

SAPPHIRE

This book has been generated from a scan of the original and we cannot guarantee that it is free from errors or contains the full content of the original.



This compilation
copyright © Sapphire Publications Ltd

STRICTLY NOT FOR RESALE OR REDISTRIBUTION

THE STAMPS

OF THE

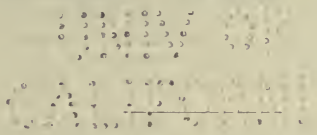
GERMAN EMPIRE

BY

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

AUTHOR OF

The Stamps of the Cook Islands, Stamp Collector's Guide, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Hong Kong, Sierra Leone, Etc.



MEKEEL-SEVERN-WYLIE CO.
HANDBOOK No. 6

PUBLISHED BY
MEKEEL-SEVERN-WYLIE CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

HE6185
G3P6

GIFT OF

Lewis Bealer

FOREWORD.

In beginning this series of articles little is required in the way of an introductory note for the title is lucid enough. I may, however, point out that these articles are written solely for the guidance of the general collector, in which category, of course, all our boy readers are included. While all important philatelic facts will be recorded but little attention will be paid to minor varieties. Special stress will be laid on a study of the various designs and all necessary explanations will be given so that the lists of varieties appearing in the catalogues will be plain to the most inexperienced collector. In the "reference list," which will conclude each chapter, only such stamps will be included as may be considered "essential" and, as such, coming within the scope of the philatelist collecting on general lines.

The subject will be divided into the four main sections under which the stamps are usually classified, viz:—(a) the separate issues for the German States; (b) the issues for Germany proper; (c) German stamps overprinted for use in the foreign post-offices; and (d) the stamps for the German Colonies.

THE
STAMPS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

By Bertram W. H. Poole.

BADEN.

The grand-duchy of Baden is a comparatively small territory, having an area of 5,821 square miles and a population of about two millions. It is bordered by the Rhine on the south and west, Wurtemberg on the east, and Bavaria on the north. Until the early part of the 19th century it played an insignificant part in European politics, but when Austria and Prussia were at war it sided with Austria. The results were disastrous, for when the tide of battle turned in favor of Prussia it found itself burdened with a huge war indemnity. It was forced to remodel its army on Prussian lines and join the North German Confederation. In the Franco-German war its troops fought on the German side, and in due time it became a part of the new German Empire. The grand-duchy has three votes in the Federal Council, and elects fourteen deputies to the Imperial Diet. The existing grand-duchy of Baden is a continuation and development of the ancient duchy of Swabia or Alemannia, principally through the two dynasties of the margreaves of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach. In 1803 the ruling margreave of the united (1772) dynasties was made an elector of the empire, and in 1806 he proclaimed himself a sovereign grand-duke. The town of Baden is world famous for its mineral waters and baths. Though the healing virtues of the waters were known to the Romans (*Aquae Aureliae*) it only came into repute as a health resort about a century ago. It has a population of less than 20,000, but it is estimated that its annual visitors amount to at least four times that number.

In tracing the philatelic history of Baden in the "Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe" the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby wrote:

The postal administration of the Grand Duchy of Baden was formerly in the hands of the house of Thurn and Taxis; but the wars of the French Revolution, followed by those of the First Empire, so dislocated the service that Baden, in common with some of the other German States, withdrew from the Thurn and Taxis monopoly, and established an independent postal administration. Since December 31st, 1871, the separate administration of Baden has ceased to exist, and the Post Office is now under the control of the general postal administration of the German Empire.

So long as it continued to issue postage stamps of its own the currency of Baden was the florin, equal to about 40c, divided into 60 kreuzer.

The First Issue.

On April 6th, 1850, the governments of Austria and Prussia established a Postal Convention for the interchange of correspondence at fixed rates and other German States were invited to join the Union. Among other things the Articles of this Convention stipulated that, as a rule, correspondence should be prepaid and that such prepayment should be effected by means of postage stamps as soon as practicable. Baden at once agreed to join the Union but as the sanction of the Legislative Assembly was necessary before the grand-duchy could officially become a member matters were delayed until the meeting of that body in the autumn of 1850. The Legislative Assembly gave its consent and also sanctioned the issue of postage stamps. In the meantime enquiries had been made regarding the safest and most economical method of manufacturing stamps so that directly legal enactment was given to the recommendation to join the Union, the

M80838

authorities were in a position to proceed with the manufacture of suitable labels. It was decided to issue four values—1kr, 3kr, 6kr, and 9kr—and Mr. C. Naumann, of Frankfort, was commissioned to engrave the dies while the paper was obtained from a local papermaker. It was decided that the most economical method would be to print all values in black but use paper of a different color for each. Mr. Westoby states that "the dies were engraved on copper in relief, and consisted of two parts: the numeral of value was in the centre on a circular ground, the pattern of which varied in each value; while the rectangular frame was the same for all the values."

At the top we find "Baden" in German capitals; at the bottom is "Freimarke", meaning "Free stamp"; at the left is "Deutsch: Oestr: Postverein", signifying "German Austrian Postal Union"; and at the right is "Vertrag v. 6 April, 1850", meaning "Convention of April 6th, 1850". The latter date, as already explained, refers to that on which the Postal Union was established.

The dies for the four values were completed by Naumann on Dec. 20th, 1850, and 100 electrotypes were taken from each of them, except of the 1kr of which only fifty electros were cast. It was decided to print the 1kr in sheets of 45, in five rows of nine, and the other values in sheets of 90, in ten rows of nine. The extra clichés were kept in reserve in case any of the others should become damaged or worn and have to be replaced. The paper was machine-made, wove, and differed in color for each value. The paper for the 1kr was buff; that for the 3kr was orange; that for the 6kr bluish green; and that for the 9kr was rose-red showing a faint tinge of violet. The stamps were imperforate.

The stamps were printed by the University printer, Mr. Hasper, of Carlsruhe, ordinary black printers' ink being employed. By the end of February, 1851, a supply considered sufficient to last a year was ready but for some reason or other the stamps were not placed in issue until May 1st. The demand for stamps being much greater than had been anticipated the first supply was exhausted in less than three months and a further supply had to be printed. This second impression was ready in August and the paper used for the 3kr and 6kr differed in tint from that originally used. The color of that for the 3kr was yellow and that for the 6kr yellow-green. The plates differed also, the reserve clichés being added, so that the 1kr was printed in sheets of fifty and the other values in sheets of one hundred. The additional electrotypes were so added that the horizontal rows contained ten instead of nine specimens.

A well authenticated error of the 9kr is known this being printed on the bluish green paper of the 6kr. It is an exceedingly rare stamp and it is presumed that only one sheet was printed.

Reprints of the 1kr, 3kr, and 6kr were made in 1867 and, except to an expert, these are very difficult to distinguish from originals. The shades differ slightly, the paper for the 1kr and 3kr is thicker and the gum is white and smooth instead of being brown and crackly like the gum on the originals. Care should, therefore, be exercised in the purchase of unused specimens.



Reference List.

May 1st, 1851. Black on colored paper. Imperf.

1. 1kr on buff, Scott's No. 1.
2. 3kr on orange-yellow, Scott's Nos. 2 & 2a.
3. 6kr on green, Scott's Nos. 3 & 3a.
4. 9kr on lilac-rose, Scott's No. 4.

The Second Issue.

Another printing of the stamps of the numeral type took place in 1853. The color of the 1kr not being considered satisfactory it was decided to print this value on plain white paper. At the same time, to reduce the cost of production, fifty additional clichés were made so that this value could be printed in sheets of 100 like the others of the series. In this printing, also, the 3kr and 6kr exchanged colors though for what reason is not clear unless there was some idea that these values might be confused with the similar denominations for the kingdom of Wurtemberg. No public notice of the change of colors was given but the information was conveyed to the post-offices in a general order dated June 3rd, 1853, as follows:—

> You are hereby informed of a new impression of the postage stamps which will be sent you in a few days from the Grand Ducal General Post-office, in which the colours are changed, for the 6kr yellow, for the 3kr green, and white for the 1kr. All

the Postoffices are informed of these changes, in order to render mistakes impossible. The new stamps are not to be sold to the public till the stock of the old ones is entirely exhausted.

From this notice it is plain that the new stamps could not have been issued prior to June 3rd, 1853 and as a matter of fact none of the values were used until 1854. The 1kr was issued in January of that year while the other values were placed on sale in the following month.

Later printings were made in 1854, 1855, and 1857 the colors remaining the same. Before the printing of 1857 took place complaint was made of the difficulty experienced in gumming the 3kr value. The manufacturers attributed this difficulty to the color of the paper and recommended paper of a new tint be used, blue being the color suggested. As, however, a large quantity of the green paper remained in stock and the paper maker would only take this back as "waste" it was decided to use this up before making any change. In 1858 another printing was made and the suggested change of color then took place. No notice of this change of paper to either public or officials has been found but from a study of dated specimens it seems proved that the blue 3kr was issued in December, 1858.

All four varieties were reprinted in 1867 and, like the reprints of the 1851 issue made at the same time, their detection is a difficult matter only possible to one who has made a special study of the stamps. The paper of the 1kr and 3kr is thicker than that used for the originals, the shades of all four are slightly different, and the gum is white and smooth.

Reference List.

1854-58. Imperforate.

5. 1kr black, Scott's No. 6.
6. 3kr black on green, Scott's No. 7.
7. 3kr black on blue, Scott's No. 9.
8. 6kr black on yellow, Scott's No. 8.

The Third Issue.

After the last printing of the numeral stamps, which took place in 1859, the electrotypes had become so worn that it was evident new sets would have to be made for all values before further printing could take place. The neighbouring kingdom of Wurtemberg had adopted a new design showing the Arms of the State and as other countries were contemplating the adoption of more elaborate designs it is hardly surprising that the Baden Government was also considering the advisability of replacing its plain numeral stamps with something more striking. As new plates were required anyway the time was opportune for a change. In an excellent article appearing in the *Philatelic Record* for 1894 we read

> The Postal Administration sent in its report to the Government of the Grand Duchy on 21st June, 1859, setting forth the necessity of having fresh plates provided for printing the stamps, as those in use were worn out, and that the question had arisen whether the design should not be changed; that the present design was antiquated; that the printing on colored paper was not clear, nor were the stamps safe from imitation; that it would be better that the stamps should be printed on white paper in colors according to their values, and, as was then done elsewhere, the country should be denoted by the head of its Sovereign or its Arms; and that in order to render the stamps perfect, secure from imitation, and their separation readier, they should be perforated as in England and France.

The report was approved by the Ministry and on June 29th, 1859 the Postal administration was authorised to obtain the necessary dies for the new issue; to purchase white paper for printing the stamps; "to furnish the outer edges of the stamps with perforation, so as to facilitate their separation," and not to print any more stamps in the old designs but to use up all existing supplies.

From motives of economy it was decided to join with Wurtemberg in the purchase of a perforating machine. This was obtained from Vienna at a cost of 1200 florins ($480.00) and set up at Carlsruhe for the joint use of both States.

Immediate steps were taken to procure suitable dies for the new issue and a specification detailing what was required was sent to two engravers—Ludwig Kurz, of Frankfort, and Friederich Eckard, of Carlsruhe. According to this specification the design was to be a square of 7½ Baden lines, or 23½ mm., there was to be one original die on steel or copper for each value, and from each of these 110 electrotypes were to be made "of the thickness of a Baden copper kreutzer" and mounted on metal. It was stipulated that proofs should be sent and that the engraving should be corrected if required. The engravers were desired to specify the

price at which they would undertake the work. With each specification a carefully executed drawing of the proposed design in Indian ink was enclosed. Quoting from the article in the *Philatelic Record* again we read:—

> The engraver Eckard declined to undertake the order under the conditions, but on the 15th July, Ludwig Kurz, of Frankfort, offered to undertake the work at the price of 10 florins for each die, and 48kr for each of the 110 electro-casts of each value. The cost of the whole would therefore be 392 florins ($156.80). The order was given to Kurz on 24th August, 1859, and in October following he sent in a proof of the 3kr stamp. Some alterations were ordered to be made, and on 8th November he was informed that he might proceed with the other original dies. On the 23rd November he sent proofs of the 1, 3, 6, and 9kr, and he then proceeded with the electro-casts, which he delivered by the 23rd December—111 of each value, except that of the 3kr, of which he delivered 110.

Kurz states that he engraved the original dies on copper in relief with the aid of aquafortis and that the drawing from which he worked was furnished by Herr Klimsch, of Frankfort.



The design shows the Arms of Baden with supporters within a square frame on a horizontally lined ground. In the upper border "BADEN" is shown; in the lower "KREUZER" preceded by a numeral appears; at the left reading upwards is "FREIMARKE" (Free stamp); and at the right reading downwards is "POSTVEREIN" (Postal Union). All the inscriptions are in uncolored Egyptian capitals on a solid ground, and the angles are filled with rosaces. The plates consisted of 100 electrotypes arranged in ten horizontal rows of ten, the extra cliches being held in reserve in case any of the others became worn or damaged.

In February, 1860, the printer, Hasper, was asked to submit color trials of the various denominations. This order he complied with and, as they were not approved, he submitted further ones later on. On March 22nd, he was informed that the following colors had been chosen:—"For the 1kr, good English black printer's ink; for the 3kr, Berlin blue; for the 6kr, dark chrome yellow; and for the 9kr, light Munich cochineal lake. He was directed to make special efforts to keep the tints in the various printings quite uniform—an order to which he paid no particular attention. Plain white wove paper was used for this issue and, the question of gumming being under consideration, half of the first supply was gummed with an Austrian adhesive matter made of bone-glue, and the other half was gummed with the mucilage used in Saxony—a mixture of Syriac gum and glycerine. The latter was found the most satisfactory and it was used for all subsequent supplies. The perforating machine gave a gauge of 13½ and was so constructed that an entire sheet of 100 stamps could be perforated at once.

The 1kr and 3kr were the first values to be printed and these appear to have been in use as early as June 1860, though the catalogues give the date of issue as 1861. As there were large stocks of the old 6kr and 9kr numeral stamps, which it was decided to use up, the corresponding values of the Arms type were not in use until fairly late in 1861 while they were not in general circulation throughout the grand-duchy until the following year. There were several printings of all values resulting in several strikingly different shades for the 3kr and 6kr. Of the former a printing in Prussian blue is distinctly rare unused.

In 1862 the perforating machine was overhauled and fitted with a new set of punches which gave a gauge of 10 in place of the previous 13½. The exact date at which this took place is not known but it was sometime between March and June. Supplies of all stamps printed in June or later are, therefore, perforated 10.

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. This applied only to the stamps in use for the three rates of postage equivalent to 1, 2, and 3sgr, and so far as Baden was concerned this affected all but the 1kr. The colors decided on were rose for the 3kr, blue for the 6kr, and brown for the 9kr. Baden agreed to the proposition which came into effect just prior to the alteration of the gauge of the perforating machine. About this period, too, some modifica-

tion of the design was under discussion. Following the many changes round about this date in strict chronological order is likely to result in confusion and it will, therefore, be simpler to deal, first of all, with the changes as they affected the stamps of the type with lined background. None of the 3kr stamps in the new rose color were printed in this type for reasons we shall detail later on. Although supplies of the 6kr and 9kr in the new colors of blue and brown respectively were ordered in December 1861, none appear to have been delivered until the summer of 1862. Notwithstanding this fact an official notification of the change of colors was made to postmasters on Jan. 29th, 1862, and this has thus (though erroniously) been frequently stated as the date of issue. As a matter of fact the 6kr could not have been used earlier than August, 1862, while the 9kr does not appear to have been in general circulation until the following year.

Reference List.

1860-63. No Watermark. Perf. 13½ or 10.

9. 1kr black, Scott's No. 10 or 15.
10. 3kr blue, Scott's No. 11 or No. 12.
11. 6kr orange, Scott's No. 13 or 13a.
12. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 16.
13. 9kr rose, Scott's No. 14.
14. 9kr brown, Scott's No. 17 or 17a.

The Fourth Issue.

After the printing of the 3kr stamps in June 1861 it was found that, although little more than 60,000 sheets had been supplied from first to last, the clichés had become too badly worn to be of further use. As a new set was necessary advantage was taken of this fact to ascertain whether a modification of the design would not improve the appearance of the stamps. Kurz was supplied with two of the clichés to see what he could do and from one of these he removed every alternate line of the background and from the other he erased the lines entirely so that the Arms stood out on a plain rectangle. The latter was considered such an improvement that the original dies of all four values were returned to Kurz for attention. The renovated dies were



ready for use early in August 1861 but as only the 3kr was immediately necessary Hasper was instructed to prepare 110 clichés for the new plate for this denomination. A first printing of the 3kr in the new type was ordered late in 1861 and a first delivery of 2000 sheets was made in March 1862. These stamps arrived at the period when the overhauling of the perforating machine had been decided on but there was such urgent need for 3kr stamps that this supply was perforated before the new punches were fitted. We thus find the 3kr of this issue perforated 13½ as well as 10 like the other values. With the 13½ gauge the stamp is quite a rarity unused and fairly scarce used.

We have already referred to the fact that the dies for the 1kr, 6kr and 9kr had the background removed in 1861 but it was not until the close of the year 1863 that Hasper found it necessary to construct plates from the altered dies. He now made 110 clichés of each value to be ready for the printing of 1864 though none of the new 6kr were delivered until April of that year while the 1kr and 9kr were not supplied until June. On the 17th of June, 1864, a circular was sent to the various post-offices stating that the new postage stamps of 6 and 9 kreuzer, with plain background, would be supplied from the General Post Store in the next quarter, and the 1kr stamps of similar design in the following quarter. From this order it is evident the 6kr and 9kr could not have been in use prior to July or the 1kr until October 1864. Other printings took place later on and as the printer apparently made no special endeavor to keep the colors of the printing inks uniform quite a wide range of shades may be found in all except the 1kr denomination. Of these the rarest is the 6kr in a Prussian blue like that of the similar tint found in connection with the 3kr of the preceding issue. The 3kr is known imperforate while the 9kr in the bistre shade has been found printed on both sides.

We now retrace our steps a little to 1861 when the alteration of design and change of colors was under discussion. In the same year a desire was expressed for stamps of a higher value than 9kr, the first step being taken by the Chamber of Commerce of Mannheim, who proposed to the Baden Ministry of Commerce that 18kr and 30kr stamps should be created. Although the use of the then current 12kr and 18kr envelopes had been very restricted the Ministry decided to introduce 18kr and 30kr labels and Kurz was commissioned to supply the necessary dies for these

values. The dies, which were in the design with plain background, were delivered on October, 28th, 1861, and Hasper at once proceeded to make the clichés for the printing plates. The colors decided on were green for the 18kr and cinnabar-red for the 30kr. After a small number of sheets of the higher value had been printed Hasper reported that "the cinnabar-red was not fit for printing from galvano-plastic plates, as the quicksilver acted injuriously on the copper." He was consequently ordered to print this value in orange for the future. Whether the stamps in cinnabar-red were placed in use or not is not certain. Westoby lists it as having been issued and if his statement is correct the stamps in this color must be of extreme rarity. Other printings were made from time to time though neither of the values seems to have been in very great demand. The total quantity of 18kr printed was 315,200 and of these 151,012 were destroyed in July, 1870 as the new postal rates made the value absolutely useless. The total supply of the 30kr stamps numbered 430,400 and though comparatively few were used, and the stamp is rare in this condition, it is common enough unused as the remainders were sold to a dealer some years later.

Reference List.

1862-64. No Watermark. Perf. 13½ (3kr only) or 10.

15. 1kr black, Scott's No. 19.
16. 3kr rose Scott's Nos. 18, 20, or 20a.
17. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 21 or 22.
18. 9kr brown, Scott's No. 23 or 23a.
19. 18kr green, Scott's No. 24.
20. 30kr orange, Scott's No. 25.

The Fifth Issue.

At the end of 1867 the North German Postal Confederation, which was then formed, established a new scale of rates to take effect from January 1st, 1868. The rate on letters weighing under ¼ oz. was fixed at 3kr and that on heavier letters up to ½ oz. at 7kr. The latter rate also applied to letters sent to Switzerland, Belgium, and North America by way of Prussia, and later on it was extended to other foreign countries. The necessity of creating a new stamp of 7kr was at once apparent. The Baden Post Office in recommending the issue of this new value at the same time suggested the withdrawal of the 18kr value and reported that there was sufficient stock on hand of the 6kr, 9kr, and 30kr to last for years. The stock of the 18kr was, therefore, withdrawn and destroyed as we have already stated. It was decided to issue a 7kr stamp as recommended and Maier—an engraver of Carlsruhe—was entrusted with the task of preparing the die. As the inscription "POSTVEREIN," on the right-hand side of the frame, no longer applied, the word "FREIMARKE" was subsituted. It will be noted that the inscriptions are in thicker type than before (especially as regards "BADEN") and the value at foot is contracted to "KR". The work is altogether much inferior to that of Kurz. At the same time it was decided to alter the designs of the 1kr and 3kr to correspond with the new 7kr. It would appear that Maier only engraved one matrix, with the numerals of value omitted, and from this the three secondary dies required were constructed.

Although the new rates were effective as and from January 1st, 1868, the 7kr stamps were not ready for issue until October and the modified 1kr and 3kr were issued about the same time. An official notice, dated September 1868, was circulated to the post-masters intimating them of the change of design, viz:—

> A printing of three sorts of stamps from a new die will be ready this year. These are the stamps of 1 and 3 kreuzer, and a new value of 7 kreuzer. The design is the same as before, except that the word FREIMARKE is repeated in the right side of the frame, in place of POSTVEREIN as heretofore. The value is indicated by a numeral, and the letters KR.
>
> The colours of the new issue are—1 kreuzer green, 3 kreuzer red, as before, and the 7 kreuzer blue, but of a darker tone than the present 6 kreuzer stamp. The delivery of the new 1 kreuzer stamp to the Post-offices has already begun, and that of the 3 kreuzer will follow as soon as the old stamps in the chief depots have been exhausted. The delivery of the 7 kreuzer stamps will follow at the beginning of the next quarter, and, unless otherwise ordered, in the quantities necessary for each of the Grand Ducal Post-offices.

There were further printings of these stamps in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871. On December 31st of the latter year the Postal Administration of Baden ceased to exist as a separate institution, and on January 1st, 1872, its stamps were superseded by those of the German Empire.



Reference List.

1868. No watermark. Perf. 10.

21. 1kr green, Scott's No. 26.
22. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 27.
23. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 28.

THE LAND POST STAMPS.

In 1859 a rural post was established in Baden, its chief object being to operate a messenger service connecting rural villages which had no post-offices of their own with the nearest State Post-office. It had an organisation of its own, distinct from the State Post, but to which, nevertheless, it was an adjunct. In the year 1862 a Grand Ducal decree was issued, under the date of 26th September, authorising improvements in connection with this rural post and 1kr, 3kr, and 12kr stamps were ordered to be prepared for its use. These stamps are of similar design showing large numerals in the centre with "LAND-POST" above and "PORTO-MARKE" below. An ornamental border completed this very unpretentious design. All were printed in black on yellow wove paper and perforated 10. The inscription "Porto-marke" indicates they were postage due stamps but they were not postage due stamps in the ordinary meaning of the term. These labels were used solely in connection with the rural post and in addition to being used to collect deficient postage, they were used to collect the delivery charge on parcels, and for various purposes such as the collection and conveyance of money. At this period the Post-office collected taxes and, in some instances, debts due to tradesmen. For this service it charged a commission fixed at the rate of 1kr per florin and this commission was denoted by means of these rural post stamps. The stamps were not sold to the public but were used only by officers of the rural post.

The stamps are scarce used, especially the 12kr but they are common enough unused owing to the fact that in 1873 Julius Goldner, of Hamburg, purchased the remainders consisting of 322,800 of the 1kr, 455,400 of the 3kr and 160,000 of the 12kr.



Reference List.

RURAL STAMPS.

1862. No watermark. Perf 10.

24. 1kr black on yellow, Scott's No. 29.
25. 3kr black on yellow, Scott's No. 30.
26. 12kr black on yellow, Scott's No. 31.

BAVARIA.

Bavaria, or Bayern, is a kingdom of the German Empire, consisting of two detached portions—the smaller being west of the Rhine, between Alsace-Lorraine, Rhineland and Hesse-Darmstadt; and the larger east of the Rhine, between, Bohemia, Austria, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, and Baden. It has an area of 29,286 square miles and a population well in excess of six millions, the majority of whom are Roman Catholics. Bavaria forms a hereditary constitutional monarchy, the legislative power being invested in the king and two legislative chambers. The kingdom has six votes in the federal council and sends forty-eight members to the Imperial Diet.

Baiern, or Boiaria, land of the Boii, overrun by Rome of the early empire, was divided into three provinces—Rhaetia, Vindelicia, and Noricum. On the breakup of the Roman power, the country, occupied by the Teutonic tribe of Baguwarians (Bavarians) at the close of the 5th century, was ruled by dukes, first elective, then hereditary. After a struggle of two hundred years, Bavaria, absorbed by the Franks, was ruled by Charlemagne, who left his descendants as margraves (788-900) to hold the marches against Hun and Bohemian.

The title of duke was restored (920) for services rendered to the empire, and Bavaria helped the Emperor Otto I. to defeat the Huns at Augsburg. In the middle ages there were constant quarrels between duke and emperor; and the towns, which were either imperial or free (Augsburg, Nuremberg), ecclesiastical (Bamburg), or ruled by princes

(Baireuth), rose into importance through the transit of Italian trade northwards, and again declined owing to the development of sea-borne commerce. During the same period the boundaries of Bavaria underwent continual change.

In 1180 Frederick Barbarossa conferred the duchy on Otto, Count of Wittelsbach, founder of the present Royal house. Maximilian I. (1598-1623) was made elector, and received the northern half of Bavaria, owing to Tilly's victory over the elector Palatine. The French defeat of Blenheim (1704) was shared by Bavaria, but after the treaty of Utrecht (1713) the elector was re-instated in his dominions. Thereafter Bavaria oscillated between the French and German alliance, being invaded (1796) by Moreau, who occupied Munich; siding with Napoleon I., who created Maximilian Joseph I. a king (1805-6); and, subsequently, secured in her new dignity by the allies, helping to overthrow her benefactor (1813). In 1866 Bavaria sided with Austria in the Austro-Prussian war, and had to pay the penalty of its choice in the shape of an indemnity and the cession of territory to Prussia.

In 1886 the throne of Bavaria passed to Otto Wilhelm Luitpold who, however, owing to mental incapacity has never taken any active part in the government of his kingdom. His uncle, Prince Leopold, was appointed Regent and was virtually ruler until the time of his death a few months ago at the advanced age of 90 years.

Although Bavaria became a member of the German Empire in 1870, she retained certain independent privileges, amongst them being the sole control of her postal system. Bavaria is the only German State to still issue its own distinctive postage stamps for Wurtemberg, which for a long period also issued its own stamps, relinquished the privilege on April 1st, 1902.

Bavaria was the first of the German States to adopt adhesive postage stamps, its pioneer labels appearing in 1849. From that date until 1876 the currency of the kingdom was the florin of 60 kreuzer worth about 40c in United States money. In 1876 the Imperial currency of pfennige and marks was adopted.

The First Issue.

An ordinance of King Maximilian, dated June 5th, 1849, authorised the issue of postage stamps and fixed the rates of postage. Local letters and printed matter were carried for 1 kreuzer, subject to certain limitations of weight; the rate on ordinary single letters (weighing not more than 1 loth or ½oz.) was fixed at 6kr for distances up to 12 German miles; while 6 kreuzer was the charge for carrying single letters for longer distances. Postage stamps of these values were, therefore, prepared and, according to an elaborate "code of instructions" dated October 25th, 1849, these were to be placed on sale on November 1st following. The only items we need reproduce are those concerning the prepayment of letters viz.—

1. From the 1st November next the prepayment of matter sent by post in the interior of Bavaria must be effected exclusively by stamps, which the Postal Administration is entitled to sell according to Art. VII of the Royal Ordinance of June 5th; and for the correspondence, the marking of the postage on the seal-side of the letter, prescribed up till now, must be stopped.

2. The stamps intended for the prepayment bear the figures of the single rates, according to the new tariff for the interior of Bavaria, of 1 kreuzer in black, of 3 kreuzer in blue, and of 6 kreuzer in brown-red colors. Each stamp of the last two kinds carries in itself a red silk thread running from top to bottom, as evidence of its genuineness.

The design, common to all three values, shows a double lined numeral, ornamented with arabesques, within a square frame. In the top border is "BAYERN" (Bavaria), in the bottom one is "FRANCO" (Free), at the right is "KREUZER", and at the left the value in words—"EIN", "DREI", or "SECHS". In the small squares in the angles the value is denoted in figures on a checkered ground. The large central numeral on the 1kr is on a ground of mazework which occupies the whole of the interior square. In the case of the 3kr and 6kr the numerals are on a circular ground of solid color, this circle being flattened where it meets the inner lines of the border, thus causing the type generally known as "broken circle." The spandrels, or spaces in the angles, are filled with arabesque ornamentation. The designs were drawn by Mr. P. Haseney, and the dies were engraved on steel by Mr. F. J. Seitz, of Munich. The printing plates were constructed of separate blocks or clichés struck from the original dies and clamped together in a printer's chase. For the plate of the 1kr the casts were taken in ordinary

type-metal there being ninety of these in all, arranged in ten horizontal rows of nine. The printing plates for the 3kr and 6kr also consisted of ninety impressions but these were arranged in two panes of 45 each (nine rows of five) placed side by side. The clichés for these values were struck in brass at the Mint and these impressions were soldered on to bars of iron in rows of five. The stamps were printed by Mr. J. G. Weiss, of Munich.

The 1kr was printed on ordinary white wove paper, but for the other two denominations a special greyish-white paper was employed, in the fabric of which red threads were introduced. This paper, known as "Dickenson" paper from the name of its inventor, had the threads arranged at intervals of 20 mm. so that one thread appeared in each stamp. According to a writer in the *Philatelic Record* for March, 1893,

> The threads were introduced into the paper lengthways of the continuous roll, and not inserted between two laminæ of the pulp, but were pressed into the pulp as it reached the "couching rollers," which, aided by the suction boxes, remove the greater part of the remaining water, and turn the sheet of pulp into one of paper. It was evidently intended that the thread should be especially visible on the back of the stamp, and impressions which shew it on the front are frequently classified separately by philatelists as being exceptions to the rule, and constituting varieties, due only, however, to the printer having taken the impression on the wrong side of the paper.

The plate of the 1kr soon showed signs of wear owing to the comparative softness of the type-metal of which it was composed. Consequently, about September, 1850, a new plate was made for this value the clichés of which were made of brass similar to those employed for the 3kr and 6kr. The new plate had the ninety stamps arranged in two panes of forty-five each. Only 2000 sheets were printed from this new plate when it was decided to alter the color and also to adopt a design conforming to that of the other denominations. These later impressions of the 1kr taken from the brass plate can be distinguished by the greater sharpness and clearness of the design. The color is also a more intense black than that used for the earlier printings.

The 1kr is known with silk thread in the paper. This variety is a proof or essay but that it is of considerable rarity may be judged from the fact that Gibbons prices it at $30. The 1kr is recorded as existing in a *tête-bêche* pair but whether this is a true *tête-bêche,* caused by the inversion of one of the clichés on the plate, or due to two impressions (one upside down in relation to the other) being printed on the same sheet of paper, I cannot say.

The 6kr stamp of this issue is an exceedingly rare variety unused. The 3kr may be found in a number of distinctive shades of which the deeper tints are much the rarer.

There are no reprints of these stamps.





Reference List.

1 Nov. 1849. No watermark. The 3kr and 6kr have a silk thread in the paper. Imperf.

1. 1kr black, Scott's No. 1, or No. 1a.
2. 3kr blue, Scott's No. 2, No. 2a, or No. 2b.
3. 6kr brown, Scott's No. 4.

The Second Issue.

In April, 1850 Bavaria joined the German-Austrian Postal Union and as the rate on single letters between the states belonging to the convention had been fixed at 9 kreuzer, arrangements had to be made to issue a label of this denomination. Its approaching issue was announced by a Post-office notice, dated 25th June, 1850, and it was actually placed in use on July 1st, 1850. The design of this new 9kr is very similar to that of the 3kr and 6kr of 1849 with one important exception—the circle containing the large central numeral is a perfect sphere and not flattened where it touches the frame lines.

The die was probably engraved by Seitz and the plate was constructed by the ordinary electrotype process. It consisted of two panes placed side by side. Each pane was composed of 45 casts arranged in nine rows of five, with vertical and horizontal lines between them, and a single line around the whole. The plate was backed with type metal so as to render it quite solid. The color chosen was yellow green but a printing was made in a pale blue green—a shade that is of considerable rarity unused. The stamps were imperforate and printed on the paper with silk threads.

An official notice, dated October 1st, 1850, announced that the color of the 1 kreuzer stamp would be changed from black to rose. But not only was the color changed but the design was altered to conform with that of the other denominations. It was similar to that of the 9kr; the circle being complete and not intercepted by the inner lines of the inscribed border. The plate was made by the same process, the sheets consisted of ninety stamps in two panes as in the case of the 9kr, and the same silk-thread paper was used.

A new plate was also constructed for the 6kr, this likewise having the circular ground complete. At what date this was brought into use is uncertain but probably some time in 1851.

On July 19th, 1854, a Government notice was issued intimating that a stamp of higher value than 9kr would be issued for the general convenience of the public, and on August 1st following, an 18kr stamp made its appearance. In design, method of manufacture, etc., this value corresponds to those already described.

A postal convention between Bavaria and France came into operation on July 1st, 1858, it being mutually agreed that the postage on a letter not exceeding 10 grammes in weight should be 12kr. A new stamp representing this rate was placed on sale in Bavaria on the day the new convention came into force, the design corresponding to that of the other values then current.

The 3kr underwent no change either of design or color so this denomination does not exist with completed circle. As it was in use from 1849 until 1862 it may be found in a wide range of shades.

Reference List.

1850-58. A silk thread in the paper. Imperf.

4. 1kr rose, Scott's No. 5.
5. 6kr brown, Scott's No. 3.
6. 9kr green, Scott's No. 6, or No. 6a.
7. 12kr red, Scott's No. 7.
8. 18kr yellow, Scott's No. 8.

The Third Issue.

An official notice, dated July 6th, 1862, announced that on October 1st following, various changes would be made in the colors of the different values, viz.—

The 3 kreuzer, taken as equivalent to 5 Austrian neugroschen or 1 silbergroschen, will for the future be printed in rose instead of blue.

The 6 kreuzer, equivalent to 10 Austrian neugroschen or 2 silbergroschen, will be printed in blue instead of brown.

The 9 kreuzer, equivalent to 15 Austrian neugroschen or 3 silbergroschen, will be printed in light brown instead of green.

The colors of the remaining values will be altered from the same date as follows:—

The 1 kreuzer, from rose to yellow.
The 12 kreuzer, from red to green.
The 18 kreuzer, from yellow to vermilion red.

The change in the colors of the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer was made so that these denominations would correspond to those of the other signatories to the German-Austrian postal union and this, of course, necessitated the changes in the other values to prevent confusion. The exact dates of issue of the new varieties is not known. All we know is that the stamps in the new colors were placed on sale as the stocks in the former tints became exhausted. The stamps were printed from the same plates as before and in most of them considerable variation of shade may be found. The 6kr in ultramarine is a rare shade worth looking for.

This completes the history of the "numeral" stamps of Bavaria but before dealing with the later issues it will be as well to refer to certain varieties, printed in black on colored paper, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to their status should any of our readers come across them. We can best do this by reprinting the following paragraph from the *Philatelic Record:*—

> It was the custom in Bavaria to make up the stamps for the supply of the post-offices into packets of fifty sheets, and these were placed in covers of various colored paper, on which a copy of the stamp, with the number of sheets and stamps in the packet, was printed in black. No order for this is found among the official documents relating to the earlier issues, but the system continued in use till the close of the numeral issues. During the period which commenced subsequently to the issue of the 1 kreuzer, type II, down to October, 1862, the color of the paper for the 1 kreuzer was gray, that for the 3 kreuzer was blue, that for the 6 kreuzer was brown, that for the 9 kreuzer was green, that for the 12 kreuzer was red, and that for the 18 kreuzer was yellow. The stamps impressed on the covers had no postal value whatever, and were simply printed on the covers as an indication of the particular value of the stamps contained in them.

Reference List.

1862. A silk thread in the paper. Imperf.

9. 1kr yellow, Scott's No. 9.
10. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 10.
11. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 11.
12. 9kr bistre, Scott's No. 12.
13. 12kr green, Scott's No. 13.
14. 18kr red, Scott's No. 14, or No. 14a.

The Fourth Issue.

The adoption of a new design for the stamps of Bavaria evidently involved much serious consideration for, though the idea was mooted in the early part of 1865 and proofs were actually existent twelve months later, it was not until January 1st, 1867, that the stamps were really issued. The approaching change was announced by means of a Government Notice dated December 14th, 1866, the salient provisions of which were as follows:—

With the Royal approval a new issue of postage stamps has been prepared, which will be issued according to the consumption of the stock of the existing values.

The new stamps are, like the former, printed in color on white paper traversed by a red silk thread, and bear the Royal Arms of Bavaria, with the two supporters in white relief on a colored ground, and with the numeral of value in each angle. The stamps will, like the former, be issued for the values of 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 kreuzer.

The colors of the stamps of 3, 6, 9, and 18 kreuzer are, as in the former issue, carmine-red, blue, light brown, and vermilion-red; the stamps of the 1 kreuzer are green in place of yellow, and those of 12 kreuzer violet in place of green.

The delivery of the new stamps to the post-offices will be in sheets of 60 pieces, and in larger quantities in packets of 50 sheets.

The design consists of the Arms of Bavaria surmounted by a Royal crown with lions as supporters. Under the Arms is scroll ornamentation with "KREUZER" in small capitals below; while above is the name "BAYERN." The preceding details are on a background of solid color and of somewhat eccentric shape. In the angles are numerals in white on solid colored discs to denote the various values, while the spandrels are filled with ornamental scrolls. In referring to the change of design the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine,* made the following interesting comments on stamp designs in general:

The substitution of an elegant design like this for the existing prosaic figure, is matter for congratulation. That a stamp may be ornamental as well as useful, is a proposition which most postal administrations now show their acquiescence in. Economic reasons are, we fear, too much in favor of armorial bearings as a device for stamps; but for our part, while acknowledging the excellence of the change from figures to arms, we must confess we should prefer to see the features of foreign sovereigns on a larger number of stamps than at present bear them. The objection to the employment of our own Queen's effigy on her colonial stamps, that the frequent repetition is monotonous and tiresome, would not hold good in respect to continental monarchs, over whose dominions the sun sets in the ordinary course of nature.

The original or matrix die was engraved on steel by Peter Reiss, a medal coiner employed at the Royal Mint. The secondary dies, on which the numerals of value were engraved, and the brass blocks which formed the printing plates were also struck at the Mint.

The plates were constructed by a process similar to that employed for the numeral series. Each plate consisted of sixty brass clichés arranged in two panes of thirty each (6 rows of 5) placed side by side. A space about the width of a stamp separated the panes. The design was embossed in slight relief on a colored ground the series being a particularly attractive one. The paper was similar to that used for the preceding issues, having silk threads embedded in its substance in such a manner that one thread was apportioned to each vertical row of stamps. It is probable that the use of this paper prevented the adoption of perforation which, at that period, was in general use.

There is a well-known minor variety of the 1kr in which the numeral in the upper right hand corner has a distinct colored stroke across the centre.

On January 1st 1868, a new postal arrangement was made with the North German Confederation, Wurtemburg, and Baden involving a postal rate of 7kr. Later this rate was extended to include the agreements with Denmark and Belgium and the natural outcome was the issue of a 7 kreuzer stamp. The issue of this new value was announced in a Government decree dated August 30th, 1868, and at the same time it was decreed that the color of the 6kr would be changed to brown so as

to avoid confusion with the 7kr. These new varieties were placed on sale on October 1st and a month later the 9kr was withdrawn from use and the 6kr in the old color of blue was demonetised. The new 7kr value was similar in design, impression, and paper to the other denominations of the series.

All values of this issue are said to exist on laid paper and as such are recorded in Scott's catalogue. M. Moens, in a note in his catalogue observed that "the paper is found with fine lines resembling laid paper." It seems quite certain that the variety is not a true laid paper but is merely due to some slight imperfection in manufacture. The "laid" and "wove" varieties may be found on the same sheet and the former is generally considered of such minor importance as to be hardly worthy the attention of even an extreme specialist. It would, therefore, appear that the "laid" paper varieties are hardly worthy of catalogue rank.

Most of the stamps of this issue provide considerable variation in shade.



Reference List.

1867-68. Embossed. Silk thread in paper. Imperf.

15. 1kr green, Scott's No. 15 or 15a.
16. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 16.
17. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 17.
18. 6kr bistre, Scott's No. 21.
19. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 22.
20. 9kr bistre, Scott's No. 18.
21. 12kr mauve, Scott's No. 19.
22. 18kr red, Scott's No. 20.

The Fifth Issue.

Although, as we have previously observed, Bavaria was the first of the German States to issue postage stamps it was the last to make use of any provision for their easy separation. This was apparently due to the fact that the silk-thread paper was considered such an excellent safeguard against counterfeiting that the authorities were loth to give it up. At last, however, the obvious convenience of perforation made its adoption indispensable and the silk-thread paper was replaced by a new watermarked paper. A Government Notice dated June 12th, 1870, stated that a new issue of postage stamps of the values of 1, 3, 6, 7, 12, and 18 kreuzer would be made and issued as soon as existing stocks of the old series were exhausted. It was stated that the paper would no longer contain the red silk threads and that the stamps would have the edges indented, but no mention was made of the watermark. The stamps were ready for issue on July 1st, and were placed on sale just as quickly as the corresponding values of the imperforate series were sold out. The same plates were used, and the same colors were retained, the differences being confined to the watermark and perforation. The watermark consisted of a number of crossed lines forming a diamond pattern generally known as "lozenges." There are two varieties of this watermark in one of which the diamonds or lozenges are 17 mm. wide, while in the other they are narrower and only measure 14 mm. in width. Gibbons catalogues both varieties in full applying much higher prices to the variety with narrower lozenges. Both, however, occurred on the same sheet so that the philatelic importance of the differences is not particularly great. The paper was intended to be horizontally laid but on the majority of specimens it is exceedingly difficult to find any trace of the laid lines, though they are generally quite plain on the margins of the sheets. This appears to be due to the fact that the intersecting lines forming the lattice watermark were so much heavier than the "laid" lines on the dandy roll that they received most of the pressure and, consequently, while they were deeply indented into the paper the horizontal lines of wire to which they were stitched made no impression at all. The paper is, therefore, best described as wove.

