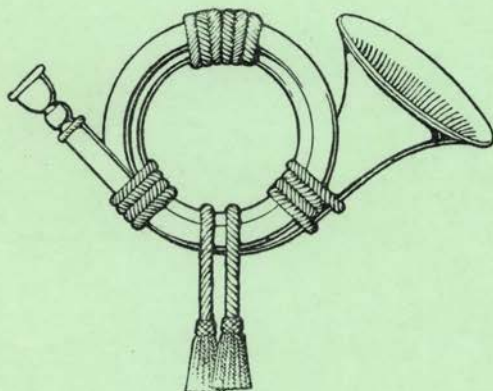


Vol. 33, No. 1, Whole No. 125, February 1976

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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The History of Watermarking—Werenskiold	Page 1
Editor's Notes	12
Biographies of New Honorary Members	13
1975 Index	Center
Last Day Usage of a Rare Danish Post Mark—Cohn	15
SCC Sponsors Handbook of Icelandic Postal Markings	19
Scandinavia On Postage Stamps—Wahlberg	21

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The History of Watermarking

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H10)

The term **watermark** (or papermark) may be defined as an intentional (unpigmented) mark or design in paper, producible by various means, so as to appear lighter and/or darker than the surrounding paper, when viewed by light transmitted through the paper.

Paper making was invented in A.D. 105 in China. The knowledge of paper making reached Europe in the twelfth century through Spain and gradually spread to Italy and other countries.

The first watermarks were produced in the handmade paper of the Fabriano and Bologna paper mills in Italy in 1282-1285. They showed the form of a Greek cross with circles (Fig. 1). They were followed by watermarks of small circles ($\frac{1}{2}$ " or less in diameter), one alone or two close together. From then on, thousands of watermarks have been developed in various countries, as shown in part in the famous dictionary of Briquet,¹ which con-

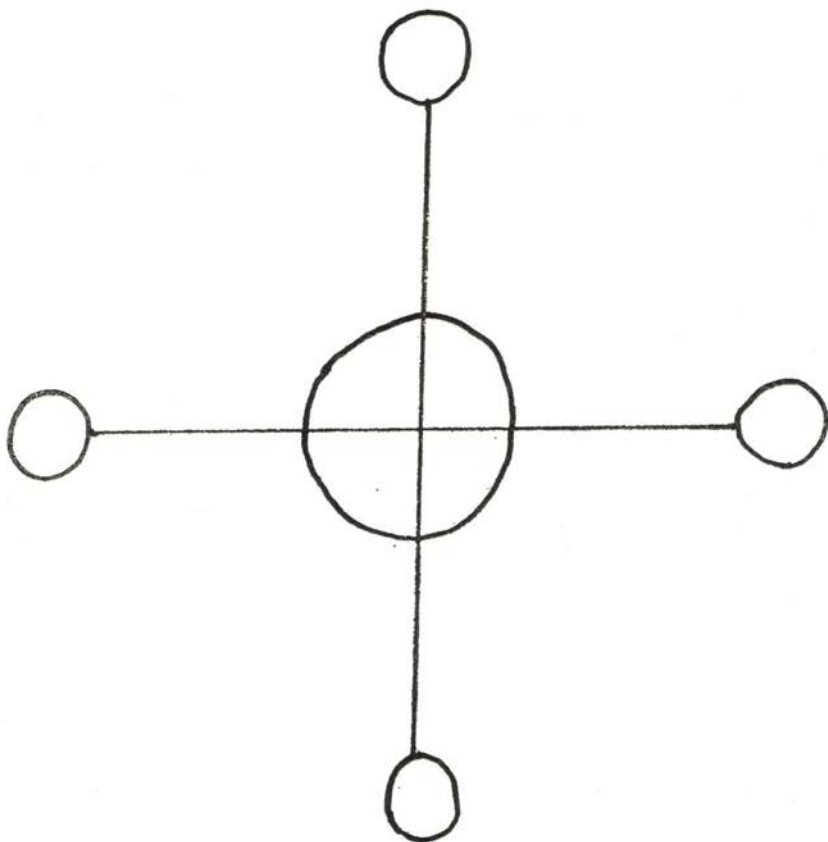


Fig. 1. Earliest filigrane (1282-1285), natural size.

tains over 16,000 illustrations of watermarks of the period 1282-1600. These marks were called *filigranes* (wire marks) both in Italy and France, where they are still referred to by that term.

The original reason for the *filigranes* (watermarks) in paper, back in the thirteenth century, is not at all clear. Since most people in those days were unable to read, names or initials of paper makers would have little significance. The early watermarks were therefore mostly in the form of designs. One may speculate that these watermarks may have been: (a) mystic symbols by the paper makers, who frequently were members of the various religious groups common in Europe at that time; (b) aids in identifying sizes of hand molds and the paper formed on them; or (c) marks identifying paper makers and mold makers. In later years the watermarks gradually became trade marks of the paper makers, as a form of advertising special grades of paper.

A new use of watermarking arose in connection with the first Swedish bank, *Stockholms Banco*, which was formed by Johan Palmstruch in 1657. He invented the use of paper money,² bank notes in the fully modern sense of the word, the first such notes in Europe. The paper for these notes contained various watermarks of several contemporary paper mills from ab. 1662 on, but another watermark, *BANCO* between upper and lower frame lines, was added in 1666 for the express purpose of combating counterfeiting. This was a new and very important use of watermarking, which has continued for paper money as well as for postage stamps and the like up to the present times.

There are essentially three different basic methods of paper making, namely: (1) Handmade; (2) by Fourdrinier machine; and (3) by Cylinder machine. Several types of watermark occur in the paper, depending on the paper making method used, as will appear in the following brief historical review.

1. HANDMADE PAPER

A *hand mold* is used, consisting of a wooden frame carrying as its bottom a metal sieve of either parallel wires, for laid paper, or woven wires, cloth, for wove paper. (Laid paper has a striped appearance when viewed by transmitted light, while wove paper appears fairly uniform.) A low wooden fence, a so-called *deckle*, is placed upon the mold, and both are immersed by the *vatman* into a vat of paper pulp, a water suspension of macerated paper fibers. On withdrawal of the mold from the vat, much of the water drains out, leaving a wet sheet of paper on the sieve. The *deckle* is laid aside and the mold is transferred to the *coucher*, who turns the sheet over against and onto a sheet of felt. The *vatman* meanwhile proceeds to form a second sheet with a second mold. The *coucher's* pile of felt and paper is pressed to remove water, and the paper sheets are then transferred to the *layer*, who again presses the packs of sheets and hangs the paper up to dry. The two sides of the paper have a somewhat different appearance. One side, the *wire side*, is slightly uneven from contact with the wire of the sieve, while the other side, the *felt side*, is relatively smooth.

Handmade Watermark

A watermark design may, if desired, be formed of wires sewn or soldered onto the wires of the sieve. Since two molds are usually required, each must have a duplicating watermark design, but the two designs usually show minor differences. These marks were originally called *filigranes* from the

wire bits producing the marks. Bits of stamped sheet metal³ have also been used occasionally, as in the English stamps with large crown watermark, Scott #14-21.

These handmade filigranes, the original watermarks, are formed by a process of sedimentation, like the silting of a lake, and do not involve any form of pressure (contrary to several faulty definitions of "watermark" in the literature). The fibers simply fall into place, and where the wire bits obstruct, the paper becomes thinner and shows a light (translucent) watermark, as in the Norwegian Skilling Posthorn stamps Nk (Norw. Cat.) #16-21.

In a very few stamps, as in Norway Nk #1, we find a dark (opaque), or shade (shadow) watermark, where the sieve of the mold has been pressed down by a die,⁴ allowing the accumulation of excess paper fiber in these places. Both the light and the dark handmade watermarks usually appear plainly visible, but with soft contours.

Watermarks that are partly light and partly dark, the so-called light-and-shade watermarks, were developed ab. 1848 by W. H. Smith (England). They are now frequently used, particularly in the paper money of various countries. Such watermarks can be produced either by hand mold, Fourdrinier, or Cylinder machine (see below).

All paper was handmade up to about year 1800, when a gradual and partial transition to machine-made paper was initiated.

2. FOURDRINIER PAPER MACHINE

The first paper machine was patented in 1799 (France) by N. L. Robert, and perfected shortly thereafter by H. and S. Fourdrinier (London). This type of machine is now used extensively under the name of Fourdrinier paper machine.

Paper pulp in water suspension at the wet end of the machine is poured onto a horizontal "endless" broad belt of metal cloth, the Fourdrinier wire, and conveyed forward as a sheet or web.

Egoutteur Watermark

At a point where the pulp is still quite wet, it is pressed gently from above by a rotating dandy-roll or egoutteur (developed about 1826 by J. Marshall, London). A design of wire bits may be sewed, or soldered (after 1870) onto the dandy roll to provide the paper with corresponding light (translucent) watermarks, the paper fibers being displaced sideways by the bits. The roll must be adjusted for accurate pressure to produce satisfactory watermarks. If the pressure is insufficient, or the pulp too wet, the marks will be indistinct. Up to about this point, the water in the paper sheet or web is reduced gradually by the action of suction boxes below the wire. The water in the sheet immediately after passing the dandy-roll has an adverse effect on the sharpness of the watermark, as the fibers still retain a certain freedom to change position in the presence of the water. The egoutteur (dandy-roll) watermark is therefore less sharp than its predecessor, the handmade watermark, in that the edges of the egoutteur watermark are uneven and often broken.

The paper web passes from the wire to couch rolls and press rolls, and is then gradually dried in a battery of a large number of driers (steam heated metal cylinders), from which it passes to a vertical stack of calender rolls to increase the smoothness and gloss of the finished, dry paper surface.

