9 February to 4 July 1849 The "146" DAYS OF ROMAN REPUBLIC

- beginnings, proclamation and fall of the Roman Republic -

The events which led to the proclamation of the Roman Republic are to be found in the political upheaval that crossed the Italian peninsula in March 1848 when, in the light of the revolutions that put the Lombard population in the spotlight against the Austrians in Lombardy, Carlo Alberto, responding positively to the moderates among the Lombards, moved to cross the borders of Lombardy at the head of his Sardinian Army. Following the example of other States, Pius IX also disposed of an operational Corps, made up of regular troops and volunteers, which joined the Sardinian Army.

While the regular troops, under the command of General Durando, left Rome on 24 March 1848, the volunteers, under the command of General Ferrari, left between the 25th and 26th. The exultation of the Roman people against Pius IX was however short-lived, since on 29 April, 1848, with an unexpected and sudden speech, the pope not only declared his own unwillingness to support the war against Austria, but ordered the withdrawal of the Papal troops and volunteers. These provisions, however, remained a dead letter both for General Durando and for Ferrari. The myth and the centrality of the Pope had collapsed and the many reforms granted to the Romans served no purpose.

In light of the tumultuous events and the chaos that had overcome the Papal States, in particular after the defeat of Custoza, Pius IX, in fear of violence against his own person, left Rome to take refuge in Gaeta, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In view of the steadfast refusal of the Pope to return to Rome, a council of state was set up, whose first official act was to call for general elections for a Constituent Roman Assembly. Operational from 28 January 1849, at its meeting on 9 February, the Assembly proclaimed the birth of the Roman Republic.

One of the first measures taken by the Constituent Assembly was to decree the adoption of the new republican emblem: an eagle surrounded by a civic crown and consular beams between the claws, which was to replace every papal symbol. The financial crisis suffered by the new Republic was such that many civilian and military institutions could not in fact fulfil these provisions for the removal of the papal symbols from postal and fiscal stamps. The collection that I present, not tied to chronological schemes, aims to offer an insight into the Postal History of the Roman Republic of 1849 from the causes that defined its birth until its fall and the subsequent Pontifical Restoration.

Plan of the Collection

Chapter One: The beginnings

the intervention of papal units at the side of the Sardinian Army in support of the people of Lombardo Veneto. (pages 2 - 16)

Chapter Two: The proclamation of the Roman Republic

the proclamation, the adoption of the new symbol, the genesis and design of postal and customs duty stamps in their different compositions, the crisis of the Republic and the intervention of the military units for the defense of the institutions, health care, correspondence with foreign states. (pages 17 - 70)

Chapter Three: The fall of the Roman Republic and the Pontifical Restoration

the fall of the Roman Republic, the use of Republican stamps after the Pontifical Restoration. (pages 71 - 72)

Note: the presence of the letter [E] indicates that a certificate of expertise accompanies the document exposed

Djana ISUFAJA.I.S.P.

HELP REQUEST OF THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC TO THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA AND TO THE PAPAL STATES AGAIN THE AUSTRIAN



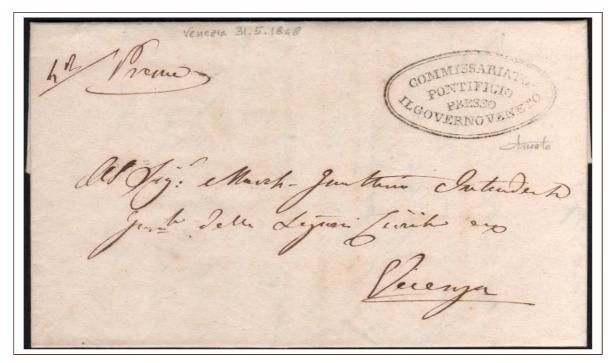
Letter from Venice with destination Padova and then Vicenza, as the correct address. On the front the postmark of origin VENEZIA / 7 GIU. in red color and the free frank stamp GOVERNO PROVVISORIO DELLA REPUBBLICA VENETA with the symbol of the Lion of San Marco (type I) in black. On the back, arrival postmark PADOVA / 7 GIU. in dark blue.



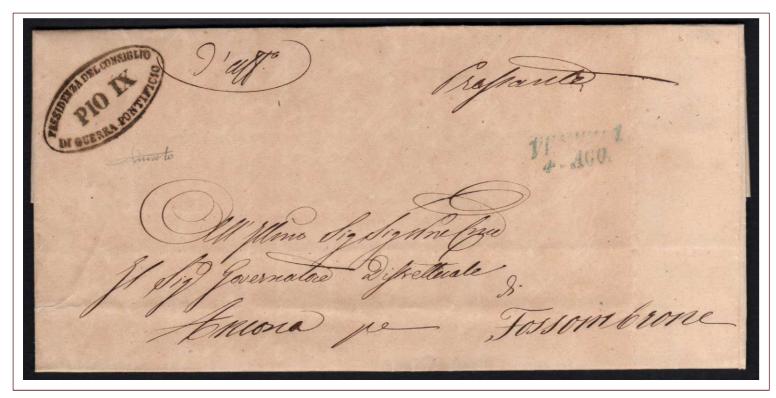
Letter to Vicenza city on May 23, 1848 bearing the military free frank stamp COMMISSARIO DI GUERRA / DI VICENZA with cross in the middle affixed with black ink.



August 1, 1848. Letter from Piacenza to Rome bearing the military postmark of origin R. A POSTA / MILIT. E SARDA (without number) in black supplied to the II Division of Reserve, and the manuscript sign of the fee of 11 Bajocchi paid by the recipient. On the back arrival double circle postmark ROMA / 7 / AGO. / 48 in red. [E]



May 31, 1848. Letter from Venice to Vicenza bearing the military free frank stamp COMMISSARIATO / PONTIFICIO / PRESSO / IL GOVERNO VENETO in black. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



August 4, 1848. Letter from Venice to Fossombrone bearing the military free frank stamp PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO / DI GUERRA PONTIFICIO / PIO IX and the postmark of origin VENEZIA / 4 AGO. in green. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



