

Chapter 22

Swedish and Norwegian Postage Due Hand Stamps

Article 20 of the Swedish-Prussian postal convention of April 5, 1852 provided for closed mail to be sent from Sweden via Stralsund or Stettin to Hamburg, France and England. Letters to France were exchanged between the Prussian and French postal services either at Belgium and Valenciennes or Saarbrücken and Forbach. Prussian postage was 1 franc 60 centimes or 13½ sgr. per 30 grams net weight. An additional charge of 2½ sgr. per 30 grams was added for Prussian conveyance between Stockholm and Stettin or Ystad and Stralsund.

A postal convention of September 1, 1854, between Sweden/Norway and France that went into effect on January 1, 1855, provided for mail to be sent between Sweden and France and between Norway and France in sealed sacks. Important Articles from this convention are:

Article 1. Transport shall be by the Prussian post as closed mail between Stettin or Stralsund and the French border or Hamburg in accordance with the Swedish-Prussian convention of 1852.

Article 2. Sweden shall pay Prussia 160 centimes per 30 grams net weight. This cost shall later be paid by France to Sweden.

Article 3. The French post exchange facility shall be a railroad post office on the train between Quiévrain and Paris. Swedish exchange post offices shall be at Stockholm, Ystad and Hamburg. Mail to Sweden shall be sorted on the Paris-Quévrain railroad into sacks for Hamburg, Stralsund and Stettin depending upon the Swedish post office that was to be used.

Article 7. Single letter postage (7½ grams) between Sweden and France and for letters via France was 1 franc. Single letter postage beyond Norway and France and for letters via France was 1 franc 20 centimes.

Article 8. Postage for letters weighing between 7½ and 15 grams required double-postage, between 15 grams and 22½ grams required triple postage etc.

Article 9. Letters between Sweden and France and Norway and France could be sent wholly paid or unpaid but not partially paid. Partially paid letters would be regarded as unpaid letters.

Article 22. Unpaid letters to Sweden shall be postmarked between Paris and Quiévrain with the postage due from the recipient in black numerals. Unpaid letters to France/Algeria and the Levant shall be postmarked with the postage due from the recipient in black numerals.

Article 23. Unpaid letters to France up to 15 grams as stated in Article 22 shall be marked with hand stamps with French type numerals.

Article 24. France shall deliver the postage due hand stamps to Sweden for letters to France. Sweden shall deliver the postage due hand stamps to France for letters to Sweden.

Postage Due Hand Stamps on Swedish Mail

A Swedish circular of December 21, 1854, listed the postal rates to and from destinations provided by the table in the convention. The stamps to be used in accordance with the convention were delivered by

letter of April 23, 1855. The hand stamps delivered by Sweden to France were only for single and double-weight letters. Figure 22-1 is a copy of a document from the Musée de la Poste in Paris showing the hand stamps that were delivered to France by Sweden.

Modèle des Taxes à apposer sur les lettres non-affranchies à destination de la Suède.

<i>24 sk.</i>	==	24 Skillingar
<i>29 sk.</i>	==	29 Skillingar
<i>34 sk.</i>	==	34 Skillingar
<i>1 Rdr.</i>	==	1 Riksdaler
<i>1 Rdr. 3 sk.</i>	==	1 Riksdaler 3 Skillingar
<i>1 Rdr. 10 sk.</i>	==	1 ——— 10 ———
<i>1 Rdr. 20 sk.</i>	==	1 ——— 20 ———
<i>1 Rdr. 29 sk.</i>	==	1 ——— 29 ———
<i>2 Rdr. 6 sk.</i>	==	2 ——— 6 ———
<i>2 Rdr. 44 sk.</i>	==	2 ——— 44 ———

Figure 22-1

A letter of January 8, 1855, from the Swedish general post administration to the three Swedish exchange post offices provided a summary of the 1854 convention. Article 12 of this document included a table showing single letter postage and terms of franking for the countries for which letters could be sent or received via France. Single letter postage for letters to and from Sweden was 24, 29, 34, 51 and 70 sk.bco. The 10 hand stamps shown by Figure 22-1 represented single and double-weight postage for these values.

A new postal convention between France and Great Britain valid from 1856-1857 added single letter postage rates of 36 and 48 sk.bco. for letters sent via England to British possessions and South American countries. A postal convention between France and the USA effective April 1, 1857 added single letter



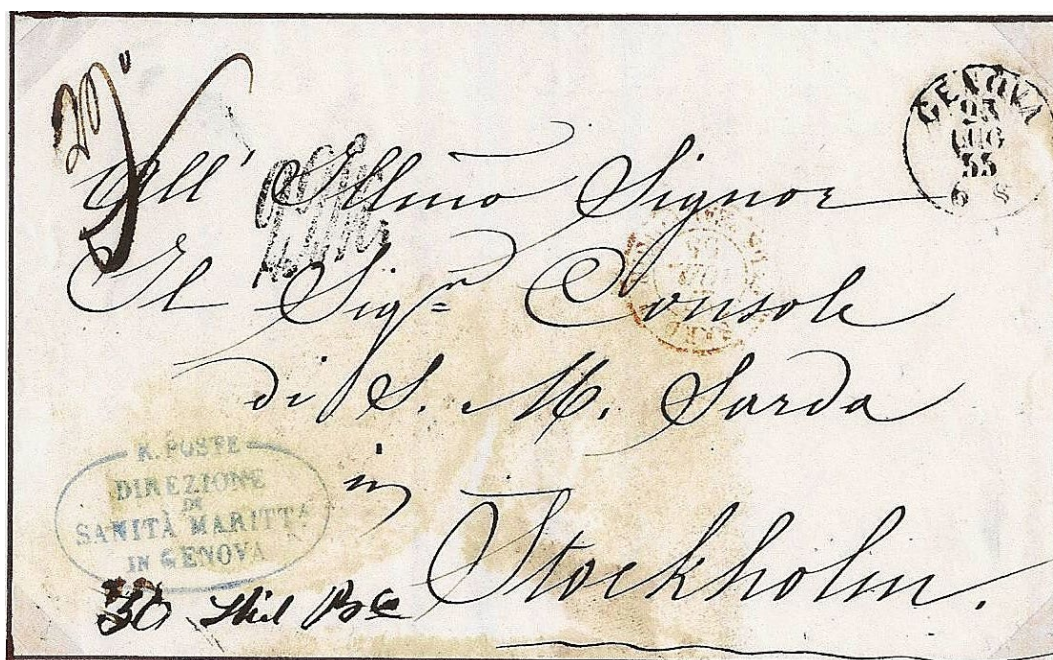
Unpaid letter from the Swedish & Norwegian General Consul in Barcelona to Stockholm.

Postmarked at Barcelona on March 20, 1856.

Postmarked **PERPIGNAN** for French entry at Marseille on March 22 and on the Marseille-Paris railway on March 23.

Postmarked at the Swedish & Norwegian post office in Hamburg on March 26.

Stamped 24 Sk. on the Paris -Quiévrain railway.



Unpaid letter from Genoa to Stockholm postmarked on August 23, 1855. The single rate for the overland route was 50 centimes.

After deduction of 30 centimes for the unpaid domestic rate in France, the remaining 20 centimes was added to the French/Swedish rate of 100 centimes. The total of 120 centimes corresponded to 29 sk.bco. that was stamped on the letter on the Paris-Quiévrain railway. A delivery fee of 1 sk.bco. was added.

Both letters from the collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of September 16, 1858, from Genoa, Kingdom of Sardinia, to Stockholm. Conveyed from Sardinia to France according to the convention of 1850 between the two countries. The single letter rate to France was 50 centimes. The domestic rate for France of 30 centimes was deducted and the remaining 20 centimes was added to the French-Swedish rate of 100 centimes. Postmarked at Lyon on September 18 for French entry at Culoz. Postmarked at Paris on September 19 and **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on September 21. The total of 120 centimes was equal to 29 sk.bco. as stamped. Postage due was marked as 87 öre. Reduced to 91% of the original size. Philippa auction, May 1999.



Unpaid letter of June 22, 1857, from Naples to Stockholm. Postmarked with the Two Siciles/Marseille stamp on June 24. The letters **S.E.** in the postmark represented "Service Etranger" indicating probable conveyance to Marseille by a Sicilian ship. Postmarked on the Lyon-Paris railway on June 25 and **PARIS A QUIÉVRAIN**. Postage due of 36 sk. was stamped on the letter. Reduced to 96% of the original size. Collection of B. Larsson.



Letter to Stockholm postmarked at Barcelona in blue ink on February 1, 1856.

Inscribed "via Hambourg"

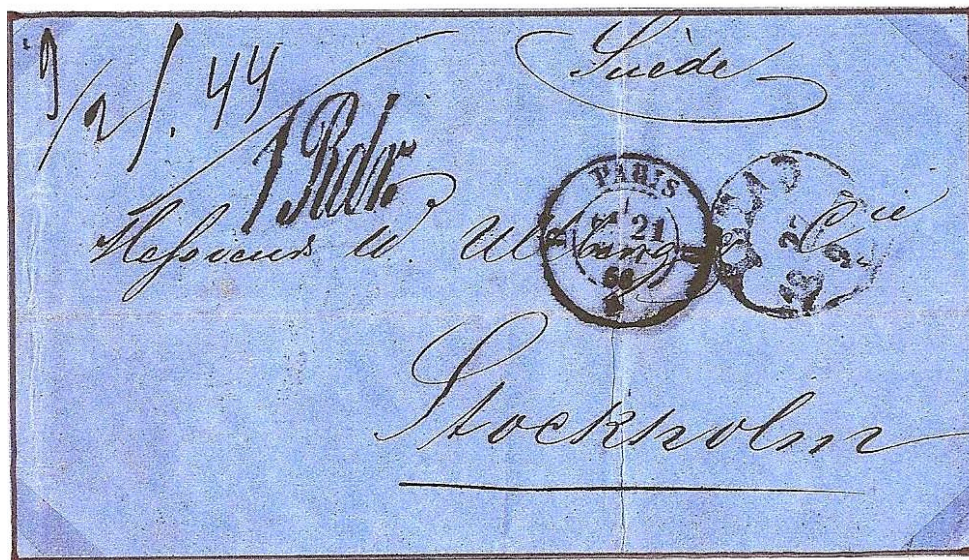
Postmarked at Perpignan in red ink on February 3.

Postmarked **24sk.** as a single-weight letter.

This was crossed out and replaced with **1 Rdr.** for a double-weight letter.

Postmarked at Hamburg.

Frimärkshuset Skandinavisk Filateli AB auction, December 2000.



Unpaid double-weight letter from Paris to Stockholm. Postmarked at Paris September 21, 1858. Postmarked on the Paris-Quiévrain railway also on September 21 and stamped **1 Rdr.** The currency change from riksdaler, skilling to riksdaler, öre was introduced on July 1, 1858, but the new handstamps had not been delivered to the French post offices.

The exchange post office in Ystad postmarked the letter on September 23 and added **1.44** for the riksdaler, öre currency that was equivalent to 1 Rdr = 48 sk.bco.



Unpaid letter of January 31, 1858, from Sassari on the island of Sardinia to Carlscrona. Origin postmarked at Sassari.

The letter was conveyed from Sassari via Ajaccio, Corsica where it was postmarked

SARDAIGNE on February 2 and sent to Marseille.

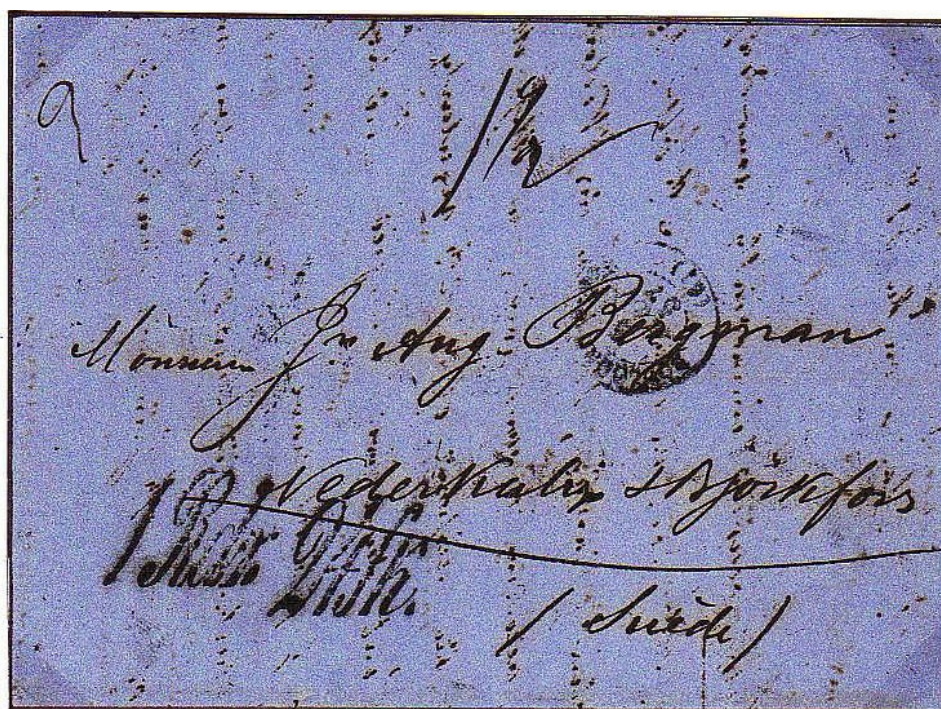
Postmarked **PARIS A QUIÉVRAIN** on February 5 and stamped **1 Rdr. 10sk.** as a double-weight letter.

