

Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig 1587-1920

The making of modern Denmark



The Duchy of Schleswig
Hertugdømmet Slesvig
Herzogthum Schleswig
c. 1821

The President's Display to The Royal Philatelic Society London
18th June 2015
Chris King RDP FRPSL



8th July 1587, Entire letter sent from Eckernförde to Stralsund.

While there was no formal postal service at this time, the German Hanseatic towns had a messenger service from Hamburg via Lübeck, Rostock, Stettin, Danzig and Königsberg to Riga, and this may have been the service used to carry this letter.



The Duchy of Schleswig: Background



Speed/Kaerius, 1666-68, from "A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World"

The Duchies of Slesvig (Schleswig in German) and Holstein were associated with the Danish Crown from the 15th century, until the Second Schleswig War of 1864 and the seizure by Prussia and Austria.

From around 1830 sections of the population began to identify with German or Danish nationality and political movements followed. In Denmark, the National Liberal Party used the Schleswig question as part of their programme and demanded that the Duchy be incorporated in the Danish kingdom under the slogan "Denmark to the Eider". This caused a conflict between Denmark and the German states, which led to the Schleswig-Holstein Question of the 19th century. When the National Liberals came to power in Denmark, in 1848, it provoked an uprising of ethnic Germans who supported Schleswig's ties with Holstein. This led to the First Schleswig War. Denmark was victorious, although more through politics than strength of arms. The London Protocol of 1852 caused Prussian troops to pull out of Schleswig and Holstein.

Slesvig was always more Danish and Holstein more German, and neither Duchy was ever part of the Danish Kingdom. With the rise of pan-Scandinavian nationalism in the 19th century, Denmark again attempted to integrate Schleswig, by creating a new common constitution (the so-called November Constitution) for Denmark and Schleswig in 1863, but the German Confederation, led by Prussia and Austria, defeated the Danes in the Second Schleswig War the following year. Prussia and Austria then assumed administration of Schleswig and Holstein respectively under the Gastein Convention of 14th August 1865. However, tensions between the two powers culminated in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. In the Treaty of Prague, the victorious Prussians annexed both Schleswig and Holstein, creating the province of Schleswig-Holstein.

The treaty provided for the cession of northern Schleswig to Denmark, subject to a plebiscite. In 1878 Austria went back on this provision, and Denmark, in a Treaty of 1907 with Germany, recognised that, the agreement between Austria and Prussia had finally settled the Prussian-Danish border.

The relationship between the Danish speakers and German Government became increasingly strained, and the conscription of around 30,000 Danish speaking German citizens into the Imperial army in 1914 gave Denmark a cause which resulted in a plebiscite determined at the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

The border was redrawn in 1920 and remains to this day as almost the only successful result of the political border settlements of the First World War.

Manuscript Markings

Official Markings

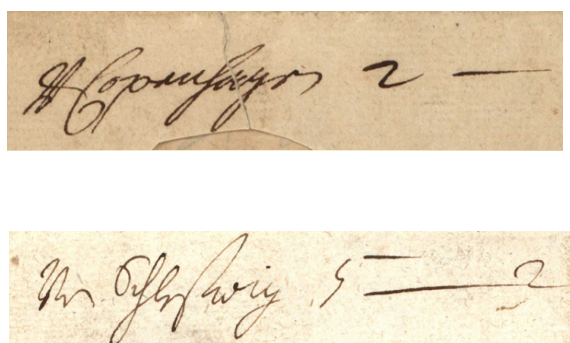


Franco Markings (Paid to ...)



Instructional Markings

Marks of origin Copenhagen and Schleswig



Frames 1 - 3

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| Frame 1 | Background to the Duchy of Schleswig and Early Mail from 1587 | Before the Royal Mail; The birth of the Royal Mail 24 th December 1624; The Klingenberg and Gyldenløve 'contracted out' postal services. |
| Frame 2 | The Royal Mail from 1712 | Manuscript markings: Cito Cito, Marks of Origin, Franco partout, Par Express, etc. |
| Frame 3 | The Royal Mail from 1780 | Manuscript markings: Money letters. |

Denmark and the Napoleonic Wars

After 1720 Denmark had a long period of peace, which ended during the Napoleonic Wars.

Britain felt threatened by the Armed Neutrality Treaty of 1794, which originally involved Denmark and Sweden, and later Prussia and Russia. Eventually in 1801, the British fleet attacked Copenhagen destroying much of Denmark's navy. Denmark still managed to remain uninvolved in the Napoleonic Wars until 1807. The British fleet bombarded Copenhagen again that year, causing considerable destruction to the city.

They then captured the entire Danish fleet, so that it could not be used by France to invade Britain (as the French had lost their own fleet at Trafalgar in 1805). The confiscation of the Danish navy was widely criticised in Britain, and led to the Gunboat War of 1807-1814.

Frederik VI, King of Denmark (1808-39), therefore allied himself with Napoleon, and in 1808 a French-Spanish auxiliary corps came to Denmark.

The situation in Spain changed, and on 2nd May 1808 Spain rebelled against Napoleon. In the summer of 1808, 9,000 of the 13,000 soldiers of the Spanish Corps under General la Romana were brought back to Spain with the help of the British navy in order to fight against Napoleon. Despite the efforts of the Danish gunboats and privateers, Denmark did not succeed in blocking the passage of the strong British convoys through Danish straits.

In 1809 Danish forces fighting on the French side participated in defeating the anti-Bonapartist German rebellion led by Ferdinand von Schill at the Battle of Stralsund.

The 1st Danish Auxiliary Corps, set up in 1813, was intended to support Napoleon. It reached only halfway to Berlin when, because of the war against Sweden, it was withdrawn to Rendsburg.