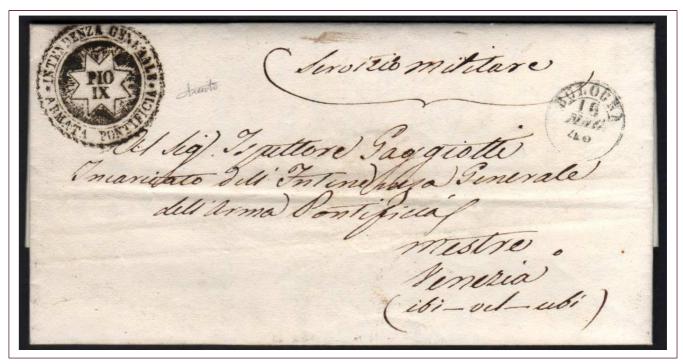
September 15, 1848. Letter to Cento town bearing the the military free frank stamp COMANDO DEL SESTO BATTAGLION FUCILIERI / PIO / IX in black. Last days of use of the stamp. From 1 September the Sixth Battalion was converted into the Battalion Bersaglieri. The letter is signed by the Colonel Pietro Pietramellara. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



Letter to Cento city on October 19, 1848 bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO DEL BATTAGLIONE / BERSAGLIERI / P. IX in black color. The letter is signed by the Colonel Pietro Pietramellara. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



June 3, 1848. Letter sent from Padova to Vicenza bearing the military free frank stamp DIREZIONE GENERALE / DELL'AMBULANZA / MILITARE / PIO IX in black and the postmark of origin PADOVA / 3 GIU. affixed with blue ink. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



Letter from Bologna with destination Mestre or Venice bearing the military free frank stamp INTENDENZA GENERALE / ARMATA PONTIFICIA /PIO / IX (type I) and the double circle postmark of origin BOLOGNA / 16 / MAG. / 48 in black. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



Letter sent from Bologna to Venice bearing the military free frank stamp INTENDENZA GENERALE / ARMATA PONTIFICIA / PIO / IX (type II) and double circle postmark of origin BOLOGNA / 28 / LUG. / 48 in black. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



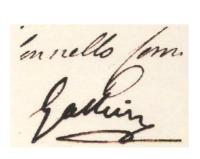
July 15, 1848. Letter to Bologna city bearing the military free frank stamp COMMISSARIATO GENERALE / STRAORDINARIO / DELLA / ARMATA PONTIFICIA in black color. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



October 18, 1848. Letter to Bologna city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO DEL 3° REGGI / MENTO / INFANTERIA DI LINEA affixed with dark green ink. The military unit was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



Letter to Bologna city on November 16, 1848 bearing the military free frank stamp GENERALE COMANDANTE LA BRIGATA ESTERA PONTIFICIA / W / PIO / IX in brown. Established in 1833 with individuals mostly Swiss, the Military Department was incorporated in the Regular Papal Corps under the command of General Durando.



signature of Commander Gallieno



Letter to Bologna city on June 23, 1848 bearing the military free frank stamp SECONDA LEGIONE / NAZIONALE ROMANA in black on headed paper of 3th Roman Legion signed by the Colonel Gallieno. The unitwas incorpotated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari



June 24, 1848. Letter from Venice with destination Ferrara and then Rome, as the correct address. On the front the postmark of origin VENEZIA / 24 GIU. in green color and the military free frank stamp INTENDENZA GENERALE DEI CORPI VOLONTARI (type I). On the back, arrival postmark Ferrara, in black color, and double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 30 / GIU. / 48 in red. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.



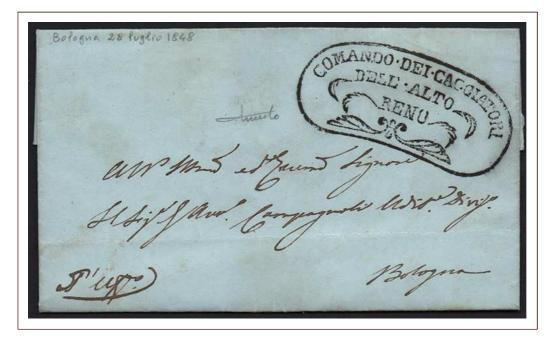
1848. Letter from Chioggia to Venice bearing the military free frank stamp 2° REGG. TO 2° BATT. VOLONTARI / PONTIFICI in black and the postmark of origin CHIOGGIA / 26 NOV. in greenish blue color. On the back arrival postmark VENEZIA / 27 NOV. in dark green. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.

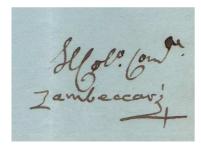


June 6, 1848. Letter to Vicenza city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO DELLA 3.^A LEGIONE CIVICA ROMANA / *Viva* / PIO / IX in black. The letter is signed by the Commandant Gallucci. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.



August 1, 1848. Letter to Venice city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO IL I: REGGTO: VOLONTARI PONTIFICI / PIO IX in black. Formed in 1848, the unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.





signature of Commander Zambeccari

Letter to Bologna city on July 28, 1848 bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO DEI CACCIATORI/DELL'ALTO/RENO in black. The Corps of volunteers, composed largely of university students from Romagna, after being initially at the disposition of General Durando, passed under the command of General Ferrari. The letter is signed by the Colonel Zambeccari.



June 5, 1848. Letter from Padova to Vicenza bearing the military free frank stamp 4.ª LEGIONE / 1.º BATTAG. NE CIVICO MOBILE / DI BOLOGNA in black. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari. The letter is signed by the Colonel Bignami.



June 6, 1848. Letter from Padova to Vicenza bearing the military free frank stamp 4.ª / LEGIONE 1.º / BATTAGLIONE in black and the postmark of origin PADOVA / 6 GIU. in blue. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.



Letter to Bologna city on September 14, 1848 bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO / BATTAGLIONE / BASSO RENO / MILITARE. The Corps of volunteers, composed largely of university students from Bologna and Ferrara, under the command of Colonel Diana di Cento, after being initially at the disposition of General Durando, passed under the command of General Ferrari.



Letter to Bologna city on September 25, 1848 bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO GENERALE DELLA CIVICA MOBILE E VOLONTARI. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.



1848. Letter from Padova to Vicenza bearing the postmark of origin PADOVA / 3 GIU. in dark blue and the military free frank stamp GUARDIA NAZIONALE STATO MAGGIORE GENERALE in black. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.



April 25, 1848. Letter to Spoleto city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO MILITARE DELL'UMBRIA E SABINA / TRUPPE / INDIGINE. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.



July 14th, 1848. Letter to Ferrara city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO PONTIFICIO DELLA PIAZZA DI FERRARA in black and UDITORATO GENERALE MILITARE / DELLA CIV. VOLONT. MOBILIZZATA in dark green. The unit was incorporated in the Papal Volunteer Corps under the command of General Ferrari.

