

## SWEDISH POSTAGE DUE 1892 - 1976

### THE PURPOSE

The purpose of the exhibit is to show how unpaid or insufficiently prepaid items were handled during the period 1892 - 1976.

### BACKGROUND.

On December 11 1891, new regulations were issued by the Swedish General Postal Board regarding the handling of these unpaid and insufficiently prepaid items. The new rules came into force on January 1 1892. This meant that the postage due stamps that were previously in use were withdrawn.

In conjunction with the new rules, a large number of Handstamps were introduced starting in Stockholm. These handstamps appear to have been acquired at local level. Smaller post offices lacking handstamps used handwritten notes instead.

Even after that Postage due labels were introduced in 1911, it was not uncommon that Handstamps and Written notes were used.

The notice fee of 6 öre, which was charged in addition to the missing postage on Domestic items from 13 July 1873, was removed on June 30 1899, hereafter the same rules were in place as for foreign post.

From July 1, 1899, double missing postage was also valid for Domestic items.

As of October 1 1907, the country of origin would no longer have to state the erroneous amount, but the postage due amount, which was normally double the amount missing.

According to a decision of the General Postal Board, it was decided that the system introduced in 1892 should be changed according to Circular 19 from June 2, 1911. It was decided that the following shall apply

Unpaid or Insufficiently prepaid domestic items shall from now on be provided with Postage due labels on which the postage due where noted with the imprint from a hand stamp, by hand in ink or as blueprint. This was changed during the timeperiod covered by this exhibit. Labels with fixed denominations were also produced to cover the most common postage due fees. The new rules came into force on July 1, 1911.

The reason why the exhibit ends in 1976 is because new rules were introduced then. Domestic and foreign items must have the same fee structure. The unpaid fees as well as the handling fee shall primarily be charged by post-taxation at the sender.

### QUALITY / SCARCITY

The objects are all of good quality and there are a number of very unusual objects selected to display unusual and interesting use in the exhibit. Some items are not previously documented.

Items of special interest are marked with a red frame.

### THE EXHIBIT PLAN

The exhibit is divided into 8 sections, every section start with the oldest first.

1. Notes on domestic mail. 1892 - 1911	2 - 7
2. Notes on incoming mail 1892 - 1911	8 - 13
3. Handstamps on domestic mail. 1892 - 1911	14 - 22
4. Handstamps on incoming mail. 1892 - 1911	23 - 34
5. Labels type 1-13 1911-1976	35
6. Labels on Domestic mail 1911 - 1976	36 - 45
7. Labels on incoming mail 1911 - 1976	46 - 63
8. Handstamps from Malmö 1911 - 192	64 - 67
9. Handstamps on mail sent abroad 1892 - 1976	68 - 80

### RATES

The postage is described for each item. or in tabels.

### REFERENCES

.Facit Postal X - Facit Förlag.

.Flygporton 1920 - 1992 - Karin Svahn.

.Kungliga Generalpoststyrelsens cirkulär.

.Svensk Lösen - Curt Haij.

.Lösenberäkning på brev från UPU-länder 1875 - 1996  
Sören Andersson, Posthistoriska Notiser 2005.

.Svenska lösenstämplar med centimesvalör 1897 - 1965  
Sören Andersson Posttryttaren 2002.

.Svensk Lösen 1636 - 1976, En utställning på  
Postmuseum 10 april - 24 May 1981.

.Lösenförsändelser. Ett postalt svåradministrerat område  
Åke Torkelstam Bältesspännaren 2002:2.

. Lösenförsändelser 1855 - 1911 inklusive lösenmärkta  
försändelser Bengt Lindeberg SSPD.

.Lösenetikett 5 öre, Leif Bergman, Bältesspännaren 2002"-2.

## SWEDISH POSTAGE DUE 1892 - 1976

SYNOPSIS page 1

### THE PURPOSE

The purpose of the exhibit is to show how unpaid or insufficiently prepaid items were handled during the period 1892 - 1976.

