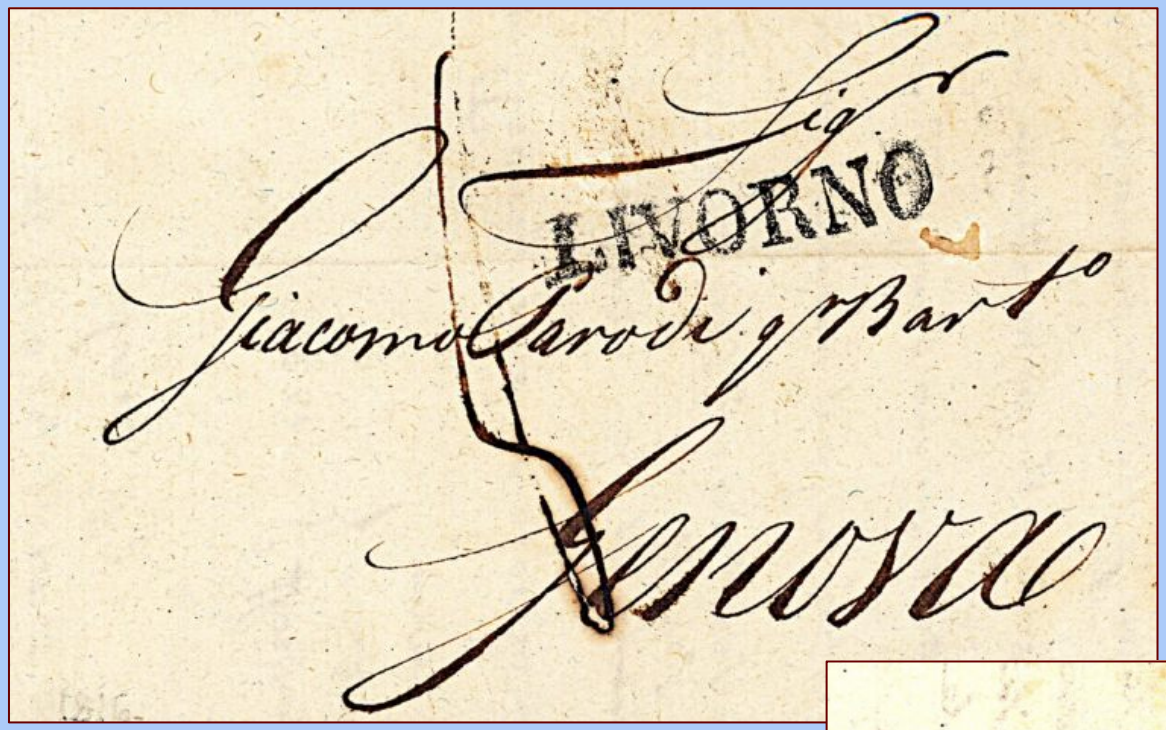
- Turin à Pignerol
- 1817

Congrès de Vienne - Republique de Gênes retablie et annexee au Royaume de Sardaigne - 3 janvier 1815.

