

Empire
1889

1898

Crown & Eagle



Scott 47 Michel 46b yellow green



Scott 48 Michel 47d carmine red
fluoresces carmine

Krone und Adler

Crown and Eagle

a numeral of value beneath the imperial crown - an imperial eagle centered in an oval
typography - unwatermarked - perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$
valid until 31 December 1902

in this and subsequent issues the increase in the volume of mail,
as well as experimentation with new substances, techniques and machines, resulted in a number of varieties
these varieties illustrate both the manufacturing process and the growth of the postal system
later, the vicissitudes of war would create more varieties



Scott 46; Michel 45a
brown
1889-92
K2g Cassel



Scott 46; Michel 45aa
dark brown
1889-90
K1g Berlin



Scott 46; Michel 45b
gray brown
1891-97
K2g Waldhof



Scott 46a; Michel 45c
yellow brown



Scott 46a; Michel 45c
yellow brown



Scott 46a; Michel 45ca
pale yellow ocher
K2g Neuss



Scott 46a; Michel 45cb
ocher brown
K2g



Scott 46c; Michel 45d
reddish ocher
K2g cancel
probably Berlin



Scott 46; Michel 45e
olive brown
K1g Berlin W



Scott 47; Michel 46a
green



Scott 47; Michel 46aa
dark green
K1g cancel
R.B. Breslau



Scott 47; Michel 46b
yellow green



Scott 47; Michel 46b
yellow green
K1g cancel
Mainz



Scott 47; Michel 46ba
dark yellow green



Scott 47; Michel 46c
blueish green



Michel 46 GA
square cut from postcard
K1g Goriitz



Scott 48; Michel 47a
carmine rose
fluoresces red



Scott 48; Michel 47a
carmine rose
fluoresces carmine
K1g probably
Berlin W



Scott 48; Michel 47aa
lilac carmine



Scott 48; Michel 47b
brown rose
fluoresces dull lilac brown



Scott 48; Michel 47ba
brown rose
fluoresces rose brown
Bahnpost oval cancel



Scott 48; Michel 47c
brownish red
fluoresces ocher



Scott 48; Michel 47ca
brownish red
fluoresces yellow,
gold yellow
oval cancel
nkirchen near Stettin



Scott 48; Michel 47d
carmine, red
fluoresces red



Scott 48; Michel 47d
carmine, red
fluoresces carmine



Scott 48; Michel 47da
carmine
fluoresces brownish purple
K2g Graudenz



Scott 48; Michel 47db
blood red
fluoresces bright red,
orange red



Scott 48; Michel 47e
brown red
fluoresces dark ocher
brown
(rarely brownish yellow)

Empire
1889



Scott 49; Michel 48a
ultramarine blue
K1g cancel



Scott 49; Michel 48aa
violet ultramarine



Scott 49; Michel 48b
blue



Scott 49; Michel 48bb
black blue
K1g cancel



Scott 49a; Michel 48c
prussian blue
K1g Stulpe



Scott 49; Michel 48d
bright ultramarine
K1g cancel



Scott 50; Michel 49a
orange yellow
K1g cancel



Scott 50; Michel 49b
orange
K1g M. Gladbach



Scott 50; Michel 49ba
red orange
K1g cancel



Scott 51a; Michel 50b
reddish brown
K1g Berlin O



Scott 51; Michel 50ba
reddish lilac brown
K1g Berlin W



Scott 51; Michel 50c
matte rose brown



Scott 51; Michel 50d
lilac brown



Scott 51; Michel 50da
dark lilac brown

Cut Squares from Postal Stationary

The one through 25 pfennig designs were printed on some form of postal stationary. It was legitimate, in Germany, to use the stamp images cut from stationary on letters. An early popular way of collecting postal stationary was in the form of cut squares.



Michel 46 GA



Michel 48 GA

Usage

Berlin to Chester, New Hampshire

20 pfennig pays the postal rate to the United States

the color of the various values was to help clerks at destination determine if proper postage had been paid



The reverse has a receiving stamp for Chester, New Hampshire. Also on the reverse is an impression of an early machine cancel, but too little of the strike left an impression to identify. Posted in Berlin on the 30th of May, the letter arrived in Chester on the 10th of June.



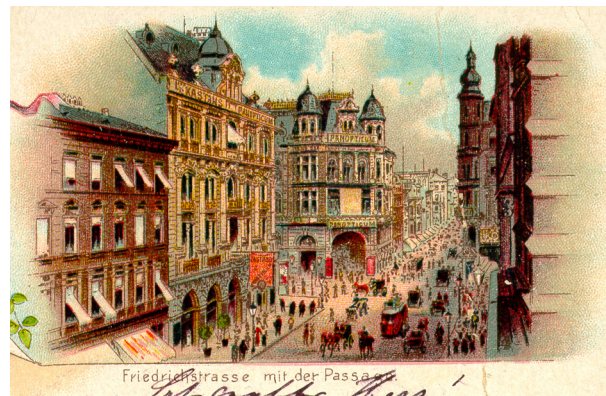
Sent from the metropolis, the destination of the card on the following page is the town of Dorrberg, too small to have a post office, so the town of Grafenroda is its postal destination. It must have been picked up at the post office in Grafenroda or perhaps some form of rural delivery.

For some reason, this calls to mind my couple of visits to my grandfathers farm and the small town (Fork River, Manitoba, Canada) that served the surrounding farms.

The Berlin scenes are of the arcade off of Fredrichstrasse. In the vertical shot one may see the glass roof three stories above the promenade. The buildings in the horizontal scene proclaim the presence of Katen's Waxworks. Looks like a tourist trap to me, but a charming one.



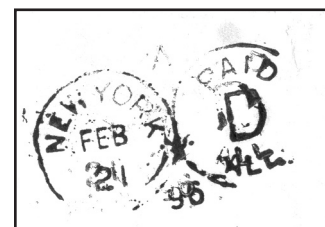
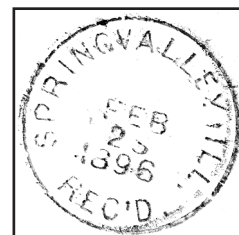
Usage - 3 pfennig
1898



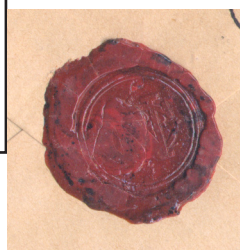
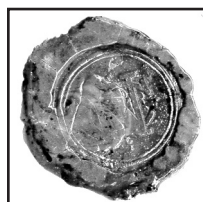
Despite the disheveled condition of this post card, I grew rather fond of it. I cannot read the message on the other side, but that adds to its charm, since I can imagine anything I like. Mailed in Berlin, the card is typical of what became the tourist "I wish you were here" type card we all send. "Gruss aus Berlin." "Greetings from Berlin."

Usage - 5 & 10 pfennig
foreign destinations

from the four points marked below, six postcards went to a stamp firm on Nassau Street in New York, one to a location in Brooklyn, and one to Illinois
the postage paid the foreign rates: 20 pf for letters (per 15 g); 10 pf for postcards; and 5 pf for printed matter, drucksache (per 50 g)



Posted on 11 February, 1896, this letter was sent to Springvalley Illinois by way of England. Designating the route often affected either rate or speed. Here, 20 pfennig pays the ordinary foreign letter rate to 15 grams. In this earlier age of less mail and fewer people, note the lack of a street address. Thirteen days later it passed through New York being marked with paired single circles with the year between, noting that the appropriate postage had been paid. One day later it was received in Springvalley Illinois. 14 days in transit.



The wax seal on the flap is intact. The seal scans poorly. Someday I must redo it with a camera and side lighting to enhance details. However, the seal, the initials "N" and "C" entwined were evident enough to trace as shown next to the wax impression.

Empire
1889

Drucksache.

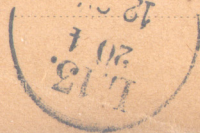


An

Herrn Burger & Co.
59 Nassau Street, Corner Maiden Lane
New-York

Az

1893



usage
1893

Drucksache - printed matter
These two postcards contain printed advertisements
foreign printed matter required 5 pfennigs postage



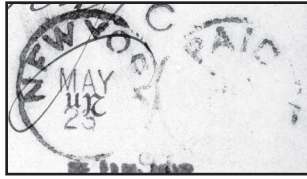
Drucksache



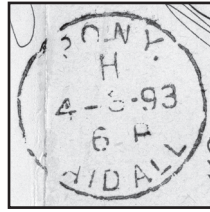
An

Herrn Burger & Co.
59 Nassau St Cor. Maiden Lane
in New York

usage
1895

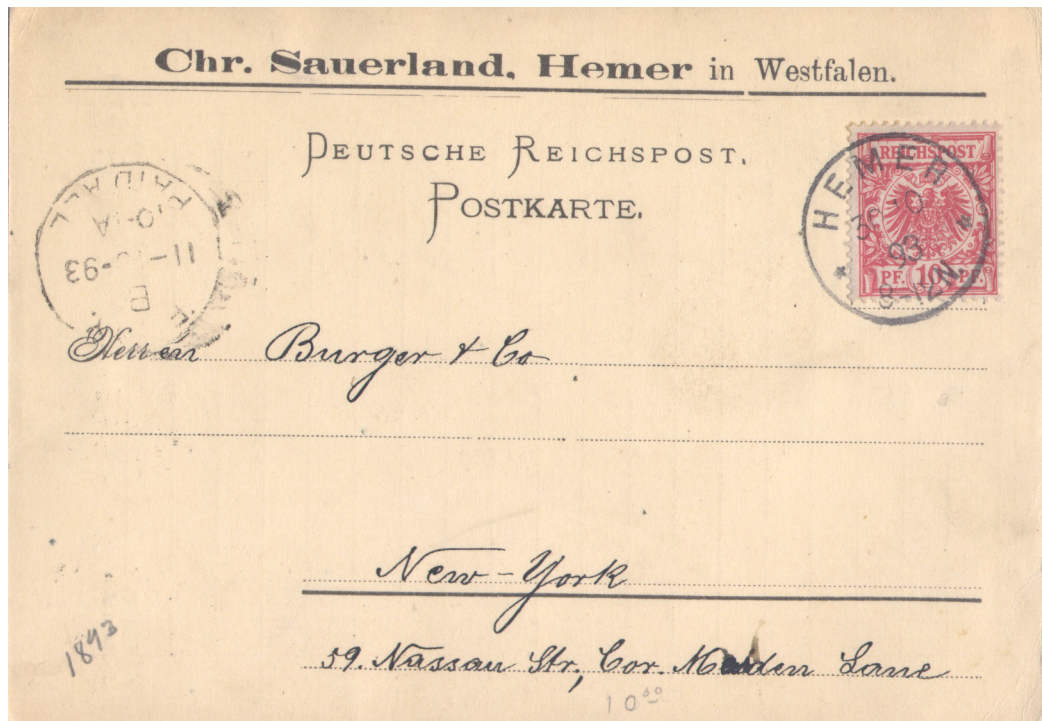


The first post card, from 1891, shows the double circle stamp of New York. The next two cards show a single circle stamp. New York was the major east coast port of entry for mail. A single point of entry was generally agreed on in the early treaties to facilitate tracking how much is due from or owed to the sending country.

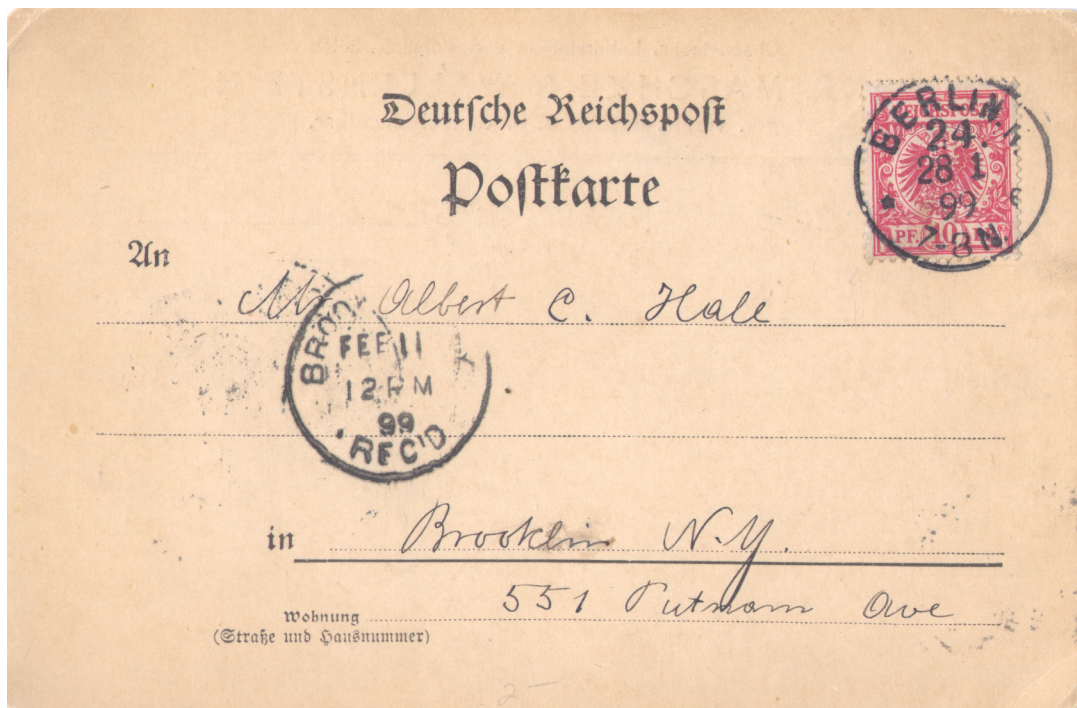


In the card dated 22 March, center card below, Albert Benjamin requests, in English, a price list and a quote by postal card for "Columbus" stamps.





Four of these five 10 pfennig post cards has lines printed on it for ease of use. Three have the return address printed as well as lines and one has advertising printed at the bottom (stamp magazine, album, and catalogue). The 1899 card to Brooklyn is from a Florian Wallenstein confirming that his dues in the American Chemical Society have been sent separately by "today's" post and giving his current address for the membership directory.



