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GERMANY

AND ITS COLONIES

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE



GENERAL POST OFFICE BERLIN

This book is a companion book to **"Stamps of the German States"** by the same author. Together they constitute a superb history of the stamps of the German Empire

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BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

AUTHOR OF

The Stamps of Cook Islands,
The Stamp Collectors Guide,
Stamps of the German States,
Bermuda, Bulgaria, Hong Kong, Etc.

This book supplements the one issued by the Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co. entitled "Stamps of the German States." The two books give in a compact form all the necessary data regarding German stamps.

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FOREWORD.

In the series of articles which have appeared in MEKEEL'S WEEKLY I have endeavored to cover the history of the issues of the separate States in a manner which would appeal to the general collector, and in dealing with the postal issues of Germany itself the same plan will be followed. I have thought it convenient to include the stamps of Thurn and Taxis and those of the North German Confederation with Germany. These cannot be allocated to any particular State and as they were the forerunners of the emissions for the German Empire their logical place would appear to be in the sequence of the Empire stamps. This is the method generally adopted in cataloguing these groups and it is the one followed by the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby in his excellent work on the "Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe." Mr. Westoby's explanation is so clear and concise that I cannot do better than quote it in full:—

"In the seventeenth century the postal service of the whole of Germany was a monopoly in the hands of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis, but the wars of the French Revolution, followed by those of the First Empire, so dislocated the service that Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Hanover, Luxemburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Prussia and Saxony withdrew, or purchased their freedom, and formed their own postal administrations. Wurtemberg purchased its freedom in March, 1851, for something over $500,000, when the postal service of the Thurn and Taxis office became confined to those parts of North Germany comprised in the Electorate of Hesse, the Principalities of Reuss, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, and Lippe, the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz down to 1864, and the Hanseatic towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, in each of which there was an office. In South Germany its monopoly extended to the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Meiningen, the Landgraviat of Hesse-Homburg, and the town of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

The North German Confederation was formed in 1866, its policy being directed by a Parliament composed of members from Prussia and twenty-one other German States, which met from time to time in Berlin. In the early part of 1867 Prussia purchased from the Prince of Thurn and Taxis the remainder of the monopoly of the postal service throughout Germany at and from 1 July, 1867, and carried it on till the end of that year, when the whole service throughout Germany was merged by the Confederation into one general administration, with its centre in Berlin, with the exception of Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, which continued to preserve their separate administrations though, after the re-establishment of the German Empire on January 1st, 1871, that of Baden ceased to exist and was absorbed in that of the Empire.

It might be considered more logical to place the stamps of Thurn and Taxis under a separate heading, as has been done with those of the German States that were merged into those of the North German Confederation, or the Empire; but as the service extended to several States in North and South Germany they are not localised, and have usually been placed under the head of Germany, and it is perhaps better to conform to custom.

The postage stamp history of Germany will, therefore, be considered under the following heads:

1. *The Stamps of the Thurn and Taxis Post Office,* from the time of their first issue, on 1 January, 1852, down to the purchase of it by Prussia in 1867, when, on 30 June of that year, the stamps were withdrawn and ceased to be issued.

2. *The Stamps of the North German Confederation,* issued 1 January, 1868.

3. *The Stamps of the German Empire,* issued at the end of 1871, and which superseded those of the North German Confederation.

It will be seen that this arrangement leaves a hiatus between 30 June, 1867, and 1 January, 1868, during which time the service was conducted by a special issue of Prussia, for the particulars of which reference must be made to the stamps of that country as described in the previous handbook on the 'Stamps of the German States'."

THE STAMPS OF GERMANY.

By B. W. H. Poole.

THURN AND TAXIS.

The meaning of Thurn and Taxis has frequently puzzled collectors but, as I have already explained it did not represent a political or geographical division of the German Empire, but is a designation applied to the stamps issued in connection with the postal monopoly held by the princely house of this name. In the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for February, 1863, Mr. Mount Brown gives a short history of this house and its post to which I am indebted for much of the following information.

Thurn and Taxis was formerly an independent house in Germany which came originally from Italy. The oldest authentic historic ancestor of the family is considered to be Martin I della Torre, Lord of Valsassina, who accompanied the Emperor Conrad I in his crusade, and died a prisoner of the Saracens in 1147. Since 1259 eight della Torres were, one after the other, lords of Milan, until Guido the Rich perished in a feud with the Visconti family. Martino della Torre was one of the popular leaders, and appointed *anziano* or elder of the people of Milan. Such was his power that he sequestrated the property of the see, and forbade the archbishop-elect to appear in Milan; for which he was excommunicated by the Pope. His successors continued to enjoy the popular favor for some time, until one of them was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power, and Ottini Visconti, the archbishop, seized the opportunity for striking a decisive blow. A combat ensued in which the Torriani were defeated, and Visconti entered Milan a perpetual lord. So much then for the Torre, (or Thurn, to give it its Teutonic equivalent) branch of the family.

One of the sons of Guido the Rich, Lamoral I, settled in the territory of Bergamo, and took from the mountain Tasso (one of his possessions there) the name *del Tasso* and afterwards *del Tassis,* from which the German Taxis was derived. His great grandson inherited the possessions of his predecessors, united their titles, and was known as Roger I of Thurn and Taxis. He was knighted by the emperor Friederich III, in 1450, and founded the fame of his house by the establishment of a post in the Tyrol. The emperor, Leopold I, granted to Count Engen Franz von Thurn and Taxis the dignity of Prince of the Empire. The grandson of the latter obtained the office of Imperial-General Hereditary Post Master, held in fee from the Empire.

The Tyrol post established by Roger I marks him as one of the earliest postal benefactors. He must have known how to manage the post he established; for instead of it dying out, like so many other knightly ventures, it proved to be the initial step towards the foundation of a service whose functions only ceased with the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866. So successful was the conduct of his enterprise that, in 1516, his son was charged by Maximilian I to form a post from Brussels to Vienna, certainly no mean undertaking in those days. In 1522, on account of the war with the Turks, an imperial post was established from Nuremberg to Vienna, which ceased on the return of peace. On this Charles V ordered Leonhard, Count of Thurn and Taxis, to establish a permanent post, which went from the Netherlands through Treves, Spires, etc., to Wurtemberg, Augsburg, and Tyrol to Italy. In 1543, he created the Count *Oberpostmeister* of the German Empire. About the end of the sixteenth century the Thurn and Taxis post, shaken by disturbances in the Netherlands, and oppressed by debt, fell into disuse, but rose again under the favor of emperor Rudolf II. But the Palatinate, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and other states of the empire formerly included under Thurn and Taxis, had in the

meantime established posts in their own states, and refused to recognize the validity of the office. Thereupon Count Lamoral of Thurn and Taxis was raised to the rank of Baron of the Empire, and received the imperial post in fee for himself and male heirs, which was subsequently extended to his female descendants. It was under this somewhat attentuated postal monopoly that stamps were issued in 1852.

The Thurn and Taxis Post Office had its headquarters in Frankfort, and the extent of its monopoly about the year 1850 has already been detailed. From the latter it will be seen that the field of its operations extended to states in both Northern and Southern Germany. In the Northern States the currency was in silbergroschen while in South Germany it was in kreuzer, thus necessitating two series of stamps. Before, therefore, describing the stamps themselves some explanation of the monetary system obtaining in the states affected by the Thurn and Taxis postal administration seems desirable. In his article in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* for September 19th, 1908, Mr. W. P. Barnsdall gives a very clear exposition of the somewhat mixed currency then in vogue which I cannot do better than quote *in extenso*.

> The Northern group, with a few exceptions, had for its unit the *thaler*, equal to about 3s (72c) of our money. This was as a rule sub-divided into 30 *silbergroschen, groschen,* or *neugroschen,* each of which was equivalent to 12 *pfennige*. Thus in English money 1 *silbergroschen* equalled 1/5d (2 2/5c). In Hanover and Brunswick the thaler was divided into 24*gutegroschen* of 12 *pfennige,* whilst in Bremen 72 *grote* made up that unit. Hanover in 1858 adopted the subdivision of 300 *pfennige*=30 *groschen*=1 *thaler,* thus coming into line except as regards the lowest denomination; whilst in Mecklenburg 48 *schilling* made up the thaler of 30 groschen. Schleswig, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bergedorf employed the *Hamburg mark* (28c) as the unit, it being divided into 16 *schilling*. Practically, therefore, all the currency of North Germany can be reduced to *silbergroschen*.
>
> The monetary unit for the Southern States was the *gulden* or *florin,* divided into 60 *kreuzer*. This was at one time worth 2s (48c) or two-thirds of a *thaler,* so that 3 *kreuzer* exactly equalled 1 *silbergroschen*. Eventually the value of the gulden fell to about 1s 8d (40c), but, as will be seen later, the equation mentioned served as the basis of issue of concurrent series of stamps.

The First Issue.

The Thurn and Taxis Post Office, as I have already stated, had its central administration at Frankfort, and, as it joined the German Austrian Postal Union in 1851, it became necessary to provide postage stamps to conform to one of the regulations of the convention. This Postal Union, as has been pointed out in the history of the stamps of Baden, Bavaria, etc., was of considerable importance since by it the postal arrangements over a large portion of central Europe were regulated and uniform rates established. As the operation of the Thurn and Taxis office included states using two distinct currencies, two sets of stamps were necessary, one with values expressed in silbergroschen and the other with values in kreuzer. By the terms of the Postal Union, stamps of 1 kreuzer were allowed to correspond to those of ½ silbergroschen—a distinct advantage to the southern states as will be seen from the currency equivalents quoted above.

The design adopted was somewhat similar to that used by Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg about the same period. They were printed in a similar manner to the emissions of those States and on paper of different colors. A contract was made with a paper manufacturer at Hanau on November 15, 1851, for a supply of suitable paper; and a few days later another contract was made with the firm of C. Naumann, a Frankfort printer, for the construction of the plates and the printing of the stamps.

The stamps were issued on January 1, 1852, there being four values for each division, those corresponding of the different currencies being of the same color. The stamps of the Northern States, with values in silbergroschen, show large uncolored numerals of value on an engine-turned ground, the pattern of which differs for each denomination. Enclosing this centerpiece is a square frame measuring about 22 mm. outside and 14 mm. inside. In the upper part of this frame is "Friemarke," in German lowercase with capital initial; in the lower portion is the value in "Silb. Grosch.," in Roman lower case with capital initials; on the left is "Deutsche-Oestr. Postverein," and on the right "Thurn and Taxis," both inscriptions being in two lines of German diamond lower case with capital initials. In each of

the angles are small posthorns and immediately below these, encroaching on the background of the centre, are small shields showing the numerals of value on a ground of solid color.

The stamps for the Southern States, with values in kreuzer, show similar inscriptions but on a circular band, the small posthorns separating the inscriptions. The large numerals of value in the centre are on an engine-turned ground of circular shape and, as in the case of the silbergroschen series, the pattern of this differs for each denomination. The rectangular shape of the design as a whole is obtained by the addition of ornamental scrollwork at each angle, there being small numerals of value in the centre of the decoration at each corner. The inscription at the left on all these stamps is simply the German rendering of "German Austrian Postal Union."

Mr. Westoby tells us that "the dies were engraved in the establishment of Naumann, in relief by chemitype, and the electrotypes were also made there." There were 150 electrotypes for each value and these were clamped together in a chase in fifteen horizontal rows of ten each to form the printing plates. They were all printed in black on colored papers and were issued imperforate.

As these stamps continued in use until 1859-60, when the system of printing them in black on colored papers was abandoned, there were several printings, especially of the two lower values of each series. There are, therefore, several shades of each value. These stamps are scarce in fine unused condition but still comparatively plentiful in used state as a study of catalogue quotations will show.

Reference List.

1852. Typographed. Imperforate.



Northern District.

1. ½sgr black on green, Scott's No. 3.
2. 1sgr black on blue, Scott's No. 4 or No. 5.
3. 2sgr black on rose, Scott's No. 6.
4. 3sgr black on yellow, Scott's No. 7.



Southern District.

5. 1kr black on green, Scott's No. 42 or 42a.
6. 3kr black on blue, Scott's No. 43, 43a or 44.
7. 6kr black on rose, Scott's No. 45.
8. 9kr black on yellow, Scott's No. 46 or 46a.

The Second Issue.

On January 1st, 1854, the rate on single local letters, prepaid by stamps, posted and delivered within the area comprised in the Northern States, was reduced to ¼sgr and a stamp of this value was issued. It is similar in design to the others of the series but has the value in the centre on a ground of wavy lines. It was printed in black on red-brown paper the size of the sheets apparently being the same as those of the other denominations—viz. 150 stamps in fifteen rows of ten.

On July 1st, 1858, another new value was issued of ⅓sgr (equal to 4 pfennige), this being intended for the purpose of franking printed matter, posted and delivered within the district where the currency was in silbergroschen. This stamp was also of similar design to the others, the large central numerals being on a background of a pattern resembling a repetition of interlaced 3's. This denomination printed in black on a flesh colored paper was, like the others, issued imperforate.

Reference List.

1854-58. Typographed. Imperf.

Northern District.

9. ¼sgr black on red brown, Scott's No. 1.
10. ⅓sgr black on flesh, Scott's No. 2.

The Third Issue.

In 1859, the Thurn and Taxis office abandoned the use of colored papers and, instead, printed its stamps in color on white paper. As the stocks of those on colored paper became used up those on white paper were substituted. But before any of the stamps of the existing values were issued on white paper, two new denominations were issued in both currencies, viz., 5sgr and

15kr printed in lilac, and 10sgr and 30kr printed in orange. The designs somewhat closely resemble those of the other stamps then current, but the side inscriptions are shown in one line of type instead of two as previously. The central background of the 5sgr and 15kr consists of a network pattern in which the figures "5" and "15" respectively are repeated in Arabic and Roman characters. The background of the higher values shows Arabic numerals only. There appears to have been but one large printing of these four stamps and that they were in but small demand is obvious from the scarcity of used specimens. These values were never officially rouletted, like the lower denominations, and those specimens that occasionally turn up rouletted or perforated are of a private nature and have no philatelic value.

The other denominations printed on white paper are exactly similar to those of the 1852-58 issues in design, the same plates being employed. All of the kreuzer stamps and the ½ and 1sgr appeared during 1859; the 2 and 3sgr appeared about November, 1860; while the ⅓sgr was not issued until 1863 owing to the fact that the stock in hand of the black on flesh paper was very large. The color of this value had by then been altered, but the others were printed in the same colors as those of the paper on which they were first printed. The only exception is the 3sgr which was printed in red brown instead of yellow though the corresponding value in the kreuzer set duly appeared in yellow. I have never seen any explanation that would account for this change of color. Specimens of the 3kr are known printed in green—the color of the 1kr. These were, at one time, considered an error of color. Indeed, Mr. Westoby says of it, "This error was caused by printing a sheet in the wrong color, and it was not discovered till the greater part of it had been sold; and as the sale was made in the evening by artificial light, this may account for the oversight." Most specialists now discredit this variety as an "error" and regard it as nothing more than a proof.

Reference List.

1859-60. Typographed. Imperf.



Northern District.

11. ¼sgr red, Scott's No. 8.
12. ½sgr green, Scott's No. 9.
13. 1sgr blue, Scott's No. 10.
14. 2sgr rose, Scott's No. 11.
15. 3sgr red brown, Scott's No. 12.
16. 5sgr lilac, Scott's No. 13.
17. 10sgr orange, Scott's No. 14.



Southern District.

18. 1kr yellow green, Scott's No. 47 or 47a.
19. 3kr blue, Scott's No. 48.
20. 6kr rose, Scott's No. 49.
21. 9kr yellow, Scott's No. 50.
22. 15kr lilac, Scott's No. 51.
23. 30kr orange, Scott's No. 52.

The Fourth Issue.

In March 1861, the Prussian Postal Administration addressed a circular to the various States forming the German-Austrian Postal Union proposing that uniform colors should be adopted for stamps of the same or corresponding values. The proposal met with general approval and, accordingly, the States comprised in the Union agreed to issue stamps in the regulation colors as the stocks of those in use became exhausted. The colors adopted by the Union were green for the stamps of the 4 pfennige or ⅓sgr, yellow for those of 6pf or ½sgr, rose for those of 1sgr, blue for the 2sgr and brown for the 3sgr. By this time the value of the gulden had deteriorated and was now worth about 40c U.S. currency instead of 48c as before. The 1sgr was, therefore, equal to 3½kr; but in the Union 1kr was deemed equivalent to ⅓sgr and 3kr to 1sgr. The adoption of this "color scheme" by Thurn and Taxis necessitated five changes in the stamps for the Northern District, and but three for the Southern District as the 1kr. was already green.

These changes of color began to take effect in 1862 when, in April, the 1sgr. appeared in rose. This was followed by the ½sgr in yellow in February, 1863, and by the ⅓sgr in green three months later. In September of the same year the 3sgr was issued in bistre and in January, 1864, the 2sgr appeared in blue. In July of the same year the ¼sgr was printed in black, the alteration in this value evidently being made to prevent

possible confusion with the yellow or bistre stamps. Corresponding changes were made during 1862 in the colors of the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer. These stamps were all issued imperforate. As I have already stated there was an ample stock on hand of the 5 and 10sgr and 15 and 30kr so that no fresh printings of those denominations were made.

Reference List.

1862-64. Types as before. Imperf.

Northern District

24. ¼sgr black, Scott's No. 15.
25. ⅓sgr green, Scott's No. 16.
26. ½sgr yellow, Scott's No. 17 or 17a.
27. 1sgr rose, Scott's No. 18.
28. 2sgr blue, Scott's No. 19 or 19a.
29. 3sgr. bistre, Scott's No. 20 or 20a.

Southern District

30. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 53.
31. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 54.
32. 9kr bistre, Scott's No. 55.

The Fifth Issue.

In 1865, it was decided to introduce the convenience of perforation, this taking the form of rouletting which was much in favor among the German States at that period. This work was entrusted to Naumann, the printer of the stamps, and the rouletted varieties began to appear in November. The rouletting was colorless and was done rather roughly, evidently it was somewhat of an experiment so far as Naumann was concerned. The electrotypes forming the printing plates were clamped much too closely together, so that there was no space left for the rouletting, which frequently cuts right into the design of the stamps. The colors were the same as before, though for the most part they were in paler shades, showing that new printings were made.

Reference List.

1865. Colorless roulette.

Northern District

33. ½sgr black, Scott's No. 21.
34. ⅓sgr green, Scott's No. 22.
35. ½sgr yellow, Scott's No. 23.
36. 1sgr rose, Scott's No. 24.
37. 2sgr blue, Scott's No. 25.
38. 3sgr bistre, Scott's No. 26 or 26a.

Southern District

39. 1kr green, Scott's No. 56.
40. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 57.
41. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 58.
42. 9kr bistre, Scott's No. 59.

The Sixth Issue.

The colorless roulette gave considerable dissatisfaction owing to the manner in which it cut into the stamps and in 1866 this defect was remedied by rearranging the electro-casts so that there was a space of about 1½mm. between them. In the spaces between the electros, both vertically and horizontally, brass strips known as "printer's dotted rule" were inserted. This rule has a sharp edge divided into short lines (in this instance 16 in the space of 2 centimetres) and stands a trifle higher than the printing surface of the electro-casts. Consequently when the stamps are printed the rule is inked as well and cuts into the paper forming the variety known as "rouletting in colored lines." This system not only saves time, for the stamps are printed and perforated at one operation, but it has the advantage from a collecting point of view, of making the stamps perfectly centered. The stamps, rouletted in colored lines, began to appear in February, 1867, and as soon afterwards the office was transferred to Prussia, used specimens of some of the values are quite scarce.

Reference List.

1867. Rouletted 16 in color.

Northern District

43. ¼sgr black, Scott's No. 27.
44. ⅓sgr green, Scott's No. 28.
45. ½sgr yellow, Scott's No. 29.
46. 1sgr rose, Scott's No. 30.
47. 2sgr blue, Scott's No. 31.
48. 3sgr bistre, Scott's No. 32.

Southern District

49. 1kr green, Scott's No. 60.
50. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 61.
51. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 62.
52. 9kr bistre, Scott's No. 63.

The above were the last stamps issued under the Thurn and Taxis administration, for in 1867, Prussia purchased the entire postal rights throughout Germany from the Prince of Thurn and Taxis for a sum of three million thalers, or about $2,250,000. The use of the stamps ceased on June 30th, 1867, and on the following day Prussian stamps were used. The ordinary Prussian stamps served for those States comprised in the Northern District, for they were in the silbergroschen currency, but a special series, with values in kreuzer, had to be issued for use in those parts forming the Southern District. This issue is described on page 75 of the "Stamps of the German States."

Remainders.

That there were large remainders of the 5 and 10sgr, and 15kr and 30kr of 1859, and of many values of the 1862-67 issues is obvious from the low prices at which they are listed unused in current catalogues. Whether the whole stock

of remainders was ever sold or not I have been unable to find out. In fact, very little seems to have been published on the subject of these remainders, the only note I can trace on the subject being that by M. Hanciau in an article in the *Monthly Journal* for July, 1903. I quote the paragraph *in extenso*:—

> The office of Thurn and Taxis, after its suppression, placed its stamps and envelopes on sale at a certain reduction from face value; but it never, so far as I know, made up its mind to dispose of them in bulk, the stock being perhaps too large a one.

REPRINTS.

None of the stamps of Thurn and Taxis were reprinted until they had been obsolete for a period of no less than 43 years. This reprinting took place in 1910 but under whose authority I cannot trace. The list of stamps reprinted is as follows:—

Northern District.

1852-58	¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2 and 3sgr.
1859-60	¼, ½, 1, 2 and 3sgr.
1862-64	¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2 and 3sgr.
1865	½ and 1sgr.

Southern District

1852-58	1, 3, 6 and 9kr.
1859	1, 3, 6 and 9kr.
1862	3, 6 and 9kr.
1865	1kr.

Of each variety 25 sheets were reprinted and as the sheets contained 150 stamps there were, thus, 3,750 copies of each value. The colors of the reprints are generally brighter than those of the originals and the paper is also thicker. They are, however, easily distinguished for each stamp has the letters "N. D." (*neudruck*=reprint) printed on the back in purple ink, and they are not gummed.

At the same time 25 sheets of each of the 10sgr, 15kr and 30kr were printed in black on blue paper.

What the value of these reprints is nowadays, I am unable to say, but at the time of their appearance, they were sold in sets at the rate of about 16c per stamp.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Austro-Prussian War of 1866, which gave the kingdom of Prussia the supremacy in Germany, led to the formation of the North German Confederation, composed of Prussia (which had previously acquired Hanover and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein by conquest) and twenty-one other German States, the only exceptions being Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg. The first meeting of the North German Parliament took place at Berlin in February, 1867, and as later on in the year Prussia had completed the purchase of the postal rights of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the way was paved for the introduction of a general postal system for the whole Confederation, having its centre at Berlin.

This new Postal Union was inaugurated on January 1st, 1868, by an issue of stamps adapted for the Confederation. The differences in currency in the various states still presented some difficulty, as in the case of the issues for Thurn and Taxis, so that two series were again necessary, one with values in groschen and the other with its denominations expressed in kreuzer. The groschen is the same as the silbergroschen for the Northern District served by the Thurn and Taxis Administration but a new basis of equation was adopted to bring the two currencies to a closer approximation of their real values. Thus 1kr now equalled ⅓gr; 2kr=⅔gr; 3kr =1gr; 7kr=2gr, and 18kr=3gr.

Under a new law of the new German Parliament the rates of postage were readjusted and the rates within the confines of the Confederation were fixed as follows:—

1 to 10 miles—Single letters under 1 loth (½ oz.), 1 groschen. Double letters (over 1 loth) or parcels weighing under 3 lbs., 2 groschen.

10 to 20 miles—Single letters, 2 groschen. Double letters and parcels under 3 lbs., 4 groschen.

Over 20 miles—Single letters, 3 groschen. Double letters and parcels under 3 lbs., 6 groschen.

As letters were allowed to be included in parcels it will be seen that the rates of postage were remarkably low for that time on letters weighing over ½ oz. A particularly bulky letter was simply treated as a parcel. These rates

also give proof of probably the earliest instance of a governmental postal system handling a parcel post.

These low rates did not apply to foreign postage which varied according to destination. Thus the rate on single letters to England was 5gr, double letters (1 to 2 loth) 10gr; letters weighing from 2 to 3 loth, 15gr, and so on. Late in 1868 an agreement was made with the British Post Office under which the rate of postage to Great Britain was reduced to 2½gr per loth.

The First Issue.

The stamps were issued on January 1st, 1868, there being one design for the groschen values and another for the values in kreuzer. The groschen series show a large numeral in the centre in a circle with background of short vertical lines and dots. Around this is a circular band decorated with oak leaves, and surrounding this is another circular band inscribed "NORDDEUTCHER POST-BEZIRK" (North German Postal Circuit). At the foot the value is shown in words in uncolored letters on a straight label of solid color; in the upper left and lower right spandrels are winged wheels; and in the other two spandrels are posthorns. The design of the kreuzer values shows the numerals within an upright oval, enclosed within a leaf decorated oval, and then an inscribed oval band. This band contains the same wording as the groschen series in its upper part while in the lower portion the value is stated in words. The spandrels are ornamented in a similar manner to the groschen design.

The dies and electrotypes forming the printing plates were made in the Government Printing works at Berlin, and the stamps were printed there in sheets of 150 arranged in 15 horizontal rows of ten each. The paper is ordinary white wove and as a precaution against counterfeiting the paper was, before printing, covered with a network pattern, similar to that on the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, but in a colorless preparation which only becomes visible when acted on by certain chemicals. In the early seventies these stamps were frequently reported as existing on a watermarked or mottled paper these evidently being specimens on which the network had become faintly visible.

