

REICHSPOST

# GERMANY

to 1949

States

Empire

World War

Aftermath of War

Republic

Third Reich

World War

Occupation

Division

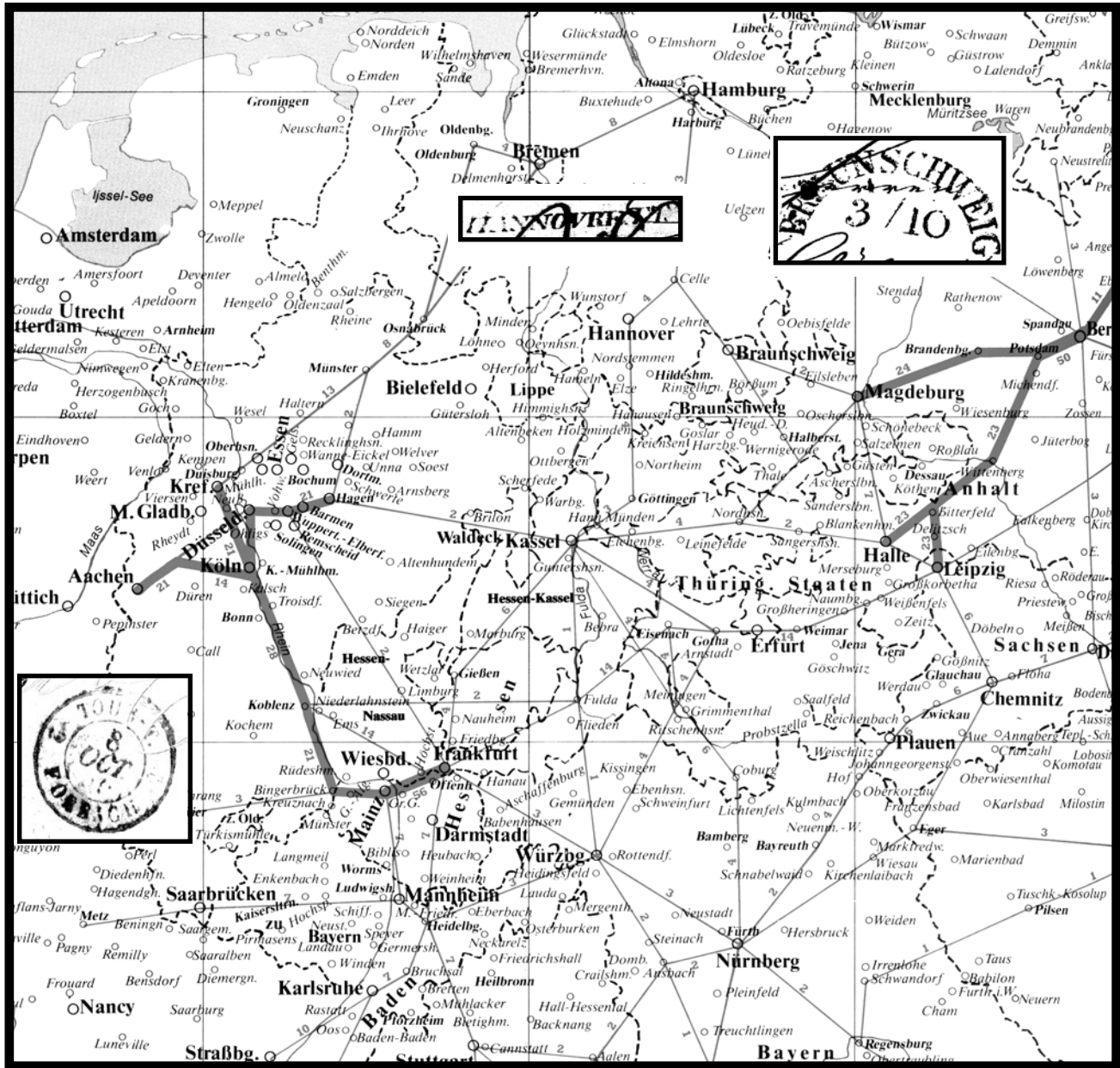
# Stampless Letter

*In the city of Braunschweig, on 5 October, 1840, one Wildt penned a letter to the firm of Schroder & Schyler & Comp in Bordeaux. A single large sheet of paper was folded in half to form four faces. The message was written on three. The sheet was then folded with the fourth face forming the outer cover on which the address was placed. In these days before the advent of stamps to prepay the postage, the recipient usually paid the postage. Indeed, one area of resistance to the use of postage stamps was the fear of insulting the recipient by implying that he could not afford the cost of postage. Use of the post was also inconvenient and expensive. Postal service was only between post offices. One had to go to the post office to send or receive a letter or pay someone to do so.*

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The large "97", in manuscript, on the front of the letter is probably the final cost, in centimes, to the recipient when the letter was picked up in Bordeaux, France. There are five cancels (hand stamps) on the envelope, three on the front and two in back which generally trace the course of this missive's travels.

Those cancels and this map of German postal routes, circa 1825 (15 years earlier), gives an idea of the route that might have been followed. The numbers on each route indicate the number of weekly trips made. This letter was received by the post office in Braunschweig (Brunswick in English) on the third day of October (the European convention is to put the day first and then the month). It then left the state of Braunschweig and



entered the state of Hannover, Hannover. It reached France border from Saarbrücken) through Paris on the same day. A total of 8 days in transit of



receiving a transit cancel in the city of at the city of Forbach (just across the 5 days later on 8 October. It passed and reached Bordeaux on 10 October, which 5 were needed to cross Germany.

# The German States

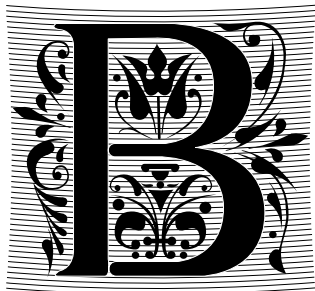


## Stamp Issuing Entities

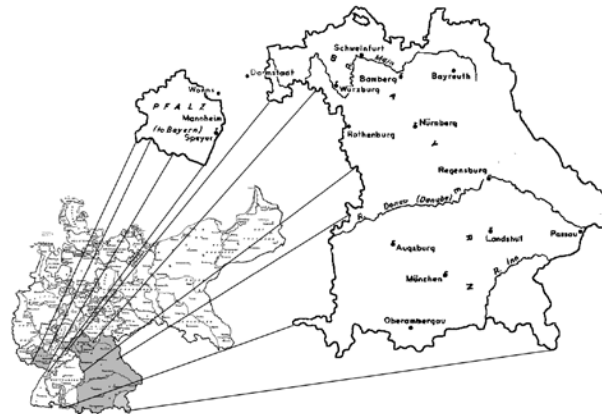
in the order in which they issued stamps

- |                    |               |                      |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Bavaria            | Württemberg   | Mecklenburg-Schwerin |
| Prussia            | Brunswick     | Lubeck               |
| Hanover            | Oldenburg     | Hamburg              |
| Schleswig-Holstein | Thurn & Taxis | Bergedorf            |
| Baden              | Bremen        | Mecklenburg-Strelitz |
| Saxony             |               | Heligoland           |

## The North German Confederation



# ayern



*B*avaria became a possession of Charlemagne in 787 and was ruled by the Carolingian dynasty until it passed to the Wittelsbach family in 1180. The family took its name from the castle of Wittelsbach to which Otto V, Count of Scheyern, moved in 1124. Otto VI was made Duke of Bavaria in 1180. Napoleon made Bavaria a kingdom.

Kingdom  
30,562 sq. miles  
7,150,146 population (1919)  
Capital - Munich (München)  
Currency  
60 Kreuzer = 1 Gulden  
100 Pfennig = 1 Mark (1874)  
stamps issued (1849-1920): 340

## Issue Of 1849

1 Kreuzer;

3 Kreuzer; 6 Kreuzer

Unwatermarked; Typography; Imperforate;  
with silk thread (3 kr. & 6 kr.)  
valid until 31 August 1864

1 Kreuzer



### REPRINT

So marked on the back.  
No reference to this type of paper being used.

#### IMPERFORATE

Early panes of stamps had no easy means, such as perforations, to separate individual stamps. They were usually cut with scissors or a knife or torn.

#### REPRINT

Printed from original plate after stamps ceased to be current, sometimes by private individuals who have acquired plates. Indistinguishable from originals unless there are difference in paper, gum, or ink.

#### TYPOGRAPHY

"Letterpress." A system of printing where the image to be printed is raised above the surface of the plate.

*During the 19<sup>th</sup> century Bavaria supported Austria against Prussia in their rivalry for hegemony in Germany. With the defeat of Bavaria, along with Austria, in the Seven Weeks War of 1866 Bavaria transferred its support to Prussia.*

# Bayern

## Issue of 1849

### 3 Kreuzer

broken circle design

shades of blue, greenish blue, deep blue (Scott)

dull blue, shades of blue (Michel)

with silk threads

five plates

#### PLATES

- |         |   |   |
|---------|---|---|
| Plate 1 | - | The outer four frame lines are all equally thick and strong. The outer corners of the frame lines are very pointed. The white frame lines formed by the outer frame lines and the design are also equally thick. The guide lines have sharp corners. Dull blue only with plate 1. Shades of blue with plates 2-5. |
| Plate 2 | - | Round corners.  |
| Plate 3 | - | Sharp corners. Frame lines unequally thick and weak.  |
| Plate 4 | - | Sharp corners. The frame lines are narrower than plate 1. The frame lines are unequally thick but strong.   |
| Plate 5 | - | Sharp corners. The frame lines are strong but unequally thick. There is a diamond under the dot of the lower left three and there is only feeble hatching.  |

#### PLATE 1

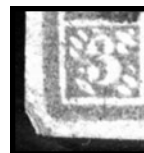
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Scott 2; Michel 2 I

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Scott 2; Michel 2 I  
Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 418 - Regensburg

#### Plate 2



SILK THREAD PAPER  
Colored silk threads are embedded  
in the paper.

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Scott 2; Michel 2 II  
Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 394 - Wolfertshausen or  
Pfreimd

# Bayern

## Issue of 1849

### Plate 3

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Scott 2; Michel 2 II  
Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 482 - Donaustauf or  
Seligenstadt

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Scott 2; Michel II  
Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 344 - Thiersheim or Neunburg  
v. Wald

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Scott 2; Michel 2 II

### Plate 4

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Scott 2; Michel 2 II  
Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 28 - Augsburg

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 261 - Pegnitz or Kronach

### Plate 5

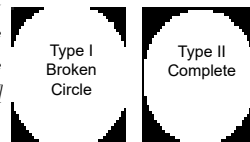
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Scott 2; Michel II  
plate unknown  
Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 145 - Furth

#### Broken Circle Design

*The 5 Kr. and 6 Kr. both are of the broken circle design as illustrated. Later stamps of similar design have a complete circle. Michel refers to these as types I and II. On the 5 Kr. the stamps are of different colors so differentiation is not a problem. On the 6 Kr. there are two stamps of the same color in circle designs. There are other differences which can be used to distinguish between the two designs*



1858 Cover  
Bamberg to Lobenstein

Bayern  
Issue of 1849

The letter inside is dated August 19, 1858. It was evidently mailed on the 20<sup>th</sup> as shown by the Bamberg cancel on the front. The 5 Kreuzer stamp has an open millwheel cancel with the numeral 52, the designation for Bamberg. The positioning of the stamp shows that it was many years before the custom of placing the stamp in the upper right corner was followed. The positioning of the stamp is

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advantageous for the affixing of machine years. The stamp is the broken circle appears to be plate 4. On the reverse is from Lobenstein. It appears to have Lobenstein cancel is unclear).



cancels which were not introduced for several design which is Scott 2 and Michel 2. It a transit stamp from Hof and a receiving stamp taken about one day in transit (the day in the



# Bayern

## Issue of 1850-58

### Issue Of 1850-58

1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18 Kreuzer

complete circle design

unwatermarked; typography; imperforate  
with silk thread

9 kr. blue green 1853; 18 kr. 1854; 12 kr. 1858

valid until 31 August 1864

#### 6 Kreuzer

brown: Scott; brown to dark reddish brown: Michel  
the difference between the broken circle and complete circle designs are  
difficult to detect particularly where a cancel obscures the design  
there are additional differences in the designs  
three plates

