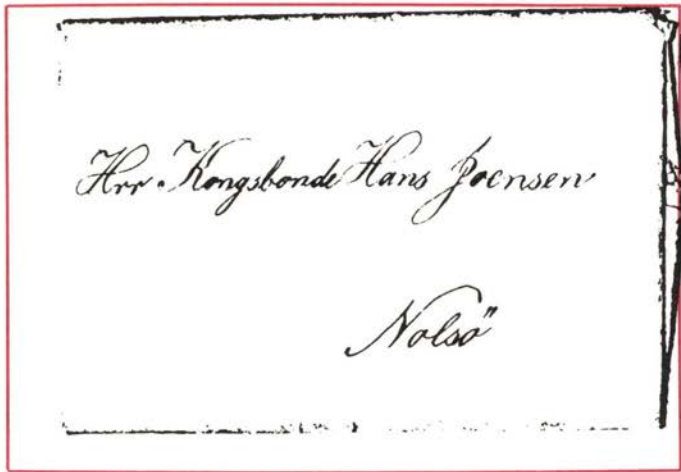


The

POSTHORN

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**FAROES STAMPLESS COVER
SANDØ TO NOLSØ
(See Story on Page 3)**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Affiliate 79, American Philatelic Society

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Table of Contents

The Stampless Mail Periods of the Faroes	Page 2
Review of Volume 2, Danske Helsing	Page 4
The Greenland Postal Historians	Page 5
What's Happening in Finland	Page 7
Denmark's Most Rare Stamp Object Has Changed Hands	Page 9
Danish Postal Stationery Catalog	Page 10
STOCKHOLMIA Bulletin 2	Page 11
Finland: Cover of the Month — How Early Can Mail be Found That is Written in the Finnish Language?	Page 12
Scandinavian Literature Notes	Page 14
Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update	Page 15
OSLO '86 (15-19 October 1986)	Page 15
Covers from the "Hjemkomst" Viking Expedition — 1982	Page 16
Norwegian Due Stamps Used as Postage	Page 21
SCC at BALPEX 85	Page 23
The Cancelling Machine Suit Case	Page 24
The Golden Handshake	Page 27
Soaking Stamps	Page 28
The Posthorn Wins More Awards	Page 29
A Pre-Philatelic Surprise	Page 30
Finnish Forgeries . . . Are They Yours?	Page 32
Luebeck Handstamps on Pre-Stamp Scandinavian Mail	Page 33
NORMA — 1986	Page 35
More on NORDIA '85	Page 37
President's Message	Page 40
The Editor's Notebook	Page 41
SCC History: The Broad Possibilities	Page 41
Scandinavian Area Awards	Page 42
Transfers & Reentries	Page 43
The Executive Secretary Speaks	Page 45
Library News	Page 47
Membership Report	Page 47
Member-to-Member Ads	Page 50

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The Stampless Mail Periods of the Faroes

By Gordon A. Hughmark

The nineteenth century postal history of the Faroes is particularly interesting because of the unusual stampless mail situation that occurred in the islands. The Faroes were administratively classified as an amt (county) of Denmark in 1816, but the Faroe postal service was very different from that of Denmark until after 1900. There are excellent references on the stampless period by King-Farlow (1945), Jacobsen (1977), Nielsen (1983), and Wowern (1983) that have been used for the preparation of this article.

The Faroes were under the control of Norway at the time of the union of Norway and Denmark in 1380 and were part of the kingdom dominated by Denmark until the end of the Napoleonic wars. The Treaty of Kiel in 1814 forced Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden, but the Faroes continued under Danish control.

Early Postal Services until 1856

Mail with Denmark was carried free of charge by the Royal Trade Monopoly ships that provided the connection between Denmark and the Faroes from 1709 to 1856. Jacobsen reported that a quantity of letters from this period exist in the bishop's archives in Copenhagen from the provst, who was the highest authority of the church on the islands. There are also many letters in the public archives and a few private letters from the Faroes to Denmark during the period of the trade monopoly. The few letters that were exchanged between the Faroes and the world other than Denmark were also carried by trade monopoly ships. The first letter collection box was provided at Thorshavn in 1801 and was primarily used for official mail. The monopoly ships usually called at Thorshavn and occasionally at Trangisvaag. The incoming mail was given to an Amtmand (county official). Similarly, outgoing mail was deposited with an Amtmand and it was then handed over to the ship captain prior to departure. There was no mail service on the Faroes, not even in Thorshavn, as mail had to be picked up from and delivered to an Amtmand. Jacobsen reported that official and clergy letters exist for this period for communication within the Faroes so these were carried without a formal postal system. Requirements for postal communication were minimal, so the very limited services apparently were sufficient.

1856 - 1870

The Royal Trade Monopoly was abolished January 1, 1856. Mail between Denmark and the Faroes continued to be carried free of charge on the mail ships used for communications between Denmark and Iceland. These were private ships under contract to the Danish government and most stopped at Thorshavn. From 1858 to 1867 the contract was with C. P. A. Koch for steamer service with stops at Thorshavn on the five round trips per year to Iceland. The ship "Arcturus" was generally used for these trips. In 1868 and 1869 the contract was with Det forende Dampskibelskab, successor to the prior company. In 1870 the Icelandic postal service was taken over by the Danish Post Office and postage was required for service to the Faroes and Iceland. Mail service on the Faroes from 1856 to 1870 continued much as during the period of the Royal Trade Monopoly. Mail for Denmark was given and received from the Amtmanden who transmitted this mail to and from the ship captains. There was no formal mail service or use of postage stamps within the islands even though Denmark had used postage stamps since 1851. An informal service developed to

some extent during this period because of growing commercial communications. Private ships other than the contract ships increased contact with the Faroes and between the islands as business interests, particularly related to the fishing industry, developed. These ships and boats also provided mail contacts when travelling between towns of the Faroes. This mail services was generally free of charge, but timing was irregular as the service corresponded to only the business related schedule of the shipping.

Skyds-Service

Jacobsen and Wowern pointed out that the Skyds-service also provided for the transport of mail in the islands prior to the official postal service and afterwards for locations or timing not covered by the postal service. The Skyds-service went back several hundred years as a provision for the conduct of travelers in the remote parts of Denmark, such as Norway when it was part of Denmark, and the Faroes. The system operated with a person in each village responsible for obtaining someone to provide conveyance to a nearby village. Travel could require several Skydsfolk in series and was over both land and water. The service and fee were arranged in advance. There were three fee categories: (1) clergy, (2) official, and (3) private. Fees were the lowest for category 1 and highest for category 3. Mail generally was in category 2, as the system was used particularly for official letters. The Skyds system continued until about 1920. Wowern stated that Skyds-letters are found in the Royal Library in Copenhagen.

1870 - 1903

Mail service under the Danish Post Office began for the Faroes in March, 1870 with the first charges for mail. A Postekspedition (sub post office) had been established at Thorshavn in February, 1870 and Danish postage stamps were for sale to meet the postal rates published at Copenhagen in August, 1869. Letters under 15 g required 8 skilling. Thus, this was the end of the stampless period for mail to and from Denmark at least in regard to mail handled by the Danish Post Office. However, stampless internal mail continued.

A new Danish postal regulation became effective in April, 1871 in which the Faroes became an integral part of the Danish postal system rather than an external dependency. Nielsen reported correspondence between the general post direction in Copenhagen and Amtmand Holten in Thorshaven during July and August, 1871 with regard to establishing a postal service on the islands of Sandø, Suderø, Vaagø, Østerø, and Bardø to connect with the mail ships at Thorshavn. In a letter of April, 1872 Amtmand Finsen stated that three post routes were operating from Thorshavn. One to Klaksvig, the second to Trangisvaag, and the third to Sandevaag and Vestmanhavn. These routes were to be travelled ten to twelve times per year to connect with the steamer service to Denmark. The covers that I have seen listed with postage stamps from the 1870's are to Tveraa (Trangisvaag) and Suderø. Two skilling and 4 øre, representing a local rate, occur from 1873 through 1875. Later covers show an 8 øre rate. I have a cover with a copy of 8 øre printing 12 (1878) to Suderø indicating that this was later recognized as the inland rather than local rate. A Brevsamlingssted (letter collecting place) was set up in Trangisvaag in 1877 so perhaps the rate change occurred at that time. The quantity of Faroes' mail during this period was small. Jacobsen reports that 2,111 letters and 10 parcels were handled by the Thorshavn office in 1879-1880. This included both domestic and foreign mail. Sub post offices were established at Trangisvaag in 1884 and Klaksvig in 1888. Postal service was further extended with the mailboat "Smiril" that became a sub post office

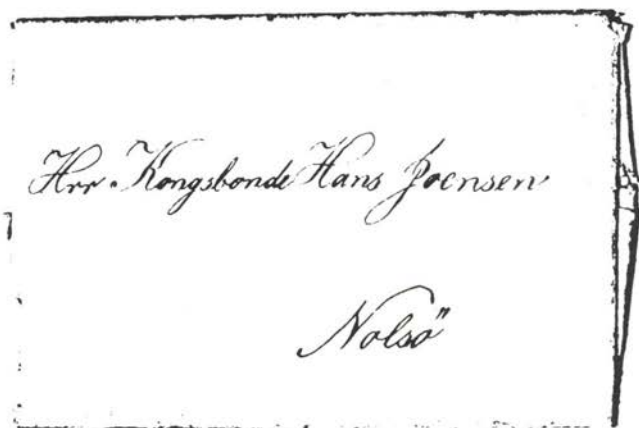


Figure 1

in 1896 and with the establishment of eight sub post offices in 1903.

Stampless mail continued during this period for the areas that did not have postal service. Figure 1 shows an official folded letter of 1882 from Sandø to Nolsø. Stampless mail appears to have been used until about 1900. Stampless letters from this period are relatively scarce because there probably were not many initially and at that time were of little interest to preserve. The existing stampless mail in private collections generally represents official mail preserved at Nolsø and Kalbak with Sandø and Thorshavn as the originating locations.

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Review of Volume 2, Danske Helsager

By Dr. Dan Laursen

Oluf Pederson: Danske Helsager. Haanbog 2. Skilling Publishing House. Gislingevej 77. DK-2700 Brønshøj, Denmark. 127 pages richly illustrated. Price: \$15.00 via surface mail, \$17.00 via air mail.

This book is volume two in the series about Danish stationery following vol. 1 — the postal cards — and comprising: envelopes, letter cards, wrappers, and aerograms (air letters). Besides being a description and cataloguing of the various items, a 1985 pricing is suggested.

The series is a welcome substitute for Ringström and Higgins and Gage, not to

mention the AFA 1983-84 try.

Pedersen is only dealing with the Danish stationery contrary to Ringström comprising the entire Danish monarchy. Pedersen's book seems less sophisticated and detailed than Ringström but more than H & G and it is far better illustrated. When you grab Pedersen's book and start reading you do not get discouraged as a collector who wants to go into Danish stationery. When I thought of going into Danish stationery I took a look in Ringström — and gave up. Later I have used Ringström quite a lot, but I think I would have started earlier if I had Pedersen, (which would have saved me and Marvin quite a few bucks).

After an introduction called "Key to the Catalog" and given in Danish, German and English, the envelopes are described and cataloged followed by the letter cards and wrappers and finally the air letters. For each issue is information about printing number and date for the first delivery from the printing office. All rate changes are shown in front of the period the stationery is valid and local and domestic rates, weight classes plus change in paper/or watermark are of course there and in the right place.

It is difficult to say anything about errors; you only find them by use of the book. A couple of random tests did not show mistakes.

The last pages of the book are occupied by a list of terms used in the text from Danish to German to English. By and large the English terms are all right but the list is not flawless. I am sure all American philatelists will understand what a printing error is although we usually name such misprints. I would also prefer domestic (rate) for inland, control number for control digit and (what Pedersen is writing about in vol. 1 is not) postcards but postal cards. Also I think for instance Korrespondancekort = letter cards should have been included and maybe also a few of the technical words to explain the various changes so well explained throughout the book.

It is a tremendous work Pedersen has done digging through the archives in the Danish Postal Museum and we must give him high marks for this volume as for the preceding. In the future Danske Hellsager will no doubt be THE catalog used when Danish Stationery is collected, auctioned, advertised, etc.

Note: If you want to order the book send cash or better International Money Orders — the Danish banks ask for/demand a \$4.00 fee to cash a personal check so, if you do that, add \$4.00 to the \$15 surface, \$17 air-mail, postage and handling included.

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The Greenland Postal Historians

By Dan Laursen

Ever since Greenland started to issue its own postage stamps in 1938, a great deal of interest in collecting this country has developed. Not only are the regular postage stamps being collected, but also the old Parcel Post (Pakke-Porto) stamps issued and used by the Royal Greenland Trade, generally from 1905 to 1938, but in a few places, from 1905 to 1939.

At the outset, a few philatelists started collecting items (postcards, covers, etc.) from every post office. Forming a complete collection was not that difficult because there were then only 20 post offices with regular postmarks. Collectors also became interested in the old Parcel Cards, a term currently used to describe almost any docu-

ment on which Parcel Post stamps were glued for a postal purpose. As the number of post offices was increased in 1949, and especially in 1958, the number of collectors also increased. These collectors must indeed have been the first "Greenland Postal Historians" regardless of how scattered and unorganized they were, but many years would pass before any of them would form an organization of postal historians.

In 1980 some of these collectors finally got together and formed what was then known as 'Grønlandsgruppen' (The Greenland Group). The first president of this group was Anker Block. He left the group in 1982, and about a year later, at the request of a small group of Greenland collectors, formed 'De grønlandske Posthistorikere' (The Greenland Postal Historians). Originally the group had 17 members but one died and one withdrew for personal reasons. The membership today is 15 and accession to the group is closed.

The object of the group is to share with other philatelists what its members have learned from their personal research — knowledge gained by studying old literature and old mail of all kinds, as well as by consulting the different archives concerned with transportation to and from Greenland in every sense of the word. The results are published in homemade yellow booklets, as well in "Skillings", Danish philatelic magazines, and various exhibition catalogs.

The group members also share among themselves what material they have. If one of them wants to research a special area, for instance the Parcel Cards, all the other group members will hand over their material of this type for him to use. Everybody chips in. Maybe this is why all their publications are published under the rather anonymous, 'De grønlandske Posthistorikere'. All of the members support this anonymity, and it is certainly refreshing to find this kind of altruism abroad today. However, if an outsider wants to object to some of their published findings, or correct their misunderstandings, misinterpretations, mistakes or simple errors, and naturally there are some in every booklet or article, then it is impossible to know who to criticize.

Anker Block seems to be the Group's driving force and 'front man'. Certainly he is the one who takes the flak. Also it was Anker Block who first told 'The Posthorn' about the group.