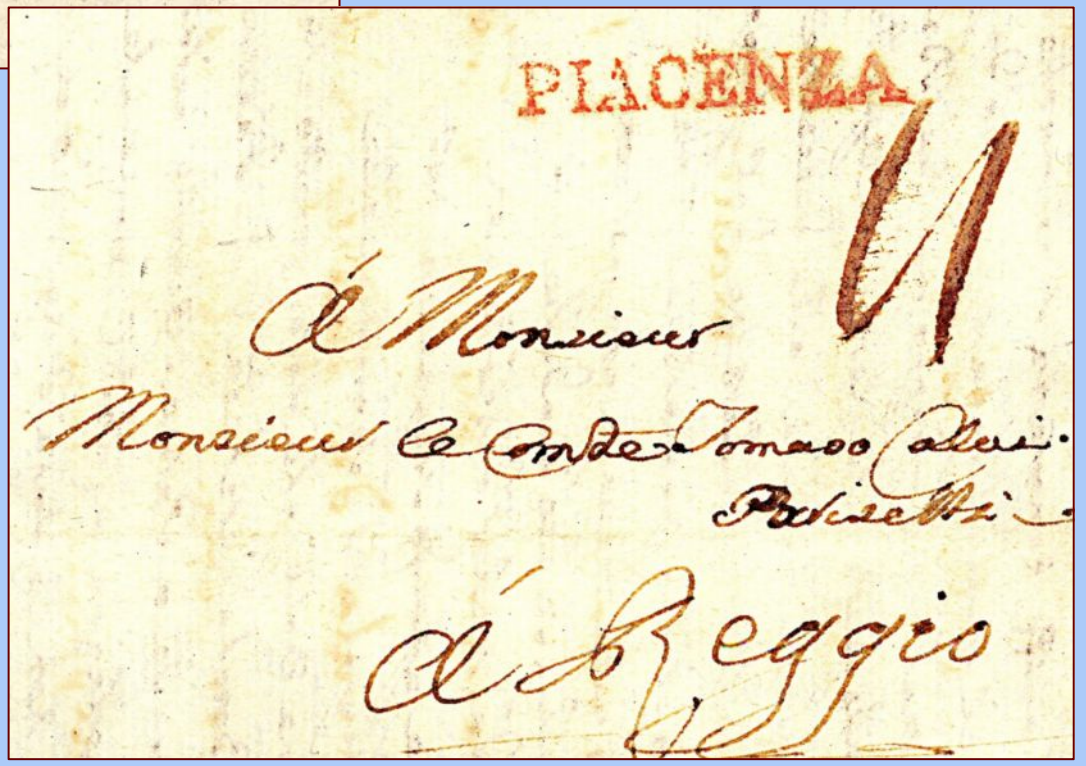




- Gênes à Chiavari (voisine de Gênes)
- marque sarde « GENOVA »
- 3 août **1817**
- port dû 2 soldi