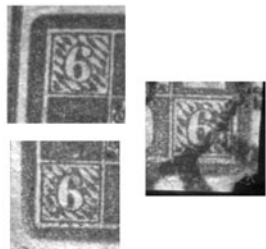
Broken circle  
shallow spiral rolls in the corner  
pieces  
always has a brown diamond  
under the left 6

PLATES	
Plate 1	- round corners
Plate 2	- blunt to slightly round corners with unequally thick, deteriorated frames
Plate 3	- four equally thick pointed corners

Complete circle  
tightly rolled spirals  
always has a white diamond  
under the left 6

Plate 1

Plate 2



Scott 5; Michel 4 II  
Millwheel cancel  
numeral 468 - Floss or Schonficht

Scott 5; Michel 4 II  
Millwheel cancel  
numeral 243 - Nurnberg or Kipfenberg

#### Numeral Cancels

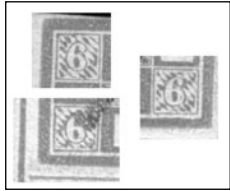
*Bavaria, as in most other German States, used numeral designations rather than town names. The numbers were reassigned in 1856. Therefore a number may stand for two different towns unless it is an open millwheel cancel (illustrated at right) which was introduced in 1856 (the same year as the numbers were reassigned), the stamp was first issued after 1856, or the cancel is on cover and something on the cover or in its contents identifies the location or date.*



# Bayern

## Issue of 1850-58

Plate 2



Scott 5; Michel 4 II

Plate 3



Scott 5; Michel 4 II  
Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 479 - Schweinfurt

Plate Unknown

Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 20 - Bamberg or Arnstein

Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 249 - Kitzingen

### 9 Kreuzer

yellow green or blue green - Scott

bluish green, dull bluegreen, bluegreen, bright green to celadon, yellowishgreen - Michel

Michel lists three types based upon the condition

or the border of the upper left quadrangle

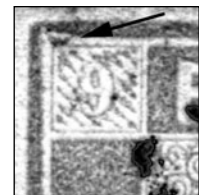
Type I

Type II



In Type I there is no damage to the frame lines of the quadrangle. Here there does not appear to be damage but the cancel makes it difficult to examine.

Scott 6; Michel 5 c (bright green) I  
Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 358 - Oberau



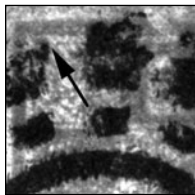
In Type II there is damage to the upper frame line of the quadrangle.

Scott 6; Michel 5 c (celadon) II  
Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 238 - Neustadt or Kelheim

# Bayern

## Issue of 1850-58

Type II

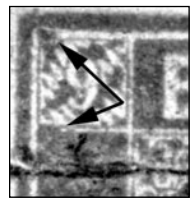


Appears to be Type II. Although the cancel makes it difficult to assess, there appears to be no damage to the lower frame line

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Scott 6; Michel 5 d (yellowishgreen) II  
Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 325 - Munchen

Type III



In Type III there is damage to both the upper and lower frame lines.

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Scott 6; Michel 5 d (yellowish green) III  
Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 37 - Bayreuth

*12 Kreuzer*  
Red - Scott & Michel  
issued in 1958

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Scott 7; Michel 6  
Open Millwheel cancel

*Bayern*  
*Issue of 1862*

*Issue Of 1862*

*1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18 Kreuzer*  
unwatermarked; typography; imperforate  
with silk threads

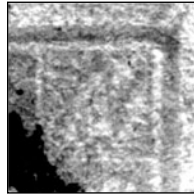
*1 Kreuzer*

Scott 9; Michel 8

yellow - Scott; pale yellow to orange yellow - Michel

Type I, round corners

Type II, sharp or blunt corners



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Scott 9; Michel 8 I  
sharp corners

*3 Kreuzer*

rose or carmine  
two plates

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Rose  
Scott 10; Michel 9a

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Carmine  
Scott 10a; Michel 9b

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Rose Pair  
Scott; Michel 9a

*Bayern*  
*Issue of 1862*

*Cancellations*  
Rose: Scott 10; Michel 9a

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 85 - Dietramszell

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 181 - Hartmannshof

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 325 - Munchen

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 397 - Pirmasens

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 418 - Regensburg

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 491 - Sonthofen

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 643 - Isen

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 629 - Muggendorf

Carmine: Scott 10a; Michel 9b

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 87 - Dingolfing

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 376 - Osterhofen

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 418 - Regensburg

*Bayern*  
*Issue of 1862*

*6 Kreuzer*

Scott 11; Michel 10

blue, ultramarine - Scott; blue to dark blue - Michel

BLUE

DARK BLUE

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OPEN MILLWHEEL CANCEL

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 325 - Munchen

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 404 - Pocking

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Open Millwheel cancel

*9 Kreuzer*

Scott 12; Michel 11

bister - Scott; yellow brown, grey brown - Michel

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Scott 12; Michel 11  
bister, yellow brown

*Postage Due Of 1862*

*3 kreuzer*

with silk thread

typeset - unwatermarked - imperforate

black - Scott & Michel

Scott J1; Michel 1 (portomarken)  
came with reprints  
has silk thread  
provenance undetermined

*Bayern*  
*Issue of 1867-1868*

*Issue Of 1867-68*

*Coat Of Arms*

imperforate; typography; embossed; with silk thread

*1 Kreuzer*

yellow green, dark blue green - Scott

yellow green to blue green, dark green, dark blue green - Michel

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Scott 15; Michel 14a  
yellow green

*3 Kreuzer*

rose - Scott

rose to carmine - Michel

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Rose

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Carmine

EMBOSED

The design is pressed into the paper rather than printed with ink. The paper is placed between two matching dies and pressure is applied. The result is a raised design. The coat of arms is embossed on these stamps, being raised above the level of the surrounding paper. On the back the design appears pressed into the paper.

*Bayern*  
*Issue of 1867-1868*

*Cancellations*

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 356 - Nurnberg

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Segmentstempel

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K1g cancel

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 448 - Rothalmunster

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K1a cancel  
Regensburg

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Langstempel  
Munchen

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Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 102 - Eggenfelden

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Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 67 - Oberreitnau



*Bayern*  
*Issue of 1867-1868*

*6 Kreuzer*  
ultramarine - Scott  
blue - Michel

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Scott 17; Michel 16  
Open Millwheel cancel  
Numeral 28 - Augsburg

*6 Kreuzer*  
1868  
bister - Scott  
brown - Michel

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Scott 18; Michel 20

*12 Kreuzer*  
lilac - Scott  
lilac to grey lilac - Michel

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Scott 21; Michel 18

*Bayern*  
*Issue of 1870*

*Issue Of 1870*

*8 values from 1 to 18 Kreuzer*

perforate 11½; typography; without silk thread

watermarked crossing lines

two types of watermarks

one a maximum of 15 mm in width

the other of 16 or 17 mm

PERFORATE

A system to facilitate separation of stamps in a sheet. Holes are punched out of the sheet making it easy to tear the stamps. There was much experimentation to find the size holes and distance between them which made it easy to separate individual stamps from the sheet but not simply fall apart when the sheet is lifted.



Not to scale

WATERMARK

A design pressed into the paper when it is made. Often used to identify the maker of the paper but in printing stamps used as a means of preventing forgeries.

*Narrow Watermark*

*3 Kreuzer*

rose - Scott

rose, carmine rose - Michel

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Scott 24a; Michel 23X  
Rose

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Scott 24a; Michel 23X  
Carmine Rose

*7 Kreuzer*

Ultramarine - Scott

Dull ultramarine, ultramarine

dark blue - Michel

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Scott 26b; Michel 25Xb  
Ultramarine

# Bayern

## Issue of 1870

**10 Kreuzer**  
yellow - Scott  
dull yellow, dark yellow - Michel

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Scott 28 a; Michel 29 X b  
yellow / dark yellow

### Wide Watermark

**1 Kreuzer**  
green - Scott  
pale green, dark green, bluish green - Michel

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Scott 23; Michel 22 Y a  
Pale green

**3 Kreuzer**  
rose - Scott  
rose, carmine rose - Michel

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Scott 24; Michel 23 Y  
Rose

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Scott 24; Michel 23 Y  
Carmine rose

# Bayern

## Issue of 1870

### 7 Kreuzer

ultramarine - Scott  
dull ultramarine, ultramarine dark blue - Michel

### 9 Kreuzer

pale brown - Scott  
red brown - Michel

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### 18 Kreuzer

red - Scott  
dull brick red, dark brick red - Michel

Scott 26; Michel 25 Y a  
Dull ultramarine

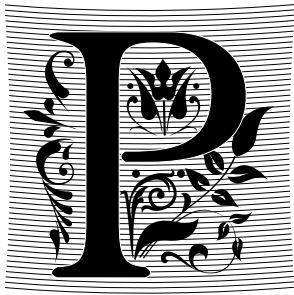
Scott 27; Michel 28 Y  
pale brown / red brown

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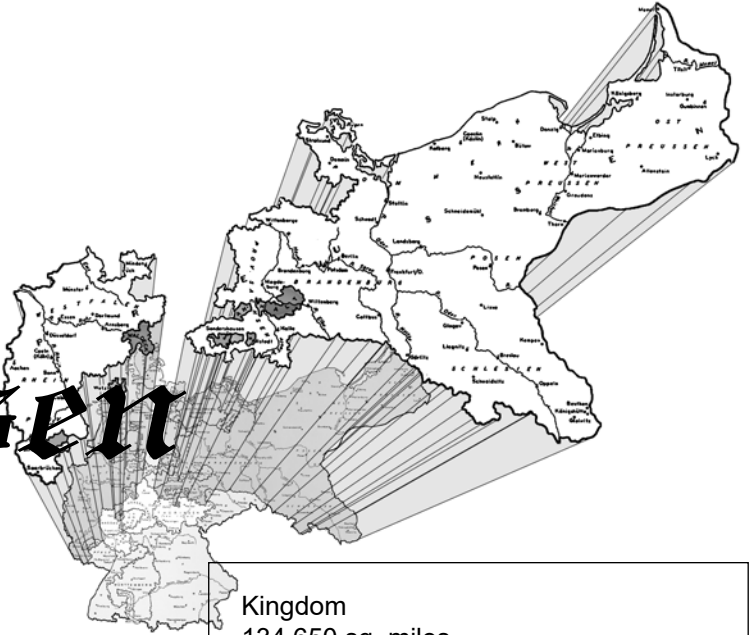
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Scott 30; Michel 27 Y  
Dull brick red

*While Bavaria joined the Empire which was proclaimed in January 1871, it did not lose its postal autonomy. It continued to issue its own stamps until after the First World War. The new German Empire did not begin issuing stamps until 1872. These stamps and those of Wurttemberg, Baden, and the North German Confederation were in use until that time and could be considered the first issues of the new Empire.*



# reussen



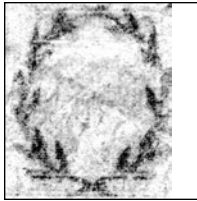
*Prussia is a name derived from an eastern european people, related to the Lithuanians, called Prussi. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century the Teutonic Knights subdued the country, established Christianity, and brought in German and Dutch settlers. By the 14<sup>th</sup> century they were restricted to eastern Prussia and were a vassal state of Poland.*

Kingdom  
 134,650 sq. miles  
 Pop. 40,165,219 (1910)  
 Capital - Berlin  
 currency  
     12 pfennigs = 1 silbergroschen  
     60 Kreuzer = 1 Gulden (1867)  
 stamps issued (1850-67): 26

## Issue Of 1850-1856

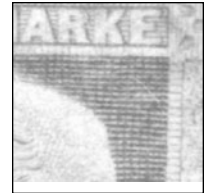
### King Frederick William IV

engraved - imperforate  
 background of crossed lines  
 laurel wreath watermark



### 4 Pfennig

low value of series, issued in 1856  
 yellow green - Scott  
 green, dark green - Michel




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Scott 1; Michel 5 a  
 green

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Scott 1; Michel 5 b  
 Green - Dark Green

# Preussen

## Issue of 1850-56

*Albert of Hohenzollern created himself the Duke of Prussia in 1525. The Duchy then passed to the Elector of Brandenburg, a Hohenzollern, who secured its independence in 1660.*

6 Pfennig -  $\frac{1}{2}$  Silbergröschén  
red orange - Scott & Michel  
Scott 2; Michel 1  
the lowest value of the 1850 portion of the series



4 ring numeral cancel  
104 - Berlin, Post-Sped.-Amt Nr. I



4 ring numeral cancel  
718 - Gross-Keula



4 ring numeral cancel  
1373 - Schwelm

### ENGRAVING

In this process the design of the stamp is recessed into the plate. A master die (recessed) is cut. The image is then pressed onto a transfer roll (raised) which is used to transfer the image to the plate (recessed).