Anker Block is a seaman on the Danish State Railroad's ferry running between Elsinore and Helsingborg, Sweden. He has spent 12 years in Greenland, part of which has been on the American base at Thule. Otto Kjærgaard and Aage Gubi, both teachers, are Anker's right hands. Other members include Torben Hjørne, a university student and the author of the four-volume, 'Greenland Postal History' of which two volumes have been published; Erik Ohlin from Stockholm, Sweden; Finn Christensen, Svend Aage Marker and Svend Ove Sørensen from the Danish islands, and Mogens Frolund, Terkel Steen, Keld F. Jakobsen, Steen Mileck, Gert Knudsen, Asbjørn Hansen and Preben Larsen from the peninsula Jylland (Jutland).

Three of the group are teachers. Anker Block is a seaman. The other members include a cook, two managing directors, a spare parts manager, business manager, engineer, lawyer, manufacturer, PR manager, and an unskilled worker. This information about the members' jobs is given to show that you do not have to be a Ph.D. to be a Philatelic D(igger).

The greatest asset the group has is two collections of cards, letters and other correspondence which the members have bought from the estates of a colony manager and a vice-admiral. This material is often used as the basis for the publications.

From time to time 'Posthorn' will publish translations of the group's writings in one form or another and when considered appropriate, will criticize and point out where mistakes have been made.

Contact with the group can be established through Anker Block at Røsågade 7, 3 sal. KD-2300 Copenhagen S. Denmark.



What's Happening in Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

The arrival of ABOPHIL (in September) once more sparked my philatelic interest by the auction listing of so many lovely Finnish stamps and covers and some tidbits of fresh news. As I've probably noted before Finnish summers are for play. Cool lake waters . . . grottos that supply the many islands with privacy . . . sauna edifices lazily releasing curling smoke from the water poured over hot, hot stones . . . grilled fresh salmon washed down with award winning beer and a touch of spirits lay stamps to rest for about three months. But . . . here we are again, set to go!

Septembers ABOPHIL reports on NORDIA 1985 (detailed in the belated August issue of the POSTHORN.) The publication listed awards with some small commentary. The article states that NORDIA 1985 had somewhere between 18,000 and 19,000 visitors. This may seem a bit paltry to the U.S. but is a goodly number for Suomi.

1983 Field Post Stamp

The blue and white stamp with the black yearly date overprint (N:KP9) is back in the limelight again with a darkly cast shadow of negative nature. According to the official APO rules the stamp was to be issued to all personnel participating in the maneuvers of 1983. The stamp is presumably doled out five (5) to each person working in the maneuvers, no more . . . no less.

Well, somehow the ruling was severely violated. Full sheets and multiples in excess of five stamps very quickly found their way into the marketplace both here and abroad. In view of this the high price placed on the stamps leaves this writer cold. The 1986 issue of NORMA has dropped the estimated catalog value of an unused stamp with gum from 1300 FM to 1000 FM. Used copies and covers remain a modest 500 FM each. These stamps are available in Finland at these prices. I have seen ridiculous prices advertised by dealers here in the U.S. and nutty bottom prices in some auction catalogs. It is strange that some U.S. dealers have so many of these stamps that they were able to push them in the media. How many were printed? At present the unused copies are not worth a penny over \$165 and I feel even that figure is too generous pending the results of an investigation.

According to the editor, the Army brass has been given license to investigate this questionable situation and explain how these large multiples were acquired. Mr. Ossa poses: "It is surprising that they start to investigate this situation two years after the fact." He appends that many requests for a formal explanation of this flagrant violation were sent to the authorities by the Finnish Philatelic League in 1983. No response emanated from the APO. Let us wait and see the outcome.

At present I do not know if multiples in excess of a strip of 5 or a block of 5 will be acceptable in Finland's exhibit competitions but I do not think that they will be allowed.

Interesting Finnish Rarities

Even the philatelic lethargy of the three month summer respite does not kill the

opportunity to come upon an unusual item. All that is needed is a little bit of luck and a good friend or two.

As most specialists know the 1885 emissions have just a few important items to grace the pages of the exhibit. The first two are tete-beche examples of the 5 penny green and 20 penny yellow emissions. The next are blocks of four (or larger) of the high-value 5 and 10 Mark multi-colored stamps. These are quite expensive running about 15,000 FM for the 5 Mark and 18,000 for the 10 Mark. They are usually sold as a mated pair so I do advise that they be bought as a 'pair' unit. It is a big difficult to purchase them separately. I would say that they show up once or sometimes twice in a year abroad. Whether they are the same units being sold and resold by speculators is hard to say because the stamps are well printed and have no outstanding marks of identification.

The real gems are the 5 and 10 Mark stamps on letter. They are not seen on large pieces or cover fronts. I believe that Mikko Ossa stated, of recent date, that he had not come upon a 10 Mark stamp on letter in 10 years or so.

Happily this item emerged this year in a European auction on a large cover front as a vertical pair with three 1 mark stamps in additional postage. This oversized neat item is well preserved, registered and overweight, having been sent from Helsinki to the Royal Foreign Department in Stockholm in the year 1889. It now resides in a U.S. collection.

CORINPHILA

On this subject of rare pieces a wonderful item was sold in Zurich in September. It is said that two such items exist. The letter bears a 32 penny Copenhagen stamp with a 20 penny rouletted stamp of 1866. It was mailed from Joensuu to Reims in 1875. The roulettes of the 20 penny stamp are very rough due to the worn out rouletting devices that had seen their day by 1875. Such flaws are of no consequence on so major an item. I heard that a Finn is rumored to be offering 175,000 FM. I believe it may go a bit higher than this but it is a strong starting price.

Address Change

Suomenpostimerkkeily Oy has moved from it's former location on Fredrikinkatu so please note. The new address is Suomenpostimerkkeily Oy, Ludviginkatu 5, SF-00130 Helsinki, Finland. The telephone number is: 90-642501.

Besides managing a fine philatelic operation and publishing NORMA Mr. Ylismaa also runs 2-3 auctions each year. Rarities and common stamps abound so if you are a serious collector drop them a line and ask for the auction catalogs. Please note that you saw it in POSTHORN.

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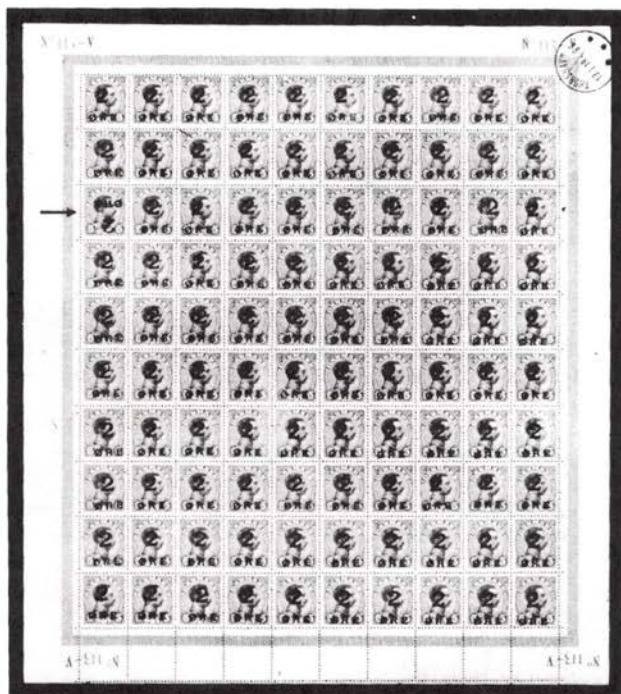
SCC maintains one of the largest Scandinavian Philatelic Libraries in the world. All SCC members in good standing are eligible to borrow materials. Send your request for materials, along with a check for \$4.00 payable to SCC Librarian. All requests for materials should be sent to Stanley H. Hanson, 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.

Denmark's Most Rare Stamp Object Has Changed Hands

By Bent Mathiesen

2 on 5 Øre Provisional

During World War I the communication between Denmark and the Faroe Islands was very poor and when Denmark in January 1919 had the postal rates rise from 5 to 7 Øre, the new 7 Øre stamps did not reach the islands in time. The Postmaster was then permitted to hand-overprint the 5 Øre stamps into 2 Øre stamps, thus being able to combine the postal rate 7 Øre as there was ample stock of 5 Øre stamps. These stamps were used for approximately ten days until arrival of the new stamps.



Inverted Overprint



The rare sheet

Of these stamps only 2 whole sheets are known of which one sheet is owned by the Danish Postal Museum. Since 1919 the second sheet has belonged to various collectors and in 1976 it was bought in the USA by stamp wholesale dealer Robert Bechsgaard at DKr. 430,000,—. Not until 1943 the then owner, Mr. Herbert Bernstein discovered that stamp No. 21 in the sheet was provided with inverted overprint 2 Øre which in itself is a great rarity, — in actual fact the only one known.

New owner

At the end of July A/S Robert Bechsgaard sold this sheet to an American collector for DKr. 1,500,000.00 — the highest price ever paid for a Danish stamp object.

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Danish Postal Stationery Catalog

By Alan Warren

Collectors of Scandinavian postal stationery will be pleased to learn that a new edition of S. Ringström's work on Denmark, Schleswig, Danish West Indies and Iceland has appeared, replacing the valued 1968 edition which has long been out of print. The price is \$20 postpaid by bookpost and is available in the U.S. exclusively from the Philatelic Bibliopole, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY 42033.

Sigurd Ringström is known for a number of philatelic treatises, some of them carried out with the assistance of colleagues. These joint efforts include such highly regarded works as **The Private Locals Posts of Denmark** with Sten Christensen, and the multi-volume **Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World** with Henry Tester. These publications have established Ringström's reputation for authoritative works in high quality editions.

The new Danish postal stationery book measures 7 by 9¾ inches, contains 218 pages, and is cloth bound with sewn signatures. The book has been handsomely printed on high quality paper in easy-to-read typeface and with excellent black and white illustrations. Although the text is in Danish, there is a table of contents in English at the rear of the book, as well as a glossary of the major terms and color names in Danish with English equivalents. According to the author, the book was to have been released in the spring of 1985. However, he was disappointed with the original printing, had the edition destroyed, and a new one printed and bound. This high standard of quality reinforces the care and effort seen in the layout and listings in the catalog.

Prices are shown in Swedish Crowns for stationery items in mint and used condition. The catalog begins with a two-page table listing the postal rates for Danish postal cards, printed matter cards, wrappers, stamped envelopes, and aerograms from 1865 to 1984. Separate rates are shown for local, inland, and foreign destinations as well as to other Nordic countries as appropriate.

Details listed for each item include dimensions, major color variants, printing varieties, paper stock types, and essays. The listings begin with the Danish single cards in skilling values of 1871 to the Queen Margrethe cards of 1984. Varieties with the fluorescent bar are also noted. Then follow the listings for double (reply) cards, official cards, railway cards, Copenhagen municipal library cards, and stamped envelopes. To give some idea of the depth to which collectors of this material can delve, Ringström lists and describes some eighteen private postal cards and twenty

stamped envelopes printed to order for use by various firms and organizations. Examples include those of the directors of police and health, the minister of finance, and the state telegraph and Copenhagen telephone agencies.

The Denmark listings conclude with aerograms and printed wrappers. There is a three-page listing of the single postal cards of Schleswig, and then the final 25 pages or so list the stationery items of the Danish West Indies and Iceland, and include a table of postal rates for those two countries.

There is no doubt that Ringström's catalog will long be the definitive reference work for stationery items of the Danish areas, and the collecting community will ever be indebted to his thoroughness and expertise.

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STOCKHOLMIA Bulletin 2

By Alan Warren

In keeping with its image that STOCKHOLMIA 86 will be a grand occasion with no expense spared, the organizing committee has released another splendidly illustrated Bulletin to inform readers of the forthcoming event. The booklet opens with a full color page portrait of His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf, "Protector of the Exhibition". Committee members names are listed, with their affiliations, beginning with the President, Bertil Zachrisson, Director General of Posts; and Vice President Gösta Ohlsson, President of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

One of the introductory messages is by an elder statesman of Swedish philately, George B. Lindberg, honorary president of SFF. The Commissioners are listed and shown with their photos in stamp format, with perforations at the edge, and include our own Victor E. Engstrom for the USA. The international jury includes U.S. FIP members James T. DeVoss and Charles J. Peterson. Swedish jurors number nine and include such names as Sten Christensen, George Lindberg, and Örjan Luning. Other Nordic country jury members are Jesper Haff, Denmark and E. H. Hansen, Denmark; Paul Jensen and Efred Rebolledo, Norway; V. Vihanto and Juhani Olamo, Finland.

The exhibition medals are in square format and depict the "Philatelia" symbol from the 1926 show which marked the 40th anniversary of SFF.

Articles in the booklet include one on the depiction of Stockholm on stamps by Birger Hasseltort, the S/S Express with its seapost office by Lennart Gullander, the early post offices of Stockholm by Rune Almqvist, and the introduction of the easier-to-use "Swiss" type postmark in 1893 by Robert Mattson. All of the articles are printed in Swedish, German, and English, and are magnificently illustrated with color photos. The official program is outlined for the two-week event, each day assigned a particular theme.

Brief tourist information about Stockholm is presented, and a caution is noted that it is the responsibility of collectors exhibiting at both AMERIPEX and STOCKHOLMIA to insure their entries arrive on time, as the Stockholm committee has made no special arrangements for transfer of exhibits.

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Copies of all past issues of the Posthorn are available. Contact Fred Bloedow, 810 Dobson St., No. 1A, Evanston, IL 60453 for details and order blanks.

Finland: Cover of the Month

How Early Can Mail be Found That is Written in the Finnish Language?