FEBRUARY 9, 1849 THE PROCLAMATION OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



Letter from Roma to Albano bearing the double circle postmark of origin ROMA / 9 / FEB. / 49 in black and the military free frank stamp BATT. NE ZAPPATORI DEL GENIO / QUARTIER MASTRO in dark green. Corps stationed in Rome composted of sappers and miners of Engineers. [E]



Letter from Bologna to Foligno bearing the double circle postmark of origin BOLOGNA / 9 / FEB. / 49 and the military free frank stamp CONS. LIO D'AMMINIS. NE DELLA / LEGIONE / BOLOGNESE both in black. After the defense of the Venetian Republic, on December 23, 1848, the Legion returned to Bologna reorganized under the command of Colonel Bignami. [E]

FREE FRANK STAMPS WITH THE PAPAL INSIGNIA TEMPORARILY TOLERATED



Letter sent from Filottrano to Albano on February 15, 1849 bearing the postage free frank stamp CANCELLIER. DI/FILOTTRANO and the linear stamp MACERATA both affixed with black ink. On the back the stamp of FILOTTRANO and the linear arrival postmark 3 MARZO.



February 13, 1849. Letter from Albano to Nettuno bearing the postmark of origin ALBANO and the postage free frank stamp GOVERNO DI ALBANO affixed with black ink.

MARCH 17, 1849. THE ADOPTION OF THE NEW SYMBOL WITH THE ROMAN REPUBLIC INSIGNIA



Original drawing done in pencil for the stamp adopted by the Roman Republic with the Decree signed by the President of the Constituent Assembly G. Galletti. The form is attached to the Ministry of Interior Protocol 721 of 17 March 1849 addressed to the Citizen President of Civita Vecchia. [E]

GENESIS AND STUDY OF FREE FRANK STAMPS IN THEIR DIFFERENT COMPOSITIONS

- papal insignia inked -



Letter sent from Terni to Roma in March 1849 bearing the postmark of origin TERNI, the stamp GOVERNO DISTRETTUALE DI TERNI and the fee of 3 Baj. cancelled with pen marks.

- papal insignia inked -



March 16, 1849. Letter sent from Montefortino (now Artena) to Velletri bearing the stamp COMANDO CIVICO / DI MONTEFORTINO (type I) in black.





stamp complete

Letter sent from Porto d'Anzio (now Anzio) to Nettuno on February 19, 1849 bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO DI PIAZZA affixed with dark green ink.

- papal insignia with overwritten RR -



May 12, 1849. Letter to San Severino city bearing the stamp DELEGAZIONE DI MACERATA / GOVERNO / DI S. SEVE / RINO (type I) in dark green.



April 14, 1849. Letter to Macerata city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO DELLA COMPAGNIA DI MACERATA / CARABINIERI PONTIFICI (tipe I) in black.

- papal insignia chiseled -





Letter sent from Norma to Sezze on March 19, 1849 bearing the stamp COM.E DI NORMA LEG.^E DI VELLETRI (type III) in black.





April 12, 1849. Letter sent from Vicovaro to Roma bearing the stamp COMARCA DI ROMA / COMUNITÀ / DI / VICOVARO in black. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 14 / APR. / 49 in red.

- papal insignia chiseled -



Bologna, February 15, 1849. Receipt issued for the job of removing the "papal insignia" performed by the printer Gaetano Margelli. On the back a double impression of the new stamp COMANDO DEL DEPOSITO / IN / BOLOGNA without eagle. [E]





stamp complete

February 21, 1849. Letter to Bologna city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO DEL DEPOSITO / IN / BOLOGNA (type I) in black. The stamp was in use from 15 February 1849.

- papal insignia chiseled -





February 10, 1849. Letter postage payable on delivery by Baj. 1 to Spoleto city bearing the linear postmark of origin SPOLETO and the military free frank stamp COMANDO DELLA PIAZZA DI SPOLETO (type I) affixed with black ink. On the back, the double circle arrival postmark SPOLETO / 13 / FEB. / 49 in black.





February 26, 1849. Letter to Roma city bearing the military free frank stamp INTENDENZA DELLA 1.^A D.^E M.^E in black. During the operations to remove the papal insignia, the mark was partially broken.

- papal insignia chiseled and overwritten RR -





stamp complete

June 11, 1849. Letter from Campagnano (now Campagnano di Roma) to Rome bearing the stamp GUARDIA CIVICA / DI CAMPAGNANO / R.R. (type I) in black.





May 14, 1849. Letter from Rignano (now Rignano Flaminio) to Castel Nuovo di Porto bearing the stamp RIGNANO / RR (type I) in negative. During the operations of removal of the papal coat of arms, the wording of the stamp was mistakenly removed as well.

- papal insignia chiseled and RR affixed with typographical characters -



June 1, 1849. Letter to Fabriano city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO LA PIAZZA DI FABRIANO / RR (type II) in black.

- papal insignia chiseled and overwritten R. Romana -



April 17, 1849. Letter postage paid by Baj. 3 from Civitavecchia to Rome bearing the linear postmark of origin CIVITAVECCHIA and the stamp ISPEZIONE ECONOMICA MILITARE / CIVITAVECCHIA / R. Romana (type II) in black. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 18 / APR. / 49 in red.

- papal insignia chiseled and overwritten Repubblica / Romana -



May 24, 1849. Letter from Acquapendente to Rome bearing the linear postmark of origin ACQUAPENDENTE and the military free frank stamp COMAN ZZA DI / ACQUAPENDENTE / Repubblica / Romana (type II) in black. During the operations to remove the papal insignia, the mark was partially broken. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 25 / MAG. / 49 in red.



Letter postage payable on delivery by Baj. 5 from Ancona to Rome bearing the double circle postmark of origin ANCONA / 13 / MAR. / 49 in black and the stamp RINCONTRO DELLA R.C. IN ANCONA / Repubblica / Romana (type I) in dark green. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 14 / MAR. / 49 in red.

- papal insignia covered -



March 1, 1849. Letter postage paid by Baj. 2 from Rocca di Papa to Rome bearing the linear postmark FRASCATI and the stamp COMUNITÀ DI ROCCA DI PAPA in black. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 3 / MAR. / 49 erroneously applied in brown instead of red. This stamp was reused, in full format, during the invasion by the Neapolitan troops, of the Roman Republic in the first days of May. The act was condemned by the Government of Rome.





