

EUROPEAN CLASSICS

V. BAVARIA

Bavaria, the German State which issued its own postage stamps for the longest period, for more than seventy years, was a member of the *German Confederation* when its first postage stamps were issued. It held — after Austria and Prussia — third rank in the confederation. Its area covered about 30,000 square miles — one sixth of the entire German Empire at that time — and in 1849 had a population of a little over 4,500,000, which increased very slowly in the following two decades. It bordered to the south and east on Austria, to the north on Saxony and Prussia, to the west on Hesse, Baden and Wurttemberg. The main river, the *Danube*, divided the country into a northern and a southern part. There were eight provinces, *Upper Bavaria* (*Oberbayern*), *Lower Bavaria* (*Niederbayern*) and the *Upper Palatinate* (*Oberpfalz*) which formed as "Old Bavaria" the nucleus of the state, *Upper Franconia* (*Oberfranken*), *Middle Franconia* (*Mittelfranken*), *Lower Franconia* (*Unterfranken*) and *Swabia* (*Schwaben*), which were acquired later, as well as the *Palatinate* (*Pfalz*). The last named province, covering about 2,500 square miles, lay from 25 to 40 miles apart from Bavaria proper, on the left bank of the Rhine, detached by Baden and Hesse from the motherland. This outlying province had the Rhine as its eastern border, which separated it from Baden, to the south and west it bordered on France (*Alsace-Lorraine*) and to the north on the Prussian Rhine Province. Bavaria's capital was and is *Munich* (*Muenchen*), a city of rapid growth increasing its population from 95,000 in 1840 to 170,000 in 1867. The capital of the Palatinate was *Speyer*.

Bavaria has a long and colorful history. About 600 B. C., the Boii, a race of Celtic origin, settled there. Shortly before the Christian era, the Romans under Emperor Augustus conquered the part south of the Danube. After the decline of the Roman Empire, Goths and Franks held possession of the country until it became, in 788, part of Charlemagne's empire. As a duchy, it was given in 1070 to the Welfs and in 1180 by imperial grant to *Otto, Count of Wittelsbach*, who became the founder of the reigning dynasty of Bavaria. In 1216, the Wittelsbachs also acquired the Rhenish Palatinate, on both banks of the Rhine. But in 1329 the

Palatinate fell, together with the Upper Palatinate, to a side-line of the Wittelsbach family and only in 1623, the Upper Palatinate rejoined Bavaria proper; in 1777 the Rhenish Palatinate was also regained. In 1624, the Dukes of Bavaria were raised to the rank of *elector*. But the country was not unified, because large parts were ecclesiastic property, belonging to various bishoprics, especially those of Passau and Speyer. In the Napoleonic Wars, Bavaria in 1797 lost the part of the Palatinate left of the Rhine to France and in 1803 the portion right of the Rhine to Baden. But after Bavaria had joined in the same year the French-sponsored *Confederation of the Rhine*, it was made a kingdom by Napoleon I in 1806 and gained large territories, namely the provinces of Franconia and Swabia, as well as the Austrian provinces of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, in 1809 also Salzburg and part of Upper Austria. It also incorporated most of the ecclesiastic property within its territory. In 1813 Bavaria changed sides and therefore was permitted by the Congress of Vienna to keep most of the newly acquired territory, except the Austrian provinces. It also regained the part left of the Rhine of the Palatinate, joined the *German Confederation* and in this way obtained its definite borders. In 1818 Bavaria became a constitutional monarchy, by adopting a new constitution. King *Ludwig I* reigned from 1825 to 1848, followed by *Maximilian II* (1848 to 1864). Under his successor, *Ludwig II*, who headed the country from 1864 to 1886, Bavaria sided first with the defeated Austria in the fight against Prussia. On Oct. 1, 1866, in accordance with the peace treaty, it ceded a small part of Franconia (which included nine post offices) to Prussia. In 1870, it joined Prussia in the war against France, and in the same year became a member of the *German Empire*, to which, as a federal state, it still belongs.

The early postal history of Bavaria is closely connected with the family of *Taxis*. When this family received in 1615 from Emperor Matthias the privilege of conducting the mail service in the German Empire, and Lamoral de Taxis was made German Postmaster General, the newly established "*Reichspost*" also included Bavaria. The mail service there remained in the hands of the "*Reichs-*

post" until Feb. 29, 1808, when Bavaria took over the postal administration into its own hands. Previously it had become a partner in the treaty between the "Reichspost" and France, signed on Dec. 14, 1801, by which the territory of the "Reichspost" was divided into four zones ("rayons"). Bavaria, which belonged mainly to "Rayon 4" and to a somewhat smaller part to "Rayon 3", kept this treaty after the separation from the "Reichspost" until 1815. On April 6, 1850, Bavaria became, together with Austria, Prussia and Saxony, a founding member of the *German-Austrian Postal Union*, which came into force on July 1, 1850. A new postal treaty was concluded on Nov. 23, 1867, binding the Bavarian postal system closely to that of the other German states, especially the *North German Confederation*. When after the creation of the German Empire in 1870, the "Reichspost" was created and started its operations on Jan. 1, 1872, Bavaria lost its postal independence to a large part but was allowed to keep certain privileges, among them the right to have special domestic rates and to issue its own stamps. These postal prerogatives were only abolished after the First World War, on March 31, 1920.

The *postal service* from 1849 was conducted by the "General-Verwaltung der Koeniglichen Posten und Eisenbahnen", which changed its name in 1854 to "General-Direktion der Koeniglichen Verkehrs-Anstalten", and in 1869 more explicit to "Post-Abtheilung der General-Direktion der Koeniglichen Verkehrs-Anstalten". Seven *provincial postal administrations*, called "*Oberpostdienster*", supervised the regular *post offices*. Beginning Oct. 1, 1860 (in the Palatinate as early as Sept. 16, 1858), a *rural mail service* was introduced and the establishment of *sub-post offices*, the so-called "*Postablagen*" started. The post offices supervised these sub-post offices and cooperated in taking care of the *mail boxes* which were now also installed in greater numbers in the rural districts. Post offices on *railroad trains* were first established on Jan. 16, 1851. The postal service developed quite rapidly. In 1852, about 15 million pieces of mail were handled, with additional 24 million newspapers, which figures increased in 1860 to 26 million and 37 million respectively.

The Bavarian *currency* was the same as in the other countries of southern Germany, namely 1 *gulden* equivalent to 60 *kreuzer*.

After the mark had been introduced as supplementary currency in 1874, equivalent to 35 *kreuzer*, the mark currency, which had become the standard currency of the German Empire, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1876. 1 mark was now divided into 100 *pfennig*. The unit of *weight* was the pound, divided into 30 *loth* (1 *loth* equivalent to about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce). The metric system was introduced on Jan. 1, 1872. The "postal mile" equivalent to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ km) was the measurement for *distances*.

The change of currency, on Jan. 1, 1876, produced complete new sets of stamps and stationery and can be considered as concluding the *classic period* of Bavarian stamps. Therefore, in the following discussions, only stamps and stationery issued before that date—except for the 1m stamp all in *Kreuzer* currency—are dealt with.

Bavaria was the first Old German State and the eighth country to issue *Postage Stamps*. When the German-Austrian Postal Union came into force on July 1, 1850, Bavaria had already used stamps for eight months. Its first postage stamps were issued on Nov. 1, 1849. *Postage Due Stamps* made their first appearance on Oct. 1, 1862, and *Telegraph Stamps* on Jan. 1, 1870. Postal Stationery was introduced comparatively late, the first *Envelopes* on Feb. 1, 1869. *Postal Cards* were issued on Jan. 1, 1873, those with *attached reply card* on Feb. 1, 1874, on which later day also *Wrappers* and *Money Order Cards* made their first appearance. Several years before, *official forms without imprinted stamps* had already existed and were sold at the post offices with pasted-on postage stamps, namely *Money Order Cards* from Nov. 1, 1866, and *Postal Cards* from July 1, 1870 (with reply card from Jan. 1, 1872). Similar forms for *Money Collection Cards* (to collect money) existed from Nov. 1, 1871, *Parcel Post Cards* from Jan. 1, 1874 and *C.O.D. Money Order Cards* from Feb. 1, 1874. A decree of Jan. 30, 1874, permitted the public to order at the post offices *stamps imprinted on their own stationery*, namely 1kr and 3kr on envelopes, 1kr on wrappers and 1kr and 2kr on post cards. But only such privately ordered envelopes, with imprinted stamps of 1kr, 3kr and 7kr (the last denomination having been permitted later) are known, while no privately ordered wrappers and post cards are reported.

Bavaria was the third country which used a *numeral design* for its first postage stamps.

It was preceded in this regard by Switzerland (Zurich) and Brazil, but none of these foreign stamps seem to have been the model for the Bavarian stamps, which were in all probability an independent creation. There are three variations of this numeral design, the first showing the figure on a square ground (1kr black only), the second having the figure in a "broken circle" (Type I, 3kr and first die of 6kr) and finally in a "full circle" (Type II, all other values and second die of 6kr). These three variations can be considered stages in an attempt to improve the design. The 1867 issue, which filled the second part of the classic period, had an *arms design*, which change was prompted by the contemporary tendency in almost all German States to put this symbol of sovereignty on the postage stamps, a trend which was started by Prussia in 1861. The arms design remained in use for a long time, after 1875 for the stamps in the new currency, with only one major change. This made the formerly irregular center with the arms in an oval and the background fully colored instead of horizontally lined, and obviously was intended to be an improvement. Of the "classic" stamps in our sense only the 1m issued in 1874 shows this change, aside from being of larger size. The *postage due stamps* had a rather primitive *numeral design*, which consisted of typographical material only. The second issue of 1870 retained this design with minor changes in the size of the lettering, which was now larger, and a change of "Bayer." to "Bayr." in the top line of the inscriptions. The *telegraph stamps* had a rather independent, larger size *arms design*, which showed the arms without the flanking lions. Of the *postal stationery*, only the envelopes had a special design, showing the arms in an oval, similar to the center design of the 1867 postage stamps, but in larger size. The other postal stationery (postal cards, wrappers and money order cards, as well as the stamps printed-on by private order) had all the design of the 1867 issue of the postage stamps, the only change being that the 1kr, 3kr and 7kr stamps had posthorns instead of the figure of value in the two top corners, while the other values (2kr, 6kr, 10kr and 12kr) had figures of value in all four corners like the adhesives. The *design* of the numeral issue is attributed to Johann Peter Haseney of Munich, that of the arms issue to A. von Poschinger, but the latter seems rather doubtful.

