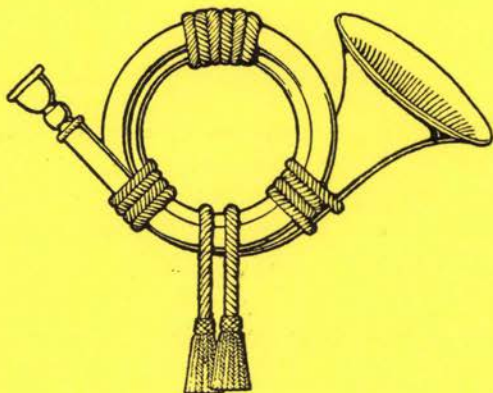


Vol. 30, No. 4, Whole No. 116, November 1973

The  
POSTHORN

TM

"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

# THE POSTHORN

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SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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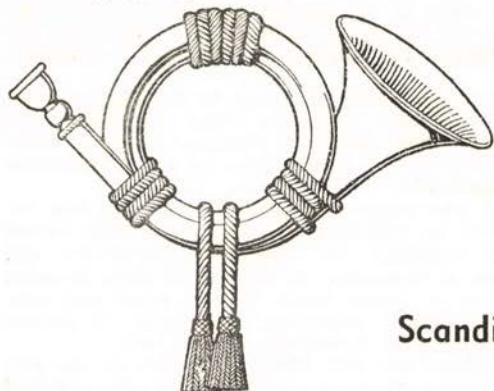
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(These first eight pages of our Thirtieth Anniversary Number are a reprint of Vol. 1, No. 1.)



# The Posthorn

Sponsored by the  
**Scandinavian Collectors Club**  
of NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor, Carl E. Pelander, 505 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Vol. I

November 1943

No. 1

## History of the Scandinavian Collectors Club

On November 25th, 1935, six Finnish collectors organized the present **SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB**. This meeting was held at 223 Cypress Avenue, Bronx, New York and the name of "FINNISH-AMERICAN STAMP CLUB" was adopted.

This original nucleus struggled valiantly along until late in 1940, when the membership had grown to twenty, but found it difficult to hold the interest of their members with the limited scope of only Finland stamps for their activity.

Realizing, at this time, the futility of continuing along these lines, a resolution was adopted to include collectors of all Scandinavian stamps to membership in this club. This resolution in itself proved a great success and benefit to the club, and at the January, 1942 meeting Harry L. Lindquist suggested that the club should change its name to that of The Scandinavian Collectors Club, inasmuch as the name Finnish-American Stamp Club was misleading and kept many Scandinavian collectors from joining the club.

On February 13th, 1942, the membership voted on this change of name. The vote was fourteen to two in favor of the change, one member not voting.

Since this time the club has made considerable progress, the membership now being 42 in good standing. Of the original charter members only two remain, namely our Past President Elias Johanson and the Treasurer of the club, George Hendrickson. Two honorary memberships have been granted by the club, one to Carl E. Pelander (1936) and the second to Harry L. Lindquist (1943).

The club has devoted its meetings to fostering the interest in Scandinavian stamps through lectures of various kinds and interesting exhibits. Its further aim is to band together as many Scandinavian collectors as possible, throughout the United States, and to make it possible for its members to interchange ideas, through the issuance of this publication.

## Denmark

by Harry M. Konwiser

Denmark has long been recognized as one of the European groups that has the attention of many collectors in the United States, as also in Great Britain, and throughout Europe. As a matter of fact "the Scandinavian stamps" are well-liked by collectors the world over and Denmark, of the Scandinavians, has more devotees in the United States and Canada. This interest shown may well be attributed to the many good Danish Collections known in America and Great Britain; and, of course, to the fact that America as well as British stamp papers have, over the years, carried stories on Danish stamps by qualified specialists.

Specialists in stamps of Denmark, make the claim that the stamps of Denmark, even unto recent years, have been issued "for postal purposes" and point with pride to the obvious fact that many of the stamps, popular for postmarks and cancellations, as well as shades, are "in the lower brackets." Obviously the fact that many Danish stamps are "priced low" should appeal to many hobbyists who aim at specialism.

Your Philatelic Library will, of course, point your way to the many stories on Denmark, not overlooking the authentic stories in "The Collectors Club Philatelist," "The London Philatelist," "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," "The Nordisk Tidsskrift", likewise to the publications of the Copenhagen Philatelic Society and the Kohl Handbooks.

Your present writer, like others who write on Danish stamps, has had recourse to the above-mentioned sources, as well as to the Charles Phillips Priced Catalogue, the Folmer Nedergaard pamphlet on Numeral Cancellations, and other "reading matter" on the stamps of Denmark. In addition to these sources, the writer points with pride that, up to recent years, he had what was acknowledged to be "a medal winning Danish collection," consisting of stamps on and off cover, specialized for cancellations, postmarks, shades, etc.

The Danish book "Danmarks Frimaerker, 1851-1924," published by the Copenhagen Philatelic Society, is, of course, standard equipment (or say, required reading) for all Danish specialists, as is the Kohl Handbook. The latter was translated into English for the Collector's Club Philatelist, by Rudolf Loreck and A. E. Pade.

A great deal of active specialism is developed in collecting the numeral cancels on the early stamps of Denmark. Several lists of offices (with their numerals) have been published.

However there is more to Danish specialism than numeral cancels. These might be attested from the fact that the very first stamp of Denmark, issued April 1, 1851—and I refer to the Fire Rigsbank Skilling (Fire R. B. S.) stamp, issued imperforate, is known in many shades.

The first printing, it is generally believed, is classified as chocolate brown and also dark brown, later printings come in light brown, gray brown, pale yellow brown and the chestnut brown colors.

Let's stop for a moment—to think. There were many printings of this stamp to a total of about 13 million stamps, and so they are not rare; are abundant in shades sufficient to attract the eye.

The rare chestnut brown—what about it? Who has one? Some specialists seem to have shades of chestnut brown, but seldom, in the opinion of others, do have the rare chestnut brown. This is a rare shade!

Over the years, speaking from experience only, I have seen very, very few real chestnut browns. The rare chestnut brown is a subject of debate whenever two or more Danish specialists assemble and the result seems always to be two or more opinions.

Of course Number One (Scott No. 2) is collectible in singles, pair, strips of three, four, five and six, used, as well as in blocks of four, and on covers, singles and multiples.

They are known and so priced (and held) as to become available to collectors who seek the "rarer pieces" in Danish stamps.

Stanley Phillips, the London dealer, in 1926, noted the stamps of Denmark were of special interest to the "moderate specialist." Mr. Phillips said that the most difficult point for the student of Danish stamps, is in the distinction between the 2 and the 4 R. B. S. (Ferslew printing, with the burelage of the background plates, and the same stamp printed by Theile with the burelage typographed).

The simple answer seems to be: Examine your stamps, visibility is the test: the clearer burelage is the copper plate printing.

My friend, A. A. Kranhold, an outstanding specialist of other years, the discoverer of the Inverted Frames, told me that the wavy lines of color appear to lie on the paper, so that the waves seem to stand out in relief, while in the typographed background the lines appear to be in the paper, much less distinct than in the copper plate printings and often invisible.

Naturally in a paper of this limited scope, with space limitations, it is impossible to dwell on the interesting postal history of Denmark, prior to the introduction of adhesive postage stamps.

One might say, (parenthetically) that early Stampless Covers are quite scarce.

The second series offers ample room for specialism without successfully breaking into Fort Knox for its gold. Almost all the stamps, in shades in multiple pieces as well as on covers, are available at reasonable prices.

The figure types, the 1874 skilling issue, and the ore issues that followed, have their shades, their paper and perforation varieties, and are normally priced—because, shall we say, the issues were “in the millions.” There are enough to go around.

And, so one might continue, stating the facts, proving that specialistic motivation is more than a wish to Denmarkians. Specialism can be developed, interest can be maintained, constant additions can be made, even if you don't care for numeral cancels.

There are target cancels, some with town names attached in circles. There are ship and railway postmarks, and there are fancy postmarks, and of course foreign (to Denmark) cancels on Danish stamps.

Advance any logical argument for specialism in any country and the answer is:

‘The same goes for Denmark and more so because fewer stamps are high-priced.

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## Scandinavian Ship-Mail from the Caribbean

by Robert G. Stone



The merchant fleets of Denmark, Norway and Sweden have grown in the last 50 years to account for a large fraction of the world's tonnage. Their ships are familiar in ports of all seas and through them many thousands of Scandinavians make their living. Especially for Norwegians is the sea the main economic activity, and today the keystone of the exiled Norwegian government is its vast merchant and naval fleet in the service of the United Nations. Scandinavian shipping is very responsive to the currents of trade—it will go anywhere for business that is legally open to it. Its boats average smaller in size than those of Britain, Germany, France and Holland, but are often more economically operated. They are mostly modern and well-designed for a varied type of traffic. Manned by tough and able crews willing to put up with hardships of the trade, such boats meet competition handily. They are frequently chartered by lines of other nations, and their owners, originally many small entrepreneurs, have pooled their resources to gain mutual advantages.

The many years of such Scandinavian enterprise away from the homelands has left its philatelic mark:—millions of loose ship-letters posted on board these boats in foreign harbors and on the high seas are collectible items for the philatelist and probably thousands of these that have been saved by the recipients now reside in collections and dealers' stocks, or in old correspondence files.

Ship-letters come in several categories. First there are **sea posts**, government post offices located on board ship and operated by a regular postal clerk who sells stamps, sorts and pouches mail, and cancel it with special official seapost marks. These offices are found only on a few of the larger passenger liners. Then, there is **purser's mail**, letters mailed on board and cacheted there by the purser (or other ship's officer) unofficially; these are usually treated as **loose ship-letters** at the port of arrival and the stamps (if any) cancelled there with a special “paquebot” mark or an ordinary postmark. A **loose ship-letter**

is any one mailed on board in the harbor or at sea and held "loose" (i.e., not in official pouches) by the ship's officers to be deposited in the post office of the first port reached (—only consignees mail is exempt from this latter proviso). The loose letter should be franked with the stamps of the country in whose harbor the ship rides at anchor, or, on the high seas, with the stamps of the country in which the ship is registered. But these UPU rules are not always strictly observed. Although pursers may carry a small supply of stamps for the convenience of the crew and passengers, these stamps are more apt to be of the countries to which the boat regularly goes rather than of the country of its registry (which it may never visit). The loose-letter rate is usually (in U. S., e.g.) double the domestic rate. Naturally stamps are often unavailable at sea, so a great many loose letters are deposited in the post office unfranked to be charged postage due at the regular loose-letter rate. Some purser's cachets when cancelling the stamps, seem to have a quasi-official status, (on government-subsidized lines perhaps), otherwise they are accidental, or to please collectors, or to prevent removal of stamps by private parties (clerks, messengers, thieves) before reaching the post office.

In the Caribbean region there have long been more or less regular U. S., French, Dutch, German, and Italian seapost services, but no Scandinavian. The volume of loose letters from the Caribbean annually received in U. S. and European ports as well as at Panama and Havana, is enormous because most of the business people live in ports and habitually put their mail (especially that to banks and commission houses) on board boats in the harbor rather than in the local post office. As many passing merchant boats do not carry closed mails, loose letters sent by them will often be delivered sooner, especially from smaller ports. Also any inefficiency or insecurity of the native posts is thus obviated. It is this practice which probably accounts for most of the Caribbean loose letters we have seen endorsed by or directed to go by Scandinavian boats. Boats of U. S., Canadian, British, Dutch, German and French registry have carried more than the Scandinavian, to be sure, and it may be a surprise even to "ship-cover collectors" that there are any Scandinavian purser markings at all from this region. In recent years, it is true, they are rather exceptionally applied, though plenty of loose-letters are carried by these boats. However, I have run across an interesting series of Scandinavian pursers' handstamps and manuscript markings from the period prior to 1920, some common, some scarce. Very likely many more are to be found, especially on Haitian, Panama, Honduran and Columbian stamps.



Norwegian boats seem to have been busy from 1900 to 1920 in the banana trade to New Orleans and Mobile. The boats of O. and A. Irgens of Bergen, for example, cancelled much mail out of Panama and Honduras. Such handstamps we have found for Irgens' vessels: S. S. HARALD, S. S. ELLIS, S. S. AGNES,

s/s John Wilson, S./S. MOUNT VERNON, and S. S. MANCHIONEAL, the latter in outline capitals. Other Irgens' boats were the Belveron, Farmand, Veritas, Volund, Bluefields, Preston and Vinland. The handstamp S. S. FJELL, of a boat owned by Carl Traae of Bergen is common on Honduran stamps of 1911.

