



LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65

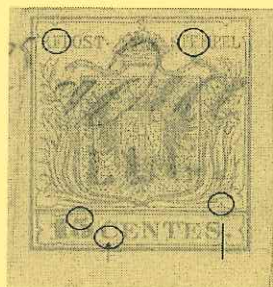
FRAMMENTI CON ANNULLI RIQUADRATI





LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65

1° TIPO: cifra "5" staccata dal cartiglio superiore; seconda "K" di "KKPOST" difettosa e simile ad una "F"; prima "E" di "STEMPEL" incompleta in basso; punta dell'ornato interno inferiore destro lunga ed appuntita; "S" di "CENTES" che termina prima della punta interna dell'ornato; "C" di "CENTES" lievemente deformata da un punto di colore nella curva inferiore (*Fig. 2*).





LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65

2° TIPO: "K" di "KKPOST" ed "E" di "STEMPEL" intere e regolari; cifra "5" attaccata al cartiglio superiore e chiusa da un punto di colore; punta dell'ornato interno inferiore destro lunga ed appuntita, come nel primo tipo; "S" di "CENTES" che termina esattamente sotto la punta interna del cartiglio. Ne esistono due sottotipi, il primo con la seconda "E" di "CENTES" rotta in basso ed il secondo con tale lettera completa (*Fig. 3*).





LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65

3° TIPO: a differenza del 2° tipo, la cifra "5" è attaccata al cartiglio superiore ma aperta; punta dell'ornato interno inferiore destro corta e schiacciata; i pezzi su carta a macchina sono sempre di questo tipo (*Fig. 4*).





LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65

SOTTOTIPI DEL 30 CENT.

Questo francobollo venne stampato sia su carta a mano che su carta a macchina (dal Maggio 1855), con spessori e qualità molto variabili. Per il 30 centesimi si possono distinguere due tipi principali, facilmente riconoscibili e ben noti ai collezionisti. Ecco come distinguerli:

1° TIPO: cifra "3" che presenta la parte inferiore schiacciata, a causa di un'impurità presente sul conio di stampa; punta dell'ornato interno in basso a destra lunga ed appuntita.





LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65



2° TIPO: cifra "3" con la parte inferiore regolare e simile ad una pallina (l'intera cifra "3" a ben guardare appare modificata); punta dell'ornato interno inferiore destro corta e schiacciata (i pezzi su carta a macchina sono di questo tipo).

NOTA: del secondo tipo vengono normalmente catalogati due francobolli che, seppur con caratteristiche identiche si differenziano per la tonalità di colore assai differente: bruno scuro e bruno lillaceo.



bruno



*bruno
lillaceo*

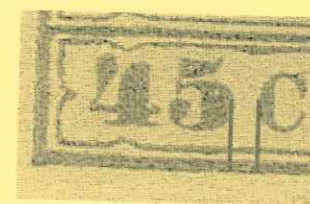
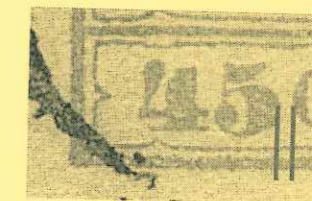


LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65

SOTTOTIPI DEL 45 CENT.

Questo francobollo venne stampato sia su carta a mano che su carta a macchina (dal settembre 1856), con spessori e qualità molto variabili. Per il 45 centesimi si possono distinguere due tipi principali, facilmente riconoscibili e ben noti ai collezionisti. Ecco come distinguerli:

1° TIPO: cifra "45" molto spostata verso la scritta "CENTES".



2° e 3° TIPO: cifra "45" distanziata dalla parola "CENTES" e centrata tra il cartiglio sinistro e "CENTES". NOTA: del secondo tipo vengono normalmente catalogati due francobolli che si differenziano soprattutto per la tonalità di colore differente: azzurro ardesia ed azzurro



*azzurro
ardesia*

azzurro



LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65



LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65

GLI ANNULLI



TRE CERCHI -Peschiera-



QUATTRO CERCHI CON DATA
-Tolmezzo-



DUE CERCHI GRANDI CON
ORNATO -Mantova-



LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65



RIQUADRATURA CON DATA E ANNO -Milano-



UN CERCHIO -Brescia-



UN CERCHIO CON ORNATO -S. Donà-



LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65



STAMPATELLO DIRITTO CON DATA 1° TIPO -Treviso-



STAMPATELLO DIRITTO CON DATA 2° TIPO -S.M. Maddalena-



STAMPATELLO DIRITTO CON DATA 3° TIPO -Portogruaro-



LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65



CERCHIO CON LINEE
ORIZZONTALI -Sermide-



DUE CERCHI CON ORNATO
-Verona-



RUOTA DENTATA -Bergamo-



LOMBARDO VENETO 1850/65



STAMPATELLO INCLINATO CON
DATA -Bassano-



ANNULLO OVALE CON ANNO
-Pieve di Soligo-



RIQUADRATURA CON DATA
(Impero Austriaco) -Trieste-

Lombardo-Veneto



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



SIGNED
8b



9



10



11



12



FLAWED

DOVA STAMPA
CIRCOLO
13

SEE
CERTIFICATE
←



13A



SIGNED THREE

14



SIGNED TWICE
15b

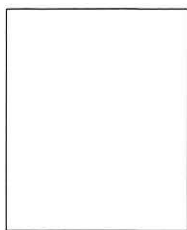


SIGNED
16



SIGNED
BOTTACCHI
17

Lombardo-Veneto



18



SIGNED
19



20 TYPE III



21 TYPE II



SIGNED
22



SIGNED
23



SIGNED
24



25



26



27



SIGNED TWICE
28 BLEN



29

SIGNED



SIGNED
30



SIGNED
31



SIGNED
32

SEE CERTIFICATES

Veneto e Provincia di Mantova



33



34



SIGNED
35



36



37



38



SIGNED
TYPE I
39



SIGNED TYPE I
40



SIGNED
41



42



43



44



45

Lombardo Veneto

OTHER



12



29



31



31



32



33



33



42



43

VICENZA

VICENZA



43



43



43



43



44



45



45



44

Lombaro Veneto

Other

19 SIGARDA 3 TIRAZZES
DIEH
BIONDI
+ ONE OTHER



41



28



19



8



AUSTRIAN IN TRIESTE



VICENZA



35



33



27



13 1870?



28 & 35
SIGARDA
DIEHA

Lombardo-Veneto

Croci di S Andrea

HEAVY



E



LIGHT

C



HEAVY

D



HEAVY

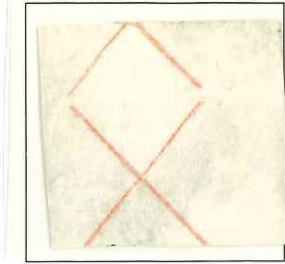
D



SIGNED
30



SIGNED
32 HEAVY



LIGHT

C



C



D



SIGNED
C

LIGHT



A



Francobolli per Giornali

SIGNED
SFR
CART
←



1



2



SIGNED

3

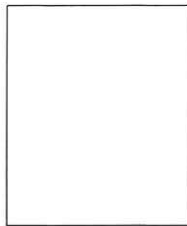


BACKSTAMPED MAY BE SIGNED ON ICE
VERY VALUABLE

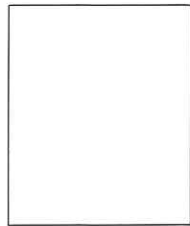
4



5



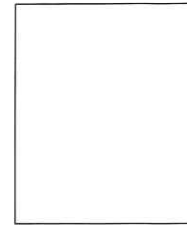
6



7



8



9



SIGNED

10



11

assure au contraire que est plus éloigné que jamais de discussions aux quelles elles se

15.6 (1855)
bollo toro
Al Milano
I.R. Spediz
Garete

MERCREDI 13 JUN
1855.



ON S'ABONNE

à Rome, place Colonne,
chez **PIERRE MERLE**, place Colonne,
à Naples,

Chez **ÉTIENNE DURENNE**, rue Medina, 61;
Pour l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Prusse
et la Russie,

chez le directeur des postes à Cologne (Prusse),

Les annonces sont reçues

au bureau du **JOURNAL DES DÉBATS**,

Chez **M. PAMIS**, régisseur,
place de la Bourse, 10,
et chez **M. BIGOT** et **C^e**, pl. de la Bourse, 8.