The Yankee machine, a modification of the Fourdrinier, has one very large

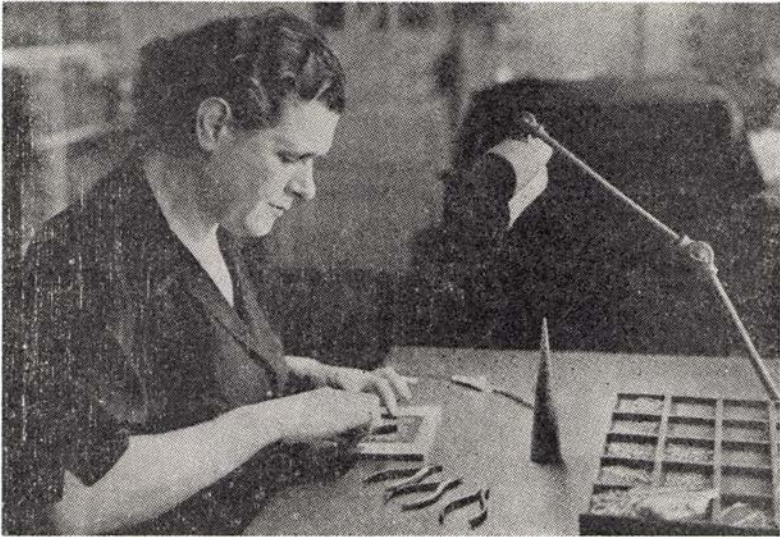


Fig. 2. Shaping watermark bits.
(Photo by courtesy of J. J. Plank Co., Appleton, Wisconsin)



Fig. 3. Soldering bits onto dandy-roll.
(Photo by courtesy of J. J. Plank Co., Appleton, Wisconsin)

steam-heated drying cylinder instead of the large battery of driers in the regular Fourdrinier. The paper produced on the Yankee has a glazed finish on one side.

Dark (opaque) as well as light-and-shade watermarks can be made by egoutteur, but the resulting marks are often somewhat dull in appearance. Two other types of watermark can be made on the Fourdrinier, namely the Behrend Impressed and the Dry Impressed watermark.

Behrend Impressed Watermark

The method of producing this type of **light** (translucent) watermark was invented and patented in 1902-1903 by Ernst R. Behrend, one of the founders of Hammermill Paper Co. The raised watermark design in a soft rubber blanket on a marking roll in the press section of the Fourdrinier paper machine (ahead of the driers) impresses the watermark into the **under** side (wire side) of the still somewhat wet sheet of paper. This is an advantage over the egoutteur method, in which the **upper** side (felt side) of the paper is impressed, where the resulting low spots occasionally cause difficulties in printing.

The Behrend watermarks can be impressed at very high machine speeds, up to ab. 1500 feet per minute, whereas satisfactory watermarking with dandy-roll can be effected only at much lower speeds.

The Behrend watermarks, being impressed in paper not quite as wet as at the dandy-roll, usually (not always) appear somewhat subdued in translucency as compared with the egoutteur watermarks, but the lines are apt to be a little broader, with uniform translucency and with sharp, unbroken edges. The impressions are readily seen on the wire side of the paper.

Weiss⁵ refers to same or similar process involving impression with a "molette" (impression roll) in the firm, but not yet dry web.

Dry Impressed Watermark

This type of **light** (translucent) watermark is produced by impression from a die into the more or less dry paper. This can be done in the calenders⁵ of the Fourdrinier machine during the manufacture of the paper, or in a separate **off-machine** operation on sheets of finished paper⁵ (see below). A glossy counter-image of the watermark can frequently be seen on the back of the paper.

3. CYLINDER PAPER MACHINE

This machine was developed in England about 1809 by John Dickinson, also known by philatelists as the originator of silk thread or Dickinson paper. This machine⁶ features the use of one or several large rotating cylinders covered by metal cloth and partly submerged in vats containing paper pulp in water suspension. The paper filbers are picked up by the metal cloth of the rotating cylinder to form a layer of paper. The further processing is similar to that of the Fourdrinier machine.

A much greater range of paper thickness can be produced on a cylinder machine than is possible on a Fourdrinier, all the way from the thinnest tissue to thick, laminated cardboard. The paper for the famous "Mulready" covers and envelopes of Great Britain was made on a cylinder machine.

Light (translucent) watermarks may be produced by means of wire bits on the metal cloth, by a process similar to the sedimentation in handmade paper, and not involving pressure. Even **dark** (opaque) and **light-and-shade** watermarks can be made successfully on a cylinder machine.

Papers made by these several methods may be differentiated to some extent, with some difficulty, on the basis of fiber direction. This has to do with any noticeable horizontal or vertical preferential direction of the larger fibers in the paper, as described elsewhere.⁷ Handmade paper shows little or no special fiber direction, and may appear blotchy in transmitted light. Fourdrinier paper usually shows definite fiber direction. Cylinder paper also shows definite fiber direction, sometimes to a marked degree.

OFF-MACHINE WATERMARKS

Dry Impressed Watermark

This type of **light** (translucent) **watermark** can be produced by impression from a die (usually metal) into the finished paper **after** it has left the paper machine and has been cut into sheets. The mark will be distinct and sharp when adequate pressure is used, but indistinct with insufficient pressure. Examples in stamps: Norway, Nk #36-49I, posthorn II and III watermarks (usually indistinct), and Posthorn IV watermark (usually distinct), also in Postal Cards⁸ #14-15, posthorn II watermark (very distinct). A glossy counter-image of the watermark can frequently be seen on the back of the paper.

This type of watermark is also found in the Swiss Helvetia stamps of 1862-1904, Scott #41-103. The watermark (cross in double oval) was impressed in the paper **after** its manufacture, and so strongly that the paper was occasionally cut through. Müller⁹ carefully refers to these marks as "control marks" and mentions the use of "Prägeplatten" (impression plates). Tullberg¹⁰ says (in translation): "The dry paper was passed between a cylinder and a steel plate with 400 raised cross designs." The Scott catalog calls the mark in the Helvetia stamps "Wmk 182" with the notation: "This is not a true watermark, having been impressed after the paper was manufactured."

While these marks have occasionally been referred to by various special names, they should, with good reason, be considered watermarks, or (more accurately) dry impressed watermarks. Thus, the Norwegian Catalog calls them (Posthorn watermarks II-IV) simply watermarks. Kufferath¹¹ likewise says (in translation): "Various possibilities have been developed, in the course of time, to mark the paper, which in many cases may be referred to simply as watermarks." On the other hand, it would certainly be highly illogical to refer to the Helvetia stamps as unwatermarked, by ignoring their distinctive and obviously emphatic marks in the paper.

Customark¹²

This is a process of watermarking, in which the paper, **after** its manufacture, is impregnated with a chemical watermark, using a special liquid resin, which after curing produces a **light** (translucent, but neither thin nor thick) watermark. The process was developed about 1958 by Fox River Paper Corp. This type of watermarking has apparently not been used for postage stamps, but is mentioned here for the sake of "completeness" and for the benefit of students of watermarked paper. Weiss⁵ has mentioned a similar process involving printing on paper with a colorless fatty substance.

Printed Marks

Marks printed in **color** on the back of stamps cannot reasonably be considered watermarks. The following examples may be mentioned: Sweden, Scott #40-49, where the catalog says: "Same with Posthorn on Back," in other words unwatermarked as the preceding issues. New Zealand, Scott #176-178, where the catalog says: "N. Z. and Star printed on the back in blue. Unwmkd."

WATERMARK TYPES

It is evident from the foregoing that there are several types of watermark, and that their properties vary. The following is a summary of the types discussed in this article.

Group	Watermark Type	Ref.	Appearance of Watermark
Handmade	Light, Wire	A	Plainly visible, with soft contours. Paper may appear blotchy against the light.
Handmade	Light, Stamped	B	Usually somewhat wider lines than in A above, or massive, with sharp contours.
Handmade	Dark	C	Plainly visible, usually in lines or massive, with soft contours.
Handmade	Light-and-Shade	D	Plainly visible, contours soft to fairly sharp.
Fourdrinier, Egoutteur	Light	E	Usually somewhat unsharp, contours often broken.
Fourdrinier, Egoutteur	Dark	F	Usually somewhat unsharp.
Fourdrinier, Egoutteur	Light-and-Shade	G	Usually somewhat dull, lacking in contrast.
Fourdrinier, Rubber	Behrend	H	Usually subdued, but uniform translucency, and sharp, unbroken contours. Impression visible on wire side of paper.
Fourdrinier, Calender	Dry Impressed	I	Usually wide-lined, or massive, with sharp contours. Distinct or indistinct, depending on pressure employed. Often glossy counter-image on back of paper.
Cylinder	Light, Wire	J	Plainly visible, with soft contours as in A above.
Cylinder	Dark	K	Similar to C above.
Cylinder	Light-and-Shade	L	Similar to D above.
Off-Machine	Dry Impressed	M	Similar to I above.
Off-Machine	Customark	N	Plainly visible, usually in wide lines with sharp contours. The paper remains unaltered in thickness, neither thinned nor thickened.

The developments in paper making from the thirteenth century to the present have thus been accompanied by corresponding developments in the methods of producing watermarks in the paper. The terminology relating to watermarking has meanwhile grown like "Topsy" on a basis of temporary convenience and fancy rather than on up-to-date well considered overall rationality. The terminology is therefore at this time in a state of partial chaos without much rhyme or reason. A list of such various terms is contained in an earlier article.¹³ Some of these terms are discussed in the following.

"Filigrane" (wire mark) was a good name used in Italy and France for the original marks produced by wire bits in the handmade process, and remains a good term for all types of marks involving the use of wire bits and the like.

"Watermark" is a relative newcomer, having appeared in England about 1708, and was followed about 1785 by the German "Wassermarke" (watermark), and in the early part of the nineteenth century by "Wasserzeichen" (water sign) and similar terms in other countries.

The origin of the term "watermark" is obscure. It must either be a corruption of "wire mark," or more likely an allusion to the translucency imparted to paper when marked by water. The Oxford English Dictionary¹⁴ thus says in a note under "watermark": "The name was probably given because the watermark, being less opaque than the rest of the paper, had the appearance of having been produced by the action of water."

It has been believed by some that "watermark" may somehow refer to the water in the suspension of paper pulp, but this cannot be right, since the marks are produced by the wire bits and the like, and never by water. Excess water at the dandy roll actually contributes to the deterioration of the watermark.¹⁵ Although "watermark" thus is an unfortunate term, it has become so firmly established in our language that we shall probably have to live with it.

"Papiermerk" (papermark) has been in use in Holland along with "watermerk" (watermark). Fenn¹⁶ in 1787 referred to "paper marks" (handmade), and added: "They are often called the watermarks." The famous expert C. M. Briquet¹ likewise favored the term "marque du papier" (papermark). There can be little doubt that "papermark" would be a most rational and satisfactory overall term for "an intentional mark or design in paper."

