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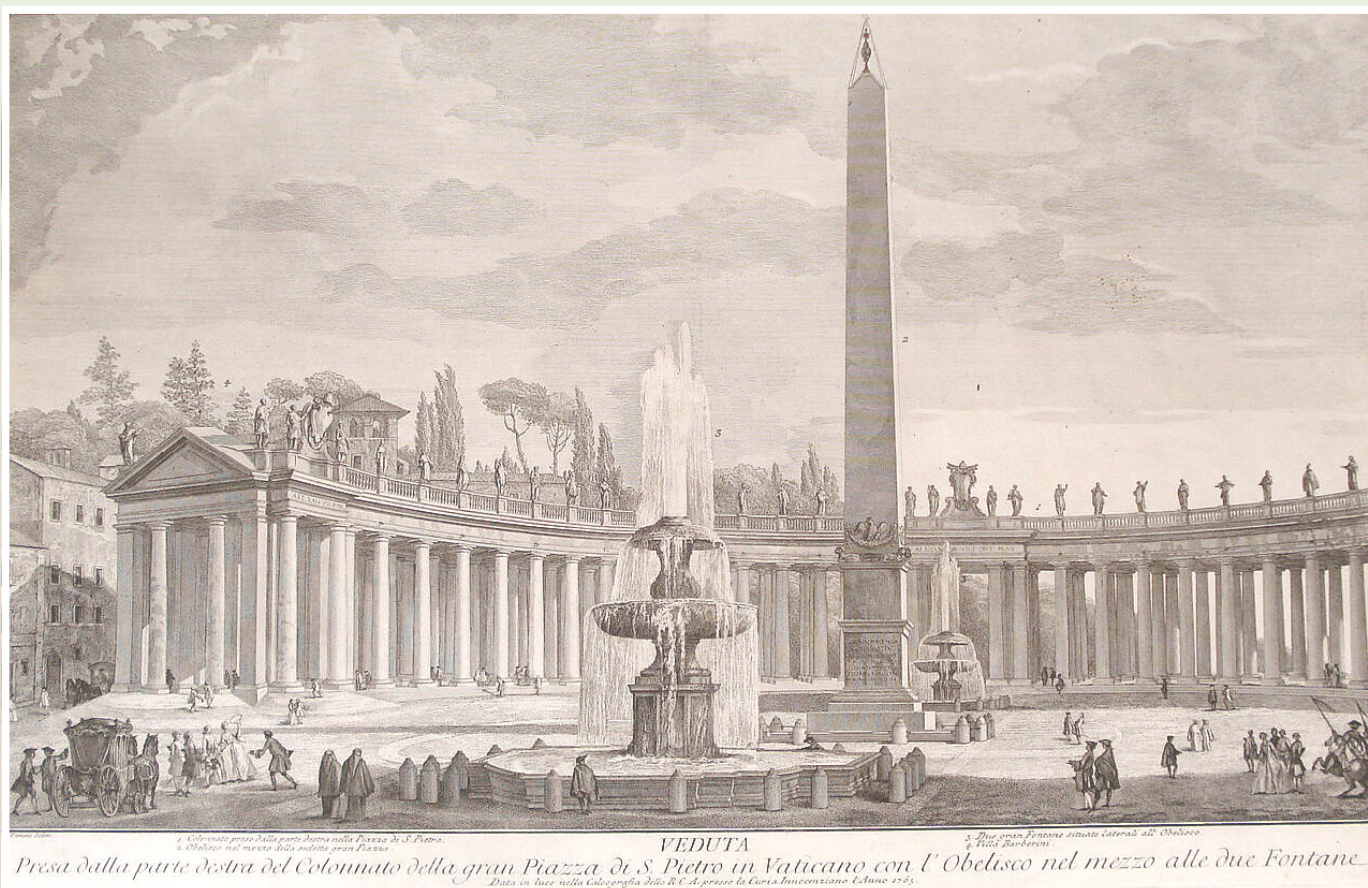
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Collecting the Postal History of the Pontifical State in the Period of the Risorgimento (1796-1870)

Introduction

By
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Introduction to Collecting the Postal History of the Pontifical State in the Period of the Risorgimento: 1796-1870

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Vatican Notes has a rich and uniquely informative 68-year history of Vatican City and Roman States philately. Its quarterly issues have covered the entire range of topics relating to the past and current issues of Vatican City and its predecessor, the Roman States. The articles have covered in detail the designers, engravers, printers, description, postal use, cancellations, forgeries, and, of special note, the historical and religious significance of each stamp and the covers on which they appear. This latter aspect of philately quite naturally leads into the topic of the subject of this article, i.e. collecting the postal history of the Roman States, or as they are more officially titled, the Pontifical State (*Lo Stato Pontificio*).

I started collecting stamps in 1948, at the insistence of my Aunt Marguerite Bean, stationed as a Red Cross nurse in post-war Germany and Japan. She saw them as a means for a boy in the small rural town of Paducah, KY to learn about the history, people, and geography of countries of the wider world. Later, as a secretary to a Kentucky congressman in Washington, D.C. in the early 1950s, she engaged the services of a local stamp dealer, Charles Kohen on Wisconsin Avenue, who once sold stamps to President Franklin Roosevelt, to be my source of stamps and information on collecting.

He proved to be much more than a source. He became a frequent correspondent, advisor, friend, ignoring my long lists of colorful stamps, and sending me just one, or a few, better choices, from my allowance money, in envelopes franked with early U.S. commemoratives. On learning about my school, St. Mary's Acad-

emy, he sent me in 1953, my first stamps of Vatican City, the "Gardens and Medallions" issue of 1933 and "the Catholic Press World Exhibition" issue of 1936, and the Fourth International Christian Archaeological Congress" issue of 1938. Those stamps started me on my long journey to collect this special area.

How I became interested in Pontifical State Postal History

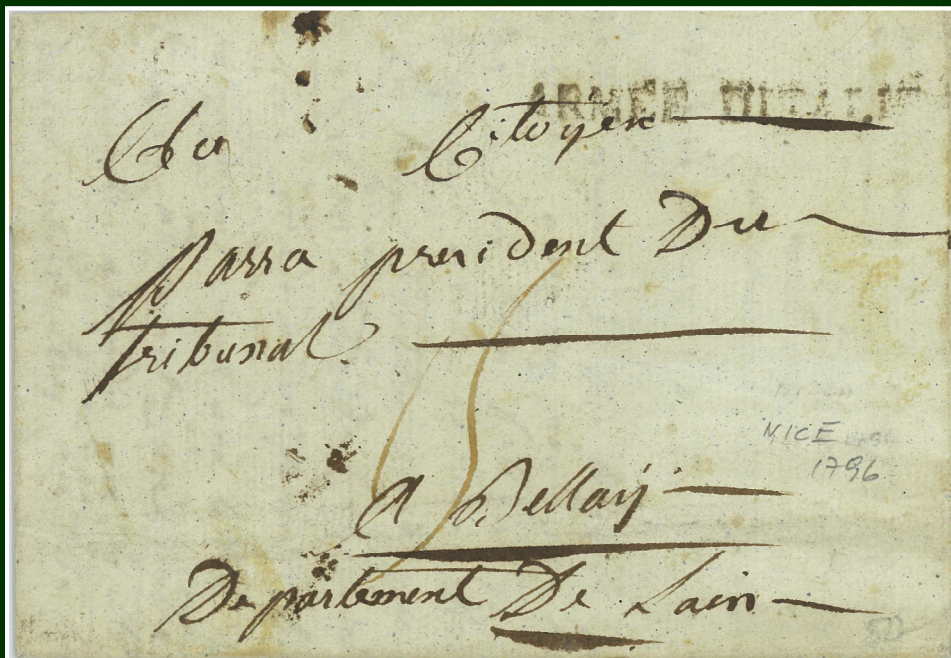
My beginning interest in the postal history of the Roman States was initiated by my history teacher and later lifetime mentor at Georgetown University, the China scholar, Fr. Josef Sebes, S.J.. While discussing collecting Vatican City stamps in 1959, Fr. Sebes introduced me to the history of the Papacy and the Pontifical State. He also gave me two pieces of advice that influenced my approach to collecting a country and adopting a lifestyle for the future. The first was to develop a library of the history of the country collected and the second was to balance my chosen major and profession of biological science with another passion in the liberal arts. I took his advice.

Now understanding that the Pontifical State was the predecessor of the Vatican City State, I started searching for stamps that must have been issued sometime after 1840. During graduate school in Biology at the University of Louisville, I bought my first Roman States stamps in 1963 from a dealer there who warned me that this was not a good collecting area because of the number of reprints and forgeries that were difficult to discern from the originals. As a researcher, this conversely piqued my interest in Roman States stamps even more. Following Fr. Sebes advice, I began to acquire a library of catalogues and histories of

Part I: French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Occupations, 1796-1815

► Letter of the French Revolutionary Army's **Armée di Italie** (Army of Italy) headquarters at Nice, France, October 3, 1796. On March 2, 1796, the French government of the Directory appointed General Bonaparte the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy.

His first assignment was this headquarters, where he launched his Italian campaign on April 2, 1796. This was the beginning of the Risorgimento.



period of the Roman States. The first catalogue was of course, my old Scott's, but soon I had a "Bolaffi's 1966 Specialized Stamp Catalogue of Roman States and Vatican City". It gave prices for stamps on cover which awakened my interest in the history of the Roman States through letters. I began to buy Roman States covers through auction firms.

While doing a postdoctoral fellowship at NASA's Ames Research Center in California in 1969, a dealer showed me a copy of *Vatican Notes*. He told me of an expert in Roman States stamps who contributes to *Vatican Notes*, Fr. Floyd Jenkins, S.J. I looked him up and wrote to him in 1970 with a variety of questions, especially about Roman States postal history. This started a correspondence that continued to enrich my understanding of Roman States philately. In his first letter he recommended that I join the Vatican Philatelic Society, which I did in early 1972.

Fr. Jenkins and I shared another interest, biology and paleobotany. We exchanged information in these areas as well. He also gave me a contact with a member who was selling his collection of Roman States postal history and his back issues of *Vatican Notes*. I purchased most of these, greatly increasing my collection. One older issue, the special issue of 1966, "Plating the 2 Bajocchi Stamp of the Pontifical State", led me to complete that task. I corresponded with other officers of the VPS, including Fr. Herbert Phinney, Fredrick Levitsky and Elodia Aleandri. In 1975, Lt. Col. William Pelham started the *Vatican Notes* Auction Sales. I was an active buyer of both Vatican City and Roman States stamps and covers. Later, Elodia ("Ellie") took over as auctioneer and we became close friends.

As a plant biological researcher and teacher, one of my areas of study is the effect of the various wavelengths of light in the color spectrum on plant growth and development. This led me to collect the color shades of the Roman States stamps, with the invaluable help of another VPS member, a researcher in chemistry, Peter Rayner.

