



Sweden – Postal History & Postage Due Mail The Kersti & Bertil I. Larsson Collections (Part II)

365. Heinrich Köhler-Auktion
Monday, 25. September 2017, ab 14.00 Uhr

Versteigerer · Auctioneers: Dieter Michelson · Michael Hilbertz · Tobias Huylmans



Versteigerungsort · Auction Venue

Die Versteigerung findet in unseren Geschäftsräumen in Wiesbaden und zeitgleich in Stockholm statt.
The auction takes place at our premises in Wiesbaden, Germany and at the same time in Stockholm, Sweden.

Heinrich Köhler Auktionshaus GmbH & Co. KG
Wilhelmstr. 48 · 65183 Wiesbaden
Germany

Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre
Nils Ericsons Plan 4, 11164 Stockholm
Sweden

Telefon +49 (0)611 39381 Telefax +49 (0)611 39384
E-Mail info@heinrich-koehler.de www.heinrich-koehler.de



Vorwort · Introduction

The results of the first special auction of the “Sweden – Postal History & Postage Due Mail” collections of Kersti & Bertil I. Larsson RDP once again showed the great popularity of classic Sweden today!

The fact that Heinrich Köhler Auctions is able to set new standards worldwide was impressively demonstrated in that sale. On the occasion of the first part of the Larsson collections the auction took place in two locations –Wiesbaden and Stockholm – at the same time. The bidders in Germany and Sweden bid against each other, accompanied by high bids coming through the Online Live bidding system, on the phone and postal bids. The collection of Sweden with many highlights proved to be outstanding, as demonstrated by the hammer prices. A courier letter of 1591 from the Swedish King Johan III to Queen Elizabeth I of England (Lot 6121) went from a starting price of 4,000 euros to 20,000 euros.

During the year 2017 the collections “Postal History” and “Postage Due Mail” were published in an EDITION SPÉCIALE. The research and knowledge in such collections can rarely be transferred by means of an auction catalogue. In these two books, the life’s work of both Kersti and Bertil will always be available for future generations. With great excitement we anticipate the sale of the second part. We are pleased to be able to present it to you today.



Kersti and Bertil L. Larsson RDP

Sweden - Postal History Part II

Lots no. 6501-6641

Sweden is one of the oldest Kingdoms still in existence. In the seventeenth century when the Kingdom was at its peak, Sweden controlled not only what today are her domains, but also Finland, the Baltic Countries and a considerable part of the north of today’s Germany. To govern that vast country, the Administration needed a good communication system that could at the same time work also as an intelligence service – something that was usual in those days.

A regular postal service between Stockholm and Hamburg was established in 1620, but it took 16 more years before an actual postal administration was founded in 1636. This introduction and development of the organized postal System in Sweden is documented in the collection by two tremendous Gems of Swedish postal history:

- Former Swedish possessions - Estonia: Pernau Ribbon postmark on lettersheet to Reval
- Swedish Post Office in Lübeck: Partly prepaid multi-rate letter dated Livorno 1816 and sent to Gothenburg, via Lübeck

The following offer includes key pieces of the collection, from the pre-stamp period including rarest cancellations and most important documents of Swedish postal and post office history. Of course you will also find mail to foreign destinations with wonderful frankings starting with the first stamps of Sweden.

We have maintained the sequence Kersti and Bertil have chosen for their displays. This will help the viewer to understand the importance of many of the items better. So be sure to have a thorough search of the offer presented in order not to miss any piece of importance to you!

Sweden - Postage Due Mail Part II

Lots no. 6642-6841

This part II of Kersti and Bertil's postage due collection is a treasure trove not only for postage due collectors, but also for any one collecting mail to foreign destinations from any other collectible area! The collection includes letters from the 1600-hundreds to the end of 1891, which was the last year for the use of postage due stamps in Sweden. Unbelievable also the number of covers from the period when the postage was marked by hand and as impressive the quantity with the postage due marked by postmarks and postage due stamps!

The domestic part at the end of this section shows so many very rare and early usages as probably no second collection does!

Biography

Kersti and Bertil I. Larsson RDP are members of the Swedish Postal History Society (SSPD) since decades. Their research and knowledge is internationally acknowledged and Bertil is signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP), the most important and honourable award a philatelist can receive in life.

As a team, Kersti and Bertil have share their knowledge with the entire philatelic world by publishing articles in philatelic publications. Their outstanding and extremely well written up exhibits are a source of information not only for collectors of Swedish postal history, but also for passionate collectors of all philatelic collectible fields.

Kersti and Bertil have – since their beginnings – always relied on primary resources and have visited and exploited postal and postal museum archives in Stockholm, Copenhagen, London and Paris. They have worked through historical documents from the Swedish National Archives from 1636 to 1892 and make use of the acquired knowledge in all their publications and descriptions in their collections. They have exhibited their collections worldwide since 1991 and have been awarded all levels of medals including International Large Gold 1997 in San Francisco, 1998 in Milan, 2008 in Bukarest, 2010 in Lisbon, 2012 in Jakarta.

According to Patrik Larsson, – Kersti and Bertil I. Larsson are such outstanding postal historians because they have the four characteristics needed to form and display great collections:

- Knowledge of the postal history and the history of the country or area concerned,
- A good eye for the Quality of the material,
- Completeness of the material to show the central idea of the story told
- The feeling for the Control of focus in publications and collections.

An offer in this density and quality will not be for sale in a long time. Surely, you will find many items that can enhance your collection. We would like to invite you to the special viewing at Autumn Stampex, 13-16 September 2017, as well as the special auction and viewing in Stockholm on 25 September 2017.



Dieter Michelson
Geschäftsführer · Managing Director



Michael Hilbertz
Chefphilatelist · Senior Philatelist



Tobias Huylmans
Philatelist · Philatelist

Auktion in Schweden · Auction in Sweden

Die Versteigerung des Sonderkataloges „**Schweden – Postgeschichte & Nachporto – Die Sammlungen Kersti & Bertil I. Larsson (Teil II)**“ sowie der Schweden-Einzellose im Hauptkatalog findet zeitgleich im Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre in Stockholm und in unseren Geschäftsräumen in Wiesbaden und statt.

Die Lose 6501-6841, sowie die Einzellose aus dem Hauptkatalog 914-923, können vorher vor Ort in Stockholm besichtigt werden.

Besichtigung	25. September 2017	Montag	8.00 - 13.30 Uhr
Auktion	25. September 2017	Montag	ab 14.00 Uhr

The auction of the special catalogue „**Sweden – Postal History & Postage Due Mail – The Kersti & Bertil I. Larsson Collections (part II)**“ as well as the single lots Sweden from the main catalogue takes place at the Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre in Stockholm and at our premises in Wiesbaden, Germany at the time.

The lots 6501-6841, as well as single lots from the main catalogue 914-923, can be viewed in Stockholm prior to the auction.

Viewing	25 September 2017	Monday	8 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.
Auction	25 September 2017	Monday	from 2 p.m.

Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre
Nils Ericsons Plan 4, 11164 Stockholm
Sweden

Heinrich Köhler Auktionshaus GmbH & Co. KG
Wilhelmstr. 48 · 65183 Wiesbaden
Germany

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EDITION SPÉCIALE

Sweden

– Postal History until 1880 –

– Postage Due Mail until 1892 –

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Lots no. 6642-6841

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Besichtigung · Viewing

Besichtigungszeiten im **Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre in Stockholm, Schweden.**

Viewing in the **Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre in Stockholm, Sweden.**

25. September 2017	Montag	8.00 - 13.30 Uhr
25 September 2017	Monday	8 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.



Besichtigungszeiten der Schweden-Lose in unseren **Geschäftsräumen in Wiesbaden.**

Viewing of the Sweden lots in our office in **Wiesbaden.**

19. - 22. September 2017	Dienstag - Freitag	9.00 - 17.00 Uhr
19 - 22 September 2017	Tuesday to Friday	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Die **Besichtigung der Schweden-Einzellose** findet am **25. September** in **Stockholm** statt. Die **Lose sind daher an diesem Tag (dem Versteigerungstag) nicht in Wiesbaden verfügbar!**

The viewing of the **Sweden single lots** takes place in **Stockholm on 25 September**. On that date the lots are **not available in Wiesbaden!**

Gerne können Sie **nach vorheriger Terminvereinbarung** auch außerhalb oben angegebener **Besichtigungszeiten** besichtigen.

You may also view at other times **by appointment**.

Besichtigungszeiten während der **Autumn Stampex, London, Großbritannien.**

Viewing at the **Autumn Stampex, London, Great Britain.**

13.-16. September 2017	Mittwoch - Samstag	Während der regulären Öffnungszeiten
13-16 September 2017	Wednesday to Saturday	During the official opening hours

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Heinrich Köhler
Auktionshaus GmbH & Co. KG
Wilhelmstr. 48
65183 Wiesbaden

Telefon +49 (0)611 39381
Telefax +49 (0)611 39384
E-Mail info@heinrich-koehler.de
Web www.heinrich-koehler.de

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


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Bietstufen · Bidding increments NEU · NEW

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All estimates in this catalogue are in EURO. Please consider below bidding steps when placing your bids.

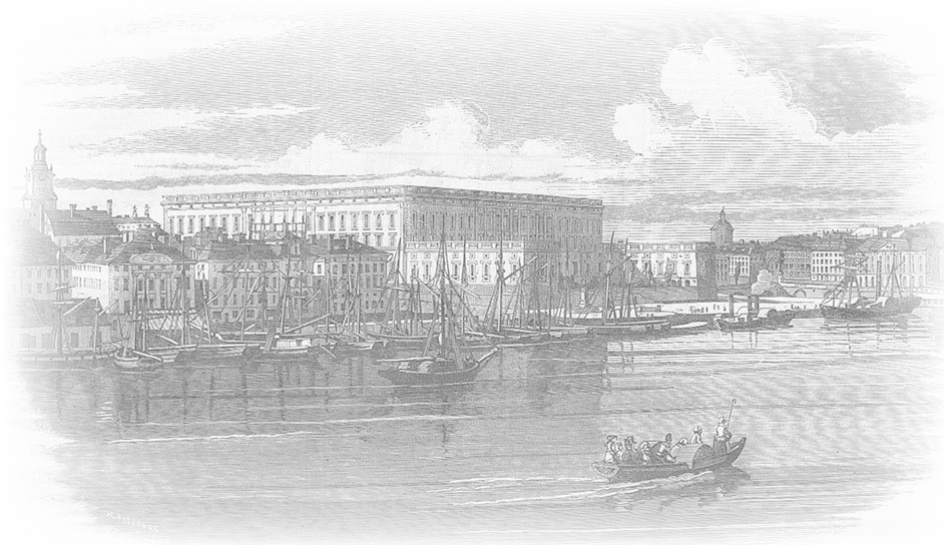
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1.000,- €	- 2.000,- €	100,- €		50.000,- €	- 150.000,- €	5.000,- €	
2.000,- €	- 5.000,- €	200,- €		150.000,- €	und mehr · and higher	10.000,- €	

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Auction information, VAT, General conditions, bank details, vocabulary, etc. you will find at the end of the catalogue.



Sweden - Postal History & Postage Due Mail

The Kersti & Bertil I. Larsson Collections
(Part II)



The Royal Palace in Stockholm

POSTAL HISTORY

SWEDEN



Gustav II Adolph
King of Sweden from 1611-1632



Lot-No Facit
6501

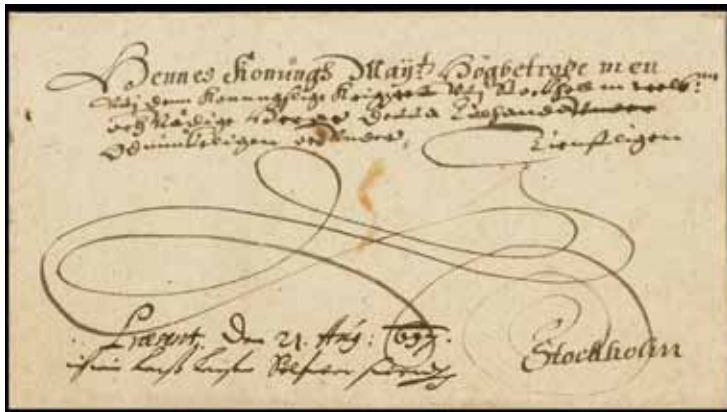


Domestic courier letters

Courier letter dated Uppsala February 13th 1615 and sent to Stockholm. The letter is signed by King Gustaf II Adolph and addressed to three customs officials: Karl Christopherson, Kjell Jansson and Lasse Bengtsson. The mark „MP“ after the Kings signature is an abbreviation of the latin word Manu Propia which means „Signed with one's own hand“. Attractive and unusual item.

Start price

2000



6502 / € 200



6508 / € 300



6503 / € 150



6510 / € 200



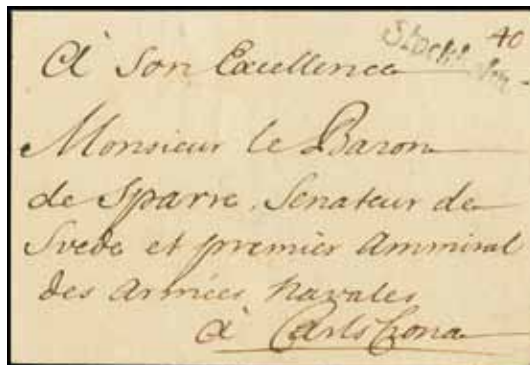
6504 / € 150



6511 / € 150



6505 / € 150



6512 / € 200

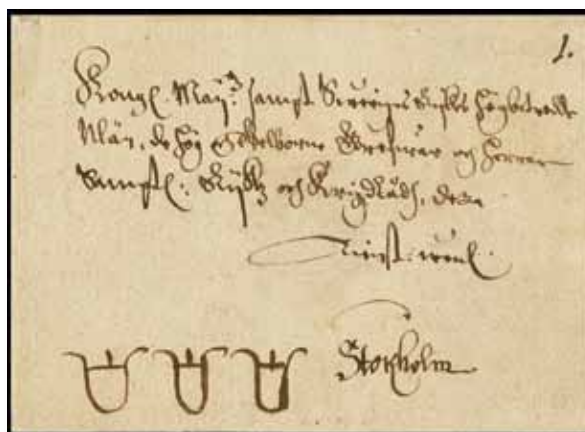
Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6502	✉ Beautiful Courier letter dated August 21st 1637 and sent to Stockholm with small red seal on reverse. <i>(Photo = 14)</i>	200
6503	✉ Attractive letter with large elaborate meander coil sent to the Court of Appeal in Jönköping. The letter was sent by the General Post and has number 18 on the letter bill that accompanied this letter. Inside the letter there is a note stating that it was read to the Court on October 27th 1640. <i>(Photo = 14)</i>	150
6504	✉ Letter sent to Major General Lars Kagg in Stockholm. Letter bill number 56. From a note on reverse we know the letter was probably sent in March 1642. <i>(Photo = 14)</i>	150
6505	✉ Letter sent from the Provincial scribe Jacob Andersson to Hyndrich Fläming, Stockholm. Letter bill number 15, in addition the letter was marked „Frannco“ to indicate that the postage had been paid. The letter arrived and was read on the same day, April 29th 1642. <i>(Photo = 14)</i>	150



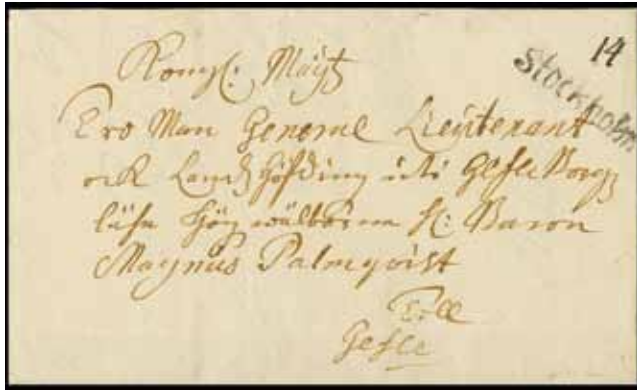
Christina
Queen of Sweden
(1632-1654)



6506	✉ Courier letter dated Brussels (Belgium) May 15th 1655 signed (Queen of Sweden 1632-1654) Christina with large paper seal attached. A fine letter and interesting show piece.	800
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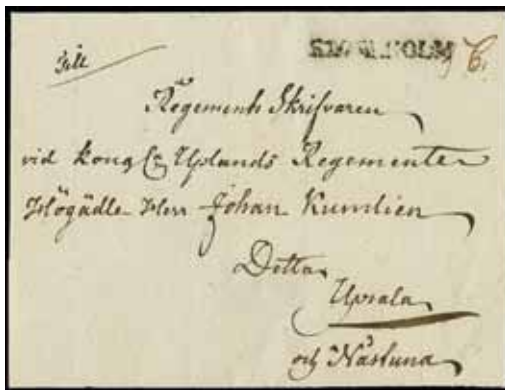
6507	✉ Letter sent in 1660 with a long and impressive Government address. Letter bill number 1, and with three sketched Royal Crowns indicating that it was an official letter sent free of postage. Certificate Frans Obermüller (1977).	300
6508	✉ Letter dated Calmar April 1719 and sent to Stockholm. The postage rate was doubled from March 1st 1718 but then reestablished to their original value from June 1st 1719. The original rate from 1692 between Calmar and Stockholm was 5 öre silver coins. Thus the postage for this letter became 10 öre as has also been marked on the letter. <i>(Photo = 14)</i>	300



6513 / € 300



6514 / € 150



6515 / € 150



6519 / € 200



6518 / € 100



6521 / € 100



6522 / € 150

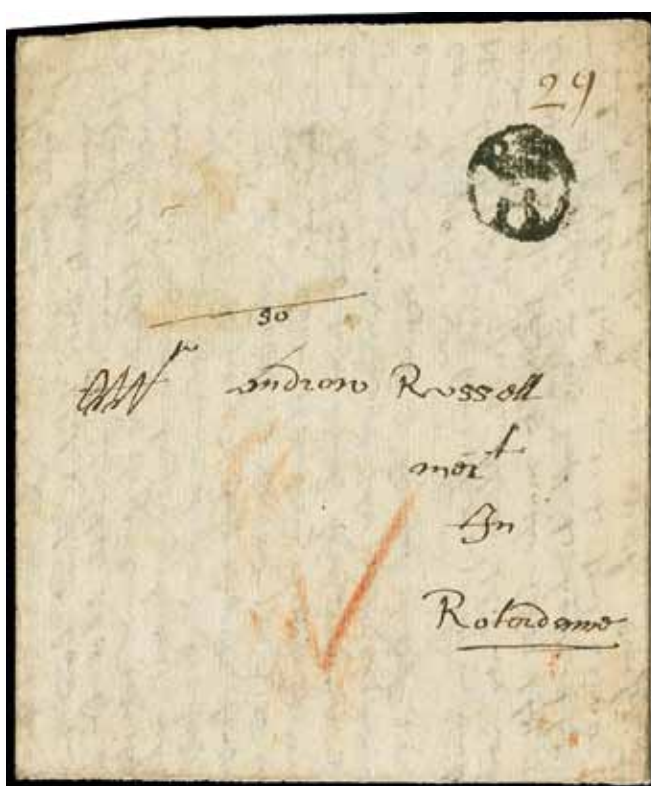


ex 6523 / € 150

Early postmarks of Stockholm



View of Stockholm



Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6509	✉ Stockholm B-postmark type 1 from Stockholm July 9th 1686 to Rotterdam (The Netherlands). In use from January 1686 to late autumn 1686. Unusual to foreign destinations.	300
6510	✉ Stockholm B-postmark type 2 on letter with contents sent via Hamburg to Utrecht (The Netherlands). In use from 1668 to 1691. <small>(Photo = 14)</small>	200
6511	✉ Stockholm B-postmark type 5 on letter sent to Jönköping. In use from October 1696 to March 1708. <small>(Photo = 14)</small>	150
6512	✉ Stockholm Postmark in handwriting style, type 1a, on letter sent from Stockholm to Carlsrona. In use between 1719-1722. Certificate Lars-Tore Eriksson (1992). <small>(Photo = 14)</small>	200
6513	✉ Stockholm Postmark in handwriting style, type 3, dated July 14th 1722 and sent to Gefle. In use only during the very short period between April and July 1722. <small>(Photo = 16)</small>	300
6514	✉ Stockholm Ribbon postmark, type 2 sent to Marstrand. In use between 1731-1742. Also type 3 on small letter with contents dated July 24th 1736 and sent to Uppsala. In use between 1731-1741. <small>(Photo = 16)</small>	150
6515	✉ Stockholm Straight Line Postmarks, lot with four different types: Type 3 sent to Westerås, type 4 sent to Lidköping, type 7 sent to Carlsrona and finally type 10 sent to Uppsala. <small>(Photo = 16)</small>	150

Postmarks of other places



View of Norrköping



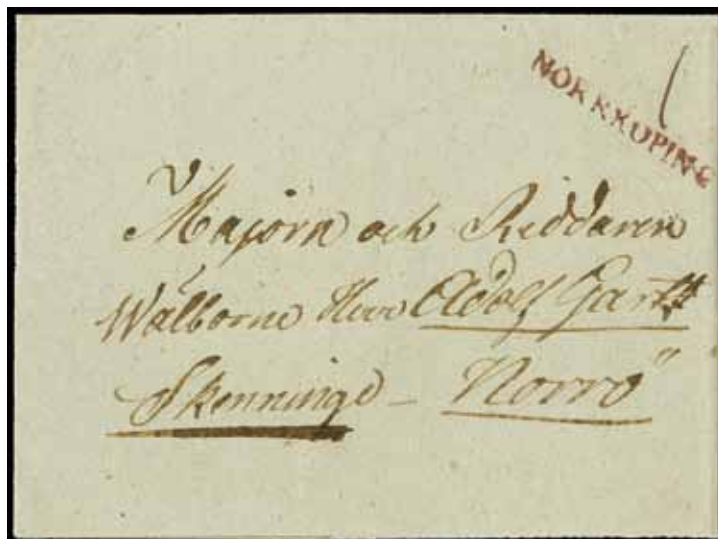
Lot-No Facit
6516



Norrköping Straight Line Postmark, type 1, on letter sent from Norrköping to Stockholm in 1769. The letter is marked with a handstamp specially made to be used in Norrköping during the ongoing Parliament meeting. The imprint is NEGATIVE. **Three letters with this mark are known to exist in private hands.**

Start price

1000



6517



Norrköping Straight Line Postmark, type 3 in RED colour. On letter sent from Norrköping to Skenninge in 1800. **One of only two letters of this type known to exist in private hands.**

1000

6518



Smediebacken Straight Line Postmark on undated letter to Stockholm. In use between 1819-1830.

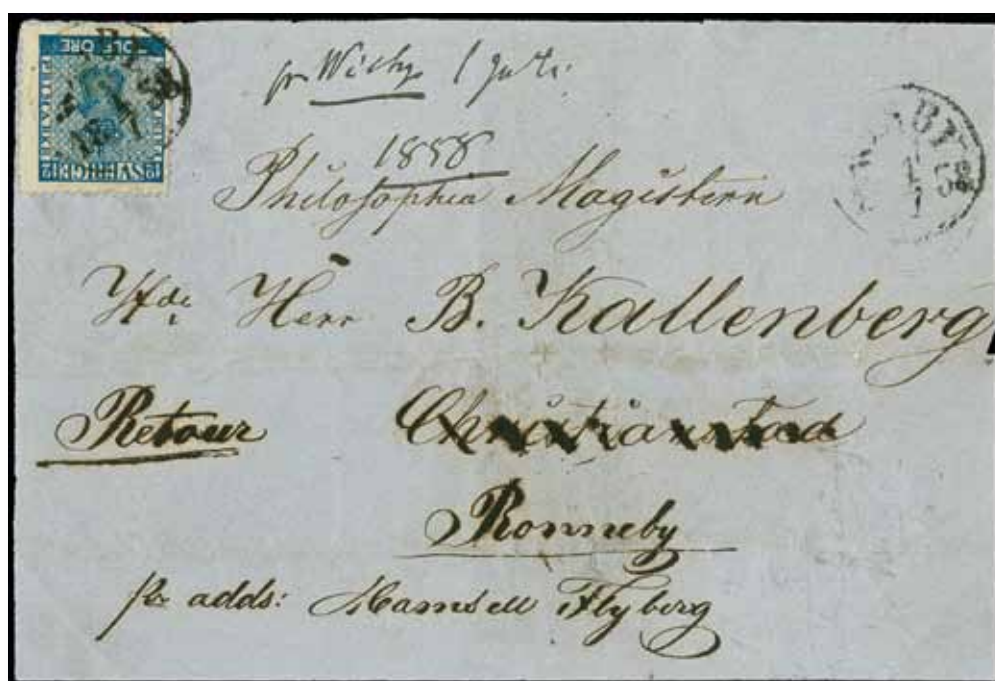
(Photo = 16)

100

Lot-No	Facit		Introduction of uniform domestic postage and the postage stamp	Start price
6519	4g	✉	Double rate letter with an unusual shade of 8 Skilling Banco, sent December 11th 1857 from Stockholm to Westervik; an attractive letter. Certificate Erich Harbrecht (1991) and signed Strandell. <i>(Photo = 16)</i>	200



View of Visby



6520	9 a1	✉	First Day cancelled letterfront postmarked July 1st 1858 sent from Wisby to Christianstad, from there forwarded to Ronneby. Certificate HOW (1997) small tear in upper margin. Franked with 12 öre Coat of Arms on the first day of the introduction of the new currency. A rare FDC usage.	2000
6521	9d2, 10g1	✉	Triple rate letter sent November 10th 1865 from Falköping to Wenersborg franked with 12 + 24 öre Coat of Arms. Certificate HOW (1990). <i>(Photo = 16)</i>	100
6522	21g	✉	Letter sent March 31st 1874 from Wåthult to Wernamo. Wåthult became a post office on January 1st 1874 but did not get its handstamp until later. Thus the postmaster there had to cancel the adhesives in handwriting. Certificate HOW (1990). Very interesting and attractive item. <i>(Photo = 16)</i>	150