Postmarked **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on February 7 and at Helsingborg on February 12.

Both letters from the collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter from of November 11, 1856, from Malta to Carlskrona. Inscribed "via Marseille". Malta origin postmark.
 Postmarked at Paris on December 8 and stamped **1 Rdr. 20sk.** for a double-weight letter.
 Postmarked **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on December 10 and inscribed "1 Rd. 20 S" in red crayon at Helsingborg.
 Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of August 5, 1857, from Boulogne-Sur-Mer to Nederkalix. Origin postmarked and postmarked **CALAIS A PARIS**,
 at Paris and **PARIS A QUIÉVRAIN** on August 6, **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on August 9 and at Stockholm on August 14.
 Handstamps of **1 Rdr.** and **24sk.** were combined for the triple-letter rate.
 Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of December 17, 1856, from Malta to Carlskrona. Inscribed "via Marseille". Malta origin postmark.

Postmarked at Marseille and PARIS A QUIÉVRAIN on December 23.

Inscribed as a 1 lod letter which was double-weight on the French weight scale.

Postage should have been $2 \times 34 = 68$ sk.bco. = 1 Rdr.20sk.

The letter was stamped **2Rd.6sk.** as a triple-weight letter by mistake.

Postmarked **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on December 25 and at Helsingborg on December 29.

The recipient was required to pay an additional 34 sk.bco. because of the error in the postal marking.

Collection of B. Larsson.

postage of 39 sk.bco. to the USA. A copy of an 1857 document from the Musée de la Poste in Paris is shown by Figure 22-2 with the Swedish postage due hand stamps available to the French postal service at that time. Letters are not known with the 1 Rdr. 3 sk., 1 Rdr. 22 sk., 2 Rdr. 44 sk., 39 S Bco, 1 Rdr Bco, 1 Rdr. 30 S Bco or 2 Rdr. Bco. hand stamps.

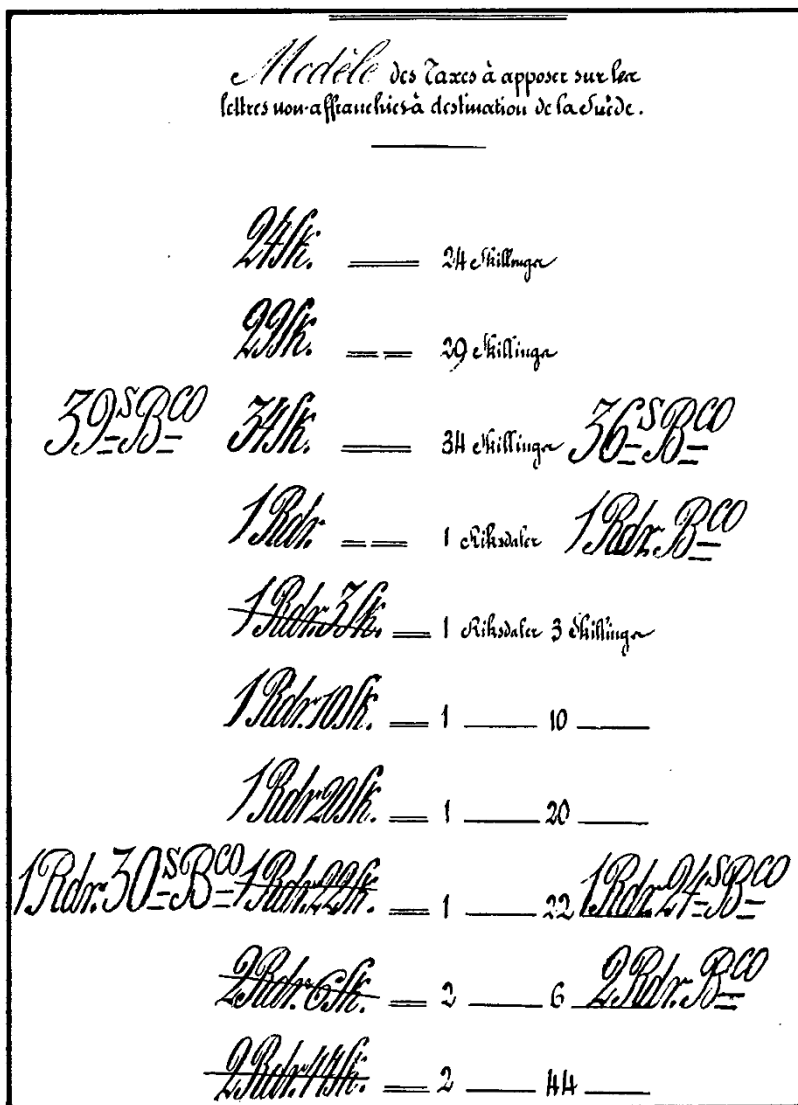


Figure 22-2

An additional skilling postage due hand stamp was used at Stockholm for unpaid letters that arrived by ship from Hamburg and Lübeck. A letter of May 21, 1856, from the Stockholm post office to the general post administration requested a 15 sk. hand stamp for use on unpaid letters arriving by ship. The 15 sk. hand stamp was sent by a letter of July 16, 1856, to the Stockholm post office.

A change in Swedish currency from skilling banco to öre effective August 1, 1858, required an entirely new set of Swedish postage due hand stamps for use by the French ambulant post office on the Paris-Quévrain railroad. A letter to Paris of December 20, 1858, accompanied 22 hand stamps with duplicate

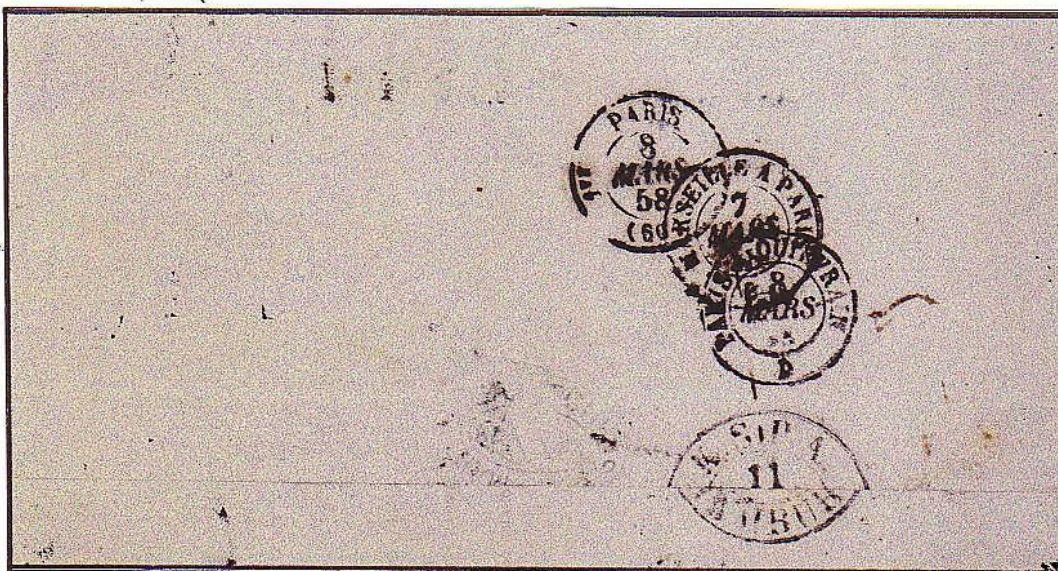




Unpaid letter sent March 23, 1858, from Calcutta to Carlskrona. Stamped **INDIA UNPAID**.
 Postmarked by the Calcutta G.P.O. on March 23, on the Marseille-Paris railway on May 13, the Paris-Quievrain railway on May 14, the Swedish post office in Hamburg on May 17 and at Ystad on May 18.
 Inscribed "36" in red crayon and stamped 36^SBC^O.
 Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter from Camp Dehree, India on August 16, 1858, to Carlskrona. Postmarked **INDIA UNPAID**.
 The sender was a seaman in the British Navy and his commanding officer signed the envelope.
 The procedure was used by non-commissioned officers, seamen and soldiers in India to receive a lower postage rate for letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.
 Postmarked GPO on August 19, MARSEILLE A PARIS on October 1 and PARIS A QUIÉVRAIN on October 2 where the correct postage of 36^SBC^O was applied for British overseas mail in accordance with the postal convention between France and Great Britain.
 Postmarked at Ystad on October 8.
 Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of January 11, 1858, from Adelaide, South Australia, to Gothenburg.
 The letter originally had postage stamps but these were disregarded as part payment was not accepted.
 The letter was conveyed by the "Colombian" from Melbourne on January 17
 arriving at Galle on February 12 and at Suez on February 27.
 Conveyed by the "Teviot" from Alexandria on February 28 arriving at Malta on March 3 and
 by the "Wye" from Malta on March 4 arriving at Marseille on March 7.
 The postmark AUSTRALIE V. SUEZ was applied on the train between Marseille and Paris on March 7.
 Postmarked at Paris and on the Paris-Quéivrain railroad on March 8.
 Stamped **2Rdr.24^sBC^o** as a double-weight letter.
 Postmarked **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on March 11.
 Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of September 29, 1858, from Constantinople to Wenersborg. Constantinople origin postmark. Postmarked at Marseille on October 2, on the Marseille-Lyon railroad on October 6 and the Paris-Quiévrain railroad on October 7. Postmarked initially with the **Rdr. 24sk.** hand stamp with "2" added in manuscript for $5 \times 24 = 2$ Rdr 24 sk.bco. postage. Corrected for a 34 sk.bco. single letter rate with an **Rdr. 24sk.** stamp and manuscript for a $5 \times 34 = 170$ sk.bco. = 3 Rdr. 26 sk. postage rate. Postmarked **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on October 9. Collection of B. Larsson.



Letter of October 9, 1856, from Lübeck to Stockholm. Origin postmarked by the Danish post office in Lübeck. Sent by ship to Stockholm where the letter was stamped **15sk.** Postage from Lübeck was the same as from Hamburg. Collection of B. Larsson

stamps for eleven different values. The new stamps showed only the numeral without öre. The last recorded skilling usage is for the 34 sk. stamp on December 13, 1858, and the first usage of an öre stamp is for the 144 öre stamp on January 14, 1859. Letters exist with both skilling and öre stamps. The new Swedish currency rates converted skilling to öre by a factor of three. These hand stamps are shown by Figure 22-3.

