

Because I Wanted To

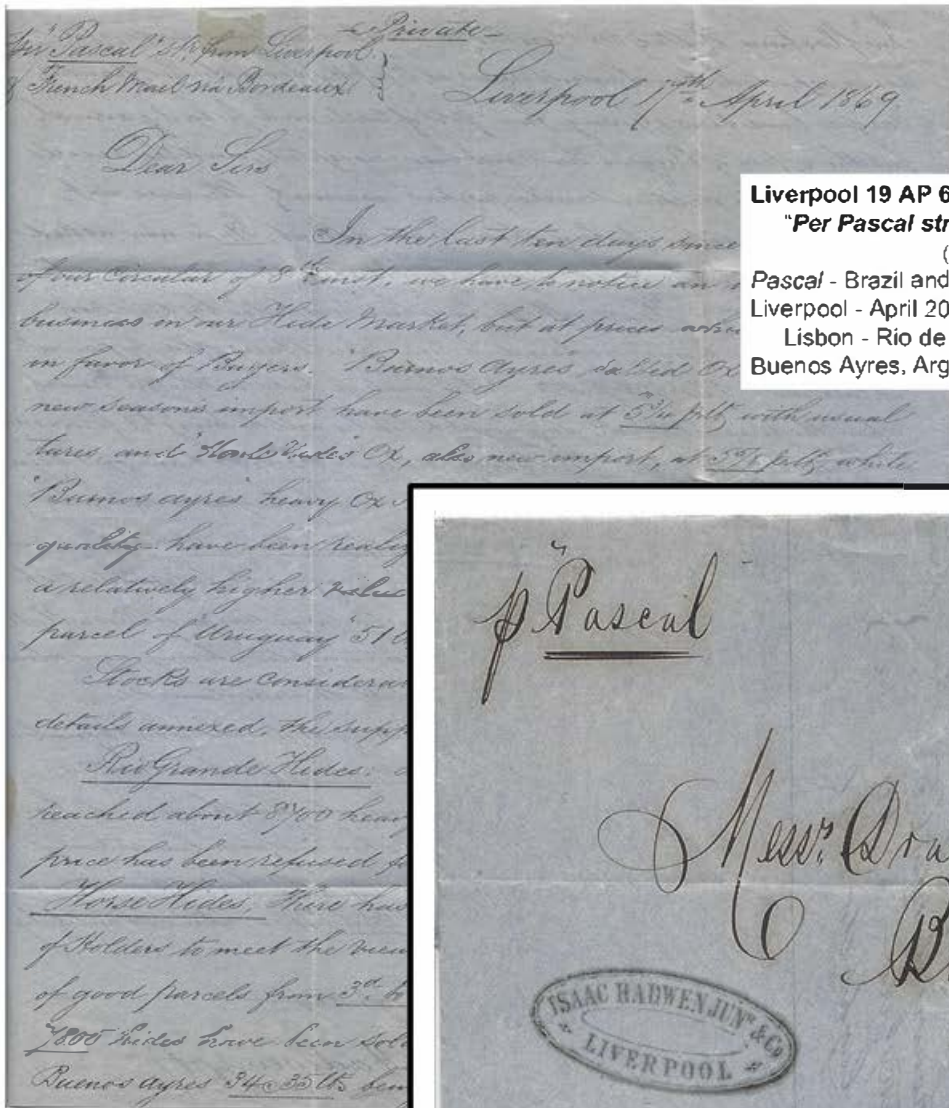
Why are these together? Because I enjoyed making the pages - I hope you enjoy viewing them.

Great Britain

1867 Queen Victoria Issue

Letter Rate to Argentinian border

1 shilling per 1/2 oz : Apr 2, 1866 - Aug 31, 1877



Liverpool 19 AP 69

"Per Pascal str from Liverpool & French Mail via Bordeaux"

(dateline in letter)

Pascal - Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company

Liverpool - April 20

Lisbon - Rio de Janeiro - Montevideo

Buenos Ayres, Argentina



From the London Daily News
April 21, 1869

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 20.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Hermann sailed to-day for New York with a full complement of passengers, large cargo, 61 sacks of mails, and French jewellery to the value of 80,000fr.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 20.—The Brazil and River Plate mail steamer Pascal, Captain Peter Johnson, left the Mersey to-day, with her Majesty's mails, 34 passengers, £12,100 in specie, and a general cargo for Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres.

QUEENSTOWN, APRIL 20.—The Inman royal mail steamer City of London, from New York, arrived here at 7.50 p.m. to-day, and, having landed mails and passengers, she proceeded immediately for Liverpool. All well. She brings no specie.

The *Pascal* was embarking on its first trip to South America for the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company. While the letter docket implies a stop in Bordeaux to continue on a French mail steamer (which would have departed from there on April 25) a transfer from the *Pascal* would not have made any sense.

