

The

# POSTHORN

Sponsored by the  
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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Vol. 23

October 1966

No. 4

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## EDITORIAL

Your ballot for 1967, enclosed in this issue of the Posthorn, gives rise to some interesting thoughts and merits a few comments on the progress of S. C. C. during the years. From a parochial group in New York with a relatively small resident membership, it is now constituted as a National or International group of Scandinavian collectors of equal standing. The membership is roughly double what it was seven years ago when the reorganization of your club began. In addition to the three chapters operating at that time—New York, Chicago and Detroit—we now have five new ones: South New Jersey, North New Jersey, Toronto, Canada, Washington, D. C. and Reykjavik, Iceland, plus the reorganized and revitalized chapters in Seattle and Philadelphia. We are also hoping for a new chapter in Minneapolis and new life in our old chapter in Boston. While this sounds great, a further increase in membership is, however, the first item on the agenda for the future. The Posthorn has been growing, this issue is probably the biggest issue ever.

The S. C. C. had its first and successful National meeting in conjunction with the SIPEX Exhibition in Washington, D. C. Regional meetings in the East and Midwest in the past five years have been equally successful. Cooperation between the different groups has been established through the efforts of the hard core of really tried and true old S. C. C. members. The points of friction with the newer groups of collectors have been ironed out and the prospects for the future look promising.

With this background, the governing body of S. C. C. feels that a valid basis exists for the club's emergence as—what it was really planned to be—a National-International organization strong enough to be a leading group in Scandinavian philately in the world. From the names on your ballot it will be obvious that the S. C. C. is now to be taken over by the total membership, which is the way it ought to be. It was our aim from the very beginning.

## A Return to Viking Names

by Frederick A. Brofos (497)

In the middle of August 1624, the old town of Oslo was burned to the ground. Around this time, the sporadic warfare between Sweden and the dual kingdom of Denmark-Norway was blossoming out again. This fighting had been going on intermittently for a number of years. As a matter of fact, the Swedes had actually set fire to Oslo several times before. Christian IV was the ambitious ruler of Denmark-Norway at that period. Shortly after the latest fire in Oslo, he came up to Norway and had the town rebuilt on a new site nearer Akershus fortress, where it would be less vulnerable to attack. At the same time the king used the opportunity to also change the town's name. Henceforth it was to be known as "Christiania"—after himself.

A period of 300 years then passed by until, on January 1, 1925, the name of the capital of Norway was officially changed back to "Oslo" again. The changeover seems on the whole to have been popular, one reason being that "Oslo" was shorter.

The original Oslo was officially founded by King Harald Hardråde in the year 1050, although some dwellings are said to have existed there previously. The town bore the name of "Oslo" for six hundred years, until King Christian's aforementioned visit. King Harald is pictured on a set of 3 Norwegian stamps issued in 1950.

At the time of the name-change back to "Oslo", red and gold poster stamps were issued by the Chamber of Commerce for use on letters to foreign correspondents explaining the town's new name. These stickers exist in three languages—English, French and German—printed separately in sheets of 50 (5x10 across). The design includes the town coat of arms, showing the Patron Saint Hallvard, who was dropped in the Oslofjord tied to a millstone but still would not sink.

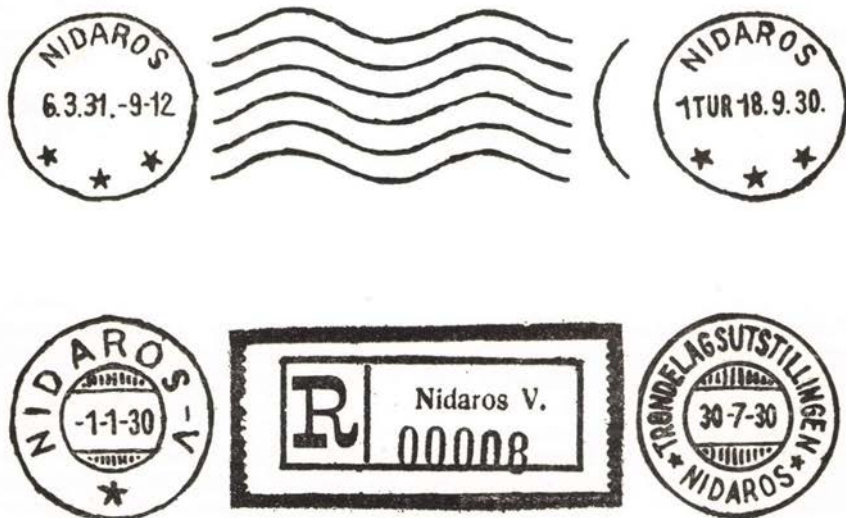
On April 23, 1925, the Norwegian government announced its decision to call the Spitsbergen archipelago "Svalbard"—an old name for the area from Viking days. A set of four stamps commemorating the annexation and showing the new name was issued later that year.



In 1929, it was decided to change the name of Norway's second largest city from Trondhjem to "Nidaros." This was the ancient Viking name of the town when, in former centuries, it was most prosperous and well known. Following an excited debate in the Storting, the law passed the Norwegian parliament by a close margin of 57 to 54. Prior to this, the Trondhjem mun-



icipal council as well as the local population had, when asked by the government, shown themselves to be strongly against the change. A general poll showed 17,000 against and only 1,500 for. After the vote in the Storting, there was a huge protest march and meeting of 20,000 citizens of Trondhjem. In spite of this, the new name went into effect by law as of January 1, 1930. However, public opinion remained strongly opposed to the change. In the face of continued opposition, the government finally had to back down. By a new law of March 6, 1931, the name of the city was changed to "Trondheim." This was the same as before the unpopular change, except for the last part ("heim" instead of "hjem") which was revised according to the government's new spelling policy.