An attractive series of purgers' handstamps in large outline capitals was used by boats of several Norwegian firms, notably Rolf Seeburg (Akties, Harry T. Inge) of Oslo (1906-15?). The S. S. Manchioneal of Irgens, the S. S. COL-OMBIA of A. Halvorsen (Bergen) and some others which we cannot yet identify also came in this style, mostly on Honduran stamps. Seeburg operated the Cecilia, Hispania and Mexico, whose marks we have not seen.

On Haitian stamps many boat marks are known, quite a few of them Scandinavian: S. S. NORA, in purple, is common, but four different firms had boats of that name; S. S. SOLSTAD, of Klaveness and Co., Christiania: "S. S. Staribel" in manuscript is probably Scandinavian; "S. S. Nordhvalen" in MS, often with date, is very common, one of a fleet of boats with names beginning with "Nord...." operated by Peter Brown of Copenhagen.

Since 1905 the A/S Det Ostasiatiske Kompagni of Copenhagen has operated fine large passenger-cargo vessels to St. Thomas, and later on to Panama and the West Coast, but we have yet to see any markings or loose letters from them. This service, incidentally, came about thru a romance between a Danish Princess and a German magnate: the Princess Marie, who was a big stockholder in Ostasiatiske, was fond of Albert Ballin, the President of the Hamburg-American Company. She induced the "Hapag" to take 5 Danish boats for the St. Thomas and Mexico service to be run by Ostasiatiske jointly with "Hapag" service. The Germans had to be accomodating in order to keep their franchise at St. Thomas. But several years later the Princess cooled off and the "Hapag" settled by selling Ostasiatiske three new boats and "agreeing" to let the Ostasiatiske compete with the "Hapag" to St. Thomas thereafter.

In recent years we note many loose letters and consignees mail out of Dominican Republic ports, with the senders directions by boats of various Scandinavian companies, but the covers lack any handstamps of the boats. These belong chiefly to: A/S Det Bergenske Dampskibsselskap (County Lane; Norske Sydamerika Linie); Damps. A/S Vestland (R. Amlie) of Haugesund; Skibs. A/S Wm. Hansens Rederi, Bergen; D/S A/S John Knudsen (C. Haaland), of Haugesund; and A/S Damps. Torm (A. Schmieglow and Kampen), of Copenhagen. These outfits own or manage many boats. They take staples and manufactured goods to the West Indies and bring back sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cotton, etc., perhaps rarely if ever visiting their home ports.

Swedish lines are operating more and more in Caribbean. Yet we have not seen any letters or markings by the A/B Svenska Amerika-Mexico Linie (B. Zandor), Gothenberg; nor the A/B Westindia Rederi (Sven Salen), Stockholm (banana boats).

The Swedish-American Line and Norwegian-American line have had several of their famous passenger liners on Caribbean Cruises, from which loose letters with special cachets may be had in some cases. One should also be able to get letters mailed on the boats of the Olsen Line and the Isbrandtsen-Moller Line.

---

## This and That

by Christian Zoylner

A member of the Club was on his way to the race track the other day—on account of the family we mention no name—he had to get off the bus three blocks from the track. His way was past the Insane Asylum. As he passed one of the inmates was out in front "painting" the fence with a dry brush and an empty pail of paint. The inmate greeted him and asked him if he was going to the races.

Yes—

All right, said the inmate, don't forget to put five dollars on BOWLING GREEN in the fifth.

Our friend nodded his head—went to the track—lost quite a lot of money on

the first four races—he has lots of it. Comes the fifth race. He remembers the tip—looks at the starters—by Gosh, there is a horse BOWLING GREEN running. He looks at the horse—it looks good. He puts fifty on the nose—and BOWLING GREEN comes in LAST.

On the way home he passes by the Asylum. The inmate is still out in front, and as our member passes, the inmate greets him and asks him:

How did it go?

NO LUCK.

Did you bet on BOWLING GREEN?

Yes, and he came in last—I lost fifty dollars.

Do you mean to tell me, that you bet fifty on my say so?

Yes.

All right—get a brush.



by Agent No. 42  
Staff of the Old Sleuth

Bob Stone—the Army's gain, N. Y. U.'s loss \* \* \* George and Anne Hendricksen still think baby Heli will be a good collector, now she eats up mothers and daddy's stamps; suggestion—feedings at regular intervals may help \* \* \* Ferrars Tows still reads a murder mystery each night, a habit formed by all past presidents of the Opera Club \* \* \* Sometimes called the old sleuth Harry L. thinks honorary membership grand, two bucks more for cocktails \* \* \* "4F" --Fay Fasting For Figure \* \* \* we think Chris Zoylner is in that class too, seventy pounds is a lot of adipose tissue \* \* \* rumors: "the Milkman" B. I. Christensen is back in town—all the ladies please stand in line for your pound of butter, and no pushing please \* \* \* how about that chestnut brown?—Did we find it? Irvin Black says yes! His color detector never fails and it seems to satisfy Carl Em! Buyer \* \* \* Frank Murphy has resolved to make a New Years resolution "never to sleep in telephone booths any more" \* \* \* Hans and Asta Rose have found the ideal solution of not getting into each others hair—they collect different countries \* \* \* Elias Johanson will soon be able to swap paint pots and varnish for stamps, you remember the anchor he swapped \* \* \* the other day Capt. Dahlstrom walked in on us in his new gray Navy uniform, we thought he had become a Helvetian and joined the Swiss Navy \* \* \* Dr. (Charlie) Johnson still puzzles over his appointment in the club to honorary chairman—explanation; permanent toastmaster at all public functions. He still pays his dues! \* \* \* Steve Rich now is a firm believer that the Union of South Africa is part of Scandinavia—that comes from going to N. Y. U. and living in Zululand \* \* \* Anna Elkins is still Librarian, but the club could use some action from this post. She wants to know where are the books (or the book). Carl Pelander says it is in his office \* \* \* spouse Eddie still thinks the Irish are part Scandinavian \* \* \* Eino Wirkki is now possessor of a farm \* \* \* our Philadelphia Alumni seems to be going strong. Gus von Gross thinks the Helvetia Society good (now that he got the Scandinavians in it), Vinc Domansky still threatens to come to a meeting \* \* \* guess who blew into town from way down in Arkansas, no one else but little Christine Hushebeck (nee Stericker) with her new Lt. husband on a short furlough—which reminds us that there still is romance in our Universities \* \* \* Arthur Linz is doing a lot of traveling on a dollar per year—he thinks Sherman was right \* \* \* we sure miss those hard working defense boys George Guilsher, Alarik Arvidson et al, who due to their work cannot attend meetings—we are all with you 100% \* \* \* and what has



happened to our fair ladies, especially that nice English girl with the Finnish name Theresa Kauppi \* \* \* Bill Foulk still wants to match you for drinks—fair warning, he has a two headed coin \* \* \* and so So-long until the next issue, if I missed (or mis-used) you in this, I am sure to dig up some dirt about you for the near future.

---

## One of the Rarest Errors in Norwegian Stamps

by Harry L. Lindquist

For the printing of the 10 ore value of the 1886-93 issue of Norwegian stamps, six plates were used—each having from one to four different types.



Plate 3 had two regular types, but during the printing, one of the cliches became damaged, and by mistake, the cliche of the post card design was inserted, making a very interesting and quite rare third type.

Very few copies of this interesting rarity are known, and the latest postmark on any seen, according to Norges Frimerker, 1855-1924, is July 1891. The Swedish Specialized Catalogues formerly priced this variety at \$60.00, and we are illustrating what we believe to be the only known block of four, which Norwegian specialists have appraised as high as \$1000.00.

There must undoubtedly be many of these varieties that have gone unrecognized, and they are worth hunting for. They can be spotted by the small figure "10" in the bottom panel.

---

## Club News

### October 13th Meeting

After a brief business session Mr. William Foulk showed nine volumes from his Scandinavian Collection which was greatly enjoyed by all present. During the business session a motion was made to elect Harry L. Lindquist to Honorary membership in the Scandinavian Collectors Club. This motion was duly seconded and carried by a unanimous vote of the membership present.

\* \* \*

### Annual Meeting—November 13th, 1943

This meeting was chiefly devoted to the business on hand of electing Officers for the coming season.

The nominating committee's chairman, Hans Rose, proposed the following nominations:

President ..... Edwin E. Elkins  
Vice Pres. .... Frank Maybury

Treasurer ..... George Hendrickson  
Secretary ..... George Guilsher  
Librarian ..... Anna V. Elkins

Since no additional nominations were made, the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for each of the above candidates.

To the three vacancies for the Board of Governors, the following were elected:

Ferrars H. Tows—3 years  
Hans Rose—2 years  
William Foulk—1 year

Mr. Christian Zoyner, our outgoing president, made one of his rare (touching) farewell speeches, and wished Mr. Elkins much luck during the coming year.

After election, Carl E. Pelander exhibited two volumes of early 19th century Finland.

The usual Dutch treat collation followed to everyone's satisfaction.

\* \* \*

All of us regret the long and serious illness of our Past President Elias Johanson, who for more than two months has been confined to a hospital due to septicemia. Although several blood transfusions have been necessary, we are happy to report that Mr. Johanson's condition is slightly improved and we hope to soon be able to have him with us again.

\* \* \*

Edwin E. Elkins reports that another invitation has been extended the members of this club by the Collectors Club of New York. All of us who attended last year's visit will remember the cordial reception given us. At that time Messrs Tows, Linz, Lindquist and Pelander spoke from the dais and in the wail-frames were displays from the collections of Dr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Elkins, Messrs Maybury, Tjostheim and Hendrickson. The Collectors Club, in expressing their appreciation for our efforts, stated that it was one of the most enjoyable evenings of the season.

\* \* \*

#### New Members

At the October and November meetings the following were admitted to membership in the Scandinavian Collectors Club:

#### RESIDENT

- 49 Dimitrey Moore, Jackson Heights, Long Island.
- 50 Stephen G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey.
- 51 Edwin H. Halvorsen, Jackson Heights, Long Island.
- 52 Joseph Jaeger, New York City.
- 54 Julius Nielsen, Flushing, Long Island.
- 55 Eric Hallar, Lincoln Park, New Jersey.
- 56 Mrs. Caroline Prentis Cromwell, New York City.
- 57 William F. Ohlrogge, Larchmont, New York.

#### NON-RESIDENT

- 53 Hans Lundberg, Toronto, Canada.

\* \* \*

#### Acknowledgments

We want to thank Mr. Carl Emil Buyer for the drawing of the Post-Horn as well as Miss Carla Pelander for her contribution of the Horn-blower.

\* \* \*

Feature articles in the next issue will be Norwegian Missionary Post in Madagascar; St. Bar's, Sweden's West Indian Colony 1785-1877; The Government ban on importation of mint stamps from Europe; etc.

September 14, 1973

Dear Mr. Helm

It seems incredible to me that the Posthorn is now 30 years old. As a contributor to Vol. 1, No. 1 (and some later nos.), I have to sit up and take notice of it—however, in looking again at that first slim number a few days ago it appeared so familiar that I felt sure it was only yesterday that it came out. Then, seeing the names of all the old friends listed there, most of them alas now gone to philatelic heaven, woke me up to the reality of time: they were a worthy bunch of mature and stimulating collectors, genial characters in regaling their latest discoveries and auction coups, with the hottest chit-chat of the busy New York philatelic scene spiced in. I enjoyed that gay gang who used to congregate every Saturday in Carl Pelander's office during the 1940's: the rotund jovial Chris Zoyner, gentle Frank Maybury, hearty Bill Foulk, testy Harry Konwiser, taciturn Arthur Linz, crisp foxy old Mr. Tows, scholarly Eric Hallar, George Wiberg, Al Heim, Hans Rose, Carl-Emil Buyer (usually arguing), a scattering of mid-town dealers and numerous occasional customers and out-of-town visitors. It was like an SCC meeting every week. Good old Scandinavian-American accents echoed all over the place.