The 2nd Danish Auxiliary Corps, in 1814 was intended to form part of the Northern army under the Crown Prince of Sweden against France. The Corps only reached Dusseldorf, before it was pulled back to Denmark, when Norway rebelled against Sweden, and the Danes feared that the Swedish Crown Prince would attack Denmark.

By 1813 Denmark could no longer bear the cost of the war, and the state was bankrupt. When in the same year the Sixth Coalition isolated Denmark by clearing Northern Germany of French forces, Frederik VI had to make peace. The unfavourable Treaty of Kiel was concluded in January 1814 with Sweden and Great Britain, and another treaty was signed with Russia in February.

Denmark lost Norway to Sweden, gained Swedish Pomerania and lost Heligoland to Great Britain. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815 Denmark renounced her claims to Swedish Pomerania in favour of the Kingdom of Prussia, and instead was granted the Duchy of Lauenburg and a Prussian payment of 3.5 million Thaler.

Throughout this period, particularly between 1808 and 1814, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein saw French, Spanish, Russian, Swedish and 'German' armies, with military postal services including that of the French Grande Armée.

Frames 3 - 5

| | | |
|---------|--|--|
| Frame 3 | The Napoleonic Wars from 1801 | Mail routed through Husum due to the closure of the Elbe ports, Hamburg, Cuxhaven and Altona; Seizure of British goods and mail. |
| Frame 4 | The Napoleonic Wars from 1807 | The Grande Armée 1808; Duplicate letters. |
| | The introduction of postmarks 1821 | The four framed postmarks for the Duchy: Schleswig, Flensburg, Rendsburg and Tönning. |
| | Cholera 1831 | Postal notice and disinfected mail. |
| Frame 5 | Handstamps and manuscript town names from 1835 | Handstamps for Christiansfeld, Sonderburg, Schleswig, Flensburg and Hoyer (two types). |
| | The 1½ ring datestamp 1845 | Deetzbuß. |
| | Ships' mail | To and from Buenos Aires; Mail carried on the River Eider. |



10th February 1846, Entire letter sent from Niebüll Amt Tondern to Dassel in Hanover, endorsed *franco*, **3½, 6 and D** being the usual manuscript mark applied by the Hamburg Hanoverian post office for mail from Denmark, and datestamped with the unique 1½ cds Ant II **DEETZBÜLL**.

Antiqua II The One and a Half Ring Circular Date Stamps



IIb



IIb



IIb



IIb



IIb



IIb



IIa and IIb



IIb



IIa



IIb



IIb



IIb



IIa



IIb



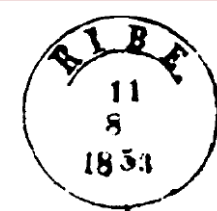
IIa



IIb



IIb



IIb



IIb



IIa



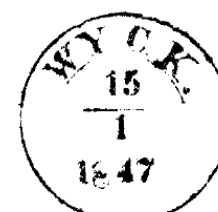
IIb



IIb



IIb



IIb-1



IIb-2



IIb

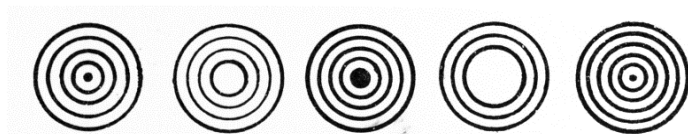
By 1845 the Danish Post Office accepted the need for marks of origin on mail sent to foreign destinations. 103 one and a half ring circular date stamps were issued, of which 21 were delivered to towns in the Duchy of Schleswig (22 including Ærøskøbing). In addition to the basic forms with the year below (Antiqua IIb) and with years to the right (Antiqua IIa), subtypes exist with time indicators and/or with no year. These postmarks were already being replaced by the Antiqua III type in 1850/51 and become much less common used in conjunction with numeral cancellers on the 4RBS.

Frames 6 - 12

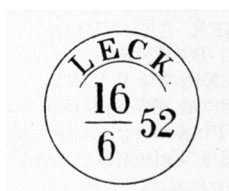
| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|--|
| Frame 6 | The Three Years War 1848-51 | Letter signed by three of the six leaders of the Schleswig revolution; Free postage to support the fallen; Illustrated lettersheets; A Swedish volunteer, and a “Lady’s Cover” from Rendsburg. |
| Frame 7 | The Three Years War 1848-51 | Illustrated lettersheets; Manuscript town markings; Kurhesse forces in Veile and Horsens; Unique Aarhus mark of origin. |
| Frame 8 | The Three Years War 1848-51 | Illustrated lettersheets; Grass from Dybbøl Hill in 1849; A Swedish volunteer; Revolutionary Government postage stamps; Manuscript town markings. |
| Frame 9 | The Three Years War 1848-51 | Illustrated lettersheets; The first unified Danish national postage rate - 4RBS for soldiers and sailors; Hanoverian, Saxon and Oldenburg armies. |
| Frame 10 | The Three Years War 1848-51 | Illustrated lettersheets; Schleswig and Holstein post offices in Hamburg; The Austrian field post. |
| Frame 11 | First Stamps in Schleswig 1851 | The Danish postal laws of 11 th March and 18 th April 1851; 1 and 2 Schilling insurrection issue used from Rendsburg; 4RBS first day of use in Denmark sent to Schleswig; 1 st May 1851, 4RBS first day of use in the Duchy of Schleswig. |
| Frame 12 | First Stamps in Schleswig 1851 | 4RBS usage in 1851; 12RBS from Ribe to Kiel in Holstein; Ferslew printings with mute cancellers and mainly 1½ ring datestamps. |

Mute Cancellers.

