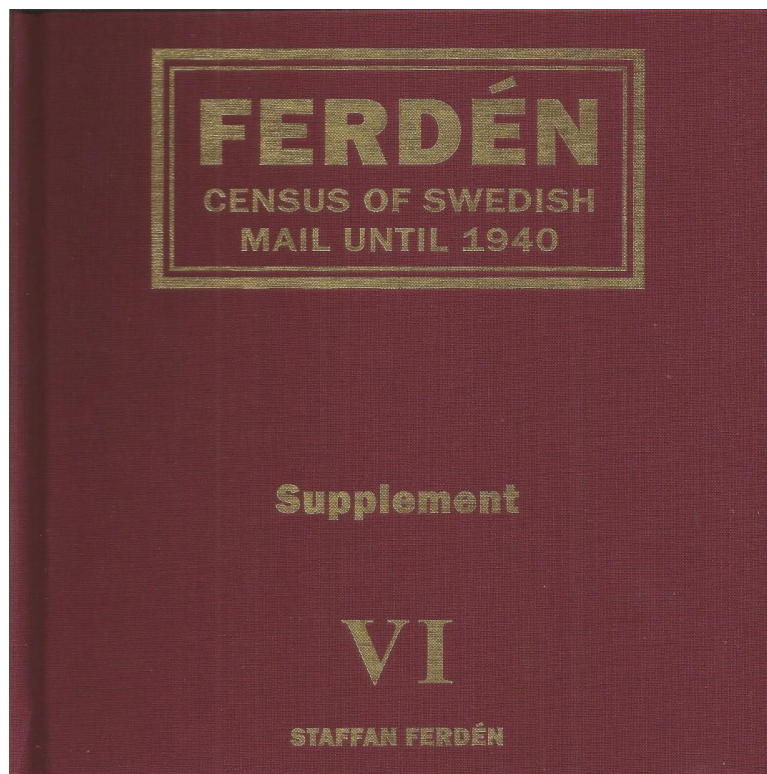


FERDÉN Census of Swedish mail until 1940 - Supplement.

Henk P. Burgman



In 2019 heb ik Staffan Ferdén's magistrale publicatie in het Noorderlicht besproken (HNL 220 en ook nu nog na leesbaar op de website).

Nadien heeft Staffan niet stil gezeten, in 2020 kwam een zo genoemde "Handout" in omloop en nu is er een deel VI "Supplement" gepubliceerd. Vergist u zich niet, het is geen dun aanvullend boekje geworden.

Dit "Supplement" beslaat ruim 360 pagina's in hetzelfde formaat en in een hard kartonnen cassette. De eerste zes hoofdstukken geven aanvullingen op eerder gepubliceerde delen.

Dan volgt een hoofdstuk met betrekking tot de portheffingen op niet, of onvoldoende, gefrankeerde poststukken uit het buitenland.

Introduction

Scope

The aim for this work, together with the previously issued Volumes, are to show an overall picture of different types of mail and postal services that were available in Sweden up to 1940, as well as their rates and fees and rarity.

The first Swedish postal stationery was issued on 1/1 1872, which has been used as a starting point of this Supplement. For stamps, the new design Circle type issued on 1/7 1872 has been used as start instead. The listing ends in 1940 when the usage of the classic coil stamps issued up to 1936 had been phased out to the largest extent. Pre-philately and the earliest stamp issues will instead be dealt with in future volumes.

The page and chapter numbering continues from the previously published Volumes I–IV and H (Handout = V).

Dating

The normally used principle for dating is date/month year, e.g. 1/11 1911 which means 1 November 1911.

Formatting used for the presentation of recorded mail

postcards, printed matter, parcels, money orders, and other services.

Some postal forms and documents, such as return receipts, certified copies of content, address changes or withdrawals, etc., listed in Chapter 35, also contains such mail sent to/from abroad. This because such items in many cases lack the information regarding the country when sold at auctions.

