

Stockholms Stadspost

1887 – 1889

The exhibit will show background, activity, competition and postal monopoly concluded by an epilogue.

Until the 1850's it had not been worth while to deliver local post on a regular basis and due to this it had not even been regulated.

The increased amount of local post, especially in the large cities, made it now interesting to compete with the General Post.

Inspired by the successful Danish private local post in Copenhagen (Kjobenhavns bypost), the first Swedish well organised private local post started in Stockholm.



The local post published their taxes and rules in the Stockholm 1888 directory. Obviously it was not always followed!

Stockholms Stadspost distributed letters, postcards, printed matters and parcels, and reached very soon more than 2000 articles a day. The delivery area was smaller than that of the General Post's.

Most profitable was local letters at 4 öre compared with the General Post's 5 öre.

Of importance were deliveries of **open letters**, a service never used by the General Post. This was later used by other private local posts until 1947.



The only additional service was express/special delivery.

First day of operations: 6- DEC. 87
Last day 30 SEP. 89

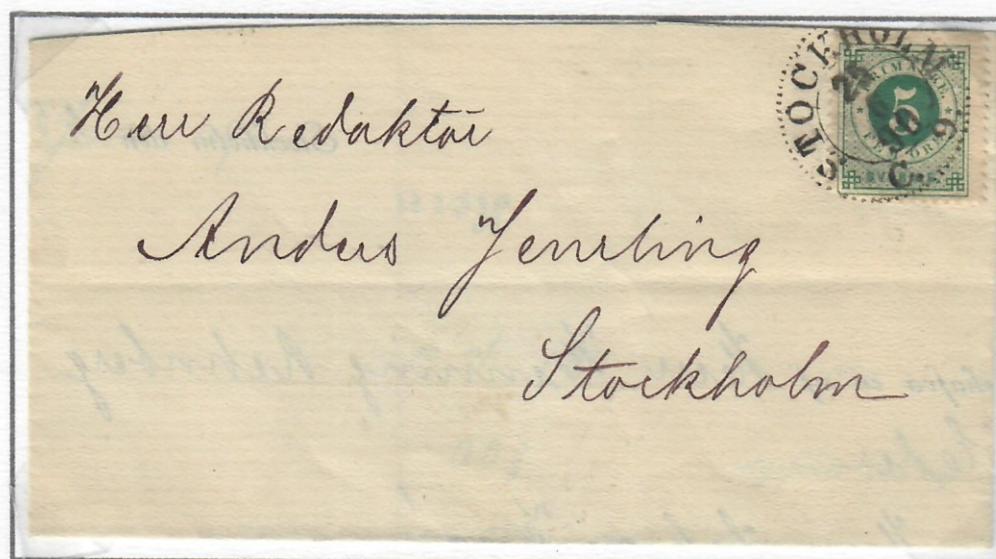
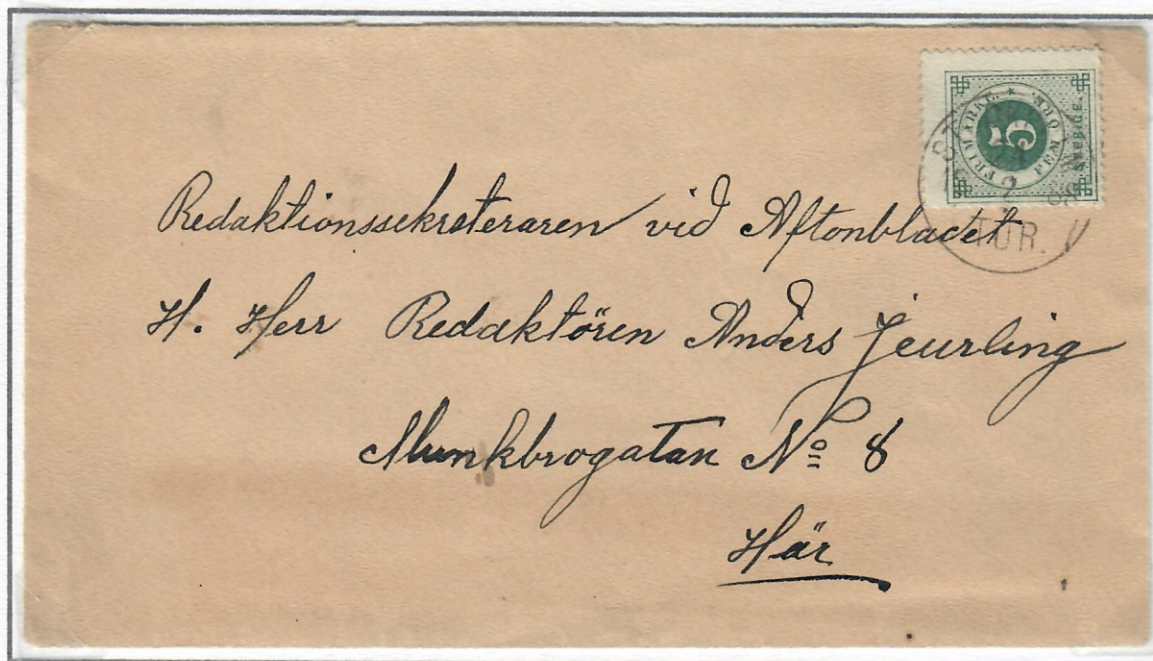
Philatelic publications of importance on Stockholms Stadspost:

Karl-Erik Stenberg: Aktiebolaget Stadsposten, Postryttaren 1967

Leif Bergman: Stockholms Stadspost, Facit Sverige 2026, pp 374 – 378

Anders Jeurling
Founder of the Ltd Co Stockholms stadspost

Anders Jeurling (1851 – 1906) was sub-editor of the daily Stockholm newspaper "Aftonbladet", 1885 – 1889. He was an editor of other newspapers before and after his time as an owner of a private local post.