When postage stamps were introduced, their use was made *obligatory* for letters, printed matter and samples; unpaid letters paid additional 3kr (local letters 2kr) postage due. Originally, the stamps were only valid on domestic mail and only from July 1, 1850 also to the countries of the German-Austrian Postal Union. In the years 1851 and 1852 this was extended to almost all foreign countries, first to France on Oct. 1, 1851. From April 1, 1854, stamps could be used for payment of postage on all foreign letters, but their use became obligatory only several years later. Postage stamps were also used for postage on Money Order Cards from Nov. 1, 1866, on Printed Matter Cards from late in 1867, on Postal Cards from July 1, 1870, on Money Collection Cards from Nov. 1, 1871, on Parcel Post Cards from Jan. 1, 1874 and on C.O.D. Money Order Cards from Feb. 1, 1874. The Postage Due Stamps, which were introduced on Oct. 1, 1862, were only used for postage due on local letters (including rural mail), while on all other mail postage due was collected in cash. They were not sold to the public. The use of Telegraph Stamps, issued on Jan. 1, 1870, was also obligatory for all telegraph fees (except on telegrams to a few overseas countries). They were available and used at the telegraph offices only (not at railroad telegraph offices); the two highest values were not sold to the public, but were affixed by the telegraph clerks to the telegraph forms.

The *postal rates* during the stamp-issuing period were, as far as *domestic mail* was concerned, rather simple. When postage stamps were introduced, new postal rates which had been established on July 1, 1849, were the basis. Letters of 1 loth weight paid 3kr up to 12 miles, 6kr for more than 12 miles. Over 1 loth up to 4 loth—the maximum weight permitted, letters of greater weight had to be sent as parcels—letters paid twice the single rate. The local letter rate was 1kr for 1 loth and 2kr for more than 1 loth up to 4 loth; printed matter and samples were 1kr for each lot. For the Palatinate, special regulations existed, by creating a uniform rate of 3kr for the first loth for letters between places in the Palatinate and 6kr for such letters between the Palatinate and Bavaria proper. When the German-Austrian Postal Union came into force on July 1, 1850, the letter rates, now valid for mail within the Union, were changed to 3kr for letters up

to 10 miles, 6kr from 10 to 20 miles and 9kr over 20 miles for each loth. On July 1, 1858, the maximum weight for letters was increased to 16 loth. Uniform domestic rates, without regard to the distance, were introduced on Aug. 1, 1865. All letters up to 1 loth now paid 3kr, over 1 loth up to 15 loth 6kr. Local letters paid 1kr and 2kr respectively. Printed matter and samples were now 1kr for each 2½ loth. The new postal treaties with the North German Confederation, Baden, Wurttemberg and Austria-Hungary, signed on Nov. 23, 1867, introduced new letter rates on Jan. 1, 1868. Letters now paid 3kr up to 1 loth and 7kr over 1 loth up to 15 loth. Beginning Jan. 1, 1872, Bavarian postal rates were generally the same as in the other parts of Germany. Now letters up to 15 gram paid 3kr, over 15 to 250 gram 7kr, local letters 1kr and 2kr respectively. Printed matter cards which were introduced late in 1867, paid 1kr. Regular postal cards which were introduced on July 1, 1870, paid the same postage as letters, therefore 3kr, local cards 1kr. From July 1, 1872, the domestic rate for postal cards was reduced to 2kr and eventually the same rate became valid to all Germany and Austria-Hungary on April 1, 1873. Money order cards, which were introduced on Nov. 1, 1866, had a uniform rate of 6kr. This service was extended greatly in the following years, with various rates charged. Money collection cards (to collect money by mail), introduced on Nov. 1, 1871, paid the uniform rate of 18kr. The registration fee was 6kr, from Jan. 1, 1868, 7kr.

For *foreign mail*, the rates were originally rather complicated, but were constantly reduced and made more uniform, until early in the Seventies the letter rate to most European countries was established at 7kr for each loth. To the countries of the German-Austrian Postal Union, later to those of the North German Confederation and the signatories of the postal treaty of Nov. 23, 1867, and after Jan. 1, 1872 to all Germany, generally the domestic rates were charged.

On Nov. 1, 1849, only three values, 1kr, 3kr and 6kr, were issued, the first for local letters, printed matter and samples, the two others for the two letter rates. For the new rates, which came into force with the German-Austrian Postal Union on July 1, 1850, an additional 9kr value became necessary which was issued on that day. During the use of

the numeral issue, two more new values became necessary, an 18kr, issued in July 1854, for foreign letters, and a 12kr, issued on July 1, 1858, for letters to France. When the change to the arms issue took place in 1867, the same six values, 1kr, 3kr, 6kr, 9kr, 12kr and 18kr were first issued. When the new rates of 1868 came into force, a 7kr stamp became necessary which was issued on Oct. 1, 1868. In December, 1872, the 9kr value which had been abolished in 1868 was re-introduced and a new 10kr value added, to satisfy the need for the rates to most European countries. In August, 1874, a new value, 1m (equivalent to 35kr), useful for parcel post and money orders, was created. The *postage due stamps* consisted originally only of one value, a 3kr, which was the postage due rate for local letters, for which they were intended to be solely used. On April 1, 1871, a 1kr value was added to collect the postage on local official letters from the addressee. The *telegraph stamps* consisted of eight values, six of which had dual value indication, in Bavarian currency and in francs, the latter being used as accounting basis for international telegrams. The face value was based on francs, bringing the gulden and kreuzer values to rather odd figures. The values were 7kr=25c, 14kr=50c, 28kr=1fr, 1fl 24kr=3fr, 4fl 40kr=10fr and 23fl 20kr=50fr. The two lowest values were mostly used to North Germany and, therefore, had the value indication in Silber-Groschen, namely ½sg and 1sg. Of the *postal stationery*, the envelopes featured only the domestic letter rate, 3kr, although privately ordered envelopes of 1kr (local letter and printed matter) and 7kr (foreign letter) also existed. For *wrappers*, only the single 1kr rate was used, on *postal cards* the 2kr domestic rate and, from 1874, also the 1kr rate, for local cards and printed matter cards, was imprinted. The *money order cards* existed first in the denominations 6kr, 7kr and 12kr, covering the principal rates. Changed rates on Jan. 1, 1875, led to the introduction of money order cards of 11kr and 14kr; as such values did not exist among the adhesives, the postage was made up by imprinting two stamps, 1kr+10kr in the first case and 2kr+12kr in the second case. There was a reduced rate for money orders to soldiers and 3kr money order cards, marked "An Soldaten" above the stamp, were issued for that purpose.

The original dies for the numeral as well as for the arms issue were, according to one

source, laying claim to official information, cut in copper, while another source gives soft steel which was hardened afterwards as basic material. For the numeral issue, a separate die, showing the complete design, was made for each value by the engraver, *Franz Joseph Seitz*; therefore the design of every value has particularities specific for this value only. Of the first issued three stamps, for two values (1kr, 6kr) new original dies were made in 1850 to bring them into line with the other values. The third value, the 3kr, for unknown reasons did not undergo any change and the original die (Type I, with "broken circle") was used until 1867, although for all other values dies in Type II (with full circle) were used from 1850. For the arms issue, only one original die—and then later a second one for the 1m of 1874—was cut, complete except for the figures of value in the corners. These figures were inserted in a working die for each value, in all four corners for the adhesive stamps, in the bottom corners only for the stationery stamps 1kr, 3kr and 7kr, which received posthorns in the upper corners. For the oval 3kr envelope stamp the complete design was cut, while for the telegraph stamps a procedure similar to that for the arms issue of the postage stamps was used, by inserting in working dies the value indications in the band below the arms. There were no dies for the postage due stamps, as these designs were type-set.

The printing material for the postage stamps was supplied by *Gustav Lorenz* of *Munich*, later—for the arms issue, including stationery, and for the telegraph stamps—by the *Royal Mint of Munich*. For the postage due stamps, the printer himself provided the printing material, using type from his own stock to manufacture the settings. It must be stated beforehand that there were actually no "plates" in the proper sense, as the printing material of all Bavarian stamps consisted of single cliches, which were assembled into settings, taken apart after every printing and re-assembled for new printings. The first settings of the numeral issue were made up of *stereotypes* in soft type metal, which was worn out and precluded further use after about 2,000 printings. Only 1kr black, 3kr blue and 6kr brown, Type I, seem to have been printed from such settings. Early in 1850, steel dies for each value were prepared and were used to manufacture the cliches by *embossing* them in small thin plates of soft metal, presumably

brass. These small plates must have been hardened, probably by giving them a galvanic coating of harder metal, and mounted, then assembled into a setting. It is probable that later, especially for the arms issue, *electro-types* were obtained directly from the dies, but the files do not give any positive information in this regard. Printing material of the above kind was used for the postage stamps and telegraph stamps, as well as for the postal stationery. For the postage due stamps, a rather primitive method was chosen, by *type-setting* the design. For the first stamp of this kind, the imperforate 3kr, the design was type-set 90 times and these 90 type-set designs were assembled for the setting. Each design varies from the other in small details and we can actually distinguish 90 types of this stamp. This one setting, probably after stereotyping, was used for all printings of the imperforate postage dues. For the perforated stamps of this kind, the design was type-set only once for each value and the cliches obtained by stereotyping, therefore all designs of the setting are identical for these stamps. The postal cards and money order cards had, aside from the imprinted stamps, also printed regulations and instructions, which were type-set as many times as cards were printed in one operation and then probably stereotyped before being used for the printing. Therefore there exist several types of the printed text for each postal card as well as each money order card, with minor differences but also wrong letters and other major setting varieties. There was no printing on the margins of any classic Bavarian stamps, the margins were, except for needle dots in the middle between the panes in the top and bottom margin, entirely without printing.