Berlin to Topeka, Kansas



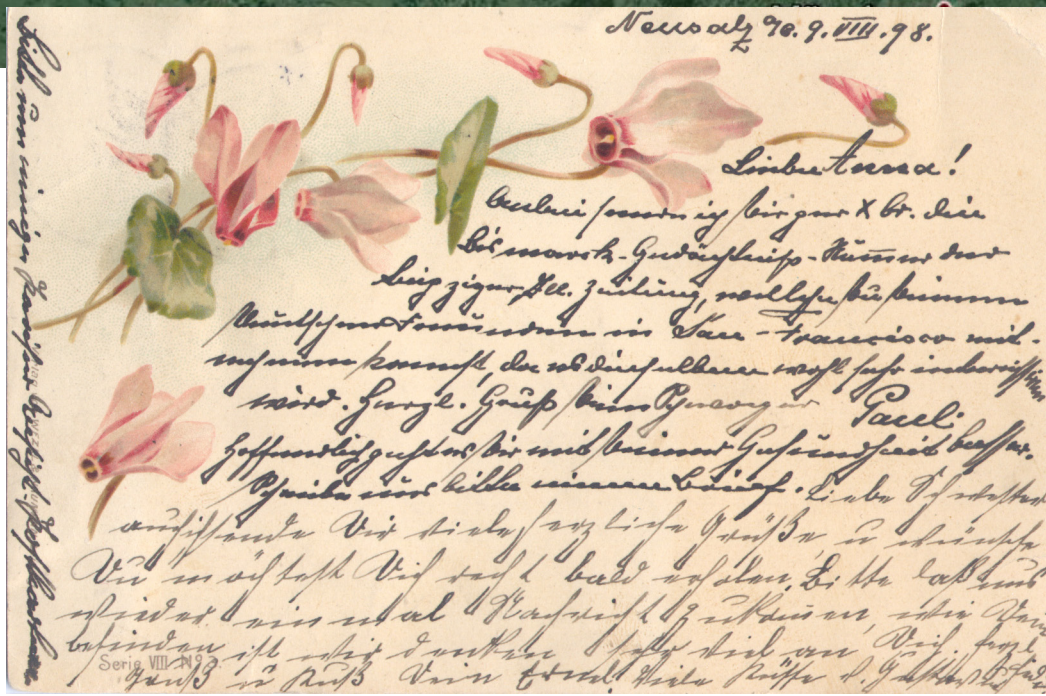
Berlin grid cancel dated 19 11 99. From post office
35 int he west of Berlin.

20 pf pays the foreign rate

Railroad cancel with cross obliterator on Decem-
ber 2, 1899, on the Pitts. & St. Louis RR. About 22
days in transit.

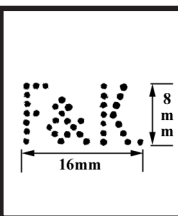
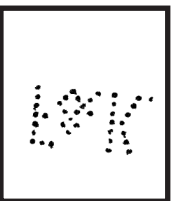
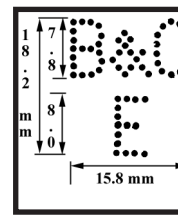
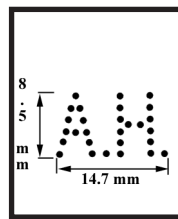
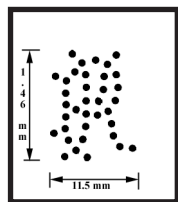
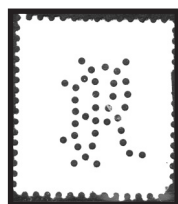
Topeka, Kansas receiving stamp dated December
2nd. A machine cancel of the Barry Postal Supply
Company of Oswego, New York was used.

Neusalz to Paris

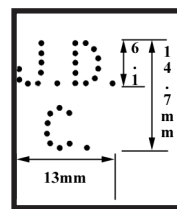
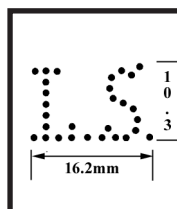
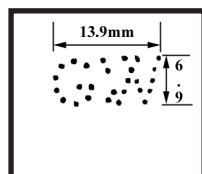
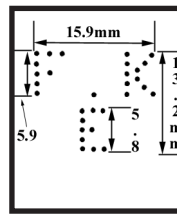


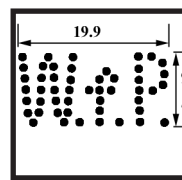
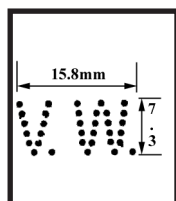
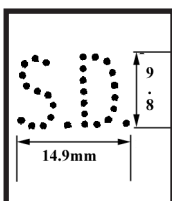
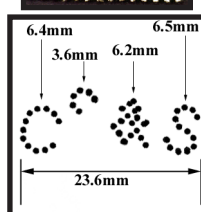
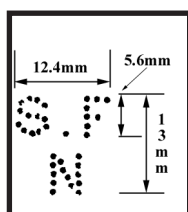
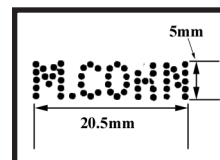
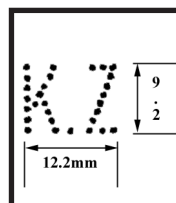
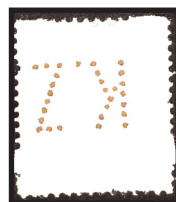
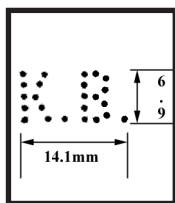
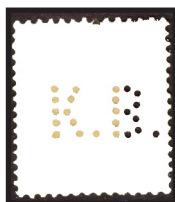
Usage - Perfins

copies are as seen from the front of the stamp (top) and in position to read correctly (bottom)



Almost as soon as adhesive stamps went into use organizations, clubs and businesses, were faced with the problem of preventing members or employees from using stamps purchased by the organization. This is one, and the most widespread, of the solutions. A design, peculiar to the organization that owned the stamps, was punched in the stamp. It identified the owner. It could be quickly seen that the stamp was not being used on the owners business or not possessed by the owner. Both initials and designs were used. There is still a debate as to whether the contraction "PERFINS" stands for perforated initials or insignia.





Offices Abroad
oberpringed krone und adler issues
black surcharge



10 pa on 5 pf green
Scott 8; Michel 6



20 pa on 10 pf carmine
Scott 9; Michel 7



1 pi on 20 pf ultramarine
Scott 10; Michel 8

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pi on 25 pf orange
Scott 11; Michel 9

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pi on 50 pf chocolate
Scott 12; Michel 10

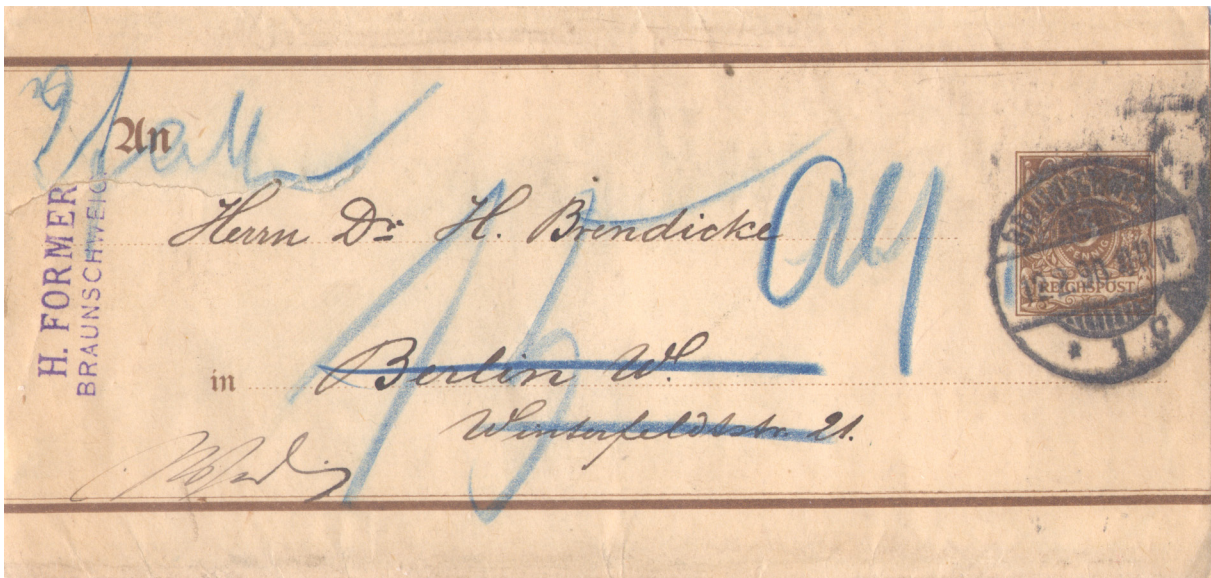
Empire
1889

Postal Stationary Streifband - Wrapper

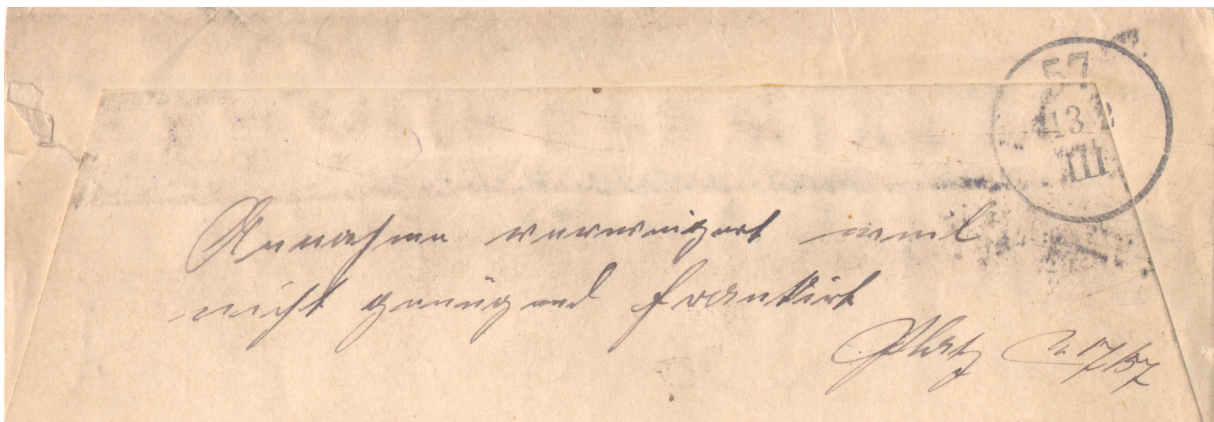
this sleeve was placed around printed matter such as a newspaper or magazine

Michel S 8

usage - 1890

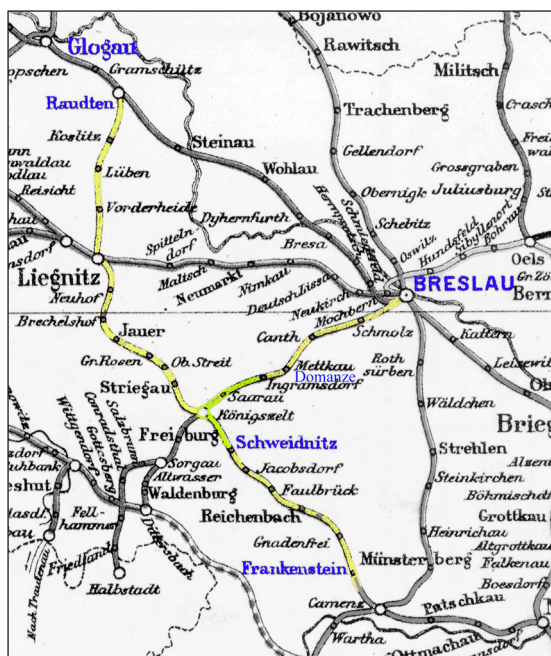


This wrapper was used to send some printed material from H. Former in Braunschweig (Brunswick) to a Dr. H. Brendicke in Berlin. The cancel on the face shows that it was posted on 12 February 1890. There is a postal marking on the reverse. The blue notes on the face may mean that the matter was forwarded and an additional charge assessed. There is a notation on the reverse, possibly related to the stamp, not in the handwriting of the sender, which I have been unable to decipher.



Postal Card

issue of 1889 - usage 1890
Michel P 20a



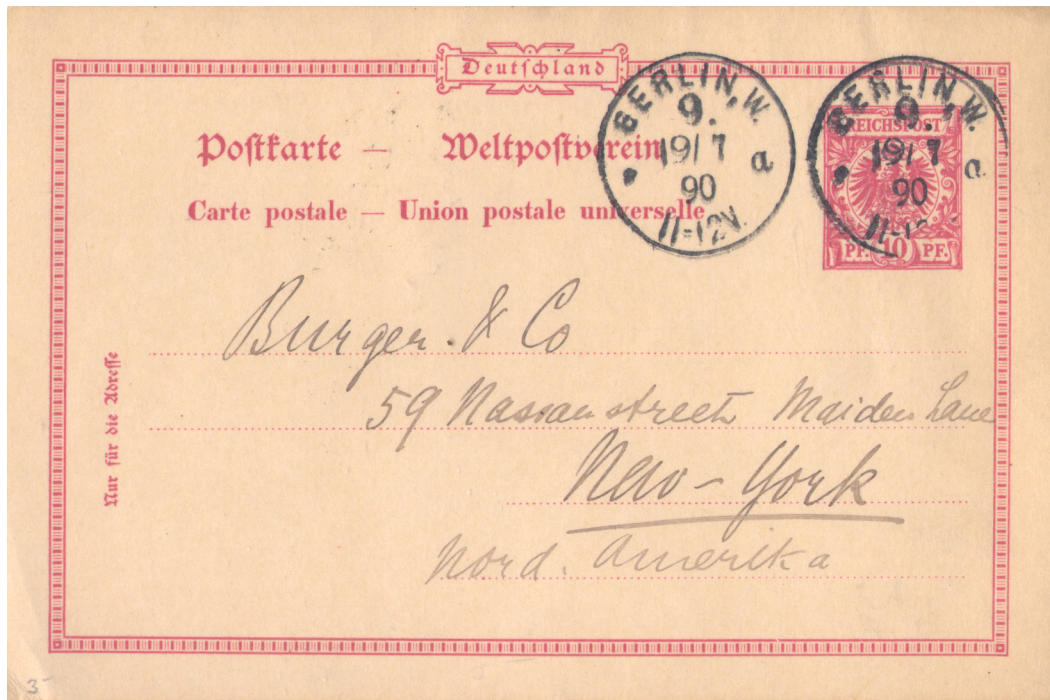
This postal card traveled in an area now part of Poland. The return address on the reverse is Schweidnitz (Swidnica). Posted on the Frankenstein (Zabkowiec Slaskie) Raudten (Radoszyce) line, train 668, on April 4, 1890, it would have traveled north from Schweidnitz then turned north east towards Breslau (Wroclaw). The location of Domanze is approximate, taken to be a town in Poland now called Domanice. The major rail juncture northwest of Raudten, Glogau, is now Glogow. The route was part of the Breslau-Schwerinden-Freiberg Eisenbahn.