February 28, 1849. Letter to Velletri city bearing the stamp LEGAZIONE DI VELLETRI / VICE LEGATO / IN VELLETRI in black. This stamp was reused, in full format, during the invasion by the Neapolitan troops, of the Roman Republic in the first days of May. The act was condemned by the Government of Rome.

- papal insignia partially covered -





Letter sent from Afile to Subiaco on March 4, 1849 bearing the stamp AFILE in black.

- cursive manuscript stamps -



March 4, 1849. Letter from Ceri to Civitavecchia bearing the cursive manuscript stamp of Ceri written with brownish ink.

- cursive manuscript stamp -



Letter from Allumiere to Civitavecchia on June 2, 1849 bearing the cursive manuscript stamp Comune / di / Allumiere written with brownish ink.

- insignia municipal temporarily tolerated -



May 26, 1849. Letter from Riano to Castel Nuovo di Porto bearing the stamp COMUNITA' DI RIANO in black.

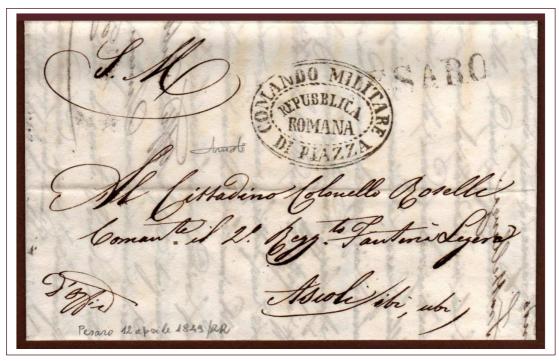
- reuse of stamps used during the French occupation of the papal territories (1810-1814) -



May 26, 1849. Letter from Collevecchio to Rome bearing the linear postmark C.^A CASTELLANA and the stamp MAIRE DELLA COM.^E DI COLLEVECCHIO in black. [E]



June 26, 1849. Letter from Filacciano to Castel Nuovo di Porto bearing the linear postmark C.^A CASTELLANA and the stamp MAIRE DI FILACCIANO in black. [E]



April 12, 1849. Letter from Pesaro to Ascoli bearing the linear postmark of origin PESARO and the military free frank stamp COMANDO MILITARE / DI PIAZZA / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black. On the back the linar arrival postmark 14 APRILE.



Aprile 6, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp TRIBUNALE CRIMINALE / DI ROMA / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA affixed with black ink.



May 8, 1849. Letter to Loreto city bearing the stamp COMANDO LA PIAZZA DI LORETO / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black.



June 12, 1849. Letter postage paid by Baj. 2 from Nettuno to Rome bearing the linear postmark of origin ALBANO, the stamp GOVERNO DI NETTUNO E PORTO D'ANZIO / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black and sign of cancellation for the incorrect application of a fee of Baj. 2 paid by the recipient. On the back, the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 14 / GIU. / 49 in red.



April 26, 1849. Letter to Camerino city bearing the stamp DELEGAZIONE DI CAMERINO / REPUBLICA / ROMANA (type II) in black.



May 9, 1849. Letter to Loreto city bearing the stamp COMMISSARIATO DELLA REPUBBLICA / IN LORETO affixed with black ink.



Letter sent from Albano to Nettuno on June 17, 1849 bearing the linear postmark of origin ALBANO and the stamp GOVERNO DI ALBANO / REPUB.^A / ROM.^A (type IV) in black.



Letter sent from Montalto (now Montalto di Castro) to Civitavecchia on June 26, 1849 bearing the stamp MUNICIPIO DI MONTALTO / REPUBLICA / ROMANA affixed with black ink.



March 22, 1849. Letter from Ancona to Rome bearing the double circle postmark of origin DIREZIONE DELLE POSTE / IN ANCONA / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 24 / MAR. / 49 in red.



Letter sent from Roma to Fossombrone bearing the double circle postmark of origin ROMA $/\,20\,/\,GIU.\,/\,49$ and the stamp REPUBBLICA ROMANA $/\,DIREZ.^E\,GEN.^E/\,DELLE$ POSTE affixed with black ink.



Letter postage paid by Baj. 4 sent from Fermo to Rome on May 6, 1849 bearing the linear postmark of origin FERMO, the stamp POLIZIA PROVINCIALE / DI FERMO / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black and the signs for tax exemption for the incorrect application of a fee of 4 Baj. paid by the recipient. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 8 / MAG. / 49 in red.



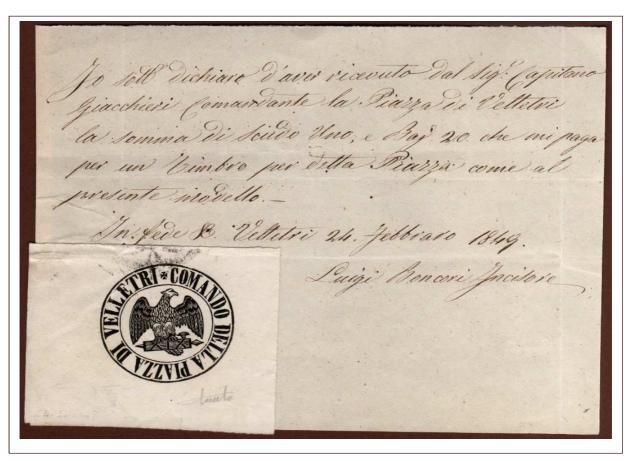
June 6, 1849. Letter to Civitavecchia city bearing the stamp REPUBBLICA / ROMANA / DOGANA / DI / CIVITAVECCHIA in black.



May 13, 1849. Letter to Tivoli city bearing the stamp BATTAGLIONE NAZIONALE / DI TIVOLI / REPUBB. / ROMANA with fasces (type 4) in black.



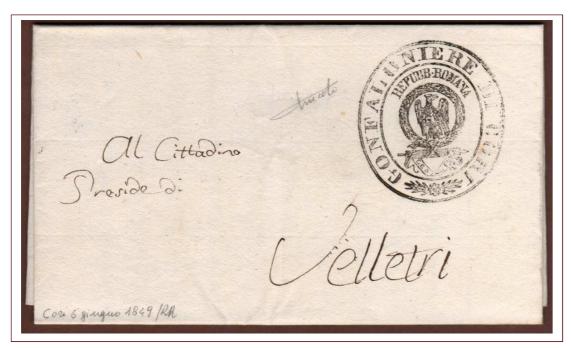
Letter sent from Marino to Rome on June 30, 1849 bearing the stamp GOVERNO DI MARINO with eagle (type 33) in black.