After retiring two years ago, I started reorganizing my collection of the postal history of the Pontifical State that encompassed the periods from the 16th through the 19th centuries. I began writing

accompanying translations of the fascinating correspondence in the letters and relevant accompanying documentation from my library of the history and postal history of the Pontifical State. It was then that I decided to not only be a reader of, but also a contributor to, *Vatican Notes*. I wrote to its Secretary-Treasurer, Dennis Brady to express this interest and he passed my letter to its Editor and President, Greg Pirozzi. He, in turn, expressed great interest in one of the ideas that involved a project that paralleled the historical and informative "Introduction to the Philately of the Roman States" by Fr. Floyd Jenkins. We agreed that a research-based publication of the postal history of the Pontifical State would further enhance the interest and knowledge of the Vatican Philatelic Society members. This began a two-year correspondence of a vigorous exchange of ideas that always involved the *Vatican Notes*' Associate Editor, James Hamilton.

The project, which evolved after a series of drafts, will be published on the Vatican Philatelic Society website and is titled: **"Collecting the Postal History of the Pontifical State in the Period of the Risorgimento, 1796-1870"**. By "postal history" is meant the study and collection of material carried by and related to official, local, and private mail systems. This includes postal markings, rates, routes, and important dates relating to the history in all of its aspects of the country collected. A word of explanation about my use of the term "franchise seal" throughout the publication. Previous articles in the *Vatican Notes* and other publications refer to the hand stamped-markings with various postal information, often bearing the Papal Tiara and Keys in their center as "cachets". Cachets in the usual sense have no postal function but are used to illustrate a particular event commemorated by a stamp and/or historical occurrence. These seals, mailed during the Risorgimento, do denote a postal function, i.e. that of the privilege of free franking or the "franchise".

The Risorgimento 1796-1870: Organizing the Postal History of the Pontifical State

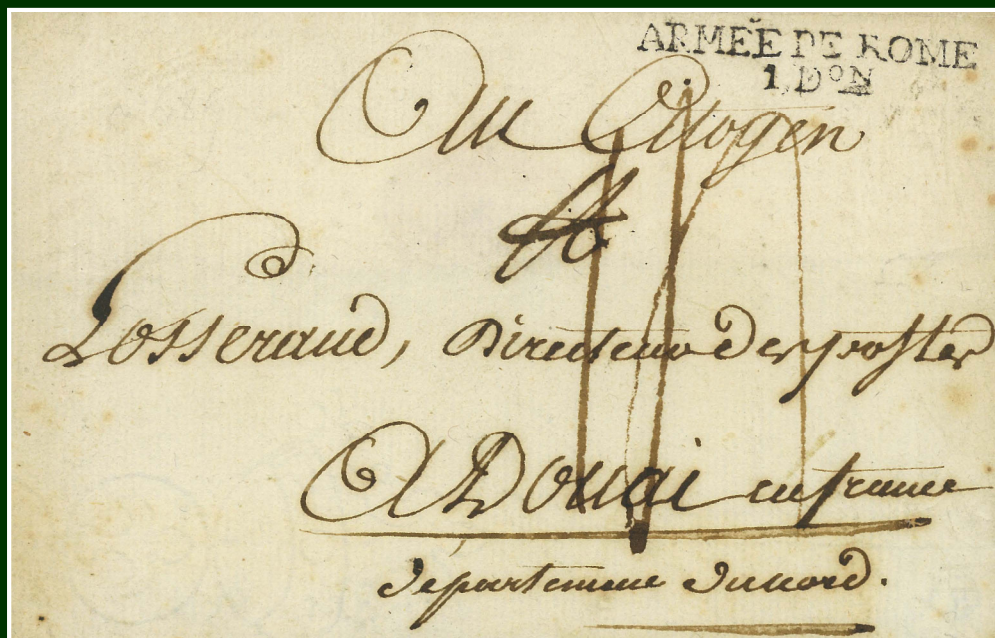
Why choose the period of the Risorgimento for its introduction? The Risorgimento ("resurrection" or "rediscovery") was a period, from 1796 to 1870, in which the political, military, and

Part I: French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Occupations, 1796-1815

► Letter showing the postmark of the **Armee De Rome, 1 D^{on}** commanded by General Jacques MacDonald in 1799.

General Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre MacDonald, later Marshall of France, was Commander-in-Chief of the 1ere Division of the Army of Rome (*Armee de Rome*) and Governor of Rome from November 19, 1798.

The postmark was used only between February and March 1799.

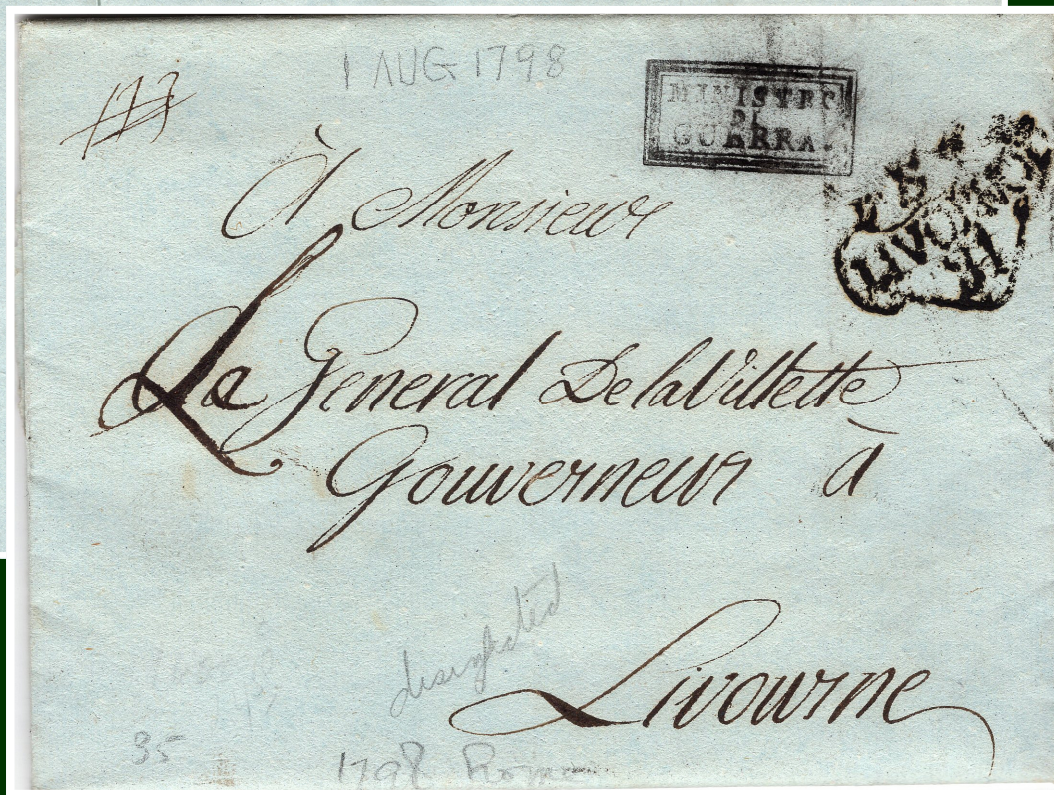




► Figure 9: Letter of the Roman Republic (Republique Romaine) dated August 1, 1798 showing boxed franchise seal of the **Minister of War (Ministro di Guerra)** and receiving stamp of Livorno.

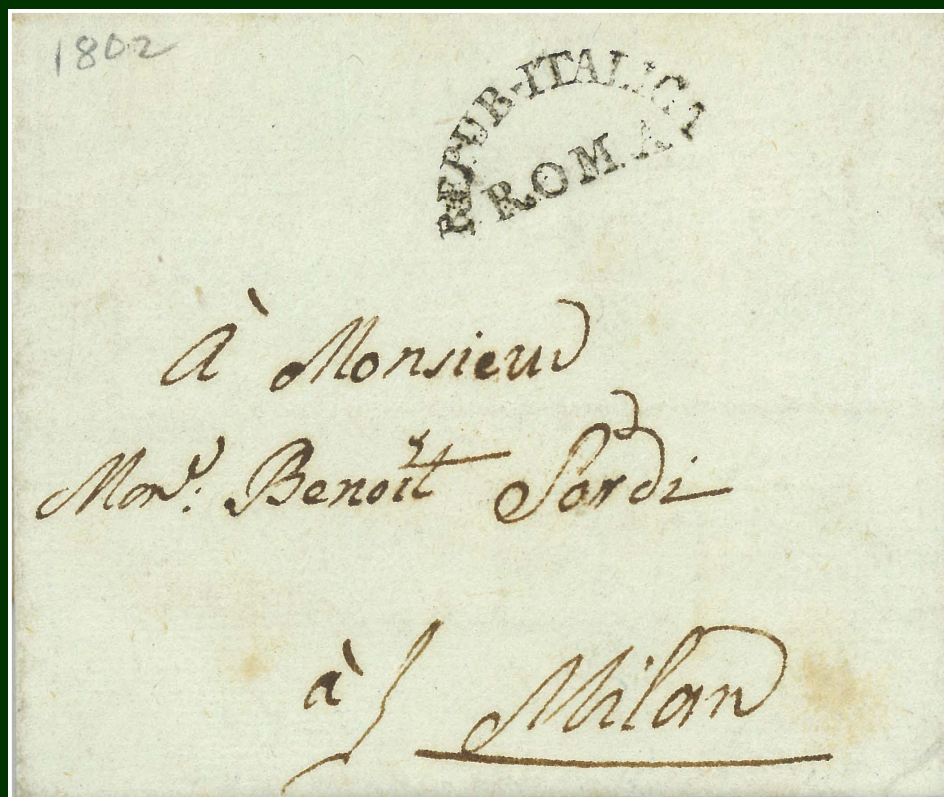
Letter is from General Bremond, Minister of War, to Governor of Livorno, De La Vilette and deals with health issues (Sanite).

The letterhead includes a vignette of Libertas with staff and Phrygian hat on a staff and the signature of General Bremond.



► Letter to Milan with hand stamp “**Repub. Italica Roma**” (Italian Republic). This particular seal was used only between April 2, 1802 and May 15, 1802.

The Consulta of the Cisalpine Republic decided in late January 1802 to change the name of the Cisalpine Republic to the Italian Republic. Napoleon had himself elected its president on January 24, 1802.