Local Lettre Charge'
Local Letter 10 ctms up to 10 grams : Jan 1, 1863 - Aug 31, 1871
plus Lettres Chargees fee of 20 ctms



GREFFE DU Tribunal de 4e instance de CHAMBERY. Nom du saisi ou du vendeur: Baccot Jean Baptiste

- Indiquer: (1) Le nom du juge commissaire ou du juge spécial aux ordres. (2) Le nom de l'adjudicataire. (3) L'acte d'allénation. (4) La désignation de l'immeuble. (5) Le nom du vendeur.

NOTA. Le créancier non comparant est condamné à une amende de vingt-cinq fr. (Art 751 du Code de procédure civile.)

Rapporter cette lettre. La personne convoquée pourra, au besoin, donner mandat à un autre de la représenter, mais au moyen soit d'une procuration sur timbre et enregistrée, soit au moyen d'une lettre missive qui sera visée pour timbre et enregistrée par les soins du mandataire.

Le créancier convoqué pourra en outre, s'il est désintéressé, se dispenser de comparaître, en faisant au bas de cette lettre la déclaration suivante: Cette déclaration, dont la signature devra aussi être légalisée par le Maire, devra être claire, précise, et ne contenir aucune réserve. Adresser la réponse affranchie au Greffier du Tribunal.

à se rendre en personne, avec titres et pièces, en la chambre du conseil dudit Tribunal séant à Chambéry, le 20 Avril 1864 à 8 heures du matin, à l'effet de se régler amiablement sur la distribution d'une somme de deux mille quatre cent cinquante francs moyennant laquelle M. Baccot Jean Baptiste, Jean Baccot et Jean Baccot ont acquis les immeubles y désignés, ayant appartenu à M. Baccot Jean Baptiste, propriétaire à Aubin

Fait au Greffe du Tribunal, le 16 Avril 1864. LE GREFFIER, [Signature]

Chambéry 20 Avril 64 (88) 846 diamond cancellation "au dos" (referring to instruction on verso)

(two more strikes of Chambéry marking on verso - same date)

"inconnu" (addressee unknown - verso)

We can presume this item was returned to the tribunal (court).



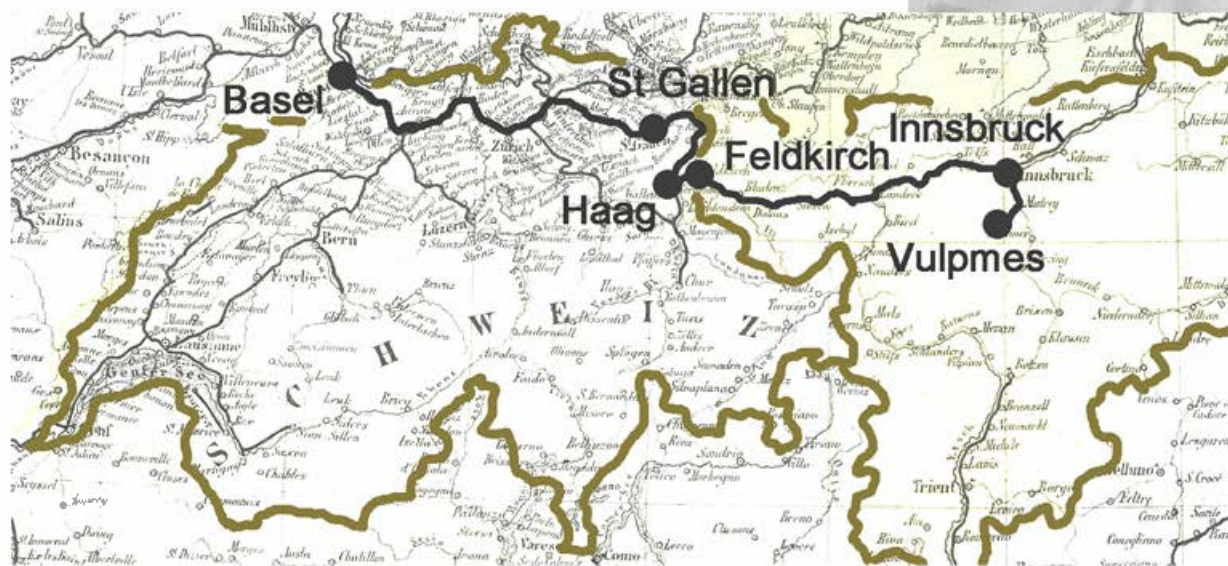
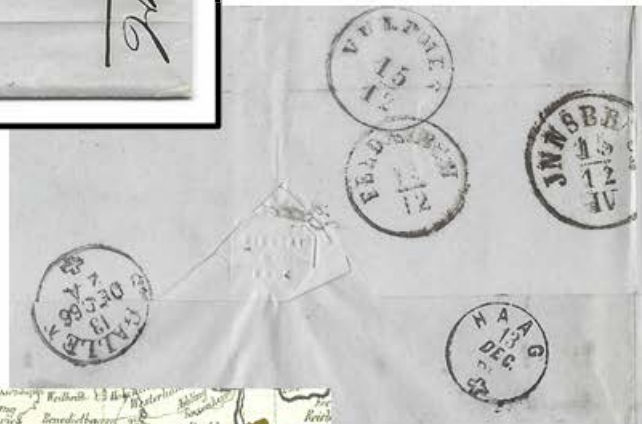
This official notice from the tribunal in Chambéry is a summons for an appearance in court. The bottom left section of text informs the recipient that they may assign a substitute and that failure to appear would incur a fine. Apparently, the addressee was not located since the word "inconnu" on the reverse indicates the recipient was "unknown."