A well known man.
Address not necessary.
Local postage General Post, 5 öre

A Danish example

Inspiration

Malléns gångpost in Stockholm (1838 – 1855) was inspired by *Kjøbenhavns Fodpost* (1806 – 1876). Jeurling had learnt from *Kjøbenhavns Bypost*

(1879 – 1888), and also turned to the same printer (Ferslew & Co.) for his first stamps. The influence is obvious in the first post cards issue.

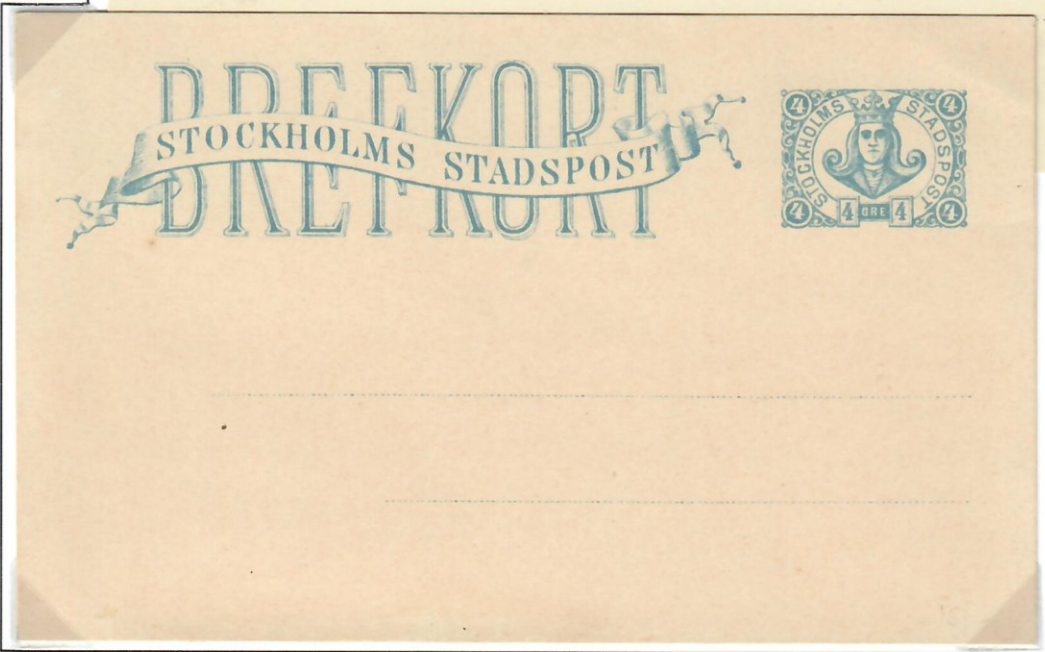


Kbh



8 Dec. 1887
The first stamps and cards were by mistake printed with Danish "Ø" in "ÖRE".

(Note also the Copenhagen card with "Ö").



6 Dec. 1887

The start

The start, 6th Dec, was very successful with about 2000 letters a day within a week – twice as expected. Also positively mentioned in the newspapers (*Birger Jarls Stad* 13th Dec, and other).



Postage stamps

Stamps were ordered from the wellknown printer Ferslew & Co, Copenhagen, that had printed stamps for the Danish GPO and private local posts (byposts).

Issue December 6, 1887



The first delivery was printed with the Danish Ø in ÖRE and was replaced and saw a minor use.



1888 – 1889, additional stamps were printed by Centraltryckeriet in Stockholm

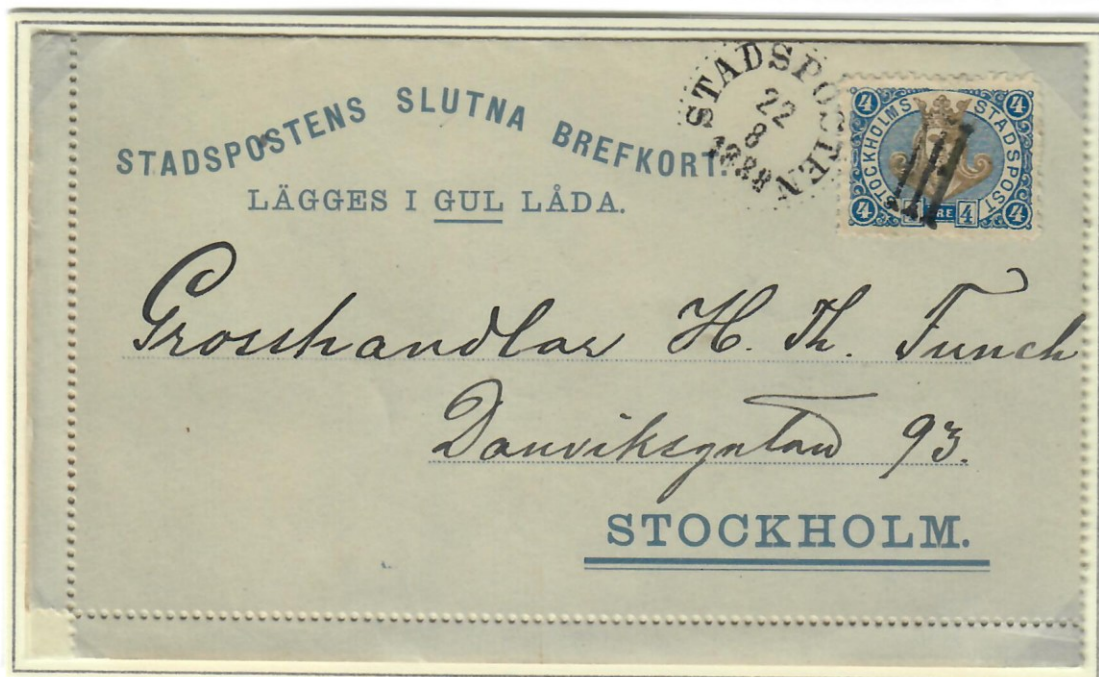


Taxes/rates

The taxes were published in the Stockholm 1888 directory and you could also ask for a separate extract.



