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THE
POSTAGE STAMPS
OF SWITZERLAND

P. MIRABAUD — A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD

THE
POSTAGE STAMPS
OF SWITZERLAND

1843 — 1862

PARIS
LIBRAIRIES-IMPRIMERIES RÉUNIES
MOTTEROZ, Directeur
7, rue Saint-Benoît, 7

—
1899

THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF COPIES HAVE BEEN PRINTED
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PREFACE

In the year 1840, England, turning to account the invention of Sir Rowland Hill, was the first to introduce prepayment of letters by the employment of postage-stamps. Scarcely half a century has elapsed since this revolution took place, which, modest as it seemed, has been nevertheless so fruitful in its effects, that it would now be difficult to calculate the marvellous advantages gained by the civilized world in the circulation of these tiny pictures.

If the man of business is now enabled, at a trifling cost, to keep himself in constant communication with his agents dispersed throughout the most distant lands; if it is easy for the scholar to exchange thoughts with those who in far-off countries are interested in the same studies as himself; if the poorest people can, without any great sacrifice, converse by letter with relations and friends from whom fate has severed them, — it is to the immense facilities afforded to correspondence by the employment of postage-stamps that these benefits are due.

Most people, it is true, profit by these numerous advantages without considering the source from whence they flow.

Postage-stamps have shared the lot of all things that have become matters of daily and necessary use. We employ them continually, we should miss them greatly if they were not at our disposal, but we hardly ever think of appreciating the services they render us.

If this is the general practice, we must, nevertheless, admit that there are some exceptions. We do not all of us profess indifference to those humble scraps of paper which have no sooner performed their mission than they are thrown into the waste-paper basket along with the envelope they decorate.

A few years after the appearance of the first stamps, there were persons who found a pleasure in collecting and classifying these many-coloured labels; and the occupation proved so attractive, that it was not long before this kind of collection came much into vogue.

Not only is a feeling of curiosity gratified by the inspection of such varied subjects as are presented by the stamps of different countries; not only is an artistic interest awakened in us by a gallery of these little pictures, drawn generally by the best artists; but the study of postage-stamps is connected with a thousand other studies; it demands very varied knowledge; and those who have had no experience in the subject, cannot well imagine how much is to be learnt by handling and arranging these scraps of paper.

Competent writers have often defended stamp-collecting against unjust attacks, and shown that there is nothing puerile about it, as is too generally thought. Quite recently, a cleverly written book admirably summed up the advantages of this study (1).

(1) *Manuel de l'amateur de timbres*, by Dr A. Legrand (Dr Magnus). Paris, 1894. 8°, 396 pages.

A younger sister of Numismatics, Philately presents numerous points of contact with that science. Although very inferior to coins, through their fragility and the comparative worthlessness of the substance of which they are made, postage-stamps resemble coins in most other respects. Like them, they teach us the history of each nation by revealing to us, through the changes in the effigies or legends they bear, the succession of the different Sovereigns, and the political vicissitudes of all the States of the globe. As Dr Legrand aptly remarks, they even sometimes retain the trace of events which are too fugitive to allow time to be spent in recording them in bronze or silver; and one has seen in certain countries that Pretenders to power have printed postage-stamps before they have been able to assume authority and coin money.

There is no reason why the Philatelist should not be something of a philosopher while pursuing his study. The mere inspection of a postage-stamp often suffices to indicate the character of a people or a government. Thus, a more or less advanced state of civilization will be shown by a greater or less degree of perfection in the artistic work. Republics are easily recognized by their symbolic devices, or by portraits of their great men; and Monarchies by effigies of their Sovereigns, or by the arms of reigning families. It can even sometimes be surmised by these latter badges what is the extent of the royal power in a country. Where Monarchies are constitutional, the reproduction of the features of the king or queen is generally reproduced on the stamps, as in England, Belgium and Spain; while with nations that have preserved absolute power, or have remained more deeply attached to monarchical institutions, there is a repugnance to subjecting the august

effigy of the Sovereign to be marred and smudged in the Post-office, as is seen in Russia and the different German States. It was on this account that the late King of Naples would only allow his portrait to appear on stamps on condition that the obliterating mark should not deface his features (1).

Geography, like history, is closely bound up with the study of postage-stamps, necessitating the acquisition of much information upon the subject which would otherwise be neglected. The smallest countries have their places marked in the collector's album; and there are certain colonies, and certain little Republics, whose position, whose name even, he would be ignorant of, if he did not see with his own eyes the stamps they have issued.

Moreover, not only must the stamp-collector know the geographical position of the different nations; he must also familiarise himself with their institutions and languages; he must master their mode of reckoning, and learn their monetary system and their weights and measures.

Where countries use the European languages, it is not very difficult to read and understand the mottoes inscribed upon their stamps, but it is not the same when we come to Eastern lands. The alphabet itself requires serious study; and those for whom the stamps of Asia have no secrets may be regarded as really learned men.

Nor will it suffice that the Philatelist be equipped with a knowledge of history, geography and languages. To these must be added heraldry, if he would find his way through the maze of devices which enter into the composition of the armorial bearings with which stamps are so frequently

(1) See in the *Timbre-poste* for 1866, number 40, pp. 27 and 28, an article entitled : *les Timbres-poste au Sénat français*.

adorned. He must also possess some technical information about the raw materials employed in making stamps and the way they are used. The collector must be able to guard carefully against the imitations which are offered to him; and this he can only do by gaining an exact knowledge of the elements which go to make up a genuine stamp.

To this end, an examination of the design and inscriptions is not sufficient. He must also be able to distinguish between the different kinds of engraving and printing.

He will know, for instance, that in copper-plate engraving where the drawings are traced by incisions made on a sheet of metal by an engraver, or by aqua-fortis, the ink that has sunk into the hollows is deposited in relief on the paper, heavy pressure having been applied to this paper by means of a roller; and he will not confuse the result thus obtained with that produced by relief engraving. In the latter method, the parts only of the plate on which the drawing is made are spared by the engraver, and they thus alone remain in relief. These reliefs, charged with greasy ink, are conveyed to the paper, all the other parts of the plate being hollowed out. The result is that, when pressure is applied, the portions of the paper destined to remain white, penetrate into the hollows, and form, on the reverse side, a sort of embossing.

Lastly he will recognize the effects of lithographic printing. In this case, the subject having been drawn upon a special stone with a pencil or lithographic ink, and fixed by means of an acid, there is no relief, and the design, which is reproduced on the paper, gives it a somewhat glossy appearance, resulting from the pressure between the smooth surfaces of the stone and the roller.

As postage-stamps vary in different countries, their

history is necessarily made up of a series of monographs devoted to each nation.

The official texts relative to the issues made by a government, and which constitute, so to speak, the civil status of each stamp; the detailed description of the design with its motto; the particulars concerning the artists commissioned to produce the different types of stamps; the mode of manufacture chosen for carrying out the artist's designs; the paper on which the stamps have been printed; the colours that have been applied to them : such are the principal divisions of the plan that may be traced for such a monograph, — to which should be added the examination of certain accessory points, such as the reimpresions that may have been executed, or the obliterations that have been employed at the Post-office to cancel the stamps.

It is in a treatise of such a kind that we would attempt to deal with early Swiss stamps. Their history gives a peculiar interest to the modifications that have been introduced into the Constitution of the Helvetian Confederation since the introduction of stamps into Swiss territory.

Employed first in Zurich, Geneva and Basle, at a period when the Swiss Cantons enjoyed an almost complete autonomy, and each had its own postal administration, the earliest stamps of this country present an exclusively local character.

In 1847, after the war of the Sonderbund, in which the league of the Catholic Cantons had the upper hand in its struggle with the Protestant Cantons, centralisation was developed in the Republic; a Constitution was elaborated, which was promulgated in the following year, giving to the Federal element a much more important part in the government.

In addition to the Council of the States, formed by the forty-four Cantonal deputies, a National Council was instituted, composed of the representatives of the nation, — the executive power being confided to seven members of the Federal Council. A certain number of public services were taken over by the Federal government, instead of being left in the hands of the several Cantons.

We readily see that these new tendencies are faithfully reflected in the stamps.

From being Cantonal, the Postal Service became Federal, and the stamp system was extended to the whole of Switzerland. But the reform which was going on in all branches of the administration, could not be established at once. Its organization required a certain amount of time; and to that transitional period belongs the production of those provisional stamps which, after some time, gave way to Federal stamps properly so called. No more striking example could be found to show to what an extent the study of stamps necessitates a thorough knowledge of the history and institutions of a country.

Before the reform of 1848, the twenty-two Cantons composing the Helvetian Confederation did not employ a uniform coinage; and, in order to study their stamps, it is necessary to review their different monetary systems. But, as Zurich, Geneva and Basle alone used their own distinct stamps, we will limit ourselves to explaining the value of the coins which were in circulation in those three Cantons.

There is no difficulty about Geneva. The French monetary system was employed there, then as now, — the franc and centime having the same value as at the present day. The sole difference consisted in the divisions of the Genevese copper money; the coins were of 1, 4, 10 and 25 centimes.

At Zurich, rappen, shillings and florins were used. The florin, corresponding to 2 fr. 29 cts of French currency, was equal to 40 shillings, and the shilling to 4 rappen : thus the rappen represented 0 fr. 0143; the shilling, 0 fr. 0572; so that the 4 rappen stamp was worth a little more than 5 centimes and a half, and the 6 rappen stamp, about 8 centimes and a half.

The unit of money in Basle was the franc, or quarter of an « écu neuf » (the new crown); but it was the Swiss franc, which also circulated in the Cantons of Argovie, Bern, Fribourg, Soleure, Vaud and Valais, and was equal to 1 fr. 43 centimes of French currency.

Ten batzen, or 100 rappen, went to the Swiss franc; from which it is easy to reckon that the batzen would be equivalent to 14.3 centimes, and the Swiss rappen to about one centime and a half. The stamps of 2 rappen and a half, issued at Basle, were thus worth, in French money, 0 fr. 0357.

In 1850, a Federal law extended the Genevan currency — i. e. the French monetary system — to the whole of Switzerland; but this law did not come into force until the 1st of January 1852. And here it is important to remark, in order to prevent confusion, that in adopting a coinage representing in value that of France, Switzerland retained in its monetary terminology the word *rappen*; but instead of preserving the value which it had in Zurich and Basle, the word became synonymous with centime. It must thus be borne in mind that, dating from the issue of 1852, *rappen* has not the same signification as it formerly had, and simply means centime.

In order to complete these preliminary notes, it is well to define the terms applied to weights and measures which we shall meet with in the documents relative to the Swiss postal services.

In the system adopted by the Federal law of December 23rd, 1851, and which became obligatory in all the Cantons from January 1st, 1857, the unit of weight is the French pound, — about half a kilogram (1). The pound is subdivided as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$; and these two last weights have special names: the *ounce* and the *loth*. The pound is thus equal to 16 ounces or 32 loths.

The history of Swiss stamps has already been the subject of a considerable number of publications, as may be seen on reference to the appendix. Some among them are of considerable importance, viz. the articles by Schulze on ancient Swiss postage-stamps published in the *Timbre-poste* and the *Philatelist*; the catalogue prepared by Dr Legrand for the French *Société de Timbrologie*; the monograph of M. de Reuterskiöld on the Cantonal stamps, and that of M. Sanson on those of Geneva. But notwithstanding the merits of these studies, many points remained obscure, and many questions remained unanswered; hence a need was felt of a treatise which should embody a more thorough investigation.

It was at the meetings of the Lausanne *Société de Timbrologie*, presided over by M. Blanchard, that the idea of the present book was conceived. By carefully reading the official documents preserved in the Archives, and by attentively examining various periodicals, together with long researches among the principal collections, MM. Chenevière, Mirabaud, and de Reuterskiöld have been enabled to gather a considerable amount of unpublished information which justifies this new publication. Although they do not flatter themselves with having achieved perfection, although more than one gap remains to be filled up, they nevertheless hope

(1) A kilogram equals 2.2 English pounds.

that, in stating as exactly as possible the present position of the science, this book will prove serviceable to amateurs, and will, possibly, be a stimulus which will lead to new discoveries. In this attempt, which they are far from regarding as absolutely final, they have endeavoured simply to state what seems to them to be the truth. If in dealing with some of the many difficult questions which they have had to elucidate, they have erred, they will gladly welcome any corrections communicated to them, and will seek to profit by references to texts or facts which may have escaped their observation.

In dealing with postage-stamps, no description can supply the place of the inspection of the object itself. It is impossible to give the reader an idea of what a stamp is like, unless an exact reproduction of it is placed before him. Hence it was thought necessary to supplement this book with carefully executed plates. Everything has been done to make these illustrations, both in drawing and colour, faithful representations of the original stamps.

By means of expensive and complicated processes, a satisfactory result has been obtained. At the head of each article devoted to a separate issue of stamps, is placed a plate offering to the eye the same impression as would be conveyed by a page from the album of a choice collection. The very exactness of these reproductions, has made it necessary to take great precautions lest the attempts of forgers should be involuntarily abetted. Only the exact number of copies required for the book have been printed from the engraved plates; and, when done with, the plates have been broken up. Further, « to make assurance doubly sure », a specially prepared paper has been employed, which could not possibly be confused with that of the original stamp.

We wish to convey our thanks to M. L. Le Grand, who

has occupied himself with the bibliographical researches, and to all the collectors who have allowed us to examine and reproduce the rare specimens contained in their albums. We hope that other collectors will communicate to us any additions and corrections the perusal of this book may suggest. In conclusion, we have especially to thank Dr Legrand, who has obligingly opened to us the doors of his rich philatelic library.

P. MIRABAUD.

A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

DIVISIONS OF THE BOOK

The divisions adopted in this book were dictated by the nature of the facts with which it deals. The first three parts will treat in turn of the STAMPS ISSUED BY THE CANTONS, the TRANSITIONAL STAMPS which appeared after the Confederation took over the control of the Post-Office, but before the issue of Federal stamps, and, finally, of the STAMPS ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. A fourth part will be devoted to a subject common to the three periods — a description of OBLITERATIONS.

In the history of the different stamps, a uniform plan will render research easy. First, will be given a short history of the issue of the stamp and its official circulation; then, *in extenso*, and printed in smaller type, the texts bearing upon that information; and, finally, a description of the type adopted for the stamp, together with such details concerning its manufacture as we have been able to obtain, viz. the number of stamps issued, re-impressions, and other details. The dimensions of the different parts that form the design of each stamp having been carefully indicated in the work of M. de Reuterskiöld, which is in the hands of every collector, it has been thought unnecessary to repeat those observations which are only of use in the detection of forgeries. The plates we give will, moreover, furnish very precise means of verification.

It may be useful to note here that variations of size may be found in different specimens of the same stamp, caused by the stretching produced by fixing them on letters. This is especially noticeable in strips consisting of several stamps.

PART I

Cantonal stamps, properly so called,
that is to say, issued by the Cantons
before the Confederation took over the control
of the Post-Office.



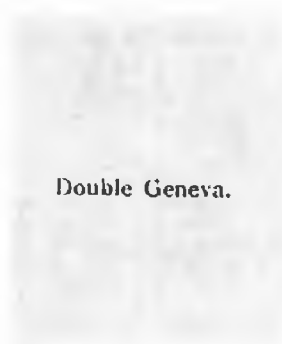
The five types of the Zurich 4 Rp.



The five types of the Zurich 6 Rp.



Basle
« Dove ».



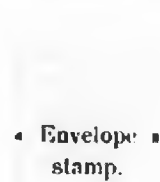
Double Geneva.



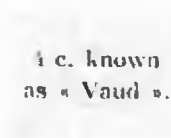
Small
Eagle.



Large
Eagle.



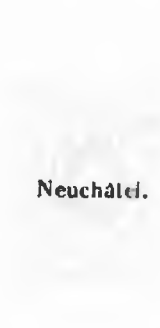
« Envelope »
stamp.



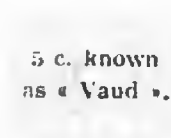
1 c. known
as « Vaud ».



Winterthur.



Neuchâtel.



5 c. known
as « Vaud ».

CANTONAL STAMPS.

The types of the number 10.

1 0 1

The types of the number 10.



Small
type

Small
type

Small
type

Small
type

Small
type

Small
type

Small
type

Small
type

Small
type

Small
type



CHAPTER I

Stamps of the Canton of Zurich

STAMPS ISSUED BY THE CANTON OF ZURICH

CALLED « 4 and 6 of Zurich »

March 1843

Among the Swiss Cantons, Zurich was the first to use postage-stamps. We should have liked to give here some details upon the enquiries which preceded the definite adoption of this new method of prepaying letters; unfortunately, the Cantonal Archives of Zurich are very incomplete on this head; and we have only been able to discover the following information relative to the issue — i. e. the official putting into circulation — of Zurich stamps.

On the 13th of August 1842, the Postal Department laid before the Council of State a report showing how the postal organization could be simplified; and, basing it upon the system of prepayment recently introduced into England, proposed that the Finance Department should undertake the manufacture of postage-stamps. According to this report, the rates were to be reduced to two for the interior of the Canton; namely, 4 rappen for letters circulating within the district

Issue
of Zurich stamps
of 4 and 6 Rappen
about
March 1843.

of any one post-office — called the local « rayon » —, and 6 rappen for the Cantonal « rayon », or letters addressed to places in the Canton belonging to a district other than that in which they were posted.

This proposal was considered and approved by the Council of State in its sitting of January 21st, 1843; and was reported upon as follows :

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE CANTON
OF ZURICH DATED THE 21st OF JANUARY, 1843.

*Approval of a resolution of the Postal Department for the simplification
of letter rates for the Canton of Zurich.*

Documents
relative to the
issue of the 4 and
6 rappen
of Zurich.

In its report, dated August 13th, the Postal Department notes that when, in 1836, the letter rate was regulated, two categories or rayons were resolved upon for the internal service; namely :

5 rappen for a distance of 4 leagues (*lieues*)
and 8 rappen for a greater distance.

The town of Zurich imposed upon letters delivered within its district a supplementary rate of 1 rappen for the wages of the letter-carrier; so that, instead of the two rates, there were really three, of 5, 6 and 8 rappen, which entailed considerable difficulty in keeping the accounts.

The department therefore thought it well to take into consideration a simplification similar to that already introduced into several of the great States. It was necessary, on the one hand, to avoid too great a reduction of the postal rate, and on the other, not to compel the public, by too high charges, to seek other means of forwarding letters. A single Cantonal rate could not be adopted, on account of the importance of the internal correspondence of Zurich, Winterthur and other populous places.

In consideration hereof, the Postal Department determines :

1° That the present distance-rate for the internal service of the Canton of Zurich be suppressed, and replaced by a uniform rate of 6 rappen for single letters, that is to say for letters weighing less than one loth (15^{gr}.62), without any supplementary payment to the letter-carrier.

2° That for registered letters an additional charge be made of 10 rappen for the cost of entry : these 10 rappen to be paid by the sender, who is authorized to require a receipt from the Post-Office ; all arrangements, however, made with other postal administrations being maintained.

3° That a Local Post, with a rate reduced to 4 rappen, be established in order to facilitate the service within the district of any one post-office. All places in which the letter-carriers of a post-office can deliver letters direct, are to be considered as belonging to such post-office district.

4° The letters, notes, etc., carried by the Local Post may be prepaid by means of stamps sold by the postal administration. It shall also manufacture 6 rappen stamps, with which letters can be prepaid to their destination in the Canton.

5° That, for the present, no changes be made in the rates of letters to be delivered outside the Canton, save that the charge for the wages of the letter-carrier shall be abolished.

The Council of State further decides that the Postal Administration be authorized to give effect to this resolution, and to inform the public thereof by such means as may be found desirable (1).

The resolution of the Postal Department was soon after put into execution. Although the exact date when the public were supplied with Zurich stamps is not known, it is certain that they were in circulation by the beginning of March, 1843, since a letter bearing an obliterated stamp of the 2^d of that month has been found.

The Zurich stamps were manufactured at Zurich by Messrs. Orell, Fussli and Co. They are lithographed in black on white paper ruled with red lines.

Description of
the 4 and 6 Rappen
of Zurich.
Their mode
of manufacture.

The design is of the simplest. In the centre of the stamp is a large figure, 4 or 6, representing its value. This figure is placed upon a trellis-work ground formed by oblique lines in groups of four, presenting a diamond-shaped pattern. The whole is surrounded by a rectangular border inclosing the inscriptions and ornaments.

(1) Schulze, in his article on *Anciens timbres suisses*, quotes several passages of this order of the Postal Department (*le Timbre-poste*, 1877, N° 71, p. 22).

The inscriptions are upon a ground ruled with horizontal lines. At the top of the stamp is the word « Zürich »; at the bottom, « Local-Taxe », for those of 4 rappen, and « Cantonal-Taxe » for those of 6 rappen. The right and left sides of the border are filled up with curved ornaments upon a vertically-lined background. Of these curves, there are six and a half on each side; the seventh, of which there is only a half, is at the top on the left side, and at the bottom on the right. They are separated by little flowerets (*ornements*) not unlike the upper part of a fleur de lis; and each one encloses the top of a little floreated ornament of the same kind, which is cut by the central portion of the stamp. Each half-curve contains only one of the leaves of this floreated ornament. In the four corners of the stamp are five black dots upon a checker-work ground.

These stamps are separated from one another, upon the sheet, by a thin black line, which sometimes shows only fragments.

It was long thought, according to A. Schulze, that the Zurich stamps were printed in sheets of twenty, arranged in four horizontal rows of five (1); but it is now certain that these sheets contained a hundred stamps placed in ten double rows of five. We are acquainted with a horizontal strip of ten adhering specimens of the 6 of Zurich, and also the types 3, 4, 5, 1 and 2 of the 4 of Zurich, likewise adhering in the preceding order. This arrangement determines the width of the sheet. Moreover, there must have been a hundred stamps to the sheet; for we have discovered, as will be seen further on, that a re-impression of the Zurich stamps was executed in 1862, by order of the Postal Authorities; and the sheets of this re-impression, which were produced from the original plate, contained a hundred stamps.

(1) See the article by A. Schulze on *Anciens timbres suisses* in the *Timbre-poste*, 1877, N° 471, p. 22.

The plate which was used in printing these sheets was prepared as follows. A drawing was first made representing five stamps in a horizontal line; and these five stamps were reproduced upon the lithographic stone the necessary number of times. As an artist, however skilful he may be, does not reproduce absolutely the same drawing several times, it can be easily understood that five different varieties are met with in the stamps thus manufactured, always occupying the same places on each sheet, and distinguished by certain details of execution. The form of the figure varies, and the inscriptions present slight differences in the size of the letters, in the punctuation (1), etc. On the whole, the simplest way of recognizing these varieties, is to examine the oblique lines of the ground. These lines are placed differently in each type of stamp. The two following tables show how they are grouped:

1° Oblique lines running from right to left, counting from the top left-hand corner.

4 rappen.

Type	I.	1 line,	15 groups of 4 lines, 3 lines.		
—	II.	0	— 16 —	— 0 —	
—	III.	0	— 16 —	— 0 —	
—	IV.	3	— 15 —	— 1 —	
—	V.	2	— 15 —	— 2 —	

6 rappen.

Type	I.	2 lines,	15 groups of 4 lines, 2 lines.		
—	II.	1	— 15 —	— 3 —	
—	III.	0	— 15 —	— 3 —	
—	IV.	0	— 16 —	— 0 —	
—	V.	2	— 15 —	— 1 —	

(1) *Les Timbres de Zurich*, by Dr Magnus, in the *Timbrophile*, 6th year, 1870, p. 506-507. — See the article by Schulze, already quoted.

2° *Oblique lines from left to right, counting from the top right-hand corner.*

4 rappen.

Type	I.	0 line,	16 groups of 4 lines,	0 line.
—	II.	0 —	16 —	— 0 —
—	III.	3 —	15 —	— 2 —
—	IV.	2 —	15 —	— 3 —
—	V.	2 —	15 —	— 3 —

6 rappen.

Type	I.	0 line,	16 groups of 4 lines,	1 line (1).
—	II.	3 —	15 —	— 1 —
—	III.	2 —	15 —	— 3 —
—	IV.	1 —	15 —	— 3 —
—	V.	1 —	16 —	— 0 —

As it sometimes happens that one of the corners of the stamp is covered by the obliteration, we think it useful to give below a description of the upper and lower borders of each type.

1°

4 rappen.

Type I. Upper border : 7 lines, one of which passes under the word *Zurich* without touching any one of the letters: the *R* and the *I* almost touch the outer border.

Lower border : 8 lines, none of which pass under the word *Local-Taxe*; there is a full-stop after *Local-Taxe*, in this type only.

(1) In the 6 rappen type I, the eighth line is double.

- Type II.** Upper border : 6 lines, none of which pass under *Zürich*.
The *U* and the *I* almost touch the outer border.
Lower border : 8 lines, none of which pass under *Local-Taxe*.
- Type III.** Upper border : 6 lines, the letters of *Zürich* are all equal and exactly fill the space between the first and sixth lines.
Lower border : 8 lines, one of which passes under *Local-Taxe*.
- Type IV.** Upper border : 7 lines, one of which passes under *Zürich*.
Lower border : 9 lines, one of which is very close to the outer border line; two lines under *Local-Taxe*.
- Type V.** Upper border : 7 lines, one of which passes under *Zürich*.
Lower border : 9 lines, two of which pass under *Local* and only one under *Taxe*.

2°

6 rappen.

- Type I.** Upper border : 8 lines, one of which is very near the inner frame line and passes under *Zürich*.
Lower border : 8 lines, one of which is very near the inner frame line. One line passes under *Cantonal-Taxe*, touching the *X* only.
- Type II.** Upper border : 8 lines, one of which passes under *Zürich*.
This type alone has a full-stop after that word.
Lower border : 8 lines, one of which passes under *Cantonal-Taxe*.
- Type III.** Upper border : 8 lines, one of which passes under *Zürich*.
Lower border : 8 lines, one of which passes under the inscription. There is a full-stop after *Cantonal-Taxe*.
- Type IV.** Upper border : 8 lines, one of which passes under *Zürich*.
Lower border : 8 lines, one of which passes under the whole of the inscription, except under the *T* of *Taxe*; there is a full-stop after this word.
- Type V.** Upper border : 8 lines, two of which pass under *Zürich*.
Lower border : 9 lines, one of which passes under *Cantonal-Taxe*; there is a full-stop after this word.

It should be noted that, in the 6 rappen plate, a stamp of the 3rd type, the transfer of which was faulty, has been retouched by the engraver. A specimen of this variety is in the Castle collection, in London (1).

As we said above, the Zurich stamps were printed on paper showing alternately single and double faint red lines. These lines are either horizontal or vertical according to the way in which the sheet has been put under the press. We may remark, however, that in the 4 rappen stamps they are more often vertical; while the contrary is the case with those of 6 rappen. It is possible, that through some error, the workman sometimes used a sheet of paper which had not been impressed with the red lines; but this can have occurred but rarely, and we shall see farther that most of the Zurich stamps « without lines » (as they are called) that are found in collections, are reprints on a paper thinner than the original one.

Various essays were submitted before the adoption of the definite type. Among others, was that sent in by M. Esslinger, lithographer. It differed from the model which was executed, by the addition of the date, 1843, the four figures of which were placed in the four corners of the stamp (2).

The *Timbre-Poste* (1865, n° 32) also mentions, without guaranteeing their genuineness, two trial-stamps preserved in an English collection, with the date in the corners of the stamp. The value was given in German : *vier rappen*, *sechs rappen*; and the checkered ground of the 4 rappen had an oval border with the value and the words *Local-Taxe* at the sides.

We have found in the Federal Archives interesting and,

(1) This type has been retouched three times; but the last touches are the most important. See for this, article by Castle. The retouched lithography of the 6 rappen of Zurich. *London Philatelist*. Jan. 1897.

(2) See Schulze, *Timbre-Poste*, 1871, N° 173, p. 39.

we believe, unpublished documents upon a reprint of the Zurich stamps.

In September 1862, the French Embassy having requested the Swiss General Post-Office to supply it with some old Swiss stamps, the Zurich authorities were asked to send a certain number of specimens of old Zurich stamps. On the 30th of September, a reply came from Zurich to the effect that there was not a single old stamp left, but that the lithographic stones that had been used in their manufacture, were still in existence in the Archives. The General Post-Office Authorities ordered, on the 6th of October, that these stones should at once be destroyed. In a letter from Zurich, dated the 12th of October, it was pointed out that the wish of the French Embassy might be complied with by printing a few sheets of stamps from these stones before destroying them.

The reply from Bern, on the 14th of October, was as follows :

In order to comply with the request of the French Embassy for a supply of specimens of early stamps, we authorize you, in reply to your letter of the 12th inst., to work off a proof by means of the lithographic stones which are in your keeping, and to send some of the specimens to the French Embassy; the remainder to be sent to our official collection. After that, the stones must be defaced and sold, in accordance with our order of the 6th inst.

According to a notice dated October 18th, 1862, a reprint was made of 120 stamps of 4, and of 400 of 6 rappen :

	4 rp.	6 rp.
Sent to the Embassy	6	6
To the official collection.	20	20
<i>Ad acta</i>	94	374
	<hr/> 120	<hr/> 400

The explanation of the difference in the number printed of the two kinds of stamps, is as follows : four sheets of stamps

of each value were reprinted; and, as the entire plates were of a hundred stamps, four hundred of each kind should have been obtained. If the reimpression of the 4 rappen did not reach this number, as in the case of the 6 rappen, the reason was, doubtless, that, owing to the wear of the stone, only that part of it could be employed which (in addition to the first ten rows of five stamps) comprised the types 1 and 2 of the ten other rows. The number printed off in 1862 could only deal with the ten rows of three stamps, corresponding to the types 3, 4 and 5, in other words, thirty stamps for each sheet and one hundred and twenty in all.

The official collection of the General Post-Office has, unfortunately, disappeared. We have, however, found in the Postal Archives part of one of the 6 rappen sheets. These stamps are printed, as was directed, upon a thinner paper than the original, and have no red lines; the impression is also more or less defective, and is of a greyish tone. Some time since, several of these stamps were submitted to us for verification, and we pronounced them genuine, remarking that we thought they had been cleaned with chemicals to remove the red lines from the paper. We now know that those specimens were some of the reprints, a portion of which had come into the hands of the public.

The lithographic stones of the 4 and 6 rappen, after being defaced, according to a note in the Federal Archives, were sold, in October 1862, to M. Fretz, lithographer, of Zurich.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE STAMPS OF THE CANTON OF ZURICH

March 1843. 4 rappen, black (5 types) on paper ruled with red lines,
either vertical or horizontal.

— 6 rappen — — — — —

CHAPTER II

Stamps of the Canton of Geneva

FIRST STAMP ISSUED BY THE CANTON OF GENEVA, CALLED

« The Double Geneva »

October 1st 1843

The Canton of Geneva issued its first postage-stamps some months later than the Canton of Zurich. It is to M. de Candolle, a member of the Grand Council, that is due the honour of promoting this postal reform, the advantages of which he showed in an interesting speech addressed to the assembly to which he belonged, on the 22nd of May 1843.

The reform which M. de Candolle advocated, was twofold, viz. the establishment of new post-offices in the town of Geneva, and the manufacture and sale of tickets or stamps for franking letters.

The Finance Department, to which these proposals were sent, did not consider the former of them practicable ; but was in favour of the creation of postage-stamps.

This *préavis* having been adopted by the Council of State, a project for the employment of stamps and envelopes was prepared by the Finance Department, and on the

Issue
of the « Double
Geneva ».
October 1st, 1843

13th of September 1843, after having heard a report made by Councillor Barde, the Council decided to have stamps made of one value (5 centimes). One of these stamps was to suffice to prepay the letters of the Local Post, while two stamps would be necessary for the carriage of letters from one commune of the Canton to another. Letters sent in numbers of not less than twenty were to pay half the charge.

The first Geneva stamp was issued on the 1st of October 1843, and sold at the post-offices of Geneva and Carouge.

The following are the documents relative to the issue of this stamp.

EXTRACT FROM THE RECORD OF THE SITTINGS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

Sitting of Monday, May 22nd, 1843.

Documents
relative to the
issue of the
« Double
Geneva ».

Individual proposals.

M. de Candolle proposes that the prepayment of letters be facilitated by the two following means :

1° By opening in the town of Geneva one or two offices where letters can be prepaid, as at the Central Post-Office;

2° By manufacturing, for the Cantonal Post, as is done in England for the General Post, marks or stamps to be sold at the single letter rate, and which, when affixed to the letter, shall replace the payment of carriage.

This proposal being supported, its author enlarged upon it as follows :

Gentlemen,

The administration of the most commercial city in the world, the country which best understands the value of time, has recently entirely changed its Postal System.

I was present, in 1839, when the ideas which led to the method that has been adopted, were promulgated; and I have followed its development with all the interest that a bold and ingenious plan is capable of inspiring. The results are known, for the system has now been in force for nearly four years. It has had the advantage of destroying certain abuses, and facilitating correspondence. On the other hand, it cannot be ignored that it has deprived the United Kingdom of a considerable revenue, and that, to make up the deficit, it has been necessary to have recourse to taxes which are, perhaps, more burdensome and more unpopular than was the cost of postage.

But if the benefit of the system is, on the whole, a somewhat doubtful one for England, and if the difference of our position prevents our contemplating its introduction in its entirety, there are, it seems to me, certain principles and certain details which we might do well to adopt.

A fundamental idea of the English system, an idea which appears to be of universal application, is the facilitating of the voluntary prepayment of letters. It is evident that prepaid letters are never a loss to the administration that carries them. Even those that go to the Dead-Letter Office have been prepaid. The Post also profits by the time saved by the letter-carriers who have to obtain payment for unpaid letters, and also that which is spent in keeping accounts, which are always more complicated, when the postmen have to collect payment, than when it is made in advance. With regard to individuals, prepayment is an advantage when it does not entail loss of time. There are a great number of cases in which the person who writes the letter ought, as a matter of justice, to pay the carriage, while there are but few cases where this should devolve upon the recipient. A moment's reflection shows this. Every one writes more letters in his own interest, or for his own satisfaction, than in the interest and for the satisfaction of another; consequently, if it were as easy to prepay a letter as to post it, a general feeling of delicacy and justice would cause the number of prepaid letters to be in excess of that of unpaid letters.

The new English system has given a proof of this; for it is not only on account of a slight difference of cost (10 to 20 centimes) that, all at once, prepaid letters have become as numerous as hitherto they were rare. The public must have thought it just to prepay the greater part of their letters, as soon as the act of prepayment became so simple.

It is evident that with the old system, in which prepayment is not very easy, personal inconvenience is often caused; persons are compelled to impose upon others the payment of letters for which they feel they ought

themselves to pay; and the consequence is that a great number of letters are conveyed by servants and travellers, or, when they are of no pressing importance, delayed. In order to increase the number of letters, and thereby the postal revenue, it is desirable to facilitate prepayment by every possible means.

I propose two methods : one relative to letters to be conveyed beyond the Canton (1); the other, the more important of the two, relative to the « Petite Poste » within the Canton.

It has often happened that I have kept back letters, or delayed writing them, because, as I live in a quarter which is not very convenient for communication with the lower part of the town, I have not cared to go to the Post-Office myself, or to send a servant there. The new Post-Office, it must be admitted, is somewhat remote from some parts of the town, and, consequently, those who live, for instance, at Longemalle, at Rive, or at Bourg-de-Four, avoid, when they can, sending there to frank their letters. Besides, many people prefer prepaying their letters themselves to leaving it to servants, and one often wishes to know the cost beforehand. The distance from the Post-Office deprives the inhabitants of Rive and of the upper part of the town of those facilities which are a desideratum, and which would no doubt increase the number of letters.

It would be easy, it appears to me, to have at the Hôtel de Ville a means of prepaying letters, without even providing an additional office. The clerks of one of the present offices, or the porter, could, perhaps, for a small payment, be employed in this business. If this method seems inconvenient, I would recommend the system which has been long adopted in London, by means of which prepayment is rendered easy to all the inhabitants, more so than in Paris or in any city I know. It consists in placing boxes in the front of shops whose owners inspire full confidence (and there is no difficulty in finding such in any quarter), and in commissioning these persons to receive the postage. When you wish to prepay a letter, you enter the shop, pay the rate shown on a tariff table, and when you see the shopkeeper mark the letter with the franking stamp, you have all the security you need. It would be difficult to find more economical and trustworthy servants. Before the introduction of the new system, there were a great number of these receiving shops in London,

(1) ... *à l'étranger*, literally « for foreign parts ». But this phrase would be misleading. The reader will bear in mind that a Swiss Canton is not like an English county, but is an almost independent Republic (Translator's note).

scattered throughout all the more important streets, and I never heard that the method had any drawbacks.

It will perhaps be objected that difficulties in prepayments would arise for some countries (Germany and Italy, for instance), on account of the different rates resulting from the postal agreements with these States. This objection does not seem to me to have much force. Moreover, it might, perhaps, be surmounted by simplifying the postal rates. Could not the Administration, while retaining in its relations with the services beyond its own boundaries twenty different rates for twenty German States, fix a single rate, so far as Geneva is concerned, for any letter destined for Germany? And, for Italy, one could have a single rate, or two rates, so as to simplify prepayment.

The second change I propose is, I think, of more evident utility. The following method is adopted for home purposes in England, and could very readily be imitated for our cantonal postage system. The Administration causes marks or labels to be manufactured, which can be fastened like wafers on a letter. These labels cost the same amount as the prepayment of the letter; and the cost of prepayment is uniform for the whole of the three kingdoms, as it might be with us for a Canton. Such labels are sold at the post-offices at 10 centimes (a penny) each; and, when required to do so, stationers fasten them beforehand upon envelopes, which they sell plus the cost of the ticket. People keep them ready to hand, just as they do their pens and wafers. Many are lost; but this is so much profit to the Post-Office. Moreover, one uses them more readily than money.

By this very simple means, almost all letters are prepaid. It causes a saving of time to the Post-Office servants and to the recipients of letters. One no longer hesitates before writing a letter to a poorer person than one's self, or in one's own interest, when it is not necessary to send to the Post-Office to prepay it; and this greatly increases letter-writing.

When the stamped letters are received at the Post-Office, the label is so obliterated that it cannot be used a second time.

Letters above a certain weight can be franked by means of a blue label which costs double. This arrangement would be a needless expense in Geneva. It would be a saving to allow two labels to serve for a double letter, or one for every ounce.

The only difficulty I see, arises from there being two rates: one for letters delivered in the commune in which they are posted, another for letters to be conveyed from one commune to another. Letters now

cost 5 centimes in the former case, and 10 in the latter. But it is clear that one could adopt a uniform rate for the whole Canton by selling the labels at an intermediate price, say at 8 centimes (8 francs a hundred). This would cause a loss of 3 centimes in prepaying for the interior of a commune; but there would be a gain of 2 centimes in prepaying letters sent from one commune to another, and these latter are by far the more numerous. In England, unpaid letters are taxed double, because, it is said, they give more trouble to the letter-carriers, and complicate the Postal accounts. In Geneva, the difference between 8 and 10 centimes would be reasonable.

But I do not insist upon these details, which are of secondary importance.

The « Petite Poste » or Cantonal Post seems to me to be destined to receive twice or three times as many letters as at present; but in order to reach that probable increase, the reduction of the rates, which are already moderate, does not appear to me to be the chief means. The aim will be more certainly attained by accerleating the delivery of letters, and by enabling everybody to prepay them without going out of his way for the purpose. I hope the Administration will consider the suggestions I have had the honour of submitting. To facilitate their examination, I deposit specimens of the labels and envelopes in use in England. For these I have to thank Judge Prevost and his brother, Mr L. Prevost, Swiss Consul in London. The last named gentleman is so placed that he can give all such information as may be desired, and this he would no doubt furnish with the enlightened zeal he brings to bear upon the business affairs of his own country.

The honourable member deposits on the table two letter envelopes, with the stamps used in England.

Finance Department. — Sitting of June 13th, 1843.

Having considered the proposal made by Professor de Candolle to the Grand Council as to the facilities to be introduced into the Postal service for the prepayment of letters, which proposal was sent to the Department for examination;

Having considered the letters addressed to the Department upon the same subject, and upon the carriage of letters in the interior;

Having considered the « préavis » of the Postal Section, and that of the Finance Commission;

The Department resolves to reply to the Council of State :

1° As to the establishing of post-offices for prepayment of letters in different quarters of the town :

The process of prepaying letters destined to be conveyed outside the Canton is very complicated and very difficult, requiring great experience and much surveillance, in order to avoid errors and overcharges.

It would be impossible, or at least very difficult, to find a person engaged in business who could and would undertake the task; and the appointment of special employes who would have little to do, and who would yet be paid according to their capacity, would entail heavy expenditure.

In both cases, and especially in the former, the Administration would be committed to a responsibility, without being able to exercise an adequate control.

On these accounts, the Department cannot recommend the introduction of this measure.

2° As to the employment of stamps and envelopes which, representing the Cantonal postage, would give a right to the gratuitous carriage of letters the destination of which is limited to this Canton :

The Department, without judging it necessary to state the reasons for its opinion, sees nothing that is not most beneficial in this measure, which is in vogue in England and at Zurich. It proposes to the Council of State to adopt the principle, and to prepare a plan for carrying it out.

3° As to the conveyance of letters within the Canton, or the cost of stamps for prepayment :

There is no protest against the tax of 5 centimes fixed by the Council of State for letters whose destination is the city of Geneva. But various requests have been made, some tending towards the introduction of a uniform rate for the whole Canton, — 5 centimes, in place of 10, for the rural communes; others towards the suppression, or the reduction to 5 centimes, of the charge upon the letters posted outside the Canton for the various communes.

The « Petite Poste » produced in 1842 :

		fr.
45,478	letters from outside the Canton for the communes. . .	4,547,80
69,190	— from the town for the communes.	6,919 »
289	— from one commune to another.	28,90
7,653	— from the communes for the town.	765,30
		<hr/>
		12,261 »

On the other hand, the expenditure was 11,351 francs.

By reducing the rural postal rate to 5 centimes, and thoroughly carrying out the principle of uniformity, that is to say, by the total suppression of the extra charge upon letters from outside the Canton which letters for the town do not incur, the revenue would be reduced to 3,851 fr. 60.

There are, however, two equally defensible principles : uniformity of rate, and an increase of wages in proportion to increase of work.

With regard to the first, the reduction of revenue amounting to 8,400 francs could never be met by the certain but limited increase which would result from this low rate; but wishing to propose to the Council of State that all surplus income be applied to improvements in the Rural Post :

The Department proposes that for the present there shall be no change in the rates of the « Petite Poste », and that the introduction of stamps shall be limited to those sold at 5 and 10 centimes, representing the charges that would be levied upon letters.

The Postal Authorities will continue to be empowered to frank at the office, at half the usual rate, packets of letters exceeding twenty.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE
OF JUNE 19th, 1843.

The Finance Department reports upon the proposition made by M. de Candolle to the Grand Council, at the sitting of May 22nd last, upon the subject of introducing into the Postal Service facilities for the prepayment of letters, which was referred to the Department for examination :

a. That it cannot recommend the establishment of offices for prepayment in the different quarters of the town, seeing that the working of this arrangement would be very complicated and very difficult, and that it would constitute a heavy charge upon the State.

b. Seeing the advantages of this measure as practised in England and at Zurich, it proposes to the Council to adopt the principle of using stamps or envelopes which, representing the cost of carriage, would confer the right of gratuitous conveyance of letters to be delivered in the interior.

c. That no alteration be made at present in the « Petite Poste » rates. The total suppression of the extra charge on foreign letters, and a uniform charge for home letters would cause a reduction of about 8,400 francs in the postal receipts, so that the revenue would be far from covering the costs.

D. O. The Council adopts the « préavis » of the Finance Department as to the three above-mentioned propositions, and commissions it to prepare a scheme for the use of stamps and envelopes for home letters.

Signed : RIGAUD, chief Syndic.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE,
SEPTEMBER 13th, 1843.

The Council of State,

After having considered a report made by Councillor Barde, in the name of the Finance Department, upon the mode of carrying into effect the decision of June 19th last to adopt a postage-stamp for the prepayment of cantonal letters, resolves to approve the proposition that a stamp be made of the value of 5 centimes; two such stamps to be used when letters have to be conveyed from one commune to another, the rate of carriage being ten centimes, and one only when they are for the same commune. These stamps will be sold in various offices and authorized dépôts.

Signed : RIGAUD, chief Syndic.

Finance Department. — Sitting of September 26th, 1843.

Being informed by the President that the stamps for the prepayment of letters to be delivered within the Canton are ready;

The Department resolves to inform the public through the *Feuille d'avis* that these stamps will be sold at the post-offices of Geneva and Carouge and will be available from the 1st of October next.

Feuille d'Avis OF THE REPUBLIC AND CANTON OF GENEVA (1).

Year 1843.

N° 77.

Wednesday, September 27th.**Letter Post.**

The Finance Department, authorized by the Council of State, informs the public that, in order to facilitate the prepayment of Cantonal letters, it has caused stamps to be printed representing the two Cantonal postage rates.

These stamps will be sold, from September 30th, in the post-offices of Geneva and Carouge at the following prices :

5 francs per sheet of fifty double stamps;

50 centimes per row of five ditto;

10 centimes per double stamp;

5 centimes per single stamp.

The postmen will be instructed to supply, at the above prices, sheets or strips to persons who ask for them.

These stamps must be moistened and affixed to one of the corners of the letters to be prepaid.

Two stamps placed together will frank a letter weighing less than an ounce, sent from one commune of the Canton to another.

A single stamp will frank a letter posted at an office for the interior of the commune, — for instance, at Geneva for Geneva, at Carouge for Carouge, etc.

The Administration continues to grant the right previously accorded of prepaying at half price, for the Canton, packets of letters of not less than twenty posted at a time.

Geneva, September 25th, 1843.

The Councillor of State, President of the Finance Department,

Signed : A. BARDE.

(1) See Schulze, *Anciens timbres suisses*, in the *Timbre-poste* for 1877, N° 174, p. 44, where this extract from the *Feuille d'avis* is given under the date of September 30th.

The first Geneva stamp was thus issued on the 1st of October, 1843. It is known as the « Double Geneva ». As the name implies, it is formed of two stamps joined together, which served for the Cantonal postage, as stated by the inscription : — 10. *Port cantonal. cent.* — which is placed above the two stamps in an oblong rectangle.

Description
of the « Double
Geneva ».
Its manufacture.

The two half-stamps are the same, save certain details in the engraving. A glance at the fac-simile we give, will enable the differences of size and design to be easily detected.

In the centre of each, is a shield (escutcheon) enclosing the arms of Geneva. This shield is surmounted by a streamer bearing the motto : *Post Tenebras Lux*, and the letters J H S in a radiating oval. Surrounding these armorial bearings, are the following inscriptions : in the upper part, *POSTE DE GENÈVE*; at the sides of the shield, the price (the 5 being to the left, and the c to the right); in the lower part, the words « Port local », indicating the use to which the single stamp is to be put.

These stamps are lithographed in black on green paper. They are framed on the sheet with a thin black line, separating them from one another.

As was stated in the notice of September 25th, reproduced above, these sheets each contained fifty double stamps, arranged in ten rows of five (1).

As these stamps were usually sold in sheets which the purchasers cut up themselves, we can understand that this operation often caused errors; and we occasionally meet

(1) Schulze quotes hereupon an inscription which he says was at the top of the sheets of the « double Geneva ». There must be some mistake here, since the text he gives states that a single shield suffices to frank a letter addressed from one commune of the Canton to another. This inscription, as we shall explain further on, is found on the sheets of the Geneva stamps called « Large Eagle »; but it could not apply to the « double Geneva » which could only be used as a cantonal stamp when the two shields forming the whole stamp were employed.

with « Double Geneva » stamps in which the respective places of the two shields are reversed, the person who used them having inadvertently cut with his scissors between the two halves of the same stamp, instead of dividing two sets of double stamps.

An important collection also possesses specimens of this stamp composed of two right or left-hand halves, one above the other, which have passed the Post.

Heraldic
description of
the arms
of Geneva.

The following is the heraldic description of the arms of Geneva, which appear upon the stamps of this Canton (1) :

Pale or, an eagle demiated sable, crowned with an antique crown, *allumée* (eyed) beaked langued and membered gules, a key in pale, wards up, wards to the sinister in the form of a cross, the ring lozenge-shaped, knobbed.

It should be noted that :

1° The crown should be placed on the head and not hover above it ;

2° It is usual to put on the eagle seven large feathers between which very fine fillets are drawn ;

3° The body should be bare ;

4° The ring of the key need not be joined to the party line.

Inseparable from the Geneva arms are :

a. The Crest ;

b. The Motto.

a. The Crest. A sun formed by the monogram of the Christ (I H S), radiating. These letters are of gold, and surrounded at a certain distance with rays, also golden. They are the initials of the words *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, or, it may be, 'Ιησοῦς Ἑμῶν Σωτήρ. The first letter is I and not J ; the third may be a Latin S or a Greek Σ. They must be surmount-

(1) The description is a rendering of that given by M. Ladé.

ted by a sort of circumflex; and below, a dot is usual : $\overline{\Gamma \hat{H} S}$.

b. The Motto : *Post tenebras lux*, on a small scroll. There are no fixed rules for its colour, or for that of the inscription. Black letters are generally placed upon a gold scroll.

The Motto may be put above or below the shield.

The half-eagle of Geneva is the dexter half of the imperial eagle, but shaped as when it was adopted by Geneva, and not such as it has become in process of time, under the influence of the heraldry of the Court of Vienna, and as we have been accustomed to see it on coins, etc., from the seventeenth century to the present day. The usual imperial eagle has only one crown for the two heads, and this crown is closed. Besides this, each head has a nimbus, while the imperial eagle of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries had an antique crown and no nimbus.

The Geneva stamps were printed by the lithographer Schmidt. The entries of that firm show that six hundred sheets of a hundred stamps of the « Double Geneva » were printed, making sixty thousand stamps in all (1).

The first Geneva postage-stamp did not come, at once, into very general use, many persons preferring to send their letters unpaid. This was not satisfactory to the Postal Authorities, who had, at once, realized how greatly prepayment by stamps would simplify the service. The point was now how to lead the public to prepay their letters. The simplest course was, clearly, to lower the rate; and this the Finance Department determined upon. The 10 centime stamps were sold at 8 centimes, and those of 5, at 4 centimes, while the rate for unpaid letters remained unaltered.

Reduction of the
letter rate.

On the 6th of February 1844, the Finance Department

(1) See *Histoire des timbres-poste de Genève*, by Edouard Sanson (*Bull. de la Soc. franç. de timbrologie*, 1883, p. 21).

proposed this reduction. In the minute-book of the Department is the following entry:

Sitting of February 6th, 1844.

The Department having examined afresh the means whereby the employment of stamps for the prepayment of Cantonal letters may be facilitated,

Resolves :

To propose to the Council of State to sell the 5 centime stamps at 4 centimes and the 10 centime stamps at 8 centimes.

We have not been able to find anywhere the ratification of this resolution. There is, however, no doubt that it was adopted; for we read in a report from the Postal to the Finance Department (March 1st, 1845) the following extract concerning the income of the Petty Post in 1844:

5,383 Geneva letters bearing the double stamp of 10 centimes (at 8 centimes), 430 fr. 60.

Besides, in a letter from the Postmaster General to the President of the Finance Department, dated December 23rd, 1844 (1), the following paragraph shows that the rate for letters not prepaid by stamps, remained at 5 and 10 centimes.

I intend, from January 1st, 1845, to separate the letters prepaid by stamps, and to make a distinct category of them, seeing that they only bring in 8 centimes instead of 10. As the year 1844 began with the ordinary price of 10 centimes a letter, I have ended it without alteration;

(1) See Strœhlin, *Documents relatifs à la création des Postes de Genève*, in the *Revue philatèlique suisse*, 1st year, 1891, p. 26.

however, as a separation has been made in the day-book, I extract the total as hereunder :

March 1844	427
April.	437
May.	492
June	501
July.	519
August	607
September.	647
October	555
November.	518
<hr/>	
TOTAL	4,703 letters

stamped during nine months. (We can also deduce from the number (5,383 letters) indicated above, that, in December 1844, 680 letters were paid for by means of postage-stamps.)

This list shows that the proposed reduction must have come into force on the 1st of March 1844. It also shows us that the number of prepaid letters was almost without exception on the increase.



SECOND STAMP ISSUED BY THE CANTON OF GENEVA
CALLED « **Small Eagle** »

April 1st, 1845

At the sitting of the Council of State of the 11th of January 1845, Ex-syndic Barde made various observations upon the letter rate of the « Petite Poste », both foreign (1) and Cantonal. Requests had been repeatedly made to the Administration to reduce this rate. The intervention of M. Barde determined the Council to ask the Finance Department to report upon a reduction that might be applied to the rate for delivering letters within the Canton.

Issue of the
« Small Eagle »
of Geneva.
April 1st, 1845.