1st Rayon Switzerland, 3rd Rayon Austria

40 centimes due, 10 centimes overpaid



9 kr credit (weiterfranco) to Austria
 crossed out indicating paid, not due
 10 centimes for Swiss postage



Basel Dec 12, 1866
 St Gallen Dec 13
 Haag Dec 13
 Feldkirch Dec 14
 Aitberg Pass
 Innsbruck Dec 15
 Vulpmes Dec 15

Effective Sep 1, 1859, rayons were determined using the closest border tax point with any of the German-Austrian Postal Union (GAPU) member nations. The number of rayons was based on the distance in meilen the origin and destination were from the appropriate border location. For each 10 meilen (75 km), another rayon was added with a maximum of 3 rayons in Austria and 2 rayons in Switzerland.

N. 1459

MUNICIPIO DI JESI

Prezzi medj delle sottodescritte Granaglie, ed altri generi di publica vettovaglia risultati in questa Piazza dalle Contrattazioni e Vendite eseguite dal giorno 1^o a tutto il 31. Luglio 1854

Denominazione dei Generi	Prezzo medio	Quantità
CEREALIA		
Grano (riunite tu		
Detto (grigia solt		
Formentone		
Fava		
CARNI		
Bove		
Vacca		
Manzo, • Manza		
Vitella		
Castrato		
Agnello		
CARNI		
Lardo		
Strutto		
Prosciutto		
Lonza		
Salame		
Soppresato		



Dalla Residenza

P. IL GONFALONIERE

L. Anonimo
S. M.olini

Jesi (Ancona Province)
Rosora (Ancona Province)
July 31, 1854

1 baj due - stamp applied on back

WARREN LINE.
STEAM TO BOSTON.



The First-class Full-powered Screw Steamer

“MASSACHUSETTS.”

SAMUEL WALTERS, COMMANDER.

3185 TONS REGISTER.
2061

345 horse-power nominal, and classed 3/3 J. I. I. in Veritas, and 20 + 2 in the Underwriters' Registry for Iron Vessels (being the highest class obtainable),

IS INTENDED TO BE DESPATCHED FOR

B O S T O N ,

On SATURDAY, the 24th May, 1879,

Receiving Cargo up to MIDNIGHT of Friday, 23rd May, unless previously full.

LOADING BEETH EAST SIDE WEST WATERLOO DOCK.

Foreign Printed Matter Rate

For Rates of Freight and Pass
POSTLETHWAITE, 5 and 7,
Piccadilly, Manchester; SA
Street, Belfast; W. O. T.
EHRENBERG & POLLAK, Hav
SCHEMTZ & Co., Antwerp; I

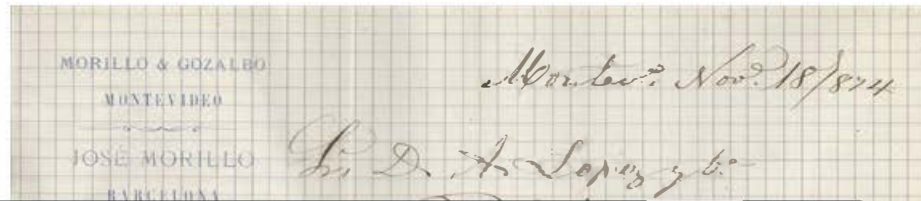
GEORGE V

LIVERPOOL, 17th May, 1879.



