

The

# POST HORN



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE  
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

---

Vol. 28, No. 1

March 1971

Whole No. 105

---

## Election Results

### President:

Victor E. Engstrom	234*
George B. Koplowitz	153

### Vice President:

Robert A. Frigstad	198*
Reidar A. Norby	186*

### Secretary:

Frank Shaug	219*
Allan Warren	162

### Treasurer:

Ben de Lambert	320*
Allan Warren	60

### Directors:

Walter S. Henderson	160
Willard S. Johnson	231*
Gerald M. Knudsen	173
H. J. Schlueter	298*
Robert P. Stevens	239*

### Editor:

Robert A. Helm	373*
----------------	------

\* Elected



## The President's Message

In football, officials allow 25 seconds for the huddle, where the quarterback outlines the next play. There is a penalty if more time is taken. In The Scandinavian Collectors Club, it seems to me that we have used up our huddle time, and its time to call a few plays. The election is over and we should get back to our stamps, our search for the elusive one to complete a set, the missing variety, or that something extra to enhance an exhibition.

The new officers are beginning to function, and committees are being appointed. The aim of this administration will be to give the membership their money's worth, plus. This was the first election in my memory where there was competition for office. A heated campaign resulted, and unfortunate attacks and statements were made. The membership has made their choice, and may my statement here be an apology to all concerned, and may we all be big enough to chalk up those differences to electioneering, shake hands, and get down to work.

Personally, I feel that the presentation of more than one candidate for each office is healthy for SCC. It certainly gives me, as president, a list of leaders in the Club who can be drafted to perform important functions in the furtherance of a balanced but expanded program.

I feel that it is the job of a specialty club, such as ours, to produce that which an individual cannot do alone. Thus we have the Posthorn to give us insights into Scandinavian stamp collecting that we may never have known about, to give us timely information about philatelic practices, and to give members a chance to ask questions about their philatelic problems. Traditionally, the Posthorn has published articles dealing with new fields of research, discoveries and items of Scandinavian philatelic interest. This is fine and will continue, and your writings, long or short, are earnestly wanted. If you are worried about your English, spelling, or presentation, just give the Editor permission to edit, and if it is of value to the membership, it will be published.

The Mart system of sales books is in good hands and in good working condition. This is a service available mostly to Chapters. It can be expanded if more people would enter more of their material that is for sale. I am sure the Mart manager would also send books to individuals who would be responsible for them and would show them to other nearby buyers. I am trying to work out a system where members having boxes of cheap material, could

### THE POSTHORN

Official Publication of the  
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Published Quarterly

\$1.00 per copy or \$3.00 per year

March 1971, Vol. 28, No. 1, Whole No. 105

Office of Publication: 821 Vermont Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Second Class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

Advertising rates on request

Editor: Robert Helm, 660 Marion Drive, East Meadow, N. Y. 11554

to whom all material and communications concerning

The Posthorn should be sent.



sell them as such, instead of leaving them in a drawer.

The Counterfeit Committee will be in action soon. Persons wishing an opinion about a doubtful stamp may send it to the chairman of this committee. This Chairman would forward the stamp to one of his Experts for examination and report, returning the item through the chairman back to the owner. There are details to be worked out, but watch for further announcements in the Posthorn.

The above are continuing activities, and although the Scandinavian Literature Service is no longer an official part of SCC, the work will continue at the same name and address, and Ray Norby will be pleased to supply the membership with catalogs and other Scandinavian Philatelic Literature. We thank Ray for the fine job he did for us, and for the substantial way in which he fattened our treasury.

All of this is good and proper, but it has long been my observation that a change in the background of the membership has to be recognized. We no longer have a predominance of collectors born "on the other side," and familiar with the Scandinavian languages. This is a severe handicap because the basic and fundamental philatelic literature is in the mother tongue. There are profound handbooks of Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish and Greenland philately, all published in a language foreign to most of us, and therefore of limited use. Unfortunately, I am in this position myself, so can appreciate how others feel. These books must be translated into English and put into such form that they will be available to the membership, at a reasonable cost.

Schmidt-Andersen's Denmark, and Hagemann's Danish West Indies are in English, but are out of print. There is no handbook in any language for Iceland philately!

We need a catalog of Specialized Scandinavian Postal Stationery, under one cover, and in English. We need a handbook covering the forgeries in Scandinavian philately, well illustrated and clearly written in English.

All of this is a big order, and I don't expect that it can be accomplished over night, but we have our goals in mind. We need ideas, man power, managers, and money. Working together we can make the Scandinavian Collectors Club an exemplary specialist society.

Victor E. Engstrom

\* S \* C \* C \*

#### DANISH WEST INDIES #1 and #2

Did you ever have a problem trying to figure out the difference between these two stamps? Scott lists different shades, but this can be misleading. Who knows what carmine is anyway?

I was recently offered a block of what was represented to be D.W.I. #1. At a glance, the shade looked like #2, but I was in a place where only Scott was available, and I could not remember on which stamp the direction of the burleage (the wavy line background visible in the white margins or in the white field) went which way.

On checking Facit later, I recalled that on the OLDER stamp (#1), the burleage ran from NW to SE. On the NEWER stamp (#2) the burleage direction is NE to SW. Here is an easy way to remember this:

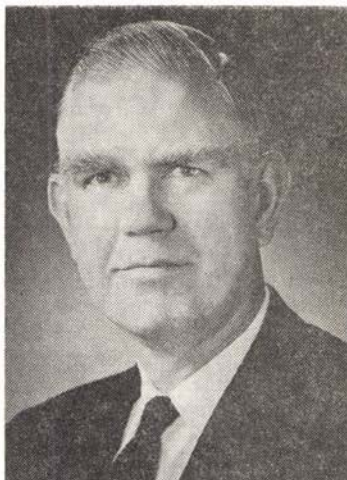
Imagine placing your stamp normally positioned on the center of a map of the United States. If the burleage runs in the direction Oregon to Orlando, Florida, it is the Old one (#1). If the burleage runs in the direction NEW Hampshire to NEW Mexico, it is the NEWER stamp (#2).

Fortunately for me, I found later that the block was of the NEWER one, that I had refused to buy.

VEE



## Meet Your Officers



Victor E. Engstrom was born in Montclair, New Jersey in 1913 and has been a stamp collector all the way. He remembers the Montclair postmaster in 1920 advising him to "save his money" instead of buying the Pilgrim Tercentenary commemoratives at the Post Office window. He attended Montclair schools and graduated from Lehigh University in 1936 with a B. S. degree and a second lieutenancy in the U. S. Army reserves.

During World War II, he was on the U. S. Army General Staff, G-2, in Washington, D. C. He was primarily concerned with counterintelligence and at one time was the chief military censor, U. S. Army. Should one find an envelope censored by Number 00000, this is the number he reserved for himself for special correspondence. His office set up the system of unit, base, and theater censorship throughout the Army, trained officers for this work, and wrote the censorship manual. Later, he was awarded the Legion of Merit medal for his activities in connection with control of all civilian communications in Japan. At the end of the war, he was a full colonel, and left the service in favor of the construction business in Montclair.

Vic is past president of the Montclair Optimist Club, The Commonwealth Club, the Montclair "M" Club, the West Essex Philatelic Society, and Chapter 9, SCC. He is a member of the Collectors Club (N.Y.), The Royal Philatelic Society, London, the American Philatelic Congress, the Postal History Society, and many others. He is an A. P. S. accredited judge, and is a contributor to several philatelic journals.

He has served on many civic committees in his home town. He is a director of the Robert Treat Savings & Loan Association in Newark, and is the current chairman of the Salvation Army advisory board. He recently was awarded their "Certificate of Appreciation" for extraordinary service.

Vic's stamp collecting interests, like most collectors, started in a general way, collecting anything and everything. At one time he and his brother Jerry, divided the world so that they would not have competing collecting interests. This worked for awhile, but the interests became more concentrated, and for the last ten years, the Scandinavian scene has taken all of his stamp time, and other areas have been sold off.

He lives in Montclair with his wife Anne, who graciously accepts the lot of a "stamp widow." They have one son living in Connecticut, and three grandchildren, Eric, Judd, and Victoria.



## Norway—The Stereotyped Stamps of 1883-85

Printed by Johnsen, Norw. Cat. Nos. 41-47 (48)

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H-10)

The bulk of the early posthorn stamps (Nk. 16-31 and 35) were printed by P. Petersen in Christiania (now Oslo) from electrotyped clichés during the period 1871-1878. He was very conscientious in his work and apparently spared no effort to secure acceptable printing quality. He was paid 20 skillings, later 30 skillings per 1000 stamps for the printing, including perforation and gumming, of the skilling (pronounced shilling) stamps, and then up to kr. 1.00 per 1000 of the öre (pronounced uh'reh) stamps. These prices were considered reasonable by an expert at the time. However, the postal authorities considered the costs too high and called for public competition for future stamp printing work. As a result, 10 bids were received, of which one by Chr. Johnsen was accepted. In his contract of Dec. 14, 1880, the new price for printing became kr. 0.31 per 1000 stamps. This was less than one-third of the previous rate, and it is obvious that Johnsen would have to proceed with the utmost economy, and possibly even "cut corners," in order to secure a reasonable profit. His first attempt, the printing of the 10 öre stamp, Nk. 36, in 1881 was a near catastrophe, as described elsewhere<sup>1</sup>. The printing, even in its early stage, became very muddy, so that it became necessary to reengrave all 300 clichés in the 3 printing forms employed, on two occasions, to remove the shading in the horn and to widen the white line left of the bell. As a result of this unfortunate experience, the original steel die, the engraving of which was apparently somewhat shallow, was reengraved to the well known unshaded posthorn form<sup>2</sup>. Accordingly, the printing of the next 10 öre stamp, Nk. 38, in 1882 proceeded more smoothly than before. However, it is easy to realize that Johnsen must have been looking for further economies in his printing, and subsequently he obtained the permission of the postal authorities to prepare his clichés by stereotypy (casting)<sup>3</sup>, which supposedly would be cheaper than electrolypy.

T. Soot-Ryen, in a recent article<sup>4</sup>, described his discovery that a number of copper-in-lead matrices on display at the Postmuseum in Oslo and illustrated in his article obviously were the ones used as molds for the casting of Johnsen's stereotyped clichés. An example of such a matrix is illustrated<sup>5</sup> here.