The settings of the first issued values, 1kr black, 3kr blue and 6kr brown, Type I, consisted of 180 stamps, in four panes of 45 (9 rows of 5) each. The cliches were spaced about 2½mm., horizontally and vertically. There were dividing lines between the cliches, vertically continuous and thick, horizontally broken and thin. Each pane was enclosed in a thick border line, about 1mm. outside of the margin cliches. The vertical gutter between the panes was 13½mm. wide, the horizontal one only 1mm. It has been claimed that the two upper panes in these settings were inverted, therefore forming vertical *tete beche* gutter pairs, but it has recently been proven that at least for the 1kr all four panes were in

an upright position. It is supposed that these settings were the only ones consisting of soft metal stereotypes; the 1kr black always shows the typical damage at the left side of the foot of the large "1". At least of this stamp, a new setting was prepared early in 1850, the cliches now being hardened and the foot of the large "1" undamaged. Except for the horizontal gutter, which was now 2½ mm., the features of this plate seem to have been the same as those of the first plate. It has not been established, whether similar plates of other values exist but this can be presumed. According to the files, later settings consisted of only 90 cliches, in two panes, side by side but it is probable that at least the earliest settings of all values consisted of 180 cliches. The main features of the settings remained the same, but narrower spacing between the cliches, 1¾ mm. only, can occasionally be found. The vertical gutter, which had been 13½ mm. for all settings up to about 1865 became 22 mm. wide afterwards. Almost all remainder sheets came from these new settings. The arms issue was printed from settings of 120, in four panes of 30 (6 rows of 5). The cliches were spaced 2mm. to 3mm.; there were neither dividing lines nor border lines. The vertical gutter between the panes was 26mm. wide. The imperforate and perforated stamps were printed from the same cliches, although partly from different settings, but of identical features. The 1 mark stamp was printed from settings of 100, in two panes of 50 (5 rows of 10), one above the other. The cliches were spaced 2½ mm. to 3mm., the width of the gutter is unknown. The first postage due stamp, 3kr imperforate, had a setting of 90, consisting of two panes of 45 (5 rows of 9), one above the other. The cliches were spaced 2½ mm. to 3mm. between vertical rows and rather irregularly, from less than 1mm. to 2½ mm., between horizontal rows. The horizontal gutter was 14mm. wide. There were continuous thin vertical dividing lines but neither horizontal dividing lines nor border lines. The perforated postage due stamps had the same settings as the contemporary arms issue of the postage stamps, but the spacing between horizontal rows was wider, 3½ mm. to 4mm., due to the smaller size of the design of the postage dues. The telegraph stamps had settings of 64, in four panes of 16 (4 rows of 4). The stamps imprinted on postal stationery were probably printed from single dies, but there may

also have been printings of some envelopes, wrappers and cards from settings of several cliches.

The arms issue, including the 1m and all stamps imprinted on stationery, as well as the telegraph stamps, show embossed printing and this made *counter plates* necessary. Such counter plates were obtained by embossing the whole setting in a soft material, for example guttapercha, which, after hardening and mounting on a base, was used as counter plate. It is very probable that such counter plates were also used for the numeral issue, which would account for the slight but distinct embossing many of these stamps show. This latter matter needs thorough investigation which has been neglected by all previous research, but promises valuable results.

The number of *plate varieties* is quite large, but few are of great importance. Plate flaws are numerous and especially the arms issue provides them amply. The flaws can have originated either in the cliches or in the counter plates or in both. They are valuable for the study of the use of the same cliches for various printings, especially for the numeral issue, where the same plate flaws partly recur after the change of color in 1862, and the arms issue, where the same flaws were partly observed on the imperforate and perforated stamps, as well as with different watermarks. On the numeral issue, the dividing or border lines are sometimes bent. They are occasionally partly, in scarce cases entirely, missing between two stamps. The type-set designs of the postage due stamps were subject to setting varieties, but only one major variety of this kind exists, the 13th stamp in the upper pane of the imperforate 3kr having the inscription "Empfange" instead of "Empfanger". For all other similar varieties of these stamps ("Bom" instead of "Vom", "Baher." for "Bayer.", "Posttare" for "Posttaxe", missing periods, etc.) no wrong type, but only broken or defective type is responsible and they are therefore of little importance. In the printed text of the postal cards and money order cards, some real setting varieties can be found, for example "mst" instead of "mit" or "Rekommandation" instead of "Recommandation" on the postal cards, "Ankuftsbuch" for "Ankunftsbuch", "Ceupon" for "Coupon", "fux" for "fur" and several others on the money order cards. On the postal cards, these setting varieties are rare, but on the money order cards they remained partly uncorrected

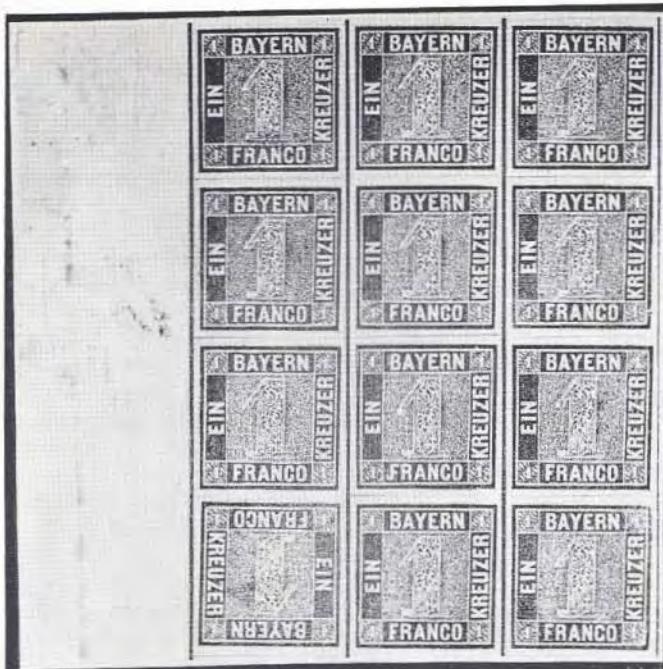


Fig. 16



Fig. 17

Fig. 15

for whole printings and are mostly common.

Of the 1kr black, three unused blocks, all from the first setting, each showing one stamp in *tete beche* position, are known. Surprisingly, the plate position of each of these *tete beches* was different. Two of the *tete beches* were in the vertical left margin row, one, now in a block of 12, in position 6 in the lower left pane, the other the first stamp in the fourth row of a block of 12, of which the exact position in the setting cannot be established, but which was not identical with that of the previously described one (Fig. 15). The third *tete beche*, now in a block of 15, was in the vertical right margin row, in position 10 of the upper left pane. All three *tete beches* came from remainder sheets and it is doubtful whether any sheets with *tete beches* were actually issued. In any case, these *tete beches* are one of the comparatively numerous unsolved problems of Bavaria stamps.

The most interesting Bavaria varieties are those caused by *particularities of the counter plates*. Of the 1kr and 3kr of the perforated arms issue, with the 17mm. crossed lines watermark and the wavy lines watermark, copies are known, which show in the four corners distinct outlines of the figure "1" under the "3" and "3" under the "1" respectively. These varieties, which previously

were explained in various ways, must have resulted from the fact that the counter plate of the 1kr contained one embossing of a 3kr and the counter plate of the 3kr one embossing of a 1kr. This originated in a wrong cliche in the settings of these two values, one 3kr cliche in the setting of the 1kr and vice versa. These setting errors must have been detected only after the counter plates were made. The wrong cliches were replaced, but the matter of making the necessary corrections in the counter plates was overlooked. These varieties are in part not rare, the 3kr with the "1" under the "3" with wavy lines watermark being rather common, as it can be found on most remainder sheets more or less distinctly in position 8 of the right pane. A similar variety has been found on the 1kr black of the numeral issue, confirming the probable use of counter plates for these stamps. This variety, which has been classified wrongly by several authors as a "double print", shows the outlines of an inverted design under the regular one. Its correct explanation may be connected with the *tete beches* of this value, such a *tete beche* being in the setting when the counter plate was embossed. When the *tete beche* was corrected, by putting the inverted cliche in correct position, the counter plate remained unchanged and produced this interesting

variety, of which only a few unused copies have been recorded, including one in a block of eight.

The printing of all classic Bavarian stamps was done by the *University Printing Works* of *Johann Georg Weiss* at *Munich*. All stamps and postal stationery are *typographed* and were printed on hand-operated flat presses. For the stamps in the arms design, adhesives and stationery, as well as for the telegraph stamps, *typography combined with embossing* was used and it seems probable that the same process was employed for the numeral issue, although the embossing on these stamps was rather slight and suggests very shallow counter plates. But the fact that strong pressure was exercised when the numeral stamps were printed—the characteristic breaks in the paper along the frame lines of the cliches prove that—is another important bit of evidence in this regard. Such breaks in the paper can also be found on the arms issue but they are more characteristic for the numeral issue. The printings from the first settings with soft metal cliches were rather coarse and are sometimes considerably worn. The 3kr blue and 6kr brown, Type I, with so-called "filled-in corners", which show full colored corners of the center design instead of the usual ornaments there, are characteristic examples for such printings and appreciated by specialists. Overinking was also partly responsible for that effect while insufficient inking, combined with worn cliches, produced the large figures almost white and with little of their design visible. Really worn prints of the 1kr black which show parts of the design very incompletely printed, are printer's waste and were obviously sold with the remainders. Distinctly oily prints can also be found sometimes. The arms issue and the telegraph stamps have fewer varieties, but of the arms issue, there can be found distinctly fine and also heavy prints. The latter show the horizontally lined background sometimes converted into a fully colored background which gives such stamps a rather different appearance. It has been claimed that the paper was slightly moistened before the printing but there is no proof for such a claim. The differences in size of the design of the stamps, up to 1mm. in both directions, are due to the primitive way the matrices and cliches were produced.

There exist a few major *printing varieties*. Of the numeral issue, the 1kr black comes

unused in *double prints*, even in large blocks. They are obviously printer's waste of little philatelic interest. Of the arms issue, the imperforate 3kr is known *printed on both sides* (upright on back). The few known copies were obviously used regularly in Munich (Fig. 16). Of postal stationery, *double prints* of the imprinted stamps, *one colorless*, are known. These occurred when by error two sheets were fed into the printing press, the top one receiving the colored print and embossing, the bottom one embossing only. In the case of envelopes, such double prints also always have double colorless seals on the back. Stationery which has only a *colorless embossing* of the stamp, is also known, but probably is printer's waste.