6525 / € 200



6530 / € 150



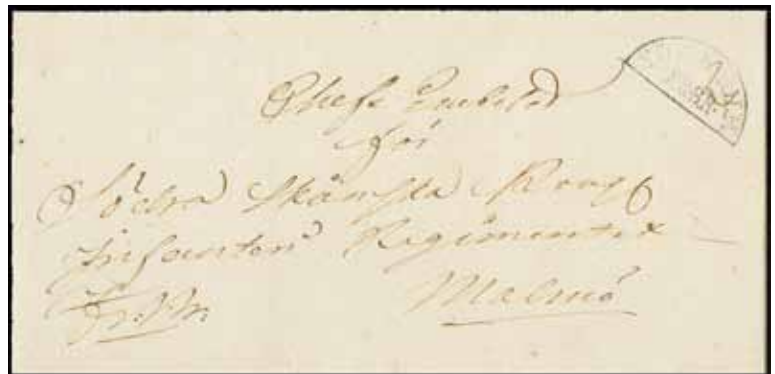
6528 / € 150



6526 / € 200




6534 / € 100

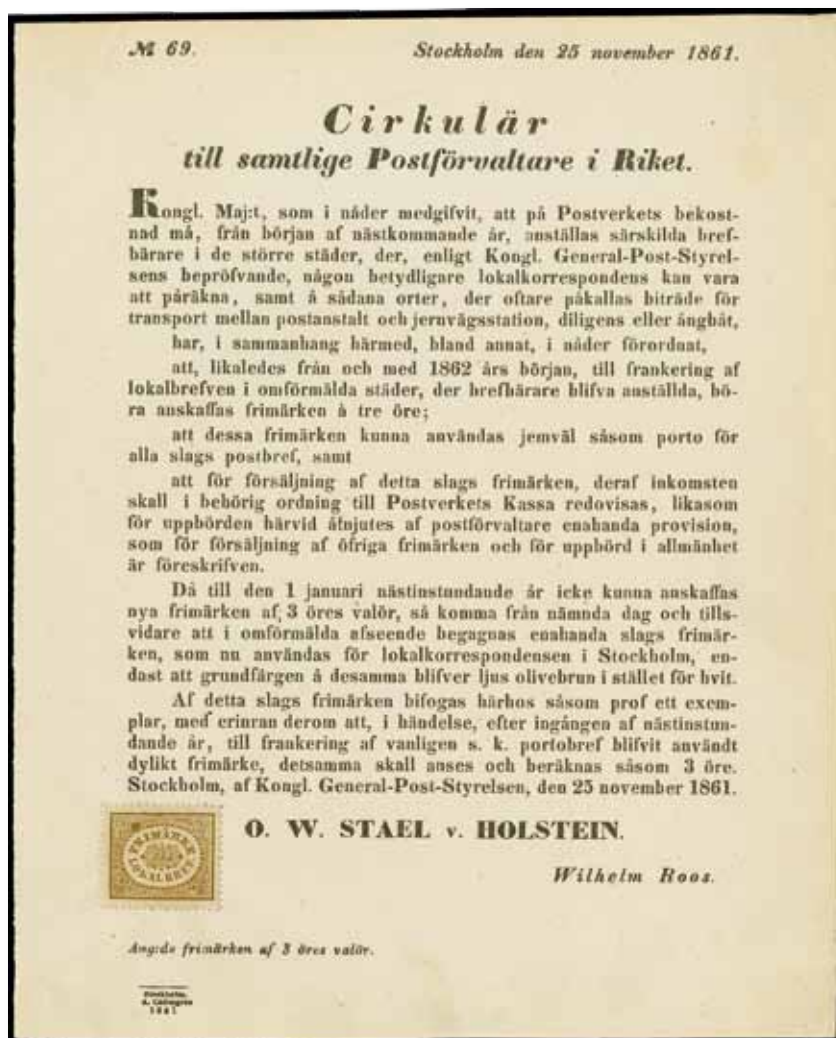



6529 / € 400




6531 / € 300

Lot-No	Facit		Local letters	Start price
6523	✉		<p>Lot with three local letters sent within Stockholm. The first from 1860 with postmark „BETALDT“ (Paid) indicating that also the delivery fee of 1 Skilling Banco had been prepaid. The second also from 1860 with postmark „BREFB. SK. OBET“ (Delivery fee unpaid) and the third from 1857 postmarked „OBETALDT.“ (Unpaid) indicating that neither the local letter fee or the delivery fee had been prepaid.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Photo =  16)</i></p>	150



6524	13	✉/(★)	<p>Postal circular dated November 25th 1861 with affixed local stamp of the initial, 3 öre provisional type. Such circulars were sent to all post offices to inform them of the changes regarding the distribution of local letters.</p>	500
6525	13a	✉	<p>Letter with 3 öre local stamp sent January 9th 1869 within Westerås. Certificate HOW (1990) also signed Sjöman. Late usage.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Photo =  20)</i></p>	200

Sample

6526	2x 29	✉	<p>Sample pouch postmarked Sala February 29th 1880 and sent to Söderhamn. The pouch is marked „Prof utan värde“ (sample without value) and contained seeds. From January 1st 1880 the minimum postage for samples was 8 öre, this sewn pouch is franked with 2x 4 öre Circle type perf. 13.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Photo =  20)</i></p>	200
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6533 / € 150



6532 / € 300



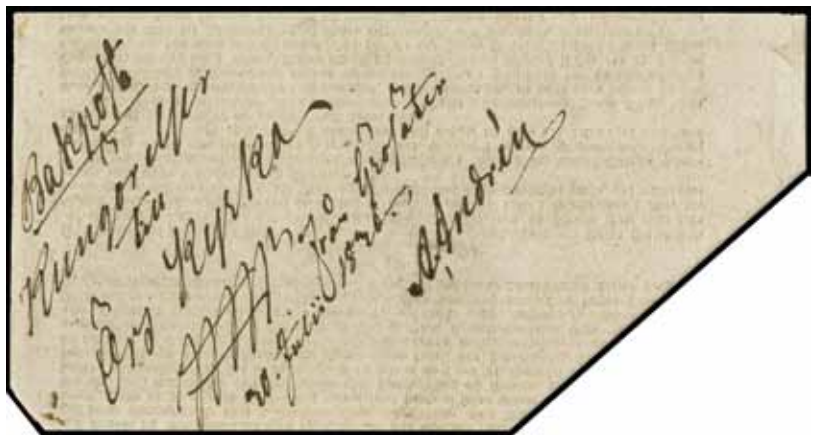
6535 / € 200



6536 / € 250

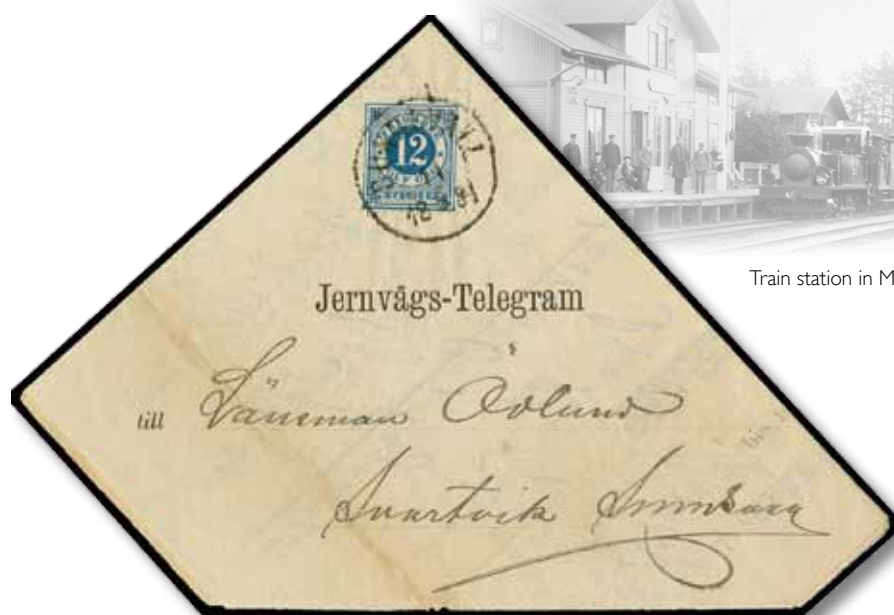


6537 / € 150



6538 / € 150





Telegram







Train station in Matfors

Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6527	32	✉	Railway Telegram sent May 11th 1881 at 9 o'clock from Matfors to Sundsvall. From Sundsvall it was sent by post to the receiver living in Svartvik outside Sundsvall. The sender had to pay the normal letter postage, 12 öre, for that service.	100

Free letters and Postal Matters

6528		✉	Free letter sent from Stockholm to Carlsrona with Stockholm F-postmark, type 2. The handstamp was ordered from the Locksmith Jürgen Müller and was delivered in December 1686. It was in use from 1687 to March 1689, later renovated and in use once again from March 1695 to March 1702. <i>(Photo =  20)</i>	150
6529		✉	Free letter sent from Stockholm to Malmö with semicircular Stockholm Free letter postmark, type 2. In use only late 1822. <i>(Photo =  20)</i>	400
6530		✉	Very small (ca 94x60 mm) Free letter sent July 26th 1853 from Stockholm via Stettin 28/7 and Minden 29/7 to La Hague (The Netherlands). The letter was written by the Swedish Queen, who had Free letter rights. Her letter, marked „Fribref“ (Free letter), passed the Cabinet and was there also marked „cab“. Opened up for display. <i>(Photo =  20)</i>	150
6531		✉	P.S. letter postmarked Greifswald March 20th around 1835 from the Swedish and Norwegian Post offices in Greifswald (seal on reverse) and sent to the GPO in Stockholm. Letters from one post office to another were to be sent as Free letters but they had to be marked „Postsak“ (Postal Matter) or similar, normally abbreviated as P.S. <i>(Photo =  20)</i>	300

Church- and Crown mail

6532		✉	Letter dated November 25th 1667 and sent from Dean Andreas Helg-Helgonius to the Vicar Nicolas Petrandar in Stenstorp. Unusual item. <i>(Photo =  22)</i>	300
6533		✉	Crown mail letter dated October 20th 1755 and sent from Gabriel Hallberg at Skottek to Adolph Sandberg. The letter is stamped three times with a circular Crown mail cancel that depicts three crowns and the letters F B (Fri Brev = Free letter). The fact that the letter was stamped three times and has remnants of a feather in the seal, indicates a need for fast delivery. <i>(Photo =  22)</i>	150
6534		✉	Notification (Kungörelse), sent as a letter, dated April 27th 1798 and sent from Gladsax to the Vicar of Jerresta. Stamped with two open crown mail cancels of a crude design. <i>(Photo =  20)</i>	100
6535		✉	Relay letter (Budkavlebrev) sent August 12th 1819 from Kårsta to the villagers of Krånge, Åse and Högsjö. The letter was endorsed that it had to be sent from man to man without any delay. The feather is also an indication that it was an urgent letter. This is easy to understand as the message was that a forest fire had broken out and the villagers were called for help to extinguish it. <i>(Photo =  22)</i>	200



6540 / € 300



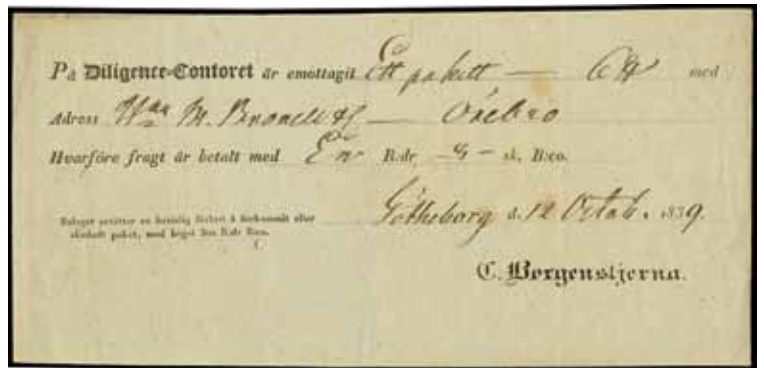
6541 / € 100



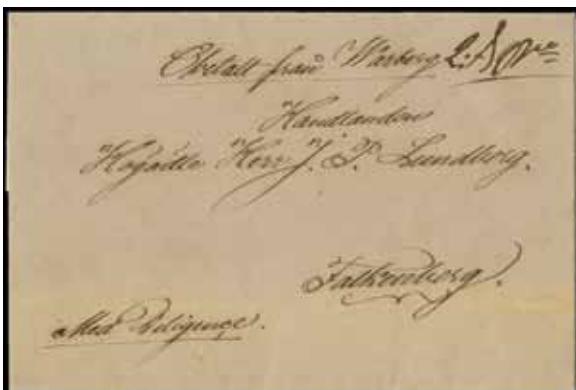
6542 / € 200



6543 / € 100



6544 / € 150



6545 / € 200



6546 / € 300

Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6536	✉ Attractive Crown mail letter with three feathers sent July 23rd 1831 from Gårdsby to the County Sheriff G.M. Bergman in Wret. The front endorsed that the letter had to be conveyed by the mail carrier without the slightest delay subject to a penalty of 32 skillings. <i>(Photo = 22)</i>	250
6537	✉ Free letter dated December 2nd 1826 and sent from Skara to Lidköping. Attractive combination letter first conveyed by the General mail as a free letter to Lidköping (with Skara straight-line postmark) and from there by Crown mail carrier to the Parish constable Liderz in Anundtorp, who in turn delivered to the final receiver, the chief forest officer Carl Gyllencreutz in Vänsjö. <i>(Photo = 22)</i>	150
6538	✉ Announcement sent July 30th 1836 from Grösäter to the Church in Ör. The letter was endorsed „Bakpost“ which means that it had to be returned to sender after the contents had been read at the morning service in the church. Unusual notation. <i>(Photo = 22)</i>	150

Military mail



Borreby Castle



6539	✉ "Borby Compag." Company stamp on letter dated February 2nd 1751 and sent from Borreby Gård to the Cavalry Captain Levenhaupt at Svabisholm. A very unusual marking.	400
6540	✉ Military mail letter with white feather under red wax seal from Carlstad to the Royal Commander Pilgren in Olsäter (Värmland) with notation „This most important letter to go via special estaffeta and armed messenger without any delay whatsoever - sent from Carlstad the 15th Juli 1814, 8 pm (signed) Jan Bomann“ with instructions concerning requisition of horses and other preparations prior to the arrival the main body of the troops under Crown Prince Carl Johan on their advance against Norway; a very interesting and scarce letter <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	300
6541	✉ Letter sent June 22nd 1815 in the evening from Captain Lagerberg to Nyaxvall. On reverse there is a long notation that the letter have been carried by (soldiers) number 879, 788, 787, 752, 751, 757 and 765 who delivered the letter into the 1st major's Company. Unusual notation. <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	100
6542	✉ Letter sent October 9th (most likely 1834) at 5 pm from Ödeshög to Linköping. The letter was endorsed that it had to be conveyed by the Regiment's normal post route by Grenadiers from the companies at Wadstena, Skenninge, Wifolka, Westanstång and Linköping. Attractive with a fresh white feather in red seal on reverse. <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	200
6543	✉ Attractive letter with two brown feathers in red seal, sent August 26th 1852 at 9am to Kåkind's Company, Suntetorp. Endorsed on front that it had to be carried without the slightest delay by (soldiers) No. 56, 40 and 39 to Suntetorp. <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	100

Stage coach letters

6544	✉ Receipt for a 6 skålpund parcel sent by Stage coach from Götheborg October 12th 1839 to Örebro. The fee was 1 Riksdaler 8 Skilling Banco. <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	150
6545	✉ Unpaid letter dated Warberg March 10th 1851 and sent by Stage coach to Falkenberg. With Notation „2 S Bco“ at front. If prepaid, the single rate was 2 Skilling Banco, and it was the same when charged to the addressee. <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	200

Ship Mail

6546	✉ Letter dated 1750 in Lübeck, personally handed over to the ship's Captain, who conveyed it to Westerwik. In the lower left corner there is a blessing in German reading: „Mit Gudmund Lindholm dem Gott geleite“. <i>(Photo = 24)</i>	300
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6547 / € 250



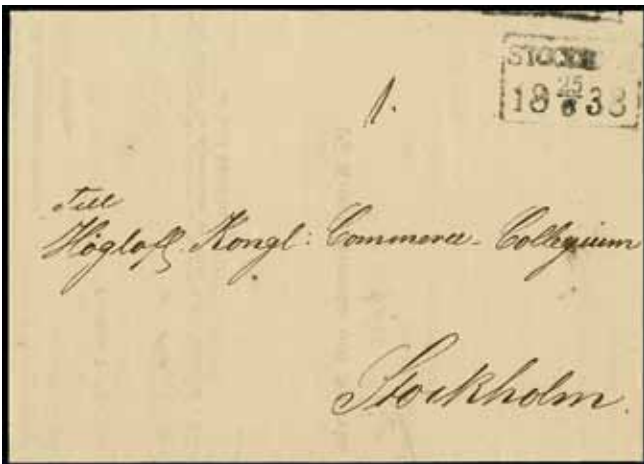
6548 / € 150



6549 / € 250



6550 / € 100



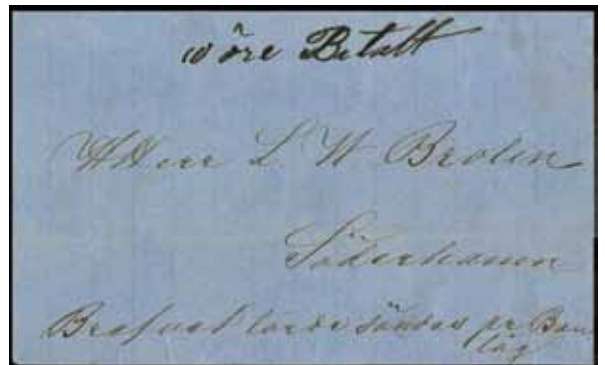
6551 / € 150



6552 / € 100



6554 / € 200



6555 / € 100

Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6547	✉ Rectangular cancel Gefle May 6 th 1838 on attractive letter to Helsingor (Denmark) with notation „Medföljer Cofferd i Kapten B.A. Bracke, kommenderade skeppet Charlotta från Gefle“. <i>(Photo = □ 26)</i>	250
6548	✉ Uddevalla postage due marking type 3 1A on unpaid ship letter dated Gothenburg June 11th 1853 and sent to Uddevalla. With notation „f. Thorsild ifrån Götheborg“. <i>(Photo = □ 26)</i>	150
6549	✉ Stockholm postage due marking type 1 black „STCKHLM 4 SK, 27.8.1855“ on unpaid letter containing a bill of lading, posted in a letter box on board the steamer Motala, as per notation on front „från Calmar med Motala“. <i>(Photo = □ 26)</i>	250
6550	✉ Shipletter dated Karlsborg May 9th 1873 and sent along the Göta Canal to Borensberg. Sent with the steamboat Baltzar von Platen trafficking the waterways between Stockholm and Gothenburg. On board the ship it was cancelled „ÅNGBÅTS PXP Nr. 22, 10.5.1873. This cancel was in use between 1870-1875.“ <i>(Photo = □ 26)</i>	100
6551	✉ LETTERS POSTMARKED ON ARRIVAL: Unpaid shipletter sent from Lübeck to Stockholm. Upon arrival in Stockholm June 25th 1838 this letter was stamped with the handstamp in use to mark arriving letters. As the receiver had free letter rights, no postage had to be paid. <i>(Photo = □ 26)</i>	150
6552	✉ Unpaid shipletter dated Norrköping September 23rd 1844 and sent to Stockholm. According to Postal decree of June 11 1835, the sender of a shipletter had to mark on the letter from where it was sent, if not, the receiver had to pay postage as if the letter had been sent at the most distant place along the ship route. The postage from Norrköping to Stockholm was 5 skilling banco, which in this case was marked on the letter as postage due. <i>(Photo = □ 26)</i>	100



Swedish Paddle Steamer



6553	✉ Unpaid ship lettersheet, sent from Helsingör (Denmark) to Helsingborg. The letter was posted on board a ship trafficking between towns and was on arrival stamped with Helsingborg's handstamp „ÅNGB. BREF FR. DANMARK“. The postage rate was 36 öre, and half that, 18 öre as a nearby rate between Copenhagen and Helsingör on one side of the sound and Malmö, Landskrona and Helsingborg on the other.	300
6554	9c2 ✉ Ship letter from Warberg January 27th 1864 sent to Falkenberg. Cancelled on arrival with Falkenberg's Bar handstamp. From documented letters, two bars were struck during 1862 and the first part of 1863, thereafter only 1 bar was struck, as on this letter. Certificate HOW (1990) <i>(Photo = □ 26)</i>	200

Railway mail

6555	✉ Letter dated Skog July 18th 1866 and sent to Söderhamn. A notation on the bottom of the letter reads „The letter should be sent by railway“. The letter was conveyed by steamship to Bergvik and from there to Söderhamn by the private railway company, Söderhamns Järnvägs AB. The fee for sending a letter by this railway was 10 öre. The ships captain paid the amount to the railway guard, who confirmed the receipt by writing the notation „10 öre Betalt“ on front. <i>(Photo = □ 26)</i>	100
6556	✉ Letter sent from Eslöf March 5th 187? to Svenstorp. The letter was marked to show that it had been sent by train no. 4, the last train that day. <i>(Photo = □ 28)</i>	100



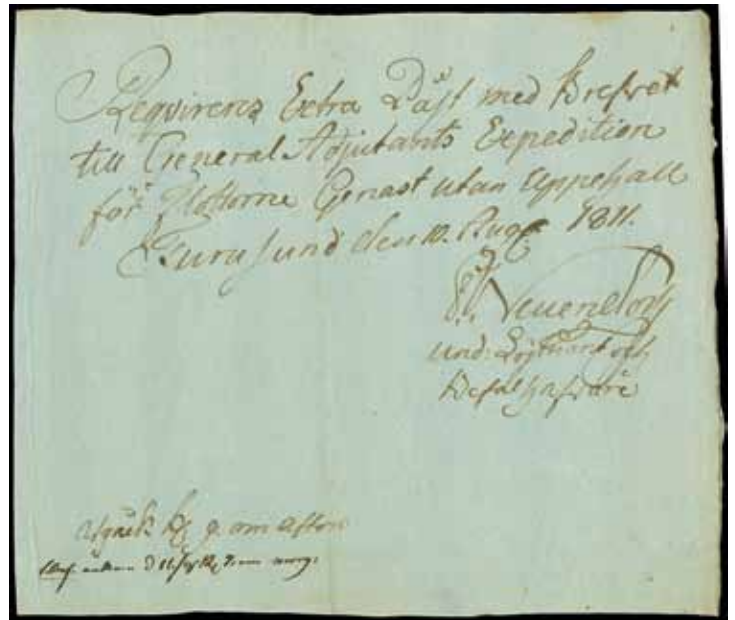
6556 / € 100



ex 6557 / € 150



ex 6558 / € 150



ex 6560 / € 200



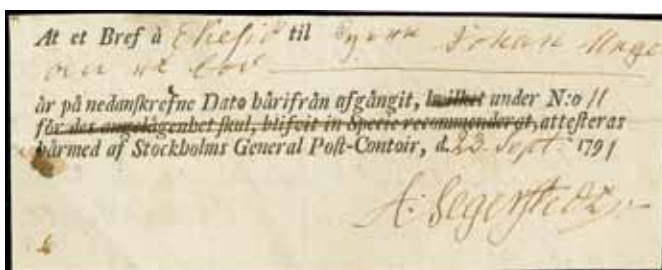
6561 / € 100



6565 / € 150





6562 / € 100



6563 / € 100



ex 6566 / € 150

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6557	✉	<p>Fast mail (Snällpost)</p> <p>Lot with two letters, both with notation „Snällpost“. This fast mail conveyance was suggested in 1827 and soon after began running between Stockholm and Ystad during the sailing season. A similar fast mail service was introduced in 1830 between Stockholm and the Norwegian border. The first letter is sent from Stockholm 3.10.1839 to Norway, the second from Sundsvall 11.8.1848 to Hamburg (opened up for display). <small>(Photo =  28)</small></p>	150
6558	✉	<p>Lot with two letters, both with notation „Snällpost“. From November 29th 1831 it was possible to send also domestic letters by Snällpost. The first letter is sent from Christinehamn to Stockholm February 9th 1834, the second from Stockholm to Arboga December 7th 1837 and cancelled with a RED handstamp. <small>(Photo =  28)</small></p>	150

Gotlands Rural mail




Wisby in the 1830's






6559	✉	Letter dated Linde April 13th 1832. According to a note at the bottom of the letter it was sent April 18th from Fardhem to Wisby (post office) by the Rural mail system.	300
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Extra post

6560	✉	Lot with two requisitions for Extra Post. The first a Military order August 10th 1811 to the postmaster of Furusund to send an enclosed letter by Extra post. The second dated July 10th 1809 requesting the same at the Post office in Norrtelje. <small>(Photo =  28)</small>	200
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Registered letters

6561	✉	Registered letter dated October 5th 1784 and sent from Westerås to Stockholm. According to the rate table of 1767 the postage was 3 öre silver coins and the despatching postmaster was entitled to 9 öre silver coins, then the addressee had to pay a further 4 öre to receive the letter. <small>(Photo =  28)</small>	100
6562	✉	1788, Postal receipt for a registered letter from Fröso to a military at Gothenburg, mentioning a total postage of 8½ skilling, little stained <small>(Photo =  28)</small>	100
6563	✉	1791, Postal receipt for a letter sent from Stockholm general post-comptoir <small>(Photo =  28)</small>	100



View of Bollnäs



Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6564	2x 4b	✉	Closed registered domestic lettersheet, franked with 2x 8 Skilling Banco, postmarked Bollnäs December 3rd 1855 and sent to Söderhamn. The postage was 4 Skilling Banco and the fee for closed registration was 12 Skilling Banco. Unusually fresh and attractive cover. Certificate HOW (1997).	800
6565		✉	Registered double rate letter postmarked Hamburg July 7th 1866 and sent to Stockholm. As it is a prepaid letter it was marked „FRANCO.“ and on arrival to Sweden also „RECOMMENDERAS.“. <small>(Photo = 28)</small>	150
6566	10d1	✉	Lot with two recorded letters, the first sent November 21st 1858 from Linköping to Stockholm with notation „Registreras“. The second, sent July 17th 1863 from Stockholm to Norrköping franked with 24 öre Coat of Arms, endorsed „Registreras“ and handstamped „REGISTR.“. Certificate Harbrecht (1993). <small>(Photo = 28)</small>	150

Money orders and Cash on Delivery



6567	9c3	✉	Postal money order sent November 15th 1867 from Norrköping to Stockholm. An ordinary envelope marked „Härmed postanvisning“ (herewith a Postal money order) was all that was necessary to transfer funds. The postage was 12 öre, accounted for by a 12 öre stamp on the envelope, the fee for the money order was 60 öre, this was paid in cash and separately accounted for. Certificate HOW (1990).	100
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Street scene of Eksjö

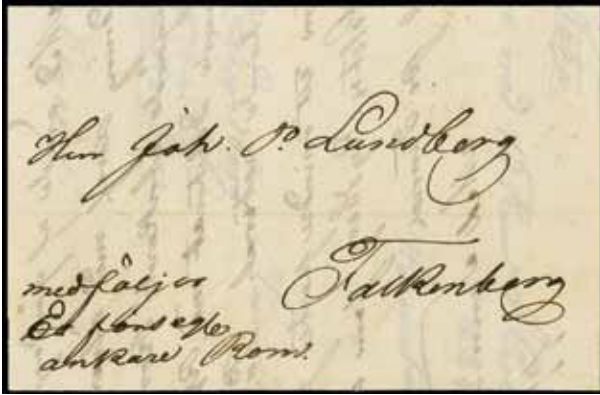


Lot-No Facit
6568 7c2, 16e

Postal money order sent September 9th 1870 within Eksjö. The postage and fee for a sum up to 50 Riksdaler was 25 öre, here franked with 5 öre Coat of Arms and 20 öre Lying Lion. Certificate HOW (1990) **Early postal money orders are RARE.**

Start price

4000



6570 / € 150



6572 / € 150



6575 / € 200



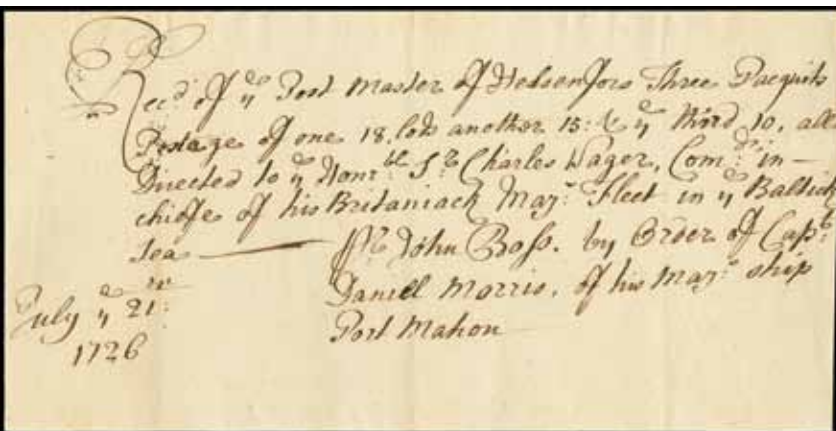
6576 / € 200



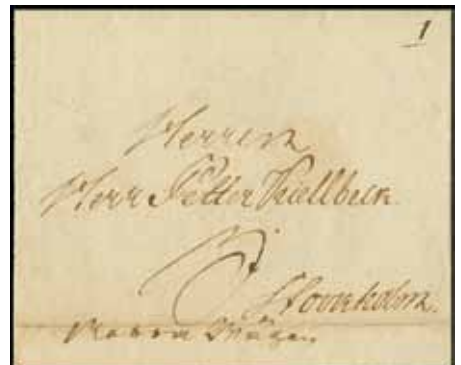
6578 / € 150



6579 / € 150



6580 / € 200



6582 / € 150



Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6569	2x 25i, 3x 27d <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>Cash on delivery address letter for a parcel weighing 18 skålpund sent from Sundsvall to Östersund September 14th 1877 with a requested cash on delivery amount of 16 Riksdaler 10 öre. The postage for the parcel was 3 Rdr 60 öre and was paid in stamps on the address letter, in addition the COD fee of 25 öre, was paid with stamps on the COD form. Certificate Sjöman (1970) and HOW (1990). A few defective perforations. A very RARE and interesting item.</p>	1000

Parcel post

6570	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Address letter dated October 13th 1838 and sent from Halmstad to Falkenberg. In the lower left corner of the letter is endorsed „medföljer ett förseglat ankare rom“ (a sealed cask with rum is enclosed). <small>(Photo = <input type="checkbox"/> 32)</small></p>	150
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6571	21j, 26b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Address letter sent July 1st 1873 from Gefle to Stockholm. The postage for this parcel (weighing 2 Skålpund, 41 ort) and sent over 3 zones, should have been charged 3x 12 öre=36 öre and therefore charged the minimum rate, 50 öre. So, either the address letter was heavier than 4 ort or the postmaster wrongly charged 12 öre for a single letter. Certificate HOW (1995).</p>	250
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Lot-No Facit
6572

Transit letters

Start price



Letter dated June 19th 1817 and sent from Lübeck to Åbo, Finland. The letter was prepaid to Hamburg „fr Hbg“ and the transit postage from Hamburg to Denmark to and through Sweden was marked in handwriting 1 Rdr 12 S (killing) banco. Grislehamn was an important exchange post office and received a handstamp already in 1816 (Straight line handstamp type 1), three years before any other post office than the one in Stockholm. (Photo = 32)

150



6573



Unpaid letter sent in March 1830 from Firenze, Tuscany via Hamburg and Sweden to Helsingfors, Finland. Transit marked with Grislehamn straight line postmark type 2.