The stamps were rouletted in line in all kinds of gauges varying from 8½ to 12½. All values are known imperforate and though Gibbons' catalogue states they "were not issued for use, although some specimens were passed through the post," there seems no reasonable doubt that these are bona-fide varieties, put out by the Government though not constituting a separate issue. Mr. Westoby states "the pressure was so great to despatch the necessary supplies, in order to make the issue on January 1st, 1868, that many were sent out without being perforated, and at the time of the issue it was easy to make an entire series of unperforated specimens."

The free city of Hamburg was furnished with a special stamp for use on local or drop letters corresponding in value to the ½ schilling (about ¾c) rate which had been in use there for many years previously. This is of similar design to the kreuzer series but without any numeral in the centre or, in fact, without any designation of value at all anywhere in the design. At the base of the inscribed oval the words "STADT-POSTBRIEF HAMBURG" (Town Postage Stamp for Hamburg) is shown. This label is rouletted like the others of the same period.

The only varieties in the designs of these stamps are those referred to in the following paragraph taken from the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for June, 1870:—

> We owe to one of our correspondents information of a slight but noticeable variation in the design of the 1 groschen adhesive. It consists in the insertion of what appears at first sight to be a thick, solid, vertical line, and two thin side lines, in the body of the central figure of value; a closer inspection, however, shows that the middle line is formed of a diagonal shading, the lines of which run from left to right. As our correspondent observes this variety is found indifferently on perforated and pierced stamps, and on mottled and unmottled paper. The specimen he sends is singularly clear and complete; we have ourselves looked over a large number of copies, but could not find on any of them more than a few indistinct traces of the middle lines. We, however, took the opportunity to examine the other values of the series, and found the 1kr green and 3kr rose, with a similar variation in the design. Of the few specimens of the former at the moment in our possession, all showed the lines in the figures, or traces of them, but it will require further investigation to prove whether the whole issue of that value is thus characterised. Of the 3kr our stock is larger, and among these the propor-

tion of specimens on which the lines or shading appeared was about two out of five. This shading appears in both curves of the figure 3, but all our copies evidently show it only incompletely.

These varieties are quite distinct but are probably purely accidental and of slight philatelic interest. My own opinion is that they are simply due to faulty electrotypes in which the uncolored portion of the numerals had hardly been struck with sufficient clearness.





Reference List.

1868. Typographed. Rouletted.

1. ¼gr lilac, Scott's No. 1 or 1a.
2. ⅓gr green, Scott's No. 2 or 2a.
3. ½gr orange, Scott's No. 3.
4. 1gr rose, Scott's No. 4.
5. 2gr blue, Scott's No. 5 or 5a.
6. 5gr bistre, Scott's No. 6.
7. 1kr green, Scott's No. 7.
8. 2kr orange, Scott's No. 8.
9. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 9.
10. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 10 or 10a.
11. 18kr bistre, Scott's No. 11.



Local for Hamburg.

12. ½sch purple brown, No. 12.

The Second Issue.

In 1869 it was decided to issue the stamps with machine perforation instead of with the more or less unsatisfactory rouletting. The machine used had a gauge of 14 by 14½. The stamps began to appear in February but as it was decided to use up the old stock first it was some time before all the denominations with perforation were in use. The 5gr, for instance, was not in use until late in September, 1869, while the 18kr does not appear to have been issued until the following year.

Reference List.

1869-70. Typographed. Perf. 14 by 14½.

13. ¼gr lilac, Scott's No. 13 or 13a.
14. ⅓gr green, Scott's No. 14.
15. ½gr orange, Scott's No. 15.
16. 1gr rose, Scott's No. 16.
17. 2gr blue, Scott's No. 17.
18. 5gr bistre, Scott's No. 18.
19. 1kr green, Scott's No. 19.
20. 2kr orange, Scott's No. 20.
21. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 21.
22. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 22.
23. 18kr bistre, Scott's No. 23.

Local for Hamburg.

24. ½sch violet brown, No. 24 or 24a.

The Third Issue.

On March 1st, 1869, two new high value stamps of 10 and 30 groschen were issued. The designs were evidently inspired by the stamps of similar values issued by Prussia in 1866 on the so-called "goldbeater's skin." They were not for the use of the public but were affixed by the postal officials to heavy packages or registered matter requiring high postage and prepaid in cash. Instructions were also given to cancel the stamps with pen and ink, hence the comparatively high prices of postmarked specimens. The 10 groschen shows the numerals of value in the centre of an oval band which is inscribed "NORDDEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK" in its upper part and "GROSCHEN" at the base. The rest of the design is filled with a ground composed of "ZEHN GROSCHEN" in small capitals repeated as often as necessary to complete the rectangular shape of the stamps. In the case of the 30 groschen, the numerals 30 are in a rectangle with a frame around inscribed above and below as on the 10gr. The sides of the frame are filled with ornamentation and the groundwork is a repetition of the words "DREISSIG GROSCHEN." Both values were printed on white wove paper and were perforated 14½ by 14.





Reference List.

1869. Perf. 14½ by 14.

25. 10gr grey, Scott's No. 25.
26. 30gr blue, Scott's No. 26.

Official Stamps.

Pursuant to a law passed on June 5th, 1869, it was decided to issue special stamps for franking official correspondence and other mail. The stamps were issued on January 1st, 1870, and as with the ordinary stamps there were two series, one with values in groschen and the other with denominations in kreuzer. The design is the same for both series and consists of an octagonal frame, of a transverse oblong shape, inscribed "NORD—DEUTSCHE—POST" along its three upper sides. At the foot is "GROSCHEN" or "KREUZER," the spaces at the sides being filled with ornaments. In the centre are the words "DIENST" and "SACHE," reading up at left and down at right respectively, with numerals of value between. The color is black for all values the designs being printed on a background composed of a repetition of "NORDDPOST-BEZIRK" within a dotted rectangular frame. The color of this ground is pale red brown for the groschen values and grey for the kreuzer stamps. The stamps are all perforated 14½ by 14.



Reference List.

1870. Perf. 14½ by 14.

27. ¼gr black on pale red brown, Scott's No. 27.
28. ⅓gr black on pale red brown, Scott's No. 28.
29. ½gr black on pale red brown, Scott's No. 29.
30. 1gr black on pale red brown, Scott's No. 30.
31. 2gr black on pale red brown, Scott's No. 31.
32. 1kr black on grey, Scott's No. 32
33. 2kr black on grey, Scott's No. 33.
34. 3kr black on grey, Scott's No. 34.
35. 7kr black on grey, Scott's No. 35.

Remainders.

None of the stamps of the North German Confederation were ever reprinted but when they were superseded by the issue for the German Empire in December, 1871, there was a large stock of remainders of most values. These were sold by the German government later but whether in small quantities or in one lot I have been unable to trace.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The stamps generally known as the issues for Alsace and Lorraine were really a sub-issue of the North German Confederation. These stamps were used in those parts of France occupied by the German Army in the war of 1870-71, and afterwards provisionally in the annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine until they were superseded by the general issues for the German Empire. It should be distinctly understood that these stamps were not issued for the use of the German troops for all soldiers' letters, parcels, etc. were forwarded free of charge, but they were intended to be used by the civilian population of the districts temporarily under German control. Much has been written on the subject of these interesting stamps the best article in the English language being, perhaps, that by Mr. G. B. Duerst, which appeared in the *Philatelic Record* in 1896. I am indebted to Mr. Duerst for much of the following information. In the early portion of his article this writer says:—

> We all know that these stamps were issued in consequence of the Franco-German war, and this in itself should make them interesting to all collectors, considering that they owe their origin to a decidedly historical period, a time of trouble and anxiety, not only to the two nations principally concerned, but also to all the other nations of Europe in a minor degree. How many stamps exist that have such a weighty reason for their existence? Their stern simplicity of design seems to bear witness to the time of issue; no name, no ornamentation, neither head nor coat-of-arms, everything points to the fact that they were issued at a grave period, when nobody could foresee the ultimate end.
>
> It is interesting to know that the German government already in August, 1870, had practically decided upon what land had to be ceded by France, as all the obliterating dies of places within this radius having French names were issued bearing their old German names. Thus we find:
>
> Mulhouse changed to Mülhausen.
> Strassbourg changed to Strassburg.
> Nancy changed to Nanzig.
> Thionville changed to Diedenhofen.
> Riquevihr changed to Reichenweier.
> Ferrette changed to Pfirt.
> Wasselonne changed to Wasselnheim, etc.
>
> Of course, we also find the old French obliterating dies, but rarer. For all places outside this radius the

French obliterating dies were used as they were found, but, in uniformity with the German custom, only the dies having name and date inscribed. The French dot dies have also been used, but very rarely; as a matter of fact, it was against all orders to do so. Naturally, when the French die was worn out or got damaged a new one had to be made, and then we find German-shaped dies with French names, notably Rouen.

Wherever the German troops went they established post-offices, but whether these stamps were ever used in Paris is very doubtful. Reinheimer, in his work, mentions a specimen with the Paris obliteration, but, unfortunately, the die does not give any year. Krötsch gives one also, but the date there is August 16th, 1871; a date which is about six months after the time these stamps could be used in France, besides there is on the envelope a French stamp (head of Liberty) 20c blue, which paid the postage.

As far as official records can be found, no German post-office was established in Paris during the limited stay of the German troops, and of course, if no German post-office existed, no letters with Alsace-Lorraine stamps would be forwarded.

This "Occupation" postal service came into use in the beginning of September, 1870. It had its own administration, with headquarters first at Nancy, later removed to Rheims; also General Post Offices at Metz (from the 6th October) for German Lorraine, and at Strassburg (from the 1st of October) for Alsace. It had its own laws, taxes, etc., and came to an end on the 24th of March, 1871, when all offices outside the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were handed over to French officials in accordance with the convention signed on the 22nd of March. A few places were still in German hands, but further negotiations also gave these back to France. The most notable of these places was Belfort.

From this date (March 24th, 1871) all letters in the interior of France, or from France to other countries, had again to be franked by French stamps at the same rates that were in force before the war. In the ceded provinces of Alsace-Lorraine these stamps were used until the 31st December, 1871. Mr. R. F. Albrecht says in the *Illustrated Stamp Journal*, that letters franked with such stamps were allowed until late in 1873, but I cannot quite agree with him, as the decree dated Berlin, 16th of October, 1871, distinctly states that letters franked with such stamps after the 31st December, 1871, should be considered as not franked.

Until February 15th unused stamps could be exchanged at the post offices for German stamps, which had to be used since January 1st, 1872.

It was not until after the battle of Sedan that a German post was established in the occupied territories. The first decree relating to this service was published in the *Official Gazette* for September 6th, 1870, and it would appear that the stamps were all ready for use for specimens cancelled Sept. 6th are known. The decree dealt with the routes over which mail could be sent and the rates of postage to and from Germany. Single letters (weighing up to ½ oz.), cost 10 centimes, when sent to Germany, and 1gr or 3kr when sent from Germany. As the groschen was worth 10 pfennig and 10 centimes only 8 pfennig, the French service had the benefit of cheaper postage. For heavier letters, newspapers, and registered letters the rates were more uniform. The following extract from the official decree relating to the stamps themselves is of interest:—

"For the prepayment of all letters, etc., from the district of the Postal Administration of Nancy, new stamps have to be used bearing the inscription POSTES and the values in centimes. Stamps will be issued as follows:

1 centime, light green impression on white paper.

2 centimes, dark brown impression on white paper.

4 centimes, grey impression on white paper.

10 centimes, light brown impression on white paper.

20 centimes, blue impression on white paper.

Letters franked with other stamps than the above will be treated as not franked."

Evidently most if not all of the values mentioned in the above decree were issued in September. Two new values—5 and 25 centimes were added to the set later but, curiously enough, no decree relating to their issue has ever been found. It is presumed they were on sale about the middle of December, 1870.

The design is unpretentious in the extreme. It consists simply of a rectangular frame, nearly 2 mm. wide, enclosing large numerals of value in the cen-

tre with POSTES above and CENTIMES below. This design was set up from ordinary printer's type to make a plate of 150 impressions in 15 horizontal rows of ten each. The thick frame lines separated the stamps horizontally and vertically—that is one thick line separated each two stamps so that each design did not have its own individual frame. From the settings-up stereoplates were made from which the stamps were printed. Although the type was set by hand, remarkable uniformity was obtained and varieties are few. There are three distinct types of the 4c, viz.:—

A.—The foot of the 4 is over the IM of CENTIMES.

B.—The foot of the 4 is further to the left hand and is above TIM.

C.—The foot of the 4 is still further to the left and is above TI.

There are also two varieties of the 10c, viz.:—

A.—The foot of the 1 is over the N of CENTIMES.

B.—The foot of the 1 is further to the left and above the letters EN.

Whether the above occurred in the same setting or represents distinct settings of the type, I cannot say.

The design being so simple it was necessary to have some addition which would render illicit imitation difficult. It was therefore decided to make use of the plate which had done duty in providing the stamps of the North German Confederation with invisible network only in the case of these Alsace Lorraine stamps the network was printed in color, the colors for the several denominations corresponding to those used for the designs. Normally the points of the network point upwards but in some cases the sheets were used wrong way up so that errors with points of network turned downwards are found.

Scott's catalogue lists the 10c without network though I have been unable to discover any information regarding this. The other catalogued variety—the 20c with blue and yellow network—was first discovered in 1902. I quote from the *Monthly Circular* for April of that year:—

> Mr. S. Farges, of Lyons, has seen a curiosity of which he gives the following account:—"Everybody knows that the stamps of Alsace are printed on paper with a network of which the curves are downwards in the ordinary type and upwards in the scarcer type known as inverted net. The newly discovered variety consists of a 20 centimes with a double network (i) *blue,* net inverted, and (ii) pale *yellow* net in normal position. The superposition of the two networks gives the whole stamp a greenish tint which strikes the eye at once. I look on it as a printing of the 20 centimes made by mistake on paper prepared for the 10 centime stamp, having already received the network for that value; or, it may perhaps be a printing on paper that had been used for printers' trial impressions of the 10 centimes network. There can be no possible doubt as to the authenticity of the variety in question. The two specimens that have passed through my hands came from the correspondence of a Lyons house of business (then in the Cours de Brosses and now in the Cours Gambetta). Both are on original letters. One is postmarked SAAR-UNION, 29. 9. 1871 and the other BUCKENHEIM, 1. 8. 1871."



Reference List.

1870. Perf. 13½ by 14.

1. 1c olive green, Scott's No. 83.
2. 2c red brown, Scott's No. 84 or 84a.
3. 4c grey, Scott's No. 85.
4. 5c yellow green, Scott's No. 86 or 86a.
5. 10c pale brown, Scott's No. 87 or 87a.
6. 20c ultramarine, Scott's No. 88.
7. 25c brown, Scott's No. 89 or 89a.

REPRINTS.

In May, 1885, the *Philatelic Record* published the following paragraph:

> We have been somewhat astonished of late at the numerous offers we have had of the sets of these stamps, spick and span-new, with *burélage* inverted. Some of the values, especially the 5 centimes, used to be extremely scarce, especially unused; and yet we hear of complete sets being offered on all sides at prices less than moderate. Now the mystery is solved; the newcomers are reprints, or more properly *imitations.* From *Der Philatelist* we learn that they have been done at the Imperial German Printing Office to the order of a Hamburg stamp dealer. Those

dear Hamburgers! Upon close examination they may easily be distinguished from the originals. In the first place the network, notably on the 10 and 20 centimes, is bolder and more distinct. The word POSTES is a trifle larger, and the letters composing it somewhat thinner. The colors are fairly well imitated, except on the 20c, which is printed in a different shade to any of the old issue. The perforation is exactly copied. As these stamps vary in certain respects from the originals, they are, like the so-called reprints of the first issue of Wurtemberg and certain of the United States stamps, Government forgeries, and are of the slenderest philatelic interest.

These reprints are quite easily told the best test being that given in the catalogues. In the reprints the P of POSTES is only 2½ mm. from the left hand border whereas in the originals the distance is at least 3 mm.

In addition to these well-known Government forgeries Mr. G. B. Duerst mentions two others which are rather dangerous, viz.:

In 1893 another forgery was announced, and was said to come from Brussels. The reversed net and dull colors are well imitated but the word POSTES measures 13 mm. in length, and the perforation is 13½ all round instead of 13½ by 14. A very good forgery was also made in Paris. The net and the design look well, and are apt to deceive collectors at a first glance, but here also the perforation of 13½ all round condemns them. This forgery is also found obliterated.

GERMANY.

Germany (from the Latin *Germania*) is the English name of the country which the natives call Deutschland and the French L'Allemagne. It occupies the central portion of Europe and is bounded by the North Sea, the Danish Peninsula, the Baltic, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Its area is 211,168 square miles, or about one-sixteenth of that of all Europe—slightly larger than France, but not twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland. Germany is composed of a federation of twenty-five states, with one imperial territory (*Reichsland*), which vary enormously in area and influence. In 1901, Berlin, the capital of the Empire, had 1,888,848 inhabitants, next come Hamburg, 705,738; Munich, Dresden, Leipzig and Breslau, with over 400,000; and Cologne, 372,529. There are 26 other towns with between 100,000 and 200,000; and 175 towns between 20,000 and 100,000. The population of the German Empire at the census of 1871 was 41,058,792; in 1880, 45,234,061, and in 1901, 56,367,178. The following table of the different states forming the Empire together with their respective areas is of interest:

Kingdoms.

1. Prussia area, 136,073 square miles.
2. Bavaria area, 29,632 square miles.
3. Saxony area, 5,856 square miles.
4. Wurtemberg area, 7,619 square miles.

Grand-duchies.

5. Baden area, 5,891 square miles.
6. Hesse area, 3,000 square miles.
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin area, 5,197 sq. miles.
8. Saxe-Weimar area, 1,404 square miles.
9. Mecklenburg-Strelitz area, 1,144 sq. miles.
10. Oldenburg area, 2,508 square miles.

Duchies.

11. Brunswick area, 1,441 square miles.
12. Saxe-Meiningen area, 964 square miles.
13. Saxe-Altenburg area, 517 square miles.
14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha area, 765 sq. miles.
15. Anhalt area, 917 square miles.

Principalities.

16. Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, 337 square miles.
17. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 367 sq. miles.
18. Waldeck, 438 square miles.
19. Reuss-Greiz, 123 square miles.
20. Reuss-Schleiz, 323 square miles.
21. Schaumburg-Lippe, 133 square miles.
22. Lippe-Detmold, 475 square miles.

Free Towns.

23. Lubeck, 116 square miles.
24. Bremen, 100 square miles.
25. Hamburg, 160 square miles.

Reichsland.

26. Alsace-Lorraine, 5,668 square miles.

Germany presents two very distinct physical formations. (1) A range of high tableland having an area of 110,000 square miles, occupies the centre and southern parts of the country, this being interspersed with numerous ranges and groups of mountains. The most important of these are the Hartz and Teutoburgerwald in the north; the Taunus, Thuringerwald, Erzegebirge, and Riesengebirge in the middle; and

the Black Forest (Schwarzwald), Rauhe Alb, and Bavarian Alps in the south. This last range contains the Zugspitz, 9665 feet high—the highest point in Germany. (2) A vast sandy plain, having an area of about 98,000 square miles, extends north from the centre to the North Sea, and from the Netherlands into Russia. This plain is varied by slight terrace-like elevations marked by summits of 300 to 800 feet high. A large portion of the plain is occupied by sandy tracts interspersed with deposits of peat; but other parts are moderately fertile, and admit of successful cultivation.

The German speaking inhabitants of the Empire number upwards of 51,000,000, but a considerable portion of these are not of Germanic stock. Among the peoples retaining their own language—more than four millions in all— are Poles (exclusively in eastern and north-eastern Prussia) 3,329,000; Wends (in Silesia, Brandenburg and Saxony) 93,000; Czechs (in Silesia), 107,000; Lithuanians (in eastern Prussia) 103,000; Danes (in Schleswig) 141,000; French (in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace and Lorraine) and Walloons (about Aix-la-Chappelle in Rhenish Prussia) 224,000. The Germans are divided into High and Low Germans; the language of the former is the cultivated language of all the German states; that of the latter, known as *Platt-Deutsch,* is spoken in the north and northwest.

Education is more systematically cultivated in Germany than in any other country of Europe. Besides the Lyceum at Braunsberg there are 21 Universities; Heidelberg, Wurzburg, Leipzig, Rostock, Griefswald, Freiburg, Munich, Tubingen, Marburg, Konigsburg, Jena, Giessen, Kiel, Gottingen, Erlangen, Berlin, Breslau, Halle, Bonn, Strasburg, and Munster. There are also nine polytechnic institutions; nearly 1,400 gymnasia, realschulen, etc.; numerous special schools of technology, agriculture, forestry, mining, commerce, military science, etc.; seminaries for teachers and preachers; and about 60,000 elementary schools. Among the military recruits only .05 are illiterate. Public libraries, museums, botanical gardens, art-collections, picture galleries, schools of music and design, and academies of arts and sciences are to be met with in most of the capitals, and in many of the country towns, upwards of 200 of which possess theatres.

In 1871 the Prussian military system was extended to the whole empire; and alterations have since been introduced, especially (in the way of strengthening the army) in 1893. Every German who is capable of bearing arms must be in the standing army for seven years (generally his twenty-first to his twenty-eighth year). Three (in some cases two) of these years must be spent in active service, and the remainder in the army of reserve. He then spends five years in the first class of the *Landwehr,* after which he belongs to the second class till his thirty-ninth year. Besides this, every German, from seventeen to twenty-one and from thirty-nine to forty-five, is a member of the *Landsturm,* a force only to be called out in the last necessity. Those who pass certain examinations require to serve only one year with the colors. The whole of the land forces of the empire form a united army under the command of the Emperor in war and peace. The sea-faring population of Germany are liable to service in the navy instead of in the army.

The Empire as reconstituted in 1871, possesses the exclusive right of legislation on all military and naval affairs; on civil and criminal law for general application; on imperial finance and commerce, on posts, telegraphs, and railways in so far as the interests of the national defence and general trade are concerned. In all disputes that arise among the individual states, the imperial jurisdiction is supreme and final. There are two legislative bodies in the Empire —the *Bundesrath,* or Federal Council, the members of which are annually appointed by the governments of the various states; and the *Reichstag,* the members of which are elected by universal suffrage and ballot for a period of three years. The former deliberates on proposals to be submitted to the latter, and on the resolutions received from it. The Reichstag contains approximately one member for each 131,600 inhabitants. In 1905, there were 397 members. They are unpaid, but enjoy various privileges and immunities. There are something like sixteen different parties or groups in the Reichstag of modern times.

When first in the 4th century B. C. the Romans heard of new peoples of common kin whom they called Germani, the German tribes were living between the Elbe and Rhine, and to the north of the Main. In 58 B. C. Caesar drove back the Germans who had crossed the Rhine. Successful Roman incursions were made into Germany by Augustus; but in 6 A. D. the German tribes rose under Arminius (Hermann) and utterly destroyed Varus and his legions. Henceforth the Romans were in the main content to hold a strip of territory from the lower Rhine to the Upper Danube,

and to guard the frontiers of the empire from German raids. From the 3rd century on this became impossible, and in the 4th the Germans continued to force their way into German territory. The settlement of the Franks in the north of Gaul founded the French nation and the German Empire, or rather the "Holy Roman Empire" or Germany. Charlemagne, who received the imperial crown from the Pope in 800, extended his dominions north over the heathen Saxons and as far east as Hungary. Under his successors France and Germany fell apart and in 911 the national diet of the Germans claimed and secured the right of electing their emperor who could not assume the imperial title until crowned by the Pope. At this period there were in Germany five nations—the Franks, Saxons, Bavarians, Swabians and Lorrainers. A duke of Franconia was Emperor 911-918; his rival and successor, Henry, Duke of Saxony, and Henry's son, Otho, extended the empire over northern Slavs, Magyars, and into Lombardy. Burgundy was added by Conrad II, first of a new Franconian dynasty, in 1030, and his successor temporarily annexed Denmark, Bohemia and Hungary. Henry IV, of this line, was constantly at feud with Pope Gregory VII; but it was under Conrad III, first of the Hohenstauffen dynasty, that the wars of Guelphs and Ghibellines, between Pope and Emperor, so disastrously weakened the empire. His nephew Barbarossa was more concerned about his interest in Italy and the Crusades than about the internal well-being of Germany. From the accession in 1273 of Rudolf, first of the Hapsburgs,. till 1806, the Austrian Princes were Emperors almost without a break, and the imperial crown was all but hereditary. The Emperor, Charles V, was also King of Spain, and lord of the Netherlands and of a great part of Italy. The influence of the Reformation and the Thirty Years War was to weaken the imperial power and cut up the empire into a crowd of petty factions and almost independent states; at one time there were as many as 300 states in the empire. Alsace and Lorraine were lost to the empire in 1648-97. The Napoleonic wars reconstructed the map of Germany. In 1806, the Emperor resigned the German crown and contented himself with being Emperor of Austria; and the Confederation of the Rhine was formed under French influence, to be succeeded in 1815 by the German Confederation, which comprised virtually all Germany, including German Austria, in 35 states, with a diet at Frankfort. The political discontents of 1848 and 1849 led to not a few local insurrectionary movements which were swiftly crushed, and followed by a period of severe reaction and repression. The rivalries of Austria and Prussia for pre-eminence in the Confederation ended at Könniggrätz (1866) with the exclusion of Austria from Germany. The great Franco-German war of 1870-71 led to the re-annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and the constitution of the new German Empire, with the kings of Prussia as hereditary emperors.

German colonial expansion began in 1884 and between that year and 1899 the following regions became German possessions or came under German protection: in Africa—Togoland, Cameroons, German East Africa, and German Southwest Africa, with a total area of 931,460 square miles and a population in excess of thirteen millions. In Asia—Kiaochau Bay, with an area of 200 square miles and a population of about 32,000. In the Pacific—German New Guinea, Caroline Islands, Marianne Islands, Marshall Islands, Samoa, etc., with a total area of 96,160 square miles, and a population of about half a million.

