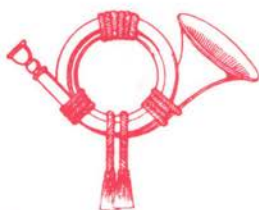


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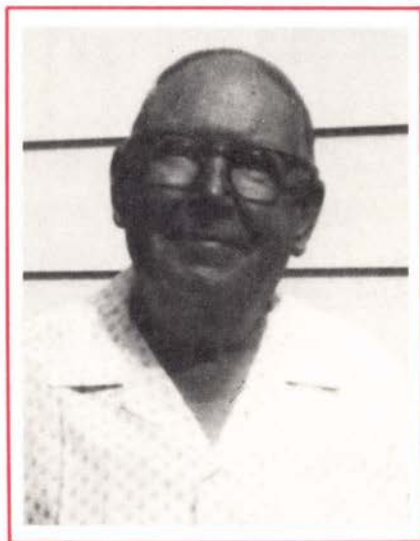


The

POSTHORN

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"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



HARLAN W. MILLER
(See story on Page 7)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Affiliate 79, American Philatelic Society

(USPS 603680, ISSN 0551-6817)

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DEADLINE FOR MAY 1985 ISSUE: MARCH 20, 1985

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Editorial

In the past we have refrained from using editorial comments in order to save space for philatelic articles. However, with this first issue of the **new** POSTHORN in its new format, we feel compelled to call your attention to some of the changes we have made.

Changing the format of any publication is a lot of hard work, but added to the change in printers, which entails new address lists, new instructions to the printer, selection of new type styles, etc. it really becomes a major task.

We looked for over six months for a new printer and in the process contacted over 100 of them. After narrowing our choices down to three, the Board of Directors made the selection at the annual meeting in Boston in September. Our new printer will be Dennis W. Wilcox, President, Wilcox Printing and Publishing, Inc., 102 South Main Street, Madrid, Iowa 50156. We have been impressed with the courteous and prompt service that Dennis has given us since we first contacted him. He and his sister, Trish Johnson, are going all-out to provide us with all the assistance possible. We appreciate their efforts and we are looking forward to many years of cooperation with them.

There are some other SCC members we must thank for making the change possible. These include our President Wayne Rindone, our Executive Secretary Bill Lamkin, our ex-printer Harlan Miller, and our Business Manager Eric Roberts. Each of these has had an important part in getting the new publication off to a good start.

We have made a number of important changes in THE POSTHORN. First, we have adopted a newly-designed two-color cover. This cover will include a photo which will usually be related to the lead story inside the issue. Secondly, we changed the structure inside. In the first part of each issue will be the stories and articles on philatelic subjects. The second part will include the regular columns, SCC news and information, Library Supplements, and membership reports and third part will include all of the advertisements grouped together so that you can review and compare them. We feel that this arrangement will enable you to quickly locate the items you are seeking. And thirdly, we have adopted standard headings for all of the regular columns such as The President's Message, The Editor's Notebook, etc. These, too, will be of value when trying to locate a particular column.

These are the major changes we have made as a start. We still have several more changes and / or additions in mind and we will integrate these in future issues.

One of our biggest problems is getting the new mailing lists set up. We have taken every precaution possible to insure that each members mailing label contains the correct information. But, with a task this large, it is very possible that some errors may occur. We want each of you to examine your mailing label carefully and insure that the information is correct. Pay special attention to your ZIP and to your membership number. Report any discrepancies to us as soon as possible.

We would be remiss if we did not also say that we feel the contents of this issue are excellent. Our thanks go to each person who has contributed one or more articles to this issue.

WE HOPE THAT THE NEW POSTHORN PLEASURES YOU! Let us have your comments and ideas. The only way we can continually improve it is through your help — we cannot do the job alone!

Bob Gross

The Schleswig-Holstein "Postschillinge"

By Gordon A. Hughmark

The Schleswig-Holstein postage stamps of 1850 were issued by the postal service of a provisional government that was preceded and succeeded by the Danish postal administration of these two duchies. Hans Huebler (1) presented a comprehensive history of the planning, preparation, and use of these stamps. A. Tholl (2) reported on Danish correspondence in 1851 related to this postal issue after Danish administration returned to the duchies. It is interesting that use of these stamps was permitted after the return of the Danish administration and that the numeral town cancellers issued for these stamps also had limited use on the Denmark 4 RBS stamps. The "Postschillinge" were in use before the first Danish stamps were issued and the town numeral cancellers issued with the postage stamps preceded the Danish town numeral cancellers by two years.

History

In 1460, Christian I of Denmark became duke of Schleswig and count of Holstein with a statement in the Charter of Ribe that the two lands should be "forever together and undivided." By the time of the Napoleonic wars, the two duchies had been virtually incorporated into Denmark even though there was a large German population in Schleswig. Holstein was essentially German. With the growth of German nationalism, the interests of a major part of the population of these crownlands were with the German Confederation rather than with Denmark. The Danes and Germans both hold to the concept of the indissoluble union of the two duchies. The Danes claimed Schleswig as a part of the Danish monarchy so Holstein also had to be included. The Germans claimed Holstein as part of Germany and, therefore, Schleswig as well. There was no male heir with the death of Christian VIII in January, 1848, and in German opinion the duchies should have passed to the dukes of Augustenburg. Schleswig and Holstein would then have no longer been crownlands of the Danish king. A meeting of representatives of Schleswig and Holstein was held March 18, 1848, in Rendsburg that resulted in the declaration of a separate Schleswig-Holstein state with the intent of incorporation in the German Confederation. A provisional government was established at Kiel on March 23 and Dr. Wilhelm Ahlmann of Kiel was appointed commissioner of postal communications for Schleswig-Holstein on March 31. The provisional government had the support of Prussia and the Prussian army. Denmark had the support of the European powers, particularly Russia, who opposed the dismemberment of Denmark. After two periods of war divided by a truce, pressure on Prussia finally resulted in the treaty of Berlin on July 2, 1850, that restored the authority of the Danish king in Holstein. The treaty left the provisional government without Prussian military support, but the army was not disbanded until January, 1851. A temporary government that governed Holstein in the name of the Danish king took over in February, 1851, and continued until February, 1852. The postal service established by the provisional government at Kiel in 1848 continued to operate until the Danish general post director took over in April, 1852. Thus, the Schleswig-Holstein postal service operated for about four years.

The Postage Stamps

Dr. Ahlmann was an able and energetic administrator as shown by his ac-

accomplishments with the postal system. Postage stamps were introduced in Bavaria and Belgium in 1848. After a visit to Belgium, Ahlmann decided to place stamps in use in Schleswig and Holstein. His original sketch of a proposed stamp had the words Post Schilling and these carried over to the issued stamps, hence the designation "Postschillinge." In March, 1850, the assembly approved the introduction of postage stamps and an announcement was published on April 9, 1850, concerning the introduction of postage stamps bearing the Schleswig-Holstein coat of arms. Ahlmann first worked with the engraver of the Belgian stamps, but when he found that the cost would be too high, then employed a lithographer in Kiel and a printer in Altona. An order for 2 million stamps was placed on October 20, 1850, after selection from a series of proofs. The stamps were printed in sheets of 80 by a three-pass process to provide embossing of the coat of arms. Dickinson silk thread paper from Bavaria was provided and controlled by the postal administration. The security paper and embossing were used to prevent counterfeiting which was a great concern to Ahlmann. An announcement was published November 5, 1850, with instructions for the use of postage stamps and a notice was issued on that date to postal employees with the requirements for stamp usage. An unusual requirement was that in the event of insufficient postage, this postage was to be cancelled and disregarded so that the total postage had to be collect. Also, postage stamps could only be used for letters. The first stamps were sold on November 15, 1850, but by that time the postal service was limited to Holstein. A total of 1.3 million one schilling and 700,000 two schilling stamps were printed and delivered between November 10, 1850, and February 24, 1851. Actual use of the stamps was very limited. Only 8,701 stamped letters were documented between November, 1850, and August, 1851. This represents only 0.6% of the letters handled by the postal service during this period. Figure 1 shows a stampless folded letter from Kiel to Altona of January, 1851. This was the peak month for stamp usage, but the letter shown by Figure 1 is typical of the letter mail at that time. The hand stamp without the year date shown by Figure 1 was first used by the Schleswig-Holstein postal service in 1849 and was used in Kiel until the Danish postal authorities required the year date on hand stamps in 1852.

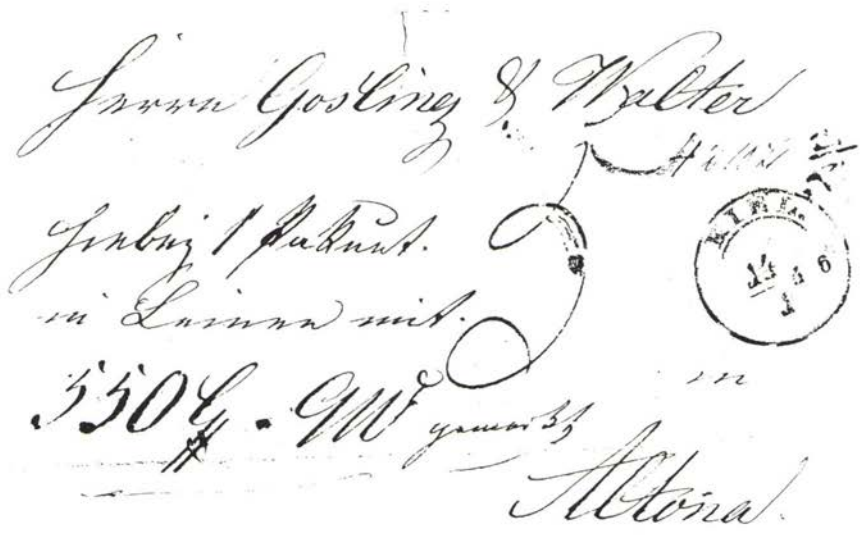


Figure 1

The correspondence reported by Tholl shows that Danish authorities were aware of the use of the postage stamps by March 12, 1851, and that the objection was to the Schleswig-Holstein coat of arms on the stamps. This resulted in an order of March 22 to the Holstein postal service that no more stamps could be sold but there was an understanding that the stamps that had been sold could be used. This was acceptable to the Danish authorities because a public notice invalidating the stamps was politically undesirable. The Holstein postal service immediately stopped sale of the stamps and was satisfied that those that had been sold would remain valid. A total of only about 19,000 stamps had been sold. Use of the stamps continued with the last official monthly tabulation of 103 stamped letters in August, 1851. Tholl suggested that this recorded usage may be low because the Holstein postal service may not have wanted the Danish authorities to know the actual usage. A letter from Kiel dated March 1, 1852, is the latest known stamp usage according to Tholl. This is one month before the Danish takeover of the Holstein postal system. There is no record of an announcement that the stamps were no longer valid after the Danish takeover, but this may have been regarded as a matter of course by the two postal systems. It is apparent that use of the "Postschillinge" stamps continued for a year after the Holstein government was assumed by Denmark and this postage stamp use was with the approval of the Danish authorities.

The Cancellers

Cancellers were prepared to be used with the postage stamps. The notice to postal employees of November 5, 1850, included the instruction that the cancel was for complete cancelling of the stamps by the dispatching office after examination for the correct postage. The cancellers were a horizontal bar grid design with a circular outer shape and an inner open rectangle. The notice with instructions stated that numerals from 1 to 50 were in the inner rectangle to designate the dispatching office. In addition to the numeral cancel on the stamp, the dispatching office was to use the location hand stamp on the letter front. Arnholtz (3) lists the numerals, 1 through 42, assigned to the dispatch offices. These were issued with the postage stamps in November, 1850.

The numeral cancellers continued to be used on the post schilling stamps during the period of Danish administration of the duchies. These cancellers were also later used on Danish stamps. The Schleswig-Holstein handstamp catalog (4) lists numeral 3 (Altona), 12 (Hamburg), 19 (Kiel, Bahnhof), 34 (Rendsburg), and 39 (Holstein, Eib) on the 4 RBS stamps and numeral 19 on the 1854 4s. The numeral 33 is also listed for later Schleswig-Holstein stamps. The numeral cancel 19 is found more often than the others but is scarce. Covers with this cancel on a Danish stamp are rare. Figure 2 shows an 1853 cover with a copy of Thiele IIA 4 RBS and the 19 numeral cancel. Arnholtz suggests that these cancellers were used as substitutes when there were problems with the assigned cancellers. There may have been use other than as a substitute. Apparently the railroad station post offices were not recognized by the Danish postal authorities in assigning the Danish numeral cancels in 1852 and 1853. Numeral cancels were assigned to the railroads in Schleswig and Holstein. The railroad cancels were used on letters mailed at the railroad station post offices as shown by the same numeral cancel with different railroad station post office hand stamps. Perhaps the Kiel railroad station post office preferred to use its own canceller and all that was available was the canceller remaining from the Schleswig-Holstein postal service. The Schleswig-Holstein coat of arms on the postage stamps was the basis for the objection to the stamps. There was no apparent basis for Danish objection to the Schleswig-Holstein cancels so the use by the Kiel railroad post office may have been accepted as a matter of convenience. In the reverse situa-

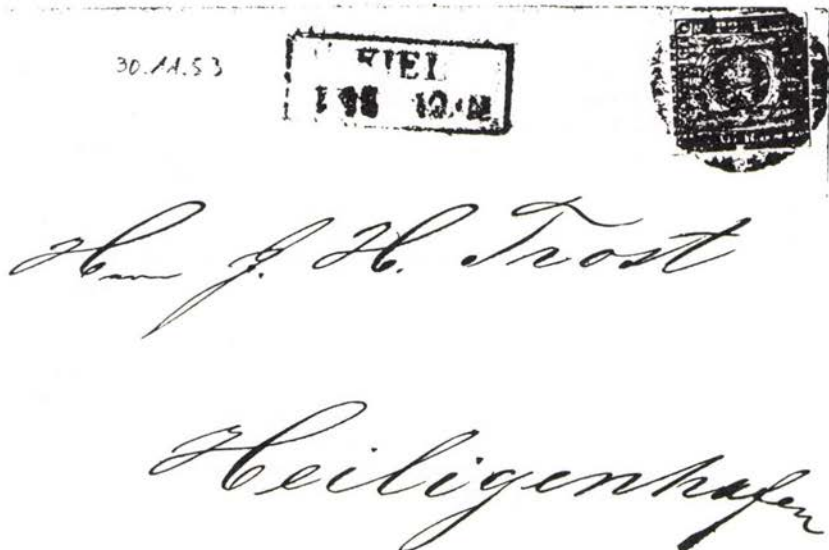


Figure 2

tion, Danish numeral cancels were used extensively on Holstein stamps after the 1864 war that separated Schleswig and Holstein from the Danish monarchy. This is an additional indication that the numeral cancels were considered to have no political or nationalistic significance.

References

1. Huebler, Hans, "De aeldste Frimaerker fra Slesvig og Holsten," NFT 89 (1954).
2. Tholl, A., "Postschillinge," NFT 90 (1962),
3. Arnholz, S. Danske Poststempler, Københavens Philatelist Klub, 105 (1955).
4. Katalog der Poststempel und Entwertungen von Schleswig-Holstein, Nordwest-Druck, Kiel (1973).

* S * C * C *

STOCKHOLMIA 86 Issues Bulletin #1

Special regulations for the World Philatelic Exhibition, STOCKHOLMIA 86 have been published in Bulletin #1. Included with the Bulletin is the Provisional Entry Form. For those interested in exhibiting Internationally for the first time, this preliminary application gives the organizing committee a broad idea of possible entries, and exhibits accepted for the show are allotted frames based on the information rendered in the application. There is no fee at this time.

The maximum number of frames (16 pages each) that will be awarded in the adult competitive classes is EIGHT. (In youth classes the maximum is 5).