The front page of the booklet covers for the card letter (H5) also showed when the letter boxes were emptied and the letters distributed. The covers exist in blue or green (24.04.1888).



Most common and important was the letter rate 4 öre for a letter up to 125 gr. The General Post's taxes were 5 öre for 15 gr and 10 öre for 125 gr

Open letter

Stadsposten differs between open and sealed letters, but the General Post never did. This was of importance even for future private local posts

3 öre up to 300 g



An open letter posted in wrong letter box was charged 5 öre from the GPO, but Stadsposten regarded the letter as fully paid (3, not 4 öre).

See also page 27

Adress 5 öre

Back: 5 öre GP due stamp.



Printed matter

2 öre up to 125 g in quantities of at least 1000

The General Post did not have a special rate for local printed matters. Domestic rate was 4 öre up to 50 g.



In a proposed bill in the 1891 Parliament for lowering the rates, it was mentioned that Stockholms Stadspost rate had been 2 öre. The result ended in 2 öre and a new stamp, 1891-1919. (3 öre 1919-1920)
(Ref.: L Bergman, *Nordisk Filateli* 2022-5)



Express

Express +15 öre

The need for an epress delivery must have been very small as you had five deliveries each day anyhow. Express delivered imidiately and then the delivery numbers were not used.

The values printed were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 öre. When ordered, the taxes were obviously not decided yet as there was no need for a 5 öre stamp, so the only use for it was additional. A better choise would have been a 15 öre stamp.

The General Post's fee was +20 öre.



The addressee run Gumaelii Annonbyrå, an advertisement office.

Parcels

From the start Stadsposten took care of parcels only at the head office.

Soon you had 20 merchants acting as parcel agents scattered all over the town.

The agents were listed on the back of the booklet covers for letter cards, issued in blue or green.

An agreement with the railway made it possible to send railway parcels to the Central station for further transport.

(*Aftonbladet*, June 28, 1888 and *Stockholms Nyheter*, July 11, 1888)

Taxes	GPO taxes
1 kg 10 öre	½ kg 30 öre
3 kg 20 öre	1 kg 50 öre
5 kg 30 öre	1½ kg 90 öre
	2 kg 120 öre

The use of a 10 öre stamp for parcel transport is not known or documented.



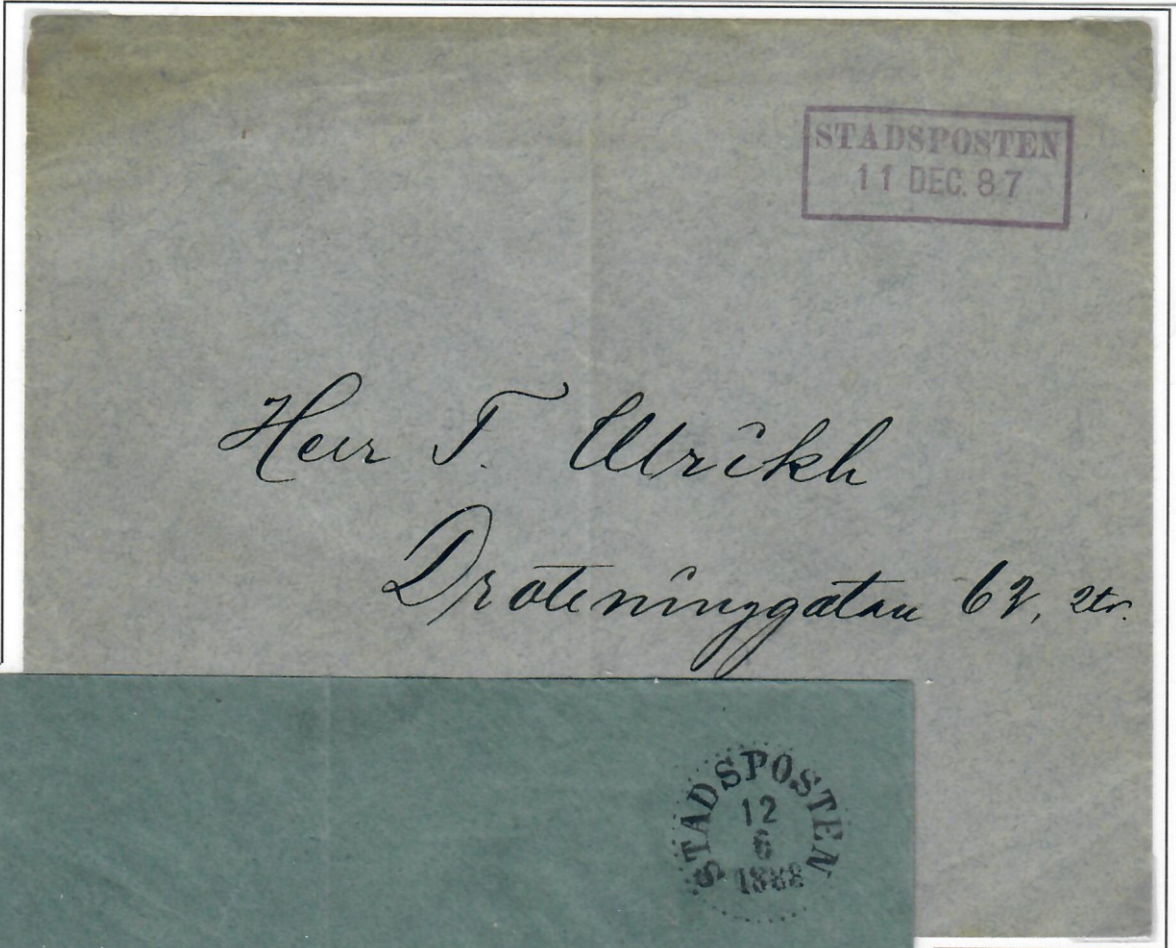
Uppgift å Stadspostens paketstationer.

