



4.3

VOLLMEIER: SICILY

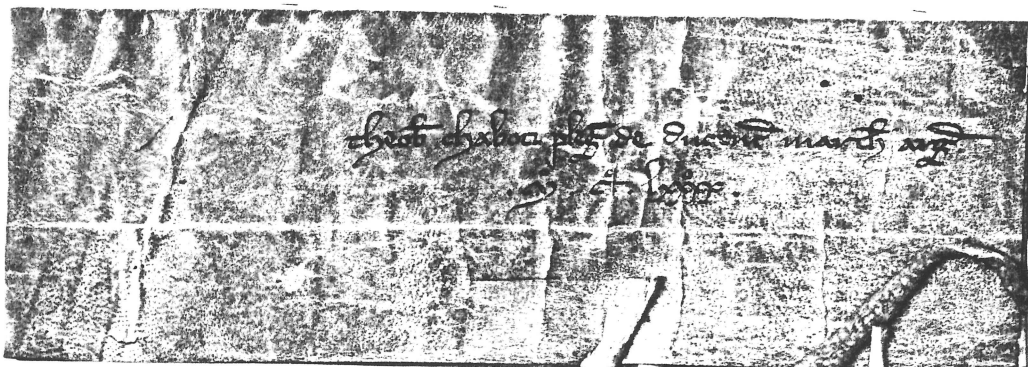
KINGDOM OF SICILY

From the origin to the introduction of the adhesive stamps
1 January 1859

Naples and Sicily belonged to the same Kingdom, but the Postal Organization was different. Until 1786, the Postal Service in Sicily was managed privately by the Duke of Villafranca. In 1786 the first date- and route-stamps were introduced. On 1 April 1820 a great number of Post Offices were opened, but 41 of them were closed at the end of November 1821.

The display shows many letters of the so called "Closed-down Post Offices" with many unique items, the 1820 Palermo Revolution, the 1848-49 Revolution, the tariffs etc.

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- Frame 1: - Old letters, starting from the 12th century
- The Austrian Army in Sicily, 1719
- The ancient tariff, 1725
- The Postal convention with France, 29 May 1741
- Frame 2: - Tariff 1725, confirmed 1747, until 1820
- Mail between Sicily and Naples
- Outgoing mail to Italian States
- Incoming mail from foreign countries
- Frame 3: - New Postal organization, 1786
- Postal Routes and Taxation
- Control marks
- Date-stamps on incoming mail
- Frame 4: - Messina – Palermo – Staffetta
- New Postal organization from 1819
- The Postal Routes and the post Offices opened on 1 April 1820
- Frame 5: - Postal Routes
- The 1820 Revolution in Palermo
- Tax-corrections
- Frame 6: - The Lotto-courier
- The Staffetta: Palermo - Naples, 1840
- The Communal Chancellery
- Disinfected Mail
- Sea Mail
- Frame 7: - The Sicilian Revolution of 1848-1849
- Outgoing mail to foreign countries



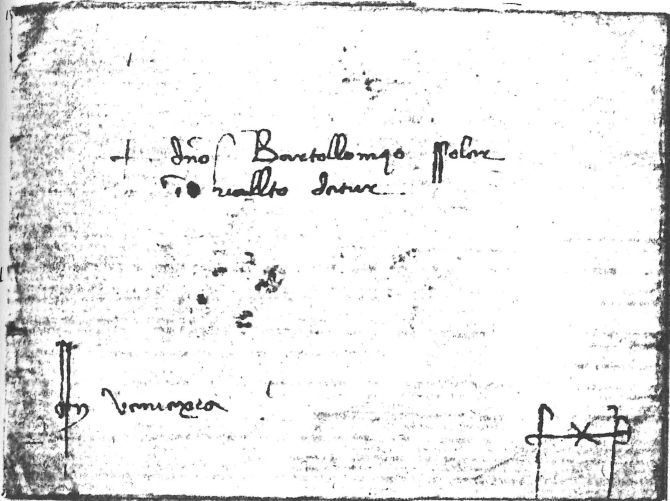
Ego theob Chaboti miles notū facio unius ad q̄ s̄ lit̄ ex p̄ntes
 puenit. qđ ego erga bartonū Rebusi lothū de th̄no melchiorē
 de mironio m̄catores ianuen̄ constitui me plegū in ducent̄
 march̄ argenti p̄ km̄s d̄ns hugone de alimama hugone de an
 gulis y rohe llareuallis familie mee natis tali modo qđ si ip̄i d̄m
 a quen̄cōib; me p̄fatos m̄catores y ip̄os h̄cas de dca pecūia mutu
 arda resiliūt ego p̄fat̄ m̄catōib; p̄dcas ducent̄ march̄ argenti solue y
 op̄le tener inf̄ mense postq̄m eēn ab eis̄ sup̄ hoc reḡit̄. et ad solucoem̄
 dcaz ducent̄ march̄ argenti p̄fat̄ m̄catōib; bona mea obligo. In cui rei
 testmonū p̄ntes tras feci sigilli mei munime roborari. Actū messine
 anno incarnati uerbi. o. j. c. lxxix. mense decembre.

December 1190. - Commercial letter on parchment from Messina. Chevallier Thibault de Chabotti grants Melchior de Nigrani, a merchant of Genoa, the purchase he made at the latest fair which took place in Champagne.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

Up to 1736

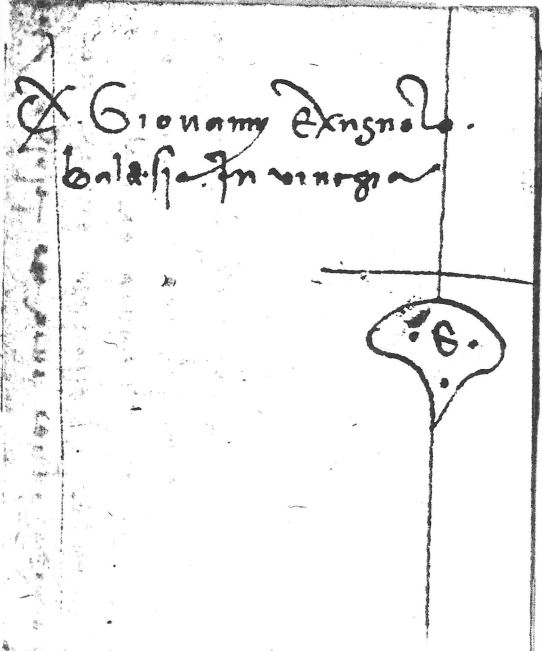
15th CENTURY
COMMERCIAL LETTERS TO VENICE



In the 15th century the official Postal services were only for the government. Commercial letters were transported by private cooperatives.

1406
Messina - Venice

X l'no m' d'no a g. p. p. n. g. n. d. e. n. e. r. 1458. /
In l'no m' d'no a g. p. p. n. g. n. d. e. n. e. r. 1458. /
Comr. v' d'no m' e. f. n. o. n. e. p. u. i. c. a. u. r. a. h. i. z. n. e. x. m. e. s. s. i. n. a. x. l. l. e. v. n. r. e. u. m. e. t. t. i. n. x. b. i. t. o. v. e. d.
e. v. i. v. o. l. a. u. a. y. p. a. r. t. i. s. o. n. o. c. o. n. t. a. c. t. o. v. e. n. e. t. i. a. i. n. t. e. p. e. e. n. o. j. a. n. s. a. t. o. e. x. n. d. e. j. v. e. n. e.
g. n. u. d. o. f. a. c. t. c. o. n. x. l. g. n. a. l. v. o. j. n. o. t. i. d. e. r. e. t. h. d. i. p. p. o. s. t. c. o. m. v. o. r. e. t. h.
N. e. j. a. n. n. o. g. m. e. s. s. i. d. e. e. s. s. e. o. v. e. r. e. f. e. i. a. e. q. s. a. t. a. m. o. x. t. e. m. p. e. s. u. r. t. a. m. o. x. l. l. a. g. r. e. y. a. l.
d. z. n. e. c. a. m. e. t. t. e. r. e. t. h. d. e. g. l. i. a. h. e. d. e. n. t. c. o. n. p. o. z. i. t. i. o. n. e. / t. a. n. t. e. h. u. i. m. e. t. t. a. t. e. e. n. o. j. v. e. n.
d. e. r. e. m. o. c. o. d. e. c. o. m. x. e. r. m. o. v. e. n. e. f. i. a. h. c. o. n. t. e. n. t. h.
E. q. u. a. n. d. o. p. u. t. t. n. o. n. e. f. u. s. e. v. o. c. o. n. t. e. n. t. h. i. n. o. j. d. e. p. r. i. m. o. a. p. r. l. a. v. i. s. e. v. e. d. d. e. f. o. r. m. e. i. n. o.
e. v. e. f. f. r. a. m. e. t. t. i. n. o. j. a. y. v. u. i. c. e. t. e. t. h. l. a. m. e. n. t. a. h.
N. o. x. l. i. t. o. g. d. e. v. e. n. e. s. i. a. m. o. p. p. v. o. j. q. u. o. d. h. i. s. s. e. g.



Carlo m' 2 f. y. ano X. bah. sup.

4.11.1458
Palermo - Venice

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN SICILY

Monsieur
 Monsieur de Magaul, Major
 au Regiment de Combattans
 Infanterie de Sa Maj. Imp.
 Catholique.
 A l'armée Imperiale
 en Sicile.

1718 the Spanish troupes conquered Sicily from Savoy.

In 1719, an Austrian army took possession of the island.

Peace was settled one year later.

24.10.1719

Letter from the Government of Vienna to Mayor De Magouly of the "Armée Impériale en Sicilie".

Taxed with 10 Grana.

Violgeffenen Herrn Obristwundtmistr. Ich bin aus dem felt
 Laage von Messina aus mich selbster schreiben zu lassen
 gehalten; Ich bin ein Mann aus dem feld, welcher gehalten
 worden ist im todt. Ich bin zu dem Regiment als
 Unterleutnant Obristwundtmistr aufgestellt worden; ich bin
 mich selbst in so weit aufzugeben zu verstehen, daß
 Ich Obristwundtmistr werden werde nach dem
 feld, mit dem selbst gehalten werden; mit dem
 feld, daß, was ich in demselben feld
 gehalten werde zu dem vortrage
 feld, welches selbst
 werden, womit selbst
 Ich Herr Obristwundtmistr
 Wien d. 24.
 1719
 Leopold III

STAFFETTA STRAORDINARIA

Exceptional Courier

Messina - Scina - Tusa
Distance 111 miles

Staffetta Straord. Sic
X Palermo

Departure: 21 April 1737 at 4 p.m.
Arrived in Scina on 22 April, 12 a.m.
Arrived in Tusa on 23 April, 1 a.m.

Parte da questa Città di Messina per *Messa* *di* *cambiatura*
Archie Capinverri Corriero *ordinario* a Cavallo
oggi *22 Aprile* *ore 12* con dovere
andare a consegnare in tutta diligenza *del* *Signor*
Martino *Luigi* *di* *Sto* *porto* *5* *meda* *di* *Campania*
a *Sto* *porto* *colle* *solite* *staffe* *di* *ragione* *ordinaria*
di *Sto* *porto*
del quale *in* *più* *di* *Sto* *porto* *né* *riceverà* *né* *riceverà* *né* *riceverà* *né* *riceverà*
Consegna *per* *Sto* *porto* *di* *Sto* *porto*
di *Sto* *porto* *di* *Sto* *porto* *di* *Sto* *porto*
di *Sto* *porto* *di* *Sto* *porto* *di* *Sto* *porto*
A Scina consegnato detto Piego al Corriero straordinario di quella cam-
biatura *Carlo* *Luigi* oggi li *22 Aprile* - 1736
ad hore *12* *giorno* *di* *lunedì*

A Tusa consegnato detto Piego al Corriero straordinario di quella cam-
biatura *Carlo* *Luigi* oggi li *22 Aprile* - 1736
ad hore *una* *giornata* *di* *lunedì*
di *Sto* *porto* *di* *Sto* *porto*

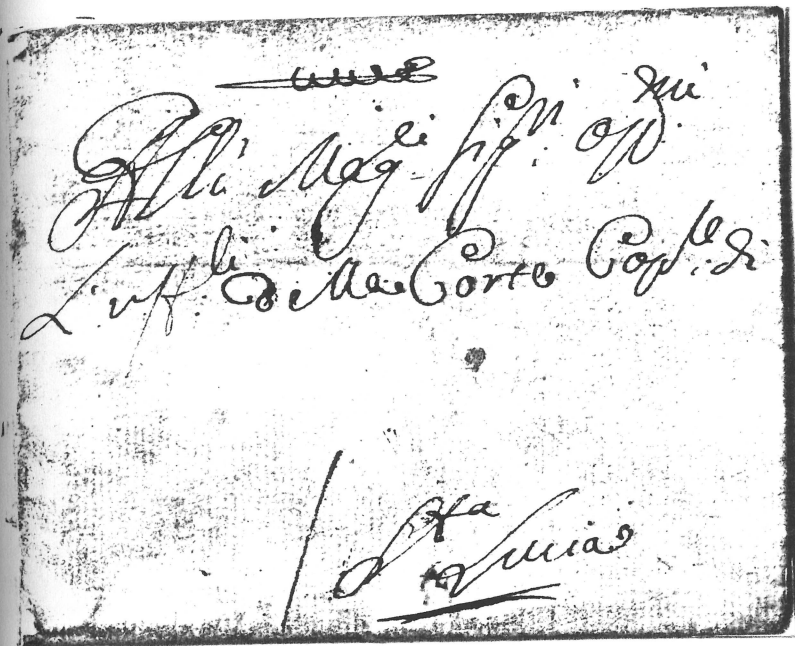
KINGDOM OF SICILY

Up to 1786

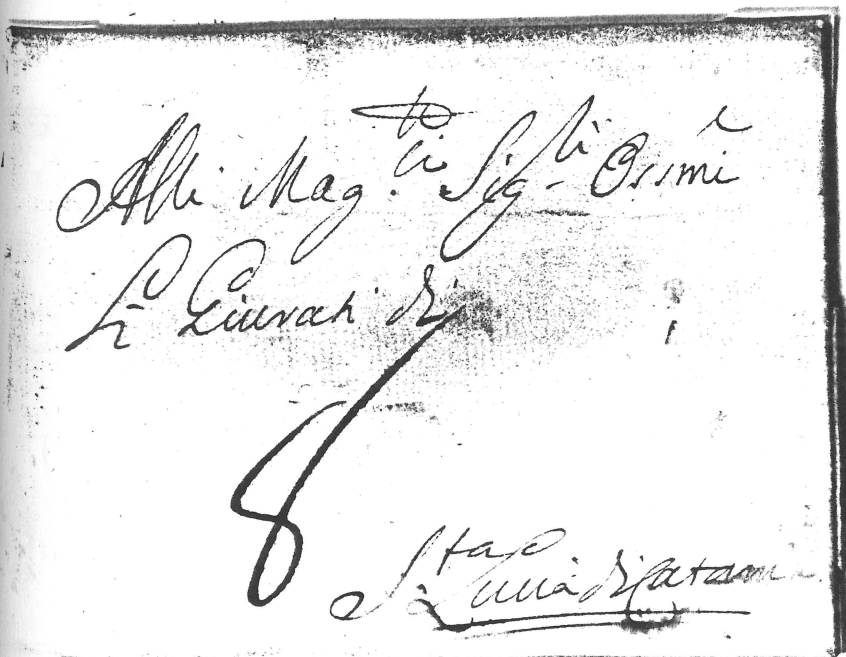
ANCIENT TARIFF

We do not know of any official tariff during the period of the "Private Postadministration of the Duke of Villafranca", but in his report dated 8 April 1803, Paolo, Daniele Francesco, Luogotenente of the Postal Administration, stated that the following tariffs had been in use since Ancient times:

1 sheet	=	5	sicilian	Grana
1 1/2 sheet	=	8	"	"
2 sheet	=	10	"	"
1 ounce	=	12	"	"



11.10.1768
 Palermo - St. Lucia (Catania)
 Single letter = 1 sheet: 5 sicilian Grana



2.10.1769
 Palermo - St. Lucia (Catania)
 1 1/2 sheet: 8 sicilian Grana

KINGDOM OF SICILY

Up to 1786

INCOMING MAIL FROM NAPLES

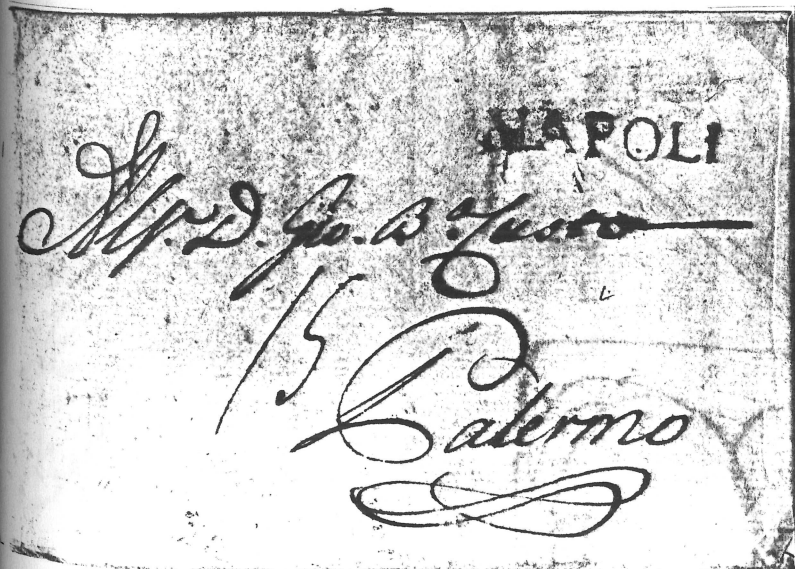
ANCIENT TARIFF



12.2.1980
Naples - Palermo
1 sheet = 8 sicilian Grana

Ancient Tariff

1 sheet	=	8 sicilian Grana
1 1/2 sheet	=	15 " "
1 Ounce	=	1 Tari 12 Grana



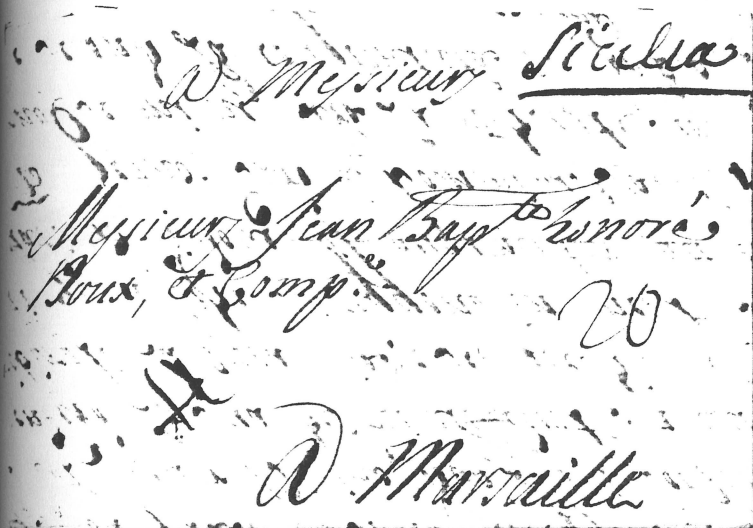
4.11.1780
Naples - Palermo
1 1/2 sheet = 15 sicilian Grana

KINGDOM OF SICILY

Up to 1786

OUTGOING MAIL TO FRANCE

A Postal Convention was established between France and the Kingdom of Naples on 29 May 1741. The Postoffice of Naples had to mark all letters with a stamp which showed the origin of the letter:

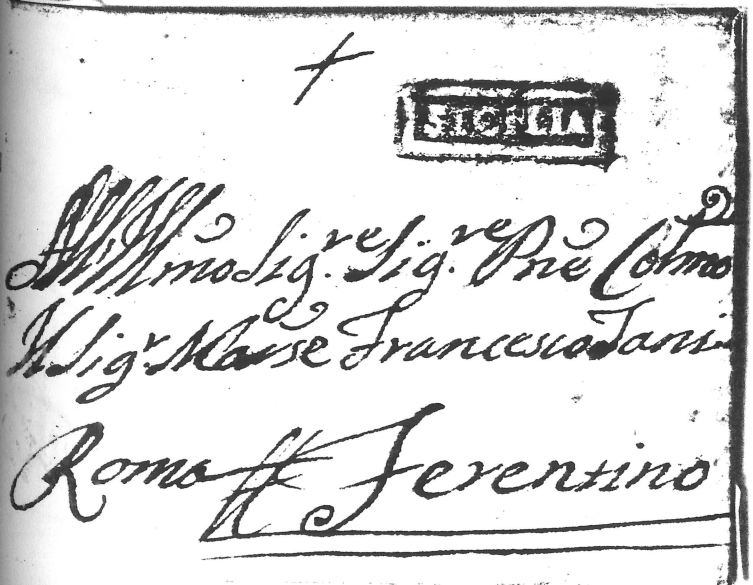


NAPOLI = City of Naples
 NAPOLI R = Regno di Napoli
 SICILIA = Sicily
 All these marks were in use in Naples.

17.8.1741
 Messina - Naples - Marseilles
 The stamp was not ready yet, so the Neapolitan Post Officer wrote "Sicilia" on the letter by hand.
 Taxed:
 Messina - Rome 7 Bajocchi = 7 Sols
 Rome - Marseilles = 13 Sols
 Total = 20 Sols



13.4.1743
 Palermo - Naples - Marseilles
 Marked in Naples with the SICILIA-stamp
 Taxed:
 Palermo - Roma 7 Bajocchi = 7 Sols
 Rome - Marseilles = 13 Sols
 Total = 20 Sols



The SICILIA-mark we know of, was used on letters to France until 1753. It was then used shortly on letters from Sicily to Papal State.

19.9.1755
 Palermo - Naples - Rome - Ferentino

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1736 - 1820

ANCIENT TARIFF
OUTGOING MAIL TO FRANCE (Part 1)

Palermo
7
à Messieurs
M^{rs} Roux Freres
à Marseille

19.3.1789

Simple letter

Rome - Aix	14 Sols
Aix - Marseilles	<u>4 Sols</u>
	18 Sols

Palermo - Rome, art.6 = 7 Bajocchi	<u>7 Sols</u>
Total	25 Sols

Palermo
22
à M^{rs} Roux Fratelli
Marsiglia

16.4.1789

Simple letter + 1 Gros

Rome - Aix	14 + 7	21 Sols
Aix - Marseilles	4 + 2	<u>6 Sols</u>
		27 Sols

Palermo - Roma 7 Bajocchi	<u>7 Sols</u>
Total	34 Sols

N.B. The "22" on the backside of the letter is the total amount on the day when Mr. Roux hat to pay.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

ANCIENT TARIFF
OUTGOING MAIL TO FRANCE (Part 2)

12 *De Messieurs*
1/2
Messieurs Roux freres
Nept
De Marseille

2.6.1769

1/2 Ounce

Rome - Aix 14 x 2

28 Sols

Aix - Marseilles 4 x 2

8 Sols

36 Sols

Palermo - Rome

art. 6 = 12 Bajocchi

12 Sols

Total

48 Sols

16 *à Messieurs*
3/4
Messieurs Roux freres
De Marseille

4.3.1790

3/4 Ounce

Rome - Aix 14 x 3

42 Sols

Aix - Marseilles 4 x 3

12 Sols

54 Sols

Palermo - Rome

16 Bajocchi

16 Sols

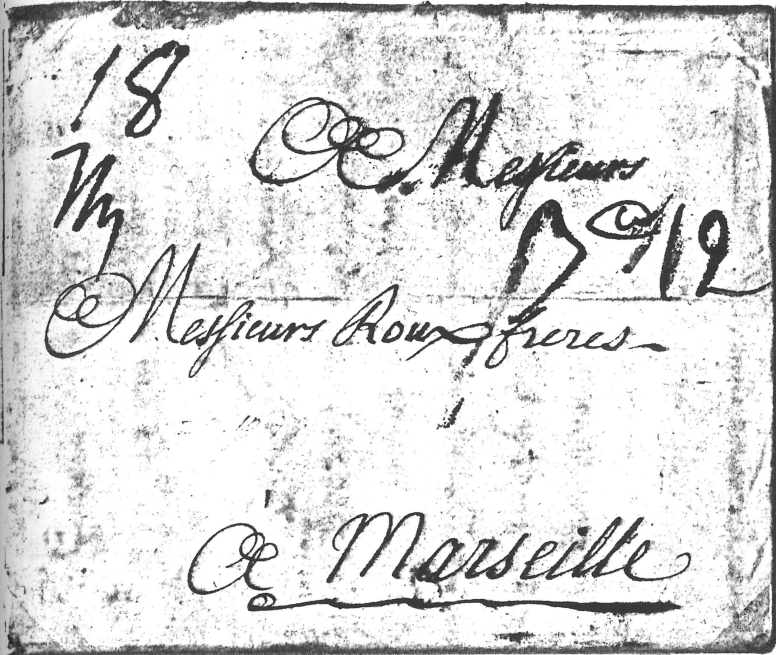
Total 70 Sols

= 3 livre 10 Sols

KINGDOM OF SICILY

Up to 1786

ANCIENT TARIFF
OUTGOING MAIL TO FRANCE (Part 3)



29.10.1773

3/4 Ounce

Rome - Aix	14 x 3	42 Sols
Aix - Marseilles	4 x 3	<u>12 Sols</u>
		54 Sols

Palermo - Rome		
12 x 1 1/2 Bajocchi		<u>18 Sols</u>
Total		72 Sols
= 3 livre		12 Sols



17.8.1782

3/4 Ounce

Rome - Aix	14 x 3	42 Sols
Aix - Marseilles	4 x 3	<u>12 Sols</u>
		54 Sols

Palermo - Roma		
20 Bajocchi		<u>20 Sols</u>
Total		74 Sols
= 3 livre		14 Sols

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

ANCIENT TARIFF
OUTGOING MAIL TO FRANCE (Part 4)



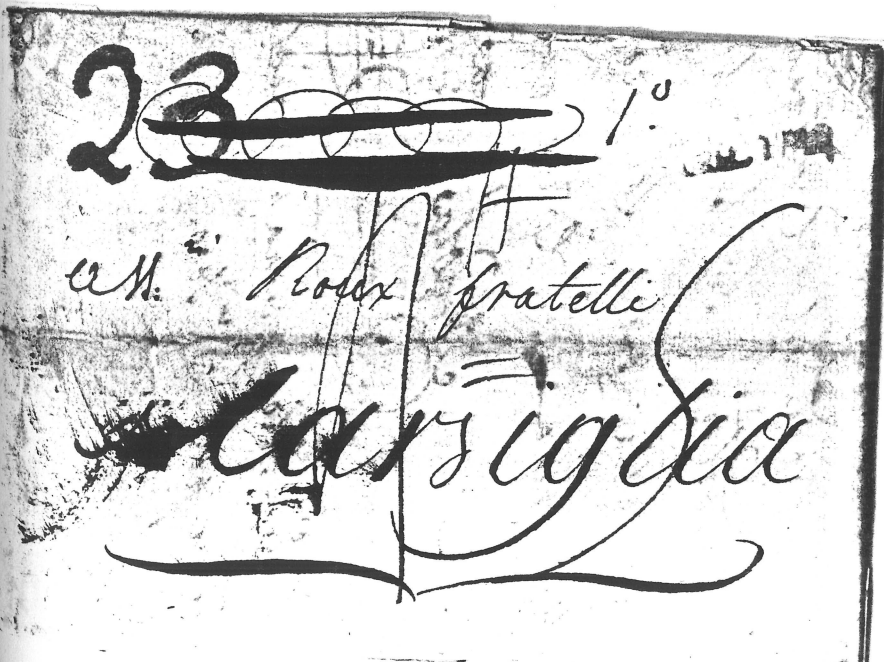
4.3.1790

1° = One Ounce

Rome - Aix	14 x 4	56 Sols
Aix - Marseilles		<u>16 Sols</u>
		72 Sols

Palermo - Rome		
22 Bajocchi		<u>22 Sols</u>
Total		94 Sols
		= 4 livre 14 Sols

N.B. The Palermo Post-Office calculated this tax-rate according to a weight slightly inferior to one ounce. It was one ounce for the French Post;



23.3.1789

1° = One Ounce

Rome - Aix	14 x 4	56 Sols
Aix - Marseilles		<u>16 Sols</u>
		72 Sols

Palermo - Rome		
23 Bajocchi		<u>23 Sols</u>
Total		95 Sols

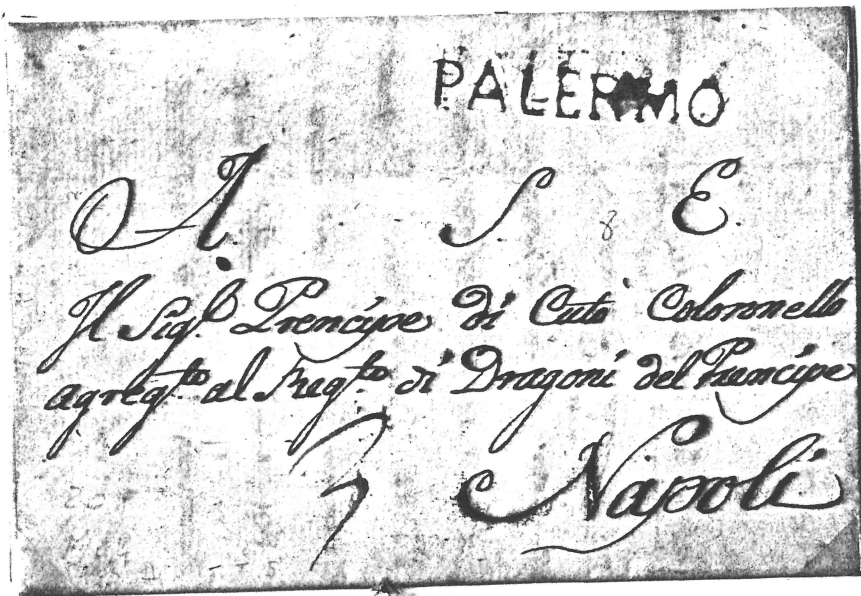
But the Postmaster made a mistake in the sum and calculated 85 Sols, ie. 4 livre = 5 Sols.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

MAIL BETWEEN SICILY AND NAPLES

Tariff 1725, confirmed 1747



Mail from Palermo

1/2 sheet		3 Neapolitan Grana		
1 sheet		4	"	"
1 1/2 sheets	6	"	"	"
2 sheets		8	"	"
Ounce		12	"	"

25 February 1782

Palermo - Naples

1/2 sheet = 3 Neapolitan Grana



6 April 1797

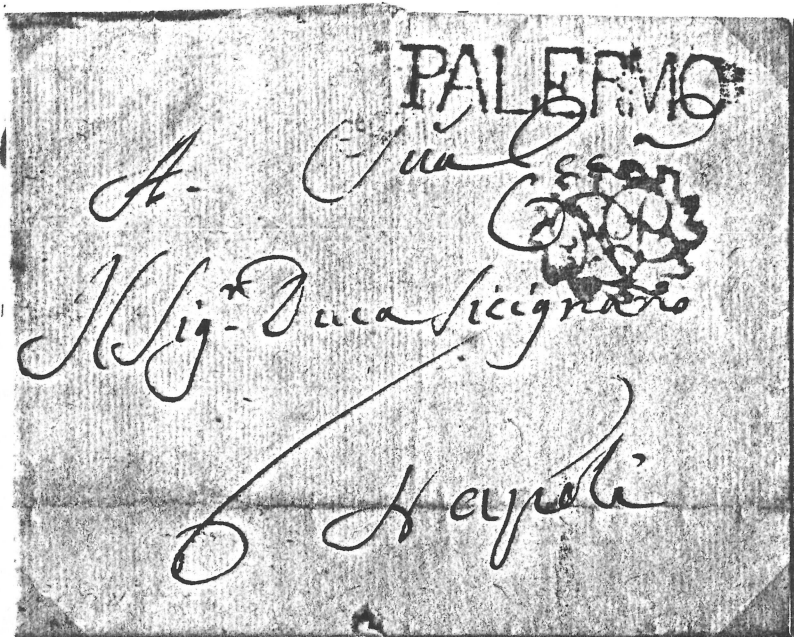
2 sheets = 8 Neapolitan Grana

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

MAIL BETWEEN SICILY AND NAPLES

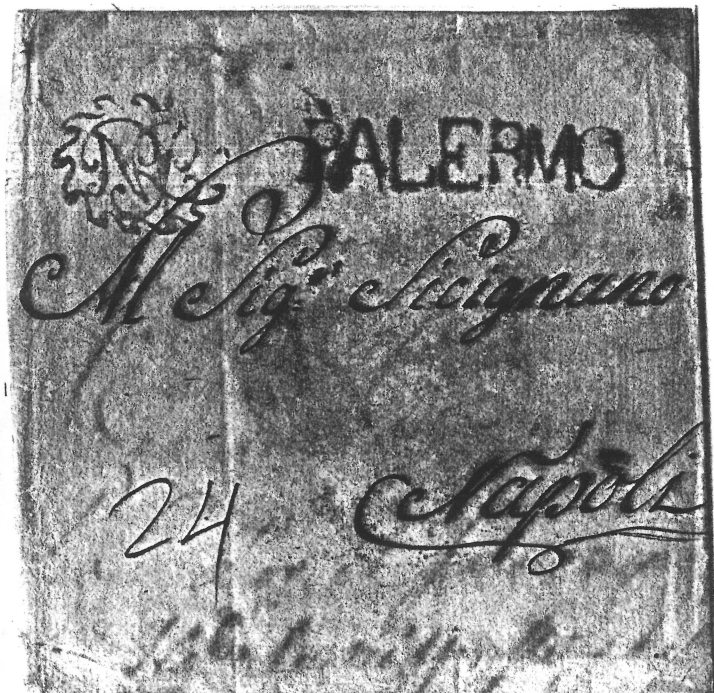
Tariff 6 June 1798



Mail from Palermo

1/2 sheet	4	Neaplitano	Grana
1 sheet	6	"	"
1 1/2 sheets	8	"	"
2 sheets	12	"	"
1 ounce	16	"	"

29 September 1801
1 1/2 sheets = 6 Grana



4 August 1801
Trapani - Palermo - Naples
24 Grana, rate for 1 1/2 ounces.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

MAIL BETWEEN SICILY AND NAPLES

Tariff of 24 October 1815 but only published in Palermo on 8 March 1816
(in force from 1 November 1815 until 10 June 1817)



From Palermo to Naples and vice versa

Base rate letter	5 Baiocchi = Neap. Grana
1 1/2 sheets	8 " "
2 sheets	10 " "
1 ounce	20 " "

13 July 1816
Messina - Naples
1 1/2 sheets = 8 Grana



Tariff of 10 June 1817 (Naples)
(in force until 30 March 1820)

Base rate letter	10 Grana
1 1/2 sheets	16 " "
2 sheets	20 " "
1 ounce	40 " "

20 August 1817
Messina - Naples
1 sheet = 10 Grana

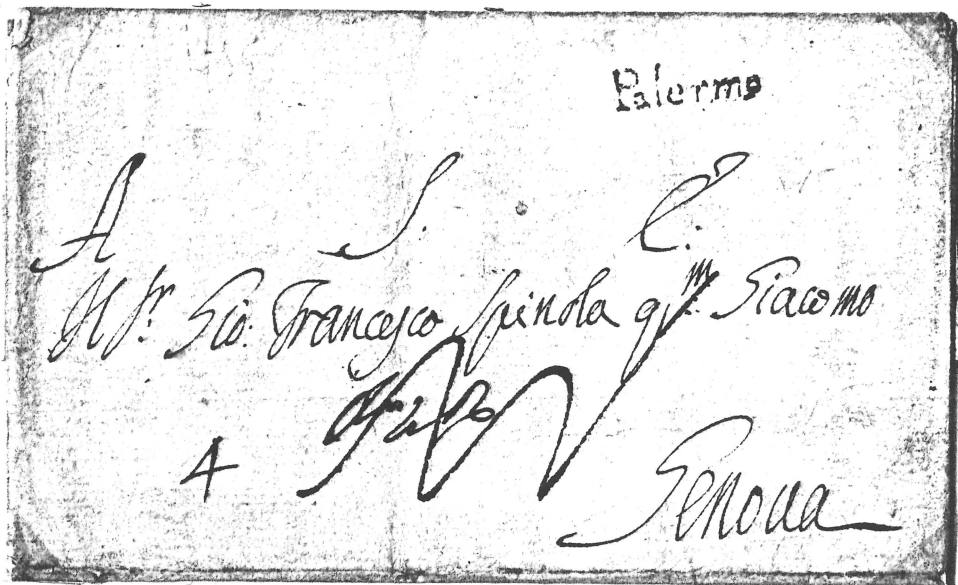
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

OUTGOING MAIL TO ITALIAN STATES (Tariff 1725)

Letters sent from Palermo to Italy will be franked as follows:

Packages at 22 Grana per ounce in Neapolitan money, that is 12 Grana for carriage between Palermo and Naples and 10 Grana for Naples to Rome.