The preliminary entry form for U.S. exhibitors must be in the hands of the U.S. Commissioner no later than July 1985. Collectors interested in exhibiting, but who have not received Bulletin #1 should contact the U.S. Commissioner without delay. Victor E. Engstrom, 2655 Pebble Beach Drive, Clearwater, Florida 33519.

The Exhibition dates are 28 August - 7 September 1986.

My Biography

By Harlan W. Miller

Editor Gross has indicated a desire for an autobiography, and perhaps others might be interested in what makes the printer of the POSTHORN, since No. 1, tick.

Basically this always indicated birth, family, business, and hobbies, which can be summed up in a few sentences.

However, usually when a man my age does something like this he doesn't have the sense to hold it to a minimum, but rambles on and on, going far afield — which I'll probably do. So this is fair warning, proceed at your own risk!

Born April 7, 1914, as common in those days, at home, only four blocks from where my shop is now situated on Vermont Street, in Lawrence, Kansas. Parents, Mabel Lyter Miller and Harry H. Miller. Grandparents early Kansas settlers, various ancestors back to the early and middle of the 18th century. Soldiers and officers in the Revolutionary army. Westward into Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois (first settlers in McLean county), and Nebraska — and everywhere from there.

Earliest recollections — taken to matinee movies by my mother when still in arms — perhaps why TV is one of my addictions! These were so-called silent movies, but with little kids all over the place saying "What did he say?" and mothers reading the sub-titles, only the movies were silent. I remember going to a neighbor lady's to get her Sunday Boston "funnies" — another addiction of mine (Happy Hooligan, the Katzenjammer Kids, and others.)

Later, going barefoot in the summer, doing pretty much as I pleased. A soda pop stand where I drank up all my profits. Selling Saturday Evening Posts each Thursday, purchased at 1½¢ each, sold for 5¢ — 10 copies 15¢, hardly worth the couple of days often spent.

Never one to study, grade school (and not only grade school!) but I like to read and I was usually a story or a chapter or two ahead of the rest of the classes — probably what got me by. Never lucky enough to contract childhood diseases so I could stay out of school, I was able to stimulate whooping cough and would get sent home from school occasionally, and sent right back the next day! I'd stretch a common cold to two weeks, which would give me time to send for stamp approvals, and get them returned.

Sports. Never much good at baseball, eyes not good enough to follow the ball so I'd usually get hit in the face with it. This is a university town (University of Kansas) and the city of Basketball's founder for many years, so naturally it was a favorite but not my sport either. But football, for a small kid, that was for me. Sixth grade particularly, before school, noon recess, after school and Saturdays. One of the boys was mascot for the K.U. cheerleaders, and had a ball! Our school yard was a city park which we also used on Saturdays, maybe three or four on a side, but as it was a direct walking route between the University and downtown it wouldn't be long until K.U. students would get in the game too, and they came and came! It would become "touch" football then and before long we might have 15 to 20 on a side — some of them regular K.U. team players. About that time we'd pick up OUR ball and go home.

Those were the days, but darkened by the fact my father decided I should take violin lessons, which I hated. I got by one summer (or a lot of it) with a sprained wrist. I'm sure our family doctor knew why it didn't "heal". I had a lightweight cast on it for some time! When I went into high school I told him I'd never touch it again — for which I got a beating — and never took it out of the case after that.

I suppose stamps was my hobby — my first purchase was from a friend (?) in the

fifth grade. Mostly German inflation stamps stuck down in an old music book. I'd drool over dealers' price lists — especially Hussman (?) in St. Louis, with all those Mexican revolution stamps — how I'd liked to have bought several dollars worth!

Even before I took a 9 weeks course in printing in the seventh grade, printing with toy rubber stamp sets was an interest of mine. Actually on a par with carpentry, an interest handed down in my genes I suppose from my ancestors who were professional carpenters and / or built their own homes. In fact, I still use in my shop, a good solid cabinet I made when about eleven. However when it came to choosing a vocation, the fact that Kansas weather may vary from 10 below zero to 115 degrees above, outside work didn't sound appealing — and seasonable besides. Printing, at least, was out of the weather.

Printing, woodwork, wiring, and such was what I enjoyed in Junior High. With very little encouragement, I went back to the school print shop during study hall, after school and some times Saturdays. The school had a hand-set paper every two weeks, a Christmas and spring annual, plus almost all the printing for the school system, so there was plenty of experience to be gained.

The summer I was 14 I filled in two weeks as a printer for a local wholesale grocery concern which had their own print shop. It was a part time job, 5 hours each afternoon, and if lucky, 10 hours on Saturday. After the university student graduated the following spring, I took over.

When I was sixteen my parents separated and divorced. My father wouldn't support me, and my mother couldn't, so I was entirely on my own. When my work week was short (I worked holidays and all), I dieted!

Because of my work, it took me 4½ years for my 3 year high school term. It was a tossup whether to return for the final year. My friends were truck drivers, warehousemen, bookkeepers — all adults. My "classmates" were a year or two younger than I and seemed so childish.

I had taken journalism the year before, helping on their weekly paper, printed at a local plant, but students wrote the articles, typing, headlines, proofing, layout, ads, etc. I did a lot of the typing, all the proofreading, and the headlines. That was the newspaper era of the "inverted triangle" headlines, and the single lines, all had to fit exactly in the columns, so many units. To make a long story short, there were 21 in the class and they got 20 quill and scroll (?) pins. Guess who wasn't awarded one as he would be "back next year"! Me. One can see why I was rather put out. Should I go back another year? I did.

My awards came years later, plaques from the Scandinavian Collectors Club, The France and Colonies Philatelic Society, the Lions International Stamp Club, The American Philatelic Research Library, an honorary membership or two, and a gold medal from the APS Philatelic Writers Guild — and the thousands of friends through my own magazines and ones we've printed for others. All appreciated greatly.

Upon graduation in 1933, depression days, it was impossible to get a full time job locally, and the part time one I had (while it paid a good 40¢ per hour) was barely enough to live on. I had worked up a little outside printing mainly through mail order, so I decided to go into business for myself, mornings and keep my afternoon job "to eat on".

My rent was \$5 a month with use of a phone, for an adequate back room. After a year I expanded to a larger store-front, with my rent going up to \$12 rent, plus heat (a coal stove in the middle where we burned everything burnable), and utilities. A good all around printer could be had for 25¢ an hour (of course when one could buy 6 pounds of ground beef for 25¢, that wasn't bad), and started out boys at 15¢ an hour — several went into the printing trade. Hired girls after the war started, most all are grandparents now, which makes me feel old!

In March of 1937 I married France McLean, a Lawrence girl — our families had known each other for years. Our daughter Jean was born the following January, and our son Harlan Lee on my birthday the following year.

Jean has two children, the son now in college, the daughter, Linda, going to Pittsburgh, Pa. for graduated studies. Jean's husband (Todd Pavela), died when Todd, Jr. was a baby. She was director of Human Resources in Kansas City, Kans., and later in Maywood, Ill. Went to law school nights, passed the bar, and now has a good job in Chicago.

Harlan Lee is a "card carrying" electrician, and recently went into partnership, owning their own electrical company, with a good start. With wife Barbara (Roever), they too have a boy Warren, and a daughter Diane, the latter working at a savings and loan office.

My extra curricular activities have been mainly with my "second love" — carpentry. Not too interested in little stuff or finishing, but houses and such. Our home was a 2-room concrete block, which I "stretched" to a two-story 4 bedroom.

I had started my own Kaw Chief Stamp Journal while in high school which continued for years. If you wonder where I got the title, Lawrence is situated on the Kansas or Kaw river, the home of the Indian tribe of that name. The wholesale grocery where I was the printer had a brand called the Kaw Chief. They had a new electrotype with that on it and a profile of an Indian in full headdress (probably nothing like the Kaw Indians sported!) which I appropriated. That was the time of so many small stamp magazine (any reader remember the "Philatelic Phizzle" or the "Green Postage Stamp" or others?) and I with the know-it-all of a teenager knew I could do it better. This was about the time that Linn's, Stamps, Western Stamp Collector (an outgrowth of a column in the Mill City Logue) started. I had too many other magazines I was printing to set the world on fire with the Kaw Chief, so it gradually became the organ of Jean's Correspondence and Exchange Club, run by my wife Frances and I under the pseudonym of Jean Lee, the middle names of our two children.

This was good world-wide club, but too much to handle with our other work and gradually phased out in the 50s.

It may be of interest to our Scandinavian friends to know that we seldom had many members in that area — and Iceland seemed to lead all the Nordic countries combined. I note in our 1950 yearbook, 3 members in Sweden, 1 Norway, 2 Denmark, none in Finland, but 8 in Iceland! This compares with 8 in Bulgaria, 2 in Fiji, 2 in Java, 6 in Hong Kong and 6 in Arabia. We had 129 in Great Britain, 25 in Germany and others all over the world, and of course a lot in the U.S. In the former we did well enough for our agent (the first one) to pay her way to Canada, then Australia — and disappear with our money! Postage on our magazine overseas was only 1½ cents each. Many paid with mint stamps (commems and airs preferred!) and we received a lot of nice ones, many now high catalogued — particularly the first issues of Germany after the war.

In the last few years it has been necessary to cut down on our work at the shop, as I want to devote more time to selling my accumulation of stamps, etc.

During the depression years of the 30s, I traded printing for stamps, books, old clippings, etc. Some of the early U.S. stamps we got at that time, such as mint Columbians, Trans-Mississippi, and other early regulars, were good property then, and still are. Plus what we bought wholesale when we printed the Stamp Wholesaler (no dealer could say we were too late!), and juvenile merchandise purchased more recently. Whether it is "trash" or not, the "sand dune" and souvenir sheets which can be bought at a tenth catalog or less DOES sell. It is not investment material, but then you don't have to keep it in a bank vault where you never see it. I'll sell hundreds of dollars worth of that material before I sell that much "good" early U.S.! I do sell

quite a few of the FDCs of the early 30s, first flights, and covers common and better of that period.

At the age of 70 I want to do as I wish — anything wrong with that?

* S * C * C *

Nordia to Accept U.S. Exhibits

The Nordic Stamp Club Federations collaborate to make one joint NORDIC stamp exhibition, roughly once a year. These are usually called the NORDIA EXHIBITIONS. Previously they were open only to members of the Philatelic societies in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

In the July 1984 exhibition in Reykjavik, Iceland, some members of SCC were permitted to exhibit. It was felt that this extension should be encouraged. During a meeting of the NORDIC FEDERATION leaders in Reykjavik, it was decided to try to get a more formal sort of cooperation with SCC as well as similar organizations in Britain and Germany, and to that end try to establish permanent contact persons (or permanent commissioners) abroad.

Victor E. Engstrom of Clearwater, Florida has been selected to be the permanent NORDIA commissioner for the United States.

The exhibitions are not FIP sponsored but International standards are followed in judging and admittance rules. The judges are usually acknowledged FIP jury members.

Requirements for participants living in the U.S. would be as follows:

1. They should be members of SCC or of an acknowledged philatelic society in one of the Nordic countries.
2. The exhibit should be one qualified by U.S. exhibition standards to be exhibited in an international exhibition. (minimum of a National vermeil).
3. The exhibits should be restricted to those showing aspects of philately related to the Nordic countries for traditional, postal history, air mail, and postal stationery classes. For thematics and youth classes the field must necessarily be "wide open".

The next NORDIA exhibition will be in Finland 15-19 May 1985. While entries for Finland will be closed when this POSTHORN is printed, SCC members may very well visit the show in Helsinki in their huge Mässcentrum exhibition hall. The 1986 Exhibition will be in Oslo October 14-19, commemorating the Centenary of the Oslo Philatelic Society.

No Nordic exhibitions are planned for 1987 and 1988 because there will be Internationals in Copenhagen and Helsinki during those years.

The 1986 OSLO-NORDIA falls about 6 weeks after STOCKHOLMIA 86, and according to Paul H. Jensen, President of the Federation of Norwegian Philatelists, arrangements are being made for those exhibiting in Stockholm to also easily exhibit in Oslo.

Engstrom, as permanent Nordia commissioner, has a very limited supply of FINLAND-NORDIA material on hand, but expects that the OSLO-NORDIA material will be available in good time. Interested exhibitors should contact Engstrom at 2655 Pebble Beach Drive, Clearwater, Florida 33519.

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Articles for the Posthorn are always welcome from SCC members. If you are writing about a particular country, send your manuscript to the appropriate associate editor. If your article is about Scandinavia in general or on some other topic, send the manuscript to the Posthorn Editor.

Finland Cover of the Month "The Russification of 1 January 1892"

By Ed Fraser

An interesting example of the Russian regulations that went into effect on January 1st, 1892 is demonstrated by the postal card shown in Figures 1 and 2.



Figure 1

Postal card canceled "POSTKUPEN N° 1 - 45 - 12.1.92" addressed to St. Petersburg, apparently forwarded to Kuopio but finally returned to the sender in Wiborg. Shows receiving cancel of St. Petersburg, 31 Dec. 1891, and of Wiborg 10(?).(?).1892.

Unfortunately in very soiled and creased condition, this card was located by a dealer who brought it to the November 1984 ASDA show in New York City. What is striking is that this card has the Russian oval postage due marking with the amount "6 kop" to be collected written in the center, and the card and message are dated 12 January 1892 in Finland.

Going back to 1 May 1891, Russian stamps with rings added were issued to encourage the use of Russian currency in Finland and to set the groundwork for the elimination of Finnish stamps and currency. We know from history that this was never fully successful. However, the first step in this forced Russification did go into effect on 1 Jan. 1892, and required that all mail to Russia have kopeck denominated franking. What this meant was that all other Finnish franking was invalid on mail to Russian destinations, so beginning in 1892 mail with such franking was marked for postage due.

In remembering dates in Russian history and Russian directives, it is also necessary to know if the date is in the Russian or Julian calendar or has been "translated" to the

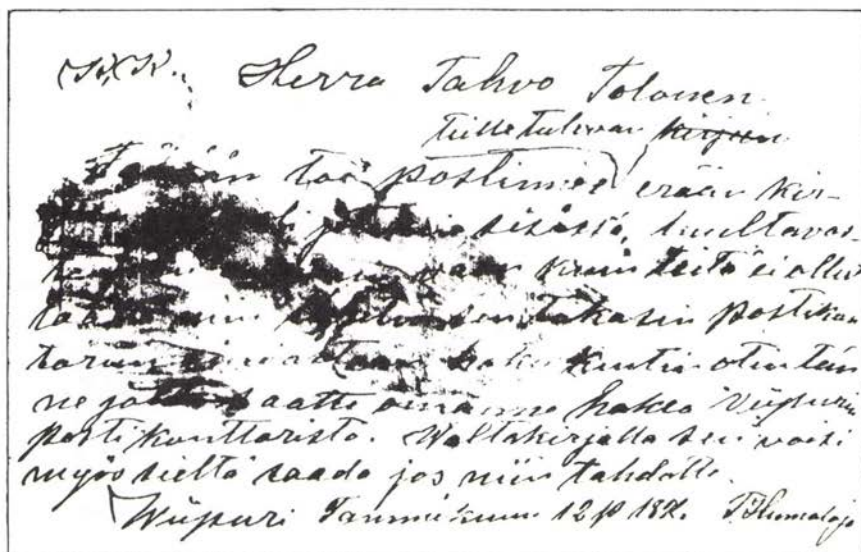


Figure 2

Reverse of card in Figure 1. Message written in Finnish datelined Wiborg January 12th, 1892". Text is about an apparently registered letter that addressee in St. Petersburg could pick up from the Wiborg or another post office with a power of attorney from person writing this postal card.

regular Gregorian calendar, as used in Finland.¹ A good assumption is that all dates in Finnish philatelic references are given by the Gregorian calendar, but one should be aware of the possibility of error. This card was mailed in Finland on January 12, 1892 and arrived the same day in St. Petersburg, or 31 December 1891! This card arrived in Russia before January 1st by the Julian calendar, yet was marked for postage due,² consistent with the 1 Jan 1892 regulation date being by the Gregorian calendar.