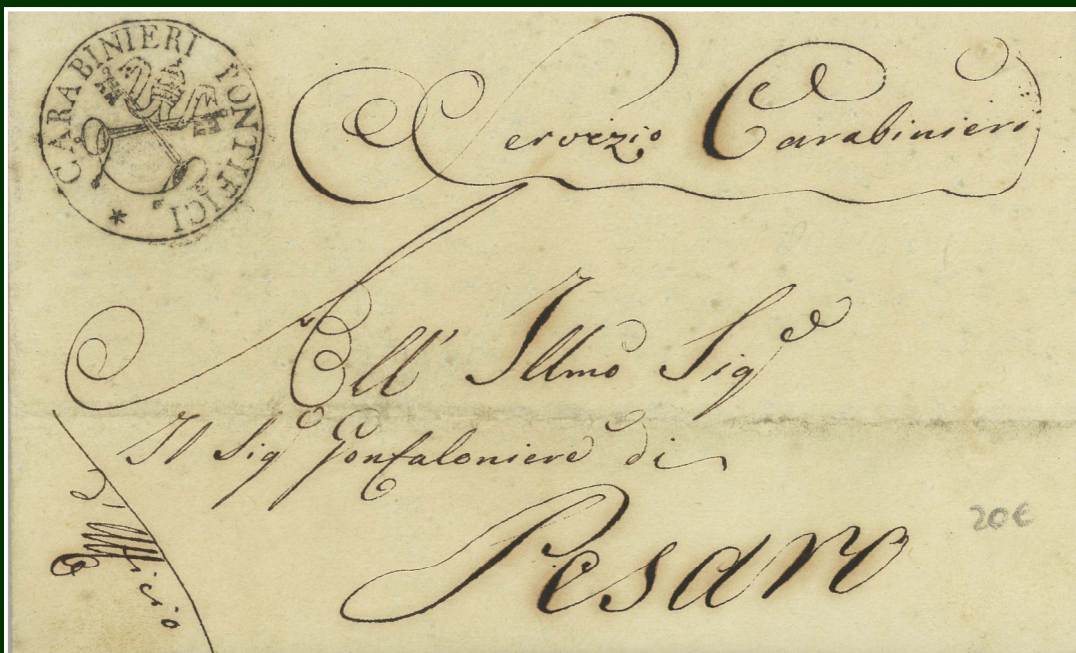
▲ Official military lettersheet addressed to the Consigliere Prefect of the Department of Adriatico in Venice of the Kingdom of Italy, dated February 5, 1813. On the letter front is a circular Franchise seal inscribed “**Regno D’ Italia, 4 col. com. S. Andrea col. comt.**” with the crown of the Kingdom in the center.

Part I: French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Occupations, 1796-1815



▲ Official military letter from the Cavaliere of the Legion of Onoce in Rome, Department of Rome (116), to the mayor of Rieti, formerly Sabina of the Pontifical State, now Department of Trasimeno (117), dated November 9, 1811, both in the French Empire. On the letter front is “**116 ROME**” indicating the department in the Empire, and the red oval franchise seal inscribed “**Commission Militaire**” with the imperial eagle in the center.

Part II: The Reorganization of the Pontifical State, 1815-1823



▲ Handwritten official letter with printed letterhead from the Captain of the Second Regiment in Charge of Uniforms of the Pontifical Gendarmes to the Gonfaloniere (Chief Magistrate) of Pesaro, dated October 20, 1821. The letter refers to a communication sent on the 5th of the month reporting to his excellency the need of some repairs to the warehouse under his responsibility. He requested an expert for the work for some time and the winter season is approaching. On the letter front is the round stamped Franchise seal inscribed “**CARABINIERI PONTIFICI**” with the Papal Tiara and Keys in the center. Also handwritten are the “**Servizio Carabinieri**” and “**d’ Ufficio**”, (rarely written in its entirety). The request from the Gendarmes to the Gonfaloniere indicates the authority of this new office of the reorganized Pontifical administration after July 6, 1816.

Part II: The Reorganization of the Pontifical State, 1815-1823

► **Handwritten official letter from the Gonfalonier of Spello (Umbria), Sig. Filippo Fioravanti, to the Gonfalonier of Trevi, dated October 10, 1820. He respectfully requests of his esteemed colleague to pass on to public view the enclosed notification.**

On the letter front is the hand stamped round franchise seal inscribed **“DELE. APLICA. DI PERUGIA, IL GONFALONIERE DI SPELLO”** with the Papal Tiara and Keys in the center, the hand stamped **“FULIGNO”**, and the hand written **“X”**, indicating no requirement for postage (Franchise). On the back is the stamped **“10 OTTOBRE”** and the same seal.

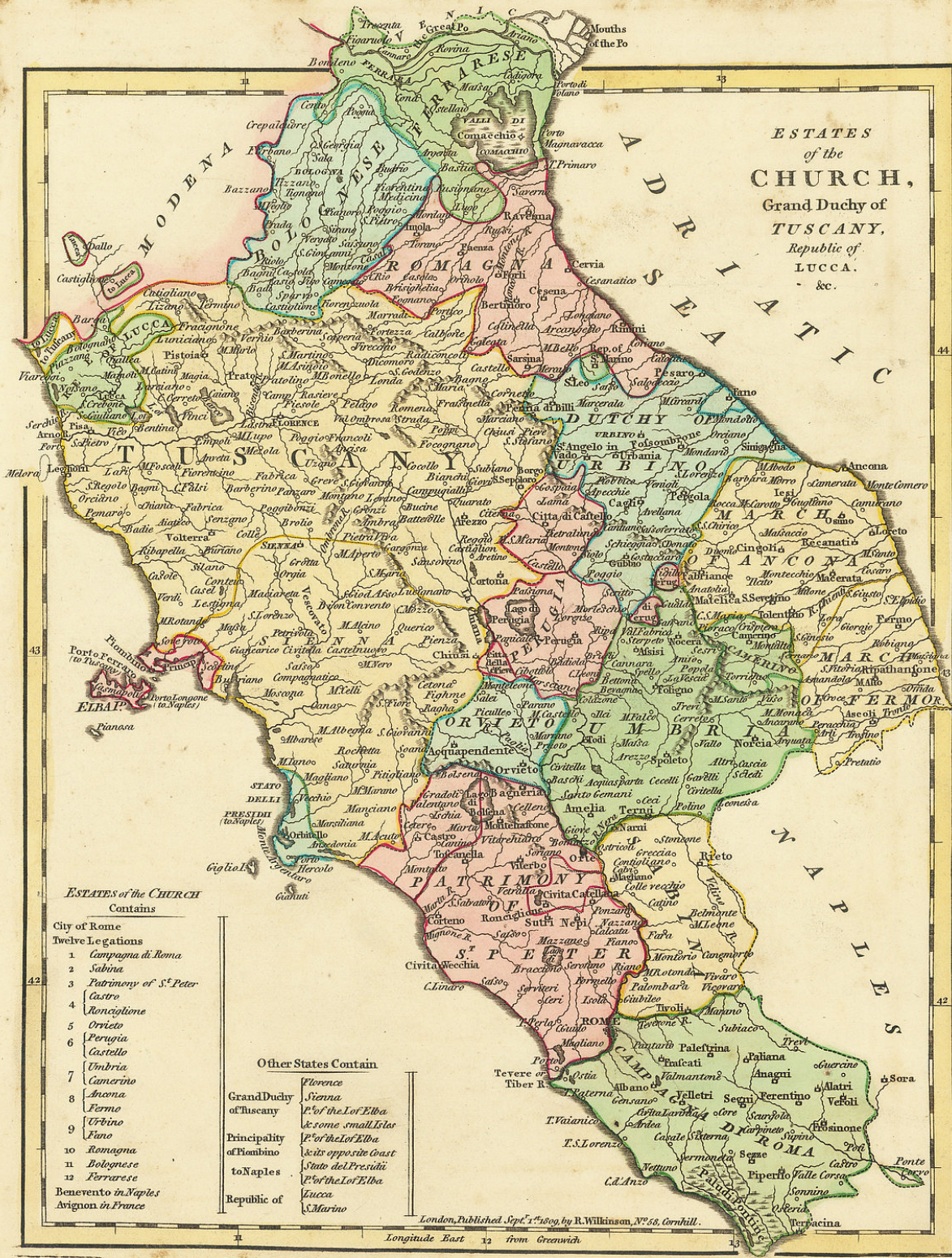


▲ Handwritten official military letter from Commander I. Monti of the 2nd Regiment, 1st Squadron, Company of Ferrara, Pontifical Gendarmes, to Sig. Vincenzo Catti, Gonfalonier of Codigoro, dated July 29, 1822.

The requests of the Gonfalonier information related to the means of transport he was provided that he cannot find. He requests the Gonfalonier to send it again so that he may do what was required in the communication referred to in the letter margin.

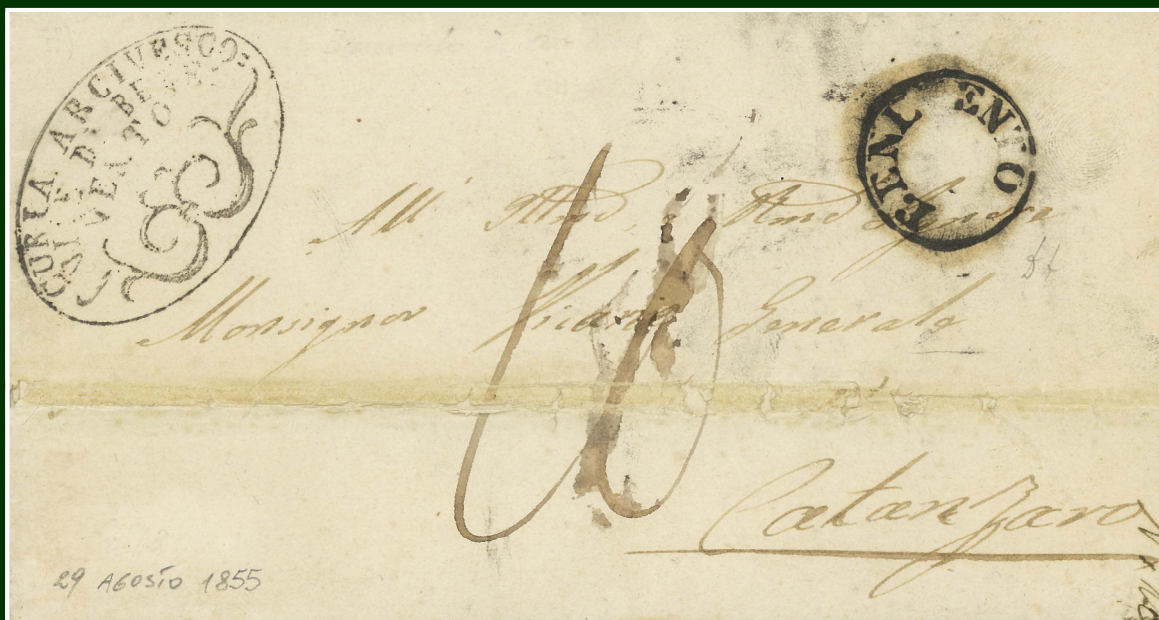
On the letter front is the stamped round franchise seal inscribed “**Cⁱ Pⁱ BRIGATA DI COPPARO**” (Ci Pi is the abbreviation for Carabinieri Pontifici) and the rectangular boxed “**COPPARO**”. Also on the front is the handwritten “**Servizio carabinieri**”. The letterhead includes “Carabinieri Pontifici” and the coat of arms of Pope Pius VII.