300

Disinfected mail



6574



Disinfected free letter dated October 29th 1831 and sent from Kastellholm, Åland to Grislehamn. The letter was postmarked using a Russian handstamp with cyrillic letters and is on reverse sealed with a seal in the Swedish language.

300

6575



Disinfected letter dated Christiania (Norway) November 29th 1831 sent „franco Hamburg“ via Strömstad 30/11 and Hamburg 6/12 to Bordeaux, France arriving December 14th. (Photo = 32)

200

6576



Disinfected domestic letter sent October 24th 1834 from Wexiö to Norrköping. In 1834 the cholera epidemic spread from Norway to Sweden. **Only a few domestic disinfected are known**, all addressed to Norrköping. (Photo = 32)

200

FORMER SWEDISH POSSESSIONS



Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6577	✉ Courier letter dated Torneå June 4th 1669 and sent to the General Governor for Finland, Herman Fleming in Stockholm.	350
6578	✉ Letter dated Saint Petersburg June 25th 1708 and sent to Wiborg in Finland. St Petersburg was situated on land that effectively belonged to Sweden when this letter was sent. (Photo = 32)	150
6579	✉ Free letter dated The Castle of Wiborg February 8th 1709 and sent to the Major General Funch in Riga, Livonia (Latvia). The letter reporting on troop movements in Ingermanland, was most likely sent via the Point of Porkola to Reval and arrived in Riga on March 11th 1709. (Photo = 32)	150



6581 / € 150



6583 / € 100



6584 / € 100



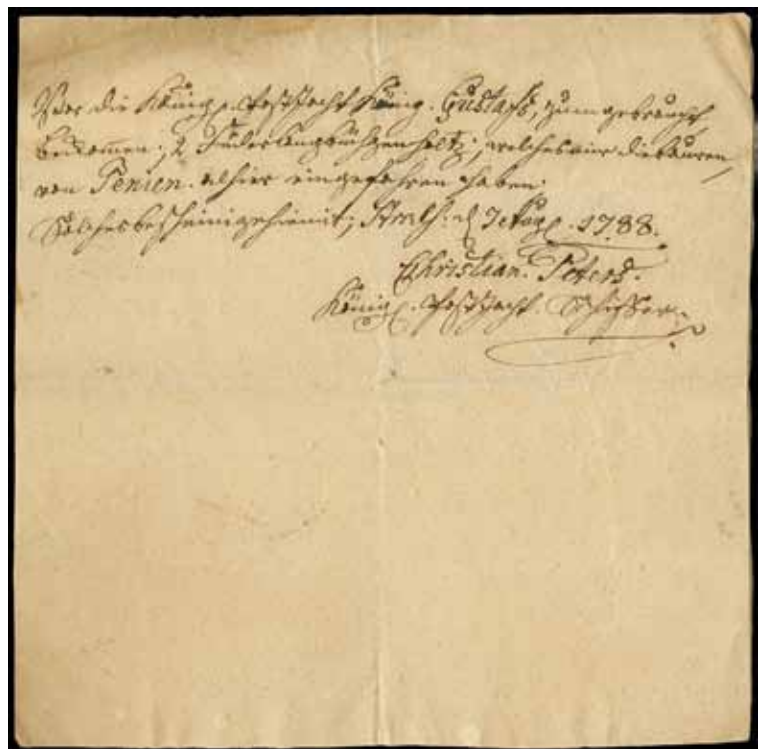
6586 / € 200



6589 / € 250







6587 / € 100




6592 / € 100



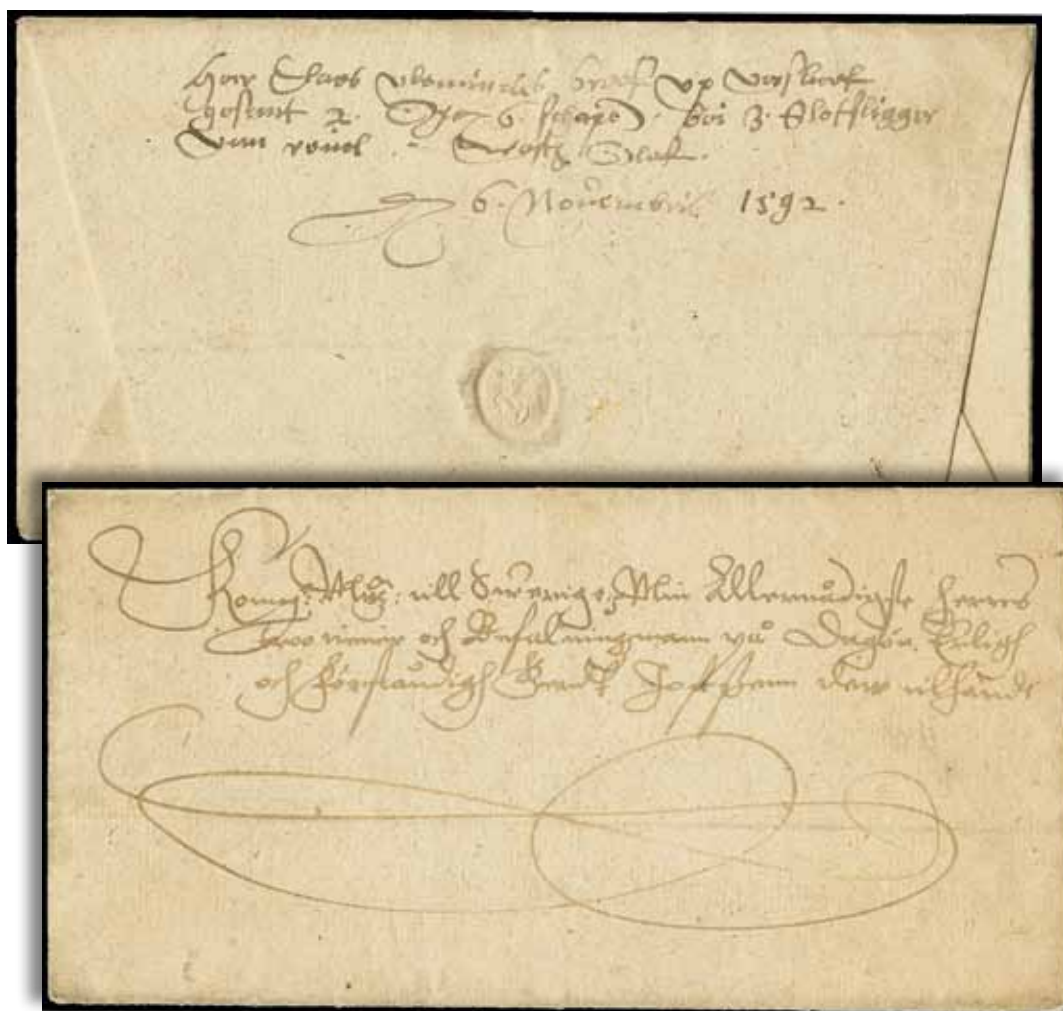
6591 / € 150



Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6580	☒	Receipt dated July 21st 1726, given to the Post master in Helsingfors to certify that three parcels had been received by the Commander in Chief of the British Fleet in the Baltic sea, who ran naval exercises in the area. <i>(Photo =  32)</i>	200
6581	☒	Triple rate letter dated Stockholm February 10th 1736 and sent to Raumo, Finland. Handstamped Stockholm ribbon postmark type 2. <i>(Photo =  36)</i>	150
6582	☒	Letter sent January 8th 1778 from Gamla Carleby (Finland) to Stockholm, arriving January 28th 1778. On front is notation „Norra Wägen“ (North Route). <i>(Photo =  32)</i>	150
6583	☒	Crown post letter, with remnants of a white feather in the seal, sent August 30th 1809 from Jomala, Sviby to Finström, Strömsvik, Åland. When this letter was sent, Sweden was at war with Russia and the Islands of Åland were occupied by Russian troops. <i>(Photo =  36)</i>	100

Finland

6584	☒	Entire letter from Bergen 1812 to Hamm in the Grandduchy of Berg, showing on front clear „BASSE SAXE. P / HAMBOURG“ <i>(Photo =  36)</i>	100
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Estonia



6585	☒	Courier letter dated November 1592 sent to the King's County Governor of Dagön, Berndt Jostsson. Most unusual item.	800
6586	☒	Letter dated June 22nd 1702 and sent from Narva to Stockholm. The postage was 8 silver coins according to the rate table of 1698. <i>(Photo =  36)</i>	200
6587	☒	Entire letter from 1707 Pernau to Arensburg <i>(Photo =  36)</i>	100



View of Pernaŭ



Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6588	☒	Pernau Ribbon postmark on undated lettersheet, sent from Pernau to Reval; postage was 3 öre silver coins. This postmark was in use between 1708-1710, but only very few letters exist today; very fresh and rare. Certificate HOW (1991). Livonia	6000
6589	☒	“Express” Courier letter sent in March 1666 to Petro Celsing in Riga with „Cito, Cito“ notation on front. <small>(Photo = 36)</small>	250



View of Riga



Lot-No 6590 Facit



“Riga“ ribbon postmark on lettersheet, endorsed „fb“ (fribref=free letter) sent from Riga to Stockholm. The postmark was in use from 1708-1710. In 1710 Russian troops invaded Livonia and Riga was captured in July. Seal on reverse cut out, otherwise very fine; certificate HOW (1991) **A very rare and most attractive item.**

Start price

5000



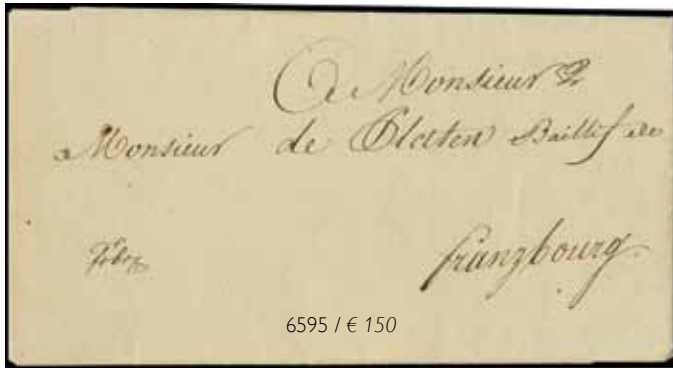
6593 / € 100



6594 / € 150



6599 / € 150



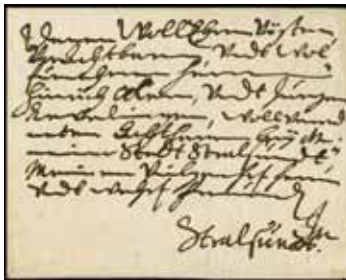
6595 / € 150



6596 / € 200



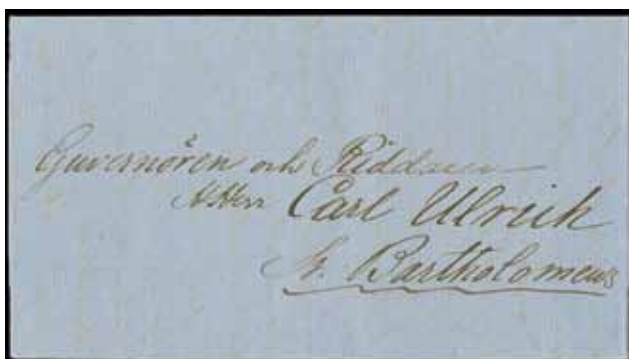
6600 / € 200



6598 / € 150








6604 / € 150




6601 / € 150



6605 / € 100

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6591	✉	Pomerania Entire letter with ‚nota bene‘ notation from Stralsund 1707 to Frantzburg, showing slight staining due to desinfection <i>During the great Northern War many towns in the Baltic area suffered from a severe outbreak of the plague.</i> (Photo =  36)	150
6592	✉	1788, Receipt of the royal post yacht skipper Christian Peters of the royal post yacht ‚König Gustaf‘ (Photo =  36)	100
6593	✉	Military letter from Richtenberg 1806 to Frantsburg, endorsed „Emb. Bref“, concerning the supply of a coach with 4 horses (Photo =  40)	100
6594	✉	Fieldpost letter 1807, endorsed „med Ordonance genast“ to Frantsburg (Photo =  40)	150
6595	✉	Free letter dated March 8th 1809 and sent from the Administrative Office of the Armeé du Rhin in Stralsund to the Swedish Bailiff von Platen in Franzburg. The letter was written by Le Commissaire Imperial, Directeur des Domaines de la Pomeranie Suédoise, with red official cachet on reverse. (Photo =  40)	150

Bremen-Verden



6596	✉	Letter dated October 29th 1709 and sent to Rothenbourg in Verden. Sweden ceded Bremen-Verden to Hannover in 1719. (Photo =  40)	200
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Wismar





View of Wismar



6597	✉	Official letter dated September 10th 1658 and sent from the Tribunal in Wismar to Stralsund.	200
6598	✉	Entire letter 1672 to Stralsund (Photo =  40)	150
6599	✉	Entire letter 1784 to Vervier in Belgium, endorsed „franco Hamburg“ (Photo =  40)	150

St. Barthélemy

6600	✉	Letter dated St. Barthélemy July 21st 1796 and sent to London. The letter was sent by ship to Deal, England where it was posted. The inland postage was 4 d adding the Captains fee of 1 d, the total postage due became 5 d, as marked on the letter. (Photo =  40)	200
6601	✉	Letter dated Stockholm September 23rd 1864 and privately conveyed to the Governor of St. Barthélemy, Carl Ulrich. Arriving October 20th the same year. Sweden sold St. Bartélemy to France on March 16th 1878. (Photo =  40)	150



Axel Oxenstierna,
founder of the
Swedish Postal System



Lot-No Facit
6602

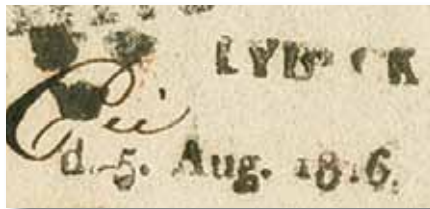
Post offices abroad

Start price



Lettersheet dated Frankfurt am Main September 20th 1634 and sent to Melker von Falkenberg av Bålby, President of the Swedish bursary in Mainz, Worms and Franken. **The lettersheet is addressed by Axel Oxenstierna, founder of the Swedish General Mail.**

400



Market in Lübeck



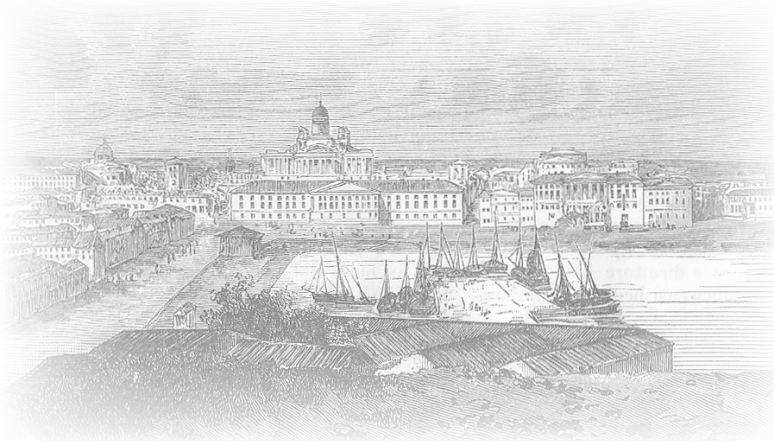
6603



Partly prepaid multi-rate letter dated Livorno (Toscana) July 12th 1816 and sent via Tirol and Bavaria with red „PB.“ to Gothenburg where it arrived August 14th. The Swedish Postmaster in Lübeck, Mr. Grimm, struck the handstamp „LYBECK (three crowns) 5 Aug. 1816“. This is the first Swedish handstamp with date figures and extremely rare. **Three letters with this handstamp are known to exist in private hands.**

5000

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6604	☒	Letter dated Stockholm February 21st 1823 and sent via Hamburg to London. Privately conveyed to Hamburg, postmarked with the first handstamp of the Swedish-Norwegian Post office in Hamburg, it was in use there from January 1st 1823. <i>(Photo = □ 40)</i>	150
6605	☒	Unpaid letter postmarked Hamburg January 1st 1860 and sent to Eskilstuna. 45 öre Postage due had to be paid by the addressee as per notation on front. With K.S.P.A. D. (routed via Denmark) handstamp dated the very first day of use. <i>(Photo = □ 40)</i>	100
6606	☒	Letter dated Carlshamn (Straight line cancel) July 14th 1826 and sent to Rendsburg, The Duchy of Holstein. According to the rate tables of 1821, the single postage was 9 ½ Skilling Banco for a single letter to Denmark and her Duchies. When arriving at Rendsburg the Post master added 1 Lübsk Skilling as a handling fee and the total postage due became 9+1=10 Lübsk Skilling as marked in red crayon on the front. <i>(Photo = □ 44)</i>	150



View of Helsingborg



6607	8b	☒	Letter franked with 4x 9 öre Coat of arms postmarked Helsingborg September 7th 1864 and sent to Aalborg via Helsingör 8/9. Attractive letter with a 36 öre rate. Some surface damage on left and right stamps. Certificate HOW (1986)	1200
6608	15b	☒	Letter posted May 31st 1866 in a letter box on board a ship from Malmö to Copenhagen. 17 öre single rate franked with the Lying Lion issue. Postmarked on arrival with Copenhagen 3-ring cancel „1“ and „FRA SVERRIG“. Certificate Witschl (1990). <i>(Photo = □ 44)</i>	100



6606 / € 150



6608 / € 100



6610 / € 300



6612 / € 200



6614 / € 100



6613 / € 150



6615 / € 100



6619 / € 300

MAIL TO FOREIGN DESTINATIONS



View of Helsingfors



Lot-No	Facit		Finland	Start price
6609	4a, 2d	✉	20 Skilling Banco (2x 8 + 4) lettersheet, postmarked Stockholm April 29th 1856 and sent to Helsingfors, Finland. Manuscript notation „Via Grislehamn“. Attractive letter with variety „Double 8“ on the left 8 Skilling stamp. Certificate HOW (1989)	1000
6610	11	✉	2x 30 öre Coat of Arms vertical strip of three on letter postmarked Stockholm November 12th 1858 and sent to Helsingfors, Finland. <small>(Photo = 44)</small>	300



View of Ekenäs



Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6611	17e, 3x 19c, 22c	✉	500
		<p>38 öre Circle type (3 öre + 3x 5 öre + 20 öre) on Letter postmarked PKXP nr 1. NED, March 1st 1874 to Ekenäs, Finland. The letter is endorsed „Via Tyskland & St. Petersburg“ and was thus sent via Prussia. Most unusual route and a franking combination only known on two letters. Certificate HOW (2004).</p>	
6612		✉	200
		<p>Norway</p> <p>Unpaid printed matter from Holland dated Amsterdam in January 1860 sent to Drammen, Norway. With straight line cancel „FRANCO“ and K.S.P.A.D 20.1.1860 with Hamburg, this cancel was in use only during January 1860. Also transittcancel „SVINESUND 25.1.1860. Very few letters known with this cancel to Norway. (Photo = 44)</p>	
6613		✉	150
		<p>Unpaid letter postmarked Helsingborg December 30th 1874 and sent to Christiania, Norway. Unpaid postage 8 skilling, marked with blue „8“ on front as well as handstamp „PORTO.“; this handstamp was introduced in 1874 to be used for marking unpaid letters to foreign countries. (Photo = 44)</p>	

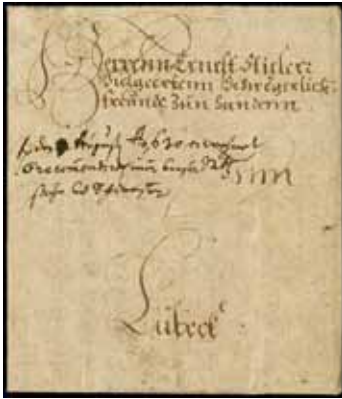
Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6614	✉	<p>France</p> <p>Entire letter 1827 from „LINKÖPING“ to Bordeaux, marked „frco. Stralsund“ with cds. transit mark of Greifswald on front <i>(Photo = 44)</i></p>	100
6615	✉	<p>1843, Entire letter from „Strömstad 30/9 1843“ to Bordeaux, showing on front clear straight line „Franco Hamburg“ <i>(Photo = 44)</i></p>	100



View of Marseille



6616	5f	✉	<p>24 Skilling Banco single on entire letter, postmarked Stockholm March 18th 1858 to Marseille. The letter was marked „Franco“ and was sent in closed mail to France according to the convention of 1854. When the letter arrived in Marseille the addressee had moved to Nice (Then in the Kingdom of Sardinia). In France the „PD“ mark was crossed and the letter was forwarded. France debited 5 centimes for this service. Certificate HOW (2004).</p>	2000
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6618 / € 300



6620 / € 100



6622 / € 100



6623 / € 100



6625 / € 350



6624 / € 150



6627 / € 300



6630 / € 150






6628 / € 350



View of Cognac



Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6617	12f2	✉	50 öre Coat of Arms single on letter postmarked Göteborg December 14th 1870 and sent to Cognac, France. The French-Prussian war in 1870 opened up a letter route to France via Gothenburg and England. Letters sent via this route are very uncommon. Certificate HOW (1998) and Sjöman (1973).	1200
German States				
6618		✉	Courier letter dated Gefle July 15th 1630 and sent to Lübeck. (Photo =  48)	300
6619		✉	1761, Letter from King Adolpf Frederick from Stockholm to the Archbishop and Prince Elector of Cologne to Augustusburg, endorsed „fr. Cologne“ with the king’s own signature, paper covered seal separated; a fine and rare letter (Photo =  44)	300
6620		✉	Letter postmarked Stockholm October 1st 1841 and sent to Berlin. Manuscript marks „Via Ystad“ and „Fr. Stralsund“. The Prussian terminal had from this year been moved back to Stralsund. There the Swedish Post Commissioner stamped the letter with the old handstamp „Frco. Stralsund“. (Photo =  48)	100



View of Rostock



Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6621	2x 7b2, 15c	✉	27 öre combination letter (2x 5 öre Coat of Arms vertical pair and 17 öre Lying Lion GREY) postmarked Stockholm June 30th 1869 and sent to Rostock, Germany. Handstamped „FRANCO.“. Certificate HOW (1989). Attractive and most unusual item with 17 öre in GREY shade, in this franking combination the only one known.	5000
6622	2x 16d	✉	2x 20 öre vertical pair Lying lion on letter postmarked Sundsvall March 4th 1869 and sent to Stettin, Germany. Manuscript „Franco“ and sent via Denmark. Certificate Franz Obermüller (1984). <i>(Photo = 48)</i>	100
6623		★	1851, Entire letter from „CHRISTIANSTAD 4 7 1851“, prepaid with 36 skilling to Hull in England, showing black boxed „Aus Schweden“ and „P.“ of Aachen; for some reasons letter returned to Sweden, multiple transit marks on reverse <i>(Photo = 48)</i>	100

Lot-No	Facit	Great Britain	Start price
6624	✉	1871, sealed envelope with part of contents from the French ambassador at Stockholm to a French prisoner of war to Torgau in Prussia, originally containing 6 thaler; carried (in diplomatic bag ?) to Berlin and postmarked „BERLIN POST-EXP.5./ HAMBURGER BAHNH. 28.2.71“; undeliverable at Torgau and returned to Berlin, here officially opened and re-sealed „AMTLICH ERÖFFNET DURCH DIE OBERPOSTDIRECTION BERLIN“ and returned to Stockholm. <i>(Photo = 48)</i>	150
6625	✉	Partly prepaid letter postmarked London October 18th 1822 and sent via Gothenburg and Grislehamn to Borgå, Finland. Letters from the UK via Sweden to Finland are very rare. <i>(Photo = 48)</i>	350



Nelson Square in Bolton



6626	2x 10d1, 2x 11b	✉	108 öre letter franked with 2x 24 öre + 2x 30 öre Coat of Arms postmarked Uddevalla March 28th 1862 to Bolton, England via Ostende, marked with two different „FRANCO“ handstamps. Certificate HOW (1991) One 24 öre stamp with a small tear at top.	750
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Greece

6627	✉	Unpaid letter postmarked Stockholm December 9th 1851 sent to Athens, Greece via Helsingör, Denmark, Germany, Austria with notation „Via Trieste“ arriving Athens December 18th. Several postage and due notations on front. The edges of the message are trimmed. Unusual destination. <i>(Photo = 48)</i>	300
6628	✉	Unpaid letter postmarked Sköfde June 4th 1857 and sent to Athens, Greece and then forwarded to Rome, Italy. Transit Hamburg 8/6 with framed „Aus Schweden“, Triest 11/6 red „Via DiMare“, arriving in Athens 2/7, later forwarded to Rome arriving 23/7. Attractive letter with a multitude of postage and postage due notations. Unusual destination. <i>(Photo = 48)</i>	350

Malta

6629	✉	Unpaid letter postmarked Stockholm March 24th 1857 sent to Malta with boxed „Aus Schweden“ via Hamburg, Marseille and arriving in Malta April 5th 1857. Backflap damaged on reverse. Unusual destination. <i>(Photo = 52)</i>	350
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6629 / € 350



6631 / € 100



6632 / € 100



6633 / € 150



6636 / € 250







ex 6641 / € 250



6642 / € 100



6645 / € 100

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6630	✉	Netherlands Entire letter from Stockholm 1699 to Rotterdam with „3 S“ marking on front <small>(Photo =  48)</small>	150
6631	✉	Portugal Entire letter 1830 from Stockholm to Lisbonne, endorsed „öfver Ystad“ via „GREIFSWALD 11. MAI“ and France, charged on arrival „840“ reis <small>(Photo =  52)</small>	100
6632	✉	Entire letter from Stockholm 1866 via France to Lissabon, showing on front „SUEDE PAR ERQUELINES E“ and scarce „F. 45“ <small>(Photo =  52)</small>	100
6633	✉	Entire unpaid letter from Stockholm 1866 to Lissabon, showing on reverse accountancy mark „3½ a.p.“, on front „6½“ (cancelled), charged on arrival „360“ reis <small>(Photo =  52)</small>	150

Russia



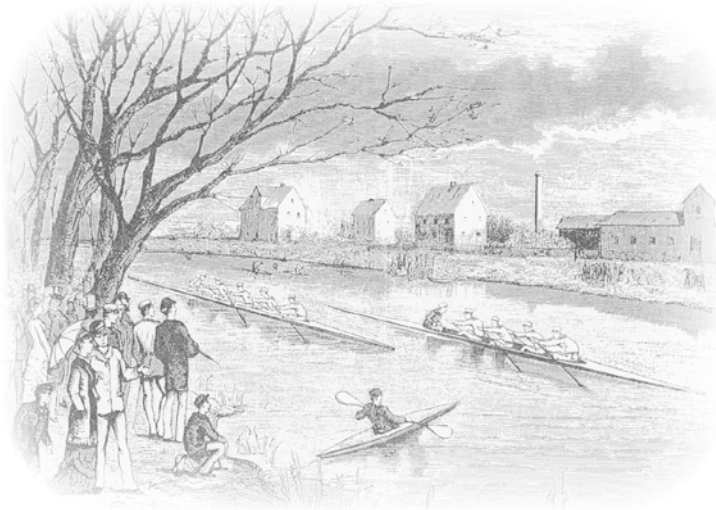
General Post Office in St. Petersburg



6634 2x 3d, 4f ✉

20 Skilling banco (2x 6 + 8) on letter postmarked Stockholm March 27th 1857 sent to Russia. Manuscript notation „Franco“ and „Via Grislehamn“. **A rare letter with a most unusual grey-brown shade of the 6 Skilling stamps.** Certificate Nils Svensson (1984) and Sjöman (1972) One of the 6 Skilling stamps with an archival fold.

