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**NORWEGIAN POST CARD WITH THREE
RING NUMERAL STAMP 238
(See Story on Page 2)**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Affiliate 79, American Philatelic Society

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Norway's Three Ring Numeral Cancellation Stamps Used on the Roeraas Railway 1885-86

By Tore Gjelsvik

It has been known for several years that some of the old Norwegian three ring numeral stamps were used on the Roeraas railway in 1885-86. The actual numbers are Nos. 100, 162, 238 and 296, Fig. 1. The fact that these numeral stamps really were used on the trains was established from studies of philatelic material. Several Norwegian philatelists have contributed to this work (1), (2), but little has been published so far.



Fig. 1. The old three ring numeral stamps 100, 162, 238 and 296 from 1856.

The beforementioned numeral cancellation stamps were among those sent by the central postal authorities to all major post offices in 1856. In the first round, numbers from 1 to 354 were distributed. Later on, new numbers were added to make up a total of 383. Number 100 was then used in Hammerfest; No. 162 at Kvalsund; No. 238 at Repvaag, and No. 296 at Suledal.

The numeral stamps were withdrawn as early as in the autumn of 1858. Most post offices loyally followed the request to send them back to Christiania, but in some places they were kept and used up to the end of the 1870's.

In 1883 the Norwegian Post started to send out the three ring numeral stamps once more, this time to the small post offices usually called "letter offices", including a number of small traveling post offices. The major part of the available three ring numeral stamps did in fact come into use on mailcarrying steamships, but some of them have also been used on some of the railway lines. Several bits of information have been missing in this connection and open questions have remained until recently, but many points finally seem to have been cleared by recent archives studies (3).

Among other things, it was discovered that the Norwegian Post sent exactly corresponding letters to three persons on May 12, 1885, to appoint them as "mail conveyers" on the express trains between Hamar and Thronhjelm. At the same time, they were supplied with three ring numeral cancellation stamps. Mr. E. Kvistvik got No. 100, Mr. O. Oestby No. 162 and Mr. K. Olsen No. 238. Somewhat later No. 296 also went out, probably to Mr. H. A. Knudsen (3), but the exact point of time is not known. All four numeral stamps were returned again in June 1886, and were consequently used on the Roeraas railway for only about a year.

Mr. K. Olsen was replaced by Mr. H. Christophersen from July 1, 1885, and the latter then took over the numeral stamp No. 238. Other changes in the staff are not known, but may have occurred.

The archives studies (3) have set clear limits for the period of use of the actual four numeral cancellation stamps on the Roeraas railway. They have also shown that the stamps were given to post employees and not to the railway conductors as earlier believed. The open question has been to find out why **mail conveyers** were appointed on a railway route where a travelling post office was operating already. The logical

solution would of course have been to let all trains have on board **sub-postmasters** from the travelling post office Nordbanernes Postexpedition.

The solution to this problem is found when the circulars from the Norwegian Post are compared with the railway time tables (4). The Roeraas railway was opened in 1877, and for a number of years long distance trains were travelling daily both ways. These trains used two days on the trip from Thronthjem to Hamar or vice versa, later on two days from Thronthjem to Christiania. The trains would only run during day time, and stayed over night at Roeraas, Tynset or Koppang. The long distance trains stopped at a large number of stations, and had long stays at stations with a restaurant.

A change came with the summer time table of 1885. Starting on May 15, 1885, night trains were introduced on the Roeraas railway. From Christiania they left as ordinary trains at 1504, but continued from Hamar as express trains at 2000, travelled all night and arrived in Thronthjem the following day at 1000 after a total running time of 19 hours from Christiania to Thronthjem. The departure from Thronthjem was at 1600, arriving Hamar at 0612 the following day and arriving Christiania at 1115. The number of stops on the route from Hamar to Thronthjem was greatly reduced. This is the reason why it was decided to use mail conveyers instead of sub-postmasters. The mail conveyers only received and gave out mail in bags, and did not sort or relist the mail as did the sub-postmasters. The three ring numeral stamps were only used on the limited number of letters put in the mail box on the train or received in hand on the way. This arrangement lasted only to June 1, 1886 (4). It was then discontinued.

The use of the four three ring numeral cancellation stamps on the Roeraas railway is clearly defined to the period from May 15, 1885 thru May 31, 1886.

Some details about the practical use of the stamps have appeared by a closer study of available philatelic material.

Fig. 2 shows a letter mailed on the express night train in Thronthjem and cancell-

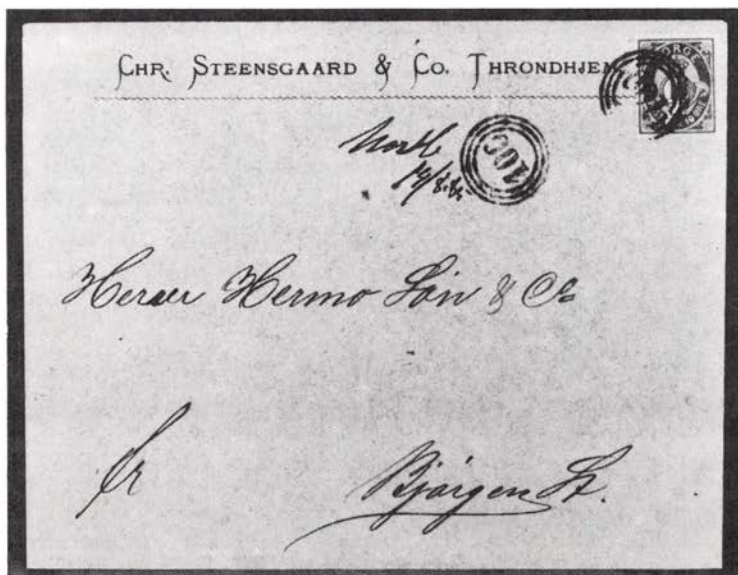


Fig. 2. Cover with three ring numeral stamp 100 and handwritten Nordb. 14/8-85.



Fig. 3. Cover with three ring numeral stamp 162 and transit cancellation SINGSAAS 23.5.1885.

ed with the three ring numeral stamp 100. To the left of the strike on the cover is written Nordb. 14/8-85. All other letters and postcards marked with the same No. 100 on the Roeraas railway bear the same type of inscription. Obviously the mail conveyer, Mr. Kvistvik, has marked the mail he handled in that way. The cover in Fig. 2 is addressed to a company at Bjoergen. The night train did not stop at Bjoergen, and the cover most probably was unloaded at Stoeren and brought to Bjoergen by the ordinary long distance train the next day. The alternative possibly,



Fig. 4. Post card with three ring numeral stamp 238 and handwritten 6/10, sent to Germany.

that the mail was thrown off the train at the Bjoergen railway station, is possible but less probable.

Fig. 3 is showing another letter, also mailed on the express train in Throndhjem. This letter is marked with the three ring numeral 162. The addressee is the same as for the previous letter, but the address is this time written as Singasaas pr. Bjoergen station. The letter has consequently followed the night train all the way to Singasaas where the train had a regular stop. Here it received the transit cancellation SINGSAAS 23.5.1885. From Singasaas the letter travelled back to Bjoergen, but further details are unknown. This is an early letter in the three ring numeral period, and the mail conveyer, Mr. Oestbye, has not written any date on it. Later on, he used to mark the letters with day/month/year in handwriting.

The third item is a post card to Berlin, **Fig. 4**, this as well mailed on the train in Throndhjem, and marked with the three ring numeral stamp 238. This post card has no other Norwegian postmarks, and must have followed the mail conveyer, Mr. H. Christophersen, on the Roeraas railway all the way to Hamar, and passed on to Christiania without being marked by Nordbanernes Postexpedition. The mail conveyer has obviously put the card in a mail bag marked for Christiania. The German postmark dates the card to October 1885. In the upper left hand corner, Mr. Christophersen put a handwritten 6/10 to mark the date he handled the card. This way of marking the mail seems to be the normal procedure for Mr. Christophersen the whole period he served as mail conveyer on the Roeraas railway. The marks are partly as day/month/year and partly as day/month only.

The fourth and final item is also a letter mailed on the train in Throndhjem. As it will appear from **Fig. 5**, this item is cancelled with the three ring numeral 296, and marked with 25/8 85 in handwriting. This letter too is addressed to Bjoergen, and must have been reloaded at Stoeren. It followed the regular long distance train the



Fig. 5. Cover with three ring numeral stamp 296 and handwritten 25/8 85. Transit cancellation NORDBANERNES POSTEXP. 26 VIII 85.

next day, and has been relisted at Nordbanernes Postexpedition and given a transit cancellation NORDBANERNES POSTEXP. 26 VIII 85. The pen writing 25/8 85 was made by the mail conveyer, and the same type of handwriting seems to follow all items recorded with the numeral 296. They are partly as day/month only.

The use of the four three ring numeral cancellation stamps on the Roeraas railway is a very interesting interlude in the time of the travelling post offices on the Norwegian railways.

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1. Bjoern E. Bunaes, Horten. Personal communication.
2. Arnold Myhre, Svelvik. Personal communication.
3. Anders Langangen: The use of 3-ring numeral stamps after 1883. Photocopies issue (in Norwegian).
4. Collections of circulars and time tables at the library of the Norwegian Post.
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Transit Handstamps on Scandinavian Mail Via Hamburg 1703-1806

By Gordon A. Hughmark

(AUTHOR'S NOTE: The information in this article has never before been brought together in one article. Some of the information is contrary to what has been published before. I am fortunate that Dr. Lundh has reviewed this article and his comments are included in the article.)

Hamburg was the transit hub for mail in northern Europe during the eighteenth century. Handstamps were used on transit mail beginning about 1697 and were applied to letters from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden to France and later to other destinations. Dr. Meyer-Margreth discussed "Das Kaiserliche Reichs-Ober-Postamt" and the handstamps in Chapter 1 of the book "Die Poststempel von Hamburg" (1). This is called the Thurn and Taxis post office by other authors. Articles in the Danish philatelic literature extended and revised information on these handstamps. A recent excellent manuscript by Dr. Børge Lundh provides extensive information on existing letters with the D ALLEMAGNE, HAMBOURG, and HAMBURG handstamps (2). The manuscript is an extension of an earlier article (3).

D Allemagne

The exchange of mail from Hamburg with France was covered by an agreement in 1636 with recognition that this would include mail from Scandinavia. The early handstamps were French and were used on mail to France. Dr. Lundh lists the first D ALLEMAGNE handstamp as having dimensions of 44 by 4 mm and use from November, 1697, to November, 1743. The earliest known Scandinavian letter is March, 1703, from Sweden. The other Scandinavian letters listed are ten from Copenhagen and one from Helsingør. The earliest illustrated Copenhagen letter is from October, 1739. Figure 1 shows a 1741 letter from Glueckstadt to Holstein with this handstamp. Two handstamps were used in the period of December 1743, to September, 1750. One was 39.5 by 4 mm and the other 38.5 by 4 mm. Eleven letters

from Copenhagen and six others from Denmark are reported with the Type II handstamps. R. G. Jones (4) reported a 1744 letter from Frederikstad, Norway that should represent a Type II stamp.

Hambourg

The HAMBOURG handstamp was also used on letters to France with usage documented from December, 1752, to August, 1784. Several handstamps were used during this period but are similar with dimensions of 29 to 30 by 4 mm. Dr. Lundh divides this handstamp usage into two periods because of a change in the French postal rates in 1759. For the period December, 1752, to June, 1758, 28 letters are listed for Denmark and for April, 1763, to August, 1784, 38 letters are listed for Denmark, one for Norway, and one for Sweden. Figure 2 shows a letter of 1767 from Trondheim that is in addition to the Norway letter listed by Dr. Lundh. Another Norway letter is listed in the article by R. G. Jones for Frederikshald in 1956.

Dr. Lundh states that the D ALLEMAGNE and HAMBOURG handstamps were used in Paris and were not Thurn and Taxis handstamps used in Hamburg.



Figure 1



Figure 2

De Hamburg

Dr. Meyer-Margreth attributed the two DE HAMBURG handstamps to use by the Danish post office in Hamburg. A. Tholl (5) concluded that these were used by the Thurn and Taxis post office for transit mail at Hamburg with northern destinations. He reported the Figure 3 stamp on one letter of 1757 from Hildesheim to Itzehoe and the Figure 4 stamp on five letters from 1771 to 1776 with the 1776 letter from Draguigan to Copenhagen. Thus, DE HAMBURG was used at Hamburg for mail going north and HAMBOURG at Paris for mail from the north. One of the reasons for concluding that these were not used by the Danish post office is that there is no proof of a handstamp issued for use by a Danish post office prior to 1820.

DE HAMBURG

Figure 3

DE HAMBURG

Figure 4

HB

The DE HAMBURG stamp was succeeded by a handstamp with the combined initials HB for transit going north. Tholl listed known use from November, 1778, to February, 1807. Figure 5 shows a letter of 1797 from Verden to Heide in Holstein. Other letters to Denmark are known.

In April, 1784, the Hamburg post office began use of different handstamps to designate the origin of mail.

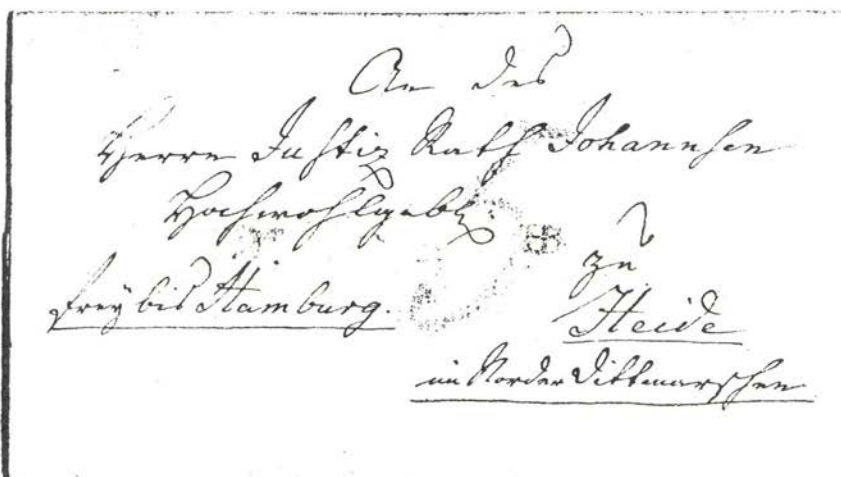


Figure 5

Hamburg

Dr. Lundh reports that 14 different HAMBURG handstamps were used between 1784 and July, 1806. The first of these types was used from April 25 to August 26, 1784, as a transit stamp at Hamburg. Dr. Lundh has three letters from this period inscribed "Franco Hamburg," two from Luebeck, and one from Sonderburg in Schleswig. The later types were used for mail posted at Hamburg, so use on letters originating in Denmark and Sweden was quite limited. Thus, these are most likely to be from the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Dr. Lundh states that he knows of only about a dozen letters from Denmark in hundreds of letters with the HAMBURG stamp. Figure 6 shows a letter of 1800 from Flensburg.

Dænnemark

This was the handstamp used at Hamburg for the mail from Denmark and Norway. Letters from Luebeck also received this stamp. Dr. Lundh covers the Thurn and Taxis post office handstamps from 1786 to 1806 for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in a 1976 article in NFT (6). He reported that the DÆNNEMARK stamp had known usage from December, 1786, to December, 1802. Dimensions are 35 by 4.4 to 5 mm. Several hundred letters are known with most sent from Copenhagen and Flensburg, but a few from Helsingøor, Kiel, Drammen, and Trondheim. Destinations were primarily to France, with a few to Botzen (Bolzano) and Hernhut. Figure 7 shows a 1789 letter from Trondheim.



Figure 6

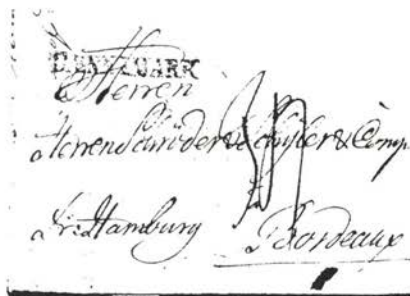


Figure 7

De Altona and Von Altona

The De ALTONA handstamp (Figure 8) was used in 1784. Dr. Lundh states that three letters are known. This was followed with a number of Von ALTONA handstamps. The Schleswig-Holstein handstamp catalog (7) lists eight different Von ALTONA handstamps with use between 1785 and 1801. Some of these stamps were used simultaneously. Figure 9 shows a 1787 letter with one of these stamps. Although Altona was in Holstein and was part of the Danish monarchy, postal conditions were strongly influenced by the adjacent city of Hamburg. Tholl (8) concluded that these Altona handstamps belonged to the Thurn and Taxis post office in Hamburg and were used in place of the HAMBURG and DÄNNEMARK transit stamps for mail entering the Thurn and Taxis postal system at Altona. The purpose of the different handstamps was to facilitate the handling of returned mail. Thus, mail returned to the Thurn and Taxis post office in Hamburg with the DÄNNEMARK stamp could be turned over to the Danish post office in Hamburg. Thurn and Taxis messengers picked up and delivered mail in Altona at that time. Tholl suggested that the Altona handstamps were used for mail picked up by these messengers and that the different stamp use at the same time occurred because a stamp represented a specific messenger. Dr. Lundh disagrees with Tholl's conclusions and believes that these were transit markings for mail via Bremen.

de ALTONA

Figure 8

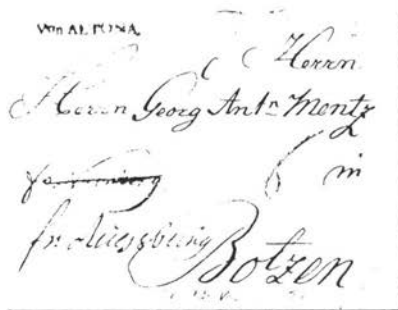


Figure 9

Suede

The 25 by 5 mm SUEDE handstamp was used on letters from Sweden. Dr. Lundh states that known usage is from May 1796, to November, 1802. Letters are from

Stockholm and Gothenburg with eleven known letters at the time of the 1976 article. Figure 10 shows an 1801 letter from Gothenburg.