This report was submitted on the 6th of March, and approved by the Council of State on the 14th. According to this decision, the letter rate was, from the 1st of April, rendered uniform for the whole Canton, and fixed as follows :

Letters not exceeding one ounce	5 centimes
From 1 to 3 ounces.	10 centimes
Above 3 ounces.	10 centimes

The reduction of the postal rate necessitated the manufacture of new stamps. As those of 5 centimes sufficed for the prepayment of letters throughout the Canton, they required the inscription « Cantonal delivery », and not « Local delivery », and the double stamp was no longer needed.

On the 12th of March 1845, M. W. Pasteur, Postmaster General, proposed to the Finance Department that an

(1) See note to p. 16.

order should be sent to Messrs. Schmidt, lithographers, for new stamps of a similar design to those formerly manufactured, but a little larger. They were made without delay, for we find, in the *Fédéral* of the 1st of April, a notice that they were on sale. In order to promote the use of stamps, those of the nominal value of 5 centimes were, as hitherto, sold at 4 centimes. As to the old stamps remaining in the hands of the public, they could still be used at face value. Thus a single half of the « Double Geneva » could, from the 1st of April 1845, prepay, within the limits of the Canton, a letter under an ounce in weight, and a whole « Double Geneva » sufficed for a letter weighing from 1 to 3 ounces.

The following are the documents relative to this reduction of the rate, and to the issue of the second Geneva stamp :

Finance Department. — Sitting of March 6th, 1845.

Documents
relative to the
issue of the
« Small Eagle »
of Geneva.

Having considered the decision of the Council of State of the 4th of March, which requires the Department to make a proposal concerning the Rural Post with a view to reducing the cantonal rate ;

Having considered the Postmaster General's report of March 1st, from which it appears that the revenue from the Petty Post in 1844 was as follows :

1° 47,395 letters received from outside the Canton.	
81,045 letters received from the Canton.	
	f. c.
128,440 letters at 10 centimes	12,844 »
2° 5,383 Geneva letters bearing the double stamp of 10 centimes (at 8 centimes)	430,60
Gross total proceeds.	13,274,60
The expenses amounted to	11,846 »
Leaving as net proceeds.	1,428,60

Having considered Article 5 of the law of December 19th, 1838 as to the Letter Post,

The Department resolves

To lay before the Council of State the following proposal :

The Council of State,

Considering Article 5 of the law of December 19th, 1838, as to the Letter Post,

Resolves that :

ARTICLE 1. — From the 1st of April next, the postal rate for letters in the different communes of the Canton be charged according to the following scale :

A. Letters for the commune in which they are posted, or which are forwarded from one commune of the Canton to another :

Five centimes per letter not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ;

Ten centimes per letter weighing more than 1 ounce and not exceeding 3 ounces.

For every letter weighing more than 3 ounces :

Ten centimes for the first three ounces, and *fifteen centimes (sic)* per ounce above that weight.

Every fraction of an ounce to count as an ounce.

B. Letters coming from outside the Canton and delivered in any commune other than those of Geneva and Carouge :

An additional charge of 5 centimes per letter, whatever its weight.

ART. 2. — The Finance Department is authorized to order that stamps for prepayment be sold at 5 centimes each and 4 francs per hundred.

The Council of State, at its sitting of March 14th, 1845, adopted the above resolution proposed by the Finance Department, with the following modification of Article 2.

ART. 2. — The Finance Department is authorized to order that 5 centime stamps for the interior be sold at 4 centimes each.

Signed : LE FORT.

order should be sent to Messrs. Schmidt, lithographers, for new stamps of a similar design to those formerly manufactured, but a little larger. They were made without delay, for we find, in the *Fédéral* of the 1st of April, a notice that they were on sale. In order to promote the use of stamps, those of the nominal value of 5 centimes were, as hitherto, sold at 4 centimes. As to the old stamps remaining in the hands of the public, they could still be used at face value. Thus a single half of the « Double Geneva » could, from the 1st of April 1845, prepay, within the limits of the Canton, a letter under an ounce in weight, and a whole « Double Geneva » sufficed for a letter weighing from 1 to 3 ounces.

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Finance Department. — Sitting of March 6th, 1845.

Documents
relative to the
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A. Letters for the commune in which they are posted, or which are forwarded from one commune of the Canton to another :

Five centimes per letter not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ;

Ten centimes per letter weighing more than 1 ounce and not exceeding 3 ounces.

For every letter weighing more than 3 ounces :

Ten centimes for the first three ounces, and *fifteen centimes (sic)* per ounce above that weight.

Every fraction of an ounce to count as an ounce.

B. Letters coming from outside the Canton and delivered in any commune other than those of Geneva and Carouge :

An additional charge of 5 centimes per letter, whatever its weight.

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ART. 2. — The Finance Department is authorized to order that 5 centime stamps for the interior be sold at 4 centimes each.

Signed : LE FORT.

*Letter from the Postmaster General to the President
of the Finance Department.*

Geneva, March 12th, 1845.

Monsieur le Syndic,

I have the honour to propose to you the manufacture of stamps of 5 centimes (to be sold at 4 centimes) rather larger than those now employed, and in which there will be no other alteration made beyond writing or printing at the bottom : « Cantonal delivery », instead of « Local delivery ».

The words « Cantonal delivery » will explain that the stamp will frank a letter for the interior of the Canton only.

The notice printed at the top of each sheet of a hundred stamps will indicate that a single stamp will prepay a letter, whether for the town or the Canton.

M. Schmidt, the lithographer, will manufacture these new stamps so that we may be able to adopt them on the 1st of April. If, then, you approve them, and will favour me with an early reply, it will be well, I think, for you to issue a notice a little beforehand, in order that the public may cease providing themselves with the old ones.

Believe me, Monsieur le Syndic,

Yours very faithfully.

Signed : PASTEUR.

EXTRACT FROM THE « FÉDÉRAL ».

April 1st, 1845 (1).

The Finance Department informs the public that, acting upon a decision of the Council of State of March 14th, the letter rate in the several communes of the Canton is reduced as follows :

a. Letters for the commune in which they are posted, or which are conveyed from one commune of the Canton to another : 5 centimes per letter not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ; 10 centimes per letter weighing more than 1 ounce and not exceeding 3 ounces ; for every letter weigh-

(1) See Schulze, *Anciens timbres suisses*, in the *Timbre-poste*, 1877, N° 174, p. 46.

ing more than 3 ounces, 10 centimes for the first three ounces, and 15 centimes (*sic*) per ounce above that weight. Every fraction of an ounce to count as one ounce.

b. Letters from outside the Canton and delivered in any commune other than those of Geneva and Carouge will be subject to an additional charge of 5 centimes each, whatever their weight.

5 centime stamps for the interior will be sold at the post-offices at 4 centimes each.

The old stamps will still be current. One of these old stamps will prepay a letter the weight of which does not exceed an ounce, and which is addressed to any place within the Canton.

This new stamp is printed on the same paper as the previous stamp, and is known as the « Small Eagle ».

Description of
the « Small Eagle »
of Geneva.

Its design resembles that of one of the halves of the « Double Geneva », save the following differences :

1° « Poste de Genève » is placed farther away from the shield;

2° « Port local, i. e. local delivery » is replaced by « Port cantonal, i. e. Cantonal delivery »;

3° The eagle is not crowned;

4° The letters in the radiating oval are I H S, and not J H S;

5° The C in the abbreviation of centimes is not followed by a full-stop.

The entries made by the lithographer Schmidt show that a hundred and twenty thousand of these stamps were manufactured (1).

(1) See the article by Ed. Sanson quoted above.



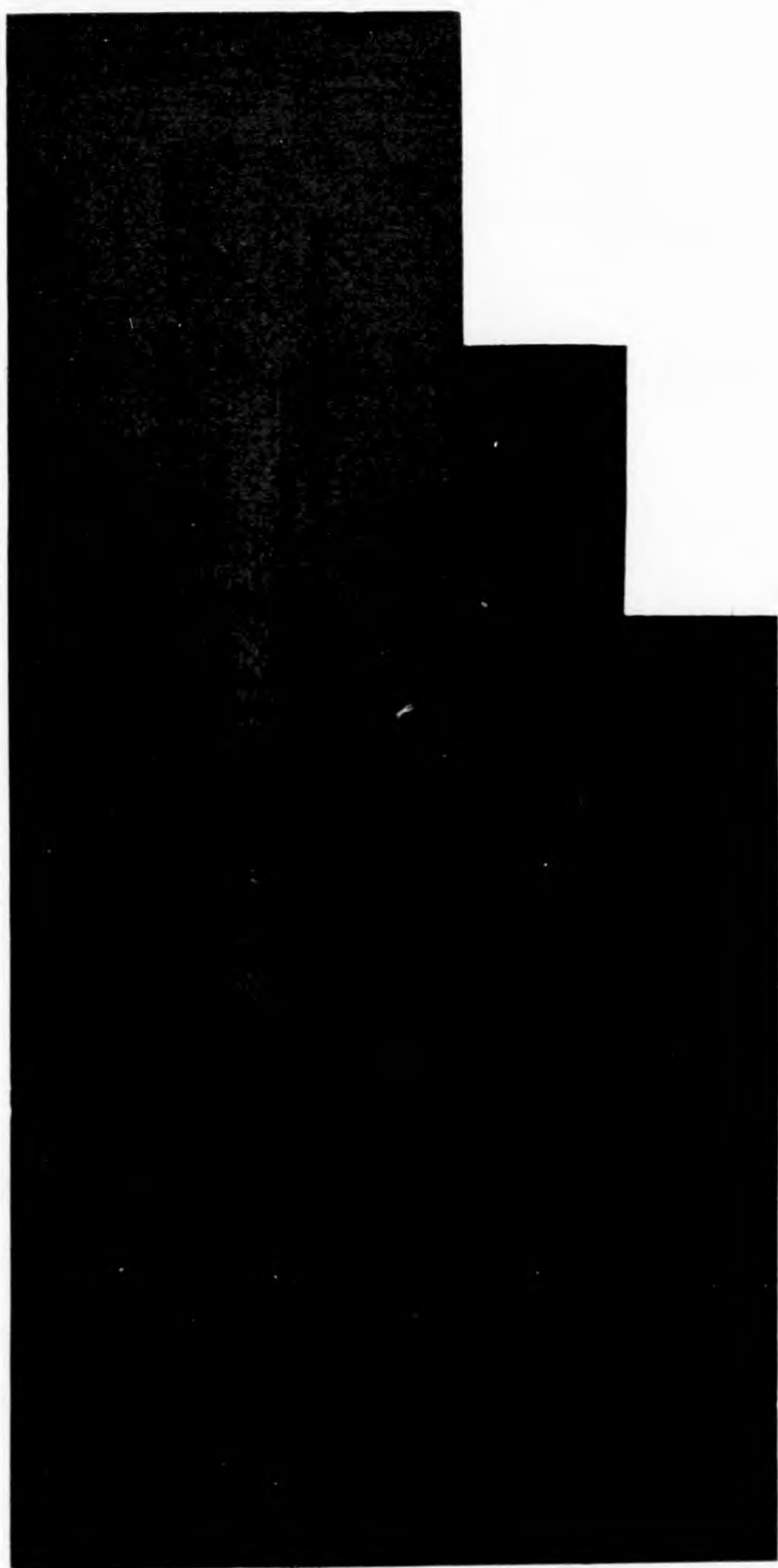
HEADING OF THE SHEET OF THE • GENEVA LARGE EAGLE •
(1847-1848.)

*Timbres d'affranchissement pour les lettres au dessous de 1 once,
dans l'intérieur du Canton de Genève.*

*Les Ecussons doivent être coupés et collés sur l'adresse des lettres qu'on veut affranchir.
Un seul Ecusson suffit pour affranchir une lettre adressée d'une Commune à une autre Commune du Canton.*

Lith. Schmid à Genève





THIRD STAMP ISSUED BY THE CANTON OF GENEVA.

CALLED « Large Eagle »

The documents published above are the latest we have found relative to the Geneva postage-stamps. In the Cantonal Archives there is no trace of the issue of the stamp known as the « Large Eagle », of which two impressions are met with, one on the same yellowish green paper as the preceding issue, and the other on dark green paper. It is probable that the lithographer, either to replace a damaged stone, or for some other reason, made a new die, differing very slightly from the old one, and after exhausting the first stock of the original paper, took a paper of a darker tint, without any question on the part of the Post Office Department.

Issue of the
« Large Eagle »
of Geneva.
1847 and 1848.

The dates of issue of these two varieties of the « Large Eagle » are not exactly known. From the obliterations upon the numerous specimens which have passed through our hands, we can fix the date of their appearance approximately at the beginning of the year 1847 (1) for the « Large Eagle » on light paper, and August 22nd, 1848, for that on the dark green.

This date of August 22nd, 1848, is the one mentioned in the entries made at Schmidt's printing-office as that of the last supply of Geneva postage-stamps (fifty thousand); it also corresponds closely enough with the dates of obliteration to be admitted as evidence (2).

(1) Moens cites in a note on Schulze's article (*le Timbre-poste*, N° 174, p. 46) an obliteration of January 6th, 1847. The earliest we have met with ourselves, is of March 3rd.

(2) See the article by Sanson already cited.

Description of the
« Large Eagle »
of Geneva.

The two varieties of this stamp are identical in design; the sole difference consists in the colour of the paper. They also differ but slightly from the « Small Eagle ». The figure 5, which, in the type of April 1845, had the horizontal bar formed by a thin stroke, has, in the new type, this bar formed by a thick stroke. The eagle is larger, and its wing touches the inner frame of the shield, while the drawing of the talons is less finely executed than in the stamp of 1845.

We reproduce above the upper part of a sheet of the « Large Eagle » of Geneva with the inscription forming the heading.

FOURTH GENEVA STAMP, CUT FROM THE
STAMPED ENVELOPES

With a view to completeness, we have still to speak of a stamp sometimes met with, printed in green on white paper. Its design is like that of the « Small » and of the « Large Eagle », save that the inscription in the sun is J H S and not I H S, the eagle is crowned, and there is a stop after the C.

Cuttings from
stamped
Geneva
envelopes.

This stamp was obtained by cutting it out of the Geneva stamped envelopes, which were issued on the 27th of February 1846, as will be seen by the documents which we publish below. These stamps have no actual value unless they are on a whole letter. They have generally been cut with a paper-knife at the top and to the right, and with scissors at the bottom and to the left (1).

Perhaps this stamp should be classed with the Transitional stamps, that is to say with those that were only used in the interval between the date when the Confederation took over the control of the Post Office and the issue of the Federal stamps. But as it is not proved that these stamps were not used before June 1st, 1849, we have followed the usual classification.

The documents relative to the issue of stamped Geneva envelopes are the following :

(1) This remark has already been made in the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen* (Lausanne, 1890, octavo, p. 40).

Finance Department. — Sitting of December 9th, 1845.

Documents
relative
to the issue of
stamped Geneva
Envelopes.

The Chairman suggests that in order to facilitate the employment of the Cantonal Petty Post by the public, envelopes of two sizes might be sold, as well as the little stamped tickets that are sold at 4 centimes and represent the Cantonal rate of 5 centimes. These envelopes would cost the Post-Office 5 francs a thousand, or 50 centimes a hundred, plus the cost of stamping them; and they could be sold at 5 centimes each or 5 francs a hundred.

Having considered the above report,

The Department resolves to empower the Chairman :

- 1° To order ten thousand envelopes to be purchased ;
- 2° To order the engraving of the die necessary for stamping these envelopes with the mark of prepayment ;
- 3° To order the envelopes thus stamped to be sold at the price of 5 centimes.

EXTRACT FROM THE « FÉDÉRAL ».

27th February 1846 (1).

The Finance Department, with a view to the accommodation of persons who prepay their letters by the Petty Post, has prepared large, medium, and small envelopes bearing a postage stamp for the interior. They can be had at the post-offices, and at M. Wessel's, Grand'Rue, at 5 centimes each, or 50 centimes per packet of ten. — Postage stamps can be obtained at the same places at 4 centimes each, or 40 centimes per row of ten.

We add the information that forty thousand envelopes were printed, in three sizes :

139^{mm} by 111^{mm} ; 139^{mm} by 77^{mm} and 139^{mm} by 56^{mm}.

(1) Text already published by Schulze in his article on the *Anciens timbres suisses* (*Timbre-poste*, 1877, N° 174, p. 46).

SYNOPSIS OF THE STAMPS OF THE CANTON OF GENEVA.

1° 5 × 5 c. called the « Double Geneva »; black on light green paper; issued October 1st, 1843.

2° 5 c. called the « Small Eagle »; black on light green paper; issued 1st of April, 1845.

3° 5 c. called the « Large Eagle »; black on yellowish green paper; issued at the beginning of 1847.

4° 5 c. called the « Large Eagle »; black on dark green paper; issued August 22nd, 1848.

5° 5 c. printed in green on white paper; obtained by cutting the stamped envelopes (1849-50).

CHAPTER III

Stamp of the Canton of Basle

STAMP ISSUED BY THE CANTON OF BASLE

CALLED « Dove of Basle »

July 1st, 1845

Basle was the third Canton to adopt the use of postage-stamps. The order for their issue has not, unfortunately, been preserved in the Cantonal Archives. The only official document we have been able to discover is an extract from the minutes of one of the sittings of the « Basler Post-Kammer ». In this extract, dated June 28th, 1845, it is stated that M. Bischoff had reported upon the new postal organization, *which will be in force on the first of July*.

We have been able to ascertain that this was the actual date of issue of the Basle postage-stamp. There appears in the *Basler Intelligenz Blatt* of June 30th, 1845, a notice to the effect that postage-stamps for the prepayment of letters are placed at the disposal of the public. Letters distributed in the town itself were franked with one stamp; and those passing between the town and the suburbs or the other communes of the Canton (or *vice versa*) required two stamps, as did

Issue of
the « Dove
of Basle ».
July 1st, 1845.

letters circulating in the town of Basle, when they weighed more than one loth (15 grammes and a half).

EXTRACT FROM THE « BASLER INTELLIGENZ BLATT » (1).

30th June 1845.

Postal Service of the town.

Document
relative to the
issue of the
« Dove of
Basle ».

For the greater convenience of the public, letters for the town of Basle can, from the present date, be sent prepaid; that is to say, in such a manner that the recipient will not have to pay any charge for their delivery. Persons who desire to avail themselves of this new arrangement, must provide themselves with little tickets (*frankozettelchen*) which may be obtained at the Post-Office at the price of 5 batzen for twenty. One of these tickets must be fastened upon any letter to be delivered within the town of Basle and weighing 1 loth or less. Two tickets are necessary for heavier letters, and for those to be delivered in the suburbs or in the three other communes of the Canton, as also for letters coming from the communes and prepaid for the town. To fasten on the tickets, it is only necessary to moisten the reverse side and apply them to the letter. They should be placed in the upper left hand corner, and on the address side.

Description of
the « Dove of
Basle ».
Its mode
of manufacture.

The Basle stamps were engraved on copper at Frankfort from a design by M. Berry, architect. They are rectangular. In the centre of the stamp is a dove with an envelope in its beak. This dove is white, in bold relief on a plain red ground. Round it, between two double black lines, on a white ground, is the inscription *Stadt-Post-Basel* in a curve. Above, the arms of Basle surrounded by little bracket-shaped ornaments terminating in the half of an acanthus leaf. The value : 2 1/2 Rp. is printed in the lower corners. The whole is surrounded by a

(1) The German text of this notice has been published by the anonymous author of an article entitled *Die Frankozettelchen oder Basler Täubchen*, which appeared in the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal* (vi, 1893, p. 10-11).

black double rectangular line enclosing a red line. At the corners of the stamp is a network of light blue lines.

The arms represented on the above stamp are those of the ancient town of Basle, which were adopted first by the Canton until its separation into two districts, in 1831, then by the half-canton of Basle-Ville. They are as follows : « Argent, a crozier sable, the crook to the dexter side, and the foot having three points. »

It should be remarked that, on the stamp, the shield is divided by three horizontal lines, which is quite incorrect.

There is in existence an impression of the « Dove of Basle » printed in light green and brick-red, about which there are various opinions, some thinking it to be a proof, and others a reprint. Part of a sheet of these stamps which was exhibited at the Philatelic Exhibition of Zurich, solves the question (1). In the margin is a note as follows :

Frankaturzeichen der Basler Stadtpost eingeführt 1 Juli, 1845.

*N. B. Wurden durch meine Vermittlung bei Krebs
in Frank^a a/ M. bestellt und von dort
[geliefert].*

(Postage-stamps of the town of Basle introduced July 1st, 1845.

N. B. They were ordered through me of Krebs, Frankfort-on-the-Main and delivered by him.)

According to this note, the « Dove stamps » printed on green ground would represent a first instalment of stamps sent to Basle by the Frankfort engraver, and which was not put into circulation, owing to the authorities deciding, after examining the stamps, to modify the colours of the impres-

(1) This note is mentioned in the article on the *Frankojettlechen oder Basler Taubchen* referred to above.

sion. It will be understood from this how it is that a relatively considerable number of these specimens are met with, which the production of a mere sample would not explain. As to the re-impression hypothesis, that may be set aside, as the existence of the *green* « Dove » is anterior to the issue of the *blue* one.

A whole sheet of the *green* « Dove » was in the Friedl museum at Vienna. It is now the property of a collector of Lucerne.

We have several times met with *green* « Doves » in which the network had been changed to blue by chemical action.

The attempt to introduce stamps does not appear to have met with much favour in Basle. From the close of 1847, they were rarely used, and when the Post was centralized by the Confederation, the inhabitants of that Canton did not entertain the idea of temporary stamps for use during the interval before the issue of Federal stamps. As some persons, however, had the old stamps in their possession, and two of these were equal to the 5 rappen rate established by the Confederation in 1849, they were still used for prepayment of letters.

STAMP OF THE CANTON OF BASLE.

2 1/2 rappen, printed in black, red and blue; issued July 1st, 1845.

PART II

Transitional Stamps

i. e. Stamps issued by the Cantons after
the Confederation had assumed the direction
of the Postal Service

CHAPTER I

Transitional Stamps

Faithful to the system of centralization that it had adopted, the Federal Constitution of September 12th, 1848, declared that as a matter of principle the Postal Control belonged to the Confederation; that is to say that it possessed the monopoly of the carriage of letters and sealed objects of small size, as well as of the conveying of passengers by regular or periodical services, and by the horse post.

Arrangements
made by the
Federal Assembly
for the taking
over of the control
of the
Postal Service
by the
Confederation

It also recognized the right of the Federal Government to take over, on payment of a fair indemnity, from the Cantonal administrations and from private firms, the plant employed in the postal services.

At what date did this principle come into operation and the old state of things give place to a new organization? This must be determined with all possible precision before we can get to know when the Cantonal stamps ceased to be current.

The modification introduced by Article 33 of the above-mentioned Constitution was purely theoretical. In order to make it practical it was absolutely necessary to create a new administration. The promulgation of this Constitution did not

therefore suffice to destroy the previously existing postal organizations; it simply foreshadowed their approaching disappearance.

It is easy enough, as will be seen, to draw these conclusions from the Constitution itself. In order to anticipate any hesitation, the Federal Assembly took care itself to point out the interpretation that should be given to Article 33. By a decree of November 28th, 1848, it decided, in the first place, that the Confederation would not take charge of the postal services until January 1st, 1849; and, in the second place, that, even after that date, no alteration would take place in the « legal and customary institutions existing in the Cantons, so far as the Post was concerned », until there had been time to reorganize that service.

The employment of postage-stamps necessarily, therefore, went on regularly, during this period of transition, in the Cantons that had already adopted them.

It was not until June 4th, 1849, that two laws were made which were destined to put an end to this temporary state of things, and bring practice into conformity with the text of the Constitution. One of these, entitled « the law on the control of the Post-Office », is the amplification, pure and simple, of Article 33 of the Constitution; the other, the object of which was « the organization of the Postal Administration », deals with the Postal Districts and the composition of the staff of clerks and servants.

By this latter law the Swiss territory was divided into eleven Postal Districts which exist to the present day (1). At the head of each of these Districts was placed a manager. The eleven managers were subordinated to a Postmaster General,

(1) See the Swiss *Manuel postal*.

who was himself made subject to the Postal Department. At the head of the hierarchy, came the Federal Council « the Supreme Executive Authority in postal matters ».

In each District as many post offices could be established as were necessary for the proper conduct of the service.

After having thus regulated the new administration, the Federal Assembly took in hand the question of the rates to be established, and four days afterwards, on the 8th of June, a law was published which fixed these rates as follows. They were based upon the weight of letters and the distance to which they were to be carried. The unit of weight was the half-loth (seven grammes and a half); and the distances were classed in four categories or « rayons » (0 — 10 leagues; 10 — 25 leagues; 25 — 40 leagues; 40 and over). The Federal Council also fixed upon a special rate for business papers and printed matter, and provided for a Local Post at a reduced rate, in thickly populated places. It should not be forgotten that the Confederation had not yet adopted the French currency, and that the amounts of these rates are expressed in Swiss rappen and batzen, the rappen being, as we have said above, equal to 1 centime and a half, and the batzen to 15 centimes.

The law of June 8th, 1849, came into force :

1° For journals and periodicals, on the 1st of July 1849;

2° For all other kinds of papers, on the 1st of October 1849.

The law of which we have spoken, did not provide for the issue of Federal postage-stamps. These were not issued, as we shall see farther on, until the 5th of April 1850.

The period comprised between the date when the Confederation took over the control of the Postal Service and that at which it issued stamps, was a transitional period. During this period, the Cantons of Zurich and Geneva, which had already introduced into their postal administrations the

system of prepayment by stamps, continued to issue such stamps, placing on them the Federal cross, to indicate the centralization of the Postal Service. It is these stamps, wrongly named : « Winterthur », « Vaud » and « Neuchâtel », which we have classified as transitional, and which we shall treat of here. Unfortunately, the documents relating to this period have been, for the most part, destroyed; and the newspapers were too busy in discussing home and foreign affairs to give much attention to the Postal Service, although it was then a Federal matter. We have, however, found here and there articles which will be useful for our purpose.

The following are the legislative papers of which we have given a summary.

PROVISIONS MADE BY THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION RELATIVE
TO POSTAL MATTERS.

September 12th, 1848 (1).

Documents
relative to the
taking over of the
Postal Control
by the
Confederation.

ART. 33. — The Confederation undertakes the administration of the Postal Services throughout the whole of Switzerland, in conformity with the following orders :

1^o The Postal Service shall not, as a whole, be reduced below its present level without the consent of the Cantons interested therein.

2^o The tariffs for the whole of Switzerland shall be alike in principle and shall be arranged as equitably as possible.

3^o The inviolability of the secrecy of letters is guaranteed.

4^o The Confederation will indemnify the Cantons for the cession of the right of controlling the Postal Service as follows :

a. The Cantons shall receive every year the moiety of the net revenue of the Postal Services in their territory during the three years 1844, 1845 and 1846.

But if the net income obtained by the Confederation from the Postal

(1) *Feuille postale*, 1849, p. 1.

Services does not suffice to pay the indemnity, the Cantons shall receive a proportional diminution.

b. When a Canton has received nothing directly for the exercise of postal rights, or when, through a treaty concluded with another Confederated State, a Canton has received considerably less for its Postal Service than the net ascertained income from the right of control in its territory, this circumstance shall be equitably taken into consideration when the indemnity is settled.

c. When the exercise of the right of postal management has been left to private persons, the Confederation undertakes to indemnify them, if a case for indemnity shall arise.

d. The Confederation has a right to acquire, and is under an obligation to acquire, on payment of a fair indemnity, the plant belonging to the Postal Administration, in so far as it is suited to the use to which it is destined, and in so far as the Administration needs it.

e. The Federal Administration has the right to utilise the buildings now in use for the Postal Services, either by purchasing or renting them.

DECREE OF THE SWISS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FOR PLACING
THE POSTAL SERVICES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATION
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1849 (1).

November 28th, 1848.

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,
In partial execution of Article 33 of the Federal Constitution,

Decrees :

1^o That, from the 1st of January 1849, the Confederation shall undertake the management of the Postal Services throughout the whole of Switzerland.

2^o The « legal and customary institutions » existing in the Cantons concerning the Postal Administration, shall remain provisionally in force until the definite regulation of postal matters; and the authorities and

(1) *Recueil officiel des pièces concernant le droit public de la Suisse*, Berne, 1864, in-8°, t. I, p. 97.

staff shall exercise the same rights and fulfil the same duties as have been conferred upon them by the Cantonal authorities.

3° The Federal Council is directed to give effect to this decree.

To this end the Postal Administrations of the Cantons are placed under its authority, and it shall decide any administrative difficulties that may arise for the time being.

It is further authorized to apply to the present arrangements such improvements as may be easily introduced, especially those tending to a uniformity of tariffs.

FEDERAL LAW ON THE CONTROL OF THE POST-OFFICE (1).

June 4th, 1849.

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,
Having considered the project submitted by the Federal Council for carrying into effect Article 33 of the Federal Constitution,

Decrees :

ARTICLE 1. — The right of controlling the Posts throughout the whole of Switzerland belongs to the Confederation.

ART. 2. — The control of the Post-Office consists in the sole right :

- a. To convey sealed letters ;
- b. To convey any other sealed article (parcels, money, etc.), which does not exceed 10 pounds in weight ;
- c. To convey persons by regular and periodical services ;
- d. To convey persons by the horse-post.

ART. 3. — (*Exceptions to the monopoly.*)

ART. 4 and 5. — (*Concessions to private Transport Companies.*)

ART. 6 and 7. — (*Punishment for offences against the Postal Regulations.*)

ART. 8. — (*List of articles not compulsory for transmission by Post.*)

ART. 9. — (*List of articles not permissible for transmission by Post.*)

ART. 10. — The Confederation guarantees the inviolability of the secrecy of letters. The secrecy of letters imposes the duty of not opening any articles entrusted to the Post ; of making no attempt to ascertain their contents ; of making no communications to a third party as to

(1) *Recueil officiel des pièces concernant le droit public de la Suisse*. Berne, 1864, in-8°, t. I, p. 98-104.

the relations between persons; and of giving no one an opportunity of violating the secrecy of letters.

ART. 11. — (*Punishment for violating the secrecy of letters.*)

ART. 12 and 13. — (*Registered letters and articles.*)

ART. 14. — (*Accidents to travellers.*)

ART. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. — (*Postal indemnities.*)

FEDERAL LAW ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE POSTAL
ADMINISTRATION (1).

June 4th, 1849.

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation, in carrying into effect Article 33 of the Federal Constitution,

Having considered the project submitted by the Federal Council,

Decrees :

CHAPTER I. — *Division of the Postal territory* (2).

ARTICLE 1. — The Postal territory of Switzerland is divided into postal Districts as follows :

1st Postal District. — Geneva. — Comprising the Canton of Geneva and the Vaudois district of Nyon.

2nd Postal District. — Lausanne. — Comprising the Cantons of Fribourg Vaud (with the exception of the district of Nyon), and Valais.

3rd Postal District. — Bern. — Comprising the Canton of Bern, with the exception of the parts of its territory attached to the 4th and 5th postal District.

4th Postal District. — Neuchâtel. — Comprising the Canton of Neuchâtel and the part of the Canton of Bern situated on the left bank of the lake of Bienné and of the Thièle, with the exception of the district of Laufon.

5th Postal District. — Basle. — Comprising the Canton of Soleure, with

(1) *Recueil officiel des pièces concernant le droit public de la Suisse*. Berne, 1864, in-8°, t. I, p. 105-111.

(2) See the article by Schulze in the *Timbre-poste* (1877, n° 178, p. 78), and the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 17.

the exception of the communes attached to the 6th postal District; the Cantons of Basle-ville and Basle-campagne, the communes of the Bernese districts of Wangen and Aarwangen situated on the left bank of the Aar, and the district of Laufon.

6th Postal District. — Aarau. — Comprising the Canton of Argovie (Aargau) and the communes of the district of Olten (Canton of Soleure) situated on the right bank of the Aar.

7th Postal District. — Lucerne. — Comprising the Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Unterwalden (Upper and Lower) and the districts of Gersau and Küssnacht (Canton of Schwyz).

8th Postal District. — Zurich. — Comprising the Cantons of Zurich, Zug, Schaffhausen and Thurgau.

9th Postal District. — St-Gall. — Comprising the Canton of St-Gall, with the exception of the district of Sargans; the districts of Einsiedeln March and the Höfe (Canton of Schwyz), and the Cantons of Glaris and Appenzell (the two Rhodes).

10th Postal District. — Coire. — Comprising the Canton of the Grisons (with the exception of the jurisdiction of Misox and Calanca) and the district of Sargans (Canton of St-Gall).

11th Postal District. — Bellinzona. — Comprising the Canton of Tessin, and the jurisdiction of Misox and Calanca.

CHAPTER II. — *Organization of the Authorities.*

ART. 2. — The Federal Council is the supreme executive authority in postal matters. It undertakes the management of all postal affairs, except those entrusted to persons in its employment.

ART. 3 and 6. — (*Relate to the exercise of this authority of the Federal Council.*)

ART. 7. — The chief surveillance of all postal affairs belongs directly to the Postal Department, which makes such postal arrangements as it deems desirable. It gives its opinion upon proposals submitted to the deliberations of the Federal Council; it attends to the carrying out of the rules and regulations emanating from the higher authorities in this branch of the administration, and, so far as its competence extends, takes the necessary steps in such matters.

ART. 8. — The Postmaster-General is subordinate to the Postal Department, in all things relating to his service.

ART. 9. — Under the Postmaster-General, in each postal District, there is a Postmaster who manages the postal affairs of his District.

ART. 10. — Wherever necessary, post-offices and postal dépôts are established for receiving, forwarding, and delivering articles entrusted to the Post, and for booking passengers.

ART. 11. — The post-offices, according to their importance and the number of persons employed, are placed under an administrator or a postal agent (*expéditeur*). The dépôts are in the charge of dépôt-keepers.

CHAPTER III. — *Duties of officers and employees, and arrangements for their appointment and resignation.*

ART. 12 to 17.

FEDERAL LAW UPON POSTAL RATES.

June 8th, 1849 (1).

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,

In carrying into effect Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Federal Constitution,

« That the tariffs for the whole of Switzerland shall be alike in principle, and arranged as equitably as possible »;

And having considered the project submitted by the Federal Council,

Decrees :

ARTICLE 1. — The rate for letters, packets of papers, printed matter and samples of merchandise for the interior of Switzerland, is determined by *distance and weight*. The distance is calculated according to the shortest postal route from the office at which the article is posted to that from which it is delivered.

ART. 2. — This distance is calculated according to four rayons :

The first rayon extends to 10 leagues;

The second rayon from 10 to 25 leagues;

The third rayon from 25 to 40 leagues;

The fourth rayon extends to all distances beyond 40 leagues.

(1) *Feuille postale*, 1849, p. 16.

ART. 3. — The letter rate is fixed according to the following scale :

	1 st rayon. Rappen.	2 nd rayon. Rappen.	3 rd rayon. Rappen.	4 th rayon. Rappen.
Up to a 1/2 loth, inclusive . . .	5	10	15	20
From 1/2 to 1 — — . . .	7 1/2	15	22 1/2	30
From 1 to 1 1/2 — — . . .	10	20	30	40
From 1 1/2 to 2 — — . . .	12 1/2	25	37 1/2	50
From 2 to 4 — — . . .	15	30	45	60
From 4 to 8 — — . . .	20	40	60	80
From 8 to 16 — — . . .	25	50	75	100
From 16 loths to 1 pound . . .	30	60	90	120

Observation. — The loth is equivalent to half an ounce.

ART. 4. — In populous centres, where the interchange of letters is considerable, the Federal Council may authorize the establishment of a Local Post, by which prepaid letters are forwarded at the following rates :

Up to 2 loths, inclusive,	2 1/2 rappen.
From 2 to 4 loths, inclusive,	5 —
— 4 to 8 — —	10 —

Unpaid letters are subject to the usual rates.

ART. 5. — Packets of papers the value of which is not indicated, such as legal papers, bills, policies, legitimation and other documents, when they only enclose a letter relating thereto, and provided that they do not exceed a pound in weight, are delivered as letters, but charged as ordinary packets, as follows :

1 st rayon.	2 nd rayon.	3 rd rayon.	4 th rayon.
10 rappen.	20 rappen.	30 rappen.	40 rappen.

Letters enclosed in packets are considered as a violation of the Postal regulations.

ART. 6. — Registered letters or parcels pay double the ordinary rate, and must be paid for when posted.

ART. 7. — Printed matter bearing no writing other than the address, and placed in a wrapper so as to be easily examined, is subject, when prepaid, to the following reduced rate :

	1 ^{re} rayon. Rappen.	2 ^{de} rayon. Rappen.	3 ^e rayon. Rappen.	4 th rayon. Rappen.
Up to 2 loths, inclusive. . .	2 1/2	5	7 1/2	10
From 2 to 4 — — . . .	5	10	15	20
From 4 to 8 — — . . .	7 1/2	15	22 1/2	30
From 8 loths to 1 pound . . .	10	20	30	40

Exception. Newspapers and periodicals from abroad are exempt from compulsory prepayment when the charge for carriage fixed by the law has not been already paid.

ART. 8 to 16. — (*Of no interest.*)

ART. 17. — For newspapers and other periodicals sent to subscribers and which must be prepaid, the rate is reduced as follows :

a. For the whole of Switzerland, 1/2 rappen per copy up to 1 loth in weight.

b. For the whole of Switzerland, 1 rappen per copy above 1 loth in weight.

Every fraction of a batzen is reckoned as 1 batzen.

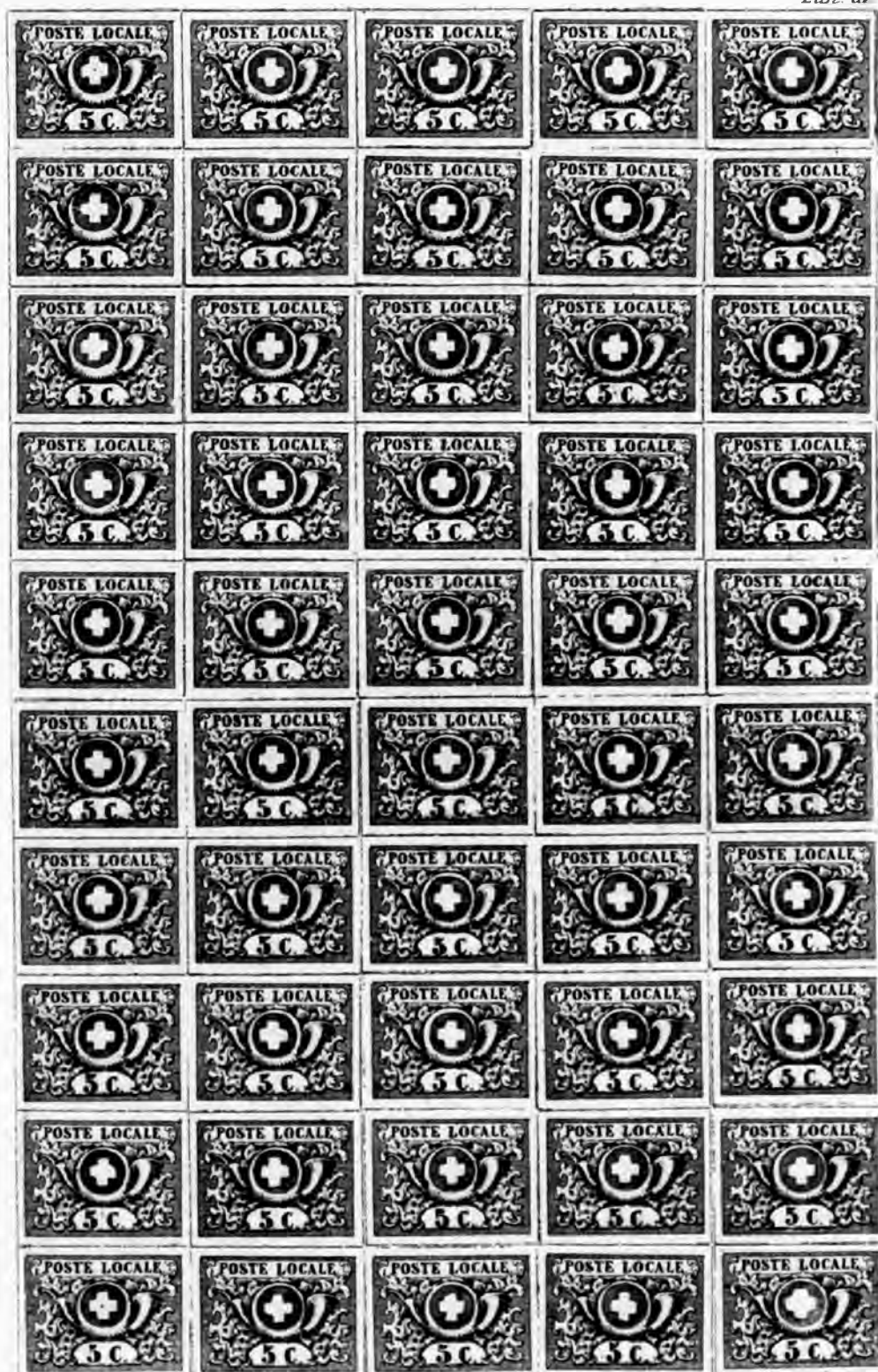
The minimum rate for yearly postage is fixed at 5 batzen for each subscription.

ART. 18 to 26. — (*Of no interest.*)

ART. 27. — The regulations of the present law with regard to journals and periodicals will come into force from the 1st of July 1849; all the other regulations, from the 1st of October 1849.

TIMBRES D'AF
valables pour le Canton de Genève, 2

Lith. de



TIMBRES D'ADH.

introduction par le Directeur de l'Enseignement



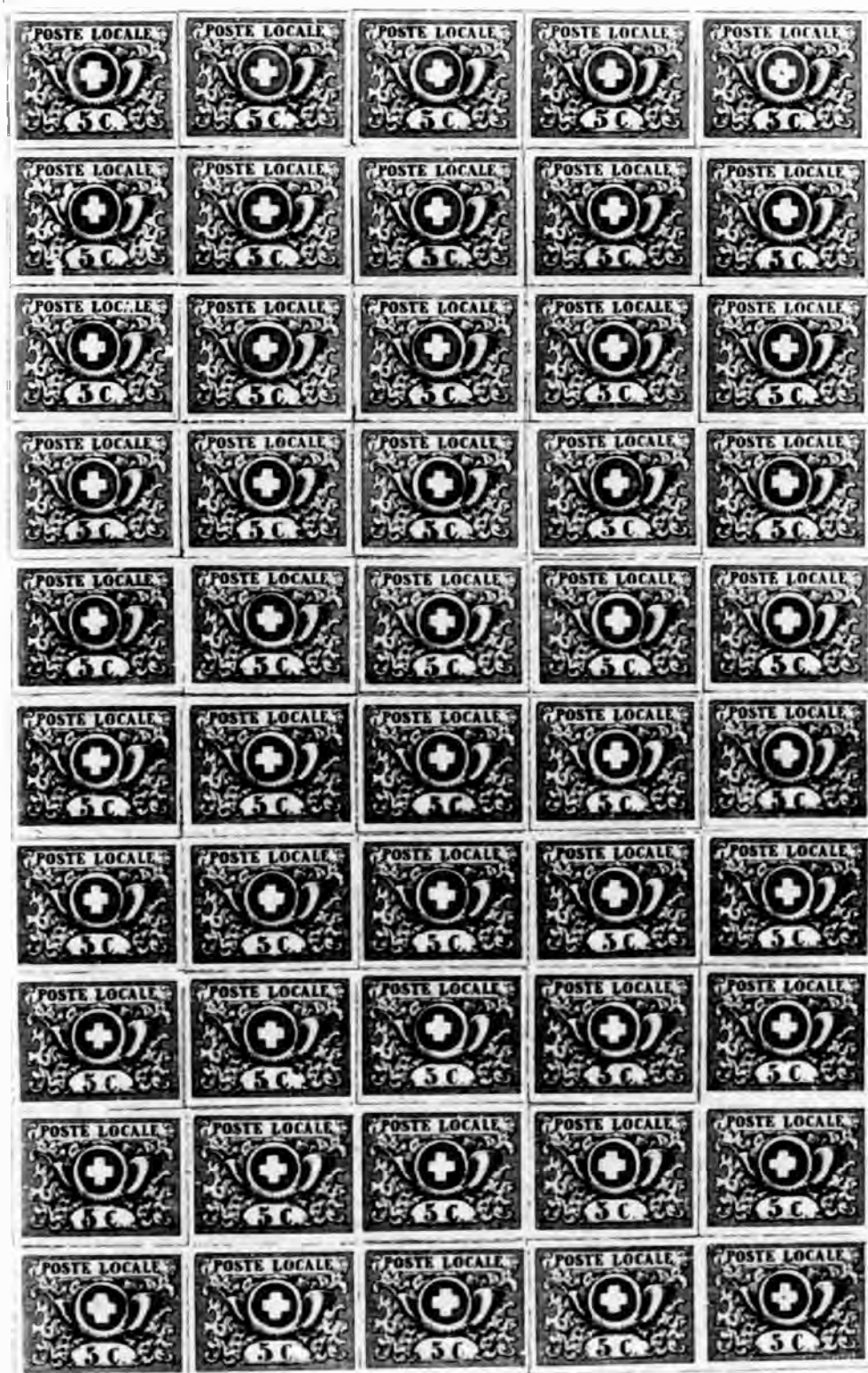
FIRST HALF OF THE HUNDRED TYPES OF THE SO-CALLED « 5 C. VAUD ». (22nd January 1850.)



SECOND HALF OF THE HUNDRED TYPES OF THE SO-CALLED « 5 C. VAUD ».
(22nd January 1850.)

THE ONE WILL BE THE SECOND THIRD OR FOURTH (1850-1860)

100	90	80	70	60
90	80	70	60	50
80	70	60	50	40
70	60	50	40	30
60	50	40	30	20
50	40	30	20	10
40	30	20	10	0
30	20	10	0	
20	10	0		
10	0			
0				



CHAPTER II

Transitional stamps issued by the Canton of Geneva ⁽¹⁾

STAMPS OF 4 CENTIMES AND OF 5 CENTIMES

KNOWN AS « Vaud »

1849 and 1850

The Federal Council, empowered by Article 4 of the Federal law of the 8th of June 1849, reproduced above, was able to authorize populous centres to use, throughout their districts, a « Local Post » at a reduced rate, i. e. to substitute a rate of 2 1/2 rappen, instead of the usual first rayon rate of 5 rappen, for letters not weighing more than 2 loths.

Issue
of the 4 centime
and 5 centime
« Vaud » stamps
about
December 1849
and
January 22nd, 1850.

In a report dated January 14th, 1850, the Postal Department states that, as Zurich, Basle and Geneva had already adopted reduced local rates, and employed stamps for prepayment for several years, and as St-Gall, although possessing no stamps, had also adopted a lower rate for letters delivered within the limits of the Canton, it proposes to generalize this system, and extend it to the whole of Switzerland, by

(1) In reality, these stamps were issued by the 1st postal District comprising the Canton of Geneva and the Vaudois District of Nyon (see p. 53).

allowing the Postmasters of the postal Districts to issue, in such important localities as desired them, stamps for prepayment, corresponding to the reduced rate, as provided by Article 4 of the law of 1849. This report was adopted by the Federal Council on the 18th of January 1850.

Four days after the promulgation of this decision, on the 22th of January 1850, the Postmaster of the first District, the chief office of which was at Geneva, announced in the *Feuille d'avis* the sale of 5 centime stamps available for the town and Canton of Geneva. It is thus evident that the Postmaster of the 1st postal District did not await the authorization of the Federal Council, dated January 18th, before issuing local stamps at a reduced price; for the notice states that these new 5 centime stamps are to replace those of 4 centimes *previously issued*. At what date the latter were supplied to the public, we do not know. It was no doubt soon after the Postal law of the 8th of June 1849 came into force, a law which became applicable to letters from the month of October. But the absence of documents, and the difficulty of finding these stamps on entire letters, do not allow us to fix the date of issue with greater exactitude. The oldest known obliteration of the 4 centime « Vaud » stamps is the 1st of December 1849 (1).

We reproduce here the decree of January 18th, 1850, with the report which prompted it, and also the notice of January 22nd, announcing the sale of the 5 centime stamps.

(1) In the *Timbre-poste*, N° 179, p. 86, Schulze notes an obliteration of the 2nd of December, from an article by Moens, published in the same periodical, in 1868, N° 71, p. 86. We have lately seen a 4 c. Vaud on a whole letter obliterated October 22nd, 1849: unfortunately, the obliteration of the stamp does not extend to the letter, so that it cannot be certain that the stamp may not have been changed.

PROPOSAL OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Bern, January 11th, 1850

The Postal Department of the Swiss Federal Council,

According to Article 4 of the law on postal rates, the Federal Council may grant a local rate by which prepaid letters may be posted in places where the correspondence is considerable, according to the following tariff :

Documents
relative
to the reduction
of the rates
for the Local Post.

Up to 2 loths, inclusive	2 rappen and a half.
From 2 to 4 —	5 rappen.
From 4 to 8 —	10 —

Unpaid local letters are liable to the ordinary rates.

A similarly exceptional local letter-rate has already existed for some time at Zurich, Basle and Geneva, where prepayment tickets, as they are called, were introduced some time ago. The case is the same at St-Gall, where, however, prepayment tickets have never been employed, the lower rate serving for local correspondence, i. e., from one place in the Canton to another.

Our present opinion is that prepayment tickets for the Local Post might be introduced into all places in Switzerland without disadvantage to the administration. On the one hand, the introduction of these tickets is limited by law to certain localities, while on the other there is no demand for them.

Such being the case, and desiring to further the interests of the public, we propose :

That the Postmasters of the postal Districts be authorized to introduce into the larger towns, if the public request it, where the correspondence is important, the use of prepayment tickets at the lower rates indicated by Article 4 of the law upon postal charges.

For the Postal Department,

Signed : X.

LOCAL POSTAGE RATE. — DECREE OF THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL.

January 18th, 1850.

Having considered the report and the proposition of the Department of Posts and Public Works of the 14th inst. concerning the introduction of local postage rates, it has been determined that authority shall be given to the Postmasters of the postal Districts to introduce, when demanded, in places where the correspondence is important, tickets for prepayment at the lower rate, in accordance with the regulations contained in Article 4 of the law upon postal charges.

(Extract from the protocol of the Postal and Public Works Department for carrying out the order.)

FEUILLE D'AVIS DE GENÈVE (N° 10, p. 1871).

Tuesday, January 22nd, 1850.**Swiss Postal Administration.**

The public is informed that from this date the Administration authorizes the sale, at the price of 5 centimes, at the Post-Offices of Geneva, Carouge and Chêne, of prepayment stamps (estampilles) *available for the town and Canton of Geneva* (with the exception of the isolated district of Céligny). Prepayment stamps of 4 centimes, which have not yet been employed, will be equivalent to those of 5 centimes.

Geneva, January 22nd, 1850.*The Postmaster of the 1st District.*

COLLIGNON-FAURE.

Description of the
4 centime and the
5 centime stamps
called « Vaud ».
Their mode
of manufacture.

The Geneva stamps of 4 and 5 centimes, known as « Vaud » were produced by lithography. In design they are absolutely identical, the stone which was used for the 4 centime value having also been employed for making the 5 centime, by simply substituting the figure « 5 » for that of « 4 ». This modification produced a result that is interesting to note. The plate from which the sheets of 4 centime stamps were

printed, had been prepared by transferring the original design a hundred times on the lithographic stone, all the 4 centime stamps thus resembling one another exactly in design. When the value of the stamps required alteration, the same stone, as we have said, was turned to account, all that was necessary being to efface the figure 4 on each of the hundred stamps, and to draw a « 5 » in the place of the « 4 ». These new figures, being necessarily each of them drawn separately by hand, were not absolutely alike, and we find as many varieties of the figure « 5 » as there were stamps to the sheet — namely a hundred.

In the centre of the stamp is a post-horn surrounding the Federal shield, — a white cross on a red ground. This horn, which was an attribute of the postilions of bygone days, is surrounded with ornaments in Louis XV style, and placed on a horizontally lined back-ground. On a label above are the words *POSTE LOCALE*, the value, 4 c. (or 5 c.), being placed on a small label below. The design is printed in black on white paper, the ground of the shield in the centre being red. In the 4 c. stamps, a somewhat bluish paper may be distinguished on which the black print stands out in clear relief, and a yellowish paper on which the print is greyer. In the case of the 5 c., the paper varies occasionally from thick to thin, whitish or yellowish in tone, the tint of the impression varying from grey to jet black. The colour of the shield ranges from pale to bright red and from vermilion to carmine.