As the same plates were used as for the 1867-68 series it follows that the stamps were printed in sheets of sixty divided into two panes of thirty each.

The perforating machine was so constructed that an entire pane of thirty stamps was perforated at one operation, the gauge being 11½.

In 1872 certain revisions were made in the postal tariff a Post-office Notice dated November 30th, stating that for the future the rate on single letters to France, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Constantinople, and the United States *via* Bremen or Hamburg, would be 9 kreuzer; and that the rate to Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, Alexandria, and the United States *via* Cologne, would be 10 kreuzer. As these rates could not be made up by existing values except by the use of two stamps it was announced that labels of these denominations would be issued. At the same time it was stated that owing to

the limited use for the 12 kreuzer stamp no more of this value would be printed. On December 31st the provisions of this Notice came into effect the 12kr being withdrawn and the new 9 and 10 kreuzer stamps being placed on sale. Of these the 9kr was printed in pale brown and the 10kr in yellow. The plates were of similar size to those of the other denominations and the paper and perforation were also similar.

Late in 1876 Bavaria, in common with many of the other German States, decided to make a clean sweep of its obsolete postage stamps, envelopes, etc. According to an article in the *Monthly Journal* the lot was placed on sale in October, 1876, and in addition to a list of the quantities of the different varieties a lengthy note was added of which the following is a summary:

> All these articles, which were withdrawn from use on January 1st, 1876, have been stamped with an obliteration dated June 30th of that year; no reprints will be made; offers may be submitted for the whole stock, for the whole of one or more kinds, or for fixed quantities of different kinds separately. Offers must be sent in by January 1st, 1867, after which the Government will announce its decision. Preference will be given to the largest offers.
>
> No account will be taken of tenders submitted by firms or individuals who have no domicile in Germany or Austria-Hungary, unless they are vouched for by some firm domiciled in Bavaria, and of sufficiently high standing.

The entire lot was purchased by Mr. G. Zedmeyer, of Nuremberg, though the price paid was not made public. The lot included the following remainders of the issue we are now discussing:—

6kr bistre,	171,600
9kr pale brown,	174,000
12kr mauve,	3,000





Reference List.

1870-72. Embossed. Wmk. crossed lines. Perf. 11½.

23. 1kr green, Scott's No. 23.
24. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 24.
25. 6kr bistre, Scott's No. 25.
26. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 26.
27. 9kr pale brown, Scott's No. 27.
28. 10kr yellow, Scott's No. 28.
29. 12kr mauve, Scott's No. 29.
30. 18kr red, Scott's No. 30.

The Sixth Issue.

On August 5th, 1874, a new stamp of 1 mark was issued, the value being expressed in Imperial currency. This denomination was specially intended for the prepayment of the rate on large parcels and packages within the Union of the German States. The die was engraved on steel by Herr P. Reiss, medal coiner to the mint, and the stamps were printed at the Mint of Munich. The design shows the Royal Arms, with supporters, surmounted by a crown and resting on a scroll pattern base. Above the crown is "BAYERN" in a curve, and under the base "MARK" in large capitals, the whole being embossed on a ground of solid color. In each of the four corners the value is expressed by a large "1" embossed in white on a disc of horizontal lines.

The plate was constructed in the same way as those for the other values but consisted of fifty stamps arranged in five horizontal rows of ten. The same watermarked paper was used but as the stamps were of extra large size (measuring 25 mm. by 21 mm.) the impression fell very irregularly over the watermark, the paper, of course, being originally intended for stamps of much smaller size.

The stamp was at first issued imperforate as the only perforating machine available was not adapted for use on such large stamps. A new machine was ordered capable of perforating an entire sheet of fifty stamps at a time and on April 1st, 1875, the perforated stamps made their appearance. The gauge is similar to that of the lower values, viz. 11½.



Reference List.

1874-75. Embossed. Wmk. crossed lines.

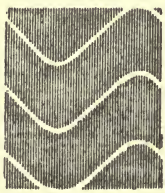
31. 1 mark mauve, Imperf., Scott's No. 31.
32. 1 mark mauve, Perf. 11½, Scott's No. 32.

The Seventh Issue.

Towards the close of the year 1875 a change was made in the watermark of the paper, the crossed lines being superseded by a uniform pattern of undulating lines (placed horizontally) set 8½ mm. apart. The paper was horizontally laid but as the watermark made such a heavy impression the laid lines of the paper are frequently impossible to detect. The same paper was used for the envelopes and wrappers which up to that time had been printed on plain paper. The same plates were used as for printing issue five and the colors and perforation also correspond to that series. The 1, 3, 7, 10, and 18 kreuzer values were printed on this paper and were placed on sale some time in November, 1875. They had but a short life, for on January 1st, 1876, they were withdrawn and replaced by a new series with values in Imperial currency.

Among the remainders sold in 1876 the following quantities of the stamps of the issue under notice were included:

1kr green,	942,000
3kr rose,	1,470,000
7kr blue,	321,000
10kr yellow,	120,000
18kr red,	99,000



Reference List.

1875. Wmk. undulating horizontal lines. Perf. 11½.

33. 1kr green, Scott's No. 33.
34. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 34.
35. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 35.
36. 10kr yellow, Scott's No. 36.
37. 18kr red, Scott's No. 37.

The Eighth Issue.

Until the close of the year 1875 all the stamps issued in Bavaria, with the single exception of the 1 mark value issued in 1874, had the values expressed in South German currency but, with the idea of creating greater uniformity, the Imperial currency of marks and pfennige was introduced on January 1st, 1876. This, of course, necessitated the issue of new stamps and particulars of the new series were announced in a Post-office Notice dated December 9th, 1875. We take the following summary of its contents from the *Philatelic Record:*—

"The stamps will be issued:—
Value of 3 pfennige in light green.
" 5 " " dark green.
" 10 " " carmine red.
" 20 " " blue.
" 25 " " red-brown.
" 50 " " vermilion red.
" 1 mark in violet.
" 2 marks in orange yellow.

The new stamps, like that of 1 mark, will be embossed with the Royal Arms in oval shields, with the supporters and crown, and the name BAYERN above the crown in white on a colored ground. The value of the stamps will be expressed in figures in relief in the four angles, and the denomination PFENNIG or MARK in relief under the Arms.

The postage stamps with value in pfennig are of the same size as those of the former issue in kreuzer, and will be delivered to the Post-offices in sheets of 60. Those of 2 marks are of the same size as those of 1 mark, and will be delivered in sheets of 50."

The original dies for the new series were engraved on steel by Herr P. Reiss at the Mint of Munich and the design of the lower values, as will be understood from the above description, is very similar to that of the 1 mark of 1874 but on a smaller scale. The die for the 2 marks was a subsidiary one made by taking an impression from the 1 mark and altering the corner numerals. The plates were of similar size to those of the preceding issue and they were constructed in a similar manner.

The paper was watermarked with the undulating lines placed 8½ mm. apart as in the case of the stamps of 1875 and, while it was apparently intended to be laid, the "laid" lines are very faint or fail to show at all. This, as already explained, was due to the greater pressure exerted on the pulp by the watermarked lines sewn on the dandy-roll. There was such a large supply of the 1 mark stamps on hand that it was not until 1879 it was necessary to print this value on the paper watermarked with wavy lines.

In consequence of the similarity of color of the 3pf and 5pf it was decided to change the latter and on December 4th, 1878, a Post-office Notice was published announcing the issue of the 5 pfennige stamp in violet and at the same time it was stated that the color of the 50 pfennige would be changed from vermilion to dark brown. The new stamps were ready on January 1st following and they were sold as the stocks of the old colors were used up.

The same perforating machines—one for the pfennig and one for the mark

values—were used as before, both gauging 11½.

The 1 mark stamp of this series is an extremely rare variety unused, though in used condition it is comparatively common.



Reference List.

1875-79. Wmk. undulating horizontal lines. Perf. 11½.

38. 3pf green, Scott's No. 38.
39. 5pf dark green, Scott's No. 39.
40. 5pf mauve, Scott's No. 46.
41. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 40.
42. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 41.
43. 25pf yellow brown, Scott's No. 42.
44. 50pf vermilion, Scott's No. 43.
45. 50pf brown, Scott's No. 47.
46. 1 mark mauve, Scott's No. 44.
47. 2 mark orange, Scott's No. 45.

The Ninth Issue.

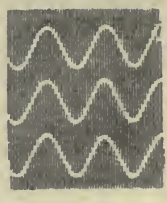
Some time during the latter part of the year 1881, the contract for supplying the paper for postage stamps, which had up to then been held by the Pasing Mill, was awarded to the Munich-Dachau Paper Manufacturing Company—a concern equipped with more modern machinery and able to turn out a better grade of paper. At the time of this change it was also decided to alter the style of watermark. A new dandy-roll was ordered from England and this made a watermark of zig-zag lines running in a vertical direction down the stamps, the lines being spaced about 7½ mm. apart. This paper was white wove and the improved appearance of the stamps showed it was of better quality than that previously used. No alteration was made in the colors of the various denominations and the perforation remained the same as before. The first stamps on the new paper were ready for issue about November, 1881, and they were placed on sale as the stocks of the old varieties became exhausted. It is probable that all except the 2 marks were in use before the end of the vear. The 2 marks did not appear until 1891.

Reference List.

1881-91. Wmk. vertical zig-zag lines close together. Perf. 11½.

48. 3pf green, Scott's No. 48.
49. 5pf mauve, Scott's No. 49.
50. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 50.
51. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 51.
52. 25pf bistre-brown, Scott's No. 52.
53. 50pf brown, Scott's No. 53.
54. 1 mark mauve, Scott's No. 54.
55. 2 mark orange, Scott's No. 55.





The Tenth Issue.

Although the Imperial currency was issued in 1876 the pfennige values continued to be printed in the small sheets of 60 and these did not altogether fit in with a decimal currency. It was decided, therefore, to alter the size of the sheets and in January 1888 some of the values made their appearance in sheets of 100 and before long all the pfennige stamps had appeared thus. The stamps were divided into two panes of fifty (five rows of ten) placed one above the other. An interval about the height of a stamp was left between the panes and across this space two thick horizontal lines were printed. The plates being of a new size the paper had to be cut accordingly and, to avoid unnecessary waste, it was found best to cut the paper so that on the printed stamps the watermarked wavy lines run in a horizontal instead of perpendicular direction. Naturally this change in the size of the sheets made the perforating machine, which had been constructed to perforate a pane of thirty stamps at a time, of no use and a new one had to be ordered. This one was also on the harrow principle and perforated an entire pane of fifty stamps at one operation but the punches were smaller and placed closer together so that the gauge is 14½ in place of the 11½ found in connection with previous issues. No alteration in the size of the sheets of the mark values was made so that the watermark on these is vertical.

An official notice issued by the Post Office authorities under date December 23rd, 1889, foreshadowed several changes of color. It was stated that the 3pf would be issued in brown, the 5pf in green, the 25pf in orange and the 50pf in red-brown. The result of these changes was to make a more marked distinction between the colors chosen for the various denominations and it also gave the 5pf its proper Postal Union tint. These new varieties were placed on sale

as the stocks of the old ones were used up. Their actual date of issue is indefinite but all four were probably on sale by March, 1890.

Early in 1900, the set was enriched by the addition of four new values—2pf, 30pf, 40pf, and 80pf. They were probably placed on sale on January 1st. In design, watermark, perforation, and size of sheets they correspond exactly to the values previously described.

About this period it was noticed that paper of a whiter appearance was being used but these are listed as separate varieties in Gibbons' catalogue, the distinction is one of comparatively little importance. Most of the values of this series provide a pleasing array of shades.

Reference List.

1888-1900. Wmk. horizontal zig-zag lines close together. Perf. 14½.

56. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 66.
57. 3pf green, Scott's No. 56.
58. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 62.
59. 5pf mauve, Scott's No. 57.
60. 5pf green, Scott's No. 63.
61. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 58.
62. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 59.
63. 25pf bistre-brown, Scott's No. 60.
64. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 64.
65. 30pf olive green, Scott's No. 67.
66. 40pf yellow, Scott's No. 68.
67. 50pf brown, Scott's No. 61.
68. 50pf marone, Scott's No. 65.
69. 80pf mauve, Scott's No. 69.

The Eleventh Issue.

The necessity for stamps of a higher facial value than 2 marks resulted in the issue of 3 and 5 mark stamps on April 1st, 1900. These are exactly similar in design to the 1 and 2 mark values and it is evident that the dies were secondary ones, struck from the matrix of the 1 mark, with the appropriate numerals inserted in the angles. These stamps were also printed in sheets of fifty and the same perforating machine gauging 11½ was used. The watermark, also, is perpendicular as in the case of the earlier mark stamps.

Reference List.

1900. Wmk. vertical zig-zag lines close together. Perf 11½.

70. 3 marks, olive-brown, Scott's No. 70.
71. 5 marks pale green, Scott's No. 71.

The Twelfth Issue.

Early in March, 1903, the 5 pfennige stamp appeared with the watermark vertical instead of horizontal. This is the only one of the small size stamps with the perforation gauging 14½ to appear with the watermark in this position.

Reference List.

1903. Wmk. vertical zig-zag lines close together. Perf. 14½.

72. 5pf green, Scott's No. 72.

The Thirteenth Issue.

In December, 1910, the four mark values appeared with the watermarked zig-zag lines horizontal instead of vertical. For what reason the change was made—meaning, of course, that the paper was cut in a different way,—is not known but there seems to have been only one printing for in the following year the portrait stamps made their appearance. According to the *Illustrierties Briefmarken Journal* the quantities printed were as follows:—1 mark, 400,000; 2 marks, 300,000; 3 marks, 200,000; and 5 marks, 100,000.

Reference List.

1910. Wmk. horizontal zig-zag lines, close together. Perf. 11½.

73. 1 mark, mauve, Scott's No. 73.
74. 2 marks, orange, Scott's No. 74.
75. 3 marks, olive-brown, Scott's No. 75.
76. 5 marks, pale green, Scott's No. 76.

The Fourteenth Issue.

On March 12th, 1911, Prince Leopold Regent of the kingdom of Bavaria, celebrated his ninetieth birthday, and the event was marked by the issue of a new series of stamps bearing his portrait. The change was something in the nature of a revolution considering the Arms type had been in use for a period of no less than forty-four years. The Prince was born at Wurzburg on March 12th, 1821, and his life and career were bound up with the historic episodes of modern Europe. Professionally Prince Leopold was a soldier but when his nephew, King Otto, succeeded to the throne in 1886 he was appointed Regent owing to the mental deficiency of the ruler. Prince Leopold was regarded with the greatest affection by the people and his birthday was observed throughout Bavaria with the heartiest enthusiasm. The special stamps issued to mark the event show two designs. That for the pfennig denominations shows a profile bareheaded portrait, looking to left, on a solid rectangular background. In the upper left corner of this rectangle figures of value are shown and in the top right angle are the letters "Pf". Above, on a narrow tablet of color, is the date "12 MARZ 1911", and at the base is the name "BAYERN" in colored capitals. The stamps vary in size, the lower values being smaller than those of a higher facial value. The

mark stamps are of extra large size and show a portrait of the aged Regent looking to right. In this instance he is shown wearing a hat. On each side of the portrait are ornate columns, resting on corner rectangles of solid color, that on the left bearing the numeral of value, and the one on the right a letter "M". In the centre, at the top, is the date "1911". The portraits are strongly drawn and are the work of the celebrated German artist, Prof. Fritz von Kaulbachs. The stamps are printed by a process of photo-lithography. They were on sale some few weeks before the actual birthday celebration and after the 31st March all previous issues were demonetised.

The stamps were printed on the paper watermarked with close zig-zag lines which has been in use since 1881. On the values from 3pf to 25pf inclusive, the lines are horizontal while on all others they are vertical. In what size sheets these stamps were printed we do not know (possibly 100 for the pfennig and 50 for the mark values) but it seems probable that a new perforating machine was brought into use. As we have already shown the 14½ and 11½ machines used from 1888 and 1881 respectively were of the harrow kind and could, therefore, only be used for stamps and sheets of the size for which they were constructed. The values from 3 to 25pf are of the same size as the lower values of the preceding issue and it is evident the 14½ harrow machine was used for these; the 30pf to 80pf stamps are of the same size as the mark stamps of the Arms design and doubtless the old 11½ harrow machine was utilised for these; but the mark stamps were too large for either of the existing perforating machines and a new one, possibly a single line machine was used. We are not quite positive on the point as we have only single stamps to refer to but a single-line machine was certainly used for the next issue in which the stamps are of the same large size.

A 60pf value in the same design as the others was added to the series in October, 1911, Bavaria, in accordance with its usual policy following Germany's lead in the issue of new values. The 5pf and 10pf values are known in tête-bêche pairs these being from sheets printed for binding in book form. The same values may also be found with advertisements attached, these also being from sheets intended for binding into stamp booklets. Most of the values exist in several pronounced shades.

Prince Leopold died in the closing weeks of 1912 and was succeeded as Regent by his son, Prince Ludwig. So far this change has had no effect on Bavaria's postal issues though it is rumoured that a new series is in preparation.







Reference List.

1911. Wmk. horizontal zig-zag lines. Perf. 14½.

77. 3pf brown on drab, Scott's No. 77.
78. 5pf green on green, Scott's No. 78.
79. 10pf carmine on buff, Scott's No. 79.
80. 20pf blue on blue, Scott's No. 80.
81. 25pf chocolate on buff, Scott's No. 81.

Wmk. vertical zig-zag lines. Perf. 11½.

82. 30pf orange on buff, Scott's No. 82.
83. 40pf olive on buff, Scott's No. 83.
84. 50pf marone on drab, Scott's No. 84.
85. 60pf deep green on buff.
86. 80pf violet on drab, Scott's No. 85.
87. 1m brown on drab, Scott's No. 86.
88. 2m green on green, Scott's No. 87.
89. 3m crimson on buff, Scott's No. 88.
90. 5m deep blue on buff, Scott's No. 89.
91. 10m orange on yellow, Scott's No. 90.
92. 20m chocolate on yellow, Scott's No. 91.

The Fifteenth Issue.

In June, 1911, two stamps were issued for use in the kingdom of Bavaria commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Regency of Prince Leopold. The portrait is somewhat similar to that of the pfennig values of the birthday set this being enclosed by a large wreath held on each side by cupids. The dates "1886-1911" are shown on the wreath and in the lower angles are the figures "5" or "10" to denote the value. The name "BAYERN" is shown on a straight tablet between the figures. Each value is printed in three colors and they are somewhat extraordinary productions. The background is black, the ribbons binding the wreath are yellow, and the rest of the design is green for the 5pf and red for the 10pf. They have a crude cheap-looking appearance that is

all the more marked on comparison with the delicate workmanship characterising the contemporary birthday series.

The stamps are said to have been in use only a limited time. They were printed on unwatermarked paper and perf. 11½. These two labels conclude Bavaria's philatelic history to date.



Reference List.

June, 1911, No. wmk. Perf. 11½.

93. 5pf green, yellow and black, Scott's No. 92.
94. 10pf carmine, yellow and black, Scott's No. 93.

The Postage Due Stamps.

The first postage due stamps for Bavaria were set up from ordinary printer's type; the next issue was printed from plates made by the stereotype process from "dies" set from type; and since 1876 stamps of the Arms type, printed in grey or greenish-grey, have been overprinted for this purpose. All are distinguished by the peculiar inscription "Vom Empfänger Zahlbar", meaning "To be paid by the recipient", which is quite different from that found on the postage due stamps of any other country. The first "set" consisted of but one value—3 kreuzer—and the issue of this was announced by means of an Official Notice dated September 22nd, 1862. This decree is of considerable interest, as it explains in detail the method of using the stamps, so we append a translation supplied to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* by Dr. Erich Stenger:

Re the introduction of Postage Due stamps for Unfranked Local Correspondence.

In The Name of His Majesty The King of Bavaria!

On the 1st October of the current year the present system of marking by hand the amount of duty to be paid by the addressee on unfranked local correspondence will cease, and instead special Tax tokens (Postage Due stamps) will come into use, which must be affixed to the letter and which alone give a right to demand a tax on delivery.

1. All letters to be considered as local correspondence which either:—
   (a) are to be delivered in the town of the distributing office itself, or in the Rural post district belonging thereto, or
   (b) are dispatched from a place in the Rural post district to the post town itself, or to another place in the said Rural post district.

2. The stamps to be used for such unfranked correspondence, instead of marking the amount in writing, bear the value 3kr (the single duty for delivery in the Local or Rural post district), printed in black, on white paper, with a red silk thread running through it sideways.

For correspondence which exceeds the weight payable by a single Tax Stamp, as many Postage Due stamps must be used to make up the amount which pays for that weight according to the tariff.

3. In the case of letters posted in the post town the Postage Due stamps shall be affixed by the distributing officer, in the case of letters handed to the postman in the Rural post district for delivery, by the postman; in all cases on the side bearing the address, after the manner of postage stamps. Omission to use the stamps not only gives every recipient of local correspondence the right to refuse the demand for payment, but will also be followed by commensurate penal proceedings against the distributing officer or postman concerned.

4. The Postage Due stamps will be issued to the post offices from the Royal District Treasury in sheets of ninety stamps, and the same regulations hold good for their issue and use as in the case of postage stamps.

5. For other unpaid correspondence which, not being part of the local deliveries, has to be dispatched from the distributing office to another post office, the method of marking the amount of tax by hand remains unaltered.

Munich, September 22nd, 1862.
General Direktion
Der K. Verkehrs Anstalten.

It will thus be seen from the foregoing notice that the stamps were purely for local use and this system has remained practically unaltered to the present day. The stamps were printed in black on white paper, and were issued imperforate. The design is simple in the extreme. In the centre is a large numeral "3" and in the rectangular frame around this we find "Bayer. Posttaxe" (Bavarian Post Tax), at the top; "Vom Empfänger Zahlbar", at the

bottom; and "3 kreuzer" reading upwards at the left, and downwards at the right. All the inscriptions are in Gothic lettering. As we have already stated the design was set up from ordinary printer's type, the sheet consisting of ninety stamps arranged in two panes of forty-five each (five horizontal rows of nine), placed one above the other. A space equal to about half the height of a stamp divides the panes and between the vertical rows lengths of printers' rule are inserted. The paper was the silk-thread variety used for the contemporary postage stamps but in these labels it is horizontal instead of vertical as in the postal issues. This is due to the different arrangement of the stamps the vertical rows of the Postage Dues occupying about the same area as the horizontal rows of the ordinary stamps.

Naturally, as the plate for this 3kr stamp was set from type minor varieties abound. The only one of particular importance occurs on the fourth stamp of the second row of the upper pane. On this the final "r" of "Empfänger" is omitted. This, as the catalogue quotations indicate, is an exceedingly scarce variety. Those of our readers who wish to study this issue more deeply cannot do better than refer to the excellent article in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* (Vol. XI, pages 492 and 588) by Dr. Erich Stenger.

We have already shown that the use of the silk thread paper was discontinued, so far as the postage stamps were concerned, about July, 1870, and in its stead paper watermarked with crossed diagonal lines was used. At the same time perforation was introduced. This change affected the Postage Due stamps in the following year a Royal Proclamation, dated March 30th, 1871, announcing that new 1kr and 3kr Postage Due stamps would be issued and that they would be printed in black on watermarked paper and be perforated like the contemporary postage stamps. Like the stamps of the Arms type they were printed in sheets of sixty divided into two panes of thirty each (five rows of six) placed side by side. It is evident one original die (probably set up from type) served for both values. The design is similar to that of the first 3kr but with "Bayer" abbreviated to "Bayr" and with larger lettering. The shape of the large numeral "3", too, is quite different from that of the type-set variety. The matrix die, consisting of frame only, formed the foundation for the two necessary subsiduary dies in which the large numerals were inserted. From these sufficient casts were taken in type-metal to compose the printing plates. The same perforating machine was used as was employed to perforate the postage stamps. The use of the 3kr value has already been explained. The 1kr value was introduced to denote the sum to be paid by the recipient of certain official letters which had not been prepaid. While most official correspondence was carried free certain official local correspondence was subject to postage but at a reduced fee, and it was for the collection of deficient postage on the latter that the 1kr stamp was necessary.

The change to the Imperial currency of pfennige and marks in 1876 led to the issue of new Postage Due labels. In the Post-office Notice of December, 1875, referring to the new postage stamps the issue of new 3pf, 5pf, and 10pf, Dues is also recorded. The 10pf took the place of the 3kr and was for use on unfranked private letters, while the 3pf and 5pf were intended to indicate the amount payable on unfranked dutiable official correspondence. The new stamps were formed by printing the ordinary postage stamps in grey and then overprinting them "Vom Empfänger Zahlbar" in two lines in red. They were, of course, like the contemporary postage stamps printed on the paper watermarked with zig-zag lines set horizontally and wide apart.

In 1883 all three values appeared on the paper watermarked with vertical zig-zag lines close together, which had been introduced for the ordinary stamps about two years before. The 10pf provides three errors in the overprint viz.—"Empfang", "Empfanper", and "Zahlhar".

In 1889, again following the lead of the postage stamps, we find the Postage Due labels perforated 14½ and watermarked horizontal zig-zag lines placed close together. These, as a reference to the history of the contemporary postage stamps will show, were printed in sheets of 100. The 3pf of this series is known with overprint inverted. In July, 1895, it was reported that a 2pf stamp was to be added to the set but this was not actually issued until some months later. The fear that this value would not be ready in time led to the issue of Bavaria's only provisional. On September 4th a small quantity of the 3pf value was surcharged in red with a "2" in each corner. As this variety is of some rarity its use must have been very limited. Since 1895 Bavaria has issued nothing new in the way of Postage Due stamps.

Reference List.

1862. Type-set. Silkthread in paper. Imperf.
95. 3kr black, Scott's No. 101.

1871. Typographed. Wmk. crossed lines. Perf. 11½.
96. 1kr black, Scott's No. 102.
97. 3kr black, Scott's No. 103.





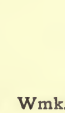
1876. Wmk. horizontal zig-zag lines wide apart. Perf. 11½.
98. 3pf grey, Scott's No. 104.
99. 5pf grey, Scott's No. 105.
100. 10pf grey, Scott's No. 106.

1883. Wmk. vertical zig-zag lines close together. Perf. 11½.
101. 3pf grey, Scott's No. 107.
102. 5pf grey, Scott's No. 108.
103. 10pf grey, Scott's No. 109.

1888-95. Wmk. horizontal zig-zag lines close together. Perf. 14½.
104. "2" in red on 2pf grey, Scott's No.114.
105 2pf grey, Scott's No. 110.
106 3pf grey, Scott's No. 111.
107 5pf grey, Scott's No. 112.
108 10pf grey, Scott's No. 113.

Railway Official Stamps.

The only official stamps issued by the Kingdom of Bavaria is an unpretentious set issued in 1908 for the use of the Railway Department (Eisenbahn). This consisted of the contemporary 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig postage stamps overprinted with a large capital "E". The overprint is in green on the 10pf and 50pf, and in red on the other three values.



Reference List.

1908. Wmk. horizontal zig-zag lines close together. Perf. 14½.
109. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 201.
110. 5pf green, Scott's No. 202.
111. 10pf carmine, Scott's No. 203.
112. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 204.
113. 50pf marone, Scott's No. 205.

Return Letter Stamps.

We cannot conclude this short history of the postage stamps issued by the Kingdom of Bavaria without making some mention of the so-called Return Letter stamps. These labels used to be catalogued, are illustrated in some of the older printed albums, and are frequently found in collections and, consequently, are often a source of mystification to the tyro. These stamps are not postage stamps in any sense of the term but are labels which only relate to the internal economy of the post-office. We grant, however, that they are at least as collectible as "officially sealed" or the numbered labels used in connection with registered letters in many countries nowadays.

When letters were unable to be delivered they were sent to the chief office of the postal district. In 1865 there were six of these offices; viz. Augsburg, Bamberg, München (Munich), Nürnberg, Speyer, and Würzburg. The letters were opened to discover the name of the sender and then returned, these return letter labels being used as seals to close the missives with. The labels were all printed in black on white paper and show the Royal Arms within an oval inscribed "COMMISSION FUR RETOUR-BRIEFE" (Returned Letter Department) and the name of the district chief office. This oval was enclosed in an upright rectangular frame with ornamented spandrels. The labels were printed by lithography in sheets of 84 and those for each office differ slightly from the others, while for all, except Bamberg, there were two or three printings showing slight differences of design. In the case of the labels for Nürnberg two types exist on the same sheet.





In 1869 Regensberg (Ratisbon) was added to the list of head district offices and was furnished with a label reading "Retourbrief—(Kgl. Oberpostamt—Regensberg)" in three lines within a single-lined oblong. This label was set up from ordinary printer's type. These labels, with various inscriptions, gradually superseded the lithographed ones. Most, if not all, were printed in sheets of thirty and being set by hand there are as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet. Little care was exercised in their production and not only may lettering of different sizes and fonts be found on different stamps but such glaring inaccuracies as "Rotourbrief" for "Retourbrief", and "Oberpostamt" for "Oberpostamt" are by no means infrequent.

BERGEDORF.

In the early sixties one of the favorite conundrums of the philatelic journals of the period was "Where is Bergedorf?" What little information was to be found in gazeteers and similar works of reference was of such a conflicting nature that, but for the tangible evidence of the postage stamps, one might be pardoned for doubting its existence! Even nowadays the student will find little of note regarding Bergedorf in any of the standard works of reference and it is evident that its fame is due entirely to its postage stamps. And though the stamps themselves comprise but one modest issue, which was in use for the short period of six years, Bergedorf has managed to attract plenty of notice. Not only have several admirable articles appeared in the philatelic press from time to time, but the legitimacy of some of its varieties have on more than one occasion been the cause of heated argument. The most recent work on the subject is from the pen of Dr. Georges Brunel, an excellent translation of which will be found in volumes X and XI of the *Postage Stamp*.

Though early writers on the subject could find only conflicting statements regarding the actual whereabouts of this small territory a writer in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for March, 1863, gives an historical survey of such interest that we take the liberty of reproducing his notes in full.

"In 1387, the Semiramis of the North, wearing already the crowns of Denmark and Norway, received that of Sweden. Albert, the deposed and imprisoned king, was recognized only by the island of Gottland and the city of Holmia, the then capital. John of Mecklenberg, his father-in-law, was besieged in that city; and the magistrates of Rostock and Wismar issued an edict, allowing all pirates and predatory brigands, who should attack and capture any sea or land convoy appertaining to the queen's party, free access to their ports, and ready means for disposal of plunder. The numerous predatory bands of that lawless period, glad of any excuse for exercising their profession, plundered the villages, and under the pretext of revictualling (*ravitailler*) Holmia, called themselves *Vitaliens*, or victuallers.

"After this war ceased, the Vitaliens, satisfied with their lucrative calling, were by no means inclined to resign it; and the people of Rostock and Wismar, who had made peace with the queen, finding it impossible to lay the fiend they had raised, unified with Hamburg and the other Hanseatic towns, in occasional crusades against their former allies. This desultory hostility continued some years; and, in 1410, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen obtained an undertaking from the Counts of Oldenburg, who doubtless had private reasons satisfactory to themselves—in the shape of tribute-money for their patronage—to withdraw the protection hitherto afforded the Vitaliens. These latter were by no means disposed to succumb, and allied themselves with other brigands, then known under the designation of *choenapans and filibustiers*.

"As the cave of Adullam, ages before, afforded refuge to everyone that was distressed, or in debt, or discontented, so, among other strongholds of the period under notice, did the castle of Bergedorf, which now makes its appearance on the scene. This was peculiarly adapted to the romantic purposes of a robber's den; possessing a subterranean passage leading from its vaults, with an outlet at a considerable distance in the forest. Thence the marauders issuing, set upon and plundered travelling merchants and others; and, if not satisfied with the booty obtained from their persons, blindfolded, and bore them off to the dungeons of Bergedorf, till they could procure ransom from their friends. They were supposed to be privately protected by Duke Henry of Saxony—under whose jurisdiction their retreat then was —for reasons, most probably pretty weighty, best known to himself; as he never exerted his influence to quell the nuisance, notwithstanding repeated petitions were addressed him by the authorities of the surrounding cities.

"At length the Burgomasters of Hamburg and Lubeck, with two thousand foot, and eight hundred horse, and a crowd of volunteer citizens, made a regular attack on the town of Bergedorf; which, yielding after a brief resistance, was pillaged and burnt. The brigands, however, retreated to the castle, which was strong enough to withstand for some days the arquebuses and cannons of that time. On the fifth day the besiegers collected and fired a quantity of combustibles the stifling smoke of which, compelling the defenders to retire from the walls and windows, enabled them to make an escalade, and the garrison surrendered on condition of being allowed to depart with whole skins. In 1430 it was agreed that the Duke of Saxony should abandon forever, to the towns of Lubeck and Hamburg, the castle of Ber-

gedorf, with its *appanages;* and for more than four hundred years has it remained under the joint protection of those cities, each claiming the alternate nomination of a bailiff, or governor of senatorial rank—at first appointed for four, afterwards for six years—and supplying an equal number of soldiers to garrison the castle."

Hamburg purchased the exclusive ownership of Bergedorf on August 8th, 1867, the price paid being 200,000 thalers—about $150,000 in United States currency.

The midget territory of Bergedorf has an area of about 50 square miles and is situated to the south-east of Hamburg. Its boundaries are the rivers Elbe and Bille and the tributaries of the former cut it up into several detached portions. The chief town, Bergedorf, has about 10,000 inhabitants while the parish of Geestacht, adjoining, and the villages of Neuengramm, Altengramm, Kirchwarder, and Kurslach muster between them about another 10,000. The villages are known as the Vierlande (four lands) from the fact that each is on an islet. The soil is fertile and market gardening forms the chief industry. Hamburg forms the principal market for the produce.

According to some writers the postal history of Bergedorf dates from 1837 when, it is said, a Prussian post-office was established. Though the veracity of this statement has been questioned there seems no doubt that a post-office under the joint administration of Lubeck and Hamburg was established in 1847. The two larger cities joined the German-Austrian Postal Union in January, 1852, but no immediate provision was made for the issue of postage stamps as stipulated in one of the regulations of the Union. In fact it was not until January 1st, 1859, that Hamburg and Lubeck issued stamps and shortly after these labels appeared letters posted in the Bergedorf district were required to be prepaid with Hamburg stamps. Before long Bergedorf began to agitate for stamps of its own and though the Postmaster, Herr Paalzow, did his best by both writing to and interviewing the higher officials his efforts were not immediately successful. Herr Paalzow's most interesting effort took the form of a lengthy document, dated July 25th, 1859, in which he made definite proposals for certain values, to be executed in a certain way, with estimate of costs. We make a short extract from this document:—

In accordance with the tariff of local postal rates, five denominations of stamps would be necessary for Bergedorf, of the following values:—

(a) ½ schilling
(b) 1 schilling
(c) 1½ schilling
(d) 3 schilling
(e) 4 schilling

The cost of manufacture by Ch. Fuchs, of Hamburg, including printing, paper, and gumming, for lithographed stamps, like those introduced at Lubeck, with the arms of the two towns, would amount:—

For (a) to 3sch per thousand
For (b) to 4sch per thousand
For (c) to 4½sch per thousand
For (d) to 5sch per thousand
For (e) to 7½sch per thousand

In addition the stone which would belong to us, once and for all, 20 thalers cost price.

Herr Fuchs agrees, in the final manufacture of the stamps, to submit to any supervision and to be responsible for all damage which might happen through the fault or neglect of his firm or his employees. With regard to the sale of stamps, it could eventually be decided that this could be done during office hours at all the post-offices. on payment of their face value, but that the selling of postage stamps should be absolutely forbidden, in the whole territory of the two free towns, to all private persons.

With regard to their use, I would suggest that articles sent by mail can be prepaid by means of postage stamps but that for articles addressed to places within the Royal Danish domains, now as before, only the Royal Danish stamps may be used.

Herr Paalzow also submitted an engraving of a design he considered suitable. This showed the joint Arms of Lubeck and Hamburg on a central circle with "SCHILLINGE" above, "BERGEDORF POSTMARKE" below. "LH—PA" in the lower angles, and large numerals in the upper corners. Though this design was not adopted when it was eventually decided to issue stamps there is no doubt it formed the inspiration for the chosen drawing. The essay was apparently printed in vertical strips of five in black on paper of various colors.

In the quotation from Herr Paalzow's document mention is made of a Danish Post-office. When this was established is uncertain but it was in active operation long before Bergedorf was supplied with its own stamps and also continued in business for some time afterwards. This office dealt with all correspondence addressed to Denmark, Luxemberg, Oldenburg and Schleswig-

Holstein, the stamps used being those of Denmark.

Two years passed and then in June, 1861, a convention was held to discuss the matter, the outcome being that Bergedorf was allowed to issue its own stamps. Whether the designs prepared by Herr Ch. Fuchs were shown at this convention or not is a doubtful point but at any rate his designs were adopted and in October the general public were notified of the forthcoming issue of stamps by means of the following:—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

From the 1st November of the present year (1861) all letters posted at the post offices of this town, to be sent to Geestacht, to the office of despatch of the district to Vierland, as well as to Bill, to Oschenwerder, Spadenlemd, and Moorwerder, can be prepaid, either by making payment in cash, or by means of *postage stamps*. The postage stamps, for the said period, will include the following values:—

½sch currency on blue paper, printed in black.
1sch currency on white paper, printed in black.
1½sch currency on yellow paper, printed in black.
3sch currency on red paper, printed in blue.
4sch currency on buff paper, printed in black.

Each postage stamp bears in the centre the postal arms of Lubeck and Hamburg linked together on a wavy ground. The arms are surrounded by a band above which in the upper corners are the letters L H, and in the lower ones the letters P A. In addition, there is in the upper frame of the stamps the word Bergedorf; in the lower frame, the word Postmarke; the value in figures is in the four corners, and in words at the two sides. The back is covered with the necessary gum for placing them upon the letters.

Bergedorf, the 17th October, 1861.
The Director of Posts,
(Signed) PAALZOW,
Director of Imperial Posts, formerly Postmaster of the Lubeck-Hamburg Office at Bergedorf.

The letters "L H P A" shown in the spandrels stand for "Lubeck Hamburg Post Ansaalt (Post Office)." The currency was the same as that of Hamburg and Lubeck, being in schillinge and Hamburg marks, 16sch being equivalent to a mark of the value of 25c United States currency. The stamps are the most peculiar ever issued in one respect—they gradually increase in size according to the facial values, the lowest denomination measuring 15¼x15¼ mm. and the highest one 21½x21 mm.

The stamps were produced by lithography by Herr Christian Fuchs of Hamburg. One type for each of the five values was drawn on the same lithographic stone and from these the transfers necessary to make the printing stones were taken. On this "die stone", if we may so call it, the 1½sch is inscribed "SCHILLINGE" though, as we shall show later, this value was never issued with the value spelled with a final "E." On the same stone an essay for a 4sch stamp is shown. This has the usual combined Lubeck-Hamburg Arms in the centre and "L H P A" in the spandrels. The name "BERGEDORF," however, is placed just below the Arms and the border is inscribed "SCHILLING" on all four sides. Numerals "4" occupy the corners and the whole design is much more delicate than the issued one. This essay was prepared about 1866 when the authorities proposed to change the design of the 4sch as it was believed this denomination had been forged in Hamburg. The change of design, however, was abandoned owing to the war which broke out at this time between Prussia and Austria. Proofs from this "die stone" are known in at least eight different colors.

In the official document relating to the issue of the stamps, previously quoted, no mention will be found of the ½ schilling in black on pale lilac paper, and the 3 schillinge in black on rose colored paper. These two varieties are of a considerable degree of rarity, as a reference to any catalogue quotations will prove, and much controversy has raged as to their status. Writing with regard to them many years ago Mr. Duerst stated:—"The genuineness of these two stamps is open to doubt. These colors were not given in the official decree promulgating the issue of the stamps, and were only described and catalogued after the cessation of the Bergedorf post."

On the other hand M. Moens was a strenuous believer in the legitimacy of these varieties and as evidence that they were issued published a letter he had received from the Director of Posts himself, viz:—

March 29th, 1878.

My dear Friend,—

There has been published no official information on the subject of the issue, rather by way of trial, of the old ½ schilling and 3 schillinge stamps,

with which we were concerned a little time ago, because it was immediately realised that the colours would have to be changed, these colours being difficult to recognize by artificial light.

The *pourparlers* and discussions on this point were never exchanged directly between the Bergedorf authorities and myself, and were mostly carried on verbally, which shows that there can be no documents on this subject.

With kind regards,
(Signed) PAALZOW.

From this letter one would infer that the stamps were in use for some days at any rate though no cancelled copies are known or have ever been heard of.

Evidently M. Moens misconstrued the meaning of Herr Paalzow's letter for an unbiased study of both sides of the question shows the improbability of any varieties other than those mentioned in the official notice having been used.

The final quietus as to the right of these varieties to be considered issued stamps was given by Herr Paalzow's son in an interesting article which appeared in 1898 in the *Virginia Philatelist*. Herr Paalzow, Jr., states most emphatically that the ½sch black on lilac and 3sch black on rose were not issued. He explains their existence as follows:—a sheet of each value was printed and submitted for approval to the administration. The colors of the 1, 1½, and 4sch were approved and those of the ½ and 3sch were rejected. The printer was then ordered to print the ½sch in black on blue paper, and the 3sch in blue on rose paper. Herr Paalzow asserts that his father's letter, written in German, did not convey the meaning construed by M. Moens that they were issued in a postal sense, but rather that they had been made as proofs or experiments.