It shows a copper matrix deeply recessed (3½mm) in a flat block of lead about 15mm thick. It was not clear, however, how these matrices could have been made. The customary procedure of cliché-making for Norwegian stamps at that time was electrolypy, involving several preliminary steps, from an incomplete steel original die (period and small numeral missing) through an impression in lead to a first matrix (likewise incomplete), then from this to an electrotyped shell, which was backed with electrotype metal to form a patrix, on which the small numeral and period after POSTFRIM were engraved to form



a complete second original. A casting mold as visualized by Johnsen would of necessity have to be formed with the aid of a complete second original patrix, so that the inscription in the mold could be complete. The customary second original as described here, consisting of a copper shell backed by electrotype metal was much too soft, however, to permit any deep impression to be made therefrom into copper and lead for the formation of a recessed casting mold. How, then, could the matrix or casting mold have been formed? Confronted with a problem like this, it is well to move ourselves, as it were, back in time, so as to reconstruct the then existing situation in connection with Johnsen's pressing needs for economy. We then find him planning to prepare matrices for use in stereotypy (casting), but how was he to proceed in this work? What was the state of that art in those days? Had anyone already worked out any similar problem? I found what appears to be a clue to the answer in a Swedish publication<sup>6</sup>, according to which Count Sparre, after initial failures to produce suitable typographic clichés for the early Swedish stamps, finally succeeded by a process of casting. His procedure was as follows: An original incomplete die was first engraved in soft steel, which was hardened (as in the Perkins process used for the early English stamps), pressed into soft steel to form a matrix, which was in turn hardened and pressed into soft steel to form a second original, on which the inscription was completed by engraving, whereupon this die was hardened. In a rectangular piece of steel about 17mm thick, an excavation (apparently some 4-5mm deep) was made of approximate stamp size, and the bottom of the excavation was overlaid with copper. The completed second original steel die described above was then pressed into the excavation to produce a complete copper matrix ready for casting operations.

In view of the frequent use of the terms patrix and matrix in this article, it should be pointed out that the inscription on a patrix is in reverse, from right to left, with recessed parts that ultimately are to be colorless in the printed stamp, while on a matrix these same parts are raised, and the inscription reads normally forward from left to right.

Coming back to Johnsen, whose second original die was of softer metal than Sparre's steel die, it is obvious that Johnsen could not use Sparre's method as described here, unless it were possible to introduce certain necessary changes, particularly in the materials used. However, it can be shown that a suitable method could be developed on the basis of starting with a piece of lead and copying Sparre's use of an initial excavation in the metal. Since Johnsen was well versed in electrotypy, which he had used up to that time, it is natural that electrotypy would also enter as a part into this particular process. We can accordingly reconstruct with reasonable probability the procedure used by Johnsen for the making of his casting molds. The steps in this work were probably approximately as follows:

- Step 1. A flat block of lead (less likely foundry type metal) about 15mm thick was provided with a stamp size rectangular excavation about 3½mm deep, the edges of the excavation being bevelled.
- Step 2. The original steel die patrix with incomplete inscription was pressed into the excavated part to form an incomplete recessed matrix in lead.
- Step 3. The back and sides of the lead block were covered with an electrically insulating material such as wax. The block was then oiled very lightly on its face (to prevent adhesion) and placed in an electrotyping bath to grow a copper shell, an incomplete second original patrix, on the face of the block.
- Step 4. The copper shell was removed and provided with a backing of type metal.
- Step 5. The small numeral and the period after POSTFRIM were engraved



into the second original to complete the inscription. The engraving could well have cut through the copper shell into the type metal backing.

Step 6. The face of the second original was oiled very lightly and a copper shell grown upon it to produce a complete second matrix.

Step 7. After removal of the wax by melting, the face with excavated part of the lead block was softened slightly by gentle heating (possibly given a thin layer of solder), and the second matrix was then quickly pressed into position in the excavation, with the aid of the second original, which would finally be removed. The resulting copper matrix or casting mold in lead is shown in the illustration, by way of example.

The metals referred to in this article have the following approximate properties<sup>7</sup>:

Metal or alloy	Per cent			Melting point	
	Lead	Antimony	Tin	°C	°F
Lead	100	—	—	327	621
Foundry type metal	62	24	14	318	605
Electrotype metal	94	3	3	299	570
Stereotype metal	80	14	6	260	500
Solder	50	—	50	216	421
Copper				1080	1976

It should accordingly be possible to cast molten stereotype metal in a matrix consisting of copper embedded in lead, without danger of melting the matrix.

It would appear likely that the clichés were prepared by simply pouring molten stereotype metal into the matrix and striking off excess metal. The resulting slab-formed clichés would then be trimmed suitably to exact size and thickness and mounted on a base of metal or wood to bring the face of the clichés up to standard printing height ( $0.918'' = 23.3\text{mm}$ ). The mounting was likely done with an adhesive rather than with small nails, since I have never noticed any accidental nail marks in the margin of the stamps in these issues. It is possible, of course, although not likely, that full height block clichés were made, but this would have required an additional four-walled casting form. The fact that a 12 öre experimental rubber cliché noted by Soot-Ryan in the Postmuseum had a thickness of  $3\frac{1}{2}\text{mm}$  and was mounted, without nails, on a metal base, strongly suggests that the stereotyped metal clichés would also have been produced in slab form for mounting on metal.

With printing forms made up from these stereotyped clichés, Johnsen was finally in a position to proceed with the printing of the 1883-85 issues, Nk. 41-47. These have been described in detail elsewhere<sup>3,4,8</sup>.

In some of the early printings in this series (5 and 10 öre) the clichés were provided with a "galvanic" (=electrotype) coating, presumably of copper, for the purpose of increasing their printing durability, but the clichés nevertheless wore rather rapidly. The reason for this poor performance was probably that the copper coating had to be rather thin, since the printing face was actually the outer surface of this coating, which had a tendency to become progressively rougher with increasing thickness of copper deposition from the electrotyping bath. The printing is accordingly said to have been somewhat coarse in the early stages, before the coating wore off. This process must not be confused with the modern nickel or iron facing of electrotyped clichés, in which the facing metal is not only harder, but is deposited on the matrix first, before the deposition of the principal copper shell. The metal facing in that case acquires the sharpness of the matrix.

The paper used in these issues was from Thv. Moestue & Co. and was provided with impressed imitation watermarks, now known as Posthorn II and



III. These watermarks are usually very difficult to detect by the customary benzine method, which is only about 3% effective for these watermarks. Watermark III is also almost invariably badly placed close to the upper and lower edges of the stamps. Those who wish to be in a position to distinguish properly between these two watermarks and to determine their exact positions, should consider using the so-called wet method<sup>9</sup>, in which an efficiency of up to 80% can be attained with patient practice.

#### References

1. Werenskiöld, Posthorn 1965, p. 37-45.  
     "       Norsk F. T. 1953, p. 71-74.  
     "       Norsk F. T. 1965, p. 21, 24-28.  
     Larson, in Stamp Specialist, Coral Book (1945), p. 98-104.  
     Håndbok over Norges Frimerker 1855-1955, Del I, (1963), p. 267-271.
2. Werenskiöld, Posthorn 1964, p. 53-56.  
     "       Norsk F. T. 1964, p. 211-213.
3. Håndbok over Norges Frimerker 1855-1955, Del I, (1963), p. 278-292.
4. Soot-Ryen, Posthorn 1968, p. 55-66.
5. Photo by courtesy of T. Soot-Ryan.
6. Olsson, Skilling Banco Stamps of the Coat of Arms Type (translation by Hallar), Postal Museum Communication No. 30, p. 28-30.
7. From Marks, Mechanical Engineers' Handbook (1951), p. 617 and 622, and Hodgman, Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 30th Ed., p. 1798-99.
8. Jellestad, Posthorn 1948, p. 1-7.  
     "       Norsk F. T. 1947, p. 57-61.  
     "       Stamps, Dec. 2, 1950, p. 334-338.  
     Werenskiöld, Frimerke-Kontakt (Horten) 1957, nr. 2, p. 3.  
     Törud, Frimerke-Kontakt (Horten), 1957, nr. 4, p. 9.  
     "       Nord. F. T., Aug. 1958, p. 67-69.  
     Wirsching, Norsk F. T. 1963, p. 219.  
     Sviggum, Norsk F. T. 1966, p. 91-92.  
     Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1964, p. 71.  
     Norsk F. T. 1957, p. 24.  
     Norsk F. T. 1959, p. 56.
9. Werenskiöld, Posthorn 1952, p. 53-56.  
     "       Norsk F. T. 1952, p. 126-128.

\* S \* C \* C \*

## Report From Philympia

Our Scandinavian Collectors Club was well represented with exhibits at Philympia, the London International Exhibition, September 1970. In the fantastically superb display of Scandinavian material, the following were major winners:

Large Gold — Rolf Gummeson — Finland  
 Gold — Nils Lundberg — Danish West Indies  
 Vermeil — F. C. Moldenhauer, Jr. — Norway  
 Vermeil — Svend Yort — Norway  
 Large Silver — Erik Bengtson — Danish West Indies  
 Large Silver — Ole Svinth — Iceland  
 Silver — Robert Helm — Iceland

Congratulations to these exhibitors. I hope that we can see some of these collections at NAPEX, Washington, D. C., at the annual meeting May 21-23. Your prospectus in center fold.



## Scandinavian UNEF Mail

(In a letter to the editor, Mr. B. Knutson of Aarhus, Denmark, has presented information on Scandinavian philately in connection with UNEF, United Nations Emergency Forces. We present here a shortened version of his letter.)

PRINTED MATTER



VIA UN POUCH



B. KNUTSON  
HAVREBAKKEN 9  
8200 ÅRHUS N  
DANMARK

Forces from Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark have, at the request of United Nations, stood guard in many distant places to make sure that agreements made were also kept. These forces have sent military mail home, franked with stamps of their own countries, through UN BPO, including ordinary as well as air mail letters, packages, telegrams, etc. The illustration shows, by way of example, the use of a Danish stamp on mail from Cyprus. The DANCON/UNFICYP postmark is rubber-stamped with changeable date-month-year indications. The low dates have appeared in two forms, e.g. 03 and -3. The one with the hyphen, as shown in the illustration, is relatively rare.