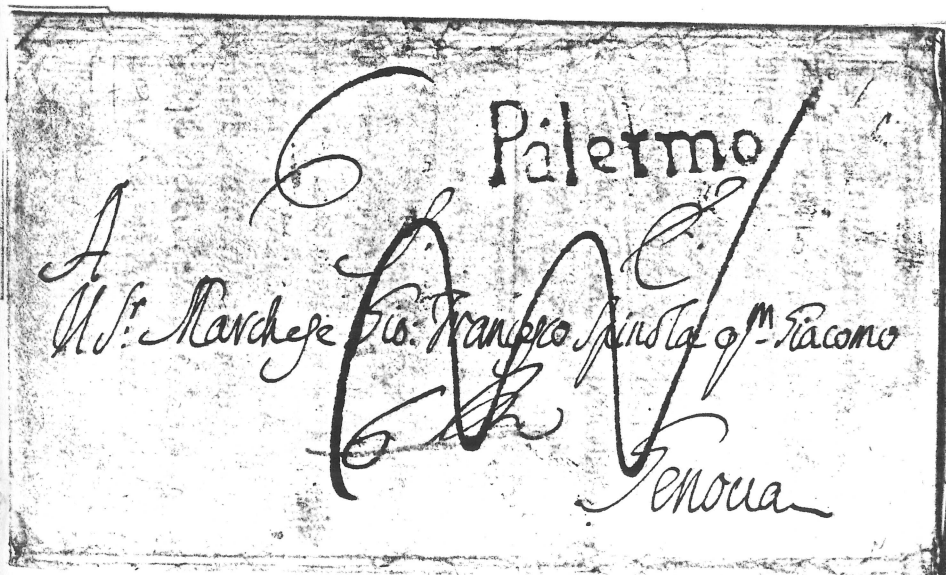
The charge for single letters will be:			
1/2 sheet	4	Neapolitan	Grana
1 sheet	6	"	"
1 1/2 sheets	9	"	"
2 sheets	13	"	"

8 October 1756

The first "Palermo" mark to have been in use in Naples.

"Franca Roma", 4 Grana, 1/2 sheet, paid by the sender

The handwritten "N" for Naples was marked in Genoa.



27 August 1762

"Franca Roma", 6 Grana, 1 sheet, paid by the sender.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

Up to 1786

OUTGOING MAIL TO ITALIAN STATES

(Tariff 1725)

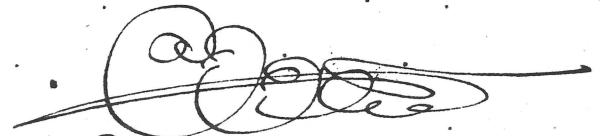
A Sua Ecc^{za} Rev.^{ma}
PALERMO
Monsign. D. Giuseppe Gioanni
Dei Duchi D'Angio ec. ec.
Pisa

1 November 1792

Palermo - Pisa

1 1/2 sheets = 9 Grana, paid by the sender.

In Pisa taxed with 6 Soldi 8 Denari.


A. S. Beroucci & Bindi
Roma

Letters sent from Palermo to Rome will be franked as follows:

Packages at 5 Grana per ounce in Neapolitan money.

The charge for single letters will be

1/2 sheet	2	Neapolitan	Grana
1 sheet	2	"	"
1 1/2 sheets	3	"	"
2 sheets	4	"	"

23 May 1772

Palermo - Rome

1/2 sheet = 2 Grana, paid by the sender

In Rome taxed with 4 Baiocchi.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

OUTGOING MAIL TO ITALIAN STATES (Tariff 1725)

PALESTAMO
A Sua Eccellenza
Sig.^r Conte Giuseppe Pallavicini

A Bologna

25 June 1789

Palermo - Bologna

Palermo - Rome: 4 Grana, paid by the sender

Rome - Bologna: 5 Bajocchi, paid by the addressee.

PALESTAMO
A Sua Eccellenza
Sig.^r Conte D. Giuseppe Pallavicini
Cav.^{re} dell'Insigna ord.^e del Tosca

8
Padova

15 September 1801

Palermo - Venice - Padua

2 sheets (double weight)

Palermo - Rome: 8 Grana

Roma - Venice: 10 Soldi

Venice - Padua: 1 Soldi

+ dazio: 2 Soldi

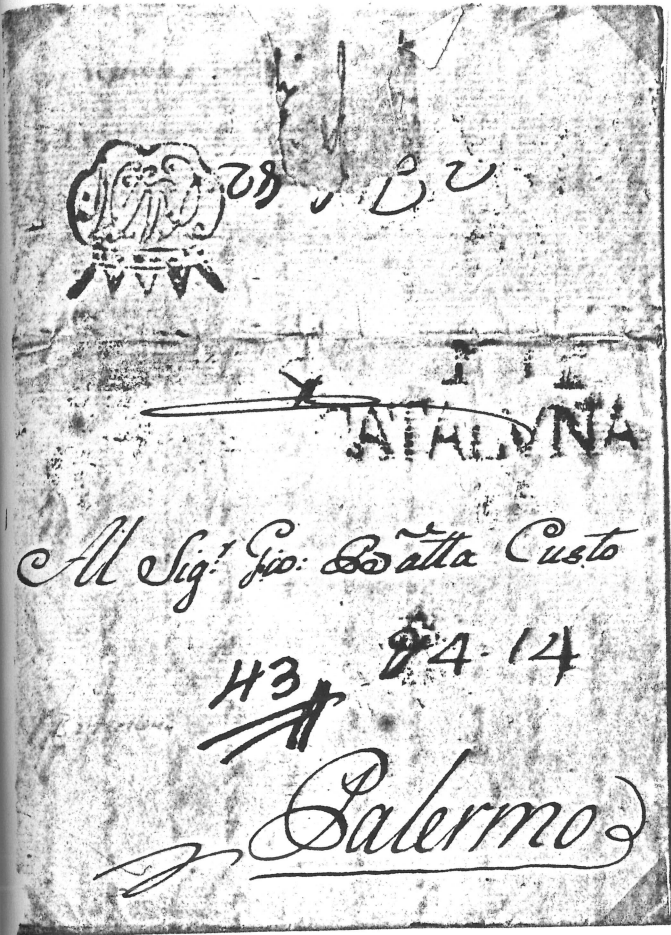
Total 13 Soldi

KINGDOM OF SICILY

Up to 1736

INCOMING MAIL FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

TARIFF: 17 MAY 1725



19.1.1782

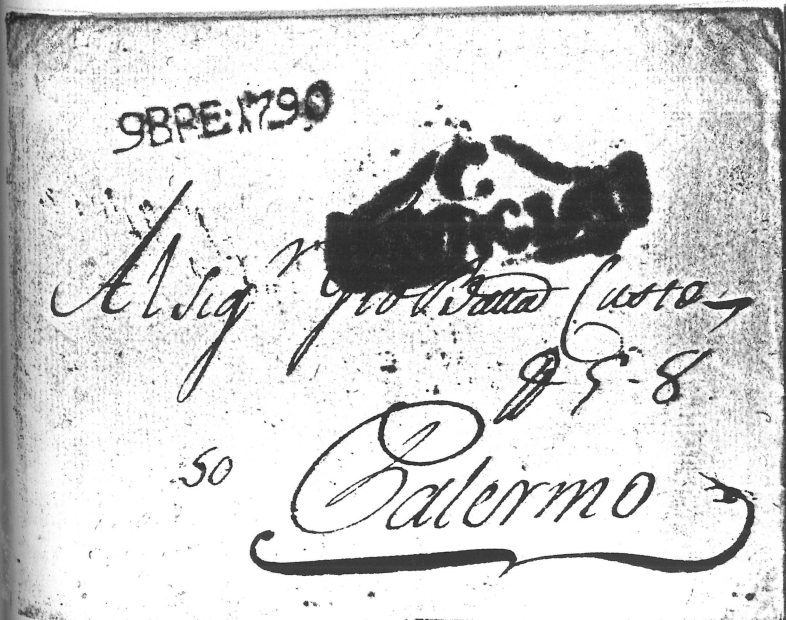
Barcelona - Naples - Palermo

On the backside, entry-mark for mail arriving from Spain, in use in Naples.

Taxed in Palermo:

4 Tari 14 Grana	=	94 sicilian Grana
equal to	=	47 neapolitan Grana

43 neapolitan Grana had to be paid to the Postadministration in Naples. - The difference between 47 and 43 is 4 Grana, which were for the Postadministration in Palermo.



1.10.1790

Cartagena - Naples - Palermo

Taxed in Palermo:

5 Tari 8 Grana	=	108 sicilian Grana
	=	54 neapolitan Grana

The 50 neapolitan Grana had to be paid to the Postadministration in Naples. The difference between 54 and 50 is 4 neapolitan Grana which were for the Postadministration in Palermo.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

INCOMING MAIL FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL



TARIFF: 17 MAY 1725

20.4.1787

Cadix - Naples - Palermo

Taxed in Palermo:

6 Tari 2 Grana = 122 sicilian Grana
= 66 neapolitan Grana

The 57 Grana were for the Postal Administration in Naples. The difference between 66 and 57 is 9 Grana, which were for the Postal Administration in Palermo.



TARIFF: 6 JUNE 1798

12.10.1802

Lisboa - Naples - Palermo

Taxed:

7 Tari 16 Grana:
= 156 sicilian Grana
= 78 neapolitan Grana

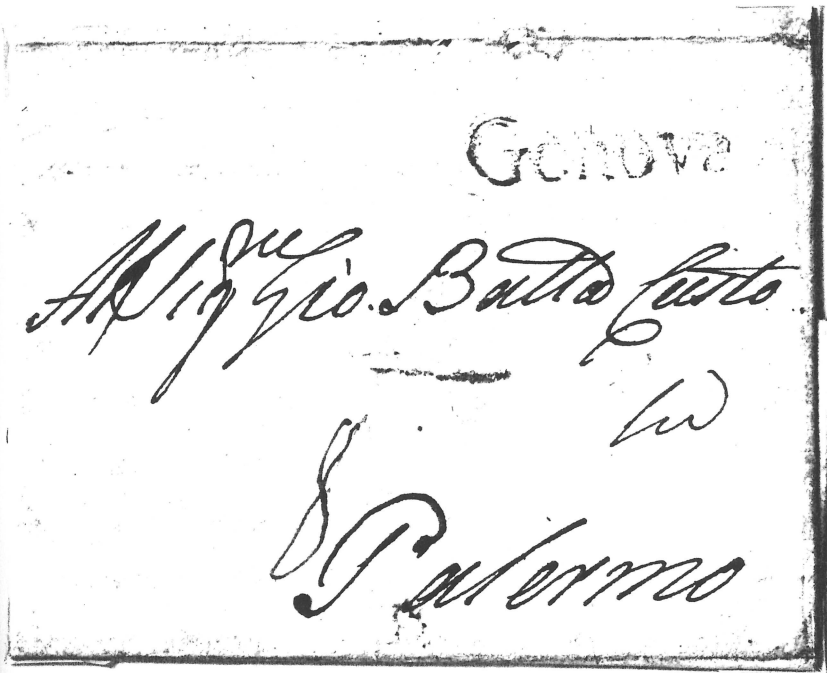
The 67 Grana was for Naples, the difference between 78 and 67 = 11 Grana is for Palermo. On the backside of the letter, the Entry mark "SPAGNA" used in Naples.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

Up to 1786

INCOMING MAIL FROM GENOA

ANCIENT TARIFF

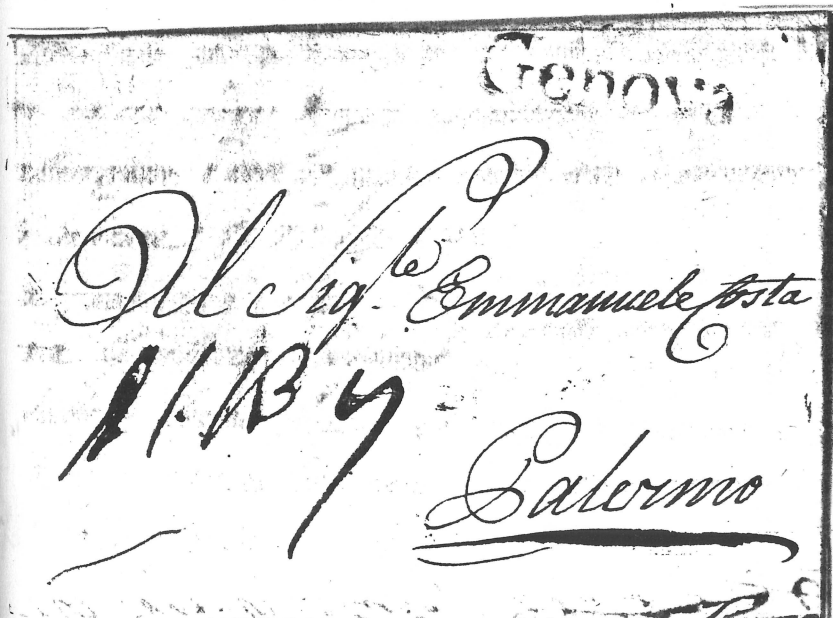


18.6.1763

Genoa - Naples - Palermo

Taxed in Palermo:

1 Tari 12 Grana = 32 sicilian Grana
= 16 neapolitan Grana
minus 8 Grana fro P.A. Naples
8 Grana for P.A. Palermo



4.6.1785

Genoa - Naples - Palermo

Taxed in Palermo:

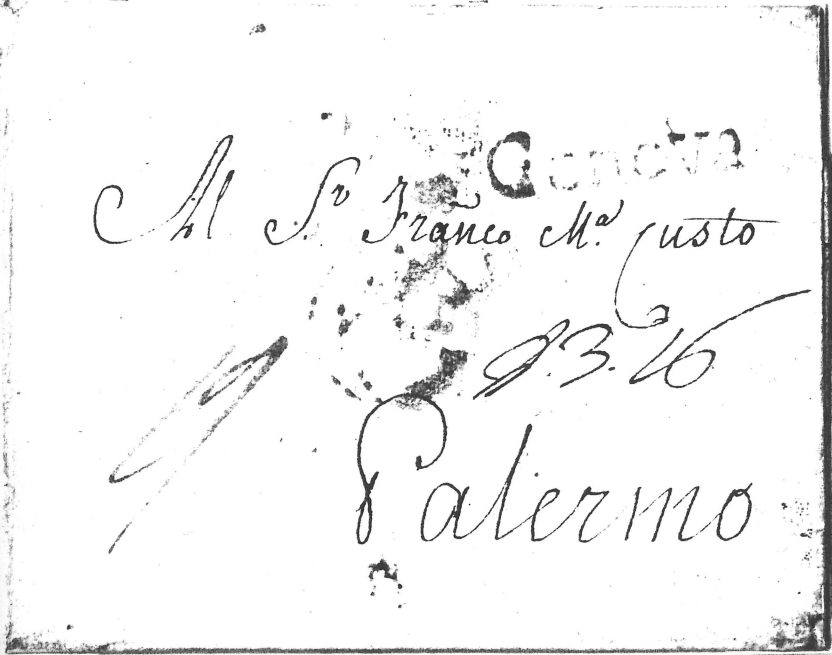
1 Tari 13 Grana = 33 Sicilian Grana
= 16 1/2 Neapolitan Grana
minus 9 Grana for P.A. Naples
= 7 1/2 Grana for P.A. Palermo

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

INCOMING MAIL FROM GENOA AND VENICE

TARIFF 30 JULY 1798



7.12.1803

Genoa - Naples - Palermo

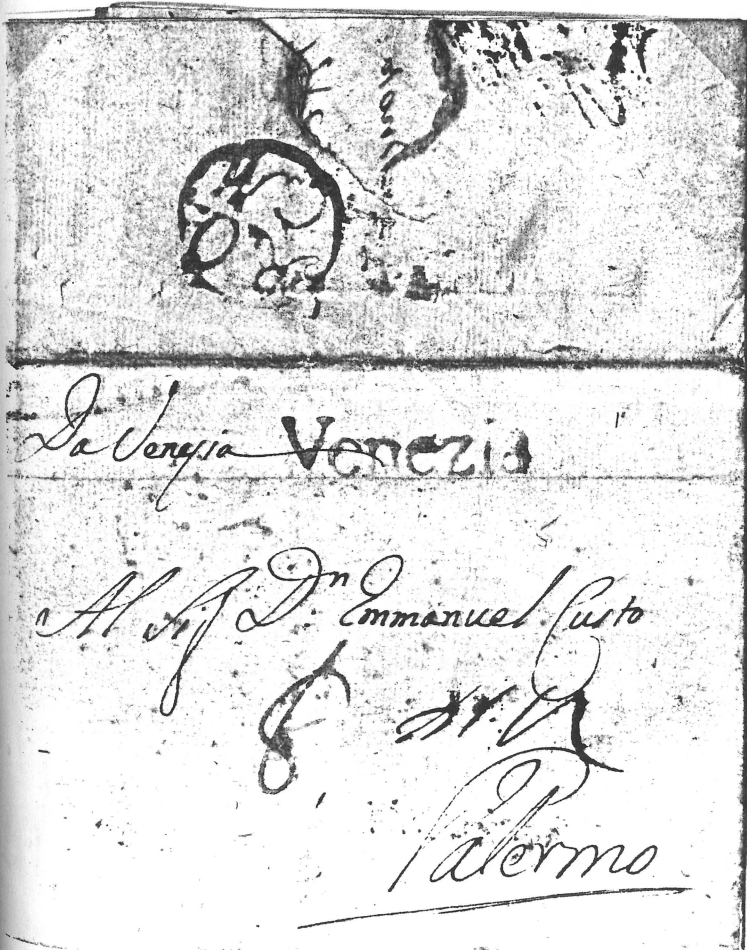
Taxed in Palermo:

3 Tari 16 Grana = 76 sicilian Grana

= 38 neapolitan Grana

minus 29 Grana for P.A. Naples

9 Grana for P.A. Palermo



12.1.1805

Venice - Naples - Palermo

Taxed in Palermo:

1 Tari 12 Grana = 32 sicilian Grana

= 16 neapolitan Grana

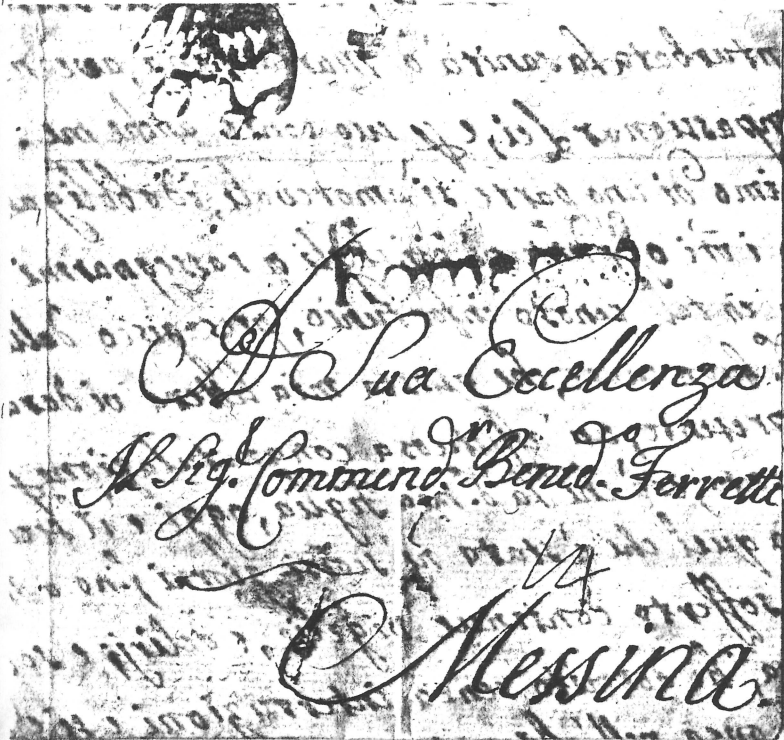
minus 8 Grana for P.A. Naples

8 Grana for P.A. Palermo

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

INCOMING MAIL IN MESSINA

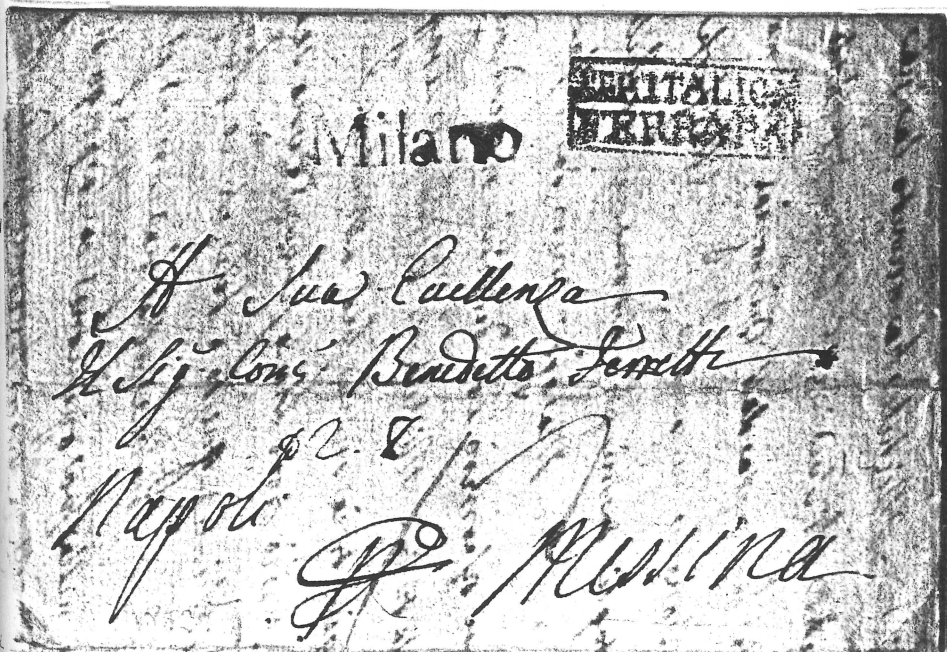


3.2.1804

Ancona - Naples - Messina

Taxed in Messina:

1 Tari 4 Grana = 24 sicilian Grana
= 12 neapolitan Grana
minus 4 Grana for P.A. Naples
8 Grana for P.A. Messina



16.11.1803

Ferrara - Naples - Messina

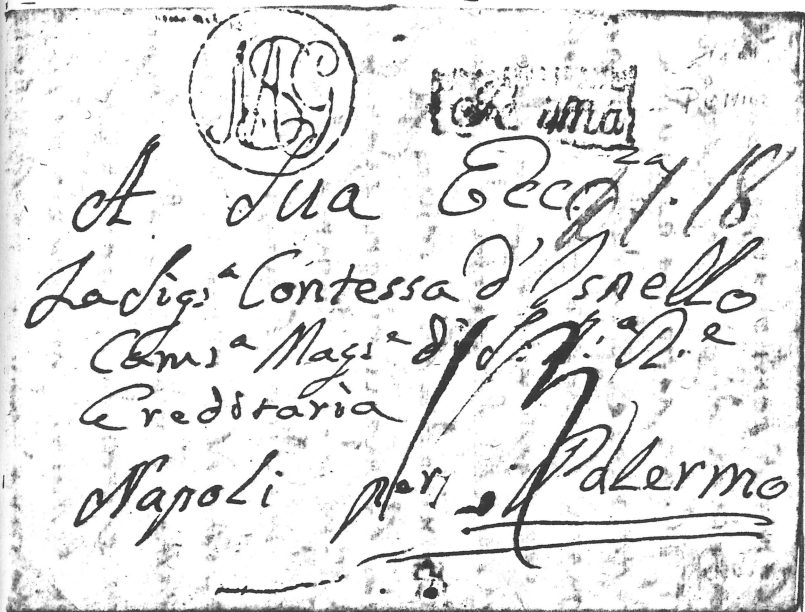
Taxed in Messina:

2 Tari 8 Grana = 48 sicilian Grana
= 12 neapolitan Grana
12 Grana for P.A. Naples
12 Grana for P.A. Messina

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1736 - 1820

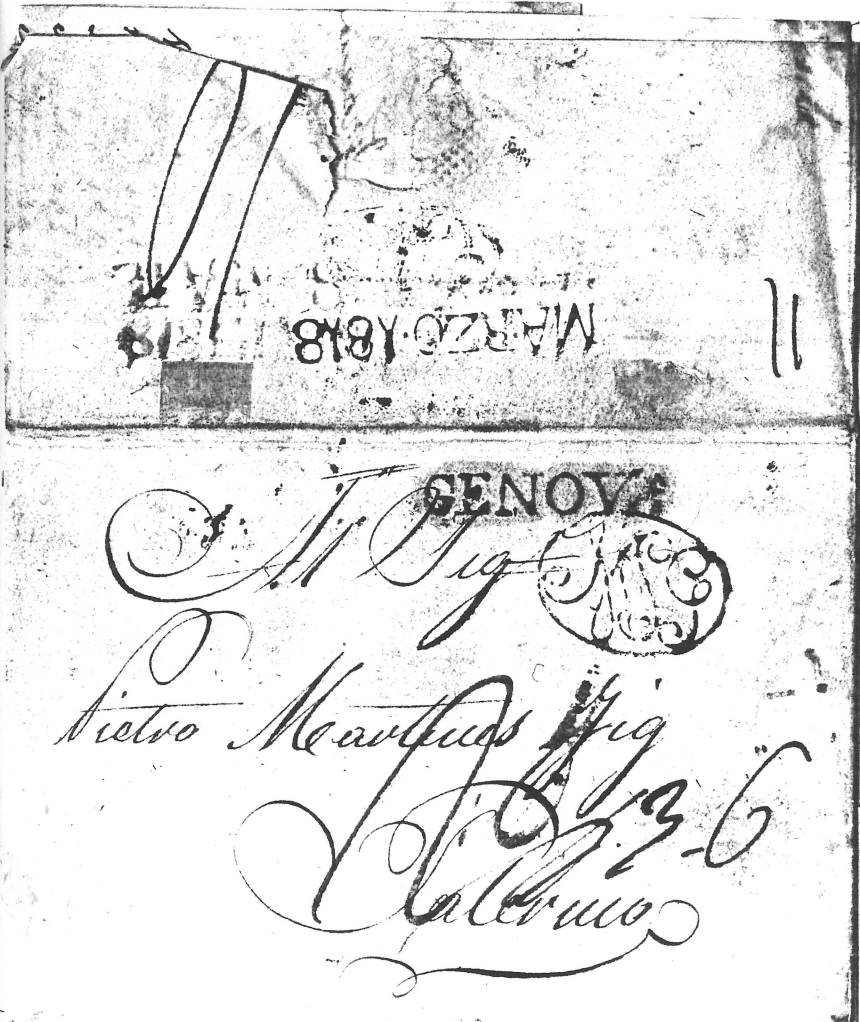
INCOMING MAIL FROM ITALIAN STATES



Tariff 7 May 1810, confirmed 31 August 1814

Mail from Rome to Naples
 1 sheet 13 Neapolitan Grana
 1 1/2 sheet 20 Neapolitan Grana
 2 sheets 26 Neapolitan Grana
 1 Ounce 50 Neapolitan Grana

7 May 1815
 Rome - Naples - Palermo
 1 sheet Rome - Naples = 15 Grana
 Taxed in Palermo with:
 1 Tari 18 Grana = 38 Sicilian Grana
 = 19 Neapolitan Grana
 minus = 13 Grana for P.A. Naples
 = 6 Grana for P.A. Palermo



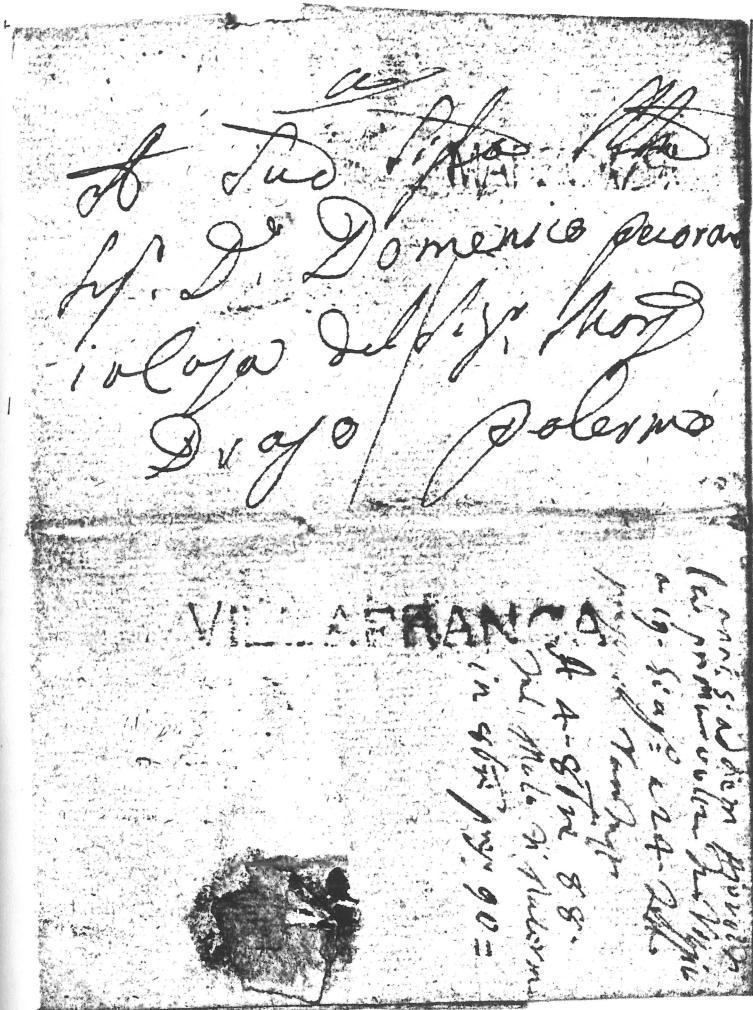
Tariff 10 June 1817

28 February 1818 Genova - Naples - Palermo
 The sender paid 10 décimes until Rome.
 Taxed in Palermo:
 2 sheets = 3 Tari 6 Grana = 66 Sicilian Grana
 = 33 Neapolitan Grana
 minus = 20 Grana for P.A. Naples
 = 13 Grana for P.A. Palermo

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

THE NEW POSTAL ORGANISATION 1786



In 1787, Palermo and Messina started to mark all incoming mail with a date-stamp. The inland mail was also marked with a routestamp, which read the route followed to Palermo or Messina.

Routemarks in use in Palermo:

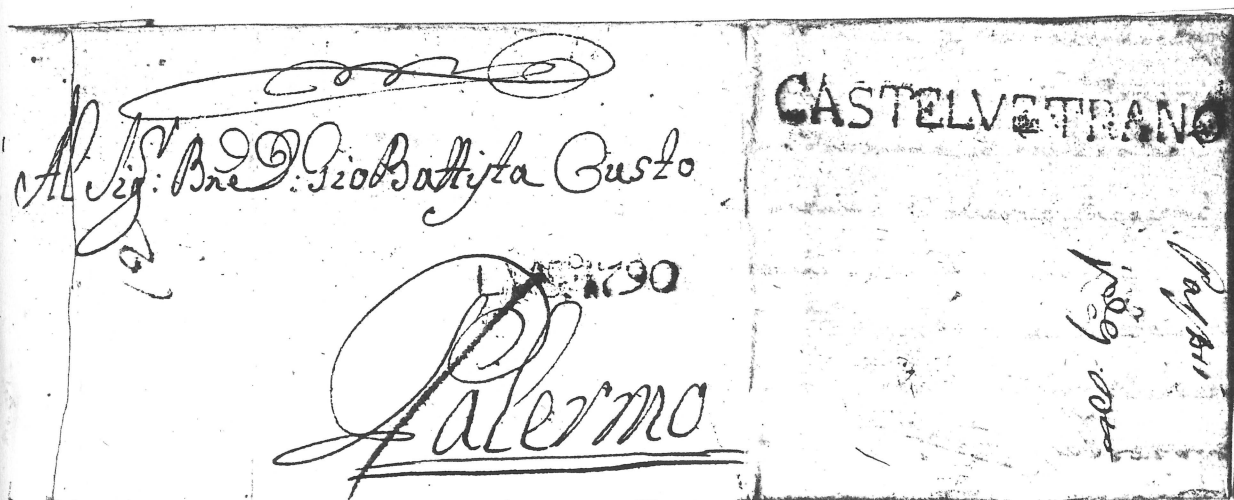
- Route: Castelvetro
- Route: Catania
- Route: Licata
- Route: Noto
- Route: Syracuse
- Route: Trapani
- Route: Villafranca
- Route: Messina "Montagne" (= mountains)
- Route: Messina "Marine" (= sea-side)
- Route: Messina city

Routemarks in use in Messina:

- Route: Syracuse
- Route: Palermo

11.3.1791

Prizzi - Palermo, with both datemark and VILLAFRANCA-routemark. This route was used for a very short time and only two items bearing this mark are found of to date.



6.7.1790

Alcamo - Palermo with datemark and CASTELVETRANO-routemark.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

POSTAL ROUTES
INLAND MAIL



In 1799, new types of route- and datemarks were introduced.

Black ink from 1799 to October 1801.

Red ink from November 1801 to February 1802.

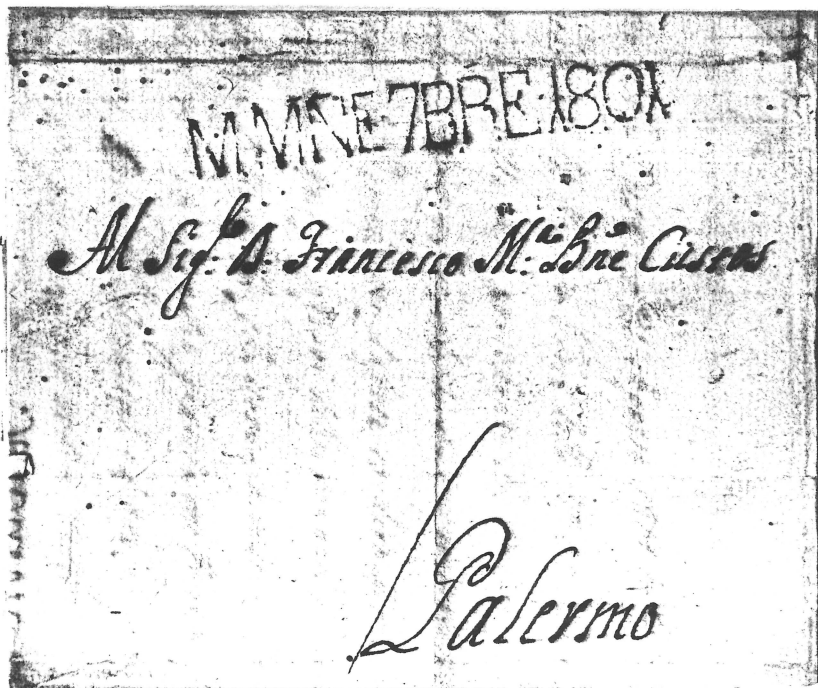
Some of these marks are rare.

4.7.1801

Black ink

MESSINA MONTAGNE, JULY 1801

Single-sheet letter, taxed with 5 Grana.