2500



View of the Fyris River in Uppsala



- | Lot-No | Facit | Start price |
|--------|--|-------------|
| 6635 | <p>✉ 10 Skilling banco (6 + 4) on letter postmarked Uppsala February 12th 1858 sent to Karis, Finland, Russia. Manuscript notation „Franco Gransen“ and „Via Grislehamn“ and boxed marking „FRANCO GRÄNSEN“; cover slightly cleaned, otherwise very fine. Certificate Witschi (1990)</p> | 3000 |
| 6636 | <p>✉ Spain
Partly prepaid letter postmarked (rectangular) Gefle July 13th 1854 to Spain with fine handstruck framed „Aus Schweden“ in black, red framed „Prusse“ on front with framed „FRANCO“ in black. On reverse Ystad and Stralsund transit and red Cadiz arrival at July 29th were charged „4R“ due in blue. Unusual destination. <small>(Photo = 52)</small></p> | 250 |

Canada



Notre Dame Street in Montreal



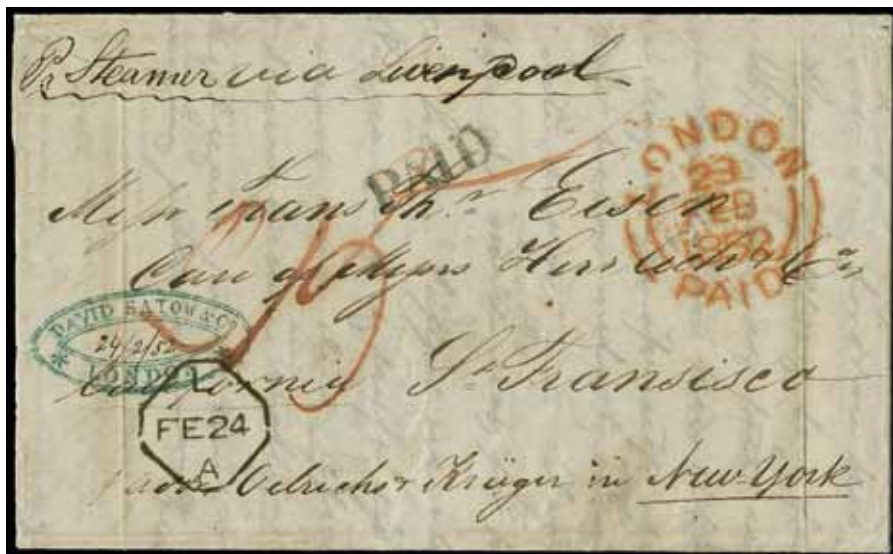
Lot-No Facit
6637 3x 21 ☒

Start price

36 öre (vertical strip of three) Circle type perf. 14 on letter postmarked Stockholm Norr January 22nd 1874 via Denmark, Germany and New York to Montreal. With scarce routing marking „Via D & T“ and boxed „FRANCO.“. Arriving Montreal February 12th 1874. **Letters sent in 1870's to Canada are very rare.**

750

United States of America



6638 ☒

Double rate letter dated Stockholm February 10th 1852 and sent privately to a forwarding agent in London who sent it via Liverpool, New York, Havana, Panama to San Francisco arriving April 15th 1852. **This is the earliest known letter from Sweden to San Francisco.**

1500



View of San Francisco



Lot-No Facit

Start price

6639



Letter postmarked Stockholm October 4th 1853, sent via Prussia to the east coast of USA and then to San Francisco. The Prussian Closed Mail (PCM) Convention of 1852 made it possible to send closed mail between Prussia and USA. A circular of February 14th 1853 opened up the possibility for a letter exchange between Sweden and USA. From Sweden the postage was 54 Skilling Banco.

This letter is the earliest recorded PCM letter sent from Sweden to San Francisco.

1000



6640 2x 7c2, 16c, 2x 21c



54 öre letter postmarked Ystad November 27th 1872 and sent to Hartford, USA. The letter was endorsed for conveyance via Denmark and England. Not only was that a very unusual route in 1872 but also expensive, as the cost was 54 öre compared to sending a letter in closed mail via the North German Union with a postage of 45 öre. Certificate HOW (2001) Damaged corner on one 5 öre Coat of Arms.

Letters sent in the 1870's to USA via England are very rare.

1500

6641



Lot with two Unpaid letters from the same correspondence to New York, both sent from Cimbrishamn 1874 with „PORTO:“ and due notations.








(Photo = 52)

250

POSTAGE DUE MAIL

INCOMING MAIL TO SWEDEN WITH MANUSCRIPT MARKINGS




EUROPE

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6642		Austria 1836, Registered letter sheet with front side clear „Triest RECOMANDIRT“ endorsed „per Hamburg“ with transit marks of Berlin and Greifswald to Stockholm, part paid with „28“ kreuzer; since the recipient was a governmental body, postage due in Sweden was included in quarterly statement to the G.P.O. <small>(Photo =  52)</small>	100
6643		1856, Official cover (Ex offo) from Auscha via Theresienstadt, Stralsund and Ystad to Stockholm, showing on front boxed „Franco Stralsund“, vertical filing fold <small>(Photo =  58)</small>	100
6644		Denmark 1844, Part paid lettersheet from Ronne to Stockholm, endorsed „franco Helsingborg“, showing on front superb strike „OBETALT FR. DANNEMARK H:borg 21 JULI 44“, since the recipient was a governmental body, the postage due was included in the quarterly statement to the G.P.O. <small>(Photo =  58)</small>	100
6645		1850, Entire unpaid letter from Helsingör to Stockholm, showing on front boxed „OBETALT FR. DANNEMARK H:borg 21 AUG 50“, charged on arrival with „7“ skilling <small>(Photo =  52)</small>	100



Amalienborg Square in Copenhagen



6646	DK12		1869, Lettersheet from Kopenhagen to Landskrona, franked with pair 1864/70, 3 skilling violet, cancelled on arrival by clear „LANDSKRONA 5 11 1869“; the cover was charged as a double rate letter with a total of 38 öre, the franked 6 skilling were accepted as part payment; a fine and scarce entire	200
6647			France 1846, Entire unpaid letter from Le Havre to Carlskrona, endorsed „pr. Bateau a vapeur sur Hambourg“, but showing on front boxed „DEP. LIMIT.“ of Basle; on reverse Hamburg transit marks of April 14; on arrival charged with „1 Rdr 1 sk.“ in red <small>(Photo =  58)</small>	100



6643 / € 100



6647 / € 100



6644 / € 100



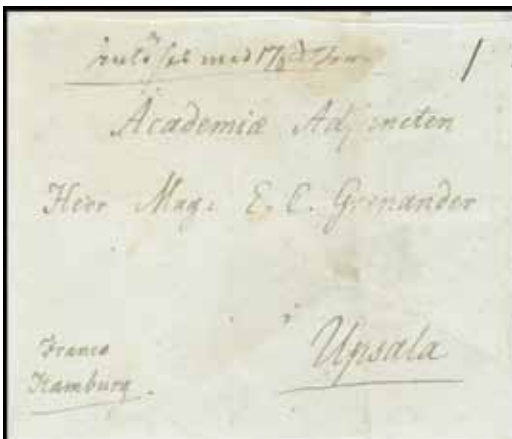
6648 / € 100



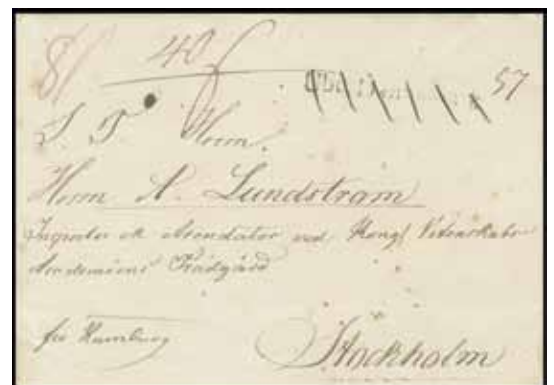
6649 / € 200



6650 / € 100



6651 / € 120



6652 / € 100

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
		German States	
6648	☒	Brunswick: 1810, Entire letter written in Braunschweig and with frontside clear straight line „SCHOENINGEN“ to Stockholm, part paid with „FRANCO“ cancelled and manuscript „fr Hamburg“ <i>(Photo = 58)</i>	100
6649	☒	Bremen: 1853, Unpaid letter marked „ST.P.A. BREMEN 9“ to Gefle and sent via Hamburg and Ystad, charged „2“ sgr. for the internal postage and „21“ skilling charged in Sweden. 21 skilling was the rate for letter from Bremen via Denmark (the usual way) to any place in Sweden, whereas letters via Stralsund and Ystad cost 24 sk. From June till October 1853 there was a cholera outbreak in Denmark, so that apparently letters were transported via Stralsund and Ystad at the cheaper rate. An interesting and very scarce letter <i>(Photo = 58)</i>	200
6650	☒	1856, Entire parcel accompanying letter with blue „BREMEN 24 6“ to Stockholm, charged on arrival with 1 rdr. 31 sk.; parcel label partly removed, otherwise fine <i>(Photo = 58)</i>	100
6651	☒	Hanover: 1807, Partly prepaid entire letter from Göttingen to Uppsala, endorsed „Franco Hamburg“, charged on arrival with 16 sk. bco. <i>(Photo = 58)</i>	120
6652	☒	Luebeck: 1829, Entire part paid letter endorsed „fco. Hamburg“ and showing straight line „Über Dannemark“; this was crossed out in the Swedish PO at Hamburg and the letter was instead sent via Stralsund, charged in Stockholm with a total of 40 sk. instead of 48 sk. which the letter would have cost via Denmark; interesting item <i>(Photo = 58)</i>	100
6653	☒	Mecklenburg-Schwerin: 1770, Entire prepaid letter from Rostock to Carlshamn, endorsed „Franco Hamb.“, charged in Sweden with „18“ öre silvermynt <i>(Photo = 60)</i>	100
6654	☒	Prussia: 1829, Part paid lettersheet from Wolgast to Gothenburg, endorsed „über Hamburg“, showing on front clear „fco.Ystad“, charged on arrival with 24 skilling <i>(Photo = 60)</i>	200
6655	☒	1830 (ca.), Double rate lettersheet from „PILLAU 6. OCT.“ to Carlskrona, partly prepaid, showing on front clear strike of handstamp „fco.Ystad.“; prepaid 7½ sgr. and taxed in Sweden with 24 skilling bco. for the distance from Greifswald to Carlskrona <i>(Photo = 60)</i>	180
6656	★	1824, Unpaid entire letter from Risa to a military musician with the royal guards at Stockholm, sent via Hamburg and Stralsund, charged on arrival with 1 rd. 25 sk. <i>(Photo = 60)</i>	100
6657	☒	Saxony: 1830, Entire unpaid letter from Dresden to Stockholm, sent via Hamburg with transit marks of the T.&T. and Swedish post offices, taxed on arrival with 1 rdr. 24 sk. <i>(Photo = 60)</i>	80
6658	☒	1838, Entire unpaid letter from „DRESDEN 2 MAI 38“ via „GREIFSWALD“ (clear straight line on reverse) to Nyköping, charged on arrival with 1 rdr. 8 sk. <i>(Photo = 60)</i>	150
6659	☒	1853, Lettersheet from Dresden to Stockholm, showing on front clear red boxed „Aus Sachsen“, prepaid 3 ngr. and taxed with 24 skilling on arrival <i>(Photo = 60)</i>	80



6660	☒	Schleswig-Holstein: 1850, Unpaid lettersheet with clear cds. „HADERSLEBEN 22 2 50“ to a military address at Helsingborg, adjacent boxed „OBETALD FR. DANNEMARK H.BORG 25...50“, in Sweden charged with „Lösen-18 sk.“	100
6661	☒	Württemberg: 1825, Unpaid lettersheet from „STUTTGART 8 JUN 1825“ via Hamburg and Stralsund to Stockholm, charged on arrival with 1 rd. 23 s. <i>(Photo = 60)</i>	100



6653 / € 100



6654 / € 200



6655 / € 180



6656 / € 100



6658 / € 150



6657 / € 80



6661 / € 100



6659 / € 80



6662 / € 300



6663 / € 200



6664 / € 150



6667 / € 100



6668 / € 150



6669 / € 200



6670 / € 100



6671 / € 100



6672 / € 150



6673 / € 150



6675 / € 100



6674 / € 100



6676 / € 100






6677 / € 100



6678 / € 100



6679 / € 100

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
		Gibraltar	
6662	☒	1847, Unpaid entire double rate letter with partly faint „DE GIBR. / S. ROQUE / AND.A BAXA“, endorsed „via France“ with transit marks of Hamburg and Stralsund to Stockholm, charged in Hamburg with „35“ schilling courant and in Stockholm with a total of 2 rdr. 43 sk. including 32 skilling for the distance Stralsund Ystad and 8 skilling for the distance Ystad-Stockholm. The folds of the letter partly weak and broken in places, little staining; a very scarce entire (Photo =  61)	300
6663	☒	1850, Lettersheet backstamped „GIBRALTAR AP 17 1850“ and endorsed „pr. Indus via England“ to Stockholm with transitmarks of London, Stralsund and Ystad and on reverse red boxed „AMERICA per ENGLAND“ (opening tear through this marking); very unusual (Photo =  61)	200
6664	★	1810, Entire partly prepaid letter from „BRIDLINGTON 243“ to Stockholm, back stamped „FOREIGN OFFICE 1810“ (small type), prepaid with „2/4“, transported by British packet via Gothenburg, charged on arrival with 16 skilling (not noted) (Photo =  61)	150



Great Britain





6665






6666

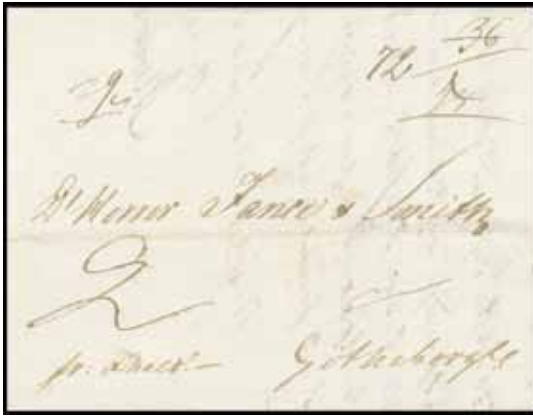
6665	☒	1826, Partly prepaid lettersheet with red oval „PAID AT LIVERPOOL“ via „GÖTHEBORG“ to Stockholm, prepaid with „2/5“, in Sweden 32 skilling bco. were due	150
6666	★	1826, Partly prepaid entire double rate letter from Liverpool to Christianstad, showing on front red oval „PAID AT LIVERPOOL“ and transit mark „GOTHEBORG“; prepaid with „4/10“ and charged on arrival „double Lösen 35 sk 4 rst. Bco och 33 kop“	200
6667	☒	1826, Folded letter from Liverpool to Stockholm, endorsed „Via Holland“, showing on reverse „Engeland Over Brielle“ and straight line „NA POSTTYD“, also boxed „K.S. & N.P.C. HAMBURG 3. OCT. 26“ and „K.S.N.P.C.i. Stralsund d. 5. OCT.“, prepaid with „1/8“ and charged on arrival with „43“ skilling bco. (Photo =  61)	100
6668	★	1832, Partly prepaid entire letter from „SUNDERLAND MA 6 1832“ to Carlskrona, sent from London by ship with oval „POST PAID SHIP LE. LONDON 8 MR 1832“; prepaid „1/3“ to Hamburg, here debited „6“ Hamburg schilling and in Sweden charged with a total of 1 rdr. 12 sk. (Photo =  61)	150

Greece

6669	☒	1838, Lettersheet from Athens via Triest to Stockholm with adjacent oval marking „PAID“, endorsed „Paquebot de Lloyd“ and boxed „GREECE“ applied at Triest, several taxes, on reverse transit marks of Berlin and Hamburg (Photo =  61)	200
6670	★	1852, Unpaid entire letter from Athens via Triest, Hamburg and Denmark to Stockholm, taxed on arrival „24“ skilling (Photo =  61)	100

Italy

6671	☒	PAPAL STATES: 1849, Unpaid official printed matter from Rome via Austria (faint boxed „AUS OESTERREICH“), Berlin and Hamburg to Stockholm, charged on arrival with 1 rd. 12 s. (Photo =  61)	100
6672	☒	SARDINIA: 1854, Entire unpaid letter from Cagliari via Switzerland, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Denmark to Carlskrona, showing on front „Diritto Sardo / Estero“ and boxed „SCHWEIZ N.T.T.“, several transit marks on reverse, charged on arrival with 20 sk. bco. 6 rs. (faint in red) (Photo =  62)	150
6673	☒	SICILY: 1845, Entire unpaid letter from Messina via Cologne (oval „ITALIEN“), Berlin and Hamburg to Norrköping, charged on arrival with a total of 1 rdr. 33 sk. 9 rs. (Photo =  62)	150



6680 / € 100



6683 / € 100



6684 / € 100



6685 / € 100



6686 / € 100



6687 / € 100



6688 / € 100



6689 / € 100

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6674	☒	TUSCANY: 1816, Lettersheet from „LIVORNO“ to Gothenburg, showing on front clear red „P.B“ (Passe Bavière) and unusual large tax stamp „16“ <i>(Photo = 62)</i>	100
6675	☒	KINGDOM AND REPUBLIC: 1862, Unpaid lettersheet from „NAPOLI AL PORTO 4 GEN 62“ via Switzerland, Friedrichshafen, Hamburg and Malmö to Carlskrona, charged on arrival with „2 Rd. 24“ <i>(Photo = 62)</i>	100
6676	☒	1865, Entire unpaid letter from Livorno with adjacent „Deb. C.'20.“ via Switzerland and Hamburg to Umea, little stained at bottom left <i>(Photo = 62)</i>	100
Latvia			
6677	☒	1825, Partly prepaid lettersheet from Riga to Stockholm, endorsed „via Abo, fco Eckera“ and straight line „GRISLEHAMN“ <i>(Photo = 62)</i>	100
Netherlands			
6678	☒	1856, Entire letter from Rotterdam to Stockholm, sent via Hamburg, Stralsund and Ystad; the city PO at Hamburg marked „fr Hbg.“, which was cancelled by the Prussian PO and substituted by boxed „Franco Stralsund“ <i>(Photo = 62)</i>	100
Norway			
6679	☒	1796, Entire letter from Moss to Strömstad, endorsed „fco Fhald“ (Fredrikshald), charged on arrival with 2 skilling specie <i>(Photo = 62)</i>	100
6680	☒	1813, Part paid double rate entire letter from Bergen to Gothenburg, endorsed „fr: Fhald“, charged on arrival with 9 skilling bco. <i>(Photo = 64)</i>	100

Portugal

6681



6682

6681	☒	1823, Lettersheet with oval „LISBOA“ and adjacent „ESPAGNE PAR BAYONNE“ via Hamburg to Gothenburg, charged on arrival with 18 skilling	100
Russia			
6682	☒	1840, entire unpaid letter from Arkangelsk (double line on reverse) to Tromsø, charged on arrival with 12 sk. bco.	100
6683	☒	1862, Unpaid entire letter from St. Petersburg to Stockholm, showing on front clear red „Aus Russland“ and blue boxed „PORTO“ <i>(Photo = 64)</i>	100
Spain			
6684	☒	1840, Entire letter from Alicante via France, Hamburg and Greifswald to Uddevalla, charged with a total of 1 rdr. 35 sk. <i>(Photo = 64)</i>	100
6685	☒	1861, Lettersheet with part of contents from „JEREZ 4 SET 61“ via Belgium, Prussia, Stralsund and Ystad to Stockholm with red boxed „Spanien“ on front, charged on arrival with „360“ öre <i>(Photo = 64)</i>	100



6691 / € 150



6692 / € 100



ex 6693 / € 120



6694 / € 200



6695 / € 200




6696 / € 200



6698 / € 150






6701 / € 200

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6686	✉	Switzerland SCHWEIZERISCHE BUNDESPOST: 1843, Unpaid entire letter from „St. BLAISE 25 AVRIL 43“ via Hamburg und Ystad to Stockholm, showing on front clear boxed „SCHWEIZ N.T.T.“ and by mistake „Aus Schweden“; charged on arrival with 30 skilling bco. including 20 rp. (= „6“ kreuzer) Swiss internal postage and 3 sgr. transit for the GAPU (Photo =  64)	100





OVERSEAS

Argentina



6687	✉	1861, Entire prepaid letter from British PO „BUENOS AYRES JY 27 61“ via London, Hamburg and Malmö to Christianstad (Photo =  64)	100
6688	✉	1865, Entire unpaid letter from British PO „BUENOSAYRES JL 26 65“ via London and Prussian closed mail to Christianstad, taxed in England „1/3“, in Germany „16¼“ and in Sweden with a total of „180“ öre (Photo =  64)	100
6689	✉	1869, Unpaid entire letter from British PO „BUENOS AYRES JY 27 69“ via London and Denmark to Uppsala, charged in Sweden with „152“ öre (Photo =  64)	100

Brazil



6690	✉	1851, Entire letter from Pernambuco via forwarding agent Hoare, Buxton & Co. (manuscript on reverse) in London, to Stockholm, endorsed „p Steamb. via Hamburg“	100
6691	✉	1854, Part paid lettersheet from Rio, forwarded by „HOARE BUXTON & Co. LONDON“ (not listed at Rowe) to Gefle (Photo =  66)	150
6692	✉	1864, Entire letter from Rio de Janeiro via France to Stockholm, showing on front red „BRESIL 2 BORDEAUX“ on reverse red „AUS FRANKREICH P. SAARBRÜCKEN“ and Lübeck transit mark (time of the 2nd German-Danish war) (Photo =  66)	100
6693	✉	1865/66, Two letters from the same correspondence to Stockholm, single rate via England and Aachen and double rate via England and Lübeck, charged „180“ resp. „304“ öre (Photo =  66)	120
6694	✉	1869, Entire letter from Rio via France to Stockholm, showing on front boxed „F*21“ and charged on arrival with „234“ öre (Photo =  66)	200

Canada

6695	✉	1851, Lettersheet with red cds. „MONTREAL SP 15 1851“ via England and Denmark to Stockholm, charged on arrival in England with „4/-“ and in Sweden with 3 rd. 40 sk. (Photo =  66)	200
6696	✉	1853, Double rate lettersheet from „MONTREAL JY 31 1853“ via London, Hamburg and Stralsund to Stockholm, charged in London „2/4“ and in Hamburg with a total of „18 ¾“ sgr.; in Sweden the postage due was included in the quarterly statement to the GPO since the recipient was a governmental body (Photo =  66)	200



View of Quebec Harbour



Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6697	✉	1855, Unpaid lettersheet from „QUEBEC JUL 16 1855“ endorsed „via Boston pr“ „America“ to Stockholm via London and Hamburg; originally struck „8 d Stg.“ deleted by target; in Hamburg taxed with total 13 ¾ sgr.; since the recipient was a governmental body, the postage due amount in Sweden was simply included in the quarterly statement to the GPO; an interesting and scarce letter	300
6698	✉	1856, Unpaid lettersheet from the Swedish Consulate at Quebec via England, Prussian closed mail and Hamburg, Denmark to Stockholm, charged in Hamburg with a total of „13 ¾“ sgr. Since the recipient was a governmental body the amount was included in the quarterly statement to G.P.O. in Stockholm <i>(Photo = 66)</i>	150

Canary Islands



The peak of Tenerife



6699	✉	1852, Unpaid lettersheet, posted at British PO „TENERIFE DE 24 1852“ to Stockholm, transported via London, here charged „2/2“; Hamburg charged a total of „25 ½“ sgr. to Sweden which converted the amount to 76½ skilling bco. and added 15 sk. Swedish postage, so that a total of „1 rdr 43 sk 6 st“ was charged to the addressee, light folds. The only recorded early letter from the Canary Islands to Sweden	500
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Cape of Good Hope



Cape Town ca. 1850



Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6700	✉	1851, Unpaid double rate lettersheet with clear handstamp „GENERAL POST OFFICE CAPE TOWN“ via London and Helsingborg to Stockholm; England charged on arrival „2/-“ and finally to Sweden „3/8“ including British and Danish transit; the recipient was finally charged with 3 rd. = 144 skilling bco. including the internal Swedish postage; a fine and scarce letter with high postage due	300
6701	✉	1854, Entire unpaid letter from Cape Town via England, Hamburg, Stralsund and Ystad to Jönköping; London charged to the GAPU „1/4“ which was converted in Hamburg to 13½ sgr. and 3½ sgr. German transit added (= 17 „sgr.“); at Ystad this amount was converted to 52 skilling and 15 skilling for the distance between Hamburg and Sweden added, the recipient was charged with „Lösen 1 rd 18 sk. Bco“ <small>(Photo = 66)</small>	200
6702	✉	1861, Envelope with original contents sent from „CAPE TOWN DE 25 1861“ via London, Hamburg and Helsingborg to Kungsbacka, charged in England with „10“ d., in Hamburg with „12“ sgr. including 3½ sgr. GAPU share; Sweden added 45 öre for the distance between Hamburg and Sweden and charged a total of „Lösen 152 öre“ to recipient <small>(Photo = 70)</small>	200
Chile			
6703	✉	1853, Lettersheet from British PO „VALPARAISO AU 15 1853“ via London and Hamburg to Stockholm, charged in London with „2/4“ for the postage between Valparaiso and Hamburg which charged a total of „27“ sgr. to Sweden. Since the letter is addressed to a governmental body, the postage due was simply included in the quarterly statement to the GPO <small>(Photo = 70)</small>	200