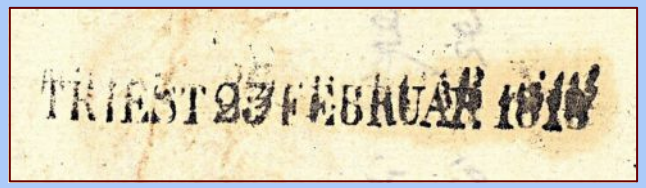


- Livourne (GD Toscane) à Gênes
- 1816

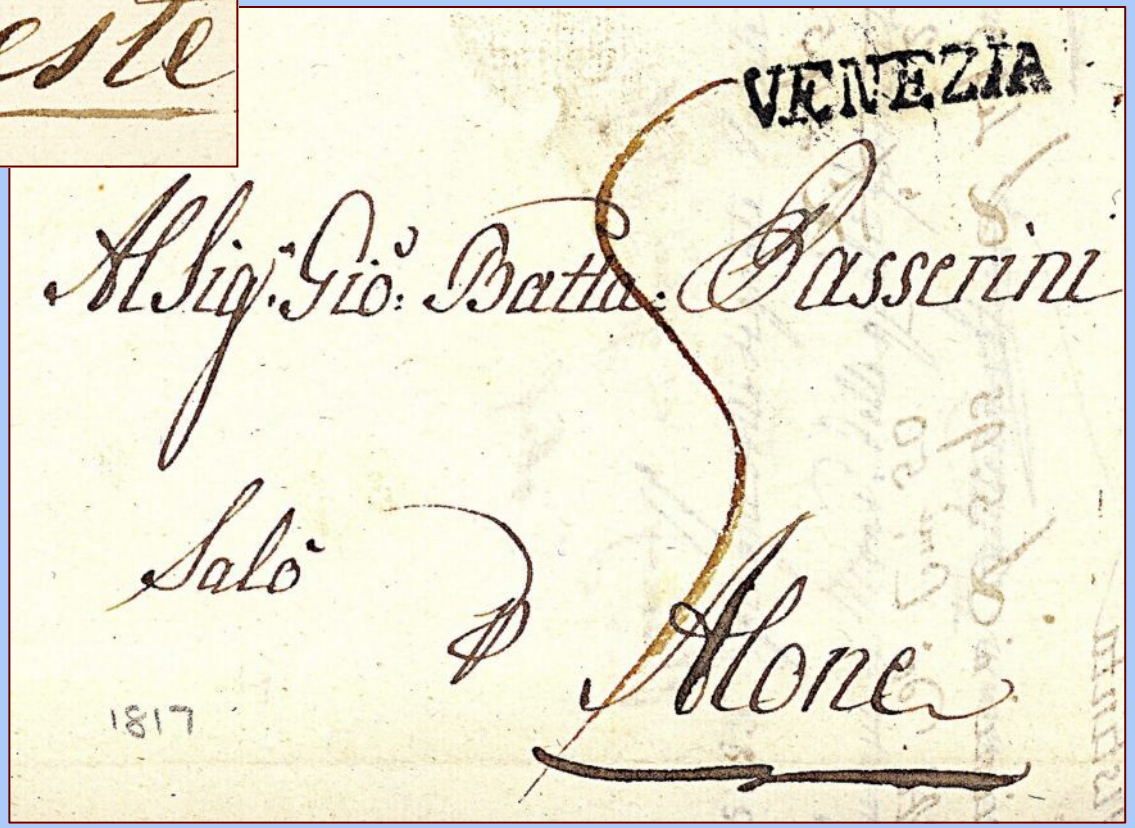


- Plaisance (Duche) à Reggio
- 1814



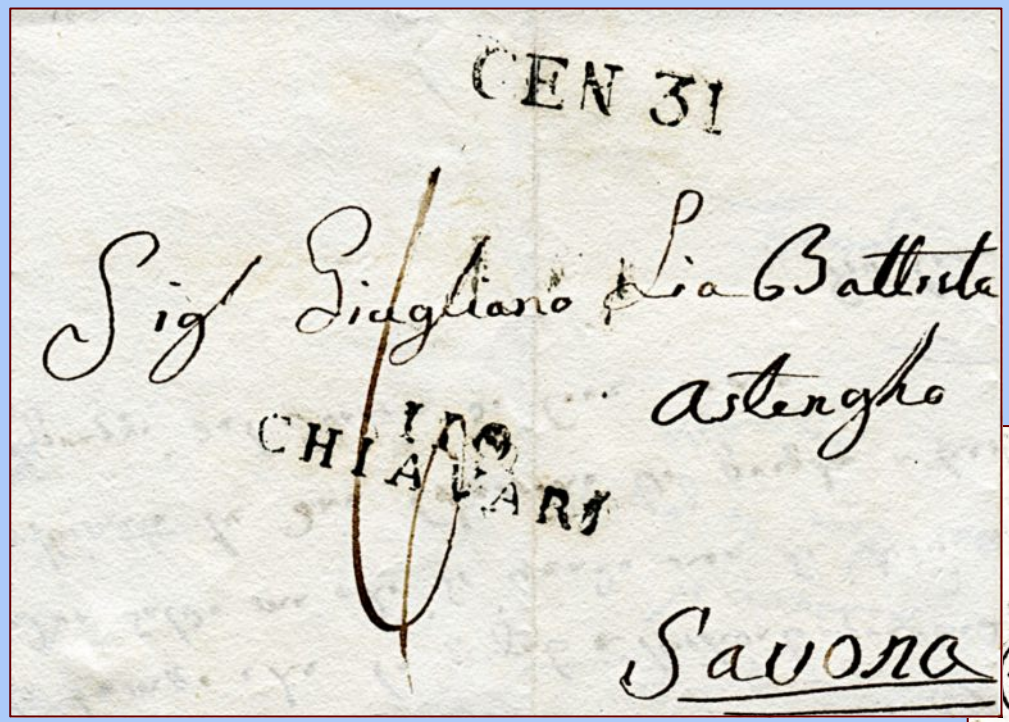


- Venise à Trieste
- 1818