31.8.1801

Black ink

Cefalù - Palermo

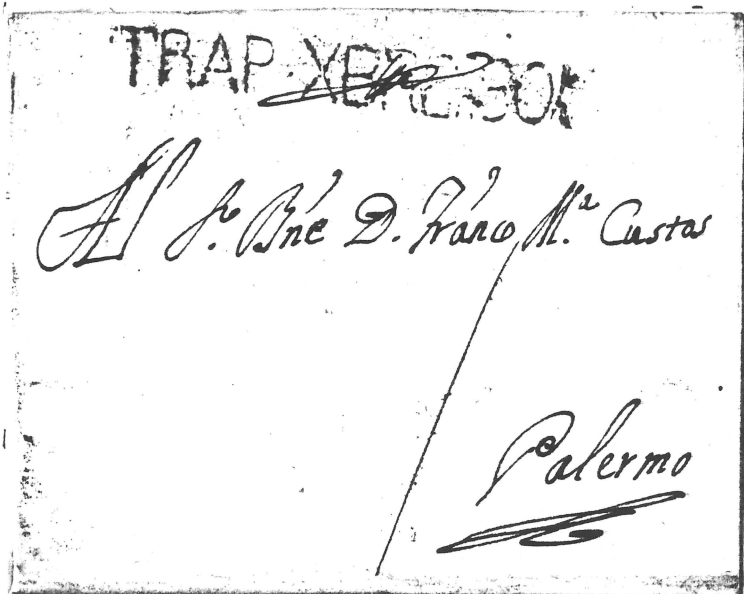
MESSINA MARINE, SEPTEMBER 1801

Single-sheet letter, taxed with 5 Grana.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

POSTAL ROUTES
INLAND MAIL



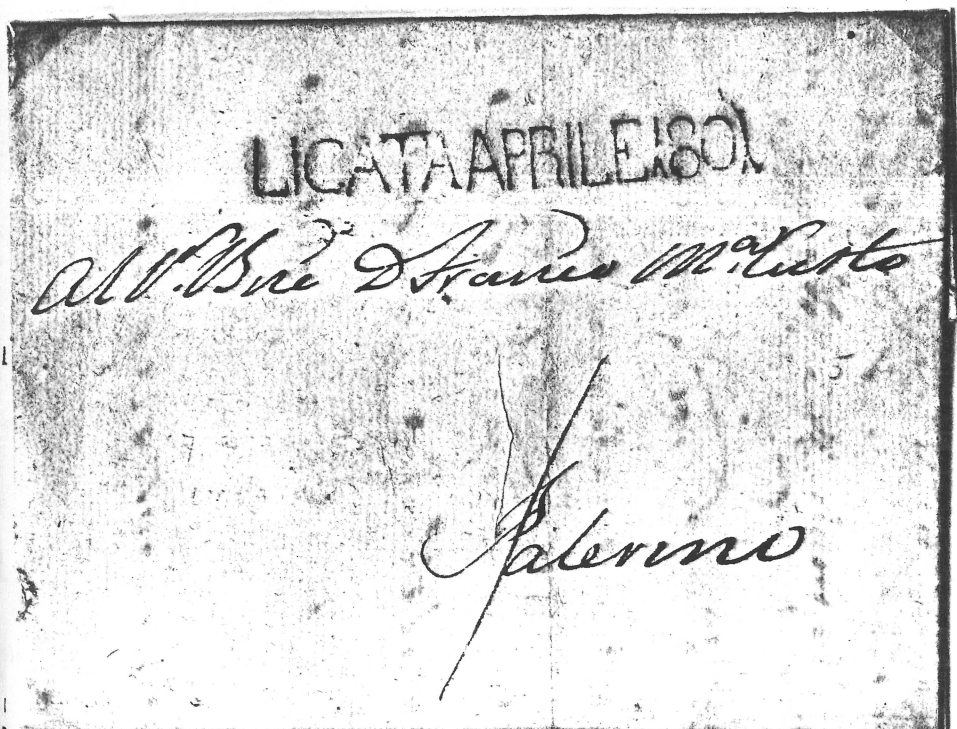
15.12.1801

Red ink

Trapani - Palermo

TRAPANI, DECEMBER 1801

Single-sheet letter, taxed with 5 Grana



7.4.1801

Black ink

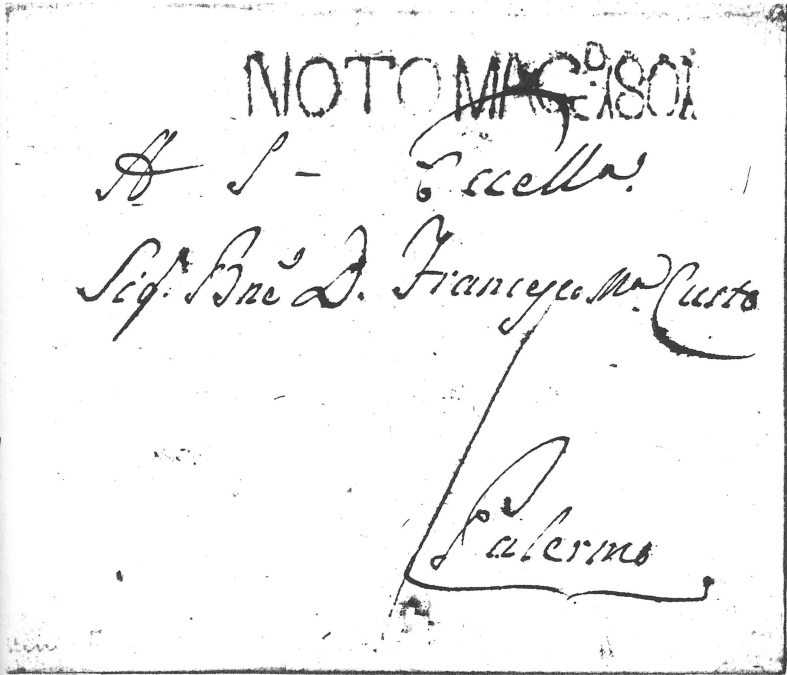
LICATA, APRIL 1801

Single-sheet letter, taxed with 5 Grana.

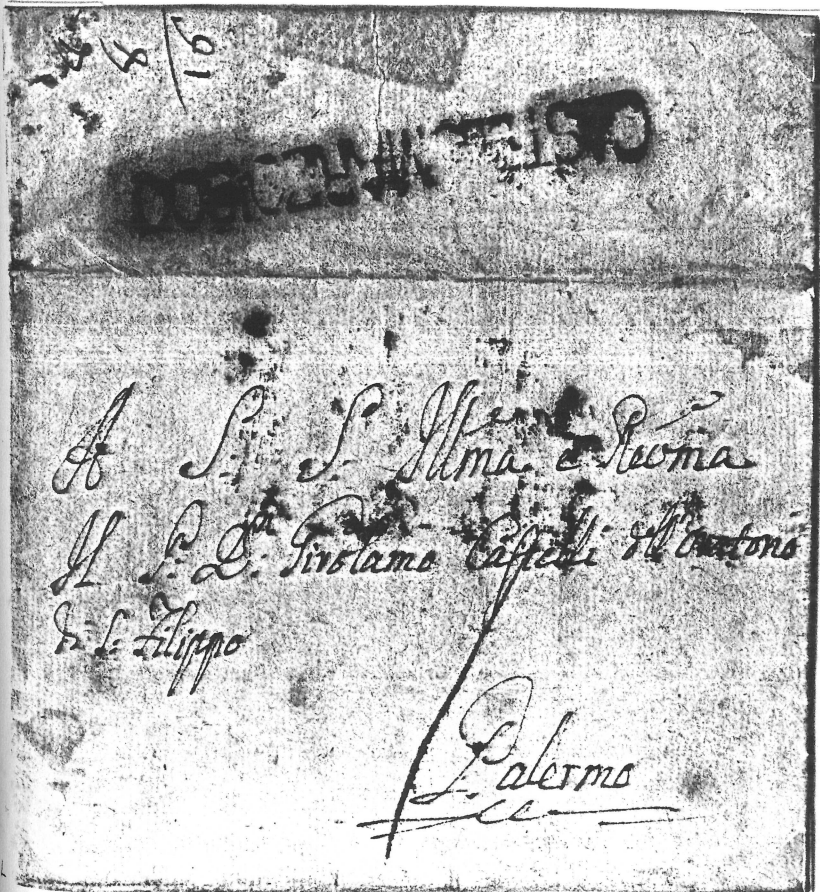
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

POSTAL ROUTES AND TAXATION
INLAND MAIL



3.5.1801
Black ink
Caltanissetta - Palermo
NOTO, MAY 1801
Single-sheet letter, taxed with
5 Grana.

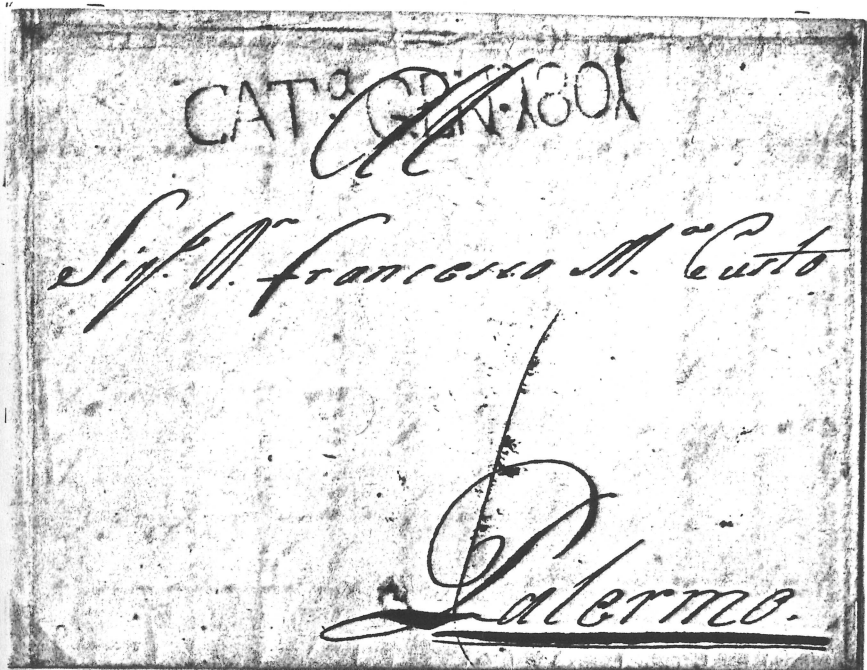


11.3.1800
Black ink
Castelvetro - Palermo
CASTELV., MARCH 1800
(The only item known to date)

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

POSTAL ROUTES AND TAXATION
INLAND MAIL



6.1.1801
Catania - Palermo
CATAGNA, January 1801
(The unique item known to date)

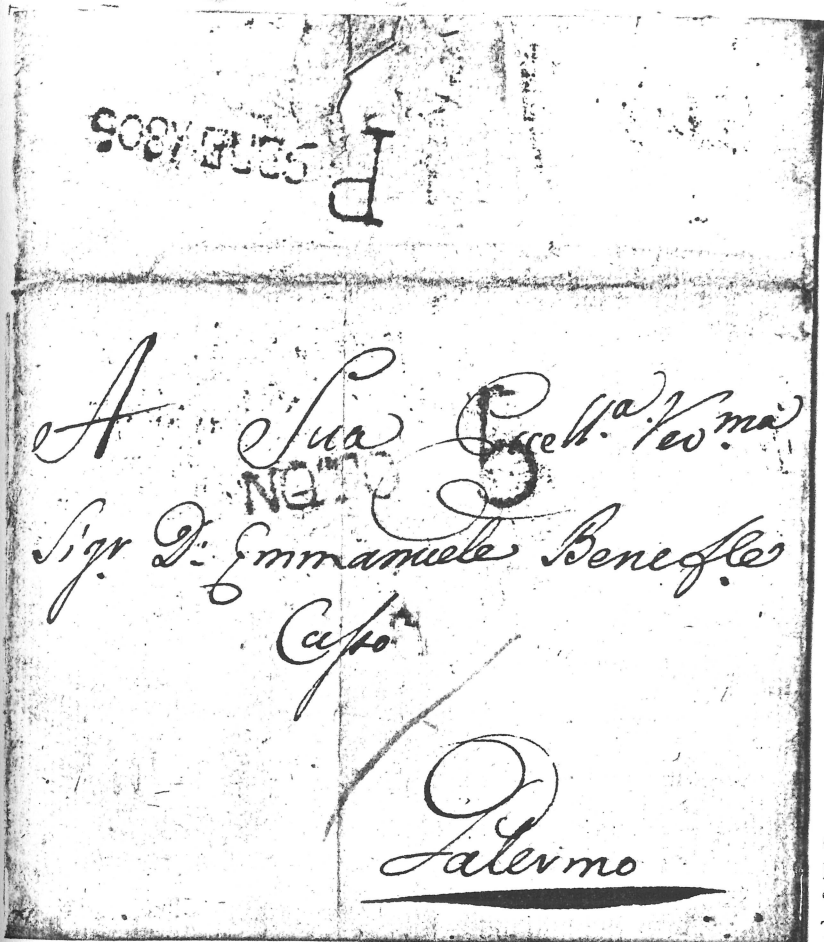


23.6.1801
Termini - Palermo
SYRACUSE JUNE 1801
Single-sheet letter, taxed with
5 Grana.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1736 - 1820

POSTAL ROUTES AND TAXATION
INLAND MAIL



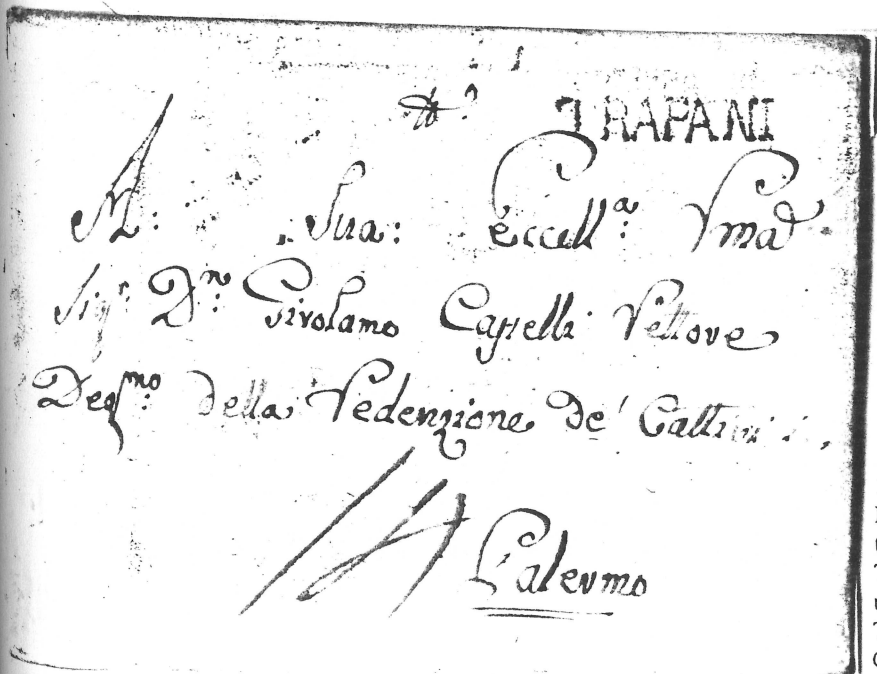
10.11.1805
Caltanisetta - Palermo
NOTO-Routemark
"P" and Datemark
Taxmark "5" Grana

A new system was introduced in 1803, with the mail coming from the island (Sicily) getting marked with a letter "P", which stood for Palermo. This letter would be stamped beside both, the date-stamps or the tax-stamps, that were 5, 8 and 10 Grana.

We know that were various types of those stamps. They all got discarded in 1813.

Inland tariff:	1 sheet	=	5 Grana
	1 1/2 sheet	=	8 Grana
	2 sheet	=	10 Grana
	1 ounce	=	12 Grana

No matter what the distance may have been.

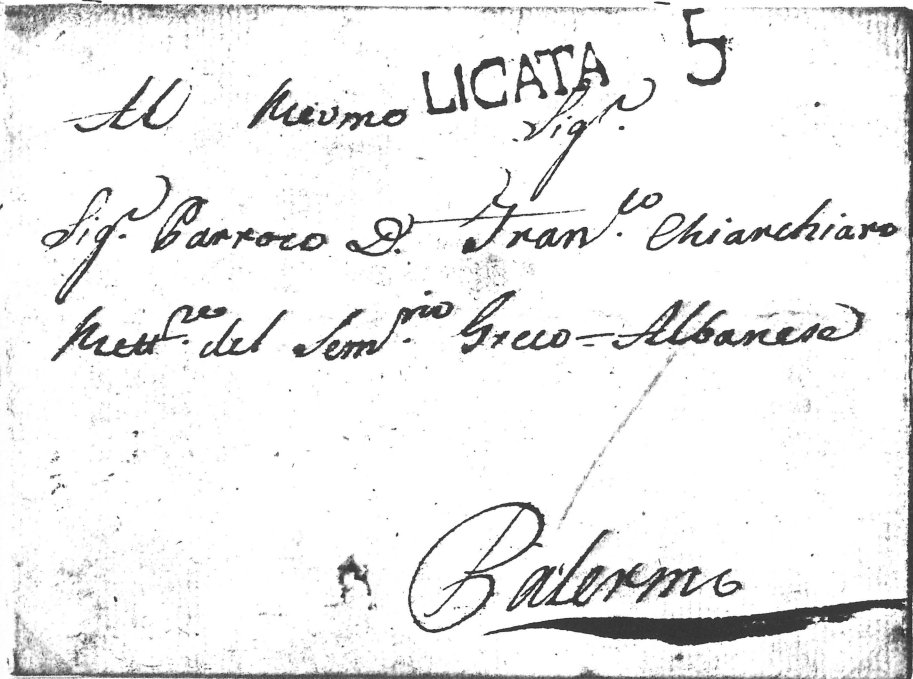


18.7.1808
Isle of Favignano (near Trapani)
to Palermo.
The TRAPANI-Routemark was in
use in Palermo.
Taxation:
Over-one-ounce-letter = 14 Grana

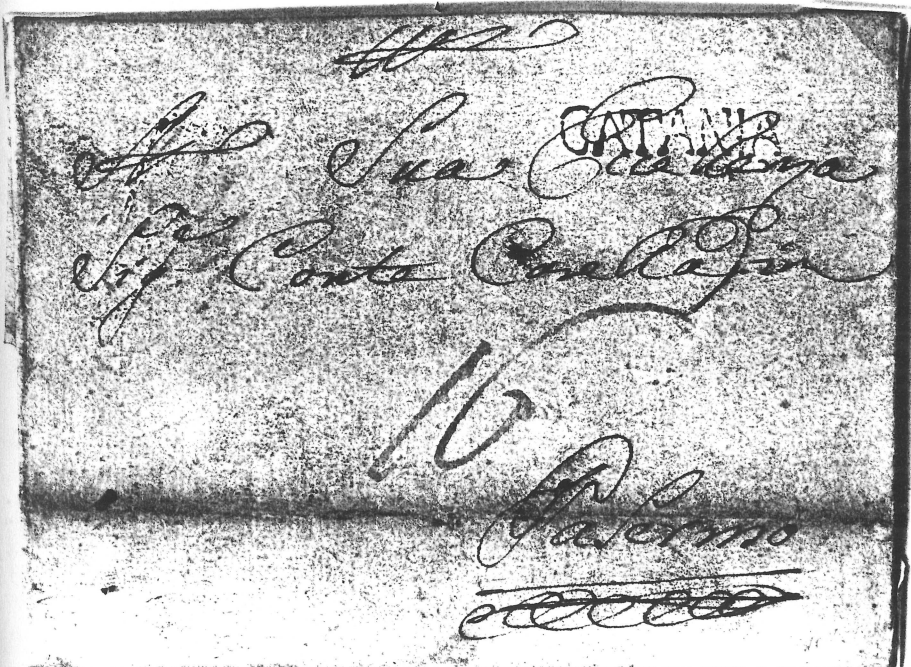
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

POSTAL ROUTES AND TAXATION
INLAND MAIL



20.8.1813
Girgenti - Palermo
LICATA-Routemark and Taxmark
5 Grana per sheet.
Purple ink.

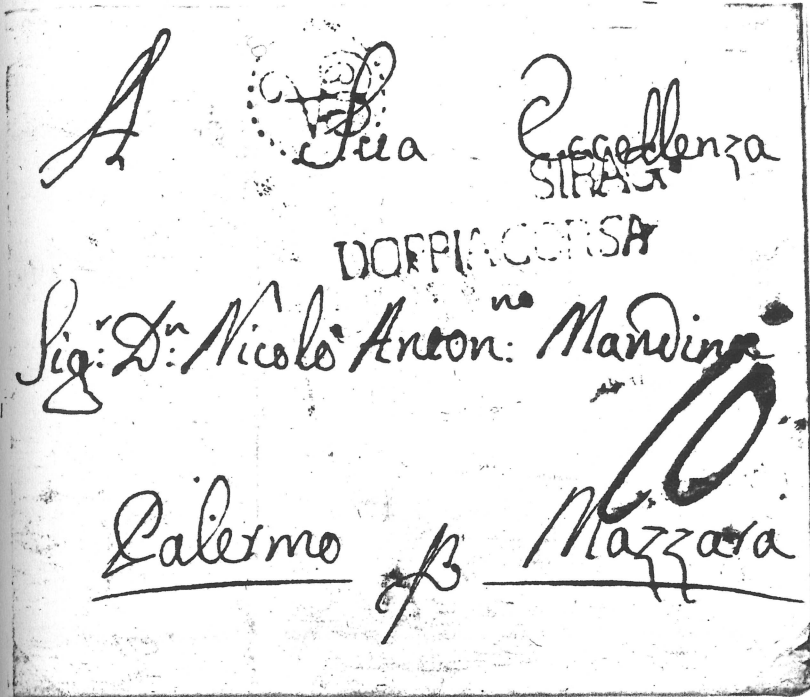


10.7.1815
Leonforte - Palermo
CATANIA-Routemark
(blue ink)
It must have been a very heavy letter,
for the tax amounted to 16 Grana!

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

POSTAL ROUTES AND TAXATION
INLAND MAIL



26.7.1819

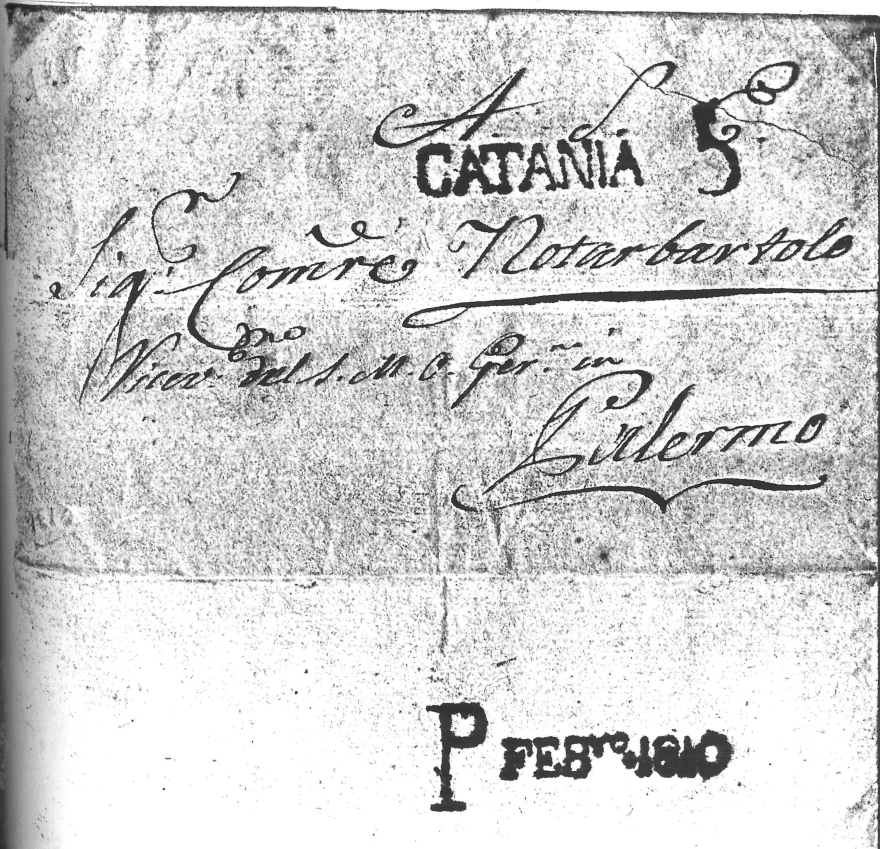
Syracuse - Palermo - Mazzara

Marked in Palermo with the SYRACUSE-Routemark, as well as the controlmark and DOPPIA CORSA.

Taxation:

5 Grana per sheet covering the distance Syracuse - Palermo, plus another 5 Grana for Palermo - Mazzara.

Total: 10 Grana.



2.2.1810

Catania - Palermo

CATANIA-Routemark,

5 Grana Taxmark,

"P" and datemarks.

Taxation: 5 Grana per sheet.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

PALERMO
CONTROL-MARKS



2.6.1802
Taxfree letter from Palermo to Buccheri.
C.S.L. = Cavaliere Speciale Luogotenente.

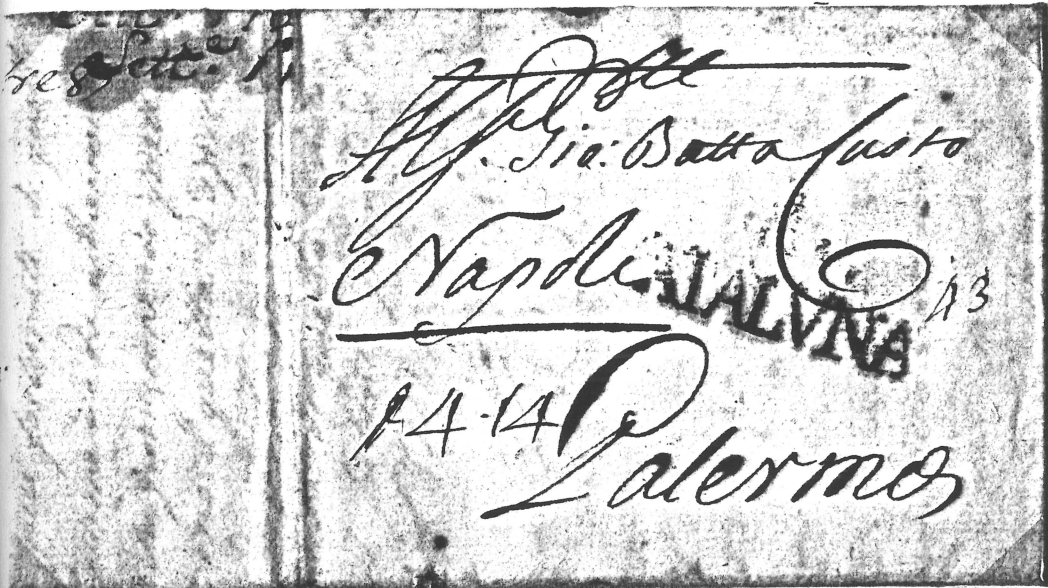


8.10.1804
Taxfree letter from Palermo to St. Lucia.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

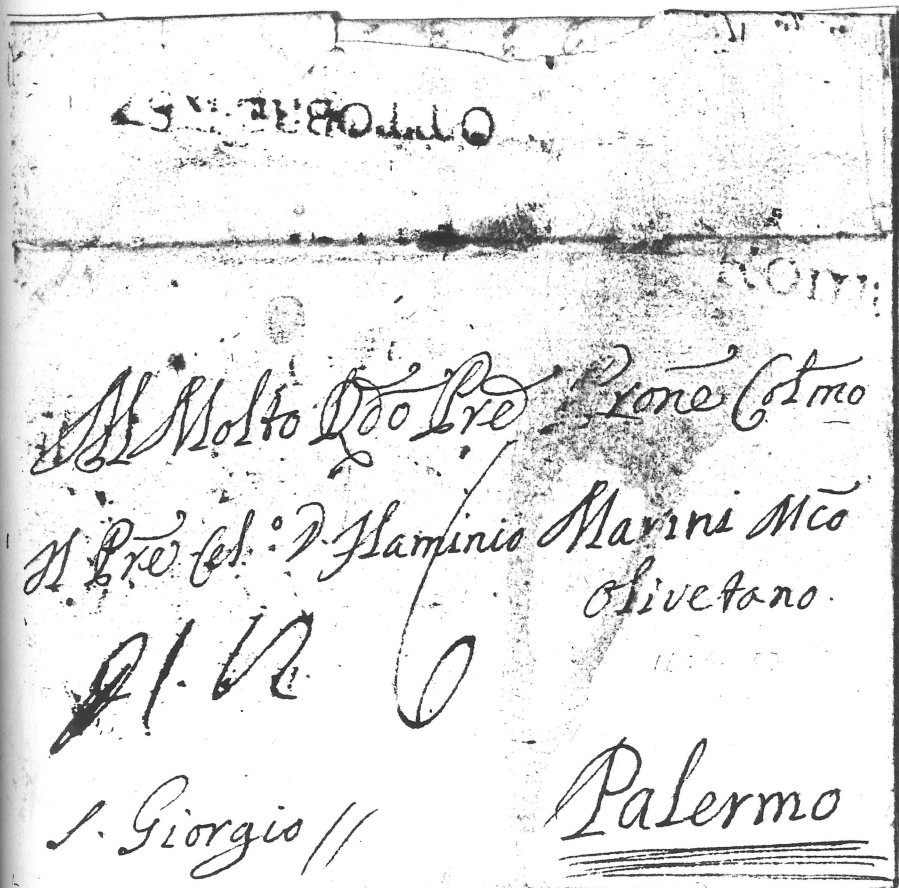
1786 - 1820

DATE-STAMPS ON INCOMING MAIL



At the beginning of 1787, Palermo started to mark all arriving mail with datestamps.

7.8.1787
Letter from Cadiz.
Back: First type of datestamp
"Sett. 1^o" reading "September 1^o".

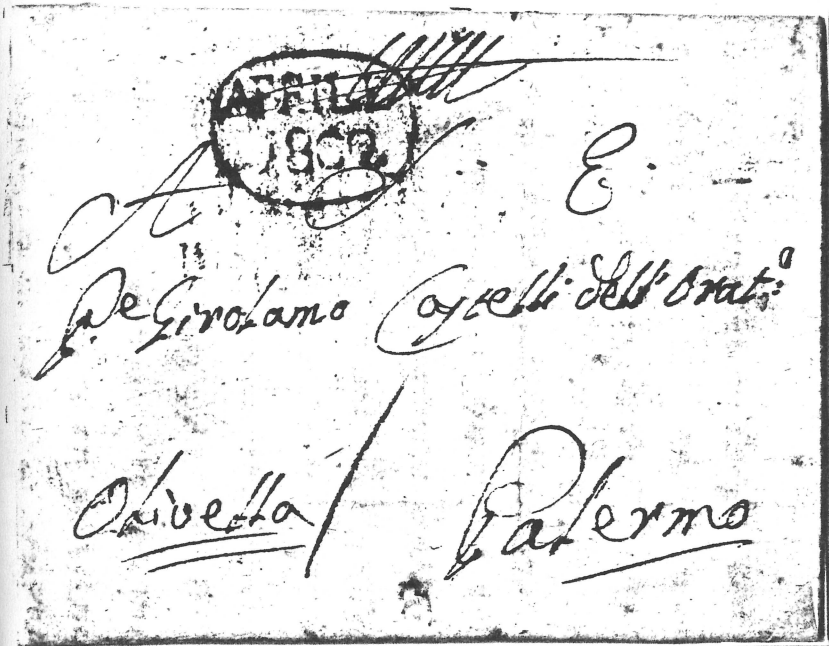


16.10.1787
Rome - Palermo
Back second type of datestamp.
Taxation:
1 Tari 12 Grana = 32 Sicilian Grana
= 16 Neapolitan Grana
minus 6 Grana for the G.O.P. in Naples
= 10 Grana for the G.O.P. in Palermo

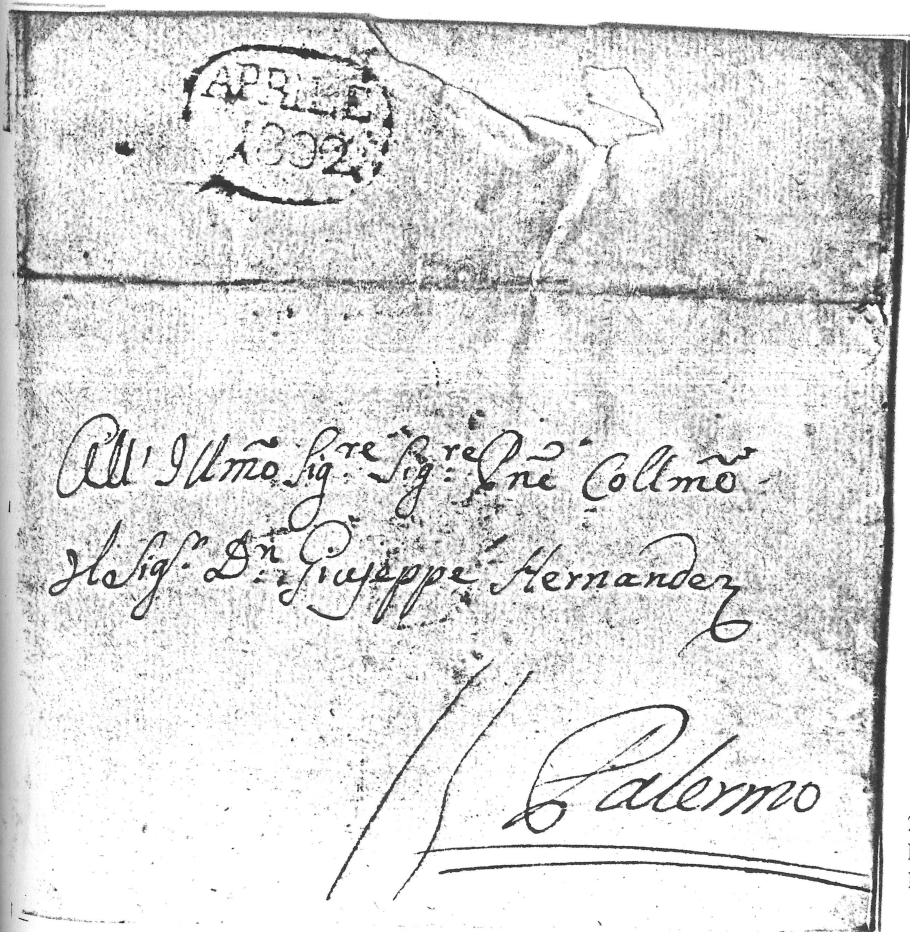
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

DATE-STAMPS ON INCOMING MAIL



30 March 1802
Left Messina on March and arrived in
Palermo during April 1802, handstamped
APRILE 1802.
1 sheet = 5 Grana.

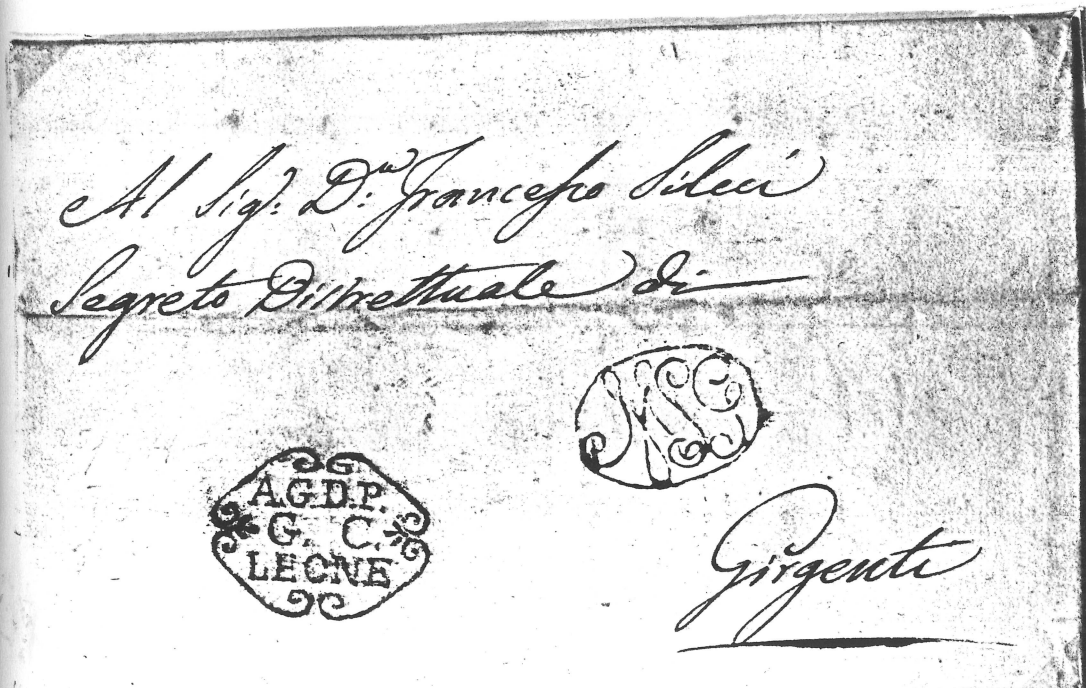


28 March 1802
Left Naples on March and arrived in
Palermo during April 1802.
1 1/4 ounce = 15 Grana.

POSTAL FRANKING POSTMARKS



25.4.1800
First Postal-franking postmark known.
(Amministrazione della Provianda e Vestuari)



25.2.1819
A.G.D.P. = Aministratore
Generale della Posta
G.C. = Gran Camario Leone

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

MESSINA



Until the reorganisation of the Postsystem in Sicily, which started on April 1, 1820, Messina went its own way. The Postmaster used very elegant handstamps.