The First Issue.

The empire was re-established on January 18th, 1871, and the Imperial German Postal Administration replaced that of the North German Confederation. This necessitated a change of stamps and by a law passed by the new German Parliament on October 28th, 1871, these were not to be used until January 1st, 1872. As the old system of two currencies still prevailed two sets had to be prepared one with values in groschen and the other expressed in kreuzer. The same design, however, served for both series, this consisting of an uncolored circle in the centre on which the Arms of the empire were embossed. Above this circle are the words DEUTSCHE REICHS-POST (German Imperial Post) in a curve and at the base is the value "1 GROSCHEN 1" or "2 KREUZER 2" etc., in a straight line. A colored line enclosed the central circle and between the stamps are solid lines of color of about 1½ mm. wide, probably made with printer's rule, which makes a colored margin on all four sides of each label. The background is composed of a sort of colored network. The embossing was done at a second operation, the colored printing being produced by typography. The stamps were manufactured at the Government

Printing Office in Berlin, and were perforated 13½ by 14½. It will be noted the values are the same as those of the superseded Confederation stamps and the colors, also, are practically the same.

This set, familiarly known as the "eagle with small shield" series, was ready for use before January 1st, 1872, and was actually sold to the public on December 15th, 1871, though they were not available for postage until the authorised day. This issue, however, can only properly be described as a provisional one, since the postal authorities, anxious to start work on the series as quickly as possible, constructed the Arms in the centre themselves instead of waiting for the authorised design of the Herald's Office in Berlin. The design of the latter was only approved on August 3rd, 1871, so that had the postal authorities been a little less impatient they could still have prepared the new stamps in time and have had the arms heraldically correct. Mr. Barnsdall, writing in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* tells us that

> "In this provisional issue the displayed eagle was a somewhat scraggy-looking bird, and the shield upon its breast bore a rather microscopic Prussian eagle. As finally arranged, the Imperial eagle was rounded out into fuller proportions, and two banderoles or streamers added to the Imperial crown hovering over its head. The shield borne on its breast was enlarged about four times so as to display to better advantage the Prussian eagle, on whose breast also appears a shield bearing the arms, quartered black and white, of the Hohenzollerns, the family to which the Emperor belonged."

In an interesting article in the *London Philatelist* for January, 1902, Mr. Reichenheim states, "In the earliest print of some of these stamps (¼, ⅓, 1, 2 and 5gr and 3kr) a small network, exactly like that on the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine, has been found, and becomes visible if the stamps are dipped in a solution of sulphuretted hydrogen. The stamps of the top and bottom rows of each sheet have about one or two perforations less, and are about 1 to 2 mm. smaller than all the other stamps. The 2gr and 5gr are also found imperforate, but I am not aware whether entire sheets or only parts of sheets have escaped perforation."

Practically all values, except those printed in bistre, may be found in a variety of shades. The ½gr and 2kr were originally printed in a tint which can best be described as orange-vermilion and, apparently, the vermilion had some detrimental effect on the plates, for in April, 1872, the printers were ordered to change the color to orange yellow. The ½gr in the new shade appeared in the following May, but the 2kr was not placed on sale until August.



Reference List.

Jan. 1st, 1872. Small shield. Perf. 13½x14½.

1. ¼gr mauve, Scott's No. 1.
2. ½gr green, Scott's No. 2.
3. ½gr orange, Scott's No. 3 or 3a.
4. 1gr rose, Scott's No. 4.
5. 2gr blue, Scott's No. 5.
6. 5gr bistre, Scott's No. 6.
7. 1kr green, Scott's No. 7.
8. 2kr orange, Scott's No. 8 or 8a.
9. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 9.
10. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 10.
11. 18kr bistre, Scott's No. 11.

The Second Issue.

In February, 1872, two high values of 10gr and 30gr were issued to take the place of the corresponding denominations in the series for the North German Confederation. In design and color they are identical with the stamps of the Confederacy except that the inscription was altered from NORD-DEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK to DEUTSCHE REICHS-POST. Like the former stamps, these were really only intended for internal service on heavy packages and, again like the confederation series, they were not supposed to be sold to the public but to be affixed by the postal employes after the proper postage had been paid in cash. The official instructions, also, were to the effect that the stamps were to be cancelled with pen and ink, hence the reason for the rarity of postmarked specimens. These stamps are quite common unused for the remainders were sold to dealers after they had become obsolete.





Reference List.

Feb. 1872. Perf. 14½ by 13½.

12. 10gr grey, Scott's No. 12.
13. 30gr blue, Scott's No. 13.

The Third Issue.

At the beginning of October, 1871, the Imperial Postal Administration issued an order to the various post-offices throughout the empire instructing them to have all official stationery printed for the future with the corrected arms —Eagle with large shield, surmounted by a larger "Charles the Great" crown to which streamers were added. There is no doubt that about the same time preparations were made to have the postage stamps altered to conform with the official arms as authorised by the Herald's Office, though the first value in the corrected type the 1 groschen, did not appear until June 1st, 1872. In July the ⅓gr and 2gr were issued followed by the ½gr in August or September, while none of the others were placed on sale until May, 1873, at earliest. In fact the 2kr seems to have been the only one issued that month and the others were probably not sold to the public until the existing supplies of the small eagle type were exhausted. With the exception of the modified arms embossed in the centre the stamps are exactly like those of the preceding series. A new value, 2½ groschen, was added to the set in November, 1872, and a corresponding value (9kr) for the kreuzer stamps was issued in May, 1873. Both were printed in brown.

The ½, 1 and 5 groschen are all known imperforate and the latter, at any rate, seems to be a bona-fide error for it is stated a few sheets were issued in this state by the post-office at Stettin. According to Mr. Reichenheim the stamps of the top and bottom rows are again smaller than the others as in the case of the first issue. Many values of this and the first set are known with the embossed centre inverted but these varieties are all counterfeit.



Reference List.

1872-73. Large shield. Perf. 13½ by 14½.

14. ¼gr mauve, Scott's No. 14.
15. ⅓gr green, Scott's No. 15 or 15a.
16. ½gr orange, Scott's No. 16.
17. 1gr rose, Scott's No. 17.
18. 2gr blue, Scott's No. 18.
19. 2½gr brown, Scott's No. 19.
20. 5gr bistre, Scott's No. 20.
21. 1kr green, Scott's No. 21 or 21a.
22. 2kr orange, Scott's No. 22.
23. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 23.
24. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 24.
25. 9kr brown, Scott's No. 25.
26. 18kr bistre, Scott's No. 26.

The Fourth Issue.

Many mistakes arose, especially in a bad light, from the similarity of color of the new values mentioned above and the 5gr and 18kr.

In February, 1874, therefore, the 2½gr and 9kr were issued overprinted with large numerals of value on the central device in the same color as the stamps themselves.



Reference List.

Feb. 1st, 1874. Perf. 13½ by 14½.

27. 2½ on 2½gr brown, Scott's No. 27 or 27a.
28. 9 on 9kr brown, Scott's No. 28 or 28a.

The Fifth Issue.

The dual system of currency in the Empire caused endless trouble, and in 1874, it was decided to introduce a new monetary system by which the currency of groschen and kreuzer was superseded by one of pfennige and marks. Not only did a uniform system result from

this change, but matters were further simplified by the fact that the new currency was a decimal one, the mark consisting of exactly 100 pfennige. This change, of course, necessitated a new issue of stamps and though the new labels were ready and placed on sale in the early part of December, 1874, they were not allowed to be used until January 1st, 1875, the date officially chosen for the introduction of the new monetary system. The set consisted of six different values—3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 pfennige—for public use, and a 2 marks stamp for the special use of the post offices, to be placed on heavy packages prepaid in cash. This value took the place of the 10gr of the previous issue.

The 3 and 5pf stamps were produced by surface printing and these were alike in design, except as regards the frame. In the center is a large numeral denoting the denomination on an upright oval of solid color. Around the figure, the words DEUTSCHE REICHS-POST are curved and the oval itself is surmounted by a large Imperial crown. At the base of the oval is a posthorn and on a band at each side the value is expressed as 3 (5) PFENNIGE reading upwards at the left and downwards at the right. The 10, 20, 25 and 50pf were alike in design and these were embossed in color. The Arms are shown in the center within a pearled upright oval band which is inscribed DEUTSCHE-REICHS-POST. In the upper angles are ornaments and in the lower ones discs of solid color on which the numerals of value are shown in white, while between these discs is a label on which PFENNIGE is shown in graduated letters.

The 2 marks stamp was produced by typography, like the two lowest values, and this in shape and design resembles the 10gr label it superseded. In the center is a large 2, on which "2 MARK" is shown twice in small uncolored characters. The oval band is inscribed DEUTSCHE REICHS-POST at the top and ZWEI MARK at the base, while the background consists of a repetition of the latter inscription in small letters.

All values, except the 2 marks, were perforated 13½ by 14½ as in the case of the preceding issues, while on the 2m, on account of its shape, the perforation is 14½ by 13½.

Shades may be found in all the pfennige values and in the case of the 50pf at least one change of tint was made with official intention. The earlier shades were grey to slate, but in March, 1877, the color had a large percentage of green mixed with it and later printings vary from grey-green to olive green. The 5pf was always printed in aniline ink and in 1879 similar fugitive ink was used for the 10pf.

The 2 marks stamp had a somewhat lengthy life, as it continued in use until 1900. During this time there were, of course, several printings and as no special attempt seems to have been made to keep its color uniform, a variety of prominent shades may be found. Gibbons' catalogue lists five distinct shades and accords a different date to each as follows:—

1875, dull lilac.
1881, red lilac.
1884, lilac rose.
1889, lilac.
1893, deep red lilac.

I believe all seven values of this series were printed in sheets of 100.





Reference List.

1875. New currency. Perf. 13½ by 14½.

29. 3pf green, Scott's No. 29.
30. 5pf mauve, Scott's No. 30.
31. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 31.
32. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 32.
33. 25pf brown, Scott's No. 33.
34. 50pf grey, Scott's No. 34.
35. 50pf green, Scott's No. 35.



Perf. 14½ by 13½.

36. 2 marks lilac, Scott's No. 36 or 44.

The Sixth Issue.

According to German grammar, the spelling of PFENNIGE with a final E, as on the last issue of stamps, was incorrect, and a great outcry was raised in the press on the matter. The word as printed, was the plural when speaking of a number of coins, but the de-

scriptions of currency, weight, measure, etc., have no plural in Germany. Bavaria and Wurtemberg, which still retained their postal autonomy at this date, had the correct spelling on the stamps they severally issued when the currency was unified, but it took some years before the Berlin administration could be induced to see they were in error.

The first stamp to appear with the correct spelling was the 10 pfennig, which was issued for sale in March, 1880, while the other denominations appeared about a month later. In the 3 and 5pf stamps an additional numeral was inscribed in place of the redundant "E", but on the other values, the word was simply redrawn so as to fill the tablet. In all other respects the designs remained the same as before. All values are said to have been printed in aniline as well as ordinary colors and Mr. Westoby states that from 1883 down to 1889 they "were printed on paper that had been previously coated on the face with a preparation similar to that made use of in Russia, the effect of which was that when the stamp was wetted on the face the color came off, either partially or wholly, acording as the paper had been thinly or thickly coated." The colors of the stamps on the surfaced paper are, generally speaking, much brighter than those of the earlier printings.

The 3 and 10 pfennig are known imperforate and the former appears to be a bona-fide error, for it is stated that a few sheets were issued in this condition from the Leipzig post office in the early part of 1883.

An interesting minor variety may be found in the 50pf. This has the small projecting ornament in the center of the right frame omitted, making a deep v-shaped indentation in this part of the design. The variety was not discovered until 1901 and it seems to be of a fair degree of rarity. Apparently, it only occurred on one stamp on one of the earlier plates.

In 1882, a clever forgery of the 50pf was made with the object of defrauding the government. The stamps were made and sold by a lithographer named Riechers, of Barmen, and it is estimated at least 140,000 were used before the counterfeit was detected. According to a note made in the *Philatelic Record* some years ago, it is said that "as a forgery, it is magnificent, the color and entire execution are so exact that it is not surprising copies passed the post office in such quantities". The forgery differs from the originals mainly in the shape of the small ornaments at the sides and though it would not deceive a collector looking for it, it would certainly pass as the original article with nine persons out of ten.

Reference List.

1880. Corrected spelling. Perf. 13½ by 14½.

37. 3pf green, Scott's No. 37.
38. 5pf mauve, Scott's No. 38.
39. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 39.
40. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 40.
41. 25pf red brown, Scott's No. 41.
42. 50pf green, Scott's No. 42 or 43.

The Seventh Issue.

In 1889, stamps of a new design appeared, the 10pf being issued on October 1st, and the others shortly afterwards, all being on sale before the end of November. In several cases, too, the colors were changed, this probably being due to a more rigid adherence to Postal Union regulations. The 3 and 5 pfennig stamps were alike in design and show a large, uncolored numeral, with PFENNIG curved below, on an upright oval of solid color. An Imperial crown surmounts the oval, REICHSPOST is on a straight label at the base, while the balance of the design consists of elaborate ornamentation. The 10, 20, 25 and 50pf are all alike in design and show the Arms on a circle in the center with REICHSPOST on a straight tablet above and the numerals of value at the base with "PF" on each side of these on small scrolls. The sides are ornamented, though not so heavily as in the lower values. It should be noted that the small shield shown on the eagle's breast is nearly as tiny as that on the first issue which was rejected as heraldically incorrect.

All the stamps of this series were surface printed—probably on the score of expense—and Mr. Westoby describes the method of their manufacture as follows:—

> Fifty impressions are struck in lead by a fly-press from the original die, and after being clamped together in five rows of ten, are put into a bath, and copper deposited on them to the thickness of 1½ mm. (1/16 inch). This plate serves as a matrix for making the printing plates by the electro process, each plate consisting, therefore, of fifty stamps; and when it has been steeled (that is, after a film of steel has been deposited on its surface), and backed up with type-metal to the necessary thickness, it is fit for printing.
>
> The sheets contain 400 stamps, divided into four panes of 100 each, arranged two and two, and each pane is

subdivided by a space of 5 mm. into two portions of fifty each, so that each sheet of stamps measures about 21¾ inches deep by 18¼ inches wide.

The paper as received from the mills is in rolls of the width of two sheets. On one side is a centimetré scale, each centimetré being marked on the margin by a violet line about 6 mm. long, while on the other margin is the word REICHSDRUCHEREI (Imperial Printing Office) in short, wide capitals, about ⅞ in. apart, so that when the paper is cut down the middle, either the scale or the word, appears on the outside margin of each sheet The gumming is done before the paper is cut into sheets by passing it under a felt roll kept charged with liquid gum; it is then carried forward on laths, fixed to an endless chain, into the drying room, which is heated by steam pipes. After drying, it is again wound onto a drum, smoothed, and cut into sheets. . . . In the printing, on the sides and bottom of each pane, is a marginal border of lines, 2 mm. long, and about thirteen of them to each 5 mm., with the same object as what are called Jubilee lines in the English stamps, and at the top, over each vertical row of ten is printed the price. Thus, in a pane of 100 stamps of 3 pfennig, over the first vertical row is 0.30, over the second 0.60, and so on to 3.00.

After the printing, the sheet is divided horizontally, each half sheet being 10⅞ in. deep by 18¼ in. wide. They are then perforated by comb-machines in layers of six, the perforation commencing from the side of the stamps, and not from the top or bottom, as in England. Four perforating machines perforate 60,000 of these half-sheets per day.

As a safeguard against counterfeiting, the stamps were provided with secret marks and again I am indebted to Mr. Westoby for a description of these, viz.:—

> From the commencement of the series down to 1892 the impression was on white wove paper, on the *back* of which horizontal bars were printed with phenolphthalein, which were quite invisible until acted upon by certain chemicals. Since 1892, the sheets have been printed on the *face*, with a a design, repeated as is requisite, consisting of a crown in the upper left, and a posthorn in the lower right, while in the upper right and lower left are the Arms. This, also, is printed with phenolphthalein, which, from its name, we conclude to be a compound of phenol and a hydrocarbon.

But, notwithstanding these secret impressions, the 10pf was extensively counterfeited on at least two occasions. The first of these forgeries was discovered early in 1891, as shown by the following paragraph from one of the London newspapers of January 30th in that year:—

> COUNTERFEIT STAMPS IN GERMANY.
>
> *Berlin, January 29th.*—Great curiosity has of late been aroused, on account of letters bearing ten-pfennig stamps invariably arriving behind time. It now apears that the delay was occasioned by the fact that the postal authorities were examining all stamps of that denomination with a view to discovering the manufacturers of a large quantity of counterfeit stamps, estimated at ten millions, known to be in circulation. The counterfeits are almost perfect *fac-similes* of the genuine stamps, and only show a slight faultiness in the perforation. The counterfeiters have now been discovered to be Messrs. Bauer Brothers, lithographers, of Hoechst, the imperfect perforating machine being found upon their premises.

The second forgery was made in 1895, and, by all accounts, was by no means a clever one. It is described in the *Monthly Journal* for February, 1896, as follows:—

> Last November, forged stamps of the 10 pfennig denomination were discovered at Ridorf, one of the suburbs of Berlin. They were manufactured by a printer, Julius Rose, who has been arrested. The forgeries are made by lithography instead of typography, and, have therefore, a washy appearance. They lack the invisible background of eagles, posthorns, and crowns, which is the characteristic of the genuine stamps now in circulation; besides, the perforation is 10½, instead of 13½ by 14½, and the gum is replaced by glue. The forgeries being so easily detected, no great number of them got into circulation.

Until April 1st, 1900, certain private postal institutions carried town or drop-letters and printed matter in some towns of Germany cheaper than the Imperial administration. At the date mentioned a law was passed suppressing these institutions; but as a concession to the public the postal rates were modified and among other rates the fee on postcards and printed matter weighing up to 50gr

was reduced to 2 pfennig within the limits of two contiguous districts. This made the issue of a new value necessary and 2pf stamps were placed on sale on the day the new regulations came into force. They are similar in design to the 3 and 5pf values of the series.

As all values except the 2pf were current for eleven years many printings took place and shade varieties are fairly numerous.

The 3, 10, 25 and 50 pfennig are known imperforate and though used copies exist it is not believed that any were ever sold from a post-office in this condition. It is said that in 1889 a few sheets entirely imperforate were received by the chief Post-office in Berlin from the printing office and these were handed over to the Postal Museum. The Museum authorities sold a number of these to obtain funds for adding to its collection of postage stamps and some thus sold were passed through the mail by those collectors who wanted even errors of this kind used.





Reference List.

1889-1900. Perf. 13½ by 14½.

43. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 51.
44. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 45.
45. 5pf green, Scott's No. 46.
46. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 47.
47. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 48.
48. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 49.
49. 50pf chocolate, Scott's No. 50 or 50a.

The Eighth Issue.

Whether the counterfeits of the last issue induced the Government to change the stamps is not certain, but anyway, in 1900 a new set appeared. Writing with regard to this new set Mr. W. P. Barnsdall stated in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*:—

> Rumour says they owe their inspiration to that versatile monarch the German emperor, and that he even designed the centrepiece of the pfennig values. It is certain the stamps were issued to commemorate the twentieth century, the Emperor, in common with many other folks, having formed the mistaken notion that the twentieth century commenced 1 January 1900—and in consequence for Germany it had to be.
>
> The design in question consists of an allegorical bust of "Germania" in coat of mail and with Imperial crown on her head, but it did not meet with popular approval, and, indeed, is a poor example of Teutonic art. Various tales are current as to the subject of the design. It is said that when a change of stamps was decided upon, the Emperor wished to have his portrait upon the new set, but in deference to the feelings of the many German rulers, which are a bit ticklish on matters of overlords, etc., the idea was abandoned and "Germania" substituted. Some say the Empress served as a model for the nation's personification on the stamps; others, that a young actress whose impersonation of the character in a spectacle so pleased the Emperor that he commanded she should serve as the model.

The latter seems to be the correct story, the actress who posed for the militant female being Frln. Anna Führing. The allegorical bust fills most of the design, the border simply containing numerals of value in the upper corners and REICHSPOST at the base. It will be noted that with these new stamps, inscriptions have been cut down to a minimum, for not only has DEUTSCHE been omitted (as was also the case with the 1889 series) but only numerals are used to denote the values. The design was the work of Paul Waldroff and that it is anything but handsome or satisfactory may be gleaned from the many caustic criticisms that appeared in German papers when the issue appeared. One daily journal published in Berlin said:—

> Beneath criticism is the new national stamps, which we now see for the first time. The head of Germania is common, destitute of anything like nobility or spirituality, the printing so indistinct that the head does not rise at all clearly from the far too roughly shaped background. The post office official who created this masterpiece must be like a child with no sense of artistic composition, otherwise, he could never have been possessed of the incredible idea of bringing Germania's hand into the picture. One looks at this miserable hand squeezed into the lower left corner, and wonders what really is the meaning of it and the crooked sword. It looks as if the interesting lady had just stabbed herself in the stomach!

Considering the Emperor himself chose the design, the language is certainly strong for an ordinary commoner with the bogey of *lese majestie* always near!

The pfennig values were surface printed, the 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20pf in plain colors on white wove paper, and the values from 25pf to 80pf in two colors on colored wove paper, with the exception of the 40pf which was on white. The 30, 40 and 80pf were used for internal service in December, 1899, but were not sold to the public until January 1st, 1900, when the 10 and 20pf were also issued. The 3, 5, 25 and 50pf followed in February and March, while the 2pf did not appear until July, 1900.

The first supplies of the 25, 30, 40, 50 and 80pf values had the word REICHSPOST in thick letters which gave the tablet an overloaded effect and it was soon altered to smaller type. The stamps with original lettering are extremely rare, for it was only due to an error that any of them were allowed to get into circulation. Regarding these the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell tells an amusing story in the *Postage Stamp* for January, 1908:—

> Amongst the new things included for the first time in the new Gibbons is the thick lettering variety of "Reichspost" in the 25pf, 30pf, 40pf, 50pf, and 80pf of the current series. The history of this thick lettering variety, as told in a paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society by Mr. Reichenheim, is as follows: "Of the 25, 30, 40, 50 and 80pf a few sheets were first printed showing the word REICHSPOST in the same size and thickness of the letters as in the one-colored values (3, 5, 10, and 20 pf), but this size of print turned out to be too large for the tablet accorded to it, and was therefore reduced. As far as I know, some of the sheets in the first print were handed over to the Imperial Postal Museum and its authorities used them for payment to dealers. Some of the latter, not noticing the difference, used them for franking purposes."
>
> Some of the German dealers sent a few presentation sets to the Editors of philatelic periodicals, and as early supplies to a few customers. When the secret leaked out, the dealers who had been circulating a few of the sets sent an innocently worded, but too generous offer, to send the since completed series on receiving back the 25pf to 80pf values already sent.
>
> I do not know how many innocents returned the five odd values to be exchanged for the full series, but I stuck to my presentation set, and am now rather amused to find the stamps priced as follows in the new Gibbons:

	Unused.	Used
25pf	$30.00	—
30pf	$30.00	—
40pf	$50.00	—
50pf	$40.00	$18.75
80pf	$30.00	—

These stamps and also the mark values were all treated with the secret process as before, and show crown, posthorn, and eagles in aniline rose when treated with an alkali.

The mark values were much more pretentious than anything hitherto attempted by Germany, being imposing in size, elaborately designed, and printed from line-engraved plates. The designs were taken from celebrated pictures, and were engraved by Professor William Röse, of the Imperial Printing Works. On the 1 mark value a good view of the General Post Office at Berlin is shown. The 2 mark is from an allegorical painting by Anton von Werner typifying the Union of Northern and Southern Germany. Mr. C. A. Howes gives an excellent description of this and the pictures on the 3 and 5 mark denominations which I cannot do better than reproduce:—

> The two sections are represented by two warrior heroes of ancient Germany clasping hands and burying the old ill will of the race. In the background at the left are seen the Alps, with the Rhine at their base, and likewise at the right is the Baltic Sea with the cliffs of the island of Rügen —the limit of the united Fatherland— while above the representatives of North and South hovers the Goddess of Victory, holding aloft the Imperial Crown, which sheds its lustre over all. At the bottom is the legend, SEID EINIG, EINIG, EINIG! (Be united, united, united).
>
> The 3 mark is from the painting of W. Pape representing the unveiling of the statue of Emperor William I at Berlin. The memorial of the first Kaiser included not only the equestrian statue, but a magnificent setting in the form of a peristyle, a portion of which can be seen in the background. In the foreground plainly appears Emperor William II on his black charger, and immediately behind him, the Empress. This memorial was dedicated on 3 April, 1897, in the midst of pageants and ceremonies almost unequalled for splendour and enthusiasm.

The date above the picture, 22 March, was the birthday of Emperor William I.

The 5 mark stamp is taken from another painting of Pape's, representing Emperor William II delivering an address on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire, 19 January, 1896. The moment is chosen when the Emperor placed his right hand upon the flag of the 1st Regiment of Guards, and ended the discourse, which he had addressed to princes and representatives of the people by these words: "EIN REICH, EIN VOLK, EIN GOTT." ("One Empire, one people, one God.") The engraving contains no fewer than 51 figures, the features of a large number being quite distinct.

The stamps were perforated 14, though a few sheets were perforated 11½ by a trial machine. Like the pfennig values with large REICHSPOST these sheets only got into circulation by accident and the perf. 11½ varieties are rare.