*King Frederick William IV*  
*1795-1861*

*King from 1840 to 1861.*

*His policies helped spark the revolution of 1848 and followed a reactionary course in its aftermath. Incapacitated by a stroke, his brother became regent in 1858.*

*In 1701 Prussia became a Kingdom. It thereafter expanded, including acquiring western Prussia, thus linking it with possessions in Germany proper.*

# Preussen

## Issue of 1850-56

### 1 Silbergröschen

Scott 3; Michel 2

black

on rose paper - Scott

on rose, dark rose, fire red, lilac rose paper - Michel



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4 ring numeral cancel  
252 - Coblenz

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4 ring numeral cancel  
908 - Mahwinkel

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4 ring numeral cancel  
403 - Falkenberg (Ober schlesien)

### 2 Silbergröschen

black on blue paper

Scott 4; Michel 3

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4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 103 - Berlin

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4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 403 - Falkenber  
(Oberschlesien)

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4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 429 - Freckenhorst

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4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 573 - Halle (Saale)  
Post-Sped.-Amt. Nr. VI

3 *Silbergroschen*

Scott 5; Michel 4  
black

On yellow or orange buff paper - Scott  
On yellow or golden yellow, corn yellow - Michel  
the stamps below are grouped as to apparent paper color

*Preussen*  
*Issue of 1850-56*

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4 ring numeral cancel  
907 - Magdeburg  
Post-Sped.=Amt Nr. VII

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4 ring numeral cancel  
1373 - Schwelm

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4 ring numeral cancel  
218 - Burxdorf

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4 ring numeral cancel  
183 - Breslau

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4 ring numeral cancel  
258 - Coln (Koln)

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4 ring numeral cancel  
258 - Coln (jetz Koln)

appear to be two different devices

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4 ring numeral cancel  
103 - Berlin

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4 ring numeral cancel  
373 - Elberfeld

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4 ring numeral cancel  
374 - Elbing



*Preussen*  
*Issue of 1850-56*

*Reprints*

there were reprints in 1864 and 1873  
these were apparently officially sanctioned  
these three stamps are from those printings  
the design is in black  
the background is crossed lines  
the paper is a color not used



*Preussen*  
*Issue of 1857*

*Issue Of 1857*

*1, 2, 3 Silbergraschen*  
solid background

typography - unwatermarked - imperforate  
reprints of these stamps have a period instead of a colon after "SILBERGR"

*1 Silbergraschen*

rose - Scott  
rose (shades), rose carmine - Michel  
rose carmine

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Scott 6; Michel 6 b  
4 ring numeral cancel  
579 - Hamm (westf.)

shades of rose

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Scott 6; Michel 6 a  
4 ring numeral cancel  
742 - Königsberg/ostpreussen

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Scott 6; Michel 6 a  
4 ring numeral cancel  
1439 - Stettin

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Scott 6; Michel 6 a  
2 line rahmenstempel

# Preussen

## Issue of 1857

### 2 Silbergroschen

blue, dark blue - Scott

blue, dull blue, bright blue, dark blue, black blue - Michel

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Blue  
Scott 7; Michel 7 a

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Dark Blue  
Scott 7a; Michel 7 c  
3 line langstempel

### 3 Silbergroschen

orange, yellow - Scott

orange (shades), yellow, dark orange - Michel

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orange  
Scott 8; Michel 8 a  
4 ring numeral cancel  
103 - Berlin

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dark orange  
Scott 8; Michel 8 c  
4 ring numeral cancel  
359 - Dusseldorf

**Preussen**  
*Issue of 1858-60*

**Issue Of 1858-60**  
*4 & 6 pfennig, 1, 2, & 3 silbergroschen*

background of crossed lines  
typography - engraving (6 pf) - imperforate - unwatermarked

*4 pfennig*  
green - Scott  
green (shades), blue green, darkgreen - Michel

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Scott 9; Michel 9 a  
green shade

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Scott 9; Michel 9 a  
green shade

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Scott 9; Michel 9 b  
dark green

*$\frac{1}{2}$  Silbergroschen - 6 pfennig*  
orange - Scott  
red orange (shades), brick red to dark brick red - Michel

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Scott 10; Michel 13 a  
shade of orange

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Scott 10; Michel 13 a  
shade of orange

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Scott 10; Michel 13 b  
brick red

# Preussen

## Issue of 1858-60

1 *Silbergroschen*  
rose - Scott  
rose, carmine rose to carmine - Michel

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Scott 11; Michel 10 a  
rose  
Coeln two ring cancel

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 10 a  
rose

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 10 b  
carmine rose

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 10 b  
carmine rose

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 10 b  
carmine

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 10 a  
rose  
Coeln two ring cancel

2 *Silbergroschen*  
blue, dark blue - Scott  
blue, dull blue, dark blue, black blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 12; Michel 11 a  
blue

---

---

Scott 12 a; Michel 11 b  
dark blue  
framed 2 line linear Tilsit cancel

---

---

Scott 12; Michel 11 a  
blue

# Preussen

## Issue of 1858-60

*3 Silbergroschen*  
orange, yellow - Scott  
orange, yellow orange, golden yellow - Michel

---

---

Scott 13 a; Michel 12 b  
golden yellow  
2 line framed linear cancel  
Thorn

---

---

Scott 13; Michel 12 a  
orange  
3 line linear cancel  
Dusseldorf

---

---

Scott 13; Michel 12 b  
yellow orange  
2 ring cancel  
Hamburg  
Prussia had a post office in Hamburg

## Postal Stationary

---

---

postal stationary Michel GAA 3  
with a 1 silbergroschen (rose) added  
Scott 11; Michel 10 a  
2 line framed linear cancel  
Graudenz

# Preussen

## Issue of 1861-65

# Issue of 1861-1865

## Coat Of Arms - two designs

embossed -typography - unwatermarked - rouletted 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

3 pf and 3sg gray brown issued in 1865

### 3 pfennig

red lilac, red violet - Scott

gray lilac, dark lilac, lilac, red lilac - Michel

issued 1865

---

---

Scott 14; Michel 19 b  
red lilac

---

---

2 ring cancel  
Kerpen

---

---

Scott 14 a; Michel 19 a  
red violet  
dark lilac

---

---

Scott 14 a; Michel 19 a  
red violet  
dark lilac

---

---

Scott 14 a; Michel 19 a  
red violet  
gray lilac

---

---

Scott 14 a; Michel 19 a  
red violet  
dark lilac

#### ROULETTED

A method to make separating stamps from a sheet easier. Slits are cut along the border of each stamp to make it possible to tear the stamps apart. There are several different styles of rouletting. The other, and ultimately more common method, is the use of perforations in which portions of the paper are punched out rather than just slits being made in the paper as in this method.

# Preussen

## Issue of 1861-65

*4 pfennig*  
yellow green, green - Scott  
green, blue green, dark green - Michel

---

---

Scott 15; Michel 14 a  
yellow green  
green

---

---

Scott 15; Michel 14 b  
green  
dark green

---

---

Scott 15; Michel 14 a  
yellow green  
green  
2 ring cancel  
Posen

*6 pfennig*  
orange, vermillion - Scott  
orange, orange red, medium brown red - Michel

---

---

Scott 15; Michel 14 a  
yellow green  
green  
2 ring cancel  
Breslau

---

---

Scott 16; Michel 14 a  
orange  
single ring Berlin cancel

---

---

Scott 16 a; Michel 15 b  
vermillion  
medium brown red

---

---

Scott 16 a; Michel 15 b  
vermillion  
yellow orange

---

---

Scott 16 a; Michel 15 b  
vermillion  
yellow orange



# Preussen

## Issue of 1861-65

*1 silbergroschen*  
rose - Scott  
rose, carmine - Michel

---

---

Scott 17; Michel 16  
rose

---

---

Scott 17; Michel 16  
rose  
single circle cancel  
Berlin Post-Expedition 1

---

---

Scott 17; Michel 16  
rose  
3 line framed linear cancel  
Berlin Post-Expedition

---

---

Scott 17; Michel 16  
rose / carmine

---

---

Scott 17; Michel 16  
rose / carmine

*2 silbergroschen*  
ultramarine, blue - Scott  
ultramarine (shades), prussian blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 18; Michel 17 a  
ultramarine

---

---

Scott 18; Michel 17 a  
ultramarine  
single ring cancel  
Breslau

---

---

Scott 18 a; Michel 17 b  
blue / prussian blue

---

---

Scott 18 a; Michel 17 b  
blue / prussian blue

---

---

Scott 18 a; Michel 17 b  
blue / prussian blue  
single ring cancel  
Koenigberg

# Preussen

## Issue of 1861-65

*3 silbergroschen*  
bister, gray brown - Scott  
pale brown, ocher brown, gray brown - Michel

---

Scott 20; Michel 18 a  
bister / ocher brown

---

Scott 20 a; Michel 18 a  
gray brown / pale brown

---

Scott 20 a; Michel 18 a  
gray brown / pale brown

---

Scott 20 a; Michel 18 b  
gray brown

## Postal Stationery

---

Michel GAA 12 & GAA 15  
GAA 12 does not have the  
"post covert ein silbergroschen"  
across the face of the stamp  
In Prussia, and later Germany, it was perfectly legal to  
cut out the stamp on a stamped envelope and paste it  
to another envelope (so long, of course, as it had not  
already been used).

---

shades of GAA 15

---

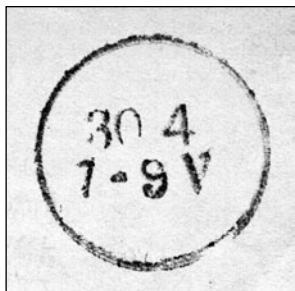
# Preussen

## Issue of 1861-65

*This letter went from the city of Herzberg in the district of Merseburg to the city of Berlin.  
A one silbergroschen stamp was added to the one silbergroschen stamped envelope. Two  
selbergroschen would pay the postage for a distnace over ten miles to 20 miles or for a weight over  
one loth to 2 loths*

---

Postal Stationary Michel GAA 15  
Stamp: Scott 17; Michel 16 (carmine)  
this letter was posted at 4-5 in the afternoon (4-5 N)  
a hand stamp on the back shows it received the next day between 7-9 in the morning



Receiving stamp on reverse of envelope

*On the Herzberg cancel, above, the  
second line shows the district. "Reg.  
Bez." denotes a division of a province.  
The cancel is in antique type (serifs on  
the letters).*



Wax and a seal were used on the  
envelope flap

*Postal Stationary*

*Preussen*  
*Issue of 1861-65*

POST EXPEDITION

Letters collected within a district were sent to the Post-Expedition for sorting by district and distribution for delivery to other parts of the city

---

---

Michel GAA 16  
single ring cancel  
Berlin Post-Expedition 18

---

---

Michel GAA 16

---

---

Michel GAA 16

---

---

Michel GAA 17

*Tax Stamp*



*Preussen*  
*Issue of 1866*

*Issue Of 1866*

*parcel post*

typographed in reverse on paper  
resembling goldbeater's skin  
rouletted  
10 & 30 silbergroschen

*10 silbergroschen*  
rose - Scott & Michel

Scott 21  
Michel 20

---

---

reverse

---

---

face

*30 silbergroschen*  
blue - Scott & Michel

Scott 22  
Michel 21

---

---

reverse

---

---

face  
the stamp is still affixed to the paper

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN

A thin, tough translucent paper. These stamps were printed on the reverse and the gum was applied over the printing.