Schweidnitz
9 April
1890

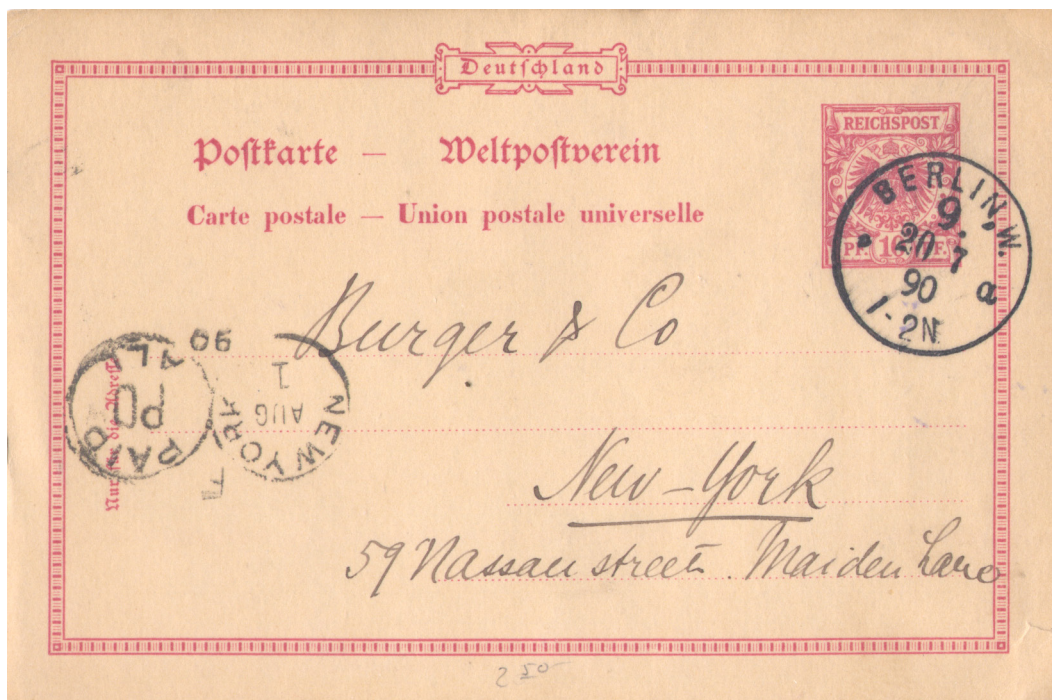
Postal Stationary Postal Cards

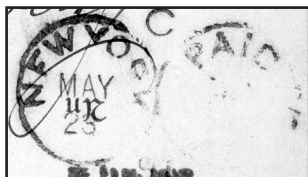


Inland card Michel P 20 a with 5 pfennigs added to meet the foreign rate.

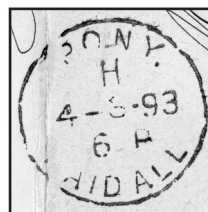


These two cards, sent on the 19th and 20th of July 1890, are Michel P21 II. The 1889 10 pf design, having no printing date, and without a gap in the dots forming the fourth line. Sent to a stamp dealer concerning an overdue bill, the first informs the dealer that the money was sent in March. The second requests a statement that the amount did not arrive which could be given to the post office. One can just barely see the outline of the paired circles of the New York paid all design on the reverse of the July 19, 1890, card.



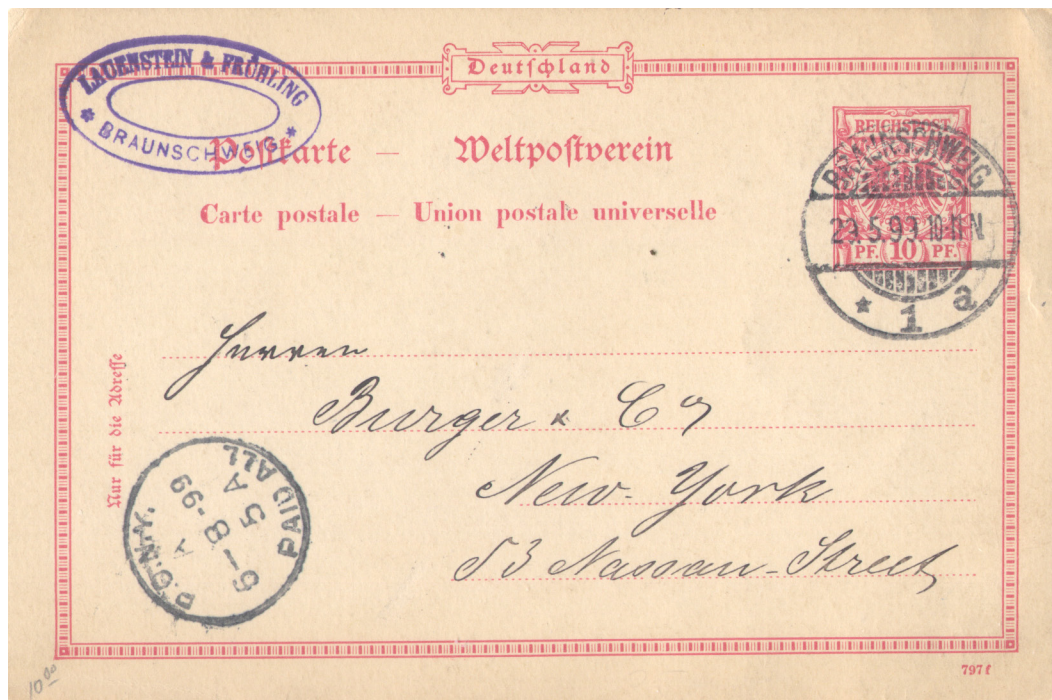


Each of these cards, from Bernberg, Mainz, and Hamburg, received a twin circle paid all stamp upon arrival in New York. The first and second appear to involve purchases. The third is an inquiry as to whether the New York firm purchases old U.S. stamps. Reference is made to 90 cent purple and 90 cent yellow.



Each are Michel P 21. The first, with a New York date of May 23, is a type I, as it shows a dot gap in the fourth line below the "9" of the street address. The second is a type II, showing no gap. The third is an unknown type as the dotted line is obscured by the ink underlining of New York.





Michel P 25 a

Printing date with letter in lower left, gap in fourth line (see under the "ss" of Nassau), and frame type a frame type dependant upon number of thin lines before first thick line onleft and same after thick line on right.

Two thin lines at both ends.

Appears to be an order for stamps.

Empire
1889

Rohrpost Card

for use in Berlin's system of pneumatic tubes
October 1, 1889, pale rose paper - 1225:88 mm



Postal Money Order

Abschnitt
Post-Aufgabestempel

Postanweisung

auf die Summe von Mark Pf.
Zu wiederholen (die Mark in Buchstaben):

REICHSPOST
PF. 20 PF.

..... Mark

An

in

Wohnung
(Straße und Hausnummer)

..... Mark Pf. eingetragen durch: C. 90.

am 18.....

Mittheilungen umseitig

Postnummer

Aufgabebezirk der Ober-Postdirection:

Aufgabeort:

den 18.....

sd

Michel A 8

Mittheilungen

Post-Ankunftsstempel

Post-Ankunftsbuch
Nr.

Quittung des Empfängers

Den umstehenden Betrag aus der Postkasse empfangen zu haben, bescheinigt durch Unterschrift

(Ort) den 18.....

(Name)

gedruckt in der Reichsdruckerei.

Postal Card

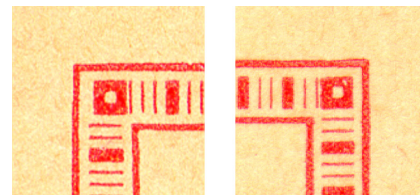
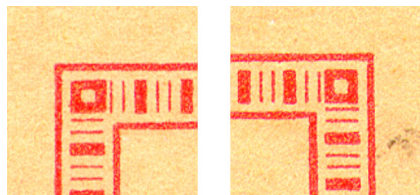
postal cards utilizing the "Crown and Eagle" design
the 1890 issues of this design have a missing dot in the fourth line
unwatermarked, there is a printing date in the lower right corner with a small letter following the date

The postal Cards on the following pages were all sent to New York, to a stamp dealer on Nassau Street, being posted from the four cities identified below. Posted between 1891 and 1899 the cards show not only the postmarks of the place of origin, but the New York foreign mail twin circle paid all and single circle PONY receiving cancels. The 10 pfennig pays the post card rate to the United States.



The borders of the 10 pf come in four types. They are distinguished by the number of thin vertical lines in the first and last gap of the horizontal portions of the border. The types are:

- Type a - 2 each (shown at left)
- Type b - 3 and 2 (shown at right)
- Type c - 1 and 2
- Type d - 1 and 1

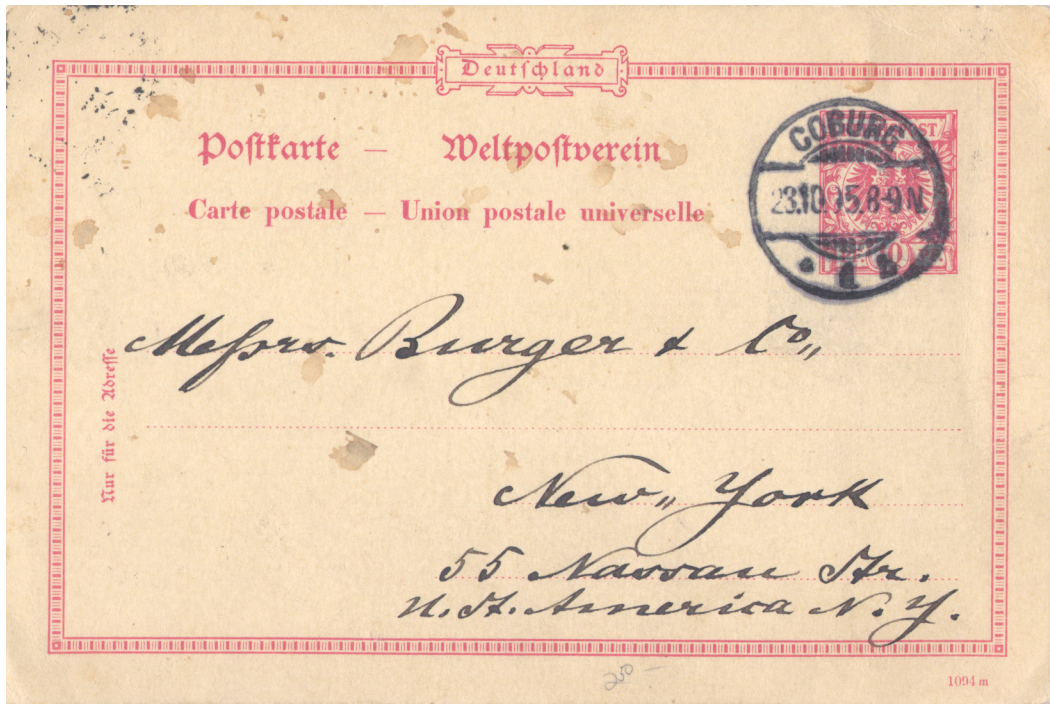




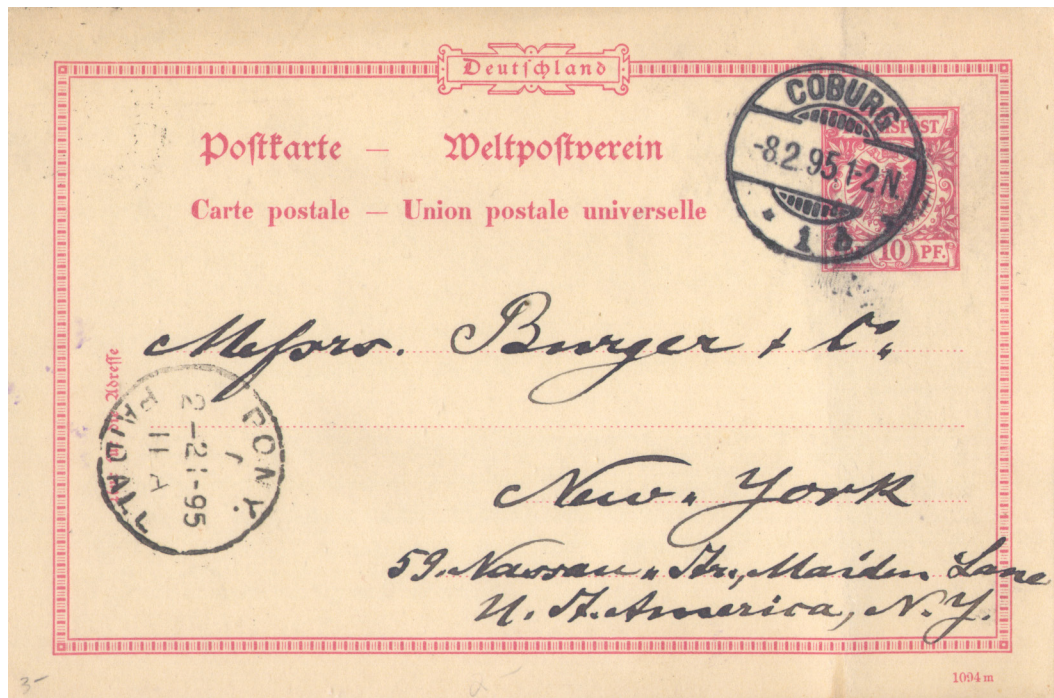
This 5 pfennig postal card has the printing date in the lower right corner (1290) printed as one number. This and the posting of March 20, 1891 eliminates later designs. The date and the small letter following it, found in the lower right hand corner, distinguish this from the 1889 designs. The gap in the dots forming the fourth line may be seen below the "str" of strasse or street. The addition of the 5 pf stamp makes up the post card rate to the United States.
Michel P24

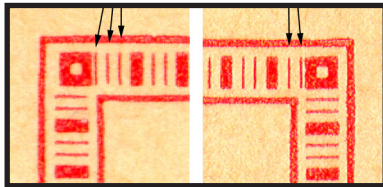
As with the 5 pf, this 10 pf postal card, the printing date and small letter in the lower right eliminates later designs and the 1889 design. The gap in the line of dots making up the fourth line is below the "ss" of Nassau. The two thin and one thick vertical lines at either end of the top border make this a type a border (if the border had been type b, the reply half would be necessary to distinguish between types II and III). This is the sending half of a reply card.
Michel P27 I F