The 1 mark value was issued on April 1st, 1900; the 2 mark was placed on sale, on June 1st; the 3 mark on August 1st, and the 5 mark on December 15th, 1900. This latter value was printed in two colors, the centre being in lake and the frame in black. Some time in 1902 the frame portion of the design was re-drawn making two distinct types of this value. In the original type the numerals of value in the upper angles are rather heavier than in the re-drawn one. The flag of the T where it joins the upright stroke is flattened, and the serifs of the M are very rudimentary. In the second or re-drawn type the numerals are thinner and the flag of the 5 merges with the upright stroke in a sharp point. The serifs of the M are





clear and distinct. In the second type, too, the "O" of "GOTT" in the lower inscription is shorter than the other letters.

The supposed 15 on the breast-plate has no significance that anyone has been able to discover. It was noticed soon after the stamps appeared and its meaning was queried in the stamp papers. It may have some occult meaning but if so, the designer or engraver alone knows it. It may be but a curious coincidence in the shadow lines on the plate.



Special instructions were issued to the postal officials regarding the obliteration of the high value stamps. Orders were given that they were to be cancelled by means of two obliterating stamps held side by side. Should the defacement not be complete then a second attempt was to be made. Postal employes were enjoined to exercise great precaution in passing the stamps of 2 marks and upwards, and to examine them with care to see they were genuine!



Reference List.

1900. Inscribed REICHSPOST. Perf. 14.

50. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 52.
51. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 53.
52. 5pf green, Scott's No. 54.
53. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 55.
54. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 56.
55. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 57.
56. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 58.
57. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 59.
58. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 60.
59. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 61.









60. 1m carmine, Scott's No. 62.
61. 2m blue, Scott's No. 63.
62. 3m violet-black, Scott's No. 64.
63. 5m black and lake, Scott's No. 65 or 65a.

The Ninth Issue.

In May, 1901, Germany's only provisional surcharged stamp appeared, and though only of a quasi-official standing, it is accepted by German collectors as a legitimate issue and is much sought after. This provisional owes its creation to the fact that there was a shortage of 3pf stamps on H. I. M. S. *Vineta,* and to provide a supply a number of the then current 5pf stamps were cut in halves vertically and each half surcharged "3PF" in violet by means of a handstamp.



Reference List.

May, 1901. Provisional. Perf. 14.

64. 3pf on half of 5pf green, Scott's No. 65b.

The Tenth Issue.

In 1902 the stamps were altered under the terms of an agreement made with the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Until April of that year this kingdom had enjoyed postal autonomy, but it then agreed to relinquish its right to issue its own postage stamps on condition that the stamps of the German Empire had the inscription REICHSPOST replaced by the words DEUTSCHES REICH. The latter means "German Empire" and it was chosen in place of the former, meaning "Imperial Post," for the reason that Wurtemberg, although giving up its right to issue distinctive stamps, did not entirely merge into the German Imperial Postal Administration, but retained the right of its own Postal Administration. An official decree relating to the forthcoming change was issued from Berlin as follows:—

Berlin, *February 20th, 1902.*

According to an agreement concluded between the Administration of the German Post Office and that of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, universal stamps will be issued on the 1st of April for the German Empire and Wurtemberg, which will have the inscription "Deutsches Reich."

The sale of the new postage stamps commences on the 20th of March; they are, however, not admissible for the franking of letters, etc., before the 1st of April.

The postage stamps now current in the German Empire, namely, those of the last issue, with heraldic eagle and the inscription "Reichspost," and the actual issue with Germania will cease to be used after the end of March, and these stamps are not allowed to be used for the franking of letters or telegrams after the 31st of March. It is therefore recommended that the near introduction of new stamps should be considered when purchasing postage stamps, cards, etc., in order not to have large stocks on hand.

Remainders may be exchanged at all post offices in the German Empire and the kingdom of Wurtemberg from the 20th of March to the end of June for the new stamps, cards, etc. The German post offices will also exchange unused stamps of Wurtemberg for stamps of the new issue. Cash, however, will not be paid for any of the old stamps.

The Secretary of State for the P. O.,
(Signed) Kraetke.

The stamps withdrawn from circulation under the terms of the above decree were shortly afterwards "incinerated" in a special furnace at the Central Bureau in Berlin. It is said it took a whole day to feed the furnace with the bundles of stamps, which weighed altogether 11,000 kilogrammes, and of which the face value amounted to about $920,000.00.

The alteration of inscription was made, and at the same time the whole designs were re-drawn, but the differences beyond the change of wording and a modification of the 2 mark are not noticeable, and for all practical purposes, with the exceptions noted, the stamps are the same as before. Almost as soon as the stamps were issued it was discovered that an error existed on the 3pf value. Some of the stamps have the word DEUTSCHES reading DFUTSCHES, an uncomplimentary slang word. According to Mr. Barnsdall the error occurred one on each pane of 100 stamps, on the fifth stamp of the fourth horizontal row. The *Monthly Journal* for May, 1902, states that the error occurs only twice on the large sheets of 400 stamps—on the fifth stamp of the fourth row of the upper left hand pane, and on the tenth stamp of the ninth row of the lower right hand pane. As, however, it would seem that the large sheets of 400 were made up of electrotypes of 100 impressions it seems much more probable that the error occurred once in each 100 stamps, these panes of 100 forming "post office sheets" for the large sheets of 400 were invariably cut up into quarter sections before leaving the Imperial Printing Works. The error created considerable notoriety, and the authorities ordered the removal of the objectionable stamps from the sheets before sale until a corrected plate could be put into use.

The modification of the 2 mark stamp consisted in the alteration of the legend at foot, "Seid Einig, Einig, Einig" from Roman to Gothic letters. On April 18th, 1902, a new type was issued, in which the legend was again in Roman characters, and in which the whole design was re-drawn. In the first type (a) the sunset effect appears to have been produced by an arrangement of planks, while in the second (b) it looks like the real thing. The drawing of the sea and mountains is also much improved in the second type.

In connection with this issue a most amusing instance of "redtapeism" was reported in the London *Daily Express* in April, 1902, shortly after the stamps were issued, relating to the discovery of one of the 10pf stamps, viz.:—

> It appears that this stamp, value one penny, was found in the hall-keeper's room in the Law Courts at Altona, near Hamburg. The bewildered janitor reported his treasure trove, which was placed in the office of the registry for safe keeping. Next day there were "alarums and excursions," followed by the issue of a public notice calling upon the owner of the derelict penny stamp to claim it within six weeks; otherwise he must take the consequences, and the stamp would then be sold by public auction for the benefit of the Exchequer. This appeal was fruitless, and as no bereaved owner was forthcoming, the stamp was sold by public auction. The bidding was brisk, not to say animated; finally it reached a giddy height in comparison with the actual face value of the stamp. One by one the bidders dropped out of the race, and after an exciting contest the stamp was knocked down for the sum of 40 pfennig, or 4½d. The cost of carrying out this charming and instructive example of "redtapeism" from beginning to end amounted to 11s 3d.



Reference List.

1902. Inscribed "DEUTSCHES REICH". Perf. 14.

65. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 65c.
66. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 66.
67. 5pf green, Scott's No. 67.
68. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 68.
69. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 69.
70. 25pf black and orange on yellow, Scott's No. 70.
71. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 71.
72. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 72.
73. 50pf black and lilac on buff, Scott's No. 73.
74. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 74.









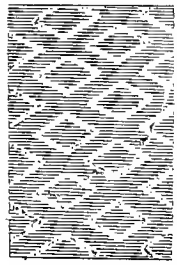
75. 1m carmine, Scott's No. 75.
76. 2m blue, Type I, Scott's No. 76.
77. 2m blue, Type II, Scott's No. 79.



78. 3m violet black, Scott's No. 77.
79. 5m black and lake, Scott's No. 78.

The Eleventh Issue.

In 1905 it was decided to introduce watermarked paper and a design consisting of a "multiple" arrangement of lozenges was adopted. The 3pf and 5pf were issued on this paper in December, 1905; the 2pf, 10pf, and 80pf followed in January, 1906; the 40pf and 5 mark were on sale in February; the 20pf, 25pf and 30pf were ready in March; and the 50pf, 1 and 2 mark were issued in April. The 3 mark was the last to appear and though it was chronicled on many different occasions it does not appear to have been actually placed on sale until some time in 1911. The 2 mark of this series is of the second type. A 60pf value was added to the set in 1911.



Reference List.

1905-11. Watermarked Lozenges. Perf. 14.

80. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 80.
81. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 81.
82. 5pf green, Scott's No. 82.
83. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 83.
84. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 84.
85. 25pf black and orange on yellow, Scott's No. 85.
86. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 86.
87. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 87.
88. 50pf black and lilac on buff, Scott's No. 88.
89. 60pf black and magenta, Scott's No. 89.
90. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 90.
91. 1m carmine, Scott's No. 91.
92. 2m blue, Type II, Scott's No. 92.
93. 3m violet black, Scott's No. 93.
94. 5m black and lake, Scott's No. 94.

Official Stamps.

In 1903 a set of official stamps appeared, comprising the values 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50pf, the design being composed of the frame of the then current stamps but with an inscription reading "FREI—DURCH—ABLOSUNG—Nr. 21", in four lines in the centre, on a horizontally lined background in place of the usual bust of Germania. These stamps were issued for use on the official correspondence of the kingdom of Prussia. It appears that 30 different States, Administrations, and Institutions possess the privilege of having their correspondence carried free, and as there was some uncertainty as to the approximate amount which should be credited to the Post office for conveying the official correspondence of the kingdom of Prussia these stamps were issued and continued in use for twelve months. While they were in use the sale of the stamps in unused condition was prohibited but shortly after they were withdrawn the re-

mainders were sold to a German dealer and the set became very common. The



No. 21 in the design is the official number accorded Prussia some of the others being:—

No. 1.—The Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

No. 2.—The Administration of the Military Orphanage at Potsdam.

No. 9.—The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

No. 17.—The Thuringian Provincial Court of Jena.

No. 23.—The Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

No. 26.—The Duchy of Brunswick.

In 1904 a somewhat similar set was issued for use by the Grand Duchy of Baden. This also has the frame of the current stamps with a centerpiece consisting of the numerals "16" (the official number for Baden) on a plain ground over which "FREI—DURCH—ABLOSUNG—Nr. 16" is engraved in four lines reading upwards in a diagonal direction from left to right. This set contained only the values 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 25pf and, like the Prussian series, it remained in use for a year at the end of which the remainders were sold.



Reference List.

1903. Official Stamps for Prussia. Perf. 14.

95. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 201 Prussia.
96. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 202 Prussia.
97. 5pf green, Scott's No. 203 Prussia.
98. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 204 Prussia.
99. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 205 Prussia.
100. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 206 Prussia.
101. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 207 Prussia.
102. 50pf black and lilac on buff, Scott's No. 208 Prussia.

1904. Official Stamps for Baden. Perf. 14.

103. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 32 Baden.
104. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 33 Baden.
105. 5pf green, Scott's No. 34 Baden.
106. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 35 Baden.
107. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 36 Baden.
108. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 37 Baden.

PART II.

GERMAN POST OFFICES ABROAD.

Foreword.

In a similar manner to other European Powers Germany established post offices in foreign countries which had no postal institutions of their own, or of which the postal service was unreliable, or which did not belong to the Postal Union. The countries in which offices were opened were China, Morocco, and Turkey. The first "foreign post office" was opened in Constantinople on March 1st, 1870; the first office in China was not established until August 16th, 1886; while Germany had no post office in Morocco until December 20th, 1899. Following the plan of the preceding articles of this series I purpose dealing with these in alphabetical order rather than in their chronological sequence. It has frequently been remarked that the German foreign post offices are managed in a more up-to-date and business-like manner than those established by other Powers. Referring to this matter in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Mr. W. P. Barnsdall remarked:—

> "Unlike many of the offices of other Powers, which are the outcome of casual diplomatic postal services or the survival of branch post-offices run on commission lines and are generally in out-of-the-way spots, the German offices have all been equipped and maintained under the direct control of the home authorities. The buildings are handsome, usually the property of the Government, are in a prominent position, with a staff well paid and efficient. Doubtless many are run at a loss, but the impression created on the native mind must certainly be advantageous to the development of German trade."

The postal rates between all German post offices in foreign countries and Germany itself are based on the Postal Union system of charges.

GERMAN POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

The German post offices in China are under the control of the "Ober Post-direction" (Chief Postal Administration) at Bremen. The first office was opened at Shanghai on August 16th, 1886. On April 1st, 1893, an office was established in Tientsin and two years later one was opened at Chifu. An office at Hankow was opened on April 1st, 1900, one was established at Foochow a little later, and later still offices were opened at Amoy, Canton, Chingkiang, Chin-ngau-fu, Ichang, Nanking, Pekin, Swatau, and Weihsien.

Before dealing with the stamps themselves it will be as well to give a few topographical details of these different places.

Amoy is a seaport on a small island of the same name in the province of Fu-kien. It is the third in importance of the treaty ports and was one of the earliest seats of European commerce in China. The Portuguese had establishments here in the 16th and the Dutch in the 17th centuries. In 1841 it was taken by the British, and by the treaty of Nanking, a British consul and British subjects were permitted to reside there. A little later the port was open to the trade of all nations. It still does a considerable tea trade with the United States. Amoy has a good harbor with a depth of water which makes it a frequent resort for men-of-war. It has a population in excess of 100,000.

Canton, a port and capital of the province of Kwang-tung was the first Chinese port to be opened to European trade. The city is enclosed by a wall 6 miles in circumference, and is divided by an inner wall into a new and an old city.

Among the buildings are two pagodas—one a Mohammedan mosque, erected in the 10th century; the other an octagonal pagoda, erected in the 6th century—over one hundred and twenty temples, a beautiful English church, two missionary hospitals (English and American) etc. A special feature of the city is the great number of the native population who live in boats on the river. The climate of Canton is healthy. Its trade, which has suffered through the opening of Shanghai and the Yang-tse valley, is still very considerable, Canton being the second port in China. The admirable situation of this port, with a safe and commodious anchorage for the largest vessels, explains how, from an early period, it was a favorite port with foreign merchants. The earliest notices date back to the 8th century, B. C., when it was known as Yang-chang (city of rams). The Arabs made regular voyages hither as early as the 9th century, A. D. The Portuguese found their way to it in 1517, and were followed by the Dutch a hundred years later. These in turn were supplanted by the English before the close of the 17th century, and an immense trade was carried on by the agents of the East India Company, whose monopoly ceased in April, 1834. In 1842 Canton became one of the five treaty ports open to foreign commerce. The city was captured by the allied French and English forces in December, 1857, and continued to be garrisoned by them until October, 1861. The city has a present population of about two millions of whom probably less than 1000 are foreigners.

Chifu is a port in Shantung, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili. The place is much frequented by foreigners as a health resort in summer. The harbor is shallow with the result that men-of-war and vessels of deep draught cannot approach it. The port played a considerable part in the Russo-Japanese war; before the fall of Port Arthur many steamers ran the blockade between Chifu and the Russian garrison. In August, 1904, the Russian destroyer, *Reshitelni*, was forcibly abducted from the port by the Japanese. It is the chief port for the trade of Shantung and the Gulf of Pechili for the reason that it is the only port in the gulf which remains open throughout the winter. It has a population of about 40,000.

Ching-kiang is a city in Kiang-su about 150 miles northwest of Shanghai. Its position, near the junction of the Grand Canal with the Yang-tse-kiang, makes it an important centre of trade. This city was taken by the British on July 21st, 1842, and in 1861 it was opened to foreign trade. It has a population of about 300,000.

Foochow is the capital of the province of Fu-chien situated on the left bank of the river Min, about 34 miles from its mouth. The town proper is surrounded with walls nearly 30 feet high and about 10 feet wide at the top. The river is thronged with floating houses and is crossed by a great bridge 329 yards long. The viceroy of Che-kiang and Fu-kien made it his residence in the middle of the 10th century. The Min provides an easy means of communication with the interior, with which a large trade is carried on, and the port, opened to foreign commerce in 1842, is one of the principal tea-markets and mission stations in China. There are manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics and paper; and on an island three miles down the stream there is a large governmental arsenal managed by Europeans. The French bombarded Foochow in 1884. It has a present population of about 700,000.

Hankow is a treaty port in the province of Hu-peh, on the left bank of the Han at its junction with the Yang-tse-kiang, and about 600 miles west of Shanghai. Strictly speaking Hankow is a suburb of the towns of Wu-chang and Han-yang, the three together forming one huge city. Vessels of large size can reach Hankow, the river being navigable to Ichang, 420 miles higher up. It was opened to foreign trade in 1862. In 1889 a decree of the emperor authorised the construction of a railway between Hankow and Pekin—about 776 miles. Over two miles of the river frontage belongs to British and other foreign concessions These have been embanked with stone to protect them from a 40 foot rise of the river in summer. Before the Taiping rebellion the three cities had a combined population of over 5,000,000, but this has since dropped to about 1,700,000 of which Hankow has between 600,000 and 800,000.

Ichang is a treaty port in the Hu-peh province on the left bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, 965 miles from the sea. Ichang is the transhipment port for cargo to and from Sze-kuen, and light draught steamers run between it and Hankow. The port was declared open to foreign trade in 1877. It has a population of about 50,000.

Nanking is the capital of the province of Kiang-fu being situated about a mile from the right bank of the Yang-tse-kiang and 205 miles west of Shanghai.

Its name signifies Southern Capital. The town lies in a hollow surrounded by hills, those which command the river being strongly fortified. At different times between 222 and 501 A. D., Nanking was the capital of China, and again in 1368-1403. Taken by the Taipings in 1853 it remained their capital until 1865. They destroyed nearly all the magnificent public buildings for which the city was once famous. Till then the walls, 50 to 70 feet high, enclosed an area nearly 20 miles in circumference. The most memorable of the ruined buildings was the Porcelain Tower (1430), the summer palace, and the tombs of the kings, with remarkable sepulchral statues. Nanking has since rapidly recovered, its silks and satins being famed in China and its nankeens (hence named) in Europe. The tomb of the first Ming emperor (Hung Wu) lies near the city. In 1842 Nanking was captured by the British. Its population at the present time is between 200,000 and 300,000.

Pekin, or Pei-ching ("Northern Capital") is the capital of China and consists of an inner and an outer—that is, a Manchu and a Chinese—city. The former is 14½ miles in circuit and is enclosed by a wall about 45 feet high and 47 feet thick. Within the Manchu city lie the palaces, public offices, Confucian and other large temples, and many private residences. Shops are almost confined to the main streets, which are of great width. In the Chinese city, which projects south of the Manchu city are shops, theatres, restaurants, etc., but large spaces are unoccupied. The wall around this city is 22 ft. high. Pekin was, with short intervals, an imperial residence for more than nine hundred years, and was an important place long before that date. It has been known by many names—*e. g.*, Chi in the 12th century, B. C., Yen early in the Christian era, Yu-chou in the 7th century, A. D., Nan-ching in the 10th, Yen-ching in the 11th, Khanbaligh in the 13th, and Pei-ching in the 15th century, and its present official name is Shun-tien-fu. Pekin surrendered to the Anglo-French force in 1860 and in 1900 was the scene of the "Boxer" rebellion, when the foreign legations were besieged and ultimately relieved by the allied expeditionary army. The allied forces occupied the "Forbidden City" after the flight of the Chinese court to Singanfoo. Its population is generally considered to be about one million.

Shanghai is a treaty port in the province of Kiang-su, on the left bank of Hwang-po, twelve miles above its junction with the Yang-tse-kiang at Wusung. Its facilities for distribution, and the lack of deep water at the treaty ports in the north, have made it the entrepôt of all foreign trade north of Foochow and the greatest foreign market of the country. Miles of wharves and five large dockyards hardly suffice for its traffic. The French and British and American settlements, almost self-governing, extend about five miles below the city along the river front, and from three to four miles inland. Shanghai was taken by the British in 1842 and was opened to foreign trade in the same year. The total population of the city probably exceeds 600,000 of whom less than 7,000 are foreigners.

Swatau, or Swatow, is a seaport in the Kwang-tung province, on the left bank of the Han, five miles from its mouth. It is situated about 180 miles northeast of Hong-Kong. Swatow has been open for foreign trade since 1869, though for long it had an unenviable reputation for anti-foreign feeling. It has a population of about 50,000.

Tientsin is a city in the province of Chi-li, on the right bank of the Pei-ho, at its junction with the Grand Canal, and 80 miles southeast of Pekin. It is the port of supply for the whole of China north of the Yellow river. The river is frozen over from December to March when the business is taken up by sledges. By the treaty of Tientsin (1858) the port was declared open, but owing to anti-foreign feeling it was occupied by the allies in the winter of 1860-61 and shortly afterwards a British consulate was established. On June 21st, 1870, anti-foreign feeling culminated in a massacre of Roman Catholics and other foreigners. The bombardment of the foreign settlements in the latter part of June, 1900, led to the occupation of the city by the allied forces on July 15th following, and from that time until August 15th, 1902, Tientsin was administered by a foreign provisional government. It has a population closely approaching one million.

The First Issue.

Until 1898 ordinary unsurcharged stamps were used at the three offices then in operation in China. At Shanghai the stamps of 1880 and 1889 were used while at Tientsin and Chefoo those of the latter issue were used. These stamps can, of course, only be identified by the cancellations. On January 1st, 1898, the German stamps

of the numeral and Eagle types of 1889 were overprinted "China" in black for use in these offices. The overprint slopes diagonally upwards and in the first supplies sent to China the word slopes at an angle of 45°. Later supplies show the name at an angle of 56°. The first series is much the scarcer, especially in the case of the 3pf denomination, and though one set is sufficient for the general collector it is as well to know how to distinguish the two types. The 3pf value used alone prepaid circulars and newspapers between the various offices in China. At first this denomination was only supplied to the offices of Shanghai and Tientsin.





Reference List.

1898. German stamps of 1889 overprinted in black.

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 301.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 302.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 303.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 304.
5. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 305.
6. 50pf chocolate, Scott's No. 306.

The Second Issue.

According to an article by Mr. Reichenheim in the *London Philatelist*, the post office at Foochow was opened on June 7th, 1900, and less than a month later there was a shortage of 5pf stamps and provisionals were made by the postmaster for temporary use, some of the 10pf stamps of the first series being surcharged "5 pf" by means of handstamp. Many conflicting reports have been published regarding the number, varieties, and date of use of this provisional, some writers evidently confusing this Foochow variety with the somewhat similar provisionals issued in Kiautschou. Mr. Reichenheim was able to get information direct from the Postmaster of the German post office in Foochow to the following effect:—

> Two issues exist: the first one was made between the 5th and 10th July, 1900, and the second one during a few days in the middle of November of the same year. Both issues have been produced by the same single hand-stamp, cut in wood, and made locally for the purpose, and the surcharge was affixed to each single stamp by the Post Office officials themselves when stamps of 5pf values were required by the public during those two periods. Therefore no different types can exist, but probably through bad stamping some stamps appear with the surcharge "5 p" only. Altogether there have been forty to fifty sheets of one hundred stamps surcharged.

Gibbons' catalogue for some mysterious reason still persists in giving the date of this provisional as "1 June 1900" although the office was not opened until the 5th of that month.

Specimens with double surcharge were reported in 1905 and though this is a very likely error in the case of stamps produced by such primitive means I do not know if the variety has been properly authenticated or not.

5 pf

Reference List.

July-November 1900. Surcharged at Foochow.

7. 5pf in black on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 316.

The Third Issue.

The third issue, if we rely on the catalogues for chronological order, consists of a number of provisionals issued by the German post office at Tientsin. Writing with regard to these stamps in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Mr. W. P. Barnsdall says:—

> For some time discredit was thrown upon their bona fides, but they are undoubtedly all right. It appears that the field post offices of the German forces at the time of the Boxer troubles had a supply of the "Germania" stamps. When the forces were withdrawn, the remainder of this supply was distributed amongst the North China offices. The postmaster at Tientsin felt it his duty to overprint these with the word "China" to prevent speculation. The nominal value of the Chinese dollar, as regards the sale of German stamps was M.2.50, but as the actual value was only about M.2., a considerable profit could be effected by buying the said stamps without overprint and using them for remittances to Germany.

The above sounds plausible enough, but the *Monthly Journal* in first chronicling the stamps in April, 1901, gives another version of the story, viz:—

> A correspondent, writing from Tientsin on February 16th, tells us that the new stamps with the overprint "China" impressed at Berlin, had not reached that place at that date, but that unsurcharged stamps had been sent out there and had been overprinted on the spot with a rubber handstamp. He sends us a copy of the 3pf thus treated, the surcharge being similar in type to that previously employed, and struck diagonally, but much less clear and black; he states that the 50pf was overprinted in November last, and the stock of that value was exhausted, but that the 3, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 80 pfennig were still on hand. The unsurcharged stamps were being used at the German Post Office at Pekin. There seems to be no special need for these surcharges at all.

The account given by Mr. Barnsdall, therefore, can hardly be correct. To start with, it is not likely any German forces were withdrawn at the time these stamps were issued (November, 1900). The allied forces did not succeed in relieving the besieged foreigners in Pekin until August 14th, 1900, and they did not leave that city again until peace was signed on September 7, 1901. Tientsin was one of the places at which heavy fighting took place and this was established as a base when the march on Pekin went forward. It is probable, therefore, that the base Field post office was under the general charge of the Tientsin postmaster, and that official, in an excess of officious zeal, caused the unsurcharged stamps with which the field post office was supplied to be overprinted "China" in the same manner as the previous set. The total quantities issued with this local surcharge are given as follows by Mr. Barnsdall:—

3pf brown, 1,000=ten sheets.
5pf green, 2,000=twenty sheets.
10pf carmine, 4,000=forty sheets.
20pf blue, 2,000=twenty sheets.
30, 50 and 80pf, 300 (three sheets) of each.

Judging by catalogue quotations, there is something wrong with the above figures, for the 10pf is priced higher than the 3pf, although four times as many are supposed to have been issued.