Map of the Pontifical State



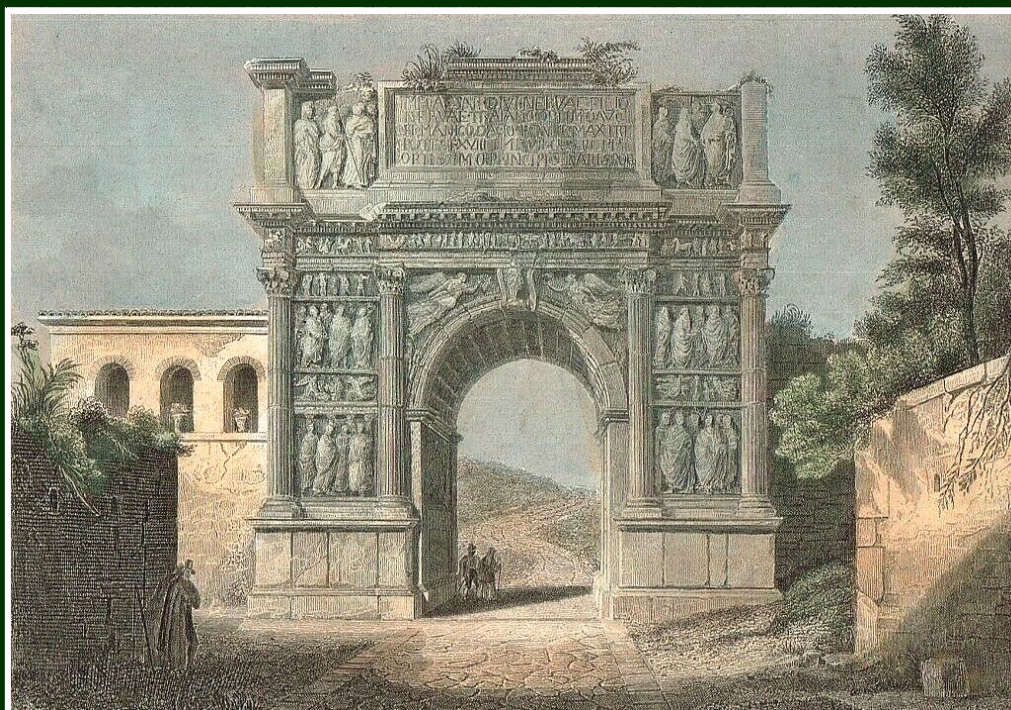
The Estates of the Church, Robert Wilkinson, 1809.

The Papal Enclave of Benevento

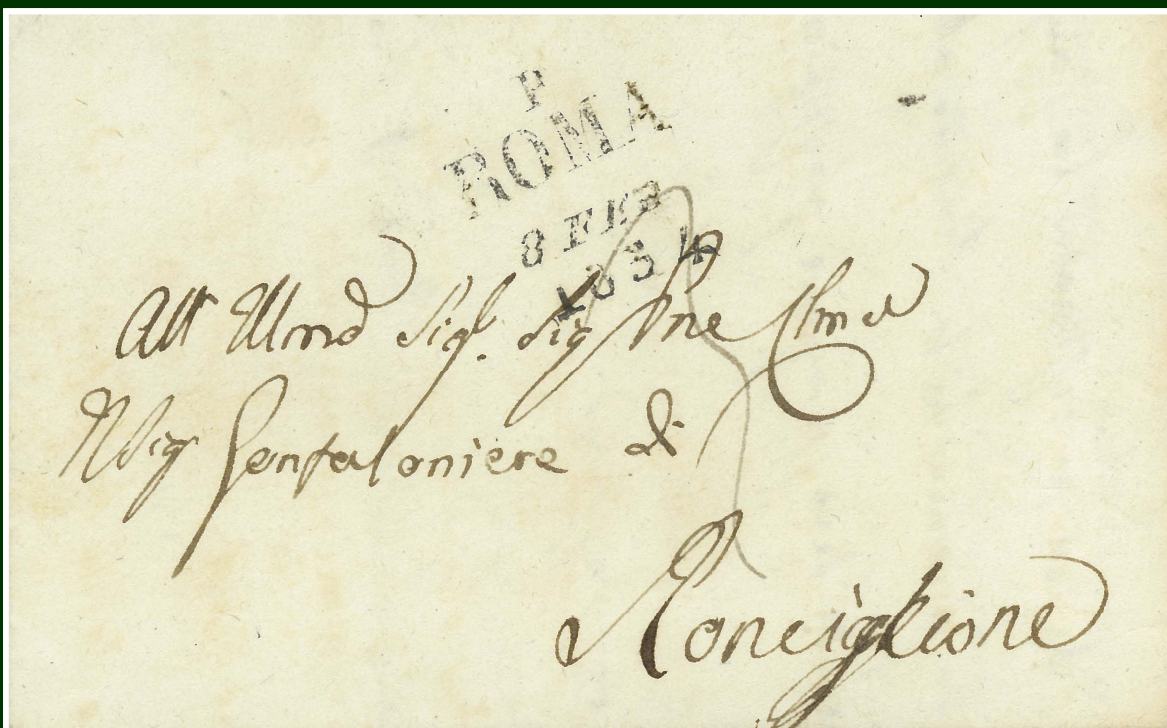


▲ Official Ecclesiastical letter, dated August 29, 1855, from the Archbishop of Benevento in the Pontifical Delegation of Benevento, to the Vicar General of Catanzaro in the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, in which the enclave of Benevento was located.

The Delegation of Benevento was the only Delegation of the Pontifical State that did not use stamps of the Pontifical State. On the letter front are the franchise seal of the Archbishop inscribed **“CURIA AR-CIVESCO=VILE DI BENEVENTO”**; the type 1 circular handstamp, inscribed **“BENEVENTO”**; and the manuscript **“10”** indicating the postage, of which 6 bajocchi was for a two sheets- letter to the border of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies and 4 more, to the destination. On the reverse is the boxed red receiver date stamp of August 30, 1855. Letters from Benevento to destinations other than Naples are rare.



Benevento, view of emperor Trajan's Arch, c1850



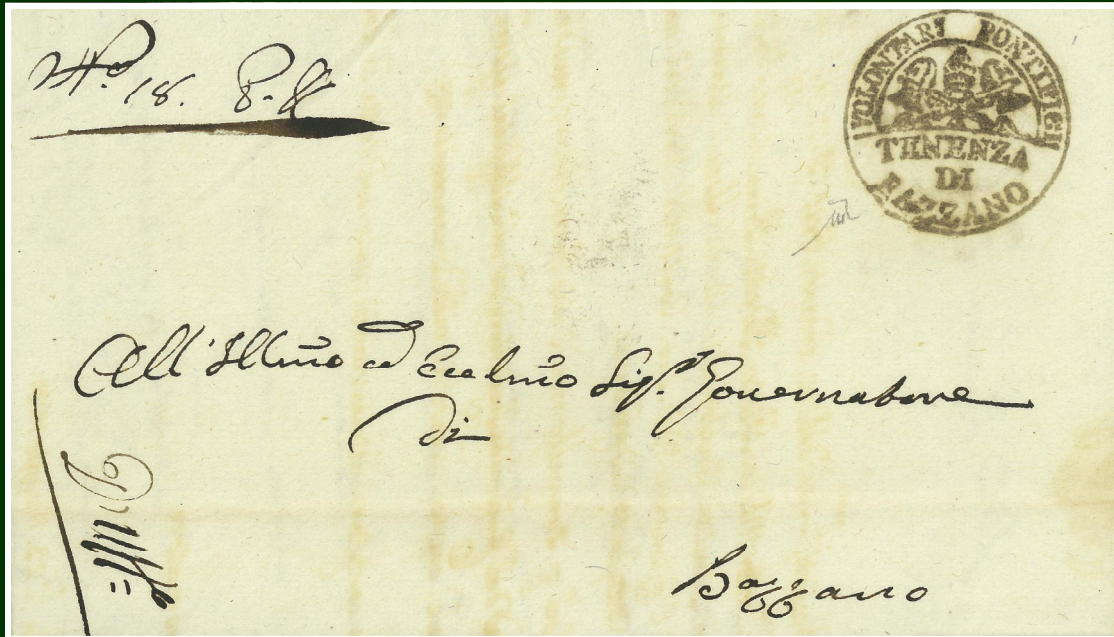
▲ Personal letter from Rome to Ronsiglione dated February 8, 1834. On the letter front is the special postmark, “**P Roma, 8 Feb. 1834**” used only between February 6 and November 27, 1834.

Also on the front is the manuscript “3” denoting the correct postage according to the rates established on June 10, 1826.



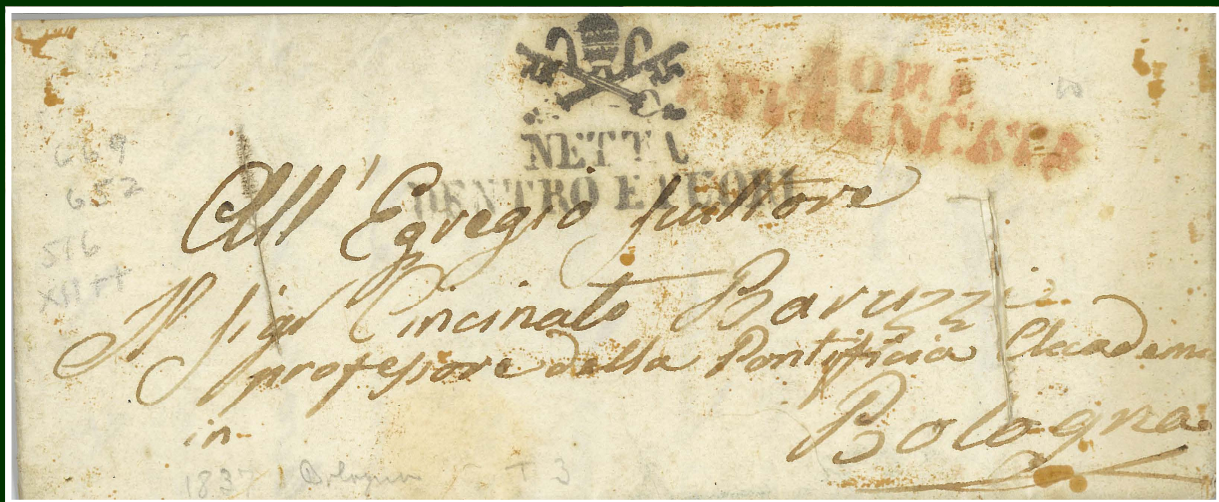
◀ Letter from Rome to Narni. On the letter front is the franchise seal inscribed “**SEGRETERIA DI STATO**” and the circular date stamp (CDS) inscribed “**ROMA PARTENZA**” (Rome Departure) with the date of Feb. 4, 1836 in its center.

The CDS was introduced on November 29, 1834 and used until December 1838.



▲ Official letter of the Voluntary Pontifical Corps (*Voluntari Pontifici*) to the Governor of Bazzano, dated May 24, 1836. This paramilitary corps, made up of volunteer citizens, was established by the Secretary of State, Tommaso Cardinal Bernetti to reduce the cost of increasing the Papal army to counteract the rising agitation of liberal nationalists opposed to the continuation of the theocracy of the Pontifical State.

On the letter front is the franchise seal **“VOLUNTARI PONTIFICI, TENENZA DI BAZZANO”**, with the Papal Tiara and Keys in its center. This controversial corps is considered an understudied area of Pontifical postal history.