6702 / € 200



6703 / € 200



6705 / € 200



6706 / € 150



6707 / € 300



6708 / € 200



6710 / € 200



6709 / € 150



6714 / € 200

China



View of Hong Kong



Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6704	✉	1859, Entire unpaid double rate letter from „HONGKONG MY 5 59“ via France and Hamburg to Stockholm, charge on arrival with „324“ öre	200
6705	✉	1863, Unpaid double rate entire letter from „HONGKONG SP 26 63“ via London and Hamburg to Stockholm; in London charged with „2/6“, in Hamburg converted to 25 sgr. and with additional transit of 7 sgr. a total of „32“ sgr. was charged to Sweden. Since the recipient was a governmental body, this amount was included in the quarterly statement to the GPO <i>(Photo = 70)</i>	200
Cuba			
6706	✉	1864, Entire letter from Cardenas (June 18) endorsed „via Havana & New York“ to Hernösand, transported from New York by HAPAG steamer „Bavaria“ to Hamburg, debited by the US with „8“ cents for conveyance from Cuba and internal postage; in Hamburg the letter was first taxed „8 3/4“ sgr. for a normal letter from New York, but this was cancelled and substituted by „11“ sgr. for a letter from Cuba; in Sweden a total of „144“ öre was charged to the recipient <i>(Photo = 70)</i>	150
Marocco			
6707	✉	1840 (ca.), Lettersheet, showing on reverse well preserved red wax seal „SIGULUM CONSULARE MAROCCANUM ...“ via Gibraltar, France and Hamburg to Stockholm with frontside „E GIBR. / S. ROQUE / AND.A BAXA“ and „ESPAGNE PAR BAYONNE“; a fine scarce early cover <i>(Photo = 70)</i>	300
Netherlands East-Indies			
6708	✉	1853, Partly prepaid envelope from Batavia with forwarding agent straight line „E. MOORMANN & Co.“ via Singapore, the overland mail and Marseille to the Swedish consul at London and from here forwarded via Hamburg and Helsingborg to Strengräs, in London charged „2/3“ of which 10 d. covered the French transit, charged in Sweden „Lösen 37 s Bc.“ (on reverse) paid by the addressee; an interesting and scarce item <i>(Photo = 70)</i>	200
6709	✉	1856 (?), Part paid lettersheet from „BATAVIA FRANKO 10/2“ endorsed „p Overland mail via Triest“ with transit marks of Hamburg to Stockholm, charged in manuscript „6 1/4“ sgr. in transit and in Sweden a total of „33 sk. 9 rst.“ were charged to the recipient <i>(Photo = 70)</i>	150
6710	✉	1858, Opened out partly prepaid lettersheet with small blue „SOERABAYA FRANKO“ and on reverse red „FORWARDED BY FRAZER EATON & Co. SOERABAYA“ via England and Hamburg to Carlskrona. The cover was prepaid to Singapur, charged with „10“ d. for the British share of the postage between Singapore and Hamburg; Hamburg added 3 1/2 sgr. GAPI share and converted to „12“ sgr. Sweden converted to 36 sk. and added 15 sk. for the distance between Hamburg and Sweden, in total „1 Rdr. 3 sk.“ were charged to the recipient. A scarce item <i>(Photo = 70)</i>	200



Lot-No Facit
6711



1858, Part paid entire letter from „BATAVIA FRANKO 7/6“ via Triest and Berlin to Stockholm, showing on front clear boxed „6¼“ and manuscript tax „3¼/3“

Start price

200

New South Wales



View of Sydney



6712



1843, Entire letter from Sydney to Stockholm, prepaid „3“ d. outgoing shipletter postage, marked in red „PAID SHIPLETTER SYDNEY“, charged in London with „2¼“ for 8 d. incoming shipletter rate and 20 d. transit to Hamburg, converted in Hamburg to 33 sch. + 4 sch. Hamburg postage = „37 „shilling debited to Sweden; in Sweden a total of „3 rd. 1 sk.“ was charged to the addressee including 3 sgr. Prussian transit and 40 sk. Swedish share. A remarkable letter, the only recorded prephilatelic letter recorded from New Southwales to Sweden

500

Puerto Rico



Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6713	✉	1855, Unpaid entire letter, forwarded by „ELZYBURU Y CA / PUERTO RICO“, via London and Hamburg to Stockholm, in London charged „1/7“ to the GPU, Hamburg charged a total of „19½“ sgr.; since the recipient was a governmental body the amount was simply included in the quarterly statement to the GPO, very scarce, only 4 unpaid letters recorded from Puerto Rico to Sweden	500
Victoria			
6714	✉	1873, Small envelope, part paid to Alexandria with 1863/74, 1 shilling blue on blue, tied by duplex „MELBOURNE JA 30 73“ to Wisby, transported via Triest, here taxed with „6“ sgr.; on arrival taxed in error with „41 öre“ instead of 81 öre (6 sgr. = 54 öre + 27 öre postage from Hamburg to Sweden). A scarce and interesting entire <small>(Photo = 70)</small>	200
United States of America			
6715	✉	Official letter (Ämbets Bref) dated New York May 9th 1830 and sent via France to Stockholm. As the letter was sent before USA had a mailing contract with Europe, the sender could not prepay the letter. Forwarded privately to Le Havre, then via Greifswald and Ystad to Stockholm. Total postage due was 126 ½ Pomeranian Schilling as marked on the letter in red. Since the letter was to an official receiver in Sweden, the amount was not charged but written off by the Postal authorities. <small>(Photo = 74)</small>	300
6716	✉	1842, Double rate letter (originally with enclosures) from New York to Gefle, directly dropped in the ship's letter bag, endorsed „p Sully via Havre“ with arrival mark on front, conveyed to Hamburg under postal convention between France and Thurn & Taxis of 1841, marked on front „35“ shilling which was converted to 87½ skilling to which 73 skilling were added for transit from Hamburg to Denmark and Swedish postage from Helsingborg to Gefle; a total of 3 rdr. 16 sk. 6 rst. was charged to the recipient; letter with tear at top; a scarce early transatlantic letter <small>(Photo = 74)</small>	200
6717	✉	1847, Entire partly prepaid letter from „NEW YORK OCT 11“ to Stockholm, transported with the short lift line „Herout & de Handel line“ to Le Havre with frontside arrival mark of November 11, and from here transported via Hamburg to Stockholm, charged on arrival with 2 rdr. 21 sk.; a very scarce entire <small>(Photo = 74)</small>	300
6718	✉	1849, Entire partly prepaid letter from „LOUISVILLE KY. 10/ MAR 20“ via British open mail, Hamburg and Stralsund to Carlshamn, showing on front boxed black „AMERICA per ENGLAND“ and „STRALSUND 23/4“; taxed in England with „1/4“ equal to 13 1/3 sgr. (noted in blue on reverse); instead of adding the Prussian conveyance of 4 sgr. to this amount, Prussia debited 8+4 sgr. adding the old transatlantic postage of 10 sgr. (which was changed merely two months before) = total „22“ sgr. to Sweden, which added 24 sk. postage from Hamburg to Carlshamn and charged a total of „1 Rdr. 42 sk.“ in red crayon at lower left; a scarce letter via British open mail <small>(Photo = 74)</small>	300



6715 / € 300



6716 / € 200



6718 / € 300



6717 / € 300



6720 / € 200





6719 / € 150



6723 / € 200





6722 / € 200

Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6719	✉ 1850, Lettersheet with inland fee paid, with blue „10 LOUISVILLE FEB 28“ via England, Belgium, Prussia and Hamburg to Carlshamn, showing on reverse black boxed „AMERICA per ENGLAND“; in England charged with „1/6“, in Hamburg with „18 ¾“ sgr., on arrival in Sweden a total of „1 Rd 32 sk“ was charged to the recipient (Photo =  74)	150
6720	✉ 1850, Unpaid lettersheet from Boston to London forwarding address and from here to Gefle, marked in Boston with black „5“ c. debit to the UK for US inland postage. In London charged „1/-“ as unpaid international letter (crossed), in London the forwarder paid „1/8“ for a letter via Cuxhaven and Hamburg, which charged „4“ shilling courant (Elbe postage) to the Swedish post which converted the amount to 3½ sgr. and added 3 sgr. for Prussian transit to Stralsund and 8 sgr. for conveyance from Stralsund to Gefle, where a total of „43-6“ was charged to the recipient; a very interesting entire (Photo =  74)	200



Street in Philadelphia



6721	✉ 1850, Envelope from Philadelphia with red „PHILA. 5 Cts. PAID“ via Bremen, Hamburg and Denmark to Stockholm, in New York struck with „24“ cents debit to Bremen; in Sweden a total postage due of 1 rdr. 23 sk. 6 r. was charged to the recipient, including 3 shilling transit Bremen-Hamburg and 24 skilling transit Denmark-Stockholm; a scarce entire of the 24 c. period between June 1847 and July 1851	300
6722	✉ 1852, Unpaid entire letter from San Francisco to Uddevalla, showing on reverse clear red „Forwarded by Lübeck & Co. San Francisco“ and New York transit mark (May 17); in San Francisco marked „26“ for a letter via US packet to the UK, in New York instead stamped „20“ for Bremen mail and transported by steamer ‚Washington‘ of the ocean line to Bremerhaven and conveyed via Hamburg to Sweden where it was charged with a total of 1 rdr. 16 sk. (Photo =  74)	200
6723	✉ 1852, Lettersheet endorsed „DUKEDON KY, Jan 23“ and „Paid 20“ to Carlshamn, via New York with black „PAID PART“, transported by the U.K. steamer ‚Arctic‘ to Liverpool and further via Bremen closed mail, in Bremen struck with red „AMERIKA ÜBER BREMEN“ as if the letter had been conveyed directly from New York, finally transported via Hamburg and Helsingborg to Sweden where it was charged with a total of „32“ (very faint) skilling bco.; a scarce entire (Photo =  74)	200



6724 / € 150



6725 / € 100



6726 / € 100



6728 / € 200



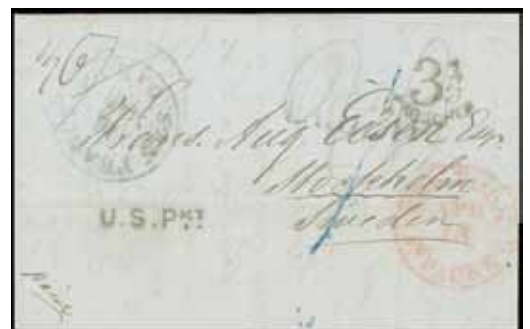
6729 / € 300






6731 / € 150



6733 / € 150





6734 / € 100

Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6724	<p>✉ 1852, Partly prepaid lettersheet from „NEWYORK 26 MAR“ with black „U.S.PKT.“ via British open mail to Mariestad; in London wrong „1/6“ crossed over and letter sent in closed mail via Altona and Denmark (according to 1850 convention) with Helsingborg transit mark on front; the UK debited Sweden 6 d.+4 d. Danish transit = „10“ d., finally charged „40“ sk. bco. to the recipient <small>(Photo =  76)</small></p>	150
6725	<p>✉ 1852, Entire unpaid letter from San Francisco, dated April 11, privately carried to New York, here posted at June 8 and sent via Bremen closed mail, Hamburg and Denmark to Gothenburg, marked „NOT PAID“ and „20“ c. debit to Bremen, charged on arrival with „1 Rdr. 16 s.“, some age stains <small>(Photo =  76)</small></p>	100
6726	<p>✉ 1852, Unpaid lettersheet from „NEWYORK JAN 9“ via Bremen closed mail and Denmark to Stockholm, charged on arrival with 1 rdr. 16 sk. <small>(Photo =  76)</small></p>	100



Gold diggers in California



6727	<p>✉ 1852, Entire letter endorsed „Woods Diggings Cal Feby 25/52“ to Wenersborg, prepaid with 26 c. for transportation by American packet to the UK, transported via Panama and New York, where the letter was included in the ‚Bremen Closed Mail‘ at 20 c. rate, although 26 c. had been paid. The letter arrived in Bremen on April 19 and was conveyed to Hamburg. Here the post office noted a debit of „7“ sgr., the amount due for an unpaid letter from London, the error was realized and instead the postage from Bremen, „2“ sgr. was converted to „3“ shilling. The Swedish post converted the amount to 8 skilling and added 24 skilling postage to Sweden; the recipient was charged „Lösen 23 SBco“ instead of correct Lösen 32 sk. bco. A very interesting and rare letter from a Swedish gold digger to Sweden</p>	400
6728	<p>✉ 1853, Entire double rate letter from San Francisco to Stockholm, incorrectly prepaid with „c74“, transported via New York and open British mail (rate 52 c.), marked in England „U.S. PKT.“ to show that transit fees were only paid to the UK. Hamburg charged „14“ sgr. to Sweden, converted to 42 skilling and 30 skilling postage for the distance Hamburg-Stockholm was added, so that a total of „1 Rdr. 24 sk.“ was charged to the recipient; an interesting letter <small>(Photo =  76)</small></p>	200
6729	<p>✉ 1853, Entire partly prepaid letter from „SAN FRANCISCO 16 MAR“ via Panama and British open mail via Belgium and Hamburg to Stockholm, showing on front black scarce „PAID 26“; in Sweden the letter was charged „36“ skilling bco. for the distance England-Sweden including 15 skilling transit from Hamburg <small>(Photo =  76)</small></p>	300








Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6730	✉ 1853, Lettersheet from New York via France, Hamburg, Stralsund and Ystad to Stockholm, prepaid 20 c. to cover the American packet rate to France; in Hamburg taxed „18“ shilling, converted to „13½“ sgr. to which the Prussian share of 1¼ sgr. for the sea postage between Stralsund and Ystad was added, total „14 ¾“. Since the recipient was a governmental body the postage due was included in the quarterly statement to the GPO. A very rare letter showing the Prussian share for sea postage between Stralsund and Ystad	300
6731	✉ 1853, Entire letter from San Francisco to Stockholm, prepaid for British open mail with American packet (black handstamp „PAID 26“) in New York the letter was not put on board the next Cunard steamer which was to depart on November 2nd, but was held for the next American steamer ‚Herman‘, departing for Bremen on November 5, showing on front clear „N. YORK /1/U.S. PKT./ PAID“. From Bremerhaven the letter was transferred to Hamburg, debited „2“ sgr., in Stockholm converted to 6 sk. and 15 sk. added for the postage between Hamburg and Stockholm, so a total of „21“ skilling bco. was charged to the recipient (Photo = 76)	150



Chinese Quarter in San Francisco

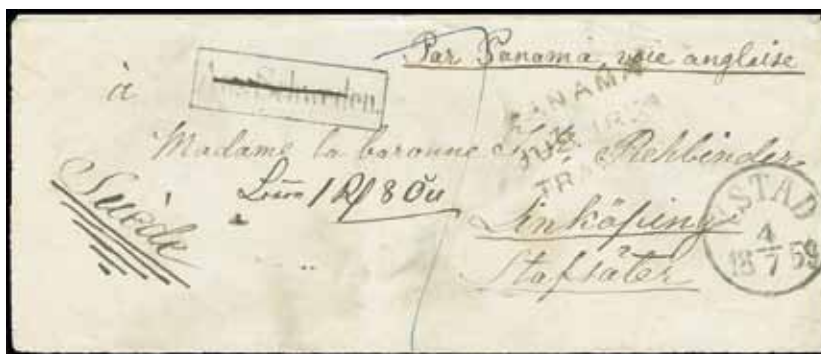






6732	✉ 1854, Prepaid entire letter from San Francisco to Stockholm, prepaid with „33“ cents for a letter sent by ‚Bremen Mail‘ showing on front clear red „N.YORK BREM.PK.PAID / OCT 3“, transported by steamer ‚Germania‘ of the short lift Bremen steamship company, arriving Bremerhaven October 24; the letter was conveyed to Hamburg Stadtpostamt, where it was marked „5“ (sgr.) for a letter to Sweden via Denmark; the cover was then turned over to the Prussian post office instead of the Swedish and sent via Stralsund and Ystad to Stockholm although this route required a payment of 7 sgr. the remainig 2 sgr. were never debited.	200
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Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6733	✉	1854, Entire letter from San Francisco to Stockholm, prepaid with 26 c. for British open mail from New York, showing black „PAID 26“ on front, red „NEW YORK AM. PACKET MAR 14“ and Le Havre arrival mark of March 28, forwarded to Hamburg where it was marked „8“ sgr. and handed over to the Swedish post which charged a total of „39“ skilling from the addressee; a fine pre-convention entire <i>(Photo =  76)</i>	150
6734	✉	1854, Partly prepaid letter from San Francisco via Panama, New York and British open mail via Hamburg and Denmark to Stockholm, marked „PAID“, „26“ for the postage to the UK, charged in Sweden with „36“ sk. bco. including 15 skilling for the distance Hamburg-Sweden <i>(Photo =  76)</i>	100
6735	✉	1855, Unpaid cover from Louisville via Prussian closed mail, Hamburg and Denmark to Christianstad, showing on front clear „23/N. YORK AM. PKT.“, charged on arrival with „1 R. 6 sk“ <i>(Photo =  80)</i>	100
6736	✉	1857, Double rate partly prepaid entire letter from „SAN FRANCISCO 26 APR“ via New York, England, Prussia and Hamburg to Stockholm; in New York marked with red „38“ (cents credit to UK); charged on arrival with „84“ skilling bco. <i>(Photo =  80)</i>	150
6737	✉	1857, Entire double rate letter from „NEW ORLEANS APR 26“ via Boston and London forwarding agent „HOARE BUXTON & Co. LONDON“ and Hamburg to Gefle, prepaid to London with „48“ cents; in London prepaid by the forwarder with „2/4“ and endorsed „via Ostend + Lübeck“ with several transit marks of Hamburg <i>(Photo =  80)</i>	150



Along the U. S. coast



6738	✉	1859, Partly prepaid envelope with unknown origin at the US coast, prepaid to England with „PANAMA / JU 8 1859 / TRANSIT“ on front and transported via St. Thomas to England and further via Hamburg, Stralsund and Ystad to Linköping, charged on arrival with „Lösen 1 Rd 8 öre“ including „7“ sgr. postage from England to Stralsund; boxed „Aus Schweden“ placed by mistake and crossed; a very scarce letter	300
6739	✉	1860, Unpaid lettersheet with clear „NEW YORK BR. PKT. 23 / MAY 29“ via Prussian closed mail, Hamburg and Denmark to Gothenburg, charged on arrival with „162“ öre <i>(Photo =  80)</i>	100
6740	✉	1860, Entire unpaid letter from „NEW ORLEANS MAY 27 1860“ via New York and Prussian closed mail to Stockholm, charged on arrival with „162“ öre <i>(Photo =  80)</i>	100
6741	✉	1860, Unpaid double rate envelope with black „N.YORK AM. PKT. 46 / AUG 25“ via Prussian closed mail to Wenersborg, in Hamburg debited with „26“ sgr. (= 234 öre) to which Swedish inland postage of 45 öre had to be added, but the Swedish post charged only „180 öre“ to the recipient; the cover with small marginal faults <i>(Photo =  80)</i>	100
6742	✉	1869, Unpaid envelope from „SAN FRANCISCO JUL 15“ with frontside transit mark „NEW YORK DIRECT“ via Hamburg to Gotland, charged on arrival with 144 öre <i>(Photo =  80)</i>	120



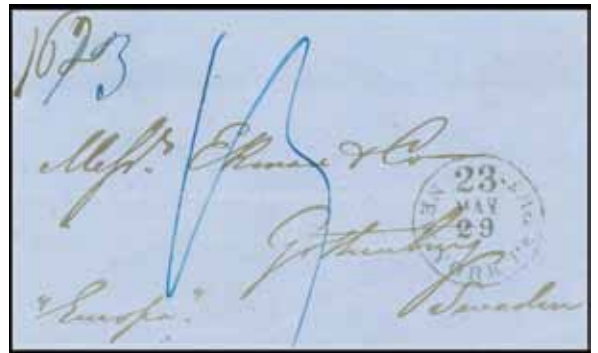
6735 / € 100



6736 / € 150



6737 / € 150



6739 / € 100



6740 / € 100



6741 / € 100



6742 / € 120



6743 / € 150

INCOMING MAIL TO SWEDEN WITH POSTAGE DUE POSTMARKS

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6743	☒	<p>“24 Sk.“ on entire printed official letter with papal seal, posted at „MARSEILLE 18 FEVR. 57“ via Belgium, Prussia and Hamburg to Stockholm with additional manuscript „25 Skilling Banko“ (including postman's fee) <small>(Photo = ☐ 82)</small></p>	150
6744	☒	<p>“24 Sk.“ and „72 öre“ on partly prepaid letter sent September 29th 1858 from Valencia (Spain) via Perpignan, Marseille, Paris and Hamburg to Stockholm. The letter was prepaid to the Spanish/French border, from there the single rate was 72 öre. The monetary change from Skilling to öre was introduced 1.7.1858, due to new handstamps not being delivered yet the postmaster used an older stamp „24 Sk.“, upon arrival in Stockholm it was converted to 72 öre and so stamped on the envelope. <small>(Photo = ☐ 82)</small></p>	150
6745	☒	<p>“24 Sk.“ Lot with three different letters from France: 1855 from Honfleur via Ystad to Uddevalla, 1858 via Paris and Hamburg to Gothenburg, 1856 partly prepaid 20 centimes with red boxed „Affranchissement Insuffisant“. All three with „24 Sk.“ postage due charge marks. <small>(Photo = ☐ 82)</small></p>	200
6746	☒	<p>“29 Sk.“ postage due charge mark on unpaid letter sent August 23rd 1855 from Genova (Sardinian Kingdom) to Stockholm. The delivery fee 1 Sk was added and summed up in the manuscript notation „30 Skil Bco“ on front. This lot of three letters also included two fresh covers each with a „15 Sk“ and „24 Sk“ charge marks, both sent to Stockholm. <small>(Photo = ☐ 82)</small></p>	200
6747	☒	<p>“34 Sk.“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter dated Napels (The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies) June 22nd 1857, sent via Marseilles, Lyon and Paris to Stockholm. <small>(Photo = ☐ 82)</small></p>	200



View of Calcutta



6748	☒	<p>“36 S Bco“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter sent March 23rd 1858 from Calcutta (India) via Marseille, Paris, Hamburg and Ystad to Carlskrona. The letter is opened up for display. Only three letters are known with this Postage due charge mark.</p>	800
6749	☒	<p>“1 Rdr. 20 Sk.“ Postage due charge mark on partly prepaid double rate letter sent from Cocanada (India) January 3rd 1855 via Madras, Paris, Hamburg to Uddevalla. The letter was once prepaid to Alexandria by a now disappeared postage stamp in the upper right corner. The letter is opened up for display. <small>(Photo = ☐ 82)</small></p>	200



6744 / € 150



ex 6745 / € 200



6746 / € 200



6747 / € 200



6749 / € 200



6752 / € 120



6753 / € 150



ex 6754 / € 100



Lot-No Facit
6750



“2 Rdr. 6 Sk.” Postage due charge mark on unpaid double rate letter sent December 17th 1856 from Malta via Marseille, Paris, Hamburg and Helsingborg to Carlskrona. The normal double rate was 1 Rdr 20 Sk, by mistake the postmaster charged the triple rate, stamped 2 Rdr. 6 Sk., and the addressee overpaid 34 Skilling banco. **This is the only known letter with this charge mark.**

Start price

1200

Postage Due handstamps with numerals only

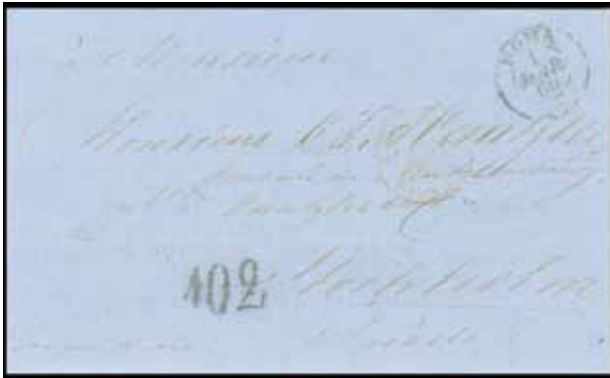


6751



“56” postage due handstamp and the unusual handstamp „Fr.p.s.” (France per sack) on unpaid letter Postmarked Dunkerque October 2nd 1868 and sent to Gefle, Sweden; the „Fr.p.s.” was used only for a fortnight per year between 1868-1874 in several cities to mark letters from France for statistical reasons.