By Ed Fraser

I consider this issue's cover submitted by an east coast SCC member to be especially interesting. It is a beautifully manuscripted letter from 1786 written in FINNISH! This pre-stamp cover shown in Figures 1 and 2 might easily be passed over as a typical, neat, Swedish language letter of the period because the same elegant style of

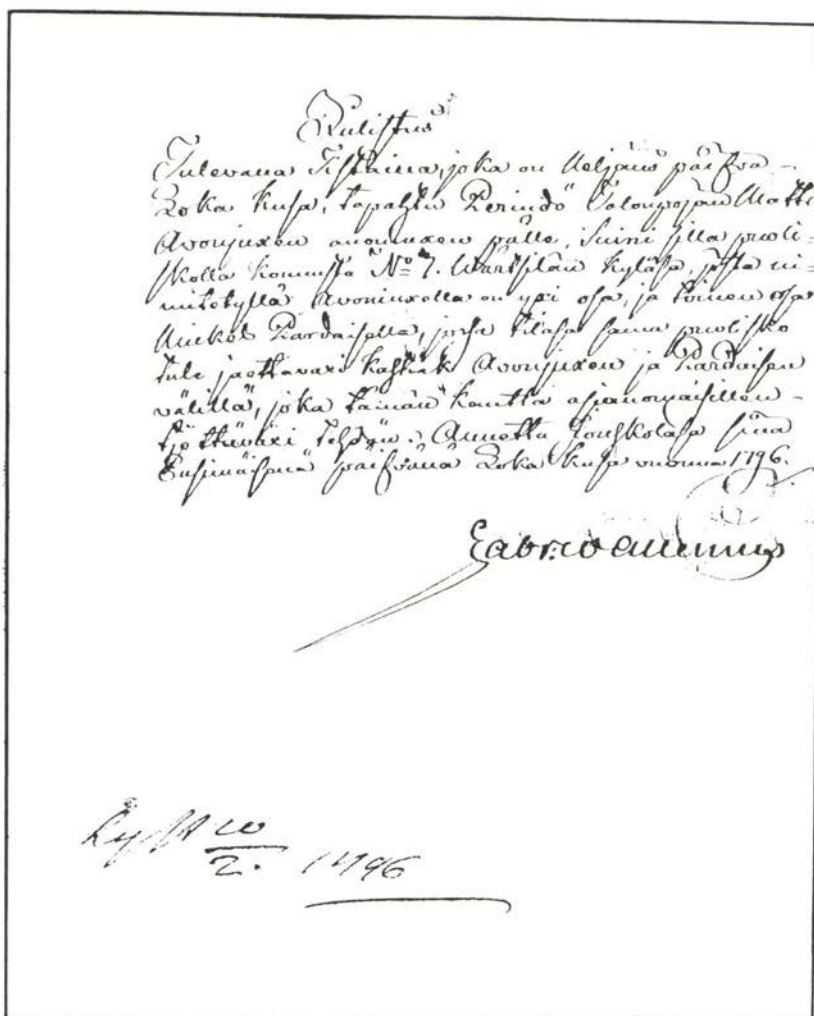


Figure 1
Letter in 1786 Stampless Cover

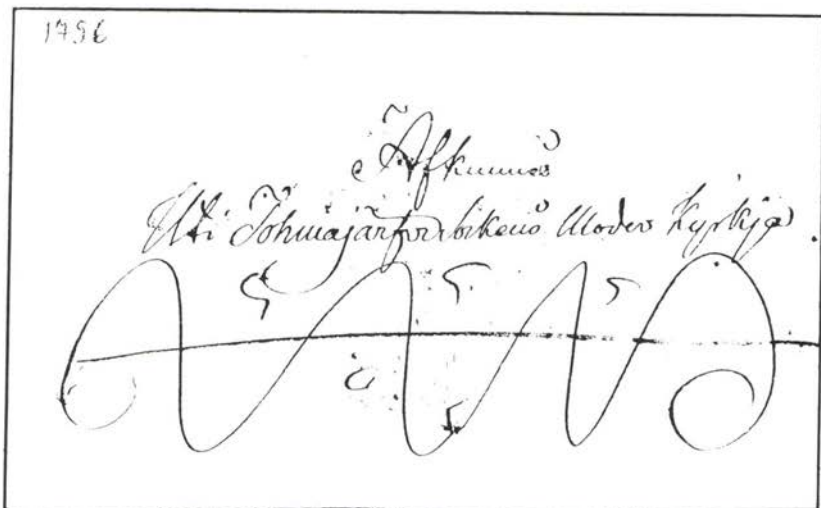


Figure 2
Front of 1796 Stampless Cover

penmanship is used.¹

I found the use of written Finnish only became common in the 1880's, and in the early 1870's it is fairly unusual. Although I know it can be found in the 1850's and 1860's, usage before 1800 (even before Finland was ceded by Sweden to Russia) is very unusual, and should be examined to see why Finnish was used. Here the reason is evident from an approximate translation:

"Announcement

On this coming Tuesday which is the 4th of October there will be a distribution from the estate of farmer Matti Avonius in the village of Warsila in the Suininen(?) general store where said Avonius owns one share and Mickel Pardainen the other share, (and everything) will be divided between Avonius and Pardainen which is thus announced to all whom it may concern in Toukkola this first day of October in the year 1796.

(signed"

Writing this letter in Finnish may have been a courtesy to obviously Finnish speaking recipients, or it may already have become a requirement in Finnish law to send such legal notices, e.g. notices to heirs, in the recipient's native language. If any reader can give us any additional information on this topic, I will include it as an addendum article to a future "Cover of the Month" feature.

Ed Fraser, 2 Broadway-9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10004.

Footnote

1. Although Finland was a bilingual country, in this era Swedish was the overwhelming language of choice for written communication, poetry, works of literature, etc. It was not until the 1830's as Michael Mills relates in this interesting article about Finland's Kalvala (August "Posthorn", pages 33-36) that the Finnish language began to be used for literary composition.



Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

Frimerker som Hobby 2/1985 has several articles on recent auction prices obtained on early Norway classics including a two-year study of the 8 sk. Oscar. John Torstad writes about the "Postkontroll" in Norway established in 1940, Christer Brunström discusses Swedish local posts, and Ole B. Haugli reviews the postal history of Jan Mayen Island.

Veteran SCC member Robert G. Stone begins a series on the mails by German packets from and to St. Thomas, DWI in the June issue of the **Postal History Journal**. In this first part he writes about the Norddeutsche Lloyd company, the use of German stamps at the outset and later, the use of Danish stamps. The second part will appear in a later issue of the journal and will deal with the Hamburg-American (HAPAG) line. Individual copies of the journal are available for \$5, but a one-year membership is recommended in the Postal History Society at \$15. Journal copies and/or membership applications can be obtained from the Postal History Society, Box 61744, Virginia Beach, VA 23462.

In the June issue of **Scandinavian Contact** from England, Aa. Sandland writes about international postage due covers to the Nordic countries after 1964. W.J.D. Annand continues the series on local posts with a description of Spitsbergen issues. An extensive discussion of forged postmarks of Faroes is presented by B. C. Hamilton, and David Loe continues his post office gazetteer of Iceland.

In **Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 4/1985, Ole Steen Jacobsen discusses and illustrates covers showing rates from Denmark to Schleswig and other destinations, some via Hamburg, during the period 1851-1874. Per Fabricius Jensen continues a study of plate flaws of the Frederik VIII issue of 1907-1912, and Svend Seitzberg discusses paper and watermarks of Danish stamps. Johns. Jørgensen writes about mails from some of the Danish consulates during the Second World War in **Posthistorisk Tidsskrift** 1985/2, and Erik Lauritsen itemizes varieties to be found on the 10 øre Arms type postal card with large corner numerals and 4-line text.

Posthistorisk Tidsskrift 1985/3 carries an article by Niels Klottrup on postal dispatch at Bjerget in the late 19th century, and Søren Jessen begins a series on postal history of Slangstrup. **Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 6/1985 carries reports on the ATTIFEM show in Bergen, and NORDIA 85 in Helsinki. Tore Gjelsvik continues the series on 19th century steamship routes carrying mail, and Harry Snarvold provides part 11 on the flaws of the posthorn issue of 1879-1883. Göran Nykvist writes about and illustrates some lovely Norway skilling covers to Finland.

In **Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 5/1985, Flemming Hasle analyzes the stamps and cancellations found in 200 grams of Greenland "kiloware" purchased about 1960, Carl E. Jørgensen discusses the register number etiquettes found on letter packs of Denmark, and Ole Steen Jacobsen writes about the village or parish post of the mid 19th century in Denmark. In the Philatelic Reports No. 50 (June 1985) of the FG Nordische Staaten of Germany, Bruno Patock writes about the growth in population of the Faroes, and analyzes statistics of pieces of mail to and from the country in recent years. Arno Bederke writes about the registered letter labels of Iceland, and Gunter Pansegrau discusses variations in paper, gum, and shades of color of recent Norwegian stamps.

The September 1985 issue of **Bältespännaren**, the journal for Cinderella collectors published in Sweden, has an article about the Father's Day stamps issued each year, by H. E. Larsson. Ake Torkelstam writes about the 23 view cards released for the 1924 Postal Congress, with photos of each and illustrations of the special cancellations used. Enclosed with this issue was a copy of **Hobbybladet** 1984/85 for collectors of railway memorabilia — including railway cards, stamps and cancels with railroad motifs and related materials.

Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 7/1985 carries part 11 of Svein Andreassen's series on postal conditions during the Second World War, with a discussion of the air routes between Stockholm and England such as flown by the BOAC "Mosquitoes". Tore Gjelsvik continues the series on postal services by ship into Trondheim fjord.

* S * C * C *

Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update

By Alan Warren

The final volume of the Swedish Handbook which is to be translated by the Foundation should be back from the printer by the time this issue of the **Posthorn** reaches you. As of this writing, the exact cost is not known, but can be obtained from SPF, Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359. This third volume covers the skilling banco issues, and the black local stamp with its various reprints. Sven Åhman has again done an excellent job of translating. No serious student of Swedish philately should be without the three volumes released by SPF in English language editions.

Another project which should reach completion shortly is a translation of **Norsk Eksilpost** by Karl U. Sanne. Not only will this material now be available in English, but the author is actually adding new comments based on recent information, so that the English edition by SPF will be revised as well. Other projects in process at the moment include material being translated from the Finnish, Danish, and German. Dues for annual membership in the Foundation are still nominal (\$10 minimum, donations tax deductible) and since membership is based on the calendar year, now would be a good time to send in your dues for 1986.

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OSLO '86 (15-19 October 1986)

By Victor E. Engstrom

Members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club are invited to exhibit their Scandinavian philatelic material in the 1986 NORDIA SHOW in Oslo. This exhibition will be in VAREMESSE, the same building that housed the NORWEX International Exhibition in 1980.

OSLO 86 will feature an unbelievable 1200 frames of purely Scandinavian philately. The event is in celebration of the 100 year jubilee of the continuous life of the Oslo Philatelic Club, founded in 1886.

The Norwegian Federation of Stamp Clubs through its President, Paul H. Jensen, bid all their good friends a hearty welcome to Oslo 86. We, as members of SCC, are regarded as honorary members of the Oslo Philatelic Club, for exhibiting purposes. Generally, the privilege of exhibiting at the NORDIA shows is limited to members of clubs belonging to one of the Nordic Federations.

The exhibition rules of OSLO 86 are summarized on Page 10 of the February 1985

POSTHORN, and are generally like those of FIP International shows.

The 1986 OSLO-NORDIA falls about six weeks after STOCKHOLMIA 86 and arrangements are being made for STOCKHOLMIA exhibitors to also easily and securely exhibit in Oslo.

Vic Engstrom, commissioner, has a small supply of entry applications and OSLO Bulletin No. 1 for potential exhibitors. His address is 2655 Pebble Beach Drive, Clearwater, Florida 33519.

* S * C * C *

Covers from the "Hjemkomst" Viking Expedition — 1982

By Carl L. Thurman

In 1982, Scandinavian countries and communities around the world began a millennium celebration of Nordic polar exploration and colonization. In 982 A.D. Eric the Red discovered, established a colony of Norsemen on, Greenland. The 1000-year festival began at Eric's old farm, Brattahlid, on August 3 with a ceremony graced by the Queen of Denmark, King of Norway and the President of Iceland. Earlier that year, a group of thirteen Minnesota-based Viking descendants commemorated the millennium by sailing a 76-foot replica of a dragon ship from Duluth, Minnesota to Bergen, Norway. The small boat left its harbor in Knife River on May 11 and arrived in Korsfjord on the 18th of July after 34 days at sea. In addition to demonstrating the ability of a small Viking boat to sail from the New World to the Old, several philatelic items were produced to support the imaginative adventure. Since other articles have described the "Hjemkomst" expedition in detail, the following is a brief account of the voyage and the covers associated with the modern Viking conquest.

Early Viking exploration was fostered by their seamanship and boat design. Until the late 19th century our understanding of Nordic seafaring technology was only speculative. Archeological excavations at Oseberg and Gokstad, Norway, Shuldelev, Denmark and Sutton Hoo, England produced excellent examples of their ship. Following the design of the Gokstad ship, a Norwegian replica called the "Raven" sailed from Bergen to Newfoundland, Canada in 1893. After demonstrating the capabilities of the longboat, the "Raven" was fittingly moored on Lake Michigan at the Columbia Exhibition. Today it is housed at Lincoln Park in Chicago. A second Viking boat expedition sailed to the New World from Bergen in 1925. The "Leif Erickson" is now displayed in Duluth, Minnesota. The "Hjemkomst" was the third Viking replica to sail the Atlantic and North Sea (Fig. 1).

The "Hjemkomst" was conceived through the dreams of Robert Asp from Hawley, Minnesota. Construction on the Gokstad replica began on the 4th of July 1972. After the keel was completed in 1974, Asp discovered he had leukemia. Undeterred in his dream, work continued until the boat's completion on 10 July 1980. It was christened "Hjemkomst" or "Homecoming" by Hannah Foldoe with a bottle of lutefisk juice on July 27. The 76-foot dragon ship was towed to Lake Superior and launched in August. With the death of the boat's creator on December 27, 1980, the dream of the Viking voyage was passed to the surviving Asp family members.

In March of 1981 the ship was moved temporarily from its winter dry-docking at Knife River to Minneapolis for the Viking exhibition. During the following summer the boat was tested on Lake Superior as crew selection began. The Asp family receiv-

ed thousands of applications. Many were excluded for various reasons. According to Tom Asp, they tried to select candidates who could not swim since these would make good bailers and assure the success of the expedition. Finally a Norwegian-American team of 13 was assembled. Three Norwegians were selected: the captain — Eric Rudstrom (62) from Oslo, Bjorn Holtet (23) from Navrik, and Vegard Heide (22) from Oslo. The U.S. component from the Asp family included Tom (24), Douglas (33), Roger (31) and their sister, Debbie (20). Other Americans included Dennis Morken (29), John Gould (19), Mark Hilde (29), Paul Hesse (24), Larry Moen (31) and Myron Anderson (26).



Figure 1. The "Hjemkomst", a replica of the Gokstad dragon ship built by Robert Asp of Hanley, MN (Belle Isle, Michigan-1982).

After the summer of training, the Viking boat departed from Minnesota on May 11 and arrived at the Sault Ste. Marie locks on May 22, 1982 (Fig. 2). By the 24th, the "Hjemkomst" anchored at the Detroit Renaissance Center. After sailing across Lake Erie, the little ship entered the New York State bridge canal system for passage to the Hudson River. Finally the "Hjemkomst" arrived in New York City.