For the *colors*, the original set of three values featured *black*, *blue* and *brown*. This choice was obviously influenced by Great Britain, which used the same colors for its first three stamps. These three colors, by the way, were very popular for the earliest stamps and used by almost all countries (United States brown and black, Belgium brown and blue, France, among other colors, brown, black and blue, Zurich and Brazil black). The first color change occurred early, on Oct. 1, 1850, when the impractical black color of the 1kr was changed to *rose*, simultaneously with an improvement of the design. For the new 9kr value, issued on July 1, 1850, *green* was selected, as were *yellow* and *red* chosen for the new values of 18kr (1854) and 12kr (1858). In 1862, Bavaria accepted the Prussian proposition of March 1861 to standardize the colors of the stamps of the three letter rates of the German-Austrian Postal Union and subsequently issued on Oct. 1, 1862 the complete set of numeral stamps in new colors, called officially "Union Colors," the color scale now being *yellow*, *carmine rose*, *blue*, *light brown*, *green*, *scarlet*. When the arms issue was introduced in 1867, the color of the 1kr was changed to *green*—to conform to the color scale of the North German Confederation—and subsequently the color of the 12kr, previously green, became *violet*. When on Oct. 1, 1868, the new 7kr stamp appeared, its color was *blue*, also in conformity with the foregoing scale. To avoid mistakes, the 6kr adopted at the same time the *brown* color of the abolished 9kr, but when in Dec. 1872 the 9kr value was revived, it regained in turn the *brown* color of the 6kr, which was due to be abolished shortly thereafter. The new 10kr,

issued at the same time, became *yellow*—the color abolished for the 1kr in 1867—and the new 1m of 1874 took over the violet color of the 12kr, which was withdrawn in 1873. Therefore, the final color scale of the classic stamps was *green, carmine rose, blue, brown, yellow, scarlet, violet*, the first three in accordance with the color scale of the North German Confederation and consequently the "Reichspost". The color of the *postage due stamps* was uniformly black. The color scale of the *telegraph stamps* was an independent one, *black* (for the two lowest values), *violet, blue, green, orange, carmine, gray*. For the stamps on *postal stationery*, the same colors were used as for the adhesives, with *dark green* for the 2kr value, which did not exist as an adhesive. The printed text was black on the postal cards and blue on the money order cards. The *inks* used for the printings were mainly mineral inks and varied rather pronouncedly. The colors of the values used mostly show many distinct *shades*, some of which are scarce. Of the first three stamps, the 1kr came first grayish black, due to insufficient inking, later black to deep black. The 3kr can be found in many shades from dark blue to gray blue and greenish blue and the 6kr from reddish brown to deep brown. Similar shades can be found on the later issues, aside from the above colors, especially on all yellow, rose, green and violet stamps. The 9kr green of the numeral issue was first issued in a rather scarce blue green shade, which changed to yellow green after some intermediate shades. Of the 6kr blue of the same issue a few copies are known in ultramarine, but they are now considered proofs, although they also exist cancelled. The scarlet 18kr stamp changed its color to a pale brick red after some time, also with intermediate shades. Of the other values, the 1kr yellow, the 3kr carmine rose and the 6kr brown also show a variety of distinct shades. The arms issue presents less variations, except for lighter and darker colors; only the 1kr imperforate runs from yellow green to blue green, while the color variations of the perforated stamps are rather slight. The envelope stamps also show only slight shades, from light to dark, as do the other stamps imprinted on stationery. The violet ink used for the 12kr and 1m stamps was rather sensitive and tended to discolorations in more grayish or reddish shades. Some other colors, especially the scarlet color of the 18kr stamps, tend to fade. The yellow

color of the 1kr and 18kr frequently becomes discolored by sulphurization, leading to brownish and even blackish shades. In the latter case, the original color can be restored by chemical treatment, without injury to the stamp.

During the classic period, the *paper* for all Bavarian stamps was procured from *Beck's paper mill* at *Pasing near Munich*. For the imperforate stamps, except the 1kr black, a *hand-made paper with vertical red silk threads* was used. The black 1kr value was printed on hand-made paper without silk threads, but a few unused copies on silk thread paper, from the first setting and in very fine print, probably from a proof sheet, are known. The silk thread paper (so-called Dickinson paper), which was used from 1847 for the 1sh stamps and from 1848 for the 10p stamps of Great Britain, was the model for the special paper. It sometimes showed a slight vertical ribbing, varied greatly in thickness, from very thin (0.03mm.) to thick (0.12mm.) and was frequently very uneven, often giving stamps the appearance of being thin, although the natural unevenness of the paper is responsible for the "thin spots". The sheets had 20 vertical silk threads and were suited for the printing of 360 stamps, but only half or quarter sheets were actually used for the printing of the stamps. The silk thread is regularly on the back of the paper and of the printed stamps, but sometimes shows through on the face and then is mistakenly considered as "silk thread on face". In rare cases, the printing may have been done on the wrong side of the paper and the silk threads are actually on the face of the stamps. Normally, every stamp should have had one silk thread, but although the regular spacing between the threads was 21mm., they also come only 16mm. or up to 26mm. apart, which lead to rare stamps with double silk thread or without thread. The latter variety should be accepted with due caution, as printer's proofs exist on paper without silk thread. Furthermore, one has to make sure that it is not a stamp from which the silk thread has dropped out, a rather frequent occurrence, which renders such stamps second-grade items. To leave space for the vertical gutter, the threads were spaced 47mm. between the panes. In the middle Sixties, when the width of the gutter increased from 13½ to 22m., the space between the silk threads increased to 56mm.

in the gutter, remaining 21mm. within the panes. For the postage due stamp of 1862, the same silk thread paper was used, but the stamps were printed sideways, therefore showing the silk thread horizontally. When the arms issue was introduced, another change took place, made necessary by the narrower size of the design. The silk threads, again red and vertical, are now spaced only 20mm. with variations up to 3mm., the gutter space between the threads was now about 60mm. The silk thread paper was abolished in 1870 and replaced by a *watermarked paper*. This happened simultaneously with the introduction of the perforation but in regard to the paper the decree mentioned only the abolition of the silk threads and not the other change. The new paper was *machine-made* and had a *watermark of diagonally crossed lines*, forming a network of diamonds. The paper sheet had two vertical bands of such watermarks in the width of a pane, with a single line border on the sides. Therefore, on the printed sheets, the watermark should have covered all stamps of each pane and the sheet margins above and below the panes, while the vertical margins and the vertical gutter were unwatermarked. When the paper was shifted during the printing, stamps which were partly or even entirely without watermark could occur. This became a regular feature when from 1874 the 1m stamp was printed on the same paper, because its sheets had no vertical gutter and therefore at least the stamps of the vertical row printed on the space between the two watermark strips were unwatermarked. The watermarked paper had the diamonds first 14mm. wide, from 1872 then 17mm. wide, but intermediate watermarks can be found, even both kinds of watermark together on the same sheet. Although it is claimed that the 17mm. watermark—which is quite irregular, in some cases, up to 20mm. wide—comes from a new watermark cylinder, we rather believe that it originated from a gradual repair of the original cylinder. Defects of the watermark design, broken, misplaced or missing lines, can be found occasionally. In addition to the diagonal lines watermark, the paper of these stamps is distinctly horizontally *laid*, especially strong on those parts of the sheets which have no watermark, therefore on the side margins and in the gutter. Occasionally the paper shows also a fine vertical ribbing. All values of the postage stamps of 1867-73, 1kr, 3kr, 6kr, 7kr, 9kr, 10kr, 12kr and 18kr, as well as the two postage due

stamps, 1kr and 3kr of 1871, come with both kinds of watermark (14mm. and 17mm.), but it is claimed that the 12kr with 17mm. watermark which is much rarer than with 14mm. watermark, was not issued and the known copies originate from the re-issue of 1873, the latter claim being quite doubtful. The 1m, imperf. and perf., exists only with the 17mm. watermark. The telegraph stamps, which were introduced about the same time as the first watermarked stamps, were also printed on *watermarked machine-made paper*, but of another kind. The watermark consists here of a *double band of loops* (similar to the watermark on the 1855 issue of Spain, but doubled), running horizontally through each horizontal row of stamps. In 1875, without any official announcement, a *change of watermark* for the postage stamps took place. The new paper shows rather flat *horizontal wavy lines*, about 9mm. apart, this spacing varying up to 2mm. The watermark now covered the whole sheet, including the sheet margins and gutters. This paper is also *horizontally laid*, but never as distinct as the previous paper and sometimes almost invisible. Only five values of the postage stamps, 1kr, 3kr, 7kr, 10kr and 18kr, were issued on this paper, which was continued in use from 1876 for the postage and postage due stamps in mark and pfennig currency. The paper of the envelopes and wrappers was a *regular white paper*, varying in thickness, having first a yellowish and, from 1871, a bluish tint. In 1875, when the wavy lines watermark was adopted for the adhesives, envelopes and wrappers appeared on a *bluish paper*, also with *wavy lines watermark* which can be found in two different positions. For the postal cards and money order cards, thin card stock of various thicknesses, without watermark, was used. For the regular postal cards, it was *light buff*, for the postal cards with attached reply cards *gray* and for the money order cards *white*, in all cases with more or less distinct shades.

The *gum* used for Bavarian stamps was applied by hand, with broad brushes and consisted of a *vegetable glue* ("Arabic gum"), with added sugar. It is claimed that machine gumming was introduced in the middle Sixties but this seems rather doubtful to us and we believe that only hand gumming was done during the classic period. The 3kr blue and both 6kr brown of the numeral issue are known with *red gum*. As all known copies were used in Altoetting (numeral canc.

"7") it is believed that stamps which did not stick were regummed with a red gum before use, by the postmaster or some private firm of that town. Therefore, being a variety of private origin, it is of little philatelic importance.

The stamps in the numeral design were issued *imperforate* only. The dividing lines between the stamps were considered a help for the separation. Although the following arms design was also issued imperforate, there were no dividing lines between the stamps. The 3kr value of that issue is known with different *private roulettes*, obviously applied and commercially used by private enterprises in several towns. Six values (1kr, 3kr, 6kr brown, 7kr, 12kr and 18kr) of the 1867 issue exist also rouletted 10, unused only. It is claimed that they are *trial roulettes*, for which the rouletting device of the contemporary Wurttemberg stamps was used, but there is no confirmation of this claim in the official files. Comparatively late, in 1870, many years after a number of other countries, including most of her neighbors, had introduced perforation, Bavaria started to issue *perforated* stamps. This was done simultaneously with the change from paper with silk thread to watermarked paper. A *harrow perforation 11½ (12x14 perfs.)* was used. A perforating device, which was procured from Switzerland, perforated two panes of 30, side by side, in one operation. The same kind of perforation was also used for the postage due stamps. The telegraph stamps which were first issued in 1870, were perforated from the beginning. A *harrow perforation 11 (14x20 perfs.)* was applied; the perforating device, also bought in Switzerland, perforated two panes of 16, side by side, in one operation. When the 1m postage stamp in larger size was introduced in 1874, there was no suitable perforating device available and therefore the first printings were issued *imperforate*. A new device, perforating one pane of 50 in one operation, applying a *harrow perforation 11½ (14x16 perfs.)* was delivered from Switzerland in February 1875 and the first perforated 1m stamps were issued a few months later. Several values of the first perforated issue of the postage stamps are

known *imperforate*, namely 1kr, 3kr, 6kr, 7kr and possibly 18kr. Although some of them are known cancelled, they are considered proofs. Some values of the telegraph stamps also exist imperforate, but only unused and therefore are probably proofs (Fig. 17). *Double perforations* are known of several values. Slightly off center copies are the rule, perfectly centered copies are not common, but markedly off center stamps can be found only occasionally. All sheets of stamps, imperforate and perforated ones, were *issued with sheet margins*, which were sometimes rather wide, up to 40mm.