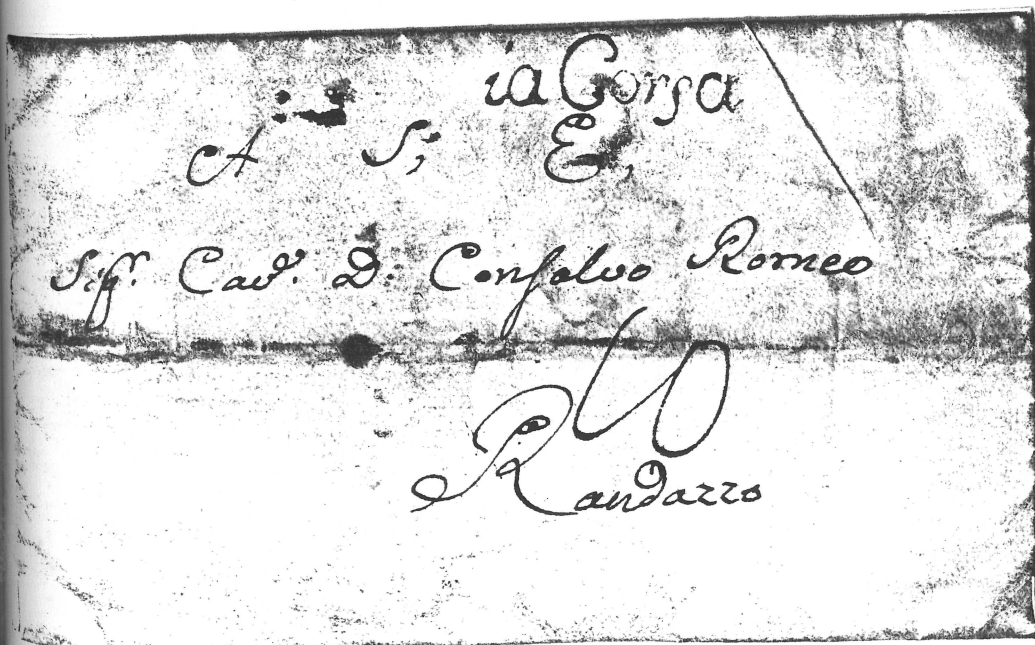
Assicurata

in use 1818 - 1819
Assicurata = Registered

26.5.1819

Registered letter to Naples with datestamp "Mag. 1819" and the very rare "ASSICURATA" handstamp.

(4 items known up to date)



Doppia Corsa

1819
Doppia Corsa = Double Route

2.12.1819

Letter from Catania via Messina to Randazzo with "Doppia Corsa", which means that the letter passed through two Postal-Routes.

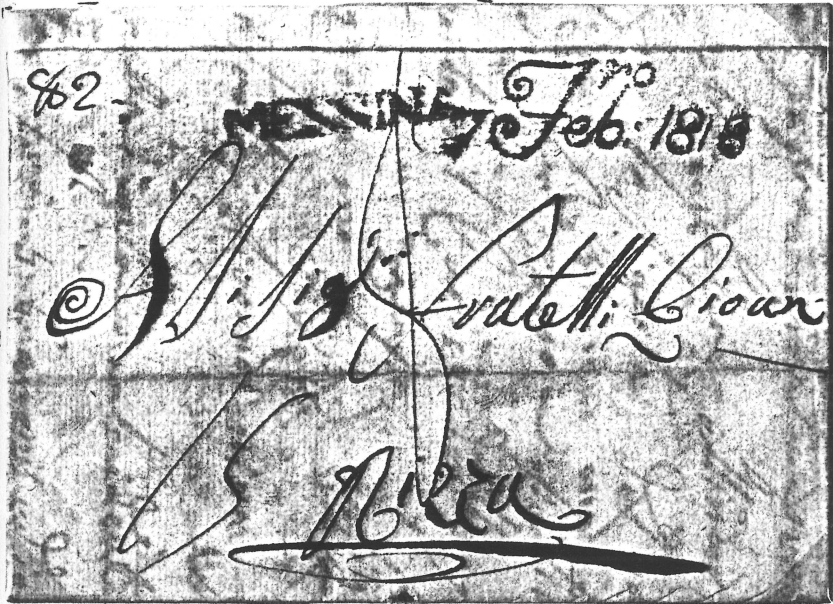
Double tax = 10 Grana

Unique item known up to date.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

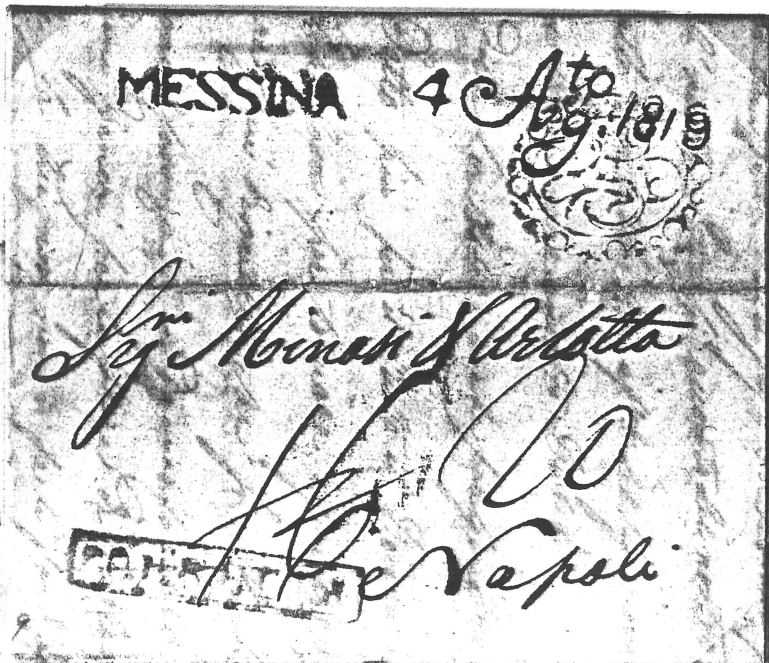
1786 - 1820

DATE-STAMPS USED IN MESSINA



Messina used date-stamps on incoming
and on outgoing mail.
1817 - 1818 in black
1819 - 1820 in red

7 February 1818
Letter from Messina to Nizza with black
stamps

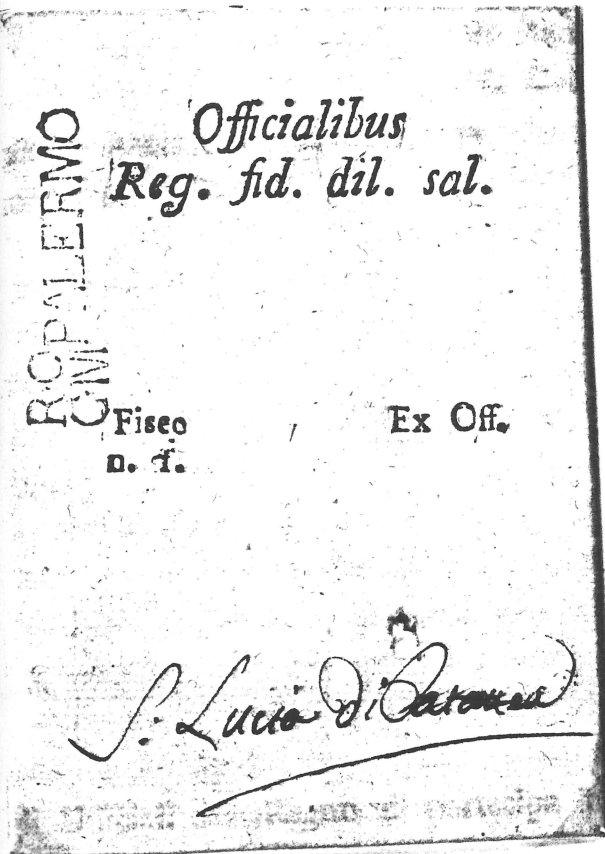


4 August 1819
Letter from Messina to Naples with red stamps.
In Naples tax-correction from 16 to 20 Grana.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

PALERMO



R.O.C.M. = Regio Ufficio Corriere Maggiore

At the end of 1813, the Office of the "Corriere Maggiore" introduced new Postal Marks, to stamp outgoing letters from Palermo.

30.12.1813

Taxfree letter to S. Lucia di Catania with the first R.O.C.M. postal-mark type. Only two items are known of.



31.12.1815

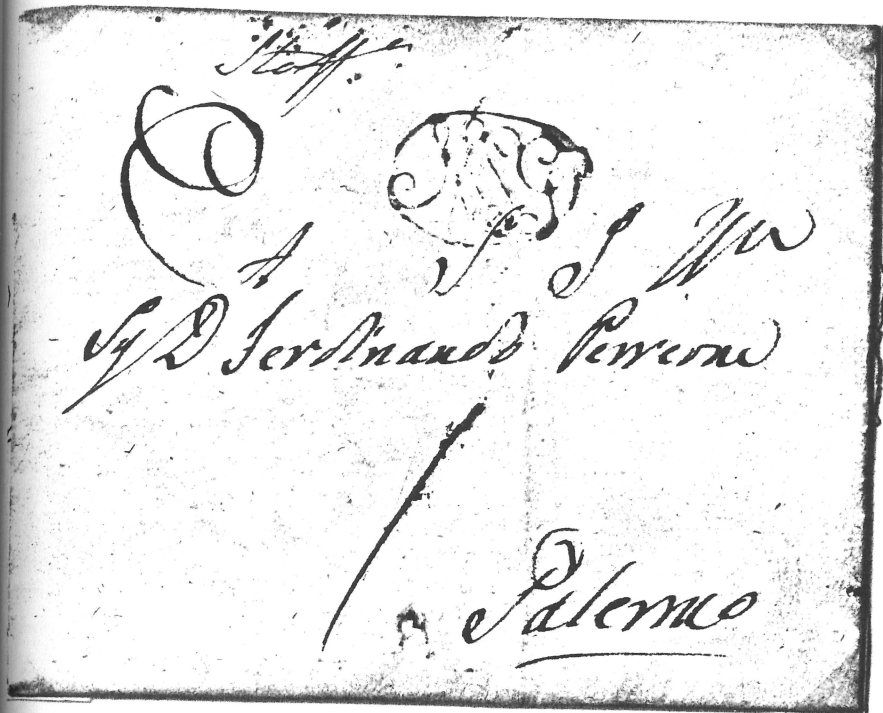
5-Grana-taxed letter to Petralia inferiore.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1786 - 1820

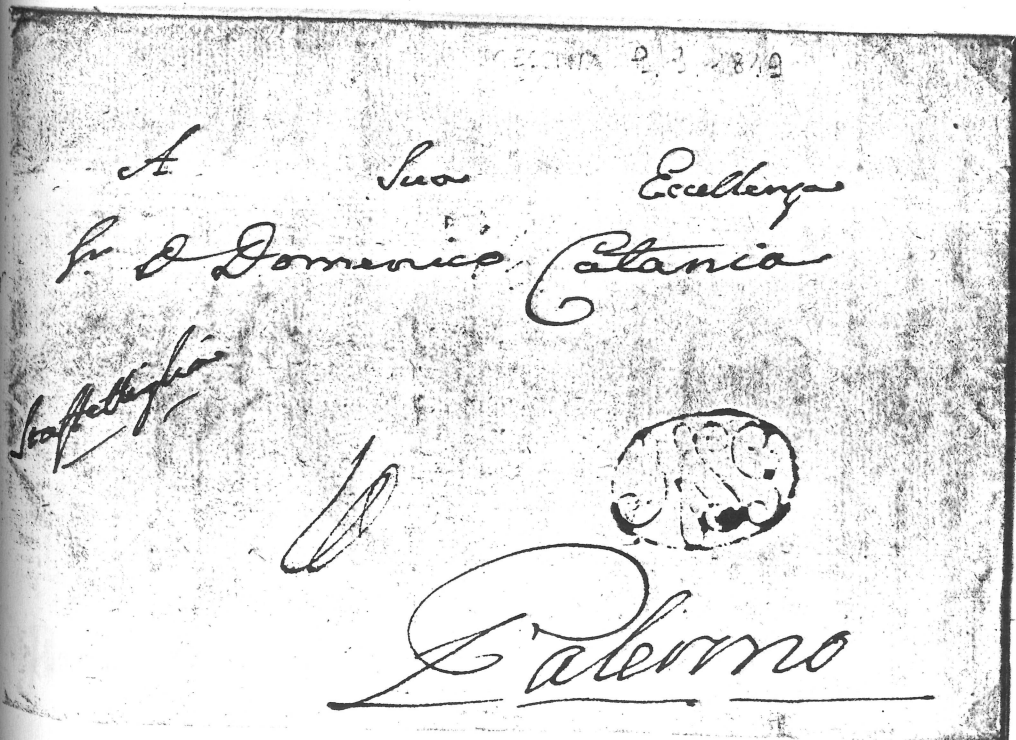
STAFFETTA - STAFFETTIGLIA

Exceptional Courier



An Exceptional Courier-Service existed between Messina and Palermo until 1820. Very few letters are known. Upon their arrival in Palermo, these letters were not stamped with the Routemark, but only with the control-mark.

Departure from Messina: November 1, 1819
Arrival in Palermo: November 3, 1819
Handwritten "Staffetta"
Taxed with 5 Grana.

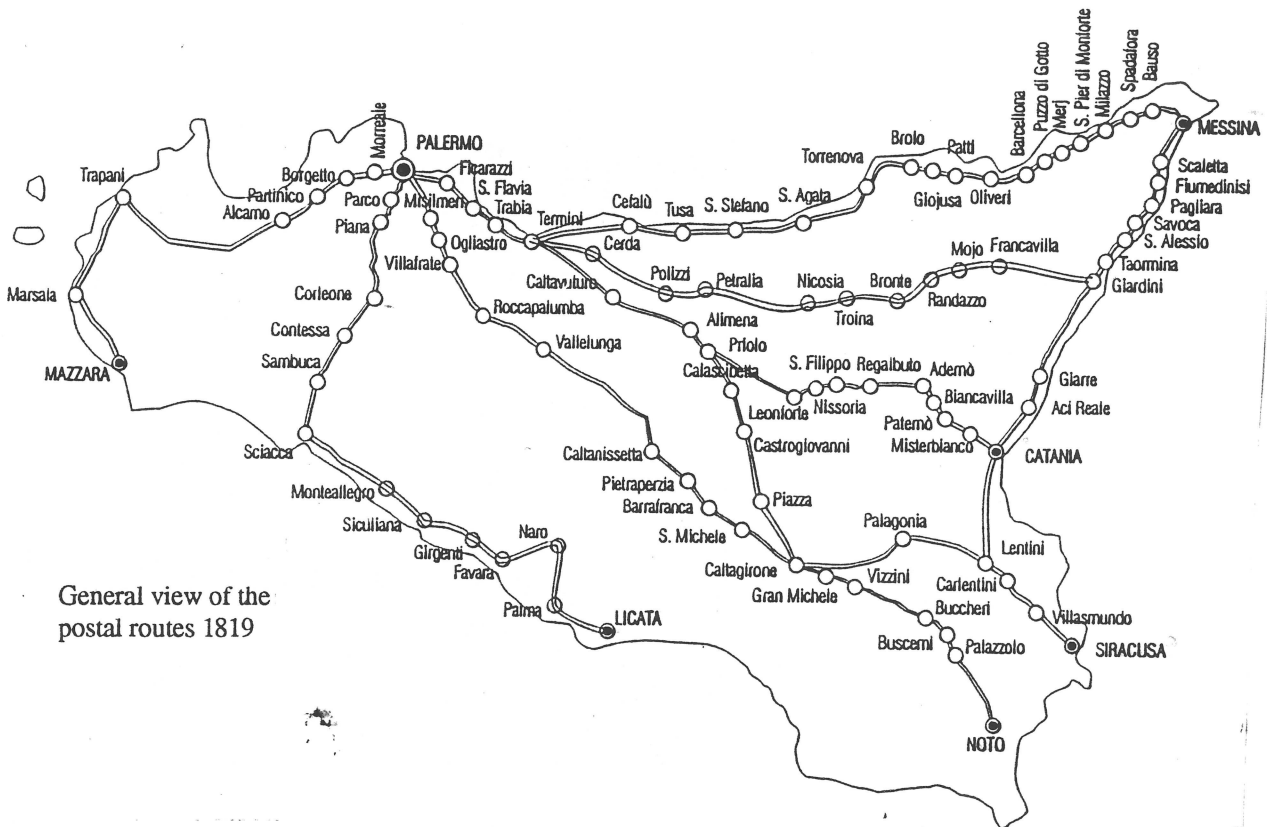


Departure from Messina September 9, 1819
Arrival in Palermo September 12, 1819
Handwritten "Staffettiglia"
Taxed with 10 Grana.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

NEW POSTAL ORGANISATION FROM 1819



General view of the postal routes 1819

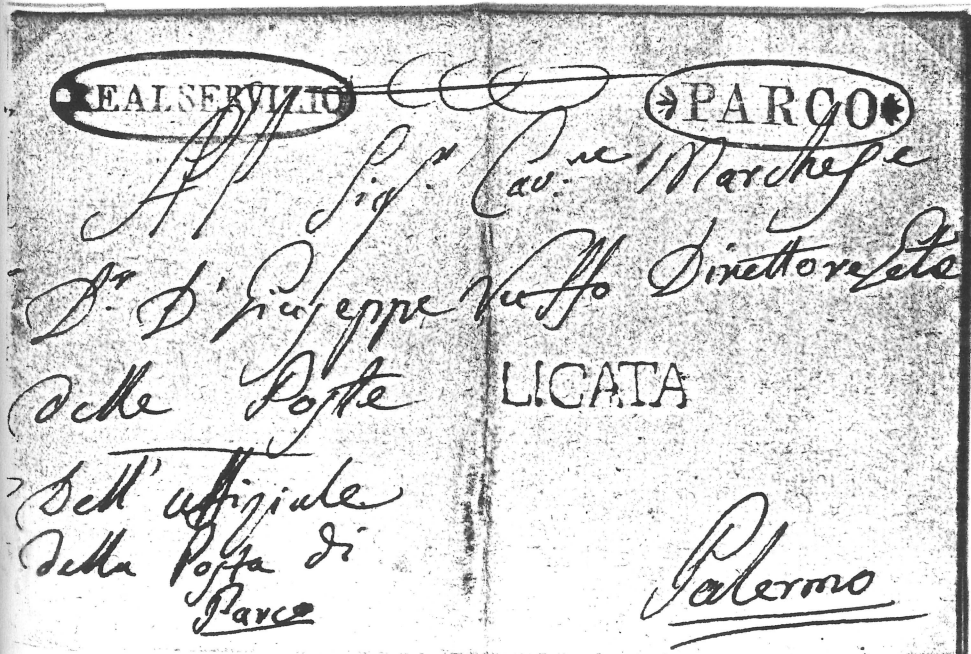
The organisation of the postal service in the Dominions beyond the Faro approved by Royal Decree No. 1896 of 25 February 1820 set up a Head Office in Palermo and six sub-offices in the other civic centres of the Valli, as well as 109 local offices. On 1 April 1820 the new organisation started, and from that date all offices used handstamps.

It was not long however before it was realised that the number of post offices was excessive and that for several the volume of correspondence was not enough to cover the cost of service (Oliveri, for example, had only seventy inhabitants). 41 local postoffices had to be closed.

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - LICATA

PARCO

7 miles from Palermo
Opening date: 1 April 1820
Closed end November 1821



10 April 1820
Second taxfree letter sent by the Post-Officer.
The LICATA-routemark, used in Palermo then, makes it a rare combination.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - LICATA



10.5.1820

Taxed letter to Palermo with the LICATA-Routemark and a large control mark that was used in Palermo then.

Tariff: 10 November 1819

1 sheet

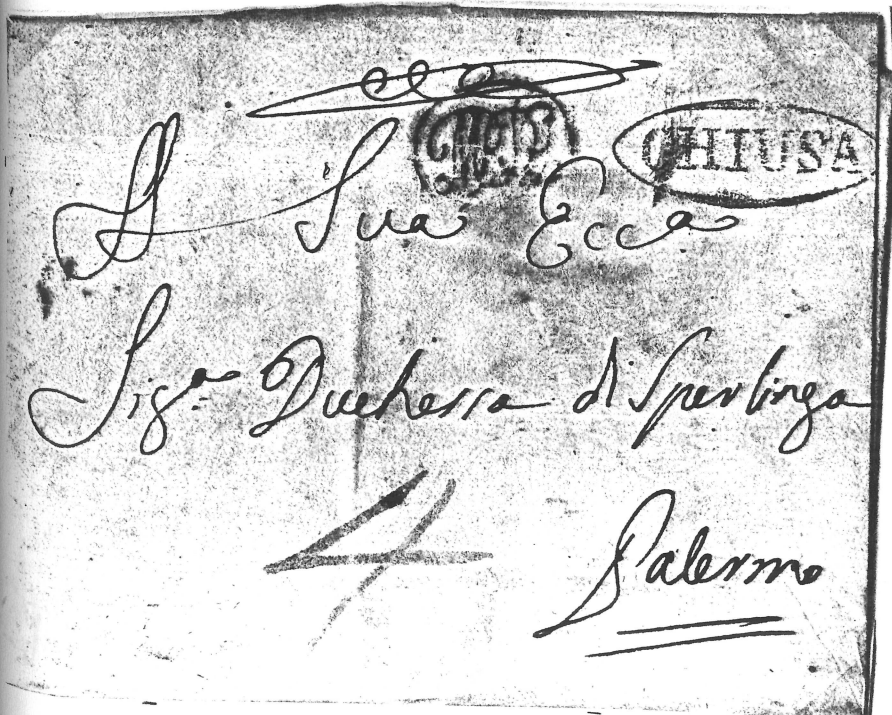
Distance up to 50 miles = 2 1/2 Grana.

CHIUSA

55 miles from Palermo.

Opening date: 1 April 1820

Closed end November 1821



7.8.1821

Taxed letter

1 1/2 sheet

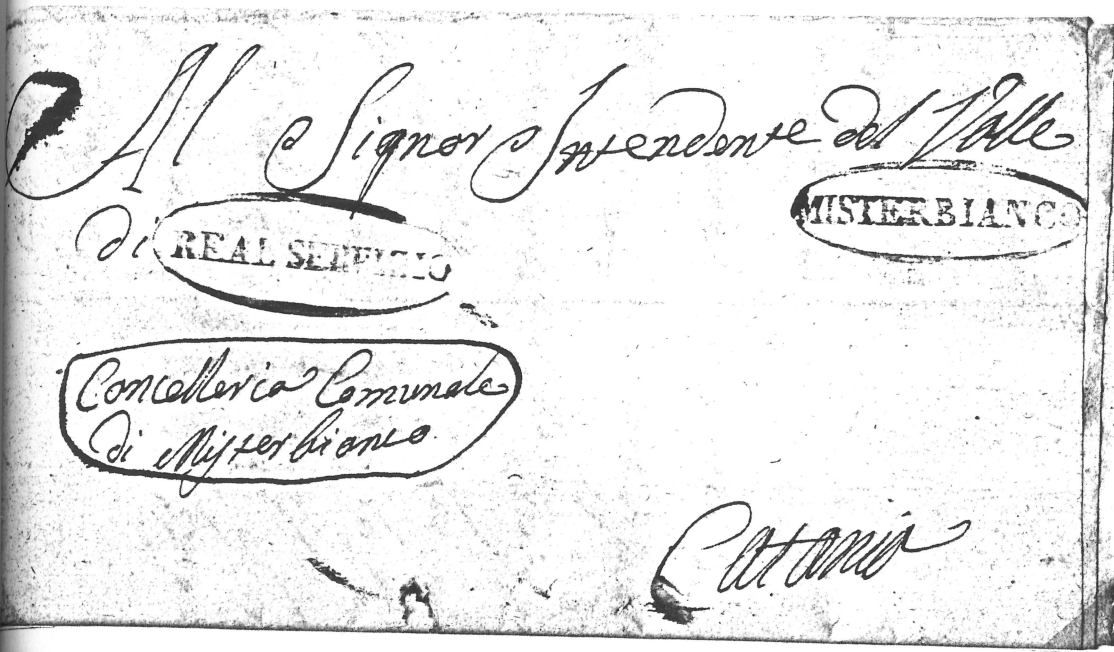
Distance up to 50 miles = 4 Grana.

N.B. In Sicily, the distance in miles was the one actually and effectively covered and the rate of a unit of length often varied. For instance, in the Kingdom of Naples, distance was measured in air miles.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - CATANIA

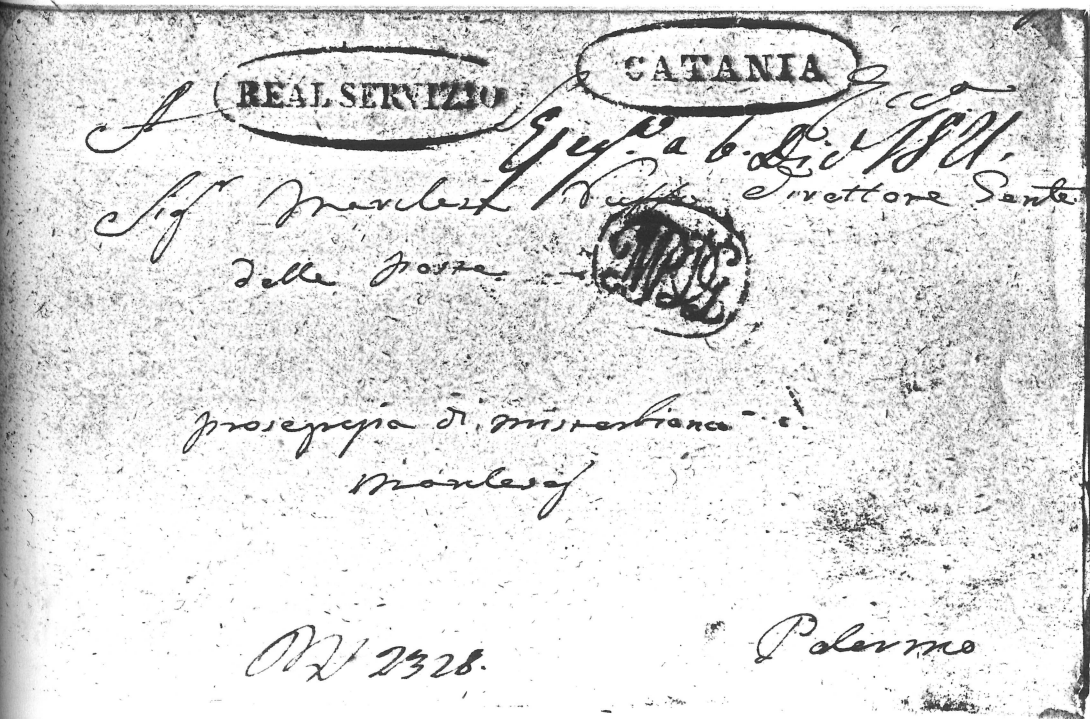


MISTERBIANCO

4 miles from Catania.
Opening date: 1 April 1820
Closed end November 1821

A small Post-Office with
very little traffic.

26.11.1820
Taxfree letter to Catania.
The only item bearing the
MISTERBIANCO mark
known to date!

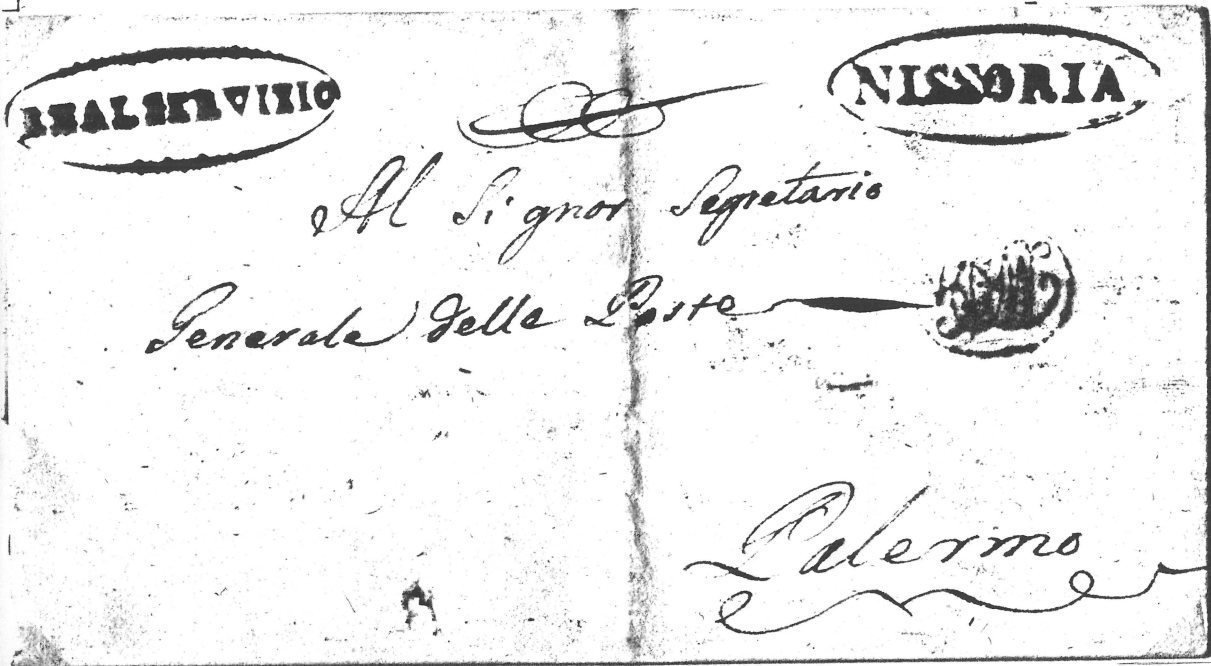


29.11.1821
The President of the MISTER-
BIANCO Town Council writes
to the Postmaster General of
Palermo to inform him that the
Postoffice has been closed.
The letter was sent from the
Postoffice of CATANIA.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - CATANIA



NISSORIA

118 miles from Palermo
Opening date 1.4.1820
Closed end November 1821.

4.4.1821
Taxfree letter to Palermo with the NISSORIA-mark.
(the only item known to date!)



BIANCAVILLA

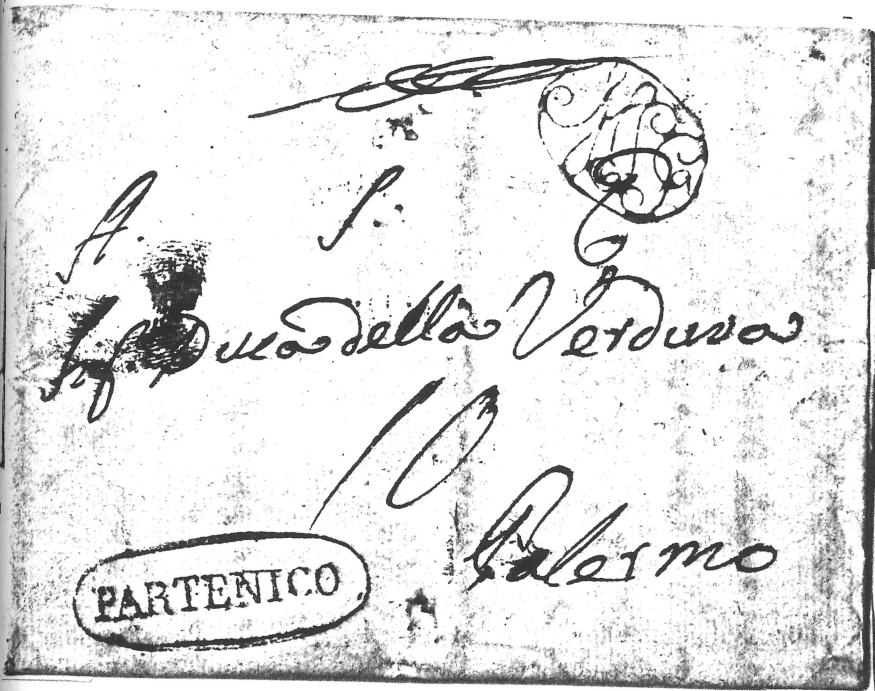
150 miles from Palermo
Opening date: 1.4.1820
Closed end November 1821.
Reopened in 1837.

26.10.1820
Taxfree letter to Palermo.
(Very rarely used in 1820)

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - TRAPANI - MAZZARA



PARTENICO

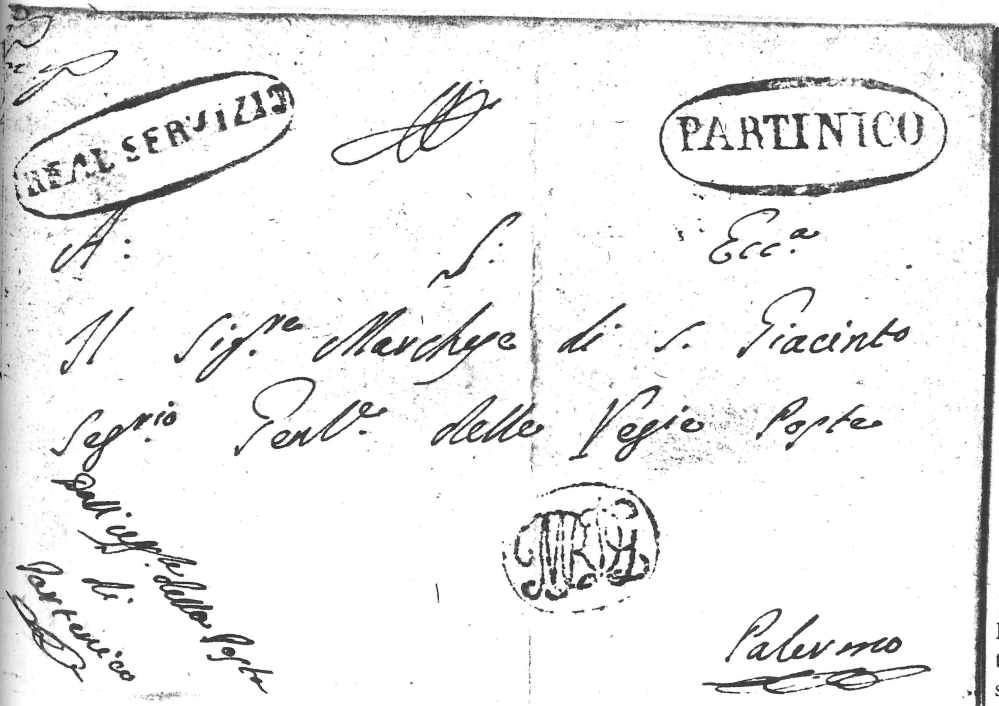
18 miles from Palermo
Opening date 1 April 1820
The mark PARTENICO
was spelt PARTINICO
(with an I instead of an E)
until 1823.

24.4.1820

A very rare mark in black ink, used in 1820.