Envelopes and postcards from Trondhjem in those days often show interesting signs of the name battle. The government had new "Nidaros" postmarks and registration labels ready for use on the changeover date, January 1, 1930. On the other hand, the irate citizens had prepared special rubber stamps and stickers for use on their correspondence showing a slogan and the rose emblem of Trondhjem. However, the Post Office only allowed them to be used on the reverse side of envelopes. I have seen three types of the rubber stamps. A large and a small type read "BYEN SKAL HETE TRONDHJEM" (i.e. The town shall be called Trondhjem). The small type may also be found with the text reversed to "TRONDHJEM SKAL BYEN HETE" (i.e. Trondhjem shall the town be called). The sticker reads "HILSEN FRA TRONDHJEM" (i.e. Regards from Trondhjem). There is also a scarce sticker supporting the change. It is printed in red and gold, similar to the "Oslo" stickers. The text is in "New" Norwegian and translated reads "NIDAROS—the oldest capital of Norway has from January 1, 1930 received back its old name which the founder Ola Trygveson gave the town in 997—NIDAROS".

The rubber stamp impressions and stickers are not found often today, nor are the Nidaros postmarks. However, one is reminded of the old fight when one sees the brown 15 øre stamp of the Olav set, issued rather appropriately on April 1, 1930, picturing the NIDAROS cathedral.



I have also seen a sticker in blue and silver with text "BERGEN skal byen hete" (i.e. BERGEN shall the town be called). Any plans of the government to change the name of this town back to "Björgvin" or "Bjorgyn" (Snorre's saga) seem to have been effectively blocked.

The other large town of Norway—Stavanger—has borne that name since ancient times. The modern Tønsberg was called "Tunsberg" by the Vikings, but no name change has been brought about there either.

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#### HONORARY MEMBER

It is with pleasure that the S. C. C. greets its new honorary member, Frederick A. Brofos, #495. Duly proposed and endorsed by the necessary amount of members, he will now join, as the youngest member, the relatively small group of distinguished philatelists so honored by the S. C. C.

Mr. Brofos was an official of the New York chapter, editor and practically sole contributor to the Posthorn for several years. It is as a student of Norway stamps that Mr. Brofos has distinguished himself, particularly in his work with the more exotic varieties like the Railroad Parcel Post Stamps and private posts of all kinds. He is an authority on the philately of the German occupation of Norway during the second World War. He has studied and written about cancellations of all types from Parcel Post to Field Post, and given us innumerable vignettes about philatelically related subjects.

Congratulations Mr. Brofos!

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#### THE CATALOGUES FOR 1967 ARE OUT

As has been the case the last few years, the prices are going up (so did the stock market until a few months ago). In the case of the older material, the classics, this price rise may be fair enough. But it seems to me that a whole lot of the raises in the later material are not justified. At least if they are justified by scarcity, it is an artificial scarcity produced by speculation. This bubble almost always breaks when the speculators try to cash in their chips—their hoarded stamps. This is in the process of happening now in Germany with the late issues of that country, and I have a hard time convincing myself that this will not happen to a great many stamps in the catalogs. While it might be great fun to contemplate the paper profit one has made, I still hope that most of my fellow collectors look at stamp collecting as a hobby for fun and only very incidentally for profit.

The catalogs however, are a necessity for collectors, particularly new collectors, and we shall report on them individually later.



## 6 ORE NORWAY



In January 1965, the Posthorn carried a picture of a 6 ore stamp of Norway (green), a rather perplexing item, in as much as no 6 ore ever had been issued by that country. The author suggested that it was a proof or essay. The Editor in the following issue of the Posthorn was of the opinion that it was neither, just a thinned down postcard, gummed and perforated  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . (At the time he did not mention that the stamp was line-perforated, which no stamp made in Norway is). But here is the clincher: a member of the Chicago Chapter, Mr. Lester A. Behnke, has acquired a 6 ore green, 6 ore brown, 3 ore on 6 ore brown and a 2 Skill Denmark perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . On the photo the perforations are not visible against the white background, but they are really better than on the first stamp we saw. The green 6 ore is on toned paper (the color of the postcard). The Norway stamps are a trifle thicker than normal, the 2 skill, made from a reprint has—as most Danish skill reprints—an inverted frame and is about the right thickness. This paper is hard and a little too white. None of the stamps are watermarked, of course. They are all beautifully centered and never hinged.

—E. G. J.

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 IN MEMORIAM — C. J. MICHELSEN #693

“Mike” Michelsen, long time member of the Chicago Chapter, died October 27th from a lung malignancy. While his great love were the stamps of Denmark, he had also flirted with the stamps of Iceland, Danish West Indies and Greenland. He had served the chapter in all possible capacities, and the National group as secretary. He had been a prime mover in the chapter's participation in Compex, and, until he moved out of town, never missed a meeting. Our sincere condolences to his wife and son.

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 THE CHICAGO CHAPTER, COMPLEX 66 & 67

As president of the Chicago Chapter, I want to take this opportunity to thank one and all for helping to make 1966 Compex the great show it was.