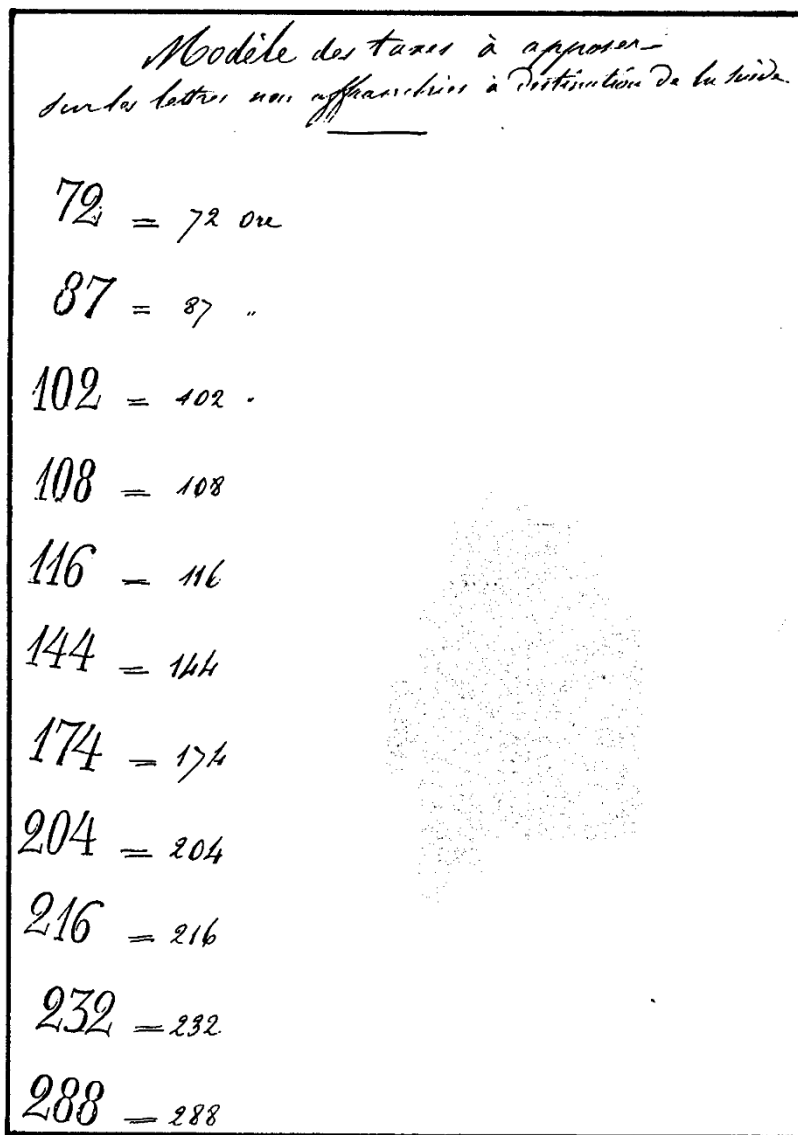
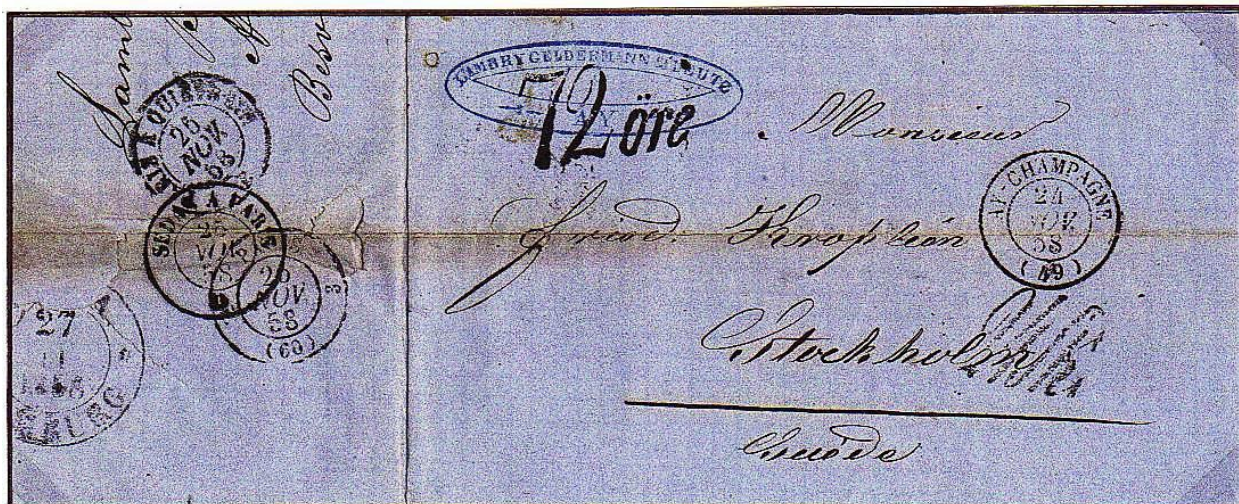


Figure 22-3

There is no known existing document on which French numeral hand stamps were sent to the Swedish general post administration. A letter of January 8, 1855, conveyed four hand stamps, 10, 20, 14, and 28 in accordance with the postal rates from Sweden to France in decimes. The 10 and 20 decime stamps were for letters to France and the 14 and 28 decime stamps were for letters to Mediterranean post offices. These hand stamps were issued to each of the three exchange post offices.



Unpaid letter of November 24, 1858, from Ay-Champagne to Stockholm. Ay-Champagne origin postmark. Postmarked on the Sedan-Paris railway, Paris and the Paris-Quiévrain railway on November 25 where the 24sk. stamp was added because öre stamps were not yet available. Postmarked **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on November 27. The 72öre stamp was added at Stockholm for the postage due in öre. Reduced to 88% of the original size. Collection of B. Larsson.



Cover from Paris to Sollefteå. Postmarked at Paris on December 4, 1866. Single letter postage of 72 öre was postmarked on the Paris-Quiévrain railway. Postmarked on the Södra St. Banan railway on December 7.



Unpaid letter to Stockholm postmarked at Turin on March 7, 1864. Inscribed "Voie de France".

Postmarked at Paris for French entry at Lanslebourg on March 9.

Postmarked on the Paris-Quiévrain railway on March 9 and stamped 87 for postage from the Italian border.

Postmarked by the Swedish post office in Hamburg on March 11 and at Stockholm on March 17.

Postage due was 87 öre.

Collection of J. Bohn.

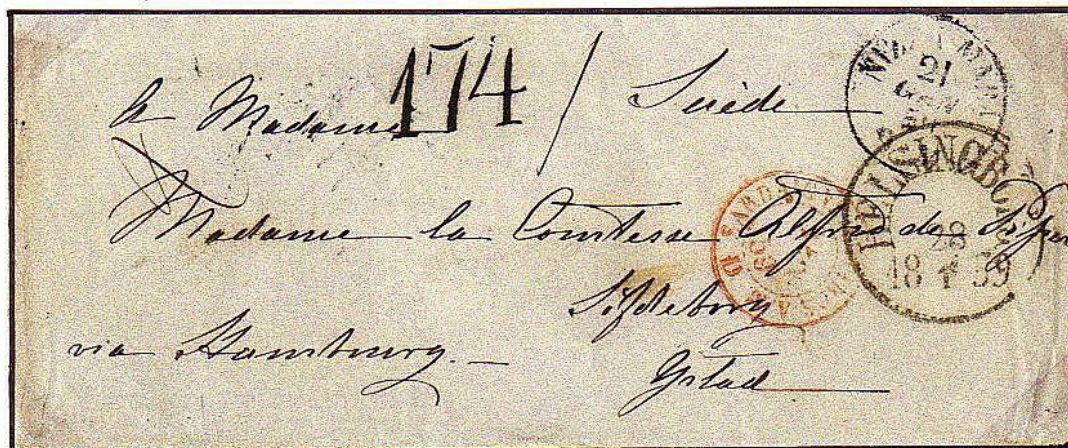


Unpaid letter of March 25, 1861, from Rio de Janeiro to Stockholm. Inscribed "p Navarre". Conveyed by the French packet "Navarre" that sailed from Rio on March 25 and arrived at Bordeaux on April 19. The single letter rate according to the Swedish rate table was 160 centimes equal to 116 öre. This letter and several others from Brazil and Uruguay were stamped incorrectly. An earlier rate of 102 öre for conveyance by merchant's ships may be the explanation.

Collection of B. Larsson.



Letter from Barcelona to Stockholm. Inscribed "via Hamburg". Postmarked at Barcelona on November 2, 1861.
 The 1849 convention between France and Spain specified that letters had to be paid to the border between the two countries.
 A new convention of August 8, 1859, provided for prepayment to the destination.
 This was refused by Spain for letters in transit via France. Thus this letter was prepaid to the Spanish border with France.
 Postmarked at La Junguera by the Spanish post on November 3 and at Perpignan by the French post on November 5.
 Double letter postage of 144 öre was postmarked on the Paris-Quiévrain railway.
 Postmarked at the Swedish post office in Hamburg on November 7.



Unpaid letter of January 21, 1859, from Nizza, Kingdom of Sardinia, to Ystad. Inscribed "via Hamburg". Nice origin postmark. Postmarked on the Marseille-Paris railroad on January 22 and on the Paris-Quievrain railroad on January 23 where 174 was added. This was the rate for a double-weight letter to Sweden. Postmarked **K.S.P.A. HAMBURG** on January 25 and at Helsingborg on January 28. Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of January 8, 1860, from Tunis to Gefle. Tunis origin postmark. Double-weight postage from French Mediterranean post offices was 280 centimes equal to 204 öre, but from Tangiers and Tunis it was 300 centimes equal to 216 öre. There is no explanation as to the reason for the 204 öre rate. The letter was sent via Hamburg and Helsingborg. Collection of B. Larsson.

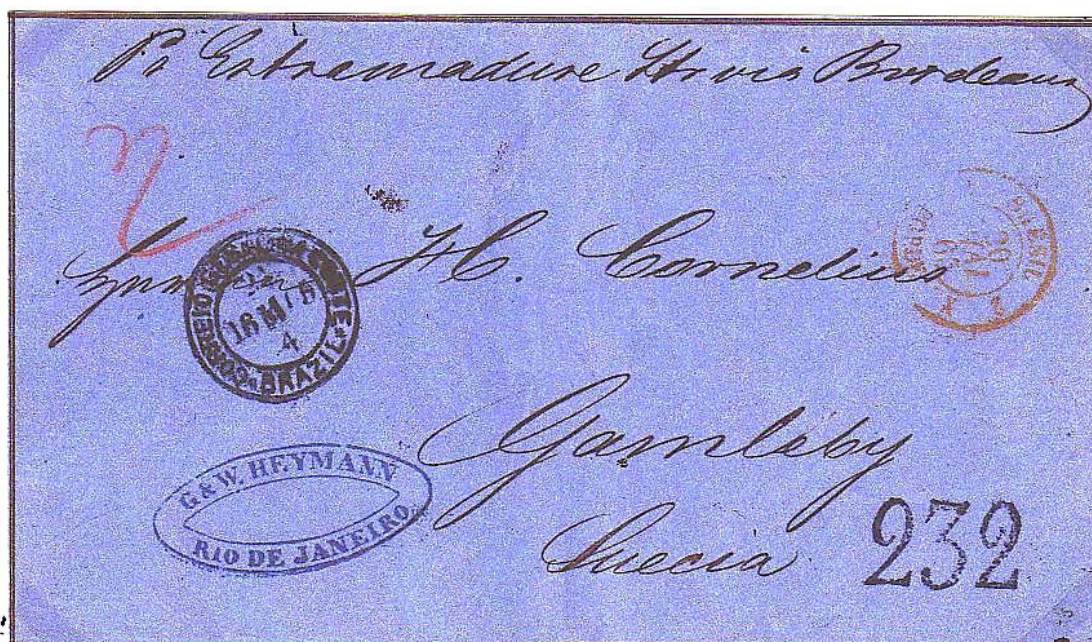


Unpaid letter of May 10, 1867, from Samarang, Netherlands Indies, to Örebro. Samarang origin postmark.

Postmarked at Paris where 216 was added.

The rate for a double-weight letter from the Far East to Sweden was 300 centimes or 216 öre.

Collection of B. Larsson.



Letter of April 22, 1865, from Rio de Janeiro to Gamleby.

Conveyed by the "Estramadura" of the Ligne du Brésil that sailed from Rio on April 24 and arrived at Bordeaux on May 19.

Sent via Paris where 232 was added as the postage in öre to Sweden for a double-weight letter.

Postmarked SÖDRA STANBANAN on May 23.

Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of May 8, 1860, from Batavia to Wenersborg. Inscribed "via Holland". Postmarked at Marseille on June 25, at Paris on June 26, at Hamburg on June 28 and at Helsingborg on July 1. Marked as a 1½ lod or triple-weight letter for which there was no handstamp. The postal clerk on the train between Paris and Quiévrain wrote "324" in the middle of the envelope front. This was confirmed as 3 Rd. 24 öre at Helsingborg.

Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter from Hamburg to Linköping.

Posted and postmarked at the Danish post office in Hamburg on September 30, 1861.

Sent as closed mail to Helsingborg where it was postmarked on October 3 and inscribed "45 öre" in ink as the postage due from the recipient. Helsingborg did not receive a 45 öre hand stamp until 1869.



Unpaid letter from Hernösand to the Swedish & Norwegian Consulate in Algeria.

Postmarked at Hernösand on June 30, 1863, and at Stockholm on July 2.