LES DÉBATS LITTÉRAIRES.

la représente dans centre droit, et que opinions du centre à sanction à gneuses. Cette loi a déjà son exécution au roi a indiqué les Do femmes qui se-

conférence n'est dissoute que temporairement et pour renaitre au moment opportun, elle devrait se constituer telle qu'elle était dans ses dernières séances; elle siégerait à Vienne; les députés de l'Autriche, de la France, de la Prusse, de la Russie, de la Turquie, de la Grande-Bretagne, de la Russie, de la Turquie, seraient admis à prendre part à ses délibérations, d'où seraient exclus les plénipotentiaires de la Prusse et ceux des Etats qui sont

pour le compte de l'Angleterre avaient subi un interrogatoire devant la Cour des commissaires des Etats-Unis. Il en était résulté un ajournement. Le même tribunal avait également interrogé trois personnes accusées d'avoir armé un brick pour faire la traite des esclaves. Cette affaire a été pareillement ajournée moyennant cautionnement considérable fourni par les prévenus. Le vapeur *Lanz* était arrivé à New-York avec des nouvelles de Callington allant jusqu'à 1^{er} du mois dernier et 1 million 324,025 dollars de poudre d'or. La valeur de la poudre d'or emportée à Panama, le 13 du mois dernier par le *Golden Gate* était de 1 million 500,000 dollars, dont 152,984 pour le compte de l'Angleterre. Les récoltes n'avaient jamais offert un plus bel aspect. L'exploitation des mines est dans un

Segnatasse per Giornali



1



2 SIGNATA



3



4

SIGNATA



1

SIGNATA



2 SIGNATA

MARCHE PER GIORNALI



1853-1858 - Stemma al centro. Carta a macchina.



2 Kr. Austria
usato nel
Lomb-Veneto



I.R. Spazio Gazzette
Venezia
(bollo tondo piccolo)



Id Venezia, 26.8.1862
(bollo tondo grande)



Rovigo

Lombardo-Veneto

Ristampe Ufficiali



R1



R1a



R2



R3



R4



R5



1884
R6



1866
R6a



1866
R7
*SIGNED
THREE TIMES*



1866
R8



1870
R9



1870
R10



1870
R11

Lombardo-Veneto

Ristampe Ufficiali



1884

R12



1884

R13



1884

R14



1884

R15



R12a

1887



1884

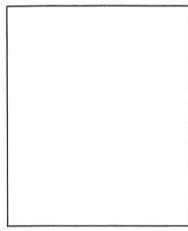
R16

Lombardo-Veneto

Ristampe Ufficiali



R17
1870 (?)
10/12



R17a



9/12 R18 1870(?)



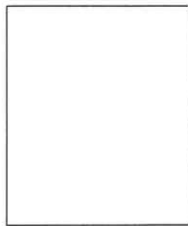
R19



R20 1884



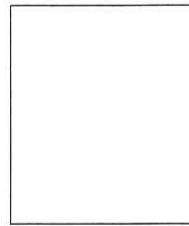
R21 1884



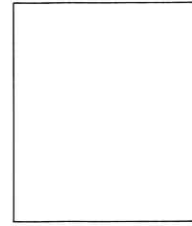
R22



R23



R24



R25



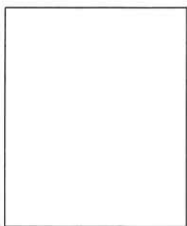
R26



R27



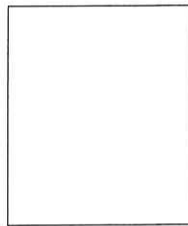
R28



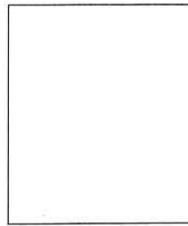
R29



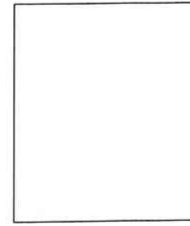
R30



R31



R32



R33

Lombardo-Veneto

Restampi Ufficiali

Other



R9 1866



R24 1870



R7 1884



R2



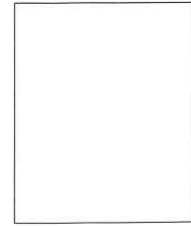
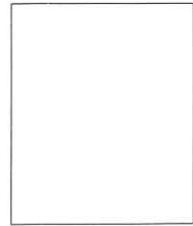
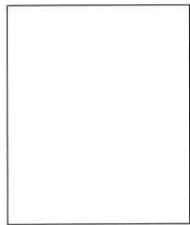
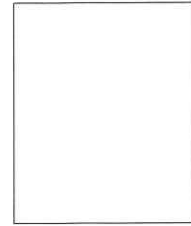
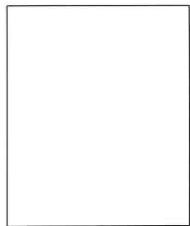
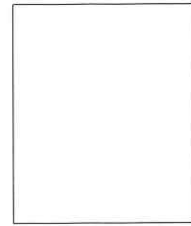
R13 1884



R16 1884



R18 1870(?)



Lombardo Veneto



Lombardo Veneto



Lombardo Veneto



Lombardo Veneto



Lombardo Veneto



Lombardo Veneto



Modena



1



2



3



4

↑ SIGNED DIEMIA ↑
BOTH



5



6

SIGNED



7



8

SIGNED BOAFFI



9



10



11

Modena Varieties



2
COLOR
SERIE MASSE
#4



10g
40.

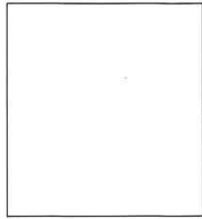
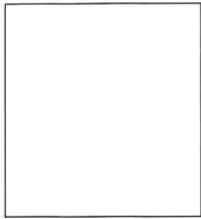


3d
PERIOD 1000
15. 4
'CENT'



6b NO 'N'
IN CENT

SIGNIB RHYBUDDI



3

9i

CERT
SEE CERTIFICATE
ON PAGE 6 PAGE

Modena
Governo Provisorio



SIGNED DIGNA

12



13



14c
SIGNED

14



SIGNED DIGNA
POSTORIVA

15

← SEE CART



16



17



15a



18

Modena

Governo Provisorio

Varieties



15c
← RABAUDI
SEE CART
DOUBLE



12 w/o PUNTO



13d w/o PUNTO



16c w/o
PUNTO
SIGNED



17f w/o
PUNTO
SIGNED



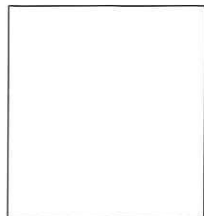
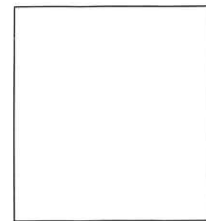
18c w/o
PUNTO
SIGNED



18b w/o
PUNTO
SIGNED



16c CENT
SIGNED
THREE TIMES



Modena

Segnatasse Per Giornali



SIGNORA DI BENT
e VACCARI

B1



SIGNORA

2



3



4



5



5/1



5



Modena



3



3



3



4



4



1



1



7



7



7



9



9



10



10



11



11



11
FORGERY?



3



3



3

SIGNATASSE
PER
GIORNALI

Modena



3



12



17



18



18



18



18 SIGNED
RICHTER



13 FOUNDER
FORGAY



15



17



18



11



3



4



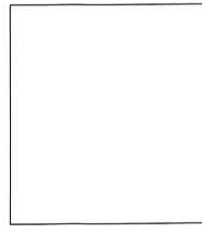
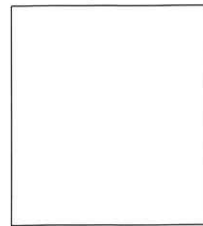
15C



6



10



Modena



3 yellow
?

PV119



Ch...
13

Il giornale esce tutti i giorni tranne le domeniche e feste.

Il prezzo d'abbonamento per Vienna è di f. 12 per un anno — di aust. L. effett 36, e in carti di f. 15 per le provincie della Monarchia. — Per Modena, Parma, Toscana, St. Pontificio f. 18 20, pari a lire austr 55 effettive, franco sino ai confini. Trimestre e Semestre in proporzione.

Inserzioni a pagamento car. 3 per linea la prima volta, ed 8 per tre volte.

Corriere

ANNO VI.

Vienna, Lunedì 22

AVVISO.

L'associazione al *Corriere Italiano* rimane aperta da qualsiasi giorno in poi, per un'epoca non minore di tre mesi.

Il prezzo d'abbonamento è per Vienna di fiorini 12 per tutto l'anno, di fiorini 6 per un semestre e di fiorini 3 per un trimestre.

Per le provincie austriache di fiorini 15 — ovvero lire Austriache 36 — per tutto l'anno; di fiorini 7 : 30 — ovvero L. A. 18 — per un semestre; e di fiorini 3 : 45 — ovvero L. A. 9 — per un trimestre.

Per Modena, Parma, Toscana e Stato Pontificio di Lire Austriache 55 per un anno; semestre e trimestre in

ve; la Russia, dice essa, ricorre a mezzi dilatori per guadagnar tempo, trarne profitto e nella primavera presentarsi con forze formidabili. Non si può decidersi a prestar fede ai sentimenti pacifici dello Czar, e si spera che il governo imperiale non si lascerà prendere al laccio dalla diplomazia moscovita. Ecco in poche parole e senza congetture la fisionomia attuale: L'onore nazionale è punto al vivo; se Sebastopoli fosse preso, forse le idee si modificerebbero, ma pel momento si stà di fronte il partito diplomatico che crede all'influenza delle trattative e il partito nazionale, il quale segue quella politica suggeritagli dal suo istinto naturale, che è invaso da entusiasmo marziale e crede che la sola spada possa tron-

nale e il titolo po sa no de sto pe fidarn chal, volte atti in chal di ve sione go a minis



mente ripro- llo conserva ottimo stato

MODENA 1853, segnatasse per giornali: 9 cent. Violetto grigio (Sass. N. 2) su giornale "Corriere Italiano" del 22 gennaio 1855.