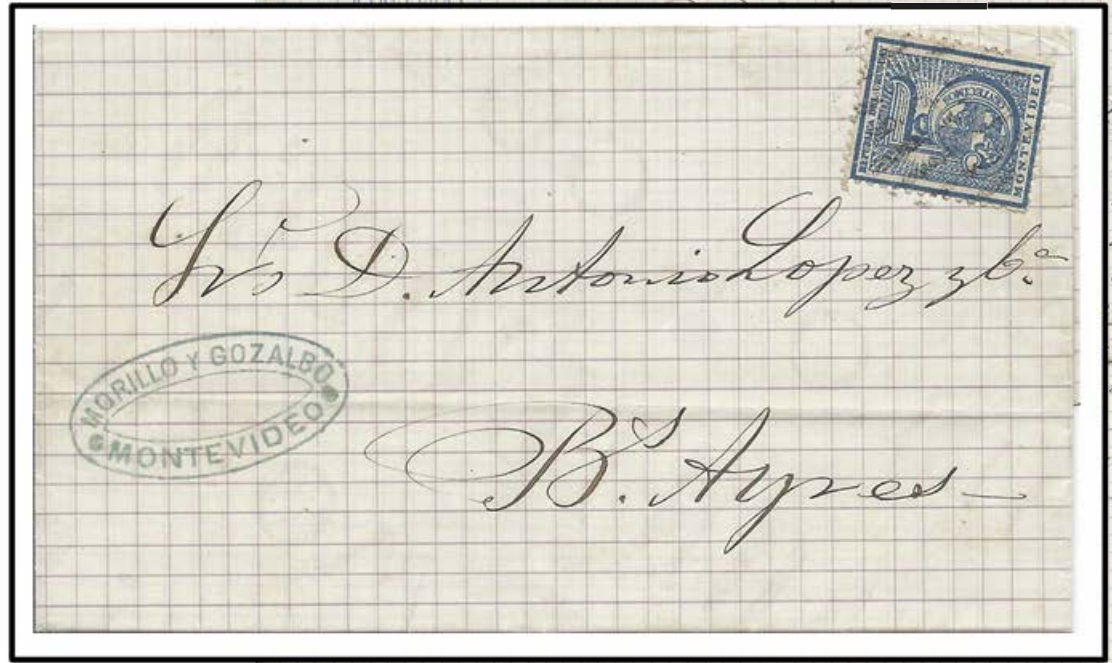
Foreign Letter Mail

To Buenos Ayres, Argentina



Montevideo Nov 18, 1874
(dateline)

Buenos Ayres, Argentina



To France

10 centecimos Uruguay internal postage



Montevideo Aug 31, 1873 (dateline)

Montevideo Sep 1, 1873

pr Magellan

(Pacific Steam Navigation Company)

Rio de Janeiro - Cape Verde - Lisbon

(then by mail train via)

Badajoz - Irun - Bordeaux

Ostre Mer Amb Irun A Bordx C

Oct 8, 1873

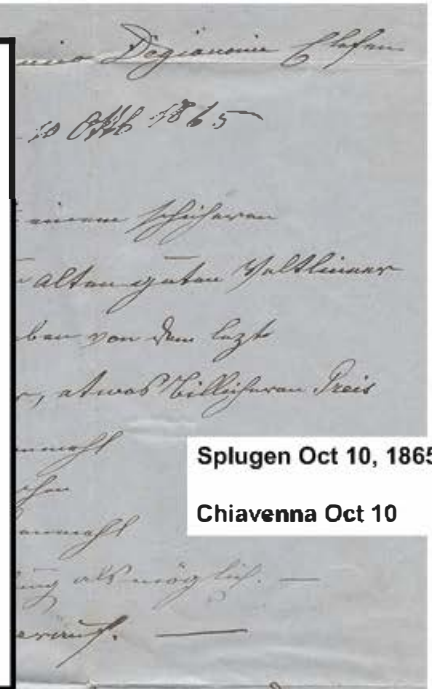
15 (decimes due)

Bordeaux Oct 8, 1873 (verso)

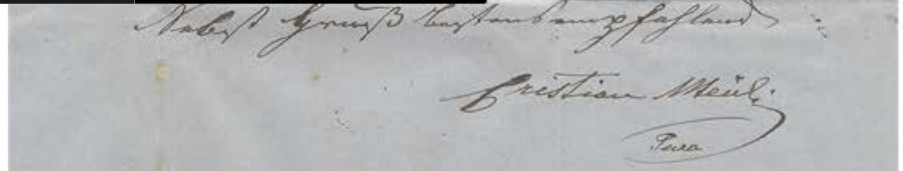
The French Postal Bulletin of September 1868 informed the public of a service to South America that took advantage of the completed rail lines from France to Lisbon, Portugal. Mails could then board British mail packets for the remainder of the voyage. The second item was carried on the return portion of the *Magellan's* passage that had taken it all the way to the West coast of South America and through the Straits of Magellan.

Border Letter Mail Rate to Italy

10 centimes per 10 grams : Jul 1, 1862 - Dec 31, 1875



Splügen Oct 10, 1865
 Chiavenna Oct 10



Mail routes between Switzerland and Italy were limited to mountain passes through the Alps. Most mail that did not have a destination and/or origin very near the border entered Italy via the Splügen and St Gotthard Passes or traveled via closed mail bag from Geneva through Savoy and Mont Cenis or, later, the Modane Tunnel. Lake steamers were also employed, especially on Lac di Como for mail via the Splügen Pass.