The 25 and 40pf and 2 and 3 marks are also known with this overprint, but these do not appear to have been issued at Tientsin at all. Gibbons' catalogue says, "the surcharge is known inverted on the 50 and 80pf." All the other values have also been reported with inverted overprint in the *Monthly Journal* from time to time, and all but the 3pf and 20pf are listed in this state in Scott's catalogue. This latter work also lists the 30pf with double surcharge.

Reference List.

November (?) 1900. German stamps of 1900 overprinted "China" at Tientsin in black.

8. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 317.
9. 5pf green, Scott's No. 318.
10. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 319.
11. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 320.
12. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 321.
13. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 322.
14. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 323.

The Fourth Issue.

When the Germania design made its appearance in 1900, it was decided to overprint the series for use in the various foreign post offices and though supplies were expected at the different offices in China, it is evident from the paragraph quoted from the *Monthly Journal* in connection with the local provisionals of Tientsin that none were issued in China until 1901, nothwithstanding the fact that the catalogues give 1900 as the date of issue. When they were actually issued I have been unable to trace, but it seems probable they were on sale, at some offices at any rate, in March, 1901. The overprint is simple, consisting merely of the name "China", applied horizontally in black (except the 3 mark, on which it is in red) in much smaller type than used for the 1897 issue. Both types of the 5 marks stamp were overprinted.





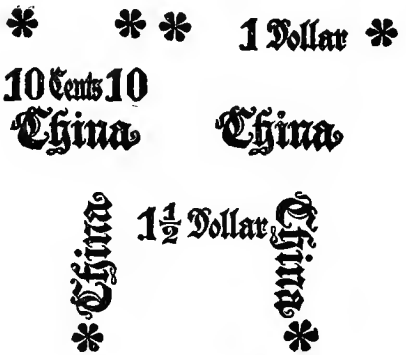
Reference List.

1901. Stamps of the 1900 issue of Germany overprinted in black or red.

15. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 324.
16. 5pf green, Scott's No. 325.
17. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 326.
18. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 327.
19. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 328.
20. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 329.
21. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 330.
22. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 331.
23. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 332.
24. 1m carmine, Scott's No. 333.
25. 2m blue, Scott's No. 334.
26. 3m violet black, Scott's No. 336.
27. 5m black and lake, Scott's No. 335 or 335a.

The Fifth Issue.

Although the "Deutsches Reich" stamps of Germany were issued in 1902, it was not until 1905 that supplies were surcharged for use in the offices maintained in China. This series was not only overprinted with the name "China", but new values in Chinese currency were also surcharged. Small ornamental stars form a part of the overprint, these being so adjusted that they obliterated the old values of pfennig and marks. The surcharge was in red on the 3 mark stamp but in black on all the others. The set is said to have been placed on sale on October 1st.



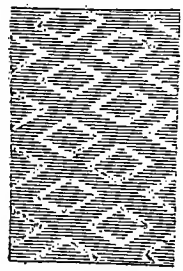
Reference List.

Oct. 1st, 1905. German stamps of 1902 surcharged in black or red.

28. 1c on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 337.
29. 2c on 5pf green, Scott's No. 338.
30. 4c on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 339.
31. 10c on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 340.
32. 20c on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 341.
33. 40c on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 342.
34. $½ on 1m carmine, Scott's No. 343.
35. $1 on 2m blue, Scott's No. 344.
36. $1½ on 3m violet black, Scott's No. 346.
37. $2½ on 5m black and lake, Scott's No. 345.

The Sixth Issue.

In February, 1906, the 1c and $2½ stamps appeared on the new paper with "lozenge" watermark which had been introduced the previous year. These were the only denominations on the watermarked paper for a year and then, in March, 1907, the $½ appeared, followed by the $1 two months later. The next value—20c—did not show up until May, 1909, and since then, at extended intervals, the 2c, 4c, 10c, 40c and $1½ values have appeared.



Reference List.

1906-14. Same as last issue watermarked "lozenges".

38. 1c on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 347.
39. 2c on 5pf green, Scott's No. 348.
40. 4c on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 349.
41. 10c on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 350.
42. 20c on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 351.
43. 40c on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 352.
44. $½ on 1m carmine, Scott's No. 353.
45. $1 on 2m blue, Scott's No. 354.
46. $1½ on 3m violet black, Scott's No. 356.
47. $2½ on 5m black and lake, Scott's No. 355.

GERMAN POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

Until 1890 German postal business in Morocco was conducted through the French offices but from that year until German postal agencies were opened German subjects resident in the coast towns were permitted to forward letters to Germany by the Wörmann Steamship Line. Writing on this subject in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* in 1908 Dr. Otto Rommel stated:—

> Ordinary German stamps were used, and were postmarked on the boats in *black* ink with the inscription "Aus Westafrika" (from West Africa). By the side of this postmark the name of the particular town, e. g. Mogador was written in ink. In all specialized collections of the stamps of German Morocco, it is only right that these should be included. Unless the name of the town is written in, one cannot be sure that the stamp was really used in Morocco, as the same postmark was used, at any rate up to 1897, on letters posted in German South-west Africa and the Cameroons.

The first German post-offices in Morocco were opened on December 20th, 1899, at Tangier (the chief office), Casablanca, Laraiche, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, and Saffi. On July 11th, 1900, an office was opened at Marakesh; on May 27th 1901 offices were established at Alcazar (Ksar-el-Kebir), Fez, and Meknes (Mequinez); and on December 19th, 1906, an office was opened at Tetuan.

Following our usual plan before dealing with the stamps we append a few topographical notes regarding the different towns at which offices were established.

Alcazar, or Ksar-el-Kebir, is situated 80 miles northeast of Fez. It is historically interesting from the fact that here, in 1578, Sebastian, king of Portugal, was defeated and slain by the Moors. The town has a present population of about 10,000.

Casablanca, or Dar-el-Beida, to give it its Arabic name, is an important port on the Atlantic, 162 miles south-west of Fez, with a present population of about 20,000.

Fez, or more properly Faz, is the northern capital of the sultanate of Morocco. With crumbling walls, and narrow, dirty, sunless streets, Fez has for over a thousand years been one of the sacred cities of Islam, renowned for its university and schools of learning. The university, attached to the venerated mosque of the Cherubim or of Muley Edris, is frequented by 700 pupils from all parts of the Mohammedan world, and has about forty professors. The extensive palace of the sultan is now partly in ruins. Although thus falling into decay, Fez is nevertheless one of the busiest commercial towns of north-west Africa; its merchants import European manufactured goods, which they dispatch by caravans to Timbuktu and the interior of Africa, and they export fruits, morocco leather, gums, pottery, gold and silverware. Fez was founded by Muley Edris in 808. From 1086 it was the capital of an Almoravid independent kingdom, and ranked both as a sacred city and for its learning as one of the first cities of Islam. But from the date of its incorporation with Morocco, in 1548, it began to decay. Its population is variously estimated at from 54,000 to 150,000.

Laraiche, or El Araish, is a fortified port on the Atlantic seaboard, at the mouth of the El Kus, 45 miles south-south-west of Tangier. It adjoins the ruins of ancient Lixus, or Shammish, and the gardens of the Hesperides were supposed to be close at hand. It has a present population of about 8,000.

Marekesh, Morocco city, is the southern capital of the sultanate. It is surrounded by a lime and earth wall, now dilapidated, more than five miles in circumference, between 20 and 30 feet high, flanked at regular intervals by square towers. The town is squalid and ill-built, though it bears the marks of former grandeur. Marekesh possesses many mosques and is a town of some antiquity, for it was founded in 1072. It reached the summit of its prosperity in the 13th century when it is said to have had 700,000 inhabitants. Its population nowadays varies according to the presence or absence of the sultan, his court, and his army, and is normally about 60,000. Of these, between 7,000 and 8,000 are Jews living in a Ghetto, while no Europeans reside permanently in the city.

Mazagan is a seaport on the west coast, 125 miles northwest of Marekesh, of which city it is the port. It has an open roadstead with a tolerably safe anchorage. It has a present population of about 12,000.

Meknes, or Mequinez, is a walled town situated 34 miles west-south-west of Fez and about 70 miles from the coast. It contains the summer residence of the sultan and the Mulai Ismael mosque, a royal burial place much vis-

ited by pilgrims. It has a population estimated at anything between 30,000 and 60,000.

Mogador, or Suera, is the chief seaport of Morocco on the Atlantic and is situated 130 miles southwest of Marekesh. It is built on a rocky promontory and is the best built town in the country, having been laid out in 1760 by a French engineer. Commercially, it is the second most important town in the sultanate. It has a population of about 20,000 of whom 8,000 are Jews and about 200 Europeans.

Rabat, or New Sallee, is a seaport on the west coast, opposite Sallee. It stands on cliffs, amidst gardens, and has a fort and the ruins of the sultan's palace. It was once the chief port for European commerce, but has lost most of its trade on account of the harbor having become silted up. It has a population of about 25,000.

Saffi, or Asfi, is a seaport, situated on a little bay on the Mediterranean coast, about 120 miles west-north-west of the city of Marekesh. It is fortified and was once under Portuguese influence, but its allegiance to that country ceased in 1641. It has a population of 14,000, more than a quarter of which are Jews.

Tangier, or Tangiers, is a fortified seaport and health resort on a small bay of the Straits of Gibraltar, 35 miles southwest of Gibraltar. It is a small, ill-built town, situated on two hills, and though its harbor is a mere roadstead, it is the chief commercial city of Morocco and is also the diplomatic headquarters. The chief buildings are a great mosque, a castle, the sultan's palace, and the governor's residence. Tangier was taken by the Portuguese in 1471, and given to Charles II of England as part of the dowry of his wife, Catharine of Braganza, but in 1684 it was returned to Morocco. The notorious Colonel Kirk commanded the garrison, and Bishop Ken was chaplain here. It was subsequently a nest of pirates. Its population at the present time is about 30,000, most of whom are Moors and Spanish Jews.

Tetuan, is a fortified seaport town on the Mediterranean, 22 miles south of Ceuta. It has a population of 25,000, about one-third of whom are Jews.

Mr. Barnsdall speaks highly of the German post offices maintained in the above named towns, viz:—

Notwithstanding the longer created "sphere of influence" of France and Spain, Germany's prestige in Morocco now ranks as high, if not higher. Not the least important factor of the result is the postal equipment; "trade follows the flag", it is said, but it is equally true that "trade follows the post", and in Morocco the latter is particularly applicable. Germany has spared no expense in this matter, and its imposing postal establishments, when contrasted with the insignificant offices considered sufficient by the other powers, have suggested to the local mind—the local population mainly seeing European nations through the post office windows—the idea that Germany must naturally be the most powerful and enlightened nation.

The German offices in Morocco are under the direction of the Chief Postal Administration (Ober Postdirection) of Hamburg, and they are served by a generously subsidised mail service; the latter consisting of two sailings per month between Bremen and Hamburg, Casablance and Tangier, and, by arrangement with Austria, of a monthly service between Trieste and Moroccan ports.

The First Issue.

The first issue was made at the time the chief office at Tangier and its first six subsidiary offices were opened, viz.: December 20, 1899. At first, it was intended to surcharge the then current stamps of Germany with the name "Marocco" only, as was done in the case of the stamps for the offices in China. In fact, essays of the numeral and eagle types of 1889 were produced with the name MAROCCO overprinted in block letters, but these were never issued, for the reason that the Spanish currency obtaining in Morocco was so much below the German value. The stamps actually issued, therefore, were overprinted "Marocco" and new denominations in Spanish currency in black. The overprint reads diagonally upwards from left to right and though some specialists find two slopes and two thicknesses of the overprint, the differences are really very slight and hard to distinguish. The 3c on 3pf value was simply intended for use between the offices themselves.





Reference List.

1899. German stamps of 1889 surcharged in black.

1. 3c on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 701.
2. 5c on 5pf green, Scott's No. 702.
3. 10c on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 703.
4. 25c on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 704.
5. 30c on 25pf orange, Scott's No. 705.
6. 60c on 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 706.

The Second Issue.

On October 20, 1900, stamps of the "Germania" type were suitably overprinted for use in the Moroccan offices. On the pfennig values, the overprint was applied horizontally in two lines, the upper one consisting of the name and the lower one of the new value. On the 1, 2 and 5 mark denominations, the word "Marocco" reads upwards at the left and downwards at the right, while the new value is applied horizontally between and level with the base of the vertical overprints. On the 3 mark stamp, "Marocco" is shown reading upwards on the left border, while the new value reads downwards at the right side. The overprint is in red on the 3 mark and in black on all the others. It will be noted the overprints are all so arranged that they do not cover the word "REICHSPOST". Both types of the German 5 mark stamp were surcharged. There were several printings of the surcharges and Dr. Rommel refers to some minor varieties of considerable interest to the specialist, viz.:—

In the last printing of these stamps, a minor variety may be found; it has not been decided satisfactorily if it exists on some, or on all of the values. By means of printers' trials, we have been able to determine that in any case, on the 25 centimos black, on 20pf blue, the last printing of the overprint is much lower down than usual, so low, in fact, that the upper half of the word REICHSPOST is covered.

At first, the overprint on the 3 to 50 pfennig had the letter "t" square at the top and the letter "s" was straight up. Toward the end of 1903, the 5 centimos showed slight signs of variation in the overprint: the letter "t" was thicker, and went off into a point at the top. Other characteristics of this second type of the 5c are that the letter "s" leans sideways, the "c" in "Marocco" and the figure "5" are somewhat thicker. It appears that the 5c is the only value in which there are two types. There are also differences of type in the values from 1 to 5 marks, in which the differences all lie in the word "Marocco". In type I, the bottom serifs are long, and form right angles to the vertical strokes of the letter "M"; the "r" and "o" are fairly wide apart; the word "Marocco" is fairly lightly printed. In type II, the bottom serifs of the "M" are shorter, and form curves with the vertical strokes of the letter; the "r" and "o" are closer together; the word "Marocco" appears to be more heavily printed.

In 1905, a used specimen of the 50 centimos on 40pf was reported to have been found with inverted "e" in "Centimos" and, though the variety was chronicled in many journals at the time, I have been unable to learn anything more about it.







Reference List.

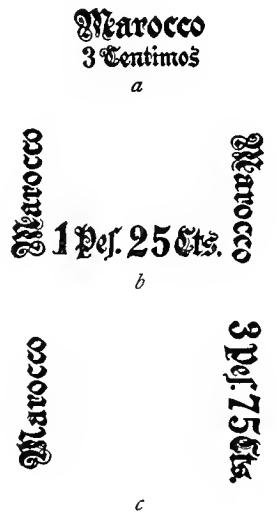
1900. German stamps of 1900 overprinted in black or red (3m).

7. 3c on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 707.
8. 5c on 5pf green, Scott's No. 708.
9. 10c on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 709.
10. 25c on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 710.
11. 30c on 25pf black and orange on yellow, Scott's No. 711.
12. 35c on 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 712.
13. 50c on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 713.
14. 60c on 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 714.
15. 1pes on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 715.
16. 1p 25c on 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 716.
17. 2p 50c on 2 mark blue, Scott's No. 717.
18. 3p 75c on 3 mark violet-black, Scott's No. 719.
19. 6p 25c on 5 mark black and lake, Scott's No. 718 or 718a.

The Third Issue.

In 1905, the fancy type of overprint similar to that used in the foreign offices in China and Turkey made its appearance. In this overprint, the letters and numerals are in fancy Gothic characters, the German stamps surcharged being those inscribed DEUTSCHES REICH. The overprints were applied in the same positions as on the corresponding values of the last series, and also, similarly to the 1900 issue, the surcharge on the 3 mark value was in red and on all the others it was black. The new stamps were first placed on sale about September.

Before this set was supplied to the Moroccan offices, supplies of the 5c on 5pf ran very low and a new lot was ordered. In filling this requisition, the Government printers used the Gothic type, which had already been decided on for the forthcoming issue, on the 5pf stamp of the REICHSPOST series. Altogether, 220 sheets or 22,000 were printed thus and the error was placed on sale about the middle of September. Dr. Rommel tells us that 18,500 were sold and that the balance of 3,500 were held at the disposal of the Moroccan offices by the Government Printing Office in Berlin. According to the *Deutsche Verkehrszeitung* (Official Gazette) all the stamps inscribed REICHSPOST and surcharged for Morocco which were in the keeping of the Government Printing Office were ordered to be destroyed in February, 1907, so that it is possible the balance of the errors were burned with other remainders at that time.



a

b

c

Reference List.

1905. German stamps inscribed **DEUTCHES REICH** surcharged in Gothic type in black or red (3m).

20. (a) 3c on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 720.
21. (a) 5c on 5pf green, Scott's No. 721.
22. (a) 10c on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 722.
23. (a) 25c on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 723.
24. (a) 30c on 25pf black and orange on yellow, Scott's No. 724.
25. (a) 35c on 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 725.
26. (a) 50c on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 726.
27. (a) 60c on 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 727.
28. (a) 1 pes on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 728.
29. (b) 1p 25c on 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 729.
30. (b) 2p 50c on 2 mark blue, Scott's No 730.
31. (b) 3p 75c on 3 mark violet-black, Scott's No. 732.
32. (c) 6p 25c on 5 mark black and lake, Scott's No. 731.

The Fourth Issue.

In 1906, as the stocks of the old supplies were used up, these stamps began to appear on the lozenge watermarked paper introduced for the stamps of the German Empire in 1905. The 3c was issued in February, 1906; the 10c appeared in September and the 25c in December. The next value to make its appearance was the 5c which was issued in February, 1907. Two months later, the 6p 25c value appeared, to be followed by the 2p 50c in July and the 1p 25c in August. It was not until March, 1908, that the next denomination—35c—appeared, and then over two years elapsed until the 50c was issued. In 1911, the 30c, 60c and 1 peseta were issued but the 3p 75c necessary to complete the set was never issued on the watermarked paper.

Reference List.

1906-11. As last but watermarked Lozenges.

33. 3c on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 733.
34. 5c on 5pf green, Scott's No. 734.
35. 10c on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 735.
36. 25c on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 736.
37. 30c on 25pf black and orange on yellow, Scott's No. 737.
38. 35c on 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 738.
39. 50c on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 739.
40. 60c on 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 740.
41. 1pes on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 741.
42. 1p 25c on 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 742.
43. 2p 50c on 2 mark blue, Scott's No. 743.
44. 6p 25c on 5 mark black and lake, Scott's No. 744.

The Fifth Issue.

In 1911, some officious individual discovered that the spelling "Marocco" on these stamps was hardly correct, consequently, an entirely new set had to be issued with the surcharge Germanised to "Marokko". With the exception of this alteration of the two letters "c" to "k", the type and arrangement on the various values is the same as before. All values are on the lozenge watermarked paper.

Reference List.

1911. Surcharged "Marokko" and new values. Watermarked Lozenges.

45. 3c on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 745.
46. 5c on 5pf green, Scott's No. 746.
47. 10c on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 747.
48. 25c on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 748.
49. 30c on 25pf black and orange on yellow, Scott's No. 749.
50. 35c on 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 750.
51. 50c on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 751.
52. 60c on 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 752.
53. 1pes on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 753.
54. 1p 25c on 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 754.
55. 2p 50c on 2 mark blue, Scott's No. 755.
56. 3p 75c on 3 mark violet-black, Scott's No. 757.
57. 6p 25c on 5 mark black and lake, Scott's No. 756.

GERMAN OFFICES IN TURKEY.

The first country in which Germany established foreign post offices was the Turkish Empire, and its philatelic history, as Mr. Barnsdall puts it, "reflects the continual fluctuation of exchange of local currency and the strenuous competition of the various Powers to capture the postal traffic." The first office was opened at Galata, Constantinople, on March 1st, 1870 and in 1875 a branch office was opened in Stamboul, or Constantinople proper. The next office was established at Jaffa on October 1st, 1898, on the occasion of the visit of the German Emperor, and on March 1st, 1900, offices were opened at Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem, and Pera, the latter being a suburb of Constantinople.

Beirut, or Beyrouth, is a seaport on the Mediterranean, in Syria, Turkey in Asia, situated on a bay at the foot of a prolongation of the Lebanon, 55 miles by rail from Damascus, whose port it is. Beirut is the healthiest place on the coast having temperate summers and a plentiful supply of rain in the winters. It is a town of considerable antiquity and was at one time a port of the Phoenicians. It came later under the power of Egypt, from whom it was taken by Antiochus the Great, and so became part of Syria. Conquered for the Romans by Agrippa, it was made by Augustus a military colony under the name of Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Berytus. During the Crusades it belonged alternately to the Christians and to the Saracens. In 1763 it fell into the power of the Turks; was conquered by Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali of Egypt in 1831; and played an important part in the Oriental question in 1840, when it was bombarded on September 10th by the allied English, Austrian and Turkish fleets, until evacuated by the Egyptians. Its modern growth dates from 1843 when steam navigation was introduced. It has a present population of about 150,000, over one-fourth of whom are Mohammedans.

Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, was founded in 330 A. D. by Constantine the Great, from whom it derives its name. The city consists of two distinct parts—Stamboul or Constantinople proper, and Christian Constantinople (Pera, Galata, and Top-hana). The two are separated by the Golden Horn, a creek about five miles long and half a mile wide at the entrance, a safe and spacious harbor, and so deep that large ironclads can lie quite close to the shore. Stamboul lies on the southern side of the Golden Horn and Christian Constantinople on the northern side. The two are connected by a couple of rude but convenient bridges. The old walls, in courses of stone and red brick, and 14 miles in circuit, show that the modern Turkish city occupies much the same area as the capital of the first Christian emperor. Within these walls the city rises, like Rome, upon seven low hills, crowned by noble mosques, with a wilderness of picturesque, tumbledown, filthy wooden houses and bazaars climbing up their sides. In Stamboul are nearly all the monuments and antiquities worth seeing in Constantinople. In 330 A. D., impressed by its magnificent site, Constantine the Great abandoned the old capital of

the Roman Empire on the Tiber, and founded in the place of Byzantium a new metropolis on the Bosphorus which he called Constantinople. Its walls and public buildings were enlarged and beautified by Justinian in 527-565. Since then it has undergone many sieges by Sassanians, Persians, Avars, Saracens (six times), Russians (in 9th to 11th Centuries), Latins and Turks; and of its twenty-six sieges and eight captures, that of the Latins under Baldwin and Dandolo in 1204 was by far the most disastrous, barbarous and spoilating. In comparison, the Turkish sieges were humane and chivalrous: the first took place in 1356; Murad II made the attempt again in 1422; and Mohammed II carried the city in 1453.

Galata, at which the first German post office was established, is pre-eminently the merchant quarter, and it was founded in 1216 by a colony of Genoese merchants. The Tower of Galata, a Genoese erection, serves the same purpose as the Seraskier's Tower on the opposite side in giving alarms of fires. A tunnelled railway drags passengers up the steep ascent to Pera.

Pera is the aristocratic quarter; here are all the embassies and consulates. The steep and badly paved Grande Rue is lined with fair if expensive shops, and boasts a rude opera house, many cafés and restaurants, and most of the principal hotels. The total population of Constantinople probably exceeds a million and a quarter, and at least half of the inhabitants are Mohammedans.

Jaffa, or Joppa as it was known in Biblical times, is a town on the sea-coast of Syria, 37 miles north-west of Jerusalem. Under Constantine the place, which had been destroyed by Vespasian, became a bishop's see, and, as the Crusaders' great landing place, was taken and retaken by Christian and Moslem. In 1799 Napoleon stormed it; in 1832, it was taken by Mehemet Ali, and restored to the Turks by British help. The open roadstead, the ancient walls, the yellow sand-dunes, and the orange gardens are now the chief features of the brown town on its hillock. The population is estimated at about 40,000. There is a regular German colony near the town and although it only numbers some three hundred souls it was established so long ago as 1869.

Jerusalem, regarded as a holy city alike by Jews, Christians and Moslems, long the capital of Palestine, stands on the spurs of two hills surrounded and divided by two valleys, once deep, but now partly or wholly filled up with rubbish. The Eastern Hill was originally a rounded top crowned with the "threshing floor of Aruanah," and the rock and cave, probably a sacred site from time immemorial. The Western Hill, higher than the other by more than a hundred feet, was also bounded by steep slopes. Either hill was, therefore, a strong hill-fortress. The history of Jerusalem covers a period of about 3,500 years. Of these 500 at least are prehistoric; and of the 3000 years which remain. less than 500 show us Jerusalem independent, the capital of a free country, and the center of a national religion. For 600 years longer the city was in the hands of the Israelites, but never wholly independent. Its name is found on an inscription at least 500 years before David; it was besieged almost immediately after the death of Joshua (1400 B. C.) and was the constant centre of strife until 586 B. C., when it was entirely destroyed. Fifty years later it was rebuilt but for 500 years after this Jerusalem knew not a single generation of peace. Internal factions tore it to pieces; the city was in possession in turn of Persian, Macedonian, Syrian, Egyptian, and Roman. Under Antiochus the temple was consecrated to Zeus Olympius; and swine were sacrificed on the altars. But for the Maccabees, the religion of the Jews would have been abandoned and their nationality lost. The city was besieged, taken, and again totally destroyed by Titus in 70 A. D. In 134 A. D., the rebellion of Bar Cocheba was the signal for another devastation; but in 136 Hadrian rebuilt the city, called it Aelia Capitolina, and generally paganised it. When the empire eventually became Christian, pilgrimages to the holy place increased greatly in number, and in 333 the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was founded. In 614, Jerusalem was attacked by the Persians, and in 637 it passed into the power of Islam, falling to the Caliph Omar. The Arab overlords were on the whole not unfriendly to the Christians, and the city was well cared for under them; but when the Seljuk Turks came into power, their oppression of the pilgrims became a challenge to the Christian powers, and the crusades were the results. Godfrey of Bouillon rescued the city in 1099, but it was retaken by Saladin in 1187. From 1247, it was subject to Egypt for two hundred and seventy years, but eventually fell to the Sultan Selim I in 1517. In 1825, there was a partially successful revolt against the Turkish despotism, but in 1849 the authority of Turkey was con-

firmed by the powers. Of late years the city has become the rendezvous of thousands of exiled Jews, mainly from Russia. Its present population is about 50,000.