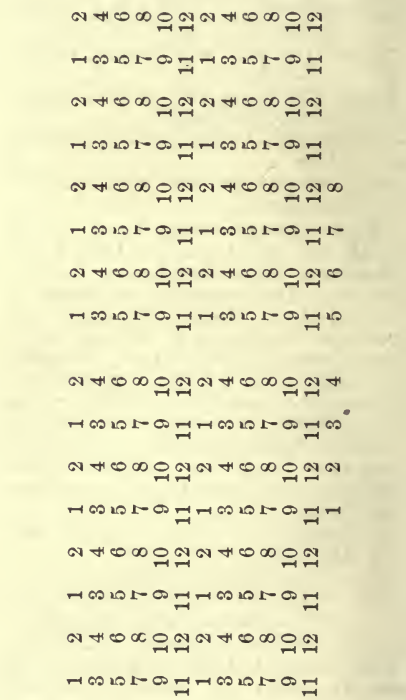
These "stamps" are therefore only essays—though we are perfectly willing to concede they are rare essays—and really have no right in a catalogue of issued postage stamps.

On January 1st, 1901, all the documents bearing on the dual ownership of Bergedorf by Lubeck and Hamburg and lying in the archives at Lubeck were transferred to Hamburg. While sorting the various papers a block of twelve of each of these essays was found with the documents relating to the issue of postage stamps. Beyond, however, proving that they were officially prepared—a fact that has never been disputed—the discovery of these stamps threw no further light on their status.

THE ½ SCHILLING.

The ½ schilling has the value inscribed as "EIN HALBER" in the left border and, as we have already stated, measures 15¼ mm. square. This value was printed in black on blue paper and it is the only one in which any color variation is noticeable. The paper chosen was of a pale blue tint but during the process of printing this paper ran out of stock and the additional supply obtained was of a much deeper tint.

This value was printed in sheets of 200 divided into two panes of 100 each and arranged in rather a curious manner. From the design on the original "die stone" the workman took twelve transfers which he arranged in a block in two vertical rows of six each. This block was then transferred to the lithographic stone sixteen times and the eight additional impressions required to complete the sheet of 200 were added to the base as shown in the annexed diagram:



It would hardly be possible to identify each of the twelve varieties composing the transfer block though numbers 1, 2, 3 and 10 may be distinguished by small peculiarities.

Much has been made of the so-called secret marks of the stamps of Bergedorf. They are really guide dots made by the lithographer to assist him in the correct drawing of his designs. But though accidental varieties, inasmuch as they were not intended to form a part of the original designs, they are of considerable importance to philatelists for they are a valuable test in distinguishing the original stamps from the "reprints."

The mark for the ½sch consists of a small dot in the linked circle under the second E of BERGEDORF. Dr. Brunel states that there is also a small line, shaped like a harpoon, between the wing and leg of the eagle, and that on most copies the link opposite the A of HALBER is cut by a small line.

The total number printed was 200,000 (a thousand sheets) and of these about 161,000 were sold during the time they were current. The stamps became obsolete on January 1st, 1868, and a few months later the remainders were offered for sale. These were purchased by M. Moens for the sum of one thousand francs ($200) and among the lot were approximately 39,000 of the ½sch.




figure_1
BERGEDORF
EIN
SCHILLING
POSTMARKE

The 1 Schilling.

The value on the 1 schilling was denoted by the word "EIN" in the left border, and as this word was rather short the spaces on each side were filled with small ornaments. The design measures exactly 16 mm. square. This value was printed in black on white paper in sheets of 200. A block of ten transfers was taken from the original die, and arranged in two vertical rows of five. As the corner numerals in the original drawing were considered too thick and clumsy they were removed before making the transfers. The workman then had to draw in the whole of the forty numerals by hand so that small differences may be found. From this block of transfers the lithographic stone was made, the block being transferred twenty times. The stamps were arranged in two panes of one hundred each placed one above the other and separated by a space of about 2 mm. For some reason best known to himself the workman inverted all the stamps in the lower pane so that each sheet provides ten *tete beche* pairs. The arrangement of the sheet was, therefore, as follows:

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10

01	6	01	6	01	6	01	6	01	6
8	⅃	8	⅃	8	⅃	8	⅃	8	⅃
9	ς	9	ς	9	ς	9	ς	9	ς
↯	ε	↯	ε	↯	ε	↯	ε	↯	ε
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
01	6	01	6	01	6	01	6	01	6
8	⅃	8	⅃	8	⅃	8	⅃	8	⅃
9	ς	9	ς	9	ς	9	ς	9	ς
↯	ε	↯	ε	↯	ε	↯	ε	↯	ε
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1

There are three secret marks for this value; a dot on the small circle below the second E of BERGEDORF, another below the I of EIN, and another above the first L of SCHILLING. A further peculiarity of this value is the fact that the first two letters of POSTMARKE are always joined. Of the ten impressions forming the transfer block numbers 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 can be identified by small peculiarities.

Altogether 90,000 of the 1sch were printed. Of these 64,000 were sold during the period of their currency, leaving a balance of 26,000 in the remainders sold to M. Moens.

The 1½ Schilling.

The value on this stamp was denoted by the inscription "EIN u. EIN HALB." in the left border, the design measuring 17¾ mm. square. In the original design the 1½sch is inscribed "SCHILLINGE" and though it seems certain that a stone was prepared from this and a number of sheets printed these stamps were never issued and can only be considered as essays. The spelling was objected to and the lithographer had to make a new stone. Dr. Brunel says "At one time he thought of re-drawing the whole stamp, but he soon gave up that idea and contented himself with making up a fresh setting, the final E being simply erased." This can, however, hardly have been the case or there would have been a space between the G and the end of the tablet.

As a matter of fact the word is properly centered in the border and it is evident an impression was taken from the original die, the offending word erased, and SCHILLING drawn in its place. From this secondary "die" the block of transfers used in making the printing stone was laid down. Writing some years ago on the subject Mr. Duerst stated "The first issue contained all with the error SCHILLINGE, and gradually this was altered to SCHILLING by entirely erasing the word and inserting SCHILLING. As a consequence blocks with both ways of spelling can be found as well as whole sheets without the error SCHILLINGE." This is manifestly inaccurate, for had the alteration been effected in this manner all sorts of varieties in the lettering of SCHILLING would exist.

A block of twelve transfers, arranged in two vertical rows of six each, was used in making the lithographic stone. The sheets consisted of 200 stamps in two panes of 100, placed one above the other, and this necessitated an even more curious arrangement than we have already referred to in the case of the ½sch. The block of twelve was transferred eight times for each pane and the additional four stamps were added to the ends of the middle rows. The arrangement of each pane was, therefore, as follows:—

	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
1	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
2	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12
3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12

The additional stamps were all inverted in relation to the others so we find eight *tête-bêche* pairs in each sheet.

The secret marks consist of a dot in the link under the second E of BERGEDORF, and another in the link over the first L of SCHILLING. Of the twelve impressions forming the transfer block only No. 7 seems to provide a mark by means of which it can be identified.

Of this denomination 100,000 were printed and as only 32,000 were sold while the issue was in use the remainders handed over to M. Moens consisted of no less than 68,000.





THE 3 SCHILLINGE.

The 3 schilling, inscribed "DRIE," was printed in blue on rose colored paper, the design measuring 19¼ by 19¾ mm. This value was printed in sheets of 160 in sixteen rows of ten. A block of ten transfers was made from the original design these being arranged in two horizontal rows of five each, thus

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

This block was, therefore, transferred sixteen times to complete the stone, there being two vertical rows of these blocks. The upper block of eight transfers (80 stamps) was divided from the lower one by a space of about 4 mm. so the sheets are really in two panes placed one above the other.

The secret marks consist of a dot in the link above the second L of SCHILLINGE, a small dot on the outer frame under the same letter, an oblique line projecting from the top frame above the second E of BERGEDORF, and a dot on the frame line under the M of POSTMARKE.

Altogether 80,000 of these stamps were printed of which about 37,000 were sold during the period of their currency and the balance of 43,000 was included in the parcel of remainders purchased by M. Moens.

THE 4 SCHILLINGE.

The value on the 4sch was expressed by the word "VIER," the design measuring 21½ by 21 mm. These stamps were printed in black on brown paper in sheets of eighty arranged in



ten rows of eight. The transfer block used in making the lithographic stone consisted of eight impressions in two horizontal rows of four each. These were arranged in the sheet as follows:

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8

There was a space of 5 mm. between the fifth and sixth rows dividing the stamps into two panes of forty each. As this division comes in the center of the two middle blocks of transfers it is possible that in these two rows the group was broken and the two rows placed horizontally so that the types would be

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

This, however, could only be proved by finding a mark of identification on one or more of the impressions in the group of transfers.

The secret marks for this value consist of a projection of the vertical line on the left of the P of POSTMARKE through the lower frame, and an irregularity in the wavy lines of the background above and to the left of the tower. One of these lines does not continue downwards like the others, but turns back close to the tower thus showing a break.

Altogether 80,000 of the 4sch stamps were printed, 30,000 being sold while the issue was current and the balance of 50,000 going to M. Moens with the rest of the remainders.

Although there were considerably more of the 1½sch in the remainders than 3sch or 4sch yet the two latter values are priced a little less in the catalogues.

Owing to the number of remainders genuine originals are still obtainable in unused condition at quite low prices. Used, however, the stamps are all very scarce.

Reference List.

1861. Lithographed. Imperf.

1. ½sch black on blue, Scott's No. 3 or 3a.
2. 1sch black on white, Scott's No. 4.
3. 1½ black on yellow, Scott's No. 5.
4. 3sch blue on rose, Scott's No. 6.
5. 4sch black on brown, Scott's No. 7.

Official Imitations.

In detailing the various values we have given the total quantities printed and an important point to bear in mind is that all these were printed at the same time, that is, there was only one printing of each value. This was due to the fact that only one lithographic stone was purchased and as soon as the supply of one value was printed the stone was cleaned and the impressions for another denomination were transferred. It will thus be understood that *reprints* do not exist, the so-called "reprints" being nothing better than imitations printed from new stones though the original "dies" were certainly used. Of the many imitations made only two were made by the Bergedorf authorities themselves. In May 1867 M. Moens sent an order for twelve sheets of each of the ½sch and 3sch values in the colors of the rare essays. As the group of transfers used in laying down the original stone was non-existent fresh ones had to be made. The ½sch was transferred in blocks of eight and the 3sch in blocks of sixteen. The sheets were of the same size as the originals so that the total supply of these imitations was 2,400 of the ½sch and 1,920 of the 3sch. The impression of the ½sch is less sharp than that of the originals and the cross stroke of the H of SCHILLING is either very indistinct or missing altogether. The imitations of the 3sch may be at once distinguished by the presence of two small dots on the center of the S of POSTMARKE, dots which do not show in the genuine labels.

Private Imitations.

When M. Moens purchased the remainders the "die stone" also became his property and he caused new stones to be made from these from which he made printings on four different occasions. Although these are usually designated as reprints they are nothing better than unofficial imitations for, as we have already shown, the original stones were not available. It appears that Moens had disposed of the entire stock of remainders by 1872 and as the demand was still good he decided to make imitations. Further supplies were made in 1874, 1887, and 1888. We think it hardly necessary to follow Dr. Brunel's extensive survey of the manner in which the stones were made up for the various printings; specialists who are interested should refer to the

article in the "Postage Stamp" mentioned in our introductory notes. It will suffice for our purpose to point out the little peculiarities by which these imitations can be told from the genuine stamps. To start with the 1½ schilling was never imitated for, as the original design on the "die stone" bore the spelling "SCHILLINGE" all the imitations show the same "error." Speaking generally the impressions of all values are less sharp than those of the originals and the shades of the papers are not the same.

The first imitations of the ½sch, made in 1872, measure 15 by 15¼ mm. The H of SCHILLING is always minus the cross bar and one (sometimes both) of the A's in the inscription are also without the cross stroke. In the second supply, made in 1887, the labels measure 15½ mm. square. None of the letters A have bars and the bar on the H is either missing or very indistinct.

In the first edition of the 1sch (1872) the numerals in the corners are quite different from those on the originals and generally have erifs at foot. They measure 16 mm. square like the originals. In the second imitation (1887) the numerals are all much too thick being 1 mm. wide instead of the ½ mm. of the originals. The size of the label is 16½ by 16¼ mm. and none of the letters A are provided with a cross bar. In the third supply (1888) the corner numerals are thin but this imitation can be at once identified by the background which has almost entirely worn away.

The first imitation of the 3sch (1872) measures 19¼ by 19½ mm. and can be at once distinguished by the absence of shading on the head of the eagle. The second issue (1887) can be identified by the same characteristic and the size of the labels is also different the measurements being 19¾ by 20 mm. The upper part of the shield is solid and the lines of the background are hardly visible. The third issue (1888) may also be distinguished from the originals by the worn background and the absence of shading on the eagle's head.

The first imitation of the 4sch, made in 1872, can be told by the presence of a short line slanting upwards in the circle opposite the I of VIER. The wavy lines of the background, too, are regular by the top of the tower and the labels measure 21 by 20¾ mm. A second supply was printed in 1874 these being distinguished by a vertical line on the head of the eagle and numerous breaks in the wavy lines of the background. In the third supply, made in 1887, the oblique line by the I of VIER again appears. The letters of BERGEDORF are very irregular and the background is very rough. These imitations measure 21¾ by 21½ mm.

Moens also possessed the original obliterating stamp so that he was able to oblige with "used" imitations if desired. In 1895 this obliterator together with the "die stone" was sold to the Berlin Post Office Museum so that fear of any further imitations is obviated.

A number of counterfeits have also been made from time to time some of these dating from so long ago as 1864. A comparison of any doubtful specimens with the "secret marks" of the originals and the foregoing description of the imitations should enable any collector to decide for himself what they are.

BREMEN.

The town of Bremen owes its origin to a bishopric founded in 788 by Charlemagne. Tiring of the episcopal yoke it joined the Hanseatic league in the thirteenth century, this league being a confederation of German towns founded for mutual protection and for the promotion of commercial advantages. Bremen seems to have been a somewhat troublesome member of the league for it was several times expelled and readmitted. By the sixteenth century it was in a highly prosperous condition and despite numerous vicissitudes since it has retained its prosperity. Bremen is situated at the mouth of the Weser and embraces within its boundaries two other towns—Bremerhaven and Vegesack. Its modern commercial prosperity dates from the founding of Bremerhaven in 1830, this port being only second to Hamburg. It is one of the shipowning ports of Germany and has a mercantile fleet of over 600 vessels (with a tonnage in excess of 700,000) including the fleet of the North German Lloyd, whose headquarters are here. Its most striking edifice is the cathedral, dating from the 11th century, and the town hall is also an imposing structure. It has many important industries and at the present time its population numbers about 170,000.

The town of Bremen is the capital of the free state of that name, a state having an area of 99 square miles and a population of about 230,000. It sends one representative to the Imperial Diet and has one vote in the Imperial Council. The state forms a democratic republic governed by a senate of sixteen elected members (the excutive) presided over by two burgomasters elected for four years, and an assembly of 150 citizens (the legislative). In 1810 it was annexed by France, but three years later recovered its independence and joined the Germanic Confederation, subsequently the North German Confederation, and finally was merged in the German Empire.

Its Philatelic History.

The philatelic history of Bremen is short and uneventful. Its few stamps have, seemingly, never been so extensively written of as, for instance, those of Bergedorf though they are full of interest and much still remains to be discovered regarding the make-up of the sheets, the dates of issue of the many pronounced shades, etc. Though the second in importance of the three Hanseatic towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, Bremen was the first to employ postage stamps. Its first stamp was issued on April 10th, 1855 and was purely for local use. In 1856 a 5gr stamp was issued for use on letters to Hamburg; in 1860 a 7gr stamp appeared this being intended for prepayment of the rate to Lubeck and Mecklenburg-Schwerin; and in the following year a 5sgr value was issued for prepayment of the ship-rate on letters to England. Shortly afterwards a 10gr label made its appearance, this being to prepay the single letter rate to Holland. This value was rouletted and in the following year new supplies of the denominations already referred to were also issued in this condition instead of imperf. as previously. In 1863 a reduction in the local rate made a 2gr stamp necessary and while no new values appeared all were issued in 1867 perforated. On January 1st, 1868, Bremen joined the North German Confederation and its special stamps were retired in favor of the set for general use within the Confederation. It will be noted from foregoing notes that all the stamps of Bremen were issued for local use or for some special purpose. What we may term outside correspondence was forwarded through post-offices established in the town by Hanover, Prussia, and Thurn and Taxis, the stamps of those offices being used.

The different currencies in use in Germany at that date must have caused considerable confusion, and that of Bremen appears to have been distinct from all the others. Though the reichsthaler, or thaler, was the standard coin over part of Northern Germany, it was split up into 72 grote in Bremen, and into 24 gutegroschen of 12 pfennige each in Brunswick and Hanover. Eleven grote was considered equivalent to 5 silbergroschen of Prussia so that the stamp of lowest denomination, the 2 grote, was worth a little less than 1 silbergroschen. The reichsthaler was worth about 78c at that period so that 1 grote was equivalent to a fraction over 1c.

The First Issue.

The first stamp was issued on April 10th, 1855, its facial value being 3 grote and it was intended for franking letters within the town, including Bremerhaven and Vegesack. The stamps were litho-

graphed in Bremen, the design showing the Arms (a key) on a shield surmounted by a crown, with "STADT POST AMT." (town post administration) above, and "BREMEN" below. On each side of the shield is a large numeral "3", in shaded figures within an oval, richly ornamented with scroll work, and in each of the angles is a small uncolored "3" on a solid colored ground. The key is emblematic of the independence of the once free city for as Mr. Overy Taylor wrote in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (vol. IX p. 164) : "The Bremen burgesses kept the key of their own door, instead of giving it into the custody of some neighbouring potentate, and knew how to maintain their independence long after other equally important towns had succumbed."

The stamps were printed in black on dull greyish-blue paper of moderate thickness, gummed with a white gum thinly applied. The paper is laid and the laid lines may be found running both horizontally or vertically, the latter being a little the rarer unused and much rarer used.



This 3 grote stamp was, as we have already stated, produced by lithography. Three drawings were made of the design each differing in small particulars from the others. These three types appear side by side repeated throughout the sheet, which consisted of twelve horizontal rows of six stamps each as follows:—

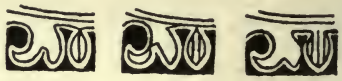
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3

The face value of an entire sheet was, therefore, exactly three reichsthalers. There are a number of small differences distinguishing the three types but the following should suffice to identify them:

Type I.—The central loop of the ornament below "BREMEN" has a single line drawn vertically through it.

Type II.—Two vertical lines are drawn through the loop.

Type III.—Three vertical lines now appear and the loop is open instead of closed as in the other two types.



All three types are found with and without a broken line under the inscription "STADT POST AMT." These stamps, in common with all others issued subsequently in Bremen, were manufactured by the Hunkel Lithographic Company, of Bremen.

Reference List.

1855. Lithographed. Laid paper. Imperf.

1. 3gr black on blue, Scott's No. 1.

The Second Issue.

The next stamp to appear was the 5 grote, which was created to prepay the single letter rate to Hamburg. This value was issued on April 4th, 1856, and was also lithographed. The single letter weight at that time was one loth or ounce so that the charge (over 5c) seems high for sending a letter to such a nearby city; and all the more so when it is considered that the Thurn and Taxis office only charged 3 grote for carrying a letter from Bremen to Munich—over six times the distance.



The design shows the Arms on a shield in the centre surmounted by a crown, with "France Marke" (frank stamp) on a scroll above and the value "fünf Grote" on a scroll below. On each side of the shield is a numeral "5" in an oval frame, with scroll ornaments. The whole is on a rectangular ground of zigzag lines running horizontally, the rectangle having indented angles in which are small ornaments. There were two drawings of the design, differing in small particulars, and the transfers were applied to the lithographic stone in pairs. The size of the sheet is, however, a matter regarding which we can find no information. The two types may be most

readily distinguished by the disposition of the zig-zag lines of the background. In type I the lines immediately to the left of the word "fünf" are V shaped, and there are eleven zig-zags at the bottom of the design with about half of



another at each end. In type II the lines to the left of "fünf" slope downwards and there are exactly 11¾ zig-zags at the foot of the design. There are thin vertical and horizontal dividing lines between all the stamps on a sheet and in each corner, outside the design, in a line with the middle of the three projections, is a small dot.

Both types exist with the second word of the upper inscription reading "Marken" but these varieties, prepared in error, were never issued. They are quite common for a large quantity was included with the remainders sold in 1868.

Reference List.

1856. Lithographed. Imperf.

2. 5gr black on rose, Scott's No. 2.

The Third Issue.

It was not until July 10th, 1860, that another value was issued. This was the 7 grote issued for defraying the rate of postage to Lubeck and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Correspondence in this direction could not have been very large for the 7gr used is a very scarce variety. The design is very similar to that of the 5gr with the value at base expressed as "Sieben Grote." There is but one type of this value and, like the 5gr, there are dividing lines between the stamps on the sheet. A small mark, evidently quite accidental in origin though it was at one time dignified by the term "secret-dot," appears on all the genuine stamps. This is a small colored dot which appears just below the center of the upright stroke of the "k" of "Marke."

Reference List.

1860. Lithographed. Imperf.

3. 7gr black on yellow, Scott's No. 3.

The Fourth Issue.

On December 13th, 1861, a stamp of 5sgr was issued to prepay the ship rate to Great Britain. In design, color, and workmanship this is certainly the best of all the Bremen issues. In the center is the usual key (but without the crown) on an oval of solid color with a richly ornamented border. The rectangular frame, which is also very ornate, contains the name "BREMEN" at the top, and the value "5 Sgr" at the base between small circles containing the



Roman number "V". There is only one type of this stamp. Why the value was expressed as 5 silbergroschen instead of 11 grote it is difficult to say. The silbergroschen was not a Bremen coin but the term may have been used because this was the Prussian and Hanoverian rate to England. This value is found in several distinct shades of green and, unused, is commonest on thick paper.

Reference List.

1861. Lithographed. Imperf.

4. 5sgr green, Scott's Nos. 4 or 4a.

The Fifth Issue.

On the same day that the 5sgr stamp was issued a 10 grote stamp was placed in circulation for prepayment of the single letter rate to the Netherlands. This stamp was lithographed in black on white wove paper, the design showing the "key" on a vertically lined oval within a double framing, the inner one resembling engine turned work, and the outer one, containing the inscriptions, being composed of lines crossing each other



diagonally, the frame making an irregularly shaped oval. The inscriptions consist of "BREMEN" in the upper part and "ZEHN GROTE" in the lower. In each of the four angles are the numerals "10" on small flat ovals of solid color. It is interesting to note that in all genuine specimens there is an error of engraving in the upper left corner, the lines of the ground of the outer frame extending over the exterior white lines of the frame. It is curious that this stamp is not known imperfor-

ate, though issued on the same day as the 5sgr, but was rouletted in the style known as *perces en scie,* which made incisions something like the teeth of a saw in shape, gauging 16. There was only one type for this value and the stamps had dividing lines between them on the sheet.

Reference List.

1861. Lithographed. Perces en scie 16.

5. 10gr black, Scott's No. 7.

The Sixth Issue.

In 1862 the 3gr, 5gr and 5sgr were issued with the *perces en scie* roulettes but the 7gr, for which there was only a small demand, is not known in that condition. The 3gr, like the imperf. variety is found on laid paper while the other two values are on wove paper. The same types of the 3gr and 5gr exist for the original stones were used.

Reference List.

1862. Lithographed. Wove or laid (3gr) paper. Perces en scie 16.

6. 3gr black on blue, Scott's No. 9.
7. 5gr black on rose, Scott's No. 6.
8. 5sgr green, Scott's No. 8 or No. 8a.

The Seventh Issue.

On April 29th, 1863, a new value, 2 grote, was issued this being for the single letter rate between Bremen and Vegesack. The design shows the



usual "key" in the centre within a pearled oval which in turn is surrounded by a broad engine-turned oval band. This band is inscribed "BREMEN" at top and "ZWEI GROTE" at foot. The large oval is enclosed by a rectangular frame inscribed "STADT" at left, "POST" at top, and "AMT" at right. In each of the corners the numeral "2" is shown on a small shield and the spandrels are filled with ornamentation. This value was lithographed in orange varying a good deal in shade and, like the 10 grote, was never issued in imperforate condition.

Reference List.

1863. Lithographed. Wove paper. Perces en scie 16.

9. 2gr orange, Scott's No. 5 or No. 5a.

The Eighth Issue.

The two grote was the last stamp to be issued and no further changes were made until 1867 when all six values were placed in circulation perforated 13, the perforation evidently being the work of a single lined machine. The 3gr is on laid paper as before, all the others being on wove. The dividing lines were removed from the stone of the 7gr and though the lines remained on the other values they did not always print distinctly. Most of the values of this set are considerably rarer used than unused for not only did they have a very short life, but, as we shall show later, a number of remainders came on the market in 1868.

Reference List.

1867. Lithographed. Wove or laid (3gr) paper. Perf. 13.

10. 2gr orange, Scott's No. 11 or 11a.
11. 3gr black on blue, Scott's No. 10.
12. 5gr black on rose, Scott's No. 12.
13. 7gr black on yellow, Scott's No. 13.
14. 10gr black, Scott's No. 14.
15. 5sgr green, Scott's No. 15 or No. 15a.

At the end of 1867 the post-office of Bremen ceased to exist as a separate administration, and from January 1st 1868 formed part of the North German Confederation. The remaining stamps in stock, comprising a large quantity of the perforated stamps, some of the 5gr and 5sgr imperforate, and a few 10gr rouletted were subsequently sold. The only item I can trace bearing on the disposal of the remainders is a paragraph in the *Monthly Journal* for June, 1903, viz:—

> About the same date (December, 1868) Mr. Van Rinsum, of Amsterdam, passing through Bremen, purchased the whole stock of stamps there, for cash down, at the high price of—5 thalers! At least that is what I have been told. We may suppose that this was not such a bad bargain for Mr. Van Rinsum.

Before concluding this short sketch of the postal issues of Bremen mention should be made of two labels which sometimes turn up in old collections and are apt to prove puzzling to the tyro. One of these is a 1 grote stamp bearing a large figure "1" in the middle surrounded by rays and bearing a small circle in its center on which is the usual Bremen "key." Surmounting this is the word "Umsatzsteuer." This is simply a

fiscal stamp and, of course, has no place in a collection of postage stamps.

The other variety is circular in shape and has scalloped edges. The design consists of three concentric circles with the Arms in the centre surrounded by the inscription "STADT POST AMT—BREMEN." It is printed in black on blue or pink paper. Though at one time considered an official postage stamp its postal use has never been proved and a writer in the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" (vol. IV, p. 173) stated that "the only official documents I find them on are Bremen 'letter bills,' and even then they are not upon the covers, but upon the 'bills' themselves. What their use is I cannot say."

BRUNSWICK.

Brunswick, or Braunschweig to give it its Teutonic name, is a sovereign duchy of the German Empire situated between Hanover, Saxony, and Westphalia. It has an area of 1424 square miles and a population a little in excess of half a million. The duchy has two votes in the Imperial Council and sends three representatives to the Imperial Diet. Originally Brunswick formed a part of the duchy of Saxony, but in 1235 the independent duchy of Brunswick was created. Subsequently, along with Hanover, Lüneburg, Celle and other territories, it was transferred and reconveyed several times as the various Brunswick dynasties were founded and died out. The duchy suffered severely during the Seven Years War. It was occupied by the French in 1806, annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia in the following year, and restored to its duke in 1813. The direct Guelf line became extinct in 1884, on the death of the childless Duke William, and since 1885 the duchy has been governed by a regent.

The town of Brunswick, capital of the duchy, is of ancient origin, its cathedral, for instance, dating from 1172. Here is found the tomb of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, whose descendants created the independent duchy.

The currency was the same as that of Hanover being the reichsthaler, worth about 78c, divided into 24 gutegroschen of 12 pfennige, or the thaler, worth about 72c, divided into 30 silbergroschen of 10 pfennige.

The First Issue.

While its neighbours, Hanover and Prussia, issued stamps in 1850, Brunswick did not follow suit until January 1st, 1852, when a series of three values was issued. All three values are of similar design, the centerpiece showing the horse of Brunswick galloping to the left, with a ducal coronet above, the whole being on a transverse oval with ground of vertical lines. On each side are small upright uncolored ovals containing the numerals of value, and above and below are scrolls the upper one containing the name, "BRAUNSCHWEIG," and the lower one the value, "EIN (ZWEI or DRIE) SILB. GR." The whole is enclosed within a double-lined rectangular frame, one line being thick and the other thin.



The stamps were designed and engraved by Herr K. Petersen, and printed by Herr J. H. Meyer, in Brunswick. That separate dies were engraved for each of the three values is proved by slight differences in the designs, especially noticeable in the number and arrangement of the stones below the horse. They were printed on a fairly thick white wove paper and the gum used was either reddish-brown or white with a brownish tinge similar to that used for the stamps of Hanover. They were issued imperforate. According to Mr. Ehrenbach (London Philatelist vol. III, p. 162) the stamps were printed in sheets of 120 arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten each, the stamps being about 2 mm. apart. Mr. Westoby states that the plates were composed of type-metal casts, which may account for the existence of the three "types" of the 1sgr differentiated by Mr. Ehrenbach as follows:—

Type I.—With no dots on the figures of value.

Type II.—With a dot on the figure at right.

Type III.—With a dot on the figure at left.

Mr. Ehrenbach further states that there is an error of lettering in type I

with the word "SILBG" reading "SIL. 3." The stamps were only in use about fourteen months and unused specimens, with original gum, are among the rarest of German stamps. Indeed, many authorities consider the 1sgr unused as the rarest European stamp.

When the stamps were first placed on sale considerable interest was evinced in their issue by the public. It is said that a huge crowd awaited the opening of the chief post-office in the town of Brunswick. At first only strips of ten stamps were sold to purchasers but this order was rescinded in 1853. Unfortunately no official documents are known to exist having any bearing on the history of these stamps as one of the Postmasters-General, who had a terrible aversion to the accumulation of papers and records, had ordered everything to be burned.

Reference List.

1852. Typographed. Imperf.

1. 1sgr rose, Scott's No. 1.
2. 2sgr blue, Scott's No. 2.
3. 3sgr vermilion, Scott's No. 3.

The Second Issue.

On March 1st, 1853, the stamps appeared printed in black on colored paper, the 1sgr being on yellow, the 2sgr on blue, and the 3sgr on rose. The stamps of the first issue were not called in or demonetised and this fact probably accounts for the scarcity of unused specimens. The paper employed for the second issue was hand-made, of coarse texture, and was watermarked. The watermark consisted of a posthorn, turned to the left, within a rectangular



frame though occasionally, owing to the paper being inserted wrong way into the printing press, the device may be found turned to the right. Every posthorn of the 120 contained in a sheet differs in size and shape from the others the "bits" for the dandy-roll having been made by hand. Mr. Meyer was again entrusted with the printing of the stamps, under the control of the administration, and Mr. Westoby tells us he used an ordinary printing press for the purpose. The paper varies in shade as there were several printings during the period the stamps were current.

Reference List.

1853. Typographed. Wmk. Posthorn. Imperf.

4. 1sgr black on orange, Scott's Nos. 4 or 5.
5. 2sgr black on blue, Scott's No. 6.
6. 3sgr black on rose, Scott's No. 7.

The Third Issue.

Two low values were added to the series on March 1st, 1856, 3 pfennig=¼ggr, and 4 pfennig=⅓ggr. The former had "¼" in the ovals at the sides and "DRIE PFENNIG" in the scroll below; while the latter had "⅓" in the ovals and was inscribed "VIER SILBR. GR." These stamps were also printed on the watermarked paper the ¼sgr being on brown, and the ⅓sgr on white.

Reference List.

1856. Typographed. Wmk. Posthorn. Imperf.

7. ¼ggr (3pf) black on brown, Scott's No. 8.
8. ⅓ggr (4pf) black, Scott's No. 9.

The Fourth Issue.

The ¼ggr was only in use for eleven months (the total quantity printed being 271,040) when it was replaced by a new stamp of unusual design. This was a large stamp, 24 mm. square, capable of being divided into four, each of the divisions representing 3 pfennig, and the entire stamp being equivalent to 1 gutegroschen. The central portion of the stamp was divided into four squares each containing a transverse oval inscribed "¼" surmounted by a crown with "Gutegr." below. Above the upper quarters and below the lower ones is "Postmarke," and at the side of each square is "3 Pfennige" in italic type. The whole is enclosed by a thick single-lined frame. This, it is interesting to note, is the only Brunswick stamp failing to show the galloping horse. The stamps were printed in black on brown watermarked paper but as the paper was intended for stamps of smaller size the posthorns appear very irregularly. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten.

A large quantity of this value was printed in brown on white paper in 1866 but for some reason or other they were never issued. The variety is quite common, however, for the entire lot was sold with the remainders in 1868, when the post-office of Brunswick was absorbed by that of the North German Confederation.



Reference List.

1857. Typographed. Wmk. Posthorn. Imperf.

9. 4/4ggr black on brown, Scott's No. 10.

The Fifth Issue.

The 3sgr resumed its original color of rose on white paper in September, 1862, though, as the watermarked paper was used, it cannot be confused with the rare stamp of 1852.

On January 1st, 1863, another value was added to the series by the issue of a stamp of ½sgr, printed in black on green watermarked paper. The design is similar to that of the other values but the value in numerals on the small ovals at the sides is in uncolored figures on a ground of solid color. The value in words on the lower scroll is expressed as "FUNF PFENNIG."

Reference List.

1862-63. Typographed. Wmk. Posthorn. Imperf.

10. ½sgr black on green, Scott's No. 11.
11. 3sgr rose, Scott's No. 12.

The Sixth Issue.

Up to 1864 none of the stamps had been issued other than imperforate; but in July of that year the 1sgr was changed in color, being printed in yellow on white paper, and the opportunity was taken of experimenting with a roulette. The rouletting was done in line and had a gauge of 12. Whether the cuts were made by a rouletting wheel or on the printing press with ordinary notched rule does not appear to be known. The roulette is always very indistinct owing to the thickness of the paper. It was not particularly satisfactory and in the following month other stamps appeared with the rouletted cuts arranged in a series of short curves giving a scallop effect to the edges of severed stamps. This is the style known as *perces en arc* and it had a gauge of 16½ to 17½. This rouletting, Mr. Westoby tells us, was done by the printer, Meyer, in the press by means of thin brass printer's rule. The ⅓ggr black on white, ½sgr black on green, 1sgr black on yellow, 1sgr yellow on white, 2sgr black on blue, and 3sgr rose on white were all issued with this roulette, some of them being extremely rare. The ½sgr black on green, 1sgr black on yellow, and 3sgr rose on white are also known rouletted in line but there seems considerable doubt as to whether these varieties were issued officially. The ½sgr is also known perf. 12 but this is known to be an unofficial production. To a note regarding this Mr. Westoby adds "nor is there any doubt that some rouletted specimens have been manufactured by the purveyors of varieties."

In the list below we only include those varieties regarding which there are no doubts as to their official origin.

Reference List.

1864. Wmk. Posthorn. Rouletted 12.

12. 1sgr yellow, Scott's No. 19.

Perces en arc 16½ to 17½.

13. ⅓ggr black, Scott's No. 13.
14. ½sgr black on green, Scott's No. 14.
15. 1sgr black on yellow, Scott's No. 15.
16. 1sgr yellow, Scott's No. 17.
17. 2sgr black on blue, Scott's No. 16.
18. 3sgr rose, Scott's No. 18.

The Seventh Issue.

In October, 1865, stamps of a new design were introduced. The colors were also changed so as to make them more in conformity with those adopted by the Thurn and Taxis post-office and the German States. The dies, which were engraved on steel at Berlin, were common to adhesives and a series of envelopes. The design consists of the usual galloping horse surmounted by a ducal crown, this being in white on an oval of solid color. Around this is an oval band on which the name "BRAUNSCHWEIG" appears at the top and "GROSCHEN" at the base on an engine-turned ground. In the center of the band at each side of the horse is a disc for the numerals of value. Four values were issued, ⅓gr, 1gr, 2gr and 3gr all being embossed in color on plain white wove machine made paper. They were rouletted perces en arc like the set they superseded. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 arranged in ten rows of ten.

Mr. Westoby gives an excellent account of the method employed in the manufacture of these stamps and other embossed stamps of a similar nature issued about the same time for Lubeck, Prussia, and Oldenburg viz:—

> The matrix dies were, with scarcely any exception, engraved by Schilling, the engraver to the Imperial Printing Works. The central design alone was first engraved on a block of steel in

intaglio, from which a mechanical workman made a punch in steel; and if four values were required, he, with the aid of the punch, sank the central design on four steel dies, on which the engraver subsequently added the border and the proper inscriptions. Were envelopes alone wanted, the process was complete; but when adhesive stamps were required a further process was necessary, as plates had to be constructed. The embossed adhesive stamps were generally printed in sheets of 100 or 150, arranged in rows of ten. Fifty rectangular impressions in lead of the size of the stamp were struck from each die in a fly-press, and these were clamped together in a chase in five rows of ten. From each of these, two or three electrotypes were made, which formed the printing plate of 100 or 150 stamps. The vertical and horizontal rows were numbered consecutively in each margin in movable type figures, and the plate was ready for printing. The process appears complicated, but it was not a very expensive one where the stamps were not required in large quantities.

Proofs of the new stamps were distributed in January, 1865, and it was stated they would be ready for issue on April 1st, but, as we have already stated, they did not actually appear until October.

There are several shades of all except the lowest value, and all are known imperforate. These were never issued but are from sheets which were found among the remainders.



Reference List.

1865. Embossed. No wmk. Perces en arc 16½ to 17½.

19. ⅓gr black, Scott's No. 20.
20. 1gr rose, Scott's No. 21.
21. 2gr blue, Scott's No. 22.
22. 3gr bistre, Scott's No. 23.

At the end of 1867 the postal administration of Brunswick was merged in that of the North German Confederation and ceased to exist as an independent establishment after December 31st, 1867.

The remainders of the 1865 issue were sold in 1868. They were not offered in one lot but could be purchased by the 100 sheets at about 2 thalers by anyone interested. As a matter of fact most of them were purchased by one man, a German dealer, and that there must have been a large stock of some values is obvious from the low prices at which they are priced in present day catalogues.

HAMBURG.

Hamburg, a seaport town in Germany, is the capital of the independent state of the same name and the most important seaport on the continent of Europe. It is situated on the right bank of the river Elbe, 75 miles above its outflow into the North Sea, and it is 178 miles by rail from Berlin.

On the site now occupied by this important city there were but a few scattered fishermen's cottages before the time of Charlemagne. Then a few merchants settled in the vicinity and by 808 the place had attained sufficient importance for Charlemagne to erect a fortified castle to protect his subjects from the depredations of the Normans and Danes. This castle, or "burg," took its name from the neighbouring forest of Hamme, and the original spelling of Hammeburg was, later, corrupted to Hamburg. About the middle of the ninth century the town, under Archbishop Ansgar, became the disseminator of Christianity throughout northern Europe. After frequent pillages and burnings from Northmen, Danes, and Slavs the town began to be frequented as a trade centre and by the end of the twelfth century it was not only prosperous but, though under the domination of the Duke of Holstein, practically independent. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century Hamburg was united to Bremen (to which the archiepiscopal see was transferred in 1223) and Lubeck in the formation of the Hanseatic league. This league or Hansa (from the old Teutonic word *hansen*=partnership) was an association of trading towns which had considerable political power until the sixteenth century. Most of the important seaports from London to Novgorod, in Russia, belonged to the league and their ships carried one common flag—that of the Hansa. In 1619 the Bank of Hamburg was founded and this imparted an enormous impulse to its commercial importance, and about

the same time a number of English merchant adventurers and numerous Jews expelled from Spain and Portugal settled in the town. In the early years of the nineteenth century it experienced hard times being occupied by the Danes in 1801 and by the French in 1806. The latter, under Devout, treated the inhabitants very harshly and also seized the treasure of the Bank amounting to about seven million marks. A return to its old prosperity began with the fall of Napoleon and even the destructive fire of 1842, which burned nearly half the town, failed to have any serious drawback on its progress. In consequence of this disastrous fire Hamburg is a very modern town in appearance and most of its important public buildings and institutions date only from 1842. Among the more noteworthy of these are the churches of St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas, the town hall, marine office or *Seewarte,* the museums of fine art, arts and crafts, botany, and natural history, the commercial and municipal libraries (the latter of considerable value), the hygenic institute, and a fine hospital.

Hamburg occupies a distinguished place in the history of German literature and drama, having been the home of Lessing, Heine, Hageborn, Klopstock, Voss, Reimarus, Claudius, and Schroëder.

During the last century its population has increased tenfold, from 106,983 in 1811 to over a million at the present time—it is thus the second largest city in the German Empire.

During the second half of the nineteenth century Hamburg's trade developed in an extraordinary manner, this increasing from about a hundred and fifty million dollars in 1851 to over twelve hundred million dollars in 1904. But this only represented its sea trade and in addition its rail and river borne trade with the interior of Germany increased to a proportionate extent during the same period. As further evidence of its prosperity we find that while in 1871 it owned 448 seagoing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 214,280, in 1904 the port possessed 1009 seagoing vessels with a total tonnage of 1,256,640. It is the headquarters of the famous Hamburg-American line which owns one of the finest fleets of passenger steamships in the world.

The greater part of the harbour constitutes a free port, which was constructed in 1883-8 at an approximate cost of thirty-five million dollars. Its total area is 2570 acres, of which 1750 acres are land surface. The port is one of the chief points of embarkation for emigrants from the middle and east of Europe, the greater number of which proceed to the United States.

The industry of Hamburg is a long way inferior to its commerce, yet the town possesses large tobacco, chemical, india-rubber, and furniture factories, engineering works, shipbuilding yards, printing offices, breweries, distilleries, etc.

The State of Hamburg has an area of 160 square miles and a population just about equalling that of its capital, i. e. 900,000. Over ninety per cent. of its inhabitants are Evangelical Protestants. The State retains its ancient independence, the legislative power being vested in a Senate of eighteen members and a House of Burgesses numbering 160 members. The executive power is almost entirely in the hands of the Senate. The State has one vote in the Federal Council of the Empire and sends three members to the Imperial Diet.