Letter Mail to Italy

May 15, 1862 - Sep 30, 1867

2nd Austrian Rayon to 1st Italian Rayon
16 kreuzer per loth

Austro-Italian Convention of 1862		
Austria	Italy	Rate
1st rayon	1st rayon	10 kreuzer
1st rayon	2nd rayon	16 kreuzer
2nd rayon	1st rayon	16 kreuzer
2nd rayon	2nd rayon	21 kreuzer
3rd rayon	1st rayon	21 kreuzer
3rd rayon	2nd rayon	26 kreuzer
	rates per loth	



Triest Feb 8, 1867

Cormons - Udine - Venice - Padova

Bologna (versa)

2nd Austrian Rayon to 2nd Italian Rayon
21 kreuzer per loth



Triest Nov 4?, 1865

Cormons - Udine - Padova

Ferrara Nov 5, 1865

Bologna - Ancona - Foggia

Molfetta Nov 7, 1865

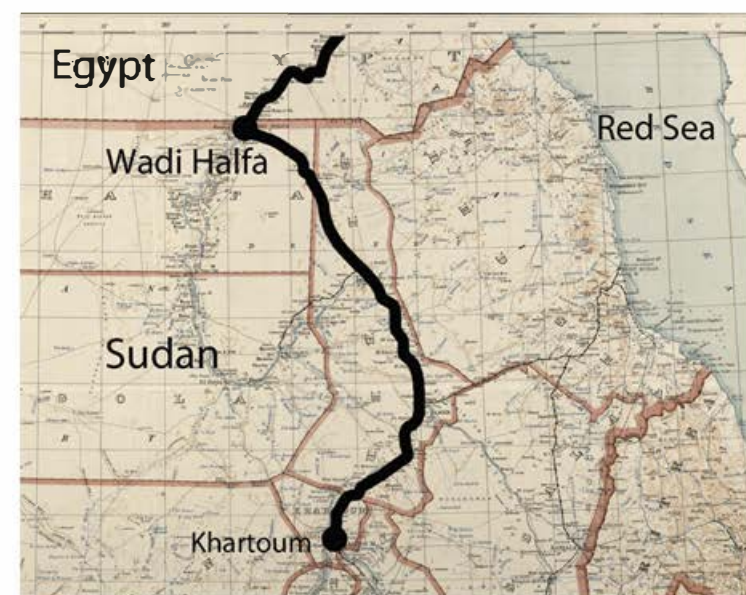
The 1862 agreement between Austria and Italy was merely a confirmation of the old Austria-Sardinian convention of 1854 with alterations for the new Austrian currency in 1858. Prior to Austria's loss of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy in 1866, Ferrara served as an exchange office on the Padova-Bologna rail line. The Adriatic rail line that ran along the coast was available to the public (and mail carriage) by April 25, 1864.

Surface Mail to United States

20 milliemmes



Khartoum 6 JA 39
Shellal-Halfa TPO 10 JAN 39 No 2
 likely ship from Egyptian port
 note Cairo return address



The Shellal-Halfa Traveling Post Office (TPO) connected the Egyptian Sate Railways (at Shallaal) with the Sudan Government Railways at Wadi Halfa. This piece of railway was 210 miles in length. Until July, 1951, all surface mail from Sudan was sorted on the Sudanese TPO (rather than the Egyptian), thus these TPO marks usually appear on the back of a mail item.

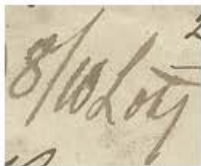
Mail Transported by Fahrpost



Pest Jan 25, 1872 Jozsefvards

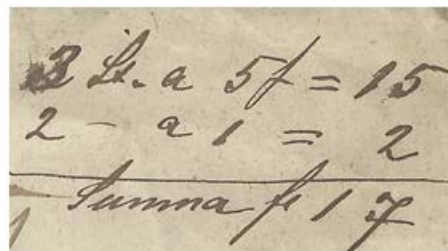
Allitolag - Alleged Amount Enclosed
(not verified by postal clerk)

Berment - Paid

Weight
8/10 loth
(about 14 g)

Contents of value in letter

3 notes of 5 forint = 15
 2 notes of 1 forint = 2
 Sum total forint 17



Paid in Cash 25 kr

15 kr / loth postage to Italy
 10 kr / 40 forints insurance

Paid by Postage 10 kr

10 kr - registration of mail



The role of the Fahrpost: While letter mail enjoyed the speedier delivery facilitated by the railways, other types of mail continued to be carried in horse-drawn mail coaches. These mail coaches conveyed heavier items (over four loth) such as parcels and heavier samples without value. In addition, postal advance mail (cash on delivery) and letters of value, such as this insured item, were also carried by fahrpost to their destination.