Destinations

Political status has been used for sub-division of destinations, regardless of whether the areas were ever stamp issuing entities or not. All different sovereign states, colonies, protectorates and other territories and areas, for the period 1872–1940, are described with specified information of time periods and with references to previous (preceding) and following (succeeding) areas, in the previous published Volumes II–III.

For any mail items which have been sent during a time period when several sub-entities have existed, the item must be assigned to the earliest one, when the item was sent from Sweden. By using this principle a postal item can never be listed under more than one sub-entity.

Type of mail	Period	Data	Figure / Reference
CATEGORY OF MAIL / DESTINATION			
012-S			
-05	Registered letter	Officials, perf. 13	25/6 1908 Stockholm (Tj19)
-01	Registered letter	Gustaf V	5/2 1913 Hålsingborg (82+kB10) Pr2021 (private collection)

Category of mail

Mail items are listed according to the following order: Local mail, domestic mail and foreign mail divided continent wise (Europe, Africa, America, Asia and Oceania), and by destination in alphabetical order. Mails are then sorted by category of mail; Letters,

This division should not be seen as complete, nor absolutely consistent in its treatment. Dubious data, as well as direct errors, is likely to occur, as different sources treat the scope of an occupation, the time of surrender, the signing of peace treaties, etc. for the same sequence of events differently. In some cases it has not been

Vervolgens toont Staffan een drietal verzamelingen poststukken. Hiervan is er een nooit geëxposeerd en de twee anderen die wel geëxposeerd zijn behaalden groot goud en goud in verschillende tentoonstellingen in 2023.

Het supplement sluit af met twee “Cross-references”, een met betrekking tot bestemmingen en een met betrekking tot onderwerpen, die in deze zes delen genoemd c.q. behandeld worden.

A substitute to postage due for some postal items was after-assessment which could be used for registered or insured letter mail, C.O.D. letters, postal money orders and parcels. For after-assessment the sending post office and the postmaster was charged the missing postage instead of the addressee / sender. Normally the exchange post office noticed the wrongly postage and sent a P.S.-card with the call to send it back with cancelled stamps on it, corresponding to the lack of franking. No extra fees had to be paid, but it could be costly anyhow. The meaning of the procedure was not only to collect postage, but also to alert the weaknesses to the particular post office that they had read the rate tables wrongly. Special after-assessment cards, from 1905, was introduced 1894.

Insured letter to Germany 1909



Letter weighing 50 grams and insured for 12.500 francs = 9000 kr, sent from Leksberg 18/9 1909 to Leipzig, Germany (20/9), via Trelleborg-Sassnitz (19/9).

The after-assessment was made by the exchange post office, Trelleborg-Sässnitz. Leksberg had wrongly calculated the insurance fee after Swedish domestic rate.

Notation: "2 kr 72 öre eftertax" + sign (see copied detail of front above)

Value (Wärde) cancellation instead of label. The insurance label, form no 26, was introduced October 1, 1907. The sending to the post offices took place after which managed to print the labels.

Insured letters abroad should be notified with weight in grams and value in francs and centimes.

Weight postage 40-60 grams	(1/10 1907—31/1 1921)	40 c
Registration fee	(1/7 1905—30/6 1920)	15 c
Insurance fee 11 öre/300 francs = 216 kr	(1/10 1907—30/6 1920)	462 ö
Total fee	(1/10 1907—30/6 1920)	517 ö
Postal item franked with domestic postage		245 ö
Missing postage		272 ö

8-1:4 IMPORTANT SHIP MAIL ROUTES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

General: French shipping lines dominated the sea transportations in the Mediterranean Sea. Much of the traffic operated in connection with Greece and Turkey, but also Algeria and Tunisia in northern Africa.

In addition, Alexandria in Egypt was a very lively port, largely a direct consequence of its location with the Suez Canal which connected the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. *Mail sent in transit via Egypt is dealt with in the next main chapter.*



† Type: bK3C, sent by *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (CGT)* ("French Line") (French) steamer from Marseille to Algiers. **Cancellations:** UPSALA 1/2 1880, PEKP № 2 2/2 1880, PARIS 5/2 1880 and ALGER-MUSTAPHA 9/2 1880.