The "filigrane" (wire mark) was the only type in use for over five centuries (1282-about 1840). With the advent of machine-made paper, the *egoutteur* (Fourdrinier) watermark soon became the prominent type. When the dry impressed mark appeared on the scene (apparently early in the nineteenth century), it was looked upon as an imitation, and it became conventional to make an arbitrary distinction between the marks produced in the wet pulp, calling them "genuine," "true" or "natural" on one hand, and those produced in the more or less dry paper, which were called "imitation," "simulated," "artificial," "spurious," etc., on the other. It was overlooked that the *egoutteur* mark was itself an imitation of the handmade mark by a drastically different process, and not the original type of mark that might conceivably have deserved the name "genuine." The so-called "genuine" group here includes the handmade, *egoutteur* and cylinder marks, the types referred to as A-G and J-L in the above table. The so-called "imitation" group would comprise the "dry impressed" types I and M, and the Customark, type N. In this strange, arbitrary grouping, the Behrend mark would be somewhere in the middle between the two groups, having been called "halb-echt" (half-genuine) by Weiss.⁶

Terms like "imitation" and "spurious" carry a strong hint of inferiority and poor quality. However, since the so-called "imitation" marks do possess certain desirable qualities, such as sharpness, they definitely do not deserve a reputation of inferiority. The arbitrary division into "genuine" and "imitation" marks is therefore highly illogical and serves no worthwhile purpose. That the impressed "imitation" marks can be identified by immersion in a solution of soda lye, whereby the watermark disappears, is frankly a matter of very slight practical value.

The important consideration here is that there have been developments along several lines to produce, if possible, improvements with respect to efficiency in the production of watermarks, and customer acceptance of the watermarked paper.

Would you call the automobile and the airplane "imitations" of the horse-drawn buggy, or would you consider them normal developments toward presumably something better?

When we keep in mind these watermark developments, and also the fact that the central purpose of the many watermark types has consistently been to provide "an intentional mark or design in paper," it becomes evident that all types in the above table should logically be referred to by one general name, such as "watermark," or better "papermark," together with a suitable indication of type in each case, as indicated in the table.

This brings us to the question of definitions. The Oxford English Dictionary¹⁴ contains the following definition:

“Water-mark, watermark—A distinguishing mark or device impressed in the substance of a sheet of paper during manufacture, usually barely noticeable except when the sheet is held against strong light.”

The objections to this wording are as follows: “impressed”—some watermark types are impressed, but the handmade (types A-D), cylinder (J-L) and Customark (N) are not.

“during manufacture”—includes the calender dry impressed (I), but excludes unnecessarily the off-machine dry impressed (M) and Customark (N) types.

Another definition¹⁷ contains the wording:

“Watermark—A marking in paper resulting from differences in thickness . . .”

This leaves out the Customark (N), which does not depend on such differences. Also,

“Impressed watermark—An imitation watermark made by pressing rubber letters or a design on the paper web before drying.”

This covers only the Behrend type (H), using rubber before drying, but not the older dry impressed types (I, M), which usually employ metal dies after drying or off-machine.

Still another definition¹⁸ contains the wording:

“Watermark—A translucent design impressed on paper during manufacture . . .”

This covers the translucent impressed types (E, G, H, I), but excludes all other, especially the dark types, which are not translucent.

It appears from the foregoing that a satisfactory definition should deal largely with the mark or design in the paper **without unnecessary limitations** as to process employed and types of watermark. The definition proposed by the author in the first paragraph of this article is an attempt to dispel the fog in the present chaotic terminology, so as to promote a straightforward and reasonable understanding of the subject of watermarks.

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* S * C * C *

NECROLOGY

Dear Bob,

It is my unhappy task to advise the SCC membership that two of our more prominent collectors have died.

Judge John J. Hopkins of San Francisco, a collector of Danish West Indies Postal Stationery as well as Denmark and other Scandinavian countries, passed on suddenly on September 16, 1975. We had lunch together in July before attending the Wolffers auction.

Today, I learned that Dr. Verner Ekenvall died in Göteborg on October 18. Verner was a student of D. W. I. philately, and wrote two chapters of our Handbook: "Soldier's Mail" and "Postal Forms, Labels, and Handstamps." He was a contributor to the POSTHORN and other philatelic publications. A stop at his home was mandatory whenever we were in Göteborg. In 1973 he drove Anne and I, with Sven Åhman, far into the Swedish country-side to examine the ancient Swedish rock carvings, and since he was an archeologist, this subject, like philately was very dear to him.

The Scandinavian Collectors Club will miss these two gentlemen, and our sympathies go out to Lorraine Hopkins, and Asta Ekenvall.

Sincerely, Victor E. Engstrom

* S * C * C *

Letters

200B Rosewood Court, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15236
4 October 1975

Mr. Robert A. Helm

349 Sound Beach Ave., Old Greenwich, CT 06870

Dear Bob:

Here is a report from Chapter 20, Western Pennsylvania. SCC is alive and thriving in the Pittsburgh area.

We recently moved to new quarters for our second Tuesday of the month meetings—one of the first floor Conference Rooms of the PPG Industries Building. That's Building No. 1 of the famous Gateway Center in downtown Pittsburgh. Our meetings start at 8:00 p.m.

It would be helpful to have this new address announced in The Posthorn—especially should an SCC'er visit our busy town. We have had guests at the last three meetings—at least two responded to notices of our new address in other, "lesser" philatelic publications.

In the past year, we have added several new members. Our programs include films, auctions, Show n' Tell sessions and Mart books from SCC and APS. We'd be delighted to host any SCC member who happens to visit Pittsburgh and if he or she knows a smidgin more than we do (which wouldn't be difficult) we'll make 'em a Guest Speaker!

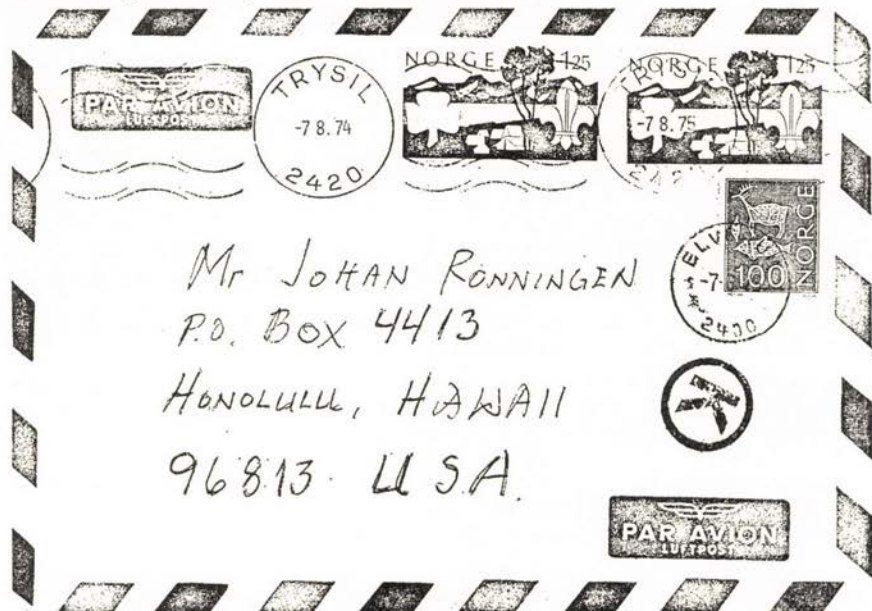
Cordially, Richard S. Wahlberg

P. O. Box 4413, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
August 11, 1975

Mr. Robert A. Helm, Editor, The Posthorn
349 Sound Beach Ave., Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870

Dear Mr. Helm:

Seems strange writing to your town, as I believe it is probably a place I visited for a few hours back about 13 or more years ago when my friend, Fred Barton, was alive. If I have the right town, he lived next door to an executive (president?) of the U. S. Nestle Co.



But I write you on a completely different matter which may be of some interest to readers of The Posthorn. I received a letter from a cousin in Norway today, and tonight I sat down to insert the cover in my collection (I try to collect not only mint and used of each Norway, Sweden, Denmark issue, but also a cover and an FDC). Imagine my surprise at the postmark! First, I had never received a Norway letter with more than one town postmark. This letter was written August 3, 1975 in the village of Østby, in Trysil. He teaches school in the town of Trysil and so apparently mailed it there during the day, since it bears a Trysil postmark. This is the repeated circle saying "Trysil" in an arc at the top, the "zip" code, "2420" at the bottom, and the circles separated by two parallel rows at top and bottom of 3 arcs. The surprise was to find that 2 complete circle postmarks had registered on the envelope, and that one bore the date August 7, 1975, and the other, August 7, 1974! Well this was surprising, but a bigger surprise was yet to come: Below these postmarks running across the top of the envelope was a single handstamped circular postmark affixed at Elverum 2400, and the date on this one very plainly shows as June 7, 1975!

This is the first time in recent years that I have been aware of such mistakes by the methodical Norwegians! I wonder whether other SCC members may have had any experiences like this?

Sincerely yours, Johan Ronningen, SCC 1875

Editor's Notes

First, I wish all of my readers a very belated Merry Christmas and a somewhat belated Hapy New Year. In August, when I assemble the November PH copy for the first time, Christmas is far from my thoughts—so I always forget these wishes until after I read my copy of the November Posthorn.

Second, your Posthorn is only as good as you make it—your articles are required and requested—short or long—all are needed to balance each Posthorn and insure our continued growth.

Third, Hafnia 76 will be our next big jaunt overseas—all who can travel should try for this one—Islandia 73, Stockholm 74 and Hafnia 76 make a trilogy for Scandinavia collectors which will not be repeated in the near future.

Fourth, our convention meeting is on Monday 31 May 76 in Philadelphia at 2:00 p.m. Place to be announced in May Posthorn. Board of Governors will probably meet on Sunday, 30 May, in Fred's room, after lunch.

Fifth, at Nojex, I was asked to print Librarian Bob Booman's Florida address for all: Mr. Robert Booman, Route 5, Box 670, Pensacola, FL 32504.

Sixth—I received the following typewritten note from SCC Past President Maj. Robert W. Sherer, USAF (Ret.)

Thanks for card. I have been bed-ridden for three months so not thinking of the holidays. Will try and get a letter to you in the spring! In the meantime have a Wonderful Holiday Season!