Its Philatelic History.

Of the three Free and Hanseatic towns Bremen was the first to issue postage stamps, its first labels being on sale in 1855, and it was not until January 1st, 1859, that Hamburg and Lubeck joined the ranks of stamp issuing towns and states. The stamps of Hamburg had a somewhat restricted use, being only used on local letters for the city and its suburbs, and for franking correspondence to the neighbouring states and to the Netherlands, while they were also available on "ship-letters" sent to Great Britain. This seeming reluctance to issue postage stamps, considering the commercial importance of the port, was probably due to the fact that Thurn and Taxis, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Hanover and Mecklenburg, all had offices in the city and it was through these that the general continental letters were forwarded. The Thurn and Taxis office seems to have had the major portion of the postal trade and practically all foreign letters went through this agency. The first set of stamps consisted of seven values—½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 9 schilling—and in 1864 these were augmented by the addition of 1¼ and 2½sch stamps, all of these being imperforate. In September, 1864, several of the values appeared perforated and by April of the following year all had been issued in this condition. In February, 1865, the color of the 7sch was changed from orange to lilac, presumably to prevent confusion with the

9sch. In 1866 a 1½sch stamp was issued, and at the same time the design of the 1¼sch label was altered. The North German Confederation came into being on January 1st, 1868, and Hamburg, having joined this, ceased to issue its own distinctive stamps.

The currency was in marks and schillings, a Hamburg mark, equal to about 28c, being divided into 16 schilling, and this continued until the unification of German currency in 1875—i. e., seven years after Hamburg's stamps had been superseded.

For a proper appreciation of these stamps a knowledge of the postal tariffs obtaining at the time of their use is necessary, and in this connection the following extract from Mr. R. R. Thiele's excellent article, "The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps," which appeared in the *Philatelic Record* for July, 1906, is particularly interesting:—

> The ½ schilling stamp was intended to cover the rate on printed matter per lot (= ounce) to Ritzebuttel (a suburb of Hamburg), to Bremen, Lubeck, and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. The 1 schilling was the letter rate on local letters and to Bergedorf, also the rate on printed matter to Heligoland, to the Netherlands, and to Great Britain. The 2 schilling was for the single letter rate to the outlying towns on Hamburg territory, to the Vierlande, to Ritzebuttel and Lubeck. The 3 schilling was intended for single letters to Bremen and the larger part of Oldenburg, while the 4 schilling covered the letter rate to Heligoland and to certain towns in Oldenburg. The 7 schilling, orange, was for letters to the larger part of the Netherlands, and after July 1st, 1859, to Great Britain and Ireland. The 9 schilling at first served the letter rate to Great Britain and Ireland; after the reduction to 7sch it served in combinations for various foreign rates.
>
> The Danish war brought the issue of a new value. The Danish post office at Hamburg had always handled the correspondence to Schleswig-Holstein. When the war broke out, this office was cut off from the mother country and the Hamburg authorities took charge of it. The Danish rate to Schleswig-Holstein was 4 skilling; for a few days after February 21st, 1864, the date of taking possession, the office continued to use the Danish stamps of that value. But new stamps of the value of 1¼ schilling courant, the equivalent of 4 skilling Danish, were ordered immediately and issued for the first time on February 29th. This value, then, served for the letter rate to Schleswig-Holstein and to Denmark. Denmark immediately retaliated by raising the letter rate from Denmark to Hamburg to 8 skilling; Hamburg followed suit by issuing the 2½ schilling, green, on April 2nd, 1864, to serve the letter rate to Denmark, 2½ schilling courant equaling 8 rigsbankskilling; the rate to Schleswig-Holstein remained at 1¼ schilling, but the rate to Altona was lowered to ½ schilling on September 7th, 1864, and the ½ schilling also served on printed matter to the Duchies from March 1st, 1865. On January 1st, 1865, the rate on letters within the city of Hamburg was reduced to ½ schilling, so that the ½ schilling in its perforated state is comparatively common. This is also the reason why the North German Confederation afterwards issued a special stamp of the value of ½ schilling for Hamburg. The ½ schilling rate was extended to the adjacent territory on March 1st, 1866, and to Bergedorf and the Vierlande on June 15th, 1866.
>
> From January 1st, 1865, all the stamps of Hamburg served a large variety of foreign rates, as on that date an arrangement went into effect whereby all letters within Hamburg, no matter for what office they were intended, were collected from all letter-boxes by the municipal post office and then turned over to the foreign offices. All such letters dropped into the boxes would be prepaid either by the respective foreign stamps or by Hamburg stamps: in the latter case the postoffices made settlement with each other on the basis of the foreign rates. The municipal post office in some cases made a little profit here, as its stamps did not always correspond to the foreign rates, and in such cases the next higher stamp had to be used. For instance, the 1 silbergroschen rate to the German-Austrian Postal Union corresponded to 1 1/3 schilling courant; as there was no such stamp, 1½ schilling's worth of stamps had to be affixed. The 2 silbergroschen rate answered to 2 2/3 schilling courant; for this a 3 schilling stamp had to be used, the municipal post office pocketing the difference. The 4 schilling stamp, of course, exactly corresponded to the 3 silbergroschen rate.
>
> About this time some changes in rates took place. The money-order system was introduced on March 1st, 1866, and the 2 schilling stamp was

thereafter also used for money orders to Schleswig-Holstein up to 62 mark courant. From May 14th, 1866, the same stamp was permitted to be used for the registration fee for Hamburg and territory, which theretofore was paid in cash; for July 1st, 1866, the letter rate to Heligoland was lowered to 2 schilling. The 3 schilling stamp . . . was used from July 1st, 1866, for the registration fee to Heligoland and from November 1st, 1866, for the registration fee to the Netherlands. On November 1st, 1866, the letter rate to the entire Netherlands was reduced to 4 schilling.

The letter rate to Lubeck was reduced to 1½ schilling on October 1st, 1865, and the printed matter rate to the Netherlands to the same on July 1st, 1865; hence a stamp of that value became desirable, and was issued on April 1st, 1866.

The First Issue.

The first postage stamps for Hamburg were placed on sale on January 1st, 1859, the set consisting of seven different values. The design, which is the same for all denominations, consisted of the Arms of Hamburg, partially covered by large open numerals denoting the value, as a centerpiece. The Arms are composed of a castle with three towers, the central one being surmounted by a dome and the others by battlements. Above the middle tower is a cross, while large stars are shown above the side turrets. On a ribbon scroll at the top is "HAMBURG," and on a similar scroll at the base is "POSTMARKE," i. e. "post stamp." On the left, reading upwards, the value is shown in words, and on the right "Schilling" appears. As the inscriptions on the left hand side varied in length, according to the value which had to be expressed, small ornaments were introduced to fill the vacant spaces before and after the shorter words.



There was a separate die for each value, and these were engraved by a gentleman rejoicing in the euphonious name of Johann Friedrich Rex Ziesenist. He may also have been responsible for the design but regarding this there appears to be no record. From each die ninety-six casts were taken in ordinary type metal, and these, arranged in twelve horizontal rows of eight, formed the printing plates. There was a space of 3½ mm. between the vertical rows and of 1½ mm. between the horizontal rows. A line of printer's rule was inserted between each of the vertical rows, and as these were the same height as the *clichés* they show at the sides of the stamps. Each horizontal row was numbered in the margin at each end, and at the top of each sheet the inscription "Hamburgische Postmarken" were shown. The plates were made and the stamps printed by Th. G. Meissner, printer to the State of Hamburg.

Whether by accident or design we cannot say but on all stamps engraved by Ziesenist there are so-called "secret marks." As these are of considerable value in distinguishing originals from the many forgeries that exist, we give a list of these as follows:—

½ schilling.—There is a small dash in the space between the base of the right hand tower and the line above "Schilling."

1 schilling.—The serif at the foot of the "T" of "POSTMARKE" ends with a dot at the left hand side.

2 schilling.—There is a tiny dot under the first "l" of "Schilling," and, in clearly printed specimens, a small dash above the "ng" of the same word.

3 schilling.—There is a dot on the left side of the "H" of "HAMBURG" near the top of the letter, and, in most cases, another dot is shown under the "r" of "Drie."

4 schilling.—There is a dot between the letters "Sc" of "Schilling"

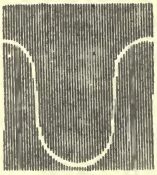
7 schilling.—There is a dot in the space at the right of the Arms opposite the top of the "S" of "Schilling."

9 schilling.—There is a tiny dot after the "P" of "POSTMARKE" level with the bottom of that letter.

In an article by M. Georges Brunel, translated in the *Postage Stamp*, Vol. VIII, numerous other little peculiarities are detailed but as most of these only show on certain stamps they evidently did not appear on the original die but were caused in making the type-metal casts.

The stamps were all printed on white wove paper, each sheet being watermarked with twelve horizontal undulating lines (each undulation being about

15 mm. deep) bounded by a single line frame. It was intended that these lines should correspond with the twelve rows of stamps, but owing to some sheets not being carefully "fed" into the printing press an outside row was occasionally printed on the plain portion of the paper, and these stamps were thus entirely without watermark. Other varieties, caused by irregular feeding of the paper, show vertical line watermark.



The stamps of this issue were not perforated, and they were gummed with a brown gum which gives some specimens the appearance of having been printed on toned paper. The remainders of these stamps were all without gum, the issued stamps, with the original brown gum, being at least twice as scarce as the remainders. With the solitary exception of the 7sch the stamps are all rarer used than unused. Fairly distinct shades of the 4, 7, and 9sch may be found but the others differ hardly at all.

Reference List.

Jan. 1st, 1859. Watermarked undulating lines. Imperf.

1. ½sch black, Scott's No. 1.
2. 1sch brown, Scott's No. 2.
3. 2sch red, Scott's No. 5.
4. 3sch blue, Scott's No. 9.
5. 4sch green, Scott's No. 10.
6. 7sch orange, Scott's No. 11.
7. 9sch yellow, Scott's No. 12.

The Second Issue.

In 1864, Hamburg occupied the Danish post-office in that city, owing to the war between Prussia and Austria and Denmark, as explained in our introductory notes, and a stamp of 1¼sch was wanted immediately. This was issued on February 29th but while it was being prepared the ½sch was bisected and the halves used in making up the 1¼sch rate. Though no decree seems to have been issued authorising this bisection the authorities appear to have permitted it and undoubtedly bona-fide "splits" used on original covers are known. A month after the issue of the 1¼sch label the retaliatory tactics pursued by Hamburg and Denmark resulted in the issue of a 2½sch stamp. Both of these values were produced by lithography, presumably owing to the fact that they were wanted in a hurry.

The central design on the 1¼sch is very similar to that of the series of 1859 but with a netted background. The name "HAMBURG" is arched at the top. "POSTMARKE" is on a straight label which extends right across the foot of the stamp and the value is shown in words on the side tablets. In each of the upper angles an uncolored Maltese cross is shown on a ground of solid color.



There was a space of 3 mm. between the stamps of both the vertical and horizontal rows, and lines were ruled in these in both directions corresponding with the vertical lines appearing in the preceding series. There were no figures at the ends of the horizontal rows and no marginal inscription was shown at the top of the sheet. According to the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby "it would seem that later on in the same year another transfer was made, as the stamps are found closer together on the sheet, being 2½ mm. apart, vertically and horizontally, with lines between and numerals opposite each vertical and horizontal row." Impressions from this second plate, we are told, may be recognised by their indistinct and blurred appearance and the fact that the color is always a deep red-lilac.

Basing his remarks on the wonderful study of these stamps made by Mr. Vicenz in 1907, M. Brunel takes us much deeper into the subject. We learn that the stamps were printed in sheets of 192 stamps arranged in two panes of ninety-six each, placed side by side. In making up the lithographic stone the lithographer took twelve transfers from his original drawing making a block of three horizontal rows of four. This block was then re-transferred to the stone sixteen times. Each of the twelve stamps in the transfer block differs in minute particulars from the others giving twelve types and these were arranged on the stone as follows:—

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12

Those of our readers who wish to study the peculiarities distinguishing the types should refer to M. Brunel's article in the *Postage Stamp*.

Mr. Westoby's supposition that there was a second stone was amply proved by Mr. Vicenz. This was also composed of sixteen transfers of a block of twelve but, as the original transfer block had been destroyed, a new one had to be made, consequently the types differ from those of the first stone.

The design of the 2½ schilling was similar as regards the centerpiece, but all the inscriptions were on straight tablets, and in the corners were Maltese crosses enclosed in small squares. The stamps were arranged about 2½ mm. apart, both vertically and horizontally, and they show dividing lines as in the 1¼sch. There were numerals opposite the ends of each vertical and horizontal row.



M. Brunel tells us that there were also two stones for this value, each being composed of two panes of 96 stamps and each of these stones, like the 1¼sch being composed of transfers of twelve types, all differing in small particulars. Those of our readers interested cannot do better than study M. Brunel's article already referred to.

Both values were printed on white wove paper watermarked with undulating lines as shown in the typographed stamps. They were issued imperforate and with gum of a much paler tinge than that employed for the preceding series.

The stamps were lithographed by the firm of C. Adler, of Hamburg and the designs were apparently drawn by one of the employees of the firm. Mr. R. R. Thiele tells us that "the original stone is still in existence, on which the drawing of the 1¼sch may be seen in close proximity to the letterhead of a wholesale liquor dealer." (*Philatelic Record,* Vol. XXXI, page 118.) The 1¼sch may be found in numerous shades ranging from deep red-lilac to grey. There was also a small printing in blue. The 2½sch on the other hand, hardly varies in tint at all.

Reference List.

1864. Lithographed. Wmk. undulating lines. Imperf.

8. 1¼sch red-lilac, Scott's No. 3 or 3a.
9. 1¼sch grey, Scott's No. 4.
10. 1¼sch blue, Scott's No. 5.
11. 2½sch green, Scott's No. 7.

The Third Issue.

Between September, 1864, and April, 1865, all the values included in the two series already described appeared perforated 13½, the perforation being done by single line or guillotine machines.

In February, 1865, the color of the 7sch was changed from yellow to mauve, probably to prevent confusion with the 9sch. Wherever fresh printings were made the stamps were manufactured by the same processes as before, i. e., lithography for the 1¼sch and 2½sch values, and typography for the other denominations. The same plates and stones were used and the typographed stamps were printed by Meissner and the lithographed ones by Adler as before.

All values were printed on the paper watermarked with undulating lines, and, as in the previous issues, specimens from the outer rows of the sheets are occasionally found without watermark. The ½sch, 1sch and 2sch hardly vary in shade at all, but most of the other values exist in quite an array of tints.

The 3sch in the ultramarine shade and the 7sch in mauve are both known imperforate but it seems highly improbable that either was ever issued for use

in this state. The ½sch, 3sch, and 7sch values are known imperforate vertically and the 9sch may be found imperforate horizontally.

Reference List.

1864-5. Wmk. Undulating lines. Perf. 13½.

12. ½sch black, Scott's No. 13.
    (a) Imperf. vertically.
13. 1sch brown, Scott's No. 14.
14. 1¼sch mauve, Scott's No. 15, 15a or 15b.
15. 2sch red, Scott's No. 16.
16. 2½sch green, Scott's No. 17 or 17a.
17. 3sch blue, Scott's No. 18 or 19.
    (a) Imperf.
    (b) Imperf. vertically.
18. 4sch green, Scott's No. 20.
19. 7sch orange, Scott's No. 21.
    (a) Imperf. vertically.
20. 7sch mauve, Scott's No. 22.
    (a) Imperf.
21. 9sch yellow, Scott's No. 23.
    (a) Imperf. horizontally.

The Fourth Issue.

Although the letter rate to Lubeck was reduced to 1½sch on October 1st, 1865, and the printed matter rate to the Netherlands was fixed at the same figure on July 1st, 1865, it was not until April, 1866, that the postal authorities troubled to issue a stamp of this value.

In this month a series of envelopes with embossed stamps of the values of ½, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, 4 and 7sch was issued, these being manufactured in Berlin by the Prussian State Printing Office. The die for the 1½sch envelope stamp was made use of in the construction of a plate for printing the adhesive stamp of corresponding value. The plate consisted of one hundred impressions arranged in ten horizontal rows of ten, and the stamps were embossed in color on plain white wove paper. These stamps were rouletted 10 instead of being perforated.





The central portion of the design is very similar to that of the stamps of the preceding issues, and shows the numerals and Arms on a ground of solid color within an octagonal frame. Around this the usual inscriptions are placed in the same order as before, and these are separated at the corners by six-rayed stars or asterisks, each having an uncolored circle in the centre. The whole is enclosed in a double-lined octagonal frame.

In the following June the lithographed 1¼sch stamp was superseded by an embossed label of similar value. This was also manufactured by the Prussian State Printing Office and, as in the case of the 1½sch the plate was constructed from the die for the 1¼sch envelope stamp. The plate was of similar size containing one hundred impressions in ten rows of ten. The design is very similar to that of the 1½sch the inscriptions being on an octagonal border separated by stars; but the stamp was converted into a complete rectangle by adding a number of diagonal parallel lines to each of the four corners.

This stamp was likewise embossed in color on white wove unwatermarked paper and rouletted 10.

Mr. Brunel points out that the genuine stamps exhibit the following peculiarities:—

(a).—The figures "1" are formed of embossed cross-hatching which runs diagonally from top to bottom and from right to left.

(b).—In the 1¼ schilling, under the "1," the second line (forming the background of stonework of the towers) is broken.

(c).—In the 1½ schilling the first and second "i" of the indication of value (at left) are joined to the bottom of the following "n" (more visible in the case of the first than of the second), likewise the letters of the last word "halb."

(d).—The "K" of "POSTMARKE" has the base smaller than the upper part.

These values show practically no variation of shade.

Reference List.

1866. Embossed. No wmk. Rouletted 10.

22. 1¼sch mauve, Scott's No. 25 or 25a.
23. 1½sch rose, Scott's No. 26.

The Fifth Issue.

In June, 1867, one more change took place in the stamps of Hamburg before the special issues were finally suppressed in favor of the general issue for the North German Confederation. A further supply of 2½sch stamps was required, and as these could not be satisfactorily produced from Mr. Adler's lithographic stone, typography was resorted to and the old type of 1859 was rehabilitated.

These stamps were manufactured by Th. G. Meissner, of Hamburg and it is probable the die was engraved by J. F. R. Ziesenist, who was responsible for the other dies of the same type. The "secret mark" on this value corresponds with that found on the 2sch of the 1859 series—that is, there is a small colored dot under the first "l" of "Schilling."



The stamps were printed on the paper watermarked with undulating lines, and they were perforated by the 13½ machine. There are a number of distinct shades, and the variety is known imperforate and also imperforate horizontally.

Compared with the other typographed stamps this value was produced in a very inferior manner, this being due, probably, to the fact that it had to be manufactured in somewhat of a hurry.

Reference List.

1867. Typographed. Wmk. Undulating lines. Perf. 13½.

24. 2½sch green, Scott's No. 24.
(a) Imperf.
(b) Imperf. horizontally.

The Unofficial Reprints.

In 1868, shortly after the stamps were replaced by the issue for the North German Confederation, the remainders were offered for sale and found a purchaser in the late Mr. J. Goldner, a well-known stamp dealer of Hamburg. How many stamps were included in this lot is a matter regarding which no information has been published that we know of. It would appear that these remainders were all specially printed for sale if we can place any reliance on a statement that when the stamps were demonetised "only one sheet of the 1¼ and 2½ schilling remained over, some imperforate sheets of the second issue of the 1¼ schilling, and some defective sheets." If this were the case then the fact that the remainders had no gum is easily accounted for.

Having very few of the lithographed 1¼ and 2½sch Mr. Goldner approached the lithographer, Mr. C. Adler, and finding the original drawings were available commissioned him to make new stones of these values. Though the design was the same as the originals the stones were laid down in a different fashion. For the 1¼sch a block of sixteen transfers was made (in four rows of four) and this was retransferred to the stone six times making sheets of 96 stamps. These types all show little peculiarities differing from the issued stamps, these being detailed in full in Mr. Brunel's article in the "Postage Stamp," already alluded to. The "plate" for the 2½sch also consisted of 96 stamps but in this instance the transfers were applied in blocks of four.

These reprints appear to have been made in 1872. At first unwatermarked paper was used and then a quantity of the original watermarked paper being discovered this was used. These "reprints" are known imperforate, perf. 11½, and perf. 13½. Those on unwatermarked paper or perf. 11½ can easily be distinguished for there were no originals of this sort; and those on watermarked paper, perf. 13½, may be told by the roughness of the perforations compared with the originals. Though the official perforating machines were used the pins had become worn causing the "rough" effect.

About the same period reprints, or rather imitations, of the 1¼ and 1½sch stamps of 1866 were made. These were printed on white wove unwatermarked paper and are found rouletted 8½ as well as the 10 of the originals. The "reprint" of the 1¼sch is from a retouched die and it differs from the originals in having the small circles in the center of the four rosettes, which separate the inscriptions, filled in with color. There is also no line in the upper part of the "g" of "Schilling." The 1½sch was reprinted from the envelope die, and has a longer line in the upper part of the "g" of "Schilling," while the corner stars also have solid centers. The paper is thicker and the color of the impression does not show through as in the case of the originals. Both "reprints" exist with forged postmarks.

Concluding Notes.

The few reprints, as we have already pointed out, were made privately some years after the stamps had become obsolete, and these should present no difficulties to the collector. Forgeries of most of the values are very common, but as most of these are very roughly executed they should hardly deceive the collector exercising ordinary care.

As the majority of Hamburg stamps are rarer used than unused, genuine stamps with counterfeit postmarks are by no means uncommon. A very usual form of cancellation consists of a circle containing the name of the town and the date, and readers should take note of the fact that such marks with a star or floret before and after the name "HAMBURG" are undoubtedly bad. Equally common is a postmark composed of four parallel lines, either thick or thin, 20 mm. long and about 5mm. apart. The forgeries of this usually have the lines too short, more than four, irregularly spaced, or thickened at the ends. There is also a cancellation composed of four wavy lines, but the use of this seems to have been confined to the first issue only, and it is rarely met with.

HANOVER.

Hanover, or Hannover, as our Teutonic friends spell it, was formerly a kingdom of Northern Germany, but since 1866 it has formed a province of Prussia. It stretches eastwards from the Netherlands to the Elbe, and from the North Sea southwards to Hesse-Nassau, and includes the former duchy of East Friesland, the Lüneburg Heath (55 miles long), part of the Harz Mountains, and outliers of the Weser Mountains. Its total area is 14,833 square miles and it has a population well in excess of two and a half millions. Except in the South, where the Harz Mountains attain a height of 3037 feet, the surface belongs to the great North German plain, with immense stretches of moor and heath. Large areas of the moorlands have been drained and reclaimed within recent years. Hanover is watered by the Elbe, Weser, Ems and their tributaries, and the soil near the rivers is very fertile. One sixth of the total area is covered with forest.

The people of the north-eastern and central provinces are mostly Saxons; those on the coast are of Friscian origin; those on the west of the Ems, Dutch; and those in the southern provinces, Thuringians and Franconians. Platt-Deutsch, or Low German, is commonly spoken in the rural districts, but High German is the language of the educated classes, and is spoken with more purity than in any other part of the Empire.

Cattle are bred and grazed on the marshes next the North Sea. Ironware and steel goods, textiles, sugar, machinery, gutta-percha and india-rubber, chemicals, scientific instruments, beer and spirits, are the more important products of Hanover's manufacturing industry, while Geeseemunde is one of the most important fishing ports in Germany. Coal, iron, zinc, lead, copper and salt are mined in the Harz Mountains.

The second elector of Hanover became George I of England in 1714, and from that date until 1837 the Hanoverian electors sat on the English throne. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne Hanover passed to her uncle the Duke of Cumberland. On his death (November 18th, 1851) his son, the blind George V, succeeded to the kingdom, and he, siding with Austria in 1866, took up arms against Prussia, was defeated, driven from his throne, and Hanover was annexed to Prussia.

The capital of the province bears the same name, Hanover, and is situated on a sub-tributary of the Weser, 78 miles south-east of Bremen, and 158 miles west of Berlin. It consists of the old town, with narrow streets and mediæval houses, and the handsome modern town which lies on the north, east, and south-east of the older portion. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century the town grew at an enormous rate, and at the present time its population exceeds a quarter of a million. The old town possesses several fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth century buildings, such as the former royal palace, the town hall (1439), the chancellery of justice, and the house of Leibnitz, now converted into an industrial art museum. Intermingled with these are a number of quite new structures (1876 to 1911), such as the magnificent railway station; the royal library (containing 200,000 volumes and 4,000 MSS); the royal playhouse, one of the largest theatres in Germany; the museum, with natural history and art collections; the Kestner Museum, with antiquities and 120,000 engravings; the post office; and the Reichsbank. Hanover has a famous polytechnic, housed in the Welf (Guelph) Castle, and attended by over 1,500 students. Close by is the Heddenhausen Castle (1698) the favorite residence of Kings George I, II, and V, whose beautiful grounds are open to the public. The Duke of Celle chose Hanover for his residence in 1636, and it has remained the capital city from that date.

Hanover is the headquarters of the 10th German Army Corps, and is an important centre of the North German railway system.

Its Philatelic History.

The philatelic history of Hanover dates from 1850—the year before the death of King Ernest (Duke of Cumberland)—when a single stamp bearing the face value of one gutengroschen was issued. In 1851 Hanover joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, and a series of stamps was issued on July 21st of that year for defraying the rates of postage within the Union. In 1856 colored papers were dispensed with and the stamps were overprinted with a colored network instead. In 1859 the stamps with values expressed in fractions of a thaler were superseded by a new series bearing the portrait of King George V. and with values denoted in groschen. Until 1864 all the stamps were imperforate, but in that year five values were issued with a roulette *(perces en arc)* gauging 16, and in 1866, on the annexation of Hanover by Prussia, the whole of the stamps, with the exception of a few sheets, were burned.

The currency was the thaler, divided at first into twenty-four gutengroschen of twelve pfennig each, and, after 1858, into thirty groschen of ten pfennig each.

The First Issue.

The first issue consisted of a single stamp, bearing the facial value of one gutengroschen, which was placed on sale on December 1st, 1850. The design shows a large open numeral "1", inscribed "GUTENGR.", in a shield with an arabesque ground. This is surmounted by the Anglo-Hanoverian arms



on a rather minute scale. According to an article in the *Philatelic Record*, these arms are, with a slight difference, the same as those borne by George III and succeeding British sovereigns of the Hanoverian House,—from 1801 until William IV's death in 1837. These arms are, quarterly: one and four, England; two, Scotland; three, Ireland; with, on an escutcheon of pretence, Brunswick, Luneberg, and Westphalia, and over all, (in the centre), the golden crown of Charlemagne, the mark of the dignity of arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, which belonged to the house of Brunswick. The supporters are the lion and unicorn, and beneath is the motto "SUSCIPERE ET FINIRE," meaning "To undertake and to finish." There is a scroll at the foot, with the ends running up by the sides of the shield, on which is "HANNOVER" at the top, "FRANCO" at the left, "EIN. GGR." at the right, and numerals in each of the lower angles. The period after "EIN" was evidently inserted in error, for it is quite unnecessary and is not repeated on any of the other values issued in succeeding years.

The die was engraved by Herr Fickenscher, a Hanoverian engraver, and the plate was made and the stamps printed by hand presses at the type foundry and printing works of Senator Culemann, in Hanover. The form consisted of 120 casts, taken in type-metal from the original die, which were arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten. As is usual with stamps manufactured by this process, there are plenty of minor varieties, consisting chiefly of breaks and flaws in the frame and other lines, and defective letters. The lettering of the motto, in particular, is full of defects, and a perfect inscription is the exception rather than otherwise.

The stamp was printed in black on colored paper, manufactured by Osnabruck, which was watermarked with rectangles of about the same size as the stamps. Like all the other stamps issued prior to 1864, this 1ggr was imperforate.

A peculiarity of this and other Hanoverian stamps is the red gum which was used until about 1864. In the "Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe" the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby made the following comments regarding this colored gum:—"What was the real reason for employing colored gum does not appear, but tradition says it was useful in the cases of stamps becoming detached from letters, as the red stain showed that the letters had been stamped, and had lost the stamps during transit. This explanation seems rather lame, for even if it were of any use when there was only one stamp, it could be of none where there were several." However, the fact that the gum was colored is of considerable importance to stamp collectors, for it forms the best test in distinguishing originals from reprints.

To a certain extent this stamp was experimental, for it could not be used on foreign correspondence, but prepaid the single letter rate within the kingdom itself, and also to Bremen, Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Ritzebüttel, and Vegesack in each of which towns the Hanoverian authorities maintained a post office.

At this period the thaler was worth about 78c so the facial value of this stamp in United States currency was about 3c.

Reference List.

December, 1850. Wmk. a Rectangle. Imperf.

1. 1ggr black on grey blue, Scott's No. 1.

The Second Issue.

Presumably the experiment of issuing postage stamps soon proved quite satisfactory, for in 1851 Hanover joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, and on July 21st, three new stamps were issued with values expressed in fractions of a thaler. The stamps were all of similar design, closely resembling that of the 1ggr but having the groundwork of the shield in solid color. The 1/30th was inscribed "EIN SGR." (i. e. 1sgr) in that portion of the scroll by the right-hand side of the shield, and the 1/15th and 1/10th were inscribed "ZWEI SGR." and "DREI SGR." respectively, while at the bases the numerals "1", "2", or "3" appeared, to correspond with these inscriptions.



It appears that all the states comprised in the German-Austrian Postal Union—at first tacitly and then formally—agreed to use similar colors for stamps of similar values (an arrangement afterwards adopted by the Universal Postal Union for certain values) so red, blue, and orange were the colors selected for the 1/30, 1/15 and 1/10 thaler stamps. The rates within the Union for which these particular values were required were as follows:—

Up to 10 German miles, 1sgr (1/30th).

Over 10 and under 20 German miles 2sgr (1/15th).

Over 20 German miles 3sgr (1/10th).

As blue was the color chosen for the 1/15th the color of the paper for the 1ggr was changed to grey-green.

The dies for the three new values were engraved by Herr Fickenscher, while the plates were made and the stamps printed at Senator Culemann's works as was the case with the first stamp issued. Though we can trace no positive information on the point it is extremely probable that the plates were uniform in size and were composed of 120 type metal casts clamped together in twelve horizontal rows of ten. There are numerous minor varieties in all three values caused by slight imperfections in making the casts. These consist of flaws, broken lines, and defective letters and they are so numerous that it would probably be far from an impossibility for an enthusiastic specialist to plate these stamps.

All three values were printed in black on hand-made colored wove paper which was watermarked with a device consisting of two branches of oak, crossed at the stems, and curving upwards in the form of an oval. The watermark was so arranged that one complete device was apportioned to each stamp. The papers vary but little in shade with the exception of that for the 1/30th which was changed in color from salmon to crimson in 1855. Some philatelists consider the order of these papers should be reversed and that the crimson was the earlier shade; but judging from used dated copies, there seems to be no ground for this supposition.



The 1ggr in its new shade was also printed on the paper watermarked with oak leaves though the same plate was used as before.

Reference List.

1851. Wmk. crossed branches of oak. Imperf.

2. 1ggr black on grey-green, Scott's No. 2 or 2a.
3. 1/30th black on salmon, Scott's No. 4.
4. 1/30th black on crimson, Scott's No. 3.
5. 1/15th black on blue, Scott's No. 5.
6. 1/10th black on yellow, Scott's No. 6 or 6a.

The Third Issue.

On April 15th, 1853, a new stamp bearing the facial value of 3 pfennig was issued for use on newspapers and other printed matter. The design consists of an upright vertically lined oval containing a large numeral "3" with "PFENNIGE" curved below, "HANNOVER" in a straight line above, and a crown at the top. Above the upper part of the oval is a cartouche with scroll ends inscribed "EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN," i. e. ⅓sgr, or less than 1c in United States currency. The whole is enclosed within a single lined rectangle.



This stamp was also engraved by Herr Fickenscher, and typographed at Senator Culemann's establishment. Although produced by the same process as that employed for the preceding issues, this value does not provide many minor varieties. The only ones we have noticed consist of small colored dots or lines in one or other of the angles.

This value was printed on white wove paper watermarked in a similar manner to that of the 1851 series. The gum is red and this variety is always imperforate.

Reference List.

1853. Wmk. crossed branches of oak. Imperf.

7. 3pf pale rose, Scott's No. 7.

The Fourth Issue.

Many objections were raised to the use of colored papers for the Hanoverian stamps, and in 1855 it was decided to try the experiment of printing the stamps on white paper that had previously been covered with a colored network of fine lines. This was done by means of stereotype plates, the network covering the whole of the sheets and having an ornamental border on the margins. The network was so arranged that the pattern is horizontal. At first a fairly close mesh was used, but this was not considered satisfactory as it gave the stamps a blurred or blotchy appearance. Although all values were overprinted with this fine mesh only the 1/10th was actually placed in use. The other values are, therefore, simply essays or







stamps prepared for use and never issued. The 1/10th with the fine mesh is said to have been placed on sale late in 1855 and the other values with the larger network were issued on January 1st, 1856. The color of the network corresponded with the color of the paper which had been used previously for the several values. The 3pf was printed in rose as before, and in this case the mesh was black or grey. The 1/10th with the larger network was issued directly, the supply with small mesh was exhausted and, unused, this is perhaps the rarest individual Hanoverian variety.

The stamps were all printed on unwatermarked paper. They were imperforate and had red gum like the preceding issues.

Reference List.

1855-56. No watermark. Imperf.

(a) Fine network.

8. 1/10th black with orange network, Scott's No. 15 or 15a.

(b) Coarse network.

9. 3pf rose with black network, Scott's No. 8 or 9.
10. 1ggr black with green network, Scott's No. 10.
11. 1/30th black with rose network, Scott's No. 11.
12. 1/15th black with blue network, Scott's No. 12.
13. 1/10th black with orange network, Scott's No. 13 or 13a.

The Fifth Issue.

The currency was revised on October 1st, 1858, the thaler, which had previously been divided into 24 gutengroschen of 12 pfennig each, being now composed of 30 silbergroschen of 10 pfennig each. At the same time the 1 gutengroschen was withdrawn from circulation and the rate of postage for inland single letters was altered to 1 groschen.

A few months later, February 15th, 1859, to be exact, a series of stamps with values conforming to the new currency appeared in place of those with values expressed in fractions of a thaler.

The new stamps were of the values of 1, 2, and 3 groschen and the design shows a profile portrait of King George V, with head to left, on a ground of solid color enclosed in a circle of pearls. Above the medallion is the value "1 (2 or 3) GROSCHEN" and below is "HANNOVER." The whole is enclosed within a rectangular frame, the ground between the portrait and frame being composed of fine vertical lines. There are tiny ornaments in each of the corners.



One original die served for all three values so far as the portrait was concerned this being engraved by Herr Brehmer, engraver to the Mint, from a photograph; while the plates were made and stamps printed at Senator Culemann's printing works. The plates, like those for the stamps of the preceding issues, were composed of 120 type-metal casts arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten. The head was the same for all three values, as we have already pointed out, but the frames for the three necessary subsiduary dies were separately engraved, as may easily be proved if the lettering of the inscriptions is carefully examined. It is interesting to note that in the case of the 1 groschen all the pearls of the circle are quite distinct; in the 2gr several of those at top of the circle run into one another, and there is always a large colored dot between the letters "SC" of "GROSCHEN"; while in the 3gr there is always a small colored line across the pearled circle below and to the left of the "O" of "Groschen."

At the same time the 3pf, in the design already described, was issued without the colored network. This stamp, and also the 1gr and 2gr, may be found in a number of different shades.

On March 1st, 1861, a 10 groschen stamp was added to the set. This bore a similar portrait of the King but the numerals of value are much larger than those of the previously issued stamps of similar type. This denomination was only on sale at the chief post-offices and was intended for use on heavy packages and registered letters. Judging by its present rarity its use must have been very restricted.

On November 10th, 1861, the color of the 3gr was changed from yellow to brown, in order to make the color of this value conform to that which had been adopted by the other members of the German-Austrian Postal Union for this particular denomination.

All the stamps of this series were printed on plain white wove, unwatermarked, paper and they were issued imperforate. The gum, which up to this time had been red, was changed to rose, varying considerably in depth of tone.

Reference List.

1859-61. Rose gum. No wmk. Imperf.

14. 3pf rose, Scott's No. 16.
15. 1gr rose, Scott's Nos. 19, 19a, or 19b.
16. 2gr blue, Scott's No. 20 or 21.
17. 3gr yellow, Scott's No. 22 or 22a.
18. 3gr brown, Scott's No. 23.
19. 10gr olive-green, Scott's No. 24.

The Sixth Issue.

A new stamp having the facial value of ½ groschen was issued on April 1st, 1860. The design of this is quite different from that of any of the other values and consists of a posthorn surmounted by a crown, with "HANNOVER" in thick block capitals at the top, and "½ Groschen" at the base. The



whole is enclosed within a rectangular frame with indented corners, outside each of which is a small colored dot.

The die was, presumably, engraved by Herr Brehmer, and the stamps were printed typographically by Senator Culemann. As is so frequently the case with electrotyped stamps, this value shows many small defects in the shape of broken lines and letters, and the appearance of tiny dots in various parts of the design.

This stamp was printed on white, wove, unwatermarked paper, and was issued with rose gum, imperforate. A later printing appeared with white gum.

Reference List.

1860. No wmk. Imperf.

20. ½gr rose gum, Scott's No. 18a.
21. ½gr white gum, Scott's No. 18.

The Seventh Issue.

On December 1st, 1863, the color of the 3pf stamp was altered in color from rose to green, and at the same time the inscription on the scroll was changed from "EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN" to "DREI ZEHNTEL SILBERGROSCHEN." The former, meaning ⅓sgr, was hardly the correct equivalent of 3 pfennig, as expressed in the centre of the stamp, while the modified inscription, meaning three-tenths sgr, was exactly right.

Apparently the original die was altered by Herr Brehmer, and the stamps were printed by Senator Culemann as before.

The paper was white wove and unwatermarked, the gum was of a rose color, and the stamp was issued imperforate.

Reference List.

1863. Rose gum. No wmk. Imperf.

22. 3pf green, Scott's No. 17.

The Eighth Issue.

In 1864 perforation was introduced, the system adopted being a form of roulette known as *perces en arc.* The cuts were curved and close together, and gauged 16. The stamps so treated were the 3pf of the seventh issue, and ½gr of the sixth issue and the 1, 2 and 3gr of the fifth issue. The 10gr had up to this date been in so little demand that none of them were rouletted.

The stamps were the same as before in all other respects, but before the end of 1864 the color of the gum was changed to yellowish or white and so continued until late in 1866, when, Hanover having been absorbed by Prussia as explained in our introductory notes, the stamps were no longer available for postal purposes. The 2gr with rose gum is not known rouletted.

Reference List.

1864. No. wmk. Rose on white gum. Perces en arc. 16.

23. 3pf green, Scott's No. 25 or 25a.
24. ½gr black, Scott's No. 26 or 26a.
25. 1gr rose, Scott's No. 27 or 27a.
26. 2gr blue, Scott's No. 28.
27. 3gr brown, Scott's No. 29 or 29a.

Reprints.

The 1ggr of 1850 was reprinted in 1864 but as the reprints are on unwatermarked greyish paper they should be easily identified.

The 1/10th of 1851 was reprinted in 1889 but this can also be distinguished with ease as the paper was unwatermarked and the gum white.

All five values of the 1855-56 issue were reprinted in 1864 and here the best test is the gum, which is yellowish white. The network on the reprints only extends over blocks of four stamps. The 1/10th was again reprinted in 1889 on similar paper and with white gum. On this reprint the network was applied stamp by stamp. The 3pf of 1889 was reprinted in 1889 though this is not a true reprint but rather an "official imitation." A new plate was made from a retouched die in which the ribbon ends of the scroll point downwards instead of outwards. The 3gr of the same issue was reprinted in 1891 in both colors but these reprints can be at once identified by the white gum. The ½gr was reprinted in 1883, the paper being yellowish and the gum white. The only value of the rouletted series to be reprinted was the 3gr but as the gauge is 13½ instead of 16 it is not likely to prove misleading.

LUBECK.

The free city of Lubeck, the smallest of the three Hanseatic towns, is situated on the Trave about ten miles from its mouth. The town, then known as *Lubeca,* was probably founded as early as 1060 and, though small, it was rich and consequently excited the cupidity of some of its larger neighbours. In 1138 it was entirely devastated by the Rugians but was rebuilt in 1143 by Adolf II, Count of Holstein. It was ceded to the dukes of Saxony in 1158 and under Henry the Lion it attained considerable prosperity. Duke Henry gave it a civil and commercial code (the law of Lubeck) which, later, formed the basis of the law of all the Hanseatic towns. Lubeck was captured by the Danes in 1201 and on their expulsion in 1226 it was made a free and imperial city, and it became the leader of the Hanseatic league formed in 1241. It was then at the height of its prosperity but the dissolution of the Hansa dealt it a blow from which it has never recovered. The last Assembly of the Hansa met in Lubeck in 1669 and thence forth it declined in importance. It was annexed by France in 1810 and became the capital of the Department of Les Bouches de l'Elbe, but it regained its liberty in 1813 after the battle of Leipzig. In August 1866, it joined the North German Confederation, and in 1870 became one of the states of the new Empire. It has a population of over 90,000.

Lubeck, like many other Continental towns, presents a curious mixture of ancient and modern architecture. Opposite the railway station, on the main approach to the city, is the famous Holstenthor, a 15th centruy brick-built gateway, which was renovated in 1870. Of its numerous churches the Marienkirche founded in 1170, contains valuable works of art. Its dome, enlarged during the 13th century, has an altar painting by Hans Memling. Another ancient edifice is the town hall (1250) which is built of black glazed bricks in the style of the Renaissance period.

Lubeck has achieved some little return to its former prosperity since it joined the Customs Union in 1868. The principal shipping trade is with Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Finland, chiefly in chemicals, machinery, linen goods, preserved food, and cigars.