500



6755 / € 200



6756 / € 300



6758 / € 300



6759 / € 100



6760 / € 100



6761 / € 400



6762 / € 200



6763 / € 200

Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6752	☒ "72" postage due charge mark on entire letter from „PARIS 19 AVRIL 60" via Hamburg and Helsingborg to Uddevalla, by mistake first struck with Norwegian tax mark „96", then crossed out <i>(Photo = □ 82)</i>	120
6753	☒ "72" postage due charge mark on entire letter 1863 to Carlskrona, franked with 1862, 25 r. rose, paying the postage to the Spanish/French border, transported via France and Hamburg <i>(Photo = □ 82)</i>	150
6754	☒ "72", lot with 8 different letters from France 1859-1874 mostly to Stockholm, but also to Norrköping and Göteborg. All with „72" charge marks. <i>(Photo = □ 82)</i>	100
6755	☒ "102" Postage due charge mark on partly prepaid single rate letter sent March 1st 1862 from Rome, the Patrimony of St.Peter (Rome) via Paris and Hamburg to Stockholm. The prepaid rate was 87 öre from Italy but 102 öre for letters originating from the Patrimony. <i>(Photo = □ 84)</i>	200
6756	☒ "108" Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter dated Passaroang (Netherlands Indies) January 6th 1861 and sent via Suez, Paris and Hamburg to Örebro. The letter was forwarded by the ship Batavia Jan.17 to Singapore, by ship Emeu Jan.23 to Galles, by ship Simla arriving Suez Feb.14, overland to Alexandria and from there by the ship Vectis Feb.19 to Marseille. The rate was 80 ctms, after deduction of 30 ctms (unpaid French domestic rate) the French/Swedish rate was added: 100 ctms = 150 ctms corresponding to 108 öre. <i>(Photo = □ 84)</i>	300



French army in the Second Battle of Puebla



6757	☒ "108" Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter sent March 31st 1863 by a Swedish soldier in the French army from the „Camp in front of Puebla" (Mexico) to Stockholm. From Vera Cruz this letter was conveyed by the ship Louisiane and arrived in Saint-Nazaire on May 5th 1863. The marking „30" was the postage due for a soldiers letter to an addressee in France, but did not affect the postage to a Swedish addressee which was 108 öre. Two letters are known from Mexico to Sweden. This is the only one sent from a soldier.	500
6758	☒ "108" Postage due charge mark on an unpaid letter dated Constantinopel (Turkish Ottoman Empire) January 13th 1859 and sent via Berlin and Hamburg to Stockholm. Arriving unpaid letters had to be charged the amount marked on the letter. In this case the Prussian post office in Hamburg had marked the letter „7" (Sgr) in blue, this was converted to 63 öre and 45 öre was added for the postage from Hamburg to Sweden. The total postage due became 108 öre, which was 3 öre lower than the paid rate from Sweden to Constantinopel, which happens very rarely. <i>(Photo = □ 84)</i>	300
6759	☒ "108" Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter postmarked London October 20th 1860 and sent via Ostend and Stettin to Stockholm. <i>(Photo = □ 84)</i>	100
6760	☒ "108" Postage due charge mark on unpaid single rate letter sent from London April 7th 1859 via Ostend and Hamburg to Stockholm. The Swedish post office in Hamburg was charged 7 Sgr (See accountancy mark „7" noted on cover). In Sweden the 7 Sgr was converted to 63 öre, which together with 45 öre for the conveyance from Hamburg make 108 öre. <i>(Photo = □ 84)</i>	100



6764 / € 150



6765 / € 150



6766 / € 250



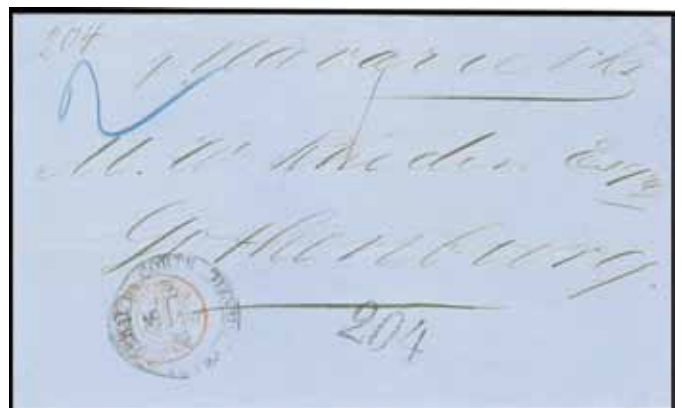
6767 / € 100



6768 / € 100

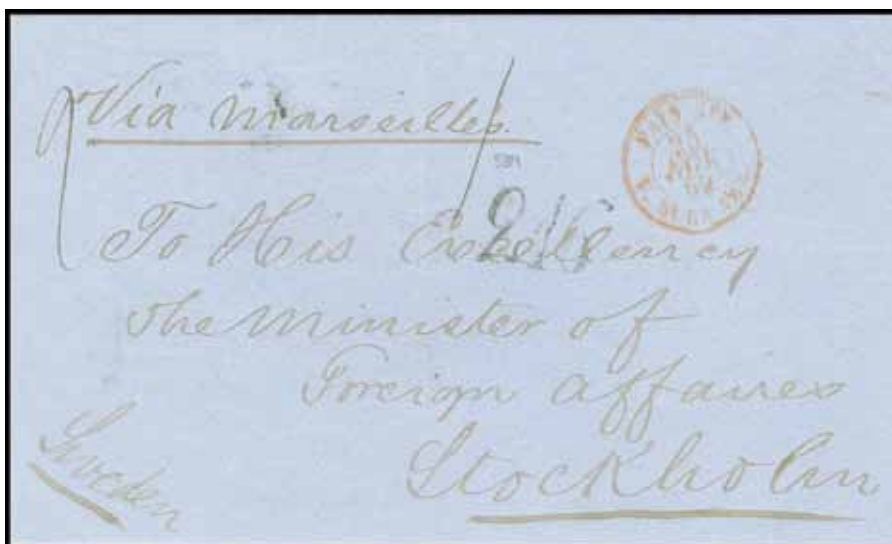


6769 / € 300



6770 / € 300

Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6761		✉ "108" Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter postmarked Calcutta (India) August 9th 1859 and sent via Suez, Marseille, Paris and Hamburg to Carlskrona. The sender of this letter was a Swedish seaman (Gustaf Carlström) in the Indian navy and his commanding officer has signed the envelope. This procedure was used by non-commissioned officers, seamen and soldiers in India to get lower postage for private letters, but this has not affected the postage for this letter. The rate to France was 80 ctms, 30 ctms unpaid, French-Swedish rate was 100 ctms = 150 ctms, in turn translated to 108 öre. <i>(Photo = 84)</i>	400
6762		✉ "116" Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter dated Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) March 24th 1865 and sent via Bordeaux and Paris to Stockholm. Conveyed by French Packet „Navarre“ according to notation on front. <i>(Photo = 84)</i>	200
6763	45	✉ "144" Postage due charge mark on partly prepaid double rate letter postmarked Barcelona (Spain) October 29th 1860 and sent to Stockholm. A new French-Spanish convention made it possible to prepay the international rate between France and Spain to destination, this was refused by Spain for letters in transit to France. For this reason this letter was prepaid to Spanish/French border (12 quartos) and was then sent unpaid to Sweden. <i>(Photo = 84)</i>	200
6764		✉ "144" Postage due charge mark on unpaid double rate letter postmarked Bordeaux (France) April 19th 1865 and sent via Paris to Stockholm. By mistake the postmaster first struck „72“ (Corresponding to single rate) cancelled it by striking „144“ on top and struck it a second time for clarification. <i>(Photo = 86)</i>	150
6765		✉ "144" Postage due charge mark (Paris type) on entire unpaid double rate letter from „ALGER BAT A VAP / 11 FEVR. 67“ to Stockholm with adjacent „OBETALDT“ <i>(Photo = 86)</i>	150
6766		✉ "144" Postage due charge mark on partly prepaid double rate letter dated Gibraltar November 16th 1863 and sent via Spain, Paris, Hamburg and Malmö to Carlskrona. Letters from Gibraltar had to be prepaid to the Spanish/French border. The postage due mark was struck in the TPO. <i>(Photo = 86)</i>	250
6767		✉ "144" Postage due charge mark on unpaid double rate letter dated Rome (Papal States) April 19th 1860 and sent to Stockholm. Privately conveyed to Marseille. <i>(Photo = 86)</i>	100
6768	10x5, 11	✉ "174" Postage due charge mark on insufficiently prepaid double rate letter (Front only and two stamps damaged) postmarked Cagliari (Italy, earlier the Sardinian Kingdom) March 13th 1862 to Stockholm. Part payment was not accepted and the full 174 öre was charged as due. <i>(Photo = 86)</i>	100
6769		✉ "204" Postage due charge mark on unpaid double rate letter sent May 10th 1860 from Palermo (Kingdom of the two Sicilies), via Marseille to Stockholm. <i>(Photo = 86)</i>	300
6770		✉ "204" Postage due charge mark on unpaid double rate letter sent from Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) March 25th 1861 to Gothenburg. Conveyed via ship „Navarre“ (manuscript notation on front) which left Rio on 25/3 and arrived at Bordeaux 19/4. <i>(Photo = 86)</i>	300



6771		✉ "216" Postage due charge mark on unpaid double rate letter dated Hong Kong October 13th 1859 and sent via Suez and Paris to Stockholm. Conveyed from Hong Kong to Marseille by P & O Steamers. The Kalabar left Hong Kong October 13th and arrived in Suez November 15th, further overland to Alexandria and from there on November 19th by the Vectis arriving Marseille November 25th 1859. The double rate was 300 ctms = 216 öre.	500
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6773 / € 150



6774 / € 300



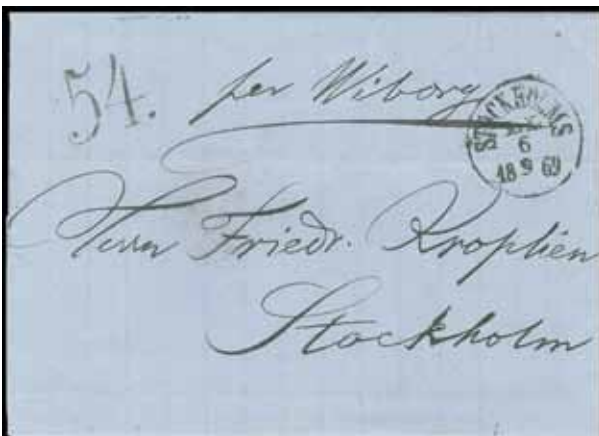
6775 / € 250



6777 / € 150



6778 / € 250



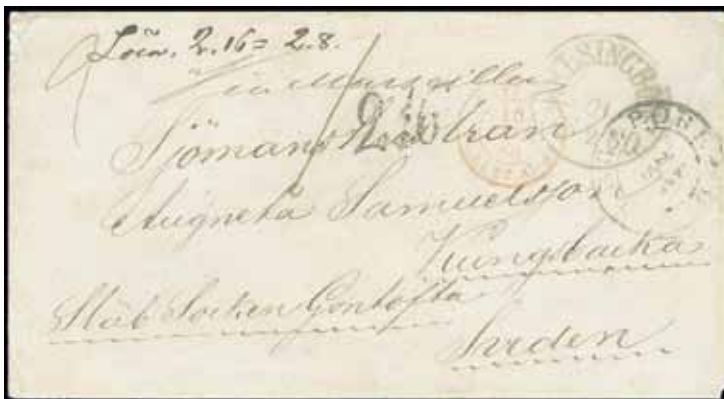
6779 / € 100



ex 6780 / € 100



The 'Alhambra'
One of the many ships used to transport this letter.



Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6772		✉	<p>“216“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid double rate letter postmarked Singapore January 6th 1860 and sent via France to Kungsbacka. Conveyed by ship <i>Pekin</i> which left Singapore January 6-7th and arrived in Galle 15/1, then by the <i>Betink</i> leaving 19/1 and arriving Suez 5/2. Overland to Alexandria and from there by the <i>Valetta</i> arriving Malta 12/2 and the further by the <i>Alhambra</i> arriving Marseille 17/2 1860. The double rate was 300 ctms = 216 öre.</p>	500
6773		✉	<p>“216“ Postage due charge mark on partly prepaid triple rate letter sent from Barcelona (Spain) November 23rd 1862 via Junquera, Paris and Hamburg to Stockholm. <small>(Photo = □ 88)</small></p>	150
6774	2	✉	<p>“216“ Postage due charge mark on insufficiently prepaid double rate letter dated Colombo (Ceylon) June 26th 1860 and sent via Suez and Paris to Gothenburg. The French single rate to the Far East destinations was 80 ctms - 30 ctms for the French domestic unpaid rate, the rest was added to the French/Swedish rate of 100 ctms and became 150 ctms. The double rate was 300 ctms = 216 öre. The letter is opened up for display and has a damaged backflap. By mistake the postmaster first struck „108“ (single rate) cancelled it and struck the correct „216“. <small>(Photo = □ 88)</small></p>	300
6775		✉	<p>“232“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid double rate letter dated Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) April 25th 1863 and sent via Paris and Hamburg to Stockholm. Conveyed by ship „Estramadure“ (as per notation on front) which left Rio 25/4 and arrived in Bordeaux 21/5. <small>(Photo = □ 88)</small></p>	250

Swedish type



6776		✉	<p>“25“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid transit letter sent from Helsingör January 21st 1866 via Helsingborg and Stockholm to Jacobstad (Finland). According to the Danish/Swedish convention of 1865 the prepaid rate in Sweden was 17 öre but it was 25 öre when charged to the addressee. In total three letters are known to exist with this charge mark.</p>	400
6777		✉	<p>“34“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid ship letter dated Lübeck July 26th 1866 and sent to Stockholm. The Danish/Swedish convention of 1865 stated that the single rate in Sweden was 25 öre, but 34 öre when charged to the addressee. Sweden applied the same rate for letters posted on board ships, as for this cover. <small>(Photo = □ 88)</small></p>	150
6778		✉	<p>“35“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid single rate letter dated Åbo (Finland) July 29th 1869 and sent to Stockholm. Conveyed by ship „Dagmar“ as per notation on front. According to the Russian/Swedish convention of 1868, the prepaid single rate was 28 öre but 35 öre when charged to the addressee. <small>(Photo = □ 88)</small></p>	250



6783 / € 100



6784 / € 400



6785 / € 300



6787 / € 150



6788 / € 100



ex 6789 / € 100



ex 6790 / € 400

Lot-No Facit

Start price

6779



“54“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid single rate letter sent from St.Petersburg (Russia) (21.8/2.9 1869) to Stockholm per ship „Wiborg“ as marked on front. The prepaid single rate in Sweden was 38 öre but 54 öre when charged to the addressee. *(Photo = 88)*

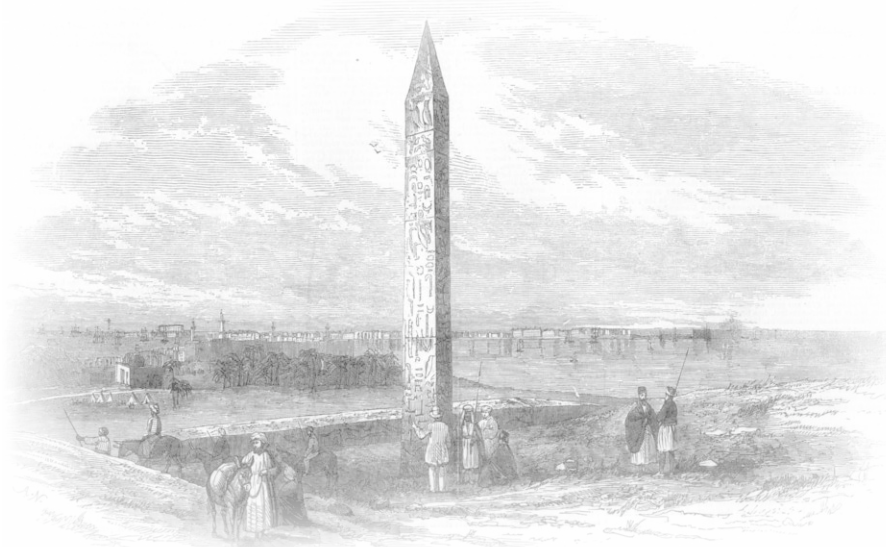
100

6780



“56“ Postage due charge mark on two separate unpaid letters: Montpellier (France) May 23rd 1869 to Jönköping and Bordeaux (France) August 27th 1870 to Stockholm. *(Photo = 88)*

100



Cleopatra's Needle in Alexandria



6781



“81“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter sent from Alexandrien (Egypt) October 14th 18xx via Oderberg and Kandrzin to Stockholm. The letter has been pierced and fumigated against Cholera. **Three letters are known with this charge mark out of which one belongs to the Swedish Postal Museum.**

800

Postage due markings with "öre"



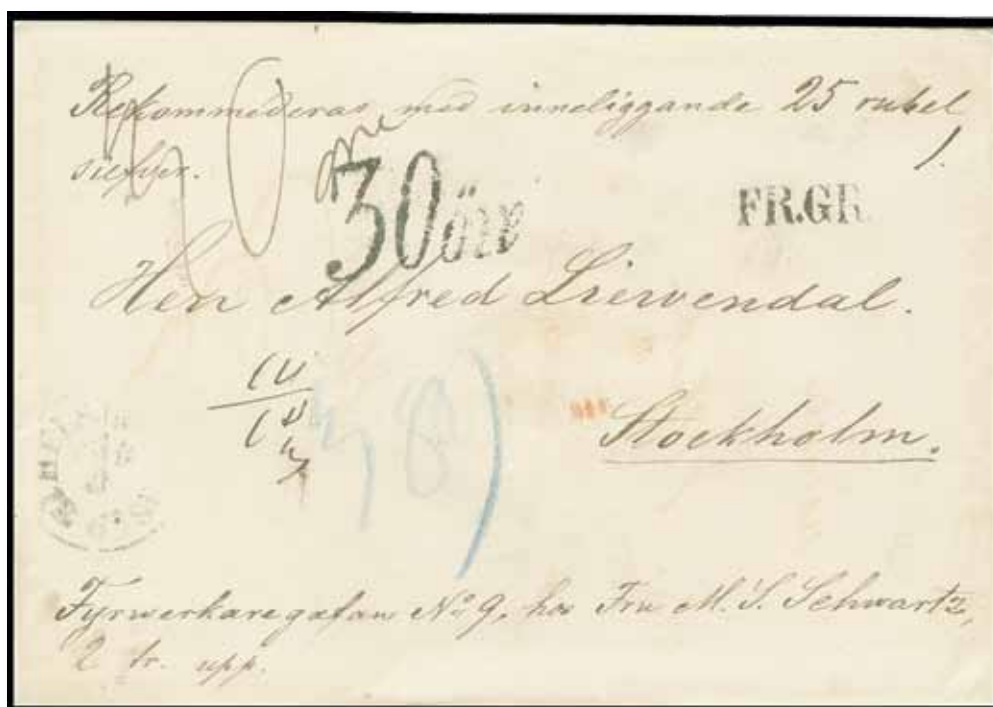
View of Arendal



Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6782	☒	“24 öre“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter sent April 25th 1862 from Arendal (Norway) to Stockholm. Three letters are known to exist with this charge mark, of which one belongs to the Swedish Postal Museum.	500
6783	☒	“25 öre“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid transit letter sent September 2nd 1866 from Helsingör to Jakobstad (Finland). The prepaid single rate in Sweden was 17 öre but 25 öre when charged to the addressee. Heavy archival fold not disturbing the charge mark. <i>(Photo = 90)</i>	100
6784	☒	“25 öre“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter sent April 12th 1871 from Copenhagen to Gamleby. Previously unlisted charge mark. <i>(Photo = 90)</i>	400
6785	☒	“25 ÖRE“ Postage due charge mark on unpaid letter sent August 9th 1875 from Bergen (Norway) to Strömstad. The single prepaid rate was 12 öre but became 25 öre when charged to the addressee. The charge mark was struck at the travelling post office PKXP.NR 19. The Postmaster at Strömstad should have affixed adhesive postage due stamps corresponding to 25 öre on the reverse, now there is only one single 1 öre stamp (uncancelled and damaged when letter was opened). <i>(Photo = 90)</i>	300



View of Helsinki



Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6786	✉ "30 öre" Postage due charge mark on partly prepaid registered letter sent March 30th 1863 from Helsinki to Stockholm. Four letters are known with this charge mark and this is probably the only existing registered letter with a postage due mark.	500
6787	✉ "36 öre" Postage due charge mark on unpaid single rate transit letter dated Copenhagen (Denmark) December 18th 1858 and sent via Helsingborg and Svinesund to Sarpsborg (Norway). The red postage due mark was struck in Helsingborg with a handstamp engraved in Denmark. <small>(Photo = 90)</small>	150
6788	✉ "45 öre", 2 strikes, one over „63 öre“ applied by mistake, on entire letter from „HAMBURG K.S.P.A. (D.) 25/6 1861“ to Stockholm <small>(Photo = 90)</small>	100
6789	✉ Lot with 2x „36 öre“ and 2x „42 öre“ Postage due charge marks: 36 öre from Laurvig (Norway) 1862 and Helsingör (Denmark) 1864, 42 öre from Kiel (Germany) 1860 and Altona (The Duchy of Holstein) 1859. <small>(Photo = 90)</small>	100
6790	✉ Attractive lot with 12 letters of Postage due charge marks of several different values: 18 and 36 öre from Copenhagen, 2x 45 öre from Hamburg and London, 3x 63 öre from London, Hamburg and Stettin, 3x 72 öre from Ay-Champagne of which one very interesting combination letter with both Skilling and Öre charge marks, Leipzig and Danzig, 90 öre from St.Petersburg, 1 Rdr 8 öre from Leith Scotland. <small>(Photo = 90)</small>	400
6791	✉ Lot with 16 insufficiently paid letters from Sweden to France with French postage due postmarks 1854-1870. <small>(Photo = 94)</small>	200



6793 / € 300



ex 6791 / € 200



6794 / € 200



ex 6795 / € 200



6796 / € 100



6798 / € 300



6799 / € 150

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS AND MARKINGS

Postage Due Stamps on Incoming Mail



Street scene in Weltevreden



Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6792	L1, L2a, L8a, L10b	✉	1874, Unpaid letter postmarked Weltevreden (Netherlands Indies) November 2nd and sent to Wimmerby. The Postage due was inexplicably marked to be 134 öre. This is not a postage that can be found in any Swedish rate table for a letter from The Netherlands Indies. Certificate HOW. Only known letter with this postage due.	600
6793	L1, L4, 3xL9	✉	1875, Unpaid insured 52 gram letter from Stettin, transit Grabow January 25th and sent via Copenhagen to Malmö. Several notations and calculations on both sides with Postage due adhesives totalling 157 öre on reverse. The letter is folded up for display. (Photo = 94)	300
6794	L2a, L3a, L4a	✉	1874, Insufficiently prepaid printed matter sent May 1st from Liverpool (UK) via Denmark to Uddevalla. The single rate for printed matter was 2d but this letter is prepaid only 1d. According to handstamp on front additionally 2d was to be paid and the postage due became 14 öre. Certificate HOW (1985). (Photo = 94)	200
6795	L2, L9 + 3x L15	✉	1874 and 1884, Lot with 2 letters from Great Britain: The first an unpaid letter postmarked Crawley October 26th 1874 and sent in closed mail via Denmark to Gothenburg. Charged with 53 öre on reverse. Out of the amount Sweden paid 35 öre to Denmark and kept 18 öre for herself. The second a partly prepaid letter 2 1/2p postmarked Hull September 13th 1884, charged with 3x 12 öre Postage due on reverse. Both letters with damage on back flap. (Photo = 94)	200
6796	L3, L5	✉	1876, Insufficiently prepaid letter dated Copenhagen (Denmark) sent June 30th to Ronneby. The letter was prepaid 8 Danish öre and since the earlier Swedish/Danish convention of 1873 still was applicable, the unpaid rate was 25 öre. The 11 centimes equalled 8 öre in Sweden also and the postage due became 25 - 8 = 17 öre. Unusually cancelled with the handstamp for „Wärde“.	100



6800 / € 200



6802 / € 300



6803 / € 200



ex 6805 / € 150



6807 / € 100



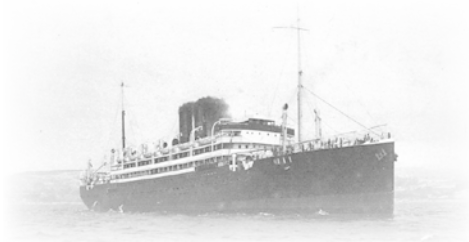
6808 / € 150



6806 / € 200



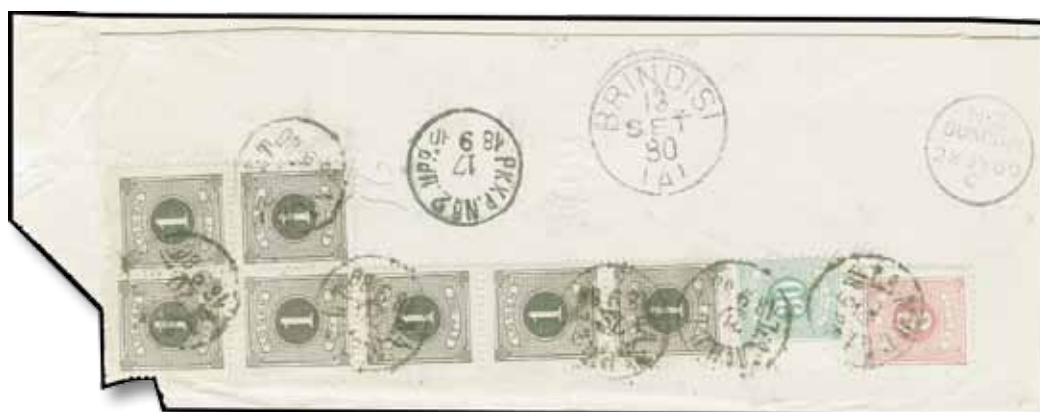
6809 / € 150



Steamer „Mendoza“



Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6797	L3, L5, L10	✉	1874, Unpaid letter postmarked Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) December 29th and sent via France to Westervik. The letter was conveyed by French steamer „Mendoza“ leaving Rio on January 4th arriving Bordeaux January 31st 1875. Then in closed mail via Paris to Sweden. The unpaid rate was 117 öre which was charged to the addressee. Folded up for display.	600
6798	L3, L7	✉	1876, Insufficiently prepaid double rate letter postmarked Philadelphia (USA) February 11th and sent to Göteborg. The prepaid single rate in Sweden was 20 öre, double rate makes it 40 öre - prepaid 3 cent (corresponding to 15 ctms=11 öre) =29 öre as paid on the letter. <i>(Photo = 94)</i>	300
6799	L4, L9	✉	1874, Unpaid letter postmarked Omaha (USA) October 31st sent to Höganäs. The prepaid single rate for a letter sent in closed mail from Sweden to USA was 36 öre and the unpaid rate was 56 öre, all according to the convention of 1873. As marked in blue and red crayon on the front, the addressee had to pay 56 öre to receive the letter. <i>(Photo = 94)</i>	150
6800	L11, 3x L12, L18	✉	1881, Unpaid mourning letter dated Burlington (USA) July 16th to Willands Wånga. The single UPU rate was 5 cents corresponding to 25 centimes. Postage due was double the missing postage, 2x 25=50 centimes. The exchange post office in Sweden used in this case the conversion tables based on the commercial rate 1 centime=0,80 öre and not the more usual =0,72 öre. Thus the postage due became 50x0,80=40 öre. The letter is opened up for display. <i>(Photo = 96)</i>	200



6801	7x L11, L12, L18	✉	1880, Partly prepaid single rate letter sent July 20th from Auckland (New Zealand) to Lamhult. New Zealand did not become a member of the UPU until October 1891. As the letter arrived at its destination from a UPU member country (Italy) it was charged as if the letter originated from that country. Thus the postage due for this letter became 40 öre. The envelope is slightly cut down in size and opened up for display.	500
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Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6802	L12, L13, ☒ L16	1881, Insufficiently prepaid letter sent April 10th from Falköping to Helsinki (Finland), then returned to sender. The prepaid rate to Finland was 20 öre, thus this letter was underpaid 8 öre (11 ctns). As the Russian kopek was equal to 4 ctns the double missing postage was $2 \times 11 = 22$ ctns = 5,5 kopek rounded up to 6 kopek = 24 Finnish pennies, the correct postage due should have been 20 pennies. The letter was returned to sender and should have been charged with double the missing postage, against the rules he was charged 8 öre, plus a return postage of 20 öre = 28 öre. Folded up for display. <i>(Photo = 96)</i>	300
6803	4x L12, ☒ 2x L15	1883, Insufficiently prepaid double rate letter sent November 8th from Chicago (USA) to Frinnaryd. The letter was prepaid 5 cents, the single UPU rate was 5 and the double thus 10 cents, the missing postage was $10 - 5 = 5$ cents = 25 centimes, postage due was double the missing postage = 50 centimes. This time the Post office used the older GPU rate and the Postage due became $50 \times 0,72 = 36$ öre. The letter is folded up for display. <i>(Photo = 96)</i>	200



View of Fiji



6804	8x L13 ☒	1891, Insufficiently prepaid letter sent February 18th from Fiji via Kalmar to Färjestaden. Probably a partly prepaid letter, but the stamp has been removed. For partly prepaid letters the postage due was to be calculated as twice the missing postage. This letter has been charged only 8×5 öre = 40 öre, with an attractive block of eight. This corresponds to a prepayment evaluated as 40 öre which would result in the charge $2 \times (60 - 40) = 40$ öre. The letter is opened up for display. This is the only letter known from Fiji.	1200
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Lot-No	Facit		Start price
6805	2x L13 + ☒ L12, L13	1890, Lot with two 1 cent US postal cards to Sweden. The first from Philadelphia December 17th to Arboga charged correctly with 2x 5 öre Postage due. The second from Marlborough April 15th to Gothenburg incorrectly charged with 3+5 öre Postage due by simply using the wrong equivalent of 1 ctm=0,8 öre which was valid for letters only. <i>(Photo = ☐ 96)</i>	150
6806	2x L13, ☒ L14	1890, Partly prepaid (4 centavos) lettercard postmarked Ramallo (Argentina) August 24th and sent to Stockholm. The missing postage was 8 -4 = 4 centavos corresponding to 10 ctm. The postage due became 2x 10=20 ctm equal to 16 öre. <i>(Photo = ☐ 96)</i>	200
6807	2x L13, ☒ L18	1891, Insufficiently prepaid double rate letter sent December 9th from Manistee (USA) to Jönköping. The letter was prepaid 5 cents=25 centimes, from March 1888 the conversion table was 0,80 öre per 1 centime. Double the missing postage the postage due became 50x 0,80 = 40 öre. <i>(Photo = ☐ 96)</i>	100
6808	L14 ☒	1890, Insufficiently prepaid postcard sent June 21st (Russian date, corresponding to July 3rd in Sweden) from St Petersburg to Smedby. The missing postage was 3 centimes=3 öre, double the missing postage became 6 öre. <i>(Photo = ☐ 96)</i>	150
6809	2x L16 ☒	1891, Unpaid letter postmarked Sagan (Zagan, Poland) June 18th sent to Linköping. Charged with 2x 20 öre Postage due on reverse. Some toning on front of letter. <i>(Photo = ☐ 96)</i>	150