# Preussen

## Issue of 1867

# Issue of 1867

## coat of arms

embossed - typographed - rouletted 16 - unwatermarked

**1 Kreuzer**  
green - Scott  
pale green - Michel

**2 Kreuzer**  
orange - Scott  
orange - Michel

**3 Kreuzer**  
rose - Scott  
carmine rose - Michel

---

Scott 23; Michel 22  
single ring cancel  
Worms

---

Scott 23; Michel 22  
single ring cancel  
Frankfurt A. M.

---

Scott 24; Michel 23

---

Scott 25; Michel 24

---

Scott 25; Michel 24  
single ring cancel  
Frankfurt

**6 Kreuzer**  
ultramarine - Scott  
ultramarine (shades), blue (pale) - Michel

**9 Kreuzer**  
bister brown - Scott  
pale brown (shades) - Michel

**Postal**  
Stationary

---

Scott 26; Michel 25 a

---

Scott 26; Michel 25 b

---

Scott 27; Michel 26

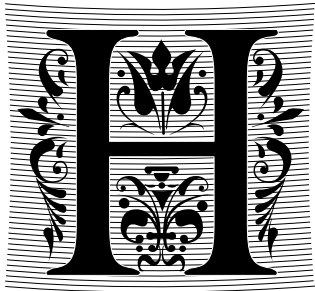
---

Scott 27; Michel 26

---

Michel GAA 26

*The stamps of Prussia were superseded by those of the North German Confederation on January 1, 1868.*



# annover



*Hannover was originally known as the principality of Brunswick-Calenberg-Göttingen and then as the Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg but was always commonly referred to by the name of its principal town, Hannover.*

Kingdom  
14,893 square miles  
pop. 3,191,000  
Capital - Hanover  
currency  
10 pfennigs = 1 groschen  
24 gute groschen = 1 thaler  
30 silbergroschen = 1 thaler (1858)  
stamps issued (1850-66): 25

## Issue Of 1851-55

### Coat Of Arms

watermarked wreath of oak leaves  
imperforate - typography

#### 1 gute groschen

black - gray green, yellow green paper -  
Scott

black - gray green (shades), sea green  
paper - Michel

#### <sup>1</sup>/<sub>15</sub> thaler

black - gray blue paper - Scott & Michel

---

Scott 2; Michel 2 a  
gray green

---

Scott 2 a; Michel 2 b  
yellow green / sea green

---

Scott 5; Michel 4

# Hannover

*Five monarchs of Great Britain also ruled Hannover until Victoria when the nearest male heir succeeded. Hannover expanded to the North Sea before 1803. After the fall of Napoleon Hannover became a kingdom and added to its territory. It was the fourth largest german state, after Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria.*

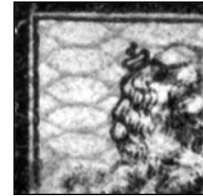
## Issue Of 1855

*fine network in second color*  
typography - imperforate - unwatermarked

$\frac{1}{10}$  thaler  
black and orange - Scott  
black and orange, yellow, olive yellow - Michel



Scott 8; Michel 7 a



## Issue Of 1856-57

*large network in second color*  
typography - imperforate - unwatermarked

$\frac{1}{30}$  thaler  
black and rose - Scott  
black and rose, carmine - Michel

$\frac{1}{10}$  thaler  
black and orange - Scott &

Scott 12; Michel 10 a

Scott 14; Michel 12



# Hannover

*George V (1819-78) became king in 1851. He had been blind since the age of 14.*

## Issue of 1859-63

*without network*

typography - imperforate - unwatermarked

*3 pfennig*

carmine rose, pink - Scott  
rose, dark rose to carmine - Michel

---

Scott 16; Michel 13 b  
carmine rose / dark rose

## Issue Of 1859-61

*crown & posthorn*

*king george V*

typography - imperforate - unwatermarked

*1 silbergroschen*

rose, violet rose, carmine - Scott  
rose, carmine, lilac rose, wine red - Michel

---

Scott 19; Michel 14 a  
rose

---

Scott 19 a; Michel 14 c  
violet rose / lilac rose  
2 ring cancel  
Uelzen

---

Scott 19 b; Michel 14 b  
carmine

# Hannover

*Despite the efforts of George V to remain neutral during the Seven Weeks War of 1866, between Austria and Prussia, Hannover was annexed by Prussia on September 20, 1866.*

**2 groschen**  
ultramarine - Scott  
blue, dark blue - Michel

**3 groschen**  
yellow, orange yellow - Scott  
yellow orange (shades), dark orange - Michel

**Reprint**  
10 groschen

---

Scott 20; Michel 15 a  
ultramarine / blue  
appears to be two ring cancel Hannover

---

Scott 22 a; 16 b  
orange yellow / dark orange  
2 ring cancel  
Hannover

---

sold to me as reprint  
not yet determined basis  
width of margins, color and thickness of  
paper are possibilities

## Issue Of 1864

typograph - unwatermarked - without network  
white gum - perce en Arc 16

**1 groschen**  
rose - Scott & Michel

**2 groschen**  
ultramarine - Scott  
blue, dull blue - Michel

---

Scott 27; Michel 23

---

Scott 28; Michel 24 a  
ultramarine / blue

*The stamps of Prussia superseded those of Hanover on October 1, 1866.*



# Schleswig-



# Holstein

*Schleswig and Holstein were long a subject of dynastic dispute by such claimants as Denmark, Sweden, the Holy Roman Empire, Prussia, and Austria. Schleswig became a dukedom in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, remaining a fief associated with Denmark. Holstein was ruled as a duchy under the kings of Denmark but remaining a fief of the Holy Roman Empire and, after 1815, part of the German Federation. The rise of nationalism exacerbated these disputes.*

Duchies  
7,338 sq. miles  
pop. 1,519,000  
Capital - Schleswig  
Currency  
16 Schillings = 1 mark  
stamps issued (1850-67): 25

## Schleswig

*Issue Of 1864*  
typography - unwatermarked - rouletted 11 $\frac{1}{2}$   
with silk threads  
 $1\frac{1}{4}$  shillings  
green - Scott and Michel

*Issue Of 1865*  
typography - unwatermarked - rouletted 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$   
with silk threads  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling  
green - Scott & Michel (shades)

# Schleswig- Holstein

*In the north of Schleswig a Danish majority wanted union with Denmark. The German majority in the two duchies wanted union with the rest of Germany. An uprising by the German majority was aided by Prussian troops, resulting in three years of war (1848-50) and ending with the duchies' return to Denmark. Violation of the treaty ending that war gave Prussia and Austria the excuse for war and in 1863 Denmark lost the duchies. The Seven Weeks War of 1866 between Prussia and Austria and their supporters ended in victory for Prussia and Schleswig-Holstein became part of Prussia.*

## Holstein

### *Issue Of 1864*

typographed - unwatermarked -  
rouletted 8

*1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> schillings*

blue and rose - Scott  
pale to dark blue - Michel

### *Issue Of 1865*

typographed - unwatermarked -  
rouletted 7 and 8

*2 schilling*

blue - Scott  
blue to pale blue - Michel

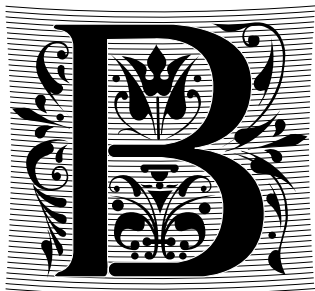
---

Scott 18; Michel 7  
3 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 116 - Gluckstadt

---

Scott 21; Michel 11

*The stamps of Schleswig-Holstein  
were superseded by those of the North  
German Confederation on January 1,  
1868.*



# Baden



*Baden emerged from the Napoleonic Wars much enlarged and retained most of its gains. Although it lost territory west of the Rhine to France in the 1790's it was well compensated by extending its territory north to the Main river and south to Bodensee, four or five times its former size. It became a Grand Duchy in 1806.*

Grand Duchy  
5,817 sq. miles  
pop. 1,432,000 (1864)  
principal city - Karlsruhe  
currency  
60 Kreuzer = 1 Gulden  
stamps issued (1851-71): 33

## Issue Of 1851-52

unwatermarked - typography - imperforate  
each of the four designs contains a secret printer's mark

### 1851 printing

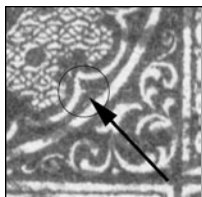
on thin paper and the color of the paper differs from the 1852 printing

### 1852 printing

thicker paper and different paper colors  
these issues are from the 1852 printing

### 6 kreuzer

black / yellow green (2nd printing) or blue green (1st printing) - Scott & Michel



Secret Mark  
The small spur, up and to the right, from the curve of the design in the lower right

Secret Marks  
Printers frequently included such marks to detect their work and to detect forgeries. A common one occurs on the back of the five dollar bill where the shadows of the bushes form arabic numerals.

Scott 3; Michel 3 b  
2nd printing  
black 5 ring cancel numeral 43 - Freiburg

# Baden

Issue of 1851-52

Issue of 1853-58

*Baden is notable for having been one of the first german states to establish a representative assembly (1818) however later reforms lagged under Grand Duke Leopold (Grand Duke from 1830 to 1852).*

## 9 kreuzer

black on lilac rose (2nd printing) or deep rose (1st printing) - Scott  
black on rose lilac, lilac rose to dark rose - Michel



Secret Mark

The small spur, up and to the right, from the curve of the design in the lower right

---

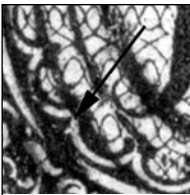
Scott 4; Michel 4 b

## Issue Of 1853-58

same as previous issue except that paper is a different color  
designs have secret marks

## 1 kreuzer

black on white paper - Scott & Michel



Secret Mark

protuberance from curve  
to lower left of the one.

---

Scott 6; Michel 5  
5 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 57 - Heidelberg

# Baden

## Issue of 1853-58

### 3 kreuzer

1853

black on green - Scott & Michel



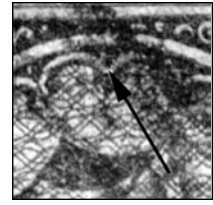
Secret Mark  
protuberance pointing  
almost straight up.

---

Scott 7; Michel 6  
5 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 24 - Karlsruhe

1858

black on blue -  
black on blue to dark blue - Michel



Secret Mark  
protuberance pointing  
almost straight up.

---

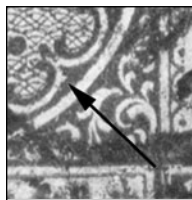
Scott 8; Michel 8

### 5 kreuzer

black on yellow - Scott  
black on yellow, orange - Michel

---

Scott 9; Michel 7  
5 ring cancel  
numeral 24 - Karlsruhe



Secret Mark  
The small spur, up and to the right,  
from the curve of the design in the  
lower right  
Cancel conceals mark in stamp on left.