Klara v. kyrkog.	3 A.	<i>Stadspostens Hufvudk.</i>
Arsenalgatan	1 A.	<i>Lagerstedt & Johanson.</i>
Jakobsgatan	14	<i>J. Alfr. Carlzon.</i>
Hamngatan	30	<i>O. Olsson.</i>
Drottninggatan	75	<i>O. Feychting.</i>
Regeringsgatan	45	<i>Tidningskontoret.</i>
d:o	77	<i>Lorentz' filial.</i>
Hötorget	6	<i>Otto Pettersson.</i>
Tegnérgatan	16	<i>E. Grönvall.</i>
Observatorieg.	12	<i>Moberg & C:o.</i>
Nybrogatan	21	<i>H. Prien.</i>
Storgatan	25	<i>C. L. Carlström.</i>
Karlavägen	18	<i>J. A. Flemming.</i>
Engelbrektsg.	39	<i>Arv. Flodin.</i>
Stora Nygatan	8	<i>H. Löfberg & C:o.</i>
Järntorgsgatan	63	<i>Hultström & Lindholm.</i>
Hornsgatan	37	<i>E. W. Spolander.</i>
>	14	<i>O. S. Lindqvist.</i>
Götgatan	46	<i>John Tibblin.</i>
Handverkareg.	21	<i>L. Flory & C:o.</i>

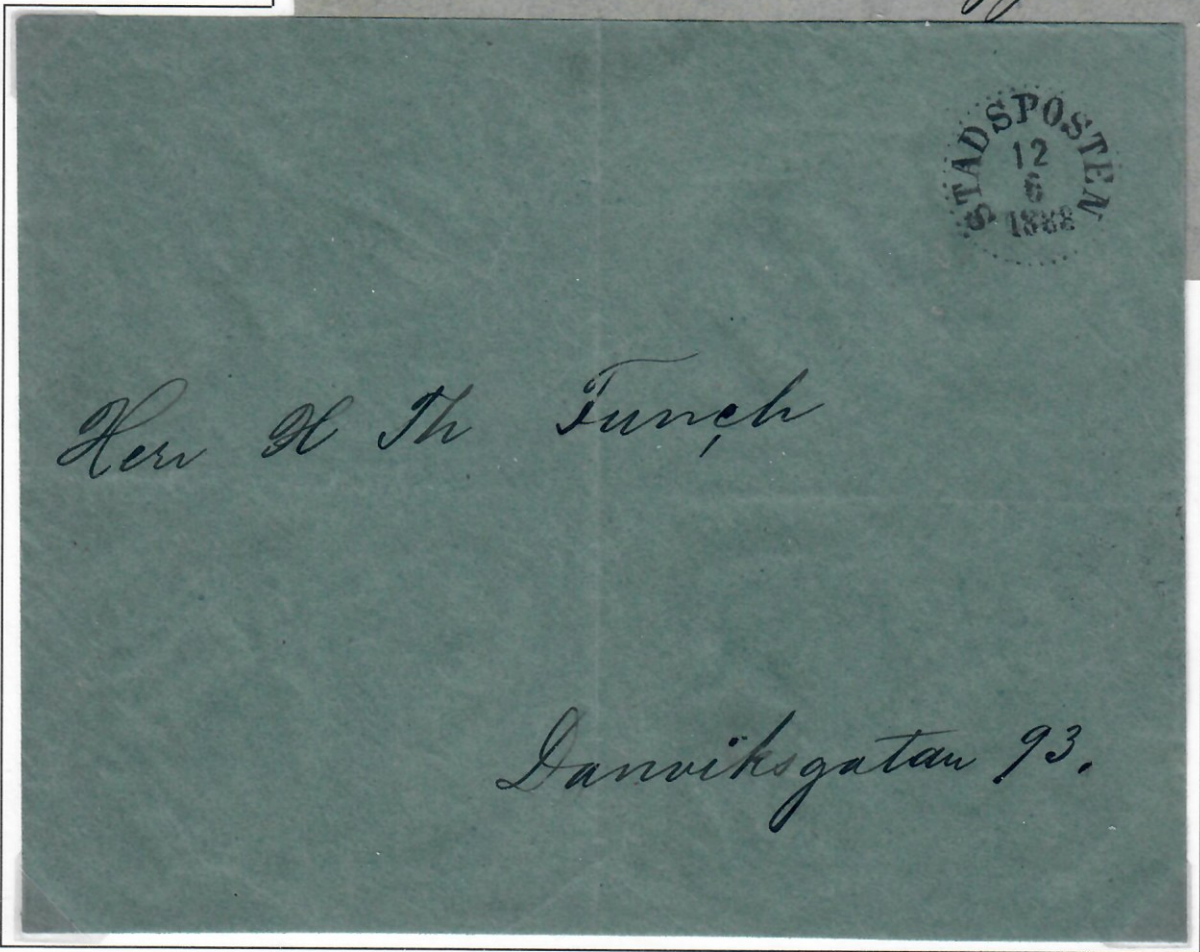
 **Paketbefordran inom Stockholm**
ombesörjes **billigast** och **beqvämast**
af **Stadsposten** genom dess **20**
paketstationer, spridda i hela sta-
den. Taxa: Högst 1 kilogram **10** öre,
3 kg 20 öre, **5 kg 30** öre. *All paket-*
befordran sker medels qvitto. [2622]

Bulk

It was not necessary to use postage stamps



RR



RR

Pre-franked addressed envelopes

Card letters with preprinted address issued by the local post exist for "Aftonbladet" and "Nürnbergers Bayerska Bryggeri" (Facit H7 and H8).

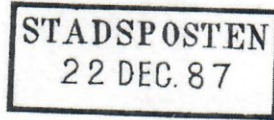
Two private business envelopes for reply are known. Byggnadskontor's envelopes with sections I, II, III or IV.