Several slight variations can be noted in these stamps, resulting from the lithographic transfer. We cannot undertake to describe all these differences, which are often difficult to recognize, and we will therefore limit ourselves to pointing out the more noticeable. For instance, in one of these

stamps, N° 26 on the sheet, there is on the right hand side a white space formed by the absence of some of the horizontal lines of the ground, in addition to which the A of LOCALE is almost invisible. In another, N° 16, there is a similar defect, at the left hand side, from the third dot to the bottom of the stamp. A third type, N° 7, is recognizable by a large black dot placed under the s and the t of POSTE, while in one of the other stamps of the sheet, N° 81, a large black spot is visible at the mouth-piece of the horn. The sheets of these stamps had the following inscription as a heading, further proving that they were used only in Geneva.

TIMBRES D'AFFRANCHISSEMENT

Valables pour le canton de Genève, à l'exception de l'enclave de Céligny.

Lith. de Schmidt.

On the four stamps at the corners of the sheet of a hundred, is placed as a register mark a red dot in the centre of the white cross.

Above will be found a plate giving as complete a restoration as possible of the hundred « Vaud » stamps.

We have not yet seen type 76 — that being the reason for marking this stamp with dots in our plate. As regards the compartment lines between the types 65 and 66, we could not print them in this plate, as we have only seen specimens with insufficient margins. Between types 80 and 90, and between 99 and 100, no separation line exists.

To show at once the slight differences existing between the stamps on the plate, we give opposite a series of illustrations showing (enlarged to double the original size) the characteristics by which each stamp can be distinguished from its neighbours.



DETAILS OF THE LITHOGRAPHIC DEFECTS, ENLARGED TO DOUBLE THE SIZE, BY WHICH THE HUNDRED TYPES
OF THE « VAUD » STAMPS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ONE ANOTHER. — (1st quarter.)

DETAILS OF THE LITHOGRAPHIC EFFECTS, ENLARGED TO DOUBLE THE SIZE BY WHICH THE ORIGINAL TYPES
OF THE 4 LINE * STAMP CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ONE ANOTHER - (1" square)

PO

L

1

5 C.

2

5 C.

L

11

5 C.

12

5 C.

L

21

5 C.

22

5 C.

S L CA

31

5 C.

32

5 C.

S

LE

41

5 C.

42

5 C.

Lith. de

P

3

5 C.

E

4

5 C.

E

5

5 C.

E

E

13

5 C.

E

14

5 C.

E

E

15

5 C.

AL

E

ST OC

E

OS E LO

P E L ALE

E

23

5 C.

24

5 C.

25

5 C.

E

E

ALE

33

5 C.

E

34

5 C.

E

35

5 C.

T

A

43

5 C.

E

44

5 C.

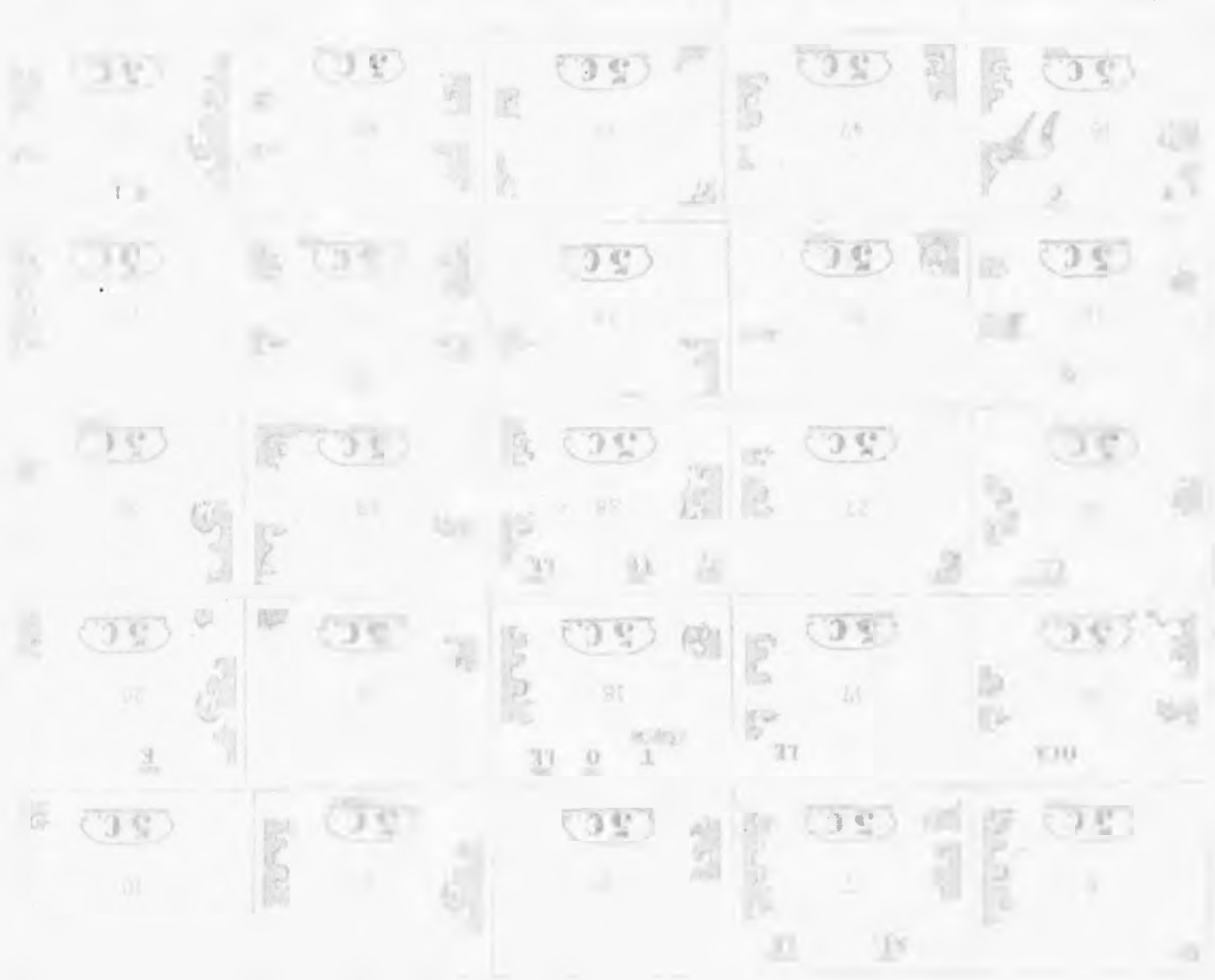
E

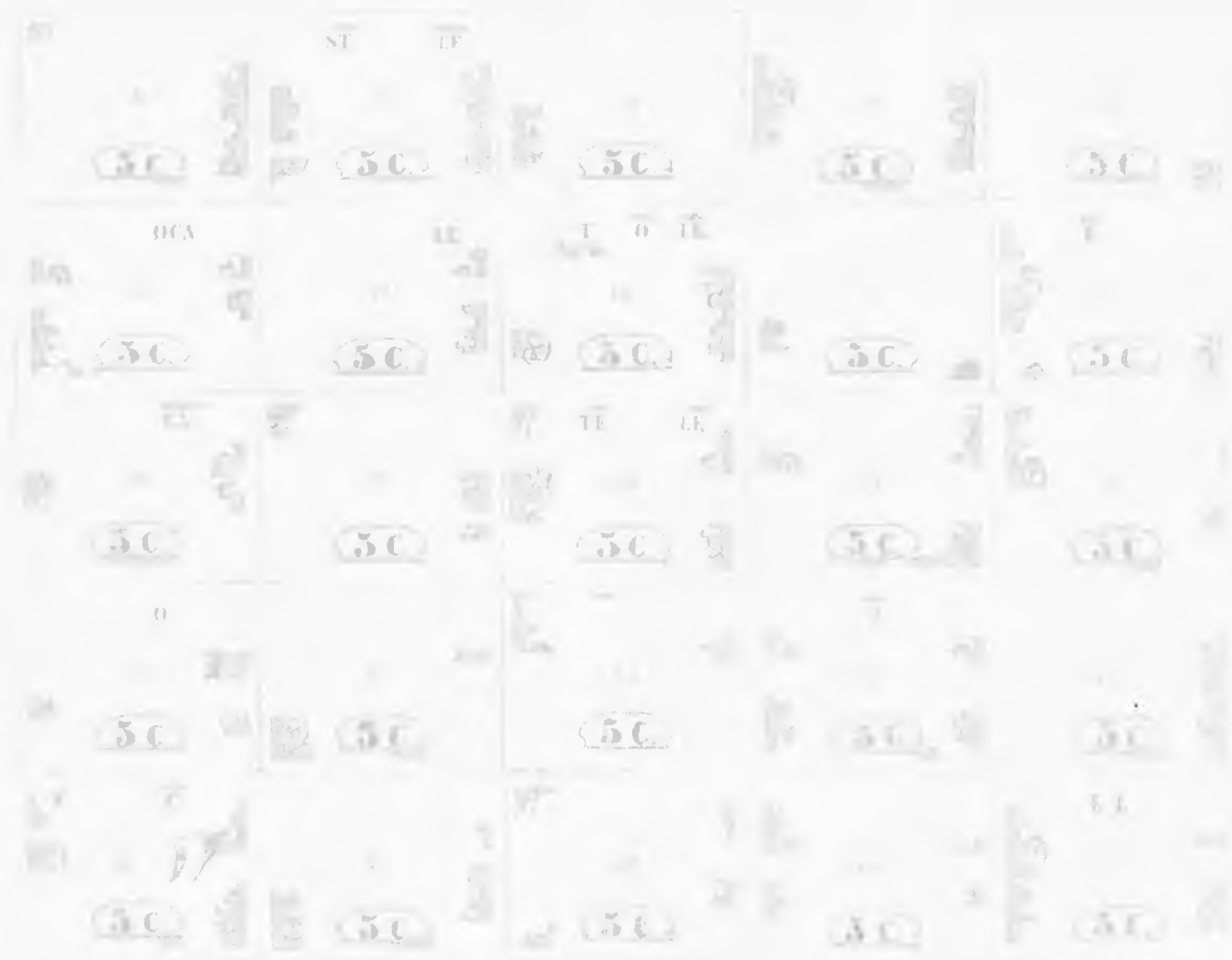
E

45

5 C.

DETAILS OF THE LITHOGRAPHIC DIRECTS, ENLARGED TO DOUBLE THE SIZE, BY WHICH THE HUNDRED TYPES
OF THE • VAUD • STAMPS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ONE ANOTHER. — (2nd quarter.)





DETAILS OF THE LITHOGRAPHIC DEFECTS, ENLARGED TO DOUBLE THE SIZE, BY WHICH THE HUNDRED TYPES OF THE « VAUD » STAMPS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ONE ANOTHER. — (2nd quarter.)


























OF THE "YARD" ALWAYS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ONE ANOTHER. — (5. dms.)
DETAILS OF THE "HOSPITAL" OBJECTS ENLARGED 10 TIMES THE SIZE AT WHICH THE HANDS ARE

6	ST LE	7	8	9	10
5C	5C	5C	5C	5C	5C
OCA	LE	T O LE		F	
16	17	18	19	20	
5C	5C	5C	5C	5C	5C
C.	TE LE				
26	27	28	29	30	
5C	5C	5C	5C	5C	5C
0					
36	37	38	39	40	
5C	5C	5C	5C	5C	5C
P C				F.L.	
46	47	48	49	50	
5C	5C	5C	5C	5C	5C



DETAILS OF THE LITHOGRAPHIC DEFECTS, ENLARGED TO DOUBLE THE SIZE, BY WHICH THE HUNDRED TYPES OF THE « VAUD » STAMPS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ONE ANOTHER. — (3rd quarter.)

TO THE ADVANCE STATE CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM OF ANOTHER — (continued)
DETAILS OF THE INFORMATION RELATE EMPLOYED TO COMPLETION OF THE WORK IN THE COURSE OF THE

PO LOC 51 	POSTE L ALE 52 	53 	54 	TE 55 
T C 61 	62 	E L CA 63 	64 	65 
LE 71 	T 72 	73 	PO 74 	75 
ST 81 	LE 82 	LO A 83 	LOCAL 84 	CA 85 
91 	LE 92 	OC 93 	S 94 	LO 95 



DETAILS OF THE LITHOGRAPHIC DEFECTS, ENLARGED TO DOUBLE THE SIZE, BY WHICH THE HUNDRED TYPES
OF THE « VAUD » STAMPS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ONE ANOTHER. — (4th quarter.)



OF THE VARIOUS STAMPS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM ONE ANOTHER — (3) printed.
DETAILS OF THE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS ENLARGED TO DOUBLE THE SIZE BY WHICH THE HUNDRED TABLE

56 5 C.	57 5 C.	LOCAL 58 5 C.
66 5 C.	TE 67 5 C.	LE 68 5 C.
76 5 C.	P 77 5 C.	78 5 C.
L 86 5 C.	E 87 5 C.	POS OCA 88 5 C.
L 96 5 C.	LO 97 5 C.	98 5 C.

59



5 C.

60

5 C.



69

5 C.



70

5 C.



79



80

5 C.



89

5 C.



90

5 C.



TE

99

5 C.



100

5 C.





STAMP OF 5 CENTIMES KNOWN AS « Neuchâtel »

1850

We have still to speak of a last Geneva stamp : the 5 centime, known as « Neuchâtel ». Our researches have led us to regard this stamp not as a transitional stamp proper, but as the equivalent, for the Canton of Geneva, of the stamps of the Federal Local Post which were issued in April 1850, at 2 1/2 rappen, Swiss currency, — a little more than 3 centimes and a half, French currency.

Issue of the
5 centime known
as « Neuchâtel ».
About August
1850.

The dates of obliteration found on entire letters show us that, instead of using the 2 1/2 rappen « Poste locale » stamps, issued by the Federal Government on the 5th of April 1850, the Canton of Geneva, which did not employ rappen, preferred to get rid of its stock of 5 centime stamps known as « Vaud » for local correspondence, and, after they were exhausted, issued the 5 centime stamp known as « Neuchâtel » which resembled in shape the 2 1/2 rappen « Poste locale » stamps (1).

This statement is confirmed by the examination of documents. In a circular published September 23rd, 1850, in the postal District of Geneva, to announce the issue of the Federal stamps known as « Rayons », and to give their value in local currency, we see that Geneva then used stamps of its own for the Local Post. These special stamps were of 5 centimes, as stated in another circular of December 9th, 1851, and are in fact those we are now considering, and to which the name of « Neuchâtel » has been improperly given.

No trace of their appearance has been left in the Geneva Archives; and their date of issue can only be determined

(1) Geneva is not mentioned in the list of towns where the 2 1/2 Rp was to be issued (see p. 74).

approximately by means of their obliterations. They probably came into use towards the month of August 1850.

If we have included the « Neuchâtel » stamp among the transitional stamps, instead of classing it with the Federal stamps, it is for the reason that we wished to preserve the usual classification, and because this stamp, although employed simultaneously with the Federal stamps, was not issued by the Confederation.

The 5 centime stamp known as « Neuchâtel » continued to be current even after the 1st of Jan^{ry} 1852, the date at which the new Federal law on postal rates came into operation. This is evidenced by the circular of December 9th, 1851, which we have just cited, and which we give below after that of September 23rd, 1850.

FEUILLE D'AVIS DE GENÈVE, N° 115.

Tuesday, September 24th, 1850.

Administration of the Federal Post (1).

Documents
relative
to the 5 centime
stamp called
« Neuchâtel ».

Prepayment stamps for Switzerland. — Dating from October 1st, next, the Administration will authorize the sale at the district Post-Office of postage-stamps for the prepayment of letters to be delivered in Switzerland.

For the 1st rayon (up to 10 leagues), blue stamps at 8 centimes ;

For the 2nd rayon (from 10 to 25 leagues), yellow stamps at 15 centimes ;

For the 3rd rayon (from 25 to 40 leagues), a yellow and a blue stamp ;

For the 4th rayon (beyond 40 leagues), two yellow stamps.

Postage-stamps placed upon letters for foreign countries have no value, and stamps called *poste locale* can only be employed for franking letters to be delivered in the Canton of Geneva (not including the separate district of Céligny).

When letters exceed an eighth of an ounce in weight, a sufficient

(1) See Schulze, *Anciens timbres-poste*, in the *Timbre-poste*, 1877, N° 180.

number of stamps must be affixed to represent the total amount of prepayment required by the tariff.

For the convenience of the public, the Postal Authorities will supply tables showing the principal localities of Switzerland classified in rayons.

Geneva, September 23rd, 1850.

The Postmaster of the 1st District,
COLLIGNON-FAURE.

FEUILLE D'AVIS DE GENÈVE, N° 148.

Thursday, December 11th, 1851.

Federal Postal Administration.

Withdrawal of the Federal postage-stamps.

As the new Federal law concerning postage rates will come into force on the 1st of January 1852, the public is informed that the Federal stamps of 5 and 10 rappen (8 and 15 centimes) will entirely cease to be current from the 1st of January next. From the 25th of December next, they will no longer be sold at the Swiss post-offices. Prepayment stamps of 5 centimes (Local Post) will, however, be available throughout the Canton, with the exception of Céligny.

Persons who may have provided themselves with Federal postage-stamps are requested to deposit them before the 24th inst. at the Post-Office, where, after the 1st of January, they will be able to claim new postage-stamps of equal value in exchange.

Geneva, December 9th, 1851.

The Postmaster of the 1st District,
COLLIGNON-FAURE.

The Geneva 5 centime stamp known as « Neuchâtel » is in shape an upright rectangle. In the centre is the Federal shield, with an unframed cross, surrounded with arabesque orna-

Description of the
stamp known as
« Neuchâtel ».

ments; above is a cartouche upon which are the words *POSTE LOCALE*, and upon another below is the value, 5 centimes. With regard to the latter inscription, it is well to note that the final *s* of centimes is printed in italics while the other letters are in Roman type. The shield is printed in red, the rest of the design being in black, ranging sometimes to grey. The paper is white. The background of the stamp is ornamented with arabesques, and is surrounded with a double-lined rectangle.

On the sheet as printed, each stamp is surrounded with a frame formed by a very thin line, which does not generally meet that of the adjacent stamp. Sometimes this line is double.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TRANSITIONAL STAMPS ISSUED
BY THE CANTON OF GENEVA

- I. 4 centime, known as « Vaud », printed in black and red, issued in 1849;
- II. 5 centime, known as « Vaud », printed in black and red, issued January 22nd, 1850.
- III. 5 centime, known as « Neuchâtel », printed in black and red, issued about the month of August 1850.

CHAPTER III

Transitional Stamp issued by the VIIIth postal District

STAMP KNOWN AS « **Winterthur** », ISSUED AT ZURICH

March 1850

The Zurich stamp of 2 1/2 rappen, erroneously called « Winterthur », no doubt owes its origin to the decree of January 18th, 1850, which, as has been seen, authorized the introduction, by virtue of the law of June 1849, in important places, of « prepayment tickets » at a reduced rate, — which decree a Zurich newspaper, the *Freitagsblatt*, sums up as follows in the number published on the 8th of February 1850: « The Postmasters of the postal Districts are authorized to issue postage-stamps in places where they may think it useful and necessary to do so (1). »

Issue of the
stamp called
« Winterthur »,
About March
1850.

The exact date of the appearance of the « Winterthur » is not known. The earliest specimen we have met with obliterated on a letter was posted March 31st, 1850. This stamp

(1) See the article of Schulze in the *Timbre-poste*, 1877, N° 190, p. 94.

appears to have been employed in the important towns of the VIIIth postal District, viz. in those of the Cantons of Zurich, Zug, Schaffhausen and Thurgau.

Description
of the
« Winterthur ».

The 2 1/2 rappen stamp known as « Winterthur » is a transverse rectangle. In the centre of the stamp is a post-horn suspended by a cord partially surrounding the Federal escutcheon within a circle, the background being horizontally lined. Below the horn is the inscription : « ORTSPOST; POSTE LOCALE, in a curve, and four irregular shaped labels in the corners of the stamp bear the value, R 2 1/2, on a white ground, as follows : in the upper left hand corner : R.; in the right : 2 1/2; with the reverse arrangement in the lower corners. The Federal cross is framed with a double black line; the horn, the figures and the frame are printed in black and the horizontal lines of the ground and the escutcheon, in red. In the bicolored printing of this stamp the centering is occasionally found defective. The stamps are separated from one another by red arrows intersecting a ribbon (*tortil*) of the same colour.

The collection of M. Fiertz, at Zurich, contains part of a sheet comprising thirty-three of these stamps.

TRANSITIONAL STAMP, ISSUED BY THE POSTAL AUTHORITY
OF THE VIIIth DISTRICT.

2 1/2 rappen, known as « Winterthur », printed in black and red-brown, issued about March 1850.

PART III

Federal Stamps

CHAPTER I

Stamps in sheets of forty varying types

FIRST SERIES OF FEDERAL STAMPS KNOWN AS

« Poste Locale » and « Ortspost »

April 5th, 1850

It has been seen that the Confederation claimed the right of the Postal control over its territory from January 1st, 1849. It limited itself at first to framing laws concerning organization and charges, to establishing postal Districts, etc., and did not immediately concern itself with the manufacture of postage-stamps. It has been shown that some Cantons supplied the want of Federal stamps by printing those described as « transitional stamps ». Such a state of things could not, however, continue ; and on the 5th of April 1850, the Federal Council authorized the district Postmasters to introduce into populous centres a *Poste locale avec emploi de timbres d'affranchissement* (with the use of prepayment stamps), and named thirty-six towns in which the post-offices were to be immediately supplied with postage-stamps.

Issue of the
« Poste Locale
and Ortspost ».
April 5th, 1850.

The rates for the Local Post, i. e. for letters carried in one and the same locality, were :

2 rappen and a half.	from 0 to 2 loths.
5 rappen.	from 2 to 4 —
10 rappen.	from 4 to 8 —

The Administration had stamps manufactured of one value only at first — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rappen. It was therefore necessary to use several of these stamps in prepaying heavy letters. The circular announcing the above issue mentioned that stamps of 5 and 10 rappen would be made, which, although not especially supplied for the use of the local post, would, nevertheless, be available for local letters exceeding 2 loths in weight.

We subjoin a copy of this circular :

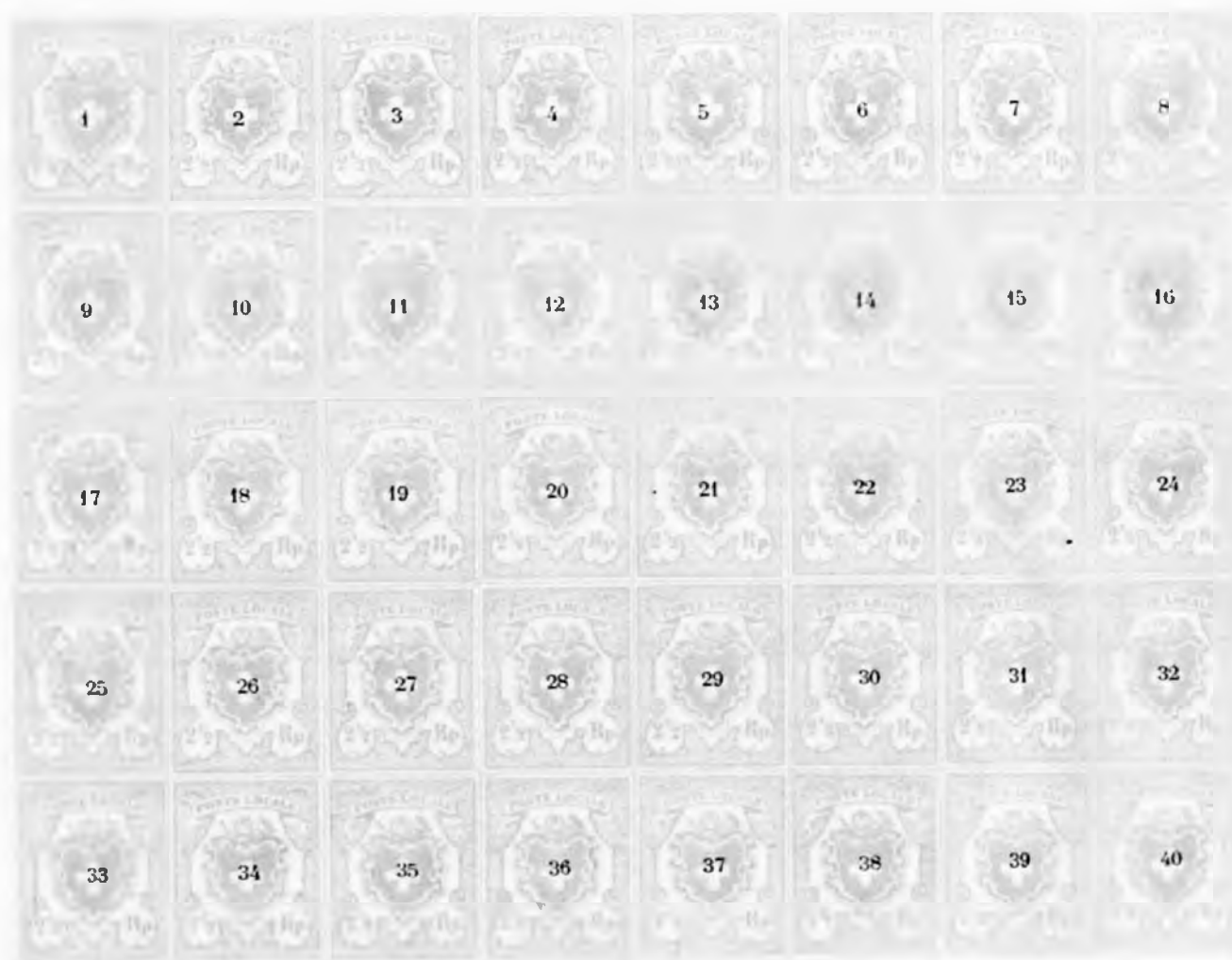
CIRCULAR OF APRIL 5th, 1850 (1).

Document
relative to the
issue of the
« Poste Locale »
stamps.

The Federal Council has determined, in virtue of Article 4 of the Federal law upon postal rates, dated June 4th, 1849, to empower the postal District Authorities to introduce into populous centres, where a considerable number of letters are delivered, and where such an arrangement is requested, a Local Post, and also the use of stamps for prepayment, the tariff being that fixed by Article 4 of the law before cited.

We hereby inform you of this measure; and we direct you to organise its introduction at Lausanne, Freiburg, Vevey and Nyon; — Bern, Berthoud and Thun; — Neuchâtel, Bienne, Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds; — Basle and Soleure; — Aarau, Zofingen, Lenzburg, Baden; — Lucerne, Schwyz and Altorf; — Zurich, Winterthur, Richterschwyl, Wädenschwyl, Zug, Schaffhausen and Frauenfeld; — Saint-Gall, Rorschach, Altstaetten, Rapperschwyl and Wattwyl; — Coire; — Bellinzona, Lugano and Locarno.

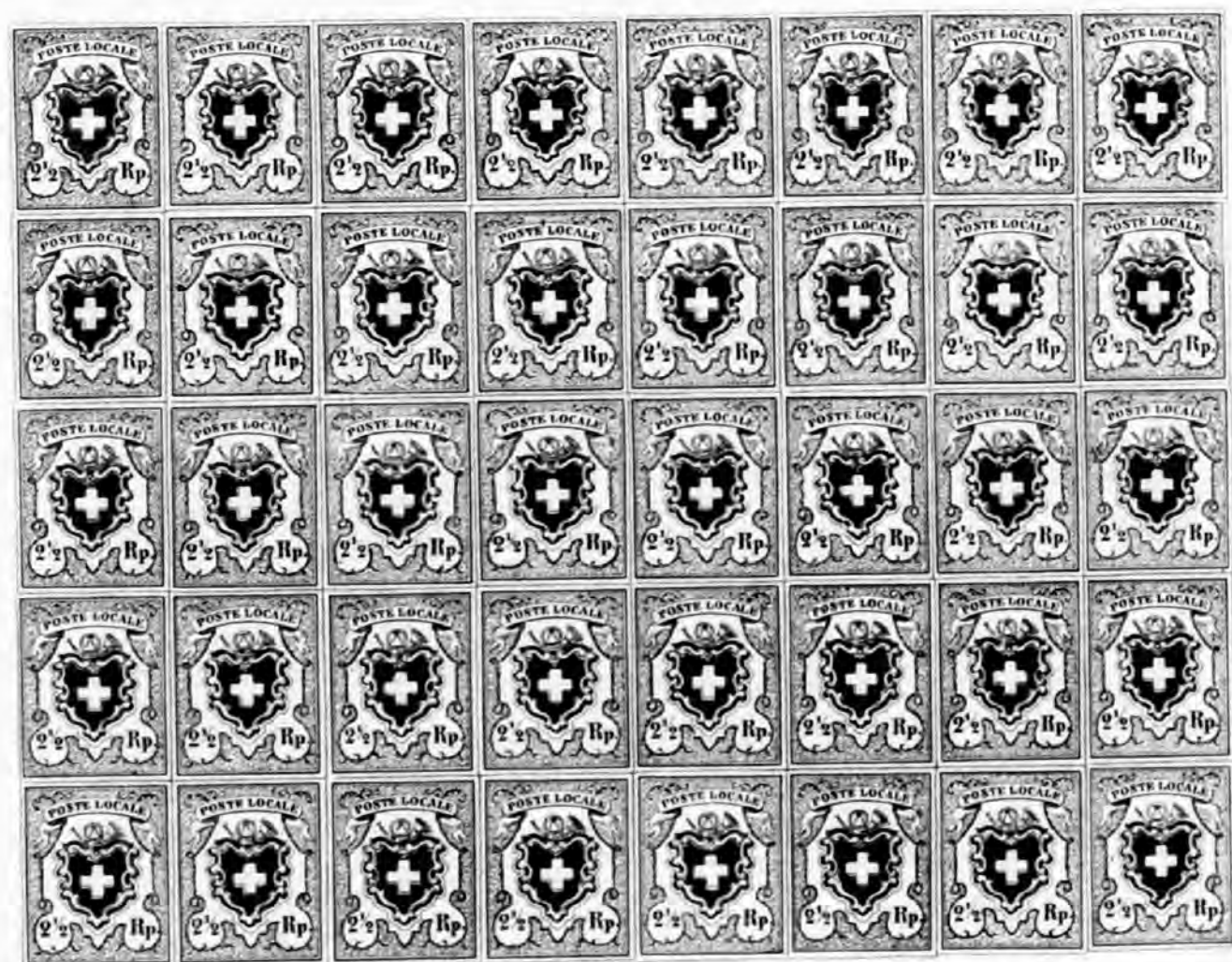
(1) *Feuille postale officielle*, p. 70. — The German text of this circular has been published in the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 22. — Schulze translates part of it in the *Timbre-poste*, 1877, N° 180, p. 94.



THE FORTY TYPES OF THE « POSTE LOCALE ».
(5th April 1850.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

THE FORTY TYPES OF THE POSTER LOANER
(2nd April 1950)



We will also consider the request of any other important localities desiring the introduction of prepayment stamps.

The following are the regulations :

Unpaid letters for the locality in which they are posted, are charged as ordinary letters for the first rayon.

Prepaid letters will however be carried at the following tariff :

Up to 2 loths (1 ounce) inclusive	2 1/2 rappen
From 2 to 4 loths (1 to 2 ounces).	5 —
From 4 to 8 loths (2 to 4 ounces).	10 —

Letters can be prepaid only by means of postage-stamps.

These stamps will bear the single rate of 2 1/2 rappen, according to the tariff fixed above for the Local Post.

These stamps will be, as a rule, affixed by the sender himself on the upper left-hand corner of the letter, and on the address side; letters thus franked will be, like unpaid letters, posted in the box. When, however, such letters for the district itself are sent for prepayment to the Post-Office, the postage-stamp will be affixed to the letter by the employee in charge; or if he should be too much engaged to do this, the stamp will, in exchange for the amount of the rate, be given to the sender, who will himself have to affix it on the letter, which he will post in the box. Registered letters must, in every case, be handed in at the Office.

Letters weighing more than 2 loths are liable to a higher rate than 2 1/2 rappen, and can be prepaid, if they weigh from 2 to 4 loths, by two stamps of 2 1/2 rappen, or if they weigh from 4 to 8 loths, by four stamps of 2 1/2 rappen. Stamps of 5 and 10 rappen will shortly be issued : these may also be used for the Local Post in such cases.

The Post-Office officials will keep an exact account of the stamps employed for prepayment, and will see that stamps which have been used once, are not employed a second time.

To prevent such abuse, these postage labels will be defaced with the Office stamp before the letters are despatched so that it may be seen at once that they have been employed for prepayment. A cross made with black ink may also be used to cancel the prepayment labels immediately after the letters have been left at the Office.

As the manufacture of stamps is entirely in the hands of the Postal Department, the Postal Authority of the District of Bern has been empowered to distribute them from that centre.

This last-named Authority will forward by return of post to the District Authorities the number of stamps they require, and will keep an account of the stamps sent out. The sole right of selling stamps belongs, by law, to the Post-Offices; and they must be sold at all hours, and without limit as to number. Any one may, however, acquire a stock to sell again. These stamps may not be sold at a higher price than 2½ rappen, the price marked upon them.

The stock of stamps required by the District Authorities, or their Offices, for sale to the public, will be forwarded to each District by the Bern Authority. The supplies will be made in sheets of forty stamps; 100 rappen are reckoned as 40 kreutzer or 10 batzen, and each supply will be accompanied by an invoice.

The District Authorities shall, on receipt of a supply of stamps, make an exact entry thereof, and, after verification, shall pay the amount of the invoice which must be sent back, per return unregistered, to the Postal Authority of the District of Bern. These returned invoices will be preserved to check the total number of prepayment stamps employed.

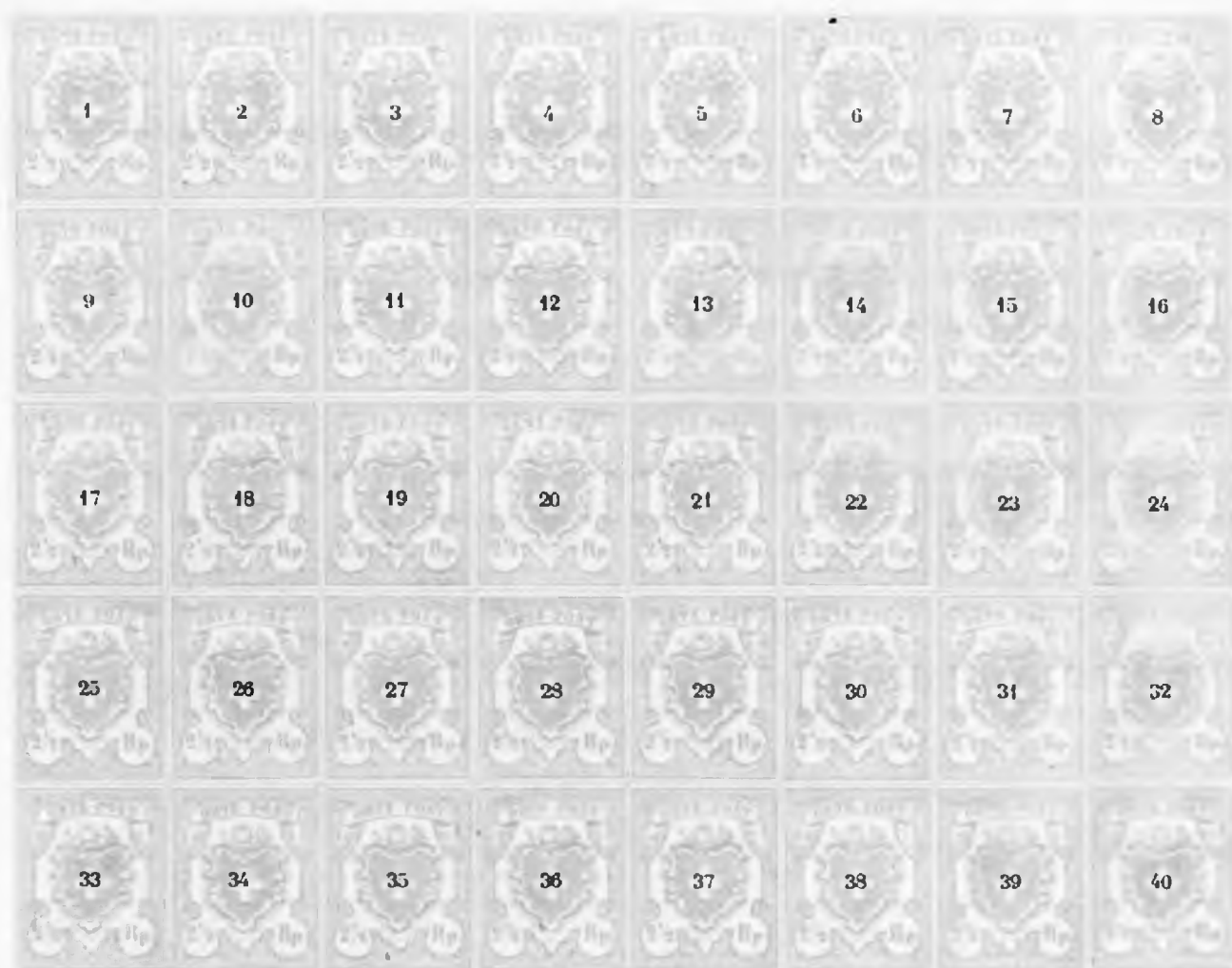
In places where a Local Post has been granted, a short and suitable notice should be published explaining the local rate, the way in which stamps for prepayment are to be used, and indicating the hours at which local letters are delivered.

Description of the
« Poste Locale ».
Their mode
of manufacture.

The so-called « Poste Locale » stamps were made at Bern by the lithographer Durheim. The design is as follows : in the centre are the arms of Switzerland (a white cross on a red ground) in a shield within a fancy frame and surmounted by a post-horn, on a white ground. On a ribbon above are the words « Ortspost » or « Poste Locale », and the value, 2½ Rp., is inscribed below. A spiral-wrought border surrounds the white part of the stamp, the remainder being filled in by a back-ground composed of irregular wavy lines and scrolls. Lithographed upon white paper, the design and inscriptions are in black, and the shield in red.

Similar design was used for the next issue, known by the name of « Rayons », printed in other colours.

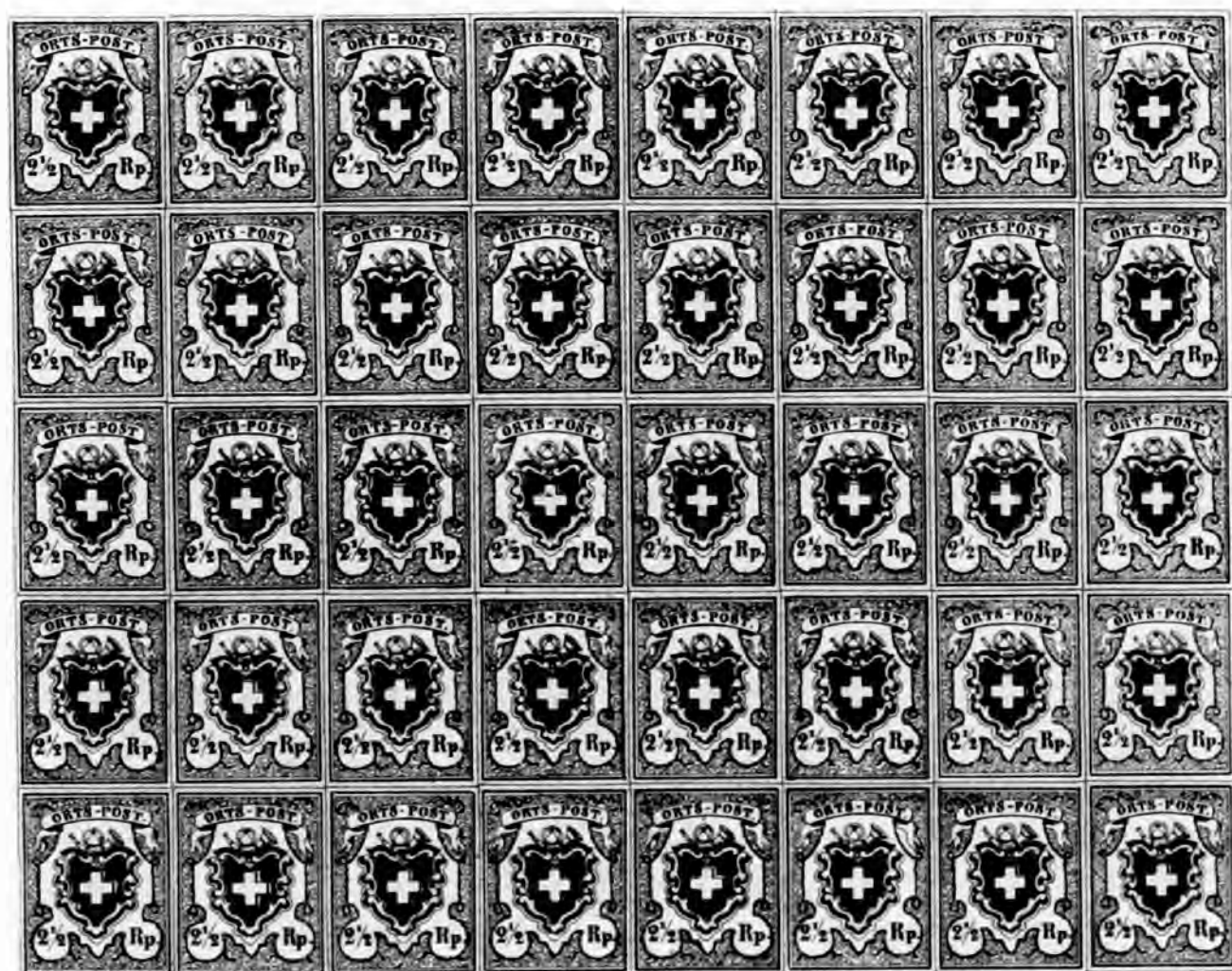
The « Poste Locale » and « Ortspost » stamps were



THE FORTY TYPES OF THE « ORTSPOST »
(5th April 1850.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

THE FORTY TYPES OF THE "POST" (3rd April 1950)



originally meant to serve the former for German Switzerland, the latter for French Switzerland, but, in reality, this distinction was not observed.

A single plate of forty types of each of these stamps was prepared, arranged in five horizontal rows of eight stamps. A sheet contained four transfers or a hundred and sixty stamps. We give here illustrations of complete plates. They were constructed with as large blocks of stamps as possible; and the types placed, with absolute exactness, by blocks overlapping one another.

The misplaced types on the « Ortspost » plates have long been discussed. It seemed to us at first impossible to admit the existence of such stamps, as we could not conceive how the types could change places in the process of lithographic transfer.

We have, however, lately seen a block of these stamps showing this misplacement, and at the same time giving us a clue to its origin.

The variety is on a letter franked by four « Ortspost » stamps in two pairs, but which were originally a strip of 4, as was proved by fitting them together. These « Ortspost » stamps are placed in the following order :

Types : 3. 2. 3. 4.

If the processes employed in lithography are closely studied, the explanation of this apparent anomaly is easily arrived at. In one of the transfers one or more stamps were defective, and in order not to make an entirely new transfer, the lithographer effaced the defective copies, replacing them on the original plate by any other type that came to hand. The misplaced type would thus appear twice on the same

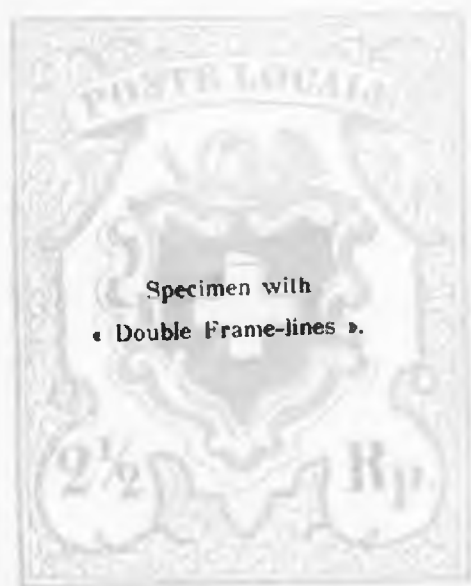
plate, — this being done in the case under consideration. It may also be noted that the replacing of type 1 by type 3 was not effected very exactly, the upper border being broken, and the interval which separates the first stamp from the second being too wide (1).

Recent researches upon this question lead to the supposition that in one of the transfers of the plate of the 40 « Ortspost » the first vertical row was defective and was replaced by the third row. Beyond the misplacement 3. 2. 3. 4 which we have pointed out, the following pairs have been noted : 11.10, 27.26 and 35.34. The same thing must have happened in the case of the last vertical row, as also in the case of the pairs 15.15, 39.39, 7.7, and of the block 6.7.7.

It would seem that, towards the end of the issue of the « Ortspost », the original stone was injured at the sides, as when the « Rayons III » were made, for which the « Ortspost » stone was used, the first vertical row was left out, and only the following four used, as will be seen further on.

Two varieties are found in the stamps of 2½ rappen, which will be met with again in « Rayons I and II ». The white cross is sometimes not framed and sometimes surrounded with a black line, which, in the « Poste Locale », is of the same thickness throughout, and, in the « Ortspost », is thicker on the right and on the lower sides of the cross. As the papers of Durheim, the lithographer, have been destroyed, it is impossible to say exactly when this change took place. We shall revert to this subject when we study the « Rayons », and we hope to show that the question is not so obscure as at first sight appears.

(1) The same thing has been observed in the lithographic plates of Victoria (issue of 1852) and a similar explanation has been given.



TYPE N° 15 OF THE « POSTE LOCALE », ENLARGED TO THREE TIMES THE SIZE.
 ALLOWING THE DOUBLE FRAME-LINES TO BE STUDIED.

Specimen with
Double Exposure

Transfer

Blurred transfer

Wood-out plate

TYPE II OF THE "FOUR LOCAL" ENLARGED TO THREE TIMES THE SIZE
ALLOW IN THE DOUBLE FRAME LINE TO BE - 1000



A careful examination of the « Poste Locale » stamps has led us to point out a fact that has not hitherto been noted. This is the probable existence of two different impressions of these stamps, one from the original engraved stone, the other from a lithographic transfer of the original design.

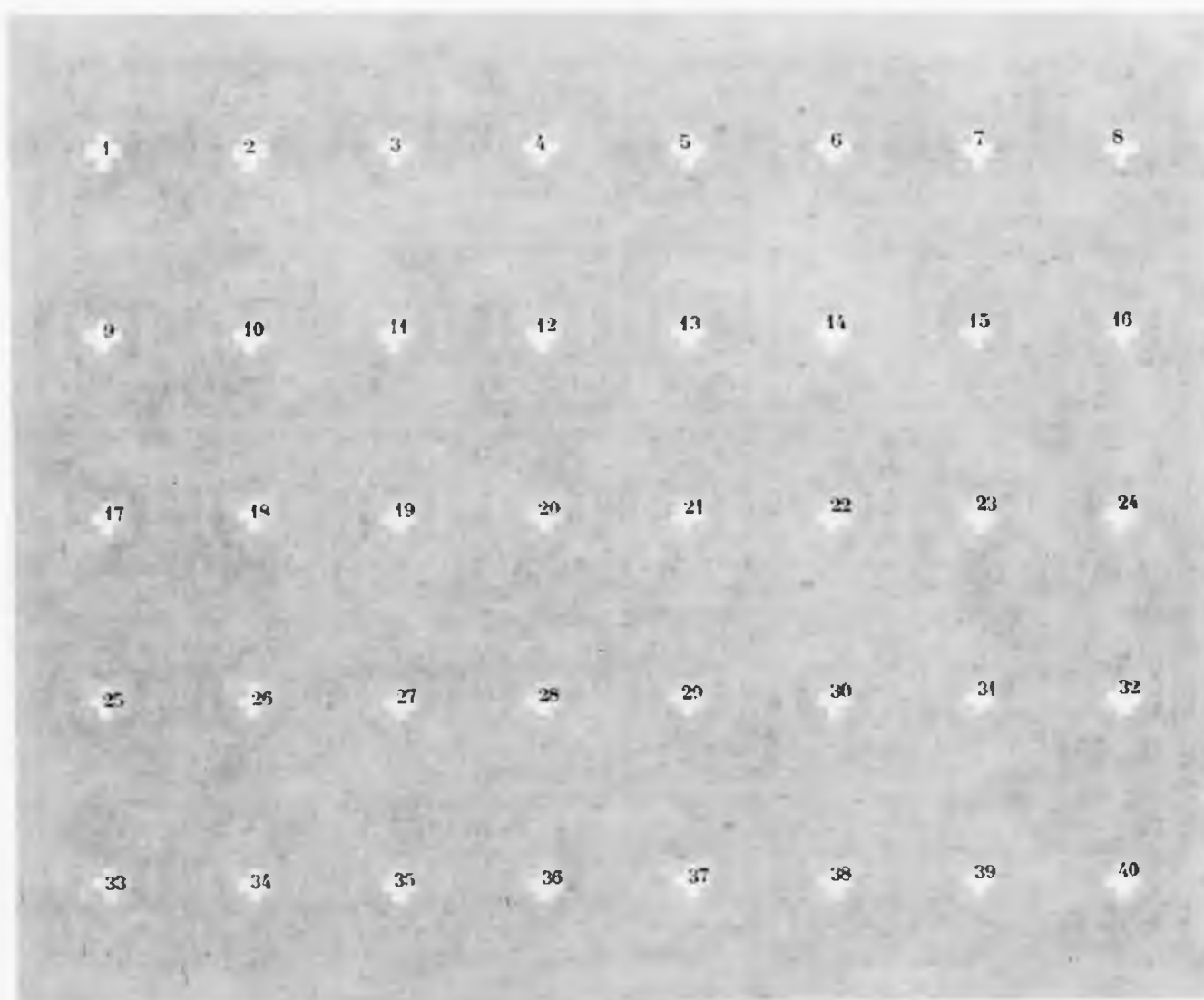
It is known that the « Poste Locale » stamps exist in two distinct varieties easily recognized by their tint, the ones being very black, the others of a characteristic grey. The opinion is held that this difference is not due simply to the printing-ink. Among the grey stamps, a certain number are distinguishable by the greater clearness of the engraving, and the pale colour is due to the delicacy of the drawing; while in the case of the black impressions, the darker shade is the result of the thickness of the lithographic lines.

In the grey stamps of which the printing is sharp and clear, it is easy to see that the plain white background is bordered by a sort of cable formed of two parallel lines; between these two outer lines and at right angles thereto will be found numerous small strokes which are intended to complete the resemblance to a cable; these small lines (or shading), in the blacker stamps, have become so blurred as to transform the cable into a single thick black line.

A more minute examination discloses another peculiarity consisting in an exceedingly fine line, which, in certain places, follows the outer and sometimes the inner line of the cable. This very fine line, which cannot be seen without the aid of a powerful glass, is placed at a fraction of a millimètre from the cable and is always parallel to it, except in the curves, where it approaches the principal line, and joins it where this main line turns. The parallel position of these two lines, ceasing in the curves, cannot well be explained except by the lithographer's use of a tool with a defective edge which

produced a second fine line by the side of the correct one. If this is the case, it can readily be understood that the two marks would necessarily remain equidistant when the line drawn was straight; when, however, the instrument was turned to draw a curve, the second line, resulting from the imperfection suggested, would merge into the principal one.