Following some repairs and replenishment of supplies, the dragon ship set sail on June 15, 1982, from the East River docks for Norway (Fig. 2) with a crew of 12. One of the original crew left the ship after a fire. Rumor has it that he apparently decided to be a father rather than a hero. At sea, the Vikings survived conditions ranging from the doldrums to a hurricane. In the early morning hours of July 18, the sea-tattered "Hjemkomst" sighted the North Sea light house at the mouth of Korsfjord, Norway. The crew rowed up Vaagen Harbor to dock at Fortress Pier in Bergen. After a short stay, the dragon ship sailed around the southern coast of Norway to arrive in Oslo on August 8, 1982.

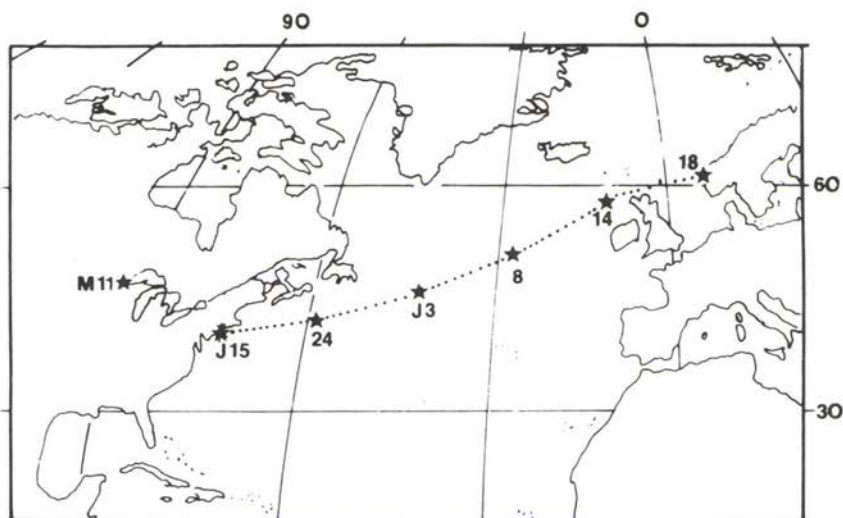


Figure 2. Map of "Hjemkomst" voyage route. M 11 - start of expedition at Knife River, MN (Lake Superior) on May 11, 1982. J 15 - departure from New York City on June 15, 1982. J 18 - arrival at Korsfjord on July 18, 1982.

The "Hjemkomst" was dry-docked in Oslo for the winter of 1983. On August 17 it was again launched and towed to Porsgrunn where it was hoisted aboard the Norwegian freighter "Brunto" for shipment to Cleveland, Ohio. In early September, it was towed across Lake Erie to Detroit and placed on board a truck for shipment to Stillwater, Minnesota. The "Hjemkomst" now rests in Moorhead after its trans-Atlantic conquest.

Several covers from the expedition have been located. Some were sold to defer expedition costs. These philatelic items were produced by the Expedition Office and friends of the expedition.

Official covers were prepared by members of the Hjemkomst Viking with suggestions from Stanley Hanson, SCC Librarian. The logo printed on the left face of the cover was designed by Paula McDermid Lundeby of the Mad Mountain Company in Minneapolis (Fig. 3). Three thousand were printed and recent U.S. bird stamps (Scott #s. 1953-2002) attached. Dr. Robert Ronkin of Concordia College in

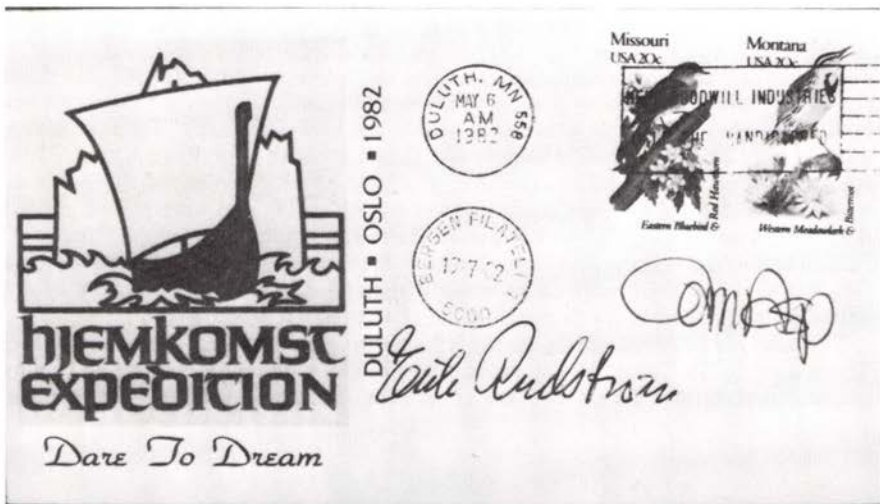


Figure 3. Official "Hjemkomst" Viking Cover. Cacheted with theme logo and signed by Eric Rudstrom and Tom Asp. Cancelled Duluth, MN May 6, 1982 and Bergen, Norway July 19, 1982.

Moorhead carried the envelopes to Duluth where they were cancelled on May 6, 1982. These were carried aboard the "Hjemkomst" and cancelled by Eric Rudstrom in Bergen on July 19. Most were signed by both Eric and Tom Asp. About 300 were signed by all 13 members of the original crew (Fig. 4). These were sold in both the U.S. and Norway. A few of these covers may still be available through the Red River Valley Heritage Society, Box 733, Moorhead, Mn 56560.

The second type of cover was conceived by Olaf Erickson of Grosse Isle, Michigan. The Hawley Area Viking Heritage Association produced an envelope



Figure 4. Official "Hjemkomst" cover. Same as Fig. 3 but signed by 13 members of the crew.

cached with a logo of Robert Asp and the "Hjemkomst". Mr. Erickson applied the 20-cent U.S. flag stamp (Scott #1985) and designed a red circular hand cancel to commemorate the boat's anticipated arrival in Detroit on May 17. He also took envelopes to the Detroit River Station where an additional U.S. Post Office cancel was applied. These were sold at a reception held at the Belle Isle Yacht Club on the evening of May 25. The present example was signed by both Vine Rose Asp and Eric Rudstrom (Fig. 5). In addition to these, 35 of the envelopes received the Battle of Yorktown and Virginia Cape stamps (Scott #s 1937-1938) and were placed aboard the "Hjemkomst" (Fig. 6). As it departed Detroit, a group of American "Indians" canoed out to the dragon ship from the River Station carrying mail destined for the Old World. Later these were cancelled in Bergen by Eric Rudstrom. Fifteen of the letters were returned to the U.S. while the rest remained in Norway.

The last type of cover carried on the Viking voyage was mailed by Chad and Joel Thurman (Fig. 7). These were stamped with both U.S. bird and Norwegian stamps commemorating the Viking artifacts collections (Scott #s 586-589) and the Stave

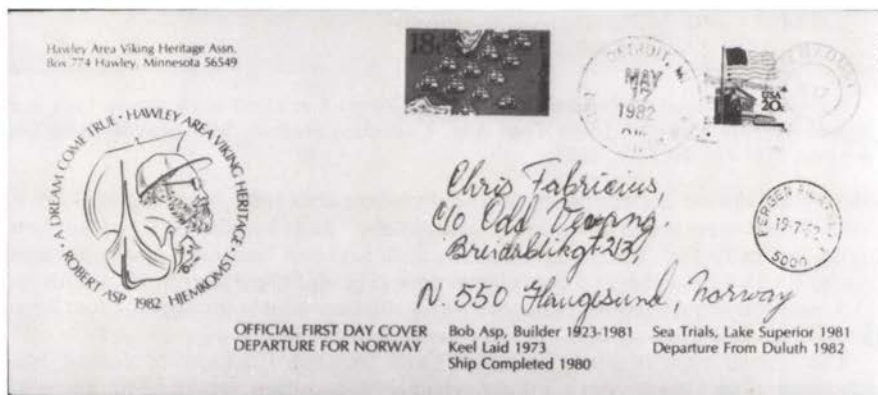


Figure 5. Viking Heritage Association cover prepared by Olav Erickson. Cancelled with Detroit River Station and "Hjemkomst" double-ring hand stamp on May 17, 1982.

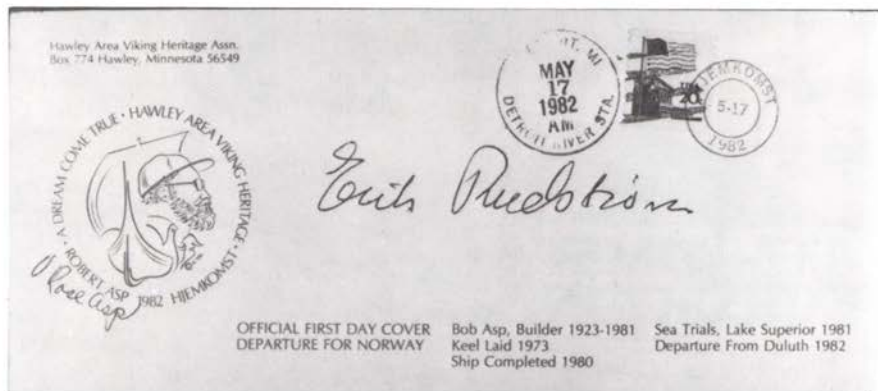


Figure 6. Viking Heritage Association cover. Same as Fig. 5. Cover bearing additional postage, carried aboard "Hjemkomst" and cancelled in Bergen on July 19, 1982.

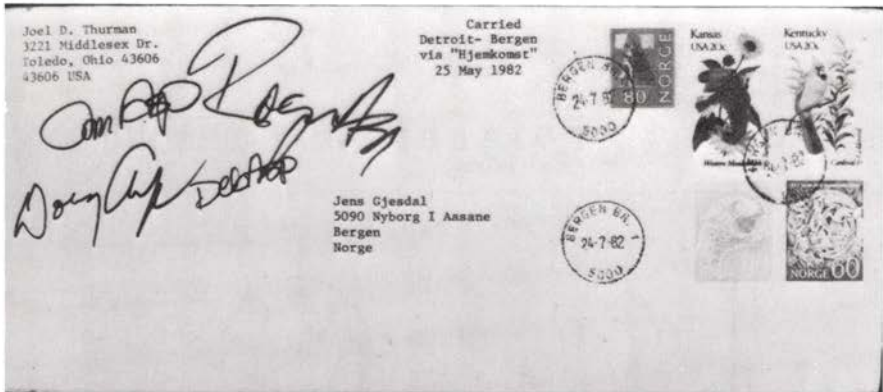


Figure 7. "Hjemkomst" cover mailed by Joel Thurman. Carried by Doug Asp to Bergen and cancelled July 24, 1982. Letter authenticated by Tom, Doug, Roger and Debbie Asp.

Church (Scott # 428. Four covers were given to Doug Asp and Bjorn Holtet in Detroit on May 25. They were authenticated by the four Asps on the voyage. These were canceled at the Bergen Post Office on July 24 and returned to the U.S.

Five kinds of philatelic covers have been located from the historic millennium voyage of the "Hjemkomst". Other items from the expedition are not known. Additional material may have been carried aboard the "Brunto" with the return of the "Hjemkomst" to the U.S. in 1983. Details surrounding the expedition and its philately were supplied by Tom Asp, Stanley Hanson, the director of the Red River Valley Heritage Society — Gary L. Philips, Olaf Erickson and Dr. Robert Ronkin.

* S * C * C *

Norwegian Due Stamps Used as Postage

By Frederick A. Brofos

The special postage due stamps, introduced in Norway on July 1, 1889, were discontinued in 1927. The circular to postmasters from the Postal Administration, announcing this change, reads as follows: "From October 1, this year (1927), postage due stamps will be discontinued and ordinary postage stamps used instead. These will be cancelled with a T-mark. In ordering postage due stamps before Oct. 1, this year, one should take into careful consideration that the discontinuance takes effect from the aforementioned date. Under the circumstances, there is nothing to hinder that post offices use postage due stamps of lesser values, when these are on hand. The left-over postage due stamps should be sent in to the Superintendent of Stamps as soon as possible after October 1, this year."

The intent of the above instruction was, of course, that during the short period before the usage termination of the special postage due stamps, instead of ordering new supplies of them, post offices could use in multiples any smaller denominations on hand. Formerly, this would have probably considered wasteful.

It seems that a number of postal clerks misinterpreted this circular, and maybe others, to mean that they could use postage due stamps as a substitute for any higher

Blanket nr. 72

Værdi N. 50.00

Følg brev.

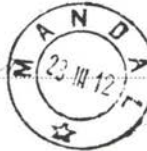
Avsenderens navn og adresse:

*Geus A. Karsmo
Karlmo*

Herved en *PK i papkasse*

til

H. P. Backe



Kristian

Vegt: *1.05* kilogram.

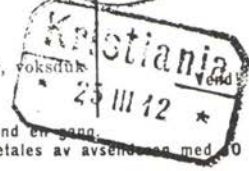
*) Her angives forsendelsens art (pakke i papir, voksdunk eller lerret, kasse o. s. v.)

NB. Ny porto maa erlægges for eftersendelse av pakker mer end en gang.
NB. Gebyr for ombringelse av pakker i Kristiania kan forutbetales av avsenderen med 10 øre pr. pakke. Gebyret opkræves ellers hos mottageren.

Januar 1909



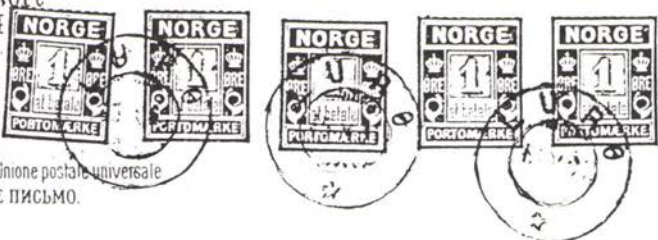
Pakker maks.	ales.
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40	4000
41	4100
42	4200
43	4300
44	4400
45	4500
46	4600
47	4700
48	4800
49	4900
50	5000



Brevkort

- Brefkort - I
- Levelező-lap - Post
- Carte p
- Carlolina poste
- Weltpost

Union postale universelle - Unione postale universale
ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО.



*Ark. Frida Schönning,
Telsörvik.*

Re.

values of **postage** stamps that they were lacking. Such unauthorized use occurred at several smaller post offices as well as at Rena, where certain necessary postage values were out of stock at the time and postage due stamps were pressed into use instead. Apparently they passed through the postal system, if not unnoticed, at least without repercussions beyond an occasional raised eyebrow or exclamation. Perhaps the surprise was not as much as one might expect, as this sort of usage had indeed occurred before at various small places during stamp shortages. These activities were, if not entirely legitimate, usually tolerated and certainly non-philatelic in origin. As most examples landed in the waste-basket, any surviving covers are not highly prized by collectors and highly priced by dealers.