See also
page 20

Note the information to post it in a yellow box.



Stamp impression - rubber



The primary cancel (in purple).
Replaced by two steel-stamps (introduced 27 DEC).

6- DEC. 87 to 10 JAN. 88

Later probably only philatelic use



2- JAN. 88



5- JAN. 88



10 JAN. 88

Stamp impression - rubber

STADSPOSTEN
22 DEC. 87

Later use than 10 JAN 88 exists,
but is in most cases obvious philatelic.



14 MAR. 88



27 AUG. 88




10 DEC. 88



26 MAR. 88

Danish Ø in ÖRE

<p>HYLIN & Co. Tvål & Parfymierier 16 Vesterlång- gatan 16.</p>	<p>Aktiebolaget Skånska Cementgjuteriet <i>Skandinaviens största Fabrik för Cementarbeten.</i> 90 Stora Badstugatan 90.</p>	<p>HYLIN & Co. Tvål & Parfymierier 8 Regerings- gatan 8.</p>
<p>ÖHRWALLS BLANKSVÄRTA, för sin utmärakta beskaffenhet allmänt erkänd för »den bästa», försäljes hos de flesta Hrr handlande. Öhrwalls Tekn. Fabrik, 15 Artillerigatan 15.</p>	<p>2.</p>  <p>Pris 3 öre.</p>	<p>A. H. LÖFGRENS Möbelhandel. Stort lager af MÖBLER. 5 & 10 Oxtorgsgatan 5 & 10. 14 B Nybrogatan 14 B. Allm. telefon 70 20.</p>
<p>HYLIN & Co. en gros Såpa, Tvål m. m. 63 B Slussplan</p>	<p>SVERIGES SJUK-ASSURANCE 9 Malmskilnadsgatan 9.</p>	<p>HYLIN & Co. en gros Såpa, Tvål m. m. 63 B Slussplan</p>

5 SEP. 89

See also
Page 32

Stamp impression - rubber

Three rubber stamps were in use, two of them without a frame.
The one with "STADSPOSTEN" in 33 mm was changed
several times, obviously with no satisfaction.
(Shown here on two pages and maximum days in use)

9 DEC. 87 to 2- JAN. 88

STADSPOSTEN

9 DEC 87
STOCKHOLM.

9 – 13 DEC. 87
Blue, 5 days



STADSPOSTEN

14 DEC. 87

14 DEC. 87
Blue, 1 day
Also 2- JAN. 88



STADSPOSTEN

Stockholm.

15 – 16 DEC. 87?
Purple, 2 days



STADSPOSTEN

21 DEC. 87
Stockholm.

17 DEC. 87 – 1 JAN. 88
Purple or blue, 16 days



17 DEC. 87



Stamp impression - rubber

"STADSPOSTEN" in 33 mm
(Continued from the previous page)

STADSPOSTEN
2 - JAN 88

2- JAN. 88
Blue, 1/2 day
Also 14 DEC. 87



STADSPOSTEN
2 - JAN 88
STOCKHOLMS

2- JAN. 88
Blue, 1/2 day



RR

"STADSPOSTEN" in 36 mm

Known a few days in purple in FEB, MAR, APR and MAJ

STADSPOSTEN
14 MAR. 88
STOCKHOLM.



Stamp impression - steel

Steel stamps are used from 27th Dec. 1887



Primary date-stamps. Replaced the framed rubberstamp. From May 1888 together with delivery cancels (I-V). The two almost identical stamps differ slightly in the letter "O". Engraved by Anton Salmson, who also engraved similar stamps to the General Post. The two steel stamps are saved today.



It was possible to order your company name printed in the head in the head of "slutet brefkort" in stead of "Stockholms Stadspost".

Stamp impression - steel

Delivery rounds

The last week in May 1888 Stadsposten introduced separate markings for the five different delivery rounds, Two of each stamp in steel numbered I, II, III, IV and V (very difficult to examine) were used to cancel the postage stamps and the date stamp was placed beside.

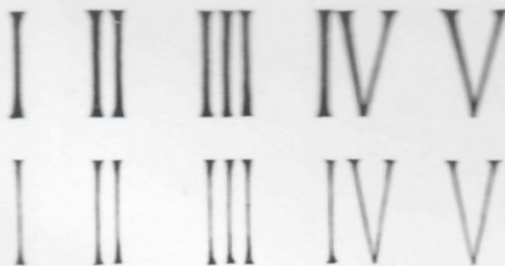
Postman's cap badge



Timetable

Emptying boxes Delivery

Stadspostens brefåldor		Brefven utsändas	
Skannas			
kl. 6 f. m.		kl. 8 f. m.	
> 9 >		> 10.30 >	
> 12 midd.		> 1.30 e. m.	
> 3 e. m.		> 4.30 >	
> 6 >		> 7.30 >	