---

Scott 9; Michel 7  
5 ring cancel  
numeral 177 - Karlsruhe (stadtpost)

*Grand Duke Frederick I (ruling from 1852 to 1907)  
was an ally of Prussia and helped to found the German  
Empire.*

# Baden

## Issue of 1860-62

# Issue Of 1860-62

## Coat of Arms

unwatermarked - typography - comb perforated 13 1/2  
background of horizontal parallel lines

### 1 kreuzer

black - Scott & Michel

---

Scott 10; Michel 9  
5 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 146 - Überlingen

---

Scott 10; Michel 9  
5 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 16 - Bonndorf

### 3 kreuzer

ultramarine, prussian blue - Scott  
prussiam blue, ultramarine, bright to dark violet ultramarine - Michel

---

Scott 12 a; Michel 10 a  
prussian blue  
5 ring cancel  
numeral 12 - Bischofsheim a. Rhein



*Baden*  
*Issue of 1862*

*Issue Of 1862*  
unwatermarked - typography - comb perforated 10  
background of horizontal parallel lines

*9 kreuzer*  
brown, bister - Scott  
reddish brown, pale brown, yellow brown, dark brown - Michel

---

Scott 17; Michel 15 a  
brown / reddish brown

---

Scott 17 a; Michel 15 b  
bister / pale brown

*Baden*  
*Issue of 1862-65*

*Issue Of 1862-65*

*plain background*  
unwatermarked - typography<sup>7</sup> - comb perforated 10

*1 kreuzer*

black, silver gray - Scott  
black, silver gray, gray black - Michel



Scott 19; Michel 17 a  
black



Scott 19; Michel 17 a  
black

*3 kreuzer*

rose - Scott  
pale to dark rose - Michel



plateflaw XXIII  
scratch from R  
to lower right of  
tablet



Scott 20; Michel 18  
rose / dark rose  
plateflaw XXIII



Scott 20; Michel 18  
rose / pale rose

# Baden

## Issue of 1862-65

### *6 kreuzer*

ultramarine, prussian blue - Scott & Michell

### *9 kreuzer*

brown, bister - Scott  
reddish brown, yellow brown, pale brown, dark  
brown - Michel

---

---

Scott 22; Michel 19 a  
ultramarine

---

---

Scott 23; Michel 20 a  
brown / reddish brown

### *30 kreuzer*

orange - Scott  
yellow orange, dark orange - Michel

---

---

Scott 25; Michel 22 a  
orange / yellow orange  
1 ring cancel  
Mannheim

*Baden*  
*Issue of 1862*

*Issue Of 1862*

*Rural Hostage Due*

unwatermarked - perforated 10

design is in black

thin paper (1 kr. & 2 kr. also on thick paper)

paper is yellow, color of thick paper is darker

*3 kreuzer*

*12 kreuzer*

---

---

Scott LJ1; Michel 2 x  
yellow paper

---

---

Scott LJ 1 a; Michel 2 y  
dark yellow paper

---

---

Scott LJ 3; Michel 3 x

*Reprints*

wrong type of paper

---

---

---

---

---

---

*Baden*  
*Issue of 1868*

## *Issue Of 1868*

*coat of arms design but letters are blockier  
and "freimark" rather than "postberein" on right*  
unwatermarked - typography - comb perforated 10

*1 kreuzer*  
green - Scott  
pale green to green - Michel

*The stamps of Baden were  
superseded by those of the  
German Empire on January 1,  
1872.*

---

---

Scott 26; Michel 23

*3 kreuzer*  
rose - Scott  
rose to carmine - Michel

---

---

Scott 27; Michel 24  
rose  
single ring cancel  
Lenzkirch

---

---

Scott 27; Michel 24  
single ring cancel  
Mannheim

---

---

Scott 27; Michel 24

---

---

Scott 27; Michel 24  
carmine  
single ring cancel  
Ettlingen

*7 kreuzer*  
dull blue, sky blue - Scott  
blue (shades), pale blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 28; Michel 25 a  
dull blue / shade of blue  
2 ring cancel  
Freiburg

---

---

Scott 28 a; Michel 25 b  
sky blue; pale blue



# Saxony



*Saxony derives from the name applied to the territory conquered by the German Saxon tribe between 200 and 700 A. D. and has been applied to several territories during German history. By the early 10<sup>th</sup> century Saxony had emerged as a duchy. The fortunes of the duchy varied over the years.*

Kingdom  
5,787 sq. miles  
2,500,000  
Capital - Dresden  
currency  
10 pfennigs = 1 neu-groschen  
30 neu-groschen = 1 thaler  
stamps issued (1850-67): 19

## Issue Of 1851

### coat of arms

unwatermarked - typography - imperforate

### 3 pfennig

green, yellow green - Scott

sap green, pale green, green, blue green, yellow green - Michel

---

Scott 2; Michel 2 b  
green  
lattice filled cancel

---

Scott 2; Michel 2 b  
blue green  
lattice filled 2 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 2 = Leipzig Oberpostamt

---

Scott 2 a; Michel 2 d  
yellow green  
2 ring cancel  
probably Leipzig

*Sachsen*  
issue of 1851-52

*Issue Of 1851-52*  
*Frederick Augustus II*  
unwatermarked - engraved - imperforate

*1 neu-groschen*  
black on rose - Scott  
black on shades of rose - Michel

---

---

Scott 5; Michel 4  
lattice filled cancel  
three shades of rose

*2 neu-groschen*  
black on blue, dark blue - Scott  
black on shades of pale blue (1851), dark blue (1852) - Michel

---

---

1851 issues  
Scott 6; Michel 5  
blue / two shades of pale blue  
lattice filled cancels

---

---

1852 issue  
Scott 7; Michel 7  
dark blue  
lattice filled cancel

*3 neu-groschen*  
black on yellow - Scott  
black on shades of yellow, golden yellow - Michel

---

---

Scott 8; Michel 6  
shade of yellow  
lattice filled cancel

---

---

Scott 8; Michel 6  
shade of yellow  
2 ring cancel

---

---

Scott 8; Michel 6  
shade of yellow  
2 ring lattice filled cancel  
may be numeral 12 - Freberg

---

---

Scott 8; Michel 6  
shade of golden yellow  
lattice filled cancel

*There was a period in which the Duke of Saxony was also king of the declining kingdom of Poland (1697-1768). The kingdom was a financial drain on the duchy.*

# Sachsen

issue of 1855-57

## Issue Of 1855-57

King John I

unwatermarked - engraved - imperforate

$\frac{1}{2}$  neu-groschen

black on gray - Scott

black on shades of gray or blue gray - Michel

1 neu-groschen

black on rose - Scott

black on dull rose, rose, dark rose, fire red - Michel

---

---

Scott 9; Michel 8

black on gray

2 ring lattice filled cancel  
numeral 73 - Neustadt

---

---

Scott 10; Michel 9 b

dark rose

2 neu-groschen

black on blue, dark blue - Scott

black on dark blue, dull greenish blue, bright blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 11 a; Michel 10 a  
dark blue

2 ring lattice filled cancel  
numeral 2 - Leipzig  
Oberpostamt

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 10 b  
blue / dull greenish blue

2 ring lattice filled cancel  
numeral 8 (small) -  
Chemnitz

---

---

Scott 11/ Michel 10 b  
blue / dull greenish blue

2 ring lattice filled cancel  
numeral 2 - Leipzig  
Oberpostamt

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 10 b  
blue / dull greenish blue

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 10 c  
blue / bright blue



*Having been conquered in 1806 by Napoleon, who made Saxony a kingdom, it became one of his most loyal allies. After Napoleon's overthrow the territory of Saxony was greatly reduced. Prussia acquired Wittenberg, Torgau, northern Thuringia, and most of Lusatia which became the Prussian province of Saxony.*

# Sachsen

issue of 1855-57

## 3 neu-groschen

black on yellow - Scott

black on yellow, pale yellow - Michel

---

Scott 12; Michel 11  
yellow  
2 ring cancel  
Pirna

---

Scott 12; Michel 11  
pale yellow  
2 ring lattice filled cancel  
numeral 4 - Leipzig Bahnhof

## 5 neu-groschen

vermillion, orange brown, deep brown - Scott

fire red, brownish red, pale red, orange red, carmine rose to carmine red, rose brown, dark (rust) brown (ordinary paper) - Michel

### *Frederick Augustus II*

*Coregent of Saxony from 1850 until 1856 when he ascended the throne. The constitution of 1851 was partly his work. Although continuing to advocate reform he was ineffective, resulting in the Dresden revolt in May 1849 which was suppressed*

---

Scott 13 a; Michel 12 d  
orange brown / rose brown

*by Prussian troops.*

*An enthusiastic amateur botanist, he travelled extensively in Europe pursuing his hobby becoming less and less active in government. His accidental death in 1854 occurred while on a botanical expedition to the Tirol.*

*Sachsen*  
issue of 1863

*Issue Of 1863*

*coat of arms*

unwatermarked - engraved - perforated 13  
arms embossed

*3 pfennig*

blue green, yellow green - Scott  
blue green, green, yellow green,  
emerald green - Michel

---

---

Scott 15; Michel 14 a  
blue green / green

---

---

Scott 15 a; Michel 14 b  
yellow green

*$\frac{1}{2}$  neu-groschen*

orange, red orange - Scott  
red orange, minimum red (red lead), dull (pale) orange, orange, orange yellow - Michel

---

---

Scott 16 a; Michel 15 a  
red orange

---

---

Scott 16 a; Michel b  
red orange / minimum red

---

---

Scott 16; Michel 15 d  
orange

---

---

Scott 16; Michel 15 c  
orange / pale orange

---

---

Scott 16; Michel 15 da  
orange / orange yellow

# *Sachsen*

issue of 1863

*1 neu-groschen*  
rose - scott  
carmine rose, lilac rose - Michel

---

Scott 17; Michel 16  
rose / lilac rose  
2 ring cancel (1867)

---

Scott 17; Michel 16  
rose / carmine rose  
2 ring cancel

---

Scott 17; Michel 16  
rose/ carmine rose  
2 ring lattice filled cancel

*2 neu-groschen*  
blue, dark blue - Scott  
blue, pale blue, dark blue - Michel

---

Scott 18; Michel 17 a  
blue

*3 neu-groschen*  
red brown, bister brown - Scott  
redish brown, brown, chocolate brown

---

Scott 19; Michel 18 b  
red brown / brown

---

Scott 19; Michel 18 a  
red brown / reddish brown

---

Scott 19 a; Michel 18 c  
bister brown / chocolate brown  
2 ring cancel  
Dresden (?)

*The truncated Kingdom of Saxony became a member of the  
german confederation establish after the Congress of Vienna.  
A constitution was granted by the king of Saxony in 1831.*

# Sachsen

issue of 1863

## 5 neu-groschen

dull violet, gray violet, gray blue, slate - Scott  
gray blue, green blue, lilac, red lilac, dark gray, brownish lilac, gray lilac, brown gray, clear brown - Michel

---

---

Scott 20 c; Michel 19 e  
slate / brown gray

---

---

Scott 20 c; Michel 19 c  
slate / dark gray

---

---

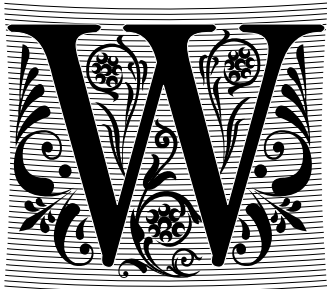
Scott 20 b; Michel 19 a  
gray blue / greenish blue

---

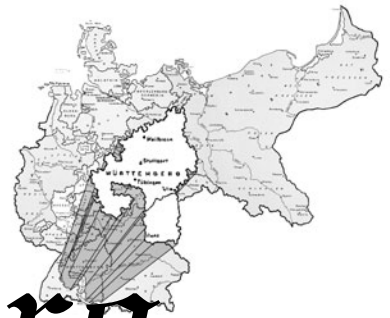
---

Scott 20 b; Michel 19 a  
gray blue

*The stamps of Saxony were superseded by  
those of the North German confederation on  
January 1, 1868.*



# Wurttemberg



*Wurttemberg lies in a mountainous region which includes the Black Forest. In the area known in the middle ages as Swabia the counts of Wirttemberg (Wurttemberg) extended their control over large sections of the region. Wurttemberg became a duchy in 1495. The Estates (representative assembly) came to play an important role in government.*

Kingdom  
7,530 sq. miles  
pop. 2,580,000  
Capital - Stuttgart  
currency  
16 Kreuzers = 1 Gulden  
100 Pfennigs = 1 Mark  
stamps issued (1851-1923): 246

## Issue Of 1851-52

unwatermarked - typography - imperforate

**1 kreuzer**

black on buff, straw - Scott

black on buff, pale buff, straw - Michel

---

Scott 1; Michel 1

color ?