Carl Pelander started the Posthorn on his own initiative and for nigh on 10 years enjoyed doing most of the editorial work, let alone writing up to half the pages when there weren't sufficient contributions from others. In a few years it got to be more of a chore as his own business increased and he sought others to take it off his hands. But the pattern of the contents had been set and the Posthorn continued without marked changes except for dropping the extensive "personals" items which only Carl could do with his many contacts and love of people.

Scanning these 30 volumes I am impressed by the large amount of valuable articles, many of original research, which makes the file an (if not the most) important compendium on Scandinavian philately in general in print.

Now that the Posthorn continues to grow in substance and value, I suggest a salute from the members is due to all the past editors for their steady devotion and maintaining the solid base to go on to better and bigger issues.

Sincerely

Robert G. Stone (Member #40)

\* S \* C \* C \*

#### THOSE ADDRESS CHANGES—ONE OF OUR "HEADACHES"

We urge all members to PLEASE advise our Secretary (listed on inside front cover) of your address changes as soon as possible. Many do, but altogether too many don't until many issues of their POSTHORN have been missed.

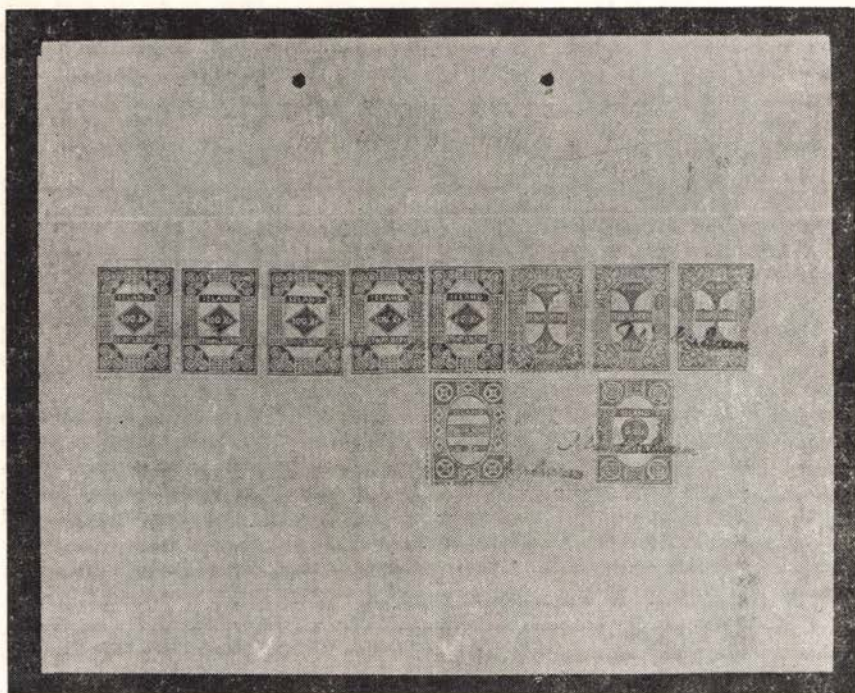
Under the second class permit rules, the P. O. does NOT forward a POSTHORN addressed to your old residence. We are now paying for the return of your copy mailed to your old address, at a cost of 10c (to cover the charge for supplying your new address—or the reason it was undeliverable) plus regular third class postage—a minimum of 18c each. If possible, this issue is then sent out with the next issue to your new address.

This causes a lot of work and expense—won't you please cooperate and advise us of any address change direct?

## Icelandic Stimpilmerki

Research, Reaction, and Observation

by George W. Sickels, SCC 1545



Much interest has been generated for the Revenue Stamps of Iceland (limited in this article to Stimpilmerki). Philatelic literature has emphasized them twice in 1972<sup>1,2</sup> and a special grouping of these stamps was listed in a recent auction in 1973.<sup>3</sup>

A little Icelandic history would be appropriate background for the approach to understanding of these stamps. Most collectors know the date, December 1, 1938 as the 20th Anniversary of Icelandic Independence from Denmark through the issuance of the University Commemoratives of that year. What might escape the average collector is the ground work which preceded that date. Home rule was an issue of contention in the middle of the 1800's, and home rule for financial matters came into being as early as 1874. Although complete home and independent rule dates from 1938, this was accomplished with Iceland's allegiance to the Danish King, a tie which lasted until June 17, 1944. Therefore, the use of the Crown as a symbol in Coinage and other official matters (seals, rubber stamps, etc.) continued, until the 1944 date, at which time it was replaced by the Arms of Iceland.

A key fact for Icelanders, and collectors of Iceland material, is that a commission consisting of both Danes and Icelanders appointed by the Danish King agreed that Iceland was an independent and sovereign state. This agreement came about on July 17, 1918 with the approved draft of the Danish-Icelandic Union Act. The July date is the landmark although the King gave Royal assent on November 30th, and the new constitution became official with the signature of the King on May 18, 1920.<sup>4,5</sup>

### Original Authorization of Stimpilmerki

The Law<sup>6</sup> which initiates authority for the collection of Stamp Duty and the issuance of Stimpilmerki is dated August 12, 1918, less than a month following the Union Act agreement. Whether this means that Icelanders waste no time, or whether this action is co-incidental and relates to other unrelated events, i.e. the issuance of Danish Stimpilmerki, has not yet been determined with any degree of surety. Selected portions of this law, which contain pertinent information for collectors of the revenue stamps, are now presented in free translation with accompanying comments:

#### A. Law about Stamp Duty (Stimpilgjald)

##### Article 2

The ministry shall produce revenue stamps (Stimpilmerki), determine their appearance, amount, and in what manner they shall be cancelled. It shall also determine the management of the sale of these revenue stamps . . .

Until the revenue stamps are produced; the ministry, through regulations, shall resolve in what manner the tax will be managed.

**Comment:** The law here clearly authorizes Stimpilmerki to be printed, and suggests that an interim method could be traced through Ministry regulations (possibly the Ministry of Finance, or perhaps the files of the State Cashier). However, the interim method probably would be stampless in nature, and thus hold only historical significance for the philatelist.

#### B. II About the Stamp Duty for Individual Documents.

##### Article 4

- a. Deeds of Consignment for real estate and ships.
- b. Papers awarding privileges for hunting and fishing to others on owner's real estate.
- c. Bills of Lading.

##### Article 5

- a. Contracts or bargains.
- b. Corporation (or Association) Agreements.
- c. Promissory Notes.
- d. Endorsements of these papers.
- e. Transfers of debtors papers to another person.

##### Article 6

- a. Declarations (or Affidavits).
- b. Payment letters to stores.
- c. Certificates, licenses, charters, patents, patent rights.
- d. Official documents or County documents which are granted by government officials.
- e. Ship measurement licenses.
- f. Abstracts, copy and testimony (evidence).
- g. Authorized books of commercial establishments.
- h. Orders outside the law (court). ???
- i. Leases and other contracts of tenement.
- j. Wills, legacies, and bequests.

**Comment:** These Articles are condensed to listing the documents to be taxed only. I have omitted details which followed each item. These details pertained primarily to the amounts of tax. Incidentally the reason for three separate articles to compile this list is the methods of tax calculation. Article 4 listed papers to be taxed 1% of their total valuation; Article 5, papers ½% of total value; and Article 6, papers to be taxed with varying fixed amounts. Although this information may be of use in authenticating documents in the

future, I felt the identification of the documents where stimpilmerki can be found is of prime use to the collector at present.

Reference is made to item "d" in Article 6. This group could be another extensive list in itself, among which are birth certificates and marriage certificates. (These two I know from first hand experience.)

#### C. Article 14 (last)

This law takes effect immediately and is valid from the present to the end of the year 1921. It encompasses all dispatches, which are bound by stamp obligations, if those dispatches are requested after the law becomes valid. Immediately, stamp free papers are to be surrendered to the office for calculation of stamp duty.

All concerned are to comply after receiving this law.

"GIVEN AT THE ROYALCASTLE, 12 August 1918. UNDER THE KING'S LAW, HAND, AND SEAL."

**Comment:** This law definitely fixes the authorization date as of August 12, 1918. Therefore, I cannot agree with John Norton<sup>2</sup> that the law introducing revenue stamps was enacted on June 27, 1921. Notice from the translation that the 1918 law was in force only until the end of 1921. Perhaps the law he cites was the enacted successor to the 1918 law. Certainly, this presentation eliminates Mr. Norton's problem of Stimpilmerki being cancelled on 1919 dates, predating his authorization of issuance. I, too, have four undisputed dates of 1919. In addition I have one dated November 14, 1918. The interval of three months from August 12th seems not too soon to have the stamps printed and in use. This investigation has not uncovered information to fix an exact date so far.

In closing this section on authorization, I make one more observation about Mr. Norton's reported dates. He mentions the possibility of an 1899 date. My opinion would be that this is in reality a "19" date where the script has made the apostrophe seem like the loop of a "9" on the actual stroke of the "1". I have one that comes close to this. I present this idea humbly, for I know that it would best be made after inspection of the actual cancellation.

#### Known Issues of Stimpilmerki

Sigurður Thorsteinsson's list of these stamps has been published both in the Posthorn<sup>1</sup> by Robert Helm and in the Scandinavian Scribe<sup>2</sup> by John Norton. There are differences of wording between the two, also numbering occurs in one instance and design designations appear in the other. Mr. Norton's design designations are somewhat confusing because he tries to group the stamps by usage period, and then re-designates his pictures each time. Assigning the same letter designation to two different designs further complicated the issue. I shall try to take the good parts of each, define a few terms, add known varieties, and consolidate into a catalogue-type format.

#### Terms defined:

1. **New Printing:** Will be used to denote additional printings using the same plate (design) of the original printing. It will indicate distinct color changes, with or without underprinting (burelage), different paper, and possibly perforation changes.

2. **New Engraving:** will be used to denote a new cut of the plate showing specific differences in the design of the original, even though the same general design was used.

### Additions to be inserted:

1. New engraving and color changes of the 50 Kronur value from my collection.
2. Printing varieties of the 500 Kronur from John Norton's text and Danam's Auction Catalog May 1973.
3. Pink Paper printing of the 1000 Kronur found in my collection.
4. Known meters (for informational purposes) including two different designs.

### Table I

Although usually catalogues assign new stamp numbers to a new engraving, I shall refrain from doing so since little is known about the exact dates of issue at this time. Therefore, they appear in the listing as a variety of a given design and value number, noting some of the major differences observed.



No.	Design	Letter	Amount	Color	Paper	Variety Defin.	Variety Notes
1	A	5 Aur		Lt. green to dark green	White		
2	A	10 Aur		Red	White		color shades: pink, orange red, carmine



3	B	20 Aur	Yellow to Orange	White	
4	C	25 Aur	Yellowish Brown to Yellow	White	
5	B	40 Aur	Grey Violet	White	
6	C	50 Aur	Lt. Blue to Medium Blue	White	
7a	D	60 Aur	Black; on Lt. Blue burelage	White	
b	D	60 Aur	Black; no burelage	Blue	Printing
c	D	60 Aur	Black; on Green burelage	White	Printing

Some design variety: i.e. open upper left border, possible plate positions  
Same: i.e. irregular inking in top left of middle strip with word "Stimpilmerki"



8a	E	1 Kr.	Red Brown	White	
b	E	1 Kr.	Red Brown	White	Engraving
9a	E	2 Kr.	Light to Dark Green	White	
b	E	2 Kr.	Dark Green	White	Engraving

Design very similar to letter "B" — difference is long white line above and below the word "Stimpilmerki"

1. Letters in Island and Stimpilmerki are much smaller
  2. R in KR is now capital instead of small
  3. Solid color instead of white lines in center designs
  4. Teeth in border wheels are cut fine rather than deep
- same as 8a

same changes as in 8b



10 F 2.50 Black; with White  
Yellowish-  
Brown burelage



11a G 5 Kr. Lt. to dark White  
olive  
b G 5 Kr. Red Brown White Printing



c G 5 Kr. Red Brown White Engraving

1. Letters in Island now taller and thinner
2. R in KR now capital instead of small
3. Upper rt. corner design now filled with two white lines
4. Accent marks over i's in "Stimpilmerki" now missing

12a G 10 Kr. Lt. to dark White  
brown  
b G 10 Kr. Dark Brown White Engraving same changes as in 11c.  
13a H 50 Kr. Reddish to White  
blue violet  
b H 50 Kr. Blue White Printing Color change only.

c H 50 Kr. Blue

White Engraving

1. Lettering is now taller and thinner
2. R in KR now capital instead of small
3. More teeth in design circles



14a H 100 Kr. Red Brown

White

b H 100 Kr. Carmine

White Printing

Color change only

c H 100 Kr. Red Brown

White Engraving

same changes as 13c.

d H 100 Kr. Carmine

White Engraving

Color changes only.