Roma, 7 novembre 1995

EXPERTS

VIA DI PROPAGANDA 27

Romagna produced only a single stamp set

Prior to 1859, the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì and Ravenna were part of the Pontifical States. As a result of the war of 1850 that pitted Sardinia and France

against the Austrian empire, the four provinces found themselves free of papal authority.

Italy

By Robert E. Lana

provinces, referred to as the "Romagne" (Romagna), formed a provisional government with Col. L. Cipriani named as head.

The city-states of Parma and Modena rose against their Austrian hosts concurrently with the cities of Romagna. As a result, on Jan. 1, 1860, Louis-Charles Farini of Parma-Modena succeeded Cipriani as governor of Emilia, Modena, Parma and the provinces of the Romagna.

On June 13, 1859, these

On March 12, 1860, a

plebiscite resulted in Emilia being annexed by the Kingdom of Sardinia.

During the short life of the Romagna, the provisional government issued nine stamps. Previously, the various provinces had used the stamps of the pontifical states. At the time of the formation of this transitional government, the existing supply of Pontifical States stamps was small.

Consequently, as early as the first day of existence of the new government, the inspector of posts wrote to the provisional government that new stamps would have to be printed.

On Aug. 30, 1859, the governor general issued a decree authorizing the issue of a new series of stamps bearing the inscription, "Franco Bollo Postale Romagne," ("Romagna Post Stamp").

The value was given in bajocchi (pronounced, by-Oh-key), the currency of the Pontifical States. The stamps were valid for use on Sept. 1, 1859, on which date the stamps of the Pontifical be-



Figure 2. An Usigli forgery of the 8-bajocchi value, shown at right, is compared with the genuine stamp at left. Notice the broken frameline on the forgery.

Nine matrices, probably of copper, were made from this original die reflecting the nine values of 1/2 bajocchi, 1b, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 8b, and 20b. The matrices were made by the electro process, and casts in metal were made from these secondary dies by the Amoretti brothers of Bologna.

Printing plates were composed of 120 casts of each value, arranged in two panes of 60. The government printers, Volpe and Del Stassi of Bologna, printed the stamps.

The approximate quantities

dom of Sardinia, the superintendent of finance at Bologna sent 599,400 remainder stamps, together with 1,056 metal clichés and seven galvano-plastic matrices, to the director general of posts in Turin.

In 1870, Carlo Usigli of Florence came into possession of a number of clichés of the Romagna stamps, as well as some of the original grille canceling devices.

Usigli made prints from the clichés. However, the devices had been so damaged that the resulting prints were obvious forgeries.

Figure 2 shows an Usigli print in comparison with the genuine stamp. ■



Romagne

ALL SIGNED



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

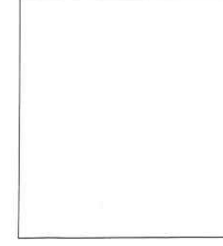
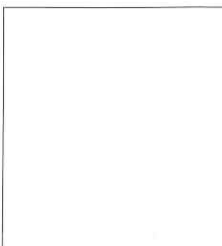


8



9

Fournier Forgeries





PROBABLE FORGERIES



SAGGI



Romagne
Other



1

2

3

4



5

6

7

8



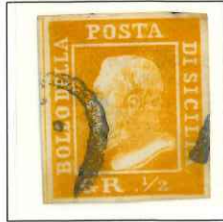
9



Sicilia



1



2



3

SIGNED PIENA
JOSE OTNER



4



5



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11



12



9d



13



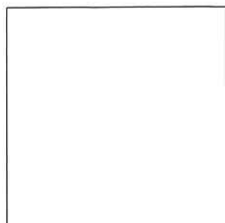
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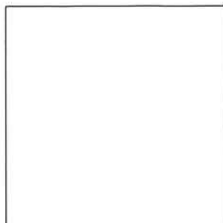
SIGNED

Sicilia

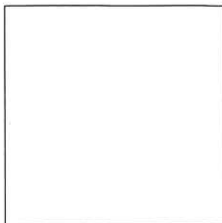
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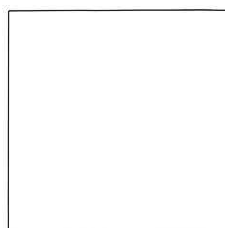
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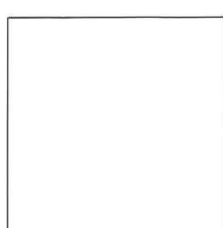
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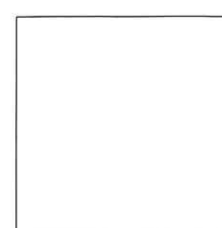
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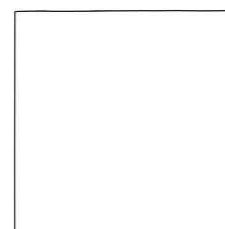
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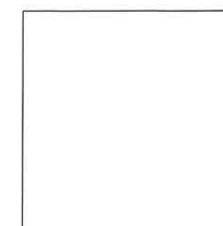
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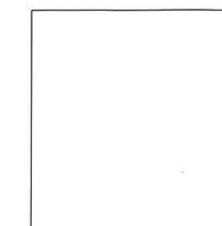
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9



10



11



12



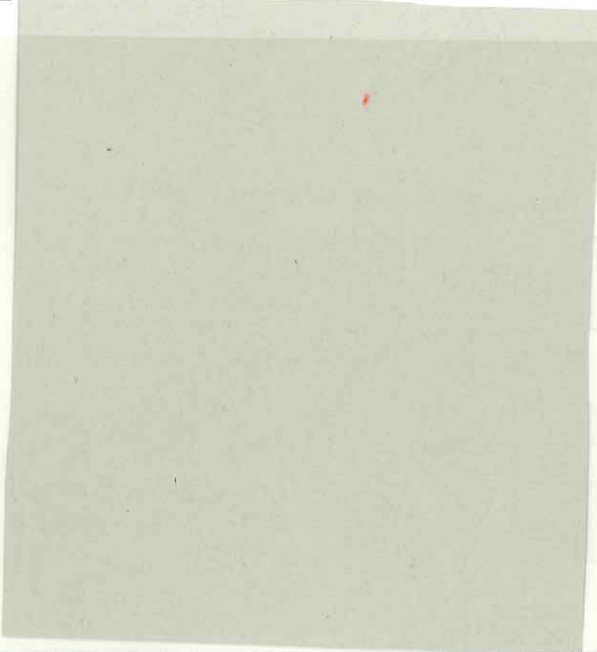
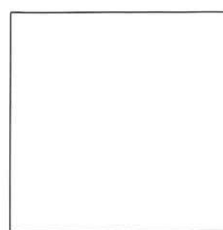
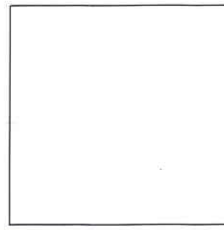
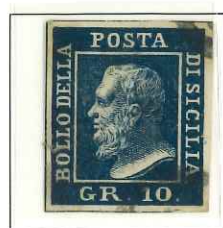
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14

Sicilia

Other



Sicilia

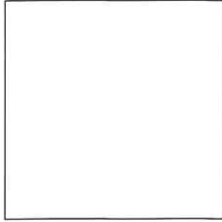
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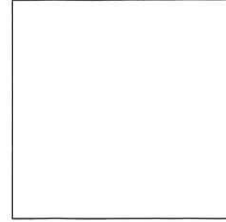
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P46



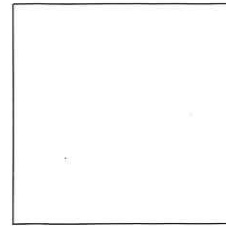
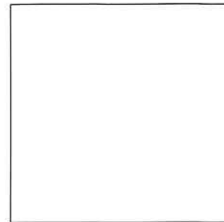
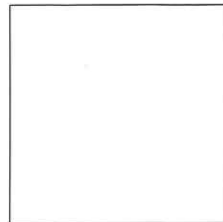
P47



P48



P49



SAGGI LRESA CHE



P64

SAGGI
FICAROTTA

Sicilia

FALSE
OR
KOBLE?



Non-issued stamps of Neapolitan provinces

The adjustment of Naples to Sardinian rule in 1860 included a stamp-issuing policy tug-of-war, and the political impasse resulted in an in-

Italy

By Robert E. Lana

triguing variety of now-scarce Neapolitan stamps.

When Garibaldi entered Naples in 1860, effectively ending the reign of Ferdinand II, it was still not clear whether the other European powers would allow the Sardinian acquisition without interference on their parts.