For readers looking to further research this area, an interesting reference is the beautiful book by Matti Poutvaara called "POSTIA SORTOKAUDELTA". Although an English translation is not available, the pictures are excellent, and show a full range of Finnish patriotic and Russification protest items, postal markings, etc. Checking this book, on page 34 Matti Poutvaara shows a curiously similar card when discussing the 1 Jan 1892 Russification. It is reproduced here as Figure 3. Re this card in Figure 3, I don't know the dating of the message, and the dating of the cancel on the 10 penni stamp design is not legible in the book. It was however received in Russia on 27 Dec. 1891 and marked for postage due of "6" (kop.). It also appears as if a piece of paper over 3 cm. long had been attached at its upper edge. Similarly the card in Figure 1 also shows residual paper on the lower left vertical edge and the upper right corner. Initially I thought it was just paper used as tape to mount the card in a book of some collector. Perhaps instead it was a postal notice stating that use of these stamps and postal cards to Russia was forbidden?

An interesting additional comment appears in his text which discusses Postal Directive #1 dated 16 Jan 1892. It ordered that such mail should henceforth be noted "=0" (equals Zero) next to the Finnish stamp as well as being "T" canceled in Finland. Note neither card here is canceled.³ Effectively it appears the Finnish post



Figure 3

Another 10 penni postal card to Russia received in St. Petersburg 27 Dec. 1891 (8 Jan 1892) and marked for 6 kop. postage due. Forwarded to Wiborg, with 12 Jan 1892 Wiborg receiving cancel. Date of initial Finnish cancel not clear in photo.

offices in this brief period were passing along this type of mail with no additional type of markings, leaving it completely up to the Russian post offices to notice it and mark it for postage due.

Several articles about this 1891 to 1901 period are in preparation for future "Cover of the Month" columns, but some explanatory detail is still being researched. Comments from readers would be greatly appreciated, as well as any copies of similar covers. Ed Fraser, 60 Board St.-26th Floor c/o Shearson, New York, N.Y. 10004.

Footnotes:

1. I have written a brief article about the Gregorian and Julian calendars called the "The Calendar and Philately" which appeared on page 18 of the February 1980 "Posthorn". For the 19th century, there is a 12 day difference between the Julian and Gregorian calendars. In this same issue, the "Cover of the Month" is a 3 kop postal card First Day Cover of 1 May 1891 to Russia, which would have been the "proper" postal card to use to Russia after Jan. 1, 1892. It is somewhat ironic that the proper rate of 3 kop actually represented slightly less money than 10 penni.

2. The forwarding and returning involved in the cards in Figures 1 and 3 should have resulted in any postage due charges.

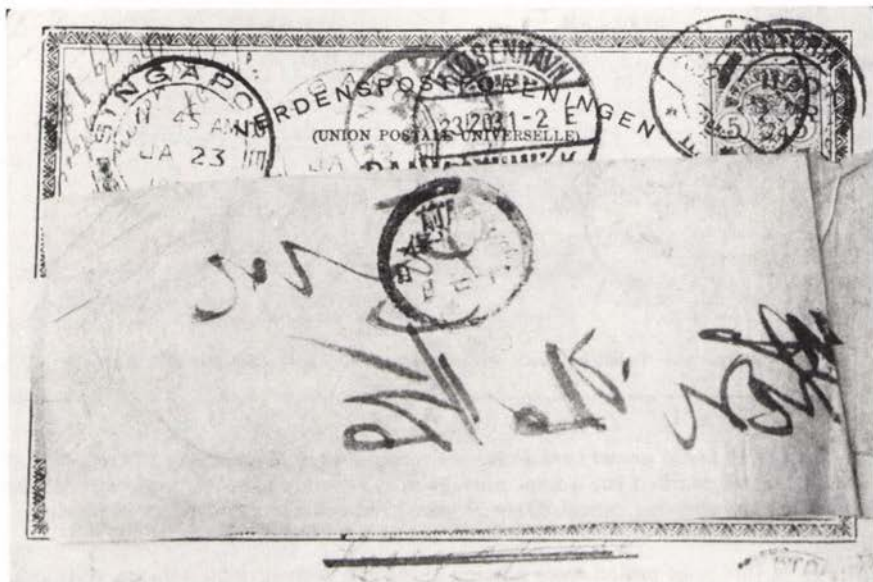
3. Under the U.P.U. agreements, "T" is the recognized marking to indicate postage due. It stands for the French word "Taxe".

* S * C * C *

SCC insignia pins are available to members. The pin is 10k gold filled and has a clasp backing which allows it to be used as a tie tack or as a lapel pin. Send \$5.00 in check or money order, payable to SCC, to Ronald B. Collin, P.O. Box 63, River Grove, IL 60171.

A Drama of Two Hearts 80 Years Ago — For 1⅓¢

By Sven Åhman, Göteborg, Sweden



This is a stamp collector's story showing how the modest sum of five Danish øre, at the time the equivalent of one and one third American cents, financed a trip around half the world a little more than eighty years ago.

It was a romantic trip. It began as Christmas was drawing near in 1903. In the city of Aarhus in Denmark, the thoughts of a girl named Dagmar — that's about all we know about her — went to her boy-friend, a crew member on a ship that was lying in port in Copenhagen. She got hold of a picture postcard and took to pen and ink. This is what she wrote to her boy-friend:

"Dear Hans Peter

Thank you for your card from Abroad. I am fine as usual, and you probably will make another little sailing trip. I want with all my heart to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

And she signed it just "Dagmar". No great literary masterpiece, you may think. But wait. You have heard nothing yet about Hans Peter's "little sailing trip", and how it ended.

The postcard, written the day before Christmas Eve, December 23, reached Copenhagen on the same day. But when the letter carrier tried to deliver it, Hans Peter and his ship were no longer in Copenhagen. The "Manchuria" of the Danish East Asiatic Company had sailed. The postcard with its Christmas greeting had to be forwarded, and not exactly to some place just around the corner.

It was sent on, addressed "c/o Messrs. The East Asiatic Company, Ltd., Singapore."

This "little sailing trip" took the card exactly one month, as shown by Singapore postmarks of "Ja 23 04". But the "Manchuria" and Hans Peter had been faster. By the time the postcard arrived, she had already moved on, and he with her. The card was readdressed again, this time to "Melchers & Co., Hongkong", apparently the agents of the shipping company in those parts.

We search in vain, however, for a "Hongkong" postmark to indicate the card's arrival. But there are two "Victoria" postmarks, with different dates, and Victoria was then, and is to this day, the name of the island capital of the Crown Colony, off the Kowloon mainland.

Anyway, the heartfelt wishes of our Dagmar were late once more. By the time they reached Hongkong, the good ship "Manchuria" had moved even further eastwards. Messrs. Melchers & Co. could do nothing but re-direct the card again. This time it received the destination **Nagasaki**, in Japan.



Those were turbulent days in the Far East. The Russo-Japanese war broke out on February 5, 1904, and on that date it seems Hans P. Möller and his ship were on the high seas. For two slips of Japanese rice paper attached to the address side of Dagmar's postcard carry Japanese postmarks and handwritten notations, and these indicate — according to a Japanese spokesman at his country's nearest consulate in Sweden recently — that the card was forwarded to a place named "Hobin" on February 15.

That was ten days after the war broke out. It was also ten days after the card had reached Kongsong, according to the earlier of the two "Victoria" cancels, which must be an indication of its arrival there.

Undaunted by the war news, the "Manchuria" had continued her voyage eastward. The second "Victoria" postmark is erroneously "9 MR 1904" instead of what should have been February 9, not only the day's figure but also the month cog having been moved by mistake on the adjustable canceller.

Only thus can the Japanese forwarding marking of February 15 be explained, whatever and wherever "Hobin" is in Japan.

The collector in Göteborg who owns this card and lent it to me for this article, was also told something else when he sought the help of the Japanese consulate. He was informed that when the Russo-Japanese war broke out, on and immediately after February 5, all Europeans in Japan were interned — in a move resembling the first American reaction against Japanese residents in the U.S. after Pearl Harbor.

Hans P. Möller's own explanation can be studied on the picture side of Dagmar's postcard, pencilled against the sky background of its street photo of Aarhus.

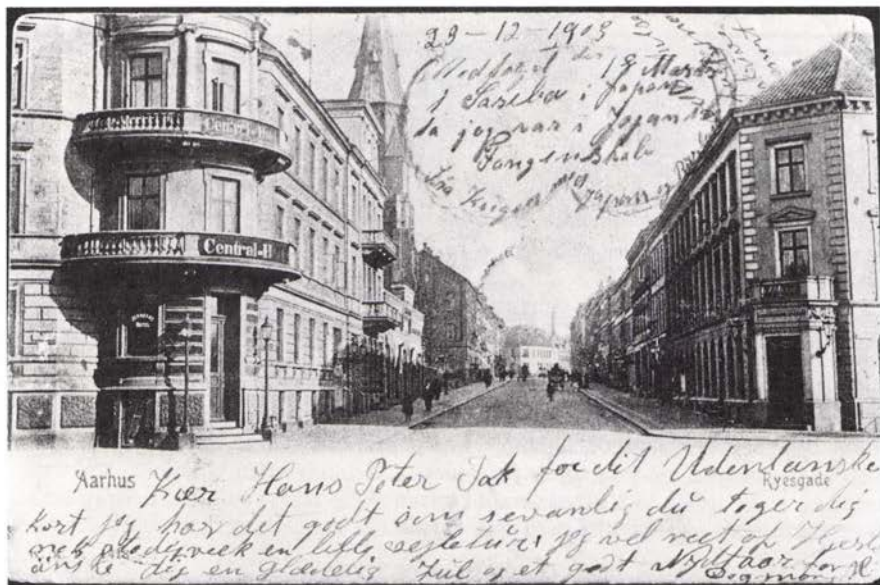
Underneath the date obviously written by Dagmar on sending the card, "23-12-1903", when her Christmas wishes left Aarhus and reached Copenhagen, the addressee has added these words:

“Received March 18 at Sasebo in Japan when I was in Japanese captivity.”

Touchingly, these words are placed inside a frame shaped like a heart, and at its bottom there is an explanation added:

“From the War bet. Japan and Russia.”

So, in spite of the war, Hans Peter Möller received the heartfelt Christmas wishes of his Dagmar, even if the time was closer to Easter when they arrived. And the framing of his notation indicates that her feelings remained answered even in the trials and tribulations of an internment camp on the other side of the globe.



It is of course debateable how much this has to do with philately. For those who would have preferred stricter adherence to convention, there is at least this to be said:

Nobody remembered, not the shipowners' office in Copenhagen, nor the agents in Singapore — nor, for that matter, the postal authorities of Denmark, of two Crown Colonies, or of Japan — that Dagmar's card bore only domestic postage all through its odyssey across the world!

Nobody remembered to add postage due, for this message of love declared — and requited.

If that isn't lovely, what is?

* S * C * C *

Your advertisement in "The Posthorn" reaches interested, active collectors of Scandinavian philately. And it reaches them when they are in the mood to think stamps . . . to buy stamps. You can't find a better way to reach the best potential market for your philatelic products. Invest your advertising dollars carefully. Advertise in "The Posthorn".

Finland's Pre-philately

By Mike Hvidonov

Part I

During the past year or so I have received letters suggesting that Posthorn include some articles on the subject of 'pre-philately'. Pre-philately is a loosely used word or phrase that serves to describe any mail to which an adhesive stamp is not affixed prior to the issuance of postage stamps. There are some nit-pickers who argue that the description should be 'pre-adhesive.' I mention this to avoid getting letters both from within the U.S. and from far abroad offering their in-depth criticisms. We choose to use 'pre-philately'.

Since we who collect Finland know that the first emissions of stamps from the post office of Suomi occurred in 1856 this writing will cover the periods prior to 1856.

When we take into our philatelic perspective the fact that Finland's General Post Office was founded in 1638 we surely are ignoring a vast part of Postal History. There is no question that the collector should consider adding a partial or a full introductory frame to the exhibit of Classic stamps and allied material . . . if only to make the picture more complete.

There are very few books, articles or even pictures on this subject from which to draw reference. Even the Finnish Handbook which is now in seven volumes offers little of its nations pre-philately. The only earnest contributor to this wonderful segment of Finland's postal history is Mikko Ossa. He seems to be alone.

Thanks to the proficient catalogs, NORMA and LAPE there are many details and also price evaluations which stay pretty much the same year in and year out. The paucity of pre-philately material in auctions hamper alterations in prices by the respective publishers.

I will not delve into the catalog evaluations of the cyrillics, high and low box and general material because this has all been done and is very clearly covered in the catalogs. There is one book that every collector should own, entitled, 'Suomen Vanhimmat Paikkakuntaleimat', (The Early Postmarks of Finland). It was written some years back by Messrs. Gummesson, Ossa and Stenberg. The book contains all the early cancellations up to and including those used on the 1866 penny stamps. It is well illustrated and is in Finnish, English and German. There is a comprehensive Rarity table. The treatise is available from Jay Smith and Associates for \$16.50. (Please mention Posthorn when ordering.)

The Frame

As always the opening salvo for the pre-philatelic frame must show some strength. Thus, if one's 5 and 10 Kop. 1856 stamps include letters, pairs, used, unused and some of the difficult multiples it follows that the 'new kids on the block' also should be big and strong.

Therein 'lies the rub' . . . finding important material. This is probably more difficult than finding the money to pay for the material. It takes time, patience and a substantial amount of luck. Good material can be found in the U.S. and abroad. Diligence is its own reward.

On the other hand, the collector who is not seeking Gold and Silver awards in FIP competitions can, without seriously depleting his wallet find interesting letters with fine cancellations, datings and details which will serve well as an opening frame and perhaps find fellow club members looking at the collecting effort with higher regard

than before.

Dates

The need of postal cancellations or written dates on the cover or in the contents of pre-philatelic material must be established in the collector's mind. Often it follows that the older the date the more valuable is the item. Then again some material is virtually without value without confirming dating, such as the red ABO cancellation and the punctured plague mail covers. Articles that have no dating cannot be certified as authentic by experts.

Courier Post

Courier Post is the rarest of the early mail because it is the first recorded segment of those dim dark days when getting the mails through was really work. The romance of visualizing mounted couriers speeding on horses (ala Pony Express) to deliver letters of pertinence etc. to anxiously awaiting compatriots adds flavor to philately. This point is exemplified by the salutations in the addresses on the letters which were often a-glow with flattering, honeyed, honorary complimentary words and titles that defy description.

Courier Post existed before Finland's GPO was founded in 1638 but still continued to deliver official mail **after** 1638. Courier Post dated prior to 1638 are excellent, valuable items. NORMA rates a Courier letter dated prior to 1638 at 7000 FM. A letter dated between 1638-1650 drops to 5500 FM.

General or Common Mail

Common Post was born with the founding of the Finnish GPO in the year 1638. The 'in-a-nutshell' differences between identifying either Crown Post or Courier mail from the General or Common Post letters are:

a) General Post bears a FRANCO cancellation on the face of the letter which states that the postage was paid for by the sender.

b) Then . . . in 1660-1671 a Charter number was added in the PO at the upper right hand corner of the letter.

So . . . if your letter contains a number 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. in the upper right hand corner of the envelope you are the owner of a so-called General or Common postal piece. General Post dated in the early 1600's are gems. As usual condition is always important and if the contents of the letter is with the cover the letter is of even greater value.