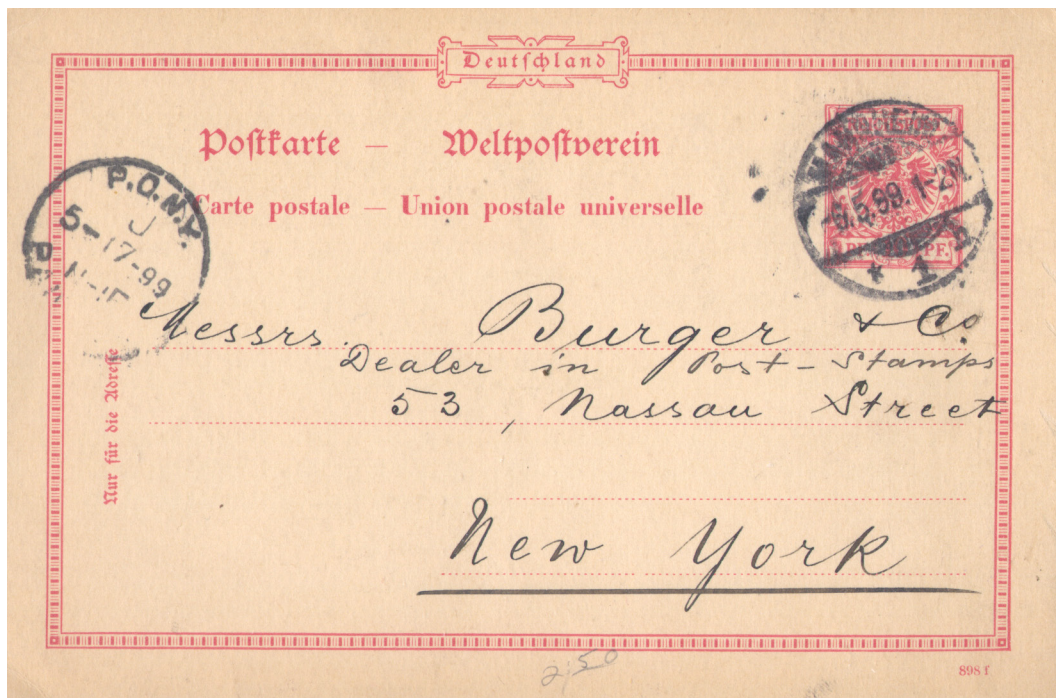


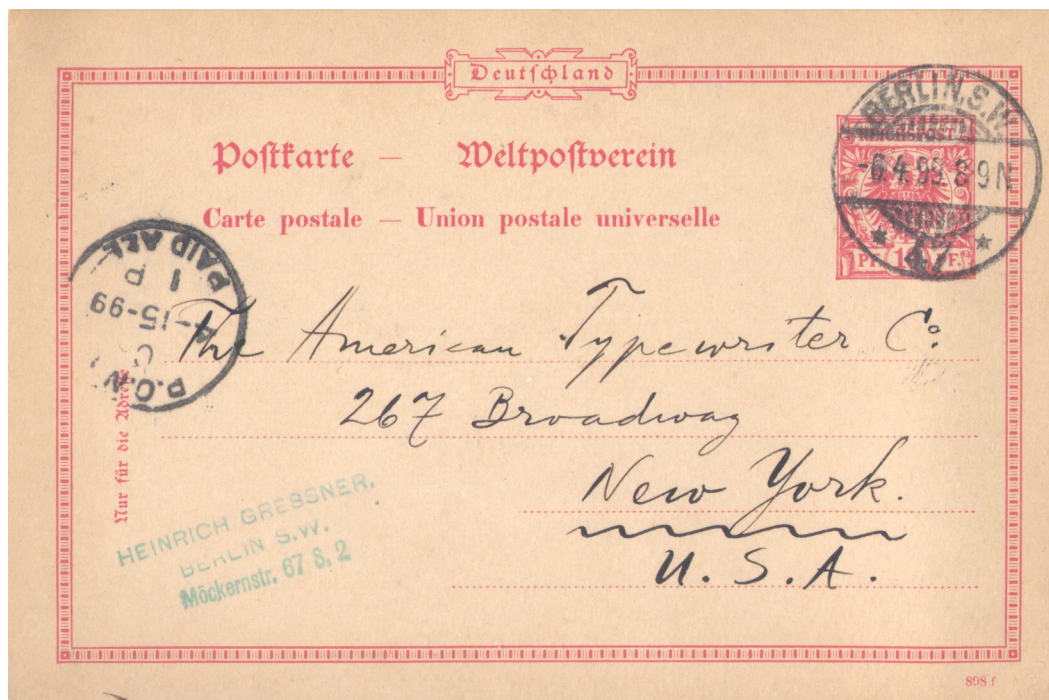
Michel P 25 a
Both of these 1895 postal cards have type a borders
- two thin lines at either end.
Printing date and small letter eliminate the 1889 issue.
Lack of water mark eliminates 1894.
Small letter eliminates 1898.
A gap in the fourth dotted line can be seen under the "u" of Nassau in the October
Card. The ink obscures the fourth line of the February card.



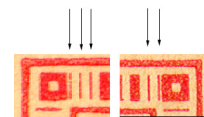


Both cards are Michel P 25.
Unwatermarked, with printing date and small letter, these cards are from the 1890 issue. Each has a gap in the dots forming the fourth line. On the 1893 card it occurs after the word "street." On the 1899 card it occurs between "New" and "York."
The 1899 card has a type b border with a 3/2 configuration. The 1893 card is type a with a 2/2 configuration.

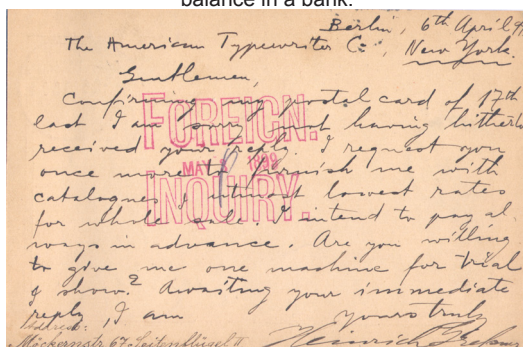




P 25 with frame type b
August 1898 printing. 1898 design is without printing date.



Note the date and "Foreign Inquiry" stamps which are in red on card. The most intriguing thing is the nature of the card. This type of business correspondence would not, today, be done on a card anyone could read. Other examples from the US and Canada include acknowledgement of a deposit and statement of balance in a bank.



*American Typewriter Co
Gentlemen*

Confirming my postal card of 17th last I am sorry not having hitherto received your reply. I request you once more to furnish me with catalogues & utmost lowest rates for whole sale. I intend to pay always in advance. Are you willing to give me one machine for trial & show? A waiting your immediate reply, I am

Bavaria

watermark: horizontal wavy lines with crests close together
typography, perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$
printed on toned paper - reddish (Michel x; Scott a)
those printed on white paper (Michel y) are from 1900 and 1903
5 values: 4 pfennig and 1 mark



Scott 60a; Michel 60x



Scott 62a; Michel 61x



Scott 66a; Michel 62x



Scott 70a; Michel 63x



Scott 55a; Michel 64x

Babaria - Usage 1905
3 pfennig brown on reddish paper



Expressing Best Wishes for the New Year, the card shows a winter scene from Neurenberg. This 3 pf on red toned paper purports to pay the post card rate for printed matter. Note that there is no written message on the card, only the printed scene and sentiments.

Empire
1890



franked with
Scott 62a

Usage is 1900,
so it is unlikely
that it is an
earlier version
and toned paper
rules out the
1900 issue. Use
of Morely-Bright
device appeared
to showcrests of
horizontal wavy
lines.



K1g Bahnpost cancel from
Menchen. Z. B. P.

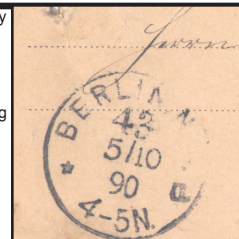
K1g cancel for Steele with code num-
ber a. The town is close to Essen in
Prussia's Rheinland. It had a number
cancel of 1429 assigned.





Michel P38/09: green 5 pfennig; type IV crest design; vertical watermark of wavy lines (z); 1890 printing.
Michel P38/02: green 5 pfennig; type IV crest design; horizontal watermark of wavy lines (w); 1891 printing.

Both cards sent to same address, five months apart. Note the different receiving stamps at postamte 43.



Württemberg

unwatermarked; typography; perforated 11½x11
part of the last regular issue
regular issues of Württemberg were superseded by those of the Empire in 1902



Scott 57; Michel 55



Scott 59; Michel 56a
green



Scott 59a; Michel 56b
(dark) blue green



Scott 63; Michel 57a
orange



Scott 63; Michel 57b
orange yellow



Scott 68; Michel 58
purple brown



Scott 68a; Michel 59
red brown - Scott
lilac brown - Michel

Württemberg - Official Stamps for the Communal Authorities

unwatermarked; typography; perforated 11½x11



Scott O4; Michel 103a
Scott - blue green
Michel - green



Scott O4; Michel 103b
Scott blue green
Michel black green

Württemberg - for the State Authorities
unwatermarked; typography; perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11



Scott O96; Michel 208



Scott O98; Michel 209



Scott O102; Michel 210



Scott O106; Michel 211
maroon



Scott O106a; Michel 213
red brown - Scott
lilac brown - Michel
issued 1890



Scott 108; Michel 212

Württemberg - Streisbander
sleeve for mailing a newspaper, magazine, or catalogue



Michel S 7
1894 usage
posted at the Esslingen railway station to the U.S.A. - Lebanon Kentucky.
A stamp magazine, the "Briefmarke".

Empire
1890

Württemberg - Postal Card

stamp design used

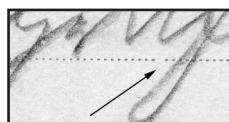
with crest, a line under the third dotted line, and a period after "Postkarte"



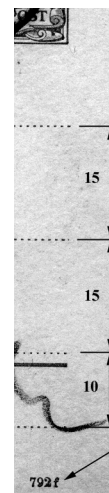
Michel P 34

Postal Stationary

A variant of the basic design of 1889 using the reichpost crown and eagle design
 this issue has the printing date and a small control number
 the dotted lines are farther apart than the original design
 15:15:10 rather than 10:10:11
 the "An" is 93 mm from the indicia of value
 unwatermarked
 each has a gap in the fourth line of dots



The missing dot is shown here on the reply card. It is in different locations on each card.



From the reply card, the spacing of the lines is shown (in mm) as well as the printing date with small letter.

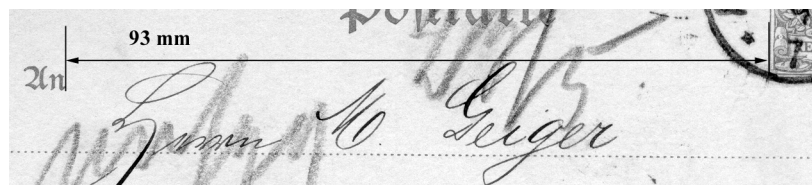
Originating in the cities marked above, three of these cards had 5 pf added for international postage. These are to a stamp dealer in New York. Only the 1993 usage has the New York receiving stamp. Of interest during this period is the continued development of stamps showing the return address. These show three, ranging from simple to complex.
 The printing and posting dates preclude later issues.

Die angebogene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt.

in _____
 Wohnung _____
 (Straße und Hausnummer)

Die angebogene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt.
 The attached card is for the reply.

Wohnung
 Address

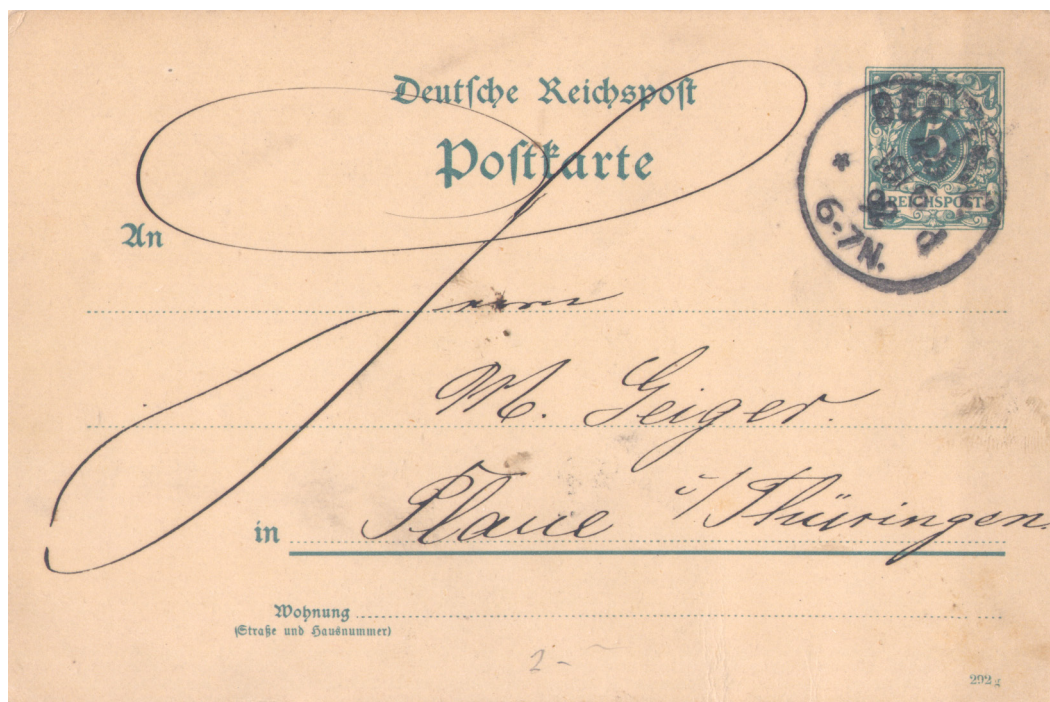


Distance between the "An" and the imprinted stamp.