# Württemberg

issue of 1851-52

## 3 kreuzer

black on yellow, orange - Scott  
black on pale yellow, dark yellow, brownish yellow, straw - Michel

---

---

Scott 2; Michel 2 a  
pale yellow

---

---

Scott 2; Michel 2 a  
pale yellow

---

---

Scott 2; Michel b  
dark yellow

---

---

Scott 2; Michel 2 c  
straw

## 6 kreuzer

black on yellow green, blue green - Scott  
black on green, blue green - Michel

---

---

Scott 4 a; Michel 3 b  
blue green

---

---

Scott 4; Michel 3 a  
yellow green / green

---

---

Scott 4; Michel 3 a  
yellow green / green

## 9 kreuzer

black on rose - Scott  
black on dull rose, bright to dark rose - Michel

---

---

Scott 5; Michel 4 a  
rose / dull rose  
2 ring cancel  
Ulm

---

---

Scott 5; Michel 4 a  
rose / dull rose

---

---

Scott 5; Michel 4 a  
rose / dull rose

*Württemberg*  
*issue of 1857*

*Issue Of 1857*

*coat of arms*

unwatermarked - typography - imperforate - embossed  
with silk threads

*3 kreuzer*

yellow orange - Scott  
orange - Michel

---

---

Scott 9; Michel 7  
yellow orange / orange  
2 ring cancel  
Tubingen

---

---

Scott 9; Michel 7  
yellow orange / orange  
2 ring cancel  
Nurtingen

---

---

Scott 9; Michel 7  
yellow orange / orange  
2 ring cancel  
Heilbronn

*6 kreuzer*

green - Scott  
green, pale green - Michel

---

---

Scott 10; Michel 8  
green

---

---

Scott 10; Michel 8  
pale green  
2 ring cancel  
Friedrickshafen

*9 kreuzer*

carmine rose - Scott  
carmine, carmine rose, lilac red - Michel

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 9 a  
carmine

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 9 a  
carmine rose  
2 ring cancel  
Heilbronn

*Duke Christopher (reigned 1550-68) instituted judicial and civil reforms, including the Estates' control over finances. The reforms endured for over two centuries. Compulsory education was introduced in 1649.*

# Württemberg

issue of 1859

## Issue Of 1859

### coat of arms

unwatermarked - typography - imperforate - embossed  
without silk threads

### 1 kreuzer

brown, dark brown - Scott  
dark brown, black brown - Michel

---

---

Scott 13 a; Michel 11 a  
dark brown

### 9 kreuzer

carmine rose - Scott  
carmine, carmine rose, lilac red - Michel

---

---

Scott 17; Michel 14 a  
carmine rose

---

---

Scott 17; Michel 14 a  
carmine rose / carmine



*An ally of France from 1802 to 1813, Württemberg was rewarded with grants of territory that doubled its size. It became an electorate in 1803 and a kingdom in 1806.*

# Württemberg

issues of 1860 and 1861

## Issue Of 1860

*coat of arms*

unwatermarked - typography - perforated 13 1/2 - embossed

*3 kreuzer*

yellow orange - Scott  
orange - Michel

*6 kreuzer*

green - Scott & Michel

---

Scott 20; Michel 17 x  
yellow orange / orange  
2 ring cancel  
Obersdorf

---

Scott 21; Michel 18 x  
green

## Issue Of 1861

*coat of arms*

unwatermarked - typography - perforated 13 1/2 - embossed  
on thin paper

*3 kreuzer*

yellow orange - Scott  
orange - Michel

---

Scott 25; Michel 3 y  
yellow orange / orange  
2 ring cancel  
Stuttgart

# Württemberg

issues of 1862 and 1863

## Issue Of 1862

### coat of arms

unwatermarked - typography - perforated 10 - embossed

#### 1 kreuzer

black brown - Scott & Michel

#### 3 kreuzer

yellow orange - Scott  
orange - Michel

#### 5 kreuzer

green - Scott & Michel

---

Scott 30; Michel 21  
black brown

---

Scott 31; Michel 22  
yellow orange / orange

---

Scott 32; Michel 23  
green

## Issue Of 1863

### coat of arms

unwatermarked - typography - perforated 10 - embossed

#### 3 kreuzer

rose, dark claret - Scott  
carmine rose, dark carmine,  
lilac red, wine red - Michel

#### 5 kreuzer

blue - Scott  
pale blue to blue - Michel

#### 9 kreuzer

yellow brown, red brown, black brown - Scott  
reddish brown, yellow brown, black brown - Michel

---

Scott 36 a; Michel 26 c  
dark claret/ wine red

---

Scott 37; Michel 27  
blue  
fan cancel  
Gmund

---

Scott 39 a; Michel 28 a  
reddish brown

---

Scott 39; Michel 28 b  
yellow brown  
2 ring cancel  
Stuttgart



*Württemberg remained a kingdom after Napoleon's defeat. In 1810, as a result of political unrest, King William I issued a constitution which provided Württemberg with a bicameral legislature. Württemberg was a center of liberalism in 19<sup>th</sup> century germany.*

# Württemberg

## issues of 1866-68

### Issue Of 1866-68

#### coat of arms

unwatermarked - typography - rouletted 10 - embossed

#### 1 kreuzer

yellow green, dark green -  
Scott  
green, dark green - Michel

#### 3 kreuzer

rose, claret - Scott  
rose to carmine, lilac red -  
Michel

#### 5 kreuzer

blue - Scott  
blue, pale blue - Michel

#### 7 kreuzer

slate blue - Scott  
blue to slate blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 41; Michel 30 a  
yellow green / green

---

---

Scott 42; Michel 31 a  
rose

---

---

Scott 43; Michel 32  
blue  
2 ring cancel  
Cannstatt

---

---

Scott 44; Michel 35  
slate blue / blue

#### 9 kreuzer

bister brown, red brown - Scott  
(reddish brown), brown, pale brown

---

---

Scott 45 a; Michel 33 a  
reddish brown

---

---

Scott 45; Michel 33b  
bister brown / pale brown

*Württemberg*  
*issues of 1869-73*

*Issue Of 1869-73*  
unwatermarked - typography - rouletted 10 - embossed

*1 kreuzer*  
yellow green - Scott  
green - Michel

*7 kreuzer*  
blue - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 47; Michel 36  
yellow green / green  
1 ring cancel  
Stuttgart

---

---

Scott 50; Michel 39  
blue

---

---

Scott 50; Michel 39  
blue  
1 ring cancel - Stuttgart

*14 kreuzer*  
orange, lemon yellow - Scott  
orange yellow, yellow, lemon yellow - Michel

---

---

Scott 52 a; Michel 41 b  
lemon yellow

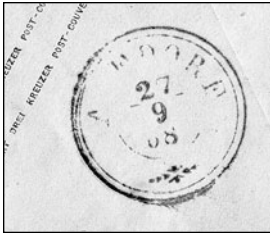
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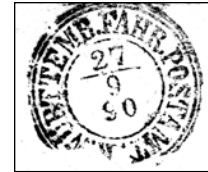
Scott 52; Michel 41 a  
orange / orange yellow

# Württemberg

## Postal Stationary



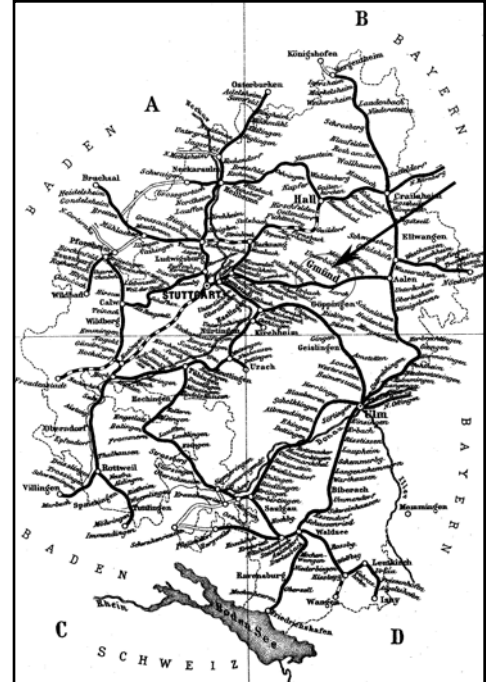
*This 1868 cover was posted at Turbingen on September 27. It has a receiving mark on the back (left) for the same day. Also on the back is a mark for a mobile post office (right), presumably other than a railway, a postal wagon or carriage.*



# Württemberg



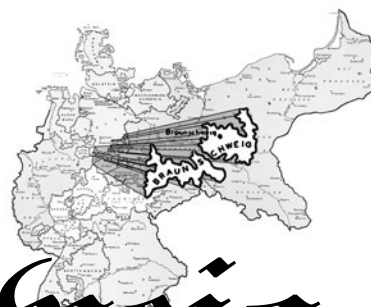
The cancel in the upper right indicates posting of the letter in Gmund. The cancel in the lower left indicates receipt in the railway postal system on July 16, 1871. The map to the right shows the railway system in Württemberg in 1879. The cancel on the back (left) indicates receipt at Kornthal on the 17th. Although used after formation of the empire, this postal stationery was first issued before the formation of the empire.



Württemberg retained its postal autonomy after joining the German Empire with stamps being issued throughout the years of the Empire and into the years of the Republic.

# B

# raunschweig



*Brunswick, a possession of the Welf family, was established, as a duchy, in 1235. Constant partitions between branches of the family and quarrels among different lines of princes prevented Brunswick from having a significant part in German history.*

Duchy  
1,417 sq. miles  
pop. 349,367 (1880)  
Capital - Brunswick  
currency  
12 pfennigs = 1 gutegroschen  
30 silbergroschen (groschen) =  
24 gutegroschen =  
1 thaler  
stamps issued (1852-68): 26

## Issue Of 1853-63

### The "Leaping Saxon Horse"

watermarked posthorn - typographed - imperforate

$\frac{1}{2}$  groschen - 5 pfennigs - 1863  
black on green - Scott  
black on shades of green - Michel



3 silbergroschen - 1862  
rose - Scott  
rose, carmine - Michel



---

Scott 6; Michel 10  
blue numeral cancel  
numeral 45 - Vorsfelde

---

Scott 11; Michel 12 a  
rose  
numeral cancel  
numeral 8 - Braunschweig, Hofpostamt

# Braunschweig

## Issue Of 1857

watermarked posthorn - typographed - imperforate

*four  $\frac{1}{4}$  gutegroschen*

black on brown - Scott

black on brown, yellow brown, pale brown - Michel

---

Scott 12; Michel 9 b  
brown / pale brown  
numeral cancel  
numeral 2 - Bahrdorf

## Issue Of 1864

watermarked posthorn - typographed - serpentine roulette 16

*3 silbergroschen*

rose - Scott & Michel

---

Scott 18; Michel 16  
note evidence of rouletting on lower right  
area (from back) enlarged 4 times and  
enhanced (right)





# Braunschweig

## Issue Of 1865

unwatermarked - embossed - typographed - serpentine roulette 12

*$\frac{1}{3}$  groschen*  
black - Scott & Michel

*1 groschen*  
carmine - Scott  
rose - Michel

*1 groschen*  
carmine - Scott  
rose - Michel

---

---

Scott 23; Michel 17

---

---

Scott 24; Michel 18

---

---

Scott 24; Michel 18  
numeral cancel  
numeral 9 - Braunschweig, Bahnhof

*2 groschen*  
ultramarine, blue - Scott  
blue, shades of ultramarine - Michel

*3 groschen*  
brown - Scott  
pale brown - Michel

*3 groschen*  
brown - Scott  
pale brown - Michel

---

---

Scott 25 a; Michel 19  
blue

---

---

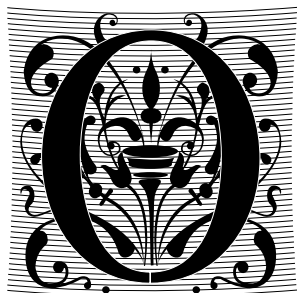
Scott 26; Michel 20

---

---

Scott 26; Michel 20  
2 ring cancel  
Braunschweig

*The stamps of Brunswick were superseded by  
those of the North German Confederation  
on January 1, 1868.*



# Oldenburg



*Oldenburg was successively a countship, duchy and grand duchy. A city developed where a line of counts established themselves in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. One of these, Christian of Oldenburg, was elected to the Danish throne and was also king of Norway and Sweden for a time.*

Grand Duchy  
2, 482 sq. miles  
pop. 483,042 (1910)  
Capital - Oldenburg  
Currency  
30 silbergroschen = 1 thaler  
30 groschen = 1 thaler  
stamps issued (1852-67): 24

## Issue Of 1852-55

unwatermarked - lithographed - imperforate

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> thaler

black on yellow - Scott

black on pale yellow, lemon yellow - Michel

### Lithography

The design is laid down on the plate in greasy ink in reverse. After fixing by acid, the plate is continually dampened in the course of printing, but the printing ink only adheres to the greased image which repels the water. A printed image is obtained when paper is brought in contact with the inked stone. A modern variant is known as offset lithography.