Illustrated here is a picture postcard with five 1-øre postage dues used, owing to a lack of 5-øre postage stamps, at LURØ (later Lurøy), a small coastal island in the Sandnessjø postal district of Nordland county, northern Norway. The date is difficult to make out, but may have been as early as 15.X.01. It was sent to Selsøvik, another minor place in the same county, probably a quaint fishing village.

Another example, also pictured, is a parcel post card franked with three 20-øre postage due stamps, owing to the lack of a 60 øre stamp, at the small hamlet of KONESMO (later Konsmo) in the Mandal postal district of Vest Agder county, Southern Norway. It is clearly postmarked 22.3.12. Although it passed through the district post office at Mandal and was addressed to Kristiania itself, no cain was raised by the postal brass there, at least no marks appear on the card other than post marks!

* S * C * C *

SCC at BALPEX 85

By Alan Warren

A regional meeting was held during the annual BALPEX exhibition and bourse in September. The program was sponsored jointly by Washington, DC Chapter 12 and Delaware Chapter 13. A slide program was presented on the Danish Local Stamps, and the script was narrated by Howard Schloss, President of Chapter 12. Two members of Chapter 13 — Bob Lipscomb and Roe Blume — prepared the slides and text. Many of the slides utilized backgrounds of scenes to complement the stamps, and the text made numerous references to the well known Christensen and Ringström catalog.

Only two Scandinavian area exhibits were entered in this year's BALPEX show, but one of them won the Grand Award! Howard Arnould's "Danish West Indies Postal History — Colonial Period, Foreign Postal Services, Combination Frankings, Various Routes and Rates, Forwarders" also took a BALPEX Gold and the Postal History award. Several items in this collection are exceptionally rare, with only one or two other examples known. Even veteran DWI specialist Bob Stone commented to me that he was very much impressed with Arnould's material, and apparently the judges were as well. Ernst Cohn, an SCC member, was chief judge.

The second Scandinavian entry at the show was the author's collection of "Censored First Day Covers of the Nordic Countries — WW II Period Censorship as seen on FDCs of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden", which took a Vermeil.

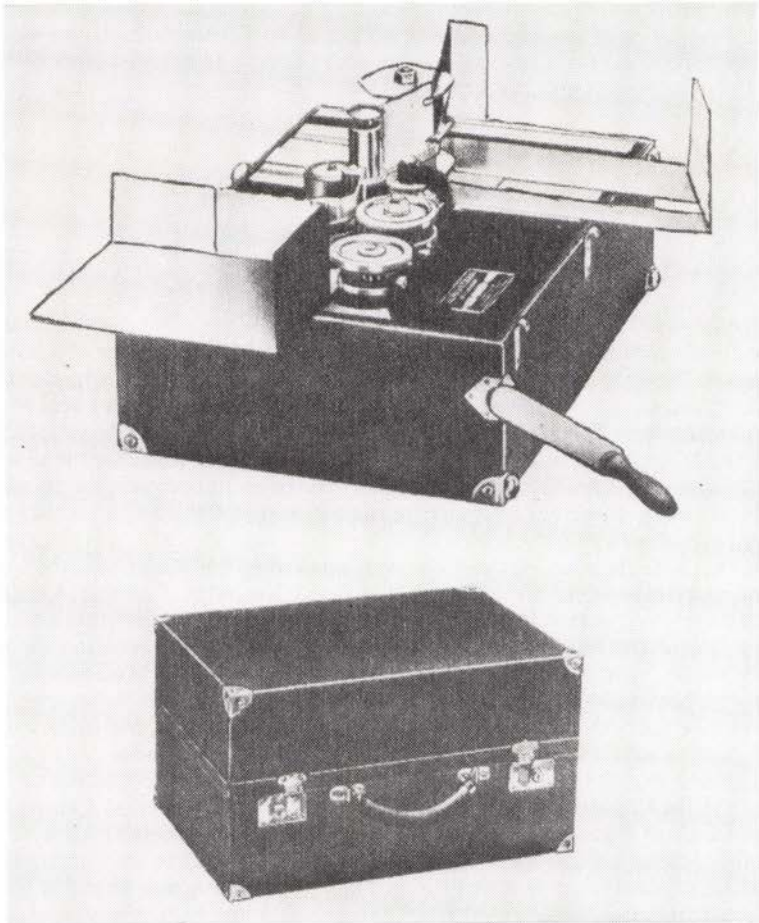
In other business at the meeting, the two chapters decided to jointly sponsor the national SCC convention at BALPEX in 1987. The meeting was attended by some twenty members including several from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

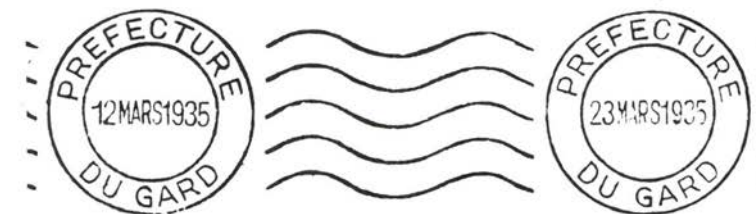
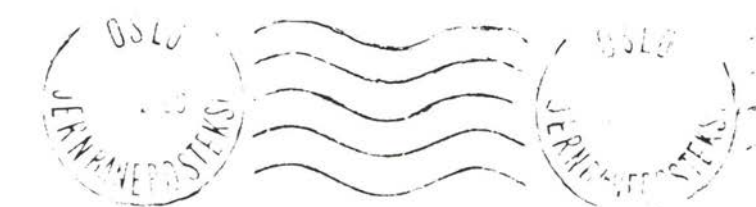
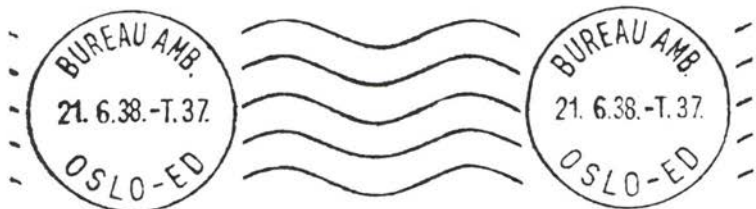
The Cancelling Machine Suit Case

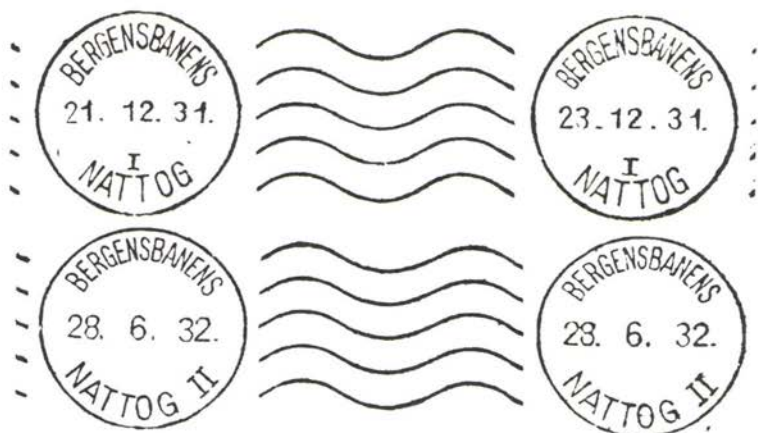
By Frederick A. Brofos

In case the title misled you, this is not about a legal case, a suit for patent infringement or something, but actually deals with the odd subject of a cancelling machine in a suitcase or small trunk. As machines for cancelling stamps are usually heavy, bulky apparatus, it was rather surprising to learn of the existence of a portable machine, which could be carried to and from the job by postal employees. The handy invention was produced by the Krag Machine Co. of Oslo, Norway. This firm is a pioneer in the field and has exported different models of cancelling machines all over the world since 1903. Known at first as the light type "D" hand machine and later as Krag type XVI, it was simply called the "kuffert maskin" (the trunk machine) by Norwegian postal clerks. A sales promotional leaflet describes it as a hand-driven, light-weight machine calculated for use on railroads, ships and at small temporary post offices.

The first sales order was received from the Norwegian Post Office in 1932. Two







machines were placed in use on the Bergen Railroad's night trains I and II, running between Bergen and Oslo and vice versa. That same year, another machine was ordered for use between Piraeus and Thessaloniki in Greece. Dies exist for both directions of this ship route. In 1935, five machines were sent to France, four without engraved dial, whose eventual placement is unknown, but the fifth one inscribed "Prefectur du Gard". In 1938, another machine was introduced in the RPO between Oslo and Ed (Sweden). Then the war came and nothing new is heard about these machines until 1952. In that year, an old suitcase machine (probably the Oslo-Ed one) was revamped and used at the small post office in the Holmenkollen ski-jump tower during the Winter Olympic Games at Oslo.

Examples of these markings are all scarce and some rare. The Bergen RPO has been seen used as late as 24.1.41. Besides regular mail cancelling, it also appears as a transit mark. The Oslo-Ed RPO, with French text "Bureau Ambulant" (i.e. Traveling PO), is also unusual in having an extended date line where the time-slot is replaced by a train number. It has been noted in use as late as 30.9.38 (with T.41). What appears to have been the final use of this machine was at the Oslo Railroad Post Office, from 1953 until about 1960. It may also have been used as a transit mark with the wavy lines removed.

All the suitcase machines made "repeater" cancels, that is to say multiple impression postmarks, which ran right across the top of the mail. As they had exactly the same general appearance as the ordinary Krag machine postmarks, the unusual suitcase origin has until now gone unnoticed by collectors.

The postmark illustrations shown here are from die proofs and the dates therein are just random ones. The picture of the Greek Krag postmarks is in reduced format.

That this novel invention, which at first glance seemed such a bright idea, was not more successful was probably due to two factors. First, the quantity of mail at places of usage did not justify the expense of a machine, when an ordinary handstamp would have sufficed. Secondly, that little suitcase was perhaps not quite as lightweight after all and, therefore, not popular among the postal clerks who had to lug it around.

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

The Golden Handshake

By Dan Laursen

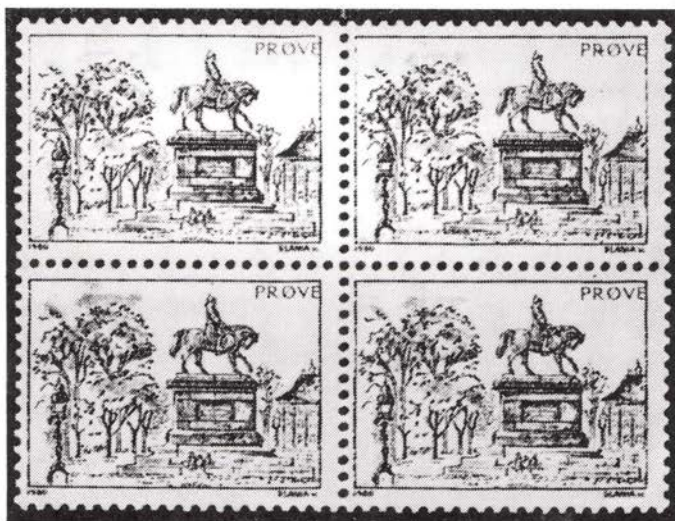
This is what Denmark's Philatelic Federation (DFF) calls the gift from Denmark's Post & Telegraph Office (P&T) when P&T presented the Federation with 250,000 test prints of the Frederik VII's equestrian statue in front of Christiansborg Castle, the equivalent of the Capitol in Washington, D.C.

At a press conference, Mr. Knud Mohr, president of DFF, stated that negotiations had been conducted with P&T to determine how P&T could support Danish philately and their good customers — the stamp collectors. The Federation has tired very hard to fulfill its commitment to the various tasks assumed, but it was and still is in a battle with “. . . the colors, especially the red one.” In order to help DFF and hereby Danish philately, P&T gave the Federation the test prints to sell to the collectors, the proceeds in full going to DFF.

P&T recently bought a new printing machine, the M 4, able to do both offset and steel plate (engraved) printing on the same stamp — the so-called combination print. Well, you don't just put paper, ink, and plate in a new machine and start running sheet after sheet off the rollers. No sir. It takes a lot of experimentation if the result is going to be presentable. The different kind of ink has a different drying time, which must be adjusted to the speed of the press, and there are other problems: for instance, the paper. For the experiments an original by the two artists Mads Stage, the designer, and Czeslav Slania, the engraver, was used. Of the original dummies only a few are kept — by the printing office and the Post and Telegraph museum. The rest are incinerated under strict control and will not show up on the market.

Further experiments were necessary, this time with the paper. This production resulted in the test print with the same motif and it is this production with P&T presented to DFF to sell to collectors.

The sale is conducted from DFF's office in Copenhagen. Collectors may buy the test prints by the piece to a maximum of five. If you wish to order five you will receive one block of four plus one single, or as a strip of four plus one single. Stipulate your preference with your order. The price is \$2.00 plus 50 cents handling



and postage per stamp. If you order four or five stamps the price is \$20.00 postpaid. Do not send a check, because the Danish banks charge \$5.00 to cash an overseas check. Send International Reply Coupons. The address is:

Danmarks Filatelist Førbund
Forsøgstryk
Grønnegade 41
DK-1107 København K
DENMARK
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Soaking Stamps

By Carl H. Werenskiold

The soaking of stamps to remove adhering paper is usually looked upon as a job requiring no particular care or method. On close examination, however, it becomes apparent that a sensible, methodical approach is indeed desirable. I have accordingly investigated the subject in some depth, with due consideration of the following points:

- a. The operation should be such as to remove the gum as completely as possible to prevent any later inconveniences.
- b. Excess paper should be removed prior to soaking, for easier handling and minimum contamination of water and stamps.
- c. Fluorescent stamps should be soaked separately, to prevent contamination of other stamps. Fluorescent color substances are usually water-soluble, while the pigments of phosphorescent stamps are not.
- d. Blotters and blotter books should not be used, as they are conducive to mildew, since they are likely to be used repeatedly in possibly contaminated conditions.

Upon this basis, I developed the following procedure, which I have used for years with complete satisfaction.

Preparatory

1. Remove excess paper by trimming with scissors to about 3 mm (1/8") around the stamps, except in cases where one wishes to leave the stamp on paper, trimming only to an "on piece" specimen.
2. Lay fluorescent stamps aside to be soaked separately. Some sorting out by countries known to issue fluorescent stamps, such as Germany, Denmark and up to recently Sweden, can be done conveniently here. Phosphorescent stamps need not, as a rule, be soaked separately, since any contamination may amount to only an occasional phosphorescent speck.
3. A few stamps, such as certain Netherlands postage dues, are printed with highly water-soluble colors. These stamps should be laid aside for special treatment (see above).
4. Stamps on dyed paper should be laid aside for special treatment (see below).