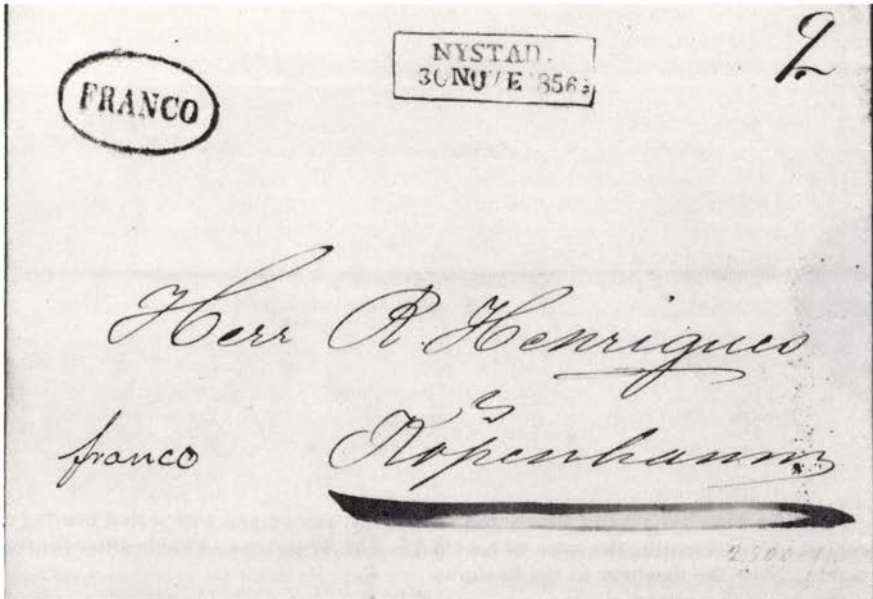
Fragments or pieces are not acceptable in this display. Full letters, intact, are ideal and even the entire front of a letter is acceptable. No cut out pieces, please.

Crown Post

This group emanates from in and around 1660-1870. So little knowledge is available that I must borrow (with thanks) from some of Mikko Ossa's writings and some conversations that he and I have enjoyed, as follows:

a) Conversation. 'Farmers were ordered to deliver official mail from town to town when the letter bore Crown markings. For this they were given tax reductions'.

b) The writing. 'Crown Post can be described as 'Official letters delivered by a Postal service operating next to a GPO facility but delivering via different routes'



A nice clean example of Common Post bearing a low box cancellation NYSTAD 30 Nove. 1856. Observe the Franco markings in ink and also with a PO stamp. The charter number is in evidence in the upper right hand corner. Close scrutiny of the numeral one implies that the '1' was penned in and then changed to a '2' with some flourishes. OR . . . was it that the clerk did not know how to make a '2' in the standard way???? We will never know.

At one time the early Crown Post had just a single hand drawn Crown on the cover. With time's passage the drawing became 3 Crowns and the proceeded to graduate to the more elaborate meander. These 'meanders' became increasingly fanciful and sometimes were stunning artistic renderings of 3 Crowns. Apparently this was the 'doodle' joy of the times. (Some of the featured pictures in this series show basic meanders).

The Big Initials

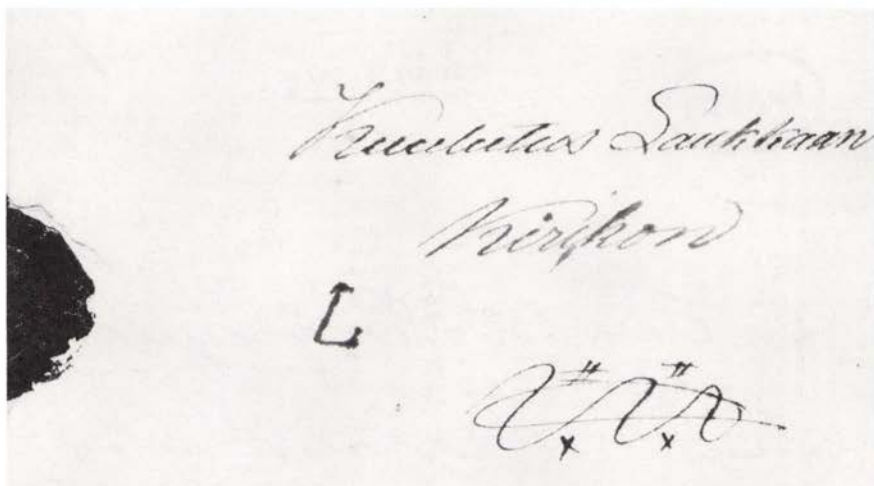
Yet another interesting item that emerged, out of necessity, in the Crown Post period was, according to Mikko Ossa, as follows:

'Because Crown Post was usually addressed in Swedish the Finnish post office clerks frequently could not understand the language. So in many cases the first letter of the town was marked as a large capital to signify the specific town to aid the carrier. Thus, the town of HAUHO enjoyed a large capital 'H'. There were about 15 such 'guide letters' in use. There should be more. Existing specimens are known from just a few towns and are Rare.

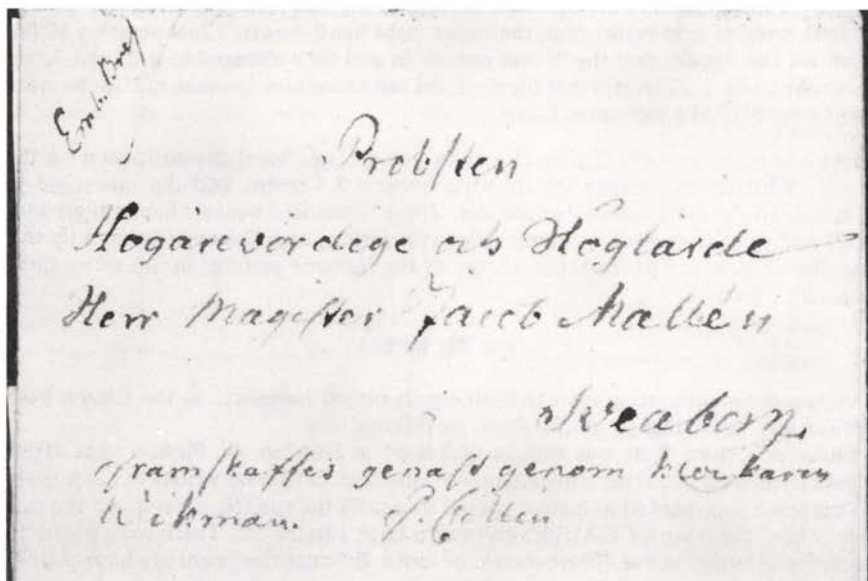
Sexton Post

The correspondence between parish priests and other church officials is most aptly described as Sexton Mail. These letters sometimes bear the Swedish text, 'Framföres of Klockare Persson' which transcribes to 'Transported by Sexton'.

Another phrase might be 'Klockare Posten' . . . 'Sexton Post'. Sexton Post, is



A crown Post letter as a Church announcement, folded and wax sealed bearing a capital "L" representing the town of LAUKAS. The 'L' serves as a guide letter for the carrier. Note the meander at the bottom.



This Sexton letter was featured in Posthorn some time back in a special article and it rates a 'repeat' because of its 18th century dating, Helsingfors 22 April, 1790. It also contains full contents.

The writing that appears under the town name of SVEABORG instructs (in no uncertain terms) that the letter will be immediately delivered by Sexton Wikman'.

It is believed that Sexton Post was in service as early as the 12th Century.

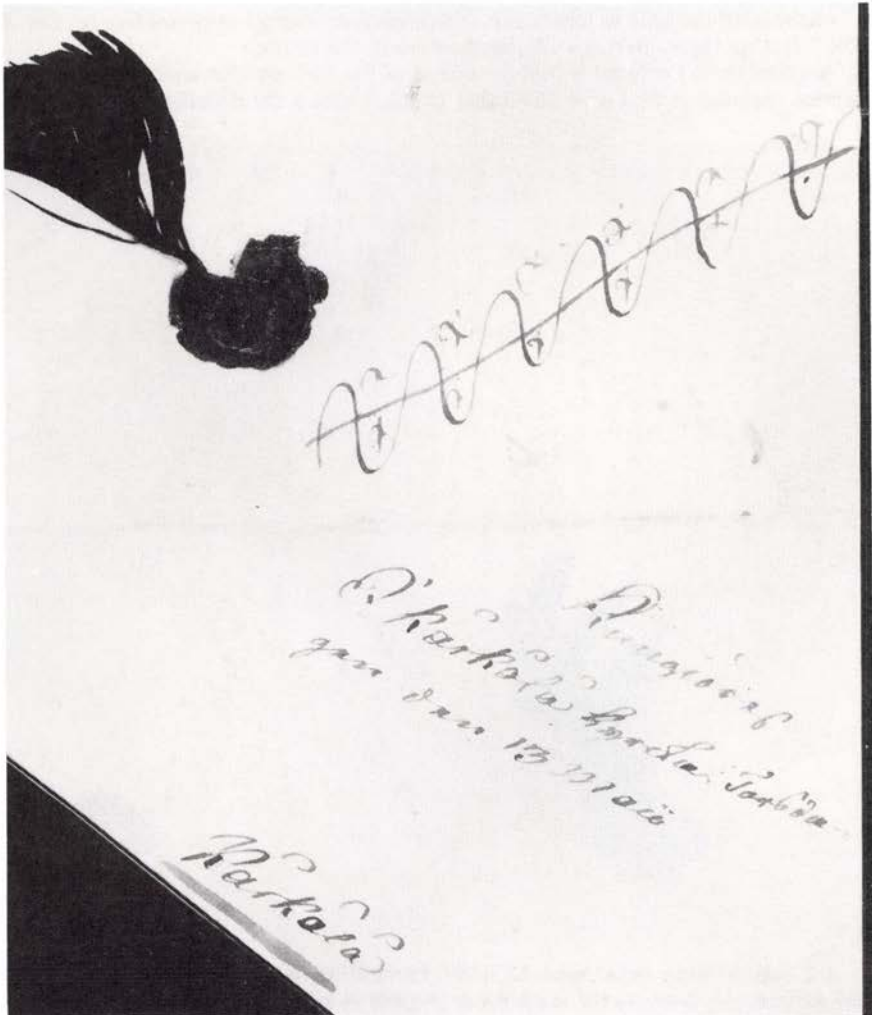
sometimes found with the full contents.

As a point of information a Sexton letter with a feather is very, very Rare.

The Feather Letters

This period really requires more research and written clarification if any such records exist. It would appear to me that the archives do not have some of the records of this period or that they have not yet been found. There are some discrepancies and disagreements as to the exact postal direction indicated by the attachment of the feathers and if the colors of the feathers at any time had any bearing on the delivery of the letter.

Finnish catalogs offer that 'the feathers direct the urgency of the mail'. This of course, is true but there is a great deal of room for augmentation. Until more infor-



A lone feather on letter (with contents) dated May 5, 1792.

mation becomes published (and this may not be possible) I will accept and publish the limited specifics as I have been given to understand them.

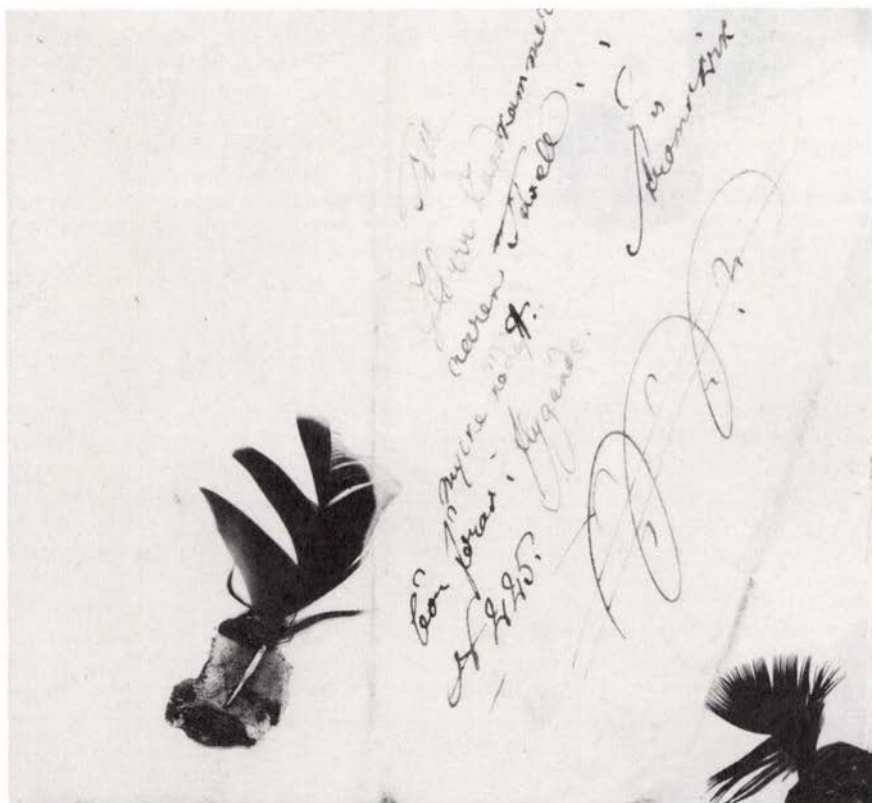
It has been concluded that a letter with 3 feathers affixed with sealing wax demanded that the missive be horse ridden both by day and night, non-stop, with fresh horses, and if required fresh riders, until the letter was delivered to its destination. No pauses whatsoever was the command.

Letters with 2 feathers travelled by day and night with rest periods permitted but with the understanding that the urgency was secondary to that of the 3 feather letters. We have no details of the permitted time of the rest periods or layovers at this time of writing.

Letters with one feather can be described as urgent but to be delivered by day riding horsemen with speed but with rests allowed. Perhaps night riders carried these single feather items along with the urgent mail. It follows that riders would be carrying more than one letter at some time.

I have not been able to locate any comments concerning the postal fees for any of the 3 feather types. Perhaps I'll dig some up in the future.

Another theory offered is that the colors of the feathers also announced the mail service required in that a white feather coupled with a dark feather instructed that



A 2 Feather letter dated Sept. 21, 1809. In addition to the 'understood' urgency of the affixed two feathers the sender also penned in a line on the cover which states, without subtlety, 'MUST BE DELIVERED FLYING'.

the letter had to be carried by day and night. While there may be some merit to this, at present I will follow the Finnish view of the few experts with whom I've conversed over the years.

At any rate we must assume that a 3 feather letter must have been an unusual and expensive piece of mail and thus pretty hard to find in our modern day searching.

The rarest of the feather letter usage is when a feather (or 2 or 3) is found on Sexton mail or secondarily on Finland's so-called General or Common Post.

From the 'frame' approach the exhibit should contain a feather letter or two. The larger and well preserved feathers present a singular look especially if they are colorful.

Part II will appear in the May issue of THE POSTHORN.

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Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update

By Alan Warren

In the last column we described the new translation from the Swedish Handbook of the chapter dealing with the Coat of Arms Öre values 1858-1872. This fine publication is now available as an 8½ x 11 inch, 113 page softbound volume. The chapter was originally authored by Per Sjöman, Erik Helmers, and Einar Wockatz and has been carefully translated into English by Sven Åhman. The book is available from SPF postpaid for \$15 to members, and \$17.50 for non-members.

Jed Richter, general editor of the Norwegian Handbook series, has released a fourth monograph on the 1871-75 skilling denominations of the shaded posthorn issue. This volume is not simply a translation of a chapter as in the previous three books, but brings together much more recent information on these stamps. Based largely on the earlier work of Anderssen and Dethloff, the present volume includes additional materials from the writings of F. Walter-Johannesen, Carl H. Weren-skiold, Harry Snarvold, Ernest H. Wise, Reidar Norby, and Captain Fredrik G. Olausen.

Architect Wilhelm Von Hanno prepared sketches of several different designs, and his oval format containing the crown-on-posthorn was selected. Six values ranging from 1 to 7 skilling were released. A wealth of information is provided for each value including earliest known cancellation, quantities issued, colors, paper and gum details, and plating data based on recognized flaws. The 50-page booklet tells the collector just about everything he wanted to know about the skilling shaded posthorn values. Price of the volume is \$4 for SPF members and \$5 for non-members. Membership in the Foundation is a minimum \$10 contribution and should be sent to Secretary / Treasurer George B. Koplowitz, Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359. The complete list of SPF publications to date is as follows:

Title / Subject	Member	Non-member
	Price	Price
Norway, Oscar II Krone Values	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.50
Norway, Coat of Arms Typographed	2.50	3.50
Norway, Shaded Posthorn Öre Values	4.00	5.00
Norway, Shaded Posthorn Skilling Values	4.00	5.00
Finland, Serpentine Rouletted Stamps	15.00	17.50
Sweden, Coat of Arms Öre Values	15.00	17.50

Danish West Indies Study Unit Reactivated

By Victor E. Engstrom

The DWI Study Unit, SCC, responsible for much of the text of the DWI Handbooks, has been inactive since the books were published. But now it appears to be a good time to reactivate the Unit for a particular purpose — to improve the DWI Register. Anybody can join — no dues and no meetings.