In December, 1801, the Thurn and Taxis post in Germany was divided into five rayons (regions). Letters were required to show the rayon number so R4 was required on the Hamburg transit mail as Hamburg was in rayon 4. The R4 stamp was in addition to the Hamburg, Denmark, or Sweden stamps that were used as before.

R.4 Hamburg

According to Dr. Lundh, three different single line handstamps were used until 1806. The first was 46 by 4.5 mm with oblique type and is very rare with known usage October, 1802, to May, 1806. The other two are similar with the difference in the distance between the vertical stroke of the 4 and the first vertical stroke of the H. This distance is 5 mm in Type I and 4 mm in Type II. Type I is known used only from October 20 to November 26, 1802, and is extremely rare. Type II was used from December, 1802, to September, 1806. The handstamp on the letter shown by Figure 11 is Type II and is on a letter of 1804 from Flensburg. As with the earlier HAMBURG handstamp, this handstamp is relatively scarce on letters originating in the duchies.

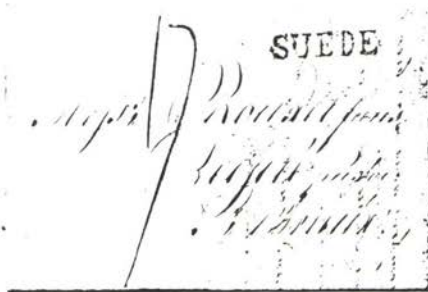


Figure 10

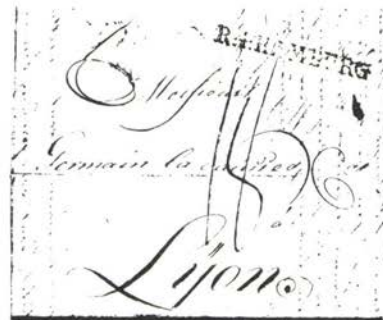


Figure 11

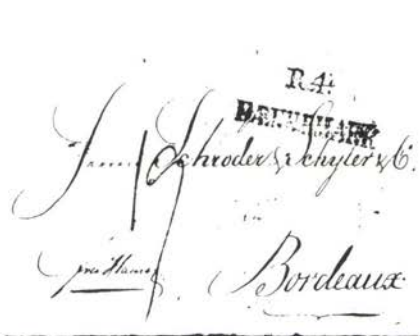


Figure 12



Figure 13

R.4. Dænnemark

Dr. Lundh showed three different R.4. and DÆNNEMARK combinations. The first used two separate handstamps from November, 1802, to December, 1803. The R.4. is in small type (7.5 by 4.5 mm) and fifteen letters were known in 1976 with none from Norway. Figure 12 shows an 1803 letter from Copenhagen with his handstamp. A larger R.4. (9 by 6 mm) was also used separately from December, 1803, to February, 1804. Five letters were known including one from Norway. An 1804 letter from Copenhagen is shown by Figure 13 with this handstamp. A double line handstamp (35 by 11 mm) with R.4. placed on top of DÆNNEMARK was then used from March to September, 1804. Twenty letters were known by Dr. Lundh including three from Norway. A letter from Trondheim with this handstamp is shown by Figure 14.

R.4. Suede

The small R.4. is known used separately with the SUEDE handstamp from November, 1802, to June, 1804. Seven letters were known in 1976. Figure 15 shows the handstamp on an 1804 letter from Stockholm. The two handstamps were also combined as for the Denmark stamp. Two letters dated in June, 1804, are known.

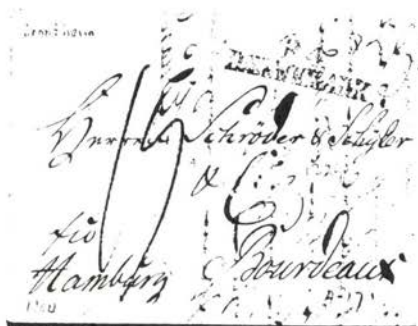


Figure 14



Figure 15

R.N.4. Danemarc and R.N.4. Suede

These were used on letters to France according to Dr. Lundh. The R.N.4./DANEMARC was a two line handstamp (45 by 12.5 mm) with known use from October, 1804, to April, 1805. Eleven letters were known in 1976 with one from Norway. The R.N.4./SUEDE was also a two line handstamp (30 by 11 mm). Three letters were known dated from September, 1804, to April, 1805. Figure 16 shows an 1805 letter from Gothenburg with this handstamp.

Later, the R.N.4. was removed from the two handstamps and the single line DANEMARC and SUEDE were used. For the DANEMARC handstamp, 20 letters were known from May, 1805, to August, 1806. Figure 17 shows this handstamp on an 1805 letter from Flensburg. The single line SUEDE stamp was 30 by 4.5 mm. Only one letter was known, this was from Stockholm in December, 1805. Dr. Meyer-Margreth stated that the reason for the elimination of the rayon number is unknown.

The Thurn and Taxis post ceased operation in Hamburg in August, 1806, with the French occupation. Dr. Lundh reports that the SUEDE handstamp last used in 1804 was the only stamp that was used later. It appears on letters from Norway and Sweden from August, 1814, to 1830.

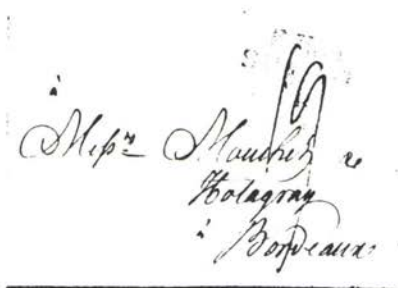


Figure 16

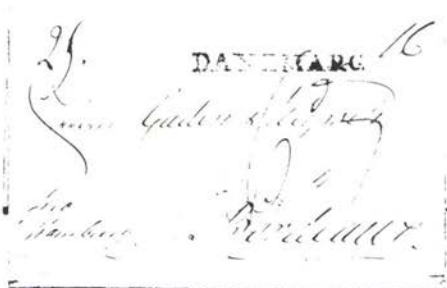


Figure 17

I wish to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. Børge Lundh of Gentofte, Denmark in providing comments on a draft of this article.

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* S * C * C *

De grønlandske Posthistorikere

By Chris McGregor

'De grønlandske Posthistorikere' is a group of collectors who collect and study old material associated with Greenland far and wide, and who will pass on the results of their studies to other collectors via articles, booklets, lectures and the like. Further information about the group can be obtained by writing to it at Røsågade 7, 3th; DK-2300 COPENHAGEN S.; Denmark.

The Group has already issued several booklets about mail to and from Greenland and plans to issue many more. Booklets currently cost DKr. 25.00 including postage. Payment in dollars will be accepted from SCC members, but please remember to add \$3.50 to cover Danish bank charges.

'Geodæt og Marine Post' (Survey and Naval Mail) was issued in May 1984 and contains the illustrations of survey and naval covers referred to in the translation

which follows. The translation is 'liberal' and has been made by POSTHORN's editorial volunteers.

Geodetic Expeditions

This article has been prepared because seemingly philatelic letters to and from Greenland have appeared during the past few years bearing the name of J. F. Chantelou, the State Geodetic Surveyor.

In the years following World War 2, Mr. Chantelou was leader of several geodetic surveys of Greenland. The Geodetic Institute's ships — which over the years have included Ole Rømer, Kivioq, Koch, Andræ and Graah — have always been owned by the Institute, and have been used for surveying, and transporting various people from place to place when shifting their small stations which often consist of crews of only five or six surveyors and their assistants.

What assignments have these expeditions had? They have varied from establishing fixed points (benchmarks) from which other levels (and profiles) can be determined, performing astral measurements for the establishment of base coordinates as an aid for aerial photography.

As might be expected, the crews received mail, sent in their own special mail bags. Handling of expedition mail was beneath contempt, and in a good many cases the mail was returned as a matter of course without any attempt having been made to get it into the hands of the addressees. Later, the use of these special mail bags was discontinued, partly influenced by the following tragi-comical incident.

At one post office, a crew member asked for the survey mail, expecting at least one bag, and was told by the postmaster that there was none. Taking a closer look around the office, the crew member discovered two bags filled to the brim with survey mail. Written clearly on one side of the bag labels were the words 'Geodetic Expedition, West Greenland'. On the other side was the usual request that the bags be returned to the government offices. The postmaster pointed to this notice requesting return, and so there was no mail. Incidents like this make one wonder how any mail got delivered at all.

Now that we have written a little about the survey expeditions, we will do the same for naval mail — the two really go hand in hand.

Naval ships 'Hejmdal', 'Tetis' and others, had among their several assignments, co-ordination of the various coastal Decca stations. Mail sent home (from these ships) was, according to regulation, franked with Danish stamps. These letters were assembled with others and were carried in bulk by various routes to Værløse, from where they went to the Copenhagen K post office, and (their stamps) were cancelled along with the rest of the mail from there. Only from the return address on the cover could one see that (the letter) was from Greenland.

There are also cases where letters with Greenland stamps travelled by the same route. Stamps on these covers were cancelled 'MARINEPOST' and the covers went out to their addressees (see figure 11). Copenhagen K post office still uses this canceller, but only on batches of covers to naval ships when they are picked up at the office. As a rule, these batches of covers are sent twice weekly, or more frequently if the volume of mail warrants it.

Returning to the Danish-franked letters from Greenland, such franking is quite in order, because it is permissible to use postage stamps of the country of registry of the carrying vessel, provided that at delivery, such fact is clearly and logically indicated. Regulations regarding ship letters are such that one can use postage stamps of the ship's country of registry, of the country the ship had just left, or the country it is sailing towards.

The booklet 'Goedæt og Marine Post' contains the following illustrations:

Figure 1 — Letter from Lt.-Col. J.M. Jørgensen who was in charge of the 1947 geological sled expedition in the Holsteinsborg-Sdr. Strømfjord area of West Greenland.

1a — Postage due letter to Hr. Bøgevad at Ivigtut. Bøgevad acted as 'Geologist for Greenland' in the 30's and 40's. Most of this correspondence has been kept and the lot contains a number of odd letters such as Sunday-, postage due-, and radio-letters. This is truly commercial cover and not one created for philatelists.

1b — Letter to A. Rosenkrantz who in the late 30's had an expedition at Umanak. Rosenkrantz was also involved with the 7th Thule expedition for geological investigations in the Scoresbysund area.

1c — Letter from the Nugssuak expedition, also a Rosenkrantz expedition.

2 — Letter to Chantelou on board the Geodetic Institute's ship 'Kivioq'.

3 — Letter to Chantelou on board the Geodetic Institute's ship 'Ole Rømer'.

4 — Letter from 'Kivioq' at Angmagssalik to Chantelou in Copenhagen.

5 — Letter from 'Ole Rømer to Chantelou'.

5a — Letter from M/S TYCHO BRAHE, which took part of the 1950 geological expedition to Holsteinsborg. The letter is addressed to a seaman (Seaman's Home BETHEL) who in the meantime had signed on to the East Asiatic Company's ship M/S SELANDIA. The Company re-addressed it to their agent in Holland and added a 25 øre stamp to the cover.

5b — Letter to NORDSTJERNEN postmarked at Copenhagen 2-8-33 and 7-8-33. Note the endorsement 'Naval Mail, Angmagssalik via M/S DISKO or GERTRUD RASK'.

6 — Letter to the medical officer in HOLMEN at Copenhagen, from the survey vessel HEJMDAL in Greenland. Note that the Danish stamp has been cancelled 'FRA GRØNLAND'.

7 — Letter postmarked at Copenhagen 15-7-52 sent from HEJMDAL at Egedesminde.

8 — Letter postmarked at Copenhagen 25-6-52 sent from HEJMDAL at Sukkertoppen.

9 — Letter postmarked at Copenhagen 13-8-52 sent from HEJMDAL at Godhavn.

10 — Letter to Grønnedal postmarked at the Greenland post office in Copenhagen. Note the 60 øre franking for a letter over 5 g.

10a — Letter to Grønnedal postmarked at the Greenland post office in Copenhagen. Note the 30 øre franking for a letter of 5 g. Note also that '5gr' is stamped in the upper left corner of the cover.

11 — Letter sent from the inspection ship INGOLF, franked with 90 øre, cancelled with the stamp 'MARINEPOST' on arrival at the Copenhagen K post office.

12 — Letter postmarked Hellerup 21-7-54 to Angmagssalik from where it was returned. It then received the arrival stamp of the Greenland post office in Copenhagen only to be re-directed to the Naval Station at Grønnedal where it received the datestamp 15-9-54 on the back.

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Christiania Bypost II

By Gordon A. Hughmark

Additional information has been obtained on the Christiania Bypost since publication of an article on this subject in the May 1984 POSTHORN. Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift (1942 and 1943) contains a series of articles by Stian Sanness on the Norway Bypost. The last of these articles covers the Christiania Bypost and provides information in addition to that of Carl Pihl referenced in my prior article.

Handstamps

My article showed two 23 mm diameter CHRISTIANIA BYPOST handstamps and the conclusion that only 23 mm diameter stamps were used with these letters. Sanness designated Type 1 and 1A CHRISTIANIA BYPOST handstamps with the difference that Type 1 is 23 mm diameter and Type 1A is 24.5 mm diameter. I recently obtained the cover shown by Figure 1 that is interesting not only because it originated in Sweden, but also because the CHRISTIANIA BYPOST handstamp clearly has a larger diameter than the 23 mm stamps. This stamp and two examples shown by Sanness appear to have a diameter of 24 rather than 24.5 mm. The handstamp shown by Figure 1 is also interesting because the central numerals are shifted in relation to the outer letters in comparison to the 23 mm stamp of this period. This shift was the basis for my designation of the second type of CHRISTIANIA BYPOST handstamp. Consequently, the type designation by Sanness is more appropriate than that proposed in my prior article and revision is indicated to include this additional information.

Sanness's designation is correct in that there are two diameters for the CHRISTIANIA BYPOST handstamps. Type 1 has a 23 mm diameter and Type 1A has a 24 mm diameter. Both types were used in the two usage periods for this handstamp: 1857 to November 1868 and from about July 1873 to May 1874. Sanness showed 24 mm handstamps with December 1858 and August 1873 dates. Apparently, the Type 1A stamps had limited use and are rare in relation to the Type 1 handstamp. The

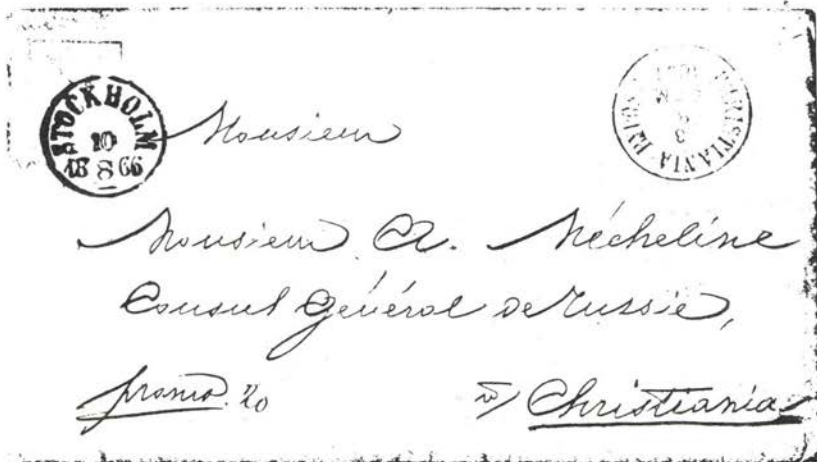


Figure 1

Type 1A stamps also show a slight counter-clockwise shift of the central part of the stamp in relation to the outer letters by comparison with Type 1 for the first period of use. In the second use period, the position of the central part in relation to the outer letters began as with the earlier Type 1 usage, but then gradually shifted to the appearance of Type 3 in my prior article. So the position of the central numerals in relation to the outer letters does not appear to represent a distinctive type.

Sanness listed eight types of the CHRA BYP. handstamps. Type designation with these handstamps is arbitrary. There are three different heights, 2½, 3, and 3½ mm, of the letters in CHRA BYP. There are then different letters in the 3 and 3½ mm type and periodic appearance of a horizontal line between the numerals of the day and month. I chose to classify the three different letter heights as types with an additional type for the 3 mm letters where the CHRA letters are quite different and to disregard the periodic horizontal line.

Handstamp Use on Postage Stamps

Sanness listed handstamp use on postage stamps as follows:

1. The 364 numeral cancel is found on the 2 and 4 sk 1856 and 1863 issues. Usually appearing on the 2 sk stamps, uncommon on the 4 sk 1856 and rare on the 4 sk 1863 issue.

2. Type 1 handstamps exist on 2 sk 1863 and 1867 and 1, 2, and 3 sk of the 1872 issue of which the 3 sk is uncommon.

3. The CHRA BYP. cancel is known on 2 and 4 sk 1867 and is regularly found on the 1872 1, 2, and 3 sk and all 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 øre issues before 1890. The cancel is uncommon on the later issues because of limited use.