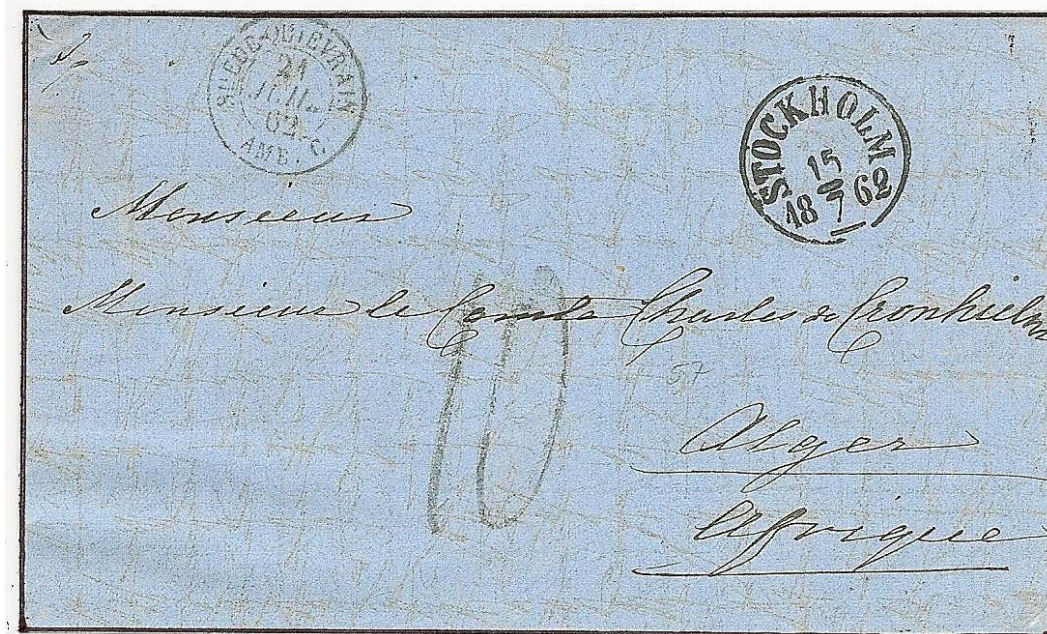
Sent as closed mail to France in accordance with the Swedish-French postal convention of 1856.

A postal clerk at Stockholm stamped the letter for 10 decimes due as the correct postage to France and Algeria.

This was then stamped over with the 14 decimes stamp that was the specified postage for the French Mediterranean post offices.

Postmarked on the Paris-Quiévrain railway on July 6, at Paris on July 7, at Marseille on July 8 and at Oran on July 14.

Collection of G. Nilsson.



Unpaid letter to Algiers postmarked at Stockholm on July 15, 1862, and the French "10" stamp was added as 10 decimes due for a 7½ gram letter. Postmarked on the Paris-Quiévrain railway on July 24
Algeria was considered as a department of France with the same postage as France.



Unpaid double weight letter from Mariestad to Rome. Postmarked at Mariestad on April 5, 1857. Sent via Hamburg where it was postmarked by the Swedish post office on April 10 and the French "28" was added for 28 decimes due. Postmarked on the Paris-Quiévrain railway on April 11. Sent via Marseille to Rome by mail steamer and stamped **VIA DI MARE** in red ink at Rome. Postage due at Rome was 52 Bajocchi equivalent to 28 decimes.
Sent in accordance with the Sweden/Norway and France postal convention of 1854. Reduced to 95% of the original size.
Both letters from the collection of G. Nilsson.

A Swedish postal service letter of October 26, 1858, mentions three postage due hand stamps that were ordered for use at Helsingborg on unpaid letters from Denmark. The values were 18, 36 and 42 öre and were of the same type as was used by the Stockholm post office. The Stockholm post office had postage due hand stamps with values of 45, 63 and 72 öre that were placed in use in 1858. The 36 and 42 öre stamps at Helsingborg were used on letters from Danish postal territory to Finland via Sweden. An additional postage due hand stamp with the value of 60 öre was used at Stockholm beginning in 1859. These hand stamps had the value and "öre". An 1 Rdr.8öre hand stamp was also placed in use at Stockholm in 1858 as was a 30öre hand stamp in 1863. All of the postage due hand stamps used at Stockholm were for unpaid letters from outside Scandinavian postal territory. A hand stamp with 108 but no "öre" was placed in use at Stockholm in 1858.

A series of öre postage due hand stamps with only the numerals but no "öre" were placed in use at Stockholm between 1860 and 1868. These values were 34, 35, 36, 54, 56, 72, 99 and 144. A **25öre** and a **45öre** hand stamp were used at Helsingborg beginning in 1866 and 1868 respectively.

Post conveyance between Hamburg and Sweden was interrupted in February 1864 by the Danish-Prussian war in the duchies. The Swedish postal service opened a temporary steamship connection between Ystad and Warnemünde which conveyed the French post. This connection was replaced in March 1864 with a connection between Malmö and Lübeck. The French postal service was informed in letters of May 6 and 20, 1864, to Paris that post conveyance between Stockholm and Stettin had ceased and that conveyance between Ystad and Stralsund was temporarily discontinued. All mail to Sweden was requested to be divided into two lots. One was for Malmö and neighboring locations in southern Sweden. The other was for an ambulant post office on the railroad between Malmö and Jonköping. Post sacks were to sent to Lübeck and no longer to Hamburg. A circular of May 17, 1864, instructed that the French mail for the ambulant post office was to be sent to the Södra Stambanen railroad. With this, the direct listing between Stockholm and France ceased.

The Ystad post office was instructed in May to send material used in connection with the French post, including the postage due hand stamps, to the newly opened ambulant post office on the Södra Stambanen railroad. The conveyance of the French post was transferred on May 1, 1865, to the newly opened steamship connection between Stralsund and Malmö. During the winter months of 1865/66 mail was conveyed via Denmark when the Stralsund-Malmö connection could not operate because of unfavorable weather.

The steamship connection between Ystad and Stralsund was reopened in 1866 and replaced the Malmö-Stralsund route when the railroad between Eslöv and Ystad was completed. This provided a rail connection between Ystad and Stockholm. The French postal service at Paris was notified on April 26, 1866, that mail that had been sent to Malmö was to be sent to Ystad. Mail for Ystad and neighboring locations was to be sent to Ystad. Mail for the remainder of Sweden was to sent on the railroad. The Malmö post office was instructed to return the material that had been sent to Malmö in May 1864, including the postage due hand stamps, to Ystad. This material was returned to Malmö in the fall and remained until April 1867 because post conveyance in the winter was via Denmark and Lübeck. Additional postage due hand stamps were not required from France as Malmö and Ystad used the same set of stamps and the ambulant post office used the set of stamps that was originally issued to the Stockholm post office.

The French postal service notified Sweden that from June 1, 1864, the French ambulant post office would be changed from the Paris-Quiévrain railroad to the Paris-Erquelines railroad. The Swedish postage due stamps were probably transferred to the new ambulant post office. A letter of November 5, 1864, proposed that the French terminus for closed mail be revised to Paris. Thus mail from Malmö and



Unpaid letter from Stockholm to Bordeaux. Postmarked at Gothenburg on August 23, 1865.

Postmarked on the Södra Stambanen railroad on August 24 and stamped with the French "20" postage due stamp for double-weight postage of 20 decimes.

Sent by steamship from Malmö to Stralsund. Conveyed by the Prussian post from Stralsund to Aachen.

*Postmarked **SUÈDE/AMB ERQUÉLINES** on the Paris-Erquélines railroad on August 27. Postmarked at Paris and on the Paris-Bordeaux railroad on August 28 and at Bordeaux on August 29.*

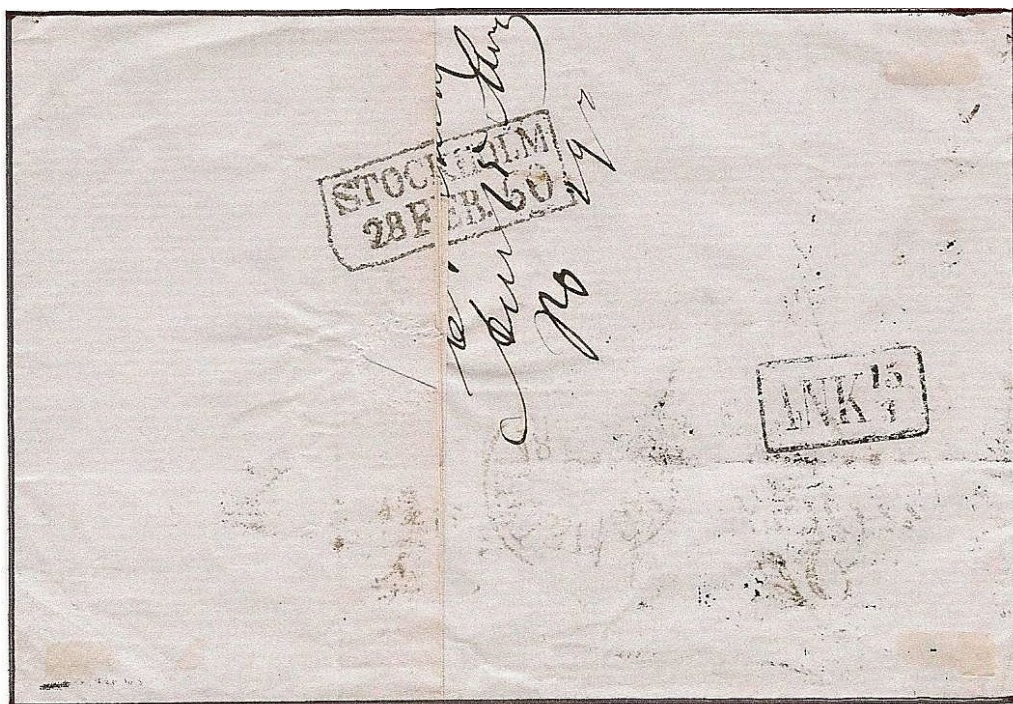
Collection of D. Cornelius.



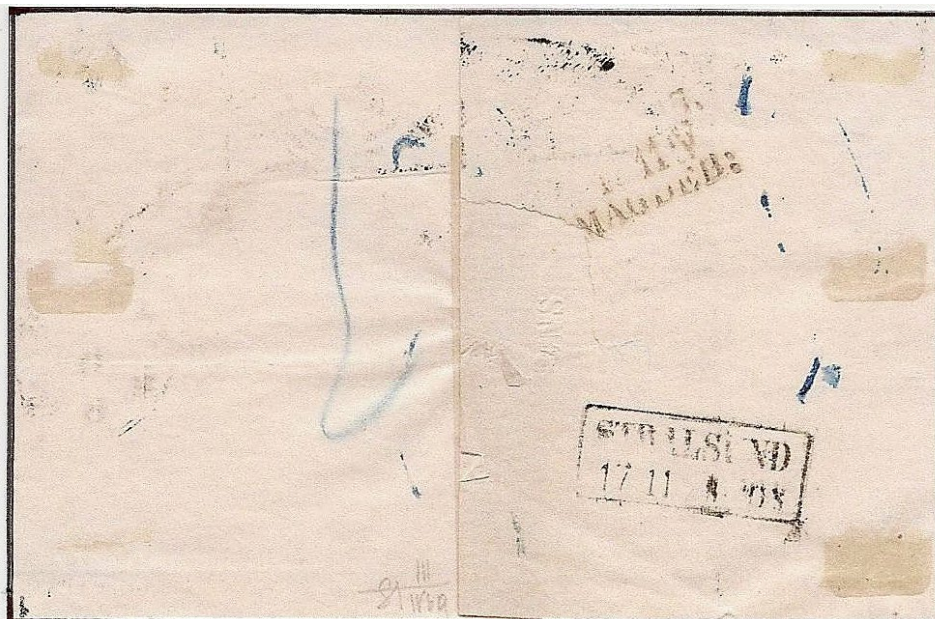
Unpaid cover from Helsingør to Helsingfors. Postmarked at Helsingør on May 11, 1863.
 Postmarked **ANGB. BREV/FR DANMARK** and at Stockholm on May 15.
 Danish plus Swedish postage was 36 öre equal to 15 kopeks. Stamped **36öre** at Stockholm.
 Total postage due was 24 kopeks. Postmarked at Helsingfors on May 19.
 Collection of M. Lorentzen.