Our gratitude to the guests from out of town for their presence and for the loan of their stamps. To our members for their cooperation in preparing, mounting and breaking down the show and the promptness and dispatch with which they carried out our chapter obligation to Compex. To our Compex delegates, and to our judges, Dr. Sneller, Dr. Stericker, Svend Yort, for their invaluable service.

Thanks also to Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Jacobsen whose charm (and work) as hostesses made the cocktail party and coffee klatch outstanding social events.

We look forward to seeing everybody at Compex 67, six months hence. So start work on your exhibit.

—Stanley H. Hansen, Pres. Chicago Chapter

## Virgin Islands (U. S. A.) Why Ignore the Revenue Stamps

Roger B. Preston

It is unfortunate that so many collectors restrict their interests to cataloged material, ignoring related sidelines such as revenue issues. By so doing, they miss a lot of interesting things, and likely philately in general suffers. A case in point is the matter of the intriguing revenue issues of the Danish West Indies, and those later issued by the Virgin Islands (U.S.A.).

It was not until 1907 that the government of the Danish West Indies decided to make use of adhesive revenue stamps, however printed revenue "stamped paper" had been in use there for many years. Unfortunately this paper is now difficult to locate; it was used for deeds, contracts, etc. The oldest piece that I know of is on display in a museum maintained by the National Park Service in one of the National Historic Sites in Christiansted, St. Croix, it is the deed for that building situated at 55 Company Street, and is dated 20 August 1806. In the upper left corner is imprinted the royal cipher of Christian VII, King of Denmark, in addition it has "NUM. 38" on one side and the value "10 RIGSDALER" at the other side.

When the adhesive revenue stamps were introduced in 1907 an "Ordinance" containing 85 paragraphs was issued indicating fees to be collected on bonds, stocks, contracts, leases, insurance, deeds, testaments, etc. It was specified that marriage contracts would be taxed at 25 Francs, but that divorces were to be tax free!

It was specified that the "stamped paper" (stamp design) should be marked with the Danish coat of arms and crown, and that "stamps are to be issued at the rates decided by the Minister of Finance (of Denmark) who also decides the form and typography of the stamps." The design chosen by the Danish Ministry, for the colonial revenue stamps was an almost exact copy of the corresponding revenue stamps then in use by the mother country, with the name designation changed. Both series were printed on the same watermarked paper.



### The 1907 Danish Revenue Issue for the Danish West Indies.

During the past thirty years it has been my good fortune to visit St. Thomas frequently, sometimes three or four times in a month. During these visits I have been fortunate enough to pick up the following values of the 1907 Danish revenues, which I think represent all values issued; however, there are rumors that there might have been a 100 Franc value produced. Further it has also been stated that the 5 Franc and the 10 Franc values might possibly exist imperforate, a rumor which I very much doubt. The Danes didn't make errors like that.



## Watermarked Crown — Perf. 12

10 Bit	Red on Apple Green
50 Bit	Sage Green
1 Franc	Red on Light Drab
2 Franc	Grey Black on Light Grey
3 Franc	Red on Dull Grey
5 Franc	Blue
7 Franc	Red on Yellow
10 Franc	Yellow
50 Franc	Brown on Pink

Two provisional surcharges are known on this issue of Danish West Indies revenues, these are:

10 Bit	printed black surcharge (4½ mm in height) "10 Bit" on the 50 Bit stamp.
50 Bit	printed black surcharge of "50 Bit" on the 3 Franc stamp

My copy of the 10 Bit provisional surcharged stamp shows use on March 30, 1917; the last full day of Danish rule of the islands, so we can be sure that it was produced during Danish rule. The islands were formally turned over to the United States government at 4:00 p.m. on March 31, 1917.

As yet I cannot definitely state how long these Danish revenue stamps could legally be used after transfer of sovereignty. It is a recorded fact that postage stamps were valid in the islands until October 1, 1917—or for six months. Unfortunately most of those now offered, with cancellations after date of transfer when on cover show them to be "philatelic made to order" stuff with improper postal fees made up of an unlikely combination of United States and Danish West Indies values—interesting but of small value! In any event, I find that revenue stamps were used for many months after the transfer date; I have noted copies used as follows:

10 Franc stamp used on January 12, 1918; 10 months after transfer.

50 Bit/3 Franc used on August 3, 1918; 16 months after transfer.

10 Bit stamp used on September 24, 1918; 17 months after transfer.

The surcharged 3 Franc stamp (with 50 Bit overprint) has always intrigued me. I'm sorry to say I have never been lucky enough to locate a copy for my collection, but I know of two collectors who own used copies; one collector submitted his copy for inspection.

Just when the United States Government introduced their own series of adhesive revenue stamps, to supersede the Danish stamps remains an unanswered question. The earliest date of use that I know of are found on a deed executed in St. Croix on March 1, 1920. Likely the pressure of war work in 1917 and 1918 prevented the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from trying to bring out any new revenue stamps for the Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)

The stamps finally released were an adaptation of the Danish design; the wording being changed from Danish to English with the American eagle replacing the Danish crown, the colors closely duplicating those used before. Although an official United States Government issue (they should be so cataloged by Scott), they are not valued in dollars and cents, but in the bit and franc currency then commonly used in the former Danish West Indies. The DWI franc had an exchange value of 20c in U. S. currency.