4. The bypost cancel also occurs on other values as a result of incorrect use. Sanness reported having seen the cancel on the 6 sk, 25 øre 1877 issue, and several 20 øre.

Georg Størmer lists usage in *Norgeskatalogen* 1984 in addition to that of Sanness. An 1857 cover with the 3 øre 1856 issue and an 1873 cover with the 4 sk 1872 issue are listed. Facit also lists the 364 numeral cancel on the 1855 4 sk stamp. Jed Richter, in the November 1984 *POSTHORN*, listed the *Norgeskatalogen* numbers of the stamps with Christiania Bypost cancels in our collections. We can now add the "364" cancel on NK 4a and the CHRA BYP. cancel on NK 44 and Facit RM 1 to this list.

It is an interesting question as to what extent the Christiania Bypost cancels on the 6 sk, 25 øre 1877 issue, and 20 øre stamps represent the incorrect usage suggested by Sanness. The unusual usages all occur on what could have been frankings for foreign mail, either to Denmark or Sweden, or to other countries. A cover to the United States exists with the bypost handstamp as a cancel. Covers to Denmark occur with the Christiania cancel on the stamp (4 sk 1872 and 12 øre 1877) and the bypost handstamp on the envelope. The bypost was part of the Christiania post office from 1866 to 1880 so foreign mail posted with the bypost could have been cancelled with a bypost handstamp. It is apparently not known whether this represented an optional or an incorrect usage.

Another interesting use of the handstamp is with unfranked mail. I have an 1873 Christiania local cover without a postage stamp, but with the bypost handstamp. Presumably, at that time the handstamp was used only at the Christiania post office; so how could a letter go through the bypost without a postage stamp when 2 sk was specified for local mail. It would appear unlikely that the Christiania post office was out of stock of both 1 and 2 sk stamps.

Many thanks to Jed Richter for his comments and assistance in obtaining information on the bypost handstamp usage.

Printing Stamps in Norway

By Edward J. Shaughnessey, Ph. D.

Part IV: Printing the Offset Stamp

The printing firm of Emil Moestue A/S has, since 1928, done the printing in whole or in part of the stamps of Norway. My host for this visit was Per Paulov Engebretsen, Chief of the division responsible for the printing and finalization of the design of the offset stamps of Norway.

In 1974, Moestue discontinued the photogravure process and began the printing of stamps by offset. (See cover for press illustrations.)

The last Norwegian photogravure stamps were the Universal Postal Union issues of October 9, 1974. [Fig. 1]

The first Norwegian issues printed on the new offset press were the Flowers of Norway, designed by Dagny Tande Lid and issued on November 15, 1973. [Fig. 2] Since 1974, all Moestue-printed stamps have been done on an offset press.

The printing of stamps is only a small part of the work of this major printing house. It also prints books, encyclopedia, travellers checks, stock certificates, check books and lottery tickets among other things.

On April 27, 1981 I watched the printing of a new Official Postage stamp to be issued in red-brown at a value of 1.30 Nkr. [Fig. 3], and an addition of 40 øre on the regular airmail issue or aerograms at 1.80 Nkr., for the new international airmail rates.

The quality control at the printing level occurs with spectrographic verification by LED (light emitting diode) of the color density in the sheet as compared with the approved original kept in a master book.

The current press can print in four colors: black, yellow, cyan and magenta. The shadings which appear on all multi-color off-set stamps of Norway are a variety or combination of these four primary printing colors.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Perforation of the sheets is done by a manually-operated machine which is adjusted by hand. A small number of sheets at a time are fed by hand into the perforator which punches through the sheets in eleven sequential strokes. The sheets being perforated during my observations were the Europa series issued on May 4, 1981. The process is careful, but it is here that the greatest danger and losses occur as the paper can slide in the perforator. It is the job of the operator to constantly monitor the process.

The Postal Administration has its own supervisory staff on the premises to audit both the quality and count inside this particularly secure area of the printing works. All sheets are individually numbered, and each pane of fifty stamps on the same sheet will have the same number. All errors and discards are kept for the postal inspectors to account for in the office. From the perforation area, the sheets go to the counting room where the staff wraps the cut sheets into bundles of fifty panes. Whenever a sheet has to be removed, it is replaced by an un-sequenced sheet.

Another area of the printing plant housed a Crosley Magnascan which was separating out colors on a positive. This machine can produce four separate color positives in a positive-to-positive transfer, sequentially, according to the encoded scan spectrographic requirements. These color positives are set up on the four separate rollers of the offset press. It is this process which can also reduce or magnify the positive as the requirements of the printing process require. It is the arrangement of these four colors in printing that accounts for the multi-color printing.



Figure 3

Photographs are transferred to large offset plates which will eventually be placed on rollers. The photos are set on the offset on the offset plates and photographed in a vacuum seal to allow maximum contact between photo and metal plate. The metal plate, which now contains a positive transfer, is developed in a chemical bath which "sets" the plate. Offset printing requires the presence of water in the process as water is absorbed in all the areas which are not photographed on the smooth surface of the plate. Those photographed surfaces will not absorb water, hence, they will accept the ink.

Norwegian stamps are screened at 100 lines of dots per centimeter. Ordinary offset requires only 60 lines per cm since the work need not be so fine. The density required for stamps is because of the closeness of the design and for reasons of security.

The single design is reproduced for the pane of 50 by a Swedish Mismex machine which takes the single stamp design ready for transfer to the plate and reproduces it as necessary. It is the offset equivalent of the Perkins process. The paper used for the stamps is supplied by Harrison & Sons of England and is phosphorescent.

The conclusion to this article will appear in the August 1985 issue. It will include Lists of Stamps designed and engraved by Knut Løkke-Sørensen and Arne E. Holm.

My Strangest Find

Fifty-Year Old Parcel Card from Turkey to Sweden Bought in New York by Recipient's Son!

By Sven Åhman

Translated by the author from "Frimärksåret 84", the Stamp Day Yearbook published in Sweden)

I am one of many who have never found an Icelandic skilding letter in an old Bible. Nor have I come upon a first-day cover from 1855 with Norway's first stamp in the preserved family correspondence.

But I cannot feel pursued by bad luck because of this. Both these discoveries belong to philatelic history and are rightfully considered remarkable, unique of their kind.

I have only found and acquired, on the day before my fifty-fifth birthday, a parcel-post card addressed to my mother, which was sent from Turkey to Sweden more than fifty years earlier. And I found it in America!

As a strange philatelic treasure-trove this seems to me worth telling about. After the end of World War II I was stationed for more than 25 years in New York as the U. S. correspondent for a Swedish newspaper. Among things that happened to me during that period, one was that I had a revival of the stamp collecting fad of my school-boy years. (Another thing that happened to me was that I got married, which also has a bearing on my amazing find, as will become clear later on.)

Anyway, when the stamp bug bit me – or stung me, I am not sure whether the stamp bug bites or stings – it so happened that on a summer leave in my native Sweden I found the stamp album which I had had during my school-boy years and then packed away in a trunk that had been left in an attic of the house at



(*) Von der Grenz-Eingangspostanstalt des Bestimmunglandes auszufüllen.
 (*) L'adresse à remplir par le bureau d'échange d'entrée du pays de destination.

Kristinelundsgatan in Göteborg, where I was born and lived until I moved to other longitudes and latitudes at a ripe adult age.

Among other things I found in that album after being stung, were quite a few stamps and some covers from the former German colonies. I should mention that my mother was German-born and kept up correspondence with a former school-mate in her native country, who had married a German colonial officer long before the war.

So, when bitten or stung, I resumed stamp collecting again while I lived in New York, I took up not only the Scandinavian countries, but also the German colonies and offices abroad as a collecting area.

Once I had found my way around in the stamp market in New York, I began going to auctions, of which there were many. With particular gratitude I recall the acquaintance I made in this way of Carl Pelander, a Swedish-speaking Finnish-American who was New York's foremost Scandinavian specialist. He often had fine material to offer, and always deep insights to convey.

But I visited other auction houses, too, and when they were showing auction material that included German colonies and offices, I began to try to improve my modest boyhood collection. One day, in the spring of 1962, I was visiting Mercury Stamp Co. in the heart of Manhattan. They had put me on the mailing list for their auction catalogues after I started to buy at their auctions, mainly Swedish stamps and covers, which had caught my fancy.

This time, their catalogue included quite a bit of German colony material. I noticed an item from the German Post Office in Constantinople, described as follows: "1911, 10 Piaster and 2x1½ Piaster, scarce commercial use on parcel-post card to Sweden." I asked to see this item.

But that was not possible — this particular item, like a few others, was "out for inspection" to some out-of-town customer who had asked to see it before bidding.

I looked over what remained available of what I had ticked off in the catalogue, and intended to let it go at that. But then, by accident, I happened to pass the office building on East Fortieth Street in Manhattan where Mercury had its offices several flights up. And then I thought that I might devote a few minutes to looking over what could no longer be out for inspection. That was when it happened.

I did not particularly recall what it was I had missed on my previous visit. But when I now came to the German colonies again and got to see the parcel-post card to Sweden, "scarce commercial use", I cried out aloud.

That I should not have done, according to the rules of the book. But I had an excuse. The parcel-post card with its nice franking was, as I have said, addressed to my own mother!

"Madam Marie Åhman, Gothenbourg, 4 Kristinelundsgatan" was the address on the card, which had been postmarked "Constantinopel/5.5.11/Deutsche Post" and had been postmarked for delivery in Goteborg exactly a week later, "12.5.11".. On the back there was a parcel-post mark from Goteborg one day earlier, "11.5.11", evidently marking its arrival in Goteborg, and a transit mark on May 9 from Myslowitz, which I have found was the German station at the so-called "Kaiser-Dreieck", the triangular intersection of those days where the frontiers of the German, Austrian and Czarist Russian empires converged. On a slant across the address side was a large Swedish rubber stamp "Tullbrhandlat", indicating that the parcel has been passed by Swedish customs.

But there was no receipt on the back, where I had expected to find my mother's familiar signature in the space intended for the recipient. And the stub at the left of the card was still there — shouldn't it have been removed and kept by the addressee?

I shall come back to this mystery; the explanation became clear to me only years later when I returned to Sweden and enquired about the routines for parcel-cards from abroad in those days.

But I had a shout, as I said. And then I did something that I should not have done either, of course. I turned to Edwin Muller, one of the Mercury partners, who was sitting at an adjoining table, and exclaimed: "Can you imagine! Here is a parcel-post card from Constantinople to my mother! What bid have you got on that?!"

There was an estimated value in the catalogue of nine dollars, but Muller consulted his ledger, where he had entered mail bids received, and then he said: "We have \$7.50."

When I came home that day, I told my wife about my strange find. My wife is a sensible woman, but completely immune to the stamp bug venom — leaving aside whether that should be considered additional evidence of good sense, or the opposite. Only too often over the years, and often enough even at that time, she had to resign herself to being a "stamp widow" while I took my bug to various events such as club meetings, stamp shows and auctions.

But this time she said something which I have never heard her say on any other occasion. She said: "Of course, you **have to** buy that one!"

I probably would have done that anyway, but thus I was able to attend the Mercury auction the next day — which happened to be the day before I was fifty-five — with express authorization from high headquarters.

There, all the sturdy wooden tables had been shoved together in the center of the largest room to allow space for the rows of folding chairs for auction customers. And perched on a chair on top of the table in the middle, to allow a full view of the battlefield, was the auctioneer. He called out the catalogue items, one by one, and for each number Edwin Muller at this ledger was reading out, as is the proper procedure at auctions like these, one step above the second-highest mail bid received, if there was more than one. That is exactly as it should be done. Then one will hear what interested parties in the room may want to say. And, if they give up before the top mail bid has been reached, it is that mail customer who gets off more cheaply than he would have been prepared to pay, if worse came to worst.

In this case, there evidently was only one mail bid in the ledger. For when the auctioneer — I still remember his name after more than twenty years: Sylvester Colby — called out "my" number Muller read: "Seven-fifty." I raised my hand, and from his Mt. Olympus Colby announced "Eight dollars, eight, eight, eight . . ."

Then nothing was heard, and the hammer fell. Mercury had received only one bid, and my respect for the firm was confirmed by the fact that Muller did not make the slightest attempt to jack up the price — although my amazement and my exclamation the day before would have indicated to him that I would not have given up easily.

So, I was able to leave the auction as the happy owner of a collector's item, which was not bad in itself, but for me it represented a value that it would be silly to try to assess in dollars and cents.

When I looked more closely at the parcel card that was now mine, I found that the sender was a German firm in Constantinople, which had noted on the back of the stub that the parcel was being sent on instructions from Paul Kaufmann.

This recalled sweet memories for the new owner of the parcel-card. Paul Kaufmann was an old maternal uncle of my mothers. Until the end of World War I he had resided in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, as the representative in the Balkans of a large German firm. Thanks to his busy letter-writing to my mother I had been able to fill several empty spaces under Bulgaria in my boyhood album, and some under other Balkan country headings as well.

I remember how my mother would sometimes open parcels coming from her uncle — of whom she spoke as "Ohm Paul" — and that there was a nice aroma about them. They contained, as I remember it, mainly dates and figs. It must have been such a gift parcel from 1911, when I was four years old, that had arrived at

Kristinelundsgatan from Constantinople.

But had it really arrived? After all, mother had not signed for it on the back of the parcel-card, nor had she removed the stub.

It took a long time before my doubts were dispelled on that score. Only when I returned to Sweden did I learn that normal procedure when parcels arrived from abroad by mail was for the Swedish Post Office to issue a duplicate parcel-card of its own, which went to the addressee and was used by him or her in collecting the parcel. The foreign original, according to regulations, was to be returned to the post office that had issued it.

This must be the explanation of how this parcel-card could have landed intact with a collector or dealer in America. Muller told me that at the auction the card was sold by Mercury itself, which had had it lying around for a long time, and he did not remember how it had come into the hands of the firm.

But he did know that after World War I — probably in 1923 — a big auction had taken place in Berlin, where the German postal administration had sold off a lot of things — particularly remaining stocks of colonial stamps for which there was not use after Germany lost all her colonies through the war. His theory was that the German post offices abroad (and perhaps also the postal administrations of the lost colonies) were wound up, the German Reichspostamt got back the files of these offices including the parcel cards which had been sent back to them, in this case to Constantinople, and that what went under the hammer included such material.

And once my mother's parcel-card had landed in a collector's hands, one could only guess about the peregrinations which eventually brought it across the Atlantic, and then to her son.

Anyway, it is back in Göteborg now.

* S * C * C *



A Stamp Which Cannot Be!

By Marvin D. Hunewell

An SCC member sent me this stamp for examination. His comments began; "I enclose a stamp which cannot be! In going through a catalog I noticed that this stamp (AFA 15/Facit Pf19) was released June 25, 1936, yet the Aarhus cancel is clearly dated 29.11.34 (November 29, 1934). I've fiddled with everything I have here but cannot explain it, can you?"

I replied that it is a forgery! During my 15+ years of collecting Danish stamps, the most often encountered forged Danish stamps are the overprints and surcharges, and it seems that the POSTFAERGE stamps got a lot of attention from forgers. (See Note 1). The 1971 AFA Specialized Denmark Catalog illustrates some 7 pages of POSTFAERGE issues, comparing forged overprints to real ones.

The type of cancel on used POSTFAERGE stamps helps determine authenticity. Tom Plovst's "Danmarks Postfaerge Maerker" illustrates the only types of cancels

used on these issues, and we have illustrated some of them here. The "football" (or oval) shaped c.d.s. can easily cancel 4 stamps, so only a portion of it appears on any given stamp. Try to know which cancels were usually applied to a given stamp or issue.

On used stamps, first check the c.d.s. and next check to see which (the overprint/surcharge, or the cancel) was applied first. To most collectors, any c.d.s. dated outside the known usage period of the surcharged/overprinted issue suggests a forgery. In the case at hand, the basic stamp (AFA 202/Facit 110B) was released July 1, 1933, whereas the POSTFAERGE overprinted issue was not released until 1936. Why would someone make this forgery? The stamp does not look valuable, does it? The AFA '84-'85 catalog value is 150 D.Krs., versus 2 D.Krs. for the basic stamp. But an overprinted/surcharged issue does NOT have to be of value to be forged. I have seen some of the PORTO (postage due) overprints forged where the potential mark-up (or gain for the forger) is only about 10 times the value of the basic stamp.

Determining which (the cancel or the overprint/surcharge) was applied first can usually be done using a high-power magnifier or low-power microscope (preferably with two viewers for three-dimensional viewing). One can usually see which ink/impression is on top of the other. (I picked this trick up at the 1981 SCC Convention at NOJEX where it was discussed, demonstrated, and everyone present given a chance to view examples). If you determine that the cancel was applied first, the stamp is a forgery.

But, wait a minute, what about mint/unused stamps? When you hold the stamp so that the light can bounce off of it (that is, turn the stamp slowly between you and a light source, to allow some reflection from your light source), if the ink appears to be shiny/glossy, it's probably genuine. If the ink appears to be flat black, it may be a forgery. It appears to me that the overprinting ink used by the Danish postal authorities had a shiny characteristic.