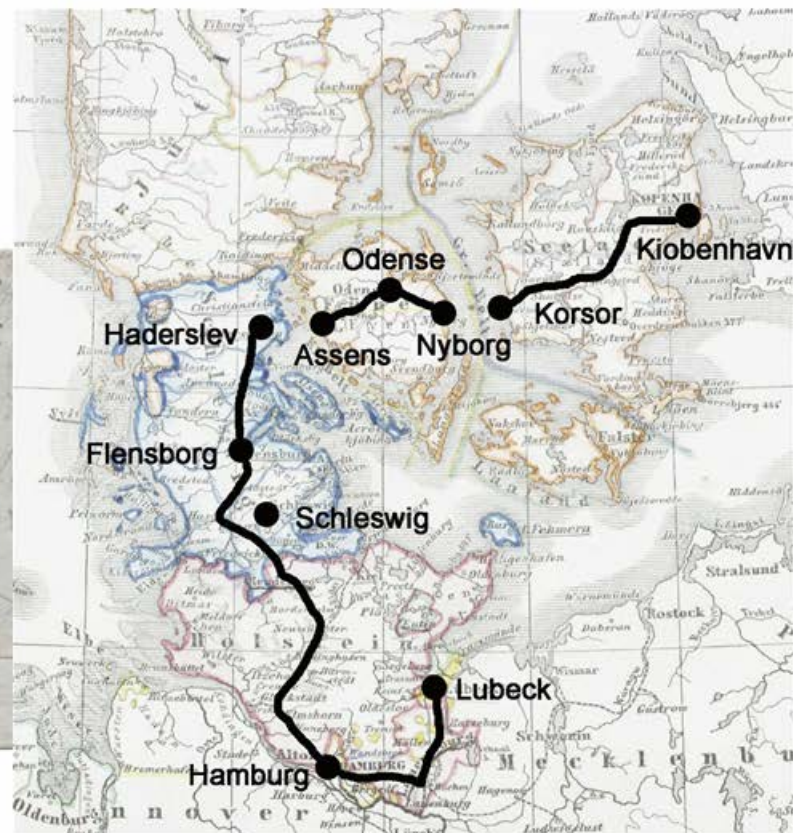
Internal Letter Rate

4 skilling per loth : Apr 1, 1851 - Sep 30, 1865

Origin in Lubeck taken via Hamburg to Denmark



KDOPA Lubeck May 14, 1863
 KDOPA Hamburg May 14 (verso)
 Odense May 15 (verso)



The Free Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg and Lubeck held postal offices for Denmark as well as for Thurn and Taxis, Prussia and other entities during this period. These post offices were included as part of the domestic Danish mail system and qualified for the distance independent rate of 4 skillings per loth. One loth converted to 16 2/3 grams.

Königliche Dänische Oberpostamt (KDOPA) was the main Danish post office in each of these cities (Lubeck and Hamburg).



Bru xelles Dec 11, 1845
 Belg Valenciennes Dec 11
 Quiévrain

Bordeaux Dec 15
 Bordeaux Dec 16

No 11 - delivery address

ma lettre. Il se porte bien
 à voir vos le mois de
 mes. Dis-moi ma chère cœur,
 si quitte Bordeaux.
 la chère Marguerite.
 oisées, d'hiver. M^{lle}
 le parle-t-il de sa décoration
 si bien contrefaire?
 boss auxquelles j'ajoute
 ent, sachez bien, que nos
 nous intéressent; papa,
 et puis tout. C'est, les

Belgian Postage

B.3.R.