Bob's address is: Apt. 5, Circle Villa Apts., 323 Filmore Street, Hollywood, FL 33020, or P. O. Box 710, Hollywood.
Cheery notes and good wishes would be welcome.

Seventh, I'm upset by the Board's vote on the 5% commission business. The motion needed 13 yes votes—it received 14. There were 4 No votes, including mine. However, 5 chapters—the people directly concerned—**didn't even bother to vote!** The chapter vote was 7 Yes, 3 No, and 5 not voting—a majority of the Chapters voting voted Yes, but the motion was passed mainly by the National officers—**who don't pay the postage!** I believe the action was short sighted and will be counter-productive.

The balloting on the recent motion that the 5% commission allowed SCC Chapters for SCC MART purchases be discontinued was as follows:

R. Frigstad, President -----	Yes	G. Koplowitz, Chapter 7 -----	No
D. Halpern, Vice President --		H. Rocco, Chapter 8 -----	No
F. Bloedow, Secretary -----	Yes	R. Leth, Chapter 9 -----	No
W. Pieper, Treasurer -----	Yes	W. Banks, Chapter 10 -----	
R. Helm, Editor -----	No	J. Shepard, Chapter 12 -----	
H. Schlueter, Director -----	Yes	J. Siverts, Chapter 13 -----	Yes
W. Sommer, Director -----	Yes	F. Schiffman, Chapter 14 -----	Yes
A. Warren, Director -----	Yes	R. Gustafson, Chapter 15 -----	Yes
V. Engstrom, Immed. Past Pres.	Yes	G. Garrett, Chapter 17 -----	
C. Blinn, Chapter 2 -----	Yes	W. Beery, Chapter 19 -----	Yes
V. Andersen, Chapter 3 -----	Yes	R. Brightson, Chapter 20 -----	
W. Gaarsoe, Chapter 4 -----		T. Olson, Chapter 21 -----	Yes

The motion is therefore passed and goes into effect 10 January 1976.

Biographies of New Honorary Members

GEORG MENZINSKY

Georg Menzinsky, born Sept. 26, 1907, has long been considered one of Sweden's foremost philatelists, probably the most prominent one. His contributions to Scandinavian philately are invaluable in view of his innumerable appointments as a jury member at international exhibitions.

Georg has been a member of the board of Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund (Sweden's Philatelist Association) 1939-1943, and president of SFF's Stockholm club. He was a member of the board of Postmusei Vänner (Friends of the Postmuseum) 1945-1957 and of the Postmuseum committee 1951-1957. He was, furthermore, a member of the committee for the Swedish Handbook of 1946 and foreman of the committee for the handbook "Sveriges Frankotecken 1855-1963." He was also president of the Stockholm Philatelic Club for some 20 years or so up to 1975.



His studies have resulted in a multitude of articles, mostly in *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* and "The London Philatelist" (of the Royal Philatelic Society), as well as books in the Postal Museum Communication series.

As a collector, Georg has with great success taken part in many international exhibitions since early in the nineteen fifties. His collecting field has chiefly been classical Scandinavia, especially 100 year Sweden, and the old German States. His collections have always excelled by their "width." This term, which he coined himself, is intended to cover the documentation of the birth and development of a stamp issue and its postal use, as demonstrated by various types of mail.

Georg has undoubtedly made his greatest contributions to Scandinavian philately as an international jury member at a large number of stamp exhibitions. His first service as an international exhibition jury member was at Lisbon 1953, and Georg has served as jury member at, in all, 27 international exhibitions, such as in London 1960 and 1970, Paris 1967 and 1975, as well as FIPEX (New York) 1956 and SIPEX (Washington) 1966. He will also serve on the jury at INTERPHIL (Philadelphia) 1976. Georg has won great respect as a result of his broad knowledge, which has benefited the Scandinavian exhibits. His experience in the international field, has in several instances resulted in his being appointed vice-foreman of the jury.

Georg has been honored in many ways for his philatelic activity. He has, on several occasions, represented Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund at FIP-Congress, and in 1958 he was appointed counsellor in FIP and was vice-president of FIP 1969-1970, and from 1970 a member of FIP's executive committee. Among the distinctions he has received, may be mentioned the Great Medal of the Royal Philatelic Society. In 1957 Georg was permitted to write his name on "The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists." He was voted a member of the French "l'Academie de Philatelie," and has for many years been a member of the expert committee of Royal Society as a "special representative for Sweden."

Georg has many fine traits—generosity, joy of life, and a faithful friendliness. I know that he is very proud of the distinction bestowed upon him by the Scandinavian Collectors Club, and that he is most grateful for the motivation for this honor.

Tomas Bjäringer

LAUSON STONE, HONORARY MEMBER

Our newest honorary member Lauson Stone is a well known collector of the stamps of Scandinavia. He started to collect stamps at an early age, then gave it up for a few years to get ahead in school and college (studying law) and established himself in his profession. After World War II he started again collecting and decided to collect mostly the Scandinavian countries. During CipeX 1947 he met Carl Pelander and became a member of the S.C.C. Later on he served as president 1952, 1953, and helped to set up the new headquarters of S.C.C. in Chicago. His outstanding collections are Sweden, Greenland Parcel Post, Finnish Associate Group and Faroe Island. He won numerous awards for his collections at home and overseas. Sweden: Silver Fipex 1956, Gold Sipex 1966, Large Gold at Philympia, London 1970 and Grand Prix at Stockholmia 1974. He also received bronze and silver awards for his Greenland and Finnish Associate Group at most major national exhibitions at home. He is a member of Chapter 7 New York and always willing to participate in special chapter events. On behalf of the members of chapter 7 and myself the best of luck for the future, Lauson.

George B. Koplowitz, Pres. Chapter 7

• S • C • C •

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

As a result of the October 25, 1975 meeting of the SCC Executive Committee and a subsequent Mail ballot of the SCC Board of Directors, the following resolution has been adopted:

RESOLVED, that a member of the Scandinavian Collectors Club engages in conduct unbecoming a member, as that term is used in Article II, Section 11(d) of the By-Laws, whenever the member, in connection with a transaction involving philatelic material with another member, another stamp collector, or dealer or auctioneer, or as a stamp collector or dealer or auctioneer:

1. Fails to pay an indebtedness or to deliver goods or merchandise for which payment has been accepted, for more than six months, or if the time for payment or delivery was deferred by agreement, for more than six months beyond the time to which payment or delivery was deferred, and
2. Continues to fail to pay or deliver for more than sixty days after receipt of notice from the Membership Committee that it has found, after notice and hearing in accordance with Article II, Section 11(f) of the By-Laws, that conditions of this Resolution have been met.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL CONVENTION MEETING

The 1976 Annual Convention Meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club will be held on Monday May 31, 1976 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The meeting will be called to order at 1:30 p.m. at a location to be announced later. As this meeting will be in conjunction with INTERPHIL '76, it should offer an opportunity to meet many friends from the U.S. as well as from other nations. We hope that as many SCC members as possible will begin making plans now to attend the exhibition and the Annual Meeting.

In addition to the Annual Meeting of members, there will be a meeting of the SCC Board of Directors on Sunday, May 30, 1976, exact time and place to be announced later.



INDEX

1975

Compiled by Carl H. Werenskiold, H-10

DENMARK

A1

Debo, A. : Denmark, Number One. (Comments re article by Arctander, 1974, p. 29-33). 1975, p. 10-11

Forgeries

Debo, A. : (Airpost 1925-29). 1975, p. 8

Postal History

Tester, H. E. : Danish Postal Rates 1624-1965. (A comprehensive review of the subject.) May 1975 Supplement, 52 pages

Hafnia 76. (Miniature sheet.) 1975, p. 45-46

FINLAND

Air Mail

Aro, K. : Aerograms of Finland (Part II). (Continued from 1974, p. 85-88.) 1975, p. 68-71

Proofs

Uexkull, J. von : The Finnish Imperforate Plate Proofs. (Claims that certain Finnish imperforate stamps recently on market are genuine proofs.) 1975, p. 96 (1975, p. 35-36, 98)

Engstrom, V. E. : (Claims that certain Finnish imperforate stamps recently on market are normal color proofs.) 1975, p. 98 (1975, p. 35-36, 96)

Hvidonov, M. E. : Finnish Imperforate Stamps. (Certain imperforate items recently offered for sale are from sample sheets, and are not stamps nor proofs.) 1975, p. 35-36. (1975, p. 96, 98)

GREENLAND

Postal History

Stribley, G. D. : Bermuda Prize Court Mail. (Describes 2 Greenland covers in relation to Bermuda Prize Court.) 1975, p. 76-77

Postmarks

Stribley, G. D. : Some Greenland Maritime Markings. 1975, p. 37-44

Hulin, G. : (Information on Greenland Philatelic Study Unit.) 1975, p. 44

ICELAND

A 12

Helm, R. A. : "Dubbeltrea" or Three or Four. (F8 IV flaw plus.) 1975, p. 101

A 275

Wahlberg, R. S. : (Printing variety.) 1975, p. 11-12

Forgeries

- Debo, A. : I Gildi Forgery. (Facit 39). 1975, p. 7.
 Helm, R. A. : Philatelic Phun. (Mysterious "postmark" resolved as stamp proves to be forgery.) 1975, p. 28-29

Literature

- Sommer, W. C. : A Review of Islenzk Frimerki 1976, the Bilingual Catalogue of Icelandic Philately. 1975, p. 99
 Sommer, W. C. : What Happened to the Book? (Publication of "One Hundred Years of Iceland's Postage Stamps" is delayed by various circumstances.) 1975, p. 100

Postal History

- Parker, C. A. : (1897 circular re 3 aur out of stock temporarily replaced by black stamp and imprint Franco.) 1975, p. 12-13

Postmarks

- Jahr, K. : Iceland Discovery. (Cork cancellation used at Husavik.) 1975, p. 14-15
 Helm, R. : Iceland: Unknown Cancel/Obliteration. 1975, p. 16
 Runeborg, T. : Postmarks of Iceland. 1975, p. 58-64
 Caroe, A. : Postmarks of Iceland. (Comments on Runeborg article in 1975, p. 58-64). 1975, p. 65-66
 Helm, R. A. : Postmarks of Iceland . . . A Commentary. (Comments on articles by Runeborg and Caroe in 1975, p. 58-66.) 1975, p. 66-67
 Yort, S. : (Comments on articles by Caroe and Helm in 1975, p. 65-67.) 1975, p. 95