Collectors in other areas have attempted inventories of individual stamps such as the U.S. 10¢ '49 on cover, but I have not heard of an endeavor with a scope that encompasses the philately of an entire country. This is what the DWI Register is all about — a photocopy inventory of important DWI covers and stamps.

While working on the DWI Handbook, I began to collect and maintain this photocopy file or register of important DWI covers and stamps to build up my statistical information and provide research knowledge of DWI philately. Many owners of DWI material sent me photocopies of their collections. There are about 2500 items pictured in the Register presently, but the work needs improvement. In the February 1983 POSTHORN, pages 45-46 there is listed types of covers and stamps that are appropriate for inclusion in the Register.

We cannot and do not expect to accomplish a complete inventory of DWI covers but even one more cover, like one more vote, can prove a point. Right now, in some areas only stamp-collector produced covers are in the Register. A commercial cover or two would establish legitimacy beyond any doubt. Frequently new as well as previously recorded DWI material appears in the market via auctions. The problem is that there are so many auction houses, one person cannot monitor all of them. I get four or five auction catalogs every week, but this is only a percentage of those in circulation, so here is where help is needed.

I would like a group of collectors to do a clipping service covering all of the auctions from a particular area. As interested and willing collectors write to me outlining the scope of auction catalogs that they already regularly receive, or are willing to subscribe to, I can assign areas appropriately. Somebody getting auction catalogs from British auction houses can be responsible for that area. Others may offer to take Chicago, Norway, Canada, Belgium, California, Germany, New York City, etc., etc., or a part that is convenient.

What will members of the Study Unit get out of this? I don't know. There is satisfaction in being a part of a research project, the end result of which is unknown now. One would certainly get a better idea of market availability and prices realized. A comparison of auction houses descriptions is revealing. (How often an item listed as sold in the prices realized, shows up again in a subsequent sale of the same or allied auction house). Depending on the work load, I plan to send to each worker an up-dated computer listing of a particular field of interest, with photocopies of pages of this segment of the Register. I want to share the Register with all interested people, and we can work out an arrangement for distribution of larger portions of the work.

This is a project toward the advancement of knowledge pertaining to DWI philately. We do not know the end result. It will not be an expensive task if we each pay our own expenses, largely postage and photocopy work, and possibly some extra yearly auction catalog charges.

Anyone expressing interest in assisting in the project will be sent a complete set of instructions of exactly what is wanted and in what form. I will also include samples of a particular subject such as Fleurons, 12¢ bicolours, or any of a hundred other subjects as requested.

This project has been discussed with a number of collectors already, but as of this writing, no assignments have been made. Volunteers do not have to be DWI specialists. Some collectors have suggested that the Register be published for all to see and use. This is a real possibility when the work has advanced to a better state of completeness, and of course, finances are worked out. The work is already around 1200 pages (2 covers per page). For the present, I will continue to maintain the Register, but at some later date the entire work will be donated to SCC for continual development and the appointment of a new coordinator.

In the meantime, the Register in its present stage can be improved with additional material, better photocopies and more complete information, but it needs considerable Help, Hjalp, and Hjelp.

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Sweden Ring Type Stamp Study Unit

By Arthur J. Anderson, Jr.

As many of you know I have taken over the "Sweden Ring Type Study Unit" from Jim Burgeson.

I intend to follow the pattern of four issues of the newsletter each year starting with the Jan. 1985 issue. Jim has done an excellent job of developing this study group and I'm sure that with your help we can continue. Dues will stay at \$3.00 per year for 1985.

For those of you who do not know me, I have been collecting stamps for over 50 years. Concentrating on Scandinavia and specializing on Sweden Ring Type and King Oscar Issues. I also do a little part time dealing in Scandinavian stamps, covers, etc.

Looking ahead, I plan on keeping the "Earliest Postmark" contests going, if you find earlier ones let me know as we will keep adding to the listings. Send black and white photos if possible. I'll include a list of the ones we have done in the next newsletter. Jim sent out a list of the largest known pieces and I'd like to hear from anyone having equal or larger ones. If you need a list let me know and I'll send one with the next newsletter. I also, want to do more on covers such as listings of auction prices for these and the rarer stamps. Jim had a report on some in Vol. 4 #4 newsletter. I will need help from members on this.

Jim has sent me material for the newsletter but I will need a continuing supply of news, finds, studies, articles, such as "Why am I interested in the Ring Type Issues" etc.

When writing to me be sure to include the apartment number as I live in a 340 apartment retirement center and the postal service insists on a apt. number on all mail. Also, when writing if you need an immediate reply please send postage, otherwise I'll send reply with next newsletter. Address all correspondence to Arthur J. Anderson, Jr., Apartment I-309 North Hill, 865 Central Avenue, Needham, MA 02192.

Back copies are available. \$1.50 per issue or \$4.00 per vol. Vol 1 #1 Jun '80, Vol 2 #1 Mar '81, Vol 3 #1 Mar '82, Vol 4 #1 Mar '83, Vol 1 #2 Sep '80, Vol 2 #2 Jun '81, Vol 3 #2 Jun '82, Vol 4 #2 Jun '83, Vol 1 #3 Dec '80, Vol 2 #3 Sep '81, Vol 3 #3 Sep '82, Vol 4 #3 Sep '83, Vol 2 #4 Dec '81, Vol 3 #4 Dec '82, Vol 4 #4 Dec '83.

Printing Stamps In Norway

By Edward J. Schaughnessy, Ph. D.

Part III: Designing the Stamp

On April 30, 1981 I met with Mr. Arne E. Holm, artist, educator and designer of some of Norway's most attractive stamps. When I set out to write about the stamps of Norway, I did not anticipate writing about the designers. Mr. Holm's name was given to me by Mr. Bjørn Storberget, Chief of Information Services of the Philatelic Branch of the Norwegian Postal Administration (Postdirektorat). On the basis of that referral, Mr. Holm graciously gave of his time to meet me to discuss the design and printing of Norwegian stamps. Mr. Holm has just retired after forty years of service. He was a teacher in the Form class at the State Handicraft and Art school in Oslo for ten years and then spent thirty years as Professor at the Technical University of Norway in Trondheim. Mr. Holm is a man of medium build with bright eyes and a trim gray beard. He is a man who shows consideration in almost every movement he makes. As we sat over coffee, we chatted about the Europa issues (Fig. 1) and a 1979 series designed and arranged by him and entitled "Norsk Ingeniørkunst" (Norwegian Engineering). (Fig. 2) This issue had intrigued me because it was designed and executed on a cross-hatched base which had only been used once before by Henry Welde. (Fig. 3)



Fig. 1

Mr. Holm, who now that he is able to enjoy the fruits of his retirement, will return to his love of the graphic arts, discussed his revealingly careful and thoughtful designs for the engineering series which had intrigued me. He remarked that the stamp had no border of white in the traditional sense, that the colors went to the edge of the stamp. The design was set off from the edges of the stamp by the natural perimeters of the design itself. So, while there is a subtly defined border, there is a sense of strength and power one might expect to be communicated in an engineering design. The stamps are striking for their considerable detail, in which Mr. Holm takes pride because of his training in architecture and design. The carefulness of detail was for him both a delight and a difficulty because of the considerable problems the detail posed in reduction to the size suitable for postal use. To heighten the sense of strength, but at the same time lighten the design, Mr. Holm designed the script part of the stamp in "open letters and numerals" almost like the steel structure of a building under construction — airy and light but showing strength. Mr. Holm



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

talked of his view of designing for postal use as an applied art as opposed to traditional art. He firmly believes that stamps should be designed with care and feeling, as his work shows, but should comfortably serve the purpose for which they are made. Stamps are made for letters in the mail, for the post, not primarily for collectors! Perhaps one of the most refreshing aspects about the entire Norwegian attitude toward stamp production is this pleasant contact with primacy of purpose. This was gratifying to me because so many collectors who lavish their time on the artist's product forget there was an artist who lavished hours of his time to give us this pleasure.

Mr. Holm said he was not completely happy with the Europa stamps which he designed and prepared for offset printing. (see Fig. 1) He expressed his concern about the quality of the paper and how it would stand off against the whiteness of the background. Further, he explained the considerable difficulty and care that had to be exercised in the preparation of these two designs. In one case, the design of the 2.20 stamp is slightly larger than the 1.50 and this posed a challenge to the artist to bring these two very different designs into reasonable harmony with each other as to proportion and relationship to their script and postal purpose. To illustrate the



Fig. 4

point, Mr. Holm jumped back twenty years to the first stamps he designed for the Norwegian Postdirektorat. They were the "Videnskabselskabet", or Scientific Association, issues of 26 February, 1960 for its 200th anniversary. (Fig. 4)

Mr. Holm explained how when he designed these stamps, he had a vision that the stamp itself should blend with the usually-white paper of the envelope and appear as if it were a postal stationery indicium. This reflected his desire that the stamp should be attractive, interesting and yet unobtrusive. At the same time, the stamp should bear up against the cancellation.

According to Holm, there are two principles to consider in designing a stamp: First, the stamps should blend with the color of the envelope; second, a stamp that is affixed to an envelope should make a statement. It should be active and draw the user / observer to its significance. The border and perforation of a stamp can be used to enhance the desired effect.



Fig. 5

Mr. Holm designed the "Skipsmotiver", or ships motifs, (Fig. 5) just slightly more than twenty years before the Sailing Ship series of three appeared on 4 May 1981 with his Europa XIII pair.

Mr. Holm worked closely with Mr. Henry Welde and Mr. Knut Løkke-Sørensen in the execution of many of his designs. Mr. Holm is responsible for the design of a very attractive series of regular issues of Norwegian stamps from between 1962 and 1975: Fig. 6, a rock carving, depicts a fish and a reindeer "Helleristuing" (Type E, regular issue); Fig. 7 shows a fish and a stalk of rye (Type D, regular issue); Fig. 8 represents a sailor's knot (Type B, regular issue); Fig. 9 depicts a stave church and the aurora borealis (Type C, regular issue). There is also a Type A "Post horn" in the series; however, this was not designed by Arne E. Holm.

The first series was printed on ordinary paper. The same series was issued again between 1967 and 1975 with changes and additions in value, color (Fig. 10), and design (Fig. 11; Type II knot has five twists at bottom of knot). These stamps were issued on phosphorescent paper and printed by the Bank of Norway. Mr. Holm had

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8



Fig. 9

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

to review each design and prepare it for the second printing.

Mr. Holm was kind enough to bring with him a folder of first day covers and his own stamps so we could discuss them for color, shading and paper as well as look at them in the catalog. He also described the considerable effort he puts toward preparing a special cancel, actually several cancels, from which the postal authorities would select the official first day cancel.

Then Mr. Holm showed me his own personal favorites; those of May, 1972 commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Post horn motif on Norway's stamps. (Fig. 12) These two commemoratives were issued separately and combined on a miniature sheet. Interestingly enough, these stamps were done by a combined typographical process and printed by Finland's Banks Sedeltryckeri, not Norway's.



Fig. 12

He took particular pleasure in showing me the underlying design motif of rows of tiny post horns forming the background of the stamps. I marvelled at the painstaking detail and more so at the care and accuracy of the effort to do this background by hand. The demands this placed upon the engraver, Mr. Henry Welde, to reproduce these multitudes of tiny figures with unflinching accuracy, care and evenness of hand was striking. Evenness of hand is important because if the depth of the cut is too heavy or too light, it will affect the ink ratio and create an uneven background surface that would appear blotchy and unappealing. To quote Mr. Holm, "The design is even more complicated. The problem is to obtain a quiet totality with an art of vibration; after many essays, the post horn was designed as it is which filled a rectangle

better and more evenly. At the same time, an art of vibration or undulation is achieved when the motif is turned in the neighboring rectangle." The execution of these stamps is superb.

Among Mr. Holm's other excellent designs is the 1969 portrait of King Olav V (Fig. 13), engraved by Knut Løkke-Sørensen. Mr. Holm also prepared the Europa III set and the issue for the 25th anniversary of the United Nations (Fig. 14).



Fig. 13



Fig. 14

If Mr. Holm was able to accomplish so much while he was busy as an administrator and academic, I look forward to what this dynamic and caring man will create in the future.

Mr. Holm had an exhibition of his philatelic work at the post Museet in Oslo in August, 1981.

Part IV, Printing the Offset Stamp, will appear in the May issue of THE POSTHORN.

* S * C * C *

AUSIPEX '84

By Bruce W. Dowsey

AUSIPEX '84 was held September 21-30, 1984 in Melbourne, Australia. Some of the world's greatest rarities were displayed including the famous Sweden 1855 three skilling BCO, yellow-orange color error and a selection of Hawaiian and U.S. rarities.

Four collections from the Scandinavian Group were entered in the "Countries" competition and gained awards. These included P. Meyer of Denmark who won a Large Gold Medal for his display of Danish West Indies; C. Anderson, also of Denmark, for a display of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenborg 1850-1864 which also won a Large Gold Medal; F. C. Moldenhauer of Norway who won a Gold Medal for a display of Norway 1845-1880; and Entrant S10 who won a Large Gold Medal for an entry of Sweden 1855-1872.

In the Postal History competition K. Mohr of Denmark won a Gold Medal for "Denmark and the Duchies."

* S * C * C *

Applications for membership in SCC can be obtained from William H. Lamkin, Executive Secretary, P. O. Box 302, Lawrenceville, GA 30246-0302. Send for a supply and distribute them to your stamp collecting friends.

Swedish Postal Rates for Mail to U.S.A.

J. Billgren, T. Bäringer and L. Stone

1855 to 1875 (U.P.U.)

Part II

Prominence of German Routes

Another interesting result of our study is the frequency with which the mail from Sweden to the United States was sent through Germany. Since most trans-Atlantic traffic between Europe and the United States involved ships sailing to and from England, it might be expected that most of the mail would have gone primarily from Sweden to England by direct ship, but apparently this was not the case. Instead, a major portion of the mail, even in passing through England, was sent there by routes involving the German states or Germany. In addition, during the latter part of our study, there was increasing trans-Atlantic traffic direct to the United States from German ports.

The explanation for the prominence of routes through Germany is probably historical, resulting in part from the early development of a postal system in Germany, originating with the Thurn and Taxis organization. In 1850 Germany and Austria organized the German-Austrian Postal Union of which some 27 German principalities and independent states became members. (2). Prussia and Sweden entered into a convention providing not only for handling of mail between Sweden and members of the Union but also for the handling of mail to and from countries outside the Union with which the Union had established connections. Thus by 1855 much of the foreign mail sent from Sweden, except to the other Scandinavian countries, was already being sent through Germany — even to England.

On the other side of the Atlantic, the United States had been seeking ways to expedite mail to and from Europe, especially because of the large number of European emigrants settling in America. By 1852 a method of handling had been worked out whereby mail was sent from Boston or New York to England in sealed bags which were then transferred to ships going to Ostend, Belgium where they were taken by rail to Aachen (Aix la Chapelle, a town on the German-Belgium border). At Aachen the bags were opened and the mail sent on to destination through the German system. This route is well known to U. S. Collectors as the "Prussian Closed Mail" and was used for mail both to and from the various European countries (including Sweden) and the United States. (3)

Swedish letters to the United States sent through the Prussian Closed Mail can be expected to have on the front the transit cancellations of Aachen and either Boston or New York. Since the mail between these "exchange offices" was handled entirely in sealed bags, there would be no markings of Belgium or England. If letters were sent by other European routes or through England in other ways, other railroad or transit markings frequently indicate the routes used and thus should confirm the rate applied to the letter. It should be noted that there were several ways for letters to go from Sweden to Germany. Boats from Ystad, Trelleborg or Malmö carried mail to Stettin, Stralsund and Lübeck. Mail could also be sent to Denmark from Malmö and then sent to Germany by rail.