Postal stationery had its special features. The envelopes came only in *one size* (146mm.x 84mm.) and always had the stamp in the top right corner. The lower flap of the envelopes was either rounded or straight, the latter with a semi-circular cut-out at top. The upper flap had a *colorless seal*, which was embossed in the same operation which printed the stamp. It showed a posthorn in the center and comes in two sizes, with 16½mm. and 18mm. diameter. First both sizes of the seal were used, later only the larger one. As customary in most Old German States, the envelopes showed a continuous *overprint* in black to gray black, reading in two lines "KOENIGL. BAYER. POST-COUVERT", which ran across the stamp and continued on back on the upper and right flaps. In 1874, the overprint was abolished and from then on the envelopes were issued without overprint only. The postal cards first had notes about their use at the bottom of the address side, but these were abolished later in 1874. 1kr and 2kr come in both kinds, but the cards with reply only without notes. The money order cards come in two sizes, 173mm.x119mm, and 160mm.x108mm. and in some typical variations of the printed text. Furthermore, they were originally adapted for gulden and thaler currency, from 1875 for gulden and mark currency. Of the gulden and thaler issue all six values exist in the smaller size, 6kr, 7kr, 12kr and 2kr+12kr also in the larger size. Of the gulden and mark issue, only 3kr, 7kr and 1kr+10kr were issued.

(To be continued)

If you want information not connected with business matters, please enclose a franked self-addressed envelope.

comes on the market is quickly absorbed by potential customers willing to pay good prices for items they know are only available when big collections are broken up. The market for this type of material is going its own way and everybody who watches auction prices is amazed to see that exceptional items sold ten years ago at prices which were claimed to be "fantastic" at that time now sell at double and triple these prices. In contrast to this demand which is greater than the supply, the average material and most 20th century material is still rather weak, some such material bringing even considerably lower prices than before 1939. Compared with the boom prices of 1945 this is quite a drop and some items which were very popular then sell now at low prices which would have

been held impossible only a year ago. Material of this kind is still flowing in from Europe and while good classic material is as short over there as here, the supply of once popular modern stamps and sets seems inexhaustible; we start to wonder whether almost all of this material has not found its way to this country in exchange for our still much desired hard currency. We are of the opinion that the material of the good modern issues—not of cornered and bogus issues marketed since 1945—one day will flow back to Europe where there can no longer be much of the better grade modern material. Until then the collector who has gaps to fill will be able to pick up these modern sets and better single values more advantageously than will be possible under normal conditions.

EUROPEAN CLASSICS

V. BAVARIA *

Of all values of the numeral issue, except 1kr and 6kr, Type I, prints exist in *black on colored paper*. These come from labels which were put on the packages with sheets of stamps before they were delivered by the printer. The labels were on paper in the color of the respective stamp—only those for the 1kr rose and 18kr red were in gray—and had the picture of the stamp, printed from an original cliche, in the center. These "stamps" were frequently cut out and offered as proofs. Collectors in Germany call them, somewhat misleadingly, "*Instruktionsmarken*" ("Instruction stamps"). They are not scarce. There also exist such prints of the 3kr postage due stamp of 1862, black on white, which are much rarer.

In some catalogs, Bavarian *Post Office Seals for dead letters* ("Retourmarken") are described or even listed. In the early times of stamp collecting, these seals—rectangular or oval, the latter with arms in center, seven different of each, with the names of the seven provincial postal administrations—were considered so important, that quite a number of forgeries exist of them. Today they can still be found in some old-time collections, but as simple labels they have only little philatelic importance.

Only of those stamps and stationery which were issued on a fixed date, *first day* entires or cancellations can be collected, but they

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are all rare to very rare; some of them are not known at all in that condition. The first three stamps, issued on November 1, 1849, are especially hard to find, as November 1 is All Saints Day and a high holiday in predominantly Catholic Bavaria. Even November 2 is not easy to find, as it was All Souls' Day, also a half-holiday. Of all stamps which were issued after exhaustion of the previous issue, earliest dates of use can be collected only.

Bavarian stamps were in some cases *withdrawn* when new stamps of the same value were issued, but most of them were *used up* until the stocks were exhausted. In a few cases, stamps were withdrawn because they were no longer necessary or to avoid confusion with stamps of other values in the same color. Of the numeral issue, the 1kr black was not withdrawn when the 1kr rose was issued on October 1, 1850, but was used up. But when the whole set changed colors on October 1, 1862, the stamps in the old colors were withdrawn, but were, including the 1kr black, demonetized much later, only on August 31, 1864. The stamps in numeral design were not withdrawn, when the arms issue appeared (Decree of December 14, 1866), but were used up; they were demonetized on December 31, 1869. When the new 7kr in the arms type was issued on October 1, 1868 and the 6kr changed its color to brown, the old 6kr blue was withdrawn to avoid confusion with the new 7kr, as was the 9kr which had become unnecessary; both were quickly demonetized, on October 31, 1868. End of 1872, the 12kr stamp,

which had become unnecessary, was withdrawn (Decree of November 30, 1872), but was not demonetized. The same was the case with the 6kr stamp, which became unnecessary in 1874 (Decree of January 31, 1874), when money order cards with imprinted 6kr stamps were issued. The postage due stamp of 1862 was not withdrawn but was used up after the perforated stamps of 1870-71 appeared. Of postal stationery, only two items, the money order cards of 6kr and 12kr became unnecessary after January 1, 1875, and were withdrawn. All postage stamps and postage due stamps, as well as all postal stationery in Kreuzer and Gulden currency were withdrawn on December 31, 1875, and demonetized on the same day. The new stamps and stationery in Pfennig and Mark currency were issued and became the only valid postal items on January 1, 1876. An exception was the 1m (imperf. and perf.), which remained valid and was demonetized only on June 30, 1912. There was also an official provision, that Kreuzer stamps on mail, cancelled on January 1 (a holiday) and January 2, should be tolerated and not be subject to postage due. The telegraph stamps remained in use one month longer than the other Kreuzer and Gulden items; they were withdrawn on January 31, 1876, and demonetized simultaneously, while the new telegraph stamps in Pfennig and Mark currency made their appearance on February 1, 1876, and became the only valid telegraph stamps.

Mixed frankings between the various issues are popular but not scarce. Nevertheless, some values of the numeral and arms issue, which were replaced or withdrawn, are scarce to rare in mixed frankings with later stamps. This is especially true of the 1kr black, which is very rare in all frankings together with other values. There are, except for the 1m value, no recognized mixed frankings possible between the classic issues in Kreuzer currency and the later Pfennig stamps, as they were not valid concurrently.

The Bavarian postal administration had the foresight to keep a quantity of every new issue as a "reserve" in its safes, usually 50 sheets of each value. These sheets were later sold to stamp dealers (mainly to W. Faber & Co. of Heidelberg in 1869 and to Philipp Kosack of Berlin in 1902) and have contributed to the fact, that practically no classic Bavaria stamps are rare in *unused* condition. Of the perforated Kreuzer issue of the postage and

postage due stamps the remainders, partly quite large quantities, were also sold (to the dealer G. Zechmayer of Nuernberg in 1877) and made most of these stamps rather common in unused condition. Only the 6kr stamp of 1849 in Type I is very rare unused, and only a few really mint copies—not cleaned, pen-cancelled copies—are known. A few shades are also rare unused, especially from the first printings. In first place is the 9kr of the numeral issue in the blue green shade, which is mint the rarest Bavaria stamp and only known in a few single copies. Of the other values, only the 1m imperforate is considerably rarer unused than used, aside from several shades of other values, which were used up and therefore are scarce unused.

Only few Bavarian stamps are scarcer *used* than unused. This primarily concerns the last issue in Kreuzer currency, with wavy lines watermark, which was in general use only for a few months. The higher values were distributed to a small number of post offices only. All three postage due stamps are also rarer used than unused, due to the fact that they were frequently left uncancelled or pen cancelled when used, especially the two perforated values. On *entires*, some values are scarce, especially the high values, 18kr and 1m. The 1m, imperf. and perf., is rare on covers and can practically be found only on money letters. The first two 18kr in the numeral design are not common on covers, but also not rare, owing to the fact that the use of stamps on foreign mail started in Bavaria comparatively early. The 18kr stamps in the arms type are much scarcer on covers and the perforated ones are rare, especially the 18kr with wavy lines watermark which can be explained by the reduction of the foreign rates which rarely were as high as 18kr. The imperforate and perforated 12kr as well as the 7kr and 10kr with wavy lines watermark are also comparatively scarce on covers, the postage due stamps are all scarce on *entires* and the two perforated values are rare in this condition. The high values were much used on parcel post cards, paying postage on parcels, and are in that condition much less rare than on covers, especially the 18kr and 1m values. The telegraph stamps are practically never found on the telegram forms on which they were used, all copies having been cut out or soaked off. Of postal stationery, only the privately ordered 7kr envelope, unused a scarce item, is used a rarity. Otherwise, only the

wrappers are considerably rarer used than unused. The money order cards practically exist only unused, as the used cards were destroyed under strict supervision, but a few used copies, without coupon, are nevertheless known.