▲ Handwritten personal letter from Sig. Carlo Chilli of Rome to Cincinato Baruzzi, Professor of the Pontifical Academy in Bologna, dated October 15, 1837. On the letter front is the black disinfection handstamp with the Papal Tiara and Keys with the inscription **“NETTA DENTRO E FUORI”** (Clean inside and outside) indicating that the letter had been fumigated to prevent its contamination with *cholera morbus*.

The letter also has the slits allowing the fumigation to enter its inside. The letter front also has the straight line red **“ROMA AFFRANCATA”** (pre-paid postage). On the reverse is the receiver handstamp **“BOLOGNA 15 OTT. 1837”** and the manuscript “6” for the correct postage in bajocchi. The franchise seal was introduced in November 1831 and used until December 1865. This is an example of the letter fumigated during the cholera epidemic of 1837 that greatly affected Rome.

social movements led to the idea and realization of a single state of Italy from the unification of disparate kingdoms, duchies, baronies, and ecclesiastical jurisdictions in the peninsula. The ideas, philosophies, military events, and social changes spawned by the French Revolution in 1789 sparked the tinder of the Risorgimento.

As noted by the Postal History Society, “in postal history, research is necessary to interpret a cover and its postal markings. In doing such research, one comes face to face with the history and the personalities of a particular event, place, or postal service.” For richness and diversity of all of these defining aspects of postal history, as well as their continuing consequences, none can match those of the period of the Risorgimento (1796-1870). During the pontificates of Popes Pius VI (1775-1799), Pius VII (1800-1823), Leo XII (1823-1829), Pius VIII (1829-1830), Gregory XVI (1831-1846), and Pius IX (1846-1878) critical events include:

- the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1796-1815) with the seven Coalitions of opposing nations that led to the occupation in three stages of the northern, central, and southern parts of the Pontifical State; the occupied parts of the Pontifical State became parts of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Republics, the Italian Republic, the first and second Kingdoms of Italy, and the French Empire
- the occupations of large parts of the Pontifical State at various times from 1799 to 1869 by France, Austria, Great Britain, Naples, and Russia
- the three restorations of the occupied Pontifical State, in part and in whole (1800, 1814-15, and 1849)
- the first successful re-organization of the disparate forms of governances of the Pontifical State by Pope Pius VII and his Secretary of State, Ercole Cardinal Consalvi by a *motu proprio* in July 6, 1816 that lasted, with additions and modifications by three subsequent popes, until its end

on September 20, 1870

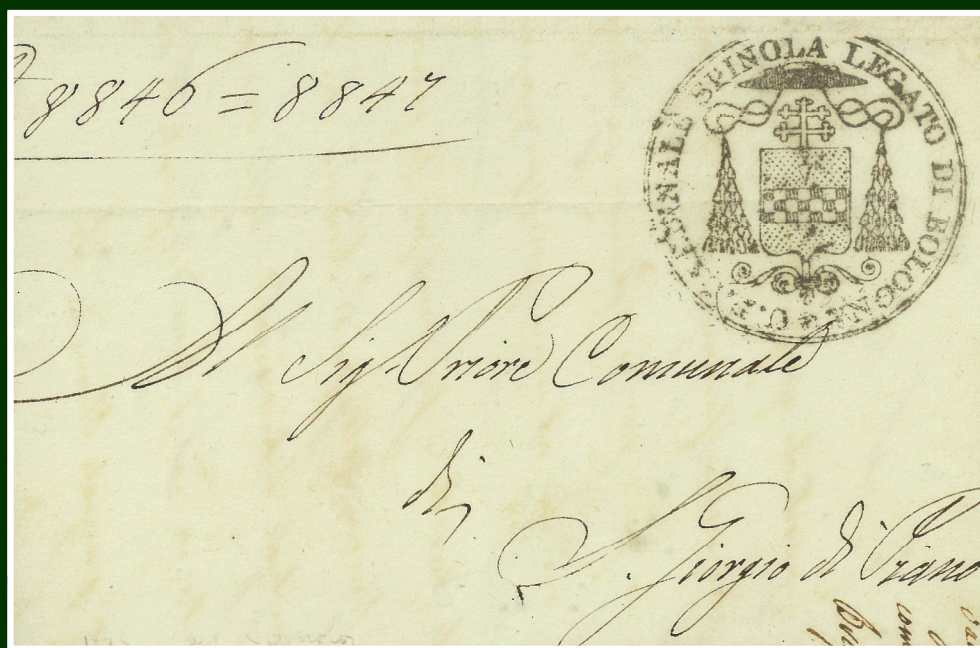
- numerous edicts, proclamations and *motu propria* that, among other policies, established numerous offices, including the police and carabinieri, uniformly throughout the state
- severe and periodic epidemics of cholera (especially in 1831 and 1837)
- restorations and several reforms of the postal systems of the Pontifical State, involving both internal and foreign postal rates
- numerous revolts led by popular and civic leaders in the Papal Legations and Delegations, especially in 1831 and 1848-49, the latter leading to the establishment of the Second Roman Republic and temporary loss of the Pope’s temporal authority
- the establishment of official, quasi-official, civic, and voluntary military and police forces, guards and vigilantes
- the introductions of a maritime mail service, fumigation system for letters and other materials to prevent cholera, gas lighting, railways, and a telegraph system
- the revolts and wars of independence of 1859, leading to the loss of the Romagna, and those of 1860-1861 leading to the loss of the Marches and Umbria to the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia
- declaration of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception (1854);
- the calling of an Ecumenical Council (Vatican I) by Pope Pius IX, operational in 1869
- the final loss of the remaining Pontifical State with the occupation of Rome by Italian forces on September 20, 1870.

Each of these above events is directly reflected in postal systems, rates, routes, postmarks and official and franchise

Part III: Reactions, Revolutions, and Reorganizations, 1823-1846

Official letter from Ugo Pietro Cardinal Spinola, Legate of the Legation of Bologna, to the Prior of the Comune of San Giorgio di Piano, dated and signed by the cardinal on October 26, 1842. Former Apostolic Nuncio to Austria, he was declared Cardinal publicly by Pope Gregory XVI on December 17, 1832, as Cardinal-Priest of Santi Silvestro e Martino ai Monti.

On the letter front is the franchise seal of the Cardinal. The seal of a cardinal contains the ecclesiastical hat or *galero* from which on each side are knotted tassels or *fiocchi*. The number of tassels denote the rank of the cleric, which in the case of a cardinal are 15. In the center of the seal is the shield of the cardinal’s unique coat of arms.



seals, thereby contributing to the richness and diversity of the postal history of the Pontifical State.

The Risorgimento links the pre-philatelic (April 2, 1796 to December 3, 1851) and the philatelic postal histories (January 1, 1852 to September 20, 1870) of the Pontifical State, providing the opportunity for a complete collection of progressive continuity. The postal markings, official seals, and some postal rates, of the pre-philatelic period continue into the philatelic period, allowing a better understanding of their significance on letters bearing the stamps of all three issues of the Pontifical State (1852, 1867, 1868).

The overall theme of the Risorgimento to introduce the Pontifical State's postal history consists of sub-themes that also provide continuity of collecting interests. These include the conflicts between conservative autocracy and representative government, the desire of the moderates and liberals to remove foreign rule, especially of France and Austria against the reliance of the Popes on these powers to preserve the Pontifical State, the preservation of ecclesiastical control and desire for lay participation, and the Popes' beliefs that retention of the temporal authority was necessary to exercise spiritual authority versus the position that the Popes' only domain was spiritual authority.

Finally, the loss of the Pontifical State led to the international diplomatic and legal issue known as the "Roman Question" that was only resolved 59 years later with the signing of the Lateran Treaty by Pope Pius XI (1922-1939) and the Italian government of Benito Mussolini. This treaty and concordat led to the return of the sovereignty and independence of the Holy See and the creation of the Vatican City State. Therefore, in this significant way, the pre-philatelic and philatelic events of the period of the Risorgimento find a continuity with the stamps of the postal history of the Vatican City State in many of its commemorative issues.

The Five Parts of Pontifical State Postal History

The website project "Collecting the Postal History of the Pontifical State During the Period of the Risorgimento, 1796-1870" is divided into five parts:

- **Part I: French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Occupations, (1796-1815)**
- **Part II: The Reorganization of the Pontifical State, (1815-1823)**
- **Part III: Reactions, Revolutions, and Reorganizations, (1823-1846)**
- **Part IV: The Last Pope of the Pontifical State and the Beginning of the Philatelic Period, (1846-1860)**
- **Part V: The Era of Pio Nono in the Final Decade of the Pontifical State, 1861-1870**

The 5-Part website article is written in considerable detail providing an extensive set of references, selected to give the reader a principal historical narrative in which the postal history of these five periods is closely matched. This article serves as a brief introduction, summarizing the highlights of each Part.

Part I: French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Occupations, 1796-1815

Part I describes the history and postal history of the period of French occupation of the Pontifical State through its periods of the Cispadane, Cisalpine, First Roman, and Italian Republics, the Kingdom of Italy, the French Empire and the partial restoration of the Pontifical State. It is accompanied by representative letters, with postal markings, postal rates, franchise seals, maps, and illustrations against a detailed backdrop of the struggles of Popes Pius VI and Pius VII against Revolutionary French governments and Napoleon Bonaparte, until his final abdications as

Part IV: The Last Pope of the Pontifical State and the Beginning of the Philatelic Period, 1846-1860

Official letter from the Civic Guard of Apiro dated June 18, 1848. The Civic Guard was established by Pope Pius IX (Pio Nono) to satisfy the demands of the liberal reformers and against the vigorous opposition of his Cardinal Secretary of State and other advisors. True to their advice, the Civic Guard turned against the Pope during the Roman insurrection in November, 1848.

However, until the Pope announced on April 29, 1848 that his military would not fight in the war against Austria, he was considered a liberal and hero in support of the unification of Italy and reformer of the Pontifical State by the people of Rome and the State. Hence, the franchise seal on the letter front of the Civic Guard, inscribed "**Guardia Civica di Apiro, Viva Pio IX**".





▲ Letter from the Guardia Civica, Comune of Poggio Renatico, to the Governor of Comune, dated Jan. 5, 1849. On the letter front is the franchise seal inscribed **“COMUNE DI POGGIO RENATICO, GUARDIA CIVICA”** and a faint seal of the governor of the commune.



▲ Letter from the Secretary General of the Second Roman Republic in Fermo to the Magistrature of Ripatransone, dated April 5, 1849. The signed handwritten letter has a printed letterhead inscribed “Repubblica Romana Il Preside Di Fermo” and is addressed to the “Cittadino”.

The franchise seal on the letter front is inscribed **“SEGRETARIA GENERALE DI FERMO, with REPUBBLICA ROMANA in the center”**. The Second Roman Republic was declared on February 9, 1849 after a direct call by Giuseppe Garibaldi in the Roman Nationalist Assembly. The Republic encompassed the entire Pontifical State that it formally abolished. It was ended on July 3-4, 1849 by the French Expeditionary Corps.