Joe F. Frye offers these additional suggestions:

a. Consult catalog for method used to print overprint. If letterpress (metal type), there is almost always some distortion (uplifting or a "bump" in the paper) on back of stamp from the impression. Many forged overprints are hand-drawn, offset-printed, lithographed, or the like when originals were letter-pressed, and these other methods rarely make a "bump" or "dent" in the paper.

b. In the case of a cancel which is even slightly "blurred", look at it with the thought that the apparently proper (oval-shape, etc.) cancel has been faked and applied on top of an ordinary postal cancel (CDS). In particular, this method is used to upgrade Iceland's "Tollur" cancels on high-denomination portrait issues, especially when the "Tollur" marking was originally lightly or incompletely struck.

c. In the instance of the slightest doubt, compare the regularity and shapeliness of the characters in the overprint. In nearly every instance involving the PORTO or POSTFAERGE faked overprints, the fakes show noticeable irregularity of contours, in particular the edges and alignment, of the letters as compared to the genuine.

d. Compare the very cheapest overprint of the earliest issue you have to the suspect item. Bear in mind that fakers/forgers may well use the cheap overprints for practice, so don't be so quick so say that a three-cent catalog value item is genuine!

Some Danish stamps have had impressions applied to alter both the stamp's use and denomination (for example AFA Nos. 62, 83, 85-97, and Postage Due No. 32).

Note 1: **OVERPRINTS VS. SURCHARGES:** For the benefit of new or beginner collectors, let us point out the difference between the two terms. Some collectors still use the terms interchangeably, but advanced students or collectors do not. The common distinction between the two terms is:

An **OVERPRINT** is an impression applied to alter a stamp's use (for example, Danish stamps overprinted PORTO or POSTFAERGE).

A SURCHARGE is an impression applied to alter or restate a stamp's denomination (for example, AFA 40, 41, 60 and 61).

* S * C * C *

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

By J. Billgren, T. Bjaringer and L. Stone

1855 to 1875 (U.P.U.)

Part III

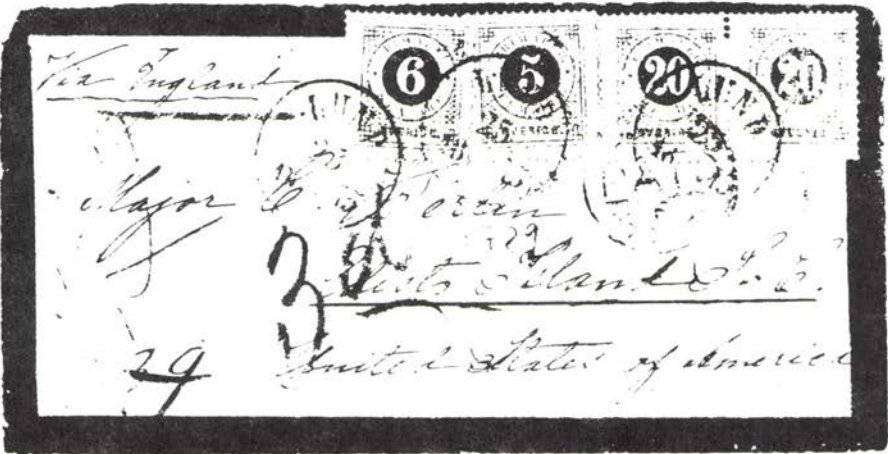


Figure 5

Figure 5 is an example of the infrequent 51 Ore rate via Denmark and England as is evidenced by the marking "Via England" and the "London-Paid" transit marking on the front. This rate was only applicable to this route and was only in use for about a year.

Figure 6 is unusual in that it was sent registered. It also was sent via Denmark and England as is indicated by the oval marking on the front "Registered London/From Denmark." The letter rate was 162 Ore, triple the 54 Ore rate in effect when the letter was sent on July 7, 1871, plus 87 Ore for the supplemental registry fee. The rate is clearly indicated by the markings "3" and "162/87" on the upper left of the envelope. As will be seen from the footnotes to the rate table, this was the most economical way of sending a registered letter of this weight. Although this letter was mailed in Goteborg and could have been sent direct to England from that city for the same registry fee, this was not done. This evidences the fact that letters sent to the United States are relatively very scarce.

The authors hope that this study will lead other collectors to examine their covers from Sweden to the United States and communicate with them concerning any questions or information they may have, especially should it lead to corrections or additions to the rate table or to further knowledge on the subject.

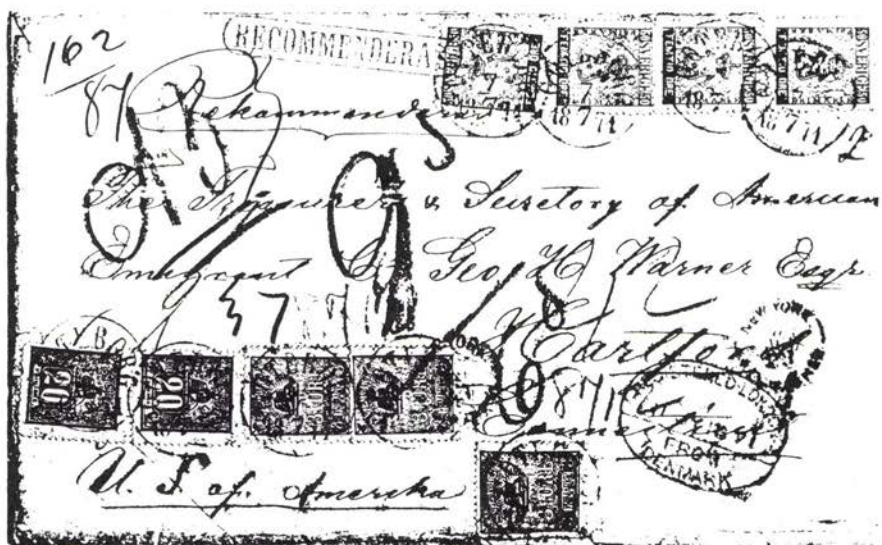


Figure 6

References:

1. See, for example, Frank L. Hicks, Jr.; "Birth of the West's Overland Mail"; *The American Philatelist*, April 1983, p. 323.
2. Werner Elias; "A Model of the U.P.U.: The German Austrian Postal Union;"; *The Collector's Club Philatelist*, November 1982, Vol 61, No. 6.
3. George E. Hargest; "History of Letter Communications Between The United States and Europe, 1845-1875"; 2nd Ed (1975), Quartermain Publications, Inc., Lawrence, Mass.
4. Carl E. Pelander Auction Catalog, Feb 3-4, 1950.

**Table of American Rates
United States of America**

Period	1/7/55	1/7/58	22/9/64	1/10/65	23/4/67	1/4/69	16/12/72
	to 30/6/58	to 21/9/64	to 30/9/65	to 22/4/67	to 31/3/69	to 15/12/72	to 30/6/75
Letter Rates	106 Sk ¹	293 Ore ⁸	293 Ore ⁸	247 Ore ²⁵	194 Ore ²⁶	180 Ore ³⁰	54 Ore ⁴⁴
	70 Sk ²	206 Ore ⁹	188 Ore ²¹	194 Ore ²⁶	174 Ore ²⁷	174 Ore ⁴⁰	53 Ore ⁵⁵
	69 ³	189 Ore ¹⁰	150 Ore ²²	188 Ore ²⁶	130 Ore ³⁴	98 Ore ³⁵	51 Ore ⁵⁵
	54 Sk ⁴	162 Ore ¹¹	144 Ore ²³	174 Ore ²⁷	116 Ore ³⁵	85 Ore ⁴¹	45 Ore ⁵⁶
	44 Sk ⁵	153 Ore ¹¹	116 Ore ²⁴	150 Ore ²⁸	106 Ore ³⁶	72 Ore ⁴²	42 Ore ⁵⁷
	41 Sk ⁶	151 Ore ¹²		130 Ore ²³	98 Ore ³⁵	67 Ore ⁴³	39 Ore ⁵⁸
	39 Sk ⁷	133 Ore ¹³		116 Ore ²⁴	85 Ore ³⁴	62 Ore ⁴¹	37 Ore ⁵⁹
		124 Ore ¹⁴		106 Ore ²⁸	81 Ore ²⁹	54 Ore ⁴⁴	36 Ore ⁶⁰
		116 Ore ¹⁵		101 Ore ²⁹	67 Ore ²⁹	45 Ore ⁴⁵	24 Ore ⁶¹
		90 Ore ¹⁶		81 Ore ²⁹	47 Ore ³⁰	42 Ore ⁴⁵	
				47 Ore ³⁰		39 Ore ⁴⁵	
Printed Matter Rates	4½ Sk ⁶	19 Ore ¹⁷		14 Ore ³¹	18 Ore ³⁷	18 Ore ⁴⁶	18 Ore ⁶²
		16 Ore ¹⁸			14 Ore ³¹	16 Ore ⁴⁷	16 Ore ⁶³
						15 Ore ⁴⁸	15 Ore ⁶⁴

					14 ore ⁴⁹	14 Ore ⁶⁵
					12 Ore ⁴⁸	12 Ore ⁶⁶
						11 Ore ⁶⁷
						10 Ore ⁶⁸
Supple-	98 Ore ¹⁹	35 Ore ²⁰	104 Ore ³²	93 Ore ³⁸	93 Ore ⁵⁰	72 Ore ⁶⁹
mental	35 Ore ²⁰		35 Ore ³³	24 Ore ³³	87 Ore ⁵⁰	30 Ore ⁷⁰
Registry			24 ore ³³		78 Ore ⁵⁰	26 Ore ⁷¹
Fees					69 Ore ⁵¹	18 Ore ⁷²
					63 Ore ⁵¹	
					26 Ore ⁵²	
					24 Ore ⁵³	
					18 Ore ⁵⁴	

U.P.U. Postal Rates Became Effective 1 July 1875

Notes to the table of American rates

1. To California and Oregon via (a) Denmark, Hamburg, Southampton, Panama and San Francisco, both with double rate progression.
2. To California and Oregon via (a) Denmark, Hamburg, Southampton, France and Panama or (b) Göteborg, Southampton, San France and Panama, for ½ lod.
3. To California and Oregon via (a) Denmark, Hamburg, Southampton and New York or (b) Göteborg, Southampton and New York, both with double rate progression.
4. To California and Oregon via Cologne, Ostend and New York, for 1 lod; for 1-2 lod, 108 Sk; for 2-3 lod, 201 Sk; also for other parts of USA via Cologne and Ostend by way of Stralsund, Stettin, Denmark or Lubeck, for 1 lod with the same weight progression; also to other parts of USA via Göteborg by mail boat to Lowestoft, thence to Liverpool, with double rate progression.
5. To all USA via Bremen and New York by way of Stralsund or Stettin, with double rate progression.
6. To all USA via Bremen and New York by way of Denmark or Lubeck, with double rate progression, effective 17/9/57. Also printed matter, 4½ sk for every 2 lod.
7. To United States via France, for ½ lod, effective 1/5/57.
8. To California and Oregon via Denmark, Hamburg and Southampton, effective 29/1/63.
9. To California and Oregon via Göteborg and England with double rate progression.
10. To California and Oregon via Denmark, Hamburg and New York, effective 29/1/63.
11. To all USA via Prussia and New York; also to all USA except California and Oregon via Göteborg and England; both rates with double rate progression. Both rates reduced to 153 öre on 2/4/63.
12. To all USA except California and Oregon via Denmark and Hamburg on British packet, effective 29/1/63.
13. If requested by sender via Stralsund or Stettin and Bremen with double rate progression.
14. If requested by sender via Denmark or Lubeck and Bremen with double rate progression.
15. Via France, for ½ lod.
16. To all USA except California and Oregon via Denmark and Hamburg on American packet, effective 29/1/63.
17. If requested by sender via Stralsund, Stetin, Denmark or Lubeck and Bremen, 14 öre per lod plus 5 öre for every 2 lod.
18. 9 öre per 3 ort for transportation via Denmark to Hamburg plus 7 öre per lod

for overseas transportation via England, effective 29/1/63.

19. Via Denmark and Hamburg, 35 öre for Sweden plus 63 öre for overseas, effective 29/1/63.

20. To all USA via Prussia and New York or via Stralsund or Stettin. The supplemental fee was 35 öre plus an amount equal to the postage for the letter in question.

21. To California and Oregon via Göteborg and England with double rate progression.

22. To all USA except California and Oregon via Göteborg and England with double rate progression.

23. To all USA via Prussia, Belgium and England, for 3 ort; for 3-6 ort, 288 öre; for 6-9 ort, 522 öre; This rate was reduced on 1/10/65 to 130 öre for 3 ort; for 3-6 ort, 260 öre; and for 6-9 ort, 480 öre.

24. Via France, for 1½ ort.

25. To California and Oregon via Southampton, paid only to ship's destination, effective 1/11/65.

26. To California and Oregon via Göteborg and England the rate was 188 öre which was increased via Prussia, England, St. Thomas and Panama to 194 öre on 1/1/66, both with double rate progression.

27. To California and Oregon via Denmark and Southampton with double rate progression, effective 18/12/65, reduced from the 293 öre rate — see note 8.

28. To all USA via Denmark and England with British packet, paid only to ship's destination, effective 1/11/65.

29. If requested by sender via Prussia and Hamburg or Bremen, reduced to 81 öre, effective 17/7/66, further reduced to 67 öre 1/1/68.

30. To all USA via England by American packet, paid only to England — effective 1/11/65.

31. If requested by sender via Prussia and Hamburg or Bremen, 9 öre for each 8 ort plus 5 öre for each 6 ort — changed to 9 öre for each 40 gr. plus 5 öre for each 15 gr, effective 1/1/68.

32. To all places in USA if sent by British packet or if sent via Southampton to California and Oregon.

33. If sent to New York or Boston only via Prussia, Belgium and England the supplemental fee was equal to the postage for the letter plus 35 öre until 31/12/66. After that date the fee was equal to the postage plus 24 öre.

34. Via Prussia, Belgium and England, for 15 gr; for 15-30 gr, 260 öre; for 30-40 gr, 480 öre; reduced to 85 öre on 1/1/68. See also note 36.

35. Via France for 71/2 gr; reduced to 98 öre for 10 gr, effective 1/2/68.

36. Via Denmark and England and by British packet, paid only to ship's destination, reduced to 85 öre on 1/1/68.

37. Via North Germany, Belgium and England, effective 1/1/68.

38. If sent via Denmark and England by British or American packet.

39. To California and Oregon if requested by sender via North Germany, England, St. Thomas and Panama, paid only to ship's destination.

40. To California and Oregon if requested by sender via Göteborg or Denmark, England, St. Thomas and Panama, paid only to ship's destination, suspended on 1/7/70.

41. Via Göteborg or Denmark and England, reduced to 62 öre, effective 10/1/70.

42. Via North Germany, Belgium and England in American letter pouch.

43. Via North Germany and Hamburg or Bremen, effective 1/1/68, reduced to 45 öre on 1/7/70.

44. Via North Germany, Belgium and England in North German-American letter pouch, effective 1/7/70, suspended 16/12/72. Also via Göteborg or Denmark and

England, effective 15/8/70.

45. Via North Germany, Belgium and England; also if requested by sender via North Germany and Hamburg or Bremen, effective 1/7/70 (suspended 28/7/70 — 14/11/70); also via Göteborg and England. The 45 öre rate via North Germany and Hamburg or Bremen was reduced to 42 öre on 2/10/71 and to 39 öre effective 1/1/72.

46. Via North Germany, Belgium and Holland in German-American letter pouch or via France.

47. Via Göteborg or Denmark and England, effective 1/7/70.

48. Via North Germany and Hamburg or Bremen, reduced to 12 öre on 1/1/72, increased to 15 öre on 5/2/72. Via Denmark and Hamburg or Bremen, 12 öre on 5/2/72.

49. Via Hamburg or Bremen direct, effective 23/7/72. Also to California and Oregon via North Germany, England, St. Thomas and Panama, 9 öre for each 40 gr plus 5 öre for each 15 gr.

50. Via Göteborg or Denmark and England, reduced to 78 öre, effective 1/7/70. The rate via Denmark was increased to 87 öre on 1/1/71.

51. To California and Oregon if requested by sender via North Germany, England, St. Thomas and Panama. The supplemental fee was an amount equal to the postage for the letter in question plus 69 öre, reduced to 63 öre plus postage, effective 1/1/71.

52. From 1/1/72 to 5/2/72 letters sent on sender's request via North Germany and Hamburg or Bremen could be registered for a supplemental fee equal to the amount of postage for the letter in question plus 26 öre, and on 5/2/72 this was reduced to postage plus 18 öre. If sent via Denmark and Hamburg or Bremen there was also the same rate of postage plus 26 öre, effective 5/2/72, reduced to 18 öre on 16/12/72 but increased to 26 öre on 21/3/73.

53. The supplemental fee was equal to the postage of for the letter in question plus 24 öre for letters (a) via North Germany, Belgium and England or (b) if requested by sender via North Germany and Hamburg or Bremen. On 1/1/71 the 24 öre part of the fee by both routes was reduced to 18 öre.

54. See notes 52 and 53.

55. The 54 öre rate via Denmark and England was reduced to 53 öre, effective 15/2/73. Letters by the same route handled piece by piece were charged 53 öre commencing 28/6/73 and this rate was reduced to 51 öre on 29/5/74.

56. See note 45, also via Germany, Cologne and England, effective 15/2/73; also if handled piece by piece by the same route, effective 28/6/73, reduced to 42 öre on 29/5/74.

57. See note 56.

58. Via Denmark and Hamburg or Bremen; also see note 45.

59. A 37 öre rate if handled piece by piece via Denmark and Hamburg or Bremen was established effective 29/5/74; also the same rate was established 18/1/75 if sent via Denmark in the Danish-American mail pouch.

60. A 36 öre rate was established 26/6/73 for letters sent in the Swedish-American letter pouch if sent via Göteborg and England or via Denmark or Germany and Hamburg or Bremen.