There is a great diversification in this kind of mail, and since the quantity is not very large and much is eventually lost in various ways, some varieties are quite difficult to find. (Reference is made to article in UN Philatelist, vol. 2, no. 3, p. 5-8).

\* S \* C \* C \*

Due dates for Copy:

4-1-71, 5-15-71, 9-15-71, 12-15-71, 3-15-72, 5-15-72, 9-15-72



## Recent Auction Results

The J. Alfred Birch collection of Scandinavian issues, sold in October 1970 by Robson Lowe, brought some amazing prices. A few of the more remarkable items follow:

- Denmark #1, 2RBS on cover, heavy cancel, Ferslew printing, est 180.00  
Realized 1080.00
- " #2, 4RBS on cover, Kranhold retouch, est 108.00, sold at 252.00
- " 5KR mint, 1915, wmk crosses, est 57.00 sold at 62.00
- Danish West Indies, beautiful pre stamp 1809. St. Thomas large flueron,  
est. 120.00, sold for 372.00
- " Similar cover, dated 1814, est 108.00, sold 96.00
- " 1842 straight line St. Thomas in green, est. 96.00, sold 276.00
- " Mixed franking cover, DWI #2 plus British 4d, est 240.00,  
sold for 720.00
- Faroe Islands were strong, most items selling over estimates.
- 1919 envelope with the 5ø and a bisected imperf 4ø est 84, sold 264.00
- 1919 envelope with a 5ø and a normal bisected 4ø est 48.00, sold 96.00
- Greenland Pakke Porto were strong, bringing prices over estimates, mostly to floor buyers.
- A lot of 28 Greenland cancels on Pakke Porto, est 216.00, sold 252.00
- Iceland realizations were high for fine items.
- A cover to Copenhagen franked with 5a, 10a, 16a, and 20a, (Fra Island cancels) est 420.00, sold for 672.00
- Two covers, each with a 1897 PRIR, est. 324.00, sold for 372.00
- A collection of 89 Crown and Posthorn cancels, advertised superlative, but with many partial strikes, estimated 360.00, sold for 1320.00
- Crown and Posthorn covers were exceptionally in demand, bringing prices several times estimates. A cover, 1898, with a 4-strip of the 3a, violet strike, est. 195.00, sold for 264.00
- Norway: A pair mint of the Return to sender stamps, one with the error, est 48.00, sold for 74.00
- Sweden: Prestamp collection was extensive and brought fancy prices. Paid letters ranged from 48.00 to 144.00. Free letters (F) went from 24.00 to 115.00. Feather letters, depending on condition from 14.00 for a small part of a feather, to 144.00 for two feathers.
- Crown cancels varied between 19.00 and 67.00
- Postage due markings were very strong. Two covers with the 4 sk Stockholm pre stamp marking est. 48.00, brought 1200.00.
- 5 covers with postage due markings of 15sk, 45 ore, 36 ore, and 72 ore, est 60.00, sold for 256.00.
- Swedish straight line pre-stamp cancels went over estimates.
- The 4sk stamp on cover averaged about 75.00, with a superb 1855 strike bringing only 125.00
- The 17 ore purple on cover, superb Rail Road cancel, est 204.00, realized 324.00
- A pair of 17 ore + a 50 ore Arms, est 360.00, sold 792.00
- All of the Arms covers brought big prices. There was surprising interest in the numeral issues on cover.
- The mint tete-beche pair of the 10 ore Lion est 144.00 sold for 216.00
- The black local on entire, very fine, est 120.00, sold for 204.00
- Similar damaged covers sold for much less.
- A pair of the bistre locals on entire, estimated at 240 went for 360.00
- Mr. Birch, could he have lived to see this sale, would no doubt have been gratified at the realizations from his collection.



**H. R. Harmer, Inc., Nov. 17, 1970**

A surprising range of high and low prices characterized the H. R. Harmer sale of Scandinavian material. Some interesting realizations follow:

D. W. I. Mint 4-block #1, small flaw	cat. or est. 600.00	Sold 300.00
#1, described as original gum (White)	200.00	34.00
Scott 19, 19a, 10-block	204.00	340.00
#26, 26a — 4-block of Green overprint	1775.00	2100.00
Denmark #1, 2RBS mint Ferslew Printing, toned	1100.00	625.00
#1, 2RBS on cover 1st printing		1000.00
#1, 2RBS on cover 2nd printing		350.00
Cover franked with Scott 3, 5, 9, 10		380.00
Finland 5p Black on Buff Error, faulty perfs	3750.00	460.00
40p rose (#10) average on cover		65.00
The two 10 M's (#75, 82) mint, vf	53.00	27.00
The first air mail (C1) mint, vf	75.00	32.00
Greenland Set of Reversed overprint colors (20a-25a)	197.50	52.50
Iceland: #1, 4-block, faults, perfs cut in, part gum	640.00	1050.00
#5, 3sk, 4-block, VF centering, mint	200.00	260.00
#32, Mint PRIR, fine	120.00	95.00
#40, 40a, PJONUSTA error in pair with normal	15.40	16.00
Parliament set complete mint VF	100.00	40.00
Hopflug set complete, Mint, VF	1150.00	550.00
Norway #1, on nice cover, indistinct strike		145.00
#2, 2Sk Oscar, Clear used single, almost VF	50.00	34.00
#41, 12 ø pale green, part og, fine	100.00	62.50
Sweden #1, regummed, reperfed, off center	2000.00	150.00
#1, used, extremely fine	1350.00	2000.00
#1, used, smudged cancel, VF	1350.00	650.00

One of the most complete representations of Official Reprints to come on the auction market followed. 42 lots cataloging about \$12,000 sold for around \$4800.00. The bargain was the first set in complete miniature sheets of 9, cataloging \$5400.00 selling for 1900.00.

The TRETIO error on piece (33a) Cat 1750.00 1050.00  
 The airmails with inverted surcharge, although each catalogs 125.00, brought 150.00, 105.00, and 57.50 respectively. Booklets in complete condition sold well.

\* S \* C \* C \*

LAUSON H. STONE

41 Garden Place — Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201

Mr. George B. Koplowitz  
 25 Stratford Road  
 Brooklyn, New York 11218

Dear George:

You asked me the other day to tell you a little about the "old timers" in the Scandinavian Collectors Club. As a result I got out one of the old membership lists and it brought back many memories.

Fortunately, some of these old friends are still with us—Svend Yort (Member No. 158), Carl Werenskiold (No. 59—Honorary Member No. 10), Carl-Emil Buyer (No. 42), Captain Carl Dahlstrom (No. 43) and Hans Windfield-Hansen (No. 150). Their achievements and talents are well known to us all.

Many, however, have given up collecting and Club activity or have died. Bill Foulk (No. 46—Life Member No. 1) was very active in the Club and was



its President from 1949 to 1951. He collected all the Scandinavian countries except Sweden, but concentrated on Denmark. He built up a magnificent collection of Denmark and I can remember his showing it to the Club on at least two or three different occasions—each time much expanded. When he came to his first block of the Denmark 4 R.B.S.—which I think was a block of 9 stamps—he told us how he found it in the office of a small dealer. Bill asked what the price was, and was told \$2.00 per stamp. The dealer got out some scissors and started to cut of a single copy. Bill stopped him and asked what he would charge for the whole block. After some thought, the dealer said he'd let Bill have it for \$15. Ever after that, whenever Bill showed a large block, or a cover with a lot of stamps, someone in the audience was sure to ask whether that was "another wholesale lot." Bill built up his collection in the name of his grandson, Jeffrey, and persuaded the Club into electing Jeffrey a life member. Jeffrey (Life Member No. 7) who, as I remember it, was aged about 6, never did attend a Club meeting.

Another member who was active in Swedish and Finnish stamps was Dimitry Moore (No. 49). Moore was not his real name, because actually he was born in Russia. He was a fine gentleman; his specialty was the classic issues of Greece in which he was an expert. I recall his selling me a used reprint of the Swedish 3 skilling banco. Dimitry died some years ago.

Carl H. Pihl (No. 80—Honorary No. 8) was another very active member of the Club who was President in 1947 and 1948. He collected all the Scandinavian countries and wrote many authoritative articles. I believe he disposed of his collection not long ago, and while he is still around I don't think he is active in philately anymore.

Another old timer, no longer living, was Ferrars H. Tows (No. 37, President in 1946-7). His specialty was United States possessions which brought him into the collecting of the stamps and postal history of Danish West Indies. He had an extremely fine collection which was sold a number of years ago in one of Carl Pelander's auctions. Once a week, I believe it was always on a Thursday, he and Carl Pelander used to go to lunch together—always at the same restaurant, the Divan Parisien. I was privileged to join them once or twice and they always followed the same procedure. Carl had a "dry Manhattan" made of Canadian Club and dry vermouth and Ferrars always had sherry. Then the talk about stamps began. It was very educational for a beginning collector!

Last, but not least among the "old timers" who are not with us any longer, are Mrs. Doris Stericker (No. 107) and her husband, Bill (No. 108). I'm sure you knew Bill from his successful efforts in reactivating our Philadelphia chapter. He was a serious student of stamps, and frequently acted as judge at exhibitions. Mrs. Stericker collected Danish West Indies and built up a really fine collection. Bill concentrated on Finland and Norway although I believe he continued his wife's collection of Danish West Indies after she died.

There were many others I could mention. They include Harry Konwiser (No. 62), now deceased, was known as a philatelic writer, and was a frequent attendee at the Club meetings. The late Dave Summerfield (No. 571) and his Iceland collections you knew well. Albert Tate (No. 232) who was Secretary of the Club for many years and took care of the Club auctions in most efficient fashion; I. E. Black (No. 41) who was President of the Club for two years and an active participant in Club affairs; Major Robert H. Scherer, USAF (Ret.) (No. 102, Life No. 17) who was the Club President in 1948 and 1949 and moved to Florida some years ago and Eric B. Kindquist (No. 649, President in 1957-8) who was very active in years past, who knows Swedish stamps very well and who I hope will resume his activity when his business permits.



# SCC

at

## COMPEX '71

### PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AND BOURSE

Scandinavian Collectors Club

CHAPTER No. 4, Chicago, Host

#### PROSPECTUS

COMPEX '71 will be held May 28, 29 and 30, 1971 at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Hours for the show will be: Friday, May 28 and Saturday May 29, 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; Sunday, May 30, 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

The SCC section of the show will consist of 69 frames in open competition with awards at the discretion of the judges.