Mail passing through England by open mail ordinarily had English markings, usually London transit cancellations. Such mail reached London via Germany and the European ports of Hamburg, Bremen or Ostend, or via Denmark and the same

ports, or from Goteborg by direct ship. The English ports involved were usually London or Southampton although Hull or Lowestoft were sometimes used. Ships for the United States left from Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton and Liverpool.



Figure 1

A look at a few examples of covers to the United States with appropriate comments will serve to illustrate some of these routes and the use of the table of rates. Figure 1 shows a Skilling Banco cover sent to Illinois. The rate was 54 Sk., the most frequently used rate during the Skilling period. There are several letters to the United States with this rate — always paid with two 24 Sk. stamps and one 6 Sk. stamp. Most of these letters were sent to Gustavus Schmidt, a lawyer in New Orleans. There is believed to be one cover with double the 54 Sk. rate paid by four 24 Sk. and two 6 Sk. stamps. (4) The authors know of no examples of other rates during the Skilling period and of no covers to either California or Oregon prior to U.P.U.

Figure 1 is also an example of a letter sent by the Prussian closed mail. This appears from the Aachen and Boston cancellations on the front of the letter and the absence of any English markings. In addition, the letter has been directed "Via Cöln & Ostend" at the top. The letter reached Germany by way of Stralsund as is evidenced by the Ystad transit marking on the back and the marking "Aus Schweden / per Stralsund" applied on the front in Germany. The letter took 23 days to reach Boston.

Letters from Sweden to the United States during the Ore period are not particularly scarce, especially after 1870, presumably because of the large number of Swedish emigrants who settled in the United States. However, some of the rates are either scarce or non-existent. The most frequently used rates appears to have been the following:

162 Ore	1858 - 1864
130 Ore	1867 - 1869

72 Ore	1869 - 1872
54 Ore	1869 - 1872
45 Ore	1869 - 1872
51 Ore	1874 - 1875
36 Ore	1872 - 1875



Figure 2

Figure 2 is an example of the 162 Ore rate (equivalent to 54 Sk.) which was the rate "via Prussia and New York." This letter appears to have been sent by way of the Prussian Closed Mail as will be seen from the Aachen and New York transit marks which appear faintly on the front of the cover. The route to Prussia was probably through Denmark and Hamburg in view of the cancellation on the back of the Swedish Post Office in Hamburg "K.S.P.A(D)" used for mail through Denmark.



Figure 3

Figure 3, cancelled 20 January 1869 is an example of a less common rate, 85 Ore. The sender has marked the cover "Via Prussia through Belgium and England." The 85 Ore rate applies to North Germany by American Packet from Belgium or England. The Keil-Hamburg railway marking is found on the back, and there are no English markings.

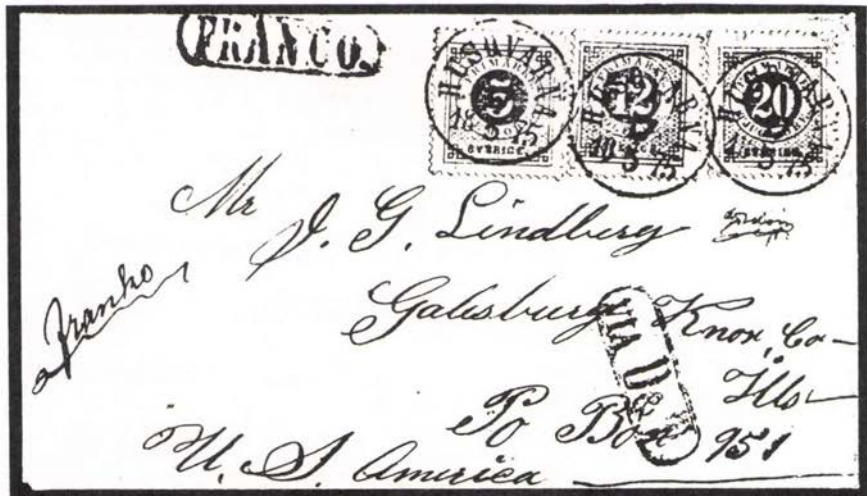


Figure 4

Figure 4 is another scarce rate, 87 Ore, which applied to letters sent via Denmark either through Hamburg or Bremen or if sent in the Danish American mail pouch. The cover is marked "Via D&T" (via Denmark and Germany). The absence of other markings would indicate that the latter alternative was probable.

Part III will be published in the May 1985 POSTHORN.

* S * C * C *

What's Happening in Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

NORDIA 1985

NORDIA EXHIBIT will take place in HELSINKI from May 15 until May 19 this coming year of 1985. As usual, in conjunction with the event, a miniature sheet of Classic stamps of Finland has been released. This time the sheet has reproductions of the 1860, 5 and 10 kop. second emission stamps and the first rouletted stamps of the Nation. 25,000 sheets have been printed and are available from most of Finland's fine dealers.

Red Faces

The Postiljonen auction in MALMÖ this October 1984 presented, as usual, some very nice Finnish material along with excellent stamps and covers of the balance of

the Scandinavian countries.

This sale offered a fairly common place item from the 1866 penny-value printings which was a roulette 1, 8 penny stamp on ordinary paper on a base suggested price of 1000 Swedish Crowns. The stamp was nicely pictured because of its fine condition.

Well the bid opened at a modest 1200 SW. Kr. There were 2 floor bidders in contest and another on the phone from Finland to bid on this common place item. Envision the excitement and consternation when the bids soared in a very few minutes to find the lot 'knocked down' to one of the bidders for 54,000 SW. Kr.!!!!

Well . . . hindsight review established that the 8p. stamp was a great Rarity. The perforation was the Spade Roulette IV . . . mis-described. Evidently the owner and the lotter and very very few buyers had taken the time to look more carefully at the very clear picture. LESSON: Always study your catalog pictures . . . mistakes are made. (This was reported in ABOPHIL).

N.Y. Auction Descriptions

A sale in October by one of New Yorks major auction houses offered a One Mark 1866 cancelled stamp with a description, to wit: FINLAND. 1867 #11. All teeth intact, neat town cancellation. EXTRA F . . . (photo) \$400.00.

Upon reading the legend (and salivating) I searched out the photo only to find that the 6 or 7 top most roulettes had been trimmed to a square shape by the user.

These teeth of not intact. The value of the stamp is greatly altered. The description should have noted that the teeth had been shortened and the stamp might then have been described with a 'fine' rating and the value reduced to about \$75 to \$100 . . . or so. Why do so many U.S. auctioneers continue to violate all the rules on description? Linn's and others have written the description details very clearly . . . why don't they follow them.

In this case the auctioneer owner really is alleged to know a great deal about Finnish stamps. For Shame.

Another gimmick that I find promiscuous in regard to describing Finnish stamps is, 'has all teeth'. Sure . . . but casual examination reveals that there are pulled and nibbed teeth, ½ teeth and little bits of teeth. Descriptions like this should be the shape of the teeth in the describer's mouth. It is dishonest or unprofessionally naive to fool the collector.

1885 / 5 and 10 Mark Covers

From ABOPHIL, Mikko Ossa notes that in the course of the last 10 years of ABOPHIL publishing he has just seen 2 letters bearing the Rare (on letter) 5 Mark, 1885 stamps and only one with a 10 Mark stamp. Talk about 'hard-to-get'.

1983 Field Post

Another tid-bit from Mikko Ossa notes that it has been rumored that complete sheets of the 1983 Field Post overprint stamp of Finland's Maneuvers are around. Mr. Ossa poses, 'But where?'

* S * C * C *

SCC Estate Labels are available, without cost, to all SCC members from William H. Lamkin, Executive Secretary, P. O. Box 302, Lawrenceville, GA 30246-0302. These labels can be placed in your albums giving your heirs instructions as to how to have your collection appraised by SCC.

Trip to Nordia '85 Planned

Bob Fashingbauer, SCC Chicago chapter member, and Bali Hai Travel, Inc.; Lincolnwood, Il., are offering an all-inclusive, fourteen day tour to NORDIA '85. Departing on May 12, the tour will proceed via Copenhagen to Helsinki, Finland, the 1985 host city for the NORDIA show.

Upon arrival, the tour guests will be treated to a full course dinner, including wine and cheese, enabling them to sample in abundance the gastronomic treats of the country.

On May 14, the first full day in Finland, an all day "Crystal and Castles" tour is scheduled. Highlights of the tour, which includes lunch, include Hameenlinna, the birthplace of Jean Sibelius; and Alilanko Resort; and Itala Glass Factory; and the Riihemeke Glass Museum.

During the actual days of the show, May 15-19, the only outside event planned is a half day tour of the city, including Senate Square, the Parliament Buildings, the University and the Cathedral. However, for those who wish to spend some time away from stamps, the full range of the sights and sounds of this intriguing city — including some of the most fantastic and unusual shopping opportunities in Europe — are available.

But the trip has only begun. On May 20, after a leisurely Continental breakfast — a meal which is included every day of the trip — the group will board a train for a five day, four night side trip to Leningrad. While there, the scenic delights of the former capital of Russia, including St. Isaacs Cathedral; the Hermitage Museum, with its impressive collection of Michelangelos and Rembrandts; and Petrodvorets, the land of the imperial palaces. First class accomodations, full board, an English speaking tour conductor, entrance fees, and a ticket for the theater, the ballet, or a folk dance, are all included.

On the 24th, the tour will proceed back to Helsinki, where a farewell dinner has been arranged, and on the 25th, we will return to the States.

The all-inclusive price of \$1609.00 per person (from Chicago. New York Arrival and Departure are also available at \$1509.00) double occupancy, includes air transportation to and from Helsinki, rail transportation from Helsinki to Leningrad and back, first-class hotel accommodations both in Helsinki and in Leningrad, all baggage handling and land transportation between airports, hotels, and train stations, all breakfasts, full board while in Leningrad, two dinners in Helsinki, and much, much more.

Full details for the trip can be obtained by writing Bob Fashingbauer, c / o Bali Hai Travel; 6447 N. Cicero Ave; Lincolnwood, Il. 60646; or by calling Area Code 312-498-3813.

Stamp show related tours are also being planned by Bali Hai Travel for Italia '85 in Rome; Stockholmia '86 in Stockholm; and Johannesburg 100 in South Africa in October, 1986, among others. Inquiries concerning these and other international events are also welcome at this time.

* S * C * C *

If you know of any potential advertisers, write to Eric Roberts, Business Manager, P. O. Box 1304, Claremont, CA 91711 for rate sheets. The continuance of advertising in "The Posthorn" will assist in keeping club dues at a minimum. Become an advertising salesman for "The Posthorn" and S.C.C. Tell the dealers in your area about "The Posthorn."

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President's Message

By Wayne Rindone

This first Posthorn published in the 50th anniversary year of the founding of the Scandinavian Collectors Club marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the Club. This is the first issue published by our new printer, and Editor Bob Gross is taking advantage of the modern facilities available at the print shop managed by Dennis Wilcox to try out a number of new ideas. He hopes that you will like the Posthorn's new look, and that you will let him know what you do and do not like about the changes he makes and give him your suggestions for the future. I had the opportunity to visit Wilcox Printing and Publishing in Iowa in November (it happens to be located only an hour away from my brother's family, which I was visiting at the time), and I am confident that our new printer will be able to respond well to the Club's requirements and our Editor's ideas.

As announced in the previous issue of the Posthorn, there will be three SCC meetings in the first half of 1985. These include two Regional Meetings and our Annual Convention. The National Convention will be hosted by Chapters 21 and 17 in conjunction with Westpex in San Francisco April 26 to 28. Plan now to join us then.

The first SCC Regional Meeting of the year will be hosted by Chapter 7 at Interpex in New York on Saturday, March 16, 1985 at 11:00 a.m. A highlight of this meeting will be the presentation of the Earl Grant Jacobsen Award to Robert G. Stone (SCC member 40) in recognition of his outstanding philatelic research. The SCC Board has conferred this honor on Bob Stone due to the substantial research contributions he has made in the course of his studies of Scandinavian postal history in the West Indies.

There will also be a Regional Meeting hosted by Chapter 4 at Compex in Chicago this May. This meeting will provide an opportunity for us to show Harlan Miller at least some small token of our appreciation to him for his 41 years of dedicated service as publisher of the Posthorn. We hope there will be a good turnout to give Harlan some idea of the number of friends he has made as a result of the great contribution he has made over the years.

Finally, I hope that you will bear with us as we encounter the inevitable rough spots that accompany any transition. Let us know your suggestions and ideas, and SCC and the Posthorn will be able to continue to serve your interests and needs.

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SCC maintains one of the largest Scandinavian Philatelic Libraries in the world. All SCC members in good standing are eligible to borrow materials. Send your request for materials, along with a check for \$4.00 payable to SCC Librarian. All requests for materials should be sent to Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian, 1648 Campbell Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60016. For small articles, photocopies are available from the SCC Librarian at 10¢ per page plus postage. Refer to the SCC Library Index published November 1982 for latest listing of available materials.



The Editor's Notebook

By Bob Gross

You'll never know how happy I am that this issue is completed. It was quite a task getting the change over made from one printer to another and also to get the format redesigned. But that was only the small part! Since the last issue was sent to press I found that I had a cancerous right leg and have undergone three operations since October, having large portions of my right leg and right groin removed. But The Lord has been good to me and all of the cancer has been removed. So the future looks brighter than ever. I will be going to the Duke University Hospital in Durham, North Carolina, once a month for some preventative treatment. And I want to thank each one of you who sent me those letters with encouraging words. They really meant a lot to me during that period.

Well, I'm now waiting anxiously to hear the reactions to our **new look** POSTHORN. I'll appreciate your comments and suggestions. And, as pointed out in our Editorial on page 2, we still have a number of additional changes to make. Remember your comments are always appreciated.

I've received my advance copy of the FACIT SPECIAL 1985 CATALOG and it is an answer to our prayers. The publishers have come up with an entirely new catalog. They indicate that nearly two years of intensive work by 20 of the most prominent philatelic experts in the Northern countries lays behind this new catalog, which has been totally revised. The catalog is the first one that is bilingual (English & Swedish) since the 1974-75 edition. All of the information has been computerized so that the approximately 75,000 prices in the catalog can be continuously updated in the quickest possible way. Frimarkshuset AB, the publishers, are to be congratulated for this new edition. We're hoping that future editions will continue to be bilingual as well. Copies of the new edition can be ordered from most Scandinavian Dealers. Consult our advertising pages for names of dealers.

In August we'll be publishing a new Membership Directory. This will be a complete listing of members as well as other important information about SCC. We are offering each member an opportunity to have his address and phone number omitted from the directory. But to do so, you **MUST** return the Data Sheet not later than 20 June. We hope that each and every member of SCC will send the form to us so that we can have complete collecting information on each member. This will enable us to plan future articles, to allow Chapters to increase their membership, and to allow you to contact other members in your area with the same collecting interests.

In the May 1985 issue of THE POSTHORN we will be instituting a new regular feature "WITH THE DEALERS." This column will be used to pass on information from dealers, especially our own advertisers, about new items, price lists, catalogues, etc. If you are a dealer and wish to have any item included, please send copy marked "For Dealers Column."

One of the services we can offer to our members is assistance from experts in each field. If you have a problem with a stamp or cover and need advice, let us know. We'll forward your request on to one of our Associate Editors or to one of our experts and try to get you an answer. We have been able, since the last issue, to assist three of our members with information about some of their stamps.

Gordon Hughmark, whose article "The Schleswig-Holstein "Postschilling" ap-

pears in this issue, sends along this explanation about the article: "Although the Schleswig-Holstein 1850 stamps are considered to be German, they are actually related to Denmark."