61. A 24 öre rate was established on 26/6/73 for letters sent direct from Swedish or Norwegian ports, suspended 29/5/74.

62. 11 via Göteborg and England and via North Germany, Belgium and England in North German-American letter pouch; also if handled piece by piece via Germany, Cologne and England, reduced to 15 öre on 29/5/74.

63. Via Denmark and England; also if handled piece by piece via Denmark and England, reduced to 15 öre on 29/5/74.

64. See notes 62 and 63.

65. See note 49. The 14 öre rate via Denmark and Hamburg or Bremen was reduced to 12 öre on 21/3/73; also if sent in Swedish-American letter pouch either via Göteborg and England or via Denmark or Germany and Hamburg or Bremen, both effective 28/6/73.

66. See note 65; also if handled piece by piece by Germany and Hamburg or Bremen, effective 29/5/74.

67. If handled piece by piece via Denmark and Hamburg or Bremen, effective 29/5/74; also if sent via Denmark in Danish-American letter pouch, effective 18/1/75.

68. If sent direct from Swedish or Norwegian ports, effective 26/6/73, suspended 29/5/74.

69. Via Denmark and England; also if handled piece by piece by the same route commencing 28/6/73.

70. If sent in Swedish-American letter pouch via Göteborg and England or via Germany and Hamburg or Bremen, effective 26/6/73; also if sent direct from Swedish or Norwegian ports, effective 26/6/73.

71. See note 52.

72. A supplementary fee equal in amount to the postage for the letter in question plus 18 öre was available if handled (a) via Germany, Cologne and England, effective 15/12/73, (b) via Göteborg and England, effective 15/2/73, (c) piece by piece via Denmark or Germany and Hamburg or Bremen, effective 29/5/74, or (d) piece by piece via Germany and England, effective 28/6/73.

* S * C * C *

When the Lion's a Dog

By Michael Mills

The 5 kopek Coat of Arms issue of Finland of 1856 through 1859 comes in two major varieties, small and large pearl. (The pearls refer to the balls within the bells of the twin posthorns at the bottom of the design.)

The large pearl variety comes in four shade varieties from dark blue and blue to a greenish-blue and a green-blue, the latter the last emission in 1859. In all, 68,500 copies of the 5 kopek large pearl Coat of Arms issue were printed. They are known on ordinary paper, wide-laid paper and narrow-laid paper, and there were five reprints: 1862, 1871, 1881, 1892 and 1956. However, the most sought after emission is Scott's No. 3.

Listing mint for about \$6,000 and used for anywhere from \$1,000 to \$2,500 with a town cancellation, the No. 3 is a prize, and prizes begat forgeries.

A forger naturally goes after the biggest return on his work, and the Scott No.3 of Finland does net a fat return. Not only is the return high, but the actual work is less complicated than with other early issues of other countries, which might require some grills, perfs, and watermarks. The No. 3 is just a design on paper. With that in mind, you would think that a forger would pay attention when he etched his metal. Well, the copy of Scott's No. 3 pictured here proves otherwise.

Not only are there at least 10 discrepancies in design, but the postmark is badly botched. To compound the situation of bad workmanship, the paper is truly suspect. It is shiny white, nearly a gloss on the obverse and brownish-yellow on the reverse. And of course, let's not overlook a quirky ink line parallel to the bottom margin of the stamp. I would guess that the forger wanted a straight line on which to cut the



stamps from his pane.

The photo here is double the size of the original copy. The color is a bright greenish-blue and nearly a turquoise, which simply doesn't match up with other copies.

Of course, you say, this copy would not pass review by any knowledgeable collector of Finnish philatelics, but it was sent by a dealer to me with the request that I make an offer for it.

It was returned with a polite, though to the point, message about the forgery, a list of the 11 design discrepancies, and some third party backup. (Several photocopies and reproductions of the material and the stamp were also kept on file).

So, look at this forgery closely. Have you seen or heard of a forgery such as this in the past? And are the design flaws apparent to you?

A list of ten such flaws are presented here, but go over the design yourself first, then compare your notes to the list.

The discrepancies are as follows:

1. The inscription on the left, "5 KOP." is missing the period after the five.
2. The inscription on the right, "KOII"; the II is separated, while on others it is joined by strong serifs.
3. All letters have weak serifs, while others are very strong.
4. The "O" of "KOP" is slanted toward the "P." In others it is not so slanted.
5. Thin, very thin blue-green lines on top and bottom of stamp. The stamp has narrow margins and other copies with huge margins don't show these lines.
6. The "5's have a curve on the roof of the numeral. The other copies do not.
7. The lion's crown has three distinct points and 2 flat angles. Other copies have five straight up-and-down points.
8. There's a thick, shadow-like area, behind the lion's sword arm that doesn't appear in other copies.
9. The cross in the orb is flat, while in other copies it is curved to the curvature of the orb.
10. The eyes and the mouth of the lion are incorrect and do not resemble those on other copies.

What's Happening in Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

According to ABOPHIL (Sept. '84) the Danish stamp firm of one Bjorn Thomsen, owner of Nordjysk Frimaraekhandel, was drummed out of the Danish Stamp Dealer's Ass'n. by a vote of 32 to 3. The charge was in effect 'spurious business procedures'.

This dealer had been placing advertising for years throughout the world describing grand quantities of valuable stamps at a very reasonable cost. It seems that the florid ad descriptions did not match the product offered. Our congratulations to the associate dealers who voted so strongly in favor of his exile. You can bet, however that he will start another venture . . . so be careful of bargains.

Finnish Stamps and New Paper

The same issue of ABOPHIL describes that the general emissions of Finnish stamps will be printed on a new paper manufactured in England. This 'new' paper was used for the Windmill stamp of 1983 (N:936). The same paper had been used earlier for some general emissions and RED CROSS stamps.

The English paper is much whiter in color cast while the comparable Finnish produced stamp paper reflected it's color in a duller tone. The Finnish mill did not choose to meet the requisite brightness standard asked for by the PO since the total paper order for stamp printings is only 20-30 tons per year.

Jorgen Junior

Another piece of bad news. This stamp auctioneer is accused of doing a rotten illicit 'Chapter 11' after his last auction which took place in Bern, Switzerland in October of last year. It is said, in ABOPHIL, that this gent took off to South Africa with the entire auction receipts including the proceeds due a widow, in the amount of about 400,000 FM due her.

It is possible that he has gone elsewhere than South Africa since no firm information is yet available. I recall that Junior was in the stamp auction business some years back in Denmark. For one reason or another he gave up this business and entered politics, (strange bedfellows?????). On his return to the stamp scene he chose to operate out of Bern. We are told that Interpol is involved and we hope that they catch up with him.

NORDIA '85

Early information advises that there will be about 1200 frames with some 170 competing exhibits. There will be 42 traditional exhibits and 41 of Postal History. 35 youth entires and 12 thematics. The rest are miscellaneous.

* 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.

Finland Cover of the Month 1901 and 1911 "Mixed Issues" Franking

By Ed Fraser

In years past, the things few stamp collectors considered have become today's conversation pieces. Such an ordinary cover is shown in Figure 1. Here an envelope going from Abo to Kronoby canceled on 15 March 1911 has the proper 20 penni franking. However, it is noteworthy for several reasons.



Apparently non-philatelic cover canceled "ÅBO 15 MARCH 1911" with 10 penni 1901 (Helsinki plate) and 10 penni 1911 issues making up the proper 20 penni required franking. Backstamped at "Kronoby".

First, these "Russified design" Finnish issues of 1901 and 1911 do not appear to have been popular with collectors of the day, nor with they for many years subsequently either. Collector prepared and dealer prepared covers of all kinds seem quite unusual, although those of the earlier Finnish issues are quite common, and those of other countries grew prolifically as stamp collecting spread in popularity.¹

Second, the "penni" values of the 1901 issues were demonetized effective 15 May 1911. This means that there was only a period of several months when it was possible to use the 1901 and 1911 issues together. To define the exact period of possible overlap, the introductory dates of the 1911 issues are needed. The Finnish Handbook tabulates this based on the earliest known cancels.² See Table 1, which indicates the overlap period was from 12 Jan. 1911 to 15 May 1911 for the 10 penni value.

Denomination	"A" Perf (14¼ x 14)	"B" Perf (14¼ x 14¼)
2 penni	11 Jan. 1911	
5 penni	27 March 1911	22 July 1911
10 penni	12 Jan. 1911	March 1911
20 penni	8 March 1911	June 1911
40 penni	11 Jan. 1911	24 April 1911

Table 1

Dates of earliest known cancels of the 1911 issues from Vol. III of the Finnish Handbook, 1968.

Thirdly, I think post office personnel would make every effort to completely use up or dispose of the "old" stamps as soon as the "new" issues became available, and any postal patron would probably endeavor to do this even more diligently, not wanting the inconvenience or loss from being left with demonetized stamps. As a result I would expect it much easier to find mixed 1901 and 1911 issues where they were not of the same denomination. Stated another way, I would expect that one would use up all "old" 10 penni stamps before using any "new" 10 penni stamps, making the occurrence of the 2 different issues with the same denomination very unlikely on a non-philatelic cover. (In fact this cover was found among part of the "Fager" correspondence where the particular sender was writing every few days using 10 and 20 penni stamps as franking. All the covers dated before 15 March 1911 with 10 penni stamps used the 1901 issue and all those after 15 March used the new 1911 one. Unfortunately no 40 penni cover occurred using an old and a new 20 penni stamp in the batch I saw.)

Lastly, using the data in the Finnish Handbook, there is some chance that this is actually a first day cover of the 10 penni "B" perf, as the earliest date was only listed as "March 1911" without any day indicated. This cover is specifically 15 March 1911, making it the earliest recorded usage back when the Handbook was published in 1968. However, my past experience has been that "earliest recorded usage" is a short lived honor as soon as other collectors begin checking their material. Check your material!!

If anyone has additional information or comments please write to: Ed Fraser, 60 Broad Street-26th Floor c/o Shearson, New York, N.Y. 10004.

Postscript

An upcoming issue will present an interesting discovery involving the 10 penni 1901 issue, and also seek to challenge the information presented in the specialized catalogs or else correct a long standing error.

Footnotes:

1. However, a few postal stationery collectors of the day were much more diligent, and created a fair quantity of souvenir usages of some items.

2. "Suomen Postimerkkien Kasikirja" Volume III, 1968: pages 38 thru 46 (in Finnish).

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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.

Andrées Polarexpedition 1897

By Arthur C. Hecker

Örjan Luning in his 'History of Airmail in Scandinavia', comments on the first, ill fated attempt to reach the North Pole by air in 1897.

Salomon August Andréé who was the head of the Stockholm Patent Office prepared a ballon flight from Spitzbergen and left on July 11, 1897. Only the pigeongramme pictured in Luning came back. In 1930 the diaries and bodies of Andréé and his companions were found on White Island revealing the fate of the expedition.

Luning shows "the unique" specially printed cover headed 'Andrées Polar Expedition 1897'. This cover was postmarked at Tromsø June 23, 1897 bearing a 10 ore Norwegian stamp plus a 10 ore Spitzbergen local.

Pictured are two silimar covers that have recently come to light.



Figure 1

Figure one shows a cover in larger format with the identical Tromsø 23 VI 97 cancel shown on the cover pictured in Luning. Franking is with two 20 ore Norwegian stamps plus the 10 ore brown Spitzbergen local.

Figure two is on the same size cover as the Luning example. Franking is with a single 20 ore blue Norwegian stamp plus the 10 ore brown Spitzbergen local. The cancel is Hammerfest 4 VII 97 which is considerably further north than Tromsø.

Both of these covers are addressed to France.

These covers probably originated at the Expeditionary Base on Danes Island as did the cover pictured by Luning and were cancelled after arrival by ship at Tromsø and Hammerfest.

Some assumptions can be made from reading 'The Flight of the Eagle' by Per Olof Sundman. The members of the expedition were Andréé, Nils Strindberg and Knut

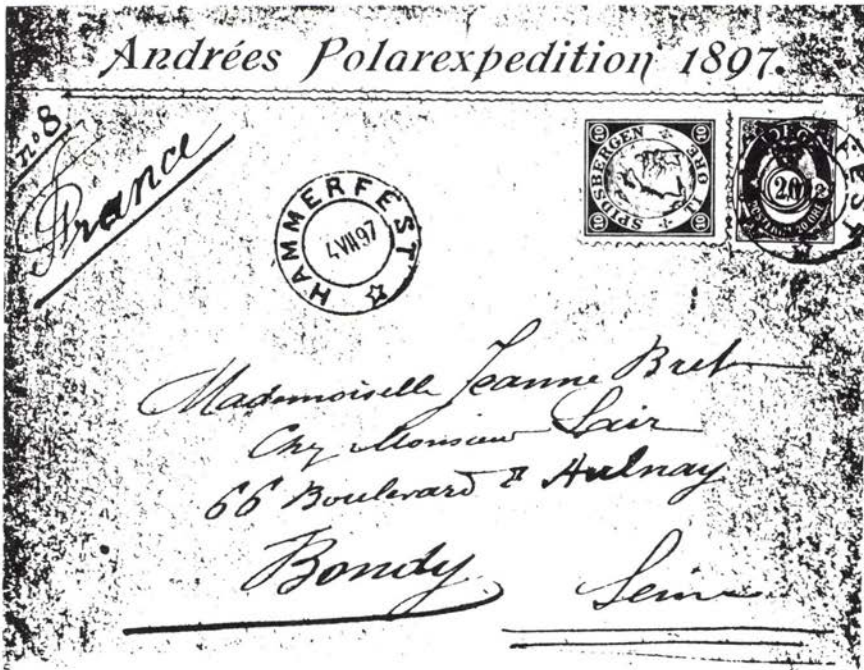


Figure 2

Fraenkel with Vilhelm Swedenborg as an alternate. The letter pictured in Luning was written by Strindberg and the pigeongramme written by Andréé is also shown. The handwriting on the two letters reported here differs from the two Luning items.

In the Spring of 1897 Fraenkel and Swedenborg travelled to meet Henri Lachambre, the man who was making the North Pole balloon and receive from him lessons in the art of navigating a balloon. At Lachambre's Paris factory they met with an engineer named Lair. Both of the present letters are sent to the address of a Monsieur Lair. One of the letters is to a Jeanne Bret cò Monsieur Lair. While in Paris Fraenkel and Swedenborg were guided to the cafes and places of amusement in Paris by their landlady's daughters Jeanne and Louise (Bret?). It is likely that these letters were written either by Fraenkel or Swedenborg.

Further information in 'The Flight of the Eagle' suggests the routing of each of the letters. The letters postmarked TROMSÖ June 23, 1897 were probably carried to Tromsö aboard the ship 'Virgo' which left Danes Island on June 16. The letter postmarked HAMMERFEST July 4, 1897 was probably carried by the steamer 'LOFOTEN' which left Danes Island on June 28, 1897.

Although no longer unique, Andrée's Polarexpedition covers still rate among the rarest Polar related items.

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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.

Finland's Prephilately

By Mike Hvidonov

(Conclusion)

Part I of this subject covered the basic approach and guide lines that comprise the 'shape' and requirements of the opening 'pre-philatelic' frame. We now know that the challenge is to acquire material to marry the early introduction to the main collection.

This can be accomplished by following the order from the earliest known material to the latter issues and cancellations according to the catalog listings. If the collector becomes even more deeply immersed in this subject there may be a desire to expand the collections scope which would really lead into a more profound Postal History effort which is yet another philatelic subject that may be covered at a later time. At this moment we are coping with just 14 or 15 pages to fill a single exhibition frame so we must interject some order coupled with nice examples to blend with the strength of the adhesive portion of the presentation.

One question put to me recently at N.J. show was, 'I'd like to create a nice full frame of the early material . . . I can afford the investment . . . but I cannot find good, important items . . . why?'

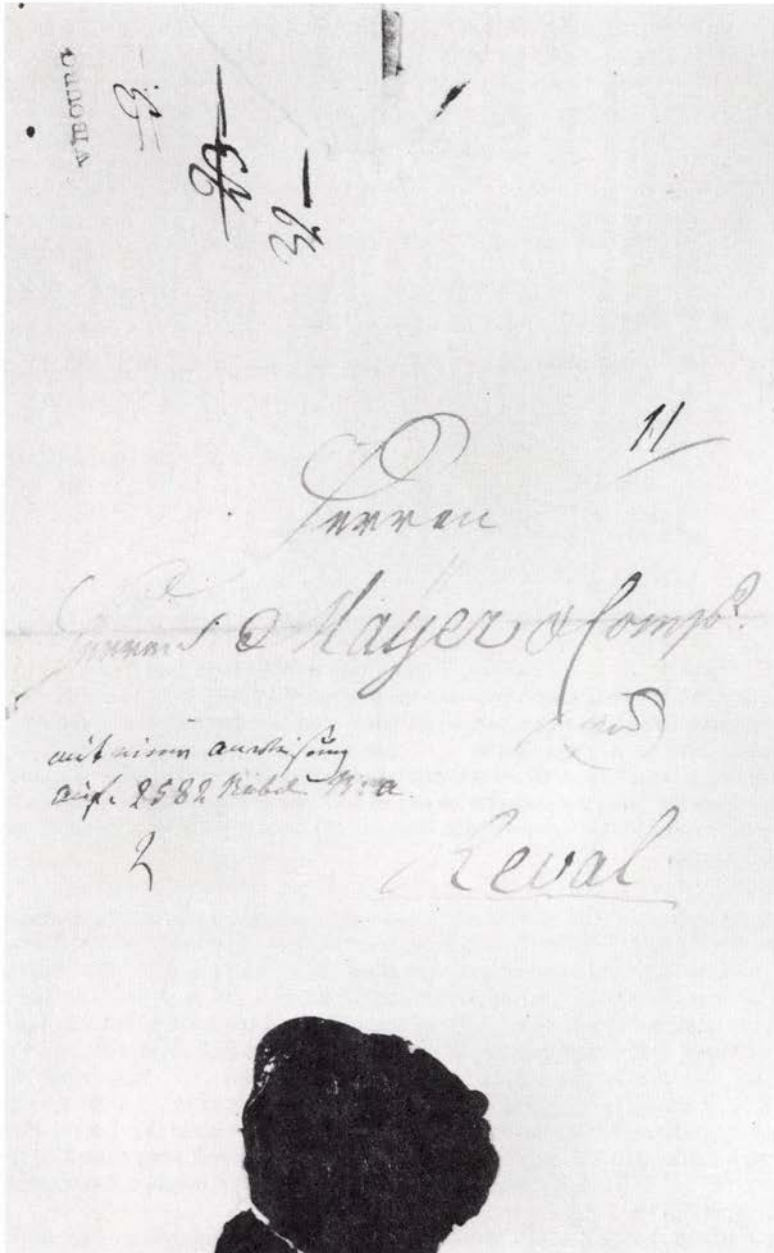
Well, I sure can provide the answer to this query since I have just completed a 14 page plus pre-philatelic introductory frame that I started about 3 or 4 years ago. I'd venture that 90% of the items were purchased in auctions and a few by Private Treaty in the European philatelic market.