Velletri, February 24, 1849. Receipt of Sc. 1 and Baj. 20 issued by the engraver Luigi Boncori for the realization of the stamp COMANDO DELLA PIAZZA DI VELLETRI with eagle (type 51) as shown in the attached picture. [E]



March 16, 1849. Letter to Velletri city bearing the stamp COMANDO DELLA PIAZZA DI VELLETRI with eagle (type 51) in black. The stamp was in use from 24 February.



Letter sent from Cori to Velletri on June 6, 1849 bearing the stamp GONFALONIERE DI CORI / REPUBB · ROMANA with eagle (type 33) in black.



April 9, 1849. Letter to Pesaro city bearing the stamp COMANDO SUPERIORE DELLA GUARDIA NAZIONALE DI PESARO / REPUBBLICA ROMANA with eagle (type 24) affixed with black ink.



Letter to Civita Castellana city on June 6, 1849 bearing the stamp COMUNE / DI CIVITA-CASTELLANA (type II) with eagle (type 37) in black.



May 30, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp COMANDO DI PIAZZA IN ROMA with fasces (type 1) affixed with black ink.



May 10, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp ISPEZ.^e DELLE CARTE POLITICHE ALLE PORTE with eagle (type 22) in black. Stamp supplied to the Corps of Guards located at Porta San Lorenzo. [E]



May 17, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp ISPEZ.^e DELLE CARTE POLITICHE ALLE PORTE with eagle (type 22) in black. Stamp supplied to the Corps of Guards located at Porta Angelica. [E]



May 19, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp ISPEZ.^e DELLE CARTE POLITICHE ALLE PORTE with eagle (type 22) in black. Stamp supplied to the Corps of Guards located at Porta Maggiore. [E]



May 30, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp ISPEZ.^e DELLE CARTE POLITICHE ALLE PORTE with eagle (type 22) in black. Stamp supplied to the Corps of Guards located at Porta Cavalleggeri. **[E]**



June 14, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp ISPEZ.^e DELLE CARTE POLITICHE ALLE PORTE with eagle (type 22) in black. Stamp supplied to the Corps of Guards located at Porta del Popolo. [E]



June 24, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp ISPEZ.^e DELLE CARTE POLITICHE ALLE PORTE with eagle (type 22) in black. Stamp supplied to the Corps of Guards located at Porta San Giovanni. [E]



June 26, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp ISPEZ.^e DELLE CARTE POLITICHE ALLE PORTE with eagle (type 22) in black. Stamp supplied to the Corps of Guards located at Porta Portese. [E]

STAMPS SUPPLIED TO CIRCLES POPULAR



March 14, 1849. Letter from Bologna to Rome bearing the stamp CIRCOLO POPOLARE / BOLOGNESE / DIO / E IL POPOLO affixed with bluish green ink.

STAMPS SUPPLIED TO CIRCLES POPULAR



March 30, 1849. Letter from Viterbo to Rome bearing the stamp CIRCOLO POPOLARE DI VITERBO / Indipendenza / d' / Italia in bluish green.



Despatch of the Vice-Admiral Albini sent from Ancona to Civitavecchia bearing the double circle postmark of origin ANCONA / 8 / APR. / 49 in black, the stamp CIRCOLO / ANCONETANO in bluish green, the handwritten fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ Bajocco paid by the recipient, and the fee of 5 and 6 Bajocchi cancelled with pen marks. On the back the linear arrival postmark 11 APRILE [E]

STAMPS SUPPLIED TO CIRCLES POPULAR



March 2, 1849. Letter from Urbania to Bologna bearing the stamp CIRCOLO POPOLARE URBANIESE in dark green.

MILITARY FREE FRANK STAMPS USED BY REGULAR AND VOLUNTARY CORPS



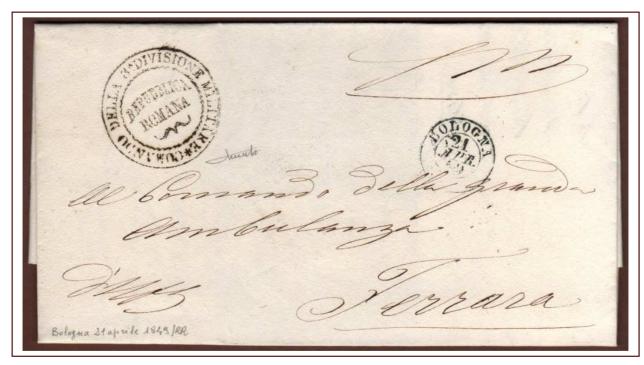
March 4, 1849. Letter to San Benedetto city bearing the stamp COMANDO DELLA 1^a COMPAGNIA DEL 3° REG.º DI LINEA / REPUBLICA / ROMANA affixed with black ink.



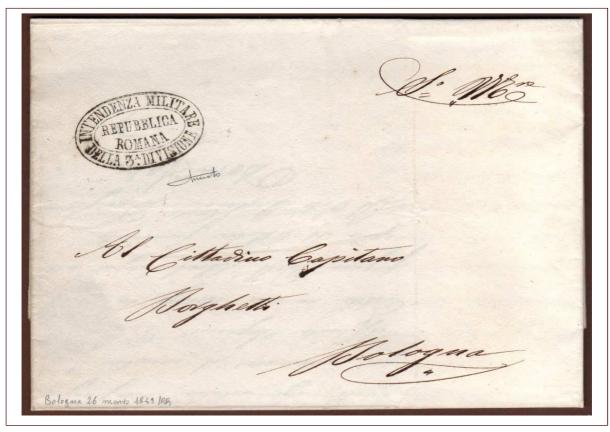
May 7, 1849. Letter from Civita Castellana to Rome bearing the linear postmark of origin C. ACASTELLANA and the stamp 1. ACOMP. ACOMP. ACCOMP. ACOMP. ACCOMP. ACCOMP.



Letter to Rome city on June 19, 1849 bearing the stamp COMANDO DELLA 4.^A / COMPAGNIA REDUCI / REPUBLICA / ROMANA in black. From 15 April 1849, the Reggimento Reduci had been incorporated into the 8th Line Regiment of Infantry.



Letter from Bologna to Ferrara bearing the double circle origin postmark BOLOGNA / 21 / APR. / 49 and the stamp COMANDO DELLA 3. A DIVISIONE MILITARE / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black. On the back the double circle arrival postmark FERRARA / 21 / APR. / 49 in black.



March 26, 1849. Letter to Bologna city bearing the stamp INTENDENZA MILITARE / DELLA 3.^A DIVISIONE / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA affixed with black ink.