In September, 1984, a new Executive Editor was appointed to the staff of "Stamp Collector", published weekly. The new editor is Kyle Jansson. Kyle is a former newspaper reporter and editor and brings to the job a keen interest in stamps. He has been a collector since the age of six. His collecting specialties are U.S., Scandinavia, and Czechoslovakia. And, this month we are listing him as a new member of SCC. We wish him well as Editor of "Stamp Collector" and welcome him, along with other new members, to the world of SCC.

The recent death of Tore Green, one of our pioneer members, has brought about the concern of a number of our members about what happens to a member's collection at the time of death. For one member, Ruperta S. Waters, it caused even more concern. She, like myself and others, was very upset about the circumstances that surrounded Tore's death. It all points to the fact that we should be prepared and have definite instructions left about the disposition of our collections. Bill Lamkin, our Executive Secretary, recently expounded on this subject in his regular column. Bill has Estate Labels available for any SCC member desiring them. Just send your request to Bill and he will see that you get a supply of them. In the near future we will be carrying additional articles on this subject.

We mentioned above the outstanding job that Frimarkshuset AB did on the new Facit catalog. Well, we also have a letter from them advising us of a new address effective November 1, 1984. The new address is FRIMARKSHUSET AB, S-793 01 LEKSAND, Sweden.

We are happy to hear that the Sweden Ring Type Study Unit is again active and issuing their newsletters. Arthur J. Anderson, Jr. has replaced Jim Burgeson as Chairman of the Study Group. Anyone interested in this group should contact Arthur at Apt I-309, 865 Central Avenue, Needham, MA 02192.

We have just received the September 84 issue of FRIMAERKESAMLEREN, The Danish Stamp Collector, which is an excellent issue. For you collectors of Denmark, subscriptions may be obtained by writing to Frimaerkesamleren, Birkemosevej 4, 2750 Ballerup, Denmark. The magazine is edited by SCC Member Andreas Abitz.

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1985 Membership Directory

A new 1985 Membership Directory is scheduled for publication as a supplement to the August 1985 issue of THE POSTHORN. This directory will not only contain membership listings, but will also include the updated SCC By-Laws, a list of services offered by SCC, a complete directory of SCC Chapters and information on SCC Awards.

Full names and addresses of all members will be published UNLESS OMISSION IS SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED BY 20 JUNE 1985.

Included in this issue of THE POSTHORN is a Data Sheet for SCC Membership Directory - 1985. Each member should complete this data sheet and return it to Robert C. Gross, 1053 Cypress Lane, Cocoa, FL 32922 not later than 20 June.

The data sheet permits you to request non-publication of your address and phone number, allows you to list the collecting specialties you want published, and will enable you to obtain information on the SCC Chapter in your area.

The success of the Directory will depend on your response to our questionnaires. PLEASE! make sure you complete the data sheet and return it as soon as possible.



The Executive Secretary Speaks

By William H. Lamkin

Boston

One last throwback to the Boston Convention. A wonderful time was had by all. The exhibits were wonderful and showed a lot of work on the exhibitors part. They were all something to be proud of. Aro's display of Finnish post cards was great and of course he won the SCC grand award.

A vote of thanks should be given to all who helped at the SCC booth. It was my pleasure to meet so many fine members while there. I can only hope to meet many more of you. My wife, Martie, has always looked a little askance at stamp collectors. Meeting so many fine people at the various functions has completely obliterated that misconception.

Dues — 1985

Dues payments have been coming in by the bushel basket! My feet have been held to the fire keeping up with the posting and accounting process. If any of you have asked questions with your dues payment, you can expect a slight delay in getting an answer. Please bear with me.

Dues — 1984 — Yes, 1984!

There are some 100 members who have not paid their 1984 dues. Each of you have been sent notices in August and November reminding you of the oversight. If your 1984 dues were not paid you will be dropped from the membership and the names will appear in the next issue of The Posthorn. To get reinstated it will be necessary to pay the 1984 and 1985 dues plus an admission fee of \$2.00. That is a total of \$18.00 (U.S.)

We always hate to lose a member for whatever the reason. We also feel that membership in SCC is a valued asset to your collecting activities. With the cost of printing and mailing The Posthorn, we can no longer give the free ride for the non-payment of dues. Check your records! Have YOU paid???

Dues Again!

I have been receiving some dues in other than U.S. funds. This makes a hardship on the Treasurer and I, in trying to get the money changed. Please, if you can at all, make your payments to SCC in U.S. funds.

Correspondence

One other thing that I have discovered since assuming this position, is that many members do not use their SCC membership number when writing. It is unfortunate but many members write as bad as I do and I sometimes have a bad time trying to figure out who is who. So, please give me a break when you write. I try to answer all

letters as soon as I get them. Using the membership number will speed up your answer.

Comment

There is one thing about our hobby that makes it great. That is that I have never met a stamp collector who was a crook! A shyster or two, maybe, but no real crooks. When one does meet an off color collector, the thing that strikes me most is how much better all the other collectors look! Think about it!

Missing Posthorns

If you are missing some of your POSTHORN'S, drop me a line and I will try and fix it up for you. This only applies to current issues like when you are moving, the Postman forgot to get yours, or, if it got all torn up in the mailing process.

Missing Members

I have three candidates for the Missing Members List. They are as follows:

Ronald A. Brighton — #769

John K. Hannula — #2499

Kevin J. De Nino — #1950

I do not know what has happened to these members but the Post Office returns their mail to me as undeliverable. If any of you have any information about them, please drop me a note.

Address Change

Those of you who collect Canada along with Scandinavia should know what the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada has written me that they will accept articles for publication from specialist societies such as SCC. They publish a journal similar to ours and in the same general format, called The Canadian Philatelist. If any member desires to publish in Canada, submit your article to The Canadian Philatelist, P.O. Box 5320, Station "F", Ottawa, Canada, K2C 3J1.

And, speaking of Canada, which I was, the Canadian Philatelic Service has a new address. It is National Philatelic Centre, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada B2G 2R8.

Sweden Ring Types

For all you Swedish Ring Typers let it be known that Art Anderson has taken over the "Sweden Ring Type Study Unit". This is a work of love for Art but he needs help in getting material for his newsletter. If you have any news, finds, articles or even if you care to write a thesis of some sort on ring types, give Art the word and help him out.

Finale

I received many fine greetings for the holidays from various good members. I, and my wife, regret that we could not answer them all. However, we can give a belated thanks to you all and trust that our best wishes for the rest of the year do not come too late for some good!



Transfers & Reentries

By Alan Warren

Bulletin 1 has been released by the STOCKHOLMIA 86 exhibition committee, and it is an impressive volume indeed, consisting of over a hundred pages with excellent color illustrations and some very interesting articles. It promptly puts to shame the AMERIPEX Bulletin 1 which, except for a photo of the organizing committee and a short article of hype on Chicago, is devoted entirely to a reprinting of the FIP regulations. It is also printed on a cheaper grade of paper and is almost devoid of illustrations. And there is no listing of the AMERIPEX officers or commissioners.

In stark contrast, the STOCKHOLMIA bulletin presents profiles of Bertil Zachrisson, director general of posts; Gösta Ohlsson, president of SFF; followed by photos and listings of the members of the organizing committee and the four dozen commissioners. Henrik Eis is commissioner for Denmark, Eero Hellsten for Finland, Sigurdur R. Petursson for Iceland, Frantz C. Moldenhauer, Jr. for Norway, with Gösta Hedbom and Lars-Magnus Sjöholm for Sweden. Victor E. Engstrom, a former president of SCC, is the U.S.A. commissioner. Information on the Stockholm 1986 international as well as application forms can be obtained from Vic at 2655 Pebble Beach Drive, Clearwater, FL 33519.

The Swedish postal administration, founded by Axel Oxenstierna, will celebrate its 350th anniversary in conjunction with the Stockholm show. Bulletin 1 carries a background article on history of the administration as well as a survey of the first hundred years of the Swedish Philatelic Federation (SFF). A nucleus of collectors in Stockholm formed the Stamp Collectors Association in 1886 and four years later they counted 110 members in Sweden, Norway, and Finland. Branches were formed in other cities such as Göteborg and Malmö, and by 1911 when the organization celebrated its 25th anniversary, it boasted 33 members in the U.S.

The group changed its name in 1901 to Sveriges Filatelist Förening and finally in 1958 to the present name of Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund. For its 40th anniversary in 1926, SFF held its first major exhibition in Sweden, and established the medal design which is used to this day. STOCKHOLMIA 86 will undoubtedly follow in the steps of the very successful Stockholm shows of 1955 and 1974.

Also in Bulletin 1 is a discussion by Robert Mattson of the Oscar II portrait used on Swedish stamps. Throughout the book are many enlarged color illustrations of Swedish stamps. The articles appear in several languages including Swedish, English, German and French, and all photo captions are in English. Some new features for this international show are mentioned in the bulletin. One is an open invitation to enter films with philatelic themes in a competition to be held in conjunction with STOCKHOLMIA 86, called "Cinophilia". Films must be 16 mm and the entries deadline is April 1, 1986.

Another innovative feature is a combination of two special exhibitions. The first is called "Nobel" and is a youth competition open to anyone born in 1971 or since that year. The second competition is "Modern Philately" and encompasses stamps which have appeared during the period 1976-1985. Only 200 frames for each area will be available. Descriptions of dealers booths and cost as well as the general FIP regulations for exhibiting round out this splendid bulletin.

The Sweden Ring Type Stamp Study Unit has been revived together with its newsletter. Subscriptions should be sent to Arthur Anderson, Apt. I-309, 865 Central Avenue, Needham, MA 02192, in the amount of \$3. The Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum in Weston, MA opened an exhibit of "Vikings of the Air", depicting early airmail in Iceland including Zeppelin material. The exhibit will be at the museum until April 30, 1985. The museum is located at 235 Wellesley Street in Weston, and is open Tuesday thru Thursday 10-4, and Sunday 2-5.

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Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

In "Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 7/1984, George Størmer has tabulated many of the known examples of Norway No. 1 in multiples (strips, blocks), together with cancellations seen on these pieces such as specific towns, numerals, and on covers to foreign countries. Tore Gjelsvik begins a series of articles about 19th century steamship routes emanating from Throndhjem, and Harry Snarvold presents the second part of a series on the Posthorn issues of 1879-1883.

In the June 1984 issue of "Philatelic Reports" published by the FG Nordische Staaten in Germany, Rudolf Kraemer writes about Sweden's military post, and Gunter Pansegau discusses color, gum, and fluorescence varieties of recent definitive issues of Denmark. Knud Wolf writes about plate-flaws in the philatelic literature of Finland. Hans-Joachim Bernards gives some details on plating of the 1973 Queen Margrethe issue of Greenland, and the section of the journal on Norway continues the series on the bypost issues, this time of Christiania and Drammen.

In the Cinderella area, issue 1/1984 of "Bältespännaren" contains an extensive article on Swedish aerograms by Bertil Fundelius. This issue also carries the current membership list of the Cinderella group which publishes the journal, numbering about 700 collectors of back-of-the-book material. If you are interested in joining this group, which publishes its journal twice a year, the cost is only 30 Sw Kr. Information can be obtained from Lars Liwendahl, Bredgränd 2, 11130 Stockholm, Sweden.

Gunnar Dahlvig continues his series of articles on thematic collecting in "Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 5/1984, with suggestions for exhibiting such material. Thorvald Halkjaer traces the various locations of the Skanderborg 1 mail delivery stations.

Issue No. 19 of "Posthistoriske Meddelelser" contains several short items on censored mail during the second world war. However, much of this issue is devoted to an article by E. Menne Larsen on postal administration in West Schleswig during the 1864 war. In the June/1984 "Scandinavian Contact", A. E. Beardsmore writes about the postal history of North Jutland, and Olga Ellis writes about Norway parcel post. The September/1984 issue carries a detailed article by R. M. Fishenden on plating of the 20 öre blue large official of Sweden. Both issues have installments of D. J. Loe's post office gazeteer of Iceland, and W. J. D. Annand's series on local posts of Scandinavia.

The September/1984 Philatelic Reports from the German FG Nordische Staaten group has an article about an interesting Lubeck cancellation of 1846, and in the

Faroese section is a table of postal rates for that country. In the Iceland section, authors Wolfgang Holz and Folmer Østergaard discuss margin imprints on sheets of Icelandic stamps. The Norwegian Study Group writes about that country's byposts.

In "Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 3/1984, authors Carl Egon Hansen and Ib Krarup Rasmussen illustrate plate flaws of the Danish bicolor Christian X stamps of 1918-1933. Erik Hvidberg Hansen continues his series on Danish posts during the first world war, with many interesting covers such as those of the Red Cross used for illustration. In "Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift", Henning Nielsen describes a cliché flap in the 20 øre Arms type issue of Denmark.

Three short articles appear in "Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 8/1984 about early cancels on the London series of Norway. Tore Gjelsvik continues to explore the 19th century steamships and their various routes, using Norwegian stamps and covers which were carried for this service. Harry Snarvold continues his series on the Posthorn issue of 1879-1883, with detailed illustrations of each position of NK 35.

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Scandinavian Area Awards

By Allan Warren

Bjorn Lydersen won a silver-bronze at SEPAD for his "Selected Pages from a Specialized Norway Collection". The author saw this exhibit which included a reconstructed sheet of the 1856 Oscar 4 skilling, and a hundred types of the 1883 20 øre Posthorn issue including the prussian blue variety. Other unusual examples found in this collection were the 5 øre with inverted watermark (NK 42 1a), the 5 øre olive perfed 13½ x 12½ (NK 52 IVbb), and the 3 øre brownish orange (NK 51 I1b).

At the Omaha Stamp Show, Christopher Dahle received an honorable mention for his Booklets and Coils from Sweden. At SEPEX 84, Alan Warren received a gold medal and the American First Day Cover Society's Best Foreign FDC Award for "Denmark: The Christian X and Frederik IX Issues on First Day Covers". Warren also won a bronze at SUNPEX for "Denmark: The Vitus Bering Issues on First Day Covers".

NOJEX had no less than six Scandinavian area award-winning exhibits. J. A. Farrington led off with the reserve grand award, a gold medal, and the Postal History Society grand award for "Foreign Mail from the Danish West Indies 1780-1917". Farrington won another gold for "Danish West Indies Bicolors". Michael E. Hvidonov also received a NOJEX gold as well as the best in the foreign category for his "Finland 1856-1885". Mike's entry was given felicitations of the jury. Two "Anonymous" entries also won awards at NOJEX — a silver for "Denmark First Issue" and a silver-bronze for "Iceland Covers". Brad Arch won a bronze at this show for his Faroe Islands.

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Our advertisers deserve your business! Before making any purchases contact the companies that advertise in "The Posthorn." The majority of them are specialists in the Scandinavian area of philately and can be of assistance to you.



Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

Our thanks to Fred Bloedow, Ron Collin, Bob Gross, Frank Mooney of Iceland and Alan Warren.

Make My Day. On February 23rd, 1985, I will be 80 years young. For the past eight years it has been my honor and pleasure to serve you as Librarian of our Club. Thru your help and advice our Library has grown beyond expectations. To reach the 80 mark is great. To make my day, I ask each of you to send library material to me for our Library. You must have something that our Library can use.

Address: 1648 Campbell Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60016-6637. Please, MAKE MY DAY. Thanks, Stan.

Library Supplement #7 to Library Index

Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-239-E The Engraving Art of Czeslaw Slania. Stanley Kronenberg. 1984. English. Chalk up another article for "CS". Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. From American Philatelist.
- A-240-E Forgeries of Karelia. V.E. Tyler. 1984. English. As above. Gives 16 points to look for. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From American Philatelist.
- A-241-S Scandinavian Forgeries. Author and date unknown. Swedish. 14 pages of illustrations of forgeries of DWI, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and Norway. 8½x11". 14 pp.