The collector must expand his sources for material. This not only applies to the subject under discussion but also to the balance of the philatelic collection. With the U.S. exchange being what it is (and giving evidence of staying this way) it is really a

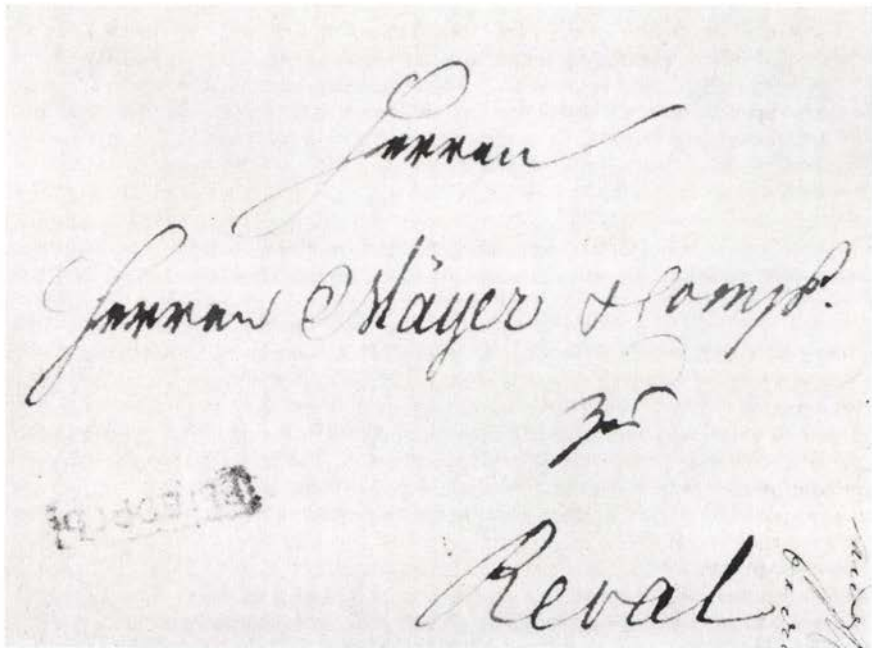


Franco Abberfors Border Letter

A letter addressed to Perneu, Estonia (which belonged to Russia). It was forwarded through Finland (which belonged to Sweden at the time). The sender paid the postal fee only to the border town of Ahvenkoski, Abberfors. The addressee paid all additional fees from the border to the final destination.



WIBOURG cancellation (NOTE: French spelling with the letter 'U') is a rather Rare item. Presumably we feel 3 or 4 known. The contents is dated 3, October 1808. Previous to the emergence of this letter the cancellation was believed to have been employed in the 1840's. However the dating of 1808 now discards and alters this theory.



WIBORG . . . Type No. 1 cancellation in Russian and boxed.

This Russian Cyrillic cancellation was used when WIBORG was owned by Russia who was given this Finnish territory by Sweden after Sweden had suffered a war loss to Russia. This is a great Rarity . . . possibly one other may exist. It is my understanding that the canceller itself exists in the Postal Museum in Helsinki but the museum does not have a letter with its use as yet. The earliest usage is unknown but records determine that it was retired in the year 1812 when WIBORG again became a part of Finland.

careless or very uninitiate person who does not accept the benefits of the monetary market. So, sit down and write to the auction houses in Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany etc. and request their catalogs. It is that simple!!! The European dealer's are very conscious of the need to sell in the U.S., or anywhere for that matter. In my dealings with the Finns, Swedes and Danes I frequently find that I get my share of 'buys' below my generous or sometimes reserved bids. However, even when searching the World over good material comes slowly . . . but, what is the hurry????? Enjoy your search and the thrill of getting a gem . . . here or there.

If we are aware of the fact that less than a decade back the Postal History awareness struck many Finnish collectors many of whom will keep their fine pieces for some time to come, it becomes easier to understand why we must scour the globe for our material.

I have found that it is easier to walk away from a beautiful cover of the adhesive period stamps than it is to meander from an early cover, when the bids get ridiculously out of line. Lovely items show up from the later periods with more frequency.

If you are of a mind to get into this fascinating early period do not be too tentative inasmuch as the U.S. monetary exchange is at a peak and nice items are appearing in some of the Finnish auctions.

There isn't much else to say that I can think of but should any reader have any questions I will be pleased to answer queries via the mails.

I've prepared some photos with brief captions of selected items to stir up the viewers appetite and to furnish a more visual idea of what to look for when searching the world over for the satiation of his newly found interest.

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Swedish Handstamps: A Review

By Alan Warren

One of the benefits of belonging to the West German group known as the Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten e.V. in BCPh e.V. (loosely translated as the Research Union of the Nordic States of the Society of German Philatelists) is the receipt of their occasional booklets, published by the various study groups which specialize in the individual Scandinavian countries. The latest such publication is a booklet by the Sweden Study Group, which contains two papers.

The first item is a translation from Swedish into German of Robert Mattson's excellent article on the postmark handstamps in the collection of the Swedish Post Museum. Mattson's article originally appeared in *Posttryttaren* 1983, the museum's annual publication. The translation is by Wolfgang Löhrich, the guiding light of the Sweden Study Group. The excellent illustrations show not only examples of the familiar straight-line, rectangular, and circle die postmarks, but also the actual handstamps used to produce these marks. Illustrations and text also cover other marks such as used on railways, ships, and to denote various services (e.g. "Recommenderas", "Franco", "Fran Danmark", "PD", etc.).

The companion article in the same booklet is an extensive study by Wolfgang Löhrich of the development of these early handstamp post marks of Sweden, and profiles of seven of the engravers who designed the marks. Löhrich has made a thorough search of postal archives, primarily in Stockholm, and put together a well illustrated article showing many fine covers and hand cancels, as well as portraits of the seven important engravers who produced them — Ludvig Persson Lundgren, Mauritz Frumerie, Adolf Teodor Lillja, Swen Olof Morell, Wilhelm August Barklund, Abraham Salmson, and his son Anton. Three generations of Salmsons made their mark in the engraving field.

The FG Nordische Staaten, in addition to its quarterly journal, has published a number of handbooks in recent years on such topics as censorship in Finland, Norway railway cancels, and Finland's fieldpost. Information and an application for membership can be obtained from Treasurer Georg Bodner, Pheidelsheimer Strasse 3, 7140 Ludwigsburg 10, Federal Republic of Germany.

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STOCKHOLMIA 86 — Final Notice

For those intending to exhibit at STOCKHOLMIA 86, please note that the Provisional Entry Form must be completed and in the hands of the U.S. Commissioner before 31 July. The word from Sweden is that "Newcomers" are wanted as well as Youth exhibitors, and exhibits of Modern Philately, (Stamps of the last 10 years). The emphasis is not only for gold medal exhibits. Contact Victor E. Engstrom, 2655 Pebble Beach Drive, Clearwater, Florida 33519.

Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update

By Alan Warren

Several projects are in process as of this writing, and may in fact be completed by the time this message appears in print. Foremost among these projects is the continuation of translation of important sections of the Swedish Handbook by Sven Åhman. Following the Arms Type issues section which has already been published, the next section to be printed by SPF will be the chapters covering the Lion Type and Ring Type stamps. These will appear in one volume.

What will probably be the final (third) volume of this series will cover the Skilling Banco issues, the Local stamp and the reproductions of the latter. Sven Åhman has done a tremendous job in rendering these materials into excellent English, and Lauson H. Stone has edited the final copy. Continuing at a somewhat slower pace are two other projects — the Iceland section of the Kohl handbook, coordinated by Wade Beery, and the AFA specialized catalog of the Danish areas, coordinated by George Koplowitz.

In the meantime I urge all interested collectors of Scandinavian materials to join the Foundation (\$10 minimum), not only to take advantage of the reduced prices for these publications, but also to take an active role in suggesting new projects and working on them as well. Information on membership and currently available publications can be obtained from SPF Secretary/Treasurer George B. Koplowitz, Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

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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.

There are currently 15 active chapters of S.C.C. These are located as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| #1 — Seattle, WA | #14 — Twin Cities, MN |
| #3 — Detroit, MI | #15 — Rochester, NY |
| #4 — Chicago, IL | #17 — Southern California |
| 5 — New England | #19 — Central Florida |
| #7 — New York, NY | #20 — Western Pennsylvania |
| #9 — Northern New Jersey | #21 — Golden Gate, CA |
| #12 — Washington DC | #22 — Houston, TX |
| #13 — Delaware | |

If you live in one of these areas and wish to participate in the chapter activities, contact William H. Lamkin, Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 302, Lawrenceville, GA 30246-0302, for address and names of persons to contact.

The Scandinavian Collectors Club

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VICE PRESIDENT:	Alfred A. Gruber, P. O. Box 1073, Newark, DE 19715
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IMMEDIATE PAST PRES:	Alan Warren, P. O. Box 17124, Philadelphia, PA 19105

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY — Send all dues, applications for membership and changes of address.

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EDITOR, THE POSTHORN — Send general articles for publication.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS, THE POSTHORN — Send articles pertaining in individual countries to the appropriate Associate Editor.



President's Message

By Wayne Rindone

This message is being written on the heels of our 1985 National Convention at WESTPEX in San Francisco. To the best of my knowledge, this is the First SCC National Convention ever held on the West Coast, and host chapters 21 and 17 outdid themselves in making the occasion a memorable event.

One of the most remarkable aspects of this convention was the high-quality set of Scandinavian exhibits. Of the ten Scandinavian exhibits accepted, no fewer than three were awarded gold medals, and one other received a vermeil medal.

The best Scandinavian exhibit was a comprehensive and extremely well-organized presentation of Norway's first issues, prepared by a long time SCC member using the pseudonym "Vi King". Naturally, this exhibit, which contained material the likes of which most of us had seldom or never seen before, received the SCC National Award. This consists of a beautiful piece of Swedish crystal with the SCC posthorn engraved on one side, and it is donated by SCC members Scott and Joanna Taylor. This was far from the end of it, however. The exhibit also received the Van Dahl Memorial Award, another piece of crystal awarded to the best Scandinavian exhibit at WESTPEX each year, as well as the SCC Gold Medal and the Golden Tong Award for the best classic exhibit. To top it all off, the exhibit was presented with the Grand Award as Best of Show, and the exhibitor received his third piece of crystal, a large Waterford bowl.

It is worth mentioning that the Grand Award winner was a "novice" exhibitor inasmuch as this was the first time he had ever exhibited. For many years, his SCC collector friends had urged him to exhibit, but he had always felt that he was not quite ready. He studied guides to exhibiting intensively, and he attended every judges' critique he could, comparing his notes on the judges' comments with the exhibits. Finally, in spite of some misgivings, he was persuaded to make his debut, and we can now be sure that this appearance will not be his last — in fact, his next exhibit will be in the Champion of Champions competition at STaMpsHOW in San Diego later this year. At the WESTPEX judges' critique before the Grand Award winner had been announced, "Vi King" had asked the judges what he could do to improve his "novice" exhibit. He had been more than a little disappointed that they had not been able to come up with any substantial suggestions, but by the time the day was over he understood why his question had been so difficult for the judges to answer.

The second Scandinavian exhibit to win a gold medal was a plating of Norway number 1, consisting almost entirely of beautiful wide-margin copies of the stamp. It was presented by Dr. Roger Schnell of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, and it also received the SCC Silver Medal for the show. The third gold medal and the SCC Bronze Medal were awarded to California resident Winand Hess for his exhibit of Finland stampless mail. He is already well-known for his exhibits in other collecting areas (his Thurn and Taxis exhibit also won a gold at WESTPEX), but this is his first Scandinavian exhibit, and he submitted his application for SCC membership during the course of the show.

There were several other fine Scandinavian exhibits at WESTPEX, and a full report will be forthcoming in the next Posthorn.

One of the items of business at the annual SCC Board Meeting was the election of

Harlan Miller to honorary membership as some recognition of his extraordinary contributions to the Club during his 41 years as publisher of the Posthorn. We will use the occasion of our Regional Meeting in Chicago later this month to present this recognition publicly. Chapter 4 will hold an informal dinner on Friday evening May 24, and the formal presentation will be made on Saturday May 25. We expect that Harlan will be present for both occasions; please do take advantage of this opportunity to show him how much we appreciate everything he has done for the Club.

We also discussed possible sites for future National Conventions. The 1986 convention will of course take place at Ameripex in Chicago, and we are in the process of making arrangements for a club table and meeting times with the Show Committee. The Board decided to hold the 1987 convention at BALPEX if possible, hosted by Chapters 12 and 13. If that date is not available, we will try for 1989 at BALPEX. The 1988 Convention will be at SESCAL, hosted by Chapters 17 and 21. (We wanted to be sure that our first West Coast convention would not be our last!) WESTPEX turned out to be a very good show for a National Convention, so we also discussed informally the possibility of returning, perhaps as early as 1990.

In other business, we adopted an amended Certificate of Incorporation that will be filed with the State of Delaware. The amendments consist of language required by the IRS in order for SCC to obtain formal tax-exempt status. The next step will be the submission of a few Bylaws amendments to the membership for approval. These have been referred to the Bylaws Committee along with a set of proposed amendments that will help make sure that SCC continues to operate on a sound fiscal basis. The Bylaws Committee will review the Bylaws to see if there are any additional amendments that would be worth considering at the same time, so if you have any suggestions for amendments that would help the smooth operation of the Club, now is a good time to take advantage of the mechanism specified in the Bylaws to submit them to the Secretary. After the Bylaws Committee has finished its work, the proposed amendments and a ballot for your vote will be included in the Posthorn.

One final note is that Marv Hunewell has asked to step down as Publicity Manager for the Club. He has served in this position for more than a decade, and he is the one responsible for the articles about the Posthorn and other SCC activities you see in the philatelic press. He has done a tremendous job, and his press releases have been the way in which many, of not most, of our new members have found out about SCC during the last ten years. Marv has asked for a new Publicity Manager to be named no later than the end of this year, so if you have a talent for writing and would be willing to serve the Club in this capacity, please let me know of your interest.

Once again I would like to thank our California chapters and all of the SCC members who travelled from far and wide to participate for making our National Convention at WESTPEX such a success.

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SUNPEX '85

Chapter 21 (San Francisco area) of S.C.C. will hold a meeting at SUNPEX '85 which will be held November 9-10, 1985 at the Sunnyvale Community Center, 550 Remington Drive, Sunnyvale, California.

Roger Skinner, SUNPEX Co-Chairman has extended an invitation to all collectors of Scandinavia to join them in the meeting on Saturday, November 9th at 10 a.m. The meeting is scheduled to last until 1 p.m. The exhibition will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on both days.

Exhibition of Scandinavian materials are invited. SUNPEX is a qualifying exhibi-

tion for the APS Annual World Series of Philately Competition. A prospectus and application blank can be obtained by writing to SUNPEX Exhibition Committee, Box 82, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

Chapter 21 is expecting a large group of SCC Members to attend the meeting on November 9th.

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The Editor's Notebook

By Bob Gross

Well, it's over! The suspense of waiting for the first issue of the new POSTHORN ended with a pleasant surprise. We were very well pleased with the results. We have received so many letters, cards, and phone calls congratulating us on the new format that it would be impossible to thank each one individually so I'm asking that each of you accept my thanks for your nice comments.

I'd be remiss if I did not again thank Dennis Wilcox, our printer, his wife Carol, for her work on the circulation and mailing lists, and to his sister, Trish Johnson, for her work in laying out and designing the new look.

I have been a member of SCC for many years (No. 827). Up until three years ago when I took over as Editor of THE POSTHORN, I was not too active other than writing an occasional article. But during these past three years I have come to know and admire many of our Club officers and members and have felt that the interests of our members in the Club are far more than just their interest in collecting stamps. This fact has been vividly brought out to me during the past few weeks. I have been receiving hundreds of the questionnaires for the upcoming Membership Directory. Along with them, there have been numerous letters thanking us for our efforts. And, most of all, I appreciated the many letters from those of you who wrote to tell me that during my recent bout with cancer your prayers and best wishes were with me. That is the kind of togetherness that any organization needs among its members to make it a strong organization. To each one of you who remembered me during that time, I send my heartfelt thanks. It was your prayers and good wishes that kept me going. Thank you from the bottom of my heart for caring!