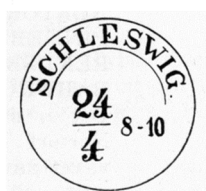
Only Type I was used on 1st May 1851



Type I Type Ia Type II Type III Type IV



Type IIa (Date)



Type IIa (Time)



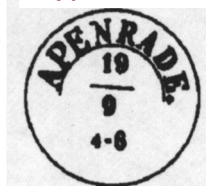
Type IIb (Manuscript)



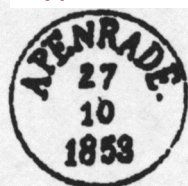
Type IIb (Date)



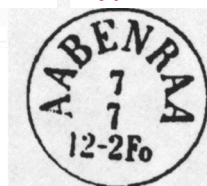
Type IIb (Date)



Type IIb (Time)



Type III (Date)



Type IIb (Time)

1850-1874: Ten new issues

Between 15th November 1850 and 31st December 1874 there were ten separate stamp issuing authorities in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. All of the stamps were valid at different times in the Duchy of Schleswig, although the first was never used there, except in Rendsburg on the border of the two Duchies.

The first stamps issued by the Duchies were those of the Provisional Government, which appeared in 1850, and the last series appeared in 1866. Following these came the stamps of the northern district of the North German Confederation from 1st January 1868, and later, on 1st January 1872, came those of Imperial Germany, denominated in Groschen. Although, therefore, the philatelic history occupies only 25 years, the stamps should be considered in ten separate periods:

1. Schleswig-Holstein. (Provisional Government); seat of government at Rendsburg 15th November 1850 - 1st February 1851.
2. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. (Danish Government). 1st February 1851 - 1st March 1864.
3. Schleswig. (Governed by Commissioners appointed by Prussia and Austria; seat of government at Flensburg). 20th February 1864 - 24th January 1865.
4. Holstein. (Governed by Commissioners appointed by Prussia and Austria; seat of government at Kiel). 1st March 1864 - 24th January 1865.
5. Schleswig and Holstein. (Governed by Prussia and Austria combined; seat of government at Flensburg). 24th January 1865 - 31st October 1865.
6. Schleswig. (Governed by Prussia). 1st November 1865 - 1st November 1866.
7. Holstein. (Governed by Austria). 1st November 1865 - 1st November 1866.
8. Schleswig and Holstein united with Prussia. 1st November 1866.
9. North German Confederation 1st January 1868 – 31st December 1871.
10. German Empire 1st January 1872 – 31st December 1874 (Currency Groschen).



9th April 1851, Envelope with 2 Schilling Schleswig-Holstein (Mi2b) as a single franking addressed to Pinneberg in Holstein, and cancelled with barred **34** for Rendsburg. Datestamped with Danish Ant 1a double cds **B. P. A. RENDSBURG**, with manuscript *fco* (franco).

Post Offices in Schleswig with Mute Cancellers on 1st May 1851

Later numeral cancellers are listed together with contemporary date stamps (Antiqua II and III).

| Post Office | | Date Stamps (ANT = Antiqua; Serifed Typeface) |
|----------------|-----|--|
| AABENRAA | 6. | ANT IIb; 1d; ANT III |
| AARØSUND | 81 | AARØSUND ANT IIb (Not known); ANT III-1; ORØSUND ANT III-2 |
| AERØSKØBING | 80 | ANT IIb; ANT III |
| AUGUSTENBORG | 97 | ANT III; ANT VI |
| BREDSTEDT | 9. | ANT IIb; ANT III |
| BURG | 10 | ANT IIb; ANT III |
| CAPPELN | 11 | ANT IIb; ANT III; ANT VI KAPPEL |
| CHRISTIANSFELD | 12 | ANT IIb; ANT III; ANT VI |
| ECKENFÖRDE | 14 | ANT IIb; ANT IIa; ANT III; ANT VI |
| FLENSBORG | 16 | ANT IIb; ANT IIa; ANT III; ANT IV; ANT V; ANT VI |
| FRIEDRICHSTADT | 21 | ANT IIb; ANT III |
| GARDING | 83 | ANT IIb; ANT VI |
| GRÅSTEN | 101 | GRAVENSTEIN ANT III ; GRAVENSTEEN ANT III; ANT VI |
| HADERSLEBEN | 23 | ANT IIa; ANT IIb; ANT III |
| HØIER | 85 | ANT Ig; ANT III; ANT IV |
| HUSUM | 31 | ANT IIb; ANT III; ANT VI |
| LÆK | 86 | LECK ANT IIa; LÆK ANT VI |
| LØGUMKLOSTER | 87 | LYGUMKLOSTER. ANT IIb; LYGUMKLOSTER ANT III; LØGUMKLOSTER ANT VI |
| NORDBORG | 105 | ANT III |
| RIBE | 55 | ANT IIb; ANT III; ANT V |
| SCHLESWIG | 66. | ANT IIa; ANT IIb; ANT III |
| SONDERBORG | 71 | ANT IIb; ANT III; ANT V |
| TØNDER | 73 | ANT IIb; ANT III; ANT V; ANT VI |
| TÖNNING | 74 | ANT IIb; ANT III |
| VYK | 79 | ANT IIb; ANT III; VYK ANT VI |



24th November 1852, Outer wrapper sent from Gråsten to Augustenborg.

Double rate prepaid with right hand marginal pair 4RBS Ferslew (Plate II position 20-30) with printed burelage. Cancelled with four ring mute canceller, and datestamped with cds Ant III **GRAVENSTEIN**.