Even though Victor Emmanuel II did not declare the formation of the kingdom of Italy until March 1861, the newly acquired provinces were considered part of the Italian "idea."

Accordingly, instructions were sent from Turin to reorganize the government services in Naples and its surrounding territory so as to be consistent with those of the remainder of the kingdom of Sardinia.

The hope, of course, was that the other European nations would not interfere with Victor Emmanuel's latest acquisition.

Difficulties arose as the new Turin representatives' ways of proceeding conflicted with the old Bourbon style. Turin decided to totally reor-

ganize the postal service, which had fallen into the chaos usually produced when administrations change hands.

On Jan. 6, 1861, a temporary decree (luogotenenziale) was published extending to the Neapolitan provinces, until March 1 of that year, the postal regulations then in effect in northern Italy.

The decree included the new regulation setting the internal letter rate at 2 grana. The old Bourbon monetary system was temporarily maintained in order not to unduly upset the population that had already endured many changes.

Sardinian stamps in lire and centesimi were to be used. Five grana were set as the equivalent of 20y Sardinian centesimi.

Article 133 of that decree, published Jan. 17, 1861, established that the following stamps were to be used in the Neapolitan provinces: the 1/2 tomesse, and the 1g, 2g 5g and 20g. Use of these values began in the middle of February 1861.

The director general of the Neapolitan post, Gennaro Bellelli, returned 25 packages of Sardinian stamps to Turin since it had been decided to use the old Bourbon stamps on a temporary basis. Nevertheless, Turin did not wish to continue using the stamps of the deposed Ferdinand II indefinitely, and accordingly, Bellelli suggested that a se-

ries of stamps with values in centesimi be printed for use there.

Bellelli correctly surmised that Victor Emmanuel would

the government of Turin seriously in these early days of transition, and he was determined to print his own stamps for use in Naples.

London that would do the job. The new Neapolitan provinces stamps, utilizing the Sardinian design, and with values in centesimi,



The 5-, 10-, 20-, 40- and 80-centesimo values of Sardinia are pictured at the top. Stamps of the same values were printed by Gennaro Bellelli in Naples for use there, but were never issued (bottom). Note the thinner, taller lettering in the Neapolitan printing.

soon change the monetary system of Naples to that of Sardinia. A final decree issued Sept. 19, 1861, declared that Naples would convert to lire and centesimi Jan. 1, 1862.

From about Jan. 11, 1861, through the beginning of March, an interesting correspondence took place among Bellelli, the Neapolitan postal administrator, G. Barbavara di Gravellona, the director general of posts in Torino; and Vaccheri, the divisional director of the posts in Sardinia.

From this correspondence, two observations can be made. Bellelli did not take

The exchange of letters among the three is a small study in the politeness and deference politicians superficially pay to one another while continuing with their agendas despite opposition.

Bellelli's request to print the stamps for Naples in that city is politely rejected by Barbavara on advice from Vaccheri. The reasons given were that the possibility for forgeries being made would increase, and that a central unit should be in charge of printing all the stamps of the nation to ensure uniformity.

While this exchange was active, Bellelli had already ordered a stamp press from

where between the middle of February and the middle of March 1861.

All of Barbavara and Vaccheri's letters were in vain. Bellelli had printed his stamps.

On April 3, 1861, Vaccheri ordered the suspension of the printing of stamps in Naples and simultaneously ordered an inventory be taken of the stamps already printed. The stamps were then sent to Turin, never having been issued.

In all, Bellelli had a total of some 1,310,500 stamps printed in various stages of completion. There were five

different values printed: 5c, 10c, 20c, 40c and 80c.

The machine acquired in London to print the stamps was of a design probably invented by Warren de la Rue and Edwin Hill, the brother of Rowland Hill.

The stamps are copies of the Sardinian stamps in use at the time. The artist who prepared the dies for the frame and the embossed head is not known. There are clear differences between the Matraire rendering for Sardinian stamps and those of the Neapolitan provinces, as can be seen in the illustrations.

The lettering on the Neapolitan stamps is thinner than that on the Matraire frame. Other differences exist in the scroll work at the corners of the frame.

The gum was applied by hand with brushes on the Neapolitan printing.

Ink colors for the various runs of the Neapolitan printing are as follows: 5c, yellow green, bright yellow green, light yellow green; 10c, earth umber, light earth umber; 20c, blue, dense blue; 40c, carmine red, light carmine red; 80c, orange, bright orange.

As is often the case with non-issued stamps, some were fraudulently used on mail. These command premium prices and must be considered very rare. ■

Sardegna

Emissioni Per Le Province Napoletane



1



2



3



4



5

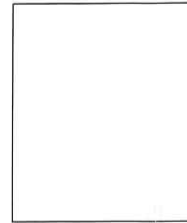
Effigie Capovolta



1d

SIGNED DIENIA
AND ANOTHER

Other



Sardegna

Mixed Use



17

16



16

14

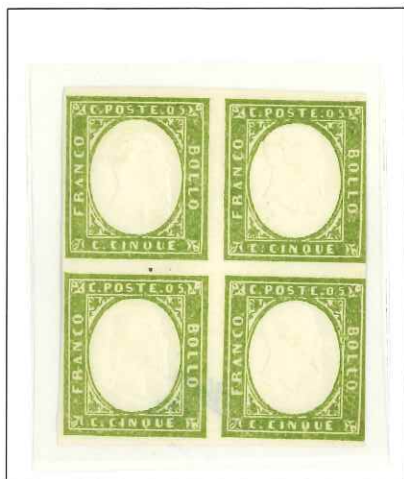
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14

16

14



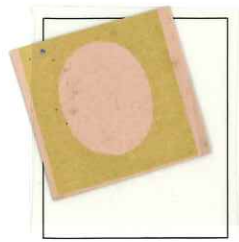
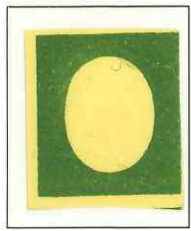
13 Double Effigie
SIGNED SORRIANI



14 Double Printing
SIGNED SORRIANI

Sardegna

Color Trials



3rd PRINTING PROOF
INVERTED HEAD COLOR
SIGNED DIEH

PRINTING PROOF

STAMPED
TWICE ON
BLACK

SIGNER
BLVIA

Sardegna

Other



1



2



3



1



2



3



1



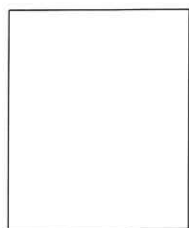
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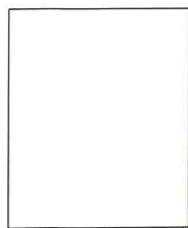
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1



2



3

Sardegna

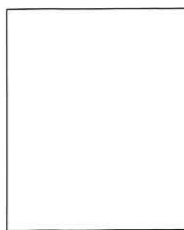
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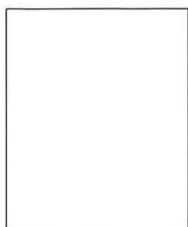
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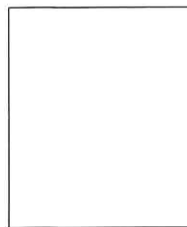
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4



5



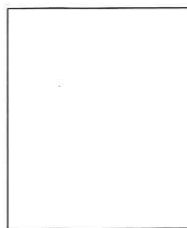
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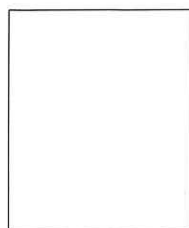
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8



9



7



8

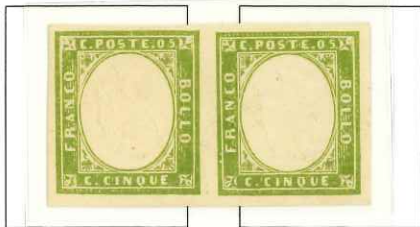


9

Sardegna

Other

13 Color



INVERTED HEADS



LOW REPRINT
INVERTED HEAD



INVERTED HEAD



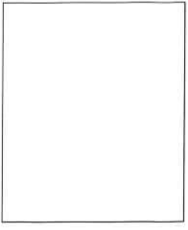
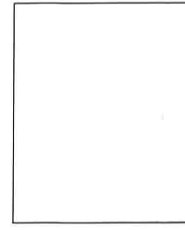
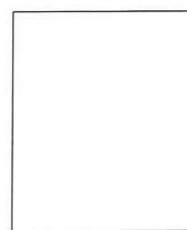
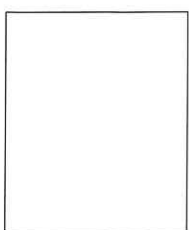
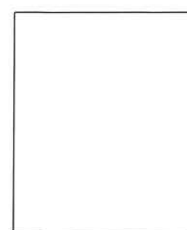
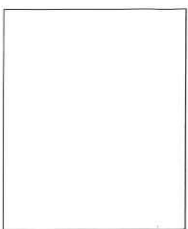
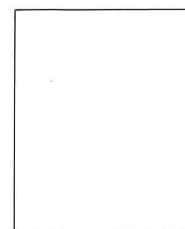
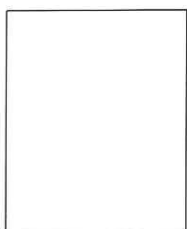
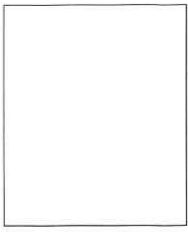
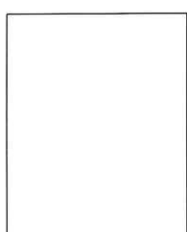
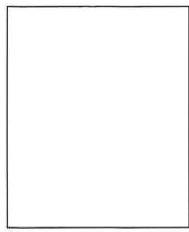
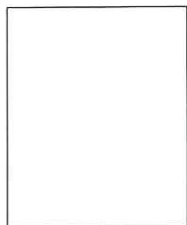
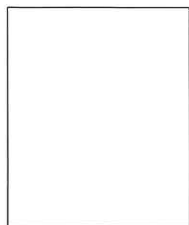
13 w/ 2
FROM
P 2