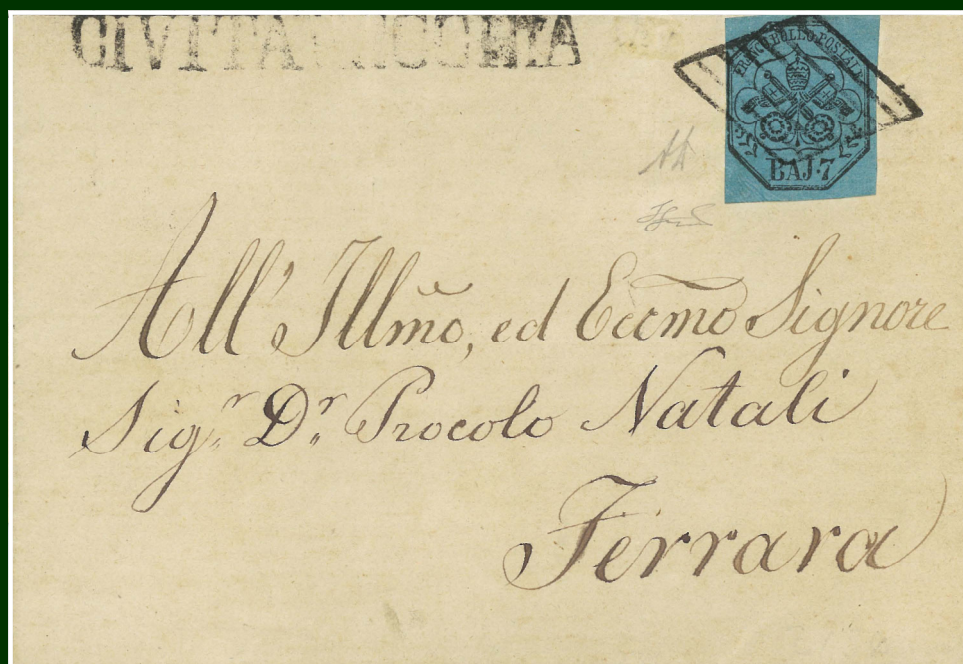
▲ Official letter from Fermo of the Second Roman Republic to the Cittadino (citizen) Prior of Pesaro, dated May 11, 1849. The letter front has a special franchise seal with the **Imperial Eagle** recalling the symbol of the First Roman Republic of 1798.

Unique franchise seals of the Second Roman Republic are found on letters of many of the towns and cities of the temporarily abolished Pontifical State.

► Personal letter from Sig. Luigi Berzovini of Civitavecchia to Sig. Dr. Natali in Ferrara, dated June 13, 1859. The letter is franked with a sole 7 bajocchi stamp (Sassone 8, Scott 8) of the first issue.

This is the correct postage for a single sheet letter mailed from the third Ray of the First Distance to the Third Distance.

On the letter front is the straight line "**CIVITAVECCHIA**" and on the reverse is Ferrara's circular date stamp, June 17, 1859, four days before Ferrara declared its independence from the Pontifical State.



Emperor of the French Empire and King of Italy in 1815. The influence of these occupations persisted throughout the remaining history of the Pontifical State, initially in the Legations of the Romagna, and spreading throughout the State. They initiated the philosophical, ideological, social, military, and religious bases of the Risorgimento.

Part II: The Reorganization of the Pontifical State, 1815-1823

Part II begins with the second restoration of the Pontifical State and its postal system leading to the establishment of a Provisional Government by Pope Pius VII's powerful Secretary of State, Ercole Cardinal Consalvi. Due to Austria's predominant role in the defeat of France and this restoration, it would assume the dominant role of protecting the Pontifical State and the other Italian States from the liberal proponents of the Risorgimento. It also gave all Italian reformers a common enemy. The principal theme of Part II is the modernization and centralization of the State. Pope Pius VII, with the assistance of Cardinal Consalvi, issued his *motu proprio* "Reformatio publicae administrationis et Tribunalium Pontificiae", on July 6, 1816 that extensively reformed all aspects of the administration of the Pontifical State.

It abolished baronial governance and centralized and modernized the civil, judicial, military, police, and ecclesiastical offices of the State. The State was divided administratively into seventeen Delegations of three classes that were administered by Cardinal Legates (First Class) or Delegates (Second and Third Classes). It also established for the first time a significant role of laypersons in the local governance of the cities, towns, and communes of the State that was novel in its history. The higher levels of governance were still restricted to the bishops and cardinals, a practice that remained a source of major disagreement on the part of the minority liberals, democrats, moderate reformers and revolutionaries.

This governance was carried out by a Magistrature that consisted of a chief magistrate with the title of Gonfalonier (*Il Gonfaloniere*) and up to six elders (*Anziani*). Each community had a mayor (*Sindaco*) who was subject to the Gonfalonier. This latter

fact is important because many philatelic dealers and much of the literature of this period state that the title of Gonfalonier is synonymous with that of Mayor. It is definitely not. It must be noted that very many of the preserved letters in the period of the Risorgimento in the Pontifical State are to and from Gonfaloniers to other governmental or ecclesiastical persons. It is also important to note that the majority of citizens of the Pontifical State were not literate (peasants, and urban and rural workers) and its postal history is overwhelmingly represented by letters to and from not only the Gonfaloniers but also nobility, property-owners, ecclesiastics, and a growing urban middle class. The content of these letters reveals the influence of these classes but the letters from the Gonfaloniers, bearing their franchise seals, contain content that offers a unique window into the history and lives of all classes of citizens of the Pontifical State because of their major, multi-faceted roles.

The reforms of Pius VII and Consalvi were strongly resisted by the conservative cardinals' *zelanti* party that elected most of Pius' successors and ushered in more reactionary governments.

The postal system of the Pontifical State was also extensively reformed by the Camerlengo, Bartolomeo Cardinal Pacca in his edict "Bando delle Poste di Roma e Stato Ecclesiastico" on August 24th, 1816 and by the Superintendent of the Post Office, the Marquis Camillo Massimo in 1817. The system included the establishment of Postal Distances, Directions, and Distributions, as well as guidelines for postal delivery and routes. Both the reforms through the *motu proprio* of July 1816 and those of the Pontifical Post Office influenced the history and postal history of the Pontifical State until its end in 1870.

Pope Pius VII's July 6, 1816 *motu proprio* remains one of the most important but underappreciated documents of the Pontifical State during the Risorgimento.

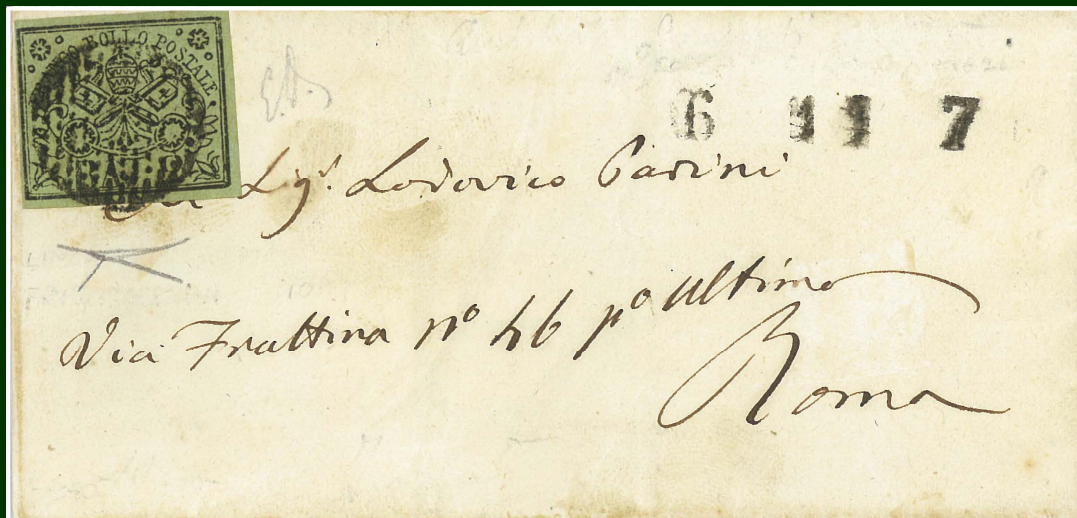
Part III: Reactions, Revolutions, and Reorganizations

Part III covers the period of the pontificates of Popes Leo XII, Pius VIII, and Gregory XVI. Leo XII was of the *zelanti* party and reorganized some of the seventeen Delegations created by

Part IV: The Last Pope of the Pontifical State and the Beginning of the Philatelic Period, 1846-1860

► Personal letter from Frascati to Sig. Ludovico Carini in Rome, carried by the **Mobile Post Office** (*Ufficio Postale Ambulante*) in Frascati of the first railway inaugurated by Pope Pius IX on July 7, 1856.

On the letter front are the numbers 6 11 7th which was the code for the departure time and date of the train carrying the letter. The first number is the train's run of the day (2, 4, 6, or 8); the second number is the day's date; the third number is the month. The letter was, therefore, carried on the 6th departure on July 11th. The letter is franked with an olive green 2 bajocchi stamp (Sassone 3, Scott 3a) cancelled with the type 3 mute circle of dots, used from late October 1857.



Pius VII by *motu proprio* on October 5, 1824. New postal rates were established following the reform of the Post Office administration by the Cardinal Camerlengo, Pietro Francesco Galeffi on April 24, 1826. Following the short pontificate of Pius VIII, the conservative and austere Camaldolese monk, Mauro Cardinal Cappallari was elected, taking the name Pope Gregory XVI. Between his election and coronation on February 6, 1831, a rebellion broke out in the more liberal Legations that soon led to the loss of four-fifths of the Pontifical State. The Legations and Delegations of the regions of Romagna, Marches and parts of Umbria were named by a Provisional government, the “United Provinces of Italy”. Austria was called by the Pope to put down the “Revolution of 1831”, which was accomplished by March 27. The franchise seals of this period used by many of the cities and towns of the Revolt are beautiful and highly collectable.

The governments of Austria, France, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain, urged an extensive reform of the conservative Pontifical State on May 21 in the famous “Memorandum of 1831”. Among other reforms cited in the Memorandum were free elections to constitute the Communal and municipal councils, creation of a central Junta that would diminish the authority of the cardinals, and secularization of the Offices of the State. The Edict of Pope Gregory XVI’s, issued by the pro-Secretary of State, Tommaso Cardinal Bernetti on July 5, 1831 was the formal answer to the demands of the Memorandum of 1831. It resulted in some minor reforms but the key demands of the Memorandum were considered a threat to the temporal authority of the Pope and strongly resisted.

However, the core of the Memorandum’s demands became the theme of the liberal and democratic reformers and that of the Risorgimento in its goal of Italian unification. Cardinal Bernetti established a number of volunteer and para-military corps and strengthened the Papal army to counter the influence of the reformers, including the repressive Centurions (*Centurioni*) and Pontifical Volunteers (*Voluntari Pontifici*), as well as the Bersaglieri to assist the police and army. The postal history of these corps’ franchise is an important collectable addition within this Part.