Frames 13 - 17

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| Frame 13 | First Stamps in Schleswig 1852 | Ferslew printings give way to Thiele; Mute cancellers remain; 1½ ring datestamps give way to circular date stamps (ANT III). Entire letter sent to Hope, Indiana; Ferslew marginal pair from Gravenstein. |
| Frame 14 | First Stamps in Schleswig 1853-1855 | Mute cancellers give way to numerals; ANT III datestamps are ubiquitous; Cash on Delivery and registration are paid only in cash; Earliest fully paid letter to a foreign destination. |
| Frame 15 | First Stamps in Schleswig 1852-1857 | Rendsburg joins the Danish postal area; “Mixed” Thiele franking; The Keitum mute canceller; Manuscript Ribe used while the datestamp was away for repair; 2RBS pair used from Copenhagen to Flensburg; Five ring mute canceller used on the steamship route from Schleswig-Holstein to Aarhus. |
| Frame 16 | The 1854 issue | Skilling stamps replace the Rigs Bank Skilling; Postmaster’s badge of Office; Private perforations; The Schleswig railway station post offices opened in 1854; Scarce numeral cancellers 161, 162, 184, 192; The Haderslev mute canceller in use for one week. Private shipping labels on the river Schlei. |
| Frame 17 | The Danish Post Office beyond the Monarchy | Danish post offices Bergedorf, Lauenburg, Hamburg and Kiel; Local 2 Skilling rate in Schleswig towns with more than 6000 inhabitants; Cash on Delivery, paid in cash; Scarce cancellers, Keitum and 183; An ice letter. |



From 1814 to 1864 the Danish postal service extended to Lauenburg and Bergedorf in the far south, with offices in Lübeck and Hamburg. Kiel and Altona were served by the Danish post.

Frames 18 - 22

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Frame 18 | 1862-83 The last years of the Danish post in the Duchy of Schleswig | Scarce numeral cancellers 80, 81, 182, 192 Duplex, 193, 196 and 199; 'Esrom' cancellers BBRO, BRNS, DSTRP, SKJBK; A fully paid cover to New Zealand, and another "Lady's Cover" from Rendsburg. |
| Frame 19 | The end of the Danish Post Office beyond the Monarchy | 22 Skilling letters to Prussia, one partly paid in cash since no 2 Skilling stamps were available in a town with fewer than 6000 inhabitants; The news that began a war, "Saturday morning 9:30. The King is very ill, we must prepare for the worst"; Covers from early 1864 as the war begins, and the Danish post office is forced from Schleswig and Holstein. |
| Frame 20 | The War of 1864 | The Danish Field Post, Feldpost No1. |
| Frame 21 | The War of 1864 | The Danish Field Post, Feldpost No2, the short lived Assens-Als ferry postmark; Feldpost No3 with canceller 224 (one of two, and the only clear example). |
| Frame 22 | The War of 1864 | The Danish Field Post, Feldpost No3; Numeral canceller 230, one of fewer than ten known; Feldpost No4; Two letters to Danish prisoners of war in Prussia. |



5.1.1864 - 27.9.1864



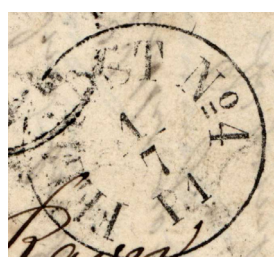
5.3.1864 - 1.5.1864



25.2.1864 - 13.8.1864



6.5.1864 - 6.8.1864



24.5.1864 - 6.8.1864

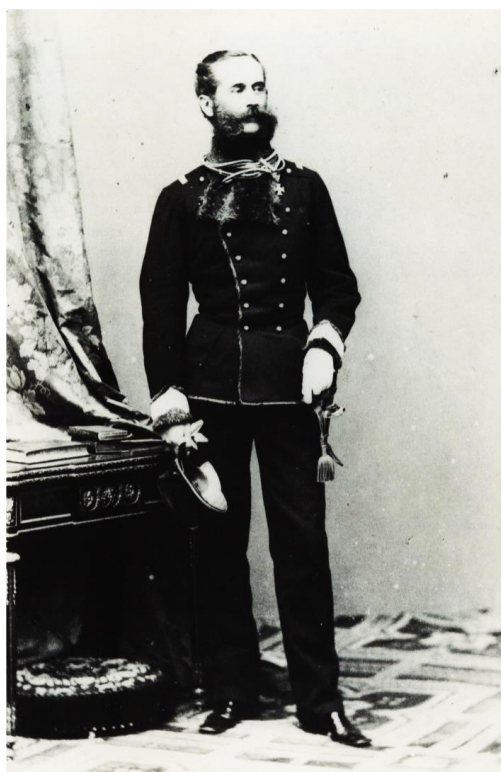


Field post numeral cancellers 221-225 used in combination with the Antiqua VIII datestamps above.