Sardegna

Other

13 Color



Sardegna

Other

14 Color



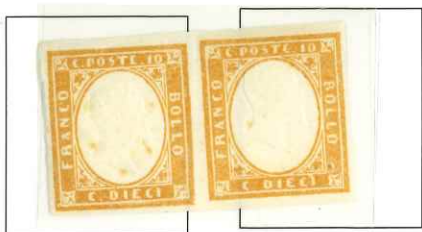
PAPER FOLD
NO HEAD
PAIR



PAPER FOLD
NO HEAD
PAIR



NO HEAD



PAIR



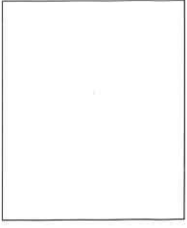
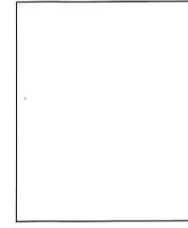
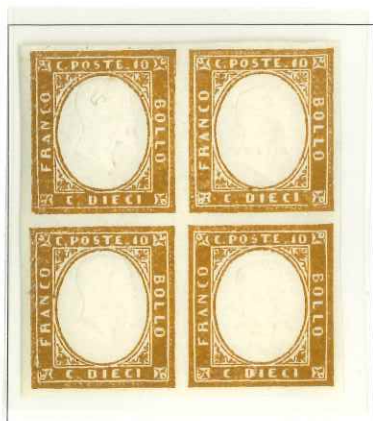
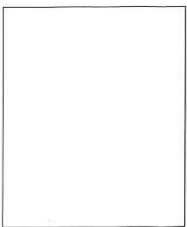
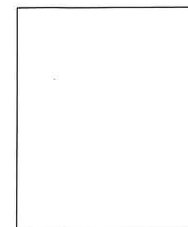
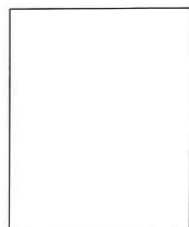
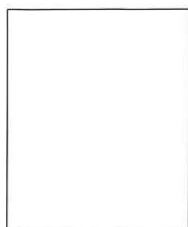
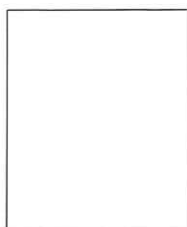
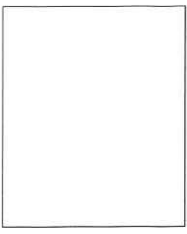
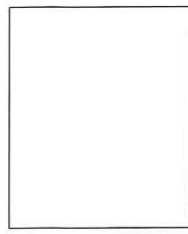
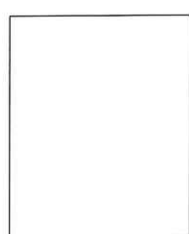
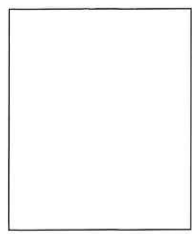
NO HEAD



Sardegna

Other

14 Color



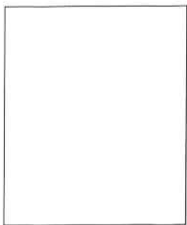
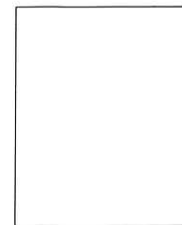
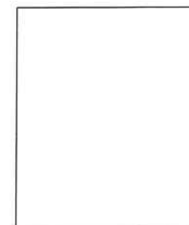
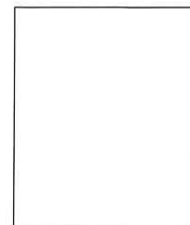
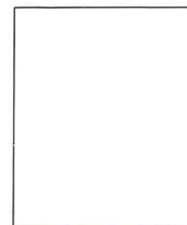
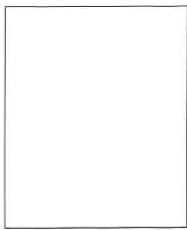
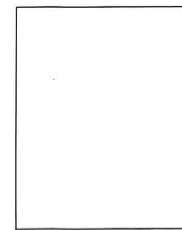
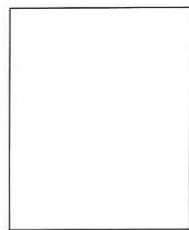
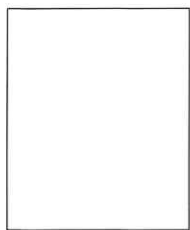
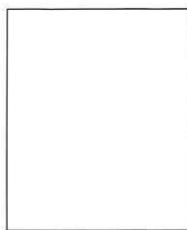
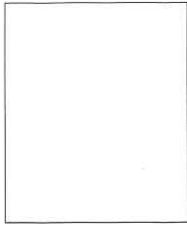
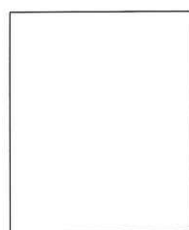
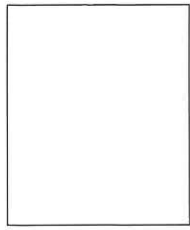
Sardegna

Other

15 Color



NO HEAD



Sardegna

Other

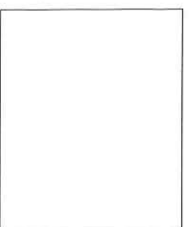
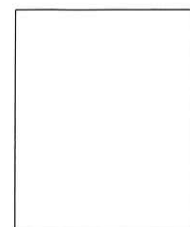
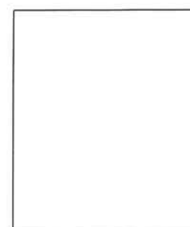
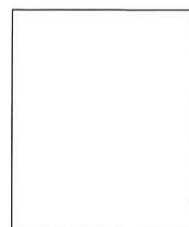
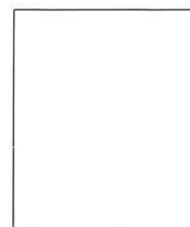
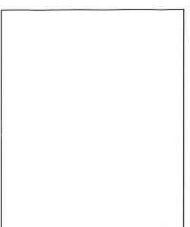
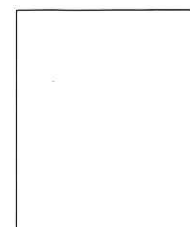
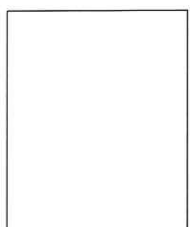
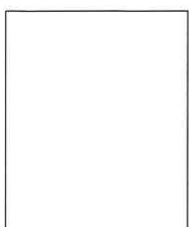
16 Color



COLOR SHIFT
OVAL



NO HEAD



Sardegna

Other

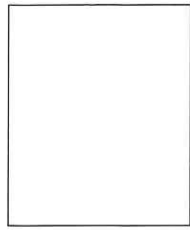
17 Color



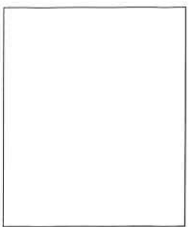
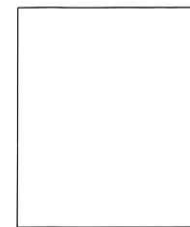
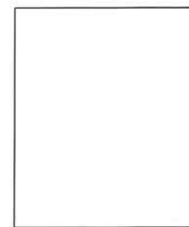
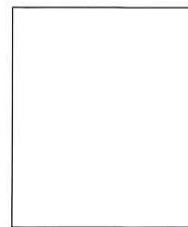
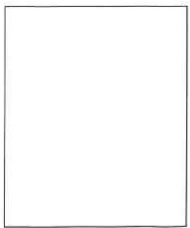
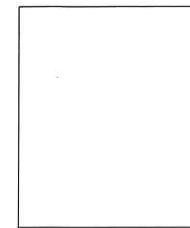
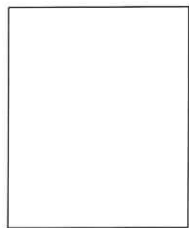
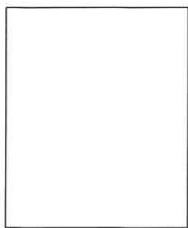
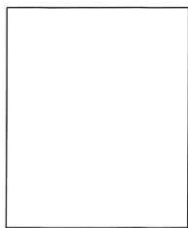
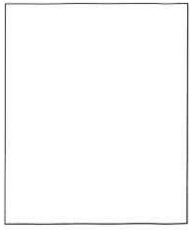
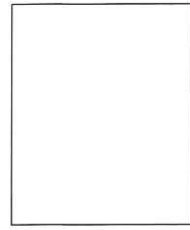
NO HEAD