The fact that the first issue of United States revenues were in a currency other than that used in the United States is not as strange as it might at first seem. Under the terms of the purchase of the islands, the agreement between Denmark and our country required that all contracts were to remain in effect; as a result the Dansk-Vestindiske National Bank (The National Bank of the Danish West Indies) continued to issue paper money in Francs for almost twenty years after the islands passed under the rule of the United

States. The bank held a Royal charter which gave them the right to issue currency for a hundred years and that right was respected by the United States until the charter expired during the middle 1930's. The bank is now known as The Virgin Islands National Bank. Under Danish rule the bank had been the depository, as well as point of issue, for all revenue stamped paper, and today the V. I. National Bank is still the distributing agency for all revenue stamps; you have to get them from the bank, they cannot be procured from the Virgin Islands Treasury Department (locally known as the Department of Finance), however that department requisitions needed stamps from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington.



The First United States issue  
Unwatermarked — Perf. 11

10 Bit	Orange Red on Apple Green
50 Bit	Green on Green
1 Fr.	Scarlet on Sage Green
2 Fr.	Pearl Gray on Gray
3 Fr.	Rose Red on Cobalt
5 Fr.	Blue on Blue
7 Fr.	Rose Red on Yellow
10 Fr.	Orange Yellow on Yellow
50 Fr.	Bistre on Rose Red
100 Fr.	Black on Vermilion

It is evident that the colors had not been decided upon when the plates for these stamps were made up because I have a copy of the 5 Franc stamp (blue on blue) which was definitely printed from two press runs. I am of the opinion that the other single colored stamps (50 Bit, 2, 5, and 10 Franc values) were likely also produced from double plates.

These stamps were in use for many years, but strange to say the colors seem to be very constant. I have not noticed any pronounced shades of color, but there are perforation varieties to be searched for. I know of four values with perforation 10, perhaps other values might have been used with that perforation. Below are the ones that I know exist:

Unwatermarked — Perf. 10

10 Bit	Orange Red on Apple Green (*)
50 Bit	Green on Green
5 Fr.	Blue on Blue
10 Fr.	Orange Yellow on Yellow

(\*) So far only known with handstamped surcharge for the St. Croix cigarette tax.

Within the next few years there were three instances where provisional surcharges or provisional revenue stamps were resorted to on the island of St. Croix. These issues will be covered fully at a later date, as well as the second and last issue of revenue stamps.



## The Good Old Days

Old letters may bring out facts that our present day problems have been with us a good many years. A short time ago a friend gave me some letters with 1875 stamps, knowing I was making a study of those issues. Among them I found one letter, the contents of which I'd like to pass on to Post Horn readers.

It originated from Copenhagen, 29 January, 1879, addressed to the Foreman of The County Board and its members.

He writes: "Each year the population has been increasing and the use of machinery is doing many of the jobs ordinarily done by man, causing people to be out of work. The result is that the county has had to support many families. Each year the number of unemployed is increasing, adding more and more people to the relief roll." (Remember this is the year 1879.)

He then proposes that willing families immigrate to other parts of the world where land and opportunities are open to those willing to work; and that the county board provide a sum of money for transportation to countries open for immigration.

The State will help farmers and skilled workers with enough money to get started. Professional people and students will not receive help and are advised not to immigrate. He calls attention to his available sail and steamships ready to leave for many countries and will give further information to County Boards that are interested.

There are problems in all generations and today we complain that machinery and automation cause unemployment. When we go back close to 100 years, they too, had similar problems. How can we expect to solve them overnight?

—Jan Hansen, Member #519

### S. C. C. REGIONAL MEETING

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 10th, 26 members and visitors signed in for the informative and social Regional Meeting held in the S. C. C. Entertainment Suite on the 18th Floor. Chapter officers and visiting members were introduced and later participated in a discussion on by-law adjustments to make chapter organizations easier to initiate across the country. President Robert P. Stevens reported that new chapters were pending at Reykjavik, Iceland, Washington, D. C., and Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., while the reactivation of Chapter #1 at Seattle, Wash., was almost accomplished.

President Stevens announced that Frederick A. Brofos, #497, of Warner, N. H., had been elected to Honorary Membership, having served as POSTHORN Editor from 1957-1959 during a difficult era, and he has made many contributions to Norwegian philatelic literature. Likewise, announcement was made of the decision for S. C. C. to create the "Carl E. Pelander Award" to be given for meritorious recognition of "S. C. C. Work-Horses or Personalities"; Roger A. Swanson of Chicago was appointed committee chairman to develop this award in memory of our first POSTHORN Editor. Discussion was also held on a more widely distribution of national officers to encourage national growth and development, with Stevens' pledge of a nominating committee of national scope and background appointment at least by October 1st.

Fifty-eight members and friends joined the Sunday afternoon "Kaffee Klatch" on September 11th for sweets, coffee and Scandinavian pastries.

—R. P. S.