Revenues

- Sickels, G. W. : (Corrections to his article in 1974, p. 110.) 1975, p. 30

- Åhman, S. : An Icelandic Hitch-Hike with Queen Victoria. (Kirkwall postmark on Iceland postal card.) 1975, p. 5-6
 Sickels, T. and G. : Vacation Stamps (Orlofsmerki.) 1975, p. 91-92

Jan Mayen

- Åhman, S. : The Landing On Jan Mayen Island. (The "Jan Mayen Expedition" cachet on an Icelandic cover is a fake, no such landing having taken place.) 1975, p. 54-57

NORWAY**N 36**

- Werenskiold, C. H. : 10 Øre Norway, Norw. Catalog #36. (A comprehensive review of this issue with illustrations of 248 printing types.) Feb. 1975 Supplement, 35 pages

Fieldpost

Sanne, K. : Where Are These Covers? (Comments re article by Sickels 1974, p. 43-44). 1975, p. 8-11

Literature

Werenskiold, C. H. : Norgeskatalogen 1975 (The Norwegian Catalogue). A Review. 1975, p. 15

Watermarks

Werenskiold, C. H. : Posthorn I Watermarks In Norwegian Stamps. (Describes recent studies of the two dandy-rolls at Postmuseum, Oslo, one of which must have been used for new type posthorn watermark in stamps of 1937-38.) 1975, p. 49-53

PHILATELY

Measurements

C. H. W. : Measurements on Stamps. (Lord Kelvin's opinion on the value of measurements.) 1975, p. 98

Werenskiold, C. H. : "Prephilately," "Prephilatelic"—Improper Terms. (Say "pre-stamp".) 1975, p. 18-19

Åhman, S. : The Perfect Squelch. (Facetious re mixed franking cover.) 1975, p. 27

Werenskiold, C. H. : Color in Philately. 1975, p. 81-91

SCANDINAVIA

Literature

Reference Card Project on Scandinavian Philately. (Scandinavian International Philately, P. O. Box 8042, Rotterdam 14, Holland.) 1975, p. 21

Wise, E. H. : Norden—Hull & District Scandinavian Study Circle. (Discontinuance of their publication "Norden"). 1975, p. 22

Engstrom, V. E. : Book Reviews. (Reviews of "The Stamps of Denmark, Iceland and Norway" and "The Stamps of Sweden and Finland".) 1975, p. 93

Postal History

Brofos, F. A. : U. S. Diplomatic Mail from Scandinavia. 1975, p. 16-17; (1974, p. 75-76, 84)

Sickels, G. W. : U. S. Diplomatic Mail from Scandinavia. 1975, p. 34-35

Brofos, F. A. : Nazi Censorship of Neutral Consular Mail. 1975, p. 31-33

SWEDEN

Booklets

Stålhandske, N. : Swedish Gammaldags Jul Booklet. (Error: 1 in 1971 missing on cover). 1975, p. 13

Postmarks

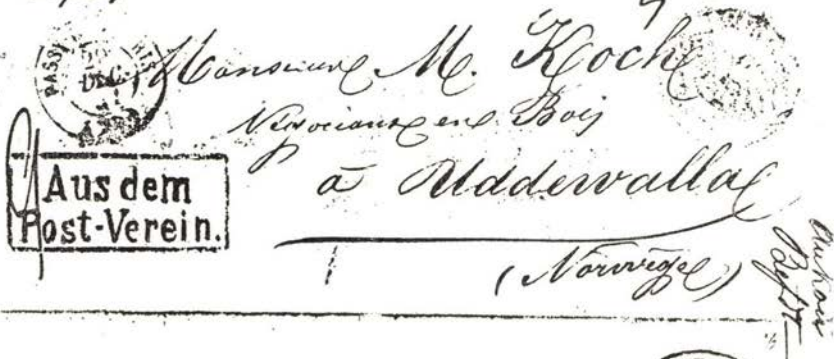
Wahlberg, R. S. : A Dissertation On the Town Cancellations of Sweden. 1975, p. 72-76

Last Day Usage of A Rare Danish Postmark

By Ernst M. Cohn (L-16)



46 1/2 P



Number 30 of "Philatelie und Postgeschichte," July 1975, carries a paper by Dr. Leo Fiethen on the German-Austrian Postal Union. He explains the meaning and usage of the postmark "Aus dem Post-Verein" (from the Postal Union) that had baffled me for years. [I learned subsequently from Svend Yort that the marking is listed and briefly explained also in "Die Poststempel von Hamburg" by Ernst Meyer-Margreth, page 38.]

The German-Austrian Postal Union, a precursor of the UPU, became effective on 1 July 1850, granting lower postage rates for prepaid letters within the Union. The Hamburg City P. O. joined the Union only on 1 January 1852. However, Denmark had concluded bilateral treaties with Mecklenburg, Hannover, Prussia and Thurn & Taxis, granting letters from and through those countries lower rates. Hence, starting some time in 1851, the Danish General P. O. in Hamburg had to distinguish between mail originating or arriving from the Union, and all other mail. That blue, boxed cachet does exactly that. When the City P. O. joined the Union, the distinction became unnecessary.

According to Dr. Fiethen, the marking is known on covers from July to November 1851. The accompanying illustration shows the hitherto missing last day of use.

The folded letter was written on 28 December at Passy near Paris, where it was postmarked the 29th. On the same day, it got the cds of the main P.O. at Paris. The next cds is from the Hamburg P.O. of Thurn & Taxis (a Union member) on 31 December, which handed it to the KDOPA Hamburg on the

same day, witness its blue cds. Apparently the same kind of ink pad was used to apply "Aus dem Post-Verein" as well. The last cds is a light blue Helsingborg of 5 January 1852. We'll have to take the recipient's notation at face value, that he got the letter at Uddevalla on 10 January.

The cover proves that the marking was applied to unpaid mail as well, presumably because the postage due fee was lower than for non-Union members. The letter went via Denmark to Sweden; no one was fooled by that "(Norwège)" designation of the writer.

There are 4 or possibly 5 rate markings discernible, not all of which can be seen on the illustration: A red 6½ on back; a red and a black 9, and a black 46½ S. in the upper left corner on the front; the marking above the "c" in "Koch" may be a 3. None is a regulation Swedish postage due marking, as shown in Ulf Ivarsson's "En Studie av de svenska Lösenstämplarna 1843-1874" (1974, Handbook No. 4 of Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Stockholm).

Finally, the question remains, why is this postmark that was used at the KDOPA Hamburg, and hence a Scandinavian marking, virtually unknown to students of Scandinavian postal history? The answer is, quite simply, that most of them are interested in letters originating from a Scandinavian country. This marking, however, was used only on mail directed to or through Denmark, originating from or passing through Germany.

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CHAPTER NEWS

GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER #21

January 1976 Newsletter — Vol. 3, No. 1, Whole No. 23

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Believe it or not. This is an honest to goodness real Newsletter. Sort of a SUPER ISSUE. We will try to make this as long as the information on hand will allow. A lot of things have happened since the last Newsletter (July-August) went out to you. Everyone, please take note of my editorial on page two. I hope that there is a message that everyone gets from it. Let us hope that our Chapter continued to grow as it did in 1975 and that more people have an opportunity to attend our meetings and "PARTICIPATE" and contribute.

It is with sorrow that we must report the death of Judge John J. Hopkins. John passed away on September 18, 1975. He was one of our Charter members. Due to his job, he was unable to attend many meetings, but most of us knew him well.

At the October meeting at NORBAYPEX, President Bryan Whipple appointed the nominating committee. It consists of Bryan Whipple, Tom Olson and John Erickson. They will present their slate of nominees at the January meeting.

MEETINGS

The next meeting of your club will be held on January 8, 1976 at the Salvation Army Building, 601 Webster Street, Oakland. Paul Bodine will present a program on how he became a stamp collector.

The February meeting will be held in San Jose at "Filatelic Fiesta." It will be in early February on a Saturday or Sunday. Details of this will be sent to you shortly. A special program will be arranged so plan to attend.

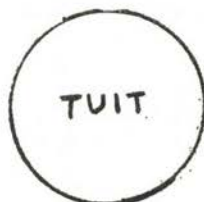
The March meeting will be held at the Salvation Army Building on the 11th. The program will be a "Clothes Line Exhibit." Everyone bring a page or two of some unusual or interesting material. We had one in June 1975 that was very interesting.

It has been suggested that we start our meetings at 7:30 rather than

8:00. Let's hear your opinion on this. We could try to start the January meeting at 7:30, so try and get there by that time. We will start with our usual gossip session first.

Paul Bodine has sent me a nice Christmas present. It is of no monetary value but it gave me inner joy that words can not describe. It is so wonderful that I wish to share it with you, I am sure that Paul will not mind. I have reduced it so it will fit on this page.

TUIT—This is an indispensable item for everyone. For years people have been saying, "I'll do it as soon as I get a round to it." This is a round tuit. Cut it out, keep it handy, and you will have no trouble getting all those extras done. You finally got a ROUND TUIT.



* S * C * C *

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST STAMP ISSUES ON WHICH NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS OF ICELAND ARE KNOWN USED

Collections examined: Boman, Helm, Anonymous I, Anonymous II, Scandia Auction 1973, Scandia Auction 1974. An estimated four thousand specimens were examined, embracing 276 of the 300 Numeral Cancellations.

Stamp Issue	1903 NC # 1-173	'05-09 NC # 174-191	'10-11 NC # 192-195	'12-15 NC # 196-203	'17-25 NC # 204-214	'26-30 NC # 215-244	'31-35 NC # 245-278	'36-45 NC # 279-300	Total
G. IX '02-05	6								6
Two Kings	8	2	1	1	1				13
Sig. '11	3								3
F. VIII '12	7	1	1						9
OFCLS. '20	2								2
G. X '20-22	24	3		4	1	1			33
Ovpt. '22		1							1
Ldsen. '25	102	5	1	3	2	10	4		127
Airs '28	1								1
Mill. '30	3	2			1	1			7
G. X '32	1						1		2
Gull. '31-32	2				1		2	1	6
Chrtv. '33		1							1
Air '34	1								1
Joch. '35		1					1		2
Dvni. '35	1						3		4
G. X '37						1			1
Gysr. '38	1						1		2
Sturl. '41	1								1
Fish '43-45	3	1			2	4	6	2	18
Vkg. '47	1	1							2
Air '47							1	1	2
Hekla '48	6					1	2	2	11
Occ. '52-54	2	1					7	5	15
Air '52								1	1
Nss. '53	1		1						2
Hafst. '54								1	1
Sports '57	1				1		1	1	4
Glac. '57	1								1
Pony '58							1	1	2
Totals	178*	19*	4	8	9	18	30**	15	281*
Numeral Cancellations not included:					205	222 236	245	279 287	
					214	223 238	251	280 289	
						225 239	272	283 294	
						232 241		285	
						234 242			
						235 243			

*Note: Totals reflect two types of some Numeral Cancellations.