The Soaking

1. Use an ample supply of cold or lukewarm water in a basin, or preferably in a wash sink. Do not add anything, such as soap or salt, to the water. Place the stamps, face down in the water and agitate slightly by hand to allow the water to penetrate

between the stamps. Do not overload or use the water for more than one batch of stamps.

2. After a reasonable, but not unduly prolonged period, remove all free paper, using a tweezer when required. When all paper has been taken out, stir the water gently by hand and allow a few more minutes for the gum to soak off the stamps. Using a hand as a sieve, scoop up a few stamps at a time, removing them one by one with the tweezer and testing the back of the stamp with your fingers to make sure that no gum remains. Traces of gum can usually be removed by gently rubbing with the thumb, preferably under water, working from the center of the stamp outwards, never the other way. If necessary, return the stamp to the water for further soaking.

3. Transfer the stamp by tweezer, face down, to a dry, clean sheet of newspaper (yes — quite safe — not to a blotter to be used repeatedly) and pat the stamp very gently to make it lie flat on the paper.

4. When the newspaper sheet is filled up, carry it away to dry, and proceed with another sheet.

5. When the stamps are dry, shake them off the newspaper, pile the (somewhat curly) stamps, a few at a time, neatly between thumb and index finger, and place them carefully in one or several small envelopes. Place the envelopes under a small weight, or under slight pressure standing in a box.

6. Within a few days, you will find them all beautifully flat, gum-free and uncontaminated, ready for your philatelic enjoyment, involving album, duplicates supply, swapping, etc. I have found it well worth while to spend a little extra time doing the soaking with reasonable care as described.

Special Treatments

1. To remove paper from stamps printed with water-soluble colors: Place the item, with paper up, on a dry glass or plastic plate, and apply carefully an ample amount of water to the paper, using an eye-dropper. Cover with a simple cap to prevent evaporation. After a reasonable period, say 30 minutes (don't hurry), try to lift a corner of the stamp from the paper, gently with a tweezer or knife. If this can be done readily, try rolling the paper backward gently off the stamp. Never try to pull the stamp off. Repeat the soaking, if necessary.

2. To remove dyed paper from these stamps: Place the item with stamp up on a plate as above, apply water from an eye-dropper carefully so as not to let the water run over the edges of the stamp. Cover with cap to prevent evaporation. Allow adequate time for water penetration, and test from time to time for possibility of peeling the stamp off very carefully. It is not easy, but with a little skill, you may succeed.

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The Posthorn Wins More Awards

Two more coveted awards have been received by THE POSTHORN including the Sidney Coyne Memorial Award (GRAND PRIZE) for philatelic periodicals from SESCAL 1985 which was held in The Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, October 25-27, 1985.

The Grand Award consisted of a pewter mug in the shape of the Danish Posthorn and a gold medal.

At STaMpsHOW '85 in San Diego, California, August 22-25, 1985, the Literature Jury awarded THE POSTHORN a Vermeil Medal.

A Pre-Philatelic Surprise

By George W. Sickels

Among a handful of pre-stamp folded letters from Iceland that I was given for consignment, I found one that was not a letter at all, but rather a ledger page for the balancing of an Icelander's account in 1868 with an Isafjordur merchant.

In a quite different way from a personal letter, this ledger page gives one an insight into the Icelandic life at that time. It shows a method of trading, close to a barter system, as nowhere is there an indication that money actually passed hands from Mr. Bardarson to Mr. Riis, the merchant. Only at the beginning and end with the "balance on account" (An Saldo) are there figures representing money rather than goods or services.

It is interesting to note the types of goods bartered. The purchaser received on his debit side: line and hooks, coal, iron, leather, planking, barley-sugar, rye, grain, and Danish brandy. On the credit side, the merchant was supplied with seal blubber, salted fish, fresh fish, and cod liver oil (the greatest value in the credit column).

The reader can see, on the credit side, entries with the names of two other Icelanders providing products to the merchant. One lived at BORG at the end of SKOTUFJURDUR (map coordinates approximately, 65:40, 22:45). BORG is about four kilometers South of KALFANES, the home of Bardarson, on the East shore of the fjord. Since I know from other correspondence, that Gudmundur Bardarson was primarily a farmer, I presume the bartering procedure was complicated by the overlapping accounts, making paper transactions rather common.

A thing which puzzled me was the actual numerical accounting. I could not understand why this appeared in three columns on each side of the page. This mystery was cleared up by my brother-on-law, Olafur Bjornsson, Professor of Economics at the University of Iceland. (He also supplied the Danish translation for



Mr. Gudmundur Bardarson.
Kalparvik

the products.) He informed me that there was a monetary unit called the Mark between the Skilling and the Rigsdaler in the old monetary system. 96 Skilling equals 6 Marks equals 1 Rigsdaler; thus the addition of the three columns is quite correct.

For a collector who wishes to have his collection reflect the customs, living conditions, and history of Iceland, this item would provide an interesting alternative and supplement to his pre-stamp folded letters.

27
246

Mr. Sigm. Þorðarson á Hálfavík

1868	Debet	Sum p.	1868	Credit	Sum p.
	Anr. Saldo	16 2 12		April d. int	
April 24	58 L. Jóhannsson			Loth. Þorgeir	
	for 2 søp. 4 d. sine	5 3		Löb. þak 3 3	
	2 sø. Þ. 24 Jo. Þ. 24	1 3			
	½ sø. Hul	1 5			
	100 sø. Krogn	5			
Jan 15	10 Caudis 24	1 8		Juni 12	
25	20 Caudis 24	3		Gittu Þorðsson	
12	1 Pulmannisur			Þala - 1 2	
17	4 sø. Þ. 2 Jo. Þ. 24	2 3 8		Aug. 14	
	1½ sø. Þ. 24	2 4		L. Jóhannsson	
	1 sø. Þ. 24	1 5		1½ sø. Þ. 24	9 3 2
	2 sø. Þ. 24	3 2		1 - Þak	2 14
Dec 1	10 sø. Þ. 24	1 1 8		f. f. þak	
	2 sø. Hul	3 12		þak Klippak 5	
	1½ sø. Þ. 24	1 1			
31	4 sø. Þ. 24	2		Saldo	10 4 12
	½ sø. Þ. 24	1 3			
	1 sø. Þ. 24	3 2 10			
	1 Constant	4			
Nov 20	½ sø. Hul	1 1 8			
		<u>Sum 47 12</u>			<u>Sum 47 12</u>
	Anr. Saldo	10 4 12			
	Dagb. d. 31 ^{te} Decbr. 1868				
	Sigm. Þorðarson				

Finnish Forgeries . . . Are They Yours?

Part II

By Mike Hvidonov

The August issue of POSTHORN featured an article (page 29) which reported on three Finnish 1856 Oval stamps. Two were 5 kopeck stamps sporting Philatelic Foundation certificates and are forgeries beyond any question. The third item was a 10 kop. stamp bearing what is supposed to be a very rare St. Michel low-box cancellation. The stamp itself is correct but there are doubts concerning the authenticity of the cancellation. As noted this item should be re-submitted to an expert familiar with this choice indicia. All three items appeared in the Robert A. Siegel auction in March of 1985.

A follow-up letter from your editor to the Philatelic Foundation precipitated prompt action and the purchaser was contacted and asked to return the three items to the Foundation.

The plot thickened some weeks later when Linn's (and a few other books) published that the president of ASDA, John Peters, had been apprehended in connection with a Philatelic Foundation scandal. It appears according to press reports that Mr. Peters was charged in a conspiracy to defraud after becoming implicated in the scheme by another stamp dealer, a Mr. Robert C. Wurdeman of Sunland California.

The allegations spell out that the plot was masterminded by Wurdeman who approached Alan Kaplan of North Bergen, N.J., who was employed as a computer clerk by the Philatelic Foundation, with the malicious idea to upgrade Philatelic Foundation certificates by giving favorable appraisals to forged and/or inferior stamps which had been examined by Foundation experts. Mr. Kaplan states that Wurdeman approached him and offered to pay him bribes based on the resale values of the stamps sold which were given fraudulent PF certifications, and which of course had been upgraded by Mr. Kaplan's computer fakery.

The Philatelic Foundation estimates that less than 1/2 of 1% of the 40,000 certificates issued from April of 1983 through May 1985 are forged. By the time that you read this article the PF will have released all the certificate numbers that have been examined and found to be bogus. Linn's also reports that 'Wurdeman was a former consultant to the expert committee of the Foundation but was dismissed from that position several months before the bribery offer to Mr. Kaplan was made.' Mr. Wurdeman subsequently was made a member of the expert committee of PESA (Philatelic Expertizing Service of America) the joint expertizing venture of the American Philatelic Society and the ASDA.

Well, it remains to be seen whether or not, the two certifications of the PF were the perpetrations of the dishonesty of a few 'hungry' people. The important thing is to expose any and all forgeries offered by dealers and auction houses as soon as they are discovered. Insist on a response in writing. If no response is received report the ignorance to the ASDA or any major philatelic society or to the respective editors of POSTHORN.

Perhaps the newly formed PESA expert group will serve to do a goodly part of eliminating forgeries and junk stamps from the market place. As the selected expert on the stamps of Finland for the PESA project, be assured that Finnish material will be 'cleaned up.'

Luebeck Handstamps on Pre-Stamp Scandinavian Mail

By Gordon A. Hughmark

The free city of Luebeck represented a significant source of mail to Denmark, Sweden, and Finland during the pre-stamp period and also served as a transit post office for Scandinavian mail. A Danish ober post amt was established in Luebeck in August, 1852. Before this, a Danish post office did not exist, but mail for Denmark was handled by the Luebeck post office in agreement with Danish postal authorities. According to an article in NFT (1) a Danish resident in Luebeck was responsible for the Danish mail as early as 1695. A confrontation occurred in 1697 between the Danish king and the magistrate of the city of Luebeck after Luebeck forcibly took over the Danish mail. An agreement was reached that year in which the Luebeck postmaster would process Danish mail and would receive 25% of the amount of the postage. The arrangement in which the Luebeck postmaster represented the Danish post office continued until the separate Danish post office was established in 1852. The Luebeck post office also processed mail for Sweden and Finland.

Danish Mail

Regular ship service was established between Copenhagen and Luebeck in 1824, but the Danish postal service placed an unreasonable rate on mail to force continued use of the mail routes over the Støre Bælt. Beginning in 1841, steam ships carried Danish mail free, so the transit mail through Luebeck increased. The first KDPA Luebeck handstamp is listed with use from January 1841, to July 1842, by Knauer and Neise (2). This was a two-line stamp with KDPA LUBECK with dimensions of 44 by 2.8mm and a second line with the date. Figure 1 shows a two-line handstamp used beginning in July 1842. These were used by the Luebeck post office for transit mail.

In 1845, the Danish post office issued the 1½ ring handstamp that represented the first extensive issue of a common design handstamp for use by the Danish post offices. A total of 103 of these handstamps were allocated, of which one was for use by the Luebeck post office. Figure 2 shows an example of this handstamp. Only two letters with this handstamp are listed by the 1980 NFT article. One is from Luebeck to Sweden and the other is from Luebeck to Finland. The insurrection of 1848 in Schleswig and Holstein closed the regular mail routes between the Danish monarchy and Hamburg so that a sea route between Copenhagen and Luebeck with land conveyance to Hamburg became the important route for foreign mail. Swedish ships also carried mail to Luebeck. Luebeck continued as a transit port for mail during the war periods of 1848 to 1841 when the mail routes through the duchies were closed. Mail transit Luebeck during this period does not show a Luebeck marking. According to Det Danske Postvaesen (3), Danish mail was carried in sealed bags from

K.D.P.A. LUBECK
19/7. 1842.

Figure 1



Figure 2

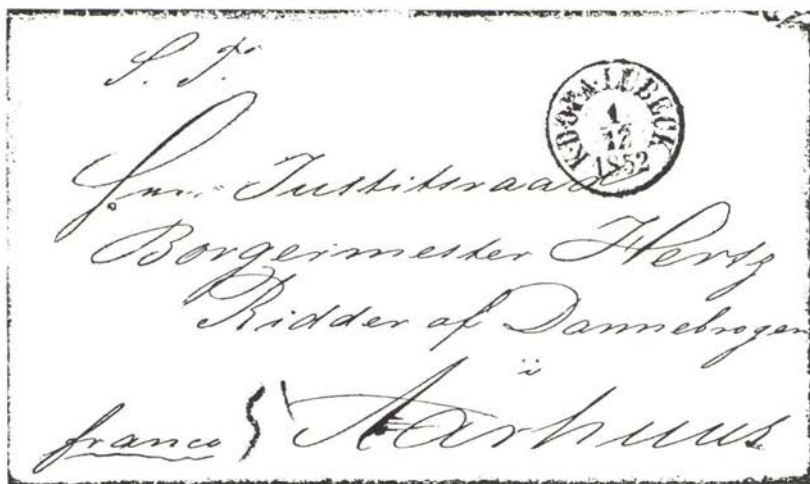


Figure 3



Figure 4

Copenhagen to Hamburg during the war periods. The Danish ober post amt in Luebeck was established in 1852 after the Holstein postal service was taken over by Danish authorities. The first K.D.O.P.A. LUBECK handstamp is shown by Figure 3. This handstamp was sent from Copenhagen in July, 1852. Figure 4 shows an arrival stamp used by the Danish post office in Luebeck beginning December, 1852. Danish postage stamps were not sold by the Danish post office in Luebeck until 1855, but there is known usage as early as 1851 from postage stamps sold in the monarchy and Schleswig.

Mail to Sweden and Finland

Facit lists a handstamp with LYBECK, three crowns, and the date. Reference 2 lists this as a handstamp used by the Swedish consul in Luebeck from 1813 to 1816. Only ten examples are known.