NO HEAD



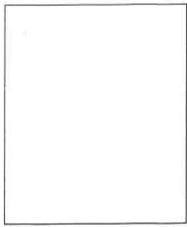
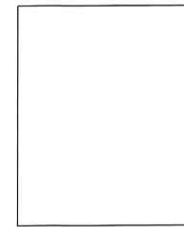
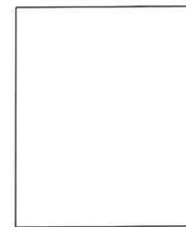
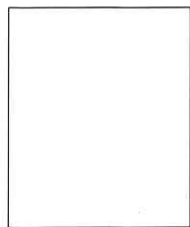
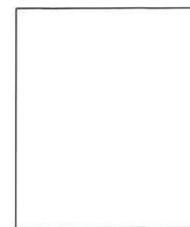
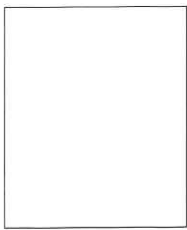
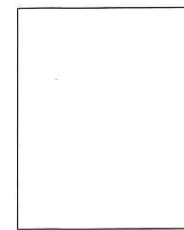
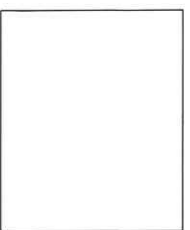
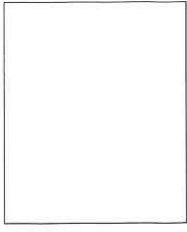
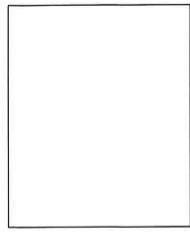
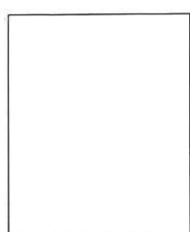
?



Sardegna

Other

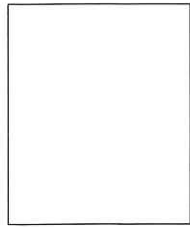
18 Color



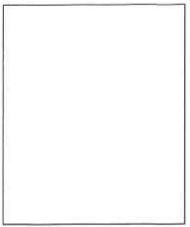
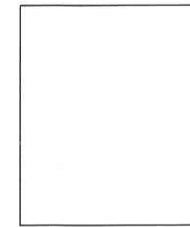
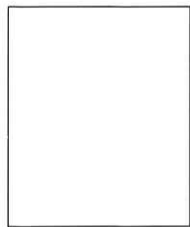
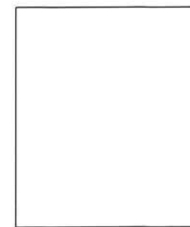
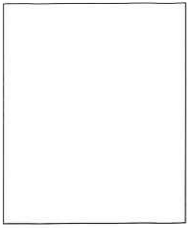
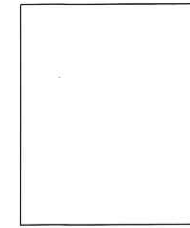
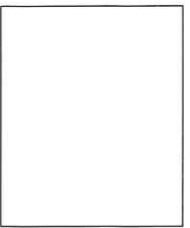
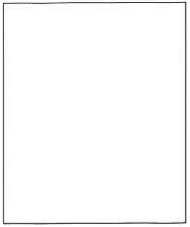
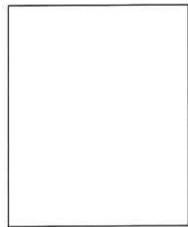
Sardegna

Other

Forgeries



Rouquier



Sardegna

Other



19



19



19



19



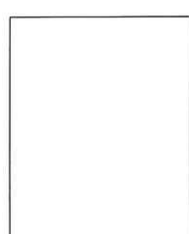
19



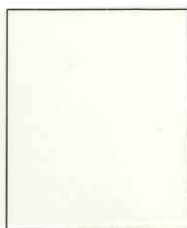
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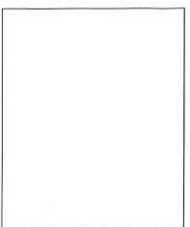
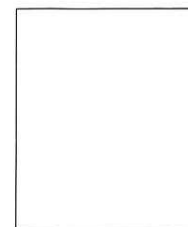
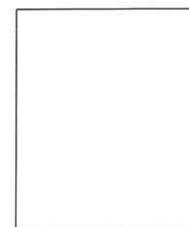
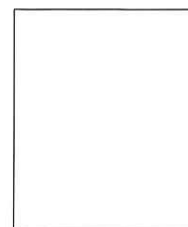
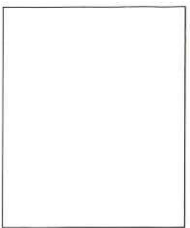
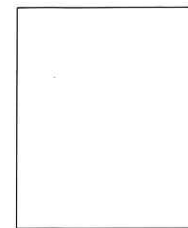
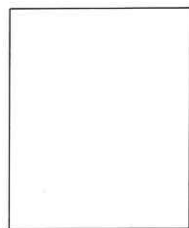
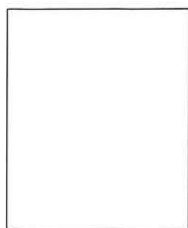
20



19



19LW/#2
FROM 20



Italy

Probable Forgeries



Sardegna



Sardegna



Sardegna



al Signor Fortunato Sanguinetti

Modena



P.D.

Sig.
Spek d'Amstad

Magadino

Primo



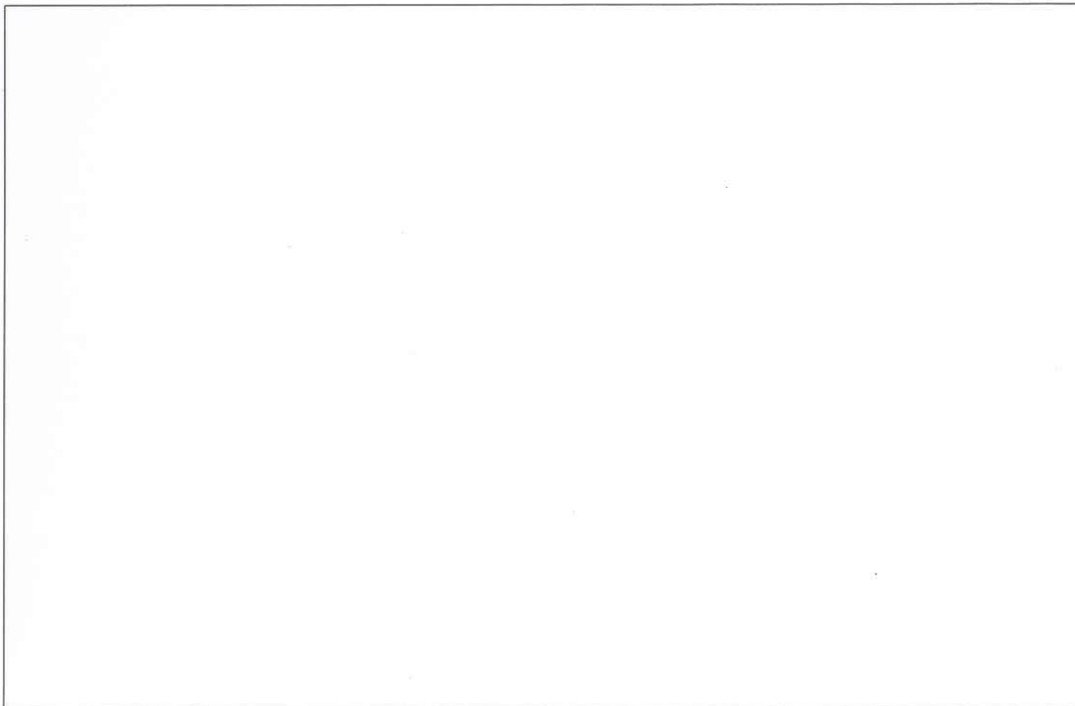
Sardegna



Sardegna



Sardegna



The first stamps of the kingdom of Italy

There is a marked similarity between the early philately of Italy and Germany.

Both nations were formed as the result of a fusion of smaller states by armed con-

Italy

By Robert E. Lana

flict, treaty or rebellion. The events that lead to the formation of each nation also occurred at about the same time in the second half of the 19th century.