### QUALITY / SCARCITY

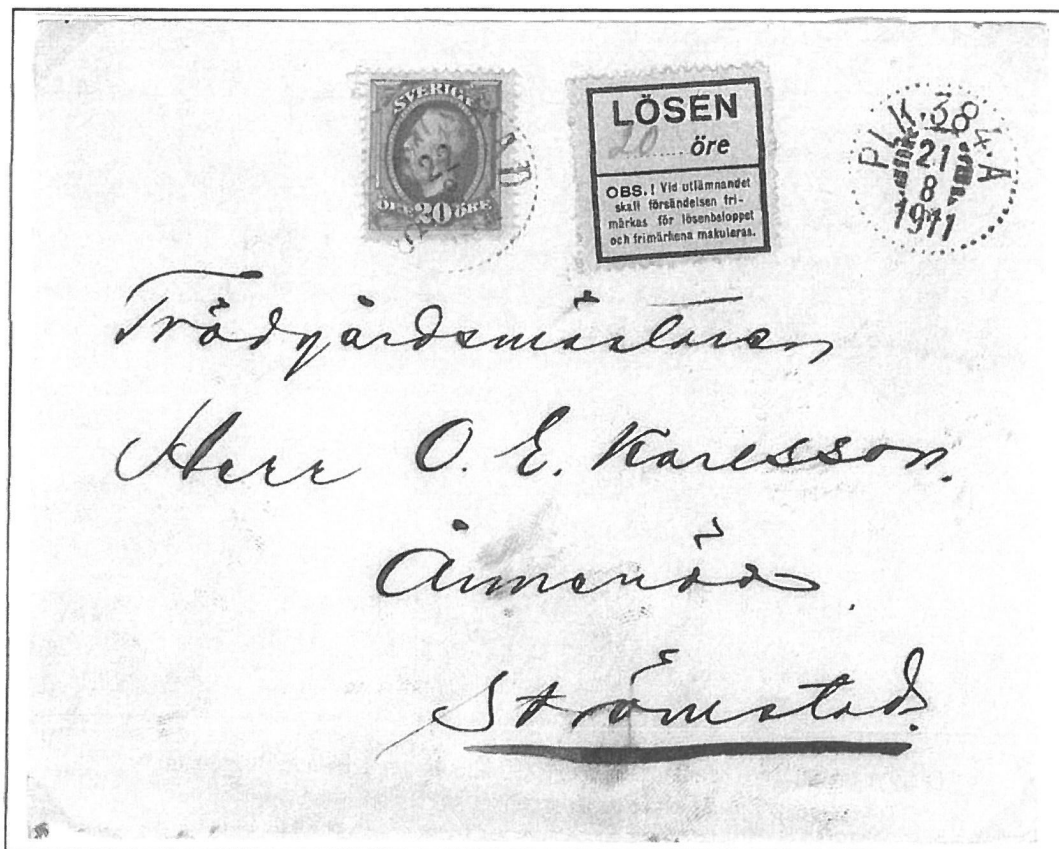
The objects are all of good quality and there are a number of **very unusual** items in the exhibit. **Some items are not previously documented**

Items of interest are marked with a red frame.

### THE EXHIBIT PLAN

The exhibit is divided into 9 different sections.

- |                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Notes on domestic mail.        | 2 - 7   |
| 2. Notes on incoming mail         | 8 - 13  |
| 3. Handstamps on domestic mail.   | 14 - 22 |
| 4. Handstamps on incoming mail.   | 23 - 34 |
| 5. Labels type 1-13               | 35      |
| 6. Labels on Domestic mail        | 36 - 45 |
| 7. Labels on incoming mail.       | 46 - 63 |
| 8. Handstamps from Malmö          | 64 - 67 |
| 9. Handstamps on mail sent abroad | 68- 80  |