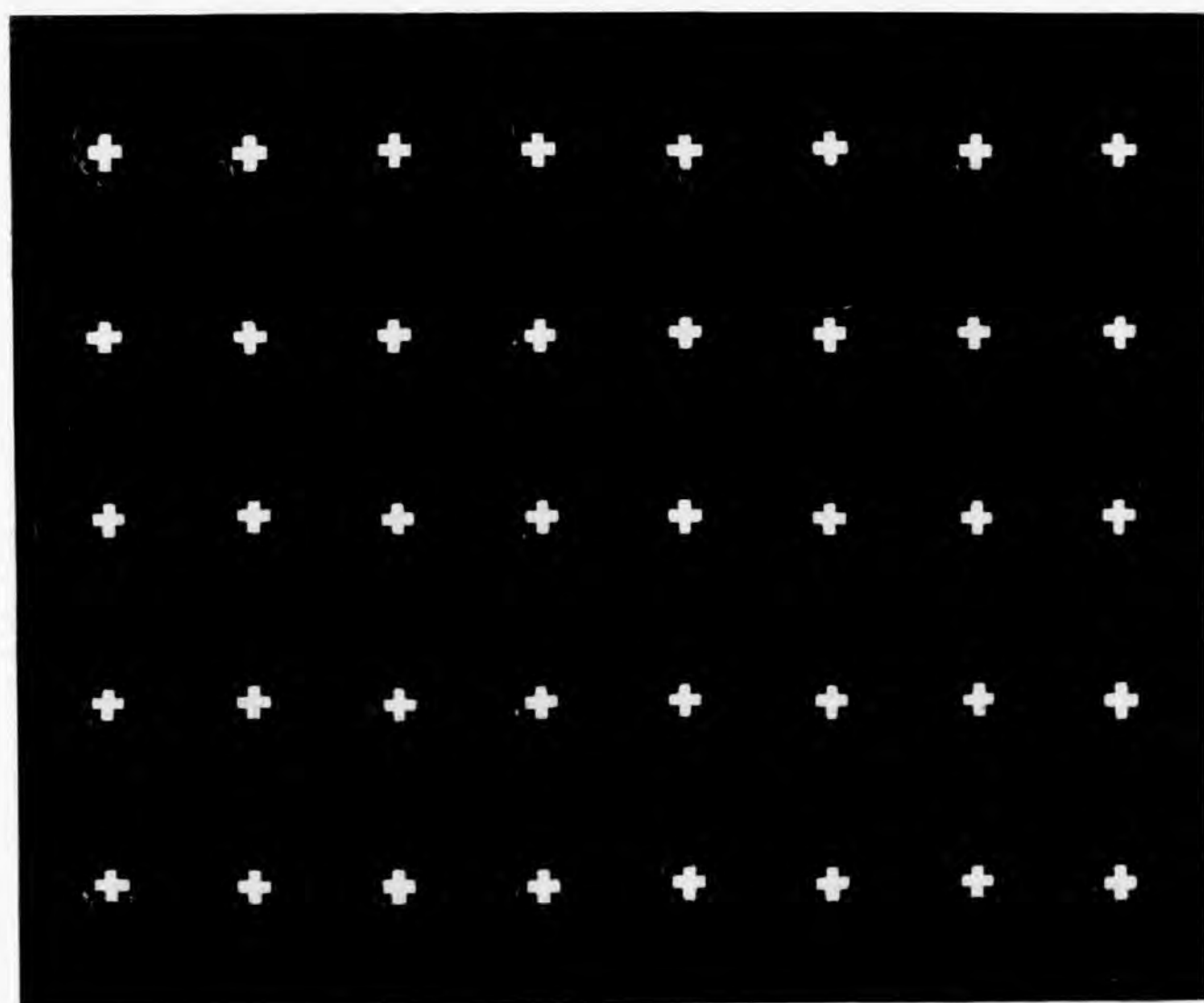
In the black specimens, this fine line has disappeared, as also the shading of the cable, — no trace of which is left. We are therefore justified in concluding, as before mentioned, that these copies were not printed from the original stone, but were obtained by means of a transfer that has caused a thickening of the lines of the original drawing. This hypothesis seems to us more plausible than that which attributes this thickening to the gradual wear of the stone; for the difference is too marked between the clearly printed grey stamps and the different stages of the black ones, to be explained by the gradual wearing down of the surface of the stone.



THE FORTY TYPES OF « RAYON I » BLACK ON BLUE.
(1st October 1860.)

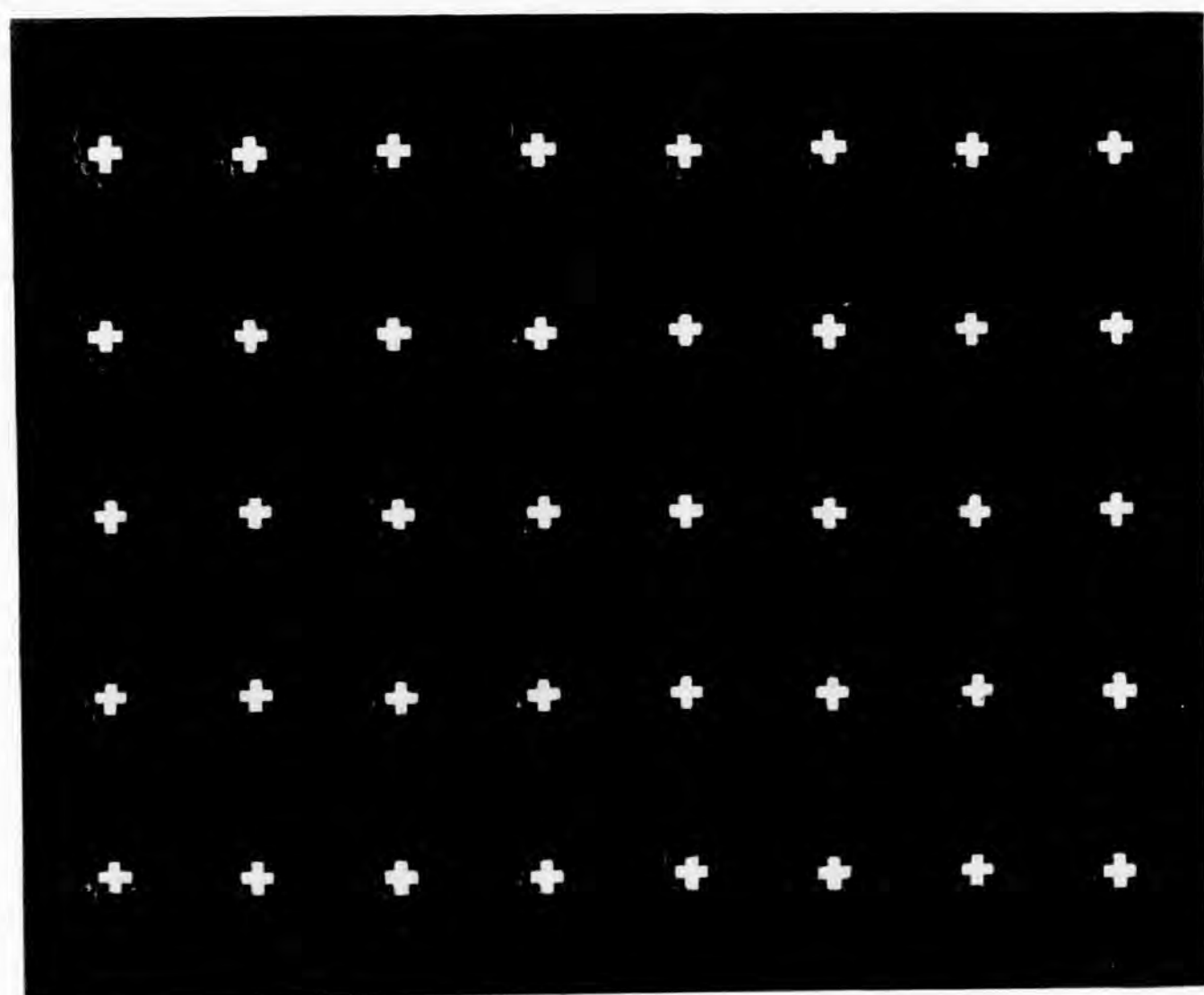
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

THE FORTY YEARS OF HAYON I - BLACK OF BLUE
 (October 1900)



THE FORTY YEARS OF "HAYON" IN RUSSIA ON REBEL

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61



SECOND SERIES OF FEDERAL STAMPS KNOWN AS

« Rayons I and II »

October 1st, 1850

It has been seen in the preceding Article that the circular of the 5th of April, 1850, announced the forthcoming issue of stamps for the prepayment of letters conveyed from any one part of Switzerland to another, and that their value would correspond with the different *rayons* or distances established by the law of June 8th, 1849.

Issue
of « Rayons I
and II ».
October 1st, 1850.

This issue was officially announced by a circular dated September 9th, 1850, the regulations of which were to come into operation on the following 1st of October. It only comprised two kinds of stamps, representing the cost of franking letters for the first two *rayons*. For greater distances, as many stamps had to be put on the letter as made up the amount of the rate; for instance : for the 3rd rayon (15 rappen), a stamp for the 2nd rayon (10 rappen) had to be used, and, in addition, either a 1st rayon stamp (5 rappen) or two « Poste Locale » stamps (of 2 1/2 rappen). This circular of the 9th of September 1850, which we quote *in extenso* in the following pages, marks an important epoch in the history of the Swiss Post Office. Not only may we trace back to it the creation of the first stamps that were to circulate throughout the whole of the Confederated States, but it renders the triumph of postage stamps irrevocable by making their employment compulsory for the prepayment of all correspondence intended for Switzerland itself.

DIRECTIONS AS TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF POSTAGE-STAMPS FOR THE
PREPAYMENT OF HOME LETTERS (1).

Issued by the Postal Department September 9th, 1850 (2).

Document
relative to the
issue of « Rayons
I and II ».

Referring to the circular of April 5th, 1850 (*Feuille officielle postale*, French edition, for the year 1850, p. 70) concerning the employment of postage-stamps of 2 1/2 rappen for the Local Post, we further order that postage-stamps shall be introduced for franking letters throughout the whole of Switzerland, and we give hereupon the following directions :

1° From the 1st of October 1850, the prepayment of letters, packets of papers, samples of goods, and all other articles despatched by Letter-Post in the interior of Switzerland must be effected by means of postage-stamps only.

The marking of the rate upon the reverse side of letters, as prescribed in the service regulations of September 17th, 1849, will thus no longer apply to prepaid letters for the interior.

(Until further orders, the employment of postage-stamps for foreign letters is not allowed.)

2° The postage-stamps bear the value of the *single* rate for the Local Post, or for the two first rayons, namely :

2 rappen and a half, for the Local Post;

5 rappen, of a blue colour, for the first rayon ;

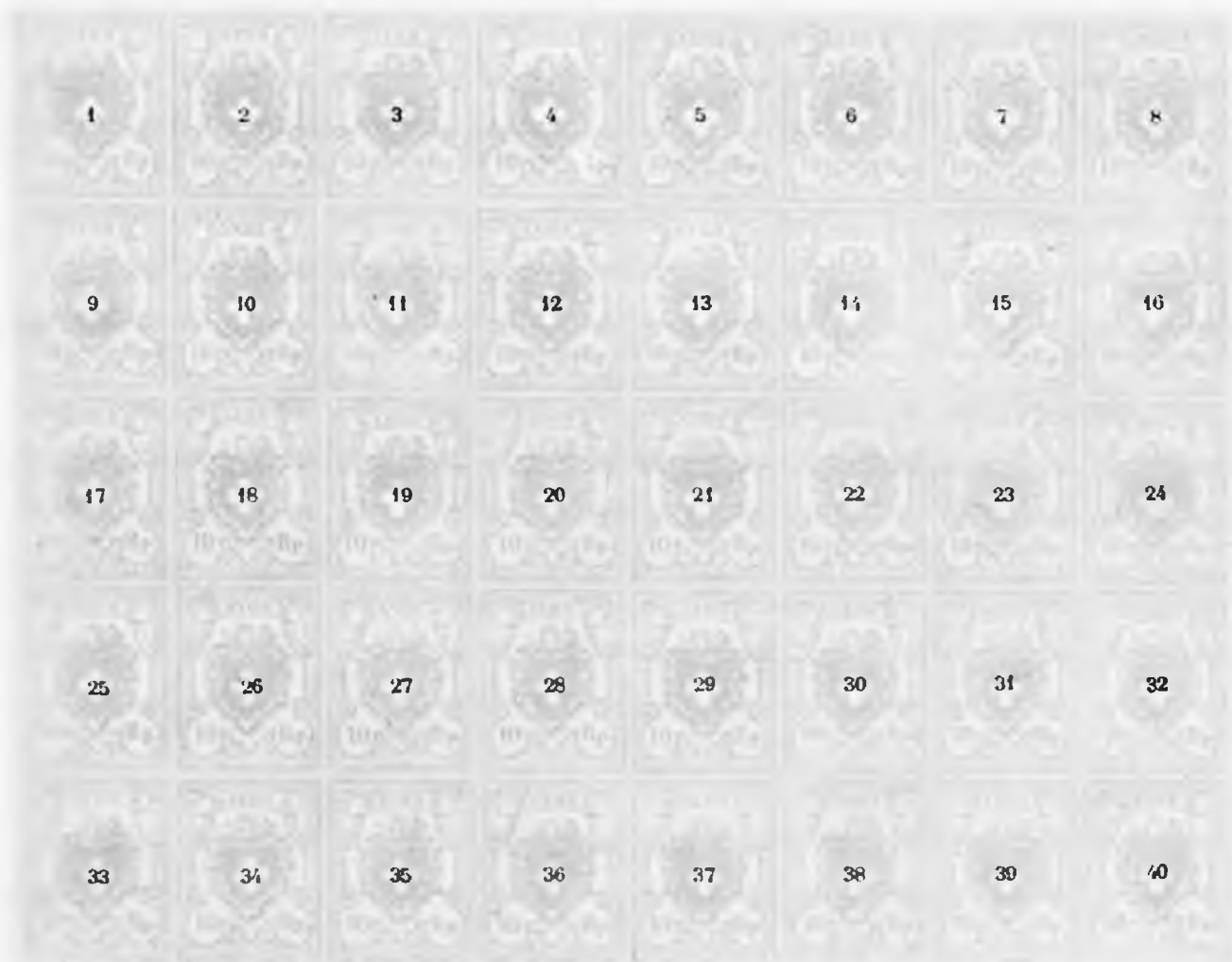
10 rappen, of a yellow colour, for the second rayon.

With regard to letters to be delivered in the third or fourth rayon, and also to packets the weight of which renders them liable to a charge in excess of the single rate of 2 1/2 rappen, 5 rappen, etc., prepayment will be made, notwithstanding the special inscription (*Poste Locale, rayon I, rayon II*) printed on the stamps, either by using a stamp of higher value and equivalent to the charge, or by combining several stamps which together represent the amount required by the tariff for prepayment, according to the scale of *distances and weights, or of the two together*.

3° The postage-stamps should be, as a rule, affixed by the sender himself *on the upper left hand corner of letters, on the address side*, and all the

(1) Schulze reproduces a part of these directions in the *Timbre-poste*, 1877, N° 180, p. 95. — The German text is given in the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 27.

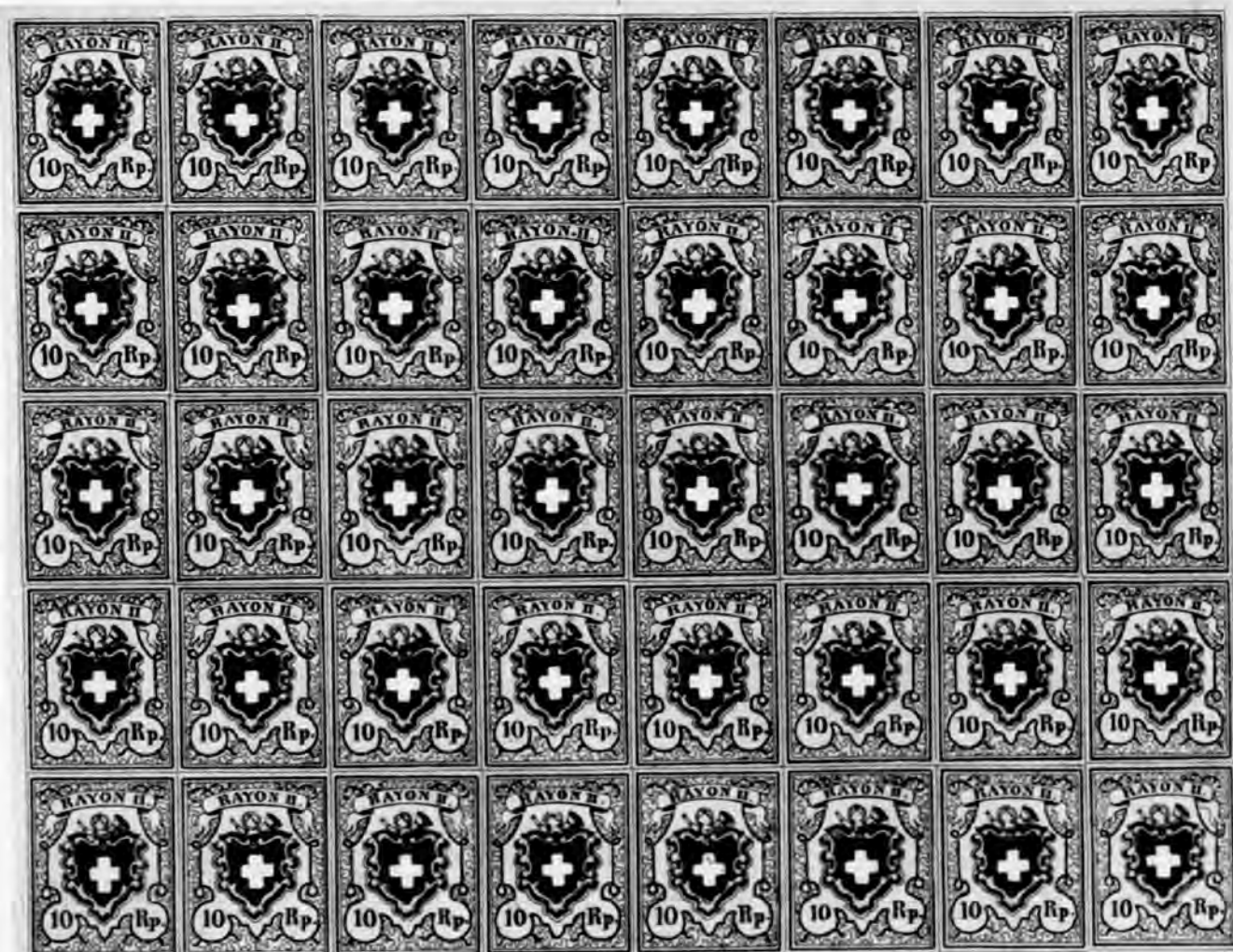
(2) *Archives fédérales*, N° 1027.



THE FORTY TYPES OF "RAYON II" YELLOW.
(1st October 1850.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

THE FORTY FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER 11 1871



articles thus prepaid should, in order to facilitate the work of despatch, be put into the box, together with unpaid letters. If, however, letters are sent to the office itself to be prepaid, the stamps must be affixed by the clerk.

Registered articles for the interior of Switzerland must in all cases be sent to the Post-Office, where they will be prepaid by postage-stamps.

4° In the interest of the Postal Administration, the clerks should see not only that the prepayment exactly corresponds with the amount of the rate, but they should also take care that the stamps shall not serve a second time.

5° Postage-stamps affixed to letters handed in to a despatching office must be obliterated by the letters PP. This obliteration should be applied to each postage stamp as effectively as possible, to show it has been cancelled and to prevent its being used a second time.

Postal dépôts which do not possess the PP obliteration must cancel the postage-stamps supplied to them from the head offices by means of a cross made with heavy pen-marks upon the label. When this is the case, the PP obliteration must also be applied at the first post-office receiving the cancelled letters.

The cancelling of postage-stamps for the Local Post will no longer be performed, as directed in the circular of April 5th, 1850, by means of name or date obliterations, as this present form of obliteration will apply also to the Local Posts.

6° The clerk who forwards the letters, is primarily responsible for the exact carrying out of these directions; nevertheless, the receiving office must see that the postage-stamps have been properly obliterated by means of the PP stamp, so as to render them unavailable for future use. When this has not been done, they must be thoroughly cancelled.

7° Packets found in the box *without* postage-stamps, or *insufficiently* stamped, will be forwarded without delay, and the amount of the deficiency marked in red ink on the letter, so that it may be collected upon delivery.

8° Letters prepaid by postage-stamps will be simply placed in the post-bags together with articles sent post-free.

9° and 10°. (*Of no interest.*)

Description
of « Rayons I
and II ».

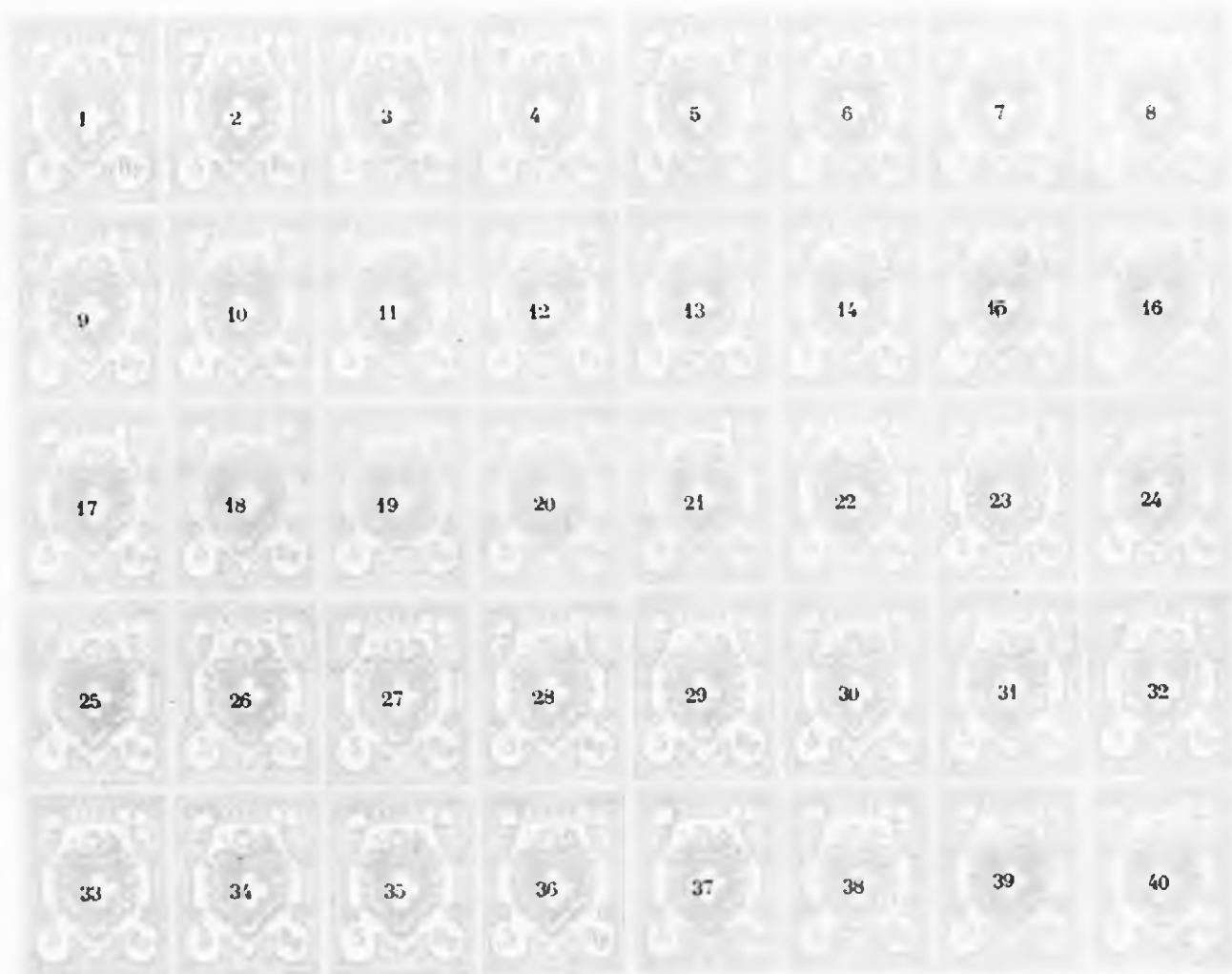
The design of « Rayons I and II » is similar to that of the 2 1/2 rappen stamps. The inscriptions on the upper label are RAYON I or RAYON II, the values, 5 Rp. or 10 Rp. These stamps, like the former, were made at Durheim's lithographic printing-office, Bern; they are also in plates of forty types, and the white cross is, as hitherto, sometimes framed and sometimes unframed.

The stamps are printed in three colours on white paper: red, black and dark blue for the 5 rappen (the blue varying from blue black to greenish or violet blue), and red, black and yellow for the 10 rappen (the yellow varying from straw-colour to bistre).

These colours are arranged as follows: the ground of the stamp is printed in blue or yellow according to whether it is for the 1st or the 2nd rayon; the design is printed in black, the shield in red; and the cross, placed in the middle of this shield, remains white.

We would here remark that some of these stamps are met with the printing of which has given an oily appearance to the paper, and has rendered it transparent, with the exception of the part which has not been reached by the printer's ink, viz. the white cross. This cross, therefore, appears as if framed by a thin transparent line.

The impression in three colours being somewhat expensive, the Postal Department soon tried printing the 5 and 10 rappen in two colours only. The existing plates were used, the colours chosen in the instructions of September 9th, 1850, were adhered to, and a few sheets printed, in blue and red on white for the 5 rappen, and in yellow and red on white for the 10 rappen. This last stamp appeared very defective, especially by artificial light, when the yellow was almost invisible. The 10 rappen, yellow and red on white, of which

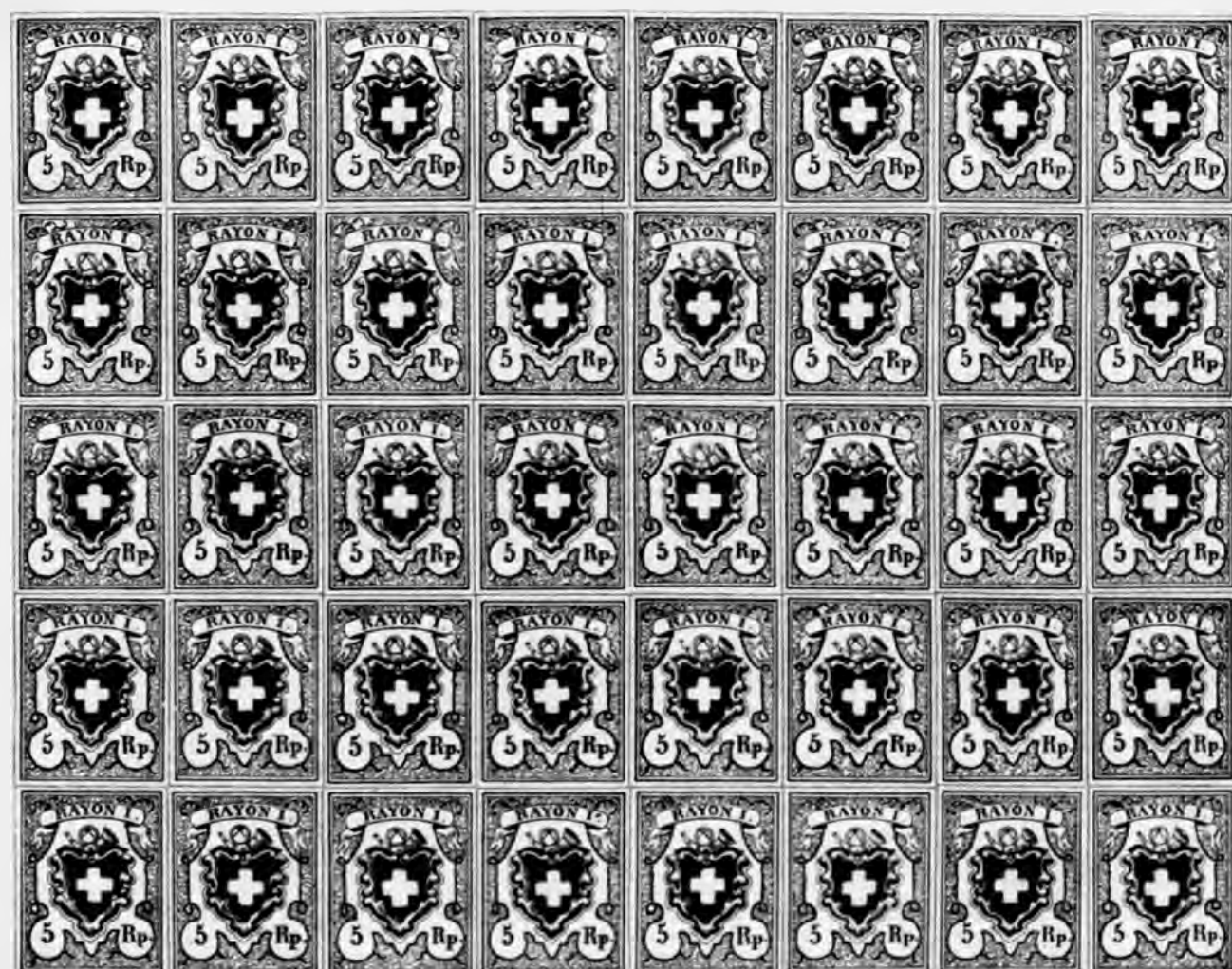


THE FORTY TYPES OF « RAYON I » BLUE ON WHITE.
(1851.)

(1821)

THE FORTY FINEST OF A HAZARD A BLUE OR WHITE

23	31	32	34	2	34	38	40
32	32	2	34	35	30	34	35
11	14	13	37	34	33	33	37
6	10	11	15	13	14	15	19
1	2	7	4	3	5	1	4



some specimens are known, are simply essays. The 5 rappen alone was altered ; this stamp, known by the name of light blue Rayon I, is of the old design printed in blue, the shield being in red, on white ground.

It is not possible to indicate precisely when this change in the colour of the 5 rappen took place. Nothing is to be found upon the subject, either in the Federal Records, or in the *Feuille postale officielle*. The earliest date known of a cancelled stamp of this issue is April 16th, 1851.



« Rayon III »
15 Rp.
small figures.



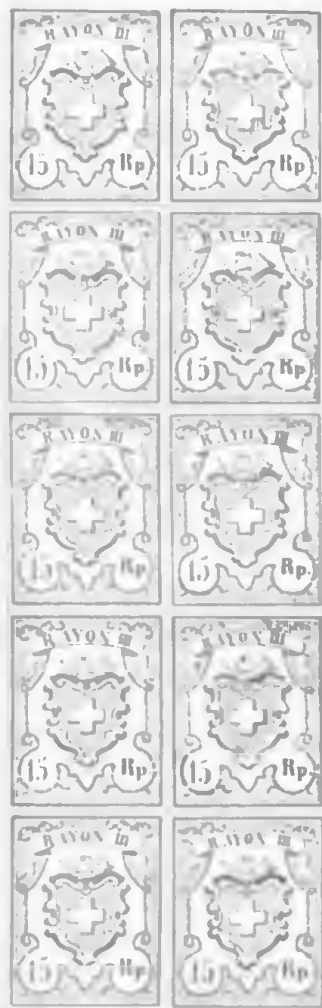
« Rayon III »
15 cts.



« Rayon III »
15 Rp.
large figures.

THE THIRTY TYPES OF « RAYON III ».
(1st January 1852.)

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THIRD FEDERAL STAMP, CALLED

« Rayon III »

January 1st, 1852

The Swiss Cantons did not all possess the same monetary system. When the manufacture of postage-stamps was undertaken by the Confederation, it was decided that their value should be given in Swiss francs, which had already been adopted by several cantons (1 Swiss franc = 10 batzen = 100 rappen = 1 fr. 43 in French money). At Geneva, for exemple, where the French franc was accepted as current coin, the 5 rappen stamp was really worth 7 centimes 15 — 10 — — — 14 — 3

Issue of
« Rayon III »
January 1st, 1852.

The stamps were sold at 8 and 15 centimes.

It was not until 1851 that the Federal Assembly decided to change this condition of things, and adopted the French currency for the whole of Switzerland. This change, which was to date from January 1st, 1852, brought about a revision of the postal rates. From that time forward there remained only three rayons or limits of distance, the rates for which were respectively 5, 10 and 15 centimes.

The Confederation was to have prepared for the 1st of January 1852 a new series of stamps, and an interchange of letters upon the subject took place between M. Weiss, engraver, of Munich, and the Federal Council; but, as the first supply could not be printed in time, it was decided to continue to use the stamps of 5 and 10 rappen of the current type, and to sell them from the 1st of January 1852, at the new values of 5 and 10 centimes. Thus the same stamps

were successively supplied at two different prices. In order to facilitate accounts, the Administration discontinued the sale of stamps of the old value on the 25th of December 1851, and did not begin to sell them at the new price until the 1st of January 1852. Thus, for seven days, no stamp could be procured at the Swiss Post-Offices.

While « Rayons I and II » were still used for prepayment in the first two limits of distance, a provisional stamp was issued, which was to serve for letters to be delivered in the third and last rayon, until the manufacture of the new stamps should be completed.

In proof of what we have stated, we publish the law on the postal rates of August 25th, 1851, and the circular of the 6th of December of the same year.

FEDERAL LAW ON POSTAL RATES

August 25th, 1851 (1).

Documents
relative to the
modification of
the postal rates
consequent upon
the adoption of
the French
monetary system,
and to the issue
of « Rayon III ».

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation, considering that the introduction of the new monetary system necessitates a revision of the present law on postal rates,

Having considered the proposition of the Federal Council,

Decrees :

Letters.

ARTICLE 1. — That the rate for conveying letters, packets of papers, printed matter and samples of goods in the interior of Switzerland, is determined according to distance and weight. The distance is calculated according to the shortest postal route from the receiving to the delivering office.

ART. 2. — This distance is calculated to embrace three rayons. The first rayon comprises the Swiss Post-Offices which are not more than

(1) Extracts from this law have been published in German in the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 36; and in French by Schulze, in the *Timbre-poste*, 1878, N° 181, p. 6.

two leagues distant from the despatching office; the second rayon comprises those which are distant from two to ten leagues; and the third, those more than ten leagues from the despatching office.

ART. 3. — The rate for unregistered letters not exceeding half a loth in weight is fixed as follows :

In the first rayon,	5	centimes.
— second —	10	—
— third —	15	—

ART. 4. — Letters above this weight pay 5 centimes extra for every half loth or fraction of a half loth.

ART. 5. — Packets of papers the value of which is not indicated, such as law proceedings, legitimation documents, registers, and other documents not exceeding a pound in weight, are forwarded by Letter-Post. They are, however, charged only as ordinary parcels. With the exception of a letter relative to the contents of the packet, any enclosed letter is regarded as violating the Post-Office rules.

ART. 6. — Registered letters or packets pay the double rate, and must be prepaid.

ART. 7. — Printed matter, lithographs, etc., with no writing but address, date and signature, must be placed in a wrapper so that the contents may be easily examined and must be prepaid. They will be subject to the following rates :

	1 st and 2 nd rayon up to ten leagues. centimes.	3 rd rayon beyond ten leagues. centimes.
Not exceeding 4 loths	5	10
From 4 to 8 loths	10	20
From 8 loths to 1 pound	15	30

This rate may be further reduced if more than 20 copies are posted at the same time, and also for prepaid packets forwarded regularly to subscribers.

ART. 8. — Samples of goods (whether accompanied or not by a single letter) being easily recognisable as such, are forwarded as letters when not exceeding one pound in weight, but are charged as parcels.

ART. 9. — Small packets unsealed and unregistered, not exceeding 16 loths in weight, and not containing any letter, are carried for 10 centimes for a distance of 10 leagues.

ART. 10 to 19. — (*Of no interest.*)

Newspapers.

ART. 20. — The charge throughout the whole of Switzerland, without regard to distance, for the carriage of newspapers and other Swiss periodicals sent by publishers to subscribers, and to which no other written or printed matter is added, is fixed at three quarters of a centime for each copy not exceeding 2 loths in weight. Payment must be made in advance for a year, a half year or a quarter.

For every loth or fraction of a loth in excess, three quarters of a centime must be paid.

In the payment of these amounts, fractions of 5 centimes are counted as 5 centimes. Any letter sent with these publications is considered as a violation of the Post-Office rules.

ART. 21. — The minimum rate for sending periodicals for a year is fixed at 40 centimes. All newspapers and periodicals not subscribed for through the post, and not forwarded prepaid to subscribers by the publisher, pay the rate fixed for printed matter in Article 7.

ART. 22. — For every subscription made by post, whether for a year, a half year or a quarter, the Postal fee for subscription is as follows :

20 centimes for Swiss publications.	
40 — foreign —	

This charge is paid by the publishers for Swiss papers ; in the case of foreign papers it is added to the price paid by the recipient.

ART. 23. — Newspapers sent to subscribers should, as a general rule, be posted in a wrapper bearing the subscriber's name.

ART. 24 to 34. — (*Of no interest.*)

Date at which the law comes into force.

ART 35. — The present law will come into force on the 1st of January 1852. The Federal Council is, nevertheless, authorized to carry out before that date any one of the provisions of the present law.

From that date the law of June 4th, 1849, is repealed.

In execution of the above law, the Postal Department published the following notice :

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO PREPAYMENT BY POSTAGE-STAMPS
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW ON POSTAL RATES (1).

December 6th, 1851.

As the carrying out, on the 1st of Jan. next, of the new Federal law of Aug. 25th concerning the Federal postage rates for the interior will also affect *postage-stamps*, we direct as follows :

1° All Post-Offices must, on the 25th of December 1851, send to the Authorities of their respective districts their entire stock of postage-stamps together with a detailed invoice, and the District Authorities shall forward them, with a general statement, to the accountant of postage-stamps, in other words, to the Head-Office at Bern, on the 26th of December 1851.

2° The respective Authorities shall at the same time inform the Bern Office what temporary provision of postage-stamps they require.

3° No postage-stamps returned after 28th of December 1851 will be accepted; the Offices must therefore only debit the account of the stamps sent in within the prescribed date.

4° Immediately after the consignments have been received and checked, and in any case before the 1st of January 1852, the accountant of postage-stamps must send to the District Authorities a sufficient stock of stamps of the new values for them to forward to the Post-Offices in their jurisdiction for sale to the public.

5° The manufacture of new postage-stamps has been decreed; but they will hardly be ready for distribution before the early part of 1852. During the interval, there will be forwarded for circulation :

- a. Stamps at 5 centimes coloured blue.
- b. — 10 — — yellow.
- c. — 15 — — red.

Stamps *a* and *b* will be of the pattern now in use; but the *c* stamps, on the contrary, have been specially designed for the 3rd rayon rates.

6° Consequently, from the 25th to the 31st of December 1851, no stamps

(1) *Archives fédérales*, N° 6449.

will be sold; and where senders of letters do not possess stamps, their letters must be prepaid by money.

7° From January 1st, 1852, the postage-stamps of the new value will be sold at the Post-Offices, at the prices given in Article 5, above.

In those districts in which, at that date, the new monetary system has not yet been introduced, the postage-stamps will be sold in the new currency or, if in the old one, according to the tables of reduction prescribed for the transitional period; but, in such case, there will still be a difference between the cost of stamps sold separately and those sold in sheets or packets. When whole sheets or packets are sold, the price will be regulated according to the reduced rate of $\frac{7}{10}$, as prescribed.

8° Postage-stamps that have been sold but not employed, may be returned to the Post-Offices until the 24th of December 1851, where stamps of similar value will be given in exchange after the 1st of January 1852.

9° After the 1st of January 1852, no postage-stamp will be available at its *former* value.

The instructions contained in this decree which are of interest to the public, should be made known by the District Authorities not later than the 15th inst.

For the Postal Department,

Signed : NAEF.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE PREPAYMENT OF PRINTED MATTER, ACCORDING
TO THE REDUCTION OF THE RATE (1).

Issued by the Postal Department, February 22nd, 1852.

With reference to the carrying out of the reduction of the rate for printed matter, granted by the last paragraph of Article 7 of the law upon the postal taxes of August 25th, 1851, and by Article 5 of the supplement to the service regulation of December 20th, 1851, the following rules are prescribed :

1° When a large number of copies are posted at the same time, the usual postage fixed by Article 7 of the law upon the rates, shall be paid for the first twenty copies, and for every copy exceeding that number

(1) *Feuille postale*, 1852, p. 28.

the charge will be reduced by one half, providing it is not less than 3 centimes per copy.

2° Prepayment at 3 centimes a copy must be paid in cash on posting, as there are no stamps of that value.

All other prepayments, in accordance with the regulations in force, must be made by means of postage-stamps.

An estimate, sent in to the Postal Department by the lithographic firm of Durheim, shows that it was intended to print the 15 rappen stamp in red and black upon white. It was, however, printed in red only. The « Ortspost » plate was used for its manufacture. In the first place, a transfer was made of the 2nd and 3rd vertical rows of that plate, the inscriptions being erased and replaced by « Rayon III, 15 Rp. or 15 Cts. », and the red field of the Federal shield represented by vertical lines. The two varieties distinguished by the use of Rp. or Cts. were issued at the same time. The first was to serve for the German cantons which had retained the word « rappen » for centimes, and the second for the French-speaking Cantons. This distinction was not, however, really observed. These two stamps are known by the names of « small 15 rappen » and « 15 centime ».

Description
of « Rayon III »

From a note at the bottom of Durheim's estimate, it would appear that 300,000 stamps of 15 rappen and only 100,000 of 15 centimes, were ordered. This type was indeed only meant to serve for a few months; but the manufacture of the definite stamps took much longer than was expected, and it was therefore necessary to make a further print of « Rayons III ». The first transfer was probably effaced, for a new one was made this time by using the 4th and 5th vertical rows of the « Ortspost » stone. In this new impression there was no longer any difference made between rappen and

centimes, the former of these designations being alone retained. The 15 was inscribed in much larger figures than hitherto. Hence the name of « Large 15 Rappen » which is given to this variety.

The issue of the first two varieties took place on the 1st of January 1852. We have no official date for the third variety, which must have been printed in the middle of 1852.

In « Rayon III », 15 Cts, it should be remarked that, no doubt through some defect in one of the transfers, the letter C of type 7 must have been retouched, for it is sometimes found narrower and not higher than the *t*, instead of being of the same height as the other C's.

All the above stamps ceased to be current on the 1st of October 1854.

FRAMING OF THE CROSS OF THE FEDERAL
STAMPS

Before finishing the study of these first stamps issued by the Confederation, which were all similar in design and differed only in colour, it is necessary to examine, at some length, a peculiarity which we have thus far only mentioned, viz. that of the framing of the white cross placed in the centre of the Federal shield. This point has already given rise to lengthy discussions, some considering that the line surrounding the cross did not at first exist on the original plates, but was placed there afterwards. Others, on the contrary, hold that the stamps were originally issued with the cross framed, and that it was only later that the line was erased from the stone, and in support of their statement cite the fact that stamps are often met with still showing portions of the framing.

Stamps with
framed or
unframed cross.

We consider neither the one nor the other of these opinions to be quite correct. We think the stamps were, at first, issued without a frame, *then* the line added to the stones, and afterwards erased.

In proof of our first assertion, we can affirm that none of the numerous proofs of colour that are preserved in the Archives of the Confederation, show the frame; as to the erasing of the line, this seems to us clearly proved by the traces of framing found on certain specimens, especially on the yellow and the blue on white « Rayons ».

We can also justify our point of view by a very simple line of reasoning.

Let us take the «Rayons I» printed in black on dark blue and in blue on white. These stamps have been visibly printed from the same plate, and exist both with the cross framed and unframed; a fact which can only be explained by admitting that the framing was on the stones when the change of colour took place. The stamps printed in black on blue were first issued unframed; then the line was drawn on the stone and erased after the first printings of the light blue stamps. A proof of what we advance is that specimens of the black on blue «Rayon I» are never met with showing traces of the framing. We have been shown, it is true, one or two specimens in which a small portion of the black line was wanting; but this may have resulted from the lithographic ink not adhering as well to the framing of the cross, which had been again added, as to the rest of the design. The date at which the framing was removed, can be more exactly determined. The blue on white «Rayons I» with frame complete are very rare, while the stamps with portions of framing are frequently met with. The erasing must therefore have taken place soon after the change of colour, — towards the middle of 1851.

What was the reason for these alterations? In our opinion this black line was added to give clearness to the Federal cross, because the red colour employed, being very fluid, ran in the printing, so that the cross was, at times, much misshaped. The lithographer must have taken it upon himself to make this change, for we find no mention of the subject in the Federal Archives. It was not until after he had printed a large number of copies that M. Durheim found out that the line framing the cross constituted a serious heraldic error, or, more probably, that the red impression when not in register, as was often the case,

made the cross less clear than before, and he therefore erased it from the stones.

As all the stamps of 1850-52 were printed at M. Durheim's works, it seems to us probable that the framing and the erasing were done at about the same time on the plates of all the different values. It is our opinion that the frame was added at the close of 1850, when the « Rayons I and II » were already in use, or, at any rate, printed. Again, the fact that one meets, although rarely, with « Poste Locale » and « Ortspost » stamps having fragments of the frame, shows that the erasing must have occurred at the end of the issue of these stamps, five hundred and two thousand, eight hundred and ten of which having been supplied in 1851. It must have been, therefore, in the second half of 1851 that the line was erased from the stones, which, as stated above, was soon after the issue of the blue on white « Rayons I ».

The rarity of the framed « Rayons II » seems to show that the first printing of these stamps, namely the unframed ones, was very considerable, as it was not found necessary to print a further supply of any importance during the period when the stone bore a frame round the cross.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FEDERAL STAMPS
OF 1850-1852

The Department having ordered that from October 1st, 1854, the postage-stamps of 1850-1852 should cease to be current, M. Durheim was requested to send in the stones used for the manufacture of the stamps, and also such printed sheets or parts of sheets as were in his hands. On the 8th of October, the Postal Authority of Bern informed the Department that the designs had been obliterated and the stones returned to the lithographer.

Withdrawal
of the stamps of
1850-1852.

On the 22nd of October 1854 the Postal Department ordered that all the non-current stamps still remaining at the lithographer's should be burnt. This destruction took place forthwith. Eighty-four thousand « Rayons II » were burnt. In May 1857, the Department ordered the destruction of all the stamps that remained in the Archives, 1,134,286 stamps being destroyed, not counting a large number of partly complete sheets.

The following are the documents relating to this destruction.

ORDER OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT (1).

October 24th, 1854.

The Postal and Public Works Department orders, with regard to the destruction of the old postage-stamps:

That all the postage-stamps of the old issue, which ceased to be current on the 1st of October last, shall be burnt as soon as the accounts have been made up, and that this shall be done by the following officials:

Documents
relative to the
withdrawal of the
lithographed
Federal stamps
of 1850-1852.

(1) *Archives fédérales*, 1434 YY.

The General Secretary to the Post-Office, A. Steinhäuslein.
 The Controller — A. Jeanrenaud.
 The Registrar — L. M. Fuchs.

The said officials shall prepare a detailed report of each act of destruction, and submit it to the undersigned Head of the Department.

For the Department,

Signed : MUNJINGER.

REPORT CONCERNING THE DESTROYING OF THE NON-CURRENT POSTAGE-STAMPS
 FURNISHED BY THE LITHOGRAPHER DURHEIM (1).

October 24th, 1854.

In presence of the General Secretary to the Post-Office, A. Steinhäuslein, of the General Controller, A. Jeanrenaud, of the Registrar, L. M. Fuchs, and by order of the Department, the entire stock of the postage-stamps and printed envelopes manufactured and held in reserve by the lithographer Durheim, of Bern, has this day been burnt, and this stock agrees with the account rendered by M. Durheim on September 3rd, 1854, and for which he has been allowed 194 fr. 08, namely :

84,000 yellow stamps in whole gummed sheets at 72 centimes	
a thousand.	fr. 60,48
744 sheets printed in yellow.. . . .	37,80
527 sheets over-printed in red	29,50
3,688 printed envelopes, at 17 0/100.	62,70
250 open envelopes	3,60
	<hr/>
	194,08

All the copies referred to above, have been burnt and entirely destroyed, with the exception of a sheet of forty types at 10 centimes, which has been preserved for the stamp collection of the Postal Department :

Certified accordingly at Bern, October 24th, 1854.

Signed : STEINHAUSLEIN, A. JEANRENAUD, L. M. FUCHS.

For the Postal Department,

MUNJINGER.

(1) *Archives fédérales*, 1434 ZZ.

EFFACING THE LITHOGRAPHIC STONES (1).

December 8th, 1854.*To the Postal Department of the Swiss Confederation.*

We have the honour to inform you that we have returned to M. Durheim, lithographer, the three stones which bore the designs of the postage-stamps printed by him and which were previously in use, after having caused him to remove, in our office and in our presence, the designs which they bore.

For the District Authority,

Signed : KUSTER (2).

REPORT CONCERNING THE STAMPS DESTROYED.

May 11th, 1857.

By order of the Department, the Undersigned have this day burnt the stamps enumerated below, which have been withdrawn from circulation or were never issued.

I. The stamps rendered non-current in November 1854 and December 1854, lithographed by Durheim, at Bern (including some sheets of 5 centime Geneva Cantonal stamps), namely :

1°	529,410	copies of stamps at 5 rappen.		
2°	328,422	—	—	10 —
3°	276,454	—	—	15 —
	<hr/>			
	1,134,286	stamps.		

These stamps, in the chief office of the Postal Authorities, were in sheets of twenty or loose.

(1) *Archives fédérales*, N° 1434, a-u.

(2) M. Pfenninger writes this name Kistler; it is found in the texts spelt Küster, Custer and Kister.

- II. Lithographed stamps of the previous issue, in whole sheets, as under :

CHAPTER II

Embossed stamps

FEDERAL STAMPS KNOWN AS

« Silk Threads »

September 15th, 1854

We have stated that it was the intention of the Confederation to issue a new series of postage-stamps on the 1st of January 1852. The Postal Department had, at that time, studied the methods employed in different countries for the manufacture of stamps. The result of these investigations having been in favour of the Bavarian system, the Department decided that the new Swiss postage-stamps should be produced by typography. The manufacture was to be carried out at the Federal mint, and the die was ordered of M. Voigt, of Munich. We have to thank the Keeper of the Records of the Confederation at Bern for showing us the voluminous correspondence exchanged on this subject. Emanating for the most part from M. Naef, Postmaster General, M. Weiss, printer, Munich, and Dr Küster, Manager of the Federal stamp factory at Bern, these letters furnish useful information concerning the issue of the stamps known as « Silk Threads ».

Issue
of the stamps
called « Silk
Threads ».
Sept. 15th, 1854.

The preliminary steps taken by the Postal Department lasted much longer than had been expected, and in order to hasten the delivery of the stamps, it was decided, on the 16th of October, that the first impression should be executed at Munich. Two million five hundred thousand copies were ordered of M. Weiss, the University printer, who was well supplied with machinery for the work. These stamps were to be of three different values, 5, 10 and 15 rappen. The order comprised :

500,000	stamps of	5 rappen,	brown.
1,000,000	—	10	— blue.
1,000,000	—	15	— orange-yellow.

On the 27th of October 1851, the Department decided to employ for the new Swiss stamps paper traversed by silk threads similar to that used for the Bavarian stamps, the colour of these threads to be a blue-green.

M. Weiss, who had promised to supply these stamps before the 1st of January 1852, soon saw that the task he had undertaken was greater than he had expected. The Postal Department, seeing by his numerous letters that the new issue would be delayed for several months, ordered the temporary stamps of which we have spoken (see page 87). These stamps, in fact, were the only ones in circulation for nearly two years.

On the 23rd of March 1852, the Department decided to have stamps made of a new value. These were to be of 40 rappen, coloured green, for prepaying letters to Germany and Austria. Five hundred thousand stamps of this value were ordered of M. Weiss.

A letter, dated July 12th, 1852, from M. Naef, Postmaster General, to M. Weiss, fixes the colours of the Swiss stamps. The 5 rappen were to be brown, of the same shade as the

Bavarian 6 kreutzer; the 10 rappen, dark blue; the 15 rappen, pink, and not orange-yellow, as at first proposed, and the 40 rappen, light green.

It was not before the 6th of October 1852 that M. Weiss sent to the Department samples of the printed stamps together with the information that he had prepared :

100,000 stamps at	5 rappen.
200,000	— 10 —
250,000	— 15 —
150,000	— 40 —

In acknowledging the letter of M. Weiss, the Department ordered certain modifications in the colour of the stamps. That of the 5 rappen, for instance, was of a reddish-brown which in the evening could easily be mistaken for the tint of the 15 rappen; the 40 rappen stamp, being too light, was in future to be printed in a colour at least as dark as that of the Bavarian 9 kreuzer; the paper was besides too thin. The stamps that had already been printed were, however, accepted.

It is very easy to recognize the stamps of this first impression. Apart from the characteristic colours of the 5 and 40 rappen, and the bright tint of the 10 and 15 rappen, the paper is very thin, and remarkably transparent.

The Bavarian printer acted upon the suggestions of the Swiss Government only to a certain extent. He modified the colour, as recommended, and gave to the 5 rappen stamps a browner shade, while those of 40 rappen were darkened.

Doubtless in order not to lose the stock of paper he had on hand, he continued to employ it, although it had been pronounced too thin.

The number of three million stamps ordered from Munich, would, according to the calculation of the Department, be

sufficient for the requirements of the Swiss Postal Service for three months. As the sale of stamps went on increasing, the order was raised to 5 million, i. e., over and above the seven hundred thousand stamps already printed :

1,000,000 stamps at	5 rappen.
1,900,000	— 10 —
900,000	— 15 —
500,000	— 40 —

The first instalment of the new stamps was not sent by M. Weiss until the 15th of April 1853. The five million ordered arrived at Bern in successive parcels, the last of which was received on the 15th of September of the same year.

The Confederation had decided, as we have said, to make its own stamps ; but, as the preparations for their manufacture were far from being complete, it was resolved not to distribute at once to the public the stamps received from Munich, for fear this stock should run out before more could be produced. This fear was but too well founded, for we see from a note of the Postal Department that, on the 16th of March 1854, the preparations were not entirely complete. At last, in the *Feuille postale* of September 1st, 1854, appears the notice of the long expected issue. It should be remarked that this publication mentioned the orange 20 rappen stamp with those of the other values, to be issued on the 15th of September, while, in fact, this stamp was not in the hands of the public until the 24th of October.