The stamps issued by the various German states were not continuous with the stamps issued by united Germany in 1872. That is, the designs were different from any previous stamps of the German States. This was not the case in the Italian experi-

ence. The kingdom of Sardinia was the dominant Italian state and eventually successively absorbed the kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, the duchy of Modena, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, the duchy of Parma, the Pontifical States, Romagna and the grand duchy of Tuscany between 1859 and 1870.

On March 17, 1861, King Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed the formation of the kingdom of Italy. Since he had been the king of Sardinia, the postal authorities effected an easy transition

from one kingdom to the new, more extensive one.

Sardinian imperforate stamps were then used throughout the Italian peninsula in all of the former Ital-



Figure 1. The 1863 15-centesimi value of Italy. This stamp has the same design as stamps of Sardinia.

By 1862, what is considered the first issue of Italy emerged as Sardinian stamps newly perforated 11.5 by 12. As a result, Scott begins the listing of the first Italian stamps with the No. 17 rather than with No. 1 because there were 15 Sardinian stamps issued earlier. (There is no No. 16.)

Figure 1 shows the 15-centesimi value of 1863, Scott 22, with the Sardinian design. The stamp is imperforate.

Although the new kingdom of Italy continued to issue imperforate Sardinian-type stamps until 1863, the perforated varieties of the same

stamps eventually became dominant.

The first Italian stamp with the name of the country included in the design also was imperforate and was issued Feb. 11, 1863. This stamp, which is listed by Scott as No. 23, is shown in Figure 2.

There are two distinct types, with the second printed in April.

The types are easily distinguished by the continuous line under the "Q" in the first type and the interrupted line under the "Q" in the second type, as shown in Figure 2. The first type is the scarcer of the two.

Although the proclamation of the kingdom of Italy was declared in 1861, a unified rate for all of Italy was not developed until May 1862 and was not put into effect until January 1863.

Generally, the states that

were annexed to form the new kingdom of Italy adopted the postal rates and postage stamps of the kingdom of Sardinia.

On Jan. 1, 1863, new postal rates went into effect for all of the kingdom of Italy. The local rate, referring to mail posted and delivered in the same postal district, was 5c for letters up to 10 grams. The internal letter rate for the rest of Italy was 15c.

The rate for letters sent to men in the armed forces was fixed at 10c. The external rate for mail to nearby countries, such as France and Switzerland, was 40c. Rates, of course, varied depending upon the route and carrier.

The Pontifical States, the last to be annexed by the kingdom of Italy, refused to enter into a postal agreement with the Italian authorities until 1867. Consequently, letters coming from the Pon-



Figure 2. There are two distinct types of this 1863 stamp, the first with the name Italy in the design. In the February 1863 printing, the line runs under the "Q" of "Quindici." The line is open under the "Q" on the April 1863 printing.

tifical States into Italy were treated as unfranked mail and charged accordingly.

Italy charged letters sent into the Pontificate 25c to the postal authorities. ■

ITALIA
KABE

Regno D'Italia



1



2



3



4



10



11



12



13



24



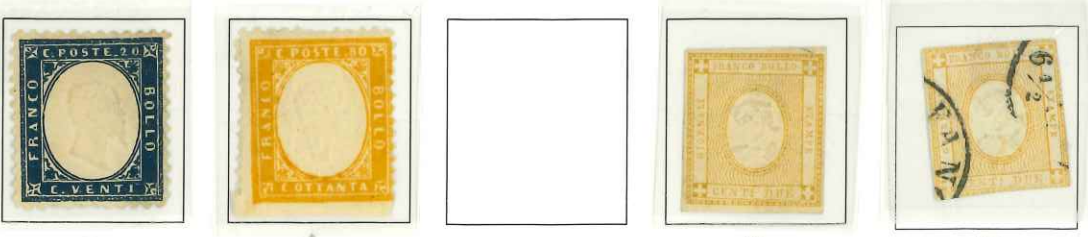
102



10C

Regno D'Italia

Other



2

3

4

2

4

10

10

31 SIGNED DIENNA →

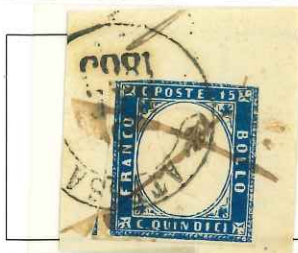
31 SIGNED DIENNA

Regno D'Italia

Other



2



11

FLYER HEAD



SIDING DIEJA

11

DOUBLE HEAD

INVERTED HEAD

INVERTED HEAD

INVERTED CTR

DOUBLE HEAD



12



13



12
MULTIPLE
PRINTING
BOTH SIDES

12
BOTH
SIDES

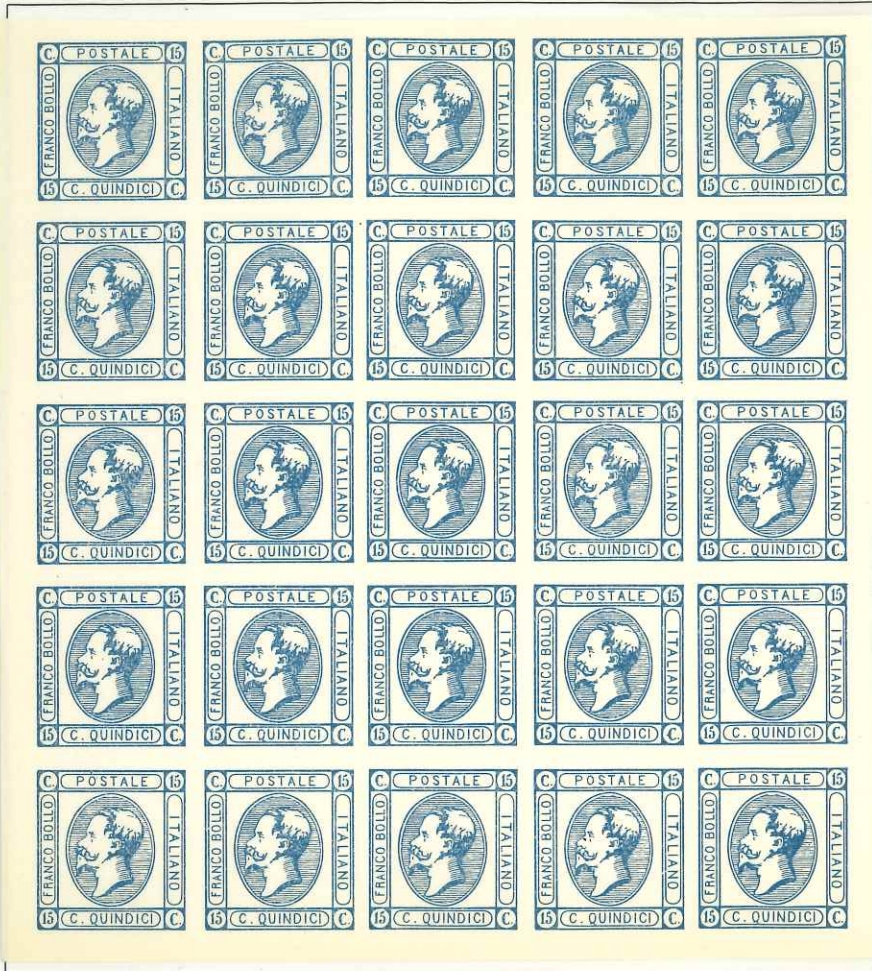
13
LAST 4 15
3 POTS

12
RED CANCEL

12

Regno D'Italia

Other



Regno D'Italia



MULTIPLE PRINTING
BOTH SIDES



12 TYPE I TYPE II 13



INVERTED CENTER
112

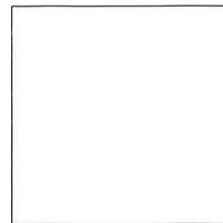
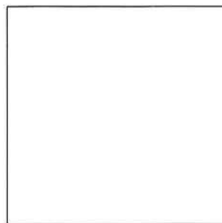
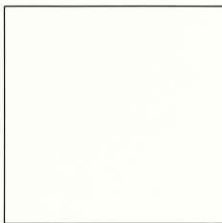
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12