## Norwegian Railroad Postoffices

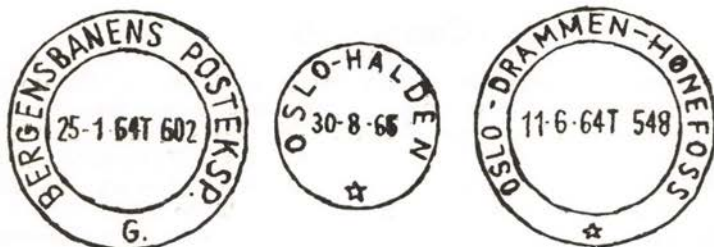
by Frederick A. Brofos (497) and Stanley H. Hanson (974)

The following list of RPOs is taken from "Norges Postruter," a publication of the Norwegian Post Office (1960?):

Name	Head Office	Route
<b>Østfoldbanen:</b>		
Oslo—Ås	Oslo	Oslo—Ås
Oslo—Kornsjø (exchange office)	Oslo	Oslo—Ed. (Sweden)
Østfoldbanen, west line	Oslo	Oslo—Kornsjø
Østfoldbanen, east line	Oslo	Oslo—Sarpsborg
<b>Kongsvingerbanen:</b>		
Oslo—Charlottenberg (exchange office)	Oslo	Oslo—Char'bg. (Sweden)
Hølandsbanen	Oslo	Sørumsand—Skulerud
Solørbanen	Oslo	Kongsvinger—Elverum
<b>Dovrebanen:</b>		
Oslo—Lillestrøm	Oslo	Oslo—Lillestrøm
Oslo—Trondheir (night train)	Trondheim	Oslo—Trondheim
Oslo—Dombås	Oslo	Oslo—Dombås
Dombås—Trondheim	Trondheim	Trondheim—Oslo
Dombås—Åndalsnes (Raumabn.)	Oslo	Dombås—Åndalsnes
Oslo—Lillehammer	Oslo	Oslo—Lillehammer
<b>Rørosbanen:</b>		
Hamar—Røros	Oslo	Hamar—Røros
Røros—Trondheim	Trondheim	Røros—Støren (Trhm.)
Gjøvikbanen	Oslo	Oslo—Gjøvik
Reinsvoll—Skreia	Oslo	Reinsvoll—Skreia
Valdresbanen	Oslo	Eina—Fagernes
Bergensbanen (day & night train)	Bergen	Bergen—Oslo
Vossebanen	Bergen	Bergen—Voss
Hønefoss—Roa	Hønefuss	Hønefoss—Roa
Randsfjordbanen	Oslo	(Oslo-)Drammen—Hønefoss
Oslo—Asker	Oslo	Oslo—Asker
Vestfoldbanen	Oslo	(Oslo-)Drammen—Larvik—Eidang
Horten—Skoppum	Horten	Horten—Skoppum
Sørlandsbanen (day & night train)	Oslo	Oslo—Stavanger
Oslo—Brevik	Oslo	Oslo—Brevik
Numendalsbanen	Oslo	Kongsberg—Røberg
Rjukanbanen	Oslo	Hjuksebø—Rjukan
Skien—Brevik	Skien	Skien—Eidanger—Brevik
Arendal—Nelaug	Oslo	Arendal—Nelaug
Setesdalsbanen	Kristiansand	Kristiansand—Byglandsfjord
Meråkerbanen (exchange office)	Trondheim	(Trondheim-)Hell—Storlien (Sweden)
Nordlandsbanen	Trondheim	(Trondheim-)Hell—Grong—Mo
Grong—Namsos	Trondheim	Grong—Namsos

Several articles dealing with Norwegian RPOs have appeared in "The Post Horn": "Early Norwegian Railroad Cancellations" by F. A. Brofos (April 1956); "Postmarks Used By the Norwegian Railway Postoffices," by A. Odjell (April 1961).





There is also quite a bit about Norwegian RPOs in: "Norwegian Railway and Steamship Parcel Stamps," by R. A. Brofos in "The Post Horn" 1958-63 and revised booklet 1964.

In the article by Mr. Odfjell referred to above, those postmarks mentioned with a train number are of the Large Size Double Circle Type. Looking over my own collection, I have compiled a supplementary list of postmarks of this type. The RPO marks of recent years tend to carry the town names of their route instead of the name of the railroad. I have also seen several RPO marks in the new Small Single Circle Type. However, these seem impractical for longer route names and have no room for a train number. A postmark of this latter type reading OSLO-TRSP may also be an RPO mark.

#### Large Size Double Circle Type

Text in postmark	Train No.	Index letter (2 stars)
Dombås—Åndalsnes	356	
Hamar—Lillehammer	308	
Hamar—Røros	302	
Kongsvinger—Elverum	1082	
Kristiansand S—Stavanger	708	
Namsos—Grong	482, 2462	
Skien—Brevik	2101	
Stavanger—Egersund	712	
Trondheim—Mo	452, 456	A, G, H
Oslo—Brevik	501, 502	A, B
Oslo—Charlottenberg	1031, 1032, 1051, 1052	(star), B
Oslo—Drammen—Hønefoss	548	
Oslo—Fagernes	281, 282	
Oslo—Dombås	401, 402	(star), A, B, C, D
Oslo—Gjøvik	202	A,
Oslo—Kristiansand S.	701, 706, 708	A, A.1, A.2, A.3, B, B1, B11
Oslo—Larvik—Skien	802, 803, 804	A, B
Oslo—Lillehammer	302, 311, 312, 318	
Oslo—Magnor	1052	A
Oslo—Mysen—Sarpsborg	190, 192	
Oslo—Røros	301, 302	A, B, C, D
Oslo—Trondheim	405, 406	A, B, C (2 typ.), D, F, G (2 typ.)
Oslo—Åndalsnes	356	A, B, C, F
Bergensbanens posteksp.	602	G

#### Small Single Circle Type (22 mm)

Text in postmark	Index letter
Oslo—Halden	
Oslo—TRSP	V (on letter Skien—Oslo)
Bergensbanen	A, E, F, O

## Complex 66

When Complex 66 opened its doors to the public in the LaSalle Hotel the morning of September 9th, the format was the same as last year.