On the 14th of October, Dr Küster proposed to the Postal Department to issue a stamp of 1 franc for foreign letters, as the high rate of postage required the use of a great number of stamps. This new stamp, which was grey, was issued on the 12th of February 1855.

The documents which we publish below, inform us, moreover, that prepayment by postage-stamps, which had up to then been optional, became obligatory for all written and printed matter sent by Post, except that conveyed at such reduced rates as could not be represented by the new stamps.

CIRCULAR CONCERNING THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW POSTAGE-STAMPS (1)

Of September 1st, 1854 (2).

From the 1st of October 1854, the postage-stamps in use up to the present time will be replaced by postage-stamps of a new manufacture, as under :

Documents
relative to the
issue of the
« Silk Threads »
in 1854.

Postage-stamps coloured brown at 5 centimes.

—	—	blue	10	—
—	—	red	15	—
—	—	orange	20	—
—	—	green	40	—

with a view to which we give the following special information :

1. From the middle of September, no postage-stamps save those of the new pattern will be supplied to the Post-Office Authorities; but stamps of the previous issue will nevertheless be accepted until the end of September. From the 1st of October, the old postage-stamps will no longer be recognized, and the new ones alone must be used.

2. The public has been informed of this measure by a notice dated September 1st. The District Authorities will receive from the chief Office special copies of this notice, to be affixed in the post-offices so that they can be easily seen by the public.

3. The Authorities will accordingly send, on the 5th of October, to the Postal Authorities at Bern an account of the postage-stamps sold during the quarter ending September 30th.

(1) *Feuille officielle postale*, 1854, p. 344.

(2) The *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen* gives the German text of the first eight articles of this circular, p. 39.

This account must be sent in duplicate, and must be accompanied by the old postage-stamps which have not been sold. The Bern Authorities will then return one copy with an acknowledgment of the receipt of the account, and will preserve the other copy among the postal documents.

Postage-stamps of the new design delivered to the District Authorities during the month of September will be included in the fourth quarter's accounts. The amount received for all the postage-stamps, whether of old or new design, sold during the month of September, will be added together in one sum in all the District accounts.

4. The delivery of postage-stamps to the Authorities will be made in packets of :

				fr.
Brown	(5 centime) :	10 sheets of 250	stamps	12,50
Blue	(10 centime) :	10 — 250	—	25 »
Red	(15 centime) :	10 — 250	—	37,50
Orange	(20 centime) :	10 — 250	—	50 »
Green	(40 centime) :	10 — 250	—	100 »

5. The employment of postage-stamps for the prepayment of letters (*des correspondances*), whether for Switzerland or for foreign countries, will be obligatory from the 1st of October of the present year.

Payment can no longer be made in cash except for printed matter in wrappers where the reduced rate (*Feuille officielle postale de 1851*, N° 48, Art. 5) cannot be represented by its equivalent in postage-stamps.

6. By arrangement with the states of the Austro-German Postal Union, the charges upon registered letters and upon articles sent « payable on delivery » will also be made in postage-stamps.

7. The cancelling of postage-stamps can be effected by the obliterating marks now in use, by date stamps, or by the names of the offices as used for parcels (*objets de messagerie*).

8. The postage-stamps are to be affixed to the letters by the sender, who will also deposit them in the box.

9. The statement of the sale of postage-stamps must be made up monthly by the District Authorities, and a special account sent on the last day of each quarter to the Authorities at Bern, who, after examination, will return it to the District Authorities.

As to the transitional period, however, the direction given under N° 3, remains in force.

10. The Swiss offices will make up their accounts with foreign post-offices as at the present time.

11. The District Authorities will see that these instructions are regularly carried out.

NOTICE CONCERNING THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW POSTAGE-STAMPS (1).

September 1st, 1854.

The postage-stamps in use up to the present date in the Federal Post-Office, are replaced by new ones, namely :

Brown stamps at 5 centimes.

Blue	—	10	—
Red	—	15	—
Orange	—	20	—
Green	—	40	—

and must therefore be exchanged from the 15th inst. at all the post-offices and dépôts for stamps of a similar value. Until the end of September, the old and new postage-stamps will be simultaneously employed. But from the 1st of October, the old stamps can no longer be used.

From that date, the prepayment of letters by postage-stamps will be obligatory, whether for articles to be delivered within the limits of Switzerland itself or to be forwarded to foreign countries. Cash will only be accepted for such prepayments at reduced rates as cannot be represented by the new stamps.

Any combination of stamps representing the amount of the rate may be affixed by the sender, who must himself post the article in the box.

Such directions in the instructions of September 9th, 1850, as are relative to postage-stamps that are not altered by the above, will remain in force.

(1) *Feuille postale officielle*, 1854, p. 347.

CIRCULAR TO THE DISTRICT AUTHORITIES CONCERNING POSTAGE-STAMPS
OF 1 FRANC.

12th of February 1855.

In order to supply a more convenient method of representing the higher postal rates by means of postage-stamps, the employment of which for prepayment is obligatory, stamps of the value of 1 franc will, in future, be issued.

These stamps are in design like those now in use; they are of a light grey colour, and have on them their nominal value of 1 franc in the three national languages.

The Federal mint is commissioned to manufacture them, and the central office at Bern is instructed to distribute them to the other District Authorities, and to undertake the further control of their employment.

LIST OF STAMPS SENT FROM MUNICH.

Instalments.	Dates.	5 rappen.	10 rappen.	15 rappen.	40 rappen.
1 st	15 th April 1853		400,000		
2 nd	16 th — —	300,000		100,000	
3 rd	18 th — —		50,000	200,000	150,000
4 th	21 st — —		400,000		
5 th	28 th — —	200,000		200,000	
6 th	16 th June —		150,000	100,000	150,000
7 th	25 th — —			400,000	
8 th	20 th July —		200,000	150,000	50,000
9 th	19 th August —		400,000		
10 th	27 th — —	100,000	300,000		
11 th	31 st — —	200,000	200,000		
12 th	10 th Sept. —	100,000			300,000
13 th	15 th — —	250,000	49,500	50,000	50,000
TOTALS		1,150,000	2,149,500	1,200,000	700,000

In all : 5,199,500, including spoiled copies.

The numbers invoiced are :

1,100,000, 2,100,000, 1,150,000, 650,000
TOTAL : 5,000,000

The stamps of the issue of 1854 were type-printed in colour on white paper traversed by a silk thread. The plates used in their production were all engraved in relief. In printing, the white parts stood out in relief, forming a sort of embossing; this naturally diminished with the successive impressions and the use of a thicker paper.

Description
of the stamps
known as
« Silk Threads »
issued in 1854.

The design is rectangular; in the centre appears the allegorical figure of Switzerland, *Helvetia*, seated, full-face, and crowned with laurel; the whole rests on a ground formed of small diamonds, shaded alternately with horizontal and vertical lines. This diamond ground is edged on all four sides by a white line, which leaves round the stamp a border of uniform tint destined to receive the inscriptions. These are as follows : above, FRANCO; below, and, at the sides, the value in the three national languages : to the left, CENTIMES; to the right, CENTESIMI; at the bottom, RAPPEN. The intersection of the four white lines which we have mentioned forms at each angle of the stamp a little square, in the centre of which is a white rosette.

The silk threads inserted into the pulp of the paper upon which these stamps were to be printed, are an important point in the study of the 1854 issue. This question had remained hitherto somewhat obscure, although several papers have been written on the subject, the most important of which is that of M. O. Pfenninger (1). However, the discovery of unpublished papers, and an attentive examination of numerous stamps upon letters, have enabled us to elucidate the matter, and to see that its solution is very simple.

Silk thread
papers.

Three distinct periods may be noted in the history of the silk threads. At first, all the threads are of uniform colour,

(1) *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, Lausanne, 1890, 8°, p. 44-46.

which the official texts designate under the name of blue green, but which is really dark emerald. Then a second system is adopted, in which each value is printed on paper with a special coloured silk thread. The manufacture of this new paper began in 1855, but the stamps themselves were not generally current until 1856 and 1857. Two years later, we find a further change, which is none other than a reverting to the green thread for all stamps, except those of 1 franc. This third period is similar to the first, with this difference, however, that the colour of the thread is of a lighter and brighter green.

After having thus given a broad view of the question, we may now enter into some details about these successive changes.

According to the specifications of the order sent to the Munich printer, all the stamps were to be printed on paper with a « blue-green » thread. After the first stamps of this issue were put into circulation, Dr Küster, who, as we have already seen, was entrusted with the manufacture of stamps for the Confederation, conceived the idea of perfecting the stamps by giving to each value a different coloured silk thread. In a letter dated October 28th, 1854, he proposed to employ :

Yellow silk threads for the brown			5 centime stamps.		
Red	—	blue	10	—	—
Blue	—	pink	15	—	—
Green	—	orange	20	—	—
Brown	—	green	40	—	—
Black	—	grey	1 franc	—	—

This proposal was ratified on the 31st of October 1854, and from that time the printing was executed upon the new paper. The first supplies of stamps thus modified

were sent to Head Quarters at the beginning of the following year, as shown by letters preserved at Bern, which give the date of February 22nd, 1855, for the first instalment of 40 centime stamps on paper with brown thread, and April 1st for 5 centime stamps on paper with yellow thread.

The new stamps, however, were only put into circulation as the stock of old ones became exhausted; and the supply of stamps with green thread was so considerable that they continued in use long after the official adoption of threads of various colours. The 5 centime stamps with yellow thread appeared, it is true, on the 9th of July 1855, and the pink 15 centime stamp with blue thread is met with on the 18th of July of the same year; but the use of this value with blue thread is not common until June 1856, and it is also about that date (August 18th, 1856) that we have found the first 10 centime stamps with carmine thread, while we do not come across the 40 centime with garnet-coloured thread until May 29th, 1857. From a note preserved in the Federal Archives, we learn that, at the beginning of 1857, all the stamps had been printed on paper with silk threads of different colours.

The orange 20 centime stamp simply retained its green thread, the colour allotted to it; and the grey 1 franc stamp, which was not issued until 1855, was printed, from the first, on paper with black thread.

Dr Küster was not fully satisfied with the result of the method he had recommended. The yellow thread on the 5 centime stamps appeared to him not dark enough, and hardly visible by artificial light; so, on the 24th of April, he requested that it might be replaced by a silk thread of an orange tint. The Postal Department, being unwilling to waste the supply of paper with yellow silk thread already in stock, declined to make that modification.

On the 12th of December of the same year, Dr Küster returned to the charge, and urged that the paper with yellow thread should, at any rate, be employed for the stamp least used, namely the 1 franc stamp, and that the 5 centime should be, in future, printed on paper with black silk thread. This was agreed to on 14th of December 1855; but the change was not carried out at once; and it is not until more than a year later, January 12th, 1857, that we meet with a 5 centime stamp on paper with black thread.

There is no trace of the official decision which directed the return to the uniform green colour for the silk threads. This decision was, no doubt, caused by the complication attending the manufacture of these various papers. It must have been arrived at in 1858, for it was on the 12th of October of that year that the bright green thread made its appearance in the orange 20 centime stamp. This new thread is met with in the other stamps in the course of 1859 or 1860.

Errors
in the colour
of the
silk threads.

Some errors may be mentioned in the colour of the threads, but their number is relatively small. We not unfrequently meet, however, in stamps of all values, with threads which are described as white but which are really either pearl-grey or of a pale greenish or yellowish tint. These seem to us to be the colours of natural undyed silk, though perhaps the yellowish or greenish threads may be shades of the yellow threads, and the green ones of the second period.

The shade of the threads is not absolutely unvarying; the carmine thread, especially, is sometimes dark and sometimes light, and often inclines to rose-red.

Double thread
and threadless
stamps.

Before leaving this examination of the stamp paper of 1854, we must remark that the silk threads themselves vary in thickness, and that stamps with no thread and stamps with

two threads are pretty often met with. These varieties are the result of a defect in the manufacture. In order to insert the threads, they were stretched over the edges of the frame that was to receive the liquid pulp to be transformed into paper. The threads being fixed at the proper intervals, after the stamps were printed each one of them would be crossed by a thread. But probably sometimes, through inadvertence, these intervals were not calculated with precision, and, in consequence, a row of stamps was deprived of threads, while the row above or below, had two. In other cases, and these were doubtless more frequent, a thread might break or become detached; which explains why certain stamps have been met with destitute of silk threads, without those adjoining them being provided with two.

The modifications which, as we have seen, were successively introduced into the paper employed in printing the « Silk Threads » coincided with certain variations in the shade of these stamps.

Modifications
in the shade of
the stamps
coinciding with
the changes of
colour in
the silk threads.

After each change a new set of stamps was printed, and it was found very difficult to reproduce exactly the shade originally used.

These variations, which we propose to explain in detail, of course affected chiefly the 5 centime stamp, in which the silk threads were the most frequently changed.

We have already seen that the colour of the 5 rappen stamps, immediately after the first instalment sent by the Munich printing works, and consisting of only 100,000, was considered unsatisfactory, and underwent a change from reddish-brown to brown. In this first period of green threads, 5 rappen stamps are also met with, of a grey-brown colour, which were probably made at Bern. With the appearance of the yellow silk thread, the stamp takes a *chamois* tint, which

changes to violet-brown when the black thread is used. With the bright green thread we also find the violet tint, which, later, changes to very dark brown.

The quality of the paper changes with the colour. The first impressions were made upon a very thin paper, and show in very clear relief on the back of the stamp. The yellow thread is found in both thin and thick paper. Thick paper is alone met with in conjunction with the black and the bright green threads.

In the first period, the 10 rappen stamp was printed on very thin paper, its colour being a genuine blue. A little later, no doubt when the stamps were printed at Bern, the tint of the blue becomes milky, but the paper is still thin. Towards the middle of 1856 the carmine thread appeared, upon a thick paper; the blue is slightly greyish. This period extends to the middle of 1859, when the blue becomes darker. When the bright green thread came again into use, the stamp became still darker, except for one period, the date of which has not been fixed, during which the stamps were of a pale greenish blue.

The paper used for the 15 rappen, like that of the other stamps, was at first very thin. The tint is a very characteristic bright pink. Then comes the pale, milky pink, corresponding with the same period as the milky blue of the 10 rappen and the grey brown of the 5 rappen, which, we believe, are the first printings by the Confederation. During the printing in this shade, the paper becomes quite thick, while the colour remains a milky pink, with the green thread and the print in considerable relief. We find stamps with green thread on thicker paper; this finishes the first period. Some blue threads are met with in the middle of 1855, and from the middle of 1856 they become common. The

paper is now thick, and the colour, which is less bright, tends to grow darker. From the middle of the year 1860, the bright green thread is again in use, and the colour remains dull, with a tendency to a darker shade in 1862.

There is little to say of the 20 rappen. From the end of 1856, when its emerald green silk thread was changed for the bright green, its paper becomes thicker. The colour of the stamp varies but little : yellow-orange at first, then genuine orange, and lastly (in 1862) reddish orange.

The first instalment of 40 rappen from the Munich printing-works comprised only 150,000 stamps, printed in yellow-green ; then, while the thin paper is still used, the stamp becomes bright green. In May 1857, when the garnet-coloured thread appears, the paper is thick and the stamp a duller green. From 1860, the paper becomes less thick, and the shade of the stamp is blue-green. When the bright green thread appears, the tint varies and becomes, at last, a dark blue-green.

The 1 franc stamp, at first distinctly grey, takes a bluish hue from the time when the black thread is replaced by the yellow.

As to the temporary 2 centime stamp, which, as we shall see later, was issued in 1862, although it always had the same green-coloured thread, from January 1863 the grey becomes darker.

VARIETY OF THE 20 CENTIME STAMP, BROWN
INSTEAD OF ORANGE

Several catalogues have mentioned a 20 centime Swiss stamp of the 1854 issue, which, instead of being orange, must have been printed, by mistake, in the colour of the 5 centime, i. e. brown (1). There is a correspondence in the Federal Archives which goes towards proving that some copies of the 20 centime stamp were actually printed in brown by mistake, but, in our opinion, this is only a case of oxidazion produced by some unknown cause.

20 centime
stamp printed
in brown.

We give this correspondence *in extenso*.

Geneva, August 12th, 1861.

To the Postal Department. — Bern (2).

With a view to aid the Postal Authorities in the verification of postage-stamps, we have refunded to the sender of the enclosed letter the value of the stamps affixed, in order that we may submit them to you.

The 20 centime stamps are generally on orange paper; those referred to above are on a paper somewhat similar to that used for 5 centime stamps, which might readily mislead the persons who sell them.

We limit ourselves to these remarks, and leave the matter in your hands.

For the Postal Authorities of the 1st District.

Postmaster,
ACHARD.

Correspondence
relative
to an error
of colour
in printing some
of the 20 centime
stamps.

(1) The *Timbre-poste* (1876, N° 167, p. 84) and the *Bull. de la Soc. française de timbrologie* (1883, p. 73 and 75) mention two examples of this kind.

(2) *Archives fédérales*, 777¹.

Bern, August 17th, 1861 (1).

The brown 20 centime postage-stamps that accompanied your report of the 12th inst. have been pronounced here to be genuine, and it is recognized that a part of the 20 centime stamps were printed in the colour fixed upon for those of 5 centimes.

You will be good enough to ascertain where these stamps were bought, and, should it be found that the post-offices in your District possess stamps of the same kind, to withdraw them before the end of the month, and forward them to us to be exchanged.

Signed : NAEF.

Geneva, September 3rd, 1861.

To the Postal Department. — Bern (2).

In reply to your letter of the 17th of August last, we have the honour to inform you that it has not been possible to ascertain where the postage-stamps referred to were purchased.

Investigations have been made in the offices of this District, but no stamps have been found similar to those pronounced defective.

For the Authorities of the 1st postal District.

Postmaster,

ACHARD.

(1) *Archives fédérales*, 777².

(2) *Archives fédérales*, 777¹.

TEMPORARY « 2 centime » STAMP

July 1st, 1862

On the 6th of February 1862, the Federal Council issued a new law upon postage rates. This law established a single rate for the whole of Switzerland, without regard to distance ; and it further reduced the rate for printed matter (prepayment of which by postage-stamps had been obligatory since August 19th, 1857), as follows :

Issue of a
2 centime
temporary stamp.
July 1st, 1862.

2 centimes up to	15 grammes.
5 — —	50 —
10 — —	250 —

This law was to come into force on the 1st of July 1862, at the same time as the postal convention with Italy (of August 8th, 1861) which fixed at 3 centimes the rate for printed matter destined for that country. It was therefore necessary to furnish the post-offices with 2 and 3 centime stamps representing the new rates. To this end, the Postal Department resolved to issue, for July 1st, 1862, a new series of stamps which do not come within our scope, seeing that our book ends with the stamps of the 1854 type.

It was not possible for the projected issue to be ready by the date fixed upon, and the Administration was obliged to provide for the new rates by issuing a temporary 2 centime stamp of the old type, — one stamp and a half serving for the prepayment of printed matter destined for Italy.

The authorization to use cut stamps was withdrawn when the public were supplied with 3 centime stamps.

The following is the text relative to the issue of the 2 centime stamp:

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO THE ISSUE OF POSTAGE-STAMPS
OF 2 CENTIMES (1).

April 26th, 1862.

Document
relative to the
issue of the
temporary stamp
of 2 centimes.

The law concerning the Postal rates of February 6th, 1862, comes into operation on the 1st of July next, and according to Article 7 of this law all postal matter, and therefore all printed papers in wrappers, must be prepaid by means of postage-stamps.

The single rate for the latter being 2 centimes, and that of printed matter sent to Italy (according to the Postal convention which also comes into force on the 1st of July next), amounting to 3 centimes, the Post-Offices must be provided at that date with stamps of a corresponding value.

As we are not sure that the stamps of the new type mentioned in our instructions of April 2nd, 1862, can be finished and forwarded to the Post-Offices for that date; in order to meet present contingencies, we direct as follows :

1° The Post-Offices must be provided by the 1st of July 1862 with postage-stamps of 2 centimes for prepaying printed matter for the interior of Switzerland.

2° These stamps, made after the old type, are only for temporary use. They will reach the Postal Authorities of each District in the usual course, to be forwarded to the Post-Offices in limited quantities, seeing that these stamps will be withdrawn at the end of two months.

3° For the same reason, the Post-Office officials will not supply the public with these stamps in large numbers, but will use them, as a rule, for prepayment at the office itself.

4° With regard to printed matter for Italy, the single rate for which is 3 centimes, the 2 centime stamps will also be available, one stamp and a half being used for 3 centimes.

(The remainder is of no interest.)

(1) Archives fédérales 29 ¹¹.

This stamp was printed in grey, in the same type as the preceding set. We have not met with any decision as to the colour of the silk thread that was to be used; but it seems certain that paper with a green thread was exclusively employed. Indeed, this thread is almost the only one found in the 2 rappen stamps, and any exceptions that may be met with should be classed with the errors mentioned on page 129.

Description
of the 2 centime
temporary stamp.



WITHDRAWAL AND DESTRUCTION OF THE STAMPS
OF THE 1854 TYPE

On the 2nd of April 1862, the Postal Administration decided to suppress the 15 centime stamps, as this value was not to be issued in the new series. The order to withdraw them was given on the 7th of July 1862, and on the 1st of September they were declared to be no longer current. The stamps that had been returned or that remained in stock, numbering 546,534, were burned on the 29th of December 1862, with the exception of 104 specimens which were sent to the Federal Archives. Stamps to the number of 2,677, sent in late, were burned February 24th, 1863.

On the 1st of July 1863, an order was given to call in all stamps of the old type. They were declared to be no longer current from the 1st of August; and on the 27th of October and the 28th of November 1863, the following number were burned :

2 rappen.	9,647	1,178
5 —	7,909	5,335
10 —	1,879	1,943
15 —	40	2
20 —	18,614	1,043
40 —	185,422	2,972
1 franc.	295,966	529

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE 15 CENTIME
POSTAGE-STAMPS (1).

April 2nd, 1862.

The Swiss Postal Administration is preparing a new set of postage stamps, which will be issued, if possible, — in part, at least — on the 1st of July next.

Documents
relative to the
annuling of the
stamps of the
1854 type.

1) *Feuille postale*, 1862, p. 407.

It is not intended to withdraw the old stamps immediately, but, on the contrary, to exhaust as far as possible the present supply, calling them in later on.

There will be an exception in the case of the 15 centime postage-stamps, as this value will not be comprised in the new set.

As the pink colour of the present 15 centime stamps will be used for the new 30 centime postage-stamps, and as the order for the withdrawal of the former will shortly be made, their manufacture has been discontinued.

(The rest is of no interest.)

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE 15 CENTIME
POSTAGE-STAMPS (1).

July 7th, 1862.

In accordance with our instruction of the 2nd of April last, we have decided to suppress the 15 centime postage-stamps, and have, as a first step, announced their withdrawal.

We have accordingly made the following arrangements :

1° The 15 centime postage-stamps will remain in circulation until the end of August 1862. They are declared non-current from that date.

2° From this day, all the Offices and Dépôts are authorized to withdraw or exchange the postage-stamps of 15 centimes.

3° The Postmasters and keepers of Dépôts must, until the end of August, use, for prepayment at their offices, as many 15 centime postage-stamps as practicable, in order that the number left in the hands of the Administration may be as small as possible.

4° From the 1st of September next, 15 centime postage-stamps will not be accepted for prepayment, and letters bearing such stamps, will be treated as unpaid.

(1) *Archives fédérales*, 29th.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE ANNULING AND WITHDRAWAL OF THE OLD
POSTAGE-STAMPS (1).

May 15th, 1863.

1. *Date.*

By the notice of July 7th, 1862, we ordered the withdrawal of the 15 centime postage-stamps, and fixed, as the date of this withdrawal, the end of August 1862.

As to the withdrawal of the other postage-stamps, we make the following regulation. The temporary 2 centime stamps, and all those of the old type, namely those of 5, 10, 20 and 40 centimes, and 1 franc, will only be accepted up to the end of July 1863.

2. *Withdrawal.*

From the 1st of July 1863, all Postmasters and keepers of Dépôts are authorized to withdraw or exchange the old postage-stamps.

3. *Clearing out of the old postage-stamps.*

(Of no interest.)

4. *Non-currency after their withdrawal from circulation.*

From the 1st of August 1863, the old postage-stamps will not be accepted for prepayment, and all matter to which they are affixed, will be treated as unpaid.

5. *Publication of the withdrawal.*

(Of no interest.)

(1) *Feuille postale*, 1863, N° 23.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STAMPS CALLED « SILK THREADS ».

	Years.	Paper.	Colour of the stamp.	Colour of the silk thread.	Printed at
I 5 rappen stamp.	1854.	thin.	reddish-brown, then brown.	emerald-green.	Munich.
	1854-55. . .	thin.	grey-brown.	emerald-green.	Bern.
	1855-56. . .	thin or thick.	chamois-brown.	yellow.	—
	1857-59. . .	thick.	violet-brown.	black.	—
	1859-62. . .	thick.	violet-brown.	bright green.	—
	1862.	thick.	black-brown.	bright green.	—
II 10 rappen stamp.	1854.	thin.	clear blue.	emerald-green.	Munich.
	1854-55. . .	thin.	milky blue.	emerald-green.	Bern.
	1856-59. . .	thick.	greyish-blue.	carmine.	—
	1859.	thick.	dark blue.	carmine.	—
	1859-62. . .	thick.	blue, becoming darker.	bright green.	—
	1859-62. . .	thick.	greenish-blue.	bright green.	—
III 15 rappen stamp.	1854.	thin.	bright pink.	emerald-green.	Munich.
	1854-55. . .	thin or thick.	milky pink.	green. (From 1855 a few blue threads ap- pear.)	Bern.
	1856-59. . .	thick.	dull pink.	blue.	—
	1860-62. . .	thick.	dull and dark pink.	bright green.	—
IV 20 rappen stamp.	1854-56. . .	thin.	yellow-orange.	emerald-green.	Bern.
	1856-61. . .	thick.	clear orange.	green.	—
	1858-62. . .	thick.	reddish-orange.	bright green.	—
V 40 rappen stamp.	1854.	thin.	yellowish-green.	emerald-green.	Munich.
	1854-56. . .	thin.	bright green.	emerald-green.	—
	1857-60. . .	thick.	light green.	garnet-colour.	Bern.
	1860.	less thick.	bluish-green.	garnet-colour.	—
	1860-62. . .	thick.	dark bluish- green.	bright green.	—
VI 1 frano stamp.	1855-56. . .	thin.	grey.	black.	Bern.
	1857-62. . .	thick.	blue-grey.	yellow.	—
VII Temporary 2 rappen stamp.	1862.	thick.	light grey.	bright green.	Bern.
	1863.	thick.	dark grey.	bright green.	—

For collections, the best classification appears to us to be that in four series, indicated below :

1° 1854. — Printed at Munich, thin paper; emerald-green thread. 5 c., red-brown and brown; 10 c., bright blue; 15 c., bright pink; 40 c., yellow-green and bright green.

2° 1854-55. — Printed at Bern, thin paper; emerald-green thread. 5 c., grey-brown; 10 c., milky blue; 15 c., milky pink; 20 c., yellowish-orange.

3° 1855-59. — Printed at Bern, paper slightly thicker and thick. 5 c., chamois, yellow thread; 5 c., violet-brown, black thread; 10 c., grey-blue and dark blue, carmine thread; 15 c., milky pink and dull pink, blue thread; 20 c., orange, green thread (1856-61), bright green from 1858; 40 c., light green and bluish-green, garnet-coloured thread; 1 fr., grey, black thread; 1 fr., grey (1855-56), blue-grey (1857-59), yellow thread.

4° 1859-62. — Printed at Bern, thick paper; bright green thread. 5 c., violet-brown, black-brown; 10 c., dark blue and greenish-blue; 15 c., dull and dark pink; 20 c., reddish-orange; 40 c., dark blue-green; 2 c., light and dark grey; last of all, 1 fr., remains blue-grey with the yellow thread as in 1857-59.

LIST OF ERRORS IN THE COLOUR OF THE THREADS.

We have met with the following errors in the threads.

White thread. — 5 c., red-brown (1854); 5 c., brown (1860); 10 c., blue (1859); 15 c., pink (1857, 1860); 20 c., orange (1859); 40 c., green (1862); 2 c. grey (1862).

Yellowish or greenish-white thread. — 10 c., blue (1863); 20 c., orange (1863); 40 c., green (1861, 62, 63).

Pinkish-white thread. — 15 c., pink (1858).

Yellow thread. — 5 c., red-brown (1854); 5 c., brown (1860); 10 c., blue (1859); 15 c., pink (1861); 20 c., yellow (1859); 40 c., yellow-green (1854); 40 c., green (1855).

Blue thread. — 5 c., red-brown (1854); 5 c., grey-brown (1855); 10 c., blue (1855 and 1856, common); 20 c., orange (1857); 40 c., green (1855).

Bronze-green thread. — 5 c., brown (1860); 20 c., orange (1859).

Yellow-brown thread (very light garnet). — 40 c., green (1855).



BISECTED OR CUT STAMPS

From the beginning of the issue of Swiss stamps, we meet with parts of stamps used for prepaying a fraction of the value of the whole stamp. This is first noted, though rarely, in Zurich stamps. We have seen several letters for which 6 rappen have been paid by means of a 4 rappen stamp and a half. It was chiefly after the centralization of the Postal Service that some persons found it convenient to divide postage-stamps so as to represent a value they had not at hand; we have therefore included them in this chapter. This custom, save an exception mentioned farther on, had no official sanction; but up to the 29th of January 1854, the Administration does not appear to have concerned itself about it. At that date, it addressed a circular to its staff, requesting them to regard as unpaid any letters bearing portions of stamps. This circular had little effect, for the Administration had to revert to the subject again and again. But we think we may affirm that, from 1862, all cut stamps on entire letters bear fraudulent postmarks.

Use of
bisected stamps.

The sole case in which the employment of cut stamps was officially authorized, arose when the temporary 2 rappen stamps were issued. The rate for printed matter to be sent

to Italy was fixed at 3 centimes, and, by the instructions of April 26th, 1862, referred to above, the Administration authorized the public to use, in order to complete the amount, half a 2 centime stamp. This authorization was, however, withdrawn, as we have seen, after the appearance of the 3 centime stamps of the new type on October 1st, 1862.

We should also mention a payment by means of a cut stamp which, if not officially authorized, was at least recognized by the local Authorities. It occurred at Geneva in 1861 and 1862. According to the law of 1851 upon Postal rates, printed matter of which more than twenty copies were posted at the same time was accepted at a reduced rate. This reduction was fixed at one half of the usual rate for each copy after the first twenty. Now, as printed matter weighing less than 4 loths paid 5 centimes in the first rayon, all copies exceeding twenty in number were prepaid by 2 1/2 cts. This rate had to be paid in cash. But it seems that, at Geneva, the Postmaster allowed the public to use for such payment half stamps of 5 centimes; for, from the middle of 1861 to June 1862, we meet with a fairly large number of circulars thus prepaid, and, especially, all the cards used to summon the meetings of the *Société genevoise d'utilité publique*. This permission must have been withdrawn immediately after the issue of the 2 centime stamps on the 1st of July 1862; for we have found some of these cards, for that month, taxed as unpaid.

Below are copies of the notices relative to this question of cut stamps.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF DIVIDED
POSTAGE-STAMPS.

January 29th, 1854 (1).

For some time, cases in increasing numbers have occurred where postage-stamps, cut through the middle to represent half their nominal value, have been used for the prepayment of letters, etc. This division, as forming an obstacle to the obliteration of the stamps is inadmissible.

Documents
relative to the
employment of
bisected stamps.

The Postmasters of the Districts in which prepayment has been from time to time made in this way, must put an end to it by a suitable notice, and also, whenever possible, warn persons in the habit of using them that divided postage-stamps will be regarded as valueless, and the objects to which they have been affixed treated as unpaid.

EXTRACT FROM THE FEDERAL LAW UPON POSTAL RATES
OF AUGUST 25th, 1851 (2).

ART. 7. — Printed matter, lithographs, etc., with no writing but address, date and signature, must be placed in a wrapper so that the contents may be easily examined, and must be prepaid. They will be subject to the following rates :

	I ^{re} and II ^{re} rayon to ten leagues.	III ^{re} rayon beyond ten leagues.
Not exceeding 4 loths. . . .	5 centimes.	10 centimes.
From 4 to 8 loths	10 —	20 —
From 8 loths to 1 pound . .	15 —	30 —

This rate may be further reduced if more than 20 copies are posted at the same time, and also for prepaid packets forwarded regularly to subscribers.

(1) The *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 34, publishes this text in German, January 4th, 1854.

(2) For the text in full of this law, see above, p. 88.

EXTRACT FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE ISSUE
OF THE 2 CENTIME POSTAGE-STAMP (1).

April 26th, 1862.

4. With regard to printed matter for Italy, the single rate for which is 3 centimes, the 2 centime stamps will also be available, one stamp and a half being used for 3 centimes.

EXTRACT FROM THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF AUGUST 7th, 1862, AS TO THE ISSUE
OF NEW POSTAGE-STAMPS.

The 2 and 3 centime stamps will be delivered to the Post-Offices and Dépôts and by them supplied to the public, during the months of August and September. The other values will follow in the course of this year or at the beginning of next.

The authorization temporarily accorded to employ cut postage stamps of the value of 2 centimes, ceases at the date of the issue to the public of the 3 centime stamps.

From the 1st of October 1862, no cut postage-stamps of any kind will be recognized, and Postmasters are required to treat as unpaid all letters bearing these stamps.

(1) See above the text of these instructions, p. 121.

Appended is a table of some varieties of cut stamps which we have seen on whole letters.

		Rappen.		Rappen.			
Zurich.	1 1/2 stamps of	4		used as	6	cut vertically.	
Issue of 1850. . . .	1/2 —	5 dark blue	—	2 1/2 —	—	—	
—	1/2 —	5 —	—	2 1/2 —	—	diagonally.	
—	1/2 —	10 yellow	—	5 —	—	—	
—	1/2 —	10 —	—	5 —	—	vertically.	
—	1 1/2 —	10 —	—	15 —	—	—	
—	1 1/2 —	10 —	—	15 —	—	diagonally.	
—	1/2 —	5 light blue	—	2 1/2 —	—	vertically.	
—	1/2 —	5 —	—	2 1/2 —	—	horizontally.	

		Centimes.		Centimes.		
Issue of 1854. . . .	1/2 stamps of	5 brown	used as	2 1/2	—	horizontally.
—	1/2 —	5 —	—	2 1/2	—	diagonally.
—	1/2 —	10 blue	—	5	—	horizontally.
—	1/2 —	10 —	—	5	—	diagonally.
—	1 1/2 —	10 —	—	15	—	—
—	1 1/2 —	10 —	—	15	—	vertically.
—	1/3 —	15 pink	—	5	—	diagonally.
—	2/3 —	15 —	—	10	—	—
—	1/2 —	20 yellow	—	10	—	—
—	1/2 —	20 —	—	10	—	horizontally.
—	1/4 —	20 —	—	5	—	in a square.
—	2 1/2 —	2 grey	—	5	—	diagonally.
—	1 1/2 —	2 —	—	3	—	—
—	1 1/2 —	2 —	—	3	—	vertically.
—	1/2 —	5 brown cut vertically + 1/4 stamp of 2 c. grey cut vertically and then diagonally used for 3 c.				

PART IV

Obliterations

CHAPTER I

Obliterations — General Review

As soon as postage-stamps had been adopted for the prepayment of letters, it was necessary to find a way of showing that a stamp had been used, in order to prevent its being employed a second time. To obtain this result, the simplest procedure was to impress the label with an indelible mark when the letter was posted at the office from whence it was to be despatched. This means has been employed in all countries that have successively used postage-stamps, and such marks impressed upon the prepayment labels are known as obliterations.

When once the principle was adopted, its application gave rise to numerous experiments bearing upon the chemical composition of the ink, its colour, and the kind of obliterating stamp to be used. These experiments were especially numerous in Switzerland, and the system of decentralization in force in that country shows itself in the postal as well as in other branches of the Administration.

During the Cantonal régime two methods were employed. At Basle, the use of the date-stamps which were employed before the introduction of postage-labels was continued. At Zurich

and Geneva, special obliterating stamps were adopted in imitation of the English system, which served as a model for these two Cantons when introducing the use of postage-stamps. The Zurich obliteration is a distinct copy of the English one.

When, on taking over the Postal control, the Confederation extended throughout the whole of Switzerland prepayment by means of postage-stamps, there was no limit to the different kinds of obliteration used. Each Canton, each town, often each village, had its own method, the Postmasters turning to account stamps that had formerly been employed, when the rate was paid in cash, for indicating the date of letters or the places at which they had been posted. This explains the immense number of obliterations met with in this country, and which give so varied an aspect, so picturesque a physiognomy, to the letters preserved by our collectors. Floral designs of all kinds, long bands with the name of the town in large capitals, round stamps giving both date and name, and often accompanied with various emblems, trellised oblong-diamond patterns, simple strokes of the pen or coloured pencil, — all these marks were then employed. In order to remedy this confusion, the Confederation ordered the use of a uniform stamp(*), which we find was almost universally used for obliteration from 1854, and which was absolutely the only kind employed in 1856 and until the middle of 1857. At that date, in order to avoid recourse to two processes, one for obliterating the stamp and the other for dating the letter — which caused a loss of time — the system was adopted which is

(*) While in French more than one term exists for the instrument with which the mark is impressed upon letters (*grille* being generally employed in the original of this translation), we use, in English, the same word for the postage label and the *stamp* used to date or obliterate it. The frequent use of the same word in the two senses is unavoidable, but will not, it is hoped, in any case, cause misapprehension. H. A.

now followed in most countries, that of stamping both the letter and the postage-stamp with the same date-stamp.

If the variety of obliterating marks used is a diversion to the philatelist, it greatly complicates his labours, and a rigorous classification is necessary in order to steer a clear course among these many and varied designs. We shall endeavour to do this by studying successively the Cantonal and Federal obliterations, and by combining documentary data with the information we have gathered from the principal specimens that have come under our observation.



CHAPTER II

Cantonal Obliterations (1)

I. CANTON OF ZURICH

The obliteration of the Zurich postage-stamps was always the same. The Cantonal government had identical obliteration stamps made for all the post-offices, similar to those used in England. The stamp has on it the Federal cross surrounded with a sort of four-leaved shamrock flanked by four dots. The design measures 19 millimètres in diameter.

Description
of the different
Cantonal
obliterations.

The ink used for obliterating the Zurich stamps was red for the town post-offices and black for those of the Canton. Sometimes blue obliterations are met with; but this colour was probably not official, and appears only to have been used in the Stäfa office.

The Schöllhorn collection, at Winterthur, contains a 6 rappen Zurich stamp with a red obliteration bearing the inscription AUSLAG VON ZURICH. On specimens of the 6 rappen Zurich stamps, preserved in the Castle collection,

(1) We should mention, at the beginning of this study of stamp obliterations, the article upon the *Oblitérations des timbres-poste suisses*, published by H. Kirchhofer in the *Revue philatèlique suisse*, p. 266-277 and pl. XVIII and XXV.

the obliteration « Franco » may be seen in red, and a large dated-postmark, with the name of the town illegible, except the termination inRYKON (1).

There are also in existence Zurich stamps which were used after the Confederation took over the control of the Post-Office ; these stamps bear the Federal obliterations (generally P. P., in black).

The so-called Winterthur stamps, which were employed in the eighth District during the transitional period, were subjected to the same obliterations as the 4 and 6 rappen. They bear the black rosette mark (or greenish for Stäfa), the P. P's. in black, or the black Schaffhausen *grille*.

2. CANTON OF GENEVA

The Canton of Geneva employed five types for obliteration ; their order as to date is as follows :

1st *type*. — This type is somewhat similar to the Zurich obliteration ; the Federal cross, however, is surrounded by four heart-shaped leaves instead of a four-leaved shamrock. In the centre of the cross there is, in addition, an eight-leaved rosette.

2nd *type*. — This type is formed by a double Federal cross ; the exterior cross has the ends of its limbs rounded, and between the arms are eight dots, two in each division. In the centre is a four leaved shamrock.

3rd *type*. — This type is absolutely similar to the second, save that the four-leaved shamrock in the centre of the cross has been effaced.

4th *type*. — This type is simply the first with the Federal

(1) Doubtless Ehrykon, Uerykon or Werykon, villages of the Canton of Zurich.

cross and central rosette removed. It exists in red, black, and sometimes in blue, while the three preceding obliterations are only met with in red.

5th type. — This type is simply the third, the inner cross being removed. This obliteration is very rare, and has only been met with on the dark green stamps and on the 5 centime known as « Vaud ». We have seen a specimen in blue on a 5 rappen of 1854.

Classifying the Geneva obliterations from another point of view, we give those to be met with on the different kinds of stamps issued by that canton.

The « Double Geneva » has only the rosette of the first type. The Geneva Half-Double has the two first rosettes and sometimes the first Geneva *grille*, in black; we have, however, found it in connection with a rosette of the fourth type; but we think that this is only an exception, to which too great importance cannot be attached, the more so as the letter is dated the 16th March 1850, and as « Half-Doubles » were superseded in the beginning of the year 1848. The « Small Eagle » is found with the first two and the fourth types of the rosette, with the letters L G in a rectangle, P D in a circle, or the first Geneva *grille* in black; the « Large Eagle » has also the first two and the fourth rosettes, always in red, the *grille* of the Confederation, either in black or blue; the « dark green » shows the rosette types 2, 3, 4 and 5 in red and 4 and 5 in black, the first Geneva *grille* in black and P D in a circle, in red. Finally, the green on white stamps cut from envelopes are postmarked by the following obliterations : rosette 4 in red and in black; *grille* N° 1 of Geneva and P D in a circle, in blue (Chêne). All these stamps from the « Half-Double » up to the envelope stamp are found obliterated with the dated-postmarks.

With regard to the stamps employed at Geneva during the transitional period, the following are the obliterations employed. The 4 centime stamp known as « Vaud » has the third and fourth rosettes in red ; the 5 centime « Vaud », the third rosette in red ; the fourth and fifth in red and in black, the first Geneva *grille* in black, P P in a rectangle in red and in black, P D in a circle in black, in red and in blue, and the *grille* of the Confederation in black, in red and in blue, and the dated-postmarks.

The sole obliteration met with on the stamps known as « Neuchatel » is the *grille* of the Confederation, in black, in red, and in blue.

3. CANTON OF BASLE

The obliteration of the Basle stamps is almost unvarying : a date stamp with two concentric circles of 27½ and 16 millimètres in diameter.

This obliteration is always in red.

The mark « Franco », in a rectangle with cut corners, either black or red, is also found on Basle stamps.

It also appears that on the Basle *Dove* stamps the Federal obliteration P D in an oval is met with, and the

obliteration

L B
P H

 in a square (1).

A certain number of Basle stamps, having been used after the Confederation took over the control of the Post-Office, are impressed with the Federal *grille*.

(1) See p. 168, n. 57.

CHAPTER III

Federal obliterations

When the first Federal stamps were issued, April 5th, 1850, the Confederation directed that the stamps should be obliterated by the name of the place where the letters were posted. They could also be cancelled by a cross made with the pen in black ink. The « place » stamp here referred to consists either simply of the name of a town, without border, in upright or sloping letters, or of the name of a town accompanied with a date.

Description
of the different
Federal
obliterations.

Obliteration with a pen, which, according to the Federal decree, was to be effected in black ink, is often found in carmine. This latter is, moreover, much better than the black, for the carmine ink passes completely through the paper of which the stamp is made.

On the 9th of September of the same year, instructions were issued modifying those of the 5th of April. The obliteration was to be effected by means of the two letters P P impressed upon each postage-stamp, obliteration by pen and ink being no longer allowed except for offices possessing no P P stamp. Notwithstanding this ink cross, the stamps were to be obliterated P P on reaching a post-office.

The obliteration P P exists in blue, black, red and green ink. There are a great number of types, and we do not think it necessary to reproduce them. Their study presents only a limited interest, since the obliteration was not always applied at the office from whence the letters were despatched.

However, we give farther on a fairly large choice of types taken from among those most frequently met with.

On the 22nd of October 1850, a new circular modified the preceding directions. The Administration, after having remarked that many postage-stamps were insufficiently obliterated and were liable to be used a second time, gave the Post-Office staff greater latitude in obliterating stamps. After having indicated the stamps P P, P D and Franco as the correct official obliteration, it further authorized Postmasters to cancel postage-stamps either with ink or with any stamps they might possess, so long as the obliteration was sufficient. The Administration directed, however, that all obliterations should be in black ink, and gave a recipe for its composition.

This last measure was not observed everywhere, for we still find at that period, although more rarely, red, blue and even green obliterations.

The P D and Franco stamps appear in many types; we reproduce a certain number of them.

Acting upon this circular, a number of Postmasters used special obliterations. We illustrate most of the types known to us, and give their origin when possible.

Further, we find decreed in the Postal treaties between Switzerland and other countries a few new obliterating marks, together with some of those already mentioned.

The treaties with France (November 25th, 1849), with Bel-

gium (November 12th, 1849), with Sardinia (October 21st, 1850) prescribe, for instance, for fully paid letters, newspapers and printed matter, the mark P D.; the Franco-Swiss treaty, the mark P, and that with Sardinia, the mark P F., for letters prepaid to the frontier only; this last named treaty prescribes the mark R L for letters coming from an adjoining rayon (for instance, letters for Savoy, from Vaud or Geneva). These marks were not necessarily applied to the postage-stamp, but are nevertheless met with as obliterations.

We also find, turned to account as obliterations, such inscriptions as *Chargé* (containing registered enclosures), *Recommandé* or *Recommandirt* (registered), *Officiel*, *D. Bu* (*donné au bureau*, given in at the Post-Office), *N. Abg.* (*Nach Abgang*, after departure, i. e. of Post), *N. P. Schl.* (*Nach Post Schluss*, after closing Post-Office), *Zu wenig frankirt* (insufficiently paid), and large figures, 5 or 10, etc.

On the 1st of August 1851, the Administration provided all post-offices with similar obliterating stamps (*grilles*), and, on the 1st of August 1853, special date-stamps were also made for the Offices and most important postal Dépôts. These stamps bore the name of the Office or Dépôt, with the day, month, and year of their being used. The Post-Office stamps also showed the divisions of the day (morning or evening) and the hours and half-hours. (At Bern, even the quarter of the hour was shown.)

In 1854, the Administration commissioned M. Küster of Bern to prepare a detailed statement of the methods of cancelling postage-stamps. To that end M. Küster tried various methods of obliterating and cleaning stamps, and in his report dated October 1st, 1854, strongly advocated the obliteration employed in 1851, which consisted of a series of parallel lines forming a diamond-shaped *grille*. On the 7th of

December 1854, the Administration ordered that the type of obliteration recommended by M. Küster should be used in all post-offices and dépôts, and we have already seen that this type was almost the only one employed until 1857.

The following are the different obliterations met with on the Federal stamps.

1. *Poste Locale, Ortspost* and *Rayons*. We find, at first, on these stamps certain Cantonal obliterations such as the Zurich rosette and the fourth Geneva type. Then come the « place »-stamps, which we have mentioned, the P P, P D, and Franco marks, with or without borders, various *grilles*, date-stamps, and finally the *grille* of the Confederation.

We only note here the principal obliterations, not enumerating the various special stamps, such as the concentric circles of Bienne, the floral ornament of Pfyn, etc., which are given in our plates.

2. *Silk Threads*. — We meet again in 1854 and 1855 with some of the preceding obliterations (stamps of places P P, P D, etc.), but the large majority of the postage-stamps of the 1854 type were obliterated with date-stamps or the Confederation *grille*. In 1856, this latter only appears; but, from the month of June 1857, the date-stamps reappear, and soon become the only ones employed.

We give below the documents regulating the use of obliterations.

EXTRACT FROM THE CIRCULAR OF APRIL 5th, 1850 (1).

Documents
relative to the
method
of obliterating
postage-stamps.

The Post-Office officials will keep an exact account of the stamps employed for prepayment, and will see that stamps which have been used once are not employed a second time.

To prevent such abuse, the stamps will be defaced with the office post-

(1) Vide, above, the complete text of this circular, p. 74.

mark before the letters are despatched, so that it may be seen at once that they have been employed for prepayment.

A cross made with black ink may also be used to cancel the prepayment labels immediately after the letters have been left at the office.

EXTRACT FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS OF SEPTEMBER 9th, 1850 (1).

5. Postage-stamps affixed to letters handed in at a despatching office, must be obliterated by the letters P P.

This obliteration will be applied to each postage-stamp as effectively as possible, to show it has been cancelled and to prevent its being used a second time.

Postal Dépôts which do not possess the P P obliteration, will cancel the postage-stamps supplied to them from the principal office, by means of a cross made with heavy pen-marks upon the label. When this is the case, the P P obliteration must also be applied at the first post-office receiving the cancelled letters.

The cancelling of postage-stamps for the Local Post will be performed no longer as directed in the circular of April 5th, 1850, by means of name, and date obliterations, as this present form of obliteration will apply also to the local posts.

6. The clerk who forwards the letters is primarily responsible for the exact carrying out of these directions; nevertheless, the receiving office must see that the postage-stamps have been properly cancelled by means of the P P stamp, so as to render them unavailable for future use. When this has not been done, they must be thoroughly cancelled by him.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO THE METHOD OF ANNULING POSTAGE-STAMPS (2).

Issued by the Postal Department October 22nd, 1850.

The directions contained in Article 5 of the instructions of September 9th not having, it appears, been adequately complied with, the Postal

(1) Vide, above, the entire text of these instructions, p. 82.

(2) The German text of this document has been published in the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 30.

Department finds it necessary to remind Postmasters again of the necessity of completely cancelling all postage-stamps.

1. Every postage-stamp affixed to an article sent by post must be cancelled at the office at which it is deposited; that is to say, so marked that it cannot be used a second time, or, at least, so that it may be readily seen that it has been so marked.

The cancelling of postage-stamps must be effected by means of a distinct impression of the P P, P D or « Franco » stamp.

The place-stamp or date-stamp, the use of which was forbidden by the instruction of September 9th, may, however, again be applied. But when these stamps are so used, they must be repeated on the address of the letter, so that their impression may be legible.

Where post-offices have special marks for cancelling postage-stamps they may be used for this purpose.

Dépôts which do not possess the marks mentioned above will continue to cancel the postage-stamps by a cross made with heavy strokes of the pen.

2. In inking the stamps used for cancelling postage labels, only good printer's ink of a black colour shall be used; and this must be kept moist with lard and not with oil.

CIRCULAR TO THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE INTRODUCTION OF
OBLITERATION OF STAMPS (1).

Issued by the Postal Department, August 1st, 1851.

We have thought it desirable to introduce the use of uniform stamps for the obliteration of postage-stamps, and you will shortly receive the necessary number for your District.

When received by the Post-Offices, black impressions of these obliterating stamps must be exclusively used in replacing the stamps previously prescribed for that purpose in Article 5 of our instructions of September 9th, 1850, and in Article 1 of that of October 22nd of the same year.

The Postal Dépôts may continue to cancel postage-stamps with the

(1) The German text of this circular is given in the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 32.

stamps denoting prepayment, or, where they have not these latter, with a cross made by two strokes of the pen.

As postage-stamps are still occasionally seen which have not been sufficiently cancelled, you will be careful to see that this cancelling is effected thoroughly, and that obliterating stamps are used for the purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MAKING AND OBTAINING OF LETTER STAMPS (1).

Issued by the Postal Department, August 1st, 1853.

In order to introduce uniformity in the making of letter stamps (place and date stamps), the following directions are sent to the District Authorities.

1. As a general rule, date-stamps for letters are sent to post-offices only. Such stamps will only be sent to dépôts (2) when the amount of business is almost equal to that done at post-offices.

2. There are two classes of place and date stamps for letters :

First class. For the more important offices, indicating :

a. The name of the place;

b. The day of the month;

c. The month;

d. The year;

e. The division of the day (morning or evening), and the hours or half-hours.

Second class. For offices of less importance, — giving only *a, b, c, d*, as above. The circular form will be continued, and its diameter will be from 20 to 30 millimètres.

3. The Latin characters now in use are retained. The names of places should be particularly prominent. The months and the divisions of the day will be abbreviated. Only the tens and units of years will be indicated, as a general rule.

4. The stamping apparatus should include :

A stamp with a handle of hard wood ;

(1) *Feuille officielle postale*, 1853. — The *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 33, gives the German text.

(2) This term, which has frequently occurred, designates unimportant receiving houses where the full business of a post-office is not carried on. H. A.

Two sets of type for the dates, months and years; the latter, for at least six years. For stamps of the first class, there should be a double set of type for the hours and divisions of the day;

A box.