**Note: #252 known on 1970 cover not tabulated.

†Note: #259 known on enclosure in cover dated 1970.

1903 Num. Canc.	Facit #	Num. Canc.	Facit #	Num. Canc.	Facit #	Num. Canc.	Facit #	Num. Canc.	Facit #	Num. Canc.	Facit #
1	170	51	170	101	172	151	169	201	131	251	U
2	169	52	127	102	170	152	170	202	127	252	**
3	198	53	79	103	170	153	170	203	172	253	360
4	170	54	170	104	170	154	170	1917-1925		254	148
5	133	55	170	105	170	155	170	204	79	255	210
6	170	56	170	106	138	156	170	205	U	256	282
7	169	57	168	107	170	157	108	206	248	257	251
8	170	58	204	108	170	158	170	207	170	258	251
9	134	59	263	109	170	159	282	208	349	259*	195
10	251	60	286	110	170	160	170	209	138	260	244
11	170	61	127	111	170	161	170	210	248	261	195
12	179	62	170	112	81	162	67	211	188	262	306
13	170	63	76	113	169	163	127	212	169	263	301
14	170	64	134	114	Tj 42	164	265	213	195	264	301
15	134	65	286	115	210	165	127	214	U	265	232
16	135	66	133	116	67	166	127	1925-1930		266	298
17	170	67	170	117I	114	167	67	215	251	267	282
18	170	68	170	117II	350	168	169	216	179	268	331
19	169	69	170	118	349	169	172	217	248	269	210
20	251	70	76	119	170	170	81	218	169	270	306
21	133	71	284	120	134	171	170	219	282	271	244
22	170	72	170	121	170	172	227	220	169	272	U
23	169	73	Tj 44	122	69	173	127	221	170	273	303
24	170	74	331	123	76	1905-1909		222	U	274	248
25	170	75	76	124	170	174	170	223	U	275	349
26	114	76	148	125	110	175	213	224	248	276	275
27	170	77	133	126	303	176	170	225	U	277	213
28	170	78	170	127	170	177	300	226	169	278	210
29	170	79	170	128	169	178I	169	227	170	1936-1945	
30	128	80	135	129	169	178II	170	228	170	279	U
31	77	81	170	130	170	179	131	229	127	280	U
32a	65	82I	170	131	172	180	114	230	127	281	278
32b	115	82II	174	132	323	181	170	231	170	282	251
33	170	83	133	133	169	182	79	232	U	283	U
34	170	84	140	134	115	183	179	233	170	284	195
35	131	85	170	135	286	184	131	234	U	285	U
36	131	86	170	136	170	185	78	235	U	286	333
37	170	87	170	137	135	186	170	236	U	287	U
38	131	88	131	138	172	187	201	237	170	288	297
39a	170	89	170	139	170	188	260	238	U	289	U
39b	170	90	169	140	170	189	158	239	U	290	303
40	172	91	171	141	169	190	251	240	169	291	302
41	115	92	134	142	173	191	132	241	U	292	303
42	170	93	172	143	170	1910-1911		242	U	293	329
43	169	94	170	144I	115	192	81	243	U	294	U
44	170	95	140	144II	170	193	323	244	218	295	282
45	169	96	111	145	195	194	170	1931-1935		296	360
46	114	97	170	146	284	195	115	245	U	297	313
47	170	98	170	147	170	1912-1915		246	242	298	251
48	170	99	170	148	249	196	134	247	170	299	303
49	170	100	172	149	67	197	170	248	170	300	286
50	169			150	160	198	135	249	170		
						199	81	250	170		
						200	172				

SEE YOU AT



SCC Sponsors Handbook of Icelandic Postal Markings

Iceland Handbook Committee, Wayne C. Sommer, Chairman

Robert A. Frigstad, president of the Scandinavian Collectors Club announced the appointment of a committee to prepare a manuscript for a Handbook of Icelandic Postal Markings. The chairman is Wayne C. Sommer, Silver Spring, Maryland; other members are: Robert A. Booman, Summerville, S. C., Robert A. Helm, Old Greenwich, Conn., George W. Sickels, Union, N. J., and S. H. Thorsteinsson, Hvammstangi, Iceland.

The committee has had several meetings and also developed correspondence with a Swedish committee of Iceland collectors that has a similar purpose. Working together, the two committees have agreed tentatively to the following outline for the study:

(Revised 1 December 1975, after review of previous draft by Committee of Islandssamlarna and Committee of Scandinavian Collectors Club.)

Foreword

Introduction

Chapter I. Pre-stamp Postal Markings

II. Regular Postmarks

A. Danish, used in Iceland

1. Three-ring
2. Circular Date

B. Icelandic

1. District and Town Circular Date
 - a. Antiqua
 - b. Lapidar
2. Crown and Posthorn
3. Numeral
4. Bridge-type, incl. "Skip No. 1"
5. Machine and Roller
 - a. Without slogan
 - b. With Slogan

III. Manuscript Cancellations

IV. Special Postmarks

A. Temporary Postoffices

1. Expedition
2. Exhibit
3. Other, if any

B. Special Event

C. First Day of Issue

1. Common Design
2. Special Designs

D. Commemorative

V. Meters (and Private Postmarks, if any)

VI. Icelandic Postmarks on Foreign Stamps

- A. Authorized
- B. Accidental, if any

- VII. Foreign Postmarks on Icelandic Stamps
 - A. British
 - B. Danish
 - C. Norwegian
 - D. Swedish
 - E. USA
 - F. Other, if any
 - VIII. Military Postmarks
 - A. British
 - B. USA
 - C. Norwegian, if any
 - IX. Special Advisory Postal Markings
 - A. Airmail
 - B. Registry
 - C. Special Delivery
 - D. Postage Due
 - E. Free Franking
 - F. Other, as C.O.D., Retaur, Rebuts, Paquebot, Ship Letter, etc.
 - X. Non-postal Markings
 - A. Revenue
 - 1. Fiscal MSS
 - 2. Tollur
 - 3. Post-tollur MSS
 - 4. Fees
 - 5. Bank
 - B. Ultramar
 - C. Specimen
 - XI. Confirmed Forgeries of Postal Markings
 - XII. Miscellaneous, if any
- Appendix A. Post Offices of Iceland
 B. Icelandic-English Philatelic Glossary

Bibliography Annotated

Publication of the first four chapters, together with appendices, is scheduled for 1977, in time to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the founding of Islandssamlarna, the Iceland Collectors Club of Sweden.

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"Scandinavia" On Postage Stamps of the World

A CHECK LIST

By Richard S. Wahlberg (SCC 694)

Topical collecting grew by leaps and bounds during the past decade. Today, even the very serious country specialists have sideline collections of flowers or birds or buildings. Or, ships or stamps-on-stamps or cabbages and kings.

To take the interests of Posthorn readers to the ultimate of collecting "Scandinavia," here is a check list developed from the three volumes of Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1975.

Not every Scandinavian subject is included in the listing. For instance, stamps were issued to commemorate an international meeting in, say, Stockholm, but nothing appeared on them which said "Scandinavia." They were omitted. On the other hand, included are stamps picturing a Norway lobster and a painting of "Norway, Maine."

The United States has issued more stamps honoring Scandinavia than any other nation. Russia is a very close second.

The most often honored individual to date was Dr. Armauer G. Hansen, the Norwegian doctor who discovered the cause of leprosy. Dag Hammarskjold, Swedish Secretary-General of the United Nations, was the second most honored Scandinavian.

Now examine the list. See which you would like to collect. And, send your additions to the list for appearance in a future issue of the Posthorn.

Country	Scott Year		Description
	No.	Issued	
United States	620	1925	Sloop "Restauration" which brought the first group of Norwegian immigrants to the United States. It landed in New York on October 9, 1925
	621	1925	Viking Ship, commemorating the same event.
	628	1926	Statue of John Ericsson, Swedish builder of the Civil War vessel, "Monitor."
	836	1938	Landing of the Swedes and Finns in 1638 at Wilmington, Delaware.
	911	1943	Flag of Norway, one of the Overrun Countries issue.
	920	1943	Flag of Denmark, one of the Overrun Countries issue.
	958	1948	Swedish Pioneer. Commemorating the centenary of the movement of Swedes to the Midwest.
	1165	1960	Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, Marshal and President of Finland, 1867-1951. Champion of Liberty issue.
	1166	1960	As above.
	1203	1962	Dag Hammarskjold, 1905-1961, Swedish Secretary-General of the United Nations.
	1204	1962	As above. (Special printing with yellow plate inverted.)
	1334	1967	Finland's Coat of Arms, marking the 50th anniversary of Finland's independence.
	1359	1968	Leif Erikson: Stirling Calder's state of the Norse explorer in Reykjavik, Iceland.
	1384	1969	Christmas issue, a painting entitled "Winter Sunday in Norway, Maine."

