

The Hapsburg's Occupation Money in Italy 1796-1866

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UP TO the end of World War I, a large part of northern Italy belonged to the Austrian Empire.

During this period some emergency money was issued by the Austrian occupation forces. Of this, the first four emissions listed below were all issued to pay for rations and equipment delivered to the Austrian forces by the local inhabitants. The certificates were withdrawn from circulation after 18 months and destroyed so completely that to this day not a single copy has come to light. Thus, they are listed here only to make the record complete.

I. 4 January 1796 VAGLIA DELLA R. DUCAL CAMERA DI MANTOVA

According to the law of 4 January 1796 the Regia Ducal Camera in Mantova issued treasury certificates in the 200 Florins denomination to a total of 400,000 Florins.

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III. 16 February 1796 VAGLIA DELLA R. DUCAL CAMERA DI MANTOVA

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IV. 16 February 1796 VAGLIA DELLA R. DUCAL CAMERA DI MILANO

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V. 6 October 1796 CEDOLA MONETA DI MANTOVA

During the siege of Mantova by the French Army in 1796-97, the Town Council issued emergency paper money to cope with the currency shortage. The "cedola" were made of thick white card printed in black and stamped twice in red on the obverse with the eagle of Austria. At this time Mantova was the last Austrian garrison in Italy. The note measures 79 x 72 mm. Its reverse is blank.

At first an emission of 1,500,000 Mantovan Lire was planned, but finally a circulation of 7,536,480 Lire was

promulgated. Current until 22 October 1796 was the issue of three notes—10 Soldi, 1 and 3 Lire—with handwritten signatures, numerotages and value indications both in figures and letters; the other text was printed. They were signed by three of the following (one printed and two handwritten): Tonni, Scorza, Castiglioni, Antonio Gobbio, Trenti, Giuseppe Perodi, G. Batt. Noé, Gaetano Asti.

On 16 February 1797 the two higher denominations were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

The Mantovan Lira was worth one-third a Milanese Lira.

10 Soldi,	6,000 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
1 Lira,	9,000 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
3 Lire,	163,600 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
6 Lire,	388,200 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
9 Lire,	146,580 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
12 Lire,	89,820 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
18 Lire,	62,840 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
45 Lire,	19,660 pieces planned, exist in two variations.
135 Lire,	2,160 pieces planned, exist in two variations.

VI. 16 May 1797-18 January 1798 BANCO DEL GIRO COMMERCIO ED ARTE

Between 16 May 1797 and 18 January 1798 the Banco del Giro Commercio ed Arte in Venice issued paper means of payment in different denominations with dates completely handwritten.

After 1 July 1797 the dates have an added inscription "Anno I della Libertà Veneta" (First year of Venetian freedom). Known today are:

5 Ducati.
50 Ducati.

VII. 1 October 1798 CEDOLA DEL BANCO GIRO DI VENEZIA

A set of paper money dated 1 October 1798 was issued by the Banco Giro Di Venezia in four denominations in a sum of 600,000 Ducats on white thin paper printed in black. The numerotages and the three signatures are handwritten in black. The reverse is plain. Each note was signed by Giovanelli, Fovel and Schiantarelli.

1 Ottobre 1798 10 Ducati da Lire 8
 50 Ducati da Lire 8
 100 Ducati da Lire 8
 500 Ducati da Lire 8

VIII. 1802 MAGISTRATO CONSOLARE di TRENTO

During the Napoleonic War the town of Trento issued emergency money, called "cedola di carestia" by the people, to eliminate the lack of soldi coins in two denominations. Put into circulation on 29 August 1802 was the "soldi uno" and on 30 August 1802 the "soldi cinque" for a sum of 3,000 Florins, Austrian value. The notes have no dates and signatures.

A single original specimen of the 1 soldi was on display until World War II in the Museo Civico di Rovereto but it was destroyed later in the war. Now only a photograph exists at the Bankmuseum der Deutschen Bundesbank in Frankfurt/Main.

According to the above-mentioned museum, the note had a stamp PODESTA DI ROVERETO indicating that the emergency money of Trento circulated in the town of Rovereto, too.



Illustrated for the first time in a numismatic publication is the "Soldi Uno" of 1802 issued by the Magistrato Consolare di Trento. This note is no longer in existence.

1 Soldi (uno) 84 x 114 mm.
5 Soldi (cinque)

IX. 1 April 1849 REGNO LOMBARDO-VENETO
VIGLIETTO DEL TESORO

After the Italian Independence War was put down by the Hapsburg monarchy, the Austrian Empire, which was continually short of money, issued a series of treasury notes on the name of VIGLIETTO DEL TESORO to fund the public debt of the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom's inhabitants.

The notes were dated 1 April 1849. They were printed in Vienna by the K. K. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei (Imperial and Royal Court and State Printing Office) on white watermarked paper with the letters KKCK (Kaiserliche Konigliche Central Kasse—Imperial and Royal Central Treasury). The three small denominations of 5, 10 and 15 Lire Austrian were put into circulation without any interest; therefore their reverses are blank. The higher denominations bore an interest of three percent and therefore their reverses were printed with an interest table.