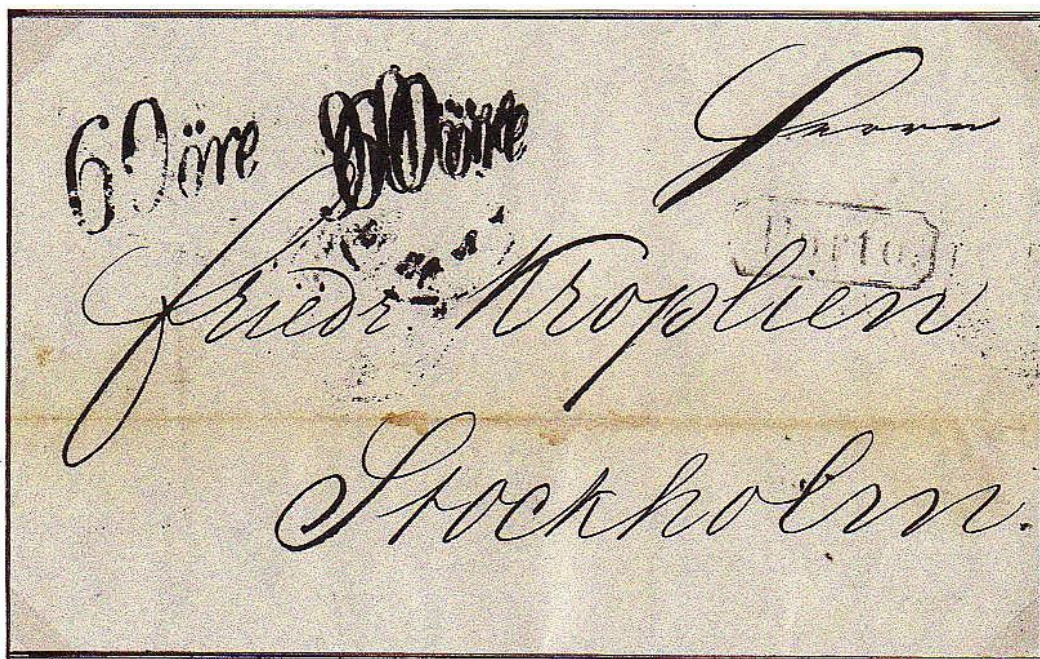
Unpaid cover from Hamburg to Uddevalla. Postmarked at the Altona Bahnhof on December 16, 1856.
 Postmarked at Helsingør on December 20 and stamped **42öre** in red ink..
 Postiljonen auction, March 2011.



Unpaid letter of February 21, 1860, from Kiel to Helsingfors. Postmarked at Helsingør on February 24, Stockholm on February 28 and Helsingfors on March 15.
 Postage from Holstein to Sweden was 6 schillings equal to 42 öre.
 Postmarked 18öre at Helsingborg and replaced with the 42öre stamp.
 Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of November 15, 1858, from Leipzig to Stockholm. Origin postmarked at Leipzig.
 Postmarked on the Berlin-Magdeburg railway and at Stralsund on November 17.
 Prussian postage was 3 sgr., Prussian sea postage was 2½ sgr. and Swedish postage was 2½ sgr.
 for a total of 8 sgr. or 72 öre as postmarked at Stockholm.
 Collection of B. Larsson.



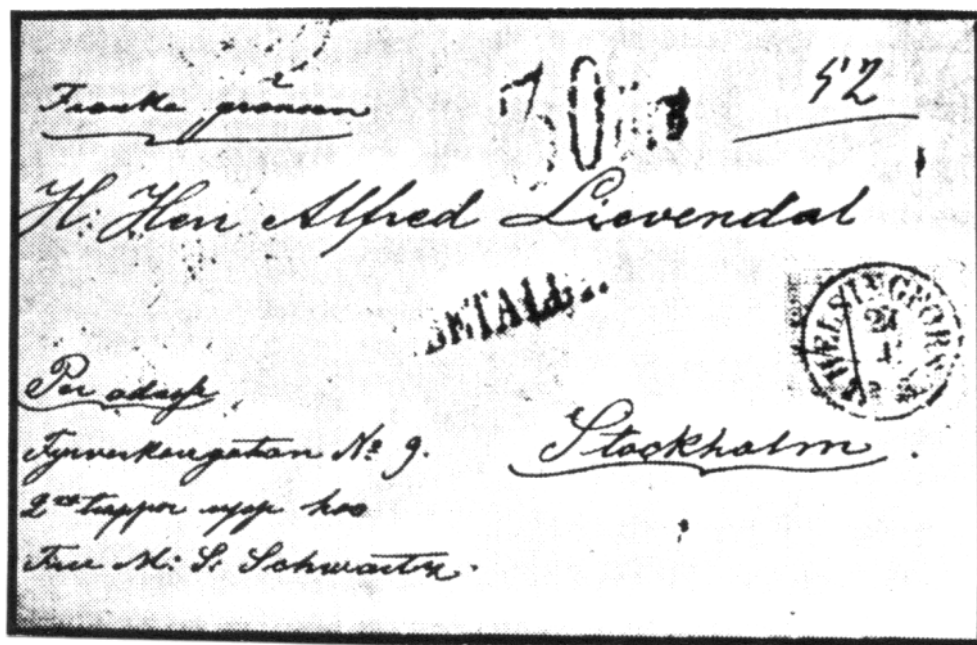
Unpaid letter from St. Petersburg to Stockholm dated August 23, 1863. Postmarked at St. Petersburg and at Stockholm on September 9. The Russian-Swedish Postal Convention of 1846 specified an unpaid rate of 60 öre. The postal clerk in Stockholm struck the 90öre stamp in error then over stamped with the 60öre stamp. An additional 60öre stamp was added for clarification of the postage due. Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of July 9, 1860, from Amsterdam to Stockholm. Amsterdam origin postmark. Postmarked by the Hamburg Stadtpost and the Swedish post office in Hamburg on July 10. Dutch postage was 10 cents equal to 2 sgr. German postage was 3 sgr. for a total of 5 sgr. as marked in blue ink. This was equal to 45 öre. Postage from Hamburg to Stockholm was 45 öre. Total postage due of 90 öre was postmarked at Stockholm. The letter was received on July 13.



Unpaid letter to Stockholm postmarked at Leith on December 10, 1858.
 Postmarked by the Hamburg Stadtpost and the Danish post office and Swedish post office in Hamburg on December 12.
 The postage due stamp 1Rdr8öre was added at Stockholm.
 Collection of B. Larsson.



Letter of April 24, 1865, from Helsingfors to Stockholm. Inscribed "Franko gränsen".
 Postage of 10 kopeks was prepaid for conveyance to the Swedish border.
 Stamped with the 30öre stamp for Swedish postage.
 From reference 1.



Unpaid letter from Constantinople to Stockholm. Origin stamped on January 14, 1859. Postmarked at Berlin on January 22 and by the Prussian post, the Swedish post and the Danish post offices in Hamburg on January 23.

The GAPU rate to from Constantinople was 7 sgr. as inscribed and stamped in blue ink by the Prussian post office in Hamburg.

This was restated by the Swedish post office in Hamburg in the upper left corner.

Postage due at Stockholm was 7 sgr. equal to 63 öre plus 45 öre from Hamburg for a total of 108 öre.

Stamped 108 in Stockholm.



Letter of February 24, 1860, from Rome to Stockholm. Rome origin postmark.

Prepaid to the Italian border as the Papal States refused to enter into postal relations with Italy.

Postmarked at Berlin on March 1 and by the Prussian and Swedish post offices in Hamburg on March 2.

Italian postage was 2 sgr., Swiss transit postage was 2 sgr. and

GAPU transit postage was 3 sgr. for a Prussian debit to Sweden of 7 sgr. that was inscribed at Hamburg.

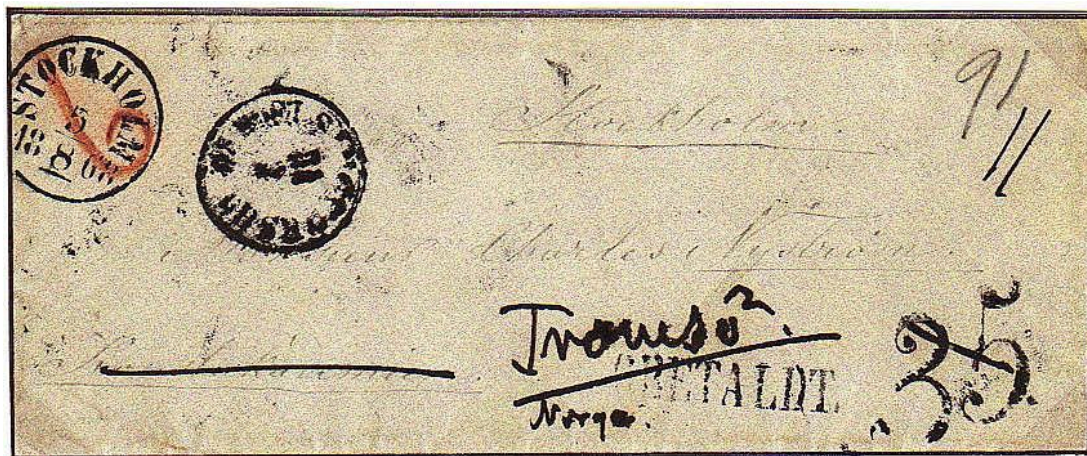
The debit of 7 sgr. was equal to 63 öre. Postage from Hamburg to Stockholm was 45 öre.

The total postage due of 108 öre was stamped at Stockholm.

Both letters from the collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid ship letter of July 26, 1866, sent from Lübeck to Stockholm.
The unpaid single letter rate to Sweden was 34 öre as postmarked at Stockholm.



Unpaid letter of July 31, 1868, from Helsingfors to Stockholm. Postage for an unpaid letter was 35 öre as postmarked.
The "35" was crossed out and the letter was readdressed to Tromsø. Postmarked at Stockholm on August 5.
Both letters from the collection of B. Larsson.



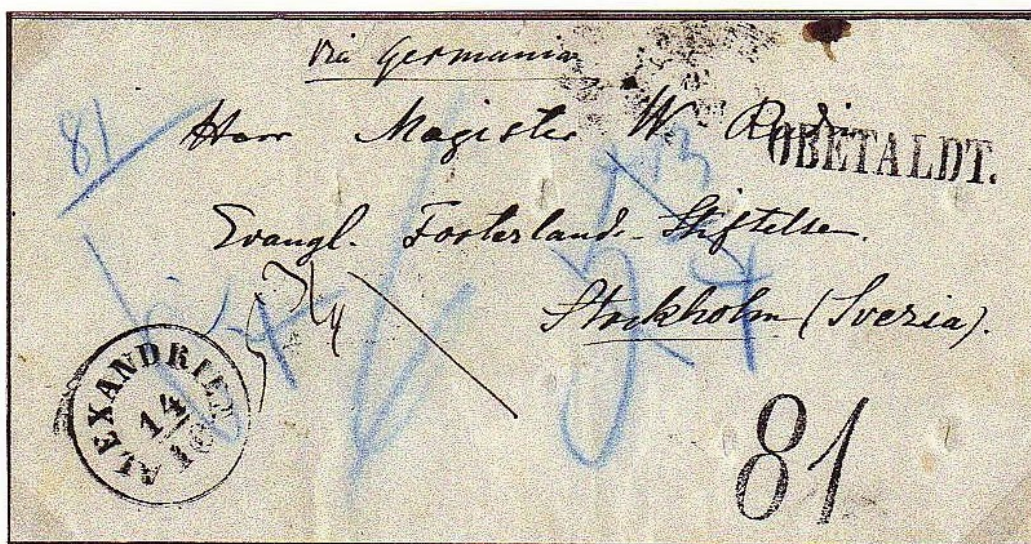
Unpaid letter of January 3, 1868, from Düsseldorf to Stockholm.
 Postmarked at Düsseldorf. Postmarked with the stamp 54 at Stockholm in accordance with a Prussian/Swedish convention of October 1, 1864, that specified 54 öre postage for an unpaid single-weight letter.



Unpaid letter postmarked at Dunkerque on October 2, 1868, and sent to Gefle. The letter was stamped 56 in France for the postage due in Sweden. The Swedish post was required to determine how many unpaid letters by closed mail from France were processed for an annual fee paid to the French post. The Swedish post complied by counting the number of letters distributed during two weeks and multiplying that number to represent a year.

The three Swedish exchange post offices had to mark **Fr.p.s.** (Frankrike per sack) on these letters and then were counted when distributed to the addressees. Counting began in 1868 and continued until 1874.