15a I 500 Kr. Red Brown  
on yellow  
burelage

White

b I 500 Kr. Red Brown  
on pink burelage

White Printing

Burelage color change

c I 500 Kr. Red Brown  
no burelage

Pink Printing

Paper color change  
description from Danam  
auction catalogd I 500 Kr. Red Brown  
no burelage  
Solid yellow  
underprinting

White Printing

- 16a I 1000 Kr. Blue; on White  
yellow burelage
- b I 1000 Kr. Dark Green; White Printing Color change  
on reddish  
burelage



- c I 1000 Kr. Light Green; White Printing Color change  
on yellow  
burelage
- d I 1000 Kr. Dark Green; Pink Printing Paper color change  
no burelage
- e I 1000 Kr. Blue Pink Printing
- f I 1000 Kr. Dark Green; White Printing  
no burelage  
Solid yellow  
underprinting
- 17 J(?) 10,000 Kr. No Data Available
- 18 K No value Red White Stimpilmerki Eignakönnun  
Certificate of reporting  
of taxes; size: 49x36 mm



- 19 L Meter Red — Island & Stimpilmerki on  
2 lines; border around  
amount. Size: 74x32 mm
- 20 M Meter Red — Island & Stimpilmerki on  
same line; no border a-  
round amount. Size: 78x  
32 mm

Number 18: Details are as reported by John Norton.

Table II—Stimpelmerki Perforation Varieties and Frequency Distribution

Value	Stimpelmerki "Perfed"				Stimpelmerki "Seen"	
	Type I		Type II		Type I	Type II
	P11	P11½	P11	P11½		
5 Aur	12	10	—	—	26	—
10 Aur	23	20	—	—	55	—
20 Aur	13	6	—	—	19	—
25 Aur	24	3	—	—	27	—
40 Aur	80	10	—	—	98	—
50 Aur	24	5	—	—	41	—
60 Aur	5	—	—	—	5	—
1 Kr.	104	14	105	—	112	107
2 Kr.	166	11	33	—	206	39
2:50	6	—	—	—	6	—
5 Kr.	60	22	12	—	94	18
10 Kr.	163	10	41	—	179	58
50 Kr.	48 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>2</sup>	12 <sup>3</sup>	—	65	12
100 Kr.	55 <sup>4</sup>	3 <sup>5</sup>	3 <sup>6</sup>	—	107	3
500 Kr.	2	3	—	—	11	—
1000 Kr.	9	1	—	—	10	—
	794	123	206	—	1062	232

1—4 violet; 2—5 violet; 3—all blue; 4—32 red; 5—3 brown; 6—3 red.

Notes: No aurar values have, as yet, been discovered re-engraved. All of the Type II kronur values are perf. 11. Perf. 11½ appears much scarcer than perf. 11, only 15.4% of these stamps having been found with 11½ perforation. We have checked the perforation of 1,123 stamps. Statistically, this is large enough sample from which to draw some conclusions. We have found NO compound perforations.

(Our thanks to Messrs: Arason, Bloedow, Booman, DeLambert, Helm, Lind, Mescieri (Danam Stamp Co.), Pollak (Henry Pollak, Stamps), and Sicles for providing their holdings for our inspection.)

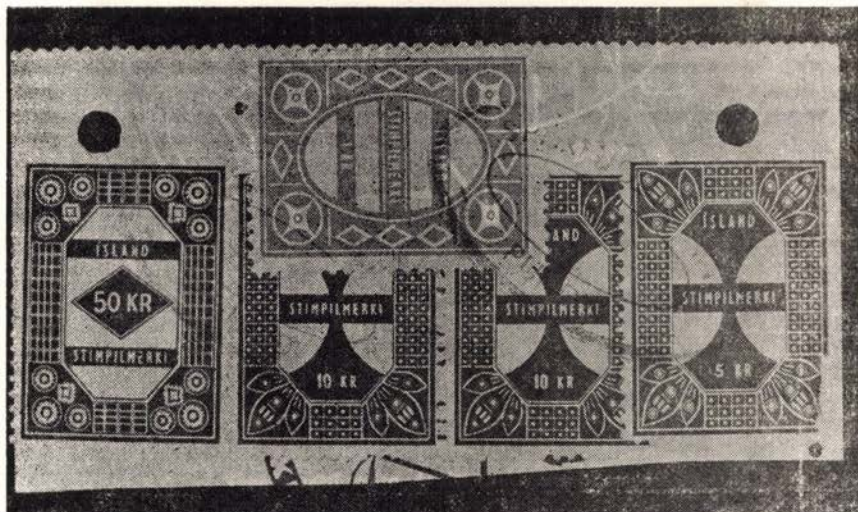
Table III

Addenda for Stimpilmerki Chart

(Per H. Pollak's suggestion)

No.	Value	Earliest		Last		Earliest		Last	
		Date Known	Date Known	No.	Value	Date Known	Date Known		
1	5 a	14-11-1918	24-5-1943	11c	5 k	196(9)	1970		
2	10 a	2-9-1919	1939	12a	10 k	21-8-1929	14-10-1943		
3	20 a	24-6-1929	1940	12b	10 k	196(9)	same		
4	25 a	10-7-1935	22-10-1940	13a	50 k	6-6-1934	14-10-1943		
5	40 a	1-2-1926	27-7-1954	13b	50 k	unknown	unknown		
6	50 a	—12-1919	18-11-1937	13c	50 k	unknown	unknown		
7a	60 a	28-1-	unknown	14a	100 k	17-9-1936	14-10-1943		
7c	60 a	24-5-1943	same	14b	100 k	unknown	unknown		
8a	1 k	11-11-1927	1940	15c	500 k	30-7-1960	20-12-1961		
8b	1 k	13-6-196(9)	same	15d	500 k	25-9-1926	17-9-1937		
9a	2 k	21-8-1929	6-9-1949	16e	1000 k	20-12-1961	unknown		
9b	2 k	196(9)	1970	17	10000 k	issued after	unknown		
10	2.5 K	22-5-1931	unknown			21-4-1971			
11a	5 k	12-10-1925	18-11-1937	19	meter	14-8-1961	same		
11b	5 k	unknown	unknown	20	meter	12-7-1968	same		

## Cancellations



Preface: This section will confirm Mr. Norton's material on cancellations outlined in the Scribe,<sup>2</sup> add to his findings and give expanded details about types and usage. I can duplicate by type, if not by exact item, all of his cancels except the circular one of the Judge of Akureyri.

## Methods of Cancellations (observed)

- a. Punched circular hole in the stamp.
- b. Written over in ink with the date, and either the signature or the initials of the person authorized to cancel.
- c. Rubber stamps: date stamp and signature stamps.
- d. Rubber stamps of the institution, organization, or official with date included or added by one of the previous methods.
- e. Combinations of the above.

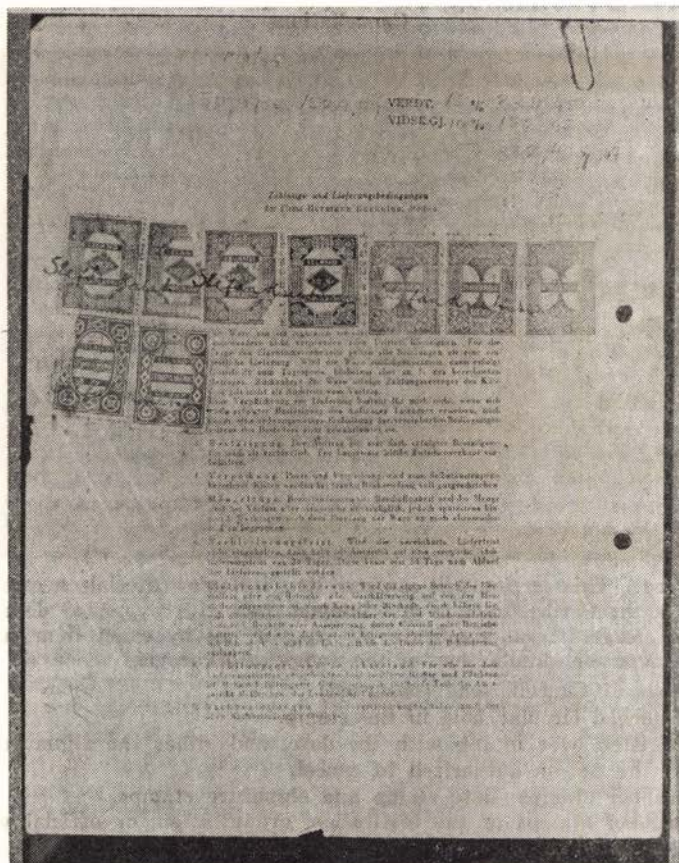
It is interesting to note that these observed methods closely parallel those of the forerunners of the Tollur Cancels as reported by Sig. Thorsteinnson in *Frimarki* 1973.<sup>7</sup> Those forerunners were authorized in *Postoffice Circulars* of the period 1920 to 1924 at which time the Tollur rubber stamp came into use.

## a. Punched circular holes:

I have five examples of this cancellation. All of them are used in combination with some other type. Three of them have distinguishable year dates; two of 1919 and one of 1949. Four of the five are unmistakably of bank origin, and the fifth has a partial rectangular rubber stamp similar to those used by banks. It seems as though this cancellation had no specific year restrictions; and seems logical to assume it was used primarily by the banks. (Although the post office must have used the same in the pre-Tollur period.)

b. Manuscript cancels with date and signature or initials of authorized persons:

I have thirteen cancellations of the manuscript type; five with date and initials, three with dates alone, one with rubber stamp date and complete manuscript signature, and four in combination with rubber stamps. The five pure manuscript cancellations have year dates from 1924 to 1943 with predominance in the 1920's. Of course, the ones with dates alone may have had the initials



on companion stamps which were subsequently detached. The one with the complete signature is of special interest because it is one signature over three stamps on piece. A cancel like this would account for unintelligible script on a single stamp which had been separated from others on the same document.

c. Rubber stamps: both date stamp and signature stamp.

I have two examples of this, one 1934 and one 1938 with the same signature, Stefan Kristinssor. Both of these are on piece, one with three stamps and one with seven stamps. In each case the signature is stamped twice to void all the stamps adequately. The same observation is made here as in the previous manuscript cancels above.

d. Rubber stamps of an Institution or Official:

These are the most common, as I have fifty-two of them. The ones with manuscript dates are in 1918 and 1919. Separate rubber date stamps tend to be in the '20's although exceptions exist earlier and later. See c. above. These exist in many varieties and colors.

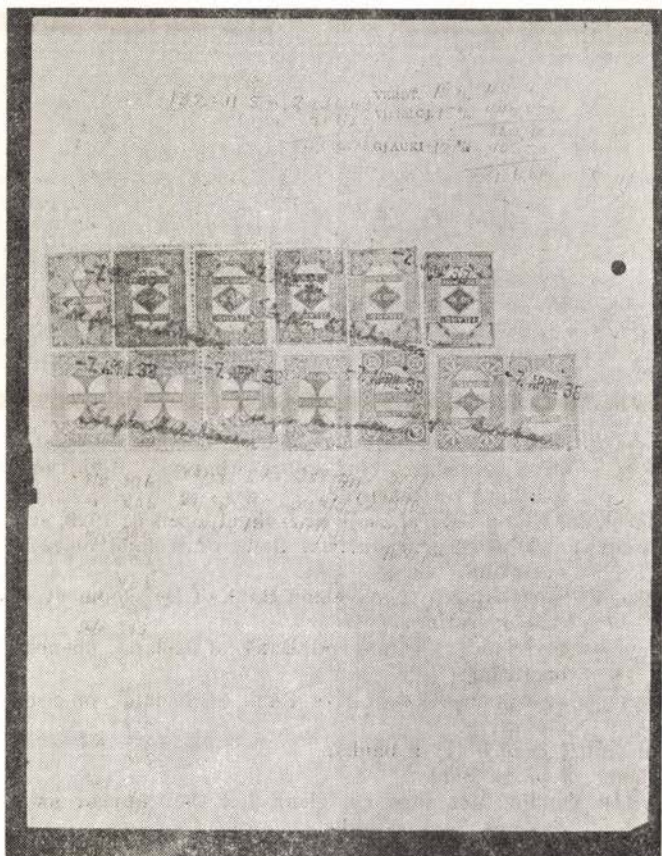
Types: Simple wording with no borders

Rectangular: various sizes and designs

Ovals: various sizes and designs

Circular

Rectangular with curved corners and indentations



Colors: Violet (shades), Black, Red, and Blue.

e. Combinations:

Since some of these have already been discussed, I'll simply list the varieties known from observation.