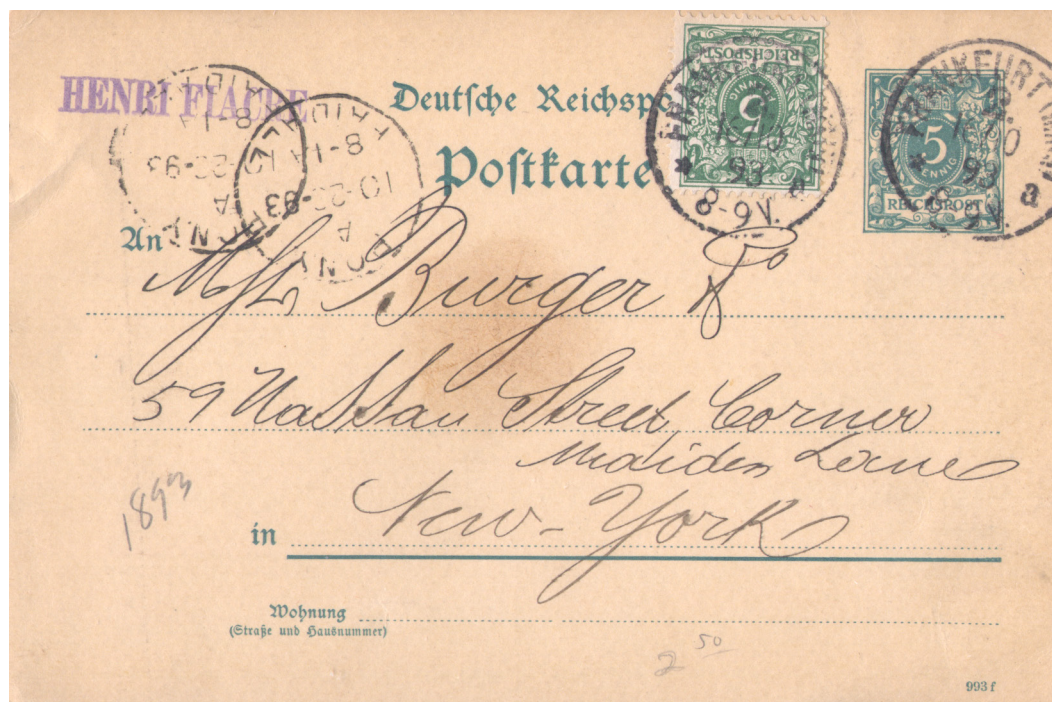
Single circle cancels on these two cards from 1891 and 1892.
Note the ribbon design on 1891 card from Hamburg.

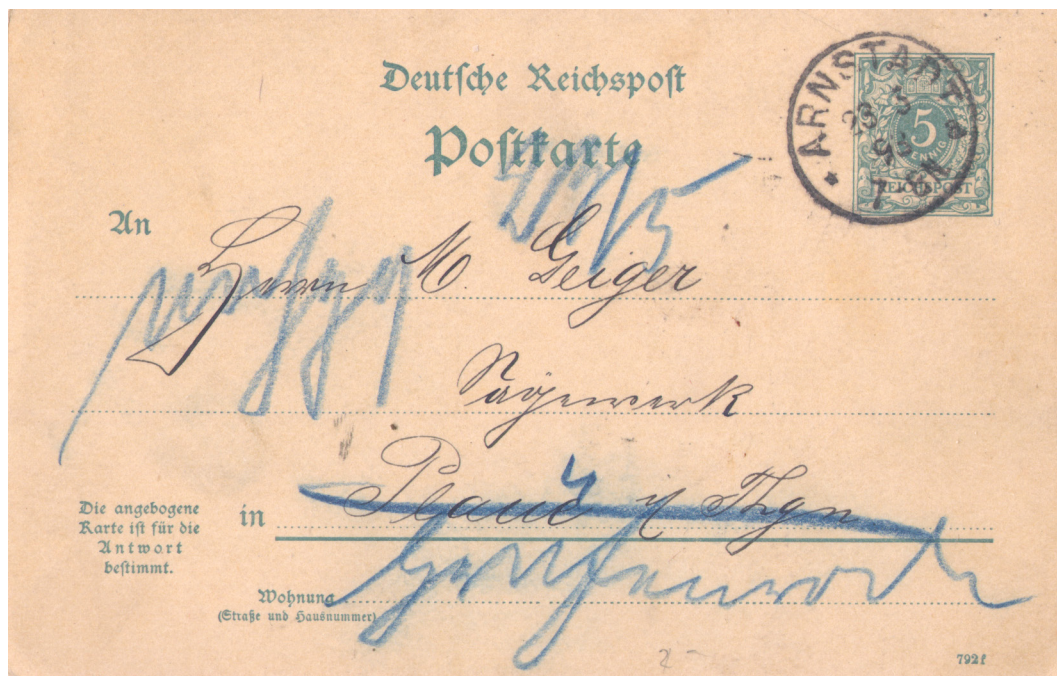
Michel P 30
green to dark green shades





1893 usage - June and October.
Both with an added 5 pf stamp for the rate to the United States.
Note the New York receiving stamp on the October card.
The dates show 6 days in transit. Not bad then or now.



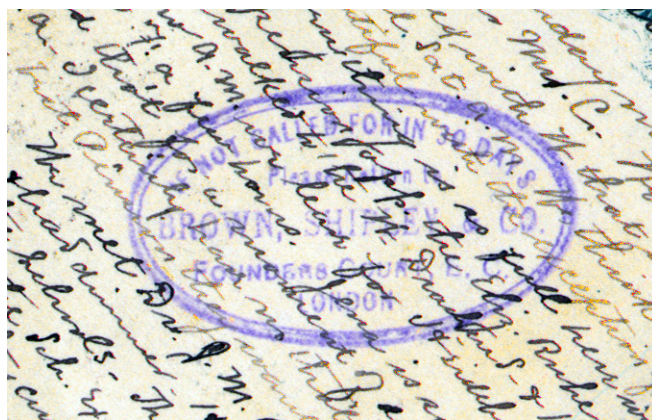


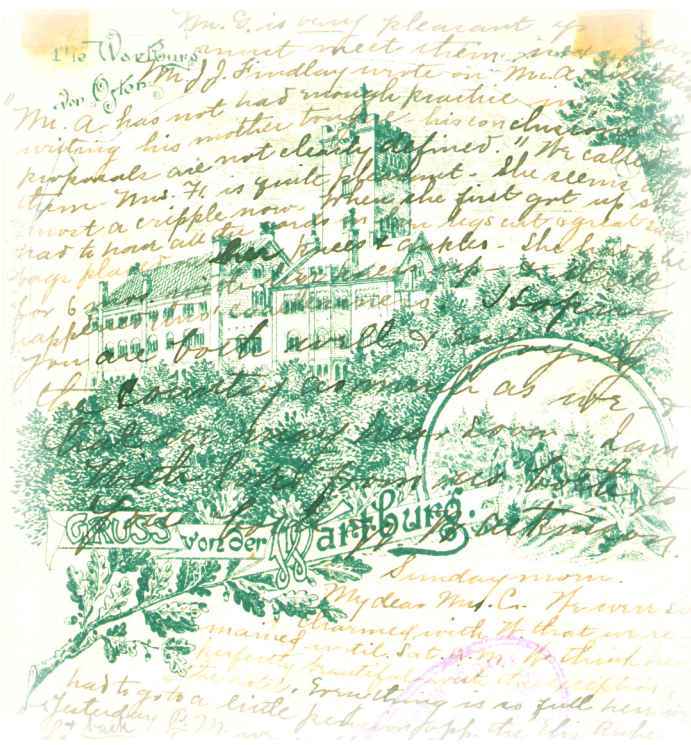
Michel P31 a. F (green)

The sending portion of a reply card. The language is translated at the beginning of this section.



P 30 a
Note printing of May 1893 (593), the year of usage, and code letter
Spacing of dotted lines is 15 15 10. Gap in 4th line.
"An" is 93 mm from the value imprint.
A very nice chatty letter that seems to be from an Englishman on vacation.





Wartburg Castle blends superbly into its forest surroundings and is in many ways "the ideal castle". Although it contains some sections of great antiquity, it acquired the current layout over the course of 19th-century reconstructions. This renewal of interest was justified by its symbolic nature for the German people, and today the castle continues to be a symbol of the nation's past and present. Its current state is a splendid example of what this fortress might have been at the peak of its military and seignorial power.

Wartburg Castle is perched at a height of some 400 m above the delightful countryside, south of the city of Eisenach in Thuringia in central Germany. Its varied aspect and the sense of harmony it evokes are only two of its attractions for visitors. What makes Wartburg Castle such a magnet for memory, tradition, and pilgrimage is that it stands as a monument to the cultural history of Germany, Europe, and beyond.

Lutherans the world over know of the castle as the very place where Martin Luther made his translation of the Bible. The veneration of Saint Elizabeth, which extends far beyond the frontiers of Germany, includes Wartburg Castle where she lived and worked. The patronage of Hermann I, Landgrave of Thuringia, occupies an extraordinary place in the creation of a national literary tradition. In poetry and in legends, Wartburg

Castle, the medieval Court of the Muses, bears an undying reputation through the names of Walther von der Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach. While these authors represented the first steps in German literature, and Martin Luther's translation of the New Testament marked the creation of a unified and accessible written German language, Wartburg Castle is also associated with the beginnings of a bourgeois and democratic nation, through the content and effects of the Wartburg festival of German students' associations. From the very earliest days of its existence, this fortress of the Landgraves of Thuringia has repeatedly acted as a venue for and witness of historic events and activities worthy of renown as a monument to national and world history.

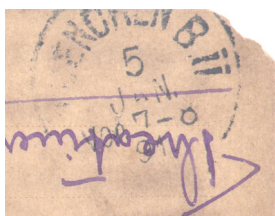
The artistic and architectural importance of the palace, built in the second half of the 12th century, is no less significant. In execution and ornamentation, it is unrivalled and represents one of the best-preserved secular constructions from the late Norman period to be found on German soil. Thanks to this broad range of religious content and historic data, and because of its significance in the history of the arts, Wartburg Castle attracts around half a million visitors every year, from all over the world.

The stone-built palace in its lower sections is an important example of civilian architecture of the Norman period. The same can be said of the masonry sections of the rampart and the South Tower. The remainder of the property is a reconstruction carried out under the influence of romantic ideas together, in this particular case, with an attempt to resurrect forms that would bear witness to the presence of the great historical personages who once inhabited the castle (St Elizabeth, Luther, etc) and offer an illustration of a political idea in search of national unity.



Bavaria

Muenchen receiving stamp on postal card from Hungary



Empire
1891

Württemberg
official stamps - for the state authorities
unwatermarked; typography; perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11

Scott O106a; Michel 213
lilac brown

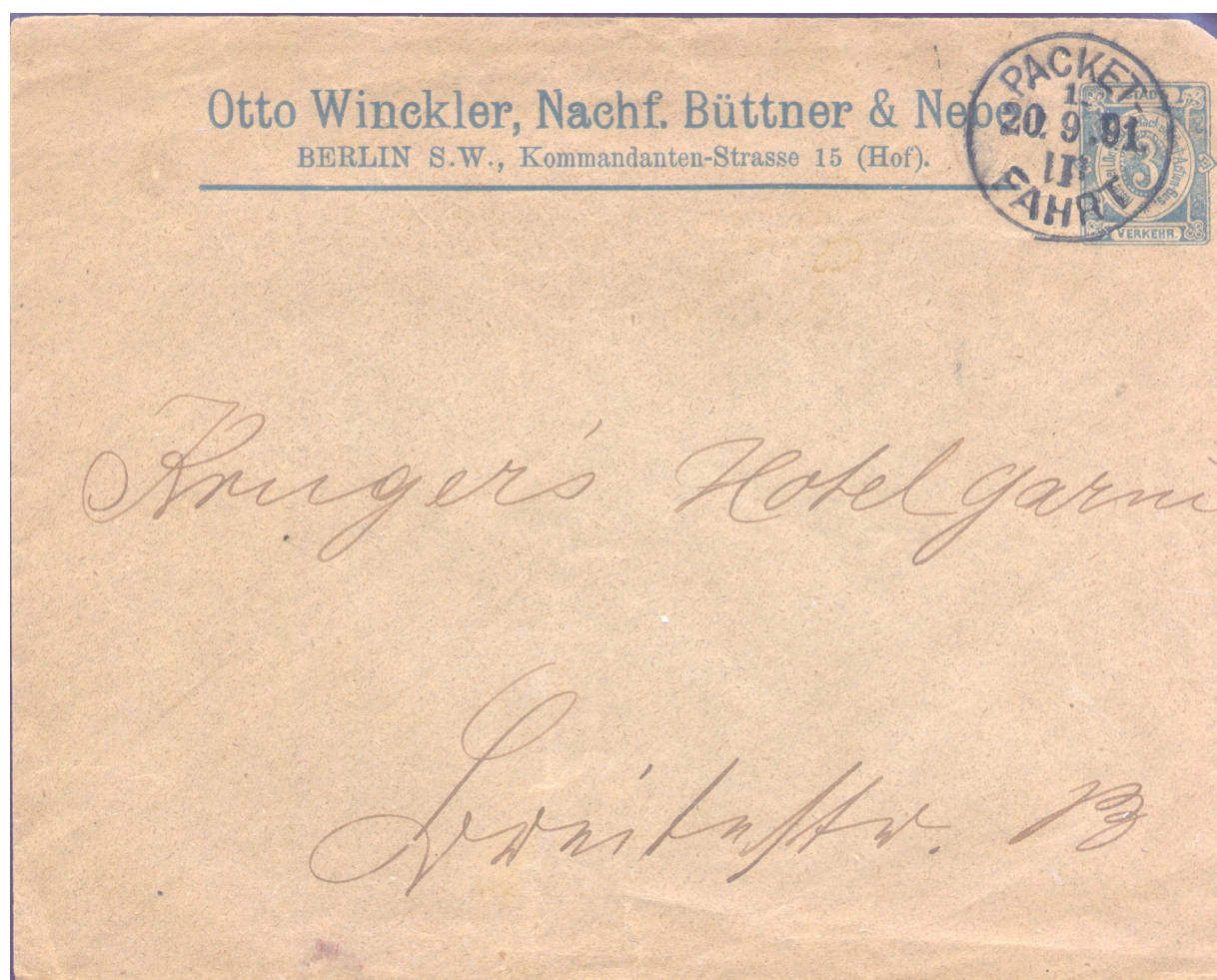
Private Post

Michel catalogue identifies this as a Berlin Private Post.

However, it notes that the firms using the design were apparently too numerous to list.

The purpose of these posts was to carry mail to and from the post office and between points in the city.

These would be absorbed by the Reichpost in 1900.





Württemberg - Postal Card

This issue includes a single card and a reply pair.
This is the last single card issued. The 1893 reply is distinguished from the 1894 by the design of the word "Antwort."

Distinguishable only by the reply portion of the card.
With this issue, the cards no longer include the crest.



Michel P37

Michel lists this printing date (10 4 01: 10 April 1901) for the 1893 design and not the 1894. Note that the instructions require street and house number.