Only the theme of the show differed. This years theme was "Man in Space" and it was duly accentuated by exhibits of the National Aeronautics and Space administrations, whose 10 foot models of Mercury and Gemini Spacecraft dominated the lobby leading to the exhibition halls.

As usual, each participating club had a hall or room for their own exhibits, and the dealers all operated in their own quarters.

The United States Post Office Department and the United Nations Postal Administration had their special offices for the sale of their respective stamps.

The Scandinavian Exhibition was tops as usual. Here is the list of the exhibitors and their exhibits.

Frame No.	Description	Exhibitor
1-2	Special Exhibit Courtesy of Scandinavian Airline System (Not for competition)	
3-10		Svend Yort, Chevy Chase, Md.
	The Postal History of St. Thomas: Forwarders, private post offices, packet services, the stamps of the steamship companies, and the British and Danish post offices. (Not for competition.)	
11-15		W. J. Banks, Don Mills, Ont., Canada
	A selection of Handstamps on pre-adhesive mail from Denmark, Dependencies and Offices, 1753-1853.	
16-18		Harvey Gudmundson, Evanston, Ill.
	Karelia and North Ingermanland.	
19-20		Martin Bostrom, Orebro, Sweden
	Scandinavian Cancellations.	
21-28		Dr. Earl Jacobsen, Oak Park, Ill.
	Definitive issues of Greenland.	
29-33		Reidar Norby, Washington, D. C.
	Norway—The King Oscar Issues of 1856-57. Sheet reconstruction and plate studies.	
34-37		Ken L. Brown, Detroit, Mich.
	Complete Airmails and Aerograms of Denmark.	
38		Peter Sognefest, Broadview, Ill.
	Selected pages of Norwegian Byposts.	
39-46		Ralph Danielson, Oak Park, Ill.
	Selected pages from a specialized collection of early Sweden.	
47		Robert P. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.
	Faero Islands Cancellations.	
48-53		Robert P. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.
	Iceland 1873-1966.	
54-57		A. C. Schwarz, Jr., Hinsdale, Ill.
	Danish West Indies—Surcharged Issues.	
58-59		Ralph Danielson, Oak Park, Ill.
	Stampless and Postage Dues of Sweden.	
60-62		George Koplowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
	Finland, early issues, covers, shades and perforation varieties.	
63-64		Fred H. Bloedow, Chicago, Ill.
	U. S. APO's located in Greenland.	
65-68		Robert Frigstad, White Bear Lake, Minn.
	Norway—Early issues showing cancels, covers, forgeries and re-prints.	



One can see that the exhibits cover a true representation of Scandinavian Philately.

Our judges, Dr. Sneller, Dr. Stericker and Svend Yort, using the International standard of judging, unanimously agreed at the following ratings and awards.

Grand Award—Robert Frigstad

Gold Award—Dr. Earl Jacobsen

Silver Awards—Ken Banks, Reider Norby, Ralph Danielson and A. C. Schwarz, Jr.

Bronze Awards—Fred Bloedow, Ralph Danielson and Robert P. Stevens.

Robert Frigstad got the S. C. C. trophy for his fine showing of early Norway. The Gold and Silver award winners received the Chicago Chapter awards and all received the S. C. C. participation certificates.

The Chicago Chapter hospitality suite, Room 1807, was open for business as a gathering place for members and friends. Saturday it was the meeting place for the National organization, who under President Stevens direction, brought up several items that will be covered in his report to the membership. The meeting ended in a gala cocktail party, and a good time was had by all.

The Compex dinner also took place Saturday night. S. C. C. was represented by three full tables. The food was excellent, the speeches short and to the point, guest of honor, Carl H. Scheele, of the Smithsonian. The climax of the evening was of course the presentation of the Grand Awards. Robert Frigstad picked up the S. C. C. Silver Plate, and members Fred Bloedow, Olaf Olson and Robert Stevens were honored for their work at Compex.

Sunday afternoon the wives of the Chicago Chapter members, as usual, put on a real Scandinavian coffee party with Danish pastry, "Julekake," "Hveteboller med gjetost" and gallons of coffee. It was a pleasure to entertain so many out of town members and their wives, plus of course Compex officials, U. N. and U. S. Post Office staff members, The Crown Agent and Carl H. Scheele, and last but not least, the Chicago Chapter members and their wives.

To Mrs. Jacobsen and Mrs. Stevens, the hostesses, a "thank you" for the lovely party.

As all good things must, Compex 66 came to an end when at 6 o'clock sharp it closed its doors. On behalf of the S. C. C. membership, we extend our congratulations on a job well done to the officers and members of the Chicago Chapter.

—S. H. H.

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### SEATTLE CHAPTER #1

Scandinavian Collectors Club Chapter No. 1, activated as a unit of the Collectors Club of Seattle. "Believe it or not," we are now Chapter #1 of the national society. The National Society was initiated in 1935 in New York City and later moved to Chicago in 1959. The No. 1 Chapter in Seattle was active during the period of 1948 to 1954, but dropped by the wayside more than ten years ago. An organization meeting was held with the sanction of R. P. Stevens, President of the National Society, on the evening of September 7th and the following officers were elected to head the Chapter: President, A. E. Knudson; Vice President, Robert DuVall; Secretary, Harriett Hintze. The Club publishes a quarterly printed magazine, the "Post Horn" and also has a circuit. The present members of Chapter #1 are: Knudson, DuVall, Hintze, Collectors Club, Bartley and Cooper, all of Seattle and Bjorgo of Bremerton; also Matt Parkkinen of Yokohama, Japan, a former resident of Seattle. Any members interested, contact the Secretary, Harriett Hintze, or the Club Sec'y.