Belgium 3rd Rayon
 rate = 40 centimes / 10 grams
 for 60 - 100 km

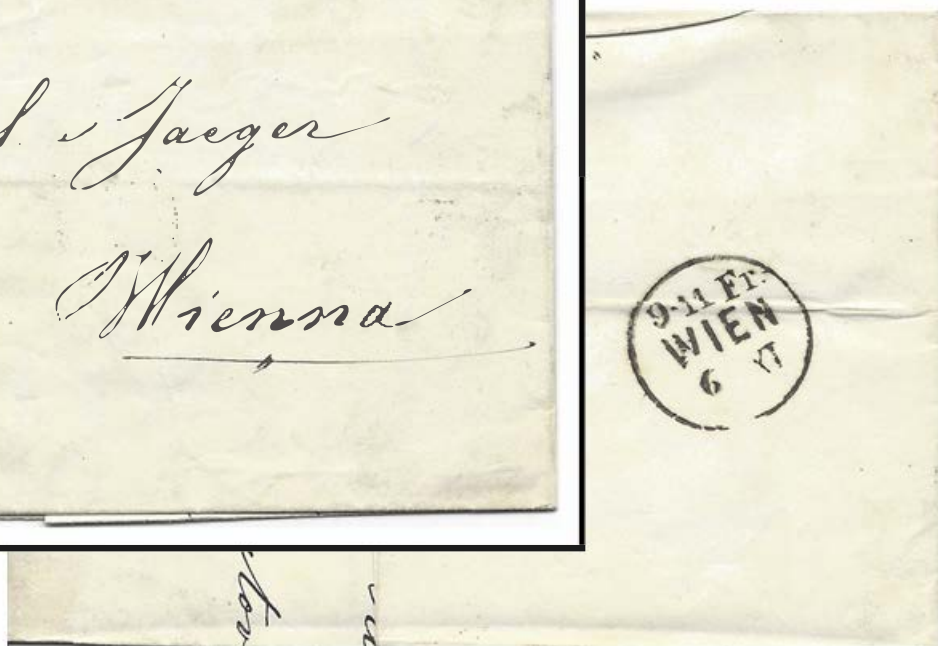
French Postage

rate = 1 franc / 7.5 grams
 for 750-900 km

Total Due

14
 14 decimes due

lettres ne sont jamais assez longues, enfin on ne dit jamais assez
 L'affaire de Pétre en est toujours la. Il faut nécessairement aller
 Anvers, pour se fixer sur le prix du sucre en saumon ou du moins en
 lingots. Vous pouvez lui dire qu'à la prochain occasion, je lui ferai savoir
 Dis-moi si le chai va bien. Ce jeune homme je crois peut faire
 la chose. Et toi Aimée, ne manques tu de rien? à propos du chai
 tu sais ce que je veux dire? je ne suis plus la pour la chandelle.
 Enfin, mes chers amis, je voudrais vous savoir toujours
 de mieux en mieux, tâchez de vivre en bon accord, nous
 n'avons pas de fortune. Trouvons-nous heureux de vivre
 en paix, et en bon accord le temps fera le reste.
 Adieu mon bon père je te souhaite
 l'accomplissement de tes devoirs, et que ma lettre
 puisse te porter le baiser d'un bon fils.
 Ton Eternel
 Alf. Vigneau
 vous pouvez penser que quand je signe c'est pour toute la famille de Bruxelles,



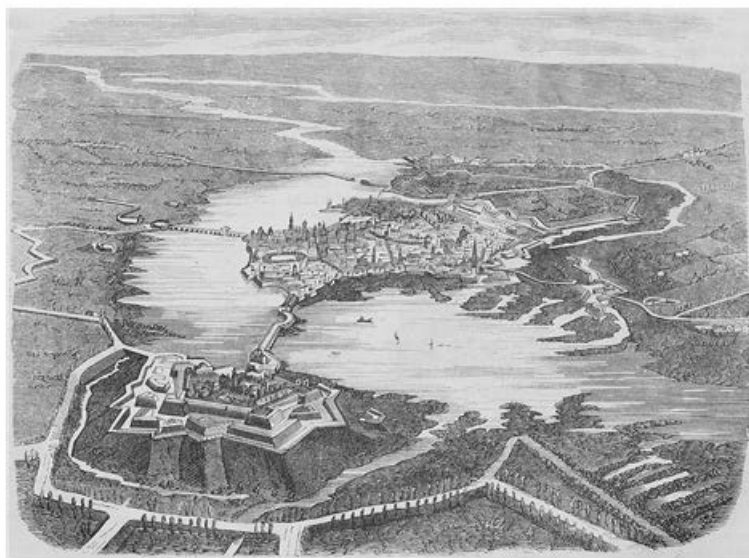
Mantova Nov 2, 1859 (from dateline)

"Campioni di nesso valore"

("Samples of no value")

Wien (Vienna) Nov 6 (verso)

The city of Mantua/Mantova was surrounded by three man-made lakes in 1859. The flow of the Mincio River was altered in 1198 by Alberto Ditentino to create four lakes: Lago Superiore, di Mezzo, Inferiore and Pajolo. The land was reclaimed from the last in the 1700's.



City of Mantua / Mantova
from Die Gartenlaube, published in 1866

The Quadrilatero Fortress Cities of Peschiera, Verona, Legnago and Mantova were a key part of Austrian defenses in Lombardy-Venetia. Of the four, only Mantova was located in Lombardy. The Armistice of Villafranca on July 11, 1859 (just four months prior to this letter's mailing) ceded Lombardy to France. France then ceded Lombardy to Sardinia in exchange for the Duchy of Savoy and the County of Nice. Mantova was not part of the ceded territory, despite being located in Lombardy. Austria maintained control over the city and its fortress.