Scott 3; Michel 4 b  
black on yellow / lemon yellow

*For services rendered in the Thirty Years War the count acquired the right to collect tolls from ships passing on the Weser. The state included two enclaves: Lubeck-Eutin and Birkenfeld.*

# Oldenburg

## Issue Of 1861

unwatermarked - lithographed - imperforate

**2 groschen**  
red - Scott & Michel

---

Scott 14; Michel 13

## Issue Of 1867

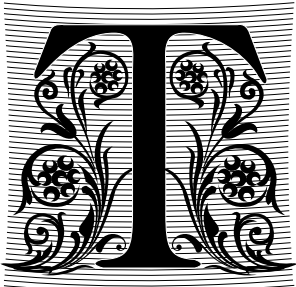
unwatermarked - lithographed - embossed - rouletted 10

**$\frac{1}{3}$  groschen**  
green - Scott  
pale green - Michel

*The stamps of Oldenburg were superseded by those of the North German Confederation on January 1, 1868.*

---

Scott 21; Michel 15 b



# Thurn & Taxis

*Thurn and Taxis is not a German state, but rather a princely house. Originating in Bergamo, near Milan Italy, the Taxis family (their original name) operated courier services in the Italian city-states from about 1290.*

Princely house  
stamps issued (1852-67): 54  
States served:

Northern District

Hessen-Kassel	Hamburg
Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach	Bremen
Gotha of Sachsen-Gotha	Lubeck
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Lippe-Detmold
Linie Gera	Lippe-Schaumburg
Linie Greiz	Sachsen-Meiningsche

Southern District

Hessen-Darmstadt	Coburg
Nassau	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt
Hessen-Homburg	Hohenzollern-Hechingen
Frankfurt a. Main	Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen
Sachsen-Meiningen	

## Northern District

### Issue Of 1852-58

unwatermarked - typographed - imperforate

$\frac{1}{4}$  *silbergroschen*  
black on red brown - Scott & Michel

$\frac{1}{3}$  *silbergroschen*  
black on buff - Scott  
black on gray brown - Michel

---

Scott 1; Michel 1  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 39 - Marburg

---

Scott 2; Michel 2

# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1852-58

*It was Franz von Taxis who became  
postmaster to the Holy Roman Emperor  
Maximilian I from 1489 and Philip I of Spain*

*1/2 silbergroschen*  
black on green - Scott  
black on gray green, sea green - Michel

---

---

Scott 3; Michel 3  
4 ring numeral cancel

*1 silbergroschen - 1852*  
black on dark blue - Scott & Michel

*1 silbergroschen - 1853*  
black on light blue - Scott  
black on gray blue, pale blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 4; Michel 4

---

---

Scott 5; Michel 11  
light blue / pale blue

---

---

Scott 5; Michel 11  
light blue / gray blue

*2 silbergroschen*  
black on rose - Scott & Michel

---

---

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 251 - Weimar

---

---

Scott 6; Michel 5  
shades of rose

---

---

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 301 - Bremen

# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1852-58

*3 silbergroschen*  
black on yellow - Scott  
black on yellow, corn yellow - Michel

---

---

Scott 7; Michel 6 b  
yellow / corn yellow  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 292 - Greiz

---

---

Scott 7; Michel 6 b  
yellow / corn yellow  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 273 - Gotha

---

---

Scott 7; Michel 6 b  
yellow / corn yellow

---

---

Scott 7; Michel 6 a  
yellow  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 293 - Hirschberg

---

---

Scott 7; Michel 6 a  
yellow  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 29 - Hanau

# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1859-60

*from 1504.*

*Franz von Taxis secured the right, and monopoly, to carry both government and private mail for a fee.*

## Issue Of 1859-60

unwatermarked - typographed - imperforate

$\frac{1}{4}$  silbergroschen - 1860  
red - Scott  
pale red - Michel

$\frac{1}{2}$  silbergroschen  
green - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 8; Michel 13

---

---

Scott 9; Michel 14  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 273 - Gotha

2 silbergroschen - 1860  
rose - Scott & Michel

3 silbergroschen - 1860  
red brown - Scott  
brown red - Michel

---

---

Scott 11; Michel 16  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 68 - Sontra

---

---

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 301 - Bremen

---

---

Scott 12; Michel 17  
shades

---

---

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 53 - Oberaula

**Thurn & Taxis**  
issue of 1859-60

*The family was granted a patent of nobility in  
1512.*

**5 silbergroschen**  
lilac - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 13; Michel 18  
shades

**10 silbergroschen**  
orange - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 14; Michel 19



**Thurn & Taxis**  
issue of 1862-63

**Issue Of 1862-63**  
unwatermarked - typographed - imperforate

$\frac{1}{4}$  *silbergroschen* - 1863  
black - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 15; Michel 26

$\frac{1}{2}$  *silbergroschen* - 1863  
orange yellow - Scott  
orange (yellow) - Michel

---

---

Scott 17; Michel 27

center stamp has a considerable portion of the stamp to the right.  
note narrow gutter between the stamps

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 231 - Eisenach

**1 *silbergroschen* - 1863**  
rose - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 18; Michel 29

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 23 - Fulda

# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1859-60

*For 355 years the family operated local and national postal services in Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary, and the Low Countries.*

**2 silbergroschen - 1863**  
blue - Scott  
pale blue - Michel

---

---

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 41 - Melsungen

Scott 19; Michel 30  
shades

**3 silbergroschen - 1863**  
bister - Scott  
brown to yellow brown - Michel

---

---

Scott 20; Michel 31  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 251 - Weimar

# Thurn & Taxis

issues of 1865 & 1866

## Issue Of 1865

unwatermarked - typographed - rouletted

$\frac{1}{3}$  *silbergroschen*  
green - Scott  
pale green - Michel

---

---

Scott 22; Michel 36

## Issue Of 1866

unwatermarked - typographed - rouletted in colored lines  
small lines of color can be seen along the edges of the stamps  
where they are rouletted

$\frac{1}{4}$  *silbergroschen*  
black - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 27; Michel 45

# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1866

*At their height, the family employed up to  
20,000 messengers to carry mail and newspapers.  
A coiled horn (the posthorn), part of the*

$\frac{1}{2}$  *silbergroschen*  
yellow - Scott  
orange - Michel

---

---

Scott 29; Michel 47

**2** *silbergroschen*  
blue - Scott  
pale blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 31; Michel 49

**3** *silbergroschen*  
bister - Scott  
pale brown - Michel

---

---

Scott 32; Michel 50  
shades

# Thurn & Taxis

Southern District issue of 1852-53

## Issue Of 1852-53

unwatermarked - typographed - imperforate

**1 kreuzer**  
black on light green - Scott  
black on green, blue green - Michel

---

---

Scott 42; Michel 7 a  
light green / shade of green  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 102 - Butzbach

---

---

Scott 42; Michel 7 b  
light green / blue green

---

---

Scott 42; Michel 7 a  
light green / shade of green  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 265 - Sonneberg

**3 kreuzer**  
black on dark blue - Scott & Michel

---

---

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 142 - Offenbach

---

---

Scott 43; Michel 8  
shades

---

---

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 220 - Frankfurt a. M.

**3 kreuzer**  
black on blue - Scott  
black on gray blue, pale blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 44; Michel 12  
blue / pale blue

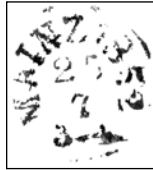
# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1852-53

*family's coat of arms, remains a symbol of many  
European postal services.  
The last of the system was purchased and nationalized*

## 6 kreuzer

black on rose - Scott & Michel



---

single circle cancel  
Mainz 1852  
25 7 3-4

Scott 44; Michel 9  
shades

---

2 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 220 - Frankfurt a. M.

## 9 kreuzer

black on yellow - Scott  
black on yellow, corn yellow

---

Scott 46; Michel 10  
yellow / corn yellow  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 134 - Mainz

# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1859

## Issue Of 1859

unwatermarked - typography - imperforate

*1 kreuzer*  
green - Scott  
pale green to dark green - Michel

---

---

4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 95 - Bensheim

*3 kreuzer*  
blue - Scott  
pale blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 47; Michel 20  
shades of green

---

---

*5 kreuzer*  
rose - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 48; Michel 21  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 104 - Darmstadt

*9 kreuzer*  
yellow - Scott  
orange yellow, yellow - Michel

---

---

Scott 49; Michel 22

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---

Scott 50; Michel 23  
orange yellow  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 215 - Wiesbaden

**Thurn & Taxis**  
issue of 1862

**Issue Of 1862**  
unwatermarked - typographed - imperforate

**3 kreuzer**  
rose - Scott & Michel

---

---

Scott 53; Michel 32

**5 kreuzer**  
blue - Scott  
pale blue to dark blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 54; Michel 33  
pale blue  
4 circle numeral cancel  
numeral 115 - Giessen

---

---

Scott 54; Michel 33  
blue  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 134 - Mainz

---

---

Scott 54; Michel 33  
dark blue  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 215 - Wiesbaden

**9 Kreuzer**  
bister - Scott  
brown to pale brown, pale olive brown to yellow olive - Michel

---

---

Scott 55; Michel 34 b  
bister / pale olive brown  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 104 - Darmstadt



# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1867

## Issue Of 1867

unwatermarked - typographed - rouletted in colored lines  
small lines of color can be seen along the edges of the stamp  
where they are rouletted

### 1 kreuzer

green - Scott  
pale green, dark green - Michel  
on ordinary and thick paper - Michel



Scott 60; Michel 51 a  
shades of pale green

Scott 60; Michel 51 b x  
dark green  
ordinary paper

### 3 kreuzer

rose - Scott & Michel



Scott 61; Michel 52  
shades of rose

3 ring numeral cnacel  
numeral 220 - Frankfurt a. M.

# Thurn & Taxis

issue of 1867

*6 kreuzer*  
blue - Scott  
pale blue - Michel

---

---

Scott 62; Michel 53

*9 kreuzer*  
bister - Scott  
pale brown - Michel

---

---

Scott 63; Michel 54

shades

---

---

Scott 63; Michel 54  
4 ring numeral cancel  
numeral 168 - Camberg

*by Prussia in 1867 with the stamps of Prussia  
replacing those of Thurn & Taxis on July 1 of  
that year.*

# Bremen



*Bremen was settled at the junction of trading routes and eventually became an economic center, especially after joining the Hanseatic League. Occupying a strongly fortified position on either side of the Weser it defended its independence in the Thirty Years War and later against Sweden and Hanover.*

Free City  
currency

22 grote = 10 silbergroschen  
stamps issued (1855-68): 16

## Issue Of 1861-63

unwatermarked - lithography - serpentine roulette  
wove paper

**2 grote 1863**

orange, red orange - Scott  
yellow orange, red orange - Michel

**10 grote**

black - Scott & Michel

**5 silbergroschen**

green (1859), yellow green - Scott  
yellow green, blue green, green - Michel

---

Scott 5 a; Michel 5 b  
red orange

---

Scott 7; Michel 8

---

Scott 8 a; Michel 9 a  
yellow green

# Bremen

*The stamps of Bremen were superseded by those of the North German Confederation on January 1, 1868.*

## Issue Of 1863

unwatermarked - lithography - serpentine roulette  
horizontally or vertically laid paper

**3 grates**

black on blue - Scott  
black on gray blue - Michel

### Wove and Laid Paper

If the surface on which the paper is made is smooth and even then the paper has a uniform texture. This is wove paper. The frames for laid paper have closely spaced parallel wires, with cross wires at wider intervals. A greater thickness of the pulp will settle between the wires. When held to a light the paper will show alternate light and dark lines.



horizontally  
laid  
paper

---

Scott 9 a; Michel 6 y  
horizontally laid paper

## Issue Of 1866-67

unwatermarked - lithography - perforated 13  
wove paper

**5 grates**

black on rose - Scott  
black on pale rose - Michel

**7 grates**

black on yellow - Scott & Michel

---

Scott 12; Michel 12

---

Scott 13; Michel 13

**M**



# Mecklenburg - Schwerin

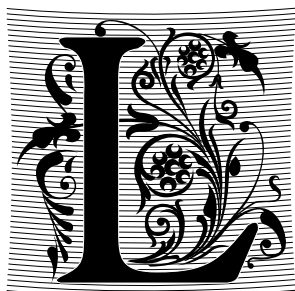
*Mecklenburg was founded by the son of an Obodrite ruler vanquished by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony. Over the years the inheritance was subject to divisions and unifications. It was permanently divided by the Treaty of Hamburg. Most of the territory went to Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It was recognized as a grand duchy by the Congress of Vienna after the Napoleonic Wars.*

Grand Duchy  
5,065 sq. miles  
pop. 674,000  
Capital - Schwerin  
currency  
48 schillings = 1 thaler  
stamps issued(1856-67): 8

**Issue Of 1856**  
unwatermarked - typographed - imperforate

four <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> schillings  
red - Scott & Michel

*The stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were superseded by those of the North German Confederation on January 1, 1868.*



# ubeck



*L*ubeck, founded in 1143, became the main trading point between western Europe and northern and eastern Europe. Made a free city in 1226, it developed its own laws and constitution. The "Laws of Lubeck" were later granted to more than 100 cities in the Baltic area. The Hanseatic League made Lubeck its administrative headquarters. It remained the most important harbor on the Baltic Sea until the Napoleonic Wars when its trade was completely ruined. Lubeck joined the North German Confederation in 1866.