The United States will establish a COMPEX '71 postal station and the United Nations a stamp sales office at the LaSalle Hotel to serve collectors. The U. S. postal stations will sell current commemoratives and provide the official COMPEX '71 cancellation. The United Nations will offer current stamps for sale.



## AWARDS BANQUET

The Awards Banquet will be held Saturday, May 29, at the LaSalle Hotel. At that time the Grand Award winner of the Exhibition will be announced. See registration form for tickets.

## CACHET

COMPEX '71 cacheted covers will be available fully serviced on mail order or at the exhibition. The price of the cacheted covers will be 25c each or 3 for 65c.

## DIRECTORY

The exhibition directory will contain several articles of interest and lasting value to collectors of Scandinavian philatelic material. The directory will be available at the exhibition or by mail. Watch philatelic weeklies for details.

## BOURSE

The bourse will consist of 40 tables and will be open during exhibition hours.

## Rules and Regulations

1. This exhibition, the SCC section of COMPEX '71, is open to any collector of Scandinavian stamps or covers regardless of society affiliation.

All material exhibited in competition must be the property of the exhibitor.

2. The committee reserves the right to reject any exhibit in part or whole.

3. The frame size is 24 inches wide by 36 inches high arranged in 3 horizontal divisions, each 12 inches high. Each frame will hold 9 pages 8.5x11 inches width overlap, or 6 larger pages.



# NAPEX 1971

National Philatelic Exhibitions of Washington, D. C., Inc.

Host to

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS

Spring Meeting

At the

SHOREHAM HOTEL

Washington, D. C.

May 21-23, 1971



# NAPEX

For the S.P.A. Spring meeting May 21-23, NAPEX is arranging a National exhibition at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C. On this occasion the Scandinavian Collectors Club and the U. S. Philatelic Classics Society will hold their annual meetings. Also cooperating are the Bureau Issues Association and the Confederate Stamp Alliance. Several seminars are scheduled.

The exhibition will comprise about 450 frames (for 16 pages each) with a bourse of some 30 dealers. A tour of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is planned on Friday (advance reservations must be made with NAPEX's committee), also sightseeing trips of Washington. The Awards Banquet will be held on Saturday evening May 22nd.

## RULES FOR EXHIBITING

1. The exhibition is open to all collectors regardless of any society affiliation. All material exhibited must be the exhibitor's property.
2. Frames are 36 inches wide by 48 inches high, holding 16 album pages measuring 9 inches x 11½ inches (excluding the hinge). Large size pages or sheets can only be accepted by special arrangements with the Exhibits Committee.
3. The Exhibits Committee reserves the right to limit or to refuse an exhibit at its discretion. Exhibits of less than two (2) frames are respectfully declined.
4. The entry fee is \$5.00 per frame and payable with the application. Any fee paid will be forfeited for failure to exhibit an accepted entry. Should an exhibit be reduced, a pro rata portion of the fee paid will be refunded.
5. Entry Blanks should be sent as early as possible, and must be received not later than April 15, 1971 by George T. Turner, Entries Chairman.
6. The notice of acceptance will be sent exhibitors soon after April 15th.
7. Accepted exhibits must be sent prepaid to arrive not prior to May 1st and no later than May 15, 1971 and be ADDRESSED TO—  
NAPEX, c/o Mr. Lundeen V. Steele, Asst. V.P. and Mgr.  
Riggs National Bank, F Street at 9th N. W., Washington, D. C. 20004.
8. Exhibitors wishing to mount their own exhibits must so indicate on the entry form and should report on Thursday, May 20th between 4 to 8 p.m.
9. All reasonable precautions will be taken for the safety and in handling of exhibits. Uniformed guards will be on duty day and night throughout the period. However, no responsibility shall attach to NAPEX, the Committee, the Shoreham Hotel, Riggs National Bank, their members and/or employees, for any loss or damage. Exhibitors desiring insurance must make their own arrangements.
10. No exhibit can be removed prior to 5 p.m. Sunday, May 23.
11. Exhibits will be returned by express collect insured for \$200, unless otherwise directed upon the entry blank.
12. Only Official Entry Blanks may be submitted. The signing of the entry blank signifies acceptance of all the above rules.



OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

# SOJEX 1971

## Thirty-Fifth Annual STAMP EXHIBITION

To Be Held At

**THE TRAYMORE HOTEL**

Boardwalk and Illinois Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

**April 2-3-4, 1971**

Exhibition Chairman

**ALFRED R. BEW**

29 So. South Carolina Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. 08401

Co-Chairmen

**EARL REHMAN**

**ALLEN ECKERT**

Co-Chairman

**JOHN R. LUDWICK**

for H.O.P. Study Group

Sponsored By

**THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH JERSEY STAMP CLUBS, INC.**

With The Following Participating Societies

**AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

(Spring Meeting)

**HAND OVER PRINT STUDY GROUP OF THE G.P.S.**

(National Meeting)

**POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY**

**EIRE PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

**WAR COVER CLUB**



## RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS

The exhibit is open to all collectors, regardless of Society affiliation. Exhibits must be the property of the Exhibitor. Entries by an individual is not limited, each Exhibit requires an entry form, request number of forms needed. An Exhibit may be entered under a pseudonym, but complete, correct name and address of Exhibitor must be recorded with Entries Chairman.

The FRAMES—36 inches wide and 48 inches high, hold 16 pages ( $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ) or 12 pages ( $9 \times 12$ ). 400 frames are available—fee \$4.50 per frame. Junior Fee \$2.00 per frame. Juniors classed as 12 to 18 years of age.

Exhibits having won Grand Award or Trophy in previous SOJEX shows must have a 50% change of content, or in case of highly specialized entry, a fair percentage added or changed, agreed to by the Directing Committee. This Committee reserves the right to reject any exhibit, in whole or part, at its discretion. All fees will be refunded in the event of a rejection.

All Exhibits must be clearly described on the Official Entry Form, which is to be completely filled out. One entry (or exhibit) on each form. MARCH 1, 1971 is the last date for filing Entries. Should space be available, late entries will be accepted, but in all probability will not make listing in Program. They will be mounted, judged and will be eligible for awards, provided the Entry Form has been properly completed.

EXHIBITS should be sent to the TRAYMORE HOTEL BEFORE and NOT LATER than April 1, 1971. Every precaution will be taken to safeguard all exhibits against loss or damage while in storage, being mounted. Experienced handlers of Philatelic Material will do the mounting.

Frames will be set up Thursday, April 1st, those wishing to mount their own may do so Thursday between the hours of 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. Also Friday morning from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. April 2nd.

THERE WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NO MOUNTING OF EXHIBITS AFTER 11 A.M. FRIDAY.

Late arrival of entry, causing non-judging, will not in itself be a basis for refund.



Exhibition hours are Friday, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., April 2-3-4, 1971.

No Exhibits will be taken down until the Exhibit Floor is clear of all Visitors and Exhibitors. This will be 5:30 p.m. Sunday, April 4th. The Exhibitor will get a white card from Entry Chairman, then proceed with a member of Directing Committee to the entry, for Glass removal and dismounting. The Exhibitor, satisfied that he has his entry, signs white card, HAS accompanying Committeeman also SIGN white card which the Exhibitor then returns to Exhibit Room Chairman at the door. ALL Exhibits not picked up by owners, or having instructions and payment for return, will then be returned via Parcel Post, C.O.D. insured for \$100 in same wrapper as received. It is to YOUR ADVANTAGE to WRAP EXHIBITS CAREFULLY AND SECURELY.

Owners MUST provide their own insurance—all reasonable precautions will be taken for the safety of exhibits. However, no responsibility shall be attached to The Traymore Hotel, the Association of South Jersey Stamp Clubs, Inc. and/or any other participating organization or individual.

UNIFORMED GUARDS PROTECT ALL EXHIBITS AROUND THE CLOCK.

A panel of qualified Judges, with wide experience, has been obtained by the Directing Committee. All decisions of the Judges will be final. Classes 1 through 7 will be judged by A.P.S., F.I.P. rules and Association entries by Association rules.

Exhibitors take Note: Counterfeits, forgeries or bogus material in any exhibit MUST BE CLEARLY SO DESIGNATED or entire entry shall be disqualified.

The Secretary of the Judges will summarize the determination of the Judges. Official Report of the Award Winners will be announced by the Chairman of the Judges at the awards Banquet, Saturday, April 3rd, 7:00 p.m.

The Directing Committee will place at the disposal of the Judges a sufficient number of awards.

Special Awards will be listed in Program.



# CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS

## CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS

Open to Winners of Grand Awards

No. 1 United States & Possessions  
No. 2 Balance of the World  
No. 3 Postal History

No. 4 War Covers  
No. 5 Topicals  
No. 6 Printed Album Pages

No. 7 Specialties  
No. 8 Juniors (ages 12 to 18)  
No. 9 Association Member Exhibits

SPECIAL CLASS: H.O.P. Study Group of Germany Philatelic Society shall be in a separate section and will be judged by G.P.S. assigned judges.

The above classes from 1 through 7 may be grouped together as competition warrants. There must be at least three entries in each classification in order to be judged and merit an award.

## OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM — SOJEX 1971

To: Alice Ludwick, Entries Chmn.  
61 Pressey Street  
Hammonton, N. J. 08037

Please enter the following exhibit subject to the Instructions to Exhibitors which I have read carefully, understand and will fully comply with including removal time 5:30 p.m., Sunday, April 4, 1971.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Exhibit \_\_\_\_\_

Brief Description \_\_\_\_\_

Classification \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Pages \_\_\_\_\_ Member of (National Societies) \_\_\_\_\_

My Entry Requires \_\_\_\_\_ Frames \_\_\_\_\_ Sojex Member ( )

Amount Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Signed \_\_\_\_\_

(Make checks payable to "Sojex—1971")

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Return Via \_\_\_\_\_ Fee \_\_\_\_\_

SEPARATE ENTRY FORM REQUIRED FOR EACH ENTRY

Entry Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_



## NAPEX 1971 (continued)

### AWARDS

A Grand Award and a suitable number of First, Second and Third awards will be provided by NAPEX to be awarded on an "OPEN SHOW" basis and without regard to classification or the various Society awards.