HMS „Urd“



6810	2x L16 ☒	1885, Insufficiently prepaid double rate letter sent October 9th from Gothenburg to the Swedish ship „Urd“ in Libau, Russia. The letter was only prepaid with the single rate, 20 öre and charged double the missing rate =2x 20 öre on reverse. The letter is folded up for display.	400
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ex 6812 / € 100



6814 / € 100



6815 / € 100



6816 / € 100



6817 / € 150



6818 / € 200



6819 / € 150



6821 / € 200



View of Cameroon



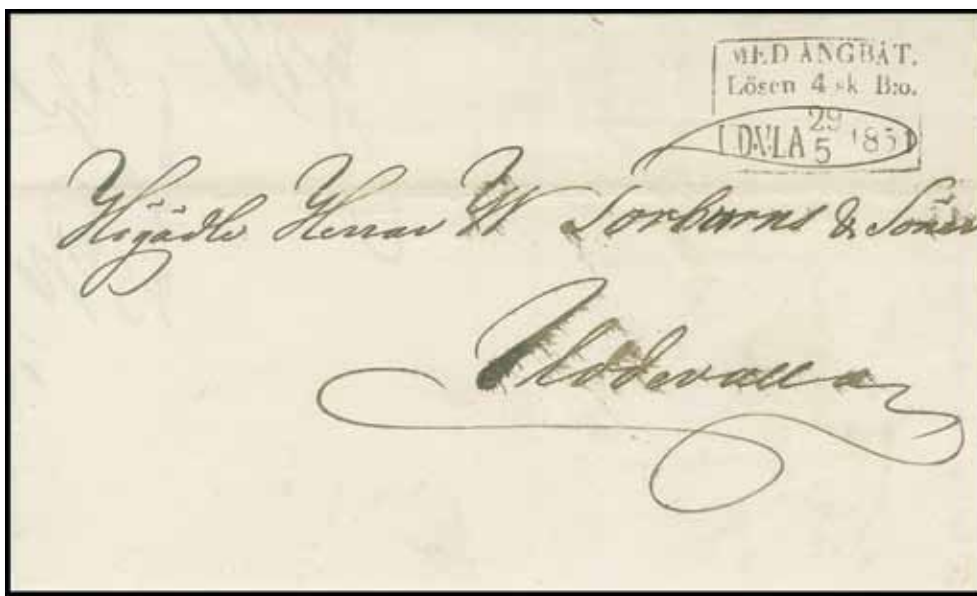
Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6811	2x L16 ☒	500
<p>1891, Unpaid letter sent from Cameroon (German Protectorate) to Stockholm. The single rate from Sweden was 40 öre and the unpaid rate 60 öre. The letter was sent via the UK and upon arrival in Liverpool it was mistakenly stamped „6d“ (This stamp is very rare) but then cancelled, marked „T“ instead and sent further to Sweden. In Stockholm the letter was treated as if originating from the UK and was charged only 40 öre postage due instead of the correct 60 öre valid for an unpaid letter from Cameroon. Letters from Cameroon are very rare.</p>		
6812	2x L16 ☒ and L12+2x L16	100
<p>1889 and 1891, Lot with two insufficiently prepaid postcards from Germany: The first sent July 20th 1889 from Remscheid to Gothenburg with a correct postage due of 2x 5 öre. The second sent November 20th 1891 from Glauchau-Gera to Helsingborg with an incorrectly charged postage due of 2x 5 öre + 3 öre=13 öre, due to a calculating mistake by the postmaster.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Photo = 100)</i></p>		



6813	L18, L19 ☒	500
<p>1880, Partly prepaid double rate letter sent July 20th from Auckland (New Zealand) to Lamhult. Transit Brindisi (Italy) and charged postage due as arriving from that country. Double rate = 80 öre. Opened up for display.</p>		

Lot-No	Facit		Domestic Mail with manuscript notations	Start price
6814		✉	Prepaid letter dated July 13th 1828 and sent fröm Sköfde to Skara and from there distributed to St. Bjurum. The letter was prepaid 2 Skilling Banco for the conveyence from Sköfde to Skara. The distribution fee, 1 Sk Bco, from Skara to St. Bjurum was paid by the addressee and is marked on the letter as „Lösen 1 Sk Bco“. <i>(Photo = 100)</i>	100
6815		✉	Unpaid letter dated Köping January 12th 1842 and sent to Stockholm. Manuscript notation „Obetalt f. Köping“ translating to „Unpaid from Köping“ and marked on arrival with Stockholm RED arrival postmark January 14th. Prepaid, the single rate between Köping and Stockholm was 5 Skilling Banco and it was the same when charged to the addressee. <i>(Photo = 100)</i>	100
6816		✉	Unpaid letter dated Marstrand June 27th 1850 and sent to Uddevalla with manuscript notation „Lösen 4 Sk Bco“. This letter was sent only a few days before Uddevalla's surcharge postmark, type 1, was introduced (known from 14.7.1850) <i>(Photo = 100)</i>	100
6817	9	✉	Prepaid ship letter dated September 28th 1867 and sent to Stockholm and postmarked 29.9.1867. The letter was delivered by a postman to the addressee who had to pay a delivery fee of 3 öre for this service. Manuscript notation on front „Löst med 3 öre“. <i>(Photo = 100)</i>	150
6818		✉	Unpaid letter sent February 1st 1872 from Örnsköldsvik to Arboga. The right to send unpaid letters ceased April 19th 1860. However from May 25th 1871 unpaid letter were dispatched if it was impossible to return them to sender; the receiver was notified that he had a letter to pick up at the post office at a notification fee of 6 öre + the missing postage. The single rate, 12 öre, + the notification fee, 6 öre, added up to 18 öre which had to be paid by the addressee. <i>(Photo = 100)</i>	200
6819		✉	Prepaid letter sent August 24th 1874 from Fellingsbro to Gothenburg. The letter was distributed to Stenungsund at a distribution fee of 3 öre as per notation on front „lösen 3 öre“. The distribution fee was changed from 1 Skilling Banco to 3 öre from July 1st 1858. <i>(Photo = 100)</i>	150

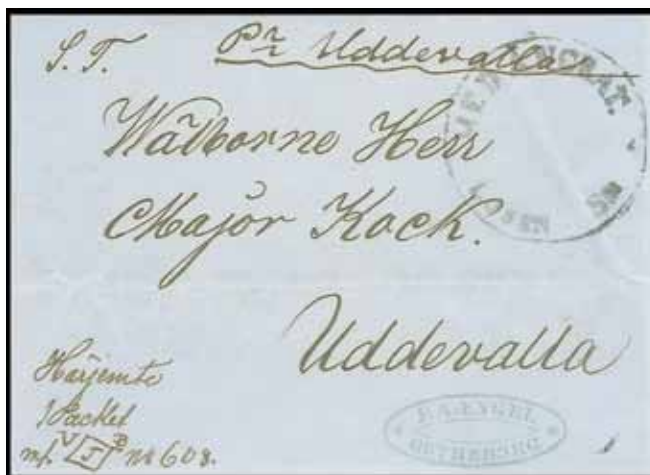
Postage Due markings of Uddevalla



6820		✉	Unpaid ship letter dated Marstrand May 28th 1851 and sent to Uddevalla. Marks of type 2, was struck between 29/5 and 13/11 1851. Thus, this marking belongs to the very first ones struck, and is probably the oldest still in existence. Three or four letters are known with this charge mark.	800
6821		✉	Unpaid ship letter dated Gothenburg August 26th 1854 and sent to Uddevalla. A charge mark with flawless date figures at the end of August, 1854. <i>(Photo = 100)</i>	200
6822		✉	Unpaid ship letter dated Marstrand June 14th 1853 and sent to Uddevalla. Type 3 1B with a very fresh imprint of the charge mark where the date figures have been taken out for repair and the date 14/6 is written in manuscript. <i>(Photo = 104)</i>	200



View of Uddevalla



Lot-No	Facit	Start price
6823	✉ Uddevalla charge mark type 3 on addressletter sent from Gothenburg October 16th 1858 with notation „Här jämte 1 Packet...“ (Enclosed 1 parcel...). Most unusual item.	500
6824	✉ Lot with two letters of Uddevalla Charge mark type 3. One letter sent from Kongelf 1857 and one from Gothenburg 1858, that shows how the deterioration of the charge mark continued after all repairs ceased in 1856. In one case the postmaster has filled in „Debit“ to make it clear it was to be paid on arrival. The Kongelf letter is one of only two known letters sent from another place than Gothenburg or Marstrand. (Photo = 104)	400
6825	✉ Unpaid ship letter dated Svinesund October 18th 1860 and sent to Uddevalla. A very late usage and a deteriorated charge mark without „4 Sk Bco“. This is one of only two known letters sent from another place than Gothenburg or Marstrand. (Photo = 104)	200
6826	✉ Lot with three letters of Uddevalla charge mark type 3 in different stages of deterioration 1855 almost readable, 1856 without dates and 1859 completely without dates and without 4 Sk Bco. (Photo = 104)	400

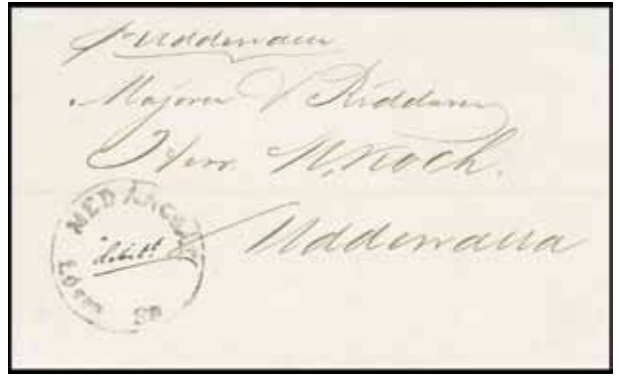
Postage Due markings of other cities



6827	✉ Västerås postage due marking type 1 on unpaid ship letter dated Stockholm September 17th 1856 and sent to Westerås. This letter is probably the earliest one still in existence with this postage due mark. Very fresh imprint.	400
6828	✉ Västerås postage due marking type 1 on unpaid ship letter dated May 26th 1857 and sent to Vesterås with manuscript notation „Per ängf. Vesterås“. (Photo = 104)	300



6822 / € 200



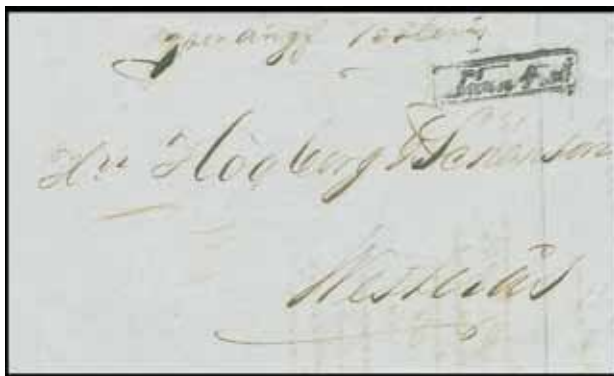
ex 6824 / € 400



6825 / € 200



ex 6826 / € 400



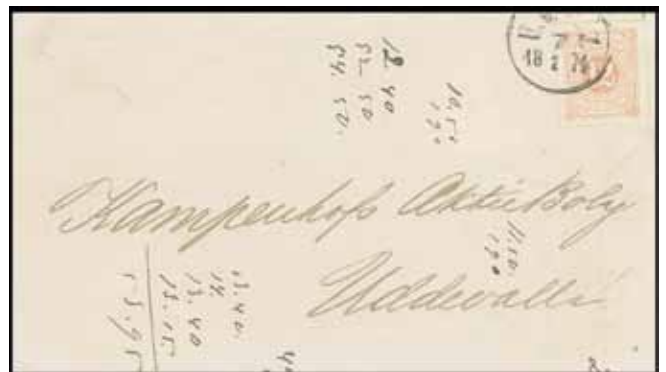
6828 / € 300



6830 / € 400



6831 / € 400



ex 6834 / € 150

Ordinary stamps used to pay Postage Due



The city of Haparanda



Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6829	8b, 9h, 10c	✉	Unpaid ship letter „Pr. Volontaire“ dated Lübeck August 6th 1861 and sent to Haparanda. Prepaid, as well as unpaid, the single rate was 45 öre, as noted on front. Sweden applied the same rate when a letter was posted in a letter-box on board a ship in Lübeck destined for Sweden. Attractive 3-colour Coat-of-Arms postage due franking with 12+24+9 öre with fresh cancel Haparanda 18.8.1861, struck on arrival. Certificate HOW (1991). Letters with postage due paid with normal stamps are very rare.	700
6830	14B, 17, 21	✉	Insufficiently prepaid letter dated Smedjebacken October 11th 1873 and sent to Stockholm. Prepaid with 3 öre Lying Lion, the underpayment was observed and K:K: (Kontroll Kontoret) in Stockholm cancelled the stamp and wrote „15“ in blue crayon. This represented the missing postage, 9 öre + a notification fee of 6 öre. The postage due was paid with normal stamps 3+12 öre Circle type perf. 14 and cancelled Stockholm Ank.A, 13.10.1873 when the addressee picked up the letter. <i>(Photo = 104)</i>	400
6831	20, 2x 21	✉	Insufficiently prepaid double rate letter sent from Stockholm October 15th to Ystad. Prepaid the double rate was 24 öre but the sender had only paid 12 öre. Therefore the addressee had to pay the missing 12 öre + the notification fee of 6 öre, then in force. The total was accounted for by the 6 and 12 öre adhesives cancelled in Ystad 16.10.1873. Letters with postage due paid with normal stamps are very rare. <i>(Photo = 104)</i>	400



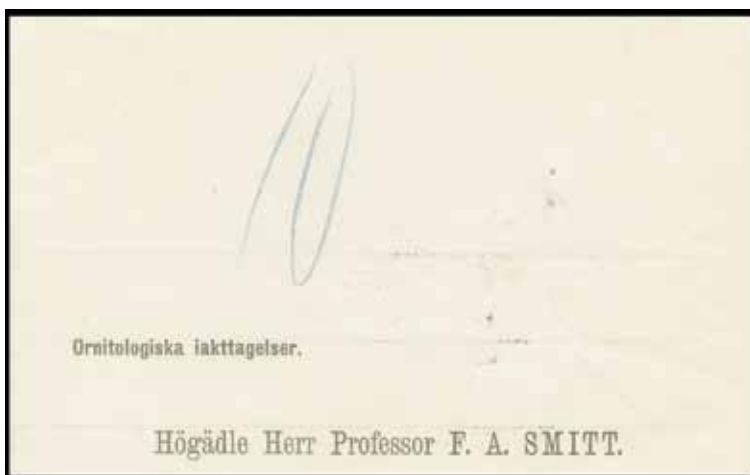
6835 / € 300



6837 / € 300



6836 / € 100



6838 / € 100

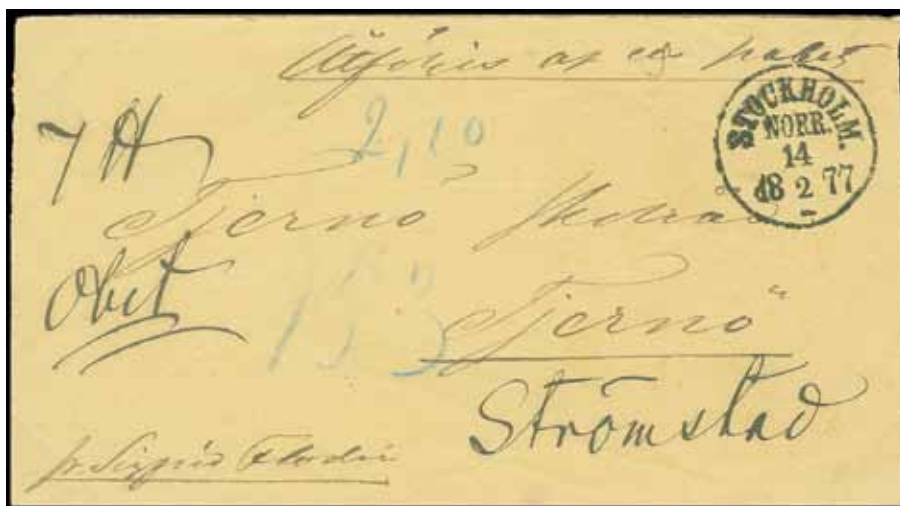


ex 6839 / € 150



6841 / € 150

Postage Due Stamps



Lot-No Facit
6832 L1, L2, ☒
L4, L10

Address letter for an unpaid packet sent February 14th 1877 from Stockholm to Strömstad. From January 1 st 1877 there was a new rate table for parcels with fewer zones than before. The postage for this parcel, weighing 7 skålpund and sent over 3 new zones, was 2 kr and 10 öre and was paid by the addressee on reverse with 2, 3, 6 öre and 2x 1 kr.

Start price

500

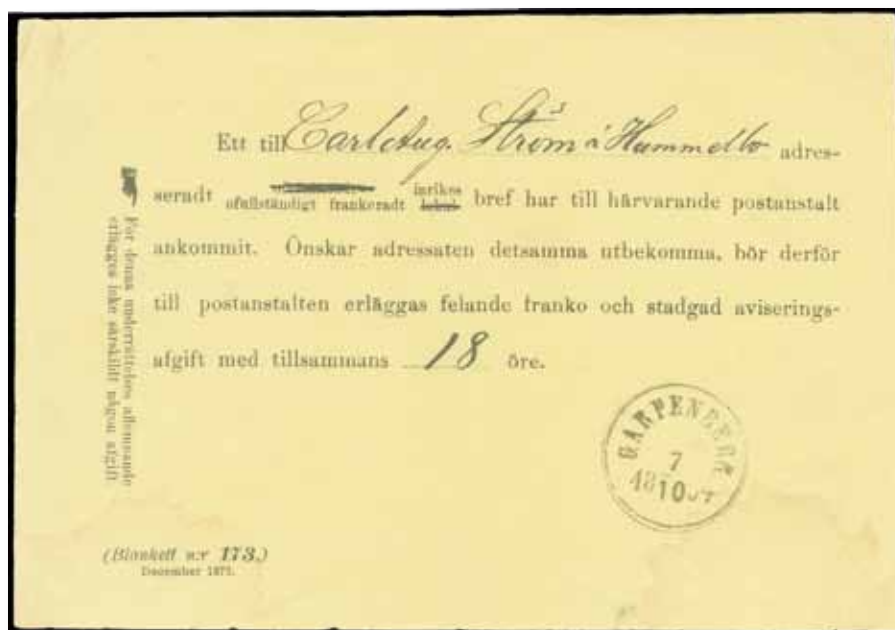


6833 L2, ☒
L5+17

Prepaid single rate local letter sent October 5th 1877 within Uppsala but readdressed to Westerås. Local postage was 3 öre but when readdressed it became a normal domestic letter requiring 12 öre postage. As the prepayment was 3 öre, the rest was 9 öre. Together with the notification fee, 6 öre, the total postage due became 9+6=15 öre. Franked on reverse with 3+12 öre, cancelled Westerås 8.10.1877. **Readdressed letters with postage due are very rare.**

250

Lot-No	Facit			Start price
6834	L5	☒	Lot with two prepaid single rate letters both with postage due stamps used instead of normal postage. The first postmarked January 7th 1874 at the travelling post office U.W.H.J the first week after the postage due stamps came into use. The second, postmarked Westervik November 1st 1874 and sent to Uppsala. Unusual letters both franked with 12 öre Postage due used as a normal stamp. <i>(Photo = 104)</i>	150
6835	L11, L13	☒	Notification form used for domestic letters which were charged with a notification fee of 6 öre. In this case the Postmaster affixed postage due stamps 1 + 3x 5 öre on the form instead of on the letter, this was against the regulations. Forms with affixed stamps are very rare. <i>(Photo = 106)</i>	300
6836	L11, L13, L15	☒	Insufficiently prepaid double rate letter sent in December 1880 from Helsingborg to Wollsjö. The sender put this letter into a letter box, (manuscript notation on front „Lådbref Lösen 18 öre“) the post office found that it was a double rate letter. Prepaid, the double rate applicable was 2x 12 öre=24 öre. As the sender had paid 12 öre. the postage due, including the notification fee of 6 öre, became 18 öre. This was paid by affixing stamps, 1,5 och 12 öre on reverse. The letter is opened up for display and are missing part of the backflap. <i>(Photo = 106)</i>	100
6837	L13	☒	Local letter sent April 10th 1889 within Stockholm franked with 4 öre Stockholm's City Post's postage stamp. By mistake, the sender put the letter in the ordinary letter-box instead of in the special one for the private Stockholm City Post. The letter was handed over to the City Post which was charged 5 öre. The City Post stamped „Lösen 5 öre“ with RED straight line cancel, and that amount was later to be paid by the addressee on reverse, franked with 5 öre Stockholm 10.4.1889. Most unusual item. <i>(Photo = 106)</i>	300
6838	L13	☒	Unpaid single rate letter sent December 21st 1886 from Rådmansö to Stockholm. Containing a report on birds sent to The Royal Academy of Science. Postage due paid with 2x 5 öre vertical pair. <i>(Photo = 106)</i>	100
6839	L13, L14, L11, L13	☒	Two different items with 11 öre Postage due with a combination of 5 öre missing postage + 6 öre notification fee. The first is a Local letter sent November 18th 1887 within Stockholm franked with 5+6 öre. The second is an insufficiently prepaid lettercard sent September 7th 1890 from Stockholm to Jäder franked with 2x 5 öre vertical pair + 1 öre. <i>(Photo = 106)</i>	150



6840	L14, L15	☒	Notification form postmarked Garpenberg October 7th 1884 and sent to the addressee informing that an insufficiently prepaid domestic letter had arrived and was to be picked up at the post office. This together with the proper, double rate letter. The postage due was 18 öre and was affixed to the back of the letter according to the rules. Some discolouration on the form. A very rare combination, possibly unique.	400
6841	L15	☒	Official letter sent in February 1879 to Åröd. Without an official stamp the letter was not accepted as an official letter. However parish constables (=fjerdingsmen) were allowed to send unfranked letters to, among others, county sheriffs (=länsmen). Upon receipt these had to pay the normal postage but did not have to pay the notification fee. Postage due stamps on official letters are rare. <i>(Photo = 106)</i>	150

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Allgemeine Versteigerungsbedingungen

1. Die Versteigerung erfolgt ausschließlich in fremdem Namen und für fremde Rechnung.
Der Versteigerer ist berechtigt, die Rechte des Einlieferers aus dessen Auftrag und aus dem Zuschlag im eigenen Namen geltend zu machen.
2. Den Zuschlag erhält der Höchstbietende. Der Versteigerer hat in begründeten Fällen das Recht, den Zuschlag zu verweigern, Lose zurück-zuziehen, umzugruppieren oder aufzuteilen. Bei gleichhohen Geboten entscheidet das Los. Ein Bieter bleibt an das abgegebene Gebot gebunden, wenn ein nachfolgendes Übergebot ungültig ist oder vom Versteigerer sofort zurückgewiesen wird. Der Versteigerer kann den Zuschlag zurücknehmen und das Los erneut anbieten, wenn irrtümlich ein rechtzeitig abgegebenes höheres Gebot übersehen worden ist oder wenn sonst Zweifel über den Zuschlag bestehen. Der Versteigerer kann unter dem Vorbehalt der Genehmigung des Einlieferers zuschlagen. Der Bieter bleibt dann an sein Gebot 4 Wochen ab dem Tag des Zuschlags gebunden. Bei einem Zuschlag unter Vorbehalt kann die Position ohne Rückfrage an einen anderen Limitbieter abgegeben werden.
Mit dem Zuschlag kommt zwischen dem Einlieferer und dem Ersteigerer ein Kaufvertrag zustande.
3. Schriftliche Aufträge werden in jedem Fall gewissenhaft und interesse-wahrend, jedoch ohne Gewähr; ausgeführt. Die gebotenen Höchstpreise werden nur soweit ausgeschöpft, als es nötig ist, sonstige Gebote zu überbieten. Bei Geboten mit „bestens“ kann der Versteigerer bis zum Dreifachen, bei Höchstgebotsaufträgen (z.B. „höchst“, „auf alle Fälle“, „bis Ultimo“, „kaufen“) bis zum Zehnfachen des Ausrufpreises bieten. Das Mindestgebot für Auktionslose ohne Schätzpreis bzw. Schätzpreis „Gebot“ beträgt EUR 10,-. Online-Direkt-Gebote über das Internet bedürfen der vorherigen Anmeldung beim Versteigerer und dessen Zustimmung. Für die Bearbeitung übernimmt der Versteigerer jedoch keine Gewähr; er haftet insbesondere nicht für das Zustandekommen der technischen Verbindung. Das Widerrufs- und Rückgaberecht bei Fernabsatzverträgen findet auf solche Gebote keine Anwendung (§ 312 d Abs. 4 Nr. 5 BGB).
4. Der Versteigerer erhält vom Käufer eine Provision von 21 % des Zuschlagspreises sowie EUR 1,50 je gekauften Los. Die Kosten für Porto, Verpackung, Versicherung und ggf. Import werden den Käufern in Rechnung gestellt. Die auf Provision und sämtliche sonstigen Leistungen (=Spesen) anfallende Mehrwertsteuer (derzeit 19 %) wird gesondert in Rechnung gestellt. Dies gilt auch für die Mehrwertsteuer auf Lose (derzeit 19 %) die mit einem Kreis (o) gekennzeichnet sind. Lieferungen in Drittländer sind gegen Vorlage des Ausfuhrnachweises von der USt. auf die Provision, auf Spesen, Losgebühr und eventuell Lospreis befreit. Lieferungen an Abnehmer aus anderen EU-Ländern mit UID-Nr. erfolgen unter Anwendung des Reverse Charge-Verfahrens, d.h. die Provision, die Spesen und die Losgebühr unterliegen nicht der Deutschen Umsatzsteuer; der Käufer ist in diesen Fällen verpflichtet, die USt. in seiner USt.-Erklärung in seinem Heimatland anzugeben.
5. Der Zuschlag verpflichtet zur Abnahme. Saalbieter haben die Kaufrechnung sofort auszugleichen, bei schriftlichen Bietern wird die Auktionsrechnung mit Zustellung fällig. Während oder unmittelbar nach der Auktion ausgestellte Rechnungen bedürfen einer besonderen Nachprüfung und eventueller Berichtigung; Irrtum vorbehalten. Wer für Dritte bietet, muß seine Vertreterstellung vor Beginn der Versteigerung offenlegen; andernfalls kommt der Kaufvertrag mit dem Bieter zustande. Bis zur vollständigen Zahlung - bei Zahlung durch Scheck oder Wechsel bis zur Einlösung - bleiben die Lose Eigentum des Einlieferers. Ein Anspruch auf Herausgabe der ersteigerten Lose besteht erst nach vollständiger Kaufpreiszahlung. Kosten des Geldverkehrs gehen zu Lasten des Käufers.
6. Ist der Käufer mit seiner Zahlung in Verzug, werden Zinsen in Höhe von 1 % pro angefangenem Monat berechnet. Der Zinssatz kann höher oder niedriger angesetzt werden, wenn der Versteigerer eine Belastung mit einem höheren Zinssatz oder der Käufer eine geringere Belastung nachweist; der Zinssatz beträgt aber mindestens 5 % über dem Basiszinssatz pro Jahr. Kommt der Käufer seiner Zahlungsverpflichtung nicht nach oder nimmt er die ersteigerten Lose nicht ab, so ist der Versteigerer berechtigt, vom Ersteigerer einen pauschalen Schadensersatz von 25 % der Zuschlagssumme als Ausgleich für entgangene Einlieferer- und Käuferprovision sowie entstandene Aufwendungen zu verlangen, sofern der Käufer nicht nachweist, daß ein Schaden überhaupt nicht oder nicht in der Höhe der Pauschale entstanden ist. Die Geltend-machung eines nachgewiesenen höheren Schadens durch den Versteigerer bleibt unberührt.
7. Die Versendung ersteigter Lose erfolgt auf Rechnung des Käufers. Wenn der Käufer ein Unternehmer ist, geht die Gefahr auf den Käufer über; sobald die Ware versandfertig der Post oder einem anderen Versandunternehmen übergeben worden ist. Der Versteigerer bietet für die Versendung eine Transportversicherung an, deren Kosten der Käufer zu tragen hat.
8. Die zur Versteigerung kommenden Sachen können vor der Auktion besichtigt und geprüft werden. Die Katalogbeschreibungen sind keine Garantien für die Beschaffenheit der Sachen. Der Versteigerer übernimmt keine Haftung für Mängel. Er verpflichtet sich jedoch, Mängelrügen, die ihm rechtzeitig angezeigt werden, unverzüglich an den Einlieferer weiter-zuleiten. Im Falle einer Rückabwicklung des Kaufvertrages erstattet der Versteigerer dem Erwerber das Aufgeld; ein darüber hinausgehender Anspruch ist ausgeschlossen.
Reklamationen bezüglich offener Mängel müssen innerhalb von 10 Tagen nach Übergabe oder Zustellung der Lose bei dem Versteigerer eingegangen sein. Der Versteigerer kann zum Nachweis der Mängel vom Käufer auf dessen Kosten die Einholung von Prüfatesten durch zwei voneinander unabhängige Spezialprüfer verlangen.
Bei Sammlungen, Sammellosen oder sonstigen Großlosen sind Reklamationen jeglicher Art, insbesondere im Hinblick auf Qualität und Quantität ausgeschlossen. Sofern die Beschreibung nichts anderes ausweist, sind angegebene Katalogwerte unverbindlich.
Lose, die bereits mit Fehlern beschrieben sind, können wegen weiterer kleiner Mängel nicht reklamiert werden. Fehler, die sich aus den Abbildungen ergeben (Schnitt, Zählung, Stempel, Zentrierung usw.) können nicht zum Gegenstand einer Reklamation gemacht werden.
Jede Reklamation ist ausgeschlossen, wenn Lose oder Marken verändert worden sind. Als Veränderung gelten insbesondere auch Entfernen von Falzen, Falz- oder Papierresten, Wässern, Behandlung mit Chemikalien und Anbringen von Zeichen jeder Art.
Erfolgt ein Zuschlag unter Vorbehalt der Prüfung, wird diese vom Versteigerer veranlaßt, wenn vom Bieter nicht anders bestimmt; die Kosten trägt der Käufer. Durch die Abgabe eines Gebotes auf bereits geprüfte Marken oder auf Marken mit Attest werden die Prüfzeichen bzw. Atteste, die dem Käufer zur Einsicht bzw. Kenntnisnahme zur Verfügung stehen, von diesem als maßgebend anerkannt, es sei denn, der Bieter hat sein Gebot unter Vorbehalt der Bestätigung durch einen von ihm bestimmten und von dem Versteigerer akzeptierten Sachverständigen abgegeben.
Marken, die eindeutig als Fälschung ermittelt werden, können von den Prüfern als solche gekennzeichnet werden. Der Auktionator ist berechtigt, den Käufer mit allen Reklamationen an den Einlieferer zu verweisen.
9. Die vorgenannten Versteigerungsbedingungen gelten sinngemäß auch für den freihändigen Verkauf; die Bestimmungen über Fernabsatzverträge finden darauf keine Anwendung.
10. Erfüllungsort und Gerichtsstand für den kaufmännischen Verkehr ist Wiesbaden. Es gilt ausschließlich deutsches Recht.
11. Mündliche Abreden sind nicht getroffen. Änderungen oder Ergänzungen dieses Vertrages bedürfen der Schriftform.
12. Sollte eine der vorstehenden Bestimmungen ganz oder teilweise unwirksam sein, wird die Gültigkeit der übrigen davon nicht berührt.