Letter to Rome city on June 19, 1849 bearing the stamp LEGIONE MOBILIZZATA PER L'INTERNO / COMANDO / DEL 1.⁰ BATTAG.^E in black. Officially recognized by Decree of 18 March 1849, from 30 March, the Legion of the National Guard of Rome was placed directly under the Ministry of War.



February 25, 1849. Letter from Terracina to Rome bearing the linear postmark of origin TERRACINA and the stamp COMANDO / DEL $1.^{MO}$ BATTAGLIONE / $1.^{MA}$ / $L \cdot R$ in black. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. From April 15, 1849 the Roman Legion was incorporated in the 10th Line Regiment of Infantry. Dissolved on 30 May, 1849 it was re-established, keeping the same name, on 13 June.



June 6, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing COMANDO DEL 1⁰ REGGIMENTO CAVALLERIA / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black. The Regiment, stationed in Bologna, was established on 20 March, 1849. In Rome, it was only the Compagnia Scelta which had stable representation, referred to in this stamp.



April 1849. Letter to Bologna city bearing the stamp COMANDO DEL 3° REGG.° LEGGERI / REPUBBLICA ROMANA with eagle (type 62) in black. The Regiment was reorganized on 24 April 1849 with elements of the dissolved 2nd and 3rd Battalion Fusiliers and 1st Grenadiers.



May 24, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp COMANDO DELLA COMP. A DE' CADETTI. The Unit was formed by Decree of 23 February 1849. [E]



April 19, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp COMANDO DEL / II REGG.^{TO} DI FANT / DI LINEA in black. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. Reorganized on 24 April 1849 the Unit was under the command of Colonel Caucci Molara.



Letter from Rome to Bologna on February 16, 1849 bearing the stamp COMANDO DEL BATTAGLIONE / BERSAGLIERI / PIO IX inked (type I). On the back the double circle arrival postmark BOLOGNA / 19 / FEB. / 49 in black. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic.

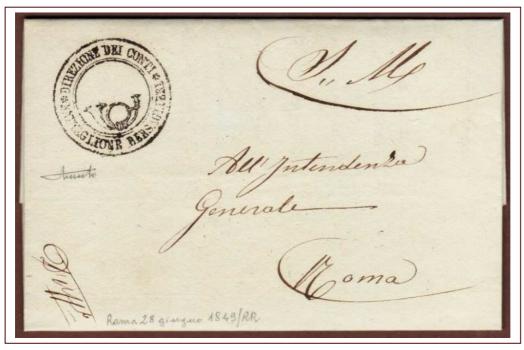


Putus Putunden signature of Commander Pietro Pietramellara

March 8, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing COMANDO DEL BATTAGLIONE / BERSAGLIERI with PIO IX chiseled (type II). The Unit was reorganized during the restructuring of 24 April 1849. The letter bears the signature of Commander Pietro Pietramellara.



April 5, 1849. Letter from Spoleto to Rome bearing the linear postmark of origin SPOLETO and the stamp COMANDO / DEL $3.^0$ REGGI / MENTO / INFANTERIA DI LINEA with papal insigna chiseled. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 6 / APR. / 49 in red. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic.





June 28, 1849. Letter to Roma city bearing the stamp DIREZIONE DEI CONTI / BATTAGLIONE BERSAGLIERI with papal insigna chiseled. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. The Unit was reorganized during the restructuring of 24 April 1849.



Letter postage payable on delivery by Baj. 8 from Ancona to Bologna bearing the double circle postmark of origin ANCONA / 13 / FEB. / 49 and the stamp COMANDO DEL III REGGIMENTO VOL. PONT. / W / L'ITALIA (type I) in black. On the back the double circle arrival postmark BOLOGNA / 15 / FEB. / 49 in black. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. With the reorganization of 24 April, 1849 it changed its name to the 7th Line Regiment of Infantry. [E]



Letter from Ancona to Rome bearing the double circle origin postmark ANCONA / 14 / MAR. / 49 and the stamp COMANDO DEL III REGGIMENTO VOL. . / W / L'ITALIA (type II with the letters PONT chiseled) in black. With the reorganization of 24 April, 1849 it changed its name to the 7th Line Regiment of Infantry.





February 15, 1849. Letter postage paid by 5 Bajocchi sent from Foligno to Bologna bearing the linear postmark of origin FOLIGNO and the stamp AMM.NE DEL 2⁰ REGG. VOLONTARI (type I with papal insigna inked) in black. On the back the double circle arrival postmark BOLOGNA / 19 / FEB. / 49 in black. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. With the reorganization of 24 April, 1849 it changed its name to the 6th Line Regiment of Infantry.



Letter sent from Ancona to Ascoli bearing the double circle postmark of origin ANCONA / 17 / APR. / 49 and the stamp INTENDENZA DELLA $2.^A$ DIV. MILITARE / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in olive green. On the back the linear arrival postmark 19 APRILE in black. The Division was stationed in Ancona.



March 26, 1849. Letter to Roma city bearing the stamp COMANDO DEL 1.⁰ REGGIMENTO DI LINEA / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black. The unit was reorganized during the restructuring of 24 April 1849. The letter bears the signature of Commander De Pasqualis.



Letter sent from Sant'Onofrio to Rome on June 28, 1849 bearing the stamp 1.º REGIMENTO / 1.º BATTAGLIONE / REPUB.ROMA. A affixed with black ink.



June 29, 1849. Letter from Bologna to Rome bearing the stamp 4.^A / LEGIONE / 1.⁰ / BATTAGLIONE in black. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. On May 11, 1849 the Legion was incorporated into the 11th Regiment of Infantry.



Letter from Bologna with destination Pesaro and Foligno, as the correct address, bearing the double circle postmark of origin BOLOGNA / 17 / FEB. / 49 and the stamp COMANDO / DELLA / LEGIONE BOLOGNESE in black. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic.



March 27, 1849. Letter to Ascoli city bearing the stamp FANTERIA LEGGERA DI LINEA / $2.^{\circ}$ / REGGIMENTO in black. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. The unit was reorganized during the restructuring of 24 April 1849.



May 30, 1849. Letter to Roma city bearing, on the back, the stamp LEGIONE POLACCA in negative. Established by Decree of 29 May 1849, the Legion was organized by the great Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. [E]



May 8, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp 2.^O REGGIMENTO DRAGONI / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in black. The Regiment was established on March 20, 1849.