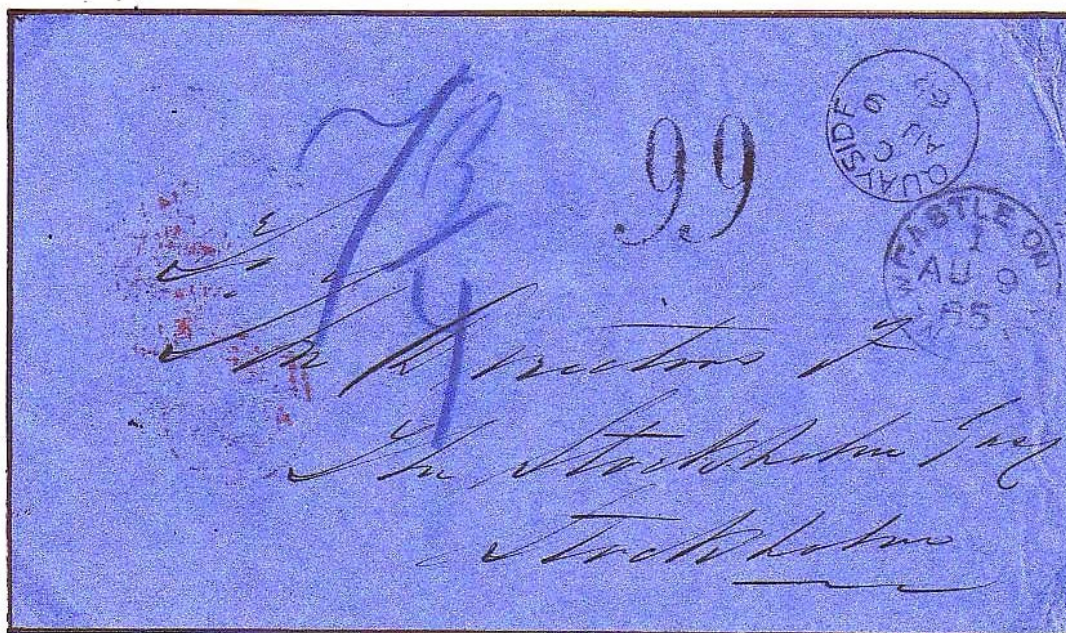
Both letters from the Collection of B. Larsson



Unpaid cover to Stockholm postmarked at Alexandria on October 14, 1868. Inscribed "via Germania". Perforated for disinfection because of cholera. Postmarked on the Oderberg-Kandrzin railway on October 22 and at Stockholm on October 26. Postage from Alexandria to Trieste was 15 kreuzer equal to 3 sgr. The German-Austrian Postal Union received 1¾ sgr. for transit from Trieste to the Baltic Sea and 1 sgr. for Baltic Sea transit for a debit to Sweden of 5¾ sgr. as marked.

Swedish postage was 3¼ sgr. for a total of 9 sgr. equal to 81 öre.

Postmarked with the 81 postage due stamp at Stockholm representing 81 öre.



Unpaid cover to Stockholm postmarked at Newcastle on Tyne and Quayside on August 9, 1865. Postage to Sweden was 99 öre in accordance with the Swedish rate table distributed September 22, 1864, for unpaid letters from the UK sent via Prussia. Inscribed "7¾" as the Swedish debit to Prussia. Swedish postage was 2¼ sgr. inland and 1 sgr. sea postage for a total of 3¼ sgr. Total postage due was 11 sgr. or 99 öre. Postmarked with the 99 postage due stamp at Stockholm.

Both letters from the collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of January 21, 1866, from Helsingør to Jacobstad. Helsingør origin postmark, Helsingborg postmark of January 22. The 25öre stamp was added at Helsingborg for unpaid Swedish postage. Postage was 25 öre for an unpaid letter. Postage due in Finland was inscribed as 77 penni. Collection of B. Larsson.



Unpaid letter of April 5, 1868, from Hamburg to Falkenberg. Origin postmarked by the Swedish post office in Hamburg. Postmarked at Helsingborg on April 6 and the 45 öre postage due stamp was added. Postage from Hamburg to Sweden via Denmark or Lübeck was 6½ schillings or 45 öre paid or unpaid. Collection of B. Larsson.

neighboring locations and from the ambulant post office would be listed to Paris. Sweden approved this revision effective January 1, 1865.

A postal convention of 1865 between Denmark and the United Kingdom provided for closed mail between the two countries. The Danish postal service used its right to exchange closed mails at a bulk rate through Germany and the U.K. postal service used its right to exchange closed mails through Belgium. Letters could be sent between Sweden and the U.K. with the postal rates for this convention plus the additional postage between Sweden and Denmark. The rate for unpaid letters from the U.K. to Sweden was 60 öre per 15 grams of which 40 öre was paid to Denmark. The **60öre** stamp was used on these letters. The convention rates were in effect from November 1, 1865, until June 30, 1869.

Postage Due Handstamps on Norwegian Mail

The postal convention of 1854 between Sweden/Norway and France provided for postage from Norway to France of 12 decimes per 7½ grams and postage from France to Norway of 26 sk.sp. per 7½ grams. Norway supplied the postage due hand stamps in specie skillings for French mail to Norway and France supplied the postage due hand stamps for Norwegian mail to France in decimes. Figure 22-4 shows a copy from the Musée de la Poste in Paris of the Norwegian hand stamps used by the French postal service.

The 26 and 52 sk.sp. hand stamps represented single-weight and double-weight postage from France/Algeria. The 30 and 34 sk.sp. hand stamps represented single-letter postage from French Mediterranean post offices. Double-weight postage was provided by the 60 and 68 sk.sp. hand stamps.

French hand stamps used by the Norwegian postal service were 12 decimes for a single-weight letter and 24 decimes for a double-weight letter to France/Algeria. French hand stamps were probably also provided for single-weight and double-weight letters from Norway to the French Mediterranean post offices. The Norwegian hand stamps were used on the Paris-Quévrain railroad. The French hand stamps were used at Svinesund and on the steamships using the Sandøsund hand stamp. Black ink was supposed to be used for the French hand stamps but blue ink was used when blue ink was used with the Sandøsund hand stamp.

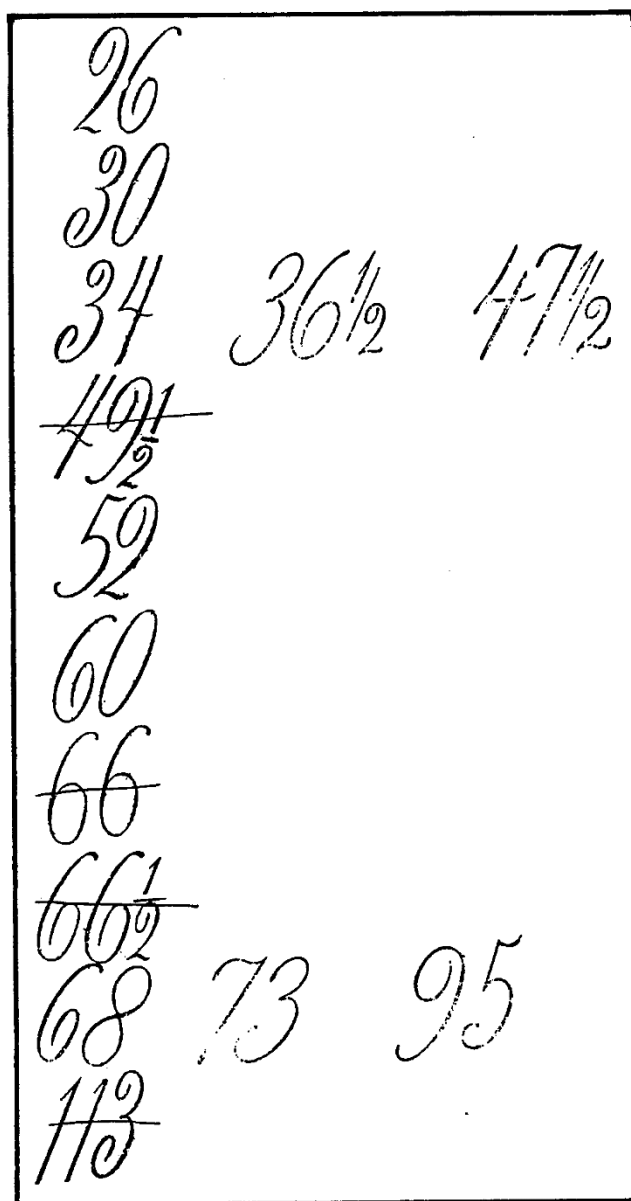
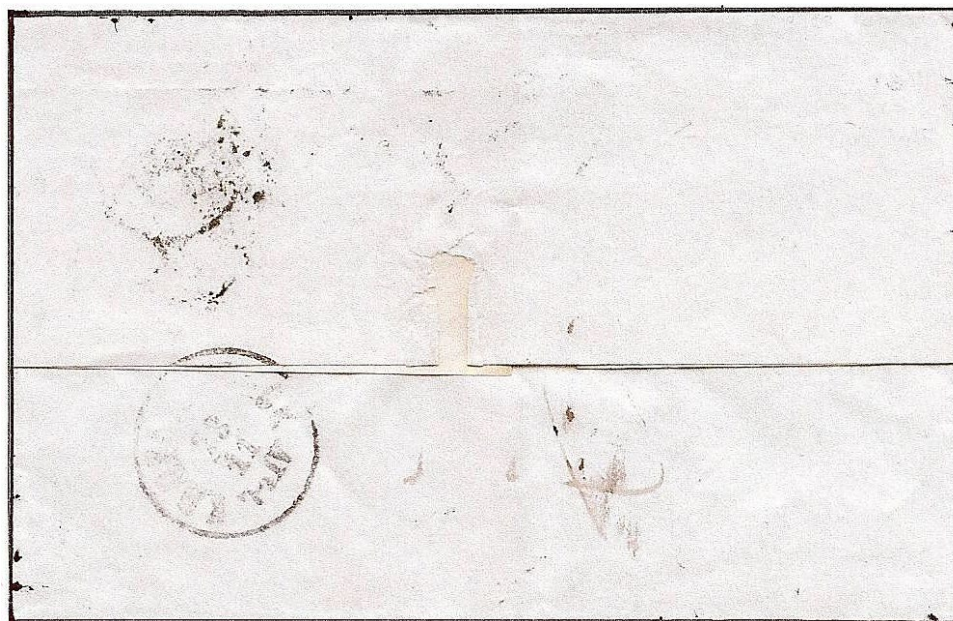
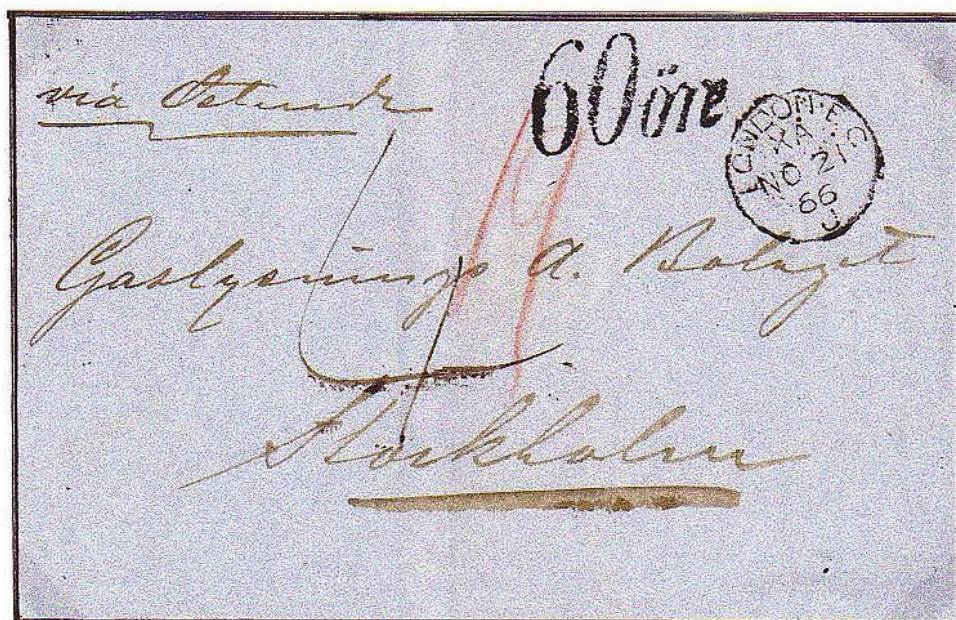