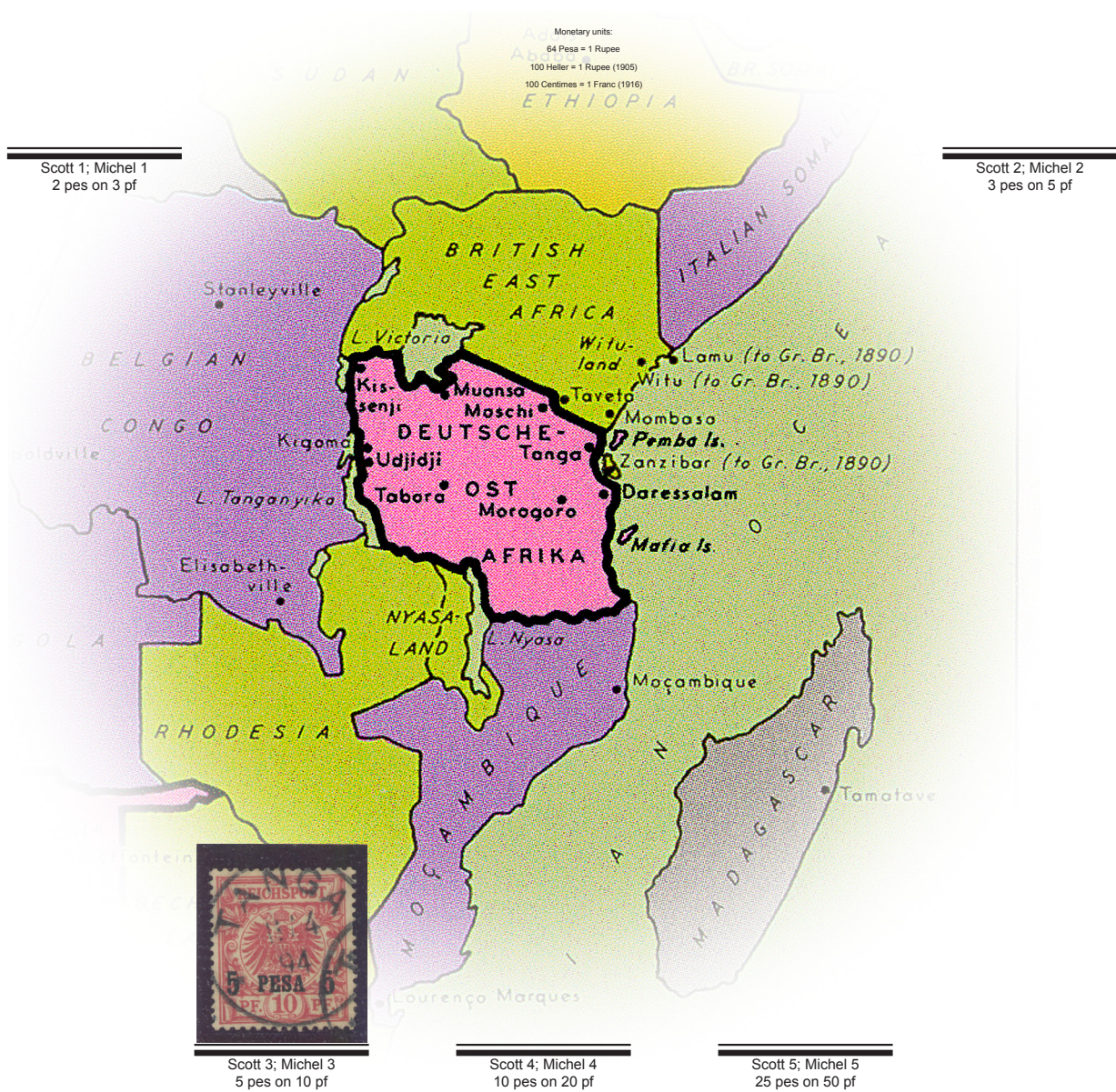
Colonies - German East Africa

Before 1893 stamps of Germany were used.
The first stamps for the colony were overprints of Empire issues.
Stamps specifically for the colony came later.

The overprint is of different lengths:

3 pes & 5 pes - $14\frac{1}{4}$, $15\frac{1}{4}$, $16\frac{1}{4}$ mm
10 pes - $15\frac{1}{4}$, $16\frac{3}{4}$
25 pes - $16\frac{3}{4}$, $17\frac{1}{2}$

Monetary units:
64 Pesa = 1 Rupee
100 Heller = 1 Rupee (1905)
100 Centimes = 1 Franc (1916)



Scott 1; Michel 1
2 pes on 3 pf

Scott 2; Michel 2
3 pes on 5 pf



Scott 3; Michel 3
5 pes on 10 pf

Scott 4; Michel 4
10 pes on 20 pf

Scott 5; Michel 5
25 pes on 50 pf

Postal Stationary

5 pfennig Postal Cards

The spacing between the dotted lines is narrow on the 1889 and 1890 printings (10:10:11mm)

P 32 and P 36, 1894, have no printing date.

Only the 1889, P 32 (1894), P36 (1894), and P38 (1898) have no letter after printing date.

Gap in line 1 = P 33

Gap in line 1 and 2 = P33, 34, 36

Gap in line 4 = P 24, 26, 28-32 (32 with and without)

"An" 79 mm from stamp image = 28, 29

"An" 93 mm from stamp image = all from P 30 on

watermarked (watermark #2) = P34, P36

thicker line below 3rd line = P32 through P 36



P 36 I type I
spacing of 15:15:10 eliminates '89 and '90
"An" 93mm eliminates P28 & P 29
Watermarked #2 makes it 36
The gap in the first and third lines make it 36 I
The Wohnungs type is I



P 30

spacing of dotted lines of 15:15:10 eliminates '89 and '90

"An" 93 mm from stamp eliminates 28 and 29

No watermark eliminates 34 and 36

print date with letter eliminates 32, 36, 38

since the printing date is February of 1893 (293 = 2/93) 33 is eliminated

This is not part of a reply card pair so 31 is eliminated

Empire
1894



P 32 I

dotted line spacing of 15:15:10 eliminates 20-26
no printing date makes it either 32 or 36
gap in the 1st and 2nd lines either 32 I or 36
no watermark eliminates 36



P 30 March '94 printing
There is an spacing of 15:15:10 of the dotted lines.
There is a printing date with letter.
Dated March 1894 (3 94)
the card is unwatermarked
The "An" is 93 mm from the stamp image.
There is a gap in the 4th line

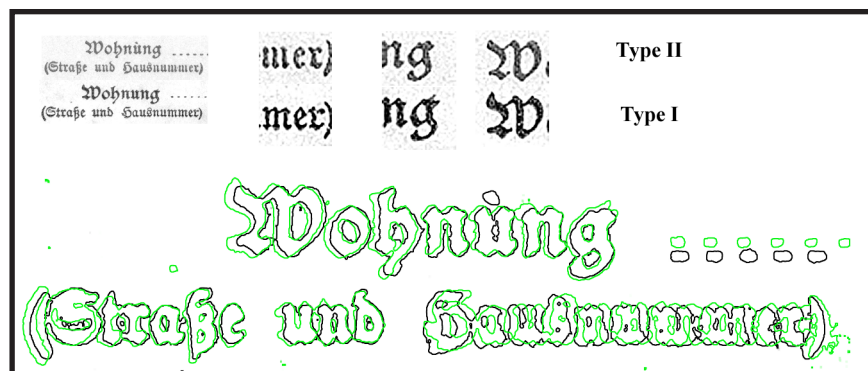
Wohnung varieties

the inscription is in two lines:

Wohnung = residence

(Strasse und Hausnummer) = (street and house number)

Beginning with P 32, most collectors distinguish between larger and smaller types of Wohnung notes. The very slight differences appear in the W and G and can be seen in the size of the letters in the second line.



The inscription appears actual size in the upper left.
Enlarging the inscription three times and outlining in black and green gives the bottom design.

It shows that Type I, green, is slightly longer than Type II.

However, the difference is too small to be used to identify the types.

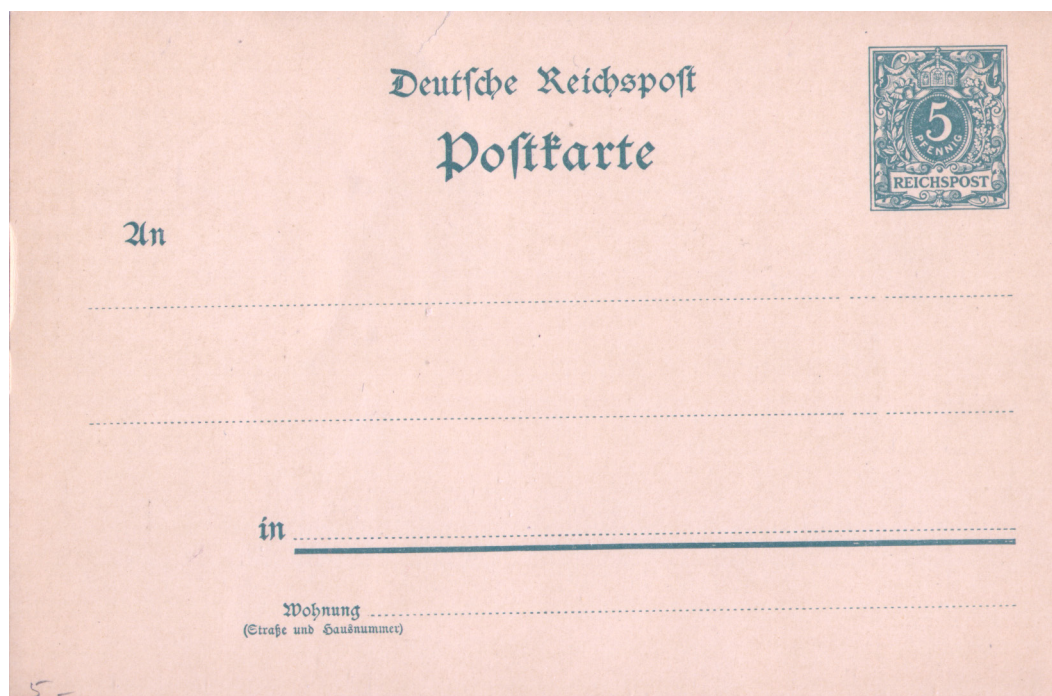
Rather, the design of the W or g should be used. These are shown enlarged.

Three letters from the end of the second line are also shown.

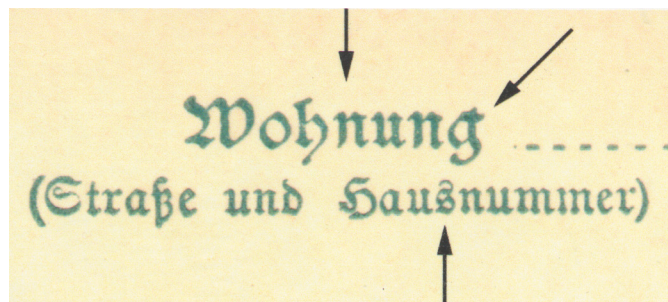
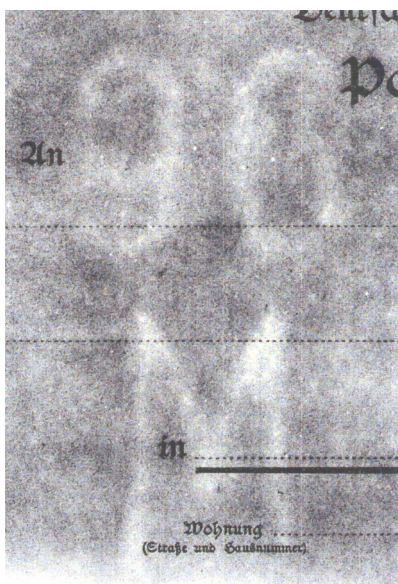
Note differences in size and design, particularly in the r.

These types occur on postal card designs from 1894 on.

Empire
1894



P 36 I
Watermarked 96 M
gaps in first and second dotted lines
93 mm from "An" to imprint of value
no printing data
"Wohnung" type ! - see n, serif at top of g and serif at top of small s



Empire
1894

Württemberg

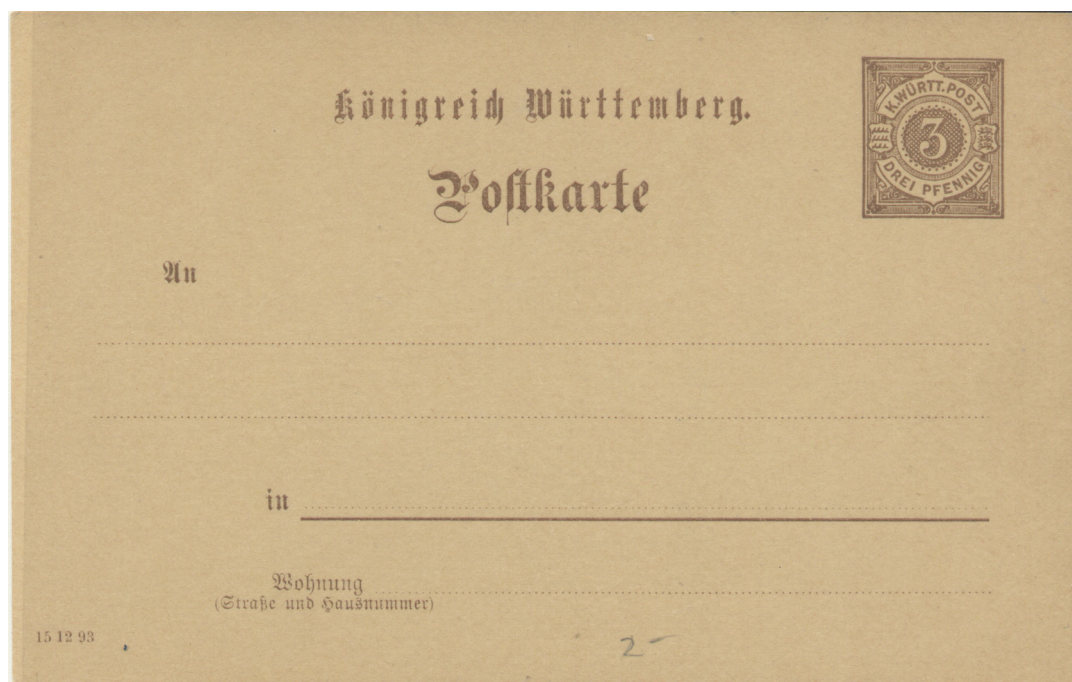
regular issue

unwatermarked - typography - perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11