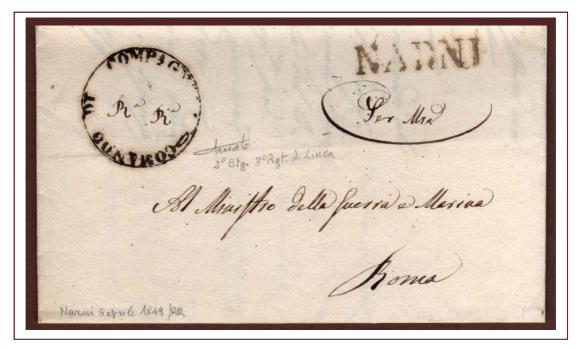
Letter to Ancona city on March 27, 1849 bearing the stamp COMANDO DEL 3. REGGIMENTO CARABINIERI / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA with eagle (type 23) in dark green. Reorganized by the Decree of 15 January, 1849, from 22 March the Carabinieri passed directly under the control of the Ministry of War.



signature of Commander

Giuseppe Garibaldi

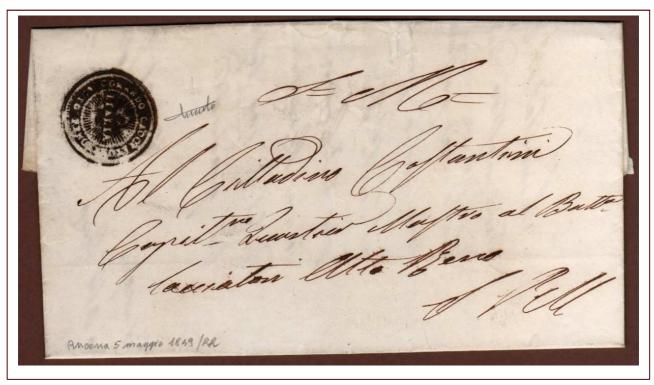
April 10, 1849. Letter to Rieti city bearing, on the back, the stamp COMANDO / DELLA / 1^A LEGIONE ITALIANA / DIO / E IL POPOLO in black. The only Volunteer Corps which was never incorporated in the regular forces. The letter bears the signature of Commander Giuseppe Garibaldi. [E]



April 8, 1849. Letter postage paid by 3 Bajocchi sent from Narni to Rome bearing the linear postmark of origin NARNI and the stamp COMANDO DI COMPAGNIA with the papal insignia chiseled and overwritten R. a R. a in black. On the back double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 9 / APR. / 49 in red. The unit was incorporated in the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Line Regiment of Infantry.



Letter to Rome city on June 5, 1849 bearing the stamp COMANDO DEL 2° BATTAGLIONE / 8° REGGIMENTO with eagle (type 37) in black. The Regiment was established on 15 April, 1849 by joining the Cacciatori dell'Alto Reno (Hunters of the Upper Rhine) and the Battaglione Reduci (Battalion of Veterans).



May 5, 1849. Letter to Ancona city bearing the stamp COMANDO CACCIATORI / ALTO RENO / ITALIA in negative. Stamp used in 1848 during the defence of the Venetian Republic. From 15 April 1849 was incorporated in the 8th Line Regiment of Infantry. The letter bears the signature of Commander Zambeccari.



June 19, 1849, Letter to Roma city bearing the stamp BATTAGLIONE VOLTEGGIATORI ITALIANI with eagle (type 34) in black. Postal franking rights were granted with permission of 2 June, 1849, signed by the Director General of Posts Solone di Campello. [E]



Undated. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp LEGIONE DELL'EMIGRAZ ITALIANA / W LA REPUBB. ROMANA / S.P.Q.R. in black. On May 11, 1849 the Legion was disbanded and incorporated into the Battaglione Bersaglieri Lombardi (Battalion of Lombard Sharpshooters).

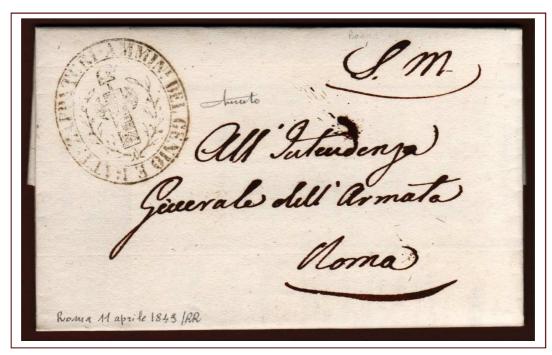


June 26, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing, on the back, the stamp COMMISSIONE / DELLE / BARRICATE in black. The volunteer corps was established by Decree of April 29, 1849. The letter bears the signature of organizer Enrico Cernuschi. [E]

signature of organizer Enrico Cernuschi



June 25, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the cursive manuscript stamp "Legione dei Sette Colli" (Legion of Seven Hills) written with brownish ink. The Volunteer Corps, established by Decree of June 6, 1849, was prepared for the territorial defence of the Districts of Rome. [E]



Letter to Rome city on April 11, 1849 bearing the stamp AMMIN.^E DEL GENIO E BATT.^E ZAPPATORI with fasces (type 13) in black. The unit was organized by Decree of March 20, 1849. The letter bears the signature of Commandant Luigi Amadei.

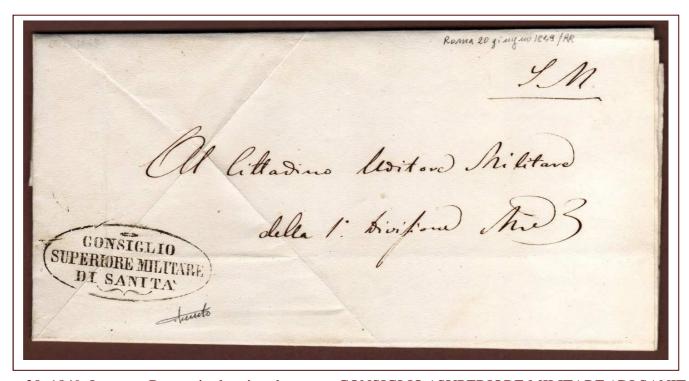


June 28, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp LEGIONE MOBILIZZATA PER L'INTERNO / COMANDO / DEL I° BATTAG.^E in black. The battalion was incorporated into the National Guard of Rome.

FREE FRANK STAMPS OF THE MILITARY HEALTH SERVICE



Letter sent from Ferrara to Bologna bearing the double circle postmark of origin FERRARA / 23 / APR. / 49 in black and the stamp DIREZIONE DELL'AMBULANZA MILITARE / REPUBBLICA / ROMANA in dark green. On the back the double circle arrival postmark BOLOGNA / 23 / APR. / 49 in black.