There exist relatively few *emergency frankings* but some of them prove that it was really a scarcity of postage stamps which was instrumental in their creation. In those cases which have proven to be real emergency measures, 3kr postage stamps were missing and were created either by bisecting 6kr stamps or by using 3kr postage due stamps as postage stamps. Both measures are known partly from the same post offices and the same period, which established them to be real emergency items. Of the numeral issue, 6kr brown (Type II) and 6kr blue (Fig. 18), of the imperforate arms issue 6kr blue and 6kr brown are known *bisected*, always diagonally, sometimes with an explanatory remark by the postmaster. The use of bisects was expressly forbidden by a decree of July 28, 1856, but this did not stop the use of this emergency measure in later years when need arose. All bisects are rare and command high prices. The use of 3kr postage due stamps for postage was less widespread; in this case, an appropriate marking was necessary to prevent collection of postage due from the addressee; therefore the inscription, "Vom Empfänger zahlbar" was either blotted out or "Franco" or "Frei" written on the stamp or letter, or a manuscript note "Wegen Mangel an Briefmarken" or a similar notation was added. The 3kr postage due stamp was either used singly for 3kr postage, or in combinations to pay for other rates, for example the 7kr letter rate, made up of a pair of the 3kr postage due stamp of 1862 plus a 1kr postage stamp of 1867. Such frankings are of course extremely rare. Vice versa, the use of postage stamps for postage due has been also reported, but we have seen no example from the classic period. By the way, although the postage due stamps were to be used only for postage due on local letters, they occasionally collected also postage due on out-of-town letters, which was done by some post offices strictly against regulations. A cover with six imperforate 3kr postage due stamp is probably the most outstanding of these items. The 12kr green of the numeral issue also exists bisected diagonally and used for 6kr postage; we know two examples, both used at Ortenburg. All other bisects, reported



Fig. 18

previously (18kr yellow and others) have proven to have been faked. As another emergency measure, the use of *cut squares* from stationery can be considered, although this is possibly partly due to ignorance, intention to use up spoiled stationery, or even to defraud the government. Although such use had been forbidden in the decree which introduced the first envelopes, cut squares of the 3kr envelopes, as well as cut squares of 2kr postal cards and 6kr and 7kr money order cards are known used for postage. They are all rare to very rare.

Almost all Bavarian stamps can be found rather easily in *unused multiples*, although some values are quite expensive. Of all values of the numeral issue (including the 1kr black and, of course, excluding the 6kr brown, Type I), *full post office sheets of 90* have been preserved and are in private collections. Most values of the arms issue as well as all postage due stamps are also known in such sheets, which contained 60 stamps for the arms issue and the perforated postage due stamps, 50 stamps for the 1m of 1874 and 90 stamps for the imperforate 3kr postage due stamp. We do not know full sheets (32 stamps) of the telegraph stamps. Postal stationery was issued only singly, except the wrappers which were issued and are known in sheets of 10. The *largest possible strips* of the classic Bavarian postage stamps without gutter were horizontal strips of 5, except for the 1m, which can be found in horizontal strips of 10, and the 3kr imperforate postage due stamps, of which horizontal strips of 9 exist. Vertical strips of the numeral issue are possible up to strips of 9, the arms issue and the perf. postage dues up to strips of 6, and of the 1m and 3kr imperf. postage due stamps up to strips of 5. The telegraph stamps cannot come in larger strips than strips of 4, horizontally or vertically. Of regular stamps, only the 6kr in Type I is not known in a mint block—the largest multiple known being a mint pair—and of course some shades are also not known in

blocks. But generally, unused blocks are no rarities. Of the perforated postage stamps and postage due stamps of which large quantities of remainders were sold, mint multiples and full sheets are, of course, easy to obtain. Mint blocks of all telegraph stamps of the 1870 issue are extremely rare. Of the postage, postage due and telegraph stamps horizontal gutter pairs and gutter blocks are known of almost all values and are appreciated by specialists, although they are generally not very rare. Of the 1kr black, no horizontal, but vertical gutter pairs are known, which are rare.

Of *used multiples*, pairs are rather common of all values, but scarce of the 6kr, Type I, of which no larger used multiples than pairs are known. The higher values are generally scarcer than the lower ones. Strips of three are common of the 1kr values, scarcer of the others and really scarce of the values of 6kr and higher, except the 9kr green, which can be found more frequently. The 3kr postage due stamp of 1862 is very rare in used strips, but the perf. 1kr is comparatively not rare in such condition, while strips of the perf. 3kr are great rarities. Of the 1kr black, the largest known used strips are vertical strips of 6. The 18kr in the arms type and the 1m are rare in regularly postmarked strips, but rather common with newspaper cancellation, about which fact we report in a later paragraph. For used blocks, the same remark must be made; regularly postally used blocks of all values are scarce to very rare—there is only one used block of the 1kr black reported—, of some values, we know of no used blocks, as of several of the perforated values with wavy lines watermark, as well as of the postage due stamps, except the 1kr (Fig. 19), and of the telegraph stamps. Of the imperforate stamps, used multiples of the arms issue are generally rarer than those of the numeral issue, but with regular postmarks only, not with newspaper cancellation, in which condition they can be found much oftener and are considered less desirable. Postally cancelled blocks up to blocks of 18 are known and are scarce to very rare, of the 1m even larger blocks exist. Used gutter pairs are, as far as we could ascertain, known only of several values of the numeral issue (Fig. 20) but not of the arms issue. These horizontal gutter pairs show the 13½mm gutter; we know no used pairs with the wider 22mm. gutter. Of the 1kr black, only one used vertical gutter pair, showing the 1mm. gutter, is reported.



Fig. 19

In regard to *condition* the collector of Bavaria stamps will have little trouble in getting stamps in satisfactory shape. A large percentage of the imperforate stamps is well margined. For the numeral issue, the dividing lines have helped greatly to prevent cutting stamps and the arms issue was comparatively wide spaced, making it easy to cut the stamps correctly. One "defect," common for all classic Bavaria stamps, is the breaks in the paper outside the frame of many stamps, caused by the strong pressure to which the paper was subjected during the printing. But as this occurrence is a characteristic feature of the printing process, such stamps cannot really be considered defective. The sheets of the perforated stamps tear apart easily and most stamps have all perforations intact. Less satisfactory is the centering and perfectly centered copies are not common. The cancellations frequently add to the attractiveness of the stamps. Especially the cogwheel cancellers, when struck nicely centered on a stamp of the numeral issue, give such an item a special appeal and will attract every collector who seeks beautiful stamps.

Bavaria's *philatelic history* started rather late, as the first *postmarks* are known from Bavaria proper from about 1750, while in the Palatinate, which had a separate postal history, the first postmarks appeared around 1730. Three main periods can be distinguished among the pre-stamp postmarks, the 18th

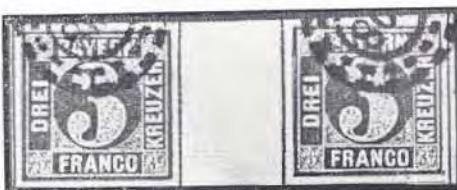


Fig. 20

century postmarks, procured by the "Reichspost," the "Rayon" postmarks (1802 to 1815), first of "Reichspost" origin, later supplied by the independent Bavarian postal administration, and the 19th century postmarks after 1815, all procured by the latter.

The *18th century postmarks* were all straight lines without date similar to those provided by the "Reichspost" in other parts of Germany. The earliest ones are in Roman capitals, later ones also in script letters as well as occasional ones in Old English letters. Most of these postmarks have "Von" ("from") or abbreviated "V." before the name of the post office, but in the Palatinate and partly also in Bavaria proper the French "DE" was used instead. The town names used on the postmarks were in Bavaria proper partly, in the Palatinate always, in French or in a Gallicized spelling. No 18th century postmarks had any date indication. There were almost 200 post offices in operation before 1800, a dozen of them in the Palatinate, but 18th century postmarks are known from only a fraction of them.

The "Rayon" postmarks, which were generally introduced in 1802, had features similar to the 18th century postmarks, but with added "R.2," "R.3" or "R.4," preceding or following the name of the post office. Postmarks in Roman capitals are predominant during this period, but some in italics or script letters also exist. Some larger post offices received such postmarks with added date, including year, in a second line. "Rayon" postmarks were also used in those Austrian provinces which were temporarily occupied by Bavaria (Vorarlberg "R.3", Tyrol, Salzburg and part of Upper Austria "R.4") as well as in a small part of Wurttemberg, also temporarily in Bavarian administration. Almost all of the 230 post offices in Bavaria, which existed at that time used "Rayon" postmarks; only a few continued to use their old 18th century markings.

In the Palatinate left of the Rhine, which was occupied by the French, no "Rayon" postmarks but the same type of markings as were used in France proper were employed from 1802 to 1815. They were straight line postmarks in Roman letters, with the town name, Gallicized as much as possible, and the number of the department—in this case "100," for a few post offices "67"—above the name; the special postmarks for paid letters

had a "P" added at both sides of the number.

After the end of the "Rayon" period, the "Rayon" postmarks were continued to be used without change until about 1820. Then the post offices started to remove the "Rayon" indication from the postmarks or introduced new straight line postmarks, with the name of the post office only, as the first *19th century postmarks*. In the Palatinate, the postmarks with the department numbers were also continued at first, but the department numbers were mostly removed. The new straight line postmarks are almost all in Roman capitals and without date indication. Only a few large post offices received such postmarks with the date, including year, in a second line. From 1840, some of these postmarks included also the hour. About 220 post offices received such new straight line postmarks; the others continued to use their old postmarks from before 1820, some of them after appropriate changes had been made, especially removal of the "Rayon" indication. By a special decree, in 1832 the inclusion of the date in all postmarks was ordered. As the first result, a new type of postmark, small single circles of about 18mm. diameter, with the town name at top and the date in center, was introduced in 1833. About 120 post offices received this neat type of postmark, which was soon abandoned. As early as 1835 another new type of postmark started to appear, semi-circles, which became the specifically Bavarian type of postmark during that period. All Bavarian post offices of the pre-stamp period, except two, received this new semi-circle type, with the town name in Roman capitals. From 1843, the semi-circle postmarks of some large post offices had the hour added. Late in 1848, another new type, double circles of different size, with date and year in center and the hour between small ornaments at bottom, started to appear, but only at a few large post offices. They were the last pre-stamp type of Bavarian postmarks.

Various *special postmarks* were used during the pre-stamp period. For registered letters, straight line "Charge" postmarks, in a few cases with added town name, were introduced in 1802. A few similar "Recommandé" markings are known even from the 18th century. "Too late" markings, mostly reading "Nach Abgang der Post," also in various abbreviations, were used from about 1820. For for-

warded letters, special rate handstamps were used from 1815, showing the word "AUS-LAGE" in addition to the town name. Field-post markings were first used during the Napoleonic wars, but they are extremely rare. A number of other markings, especially origin markings on foreign letters, were also used. Various disinfection markings, used from 1805, are also known.

The *ink* used for the pre-stamp postmarks of the 18th century was principally black, with few red postmarks. The "Rayon" postmarks were mostly black, but rather frequently also red; blue postmarks are scarce. The 19th century postmarks are again mostly black; red and especially blue postmarks are exceptions.