Frames 23 - 32

| | | |
|----------|-----------------|---|
| Frame 23 | The War of 1864 | The Austrian Army field post office; Letters to Laibach (Ljubljana in Slovenia), Chiampo (then in Lombardy), Pressburg (Bratislava in the Czech Republic); Padiebrad (Podebrady in the Czech Republic) and Agram (Zagreb in Croatia); The only known Austrian field post letter to Copenhagen; A money letter sent from Linz and back again; Registered letters; Original photographs of the Austrians in Denmark in 1864. |
| Frame 24 | The War of 1864 | The Prussian Feldpost Relais numbers 1 to 7. These were static numbered offices based in towns through Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig. Numbers 3 and 4 are unknown. |
| Frame 25 | The War of 1864 | The Prussian Feldpost Relais numbers 7 to 13. |
| Frame 26 | The War of 1864 | The Prussian Feldpost Relais numbers 14 to 22. Number 15 is unknown, and number 16 is not shown. |
| Frame 27 | The War of 1864 | The Prussian Feldpost Relais numbers 23 to 24. Number 25 is unknown, and higher numbers are in two rectangular formats of three lines. These are rare. Mobile Prussian field post offices complete the frame. |
| Frame 28 | The War of 1864 | Mobile Prussian field post offices continued: A field post letter to London, charged on arrival; Datestamps of the Feldpost-Relais for Flensburg and Hamburg are in a different format, which includes the office name. While the normal field post was free of charge, additional services such as registration had to be paid for. |
| Frame 29 | The War of 1864 | Late uses of adhesives in Schleswig; Illustrated lettersheets: The Danes blew up the bridge at Rendsburg to halt the advance of Prussian troops on 1 st February, Expulsion of the Danes from Dannewerk on 3 rd February, Prussian troops under Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia (1828-1885) at Mysunde on 2 nd February 1864; Money letters contributing funds to the war; Parcels to the troops. |
| Frame 30 | The War of 1864 | Illustrated lettersheets: Storming of Königsberg at Ober-Selk on 3 rd February, Reconnaissance of the Dybbøl defences on 22 nd February, Battle of the Prussian troops in front of Dybbøl near Büffelkoppel on 18 th February, Last attack and storming of the redoubts at Dybbøl by the brave Prussians on 18 th April, The storming of the Dybbøl redoubts on 18 th April. |
| Frame 31 | The War of 1864 | Illustrated lettersheets: Horsens in Denmark with text of a celebratory song sung by the Austrian army to the tune of the Deutschlandlied (Deutschland, Deutschland über alles), and Aalborg in Denmark; Stuttgart Per Feldpost; The Saxon and Hanoverian field post offices; The Deutsch-Österreichischen Telegraphen-Verein (German-Austrian Telegraph-Association). |
| Frame 32 | The War of 1864 | The Danish Telegraph; The Austrian Telegraph; The first armistice 12 th May-25 th June; The Danish post resumes in Jutland; Prisoner of War letter to Silesia; Parolee letter from Copenhagen; Letters carried illegally; Redirected Mail. |

1864: The Austrian Army



Ludwig Karl Wilhelm Freiherr von Gablenz (19th July 1814 in Jena - 28th January 1874 in Zürich)

The allied Austro-Prussian army under the Prussian General Wrangel, consisted of Austrians under General Gablenz and Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles, the nephew of King William I. of Prussia.

It crossed the Eider, 1st February 1864, and seized Altona. The Austrian contingent participated in the engagements at Ober-Selk and Jagel on 3rd February 1864, the bombardment of Schleswig on the 4th and 5th and in particular at the battle of Oeversee on 6th February and the fortifications at Düppel on 18th April.



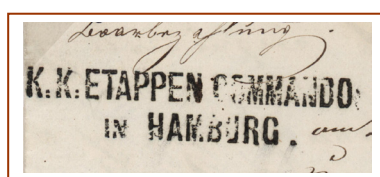
Recorded 16th February -
27th October 1864



Recorded on Field Post
receipt dated 3rd July 1864



Recorded 28th July, and
7th-14th November 1864



Not recorded on any
postal items

Frames 33 - 34

| | | |
|----------|-----------------|--|
| Frame 33 | The War of 1864 | Redirected Mail; The Fredericia post office moved three times during 1864; The loss of the Viborg numeral canceller after 20 th April. |
| Frame 34 | The War of 1864 | The second armistice, 20 th July-16 th November; Penalty postage charged by the occupiers; Normal east-west postal service in Denmark resumes on 27 th August; Route to England via Sweden; Redirected mail through Denmark to Holstein; Postal service resumes south to the Duchies; Civil post carried by the Prussian field post; Prussian withdrawal from Jutland; The post office in Ribe. |

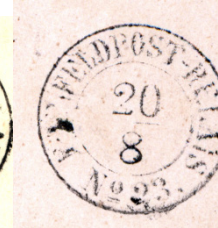
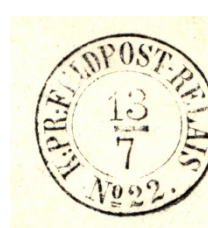


No 4
Not
Known



No 15
Not
Known

No 16
Not
Shown



New Stamps for Schleswig 1864-1867

In 1864 new stamps were introduced in both Schleswig and Holstein, valid initially only in the Duchy concerned. When the war with Denmark was over, both Austria and Prussia issued stamps in each Duchy.

The joint issue of Schleswig-Holstein stamps was printed in Berlin, whereas the Holstein stamps were printed in Altona. All stamps issued for the Duchies were valid throughout the region at different times, and the chart above shows only validity in Schleswig.

All stamps were invalidated on 31st December 1867 with the issue of the stamps of the North German Confederation.

Some issues, particularly the Schleswig-Holstein Michel 10-12 are difficult to find used in the Duchy of Schleswig.