5. The Postal Authorities will procure date stamps from the makers and at the prices indicated by us.

6. Well defined letters and figures, properly grouped, deeply engraved, well finished and firmly fixed, with a perfectly level surface, a screw with a deep and strong worm, — such are the points to be borne in mind in choosing and purchasing stamps.

7. These directions should serve as a guide in obtaining supplies of stamps in the future, and should not be deviated from without the authority of the Department.

Stamps already obtained and which happen to differ from the above requirements, may also be used.

8. Regarding such stamps in common use, as : *franco*, *P. D. chargé*, *recommandé*, *affranchissement insuffisant après le départ*, *les chiffres pour taxe*, *les timbres de lieu pour les objets de messagerie*, etc., the District Authorities will continue to obtain them when needed, giving Swiss makers the preference, and paying special regard to economy and durability.

9. The District Authorities will see that at the Post-Offices the stamps are used carefully and kept constantly clean. The Postmasters will apply to the District Authority when repairs or additional type are needed.

EXTRACT FROM THE CIRCULAR OF SEPTEMBER 1st, 1854 (1).

7. The cancelling of postage-stamps can be effected by the obliterating stamps now in use, by date-stamps, or by the names of the offices used for parcels.

(1) The full text of this circular is given above, p. 107.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE OBLITERATION OF POSTAGE-STAMPS (1).

December 7th, 1854.

It has been remarked that Postmasters frequently obliterate postage-stamps in a very imperfect manner, either through using too little pressure in applying the obliterating stamp, or through not charging it with sufficient ink to cancel the labels that have been employed for prepayment.

We remind Postmasters of the directions of August 1st, 1851 (*Feuille off. post.*, N° 23), and expressly require that, in compliance therewith, every stamp that has been used be covered with an entire, well marked, black impression of the *grille* stamp.

Where the stamps on letters deposited at dépôts have not been properly obliterated, the obliteration must be made by means of the prescribed stamp at the first office receiving such letters, before it despatches them.

The employment of any other coloured ink, or of any other stamp, is not allowed, and we hereby annul the permission given in Article 7 of our circular of September 1st, 1854.

A black, oily ink must be used for obliteration, and we give herewith to the District Authorities a recipe for its manufacture, and commission them to see that the Post-Offices are kept supplied with it.

(1) *Feuille officielle postale*. — The German text of this document is given in the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-Werth-Zeichen*, p. 40.

Fac-similes of the first obliterations

(CANTONAL ROSETTES AND CROSSES, FEDERAL *Grille*, CANTONAL
AND TOWN *Grilles*, PP, PD, ETC.)

OBLITERATIONS

We have reproduced, in the following pages, the chief obliterations known. Usually two dates are given after each obliteration, the first being the oldest we have found, the second, the most recent; but these dates by no means signify that the obliterations may not have been used outside such limits.

In so minute a study, one cannot in every case pretend to the *nec plus ultra*; so that we confine ourselves to setting forth the result of our own researches, hoping that the attention of collectors will be thereby awakened, and that, sooner or later, fresh investigations will furnish more precise data.

Except where there is an indication to the contrary, all the obliterations and dates have been obtained from the collection of M. Mirabaud. We have only noted the regular obliterations, without paying any attention to the various marks which have exceptionally been put on the stamp instead of on the letter itself: as, for example, *trop tard* (too late), *zu wenig* (too little), P. F. (paid to the frontier or *port franco* — on a letter from Versoix to Nyon, the 27th of February 1885 on the Silk Thread stamps), and other abbreviations of the same kind.

We have had some difficulty in classifying the P. P's and the P. D's., the types of these often differing but very little

from each other. According to the Federal law of June 4th, 1849, the text of which we have given on page 53, Switzerland was divided into 11 Postal Districts. We think that, as a rule, many of the towns comprised in the same district used the same type of P. P. or P. D.

Abbreviations.

P. P.	=	<i>Port payé</i> (Post paid).
P. D.	=	<i>Payé jusqu'à destination</i> (Post paid all the way).
Envel.	=	Envelopes of Geneva.
Envel. c.	=	Cut from the envelope.
Ba. D.	=	Basle Dove.
O. P.	=	Orts Post.
P. L.	=	Poste Locale.
R. I d.	=	Rayon I, dark blue.
R. I l.	=	Rayon I, light blue.
R. II.	=	Rayon II, yellow.
R. III b.	=	Rayon III, big figures.
R. III s.	=	Rayon III, small figures.
R. III cts.	=	Rayon III, 15 centimes.
H. ass.	=	Helvetia assise (Silk threads) (1854-1863).
S. det.	=	Stamps detached.
T. s.	=	Similar types applicable to towns having employed an obliteration like the type given in the text.
L. w. s.	=	Letters without stamps.
L. s.	=	Letters prepaid with one or several stamps.

In our last revision of the obliterations we have cancelled a certain number which either occurred twice or seemed doubtful.

The numbers left blank, 18, 26, 27, 28, 52, etc., correspond with no obliteration and will serve for numbering any new ones that may be hereafter discovered.

LIST OF OBLITERATIONS



1



2

1. Rosette of the Canton of Zurich.

in red: letters stamped with Zurich only, 2nd March 43 — 27th Sept. 49, 4 and 6 of Zurich and R. I. I., s. det. (?).

in black: Neumünster — Unterstrass — Schlieren — Volkenschweil — Winterthur — Zollikon, etc., 5th March 43 — 4th July 53, 4 and 6 of Zurich, O. P., P. L., R. I, R. II.

(These towns are all in the Canton of Zurich.)

in blue: Regensberg — Stäfa, 6th Feb. 49, and 9th Dec. 50, 6 of Zurich, R. II, O. P., P. L., s. det.

in greenish: Stäfa, 12th Sept. 50. Wint.

2. Obliteration found on a 6 of Zurich (Schöllhorn of Winterthur's collection).



3



4



5



6



7

3. 1st Geneva Rosette.

in red: 7th June 44 — 7th June 47, Double and Half-Double of Geneva.

14th Sept. 45 — 26th July 47, Small Eagle.

7th April 47 — 7th Jan. 48, Light green Large Eagle.

6th Dec. 47, Envel.

4. 2nd Geneva Rosette.

in red:

Geneva Half-Double, s. det.

20th Nov. 48, Small Eagle.

1st Feb. 48 — 22nd June 49, Light green Large Eagle.

18th Dec. 48 — 12th Oct. 49, Dark green Large Eagle.

28th July 49, Envel.

5. 3rd Geneva Rosette.

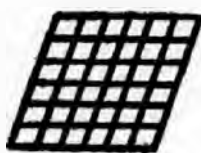
in red : 20th June 49 — 11th Jan. 50, Dark green Large Eagle.
 1st Dec. 49 — 5th Jan. 50, Vaud 4 c.

6. 4th Geneva Rosette.

in red : 25th June 49 — 28th Nov. 50, Envel. or. Envel. c.
 16th March 50, Half-Double Geneva.
 11th May 50 — 15th June 50, Dark green Large Eagle.
 28th Feb. 50 — 21st Dec. 50, Vaud 4 c.
 28th Feb. 50 — 21st Dec. 50, Vaud 5 c.
 23rd Dec. 50, R. II.
 in black : 2nd Jan. 51 — 30th July 52, Vaud 5 c.
 5th Jan. 51, R. II.
 in blue : Aire-la-Ville — 15th Jan. 55, H. ass.

7. 5th Geneva Rosette.

in black : 28th Feb. 51 — 23rd July 51, Vaud 5 c.
 in blue : 18th Oct. 54, H. ass.



8



9



10

8. Geneva Grille.

in black : 9th March 50, Dark green Large Eagle.
 Vaud 4 c., s. det.
 15th Jan. — 29th July 51, Vaud 5 c.
 3rd May 51, P. L.
 14th April — 6th Aug. 51, R. I, R. II.
 in red : 40^{pp} green, H. ass., s. det.

9. Geneva Grille (7 lines).

in black : 2nd July 55 — 26th Sept. 56, H. ass.

10. Geneva Grille (8 lines).

in black : 3rd July 56 — 28th May 57, H. ass.



11



12

11. Lucerne Grille (9 lines).

in black : 10th Jan. 53, R. III b.
 in blue : 5th March 53 — 2nd Oct. 55, R. I l., R. II, R. III b., H. ass.

12. Lucerne Grille (7 lines).

in black : 14th March 55 — 18th May 57, H. ass.
 in blue : 18th Sept. 54 — 21st Oct. 55, R. III b., H. ass.

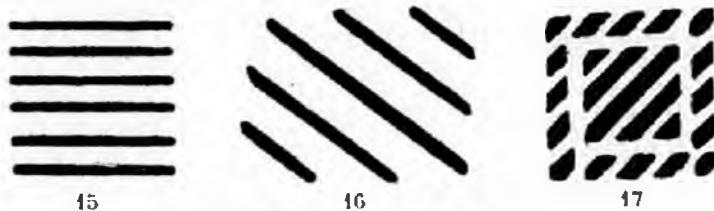
13. St. Gall *Grille*.

in black : 24th Jan. — 24th June 54, R. I, R. II, R. III.

14. Eagle *Grille* (Canton of Vaud).

in black : 21st — 31st May 51, P. L., R. I, R. II.

This obliteration also exists with a single break in the frame.

15. *Grille* (place unknown).

in black :

R. I d., R. III cts, P. L.

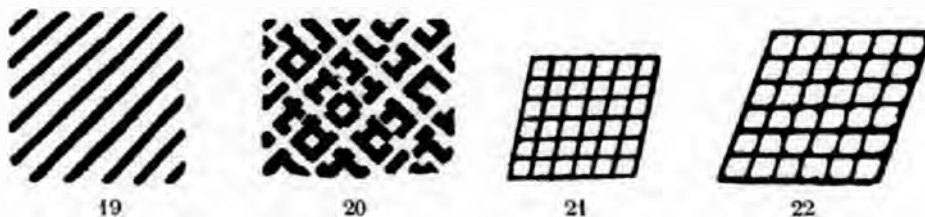
16. Yverdon *Grille* (Canton of Vaud).

in black : 6th Feb. — 6th June 51, P. L., R. I, R. II.

17. Aarau obliteration.

in blue :

14th Nov. 58, O. P., R. II.

19. *Grille*, in black : Baden — Brugg — Endingen — Kolliken — Möhlin — Mury — Rheinfelden — Schöffland — Zofingen, 12th Oct. 50 — 22nd June 51, O. P., P. L., R. I, R. II. Similar *Grille* at Schaffhouse on Wint.

in blue : Aarau — Baden — Laufenburg — Lenzburg — Zofingen, 16th Oct. 50, 5th March 51, O. P., R. I, R. II.

in red : Kulm — Reinach — Schöffland, 19th Oct. 50 — 23rd July 51, R. I, R. II.

in brown : Reinach, 25th July 50 — 29th March 51, R. I, R. II.

These towns are in the Aarau Postal District (1).

20. Zurzach obliteration (Canton of Argovie).

in black : 15th June and 15th July 51, R. I, R. II.

21. Coire obliteration (Canton of the Grisons).

in blue : 30th Nov. 50 — 6th Dec. 50, O. P., R. I d., R. II.

22. Burgdorf and Wimmis obliteration (Canton of Bern).

in black : 8th March 54 — 23 avril 56, R. III b., H. ass.

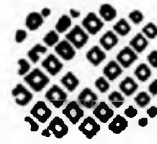
(1) For the arrangement of each Postal District, reference should be made to the *Division of Postal Territory*, decreed by the Federal law of June 4th, 1849 which we have given on p. 53.



23



24



25



29

23. Obliteration, in black : Lenzburg, 14th Feb. 51, O. P., R. II.
 in blue : Zofingen, 4th Nov. 50, R. II.
 These towns are in the Canton of Argovie.

24. Pfaffnau obliteration (Canton of Argovie).
 in black : R. I I., s. det.

25. Obliteration, in black : Châtelat, 18th Dec. 54, H. ass.
 in blue : Bellelay, 6th Dec. 52 and 15th June 53, R. II.
 in red : Bellelay, 10 Jan. 53, R. II.

These towns are in the canton of Bern.

29. *Grille* (place unknown).
 in black : H. ass., 5 rp.



30



31



32

30. }
 31. } Confederation *Grille* more or less worn :
 32. }

30 : 15 lines.
 31 : 14 lines.
 32 : 13 lines.

We have seen this *Grille* on letters stamped with :

Aarau, in black, blue, green : 25th Feb. 52 — 24th Feb. 57, R. I, R. II, H. ass.
 Baden, in black : 25th Nov. 51 — 21st June 54, O. P., R. I, R. II.
 Basle, in black : 26th Sept. 55 — 27th Jan. 57, H. ass.
 Bern, in black, blue, red : 4th Dec. 51 — 14th May 57, O. P., R. II, R. III, H. ass.
 Breitenbach, in blue : 10th Dec. 52, R. II.
 Brugg, in black : 25th Nov. 51 — 24th Nov. 55, R. I, R. III, H. ass.
 Bulle, in black, red : 14th Jan. 52 — 1st May 57, R. III, H. ass.
 Büren, in black, blue : 20th Sept. 51 — 5th March 56, P. L., R. I, R. II, R. III,
 H. ass.
 Burgdorf, in black : 16th Dec. 52, R. II.
 Carouge, in blue : 18th July 53, Vaud 5 c.
 Châtel-St-Denis, in black : 4th Aug. 55, H. ass.
 Chaux-de-Fonds, in black : 8th Jan. 53, R. I.
 Coire, in black, blue : 16th April 53 — 14th May 57, R. II, H. ass.
 Delémont, in black : 30th Aug. 52 — 24th May 55, R. III, H. ass.
 Diessenhofen, in black : 1st Dec. 56, H. ass.
 Dürnmühle, in blue : 18th April 54, R. I I.

Entfelden, in black : 18th Dec. 55, H. ass.
 Entlebuch, in blue : 16th Oct. — 4th Nov. 54, H. ass.
 Erlenbach, in black : 2nd April 56, H. ass.
 Escholzmatl, in black : 25th May 57, H. ass.
 Fahrwangen, in blue : 16th Nov. 54, H. ass.
 Fribourg, in black, blue, green : 13th Sept. 52 — 22nd Oct. 56, R. III, H. ass.
 Frik, in blue : 16th June 53 — 7th Sept. 56, R. I, R. II, H. ass.
 Geneva, in black, blue, red, greenish : 25th March 50 — 21st Dec. 56, Vaud 5 c.
 Neuchâtel, P. L., R. I, R. II, R. III, H. ass.
 Glaris, in blue : 30th Oct. 50 — 14th May 57, R. I, R. III, H. ass.
 Goldach, in black : 18th Jan. 55, H. ass.
 Gossau, in green : 10th July 53, R. I I.
 Grossdietwil, in blue : 22nd April 55, H. ass.
 Hasle, in blue : 13th April 57, H. ass.
 Hauptweil, in blue : 9th Sept. 51, R. II.
 Hérisau, in black : 20th June 55, H. ass.
 Hollstein, in black : 20th March 56, H. ass.
 Hanz, in black, red : 22nd April 52 — 28th May 53, R. I, R. III.
 Kolliken, in green : 3rd June 53 — 5th May 55, R. II, H. ass.
 Kreuzlingen, in green : 24th Sept. 53, R. II.
 Kulm, in black, red : 9th Sept. 51 — 21st June 56, P. L., R. I, R. III, H. ass.
 Langnau, in blue : 15th July 56, H. ass.
 Laufenburg, in blue : 28th April 54, R. III.
 Lausanne, in black : 19th Sept. 54 — 15th Feb. 56, R. I, R. III, H. ass.
 Le Brassus, in black : 30th May 55, H. ass.
 Lenzburg, in black, blue-green : 1st Dec. 54 — 18th Oct. 55, H. ass.
 Liestal, in black, 3rd Dec. 51 — 16 June 55, R. I, H. ass.
 Locle, in black : 26th Dec. 53, R. III.
 Lucerne, in black, blue, red : 24th Oct. 52 — 15th Aug. 56, R. II, H. ass.
 Meilen, in black : 12th Nov. 55, H. ass.
 Menziken, in blue : 6th April 54, R. I.
 Mollis, in black : 10th June 55, H. ass.
 Morat, in black, blue : 27th Nov. 54 — 28th March 56, H. ass.
 Moutier, in black : 8th July 53, R. II.
 Muhen, in greenish : 14th July 52, R. III.
 Mümpf, in blue : 15th Oct. 54, H. ass.
 Münchweilen, in black : 5th Sept. 55 — 1st June 56, H. ass.
 Münster, in blue : 13th June 55, H. ass.
 Nafels, in blue : 27th July 53 — 30th Aug. 53, R. II, R. III.
 Neuchâtel, in blue, greenish : 3rd Oct. 53 — 3rd Feb. 55, R. III, H. ass.
 Neuveville, in black, blue : 20th July 54 — 25th April 56 — R. III, H. ass.
 Niederglatt, in greenish : 23rd Nov. 54, H. ass.
 Payerne, in black : 28th Sept. 52, R. III.
 Porrentruy, in black : 21st Nov. 52, R. III.
 Regensberg, in black : 29th July 56, H. ass.
 Reinach, in black, red : 1st Nov. 51 — 10th Dec. 54, P. L., R. I, R. III, H. ass.
 Rheinfelden, in black, blue : 13th Dec. 54 — 28th Jan. 57, H. ass.
 Romanshorn, in blue : 2nd July 52, R. II.
 Rorschach, in black : 15th March 55 — 6th June 55, H. ass.
 Rüti, in black : 2nd Sept. 55, H. ass.
 St-Gall, in black : 19th Oct. 55 — 15th May 57, H. ass.
 St-Imier, in blue : 14th Feb. 55, H. ass.
 Schinznach-Dorf, in black : 4th Jan. 55, H. ass.
 Schöpfheim, in blue : 11th — 14th June 55, H. ass.
 Schwyz, in black, blue : 25th March 52 — 10th Jan. 57, R. III, H. ass.
 Speichen, in black : 29th July — 10th Nov. 52, R. I, R. III.
 Splugen, in black : 20th Feb. — 2nd April 54, H. ass.

Stein, in blue, greenish : 7th Oct. 51 — 25th May 57, O. P., H. ass.
 Sumiswald, in black : 7th June 56, H. ass.
 Sursee, in blue : 11th March 53, R. III.
 Triengen, in blue : 21st Oct. 53, R. III.
 Vernex, in black : 27th Oct. 54, H. ass.
 Vevey, in black : 15th Sept. 52 — 3rd Jan. 56, R. III, H. ass.
 Villeneuve, in black : 24th April 55, H. ass.
 Wangen, in green : 20th Sept. — 24th Nov. 53, R. I, R. III.
 Waltwyl, in black : 1st Nov. 51, O. P.
 Weinfelden, in black : 14th Sept. 51, P. L.
 Winterthur, in black : 11th Sept. 52 — 15th Jan. 56, R. III, H. ass.
 Wolhausen, in blue : 3rd March 52, R. III.
 Wollerau, in black : 8th Nov. 52, R. III.
 Yverdon, in black : 3rd — 5th Jan. 57, H. ass.
 Zell, in blue : 14th Nov. 55, H. ass.
 Zofingen, in black : 24th Oct. 52 — 11th Sept. 56, R. II, H. ass.
 Zug, in black : 18th March 56, H. ass.
 Zurich, in black : 22nd Sept. 51 — 23rd Feb. 57, 4 and 6 of Zurich, R. II, H. ass.
 Zurzach, in blue, green : 24th April — 14th Dec. 54, R. I, R. II, H. ass.



33

33. St. Urban *Grille* (Canton of Lucerne).
 in black : 1st May 18..., R. II.



34



35

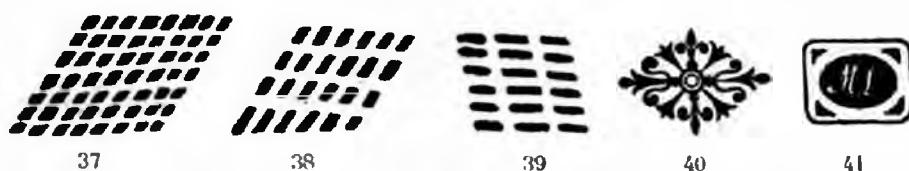


36

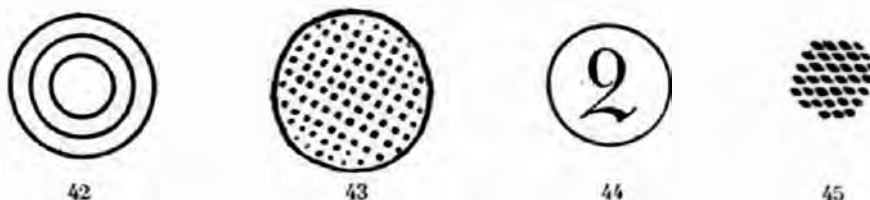
34. Eleven-lined Triengen *Grille* (Canton of Lucerne).
 in black : 30th June 55 — 6th Jan. 57, H. ass.

At the same period, a similar *Grille*, but somewhat shorter, at Böckten
 (C^o of Basle), Ettiswyl (C^o of Lucerne), Magden (C^o of Argovie), Malters
 (C^o of Lucerne), on H. ass.

35. Nine-lined *Grille* in black : Bienne, Boncourt, Neuchâtel (Postal District of Neu-
 châtel). 23rd Jan. 56 — 18th May 57, H. ass.
 36. Eight-lined *Grille*, Löhningen (C^o of Schaffhausen).
 in black : 10th Feb. 55, H. ass.



37. Bellelay obliteration (Canton of Bern).
in blue : 17th Jan. — 10th June 54, R. II.
in black : 16th Nov. 56 and 1st March 57, H. ass.
38. Obliteration (place unknown).
greenish colour, on H. ass., s. det.
39. Sonceboz obliteration (according to the Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung).
in black : on P. L., R. I d., s. det.
40. Pfyn obliteration (Canton of Thurgovie).
in black : on P. L., R. I l., R. II, s. det.
41. Mark (place unknown).
in blue : R. I d. (Reuterskiöld Collection) and R. II, s. det.



42. Bienne obliteration (Canton of Bern).
in black : 3rd Jan. — 28th June 51, P. L., R. I l., R. II.
43. Obliteration (place unknown).
in black : R. III b. (Yersin collection, Sentier).
44. Courrendlin obliteration (Canton of Bern).
in black : 5th April 54, R. I l.
45. Flims obliteration (Canton of the Grisons).
in blue : R. II, s. det.

Franko

47

FRANCO.

48

FRANCO

49

47. « Franko » obliteration.
in black : Brugg — Endingen — Klingnau — Zurzach (Postal District of Aarau).
14th Nov. 50 — 16th Aug. 51, O. P., P. L., R. I d., R. II.
48. « Franco » obliteration of Rheineck, Schönengrund and Uznach (canton of St.-Gall).
in black : 10th March 51, O. P., R. I, R. III.
The same, in a frame, in black : Altstätten (C^{as} of Zurich).
49. « Franco » obliteration of Basle.
in black, blue, red : 19th Nov. 50 — 15th March 54, Ba. D., O. P., P. L., R. I,
R. II, R. III.

Franco

50

FRANGO

51

50. « Franco » obliteration of Aarau, Fischenthal, Hinweil, Zurich, in black, red and blue.
in blue : 3rd Oct. 50, R. II.

51. « Frango » obliteration.

in blue : Ragatz. 15th Jan. 51, O. P.

in black : Filisur, Reichenau, Splugen (Postal District of Coire). 24th Jan. 51 —
16th April 51, R. I, R. II, R. III, O. P.



53



54



55



56

53. J. J. obliteration of Zillis (Canton of the Grisons).

in blue : 26th June 52, R. I I., and H. ass., s. del.

54. L. G. obliteration : *Ligne de Genève* (Geneva line) (?).

in red : 1st on a letter addressed from Geneva to Chêne, the 1st Aug. 45, Small-Eagle.

2nd on a letter addressed from Celigny to Geneva, the 11th Oct. 45, Small-Eagle.

55. R. L. obliteration : *Rayon limitrophe* (Frontier rayon) (?).

in black : 1st on a portion of a letter, stamped Rolle, 23rd July 51, R. I I.

2nd on a letter addressed from Cavigliano (Tessin) to Domodossola (the obliteration does not touch the stamp), H. ass. 20 rp. yellow.

56. R. obliteration of Yverdon (?).

in black : P. L., R. I d., R. II, s. del.



57

57. L. B. P. H. obliteration (?).

Several explanations of this obliteration have been offered, none appear satisfactory to us. We have seen it in red and in black on O. P., R. I, R. II, s. del.

PP

58

PP

60

P.P.

61

P.P.

62

P.P.

63

P.P.

64

P.P.

65

P.P.

69

58. P. P. in red : Lucerne, 5th Nov. 50 — 16th Dec. 50, O. P., P. L., R. I d., R. II.
 in black : Dagmersellen — Escholz matt — Geuensee — Kriens — Munster —
 Sempach — Willisau, 19th Nov. 50 — 28th March 53, R. I, R. II.
 in blue : Kriens — Ruswyl — Schwyz — Triengen, 8th Nov. 50 — 17th March 55,
 O. P., R. II, R. III b., H. ass.

These towns are in the Postal District of Lucerne.

60. P. P. in black : Ruswyl (Canton of Lucerne), 20th Jan. 52, R. III s., R. II.
 in blue : Ruswyl (Canton of Lucerne), 25th March 53, H. ass.

61. P. P. in black : Zug, 20th June and 3^d Aug. 51, R. I, R. II.

62. P. P. in black : Altnau — Berlingen — Hauptweil — Hinweil — Horgen — Islikon
 — Zurich, 10th Oct. 50 — 4th May 51, 4 of Zurich, Wint., O. P.,
 R. I, R. II.

in greenish blue : Tägerweilen, 30th Nov. 50, P. L.

in red : Zurich, 14th Nov. 50, R. I d.

These towns are in the Postal District of Zurich.

63. P. P. in red : Bischoffzell — Schönholzerswilen, 6th Jan. — 18th July 51, O. P., R. I.
 in black : Bulach — Diessenhofen — Euthal — Fischenthal — Frauenfeld —
 Güttingen — Mänedorf — Meilen — Monchaltorf — Münchweilen —
 Neumunster — Pfyn — Schooren — Stäfa — Urdorf —
 Uster — Wädenschweil — Weinfelden — Winterthur, 6th Oct. 50
 — 12th June 52, Wint., O. P., P. L., R. I, R. II, R. III cts.

in blue : Regensberg — Stein, 6th Feb. 51 — 17th Aug. 51, R. I, O. P.

in greenish : Happerswil, 24th Oct. 50, O. P.

These towns are in the Postal District of Zurich.

64. P. P. in black : Baden, 8th May — 16th June 51, O. P., R. I, R. II.
 in blue : Baden, 4th Oct. 50, R. II.

65. P. P. in black : Glaris — Lachen — Kaltbrunnen — Mollis — Oberriet — Oberus-
 wyl — Rapperswyl — Rorschach — St. Gall — Schönggrund —
 Teufen — Uznach — Wattwyl — Wyl, 3^d Nov. 50 — 21st July
 51, O. P., P. L., R. I, R. II.

in blue : Altstätten — Glaris — Hérissau — Nettstall, 22nd Oct. 50 — 17th Dec.
 54, O. P., R. I d., H. ass.

These towns are in the Postal District of St. Gall.

69. P. P. in black : Höngg — Niederglatt, 23rd and 24th Oct. 50, 4 of Zurich, P. L., R. I,
 R. II.

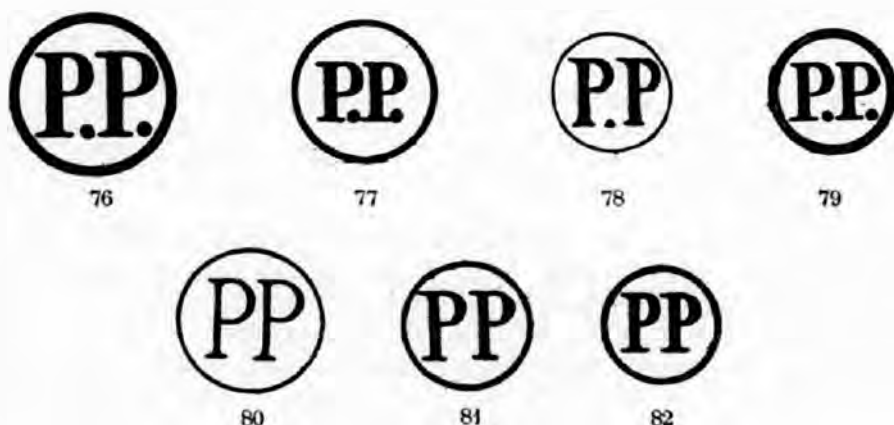
in blue : Hombrechtikon, 4th Nov. 50, R. I d.

These towns are in the Postal District of Zurich.

PP **PP** **PP** **P.P.** **PP** **PP**

70 71 72 73 74 75

70. P. P. in black : Eßlingen, R. I I. — Ballaigues, R. II. (Stop farther from P.)
 71. P. P. in black : Avenches; in red : Eslavayer, 18th March — 22th July 51, R. I d., R. II.
 72. P. P. in black : Roche, P. L., R. II, s. det.
 73. P. P. in blue : obliterating a R. II, on a letter dated the 9th Oct. 50, addressed from Aarau to Gontenschwyl (Canton of Argovie); the same, on H. ass., s. det.
 74. P. P. in black : (place unknown), R. I, s. det.
 75. P. P. in blue : (place unknown), R. I, R. II, s. det.



76. P. P. in black : Aarau — Zezweil, 6th March 51 — 27th June 52, O. P., R. I, R. II.
 in blue : Aarau — Schinznach-Route, 19th Nov. 50 — 5th Jan. 55, R. I, H. ass.
 in greenish : Aarau, 13th Nov. 50 — 16th Dec. 50, O. P., R. I d.
 These towns are in the Postal District of Aarau.
77. P. P. in red : Boudry, 23rd Jan. 51, P. L.
 in black : Bassecourt — Brenets — Buttes — Chaux-de-Fonds — Colombier — Delémont — Locle — Neuchâtel — Ponts-Martel — St. Aubin — St. Blaise, 11th Oct. 50 — 28th Dec. 54, O. P., P. L., R. I, R. II, H. ass.
 in blue : Couvet, 20th Aug. 55, H. ass.
 in green : Neuchâtel, 19th Oct. 50 — 4th Feb. 56, P. L., R. II, R. III, H. ass.
 These towns are in the Postal District of Neuchâtel.
78. P. P. in red : Fribourg (Postal District of Lausanne), 11th Oct. 50, P. L.
79. P. P. in black : Carouge (Postal District of Geneva), 6th April 55 — 6th Jan. 57, H. ass.
 in red : Carouge (Postal District of Geneva), 27th Nov. 56, H. ass.
80. P. P. in black : Aarberg, Kalnach (Postal District of Bern), 5th Oct. 53, R. I, R. II.
81. P. P. in red : Basle (Postal District of Basle), 1st and 3rd Oct. 50, Ba. D., R. I.
 in black : Basle, 5th and 24th Oct. 54, H. ass.
82. P. P. in black : Courchapoix — Moutier — Schwarzenberg, 21st Oct. 50 — 24th May 51, P. L., R. I, R. II, R. III.
 These towns are in the Postal District of Bern.



83



84



85



86



87

83. P. P. in black : Olten (Postal District of Aarau), 3rd March — 11th June 51, R. I, R. II.
84. P. P. in black : Meyringen (Postal District of Bern), 5th April — 30th July 51, R. II.
85. P. P. in red : Mendrisio, 21st June 51, R. II.
in black : Bellinzona — Locarno, 24th Dec. 50 and 26th March 51, P. L.
These towns are in the Postal District of Bellinzona.
86. P. P. (place unknown).
in black : R. I, R. II, H. ass., s. det.
87. P. P. in black : Villeret (C^o of Neuchâtel), 27th April 51, P. L., R. I, R. II, s. det.
The same, smaller, in black : Motiers-Travers, 26th Febr. 51, R. III.



88



89



90



91



92

88. This type, or one very like it, is met with in the Canton of Bern; the same type rather taller and thinner, in the Canton of Basle.
in black : Bern — Büren — Diessach bei Thun — Erlenbach — Jegistorf — Langenthal — Murgenthal, 18th Oct. 50 — 12th Febr. 55, O. P., R. I, R. II, H. ass.
in blue : Bern, 5th Oct. 50 — 3rd Aug. 51, P. L., R. I, R. II.
These towns are in the Postal District of Bern.
in black : Gelterkinden — Lausen — Reinach, 11th Nov. 50 — 2nd July 51, R. I, R. II.
in red : Liestal, 4th Aug. 51, R. II.
All these towns are in the Canton of Basle.
89. P. P. in black : Monthey (Postal District of Lausanne), 16th Oct. 50, P. L.
90. P. P. (place unknown).
in black : R. I d.
91. P. P. in black : Vouvry (Postal District of Lausanne), 3rd March 52, R. III cts.
92. P. P. in blue : Aarwangen (Postal District of Bern), 4th Jan. 51, P. L., R. I.



93



94



95



96

93. P. P. in red : Geneva, 22nd Jan. 50 — 16th Nov. 50, Large Eagle, light green, Vaud 5 c., R. II.

94. P. P. in blue : Ragatz (Postal District of Coire).

95. P. P. in black : Orbe — Oron — Saint-Maurice, 12th Oct. — 28th Dec. 50, P. L., R. I, R. II.

The Sierre P. P. is very similar to this type, except that the frame and the P's are not quite so high; in black : 18th Dec. 50, R. II.

These towns are in the Postal District of Lausanne.

96. P. P. in black : Erlach — Erlenlach — Langnau, 5th Oct. 50 — 16th May 51, O. P., R. I d.

These towns are in the Postal District of Bern.



97



98



99



100

97. P. D. in black : Lucerne, 6th Feb. 62, H. ass.

98. P. D. in black : no indication as to place, 21st Oct. 49, H. ass.
in blue : Rütli, 2nd Sept. 55, H. ass.

99. P. D. in black : Winterthur, 25th Feb. 63, H. ass.

100. P. D. in black : Cully — Lausanne — Orbe — Payerne — Vevey — Yverdon (Postal District of Lausanne), 30th Oct. 50 — 14th July 51, P. L., R. I d., H. ass.



101



102

101. P. D. in blue : Bern, 16th June 50 — 7th July 51, O. P., P. L., R. I, R. II.

Similar and little larger type.

Postal District } in black : Château d'Oex — Lausanne — Sion, 23rd Jan. 51 — 19th Sept. 54,
P. L., R. I, R. II, R. III.
el } in blue : Fribourg, 23rd July 53, R. II and H. ass., s. det.
Lausanne } in red : Bulle — Estavayer, 25th June 51 — 27th July 54, R. I, R. II.

102. P. D. in black : Aarwangen — Bern — Porrentruy, 30th Dec. 50 — 21st June 51, P. L., R. I, R. II.

in blue : Bern, 4th Nov. 50 — 3rd Jan. 51, O. P., R. II.

Similar type with slight differences.

in red : Fribourg, 10th Nov. 50, R. II.

P.D.

103

P.D.

104

P.D.

105

103. P. D. in black : Bern, 1st Feb. — 19th April 51, O. P., R. I, R. II.

in blue : Bern, 7th Jan. 185..., R. I, R. II.

104. P. D. in blue : Lenzburg (Postal District of Aarau), 12th and 13th Nov. 50, R. I d.
and H. ass., s. det.

105. P. D. in black : Zirzers (Postal District of Coire), 5th Aug. 56, H. ass.

P D

106

P D

107

106. P. D. in black : Lisle (Postal District of Lausanne), 22nd Oct. 54 — 13th Oct. 62,
H. ass.

107. P. D. (place unknown).
in black : R. I I., s. det.



108



109



110



111



112

108. P. D. in red : Basle, 26th Jan. 52, R. III, s.

in black : Basle, 25th Feb. 55, H. ass.

in blue : H. ass., s. det.

109. P. D. in black : Thun — Unterseen (Postal District of Bern), 3rd and 12th Nov. 50,
R. I, R. II.

in blue : R. I d., s. det.

110. P. D. in black : Geneva, 20th April 57 — 19th April 63, H. ass.

Tramelan (Canton of Bern), P. D. almost similar.

in black : 26th Jan. 55 — 8th Aug. 59, H. ass.

111. P. D. in black : Horgen (Canton of Zurich), 17th and 20th Dec. 54, H. ass.

112. P. D. in black : Fleurier — Locle (Postal District of Neuchâtel), 31st July 51 —
21st May 56, R. III b., H. ass.



113



114



116

113. P. D. (place unknown) in black : R. II, s. det.

A similar type, in blue : Couvet, 21st May 54, R. I.

114. D. in black : Chêne — Geneva, 14th June 51 — 24th Feb. 57, Vaud 4 and 5 c.,
H. ass.

in red : Geneva, 2nd Aug. 51 — 24th Feb. 52, Vaud 5 c., R. III b., R. III cts.

in blue : Chêne — Geneva, 11th Dec. 50 — 31st Dec. 54, Vaud 4 and 5 c.,
H. ass.

These towns are in the Postal District of Geneva.

116. P. D. in black : Geneva. We have only seen this P. D. on two letters of the
2nd Sept. 58 and the 3rd Jan. 59, but not obliterating the stamp,
H. ass.



117

117. P. in black : Pfaffnau (Postal District of Lucerne), 2nd June 51, R. I d., R. II.



118



119



120



121

118. P. in black : Echallens (Postal District of Lausanne), 21st Jan. 51, R. I d.

119. P. in black : Unterseen (Postal District of Bern), 4th March 51, O. P., P. L., R. I, R. II.

120. D. (place unknown).

in black : R. III cts., s. det.

121. Schüpfheim obliteration (Postal District of Lucerne).

in black : 29th Oct. 50, R. I d.

AUSSERSIHL - ALTISHOFEN

122

123

122. Aussersihl black : 9th Nov. 54, H. ass.
 123. Altishofen black : 21st Feb. 55, H. ass.

BUTTISHOLZ - BUSSIGNY

124

125

124. Buttisholz black : 6th Dec. 52 — 8th Jan. 61, R. II, H. ass.
 blue : 30th March 55, H. ass.
 125. Bussigny black : 23rd April 59 — 26 July 62, H. ass.

EBIKON. FRICK PFAFFNAU

126

127

128

126. Ebikon black : 28th June 60, H. ass.
 127. Frick black : 13th Feb. 62, H. ass.
 128. Pfaffnau black : 2nd June 51, R. I d., R. I l.

BRUGG EICH HASSLI

129

130

131

129. Brugg black : 26th Jan. 55 — 24th Nov. 56, H. ass. and R. I d, s. det.
 130. Eich black : 4th Nov. 57 and 8th Dec. 62, H. ass.
 131. Hassli blue : 12th Oct. 51 — 4th May 59, P. L., H. ass.

ENTFELDEN - MENZNAU

132

133

132. Entfelden red : 6th March 51 — 22nd Dec. 54, O. P., R. I, R. II, H. ass.
 black : 23rd June 55 — 13th Sept. 56, H. ass.
 133. Menznau black : 11th Nov. 61 — 23rd May 62, H. ass.

NIDAU - RHEINECK

134

135

134. Nidau black : R. I l., s. det.
 135. Rheineck black : 14th Jan. 54, R. III b.

RUSSWYL ROCHE ZEZWEIL

136

137

138

136. Russwyl black : 20th Jan. and 5th Aug. 52, R. III.
 137. Roche black : 21st March 55, H. ass.
 138. Zezweil black : 8th April 51 and 7th Oct. 52, R. I and II.

S^t BERNHARDIN WILDEGG

139

140

139. Saint-Bernhardin black : 30th July and 7th Aug. 62, H. ass.
 140. Wildegge black : 19th July 55, H. ass.

S^t MORIZ GOSSAU SIBNEN

141

142

143

141. Saint-Moriz black : H. ass., s. det.
 142. Gossau black : H. ass., s. det.
 143. Sibnen black : 28th Dec. 59 and 12th Jan. 60, H. ass.
 blue : H. ass., s. det.
 Morat, t. s. blue : 17th Oct. 54, H. ass.

SCANFS ROTH REIN

144

145

146

144. Scanfs black : H. ass., s. det.
 145. Roth black : H. ass., s. det.
 146. Rein black : H. ass., s. det.

HEIDEN EMMEN

147

148

MENZBERG

149

147. Heiden black : H. ass., s. det.
 148. Emmen black : 31st May 51, R. I d. and H. ass., s. det.
 149. Menzberg black : 8th Sept. 59, H. ass.

OBER ENDINGEN

150

150. Ober-Endingen black : 10th Nov. 50 and 15th Jan. 51, R. I d. and II.

MUMPF

151

R^{te} d'AARWANGEN

152

151. Mumpf red : 9th April 51, R. I d.

152. R^{te} d'Aarwangen blue : 4th Jan. 51, P. L.

NEUKIRCH^a/Th

153

UDLIGENSCHWYL

154

153. Neukirch a/Th. black : 1st and 17th June 51, O. P., R. I d.

154. Udligenschwyl black : 3rd May 60, H. ass.

blue : 23rd Feb. 54, R. I I.

METTLEN

155

EGGERSRIET

156

MEGGEN

157

155. Mettlen black : 18th July 51, R. I I.

156. Eggersriet black : 28th Aug. 54 and 11th March 56, R. I I., H. ass.

Büron, t. s. blue : 4th May 54, R. II and H. ass., s. det.

157. Meggen black : 9th Sept. 60 — 17th Oct. 62, H. ass.

SCHUPFHEIM

158

ENTLEBUCH

159

RÜTI

160

158. Schupfheim blue : 17th Feb. 52 — 14th June 55, R. III s., H. ass.

Hochdorf, t. s. black : 13th Oct. 50 — 22nd Jan. 51, R. I d.

Rothenburg, t. s. black : 12th Oct. 50 — 31st July 62, R. I d., H. ass.

159. Entlebuch blue : 16th Dec. 54, H. ass. and R. I d., s. det.

black : 21st Dec. 57, H. ass.

Filisur, t. s. greenish : 31st Jan. 52, R. III s. and H. ass., s. det.

Neudorf, t. s. black : 9th Oct. 50, R. I d.

160. Rüti blue : 2nd Sept. 55, H. ass.

EFFINGEN FRIK ETTISWYL

161

162

163

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 161. Effingen | black : 14 th Nov. 50 — 1 st June 56, R. I, R. III, H. ass. |
| 162. Frik | blue : R. III b., s. det. |
| 163. Ettiswyl | black : R. II, s. det. |
| | blue : 7 th March — 11 th Nov. 57, H. ass. |

VERSOIX NITFURN STEINACH

164

165

166

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 164. Versoix | green : 27 th Feb. 55, H. ass. |
| 165. Nitfurn | black : H. ass., s. det. |
| Mogelsberg, t. s. | black : 9 th Dec. 59, H. ass. |
| Sursee, t. s. | black : 23 rd Jan. 51 — 19 th April 52, R. I and III. |
| Ufhusen, t. s. | black : 8 th June 57, H. ass. |
| 166. Steinach | black : 17 th Nov. 54, H. ass. |
| Rickenbach, t. s. | black : 24 th Aug. 51, P. L. |

WATTENWYL KRONBÜHL BOLL

167

168

169

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 167. Wattenwyl | black : 2 nd May 60, H. ass. |
| Lutzwyl, t. s. | black : 7 th Oct. 62, H. ass. |
| Tiefenkasten, t. s. | green : 30 th Nov. 50, O. P. |
| 168. Kronbühl | black : 4 th June 57, H. ass. |
| 169. Boll | black : O. P., R. III b., s. det. |
| Luthern, t. s. | black : 23 rd Jan. 62, H. ass. |

AARBERG BUCHS LIMPACH

170

171

172

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 170. Aarberg | black : R. I d., s. det. |
| Cibourg, t. s. | black : 24 th Aug. 51, R. I l. |
| 171. Buchs | black : 2 nd March 56 and 25 th July 57, H. ass. |
| 172. Limpach | black : 2 nd Dec. 52, R. III b. |
| Altnau, t. s. | black : 24 th Oct. and 25 th Nov. 50, O. P., R. I d. |
| Baenikon, t. s. | black : 11 th July 54, R. II. |
| Weissenburg, t. s. | black : R. III s., s. det. |

LENZBURG

173

LITTAU

174

GETTNAU

175

173. Lenzburg black : 14th Feb. 51 and 16th ... 52, R. II.
 174. Littau black : 27th Aug. 56, H. ass.
 Boniswil, t. s. black : 26th April 54, R. III b.
 Surglen, t. s. black : 10th Feb. 51, R. I d.
 Würenlos, t. s. black : 25th May 60, H. ass.
 175. Gettnau black : 11th July 57, H. ass.

HORW

176

MUNSTER

177

WAUWIL

178

KRIENS

179

176. Horw black : 8th June 58 and 15th July 59, H. ass.
 177. Munster blue : 24th Nov. 50 — 13th June 55, R. I d., R. II, H. ass.
 178. Wauwil black : 9th Nov. 61, H. ass.
 179. Kriens black : 5th Nov. 50 — 29th Dec. 60, R. I, H. ass.
 blue : 8th Aug. 53, R. I l.

BRETZWIL

180

HOSPENTHAL

181

180. Bretzwil black : 27th Jan. 62, H. ass.
 181. Hospenthal blue : 21st Aug. 54, R. III b.
 black : H. ass., s. det.

HOMBRECHTIKON

182

182. Hombrechtikon black : 30th Oct. 52, R. III b

ENNENDA

183

GROSSDIETWIL

184

HELLBUHL

185

183. Ennenda black : 16th Feb. 59 and 16th April 62, H. ass.
 Neuenkirch, t. s. black : 5th July 58, H. ass.
 184. Grossdietwil black : 26th Feb. — 17th March 60, H. ass.
 blue : 22nd April 55 — 25th Dec. 58, H. ass.
 green : 16th Oct. 57, H. ass.
 185. Hellbuhl black : 14th Feb. 52 — 5th July 57, R. I, R. III H. ass.

GEUENSEE INS MULINEN

186

187

188

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 186. Genensee | black : 17 th July | 60, H. ass. |
| 187. Ins | black : 18 th Sept. | 62, H. ass. and R. I d., s. det. |
| 188. Mulinen | black : 4 th Sept. | 62, H. ass. |

GROSSWANGEN HOTTINGEN BALLWYL

189

190

191

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 189. Grosswangen | black : 6 th and 14 th Feb. 62, | H. ass. |
| Hergiswil, t. s. | black : 26 th Sept. | 60 — 27 th Dec. 62, H. ass. |
| 190. Hottingen | black : 23 rd March | 54, R. II. |
| Emmishofen, t. s. | blue : 11 th May | 55, H. ass. |
| | green : 20 th Nov. | 54, H. ass. |
| Weiningen, t. s. | blue : 27 th Jan. | 60 and 30 th April 62, H. ass. |
| 191. Ballwyl | black : 17 th June | 60, H. ass. |
| Russikon, t. s. | black : | R. I l., s. det. |

CAPPEL DOMDIDIER GOLDACH

192

193

194

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 192. Cappel | black : 21 st Feb. and 1 st April | 54, R. II, R. III b. |
| 193. Domdidier | black : 12 th June | 56 and 3 rd Oct. 60, H. ass. |
| 194. Goldach | black : 18 th Jan. | 55, H. ass. |
| Märstetten, t. s. | black : 21 st Oct. | 59, H. ass. |
| Rothrist, t. s. | red : 29 th Aug. | 55 and 5 th May 57, H. ass. |
| Sempach, t. s. | black : 4 th Nov. | 57, H. ass. and R. I l., s. det. |
| Weyach, t. s. | black : 2 nd June | 51, R. II. |

ESCHENZ SCHWARZENBERG MALTERS

195

196

197

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 195. EschENZ | blue : 11 th Sept. | 55, H. ass. |
| 196. Schwarzenberg | greenish : | R. II, s. det. |
| Dagmersellen, t. s. | black : 19 th Nov. | 50, R. I d. and II. |
| Werthenstein, t. s. | black : 3 rd May | 60, H. ass. |
| 197. Malters | black : 7 th June | 58 — 21 st June 59, H. ass. |
| | blue : 10 th June | 55, H. ass. |
| | green : 13 th June | 55, H. ass. |

ENGELBERG WOHLHAUSEN

198

199

198. Engelberg black : 4th Sept. 61, H. ass.
 greenish : 7th Aug. 57, H. ass.
199. Wohlhausen black : 28th Oct. 51, R. I d. and II.
 blue : 3rd March 52, R. III s.

WEESEN

200

NIEDERWIL B.BREMGI

201

WILLISAU

202

200. Weesen black : 31st March 54, R. III b.
 Thalweil, t. s. red : 17th July 52, R. I l.
201. Niederwil-b-Bremgi black : 6th May 52, R. I l.
202. Willisau black : 24th March 51 — 7th Oct. 57, R. I, II. ass.
 blue : 13th March 55 — 18th Sept. 57, H. ass.
 Benken, t. s. black : 17th June 55, H. ass.
 Untereggen, t. s. black : 29th Sept. 55, H. ass.
 Walkringen, t. s. blue : 10th Sept. 51, R. I l.

ESCHOLZMATT

203

GEROLDSWEIL

204

203. Escholz matt blue : 4th Oct. 52 and 13th April 56, R. III b., H. ass.
204. Geroldswell black : 21st Aug. 55, H. ass.

KLEINWANGEN

205

SCHÖETZ

206

ST. JOSEPHEN

207

205. Klein-Wangen black : 8th Sept. 52, R. II.
206. Schöetz black : 29th Sept. 54 and 1st Aug. 56, R. I l., H. ass.
 St-Urban, t. s. black : 2nd June 51, R. I d. and II.
 Schachen, t. s. black : 2nd Dec. 59, H. ass. and R. II, s. det.
 Schlieren, t. s. black : 4th July and 11th Dec. 51, R. I l.
207. St-Josephen black : 19th Sept. 55, H. ass.

LISLE

208

REICHENBURG

209

ZELL

210

208. Lisle black : 29th Sept. 59 — 23rd June 62, H. ass.
 Oberkulm, t. s. black : 26th May 51 and 16th Aug. 54, R. I l.
209. Reichenburg black : 9th Jan. 51, O. P.
 St-Bernhardin, t. s. blue : 20th Feb. 56, H. ass.
210. Zell black : 8th June 57, H. ass.

BÖZEN

211

BUUS

212

EIKEN

213

211. Bözen black : 20th Oct. 53 and 17th Nov. 55, R. I I., H. ass.
 212. Buus black : 22nd Feb. 58, H. ass.
 213. Eiken black : 6th March 56, H. ass.

GONTENSCHWIL

214

FULL&REUENTHAL

215

214. Gontenschwil black : 29th Dec. 56 and 22nd May 58, H. ass.
 215. Full and Reuenthal black : 3rd Dec. 57, H. ass.

DENSBÜREN

216

MUHEN

217

HORNUSSEN

218

216. Densbüren black : 10th Oct. 55 — 27th May 62, H. ass.
 217. Muhen black : 14th July 52 — 3rd Sept. 58, R. III cts., H. ass.
 blue : 16th May 56, H. ass.
 218. Hornussen black : 13th May 53 — 31st Aug. 57, R. III b., H. ass.

ENDINGEN

219

HIRSTAL

220

HERZNACH

221

219. Endingen black : 14th March 51 — Jan. 59, R. I, R. II, R. III, H. ass.
 Döttingen, t. s. black : 27th May and 17th Nov. 53, R. I I.
 220. Hirstal black : 27th May 60, H. ass.
 221. Herznach black : 5th July 54 — 1st Nov. 60, R. I, R. II, H. ass.

LEERAU

222

MAGDEN

223

MOEHLIN

224

222. Leerau black : 19th Sept. 57, H. ass.
 Lengnau, t. s. black : 23rd Nov. 53 — 11th Oct. 54, R. II, H. ass.
 Klingnau, t. s. black : 6th April 51, O. P.
 223. Magden black : 10th Feb. 56 and 5th Aug. 61, H. ass.
 224. Moehlin black : 29th March 51 — 13th Dec. 57, O. P., R. III, H. ass.

OESCHGEN

225

O:EHRENDINGEN

226

225. Oeschgen black : 19th Nov. 58, H. ass.
 226. O : Ehrendingen black : R. III b., s. det.

SCHAFISHEIM ZUTZGEN TEUFENTHAL

227

228

229

227. Schafisheim black : 3rd March 53 and 5th Nov. 54, R. II, H. ass.
 Schneisingen, t. s. black : 5th June 55, H. ass.
 228. Zutzgen black : 11th April 63, H. ass.
 229. Teufenthal black : 6th March 51 — 19th Nov. 54, R. I, H. ass.
 Zillis, t. s. blue : H. ass., s. det.

STACHELBERG

230

WEGENSTETTEN

231

230. Stachelberg blue : 5th July 56, H. ass.
 231. Wegenstetten blue : 13th Dec. 55, H. ass.

**SCHINZNACH
DORF**

232

**SCHINZNACH
ROUTE**

233

232. Schinznach Dorf black : 4th Jan. 55, H. ass.
 233. Schinznach Route black : R. I d., s. det.

RUPPERSWIL

234

WOLFLINSWIL

235

234. Rapperswil black : 17th May 55, H. ass.
 235. Wolfinswil black : 14th July and 25th Oct. 59, H. ass.

SEON

236

LEIMBACH

237

SUEZ

238

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 236. Seon | red : 14 th Dec. 54, H. ass. |
| 237. Leimbach | red : 23 rd Feb. 54, R. I. I. |
| Wallbach, t. s. | black : 12 th May 62, H. ass. |
| | greenish : 3 rd March 58, H. ass. |
| 238. Suez | red : 27 th June 58, H. ass. |

WINDISCH

239

SEENGEN

240

KOBLENZ

241

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 239. Windisch | black : 8 th Sept. and 4 th Nov. 55, H. ass. |
| Gansingen, t. s. | black : 26 th Sept. 61, H. ass. |
| 240. Seengen | black : 25 th Jan. 55 and 18 th Oct. 55, H. ass. |
| 241. Koblenz | black : 15 th June 51 — 13 rd Feb. 57, R. I. d., H. ass. |

ITTENTHAL

242

ZEIHEN

243

DIETWIL

244

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 242. Ittenthal | blue : 20 th July 56, H. ass. |
| Kaiseraugst, t. s. | blue : 26 th Jan. 55, H. ass. |
| Staffelbach, t. s. | black : 13 th March 55 — 6 th Jan. 62, H. ass. |
| 243. Zeihen | blue : 25 th May 57, H. ass. |
| Rietheim, t. s. | black : 6 th Jan. 59, H. ass. |
| Zeiningen, t. s. | black : 23 rd Jan. 55, H. ass. |
| 244. Dietwil | blue : 5 th June 55 — 3 rd Oct. 59, H. ass. |
| Beinwil, t. s. | blue : 14 th Nov. 54, H. ass. |
| Daetwil, t. s. | black : 30 th April 60, H. ass. |
| Zetzwil, t. s. | black : 13 th Jan. 53, R. I. I. |
| | blue : 19 th Feb. 54, R. I. I. |

MUMPF

245

SISSELN

246

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 245. Mumpf | blue : 15 th Oct. 54 — 2 nd Feb. 58, H. ass. |
| 246. Sisseln | blue : 3 rd April 54 — 19 th May 56, R. II, H. ass. |
| | black : 15 th Oct. 61, H. ass. |
| Kütigen, t. s. | black : 31 st March 62, H. ass. |

Oberwyl Stalden Heimiswyl

247

248

249

247. Oberwyl black : 12th Nov. 52, R. III b.
 248. Stalden black : 13th April 51, R. I d.
 249. Heimiswyl black : H. ass., s. det.

Krauchthal. Kalnach Gurzelen

250

251

252

250. Krauchthal black R. I l., s. det.
 251. Kalnach black : 5th Oct. 53, R. II.
 252. Gurzelen black : H. ass.

Wädenschweil. Wyl

253

254

253. Wädenschweil red : 13th Feb. and 12th Oct. 52, R. III.
 254. Wyl black : 16th Nov. 50 and 17th Nov. 59, R. I d., H. ass.
 red : R. III, s. det.

Bassecourt Walkringen Zollbrück

255

256

257

255. Bassecourt black : 9th Jan. 51, R. I d.
 256. Walkringen red : 14th April 51, R. I d.
 257. Zollbrück black : 12th Feb. 54, R. I l.

Schwarzenegg Stäfa. Gümnenen

258

259

260

258. Schwarzenegg black : P. L., s. det.
 259. Stäfa black : H. ass., s. det.
 260. Gümnenen black O. P., s. det.

Courchapoix. Aesch Courrendin

261

262

263

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 261. Courchapoix | black : 16 th May 52, R. III cts. |
| 262. Aesch | black : H. ass., s. det. |
| 263. Courrendin | black : R. I L., s. det. |

Buhl - Gsteig bei Saanen **R^{te} BULLE**

264

265

266

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 264. Buhl | black : 6 th April 54, R. I L. |
| 265. Gsteig bei Saanen | black : 7 th and 31 st March 62, H. ass. |
| 266. R ^{te} de Bulle | black : H. ass., s. det. |

R^{te} de Charmey Route de Vevey

267

268

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 267. R ^{te} de Charmey | black : 27 th Aug. 57, H. ass. |
| 268. Route de Vevey | black : 1 st Jan. 60, H. ass. |

R^{te} de Fribourg **BIRWIL-ROUTE**

269

270

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 269. R ^{te} de Fribourg | red : 7 th Jan. 55, H. ass. |
| 270. Birwil-Route | red : 3 rd Feb. 51, R. I d. |
| | brown : 19 th Oct. 50, R. II. |



271



272



273

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 271. R ^{te} de Romont | black : H. ass., s. det. |
| R ^{te} de Bulle, t. s. | blue : R. I d., s. det. |
| 272. R ^{te} de Gruyères | black : 5 th Sept. 57 and 18 th July 59, H. ass. |
| 273. R ^{te} de Vevey | black : 1 st May 57 — 30 th March 59, H. ass. |
| | red : 12 th Dec. 51, P. L. |

Hasle

274

274. Hasle blue : 28th Feb. 56 — 4th May 59, H. ass.

BRITTNAU
U:ROUTE

275

KEISERSTUHL
ROUTE

276

275. Brittnau-Route black : 12th Aug. 51 and 1st Sept. 52, P. L., R. I I.
276. Keiserstuhl-Route blue : 13th Aug. 54, R. I I.

ALTBURON.

277

FISCHBACH

278

ALTISHOFEN

279

277. Altburon black : 7th Dec. 62, H. ass.
278. Fischbach black : 13th March 60 — 26th Jan. 62, H. ass.
279. Altishofen black : 26th Feb. 60, H. ass.

ARLESHEIM

280

UFFIKON.

281

NOTTWYL.

282

280. Arlesheim black : 16th Feb. and 2nd April 59, H. ass.
blue : 22nd Jan. 54, R. III b.
281. Uffikon black : 16th Nov. 62, H. ass.
Ermensee, t. s. black : 14th Nov. 59, H. ass.
282. Nottwyl black : 12th Jan. 62, H. ass.

ETTISWYL

283

PRATTELN

284

KERZERS

285

283. Ettiswyl black : H. ass., s. det.
284. Pratteln black : 18th Aug. 62, H. ass.
285. Kerzers red : 12th Nov. 59, H. ass.



286



287



288

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 286. Kerns | black : | H. ass., s. det. |
| 287. Buttisholz | black : | 3 rd Nov. 61, H. ass. |
| 288. Luthern | black : | 28 th Oct. 62, H. ass. |



289



290



291

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|--|
| 289. Cossonnay | black : | 29 th Oct. 59, H. ass. |
| 290. Orbe | black : | P. L., s. det. |
| 291. Onnens | black : | 17 th Oct. 55 and 14 th Oct. 57, H. ass. |



292



293



294

- | | | |
|------------------|---------|---|
| 292. Servion | black : | 24 th April 57, H. ass. |
| Gränichen, t. s. | black : | 13 th Sept. and 16 th Dec. 54, R. II, H. ass. |
| 293. Seewen | black : | 3 rd Oct. 57 and 19 th Feb. 62, H. ass. |
| 294. Günsberg | black : | H. ass., s. det. |



295



296

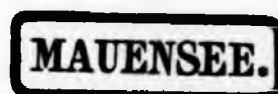


297

- | | | |
|------------------|---------|---|
| 295. Hauenstein | blue : | 7 th Feb. 54 — 23 rd March 57, R. II, H. ass. |
| 296. Kienberg | black : | 28 th Nov. 52 — 25 th Aug. 61, R. I., H. ass. |
| 297. Mezerlen | black : | 2 nd April 55, H. ass. |
| Busserach, t. s. | black : | 14 th June 54, R. II. |



298



299



300

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|
| 298. Cevio | black : | H. ass., s. det. |
| 299. Mauensee | black : | 22 nd and 30 th Sept. 62, H. ass. |
| 300. Dongio | black : | H. ass., s. det. |



301



302



303

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 301. Cugnasco | black | : 21 st March 57, H. ass. |
| 302. S ^t -Vittore | black | : 11 th Dec. 53, R. I l. |
| | greenish | : 5 th June 56, H. ass. |
| 303. Lostallo | black | : R. I l., s. det. |
| Cavigliano, t. s. | black | : 27 th March 60, H. ass. |



305



304



306

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 304. Fuet | black | : H. ass., s. det. |
| 305. S ^t -Gottardo | black | : H. ass., s. det. |
| 306. Ascona | black | : H. ass., s. det. |

DATED STAMPS OR POST-MARKS

Every one knows that dated stamps or post-marks existed before postage-stamps were used. It is for this reason we have given examples of some of the types used in this early period.

We have classed these dated stamps or post-marks in two categories: the first comprises those obliterating the stamp itself, the second those placed on the letter when leaving, traversing, or reaching the town the name of which appears on the stamp.

BERN

As we have already seen, Bern obliterated its stamps in various ways :
with.

P. D. (types 101-102-103) from the 16th June 50 to the 18th July 51;
P. P. (type 88) from the 5th Oct. 50 to the 24th Aug. 51;
Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 4th Dec. 51 to the 14th May 57;
And also with the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
308.	in black : 27 th June 38, l. w. s.
309.	in black : 13 th Jan. 42, l. w. s.
310.	in black : 20 th Jan. — 28 th March 44, l. w. s.
311.	in red : 4 th March 46, l. w. s.
312.	in blue : 19 th May 49, l. w. s.
313. in black : 5 th July 51 — 13 th Oct. 54, P. L., R. I, H. ass.	in black : 29 th May 47, l. w. s.
314.	in red : 7 th June 50, l. s.
315. in black : 4 th Jan. 58 — 11 th April 61, H. ass.	in blue : 5 th Oct. 50 — 14 th April 54, l. s.
316. in black : 17 th March 60, H. ass.	
317.	in blue : 3 rd and — 17 th Jan. 51, l. s.
318.	in blue : 10 th Feb. — 14 th Dec. 51, l. s.
319.	in black : 7 th June 50 — 16 th May 52, l. s.
320. in black : 8 th Aug. 59 — 17 th April 62, H. ass.	in black : 20 th Nov. 57 — 31 st Oct. 62, l. s.
321.	in blue : 12 th Feb. 52 — 13 th Jan. 54, l. s.
322.	in black : 12 th May 52 — 13 th March 54, l. s.
323. in black : 13 th Oct. 57, H. ass.	in black : 4 th April 55 — 2 nd Feb. 59, l. s.
	in greenish : 12 th Feb. 55, l. s.
Zurich, l. s.	in black : 20 th Feb. 56 — 8 th Aug. 57, l. s.
324. in black : 26 th Jan. 61, H. ass.	in blue : 15 th Sep. 60, l. s.

COIRE

The Coire obliterations, already described, were the following :

Grille (type 21) from the 30th Nov. to the 6th Dec. 50.
Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 16th April 53 to the 14th May 57;
And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
325.	in blue : 13 th April 51 — 26 th July 53, l. s.
326.	in blue : 12 th Nov. 43, l. w. s.
327.	in blue : 30 th Nov. 50 — 9 th Dec. 52, l. s.
328. in black : 26 th April — 2 nd Dec. 61, H. ass.	in blue : 30 th Oct. 55 — 21 st July 57, l. s.
329. in black : 13 th Dec. 61 and 11 th April 62, H. ass.	

BERN

307



308



309



310



311



312



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317



318



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323



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CHUR v. M.
6 JUIN 53

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329

GENEVA

The Geneva obliterations, already described, were the following :

Rosettes (types 3-4-5-6-7) from the 7th June 44 to the 15th Jan. 55;
Grilles (types 8-9-10) from the 9th March 50 to the 28th May 57;
 Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 25th March 50 to the 21st Dec. 56;
 P. P. (type 93) from the 2nd Oct. to the 16th Nov. 50;
 P. D. (types 114-115-116) from the 20th Feb. 52 to the 3rd Jan. 59;
 And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
330.	in black : 28 th June 38 — 17 th Jan. 40, l. w. s.
331.	in red : 30 th Nov. 40 — 30 th Nov. 44, l. w. s.
332.	in red : 1 st July 44 — 16 th Dec. 44, l. s. in red : 2 nd April 44, l. w. s.
333. in red : 12 th May and 16 th Sept. 46, Small-Eagle.	in red : 28 th Aug. — 16 th Dec. 44, l. s. in red : 26 th Sept. 44 — 30 th May 47, l. w. s.
334. in red : 30 th Sept. 47, Large-Eagle.	in red : 7 th June 44 — 14 th April 48, l. s.
335.	in red : 1 st Sept. — 20 th Nov. 47, l. w. s. in red : 16 th Oct. and 20 th Nov. 48, l. s.
336. in red : 13 th March — 10 th June 50, Large-Eagle, Vaud 5 c.	in red : 2 nd Aug. — 21 st Nov. 47, l. w. s. in red : 26 th July 47 — 13 th March 49, l. s.
Interruption till about 57-58; during interval, various rosettes and grilles were employed, the P. P's, and the P. D's.	in red : 30 th Aug. 49 — 22 nd June 54, l. s.
in black : 14 th April 51 — 20 th Feb. 61, l. s.	in blue : 31 st July 52 — 31 st Dec. 54, l. s.
in black : 12 th June 57 — 3 rd May 61, H. ass.	in green : 27 th Oct. — 28 th Nov. 54, l. s. in greenish : 9 th Feb. 54 — 3 rd Jan. 55, l. s.
337. in red : 31 st July 50, Envel.	in red : 2 nd Aug. 47, l. w. s.
in black : 6 th July 57 — 27 th Feb. 61, H. ass.	in red : 28 th July 49 — 20 th Feb. 52, l. s.
in blue : 2 nd July 53, Envel.	in black : 3 rd July 50 — 22 nd June 61, l. s. in blue : 25 th March 50 — 29 th Dec. 54, l. s.
338. in black : 23 rd Dec. 59 — 29 th Feb. 60, H. ass.	in black : 9 th March 60 — 26 th Feb. 61, l. s.
339. in black : 5 th Jan. 60, H. ass.	in blue : 9 th Oct. 60 l. s.
340.	in black : 7 th May — 1 st Aug. 61 l. s.
341. in black : 30 th May 61, H. ass.	in black : 25 th Nov. 61 — 13 th March 63, l. s.
342. in black : 16 th May 61 — 21 st Oct. 62, H. ass.	in black : 5 th Nov. 62, l. s.
343. in black : 28 th April 62, H. ass.	
344. in black : 23 rd Jan. 62 — 17 th Jan. 63, H. ass.	
345. in black : 28 th Oct. 62 — 19 th April 63, H. ass.	

GENEVE
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330



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332



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LAUSANNE

The Lausanne obliterations, already described, were the following :

P. D. (types 100-101) from the 23rd Jan. 51 to the 19th Sept. 54 ;
 Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 19th Sept. 54 to the 15th Feb. 56 ;
 Type 346 is met with on R. I. d. dated the 8th June 51 ;
 And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
347.	in black : 3 rd Feb. — 80 th July 45, l. w. s. in black : 23 rd Jan. 51 — 15 th Jan. 52, l. s.
348. in black : 28 th Jan. 57 — 7 th March 62, H. ass.	in black : 21 st Nov. 53 — 22 nd May 57, l. s.
349. in black : 30 th June 57 — 23 rd Oct. 61, H. ass.	in black : 18 th July 51 — 13 th Aug. 61, l. s.
350. in black : 11 th Nov. 59 — 25 th Nov. 62, H. ass.	in greenish : 30 th March 58, l. s. in black : 14 th Feb. 56 — 10 th Nov. 62, l. s.

ZURICH

The Zurich obliterations, already described, were the following :

Rosette (type 1) from the 2nd March 43 to the 4th July 53 ;
 Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 22nd Sept. 51 to the 23rd Feb. 57 ;
 And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
323.	in black : 20 th Feb. 56 — 8 th Aug. 57, l. s.
351.	in red : 18 th Feb. — 17 th July 43, l. w. s.
Winterthur, l. s.	in red : 2 nd March 43 — 9 th May 44, l. s.
352.	in black : 5 th March 43 and 29 th Nov. 44, l. s.
352.	in red : 11 th Sept. 45 — 27 th July 46, l. w. s.
353.	in red : 2 nd Aug. 45 — 27 th July 46, l. s.
354.	in red : 5 th Aug. 46 — 19 th Nov. 47, l. w. s.
355.	in red : 4 th Feb. 47 — 14 th June 53, l. s.
356.	in red : 27 th Jan. — 1 st Aug. 51, l. s.
357.	in red : 2 nd Jan. — 4 th July 51, l. s.
358.	in red : 24 th April 51 — 19 th Oct. 52, l. s.
359.	in red : 7 th July 51 — 30 th Oct. 52, l. s.
360.	in black : 4 th Feb. 53 — 21 st March 54, l. s.
Thun, l. s., in black : 2 nd July 57, H. ass.	in black : 22 nd July 54 — 9 th Oct. 55, l. s.
361. in black : 7 th Nov. 57 — 12 th Oct. 62, H. ass.	in black : 25 th May 58 — 8 th Aug. 62, l. s.
361. in black : 14 th Jan. 59 — 27 th Oct. 62, H. ass.	in black : 11 th Jan. 56 — 16 th Feb. 61, l. s.

LAUSANNE

346



347



348



349



350

ZURICH



351



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361

NEUCHÂTEL

The Neuchâtel obliterations, already described, were the following :

P. P. (type 77) from the 19th Oct. 50 to the 4th Feb. 56;
 Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 3rd Oct. 53 to the 3rd Feb. 55;
Grille (type 35) from the 5th Feb. 56 to the 18th May 57;
 And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

	Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
362.		in blue : 20 th Jan. — 25 th Nov. 46, l. s.
363.		in greenish : 4 th Sept. — 5 th Nov. 47, l. w. s.
364.		in greenish : 3 rd Jan. 51, l. s. in greenish : 19 th Oct. 50 — 3 rd Feb. 55, l. w. s.
365.		in greenish : 3 rd Oct. 53 — 29 th March 54, l. s.
366. in black : 12 th July 57 — 6 th April 61, H. ass.		in black : 13 th May 59 — 4 th March 61, l. s.
367. in black : 27 th March 59 — 11 th Nov. 62, H. ass.		in green : 4 th Feb. 56 — 18 th May 57, l. s. in black : 29 th July 61 — 10 th June 62, l. s.

LUCERNE

The Lucerne obliterations, already described, were the following :

P. P. (type 58) from the 5th Nov. 50 to the 16th Dec. 50;
 Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 24th Oct. 52 to the 15th Aug. 56;
Grilles (types 11 and 12) from the 10th Jan. 53 to the 18th May 57;
 P. D. (type 97) 6th Feb. 62;
 Type 368: Luzern, in red and in blue, from the 28th Feb. 51 to the 5th March 53;
 And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

	Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
369.		in red : 1 st March 43 and 20 th Jan. 45, l. w. s.
		in red : 5 th Nov. 50 and 15 th March 51, l. s.
370.		in red : 20 th Jan. and 5 th June 45, l. w. s.
371. in red : 6 th Nov. 50 — 5 th Jan. 54, O. P., R. I, R. II, R. III.		in red : 16 th Jan. and 5 th Aug. 47, l. w. s.
372.		in red : 5 th Nov. 50 — 10 th Jan. 53, l. s. in blue : 3 rd April 53 — 9 th Nov. 53, l. s. in red : 12 th Oct. 51 — 6 th Dec. 52, l. s. in blue : 5 th and 11 th April 53, l. s.
373. in black : 2 nd Nov. 57 — 18 th Jan. 58, H. ass.		in black : 25 th July 55 — 9 th Dec. 58, l. s. in blue : 18 th Sept. 54 — 27 th Oct. 55, l. s.
374. in blue : 22 nd Feb. 55, H. ass.		in blue : 8 th Sept. — 25 th Oct. 54, l. s. in black : 22 nd July 55, l. s.
375.		in black : 30 th March — 13 th June 55, l. s.
376. in black : 27 th Feb. 59 — 25 th April 62, H. ass.		in blue : 8 th Sept. 52 — 27 th Feb. 55, l. s. in black : 13 th March 59 — 9 th Jan. 61, l. s.

NEUCHÂTEL



362



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367

LUZERN

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BASLE

The Basle obliterations, already described, were the following :

P. P. (type 81) from the 1st Oct. 50 to the 24th Oct. 54;
 Franco (type 49) from the 19th Nov. 50 to the 15th March 54;
 P. D. (type 108) from the 26th Jan. 52 to the 25th Feb. 55;
 Federal *Grilles* (types 30-31-32) from the 26th Sept. 55 to the 27th Jan. 57;
 Type 377 which we have seen in blue : 30th Oct. 54, H. ass.
 And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
378. in red : 24 th Jan. 46 — 17 th July 48, Ba. D.	in red : 19 th Dec. 46 — 23 rd Oct. 47, l. w. s.
379. in red : 29 th Dec. 48 and 2 nd Jan. 51, Ba. D., P. L.	in red : 1 st Oct. 50 — 7 th May 51, l. s.
380. in black : 4 th Nov. 53, R. II. in ultramarine : 16 th June 53, R. III b.	in black : 8 th and 25 th Nov. 53, l. s. in ultramarine : 22 nd June 53, l. s.
Thun, t. s.	in red : 19 th Nov. 50 — 17 th Nov. 52, l. s. in black : 31 st May 54, l. s.
381.	in ultramarine : 23 rd April and 30 th May 53, l. s.
382. in black : 16 th Sept. — 19 th Nov. 54, R. III b., H. ass.	in black : 20 th July 54 — 13 th Dec. 55, l. s.
in blue : 29 th Jan. 55, H. ass.	
383.	in blue : 4 th Aug. 52 and 31 st Oct. 54, l. s. in black : 30 th July 54 — 11 th April 56, l. s.
384. in black : 17 th March and 11 th May 54, R. I, R. II, R. III.	in black : 30 th May 53 — 7 th Feb. 54, l. s.
385.	in black : 14 th June 55 — 22 nd Oct. 56, l. s.
386. in black : 16 th Feb. 57 — 13 th Nov. 62, H. ass.	in black : 5 th Dec. 56 — 20 th Aug. 60, l. s.
387. in black : 4 th Jan. 58 — 19 th Jan. 63, H. ass.	in black : 22 nd Feb. 58 — 11 th Jan. 62, l. s.
388.	in black : 15 th May 54, l. s.
389.	in black : 9 th Jan. 56 — 17 June 62, l. s.

GLARIS

The Glaris obliterations, already described, were the following :

Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 30th Oct. 50 to the 14th May 57;
 P. P. (type 65) from the 14th Nov. 50 to the 8th March 51;
 And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
390.	in blue : 20 th Oct. 50 — 9 th Feb. 46, l. s. in greenish : 14 th Nov. 50 — 29 th April 51, l. s.
391.	in black : 14 th Jan. 40, l. w. s.
392.	in blue : 27 th Sept. — 1 st Dec. 54, l. s.
393.	in blue : 29 th May and 1 st July 53, l. s.
394.	in blue : 1 st March and 17 th Dec. 54, l. s.
395. in black : 14 th Aug. 58 and 18 th Feb. 59, H. ass.	in blue : 27 th Jan. 56 and 14 th May 57, l. s.
396. in black : 14 th March 58, H. ass.	
397. in black : 16 th Feb. 61, H. ass.	in black : 14 th Dec. 58, l. s.
398. in black : 18 th April — 9 th Nov. 62, H. ass.	

**BRIEF-DISTRIB
BASEL**

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GLARIS



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FRIBOURG

The Fribourg obliterations, already described, were the following :

P. P. (type 78) the 11th Oct. 50;

Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 13th Sept. 52 to the 22nd Oct. 56;

P. D. (type 101) the 23rd July 53;

And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

	Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
399.		in red : 24 th July 45 — 22 nd April 47, l. w. s.
	in blue : 16 th Sept. 53, R. III b.	in red : 10 th Nov. — 22 nd Dec. 50, l. s.
		in blue : 13 th Sept. 52 — 25 th May 55, l. s.
		in greenish : 26 th May 55 — 20 th Feb. 56, l. s.
	in black : 18 th Dec. 57, H. ass.	in black : 7 th Dec. 55 — 22 nd Oct. 56, l. s.
400.		in red : 9 th March and 23 th Nov. 44, l. w. s.
401.		in red : 11 th Oct. 50, l. s.
402.	in greenish black : 26 th Oct. 57 and 30 th Dec. 58, H. ass.	in greenish : 2 nd Oct. 51, l. s.
		in black : 19 th Jan. 56 and 26 th Oct. 57, l. s.
403.	in black : 24 th July 60 — 27 th Aug. 62, H. ass.	in black : 25 th July and 21 st Aug. 62, l. s.
404.		in black : 22 nd Oct. 58, l. s.

SAINT-GALL

The Saint-Gall obliterations, already described, were the following :

P. P. (type 65) from 21st Nov. 50 to the 30th July 51;

Grille (type 13) from the 24th Jan. to the 24th June 54;

Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 19th Oct. 55 to the 15th May 57;

And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

	Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
405.		in black : 3 rd March and 11 th Aug. 47, l. w. s.
406.		in red : 6 th Oct. 50 — 10 th Oct. 55, l. s.
	in black : 31 st July 50, O. P.	in black : 19 th Oct. 55 — 11 th March 56, l. s.
407.		in black : 22 nd Feb. 57 — 10 th Nov. 59, l. s.
408.		in black : 7 th March 61, l. s.
409.	in black : 14 th Nov. 61 — 16 th Feb. 63, H. ass.	
410.		in black : 14 th Nov. 61 — 16 th Feb. 63, l. s.

FRIBOURG



399



400



401



402



403



404

S^T GALL

405



406



407



408



409



410

MORGES

Of the Morges obliterations we know only the postmarks of the undermentioned dates and colours.

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
411. in black : 19 th Sept. 57—29 th July 61, H. ass. Cossonay, t. s. in black : 22 nd Sept. 57—22 nd Oct. 62, H. ass. Villeneuve, t. s. in black : 25 th Feb. 61, H. ass., Willisau, t. s. in black : 4 th June 59—29 th Sept. 62, H. ass. Yverdon, t. s. in black : 8 th Feb. — 6 th April 59, H. ass.	in black : 12 th Jan. 56 — 28 th Oct. 59, l. s.
412.	
413. in black : 11 th Oct. 58—24 th Sept. 59, H. ass.	in black : 17 th July 61 — 18 th Oct. 62, l. s. in black : 24 th Nov. 62, l. s. in black : 18 th Aug. 38, l. w. s. in black : 15 th Oct. 58 — 8 th May 59, l. s. in blue : 30 th Oct. 58 — 20 th March 59, l. s. in black : 21 st Nov. 57, l. s. in black : 14 th April 59, l. s. in black : 26 th Jan. 57, l. s. in black : 8 th Nov. 57, l. s. in black : 15 th Nov. 59 — 17 th Oct. 62, l. s.
Cully, t. s. Lutry, t. s. Payerne, t. s. in black : 19 th Oct. 57—29 th Jan. 59, H. ass. Yverdon, t. s.	
414. in black : 10 th Nov. 59—30 th Oct. 61, H. ass. Payerne, t. s. in black : 24 th April 62, H. ass. Sion, t. s. in black : 4 th April 62, H. ass. Vernex, t. s. in black : 4 th March 61 — 7 th Aug. 62, H. ass. Yverdon, t. s. in black : 15 th April 60 — 17 th Oct. 62, H. ass.	in black : 5 th Jan. 62, l. s. in black : 27 th March 59 — 21 st Oct. 62, l. s.
415. in black : 1 st Feb. — 24 th Dec. 62, H. ass. Payerne, t. s. in black : 28 th March 61 — 6 th Sept. 62, H. ass.	in black : 17 th Jan. 62 — 8 th Jan. 63, l. s.

SOLEURE

Of the Soleure obliterations we know only the postmarks of the undermentioned dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
416.	in black : 28 th Nov. 40, l. w. s.
417.	in black : 31 st July and 21 st Aug 47, l. w. s.
418.	in blue : 19 th Oct. 50 — 26 th Dec. 54, l. s. in greenish : 1 st Dec. 56, l. s.
419. in black : 6 th Nov. 58 — 1 st July 61, H. ass.	
420. in black : 21 st Nov. 61 — 22 nd Nov. 62, H. ass.	

MORGES



411



412



413



414



415

SOLEURE



416



417



418



419



420

VEVEY

The Vevey obliterations, already described, were the following :

Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 15th Sept. 52 to the 3rd Jan. 56.

And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
421.	in black : 11 th Feb. 44, l. w. s.
422.	in black : 24 th Dec. 39, l. w. s.
423. in black : 13 th July 50 — 17 th June 59, P. L., R. I, R. III, H. ass.	in black : 1 st April and 23 rd Aug. 44, l. w. s. in black : 15 th Jan. 52 — 29 th May 57, l. s.
424. in black : 5 th Feb. — 25 th Oct. 59, H. ass.	
425. in black : March 60 — 13 th March 63, H. ass.	

WINTERTHUR

The Winterthur obliterations, already described, were the following :

Rosette (type 1) : from the 5th March 43 to the 29th May 51 ;

P. P. (type 63) about the 16th Nov. 50 ;

Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 11th Sept. 52 to the 15th Jan. 56 ;

P. D. (type 99) about the 25th Feb. 63 ;

And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
426.	in black : 25 th Sept. 50 — 16 th June 52, l. s.
427.	in black : 2 nd Dec. 54 — 15 th Jan. 56, l. s.
428. in black : 8 th Sept. 61 — 25 th Feb. 63, H. ass.	in black : 25 th Jan. 57, l. s.

BELLINZONA, LOCARNO, ETC.

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
429. in blue : 28 th Dec. 52, R. III b. in black : 10 th April 57, H. ass.	
430. in black : 23 rd Jan. 58, H. ass.	in black : 24 th March 57, l. s.
431. in black : 18 th Oct. and 10 th Dec. 62, H. ass.	
432. in black : 9 th July 59 — 26 th Jan. 60, H. ass.	in black : 5 th July 53 — 9 th Aug. 59, l. s.
433. in black : 14 th March 59, H. ass.	
434.	in blue : 1 st Feb. — 7 th Oct. 51, l. s.
435.	in black : 27 th March 52 — 13 th April 55, l. s.
436. in black : 9 th April 59 and 3 rd June 18..., R. II, H. ass.	

VEVEY



421



422



423



424



425

WINTERTHUR



426



427



428

BELLINZONA, LOCARNO, ETC.

BELLINZONA

1852 DIC 28 S

429

LOCARNO

1857 MAR-24 M

430

AIROLO

1862 DIC 10 S

431

BIENNE

1853.FEVR 11.S

432



433

STEIN

16 FEB 1851

434

NEUNKIRCH
27MART1852

435

UNTERHALLAU
9 APR. 1859

436

AARAU

The Aarau obliterations, already described, were the following :

Franco (type 50) about the 3rd Oct. 50;
Grilles (types 17 and 19) from the 31st Oct. 50 to the 14th Nov. 50;
 P. P. (type 30) from the 13th Nov. 50 to the 5th Jan. 55;
 Federal *Grille* (types 30-31-32) from the 25th Feb. 52 to the 24th Feb. 57;
Grille (type 34) about the 24th Dec. 55;
 Type 437 from the 26th Dec. 60 to the 17th Feb. 63;

And the postmarks of the following dates and colours :

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
438.	in blue : 3 rd Oct. 50—19 th Nov. 50, l. s. in black : 16 th Dec. 50—13 th Dec. 51, l. s.
439.	in violet-blue : 13 th May 53, l. s.
440.	in blue : 10 th June 53—17 th Aug. 54, l. s.
441.	in black : 14 th March 51 — 17 th July 51, l. s.
442.	in blue : 25 th Feb. 52—18 th Aug. 54, l. s.
443.	in blue : 14 th June — 23 rd Dec. 54, l. s.
in greenish : 22 nd Sept. 54, R. I l., R. III b.	in greenish : 13 th March — 16 th Oct. 54, l. s.
in blue : 14 th Jan. 55, H. ass.	in blue : 11 th — 25 th Jan. 55, l. s.
in black : 30 th May— 27 th July 57, H. ass.	in black : 15 th Feb. 55—26 th July 57, l. s.
444.	in greenish : 11 th Feb. 52 — 22 nd April 55, l. s.
445.	in blue : 31 st Oct. — 14 th Nov. 50, l. s.
in black : 22 nd March 59, H. ass.	in black : 4 th Aug. 51 — 14 th March 62, l. s.
	in greenish : 20 th Dec. 50 — 12 th July 59, l. s.
446. in black : 24 th March 56 — 15 th May 62, H. ass.	in black : 9 th Sept. 57 — 1 st Nov. 62, l. s.
447. in black : 9 th Nov. 59 — 25 th Nov. 62, H. ass.	
448. in black : 30 th April 63, H. ass.	
449.	in black : 30 th April, 63, l. s.

AARAU

437



438



439



440



441



442



443



444



445



446



447



448



449

TYPES OF LARGE DATED POSTMARKS : LE SENTIER, VAULION, ETC.

	Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
450. in black : 12 th April 55, H. ass.		
451.		in black : 8 th July 51 and 15 th March 55, l. s.
452. Begnins, t. s. in black : 3 rd Oct. 57, H. ass.		
453. (Date reduced to the last two figures.)		in black : 26 th April and 6 th May 51, l. s.
		in black : 2 nd June 54, l. s.
		in black : 12 th Oct. 50 and 13 th April 55, l. s.
454.		in black : 30 th May 55, l. s.
455.		in black : 16 th Oct. 50, l. s.
456. Vouvry, t. s.		in black : 18 th Dec. 50, l. s.
		in black : 3 rd March 52, l. s.
457.		in black : 20 th Dec. 50, l. s.
458.		in black : 26 th March 46, l. w. s.
459. Côte-aux-Fées, l. s.		in red : 12 th May 46, l. w. s.
	Serrière, t. s.	in red : 27 th Feb. 51, l. s.
		in black : 10 th Nov. 54, l. s.
460. Locle, t. s.		in black : 25 th Oct. 50, l. s.
	in black : 7 th Nov. 51, P. L.	in black : 20 th Oct. 50 — 7 th Feb. 51, l. s.
461. Buttes, t. s.		in black : 22 nd June 51, l. s.
	in black : 22 nd Nov. 58, H. ass.	in black : 27 th Dec. 54, l. s.
	Motiers-Travers, t. s.	in black : 28 th Dec. 54, l. s.
	St. Aubin, t. s.	in black : 28 th Dec. 50, l. s.
462. Unterstrass, l. s.		in black : 22 nd Oct. 45 — 2 nd Jan. 51, l. s.
		in black : 17 th April 43 — 19 th March 48, l. s.
463.		in black : 1 st May 44, l. s.
464. Fehraltorf, t. s.		in black : 18 th Feb. 51, l. s.
		in black : 6 th April 53, l. s.



450



451



452



453



454



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457



458



459



460



461



462



463



464

TYPES OF LARGE DATED POSTMARKS : BULACH, ALTSTÄDTEN, ETC.

	Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
465.		in blue : 23 rd May 51 and 16 th June 52, l. s.
466.		in greenish : 29 th Sept. and 22 nd Oct. 50, l. s.
467.		in blue : 22 nd Nov. 50, l. s. in black : 19 th Oct. 51, l. s.
	Ragatz, t. s.	in blue : 15 th Jan. — 5 th June 51, l. s.
468.		in black : 23 rd Dec. 52—19 th April, 54, l. s.
469.	Lichtensteig, t. s.	in black : 22 nd Nov. 50—1 st Aug. 51, l. s. in greenish : 14 th Dec. 50—26 th March 51, l. s.
	Rapperswyl, t. s.	in black : 6 th Oct. 50, l. s.
	Sargans, t. s.	in blue : 27 th Oct. 50, l. s.
	Wyl, t. s.	in black : 30 th Jan. 51, l. s.
470. in	black : 29 th June 51 — 16 th July 54, R. I, R. II, R. III.	
471.		in black : 3 rd April and 25 th July 51, l. s.
472.		in black : 3 rd Feb. 51—5 th Aug. 52, l. s.
473.		in black : 13 th Feb. 53, l. s.
474.		in greenish-blue : 25 th Nov. 50 — 23 rd Oct. 53, l. s.
475.		in black : 7 th Nov. 50—11 th Feb. 52, l. s.
	Rorschach, t. s.	in black : 7 th Nov. 50—21 st May 51, l. s.
476.		in black : 30 th April 52, l. s.
477.		in black : 28 th March 51, l. s.
	Reinach, t. s.	in black : 10 th March and 2 nd July 51, l. s.
478. in	blue : 1 st Dec. 54, H. ass.	in blue : 24 th Oct. 52, l. s.
479. in	black : 21 st Dec. 57 and 4 th April 60, H. ass.	in blue : 4 th Nov. 54 and 12 th May 55, l. s.



465



466



467



468



469



470



471



472



473



474



475



476



477



478



479

TYPE OF LARGE DATED POSTMARKS : BRUGG, FRICK, ETC.

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
480. in greenish-blue : 29 th Nov. 5..., R. I d. in black : 29 th Nov. 51 — 1 st June 52, R. I, R. II.	in blue : 14 th Nov. 50, l. s. in black : 18 th Feb. 51 — 22 nd Dec. 52, l. s.
481. in black : 18 th March — 11 th May 51, R. I d. in blue : 13 th March 54, R. III.	in black : 4 th March 51, l. s. in blue : 14 th Sept. 51 — 24 th Oct. 54, l. s.
482. Rheinfelden, t. s. in black : 2 nd May 51 — 7 th Aug. 52, P. L. R. I, R. II.	in black : 22 nd Feb. and 20 th May 51, l. s. in black : 19 th Oct. 50 — 5 th Dec. 51, l. s.
483.	in black : 28 th Nov. 52, l. s.
484.	in black : 13 th Nov. 50, l. s.
485.	in blue : 24 th Oct. — 18 th Dec. 50, l. s.
486.	in black : 4 th Feb. 51 — 24 th Oct. 52, l. s.
487.	in black : 24 th May and 11 th July 52, l. s.
	in blue : 5 th Oct. 50, l. s.
	in green: 12 th Jan. 51, l. s.
	in black : 11 th Feb. 51 — 12 th April 53, l. s.
488. in blue : 13 th March 54, R. III b.	in blue : 11 th March 53 — 13 th Oct. 54, l. s.
	in black : 11 th July 51, l. s.
Maenedorf, t. s.	in black : 14 th June 51, l. s.
489.	in black : 14 th Jan. — 31 March 51, l. s.
Munster, t. s.	
in black : 14 th Nov. 52 — 20 th June 59, R. II, H. ass.	in black : 6 th Dec 52 and 26 th Feb. 60, l. s.
490.	in blue : 2 nd Nov. 54 and 1 st Feb. 55, l. s.
in black : 11 th April 52, R. II.	in blue : 10 th Nov. 50, l. s.
491.	in black : 13 th Jan. 51 — 18 th May 52, l. s.
492.	in black : 12 th Oct. 50 — 9 th July 51, l. s.
493.	in black : 22 nd Feb. 45 and 30 th Jan. 46, l. w. s.
Mendrisio, t. s.	in brown: 25 th July 50 — 29 th March 51, l. s.
Willisau, t. s.	in red : 21 st June 51, l. s.
in black : 7 th Oct. and 22 nd Dec. 57, H. ass.	in black : 13 th March 55, l. s.
	in red : 1 st Nov. 51 — 7 th Oct. 54, l. s.
	in blue : 2 nd Nov. 54 — 24 th March 55, l. s.
494.	in black : 6 th May — 13 th Dec. 51, l. s.



480



481



482



483



484



485



486



487



488



489



490



491



492



493



494

Dated postmarks obliterating the stamp itself	Dated postmarks defacing only the letter
495. in red : 6 th Aug. 46, Small-Eagle.	in red : 16 th March 43, l. w. s.
496. in black : 25 th Aug. 60, H. ass.	in black : 28 th Feb. — 28 th July 51, l. s.
Nafels, t. s.	in black : 12 th May 51—9 th April 57, l. s.
497.	in blue : 27 th July — 29 th Oct. 53, l. s.
498. in black : 29 th Dec. 59, H. ass.	in blue : 17 th Dec. 54, l. s.
499.	in black : 19 th March 55 and 11 th Oct. 60, l. s.
500.	in black : 21 st Feb. 51 — 20 th March 53, l. s.
501.	in black : 5 th Feb. 51—17 th June 55, l. s.
Oberriet, t. s. — Schönengrund, t. s.	in blue : 29 th July 56, l. s.
Sevelen, t. s.	in black : 9 th Nov. 50 — 10 th March 51, l. s.
502.	in greenish : 5 th Oct. 52, l. s.
503.	in black : 25 th Feb. 54 — 19 th March 55, l. s.
504. in black : 29 th Dec. 50, R. I d.	in black : 18 th and 26 th March 51, l. s.
505.	in blue : 4 th — 29 th Oct. 50, l. s.
Wädenschweil, t. s.	in black : 3 rd Dec. 50—25 th Nov. 54, l. s.
506. in blue : 2 nd Feb. 55, H. ass.	in blue : 4 th Nov. 50—2 nd June 51, l. s.
507.	in black : 17 th April 51, l. s.
in black : 28 th Dec. 54 and 29 th Dec. 56, H. ass.	in blue : 20 th March 55, l. s.
508.	in blue : 4 th Nov. 50, l. s.
509. in black : 2 nd July 58, H. ass.	in black : 19 th Oct. 52, l. s.
Pfaffikon, t. s.	in blue : 6 th April 54, l. s.
510.	in black : 24 th March and 8 th July 55, l. s.
Uster, t. s.	in black : 27 th Oct. 50—1 st Dec. 56, l. s.
511.	in black : 29 th Oct. 54, l. s.
Wald, t. s.	in black : 3 rd May 51, l. s.
Zollikon, t. s.	in black : 20 th May 51, l. s.
512.	in black : 31 st March ..., l. s.
513.	in blue : 6 th Sept. ..., l. s.
Stäfa, t. s.	in black : 30 th July 47, l. s.
514.	in black : 15 th Oct. 50—19 th March 52, l. s.
in black : 17 th Nov. 57 — 19 th March 60, H. ass.	in black : 22 nd Oct. 50, l. s.
515. in blue : 7 th Aug. 57, H. ass.	in greenish-blue : 6 th Feb. 49—8 th Feb. 51, l. s.
516.	in blue : 24 th Oct. 50—28 th April 54, l. s.
Köpplishaus, t. s.	in greenish : 13 th March 53—5 th Jan. 55, l. s.
517.	in black : 26 th May 55—12 th Jan. 60, l. s.
Diessenhofen, t. s. — Steckborn, t. s.	in black : 18 th Aug 60, l. s.
518. in lilac-blue: 1 st Feb. 54, R. III b.	in black : 20 th March 51 and 21 st Nov. 55, l. s.
Lenzburg, Meilen, Sulgen, t. s.	in green: 25 th Sept. 53, l. s.
	in black : 30 th Nov. 51, l. s.
	in blue : 2 nd July 51—2 nd Sept. 55, l. s.
	in black : 5 th Jan. 51—2 nd Sept. 55, l. s.
	in blue : 9 th Sept. 51, l. s.
	in green: 1 st Jan. 51, l. s.
	in black : 15 th May 57 and 12 th Jan. 60, l. s.
	in black : 6 th Oct. 50—22 nd Feb. 56, l. s.



495



496



497



498



499



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501



502



503



504



505



506



507



508



509



510



511



512



513



514



515



516



517



518

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the stamp



519



520



521



522



523

519. in black : 26th Feb. 61 — 27th Jan. 62, H. ass.

520. in blue : 21st March 60 — 21st May 61, H. ass. in blue : 6th Dec. 52 — 16th Nov. 56, l. s.

in black : 25th Nov. 62, H. ass.

521.

Brenets, l. s.

522. in black : 14th Sept. 57, H. ass.

523. in black : 2nd Aug. 62, H. ass.

in black : 11th Oct. 50 — 8th Jan. 53, l. s.

in black : 27th Nov. 50, l. s.

in black : 2nd May 51, l. s.



524



525



526

524.

525.

in black : 8th Sept. 57 — 27th June 61, H. ass.

526.

in black : 2nd May 51, l. s.

in red : 4th Aug. and 3rd Dec. 51, l. s.

in black : 11th Nov. 50 — 27th Jan. 62, l. s.

in black : 5th Nov. 54, l. s.



527



528



529



530

527.

in black : 31st Dec. 57, H. ass.

528. in black : 12th Dec. 57, H. ass.

Breitenbach, l. s.

Estavayer, l. s.

in black : 29th Nov. 62, H. ass.

529.

in black : 25th Aug. 57 — 23rd Sept. 62, H. ass.

530.

in blue : 22nd Aug. 52 — 17th Dec. 54, l. s.

in black : 26th Dec. 55 — 27th May 57, l. s.

in black : 1st July 52 — 22nd Jan. 56, l. s.

in blue : 10th Dec. 52 — 14th June 54, l. s.

in red : 25th June 51, l. s.

in red : 14th Jan. 52 — 22nd March 55, l. s.

in black : 23rd March — 1st May 57, l. s.

in red : 12th June 51, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



531



532



533



534

531.

Spenzell, t. s.

532. in black : 17th Oct. 57 — 11th Sept. 61, H. ass.

533.

534. in black : 17th Oct. 58, H. ass.

in green : 5th Nov. 50 — 19th Dec. 55, l. s.

in black : 30th Oct. 54, l. s.

in black : 16th July 51 — 9th June 55,
l. s.

in black : 13th June 51 — 21st June 53,
l. s.



535



536

535. in black : 11th Oct. 57 — 25th Oct. 62, H. ass.

Aigle, t. s.

in black : 9th and 17th Feb. 58, H. ass.

536.

in black : 19th March — 13th Nov. 57,
l. s.

in black : 21st May 51 — 12th April 57,
l. s.

in black : 27th Oct. 54 — 30th April 57,
l. s.



537



538

537. in black : 14th Oct. 57 — 8th June 59, H. ass.

Avenches, t. s.

Ballaigue, t. s.

Bex, t. s.

Echallens, t. s.

in black : 2nd Nov. 57, H. ass.

La Sarraz, t. s.

in black : 6th Dec. 57, H. ass.

Villeneuve, t. s.

538. in black : 21st June 60 — 28th April 62,
H. ass.

in black : 20th May 45, l. w. s.

in black : 30th Oct. 50 — 9th June 57,
l. s.

in greenish : 17th March and 21st April
57, l. s.

in black : 18th March 51, l. s.

in black : 1st July 52, l. s.

in black : 9th Dec. 56, l. s.

in black : 21st Jan. 51 and 22nd July
55, l. s.

in black : 23rd Nov. 56, l. s.

in black : 21st April 55 and 24th Jan.
56, l. s.

in black : 15th March 51 — 9th Oct. 59,
l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself



539

539. in black : 11th Nov. 58, H. ass.

Brique, t. s.

Lachen, t. s.

540. in black : 6th Jan. and 27th May 51, R. I,
R. II.

Lutry, t. s.

541. in black : 29th Nov. 61 — 11th Jan. 62, H. ass.

Grandson, t. s.

in black : 30th Oct. 58, H. ass.

Moudon, t. s.

Payerne, t. s.

in black : 20th Jan. 59, H. ass.

Sainte-Croix, t. s.

in black : 25th Sept. 57 — 3rd April 59, H. ass.

542. in black : 25th July 52 and 12th June 54,
R. I, R. III.



543

543.

Gross-Hochstetten, t. s.

544. in black : 17th May 61 and 18th March 62,
H. ass.

in blue : 19th June 57, H. ass.

545. in black : 11th Oct. 57, H. ass.

Sonvillier, t. s.

Thun, t. s.

in black : 29th Sept. 50, O. P.

546. in black : 23rd March 60, H. ass.

Porrentruy, t. s.

Schwarzenberg, t. s.



540



541



542

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter

in black : 24th March 51 — 10th April
53, l. s.

in black : 9th April 53 — 28th July 54,
l. s.

in black : 22nd Nov. 50, l. s.

in black : 4th March 52, l. s.

in black : 21st Jan. 51 — 9th April 57,
l. s.

in black : 12th May 57, l. s.

in black : 28th Sept. 52 — 8th Dec. 56,
l. s.

in black : 7th Feb. 51 — 3rd May 57,
l. s.



544



545



546

in black : 3rd May 51 and 28th May
5... , l. s.

in green : 17th March 54, l. s.

in black : 3rd May 51, l. s.

in blue : 12th June and 15th July 58, l. s.

in black : 11th May 52, l. s.

in black : 12th May 53, l. s.

in black : 12th Nov. 50 — 27th March
52, l. s.

in black : 17th April 46 — 11th Sept.
47, l. w. s.

in black : 13th April 55, l. s.

in black : 2nd April 51 — 5th April 54,
l. s.

in black : 9th Nov. 50 — 24th May 57,
l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



547



548

547.

Aarwangen, t. s.

in black : 1st Feb. 51, P. L.

Fraubrunnen, t. s.

548.

in black : 22nd Nov. 50, H. ass.

Brienz, t. s.

Erlenbach, t. s.

Goldach, t. s.

Gümmenen, t. s.

Hutwyl, t. s.

Langenthal, t. s.

in black : 12th Dec. 57 — 29th Dec. 58, H. ass.

Moutier, t. s.

Muren, t. s.

Renan, t. s.

St-Imier, t. s.

Tramelan, t. s.

in black : 8th Aug. 50, H. ass.

Unterseen, t. s.

in blue : 4th Jan. 51 and 18th April
54, l. s.in black : 5th Jan. 51, l. s.in blue : 6th Oct. 50, l. s.in black : 18th Feb. 51 — 12th Dec. 57,
l. s.in black : 20th Feb. 51, l. s.in black : 6th Oct. 50 — 18th Jan. 57,
l. s.in black : 5th July 51, l. s.in black : 10th May 62, l. s.in black : 7th July 51, l. s.in black : 21st Nov. 50 — 22nd Nov. 61,
l. s.in black : 21st Oct. 50 — 3rd Aug. 54,
l. s.in black : 2nd Feb. 51, l. s.in black : 6th April 54, l. s.in black : 20th Oct. 50, l. s.in black : 26th June 55, l. s.in black : 29th Sept. 50 — 28th March
52, l. s.

549



550

549

Burgdorf, t. s.

Büren, t. s.

in black : 29th Dec. 50, O. P.

550.

in black : 3rd Jan. — 6th Aug. 51, l. s.in black : 29th Oct. 50 — 17th March
55, l. s.in black : 7th Feb. 51 — 12th July 55,
l. s.in black : 5th Dec. 50 — 25th April 56,
l. s.in blue : 20th July 54, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself



551



552



553



554

551. in blue : 9th Aug. 56, H. ass.
552.

Sargans, t. s.
black : 19th April 54, R. H.
Vallensladt, t. s.

553. in black : 27th Oct. 58, H. ass.

554. in black : 4th Oct. 62, H. ass.
Ballstall, t. s.

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter

in blue : 23rd Nov. 54, l. s.
in black : 8th May — 4th Nov. 54, l. s.

in black : 3rd Oct. 55, l. s.
in black : 22nd June 54 — 15th April 59,
l. s.

in black : 20th April 54, l. s.



555



556



557



558

555.

Fischenthal, t. s.

556.

557.

Tiefenkasten, t. s.

558.

in black : 26th March 51 and 21st March
57, l. s.

in black : 10th Jan. 54, l. s.

in greenish : 7th Jan. 56, l. s.

in blue : 24th Dec. 55 — 15th Feb. 56,
l. s.

in green : 15th Aug. 51 — 23rd Dec. 53,
l. s.

in blue : 17th Aug. 51, l. s.

in black : 1st Nov. 54 — 11th Sept. 55,
l. s.

in green : 31st Jan. 52, l. s.

in blue : 1st Dec. 54 — 5th July 56, l. s.



559



560



561



562

559.

560. in black : 13th April 60, H. ass.

561. in black : 3rd Sept. 60 — 3rd Jan. 63, H. ass.

562.

in black : 2nd Jan. 57 and 21st June
61, l. s.

in black : 23rd Jan. 57, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



563

563.

Schleitheim, t. s.

in black : 10th Oct. 50 — 25th Sept. 53,
l. s.
in black : 7th Oct. 55, l. s.



564



565



566

564. in black : 20th Oct. 53 — 15th May 57, H. ass.

Courrendlin, t. s.

565.

Kaiserstuhl, t. s.

in black : 4th July 59 and 11th March 60,
H. ass.

566. in black : 26th Jan. 60 — 19th Feb. 61, H. ass.

in black : 20th May 53 — 17th April 57,
l. s.

in black : 5th April 54, l. s.

in black : 13th May 57, l. s.



567



568



569



570

567. Locle, t. s.

568. in black : 19th June 54, R. I, R. III b.

569. in black : 11th Oct. (55?), H. ass.

570.

in black : 8th Nov. 53, l. s.

in black : 26th Dec. 53, l. s.

in black : 26th Feb. 55 — 1st April 56,
l. s.

in black : 12th Dec. 62, l. s.

in black : 29th March 62, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



571



572



573



574

571.

in blue : 26th Sept. 54, l. s.in black : 12th March 53 — 1st Oct. 56, l. s.

572.

in black : 26th Oct. 50 — 27th June 51, l. s.573. in blue : 11th Nov. 54, H. ass.in blue : 1st April 51 — 7th Sept. 54, l. s.in black : 1st Jan. and 16th March 51, O. P.,
R. I.in black : 28th Jan. 51 — 11th Aug. 56,
l. s.

Frauenfeld, t. s.

in black : 23rd Jan. 51 — 13th Feb. 52,
l. s.

Splügen, t. s.

in blue : 23rd July 51, l. s.in black : 11th Dec. 53 — 2nd April 56,
l. s.574. in blue : 31st Oct. 54, H. ass.in blue : 10th June 53 — 6th Feb. 55, l. s.in greenish : 29th July 53, l. s.in black : 29th April 53 — 9th July 56,
l. s.

575



576



577



578

575.

Frauenfeld, t. s.

in black : 6th Aug. 5..., l. s.in black : 15th Jan. 51 — 17 June 53,
l. s.

576.

in black : 23rd Feb. 51, l. s.

Adlischweil, t. s.

in black : 12th March 51, l. s.in black : 30th July 60, H. ass.in black : 6th Jan. 59, l. s.

577.

in black : 16th Dec. 50 — 11th June 51,
l. s.578. in black : 6th Feb. 60 — 26th Nov. 62, H. ass.in red : 4th Nov. 50, l. s.in blue : 8th Feb. 54, l. s.

DATED POSTMARKS

225

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



579



580



581



582

579. in greenish : 9th Feb. 55, H. ass.

in blue : 20th July 53 — 30th Aug. 57,
R. I, R. III, H. ass.

in black : 26th March 58 — 28th May 60,
H. ass.

Müri, t. s.

in black : 22nd Sept. 58, H. ass.

580.

581.

582.

in greenish : 5th July 54 — 30th Oct. 57,
l. s.

in blue : 16th June 53 — 16th May 57,
l. s.

in black : 6th March 55 — 7th June 60,
l. s.

in black : 22nd April 55, l. s.

in black : 1st Sept. 53, l. s.

in black : 23rd Oct. 53, l. s.



583



584



585



586

583. in blue : 10th Dec. 53, R. III.

in black : 12th Jan. 59 — 17th Dec. 61, H.
ass.

Aarburg, t. s.

584.

in black : 18th July 59, H. ass.

585. in black : 26th Aug. 58 — 18th May 61, H.
ass.

586. in black : 26th June 57 — 8th June 58, H.
ass.

in blue : 3rd April 54 — 11th July 56,
l. s.

in greenish : 6th Nov. 54 — 3rd March 58,
l. s.

in black : 5th April 53 — 5th Aug. 61,
l. s.

in black : 5th May 57, l. s.

in blue : 6th Sept. 53 — 25th May 57,
l. s.

in black : 21st Aug. 55 — 10th Sept. 59,
l. s.

in black : 23rd Nov. 54 — 1st Aug. 56,
l. s.

in black : 31st Aug. 53 — 17th March 57,
l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



587



588



589



590

587.

in black : 13th Jan. 58 — 18th Feb. 62,
H. ass.

588. in black : 8th Sept. and 29th Dec. 58, H. ass.589. in black : 27th June 57 — 19th June 62,
H. ass.590. in black : 5th Sept. 57 — 19th Sept. 61, H.
ass.

in blue : 18th July 53 and 12th Dec. 54,
l. s.

in black : 1st Aug. 55 — 17th Jan. 63,
l. s.

in black : 30th May 61, l. s.

in black : 29th April 52 — 14th Oct. 58,
l. s.

in black : 13th Feb. and 3rd May 57,
l. s.



591



592



593



594

591.

in blue : 25th Feb. 54, l. s.

in greenish-blue : 3rd June 53 — 4th
May 55, l. s.

592.

in black : 14th Aug. 55, l. s.

593. in greenish : 16th July 57, H. ass.

in greenish : 25th Feb. — 24th March
55, l. s.

in black : 26th Jan. 58, H. ass.

in black : 11th Aug. 56, l. s.

594.

in black : 8th Nov. 52 — 6th Oct. 55,
l. s.



595



596



597



598

595.

in black : 18th June 54, l. s.

596.

in black : 18th June — 20th July 50,
l. s.

597.

in black : 17th Aug. 52, l. s.

598. in black : 15th March 58, H. ass.

in blue : 11th Dec. 50, l. s.

in black : 14th June 51 — 12th Oct. 55,
l. s.

DATED POSTMARKS

227

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



599



600



601



602

599.

600.

in black : 10th Nov. 57, H. ass.

601.

602.

Dürnten, t. s.

in blue : 18th Sept. ..., l. s.

in red : 23rd July — 17th Nov. 51, l. s.

in black : 15th June 53 — 18th Jan. 57,
l. s.

in black : 28th May 53, l. s.

in black : 20th June 51 — 16th July 52,
l. s.

in black : 13th Oct. 46, l. s.



603



604



605



606

603. in black : 1st July 60 and 4th March 61,
H. ass.

604. in black : 10th Sept. 58 — 23rd April 61,
H. ass.

Altstädten, t. s.

in black : 1st and 21st Feb. 59, H. ass.

Amrisweil, t. s.

in black : 23rd Jan. and 24th May 58, H. ass.

Sempach, t. s.

in black : 24th March 63, H. ass.

605. in black : 12th Dec. 62, H. ass.

Büren, t. s.

Morat, t. s.

in black : 13th Nov. 59 — 4th April 62,
H. ass.

606.

in blue : 8th Feb. 54, l. s.

in black : 8th Dec. 62, l. s.

in greenish : 16th Nov. 53 and 6th March
56, l. s.

in black : 11th May 62, l. s.

in blue : 22nd Feb. and 6th July 51,
l. s.

in red : 10th April 53, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



607



608



609



610

607. in black : 5th Feb. 61 — 10th June 62, in black : 10th Sept. 62, l. s.
H. ass.
Goldbach, t. s.
in black : 10th Sept. — 18th Nov. 62, H. ass.
Hochdorf, t. s.
in black : 18th March and 15th Nov. 59, in blue : 31st Jan. 55, l. s.
H. ass.
608. in black : 13th March 59 — 27th Jan. 62,
H. ass.
609. in blue : 17th and 25th March 55, H. ass.
610. in black : 24th Feb. 59 — 9th Sept. 61, H. ass.



611



612

611. in black : 29th Sept. 59 — 8th Oct. 62, H. ass.
Escholzmat, t. s.
in black : 8th June 58 and 1st March 60, in black : 25th May 57, l. s.
H. ass.
Grandson, t. s.
in black : 2nd Feb. 60 and 24th Nov. 62,
H. ass.
Samaden, t. s.
in blue : 13th May 57, l. s.
612. in black : 14th March 54 — 19th Oct. 55,
l. s.
Henniez, t. s.
in black : 29th Aug. 59, H. ass.
Wattwyl, t. s.
in black : 8th Aug. 53 — 24th Feb. 54,
l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



613



614

613. in black : 27th Jan. 60 — 30th Oct. 62,
H. ass.

Langenthal, t. s.

in black : 2 July 62, H. ass.

La Sarraz, t. s.

in black : 27th March — 13th Nov. 62, H. ass.

Slon, t. s.

in black : 27th Sept. 62, H. ass.

614. in greenish : 5th July 59, H. ass.

Dissentis, t. s.

in black : 7th Oct. 62, l. s.

in blue : 30th March 55 and 31st July
56, l. s.

in black : 20th Feb. 55 — 8th Nov. 56,
l. s.

in blue : 29th Sept. 53, l. s.



615



616,



617



618

615. in black : 19th Dec. 53, R. III b.

Gossau, t. s.

Meiringen, t. s.

Mézières, t. s.

616. in black : 21st May 59, H. ass.

Rorschach, t. s.

617.

Mayenfeld, t. s.

in black : 10th Oct. 60, H. ass.

618. in black : 5th April 60 — 24th Oct. 62,
H. ass.

in green : 10th July 53, l. s.

in black : 6th Sept. 52, l. s.

in black : 29th July 54 and 31st May 57,
l. s.

in black : 10th July 53 — 12th May 55,
l. s.

in black : 24th Nov. 55, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



619



620



621



622

619.

Bischoffzell, t. s.

620.

in black : 27th Nov. 58, H. ass.

Lichtensteig, t. s.

in black : 29th Nov. 54, H. ass.

621. in black : 14th Oct. 58, H. ass.

Filisur, t. s.

Reichenau, t. s.

622. in black : 9th Nov. 59—2nd Oct. 62, H. ass.

in black : 6th Jan. 51 — 27th June 57,
l. s.

in blue : 16th Feb. 54 — 13th July 55,
l. s.

in red : 6th Jan. 51 — 14th July 52,
l. s.

in red : 6th June 51, l. s.

in black : 30th July 56 and 13th July 58,
l. s.

in black : 5th March 54, l. s.

in black : 11th Nov. 56, l. s.

in blue : 1st Feb. 51, l. s.

in blue : 24th Jan. 51, l. s.



623



624

623.

in black : 20th Aug. 57 — 4th April 62,
H. ass.

Lachen, t. s.

624.

in black : 6th Aug. 57, H. ass.

Triengen, t. s.

in blue : 27th Oct. 53, R. III b.

in black : 22nd Aug. 54 — 6th Jan. 62,
H. ass.

in blue : 8th Nov. 50 — 21st Nov. 54,
l. s.

in black : 15th Feb. 56 — 18th Sept. 62,
l. s.

in black : 22nd Nov. 50 and 21st Feb. 51,
l. s.

in blue : 12th Sept. 54, l. s.

in black : 7th June 56 — 20th Jan. 58,
l. s.

in blue : 5th April 54 — 24th Sept. 56,
l. s.

in black : 15th Jan. 56 — 16th Feb. 59,
l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



625



626

625.

Rougemont, t. s.

in black : 13th May 61, H. ass.

626. in black : 19th March 62, H. ass.

S^t-Maurice, t. s.

in black : 5th Oct. 60 — 17th Aug. 61, H. ass.

Sursee, t. s.

in black : 27th June — 16th Oct. 62, H. ass.

Walkringen, t. s.

in greenish : 25th Nov. 53 — 14th May 54,
R. I, R. III.

Wohlhausen, t. s.

in greenish : 11th and 21st March 59,
H. ass.

in black : 18th and 25th Sept. 62, H. ass.

in black : 4th May 55 and 18th Sept. 62,
l. s.

in black : 6th May 57 — 30th Sept. 62,
l. s.

in black : 30th Jan. 56 and 20th July 61,
l. s.



627



628



629



630

627.

Saanen, t. s.

in black : 31st March 62, H. ass.

628. in blue : 11th July 57, H. ass.

in black : 8th June 57 — 7th Dec. 62, H. ass.
Erlach, t. s.

Ins, t. s.

Wyl, t. s.

629. in black : 25th April 58, H. ass.

Vernex, t. s.

in black : 1st June 61 — 20th Sept. 62,
H. ass.

630. in black : 18th Aug. 62, H. ass.

in blue : 24th April 56, l. s.

in blue : 26th March 55 — 10th July 57,
l. s.

in black : 2nd March — 9th Aug. 54,
l. s.

in black : 4th March 54, l. s.

in black : 31st July 51, l. s.

in black : 16th April 53 and 5th Aug. 56,
l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



631



632



633



634

631. in black : 29th July 58 — 20th Oct. 62, H. ass.
 632. in black : 7th Oct. 62, H. ass.
 Bremgarten, t. s.
 in black : 5th Nov. 57, H. ass.
 Fleurier, t. s.
 in black : 19th Dec. 61, H. ass.
 Niederschönthal, t. s.
 in black : 20th Nov. 62, H. ass.
 633. in black : 2nd June 57 — 25th Aug. 62, H. ass.
 634. in black : 12th Dec. 57, H. ass.

in black : 20th May 57 — 2nd Aug. 62, l. s.

in black : 29th Nov. 53 — 9th Dec. 54, l. s.

in black : 2nd May 56, l. s.



635



636



637

635. Bütschwil, t. s.
 636. Altnau, t. s.
 in black : 16th March 60, H. ass.
 Schweizerhalle, t. s.
 in black : 21st Jan. 59 — 7th Sept. 60, H. ass.
 637. Hollstein, t. s.
 Schaffhausen, t. s.

in blue : 16th Nov. 54, l. s.

in black : 23rd Feb. 57, l. s.

in black : 10th Oct. and 28th Dec. 62, l. s.

in black : 7th Feb. 57, l. s.

in black : 26th Jan. 54 — 28th Oct. 59, l. s.

in black : 23rd April 57, l. s.

in black : 25th Jan. 54, l. s.



638



639

638. in black : 2nd Dec. 59 — 23rd Nov. 61, H. ass.
 Courtelary, t. s.
 in black : 3rd March 62, H. ass.
 Lengnau, t. s.
 in black : 6th Jan. 60, H. ass.
 639. in blue : 14th Aug. 57, H. ass.
 in black : 30th Sept. 59, H. ass.
 Kirchleerau, t. s.
 in black : 12th July and 12th Sept. 62, H. ass.

DATED POSTMARKS

233

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



640



641



642

640. in black : 4th Oct. 62, H. ass.

Herisau, t. s.

Vallorbes, t. s.

in black : 29th Nov. 59 and 25th May 62,
H. ass.

641. in black : 8th March 60 and 28th July 62,
H. ass.

Bischoffzell, t. s.

in black : 19th May 62, H. ass.

Monthey, l. s.

in black : 27th April 60, H. ass.

Stein, t. s.

in black : 2nd Sept. 62, H. ass.

642. in black : 6th Dec. 54, H. ass.
Frauenfeld, t. s.

in black : 20th June 55, l. s.

in black : 28th Dec. 60 — 2nd May 62,
l. s.

in black : 10th Oct. 62, l. s.

in black : 29th Nov. 53, l. s.



643



644



645



646

643.

644. in black : 22nd Oct. — 27th Dec. 59, H. ass.

645. in black : 28th July 60 — 29th Sept. 62,
H. ass.

646. in black : 3rd July 57 and 23rd Dec. 60,
H. ass.

in blue : 5th May — 5th Sept. 55, l. s.

in black : 15th Aug. 58, l. s.

in black : 13 Sept. 60 — 2nd Aug. 62,
l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



647



648



649



650

647. in black : 5th Feb. 59 — 29th Aug. 62,
H. ass.

Yverdon, t. s.

648. in black : 5th Nov. 59 — 9th March 62,
H. ass.

Pescux, t. s.

in black : 19th May 59 — 18th May 60,
H. ass.

649. in black : 10th July 58, H. ass.

Lenzburg, t. s.

in black : 23rd June 58 — 16th Oct. 59,
H. ass.

Waldenburg, t. s.

650. in black : 3rd March 58, H. ass.

in black : 22nd Aug. 56 and 3rd Jan. 57,
l. s.

in black : 21st Oct. 62, l. s.

in black : 6th May 57, l. s.

in black : 4th Nov. 61, l. s.



651



652



653



654

651.

Mellingen, t. s.

Savenwyl, t. s.

in black : 23rd Feb. 60, H. ass.

Tramelan, t. s.

in black : 15th Aug. 62, H. ass.

Uetikon, t. s.

in black : 14th Jan. 62, H. ass.

Wohlen, t. s.

Wollerau, t. s.

in black : 12th Dec. 58, H. ass.

652. in black : 19th Jan. 60 — 2nd Aug. 62,
H. ass.

653. in black : 23rd May 61, H. ass.

654. in black : 14th March 61 and 11th Jan. 63,
H. ass.

Couvet, t. s.

in black : 14th March 60 and 27th July 62,
H. ass.

in black : 8th Nov. 58 — 11th April 63,
l. s.

in blue : 1st and 22nd Dec. 54, l. s.

in black : 2nd April 57 and 17th June 58,
l. s.

in black : 16th Aug. 58 — 23rd Sept. 62,
l. s.

in blue : 20th Aug. 55, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself



655



656

655. in black: 18th Aug. 57, H. ass.
Diessenhofen, t. s.
Engstringen, t. s.
in black: 19th Sept. 61, H. ass.
Munchweilen, t. s.
Niederwyl, t. s.
Thalweil, t. s.
in black: 25th July 58, H. ass.
Wiedikon, t. s.
in black: 8th Dec. 59, H. ass.
656. in black: 1st July 57—11th Feb. 63, H. ass.
in blue: 26th Jan. 55, H. ass.
657.
Regensberg, t. s.
Sissach, t. s.
in black: 8th Aug. 59 and 16th Aug. 60, H. ass.
Weesen, t. s.

658. in black: 22nd Nov. 56— 3rd Nov. 61, H. ass.

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



657



658

- in blue: 17th Jan. 56, l. s.
in black: 1st Dec. 56, l. s.
in black: 10th Aug. 57, l. s.
in black: 12th July 54— 12th Nov. 56, l. s.
in blue: 16th March 58, l. s.
in black: 28th Feb. 55— 13th April 63, l. s.
in blue: 4th Dec. 52— 5th Aug. 61, l. s.
in green: 24th April 53, l. s.
in blue: 31st Jan. 56, l. s.
in black: 30th July 56, l. s.

- in black: 17th June 55 and 7th July 58, l. s.
in black: 13th March 55 — 30th April 63, l. s.
in blue: 29th April 53— 20th May 57, l. s.



659



660



661



662

659. in black: 25th Oct. 61—16th Nov. 62, H. ass.
660. in black: 9th Feb. 58—30th Aug. 62, H. ass.
Lenzburg, t. s.
in black: 19th July 60—25th March 63, H. ass.
Romanshorn, t. s.
in black: 3rd Jan. 58— 1st April 61, H. ass.
Uzwyl, t. s.
661. in black: 19th Aug. 57— 7th Aug. 62, H. ass.
Baden, t. s.
in black: 10th Jan. 63, H. ass.
Frauenfeld, t. s.
in black: 12th May 58— 9th Oct. 62, H. ass.
Schaffhausen, t. s.
in black: 16th March 59—21st April 62, H. ass.
662.
Rheinek, t. s.
in black: 21st June 61, H. ass.
in black: 19th Jan. 60— 17th May 62, l. s.
in black: 26th July 57— 4th Oct. 62, l. s.
in black: 1st Feb. 61— 4th May 63, l. s.
in black: 12th June 62, l. s.
in black: 14th Feb. 55— 14th Aug. 60, l. s.
in black: 22nd Nov. 55— 5th Sept. 61, l. s.
in black: 9th Dec. 59— 21st Oct. 62, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



663



664



665



666

663. in black : 24th July and 21st Aug. 62, H. ass.

664. in black : 19th Feb. 61, H. ass.

Gossau, t. s.

in black : 3rd Nov. 57, H. ass.

665. in black : 13th Dec. 58, H. ass.

in black : 16th May 57 and 28th Oct. 59,
l. s.

666. in black : 27th Nov. 60 — 13th Feb. 62, H. ass.
Oberrieden, t. s.

in black : 9th May 61 — 17th Sept. 62,
l. s.

in black : 22nd April 60, H. ass.



667



668



669

667. in black : 17th Jan. 58 — 6th Aug. 62, H. ass.

Aarburg, t. s.

in black : 23rd Sept. 60 — 4th May 63, H. ass.

in black : 24th Feb. 60, l. s.

668. in black : 24th June 58 — 19 April 59, H. ass.

Bienne, t. s.

in black : 18th July — 31st Oct. 62, H. ass.

Flühern, t. s.

in black : 6th July 58, H. ass.

669. in black : 4th Aug. 59, H. ass.



670



671



672



673

670. in black : 26th Dec. 57, H. ass.

Riesbach, t. s.

in black : 8th Aug. 62, H. ass.

Uznach, t. s.

in black : 16th March 62, H. ass.

Zurzach, t. s.

in black : 28th April and 1st May 60, H. ass.

in black : 29th Sept. 55 — 10th March 62,
l. s.

671.

672. in black : 12th Jan. 60, H. ass.

673. in black : 18th Sept. 60 — 10th Nov. 62, H. ass.

in black : 23rd March 60 — 12th Nov. 62,
l. s.

in black : 22nd May 61, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



674



675



676

674. in black : 24th June 57—20th Feb. 62, H. ass.
Zug, t. s.
in black : 4th Oct. 59—26th Jan. 62, H. ass.

675. in black : 12th Feb. 58—21st July 62, H. ass.
Porrentruy, t. s.
in black : 8th Jan. 56, H. ass.

676. in blue : 18th June and 1st Oct. 57, H. ass.
Bellinzona, t. s.

in black : 2nd Sept. 59, l. s.

in black : 18th March 56 and 2nd Sept. 59,
l. s.

in blue : 14th Feb. 55—10th April 56, l. s.
in black : 7th Feb. 56, l. s.

in black : 4th Aug. 61, l. s.

in black : 30th July — 11th Dec. 62, l. s.



677



678



679



680

677. in black : 15th Feb. 59 and 24th Aug. 61, H. ass.
Andelfingen, t. s.
in black : 5th March and 7th May 59, H. ass.
Richtersweil, t. s.
Wattwyl, t. s.

678. in black : 2nd May 62, H. ass.

679. in black : 5th April 60, H. ass.
Verrières, t. s.

in black : 23rd Sept. 61 and 14th Sept. 62,
H. ass.

680. in black : 18th Nov. 54 and 21st Aug. 59,
H. ass.
Meilen, t. s.

in black : 13th Sept. 62, l. s.

in black : 14th March and 10th July 58,
l. s.

in black : 19th Oct. 62, l. s.

in black : 23rd Nov. 54, l. s.

in black : 12th Nov. 55, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



681



682



683



684

681.

Yverdon, t. s.

in black : 21st May 61, l. s.

682.

Otmarsingen, t. s.

in black : 19th Aug. 56, l. s.in black : 30th Jan. — 8th Dec. 56, l. s.in black : 12th Aug. 61, H. ass.683. in black : 29th Sept. 57 — 8th Jan. 63,
H. ass.in black : 2nd Feb. — 2nd Sept. 57, l. s.684. in black : 10th March 62, H. ass.in black : 12th April and 18th Aug. 62, l. s.

685



686

685. in black : 24th Jan. — 20th May 62, H. ass.

Elliswyl, t. s.

in black : 16th July 62, H. ass.

Niederschönthal, t. s.

in greenish : 24th July 62, H. ass.686. in black : 14th May 60 — 18th Sept. 62,
H. ass.

Bruggen, t. s.

in black : 11th June 62, H. ass.

Langenbruck, t. s.

in black : 7th Feb. 63, H. ass.

Wildhaus, t. s.

in black : 11th Oct. 60, l. s.

BUREAUX AMBULANTS

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself



687



688



689



690

687.

in black : 1st Feb. 59 and 27th June 61,
l. s.

688.

in black : 2nd Feb. 59 and 20th Feb. 61,
l. s.

689.

in black : 21st Feb. 59, l. s.

690.

in black : 11th Nov. 60, l. s.



691



692



693



694

691. in black : 18th May 59, H. ass.
Aarau-Zurich, l. s.

in black : 17th Oct. 58—21st Oct. 59, l. s.

692.

in black : 6th May 59, l. s.

693.

in black : 19th Oct. 60 and 25th Aug. 61,
l. s.

694.

in black : 28th Aug. 60, l. s.

in black : 20th Aug. and 1st Oct. 60, l. s.



695



696



697

695.

in black : 16th Feb. 61, l. s.

696.

in black : 16th March 62, l. s.

697.

in black : 11th June — 28th July 62, l. s.

St-Gallen-Zurich, l. s.

in black : 12th June 62, l. s.

Dated postmarks
obliterating the stamp itself

Dated postmarks
defacing only the letter



698



699



700



701

698. in black : 21st June 62, H. ass.
Aarau-Winterthur, l. s.
699. in black : 9th Oct. 62, H. ass.
700.
701.

- in black : 10th Oct. 62 and 16th Jan. 63, l. s.
in black : 14th Sept. 62, l. s.
in black : 8th Aug. and 4th Oct. 62, l. s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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We have not introduced into this bibliography catalogues or albums which are not specially devoted to Swiss stamps. For general books of this kind, in which Switzerland naturally has a place, we refer the student to the work of John K. Tiffany (« The philatelic Library, A catalogue of Stamp Publications », *Saint-Louis*, 1874, octavo, vi-110 pages) and to that of P. de Bosredon (« Bibliographie timbrologique de la France », published in the *Bulletin de la Société française de Timbrologie*, 2nd year (1876), p. 101-105, and 3rd year (1877), p. 131-137).

I. — SWISS STAMPS IN GENERAL

1^o WORKS OR GENERAL ARTICLES ON OLD SWISS STAMPS.

1. Rondot(NATALIS).— Les Timbres-poste. Confédération suisse.

Le Magasin pittoresque (1863), p. 383-384 : Timbres suisses en général et timbres cantonaux ; (1864), p. 59-60 : Timbres cantonaux ; p. 87-88 : Timbres fédé-

raux ; p. 120 : Contrefaçons et oblitérations.

2. S. S. — Swiss Stamp Forgeries. *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, II (1864), p. 174-175.

3. Briefmarken-Fälschungen [Forgeries of Cantonal stamps, of transitional stamps, and of Poste Locale].

Börsenblatt für den Briefmarken-Handel (1864), n° 2, p. 6-7.

4. **R[egnard]** (E.). — Étude sur les timbres suisses de première émission [Means of recognizing imitations].

Le Timbre-Poste, II (1864), n° 13, p. 4-6 et 10-11.

5. Old Swiss Stamps and Essays. *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, II (1864), p. 190-191.

6. **Georg** (W.). — [Swiss stamps]. *Le Timbrophile*, I (1864-1865), p. 26-27.

7. **Magnus** (D^r) [**D^r Legrand**]. — Essais sur les filigranes et les papiers employés à la fabrication des timbres-poste [Helvetian Confederation. Federal stamps]. *Le Timbrophile*, I (1864-1865), p. 51. — Published separately (Paris, 1867, in-12), in the *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*.

8. **Taylor** (OVERY). — Postage-Stamp Devices (Switzerland). *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, III (1865), p. 180.

9. **Magnus** (D^r) [**D^r Legrand**]. — Dentelés et non dentelés [Helvetian Confederation]. *Le Timbre-Poste*, IV (1866), n° 48, p. 100.

10. **Berger-Levrault** (O.). — Les

Timbres-poste. *Paris*, 1867, in-12, p. 42-45 [Swiss Republic. Cantonal Administrations; Federal Administrations].

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11. Swiss Postmarks.

The Stamp-Collector's Magazine, V (1867), p. 189.

12. Hints on Collecting. On the selection of specimens.—Switzerland.

The Philatelist, II (1868), p. 27.

13. Anciens Timbres suisses.

Le Timbre-Poste, VI (1868), n° 71, p. 85-87, and n° 72, p. 93-94.

This article has been reproduced in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, VII (1869), p. 10-12, under the title of *The old Swiss stamps*.

14. **Marmaduke Stourton** (JOHN). — A Guide to the detection of Swiss forgeries.

The Philatelist, IV (1870), p. 107-110.

15. **Dudley Atlee** (W.). — Mr. Stourton on Swiss Forgeries, a criticism.

The Philatelist, IV (1870), p. 129-138 (cf. *ibid.*, V (1871), p. 27 and 28, two letters of W. Dudley Atlee and Edward L. Pemberton).

16. **Fenton**. — The Swiss stamps. *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, VIII (1870), p. 145-146 : Arms of Geneva; and IX (1871), p. 15-16.
17. **W.** — Anciens Timbres suisses (Letter of November 4th, 1871). *Le Timbre-Poste*, IX (1871), n° 108, p. 94.
18. **Schulze (Ad.)**. — Anciens timbres suisses. *Le Timbre-Poste*, XV (1877), n° 171, p. 22-23; n° 173, p. 38-40; n° 174, p. 44-47; n° 178, p. 78-79; n° 179, p. 86-87; n° 180, p. 94-96, and XVI (1878), n° 181, p. 47.
19. **Steffan (J.-C.)**. — Zur Geschichte der Schweizer Postwertzeichen. *Allgemeiner Briefmarken-Anzeiger, Organ des Dresdener Philatelisten-Club*, VIII (1878), n° 172.
20. Stiefmütterliche Behandlung der Schweiz in deutschen Fachkatalogen und Albums. *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, I (1879), n° 4, p. 1-2.
21. **Meyer (Ferd.)**. — Zur Geschichte der Schweizer Marken. *Hamburger Briefmarken-Zeitung*, I (1879), n° 5.
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22. **Legrand (D^r)**. — Catalogue des timbres de la Confédération suisse. *Bulletin de la Société française de timbrologie*, VI (1880), p. 95-96 and 119-128.
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24. Ein Mangel [Upon forgeries of old Swiss stamps]. *Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung*, II (1880), n° 10, p. 83-84.
25. **Deyhle (Robert)**. — Die typen der Schweizermarken. *Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung*, IV (1882), n° 9, p. 73.
26. **Deyhle (Robert)**. — Schweizerische Fehldrücke. *Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung*, IV (1882), n° 10, p. 88-89.
27. **Deyhle (Robert)**. — Klassifikation der Schweizermarken. *Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung*, IV (1882), n° 12, p. 95-97.
28. **Deyhle (Robert)**. — Unbekannte schweizerische Essais [1853, 1854, 1862 and 1863]. *Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung*, VI (1884), n° 6, p. 45, and n° 11, p. 87.

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Der Philatelist, V (1884), n° 7, p. 91.
30. **Heuss** (ERNEST) et **Iconomopoulos** (LÉONIDAS) [Correspondence upon the subject of old Swiss stamps].
Der Philatelist, V (1884), p. 104, 115, 125 and 138.
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Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung, VII (1885), n° 1, p. 5-6, and n° 2, p. 15-16.
32. [Forgery of Cantonal and Federal stamps].
Der Sammler (published by Hans Brendicke), VII (1885), n° 14, col. 214-215.
33. [Cantonal and Federal Swiss stamps].
Cassel's Illustrated Family Paper, 2nd serie, vol. XII, p. 349, 365 and 381.
(Articles quoted in *Notes on Early English Philatelic Literature*, published by P.-J. Anderson in the *Philatelic Record*, VII (1885), p. 91).
34. **Leman** (ED. VON) [HANS **Kirchhofer**]. — Die Postwertzeichen der Schweiz.
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Les Timbres-poste de la Suisse, par Ed. von Leman, traduit sous les auspices de la Société lausannoise de timbrologie. See the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, I (1889), p. 21, 28-29, 36-37, 43, 50-51, 60-61, 75-76, 91; II (1890), p. 19.
35. **Leman** (ED. VON) [HANS **Kirchhofer**]. — Spezial-Katalog der Postwertzeichen der Schweiz.
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36. Zur Anlage von Spezialsammlungen.
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, I (1889), p. 11-12, 27-28.
- Classification of a collection of Swiss stamps.
37. **Pfenninger** (OTTO). — Die Photographien der Kantonalmarken und der Typentafeln der Rayons I, II, III, sowie der Ortspost und Poste locale. [Album consisting of six sheets, published in 1889].
38. **E. F. R.** — Zur Facsimile-Frage.

- Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, II (1890), p. 19-20.
39. **Kunkel** (G. A.). — Etwas über Fälschungen (Taken from « Der Philatelist »).
- Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, II (1890), p. 60-62.
40. **N° 1. Philatelisten-Club St-Gallen** [**O. Pfenninger**]. — Handbuch der schweizer Postwertzeichen, mit Beigabe von postamtlichen Erlassen herausgegeben. *Lausanne*, 1890, in-8° de 144 p. (Illustrations in the text).
41. Zum Fälschungs-Schwindel.
- Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, III (1891), p. 22-23.
42. **E. S[iegrist-] M[oser]**. — Einst und Jetzt [Increase in value of Swiss stamps].
- Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, III (1891), p. 58.
43. **Suppantschitsch**. — *Bibliographie der deutschen philatelistischen Literatur bis Ende 1891*. Munich, 1892, 1 vol. octavo in two parts, p. 652-660: *Schweiz*.
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48. Datum-Belege von den 1^{ten} Schweizer-Marken auf Ackonditen Ganzsachen verschiedener Freunde.
- Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, IV (1892), p. 87.
49. [**Jaquier** (J.).] — Les Ventes de timbres-poste aux enchères à l'Exposition de Zurich.
- La Philatélie helvétique*, I (1893), n° 2, p. 3.
50. **S[iegrist-] M[oser]**. — Alte Schweizermarken [Dates of obliterations].
- Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, VI (1893), p. 23.
51. Sammlung Ad. Schulze.
- Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, VI (1893), p. 23.

52. **Goegg (HENRI).** — Timbres cantonaux, Poste locale et Rayons.

Geneva (1893).

A short treatise on the various forgeries in stamps. According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* (1894, p. 35) this description of Swiss stamps, notwithstanding its scientific appearance, is but a pretext for a list of forgeries offered for sale to amateurs.

Some years previously, the *Timbre-poste* (1890, p. 6) had already mentioned the offer made by H. Goegg of an imitation of the Basle « Dove ».

53. **Bernet (TH.).** — Das Postwesen der Schweiz in geschichtlicher Darstellung.

Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal, (1894), p. 259-261, 276-278 and 292-294.

This last article is upon the contemporary Postal organization.

54. Die ältesten Marken der Schweiz.

Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, VI (1893), p. 43-44.

A short description, with illustrations in black, of the stamps anterior to the « Rayons ».

55. Führer durch die Internationale Ausstellung von Postwertzeichen (*sic*), veranstaltet zum 50-jährigen Jubiläum des Bestehens der ersten Schweizerischen Briefmarken (25. Juni bis inkl. 2. Juli 1893), in Zürich.

Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, VI (1893), p. 47-54.

Summary of the principal collections.

56. **Girsewald (C. von).** — Die Schweizer-Marken von 1843-1854. München, 1893, in-8°, 20 p. of 2 col.

Minute description with enlarged reproductions and fac-similes of obliterations. An English translation has appeared under the following title :

The Secret marks of the Stamps of Switzerland. — 1843-1854. Translated by HARRY Hilckes.

The Stamp-Collector's Fortnightly, I (1895), p. 142, 149-150, 158-159, 166-167.

57. Fac-Simile von allen Schweizermarken.

Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung, VII (1894), p. 49-50, 60-61.

58. Vente de timbres [Prices obtained for different Swiss stamps at a sale held on the 11th of November 1894].

Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung, VII (1894), p. 92-94.

59. Vente de timbres suisses à Genève.

La Philatélie helvétique, II (1895), n° 8, p. 26-27.

2° CUT STAMPS

60. **E. S[iegrist-] M[oser].** — Devons-nous ou non collectionner les timbres suisses coupés ?

Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, II (1890), p. 42-43.

61. **M. G[randjean].** — Devons-nous ou non collectionner les timbres suisses coupés ?

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62. **L. B[lan]chard**. — Devons-nous ou non collectionner les timbres suisses coupés?
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, II (1890), p. 59-60, 78-79.
63. **O. P[fe]nninger**. — Sind halbierte Schweizermarken sammelberechtigt?
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64. **R[eu]terskiold** (A. DE). — Devons-nous ou non collectionner les timbres suisses coupés?
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, II (1890), p. 78.
65. [Cut stamps].
See the article quoted below (n° 182) by Hans Kirchhofer entitled : *Einiges über Schweizermarken*, relative to the framing of the Federal cross, and to cut stamps.
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66. **Philippe**. — Schwindel-Vorsicht [Forgeries of cut stamps].
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, III (1891), p. 42-43.
67. **Kirchhofer** (H.). — Les Oblitérations des timbres-poste suisses.
Revue philatélique suisse, I (1891), p. 266-272, and plates XVIII to XXV.
68. **Pfenninger** (Otto). — Kantonale und Schweizerische Post-entwertungsstempel aus den Jahren 1850-54.
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69. **Pfenninger** (Otto). — Kantonale und schweizerische Postentwertungsstempel aus den Jahren 1850-54. — *Lausanne*, s. d. [1891], in-8°, 8 p. with plates.
(Cf. *Der Philatelist*, 1891, p. 194.)
70. Werg an die Kunkel [Swiss obliterations].
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, IV (1892), p. 18.
71. **Girsewald** (Baron DE). — Zeitgemässe Anregungen [Obliterations].
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, IV (1892), p. 29-32. Cf. *ibid.*, p. 33-34.
72. **Das Philat. Fegnest, N. 1**. — Rückbezügliches [Swiss obliterations].
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, IV (1892), p. 58-59.
73. **Rebsamen** (E -E.). -- Preisbewerbung [Swiss obliterations].
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, IV (1892), p. 67-68.

3° OBLITERATIONS

74. J. (E. DE) [**Kirchhofer**]. — Zur Entwertungs-Stempelfrage. *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, IV (1892), p. 75-76.
75. Beilage für Abstempelungssammler. Aus dem Postetat auf 1. Januar 1850. *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, V (1892), p. 59-63.
76. **Rakso** (sic) [**Rapso**]. — Welche Bedeutung hat das Sammeln von Abstempelungen? *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, VV (1892), p. 84-85.
77. **Rapso**. — Nach welchen Gesichtspunkten ist eine Spezialsammlung Schweiz. Abstempelungen einzurichten? *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, V (1892), p. 90-92.
78. Tagsatzungs-Zeiten [Obliterations]. *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, IV (1892), p. 92-93.
79. [**Jaquier** (J.).] — Fausses obliterations suisses. *La Philatélie helvétique*, I (1894), p. 24.
- 4° SWISS PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS
80. SCHWEIZERISCHE BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG, published by Ed. Riesen-Schwanden, 1875-1876 (9 numbers).
- Cf. H. Fraenkel. Chronologische Tabelle der deutschen philatelistischen Zeitschriften. *Berlin*, 1889, in-4°.
81. SCHWEIZER BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG, *Organ für die Gesamt-Interessen der Briefmarkenkunde* (published by R. Deyhle, in Berne), in-4°, 1879-1886 (8 years). From 1880, the title is: SCHWEIZER ILLUSTRIERTE BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG, *Organ für die Gesamt-Interessen der Philatelie*.
82. MITTEILUNGEN DES SCHWEIZER PHILATELISTEN-VEREINS, published by R. Deyhle, 1884 (1 number). Cf. H. Fraenkel. Chronologische Tabelle der deutschen philatelistischen Zeitschriften. *Berlin*, 1894, in-4°.
83. VEREINS-MITTEILUNGEN DES SCHWEIZERISCHEN PHILATELISTEN-VEREINS ZÜRICH, 1884-85 (12 numbers).
- Cf. Fraenkel. *Ibid.*
84. LE PHILATÉLISTE SUISSE, published by T. Geisendorf, 1888-1889, in-8°.
85. SCHWEIZER BRIEFMARKEN-JOURNAL, *journal suisse de timbrologie. Organ für die Gesamt-Interessen der Briefmarkenkunde. Redaction und Verlag: Hans Kirchhofer in Lausanne. Offizielles Organ des Philatelisten-Vereins Luzern. Organe officiel de la Société lausan-*

noise de timbrologie. In-4°, 1889-1895.

In 1890, 1891 and 1892 we find a number of Swiss philatelic clubs added to the list of the Societies of which this publication is described as the official organ, and in 1891 the word *Rédaction* is written *Redaktion*.

From the fourth year (1892), for the words *Redaktion* and *Verlag*: *Hans Kirchhofer in Lausanne*, the following are substituted *Herausgegeben unter der Leitung des Redaktionscomité der Schweizer Philatelisten-Vereine von Hans Kirchhofer in Lausanne*. The first seven months of 1892 are described as belonging to the fourth year, while, beginning with the August number of 1892, the title has on it: *V Jahrgang*.

From the sixth year, 1893, the title is as follows:

SCHWEIZER BRIEFMARKEN-JOURNAL, *Organ des Centralverbandes der Schweizerischen Philatelisten-Vereine (Philatelisten-Club St-Gallen, etc.). Herausgegeben vom Schweiz. Philatelisten-Verein, Basel*. In-4°, printed in Basle.

From the seventh year (1894), there is a new and more important modification of the title, which henceforward runs as follows:

SCHWEIZER BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG, *Offizielles Organ des Verbandes Schweizerischer Philatelisten-Vereine. — Organe officiel de l'Union des Sociétés philatéliques suisses (Verein für Briefmarkenkunde Aarau, etc.)*.

Dating from 1896, the editing of this journal passes into the hands of the Philatelic Society of Geneva. There is simply added the name of the Secretary: A. Gernandt-Roux. In 1898, the same journal passes over to the « Société lausannoise der Timbrologie », with A. de Reuters

kiöld and P. Rosselet as editors. Editorial offices, Lausanne; Publisher, J. Jaquier, Morges.

86. REVUE PHILATÉLIQUE SUISSE, *organe mensuel de la timbrologie postale, télégraphique et fiscale, publié sous la direction de Paul Stræhlin, avec le concours des principaux philatélistes. Organe officiel de la Société lausannoise de timbrologie*.

From the second year, the title is modified thus:

REVUE PHILATÉLIQUE SUISSE, *publiée sous la direction de Paul Stræhlin, avec le concours des principaux philatélistes. Organe officiel de la Société lausannoise de timbrologie et de l'Association des Sociétés philatéliques suisses*. (On numbers 7 and 8 is added: *et organe provisoire de la Société philatélique de Genève*.)

In the first year (1891) 9 numbers appeared; in the second (1892), 8 numbers. These represent the whole of this publication.

87. LA PHILATÉLIE HELVÉTIQUE, *journal des collectionneurs de timbres-poste, publié sous la direction de J. Jaquier, collectionneur, à Morges, 1893-1897*.

Small in-folio, 4 pages to each number. Number 2 was also published in German, under the title of *Die Helvetische Philatelie*.

N° 1 is merely a price list.

From the 1st of January 1896, the size changes, and each number consists of 16 pages large octavo, in a cover. This journal ceased to appear in December 1897.

II. — CANTONAL STAMPS

1° CANTONAL STAMPS IN GENERAL

88. **D[eyhle]** (R.). — Ueber Fälschungen von Kantonalmarken.

Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung, I (1879), n° 1, p. 3; n° 2, p. 2; n° 3, p. 2-3 (Basle Dove). — II (1880), n° 1, p. 4-5; n° 3, p. 21-22; n° 4, p. 30-31; n° 5, p. 40-41; n° 8, p. 66-67; n° 9, p. 75-76; n° 12, p. 103-105 (Geneva Stamps). — IV (1882), n° 5, p. 38-39; n° 9, p. 72-73 (Vaud stamps). — V (1883), n° 1, p. 5; n° 5, p. 41 (Neuchâtel stamp).

89. Photographien der Kantonalmarken [Advertisement of photographic reproductions of Swiss cantonal stamps].

Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung, I (1879), n° 6, p. 6.

90. **Schulze** (A.). — Falsche Kantonalmarken.

Weltpost, V (1880), n° 5, p. 42-43.

91. **Schulze** (A.). — Warnung vor falschen Kantonalmarken.

Der Philatelist, V (1884), n° 10, p. 121-122.

92. **G[eisendorf]** (T.). — Aperçu sur les timbres cantonaux suisses.

Le Philatéliste suisse, I (1888), p. 20, 29 and 32.

93. **Reuterskiöld** (A. DE). — Les timbres cantonaux de la Suisse et leurs falsifications. Travail présenté par M. A. de Reuterskiöld et publié par les soins de la Société lausannoise de timbrologie. — *Lausanne*, octobre 1889, in-8°, 47 p., with plates (cf. the *Adjonctions et rectifications* published in the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, II (1890), p. 30-31).

A second edition was published in October 1898.

A German translation of this work has been published under the following title:

Die Kantonalmarken der Schweiz und deren Fälschungen. Bearbeitet von A. de Reuterskiöld. In deutscher Sprache veröffentlicht durch die Redaktion der « Postwertzeichenkunde » und Hans Kirchhofer. — *Lausanne* (Extract from the *Postwertzeichenkunde*).

In 1890, the Lausanne Philatelic Society sold to an American the right of reproducing in the English language M. de Reuterskiöld's work.

(See *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, II (1890), p. 29.)

This English translation appeared in *The Metropolitan Philatelist* under the following title:

The Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland and their Falsifications,

- translated by Charles Gregory from the recent work issued by the « Société lausannoise de Timbrologie ».
- The Metropolitan Philatelist*, I (1890), p. 30-33; 53-57, 80-82; 101-102; 115-116; 144-147.
94. **Reuterskiöld** (A. DE). — Les Timbres cantonaux de la Suisse et leurs falsifications. *Adjunctions et rectifications*. *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, II (1890), p. 30-31 [Supplement to the above work].
95. **Flandrin** (VICTOR). — Wetterleuchten oder les *Timbres cantonaux de la Suisse* (Extract from the « Union postale universelle » the 10th of March 1892). *Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal*, IV (1892), p. 43-44.
96. **Veneziani** (E.). — Vente de timbres [at Geneva on the 4th of August 1895, and consisting chiefly of Cantonal stamps]. *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, VIII (1895), p. 70.
97. Falsche Kantonalmarken. *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, VIII (1895), p. 77-78.
98. La Chasse aux cantonaux. *La Philatélie helvétique*, II (1895), n° 12, p. 44.
99. **Pfenninger** (OTTO). — Allgemeine über Schweizer und Kantonale Postmarken. *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, IX (1896), p. 5-6, 15-16, etc.
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- In this article the points of difference between the five types of the plates of Zurich stamps were established for the first time.
105. **P.** (J.). — Les Timbres de Zurich [Letter dated February 21st, 1870 on their different types]. *Le Timbre-Poste*, VIII (1870), n° 87, p. 24.

106. **Pemberton**. — Notes and commentaries on recent discussions [Zurich stamps].

The Stamp-Collector's Magazine, IX (1871), p. 29-30.

107. **Earee** (THE REV. R. B.). — The Spud Papers; or, notes on Philatelic Weeds. LIII. Zurich.

The Philatelist, IX (1875), p. 169-171.

See above (n° 44) a mention of the work in which the Rev. R.B. Earee publishes his articles on forgeries under the title of *Album Weeds*.

108. **Moschkau** (D^r). — Zürich-Fälschungen.

Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal, (1876), p. 26.

109. **Schulze** (AD.). — Ueber Missbrauch von Züricher Kantonalmarken.

Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung, (1879), n° 6, p. 1-2.

Vide, in n° 11 of the year 1885 of this journal, the completion of the article.

110. [Zurich 4 rappen stamp, with cantonal tax instead of local tax. — A forgery submitted by Mr. Anderson to the French Philatelic Society for examination.]

Bulletin de la Société française de timbrologie (1880), p. 164-165.

111. Zürichermarken von 1843 ohne rote Linien.

Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung, III (1881), n° 1, p. 6, and n° 12, p. 101.

112. **Krause** (RICHARD). — Fälschungen von Kantonalmarken Zürich. *Der Philatelist*, IV (1883), p. 52-53 and 66.

113. Fälschungen, ZÜRICH [with dates in the corners].

Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung, VII (1885), n° 1, p. 11.

114. **Schulze** (AD.). — Ueber Missbrauch von Züricher Kantonalmarken.

Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung, VII (1885), n° 11, p. 92-93.

Reproduction of an article which appeared in 1879, with some modifications.

115. Mitteilung des Schweizerischen Philatelisten-Vereins Zürich [Imitation of a Zurich 4 rappen].

Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, V (1892), p. 70.

116. **Leutwyler** (R.). — Reparierete Platte der Zürich 6, type 3.

Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung, VIII (1895), p. 98-99.

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The Stamp-Collector's Magazine,
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119. Boley (Dr.). — Notes on the
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The Stamp-Collector's Magazine,
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120. Repandunensis. — A few Re-
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The Philatelist, I (1867), p. 138-139.

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122. Concerning Reprints [Swiss :
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The Stamp-Collector's Magazine,
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*Bulletin de la Société française de
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sented in the name of the Commission
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125. Sanson (ÉDOUARD). — Histoire
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timbrologie*, III (1883), p. 21-23.

Cf. in the same Bulletin, year 1881,
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redon upon the prizes awarded by that
Society.

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under the following title :

Geschichte der Genfermarken.

*Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-
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p. 80-81.

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126. Deyhle (R.). — Einiges über
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*Schweizer illustrierte Briefmarken-
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128. Schulze (Ad.). — Genf 5 c.
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Der Philatelist, IX (1888), p. 55-56.

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Revue philatélique suisse, I (1891), p. 20-33 and 36-54.

130. Charles Hentsch et les timbres de Genève.

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133. **Fenton**. — The Basle Stamp. *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, II (1864), p. 181-182.

134. **Magnus** (D^r) [D^r Legrand]. — Des réimpressions [Basle stamps of 1845].

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135. **Cooper** (J.-A.). — The Emblem of the Basle Stamp.

The Stamp-Collector's Magazine, VI (1868), p. 61.

136. **Moschkau** (D^r). — Fälschungen. I. Baseler Täubchen.

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142. Die Frankozettelchen oder Baseler Täubchen.

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144. Pemberton's corrections and criticisms [Neuchâtel stamp].
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146. Unused Vaud and Geneva Stamps.
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147. Genuine and forged Winterthur Stamp.
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155. **Dudley Atlee** (W.). — The Federal Stamps of Switzerland. *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, VIII (1870), p. 178-180, and IX (1871), p. 45.

156. **Schulze** (Ad.). — Anciens timbres suisses [« Poste locale » and « Rayons »].

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157. **Parisian Collector** (A.). — On the varieties of type of the early Swiss Federal Stamps.

The Stamp-Collector's Magazine, XI (1873), p. 12-14.

158. **Deyhle** (ROBERT). — Eine Stimme aus der Schweiz [Forgeries].

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159. Die neuen Schweizermarken [with an account of the types employed since 1850].

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160. Fälschungen. — Schweiz. [Forgery of « Poste Locale » stamps, effected by scraping the frame and applying over it red colour].

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161. Les Anciens Timbres de Suisse [« Poste Locale » with the framed cross].

Le Timbre-Poste (1871), n° 345, p. 194.

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162. **Leman** (E. VON) [HANS **Kirchhofer**]. — Die alten Briefmarken der Schweiz [Reply to an article by Moens upon the framing of the Federal cross in the « Poste Locale »].

Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal, III (1891), p. 65-66.

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165. Les Anciens Timbres suisses [« Poste locale » with framed cross].

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166. Les Anciens Timbres suisses. (Article by Moens extracted from the *Timbre-Poste*, n° 355).

Revue philatélique suisse, 2^e année (1892), p. 190-193.

167. N° 1, S[aint]-G[all]. [OTTO Pfenninger]. — Poste Locale [with framed cross].

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168. U. R. L. [U. Reich Langhans]. [Poste Locale with framed cross].

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170. Pfenninger (OTTO). — Anregungen und Wünsche [Plate of the « Ortspost »].

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173. A. Z. — [« Rayon » 5 Rp. dark blue, black print, coloured paper].

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174. Die älteste Too Late-Marke [« Rayon » with « zu spät »].

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175. Deyhle (ROBERT). — Rayon 1851, 10 Rp. gelb mit eingefasstem Kreuz.

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176. Lane (R.). — [Forgeries of the 5 rappen stamps of 1852].

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177. N° 1, Saint-Gallen [O. Pfenninger]. — [Framing of the cross of « Rayons » I and II].

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179. **Schulze (Ad.)**. — Die Rayon-
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191. [Swiss 20 centime stamp, brown (in place of orange)].
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ERRATA

- Page 18, line 17, *read* accelerating *instead of* accerleating.
- Page 32, line 26, *read* decision *instead of* de cision.
- Page 51, line 10, *read* indemnify *instead of* indemnity.
- Page 63, line 14, *read* postillions *instead of* postilions.
- Page 73, in the margin, line 3, *read* Ortspost *instead of* Ortpost.
- Page 76, line 33, *read* A similar design *instead of* Similar design.
- Page 119, line 9, *read* oxidation *instead of* oxidazion.
- Page 125, in the margin, line 3, *read* annulling *instead of* annulling.
- Page 126, in the note, *read* 29th *instead of* 29th.
- Page 127, line 1, *read* ANNULING *instead of* ANNULING.
- Page 134, in the note, *read* p. 122 *instead of* p. 121.
- Page 151, line 27, *read* ANNULING *instead of* ANNULING.
- Page 163, No. 22, line 2, *read* 23rd April *instead of* 23 avril.
- Page 165, line 18, *read* Hanz *instead of* Hanz.
- Page 172, No. 96, line 1, *read* Erlenbach *instead of* Erlenlach.
- Page 180, line 1, *read* Geuensee *instead of* Genensee.
- Page 248, No. 76, line 5, *read* XV *instead of* VV.
- Page 254, No. 140, 2nd col., line 3, *read* Briefmarkenfälschung *instead of*
Briefmarkenfälschungs.

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