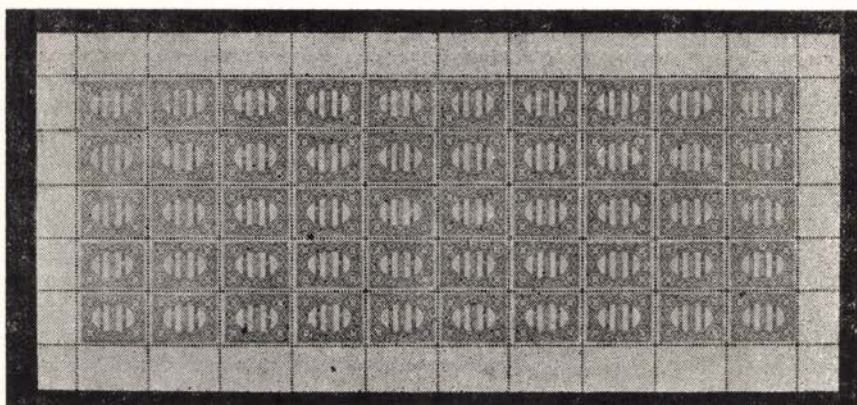
1. Institutional Rubber stamp with manuscript date.
  - a. same plus punched hole cancel.
2. Institutional rubber stamp with rubber date stamp.
3. Governmental rubber stamp with manuscript initials.
4. Rubber date stamp with manuscript signature.

Personnel authorized to cancel: (observed)

- a. Bank personnel (observed 33 sure)
- b. Government officials, i.e. District Judge (3 sure)
- c. Religious officials (2 sure)
- d. Insurance company personnel (1 sure)

Words which may appear as a part of the cancel:

- a. Landsbanki. The National Bank of Iceland, opened: 1886; still operating. Branches in Eskifjordur, Isafjordur, Akureiri, and Selfoss.
- b. Islandsbanki. The Bank of Iceland (Ltd.), opened: 1904, closed: 1930. Five branches; one in Seydisfjordur.



- c. Utvegsbanki. The Fisheries Bank of Iceland, opened: 1930, still operating. Five branches: Isafjordur, Akureyri, Siglufjordur, Seydisfjordur, Vestmaenyar.
- d. Bunadarbanki, Islands. Rural Bank of Iceland, opened: 1929, still operating.
- e. Idnadarbanki, Islands. The Industrial Bank of Iceland opened: 1951, still operating.
- f. Frankvaedmabanki Islands. The Iceland Bank of Development, opened: 1953 still operating.
- g. Verzlunarbanks Islands. Commercial Bank of Iceland, opened: 1961, still operating.
- h. Samvinnubanki Islands. Cooperative Bank of Iceland, opened: 1963, still operating.
- i. Utbu. meaning branch (of a bank).
- j. Sparisjodur. Savings Bank.
- k. Creitz and Pundid. Meanings not clear, but they appear as a part of a Savings Bank cancel.
- l. Systumadur. District Judge, usually with a place name.
- m. Baejarfogeti. Judge (town), usually with a place name.
- n. Prestakall. Church Parish, usually with identification name as well; i.e. Hallgrims-Prestakall.
- o. Vatrskre . . . Insurance . . .
- p. Stefan Kristinsson. Signatures of officials, probably many others. S. Gudmundsson.

I have refrained from listing place names of towns and districts. Other reference should be made for these possibilities.

The bank information was included because of the frequency of bank cancels. It can be used for identifying and placing cancels in some time perspective. The information comes from *Iceland Today*.<sup>8</sup>

### Conclusion

Work is far from complete to give a comprehensive picture of Stimpilmerki and their use. This study is based on 1,294 stamps, both on and off documents, and any additional information would be greatly appreciated.

### Acknowledgements

First, my thanks to my wife, Thora, for picking up the translating chore



when my limitations with Icelandic bogged down. I would like to thank the following, also: Johannes Arason of Reykjavik for supplying some of the stamps used for study and, most importantly, for supplying the copy of the 1918 law; Ben de Lambert, Russ Masceri (Danam Stamp Co.), Bob Booman, Art Lind, and Bob Helm for allowing me access to their holdings; the two Bobs for preparing the perforation frequency table; and finally I wish to thank John Norton and Robert Helm . . . Mr. Norton indirectly pushed me into action when I realized I had some needed answers, and our editor for simply saying: "WRITE!"

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\* S \* C \* C \*

## NOJEX '73

SCC had 40 frames in the Scandinavian Section at NOJEX '73, totaling 7 exhibits by 6 exhibitors (we could have used more material, people). SCC members won 10 awards, including Best-in-Show. The "Victory List" is as follows:

- Best in Show: Norway**—The Skilling Period ---- Victor E. Engstrom (#911)  
**Best Scandinavian Award (NOJEX Gold):** Danish West Indies -----  
 Christine S. Blinn (#45)  
**NOJEX Silver:** Used Icelandic Postal Stationery -- George W. Sickles (#1545)  
 30 Years of Collecting Iceland ---- Robert A. Helm (L-20)  
**NOJEX Bronze:** Greenland 1938-63 ---- Earl G. Jacobsen (#520)

### SPECIAL AWARDS:

- SCC Gold:** Norway—The Skilling Period ---- Victor E. Engstrom (#911)  
**SCC Silver:** Danish West Indies ---- Christine S. Blinn (#45)  
**SCC Bronze:** Used Icelandic Postal Stationery ---- George W. Sickles (#1545)  
 30 Years of Collecting Iceland ---- Robert A. Helm (L-20)  
**APS Best Exhibit by a Member:** Norway—The Skilling Exhibit ----  
 Victor E. Engstrom (#911)

## Frimerkijasyning I Reykjavik

By Fred Bloedow (SCC 975)

Set in the new Myndlistarhúsinu á Miklatúni (Municipal Art Gallery in Miklatun Park) the ISLANDIA '73 exhibition matched and perhaps exceeded its advance publicity in being the largest showing of Icelandic stamps and postal history to this day. The gallery was an almost ideal setting, being within easy distance of most of the Reykjavik hotels, with ample parking space, large reasonably well-lit exhibit rooms, and glass walled hallways for the postal station and dealers' bourse. Additionally, there was an excellent dining facility (anything from a coke (50 I.kr) to a full dinner (600-1000 I.kr, sans wine).

The exhibition was broken into 3 divisions: A) The Post and the Telecommunication Administration of Iceland, the Nordic Postal Administrations, and the National Museum of Iceland; B) the invited exhibits section; C) the competitive section.

### A. The Official Exhibits

**Icelandic Post and Telecommunications Administration.** In this display of some 160 frames were many pages of the Hans Hals collection ranging from the 1870's into the 1930's along with many important pieces owned by the Icelandic Postal Authorities, e.g., sheets of the skilling issues, Hopflug sheets and various other overprints, artist's drawings along with other stamp design artwork and proofs. (It had to be seen to be truly appreciated.)

Special exhibits of 5 frames each were present, representative of the stamps of the other 4 Nordic countries. Some special material from the Danish Postal Museum was also on display including hand canceller 236 and plates and/or clichés from the aurar, Christian IX and double head issues.

All the above was housed in one exhibit hall, the walls of which were decorated with large, poster sized photos of the Icelandic Post and Telecommunications Administration, showing its services, etc.

### B. The Invited Exhibits

There were 4 exhibits by invitation from the following collectors: Sir Athelstan Carøe, Ambjorn Falk, Folmer Østergaard, and Kintzell Frøstrup. These comprised some 56 frames of most interesting and important material. Between the Hals, Carøe, and Falk exhibits, the skilling and aurar issues were exposed in detail to the view of the avid student; Carøe's was to my thinking the most interesting in that it did not appear to be so much an exhibit as a working collection. Folmer Østergaard's presentation of rates and postal markings was a real eye opener, worthy of much study. For the general public, and the student as well, Kintzell Frøstrup's excellent display of the many facets of Icelandic philately was quite interesting; too bad it was somewhat buried at the back of the second exhibit hall.

### C. The Competitive Exhibits

These 68 frames of exhibits were limited to collectors living in Iceland. This display was interesting in spots, but was the weakest section of the show. The jury granted only 3 silver awards and 5 bronze awards (no golds). My own opinion was that Magni Magnusson's exhibit of TOLLUR cancels and usage was of the most importance and interesting as well, the jury gave it a bronze with palms. Carl and Thor Thorsteins' display of 1931-1944 issues

was also of great interest to the student of perforations and printings, a silver award and I agree. One exhibit consisted of a registered cover from nearly every post office in Iceland, a most interesting collection for the record, but rather tedious to view. Frank Mooney's exhibit of numeral cancels garnered a silver award, which I thought a bit much. The full list of exhibits and awards is given below.

	Award
1 Sigurdur Þormar: Umslag frá forfrimerkjatima, sent frá Vidivallagerði 1852 -----	D
Long: Fimmröd 3/3/5 aura, útg. 1897, tk. 12%.	
2 Sigurdur P. Gestsson: Úr íslenzku fjöbökkasafni -----	D
3—10 Karl og Þór Þorsteins: Konungsríkið 1931-44 -----	S
11—26 Sigurdur Pétursson: Lýðveldið 1944-73 -----	E
27—33 Mooney: Tölustimplar -----	S
34—35 Trausti Tryggvason: Ísl. sérstimplar frá 1907-73 -----	D
36 Svanhildur Sætran: Almennir póststimplar -----	D
37—40 Jón Halldórsson: Bréfsþjöld, spjaldbréf, prentspjöld og flugbréf D (37-38), S (39-41)	
41 Sami: Frimerkjamyndir (Maxim-kort) og fleira.	
42—46 Sigurdur P. Gestsson: Bréf frá fyrstu póstflugferðum á Íslandi -----	B
47 Sigurdur Ágústsson: Mótif: Skák ----- (47-49)	D
48 Sami Motif: Frimerkjamyndir	
49 Sami Mótif: Að austan	
50 Pétur M. Sigurdsson: Lapidar-stimplar -----	B
51—54 Magni R. Magnússon: Tollmerki ----- (51-55)	B
55 Sami Greiðslumarki	
56 Jón Páll Ágústsson: Mótif: Blóm -----	B
57—64 Sigfús Gunnarsson: Póststimplar á ábyrdarbréfum -----	D
65—66 Þorvardur Höskuldsson: Mótifó Skák -----	D
67 Margs konar frimerkjaefni	
68 Sigurdur Ágústsson: Mótif: Skátar -----	D
S—Silver                      B—Bronze                      D—Diploma	

The ISLANDIA '73 Committee deserves a great deal of credit for arranging to have so many Icelandic philatelic rarities on display, including some 6 or 7 very recently found covers from Iceland archives.

I would guess that the total attendance at the exhibition was about 15,000 with about 2500 on the last day. As the official opening of the exhibition was by invitation only, and I did not have one, I leave to Wayne Sommer, George Donegan and Bryan Whipple the task of reporting on these ceremonies. Morton Nash made a great many photographs which I hope turned out and hope will be made available. The few photos I took were mainly atmosphere and personality shots (which are as yet undeveloped).

Speaking of these several collectors from the USA, I would add that about 25-30 U.S. collectors attended the exhibit at various times, and that perhaps some 150-200 other foreigners were on hand for the exhibit and vacation, including some 80-100 from Sweden alone.

ISLANDIA '73 was indeed a once in a century exhibition, but it could maybe have been even better, at least from my point of view.

1. The exhibition catalog could have been printed in at least one other language, rather than just in Icelandic.

2. The special events associated with the exhibition could have been publicized well in advance of the day on which they occurred, and again in something more than Icelandic.  
(These may seem trivial, but as Sven Ahman said, "Icelandic printing looks like something you would find on a runic stone." It is not a simple language! I would guess that there are fewer than 300,000 people in the world that can read Icelandic with any fluency.)
3. While the invited exhibits were of the highest merit, I do feel that there were several other important collections which were apparently not invited, which could have only added to the importance of the exhibition as a whole.
4. Better exhibits on the part of the Icelandic collectors was definitely called for, and I heard that there were better collections in Iceland, some of which were at the International in Poland.