| Issue | Date and Value | First Valid in Schleswig | Invalid |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| Danish Stamps | AFA 1-10 | 1 st May 1851 | 31 st March 1864 |
| Schleswig Mi.3 | 1864 4 Schilling Carmine Red | 9 th March 1864 | 31 st October 1865 |
| Schleswig Mi.4 | 1864 1 ¼ Schilling Green | April 1864 | 31 st October 1865 |
| Holstein Mi.5-7 | 1864 1 ¼ Schilling blue | 30 th December 1864 | 31 st October 1865 |
| Schleswig-Holstein Mi.8 | 1865 ½ Schilling Rose | 19 th February 1865 | November 1866 |
| Schleswig-Holstein Mi.9 | 1865 1¼ Schilling Green | 14 th June 1865 | November 1866 |
| Schleswig-Holstein Mi.10 | 1865 1⅓ Schilling Lilac | 18 th August 1865 | November 1866 |
| Schleswig-Holstein Mi.11 | 1865 2 Schilling Blue | 18 th August 1865 | November 1866 |
| Schleswig-Holstein Mi.12 | 1865 4 Schilling Light Brown | 10 th September 1865 | November 1866 |
| Schleswig Mi.13 | 1865 ½ Schilling Green | 1 st November 1865 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Schleswig Mi.14 | 1865 1¼ Schilling Lilac | 1 st November 1865 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Schleswig Mi.15 | 1865 1⅓ Schilling Rose | 1 st November 1865 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Schleswig Mi.16 | 1865 2 Schilling Blue | 1 st November 1865 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Schleswig Mi.17 | 1865 4 Schilling Light Brown | 1 st November 1865 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Schleswig Mi.18 | 1866 1¼ Schilling (6 shades) | 13 th June 1867 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Holstein Mi.19 | 1865 ½ Schilling Green | November 1866 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Holstein Mi.20 | 1865 1¼ Schilling Lilac | November 1866 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Holstein Mi.21 | 1865 2 Schilling Blue | November 1866 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Holstein Mi.22 | 1866 1¼ Schilling Violet | November 1866 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Holstein Mi.23 | 1865 1⅓ Schilling Rose | November 1866 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Holstein Mi.24 | 1866 2 Schilling Blue | November 1866 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Holstein Mi.25 | 1865 4 Schilling Light Brown | November 1866 | 31 st December 1867 |
| Prussia | 3 Pf to 3 Silbergroschen and postal stationery 1 to 3 Silbergroschen | Not sold but valid from 6 th February 1867 | |
| Prussia | 10 and 30 Silbergroschen | 1 st July 1867 | Sold only at the Post Office and not to the general public |

Frames 35 - 38

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Frame 35 | New Stamps for the Duchies, March 1864 - 31 st December 1867 | Holstein new issue on 1 st March 1864, 1¼ Schilling Courant used in Schleswig (Burg on Fehmarn); Schleswig new issue on 10 th March, 4 Schillinge, an equivalent to the Danish 4 Skilling stamps; Change of currency in Schleswig 5 th April; Stamps cancelled with Danish numeral cancellers or Prussian double cds; Datestamps either Danish Ant III or Prussian double cds. All stamps which could be used in Schleswig are shown in frames 35-38. |
| Frame 36 | New Stamps for the Duchies, March 1864 - 31 st December 1867 | Royal Prussian Telegraph Station in Sonderburg; Mixed frankings to pay to the border, and then from the border in Denmark; Underfranked mail; The 2 Schilling rate to Denmark; Local letter at ½ Schilling; From Gravenstein to USA (California); Cash on Delivery. |
| Frame 37 | New Stamps for the Duchies, March 1864 - 31 st December 1867 | Postal Order Form (the only postal stationery from the period); Foreign printed matter; Triple rate to Copenhagen; Registration; Cash on Delivery; Bathing Season post office at Westerland; Foreign mail: The Netherlands, Denmark, Scotland, Portugal; The Hamburg post office. |
| Frame 38 | New Stamps for the Duchies, March 1864 - 31 st December 1867 | Foreign mail: France, USA (Oregon), The Netherlands, England; Border rate to Kolding in Denmark; Printed matter; Prussian stamps used in Schleswig; Three issues on one cover; 10 and 30 Silbergroschen of Prussia used in Husum; The highest recorded franking; Danish stamps used in Lübeck until 30 th April 1868. |



17⅓ Schilling Courant (= 13 Silbergroschen) rate for a letter to California.
 1 Sgr. Schleswig-Holstein postage
 2 Sgr. Prussian share, and
 10 for the foreign element.

Frames 39 - 42

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| Frame 39 | Norddeutscher Postbezirk, The North German Confederation, 1 st January 1868 - 31 st December 1871 | All values are shown; Bathing Season post office at Westerland; the 1½ Groschen rate to Denmark; Border rates; Parcel letters; From Christiansfeld to Jamaica. |
| Frame 40 | Norddeutscher Postbezirk, The North German Confederation, German Empire Groschen period 1 st January 1872 - 31 st December 1874 | All values are shown; Opened and officially resealed; Local rate; Bathing Season post office at Westerland; Parcel letter; Border rate; Foreign mail: Sweden, Hong Kong, South Australia, Mexico; Double 1½ Groschen rate to Denmark. |
| Frame 41 | German Empire, currency Pfennig and Mark, 1 st January 1875 - 28 th November 1918 | Cash on Delivery; Money letter; Foreign mail: Singapore, Denmark, USA, Mexico, New Zealand; Scarcer postmarks: Rothenkrug in Schleswig, Jordkirch in blue, Gravenstein in Schleswig; Money letters. |
| Frame 42 | German Empire, currency Pfennig and Mark, 1 st January 1875 - 28 th November 1918 | Scarcer TPO postmarks: Bredebro-Lügumkloster, Hoyerschleuse-Munkmarsch, Helgoland-Hornum; Cash on Delivery; Border rates; Insured money letter; Express postcard; Unpaid to the Danish West Indies; Patriotic labels; The local post in Flensburg 20 th February 1897-31 st March 1900. |