Tariff: 10 November 1819

1 Ounce, up to 50 miles = 10 Grana.



14.11.1823

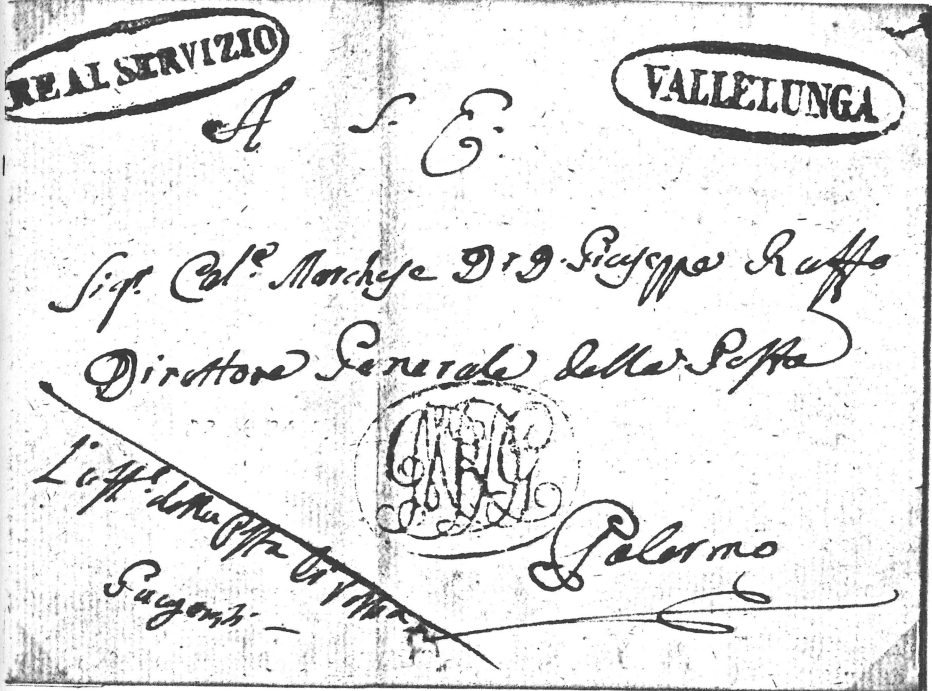
Rectified spelling:

the mark now is PARTINICO, as
shown on this taxfree letter to Palermo.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

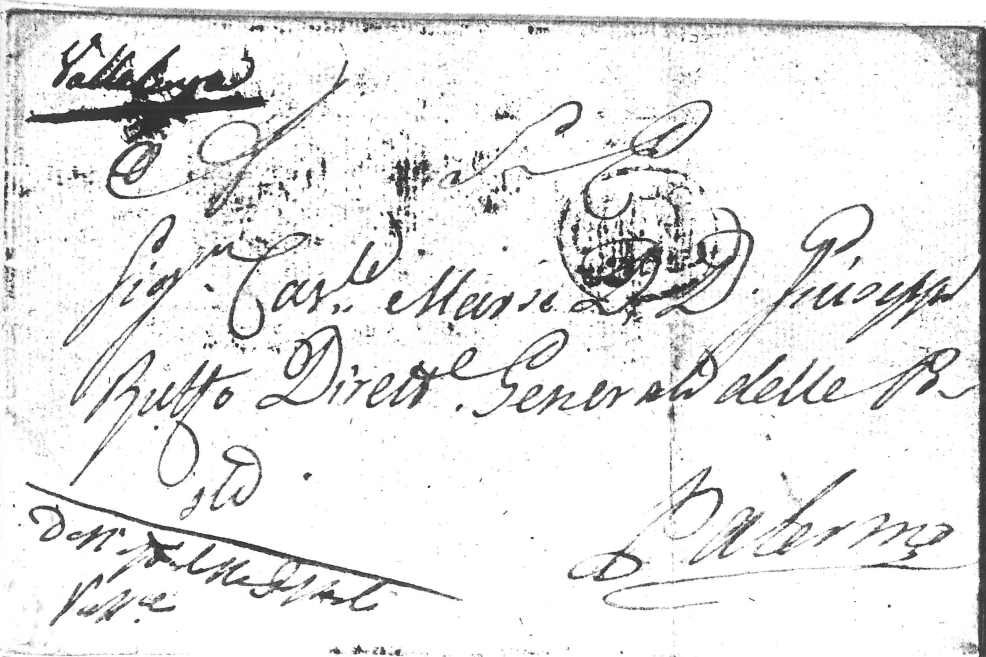
POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - NOTO



VALLELUNGA

58 miles from Palermo
Opening date: 1 April 1820

22 June 1820
Wine red ink (very rare) combined with the large controlmark used in Palermo.



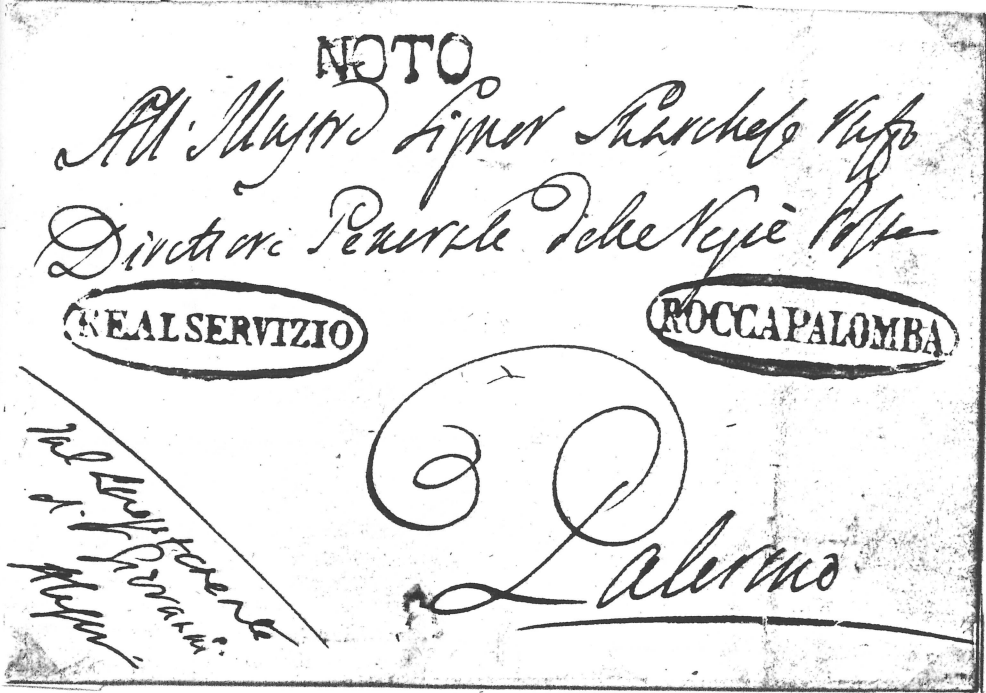
In November 1820 the VALLELUNGA handstamp was lost. For that reason, the officer made a handwritten "Vallelunga" on the letter.

7 December 1820
Taxfree letter to Palermo.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - NOTO



ROCCAPALUMBA

40 miles from Palermo
 Opening date: 1 April 1820
 The ROCCAPALUMBA stamp was lost at the end of November 1820; a new stamp was introduced in December of the same year.

10.4.1820
 Taxfree letter to Palermo with the NOTO-Routemark, that was in use in Palermo at the time.



22.2.1821
 Taxed letter to Palermo with 7 Grana.
 This was a mistake!
 The 7 was changed into a 5.
 2 sheets
 Distance up to 50 miles.

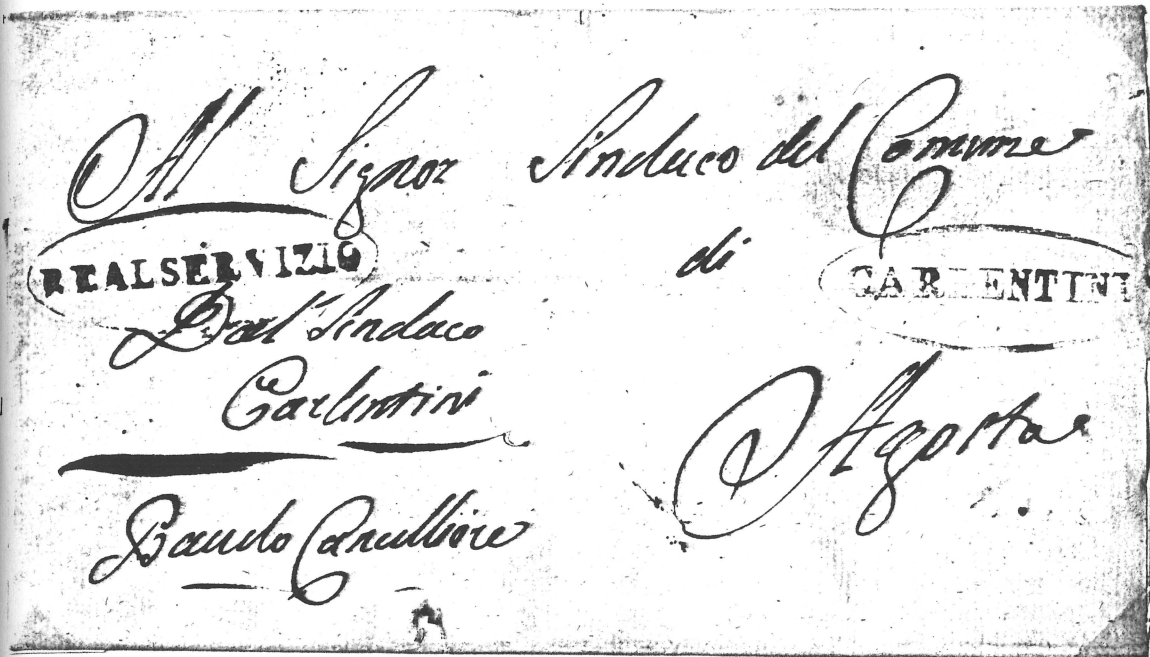
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - SYRACUSE

CARLENTINI

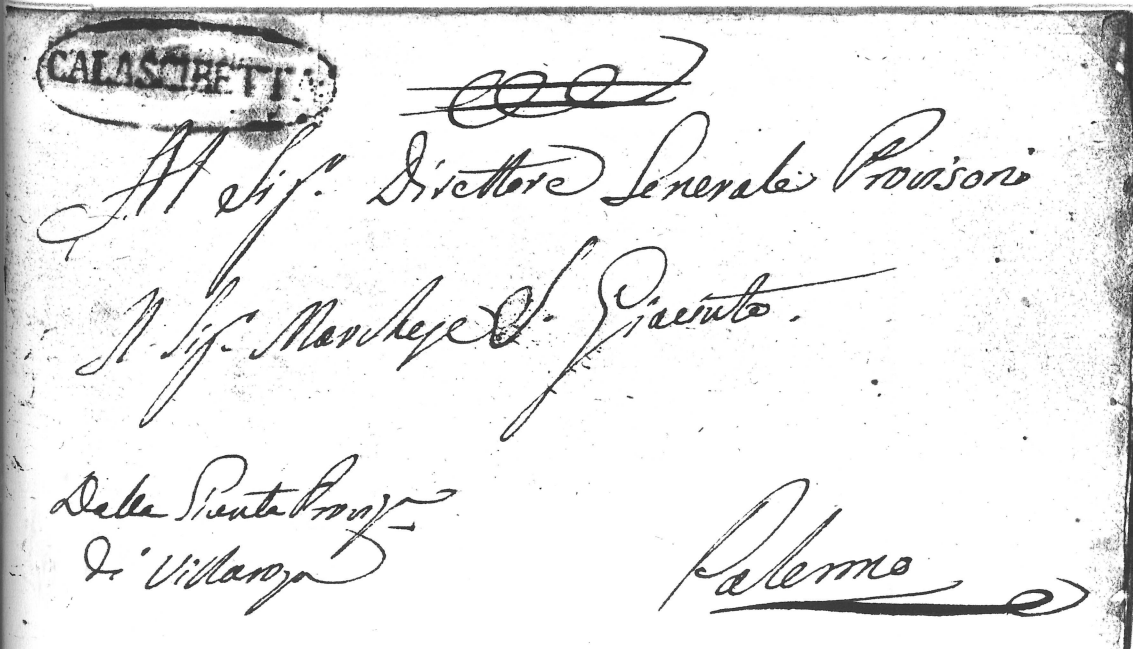
192 miles from Palermo.
Opening date: 1 April 1820
Closed end November 1821.



3 May 1820 Letter from the mayor of Carlentini to Augusta. (Only three items known to date)
Just like many other post offices, Carlentini seldom used to mark its own stamp onto the letters that were addressed to the Postmaster General of Palermo. This explains why many letters did not have any postmark.

CALASCIBETTA

103 miles from Palermo
Opening date: 1 April 1820
Reopened in 1848, closed again in 1849 and reopened 23 January 1850.

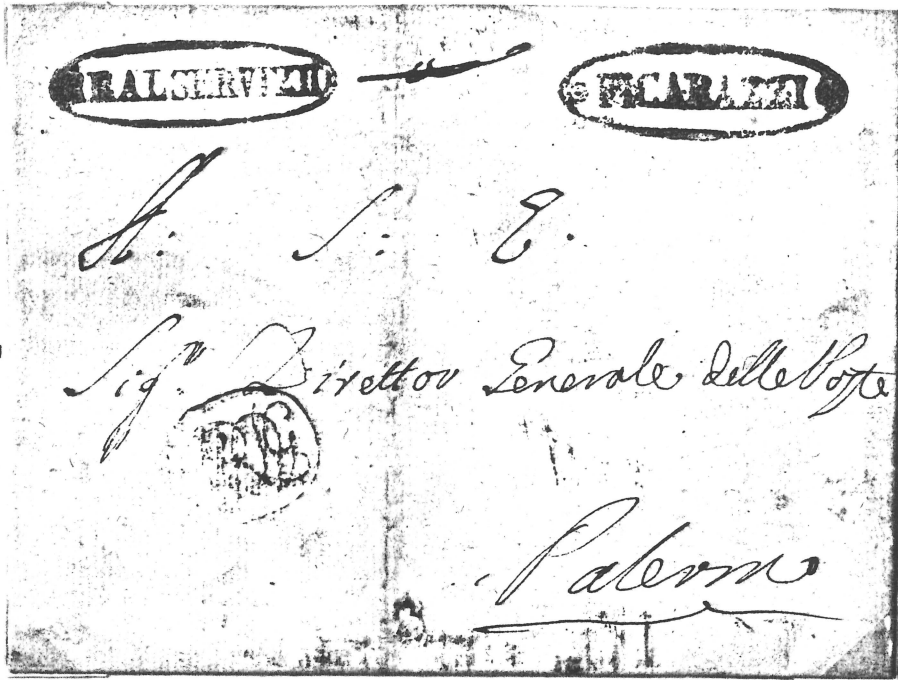


28 August 1820
Letter from the mayor of VILLA-ROSA.
The only letter known of, that bears the CALASCIBETTA mark!

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

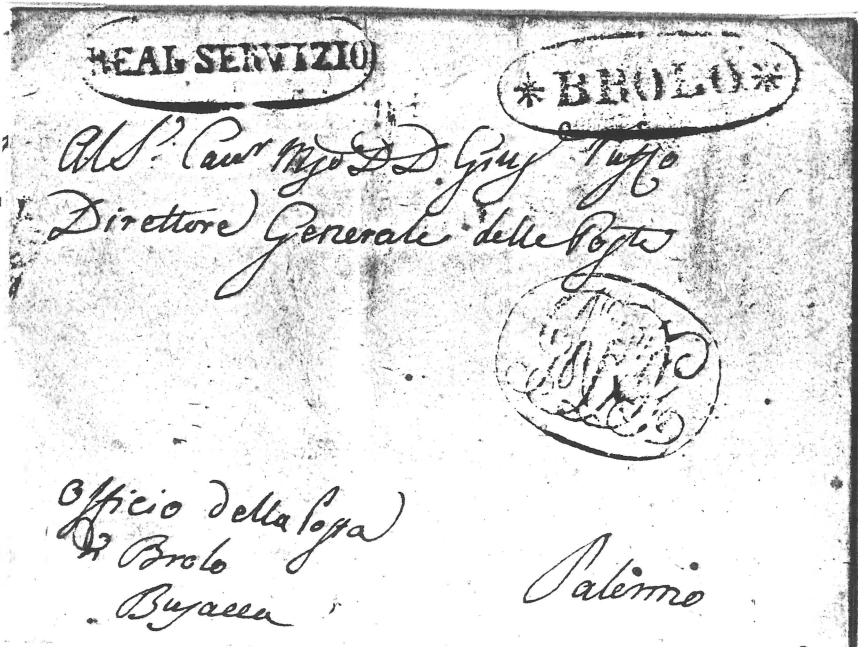
POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - MESSINA VIA DELLE MARINE (along the coast)



FICARAZZI

This Post-Office was open from 1 April 1820 until end of November 1821. Very few letters with postmarks are known of. 5 miles from Palermo.

11 January 1821
Taxfree letter to Palermo. The only item known in red ink.



BROLO

120 miles from Palermo
Opening date: 1 April 1820

2 June 1820
Black ink
Taxfree letter with the large control mark, that was used in Palermo. The black ink was used from April to Mid-June 1820.
(Very few items known to date)

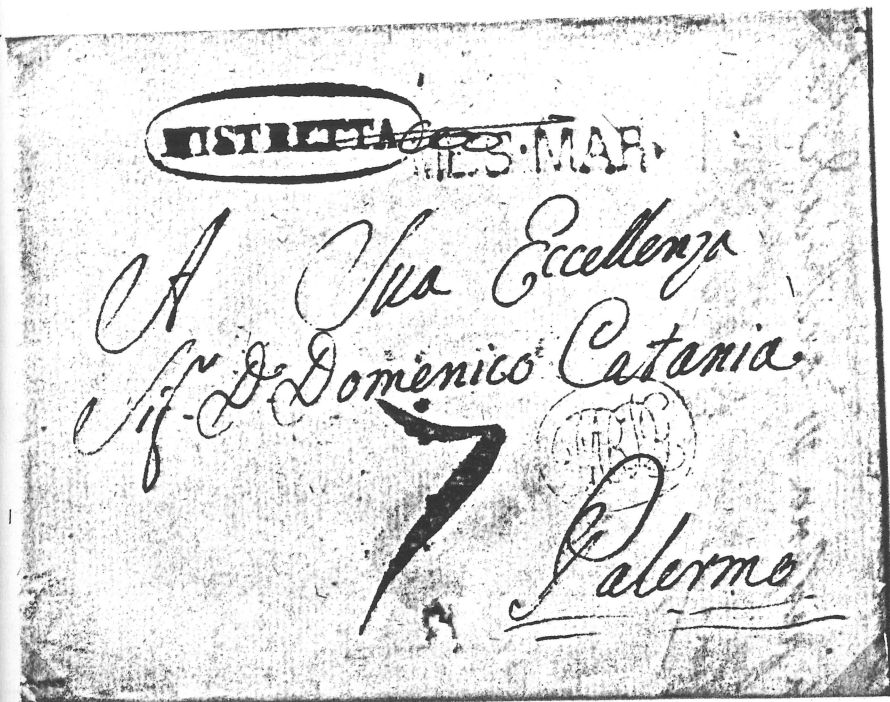
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

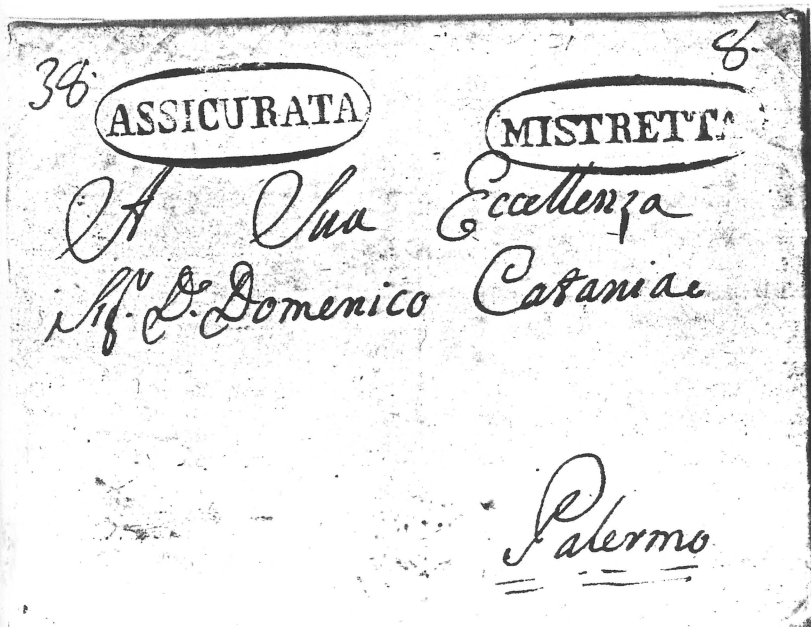
POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - MESSINA VIA DELLE MARINE (along the coast)

MISTRETTA

Opening date: 1 April 1820
78 miles from Palermo.



23.6.1820
Taxed letter to Palermo
2 sheets, 50 to 100 miles = 7 Grana.
Stamped in Palermo with the MES.MAR-
Routemark.

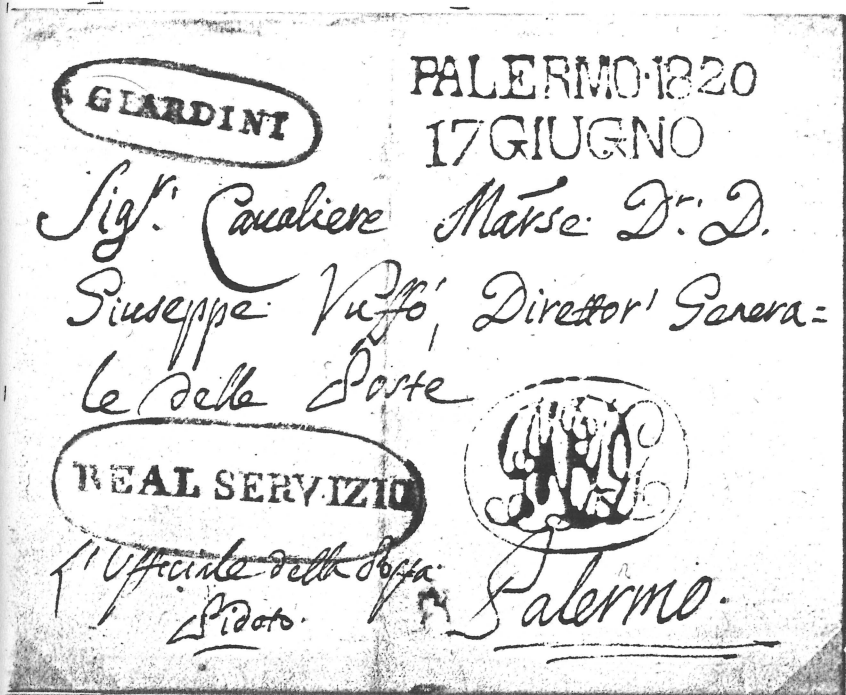


30.3.1821
Registered letter to Palermo.
1 sheet, from 50 to 100 miles = 4 Grana
+ 100 % registration fee = 4 Grana
Total = 8 Grana
The fee is written in the upper-right corner.
38 is the registration number.
Registered letters were rare in 1820 - 1821.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

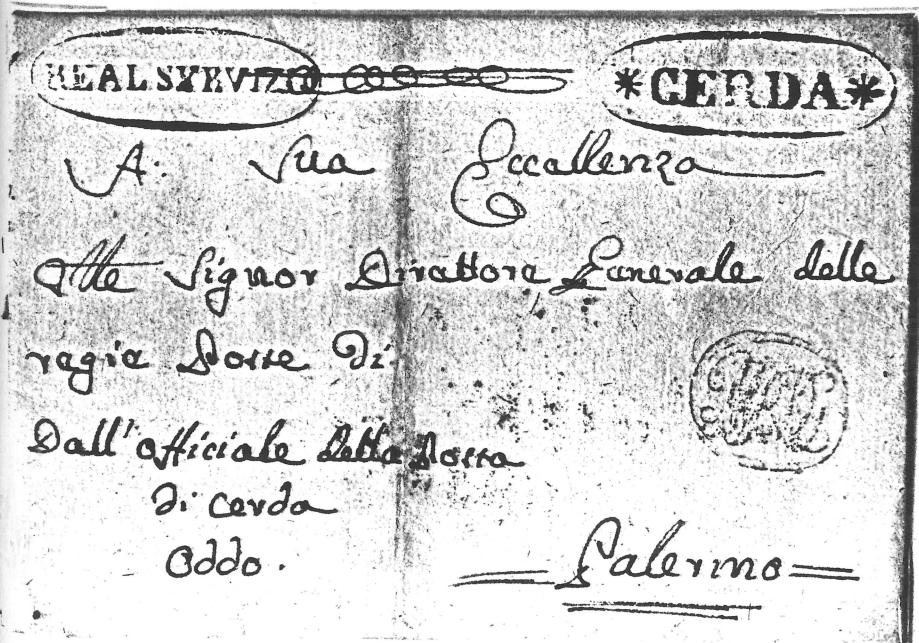
POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - MESSINA VIA DELLE MONTAGNE (via the mountains)



GIARDINI

196 miles from Palermo
Opening date 1 April 1820
Closed end November 1821
Reopened under the name TAORMINA GIARDINI on 1 April 1837

13 June 1820
Taxfree letter to Palermo with a large controlmark and date-stamp in use in Palermo at the time.



CERDA

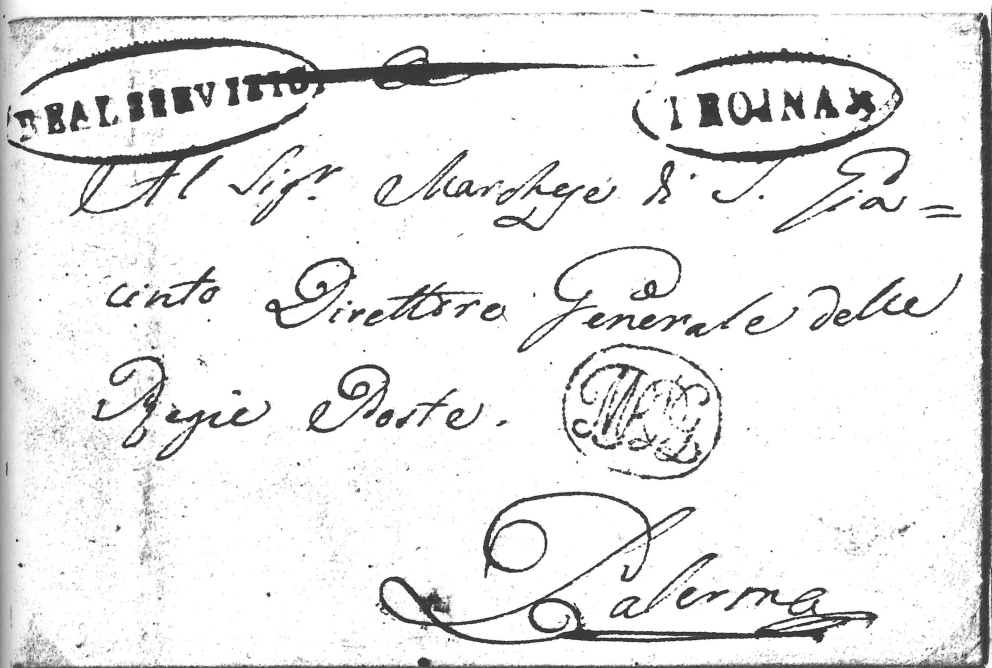
27 miles from Palermo.
Opening date: 1 April 1820
Closed end November 1821.

8 August 1821
Letter from the Postmaster of Cerda to the Postmaster General of Palermo.

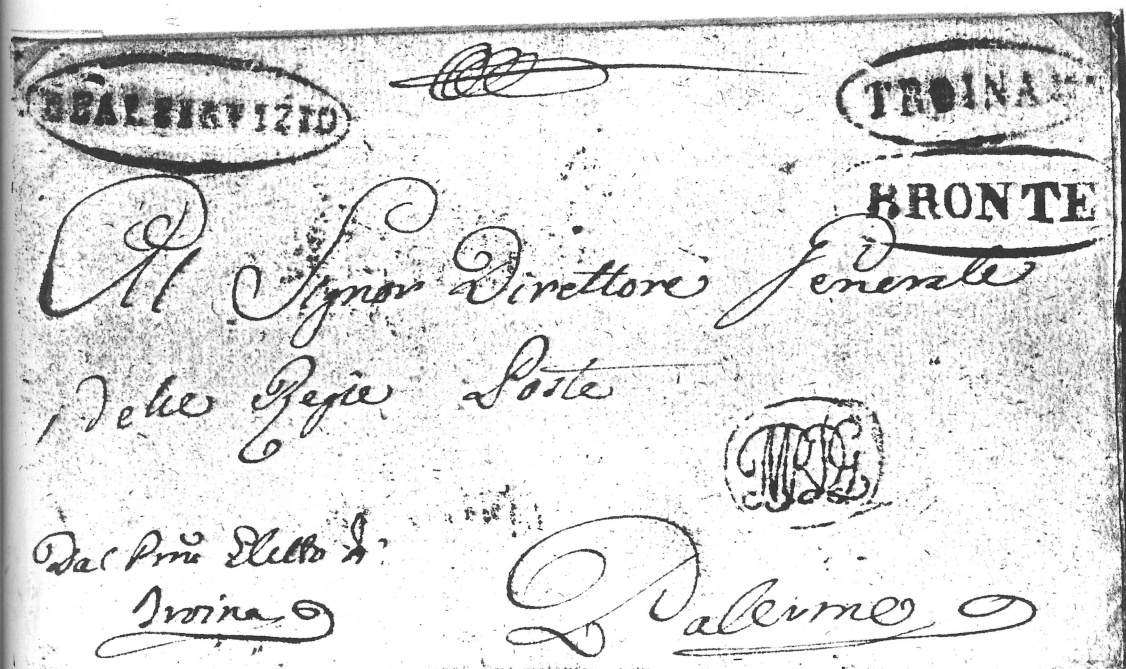
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - MESSINA VIA DELLE MONTAGNE (via the mountains)



27.6.1821
Black ink.



26.11.1821

Red ink.

The TROINA-Postoffice was
already closed.

In that letter, the mayor of Troina
confirms the closing of the office.

But still he used the Poststamp!

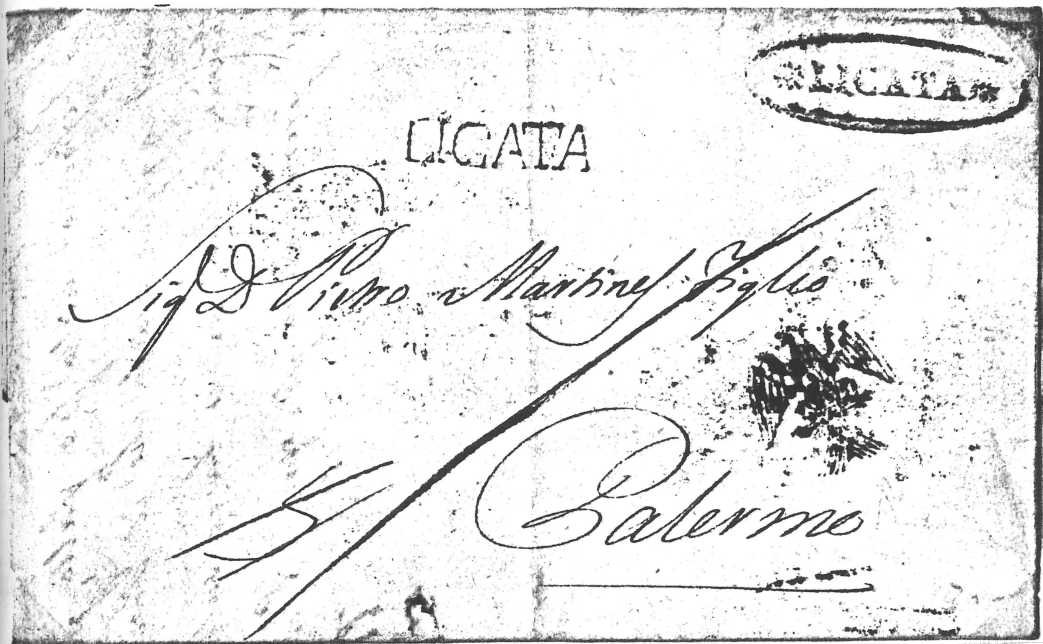
Then the letter was taken to the
nearest postoffice, in Bronte and
there marked again.

A unique item!

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

THE 1820 REVOLUTION IN PALERMO



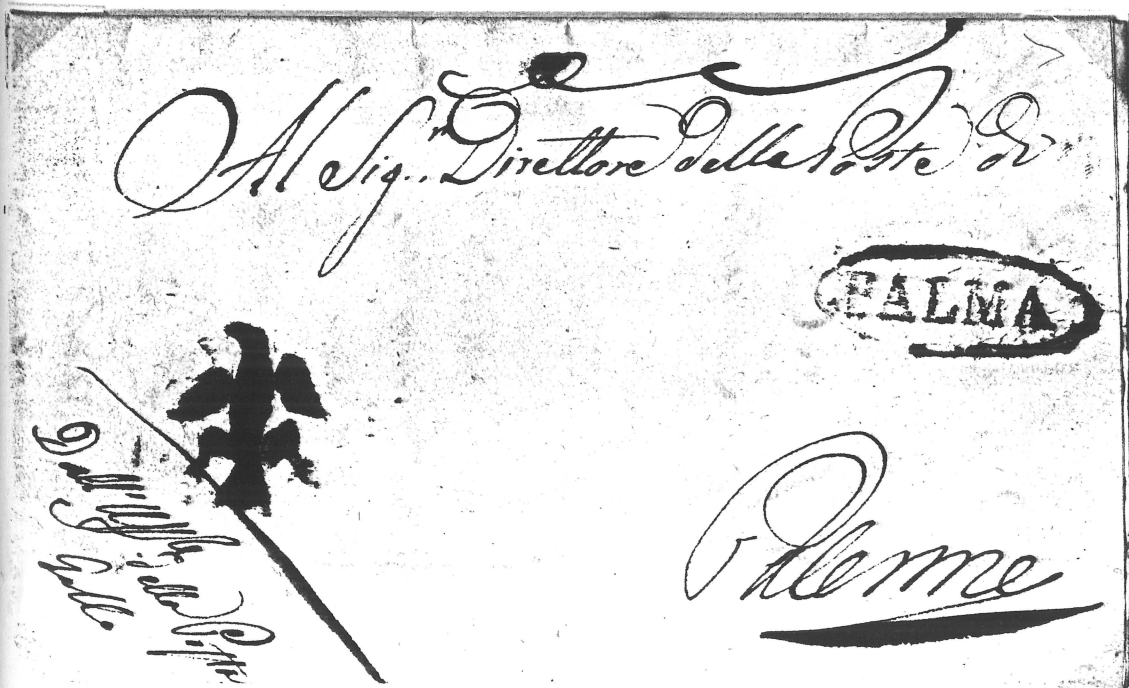
The Revolution started in Naples on July 5, 1820.

On July 14, the news arrived in Palermo. On July 20, the Postmaster General was changed.

Palermo introduced a revolutionary eagle and market the letters in red ink. (End of July until September 1820.) That mark is rare.

24.7.1820

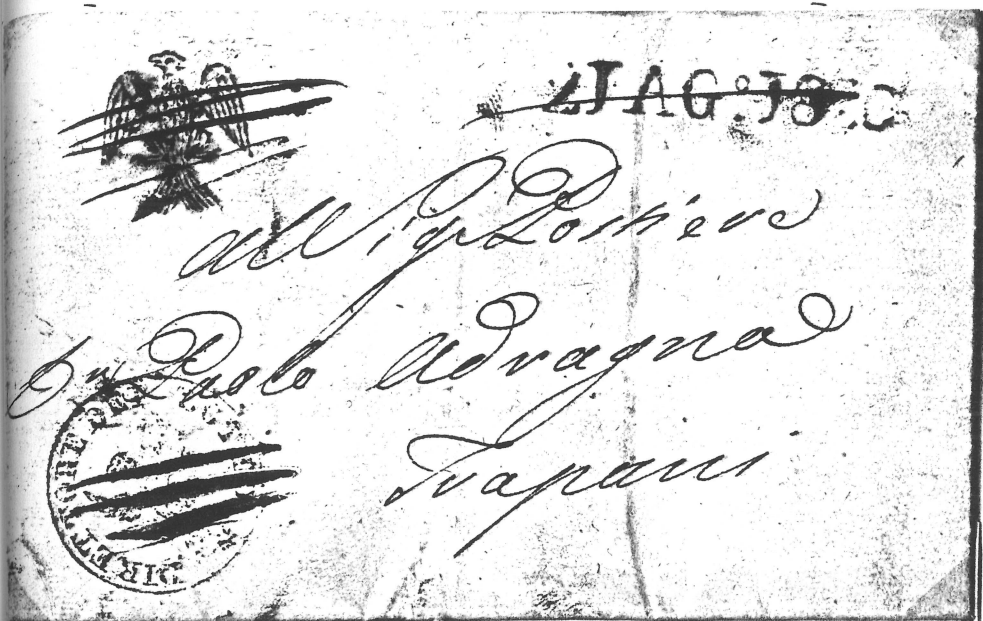
Letter from Licata to Palermo with LICATA-Routemark and the revolutionary eagle, both in use in Palermo at that time.