Local Letter Rate

5 centesimi per 10 grams : Jan 1, 1863 - 1874

Cremona 24 Luglio 1863
 Bonetti Giuseppe
 Dell'Opera Nuova Binotti
 macchiato

GIUSEPPE BONETTI
 COMMERCIANTE
 di Seta, Bindelli, Filoselli, Frange, Cotone, Osso Balena, Cuanti
 Canevas, Lana, Disegni per ricamo e Guarnizioni per Carrozze

Cremona, Contrada Colonna N. 45

Fig. Pietro Facciò

Dare

Cremona, li 24 Luglio 1863



Torino July 26, 1863

4a Dist Jul 26 (verso)

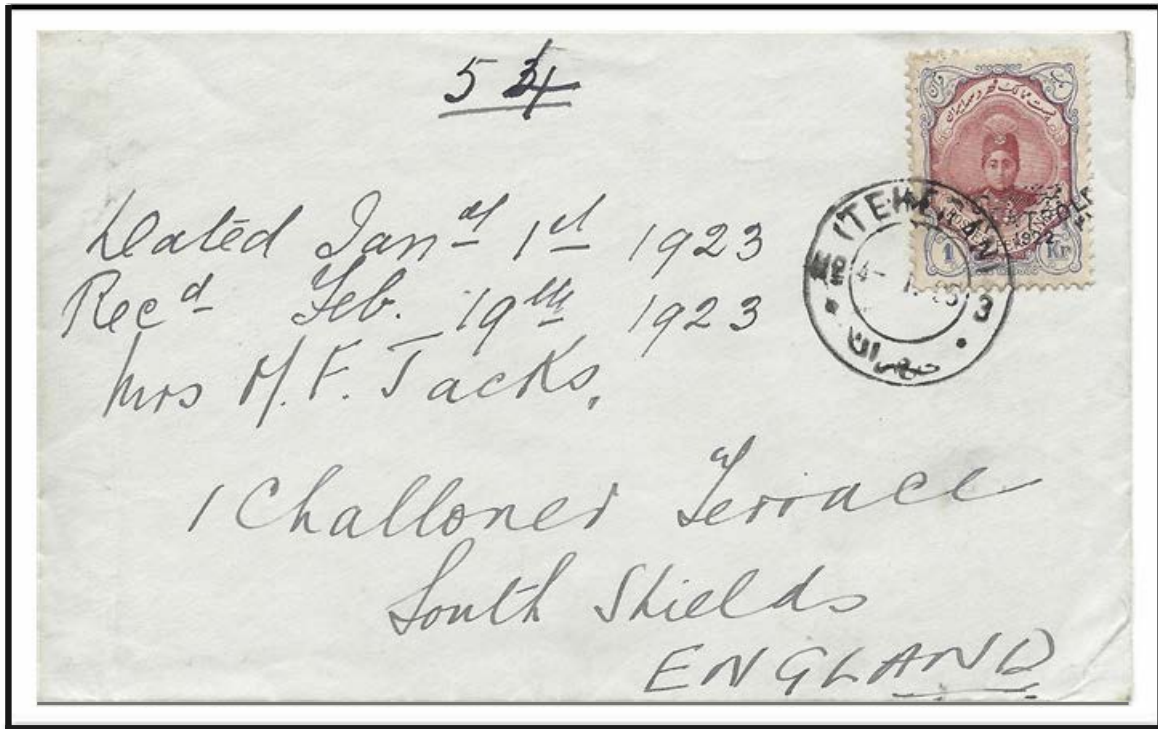
Torino Jul 26 (verso)

56 (in oval - verso)



Giuseppe Bonetti's letterhead indicates that his business was located in Cremona, which most certainly would not have qualified for a local letter rate in Torino (Turin). However, it is clear that this item was placed in the mails in Torino, for a local delivery. It is possible that it was carried privately (note the word "favore" at top left), which could be supported if the date on the document is July 24. It is also possible that Bonetti or his representative was in Torino for business and mailed this item while there.

Surface Mail to England



Teheran No 34 - I. 23

road to Tabriz

Trans-Caucasian Railway to Batum

Black Sea transport to Constantinople

rail via Berlin to the English Channel

ferried across the channel

docket Rec'd Feb 19th 1923



England continued to look for faster communications with holdings in India after WWI. Railways were already becoming more prevalent in the region and a line through Persia would be key. The Railway Age and Railway Review of January 30, 1920 stated that "there appears to be every possibility of railway development in Persia in the near future, the ... mail route may soon be an accomplished fact."

MAIRIE  **DE TARBES**

**TAXE OFFICIEUSE
DU PAIN.**

Tarbes 8 Juin 65
Après Le Depart
Vic-en-Bigorre 9 Juin 65 (verso)

Le Maire de la Ville de Tarbes, informe ses administrés que la taxe officieuse du Pain pour la 2^e quinzaine de *juin 1865* est fixée comme suit:



Handwritten notes:
3
3
3
à tous boulangers

Tarbes, en l'hôtel de la mairie, le

Le Maire,
Vte De La Garde.

Taxe Officieuse du Pain was a voluntary price guideline set by the local government for bakers to follow when pricing their bread. This poster was to be placed in a visible location in each bakery to show the customer what a reasonable price based on the cost of wheat would be. Prior to June 22, 1863, these prices were *taxe officielle* (required prices) beyond which bakers were not legally allowed to charge. Government controls on the grain market and bakeries had a long history in France that was rooted in the reliance of much of the population on bread for their diet. Threats to the supply could and did lead to riots and unrest, something the government wanted to avoid.