Part III also covers the establishment and influence of both the violent revolutionary movement of the Young Italy Society (*La Giovine Italia*) founded by Giuseppe Mazzini as well as the Moderate Catholic Reform Group of the Abbe La Mennais, Vicomte Montalembert, and Henri Lacordaire through their journal *L’Avenir*, and the writers and their literary works, Abbe Vincenzo Gioberti, Count Cesare Balbo, and the Marquis Massimo d’Azeglio. Within this period is the important Apostolic Constitution of December 3, 1839 issued by Pope Gregory XVI condemning the slave trade. The postal history continues with the various and somber disinfection hand-stamps of the periods of cholera starting in 1831, the introduction of circular date stamps, “Via Di Mare” and steamboat postmarks, the reformation of the Pontifical Postal Administration of 1840, and the landmark changes in postal rates by edict of pro-Treasurer General Antonio Cardinal Tosti (i.e. the “Tosti” Rates) on November 2, 1844 that were in effect until December 31, 1863, well into the philatelic period.

Part IV: The Last Pope of the Pontifical State and the Beginning of the Philatelic Period, 1846-1860

Part IV begins with the most anticipated election of the more liberal Giovanni- Maria Cardinal Mastai-Ferretti on June 16th 1846, who took the name Pope Pius IX and known to historians, revolutionary reformers, and the devoted faithful as “Pio Nono”. He was the last “Pope-King” and his 32-year pontificate was the longest in the history of the Pontifical State. His liberal actions ended when the unrealistic demands of the liberal reformers intensified and he was expected to continue concessions that, in his opinion, would undermine the temporal authority of the Papacy and lead to the loss of the Pontifical State. This is the common theme of Parts IV and V that led to events that would provide great changes in the Pontifical State’s postal history. His “Allocution of April 29, 1848” declaring his refusal to join the war to liberate the Italian peninsula from the control of Austria, was one of the defining events of the Risorgimento and one that cast the now increasingly conservative Pope as the principal antagonist of Italian unification.



▲ Restored train coach, one of three, built especially for pope Pius IX and first used in 1858 is located at the Centrale Montemartini, Rome.

► 1858 printed timetable of the first Roma-Frascati pontifical state train line railway “Strada Ferrata” with a distance of 19km.

SOCIETA' PRIVILEGIATA PIO-LATINA
STRADA FERRATA
DA ROMA A FRASCATI
ORARIO
Da principiare il 4 Luglio 1858.

PARTENZE DA ROMA				PARTENZE DA FRASCATI			
ORA	ARRIVA	ORA	ARRIVA	ORA	ARRIVA	ORA	ARRIVA
1	8.00	10.50	11.00	1.00	8.00	10.50	11.00
5	8.00	10.50	11.00	5	8.00	10.50	11.00
9	8.00	10.50	11.00	9	8.00	10.50	11.00
13	8.00	10.50	11.00	13	8.00	10.50	11.00
17	8.00	10.50	11.00	17	8.00	10.50	11.00
21	8.00	10.50	11.00	21	8.00	10.50	11.00

REMARKS: The above timetable is subject to change without notice. The Company is not responsible for any loss or damage to passengers or goods.

AVVISO
 L'Amministrazione ha stipulato contratti con vari negozianti di fiducia per avere un buon numero di OMNIBUS in AGGIUNTA a quelli locali per i turisti. Per tal modo si assicura che il servizio degli OMNIBUS, tanto a Roma che a Frascati, sarà sempre sufficiente e proporzionato al bisogno.
 Roma 27 Luglio 1858.



▲ Official letter to the Magistrate of the Government of Castel Bolognese from the Commissariat of the Province of Ravenna, dated September 7, 1859. On the letter front are the round blue franchise seal inscribed **"INTENDENZA DELLA PROVINCIA DI RAVENNA, GOVERNO DELLE ROMAGNE"** and the straight line **"RAVENNA"**. This date was the day that the Provisional Government of the Romagna voted formal separation from the Pontifical State and the annexation to the Crown of Savoy of the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia.



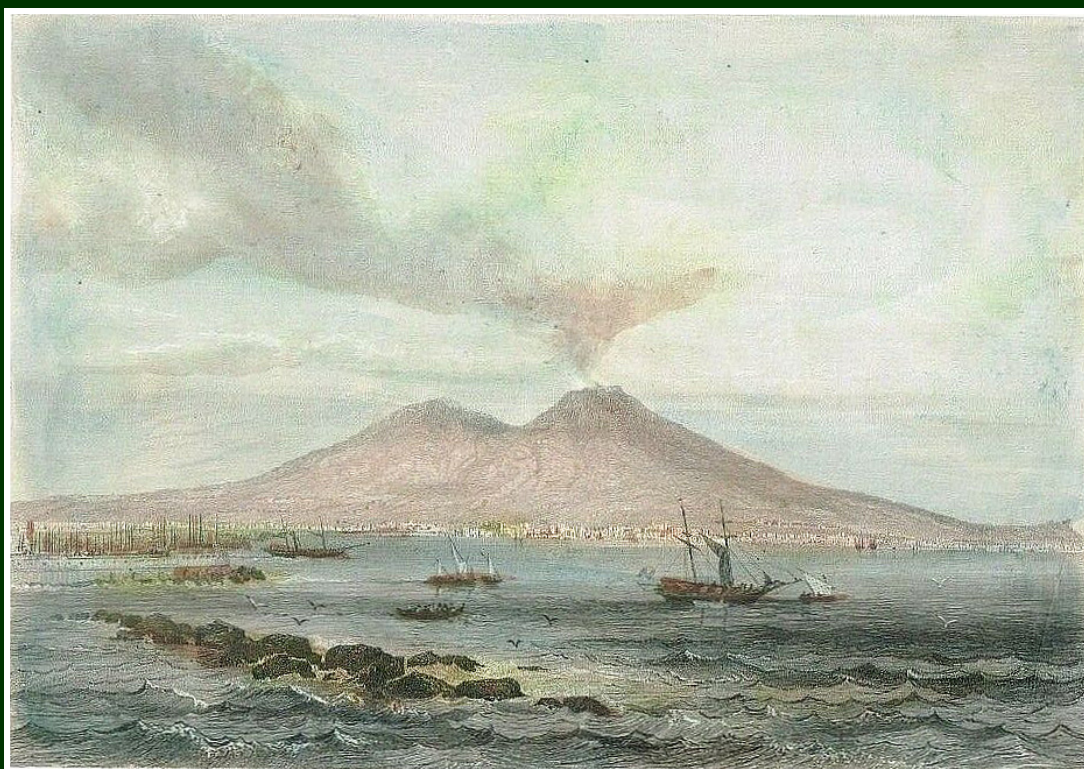
▲ Official letter from the Commander of the Piazza of Urbino to the Commissioner of the Municipality of Cagli, dated October 16, 1860. This is during the Period of the Sardinian Occupation of the Marches and Umbria by the invasion of the troops of King Victor Emmanuale II of Piedmont-Sardinia on September 11, 1860.

From October 1 until December 17, 1860 only franchise seals of the House of Savoy in this Kingdom were used or stamps of the Kingdom. The letter front has the oval franchise seal inscribed **"COMANDO DELLA PIAZZA DI URBINO"** with the crown and cross of the House of Savoy in its center. Also on the front is the **circular date stamp of Fossombrone, dated October 18, 1860**. The occupation ended with the annexation of the Pontifical Marches and Umbria on December 17, 1860 into the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia leaving only the Patrimony of St. Peter (Lazio) as the Pontifical State.



▲ Envelope of letter to Sig. Leopoldo Curci of Naples from Rome, dated September 19, 1867. It is franked with two 2 bajocchi stamps, ivory white shade (Sassone 3A, Scott 3) with grill cancels.

On the front is the circular date stamp inscribed **"ROMA 19 SET. 67"**, the penultimate date of validity of the first issue of the Pontifical State and denominations in bajocchi currency. On the reverse is the red boxed Naples arrival postmark dated September 20, 1867, the last day of validity of the 2 bajocchi stamp.



View of Napoli and Vesuvius from nearby Portici, c1830

Pio Nono did grant a constitution for the Pontifical State on March 14th, 1848 but all acts of the Parliament were subject to the approval of the College of Cardinals and the Pope. Part IV covers the First War of Italian Independence, March 23rd, 1848-August 22, 1849, between the armies of King Charles Albert of the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia and Austria and the Second War of Italian Independence (Franco- Austrian or Austro-Sardinian War), April 26th, 1859-July 12th, 1859, that was preceded and enabled by the Plombieres Agreement of July 21st, 1858 between the Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, Count Camillo Benso di Cavour and the Emperor Napoleon III of France. The secret agreement included a proposal, when Austria initiated an inevitable war and was defeated, for dividing the Italian States between them. Between these two wars, events of great consequence included:

- the founding of the liberal nationalist newspaper, “Il Risorgimento” in Turin by Counts Cavour and Cesare Balbo. It espoused constitutionalism and freedom from foreign control and provided a moderate alternative to unification than held by the radical patriots. Its name was later associated with the entire movement of the Risorgimento
- the assassination of the Prime Minister of the Pontifical State, Pelegrino Rossi, followed by riots in Rome than led to the escape of Pope Pius IX on November 24, 1848, to Gaeta and exile there and later Portici, in the Kingdom of Two Sicilies
- the roles of the Roman governments Chamber of Deputies and popular clubs in the founding of the Second Roman Republic on February 9, 1849, soon after led by the Triumvirate of Giuseppe Mazzi, Carlo Armellini, and Aurelio Saffi and protected by the volunteer legionnaires of Giuseppe Garibaldi
- the brutal victory of Napoleon III’s French Expeditionary Force over the Second Roman Republic and Garibaldi on July 3-4, 1849

- the abolishment of the Papal Carabinieri and replacement by the Velite Corps and Public Security Guards on September 17, 1849 and their incorporation, and all other military corps into a new corps, the Gendarmeria on July 6, 1850
- the return of Pio Nono to Rome on April 12, 1850 and his reorganization of the Delegations and Legations within a higher order of four Legations: Romagna, Marche, Umbria, and Marittimi e Campagna on November 22, 1850
- the rise and national leadership of Piedmont-Sardinia through its Prime Minister, Count Cavour on November 4th, 1852 and his principal role in the unification of Italy
- inauguration of the first telegraph line in the Pontifical State by Pius IX, October 18, 1853
- inauguration of the first railway line by Pius IX on July 7, 1856, followed by two more
- proclamation by Bologna of independence from the Pontifical State on June 12, 1859, followed by the rest of Romagna by June 26; Provisional Government of Romagna voted annexation to the house of savoy of Piedmont-Sardinia on September 7, 1859
- annexation of the Delegations of the Marche and Umbria, with Sabina, into the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia on December 17, 1860, following the invasion of the Kingdom’s troops on September 11, leaving only the Lazio (Patrimony of St. Peter) as the Pontifical State.

The postal history covered in Part IV is among the richest in the period of the Risorgimento. The specific events described in detail include:

- the edict of Angelo Cardinal Galli establishing the first postage stamps (imperforate) of the Pontifical State (*Regolamento per*

Part V: The Era of Pio Nono in the Final Decade of the Pontifical State, 1861-1870

► Folded letter addressed to Sig. Errico Casaretti of Naples dated October 8, 1863. On the letter front is the circular date stamp of the Mobile or Traveling Post Office (*Ambulanza*) of the Roma-Ceprano railway inscribed “**Roma-Ceprano Ambulanza 3^o Tr.**” with the date 8 OTT. 63 in the center. This letter was carried on the second month of service on the 3rd train (Tr.).