That about covers my report on and reactions to ISLANDIA '73, now for some other related topics:

**HANDBOK UM ISLANZK FRIMERKI**—Published by the Felag Frimerkjasafnara of Reykjavik, parts 6 and 7 of this work were available from dealers at 1650 I.kr. (19+). They cover 1920-1944 (part 6) and the issues of the Republic (part 7). It appears great, but is only in Icelandic. The price seems a bit high for its 150 odd pages, even by Icelandic standards. At this rate the full set of 7 parts will run about \$75-\$100. It would not have been necessary to publish the full handbook in two languages, but at least the more important textual matter could have been printed in 2 or 3 languages. From my meager understanding of Icelandic and a look at the handbook I would say it is perhaps the most important thing available concerning the stamps of Iceland. The handbook is printed in loose leaf form, page size about 6¼x9½ inches, with a plastic covered 3 ring binder.

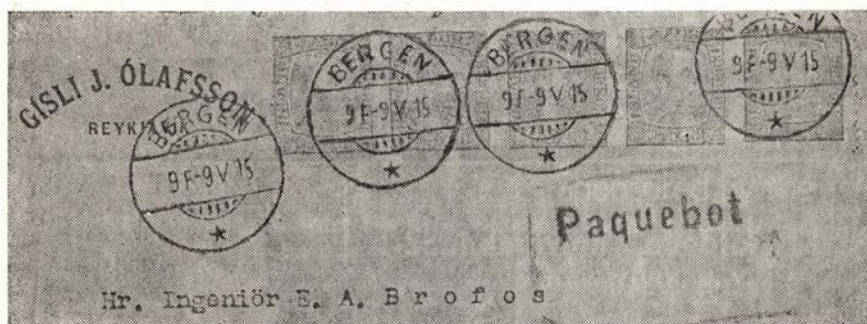
**ICELANDIC STAMPS FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS**—To be published by the Icelandic postal authorities. This was planned for the exhibition, but was not available. Only order forms, in 3 languages, were available. The book is to be printed in Icelandic and English, "printed in choice paper and covered with highly finished binding." "In the book there will be colour prints of all the Icelandic stamps that have been issued since 1873. In addition, there are to be seen colour prints of some varieties of stamps as well as those of rare stamped envelopes." It was commented on around ISLANDIA '73 that the author, Jon Adalsteinn, was not a philatelist, thus this book's value in a philatelic library may be limited to that of a nice picture book, its worth remains to be seen. The order form states the price as being 3100 I.kr. (about \$36).

**SKRA YFIR POSTAFGREIDSLUR OG BREFHIRDINGAR**—Published by the Icelandic Post and Telecommunications Administration, was available at the exhibition for a modest 100 I.kr. This being an updated and corrected listing of all Icelandic post offices for the past 100 years. Wayne Sommer, et al, who are somewhat more familiar with the problems of tracking down the Icelandic post offices should prepare a critical review of this.

**ISLENZK FRIMERKI**—A Catalogue of Icelandic Stamps—By Sigurdur Thorsteinsson, published by Isafoldarprentsmidja, was available from the dealers at ISLANDIA '73. May be obtained in the USA from George Donegan, to whom I will leave the job of a review.

## Norwegian "Paquebot" Ship Mail

by Frederick A. Brofos (H-11)



Bergen, Norway, on Icelandic stamps, 1915.

Numerous interesting covers, that are the delight of the postmark collector, have been produced due to certain regulations of the Universal Postal Union. This is particularly true in regard to Foreign Ship Mail. Although the UPU rules for maritime mail have been in force for many years, the general public is not well acquainted with them.

Theoretically, one can get stamps from just about any country cancelled with, for instance, a Norwegian postmark, provided that country has a ship that calls at a Norwegian port. And, the other way round, one can get Norwegian stamps cancelled in any country in which a Norwegian ship docks. Basically, therefore, stamps of almost any country in the world can be postmarked in any other country, so long as they have ships and ports to call at.

The pertinent regulations in the international mail treaties regarding ship mail bearing stamps of a foreign country are, quoting from Article 53 of the UPU Convention, as follows:

"1. Unless other arrangements are made between the respective postal administrations, mail which is handed in aboard a ship in open sea may be franked with stamps of and according to the rates of the country which it belongs to or under whose flag it sails.

2. If the handing in on board occurs at one of the termini of the route or at a port of call on the way, the franking is only valid if it is done with stamps of and according to the postage rates of the country in whose waters the ship is in."

In the operations rules of the UPU, Article 146, paragraph 6 reads as follows:

"Postmarking of mail which is posted on board a ship, shall be handled by the mail clerk or by the ship's officer in charge of mail or, in their place, by the post office in the port of call where the mail is handed in loose. In such case, the post office cancels them with its date stamp and marks them "Navire," "Paquebot" or an equivalent designation."

From this may be seen that great possibilities exist of forming a very unusual and even startling collection. To accomplish this, however, one must have a good deal of patience and perseverance. For, even if one has followed all the rules, the relevant postmaster may not be quite familiar with them himself, and so your cover is simply returned postage due.

The Norwegian Post Office regulations state that: Mail with foreign

franking which is not posted on the High Seas, but which is determined by the Post Office to have been posted in Norwegian ports or in Norwegian territorial waters, is considered as entirely unfranked, and is either handed back to the ship or treated in accordance with the rules for mail which is franked with invalid stamps.



Bergen machine mark on Icelandic card 1916.

Over the years, many different "Paquebot" marks have been used at post offices in Norwegian ports. As a rule, they have been rubber stamps which have been stamped on the envelope or card next to the stamps which have been date-postmarked. Occasionally one finds the "Paquebot" mark itself used to cancel the postage stamps, and the date-postmark placed alongside on the cover.

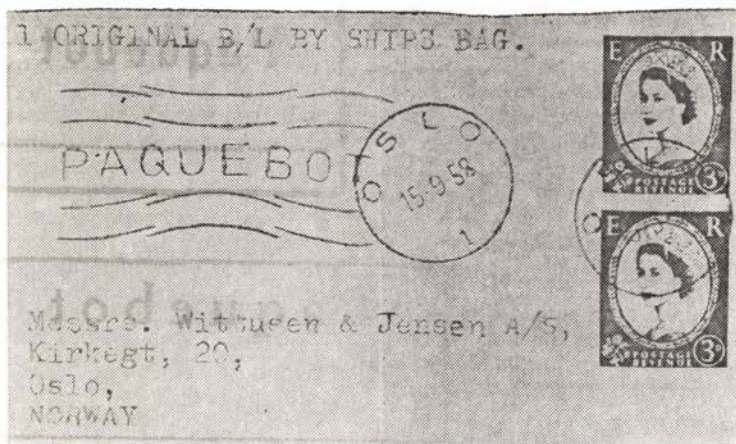
Ships which have their own post office aboard, cancel their mail with their own special postmarks, and a foreign postmark is usually not added. Mail, sent aboard ships of the Norwegian America Line, used to receive a "Paquebot" mark in ports like New York City. Now their ships, such as the "Sagafjord," "Oslofjord" and "Bergensfjord," have their own ship post offices with special postmarks showing the ship name and route.



Special Norwegian ship postoffice cancels.

In the past, there were special Norwegian ship post offices aboard many of the vessels of the Bergen Steamship Co., the Halvorsen and the Fred Olsen Lines. The last of these marks, on the routes to England or Denmark, were discontinued at the outbreak of World War II. Unfortunately, they were not reinstated when peace returned. Now the mail is probably marked "Paque-

bot" in England just as it was done in the early days.



Oslo postmark on British stamps, 1958.

One sometimes finds Norwegian Skilling stamps cancelled with the number "383" between bars. This is an English postmark from Hull, Yorkshire, and occurs in several varieties. They were often used to cancel ship mail from Scandinavia. In those days, most of the Norwegian mail arrived via Hull, which was the terminus of the Thomas Wilson Line. This line had a mail-carrying contract with the Norwegian Post Office for many years. Other English numbers are occasionally found on later Norwegian stamps, for example "545" (Newcastle on Tyne) and "E 89" (Tyne Dock, South Shields).

Finally, a special group of Norwegian ship postmarks is formed by the large square-shaped postmarks used during World War II by the Norwegian Merchant Marine and Navy. These had numbers on them representing the various vessels.

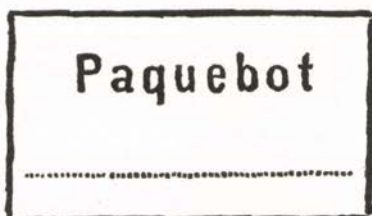
#### A List of Norwegian "Paquebot" Markings Seen

Port	Date seen	Color	Illustr.
Kristiania	12-9-03	black	fig. 9
Oslo	24-7-47	violet	fig. 5
Oslo	15-9-58	violet	fig. 1
Oslo	11-9-59	violet	fig. 3
Oslo	21-9-64	blue	fig. 3
Arendal	29-4-00	violet(?)	fig. 2, similar
Bergen	9-5-15	violet	fig. 2, sim., no frame
Bergen	29-1-16	violet	fig. 2
Bergen	17-8-36	violet	fig. 7
Bergen	12-9-52	violet	fig. 6, similar
Bergen	15-7-55	violet	fig. 10
Trondheim	18-7-55	magenta	fig. 4
Laerdal	20-6-55	violet	fig. 6, town added
Narvik	14-6-55	red	fig. 6, similar
Lyngeid	14-6-55	red	fig. 6, similar
Geiranger	10-6-55	black	fig. 6, similar
Kristiansand S.	15-9-52	violet	fig. 11, similar
Kristiansand S.	7-6-55	blk. violet	fig. 8
Hammerfest	8-7-37	red	fig. 11
Stavanger	2-7-53	green	fig. 11, similar
Stavanger	22-6-55	dk. violet	fig. 11, similar



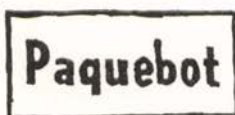
PAQUEBOT

1



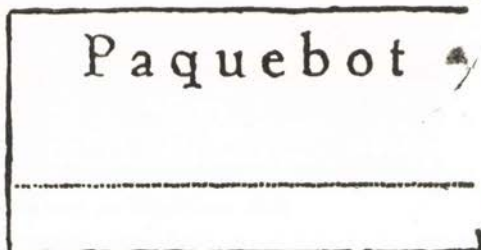
Paquebot

2



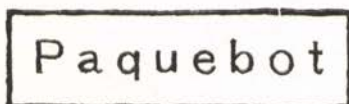
Paquebot

3



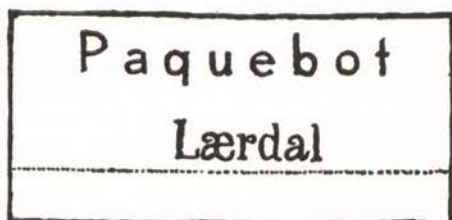
Paquebot

4



Paquebot

5



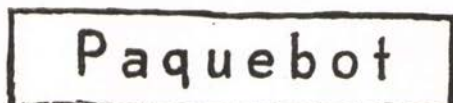
Paquebot  
Lærdal

6



**Paquebot**

7



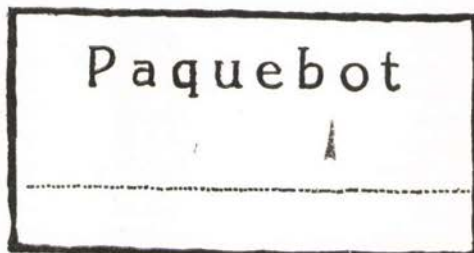
Paquebot

8



PAQUEBOT

9



Paquebot

10

11

Examples of Norwegian Ship Mail markings.



## Earliest Reported Cancellation Dates on Stamps and Covers of Danish West Indies

By Victor E. Engstrom (SCC 911)

Editor of the Proposed Handbook of the Philately of D.W.I.

An early cancellation has always been considered a premium item sought after by stamp collectors of the Scandinavian areas. In the case of the Danish West Indies, a colony of Denmark until 1917, official records reveal the date that stamps were delivered from the General Directorate of the Postal Service to the Colonial Office of the Finance Department in Copenhagen.