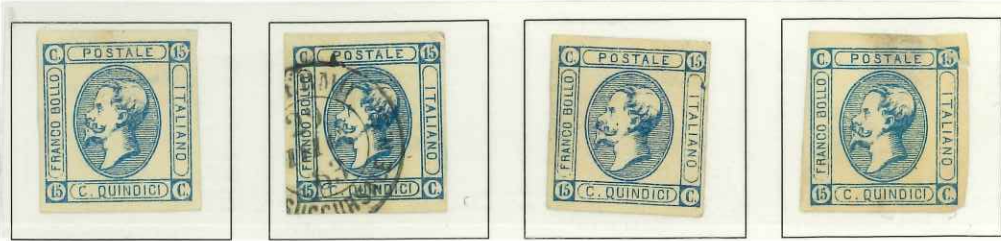


12



Regno D'Italia

13



13



13



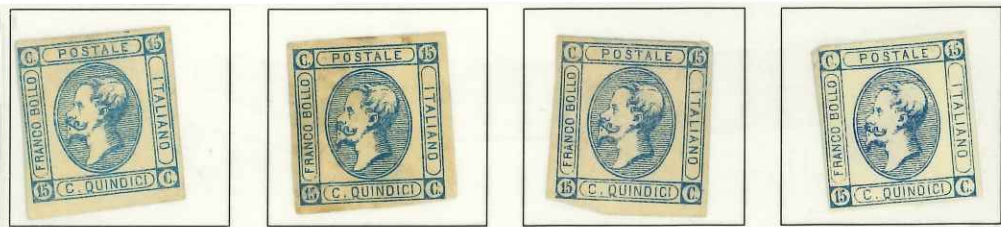
13



13



13



Regno D'Italia



Regno D'Italia



Inc
Graziadio Levi



Corino



Al Nobile Signore
Il Sig.^{ro} Conte Corbelli
Fano

Regno D'Italia



Municipio di *Frugli* 100

SUPPLEMENTO AL FOGLIO PERIODICO
DELLA PREFETTURA DI MODENA
PER GLI ANNUNZI LEGALI

L 14

Abbonamento annuo L. 8 - In Provincia L. 9 - Un num. Cent. 5 - Arretrato Cent. 10

(299)

2.a Inserzione

AVVISO D'INCANTO

Davanti al Tribunale di Reggio Emilia nel giorno 22 Luglio p. v. alle ore 10 ant. ad istanza Mattioli Don Ercole Prevosto di Villa Minozzo ammesso al gratuito patrocinio per Decreto 1 Maggio 1876. Si terrà l'incanto della qui descritta proprietà ragione del Sig. Dott. Gaetano Verini di Arceto posta in Arceto stesso e Casalgrande, e nel Pavullo Modenese; ed in due distinti lotti.

Per la possidenza in Arceto e Casalgrande consistente in un Casino con annessovi terreno prativo di B. 3, Tav. 54 pari ad Ett. 1, 10, 03. In una casa ad uso cameranti con terreno di B. 3, T. 46 pari ad Are 106,60.

In Casalgrande un corpo di terra di Tav. 54 pari ad are 2,91 e pel prezzo di L. 5293,60 corrispondente al sessantuplo del tributo diretto.

Pel Lotto secondo della proprietà posta nel Pavullo Modenese consistente nelle terre della possessione Piaello, e cioè dei corpi detti Prato da Pozzo dell'Oglio, Fontana e Prato dei Mazzanti di circa B. 16 per l'offerta prezzo di L. 2216,40 corrispondente pure a sessanta volte il tributo diretto; e colle condizioni di che nel relativo Bando.

Il Proc. Avv. *Federico Bonacini*

(300)

2.a Inserzione

Il sottoscritto notaio nominato con ordinanza di questo Tribunale 22 Aprile 1880 al seguito di deliberazione Consigliare 27 Febb. u. s. dello stesso anno, per la vendita mediante pubblico incanto degli infradecenti immobili di

proprietà delle minorenni Zoboli Emma ed Amalia fu Enrico di Modena ora domiciliate in Parma, rappresentate dal loro tutore giudiziale Fav. Luigi domiciliato in quest'ultima città,

Rende noto

Che col giorno 28 Giugno 1880 alle ore 12 merid. e nel proprio studio in Modena Via San Carlo casa Tampellini N. 8, procederà alla vendita mediante asta pubblica ed in tre distinti lotti in conformità della succitata ordinanza dei seguenti Beni di spettanza delle suindicate minorenni, e sotto le condizioni di cui infra.

In Casalbo Comune di Formigine.

1.o Fondo denominato Serraglio con casino ed annessa casa rusticale N. 20 in catasto all' N.N. 127 p. e 59 p. del valgre censuario di L. 10161 e coll' imponibile di L. 535,24 della rendita imponibile di L. 180, esteso Ettari 3, 42, 81 pari a B. dodici, T. 6 e due dodicesimi di Tavola, in un sol corpo di terra, prativo irrigabile arborato e vitato, confinato a levante in parte ragioni Zoboli ed uno stradello soppresso, a meriggio il viotolo Palazzi, a ponente dalle ragioni Cuoghi.

2.o Predio detto Fornace in censo al N. 102, con casa in catasto al N. 256, esteso Ettari 1, 8153 ossia B. 6, Tav. 28 10/12 limitato a levante ragioni Fiori, a meriggio quelle Frignani, a ponente ragioni Cavalieri e nel resto ed a settentrione dal Cavo scaricatore del canale del Mulino della Colonna; in un sol corpo irrigabile, arborato e vitato e con fornace abbandonata e senza tetto, con una rendita imponibile di L. 87,66 e la casa con una rendita imponibile di L. 120.

In Modena. 3.o Casa in contrada Pioppa N. 15 limitata a settentrione ragioni Amort, levante e mezzodi quelle Ghiaroni in Censo al N. 1637 col

Sup. a Forli' 10 agosto 1876
 pagine - annate al 10 del 13 fin.
 pag. 10 del 13 per il resto che annate 3 vend.
 il 10 agosto 1876



32. Sig. Avv. Giovanni Zaoli-Sejani
 FORLI

Forli, Domenica 30 Luglio 1876.

N. 60.

La Romagna

GIORNALE POLITICO, ECONOMICO, AMMINISTRATIVO E LETTERARIO
 UFFICIALE PER LA PUBBLICAZIONE DEGLI ATTI AMMINISTRATIVI E GIUDIZIARI DELLA PROVINCIA DI FORLI.

ABBONAMENTI

Per un anno nel Regno Lire 10
 sei mesi 6
 un numero separato Cent. 10
 arretrato „ 20

Inserzioni

Annunzi Giudiz. la linea „ 25
 di 2. pubblicazione „ 20
 Per altre inserzioni in
 quarta pagina 25
 — nel corpo del giornale „ 50

AVVERTENZE

La linea legale per le inserzioni Amministrative e Giudiziarie e composta di trentacinque e lettere, interruzioni o spazi di qualunque carattere.
 SI PUBBLICA IL GIOVEDI' DOMENICA
 Gli abbonamenti si ricevono alla Amministrazione del Giornale presso l'Editore proprietario FEO GUERARDI, e si pagano anticipatamente.
 Lettere pliche, ec. debbono essere indirizzate franchi di posta all'Amministrazione del Giornale in la Romagna in Forli Via S. Salvatore N. 5.

IL VOTO DEL SENATO

Un fatto che metteva il paese in una certa trepidazione era quello del riunirsi del Senato nel giorno 26 corrente. La legge dei punti franchi d'iniziativa parlamentare fu motivo di violenta opposizione da parte della Camera vitalizia in modo che una questione puramente amministrativa, si era voluta cangiare in questione politica. Noi non dubitammo mai dell'alto senno con cui l'alta Camera giudicava le cose; nè per questo avremmo dubitato che il voto del 26 sarebbe stato spinto da spirito di parte; imperocchè non comprendevamo come i legislatori **COND. NATION** dimenticassero l'alto loro mandato, per far servizio il voto . . .

ne, la quale se non poteva essere motivo di crisi politica, poteva però far tentennare sul partito da prendersi.
 Ed il paese da questo fatto ha avuta un'altra rassicurazione, quella cioè che il Senato ha dato mostra di attività vera, di energia e di quel severo contegno che si addice alla sua posizione. Il prestigio del Senato tornò alla sua altezza, e se alcuno dubitava, guardando al passato di altri anni, della forza di questa Camera, oggi è certo che ove occorra, gli uomini che rappresentano il senno della Nazione, saranno non inferiori al nobile ufficio cui sono stati chiamati.

Laonde, se altre volte avemmo a rammaricarci coeli . . .

La Banca popolare di Bologna sarebbe colpita per 200 m. lire, un tal Pezzoli di Milano per 150, Balduino del *Credito mobiliare* del quale l'accusa sostiene pure che fu falsificata la firma, per una somma di poca importanza.

L'accusa sarà sostenuta dal cav. Venturi, uno dei più riputati Sostituti della Procura generale di Bologna, i dibattimenti tenuti da quel bravo Presidente Muratori, che diresse la causa degli accoltellatori di Ravenna, e la difesa dall'avv. e deputato Carlo Italo Panattoni.

I testimoni sono numerosi, quelli dell'accusa sommeranno ad una trentina fra di cui vi sono, dicesi, il Duca Melzi di Milano, il comm. Rattazzi, il Balduino, il colonnello Bagnasco e quei signori che da principio erano stati arrestati in Bologna, cioè il conte Gommei Flamini, l'ingegnere Ferlini, l'Avv. Polli ed altri che concorsero, pare però di buona fede, alla accettazione e sconto di quattro di quelle cambiali, dalla Banca popolare e . . .

Forli 10 agosto 1876

SCARCE