Dr. Børge Lundh (4) describes the handstamp "Ueber Dänemark" that was used in Luebeck between about 1818 and 1840. The usual mail route at that time was through Denmark to Helsingør for Sweden and Finland. Of the 17 letters known to Dr. Lundh with this handstamp, 13 were to Finland and 4 to Sweden. Figure 5 shows a cover to Sweden of about 1820 with this handstamp. There is so much variation in the spelling and the type used for these handstamps that Dr. Lundh suggested that these were made up from loose type when needed. Many of the letters after 1823 have a K.S.N.P.C. HAMBURG handstamp showing that these were sent from Luebeck to the Swedish post office in Hamburg and then by way of (ueber) Denmark. As the two letters with the 1½ ring Danish handstamp were to Sweden and

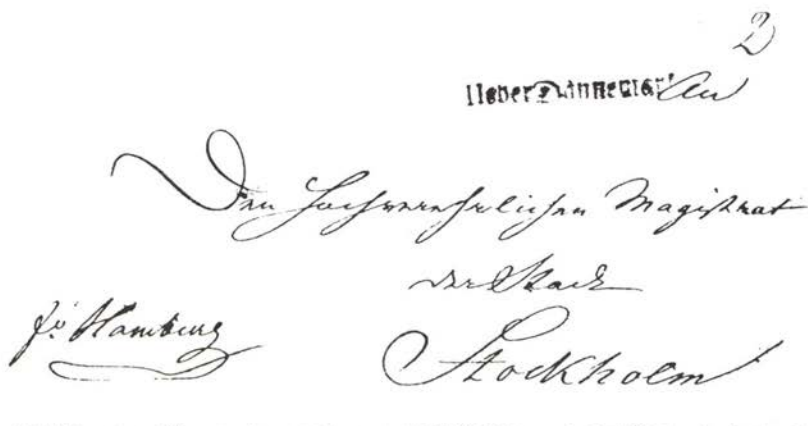


Figure 5

Finland transit Helsingør, it appears that by 1846 this stamp had replaced the Ueber Dänemark handstamp.

References

1. "Lubeck, 1½ ring stempel", NFT 115 (1980).
2. Knauer, K., and Niese, J.; "Lubeck", Hofman Verlag-Hamburg, (1977).
3. Det Kongelige Danske Postvaesen 1624-1924, Copenhagen (1924).
4. Lundh, B.; "Stemplerne Ueber Dänemark", NFT 118 (1972).

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NORMA — 1986

By Mike Hvidonov

NORMA arrived in September, a bit later than usual. As usual it is nicely printed and contains the same number of pages as did the 1985 issue. 256 text leaves plus cover. As anticipated there were very few price changes which is especially true of the Classic emissions which encompass 1856 through 1866. Catalog values are difficult to compile thus NORMA's editors are usually quite reserved in the price-change department.

I have found that in attending the auctions sponsored by NORMA under the banner of the name of the company, Suomenpostimerkkeily, that stamps of Very Fine quality sell for a bid or two over the catalog price. Flawless stamps with perfect color and if cancelled with a lovely indicia can rise many times over catalog. This stands to reason because NORMA's estimates are based on stamps of average appearance. Stamps with damages are almost never bid upon.

After scanning all the fine print this bleary-eyed correspondent can render the following brief capitulation relegating the balance of the book to the readers.

1856-1866

I could not find a single price change in this entire listing.

1875-1882

The 32 penny Copenhagen printing of the first 4-corner stamp was reduced from 3300 FM to 3000 FM (less than \$50.00). In all probability due to the fact that so many of these stamps appear in auctions both here and abroad. I found a few minor changes of minor consequence in this huge group.

1885-1889

There were no changes in the 1885 emission. The 1889 'upper corner' adhesives found some alterations. The 5 penny green emissions perf. 12½ rose about 25 to 30 FM for all color printings. Are they now becoming scarce? I noted a few minor changes in used stamps in scattered areas of the 1889 printings.

1891

This popular period contained the greatest price changes, most of them down.

1 kopeck covers fell from 550 to 500 FM, the 2 kop. dropped from 600 to 500 FM; the 3 kop. became a casualty skidding from 750 to 600 FM but did not take loss honors because the 4 kop. went to 450 FM from 700 FM. These price fluctuations also apply to these stamps as employed on postcards.

For one reason or another the 3.50 Rouble color error valued in 1985 at 27,000 FM for an unused copy and 23,000 for a cancelled copy have been put into the 'no quote' category in the current issue. Probably needs some market re-evaluation. 27,000 FM for a mint copy seemed underpriced to me when we consider that there are only 7 unused copies in existence.

Back-of-the-Book

The blue on white Field Post Stamp of 1963 plunged from 900 FM to 650 FM for unused examples. A modest drop of 50 Marks is projected for used copies and covers. The 1983 overprint version of this stamp declined 300 marks for a mint copy with no changes for either used copies or letters.

AUNUS-1919

The AUNUS overprints of 1919 show modest gains . . . a bit surprising to me. New AUNUS collectors?

Miscellaneous

There are a few price increases in both the North Ingermanland and Karelia material for which see your own copies of NORMA.

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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.

More on NORDIA '85

By Kauko I. Aro

I combined a visit to my relatives with participation in my first Nordic exhibition, when I chose to travel to Helsinki in May 1985. The industrial exposition/convention center is an excellent venue for a large stamp show. The FINLANDIA-88 will be held there as well June 1-12, 1988 — for those who plan ahead. The glare from ceiling lights was disturbing, especially when viewing the top row of frames. This will be corrected for the next show.

When one stands at the top of the steps and takes an overview of the entire exhibit area, one has to be impressed. The dealers cover some 10% and all of them on one side; there were only about 6-7 dealers in addition to representation from the philatelic sections of every Nordic country. Thus, the acquisitions were done efficiently, leaving lots of time for the exhibits themselves.

With some 260 exhibits on view it is easiest to take the exhibition catalog and walk through with it. The first exhibits in front were the Honor Class on right which contained Rolf Gummesson's museum-caliber exhibit on Finnish Serpentine issues and Juhani Olamo's extensive study of the 1885 issue. On the left were two excellent exhibits of classic Finland, Anttila's and our own Mike Hvidonov's. These four drew their proper share of amazed stares.

I admired the exhibits of the Danish and Icelandic philatelic sections which both showed full sheets and large multiples of the earliest issues. These were particularly impressive to a collector who collected other areas of Nordics. Luren recently ran stories about the Danish East Indies and one of the judges showed two covers cancelled in Tanquebar. I was grateful to be able to relate the articles to something 'live'! Also, what can I say to Moldenhauer's Norway and Poutvaara's Russification era of Finland: these collectors are known for their work, even if a Finn did beat the former for the best non-Finnish Scandinavian exhibit.

Naturally I spent many hours studying the postal stationery exhibits (that aspect of philately is my affliction), the various problems associated with this material and get pointers for myself. I searched all exhibits for the 8 pen, postal cards with additional adhesives and came up with some 30 cards with the 2 pen. 1875 stamp, most of which were in the traditional class to demonstrate the proper use of this stamp. There were another six cards which had other adhesives, such as 5 pen serpentine, 5 pen 1875 issue — but my favorite was an 8 pen serpentine on an 8 pen card to meet the 16 pen foreign rate after July 1, 1875! Yes, it was sent abroad — to a European country.

I had expected more Porto Stempel entires from 1845, but their owners apparently did not participate. The large vermeil and best in the class went to a Finnish collector who had recently added the Number 1's to his material. One exhibit was limited to the oval entires of Finland, including private folded sheets. This collector showed 5 frames of these issues which comes to 80 pages and the same number items. Personally, I was pleased to meet head-on with a Finnish collector who exhibits identical material to mine. At this point I should mention that Harri Sihtola received a large silver in the Literature class for his treatise on the first postal card of Finland. By the way, this book is bilingual (also English) and represents the beginning of a (hopefully — long) series of studies on Finnish Postal Cards. I have seen the outline for the next part and it is an eye-opener!

In other areas, I like to mention Mauri Fellman's exhibit and book on the 1930 issue. Even though the exhibit only picked up a silver-bronze mostly due to inexpensive nature of the material, it showed how much one can achieve with the most common material. Our readers also know how difficult some covers with proper use may

be. I had a chance to become acquainted with Mr. Fellman who also spent hours with show administration. He indeed wanted to prove his point that the scarcity and relative high cost of items are not necessary for philatelic fun. Imagination and tenacity are even more important. Another exhibit covered Finnish postal rates from October 1, 1917 to January 31, 1921 — a period of independence, civil unrest and inflation which led to a multitude of rates.

Estonia was also well represented among the non-Scandinavian areas. Large vermeil was awarded to a Swedish-Estonian collector who showed numerous stampless covers, including two from 1616 and 1625!! That is several years before the Swedish P.O. even got its start.

In sum, this was a well-run show with large number of exhibits covering all areas of Finnish philately. I guess the location meant that other Scandinavian countries were not equally well represented. However, this 'flaw' will be corrected at STOCKHOLMIA, HAFNIA and other NORDIAS.

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Strange and Unusual Auction Anecdotes

By Jeffrey L. Purser and Michael D. Purser

At a sale Michael attended recently, a particular lot opened at about \$1,100.00. We had a \$1,450.00 bid for a client so Michael raised his hand. There was no other floor action as the bidding continued between Michael and the "Book".

The auctioneer went to \$1,450. Our client had given us a "tie-breaker" so Michael went to \$1,500. The auctioneer then proceeded to ask Michael if he could go "one more" as the "Book" had a top bid of \$1,500. Michael responded negatively.

At that point the auctioneer feigned great distress at "now having to decide" whether to sell it to our client or the bidder on the book. He again asked Michael if he was sure he couldn't "go just one more". Michael was sure and the lot was supposedly sold to the "Book" for \$1,500.

Michael had no more bids for this session and proceeded to get his stuff together and head for home. On his way to the elevator, he passed a latecomer who was rushing into the auction room.

As Michael was waiting for the elevator, another client of ours who had been in the auction room ran out to Michael. He smiled and said, "For your records, Michael, (auctioneer) just reopened that lot for the guy who came in late and this time it 'sold' back to the book for \$1,700.00!"

Yes, Virginia, some sales are held in the Twilight Zone! And for that reason it is difficult to know for sure what really goes on even when you are there in person. Did the "Book" really have \$1,700? . . . \$1,500? . . . or nothing at all? Did the house own the lot and just guess wrong when trying to "push" the price — twice? Only Rod Serling knows for sure.

This has been reprinted from the always interesting privately published "Purser Associates Newsletter" (Aug. 1985) with their kind permission.

Jeff Purser advises that he is anxiously seeking out additional interesting auction anecdotes for a book they are working on. He welcomes "good" stories as well as "bad", as the book will have a balance of both. Confidentiality and anonymity requests will be respected. They are located at Moody Lane, Danbury, Ct. 06810.

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It pays to advertise in "The Posthorn"!

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY — Send all dues, applications for membership and changes of address.
 BUSINESS MANAGER — Send all ads, payments of ads, or requests for rate sheets.
 EDITOR, THE POSTHORN — Send general articles for publication.
 ASSOCIATE EDITORS, THE POSTHORN — Send articles pertaining to individual countries in the appropriate Associate Editor.



President's Message

By Wayne Rindone

At this writing it is gratifying to observe that Posthorn Editor Bob Gross is home from the hospital rapidly learning the ins and outs of getting around with only one leg. Our Editor is one remarkable person; when it comes to the Posthorn, it seems his recent serious illness has only increased his interest in and ideas for continuing to improve our society journal. I am sure he is very appreciative of all the support he has received in his efforts from so many of you.

It is appropriate to point out that no matter how energetic and innovative our editor may be, the quality of the Posthorn cannot be better than the quality of the submissions to it. The successful production of this journal is not only the result of the Editor's very significant contributions and the publisher's efforts, but also the result of the work done by the authors, associate editors, and every member who has taken the time to make a suggestion for improvement. As announced in the last issue, a new position, Posthorn Assistant Editor, is being created for one more individual to make an important contribution. If you think you might be the person to assist the Editor in his tasks and possibly to serve as the next Editor when the time comes, you might wish to chat with Bob about his perceptions of just what the position will entail and then let me know of your interest so that you might be considered.

Please take a moment to read new Historian Frank Schubert's article that lays out some of his ideas for creating and maintaining a historical record of the club's development and activities. He has many good ideas, probably more than anyone could accomplish even if all his time was spent on them. He will appreciate hearing from interested members about what ideas you think are worth pursuing and what you might be able to contribute to our knowledge of the Club's history. Those of us who have dealt with parts of the Club's records know it will be no small task to bring everything together into a coherent picture.

While we are still on the topic of our volunteer appointed officers, I must once again point out that we are searching for a new Publicity Manager to take over from Marv Hunewell, our manager of the last decade. After his many years of dedicated service, Marv cannot be imposed on to perform the duties beyond the date he asked to step down more than a year earlier. If you do not contact me yourself in the meanwhile, don't be too surprised if you turn out to be one of the members I decide to contact personally to see if you couldn't contribute in this important and highly visible position.

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



The Editor's Notebook

By Bob Gross

We want to apologize for the delay in getting out the August and November issues of THE POSTHORN and hope to be back on schedule with the February issue. Of course, the reason it was late was due to my hospitalization in Houston, Texas for over two months, where I lost my right leg due to cancer. And I want to thank those of you who called me at the hospital and sent me cards and letters of encouragement. I was really in bad shape — my doctors told me later that at one point I was within two hours of death. Only through the grace of God am I back home, in good condition, and able to get this November issue out to you.

I particularly want to express my thanks to Ed Fraser who took over the proof-reading tasks for me on the November issue. Without his help you still would not have that issue. Thanks, Ed, for your help and support and thanks also to all the others who assisted him and to our printer and his staff for the adjustments they made.

Well, we hope you appreciated the new SCC Members' Handbook. We feel that this was the most comprehensive handbook ever printed by the Club. Keep it for future reference. We hope to update it every three years.

I want to remind you that the deadline for copy for the February issue will be January 20th — no exceptions please! We need to get back on our regular publication schedule.

We were really pleased with the new awards we have received for THE POSTHORN. (See story elsewhere in this issue). Our thanks go to Pete Schlueter for his efforts in entering THE POSTHORN in these competitions.

I have received my copy of the new 1986 FACIT Specialized Catalogue but due to my illness have not time to review it.

The Faroese Postal Service has announced that effective September 16, 1985, the sale of Faroese stamps in the U.S.A. will be handled by their new agent: Nordica, 32 Vera Avenue, Plainview, NY 11803. Nordica replaces STANGIB as the U.S.A. agent.

We can use a whole new supply of articles for the 1986 issues of THE POSTHORN. Why not sit down NOW and whip up an article for us to publish?

Well, we hope you enjoy this issue. And we want to close by wishing each and every one of you a joyful Christmas holiday.

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SCC History: The Broad Possibilities

By Frank N. Schubert

Perhaps the three years that I long ago served in the Army should have taught me never to volunteer for anything. In any case, I seldom do so, except to donate an occasional pint of blood or man the band-boosters' concession stand at home football games. However, when I saw President Wayne Rindone's August 1984 message, asking for possible candidates for Scandanavian Collectors Club historian, I knew this

was something I wanted to do. Here was a chance to apply to my hobby the skills I have developed over the past several years as an agency historian. The opportunity was too great to pass up, and Wayne's positive response to my proposal only increased my interest.