Denmark

- D-221-D Primitive Filateli-Værdiløse Frimærker og dog. C. Krarup. 1946. Danish. "Primitive Philately: Worthless Stamps, and yet-. 6x9", 15 pp.
- D-222-G Varianten bei neueren Danischen Dauerserien. Dr. Gunter Pansegau. 1984. German. Monograph on Denmark's Mi. 289 to Mi. 682 regarding various printings, paper and etc. For the Danish specialist who wants more information on the above. 8½x11". 7 pp. From Danish Study Group of German Phil. Society.
- D-223-D Udgivelsen af 1,3 og 15 øre Bølgelinietype. Lars Jørgensen, 1984, Danish, About the WavyLine type of this issue. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.
- D-224-D Dronning Margrethe 1.20 Kr. gra Bla. Kay Rasmussen. 1984. Danish. About the different printings on this issue. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.
- D-225-D T Øre Tjenestefrimærker. Palle Laursen. 1984. Danish. About the usage of this stamp for the period Jan. 1919 to July 1920. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.
- D-226-D Christian X, saw Denmark through the World Wars and a depression. P. Brantingham. 1984. English. Interesting article on this King. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From Stamp Collector.

- D-227-E "When was the real first Airmail Service? Ken Wood. 1984. English. Hard to believe that Denmark was first. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From Stamp Collector.
- D-228-D Thiele's Kobertrypresse. L. Fuglsig. 1984. Danish. All about the famous Thiele Cooperplate Press. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.

Finland

- F-89-S Om Finska Makulerignsstampar. J. Nousiainen. 1984. Swedish. Article on the early numeral cancels. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From SFF.

Faroe Islands and Greenland

- G-78-G A Plate Fault on the 1946 King Christian X 20 øre* Red. The fault in the lower right denomination. The "O" of 20 has a comma on the top. Illustrated 8½x11". From the Greenland Study Group of the German Phil. Society. (*Note place the following: H. Bernards. 1984. German. After the end of title — "20 øre Red.)
- G-79-E Artist Created Airmail Label. J. Czyl. 1984. English. More on this label that was created by Rockwell Kent. (See G-72-E) Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From Linns.
- G-80-G Bisher Er Schienene Artikel Uber Die Faroer. 1984. German. Indexing and listing of all philatelic material published by the Faroe Study Group of the German Phil Society. 47 miscellaneous articles listed. 8½x11". 1 pp.
- G-81-G Luftbrucken zude Faroer-Inseln. Bruno Patock. 1984. Article on Airmail service from 1940 to date. Illustrated. 8½x11". 5 pp. From Faroe Study Group of the German Phil Soc.

Iceland

- I-124-I&D "Nordia 84" Catalog #2 of the National Exhibition. July 3-7 1984. Reykjavik. Details and other miscellaneous articles. Illustrated. 6x8" 26 pp.
- I-125-E The Failure of a Warlock. Monty Ward. 1984. English. "Cartoon Strip" on the 1930 Iceland Millenary set. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From Linns.
- I-126-E Historic round the world flight filled with Aerophilatelic action. E. T. Ryser. 1984. English. Article on the Light and Wilson flight from Reykjavik to Edinburgh. Sept. 4-6 1931. 4 different covers illustrated 8½x11". 1 pp. From Linns
- I-127-D De Islandske Kongemærker 1911-1931. K. Juul. 1984. Danish. Article on this issue. Gives plate #'s, various printings, dates and amounts of stamps issued. Illustrated. 8½x11". 5 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.
- I-128-D Icelands Danskfremstillede Stalstukne Frimærker. Toke Norbt. 1984. Danish. Article on stamps engraved in Denmark. Gives dates, various printings and amounts of stamps issued. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. Dansk Fil. Tid.
- I-129-I&E Islenszk Frimerki 1982. The "Standard" Iceland catalog. 25th yearly Edition. 128 pp.

Norway

- N-262-N Filatelist Arbok 1984. Norsk Filatelistforbund. 1984. Norwegian. 17 articles on Norwegian Philately. Amply illustrated. One of the interesting articles is on "Norvegiana" a topical subject for your fun collection. Lists and illustrates all stamps issued World wide on the subject. 6x8½". 160 pp.
- N-263-E Norway 1871-1885 Issue, Skilling Denominations Shaded Posthorn. 1984. English. Handbook published by the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation. Translated from Vol. 1 Handbook over Norges Frimerker. Illustrated. 5½x8½". 50 pp.
- N-264-E Norway 1877-1878 Issue Øre Denominations Shaded Posthorn. 1984. English. Another Handbook from the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation. Illustrated. 5½x8½". 58 pp.
- N-265-E Norway — The Parcel Posts up to 1945. Olga Illis SCC. 1984. English. Two part series on the above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 14 pp. From Scan. Contact.
- N-266-E Norway-Banko Brev. Olga Ellis. 1984. English. Article on the above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From Scan. Contact.
- N-267-N Norske Byggeverk som private Helpost. Arvid. Løhre. 1984. Norwegian. About private postal stationery, postcards and stamped envelopes. 1981-83. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From Frim. Forum.
- N-268-N Verdibrev Frankert med 52 Stk. av Norge #1. G. Melbøe. 1984. Norwegian. Much about this famous cover. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-269-N Den Første Postekspeditør på Dampskipet "Prinds Gustave". G. Melbøe. 1984. Norwegian. Postal History on this coastal mail boat. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-270-N Aftenposten's Flyvepost. 1984. Norwegian. More information on this 1st Commercial Air Flight. July 2nd 1926. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Frim. Forum.
- N-271-N Skip og Post i Østfinmarkruten 1853-1868. Tore Gjelevik. 1984. Norwegian. A two part series of Postal History on East Finmark Ship and Post routes. Illustrated. 8½x11". 10 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-272-N A Six Part Series of Mail to USA from Norway via Lisbon. Svein Andreassen. Norwegian. Much Postal History prior to Dec. 7th 1941. USA entrance in to WWII. Amply illustrated, maps, charts and pictures. 8½x11". 43 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-273-N Posthistorie en ny populaer klasse i filateli. Paul Jensen. 1984. Norwegian. Postal History, a new popular class in philately. Many ideas as to forming a Postal History collection for Exhibitions. Illustrated. 8½x11". 5 pp. From Norsk Fil Tid.
- N-274-N Cracked plate på NK 7?. Harry Snarvold SCC. 1984. Norwegian. Describes cracked plate (?) on NK #7. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.

Sweden

- S-187-E Sweden, Coat of Arms Øre Values 1858-1872. P. Sjomán, E. Helmers & E. Wocket. Translated by Sven Ahman SCC. From Swedish Philatelic Fed. Handbook #1, 1961. Published by Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation. 1984. English. As above. Amply illustrated. 8½x11". 114 pp.

- S-188-S Postryttaren Postmusets Arsbok. 1984. Swedish. The annual year book of the Postal Museum. 6x9". 148 pp.
- S-189-S Gotlandsk "Zeppelinpost". Rune Almquist, 1984. Swedish. About the "Zepp" cover from Visby, May 4th 1936 to USA. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 pp. From SFF.
- S-190-E Sweden — The 5 Øre Large Official. K. Bealesand & R. Fishenden. 1984. English. Excellent monograph on this stamp. Gives location of Plate Flaws on Plate #1 and 2. Illustrated. 8½x11". 8 pp. From Scand. Contact.
- S-191-S Den Gula Treskillge. K. Stenberg. 1984. Swedish. and 2nd article by the same title by S. Ringstrom SCC. Swedish. Two more articles on this controversial stamp. Illustrated. 8½x11". 5 pp. SFF and Nordisk Fil. Tid. Check "Index" for other articles on this stamp.
- S-192-S Frimarkskunskap Perforeing. M. Bjerhammer. 1984. Swedish. Wonder what is meant by these initials shown in catalogs for booklets. A, B, C, BC, SX, BB, DD, RH, RV, OH, OV, DVU, each of the above is shown by a illustrated stamp example. 8½x11". 1 pp. From SFF.

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Membership Report

New Members — February 1985

- 2840 DeWEES, Donald, 6 Harold Drive, Wilmington, DE 19807
Scandinavia, Western Europe By Lamkin 2561
- 2841 CRANDALL, William M., PSC Box 6909, APO NO 09012
DWI Classics & Postal Stationary By Frye 1053
- 2842 PIERCE, Susan, 15 Willis Street, Frammington, MA., 01701
Sweden, Faroes By Rindone L-36
- 2843 SUPKOSKI, Joseph W., 122 S. Ocelot Street, Dunkirk, NY 14048
Greenland, Faroes By Lamkin 2561
- 2844 JANSSON, Kyle R., 2507 Hill Street, Albany, OR., 97321
Sweden, Norway By Hunewell 1561
- 2845 DAVIS Jr., Delacroix
All Scandinavia except Finland, plus Germany, France & US By Lamkin 2561
- 2846 ANDERSON, Muriel V., 176 Glenwood Avenue, Stratford, CT. 06497
Sweden, Music By Gregory 2215
- 2847 MEGELIN, Carl F., Sr., 726 Conn Way, Vero Beach, FL 32963
Scandinavia, Austria, West Germany, Switzerland By Frye 1031
- 2848 SATTERLY, Dr. R. Allen, 1501 Lakeside Drive, Wilson, NC 27893
Scandinavia By Lamkin 2561

Expelled

- 2650 PERSONS, Gregg, 2909 Highland Avenue, #108, Birmingham, AL 35205
Failure to respond to official communications and pay just bills.

Resigned

- 2329 MARLOW, Aileen, 12700 Cedarbrook Lane, Laurel, MD 20811
 1558 GEILL, Dr. Torben, 18 Barsehoj, 2900 Hellerup, Denmark
 2088 GIBSON, Richard G., Dept. of Geol. Sciences, Virginia Tech., Blacksburg, VA 24061
 2300 McLANE, William, L., 130 Main Street, Tolono, IL 61880
 2789 GOODMAN, Dr. Eli, 52 Apple Cross Circle, Chalfont, PA 18914
 297 NELSON, K. E., 2734 Keene, Park Drive, Largo, FL 33514

Deceased

- 905 CONWAY, Donald, 3361 Madonna Drive, San Jose, CA 95117
 557 PETERS, Dr. John H., P.O. Box 8890, Canton, OH 44711
 893 JOHNSON, Maxwell, 17-10th Street, Petaluma, CA 94952
 1820 TRASK, Belle, 1429 Ridge Drive, Redding, CA 96001

Address Changes

- 2611 ANDERS, David V., P.O. Box 8, Lebanon, NJ 08056
 2464 JENSEN, Peter, General Delivery, Grand Prairie, Alberta, Canada T8U 1C2
 2598 HAUGLI, Ole B., P.O. Box 111 - N - 1482, Nittedal, Norway
 2359 MEYER, Ronald L., P.O. Box 26, Riverside, CA 92502
 2702 SHAUGHNESSY, Edward, RTE 343, Rd 1, Box 1, Millbrook, NY 12545
 1752 JERNIGAN, Robert, P.O. Box 34417, West Bethesda, MD 20817
 1213 AMES, David, P.O. Box 1099, Boston, MA 02205
 2158 SHOEMAKER, Charles, 213 Roncesvalles Avaneue, Toronto, Ont., Canada M6R 1L6
 2066 McKOWN, Michael A., 1972 Irving Street, Monterey, CA 93940
 1229 MacLATCHY, Mrs. Joan Kristan, 30178 Malquist Road, R.R. #2, Mission, B.C., Canada V2V 4H9
 2226 LUNDH, Rev. Sverrer, P.O. Box 147, Humbolt, SD 57035
 2790 SMITH, Deborah, E., 4492 Pine Ridge Court, Moorpark, CA 93021
 2719 SWERDLOW, E. Christina Lang, 200 East 58th Street, New York, NY 10022
 1086 CULLEN, Arthur T., 1098A N. Jamestown Road, Decatur, GA 30033
 2633 MONEITH, 34 Edinburgh Park, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland BT79 ODN
 2688 WRIGHT, Leslie K., P.O. Box 14665, San Francisco, CA 94114
 2714 ROCKWELL, J. S., 5201 Camelback Road, #851, Phoenix, AZ 85031-1218
 2676 HIMMELBAUM, Howard, 38 Morrow Drive, Bedford, TX., 76021-5627
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 1739 ROBBINS, Phillip F., P.O. Box 2142, Great Neck, NY 11022
 2764 ANDERSON, David A., Route 5, Box 163, Princeton, MN 55371

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

November 1984 Membership	
Regular Members	1101
Life Members	33
Honorary Members	7
Total Membership	1141

February 1985 Adjustments	
Regular Members	9
Reinstatements	0
Resignations	-6
Deceased	-4
Expelled	-1
Total Adjustment	-2
February 1985 Membership	
Regular Members	1099
Life Members	33
Honorary Members	7
Total Membership	1139
* S * C * C *	

IN MEMORIAM
Elizabeth Pelander

Liisa Pelander, the widow of the late Carl Pelander, who founded the Scandinavian Collectors Club and was a prominent New York dealer and auctioneer, died on January 16, 1984, at the Masonic Home in Utica, N.Y. She will be remembered by some of our old timers as the sweet lady who for many years ran Carl's office and handled the details of his business. After Carl's death she developed Parkinsons disease and about 7 or 8 years ago had to go into the Masonic Home where her sister and I visited her from time to time. Her death at 81½ resulted from cardiac arrest and associate heart problems. Liisa had the misfortune to lose three husbands and a daughter but retained a stoic will to live on. She still remembered many of her old friends through few remembered her and most had passed away already. She read the Posthorn with interest until the last year or so. A sister survives her. A man, a patient in the Masonic Home in the same ward, frequently reminded her there that he had been one of her suitors years ago and regretted she hadn't married him — I don't think Liisa liked him.

— Robert G. Stone

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- | | |
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| #3 — Detroit, MI | #15 — Rochester, NY |
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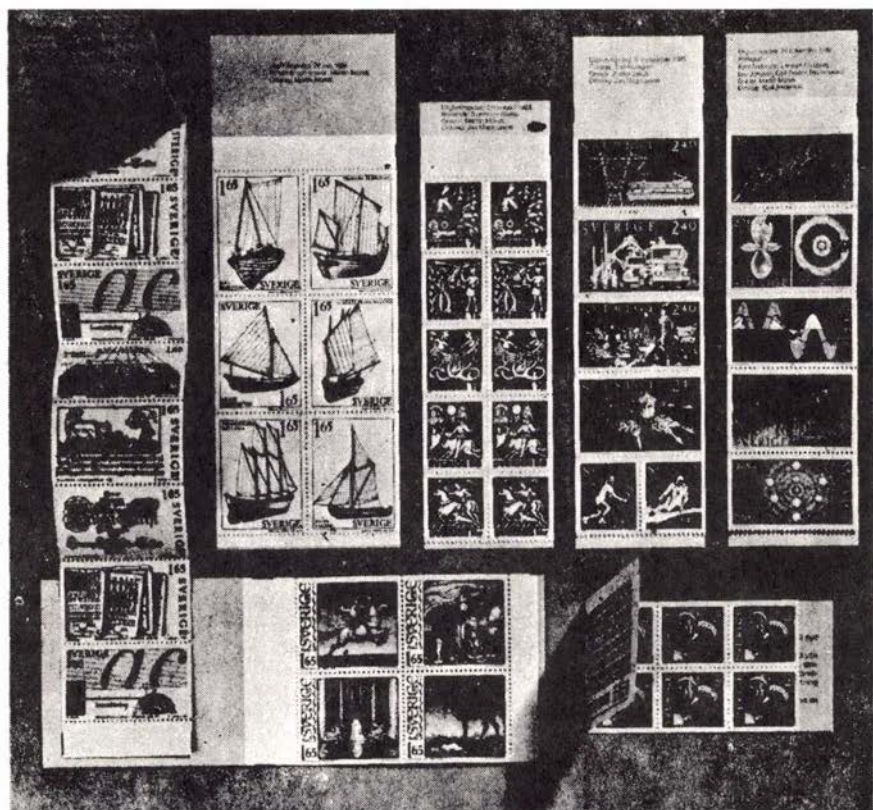
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