General Conditions for Auction

1. The auction is held exclusively on behalf of and for the account of third parties.
The auctioneer is authorized to pursue in his own name all rights and claims arising from the vendor's instructions or the knocking down of lots.
2. Lots are knocked down to the highest bidder. The auctioneer has the right in justified cases to refuse to knock down a lot, and to withdraw, combine and divide lots. Equal bids are determined by drawing lots. A bidder is bound by his bid if it is followed by a higher bid which is invalid or which is immediately refused by the auctioneer. In case that a higher bid, which was placed in time, erroneously was overlooked or in any other cases of doubt, the auctioneer may cancel the knocking down and reoffer the lot. The auctioneer may knock down a lot subject to the seller's subsequent approval. The bidder is then bound by his bid for a period of four weeks from the date of making the bid. In case of a lot being knocked down subject to approval it can, however, be sold to another limit bidder without further inquiry. On the fall of the hammer a contract is established between the seller and the buyer. The auctioneer is legally bound, if so requested, to divulge the seller's name to the buyer and the buyer's name to the seller.
3. Written orders to bid will be executed conscientiously and safeguarding the client's interests, but without recourse. The maximum prices as offered will be exhausted only to the extent as necessary to overbid other offers. In case of a bid „at best“ the auctioneer may bid up to three times the start price, in case of bids „at any price“ or „buy“ up to ten times. The minimum bid for lots without estimate or for lots marked with „Gebot“ is EUR 10,-. On-line bidding via the Internet requires the consent of the auctioneer prior to the auction. For processing of the online bids the auctioneer takes no responsibility, especially not in regards to the state and/or quality of the internet connection. The distance contracts laws (Fernabsatzverträge) regarding withdrawals and returns do not apply (§ 312 para 4, No. 5 BGB).
4. The auctioneer receives a commission from the buyer of 21 % of the hammer price plus EUR 1,50 for each purchased lot. The buyer will be charged with the cost of postage, packing, insurance and the cost of import if necessary.
Value added tax (currently 19 %) on the auctioneer's commission and expenses together with value added tax on the hammer price (currently 19 %) if applicable will be invoiced separately. Supplies to Non-EU-Member States are exempted from VAT on commission, expenses and hammer price with presentation of relevant export documents. Supplies to EU customers outside Germany holding an EU VAT-ID-Number under the "Reverse Charge-System", i.e. for commissions and expenses the German VAT does not apply; the buyer is obliged to include the respective VAT in his/her VAT declaration in his/her home country.
5. Bidders are obliged to take over lots knocked down to them. Invoices to room bidders are payable immediately, all other invoices are payable upon receipt. Invoices issued during or immediately after the auction are subject to review and possible amendments; errors reserved. Persons bidding for third parties should make this known to the auctioneer before the auction; otherwise they may be deemed to be the buyer.
Lots remain the property of the seller until payment has been made in full which includes clearance of any cheques and payment of any bills of exchange.
The buyer has no right to request delivery of any lots until payment has been made in full.
6. If payment is delayed interest will be charged at 1 % per month or part month. This interest rate may be adjusted if the auctioneer can prove that a higher rate or the buyer can prove that a lower rate is justified; the interest rate is at least 5 % higher than the basis interest rate per year. If the buyer fails to pay promptly or does not take up the lots, the auctioneer is entitled to demand flat-rate damages of 25 % of the hammer price in compensation for forgone commission and for expenses incurred unless the buyer can prove that there is no damage or that the amount claimed is excessive. The auctioneer reserves the right to claim higher damages subsequently.
7. The dispatch of knocked-down lots on buyer's request will be effected at his expense. If the buyer is a company, the risk will be transferred to the buyer as soon as the goods have been handed over for dispatch to the post office or another dispatch service. The auctioneer offers a transport insurance, the costs of which have to be born by the buyer.
8. All lots may be viewed and checked before the auction. Descriptions in the catalogue do not mean guarantees for quality and authenticity. The auctioneer is not liable for any defects of the items. He commits himself, however, to transmit without delay complaints about defects to the consignor. In case of reversed transaction the auctioneer will reimburse his commission to the buyer; any further claims to him are excluded. Claims relating to obvious defects must be received by the auctioneer within ten days of handing over or delivery. The auctioneer is entitled to require the buyer to obtain at his expense reports from two independent experts that substantiate the claims. No claims of any sort, in particular relating to quality and quantity may be made in respect of collections, accumulations and other large lots. Unless stated otherwise, quoted catalogue values are not binding.
Lots already stated to contain faults cannot be returned by reason of further small faults. Defects which can be seen from illustrations (margins, perforations, cancellations, centering etc.) cannot be subject of complaints.
No complaint will be considered if lots or stamps have been altered. Alterations include removal of hinges, hinge remainders or paper adhesions, immersion in water; treating with chemicals and the addition (or removal) of marks of any sort.
If a lot is purchased subject to an expert opinion, the cost of which will be borne by the buyer; this expertising will be arranged by the auctioneer unless otherwise determined by the buyer.
With bidding for stamps which have already been expertised or for stamps with certificates the bidder accepts the expert marks and certificates which are available for his guidance and inspection as decisive unless the bid is made subject to certification by any expert nominated by the bidder and approved by the auctioneer before the auction. Stamps which are clearly established as forgeries may be marked as such by experts.
The auctioneer is entitled to request the buyer to refer all complaints directly to the seller.
9. These auction terms also apply to subsequent sales after auction; the special provisions for distance sales do not apply.
10. Place of fulfillment for either party shall be Wiesbaden; any disputes arising shall be referred to the court having jurisdiction in Wiesbaden under German law.
11. No oral variations to these conditions are valid; all alterations or additions must be in writing.
12. Should one of the above conditions be unworkable in whole or in part, the validity of the other conditions will remain unaffected.

Current as of September 2017

(This translation of the „Allgemeine Versteigerungsbedingungen“ is provided for information only; the German text is to be taken as authoritative).

Informationen zur Umsatzsteuer · Tax (VAT) Information

Umsatzsteuer in Höhe von 19% auf unsere Provision und Nebenkosten (nicht auf den Zuschlagspreis) werden allen inländischen und EU-Käufern ohne UID in Rechnung gestellt.

Lieferungen in Drittländer sind gegen Vorlage des Ausfuhrnachweises von der USt. auf die Provision, auf Spesen und Losgebühr befreit.

Lieferungen an Abnehmer aus anderen EU-Ländern mit UID-Nr. erfolgen unter Anwendung des Reverse Charge-Verfahrens, d.h. die Provision, die Spesen und die Losgebühr unterliegen nicht der Deutschen USt.; der Käufer ist in diesen Fällen verpflichtet, die USt. in seiner USt.-Erklärung in seinem Heimatland anzugeben. Bei mit einem Kreis (°) an der Losnummer gekennzeichneten Losen fallen zusätzlich zu der Umsatzsteuer auf die Provision 19% Umsatzsteuer auf den Zuschlagspreis an. Diese 19% USt. werden Händlern in der EU (außerhalb Deutschlands) mit einer UID-Nr. nicht berechnet.

Auch bei Käufern außerhalb der Europäischen Union entfällt die Berechnung dieser USt., sofern der Export der Ware nachgewiesen wird. Im Inland ansässigen Händlern mit UID-Nr. wird diese USt. zwar berechnet. Diese kann jedoch im Rahmen der Umsatzsteuererklärung als Vorsteuer geltend gemacht werden.

Bei mit einem Punkt (•) an der Losnummer versehenen Losen fallen 7% Importspesen (nicht abzugsfähig) an, wenn die Käufer in der Europäischen Union ansässig sind. *Käufern außerhalb der Europäischen Union werden diese Importspesen nicht berechnet, sofern der Export der Ware nachgewiesen wird.*

19% Value Added Tax (VAT) on commissions and expenses (not on the hammer price) will be invoiced to all domestic buyers and all buyers from EU countries without EU VAT-ID number.

Supplies to non-EU-Member States are exempted from VAT on commission and expenses with presentation of relevant export documents.

Supplies to EU customers outside Germany holding an EU VAT-ID underly the „Reverse Charge-System“, i.e. for commissions and expenses the German VAT does not apply; the buyer is obliged to include the respective VAT in his/her VAT declaration in his/her home country.

For lots marked with a circle (°) next to the lot number an additional 19% VAT on the hammer price will be charged. This charge does not apply to dealers outside Germany and within the European Union with a turnover tax identification number.

Nor does this tax apply to buyers outside the European Union. In these cases we must prove the export of the material.

For lots marked with a dot (•) next to the lot number 7% import charges (not tax, non deductible) will be charged to all buyers within the European Union. **Buyers outside the European Union will not be billed these import charges, provided export of the lots is proven.**

WICHTIGE INFORMATION FÜR HÄNDLER:
Lose ohne Kreis (°) können ohne Weiteres in die Differenzbesteuerung eingebracht und weiter verkauft werden. Dies gilt auch für die Lose mit einem Punkt (•).

Die MwSt auf die Provision darf für Händler mit Vorsteuerabzug in der Regel als Vorsteuer geltend gemacht werden. Für weitere Informationen konsultieren Sie Ihren Steuerberater.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR DEALERS:
All lots without a circle (°) can be integrated into the marginal system. This also relates to the lots with a dot (•).

The VAT on the commission and expenses can possibly be subject to refund by the German tax authorities. For further information please consult your tax advisor.

Bankverbindungen · Banking Arrangements

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Commerzbank AG Wiesbaden	IBAN DE75 5108 0060 0115 9586 00	BIC (SWIFT) DRESDEFF510
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Bei Überweisungen aus dem Ausland bitten wir, die jeweils angegebene IBAN-Nummer und den SWIFT-Code zusammen zu verwenden. Bei EURO-Überweisungen mit SEPA-Überweisungen entfallen die Bankspesen.

When remitting from abroad please use the indicated IBAN number together with the SWIFT code. Thus, for transfers in EURO from any EU country by SEPA-transfer will be no bank charges.

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The used mount sheets are PVC free and protect the stamps and covers for damage. Nevertheless we suggest you should not use them to store your stamps.

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Informationen zur Auktion

Allgemeine Versteigerungsbedingungen	sind im Katalog abgedruckt. Wir bitten Sie, diese aufmerksam zu lesen.
Ansichtssendungen	können gegen Portoberechnung und mit Angabe von Referenzen bis zum 11. September 2017 (Inland) bzw. 4. September 2017 (Ausland) verschickt werden. Die Rücksendung am selben Tag des Erhalts durch den Empfänger muß gewährleistet sein.
Fotokopien / Scans	können Sie von Einzellosen (falls die Abbildungen im Katalog oder online qualitativ nicht ausreichend sind) anfordern. Pro Kopie/Scan bitten wir € 0,50 plus Versandpauschale €1,- in gültigen Briefmarken oder in bar zu übersenden. Sie können den Betrag aber auch auf eines unserer Konten unter dem Stichwort ‚Fotokopien/Scans‘ überweisen. Scans und Fotokopien von Sammlungen sind nur von Losen mit Ausruf über € 1.000,- gegen eine Gebühr von € 0,50 pro Kopie bzw. Scan möglich. Diese Gebühr ist im Voraus zu entrichten.
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Bieternummern	erhalten Sie in unserem Sekretariat.
Bieten	können Sie sowohl schriftlich als auch persönlich vor Ort, per Telefon oder live online. Wählen Sie mehr als nur eine Beteiligungsmöglichkeit, sollten Sie uns dies im eigenen Interesse im Vorfeld der Auktion mitteilen.
Gebote	sollten Sie frühzeitig abschicken! Die Gewähr für die vollständige Erfassung der eingehenden Gebote ist gegeben, wenn uns diese spätestens ein Werktag vor dem jeweiligen Versteigerungstag vorliegen. Höchste Diskretion ist bei Köhler selbstverständlich.
Übernahme der Auktionslose	Die von Ihnen ersteigerten Lose können Sie an den Auktionstagen nach Begleichung der Rechnung an unserer Kasse entgegennehmen.
Zahlungen	in fremden Währungen können nach vorheriger Vereinbarung mit uns akzeptiert werden. Alle damit zusammenhängende Kosten werden vom Käufer getragen. Der jeweilige Umrechnungskurs zum EURO ist in diesen Fällen der durch unsere Bank angesetzte Kurs am Tage der Gutschrift auf unserem Konto.
Der Versand	nicht direkt abgeholter Lose beginnt am ersten Werktag nach der Auktion und erfolgt in der Reihenfolge der Zahlungseingänge. Durch den Feiertag am 3. Oktober kann es zu Verzögerungen kommen.
Die Abholung	ersteigert Lose ist nach vorheriger Terminvereinbarung möglich. Dies gilt auch für die Tage direkt im Anschluss an die Auktion, an denen das Büro geschlossen ist.
Ergebnisse, Ergebnislisten	können während der Auktionstage abends im internet www.heinrich-koehler.de/de/365-ergebnisse eingesehen werden.
Nachverkäufe	von unverkauften Losen sind zum Schätzwert – oder in Einzelfällen mit kleinen Abschlägen – bis 2 Wochen nach der Auktion möglich. Bei Interesse unmittelbar nach Zuschlag der entsprechenden Lose bzw. Abschluß der entsprechenden Session die in Frage kommenden Lose abfragen.
Büro geschlossen	von Montag, 2. Oktober 2017 bis Mittwoch, 4. Oktober 2017.
Einlieferer-Abrechnungen	beginnen etwa 4 Wochen nach der Auktion und dauern ca. 2 Wochen.

General Information for our auctions

The General Auction Conditions	are printed in this catalogue. Please read carefully.
Viewing by mail	Upon request we can send, by 4 September 2017 at the latest, any lots that you may wish to view in privacy outside Germany. Please give us adequate references. Postage and insurance will be billed at cost. The lots should be returned on the same day you receive them.
Photocopies and Scans	We can send photocopies and scans of single lots if the quality of the reproductions in our catalogue or online is not sufficient. Please send us in German postage stamps, cash or by money transfer (mention photocopies/scans) € 0.50 per copy plus € 2.50 for postage (individual tariffs for overseas countries). Scans and photocopies of collections possible only for lots with a starting price of € 1,000.- and more. For this service we charge a fee of € 0.50 per scan resp. page, which is payable in advance.
Certificates	for most single lots are available at www.heinrich-koehler.de
Bidding numbers	are available at our front desk.
Bidding	Of course you may bid both in writing and on the floor, by phone or live online. In your own interest, you should let us know before the auction if you wish to bid in more than one way.
Bids	should be sent well in advance. We guarantee to carry out your bids as long as they arrive here at least 1 working day before the lots are auctioned. We guarantee to safeguard your interests and observe the strictest confidentiality.
Collecting	lots during the auction is always possible upon receipt of payment.
Payments	in foreign currencies can be accepted by prior arrangement. The buyer bears all additional expenses. In these cases the EURO exchange rate is the rate our bank uses when crediting our account.
Shipment	of lots not collected during the auction commences on the first working day following the auction and is carried out as per the sequence of incoming payments. The bank holiday on 3 October may lead to slight delays.
Collection	You can collect your purchased lots by prior arrangement after the auction. This is also possible during those days following the auction when our office is officially closed.
Results and lists of prices realised	can be obtained on www.heinrich-koehler.de/de/365-ergebnisse .
The post-auction sale	of unsold lots at the estimated price – in some cases slightly less – will be possible immediately after the sale of the lot or the end of the specific session of that lot and until 14 days after the auction.
Office closed	Our office will be closed from Monday, 2 October 2017 until Wednesday, 4 October 2017.
Consigners' accounting	will start 30 days after the auction and will take approximately two weeks.

Anfahrt · How to find us

ANFAHRT PER BAHN UND BUS

Bei Reisen mit dem Zug ist Ihr Zielbahnhof „Wiesbaden-Hauptbahnhof“. Verlassen Sie den Bahnhof über den Hauptaussgang. Nach Überqueren der Straße finden Sie zu Ihrer Rechten die Bushaltestelle.

Die Buslinien, die direkt zu uns führen, sind die Linien 8 (Richtung „Eigenheim“) und 1 (Richtung „Nerotal“). Verlassen Sie den Bus an der Haltestelle „Kurhaus/Theater“. Nach dem Überqueren der Straße stehen Sie direkt vor unserem Bürogebäude.

Weitere Informationen und Fahrpläne finden Sie unter www.eswe-verkehr.de.

ANKUNFT PER FLUGZEUG

Der zu uns am nächsten gelegene Flughafen ist der internationale Flughafen Frankfurt/Main. Von den Terminals können Sie uns bequem per Taxi (30 km, etwa 50 €) erreichen.

Alternativ können Sie am Flughafen Frankfurt/Main über den Fernbahnhof (ICE) oder S-Bahnhof (S8 oder S9) Richtung Wiesbaden-Hauptbahnhof reisen.

TRAIN AND BUS

Leave the train at “Wiesbaden-Hauptbahnhof” and exit the building via the main exit. After crossing the street, you will find bus stops of several bus lines to your right.

Take either bus line number 8 direction “Eigenheim” or bus line number 1 direction “Nerotal”. Leave the bus at the bus stop “Kurhaus/Theater” and after crossing the street you will be just in front of our office.

For further information please visit www.eswe-verkehr.de.

PLANE

Frankfurt/Main Airport is the nearest international Airport to us. A taxi from Frankfurt am Main Airport will cost you approx. € 50.

Alternatively you can take the train at Frankfurt Airport railway station. You can either choose an ICE, these depart several times a day to Wiesbaden, or you can take a regional train (S-Bahn lines S8 or S9).

Parken · Parking

Bei Anreise mit dem Auto empfehlen wir zum Parken folgende Parkhäuser:

When travelling by car we suggest the following car parks:

- „Kurhaus/Casino“, Wilhelmstraße 49, 65183 Wiesbaden
- „Theater“, Thelemannstraße, 65813 Wiesbaden
- „Markt“, Schillerplatz 2, 65183 Wiesbaden



Unterkunft · Accommodation

Sollten Sie von weiter her kommend persönlich an unserer Versteigerung teilnehmen wollen, sind wir bei der Auswahl einer Unterbringungsmöglichkeit gerne behilflich. Wiesbaden und Umgebung verfügt über Hotels in allen Preisklassen. Bitte beachten Sie dennoch, dass Wiesbaden als Kurstadt sehr gerne besucht wird und Ihre Reservierung rechtzeitig benötigen getätigt werden muss!

Detaillierte Angaben zu Hotels und zur Anreise nach Wiesbaden finden Sie online unter www.heinrich-koebler.de/de/hotels

If you wish to attend our auction personally, we will be glad to assist you in choosing a suitable accommodation. In and around Wiesbaden there are hotels of all price categories and we have reservation arrangements with a number of them. For assistance feel free to contact our front desk well enough in advance. Please note generally that Wiesbaden is a spa town and has many visitors. Please make your room reservations well in advance!

Detailed travel directions to Wiesbaden and information regarding hotels please see information online on www.heinrich-koebler.de/en/hotels

Kontakt · Contact

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Veranstaltungen · Events

Besuchen Sie uns auf folgenden Veranstaltungen:

Meet us at the following events:



Autumn Stampex 2017 in London/Großbritannien, stand #36
13. - 16. September 2017



Internationale Briefmarken-Börse Sindelfingen 2017 in Sindelfingen/Deutschland
26. - 28. Oktober 2017



Monacophil 2017 in Monte Carlo/Monaco
30. November - 2. Dezember 2017



Philatelic Summit 2018 im Sani Resort/Griechenland
5. - 7. April 2018

Ergebnislisten und Nachverkauf ·

List of Prices Realized and Sale of unsold lots

Wir veröffentlichen die Ergebnisse unserer Auktionen unmittelbar nach Abschluss eines jeden Auktionstages online unter www.heinrich-koehler.de. Hier können Sie zeitnah Ihre Käufe prüfen und die Ergebnisse Ihrer eingelieferten Lose einsehen.

Ausdrucke von Ihrem Computer sind selbstverständlich auch möglich.

Natürlich können Sie auch ohne Internet am Nachverkauf teilnehmen: rufen Sie uns an und fragen Sie nach den Losen, die Sie interessieren.

Nach Abschluß des Nachverkaufes versenden wir eine umfassende Ergebnisliste. Diese ist als Preisreferenzliste zu verstehen, welche den Auktionskatalog vervollständigt und weitere Informationen wie beispielsweise über kommende Auktionen oder andere Aktivitäten unseres Hauses informiert.

We publish the prices realized of our auction immediately after the completion of each auction day at www.heinrich-koehler.de. This service offers you the possibility to check your purchases and view the results of your consigned lots.

Printouts of the Prices realized List on your personal computer are possible as well.

No access to the Internet will not prevent you from participating in our after-sales: Please call us with your enquiries regarding your lots of interest.

A while after the Sale we send a list of prices realized. This list is a price reference completing the latest auction catalogue. It also contains useful information regarding future auctions and other activities of ours.



***Bitte beachten! Nachverkauf bis zu 14 Tage nach der Auktion!
Über unverkaufte Lose bitte bei www.heinrich-koehler.de informieren!***

*The Sale of unsold lots continues for 2 weeks after the end of the auction.
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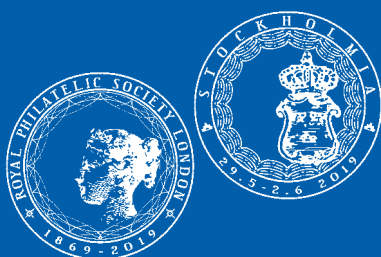
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www.heinrich-koehler.de



**CORINPHILA
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Wiesenstr. 8
8032 Zurich
Switzerland
phone 0041 44 3899191
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Mortelmolen 3
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phone 0031 20 6249740
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Auctions

COMPANY & COUNTRY	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
 Corinphila Netherlands <i>Fine Stamp Auctions since 1974</i>	9 September 2017 & 14-16 September 2017	Ended
 Heinrich Köhler, Germany <i>Germany's Oldest Stamp Auction House Founded in 1913</i>	25-30 September 2017	Ended
 H.R. Harmer, USA <i>Founded in 1940</i>	26-28 October 2017	Ended
 Corinphila Switzerland <i>Founded in 1919 · Oldest Stamp Auction House in Switzerland</i>	22-25 November 2017	15 September 2017
 John Bull, Hong Kong <i>Hong Kong's Oldest Philatelic Auction House Founded in 1975</i>	9-11 December 2017	30 September 2017



HEINRICH KÖHLER
AUKTIONSHAUS GMBH & CO. KG
 Wilhelmstr. 48
 65183 Wiesbaden
 Germany
 phone 0049 611 39381
 fax 0049 611 39384
 info@heinrich-koehler.de
 www.heinrich-koehler.de



CORINPHILA
AUKTIONEN AG
 Wiesenstr. 8
 8032 Zurich
 Switzerland
 phone 0041 44 3899191
 fax 0041 44 3899195
 info@corinphila.ch
 www.corinphila.ch



CORINPHILA
VEILINGEN B.V.
 Mortelmolen 3
 1185 XV Amstelveen / Amsterdam
 Netherlands
 phone 0031 20 6249740
 fax 0031 20 6249749
 info@corinphila.nl
 www.corinphila.nl



H.R.
HARMER
 2680 Walnut Ave. Suite AB
 Tustin, CA 92780
 U.S.A.
 phone 001 714 389 9178
 fax 001 714 389 9189
 info@hrharmer.com
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JOHN BULL
STAMP AUCTIONS LTD.
 7/F, Kwong Fat Hong Building
 1 Rumsey Street
 Sheung Wan, Hong Kong
 phone 00852 2890 5767
 fax 00852 2576 5110
 info@jbull.com
 www.jbull.com