Smyrna, the most important seaport of Asia Minor, stands at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, which penetrates 46 miles inland from the Aegean Sea. It was founded, probably about 1000 B. C., by Achaen or Æolian colonists from Greece, though it subsequently became Ionian. Early in the 7th century B. C., it resisted the Lydian king, Gyges; but in 627 B. C., his grandson, Alyattes, took the city and utterly destroyed it. At last it was restored by Lysimachus, early in the 3rd century B. C. It then became one of the finest cities in Asia Minor. From the Romans it received privileges because of its fidelity in their wars with Mithridates. In 178 and 180 A. D., it suffered greatly from earthquakes. A Christian church was established there at an early date. In 1084, Smyrna was captured by a Turkish chief, and then nearly destroyed by a Greek fleet. The emperor Alexis Comnenus restored it; afterwards it suffered much from a siege by Tamerlane (1402), and in 1424 fell into the hands of the Turks. Smyrna was one of the towns claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. About 2700 years ago Smyrna was one of the principal trading centres for Asia Minor; and now it has as a seaport the lion's share of the Asia Minor trade with Europe. The harbor is large, safe, and easily accessible, but is in imminent danger of silting up. It has an estimated population of about a quarter of a million of whom 130,000 are Greeks (more than the population of Athens), 23,000 Jews, 12,000 Armenians, 12,700 Europeans, and the rest Turks.

The First Issue.

The first German stamps overprinted for use in the Turkish post offices were not issued until January 25th, 1884. From 1870, when the first office was established at Constantinople, until that date ordinary current German stamps were used (the issues of the North German Confederation of 1869, and of the German Empire from 1872 until 1880). Mr. Barnsdall gives the reason for the overprinted stamps as follows:

> In time it was discovered that a large number of these stamps were not bought for postal purposes, but were used for making remittances to Germany, the difference of exchange enabling remitters to buy the stamps under face value, whilst at the same time this mode of remittance avoided the fee for money orders. To counteract this the stamps supplied to the offices were overprinted with the approximate value in Turkish currency. This had the double effect of stopping the practice referred to above, and for some time of attracting additional local custom. The latter was by reason of the fact that these overprinted German stamps were sold at the facial Turkish currency without regard to fluctuation of exchange.

The stamps overprinted were the 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50pf values of the issue of 1880 with value in "pfennig." The 3pf was not overprinted as the value was not required by Postal Union rates, neither was the 2 mark value surcharged as this value was not sold to the public and therefore could not be used for remittances. The surcharge consisted of the word "PARA" or "PIASTER" with numerals before and after printed in black. There are two types of the overprint of the 1¼ and 2½ piastres, one having the numerals further from the word than the other so that one type is about 2 mm. longer than the other. At least three different shades of the 50pf were surcharged and the ink used for the overprint on this denomination varied from dull to shiny according to which would show to the best advantage on the particular green of the stamp. A small supply of the 1 pias on 20pf was surcharged in deep blue instead of black by error. There are dangerous reprints of these overprints so that they should be purchased only from responsible concerns.





Reference List.

1884. German stamps of 1880 surcharged in black.

1. 10 para on 5pf mauve, Scott's No. 501.
2. 20 para on 10pf rose, Scott's No. 502.
3. 1 pias on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 503.
4. 1¼ pias on 25pf red-brown, Scott's No. 504.
5. 2½ pias on 50pf green, Scott's No. 505 or 506.

The Second Issue.

At the time that the new surface printed stamps were placed on sale in Germany (October 1st, 1889), the same series overprinted with new values in Turkish currency was placed on sale in the Levant offices. The values were the same as before and the overprints on the two lower values were somewhat similar, in fact, the 20 para overprint is so like that of 1884 that it would seem to have been applied by the same form. The 10 para surcharge now has letters and figures of the same size. In the case of the "1 PIASTER 1" surcharge the numerals are smaller and the letters larger than before. A different arrangement was followed for the two highest values the word "PIASTER" occupying a line by itself with the value at each side a little above the "P" and "R".







Reference List.

1889. Overprinted on German stamps of same date.

6. 10 para on 5pf green, Scott's No. 508.
7. 20 para on 10pf rose, Scott's No. 509.
8. 1 pias on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 510.
9. 1¼ pias on 25pf orange, Scott's No. 511.
10. 2½ pias on 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 512 or 512a.

The Third Issue.

With each change of stamps for the "Fatherland" it naturally follows that those in use in the foreign post-offices should be altered hence when the "Germania" and pictorial stamps appeared in 1900 the series was suitably overprinted for use in the Levant. The 2pf and 3pf values were not required but the values above 50pf were all surcharged so that this third issue is a much more comprehensive one than its predecessors. Both types of the 5 mark value were overprinted. The surcharges, with the exception of that on the 3 mark denomination, were in black while on the 3 mark, owing to its color, red was used. The word "PARA" or "PIASTER" is slightly higher than the numerals on all values. The word is in capitals except on the 1¼, 1½ and 2½ values when it is "Piaster." On the 3 mark stamp the surcharge is "15 PIASTER 15" reading upwards on the left side and downwards on the right.









Reference List.

1900. Current stamps of Germany surcharged in black or red.

11. 10 para on 5pf green, Scott's No. 513.
12. 20 para on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 514.
13. 1 pias on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 515.
14. 1¼ pias on 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 516.
15. 1½ pias on 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 517.
16. 2 pias on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 518.
17. 2½ pias on 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 519.
18. 4 pias on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 520.
19. 5 pias on 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 521.
20. 10 pias on 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 522.
21. 15 pias on 3 marks violet-black, Scott's No. 524.
22. 25 pias on 5 marks black and lake, Scott's No. 523 or 523b.

The Fourth Issue.

In March, 1903, the 1 and 5 pias values of the preceding set appeared with some slight modifications in the type of the surcharge. The most prominent feature of the new type is the "A" of "PIASTER" which has a conspicuous horizontal serif across its top. The 25 pias with similar overprint appeared about a month later while the 10 and 20 para values were not issued until November, 1904. The only other denomination to be issued with this type of surcharge was the 10 pias which was not placed on sale until June, 1905.

Reference List.

1903-05. Horizontal serif on top of "A".

23. 10 para on 5pf green, Scott's No. 525.
24. 20 para on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 526.
25. 1 pias on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 527.
26. 5 pias on 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 528.
27. 10 pias on 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 529.
28. 25 pias on 5 marks black and lake, Scott's No. 530.

The Fifth Issue.

Although the new "DEUTSCHES REICH" stamps were issued for the German Empire in April, 1902, it was not until October 1st, 1905, that any of them were issued with the Turkish overprints. The same values were surcharged as before but, following the system also applied to the Chinese and Moroccan offices, fancy Gothic or German lettering was used in place of the Latin characters which had sufficed to that date. On all values up to and including the 4 piastres the words were placed *below* the numerals thus reversing the plan of the previous set. The overprint on the 3 mark value was in red as before.

1 PIASTER 1

5 PIASTER 5

Reference List.

1905. German stamps of 1902 surcharged in black or red.

29. 10 para on 5pf green, Scott's No. 531.
30. 20 para on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 532.
31. 1 pias on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 533.
32. 1¼ pias on 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 534.
33. 1½ pias on 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 535.
34. 2 pias on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 536.
35. 2½ pias on 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 537.
36. 4 pias on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 538.
37. 5 pias on 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 539.
38. 10 pias on 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 540.
39. 15 pias on 3 marks violet black, Scott's No. 542.
40. 25 pias on 5 marks black and lake, Scott's No. 541.

The Sixth Issue.

In January, 1906, the 2 and 25 pias values appeared on the paper with Lozenge watermark which had recently been introduced in Germany. In February of the same year the 1½ pias appeared on similar paper to be followed by the 4 pias in March, the 10 para in April, the 2½ and 10 pias in June, and the 1 pias in September. No more were on sale until February, 1907, when the 1¼ and 5 pias appeared and a month later the 20 para was issued. The 3 mark did not appear on this paper until late in 1913.

Reference List.

1906-13. Same; but on paper watermarked lozenges.

41. 10 para on 5pf green, Scott's No. 543.
42. 20 para on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 544.
43. 1 pias on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 545.
44. 1¼ pias on 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 546.
45. 1½ pias on 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 547.
46. 2 pias on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 548.
47. 2½ pias on 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 549.
48. 4 pias on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 550.
49. 5 pias on 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 551.
50. 10 pias on 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 552.
51. 15 pias on 3 marks violet-black, Scott's No. 554.
52. 25 pias on 5 marks black and lake, Scott's No. 553.

The Seventh Issue.

In August, 1908, a regular surprise set appeared in the shape of five denominations surcharged with new values in "centimes" instead of the usual paras and piastres. Although many ingenious theories were adduced at the time of their issue to account for their special use these are so conflicting that we are still in the dark as to the actual raison d'etre of the set. The surcharges are all in fancy Gothic type and are placed on the stamps diagonally, reading upwards from left to right.

Reference List.

1908. Overprinted in black.

53. 5c on 5pf green, Scott's No. 555.
54. 10c on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 556.
55. 25c on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 557.
56. 50c on 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 558.
57. 100c on 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 559.

OTHER FOREIGN GERMAN POST OFFICES.

In addition to the offices established at various towns in China, Morocco, and the Turkish Empire, Germany also maintained offices in Lamu, Zanzibar and Tonga for a short period, though this fact does not seem to be generally known.

Writing in the *London Philatelist* Mr. Reichenheim tells us that an office was opened in Lamu on November 22nd, 1888, and closed on March 31st, 1891. Lamu is a small island off the coast of and now included in British East Africa. The office here was probably conducted in connection with the German Consulate the stamps used being the ordinary German stamps of the 1880 and 1889 issues. Whether any special cancellation was used or not I have been unable to find out.

The office at Zanzibar was in existence for only a very short period: from August 27th, 1890, until July 31st, 1891. Here also the ordinary German stamps of the 1880 and 1889 issues were used.

An office was established at Tongatabu, the largest of the Tonga Islands, in September, 1886, and it was closed in April, 1893. Mr. Reichenheim tells us "This post office was in connection with the agency of the North German Lloyd, of Bremen, managed by their agent and officially named 'Postdampfschiffsagentur (Royal Mail Steamship Agency). But as the Tongan Government introduced the Post Monopoly for letters shortly before the German post office was established, the latter was only used for parcel post purposes, and it is therefore very probable that only the 10pf, 20pf, 50pf and 2 mark stamps (unsurcharged) of the issues of the time were in use there."

PART III.

THE STAMPS OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Foreword.

The earliest instance we have of German colonisation dates back to January, 1683, when the Elector, Frederic William of Brandenburg, the so-called "Great Elector," bought from native chiefs a small territory on the Coast of Guinea, hoisted the Brandenburg flag, and built the Fort Friedrichsburg, of which small ruins are still in existence. This possession, however, was sold in 1718 by the grandson of the Great Elector, Frederic William I, second King of Prussia, to the Dutch government for 7,200 ducats ($9,400) and twelve slaves, as he was unable to hold it against Holland without a strong fleet.

But it was two hundred years later before colonial expansion began to be a serious affair with Germany. For several years after the establishment of the Empire, Bismarck and others worked hard at its internal consolidation—witness, among other things, the codification of all the conflicting laws of Germany, a gigantic work lasting nearly thirty years. No sooner had the imposing edifice of the *Reich* been fairly riveted within and without, than the national energy began to seek an outlet in the creation of a Germany beyond the seas. For years Bismarck had been indifferent, and indeed, positively averse, to colonial adventure; but at last he could no longer resist a popular impulse which was rapidly growing in strength. The result was, that within a year or two of this new departure, in 1884, Germany found herself included in the ranks of the colonial powers, with territories in Africa, New Guinea and the Pacific Archipelago, aggregating an area five times the size of her empire in Europe, though nine-tenths of this area is in Africa.

Germany may thus be said to have become an oversea power without becoming a colonial one in the British sense. It has been wittily and truly said, that France has colonies and no colonists; Germany, colonists and no colonies; while Britain had both colonies and colonists. It was too late in the day, as indicated by the world's clock, when Germany entered the colonial field, for by this time all the available waste spaces of the earth had already been appropriated by other powers. What she wanted was to found a new Germany, a new Fatherland across the sea for the accommodation of those vast numbers of her surplus sons who had hitherto migrated to America and other Anglo-Saxon lands; but it soon became apparent that none of the African territories which had now fallen to her were at all suitable for this purpose.

They were all sub-tropical, and fitted only to be plantation, not agricultural, colonies. Very small was the total number of Germans who went to seek their fortunes in the German colonies, and even of these, a large proportion were government officials employed to administer the protectorates without having first learned the very necessary art of ruling native races. The brusque manners of Prussian policemen and the brutal methods of some German drill sergeants were unsuited to the black tribes of the Kamerun and Damaraland. Rebellion was frequent, and even the German army, boasted at that time as being the best in Europe, was for several years powerless to put down a native rising in South West Africa involving the loss of thousands of German lives and millions of money.

For some years after the establishment of the various colonies, ordinary German stamps without surcharge were used. Then followed German stamps overprinted with the names of the respective colonies, to be followed in turn by a set of the stereotyped "ship" design inscribed with the name of the colony issuing them. The stamps are all so much alike that they are rather lacking in interest, the constant repetition of the same designs being very monotonous.

CAMEROONS.

The Cameroons, or Kamerun, as it is expressed on the stamps, is a German protectorate on the west coast of Africa extending from the Rio del Rey, a little east of the Old Calabar River, southwards to a point where it is bounded by French Congo. On the northwest, it touches Lake Chad and on its eastern boundary is the British colony of Nigeria. Its history dates from July, 1884, when a Hamburg firm bought the districts of Bimbia, Kamerun, Malimba, Klein Batanga, Plantation and Kribi, and these territories were at once placed under the protection of the German Empire as and from the 14th of that month. During 1885, territory was extended into the interior through treaties with native chiefs and the various frontiers were fixed by treaties with Great Britain and France at different times during the period 1885-93. The total area of the colony is 195,000 square miles and its population of about four millions comprised only 324 whites (254 of these being Germans) in 1898. The coast lands are low lying and unhealthy for Europeans, but much of the interior is high lying and healthy. The natives are Bantus on the coast and Soudanese in the interior. The former are great traders while the Soudanese are good agriculturists. Duala (Kamerun) is the chief town and was, until April, 1901, the seat of government. Since that date, however, the capital and seat of the Landeshauptmann, or Governor, has been at Buëa.

The first post-office was opened at Duala (Kamerun) on February 1st, 1887. The next was opened at Victoria on December 12, 1888, and since then chief offices have been opened at Kribi, Rio del Rey and Buëa—the latter early in 1900—and sub-offices in most other places where any whites are permanent residents. The post office of the colony, as well as those of other German colonies in Africa, is under the control of the "Ober Postdirection" (Chief Postal Administration) at Hamburg.

The First Issue.

Although the protectorate was declared in 1884, it was not until 1897 that a special series of stamps was issued. Up to that time, ordinary unsurcharged German stamps were used, and these can, of course, only be identified by the cancellations. The issue consisted of the 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 pfennig stamps of the 1889 issue, overprinted "Kamerun" diagonally upwards. All six values were recorded as issued in April, 1897, but it would seem these were simply specimen copies which had been exhibited in Berlin. The 10, 20 and 25pf were the first values to be placed on sale in the colony itself and these were certainly not in use before August, while the 3, 5 and 50pf were not issued until later. The 3pf exists in four distinct shades, the rarest being the grey-brown, which is catalogued in Gibbons at $2.40. The 20pf and 50pf also provide distinct shades but the other denominations do not show any variations worthy of note.

A few of the 20pf were bisected diagonally and each half used as 10pf for one day in 1898. Mr. Reichenheim gives an interesting account of this variety as follows:

> The German Post-office Regulations strictly forbid the use of bisected stamps; however, on the 3rd October, 1898, about 100 pieces of diagonally-cut stamps passed through the post in Kamerun, each half stamp actually paying the postage fee of 10pf.
>
> The "Germania-Ring" is of opinion that those bisected stamps were not a necessity as the postage fee could easily have been made up by two 5pf stamps or combinations of other values for higher postage, or stamps could have been procured from the neighbouring post-office of Victoria, if there were really no 10pf stamps in stock at Kamerun on that day; but Dr. F. Martin, of Munich, a civil servant in Kamerun at the time protests most emphatically in a letter published by him in one of the magazines, saying that the stock of the 10pf as well as the 5pf was nearly exhausted shortly before the 3rd October, and the Postmaster endeavored to purchase from large firms any quantity of those values they could spare; but as the homeward mail had to be made up by 5 p. m. on the 3rd October, and the steamer from Germany, usually arriving the day before and bringing a new stock of stamps, was by chance this time not due till the following day, he could not manage to obtain sufficient 5 or 10pf stamps to satisfy the public demand on mail day, and was obliged to bisect about fifty 20pf stamps, which however, were not issued to the public, but affixed by the postoffice officials themselves, principally to picture cards requiring 10pf postage. The "Ober

Postdirection" at once made enquiries into the matter but did not reprimand the Postmaster, as he was really unable to obtain anywhere 5pf or 10pf stamps in time, the next post office, Victoria, being two days' journey, and the cost of procuring any stamps from there amounting to more than $25.

However the case might be, the bisected 20pf stamps really paid the postage of 10pf on the 3rd October, 1898, and can therefore be looked upon as great rarities.

Reference List.

1897. German stamps of 1889 overprinted in black.

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 1.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 2.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 3.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 4.
5. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 5.
6. 50pf maroon, Scott's No. 6.

The Second Issue.

In November, 1900, a new set, in two distinct designs or types adopted for general use throughout the German colonies, was recorded though we can find no data relating to the actual date they were placed on sale in Kamerun. The values from 3pf to 80pf are all alike in design and show as a centerpiece the royal yacht *Hohenzollern*. Above is the name "KAMERUN" on a curved ribbon and at the base is "PFENNIG" with numerals at each end, also on a ribbon scroll. The mark values, also alike in design, are of the same size as those of the Fatherland, and show an enlarged view of the *Hohenzollern*. The colors of the respective values are similar to those of the corresponding denominations for Germany.





Reference List.

1900. No wmk. Perf. 14.

7. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 7.
8. 5pf green, Scott's No. 8.
9. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 9.
10. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 10.
11. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 11.
12. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 12.
13. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 13.
14. 50pf black and violet on buff, Scott's No. 14.
15. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 15.
16. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 16.
17. 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 17.
18. 3 marks violet-black, Scott's No. 18.
19. 5 marks black and carmine, Scott's No. 19.

The Third Issue.

In January, 1906, the 5pf value was issued on the paper watermarked lozenges like that used for the Imperial stamps in 1905. The 10pf value on the same paper was issued in the following year and the 5 marks in 1913, but since then no others have appeared. It would appear, therefore, that either very large stocks of the issue of 1900 were supplied or that the demand for stamps in the Cameroons is strictly limited.

Reference List.

1906-7. Watermarked Lozenges. Perf. 14.

20. 5pf green, Scott's No. 21.
21. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 22.
22. 5m black and carmine, Scott's No. 32.

CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The Caroline Islands is an archipelago of 680 islands and islets in the Pacific Ocean between the Marshall and Pelew Islands. They are divided into two groups, the Eastern and the Western, and have a total area of 560 square miles. Most of the islands are only small atolls, but there are about fifty of other formation and size, the most important being:

	Area.	*Population.*
Babelthouap,	106 square miles,	10,000
Ponape,	134 square miles,	2,000
Yap,	70 square miles,	2,750
Ruk,	80 square miles,	12,000
Kusaie,	45 square miles,	400

The climate, though rainy, is temperate and healthy. The capital is Ponape on the island of the same name. Archeologically the islands are interesting on account of their cyclopean structures. The people are strongly built, gentle, amiable and intelligent; they are bold sailors and carry on a brisk trade with the Ladrones to the north, where they have several settlements. The total population of the group exceeds 50,000 and Mr. F. W. Christian in his work on the Caroline Islands describes the people as "a fusion worked out for many centuries past between trader, explorer, fugitive, castaway, exile and pirate—streams of overlapping population following wave on wave."

The islands were discovered by the Portuguese Diego de Rocha in 1527, and called Sequeira; n 1686 they were annexed and rechristened with their present name in honor of Charles II by the Spaniards. Later still they were, for a time, known as the New Philippines. Several attempts (1710, 1731) to Christianise the inhabitants by the Jesuits from Manila were unsuccessful. In 1885, the hoisting of the German flag on Yap, gave rise to a sharp dispute with Spain, who claimed older rights to the islands. After much discussion it was decided that both countries should submit their claims to the Pope and abide by his decision in the matter. The Pope, Leo XIII, declared the islands belonged to Spain, but Germany should be allowed to establish a naval and coaling station there, and that German merchants acquiring land and residing there should have the same political rights as Spanish subjects. On 30th June, 1899, the islands became a German possession Spain having agreed to relinquish her rights in them and also in the Marianne Islands (except Guam), and Pala'u Islands for a monetary consideration of about five million dollars. Spain still, however, retained a coaling station on the islands.

The First Issue.

A post office was established at Ponape on October 15th, 1899, and on November 7th of the same year an office was opened at Yap. Special stamps were issued coincident with the opening of these offices or shortly afterwards the set consisting of the German stamps of 1889 overprinted "Karolinen" diagonally in black. Specialists distinguish two sets varying in the slope of the overprint and though these are not so pronounced as the two slopes of the "China" overprint previously referred to they are quite noticeable when placed side by side. As one variety is much rarer than the other on the 3, 5, 25 and 50pf denominations it is as well to learn to distinguish between them.

Reference List.

1899. German stamps of 1889 overprinted in black.

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 1.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 2.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 3.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 4.
5. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 5.
6. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 6.

The Second Issue.

In 1900, in common with the other German possessions, the Caroline Islands were provided with a set of thirteen different values in the stereotyped Colonial "ship" type. These call for no special comment and a detailed description of the designs is given in the Cameroons chronicle.

Reference List.

1900. Colonial type. Perf. 14.

7. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 7.
8. 5pf green, Scott's No. 8.
9. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 9.
10. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 10.
11. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 11.
12. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 12.
13. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 13.
14. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 14.
15. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 15.
16. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 16.
17. 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 17.
18. 3 marks violet, Scott's No. 18.
19. 5 marks black and carmine, Scott's No. 19.

THE TYPHOON PROVISIONAL.

On July 1st, 1905, a few of the 10pf stamps of the previous issue were bisected vertically and each half served as a 5pf stamp. These split stamps were all cancelled with a special official handstamp in black. This handstamp, circular in shape, is inscribed "PONAPE—KAROLINEN" in the center with an Imperial crown above and a posthorn below. Curved around the outside of this is the inscription "KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE POSTAGENTUR", all the lettering being in white. It appears that just prior to the issue of these bisected stamps a terrible typhoon raged at Ponape and destroyed the local postoffice and most of the stock of stamps. Of the 5pf value none were left hence the issue of the half stamps as a temporary stop-gap pending the arrival of new supplies from offices in some of the other islands. The fact that the provisional owes its creation to a typhoon has given it its name of the "typhoon provisional."



Reference List.

1905. **Cancelled in black with special handstamp.**

20. Half of 10pf carmine used as 5pf.

THE 1910 PROVISIONAL.

In 1910, another provisional 5pf stamp was issued in Ponape. Owing to a temporary shortage of this denomination 500 of the 3pf stamps were surcharged "5pf" in black in type similar to that shown in the accompanying illustration. For some reason or other Gibbons assigns the date 1913 to this provisional.

Reference List.

1910. **Surcharged in Black.**

21. 5pf on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 20.

None of the Caroline Islands stamps have been issued on the paper watermarked lozenges.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

German East Africa, the largest of the German possessions, is situated between the Indian Ocean and the great lakes, with a coast-line of about 620 miles and an estimated area of 384,000 square miles. Its history under Teutonic administration extends over only two decades. In April, 1884, Dr. Carl Peters and a few friends founded a society in Berlin under the name of the "Society for German Colonisation", with the avowed intention of acquiring land on the East Coast of Africa. Directly the Company had received subscriptions amounting to 65,000 marks (about $16,250.00) Dr. Peters, Dr. Juhlke, and Count Pfeil, started for Zanzibar under assumed names and, crossing to the mainland, these three adventurers had in less than six weeks concluded treaties with the native chiefs of Usagara, Useguha, Ukami, and Nguru, and purchased a territory of about 54,000 square miles. Dr. Peters returned to Berlin as soon as possible and though some of the treaties were fictitious, he managed to induce the German Government to grant his company—now renamed the "German East Africa Company"—an Imperial charter. This was the first charter of the kind issued by Germany, but the Imperial government were then so imbued with the desire for colonial development that all Dr. Peters' arrangements were sanctioned without question, and the Government, moreover, signified its intention of enforcing the treaties by naval demonstration if necessary. All the chiefs concerned were vassals, or nominally subject to the Sultan of Zanzibar, but events moved rapidly, and in the scramble among European Powers for African territory the Sultan was deprived of all his possessions on the mainland, as well as his island possessions except Zanzibar and Pemba. Even these, in 1890, were placed under British protection, and thus vanished the last semblance of political independence of the ancient Zang Empire.