Free city & State

115 sq. miles

pop. 136,413

Capital - Lubeck

currency

16 schillings = 1 mark

stamps issued (1859-68): 14

## Issue Of 1863

*eagle embossed*

watermark small flowers - lithographed - rouletted 11 1/2

*2 schillings*

rose - Scott & Michel

**Lubeck**  
issue of 1865

**Issue Of 1865**

*eagle embossed*

watermark small flowers - lithographed - rouletted 11 1/2

*1 1/2 schillings*  
red lilac - Scott  
violet - Michel

---

---

Scott 14; Michel 14

*Reprints*

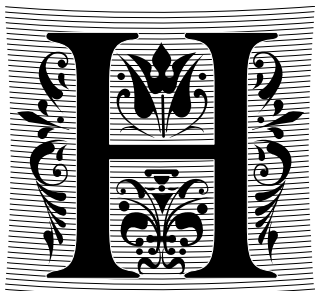
of Scott 2, 4; Michel 2, 4

represented as reprints on purchase  
they are unwatermarked, unlike the originals

---

---

*The stamps of Lubeck were superseded by those of the North  
German Confederation on January 1, 1868.*



# Hamburg



*Hamburg originated with a modest moated castle, built around 825, on a sandy promontory between the Alster and Elbe rivers. In 834 it became the seat of an archbishopric and between 1120 and 1140 trading businesses were installed. In 1188 a group of Hamburg entrepreneurs received a charter to build a new town, adjacent to the old, with a harbor on the Alster River and the Elbe River as an outer roadstead.*

Free City  
160 sq. miles  
pop. 453,869 (1880)  
Capital - Hamburg  
currency  
16 schillings = 1 mark  
stamps issued (1859-67): 22

## Issue Of 1859

typographed - watermarked wavy lines - imperforate

1 schilling  
brown - Scott & Michel



*Hamburg's role in the Hanseatic League was second only to that of Lubeck. It came to control the use of the Elbe and to be recognized as the protector of navigation on its lower course. By 1550 Hamburg had surpassed even Lubeck in economic importance.*

# Hamburg

issues of 1864-65, 1866

## Issue Of 1864-65

typographed - watermarked wavy lines - perforated 13  $\frac{1}{2}$

7 schillings  
orange - Scott & Michel

---

Scott 19; Michel 17

## Issue Of 1866

lithographed - unwatermarked - embossed - rouletted 10

1  $\frac{1}{4}$  schillings  
violet, red violet - Scott  
shades of violet, red purple - Michel

---

Scott 24 a; Michel 20 b  
red violet / red purple

1  $\frac{1}{2}$  schillings  
rose - Scott  
carmine rose - Michel

---

Scott 25; Michel 21

*By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with 70,000 inhabitants, Hamburg was the largest city in Germany after Cologne. After Napoleon's downfall Hamburg received the title of the "Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg."*

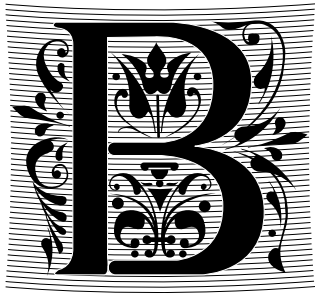
# Hamburg

reprints

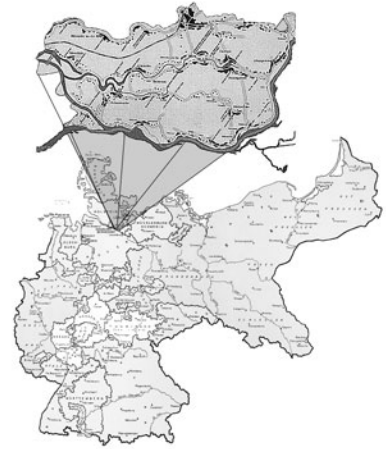
## Reprints



*The stamps of Hamburg were superseded by those of the North German Confederation on January 1, 1868.*



# Bergedorf



*Bergedorf was originally owned by Hamburg and the free city of Lubeck. In 1867 it passed into the sole possession of Hamburg.*

A town in northern Germany originally belonged to Hamburg & Lubeck purchased by Hamburg in 1867  
currency

16 schillings = 1 mark  
stamps issued (1861-68): 5

## *Reprints*

it appears that each of the following copies  
a complete set of Bergedorf  
are reprints

*on half shilling*

---

while the plate characteristics listed in Scott  
are absent  
the original was printed on pale blue paper  
neither of these match that paper color

# Bergedorf

*1 schilling*

each of these has the plate characteristics of the reprints



## REPRINT CHARACTERISTICS

- 1 in corners generally has a foot
- black line separates central bar of E from vertical branch
- horizontal bar in A incomplete or missing
- horizontal bar of H separated from verticals at both sides



# Bergedorf

ONE & ONE HALF SCHILLINGS

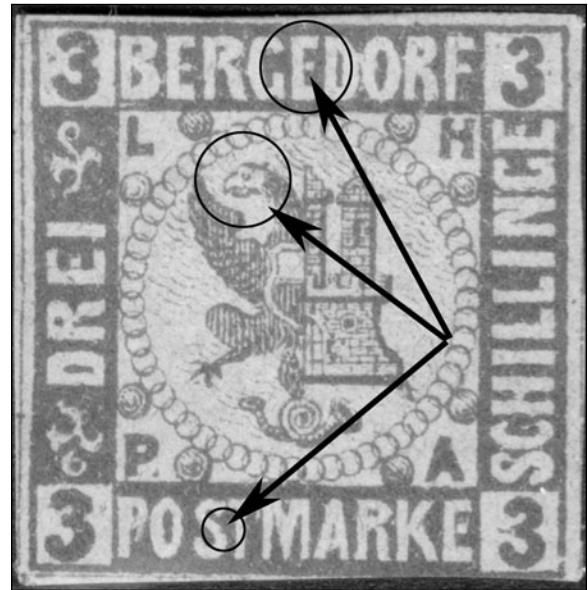


#### REPRINT CHARACTERISTICS

a small triangle under the right side of the tower  
exactly over the R of POSTMARKE

# Bergedorf

3 schillings



## REPRINT CHARACTERISTICS

head of eagle is not shaded  
second E in BERGEDORF is separated from the vertical by a thin line  
generally a colored spot in the lower half of the S in POSTMARKE

the one on the left was sold to me as an authentic copy  
there is a bare trace of pink in the paper  
there are shading lines in the head of the eagle  
the left may indeed be authentic  
Scott 4; Michel 4

# Bergedorf

4 schillings

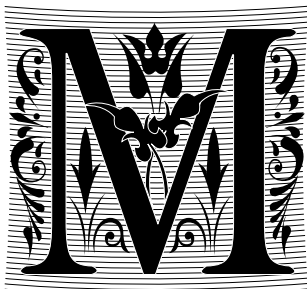


## REPRINT CHARACTERISTICS

upper part of shield is blank or has 2 or 3 small dashes  
most have a diagonal dash across the wavy lines of the groundwork at the right  
of the I and E of VIER

*The stamps of Bergedorf were superseded by  
those of the North German Confederation in  
1868*





# Mecklenburg - Strelitz



*Mecklenburg was founded by the son of an Obodrite ruler vanquished by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony. Over the years the inheritance was subject to divisions and unifications. It was permanently divided by the Treaty of Hamburg. Most of the territory went to Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Mecklin-Strelitz comprised the principality of Ratzeburg and the lordship of Stargard. It was recognized as a grand duchy by the Congress of Vienna after the Napoleonic Wars.*

Grand Duchy  
1,131 sq. miles  
pop. 106,347  
Capital - Neustrelitz  
currency  
30 silbergroschen = 48 schillings =  
1 thaler  
stamps issued (1864-67): 6

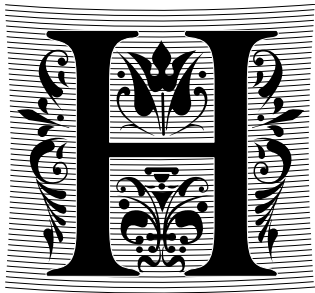
## Issue Of 1864

unwatermarked - embossed - rouletted 11 1/2

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> silbergroschen  
orange, yellow orange - Scott  
red orange, yellow orange - Michel

*The stamps of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were superseded by those of the North German Confederation in 1868.*





# Helgoland



*Heligoland was first occupied by Frisian herdsmen and fishermen. It came under the control of Schleswig-Holstein in 1402 and then Denmark in 1714. It was seized by the British in 1807 and formally ceded to Britain in 1814. It was transferred to Germany in 1890 in exchange for african territories. The island was developed into a naval base with extensive harbor and dockyard installations, underground fortifications, and coastal batteries.*

British possession  
 1/4 sq. mile  
 pop. 2,307 (1900)  
 currency  
     16 schillings = 1 mark  
     100 pfennig = 1 mark =  
         1 schilling (1875)  
 stamps issued (1867-90): 26  
 the stamps of the German Empire replaced those of Heligoland in 1890.

## Issue Of 1867-68

2 schilling  
 rose & pale green - Scott  
 lilac carmine & yellow green - Michel

## Issue Of 1875

25 pfennig  
 3 pence  
 rose & dark green, dark rose & dark green - Scott  
 lilac carmine & green - Michel

---

the provenance of these two stamps is puzzling  
 these stamps were not issued imperforate as the one on the left would appear to be  
 however, this could be from the lower left corner of the sheet - the top and right show  
 some tags which could be remnants of rouletting  
 the stamp on the right appears to be perforated 14 which does not exist  
 these could be reprints of Scott 3; Michel 3

---

Scott 18 a; Michel 15  
 dark rose & carmine  
 lilac carmine & green

# North German Confederation



*After Prussia's victory in the Seven Weeks War in 1866, Austria was excluded from Germany. The southern states (Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria) which were Austria's allies during the war were bound to give Prussia military assistance although they remained outside the confederation. The North German confederation was a customs union and included a postal union. Prussian cancellation stamps were put into use throughout the confederation since she had by far the most post offices although the cancellation stamps of the old German states can be found in use through the era of the postal union and well into the years of the empire.*

The stamps of the North German Confederation were replaced by those of the German Empire on January 1, 1872.

North German  
Confederation

Postal Stationary

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1869 Cover

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*The letter contained in this cover is dated 1869. From a concern in Frankfurt to someone in Hannover the cover both cities. The Frankfurt office between 4 and 4:50 on the back shows receipt at that three kreuzer stamp is from Michel 21 (carmine).*



*presents cancellation stamps from cancel shows receipt by the post June 17. The Hanover cancel on post office on the same night. The the 1869 issue. Scott 21 (rose);*

# North German Confederation

1870 Cover

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*This 1870 cover was posted  
1870 between 7 and 8  
received in Osthofen on the  
contents have been removed.  
been wet when the pages were  
since there is a mirror image  
stamps, perforated 15 1/2 by  
Scott 16 (rose); Michel 16*



*in Breslau on April 4,  
in the evening. It was  
morning of the 14th. The  
However, the ink must have  
folded to form the letter  
on the remaining page. The  
14, are from the 1869 issue.  
(carmine).*