June 20, 1849. Letter to Roma city bearing the stamp CONSIGLIO / SUPERIORE MILITARE / DI SANITA' affixed with black ink.

FREE FRANK STAMPS OF THE MILITARY HEALTH SERVICE



signature of the responsible Giulia Bovio
Paolucci

Letter to Rame city on May 12, 1849 bearing the stamp COMITATO DIRIGENTE / L'AMBULANZA CENTRALE / PRESSO / l'OSPIZIO DE' PELLEGRINI in black. The Commitee was organized by Decree of March 20, 1849. The letter bears the Signature of the responsible Giulia Bovio Paolucci.



July 2, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp SERVIZIO / AMBULANZA with eagle (type 68) in black. The Committee was organized by Decree of March 20, 1849.

REUSE OF STAMPS BEARING THE PAPAL INSIGNIA DURING THE INVASION BY NEAPOLITAN TROOPS OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

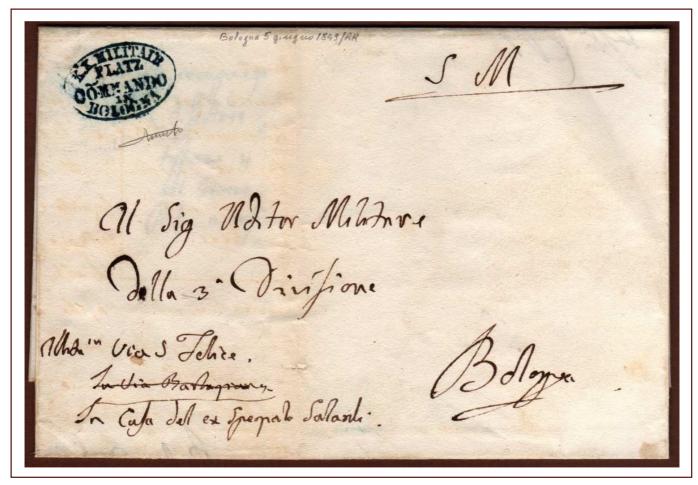


May 4, 1849. Letter from Velletri to Terracina bearing the stamp LEGAZIONE DI VELLETRI / VICE LEGATO / IN VELLETRI with papal insignia in black. The reuse of stamps bearing the papal insignia during the invasion by Neapolitan troops of the territories of the Roman Republic in May 1849, was forbidden by Circular n. 57662 of 24 May 1849 addressed to the Presidents of the Roman Provinces. [E]



May 14, 1849. Letter postage paid by Baj. 1 from Genzano to Albano bearing the oblique postmark GENZANO and the stamp CANCELL. A DI GENZANO COMARC. DI ROMA with papal insignia in black. On the back the linear arrival postmark 15 MAGGIO in black. [E]

AUSTRIAN MILITARY STAMP USED DURING THE OCCUPATION OF TERRITORIES OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



June 5, 1849. Letter to Bologna city bearing the military free frank stamp K.K. MILITAIR / PLATZ / COMMANDO / IN / BOLOGNA affixed with dark blu ink. The stamp was used by Austrian troops from 16 May, 1849, the day of the occupation of the city. [E]

CORRESPONDENCE COMING FROM FOREIGN STATES

- KINGDOM OF SARDINIA -



Letter sent from Genova to Rome bearing the stamp of origin GENOVA / 1 MAR. in red and the handwritten fee of 12 Baj. paid by the recipient. On the back the handwritten fee of 8 Soldi (40 centesimi) paid by the sender for the transport of the letter to the border, and the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 5 / Mar. /49 in red. [E]

CORRESPONDENCE COMING FROM FOREIGN STATES

- VENETIAN REPUBLIC -



Letter from Venezia to Rome bearing the stamps of origin VENEZIA / 5 MAR.°, the stamps FRANCA and FRONTIERA in red, and the handwritten fee of 11 Baj. paid by the recipient. On the back the manuscript fee of 6 Carantani (30 centesimi) paid by the sender for the transport of the letter to the border (distance between 10 and 20 leagues), and the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 9 / Mar. /49 in red. [E]

CORRESPONDENCE COMING FROM FOREIGN STATES

- GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY -



Letter sent from Livorno to Bologna bearing the double circle origin postmark LIVORNO / 3 / MAR. / 1849 in black, the handwritten fee of 3 crazie paid by the sender for the transport of the letter to the border and the manuscript fee of 5 Bajocchi paid by the recipient (reduced fee of 2 Bajocchi for simple letters intended for First Distance when coming from bordering foreign countries). On the back the double circle arrival postmark BOLOGNA / 5 / MAR. / 49 in black. [E]

JULY 4, 1849. THE FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



July 4, 1849. Letter from Sant'Oreste to Castel Nuovo di Porto bearing the municipal free frank stamp COMUNE / DI / S. ORESTE affixed with greenish blue ink. [E]

JULY 4, 1849. THE FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



July 4, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the stamp COMANDO GENERALE DELL'ARMATA with eagle (type 36) affixed with black ink. The letter bears the signature of General Commander of the Army Pietro Roselli. [E] he Generale in Cop.

signature of General Commander of the Army Pietro Roselli

THE USE OF REPUBLICAN STAMPS AFTER THE PONTIFICAL RESTORATION



July 19, 1849. Letter to Rome city bearing the military free frank stamp COMANDO DEL 1° REGGIMENTO DI LINEA / / ROMANA (with the inscription REPUBBLICA removed) in black.

THE USE OF REPUBLICAN STAMPS AFTER THE PONTIFICAL RESTORATION



Agost 9, 1849. Letter from Rignano (now Rignano Flaminio) to Castel Nuovo di Porto bearing the stamp RIGNANO / G.P. (Pontifical Government) in negative. During the operations of removal of the papal coat of arms, the wording of the stamp was mistakenly removed as well.



June 20, 1850. Letter from Pennabilli to Rome bearing the linear postmark of origin FOSSOMBRONE in brown and the military free frank stamp CARABINIERI / BRIGATA / DI / PENNABILLI (with the inscription PONTIFICI removed) in dark green. Irregular use of the stamp because, with the Pontifical Restoration, the Carabinieri Corps was dissolved (September 17, 1849) and replaced with that of the Pontifical Veliti. On the back the double circle arrival postmark ROMA / 21 / GIU. / 50 in red.