Thus we learn that on 16 October 1855, the first D.W.I. stamps were delivered to the Colonial Office in Denmark. This is the date of issue erroneously used by such major catalogs as Scott, Facit and AFA. Complete records from St. Thomas reveal that the first stamp went on sale in St. Thomas on 1 April 1856. To my thinking, the first day of issue is the date that a stamp went on sale, in this case some 5½ months after the stamps were printed and sent to a Colonial office 3000 miles away.

How often this happened to other issues is not known. We do know that a ship in the early days of the postage stamp, might take a month to make the trip from Copenhagen to St. Thomas. We cannot be sure about administrative delays, shipping schedules, and delays in actually putting new issues on sale at a post office window.

Therefore in the preparation of the Handbook on D.W.I. Philately, we will publish "Earliest Reported Usage" of every postage stamp, postage due stamp, and postal stationery.

POSTHORN readers are requested to check their own D.W.I. stamps and covers to see if they can beat those dates already recorded. A cancellation must be clear and unmistakable to qualify. Persons discovering earlier dates should forward this information to the writer at 132 Haddon Place, Upper Montclair, N. J. 07043. Please do not send stamps unless specifically requested to do so.

Facit No.	Description	Cancellation Date			
1	3c Classic, imperf.	10 Apr. 1855	22	8c Coat of Arms	21 June 1908
2	3c Classic, imperf.	21 Nov. 1866	23	1/7 Provisional	30 Mar. 1887
3	3c Classic, perf.	13 Aug. 1873	24	2/3 CENTS Prov.	10 Jan. 1902
4	4c Classic, perf.	6 May 1873	25	2/3 Cents Prov.	9 Aug. 1902
5	1c Bi-col, pf. 14x13½	4 May 1875	26	8/10 CENTS Prov.	10 Jan. 1902
6	3c " "	22 Apr. 1876	27	8/10 Cents Prov.	6 Aug. 1902
7	4c " "	5 Jan. 1876	28	10/50 Cents 1895 Prov	2 May 1895
8	5c " "	17 Nov. 1877	29	5 Bit/4c Provisional	30 Sept. 1905
9	7c " "	5 Jan. 1876	30	5 Bit/5c Provisional	30 Sept. 1905
10	10c " "	1 Nov. 1877	31	5 Bit/8c Provisional	13 Mar. 1905
11	12c " "	9 Nov. 1877	32	5 Bit Christian IX	4 Aug. 1905
12	14c " "	9 Sep. 1877	33	10 Bit " "	21 July 1905
13	50c " "	29 Nov. 1879	34	20 Bit " "	22 Aug. 1905
14	1c " perf. 12%	21 June 1898	35	25 Bit " "	8 Aug. 1905
15	3c " "	9 Dec. 1901	36	40 Bit " "	25 July 1905
16	4c " "	27 May 1902	37	50 Bit " "	24 July 1905
17	5c " "	11 Dec. 1897	38	1 Fr Ingolf	27 Nov. 1905
18	10c " "	20 Aug. 1903	39	2 Fr Ingolf	27 Nov. 1905
19	1c Coat of arms	9 June 1900	40	5 Fr Ingolf	27 Nov. 1905
20	2c " "	27 May 1903	41	5 Bit Frederik VIII	26 Aug. 1908
21	5c " "	18 May 1900	42	10 Bit " "	15 Aug. 1908
			43	15 Bit " "	28 Dec. 1908
			44	20 Bit " "	20 Aug. 1908

Facit No.	Description	Cancellation Date	E8 Single	3c Orange Wmk IV	26 Nov. 1900
45	25 Bit Frederik VIII	1 Aug. 1903	PC1	6c violet	17 June 1878
46	30 Bit "	3 Dec. 1908	PC2	2c Blue, 4-lines	27 July 1882
47	40 Bit "	12 Nov. 1908	PC3	3c Red, 4-lines	26 Apr. 1879
48	50 Bit "	28 Dec. 1908	PC4	2c Blue, 5-lines	3 May 1885
49	5 Bit Christian X	4 Nov. 1915	PC5	3c Red, 5-lines	25 July 1887
50	10 Bit "	9 Jan. 1917	PC6	1/CENT/1901 on 3c	1 Jan. 1902
51	15 Bit "	6 Jan. 1917		(FDC)	
52	20 Bit "	25 Dec. 1915	PC7	1/CENT/1902 on 2c	25 Jan. 1902
53	25 Bit "	28 Oct. 1915	PC8	1/CENT//1902 on 3	12 Apr 1902
54	30 Bit "	25 Jan. 1917	PC9	1c Arms	1 July 1903
55	40 Bit "	14 Feb. 1916	PC10	2c Arms	2 Nov. 1903
56	50 Bit "	9 Jan. 1917	PC11	5 Bit Christian IX	7 Nov. 1905
Postage Dues, First Issue:			PC12	10 Bit "	5 Nov. 1905
1c	-----	6 June 1902	PC13	5 Bit Fred. VIII	18 Aug. 1908
4c	-----	6 June 1902	PC14	10 Bit "	22 Dec. 1908
6c	-----	29 Mar. 1902	PC15	5 Bit " WMK	28 Nov. 1914
10c	-----	? June 1902	PC16	10 Bit " "	10 Oct. 1914
Second Issue			PC17	5 Bit Chr. X WMK	27 Jan. 1917
5 Bit	-----	? ? 1907	PC18	10 Bit " WMK	none reported used
20 Bit	-----	2 Dec. 1906	Double Cards: (DC)		
30 Bit	-----	2 May 1906	DC1	2+2c 4-line heading	17 Oct 1894
50 Bit	-----	22 Oct. 1905	DC2	3+3c " "	10 Dec. 1896
50 Bit Perf. 14	-----	19 Jan. 1917	DC3	2+2c 6-line heading	2 Nov. 1902
Envelopes			DC4	3+3c " "	23 Oct. 1900
(All Postal Stationery numbers are from the Engstrom catalog)			DC5	1+1c/1901 on 3+3	27 Jan. 1902
Bottom Flap UNDER side flaps:			DC6	1+1c/1902 on 3+3	22 Apr. 1902
E1A	2c Blue, Wmk. I	20 May 1880	DC7	1+1 Arms	2 July 1905
E1B	2c Ultramarine	28 Feb. 1879	DC8	2+2 Arms	25 May 1904
E2	3c Red Orange	23 July 1881	DC9	5+5 Bit Chr. IX	30 Dec. 1905
Bottom Flap OVER side flaps:			DC10	10+10 Bit Chr. IX	28 Dec. 1905
E3	3c Red Or. Wmk. I	16 Dec. 1890	DC11	5+5 Bit Fred. VIII	16 Nov. 1908
E4	2c Blue, Wmk. II	3 Feb. 1896	DC12	10+10 Bit " "	29 May 1909
E5	3c Red Or., Wmk II	30 Jan. 1894	DC13	5+5 Bit " Wmk	31 Mar. 1917
E6	2c Blue, Wmk. III	8 Dec. 1896	DC14	10+10 Bit " "	None rep'd
E7	3c Red Orange	12 Dec. 1893			(mint or used)

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## Finnish Handbook

The publication of a 6 volume Finnish Handbook in Finnish was completed early this year. Now SCC is organizing a group to translate the work into English with probable assistance from collectors here, and in England and Finland. Before we proceed much further with this project, we need some preliminary sign of interest from our members. If you would be willing to buy the handbook at a reasonable price, please send a postcard to the undersigned. Also show on your reply which area of Finnish philately is of special interest to you, such as Pre-stamp, seals, serpentines, stationery, Associated areas, etc. (Even if it is a single issue). Since the project is large and we are considering a few alternatives, we may first translate those sections which appear to have the greatest appeal to our members. If you wish, you may reply anonymously, since no commitment is asked.

Kauko Aro (SCC #1338)  
21 Roanoke Avenue, Rockaway, NJ 07866

## Notes by Nils

By Nils Stålhandske, SCC #299

The new Facit has arrived and surprised us all by excellent new articles on subjects of which we up to now have had far too little information.

Einar Lundström—once upon a time busy directing manager of Frimärks-huset—has after his retirement found time to dedicate more time to his hobby. He has written an almost perfect article about Norwegian skilling stamps. The illustrations are good. The only thing Einar has not had or seen is the cancelled giant block of Norway No. 1 (39 stamps) which was sold by Carl Pelander to a client on or near Manhattan in the fifties.

J. J. Engellau has written a very detailed article about postal items from Denmark to other countries. It covers eleven pages in the new Facit and is full of information about interesting details.

The best article, from a purely egotistical view of a collector of Sweden, is that by Göran Hammarlund about Oscar stamps. Göran brings out and illustrates his specialty profusely. These earliest Oscar stamps are especially interesting because the cancelled stamps are cheap and to be found with almost every dealer.

Another new article about Swedish covers, cards, etc., after 1920 has been written by Sven Sandstedt and is most interesting because several of the objects he is looking for can be found in America.

Last but not least is the article by Sven Åkerstedt about Swedish Skilling banco reprints. It is most satisfactory to find full particulars about these apparently very tiny but in reality most important differences between the different printings.

Facit 1974 has many good points but prices are DEFINITELY not one of them. Numbers 18.153 and 154 all mint, have been raised—but there are none to be had. Number 67 (5 kr posthuset) mint is available at every second auction—but there are ten bids and some of them pretty high. The same stamp with inverted watermark is, even cancelled, a very rare stamp. It is almost impossible to find MINT. All dealers are screaming for it—they have it on many want lists—but there are none in the market. Still the price remains on the same level from year to year. When we look at other Scandinavian countries it is even worse. Finland Number 50 has been doubled in price recently but is to be had at most auctions and counters.

Conclusions: Facit is a lovely handbook and acceptable price list which can be improved on a lot. The novelty with two quotations in each column for classic stamps may appear intelligent but is not. Collectors are already heard to complain because they are too difficult to use.

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## Letters

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 13, 1973

Dear Mr. Helm:

I wish to inform you that the new slate of Officers of Chapter 20 for 1973-74 is the following:

President—Jack Beale; Vice-President—Ronald A. Nadler; Secretary—A. P. Oltcher; Treasurer—R. H. Shellhamer; Mart-Manager—O. A. Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred P. Oltcher, Sec'y

2 Gibney St., Hawthorn, Victoria 3122  
Australia — 27-8-73

The Editor, The Posthorn  
Dear Mr. Helm

In the May number of "The Posthorn" Mr. Bloedow asks if any member has an Icelandic cover with the First Marine Brigade provisional handstamp with a later date than December 18, 1941. I have one dated January 19, 1942. It has a naval censor mark. The return address is Paul E. Joveh (or it might be Jooch or Jouch) Regimental Pay Office / Sixth Marines (Rein) / First Marine Brigade, / Iceland, c/o Postmaster, / New York, N. Y. It is addressed to a woman living in Phoenix, Arizona.

With best wishes both to you personally, and to the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

Yours sincerely,

Helen Serjeant White, SCC 1226

P.S. I found Mr. Booman's articles on the Secondary Post Offices of Iceland most interesting and helpful. H.S.W.

\* S \* C \* C \*

SWEDISH RETOUCH



While perusing SCC circuit books recently, looking for varieties and cancellations, I was drawn to this copy of Scott 44a (Facit 43a) because of the break in the upper frame line at the right, having a length of 0.6 mm. That in itself would not perhaps make this find noteworthy.

However, further study of the stamp produced a much more interesting variety, namely a heavy re-touching of the lower frame line from the right side 8.3 mm to the left. Not having delicate measuring equipment or techniques at hand, I would estimate that the re-touched frame line is perhaps two to three times as wide as is normal.

The illustration from an ink tracing details these two varieties.

—Robert J. Gustafson #676

### A BRIGHT NEW STAR IN SCANDINAVIAN PHILATELY SCC INAUGURATES CHAPTER 21 AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

A dream of more than two years was realized when, on Saturday, August 4, 1973, nineteen Charter Members, visitors and officers from Southern California and friends gathered in a picturesque setting in Oakland's Garden Park overlooking Lake Merritt for the Charter presentation to No. 21, the newest unit of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, to be known as the Golden Gate Chapter. The presentation was made by H. J. "Pete" Schlueter, National SCC Director and Past President of L. A. Chapter 17, under whose guidance the new Chapter was formed.