31.7.1820

The Postofficer in Palma probably was an enthusiastic revolutionary man, for he drew an eagle on a letter addressed to the Postmaster General in Palermo (A unique item)

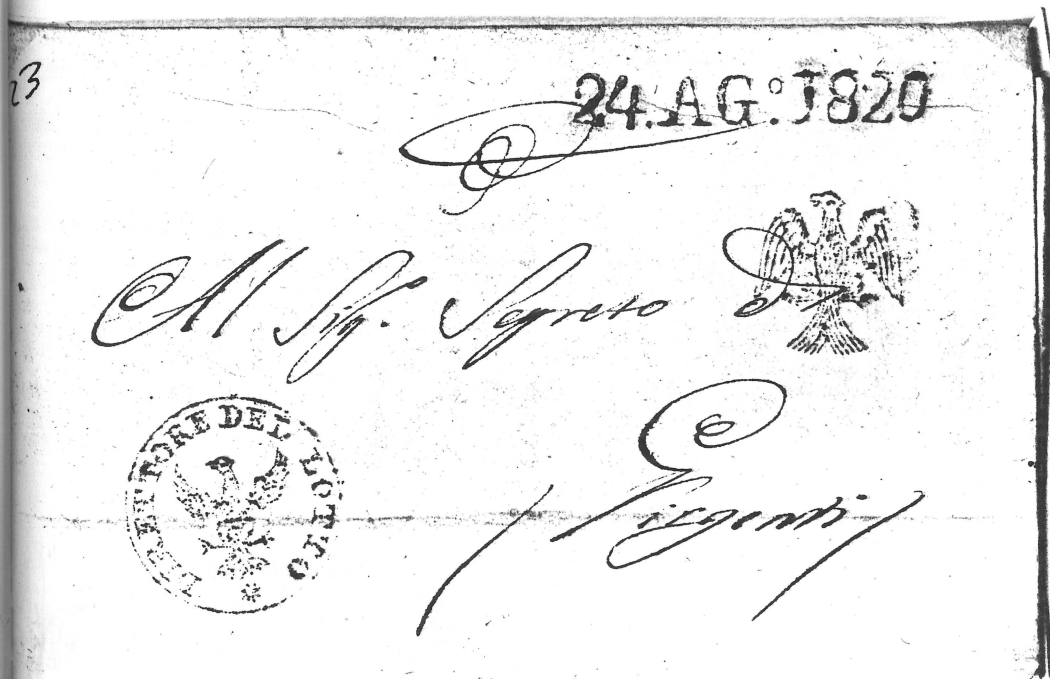
THE 1820 REVOLUTION IN PALERMO



The CORRIERE DEL LOTTO also prepared a new franchising stamp with the eagle.

21.8.1820

An interesting letter from the Director of the Lotto with his stamp to certify the franchising. The Postmaster in Palermo marked the letter with the red eagle. But in Trapani, where there was no revolution, the Postmaster crossed the two eagles off.



24.8.1820

Same letter as above, to Girgenti this time, where the revolutionary ideas lay, the eagles were not crossed off.

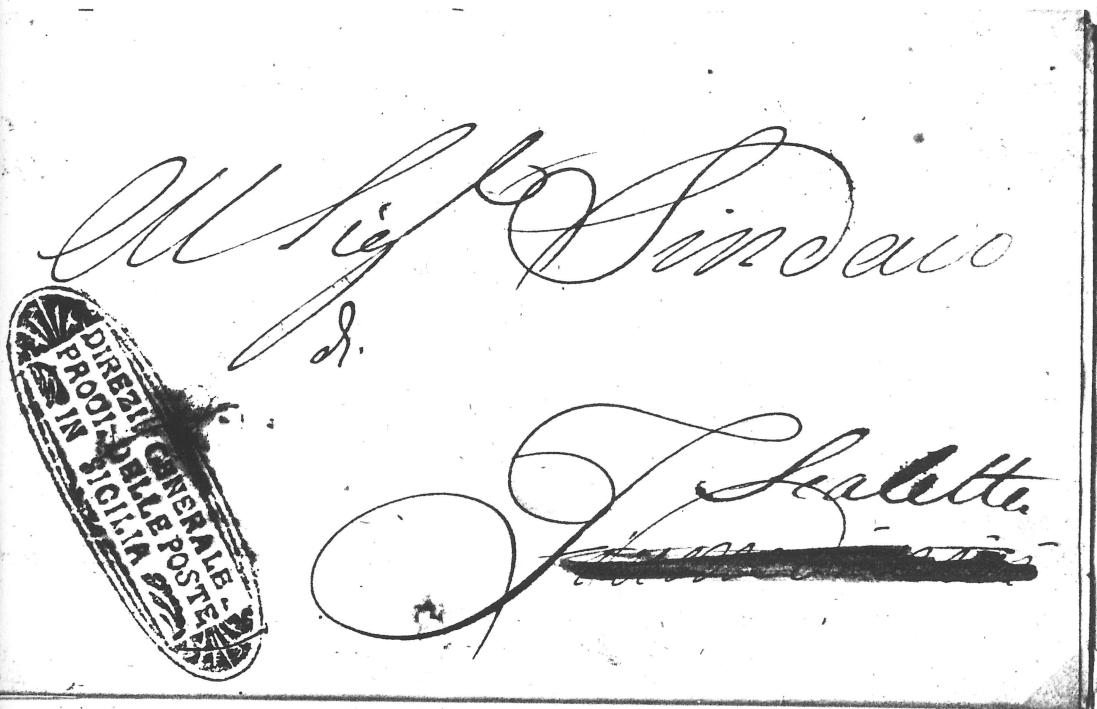
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

THE 1820 REVOLUTION IN PALERMO

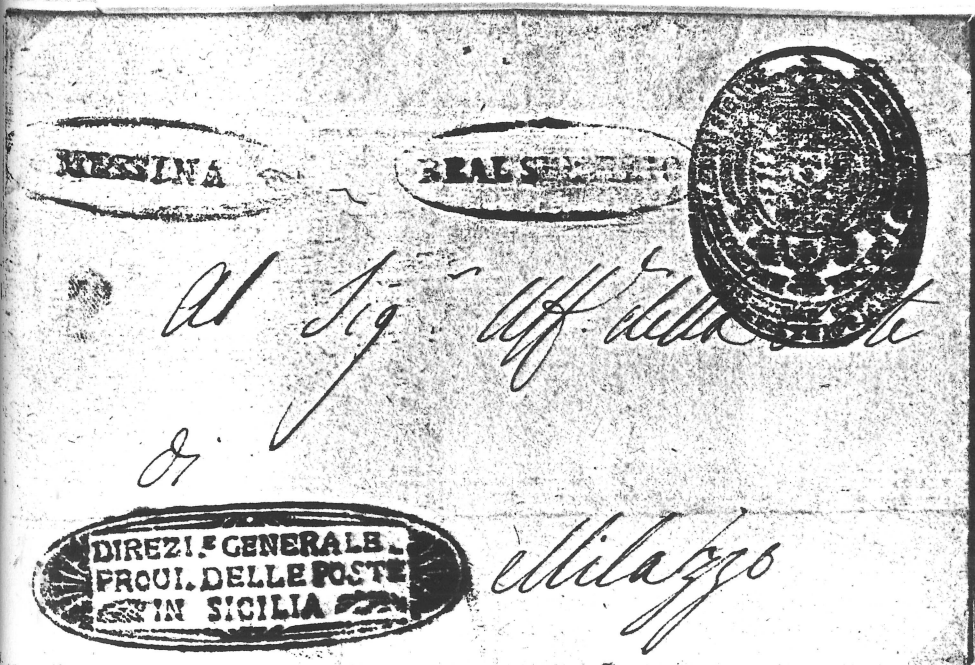
MESSINA

Messina did not follow the Palermo revolution. The Messina Postmaster established a temporary General Postoffice for the whole of Sicily. They prepared special stamps and seals.

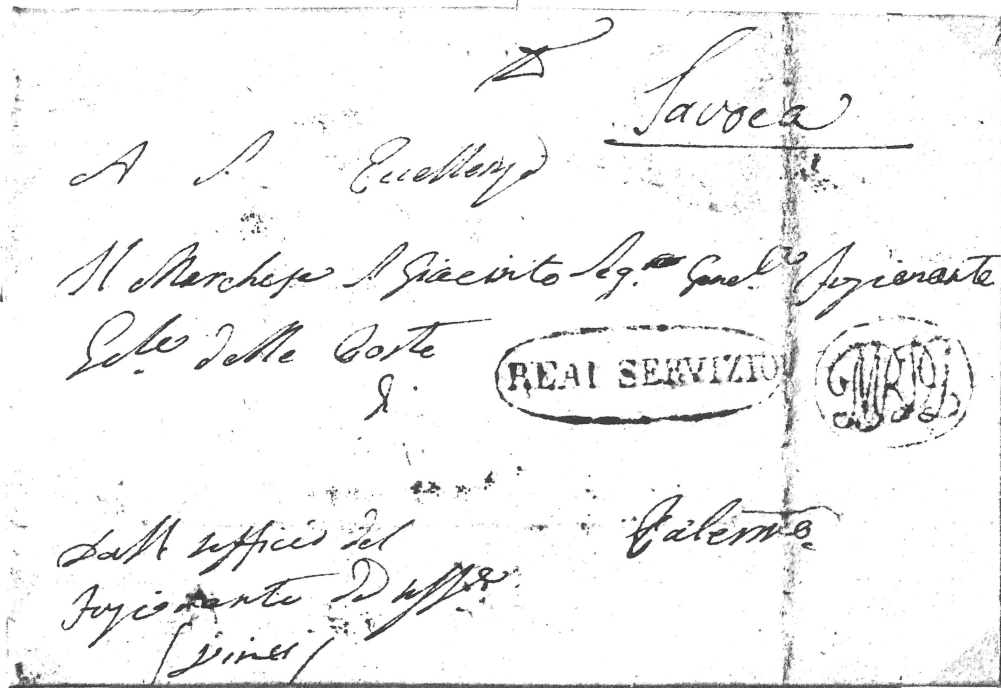


Direzione Generale Provisoria
delle Regie Poste in Sicilia

li 14 Sette. 1820



THE 1820 REVOLUTION IN PALERMO

**SAVOCA**

The office in SAVOCA was opened on 1 April 1820 and closed at the end of November 1821.

13 August 1821 No postal handstamps are recorded. This is the only letter with 'Savoca' handwritten. In it the postal official writes to the Direzione Generale in Palermo to say that the office was burnt down in July 1820 and all papers and registers destroyed. He asks for replacement..

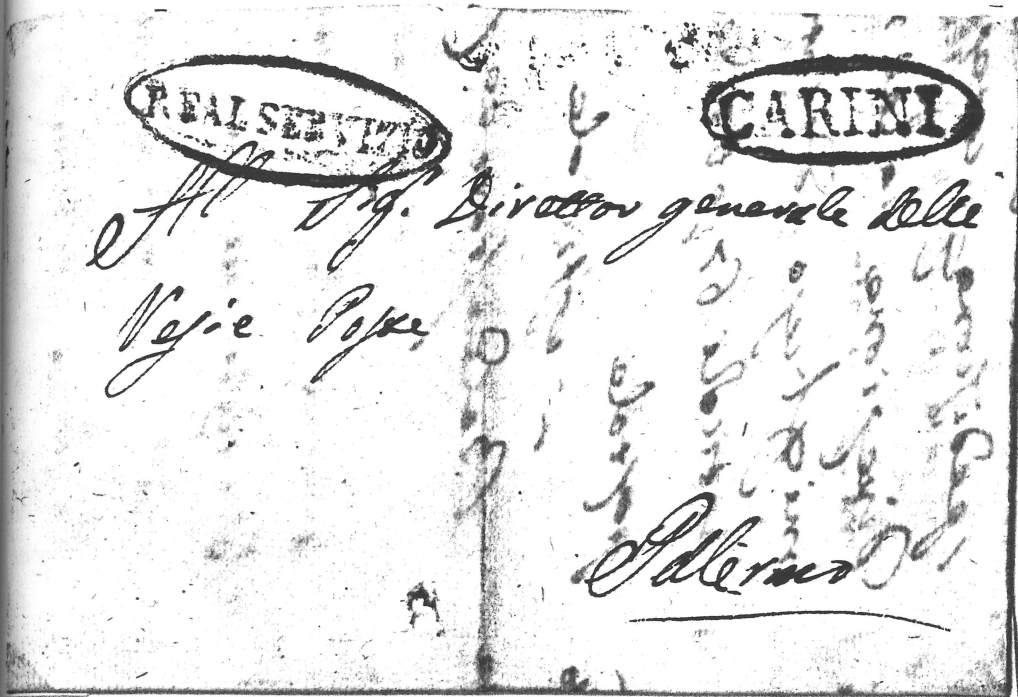
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

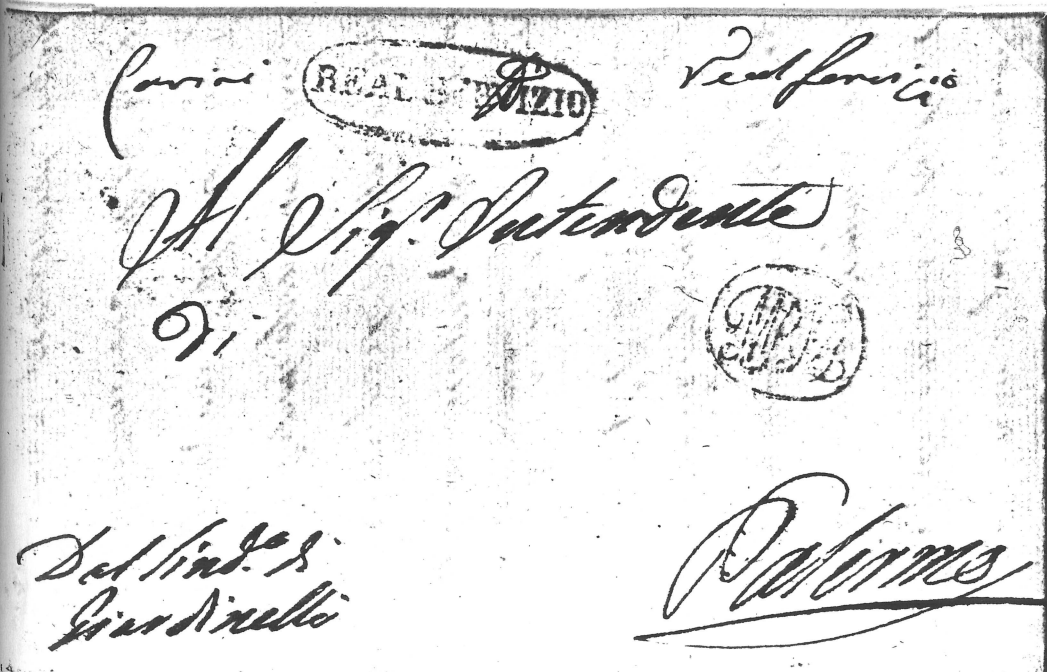
POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - TRAPANI - MAZZARA

CARINI

17 miles from Palermo
Opening date: 1 April 1820
Closed end November 1821.
During the revolution, at the end of October 1820, the CARINI-mark was stolen, instead of which the Postmaster wrote "Carini" and "Real Servizio" by hand.



12.7.1820
Taxfree letter to Palermo, with a very clean CARINI-mark.

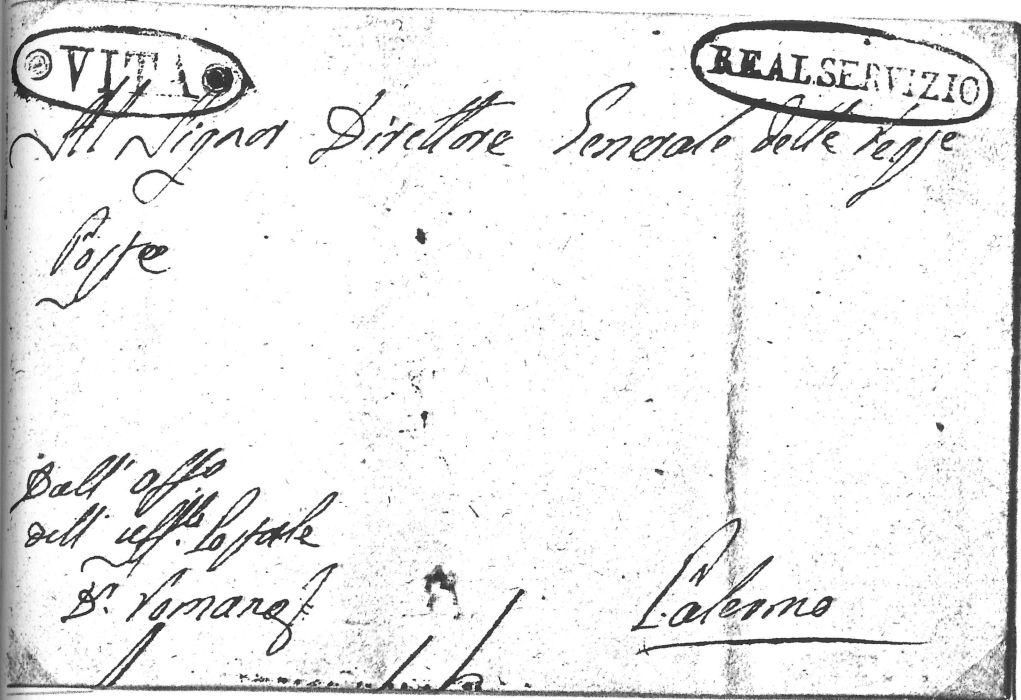


7.11.1820
Letter from the mayor of Carini to the government in Palermo, in which he complains about the damage created by the revolutionary troupes. Handwritten "Carini" and "Real Servizio".

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

POSTAL ROUTE: PALERMO - TRAPANI - MAZZARA



VITA

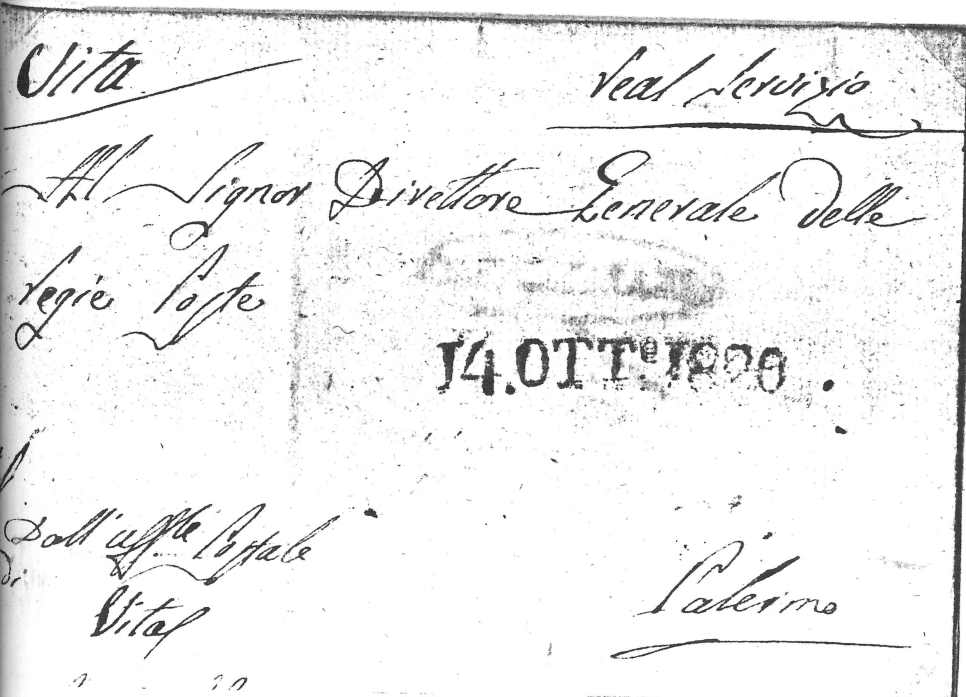
48 miles from Palermo.

Opening date: 1 April 1820

Closed end November 1821.

During the Revolution, on the 12 August 1820 warriors destroyed and burned all the material they could find in the Postoffice, as well as stamps.

The Postmaster then wrote "Vita" and "Real Servizio" on the letters.



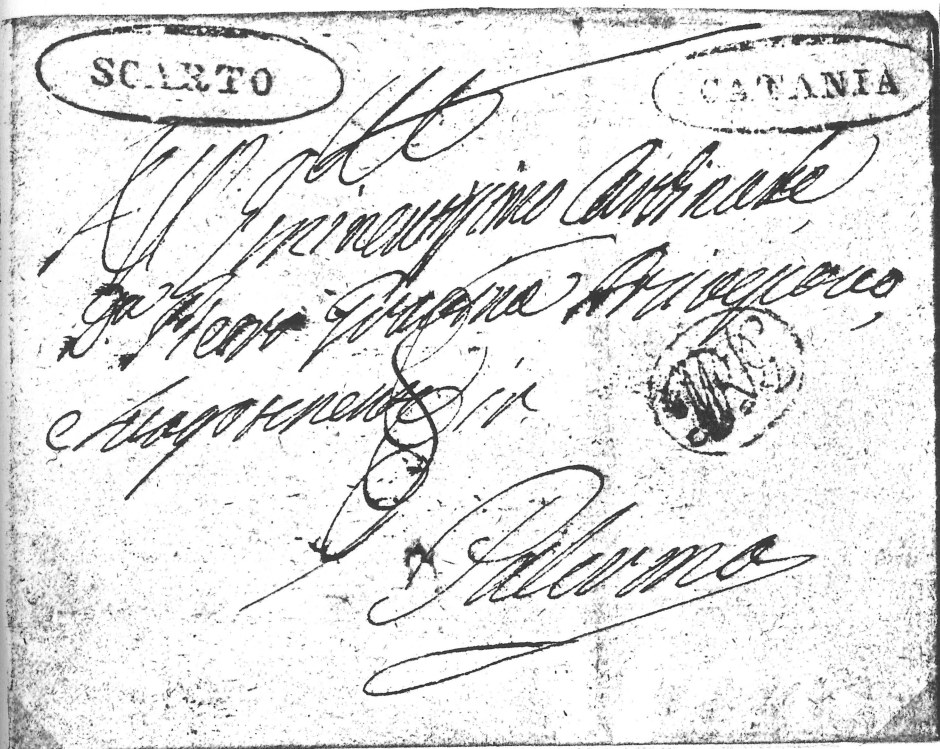
mio signor Padre qual Conservatore Generale, tutti i libri, e scritture di mia cura, e fra l'altri i libri Codice Bolla, ed altro appartenente al fono Postale, avendomi in una parola

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

SCARTO = Refused

BUCA = Letterbox



CATANIA

*Al Signorissimo Cardinale
 di Palermo
 e
 Palermo*

SCARTO

Letters which the addressee refused were kept for 5 years at the General Postoffice and then burned.

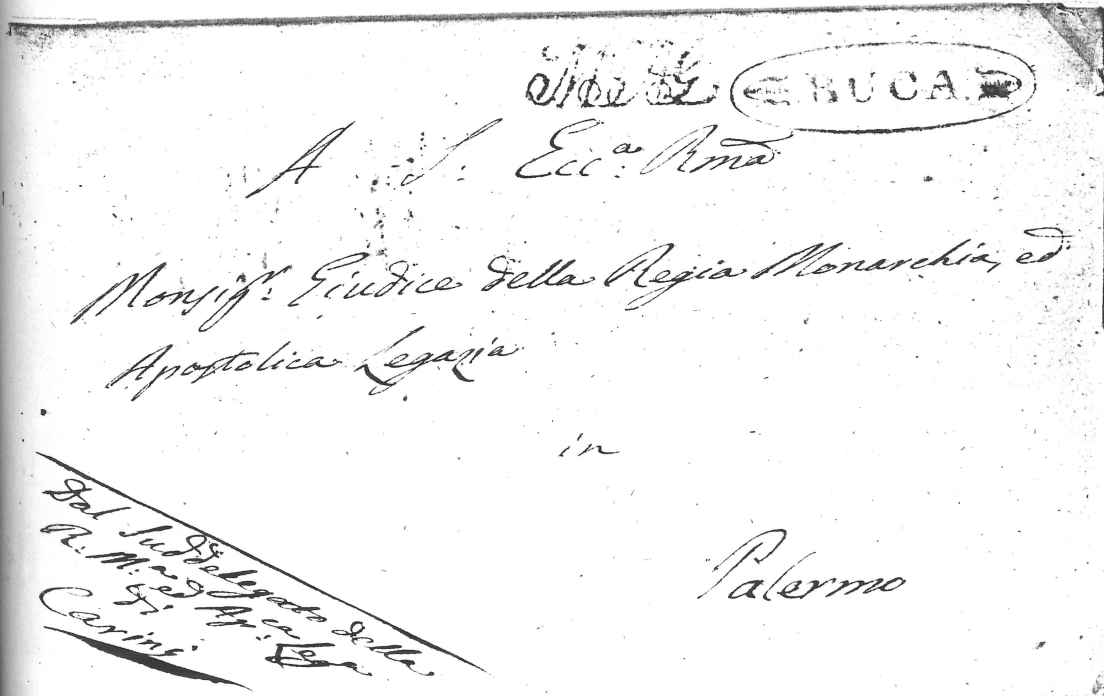


4.5.1821

Catania - Palermo

The addressee was not willing to pay for the delivery.

The letter was therefore marked with SCARTO and kept at the General Postoffice of Palermo.



A. S. Ecc. Sua

*Monsig. Giudice della Regia Monarchia, ed
 Apostolica Legazia*

in

Palermo

*dal Subdelegato della
 M. S. di Carini*

BUCA

Taxfree letters could not be posted in the letterbox, they had to be handed over the counter, so that they be controlled.

Taxfree letters found in the letterbox were marked with BUCA.



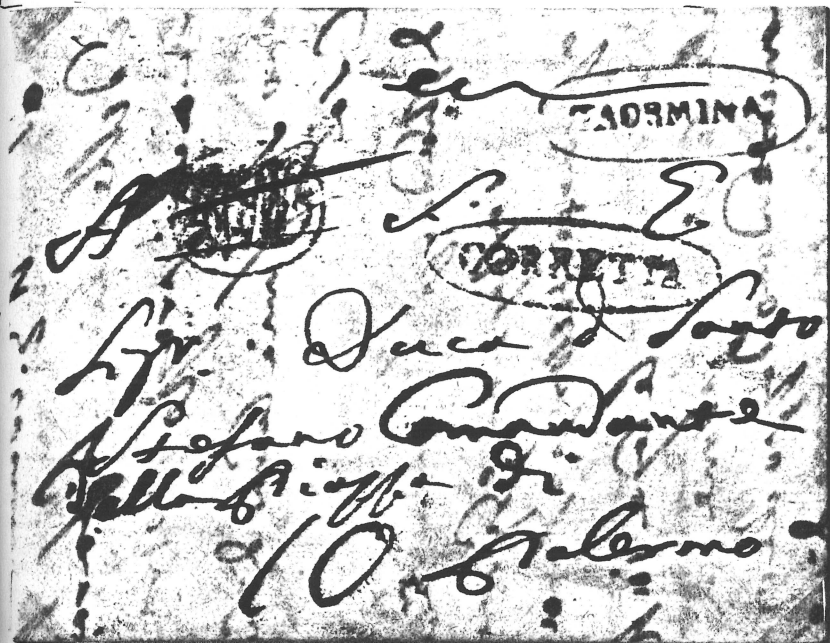
17.5.1855

Carini - Palermo, found in a letterbox and marked with BUCA.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

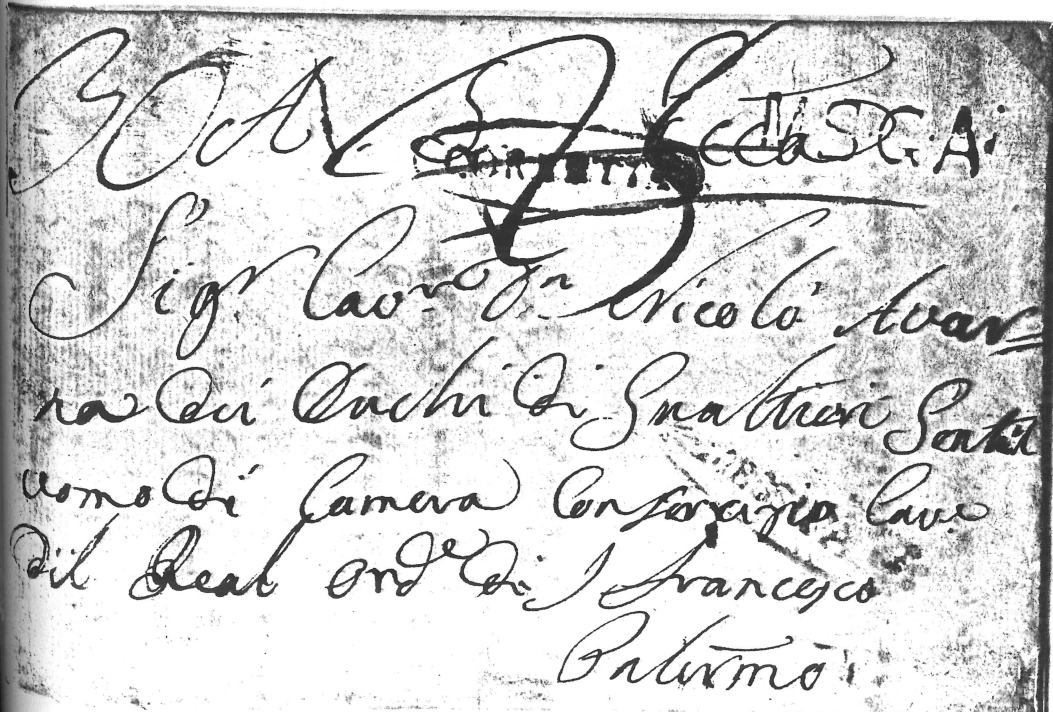
TAX-CORRECTIONS



1820 the General Post Office of Palermo introduced CORRETTA-stamps, to mark the letters on which a taxcorrection had been made. We know that four different types of "CORRETTA"-stamps existed.

20.12.1822

Letter from Taormina to Palermo. The letter was taxed with 4 Grana. As the 2-sheet-letter was overweight, and covered more than 100 miles, the tax was changed to 10 Grana.



22.12.1834

Messina - Palermo

Originally taxed 25 Grana, corrected to 30 Grana (= 1 1/2 ounce)

KINGDOM OF SICILY

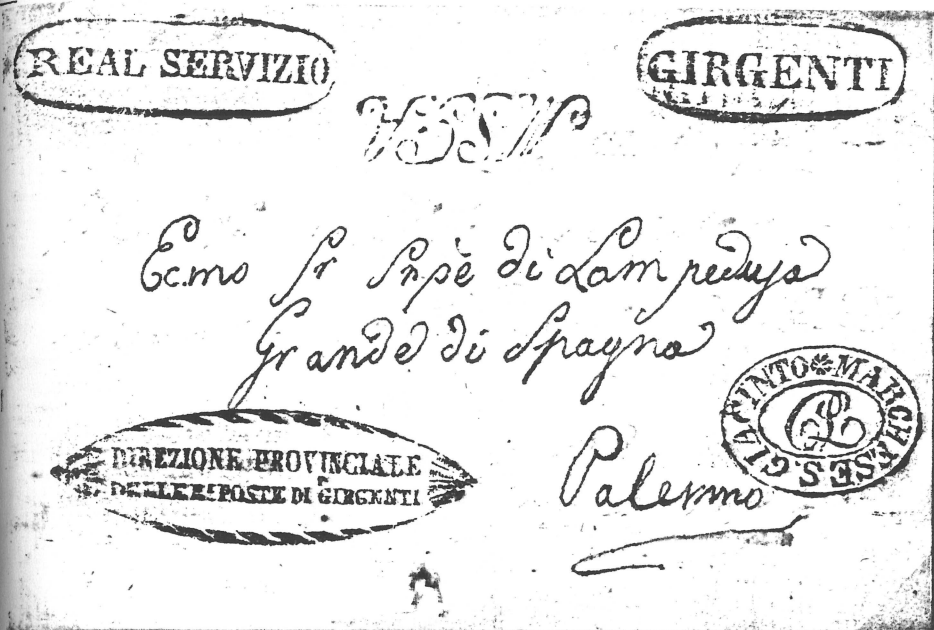
1820 - 1858

CORRIERE DEL LOTTO

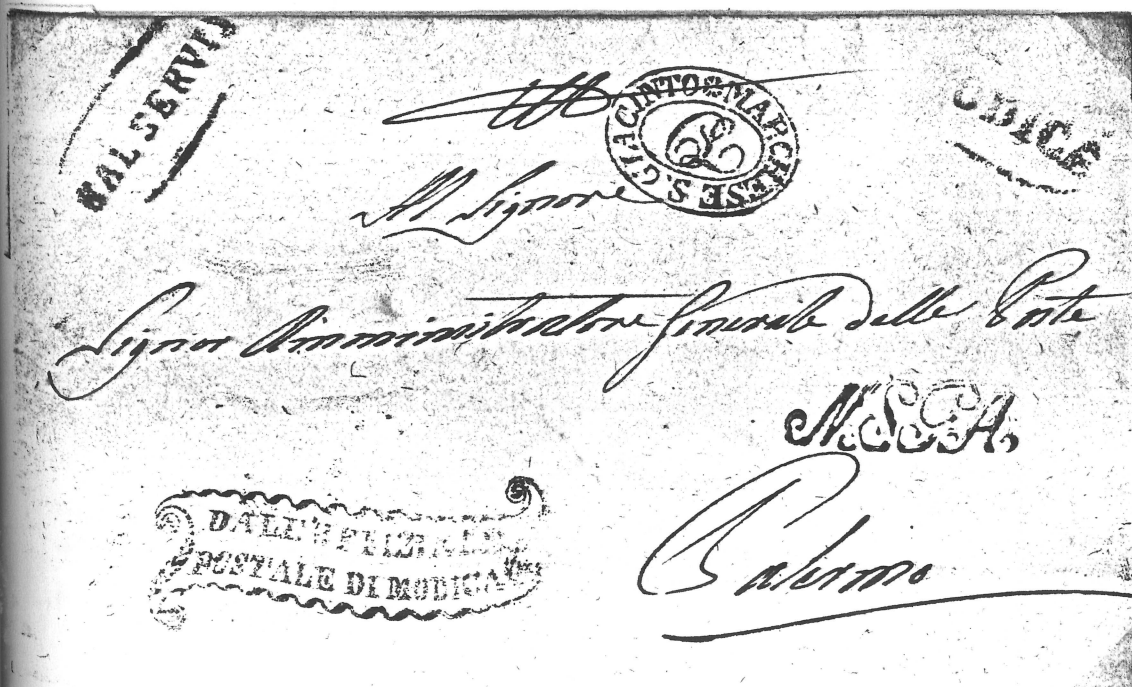
The lotto courier

In Sicily, the lottery is already in existence in the 17th century. It organised a special delivery service, as the official Postal Services were not fast enough. This service was called IL CORRIERE DEL LOTTO.

This service was used officially from 1835 to 1839, and a special postmark was created. At the beginning, the letter had to be prepaid.