United Nations	216	1971	A sculpture, "Refugees," by Norway's Kaare K. Nygaard.
Great Britain	480	1967	Flags of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and other members of EFTA.
	587	1969	Flags of Iceland, Denmark and Norway and other members of NATO.
Jersey	29	1970	Swedish Red Cross ship, "Vega," marking the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Jersey from Germany.
Isle of Man	27	1973	Viking longship (£ value).
	28	1973	Vikings landing on Isle of Man in the year 938.
Botswana	96	1973	Chariot of the Sun carving, from National Museum, Trundholm, Denmark.
	97	1973	Thor, Norse god of Thunder.
	98	1973	Ymir, Icelandic mythical frost giant.
	99	1973	Odin on 8-legged horse Sleipnir.
British Arctic Territory	53	1973	Norwegian polar explorer, Otto Nordenskjöld, and his ship "Antarctic."
Dominica	311	1970	"The Sick Child," a painting by the Norwegian artist, Edvard Munch.
Falkland Is.			
Deps.	1L32	1954	"Antarctic," Nordenskjöld's ship.
Ghana	14	1957	Viking ship.
Gold Coast	98-107	1928	Christiansborg Castle, built by the Danes in the 1600's.
	115-127	1938	
	131, 132 etc.	1948	
India	586	1973	Armauer G. Hansen, Norwegian doctor who discovered the cause of leprosy.
Jordan	385-387	1962	Dag Hammarskjöld.
Maldiv Islands	386	1972	Native costume of Norway.
Montserrat	206	1968	Dag Hammarskjöld.
Nigeria	B4	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Qatar	101	1966	Dag Hammarskjöld.
	116	1967	Viking ship, from medieval Bayeux tapestry.
Tristan da Cunha	83	1965	"M. S. Borgholm," Swedish ship which transported the islanders back to their home.
	187	1973	
Zambia	70-73	1971	Dag Hammarskjöld.
Albania	916	1966	Map of Sweden and soccer player.
	1176	1968	"Norway lobster" (small, North Atlantic lobster)
Argentina	680	1953	"Uruguay," the rescue ship sent to rescue Nordenskjöld. Issued to mark the 50th anniversary of that mission.
Austria	B71	1926	"Gunther's voyage to Iceland," a scene from the Nibelungenlied, the German epic poem written about 1200 which contains the same themes as the Icelandic epic, "Edda."
			Queen Astrid, Norwegian princess.
Belgium	B170-177	1935	
	B189-196	1937	
	B239	1939	
	567	1964	Armauer G. Hansen.
Brazil	1057	1967	King Olaf of Norway, commemorating his visit to Brazil.
	1166	1970	Swedish flag (plus soccer player holding Rimet Cup.)

Bulgaria	916	1955	Denmark's Hans Christian Anderson.
	956	1957	Norway's Henrik Ibsen.
	998	1958	Sweden's Carl von Linné.
	1698	1968	5 Flying Swans, symbolic of the five "Northern Countries."
	1700	1968	5 Viking ships.
betw. 1697 & 1700	1968		(label) bridge made of 5 Scandinavian flags.
Cameroun	567	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Central African Republic	C109	1972	Stockholm's "City Hall."
Comoro Islands	C55	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Congo	405-412	1962	Dag Hammarskjöld.
Cuba	414	1948	Armauer G. Hansen.
Czechoslovakia	723	1955	Hans Christian Anderson.
	1463	1967	Painting, depicting Hans Christian Anderson fairy tale, "The Shepards and the Chimney Sweep."
Dahomey	301-2	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
	C170	1972	Lasse Viren, Finland's Olympic Gold Medal winner, 5000m and 10,000m races.
Danzig	235	1939	Signing of the Danzig-Sweden neutrality, 1630.
Dominican Rep.	479	1957	Sweden's Lars Hall (and flag) winner of Olympic pentathlon. Norway's Egil Danielsen, javelin event winner.
	C108	1958	Sweden's winning Yachting team, 1956 Olympics
Egypt	574-576	1962	Dag Hammarskjöld.
Estonia	34-37	1919	Viking Ship.
	76-77	1922	Viking Ship.
France	677	1952	Norwegian flag and monument at Narvik, commemorating the May 27, 1940 battle.
	1379	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Gabon	304	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Germany	864	1963	Flag of Denmark, railroad map showing link between Germany and Denmark.
	959	1966	Nathan Söderblom (1866-1931) Swedish Protestant theologian, winner of 1930 Nobel Peace prize.
	B337	1953	Norway's Fridtof Nansen, Polar explorer.
German Democratic Rep.	389	1958	Carl von Linné, Swedish botanist.
	451	1959	Swedish girl kissing African girl, publicizing the 7th World Youth Festival, Vienna, July 26--August 14.
	620	1962	National Theater, Helsinki, Finland. 8th World Youth Festival.
	1149	1969	Monument in Copenhagen in memory of the victims of the Nazis.
	B132-133	1965	Finnish flag, shown with doves and globe to publicize the World Peace Congress, Helsinki, July 10-17, 1965.
Guatemala	C414	1968	Flag of Sweden. Shown in connection with Miguel Angel Asturias, winner of 1967 Nobel Prize for Literature.
Greece	587	1956	King George I, 1845-1913, former Danish prince elected in 1863 as king by the Greek national assembly.
Haiti	C210-213	1963	Dag Hammarskjöld.

Hungary	1595	1964	Two runners breaking tape. Issued to commemorate 50th anniversary of Hungarian-Swedish athletic meet.
	C60	1948	Roald Amundsen, Norwegian Arctic explorer.
	C262	1966	Plane flying over Helsinki, a city served by Hungarian Air lines.
	C267	1966	Plane flying over Copenhagen, a city served by Hungarian Air lines.
	?	1974	Sweden No. 1, 3 skilling blue green.
Israel	529	1973	Danish flag and rescue boat, symbolic of the rescue of the Jews in Denmark, 1943.
Italy	771	1959	Danish sculptor Bertel Thorvaldson's statue of Lord Byron .
Ivory Coast	342	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Korea	144-5	1951	Flag of Denmark.
	162-3	1951	Flag of Norway.
	166-7	1951	Flag of Sweden.
	474	1965	Flag of Denmark (plus 4 other countries), UN Force members.
	475	1965	Flag of Norway (plus 4 other countries), UN Force members.
	476	1965	Flag of Sweden (plus 4 other countries), UN Force members.
Laos	239	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Liberia	401, C137-8	1962	Dag Hammarskjold.
	591	1972	Swedish flag and soccer player, 1872 Olympic Games.
	680	1974	Sweden and Bulgaria Game (and flags) World Cup semi-finalists.
Mali	C115	1971	Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) Swedish inventor of dynamite .
	C159	1972	Arms of Finland, Helsinki railroad station.
	C179	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Monaco	853	1972	Roald Amundsen.
Mongolia	515	1969	Finland's Paavo Nurmi, miler and Olympic winner.
	703	1972	Finland's Lasse Viren, Olympic winner.
Niger	271	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Panama	C252	1961	Dag Hammarskjold.
	C317	1964	Cathedral, Stockholm, Sweden.
Persia (Iran)	1245-46	1963	King Frederik IX of Denmark (with Shah) in honor of visit.
	1314-15	1965	King Olav V of Norway (with Shah) in honor of his visit.
Peru	517	1969	"Kon-Tiki," Norway's Thor Heyerdahl's raft which he sailed from Peru to Eastern Polynesia in 1947.
Poland	1128 & 1303	1963,65	9th Century Viking ship ('Scandinavian 'Gokstad'").
Portugal	1011-13	1967	Flags of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden and other nations of the European Free Trade Association.
Roumania	1072	1956	Hans Christian Anderson.
	1128	1956	Henrik Ibsen.
	1218	1958	Carl von Linné.

	1741	1965	Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer.
Ruanda- Urundi	B12-14	1936	Queen Astrid of Belgium, former Norwegian princess.
Russia	1883	1956	Henrik Ibsen.
	1886-9	1943	Vitus Bering's ship and map of Bering Sea named for this Danish explorer in 1743.
	1905	1957	Vitus Bering and map, commemorating the 275th anniversary of his birth.
	1955	1957	Carl von Linné.
	2023	1957	Edvard Grieg, Norwegian composer.
	2172	1959	Selma Lagerlöf, Swedish writer (1858-1940)
	2557	1961	Fridtjof Nansen.
	3281	1966	Bering's ship and map of voyage to Commander Islands.
	3991	1972	Roald Amundsen and dirigible "Norway."
	3511	1968	Toyvo Antikaynen, Finnish workers' organizer (1898-1941).
Rwanda	580	1974	Scene of Swedish-Netherlands soccer game held during World Cup Soccer Championship, Munich, June 13-July 7.
Salvador	C289	1970	Swedish soccer team, participant in the 9th World Soccer Championship, Mexico City, May 30-June 21, 1970.
San Marino	543	1963	Viking ship of the 10th Century.
	548	1963	Danish ship, circa. 1750.
Senegal	C103A	1971	Alfred Nobel.
	C125	1973	Armauer G. Hansen.
Spain	1644	1971	St. Bridget statue, Vadstena, Sweden.
Surinam	301	1962	Dag Hammarskjöld.
Switzerland	475	1966	Flags of Scandinavian nations and other members of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN.
	481	1967	Flags of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland and other members of EFTA.
Togo	641	1968	Viking Ship (and Portuguese Brigantine).
	C130	1970	Swedish soccer player and flag (with Israeli player and flag.)
	C194	1973	Armauer G. Hansen. leprosy bacillus.
Tunisia	399	1961	Dag Hammarskjöld.
Turkey	B65	1935	Selma Lagerlöf.
	B67	1935	Sigrid Undset, Norwegian author (actually born in Denmark) 1882-1949.
Venezuela	841-2	1963	Dag Hammarskjöld.
	C836-7	1963	Dag Hammarskjöld.

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MINIATURE SHEET NO. 2 OF HAFNIA 76



On 20 November 1975, the Danish Post Office issued its miniature sheet No. 2. Like the first miniature sheet, which was issued on 27 February 1975, its price will comprise a surplus in favor of HAFNIA 76, the first Danish International Stamp Exhibition, which will take place in Copenhagen from 20 to 29 August, 1976.

The miniature sheet, comprising four stamps, has been designed by Holger Philipsen and engraved by Czeslaw Slania.

The motifs for the four stamps, the face value of which are 50, 70, 90 and 130 Öre, have been taken from the various skilling stamps which were issued from 1 April 1851 to the currency-reform in 1875. The four stamps in question show the following designs:

50 Öre—The first Danish stamp, the FIRE RIGSBANKSKILLING (Four RBS), issued on 1 April 1851.

70 Öre—The 2 RIGSBANKSKILLING, issued on 1 May 1851.

90 Öre—The 2 Sk. of the 1864 issue.

130 Öre—The 8 Sk. of the 1870 issue.

All four stamps show well-known varieties. Their colors conform with those used for the originals, viz. green, brown and blue. The miniature sheet measures 69x93 mm, the stamps themselves 23.60x31.08 mm each, the perforation being 12¼.

Up to the year 1864 the Danish stamps were provided with a burelage, a wavy background, as a protection against counterfeits. Because the stamps for the present miniature sheet were printed from steel-engravings, the printing of the burelage underneath the two oldest stamps met with extreme difficulties. These were overcome, however, by means of a particular printing method which may appear contradictory to anybody versed in the arts of printing: viz. steel-printing in recess-printing.