Scott 55; Michel 60
gray / slate gray
Scott lists as 1893

Postkarte



Michel Württemberg P 39
printing date of 15 12 93

Empire
1894

Private or City Post

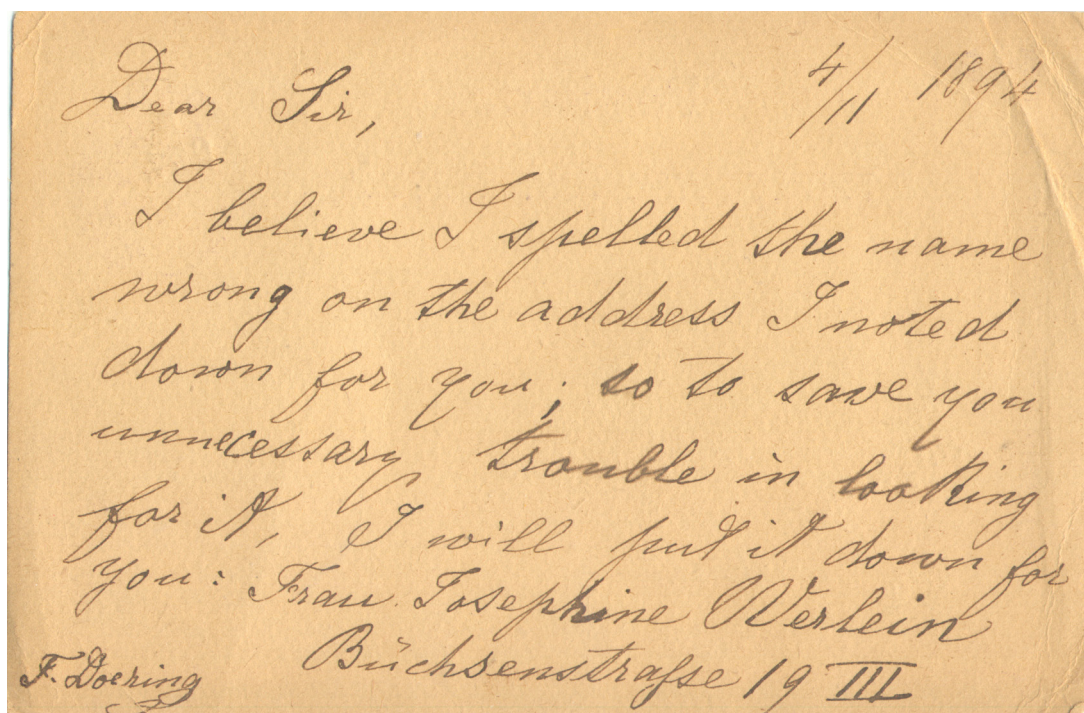
Breslau - Hansa



Stuttgart Privat/City Post



Note that this card is in English



Barbaria

postage due

typography - watermarked horizontal wavy lines with crests close together - perforated 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
printed on reddish paper



Scott J10a; Michel 13 x

Private Post

Offenbach: Privat-Brief-Verkehr



Empire
1896

Babaria
postkarte



Bayern P 48
Crest type II
"Königreich Bayern" in block printing
watermarked
Image on reverse



Bayerische Landes-Ausstellung Nürnberg 1896.

Note watermark visible in design.

Württemberg

official stamps - for the communal authorities

printed 1896/1900

unwatermarked - typography - perforated 11½ x 11



Scott O1; Michel 104

Scott O2; Michel 105

Scott O6; Michel 106

official stamps - for the state authorities

printed 1896/1900

unwatermarked - typography - perforated 11½ x 11



Scott O94; Michel 214



Scott O103; Michel 215

Scott O104; Michel 216

Colonies

German East Africa

Deutsch-Ostafrika

unlike the 1893 issue, this surcharge includes the name of the colony



Scott 6b; Michel 6 a
gray brown



Scott 6a; Michel 6 b
pale brown



Scott 6; Michel 6 c
reddish brown



Scott 6; Michel 6d
olive brown
fluoresces brown black



Scott 7; Michel 7



Scott 8; Michel 8



Scott 9; Michel 9



Scott 10; Michel 10

Private Post

Munich



Breslau



Karlsruhe



Karten-Brief.

An *Leinchen*
Marg. Sall



Berlin *M*

Liesenwälderstr. 114.

Der Rand ist beim Öffnen abzutrennen.

The text along the left side is instructions for opening. The envelope is sealed by a margin separated from the body by perforations. It just tears away.

12.11.96
Mein lieber Gottchen!
Hier ist die Nachricht, die ich
von dem Haken bekommen habe.
Ich hoffe, du wirst sie bald erhalten.
Ich bin sehr froh, dass du
noch einmal auf mich gekommen bist.
Ich habe dich sehr vermisst.
Ich hoffe, du bist glücklich und gesund.
Ich liebe dich sehr.
Deine Mutter
Marg. Sall

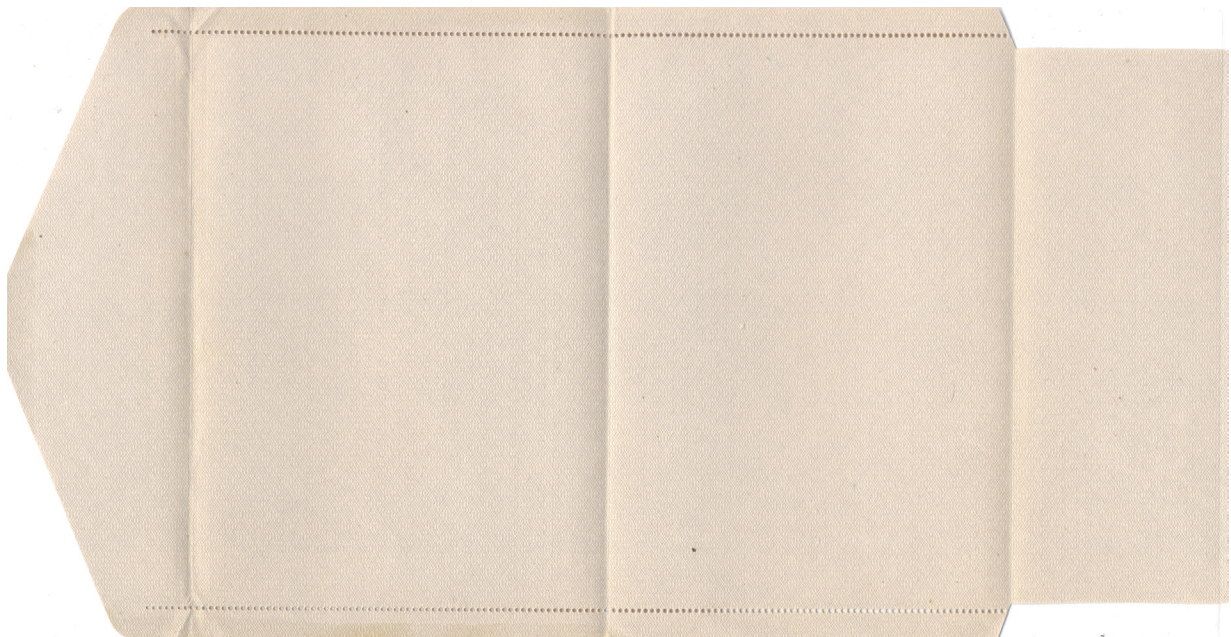
Postal Stationary

Kartenbrief

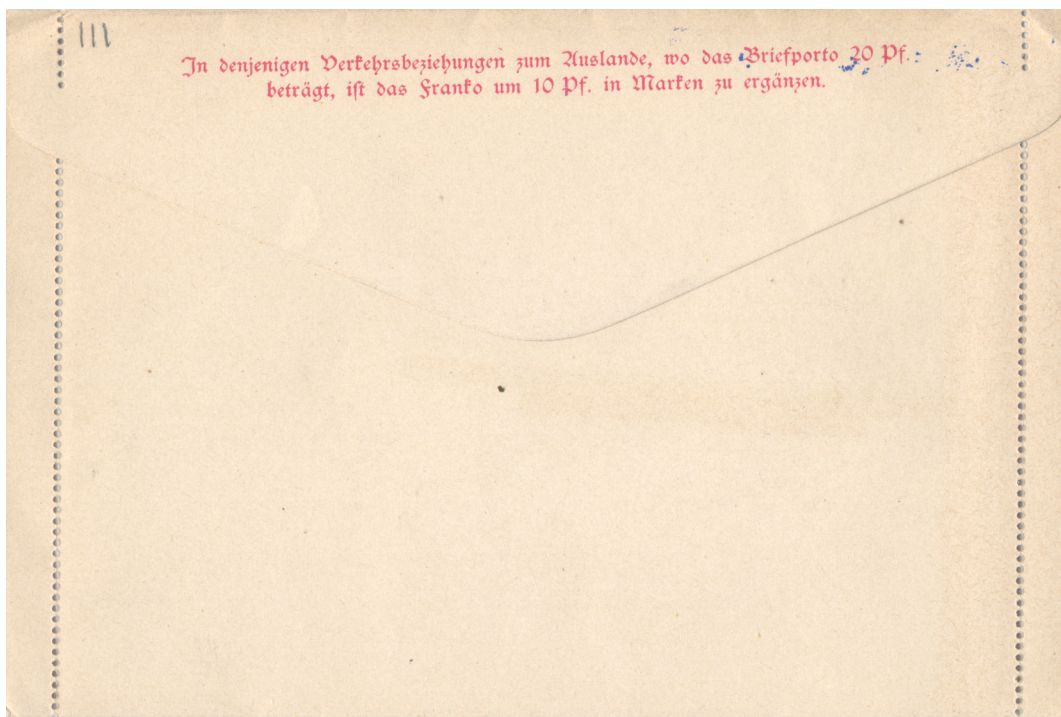
postcard sized letter which seals along margins which are perforated for opening
K 2 = text on back + perforations do not go all the way through the flap
text advises that for foreign mail an additional 10 pfennigs should be affixed



not to scale
bottom of third sheet only prtially copied
note where perforations stop



Empire
1897



In denjenigen Verkehrsbeziehungen zum Auslande, wo das Briefporto 20 Pf. beträgt, ist das Franko um 10 Pf. in Marken zu ergänzen.

Colonies

Kamerun

issues of 1889-1900 overprinted in black
reichspost issues



Scott 1; Michel 1b
yellow brown



Scott 1a; Michel 1c
reddish ocher



Scott 1b; Michel 1d
olive brown
fluoresces brown black

Scott 1; Michel 1 a
gray brown



Scott 2; Michel 2



Scott 3; Michel e



Scott 4; Michel 4



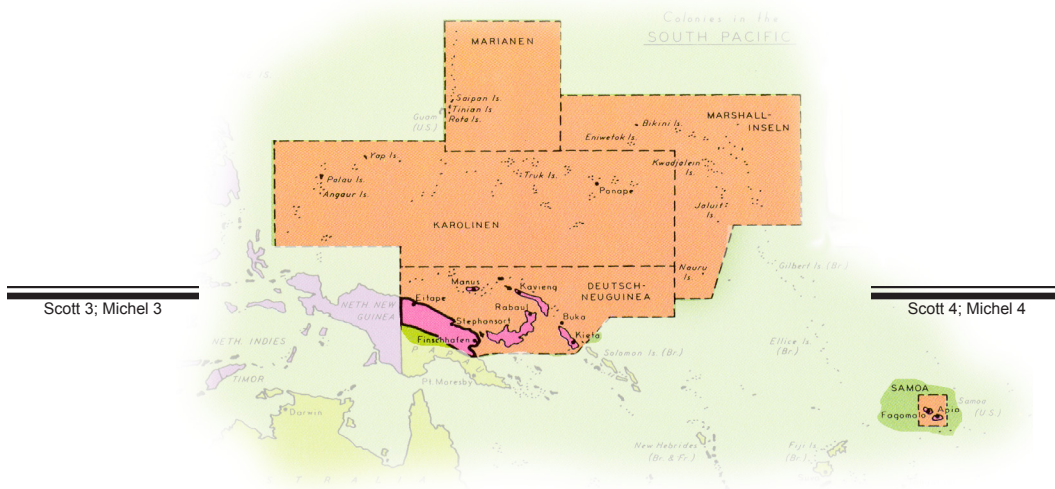
Scott 5; Michel 5

Scott 6; Michel 6

Deutsch-Neuguinea
German New Guinea
Reichspost stamps of germany overprinted in black



Scott 2; Michel 2



Scott 3; Michel 3

Scott 4; Michel 4

Scott 6; Michel 6

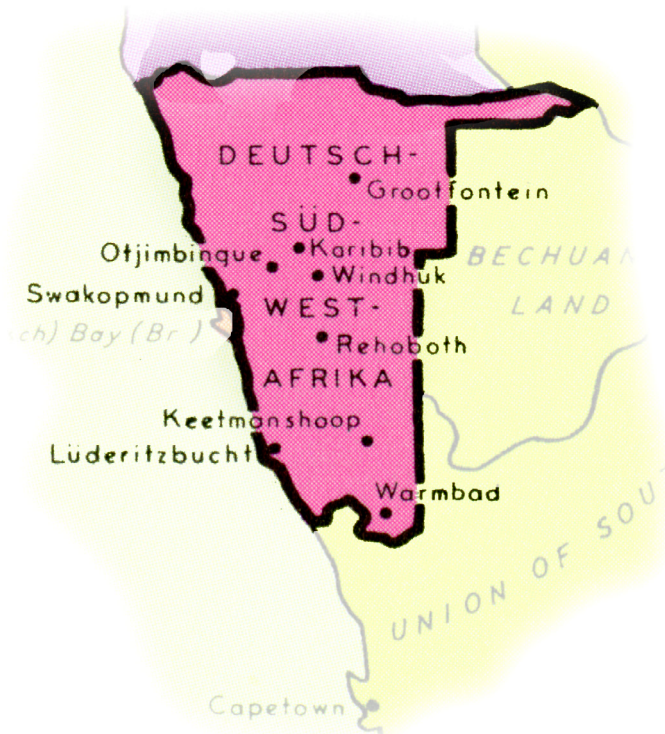
Deutsch-Südwestafrika
reichspost issues overprinted with
"Deutsch
Sudwest-Afrika"