On Wednesday evening, March 13th, I had a pleasant surprise. Around 6 p.m. the phone rang and it was Bill Lamkin, our Executive Secretary, telling me he was in town for the night. Unfortunately, I didn't know in advance he was coming so I had made a previous engagement that I could not get out of. But around 9:30 I got away and rushed to the Motel to meet Bill and his wife, Martie, and spent several hours with them. For your information, Bill is a hardworking, dedicated member of the SCC Staff and is doing an outstanding job as Executive Secretary. He is deeply concerned with the problems that face our membership. He goes out of his way to resolve many problems and he has been extremely helpful to me in getting THE POSTHORN out to all the new members. Bill had previously lived in this area so we had some enjoyable recollections about the Cape in "the good old days" when this area was alive with enthusiasm for the space program. Bill and Martie, it was good getting together with you both.

Prior to his visit here, Bill had visited in Orlando with Wade Beery, our Stamp Mart Chairman.

We have initiated one more new change with this issue. Instead of continuous page numbering for the year, each issue will now start with page number 1. In future listings in our Indexes, these issues will be identified as Month, Year, Page. We feel this will end some of the confusion that members have written to us about in the past.

We want to remind you that the final date for returning the Membership Directory forms will be June 20th! If you have not sent yours in, PLEASE DO SO NOW! For those members who do not send them in, we will make an attempt to use old information on hand but we cannot be responsible for any errors if you fail to send in your questionnaire form. For those of you who have already sent them in, we want to say "Thanks."

Some time ago I thought about increasing the SCC membership in this area. I made up a number of posters and obtained a supply of membership applications from Bill Lamkin. My plan is to put them in each of the Stamp Stores in this area. The first dealer I contacted was Frank Marr, owner of Marr's Stamps and Gifts, in Melbourne, Florida. Frank graciously put up the poster and put the membership applications and several old copies of THE POSTHORN out for display. Also, he indicated he would be joining SCC shortly. As a result of Frank's cooperation, we're hoping to meet very soon with the Space Coast Missile Stamp Club and explain SCC and THE POSTHORN to the members. If you can plan a similar project in your community, Bill Lamkin will be happy to supply you with membership applications.

I have an article that I received recently entitled "THE SCARCEST PHILATELIC ITEM OF DENMARK." I want to use it in the August issue but unfortunately there is no name on it showing who wrote it. Perhaps a name was attached, but it has become unattached. If you submitted this article, please contact me as soon as possible so I can get it printed in the August issue. Thanks.

Just heard from Mike Hvidonov's wife that Mike was in Memorial Hospital in New York as of March 29th undergoing some surgery. She said he should be home by April 15th. Mike, we wish you well and will be thinking about you and praying for you. We know that every individual member of SCC wishes you well and thanks for the outstanding contributions you have made every month to the SCC through your articles on Finnish philately.

Ed Frasher informs us that Arthur C. "Art" Hecker has recently been hospitalized at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City. He had a heart attack at the Interpex Show. Art, we're sending our best wishes and prayers to you for a speedy recover.

Due to several problems, we have postponed until the August issue our new column "WITH OUR DEALERS". Be looking for it in that issue!

For Christmas Doc Melberg made up a Christmas card using a photo of a Christmas Tree made of Danish stamps with star cancels. The photographed card was in full color. Thanks, Doc, for sending us a copy.

Peter Schlueter, our Literature Promotion Chairman, has entered THE POSTHORN in competition in San Diego at the 18th Annual National Philatelic Literature Exhibition (Aug 22-25, 85); in Columbus, Ohio at the Colopex '85 Exhibition (Mar 8-10, 85); and in AMERIPEX '86 to be held in Chicago (May 22-Jun 1). We're hoping that during 1985 and 1986 THE POSTHORN will be entered in all of the major exhibitions.

A final note! Remember, if you haven't sent in your questionnaire for the Membership Directory, do so now! The deadline is June 20th!

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When writing dealer advertisers, always mention that you saw it in "The Posthorn".



The Executive Secretary Speaks

By William H. Lamkin

Dues

I hate to start out on a rather bad subject but I must mention that there are a great many members who have not paid their 1985 dues. There are some 66 members who are being dropped from membership this month for not paying their 1984 and 1985 dues. We always hate to lose members no matter what the reason; we also can not provide a free ride for those who do not pay. If you fall into either of the above categories, take a look at your records and let me hear from you.

What do the dues do? The first thing that they do is to pay for your POSTHORN. That is a big item with the new postal rates going up and the cost of printing rising with the cost of living. There are also certain office expenses that must go on. It takes time and money to respond to the many questions presented this office each month. It has been my policy to respond quickly to all and any sort of correspondence to this office. I want to treat each member in the same manner that I would like to be treated myself. That is my policy and I am glad that I have stuck with it!

The bottom line is that we must keep the organization going and the only feasible way this can be done is by each member paying his share. Get your dues in if you have not already done so.

1986 Dues

It is and has been the Club's policy to include a self addressed envelope (or cover, maybe!) with the November issue of the POSTHORN. This is for return of your dues payment. This is the only notice sent about dues until you are delinquent. Please look in your November issue for you dues notice.

Remember, prompt payment of your dues keeps the dues down!!!

Address Changes

I have mentioned address changes before but we still get many of them from the USPS. Each one that THEY send in costs the Club thirty cents! This is an ever increasing item in the budget. That is one way to keep your POSTHORN arriving on time.

Overseas Members

Please remember that if you live overseas from the US, air mail delivery is available for your POSTHORN. It is a mere \$6.00 a year more than your dues. For that amount you can have it delivered as if you were right next door and in some cases you might even get it quicker than if you lived in the states! This rate reflects the actual cost of mailing. If you would like the next two issues delivered via air mail, send me \$3.00 and I will see that you get it. When the dues are due in November, send in \$14.00 instead of the \$8.00.

Dealer/Member Relationships

I have had a number of comments on a quip that I made in my last column about a bad dealer making a good dealer look so much better. Most of the items received were, however, not about dealers! They were about members!! It seems that there are some members who do a little welching on their deals, do not get material back on time and in some cases never get the material back. If any member or dealer member has problems with any of our members, let us know and we will try and work out some sort of an amicable solution to the problem. Very often an outsider can see such a solution where the litigants can not. We will try in any case.

Scandi Notes

I must give recognition to Stamp Collector of its feature 'Scandinavian Scene.' The columnist is Christer Brunstrom and he writes in a most understandable manner on both technical and non-technical matters of the Scandinavian scene. Christer is not a member of SCC but I have not given up trying to make him one!

Membership Cards

Very, very soon all the membership cards that I owe new and old members will be forthcoming! I know that I have promised them to you for over a year. Let me tell you how it is: The only reasonable place to get them embossed here charges me \$1.75 per card unless I have 50 or more! I have just now reached the 50 plateau and I hope, yes, again I HOPE, to have them in the mail April 1, NO! Make that April 2, I do not want to fool anyone!

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Scandinavian Area Awards

By Alan Warren

At the Lebanon, PA LEBPEX, Edward Hoyt won a vermeil for his "Perfins of Denmark". Michael Falls also took a vermeil at VAPEX with his "Iceland 1873 to 1944". At CHICAGOPEX Norman S. Kopp won a vermeil for "Selected Pages of Faroe Islands Postal History 1940-45". His entry also took the APS award for post 1940 material. Verner Andersen was awarded a first prize for his Sweden entry at the Wayne Stamp Society show in Michigan.

In the Junior division at PITTPEX, Ed Adams won the Maurice Apfelbaum award for "Faroe Islands". Three Scandinavian entries took awards at ARIPEX 85. Gene Scott won a gold for his "The Skilling Issues of Denmark 1851-74", Marvin D. Hunewell took a silver for his "Postal Stationery of Denmark 1865-1900", and Dan Laursen received a silver-bronze for "The Danish Wavy Line Stamps and their Postal History". Alan Warren took a silver-bronze and the American First Day Cover Society award at FILATELIC FIESTA in San Jose, CA for his "Denmark: First Day Covers 1929-1946".



Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

In **Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 9/1984, Svein Andreassen continues his series on postal events of the second world war, with a discussion of how covers were sent from Stockholm to England and New York by way of Scotland. Those going on to America followed the route to Lisbon, then Bermuda where they were examined by British censors, and then New York. In the same issue, Bjørn E. Bunaes describes a classification system for Norwegian cancellations, and Harry Snarvold continues his series on the øre posthorn issues, illustrating various positions of the 5 øre value, NK 35.

The September, 1984 issue of the Dutch publication **Het Noorderlicht** provides a table with the current postal codes for over 75 Greenland place names. F. J. de Bruin writes about trains and the post in Norway, commenting on railroad cancels, stamps, post cards, etc. In the same issue Rene Hillesum writes about the movement of mail from Helsinki to St. Petersburg.

In **Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 7/1984, co-authors Thorkild Andersen and Erik Wendelbo write extensively about railway mail in Jutland, and Toke Nørby discusses the ship "Beskytteren" and its carrying mail to and from the Faroes. Helge Truelsen has a lengthy article on mail and the ferry to Rømø.

In **Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 10/1984, Tore Gjelsvik continues the series on steamship posts around the turn of the century, with emphasis on the Indherreds Postexpedition, and Harry Snarvold presents part 5 of his in-depth series on the posthorn issues of 1879-1883. New information on plate flaws of the 8 øre Denmark bicolor of 1875 is reported by Børge Schäffer in **Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 4/1984. The same author, in the same issue, offers another in his continuing series on the Denmark and DWI bicolors, this time on the 1898-1902 issues. Also in this same issue is an interesting review of royal service dispatch letters prior to 1871, described by Ole Maintz.

Posthistoriske Meddelelser 20/1984 has a continuation of the detailed discussion of the postal service Ribe-Tønder 1864, tables of "bureaustemplerne" for RPO service in Estonia compiled by Elmar Ohaste and Harold Osi, and an item about railway cancels of Vejen, Denmark by Bo Bjerre Jakobsen. The 1985 subscription to this fine journal, edited and published by E. Menne Larsen, to overseas destinations is 50 Dkr, sent to Posthistorisk Forlag, Vibensvej 54, 6270 Tønder, Denmark.

Scandinavian Contact December/1984 published by our sister organization in England continues David Loe's post office gazetteer of Iceland, and W.J.D. Anand's series on the local posts of Scandinavia, with the first part on Finland. S. R. Wood illustrates a number of Swedish postmarks for the period 1927-1934, and Olga Ellis continues her series on Norway parcel post. Olga also advises of the recent revision of designation of postal zones in Oslo. The 4-digit codes relate to the old zone numbers, such as 0514 for a building located in Oslo 5, and 1108 for an address formerly known in Oslo 11.

Bältespännaren 2/1984 is largely devoted to an auction of cinderella materials. This journal, although published only twice a year, is an excellent source of information on local posts, seals, labels, and similar back-of-the-book items, not only of the Scandinavian area but other countries as well. This issue has an article by Gustav

Karlberg on the Finland "skattemärken" 1963-1978. Two items by Lars Liwendahl and Lennart Hälsing discuss the Linköping local post, including examples of first day cancels. Membership in Bältespännarna, which includes the journal, is a bargain at 30 SKr, if you are into these fringe areas of collecting. Applications should be sent to Lars Liwendahl, Bredgränd 2, 11130 Stockholm, Sweden.

Two on-going series running in *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* continue in the 1/1985 issue. Svein Andreassen presents part eight of a discussion of postal conditions during the second world war, with the movement of mail from Sweden to the United States via England. Harry Snarvold continues his series on the Norway posthorn issues of 1879-1883, illustrating matrix flaws of the 10 øre.

The December/1984 publication of the Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten of Germany is a nice thick one with many articles of interest, especially in the section called "Philatelic Reports". The Faroes Study Group has an article by G. L. van Welie on the movement of mail between Denmark and the Faroes from 1870 to the end of the second world war, with illustrations of censored covers. The Finland Study Group has an item about the country's 1891 3-kopek postal card by Knud Wolf, and an extensive article on the railway line from Helsinki to St. Petersburg, by Rene Hillesum. The Norway Study Group continues their write-up on the local stamps of that country, including the Tromsø and Trondheim locals. Wolfgang Löhrich, leader of the Sweden Study Group, begins a definitive study of the border and exchange post offices of that country with a 24-page discussion of Grislehamn.

Knud Juul continues the on-going series about the typographed issues of Denmark during the period 1913-1933, this time discussing marginal plate numbers of the Christian X issues of 1925-26, in *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 9/1984. Two articles are devoted to the events and exhibition winners of LEGO FRIM 84 held in Legoland. In issue 8/1984 of the same journal, Leif Fuglsig sheds some new light on Iceland postal cards, and Ole Steen Jacobsen continues the series on postal information during the period 1851-1870 in Denmark.

In *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift* 4/1984, Niels Klottrup writes about genuine and imitation NP covers ("nedsat porto") of Denmark during the period 1871 to 1924, and Søren Jessen continues the series on the postal history of Frederikssund. From Holland comes the latest issue of *Het Noorderlicht*, December 1984, which carries another part in a series on the cancellations of Faroes by C. J. Jordans.

Frimerker som Hobby from Norway, 3/1984 has a review by Øre Gramh of the history of the famous yellow 3 skilling banco error of Sweden. Issue 4/1984 of the same journal has two items by the same author reviewing the latest auction transactions for better Scandinavian material.

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SCC at INTERPEX

By Alan Warren

An SCC regional meeting was held March 16 during the annual INTERPEX show at New York's Madison Square Garden. New York Chapter 7 hosted the get-together, and the meeting was called to order by former Chapter 7 president John Gregory, who introduced national president Wayne Rindone. The first order of business was to present the Earl Grant Jacobsen Award to Robert G. Stone. This award was created in 1975 as a memorial to Earl G. Jacobsen who was a noted student of Scandinavian philately, especially Norway.

The purpose of the award is to recognize those who have engaged in research in

the field of Scandinavian philately. To this end, Bob Stone was written extensively in the pages of **The Posthorn** and elsewhere about the early mails of the Danish West Indies as well as the former Swedish colony in the West Indies. Stone's research efforts have also been recognized by the APS with the John N. Luff Award, and by the APRL with their Fred B. Thomas Award. Previous recipients of the SCC Jacobsen Award are Eric B. T. Kindquist and Carl H. Werenskiold in 1977, and Victor E. Engstrom in 1982.

In his comments upon accepting the award, Bob Stone reflected that it had special significance for him, since he had seen Earl Jacobsen many times and knew of his extensive Norwegian collection, despite the fact that Earl did not publish much or even exhibit his collection often. Stone admired Jacobsen as an outstanding philatelist. He also recalled the wonderful coffee and pastry that Mrs. Jacobsen would prepare for the infrequent kaffee-klatsch held with friends. In one sense, Bob Stone felt that he thought the award was somewhat premature, as he is still engaged in further research in his specialty areas. In a forthcoming issue of the journal of the Postal History Society, he will be writing about the German packet mails which came from DWI. He is also researching the mails that moved between the Danish West Indies and Puerto Rico and Cuba.

As he perused the handsome award plaque, Stone commented, "I've gotten many awards, but none as nice as this." The plaque, which incorporates one of the SCC award medals, was prepared by former SCC treasurer Ron Collin. Following the award ceremony, John Gregory presented an appropriate slide program prepared by Vic Engstrom, on the early postal markings of DWI. After the meeting, several of us had lunch at which Bob Stone regaled us with stories about the old time auction firms.

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Transfers & Reentries

By Alan Warren

For the Greenland collector-enthusiast there is now a special interest group, according to Chris McGregor. The organization is based in Denmark and is called "De grønlandske Posthistorikere". According to Chris they have published half a dozen monographs. The group can be contacted by writing to Mr. Anker Bloch, Røsgade 7 (3th), DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark.

The December 10 issue of LINN'S STAMP NEWS carried notice of the passing of veteran Finnish dealer Lauri Peltonen. Based on information supplied by Jacob Kisner, Peltonen was 80 years old and was best known as publisher of the **Lape Finland Specialized Catalog**. During his long career, Peltonen published a collectors journal and several handbooks on Finnish stamps and postmarks. He is survived by his wife Agda.

For those of you who have an interest in military related postal history, there is the War Cover Club, unit No. 19 of the APS. Their editor Ray Merriam publishes the **War Cover Club Bulletin** four times a year. The July-September 1984 issue has two queries about Greenland matters, from a member who resides in West Germany. First, Gerhard Mueller asks for information about postmarks of Thule Station "T3" used by U.S. forces in Greenland from 1952 to 1959 by APO 23. Mueller's second

question is in reference to a cover he has from Greenland, postmarked APO 858 in 1943, which bears a circular censor mark containing the words "PASSED BY NAVAL CENSOR". He would like to know where this mark was applied. Gerhard Mueller writes in English, and resides at Friedrich-Stoltze Str. 42, 6231 Schwalbach/Ts, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Membership in the War Cover Club is a real bargain at only \$5. Applications can be obtained from Secretary/Treasurer Lincoln E. Kieffer, Box 173, Jamesburg, NJ 08831. President of the WCC is veteran dealer Theo. Van Dam.