Trophies or awards established for competition by any participating Society will be listed in the Program and awarded eligible exhibitors in addition to the above NAPEX '71 awards.

### JUDGES

The selected panel of distinguished judges includes Herbert J. Bloch, George W. Brett, James H. Beal and Mrs. Edith M. Faulstich. They may consult independent opinion if so desired, however in all cases their decision shall be final.

### CLASSES FOR EXHIBITS

The following Classes are solely for the orderly arrangement of the exhibits and ease of viewing.

- I. United States and Possessions:
  - a) Postal History
  - b) 19th Century to 1893
  - c) Bureau Issues 1884 and on
  - d) Revenue Issues
  - e) Stationery
  - f) Essays and Proofs
- II. Confederate States
- III. European Countries & Colonies
- IV. British Commonwealth & Cols.
- V. Latin America
- VI. Independent Countries:  
rest of the world
- VII. Airmails (U. S. and Foreign)
- VIII. Topical divisions:
  - a) Thematic
  - b) Purpose of Issue
  - c) Subject
  - d) Of a single country
- IX. Other Specialties



NAPEX 1971

To.: George T. Turner  
Exhibits Chairman  
408 "A" Street S. E.  
Washington, D. C. 20003

OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK

Closing Date—  
April 15, 1971

Enter my exhibit in Class \_\_\_\_\_ (Separate form required for each exhibit)

Number of pages (size 9x11½ in.) \_\_\_\_\_ (larger, see Rule No. 2)

Title of exhibit \_\_\_\_\_

Brief description \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Previous awards exhibit has won \_\_\_\_\_

My exhibit will be sent by \_\_\_\_\_

Please return by \_\_\_\_\_ Insured for \$\_\_\_\_\_

Indicate Society affiliations in order to qualify for special awards to their members:

SPA\_\_\_\_; ATA\_\_\_\_; BIA\_\_\_\_; CSA\_\_\_\_; USPCS\_\_\_\_; Other\_\_\_\_\_

Amount enclosed for frame rental at 5.00 per frame \_\_\_\_\_ \$\_\_\_\_\_

Included for return postage \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL entry fee plus return postage \_\_\_\_\_ \$\_\_\_\_\_

Make check or money order payable to NAPEX

I, the undersigned, understand that I will be responsible for insuring my exhibit, and I will not hold NAPEX, any participating Society and/or the Shoreham Hotel, Riggs National Bank, their officers, members or employees liable for any loss or damage to this exhibit.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name (print) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

For use of committee

Entry accepted \_\_\_\_\_ Exhibit received \_\_\_\_\_

Mounted by \_\_\_\_\_ Taken down by \_\_\_\_\_

Returned \_\_\_\_\_ Received by \_\_\_\_\_



4. Exhibits are limited to 10 frames. The fee of \$3.00 for the first frame and \$2.00 for each additional frame used by each exhibitor must be received with the signed entry form. If more than one exhibit is entered, exhibitor must fill out a separate form for each exhibit.

5. The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to refrain from giving any reason when rejecting an exhibit. Fees received for entries not accepted will be returned.

6. Decisions of the judges with regard to awards shall be final.

7. Entry forms with fee must be addressed to: Stanley H. Hanson, 4317 North Monitor Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60634, to arrive no later than April 1, 1971.

8. Exhibitors will be notified by mail at an appropriate time if their entry is acceptable. If it is accepted they will be advised of the address to which their exhibits should be forwarded for safe-keeping, and the period of time within which exhibits will be received. Exhibitors who wish to bring their exhibits or have them personally delivered should so indicate on the entry form and must receive written approval from Stanley H. Hanson.

9. Exhibits will be returned at the expense of the owner, as soon as possible after the close of the exhibition, in the manner designated by the owner if pre-payment is enclosed. Unless other instructions are given, they will be returned by REA Express, collect charges and insured for \$100.00. The Committee recommends the inclusion of return postage as the most economical.

10. SCC intends to provide limited insurance above that carried by the owner for each exhibit during the period the exhibit is in the possession of the SCC. Although all reasonable care will be taken of the exhibits, no liability will be attached to the SCC or COMPEX '71, nor to any of their members, voluntary assistants or employees, for any loss or damage to an exhibit arising from any cause or reason whatsoever. It is suggested that each exhibitor provide his own insurance.

11. All exhibits will be mounted and dismounted by members of the Exhibition Committee or its authorized assistants. No exhibit may be dismounted before the closing time of the exhibition on Sunday, May 30, at 6:00 p.m.

12. The decision of the Exhibition Committee on all questions that may arise concerning the Exhibit shall be final.

13. References to "SCC" include the Scandinavian Collectors Club and/or Chicago Chapter No. 4 of the SCC as the context admits or requires.

14. THE SIGNATURE OF AN EXHIBITOR ON THE ENTRY FORM SHALL INDICATE ACCEPTANCE OF THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS.



# SCC at COMPEX '71

## ENTRY FORM

STANLEY H. HANSON

Mail to: 4317 North Monitor Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60634

I hereby apply to enter my exhibit, described below, in strict accordance with the rules of SCC at COMPEX '71 and certify that I have received a copy of the rules and regulations and have read rule 14.

Title -----

Description -----

-----

-----

-----

My exhibit will require ----- frames. Frames are 24x36 inches which will hold 9 pages 8.5x11 inches with overlap, or 6 pages up to 10x12 inches.

Charges for frames are \$3.00 for the first frame, \$2.00 for each additional frame.

Return via -----

My remittance for frames \$----- and for return shipment \$----- payable to SCC Chicago Chapter No. 4 is enclosed.

----- Banquet Tickets required at \$7.00 (estimated).

Signature -----

Print Name -----

Address -----

City, State, Zip -----

Received

Deposited

Accepted

Exhibit No.

Returned

Frame Nos.

May your name be printed in the exhibition listing and used in publicity releases? -----



In those days the Club "headquarters" were in New York and there were many collectors who from time to time used to come in from out of town. Dr. Hans Lundberg (No. 53—Life No. 10) was one of these. He had a wealth of early Swedish material and a very fine collection of Heligoland. The latter I believe he gave to the Philatelic Foundation while he sold his Swedish collection several years ago. As far as I know, he is no longer active in collecting. Carl Pelander told me once about his visit to Dr. Lundberg in Toronto, especially his "stamp room" which was actually a room size bank vault built into the house. Frank W. Baker, (No. 214—Life No. 5) lived in Detroit and collected Finland and Norway. His doctors told him on one occasion that he had only a few years to live so he sold his entire collection in one of Carl Pelander's auctions. Despite the doctors' predictions, he was still around and in good health five years later—and was busy buying back what he had sold and building up his old collection again. Harry Lindquist (Honorary No. 2), the well known publisher of "Stamps" magazine, frequently came to the Club meetings and on more than one occasion showed his specialized collection of Norway No. 1.

In 1953 I took a trip abroad to the Scandinavian countries and met a number of the foreign members of the Club. Particularly I am thinking of Uno Soderberg (Honorary No. 5) who was very kind to me and my family when we were in Sweden. Uno had been in charge of the production of the Swedish stamps in the Swedish Postal Administration for many years including the early 1920's when Sweden first began issuing coil stamps using many different kinds of paper. He very kindly gave me samples of each paper used. He also took me to the Postal Museum where he introduced me to Mr. Strandell (Honorary No. 3) the great Swedish expert. He also introduced me to Nils Stalhandske (No. 299) whose family we visited on the Island of Visby. In Denmark I met Robert Bechsgaard (No. 301), the well known dealer in Copenhagen through whom I met Eigil Rathje (No. 338) who did most of the original research on Greenland parcel post stamps.

I have left to the last Carl E. Pelander (Honorary No. 1) who was the real founder of the club. Carl, as you know, was the only dealer in New York in those days who specialized in Scandinavian stamps, and he conducted frequent Scandinavian auctions over a long period of years. Although originally a collector, he refused himself to collect any of the Scandinavian countries because he did not want to have any conflict between his collecting and his business. He did, however, have a very fine collection of Tonga.

Carl was born in Finland and started life as a young chemist in this country. He operated an analytical laboratory and then joined Union Carbon & Carbide Company. His love for stamps, however, led him into starting his stamp business in the days of the depression. I did not know Carl at that time, but first met him at the Cipex Exhibition in New York in 1947. I had abandoned stamp collecting for a number of years but was getting interested again after World War II. I was attracted to a booth of the "Scandinavian Collectors Club" which was manned by Carl and by some pretty young girls in Scandinavian costumes. One thing led to another and I decided to concentrate my collecting activities in the Scandinavian area and join the Club.

Carl was never President of the Club, but he stimulated others to organize the Club and to run it for many years. He did serve as editor of the Posthorn and his frequent auctions also helped to stimulate interest in the Scandinavian countries. If you went into Carl's office any Saturday you might think there was a meeting of the Club because so many members were there either going through some of Carl's stock or looking at material to be auctioned later or perhaps attending one of his Saturday afternoon auctions or just visiting.



Carl unfortunately developed emphysema which finally led him to give up his business and retire, and which caused him to give up a long planned trip to Tonga.

There is more that one could recall concerning these and other "old timers" but this letter has already gotten too long, so I will sign off now!

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Lauson H. Stone

\* S \* C \* C \*

## Scandinavian Collectors Club

### Treasurer's Report — Year 1970

CASH BALANCE: End of 1969 \$2,949.54

#### RECEIPTS:

Membership Dues and Fees	\$ 1,847.10
Posthorn Advertising	69.80
Repayment of Advance to S. S. Mart	100.00
Repayment of Advance to SPLS	214.63
Interest Income	95.01

Total Income 1970

\$2,326.54

#### EXPENSES:

Publications (Posthorn, Member Roster)	\$ 921.99
SCC Election	119.39
Membership (Cards, Embossing)	327.65
Exhibitions (Awards, Chapter Grants)	82.84
SCC Secretary (Printing and Postage)	40.50
SCC Treasurer (Postage and Fees)	147.66

Total Expenses 1970

\$1,640.66

NET GAIN 1970

686.51

CASH BALANCE: End of 1970

3,636.05

### Net Worth Dec. 31, 1970

Bank Balance (Wilmington Trust, Delaware)	\$1,534.05
Bank Balance (Wilmington Savings Fund, Delaware)	2,102.00
Advance to Scandinavian Phil. Literature Service	1,300.00*
	<u>\$4,936.05</u>

Robert W. Lang, Treasurer, 1969-70

\*Upon consumation of sale of SPLS, approximately \$600.00 of profits will accrue to SCC.

### SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Membership as of 11-30-70	Active (121 new in 1970)	598
Life (paid up)		14
Honorary		6
		<hr/>
Total Membership (paid)		618
Members in arrears		85
Accts. Receivable: Scandinavian Phil. Lit. Service		\$1,300.00*
Posthorn Advertisers 1970		60.00 est.**
		<hr/>
Total		\$1,360.00

\*Plus approximately \$600.00 in accrued profits

\*\*To be billed by R. Norby



## Scandinavian Stamp Mart

### Report for 1970

1-1-70	461 Mart Books on Hand (Entry Value)		\$31,791.33
	301 Mart Books Received (Entry Value)		27,248.35
	762 Mart Books—Working Stock		\$59,039.62
	309 Mart Books Retired (Entry Value)		20,358.47
12-31-70	453 Mart Books on Hand (Entry Value)		\$38,681.21
	Total Sales, 1970		\$8,737.25
	Payments to Owners, 1970		\$7,155.35
	Commissions Earned, 1970	\$1,747.45	
	Interest Earned, 1970	188.39	
	Profit, 1968-1970 Blank Sales Books	27.20	
		\$1,963.04	\$1,963.04
	Expenses, 1970		
	General and Non-Reimbursable Postage	\$203.85	
	Commissions Paid	366.79	
	Expendable Supplies	107.75	
		\$678.39	678.39
	GROSS PROFIT, 1970		\$1,284.65
	Mart Manager Honorarium, 1970		642.33
	NET PROFIT, 1970		642.32
	Transfer to Reserve for Lost Stamps		\$ 17.42
	Transfer to Surplus Account		625.00
			\$642.32

### Balance Sheet, 31 December 1970

#### ASSETS

Cash on hand	\$ 215.23
Cash in Bank (Checking Account)	1,604.48
Cash in Bank (Savings Account)	3,888.39
Accounts Receivable	736.73
Blank Mart Sales Books (at cost)	574.80
Office Equipment (at cost)	105.90
Goodwill	46.30
Total Assets	\$7,171.86

#### LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable (Due Owners from Sales)	\$5,186.95
Account Payable—Honorarium Due Mart Manager	642.33
Sales of Blank Mart Sales Books	7.50
Overpayments by Subscribers (to be refunded)	3.83
Reserve for Lost Stamps	31.25
Surplus	1,300.00
Total Liabilities	\$7,171.86

The year 1970 has again proved that the demand for fine, fairly priced Scandinavian stamps and related philatelic material continues.

Total sales by the MART under SCC Management (2-24-68—12-31-70) are \$19,379.44. Thus far owners have been paid \$10,316.60 and we owe our contributors \$5,186.95 which will be paid during 1971 as books are retired.

The above statistics are a good indication that the MART provides a valuable service to SCC. In 1970, for the first time, WE RETIRED MORE



**BOOKS THAN WE RECEIVED.** We cannot stay in operation if this trend continues. Looking ahead, of the 453 books "in stock" (ALL of which are constantly "out" on consignment) we have to retire approximately 167 during 1971. The demand for Scandinavian material continues high and grows, and **WE STILL DO NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT BOOKS TO RESPOND TO ALL REQUESTS** (we should have about 600 books "in stock" at all times to serve PROPERLY the members of SCC). Therefore, we need to receive during 1971, and at the earliest possible date, approximately 300 more books from you; otherwise, our service will deteriorate further because of inability to **FURNISH MATERIAL TO ALL** who desire to utilize the MART.

Items in demand continue to be 19th Century stamps (mint and used) and covers from all the Scandinavian countries, and mint and used stamps of the 20th Century. **PAKKE PORTO** of Greenland continue in high demand. Sweden coil and booklet **PAIRS**, mint and used, continue in demand. Post World War II issues are not in great demand, however issues of the past 5-7 years are in short supply. Please take a few minutes and look over your stocks of duplicate material and enter some books in the Mart.

New sales books were printed during 1970 as the supply received in 1968 was "sold out." The new books are printed in two editions: a blue cover, 12-page (12 spaces per page) book which is designed for a **NET SALE VALUE** between \$20.00 (Low Limit) and \$400.00 (High Limit); and a yellow cover, 6-page 12 spaces per page) book which is intended for material with a **NET SALE VALUE** between \$200.00 and \$400.00. In spite of today's inflation, we were able to hold printing costs and books sell as follows: Blue cover, 15c each, or 7 for \$1.00 postpaid; Yellow cover, 12c each, or 9 for \$1.00 postpaid. The "old" 10-page (4 different color covers) 12-spaces per page books continue to be most acceptable for the entry of material in the MART **provided** the minimum (\$20.00) and maximum (\$400.00) **NET SALE VALUES** are observed.

To repeat: Clean stamps in fine or better condition and fairly priced will sell. Damaged material (i.e., thin spots, rounded corner, missing perfs, small tears, creases, etc.) does not sell except at very substantial discounts from catalog prices. Common (packet type) material does not sell unless it is clean and well centered, and in the case of used, clean and clear or unusual cancels. Fair pricing is considered to be the pricing of an individual item at a price no higher than the owner himself would pay for that particular item.

The MART continues to be a three-way service of SCC: First, a means for our members to dispose of their duplicate material; Second, a source of Scandinavian material for our members; and Third, a method of earning funds for the SCC Treasury to finance projects that would otherwise be beyond our financial capability. Thus, the MART serves not only all SCC members, but the Club itself.

Your outstanding support during the past three years is sincerely and deeply appreciated—and is most earnestly solicited in the future. Please keep those new books of material coming in—they are needed NOW. As a reminder, my address was changed (by my local government—not a move) during 1970 to that shown below.

Wade H. Beery  
7578 Alleghany Road, Manassas, Virginia 22110

\* S \* C \* C \*

S. C. C. Dues Payable to

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Mr. Ben DeLambert, P. O. Box 3277, Santa Barbara, CA 93105



## The Serpentine Roulettes Of Finland

By Victor E. Engstrom (911)

(Ed's Note: Many worthwhile presentations on various aspects of Scandinavian philately are given at chapter meetings, and are among the benefits enjoyed by those who reside close enough to attend meetings. Others do not share in this information unless it is made available in printed form. THE POSTHORN will do this as often as is possible, and now presents the first of these "papers." The following was given at a recent Chapter 9 (North Jersey) meeting, and with the exception of slight modifications to adjust it from oral to written form, represents the entire original presentation).

---

Our subject this evening is the serpentine roulettes of Finland from 1860 to 1875, but a little background of the history of Finland will make her philately more understandable.

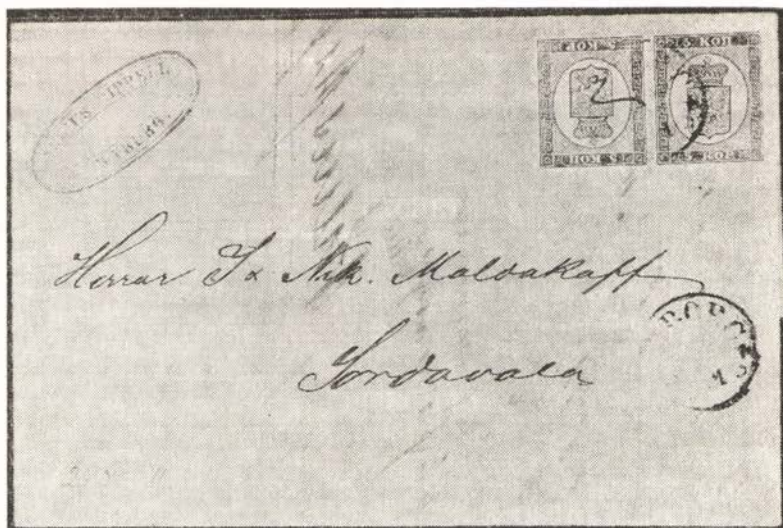
The stamps of most countries use the language of that country, but the stamps and cancellations of Finland are often in Russian, Swedish, or Finnish, or a combination of these. Finland was occupied by an old Asiatic tribe around the year 800. This tribe had separated from a larger tribe (in the Volga area) that moved westward and eventually settled in what is now Hungary. The Finns call their land SUOMI, which means marsh or lake land. The original settlers were wild and war-like, and were harassing shipping and coast towns in the Baltic. It took Sweden about 500 years to pacify the Finns and establish Swedish rule in Finland. This was not an oppressive rule, but more of a paternalistic one. The Swedish language became a lasting part of Finnish culture, and the Finns were accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the Swedish people.

The Swedish rule lasted some 500 years, but three disastrous wars with Russia, the last in 1809, resulted in Finland being ceded to Russia and the beginning of Russian influence. The Swedish language remained the language of the officials, and the postal system established under the Swedes was maintained. By 1845, there were 36 post offices in Finland, and in 1875, the number had increased to 82. For practical reasons, the currency became Russian, and thus the first stamps of Finland express that currency in the Russian language, as well as Latin to satisfy both the Finnish and Swedish languages. The oppressive part of the Russian rule did not begin until after the end of the classic stamp era in 1875. In 1917, Finland declared her independence, and has remained independent ever since, although still under the watchful eye of the Kremlin.

In 1845, Finland was among the first countries to issue stamped envelopes. In 1850, the design of the stamp impression was changed to an oval shape and placed on the back flap of the envelope. In 1855, the first adhesive stamps were issued, similar to the oval stamp impression of the stamped envelopes. The astute Finns saved some kopeks by searching around for old used envelopes on which the oval stamp had not been cancelled (the post office people had not felt it necessary to cancel these stamps since they were part of used addressed envelopes) and cutting them out and re-using them as postage stamps instead of buying the new adhesives.

This mis-use continued, so in 1860, new rectangular stamps, copied from the designs of the first French stamps, were issued. The Finns must have had something going with the French at that time, because in 1863, the French copied the Finnish serpentine method of rouletting for their own revenue stamps.