This fascinating miniature sheet, priced at Danish Kroner 5.00 (including a surplus of Danish Kroner 1,60 to HAFNIA 76) may be ordered from the POSTENS FILATELI, 59, Raadhusspladsen, DK-1550 Copenhagen V, Denmark. The Danish postal giro number is: 3 02 14 83.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1928 CHAPEL, Charles T., 619 N. Tweedt, #201, Kennewick, WA 99336
Scandinavia and Baltic States. by F. H. Bloedow, L-24
- 1929 DOUGLAS, Fr. Marian, OFM, 407 S. Park, Streator, IL 61364
Norway, UN, Vatisan, Oceania. by S. Hanson, #974
- 1930 FRANCIS, Dr. James, Box 306, Mohegan Lake, NY 10547
Denmark. by G. A. Kuhhorn, #1247
- 1931 FREER, Arthur T., 15 Spring St., Gilbertsville, NY 13776
Scandinavia. by F. H. Bloedow, L-24
- 1932 SORENSEN, Leif B., MD, 4800 Chicago Beach Dr., Apt. 1002N, Chi-
cago, IL 60615; Denmark, DWI, Scandinavia. by SCC Chapter 4
- 1933 STRANDELL, Clarence A., 682 E. 155th St., South Holland, IL 60473
Sweden, Mexico, US, UN. by F. H. Bloedow, L-24
- 1934 SWANSON, Ralph J., 1637 N. Robinson St., Danville, IL 61832
Scandinavia, US. by F. H. Bloedow, L-24
- 1935 TEPPER, Bernard, 209 Bennett Ave., New York, NY 10040
Iceland, Greenland, Faroes. by F. H. Bloedow, L-24
- 1936 WYZENBEEK, Paul, 530 Fieldstone Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15146
Scandinavia, US, Worldwide. by R. S. Wahlberg, #694
- 1937 YORK, Howard P., 2346 E. Orange Dr., Upland, CA 91786
Norway classics, Scandinavia. by F. E. Shaug, L-22
- 1938 DAVIS, Howard A., 529 Lucia Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15221
Scandinavia. by R. S. Wahlberg #694
- 1939 FASHINGBAUER, Robert, Box 1, Techny, IL 60082
Faroes, Iceland, Greenland by C. N. Andrews #1846
- 1940 FOGLEMAN, Wavell W., 11-J Royal Park, Carrboro, NC 27510
Iceland, Greenland, Denmark, Scandinavia. by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 1941 DAHL, Michael, 920 Lynne Ave., Carson City, NV 89701
Scandinavia, US. by F. E. Shaug, L-22
- 1942 DRANGEL, Boo, Herrestorp, S-598 00 Vimmerby, Sweden
Swedish postal stationery. by J. Nyboe, #174
- 1943 NELSON, Wesley A., 622 Via Del Sol, Livermore, CA 94550
Scandinavia. by F. H. Bloedow, L-24

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- 1021 Howard D. Eckerson, 21 Walnut St., Closter, NJ 07624
495 Mrs. M. Lundin, Uplandsgatan 17, Stockholm, Sweden
1583 Moen, Morgan, 771 55th St., Brooklyn, NY 11220

DECEASED

- 778 Walter Peterson, 338 Reserve St., Boonton, NJ 07005

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 1266 THORSTEINS, Thor, Laugarasvegi 50, Reykjavik, Iceland
1372 CHRISTENSEN, Maj. John J., 532 Cambridge Blvd., Ocean Springs,
MS 39564
1613 ANGEID, Egil, 1800 Old Wood Rd., Rockford, IL 61107
1247 KUHORN, George A., Watergate Dr., Amawalk, NY 10501

DROPPED FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

- 1195 Adams, Robert W., P. O. Box 276, Hobart IN 46342
983 Bloom, Alvin I., 2 Academic Rd., East Brunswick, NJ 08816
1614 Brooks, George L., Jr., R. D. #2, Bridgeton, NJ 08302
1466 Brucevitz, Frank D., 1314 No. Sparks, Burbank, CA 91502
1504 Carlson, K. Martin, 1028 South 3rd Ave., Moorhead, Mn. 56560
1934 Coffin, Willard D., 71 Boardman Rd., Poughkeepsie, NY 12603
1164 Collectors Club of Seattle, c/o Miss Harriet Hintze, 1111 Boren Ave.,
Seattle, WA 98101
1449 Dallof, Herman K., 4307 Dragonwick Dr., Houston, TX 77045
708 Dickinson, Dr. W. H., 503 Eugene Place, Garden City, KS 67846
1674 Dubois, John L., 12 Black Horse Dr., Acton, MA 01720
1555 Eder, Joseph, P. O. Box 5301, Hamden, CT 06518
954 Fraser, Edwin W., 188 Parkway Dr., Westbury, NY 11590
1627 Fredholm, Everett, Rev., 306 College Ave., Henderson, TX 75652
1772 Fridge, David L., 1334 Journeys End, La Canada, CA 91011
1094 Gaudet, James A., 87 Harris Ave., Needham, MA 02192
1696 Guder, George C., P. O. Box 892, Lake Ronconcoma, NY 11779
1395 Gudmundsson, Dr. Engilbert Hateigsvegi 16 Reykjavik, Iceland
1863 Guzzio, George T., 134 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, NY 11217
1849 Hare, Elaine C., 4019 Amherst St., Des Moines, IA 50313
1864 Howell, Signe N., 3105 Ruby Street, Franklin Park, IL 60131
1064 Hulin, Gilbert M., 4891 Donald St., Eugene, OR 97405
1562 Isaacs, Jerome P., 114 Hamilton Ave., Staten Island, NY 10301
1256 Jackson, James R. E., 298 N. Highland Ave. Rt. 9-W, Nvack, NY 10960
1564 Jensen, Wilford, 54 Homeland Dr., Huntington, NY 11745
773 Kjelling, Edgar, Asbjornsenqt 16, Bergen, Norway
1755 Kutrieb, Mae Astrid, 428 Wallace Ave. SE, Canton, OH 44707
1366 Lande, Orville K., c/o J. E. Heim Public Admin., P. O. Box 11526,
Santa Ana, CA 92711
1617 Lee, Leslie Warren, 1508 Becker Rd., Marshfield, WI 54449
1865 Lennon, W. Tobin, 806 Fairlawn Court, Box 702, Marco Island, FL 33937
1582 Levitt, Louis, 140 Bay Ridge Parkway, Brooklyn, NY 11209
1737 Mitkevicius, Kestutis J., 780 Lexington St., Apt. 1, Waltham, MA 02154
637 Norsen, George E., 507 Welty Ave., Rockford, IL 61107
1851 Ohlendorf, Elmer, 321 Higate Drive, Daly City, CA 94015
1840 Oleske, George F., So. 8176 Irish Rd., Colden, NY 14033
1866 Olsen, Florence H., 101 West 57th St., Apt., 5H, New York, NY 10019
1684 Ott, John, 32 Birch St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003
1817 Partington, Paul G., 7320 S. Gretna Ave., Whittier, CA 90606
1707 Perlo, Joseph, Miry Brook Road, Danbury, CT 06810
1867 Rogers, Hortense S., 150-14 Village Road, Jamaica, NY 11432
1585 Schemm, William M., 122 Ilene Road, Glen Burnie, MD 21061
1778 Siegel, Abraham, c/o Cover King, 120 West 44th St., New York, NY
10036
1520 Staiger, Martin, 4 Charlyn Drive, Charleston, SC 29407
1071 Sugar, Stephen T., P. O. Box 131, South Pasadena, CA 91030
1172 Thorup, Clifford A., 7901 Baymeadows Cr., E 327, Jacksonville, FL
32216
1605 Torheim, Robert H., 2020 SW Salmon, Apt. 302, Portland, OR 97205
943 Ward, Raymond W., 4048 Third Ave., San Diego, CA 92103
1719 Winter, Robert F., P. O. Box 283, Spring Valley, NY 10977

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Börja samla svenska frimärken

The new Swedish king, Carl XVI Gustaf, is the youngest reigning monarch in the world. The first two stamps with his portrait were issued 29 April 1974, the day before his 28th birthday.



Världens yngste regerande monark är den nye, svenske kungen, Carl XVI Gustaf. De första två frimärkena med hans bild gavs ut den 29 april 1974, dagen innan han fyllde 28 år.

Start now with the new king

Starta nu med den nye kungen

The new royal era that has just begun in our country is a natural starting point for collecting Swedish stamps. By and by you will have an interesting, ever growing and more detailed picture of Sweden that your children and grandchildren may also enjoy some day.

Nu när en ny kungaepok just börjat i vårt land är det ett bra tillfälle att börja samla svenska frimärken. Er samling får en naturlig startpunkt och efterhand kommer ni att få ett intressant och ständigt växande Sverige-minne, som kanske också barn och barnbarn en gång kommer att ha glädje av.

The motifs reflect Sweden

Today Sweden is considered to be one of the most interesting stamp countries in Europe. Our stamps have typically Swedish motifs reflecting the history, culture and landscape of our country. Prominent artists are responsible for the designs, and most of the stamps are printed in steel engraving. The issues are comparatively limited. Significant for Swedish stamps is also that they always retain their collector's value.

Motiven speglar Sverige
Sverige anses idag vara ett av de mest intressanta frimärksländerna i Europa. Våra märken har typiskt svenska motiv, som speglar vårt lands historia, kultur och natur. För den konstnärliga utformningen svarar framstående konstnärer och grafiker. De flesta märken trycks i stålgravyr. Upplagorna är relativt små. Svenska märken utmärks också av att de alltid behåller sitt samlarvärde.

It is easy to collect new Swedish stamps

Lätt att samla nya svenska frimärken

A good way of obtaining Swedish stamps is to buy them from stamp dealers. If you cannot find them there, write for details about subscriptions to The Post Office Section for Philately PFA, Fack, S-10110 STOCKHOLM, Sweden.

Ett bra sätt att skaffa svenska frimärken är att vända sig till en frimärkshandlare. Har ni svårt att få tag på dem, så kan ni skriva efter upplysningar och anmälningsformulär till Postens Filateliavdelning PFA, Fack, S-10110 STOCKHOLM, Sweden.

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