When the pre-stamp period ended on Oct. 31, 1849, there existed just 400 post offices, of which about 10% were in the Palatinate. These post offices had a rather colorful assortment of postmarks, straight lines, single circles, double circles, semi-circles, a few odd types and even a few 18th century types. All these postmarks, beginning Nov. 1, 1849, were used as *cancellers* for the postage stamps. The Bavarian postal administration had the correct idea, that this was the best way to provide for cancellation, but the example of most other countries convinced the postal authorities soon afterwards that special numeral cancellers were more practical. The regulations provided first that not more than half of each stamp should be covered by the cancellation but this produced many insufficiently cancelled stamps. To correct this, a decree dated Nov. 12, 1849, ordered, that half of each stamp must be covered by the cancellation and furthermore all stamps had to receive additional ink strokes at the destination, to be applied by pen by the distributing post office. The latter regulation which is responsible for many ugly additional pen cancellations (especially on the 1kr black and the 6kr "broken circle"), was fortunately withdrawn after a short period. The special numeral cancellers, small cogwheels of about 19 to 20mm. diameter, with a number in the center, were introduced at all 402 post offices, operating at that time, on August 1, 1850. The post offices, from Abensberg to Zwiesel, were numbered in alphabetical order, from 1 to 402 and their cancellers showed the number assigned to them. The regulations for the cancellation provided now, that every stamp had to receive an impression of the special

canceller and that the regular town postmarks were to be stamped alongside of the stamps on the letter. A somewhat semi-official exception existed for local mail and printed matter. For this kind of mail, the use of the town postmarks as cancellers was continued, but an additional strike had to be made on the letter alongside of the stamp. This regulation explains why the 1kr stamps are found much more frequently with town postmarks than the other values. Newly opened post offices received the numbers after 402 in order of their establishment. After several years, the lists of new post offices became so extended that it was difficult to handle them and it was decided to re-number the post offices in alphabetical order. This was started on Nov. 20, 1856, on which day the numeral cancellers were withdrawn from all 603 post offices existing at that day and redistributed a few days later, to be used beginning Dec. 1, 1856. In the interim period of ten days, the post offices again used their regular town postmarks as cancellers and covers showing such use are appreciated by specialists. The new list contained 606 post offices, from Abbach to Zwiesel, in alphabetical order, and the post offices from Dec. 1, 1856, used cogwheel cancellers with their new numbers. The cogwheel cancellers from 1 to 603 were therefore used at two different post offices ("First List" and "Second List") and covers proving this are sought after, as some numbers are much rarer in the first list than in the second one and vice-versa. Newly established post offices again received the numbers after 606 in order of their establishment, but now a change in the design of the cogwheel cancellers took place. Beginning with the number 607, all newly opened post offices—and, when replacements became necessary, also the old ones—received a new type of cancellers, in which the cogs were separated from the central wheel and furthermore each was broken up into two parts which gave the cancellers a completely different appearance. No reason is known for the change, but it can be supposed that difficulties in cleaning the old type probably were the main reason. All the additional post offices from 607 received such "opened-up" cogwheel cancellers exclusively as well as more than 200 post offices with numbers below 607, these latter as replacements for used-up "full" cogwheel cancellers. Some of these "opened-up" cancellers are scarce.

The *travelling post offices*, which existed from January 1, 1851, received semi-circles similar to those of the regular post offices, but with the route, for example "BAHNP. MUEENCHEN NUERNBERG" instead of the town name; the place of mailing was sometimes inserted on a separate line at the bottom. These postmarks were stamped only alongside the stamps on the covers. The stamps themselves were cancelled with a numeral canceller "406", from Dec. 1, 1856, with an opened-up cogwheel with "B.P." (abbreviated for "Bahn-Post") in center. In 1863, new semi-circle markings, with "K. BAYER. BAHNPOST" at top and route indication at bottom were introduced and in 1867 single circles with similar inscriptions started to appear, which were stamped alongside of the stamps on the covers.

The *numerical cancellers* remained in use for almost 19 years, until a decree of March 9, 1869, which became valid immediately, withdrew all special cancellers. At that time, the highest number was 922, which had been assigned to a new post office only nine days earlier. The use of the numeral cancellers stopped promptly and the regular town postmarks were again used as cancellers. All types of postmarks known from the 1849-50 period, except the 18th century markings and the small single circle cancellations, were now used again, augmented by several new types. These new types were semi-circles similar to those introduced from 1835, but with the town name in Gothic type, as well as rectangular postmarks, with town name and date, in addition to year date and hour. These new types started to appear in 1858, the rectangular only at a few large post offices. From 1867, new single circles were introduced, first similar to the small 18mm. circles of 1833, but with the town name in Gothic type, followed by larger single circles up to 22mm., partly with a small ornament at the bottom. After the abolition of the special cancellers in 1869, a new larger type of single circles was gradually introduced generally and became the only type procured from then on. They were of about 27mm. diameter and had inscriptions either in Roman or in Gothic letters. They showed the date and hour, the earliest ones also the year date, which was abolished later. The regulations provided now that the town postmark was to be applied twice, once as canceller on the stamps and once alongside of

the stamps on the cover. About 900 post offices existed at that time and their number increased steadily, although at a slower pace. At the end of the classic period, on Dec. 31, 1875, there were almost 1100 post offices in Bavaria.

The postmarks of the *travelling post offices* were also used as cancellers from 1869. In the Palatinate, a special kind of such postmarks came into use about 1870, double circles with the date on a horizontal bridge, the segments filled with vertical lines, inscribed "K. BAYR./BAHNPOST". There were also some *unusual cancellations*. The most conspicuous is the diamond-shaped "325" canceller, which was used in Munich on registered mail, 1866-67, with a special circular "Charge" marking alongside on the cover. Other "Charge" postmarks can also be found occasionally used as cancellers, especially from 1849 and 1850. On Feb. 16, 1875, the first registration labels, replacing the "Charge" postmarks, were introduced.

After the introduction of the *rural mail service*, a number of other postmarks can be found used as cancellers. There were special *mail box cancellers* from 1861, small circles with a letter, signifying the town name, and number of the mail box at the bottom, from 1871 with two letters only, abbreviation of the place of mailing. These cancellers were either attached to the mail boxes or carried by the mail carriers and used on mail which was found in the mail boxes. They were used until 1872, but are rare on stamps, as they had to be stamped alongside of the stamps on the covers, while the stamps were cancelled at the next post office. Only on mail delivered in the same rural district were they also used as cancellers. Munich used small circular letter carrier markings, with numbers only. They were mainly used as arrival postmarks on the back of letters, in addition to the regular arrival town postmarks. The postmarks of the *sub-post offices*, the so-called "*Postablagen*", the first of which existed from Jan. 15, 1852, but were officially organized only by decree of Sept. 15, 1860, were straight line markings with the word "POSTABLAGE" on the first and town name on the second line. They were introduced in 1860 and used as cancellers from the beginning although they also can be found alongside of the stamps on the covers. During the classic period, more than 200 such sub-post offices existed in Bavaria, some of them

only for a short period. A number of them are rarities but others can be found quite frequently. They are known on all classic stamps, including postage dues, except 1kr black and 6kr, Type I, but on some of them they are very rare.

Field post offices existed during the stamp period first in 1850, then in 1866 and during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. They were mostly semi-circles, with a few rectangular types. Field post mail was free and therefore the field post markings usually do not come on Bavarian stamps. But from 1870-71 they can be found occasionally on Alsace-Lorraine stamps, from mail of the civilian population, posted at the field post offices in occupied France.

Other special cancellations are some *emergency postmarks*, mostly straight lines without date, *parcel post markings*, used on the letters attached to parcels, furthermore markings of the *railroad stations*, which are very rare on stamps.

The canceller used by the *telegraph offices* was first a simple boxed "T". Later single circles, similar to the contemporary postmarks, but with "TS" after the town name, came into use. They are found on telegraph stamps and only very rarely on postage stamps.

The high values of the arms issue are found rather frequently, even in large blocks, with rectangular or oval cancellations, inscribed "K. HAUPTZEITUNGSEXPEDITION" and town name, which denotes that they were not used on mail but for the *accounting of newspaper fees* (Fig. 21). These markings were introduced in 1870 and are not common but are unpopular with most collectors.

Pen cancellation on the earliest stamps is of postal origin, used to obliterate stamps accidentally left uncancelled or insufficiently cancelled. Such cancellation on later stamps and issues usually denotes fiscal use, mostly on court documents, where such use seems to have been quite frequent. Revenue stamps were issued in Bavaria first in 1870. The public and even the authorities seem to have used postage stamps for the payment of fiscal fees from the early Fifties, a practice obviously tolerated and now continued. Such fiscally used stamps, mainly of the arms issue, are sometimes cancelled by *oval court handstamps*, with the Bavarian arms in the center, or rectangular markings, indicating use by a judicial authority (German: ". . . gericht"). Such



Fig. 21

markings seem to have been occasionally used also to cancel stamps on official mail, but they have been later misused for fancy fakes of bisects, etc. and for faked cancellations of blocks and other items, which are rarer used than unused.

The *ink* used for cancelling devices was regularly black. The regulations provided that only black ink should be used for cancelling purposes and a strict prohibition of the use of other colors was repeated in a special instruction, dated Jan. 4, 1862. Blue as well as red cancellations are rare on the numeral issue. On the imperforate arms issue, red cancellations are equally rare, but blue can be found somewhat more frequently. The registration cancellations were usually red, but they are rare on stamps. Colored town cancellations, although all very rare, are still less elusive than colored numeral cancellations. After the first perforated stamps were issued in 1870, blue and occasionally also violet ink can be found quite frequently and the new large single circle cancellations are rather common in blue. This color was regularly used for the cancellation of the telegraph stamps; its use for postage stamps was again forbidden in a decree dated May 31, 1872, but without much success.

All imperforate Bavaria stamps before 1870 come with *numeral cogwheel cancellations*. They are predominant on the numeral issue, on which the town postmarks constitute a small minority, except on 1kr rose and 1kr yellow, where they come rather frequently. On the red 18kr stamp, town cancellations are also less rare than on other values. Further exceptions are the 1kr black and the 6kr, Type I, as well as the first printing of the 3kr blue,

of which about 40% have town cancellations. On the imperforate stamps in the arms type, the numeral cancellers predominate on the 6kr blue and 9kr, while they are scarce on the 6kr brown and 7kr, as well as on the 1kr; they are in the distinct minority on the 12kr and 18kr stamps. On the 3kr, numeral and town cancellations are about equally divided. The "opened-up" cogwheel cancellers are very rare on the 1kr black of 1849, while the "full" cogwheels are scarce on 6kr brown, 7kr, 12kr and 18kr of the imperforate arms issue. The perforated issues, 1870 and later, as well as the 1m imperf. are not known with genuine numeral cancellations and it is very unlikely that they exist, as all numeral cancellers were withdrawn before these stamps were issued. Of the numeral cancellers, all numbers over 800 are scarce, as well as some lower ones; of some, only a few examples are known. When considering the two types of the cancellers and the use in the post offices of the first or the second distribution—which can be proven only on letters—the numeral cancellers provide more than 2000 different varieties. Counting the town cancellations, "Postablage" markings etc. and considering also the color of the cancellations, we come to a figure of not far from 10,000 with which the Bavaria cancellations collector has to reckon.