Dr. Peters' company was aided in its work of administration by an Imperial Commissioner. All was not plain sailing with the Company for the attempts of the German traders to interfere with the old privileges brought about a seri-

ous outbreak of hostilities in 1889, which ultimately led to the abandonment of nearly all the fifteen stations then established, and the rising was only quelled by Imperial aid. As a consequence the sovereign rights of the Company were greatly curtailed, and the Imperial Government exercised closer control in administrative matters. This introduced the military element which led to further troubles in 1891, and a large force sent against some Wahehe rebels was totally destroyed. The Government then assumed complete control over the territory and turned it into a German colony under the name of Deutsch Ost Africa. Treaties with England, Portugal and other Powers finally settled the boundaries of the new colony until it was conterminous on the north with British East Africa, on the west with Belgian Congo, and on the south with Zambesia, and Portuguese East Africa. Under Imperial administration the colony made better progress and for governmental purposes it was divided into twenty-two districts each with a post-office in its capital. The chief town and residence of the Governor is Dar-es-Salaam, which has a population of over 30,000.

The native population numbers over seven millions while Europeans—about two-thirds of whom are Germans—number less than 2,000. The natives are chiefly Bantu, with Arabs, Baluchis, Indians, Goanese, Syrians and Suahilis along the coast. The latter are a people of mixed origin who are remarkable for a degree of Asiatic culture and the fact of their tongue being the *lingua franca* of Central Africa.

Historically the territory dates from 1498 when Portuguese adventurers under Vasca da Gama destroyed many of the coast towns. Many of these places have never recovered and have remained ruins to this day. The Portuguese and other Europeans had a more or less secure foothold on the coast for two centuries until 1698 the Imam of Muscat dislodged them.

The First Issue.

On October 4th, 1890, regular post-offices were opened at Dar-es-Salaam and Bagamoyo but no special stamps were issued until 1893 when the then current German stamps—the issue of 1889—were overprinted with new values in the local currency of pesas. The unit of currency was the rupee (worth about 32c U. S.) divided into 64 pesas. The new stamps were placed on sale in August and they form the first of the special colonial issues made by the German government. The surcharges were all in black and were all placed horizontally across the lower portion of the labels. The 5 and 10 pesas values exist in two pronounced shades and the surcharge on the 50pf stamp provides two varieties, one measuring 16½ mm. and the other 17½ mm. in length. Equal numbers of both were issued, or possibly both varieties existed in equal number in the printing form.

Reference List.

1893. Surcharged in black on the German stamps of 1889.

1. 2 pesa on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 1.
2. 3 pesa on 5pf green, Scott's No. 2.
3. 5 pesa on 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 3.
4. 10 pesa on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No.4.
5. 25 pesa on 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 5.

The Second Issue.

In 1896 it was considered desirable that the name of the colony should be overprinted on the stamps as well as the new currency and a number of essays were prepared before it was decided which was the most suitable way of applying the surcharge. Mr. Reichenheim describes the various essays as follows:

1. Vertically surcharged on the left side DEUTSCH reading upwards, on the right side OSTAFRICA reading downwards, and currency as in the first issue.
2. DEUTSCH—OSTAFRICA in two lines horizontally above the currency.
3. DEUTSCH—OSTAFRICA curved above the currency.
4. DEUTSCH — OSTAFRICA in diamond type in one line horizontally above the currency.
5. Surcharged in black diagonally from the left lower corner to the right upper corner in three lines, the first one showing the numerals, the second one the words DEUTSCH—OSTAFRICA, and the third one the word PESA.

The latter was the type finally decided on and the new stamps were issued in April, 1896. The 3pf and 20pf values of this series are each known in two distinct shades. The yellow brown shade of the 3pf is the scarcest of all the early stamps for this colony.

Reference List.

1896. German stamps of 1889 surcharged with name and new values.

6. 2 pesa on 3pf brown, Scott's No. 6.
7. 3 pesa on 5pf green, Scott's No. 7.
8. 5 pesa on 10pf rose, Scott's No. 8.
9. 10 pesa on 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No.9.
10. 25 pesa on 50pf red-brown, Scott's No.10.

The Third Issue.

In 1900 the regular colonial "ship" design was issued for German East Africa in the same types and colors as those already described for the Cameroons and Caroline Islands.

Reference List.

1900. No wmk. Perf. 14.

11. 2 pesa brown, Scott's No. 11.
12. 3 pesa green, Scott's No. 12.
13. 5 pesa carmine, Scott's No. 13.
14. 10 pesa ultramarine, Scott's No. 14.
15. 15 pesa black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 15.
16. 20 pesa black and carmine, Scott's No. 16.
17. 25 pesa black and purple, Scott's No. 17.
18. 40 pesa black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 18.
19. 1 rupie claret, Scott's No. 19.
20. 2 rupien green, Scott's No. 20.
21. 3 rupien black and red, Scott's No. 21.

The Fourth Issue.

In 1905, the metrical system was adopted for the currency of this colony and the rupie was divided into 100 hellers instead of 64 pesa as before. This necessitated a new issue for the values below 1 rupie, though the same conventional design was retained. The new stamps were placed on sale in March.

Reference List.

1905. Change of currency. Perf. 14.

22. 2½ heller brown, Scott's No. 22.
23. 4 heller green, Scott's No. 23.
24. 7½ heller carmine, Scott's No. 24.
25. 15 heller ultramarine, Scott's No. 25.
26. 20 heller black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 26.
27. 30 heller black and carmine, Scott's No. 27.
28. 45 heller black and purple, Scott's No. 28.
29. 60 heller black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 29.

The Fifth Issue.

In 1906, the paper watermarked lozenges, which had been introduced in Germany in the previous year, began to appear for the stamps of German East Africa. The 2½ hellers value on this paper was issued in April, 1906, to be followed in June by the 4, 7½ and 60 hellers. In 1907, two more values appeared—the 15h in February and the 45h in March. In October, 1908, the 3 rupien was issued on watermarked paper and in June, 1909, the 30h was issued. It was not until two years later (1911) that the 20h was placed on sale and since then no others have appeared.

Reference List.

1906-11. Watermarked lozenges. Perf. 14.

30. 2½ hellers brown, Scott's No. 31.
31. 4 hellers green, Scott's No. 32.
32. 7½ hellers carmine, Scott's No. 33.
33. 15 hellers ultramarine, Scott's No. 34.
34. 20 hellers black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 35.
35. 30 hellers black and carmine, Scott's No. 36.
36. 45 hellers black and purple, Scott's No. 37.
37. 60 hellers black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 38.
38. 3 rupien black and red, Scott's No. 41.

An Unauthorised Issue.

In 1893, the philatelic journals chronicled a set of curious looking labels of the facial value of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents and 1 peso, printed in different colors and perforated 11½ which were presumed to be a local issue for German East Africa. The design consists of a large numeral in white on a solid disc of color with "AFRIKANISCHE—SEEEN—POST" in a curved horseshoe shaped label above the space between the disc and inscribed band containing a small view of palm trees and foliage. On a straight label at top is "SCHULKE & MAYR's", and curved at the base is "unter Contract mit dem Kaiserl. Gouvernement in—DEUTSCH-OST-AFRIKA" in two lines. These were stated to have been circulated by a private company who had a contract in 1892 for conveying mails between the German post on the east coast and Victoria Nyanza. That these curiosities were never issued or authorised to be used is proved by the following official letter.

Imperial Government of German East Africa.

Duressalem *30th Sept., 1893.*

Gentlemen,

In reply to your request for information, dated 25th August of this year, I have to inform you that the Imperial Government made a contract with the firm of Schulke and Mayr with reference to postal communication with the Victoria Nyanza. At the expiration of a year this contract was not renewed. This firm also requested of the Post-office Department of the Empire permission to introduce stamps, but the request was refused.

Consequently, according to the information which I now give you, the stamps which accompany your letter, and others similar to them, were never in use.

(Signed) Von Schele,
Imperial Governor.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

The second oldest German colony is German New Guinea which, geographically, only applies to Kaiser Wilhelm's Land—the north-east portion of the island of New Guinea or Papua. Administratively it also comprises the Bismarck Archipelago (including some of the Solomon Islands), the Caroline Islands, the Marianne Islands, and the Marshall Islands. The name German New Guinea is certainly somewhat of a misnomer, the more so as the seat of Government is situated at Herbertshöhe, on Gazelle Island in the Bismarck Archipelago. It was at one time decided that the name of the colony should be altered to German Australia—a much more fitting description—but the change was never made. The three last groups have been supplied with their own series of stamps, so these will be discussed separately, and this article will only deal with the two first divisions.

New Guinea, or Papua, is after Australia the largest island in the world, and is separated from the Australian continent by the shallow island-studded Torres Straits, 80 to 90 miles wide at its narrowest part. The two regions at one time formed continuous land, and an upheaval of less than sixty fathoms would again unite them, though elsewhere the mainland is washed by deep waters ranging from 500 to 1300 fathoms. The island appears to have been first sighted by D'Abreu in 1511 but it was some years later when the first Europeans visited it. In 1526, a Portuguese commander, Don Jorge de Meneses, accidentally over-ran his distance in voyaging from Malacca to Ternate and found himself at New Guinea. It was visited by other Portuguese and Spanish traders in later years and one of these, Retez (Roda) gave it its present name of New Guinea on account of the resemblance of its inhabitants to those of the Guinea coast. In 1601 Luis Vaz de Torres passed through the straits which still bear his name, and sailed along the south coast of the island taking possession in the name of the King of Spain. In the same year the Dutch began their settlements in the west, and for more than two centuries afterwards practically all explorations in New Guinea were conducted by this nation. In 1700, Dampier, an Englishman, sailed along the north coast surveying and naming many points. In 1793, the East India Company occupied the island of Manassari in Geelvink Bay and in 1828 the western half of the island was placed under Dutch protection. Twenty years later the Dutch proclaimed their sovereignty over the portion under their protection and fixed the boundary line at 141° east longitude and this meridian was accordingly taken as the western boundary when England and Germany proclaimed spheres of influence in 1884. Protectorates were almost immediately declared by these two countries over the southeast and northeast portions respectively, and various conventions in later years fixed approximate boundaries.

While the coasts have been fairly well surveyed the interior of New Guinea is still practically an unknown land and the few expeditions that have attempted to open up the German portion have found progress exceedingly difficult. There are no paths, the territory is terribly rugged and covered with a dense undergrowth, and the whole country is covered with thick, dank forest. Timber valuable for cabinet-making purposes is plentiful but difficult to obtain. The climate is trying to Europeans on account of the heat combined with intense humidity. There are many rivers one of which, the Kaiserin Augusta, has been ascended by sea-going steamers for a distance of about two hundred miles.

The colony is directly administered by the Imperial Government but the development of its resources is in the hands of the German New Guinea Company which was granted an Imperial charter on May 17th, 1885. The Company has sovereign rights; no arms or spirits are allowed to be sold, and labor traffic (for years a vexed question in these parts) is forbidden except for German plantations.

The country is famed for its birds of Paradise which exist in many varieties, and gorgeous parrots, cockatoos, and pigeons are also found in abundance. Its fauna is closely related to that of Australia and includes more than thirty species of marsupials (such as the kangaroo).

The population numbers over 100,000 natives and these seem to combine at least four ethnical elements: Papuan proper, diffused over the whole region; Negrito; Eastern Polynesian; and Malay. Through the mingling of these elements small tribal groups speak a surprising number of distinct languages. Cannibalism is very prevalent; some tribes are predatory; but many others are peaceful, industrious and keen

traders, displaying remarkable skill in the arts of pottery, wood-carving and husbandry.

In November, 1884, a German protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands. Later a portion of the Solomon Islands, including Bougainville and Buka, the two largest, were included in the protectorate and the whole group was then re-named the Bismarck Archipelago. Though under direct Imperial administration this territory is also developed by the German New Guinea Company, its charter being extended in December, 1886, to include the northern group of the Solomon Islands. New Hanover has an area of 570 square miles; New Mecklenburg has an area of 4,900 square miles, and New Britain or New Pommern has an area of 9,600 square miles. This latter and the small islands of the Lauenburg group are the only well explored districts. Here there are several successful plantations producing copra, coffee, cotton and rubber. The chief settlements are Matupi, a small island in Blanche Bay entirely occupied by a trading concern and Herbertshöhe, the seat of Government. New Pommern offers greater facilities to European settlers than any of the other islands many of which, though considerable in size are almost unapproachable, and man is almost wilder than nature. The natives are all very war-like and most of them are confirmed cannibals, and they offer the most strenuous opposition to all attempts at European ingress.

Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands, named after one of its discoverers, is exceedingly mountainous and has an extraordinarily heavy annual rainfall. Here also little progress has been made on account of unhealthiness of the climate for Europeans and the natural savagery of the native tribes.

The First Issue.

The first post-office in German New Guinea was opened at Stephansport on December 14th, 1889, and from that time until 1897 ordinary unsurcharged German stamps were used in the colony. In 1897, the six values of the 1889 series were overprinted "Deutsche—Neu-Guinea" in two lines reading diagonally upwards from the left lower corner and with the exception of two shades of the 3pf there is nothing in this issue which calls for special mention.

Reference List.

1897. German stamps of 1889 overprinted in black.

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 1.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 2.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 3.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 4.
5. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 5.
6. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 6.

The Second Issue.

In 1900, German New Guinea in common with the other colonial possessions was supplied with a complete series of thirteen different denominations in the *"Hohenzollern"* type.

Reference List.

1900. No Wmk. Perf. 14.

7. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 7.
8. 5pf green, Scott's No. 8.
9. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 9.
10. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 10.
11. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 11.
12. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 12.
13. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 13.
14. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 14.
15. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 15.
16. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 16.
17. 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 17.
18. 3 marks violet-black, Scott's No. 18.
19. 5 marks black and carmine, Scott's No. 19.

None of the stamps of this colony have been printed on the lozenge watermarked paper.

GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

German South-West Africa includes the region lying between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, except Walfish Bay, bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and on the east by Bechuanaland. Its total area is estimated at 322,450 square miles and its population of some 200,000 includes about 5,000 whites. Before 1884 it was somewhat generally believed that this territory would ultimately form part of Rhodesia and was in fact a legitimate sphere for the future development of that British colony. Some of the small

coast islets and the district on the mainland around Walfish Bay were occupied and officially recognised as British territory. Walfish Bay, an enclave in the German possessions, remains a dependency of Cape Colony and its importance as a naval station may be understood from the fact that it is the only sheltered outlet for a region of 400,000 square miles extending from Angola to the Cape and inland to Rhodesia.

Undeterred by the above facts an enterprising Bremen merchant, Herr Adolf Luderitz, bought from native chiefs on April 9th, 1883, the Bay of Angra Pequena for a consideration of 200 rifles and 2000 marks ($500.00). Shortly afterwards he concluded treaties with other chiefs whereby he obtained control of vast districts in the interior between Orange River and Cape Frio. On August 7th, 1884, the German flag was hoisted at Angra Pequena and on the 24th day of the same month a German protectorate was proclaimed over the whole region with the exception of the portion around Walfish Bay which had already been pre-empted by Great Britain. At first the new colony was known as Luderitzland, in honor of the merchant who was primarily responsible for its acquisition, but the name was shortly afterwards changed to German South-West Africa. After the usual protest and diplomatic wrangling, Germany's claim to the territory was duly recognised and boundaries were finally settled with Great Britain and Portugal by conventions in 1884, 1886 and 1890.

In his article in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly,* Mr. Barnsdall gives a number of interesting facts which I cannot do better than quote in full:

> The acquisition of Angra Pequena is an interesting point in the history of European colonization. It was the first annexation made by Germany beyond Europe, the foundation stone, so to speak, of her colonial empire which has since developed with such surprising rapidity.
>
> The country comprises the ill-defined territories of Ovampo, Damaraland and Great Namaqualand, and was long supposed to be a shady waste with no natural resources beyond its inaccessible mineral wealth. This is true only of Namaqualand, probably the most thinly-peopled and unproductive district of any of equal extent on the surface of the globe. Ovampo is fertile and suited to agricultural pursuits, while Damaraland is pastoral. Here are a few ostrich farms, and a beginning has been made with the cultivation of cotton, tobacco and vines. The chief industry is undoubtedly pastoral, and large herds and flocks of cattle and sheep belong to the natives. There is little agriculture but market gardening is common, a great variety of vegetables and fruit being grown. Copper has been found at Ovampo, and mining is carried on at Otavi and Tsumeb, both of which places are connected by railway with Swakopmund, the chief port. The natives understand the art of smelting and manufacture excellent ware. Diamonds are said to exist in the neighbourhood of Gibeon. Gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantity for working, and marble, asbestos, graphite, and other minerals have been observed.
>
> In 1844, some Boers established themselves in the Ondango district, and founded Upingtonia in honor of the well-known statesman of Cape Colony. Though the district was fertile and well watered the climate was malarious, and the Republic gradually decayed. After the murder of the leader, Mr. Jordan, in 1886, it collapsed, and the Boer settlers accepted the German protectorate.
>
> The natives are Bantu in the north, and Hottentot in the south. In Damara or Herero land there has been a continuous struggle for supremacy between the two races. Here under the "civilizing" agencies of European luxury (drink, etc.) the natives are gradually dying out, and when they have sufficiently thinned down it is the intention to introduce white settlers. It is to Damaraland that the colony looks for its future prospects, as in the other parts the natives quite hold their own against foreign invasion. There have been serious native revolts against the Germans, especially in 1904, when the Hottentots in Namaqualand and the Hereros in Damaraland united, and progress was in consequence greatly delayed.
>
> The capital is Windhoek, 237 miles inland, connected by railway with the chief port Swakopmund, north of Walfish Bay. This port is likely to become useful with artificial aid. Other ports and important towns are Sandwich Haven; Omaruru, the chief market of the Hereros; Angra Pequena, with good anchorage but little use, lying in a barren district, destitute of fresh water; Otyimbingue, Okahandja, Gobabis and Keetmannskoop. There are no towns in the interior, only a few missionary stations and trading places. Postal communication, as in all German possesions, is

well looked after, and between thirty and forty different postmarks are known.

The First Issue.

The first stamps issued in the colony consisted of the 3, 5, 10 and 20pf values of the 1889 issue of Germany surcharged "Deutsch—Sudwest-Afrika" in two lines reading diagonally upwards from the left lower corner. The 25pf and 50pf of the same series were also overprinted and though a number were sent to the Postal Union headquarters at Berne these values were never issued for postal use and none were ever sent to the colony. These unissued varieties are not particularly rare and can generally be purchased for about $2 each.

Reference List.

1897. German stamps of 1889 surcharged in black.

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 1.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 2.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 3.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 4.

The Second Issue.

The 1897 issue had been in use but a little while when it was decided to make a slight change in the form of the overprint. The second line was made into one word "Sudwestafrika" to more closely harmonise with the German liking for long, unweildly words. At first the 3pf, 5pf, 10pf, 20pf and 50pf values were issued the chief Postmaster of the colony not ordering the 25pf as it was found that value was in little or no demand. However, on November 1st, 1899, a supply of 1000 stamps (ten sheets) of the 25pf was received at Windhoek and sold on that day only. Writing in *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* in 1901, Mr. Sellschopp gives an entertaining account of the history of this short-lived stamp as follows:

It appears that as there was naturally very little call for a stamp of this denomination, the local postmaster in the colony had not ordered it from Berlin, and the colony was entirely without this stamp. In order to create an absolutely unnecessary variety and in order further to make himself important, the purchasing agent for a large German society orders from the authorities 800 of these stamps which had no existence, at the same time notifying the Berlin authorities of the fact so that from Berlin the necessary number of this new stamp could be sent to Africa. It seems that this peculiar method was the usual one with all the more distant and less important colonies, like Marianen, Karolinen, Marshall Islands, etc. At the post-offices of these colonies comparatively few stamps were kept on hand, and orders of any large size were only filled, if at about the same time such order, by request of the ordering party had been sent out from Berlin.

Well, the 25pf stamps reached Southwest Africa to the number of 1000, with the same mail the letter to Mr. O., the purchasing agent arrived; but either the party addressed did not call at once at the office, or the letter was not promptly attended to in some other way. Somebody else got wind of the 1000 25pf stamps, and promptly bought the whole lot. A very large proportion of these rarities reached Germany on registered letters addressed to one post-office employé in Hamburg, and indirectly found their way into collectors' hands, naturally at pretty stiff figures, from about 6 to 10 or 12 marks each. Mr. O., the creator of this stamp was furious, and finds that it relieves his feelings by airing his disappointment in the German philatelic press, accusing various good people in various ways because they got the stamps that he ordered, and made the profit that he or his society had hoped for.

Reference List.

1898-99. German stamps of 1889 surcharged in black.

5. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 7.
6. 5pf green, Scott's No. 8.
7. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 9.
8. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 10.
9. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 11.
10. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 12.

The Third Issue.

In 1900, in common with the other German possessions, the colony of German South-west Africa was supplied with the new stamps of the ship type. These call for no special mention so we have only to record the various values and colors.

Reference List.

1900. No Wmk. Perf. 14.

11. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 13.
12. 5pf green, Scott's No. 14.
13. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 15.
14. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 16.
15. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 17.
16. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 18.
17. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 19.
18. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 20.
19. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 21.
20. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 22.
21. 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 23.
22. 3 marks violet, Scott's No. 24.
23. 5 marks black and red, Scott's No. 25.

THE FOURTH ISSUE.

In May, 1906, the 5 mark value of the previous set appeared on the paper watermarked lozenges which had been introduced for the Imperial stamps in the previous year. In August, the 5pf value was issued to be followed in February and May of 1907 by the 10pf and 3pf respectively. No other denominations were issued until 1911 when the 20pf, 1m and 2m were placed on sale. In 1913, the 25pf and 30pf appeared and since then no others have been issued.

Reference List.

1906-11. Wmk. lozenges. Perf. 11.

24. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 26.
25. 5pf green, Scott's No. 27.
26. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 28.
27. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 29.
28. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 30.
29. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 31.
30. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 35.
31. 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 36.
32. 5 marks black and red, Scott's No. 38.

KIAUTSCHOU.

After the conclusion of peace between China and Japan in 1895, Great Britain, Russia and Germany tried to get ports for coaling stations in China on a long lease. For a long time Germany had coveted the Bay of Kiautschou for this purpose and though all sorts of inducements were made to the Chinese Foreign Office for its purchase, China turned a deaf ear to Teutonic blandishments. In the early part of November, 1897, two German missionaries were murdered by a crowd of fanatics in the Shantung province, and, using this event as a pretext, a German squadron, under Vice-Admiral von Dietrichs, appeared before Kiautschou, landed troops, occupied the most important points around the bay, and on November 17th, hoisted the German flag. After much diplomatic wrangling between German and Chinese representatives, a treaty was signed between the two nations on March 6th, 1898, under which the Bay of Kiautschou, a small piece of land around the bay, the necks of land north and south of the bay, and the little islands in front of it, were leased to Germany for a period of ninety-nine years. It was further stipulated that all the land twenty-eight miles around the German possession should be neutral, and China should do nothing in this neutral zone without first obtaining Germany's permission. The total area of the German colony is 130 square miles, and its population numbers about 60,000. The chief town is Tsintau where Germany has built strong fortifications as well as making fine streets, establishing waterworks of modern type introducing telephones, electric light, etc.

While all the other German colonies are trade colonies, and managed by the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, Kiautschou is solely a military station and coaling depot for the German navy. By Imperial command, therefore, it was placed under the direct administration of the Admiralty ("Reichs Marine Amt") and its Governor is a naval captain. The garrison is composed of a battalion of marine infantry and a detachment of marine artillery.

THE FIRST ISSUE.

The first issue for Kiautschou proper was a provisional one caused by a shortage of 5pf stamps in May, 1900. Previous to this date the stamps for the German Offices in China or unsurcharged German stamps were used and these can only be determined by the cancellations "Tsingtau", "Tsintau", or "Tsintaufort". The two first are the cancellations of the only public post-office in the colony while the latter is the obliteration used at the so-called "Marine Feld-

post" offices established for the use of the garrisons at the various forts around the bay. These provisional stamps were issued on or about the 9th May, 1900, when, owing to a dearth of 5pf stamps, a number of the 10pf value were surcharged "5 Pfg." to meet the public demand. Both of the types of the 10pf, differing in the slope of the name "China", were surcharged and, on most of the sheets at any rate, the original value was obliterated by drawing a blue pencil line across the bottom of the stamps. There are three main types of the overprint, differing chiefly as regards shape of the numeral "5", viz:—

Type 1.—The "5" is of medium width and the thin and thick portions of the numeral are only slightly contrasted.

Type 2.—The "5" is wide, of almost the same thickness throughout its shape, and without ball at the end.

Type 3.—The "5" is narrow and the thin and thick portions are greatly contrasted.

The letters of "Pfg" in type 2 are thicker than in the other types. Gibbons' and Kohl's catalogues make six types in all; types 4 and 6 being minor varieties of type 1, the first named having a thick "f" and the other a thicker "P". Type 5 is a minor variety of type 2 having a thin "P" in "Pfg." The differences in type were due to the lack of proper printing facilities. The small printing office at Tsingtau had not a sufficiency of type of the same font, so three sorts were used, one after the other. Even then, it was found impossible to surcharge an entire sheet of 100 stamps at once, so that half sheets of fifty were surcharged. The arrangement of the three types in the setting was as follows:—

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Of the above, two stamps of type 1 were the minor varieties types 4 and 6 respectively, and two stamps of type 2 were the minor variety type 5, but I have been unable to discover the actual position of these four stamps in the setting. Ignoring the minor varieties, it will be noted that in each half sheet of fifty stamps there were 21 of type 1, 22 of type 2 and seven of type 3. The prices quoted for the different types in Gibbons' catalogue are hopelessly at variance with the relative rarity. Type 3, which is three times as rare as type 1, is priced at 25% less than type 1. It is quoted at the same figure as type 2, though it is a little more than 3 times as rare as that type. The minor type 4 is also priced at less than the normal type 1, though it is nineteen times as scarce. Scott's catalogue does not price type 3, while Kohl remains content with illustrating the six types and pricing only the cheapest variety. The latter is the only catalogue differentiating between the slopes of the overprint "China" on these provisionals. All three types are recorded as existing with double surcharge, and also with double surcharge, one inverted.