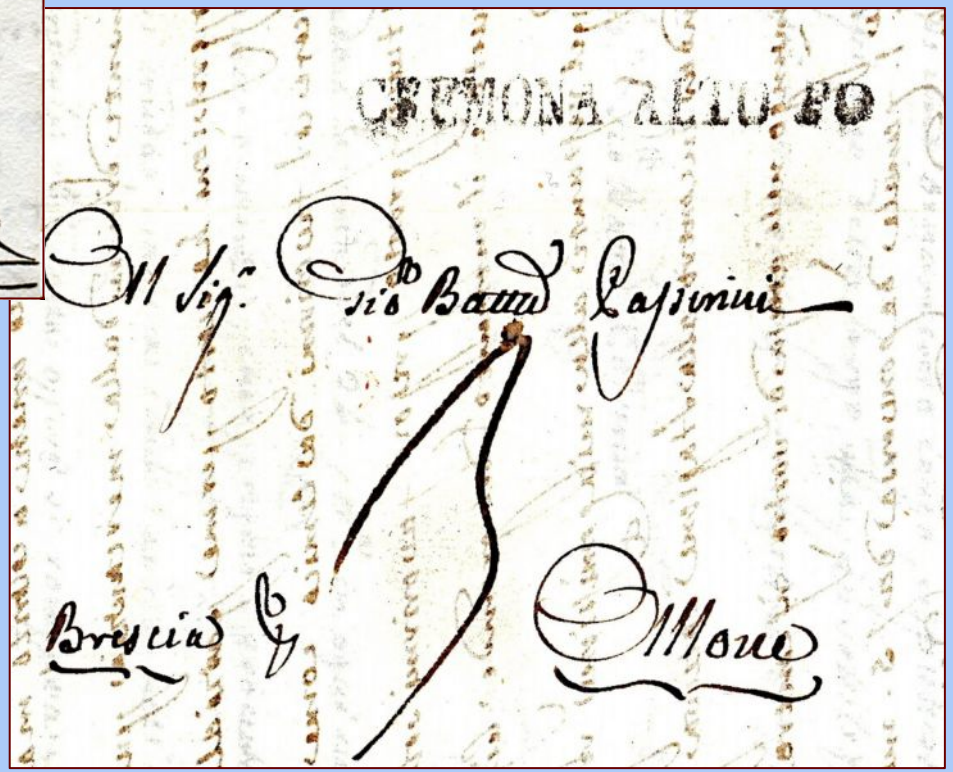


- Venise à Alone
- 1817

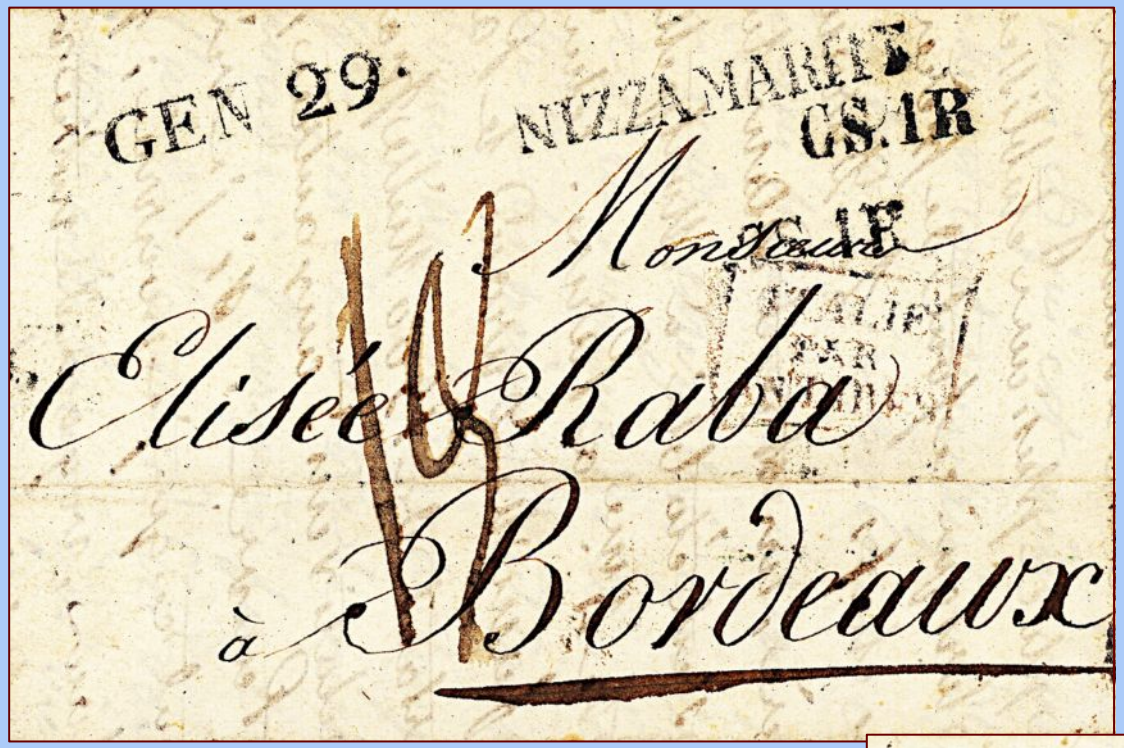
Au contraire, d'autres vont conserver leurs marques françaises au-delà des changements politiques → **marques tardives**