For the cancelling of the *postage due stamps* there existed no special regulations. They were usually cancelled in the same way as the postage stamps, but are frequently pen cancelled or were not cancelled at all, especially when they were affixed by the mail carrier, which was done in the rural mail service. The cancellation of these stamps does not seem to have been important as they were not sold to the public and were worthless in the hands of private persons. The *telegraph stamps* were cancelled with the handstamps of the telegraph offices, but mostly by punching holes through them, which make them quite unattractive.

The *envelopes* were originally cancelled in the same way as the postage stamps, but when the numeral cancellers were abolished in 1869, at the same time the cancellation of the imprinted stamps on the envelopes was abolished; until 1873, the postmarks were to be applied alongside of the stamps only, then cancellation of the imprinted stamps with the regular town postmarks was again ordered. As numeral cancellers were used for the cancelling of en-

velopes only for about five weeks, they are rare. On the *postal cards*, the postmarks of the mailing and the distributing office had to be applied on the face of the cards. On the *wrappers*, the stamps were usually cancelled, while on the *money order cards* the postmark was stamped alongside of the stamps, in a specially provided space.

Of some Bavarian postage stamps, *re-issues* were made, but all only for official purposes—to complete official collections to be shown at exhibitions—and not for sale to philatelists. They are all considerably rarer than the originals. The first occasion for re-issues arose when an exhibit for the World's Fair at Vienna 1873 was assembled and the postal authorities did not have full sheets of certain values of old issues, namely the 1kr, 3kr, 6kr brown, 7kr and 12kr of the 1867 issue. A small number of sheets, possibly not more than two of each value, were printed from the plates just in use for the perforated issue of 1870, on regular white paper. The missing silk thread was simulated by drawing a red ink line on the back of each row of stamps before they were gummed, which makes the re-issues easily recognizable. Few copies are in philatelic possession, they are very rare. At the same time, and for the same purpose, *special printings* of the 1870 issue, 1kr, 3kr, 6kr, 7kr, 9kr, 10kr, 12kr, 18kr were made, supposedly 10 sheets of each. These special printings were made from cleaned plates, in bright colors and with sharp embossing, on paper with the 17mm. watermark and are not easily distinguishable. The few sets which are in philatelic possession command good prices. The 12kr is, in a strict philatelic sense, a reissue, because this value had been withdrawn from the post offices several months earlier. All these re-issues and special printings were valid for postage, but we know of no copies actually used. After the stamps were demonetized, a *reprint* was made for the purpose of a National Exhibition at Nuernberg in 1896. This reprint, of the 1kr and 7kr 1867 only, was made in very small quantities, on remainders of the original silk thread paper, and was such an accurate copy of the originals that no such reprints have been identified and the differences between originals and reprints are unknown.

Forgeries and *fakes* are rather numerous among Bavarian stamps, although they concentrate on a few items. The most forged

stamp is the 1kr black of 1849, of which dozens of different forgeries exist, of which only a few are dangerous. The scarce 12kr stamps of 1867 and 1870 have been faked by skinning the 12kr stamps imprinted on money order cards. Most other fakes concern the cancellations and some of them are quite dangerous. Especially the 1875 issue of postage stamps and the three postage due stamps are favored subjects for the application of faked cancellations, but also some rare cancellations have been imitated on unused inexpensive stamps. In a similar way, block rarities have been faked by applying a faked cancellation on much more common unused blocks; in some cases genuine official handstamps of other than postal origin, for example, oval court seals, have been used for that purpose, as well as for faked bisects. The faking of bisects and other scarce frankings has been a rather big industry; all bisects, except those of 6kr stamps and of the 12kr green of 1862, previously considered all right, have proved faked. Items of this kind should be bought only with caution.

The *philatelic literature* about Bavaria is more extensive than of many other countries, but it is all in German and rather one-sided. On some favored items, for example the black 1kr of 1849 as well as the numeral cogwheel cancellations, a rather large number of authors have worked, but other fields have been frightfully neglected. For documentation, the best book is still "Geschichte und Katalog der Postwertzeichen des Koenigreichs Bayern" by Cornelio Joris and Otto Sedlmayer, published in 1893; a book by Johann Brunner, "Bayerns Postwertzeichen 1849-1920", published 1924, although based on official archives, is much less instructive, while it contains some valuable data. The most provocative book about the black 1kr of 1849, "Die Schwarze Einser", has been published recently (1949) by J. de Hesselle, with a number of new and interesting discoveries. Philatelically, the Kohl Handbook provides, on 17 pages plus a 4-page supplement, the best monograph, edited by Prof. Dr. Erich Stenger, who has also written many valuable articles and brochures in the field. The specialized Michel Catalog of Germany also provides some useful leads and can be of help. In the field of cancellations, the books about the numeral cogwheel cancellations predominate, especially the monographs by Carl Beck—Carl Holzschuher (1911), Prof.

Dr. E. Stenger (1915) and J. W. Stuendt (1917). Nothing of any great value had been written about other postmarks until recently, when Karl Winkler published an excellent "Handbuch der Bayerischen Poststempel" which gives a thorough description of all postmarks of the classic period, including the pre-stamp markings. There exists no philatelic literature of any importance about Bavaria in English and the collector who wants to specialize or to study the field will be on virgin ground if he cannot read German, but this may furnish just the proper incentive to an ambitious collector.

The classic stamps of Bavaria consist of 40 *main catalog numbers* in the Scott Catalog. They are priced unused a little over \$600, used slightly over \$350 and, when always the cheaper kind is taken, at \$260. Only a few stamps—the five short-lived stamps with wavy lines watermark and the two perforated postage dues, of which large remainders were sold—are considerably rarer used than unused and their catalog prices show this. All other stamps are rarer unused than used, some of them much rarer. The most expensive unused stamp is the 6kr of 1849 in the first type, listed at \$225, the highest priced used stamp is the 1kr black of 1849, at \$75. But there is a great percentage of cheaper grade stamps, as 28 of the 40 stamps are catalogued at \$5 or less, 19 of them are listed at \$1 or less and 15 stamps at 50c or less. The lowest priced group contains one stamp priced at 10c, three at 5c and one even at 2c. It is obvious that this great number of low priced stamps provides a reasonably cheap field for the specialist, be he attracted by paper or printing varieties, shades or cancellations. Such specializing can of course also be done on a larger scale and then will involve larger amounts, but the collector can easily concentrate on a field which is within his means. The postal stationery will also give no trouble, as there are no rarities among the regular items. Specializing in postmarks and cancellations is especially rewarding, due to the plentifullness of the material and its low price. For the philatelic student, there is still sufficient work to be done, as there are many unsolved or incompletely solved problems in the field, about which the experts disagree. The establishment of the earliest dates of use has also been quite neglected. Of the postmarks, only the numeral cogwheel and the "Postablage" cancellations are

thoroughly explored, but concerning other postmarks, including those of the pre-stamp period, much work can still be done, as these fields have been greatly neglected by previous authors. We think that an ambitious collector can earn comparatively easy laurels in this field. Bavaria is a good field for the collector,

whether he only tries to get one fine copy of each stamp or whether he tries to specialize or to study. We do not believe that he will be sorry that he entered this field, as a well developed Bavaria collection will always be an object which a philatelist can proudly show

(Next: VI. Belgium)

THE TORONTO SHOW

The first International Philatelic Exhibition in Canada is a matter of philatelic history. Those who were fortunate enough to attend it have returned to their homes, satisfied with what they have seen and heard. The only exception may have been those few collectors who went to Toronto with the fixed idea that they had to get the Grand Award or another high prize for their collection and have been disappointed. But luckily for our hobby there are not many collectors who are either so self-confident that they cannot recognize the virtues of other collections and consider their collection the best, or who cannot gracefully accept the verdict when the jury has found their collection less worthy than that of a competing collector. This small minority of ever dissatisfied collectors may hold some grudges against the big Toronto show, but all other visitors enjoyed it thoroughly and had a good time on the side.

It was really a big show. We have seen almost all big international exhibitions held during the last two decades, in Europe as well as over here, and the Toronto show stands up well by comparison. Few shows had such a fine exhibition building at their disposal and the presentation of the collections was organized in a way which could not be improved upon. The organization ran very smoothly; there was no confusion and the whole exhibition was ready many hours before the opening ceremony. The frames in which the collections were exhibited not only enabled quick and easy mounting of the exhibits but also gave complete protection to the stamps. The lighting was excellent, during the daytime even too good, as the sun was shining rather brightly on some exhibits. The owners of some collections with delicate stamps were afraid that the sunshine might discolor their treasures and they bought up Toronto's supply of colored cellophane to cover up their exhibits and protect them from the damaging sun rays.

The exhibits were of the usual diversity and the different standards of the various countries

from which they came were obvious. More than 300 philatelists from 18 countries filled the 1350 frames with their exhibits, but exhibitors from Canada, the United States and Great Britain filled 95% of the frames. Especially imposing was the participation from this country, although more by the number and diversity of exhibits than by their importance and quality. Generally the exhibits were on a higher plane than in the case of a number of previous great shows—although not as high as last year in London, where the exhibits were carefully screened out—and there were only very few exhibits which seemed to fall below the standard of a great international show. The collections brought over from Great Britain were much less numerous than those from this country but they were practically all collections of distinction and quality. It was well deserved that they brought home to England six gold medals while the much more numerous exhibits from this country rated only five such high awards.

The exhibition contained a great number of high-class *collections* and there was plenty of material which impressed even the most sophisticated philatelist. Compared with last year's London exhibition a rather distinct unevenness was apparent. While the London show had chosen its exhibits by way of invitation, the Toronto show gave everybody a chance to exhibit which policy does not always have favorable results. While some countries were lavishly represented, others were poor or entirely missing. British North America and the United States filled a considerable part of the show and left little to be desired. The weak spots were more obvious in the foreign countries, where of one popular country no less than eight collections were exhibited while of a number of other important countries there was not one collection present. These unsatisfactory conditions were partly relieved by the *Court of Honor* because there an attempt was made to give a true picture of the classic issues until the end of 1851 and of the stamps