These provisional stamps were in use until about May 29th.

Reference List.

May 1900. Stamps of German China surcharged in black.

1. 5 Pfg. on 10pf carmine, Scott's China No. 307, 308 or 309.

The Second Issue.

The second issue for Kiautschou was also of a provisional nature and was again caused by a shortage of 5pf stamps. Again the 10pf value was requisitioned and turned into the necessary 5pf denomination by means of a surcharge. This time the surcharge was shown as "5 Pf" and it may be immediately distinguished by the somewhat similar surcharge issued at Foo-chow by having a large instead of a small letter "P". This second provisional was issued about July 21st, 1900. It is rarer than the first one, for only about 4,000 were issued, while of the May provisional there were 46,000. Of this surcharge Gibbons mentions but one type, while Scott lists three. There are three principal types as in the May surcharge types 1 and 2 being in exactly similar type (but, of course, with the "g" omitted) and type 3 having a much smaller "5". Again the surcharge was applied to half sheets of fifty stamps at a time and the setting showed the types in the following order:—

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

In each half sheet of fifty stamps, therefore, there were 20 specimens each of types 1 and 2 and ten of type 3.

As the figure "5" of the third type was rather indistinct and was frequently entirely lost in the overprint "China", an additional surcharge consisting of a large "5" was applied to the lowest row of each half sheet in quite a number of cases. Occasionally this was applied to the first type in error. Even this additional surcharge was found unsatisfactory after a time and a new handstamp, "5Pf" in large type, was applied to the stamps of type 3. In addition to these varieties, which may be considered the major ones, there are innumerable minor varieties in the setting caused by the letters of one type being used with the numerals of another. There are also double surcharges, an error "5fP" for "5Pf", and this latter in combination with normal surcharge. Then, again, at least one sheet of the May provisional received the additional surcharge "5 Pf" with handstamp on its fifth and tenth rows, this being accounted for by the fact that the sheet had been sent to the printers as a sample, was mixed with the others at the time the handstamp was being applied, and finally got into circulation. Altogether, therefore, the specialist in this issue has to be equipped with a plentitude of time and money if he ever hopes to attain completeness.

Reference List.

July, 1900. Stamps of German China surcharged in black.

2. 5pf on 10pf carmine, Scott's China No. 310, 311, or 312.

The Third Issue.

Late in 1900, the special colonial set in the "ship" type was supplied to Kiautschou, this containing the usual thirteen values. This issue calls for no special comment and we therefore simply record the various denominations and colors.

Reference List.

1900. No wmk. Perf. 14.

3. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 1.
4. 5pf green, Scott's No. 2.
5. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 3.
6. 20pf ultramairne, Scott's No. 4.
7. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 5.
8. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 6.
9. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 7.
10. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 8.
11. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 9.
12. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 10.
13. 2 marks blue, Scott's No. 11.
14. 3 marks violet-black, Scott's No. 12.
15. 5 marks black and carmine, Scott's No. 13.

The Fourth Issue.

In 1905, a series with values in the Chinese currency of cents and dollars instead of pfennig and marks was issued, this corresponding with the new surcharged set for the China offices. The design was the same as before, only the value labels being altered.

Reference List.

1905. Currency changed. Perf. 14.

16. 1c brown, Scott's No. 14.
17. 2c green, Scott's No. 15.
18. 4c carmine, Scott's No. 16.
19. 10c ultramarine, Scott's No. 17.
20. 20c black and carmine, Scott's No. 18.
21. 40c black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 19.
22. ½ dol. carmine, Scott's No. 20.
23. 1 dol. blue, Scott's No. 21.
24. 1½ dol. violet-black, Scott's No. 22.
25. 2½ dol. black and carmine, Scott's No. 23.

The Fifth Issue.

In December, 1905, the $1½ and $2½ values of the preceding series appeared on the paper with lozenges watermark which had been introduced for the stamps of the Fatherland a few months earlier. In February, 1906, the $1 appeared on the same paper, to be followed by the $½ in May and 1c in July. No more were issued until 1907 when the 2c and 40c appeared in July and September respectively. There was a lull for fifteen months, and then, in January, 1909, the 20c was issued. The 4c was placed on sale in February, 1910, and a little later the set was completed by the appearance of the 10c.

Reference List.

1905-10. Wmk. Lozenges Perf. 14.

26. 1c brown, Scott's No. 24.
27. 2c green, Scott's No. 25.
28. 4c carmine, Scott's No. 26.
29. 10c ultramarine, Scott's No. 27.
30. 20c black and carmine, Scott's No. 28.
31. 40c black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 29.
32. ½ dol. carmine, Scott's No. 30.
33. 1 dol. blue, Scott's No. 31.
34. 1½ dol. violet-black, Scott's No. 32.
35. 2½ dol. black and carmine, Scott's No. 33.

MARIANNE ISLANDS.

The Marianne Islands, or Ladrones, are a group of fifteen islands in the western Pacific, north of the Carolines, disposed in a row almost due north and south. Their united area is only about 420 square miles. Ten of the islands are volcanic and of these only four are inhabited, viz:—Agrigan, Anatahan, Alamagan, and Pagan. The other five islands—Guam, Rota, Aguigan, Tinian, and Saipan—are coralline and all are inhabited except Aguigan. The chief products are corn, cocoanut, coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton, and tobacco, while the principal export is copra. The islands were first discovered by Magellan in 1521, and his sailors called them the Ladrones (Thieves) in allusion to the thievish propensities of their inhabitants. In 1688 the Spaniards obtained possession of the group and re-named them the Mariannas. Guam was occupied by the United States during the Spanish-American War, and by the treaty of 1899 was retained by them. In the same year, the rest of the islands were purchased from Spain by Germany and though they have had their own distinctive stamps since 1900, they are administratively part of German New Guinea. The seat of government is on the island of Saipan. The total population of the German islands is less than 3,000, while Guam has a population at least three times as great.

The First Issue.

Shortly after Germany obtained possession of the islands, a special set of stamps was issued for their use, this—as in the case of other "first issues" of German possessions — being made by overprinting the 1889 series of the Fatherland. The overprint consists of the name "Marianen" applied diagonally upwards from left to right. There are two varieties differing according to the slope of the overprint. The first supply sent out shows the name at a much more acute angle than the later printings. These are all quite scarce, with the exception of the 20pf

Reference List.

1900. German stamps of 1889 overprinted in black.

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 11.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 12.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 13.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 14.
5. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 15.
6. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 16.

The Second Issue.

The second issue which appeared late in 1900 consisted of the stereotyped "ship" design. This calls for no special mention and we have only to record the different denominations and their respective colors.

Reference List.

1900. No wmk. Perf. 14.

7. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 17.
8. 5pf green, Scott's No. 18.
9. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 19.
10. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 20.
11. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 21.
12. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 22.
13. 40pf black and carmine on buff, Scott's No. 23.
14. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 24.
15. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 25.
16. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 26.
17. 2 mark blue, Scott's No. 27.
18. 3 mark violet-black, Scott's No. 28.
19. 5 mark black and carmine, Scott's No. 29.

None of the Marianne Islands stamps have been issued on the lozenge watermarked paper.

MARSHALL ISLANDS.

The Marshall Islands are a group in the western Pacific to the east of the Caroline Islands. They consist of two parallel chains of low coral reefs—one, the Ratak group, having thirteen islands with a total area of 48 square miles; and the other, the Ralik group, containing eleven islands with a united area of 107 square miles. Copra is the only export. The inhabitants are Micronesians and are very skilful navigators. They number about 15,000 and in addition there are probably 200 whites of whom perhaps a third are Germans. The is-

lands were placed under German protection on October 15th, 1885. According to a treaty made with Great Britain in April, 1886, some small islets known as the Brown and Providence Islands and another island known as Nauru were included in the German "sphere of influence" and in April, 1888, Nauru was formally taken under German protection and included in the Marshall group. The development of the colony is in the hands of a private company—the Jaluit Company—who have stations on Jaluit, Jalwor, Majuru, Likieb, and Nauru. Only one post office is maintained and that is at Jaluit, the incidental work of the office forming one of the duties of the harbor master.

Before the Spanish-American War, there was a regular mail service by sailing boats between the islands and Ponape, but after the war the delivery and despatch of mail was accidental and coincided with the arrival or departure of any vessel. The North German-Lloyd proposed inaugurating a regular service in connection with their China-Japan sailings, but whether this service was definitely established or not, I have been unable to find out.

The First Issue.

From 1885, the date of the Teutonic influence in these parts, until 1897, ordinary German stamps were used, but in the latter year, the 3, 5, 10 and 20pf stamps of the German issue of 1889 were overprinted "Marschall-Inseln" diagonally upwards from left to right for use in the colony. Whether the two lower values were ever used or not seems doubtful. Eight hundred of each of the 25 and 50pf denominations were similarly overprinted and sent to the Postal Union at Berne but these values were never issued for use in the Marshall Islands. In addition to the Postal Union specimens a number were sold to a Berlin dealer in 1897 and again in 1899 and though possibly some were sent to the islands to be cancelled they were never on sale at the Jaluit post office.

Reference List.

1897. German stamps of 1889 overprinted "Marschall-Inseln".

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 1.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 2.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 3.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 4.

The Second Issue.

In 1899 a new supply of surcharged stamps comprising all six values of the German issue of 1889 were sent to the colony. This overprint was also applied diagonally upwards from left to right but the spelling was revised so that the first word read "Marshall"—the "c" being omitted. The 3, 5, 24 and 50pf values were placed on sale at Jaluit on September 27th, 1899, the other two values being issued later.

Reference List.

1899. German stamps of 1889 overprinted "Marshall-Inseln".

5. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 7.
6. 5pf green, Scott's No. 8.
7. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 9.
8. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 10.
9. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 11.
10. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 12.

The Third Issue.

In the latter part of 1900, the Marshall Islands fell into line with the other German possessions and was supplied with the set of thirteen stamps of the *"Hohenzollern"* type. These correspond exactly with all the others in denomination and color, their only distinctive feature being the name "Marshall-Inseln" at top.

Reference List.

1900. No wmk. Perf. 14.

11. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 13.
12. 5pf green, Scott's No. 14.
13. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 15.
14. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 16.
15. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 17.
16. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 18.
17. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 19.
18. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 20.
19. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 21.
20. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 22.
21. 2 mark blue, Scott's No. 23.
22. 3 mark violet-black, Scott's No. 24.
23. 5 mark black and carmine, Scott's No. 25.

None of the stamps of the Marshall Islands have been issued on the paper watermarked with a pattern of lozenges.

SAMOA.

The Samoa or Navigators' Islands are a group in the western Pacific between 400 and 500 miles north-east of Fiji. The group consists of nine islands, besides rocks and islets. All, except Rose Island, are volcanic, and are for the most part surrounded by coral reefs. They are very mountainous, well wooded, and of very fertile soil. Four islands alone are of any size, Savaii, Upolu, Tutuila, and Manua (the latter really consisting of four small islands). Savaii, the westernmost and largest, is about 40 miles in length by 20 in breadth and has an estimated area of 700 square miles. Upolu, about 8 miles south-east of Savaii, has an area of between 550 and 600 square miles; on its northern side is the bay and harbor of Apia, the center of all political and commercial life in the Samoan group. Upon this island, the famous novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, made his home from 1889 and he is buried on the summit of Vailima Mountain there. On this island, also, is the peak of Tafua, 2500 feet high, which forms a perfectly round lava cone and crater, completely filled with a dense forest. Thirty-six miles south-east of Upolu is Tutuila, which possesses a well-sheltered harbor in Pango-Pango.

Samoa has just claims to the title of being the loveliest, most agreeable and productive of the South Sea group. The fertility of the soil is so rich, and the cultivation of tropical plants so delightfully simple, that the necessaries of life can be obtained more easily than perhaps anywhere else in the world. The climate is moist and variable, the pleasantest time of the year being from May to November. During the rest of the year heavy rains and gales are frequent and occasionally disastrous hurricanes occur—indeed, in 1850, Apia was almost entirely destroyed by one. Earthquakes are frequent, but are as a rule not very severe.

The islands were visited by Bougainville in 1768, and from him they received the name of Iles des Navigateurs, as a tribute to the skill of the native boatmen. After 1889, Great Britain, Germany and the United States recognised the independence of the Samoan government, making provision for a supreme court and the regulation of taxation and land claims. By a further agreement between these three powers, in 1899, Upolu and Savaii were assigned absolutely to Germany and the other islands to the United States.

The Samoans belong to the brown Polynesian race and Captain Erskine, the well-known traveler, who explored some of the islands in 1850, says of them:—"The men were a remarkably fine looking set of people, and among them were several over six feet high and of Herculean proportions. One stout fellow attracted attention as soon as he crossed the gangway, and I found that his arm measured above the elbow 15½ inches, whilst that of one of our forecastle men, probably the stoutest man in the ship, was but 14 inches. . . . . The manly beauty of the young men is very remarkable; one in particular, who had decked his hair with the flowers of the scarlet Hibiscus, might have sat for an Antinous. Their features are often beautiful, although the nose is somewhat flatter than with us; but this, I believe, is done by the mothers in the children's early youth as an improvement to their appearance."

Mr. A. R. Wallace, the famous naturalist-traveler, comments on this practice of flattening the nose in his book, "Australasia", and gives other particulars as follows:—"This practice broadens, and to our eyes disfigures, the nose, which is naturally rather long and somewhat arched, as shown by portraits, and can hardly differ in its normal state from that of good-looking Europeans. The hair is dark brown or black, smooth and curly, and totally unlike either the frizzled mop of the Melanesian (*i. e.*, the Papuans), or the perfectly straight black hair of the true Malay. They have little beard generally, though sometimes it grows quite freely. Their average stature is fully equal to that of Europeans. The form of their heads is broad, high, and flattened at the back; the latter feature may, however, be artificial. In character, they are cheerful and joyous, fond of dancing and song and a variety of amusements. Although ceremonious and stately in many of their customs, gloom and moroseness are contrary to their nature. They are very cleanly in all their habits, and have a taste for neatness and order such as never exists elsewhere among people in a barbarous state. Though without written language, they have abundance of songs and traditions, handed down from one generation to another, as among the ancient bards of our own country."

The Samoans were at one time warlike, though they never exhibited the savage thirst for blood found in the Fijians. In 1836 the group became a

chief center of missionary zeal, and since then the character of the people has undergone a complete change. They are great orators and undaunted sailors. Their ceremonies were never polluted by human sacrifices, and cannabalism never became a habit with the Polynesians as a whole.

When visited by Captain Cook, the islands appear to have been very populous and the people remarkably healthy, but they have sadly diminished since, until now the native population of the German islands is less than 30,000. Such has been the effect of contact with European civilisation on a people who were declared by the great navigator, Captain Cook, to be "Liberal, brave, open and candid, without either suspicion or treachery, cruelty or revenge"; while the naturalist, Foster, who accompanied him, declared that he "never saw any of a morose or discontented disposition in the whole nation," and that, "they all join to their cheerful temper a politeness and elegance which is happily blended with the most innocent simplicity of manners." Unfortunately for its inhabitants, the Samoan islands were long the prey of foreign adventurers, whose intrigues caused a chronic native war which lasted from 1875 until the joint protectorate was formed by Britain, Germany and the United States.

According to Wallace, the traditions of the Polynesians point to Savaii, the largest of the Samoan Islands, as the home of their ancestors; and many peculiarities in language and local nomenclature indicate that the various branches of the race, from the Hawaiian Islands to Tahiti, and even to New Zealand, have migrated from this center. Raiatea, 120 miles west of Tahiti, is another mythological center to which many traditions refer, as well as Rarotonga, almost midway between Tahiti and Samoa. These may, certainly, be indications as to the process of dispersion of the Mahori race, but they are of practically no value in determining the origin or first entrance into the Pacific—an event which must be far too remote for legendary lore to afford any trustworthy evidence. Their antiquity is proved by language and by customs. The languages of the Samoans and other brown Polynesians are all dialects of one common tongue; and because many Malay and Javanese words occur in these dialects, it has been hastily assumed by some writers that the Mahoris are really Malays, and originally came direct from the Malay Archipelago, passing by the islands inhabited by the fierce Melanesians till they found unoccupied lands further to the east. But the best authorities are agreed that such was not the case, and assert that a careful study of the Mahori language shows that it is radically distinct from the Malay, both in grammatical structure and vocabulary. The actual Malay words do not exceed 3 or 4 per cent., and as these are mostly modern words, it is quite evident they have been assimilated into the language in quite recent times. Not less clear, according to Mr. Wallace, as evidence of the very remote antiquity of the Polynesians, is the absence of the art of making pottery among the whole of the race; for it implies they left the continent or the western islands before that art was known, its practice being so simple and at the same time so useful, that, once known, it would certainly never have been lost. But on all the great continents and continental islands, this is a universal and very ancient art. There is not a single tribe in the whole of the Malay Archipelago but what possesses it; and there is evidence in many parts of the world that it dates far back into prehistoric times. In Eastern Asia, where it attained a high development much earlier than in Europe, it is certainly of extreme antiquity. Already mention has been made of the tall stature, curly hair, well formed and rather prominent features, and joyous and laughter loving dispositions of the Samoans and Polynesians generally—all of which characteristics widely separate them from true Malays. Yet they have many characteristics of an Asiatic race, and it therefore seems probable that they came originally, but at a very remote epoch, from some part of Southern Asia, and that they found the islands more or less occupied by dark Melanesians, whom they have displaced, and with whom they partially intermixed.

The First Issue.

Samoa, the youngest of the German colonies, used the ordinary unsurcharged German stamps of the 1889 issue for a short time after the Samoa Treaty of 1899 had given her sole rights to the larger portion of the group. In 1900, these same six values were surcharged "Samoa" reading diagonally upwards from left to right.

Reference List.

1900. German stamps of 1889 surcharged in black.

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 51.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 52.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 53.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 54.
5. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 55.
6. 50pf red brown, Scott's No. 56.

THE SECOND ISSUE.

The surcharged stamps had but a short life, for late in 1900 the colony was supplied with the complete set of thirteen values of the ship type in common with the other German possessions. These call for no special remarks and we have only to record the different denominations.

Reference List.

1900. No Wmk. Perf. 14.

7. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 57.
8. 5pf green, Scott's No. 58.
9. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 59.
10. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 60.
11. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 61.
12. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 62.
13. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 63.
14. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 64.
15. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 65.
16. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 66.
17. 2 mark blue, Scott's No. 67.
18. 3 mark violet-black, Scott's No. 68.
19. 5 mark black and carmine, Scott's No. 69.

None of the Samoan stamps have appeared on the paper with watermark of lozenges.

TOGO.

The German colony of Togo, or Togoland, forms part of Upper Guinea, in West Africa, being bounded on the east by French Dahomey and on the west by British Gold Coast. The colony was acquired in 1884 by treaty with the King of Togoland, the boundaries being regulated later by agreements with France and Britain. It covers a total area of 33,000 square miles and its population of about two millions consists chiefly of Ewe negroes. Togo is the most prosperous of Germany's African possessions. The coast-land has numerous lagoons and is unhealthy, while the interior is mountainous. The first capital and residence of the Governor was at Sebbe but the seat of government was later moved to Lome, which is also the chief port of the colony, on account of its healthier climate. The second town of importance is Little Popo, while the largest native town is Togo (Population about 8,000) on Lake Togo.

THE FIRST ISSUE.

The first post-office was opened at Little Popo on March 1st, 1888, and soon afterwards an office was established at Lome. Until 1898, and possibly a little later, these were the only offices in the colony the stamps used being the current ones of Germany, until the special surcharged series appeared in 1897. These surcharged stamps, like those of the other possessions, have the name overprinted diagonally upwards from left to right. The 3pf value may be found in three fairly well marked shades but the others do not vary at all.

Reference List.

1897. German stamps of 1889 surcharged in black.

1. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 1.
2. 5pf green, Scott's No. 2.
3. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 3.
4. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 4.
5. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 5.
6. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 6.

THE SECOND ISSUE.

During the later months of 1900 Togo was provided with a new set of stamps in the usual "ship" type as supplied to all the other German possessions. These

differ from the series for Samoa, Kiautschou, etc., only in the name "TOGO" shown at the top of each denomination.

Reference List.

1900. No. wmk. **Perf. 14.**

7. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 7.
8. 5pf green, Scott's No. 8.
9. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 9.
10. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 10.
11. 25pf black and red on yellow, Scott's No. 11.
12. 30pf black and orange on buff, Scott's No. 12.
13. 40pf black and carmine, Scott's No. 13.
14. 50pf black and purple on buff, Scott's No. 14.
15. 80pf black and carmine on rose, Scott's No. 15.
16. 1 mark carmine, Scott's No. 16.
17. 2 mark blue, Scott's No. 17.
18. 3 mark violet-black, Scott's No. 18.
19. 5 mark black and carmine, Scott's No. 19.

THE THIRD ISSUE.

In September, 1909, the 5pf value appeared on the paper watermarked lozenges then in use in the Fatherland, and in 1914 the 10pf appeared. None of the other values have been issued on this paper.

Reference List.

1909. Wmk. lozenges. **Perf. 14.**

20. 5pf green, Scott's No. 21.
21. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 22.

CONCLUDING NOTES.

COLONIAL STAMPS SOLD IN BERLIN.

In 1900, co-incident with the issue of the stamps of the *"Hohenzollern"* type for the various colonies, the German government decided to place all colonial stamps, as well as those specially surcharged for the foreign offices maintained in China, Morocco and the Turkish Empire, on sale in Berlin. The reason for this step was said to be "the desire to facilitate the beginning of commercial relations of the Empire with the colonies. When making enquiries or sending offers to commercial houses, it is generally considered good policy to enclose the first few times stamped addressed envelopes for the reply; furthermore, small amounts can be remitted in the easiest possible manner by unused stamps."

The sale of stamps to commercial houses desiring to enclose return postage with their communications was a perfectly legitimate one, of course, but it is open to doubt that the government would trouble to maintain an office for a restricted trade of this sort. The real reason for the establishment of the office was that a lucrative trade with dealers and collectors was expected and in this the officials were not disappointed for the stamps sold for "philatelic" purposes in Berlin far exceeded the postal revenue obtained by selling the stamps in the various colonies.

"THE DISGRACE OF GERMANY."

Under this heading numerous articles appeared in the philatelic press some ten years ago dealing with a somewhat unsavoury scandal in connection with the Postal Museum at Berlin. This Museum as doubtless most of my readers are fully aware, contains, as all Postal Museums should—a very fine collection of postage stamps. This collection was formed, to commence with, from the stamps distributed as specimens from the Postal Union headquarters at Berne, and from sets of current and obsolete stamps obtained from the Postal departments of other countries. Many stamps, too, were obtained from dealers in exchange for duplicates of various kinds which came into the possession of the Director of the Museum. At one time the Museum was fortunate in possessing a large stock of some of the issues of the German States and the North German Confederation and these were not only a valuable source of entire sheets, etc. for the Museum itself but through the disposal of the duplicates many additions were possible to the official collection. So far all was perfectly right and proper but the stock of remainders coming to an end and the Museum authorities, having acquired a taste for rare items like the "Post Office" Mauritius and Hawaiian "Missionaries", for which they neither had the funds to purchase or

duplicates to offer in exchange, went beyond their legitimate rights and foisted numerous doubtful varieties on the philatelic public through certain dealers in Berlin. Not only were the Museum authorities instrumental in circulating certain "errors" which had been carefully gleaned from the Printers' waste basket, but in some cases "errors" were made to their specific order. A committee, appointed by the Berliner Philatelisten Klub in 1904 succeeded in elucidating the history of some of the doubtful varieties and I append a few notes, culled from their "findings", relating to the "philatelic" nature of certain errors in the colonial issues.

German Levant.—The scarce variety of 1884, the 20pf surcharged 1 piaster in *blue,* was reprinted though the committee were unable to find definitely by whose orders this was done. At any rate they were made some time after the stamp had been out of issue and the color is dark blue instead of the ultramarine of the issued stamps. The blue of the surcharge does not differ materially from that of the originals. Two of the 25pias on 5 marks, both listed in Scott's catalogue, were circulated with double surcharge. One sheet of 20 of the 1900 variety was actually sent to Constantinople and two were sold there but the balance were returned to Berlin and handed to the Museum authorities with other waste sheets of a similar nature.

German East Africa.—A few sheets of the 2 pesa were ordered from the printers in imperforate condition for "exchange purposes."

German South-West Africa.—Originally only 1000 of each of the unissued 25pf and 50pf of the first type were made but before the second issue was ready the Museum ordered an additional 5000 of each from the State Printing Works so that an ample supply should be available for trading purposes.

German New Guinea.—The 25pf value of the first issue with inverted surcharge recorded in Scott's catalogue, is from a waste sheet sent to the Postal Museum with other waste material from the printers.

Marianne Islands.—The 25pf inverted surcharge of this colony is also a printers' waste variety.

Marshall Islands.—All values of the first series were reprinted but in what numbers and whether it is possible to distinguish them from originals or not we are not told.

Kiautschou.—A number of the "spoilt" sheets, showing defective and bad printings of the provisionals of 1900 were sent to the Museum by request of the authorities and these ultimately found their way into certain dealers' hands.

When the surcharged stamps were about to be produced for the various colonies in 1897, trial sheets were printed with the different names side by side on the same sheet to show the effect. These proof sheets were, presumably, handed to the Museum, and later on they had similar sheets made to order so that all sorts of fancy varieties in pairs and blocks were available for exchange.

Errors and varieties of German colonial stamps are, therefore to be looked on with suspicion in the main. As Gibbons' catalogue pithly puts it, "These were never issued for use, or even retailed in Berlin to collectors or dealers, but are from waste sheets of the printers, which should have been destroyed, but were retained, and afterwards leaked out into the hands of certain dealers."