The non-interest bearing treasury notes were issued only on 27 August 1849. Both interest and non-interest bearing notes circulated to the sum of 70 million Austrian Lire. The notes were retired from circulation from 1850 to 1853. (The Austrian Lira had a worth of 20 Kreuzer conventional value.)

1	Aprile 1849,	5 Lire	Austr.	91 by	109 mm.	1,026,800	pieces
		10 Lire	Austr.	116 by	92 mm.	612,798	pieces
		15 Lire	Austr.	127 by	102 mm.	296,000	pieces
		30 Lire	Austr.	128 by	100 mm.	235,994	pieces
		60 Lire	Austr.	130 by	100 mm.	216,010	pieces
		120 Lire	Austr.	176 by	124 mm.	46,565	pieces
		600 Lire	Austr.	180 by	132 mm.	7,995	pieces
		1.200 Lire	Austr.	180 by	132 mm.	7,018	pieces
		2.400 Lire	Austr.	198 by	125 mm.	6,438	pieces

X. 15 June 1859 VAGLIA DI FIORINI DAL MONTE
LOMBARDO-VENETO

Between 1849 and 1859 the notes of the Privilegierte Österreichische Nationalbank (Privileged Austrian National Bank) circulated in the Kingdom of Lombardo-Venetia also.

In 1859 the Sardinian, French and Austrian powers declared war. But Austria had no money for warfare. Therefore on this occasion it once more put into circulation paper money with a forced rate of exchange by



Ecco due mila e quattrocento gli interessi al pagheranno a contare dal 1. Aprile 1890 in ragione degli centesimi al mese. Ad esempio pagherà e assumerà i suoi complessivi anni nei singoli giorni

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Illustrated for the first time in a numismatic publication is the obverse and reverse of the 2400 Lire Austrian Viglietto del Tesoro of 1 April 1849. The reverse bears an interest tale.

both succursals of the Bank of Lombardo-Venetia in Milano and Verona.

The notes were dated 15 June 1859 and printed on KKCK watermarked white paper in the Austrian Florin value by the K.K. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei in Vienna.

A. Milano 15 Giugno 1859

1	Fiorino	Valuta	Austriaca,	107	by	84	mm.
5	Fiorini	Valuta	Austriaca,	112	by	90	mm.
10	Fiorini	Valuta	Austriaca,	128	by	102	mm.
100	Fiorini	Valuta	Austriaca,	138	by	106	mm.
1.000	Fiorini	Valuta	Austriaca,	178	by	110	mm.

B. Verona 15 Giugno 1859

1	Fiorino	Valuta	Austriaca,	107	by	84	mm.
5	Fiorini	Valuta	Austriaca,	112	by	90	mm.
10	Fiorini	Valuta	Austriaca,	128	by	102	mm.
100	Fiorini	Valuta	Austriaca,	138	by	106	mm.
1,000	Fiorini	Valuta	Austriaca,	178	by	110	mm.

XI. 1 September 1866 CERTIFICATO DELL' I. R.
MONTE VENETO

According to the law of 25 May 1866 the Bank of Venice again issued paper money with a forced rate of exchange for all the provinces of the Venetian Kingdom, and again, for warfare purposes. This forced currency burdened in varying degrees the inhabitants of each of the provinces.

The notes were printed in Vienna by the K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei on white KKCK watermarked paper with the date 1 September 1866. The reverse was blank.



15 June 1859 Vaglia di Fiorini 1000 circulated in Milano



1 September 1866 Certificato dell' I.R. Monte Veneto, Province of Padova, 10 Lire in Austrian silver value

These notes were the last paper money issued in the 19th century by Austria for the occupied territories of Italy. In 1866 it lost the Venetian Kingdom, too.

A. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI BELLUNO

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

B. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI FRIUL

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

C. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI PADOVA

For a sum of 1,830,000 Fiorini V A in silver.

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

D. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI POLESINA

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

E. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI TREVISO

For a sum of 1,328,000 Fiorini V A in silver.

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

F. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI UDINE

For a sum of Fiorini V A in silver.

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

G. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI VENEZIA

For a sum of Fiorini V A in silver.

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

H. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI VERONA

For a sum of 1,862,000 Fiorini V A in silver.

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

I. 1 Settembre 1866 PROVINCIA DI VICENZA

For a sum of Fiorini V A in silver.

- 1 Fiorino Valuta Austriaca in silver, 112 by 75 mm.
10 Fiorini Valuta Austriaca in silver, 90 by 135 mm.

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\$100 Interest Bearing "Note" a Facsimile

IN THE report of a \$100 interest bearing proof note selling for \$10,000 in PAPER MONEY No. 56, an illustration of an alleged actual note with three coupons was included as a "find" by a pioneer member. Further consultation with two specialists has yielded the following information:

From Gene Hessler of Chase Manhattan—"Yes, the item in question is a reproduction. After I made my request for a photograph I realized the illustration . . . had no serial number. I have since compared this illustration with another reproduction. The signatures that appear to be handwritten are in exactly the same place in relationship to nearby printing, and the same name, Bennett, appears."

From Louis Van Belkum, noted National Currency authority—"I am quite sure that the note is not genuine. I would like to state some of my reasons for feeling that way:

"1.) The note does not carry any serial number. These notes carried either a red or blue serial number and this note does not have any number on it.

"2.) The note does not carry any plate position letter.

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