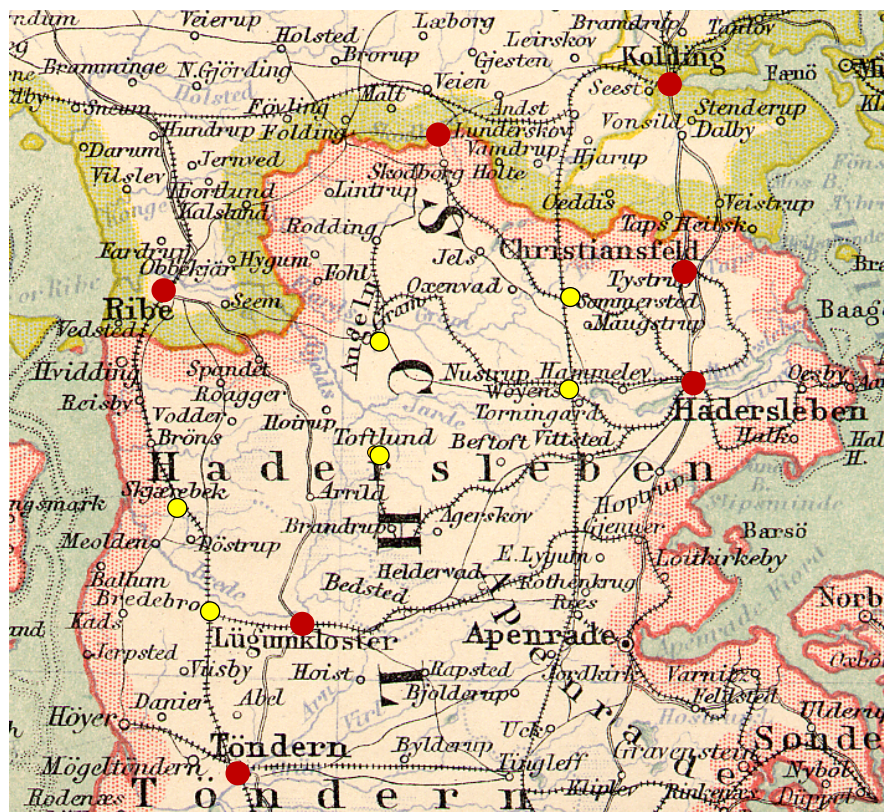


14th July 1872, Entire folded letter sent from Tondern in the Duchy of Schleswig to Guanajuato in Mexico with ¼ Groschen (Mi.1), ½ Groschen (Mi.3) one Groschen (Mi.4) and 5 Groschen (Mi.6) small shield types, cancelled with Prussian double cds **TONDERN**.

Sent **PP** (Paid to Port) via Paris, St Nazaire, and **LIGNE B PAQ. FR. No1** on the *Martinique* on 20th July 1872 arriving in Veracruz on 17th August. Charged **2** Reales for onward delivery to Guanajuato, an overland distance of 600 Km. 2 Reales was the letter rate for a journey of 75 Km or more.

The **11¼** Groschen manuscript marking is the postage paid and **7¼** is presumed to denote the French share of the postage.

The postal rates across the Danish Border 1865 onward



Map from 1911 showing the 1864 border, with the original border rate post offices in red, and those that were included before the 30 Kilometre agreement in 1880.

The Postal agreement of August 1865 (Circular 11/1865) introduced a border postal rate of 1¼ Schilling between Kolding, Skodborghus and Ribe on the Danish side and Christiansfeld, Hadersleben, Lügumkloster, and Tøndern on the other. This agreement was extended and largely maintained until 1980.

Jørgen Kluge's excellent book *Grænse-Forsendelser / Grenz-Sendungen*, sets out in detail the 212 post offices affected by these agreements.



11th February 1867, Wrapper sent to Kolding with 1¼ Schilling lilac Duchy of Schleswig (Mi 14). Cancelled with Prussian double cds **CHRISTIANSFELD** and backstamped with **KOLDING** arrival.

Frames 43 - 47

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| Frame 43 | The First World War 28 th July 1914 - 11 th November 1918 | Danish language (briefly) banned in Schleswig; Conscription; Censorship; The airship base at Tondern (Tønder). |
| Frame 44 | The First World War 28 th July 1914 - 11 th November 1918 | The flying school; The Espionage school; Internal censorship in northern Schleswig-Holstein; The northern defence line. |
| Frame 45 | The First World War 28 th July 1914 - 11 th November 1918 | Internal censorship in northern Schleswig-Holstein; Correspondence with the troops; Border rate to Kolding. |
| Frame 46 | The First World War 28 th July 1914 - 11 th November 1918 | The Danish speaking prisoners of war in Ireland, France, Scotland; Aurillac a Danish language POW camp at École Albert; POW ships; Feltham a Danish language camp. |
| Frame 47 | The First World War 28 th July 1914 - 11 th November 1918 The interregnum 12 th November 1918 - 25 th January 1920. The Plebiscite | The Danish speaking prisoners of war in India, Japan and Russia; The latest use of Germania stamps in Augustenburg 12:00 on 26 th January 1920; The Schleswig Plebiscite: January uses, Mixed franking, the Commission, Registration, the Press Bureau. |



2nd August 1915, Letter from Copenhagen to a Danish speaking prisoner of war on Belle Île, an island in the département of Morbihan. The letter shows a preprinted label for POWs from north Schleswig prepared for Danes to write supportive letters.

The addressee was intended to be in Aurillac, the camp specially reserved for Danish speaking north Schleswigers, care of Paul Verrier (13th February 1860–11th August 1938), a professor of modern Nordic languages at the Sorbonne, who had taken a special interest in the well-being of the Danish minority in the German Imperial army. He was instrumental in the creation of the camp at Aurillac.