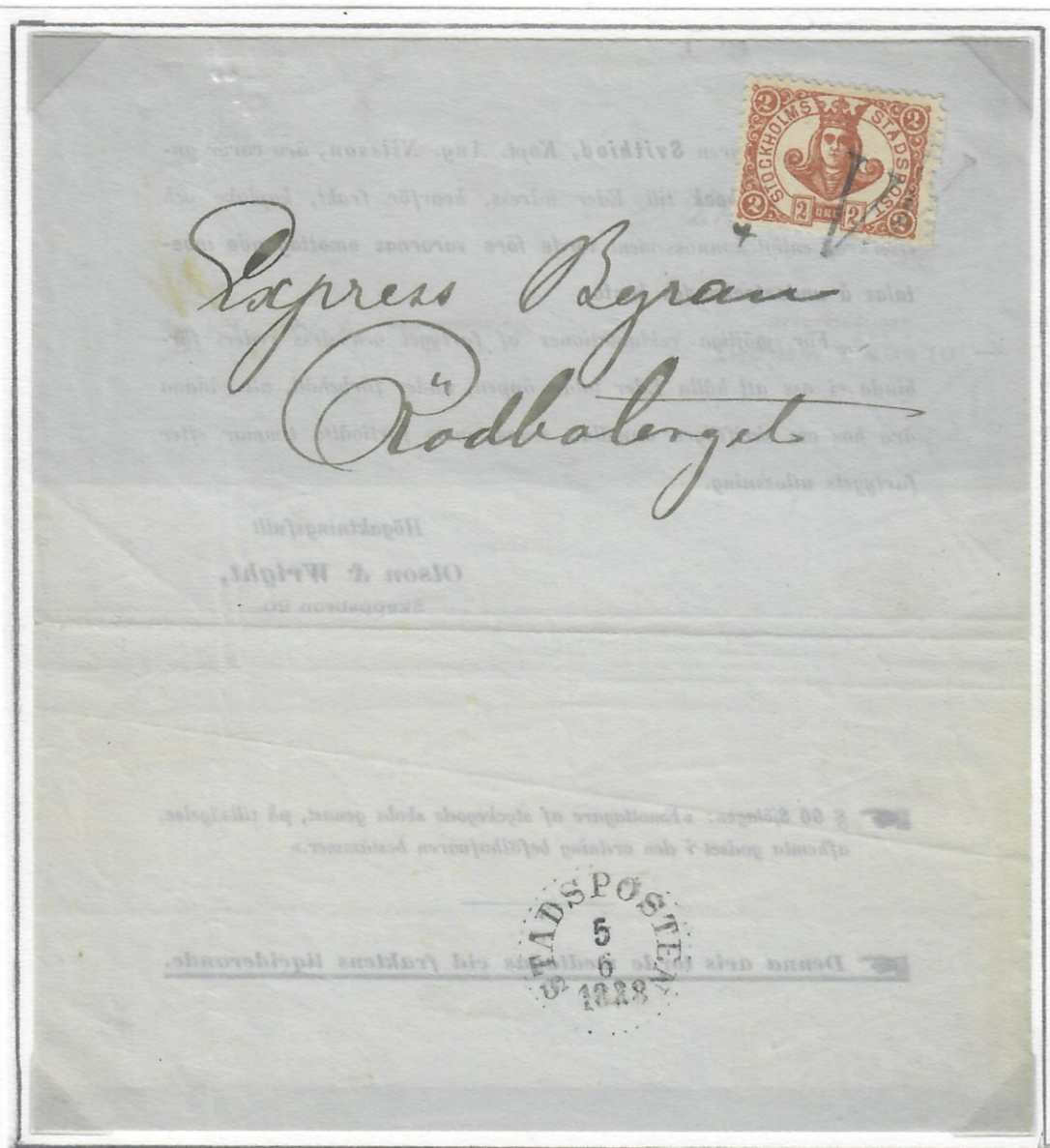


Stamp impression - steel

Changed use of the date stamp



The stamps I, II, III, IV and V were used to cancel the postage stamps and hence the date stamps were placed on the back for a short time at the end of May and first week of June and later on the address side.



2 öre for printed matter
in quantities of at least 1000
not exceeding 125 g.

The General Post only had a
tax for local printed matter
1891 – 1920
(L Bergman, *Nord Fil* 2022-5)



Yellow letter-boxes

The local post used yellow ("gul") boxes as in Copenhagen. More than 100 boxes were sold to the General Post when Stadsposten closed down. The GP changed to yellow 1912 when Ragnar Östberg's letter-box was introduced.



The letter-cards (slutet brefkort) were all marked with what kind of box to use.

See also
page 12



The General Post painted the boxes they bought in black.

Postmuseum

Undeliverable/Obeställbart

The only stamp impression except for postage due (Lösen) is "Obeställbart.",
Known in two samples from December 1887.
Later in manuscript.

This kind should not exist in collectors' hands at all.
In the regulations published by the local post it was stated that
undeliverable post should be returned to sender or destroyed.
In the 1970's a finding of not destroyed sendings was done.



Postman's note:
"not here
according to concierge"



Obestb
Wrong letter box
Postage due

Postage due

Stadsposten had to pay postage due for any post mislaid in the General Post's boxes and must then ask the addressee for the fee.

The fee for unfranked local letters was 11 öre (5 + advise 6 öre), but as

Stadsposten always fetched the letters and paid the dues as agreed, the total fee was not necessary. For the opposite situation with wrong mail into Stadsposten's letter-boxes, Stadsposten must hand it over to the General Post immediately and free.

Lösen öre
som Stadsposten för
mottagarens räkning
betalt till K. Postver-
ket.

Rubber stamp in black or purple

Dec. 1887 – Jan. 1888

4 known



Back:

5 öre GP due stamp

31/1/1888 STOCKHOLM /C11

Postage due

Lönn 5 öre

Manuscript mostly in black
Feb. 1888 – Dec. 1888

Envelope issued by Stadsposten
General Post, datestamp to the left
Stadspost, II mark for delivery trip
Not necessary to date mark again
Back: 5 öre GP due stamp

Postcard issued by Stadsposten
General Post datestamp to the left
Back: 5 öre General Post due stamp

Notes for missing delivery:
*Obest/Finns ej efter adress/
värden tillfrågad/W-n*



<p>HYLIN & Co. Tvål & Parfymier 16 Vesterlång- gatan 16.</p>	<p>Aktiebolaget Skånska Cementgjuteriet Skandinaviens största Fabrik för Cementarbeten. 90 Stora Bastugatan 90.</p>	<p>HYLIN & Co. Tvål & Parfymier 8 Regerings- gatan 8.</p>
<p>ÖHRWALLS BLANKVÄRTA, för sin utmärkte beskaffenhet allmänt erkänd för "den bästa", försäljes hos de flesta Herr handlande. Öhrwalls Tekn. Fabrik, 15 Artillerigatan 15.</p>	<p><i>Lönn 5 öre</i> <i>Kusk Ren</i> <i>Finns ej efter adress värden tillfrågad</i> <i>Heer Johan Gustafsson</i> <i>Döbbersgatan 64, 2 tr.</i> <i>Haristades</i></p>	<p>A. H. LÖFGRENS Möbelhandel. Stort lager af MÖBLER. 5 & 10 Oxborgsgatan 5 & 10. 14 B Nybrogatan 14 B. Allm. telefon 70 20.</p>
<p>HYLIN & Co. en gros Såpa, Tvål m. m. 63 B Slussplan</p>	<p>SVERIGES SJUK-ASSURANCE 9 Malmskilnadsgatan 9.</p>	<p>HYLIN & Co. en gros Såpa, Tvål m. m. 63 B Slussplan</p>

Postage due

Lösen 5 öre.