Lubeck is the capital of the small state of the same name, which has an area of 115 square miles and a population of a little over 100,000. The country is fertile and well wooded and produces rye, wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, and large quantities of fruit. By its constitution, revised in 1875, the state is governed by a senate composed of 14 life members, and a council of 120 citizens. Lubeck is represented in the Reichstag by one delegate.

Its Philatelic History.

Lubeck issued its first postage stamps on January 1st, 1859, at the same time as Hamburg, and the currency was also the same, viz., the Hamburg mark of 16 schilling equal to about 28c in United States money.

The first set consisted of five values all of similar design which were printed on watermarked paper. Two years later the ½sch and 1sch were issued on unwatermarked paper and in 1863 an entirely new design was introduced. On April 1st, 1864, a 1¼sch stamp was issued and a reduction in one of the postal rates in 1865 resulted in the issue of a 1½sch stamp. In 1867 the color of the 1sch value was slightly changed and this completed the separate postal existence of Lubeck for, having joined the North German Confederation, the stamps of that Confederation were used on and after January 1st, 1868.

The status of these stamps was similar to those of Hamburg, save that none of the values singly were able to frank a letter beyond the confines of Germany. In the "Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps," published in the *Philatelic Record* in 1906, Mr. R. R. Thiele gives some interesting and valuable information regarding the postal rates, etc., which we cannot do better than reproduce in his own words:—

> The first issue did not make its appearance until 1859. At that time Luebeck had three post offices: that of the city itself, one of Thurn and Taxis, and one of Denmark. The two latter had been using stamps for several years and the force of public opinion finally prevailed upon the postal authorities of the Free City to issue stamps also. The values of the first issue were selected for the rates most in use. The one-half schilling stamp representd the rate on city letters for local delivery, and also on local printed matter. The one schilling stamp was intended for the other city (there is only one,—Travemuende)

and villages within the territory of the Free City, as well as those post-offices in the neighbouring Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin which lay within three German miles of Luebeck. Two schillings was the rate to Hamburg and Bergedorf, hence the stamp of this value. To most of the post-offices within the two Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz the single letter rate was two and one-half schillings, and hence a stamp of this value was found necessary. Finally the four schilling stamp represented the single rate on letters destined to points in the territory of the German-Austria postal union more than twenty German miles from Luebeck (about ninety statute miles). The rate to certain offices in Mecklenburg-Schwerin was one and one-half schilling and that to other offices between ten and twenty German miles distant was three schillings, but for some reason stamps of these values were not issued.

In 1862 or 1863 the postal authorities received word from London that the stamps of Luebeck had been counterfeited there. This was, perhaps, not very difficult, considering their lithographic production. At all events the authorities decided to discontinue their lithographed stamps and to make use of steel engraving in the future. They, therefore, ordered the next set, that of 1863, from the Royal Prussian Printing Establishment at Berlin. It is related that the price of the die and plates nearly gave the Luebeckers a fit, but that the expense, to their great joy, was soon counter balanced by the orders of the stamp collectors of the time, who bought large numbers of the pretty labels. The values represent the same rates as before.

In 1864 the war with Denmark broke out and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were occupied by the Federal troops. Correspondence for these two Duchies from Luebeck had formerly been handled by the Danish office at Luebeck, but this office was now closed because of the war and the city post office took charge of all mail for the duchies. The Danish rate had been four skillings, equivalent to one and one-fourth schillings in Luebeck currency; hence the department issued a new stamp of the latter value. As it had to be provided in a hurry it was not engraved and printed in Berlin like the set then current, but was lithographed by Rahtgens at Luebeck. In 1866 the rate was raised to one and one-half schilling and the one and one-fourth schilling stamp was then discontinued.

As above mentioned the rate to Hamburg and Bergedorf was two schillings. In 1865 this rate was lowered to one and one-half schillings and a stamp of this value was issued. It was again printed at Berlin, but it was not ready on the date when the reduced rate went into effect and the official notice, with charming simplicity, points out that the postage might, nevertheless, be made up by means of the one schilling and the half schilling stamps.

The First Issue.

Lubeck issued its first series of adhesive postage stamps on January 1st, 1859, the values being ½, 1, 2, 2½ and 4 schilling. Their use was entirely optional but when used the public were requested to affix them to the left upper corner of the face of the letter and this continued to be the recognised mode of affixing the stamps until 1864. Official proof of this is found in the stamped envelopes—those issued in 1863 shew the stamp in the upper left hand corner, while those issued in 1864 have the label in the right upper angle.





The design is the same for all five values and shows the Arms of Lubeck on a field *d'or* (represented heraldically by a dotted ground) within three scrolls arranged in the form of an inverted horseshoe. The lower of these scrolls contains the word "POSTMARKE," the one at left contains the value in words, and that on the right is inscribed with the word "SCHILLING." In a straight line at the top is "LUBECK" while in each of the angles the value is shown in white figures on a ground of solid color. The spaces between the corners are linked up by ornamental lines and the whole is enclosed within a single line rectangular frame.

Who was responsible for the design does not seem to be known but the

stamps were manufactured by H. G. Rahtgens, a printer engaged in business in Lubeck. The method employed was lithography and minute differences in the designs for each value show that a special die or drawing was made for each. From the original design in each case one hundred transfers were taken and arranged on the lithographic stone in ten horizontal rows of ten.

In making up the stone for the 2 schilling two transfers of the 2½sch were accidentally inserted in the bottom row. The mistake was discovered before any of the stamps were printed and to remedy it the lithographer removed the numerals "2½" from each of the four corners of the offending labels and drew in the correct figures "2." He, however, omitted to alter the inscription showing the value in words so that these two stamps, printed in the correct color for the 2sch and showing the correct value "2" in the corners are, nevertheless, wrongly inscribed 2½sch as shown by the lettering "ZWEI EIN HALB." The errors occurred on the sixth and seventh stamps of the lower row.

As a safeguard against forgery the designer of these stamps introduced secret dots into his work. The center of the small ornament at the foot of the design consists of a short horizontal line on all the ½sch stamps a tiny dot appears above this line; on the 1sch the dot is below the line; on the 2sch there are two dots below the line, one at each end; on the 2½sch there are two dots below and one above, in the center; while on the 4sch there are four dots below the line. In the case of the 2sch error the dots are as in the 2½sch. In addition to these dots there are numerous small peculiarities distinctive to each value. In an article, translated in the *Postage Stamp,* M. Georges Brunel gives a lengthy list of these little marks but for all practical purposes the following tests, described in *The Philatelist* so long ago as 1871 are ample:—

½sch.—Eagle's right beak does not go against the wing. The bird does not touch the label in any place. There is no period after SCHILLING. The lines by which the figures are divided are very fine, and the figures themselves are small.

1sch.—Eagle very much like the one on the ½sch but the right hand end is more flattened and, consequently, shapeless. EIN is in letters of the same size as those used in the words following it.

2sch.—Eagle's left beak touches the wing, and the right one nearly so; there are no dots between the heads and wings. Over the U is a diaeresis of very small *solid* dots.

2½sch.—Eagle's left claw is at some little distance from the inscribed riband. No period after any of the words. All the fractional figures are very small, and the strokes dividing them very indistinct. The topmost of the three dashes under the upright stroke upon the left hand is merely a dot.

4sch.—The third segment of the eagle's right wing touches the riband. There are either four or five dots (but only three are clearly formed) in the hollow between the beak and the wing, and those not together, but dispersed. P of POSTMARKE almost touches the fold of the band.

The paper upon which these stamps were printed was not specially requisitioned but was obtained from Matz, a stationer in the town, who had on hand a stock of thin fancy paper watermarked throughout with small flowers of myosotis. It was paper really intended to be made up into boxes of fancy note-paper. The stamps were issued imperforate and the sheets were gummed with yellowish gum according as they were required for use. M. Brunel states that the stamps were distributed to the postmasters ungummed and these latter affixed the gum before selling them to the public. Such a proceeding appears highly improbable for the postmasters would not be likely to have facilities at hand for gumming sheets of stamps. The statement has no foundation in fact but there seems little doubt that Rahtgens only gummed the sheets as they were required. Indeed, in an article in the *Philatelic Record* translated from the German we read "I learned from a member of the Rahtgens firm that they had not delivered all the stamps at one time, and gummed. On the contrary they were in the habit of remitting small quantities to the authorities, as the stamps became needed, and they only kept in stock a small number of sheets gummed in advance." This accounts for the fact that the remainders of these stamps were all ungummed.

Although the sheets were only gummed as required it would appear that the whole of the stamps originally ordered were printed at the same time the total supply printed being

½sch 400 sheets = 40,000 stamps.
1sch 200 sheets = 20,000 stamps.
2sch 1366 sheets = 138,600 stamps.
2½sch 500 sheets = 50,000 stamps.
4sch 1499 sheets = 149,900 stamps.

As there were two errors in each of the sheets of the 2sch the total number of normal stamps was 135,820 while there were 2,772 errors.

Variations in shade are not very prominent though the green of the 4sch differs a little.

Reference List.

1859. Wmk. Myosotis Flowers. Imperf.

1. ½sch slate lilac, Scott's No. 1.
2. 1sch orange, Scott's No. 2.
3. 2sch brown, Scott's No. 3.
   (a) Variety lettered ZWEI EIN HALB.
4. 2½sch rose, Scott's No. 4.
5. 4sch green, Scott's No. 5 or No. 5a.

The Second Issue.

The quantites printed of the ½ and 1sch would appear to be ridiculously small but they lasted nearly two years. A further printing was made in 1861 consisting of 1100 sheets (110,000 stamps) of the ½sch and 499 sheets (49,900 stamps) of the 1sch. As no more of the fancy paper watermarked with myosotis flowers was available ordinary unwatermarked white wove paper was used. The same stones were used and with the exception of the paper the stamps are exactly like those of the preceding issue. These two varieties are said to have been issued in September, 1861.

Reference List.

1861. No wmk. Imperf.

6. ½sch dull lilac, Scott's No. 6.
7. 1sch orange, Scott's No. 7.

Both these stamps are very much rarer used than unused and about twice as rare with gum as without.

The Third Issue.

In consequence, it is said, of the stamps being extensively counterfeited it was decided to issue a new series and the order for these was placed with the Royal Prussian Printing Establishment at Berlin. As it was determined



to issue a series of envelopes as well as adhesives the same dies were utilised for both, and these were engraved by Schilling. The values are the same as those of the series they replaced the design being alike for all five. In the center are the Arms of Lubeck on an upright oval of solid ground, around which is an engine-turned band inscribed "LUEBECK" in its upper portion and "SCHILLING" at the base, while the numerals denoting the values are shown on uncolored discs at the sides. The stamps were embossed in color on plain white wove paper in sheets of 100 (10 rows of 10) and, as in the case of most other embossed stamps produced at this establishment, the rows were numbered in the margins. The stamps were rouletted 11½ in line.

These new stamps were first placed on sale on July 1st, 1863, when the preceding set ceased to be issued, though their use was permitted until the end of the year as a convenience to the general public. The quantities printed were as follows:—

½sch 1,200 sheets = 120,000 stamps.
1sch 800 sheets = 80,000 stamps.
2sch 1,200 sheets = 120,000 stamps.
2½sch 500 sheets = 50,000 stamps.
4sch 800 sheets = 80,000 stamps.

This parcel was dispatched from Berlin in June, 1863, and no more of the 2, 2½, and 4sch were printed. A further supply of 240 sheets of the ½sch (24,000 stamps) was printed in October, 1865, and a second supply of the 1 schilling, consisting of 200 sheets (20,000 stamps) was printed in May, 1867. This latter differs from the others in having a gauge of ten for the roulette. The color was also different from the 1sch issued in 1863, the shade being orange instead of the previous orange-vermilion.

Reference List.

1863-67. Embossed. No wmk. Rouletted 11½.

8. ½sch green, Scott's No. 8.
9. 1sch orange-vermilion, Scott's No. 9.
10. 1sch orange, Roul. 10, Scott's No. 9a.
11. 2sch rose, Scott's No. 10.
12. 2½sch ultramarine, Scott's No. 11.
13. 4sch bistre, Scott's No. 12.

The Fourth Issue.

Until 1864 Denmark had maintained a post-office in Lubeck but when, owing to the war, the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg were detached from Denmark this office was abandoned. Mail for the duchies was then handled by the city Post the rate on single letters being fixed at 1¼sch. As there was no stamp of that value or a ¼sch by means of which the rate might be made up in conjunction with a 1sch a 1¼sch stamp had to be issued and as

the demand for this was somewhat urgent it was decided to produce it locally by lithography rather than wait for a supply from Berlin. H. G. Rahtgens, who produced the first series, was entrusted with the manufacture of this 1¼sch label. The design is a palpable copy of the embossed stamps and shows the Arms of Lubeck on a dotted ground within an upright oval band inscribed in a similar manner to the stamps of the 1863 series. The stamps were lithographed in sheets of 100 and there were two printings. The first of these took place in March, 1864, when 525 sheets (52,500 stamps) were printed and the second was made in November of the same year when 517 sheets, or 51,700 stamps were prepared. They were issued imperforate and a number of different shades may be found.



Reference List.

1864. No wmk. Imperf.

14. 1¼sch brown, Scott's No. 14.

The Fifth Issue.

On October 1st, 1865, the postage between Lubeck and Travemund on the one side, and Hamburg, Bergedorf and Geestacht on the other was reduced to 1½ schilling, and a stamp to provide for the new rate was ordered from Berlin together with an envelope of similar value. The first supply of 202 sheets (20,200 stamps) was sent in November, 1865. and a second supply of 200 sheets (20,000 stamps) was despatched in May, 1867, these being printed in a brighter tint. The design is similar to that of 1863 except that the inscribed band is octagonal instead of oval while the rectangular form is obtained by the filling of the angles with engine-turning. These were rouletted 11½ in line like the emission of 1863.

This was the last special stamp issued by the Lubeck administration (though there was a later printing of the 1sch as we have already shown) before its absorption by the North German Confederation on January 1st, 1868.



Reference List.

1867. Embossed. No wmk. Roul. 11½.

15. 1½sch mauve, Scott's No 13.

The Remainders.

At the time the Lubeck Post-office went out of business as a distinctive stamp issuing establishment quite a considerable number of stamps remained on hand and these were sold in December, 1868, to M. Ch. Pelletreau, of Paris, for about $450.00. The lot comprised the following:—

1859.	½sch	72,500 stamps.
	1sch	29,500 stamps,
	2sch	79,500 stamps.
	2½sch	26,500 stamps.
	4sch	107,500 stamps.
1863.	½sch	23,968 stamps.
	1sch	7,228 stamps.
	2sch	50,828 stamps.
	2½sch	28,951 stamps.
	4sch	17,851 stamps.
1864.	1¼sch	30,652 stamps.
1865.	1½sch	97,071 stamps.

Those of the first issue were all without gum and the two lowest values were the varieties on unwatermarked paper. Of the 2sch, 1590 were the errors inscribed "Zwei ein HALB."

Reprints.

In 1871 Herr Kirchner, a soldier who had been wounded in the Franco-German war, obtained the permission of the authorities to make reprints of all the stamps of Lubeck excepting the 1¼sch of 1864 for which, apparently, no die had been made, or; if made, had been lost. These reprints were made for Herr Kirchner by H. G. Rahtgens who charged the modest sum of $7.50 for the work. Of the 1859 issue 250 of each value were reprinted with an additional 250 of the 1sch on thick paper. As the original stones were not available new ones had to be made and

these were small ones of 25 impressions in five rows of five. These varieties are, therefore, not true reprints but imitations made with official sanction. The paper is thin (with the exception of the extra lot of 1sch already referred to) and unwatermarked, the gum smooth and evenly applied, instead of thick and yellowish as in the originals, and the colors are also different. As these reprints are far rarer than the original stamps they are not likely to worry the average collector.

At the same time reprints of the 1863 issue were made and also of the 1½sch of 1865. There were only 250 of these likewise, but as they were neither embossed nor rouletted, and printed in colors widely differing from the originals their identification should be a simple matter. These are, of course, as rare as the reprints of the 1859 set.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is a grand-duchy of the German Empire lying south of the Baltic Sea. The surface is generally flat but diversified by the Baltic ridge of the North German plain. Its area, including that of its sister duchy, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is 6,266 square miles and the combined population of both is not far in excess of 800,000. Agriculture, the most important industry in the duchy, has reached a high state of development. Sugar and starch factories, breweries and distilleries, and the making of machinery and bricks are the other industries of moment. Salt and gypsium are extracted. The capitol of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is Schwerin. The town of next importance is Rostock at which a well-known university is established. The population of the towns and land-owning classes are of lower Saxon descent, while the rural population are mostly of Slav descent. The current language is Platt-Deutsch or Low German. The duchy dates from 1710, while the title of grand duke dates from 1815. During the time its postage stamps were in use the reigning Grand Duke was Frederick Francis II. Mecklenburg-Schwerin has two votes in the Imperial Federal Council and sends six members to the Imperial Diet.

Its Philatelic History.

The grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin did not issue its first postage stamps until July 1st, 1856, though it appears to have joined the German-Austrian Postal Union some years previously and to have been desirous of issuing stamps. Its currency, however, seems to have been a stumbling block for being in thalers and schillinge some difficulty was experienced in arriving at equivalents acceptable to the other members of the Union. The thaler, equal to about 72c in United States currency, was divided into 48 schillinge, while the thaler of the Postal Union (also worth about 72c) was equal to 30 North German silber-groschen. After some discussion it was agreed that 1 silbergroschen should be represented by 1¾ schillinge, 2 silbergroschen by 3¼ schillinge, and 3 silbergroschen by 5 schillinge.

The letter rates within the boundaries of the duchy were 1 schilling up to three German miles, 1 schilling 6 pfennige (or 1½ schilling) from three to six miles, and 3 schillinge for distances over six miles. The rate on printed matter weighing under 1 loth was ½ schilling, regardless of distance, and for heavier packages the rate was one-fourth that charged for letters. The rates for letters sent to other countries within the Postal Union were 1¾ schilling for distances up to 10 miles, 3¼ schilling for distances of 10 to 20 miles, and 5 schilling for distances over 20 miles. These rates would have necessitated quite a number of different denominations but the difficulty was surmounted by the ingenious expedient of issuing a divisible 1 schilling stamp (so constructed that it could be cut up into four parts of ¼ schilling each) and 3 and 5 schillinge values. In 1864 the 4/4 schilling stamp was issued rouletted and almost immediately after it was changed somewhat in design. At the same time the color of the 5sch was changed from blue to bistre. In September, 1865, the 3sch appeared rouletted.

In 1863 the postal rates were revised as regards inland letters the new schedule being 1 schilling for distances up to five miles, 2 schilling from five to ten miles, and 3 schilling above ten miles. For printed matter distance was disregarded and the rates were fixed by weight at ½ schilling up to 1 loth, 1 schilling from 1 to 4 loth, and 2 schilling from 4 loth to eight ounces. It will

thus be seen that there was considerable necessity for a 2 schilling stamp but a label of this value was not issued until October, 1866. In the following year it underwent a change of color and on January 1st, 1868, the separate series of stamps for Mecklenburg-Schwerin was dispensed with on the formation of the North German Confederation.

The First Issue.

The first stamps, as we have already stated, were issued on July 1st, 1856. They were printed at the Prussian State Printing Office, in Berlin, on white wove paper and were issued imperforate. The design of the 1 schilling consisted of four small stamps of ¼ schilling each in two rows of two, the combined four being about 21 mm. square. The design on each of these four quarters shows a bull's head (or that of a buffalo according to some writers) the Arms of Mecklenburg, on a dotted ground, heraldically representing a field *d'or*. This was enclosed by a square frame inscribed "SCHILLING" at the base and "MECKLENB. SCHWERIN FRIEMARKE" on the other three sides, the numerals of value being in the angles. The 3 and 5 schillinge are alike in design and show a bull's head on a dotted ground within a shield, surmounted by a grand ducal coronet on an uncolored ground. Around this centerpiece is a square frame being inscriptions similar to those on the lowest denomination except that the word at base is "SCHILLINGE." The numerals in the angles are, of course, "3" and "5" respectively.

The sheets consisted of 120 stamps arranged in twelve rows of ten. According to the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby "the 480 electrotypes for the ¼ schilling were arranged in groups of four in two rows of two, 1¼ mm. distance from each other, and 1¾ mm. between each group." Other writers state that the small electrotypes were placed an equal distance apart horizontally and vertically so that each was virtually a separate ¼ schilling stamp. The electrotypes for the 3 and 5 schillinge values were spaced about 2 mm. apart. The rows were numbered in the margins at each side from 1 to 12 respectively. Three deliveries of these stamps were made by the Prussian State Printing Office viz.:

Date.	*Sheets.*	*Value.*	*Stamps*
June 9, 1856.	6,300	4/4sch	756,000
June 9, 1856.	1,800	3sch	216,000
June 9, 1856.	600	5sch	72,000
Nov. 26, 1856.	200	3sch	24,000
Dec. 16, 1856.	1,650	3sch	198,000

It will be noted that the total supply of the 5sch consisted of only 72,000 stamps so that it is rather surprising its catalogue value is not higher. The only denomination that varies in shade is the 2sch which is found in yellow and orange-yellow.



Reference List.

1856. Typographed. Imperf.

1. 4/4sch red, Scott's No. 1.
2. 3sch yellow, Scott's No. 2 or No. 2a.
3. 5sch blue, Scott's No. 3.

The Second Issue.

On June 12th, 1864, a supply of 500 sheets (60,000 stamps) of the 4/4sch stamp was ordered from Berlin and delivered early in July. The printers took it upon themselves to roulette the stamps in this supply and as the innovation was approved by the Mecklenburg authorities all further supplies of stamps were issued with roulette separation. This rouletting necessitated a new arrangement of the little electrotypes. The groups of four were arranged with a space of 3mm. between them, which allowed of a rouletting in line between each group. The paper on which this supply of stamps was printed was of a different texture from that used in 1856, having a smoother surface and being softer with a more pronounced mesh. Notwithstanding the fact that there were nearly as many of these stamps printed as of the 5sch blue this is the rarest of all Mecklenburg stamps as a glance at the catalogue will show.



Reference List.

July, 1864. Typographed. Rouletted 11½.

4. 4/4sch red, Scott's No. 4.

The Third Issue.

A notice issued by the Post Office under date September 30th, 1864, informed the public that as soon as the stock of 5sch blue was exhausted a new issue would be made printed in brown, and that the dotted ground in the 4/4 schilling stamps had been suppressed. The actual date of issue of these two new varieties does not seem to be known for, though the official circular referred to above is dated Sept. 30th, a delivery of the 5sch bistre was made on July 15th, 1864, while the first lot of the 4/4sch was delivered on August 10th. These stamps were printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten instead of 120 as formerly. The dates and quantities of the different supplies were as follows:—

Date.	*Sheets.*	*Value.*	*Stamps*
July 15, 1864.	100	5sch	10,000
Aug. 10, 1864.	4,000	4/4sch	400,000
March 20, 1865.	150	5sch	15,000
Oct. 20, 1865.	150	5sch	15,000
Jan. 9, 1866.	5,000	4/4sch	500,000
Jan. 26, 1867.	60	5sch	6,000
Feb. 23, 1867.	2,000	4/4sch	200,000
June 11, 1867.	100	5sch	10,000
Aug. 24, 1867.	1,200	4/4sch	120,000

It will thus be seen that altogether 1,220,000 4/4sch stamps were printed and 56,000 of the 5sch.

The 5sch is known on a distinctly thick paper and as this is little rarer than the normal variety it would seem that more than one of the supplies mentioned above were on this paper. Both values may be found in quite a number of shades. The specialist can sub-divide the ordinary paper into two varieties—one having a close texture like that used in 1856 and the other having a coarse web like that used for the issue of the rouletted 4/4sch original type, made in 1864.

Reference List.

1864. Typographed. Rouletted 11½.

5. 4/4sch red, Scott's No. 5.
6. 5sch bistre, Scott's No. 6 or No. 6a.

The Fourth Issue.

In September, 1865, the 3 schillinge appeared rouletted 11½ like the other values. The original plate of 1856 was used so that the stamps have smaller margins than those of the 5sch of the last issue which were printed in sheets of 100. A supply consisting of 800 sheets, or 96,000 stamps was delivered on August 16th. There was little room for the roulette lines, the size of the completed stamps being 23mm. square. When a new supply was required in 1867 the plate was reconstructed so that it contained 100 stamps like that of the 4/4sch and 5sch. These were so spaced that the stamps now measure a trifle more than 24 mm. square. Two printings, each of 20,000 stamps, were made and these were delivered on July 11th and August 24th, 1867, respectively.

Reference List.

1865. Typographed. Rouletted 11½.

7. 3sch yellow, Scott's No. 8 or No. 8a.

The Fifth Issue.

Although, as we have shown in our introductory notes, there was considerable need for a 2 schillinge stamp the first supply of this value was not issued until October, 1866. In design it is similar to the 3sch and 5sch but with, of course, the numerals "2" in the angles. The plate consisted of the 100 electrotypes then usual and the first supply consisted of 500 sheets, or 50,000 stamps. These were printed in purple and the supply lasted until September, 1867, when another batch of 200 sheets (20,000 stamps) was ready for issue. This second lot provides two shades—grey-lilac and bluish lilac. One of the electrotypes was slightly damaged, the ball of the "2" in the upper right hand corner being knocked off providing a minor variety.

Reference List.

1866-67. Typographed. Rouletted 11½.

8. 2sch lilac, Scott's No. 7 or 7a.

Remainders.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin having joined the North German Confederation its special stamps were superseded on January 1st, 1868, by the general issue for the Confederation. Late in the same year or early in 1869 the remainders were purchased from the Post Office by Mr. G. Schnelle, of Schwerin. These consisted of the following:—

2sch lilac,	15,000 stamps
3sch yellow,	18,800 stamps
5sch bistre,	3,000 stamps
4/4sch red,	36,500 stamps

Envelopes.

1sch red,	26,400
2sch lilac,	25,000
3sch yellow,	18,700
5sch bistre,	2,400

The price paid for the lot was $75.00 and the purchaser offered them wholesale at the following rates:—

1sch (4/4) red, $2.40 per 100.
2sch lilac, $2.40 per 100.
3sch yellow, $2.40 per 100.

From another list of the same period we take the following retail prices which are interesting compared with those now obtaining:—

1856, 4/4sch red, imperf., unused 12c.
1856, 4/4sch red, imperf., used 4c.
1856, 4/4sch red, rouletted, unused 50c.
1856, 4/4sch red, rouletted, used 50c.
1856, 3sch yellow, imperf. 2c.
1856, 5sch blue, used, 12c.
1864, 4/4sch red, 2c.
1864, 5sch brown, 6c.

There are no reprints of any of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin stamps.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

The grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz adjoins that of Mecklenburg Schwerin. Its industries, people, and geographical formation are similar to that of its sister duchy, while its capital is Neu-Strelitz. It has but one vote in the Imperial Federal Council and sends only one member to the Imperial Diet. The existing duchy dates from 1701, the title of grand-duke being acquired in 1815. At the time its postage stamps were issued its ruler was the Grand Duke Frederick William, then a child four years of age.

Its Philatelic History.

Until October, 1864, the postal affairs of the tiny Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were managed by the Thurn and Taxis administration. It then, if somewhat tardy in making up its mind to do so, decided to issue stamps of its own and the order for these was given to the Prussian State Printing Office at Berlin. The currency was a mixed one, as both that of the thaler of its sister grand-duchy divided into 48 schillinge was in use, and that in which it was divided into 30 silbergroschen. A series of six different stamps was issued five of these having the values denoted in silbergroschen while the other had its value expressed as 1 schilling. The latter was intended for local letters only while the other denominations took the place of the similar values which had been used under the Thurn and Taxis administration.

The rates of postage on single letters were as follows:—Up to 10 miles, 1 silbergroschen; From 10 to 20 miles, 2 silbergroschen; Over 20 miles, 3 silbergroschen. Local, or "drop", letters were 1 schilling, the registration fee was 2 schilling, and special delivery cost 3 silbergroschen. Printed matter within the confines of the duchy was charged at the rate of ¼ silbergroschen per loth, while for other places within the German-Austrian Postal Union the rate was ⅓ silbergroschen. The computation of the postal charges must have been difficult at times for some of the rates were expressed in schillinge and some in silbergroschen and, as we have shown in the case of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the two currencies were somewhat difficult to reconcile. The stamps had but a short life for on January 1st, 1868, they were superseded by the general issue for the North German Confederation.

The Stamps.

The stamps were first issued on October 1st, 1864, and of the six values comprised in the set three were of one design and three of another. The central design on the ¼ sgr, ⅓ sgr and 1 schilling consists of a rectangle of solid color on which the Arms of Mecklenburg, a bull's head on a shield surmounted by a grand-ducal coronet, are embossed in white. On the frame the inscriptions are shown in colored letters on an engine turned ground, while in each of the four corners the numerals of value are shown in white on square blocks of solid color. The inscriptions are "MECKLENB." on the left, "STRELITZ" on the right, "EIN VIERTEL" or "EIN DTITTEL" on the top for the ¼sgr and ⅓sgr respectively, and "SILB. GR." at the bottom for these two values. On the 1 schilling the top frame shows "EIN" and the bottom one "SCHILLING". On the other three values the centre is similar but is on a solid oval ground. The frame around this is octagonal in shape with inscriptions on an engine turned ground. These are "MECKLENB. STRELITZ" at the top and the value in

words at the bottom. In the centre, at each side, numerals of value are shown on small uncolored ovals.

The stamps were all embossed in color on plain white wove unwatermarked paper at the Prussian State Printing Office. They were printed in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten, with the side margins numbered 1 to 10 corresponding with the horizontal rows. All were rouletted 11½.

How many were printed or how many different printings took place we have been unable to discover but the totals were roughly as follows:—

¼sgr and ⅓sgr about 60,000 of each.
1 schilling at least 20,000.
1sgr and 3 sgr about 100,000 of each.
2sgr about 50,000.





All values except the 1 schilling and 3sgr exist in fairly pronounced shades. Of the ¼ silbergroschen 100 sheets (10,000 stamps) were printed in orange-yellow. This was the first supply and those printed subsequently were in orange-red.

Reference List.

Oct. 1st, 1864. Embossed. Rouletted 11½.

1. ¼sgr orange, Scott's No. 1 or No. 1a.
2. ⅓sgr green, Scott's No. 2.
3. 1sch violet, Scott's No. 3.
4. 1sgr rose, Scott's No. 4.
5. 2sgr blue, Scott's No. 5.
6. 3sgr bistre, Scott's No. 6.

REMAINDERS.

The grand-duchy having joined the North German Confederation, a notice dated December 17th, 1867, announced that on and after January 1st, 1868, the stamps of the Confederation would be substituted for those of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The remainders were sold in 1868 to a merchant in Neu-Strelitz but no details appear to have been published regarding the numbers in the lot or the price paid for them. All the stamps of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are considerably rarer used than unused and specimens with forged cancellations are, therefore, by no means uncommon.

None of the stamps of this grand-duchy have ever been reprinted.

OLDENBURG.

Oldenburg is a sovereign grand-duchy of the German Empire consisting of three divisions. The first and largest of these is the grand-duchy proper which adjoins the North Sea and has an area of 2,075 square miles. The second part consists of the principality of Lubeck, which is situated north of the state of the same name, with an area of 210 square miles. The third and smallest portion is known as the principality of Birkenfeld. This is situated on the River Saar in the south of the Rhine Provinces and has an area of 194 square miles. The total population of the three portions is a little over 400,000. The grand-duchy proper consists of marsh and *geest* (high heath and moor) land. The breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep and the keeping of bees, are considerable industries. Brickmaking, cork and turf cutting, brewing and distilling, and tobacco manufacture are also carried on. Lubeck possesses more pleasing features than the grand-duchy and is blessed with fruitful soil. Birkenfeld is covered with forests to the extent of 40% of its surface. Here the cutting of gems (agates) and manufacture of imitation jewelery are thriving industries. The grand-duchy has one vote in the Imperial Federal Council and sends three representatives to the Imperial Diet. Its capital, having a population of about 30,000, bears the same name and is chiefly famous for its grand-ducal palace.

The house of Oldenburg is one of considerable antiquity and traces its descent direct from the famous Saxon leader, Witikind, who successfully resisted the doughty Charlemagne more than eleven hundred years ago. Though Witikind eventually submitted it was on highly favorable terms and he took the title of Duke of Saxony. Two of his descendants became the heroes of the nursery tales of Germany. One was Count Otto, to whom a fairy is said to have presented the silver-gilt horn still exhibted in the museum of Copenhagen, and known as the "Horn of Oldenburg." It is this horn which figures on the stamps of Denmark, Hanover, etc.

Count Frederic, another off-shoot, bravely proved the innocence of a

maligned father by undergoing the ordeal of single combat with a fierce lion, which he slew in the presence of the assembled diet of Gostar, presided over by the Emperor, Henry IV. From this young hero's heirs springs the ducal house of Oldenburg and his prowess is fittingly commemorated by the inclusion of a lion rampant on the ducal coat-of-arms. Christian, the Warlike, his great-grandson, built a castle near the ancient city of Oldenburg in 1180 and thereafter took for his title Count of Oldenburg. In 1570, Anthony, the reigning Count, willed a transfer of his dominions to the king of Denmark and the Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein, in the case of the extinction of his male posterity.

In 1667 the country actually fell into the possession of Denmark, then represented by the house of Holstein Gottorp, the elder branch of the Oldenburg family. On the accession of that branch to the Russian throne Denmark received Oldenburg in exchange for the Schleswig-Holstein family possessions. The grand-duke Paul of Russia, in whom the Oldenburg states were invested, solemnly assigned them, according to convention, to his cousin Frederic Augustus, representative of the younger branch of Gottorp and at that time bishop of Lubeck. The emperor of Germany confirmed this settlement (1777), and raised the territory to the rank of a duchy. In 1803 the bishopric of Lubeck was added to the duchy and, after the fall of Napoleon in 1815, the principality of Birkenfeld was amalgamated therewith. In 1829 the territory was made a grand-duchy.

Its Postal History.

The postal service of Oldenburg was originally in the hands of the Counts of Thurn and Taxis, but when it was annexed to the French crown in 1811 that service was put an end to. When the duchy was restored by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, it provided a postal administration of its own. In 1851 it joined the German-Austrian Postal Union and, as one of the rules of the Union required the adoption of postage stamps by the contracting states, Oldenburg immediately made preparation for the issue of suitable labels. The postal rates required three values—1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen respectively, and these were somewhat difficult to express owing to the fact that the currency, like that of Bremen, consisted of a thaler of 72 grote, each of which was divided into 5 schwaren. In the other countries belonging to this Postal Union the thaler was divided into 30 silbergroschen. It was decided to express the values in fractions of a thaler, 1 silbergroschen (1/30 thaler) being equal to 2 2/5 grote; 2 silbergroschen (1/15 thaler) being equal to 4 4/5 grote; and 3 silbergroschen (1/10 thaler) being equal to 7 1/5 grote. These three stamps were first placed on sale on January 5th, 1852. The 1 silbergroschen stamp was for letters weighing up to 1 loth (ounce) sent not more than 10 German miles within the confines of the grand-duchy; the 2 silbergroschen was for letters sent more than 10 miles; and the 3 silbergroschen value was for heavier letters and also for those sent to points outside Oldenburg. The 1 silbergroschen was also used for the registration fee and, from 1858, represented the single letter rate to any place within the grand-duchy.

In 1855 a new value, 1/3 silbergroschen or 4 schwaren, was issued for use on packages of printed matter up to one ounce in weight.

In 1857 the coinage was altered to conform with that of the other members of the Postal Union, the thaler now being divided into 30 groschen of 12 schwaren each. A new set of four values appeared in 1859 showing values in groschen. The next change took place in 1861 when it was decided to dispense with colored papers and have colored impressions on white paper. At the same time two new values were added to the set—a ½gr for the reduced local or "drop" letter rate, and ¼gr to assist in making up the fractional rates on letters to foreign countries. This value was dropped in February of the following year as its use was rather restricted and where the fractional rates necessitated it the next higher value, ½gr had to be used. The adoption of uniform colors for equivalent values among the various members of the Union necessitated another issue in 1862 and this remained in use until January 1st, 1868, when Oldenburg joined the North German Confederation.

In 1853 Prussia acquired about a quarter of a square mile of the territory of Oldenburg at the mouth of the river Jade for a naval port, now called Wilhelmshafen, for a consideration of $375,000, but it was stipulated that Prussian stamps should only be used on letters forwarded by sea. Prussian official correspondence was forwarded free but all other mail matter passing over the postal routes of the grand-duchy had to be franked with Oldenburg stamps. It is important to remember that the Oldenburg

stamps were only used in the grand-duchy proper and not in the principalities of Lubeck and Birkenfeld.

By an agreement, dated August 17th, 1845, and by a Customs Convention dated January 16th, 1864, the postal service of Lubeck was transferred to Denmark, which then possessed sovereign powers in the neighbouring Duchy of Holstein. The postal revenue went to Denmark and Danish stamps were used there until 1864. Then the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein were used, and from 1866 those of Prussia.

Prussia also had charge of the postal administration of Birkenfeld, by the terms of a convention dated April 4th, 1857. Prussian stamps were used and Oldenburg received the sum of $450 annually as compensation for the loss of postal revenue.

The First Issue.

On December 5th, 1851, Oldenburg joined the German-Austrian Postal Union and, as one of the rules of the Union stipulated that postage stamps should be introduced as "quickly as possible," the Government at once made arrangements for the issue of suitable stamps. The old established firm of lithographic printers, Gerhard Stalling of Oldenburg, were approached and they submitted a drawing for the proposed stamps together with an estimate for the cost of production. The drawing met with the approval of the Government and it was returned to Stalling with an order to manufacture the stamps. This order was notified to the Postal Administration by the Government on December 29th, 1851, and on the day previous to this an official decree was published for a translation of which I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Duerst's article in the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1900, viz.:—

No. 113.

Oldenburg, December 28, 1851.

On account of the introduction of postage stamps, and in consequence of the notice of the 16th inst. referring to the German-Austrian Postal Convention, the following is herewith published:—

Art. 1.—The value is stated on the postage stamps, on a shield underneath the coat of arms of Oldenburg-Delmenhorst, surmounted by a crown, in fractions of a thaler, and on a scroll on the right-hand side of the shield in silbergroschen, and on the left-hand side in grote. Underneath the shield is the word "Oldenburg." also in a scroll.

The stamps of 1/30 thaler=2 2/5gr =1sgr are blue.

The stamps of 1/15 thaler=4 4/5gr =2sgr are red.

The stamps of 1/10 thaler=7 1/5gr =3sgr are yellow.

Art. 2.—Only letters can be franked with postage stamps; letters with declared value, packets to be paid for on delivery, samples and wrappers (newspapers?) are excepted.

Art. 3.—The correct amount for the prepayment of the postage according to the tabulated tariffs must be affixed in postage stamps on the address side of the letter in the upper left-hand corner; this can be done by moistening the adhesive matter which is found on the back of the stamps, and pressing them on the letters. If the stamps have dropped off the letters are considered as not franked.

Art. 4.—On letters which have not been franked sufficiently by the senders the underpaid amount will be marked and collected from the addressee. If the sender has affixed more stamps than required by the tariff he will have to bear the loss.

Art. 5.—Letters franked with stamps can be posted like unfranked letters in letter boxes; registered letters must be handed in over the counter.

Art. 6.—Refers to imitators and forgers of postage stamps.

Art. 7.—Postage stamps can be bought at all post offices from the 5th of January, 1852.

(Signed) Mutzenbecher,
Barnstedt.

At the same time as the foregoing document was distributed a "letter of instructions" was sent to the various postmasters and for the translation of the following interesting items I am again indebted to Mr. Duerst.

If sufficient postage has not been affixed in stamps, the despatching post office must mark the deficiency on the address side of the letter and debit the receiving office, which must collect the amount from the addressee.

All letters must be postmarked with name dies as before. If a stamp be recognized as forged, the letter must be sent to the head office. Each stamp must be cancelled separately. The number of the cancellation die must be completely imprinted on the stamp itself. Each office has a die, consisting of four concentric circles, containing a number in the centre. Each office will receive a different number as per the enclosed list.

The despatching office will be fined five times the amount of any not sufficiently obliterated stamp.

The "dies" referred to above are the cancellation stamps.

The same design served for all three values and this has a strong resemblance to that adopted for the first issue of Hanover. Writing in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* in 1874 with regard to these stamps Mr. Overy Taylor said, "The early issues of Oldenburg are remarkable for their neatness and finish. They have the same kind of artistic primness as their Hanoverian contemporaries. There is the same combination, at any rate in the first series, of the useful numeral of value with the decorative coat of arms; and there is the same peculiarity noticeable in them as in many of the other old German stamps—they are rigidly rectangular. Whatever vagaries of ornamentation may be allowed in the centre of the German stamps of the ante-Prussian days, their exterior border is always composed of a neatly ruled double-lined rectangle. Other stamps might take oval, octagonal, hexagonal, or sinuous edged frames, the German engravers stuck fast to their four-sided ideal; and it must be admitted that their productions are not lacking in a certain grave and well-balanced appropriateness. The first Oldenburg type is an example in point. The arms are very carefully and clearly drawn, though on a small scale; the shield, containing the value is fancifully designed; and the scroll, which frames it on three sides, falls in graceful folds; whilst the subordinate foliate ornaments and shading relieve and harmonise with the prominent features."

It should be noted that the arms on the mantle and coronet above are the ducal and not the grand-ducal ones.

The design for each value was engraved separately so that there are many differences apart from those of the facial values. The engravings were made on stone and from these transfers were taken on specially prepared paper and laid down on the printing stone in ten rows of ten. An exact description of the process followed is given in a letter dated January 24th, 1859, which was sent by the Oldenburg postoffice to the Postal Administration of Luxemburg in reply to the latter's enquiry as to the method and cost of manufacturing postage stamps. Mr. Duerst translates the important part of this letter as follows:

One drawing of the stamp is made with a diamond point and a steel needle on a hard, well-polished, blue lithographed stone, and as many copies are taken on prepared Chinese paper as there are to be stamps on the plate (in this case 100). These are then fixed in straight lines on paper, (in this instance in ten rows of ten), and transferred in this form to another stone. After these transfers have been retouched the plate is ready for printing.