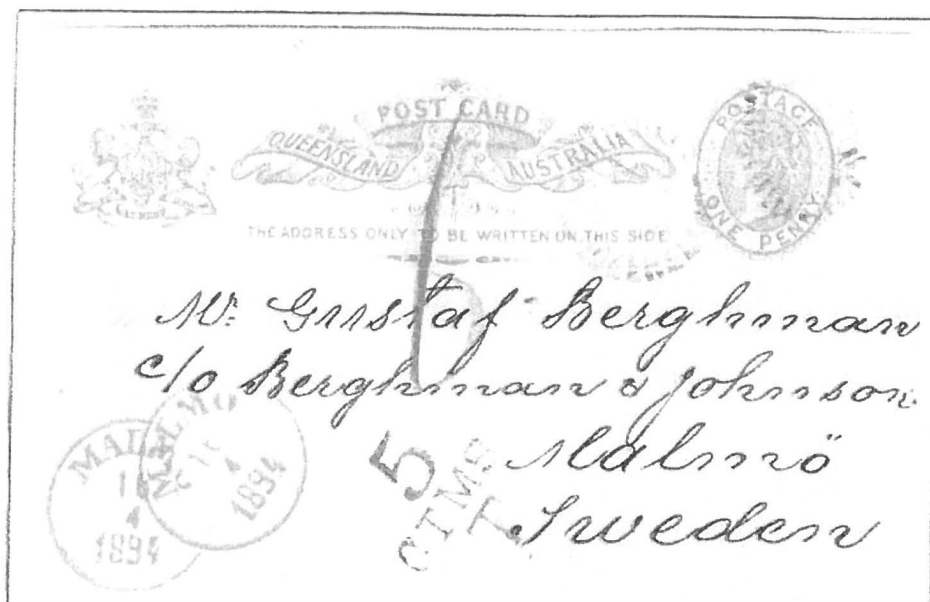


Domestic letter sent by railway, PLK 384A (Gothenburg - Strömstad) August 21 1911 to Strömstad.  
Sent unpaid. Due paid with 20 öre Oskar II, double deficiency, in Strömstad August 22 1891 and with  
Postage Due Label type 1 added (Introduced July 1 1911).

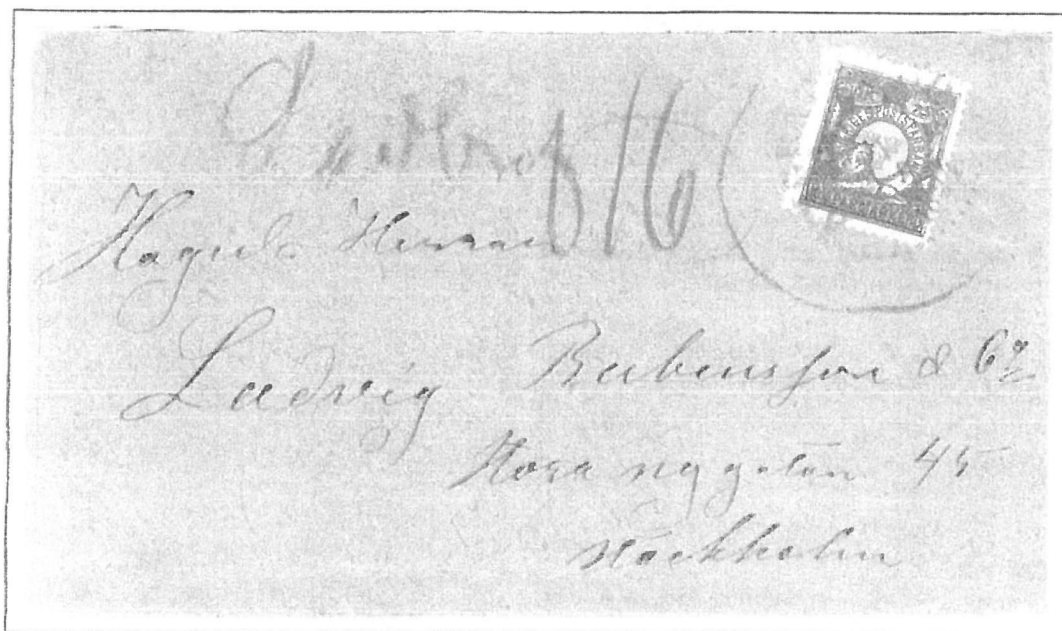
Domestic Letter rate was 10 öre.

SWEDISH POSTAGE DUE 1892 - 1976

SYNOPSIS page 2



Postcard from QUEENSLAND, Townsville March 2 1894 duplex cancel to Malmö.  
 Insufficiently prepaid the postcard rate, T 5 Centimes applied in Queensland.  
 In Sweden converted to 8 öre (5 x 2 x 0,8) and noted with pen.  
 Conversion rate 0.8 in use from March 29 1892.  
 Malmö April 16 1894 at arrival.



Letter stamped with Steamship cancel PXP. September 1 1894 to Stockholm.  
 Incorrectly franked with Postsparebankens Savings brand type 1.  
 Stamp zeroed, Due paid, 10 öre missing postage and 6 öre notification fee, together 16 öre,  
 and "Lösen 16" noted with blue pencil, also Handstamp type 3 added.  
 The Savings brand issued January 1 1884 when Postsparebanken started.  
 Stamped Stockholm KE September 3 1894 at arrival.