Frames 48 - 51

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| Frame 48 | The Plebiscite 10 th January - 9 th July 1920 | The joint issue for the plebiscite area: Money letter; Registration; Cash on Delivery; Express; Mixed frankings; Parcel card. |
| Frame 49 | The Plebiscite 10 th January - 9 th July 1920 | Official stamps overprinted C-I-S: all values to 1 Mark; Overseas postal order; 1 Zone overprints used in the area returning to Denmark: All values to 1 Mark. |
| Frame 50 | The Plebiscite 10 th January - 9 th July 1920 | Currency control; Fiscal use; TPOs on ship and rail; Mixed frankings (common issue and Germany); Telegram; Foreign mail: Iceland, Scotland, Norway, mixed franking to Zurich, USA, Poland, China and Brazil; Mixed frankings (Denmark and 1 Zone). |
| Frame 51 | The Plebiscite 10 th January - 9 th July 1920 | The Sherwood Foresters, British Forces; First uses of Danish postmarks and stamps; The Sønderjysk Commando; The Plebiscite Commission in Kolding; Reunion stamps; Two photographs of the Augustenborg post office in July 1920, one with the German staff, the other with the Danish. |



1st June 1920, 2½ Kg Danish parcel card paid with 72 Øre 1 ZONE overprinted stamps cancelled by Danish Bro I-b SØNDERBORG.

Frame 52

Frame 52

Gruss aus postcards from
the old Duchy of Schleswig
1894-1905

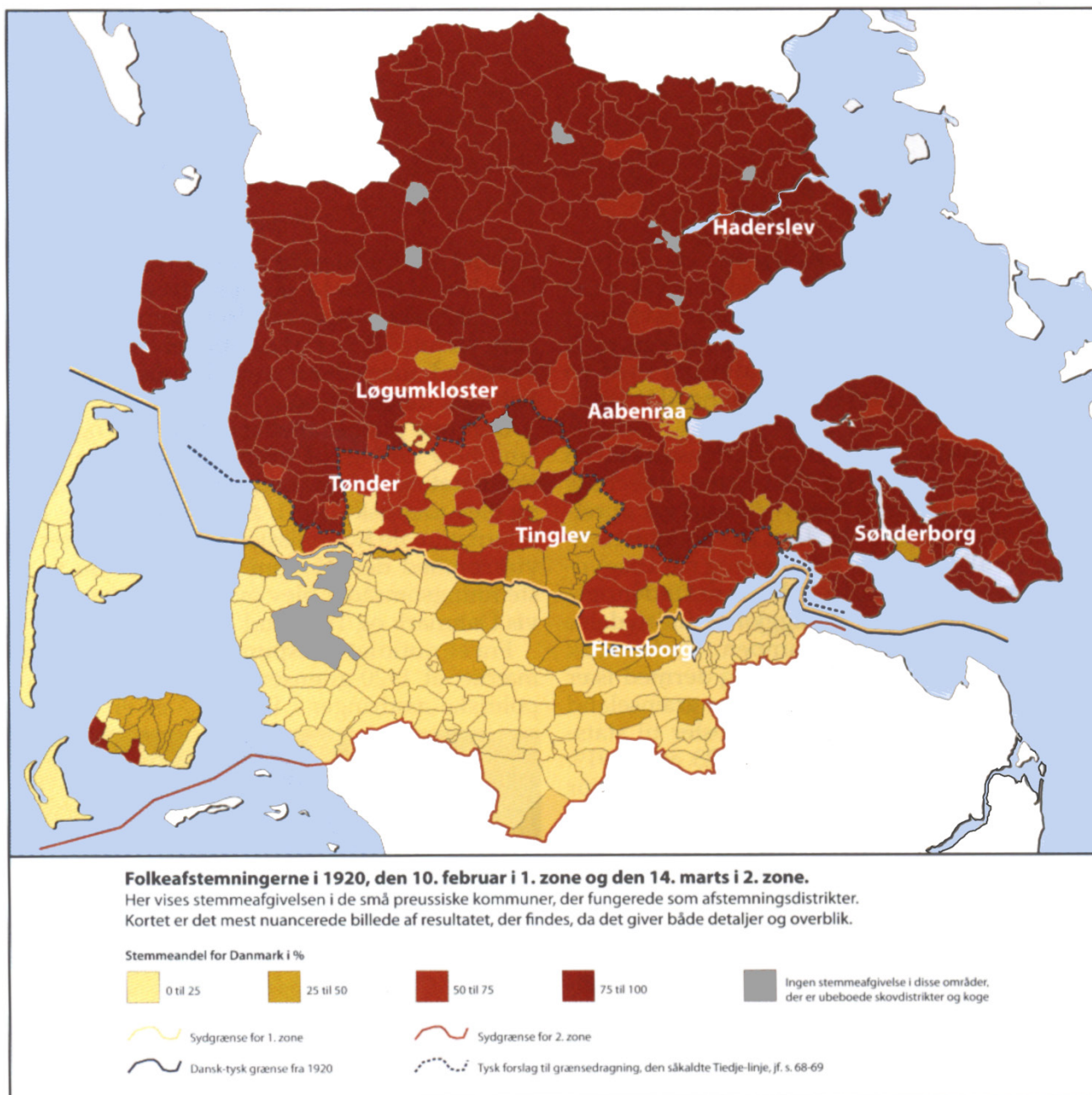
Arnis, Apenrade, Augustenburg, Broacker, Christiansfeld,
Düppel, Garding, Flensburg, Eckernförde, Gettorf,
Gravenstein, Guderup, Hadersleben, Glücksburg; Hoyer,
Husum, Kappeln, Leck, Höruphaff, Norborg, Rendsburg,
Süderbrarup, Sonderburg, Schleswig, Sundevad, Sylt,
Voyens, Westerland, Tondern and Wyk.





Augustenborg Post Office: The Danish personnel take over the office
 Note floral 1864 – 1920 above windows.
 (Former German Staff inset)

With the loss of Norway in 1814, the loss of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg in 1864, followed by the partial restoration of Schleswig (Sønderjylland) in 1920, Denmark's borders became as they are today.



The results of the 1920 plebiscite

0-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%

In favour of Denmark

Black line to the north – the new 1920 border

Red line to the south – the southern border of the plebiscite zone

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