It is franked with a 5 bajocchi light rose stamp (Sassone 6, Scott 6) of the first issue of the Pontifical State, cancelled with the grill of Rome. From Ceprano on the border of the State with the Kingdom of Two Sicilies and then on to Naples as indicated by the reverse circular railway date stamp “**ISOLETTA-NAPOLI 9 OTT. 63**”, the station just across the Pontifical State border.



l'Applicazione dei Bolli Franchi alla Corrispondenza Epistolare) and the regulations for their use, on December 19, 1851

- the first issue of stamps on January 1, 1852, with detailed descriptions of their design, composition, printing, as well as variations in their postal use (e.g. split, pre-cancelled, and postage due) and postal rates both internal and foreign
- the extensive array of franchise seals for official use by the offices, towns, cities, and administrative divisions of the Second Roman Republic
- the franchise seals on the letters from soldiers of the French Expeditionary Force during the two periods of occupation of Rome following the fall of the Second Roman Republic;
- the franchise seals on the letters of the Military corps, Velites, and Papal Gendarmes, as well as on official letters of the new administrative divisions of 1850, following the return of Pope Pius IX from exile
- the entry of the Pontifical State into the Italo-Austrian Postal League and its effect on postal rates
- the postal markings, routes, and rates for letters carried by the mobile post offices (*Ufficio Postale Ambulante*) of the three railways established in the Pontifical State from 1856 to 1863
- the stamps and their postal uses in the Romagna from 1859-1860
- postal markings and rates on letters mailed in the Marches and Umbria during the Sardinian occupation of 1860
- postal use of stamps of Sardinia used in the occupied and annexed Marches and Umbria with Sabina until December 17, 1860
- special postmarks and franchise seals of Pontifical offices the period covered in Part IV.

Part V: The Era of Pio Nono in the Final Decade of the Pontifical State, 1861-1870

Part V begins with the creation of the Kingdom of Italy on March 17, 1861 which now contained the former Pontifical Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forlì and the Delegations of Orvieto, Rieti, Spoleto, Perugia, Camerino, Macerata, Fermo, Ascoli, and Ancona. King Vittorio Emanuele II was its king. Only the Legation of Velletri, the Delegations of Civitavecchia, Frosinone, and Viterbo and Rome and its Comarca constituted the Pontifical State. Troops of the French Expeditionary Force remained in Rome and protected it against further encroachment.

The last decade of the Pontifical State was one of intense diplomacy exerted by Pius IX's powerful and controversial Secretary of State, Giacomo Cardinal Antonelli, and Pius' own encyclicals and Apostolic letters defending his temporal power and demanding the return of the annexed parts of his State. The Pontifical army and Gendarmes were further supported by the formation of the Pontifical Zouaves (*Zuavi Pontifici*) on January 1, 1861 that consisted of volunteers from all over Italy and numerous foreign nations. This was necessary as the fiercely anti-Papal Giuseppe Garibaldi marched his army of volunteers from Sicily toward Rome but was defeated in the Battle of Aspromonte. On August 29, 1862, by the Royal Italian Army after protests by the Emperor Napoleon III and the Pope.

On the diplomatic front, on September 15, 1864, the 'Convention of September' "was signed by which the Italian government promised to respect and protect against all foreign intervention the remainder of the Pontifical State in return for the agreement from France to withdraw its troops from Rome in two years.

On the religious front, Pius IX issued his encyclical "Quanta cura" and its attached "Syllabus of Errors" on December 8, 1864

Part V: The Era of Pio Nono in the Final Decade of the Pontifical State, 1861-1870

► Envelope of letter, dated August 14, 1856, addressed to Monsieur Charles Sinconini in Nancy, France through Paris. On the letter front is the double circular date stamp (CDS) of the French Expeditionary Force in Rome sent by the Emperor Napoleon III on April 24, 1849 to re-conquer Rome from the Second Roman Republic and restore the Pope.

The CDS is inscribed "**CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE D' ITALIE, 2.^e DIVISION**" with the date 14 AOUT 56 in the center. It was used from 1850 until April 1863. The letter is franked with the dark blue 20 centimes stamp bearing the image of the Emperor (Scott 15a) and cancelled with the grid of the French post office in Rome. These letters were sent from the military corps back to France until December 1866, the first occupation by an expeditionary force protecting Rome.



that condemned 80 principal errors of the times, including civil marriage, secular education, and religious indifferentism.

In late December of 1866, in agreement with the Convention of September 1864, the French army withdrew from the Castel Sant'Angelo and the fortress in Civitavecchia turning them over to the Papal Army which was commanded by General Hermann Kanzler from 1865 until September 20, 1870. On October 30, 1867, the Emperor Napoleon III sent a new French Expeditionary Force under General Failly to Rome after Giuseppe Garibaldi again led his volunteers into the Pontifical State on route to Rome. Garibaldi was defeated at Mentana on the outskirts of Rome on November 3, 1867 by a combined army of the French Expeditionary Force and Papal Zouaves.

Pope Pius IX issued the Bull “*Aeterni patris*” summoning the First Vatican Council on June 29, 1868, that convened its first session on December 8, 1869 and with the constitution “*Pastor aeternus*” on July 13, 1870, defined the infallibility of the Pope when speaking *ex cathedra*.

On July 18, 1870, France declared war on Prussia which ultimately led to the need to withdraw the French Expeditionary Force protecting Rome on August 5, that in turn, led to the decision of the Italian Cabinet to occupy Rome, despite its agreement in the September Convention. The Italian Army under the command of General Raffaele Cadorna laid siege to Rome and breached the wall at the Porta Pia on September 20, defeating a token resistance and effectively ending the existence of the oldest European nation. A Provisional Italian Government was in effect from September 20 until October 8, during which a plebi-

scite was held on October 2 approving annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. Pope Pius IX issued the encyclical “*Rescriptores ea omnia*” on November 1, 1870 officially condemning the annexation of the Pontifical State and excommunication the Italian occupiers of Rome. It stated “We declare before God and the entire Catholic World that We find ourselves in such an imprisonment that We are unable to exercise securely, promptly, and freely Our supreme pastoral authority.” Thus, began the period of the Popes as “Prisoners of the Vatican”.

The postal history that is reflected in this turbulent final decade of the Pontifical State continues that of the richness of the period covered in Part IV. A brief summary of the events described in detail in Part V on the website include:

- rights of postage and cost of transport to the borders of adjacent Italian and foreign countries approved for Lombardy-Venetia, 1860; Romagna, 1860; Two Sicilies, Tuscany, Piedmont-Sardinia, 1861; and the Marches and Umbria, 1861
- postmarks and special circular date stamps on letters from towns on the Roma-Ceprano railway from 1863-1870
- letters with stamps of the Kingdom of Italy used in the former Pontifical Legations of the Pontifical State used in the Royal Provinces of Emilia
- changes in the postal rates for internal correspondence within the Pontifical State on January 1, 1864
- approval of new internal postage rates with the adoption of the currency of the lira and centesimi on July 7, 1866

Part V: The Era of Pio Nono in the Final Decade of the Pontifical State, 1861-1870



▲ Official letter from the Gonfaloniere of Veroli in the Delegation of Frosinone to the Gonfaloniere of Ceprano, dated June 14, 1868. On the front is the blue seal inscribed “**DELEGAZ. DI FROSINONE, GONFALONIERE DI VEROLI**” with the Papal Tiara and Keys in the center. The Gonfaloniere was the head of the Magistrature (council) of the cities and towns of the Pontifical State from July 6, 1816. Also on the letter front is the straight line “**VEROLI**”.

On the reverse is the CDS of Ceprano dated June 15 and the CDS of the ROMA-CEPRANO railway, 1st train whose mobile post office carried the letter. The letter is franked with the orange vermillion 10 centesimi stamp of the imperforate 2nd issue of the Pontifical State (Sassone 17, Scott 15). The postal rate for letters of every 10 grams was 10 centesimi for all destinations in the Pontifical State as of June 18, 1866.

- issuance of an imperforate, second series of stamps of the Pontifical State on September 21, 1867 in denominations of 2,3,5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 centesimi, from modified designs of the issue of 1852, ending the period of bajocchi stamps; the postal rates throughout the State was 5 centesimi for letters mailed within the towns and 10 centesimi for mail beyond the towns and cities
- agreement on October 1, 1867 with the Kingdom of Italy that established a final postal rate on mail from the Pontifical State to its former Legations and Delegations of 20 centesimi by land and 40 centesimi by sea
- circular date stamps and other postal markings on mail from Rome to France sent by soldiers of the second French Expeditionary Corps from October 30, 1867 until August 5, 1870 from their own post offices using French stamps
- letters with types of postmarks and stamps of the Pontifical State and Italy mailed after the fall of the State, during the period of the Italian Provisional Government, and the period of the Kingdom of Italy during which stamps of the Pontifical State were tolerated (September 20-December 31, 1870
- postmarks of special messages e.g. “after departure”, “transit though the Pontifical State”, etc.) including the military, on the letters for the period of Part V.

Organization of Pontifical States Material on the Website

Following this introduction to the Pontifical States project, VPS members will have access to material on the website that includes the full texts of the five parts, in addition to numerous letters representing postal history. The series of five articles are also liberally illustrated with related ancillary material that includes portraits, medallions, and coins of the popes, influential cardinals, and the principal figures of the Risorgimento in the Pontifical State, with brief biographies.

Importantly, for the readers’ benefit, the first part of the website series is also accompanied by a full Appendix containing a detailed timeline of the political and administrative events, postal rates and detailed historical maps of the Pontifical State territory that supplements the postal history that defines the period of the Risorgimento in the Pontifical State. Each of the five parts also contains an illustrated graphic time line that summarizes the major administrative, political events and postal history of the period covered as well as illustrated engravings and early post-card images of various towns and historic locations.

Finally, this website project would not have been possible without the encouragement, advice, assistance, and continuing contributions of President and editor of *Vatican Notes*, Greg Pirozzi and associate editor, James Hamilton.

Part V: The Era of Pio Nono in the Final Decade of the Pontifical State, 1861-1870



▲ Cover mailed on **October 14 1870** to Sig. Pietro Turchetti of Poggio Mirteto through Fara of the Comarca of Rome in the Kingdom of Italy and **the former Pontifical State that ended on September 20, 1870**. The letter is franked with the 20 centesimi magenta stamp of the perforated 3rd issue of the Pontifical State (Sassone 28g, Scott 23a), the correct rate for a two-sheet letter over 10 grams.

Stamps of the Pontifical State were still allowed for postage until December 31, 1870. After the Provisional Government ended on October 8, 1870, the former Papal State was officially the Kingdom of Italy but the postal rates stayed the same until October 31st. However, the Pontifical stamps were cancelled with the oval grill of Italy and the circular date stamp was also that of Italy as the letter front shows in this example. On the reverse is the CDS of Fara.