Table 22-4



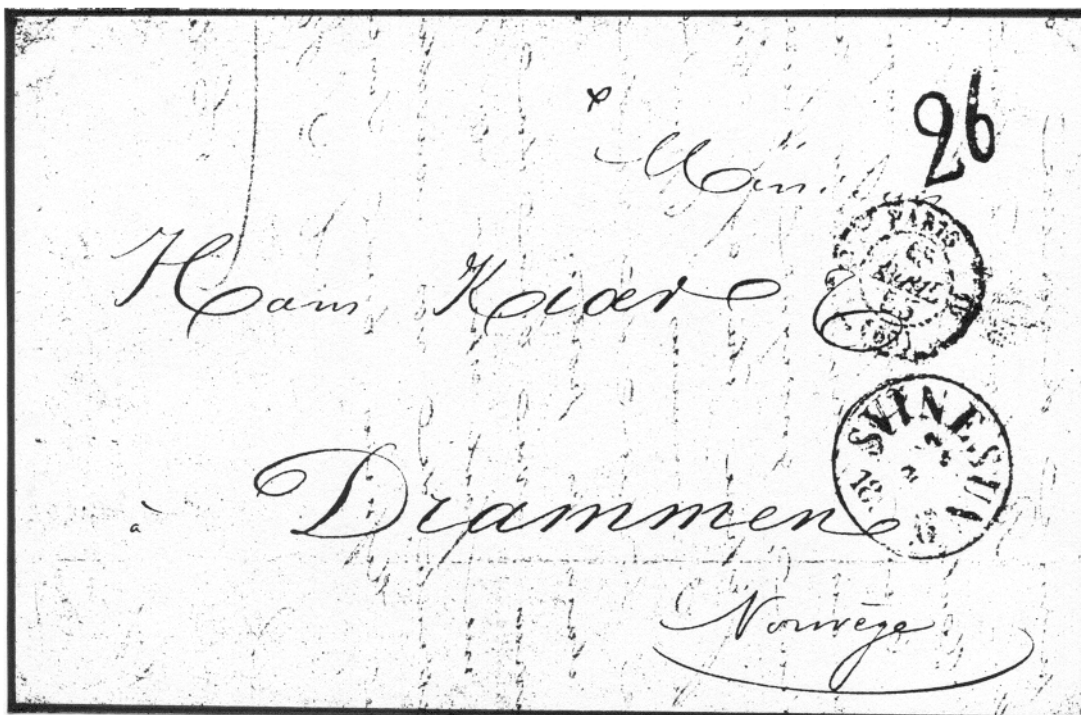
Unpaid letter of November 21, 1866, from London to Stockholm. Inscribed "via Ostende".

Postmarked by the Danish post office in Lübeck on November 23.

The UK-Denmark Convention of 1865 specified that the unpaid letter rate from the UK to Sweden via Denmark was 8d. or 60 öre. The rate included 2d. for the UK plus 1d. each for Belgium and Prussia.

This 4d. was marked in black ink as a debit of Denmark to the UK. Postmarked 60öre at Stockholm.

Collection of B. Larsson.



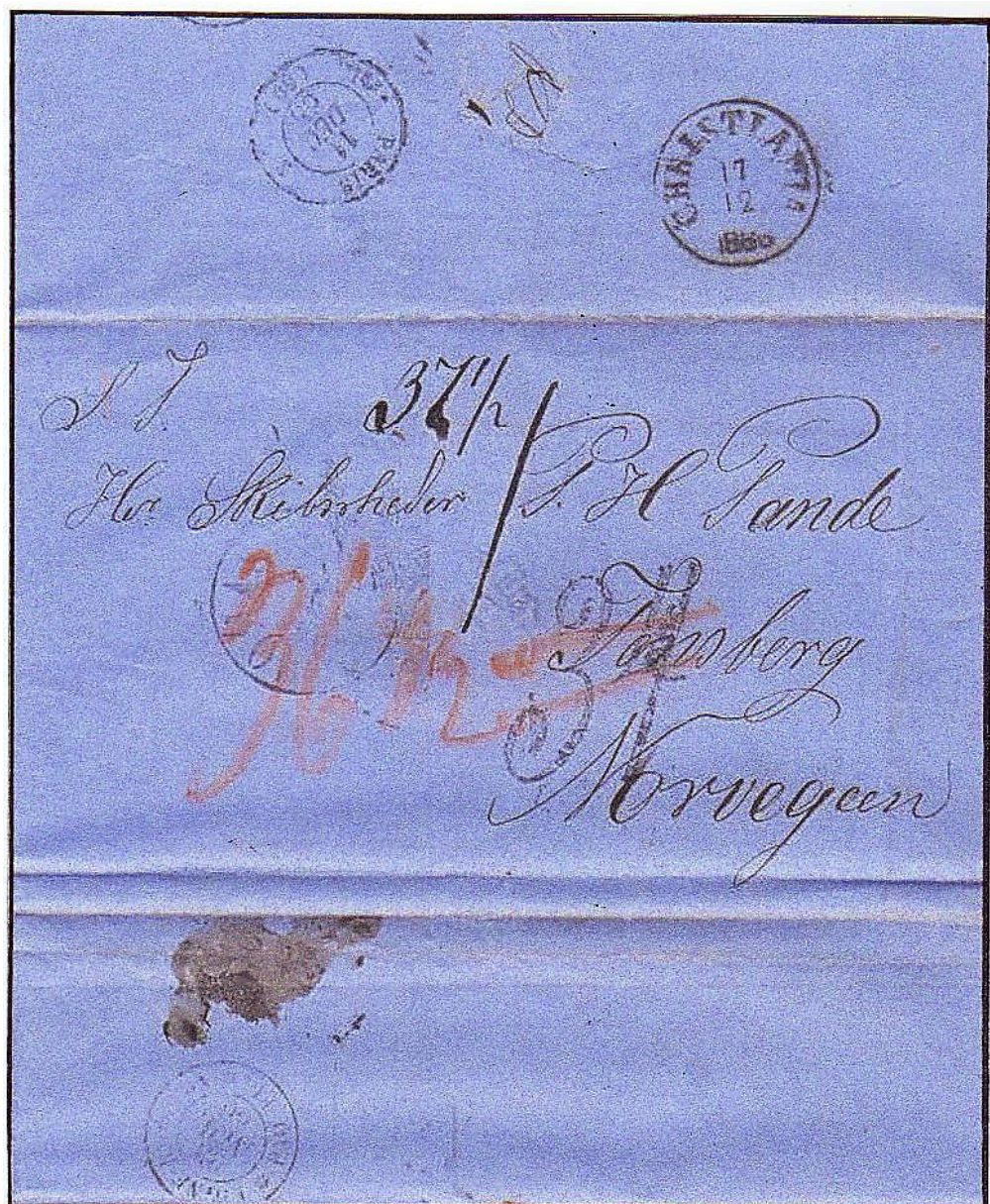
Unpaid letter of April 15, 1855, from Paris to Drammen. The provisional handstamp 26 was added by the French postal service for this single-weight letter because the postage due handstamps had not yet been received from Norway.

Postmarked at Svinesund.
Collection of M. Lascombe.



Unpaid letter from Boulogne-sur-Mer to Tønsberg. Origin postmarked on September 7, 1866.

The 26 stamp was added on the ship between Copenhagen and Christiania for single-letter postage due of 26 sk.sp. and the SANDØSUND stamp was also added.



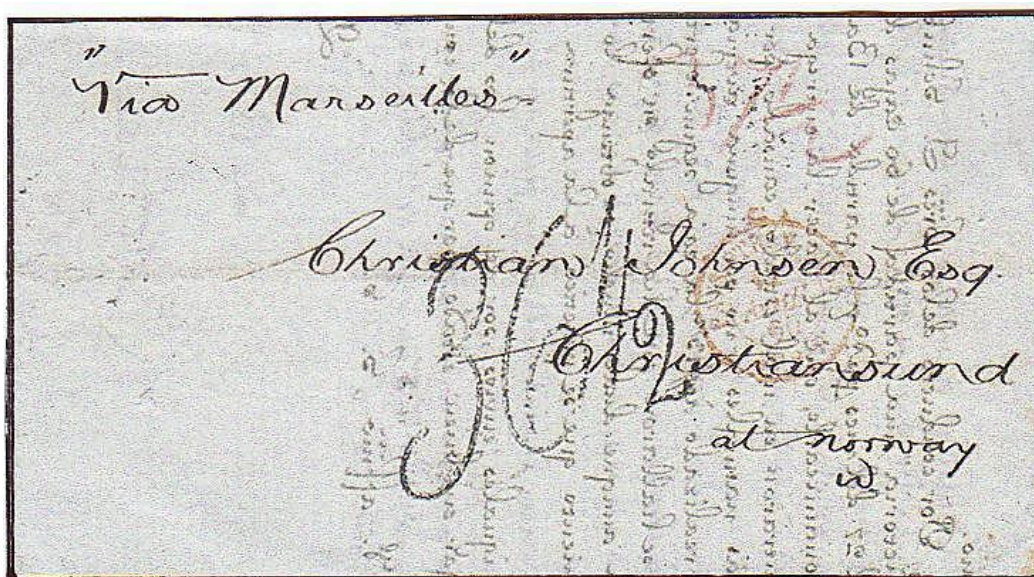
Letter dated at St. Thomas on November 22, 1866, to Tønsberg.

Postmarked at Paris on December 11.

Stamped "34" representing postal shares of 60 centimes to Norway and 140 centimes to France for a total of 34 sp.sk.

Postmarked at Christiania on December 17.

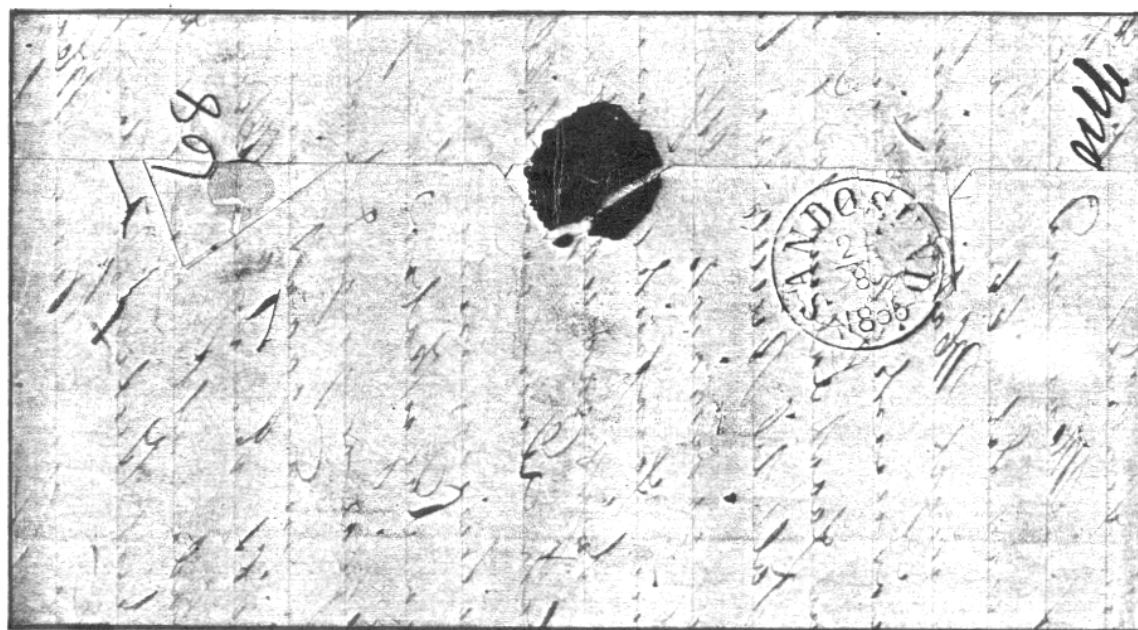
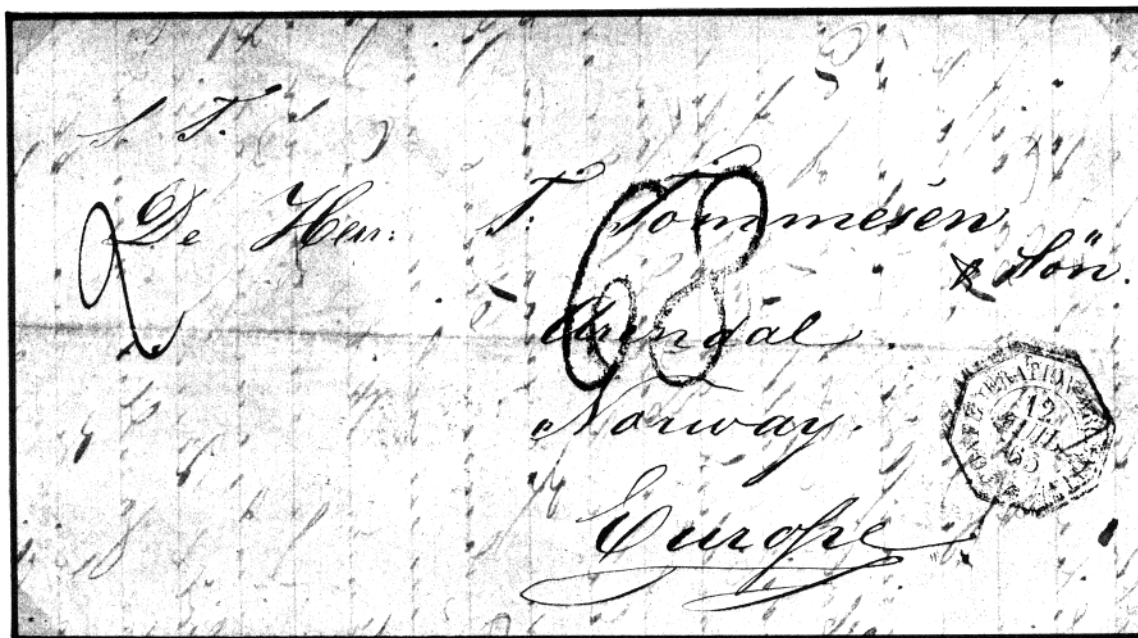
Moldenhauer Auction, November 2008.