7.8.1839
Taxfree letter from the Postmaster of Girgenti to Palermo.



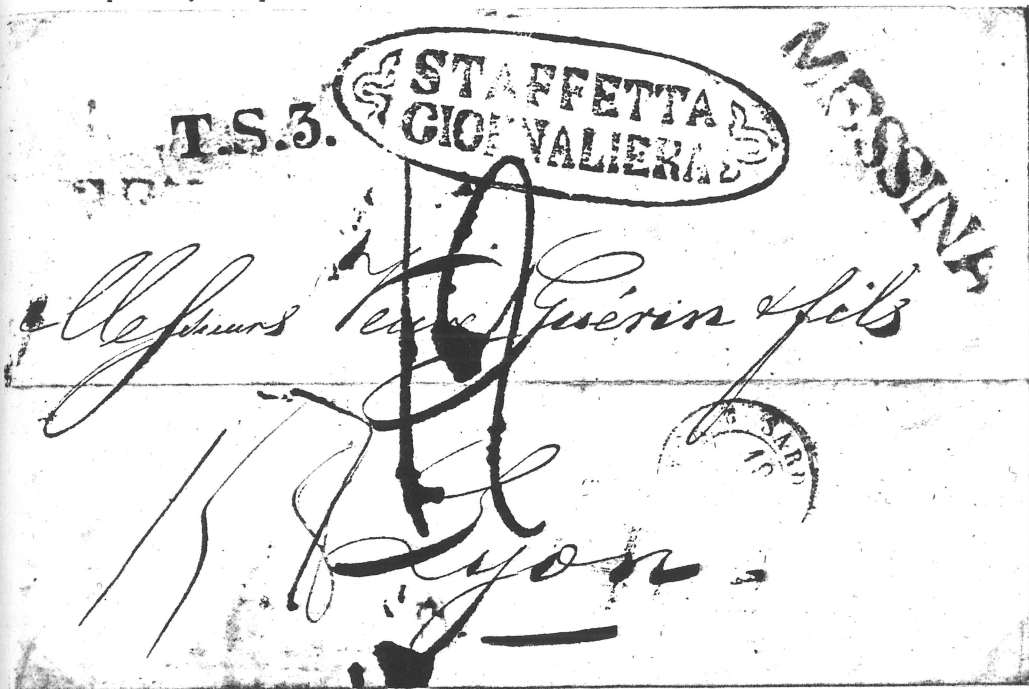
14.7.1835
Taxfree letter from the Postmaster of MODICA to Palermo.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

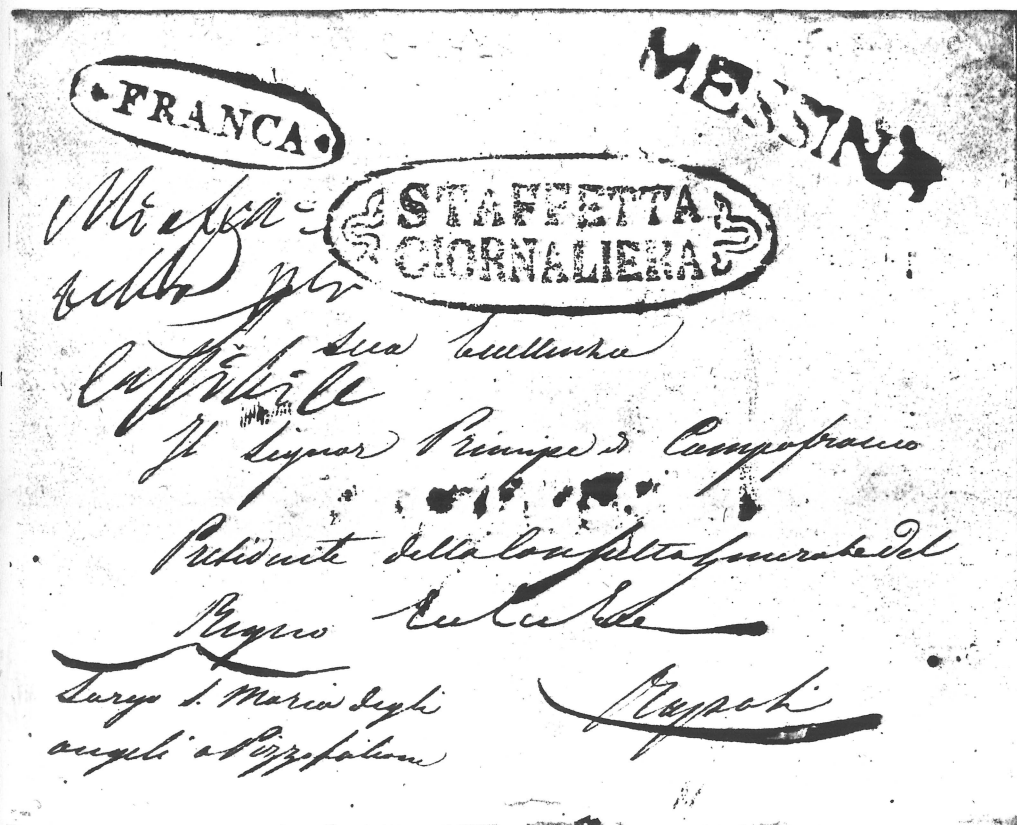
1820 - 1858

“STAFFETTA GIORNALIERA” (Daily courier) NAPLES - PALERMO

The decree issued on 8 May 1840 led to the introduction of a provisional courier between Naples, Villa S. Giovanni, Messina and Palermo. Still, this “staffetta” only remained in use until 15 October 1840. The postage due was double for this “staffetta” service, and had to be paid by the sender. To this day, we only know of three letters bearing this “staffetta” mark, which was most probably stamped in Messina.



8.5.1840
Letter from Messina to Lyons via Naples. The back of the letter reads a tax amounting to 40 Grana, which covered the distance to Naples and was paid for by the sender. The letter reached Naples on 10 May 1840. The addressee in Lyons had to pay 12 cents for the Naples-Rome-Lyons course.

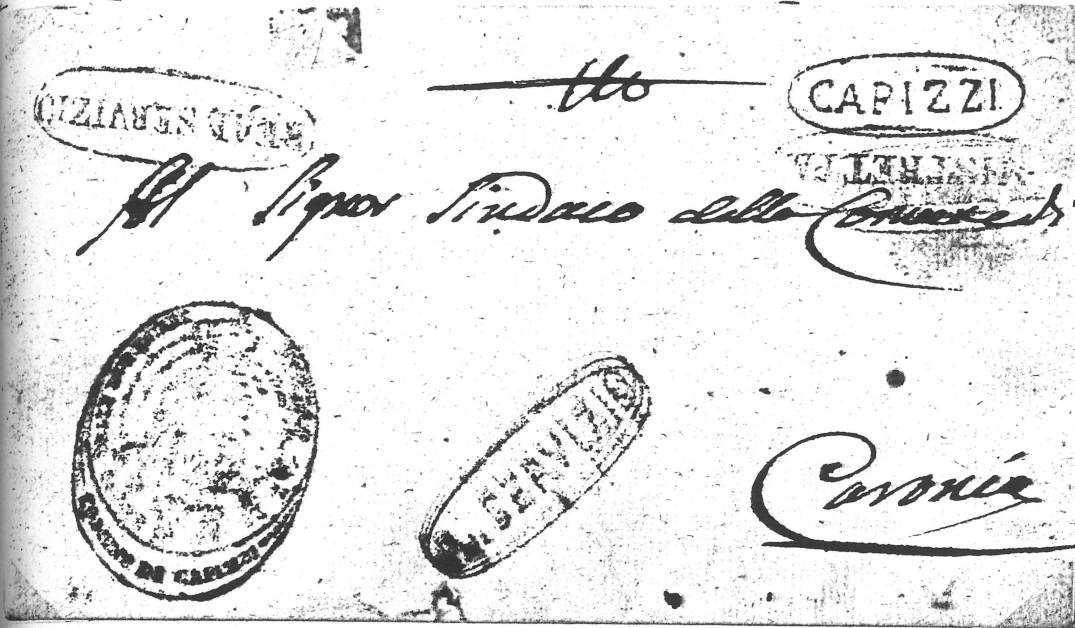


2.8.1840
Messina - Naples
Prepaid by the sender for an amount of 40 Grana.
Arriving date 5 August 1840.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

COMMUNAL CHANCELLERY

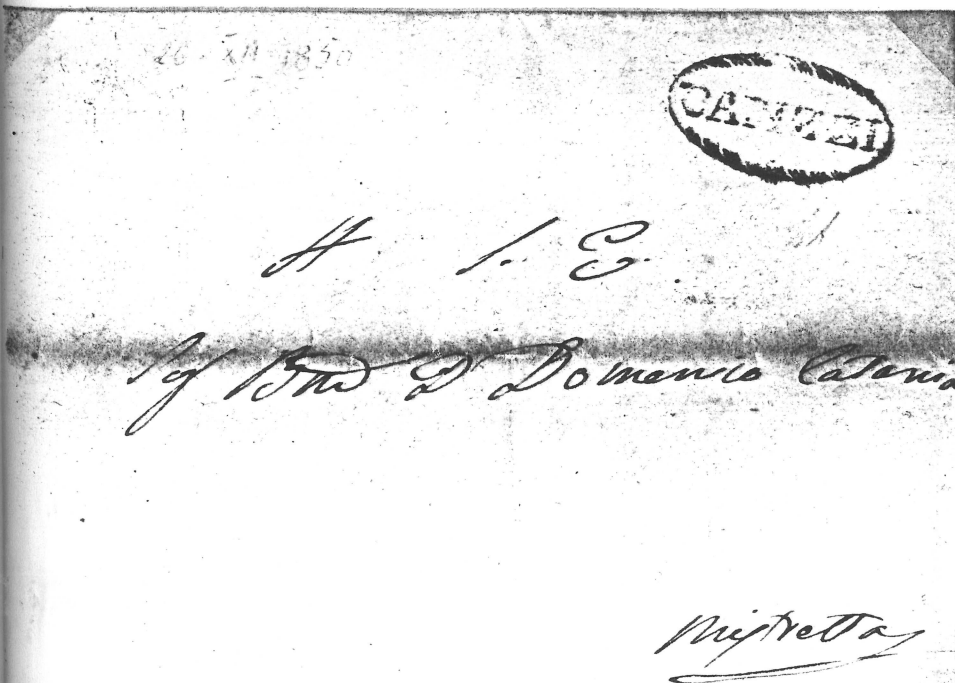


17.9.1846 Taxfree letter with private CAPIZZI- and REAL SERVIZIO marks (black ink).
In the Postoffice of Mistretta marked with red Postmarks.

Villages which did not have a Postoffice had to take the mail to the nearest Postoffice. The chancellor of the village was in charge of this duty. Some chancellors devised private Postmarks.

CAPIZZI

80 miles from Palermo
CAPIZZI was attached to the
Postoffice of Mistretta.

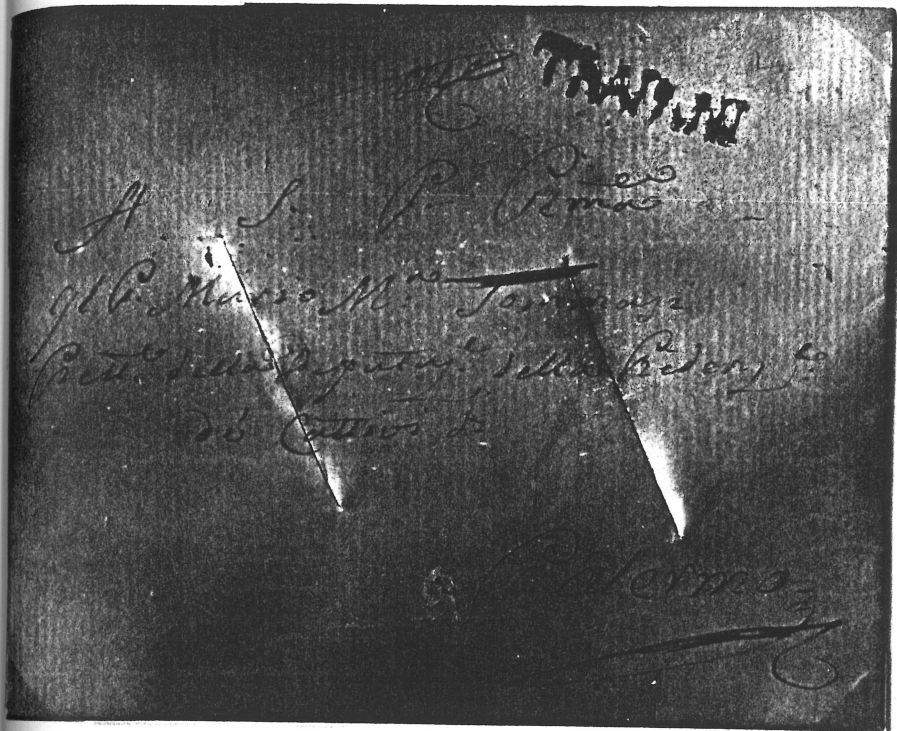


26.12.1850
Letter to Mistretta with the rare
CAPIZZI-mark. (The only item
known to this day.)

KINGDOM OF SICILY

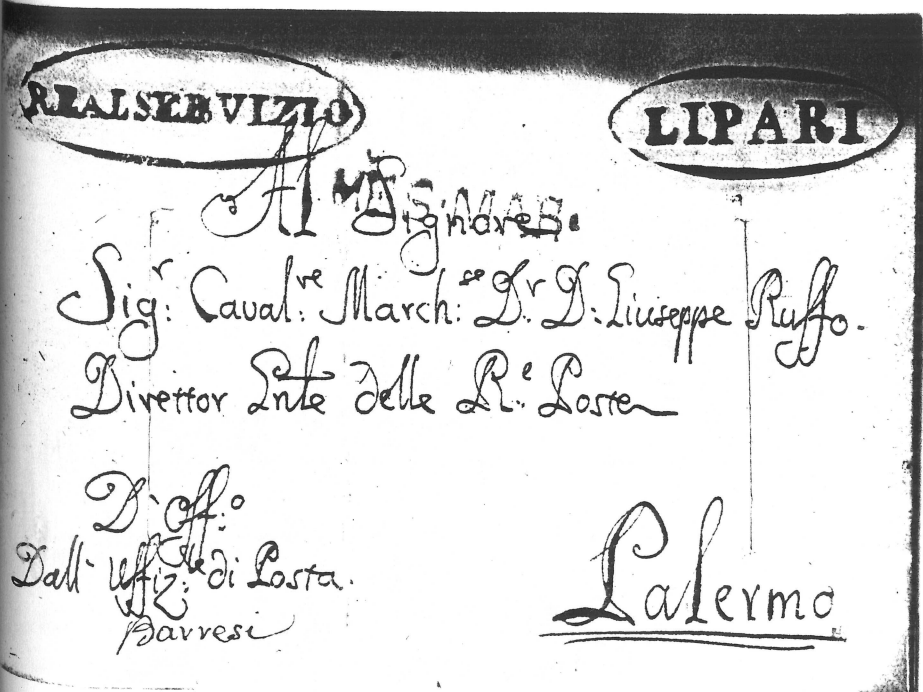
1820 - 1858

DISINFECTED MAIL



We only know of a few letters with disinfection slits. We do not know of any disinfections-marks.

8 May 1815
Letters from the Lazzaret of Trapani to Palermo with two disinfection slits.



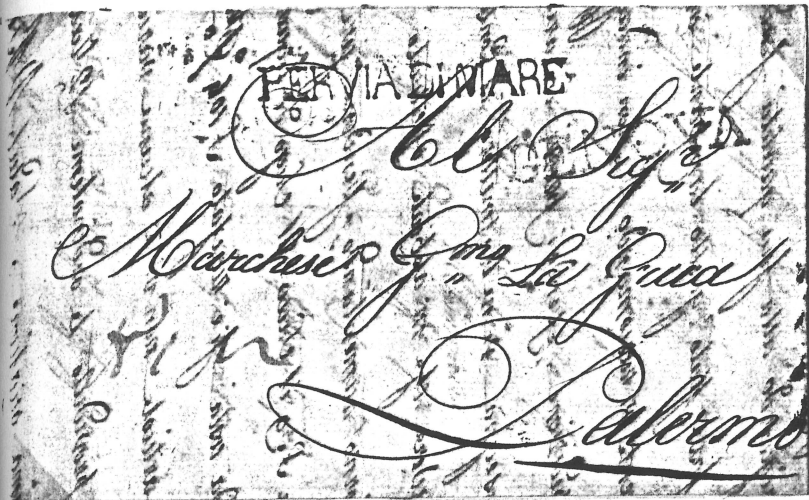
12 April 1820
Taxfree letter to Palermo.
A very rare combination of the LIPARI marks and the MES.MAR-routemark that was in use in Palermo then.
The letter shows disinfection cuts.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

SEA MAIL

PALERMO



Ship letters

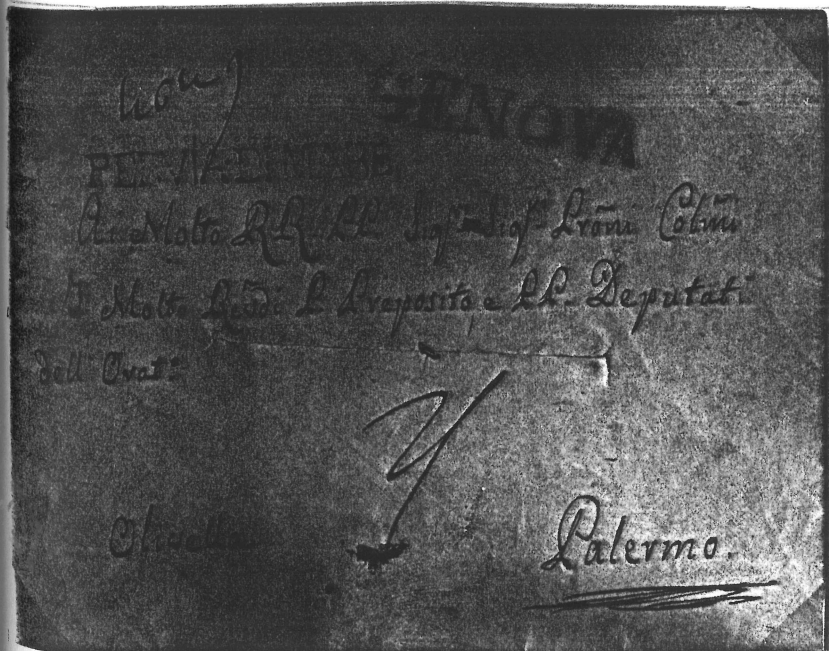
mail arrived on private or commercial ships.

18 February 1815

Letter from Genoa to Palermo carried on a private ship. In Palermo marked with the VIA DI MARE postmark.

First date known for this postmark.

Taxed in Palermo 1 Tari 4 Grana.



Departure from Genoa July 16, 1823.

Arrival in Palermo August 5, 1823.

Taxed on the back in Genoa with 2 Decimes

Taxed in Palermo with 2 1/2 Grana

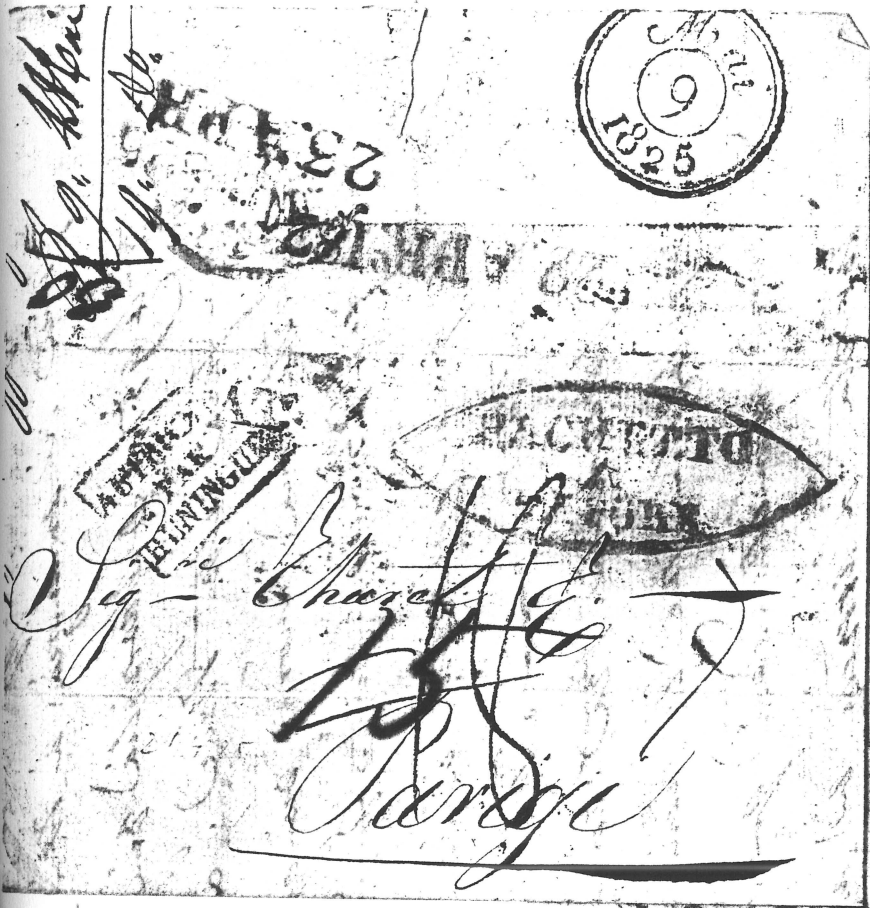
The letter was disinfected and has one slit.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

SEA-MAIL

By packet-boat from Palermo to Naples and from there on land-route via Huningue to Paris.



22. April 1825

(First date known of that mark)

The sender paid 30 Grana fro 2 sheets until frontier Papal States - Austria (of which 15 Grana from Naples to Austrian border, 5 for Naples and 10 Grana for Papal State = 7 Bajocchi.

The French post paid Austria for letters with the "I.T. + Due Sicil"-marks 30 Decimes for 30 Gramm, and asked 10 Decimes for a simple letter.

Porto:	Foreign port	10 Decimes
	Huningue - Paris	<u>7 Decimes</u>
	Port for single letter	17 Decimes
	Letter 8 - 9 Gramms	+ <u>1 Decimes</u>
		18 Decimes



20.10.1825

The sender paid 30 Grana

Porto:

Foreign port 10 Decimes

Huningue - Paris 7 Decimes

Single letter 17 Decimes

Letter 10 - 15 Gramm x 1 1/2 = 26 Decimes

Per Steamer

Via Naples

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

SEA MAIL

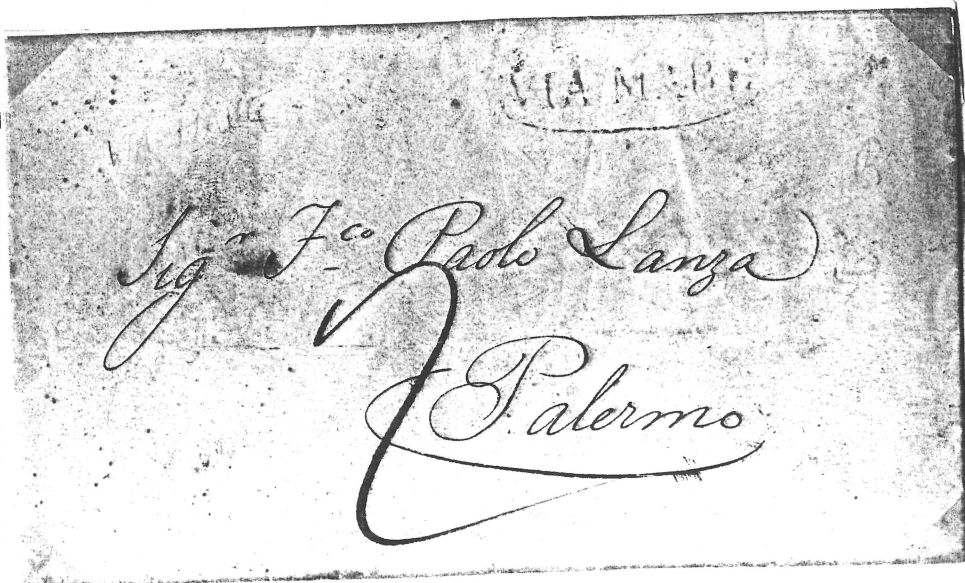
PALERMO

Packet Letter



Departure from Palermo: 24.4.1838
Arrival in Naples: 25.4.1838
Taxed with 10 Grana

Ship Letter



VIA MARE

in use from 1843 to 1852

Genova: 7.7.1852
Palermo: 30.8.1852
The letter was carried by a commercial ship, which probably landed in various parts before it arrived in Palermo after 7 weeks.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

SEA-MAIL TO NAPLES

MESSINA



The following two letters were sent by sea-mail to Naples, and from there to Lyons by land.

Sardinia paid Tuscany 5 1/2 Décimes for 30 Grams. The French paid Sardinia 3 F 25 for 30 Grams.

From the 1.1.1839 the French Post introduced the new tariff: 9 Décimes per single letter.

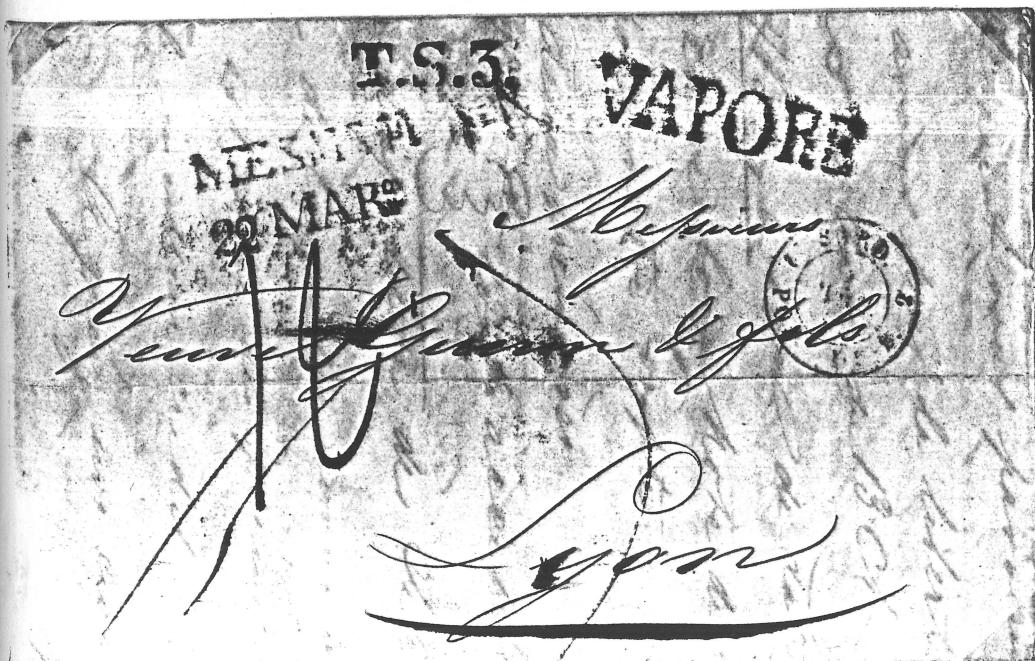
7.12.1839

Taxed in Messina with 30 Grana.

15 Grana from Naples to the border between the Papal States and Tuscany, of which 7 Baiocchi for the Papal States.

In Lyon taxed for:

Pont de Beauvoisin - Lyons	3 Décimes
Foreign tax for a single letter from the Kingdom of Sicily	<u>9 Décimes</u>
Total	12 Décimes



22.3.1841

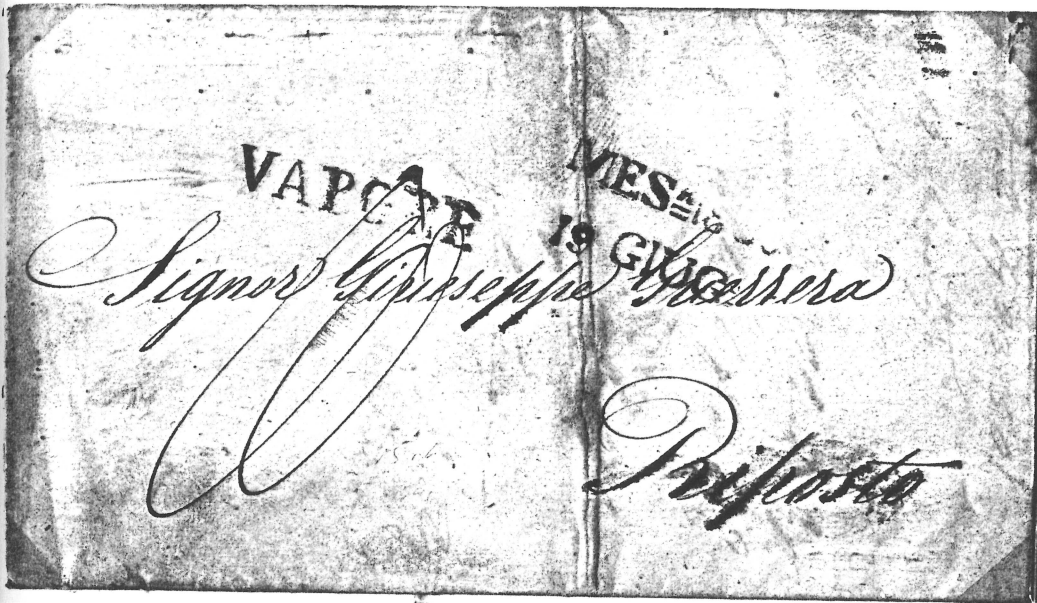
Same taxation as above, but with the new VAPORE handstamp.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

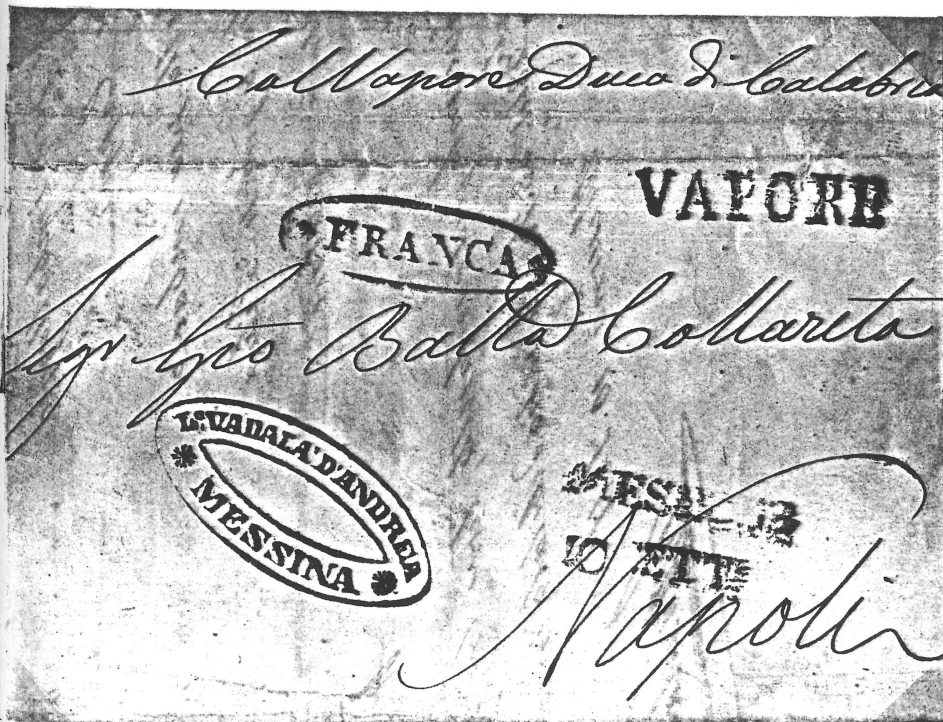
1820 - 1858

SEA MAIL

MESSINA



Departure from Naples: 15.6.1850
Arrival in Messina: 19.6.1850
Taxed in Riposto with 10 Grana.
Red VAPORE postmark, in use in
Messina from 1850 to 1851.



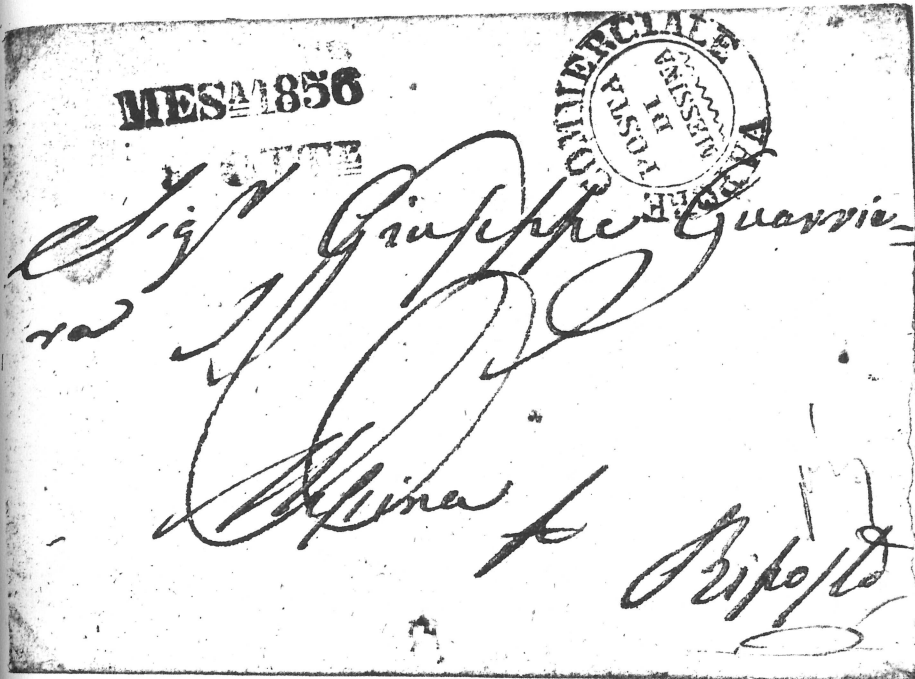
Departure from Messina: 10.9.1852
Arrival in Naples: 13.9.1852
with the "Duca di Calabria" ship.
3/4 ounce = 30 Grana paid by the
sender.
Black VAPORE postmark, in use in
Messina in 1852.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1829 1858

SEA MAIL

MESSINA



Departure from Naples: 6.10.1856
 Arrival in Messina: 8.10.1856 on
 a commercial ship.
 Taxed with 10 Grana in Riposto.



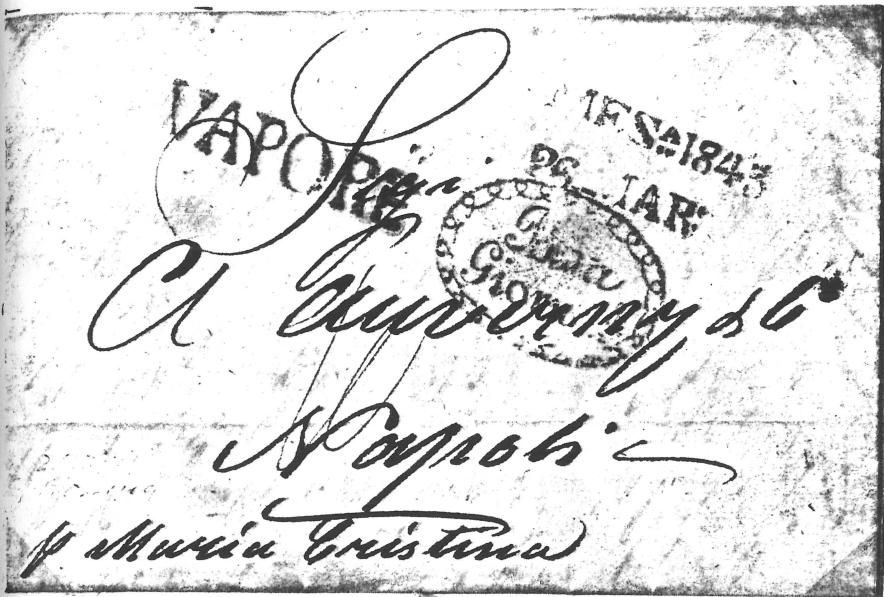
Liverpool: 11.11.1857
 Calais: 12.11.1857
 Marseilles: 14.11.1847
 From Marseilles with Frenchpacket
 direct to Messina.
 Arrived in Messina 19.11.1857
 Rare MARSIGLIA PER MESSINA
 Postmark, in use in Messina from
 1857 to 1858.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

SEA MAIL

MESSINA



Departure from Messina: 26.3.1843
Arrival in Naples: 28.3.1843
with the "Maria Cristina" ship.
Taxed with 10 Grana in Naples.
Red VAPORE postmark, used in
Messina from 1841 to 1847.