There are three generally recognized varieties of type of the 1/30 and 1/15 thaler values and though Scott's catalogue does not differentiate between them it is as well to know how to identify them as some are rarer than others.

The three varieties of the 1/30 thaler may be distinguished as follows:—

Type I.—The ornament in the lower part of the shield joins the left stroke of the H of THALER.

Type II.—The ornament does not touch the H but is 1 mm. distant from that letter.

Type III.—The ornament is rounded and still farther away from the letter H.

The accompanying illustrations should clearly demonstrate the differences. Types I and III are about equal in value while type II is three times as rare as the others.

The distinguishing marks of the three types of the 1/15 thaler are as follows:—

Type I.—The letter H of THALER is well above the indentation of the shield.

Type II.—The letter H almost touches the indentation of the shield.

Type III.—This is similar to type II but the bottom portion of the mantle (below the arms) is fully shaded.

In this value type I is a little commoner than the other two. Of these three varieties of each value the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby stated that the first two in each case represented different drawings on the matrix stone and that the third "may be only a retouch." Capt. P. Ohrt, whose writings formed the ground for Mr. Duerst's translation, states positively that there were only two separate drawings of each, the second one being made owing to a fear that the original one might be worn out with constant use. While he mentions the third type of each his theory of how they were caused is too vague to be of any value. How many stones were made for each value does not appear to be known. In fact, taking it as a whole, the published information regarding this issue is far from satisfactory and these three stamps form a fine field for original research for a collector, with the time, means, and patience to accumulate the necessary material and study it

properly. The late Mr. Robert Ehrenbach stated that being lithographed, each stamp on a sheet differed slightly from the others though, owing to superior workmanship, he admitted that the differences in the case of the 1/10 thaler were very minute.

Quite an extensive range of shades can be found in all three values.



Reference List.

1852. Lithographed. Imperforate.

1. 1/30 thaler black on blue, Scott's No. 1.
2. 1/15 thaler black on rose, Scott No. 2.
3. 1/10 thaler black on yellow, Scott's No. 3.

The Second Issue.

In February 1855, a new value was added to the set for the prepayment of the rate on newspapers and other printed matter. This is very similar in design to the other denominations but has the value "⅓ SILB. GR." on the shield and "4 SCHW." on the scrolls at each side. Up to this time all printed matter enclosed in wrappers had to be prepaid in money and as the number of these packages had grown to a considerable total the time taken in weighing them and accepting the proper fee in money often proved a serious embarrassment to the postal employes. In December, 1854, therefore, the Administration ordered Stalling to prepare a stamp of the required value and at the same time the following official notice was published:—

> It was decreed in the official notification of December 28, 1851, that packets in wrappers could not be prepaid by means of stamps. As it has been found in the meantime that it is desirable that such packets be prepaid by stamps, the Postal Administration has ordered such stamps to be made, presuming that the Government will sanction this order.
>
> The value, 4 schwaren, is contained on a shield below the coat of arms of Oldenburg-Delmenhorst, surmounted by a crown, and on the right and left-hand sides in scrolls, underneath the shield is the word "OLDENBURG."
>
> The stamps are on green, the impression in black color. Concerning the introduction of this stamp, a notice will have to be published in the *Official Gazette,* which the Government is requested to order.
>
> (Signed) Boedecker.

In acceding to this request the Government published the following decree under date, January 30, 1855:

> Referring to the official notification of 28 December, 1851, concerning postage stamps, and in alteration of Article 2 of the same, it is hereby notified that packets in wrappers can also be prepaid by stamps, from the 1st of February, in the same manner and under the same conditions as letters. The stamps are of green color, with black impression, and are of the valuc of 4 schwaren.
>
> The stamps can be bought from the date named at all post offices.
>
> (Signed) Mutzenbecher,
> Kropp.

The value schwaren was abbreviated to "schw" on the stamps. The schwaren was a small copper coin, peculiar to Oldenburg, worth only about ¼c in United States currency.

The stamps were lithographed in the same manner as the others and printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten. There do not appear to be any minor varieties of importance while the color of the paper hardly varies at all. It would appear that the total number issued was not large while, judging from the present catalogue price of used specimens, the use of this value was somewhat restricted.



Reference List.

1855. Lithographed. Imperf.

4. 1/3sgr (4schw) black on green Scott's No. 4.

The Third Issue.

On January 24th, 1857, Oldenburg concluded a monetary convention with other German States according to which only the thaler of 30 groschen was to be legal currency, and the old thaler of 72 grote was abolished. As the stamps then

current did not agree with the new coinage so far as some of the inscriptions were concerned it was decided to issue a new series. Matters were, however, taken very leisurely and it was not until eighteen months later that the new stamps were placed on sale. Of such little consequence was the change considered by the Postal Administration, notwithstanding that the design chosen was a very different one from that of 1852, that no official notification of any sort appears to have been published. The new stamps were, apparently, distributed to the postmasters without comment and were placed on sale at each post office just as soon as supplies of the old stamps were exhausted. As no official date of issue was stipulated we have to rely on dated obliterated specimens and from these it would seem that the stamps were probably placed on sale in July or August, 1859.

The design is similar for all four values and consists of the grand-ducal coat of arms, surmounted by a ducal crown, on a plain oval ground, with "OLDENBURG" on a scroll above it, and the value in words on a similar scroll below. On each side of the centerpiece are small ovals containing the numerals of value, while the spaces above and below these are filled with leaf-like ornamentation.

The stamps were designed and lithographed at the works of Gerhard Stalling, and as in the case of the previously current stamps, a separate engraving on stone was made for each value. They were printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, in black on colored papers. Naturally, as the stamps were produced by lithography minor varieties exist but the only one of prominence occurs on the 3 groschen. On one stamp on the stone the D of OLDENBURG was so malformed as to more nearly resemble a B.

The ⅓ groschen seems to have been but little used and it is by far the rarest of the series. In the 1 and 2 groschen fairly pronounced shades may be found.



Reference List.

1859. Lithographed. Imperf.

5. 1/3gr black on green, Scott's No. 5.
6. 1gr black on blue, Scott's No. 6.
7. 2gr black on rose, Scott's No. 7.
8. 3gr black on yellow, Scott's No. 8.

The Fourth Issue.

A Post-office circular, dated December 15th, 1860, announced that on January 1st, 1861, coincident with an issue of stamped envelopes, a new issue of adhesive stamps would be made, printed in color on white paper, the values being ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, and 3 groschen. The designs for the ⅓, 1, 2, and 3 groschen were the same as those for the preceding issue and it is evident the same original dies were used. Possibly, too, for the earlier printings the same stones were used. The two new values are a little different in design. The ducal coronet is larger, nearly as large as the coat of arms; and these are on a ground of solid color. The ends of the scrolls containing the inscriptions above and below the centre are prolonged downwards or upwards and these extensions fill the spaces occupied by the arabesques on the other values. How many printings were made is not known but most of the values fall into two divisions which may be described as hazy and clear prints, respectively. The former were evidently the earlier printings, the result of lack of knowledge on the part of the lithographers as to how to deal with colored inks. As they became more expert their work improved resulting in the clear prints. Quite a number of varieties are found in the lettering and in the frames of the ⅓gr and 3gr values from which it would appear that new stones were laid down and for these a number of defective transfers were used. Of these varieties the most prominent are "OLDEIBURG," which is found on both values, and "Dritto" and "Drittd," found on the ⅓gr. An interesting minor variety of the 1gr is known with a pointed numeral at the right hand side. This seems of considerable rarity.

The ½ groschen value was necessitated by a reduction in the rates for local letters which had previously required a 1gr stamp. The ¼gr was for no particular rate but was used in conjunction with other values when the postal charges, as was frequently the case, resulted in such fractional charges as ¼ or ¾. It is the rarest value of the set in used condition.

All values exist in a number of shades the ⅓gr and 1gr in particular furnishing a number of distinctive tints. Errors of the 1gr and 3gr are known printed on both sides. The former was first discovered in 1894 while the latter was not known until some years later.

Reference List.

1861. Lithographed. Imperf.

9. ¼gr orange, Scott's No. 9.
10. 1/3gr green, Scott's No. 10 or No. 11.
11. ½gr brown, Scott's No. 12 or 12a.
12. 1gr blue, Scott's No. 13.
13. 2gr red, Scott's No. 14.
14. 3gr yellow, Scott's No. 15.

The Fifth Issue.

On March 9th, 1861, the Prussian Postal Administration addressed the following circular to the various signatories to the German-Austrian Postal Union:—

Experience has shown that the differences in the colors of the stamps and stamped envelopes used by the various states in the postal convention make the ascertaining whether the correct postage has been paid very difficult. It is, therefore, desirable that the stamps and stamped envelopes of 1, 2 and 3sgr and their equivalents should have the same colors. In order to attain this the General Post Office has the honor to recommend the following propositions:—

I.—The said stamps to be printed in the colors shown by the enclosed envelopes·

1 silbergroschen=3 kreuzer (Rhine States)=5 new kreuzer=1½ schilling (Mecklenburg)=2 schilling (Hamburg and Lubeck)=3 grote (Bremen)=12½ centimes (Luxemburg), in *red*.

2sgr=6kr (Rhine States)=10 n. kr. =3sch (Mckl.)=3sch (Hbg. and Lbk.)=5grt (Brem.)=25c (Lux.) in *blue*.

3sgr=9kr (Rhine States)=15 n. kr. =5sch (Mckl.)=4sch (Hbg. and Lbk.)=7grt (Brem.)=37½c in *dark brown*.

II.—The same colors, according to the values, should be applied to the stamped envelopes.

III.—To facilitate the operation of obliteration all stamps should be affixed in the upper right-hand corner.

IV.—Proposed alterations, to come into force as soon as a new issue is required.

The General Post Office requests an answer to these propositions.

Berlin, March 9, 1861.

General Post Office of the Kingdom of Prussia.

(Signed) Weddigs.

Nearly all the administrations assented to these proposals and in conformity to these suggestions Oldenburg issued a new series in 1862. As the issue of 1861 had hardly given satisfaction, Stalling was asked if he could not print the new stamps by some other process than lithography. It was suggested that the stamps be engraved but Stalling refused to undertake the work, owing to lack of the necessary facilities.

A requisition was, therefore, sent to the Prussian State Printing Works, asking if they would undertake to supply the new stamps. The printing works replied that they were prepared to execute the order at a cost of about $37.50 for the necessary dies and plates for each denomination in addition to the cost of printing.

The Postal Administration of Oldenburg agreed to the price and it was decided the same design should be used for all five values (the ¼gr was dropped from this series as being no longer necessary). The design shows the arms of the Grand-duchy surmounted by a ducal coronet, embossed on an oval ground of solid color. This is enclosed within an oval band on which, on an engine turned ground, is the name "OLDENBURG" at top, and the value in words at the base, while on small discs at the sides the numerals of value are displayed. There was no exterior rectangular frame. The arms were engraved on steel by Herr Schilling; from this die Weitmann, a mechanician, made a punch with the aid of which he sunk five dies of the Arms, around which oval bands were engine-turned and engraved by schilling. From these completed dies, Mr. Westoby tells us, "fifty lead moulds were taken, and these were clamped together in five rows of ten. From this block of fifty-two electrotypes were taken, making, when combined, the printing plates of 100 stamps. The rows were numbered at the top, bottom and sides, as was the practice with almost all the stamps embossed at Berlin." The stamps were printed on plain white paper and were rouletted in line. At first the roulettes gauged 11½ but in 1867 a new machine gauging 10 was used. Five printings were made in all, the dates of delivery of these being June 26th, 1862, October 31st, 1863, September 30th, 1864, December 21st, 1865, and January 11th, 1867. The total quantities printed were:

⅓ groschen,	490,000
½ groschen,	240,000
1 groschen,	2,100,000
2 groschen,	380,000
3 groschen,	380,000

The 1 groschen of this series is occasionally found bisected and the halves used as ½ groschen but such use was never officially authorized.

had sold the patent to the Prussian Government some few years before these stamps were issued.

Although Prussia joined the North German Confederation on January 1st, 1868, and in common with other members of the Union ceased to issue its own distinctive stamps there was such a large stock of these 10 and 30 groschen stamps on hand that the Confederation continued to use them until the end of February, 1869.



Reference List.

1866. No Wmk. Rouletted 10.

20. 10sgr rose, Scott's No. 21.
21. 30sgr blue, Scott's No. 22.

The Seventh Issue.

Prussia, having purchased the remaining rights of the Princes of Thurn & Taxis for the sum of three million thaler (about $2,250,000), from July 1st, 1867, was obliged to provide a series of stamps in kreutzer currency until further arrangements could be made. These stamps were also used in that part of Bavaria which was ceded to Prussia by the treaty of August 22nd, 1866, at the close of the war. Five values were issued in all—1, 2, 3, 6 and 9kr. One kreuzer was equal to 3 3/7 pfennige, and the letter rates were fixed at 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer as being the nearest equivalents to 1, 2 and 3 silbergroschen. The two lower values were used for printed matter, samples and postcards.

The design is the same for all and consists of a Prussian eagle within a hexagonal frame intercepted at the sides by a large block for the numerals of value, which form part of the solid background on which the eagle is embossed. At the top is "PREUSSEN" on an engine-turned background, and at the base is "KREUZER" on a similar ground.

For the central design of the Prussian eagle the same die was used as for the stamps of 1861-65, while the engraving of the rest of the design for the respective values was the work of Schilling. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten, and rouletted 16. All four margins were numbered at the ends of the horizontal and vertical rows.



Reference List.

1867. No Wmk. Rouletted 16.

22. 1kr green, Scott's No. 23.
23. 2kr orange, Scott's No. 24.
24. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 25.
25. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 26.
26. 9kr bistre, Scott's No. 27.

Remainders.

The use of Prussian stamps ceased on December 31st, 1867 for, on the following day, the stamps of the North German Confederation came into use. There were considerable remainders of the issues of 1861-67 and towards the end of 1868 attempts were made to dispose of these. The late M. Moens was offered the lot comprising no less than a quarter of a million sheets of the issues of 1861-67 besides a large number of envelopes and a big stock of the obsolete stamps of Schleswig Holstein. The minimum price was to be the cost of manufacture which, in the case of the stamps, was 2½ thalers per 100 sheets. The value of the entire lot was estimated at 3,000 thalers and as no purchaser could be found at that figure the numbers were reduced, a portion of the stock being sold to a papermaker for the purpose of being reduced to pulp. The remainder were carefully tabulated and consisted, so far as the Prussian stamps were concerned, of the following:—

1850	6pf 270 copies.
	1sgr 19 copies.
	2sgr 13 copies.
	3sgr 38 copies.
1856	4pf 85 copies.
	4pf 21 copies (unwatermarked paper).
1857	6pf 80 copies.
	1sgr 10 copies.
	2sgr 6 copies.
	3sgr 30 copies.
1858	4pf 88 copies.
	1sgr 79 copies.
	2sgr 64 copies.
	3sgr 61 copies.
1861	4pf, 6pf, 1, 2, 3sgr, 30,000 of each.
1865	3pf 30,000.
1867	1, 2, 3, 6, 9kr, 30,000 of each.

The 10 and 30sgr, as we have already shown, were not offered for sale, these being used up as stamps of the Confederation itself. This lot together with about 10,000 envelopes, and over 270,000 stamps of Schleswig Holstein were sold to the late Mr. Julius Goldner, of Hamburg, for 1,000 thalers (about $750). The comparatively small quantities of the 1850-58 issues were immediately acquired by M. Moens and it was not long before the balance of the stock was entirely dispersed.

Reprints.

In 1864 requests were made to the Prussian postal authorities by several European governments for specimens of all stamps that had been issued. As there were no more supplies of the first issue at the Head Post Office (the few included in the remainders were found in some of the smaller offices at a later date, presumably) the five values were reprinted in complete sheets from the original plates. Regarding these reprints Mr. Wedmore tells us:—

The reprints of the 1, 2 and 3sgr values were made on unwatermarked paper, and can therefore easily be distinguished from the originals. The colors of the papers are almost identical with those employed for the issued stamps.

The reprints of the 4pf stamps were also on unwatermarked paper. Two shades are known—a pale yellow-green and a dark blue-green. The latter is by many supposed to be a color trial of the year 1856, but the gumming, and above all the paper, resemble so closely that used for the yellow-green printing and the 1864 reprint of the 6pf stamp, that it seems more probable that the blue-green shade was printed in 1864 owing to the yellow-green being of poor appearance.

The reprint of the 6pf stamp is on similar paper to the foregoing, and can be distinguished from the 1860 printing of that stamp on unwatermarked paper by the absence of the colorless network. There is also a difference in the shade, but I am not expert enough in color definitions to describe it.

Small quantities of these reprints were supplied to private persons and to dealers at face value, and some copies of the 1 and 2sgr are known used postally.

The total quantity printed of each value was very small, and these 1864 reprints are now quite scarce.

In 1873 a number of reprints were made for Julius Goldner, of Hamburg, who paid a certain sum to the government for the benefit of the soldiers wounded in the Franco-Prussian war. The quantities of these were as follows:

4pf 500 sheets of 150 stamps = 75,000
6pf 500 sheets of 150 stamps = 75,000
1sgr 200 sheets of 150 stamps = 30,000
2sgr 200 sheets of 150 stamps = 30,000
3sgr 200 sheets of 150 stamps = 30,000

Mr. Wedmore gives interesting details of these reprints as follows:—

These reprints are all on watermarked paper which was made in the same moulds as that used for the original stamps, and the two lower values resemble very closely the genuine stamps. The paper is thicker and coarser than the originals, and the gum is thick, smooth, and "glassy" in appearance. The printing is generally smudgy, and the green of the 4pf stamp has a fresh, bright appearance. The 6pf is of a more orange shade of vermilion than is found in the originals.

The paper on which the silbergroschen values were printed is similar in texture to that employed for the lower values, and the gum is also the same. The color of the paper employed for the 1sgr is a pale wine-red. The plates were badly cleaned during the printing, and the stamps, consequently, have a dirty appearance.

The same remarks apply to the 2 and 3sgr values, except as to the color of the papers. That used for the 2sgr value has changed color, so that the stamps now usually appear to be printed on a very pale blue paper sprinkled with dark blue spots, which shew either on the face or the back of the stamp. In the case of the 3sgr reprints, which were originally on yellow paper, the color has now mostly changed to a pale grey, sometimes with yellow or pinkish spots, owing to some chemical action.

The whole of the printing was delivered to Julius Goldner, no supply being retained by the postal authorities, so that the Postal Museum officials had to purchase, in 1890, some complete sheets for the collection.

The reprints were printed from the original plates, bearing the following numbers:—6pf (No. 7); 1sgr (No. 14); 2sgr (No. 6); 3sgr (No. 3); and 4pf (No. 1). The two first named plates are in the Berlin Postal Museum, the others are no longer in existence.

Official Imitations.

In addition to the reprints of the 1850-56 stamps described above so-called reprints of the 1857 issue were made in 1864 but these are nothing better than official imitations. The original electrotyped plates employed in printing the originals had long since been destroyed as also had the dies from which the electrotypes had been struck. It was necessary, therefore, to make entirely new dies. These were made from a wood-block which now reposes in the Berlin Postal Museum with other interesting relics of the Prussian post. Though an attempt was made to copy the original design as closely as possible there are many differences by which the imitations can be easily recognised. The most prominent of these is a period in place of a colon after the word "SILBERGR." The "G" of the same word has no crossbar and the "F" of "FREIMARKE" has a projecting line at the top left side.

The 3sgr is in a yellow tint very similar to that of the originals but the 1sgr and 2sgr are in shades unlike any found in the genuine stamps. The former is bright crimson and the latter a lavender-blue. The paper is white-wove and thin and the gum is thin, smooth and white like that of the reprints of the same period. These official imitations were printed from plates specially constructed and afterwards destroyed so that when an additional supply was required in 1873 they were printed direct from the wood-block, and the three subsidiary dies taken from the wood-block. Mr. Wedmore tells us that these were printed "on strips of paper measuring about 2¼ by 6½ inches. On each strip were printed the 1sgr, 3sgr, 2sgr and woodblock (without value) in the order named, and impressions were taken in carmine red, deep blue, brownish yellow and black. These are ungummed."

Forgeries.

Forgeries of the first three issues are fairly plentiful but all I have seen are so crude that they would hardly deceive the veriest tyro. Mr. Wedmore states that forgeries of the 10sgr and 30sgr are also known though I have never come across these. They are said to be a little dangerous though the eagles and lettering are very badly drawn compared with the originals. The paper is very different being thin and white instead of tough and yellowish as in the genuine stamps.

SAXONY.

Saxony is a kingdom of Germany, being fifth in area and third in population among the states of the empire. It is surrounded by Bohemia, Silesia, Prussian Saxony, and the minor Saxon States, and has a total area of 5,787 square miles. The population grows fast and had nearly quadrupled in the period 1815-1900. At the present time it has nearly reached the five million mark and is the most densely peopled country in Europe. The River Elbe divides the kingdom into two almost equal parts, both hilly and both well watered. The predominating geographical feature of the western half is the Erzgebirge (2,500 feet) separating it from Bohemia; of the eastern half, offsets of the Riesengebirge, and the sandstone formation, above Dresden, known as the Saxon Switzerland. Agriculture is highly developed though most of the farms are small. Saxony's chief interests are, however, manufacturing and mining. Coal, iron, cobalt, tin, copper, lead and silver are all found, the latter having been mined at Freiberg since the 12th century.

The people are in part of Slav descent, but Germanised. Amongst them are between 50,000 and 60,000 Wends (pure Slavs). Education stands at a high level, the university at Leipzig, for instance, being one of the most important educational centres of the empire. The capital is Dresden, while the three largest towns are Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz. Saxony is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy, with a parliament of two chambers. It sends four members to the Imperial Council and twenty-three representatives to the Reichstag.

The name of Saxony formerly designated a very large tract in north Germany, extending from the Weser to the frontiers of Poland. At the peace of 1495 the Emperor Maximilian I, divided Germany into two circles, of which the extensive tract of country hitherto called Saxony formed three, viz:—Westphalia, Lower Saxony and

Upper Saxony. The last of these comprised the electorates of Braddenburg and Saxony, the duchy of Pomerania, and several small principalities. The kingdom of Saxony was formed out of the electorate of the same name. The duchy of Saxony, to which the electorial dignity and the office of hereditary marshall of the empire were attached, was, however, no part of the ancient German duchy of that name (which was composed of Lauenberg and a tract on the other side of the Elbe), but a Wend or Vandal province, which Albert the Bear, margrave of Salzwedel, of the house of Ascania, had conquered and left to his son Bernhard. This Bernhard received from the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa the dignity of Duke of Saxony, to which were attached a part of Engern and Westphalia, extending from the Weser, which separated it from Eastphalia, westward to the Rhine. But Bernhard not being powerful enough to maintain his rights, most of the Saxon allodial proprietors became immediate estates of the empire by which the duchy was dissolved, and its name transferred to the country inherited by Bernhard from his father, to which from that time the ducal dignity was attached. The house of Ascania becoming extinct on the death of Albert III (1422), the Emperor Sigismund invested Frederick the Warlike, margarve of Meissen, with the electoral title and the duchy of Saxony. He was succeeded in the electoral dominions by his son, Frederick the Mild, who reigned from 1428 to 1464. On his death his dominions were divided between his two sons, Albert and Ernest, who were the founders of the Albertine and Ernestine lines, the former of which still reigns in the kingdom of Saxony, and the latter is divided into four branches of Saxe - Altenburg, Coburg - Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar.

In the war with France (1793) Saxony furnished only a small contingent and took no decided part; but in 1806 the elector sent all his troops to support the kin of Prussia. The ruin of the Prussian power at the battle of Jena enabled Napoleon to gain the Saxons to his cause. Prussian Poland was added to the dominions of Saxony under the title of the grand-duchy of Warsaw, and the title of elector was changed to that of king. After the overthrow of Napoleon at Leipzig (1813), the king was for a time a prisoner in the hands of the allies, and the Congress of Vienna deprived him of more than half his dominions, or a territory of 7,880 square miles. which was handed over to Prussia. Saxony took the side of Austria in the Seven Weeks' War (1866) shared in the defeat of Sadowa and was compelled to join the North German Confederation. In 1871 Saxony became a member of the new German empire.

Its Philatelic History.

The German-Austrian Postal Union was formed on April 6th, 1850, and as Saxony at once decided to join it was necessary to take measures for providing postage stamps. The kingdom of Bavaria had issued stamps in the previous year and the Government of Saxony therefore applied to that kingdom for information. In response to this appeal the Bavarians sent copies of all their acts and decrees relating to the issue of stamps, together with specimens of the postage stamps which had been issued. As the question of deciding upon an entire issue required some deliberation, it was determined to make a start by providing a stamp of small value for prepaying the rate of postage on journals and printed matter. This stamp was the now famous 3 pfennige red the design of which, it will be noticed, is a palpable copy of the 1 kreuzer Bavaria. On June 22d, 1850, a notice appeared stating that from July 1st following, articles under wrapper destined for any place within the circuit of the royal post of Saxony or for Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, the Mecklenburgs, Anhalt - Schwarzburg, Waldeck, or Hamburg, must be prepaid with stamps of three pfennige for every loth (about ½ oz.) in weight, and that the post-office had prepared such stamps, the sale of which would commence on June 29th, though they were not to be used until July 1st. For the definite issue of August 1st, 1851, more elaborate designs were selected. Various methods of production were considered and numerous essays were submitted by J. B. Hirschfeld, who printed the 3pf red. Hirschfeld could, apparently, only produce stamps by the typographic process and while this was considered suitable enough for the lowest value, used for printed matter, it was hardly considered good enough for the higher denominations. Consequently Hirschfeld only obtained the contract for printing the 3 pfennig stamps, in a design showing the Arms of the kingdom, while the contract for manufacturing the higher values was awarded to C. C. Meinhold & Sons, of Dresden, a firm well-known for the production of engravings by the glyphographic process. There were four values in all—

½, 1, 2, and 3 neugroschen—showing a profile portrait of Frederic Augustus II. King Frederic died on August 9, 1854, and was succeeded by his brother John. Steps were at once taken to provide new stamps and though these were ready by the end of the year they were not issued until June 1st, 1855. The numismatic rule of setting the profile of a reigning sovereign the reverse way to that in which it was placed on the coins etc., of his predecessor was followed. With the exception of the portrait the design was altered as little as possible; the values were the same and the same colors were used. No change was made in the 3pf value, as it bore the coat-of-arms, and this denomination continued to be printed by Hirschfeld. It was found desirable to have higher values than 3ngr for use on letters sent beyond the confines of the German-Austrian postal union and on April 24th, 1856, 5 and 10ngr stamps were issued. In design these were similar to the lower values but they were printed in color on white paper instead of in black on colored papers as was the case with all previously issued neugroschen stamps.

In March, 1861, the head of the Prussian Post-office called attention to the confusion that was created by so many states of the German-Austrian Postal Union using stamps of corresponding values in different colors, and suggested that all stamps of similar value, whether expressed in schilling, grote, groschen, or kreuzer, should be printed in the same color, and that the same rule should be applied to the stamped envelopes, which should have the stamp in the right upper angle, and the adhesives placed in the same position; and he advised new issues to be made to carry out these suggestions. These proposals met with general approval, and Saxony immediately prepared for a new issue. Various firms were invited to submit designs, but only four did so and the contract was eventually awarded to Giesecke and Devrient, of Leipzig. The new stamps had the arms of Saxony in colorless embossing in the centre, and they are certainly inferior in appearance to their predecessors. With this issue perforation was introduced for the first time. The values were the same as before except that the 10 neugroschen was dropped. The demand for this value was found to be exceedingly small and at the time the new series appeared, July 1st, 1863, quite a large proportion of the original supply of the 10ngr of 1856 still remained on hand. Saxony, as we have already shown, was compelled to join the North German Confederation and on the appearance of the Confederation stamps on January 1st, 1868, its separate stamps were suppressed.

The currency of Saxony was the thaler, worth about 72c, which was divided into 30 neugroschen. One neugroschen was equivalent in value to a silbergroschen, but was divided into ten instead of twelve pfennige.

The First Issue.

Among all the stamps issued by the various German States none is more popular than the first stamp issued in Saxony—the 3 pfennige red. It is not a very handsome stamp, or even one of original design, but it is merely a somewhat crude copy of the 1kr stamp issued by Bavaria in 1849, as we have already pointed out. This particular stamp seems always to have been in demand from the earliest days of stamp collecting, the real reason of its popularity being that it was one of the most difficult stamps to obtain as well as one of the first used in the German Empire. This stamp was produced in a hurry and did not receive the careful consideration accorded to the other postage stamps issued by Saxony in the following year. The reason for its hurried manufacture lies in the fact that it was intended for use on newspapers and printed matter which, under the newly formed postal Convention between Austria and various German States, had to be prepaid. If not prepaid, the packages were charged full letter rate. Not only had these packages to be prepaid but the Saxon Government insisted that stamps must be used and payment in cash was not allowed. The design consists of a large open "3" covered with a mazework pattern on a ground composed of fragments of wavy lines within a frame 18½ mm. square. The frame is about 3¼ mm. wide and is inscribed "SACHSEN" at top, "FRANCO" at base, "DREI" at left, and "PFENNIGE" at right. In each of the angles is a small ornament with a star-like centre.

The stamps were manufactured at the printing establishment of J. B. Hirschfeld, a printer and lithographer of Leipzig. The original die was engraved in relief on metal and from this moulds were taken in plaster, or some similar material, from which Arnold, the stereotyper in Hirschfeld's works, took casts in type-metal. The stamps are not all of equal size the variations being due to unequal shrinkage of the plaster moulds in drying. It is also

probable, as Mr. Westoby points out, that Arnold, to save time, used some of his to produce moulds for others.

It is probable only twenty moulds were made for the stamps were printed in sheets of twenty in four horizontal rows of five. It has been suggested that there was another plate used for some of the later printings but no satisfactory proof of this has been produced. Lines of printer's rule were placed between the casts and in referring to these Mr. Westoby says they ran "vertically down the sheet uninterruptedly; but the horizontal lines were broken and did not touch the vertical lines." Unless, however, a second plate was used, or a resetting of the casts made, this statement must be inaccurate for in a superb mint block of four illustrated in a German paper some little time ago the horizontal lines are distinctly continuous and it is the vertical ones which are broken. The stamps were printed on ordinary white wove paper and they are, of course, not perforated. The gum is of a distinctly yellow hue.

The first lot of stamps consisting of 120,000 (6,000 sheets) was delivered by the end of June and the public's appreciation of them may be gauged from the fact that only 19,000 remained by the 20th of August. Two days later another supply of 60,000 was delivered. Both these lots were ordered orally but after that it was decreed that future orders must be made in writing from the office of the Main Postal Treasury. Six further lots were ordered and delivered as follows:—

	Stamps or	Sheets
October 8th, 1850,	40,000	2,000
November 4th, 1850,	60,000	3,000
December 19th, 1850,	60,000	3,000
February 22nd, 1851,	40,000	2,000
April 3rd, 1851,	80,000	4,000
June 17th, 1851,	40,000	2,000

Altogether, therefore, 500,000 of these stamps were printed and delivered. One sheet of twenty stamps was sent to the Finance Ministry at Dresden as a sample, 463,058 stamps were sold, and the remaining 36,922 were burnt on December 10th, 1851. In the early nineties the sheet sent to the Treasury was apparently cut up and the stamps sold singly at a dollar or so apiece.

That this stamp was only intended as a temporary issue is shown by a remark contained in the official notification of June 22nd, 1850, viz:—"This form is, however, only provisional, and will be altered when postage stamps for correspondence (letters) are introduced." This stamp was replaced by the 3pf green label, in the Arms type, on August 1st, 1851, and it was then decreed that no more of the red stamps were to be sold at the post-offices. At the same time the public were informed they could use any of the red stamps they possessed but that under no circumstances would they be exchanged for the new green ones. Writing in the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1900, Mr. G. B. Duerst says: "This is the reason why the 3 pfennig, red, is so rare with the lozenge obliteration, which was only introduced in March, 1852. The usual postmark is the name and date stamp, but the earliest obliteration was in pen and ink."

The stamp exists in a number of shades, doubtless owing to the many printings, but according to the catalogue quotations there is little to choose between them in point of rarity.

The stamp is rare and its scarcity is accounted for by the fact that the vast majority of the 463,058 stamps sold were used on newspaper packages and were destroyed in the removal of the wrapper.

Unused this stamp has always been considered scarcer than used but owing to the larger demand for used specimens of recent years there is now little to choose between used and unused so far as market value is concerned. We believe the largest block known in mint condition, with original gum, is a block of four from the right lower corner of a sheet. An entire sheet is, or was, in existence, however. This was described in the *Monthly Journal* in 1896 as follows:—"Mr. Castle secured, for a sum of about $1500.00, an unsevered and unused sheet of 20 Saxony 3pf red. This is believed to be the only sheet known, and is the one formerly in the Friedl Museum of Vienna. Mr. Friedl got it from a Castle in Saxony, where it was found pasted on a fire-screen and varnished over! Naturally it is not in the most brilliant condition, but it is a unique piece, and well worth the price paid."

This 3pf stamp is one that has consistently shown an appreciation in value and of recent years it has jumped upwards in price at an astonishing rate. In 1864 it was worth about 35c in used condition; in 1884 it was quoted 75c; in 1894 its value had increased to $22, in 1908 it stood at $37; while at the present time Scott has it quoted at a modest $70, Gibbons at $120, while fine copies have approached the $150 mark at auction abroad. There is a suspicion in some quarters that some one is attempting a corner in this stamp —a not impossible proceeding in view of the limited number available—and should such a "corner" be successful

there is no knowing to what price this variety may yet be forced.

Few stamps have been so extensively counterfeited as this 3 pfennige, one writer alone admitting the possession of no less than twenty-five different counterfeits. Mr. Westoby mentions several points which should be of value in detecting counterfeits, viz.:—

> In the ornament in the corners, which is in the shape of a quatrefoil, the interior design is in the shape of a four-rayed star, or rather a round uncolored centre to a St. Andrew's Cross. In the left upper corner ornament there is a curved line opposite to each extremity of the cross. This curved line is wanting opposite the left upper extremity of the cross in all the other corner ornaments, and also opposite the upper right extrenity of the cross in the right upper ornament, and this right extremity is long, while the left one is very short, as also is the upper right one in the right lower ornament. In the inscriptions the S and A in SACHSEN almost join, as also do the R and E in DRIE. There is a break in the inner line of the frame opposite the I of DRIE. These are the principal tests given by Messrs. Collin and Calman, and in their catalogue enlarged engravings are given of the corner ornaments. In the genuine stamps there is a full stop after FRANCO which, curiously enough, is absent in most of the imitations."



Reference List.

July 1st, 1850. No wmk. Imperf.

1. 3pf red, Scott's Nos. 1 or 1a.

The Second Issue.

Whilst the first Saxon stamp had been designed and issued without much care or fuss, many and deep were the deliberations before the permanent issue was decided upon. Various methods of production were examined and considered; wood engraving was objected to, and line engraving was considered too expensive. Numerous essays were submitted by Hirschfeld and others and those of Hirschfeld met with approval. Before, however, he received the order the firm of C. C. Meinhold and Sons, of Dresden, a firm well known for the production of engravings by the glyphographic process, made a proposal which was accepted by the authorities. Hirschfeld's design for the neu-groschen values was, therefore, handed to the Meinholds and the only order Hirschfeld received was that for printing the 3 pfennige stamps. The 3pf value was again intended for printed matter but it now represented the rate within the entire German-Austrian Postal Union—this was the main reason for the change of design for this denomination. The ½ neugroschen was intended for local letters; the 1ngr for letters sent less than 10 miles within the Postal Union; the 2ngr for letters between 10 and 20 miles; and the 3ngr for letters beyond 20 miles.

The design for the 3 pfennige shows the Arms of Saxony on a shield surmounted by a crown within an oval of solid color. On a scroll at top is "SACHSEN" and on a similar scroll at base is "Drie Pfennige." Numerals of value, within small circles, are shown at the sides and the spaces are filled with scroll ornamentation. The whole is enclosed within a narrow rectangular frame. This stamp was printed in sheets of 120, the plate being composed of casts taken in type-metal from the original die. The stamps were placed so closely together that specimens with good margins are very difficult to obtain. The neugroschen values are all alike in design and show a profile portrait of King Frederic Augustus II, with head to right, on a solid colored ground within an oval. The inscriptions are similar to those of the 3pf except that the lower one is "Neu-Grosch.", separated by the numeral of value. Numerals are also placed at the sides and all four values were printed in sheets of 120. The early supplies of all values were delivered by the printers in strips of ten for some reason or other. Usually the sheets were sub-divided horizontally, but in some cases the strips were cut vertically.

The 3 pfennige exists in two distinct shades—blue or dark green and yellow green. The colors of the papers for the various neu-groschen values also show some variation and in dealing with this matter I cannot do better than quote from an excellent article in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,* written by Mr. D. C. Gray in December, 1908:—

> The ½ neu-groschen may be found on paper varying from almost white to bluish grey, the bluish shades being the scarcer. The paper of the 1 neugroschen is sometimes deep and

sometimes quite pale rose; that of the 3 neu-groschen varies from very deep to quite pale yellow; while the 2 neu-groschen appears printed on pale blue and very dark blue paper. Some of the shades of the ½, 1, and 3 neu-groschen may be due to fading, although, considering the large numbers of printings which took place a variation in the colour of the papers used is not surprising. The change of the 2 neu-groschen from pale to very dark blue, however, was certainly not accidental, but was due to definite instructions given to the printers by the postal authorities in 1852.

The reason for this order was that a postmaster had complained to the head office that if the 2 neu-groschen stamps (printed in pale blue) were much exposed to the light they faded into approximately the color of the ½ neu-groschen. By the adoption of the dark blue paper any mistakes arising from such a cause were entirely obviated. These stamps were all put on sale on 29th July, and were to frank letters from 1st August, 1851. The quantities printed of each value of this set were as follows:—

3 pfennige, 12,500,000; ½ neu-groschen, 5,100,000; 1 neu-groschen, 5,700,000; 2 neu-groschen, light blue, 700,000; 2 neu-groschen dark blue, 1,500,000; and 3 neu-groschen, 2,350,000. There were twenty-four printings of the 3 pfennige; seventeen of the ½ and 1 neu-groschen, and sixteen of the 2 and 3 neu-groschen.

By far the rarest stamp of Saxony is, of course, the ½ neu-groschen printed in error on the pale blue paper of the 2 neu-groschen. The existence of this error seems to have been quite unknown until Dr. Kloss published his "History of the Stamps of the Kingdom of Saxony" in 1883 or 1884. According to Dr. Kloss "On August 22nd, 1851, the Post-office at Leipzig informed the G. P. O. at Dresden, that they had found a quantity of stamps among the 2ngr blue which had, instead of '2 Neugroschen,' the inscription '½ neugroschen' although printed in the correct color of the 2ngr stamps, viz., blue. On referring to the printers' statement it was found that only 120 stamps were printed in this color by mistake, 63 of these were sold over the counter before the mistake was found out, the remaining 57 were returned to the G. P. O. at Dresden." There is little doubt that the 63 stamps which were sold to the public, were sold as 2ngr stamps, whose color they bore, and they were used as such.

It appears the Post-office sold the errors singly and in strips of ten and when they discovered the mistake the purchasers were written to and asked to return the stamps as any letters franked with them might possibly be treated as unpaid by other offices. When Dr. Kloss made his notes public the hunt for the errors began and some of the firms written to by the Leipzig post-office in 1851 were hunted out. This resulted in the discovery of one of the letters written by the Post-office with an unused strip of ten of the errors pinned to it. Due to the forgetfulness of a clerk this letter was never returned to the postal authorities! Herr Blauhuth, of Leipzig, secured this strip, and for ten years these were the only copies known. The owner first sold a pair, inlcuding the one spoiled by the pin-holes, for $37.50, while his last copy realised $300. The 57 errors which were returned to Dresden should have been destroyed but, in 1891, 24 of the stamps were found in an envelope pinned to an old document relating to the former postal accounts in the Department of Finance, Dresden. What became of the other 33 is a mystery which will probably never be solved—most likely they were destroyed as was originally intended. These errors were included in a set of so-called "essays" put on the market by the Saxon Government at 75c each. The history of the error had been forgotten by the officials but not by collectors and consequently the sets sold like the proverbial hot cakes. Most of these 24 errors were single copies but in the lot was one strip of five and one block of four, the latter eventually passing into the famous Mann collection. But though this error is one of the great rarities unused it is even scarcer used. There is a pair in the Tapling collection, another pair in a German collection, and a few single copies are known.





Reference List.

1851. No. wmk. Imperf.

2. 3 pfennige green, Scott's Nos. 2 or 2a.
3. ½ neu-groschen, black on grey, Scott's No. 3.
4. 1 neu-groschen, black on rose, Scott's No. 5.
5. 2 neu-groschen, black on blue, Scott's Nos. 6 or 7.
6. 3 neu-groschen, black on yellow, Scott's No. 8.

The Third Issue.

The death of King Frederic Augustus II on August 9th, 1854, and accession of his brother John, made a change in the portrait stamps necessary. As the 3 pfennige value bore the Arms of the kingdom it was not deemed necessary to make any change in these and they continued to be printed by Hirschfeld. The other values of ½, 1, 2 and 3 neu-groschen were manufactured by Meinhold and Sons. Little alteration was made in the framework but in the centre the portrait of King John superseded that of his predecessor. The profile is shown to the left instead of to the right as on the 1851 stamps. The new stamps were all ready by the end of 1854 but they were not placed on sale until about August, 1855. The stamps were printed in black on colored papers as before, but a change was made in the size of the plates which now consisted of 100 instead of 120 subjects. In 1856, 5 and 10 neu-groschen stamps were added to the set as it was found desirable to have some higher values for use on letters sent beyond the confines of the German-Austrian Postal Union. These two stamps were printed in color on white paper like the 3pf denomination. More than one plate was used for some of the values and some of these show variations in the size and shape of the numerals in the small ovals at the sides. These differences are particularly noticeable in the ½ and 1 neu-groschen. How many plates were used altogether is not known but when Messrs. Meinhold and Sons lost the printing contract in 1863 they sent to the Dresden Post-office the original dies of the six values, together with four reliefs and five printing plates of the ½ngr, two reliefs and five printing plates of the 1ngr, two reliefs and three printing plates of each of the 2ngr and 5ngr, and one relief and two printing plates of the 10ngr. The plates of the 3ngr do not appear to have been sent at that time and no official record of their receipt at a later date has been found.