## ICELAND

A new stamp will be issued November 18, 1966. The motif: 1816 The Icelandic Literary Society 1966, the values 4.00 kr. (blue), the 10 kr. value (red).

The Icelandic Literary Society was founded in 1816. The first meeting of which there is any record was held on 30th March of the same year in the Rundetorn building in Copenhagen. The person mainly responsible for the foundation of the Society was the Danish philologist, Rasmus Christian Rask (1787-1932), who devoted much of his time to Icelandic studies and lived in Iceland during the years 1813-15. Rask was the only foreigner ever to be President of the Society. Of the Icelanders who assisted in its foundation, the Reverend Arni Helgason from Gardar (1777-1869) was the most prominent.

For one hundred and fifty years the Literary Society has been responsible for the publication of a greater number of outstanding Icelandic books than any other body. At first it operated in two sections, one in Copenhagen and the other in Reykjavik. The former dealt mainly with book printing and publishing, the latter with the distribution of the Society's books in Iceland. In 1912 the two sections were amalgamated and all activities transferred to Iceland.

The Society was most active during the 19th century, when it was under the influence of educated young men who were studying and working in Copenhagen. About the middle of that century the President of the Copenhagen section was Jon Sigurdsson (1811-1879), under whose leadership the Society played a great part in the national awakening of the Icelanders at that time.

The publications of the Society have covered a wide field. They have included the works of Icelandic authors and poets and translations of foreign works, but the most comprehensive publications have been the series on Icelandic literature and history (Safn til sögu Islands og islenzkra bókmennta, Copenhagen 1853-1914, Reykjavik 1915- to date), biographies (Páll E. Olason, Islenzkar aeviskrár, Reykjavik 1948-52), as well as ancient texts (such as: Biskupa sögur, Copenhagen 1858-78) and, last but not least, original sources from various periods (Diplomatarium Islandicum, Copenhagen 1857-1902, Reykjavik- to date, Annales Islandici posteriorum saeculorum, Reykjavik 1922- to date).

An important feature of this publishing work has been the periodical Skirnir (Copenhagen 1827-89, Reykjavik 1890- to date), dealing with Icelandic studies, which is the oldest periodical still published in the Nordic countries. Skirnir's predecessor was the magazine Islenzk Sagnablöd (Copenhagen 1817-26), while the Society also published for a time another journal, "Tímarit Hins Islenzka Bókmenntafélags" (Reykjavik 1880-1904).

During the last century the Society acquired a remarkable collection of Icelandic manuscripts, which is now in the National Library of Iceland. One of the most outstanding works in this collection is a description of Iceland, which the Society commissioned in 1839 but which was never completed.

The Society's emblem, illustrated on the postage stamp, was first used on its books in 1921. The text above the emblem is taken from Jón Sigurdsson's personal membership card dated 27th November 1835.

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### STAMP CLUBS AND EXHIBITORS TAKE NOTICE

A package was sent from Oak Park, Illinois, to Nojex, airmail special delivery, insured for \$2500.00 for \$7.28. It was returned collect \$11.55 via American Express. Does not make sense!



### REPRINTS OF FORMERLY ISSUED SWEDISH STAMPS—SHIP MOTIFS

On November 15th, 1966, for the benefit of the National Swedish cancer Fund, the Swedish Post Office will issue a series of reprints of former Swedish stamps with ship motifs. The stamps will be sold in a booklet with the following contents: one 40 ore (red), one 30 ore (red), four 25 ore (olive green), one 15 ore (red) and one 10 ore (red). This selection enables the stamps to be used for postage on both inland letters and those posted to other countries. Only complete booklets will be sold. The price of the booklet, 3:50 Swedish crowns, includes a contribution of 1:15 Swedish crowns towards the National Swedish Cancer Fund.

#### Motifs:

10 öre—"Smålands Leijon," Admiral Charles Gustavus Wrangel's flagship at the Battle of Femern, 1644. The ship was built in 1634 at Blasieholmen in Stockholm. From the "Swedish Fleet" series, 1944).

15 öre—"Calmare Nyckel" and "Fågel Grip," ships which carried emigrants to New Sweden, the Swedish colony in North America, in 1637. "Calmare Nyckel," built in Holland, was taken over by the Swedish Navy in 1634 and passed into private ownership in 1651, (from the "New Sweden Commemoration" series, 1938).

20 öre—The post-sloop "Hiorten," which served the Ystad-Stralsund route until 1702. The ship was built at Karlskrona in 1692. (From the "Post Office 300 Years" series, 1936.)

25 öre—The steamer "Constitution," which served the Ystad-Stralsund route from 1824 to 1838. The Royal Naval Shipyard at Karlskrona delivered the vessel which was launched in August 1822. She was commissioned by the Post Office. (From "Post Office 300 Years" series, 1936.)

30 öre—The line-of-battle ship "Kung Karl," built in 1694 at Karlskrona for King Charles XII's navy. (From the "Swedish Navy" series, 1944.)

40 öre—the stern and captain's cabin on the "Amphion," King Gustavus III's flagship at the Battle of Svensksund in 1790. The "Amphion" was built in 1777 at the Djurgården shipyard in Stockholm. The afterpart is now at the National Swedish Maritime Museum in Stockholm. (From the "Swedish Fleet" series, 1944.)