Vapori Postali

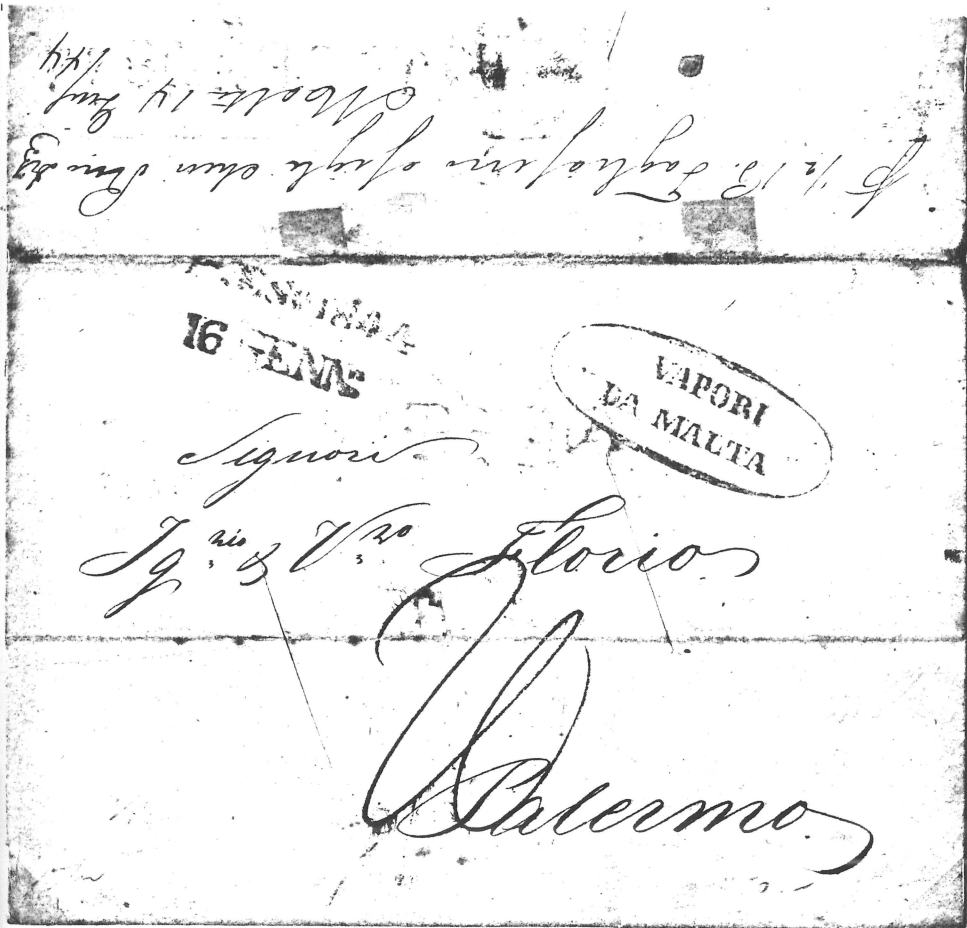
8.3.1845
Registered letter to Naples with the official
Posthip (Vapori Postali).
Taxed with 30 Grana, paid by the sender.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

SEA MAIL

MESSINA

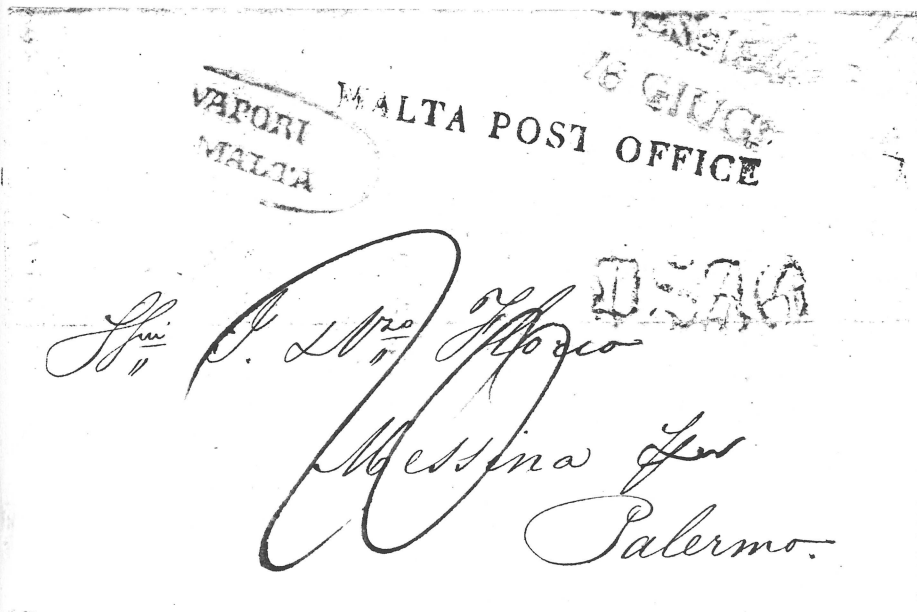


INCOMING MAIL FROM MALTA

VAPORI DA MALTA

Used from 1.4.1843 until 1845. In 1845, the left part of the handstamp was broken away.

Smirne: 29.12.1843
Forwarded to Malta: 14.1.1844
Arrived in Messina: 16.1.1844
Disinfection slits.
Taxed with 20 Grana in Palermo.



VAPORI MALTA

Damaged handstamp in use from 1845 to 1847.

Malta: 13.6.1846
Messina: 16.6.1846
Palermo: 19.6.1846
Taxed with 20 Grana.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION OF 1848 - 1849

In 1848 a wave of revolution rolled over Europe. In Italy Sicily was again to be the pioneer in rebelling against despotic regimes supported by Austrian diplomacy and arms. On 12 January 1848 Palermo rebelled against the Bourbon king of Naples. The rising spread rapidly throughout the island. A provisional revolutionary committee was formed in the capital, from which four other committees depended, dedicated to War, Food, Finance and Information. On 16 January sundry Neapolitan reinforcements disembarked on the island and rebellious spirits began to waver. But on 18 an 19 January a bitter struggle was resumed; the power of the royal forces declined and they had to start withdrawing. So it was that the people of Palermo who had demanded the restoration of the Constitution of 1812 emerged victorious in the struggle against Naples. This time there was no repetition of the divisions seen in 1820; all Sicily followed the example of Palermo. Catania rose on 24 January, Caltanissetta on the 29th and Trapani on the 30th. Noto followed on 4 February and Agrigento set up its Committee of government on 22 February.

On 23 March the *Trinacria* was chosen as the island's revolutionary emblem. It symbolised the three Sicilian Capes - *Peloro*, *Passero*, and *Lilibeo*. It appeared in a great number of varied forms on a crowd of countersignature handstamps, used for the most part to send letters postfree.

SERVIZIO PUBBLICO



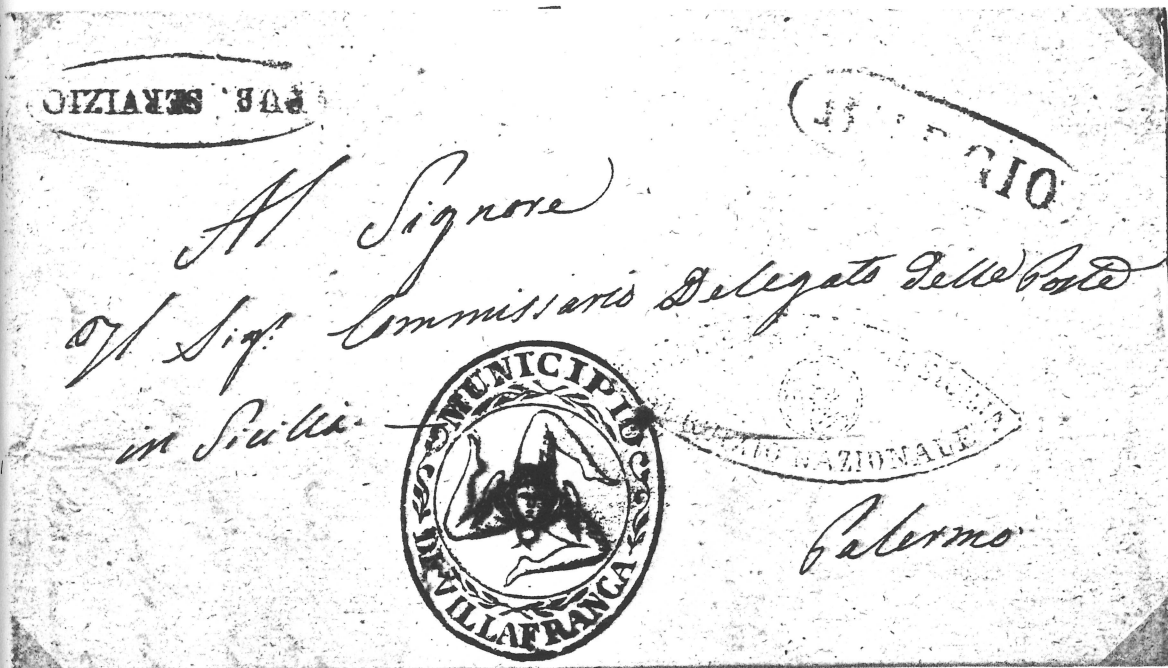
From Trapani 3 December 1848 to Palermo. The letter carries the handwritten indication "con pacco della corrispondenza del vapore francese per la via del Levante" - with a parcel of letters from the French steamer en route for the Levant.

Part of the text reads "In the sack ... you will find a parcel which arrived with the French steamer en route for the Levant. In it are 22 letters and a packet of newspapers. These were handed to me by the Vice-Consul after they had been treated with vinegar by the health authorities."

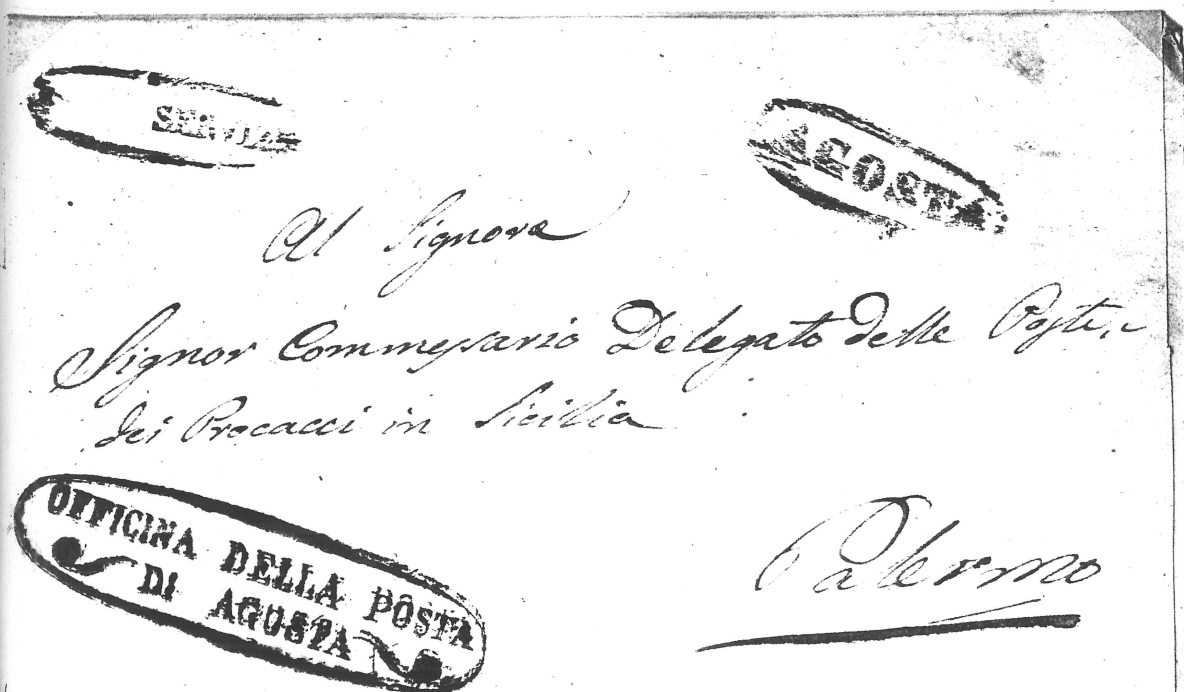
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

THE 1848 - 49 REVOLUTION



14.4.1849
Burgio with the PUB. SERVIZIO, which replaced the REAL SERVIZIO.

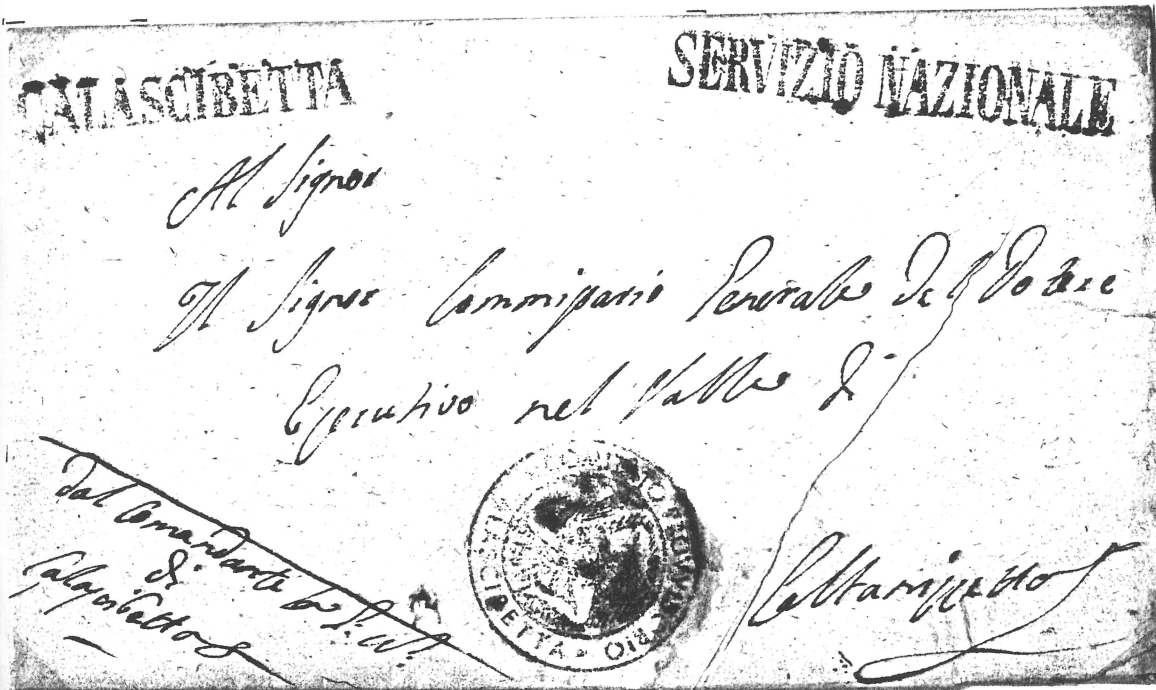


7.3.1849
AUGUSTA with the old REAL SERVIZIO Postmark; the word "REAL" was scratched out.

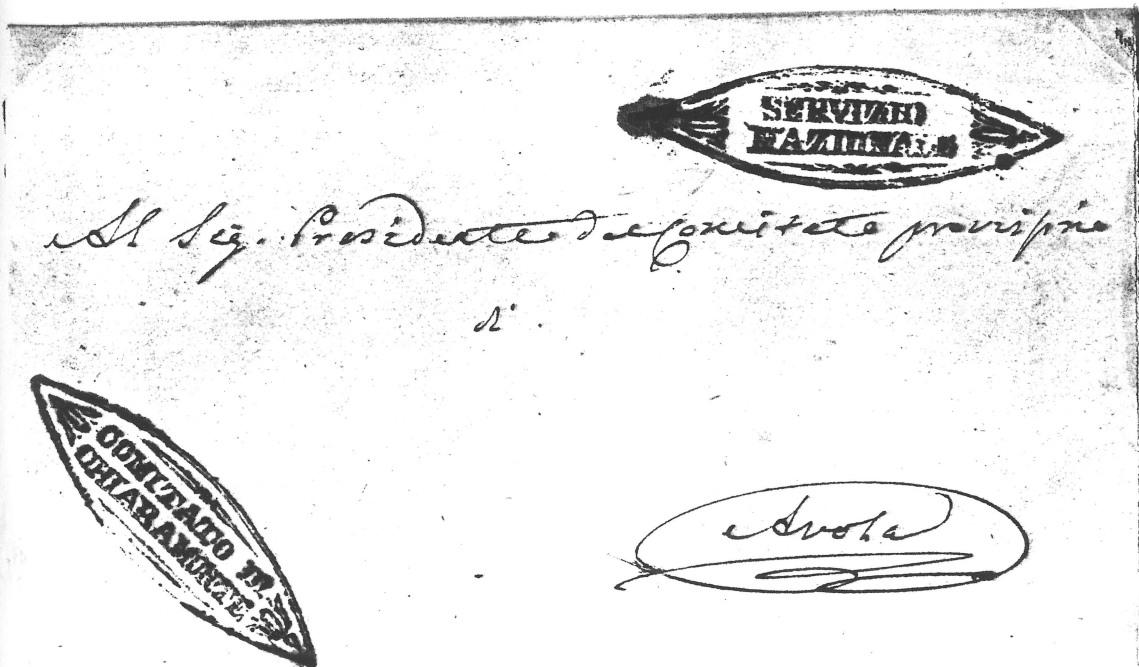
KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

THE 1848 - 49 REVOLUTION



2.2.1849 CALASCIBETTA with SERVIZIO NAZIONALE which replaces the REAL SERVIZIO.



10.4.1848 The Revolution Committee with SERVIZIO NAZIONALE.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

THE 1848 - 49 REVOLUTION

REAL SERVIZIO

Sig. Direttore Generale

VALLELUNGA

Vanni e Dritti diversi
Palermo



8.3.1849
VALLELUNGA used the REAL SERVIZIO Postmark, but the word "REAL" is partly destroyed.

SERVIZIO PUBBLICO

TRAPANI

SERVIZIO PUBBLICO



Al Signor
Sigt. Soprintendente Gen. della pubblica Istruzione

Cancelleria Comunale
di Favignana

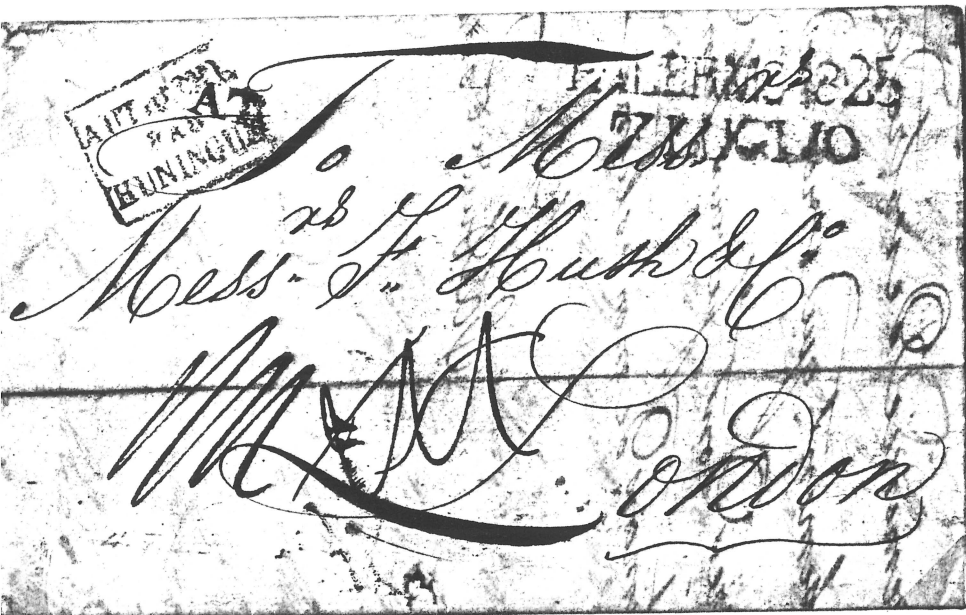
Palermo

24.6.1848
Isle of Favignano via Trapani to Palermo.
Marked with the SERVIZIO PUBBLICO Postmark in Trapani and in Palermo.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

OUTGOING MAIL PALERMO - LONDON

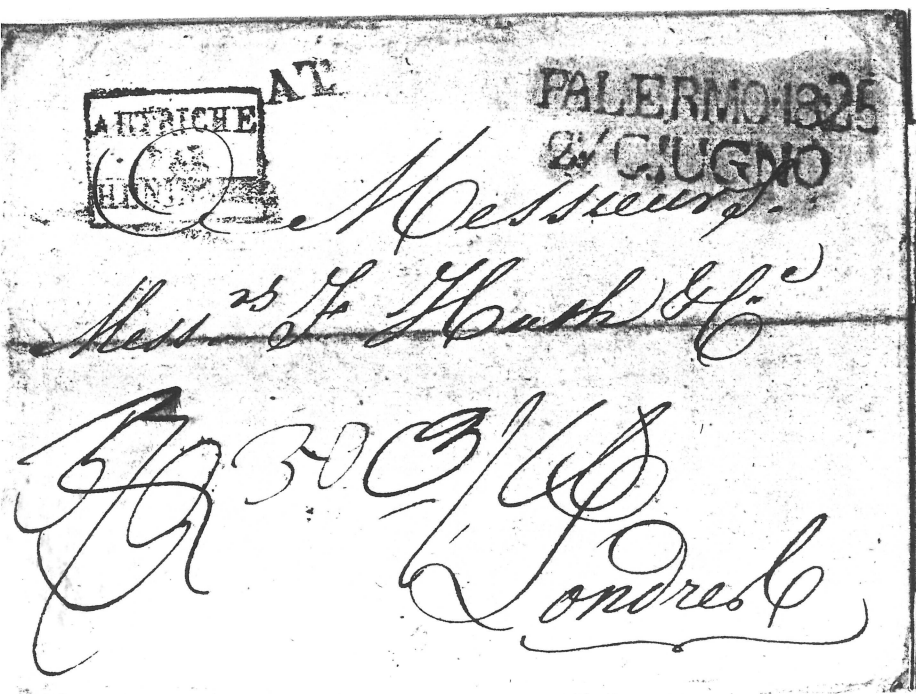


Letters had to be franked as far as the Austrian frontier. The Austrians carried the letters to the French frontier at no charge.

The French Post Office received from the English Post Office 32 decimes for each 30 grammes.

4 September 1825

Palermo - Rome - Lombardy - Venetia - Huningue - London. The sender paid 15 Grana for a simple (that is lowest rate) letter. The addressee had to pay 1 shilling and 11 pence (1/11).



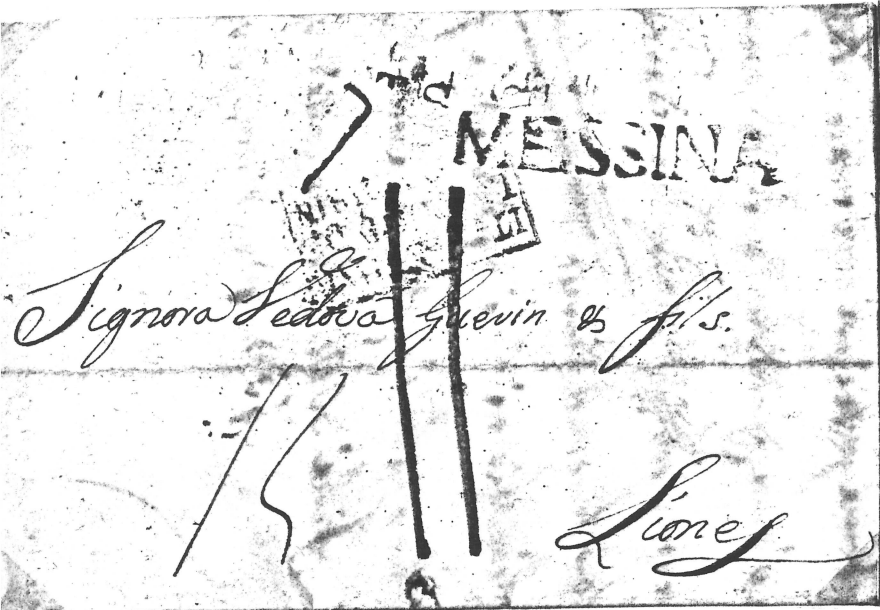
27 June 1825

Double letter. The sender paid 30 Grana. The addressee twice 1 shilling 11 pence, that is 3 shillings 10 pence (3/10).

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

OUTGOING MAIL TO FRANCE



Tariff before 1.1.1839

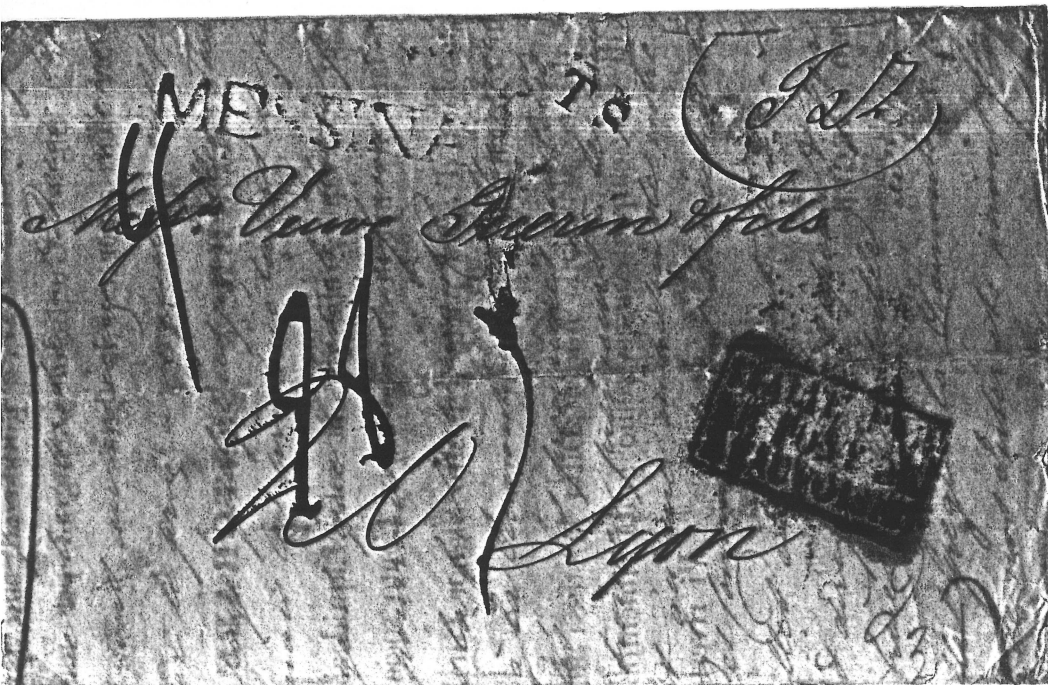
The French Post paid Sardinia
23 Décimes for 30 Grams.
For a single letter it was 8 Décimes.

6.11.1833

The sender paid 30 Grand. In Naples it was 15 Grana to the border between Papal States and the Tuscany. 7 Bajocchi were for the Papal States.

The addressee in Lyons had to pay:

Pont-Beauvoisin - Lyon:	3 Décimes
Foreign Tax	<u>8 Décimes</u>
Total	11 Décimes



9.7.1834

Heavy letter weighing 15 Grams.
In Naples 20 Grana to the border
between Tuscany and the Papal States.
7 Bajocchi out of those 20 Grana went
to the Papal States.

Taxation in France:

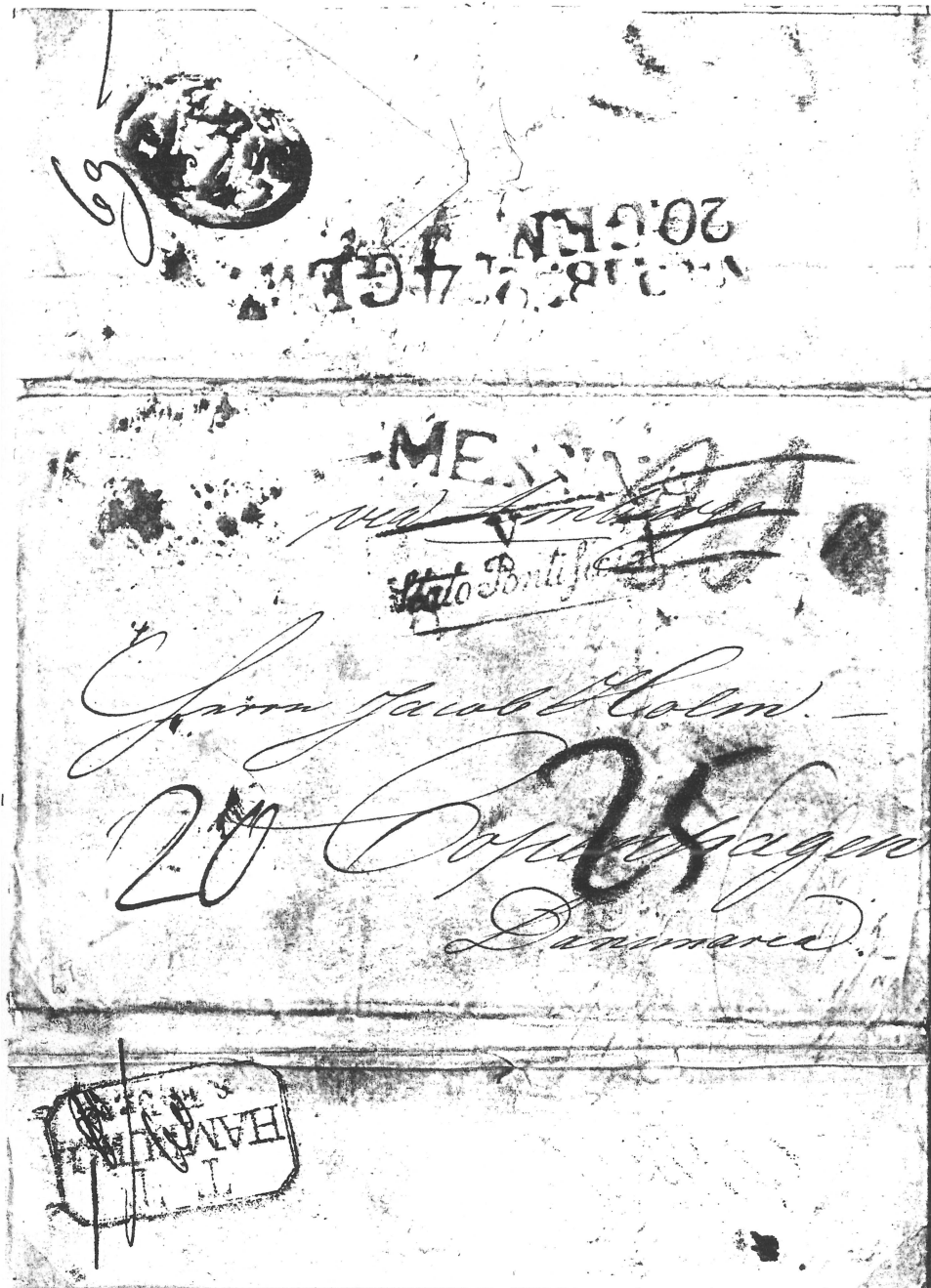
15 Grams = 2 1/2 single letter
2 1/2 x 11 = 27 1/2 rounded up to 28
Décimes.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

OUTGOING MAIL

MESSINA - DENMARK



14.1.1832

Messina - Naples - Bologna - Venice -
Hamburg - Copenhagen.

The sender had to pay 20 Grana for Messina -
Bologna.

Hamburg taxed with 25 Hamburg Shilling
Kurant. (H.K.)

On the backside, the tax which had to be paid
by the addressee: 80/60 Rigsbankshilling
(Rbs).

1 Shill. H.K. = 1 Lübsche Schilling = 3,2 Rbs.

25 Schill. H.K. = 25 x 3,2 = 80 Rbs (Silver).

The addressee had to pay:

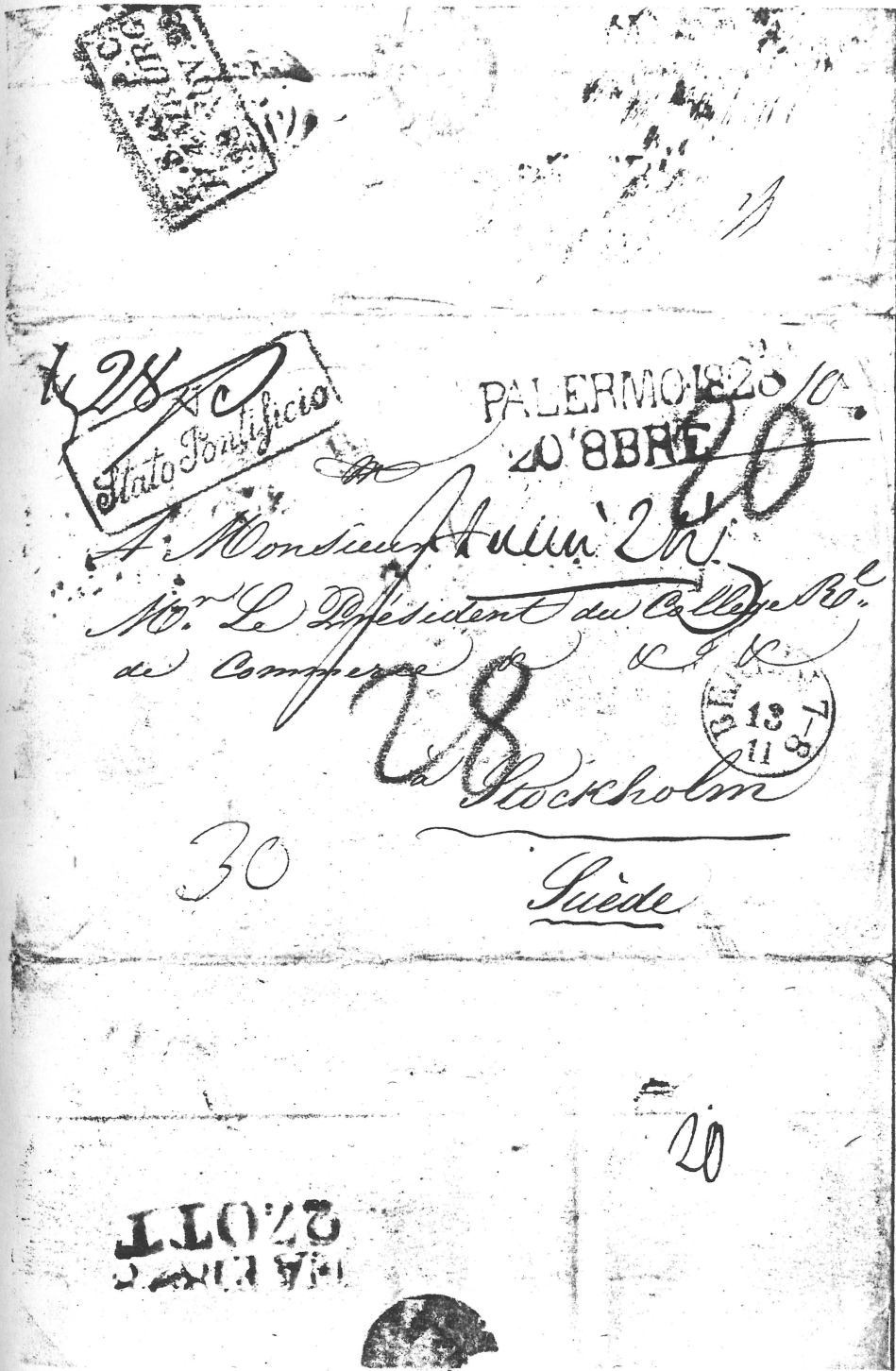
80 Rbs (Silver) Foreign tax

+ 60 Rbs (Paper) Inland tax.

KINGDOM OF SICILY

1820 - 1858

OUTGOING MAIL TO SWEDEN



20 October 1828

Letter Palermo - Stockholm via Verona - Berlin - Hamburg and Denmark.

Sender paid 30 Grana taking letter up to Austrian border.

Transit Austria indicated with 20 (Kreuzer C.M.) on back, permitting Prussia to write: Italien 21 1/2 (Silbergroschen).

The "20" in red chalk is crossed out and corrected by Hamburg into 28 Schilling H.K. (Hamburg Kurant or Lübsche Schillingen) equal to 23,3 Silbergroschen.

Letter sent from Stadt-Postamt to K.S. &N.P.C. (Royal Swedish & Norwegian Post Comtoir) in Hamburg.

Letter taxed in Stockholm with 1 riksdaler and 28 Sk.banco equal to 29 Silbergroschen.