† Type: bK4, sent by *Compagnie de Navigation Arménienne et Marocaine* (French) steamer from Marseille 12/4 16.00 to Gibraltar 16/8 1892. Forwarded to Genoa, Italy.

EARLIEST RECORDED
pc to Gibraltar
(1840-1841)

Zoals alle eerder delen is ook dit deel in een kleine oplaat uitgebracht en alleen ter beschikking gesteld aan hen die zich vooraf ingeschreven hadden en die de eerdere delen aangekocht hadden.

De Bondsbibliotheek (KNBF) heeft alle zes de delen op de plank staan, dus geïnteresseerde verzamelaars kunnen deze schat aan informatie aldaar inzien en tot zich nemen.

Een uitgebreide bibliografie met interessante en ter zake zijnde literatuur is het sluitstuk van dit "Supplement". Alle bladzijden zijn doorlopend genummerd, dit deel heeft 368 bladzijden.

Alle delen samen bevatten 2320 pagina's volgepakt met kennis over de Zweedse postale geschiedenis, geïllustreerd met duizenden afbeeldingen van poststukken en met veel verhelderende tabellen.

3. Reply-paid postal card 15+15 öre – bKd4
Earliest recorded issue: 11 July 1881

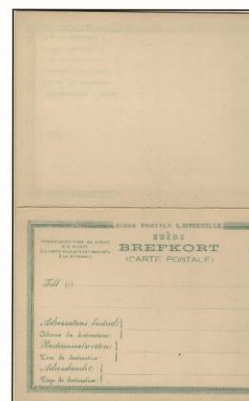
Shade: (a.) Dull bluish green
Issue: 1 April 1883 (10,760 copies)

3:1 Print 1 (1883)

General characteristics for issue 1: Prickly frame and with shaded nothern in the indigian.

→ **bKd4a**. 15+15 ore dull bluish green, sent to Colombia in 1885.
Sent by HAPAG from *Huara* 29/12, via St. Thomas, La
Guayra, Puerto Cabello and Colón, to Savannah 11/1 1885

ONLY RECORDED overseas rate reply postcard sent to Colombia



→ **bKd4a**. Dull bluish green, originating card 15 öre with listed variety 'Damaged E in SUEDE'. Sent to Mexico in 18

Sent by Compagnie Générale Transatlantique Ville de S



← bKd4a v3. 15+15 ore green, unused. Originating the variety 'FORT' instead

Both issues of Swedish overseas reply-paid postcards have the design whereby the reply card is folded behind the originating card along the long, top edge.



Deel VI - Supplement.

Introductie. Pagina 1965.

Hoofdstuk 35. Binnenlandse post. Pagina 1973.

Hoofdstuk 36. Europa. Pagina 2011.

Hoofdstuk 37. Afrika. Pagina 2041.

Hoofdstuk 38. Amerika. Pagina 2055.

Hoofdstuk 39. Azië. Pagina 2073.

Hoofdstuk 40. Oceanië. Pagina 2085.

Hoofdstuk 41. Portokosten vanuit het buitenland. Pagina 2091.

Hoofdstuk 42. Zweedse postgeschiedenis 1881-1921. Pagina 2095, (Geselecteerde pagina's uit een
Vroege versie van een verzameling - nooit tentoongesteld)

Hoofdstuk 43. "Carte Postale" - Het ansichtkaartfenomeen, in Zweden en naar buitenlandse
bestemmingen, 1871-1921. Pagina 2169, (Volledige acht frames tentoonstelling -
herziene en definitieve versie)

Hoofdstuk 44. Zweedse overzeese tarief postpapieruitgaven 1879-1894. Pagina 2267,
(Eén frame-expositie)

Index 10. Kruisverwijzing Bestemmingen. Pagina 2282.

Index 11. Kruisverwijzing Onderwerpen. Pagina 2299 .

Bibliografie. Pagina 2317.

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