



Schleswig – Holstein



about its history.

Schleswig – Holstein is the most northern of all the German states. Being as such, its geography is very telling



Obviously, Schleswig – Holstein is a conglomeration of two different entities. One is the Duchy of Holstein, and the other is the southern part of the former territory of Schleswig. Schleswig-Holstein borders Denmark, so historically ethnic Germans and Danes lived in the same area together. For centuries prior to the Napoleonic wars, the king of Denmark was considered to be the Danish Duke of Schleswig and the German Duke of Holstein.

Things changed after the Napoleonic wars. A German nationalistic awakening swept the land, and suddenly the old way of being ruled by a foreign country didn't seem to be as popular as it was before. This gave rise to the Schleswig – Holstein question. In 1848, as popular revolution proliferated around Europe, King Frederick VII of Denmark said that he would grant Denmark a liberal constitution with more autonomy. Partially taking a cue from this, Germans demanded that Schleswig join Holstein as members of the German Confederation. This was rejected by the Danes, and the First Schleswig War of 1848-51 broke out, which ended with a Danish victory.



In 1850 with the resolution of the war still in doubt, the first two stamps were produced. However, since the Germans lost the war, the territory became part of Danish rule, and no further stamps were issued. Subsequently, in 1863, when King Frederick VII died without obvious legitimate heirs, the order of succession to the Duchy of Holstein became more controversial. This started a chain of events leading once more to German rebellion, and the Second War Schleswig began in February 1864. This time Prussia and Austria came to the aid and defeated the Danes, ending the war in October 1864.

With this, Schleswig – Holstein became a province of Prussia in 1867. Thus, the last stamps issues were those of 1865-1866.

The **currency** was 16 schillings equals one Mark.

The first two stamps were the coat of arms, embossed, un-watermarked, and imperforate. They had silk threads imbedded:

Schleswig-Holstein Michel and Scott #1 and #2



Holstein Issues of 1850

Michel#1/Scott#1	1 Schilling	1a-blue with bright Prussian blue 1b-Prussian blue
Michel#2/Scott#2	2 Schilling	2a-bright rose with rose 2b-rose-red with dark rose-red

Unfortunately, for numbers one and two, the used is worth much more than the unused. Therefore, forged cancellations abound.

Schleswig did their own stamps in 1864. The 1 ½ green and 4 Schilling stamps. These are rouletted at 11 ½ and typographed:

Schleswig Issues of 1864

Michel#3/Scott#9	4 Schilling	Carmine-red
Michel#4/Scott#8	1 ½ Schilling	Dark yellow-green with yellow-green

Holstein went their own way as well in 1864, producing three different types of lithographed imperforate stamps:

Type I – small lettering and frame wavy lines and spandrels close together.

Type II – small lettering and frame. Wavy lines wider part.

Type III – larger lettering and frame and no periods After “H R Z G”. wavy lines like type II.

These are all one and one quarter shilling, blue and gray.

Holstein and Lauenburg Issues of 1864

Michel#5/Scott#15 and #16	1 ¼ Schilling	For both Scott and Michel I- narrow wavy lines and II- wide wavy lines
Michel#6/Scott #17	1 ¼ Schilling	This is Scott type III- Large wavy lines with no periods after the initials on the frame

A different design was used for the following stamp of 1864, typographed and rouletted at 8:

Holstein and Lauenburg Issue of 1864

Michel#7/Scott#18	1¼ Schilling	Blue and rose
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Schleswig-Holstein Michel#7/Scott#18

Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg Issues of 1865

Typographed and Rouletted at 11 1/2



Schleswig-Holstein
Michel#9/Scott#4

Michel#8/Scott#3	½ Schilling	Rose
Michel#9/Scott#4	1 ¼ Schilling	Olive-green
Michel#10/Scott#5	1 1/3 Schilling	Violet-brown
Michel#11/Scott#6	2 Schilling	Gray-ultramarine
Michel#12/Scott#7	4 Schilling	Bister



For the stamps below, Numbers 13, 15-17 are rouletted at 11 ¾, and number 14 is rouletted at 11-12. Number 18 is rouletted at 10.

From left to right, top to bottom: Michel #13-#14, #18, and #15-#17

Schleswig Issues of 1865-67

Michel#13/Scott#10	½ Schilling	Olive
Michel#14/Scott#11	1 ¼ Schilling	Rose
Michel#15/Scott#12	1 1/3 Schilling / 1 Silbergroschen	Rose
Michel#16/Scott#13	2 Schilling	Gray-Ultramarine
Michel#17/Scott#14	4 Schilling	Bister
Michel#18/Scott#11a (1867)	1 ¼ Schilling	Lilac of various shades -5 in total, see the Michel guide!

1865 found more copies from Holstein including the same essential design as numbers 13-17. With the values prominently displayed, these stamps from Schleswig were the last series of stamps made. The denominations range from one half shilling up to four Schilling. The stamps are actually very straightforward, and there is not a lot of variation to them. This is actually one of the few cases where what you see is probably what you get. In general, used are worth more than unused for the Michel #19



and the #24-25, but not to the degree of some of the other stamps. Still, forged cancellations are known for the #19.

These stamps are typographed. Numbers 19-21 are rouletted between 7 ½ and 8, and numbers 22-25 are rouletted at 7 ½.

Michel and Scott, from left to right, and top to bottom, #19-23, and 25

Holstein Issues of 1865-66

Michel#19/Scott #19	½ Schilling	Green-Olive
Michel#20/Scott #20	1 ¼ Schilling	Brown-Purple
Michel#21/Scott#21	2 Schilling	Gray-Ultramarine
Michel#22/Scott#22(1866)	1 ¼ Schilling	Brown-light lilac
Michel#23/Scott#23	1 1/3 Schilling/1 Silbergroschen	Bright red-carminie
Michel#24/Scott#24 (1866)	2 Schilling	Gray-Ultramarine
Michel#25/Scott#25	4 Schilling/ e Silbergroschen	Brown-ocre

Forgeries can happen, especially for the type to 1 ¼ Schilling lithographed Holstein of 1864 (Scott #16) and the one-half shilling green of 1865 from Holstein (Scott #19).