Rubber stamp in purple
Jan. 1889 – July 1889



1. The letter-card has been posted in a letter-box that belongs to the General Post, then marked with the last delivery of the day (6 TUR) and asked for 5 öre due.
2. The local post fetched the card, marked it with "Lösen 5 öre" and "V" for delivery. Date stamp is not necessary as it is still the same day. The addressee does not want to pay the due.

Inspiration

Stockholms Stadspost's succes inspired the start of two local posts in Gothenburg.
Contrary to Stockholm they never managed to reduce the due for letters posted in a GPO letter box.
Göteborgs Stadspost 1888 – 1889

In the General Post box



Due stamps on the back.

RR

The GPO stamped it Lbr 11/7 1888 and asked the addressee to pay 11 öre (= 6 öre advise + 5 öre missing postage).

Contrary to Stockholm where Stadsposten had to pay the missing 5 öre.

The other local post in Gothenburg was
Göteborgs Privata Lokalpost, 1888 – 1898.
It continued some activity even after the new monopoly rules 1889



Postage due

Delivery twice



STADSPOSTEN 14/2/1889 and II or III

The postman has probably left the letter to a concierge who noted *okändt*/unknown and posted it again for return.

Unfortunately in the wrong letterbox – General Post's.

The General Post office marks it **STOCKHOLM 15/2/89 1.TUR.** and added postage due for Stadsposten to pay.

Stadsposten marks it **Lösen 5 öre.** and a new delivery **II or III**, and establishes it to be *Obest* – undeliverable.

The GP office sometimes marked the due stamps with **STOCKHOLM C** and a number, in this case **11**. You rarely find them otherwise.



Postage due

Underpaid Stadsposten mail were only charged the missing postage.
These are extremely rare



A sealed letter with postage due from General Post + Stadsposten

1. The letter have been posted in General Post's box – wrong letter-box
2. The General Post marks the front with the date 16/6 3 TUR and on the back a 5 öre postage due stamp cancelled the same day with STOCKHOLM C2, that Stadsposten must pay.
3. Stadsposten will also have 1 öre as the correct postage should have been 4 and not 3 öre. Total due $5 + 1 =$ "Lösen 6 öre".
4. Stadsposten cancel the stamp with the delivery number III. A new datestamp is not necessary.
5. The addressee had left Stockholm and the letter could not be delivered. Such letters should be destroyed according the local posts own published rules.

See also
page 7

RR

Postage due

Outside the local area



Ex.: Beckeman

Stadsposten received the letter card (slutet brefkort) 30.3.1889 and tried to deliver it the last daily trip V.

As it was outside the Stockholm local area it was handed over to the General Post office.

It was transported next day to the Albano subpostoffice that charged the addressee 16 öre (2x5 + advise 6 öre). Domestic rate was 10 öre.

1888.

SVENSK FÖRFATTNINGS-SAMLING.

N^o 80.

(Uppläses från predikstolen.)

KONGL. MAJ:TS NÄDIGA KUNGÖRELSE,

beträffande postverkets rätt i fråga om befordran af bref och brevkort, äfvensom angående postförsändning å jernvägar, med ångfartyg och med diligenser;

gifven Stockholms slott den 21 December 1888.

Vi OSCAR, med Guds nåde, Sveriges, Norges, Götes och Vendes Konung, göre veterligt: att sedan Riksdagen i underdånig skrifvelse den 12 Maj innevarande år gjort framställning om beredande af skydd åt statens postverk mot intrång i afseende å befordran af slutna bref samt af brevkort, hafve Vi, efter Vår Generalpoststyrelses hörande, funnit godt rörande detta ämne äfvensom angående postförsändning å jernvägar, med ångfartyg och med diligenser i nåder stadga som följer:

§ 1.

Mom. 1. Statens postverk eger uteslutande rätt att mot afgift besörja regelbunden befordran af förseglade eller eljest tillslutna bref äfvensom af brevkort *såväl* emellan in- och utrikes samt emellan inrikes orter *som ock* å de särskilda inrikes orter, der postverket anordnat lokalbrefbefordran.

Mom. 2. Vill någon emellan inrikes orter, hvilka icke genom postverkets försorg stå i postförbindelse med hvarandra, för enskild räkning anordna befordran af bref eller brevkort, hvarom i mom. 1 sägs, söke tillstånd dertill hos Generalpoststyrelsen. Sådant tillstånd må beviljas

The new rules made it impossible for the private local posts to deliver sealed letters and postcards.

Open letters and printed matters was still allowed.

The changes in the society in the 1920s made it profitable to deliver post again.

Epilogue

The same day the new postal monopoly rules were enforced, the limited company, Ab Stockholms Stadspost ceased to operate. Deliveries of sealed letters were not allowed any more.