## Help Wanted



In Svend Arnholtz, Danske Poststempler, Page 93, there is a list of towns having a Post Office located at Railroad Stations using a cancellation like Fig. 570 in that book. I have a Post Card 4 sk. 1870 issue that has been cancelled with the numeral 123, also "Silkeborg—Railroad : Post :". It also has the oval Railroad cancellation Fig. 570 page 93, it reads "Silkeborg" 9 - 4 - 72 - J. F. J.

The earliest use according to that list mentioned above is Year 1874. The town of "Silkeborg" must have had theirs at least in 1872. If any of our readers can give me more information, it would be appreciated.

—Jan Hansen

1279 Kelley Ave., Corona, Calif. 91720

## NOJEX "66"

NOJEX is past, and from most points of view, it was a most successful show. The caliber of the exhibits was excellent and the judges, in a few instances, had to award additional trophies. The number of Scandinavian exhibits was regrettably, only four, but these received considerable recognition.

The regional meeting was all that we had hoped for. We had 42 people in attendance, with a good percentage from chapters other than North Jersey and New York. The agenda of the meeting and comments follow:

Opening remarks by VEE, pass around the sign-in sheet.

Each person asked to introduce himself, giving name, club affiliation, and philatelic speciality.

Short talk by VEE explaining some of the activities of NJSCC and our association with SCC, The North Jersey Federation of Stamp Clubs, and APS.

Short talk by Ray Norby reviewing COMPLEX, how his NJSCC activities work out with him in Washington, how the Smithsonian can help a stamp collector, and the availability of new philatelic material by the SPLS. Facit has arrived.

Awarding of Scandinavian Awards by VEE. (I retrieved all of the Scandinavian trophies awarded by NOJEX Saturday night.)

Gold Medal, 1st—20th Century Europe, Dr. Jacobsen, Chicago.

Silver Medal, 2nd—20th Century Europe, Tom Cullen, North Jersey.

Federation Award—19th Century Europe, Hans Windfeld-Sansen, N. Jersey  
SCC Award—Best Scandinavian Exhibit—Dr. Jacobsen.

APS Award for Chapter Publications Contest—2nd place to North Jersey  
SCC, Ray Norby, Editor. Certificate and plaque mounted on walnut,  
awarded to Ray Norby.

The North Jersey SCC Award to best exhibit, the Viking Ship, was not awarded because there were no entries in the Novice Class. It was announced that NJSCC will have its own clothes line exhibit at its December meeting, when the trophy will be awarded.

Auction: There followed an auction of Scandinavian material, conducted by Ray Norby, to everyones enjoyment. 20% for benefit of club, and very successful.

After a few announcements, formal part of meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

Coffee and pastry, fellowship, and Mart books followed for another hour, with additional people coming in, including late comers and guests.

—Victor E. Engstrom, Chapter 9

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 CHAPTER 12 — WASHINGTON, D. C.

It was only a matter of time. Long before SIPEX, a SCC chapter in the nation's capital was part of SCC's expansion plans under the direction of SCC's Membership Chairman, Ray Norby. At SIPEX, a greater number of interested collectors was rounded up than even Ray thought possible. After Labor Day, notices were mailed out to not less than 57 "prospects," and an encouraging response justified the calling of the first organizational meeting on October 11th in a meeting room at Smithsonian's new building on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D. C.

Twenty-three collectors met, of which number 13 were already SCC members. The group declared itself interested in forming a SCC chapter, and as such elected Ray Norby its Provisional President, with Mrs. J. Robert Boatman Provisional Secretary. A committee for By-laws was also appointed, consisting of Svend Yort as Chairman, with William Bullard and Jay Carpenter the other members.



Petition was signed by SCC members for submission to SCC Headquarters for recognition as the Washington, D. C., Chapter.

The newly formed group will meet every 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. in Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology, the next meeting to be held November 22.

Discussions about future meeting programs and other meeting activities promise well for a growing and active chapter, determined to do its share in the nationwide SCC program of promoting Scandinavian collecting. A "lightning sale" followed with the treasury's "take" being \$3.50.

During the meeting Svend Yort, as the dean of SCC in the area, spoke about the ambitious SCC plans for the future, and the Washington chapter's role in this work. He concluded by presenting Ray Norby with his SIPEX silver-bronze award.

The following browsing was typical of enthusiastic collectors. But then, all SCC groups are enthusiastic—they can't help it!

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#### TORONTO CHAPTER #10 — S. C. C.

This is a club for people who collect postage of Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Faero Islands, Danish West Indies.

The members meet on the last Wednesday of each month at 1224 Broadview Ave. We are a new chapter of a world wide organization and we have films on Scandinavia, talks and discussions on stamps, reports on exhibitions.

Anyone interested in Scandinavia is welcome to come out to our meetings. For information, phone evenings 757-9254.

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#### HONORARY MEMBER

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A couple of errors sneaked into the last issue of the Posthorn. In the article on the "Gridcancels of Norway" the little village of Sandø Sund came out Saudø Sund. In Mr. Werenskiold article, the diagram D on page 42 (July issue) is incorrect. The inside cut in the main stroke of R in right øre was previously shown correct in Fig. 2 on page 5 of the January issue.

### THE POSTHORN

Editor: Ralph E. Danielson, 19 Harrison Street, Oak Park, Illinois  
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All material and communications concerning The Posthorn should  
 be sent to the editor, address above

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