Letter of February 21, 1860, from Manilla to Christiansund. Inscribed "via Marseille"
 Postmarked **PAYS ETR. V. SUEZ A. MER** on April 12.
 Stamped "36½" on the ship between Denmark and Norway for a single-weight letter from China.
 Postage due from the recipient was marked as 36½ sp.sk.
 Moldenhauer Auction, November 2008.



Unpaid letter from Cherbourg to Arendal. Postmarked at Cherbourg on November 28, 1860,
 and on the Cherbourg-Paris railway on November 29.
 Sent as closed mail from the Paris-Quévrain railway on the winter route via Sweden to Svinesund
 where it was postmarked on December 12 and the 52 stamp was added for a double-weight letter.
 Postage due was 52 sk.sp. plus an additional sk.sp. for local delivery.



Unpaid letter of July 10, 1865, from Buenos Aires to Arendal.

Postmarked with the French handstamp **CONFÉDÉRATION ARGENTINE** on July 12.

Conveyed from Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro by the "Carmel" of the Compagnie des Impériales which sailed from Buenos Aires on July 12 and arrived at Rio de Janeiro on July 27.

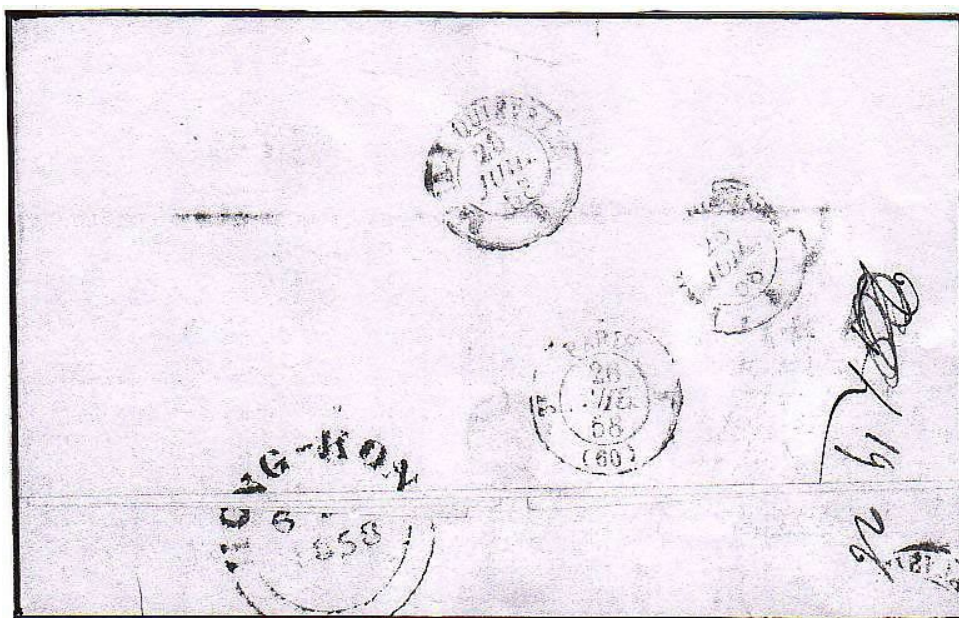
Conveyed from Rio de Janeiro to Bordeaux by the "Estramadure" also of the Compagnie des Impériales which sailed from Rio de Janeiro on July 24 and arrived at Bordeaux on August 18.

Postmarked on the Paris-Quiévrain railroad and stamped **68** for postage due from the Norwegian recipient for this double-weight letter.

Sent as closed mail to Copenhagen for August 23 dispatch on the Kronprinsesse Louise to Christiania.

Postmarked with the Type V **SANDØSUND** stamp on August 24 and received at Arendal on August 25.

Collection of M. Lascombe.



Letter from Manila to Christiansund dated June 1, 1858. Inscribed "Via Marseille". Postmarked at Manila. A contract between the Spanish government and the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. for mail service for Hong Kong and Manila was in effect from December 1857 to January 1860. Conveyed by the P&O "Chusan" departing Manila on June 1 and arriving at Hong Kong on June 5. Postmarked by the British post office in Hong Kong on June 6. Conveyed by the P&O "Norna" departing Hong Kong on June 7 and arriving at Galle on June 25. Then departing on June 29 and arriving at Suez with the P&O Candia on July 17. Conveyed by the overland route from Suez to Alexandria and by ship to Marseille. Postmarked on the Marseille-Paris railroad on July 25 and at Paris on July 26. Also postmarked **PAYS ETR. V. SUEZ A. MER** and then date stamped on the Paris-Quiévrain railroad. Sent as closed mail to the Norwegian post steamship "Viken" sailing from Kiel to Christiania. Postmarked with the Type III **SANDÖSUND** stamp on July 31 and the 73 stamp on the ship.

The 73 represented postage due from the recipient in accordance with the Franco-Norwegian revised letter bill of 1857 for an unpaid letter from China. Single-weight postage to Norway was 170 centimes of which 110 centimes was due to France and 60 centimes to Norway. This was equal to 37½ sp.sk. so double-weight postage was 73 sp.sk. as stamped. Reduced to 97% of the original size.

Postliljonen auction, October 2007.



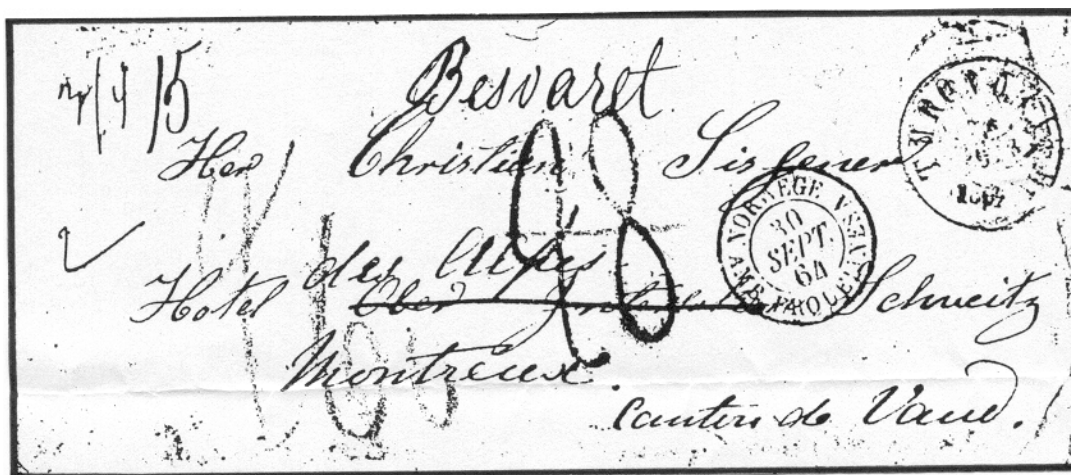
Letter of May 29, 1855, from Arendal to Bordeaux. Arendal origin postmark.
 Postmarked **SANDØSUND** on board the "Kronprinsesse Louise" on the Copenhagen route on May 30 and
 stamped with the "12" in French numerals as provided by France for a single-weight letter.
 Stamped with the **NORWÉGE-QUIÉVRAIN AMB.A.** postmark on the Paris-Quévrain railroad on June 3.
 Postage due was 12 decimes as marked.



Letter postmarked at Christiania on September 16, 1855, to Bordeaux.
 Postmarked **SANDØSUND** and stamped "12" in blue ink for a single-weight letter.
 Stamped with the **NORWÉGE-QUIÉVRAIN AMB.A.** postmark on the Paris-Quévrain railroad on June 3.
 Postage due was 12 decimes as marked.
 Moldenhauer Auction, November 2008



Unpaid letter from Christiania to Bordeaux.
 Postmarked at Christiania on March 13, 1857, in blue ink.
 Stamped with a Sandøund postmark on March 14.
 Postmarked with the **NORWEGÉ-QUÉVRAIN AMB. D.** stamp on March 20 and
 stamped with "24" for postage due of 24 decimes for a double-weight letter.
 Moldenhauer Auction, November 2008.



Unpaid cover from Trondheim to Montreux, Switzerland. Trondheim origin postmark.
 Inscribed "15" for 15 grams and therefore a double-weight letter. Stamped with the French "28" by the Norwegian postal
 service for a double-weight letter to the Swiss cantons in accordance with the Franco-Norwegian convention.
 Stamped with the **NORWÉGE/ERQUELINES AMB.** A postmark on the Paris-Erquelines railroad on September 30, 1864.
 Collection of O. Solli.



Unpaid letter of February 10, 1857, from Christiania to Reims.

*Postmarked at Christiania and at Svinesund on February 11 and stamped "12" in French numerals for a single-weight letter. Sent as closed mail to the Paris-Quievrain railway where it was marked "24" for a double-weight letter to replace the "12" and stamped with the **NORWÈGE-QUIÉVRAIN AMB. D.** postmark on February 18.*

Postmarked on the Paris-Strasbourg railway on February 18 and at Paris and Reims on February 19.



Unpaid letter of July 27, 1860, from Bergen to Genoa.
 Inscribed "pr Vulcan". Origin postmarked at Bergen.
 Postmarked **SANDÖSUND** on the "Viken" to Kiel on July 31 and "14" in French numerals
 in accordance with the Franco-Norwegian convention of 1855.
 Postmarked **NORWÈGE-QUIÉVRAIN AMB.B** on the Paris-Quiévrain railway on August 3.
 Postmarked in red ink at Genoa on August 6.
 Postage due was 14 decimes.

The postal convention of 1854 between Sweden/Norway and France provided that mail from France to Norway be sent to Sandøsund for mail arriving by steamship. French hand stamps were provided for use on unpaid mail from France to Norway. These stamps were to be used only for this purpose. Two letters from October 1865 show use of the **16** decime stamp on letters from France to Norway. At that time single-weight postage was 16 sk.sp. for these letters. Obviously the French stamp was used by mistake.



*Cover from France to Tønsberg that was postmarked by the Stadtpost in Hamburg on October 20, 1865 and sent via Kiel to Sandøsund. The letter was postmarked with the French **16** stamp in red ink. An additional sk.sp. was added for postage due of 17 sk.sp. as marked.
Moldenhauer auction November 2007*



*Cover from France to Laurvig postmarked by the Hamburg Stadtpost on October 25, 1865 and at Sandøsund on October 29. The French **16** was added in red ink. There was no additional postal marking.
Moldenhauer auction November 2006
Both covers reduced to 89% of the original size*

A new convention between Sweden/Norway and France went into effect on February 1, 1868 that replaced the convention of 1852. This convention increased the single letter weight to 10 grams. Single letter postage from Sweden to France was 42 öre paid and 56 öre unpaid. Single letter postage from Norway to France was 15 sk.sp. paid and 19 sk.sp. unpaid.

French Entry Hand Stamps for Mail from Sweden and Norway

A double-circle hand stamp with **NORWÈGE-QUIÉVRAIN** was used on the French railroad between Quiévrain and Paris beginning in 1855 for letters from Norway and a **SUÈDE-QUIÉVRAIN** hand stamp was used on letters from Sweden with first known use in 1857. The hand stamps were the same except for the difference in the country name. These hand stamps are known with **AMB.A**, **AMB.B**, **AMB.C** and **AMB.D**. The abbreviation **AMB** represented ambulant for railroad post office use. The French exchange post office was changed to the railroad between Erquelines and Paris in 1864 so **NORWÈGE/AMB.ERQUELINES** and **SUÈDE/AMB.ERQUELINES** hand stamps were substituted for the Quiévrain hand stamps.



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5. Snarvold, Harry, *Franske Portotal I Decimer på Norske Brev til Frankrike 1853-1875*, Norsk Posthistorisk Selskap, Oslo, 1994.