However a new owner took over with changed services, no letter boxes and no postage stamps or markings



Postage stamp from Stadsposten cancelled by General Post office on the new monopoly day

Firma Stockholms Stadspost, Maria Johansson, 1889 – 1890

Firma Stockholms Stadspost, Nilsson & Åhrman, 1890 – 1892

Stockholms Stadspost

Telefon 68 88

rekommenderar sig härmed till utförande af distributioner af alla slags **korsband, cirkulär, paket och tidningar.**

Obs.! *Samma arbetssätt och samma bud som i Aktiebolaget Stadsposten.*

3 A Klara Vestra Kyrkogata 3 A,
ingång från Karduanmakaregatan,
(Aktiebolaget Stadspostens gamla lokal).

Taxa å omstående sida!

RR

Telefon
68 88.

Stockholms Stadspost.

Telefon
68 88.

Taxa.

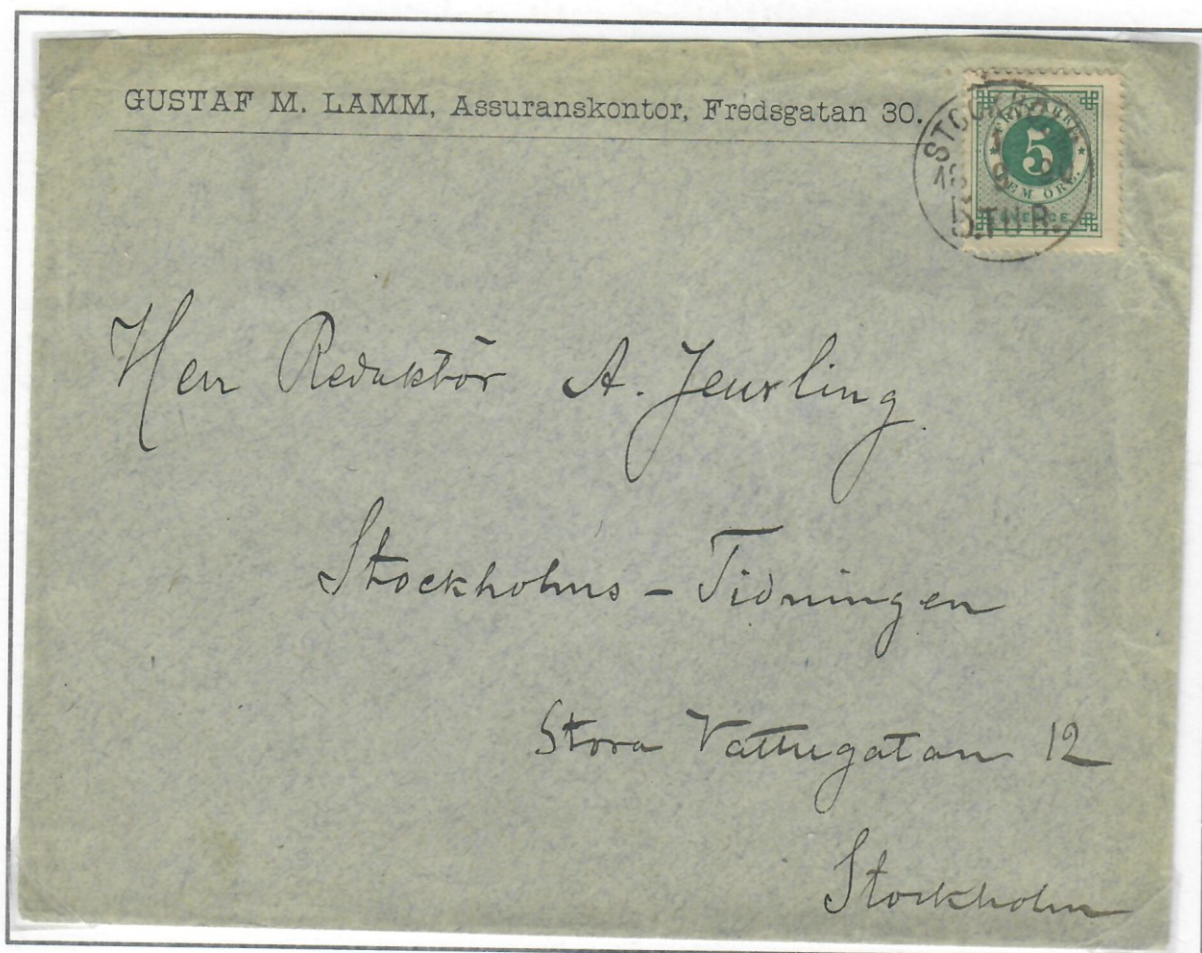
Korsband (<i>trycksaker</i>) enskilda försändelser 3 öre.	Adresskrifning å cirkulär verkställes mot ytterst billigt arvode.
Cirkulär i partier, med följande rabatt:	Tidningar, cirkulär, adresskort m. m., utan adress 1 öre.
öfver 100— 300 st. 10 %	Tidningar med adress efter särskild öfverenskommelse.
» 300— 500 » 15 %	Paket pr kilo 10 öre.
» 500— 800 » 20 %	
» 800— 1,000 » 25 %	
1,000 eller derutöfver 33 1/2 %	

Obs.! *Inkasseringar af års- eller tillfälliga afgifter till sällskap och föreningar verkställas billigt.*

Copy

Anders Jeurling
Founder of the Ltd Co Stockholms stadspost

In November 1889 Anders Jeurling together with Christian Gernandt started the liberal morning newspaper *Stockholmstidningen* (1889-1966, 1981-1984, 1993-2017).




Philatelic interest

7:e årg.
1893.



N:o 3
24 Mars.

Tidning 

för

Frimärksamlar

Utgifven af F. W. ANDRÉEN, Stockholm.

F. W. Andréen was one of the founders of the postage stamp collectors' club "Frimärksamlare-Föreningen i Stockholm", 1886.

He was also an employee at Centraltryckeriet where Stadsposten's stamps were printed in 1888 - 1889.

First day

Frimärksaml

Up



I

bör köpa an



Licht

Frimärksamlare-Föreningen i Stockholm.



Herr F. W. Andréen.

Centraltryckeriet.

Lär.