An item of interest and surprise, appearing in the January 7 issue of **Linn's Stamp News**, announced that the Swedish Post Office (PFA) and Uncover World Trade Corp. of Wyoming have established a new outlet for current stamps and first day covers of that country. Collectors as well as dealers will be able to subscribe to new issues (singles, coils, booklets, FDCs) with standing orders, or to make spot purchases of these items. Uncover has hyped its U.S. FDCs in the past in such a way as to be frowned on by many collectors in the first day cover fraternity. It is hoped that this new agency will provide a convenient and efficient method for collectors and dealers to obtain current Swedish material. Questions should be directed to the Sweden Stamp Agency in North America, One Uncover Center, Cheyenne, WY 82008.

Several literature items are reviewed in issue 4/1984 of **Philatelic Literature Review**, journal of the American Philatelic Research Library located in State College, PA. However, what is especially frustrating is the fact that no information is presented about the publishers, or sources from which the books reviewed can be purchased. The first item reviewed is **Tysk Felpost 1, Ser-Norge — Abschnitt Stavanger 1940-45**. The 68-page booklet tabulates the fieldposts units of the army, navy, and airforce by number and location. The text is in both Norwegian and German. The author is Torbjørn Larsson-Fedde.

The second item is Rolf Kardel's 46-page handbook **Nordkapp**. The booklet is well illustrated with stamps and ship postmarks, and serves as a good introduction to this subject. The third item of Scandinavian interest is J. L. Jvangean's **Spitsbergen Svalbard**. This 22-page booklet is also well illustrated with a discussion of local issues and postmarks of this area of polar interest. However, the text is in Dutch. The fourth item is a 158-page book by Erling Stark, **Norsk Luftpost 1911-1977**. This work supplements much of what is found in Luning's handbook on Scandinavia airmails, especially from 1939 to the present. Everything from balloons and Zeppelins to airport dedications and airmail labels is covered here. Since no source or publisher is given for any of the above items, I suggest, if you have a serious interest in these publications, that you write to the reviewer and ask for this information — Peter C. Rickenback, 14 Roslyn Hill, London NW3 1PF, England.

On page 200 of the same issue of **PLR** is a list of the 18 handbooks currently available from SFF. The American Philatelic Research Library and its journal deserve the support of the collecting community. Membership is only \$10 per year, which includes the four issues of the journal. Write to APRL, Box 8338, State College, PA 16803.

One of the best sources for current literature in the Scandinavian field has been the firm in Holland, known for years as Scandinavian International Philately, but recently renamed Philabook International. This operation is the labor of love of C. Nieuwland, who has changed the name of his firm to reflect his widening interest to philatelic literature outside Scandinavia. His 1985 Scandinavia list contains 70 items on Denmark, 10 on DWI, four on the Faroes, 9 on Greenland, 46 on Norway, 47 on Sweden, 30 on Finland, four on Aland Islands, six on Iceland, plus another 16 items on nordic countries in general. Some of the publications are in English while many are in the various Scandinavian languages, and yet the information is often not to be

found elsewhere except in these reference works.

Nieuwland also offers most of the current editions of the Scandinavian catalogs. His Scandinavian sales list and a subscription to a year of updates is available by air-mail for a \$5 banknote, sent to Philabook International, Box 8042, 3009AA Rotterdam, Holland. Similarly, a subscription to his general philatelic literature new publications lists is also \$5. Most of the Scandinavian listed titles are in stock, while the other literature items must usually be obtained by him from the publishers, on receipt of your order.

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Chapter News

SCC Chapter 21 (San Francisco area) will hold a meeting at SUNPEX '85 at the Sunnyvale Community Center, 550 East Remington Avenue, Sunnyvale, California on November 9th at 11:00 a.m. The exhibition will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, November 9th and Sunday, November 10th.

Chapter 13 (Wilmington, Delaware area) had its annual Christmas party at the University Club. It was attended by 25 people including Wayne and Helen Sommer of Washington's Chapter 12 and Thora Sickels of Chapter 9 (Northern New Jersey). Al and Annette Gruber entertained with stories of their trip to Iceland and Nordia '84 last summer.

At a recent club program of Chapter 13, Mrs. Scott (Joanna) Taylor conducted the program called "Joanna's Mystery Corner." She brought her accumulation of "mystery items" acquired during the course of operating the "SCOJO STAMPS" company with her husband. The members had a good time trying to identify an array of seals, proofs, essays, steamships and railroads, revenues and other Scandinavian miscellany which had turned up among her acquisitions. SCOJO STAMPS, located at P.O. Box 423, Ridgely, MD 21660 has a good stock of Scandinavian material and the members of Chapter 13 feel that they deserve the support of their Chapter members.

The Southern California (Los Angeles area) Chapter 17 recently participated in the formation of a non-profit corporation which has been recognized by the IRS as a tax-deductible organization. This new group is called The Scandinavian Philatelic Library of Southern California, Inc. Its purpose is to support Scandinavian philately through the means of a research library. Over the last 17 years, Chapter 17 has developed an excellent Scandinavian philatelic library which will be used to start the library. They actively search for additional publications. A computerized listing of their library holdings is available to members at cost of printing and mailing. Runs of magazines are being permanently bound and are available to members on loan.

Chapter 17 now has a new meeting location in Sherman Oaks, California. They meet on the first Wednesday evening of each month and the meeting schedule and program information is included in their newsletter, LUREN. Visitors are encouraged. For information call Pete Schlueter at 213-385-2091 or write Chapter 17, SCC, P.O. Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057.

Membership Report

New Members — May 1985

- 2849 DIRLAM, Peter B.
Iceland, Denmark, Norway By Lamkin 2561
- 2850 SHER, Sanford P., 8017 Winston Road Front, Philadelphia, PA 19118
Iceland, Faroes, Denmark, Arctic By Robinson 2739
- 2851 HOLMBERG, Lars J., 773 Yale Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63130
Scandinavia By Thurman 2479
- 2852 HECKER, Arthur, 112-36 69 Road, Forest Hills, NY 11375
Post-war Germany, Kiautschou By Fraser 954
- 2853 REIS, Werner, 2233 Parkside Drive, Park Ridge, IL 60068
Scandinavia, Benelux, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Lichenstein
By Lamkin 2561
- 2854 GRANSTRAND, Richard B., PO Box 719, Granby, CT 06035
Sweden By Lamkin 2561
- 2855 HOLST, Willi, 740 Dulce Tierra, El Paso, TX 79912
Scandinavia By Lamkin 2561
- 2856 ATHEY, LeRoy W., 1266 Alpine Heights Road, Alpine, CA 92001
Used Scandinavia, US, Canada, E & W Germany, New Zealand, Australia
By Lamkin 2561
- 2857 SHAEVEL, Mark L., PO Box 4, Monument Beach, MA 02553
Scandinavia, World-1900-1928 By Rindone L-36
- 2858 OGREN, Joe, PO Box 1143, Idyllwild, CA 92349
Sweden, 19th Century US By Lamkin 2561
- 2859 KIRTLEY, David, PO Box 56981, Atlanta, GA 30343
Sweden, Scandinavia By Lamkin 2561
- 2860 WILSON, Gary, PO Box 113, Wallburg, NC 27373
Scandinavia, Esp. Greenland & Iceland By Lamkin 2561
- 2861 FOLLKIE, Douglas A., 5645 St. James Court, Oaklawn, IL 60453
Scandinavia By Collins 1132
- 2862 OLSEN, Edward C., 247 Lincoln Avenue, Ridgewood, NJ 07450-4918
US, and Norway, Sweden & Denmark FDC By Lamkin 2561
- 2863 SAMUELSEN, Mrs. Donna M., 14220 Three Lakes Road, Snohomish, WA 98290
Scandinavia Use By Lamkin 2561
- 2864 ODDERSHEDE, Jens, Fyrrehojen 7, 5330 Munkebo, Denmark
Denmark, Norway, Greenland By Sabin 2573

New Life Members — May, 1985

- L-45 SCHLETER, H. J., PO Box 75281, Los Angeles, CA 90075
- L-46 BENEFIELD, Dr. William R., PO Box 15247, Seattle, WA 98115

Resignations for May, 1985

- 2419 ALAIN, Herbert, 10250 Bois de Boulogne, Montreal, Quebec, H4N 1K9,

- Canada
- 2326 LAHNANEN, James H., 6175 Mist Way, Longmont, CO 80501
- 2746 CRAIG, Robert J. A., 11660 Seaton Road, Richmond, B.C., V7A 3G6
Canada
- 2408 SEGAL, Jay, 17512 Orna Drive, Granada Hills, CA 91344
- 2144 HENDRICKSON, Aletha S., 2315 Gillis Road, PO Box 7, Woodbine, MD
21797
- 337 PETERSON, Henry H., 529 Pinewoods Circle, Elmira, NY 14905
- 2300 McLANE, William L., 130 Main Street, Tolono, IL 61880
- 2789 GOODMAN, Dr. Eli, 52 Apple Cross Circle, Chalfont, PA 18914
- 2628 FRANKE, Dr. Charles H., 11 Gymtoy Road, West Caldwell, NJ 07006
- 1573 ROOS, Dr. Floyd D. 870 Millwood Road, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549
- 2378 RACINE, Frank, 1015 Sturdivant Drive, Cary, NC 27511
- 1613 ANEID, Egil, 621 Canal Lane, Annapolis, MC 21401
- 2534 SEVENOAKS, Major John E. F., PO Box 6528, Dammam 31452, Saudi
Arabia
- 221 McCLOSKEY, Alheus P., 91 West Fern Street, Philadelphia, PA 19120
- 2511 HOSNY, Chris, Vejrholtm 27, DK-9220, Aalborg, Denmark
- 1255 HICKOX, George H., 9310 Allwood Court, Alexandria, VA 22309
- 2174 DANIELS, Kennet E., 54 Waverly Street, Potsdam, NY 13676
- 2383 JENSEN, Erling M., PO Box 126, Leicester, MA 01524
- 2787 JENSEN, Helge, Roskildevej 152-18, DK-2500 Valby, Denmark
- 1976 POTTS, Donald H., PO Box 2413, Goleta, CA 93018
- 2597 SUNSITTER, Peter, 504 Hummingbird Lane, Cave Junction, OR 97523

Deceased Members May, 1985

- 1074 TILSON, Frank L., PO Box 242, Copiaque, NY 11726
- 1576 SMITH, Beatrice V., 4400 Phyllis Street, Alexandria, VA 22309
- 121 MEAD, Paul C., 2179 Oneida Circle, San Ramon, CA 94583
- 1522 POWE, Roland L., PO Box 83, North Windham, CT 06256
- 2010 JOHANSEN, Chester F., 29 W. 660 Bufferfield Road, Warrenville, IL 60555
- 933 TORKILDSEN, Lars A., 9014 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11209

Address Changes for May, 1985

- 2085 CALHAMER, Guy Louis, 47th Street and Gilbert Avenue, Suite 5, La Mar
Bldg., La Grange, IL 60525
- L-39 HELGESEN, Paul W., 2002 Fan Palm Court, Santa Clara, CA 95050
- 1796 GIBSON, David V., PO Box 991, Rogue River, OR 97538
- 958 BRADLEY, Herbert H., Spanish Main Resort, Thontosassa, FL 33592
- 2474 GERLE, Ellen C., 32 Chaucer Court, Middletown, NY 10940-1802
- 2464 JENSEN, Peter, General Delivery, Grand Prairie, Alberta, Canada T8U 1C2
- 2822 WADSWORTH, Barry J., PO Box E 148, Queen Victoria Terrace ACT
2600, Australia
- 2661 PUZULIS, CW4 Val E., Hq. 5th Sig. Cmd., PO Box 944, APO, New York,
NY 09056
- 202 PALME, Robert W., 1504 N. Cotner Blvd., Apt. No. 401, Lincoln, NB
68505-1626
- 2847 MINES, Paul, 5608 Eastern SE, No. 11, Albuquerque, NM 87108
- 2645 KINMARK, Ingemar, 2734 Trader Ct., Bldg. 21, South Bend, IN 46628
- 686 SHINN, William T., 8505 Irvington Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20817
- 1743 GUNNEROD, Kaare, 6500 SW Schools No. 18, Portland, OR 97223

- 2624 HAFSAAS, Ray, PO Box 30795, Seattle, WA 98103
 1210 SHEPARD, James R., 514 Foster Road, Huntington, WV 25701
 1950 DeNINO, Kevin J., 2801 Rigney Road, H-13, Steilacoom, WA 98388
 2204 OTT, Russell E., PO Box 157491, Irving, TX 75015
 2028 LENTZ, Paul, 1630 McIntyre Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105
 2199 NOFTSGER, Raymond L., 950 Walnut Street No. 309, Philadelphia, PA 19107
 1677 LUNDBERG, John P., PO Box 6192, Anaheim, CA 92806
 2074 FRAAS, Maj. G. Richard, 1436 Chanute Place No. D, Bolling AFB, D.C. 29336
 2666 JARDINE, Neal J., PO Box 734, Tarzana, CA 91356-0734
 2195 HUMPHREYS, William C., 4763 Township Chase, Marietta, GA 30066
 2658 MARTIN, Jeffrey B., 6604 Lance Street, Callaway, FL 32404
 2345 PETERSON, Robert A., Thomas Jefferson University, 612 Scott Building, 11th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19107
 2728 JOHANSEN, Eric, 5 Sam's Court, Madison, WI 53716
 Editor Islensk Frimerki, Langeyrarveg 16a, 220 Hafnarfiroi, Iceland
 2249 LAHTI, Erik A., 411 Yerba Buena Avauue, San Francisco, CA 94127
 1538 ELLIOT, Earl E., 141 Boulder Rock Drive, Palm Coast, FL 32037
 519 HANSEN, Jan, 1130 Circle Drive, Apt 2, Corona, CA 91719
 2544 PITTMAN, Barbara W.
 2138 ALBERTSON, Lawrence, 27 Shelter Creek Lane, Fairport, NY 14450

The following members have been dropped from membership for non-payment of dues. Reinstatement can be accomplished by paying for 1984 and 1986 (\$16.00 US) and paying a reinstatement fee of \$2.00, a total of \$18.00 US.

Abitz, Andreas	2543	Madsen, James E.	2538
Agustsson, Fylkir	2551	Martin, John W. Jr.	2540
Andersen, Sven	1531	Mellman, John A.	2684
Berry, Merlin S.	2756	Merilainen, George	2351
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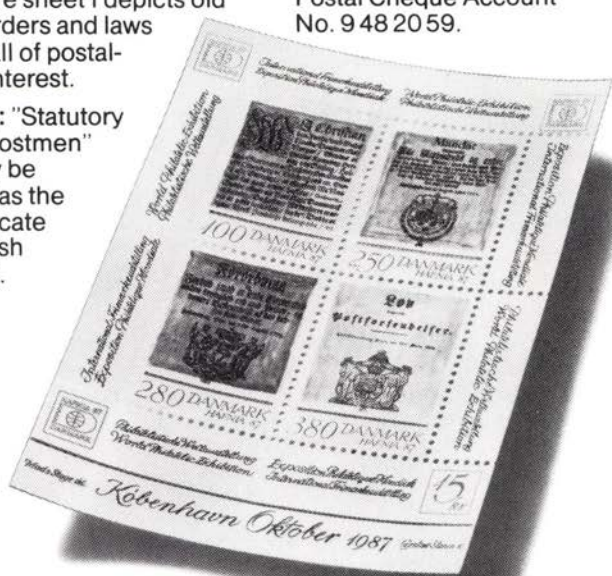
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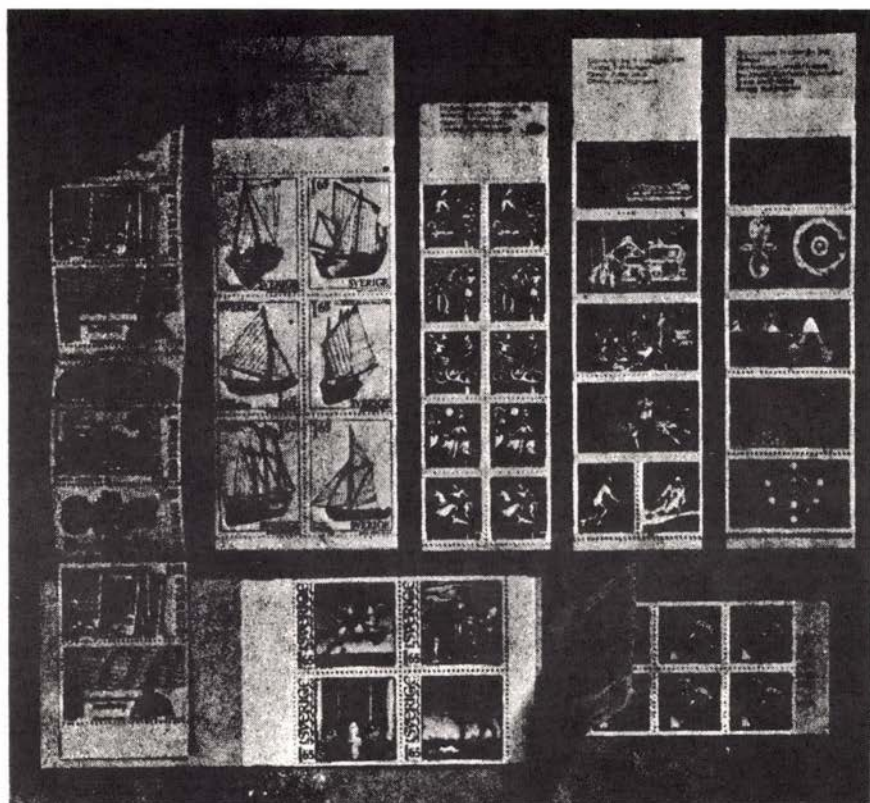
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