- Chiavari à Savone
- 1821



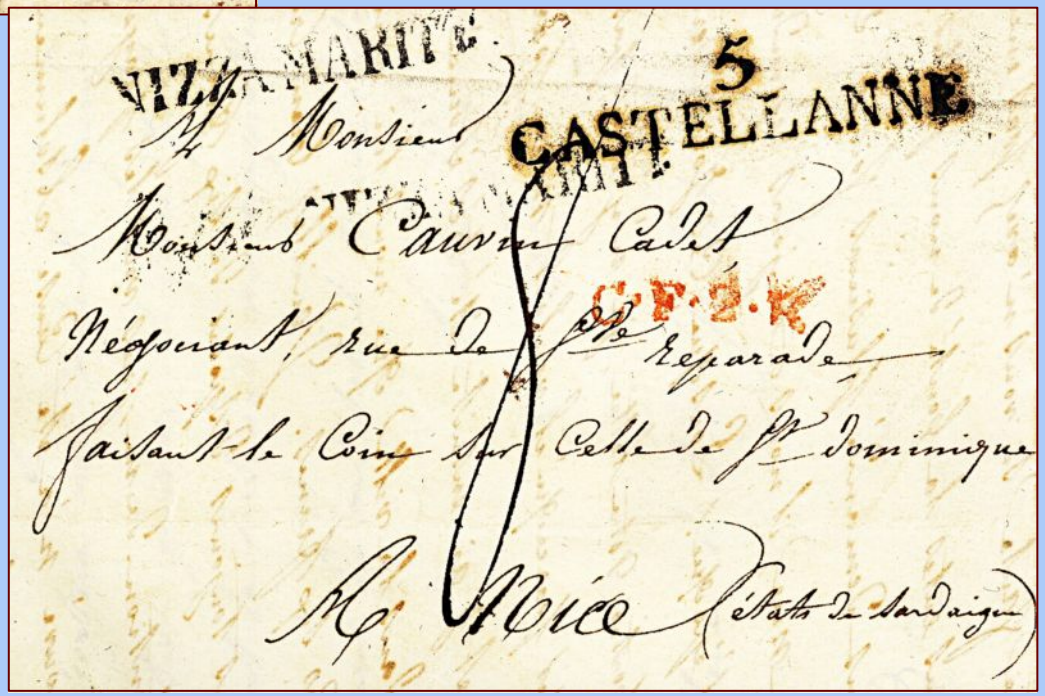
- Cremone à Alone
- 1816



- Nice (NIZZA MARITT) à Bordeaux
- 1821 (GEN 29) 29 janvier
- **CS.1R**

Correspondance sarde de 1er rayon

← **ITALIE PAR ANTIBES** • port dû



- Castellane à Nice →
- 1821 • port dû
- marque de reception à Nice NIZZA MARITT
- **C.F.2.R.**

Correspondance française de 2è rayon

VI. CONCLUSION

- Following the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) with the restoration of ancient rulers, the revolutionary efforts will multiply in the various Italian states.
- After many insurrections throughout Italy, the **King of Sardinia**, Charles Albert, decided this was the moment to unify Italy and declared war on Austria.
- This period of political and social movement that consolidated different states into the Kingdom of Italy in the 19th century is called ***Risorgimento*** (rebirth, *renaissance* → [1852 stamps of the Italian States]).
- A series of plebiscites in the occupied lands resulted in the proclamation of **Victor Emmanuel II as the 1st King of Italy of the unified Italy on March 17 1861.**
- **Victor Emmanuel II was the son of Charles Albert and former King of Sardinia**

The Postal System of the newly unified Italy will issue stamps with the embossed head of King Victor Emmanuel II same as the one in use in the Kingdom of Sardinia at the time.

Sardinia : series issued 1855-63 - unwatermarked - imperforated

Italy : first series 1862 - unwatermarked - perforated $11^{1}/_{2}$ x 12

Kingdom of Sardinia

- Cortona to Florence
- single circle dater
- May 6 1862
- 10 centesimi
- manuscript *Presse*



Italy : first series 1862 - unwatermarked - perforated $11^{1}/_{2}$ x 12



Kingdom of Italy

- single circle dater
- 20 centesimi
- Bologna to Carmagnola
- July 10 1862



THE END

Rome. Monument to
Victor-Emmanuel II
1st King of Italy