Shades are numerous and again I cannot do better than quote Mr. Gray on this subject, viz:—

> All the stamps of this set vary considerably in shade, as is only to be expected in the case of a long-lived series. The following are the principal variations:—
>
> ½ neu-groschen, black on pearl grey, grey, lilac grey, jet-black on grey.
> 1 neu-gr, deep rose, rose, pale rose.
> 2 " blue, deep blue, greenish blue.
> 3 neu-gr, deep yellow, yellow, pale yellow.
> 5 " pale red, russet brown, red brown, vermilion.
> 10 " blue, deep blue.

Some of the shades of the ½ neu-groschen are much scarcer than others; the greenish blue shade of the 2 neu-groschen is scarce used, though common unused, and the russet brown 5 neu-groschen is very scarce. Apparently this color was used by mistake, and though some of the stamps printed in this shade were issued, the printer was compelled to supply others instead, printed in the proper color, and the balance of the russet-brown stamps were destroyed by the postal authorities. (There were 100,000 of these errors, of which 62,200 were sold according to Mr. Westoby though, as will be seen below, Mr. Gray puts the number at 4,000 more).

The 5 neu-groschen is found on thick and on thin paper and is also known double printed (an uncatalogued variety). For the first printing of the 10 neu-groschen stamps thinner paper was used than for the two later printings. The quantities printed of these stamps were as follows:—

½	neu-groschen,		17,705,000
1	"	"	17,345,000
2	"	"	5,980,000
3	"	"	7,880,000
5	"	" (vermilion and pale red),	200,000
5	"	" russet brown,	66,200
5	"	" (red brown),	823,800
10	"	"	250,000

There were twenty-four printings of the ½, 1, 2 and 3 neu-groschen stamps, one of the russet brown 5 neu-groschen and three of the 10 neu-groschen. The number of printings of the other shades of the 5 neu-groschen seems not to be ascertainable.



Reference List.

1855-56. No wmk. Imperf.

7. ½ngr black on gray, Scott's No. 9.
8. 1ngr black on rose, Scott's No. 10.
9. 2ngr black on blue, Scott's Nos. 11 or 11a.
10. 3ngr black on yellow, Scott's No. 12.
11. 5ngr red, Scott's Nos. 13, 13a, 13b, 13c.
12. 10ngr blue, Scott's Nos. 14 or 14a.

The Fourth Issue.

In March, 1861, the Prussian postal administration drew the attention of the other members of the German-Austrian Postal Union to the confusion which existed owing to the lack of uniformity in the colors adopted for stamps of corresponding values in the various States. It was suggested that all stamps of similar value, whether that value was expressed in schilling, grote, groschen or kreuzer, should be printed in the same color. These proposals met with general approval, as we have already shown in considering the stamps of other States, and Saxony began preparations for a new issue. It had been decided to change the color of the 3ngr and 5ngr stamps to black on brown and black on yellow respectively, when the appearance of the new Prussian stamps caused Saxony to reconsider its plans. The new Prussian stamps, conforming to the new color scheme, were all printed in color on white paper and the Saxon postal authorities, upon investigating the matter, decided to adopt the same principle and retire the colored papers in favor of stamps printed in color on white. Designs for the new series were invited from engravers but only four firms competed—Hirschfeld, Meinhold and Sons, and Blockman and Son, of Dresden, and Giesecke and Devrient of Leipzig. The contract was awarded to the last named firm and the *taille-douce* process was abandoned for the cheaper method of typography. The design consisted of the Arms of Saxony in colorless embossing within an upright oval engine-turned band with a scalloped outer edge. On the upper part of the band the name "SACHSEN" is shown, on the lower portion is the denomination and in the sides and below the Arms are oval discs containing the numerals of value. These are in color on a plain ground at the sides and in white on a ground of solid color below the Arms. The 3 pfennige and ½ neu-groschen values differ from the others in being enclosed within a rectangular frame in which the numerals of value are again shown in each of the spandrels.

The advent of the new issue was notified by a circular issued from Leipzig on June 19th, 1863, and the stamps were placed on sale on July 1st following. The denominations were the same as before except that the 10 neu-groschen was omitted, owing to the small use made of that value. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 and perforation was introduced for the first time, the gauge being 13. There are pronounced shades of all values and though Scott gives but two for each denomination (three for the 5ngr). Gibbons lists two for the 3 pfennige, three each for the ½, 1, 2, and 3 neu-groschen, and five for the 5 neu-groschen. Specialists extend the list still further, especially in the case of the two lowest values.

In 1867 complaints were made of the varying colors of the 5 neu-groschen, and the contractors printed some in a reddish lilac shade in which there would be fewer variations. These stamps were objected to, however, as resembling the 1ngr too closely and they were not put on sale. Finally a greyish shade of lilac was adopted. Mr. D. C. Gray tells us that the quantities printed and number of printings were as follows:—"There were fifteen printings of the 5 neu-groschen, sixteen of the 2 neu-groschen, and seventeen of each of the remaining values. The quantities printed of these stamps were as follows:—3 pfennige, 10,850,000; ½ neu-groschen, 17,100,000; 1 neu-groschen, 15,175,000; 2 neu-groschen, 4,870,000; 3 neu-groschen, 5,870,000; 5 neu-groschen, 950,000; 5 neu-groschen (grey, and grey-lilac shades), 250,000."

The 1 neu-groschen is known imperforate vertically, and the 3pf, ½, 1 and 2 neu-groschen are known entirely imperforate.

The post office of Saxony was included in the post office system of the North German Confederation on January 1st, 1868, and the distinctive stamps were consequently withdrawn.





Reference List.

1863. Arms in centre embossed. Perf. 13.

13. 3pf green, Scott's Nos. 15 or 15a.
14. ½ngr orange, Scott's Nos. 16 or 16a.
15. 1ngr rose, Scott's Nos. 17 or 17a.
16. 2ngr blue, Scott's Nos. 18 or 18a.
17. 3ngr brown, Scott's Nos. 19 or 19a.
18. 5ngr violet or grey-blue, Scott's Nos. 20, 20a or 21.

Remainders.

At the time Saxony joined the North German Confederation there were large remainders of some of the values of the 1863 issues and smaller lots of all

values of 1856 and the 3pf of 1851. The Government made no attempt to dispose of these in one parcel, as was done by other German States, but offered the earlier issues at so much per stamp and the 1863 issue at a few marks per 500 stamps. No information seems to have been published as to the numbers available but as late as 1890 all but the 10ngr were obtainable at very low figures, though the 10ngr was quoted at 15 marks. In 1899 the prices were advanced and the stamps were then offered as follows:—

3pf of 1851,	15	marks
1ngr of 1856,	1	"
2ngr of 1856,	2	"
3ngr of 1856,	3	"
5ngr of 1856,	10	"

None of the ½ and 10 neu-groschen were then available and the only value of the 1863 series offered was the ½ngr which was quoted at 6 marks per 500 stamps.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Of all the stamps issued by what we now call the German States none are more complicated than those issued by the dual duchies of Schleswig and Holstein and yet, on the other hand, none delineate the chequered history of a troublous period more clearly. The catalogues generally divide the stamps into three groups—the issues for Schleswig and Holstein, issues for Schleswig only, and issues for Holstein only. But though this rough and ready classification has some advantages it is far from being accurate and a collection of the stamps arranged by catalogue obviously fails to show the proper sequence of historical events.

Although the stamps themselves are simple and straightforward in the main it is fortunate that they have been extensively written up so that it is now possible to examine them from a historical point of view. While most of the articles available for reference have appeared in German periodicals an excellent one from the pen of Mr. G. B. Duerst will be found in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for 1898 and from this I have drawn largely for much of the following information. Much valuable material has also been gleaned from an exhaustive study of the two first stamps, written by the veteran Mons. L. Hanciau, and which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* in the later months of 1906.

The former duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, united with Lauenburg, now form a province of Prussia, just south of Denmark. The total area of the province is 7,273 square miles and it has a population of about one and a half millions, most of the inhabitants being of Low German stock.

At the dawn of history the duchies were inhabited by the Cimri, who were succeeded by the Angles, Jutes and Friscians; but the greater part of the Angles crossed over to England and their place was taken by the Danes. Then for a period of more than a thousand years Schleswig-Holstein, and Lauenburg, which politically belonged to them, were a continual bone of contention between Denmark and Germany. They were continually changing hands, now belonging to Denmark with the King of that country as their Duke, then being ruled by a German prince, or sometimes independent. To give even a brief resumé of all the happenings during this lengthy period of unrest would occupy far too much space but I think it will be interesting to record the most important events as outlined by Mr. Duerst, viz.:—

> The first church built on Danish ground was erected at Schleswig in 850, the country evidently then belonging to Denmark. In 934, however it was ceded to Germany, and Henry I established it as a separate dependency under the name of "Danish Mark." The Emperor, Conrad II, gave the country back to Denmark in 1025. The Wendish tribes revolted and founded in 1066 a mighty empire under Kroko. This empire comprised Mecklenburg, Holstein, Schleswig, Lauenburg, Storman and Dithmarschen. The Emperor, Lothair, appointed, about the year 1230 or 1231, Duke Adolphus of Schauenburg, Duke of Holstein, whereas Schleswig was left with Denmark, and Lauenburg was given to Henry of Badewide. In 1459, Adolphus VIII, Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, died and his uncle, King Christian I of Denmark, (the first ruler of the Oldenburg line), was elected Duke of Schleswig and Holstein on the 5th of March, 1470. One

of the principal clauses in the act of succession was "that these two countries should be undivided forever" (*ewich tosammende ungedeelt*). About the year 1500, however, King John divided the countries again, and his brother, Frederic, received Tondern, Hadersleben, Tyle, Steinburg, Trittow, Oldenburg, Plön and Kiel, whereas King John retained Flensburg, Sonderburg, Norburg, Hanrove, Rendsburg, Haseldorf, Apenrade and Segeberg, *i. e.* the northern portion. By the treaty of Roeskilde, in February, 1865, Schleswig and Holstein were declared to be independent of Denmark. This treaty, however, was never carried out, and the two duchies were sometimes united with Denmark, and sometimes independent, and under the rule of their own dukes. In 1720 England and France confirmed the conquest of Schleswig by the Danes, while Holstein was considered as belonging to the German Empire under the sovereignty of their own dukes. At the end of the Napoleonic troubles both duchies were left with Denmark, although it had been decided that only Schleswig should belong to Denmark. On the southern gate of Rendsburg there is to be found the inscription "Eidora Romani Terminus Imperii" meaning that the river Eider is to be the frontier of the Roman Empre, and the decision of dividing the two duchies was based on it. In 1846, the question arose whether Schleswig and Holstein should belong to Denmark or not, and when the Danish Congress petitioned the King to proclaim that Denmark, Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg should be one united monarchy, the German population of the three latter provinces appealed to the German people and expressed the wish to be free from Denmark, and to become independent duchies affiliated with Germany. An insurrection broke out in 1848, but was subdued by the Danes in 1851, and it was not until 1864 that the German Congress asked Prussia and Austria to interfere. The consequence of this step was the war of 1864, which ended by Denmark ceding Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg to the victors. These, however, could not agree altogether, sometimes the two duchies were governed by both, sometimes Schleswig by Prussia, and Holstein by Austria. The war of 1866 between Austria and Prussia left the three duchies with Prussia.

The currency in Schleswig and Holstein was the mark courant, of Hamburg, which was divided into 16 schillinge and had a value of about 28c. In Lauenburg the currency was that of Mecklenburg, in which 48 schillinge were the equivalent of a thaler of three marks, or 72c in United States money. The Danish money was also used, in which 96 skilling were equal to a rigsbankdaler, worth about 54c. Four skilling Danish were, therefore, equivalent to 1¼ schillinge of Schleswig-Holstein and 1½ schillinge of Lauenburg.

The first stamps issued by the duchies were those of the Provisional Government which appeared in 1850 and the last series appeared in 1866. Although, therefore, the philatelic history occupies the comparatively short period of sixteen years so many were the changes of government, as related in the foregoing historical sketch, that the stamps should really be considered in eight separate periods as follows:—

A. Schleswig-Holstein. (Provisional Government; seat of government at Rendsburg) Nov. 15th, 1850-Feb. 1st, 1851.
B. Schleswig-Holstein. (Danish Government). Feb. 1st, 1851-March 1st, 1864.
C. Schleswig. (Governed by Commissioners appointed by Prussia and Austria; seat of government at Flensburg). Feb. 20th, 1864-January 24th, 1865.
D. Holstein. (Governed by Commissioners appointed by Prussia and Austria; seat of government at Kiel). March 1st, 1864-Jan. 24th, 1865.
E. Schleswig and Holstein. (Governed by Prussia and Austria combined; seat of government at Flensburg). Jan. 24th, 1865-October 31st, 1865.
F. Schleswig. (Governed by Prussia) Nov. 1st, 1865-Nov. 1st, 1866.
G. Holstein. (Governed by Austria). Nov. 1st, 1865-Nov. 1st, 1866.
H. Schleswig and Holstein united with Prussia. Nov. 1st, 1866.

Period A. Provisional Government of Schleswig-Holstein.

In 1848, the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted from the rule of Denmark and it was only after a struggle lasting for three years that Frederic VII was able to quell the insurrection. In spite of the constant warfare the revolutionary government, the seat of which was established successively at Rendsburg, Schleswig, and Kiel, found time to consider the issuing of postage stamps. In 1849, the Director of Posts was sent to Germany and Belgium to study postal matters in those countries and find out how a postal system could be best adapted to fit the needs of Schleswig-Holstein. The information he

obtained was of a sufficiently satisfactory nature to induce the Department of Finance to propose a law for the introduction of postage stamps. This scheme was unanimously accepted by the National Assembly on March 26th, 1850 and on April 3rd, following, a law was passed in which the chief provisions were as follows:—

Article 1.—The Department of Finance is authorised to have manufactured stamps or "Postschillinge," by the affixing of which upon letters the latter may be franked, in accordance with the directions laid down in the tariff of postal charges. These stamps are to bear the Arms of Schleswig-Holstein.

Article 2.—Whoever shall

(1) With fraudulent intent manufacture "Postschillinge" or forge them, and employ the forged "Postschillinge" for the franking of letters, or cause it to be done by others;

(2) In collusion with the author of the fraud, or with his assistance employ, or cause to be employed by others, such "Postschillinge" for the franking of letters, shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor, not exceeding five years.

Whoever shall knowingly employ, or cause to be employed by others, for the franking of letters, imitations or falsifications of the "Postschillinge" without collusion with the author of the fraud or his aid, will incur a penalty of imprisonment with hard labor for one year.

The above law made no mention of the actual values or the colors of the stamps it was proposed to issue but in the *Postal Gazette* for November 9th, 1850, the public were informed of the forthcoming issue as follows:—

Notice of the introduction of the Stamps for franking letters styled "Postschillinge."

In execution of the law relating to the introduction of stamps for the franking of letters, etc., dated April 2nd, 1850, Art. 1, the following instructions are brought to the knowledge of the general public and ordained for the compliance of the postal officials:—

(1) From the 15th November of this year there will be placed on sale at the postoffices stamps for the franking of letters "Postschillinge." These stamps will bear the Arms of Schleswig-Holstein, the inscription POST-SCHILLING, and, on a white ground, the letters S and H, and numerals denoting the values represented by stamps in *schilling* of the currency of Schleswig-Holstein.

The franking stamps of the value of

1 schilling are blue
2 schilling are red

and are pierced lengthwise by a blue silk thread, and are provided with gum on the reverse side, for the purpose of attaching them.

(2) Only letters (not the packets and envelopes which belong to the transport post) may be franked by means of stamps. The franking is effected by affixing as many "Postschillinge" as amount to the charge under the tariff on the address side of the letter, in the left upper corner, by means of moistening the gum which will be found on the back of the stamps. Letters franked in this way may be deposited in the letter boxes, as may also unfranked letters; registered letters should in future, as heretofore, be handed in at the Postoffice window. In order to render the postal tariff more accessible to all, the lists of charges are posted up at the side of the window and of the letter boxes, and copies are also for sale at all post-offices at 1 schilling.

(3) In the case of letters which have not been sufficiently franked by senders, the stamps which are affixed to them will not be taken into consideration, but the total charge must then be paid by the receivers. If more than the required charge according to the tariff, is paid by the stamps affixed, the sender will suffer the loss. When a stamp has been used once it loses its value.

(4) None but the postal officials and the persons duly authorised by the higher postal authorities may sell the franking stamps.

On the same day a further official notice was published for the instruction of postal officials and this is by no means uninteresting. Article 1 states that the stamps are printed "80 upon a quarto sheet" and that the post-offices must never be without a stock of stamps sufficient to last for fifteen days. It is also expressly stipulated that each office is responsible for the amount of stamps in its possession. Article 3 states that the post-offices must take care that the letters are sufficienty franked, see that the stamps are genuine and have not been used before. After this careful examination the officials were instructed to obliterate the stamps (the word *schwarzen*, "blacken," is used). Article 4 relates to the providing of each office with

a distinctive numbered cancelling stamp. These numbers ran from 1 to 42.

The set, as will be seen from the foregoing official documents, consisted of but two denominations—1 and 2 schilling. Both are alike in design and show the Arms of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein together in a shield, impressed in plain relief, within an oval which covers the body of a double headed eagle with wings outspread. The eagle is in color and rests upon a horizontally lined ground within a rectangular frame. In the upper corners are small uncolored ovals containing the letters "S" and "H" respectively (these of course being the initial letters of the names of the two duchies), while corresponding ovals in the lower angles contain the numerals of value. Above the central oval is "POST" and below is "SCHILLING" these inscriptions extending over the eagle and being in large uncolored capitals. The Arms of Schleswig described in the orthodox heraldic manner are *"Or,* two lions passant, or Beopardy, *azure,"* while those of Holstein are *"Gules,* a triangular escutcheon *argent,* coupé *gules,* supported at each side by three half leaves of holly *argent,* and accompanied by three Passion nails of the same, placed at even distances so that their points appear to pierce the angles of the escutcheon."

The dies were engraved on steel by M. Claudius, of Altona, and the stamps were printed at the works of Messrs. H. W. Köbner and L. Kuhl, of that city, in color on white wove paper, the Arms in the centre being in relief.

The stamps were printed in sheets of eighty, in ten rows of eight, upon "Dickenson" paper with a blue thread running vertically through each stamp. Owing to imperfect feeding of the paper in the printing press the silk thread does not always appear in the centre of the stamps as was intended, but may frequently be found at one of the sides. This paper was obtained from the same manufacturers that supplied similar paper for the Bavarian stamps.

A variety of the 2sch is recorded with a dot after the numeral "2" in the right lower corner but what its position was in the sheet I am unable to say. A die and plate for a 3 schilling stamp was also prepared but this was never used.

The dies were finished by M. Claudius and the blocks necessary for the printing plates were ready by October 20th, 1850. As a precaution against counterfeiting somewhat elaborate methods were used in manufacturing these stamps and on this point I cannot do better than quote from the excellent description provided by M. Rosenkranz viz:—

> The stamps were separated from one another by a space of 1 mm., and were produced by three successive processes.
>
> The sheet first received an impression from a plate of 80 cliches of an underprint, of an Eagle in light blue or light red according to the value. This Eagle was engraved on steel, and from the original die two lots of eighty clichés were prepared and arranged together in the form in which the stamps would appear on the sheets, thus making up two plates, one for the blue stamps and one for the red, or 160 clichés in all.
>
> The second die contained the design of the stamp, and as the same Eagle appears again upon this, the Eagle was transferred to a steel die in such a way that the impression from the second plate should fit accurately upon that of the first. This die was etched, and upon it were engraved the lines of the background and the inscriptions 'POST' and 'SCHILLING,' while the four small ovals in the corners were left blank. Then 160 clichés were produced from this steel die and were made up into plates of eighty, and finally there were engraved upon each cliché the letters 'S' and 'H' in the upper ovals and the figures '1' or '2' in the lower. There are thus *eighty different types of each of the two values.* These additions were made by means of punches, which impressed the outlines of the letters and figures into the comparatively soft metal of the clichés, and the surrounding parts of the ovals were then cut away, for the differences are recognizable but exceedingly minute. I have never seen an entire sheet, but I have examined some fairly large blocks of stamps which enable me to affirm that this engraving was not done upon a few clichés made from the original die, and then the remaining clichés produced by reduplicating these matrices, but that the engraving was done separately upon each of the eighty.
>
> * * * *
>
> Although excellent register was kept in the printing, close examination shows that here and there the colour of the first printing appears at one side or the other of the central oval.
>
> The third printing produced the embossed Arms in the oval in the center. The Coat of Arms was engraved in relief on a slightly convex steel die, and from this eighty brass clichés

were struck, which were burnished and then arranged in a plate for the embossing. The steel die in relief was made somewhat convex as otherwise the central design would not impress itself sufficiently clearly in the brass clichés. All the stamps, both 1 and 2 schilling, were embossed with the same plate. The Arms are not always set exactly in the middle of the oval; at times they are too much to the right or left. Even in the case of unsevered copies the position of the Arms within the oval is not always the same; it must therefore be supposed that when the brass clichés were soldered together, sufficient care was not taken in their exact arrangement.

The printers were under contract to furnish two millions of stamps in all and these were supplied in four consignments as follows:—

Nov.	1, 1850—80,000	1sch,	40,000	2sch
Nov.	25, 1850—20,000	1sch,	20,000	2sch
Dec.	24, 1850—100,000	1sch,	100,000	2sch
Feb.	14, 1851—1,100,000	1sch,	540,000	2sch

Altogether, therefore, 1,300,000 of the 1 schilling blue were printed and 700,000 of the 2 schilling rose. The cost of the dies, matrices, and other materials required was 1,000 marks (about $290), while the charge for printing, pressing, gumming and packing was 10sch per 1,000 which amounted to 1,250 marks or about $360.00.

Although so many stamps were printed, a comparatively small number were sold and of these not all seem to have been used. According to the official records stamps to a total face value of 1,599 marks 2 schilling were sold and 8,701 letters were franked with the stamps. This accounts for the greater rarity of these stamps in used condition.



Reference List.

Nov. 15th, 1851. Silk thread paper. Imperf.

1. 1sch blue, Scott's No. 1 or 1a.
2. 2sch rose, Scott's No. 2 or 2a.

Period B—Danish Government.

Although the Provisional Government passed a law amending the postal rates under which new stamps of the value of 1/10sch would be necessary, before these could be issued the insurrection was suppressed by the Danes. The Provisional Government was dissolved on February 1st, 1851, and a law was passed on April 18th following according to which Danish postage stamps were to be used in the duchies. The revolutionary stamps were, however, permitted to be used until the end of August when the large remainders were sent to Copenhagen, together with the dies, plates and all postal documents. No special stamps were used during this period of Danish rule.

Period C—Schleswig; Governed by Commissioners appointed by Austria and Prussia.

Schleswig and Holstein being regarded as belonging to the German Confederation, the Congress of Frankfurt in 1863 authorised Austria and Prussia as the two principal German powers to force Denmark to evacuate the two duchies. Denmark refused to be coerced and the war of 1864 resulted. Denmark was badly defeated and the two duchies thus fell into the hands of the victors. The allied forces of Austria and Prussia occupied Flensburg on February 7th, 1864, and no time was lost in superseding the Danish postage stamps. A notice was published from Flensburg on March 14th, 1864, announcing the issue of a 4sch stamp for Schleswig, viz:—

> To replace the postage stamps inscribed in the Danish language hitherto employed in the Duchy of Schleswig, new postage stamps with the inscription "HERZOGTHUM SCHLESWIG" (Duchy of Schleswig) will be put into circulation. The post offices in the Duchy of Schleswig will at first sell only stamps of the value of 4 schillinge printed in rose on white paper.

Shortly afterwards this notice was followed by another announcing the issue of the 1¼sch stamps on the following April 1st. The reason for the issue of the two stamps is that the first of them was in Danish currency, and was objected to on that account. The new one in Hamburg currency was at once ordered to take its place; but not being ready in time the 4sch stamp was issued and continued in use for only sixteen days. This value is consequently much the scarcer used.

Both stamps were manufactured at the State Printing Works in Berlin, and are similar to each other in design. This shows the numerals of value in

large figures on an upright oval ground of solid color. This is enclosed within an engine turned oval band inscribed "HERZOGTH. SCHLESWIG" at top, and "SCHILLINGE" (for the 4sch) or "SCHILLING" (for the 1¼sch) at the base. The stamps were embossed in color on white wove paper and were printed in sheets of 100 arranged in ten rows of ten.

For some unexplained reason Gibbons' catalogue gives 1865 as the date of issue of these two stamps.



Reference List.

1864. No wmk. Rouletted 11½.

3. 4sch carmine, Scott's No. 13.
4. 1¼sch green, Scott's No. 9.

Period D—Holstein; Governed by Commissioners appointed by Prussia and Austria.

First Issue.

On February 18th, 1864, the following notice was issued from Kiel by the joint Commissioners of Austria and Prussia relating to the issue of new stamps:—

From the first of the following month new stamps can be obtained at all post offices in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. These new stamps will be printed like those in use at present in blue, and of the value of 1¼sch courant or 4sch Danish currency.

From the same date Danish stamps cannot be used any longer for the franking of letters in both Duchies. All post offices are hereby instructed to forward to headquarters at the beginning of next month all such stamps they may have in stock.

All persons having such stamps in their possession and wishing to exchange same for new stamps, must apply to the post offices before the first of next month.

The design of the new stamps obviously owes its inspiration to the 1853 design for Denmark. In the center is a circular uncolored space containing the value "1¼ SCHILLING CRT." in three lines. This is enclosed within a square frame having posthorns in each of the four corners. In the frame are the letters "HRZGL" at the left; "POST" at the top; and "FRM" at the right. This is an abbreviation for "Herzogliche Post Freimarke" meaning "Ducal Postage Stamp." At the bottom of the frame is "4 S. R. M." *i. e.* "4 Skilling Reichs Münze" (4 skilling Reichs Mark or Danish currency). The spandrels are filled with wavy lines.

The stamps were lithographed by Köbner and Co., of Altona, in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten. Before printing, the paper was covered with an underprint of wavy lines, of a grayish color, in metallic oxide which only becomes visible by chemical action. The fumes of sulpheretted hydrogen will cause the under-print to show. In the upper margin the inscription "HERZOGLICHE POST FREIMARKEN" appears in the wavy lines and in the central portion of each stamp a capital "P" was also left clear of the under-print. There are three types of this stamp, printed from different stones, which appeared in the order in which they are described, viz:—

Type I.—The wavy lines in the spandrels are close together; the lettering is small and there are periods after the letters at the sides; and "SCHILLING" is in large type.

Type II.—The wavy lines in the spandrels are coarser and farther apart; the lettering is larger and there are periods after the letters at the sides; and the word "SCHILLING" is in small type.

Type III.—The wavy lines in the spandrels are similar to those of Type II; the lettering is still larger and thicker and there are no periods after the letters at the sides; and "SCHILLING" has no dots above the two letters "I."

The stamps were printed on white wove paper and they were issued in imperforate condition, though both types I and III are known rouletted. As the rouletting was, however, entirely unofficial the philatelic interest of these varieties is slight.



Reference List.

March 1864. Imperforate.

5. 1¼sch blue (three types), Scott's Nos. 15, 16, or 17.

Second Issue.

Early in April, 1864, another official notice was issued from Kiel to the effect that, as the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg formed a territory of the German-Austrian Postal Union, the stamps would have to be altered and instead of being inscribed with an equivalent value in Danish currency they would have the value denoted according to the currency of Lauenburg. To give a little more time to get rid of the stock in hand of the former issue, the stamps of the new issue were not placed in circulation until about the end of May, 1864.

The design is somewhat similar to that of the preceding issue, but the numerals of value in the center are much larger and double-lined. Also, instead of being confined within a circle the value is in a square frame with "SCHILLING CRT." in an upturned curve below and with small ornaments in each of the angles. In the right hand side of the frame the lettering, indicating Freimarken, now consists of "F R M R K," thus balancing the five letters on the opposite side. At the base the inscription reads "1½ S L M"—(Schilling Lauenburg Münze), that is "schilling of Lauenburg currency." The under-



print, consisting of a pattern of diagonal lines, is in pink and, as in the previous stamps, the letter "P" shows in the centre of each stamp clear of the underprint. The stamps, like the former issue, were lithographed in sheets of 100 by Köbner and Co., of Altona. They are rouletted in line about 8. In payment of postage to foreign countries this stamp is considered the equivalent of 1 silbergroschen, although the silbergroschen was really worth 1⅓ schilling.

The local rate at Altona and Kiel was ¾ schilling and as no stamp of this value was provided for the use of the public an official edict was published on November 22nd, 1864, permitting the 1¼sch stamp to be cut into halves, diagonally, and each portion then served for the prepayment of the local rate. These bi-sected stamps are, therefore, quite legitimate provisionals. They were allowed to be used for a period of about four months until an official notice (dated March 31st, 1865) stated their further use would not be permitted.

Reference List.

May 1864. Lithographed, Rouletted 8.

6. 1¼sch blue, Scott's No. 18.

Period E—Schleswig and Holstein: Governed by Prussia and Austria Combined.

In the year 1865, prior to the Convention of Gastein, stamps were issued under the authority of Austria and Prussia for the whole territory comprised in the duchies. One of the chief reasons for this step was that of finance, considerable economy being effected by having one instead of two postal administrations. At the same time the head office was removed to Flensburg, this place being considered the most centrally situated.

The first stamp to appear bore the facial value of ½ schilling. This stamp, like those previously issued for Schleswig, was manufactured at the State Printing Works, in Berlin. The design is similar to the Schleswig stamps of 1864 but with the upper inscription altered to "SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN" and the lower one to "SCHILLING." The stamps were printed in sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten, upon white wove paper, and were rouletted in line about 11½. This value was intended for local letters and superseded the split stamps which had been allowed to be used previously. It was issued on February 22nd, 1865.

On June 1st, following, another value of similar design but of the value of 1¼ schilling was issued.

The 1¼sch, not being the exact equivalent of 1 silbergroschen, a decree was published on August 5th, 1865, authorizing the issue of 1⅓sch stamps—the exact value of a silbergroschen. It was stated, at the same time, that for the future this value must be affixed to all letters addresed to places within the German-Austrian Postal Union. This stamp differs a little from the two preceding values for the whole of the value is now denoted in the center, viz:—1⅓ SCHILLING (=1sgr). This occupies three lines and in the lower part of the inscribed band a star takes the place of the word "SCHILLING."

On the 30th of June, 1865, the duchies concluded a convention with Denmark fixing the rate on single letters to that country at 2 schilling. This led to the issue of another stamp, similar in design to the ½sch, but with a large numeral "2" in the center.

In September, 1865, another addition to the set was made—a 4sch stamp being issued as representing the 3 silbergroschen rate within the German Austrian Postal Union. This is similar in design to the 1⅓sch and shows the value in schilling and its equivalent in silbergroschen in the central oval.



Reference List.

1865. No. wmk. Rouletted 11½.

7. ½sch carmine, Scott's No. 3.
8. 1¼sch green, Scott's No. 4.
9. 1⅓sch lilac, Scott's No. 5.
10. 2sch ultramarine, Scott's No. 6.
11. 4sch bistre, Scott's No. 7.

Period F—Schleswig Governed by Prussia.

Shortly after the issue of the 4sch of the last series disagreements arose between Prussia and Austria. These were patched up and resulted in the Convention of Gastein by the terms of which Schleswig was awarded to Prussia, while Austria received Holstein and Lauenburg. The natural result was that separate series for the two duchies were again required. It was also intended to issue special stamps for Lauenburg but this fell through as Prussia purchased this territory from Austria for $1,411,250 and amalgamated it with Schleswig.

The new stamps for Schleswig were issued on November 1st, 1865, the denominations being exactly the same as those previously in use. The designs were similar to those of the Schleswig-Holstein issue of 1865 but with the upper inscription altered to "HERZOGTH. SCHLESWIG."

These stamps, like those of the preceding series, were manufactured at the State Printing Works in Berlin. They were printed in sheets of 100 on white wove paper, and were rouletted 11½.

The 1¼sch varies considerably in color being found in numerous shades of lilac, mauve and purple, and also in an almost pure grey.

Reference List.

Nov. 1st, 1865. Rouletted 11½.

12. ½sch green, Scott's No. 8.
13. 1¼sch lilac, Scott's No. 10 or 10a.
14. 1⅓sch rose, Scott's No. 11.
15. 2sch ultramarine, Scott's No. 12.
16. 4sch greybrown, Scott's No. 14.

Period G—Holstein: Governed by Austria.

First Issue.

Co-incident with the issue of separate stamps for Schleswig a separate series was also issued for Holstein. An official notice, dated from Kiel, October 5th, 1865, informed the public that the series heretofore in common use in both duchies would be replaced by a new series on November 1st following and that thereafter only the new stamps would be accepted for postal service within the Duchy of Holstein.

The values in the new set corresponded with those previously in use and were also similar to those in the series provided for Schleswig. The five values fall into two types: the ½, 1¼ and 2sch being of one design and the 1⅓ and 4sch of another.

In the first of these the numerals of values are shown in the center on an oval of solid color while the inscriptions on the surrounding frame are in white letters on a colored ground. These inscriptions are "HERZOGTH. HOLSTEIN" in the upper part, and "SCHILLING" in the lower, small stars separating them from each other.

The design for the 1⅓ and 4sch is exactly like that employed in the previous series for the combined use of the duchies, the value in the center having its equivalent value shown in silbergroschen.

The dies were engraved by M. Claudius and the stamps were printed in sheets of 100 by Messrs. Köbner & Co. of Altona. They were printed on white wove paper and were rouletted 8. The stamps were embossed but the relief is very poor and much inferior to the stamps of similar type printed by the State Printing Works, Berlin.



Reference List.

Nov. 1st, 1865. Rouletted 8.

17. ½sch pale green, Scott's No. 19.
18. 1¼sch pale mauve, Scott's No. 20.
19. 1⅓sch carmine, Scott's No. 23.
20. 2sch pale blue, Scott's No. 21.
21. 4sch bistre, Scott's No. 25.

Second Issue.

The design of the stamps with inscriptions in white on color did not meet with the approval of the authorities though they accepted them. When, however, new supplies of the 1¼ and 2 schilling were required in March and August, 1866, respectively, the opportunity was taken of changing the design. In this second issue, therefore, the inscriptions are in color on an engine turned band. These values were not embossed, though, like the similar values of the first issue, they were printed by Messrs. Köbner and Co. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 on white wove paper and though normally roulletted 8 both values may be found roulletted 7.

Reference List.

1866. Typographed. Roulletted 8.

22. 1¼sch mauve, Scott's No. 22.
23. 2sch blue, Scott's No. 24.

Period H. Schleswig and Holstein United with Prussia.

The division of the duchies between Austria and Prussia did not entirely allay the difficulties between the two and after a time strained relations ensued and ultimately war resulted. The war was of short duration and by the Treaty of Prague, of August 23rd, 1866, Prussia had control of both duchies. No special stamps were issued, however. For a time each duchy used its own special stamps as described above, and then, on November 5th, 1866, a circular was issued from the postal department notifying that the stamps of both duchies could be used indiscriminately. The remaining stocks of the joint issue for the two duchies (as described under Period E) were also put into circulation again. When formal incorporation with Prussia was completed on December 24th, 1866, the stamps of that State were likewise available for use anywhere within the duchies so that from that time, until the stamps of the North German Confederation were issued on January 1st, 1868, the inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein had ample choice as to the kind of stamps they might use.

Remainders.

When the special stamps were superseded by the general issue for the North German Confederation a small stock of most values of the series for Schleswig and Holstein as well as of the issue for the combined use of both duchies remained and these were later acquired by M. Moens. The quantities of the several varieties were as follows:

Schleswig, 1864 Issue.

1¼ schilling 173.
4 schilling 21,000.

Schleswig-Holstein, 1865 Issue.

½, 1¼, 1⅓, 2 and 4 schilling, 20,000 of each.

Schleswig, 1865 Issue.

½sch,	20,000	2sch,	20,000
1¼sch,	20,000	4sch,	20,000
1⅓sch,	20,000		

Holstein, 1865 Issue.

½sch,	1,000	2sch,	13,000
1¼sch,	none	4sch,	20,000
1⅓sch,	7,000		

WURTEMBERG.

The kingdom of Wurtemberg lies between Baden and Bavaria and touches Switzerland (Lake of Constance) on the south. It entirely surrounds Hohenzollern, in which state, as well as in Baden, it owns several enclaves. Its total area is 7529 square miles and it has a population of about three millions. It is drained for the most part by the Neckar and its tributaries, while the Danube crosses the country towards the south. The most striking geographical feature is the Swabian Alb, the most characteristic portion of the South German Jura. The Black Forest borders the kingdom on the west. On the whole the surface lies high (3000 to 1500 feet), the greater part belonging to one or other of the German plateau systems; but there are many valleys, all of great fertility. Agriculture is the principal industry; wine and fruit are produced in large quantity; and market gardening is actively pursued at Stuttgart, Ulm, Heilbronn and elsewhere. Iron and salt are mined and there are numerous mineral springs scattered over the whole kingdom. There is a good deal of manufacturing industry of a varied character, the more important branches producing iron, gold, and silver goods, cutlery, fire-arms, machinery, scientific and musical instruments, chemicals, prints and books, confectionery and beer. The capitol of the kingdom is Stuttgart.

The bulk of the people (69 per cent.) are Protestants; the Roman Catholics, who have a bishop at Rottenburg, amount to 30 per cent., and there are about 12,000 Jews. The state university is at Tübingen, and there is a polytechnical high school at Stuttgart. Education stands at an exceptionally high general level, even for Germany; there is not a single individual in the kingdom over ten years of age who is unable to read and write. Wurtemberg has four votes in the Federal Council, and returns seventeen deputies to the Imperial Diet. The Wurtemberg troops constitute the 13th Army Corps of the German Army, having a total strength of about 24,000. The king is a hereditary constitutional sovereign and he is assisted by two houses of parliament. The national receipts and expenditures balance at about $17,500,000 per annum, while the national debt, nearly all incurred for railways, stands at about $110,000,000.

The territory now called Wurtemberg, then occupied by the Suevi, was conquered by the Romans in the first century, A. D. In the third century it was settled by the Germanic Alemanni and they, in turn were subdued by the Franks. In the 9th century it was incorporated in the duchy of Swabia, Ulrich (1241-65) being the first count. In 1495 the reigning count was made a duke of the empire. Duke Frederick II, (1797-1816) on going over to the French was rewarded with 850 square miles of new territory and an addition of 125,000 subjects, as well as the dignity of Elector (1802). In Napoleon's war against Austria (1805) he sided with the French, and his troops fought with them down to 1813; in return for which he acquired the kingly title and an increase of territory which more than doubled the number of his subjects. Throwing in her lot with Austria in 1866, Wurtemberg was beaten at Könniggrätz and Tauberbischofsheim, and her king (Charles, 1864-91) was compelled to purchase peace from Prussia at the cost of an indemnity of $4,000,000.

Its Postal History.

From an early period the postal service of Wurtemberg was, with some interruptions, in the hands of the princely House of Thurn and Taxis, but by an agreement dated March 22nd, 1851, the Government of Wurtemberg liberated itself by purchasing the postal privileges from July 1st of that year for the sum of 1,300,000 florins (about $525,000). It then proceeded to form its own administration and to join the German-Austrian Postal Union, established by the convention of April 6th, 1850. As one of the provisions of this convention required the adoption of postage stamps, preparations were immediately made for providing them, and by a notice of October 7th, 1851, the public were informed that stamps of 1, 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer would be on sale at the various post offices on the 12th of that month, and that their use would commence from the 15th of the same month. In design these stamps are very similar to those of Baden, issued a few months earlier. All values were printed in black on colored papers, the design, common to all, mainly featuring large numerals to denote the respective denominations. In December, 1856, the numeral design was suppressed in favor of a new one showing the Arms of the kingdom. The values were the same as before with an 18kr stamp in addition, and all were printed in color on white paper, the paper containing orange colored silk threads like the

"Dickinson" paper employed in Great Britain. In June, 1858, the stamps began to appear on plain white wove paper, without silk threads, while about November, 1859, perforation was introduced. The next change, occurring in February, 1861, was a somewhat minor one affecting the paper which was much thinner than before. In 1862, the 1, 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer were issued with a perforation gauging 10 instead of 13½ as before, while in 1863-64 all denominations appeared in new colors conforming to the color scheme adopted by the German-Austrian Postal Union. In 1865 the 1, 3 and 6kr were issued with roulette instead of perforation, the 9kr followed in 1867 and the 18kr in 1868 and in the latter year a new value, 7kr, also rouletted, was added to the series. In 1868 the Government decided to abandon the typographic embossing process as it was found too expensive, especially in the case of the lower denominations. Ordinary typographic printing was adopted and with the new process a new design was introduced. In this the main theme was a large numeral in the center, to denote the value, surrounded by suitable inscriptions and ornamentation. A post office notice, dated November 27th, 1868, stated that from January 1st, 1869, the new 1, 3 and 7kr stamps would be issued according as the stocks of the former issues were exhausted. On May 3rd, 1869, another value of 14kr was added to the series; on December 1st, 1872, a 2kr stamp was issued; and on January 15th, 1873, another stamp of the value of 9 kreuzer appeared. About the same time a 70 kreuzer stamp of the type of 1856 was issued, the object of which was to prepay heavy letters. Towards the end of 1874 the system of rouletting the stamps ceased, a new perforating machine, with a gauge of 11 by 11½, having been purchased. The only stamps of the 1869-73 series perforated by this machine were those of the 1 kreuzer, which was issued in November, 1874, as before it was necessary to print any of the other denominations the design was altered.