The new stamps were in the same denominations as the previous ones, a 5 Kop blue and a 10 Kop red. The 5 Kop was for short distances, and the 10 Kop was for everything beyond 125 Versts (80 miles). Foreign mail had to go through Russia or Sweden, and the recipient had to pay for the foreign postage due.

The stamps were separated by the most miserable method ever devised—the serpentine roulette. To avoid buying an expensive perforating machine, and since there was a patent on a straight-line roulette machine, a hand roulette, similar to a cookie cutter, was invented. A worker was paid \$50 per year to gum the sheets of stamps, and also roulette them. The tool was a steel disc with a serpentine pattern cut or pressed into the steel, and was sharpened. The sharpened cutting edge was interrupted very slightly at the sides of the roulette, so that the stamps would not be completely separated.

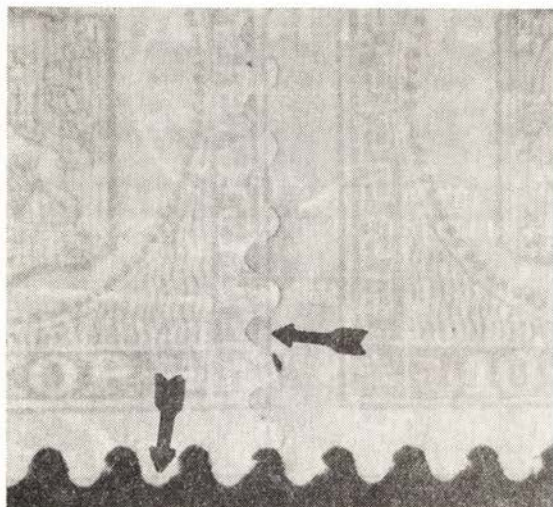
My reference material says that this worker used a steel ruler to guide his work, and that he cut one sheet at a time on a hard wood block. If the worker held the cutter exactly perpendicular to the paper, a good uniform cut could be expected, and when the stamps were separated at the post offices, the roulettes would be intact. But if the worker favored one side or the other, an incomplete cut would be the result, which in turn meant a torn stamp. From the post office point of view, I suppose the system worked satisfactorily, but from the point of view of a philatelist 100 years later, it was an unsuccessful experiment resulting in a very high percentage of damaged stamps. On the other hand, it has provided me with many hours of relaxed enjoyment.

The first issue of serpentine stamps, called the Russian currency roulettes, were printed by typography, in sheets of 40 stamps, directly from loose clichés clamped together to form a sheet eight stamps wide by five rows high. In 1937, Carl Pelander wrote that there were 50 stamps in each sheet, but Leo Linder and others have since determined that there were only 40 stamps per sheet.

There are three separate and different conditions and measurements regarding the spacings between stamps. The 1860 printings have a 1.6 mm spacing both ways. The 40 clichés were unclamped and cleaned between printings. In 1863, the space between stamps became 2.3 mm vertically, but remained 1.6 mm horizontally. The final printings saw another change, pre-



sumably to make room for the larger serpentine lines, this time to 2.3 mm each way. This spacing can sometimes be measured on a single stamp because the roulettes would extend into the next stamps in two directions. I am not satisfied that the above is the last word on this situation, since it would be very easy for the printer to set up his block with other spacings between rows. I have not found this, but would be interested to know if anyone locates other spacings.



Enlargement of 10 Kop pair showing 2.3 x 2.3 spacing between stamps.

As time went on, the rouletter became dull and had to be sharpened. This was not easy, and the price for resharpening was from four to eight marks. At that time, four marks represented a good day's pay for a craftsman. However, sharpening should not have changed the size or shape of the serpentine, except microscopically. We know that three or four rouletters of practically identical size were used initially, and the size of the roulette did not change for three years. This first roulette varies in depth from 1 to 1½ mm, and is labeled Roulette A.

Later, instead of realizing the difficulties they would be giving stamp collectors a century later, the Finns made new rouletters with a deeper instead of smaller serpentine. The second size varies between 1½ and 1¾ mm, and is called Roulette B. This is first seen on the later printings of the set (1864-65), and, incidentally, these later printings are on thicker paper.

The Russian currency serpentines occur in several characteristic shades, well listed by FACIT, and by comparison with other copies are quite easily identified.

The second set of serpentines is in six values, in sheets of 50 stamps, issued January 1, 1866, except for the 8 Pen and 1 Mark values which were issued later. They can be distinguished from the first set by the top inscription; the first set is in Russian, while the second set is in the Finnish language and currency. In this set, we find a third and still deeper roulette, measuring 2 to 2½ mm deep.

The 5 Pen stamp is printed on both laid and wove paper, and in each of the three different roulettes. The B roulette on wove paper is seldom seen. There are constant shade differences identified by printings. In this set, the catalogs do not record the spacing between stamps. I have noticed that most



of mine measure 2.3 mm between stamps, but I have a couple that measure 2.6 mm between rows. This requires more study, and again I would like to hear of variations.

The lines in the laid paper—for those who are not familiar with paper manufacture—can easily be seen in a watermark detector, or simply by being held up against a strong light source. They are vertical parallel lines, about 12 to 13 lines per each 2 centimeters. In contrast, wove paper looks like a wet blotter, without any pattern. The 5 Pen stamp was used for domestic mailing of printed matter.

The 8 Pen stamp also occurs in all three roulettes, and each on either green or yellow-green paper, easily noticed by comparison. Multiples are fairly common because the rate to Russia became 32 Pen during the use of this issue. I find that the A roulette is more scarce than the others, particularly on ribbed paper.

A word about "ribbed" paper, which we find on this and the 40 Pen stamp, both being used to a large extent for foreign mail. The ribbed paper can be described as very close vertical parallel lines, or ribs, machined into the paper after the printing of the stamp, and intended to prevent the removal of cancellation marks. The ribs can readily be observed under magnification and with the aid of a good light, most easily in the center field on the front of the stamp.

The 10 Pen stamp is found in each of the three different roulettes on both laid and wove paper. FACIT lists LAID paper for the 5 Pen, and STRIPED paper for the 10 Pen, but both should be called LAID paper. The 10 Pen stamp comes on two distinct shades of paper, brownish and grayish-yellow, easily noted by comparison.

Now, I have disagreed with Carl Pelander and FACIT, and it is time to take issue with Scott. This catalog chooses to assign separate major numbers (12, 13) to these laid paper serpentines, when they are actually just paper varieties of the same basic stamp. This is not a loud protest, but Scott should be more consistent. The oval adhesives, Finland 1 and 2, occur in both papers, and the laid paper varieties follow under a capital letter. This gets confusing. Also, the 5 and 10 Pen laid paper stamps were issued earlier than the wove paper ones, yet they are given higher numbers. The sequence does not seem to faze catalogers . . .

The 20 Pen is quite common, being the equivalent of the 5 Kop and used for the shorter internal distances. It occurs normally in the same three roulettes, but the A roulette is the scarce one.



The Interrupted Perforation

One oddity that I have only found in the 20 Pen stamp is what I call the interrupted roulette. This condition has evidently been written up in the Finnish philatelic press, and may even be listed in the Finnish catalogs. The interruption occurs on the left side of the stamp, about half-way down. Normally, I would guess that the worker doing the rouletting sneezed, causing his ruler to slip. However, and since it has been especially identified, I would like to learn more about its origin.

The 40 Pen is normally found in the three roulettes, in several shades and on ribbed paper, as explained previously.

The 8 Pen, 20 Pen, and 40 Pen stamps exist in a fourth roulette, known



as the "spade" roulette, so called because of the shape of the roulette, which is much more square than the others. This spade roulette was normally used for revenue stamps. The use of the spade roulette for postage stamps is rare and could have happened in several ways. One theory is that some sheets were found imperforate or partly rouletted at the control office, and instead of returning them for proper or additional rouletting, they were corrected by using the revenue rouletter. This D roulette is known in combination with other roulettes, giving strength to the theory of immediate repairs (corrections) at the control office.

The 1 Mark stamp in the same set was issued May 9, 1867, some seventeen months after the others, primarily to meet the need for a high denomination to pay postage for heavy mail pieces. This stamp occurs only in roulettes B and C, and in shades of yellow brown. Very fine forgeries exist.

I wish to conclude this talk with a few observations. Both Scott and FACIT mention the 8 Pen and the 40 Pen with a serpentine roulette  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Scott sees fit to honor them with separate major numbers. FACIT calls them varieties with "private" perforations. Actually, the  $10\frac{1}{2}$  roulette was used for the Helsingfors City Post local stamps. Both catalogs list the stamps in used condition only. It is my considered opinion that these varieties were produced by shenanigans. Previously used stamps with very wide margins could have been re-rouletted surreptitiously, cutting down the oversized stamp to an average size with the  $10\frac{1}{2}$  rouletter. The only one I have ever seen was in very poor condition. It could have been done by anyone having access to the rouletter, and at any time. The prices listed for these stamps would excite a forger into making his own roulette to produce a few of the stamps. In any event, I cannot see Scott honoring these very questionable items with major numbers. Of course, it is possible that these stamps were produced legitimately in the same manner as Roulette D, since apparently the local stamps were rouletted in the same plant as the regular postage stamps.

Mixed roulettes are known in various combinations on the 5 Pen, 10 Pen, and 40 Pen values, and your copies should be carefully measured on all sides to assure that an expensive stamp is properly identified in your album. Stamps are found with blunted serpentines, possibly separated with scissors, making it difficult to identify them. The distance between nine teeth, center to center, is no more than 21 mm for the B roulette, and is always greater than 21 mm for the C roulette.

There is a reference in some of the literature to a "rouletting machine," being fitted with wheels for revenue stamp separation. This is revealing, but no mention is made of the machine for rouletting postage stamps, and the date is not given.

Often, we find the tips of the roulettes bent over. These can best be straightened out by wetting the fold (crease). They may have been folded for a hundred years, and the fibers are dry. With the application of a little moisture, they can be unfolded and pressed into their original position. If this is attempted without moisture, the dry paper will most likely break and the tip falls off.

Some characters associated with our hobby will take pains to repair defective serpentines by adding roulettes as needed. These can often be detected quite easily by soaking in water, or by examination in a watermark detector.

Sheets of the 8 and 10 Pen stamps of the second set of serpentines have been reconstructed by the famous collector Faberge, in several of the roulettes. It would be a contribution to philately if owners of such reconstructed sheets would make themselves known so that the 50 positions can be identified and published.



## New Members

Middletown, Rhode Island—June 26, 1970

Scandinavian Collectors Club new member listing for May & June 1970—

- 1446 BASURTO, Prof. Alfredo V., Apartado Postal 31-351, Mexico 7, D.F., Mex.  
Norway, Iceland
- 1447 BATEY, Henry D., 749 Wethersfield Ave., Apt. B-1, Hartford, CT. 06114  
Used Scandinavia (excluding Finland)
- 1448 BJORNSTAD, Gaylord B., 2016B Ocean Park Blvd., Santa Monica, CA.  
90405 — Norway
- 1449 DALLOF, Herman K., 4307 Dragonwick Drive, Houston, TX 77045  
USA, UN, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland
- 1450 ERICKSON, Harald H. J., 217 Redstone, Las Vegas, NV 89107  
Finland
- 1451 GERMAN, Ronald A., 103 Coe Hill Drive, Apt. 3, Toronto 3, Ont., Can.  
Scandinavia
- 1452 KIRK, Rev. James G., 17862 Mann St., Irvine, CA 92664  
Scandinavia, US, UN
- 1453 MILLER, Frederick E., 9018 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90048  
Dealer
- 1454 PETERSEN, Duane G., 412 Robin Lane, Vestal, NY 13850  
Scandinavia, Germany
- 1455 SAMMER, Wayne C., 5300 Oakarest Drive, Oxon Hill, MD 20021  
Scandinavia, especially Iceland
- 1456 SPINELLI, Ralph, RFD 1, Cornelia, GA 30531  
Scandinavia, Austria, France, Netherlands
- 1457 WERNER, Arnold G., 10827 S. E. 235th St., Kent, WA 98031  
Scandinavia—General
- 1458 WEYHRAUCH, Dr. Robert A., 405 Ivanhoe Road, Waterloo, IA 50701  
Scandinavia, particularly Norway

Middletown, Rhode Island—July 26, 1970

Scandinavian Collectors Club new member listing for July 1970—

- 1459 FRANCIS, Robert J., 4 Dartmouth Road, Wilmington, DE 19808  
Scandinavia, US

Middletown, Rhode Island—August 29, 1970

Scandinavian Collectors Club new member listing for August 1970—

- 1433 ARCIENDER, Steffen, 415 Claremont Ave., Apt. 3-B, Montclair, NJ  
07042 — Scandinavia, USA, France, Africa
- 1460 McBRIDE, Mary E., 3662 S. E. 33rd Place, Boilermakers Bldg., Port-  
land, OR 97202 — Stamp Dealer (McBride Stamp Auctions)
- 1461 MUNOZ, Louis, P. O. Box 125, Hellgate Station, New York, NY 10029  
Scandinavian Stamps, Post. Stationery and Commercial Covers.

Middletown, Rhode Island—October 25, 1970

Scandinavian Collectors Club new member listing for Sept.-Oct. 1970—

- 1462 DEISZ, George A., 2891 Sourek Road, Akron, OH 44313  
Iceland
- 1463 KJELDBJERG, Paul, Lerkevej 8, 8660 Skanderborg, Denmark  
Denmark, Greenland, Arctic, also Dealer
- 1464 SZARVAS, Peter, 7101 Oak Forest Lane, Bethesda, MD 20034  
Sweden Used
- 1465 WILLIAMS, A. S., 3605 Haddon Hall Road N. W., Atlanta, GA 30327  
Scandinavia
- 1466 BRUCEVITZ, Frank D., 1314 No. Sparks, Burbank, CA 91502  
Scandinavia



- 1467 FOSTER, Richard L., 451 West 36th Street, New York, NY 10018  
Scandinavia
- 1468 GAIN, Arthur Gordon, 3642 Helms Avenue, Culver City, CA 90230
- 1469 GUHL, David C., 402 East Cedar Avenue, Connellsville, PA 15425  
Finland, Denmark, Norway
- 1470 HILL, Vernon R., 3652 West 109th Street, Inglewood, CA 90303  
Scandinavia and Netherlands
- 1471 HIMER, Donald W., 5939 Hesperia Ave., Encino, CA 91316  
Denmark
- 1472 JANUZ, Lauren P., 1370 Longwood Road, Forest Haven, Lake Forest, IL 60045 — Scandinavia, France and Cols., Central Europe
- 1473 MEYERS, Stephen J., P. O. Box 2223, Rockville, MD 20852  
Scandinavia
- 1474 NASH, Morton, P. O. Box 786, Bennington, VT 05201
- 1475 NELSON, Robert V., 268 West Providencia, Burbank, CA 91502
- 1476 NIELSON, Charles F., 11247 Blix Street, North Hollywood, CA 91602  
Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, D.W.I.
- 1477 SAGE, Charles G., 605 Grove Street, Clifton, NJ 07013  
Denmark, Greenland, Japan
- 1478 SHEELY, H. R., 164 Chestnut Street, West Newton, MA 02165  
Scandinavia, Benelux
- 1479 SIMMERMAN, Byron C., 3832 Jay Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22302  
Scandinavia and Early US
- 1480 ZOHLER, Warren L., 1308 Clifton Lane, Nashville, TN 37215  
Scandinavia Used, U.N., U.S., Philippines

Middletown, Rhode Island—January 8, 1971

**Scandinavian Collectors Club new member listing for December 1970—**

- 1481 FRANEN, Warren B., 800 Pitthan Drive., Fayetteville, AR 72701  
Sweden, Scandinavia pre-1940
- 1482 HELD, Lawrence C., Box 3, U. S. Naval Station, FPO, New York, NY 09571 — Iceland
- 1483 JENSEN, C. James, 4 Dorothy Avenue., Wilmington, MA 01887  
U.S., Scandinavia, U.N., Canada
- AM1484 MARQUART, Bent-Erik, Pederstrupvej 3, Aarhus, Denmark 80000  
Scandinavia, D.W.I., Greenland
- 1485 RINDSHOJ, Roland, P. O. Box 487, So. Laguna, CA 92677  
Dealer
- 1486 RIOUX, Maurice, 117 Pleasant Street, Fairhaven, MA 02719  
Iceland, Norway, Greenland
- 1487 ROED, Mrs. Botha de Wett, 5612 California Avenue S. W., Seattle, WA 98116 — Greenland

**Scandinavian Collectors Club new member listing for January 1971—**

- AM1488 DAHLHUS, Borge, Kloervangen 5, DK-8541, Skotstrup, Denmark  
Scandinavia, Iceland, and Scouts
- 1489 LA NOUE, George R., Apt. 16Y, 382 Central Park West, New York, NY 10027 — Iceland, Greenland, D.W.I., Norway 1-5
- 1490 MORAN, John J., 187 Dorchester Road, Akron, OH 44313  
Scandinavia, U.S., Brit. Cols., China
- 1491 REMENSNYDER, John P., 321 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167  
Scandinavia, 19th Century U.S.
- 1492 RICE, Richard L., 774 Belmont Street, Watertown, MA 02172  
Scandinavia
- 1493 SASS, Allan, 1854 Via del Rey, South Pasadena, CA 91030  
Iceland and Scandinavia



**ADDRESS CHANGES**

- 981 BEAVER, James E., 157 East 71st Street, Indianapolis, IN 46220  
 1429 FLYMAN, Sven Frank, P. O. Box 133, Surrey, B. C., Canada  
 834 BOOKHOUT, Hamilton H., 22 Green Acres Drive, Newtonville, NY 12123  
 1255 HICKOX, George H., 9310 Alwood Court, Alexandria, VA 22309  
 1439 OGG, Ronald Robert, P. O. Box 1386, Alameda, CA 94501  
 L-20 HELM, Robert A., 660 Marion Drive., East Meadow, NY 11554  
 1134 HENDERSON, Walter S., 8261 Concord Blvd., E., Jacksonville, FL 32203  
 1241 MITCHELL, Mrs. Berton D., 6188 Golden Valley Road, Minneapolis, MN 55422  
 1371 BALDWIN, James R., 5021 Fair Avenue, North Hollywood, CA 90601  
 973 LITTLEWOOD, William H., 6220 Rockhurst Road, Bethesda, MD 20034

**DECEASED**

- 1204 HULL, Leon C., 29 Bliss Road, Newport, RI 028440

**RESIGNED**

- 846 BOSTROM, Partin, Klovjevagen 4, Orebro, Sweden

**DELETE FROM MEMBERSHIP**

- 629 REINERTSEN, R. G., Brywood Gardens, Old Bridge, NJ 08857  
 1217 CHRISTENSEN, Torben, Sondergade 1-B, 8000 Aarhus C., Denmark  
 Frank Shaug, Sec.  
 Middletown, Rhode Island—January 28, 1971  
 \* S \* C \* C \*

**THE RETURN OF THE POSTHORN OR  
WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE:**

We plan three more issues this year—Early May (before Napex), August and Early November (before the Christmas Rush). Deadlines for these three issues are: May—1 April 1971, August—1 June 1971, November—1 October 1971.

Material received after these dates will make the next issue.

The length and content of each issue depends upon you, the members. As we said at the annual dinner of Chapter 7 (New York) and at the annual business meeting of Chap. 9 (New Jersey), unless you want an Icelandic Handbook, you must keep the material coming. (Speaking of the New York dinner, we—Chapter 7—finally got around to honoring our own Carl Werenskiold. And with our usual aplomb, forgot to pick up the award before the dinner!)

To return to national items—the Editorial policy is set by the Editor. He will accept any article on Scandinavian philately which can be printed. He has access to enough readers of the Scandinavian languages to make possible the translation of any article.

The new issue listing will be continued in the May issue—space will determine whether we can catch up on all countries in one issue.

Chapter secretaries are urged to inform the Editor of your Chapters' officers and programs.

So much to write about—so little time . . . We have complained in the past to Messrs Brofos, Black, Danielson and Norby about the lateness or non-appearance of the Posthorn. I wonder if the job is jinxed . . . i.e. since we were elected and began assembling this issue: the washer broke down, flooding the basement; Larry had an ear infection; Billy fell into the fireplace and cut his face; Helen fell on the LIRR platform; and I broke the right front headlight on the new car skidding down the driveway.

We will close on this note, cribbed from Newsday . . .

Did you know, Eric the Red was a Norse of a different color?