Chapter 17, itself less than five years old but now SCC's largest, has assumed the role of big brother and will give whatever counsel and assistance the new Chapter requests.

New officers are Berkeley attorney Tom Olson, President; Bryan Whipple, Vice President and Treasurer; and Ole Nordhavn, Secretary. They have pledged minimum business sessions and maximum fun sessions following the pattern so successfully developed by Chapter 17.

Other prominent visitors attending the Innaugural were Frank Shaug, former six year veteran Secretary of the National, from Connecticut; Donald Himer, 17's Treasurer; Carl Davenport, of 17 and SESCAL Chairman for seven years; and Gordon Garrett, 17's Publicity Director and President of the Philatelic Society of Los Angeles.

Pete and Gordon entertained the new Chapter members with philatelic presentations, Pete on "Polishing the Stones," a potpourri of seldom seen Scandinavian goodies while Gordon displayed many of the very rare pioneer flight covers of Norway.

Interested Bay Area collectors contact the Secretary, 14722 Martel Ave., San Leandro 94758.



A group photo of many of the new members and guests attending the Charter Presentation of S.C.C.'s newest "Golden Gate Chapter."



(Left to right) H. J. "Pete" Schlueter, National SCC Director holding the new Charter, assisted by Gordon Garrett, as it is being presented to the new officers of Chapter 21, Bryan Whipple, Ole Nordhavn, and president Tom Olson

\* S \* C \* C \*

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Fred H. Bloedow, Secretary

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Sales thru dealers, carriers, street vendors, counter	0	0
Mail subscriptions	788	823
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Free distrib. by mail, samples, complimentary, etc.	25	25
Copies distributed to news agents but not sold	0	0
Total Distribution	813	848
Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled, etc.	387	352
Total	1200	1200

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Fred H. Bloedow, Secretary

Here are a couple of pictures taken at the party we had for presenting the CARL E. PELANDER AWARD to Harlan Miller. —Fred H. Bloedow



(Left to right) Mrs. Miller, Fred Bloedow, Harlan Miller, Robert Stevens  
Acceptance of the award.



Mrs. Miller, Harlan, and Robert Stevens

—Photos by Arlene Swanson

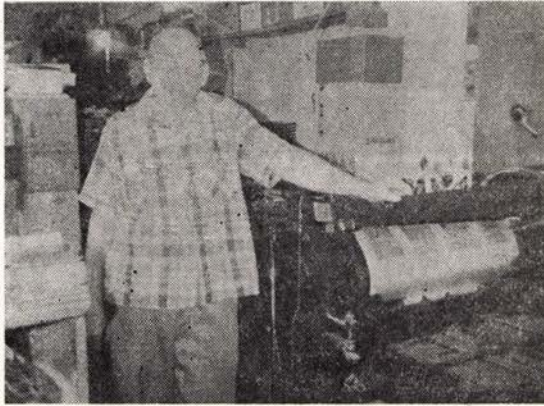
As a recipient of the Carl E. Pelander Award "For Outstanding Service, 1943-1973" I probably do not deserve it except, I suppose, it is simply because I've been "with" the SCC and The Posthorn from the start. I feel very honored that the officers have thought any help I may have given Posthorn editors over the years may have contributed to a better Posthorn, which of course furthers the SCC and the collecting of Scandinavian philatelic material.

Nostalgia seems to be the "fad" at present, but it is difficult to look over the early Posthorns without recalling the fine contacts we had with the men and women of SCC, and Mr. Pelander himself, in the first years and, yes, over the many years since.

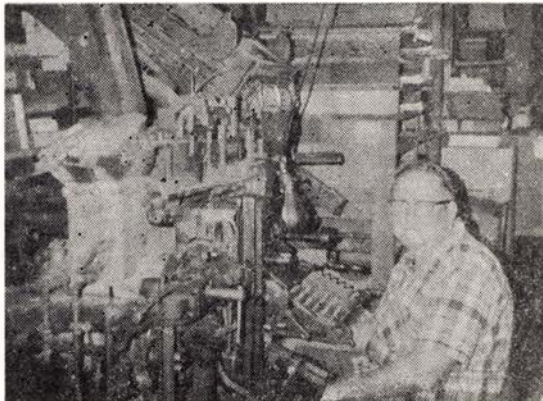
Over the years I have tried to make the transition from editor to editor as smooth as possible—I felt it was my duty to give a helping hand to someone “stuck” with a task often with little glory and a lot of hard work. Together we have been successful as you will see in comparing the Vol. 1 No. 1 reprint in this issue and the present day Posthorns. However, I seem to have ended up with a very fine plaque, but I know it is to be shared with the many individuals of the past thirty years who have contributed their time and efforts to the Posthorn and the SCC.

The plaque and the sentiment behind its giving is appreciated very much.

Mrs. Miller and I would like to thank particularly the officers and members of the Chicago Chapter who gave us a very fine party for its presentation. That in itself was an award that anyone would enjoy. We will certainly remember the fine time we had, and meeting those good men and women I had only known as “names” previously. Thanks again.



Mr. Helm has thought it might be of interest if I would include in this issue a couple of pictures of where the Posthorn is printed. I am showing two views we took of the inside of our shop. These pictures don't compare in quality with those pictures taken by Mrs. Swanson of the party in Chicago, but just consider we're amateurs. One picture is of the press we print our magazines on; you can see the layout of the forms—eight pages to a run. The other is the linotype where the type is set. Neither machine is the one used at the time of the first Posthorns—although old enough. In fact the





building itself is a different one—we moved into it in 1945. You can tell by the background in both that our shop wouldn't take any beauty prize—or “shop beautiful.” Over the years we have had two main business policies—to give good service on the magazines we print and at a price we feel is low enough for a small organization to start and keep going their own publication. The magazines go out whether we have time to clean up the shop and put things away or not. Recently we had occasion to check our own “early history” and the fact that we have printed over 50 different hobby and stamp magazines will attest to the fact that we get the work out—and some of these are still going strong—some now too large for us to handle. Anytime you are coming through Lawrence, stop by the shop, but don't expect too much. Perhaps the one redeeming spot is the new SCC plaque hanging on the wall!

—Harlan W. Miller (SCC #1619)

Printer and “publisher” of the Posthorn for 30 years

\* S \* C \* C \*

Congratulations to LUREN (Chapter 17's monthly) on their Honorable Mention Award in APS Literature Exhibition, October 1973. Keep up the good work.

\* S \* C \* C \*

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 1791 BLANK, Alton J., 1906 Aldersgate Drive, Cleveland, Ohio 44124  
Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Luxembourg  
by J. M. Kokko, Jr. #1661, J. F. Frye #1031
- 1792 HANSSEN, Hans I., P. O. Box 1882, Alturas, CA 96101  
Scandinavia, U.S., Western Europe J. F. Frye #1031
- 1793 SHUCK, Thomas L., 205 Wigham St., Burkburnett, TX 76354  
Finland, Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1794 LAWRENCE, Carolyn E., 2110 Wildwood Dr., Wilmington, Del. 19805  
Scandinavia and British America by J. Siverts #1024
- 1795 BESTON, Paul Bernard, 10 Sunnybrook Street, Brighton, Queensland,  
Australia by F. H. Bloedow #975  
Sweden, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Australasia
- 1796 GIBSON, David V., 9009 Phoenix, N. E., Albuquerque, NM 87112  
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1797 GROSSO, Gerald H., P. O. Box 194, Neah Bay, WA 98357  
Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Italy, U.S., Canada by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1798 LARGE, William A., Box 1 PAO, IDF, FPO 09571  
Finland, U.S., Worldwide by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1799 SCHWARTZ, Alan Leigh, Dept. of Pharmacology, Case Western Reserve  
University, Cleveland, OH 44106 by F. H. Bloedow #975  
Finland, Sweden, Denmark
- 1800 TROUNCE, David C., 55-837 Eastvale Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1J7T5,  
Canada — Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975

#### DECEASED

- 209 NELSON, Carl H., 220 Comstock Road, Ithaca, NY 14850

#### RESIGNED

- 1101 HEWITT, Alan H., 68 Southview Drive, Concord, Ont., Canada  
1375 JEYES, G. A., Tower House, 173 Main St., Swithland, Leics., England

- 1135 JOHNSON, Earle F., 405 Perdew St., Ridgecrest, CA 93555  
 1475 NELSON, Robert V., 268 W. Providencia, Burbank, CA 91502  
 1704 LOGUE, Joseph B., Jr., 11 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10023  
 1621 NELSON, Virginia L., P. O. Box 154, Bronx, NY 10462  
 1636 PAULSON, Robert E., 45 Shady Hill Dr., Reading, MA 01864

**REMOVED FROM ROLLS (Moved left no address)**

- 1554 BETZ, John, 316 Bell Ave. N.W., Massillon, OH 44646  
 1578 VARELA, Mrs. Carol Bondhus, 320 Riverside Dr., New York NY 10025

**LISTING CORRECTIONS**

- 1766 ERIKSON, Robert Kenneth, 35 Pond Path, Lake Grove, NY 11755  
 1767 HRUSKA, Miroslav, 15 High Tor, Castlecrag, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia

**ADDRESS CHANGES**

- 981 BEAVER, James E., University of Puget Sound, School of Law, 8811 South Tacoma Way, Tacoma, WA 98499  
 1512 BRWN, Jerry M., Capt. 248-52-0683, Exper. Path. Lab., USARIEM, Natick, MA 01760  
 167 HEDMAN, Aake, 1212 N. Panorama Dr., Chattanooga, TN 37421  
 1572 RAPHAEL, Stephen M., 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn, NY 11201  
 1622 SHEIMAN, Stuart M., 760 Atlantic St., Apt. 12E, Bridgeport, CT 06604  
 1711 SIETINS, Udo I., 515 W. Melrose St., #412, Chicago, IL 60657  
 1322 SVINTH, Ole, Ingasvej 57, 8220 Brabrand, Denmark  
 721 LUNSTROM, Einar, Stranwvagen 23, 11456 Stockholm, Sweden  
 825 OLSEN, Oluf Edwin, Dr., 2108 N. range Ave., rlando, FL 32804  
 1011 STRM, Herbert M., Rt. 7 Box 9, Boscowen Sta., Concord, NH 03301  
 1038 SHAW, H. Walter, 225 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024  
 1039 WINTER, Charles, 8B Aspen Plaza, Clearbrook, Cranbury, NJ 08512  
 1062 THOMPSON, Mrs. Frederick, Box 99, Bolinas, CA 94924  
 1172 THORUP, Clifford A., 8005 Hendrix Ave. N.E., #618, Albuquerque, NM 87109  
 1405 PRESTRUD, Stuart H., 521 Fifth Ave. West, Apt. 1104, Seattle, WA 98119  
 1430 LOVINS, Roger M., Forest Ridge Apts., 23-B Hampshire Dr., Nashua, NH 03609  
 1431 PASSINO, Keith E., 3778 9th St., Los Angeles, CA 90019  
 1446 BASURTO, Alfredo, Prof., 711 Monterey Blvd., San Francisco, CA 94127  
 1472 JANUZ, Lauren R., 3553 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, IL 60659  
 1540 GARRETT, Gerdon B., P. O. Box 3875, Torrance, CA 90503  
 1643 GARFINKEL, Marvin, 18 Dartmouth La., Haverford, PA 19041  
 1670 MAKINEN, Donald E., Rt. 5 Box 385, Alvin, TX 77511  
 1702 LARSEN, James, LCDR, Box 21, U. S. Naval Station, FPO New York 09571  
 780 McCOSHIM, Donald W., 1722 West 170th St., Apt. E, Hazelcrest, IL 60429  
 1623 SLOBODIN, Leonard, P. O. Box 48265, Chicago, IL 60648  
 1631 NADLER, Ronald A., 4003 W. Bender Drive, Murrysville, PA 15668  
 1556 BJARINGER, Tomas, 225 Avenue Churchill, Brussels, Belgium  
 821 LUDDEN, David H., 3934-A FCN, McGuire AFB, NJ 08641  
 1632 NIELSEN, Niels C., Dr., Kaernestykket 4, 2730 Herlev, Denmark  
 831 SAARINEN, Bjorn-Erik, Hameenkatu 30 C 25, 33200 Tampere, Finland  
 1746 VOSS, Robert T., 741 Downing, Denver, CO 80218  
 1566 KEOGH, Richard Paul, 53 Yorktown Rd., North Kingstown, RI 02852



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