In 1874 it was decided to change the currency, which up to then was that of the florin of 60 kreuzer, to the Imperial currency of marks and pfennige, and January 1st, 1875, was decided on as the date upon which the change should take effect. A Post-office Notice dated December 23rd, 1874, announced that a stamp of 20 pfennige of a new design would be issued on the following January 1st to take the place of the 7 kreuzer, as soon as the stock of that value in the various post offices was exhausted. Prominent numerals are again the chief feature of the design but in place of "WURTTEMBERG," the inscription is "K.WURTT.POST". On May 28th, 1875, a further notice from the post office announced the discontinuance of the kreuzer series from the 1st of July following and the issue of a new series with values in pfennige. The new stamps were 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 pfennige and 2 marks, the latter taking the place of the 70kr stamp. The 50pf as originally issued was printed in grey but by virtue of an agreement made with the Imperial Post Office at Berlin, its color was changed to grey-green in February, 1878. In November, 1881, a 5 mark stamp was added to the series, this being similar in design to the rest of the set except that the central portion was uncolored and the numeral of value was printed in this space in black by a second operation. On January 1st, 1883, a similar change in the color of the numeral was extended to the 2 mark stamp. Early in 1890 the colors of the 3, 5, 25 and 50pf stamps were changed and in 1893 a further addition was made to the series by the issue of a 2 pfennige stamp. In 1900 two new values—30 and 40 pfennige respectively—were issued, these being like the mark denominations with the numerals in black on a plain ground. On April 1st, 1902, the kingdom of Wurtemberg ceased the issue of its own separate stamps, those for the German Empire superseding them.

In addition to its stamps for ordinary use, Wurtemberg has issued Municipal Service and Official stamps, both these special series still continuing in use. The Municipal Service stamps were first issued in July, 1875, there being two denominations, 5 and 10 pfennige. The first of these was for use on the official correspondence of municipalities, irrespective of weight, and the 10pf was for use on money orders and parcels. In 1880 the color of the 5pf was changed from mauve to green. In 1897 a change in the postal rates led to the issue of a 3pf stamp and in 1900 other regulations led to the issue of 2 and 25 pfennige values. In 1906 all five values were overprinted with the dates "1806-1906," surmounted by a crown in commemoration of the centenary of Wurtemberg's being raised to a Kingdom. In 1906-7 all five values were printed on paper watermarked with a design of crosses and circles and at the same time 20 and 50 pfennige values were added to the set.

Until April 1st, 1881, the correspondence of the ministerial offices was conveyed free of charge, but on the suppression of this privilege a series of stamps of special design was issued for use on official correspondence. The

values at first issued were 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 pfennige, but in 1882 a 1 mark stamp was added. In 1890 the colors of the 3, 5 and 25pf and 1 mark were changed to conform with those of the regular series. The color of the 50pf was also changed shortly afterwards and in 1900 a 2pf stamp was added to the set. In 1903, 30 and 40 pfennige stamps were issued in colors corresponding to those of the ordinary stamps of 1900, while in 1906 all denominations were overprinted in a similar manner to the Municipal Service stamps. During 1906-7 all denominations appeared on the new paper watermarked with circles and crosses.

The First Issue.

The Government of Wurtemberg obtained control of its own postal service in 1851 when, as I have already shown in my preceding notes, it was purchased from the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. The first series of stamps consisting of 1, 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer values were placed on sale to the public on the 12th October, 1851, though their use for postal purposes did not commence until three days later. In April, 1852, a new denomination—18 kreuzer—was added to the set and as the design is similar to that of the lower values, all can best be treated as one set. To quote the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby: "The resemblance between the stamps of the first series of Wurtemberg and those of the first series of Baden is so remarkable as to leave no doubt that the Government of Wurtemberg availed itself of the results of the investigations made by that of Baden previously to the issue of the first series for this latter State, on May 1st, 1851. The dies were similarly constructed, the inscriptions were similar, *mutatis mutandis,* and the stamps were printed on colored paper. The matrix die was composite, the numeral of value in the center being within a frame, almost square, of 9½ mm. placed angle upwards within a frame measuring externally 22½ by 22 mm. and internally 15½ by 15 mm. and carrying the following inscriptions on tablets: In the upper one, running the whole width, was 'Wurttemberg,' and on a similar tablet at the foot was 'Freimarke,' with an ornament at each end resembling a vine branch with the two bunches of grapes, the lower one of which was incomplete. On the tablet on the left side was 'Deutsch-Oestr. Postverein,' and on another on the right side 'Vertrag v. 6 April 1850. These were set up in movable type, the upper and lower ones in ordinary German lower case characters with capital initials, and those on the sides in diamond type, as in those of Baden. The spaces between the rectangle carrying the numeral of value and the inner line of the frame were filled in with arabesque ornaments."

The design is similar for all values with the exception of the central portion carrying the numerals. In the case of the 1 and 6 kreuzer the background is composed of lines running parallel to the sides of the rectangle making a design of small squares; in the 3 kreuzer, the ground consists of small ovals; in the 9 kreuzer the ground is composed of small circles resembling lace work; while on the 18 kreuzer the background is formed of horizontal lines.

The dies were engraved at the Mint in Stuttgart, where the electrotypes composing the printing plates were also made. The printing was done under the direction of the post office, in typographic presses, the sheets consisting of sixty stamps arranged in ten rows of six. All denominations were printed in black on colored papers. The paper was obtained locally and while it is always wove, it varies considerably in thickness and most values provide numerous shades. The stamps were all issued imperforate.

Mr. Westoby tells us that, "It may be noted that occasionally one or both of the full stops are wanting after the 'v' or the '6' in the inscription in the right tablet of the 3 kreuzer, and there is a difference in the position of the stop after the word 'Postverein' in the left tablet. The first of these is probably due to imperfections in the moulds from which the electrotypes were made, while the second points to the making of new plates."

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, writing in the *London Philatelist* for August, 1893, points out that differences in the position of the period after "Postverein" may be found in all values except the 18kr. There are three types in all. In Type I the period is between the second and third points of the zigzag lines of the border; in type II it is exactly over the second point; and in type III it is exactly above the third point. All three types are found on the 3 kreuzer, types I and II are found in the 1, 6 and 9 kreuzer, while the 18kr is known only with the first type. Whether the varieties are found side by side on the same sheet or are the distinguishing points of separate plates we are not told.





Reference List.

1851-52. Imperf.

1. 1kr black on buff, Scott's No. 1.
2. 3kr black on yellow, Scott's No. 2 or 3.
3. 6kr black on green, Scott's No. 4 or 4a.
4. 9kr black on rose, Scott's No. 5 or 5a.
5. 18kr black on lilac, Scott's No. 6.

The Second Issue.

Although it is obvious that the design of Wurtemberg's first stamps was inspired by the numeral series for Baden, it was not long before more original ideas prevailed and an entirely new series of stamps was issued. The new design shows the Arms of the kingdom, with supporters and motto, embossed in colorless relief on a ground work of color covered with white horizontal loops. This is contained within a rectangular frame, measuring 22½ mm. square, which is inscribed "FREIMARKE" at the top and with the value on each of the other three sides. The inscriptions are all in Roman capitals and the design is completed by the addition of small six-rayed stars in each of the angles. An excellent description of the Arms design appeared in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* for September 5th, 1908, which I cannot do better than reproduce:—

> In 1817, King William of Wurtemberg simplified the Arms of the kingdom, the proper arms of the royal house having become too complicated through additions at various times. The arms now consist of an oval shield divided into two parts or fields, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, in gold, surmounted by a gold helmet bearing a royal crown.
>
> The two fields are:—
>
> On the right, for Wurtemberg, three stag's antlers, in black, placed one upon the other, on a golden field; the upper antlers having each four points, the lower one but three. These are the original arms of the counts of Wurtemberg, and have reference to their office of Hereditary Grand Huntsman.
>
> On the left, for Swabia, three black lions, one above the other, also on a golden field; the lions have their tongues hanging out of their mouths, and their right paws are raised. These are the three lions of Hohenstauffen, and were only added to the arms of Wurtemberg in 1806 by King Frederick, in memory of the famous family of Hohenstauffen, which, in former times occupied the country which now forms Wurtemberg.
>
> The supporters of the shield are, on the right, a black lion bearing a golden crown; and on the left, a golden stag. The proper colors for the ribbon bearing the motto are purple with a black reverse, and the motto itself, in gold letters, reads "Furchtloss und treie," *i. e.* "Fearless and true."

The design is the same for all denominations, varying only in the designation of value. The dies were engraved and the electrotypes made at the Mint in Stuttgart. The printing form for each value consisted of sixty electrotypes, arranged in ten rows of six, which were separated as a rule by a space of only ¾ mm.

The paper varies considerably in thickness and that at first employed contains orange colored silk threads similar to the "Dickinson" paper, found in connection with some of the early British stamps. These silk threads were so placed that they traversed the stamps in a horizontal direction, one thread being apportioned to each horizontal row of stamps. This paper was apparently obtained from Bavaria.

The values in this new series corresponded exactly to those previously in use, the set being issued on Sept. 22nd, 1857, according to Mr. Westoby, Mr. Ehrenbach, and other writers on the subject. In the *Monthly Journal* some few years ago a copy of the 9kr was reported with cancellation dated Dec. 30th, 1856, and on the strength of this Gibbons' catalogue assigns the date December, 1856, to the whole series. This seems particularly slender evidence on which to antedate the whole issue by some nine months for the cancellation might easily have been an error for 1857. We should like to hear of other early dated specimens before accepting 1856 as the correct date of issue.

Most of the stamps of this set vary in shade but these variations are not very striking being, as a rule, confined to pale and deep tints.



Reference List.

Sept., 1857 (?). Silk thread paper. Imperf.

6. 1kr brown, Scott's No. 7, 8 or 8a.
7. 3kr yellow, Scott's No. 9 or 9a.
8. 6kr green, Scott's No. 10 or 10a.
9. 9kr rose, Scott's No. 11 or 11a.
10. 18kr blue, Scott's No. 12 or 12a.

The Third Issue.

If we accept the date of September, 1857, as correct for the second issue the use of the silk-thread paper lasted but a very short time for in June, 1858, the stamps began to appear on white-wove machine made paper, without threads. This paper is usually fairly thick but, like that of the preceding issue, it varies in texture. The sheets contained sixty stamps as before but the electrotypes were re-arranged so that the spaces between them varied from 1½ mm. to 1¼ mm.

An interesting variety of the 1kr of this issue is described in the *Monthly Journal* for September, 1904, viz:— "Mr. Giwelb has shown our publishers a copy of the 1 kreuzer with a clear impression on the back reading the right way. Probably a sheet that was defective in some part of the impression was passed through the press again, for the sake of economy, but it is not the silk thread paper. The specimen is postmarked Stuttgart, 1 Jun 1867."

The stamps of this issue are almost exactly like the corresponding stamps on the silk thread paper and variations in shade are of little consequence with the exception of the 1kr. This value exists in two very striking shades of brown one being yellowish and the other almost a black-brown.

Reference List.

1858. Without silk threads. Imperf.

11. 1kr brown, Scott's No. 13 or 14.
12. 3kr yellow, Scott's No. 15 or 15a.
13. 6kr green, Scott's No. 16 or 16a.
14. 9kr rose, Scott's No. 17 or 17a.
15. 18kr blue, Scott's No. 18 or 18a.

The Fourth Issue.

In describing the stamps of Baden I mentioned that in July, 1859, a perforation machine was ordered from Vienna on the joint account of the postal administrations of Baden and Wurtemberg and this was set up at Carlsruhe. This machine was of the harrow type and was capable of perforating an entire sheet of 100 stamps at one operation, its gauge being 13½. Although the machine was primarily intended for use on sheets of 100 stamps those of Wurtemberg remained the same as before, *i. e.* sixty impressions in ten rows of six. Some of the perforated values began to be circulated in November, 1859. The paper, color, and arrangement of the clichés remained as before.

Reference List.

1859-60. Thick paper. Perf. 13½.

16. 1kr brown,Scott's No. 19.
17. 3kr yellow, Scott's No. 20 or 20a.
18. 6kr green, Scott's No. 21.
19. 9kr rose, Scott's No. 22.

The Fifth Issue.

The next change, though it affected all the values, was a somewhat minor one. It was found that the paper was a little too thick for easy working in the perforating machine and, beginning with February, 1861, a much thinner paper was employed. The 1c of this series exists in a number of distinct shades ranging from a palish brown to an almost black-brown. The 3kr and 18kr differ in tint a little, while the 9kr is found in two colors. The original shade was rose, similar to that of the preceding issues, but early in 1862 the color was changed to a dull purple or claret.

Imperforate specimens are known of all values but it is considered doubtful that any were ever issued for use in this condition though postally used specimens are known. Mr. Westoby ascribes the existence of these imperforate varieties to "the difficulty attendant on two administrations using the same perforating machine."

Reference List.

1861. Thin paper. Perf 13½.

20. 1kr brown, Scott's No. 23 or 24.
21. 3kr yellow, Scott's No. 25 or 25a.
22. 6kr green, Scott's No. 26.
23. 9kr rose, Scott's No. 27.
24. 9kr purple, Scott's No. 28.
25. 18kr blue, Scott's No. 29 or 29a.

The Sixth Issue.

During the second quarter of 1862, it became necessary to overhaul the perforating machine and it was provided with

a new set of punches having a gauge of ten, instead of 13½ as before. Stamps with the new perforation began to appear about June, 1862, and all except the 18kr were issued by the end of the year. The 18kr in blue does not exist with the 10 perforation, as plenty of the 13½ perforation remained in stock and by the time more were required, the color was changed. The 9kr is known in carmine as well as the more usual purple. These were probably due to one or more imperforate sheets of the preceding issue, having been found and perforated after the gauge of the machine had been changed.

Reference List.

1862. Type as before but perf. 10.

26. 1kr brown, Scott's No. 30.
27. 3kr yellow, Scott's No. 31 or 31a.
28. 6kr green, Scott's No. 32.
29. 9kr purple, Scott's No. 33.

The Seventh Issue.

The German-Austrian Postal Union had adopted a regulation under which all the members of the Union agreed to use the same colors for their 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer stamps. An order of the Minister of Finance of Wurtemberg, dated September 12th, 1862, directed, therefore, that to conform with this regulation the stamps would for the future be printed in green for the 1 kreuzer, in rose for the 3 kreuzer, in blue for the 6 kreuzer, in brown for the 9 kreuzer, and in orange for the 18 kreuzer. The issue in the altered colors was to have taken place on October 1st, 1862, but as there were large stocks of all values in the old colors still on hand, it was decided to use these up first. Consequently, the new varieties appeared at various times as follows:—the 1 kreuzer in February, 1863, the 3 and 9 kreuzer in June, 1863; and the 6 and 18 kreuzer in June, 1864. The paper and perforation were as before. All values except the 18kr exist in a number of different shades. Mr. Ehrenbach mentions a minor variety of the 3 kreuzer which is probably worth looking for, viz:—has a prominent flaw in the upper right corner—a large red spot on a ground of white instead of the usual white star on a colored ground.

Reference List.

1863-64. New Colors. Perf. 10.

30. 1kr green, Scott's No. 34, 34a or 35.
31. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 36 or 36a.
32. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 37 or 37a.
33. 9kr brown, Scott's No. 38, 39 or 39a.
34. 18kr orange, Scott's No. 40.

The Eighth Issue.

With the increasing use of postage stamps the Wurtemberg Government found considerable inconvenience and delay was occasioned by having to send them to Carlsruhe to be perforated and this inconvenience became so great in time that the administration at Stuttgart ordered a machine from Berlin for rouletting the stamps in line, similar to the Prussian stamps of 1861. This machine was set up in August, 1865, and the first stamps rouletted by it were delivered in October following though it was not until June, 1866, that the issue of the 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer was made; and these were followed by the 9 kreuzer in March, 1867; and by the 18 kreuzer in February, 1868. The electrotypes all appear to have been re-set and the distance between the stamps is now 2 mm.

On November 23rd, 1867, an agreement was made with the North German Confederation by which the 2 silbergroschen rate was raised from 6 to 7 kreuzer. The Wurtemberg public were informed of this change by means of a post-office notice dated April 2nd, 1868, and at the same time it was stated that 6, 9, and 18 kreuzer values would cease to be manufactured though they would continue available for postage purposes till the stocks were exhausted. The color chosen for the new value was blue though it was of a darker color than that used for the superseded 6kr denomination.

Reference List.

1865-68. Types as before. Rouletted 10.

35. 1kr green, Scott's No. 41.
36. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 42 or 42a.
37. 6kr blue, Scott's No. 43.
38. 7kr deep blue, Scott's No. 44 or 44a.
39. 9kr brown, Scott's No. 45, 45a or 45b.
40. 18kr orange, Scott's No. 46.

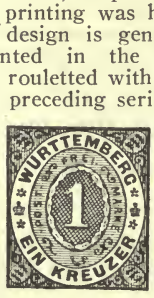
The Ninth Issue.

The typographic embossing method of production was found to be very expensive, especially in the case of the low denominations, and in 1868 the Government decided to abandon it in favor of ordinary typographic printing. That a considerable saving would be effected by the new method is conclusively shown from the statement that while it cost 1 kreuzer to produce 22 stamps by the embossed process 46 stamps could be produced for the same sum by the plain typographic process. On November 27th, 1868, a Post-office circular was published giving notice that from January 1st, 1869, stamps of a new design of 1, 3, and 7 kreuzer would be issued according as the stocks of the former series

were exhausted. The actual date of issue of these values is not known. On May 3rd, 1869, another value of 14 kreuzer was issued in the same design, and on December 2nd, 1872, a 2 kreuzer value was added to the set. Early in 1873 the rate for single letters sent to England, France, or the United States by way of Bremen or Hamburg was fixed at 9 kreuzer and on January 15th a stamp of this value was issued corresponding in design to the other denominations then current.

The design is the same for all six values and shows large uncolored shaded numerals in the centre on a ground of crossed lines, within an upright oval with a band of oak leaves around the edge. Around this is an oval band of horizontal lines inscribed "POST" at the left, "FREI" at the top, and "MARKE" on the right, while there is a small posthorn at the bottom. The various inscriptions are separated by small ornamental scrolls. Surrounding this is another inscribed oval band containing, on an uncolored ground, the name "WURTTEMBERG" at the top and the value in words at the base, the two inscriptions being separated by small crowns. In the spandrels are small shields containing three lions in the upper left and lower right corners and stag's horns on the others.

The die was engraved at Stuttgart, as in the case of the previous issues, the stamps being printed in sheets of sixty, in ten rows of six, on plain white wove paper. The printing was heavy, consequently the design is generally found deeply indented in the paper. The stamps were rouletted with the machine used for the preceding series.



Reference List.

1869-73. Rouletted 10.

41. 1kr green, Scott's No. 47 or 47a.
42. 2kr orange, Scott's No. 48 or 48a.
43. 3kr rose, Scott's No. 49.
44. 7kr blue, Scott's No. 50.
45. 9kr bistre, Scott's No. 51 or 51a.
46. 14kr orange, Scott's No. 52 or 52a.

The Tenth Issue.

On January 1st, 1873, a stamp bearing the fiscal value of 70 kreuzer and in the Arms type of 1857 made its appearance. The object of this high denomination, as shown by a post office notice of December 24th, 1872, was to prepay heavy letters. Its use was confined to the three chief post-offices of the kingdom situated at Stuttgart, Ulm, and Heilbron, and the stamp was not permitted to be sold to the public. Any letters requiring these high value stamps could be posted at other offices, when they were forwarded under official cover to one of the three above named offices, and then franked with the 70kr stamps.

The design of this value is exactly similar to that of the series of 1857, except that there is an exterior border formed of small dots. The stamps were printed in sheets of six, two horizontal rows of three, on white wove paper and were not perforated. In the top margin is an inscription in black referring to the price of each stamp and the total value of each sheet, viz:—

6. St. Postfreimarken zu 70kr.=Fl.1.10. =2 Mk.

Zusammen im Werthe von 7 Fl.=4 Thl. =12 Mk.

Two plates were used for printing these stamps differing chiefly in the arrangement of the dotted border. Whether both plates were used concurrently or at separate times does not appear to be known for certain, though probably the former was the case if Mr. Ehrenbach's statement that postmarks of the same dates are found on stamps from both plates. Mr. Ehrenbach gives the best description of the differences between the two plates, viz:—

(1) The dark shade (believed by most people to be the first plate). The dimensions of the little black dotted frame running round the stamps is 79½ mm. horizontally, and 53 vertically. They are only divided from each other by a single line of little black dots. The stamps are 3¼ mm. apart from one another. In the inscription over the top row there is no stop after the word "Mk.", and the two little lines (denoting equal to) between 70kr, 1Fl, 10, etc., are only ¾ mm. wide.

(2) The light shade. The Arms in the stamps are more embossed, the stamps show a somewhat clearer impression. The dimensions of the outer border are 77 mm. by 52 mm. The stamps are likewise printed 3¼ mm. apart, but two dotted lines (¾ to 1 mm. apart) divided the stamps instead of one only. In the black inscription on the top there is a stop after "MK.", and the lines (equal to) are 1½ mm. wide.

Reference List.

1873. Embossed. Imperf.

47. 70kr violet, Scott's No. 53 or 53a.

The Eleventh Issue.

Towards the end of 1874 the perforating by rouletting ceased as the Government purchased a new perforating machine having a gauge of 11½ by 11. The only value of the kreuzer series perforated by this machine was the 1kr which was issued in November, 1874. Before it was necessary to print further supplies of any of the other values the design was changed and though specimens are known with this perforation they are fraudulent productions.

Reference List.

1874. Perf. 11½x11.

48. 1kr green, Scott's No. 54.

The Twelfth Issue.

In 1874 it was decided to change the currency,—which up to that time had consisted of the florin of 60 kreuzer, similar to that of the other States of south Germany,—to the Imperial currency of marks and pfennige, and January 1st, 1875, was fixed as the date for the change. A notice, dated December 23rd, 1874, was issued by the Post-office, stating that a stamp of 20 pfennige of a new design would be issued on that day to take the place of that of the 7 kreuzer, just as soon as the stocks of the latter value held in the various post-offices were exhausted.

The design shows uncolored numerals on a circular ground of lines crossing each other diagonally, above which, on a curved scroll is "K. WURTT. POST", while on a similar scroll below, the value is shown in words. On the left is a shield containing three stag's horns and on the right are three lions in a similar shield. The whole is enclosed by an ornamental rectangular frame measuring 21 by 18½ mm.

The die was engraved and the printing plates were constructed at the Mint in Stuttgart and the printing was done under the direction of the Post-office as in the case of the preceding issues. As the new currency was a decimal one a change in the size of the plates was made and the stamps were printed in sheets of 100 arranged in ten rows of ten. They were perforated by the new machine gauging 11½ by 11.

On May 28th, 1875, the Post-office issued another notice announcing that from July 1st next the former series of stamps in kreuzer would be entirely superseded by a new series with values in pfennige. These, it was stated, would be on sale at the various post offices on June 15th, and that after August 15th the stamps with values in kreuzer would cease to be valid for postal use. The new denominations consisted of 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 pfennige, all of similar type to the 20pf already described. At the same time the color of this latter value, which had hitherto been printed in blue, was changed to ultramarine.

About the same time a 2 marks stamp of similar type was issued in place of the 70 kreuzer. Its sale was prohibited to the public and its use was at first confined to the offices of Stuttgart, Ulm, and Heilbronn, though later it was extended to almost every post office in the kingdom. Notwithstanding this prohibition the stamp was frequently sold to the public, as appears from a post-office circular of August 18th, 1879, and in November of that year the stamp was printed in vermilion on orange colored paper, and on the back "unverkauflich" (not to be sold) was printed in ultramarine.

The 50pf was at first printed in grey but in February, 1878, consequent on an agreement made with the Imperial Post-office at Berlin, its color was changed to grey-green.

All values exist in a number of more or less striking shades and specialists will also find that most of them exist with yellow and white gum, the latter representing the later printings.



Reference List.

1875-79. Perf. 11½x11.

49. 3pf green, Scott's No. 55 or 55a.
50. 5pf violet, Scott's No. 56.
51. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 57.
52. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 58a.
53. 20pf ultramarine, Scott's No. 58.
54. 25pf brown, Scott's No. 59.
55. 50pf grey, Scott's No. 60.
56. 50pf grey-green, Scott's No. 61.
57. 2mk orange, Scott's No. 62.
58. 2mk vermilion on orange, Scott's No. 63.

The Thirteenth Issue.

On November 1st, 1881, a 5 mark stamp was issued and though this was chiefly intended for telegraphic purposes it was also available for postal use. The design was similar to that of the preceding series except that the central circular portion was uncolored, and the numeral of value was printed on it in black by a second operation. This value was reported with central numeral inverted some years ago and though the

error is listed in Scott's catalogue I cannot find that its existence was ever satisfactorily authenticated.

On January 1st, 1883, the 2 mark stamp was also issued with value in black on an uncolored ground. The value is known in two distinct shades and is also known imperforate, a sheet having been accidentally issued in this condition.



Reference List.

1881-83. Perf. 11½x11.

59. 2 marks orange and black, Scott's No. 64 or 64a.
60. 5 marks blue and black, Scott's No. 65.

The Fourteenth Issue.

Early in the year 1890 the colors of the 3, 5, 25, and 50 pfennige values were changed to conform with those of the corresponding denominations of Germany, while in 1893 a new value, 2 pfennige, was issued. The design and perforation remained exactly as before. The 5pf is said to exist imperforate.

Reference List.

1890-93. Perf. 11½x11.

61. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 66.
62. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 67.
63. 5pf green, Scott's No. 68 or 68a.
64. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 69 or 69a.
65. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 70 or 70a.

The Fifteenth Issue.

In 1900 the set was enriched by the addition of 30 and 40pf values. The design was exactly like that of the other values of the series, but, like the mark denominations, the numerals of value were printed at a second operation in black on a plain ground. These were the last stamps issued by Wurtemberg for general use for in 1902 its postal system was united with that of the Imperial government. A paragraph in Alfred Smith's *Monthly Circular* referred to the matter as follows:—

> An agreement has been concluded between the Imperial Postal Administration and that of Wurtemberg by which the postal systems are to be united for a definite period of four years from April 1st, 1902, after which it will be subject to a notice of one year on either side. On the date mentioned the separate issues of each country will give place to a unified series inscribed "DEUTSCHES REICH."

Reference List.

1900. Perf. 11½x11.

66. 30pf orange and black, Scott's No. 71.
67. 40pf rose and black, Scott's No. 72.

Municipal Service Stamps.

With the exception of a few stamps issued by Bavaria in 1908 for the use of Railway Officials Wurtemberg is the only German State that has issued a regular series of official stamps. These fall into two classes—those for general use and those for the use of municipalities. The latter class, known as Municipal Service stamps, was first issued on July 1st, 1875, for use on the official correspondence of municipalities within the kingdom of Wurtemberg. The rate of postage was fixed at 5 pfennige irrespective of the weight of the letters. A stamp of this value—printed in mauve like the ordinary 5pf stamp then current—was issued in a special design. In the centre is a diamond of solid color on which a large "5" surrounded by "POST-FREI-MARKE PFENNIG" is shown. Around this is a lozenge shaped band inscribed "PORTO PFLIGHTIGE DIENST SACHE" meaning "Service matter liable to postage." In each of the four angles are small oval shields showing three stag's horns on their left and three lions on their right hand sides. The design is completed by a thick frame line. These stamps, like those for ordinary use, were printed in sheets of 100, the dies and plates being manufactured at the Mint in Stuttgart and the printing taking place under the supervision of the Post-office. Imperforate specimens are known of this 5pf stamp. A 10pf stamp of similar design was issued about the same time for use on parcels and money orders.

In 1890 the color of the 5pf was changed to green to conform with the change of color in the corresponding value of the ordinary set. Several distinct shades of this variety may be found.

On January 10th, 1897, a new value of 3 pfennige in brown was issued and in 1900 a 2pf in grey and a 25pf in orange appeared. The design of all three was similar to that of the first 5pf.

In 1906 all five denominations were overprinted with a crown above the dates "1806-1906" in commemoration of the centenary of Wurtemberg's being raised to the dignity of a Kingdom.

In 1906 some of the values began to appear on paper watermarked with a multiple device of crosses and circles and by the following year all values had appeared on this new paper and two new values—20 and 50 pfennige—were also issued. The stamps on this watermarked paper were printed by the German Imperial Printing Office, at Berlin, and apparently the plates for the two new values were also made in Berlin. These stamps are still in use for the agreement between the Imperial Administration and that of Wurtemberg regarding the unified series of stamps affected those for public use only.



Reference List.

1875-1900. Perf. 11½x11.

66. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 218.
67. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 215.
68. 5pf mauve, Scott's No. 201.
69. 5pf green, Scott's No. 216 or 217.
70. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 202.
71. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 220.



1806 – 1906

1906. Overprinted in black. Perf. 11½x11.

72. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 224.
73. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 226.
74. 5pf green, Scott's No. 228.
75. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 229.
76. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 233.

1906-7. Wmk. Crosses and circles. Perf. 11½x11.

77. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 238.
78. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 239.
79. 5pf green, Scott's No. 240.
80. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 241.
81. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 253.
82. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 242.
83. 50pf lake, Scott's No. 254.

Official Stamps.

Until April 1st, 1881, the correspondence of the ministerial offices was conveyed free of postage, but at that time the privilege was taken away and a series of special stamps was issued for use on all official correspondence. M. Moens described their issue as follows:

Official stamps for franking correspondence connected with the business of the State, churches, schools, and public benevolent institutions were issued, in part, on the first of April last, in terms of a decree, dated 26th March, 1881, of the Ministry of Churches and Schools. Article 3 of this Decree sets forth that "Delivery of these stamps shall be made against printed acknowledgments of their receipt upon forms to be furnished by the post-office department. At the end of every month the post-office authorities shall prepare a statement of number of receipts in their possession for stamps issued, and shall submit it to our Department for examination and payment."

The values at first issued were 3, 5, 10, and 20 pfennige and these were followed on April 18th by 25 and 50 pfennige. The colors correspond to those of similar denomination of the ordinary series then current. The design, which is the same for all, shows uncolored labels on all four sides and a fifth one crossing the centre of the stamps obliquely from the left lower to the right upper corner. The labels at the sides are inscribed "K. WURTT." at the left, "*POST*" at the top, "PFENNIG" at the right, and the value in words at the bottom. The diagonal label contains the words "AMTLICHER VERKEHR" meaning "Official Business." On each side of the central label are escutcheons, containing the numerals of value, resting on an ornamental background.

In 1882 a new value of 1 mark printed in yellow was added to the series.

In 1890 the colors of the 3, 5, and 25pf were altered to conform with those of the ordinary stamps and at the same time the color of the 1 mark was changed to violet. Shortly afterwards the color of the 5pf was also altered and in 1900 a 2pf stamp was added to the series.

In 1903 30 and 40 pfennige stamps were issued and these, like the ones for ordinary use were printed at two operations with the value in each case in black.

In 1906 all ten values were overprinted in a similar manner to the Municipal Service stamps in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of Wurtemberg's existence as a kingdom, and in 1906-7 all denominations were issued on the watermarked paper used for the Municipal Service stamps of the same date. These latter were printed in Berlin by the German Imperial Printing Office and they are still in use.



Reference List.

1881-82. Perf. 11½x11.

84. 3pf green, Scott's No. 203.
85. 5pf mauve, Scott's No. 204.
86. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 205.
87. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 206.
88. 25pf brown, Scott's No. 207.
89. 50pf grey-green, Scott's No. 208.
90. 1mk yellow, Scott's No. 209.

1890-1903. Perf. 11½x11.

91. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 219.
92. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 210.
93. 5pf green, Scott's No. 211.
94. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 212.
95. 30pf orange and black, Scott's No. 221.
96. 40pf carmine and black, Scott's No. 222.
97. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 213.
98. 1mk violet, Scott's No. 214.

1906. Overprinted in black. Perf. 11½x11.

99. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 224.
100. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 225.
101. 5pf green, Scott's No. 227.
102. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 230.
103. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 231.
104. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 232.
105. 30pf orange and black, Scott's No. 234.
106. 40pf carmine and black, Scott's No. 235.
107. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 236.
108. 1mk violet, Scott's No. 237.

1906-7. Wmk. Crosses and circles. Perf. 11½x11

109. 2pf grey, Scott's No. 243.
110. 3pf brown, Scott's No. 244.
111. 5pf green, Scott's No. 245.
112. 10pf rose, Scott's No. 246.
113. 20pf blue, Scott's No. 247.
114. 25pf orange, Scott's No. 248.
115. 30pf orange and black, Scott's No. 249.
116. 40pf carmine and black, Scott's No. 250.
117. 50pf red-brown, Scott's No. 251.
118. 1mk violet, Scott's No. 252.

Reprints.

Few stamps have been more reprinted than the first three issues of Wurtemberg, and few Governments have shown greater docility in supplying enterprising dealers and collectors, to order, with supplies of the stamps in every abnormal color that could be desired by the most morbid imagination. The so-called reprints of the first issue are, in fact, nothing better than official counterfeits. None of the printing plates were in existence when these imitations were made in 1864, nor were the dies, except the central portions and the frames without the inscriptions. These latter were, therefore, set up again, and small plates constructed consisting of six or twelve electrotypes. In the imitations the letters of "Wurttemberg" and "Freimarke" are smaller than in the originals, the letter "W" is 1½ mm. from the left side-line of the label instead of 1 mm. as in the genuine, and the lower bunch of grapes in each of the two ornaments in the lower tablet are complete whereas in the originals they are not complete. These "reprints" should hardly confuse the most inexperienced collector. Mr. Westoby tells us that "In 1865 a further printing was made on paper of various thicknesses, and of all the colors of the rainbow. The printing seems to have been specially confined to the 1 kreuzer, though the other values are recorded as existing. The reprinting was made on the condition that the reprints should not be used postally."

In 1864 all the values of the Arms series were reprinted and some of these are apt to prove rather confusing. None of the original "Dickinson" paper with orange thread used for the stamps of 1857 remained in stock and though a supply of silk-thread paper was obtained from the Bavarian Administration the color of the thread was different, being red. The 6kr is known with yellow thread and various values in fancy colors are reported as existing with green silk thread. The color of the thread, therefore, is sufficient test in detecting whether the specimen is an original or a reprint. The detection of the reprints on paper without silk thread is a more difficult matter for the colors of the originals were very closely copied and there is no appreciable difference in the paper. The original plates of 1857 did not exist, however, so that the plates employed for the rouletted stamps current at the time the reprints were manufactured were evidently used. On these the stamps were much more widely spaced than in the originals, the distance between the stamps measuring about 2 mm. instead of ¾ mm. as in the genuine. In the case of pairs, therefore, the reprints are at once distinguishable and specimens with unduly large margins may also be condemned without hesitation.

None of the later issues were reprinted.

ADDENDA.

BERGEDORF.

The following interesting letter is self explanatory:—

My dear Mr. Poole:

Surely no reader of MEKEEL'S WEEKLY has enjoyed more than I, your excellent article on the stamps of Bergedorf; and as I feel sure that the article will be reprinted in pamphlet form for easy reference, will you allow me to furnish a few corrections, which I trust you will accept in the spirit in which they are made, viz.: in the interest of Philately, whose ardent followers we both are. It is true, I was a mere boy at the time the stamps of Bergedorf were issued, still as the P. O. was on the ground floor of the house my father occupied with his family, I was in and out of the office whenever out of school, helping in a boyish way and very much interested in everything that went on there, and even in those days I was a stamp collector. In fact when my father went to Hamburg to see Mr. Fuchs to confer about stamps for Bergedorf, he took with him my collection (stamps pasted flat in a copy book no printed albums then) to discuss designs and colors. I remember distinctly telling him to beware of such stamps as the then current 1kr Austria, which under artificial light could hardly be distinguished.

I pass over your description of how Bergedorf became finally the property of Lubeck and Hamburg jointly, for to go into a description like I find in a Chronicle of Bergedorf, issued there in 1894 and a copy of which is before me, would be taking too much time and space, and I will come at once to the postal history as I find it recorded there and of part of which I have personal knowledge.

The Counts of Thurn and Taxis, who held the postal privilege in Germany for centuries, tried to open a P. O. there in 1788, but it was discontinued almost at once, as it had been established without the consent of the Senates of Lubeck and Hamburg. In 1838 a Prussian P. O. was established there with my father as postmaster, he being sent there by the Prussian Minister of Posts, which lasted until March 31st, 1847; Prussia having notified the authorities that it desired to terminate its contract. The completion of the railway from Hamburg to Berlin doing away with the necessity to convey as heretofore the mails by postchaise. On April 1st, 1847, the P. O. was opened under the auspices of the Government of the two cities L. and H., and remained in that way until December 31st, 1867, when in its place, it became a part of the North German Postal Confederation and finally, in 1870, part of the Imperial German Post.

I have not with me the article written by me in the *Virginia Philiatelist,* but think I explained in it how Bergedorf was governed by a delegation of the Senates of both Lubeck and Hamburg, called in Bergedorf the "Visitation" to whom, in the week which they spent each summer in Bergedorf, all matters were referred to for adjustment, constituting as it were a court of last resort, so the report you mentioned as being made in 1859 was to them and nothing further was done that year, than to order the preparation of stamps for selection and one sheet of each value was struck off. In 1860 the visitation did nothing further about the adoption of stamps for Bergedorf, but when they were there again during the summer of 1861, it was ordered that stamps should be issued, but the colors of the half and the three shilling did not please them and they were ordered to be printed in the colors as described in the order of October, 17th, 1861.

In urging the issuing of stamps and to show how they would appear when on letters, there were cut from each of the five sheets printed, a block of six and each block pasted on a large sheet of blank paper, and I think the original block of six of the half shilling is now in the Postal Museum in Berlin. Those found in Lubeck's archives are evidently a similar set probably furnished by my father to the Lubeck delegates in 1860, and I have no doubt if Hamburg's ar-

chives were searched, a like find would be made there. The time from midsummer 1861 to November 1st, 1861, was necessary to have the stamps printed, for I am sure that up to that time only one sheet of each denomination had been furnished to my father by Mr. Fuchs in Hamburg, who had the contract to lithograph the stamps.

You judge from the wording of the last paragraph in the report of 1859, that there must have been a Danish P. O. in Bergedorf, but there never was. Danish stamps of the value of four skillings (Scott's 7 and 9) had been sold at the Bergedorf P. O. for a number of years for the reason that Denmark, recognizing the usefulness of having mail matter prepaid by stamps, made a difference in the rates of prepaid by stamps and prepaid in cash or unpaid letters, for while a letter from Bergedorf to the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lanenburg (not Luxemburg as you have it, and Oldenburg must also be a mistake as that never belonged to Denmark) then under Danish Dominion as well as Denmark proper, when prepaid by stamps cost only 1¼ schilling currency, if prepaid in money or sent unpaid cost two schillings. The stamps were furnished by the Royal Danish P. O. in Hamburg.

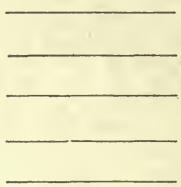
I see that you have the signature of my father misplaced under the decree of October 17th, 1861. Nothing should be after the (signed) Paalzow. There was no Imperial Post in existence at that time so he could not well have been a Director of Post. It belongs, however, under the letter to Mr. Moens, March 29, 1873, for then he was Director of Imp. Post and former Postmaster of the L. H. office in Bergedorf.

Another misprint is in naming the Vierlande. You enumerate, Neuengramm, Altengramm which should both be spelled without r, viz.: Neuengamm, Altengamm.

Then you speak about the issuance of stamps in Lubeck and Hamburg, January 1st, 1859, and continue that, "shortly after these labels appeared letters posted in the Bergedorf district were required to be prepaid with Hamburg stamps." This is incorrect, for while it is a fact that a very few Hamburg stamps have been used in Bergedorf at that time, their use was never officially sanctioned and there was no requirement for even prepayment of any correspondence.

Having explained how all matters concerning Bergedorf were settled by the "Visitation" throws light upon the last paragraph of my father's letter to Mr. Moens. As your translation reads: "The pourparlers and discussions were never exchanged directly between the Bergedorf authorities and myself, and were mostly carried on verbally, which shows that there can be no documents on this subject." To make it clear there should be added after exchanged "in writing" and after myself instead of "and" should be "but," for it is a fact that all conferences on the subject of issuing stamps were only held during the time the "Visitation" was in Bergedorf.

Your mention of the fact that the obliterating stamp was also acquired by Mr. Moens leads me to add one little piece of information, which may be of use to some one who has Bergedorf stamps cancelled in the following manner and which perhaps have been thrown aside as counterfeit or as bearing a false cancellation. The obliterating stamp was made of brass and was a perfect square having five straight, equidistant lines on it, so that an ordinary cancellation would have been something like this



I know that in a number of instances I have seen the clerks and have done so often myself, use the cancelling stamp twice, the second time reversed so that the postage stamp was cancelled not by straight lines, but by small squares. This explains such cancellation and should give a stamp so obliterated a good philatelic standing. Again assuring you that all the foregoing has not been written in a censorious spirit, but with the sincere desire to throw as much light as possible upon the subject treated and to bury forever the claim of the essays of the half schilling black on violet and the three schilling black on rose as legitimate postage stamps, for they were never issued as such.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN PAALZOW.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
BERKELEY

Return to desk from which borrowed.
This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

NOV 17 1947

JAN 6 1948

19Apr'49 JS

5Apr'50 MB

15Apr'53 BH

APR 21 1953 LU

31 May'56 GB

NOV 7 1956 LU

ICLE (N)

REC'D LD

NOV 1 1956

10Jan'57 NB

REC'D LD

JAN 5 1957

19May'58 RK

REC'D LD

MAY 6 1958

APR 15 1968 2

APR 15 '68 -1 PM

LOAN DEPT.

APR 23 1969 12

RECEIVED

APR 9'69 -2 PM

LOAN DEPT.

LD 21–100m-9,'47 (A5702s16) 476

Pamphlet
Binder
Gaylord Bros., Inc.
Stockton, Calif.
T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

M80838 HE6185
G3P6

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY