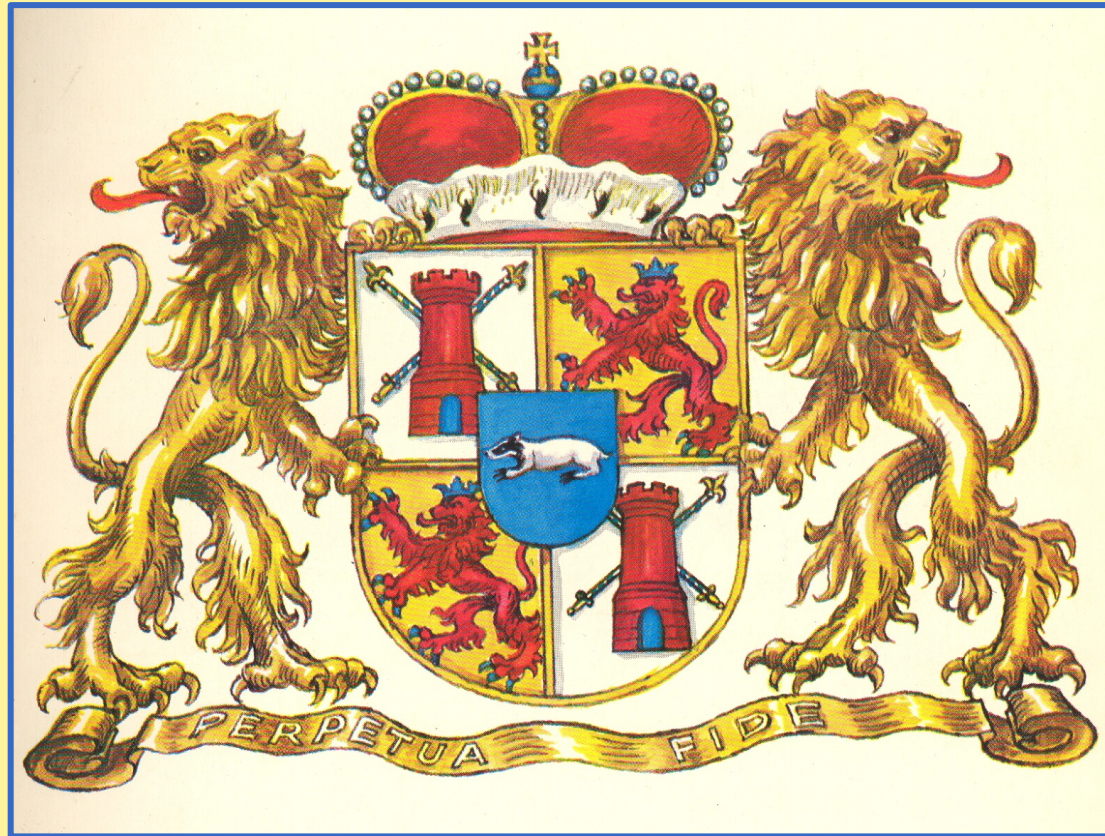


Development of the European Postal Service under Thurn und Taxis * de la Tour et Tassis *



Coat of arms of the House of Thurn und Taxis

Michèle CARTIER FRPSC

The House of Thurn and Taxis became famous in European history, for having organized and directed from the sixteenth century until 1871 most of the postal service, with the title of Master General of Posts, in all Habsburg possessions and the Holy Roman Empire.

Official site of *Héraldique européenne*



François de Tassis

(1459-1517)

After a painting by Holbein the Younger

1935

PLAN

- I. Introduction
- II. The House of Thurn and Taxis
- III. Postal organization
- IV. German history
- V. Stamps, covers and cachets

I. INTRODUCTION

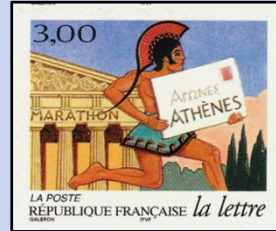
1. L'ANTIQUITÉ

1.1. Les Perses



Cyrus le Grand (559-529 av. J.-C.)
fondateur de l'empire perse

1.2. les Grecs



Phidippidès, ce messenger courut
40 km pour annoncer la victoire
des phalanges grecques sur les
Perses à Marathon

1.3. les Romains

Timbre auto-collant
issu d'un carnet de 1998



Selon la légende, le coureur
serait mort d'épuisement ...

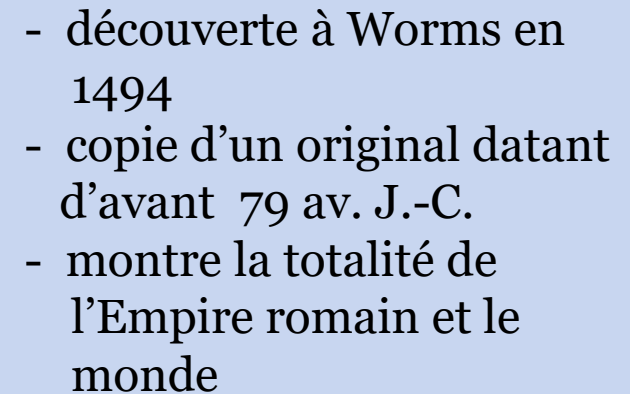
Le *cursus publicus* était le service de poste impérial de l'Empire romain.

- au début, messenger à pied, puis à cheval
- remplacé par la *raeda*, voiture hippomobile à 2 ou 4 chevaux
- postes de relais, les *mutationes*

II^e siècle → début V^e siècle



- la *Tabula Peutingeriana* ou ‘table de Peutinger’



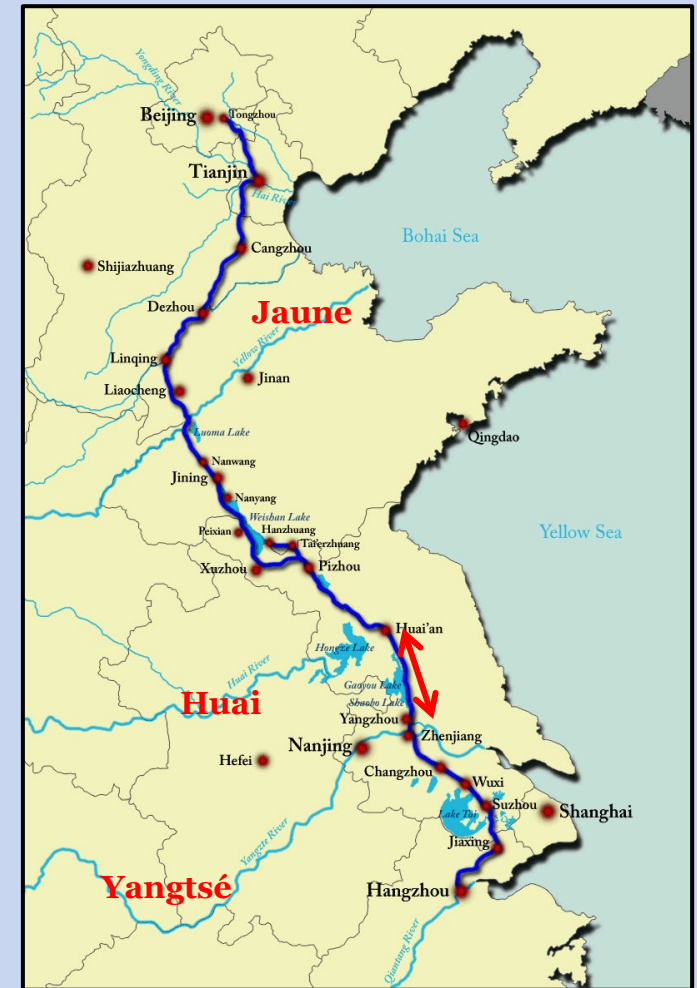
- les routes et les distances entre les villes sont correctement indiquées

L: 6.82m x h:0,34



1.4. Les Chinois

- Dynastie Zhou Vè siècle av. J.-C.: construction du Grand Canal Impérial
- Utilisation des grands fleuves: Yangtsé, Huai et le fleuve Jaune
- IIè siècle av. J.-C: **découverte de la fabrication du papier**
- Dynastie Yuan XIIè siècle:
 - intégration de la poste Örtöö (Yam)
 - poste mongole
 - 200,000 chevaux
 - 10,000 postes de relais



Grand Canal Impérial
- de Hangzhou à Beijing



les chevaux



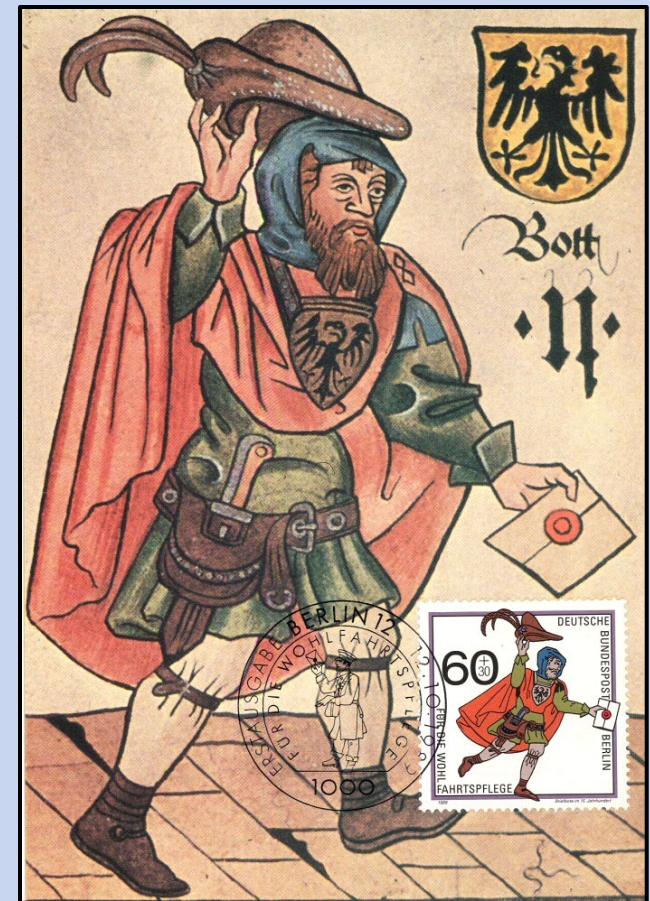
les yaks



les rennes

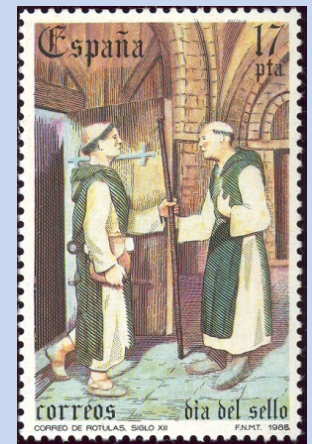
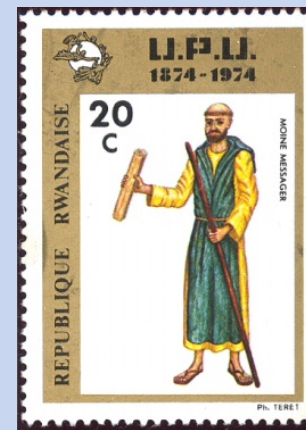
2. LE MOYEN-ÂGE (du V^e au XV^e siècle)

Depuis de nombreux siècles, des courriers ont parcouru les routes: César, Charlemagne, Philippe le Bon, Louis XI, les villes hanséatiques avaient des messagers. Les troubadours, les moines, les marchands se chargeaient de lettres dont le sort demeurait hasardeux.



MESSAGERS ROYAUX AU DÉBUT DU MOYEN-ÂGE

- La poste des monastères
 - grands ordres religieux se développent
 - communication entre les monastères
- La poste des universités
 - XIII^e siècle, grand essor de la culture
 - communication entre les grands centres culturels
 - communication des étudiants avec leurs familles



Un moine-messager ou
rotularius
portant un *rotulus*



- Les troubadours

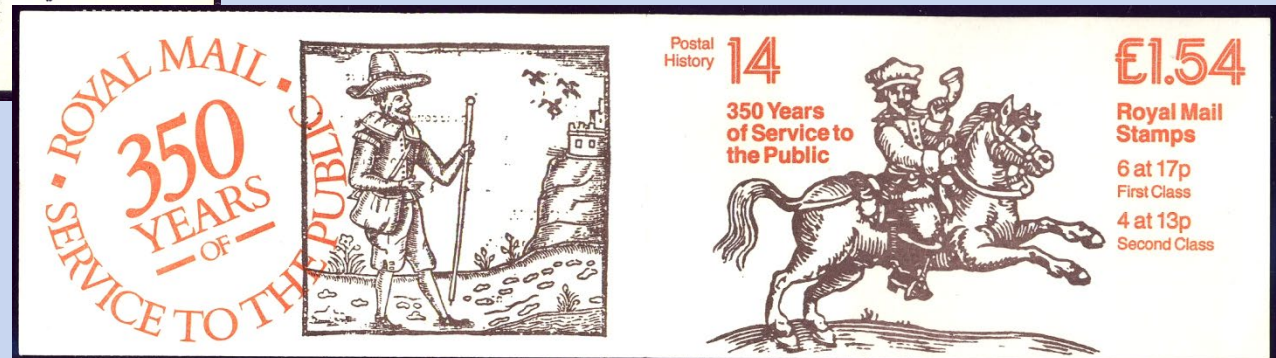


- La poste des villes et des communes
 - les villes se développent et
 - organisent un système de courrier

- La poste *Metzger* ou la poste des bouchers - XII^e siècle
 - les associations de commerçants vont former des guildes ou corporations
 - la plus populaire et la plus répandue en Allemagne est celle des bouchers
 - déplacements fréquents et réguliers
- utilisation du cor de poste
- remplacés par la poste de *Thurn und Taxis* en 1637



C. Wapler est une importante maison de ventes sur offres en histoire postale à Berlin.



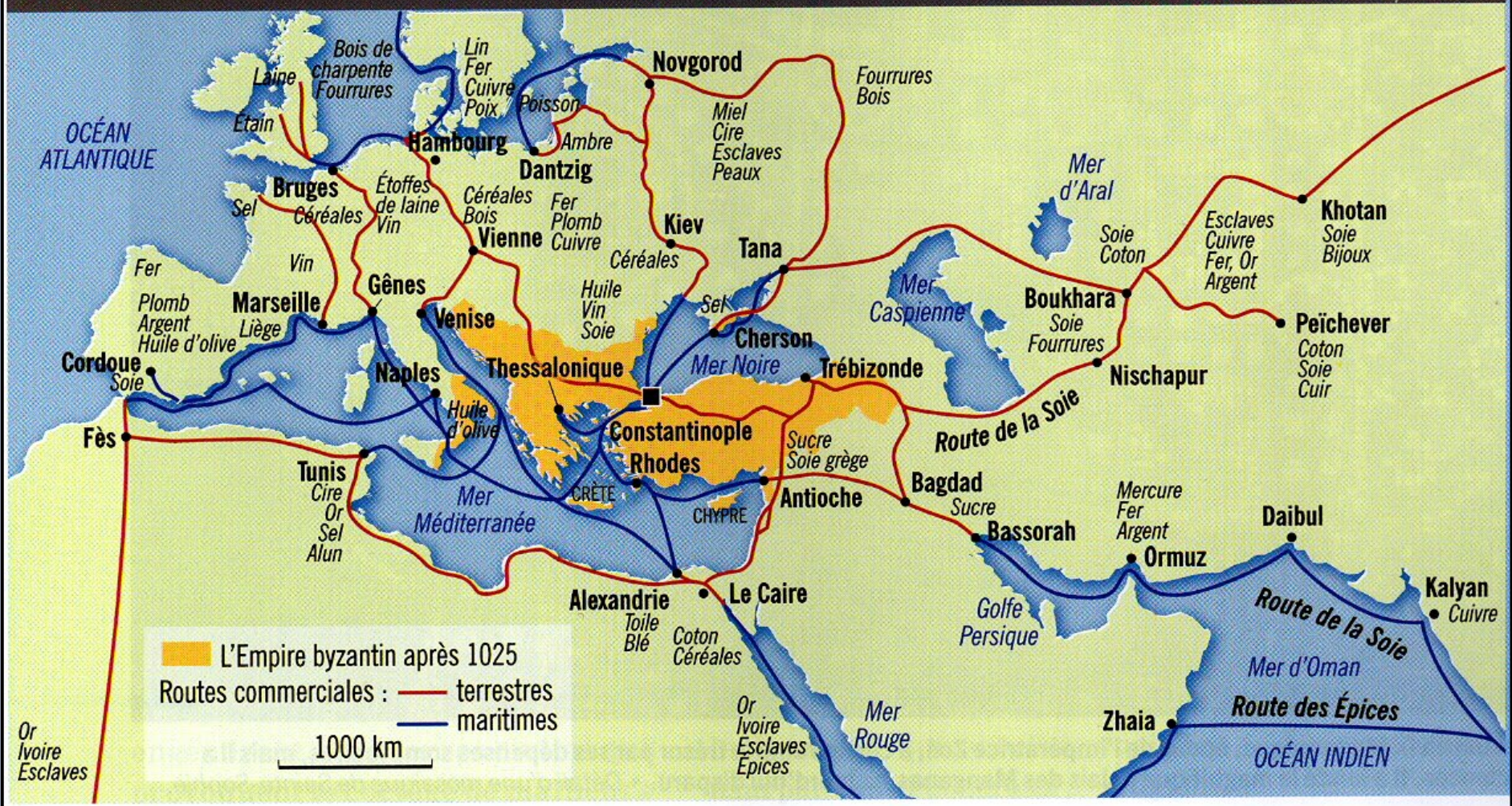
Carnet. Grande-Bretagne. 1985

À la fin du Moyen-Âge, nous avons donc:

- une multiplicité de services qui fonctionne parallèlement avec la poste royale
- au XIII^e siècle, avec
 - l'augmentation du commerce → nouvelle classe sociale: la bourgeoisie
→ utilisation des grandes routes commerciales
 - l'apparition du papier de qualité depuis Al-Andalus
 - la naissance du texte, uniformité scripturale
 - l'essor des universités
 - la naissance de l'imprimerie (Gutenberg, 1450)
 - les services de poste deviennent insuffisants
 - on exige un système plus régulier, plus sûr

La famille Tassis va pouvoir développer un système postal qui, au XVI^e siècle, va desservir une grande partie de l'Europe.

Les grandes routes commerciales



II. THE HOUSE OF *THURN UND TAXIS*

- first recorded reference in 1251: Omodeo Tasso (Tassi, Tassis, Taxiis, Taxis...)
- the family resided in the village of CORNELLO near Bergamo in Lombardy, Italy
→ *Compagnia del Corrieri Bergamaschi*

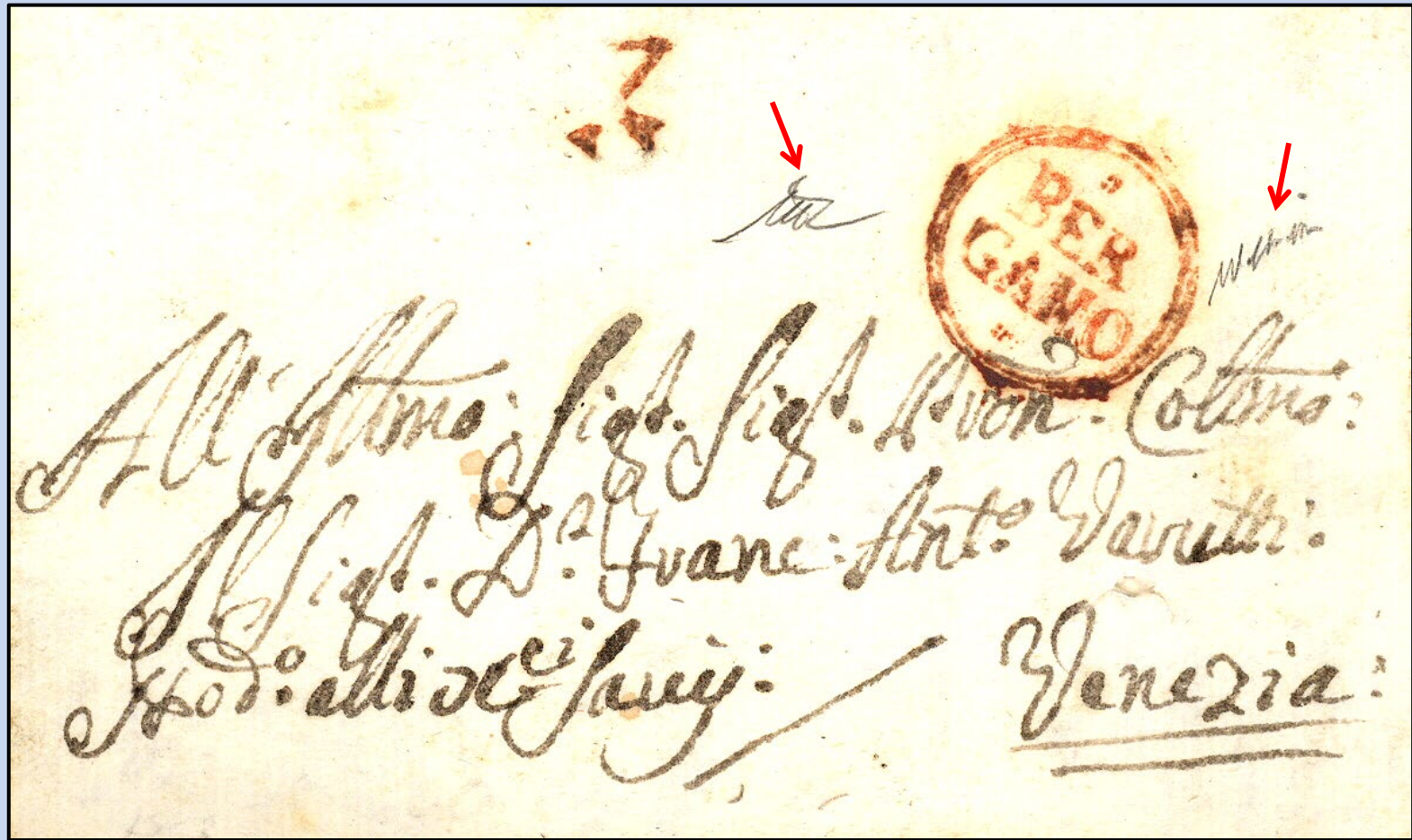


- origin of the family name (Tasso)
3 versions....

Booklet. Italy. 1993



- The Tassis family operated a well-organized courier service in Lombardy during many centuries.
- In 1305, members of the Tassis family formed the *Compagnia del Corrieri della Serenissima* (Illustrious Signoria)



Cover 1760 from Bergamo to the Republic of Venice.

Postmark of **BERGAMO**: double circle.

Experts signatures: Drs. Vollmeier and Migliavacca

The name keeps recurring on lists of couriers in Venice, Rome, Milan.

In the XVth century, Alessandro Tassis became Postmaster General in the Pontifical States.



Letter of 1817 from the *Legazione di Ravenna* to Castel del Rio, province of Bologna via Imola

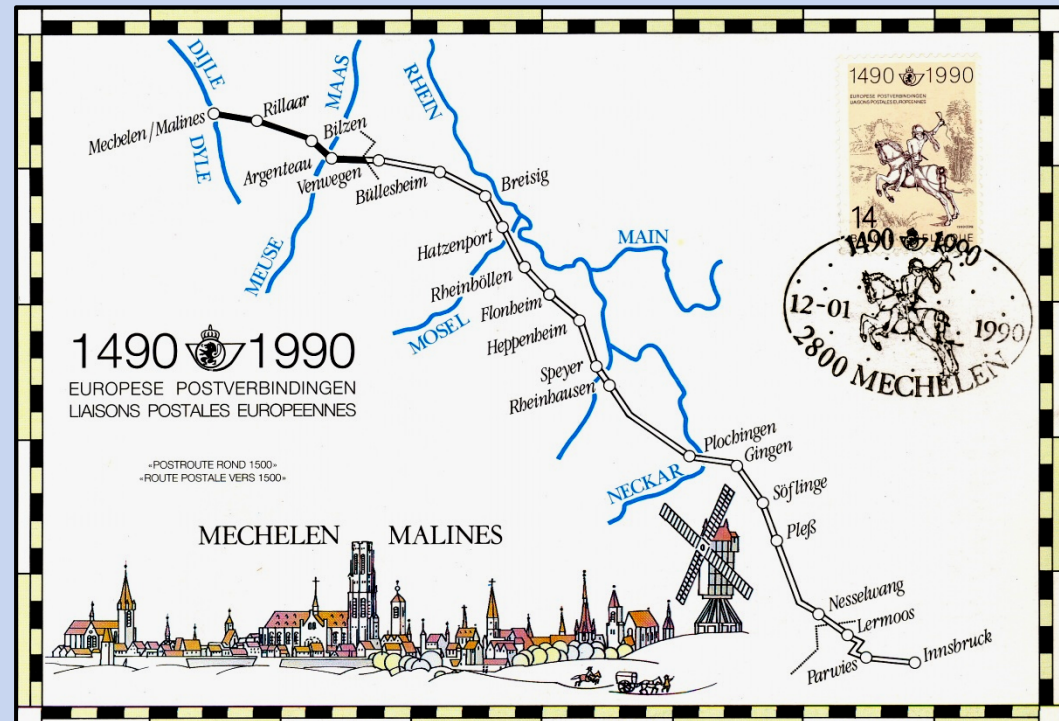
Signature of the papal legate of Ravenna, Cardinal Alessandro Malvasia.



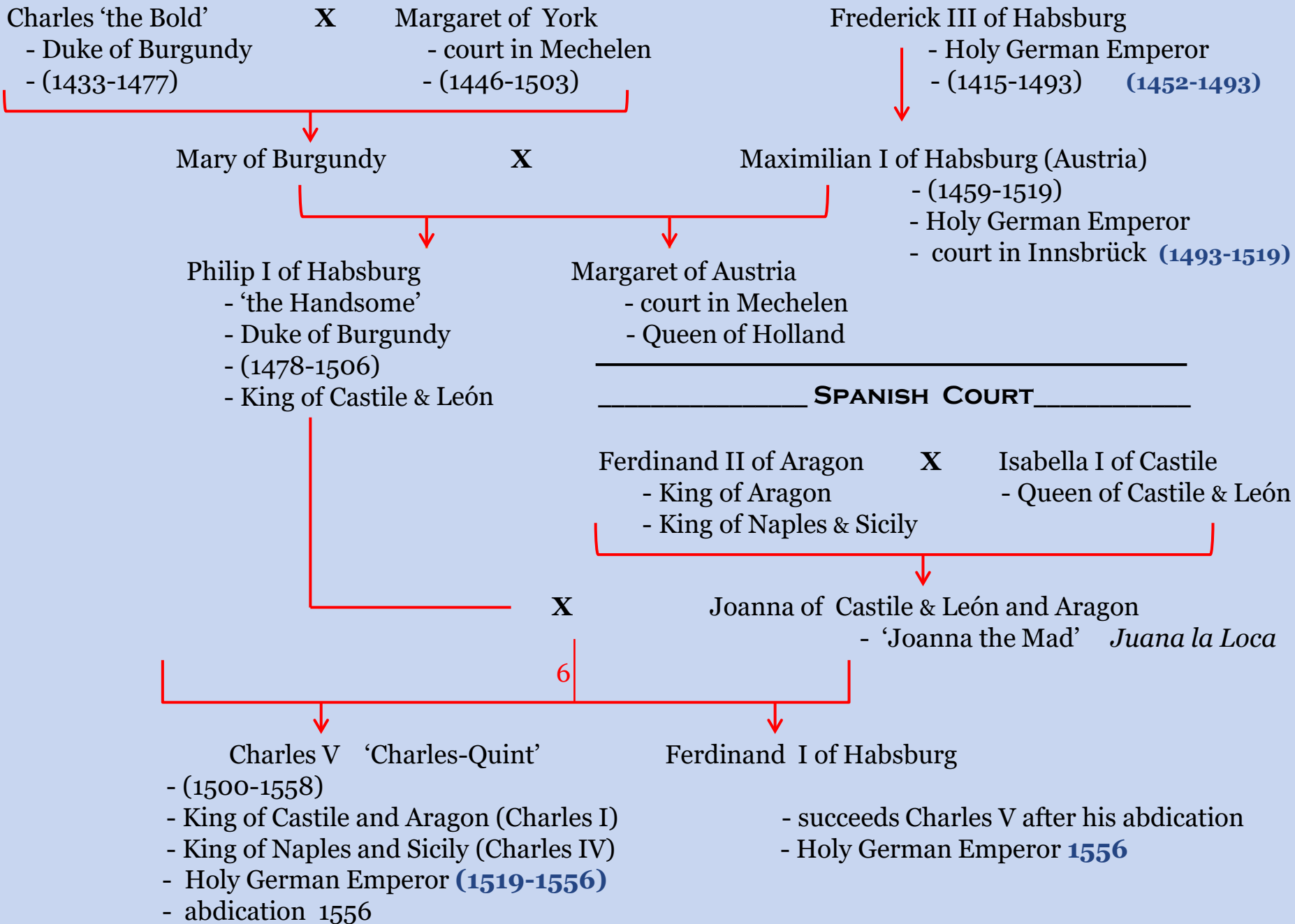
- In the second half of the XVth century, Alessandro Tassis established a mail service for the Pope between Milan and Innsbrück.
- ~1450-1460, Frederick III asked Ruggero Tassis to establish the same postal service for him between Innsbrück, Italy and Austria
 - Ruggero Tassis received the titles of 'Imperial Post-Master-General' and 'Knight and Gentleman of the Court'
 - «Chevalier et Gentilhomme de la cour»



- The postal service connected the two poles of the empire: Innsbrück and Mechelen.

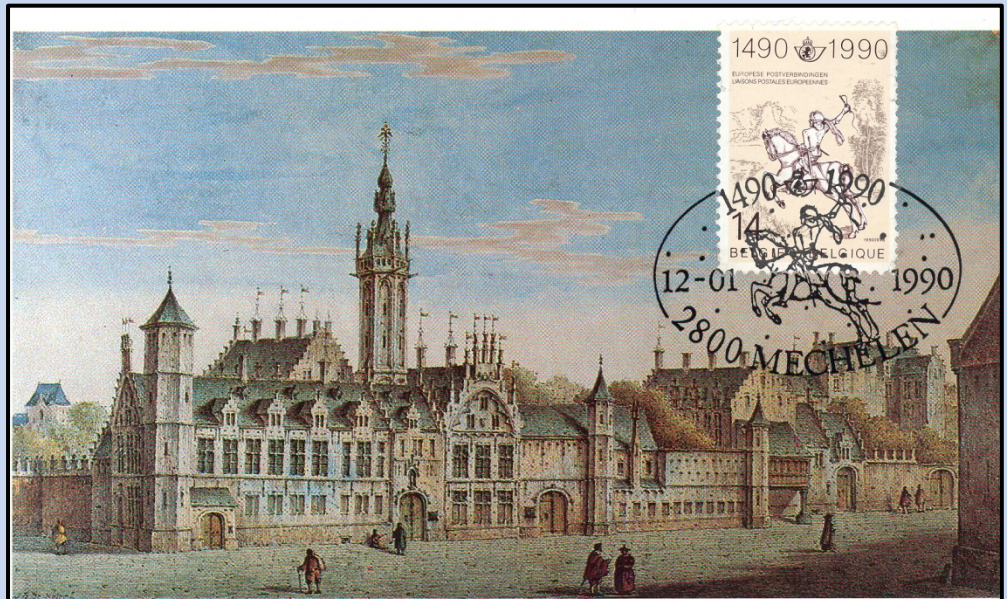








Margaret of York's residence: Mechelen castle



500
Jahre Post



500
Jahre Post



Maximilian I of Habsburg
Holy German Emperor
Innsbrück castle



HOLY GERMAN EMPIRE (1789)



In 1500, François Tassis became 'Post-Master-General' for the Emperor Maximilian I

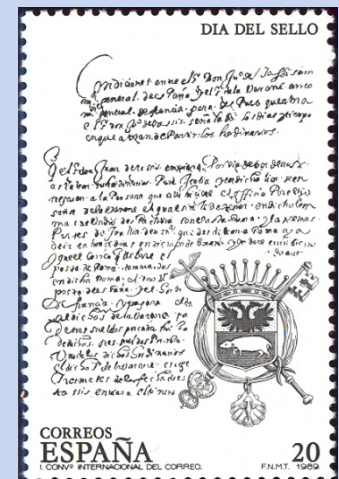


Philip I the Handsome



Maximilian I
& François Tassis

In 1505, Philip I, King of Castile, appointed François Tassis «*Maestro Mayor des Hostes, Postas y Correos*». From that time on, routes were opened to forward letters from Spain to the Netherlands and Germany.



François Tassis



Tunisia



Algeria

Color proof signed by the engraver Jean Pheulpin

In 1509, Maximilian I ennobled François Tassis and his nephews, Johann Baptista, Simon and Mateo. →

François germanized his name:

Franz von Taxis



Margaret of Austria



- Ferdinand of Aragon died in 1516
 - Charles became King (Aragon, Castile...) → *Carlos I* →
 - in 1519, he was crowned Emperor of the Holy German Empire
 - he moved to Brussels → Charles V
- from now on, the imperial couriers left from Brussels towards Spain, Germany, France, Rome, Verona, Naples.

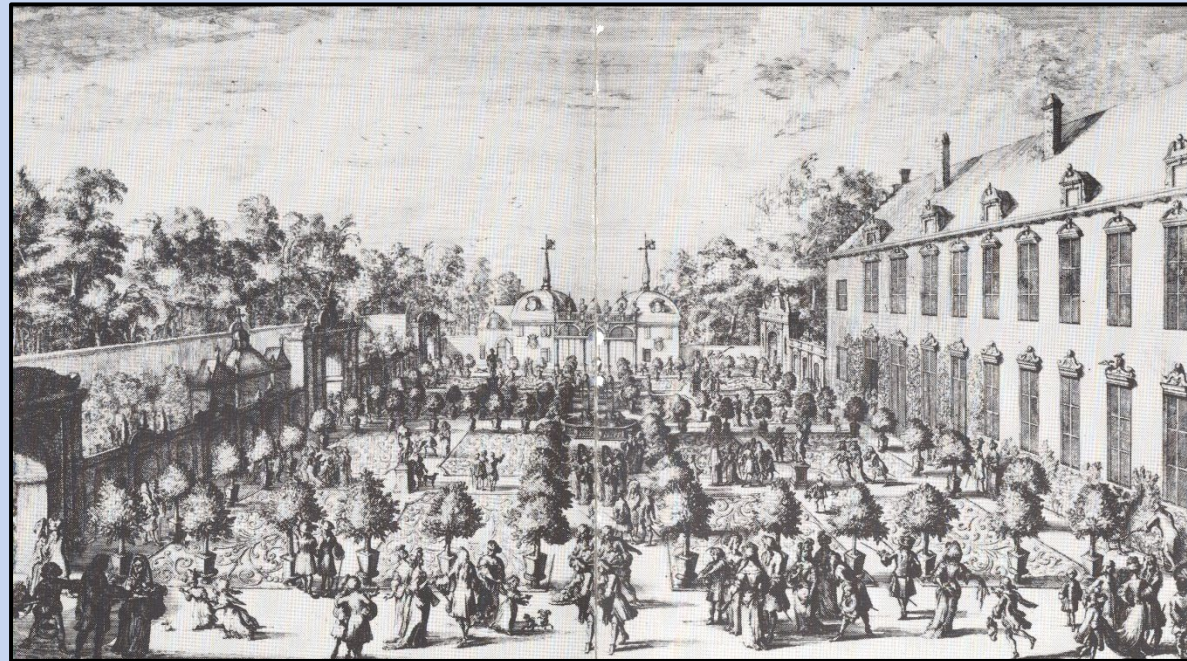


Carlos I

- Franz von Taxis → 'Post-Master General'
- **monopoly** : other systems were forbidden to convey letters by relays



von Taxis castle in Brussels



The gardens which were used for lavish celebration



2000

2006

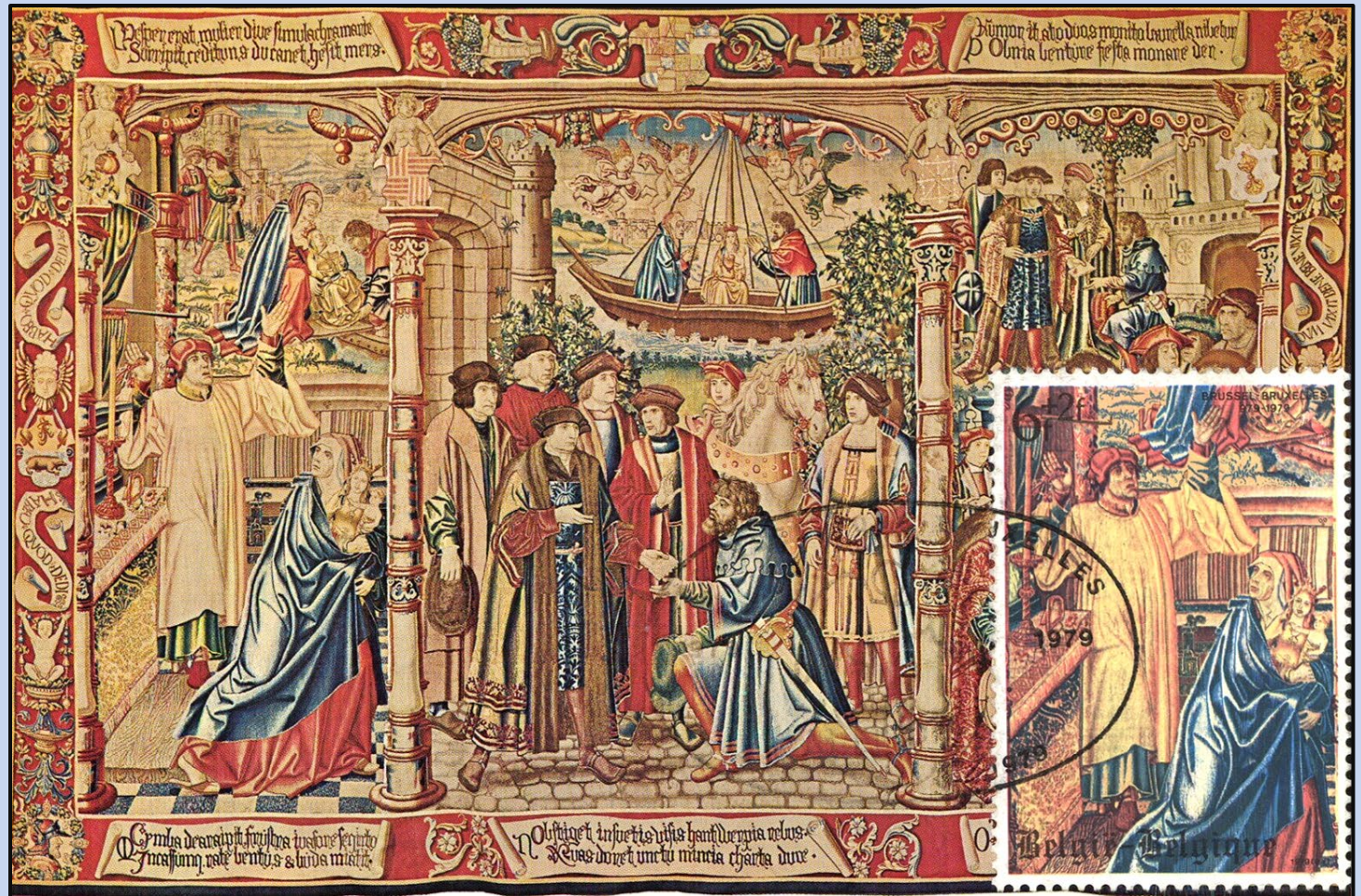
50 sellos de correos de 0,29 €.—CENTENARIOS
V Centenario de la llegada de la familia Tassis a España.—2006



0000533

His castle faced Notre-Dame-des-Victoires-au-Sablon church where François de Tassis erected the burial chapel of his family.





He orders four magnificent tapestries to the artist Bernard van Orley to adorn the chapel.

François de Tassis died on December 9 1517; in his will, he expressed the wish that his nephews Johann Baptista, Simon and Mateo would continue his work.

Charles V confirmed the appointment; Baptista received the title of «Post-Master General», Mateo was sent to Spain to take charge of that end of the business and Simon took charge of Sicily and Naples

The 17th century marked a period of social advancement for the family.



François



Johann Baptista



Baron Leonard I
1608



Count Lamoral
1624



Count Leonard II
and his spouse
Alexandrine de Rye
«Imperial Post-Mistress
General » in 1628.



*



* In 1615, the Emperor rewarded the services of the family by granting the position of «Imperial Postmaster General» as an **hereditary right in the male line of succession**.

In 1628, the Taxis Post reached its greatest expansion.

→ The 12 largest cities of the Empire had a Taxis at the head of the postal service.

- from the North Sea → Mediterranean
- from Spain → Austria



Count Lamoral Claudius von Thurn und Taxis

He engaged 3 genealogists to search for a suitable family tree.

They found in Italy impoverished descendants of a noble family named *della Torre de Valsassina*.



Stamp from 1960 of a tapestry drawn by Nicolas van der Horst and Daniel Eggermans of Brussels in 1666. ↔





Eugene Alexander received the title of Prince of Spain and of the German Empire in 1695.

In 1714, the prince relocated the headquarters of its postal operations to Frankfurt am Main.



Thurn und Taxis castle
in Frankfurt am Main



Headquarters in Frankfurt– street side

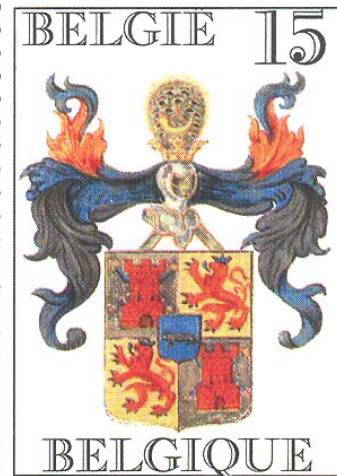


Headquarters – courtyard

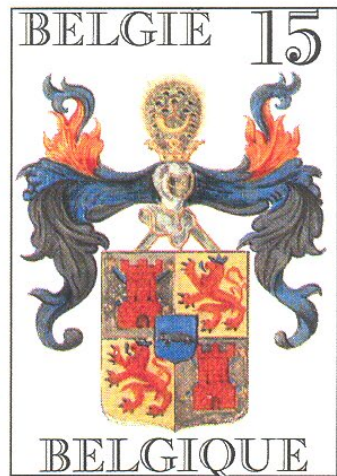
✱

✱

Thurn und Taxis 1992 (15) PPGDS



Thurn und Taxis 1992 (15) PPGD9



Thurn und Taxis 1992 (15) PPGDS

U. S. IX. 92

E

III. POSTAL ORGANIZATION

François de Tassis proved as able an organizer as he was a shrewd business man. He signed treaties with the heads of state of every principality that he crossed.

He built his system on relays:

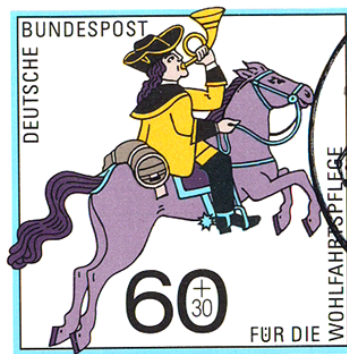
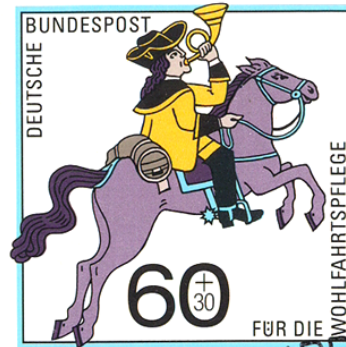
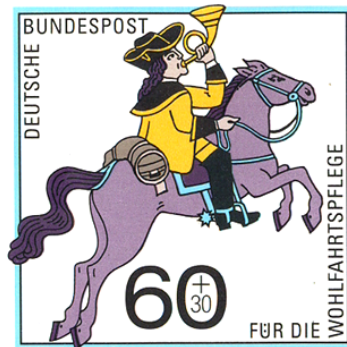
- relay at every 40 km
- messenger and horse changed
- log book
- sealed mail pouch
- postal routes / great trade arteries
- opening and maintaining new roads
- care of horses / carriages

- imperial post... and private mail
- wagon / coach (passengers)
- **posthorn**

Brussels to Innsbrück: 5 days in summer
Brussels to Paris: 44 hours
Brussels to Lyon: 4 days in summer
Brussels to Granada: 15 days in summer ...



Imperial relay station in Augsburg



Einschreiben

Herrn
Anton Daffner
Petersberg 11
5378 Blankenheim



W.A. Mozart. K.320 Serenade No.9 in D - «Posthorn». Salzburg 1779.

Einschreiben

1085 Berlin
ZPF

951



Historische Posthausschilder



HISTORISCHE POSTHAUSSCHILDER



10

DDR

HISTORISCHE POSTHAUSSCHILDER



20

DDR

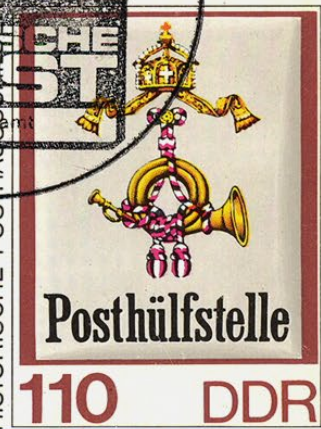
HISTORISCHE POSTHAUSSCHILDER



50

DDR

HISTORISCHE POSTHAUSSCHILDER



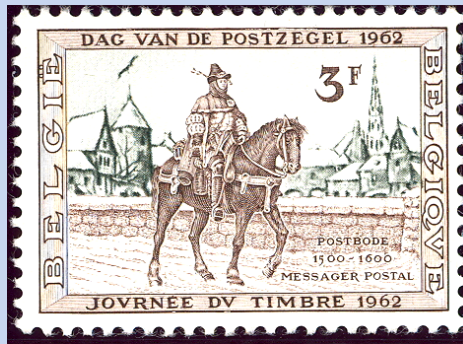
110

DDR

Karl-Heinz Beck
Kastanienallee 19
2408 Timmendorfer Strand
T. 04503 - 13 94

Posthausschilder - Postal Sign

The couriers

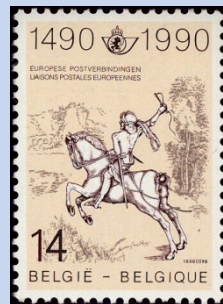


1962



1966

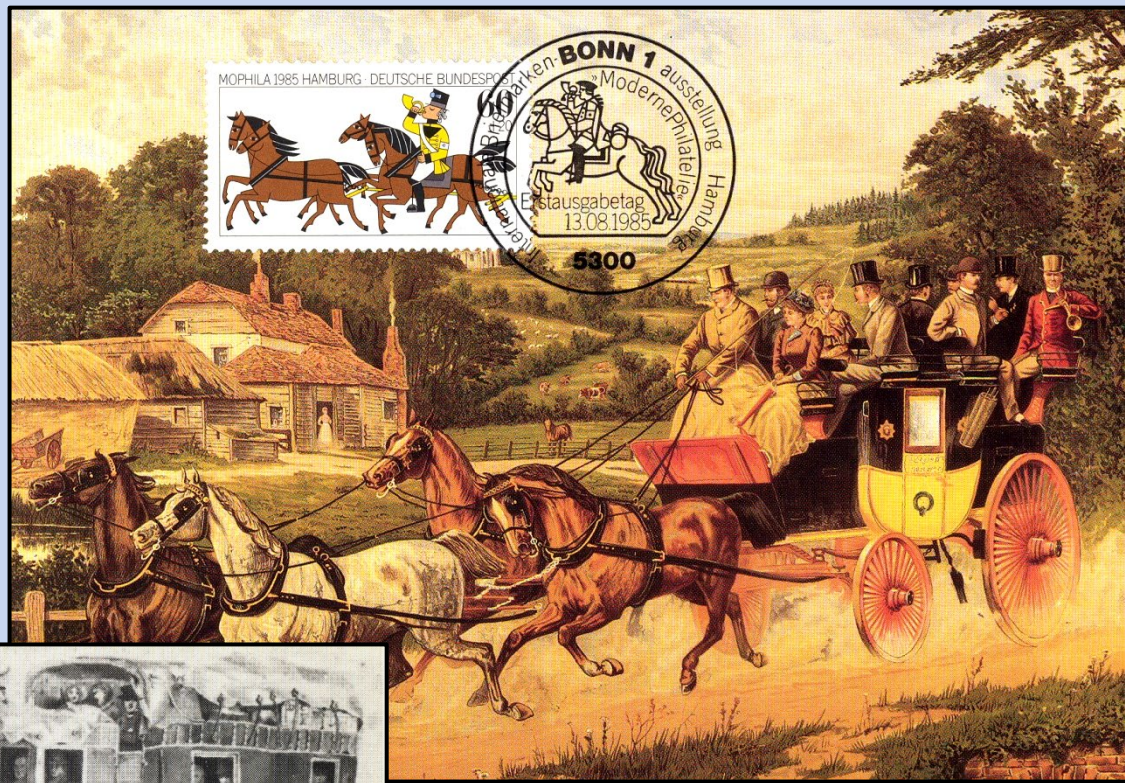
- imperforate stamp of 1962 with ovpt issued for 75th anniversary of the *Fédération belge de philatélie*.
- Symbol of I.P.F.



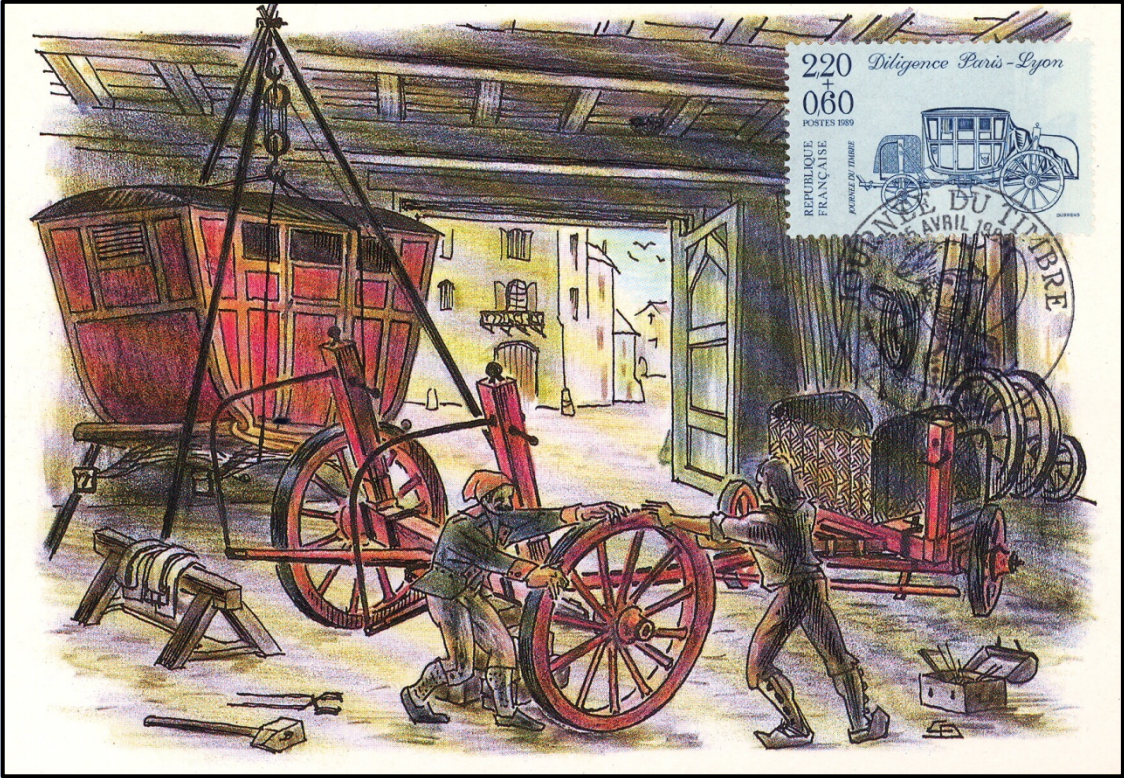
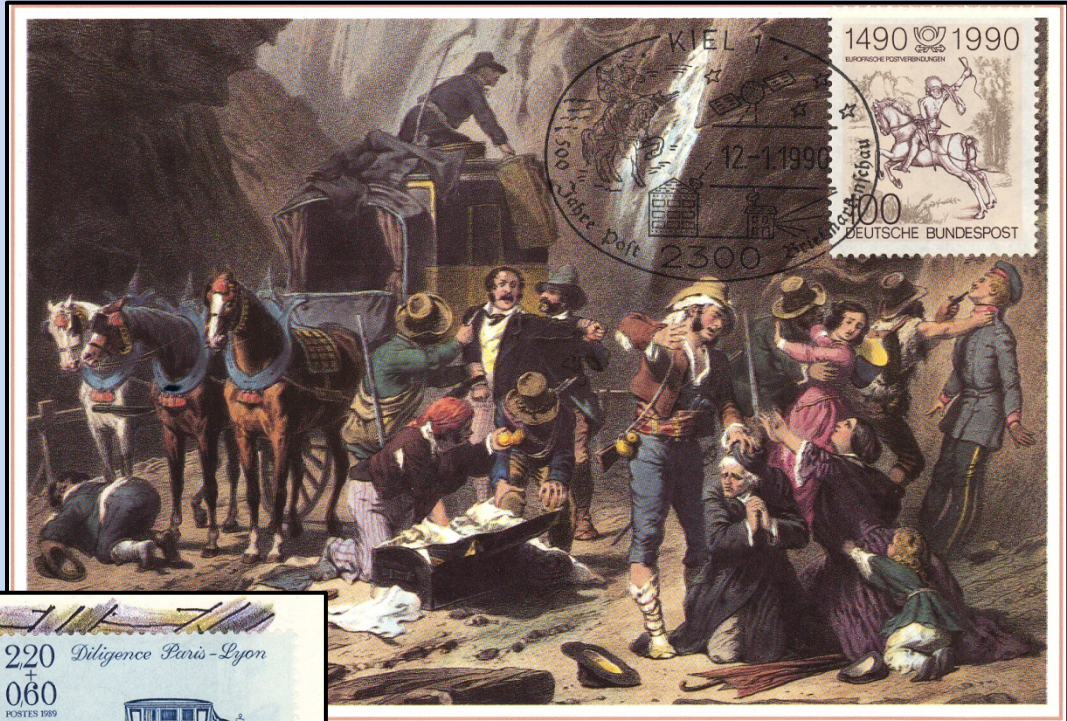
Joint issues of 1990
W. Germany/Est-Germany
Austria/Belgium/Berlin



The mail coach →
diligence



← The «malle-poste»



Robbery ...

Setbacks ...

IV. A BRIEF HISTORY OF GERMANY

- Holy Roman Empire (of the German Nation) 962 – 1806
 - consisted of principalities, duchies, Free Cities ... (+500)
 - they had to submit to the laws of the Imperial Diet
- Confederation of the Rhine (*Rheinbund*) 1806 – 1813
 - following Napoleon's victory at the Battle of Austerlitz
 - Emperor Francis II dissolved the Empire
 - 35 states and Hanseatic cities → Napoleon became their 'protector'
 - **end of the Imperial Post** → the office of «Post Master General» ceased to exist → *T & T* → monopoly as a private company → some States break away from the monopoly of the *T&T* postal service
 - 1813: French invasion of Russia → defeat of Napoleon → abdication 1814
 - 1815: Congress of Vienna:
 - ↓
 - *T & T* received fair compensation for its loss of revenue
- German Confederation (*Deutscher Bund*) 1815 – 1866
 - 39 states
 - **Thurn und Taxis** → **issued stamps in 1852**
 - rivalry between Austria and Prussia
 - **1866. Austro-Prussian War** → ended in favour of Prussia
 - dissolution of the German Confederation

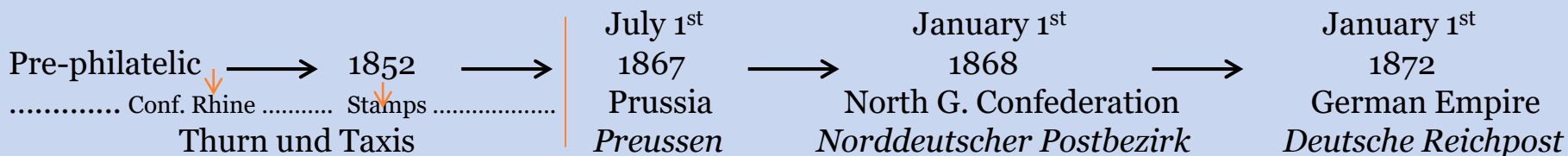


- North German Confederation (*Norddeutscher Bund*) 1867 – 1871
 - 22 states - Otto von Bismark (foreign minister) president: King Wilhelm of Prussia
 - 1867. Prussia took over the Thurn und Taxis Post - compensation
 - *Preussen* stamps → July 1st 1867 to December 31 1867 - (6 months)
 - states united their postal services → Heinrich von Stephan
→ *Norddeutscher Postbezirk* stamps
→ from January 1st 1868 to December 31 1872
- German Empire (*Deutsches Kaiserreich*) 1872
 - from January 1st 1872 → *Deutsche Reichspost* stamps

* * * * *

International conference in Bern 1874

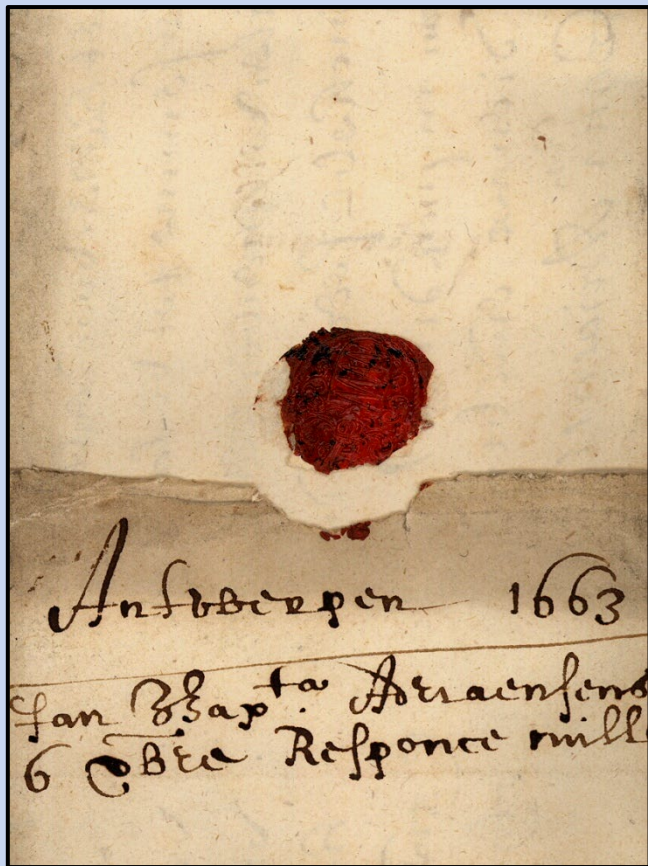
→ «General Postal Union» (G.P.U.) → U.P.U.(1878)



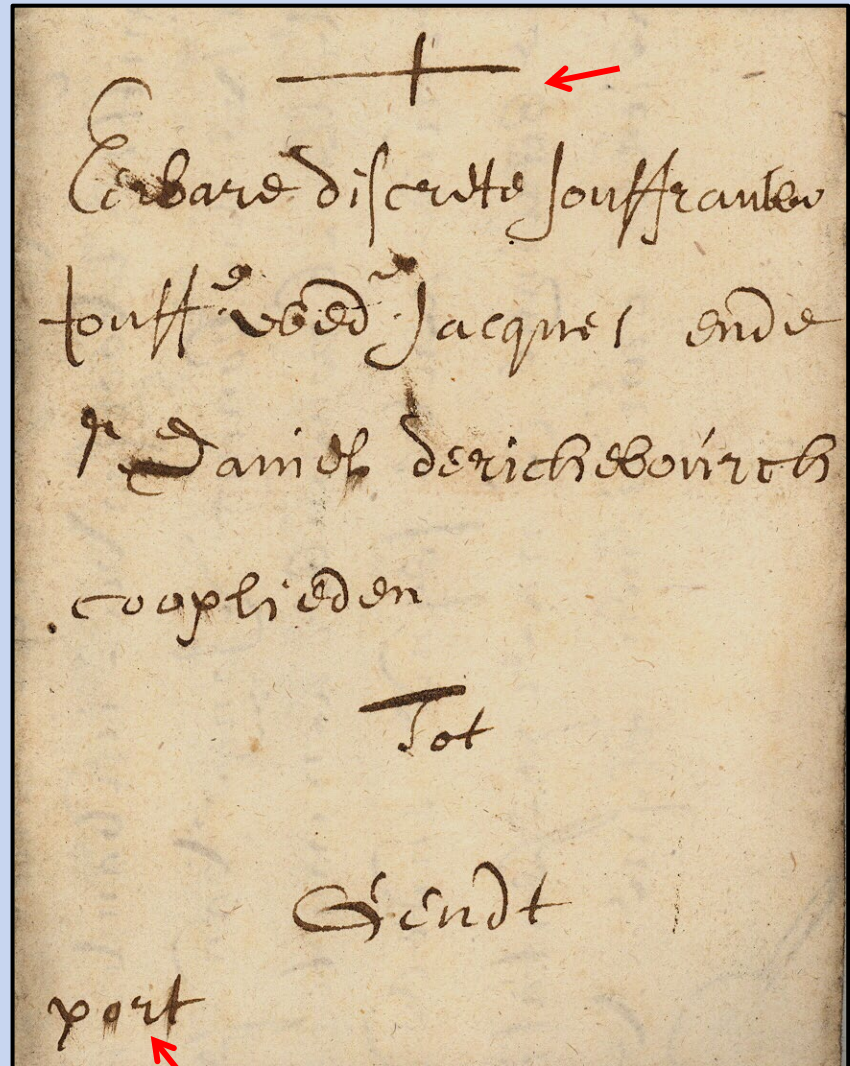
V. STAMPS, COVERS AND CACHETS

HOLY ROMAN (GERMAN) EMPIRE

- **1663** Stampless folded letter from Antwerp to Ghent



back



Postage paid by sender

+ Laus Deo 6 December 1663 in Antwerpen

onsieur

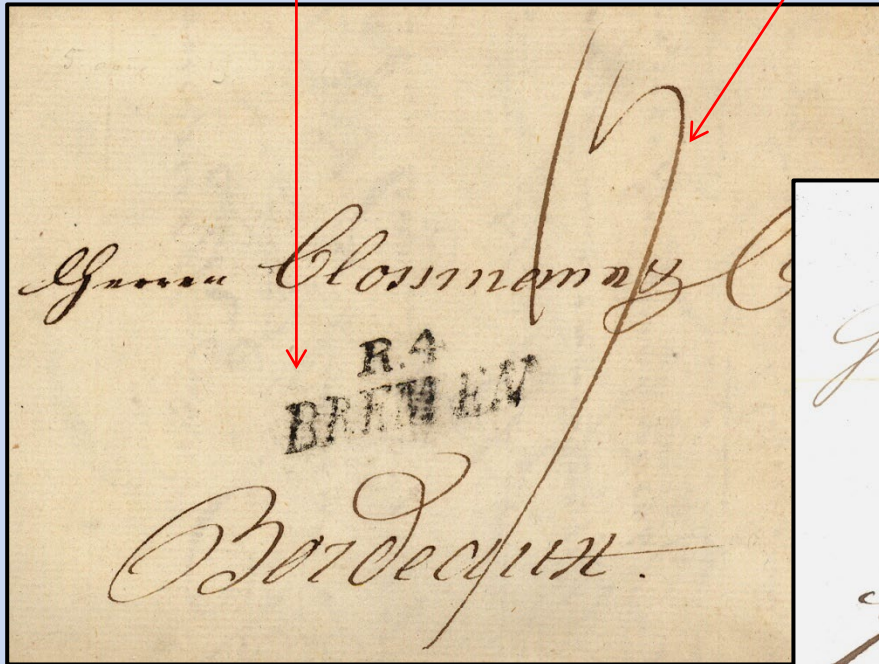
onsieur Jacques Goovaert
marckant

A Gand

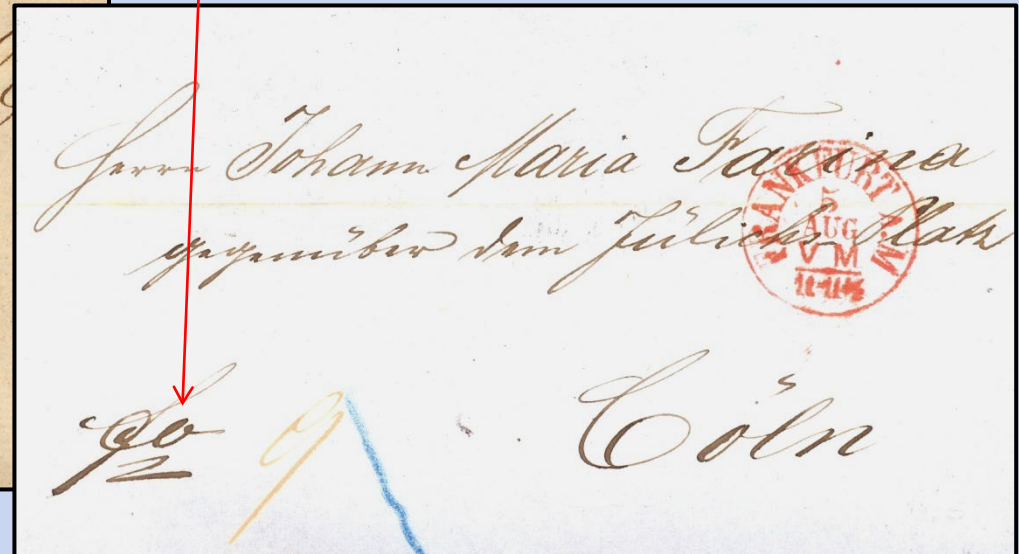
Stampless folded letter dated 1666 from Antwerp to Ghent.
Salutation and ornamentations.

On a stampless folded letter, we have:

- a postmark of origin ...
- taxes being paid by the recipient: Postage due (Port dû)
 - manuscript marking: 17 dc
- taxes may be paid by the sender: Prepaid (Port payé)
 - early, manuscript mark: porto, franco, frei, bezahlt
 - later, handstamp: PP, PD (prepaid to destination)



1805



1865

The rate depends on:

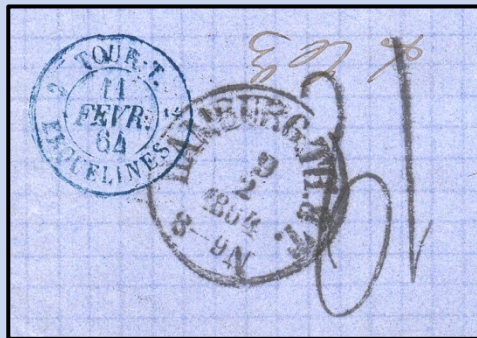
- W**underschönliche anzeigung aller Städte die weit von
 Augsburg in die lufften zu raßen sambt der Fürnembssten flecken Dörffer vñ
 kloster so dar zu wesen ordentlich vnd vnder schiedlich ten ampt sein zuuor der
 gleichen an Tag nufft hinnen gar lustig vnd nützlich zu gebrauchen.
-
- The map is a circular diagram with a central illustration of the Augsburg city hall and gate. The city is labeled 'AUGSBURG' and 'OCCIDENT' and 'ORIENS'. The map is divided into sectors, each representing a city or town, with lists of nearby villages and distances. The cities listed around the circle include: Stat. Hailbrunn, Stat. Deggendorf, Stat. Landshut, Stat. Burghausen, Stat. Deggendorf, Stat. Hailbrunn, Stat. Deggendorf, Stat. Landshut, Stat. Burghausen, Stat. Deggendorf, Stat. Hailbrunn, Stat. Deggendorf, Stat. Landshut, Stat. Burghausen. The map is a historical document, likely a woodcut, showing the Augsburg region in the 16th century.

Chart: distances vs rayons

Exchange offices from Germany to France

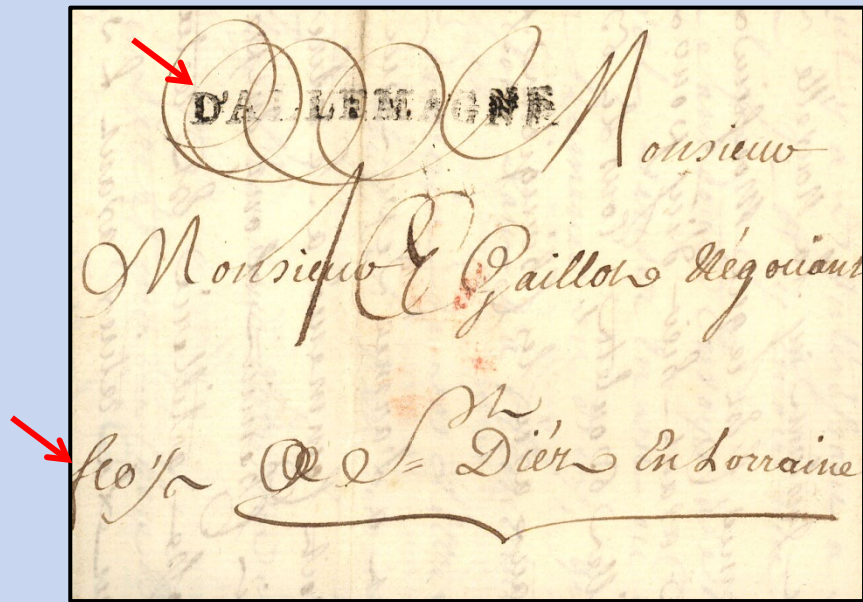
A certain number of cities are designated to receive the letters from Germany.

They are: Paris, Givet, Forbach, Strasbourg, Le Havre (1836), Valenciennes (1837), Lille (1843) and Erquelines.



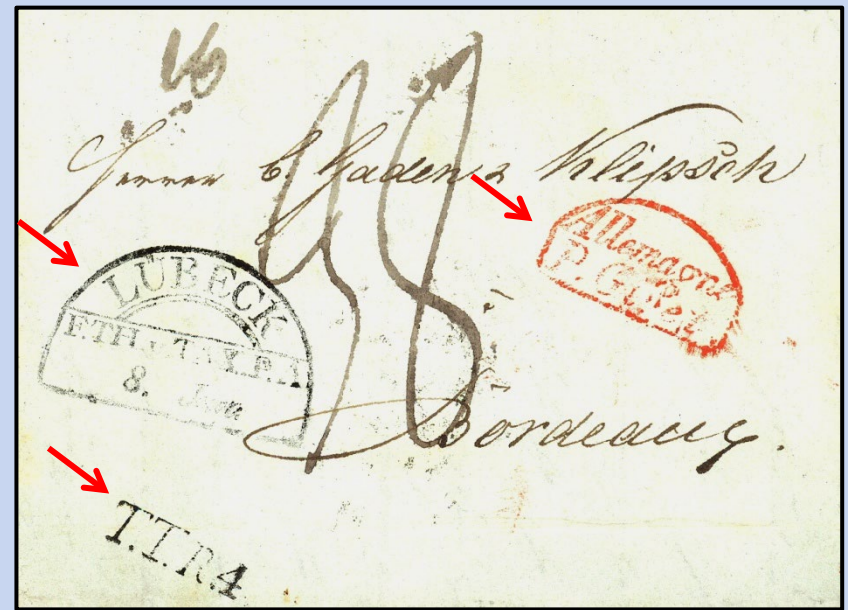
Letter from Hamburg to Rheims (France) on February 9 1864. Cachet from the exchange office in **Erquelines** on February 11 1864.





1760

D'ALLEMAGNE is a 'MARK OF ORIGIN'
Postpaid - 'fco' for franco.



Letter from Lübeck - **Allemagne** in red
script
without 'D' – 'par Givet'. **1837**. Poids: 16 gr.
Rated: 38 décimes



Letter from Lübeck with boxed 'MARK OF ORIGIN' ALLEMAGNE – 'par Givet' to Bordeaux
Tax: 17 décimes
T.T.R.4. = Thurn und Taxis Rayon 4
Cachet: LUBECK. F.TH&TAX.P.A. =
«Für Thurn und Taxis Post Amt»
September 6 **1845**.



Letter from Hamburg to Rheims (France)

Postmark of origin – Hamburg - May 3 **1848** – crowned double circle

Office exchange in **Valenciennes** by T & T post, May 7 1848.

Weight: 4 gr – postal rate: 8 décimes

Linear mark *Hamburg T&T*.

Folded letter from Frankfurt to Rheims.

Postmark double circle with ornamentation (*doppelkreisstempel*)
July 28 **1855** - 7h et 7h1/2

T&T Exchange Office: **Forbach** July
29
–rated 5 décimes.

N.B. absence of stamp –
To be paid by recipient!



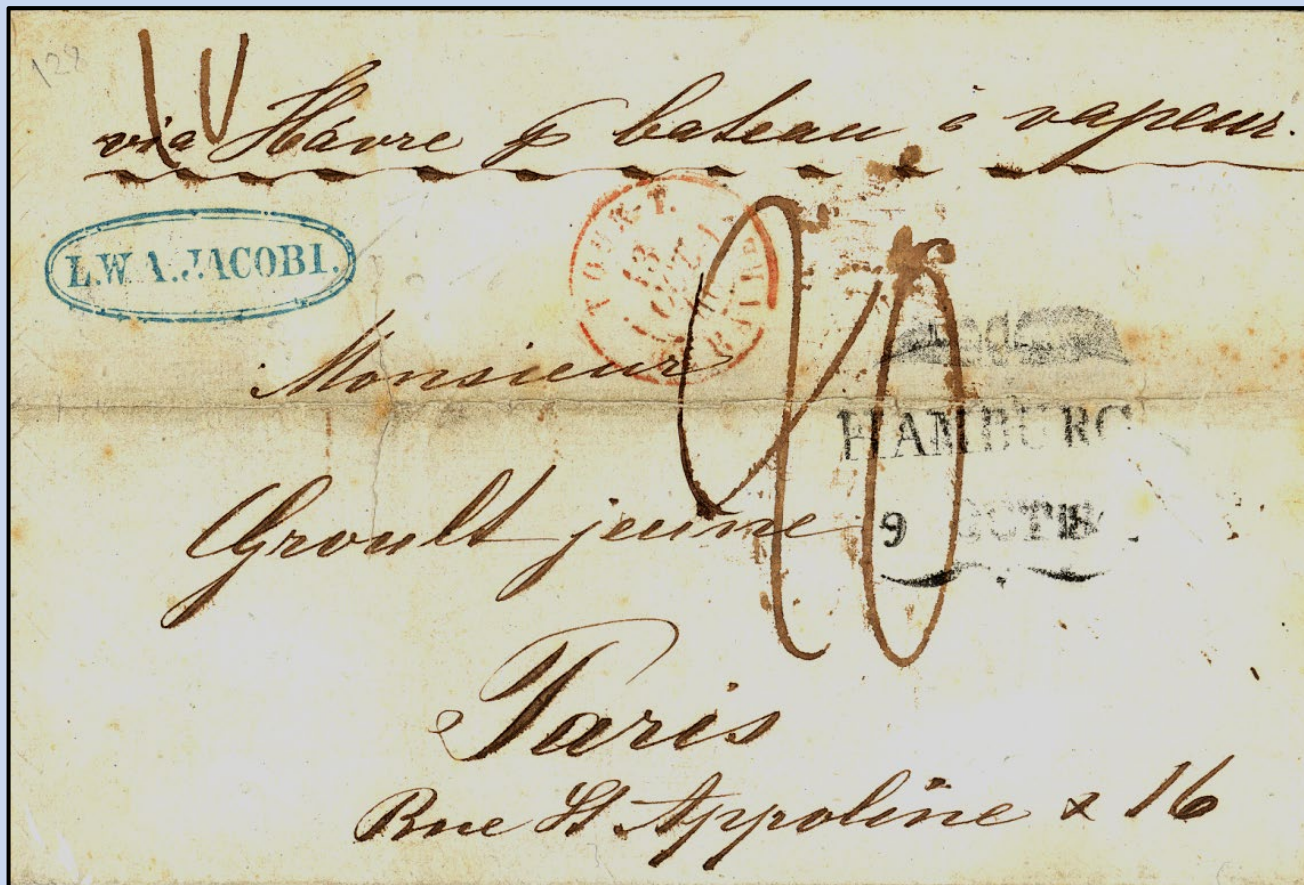
Handstamp 'BREMEN F. TH & TAX. O.P.A.' = «Für Thurn und Taxis Ober Post Amt» = 'For the General Post Office of Thurn und Taxis'.

16 February **1843**.

T&T Exchange Office: **Givet**

T.T.R4 – rated 18 décimes





1846

Letter from Hamburg to Paris in 1846.

«Butterfly» postmark from Hamburg (2.1.1832 – 10.30.1860)

Red cachet T&T October 13 1846– **Le Havre**

Steamship.

Rated: 90 décimes.

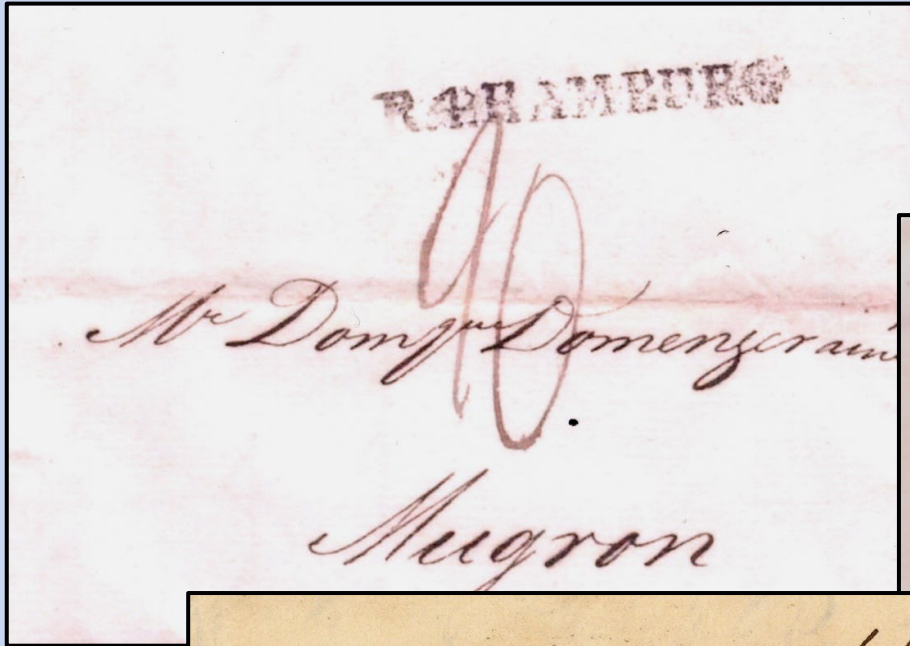


Confederation of the Rhine *Rheinbund* 1806-1813

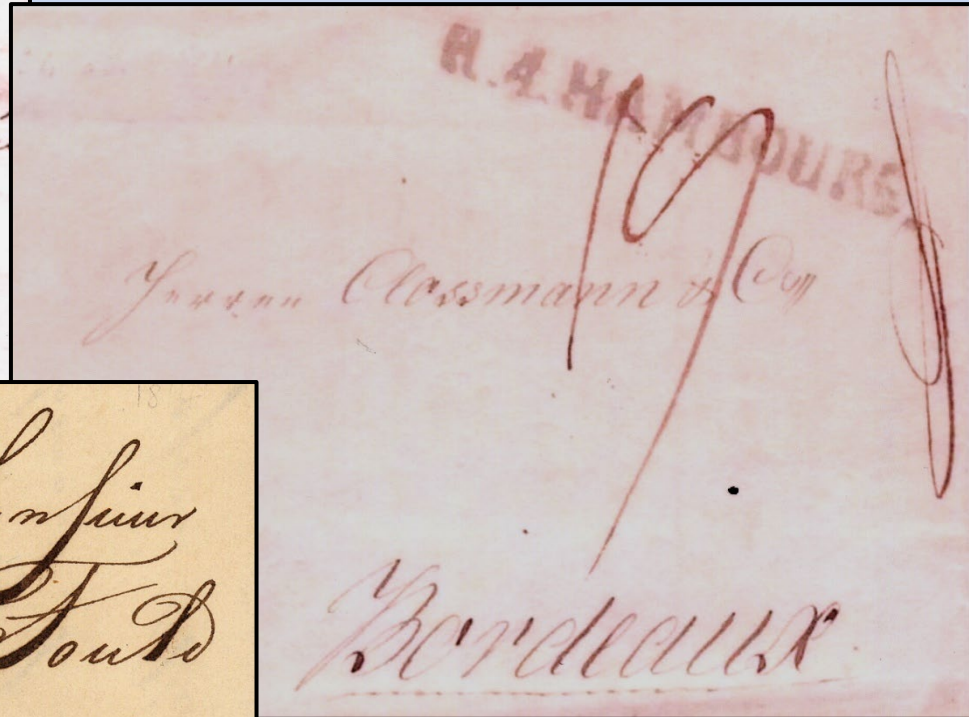
- following Napoleon's victory in the Battle of Austerlitz
- Emperor Francis II declared the Holy Roman Empire dissolved *
- 1813. Confederation collapsed with the aftermath of Napoleon's failed campaign against the Russian Empire
- 1815. Congress of Vienna → German Confederation

* *départements conquis*
(1810-1814)

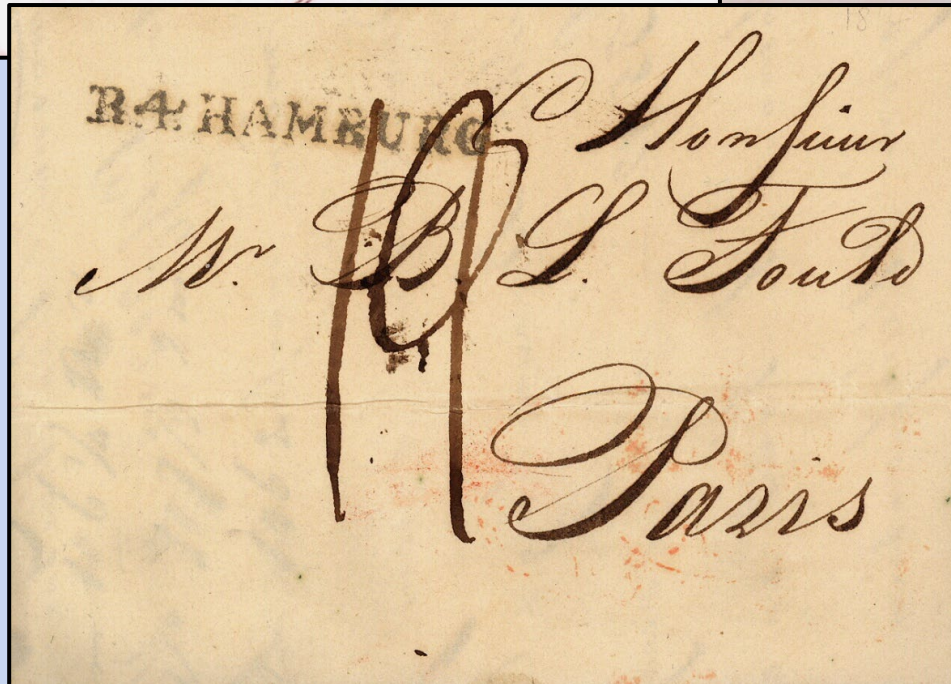
Confederation of the Rhine (1806 – 1813)



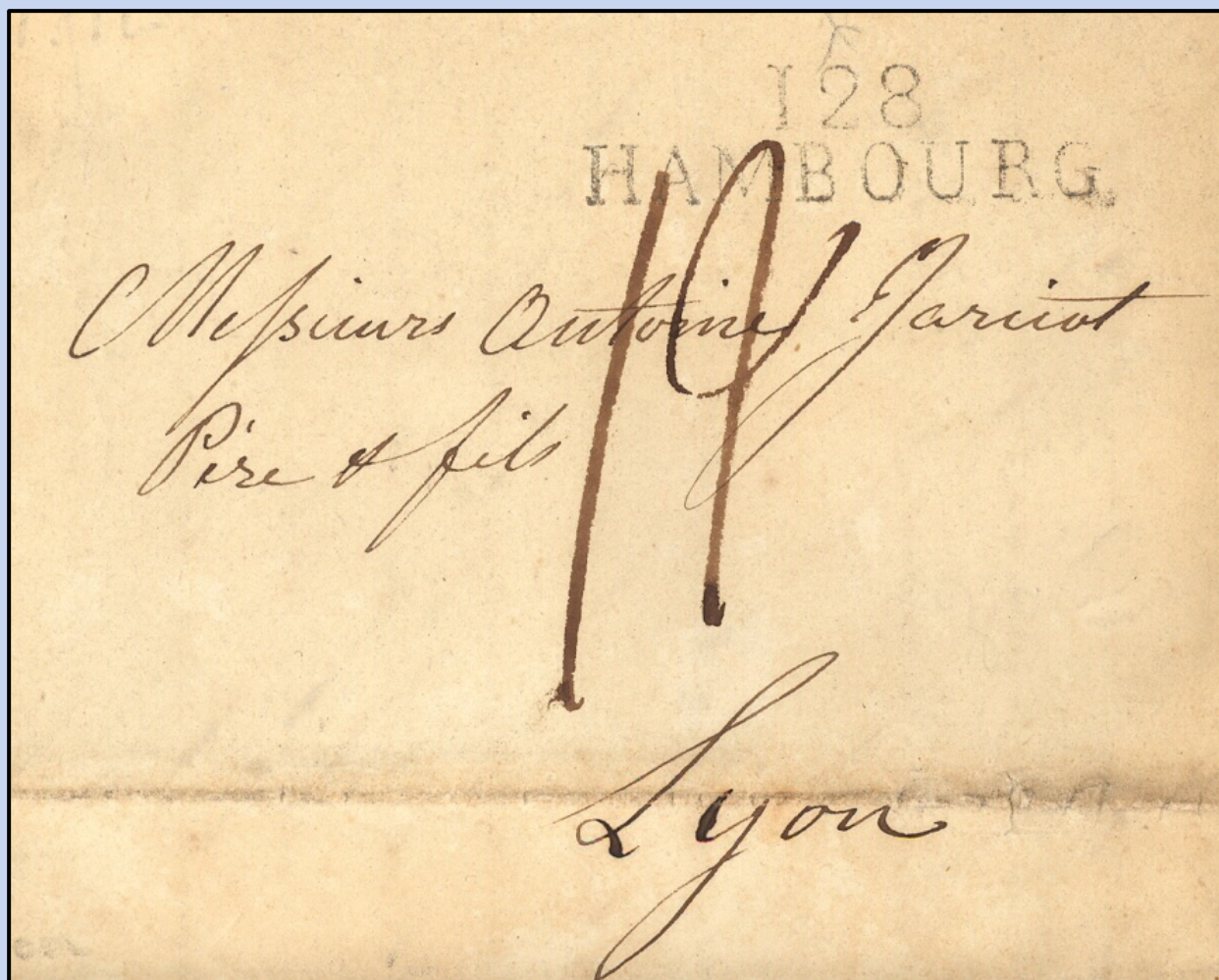
◀ 1805. 1 year before Conf. Rhine



1811



◀ 1814. 1 year after Conf. Rhine



1812

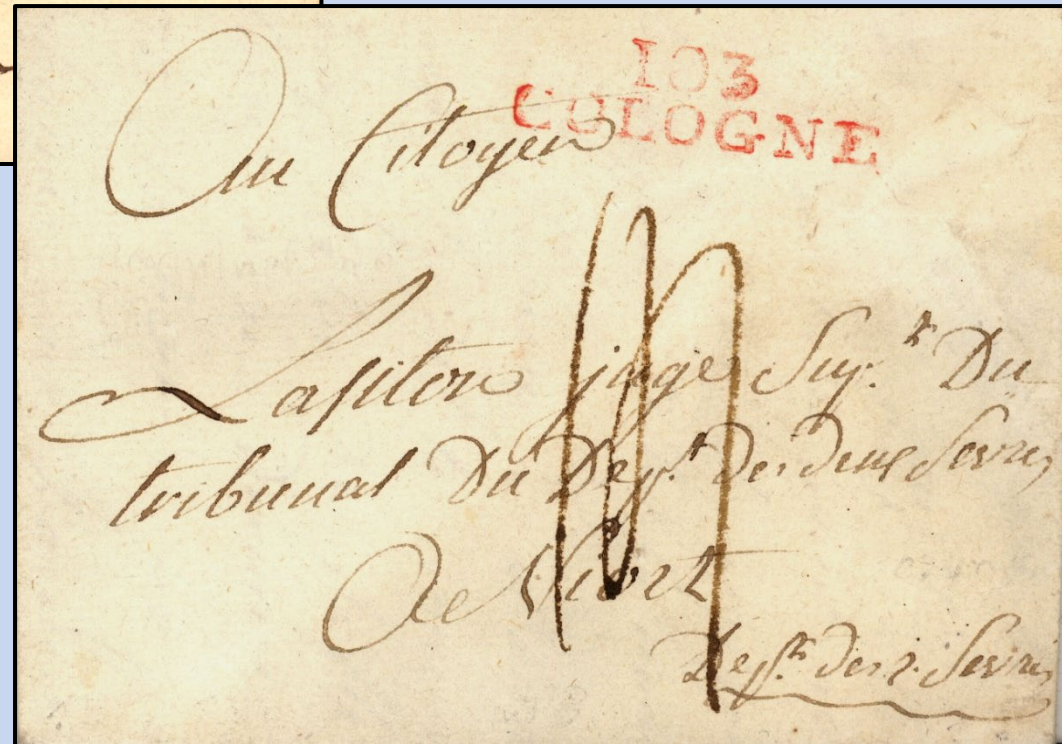
Confederation of the Rhine.

Hambourg - «département conquis» - 128 «Bouches- de-l'Elbe»



1807.
Confederation of the Rhine.
Mayence (Mainz) belongs to the
 French department «100 Mont-
 Tonnerre»
 (1801-1814)

1800.
 Napoleonian war against the Holy
 Roman Empire;
 annexation to France (1794-1814)
Cologne is then part of the French
 department «103 Roer» and
 receives the reforming influence of
 the French during the Revolution.

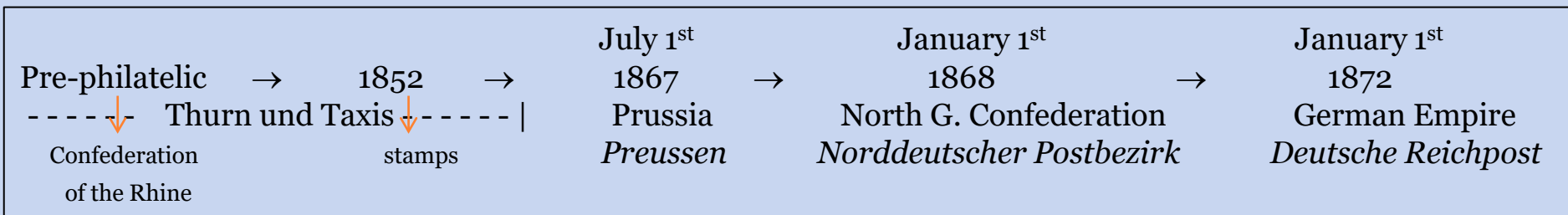




1805.

Napoleonian war against the Holy Roman Empire;
annexation to France (1794-1814)

Aachen is then part of the French department «103 Roer»



In Great Britain, on May 6 1840, the *Penny Black* became the world's first postage stamp in use.



Following this, 15 German States and «Free Cities» issued stamps to assert their sovereignty.



BADEN

2b

1851-1868



*

BAYERN

2

12

1849-1920



BERGEDORF

1b

1861-1867



BREMEN

1

1855-1867



BRAUNSCHWEIG

10a



11a

1852-1865



wmk



HAMBURG

1

1859-1867



HANNOVER

1

1850-1864

*= millweel cancel - *mühlradstempel*



LÜBECK

2
1859-1865



MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN

1
1856-1867



MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ

5
1864



OLDENBURG

2
1852-1867



PREUSSEN

2
12a
1850-1867



SACHSEN

4
1850-1863



SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

4
1850-1865



WÜRTTEMBERG

2
1851-1920

THURN UND TAXIS

1852-1867

1852 year of issue



no.1



no.2



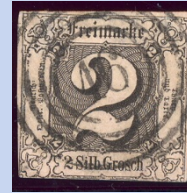
no.3a
Gera



no.3b
Oldendorf



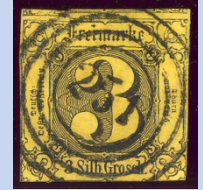
no.4



no.5
Nentershausen



no.6a



no.6b
Weimar

Northern District



no.7a
Homburg



no.7b
Geisenheim



no.8
Mainz



no.9a
Weilburg



no.9b
Frankfurt



no.10 Grossumstadt

Southern District

1853 year of issue



no.11
Essschwege



no.12

Northern District

Southern District

Nördlicher Bezirk: 1 Thaler = 30 Silbergröschén
(Northern District)

Südlicher Bezirk: 1 Gulden = 60 Kreuzer
(Southern District)

Nummernringstempel - target cancel
numeral and ring cancel (4 rings)

1859 year of issue



no.13
Camburg



no.14



no.15
Gera



no.16
Fulda



no.17
Gotha



no.18



no.19

Northern District



no.20 no.21
Frankfurt



no.22
Lich



no.23
Coburg



no.24



no.25

Southern District

1862 year of issue



no.26



no.27
Bremen



no.28a
Gera



no.28b
Neustadt



no.29
Jena



no. 30

Northern District



no.31a
Bremen



no.31b
Allendorf



no.32
Grossumstadt



no.33
Bensheim



no.34
Obertiefenbach

Northern District

Southern District

1865 year of issue – Rouletted



no.35



no.36
Gotha



no.37
Jena



no.38
Detmold



no.39

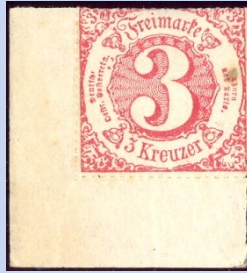


no.40
Cassel
bahnhof

Northern District



no.41
Friedberg



no.42



no.43
Frankfurt-Bingen
bahnpost



no.44
Frankfurt
3 rings

Southern District

1866 year of issue – Rouletted in Colored Lines



no.45*



no.46



no.47



no.48*



no.49*



no.50

Northern District



no.51a



no.51b



no.52



no.53



no.54

Southern District

Reprints made in 1910

Neudrucke *ND*

Each stamp has «ND» in script on the back



1ND



2ND



3ND



4ND



5aND



5bND



6ND



7ND



8ND



9ND



10ND



11ND



12ND



13ND



14ND



15ND



16ND



17ND



20ND



21ND



22ND



23ND



26ND



27ND



28ND



29ND



30ND



31ND



32ND



33ND



34ND



37ND



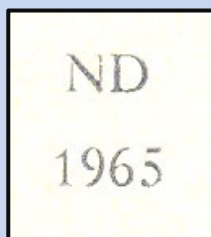
38ND



41ND

Reprint made in 1965 *Neudrucke*

The S/S has «ND» on the back +
the year in grey



18ND - 19ND
25ND - 24ND

FRANKFURT am MAIN

- 3 types of 'target cancel' or *nummernringstempel*

1861



4 rings: common
black ink



4 rings
blue ink
rare



3 broken rings
very rare

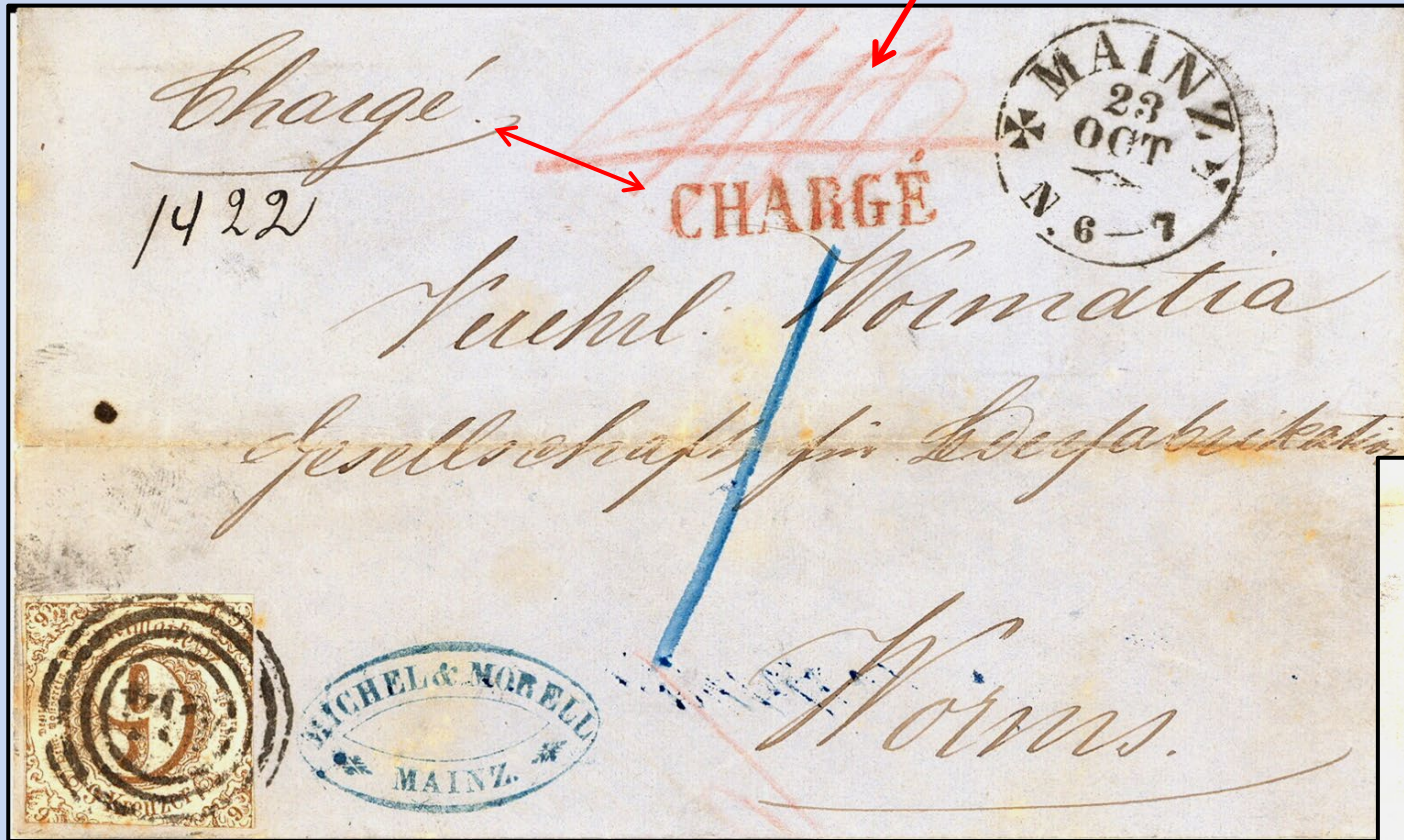
* from 21.10.1864 to 28.02.1865 *

1865

3 rings: less frequent



REGISTERED LETTER



back



1863 letter from Mainz to Worms with T&T stamp Mi #34

Chargé (2) + the **red grid** indicate a registered letter

Town cancel → Mainz 23 oct. N. 6-7 (Nachmittag = afternoon)

«Nummernstempel» 4 rings 134 = 'target'

Railway post
BAHNPOST
Mainz-Worms

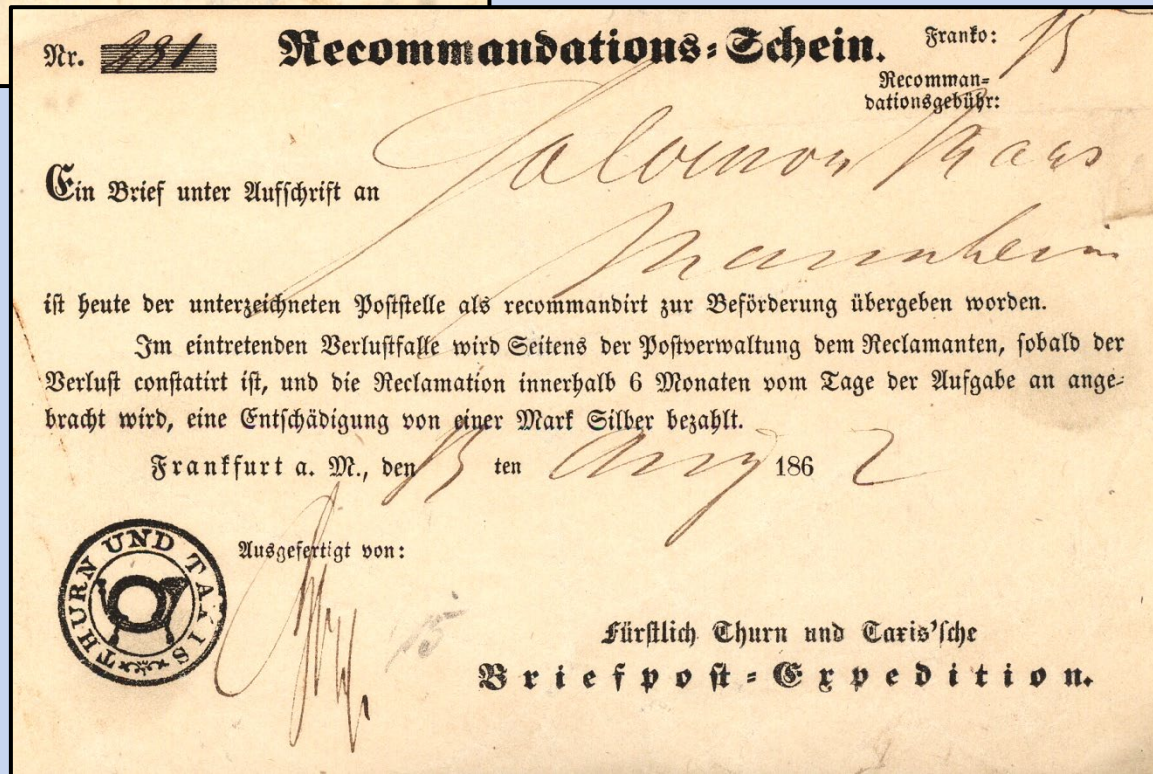


- **1866** Registered letter mailed from the railway station of Hamburg to Brunn (Brno).

- Franco = paid by sender
→ rated **7** sb in red
canceled in **blue**

N.B. no stamps !

- **1862** Receipt for a registered letter →



LES CACHETS DE LA VILLE DE HANAU



1788

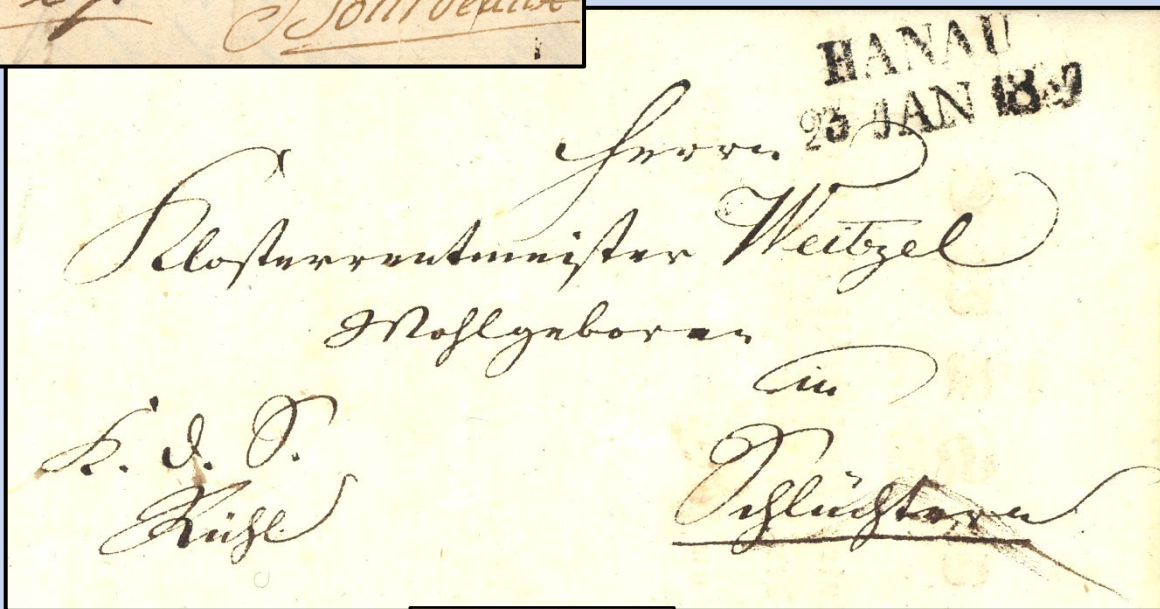


1839

1837



1844



1864 T&T



1867 Preussen



1870 NDP



1881 DR



1889 DR

HAMBURG - HAMBOURG

Hanseatic City - «Free City»

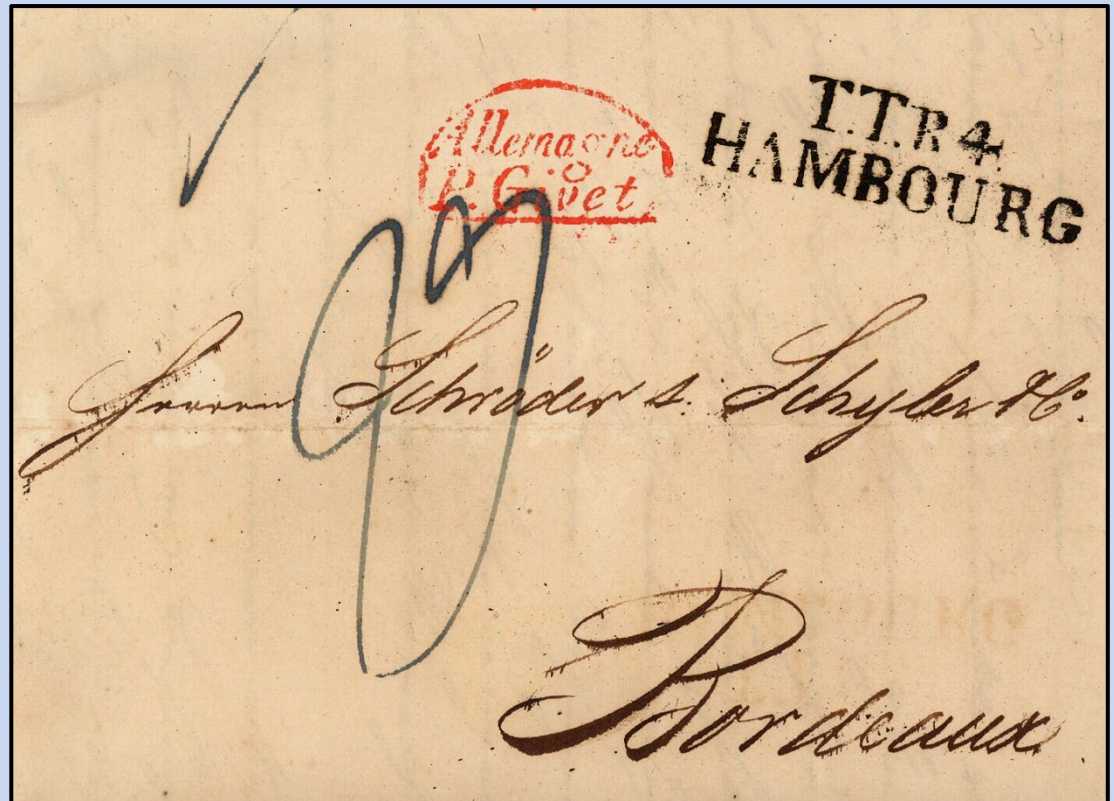
Philatelically this city has:

- its own postal system plus stamps from 1859 to 1867
- *Thurn und Taxis* Postal Agency
- *Royal Danish Postal Agency* «K.D.O.P.A.»
«Königlich Dänisches Ober Post Amt»
- *Royal Swedish Postal Agency* «K.S.P.A.»
«Königlich Schwedische Post Amt»

Covers in chronological order

1828

- Letter from Hambourg to Bordeaux.
- 2 lines cancel–
Thurn und Taxis Rayon 4
- red cachet from the French Exchange Office **Givet**
- rated 27 décimes





1821

Letter from Denmark to Certe (Sète), France.

Postmark *T.T.R.4.*: Thurn und Taxis Rayon 4

Cachet «DANEMARCK PAR HAMBOURG»

Strasbourg Office Exchange to France:

→ cachet «ALLEMAGNE PAR STRASBOURG»

From Strasbourg to Certe (Sète)

Weight 36 gr. Rate: 20 décimes

Royal Danish Postal Agency in Hamburg - K.D.O.P.A.
«Königlich Dänisches Ober Post Amt»



1858 Letter from Hamburg to Copenhagen
Rated 6 skillings (back)

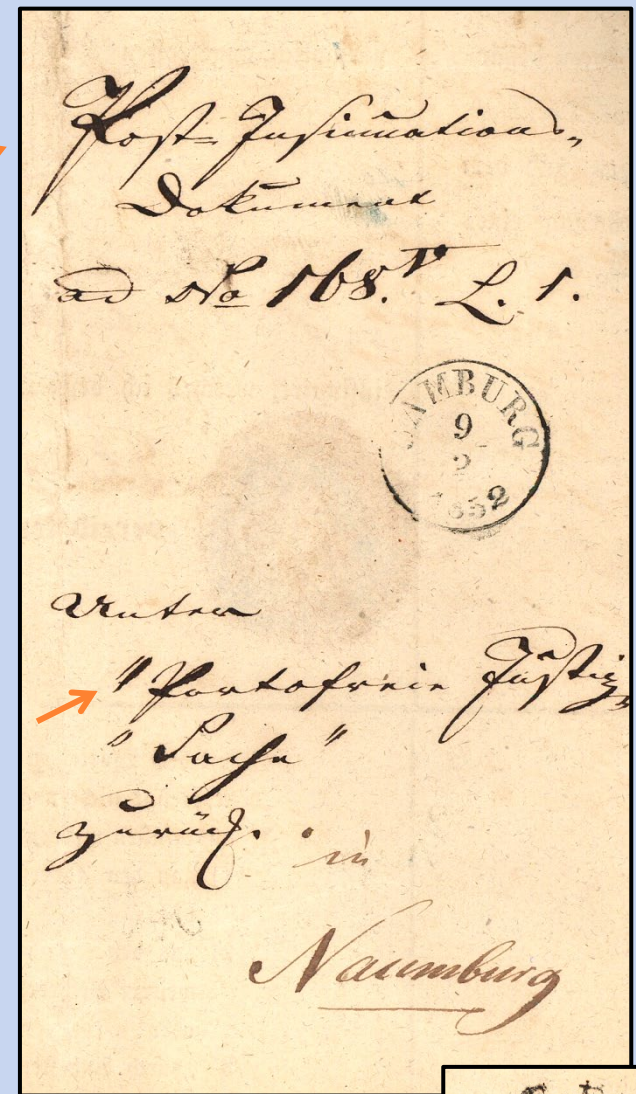
KDOPA HAMBURG. 1.1.1862 – 12.31.1864



1841



1848



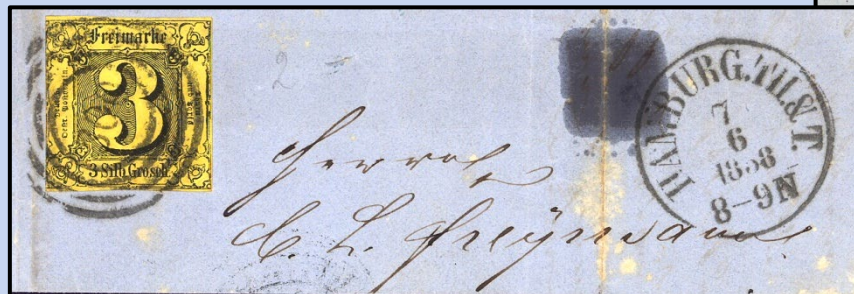
1852

Post-Insinuation Dokument:
legal document conveying an
order by mail
Portofrei

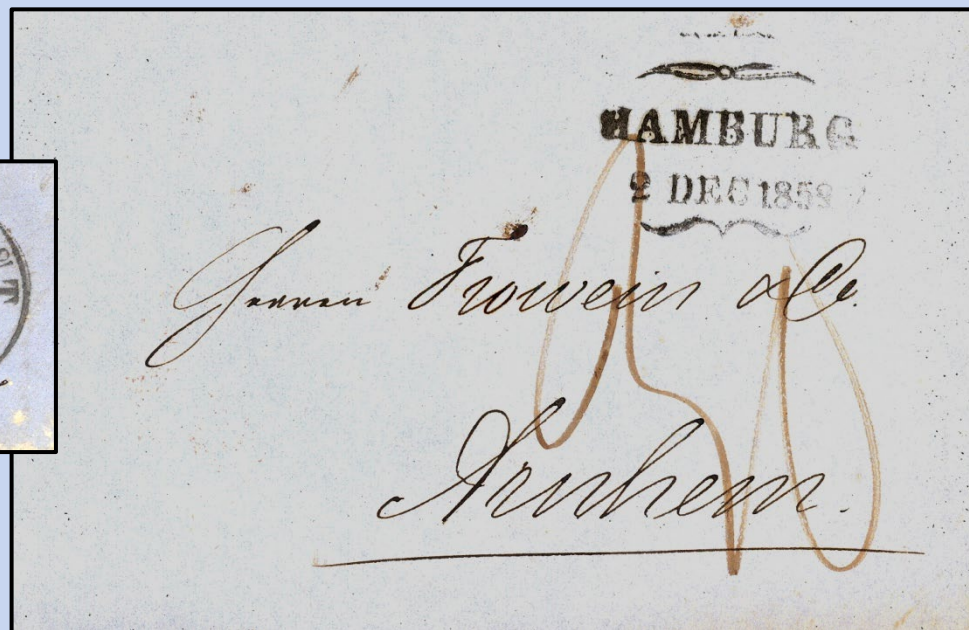
Bahnpost: from Halle to Eisenach



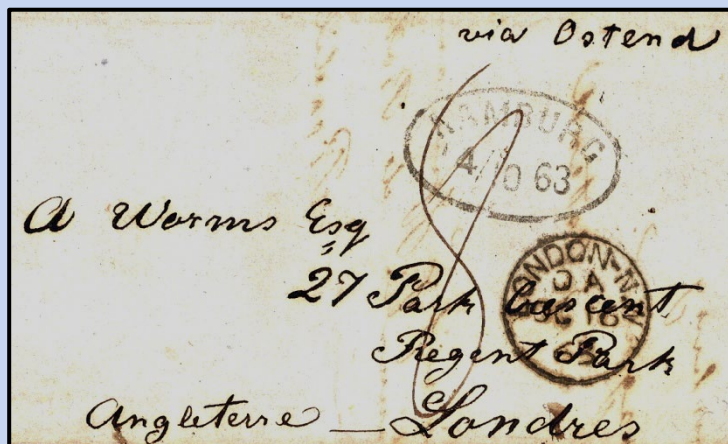
4-ring '300' Hamburg



1858



1864 'butterfly' type (in use 2.1.1832–10.30.1860)



1863. Oval postmark 1.1.1860-31.12.1865



1867



23.8. 1867
Preussen

28.8. 1867



2.10.1881
Deutsche
Reichpost

3.9.1869
NDP



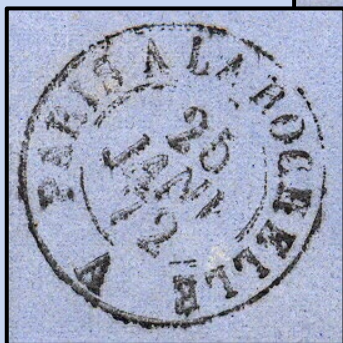
HAMBURG I.A. = Hamburg First Department (main mail department)
TOUR-T. via FORBACH



HAMBURG
Red postmark
(Preussen)
1.1.1867-
31.12.1899

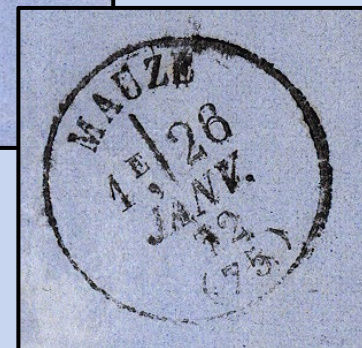
back

back



1872 Letter from Hamburg to Mauzé, France
Office Exchange 'TOUR-T.' in **Avricourt** (blue ink-rare)
1st pick up mark (1^E), January 25 1872

Boxed **P.D.** prepaid to destination.
Surcharge (?) **4** décimes (in red)



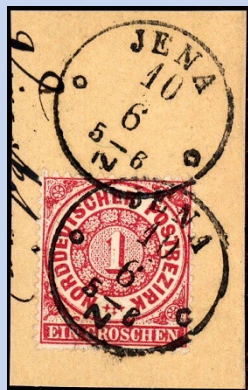
Although the *Thurn & Taxis Post* was annexed by Prussia in 1867, here we have an office exchange cachet T & T dated 1^E | 25 JANV 72

➡ • the datestamps of French exchange offices remained the same until 1872.



1840. Letter accompanying a package.

Weight : $4\frac{3}{4}$ gr. rated $4\frac{1}{4}$ gr.



NDP Mi #4
1868-1872



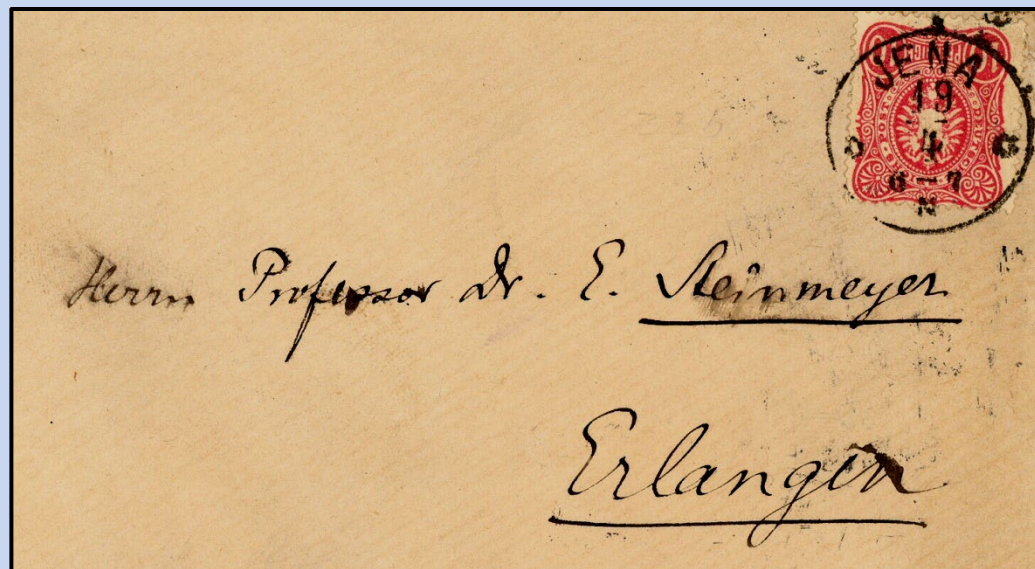
DR Mi #32
1878

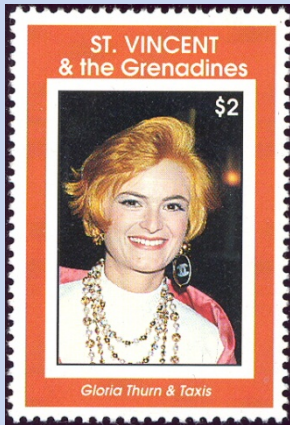
POSTMARKS FROM JENA



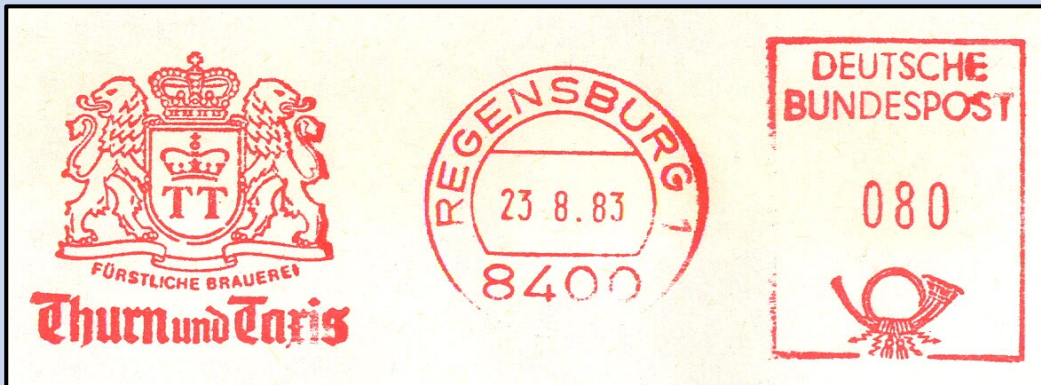
1865-1867 Mi #37

DR Mi #33 1876 1893





Princess Gloria
von Thurn und
Taxis



THE END

Die Fürstl. von Thurn und Taxis'sche Post in Ulm, im Jahre 1846, (als noch keine Eisenbahn ging).