Scott 1; Michel 1



Scott 2; Michel 2



Scott 3; Michel 3

Scott 4; Michel 4

Scott 5; Michel I

Scott 6; Michel II

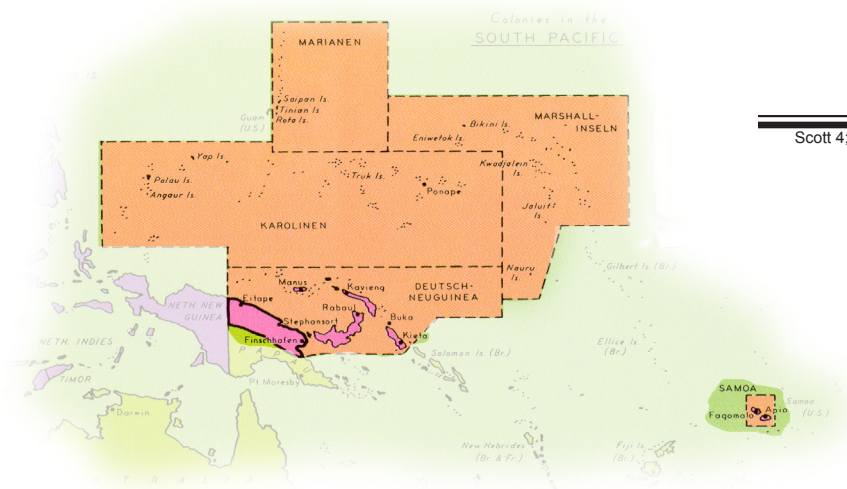
Marshall-Inseln
Marshall Islands
overprints on stamps of germany
"Marschall-Inseln"

Scott 1; Michel 1

Scott 2; Michel 2

Scott 3; Michel 3

Scott 4; Michel 4



Scott 5; Michel 5

Scott 6; Michel 6

Togo
overprints on stamps of germany



Scott 1; Michel 1



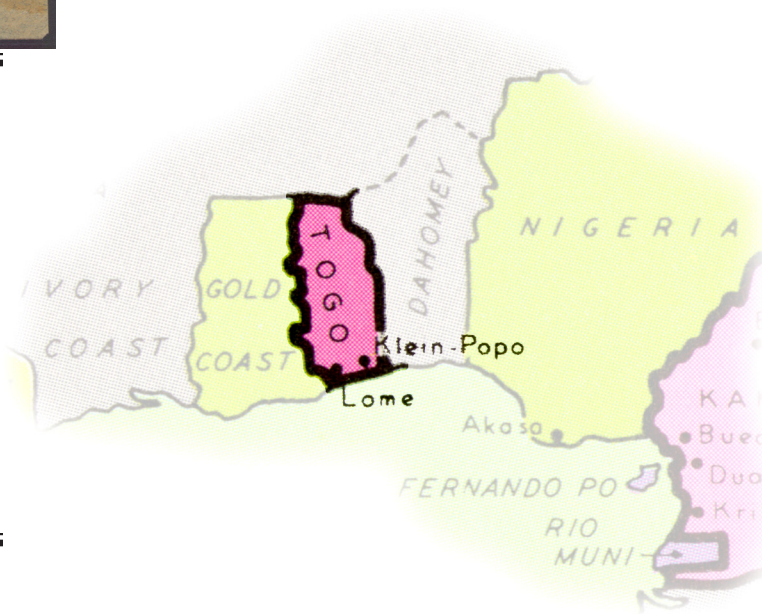
Scott 2; Michel 2



Scott 3; Michel 3



Scott 4; Michel 4



Scott 5; Michel 5

Scott 6; Michel 6

Postal Stationary

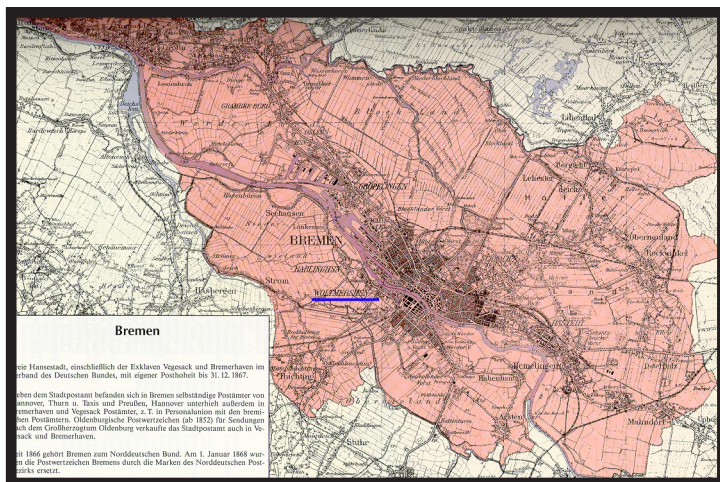
postkarte
5 pfennig



P 38 A I

Reply portion of a postal reply card.

No printing date, spacing of "An", and spacing of printed lines identifies which issue.



The cancel shows this card to have been mailed from the Woltmershausen district of Bremen.

Private Post Munich



Hosen

note types of cancels used



German Offices Abroad

Offices in China

Stamps of Germany, 1889-90, overprinted "China" at a 56 or 45 degree angle
Unwatermarked - Typography - Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$
crown and eagle designs
Scott 1 - 6; Michel 1 - 6



Foochow Issue
The three pfennig handstamped with a 5 pf surcharge
Scott 3, 3a; Michel 7 I, 7 II

Empire
1898

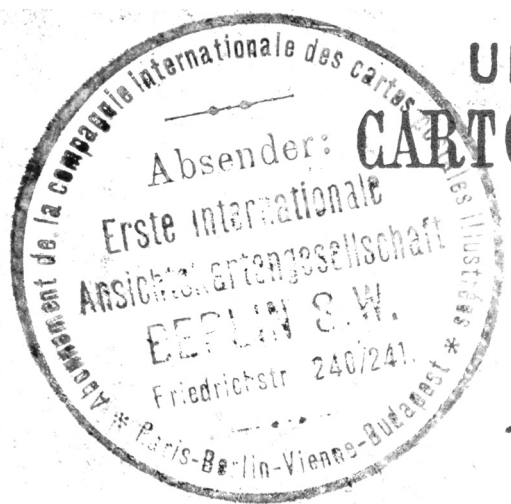
Colonies
Deutsch-Neuguinea
reichspost stamps overprinted

Scott 1; Michel 1 a
brown/olive brown
for other varieties see
1899

Scott 5; Michel 5

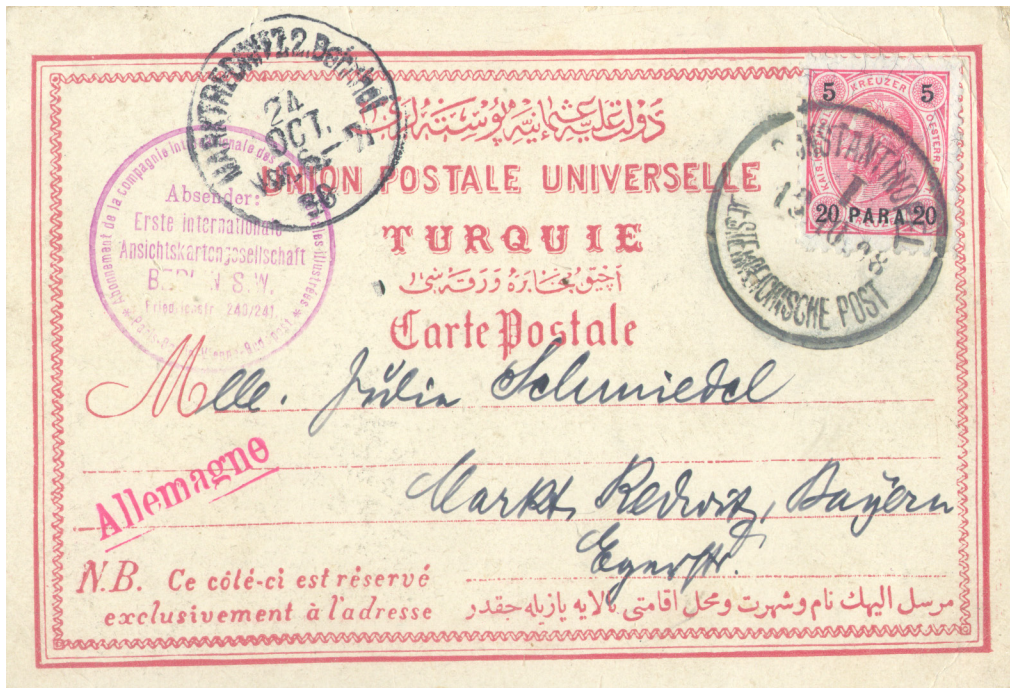
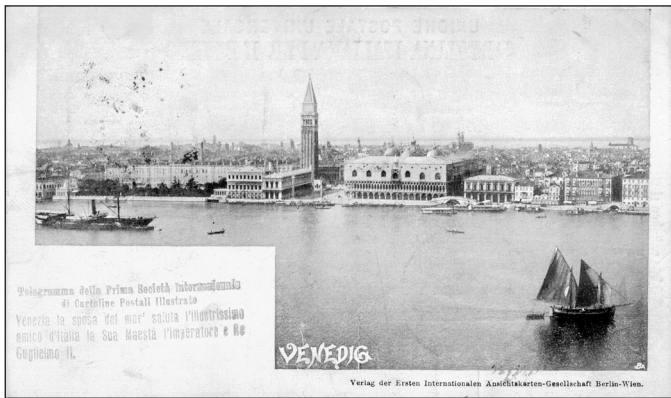
Illustrated Post Cards

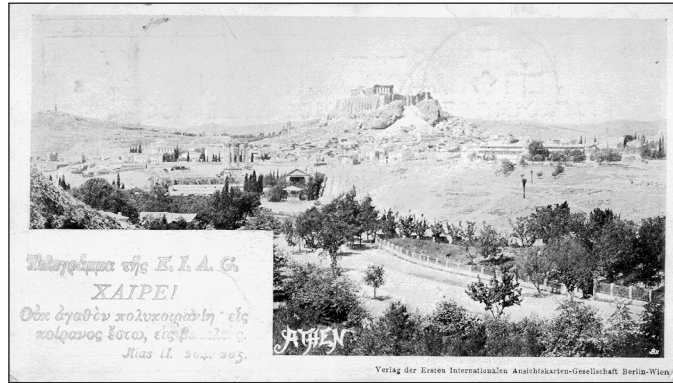
The three illustrated post cards which follow were sent to a Miss Julin Schmiedel of Marktredwitz. Each bears a receiving stamp of Marktredwitz and cancellations from Venice (October), Constantinople (October) and Athens (November). The one from Constantinople uses stamp and an Austro-abroad cancellation. cards is the logo for The circumference as "subscription to illustrated post Paris - Berlin - The central text international view S.W. Friedrichstr. evidently capitalized on arranged for subscribers postcards from various



an Austro-Hungarian Hungarian office Common to all three a post card society. of the logo translates the international card company / Vienna - Budapest." reads "Sender: first cards society Berlin 240/241." Someone the new innovation and to receive illustrated exotic foreign locations.







Centennial Cards

The Dawn of a New Century

In addition to "Wohnung" varieties, these cards had several distinct variations in the illustration.

- A. The face of the sun is a smooth circle. Caution! Type B is frequently subtle.
- B. Over the two zeros, the face of the sun is indented.
 - a. Near the second zero two of the suns rays go through the line of the half circle shade line at the top of the line.
 - b. As a, but only one of the suns rays goes through the line of the half circle and then the line disappears at a tangent
 - c. The lines both end at the shade line.
 - d. The shade line of the "1" has a complete tip at the lower right.
 - e. The shade line of the "1" is interrupted, the tip is open.

Michel lists the following varieties:

Type I

Type II

Bbd
Bbe

Aad
Aae
Abd
Ace
Bbd
Bbe



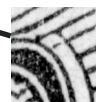
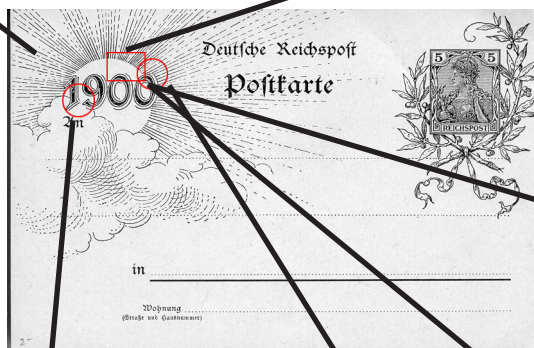
A



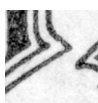
B



e



a



d



b

c
Do not have example as yet.



P43 Type II Abd



P43 Type II Aae



P43 Type II Bbd
note the subtle indentation



P43 Type II Bbd
note the subtle indentation





P43 Type II A ae



P43 Type II A ae

Empire
1899



P43 Type II A ae

Offices Abroad

Offices in Morocco

stamps of germany, crown and eagle
overprinted, diagonally, in black



Scott 1; Michel 1



Scott 2; Michel 2



Scott 3; Michel 3



Scott 4; Michel 4



Scott 5; Michel 5



Scott 6; Michel 6

Colonies
Deutsch-Neuguinea
reichpost stamps overprinted

Scott 1b; Michel 1 b
yellow brown

Scott 1a; Michel 1 c
reddish ocher

Deutsch-Sudwestafrika
reichspost issues overprinted with
"Deutsch-
Sudwestafrika"



Scott 7; Michel 5



Scott 8; Michel 6



Scott 9; Michel 7

Scott 10; Michel 8

Scott 11; Michel 9

Scott 12; Michel 10

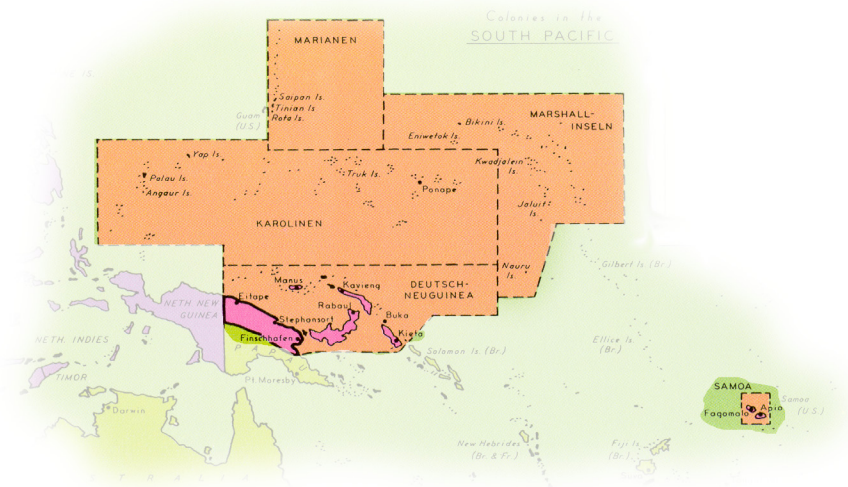
Marshall-Inseln
overprints on stamps of germany
"Marshall-Inseln"

Scott 7; Michel 7

Scott 8; Michel 8

Scott 9; Michel 9

10; Michel 10



Scott 11; Michel 11

Scott 12; Michel 12