There are numerous possibilities beyond the obvious one of writing and publishing a comprehensive club history. The options also include more limited works, covering for example the evolution of this magazine or the stamp mart or relations with the American Philatelic Society. They include as well an oral history program, through which we can record on tape and preserve the recollections of prominent SCC members, and establishment of club archives, consisting of official records and collections of private papers that might illuminate the organization's past. The club already has a fine philatelic reference collection in its library. Perhaps we can develop an equally useful collection concerning the club itself.

I will try to develop these proposals in subsequent issues of the **Posthorn**. Meanwhile I will also try to learn what I can from back issues of the magazine. Please help me with suggestions regarding the kind of program you want.

I will also need help in locating research materials. Whether for establishment of an archive or as sources of information for a narrative history, I will need information regarding the availability and location of important materials about the club's past, such as personal papers of past officers and official records of previous activities.

Although history is a very labor-intensive endeavor, we must remember that whatever we choose to do will cost us something beyond my time. Tapes and tape recorders, transcription, photocopying, and acid-free archival supplies for preservation of records and correspondence could all be part of the bill, depending on the course we elect.

Whatever the membership decides to do, two things are clear. First, a historical program will be a long-term on-going enterprise that should give us a better understanding of the club's evolution and provide the basis for the continued development of that understanding by those who follow us. Second, the program will never be a one-person effort. It will depend on you for direction, suggestions, and information.

We are in this together. Success, whether measured in terms of a book-length narrative of the club's history or a library of oral history tapes, requires a joint effort. I hope we will all find it worthwhile and I look forward to sharing in it.

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Scandinavian Area Awards

By Alan Warren

At the international ISRAPIL 85, Victor E. Engstrom won a gold for his "Danish West Indies Postal Stationery", and Lester Winick took a vermeil for his "Iceland Air Mail". In the North Shore Philatelic Society section at COMPEX, Harvey Gudmundson took the grand award with his "Iceland Aerophilately 1928-35, The Early Years". A gold medal was taken by J. A. Farrington at NAPEX for "Danish West Indies Foreign Mails 1780-1917".

At the Plymouth, MI show Ron Collin took a vermeil with his Iceland Postal Stationery. SCC Librarian Stanley Hanson was awarded honorary life membership in COMPEX. At BALPEX, a gold medal, the postal history award, and the Grand

Award went to Howard L. Arnould for his "Danish West Indies Postal History". A vermeil was awarded to Alan Warren for "Censored FDCs of the Nordic Countries".

In the literature competition at San Diego's STaMpsHOW, SCC's **The Posthorn** won a vermeil and Chapter 17's **Luren** took a silver. Floyd Antonides took a gold at VENPEX for "Danish West Indies — A Study of the Bicolored Issues". At INDYPEX a vermeil went to Gene Scott for his showing of the Iceland Parliament issue.

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Transfers & Reentries

By Alan Warren

The Faroese Postal Service announced that its five-year agreement with Stangib for the sale of Faroese stamps in the U.S. has been terminated, and a new agreement signed with David Bein, manager of Nordica, 32 Vera Avenue, Plainview, NY 11803. Dealers interested in handling Faroe Islands stamps in the U.S. should contact Bein directly.

The Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Inc. in Weston, MA publishes an interesting journal, the "Museum Post Rider". In its August 1985 issue, a few common-sense guidelines are presented on conserving stamps. The points made are worth reminding collectors, who after all are only temporary protectors of the material which some day will belong to someone else. Transparent tapes such as the typical "Scotch" tape are anathema to stamps and covers. Mounting corners should be large enough and placed properly to prevent wrinkles incurred through expansion and contraction. Materials such as wax paper, cellophane, and those self-sticking photo albums are to be avoided. It is amazing how even informed museum personnel will unwittingly use techniques for exhibition mounting which will hasten the early demise and ruin of philatelic materials. Membership information in the Cardinal Spellman Museum can be obtained by writing to them at 235 Wellesley St., Weston, MA 02193.

The FIP appointed a Bureau for Expertizing and the Prevention of Forgeries, and will work with national philatelic associations to disseminate information to collectors. The Secretary of this new commission will be responsible for communicating news about forgeries to the FIP member associations on a regular basis. Such information should be sent to Secretary Reinhard Schmidt, Hertastrasse 17, D-4590 Minden, Federal Republic of Germany. The commission also hopes to bring pressure to prevent exhibition of "undesirable" issues and unauthorized cancellations. Instances of these unwarranted items should be sent to the attention of the commission president George A. Valko, Eschenweg 14, CH-4800 Zofingen, Switzerland.

The above activity was reported in the August bulletin of the Association Internationale des Journalistes Philateliques (AIJP). Information about this group can be obtained from AIJP treasurer Jean M. Frising, 16 domaine des Ormilles, L-8088 Bertrange, Luxembourg.

In 1983, Sweden and the USA issued stamps simultaneously to mark the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries. 1988 will mark the 350th anniversary of the landing of the Swedes and Finns near Wilmington,

DE. To commemorate the occasion, all three countries will issue stamps on March 29, 1988 — perhaps a "first" for philately to see three simultaneous issues from different countries. A non profit group known as the Kalmar Nyckel Commemorative Committee is planning for a number of events to celebrate this important anniversary. The committee is named for one of the vessels that brought the early settlers to the shores of the Delaware River some 40 years before William Penn arrived.

Speaking of the Swedish and U.S. stamps of 1983, they were designed by Czeslaw Slania, noted royal engraver of Sweden who has designed stamps for several countries. Slania designed the Veterans of World War I issue which the U.S. released last August. Now there is a Czeslaw Slania Study Group for enthusiasts of the engraver's work. They prepared a souvenir card for the WW I Veterans stamp complete with first day cancellation in Milwaukee. If you are interested in the group or want to purchase a copy of the souvenir card, write to the Slania Study Group, Box 1382, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Les Winick, SCC member and executive director of AMERIPEX 86, writes a newsy column for **LINN'S** called "The Insider". However, he often contributes other items on a non-routine basis, and a recent article by Les throws some light on the shenanigans of the Danish dealer Jorgen Junior, who operated an auction firm in Switzerland for several years, under the trade name J.J. Solphil. Collectors will recall his elaborate catalogs which contained substantial lots of Scandinavian materials. At the end of 1984 Junior filed for bankruptcy, after leaving some people hanging without paying for material given to him on consignment. He fled the country and turned up in South Africa, where he was arrested and returned to authorities in Switzerland. There he has been charged with fraud.

Last August, Donna O'Keefe of **LINN'S STAMP NEWS** wrote an article for that publication on the many expertizing services throughout the philatelic world. She tabulates some three dozen such agencies, indicating primary area of expertise, on what topics they will render an opinion (value, gum, condition, etc.), provision of photos, fees, and timing among other factors. In the Scandinavian areas she cites Dr. Arno Debo (Laufzoner Strasse 5, 8000 Munich 5, Federal Republic of Germany) for Denmark, DWI, Iceland, Faroes, and Greenland; Franz C. Moldenhauer, Jr. (Box 65, N-5032 Minde, Norway) for Norway. She also lists general agencies such as the Philatelic Foundation for worldwide materials.

An interesting new group in the philatelic community is the Philatelic History Society, started up by Victor Short in England. He has issued four issues thus far of the society's journal **Philatelic Paraphernalia**, in which he emphasizes the group's interest in the history of stamp collecting as reflected in the tools of the trade, old-time dealers, and other ephemera of the early days of the hobby. He plans to exhibit his own collection of historical items in a Museum of Philatelic History in Leicestershire. Each issue of the journal has included a souvenir post card, some of which have early photos of dealers and auction firms dating from the late 19th century. Articles in the journal might typically discuss old albums, hinges, and other early accessories. Membership information can be obtained from Victor Short, The Philatelic History Society, Hunters Lodge, Cottesmore Road, Ashwell, Oakham, Leicestershire LE15 7LH, England.

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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.



The Executive Secretary Speaks

By William H. Lamkin

S.C.C. Members Handbook

I hope that all of you have read your new SCC Members Handbook. I am utterly amazed at it! It is a fine piece of work and Bob Gross should get a loud and long accolade of applause for his effort. I know that has been a long and tedious task getting it into shape. A special recognition should go to Bob as he has done most of this very fine work under the handicap of a serious illness. He did not let that stop him!! I am sure that Bob would welcome letters of your approval of what he has done.

While I am on the subject of 'Bob', I want to call to every member's attention pages 8 and 9 of the Handbook. There you will see what we mean when we say our Posthorn is 'an award winning journal'! These are not just idle words.

I take great pleasure in looking at page 36, where the distribution of our membership is shown. We have members in every state of the union except Mississippi and Arkansas. We have members in 26 nations of the world! Our membership is slightly above 1100 and growing. That is a very good membership for a 50 year old specialty club.

The Handbook is not only a tribute to our Editor but also to our printer, Mr. Dennis Wilcox. Dennis and his staff worked hard and long in getting this issue out. Our officers and members should also take pride in the Handbook as without them, and especially those way back 'when', none of it would have been possible. It will be a difficult standard to follow!

Dues

I know that you all get tired of my writing about dues. Well, I also get tired of it but it is that time of year again. It does come around like the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. There is no way we can avoid it. November IS the month that next years dues become due. Yes, you have until Spring to pay them but the sooner the better for you and for me. If you have not paid up by 1 February, I will have to send you a nasty little post card with some snide remarks thereon trying to get you to come across!!

You have received, by mail, a self addressed envelope for use to mail in your dues. When I get your envelope back and I have made no errors (and heaven forbid!), you will be duly credited with your 1986 dues and be assured that The Posthorn will keep coming.

The dues this year are the same as last year, \$8.00 US. If you want your Posthorn sent air mail add another \$6.00 US. Of course air mail will apply only to foreign delivery.

The bottom line is that if you are not paid by 30 June, in accordance with the By-Laws you are not in good standing and your name will appear in the next issue as being delinquent.

Many of you have paid a year or two ahead. If you are sure you have so paid, then forget all the above and relax and enjoy your membership!! If you are not so paid and still think you and my records show you have not paid, then about 1 February

you will receive the snide remarks mentioned above! That is enough on dues.

Membership Analysis

Since 1 January 1984 we have taken in over 80 new members. That is not so very many when we have also lost about the same number! Each of us is going to have to get out and recruit some new people among our good friends, club members or whomever you think will be a good member. Of the new members, 29 have been sponsored by the following SCC Members: 1031 Frye, 7; L-36 Rindone, 4 and 2215 Gregory, 3. And one each by the following members: 1513 - Nye, 1049 - Gruber, 2573 - Sabin, 1132 - Collins, 954 - Fraser, 2479 - Thurman, 2739 - Robinson, 1561 - Hunewell, 1847 - Mooney, 1325 - Saxberg, 1389 - Nelson, 2543 - Abitz, L-33 - Moran, 2236 - Johannes, 1956 - Schloss, and 1455 - Sommer.

There is not doubt that many of you have sponsored and talked to some good person who has become a member. If your name did not appear on the application, you would not have gotten credit for it. When you give a prospect our address for membership information, be sure and tell him or her that YOU sent them and have them place your name on the proper place on the application.

Joe Frye is to be congratulated in his untiring effort to get new members. It is not an easy job being the SCC representative to APS. It does take time and the pay is non-existent!

Oh! By the way, the remaining members were 'proposed' by the Executive Secretary by 'de-fault' of you all not getting your name on the form!

Congratulations

Bob Gross and Paul Nelson are to be congratulated for their medals at the APS Convention! We all know that Bob's effort on The Posthorn is well deserving of all the medals he can get. He won a vermeil for his work this time. Not everyone knows that Paul has been putting out that Chapter 17 newsletters, LUREN. LUREN is now published by the Scandinavian Philatelic Library of Southern California. Information can be obtained about the newsletter and the library by writing P.O. Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057. Try it, you'll like it!!

Last Word

I hate to say this is the Last Word but it has to be done. If your name appeared in the delinquent list given in the last issue of The Posthorn, then it is the LAST WORD! Come December 31, 1985, this will be the last issue of The Posthorn you will receive. Think about that! No more Posthorns! That is a fate worse than kissing your mother-in-law when she comes to visit!!

So long for now.

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Stamp Mart booklets are available to all members upon request. Send your request with list of countries to Wade H. Beery, SCC Stamp Mart Manager, P. O. Box 3781, Orlando, FL 32802.

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



Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

Our thanks to Fred Bloedow, Dr. Arno Debo, Wally Gaarsoe, Marv Hunewell, Doc Melberg, Jed Richter and Alan Warren for their contributions to the Library.

When returning SCC Library material to the Library include in the package some "ID" in the event of loss or breakup of the package and the address label should become loose.

Library Supplement #9 to Library Index Catalogs and Miscellaneous

A-248-E Fiftieth American Philatelic Congress. 1985.

A-249-E SCC Member's Handbook. 1985. Covers, History, Chapters, POSTHORN, Stamp Mart, Library, By-laws, Membership Directory, 6x9". 72 pp.

Finland

F-94-F Suomen-Vanhimmat Paikkuntalemat. Postmarks of Finland. R. Gummesson SCC, M. Ossa, K. Stenberg. 1974. Finnish, English & German. Illustrated. 8½x11" 144 pp.

F-95-F SuomiFilatelian Aarreata. M. Ossa. Finnish. 1971. Regarding various issues and cancels. Ample illustrations. 8½"x11". 14 pp.

F-96-F Suomen Postimerkkien Väärenteitä. M. Ossa. 1977. Finnish. Forgeries of Finnish Postage Stamps. With English translation by Mike Hvidonov SCC. Illustrated. 8½x11". 108 pp.

F-97-F Leima-Herldiikaa Suomessa. Finnish. Catalogs illustrates various Finnish cancels used from 1902 to 1977. 8½x11". 155 pp.

F-98-F Leima-Suomessa Vol. II July 1981. Catalog & illustrates, Thomas. Various Finnish cancels. 8½x11". 104 pp.

F-99-E Railway Post Offices of Finland. Cyril Kidd. English. From ITPO 1984. Lists and Catalogs RR Cancels Lists, maps, tables. Illustrated. 8½x11". 19 pp.

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Membership Report

New Members for November 1985

2885 SIVERTSON, Rob, SS#2, Elk Road, Box 6, Prince George, BC, V2N 2K6
Canada
Norway, Germany, Bosnia

By Lamkin 2561

- 2886 WALLI, Raymond, 1418 North French Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701
US, Scandinavia By Lamkin 2561
- 2887 OLSEN, Charles, 1515 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas 76708
US, Norway By Lamkin 2561
- 2888 QUINBY, Roger P., 5 Oak Tree Lane, Schenectady, NY 12309
Gen. Scandinavia, Early Norway Posthorns By Lamkin 2561
- 2889 JOHNSON, Ronald L., 3190 Lenard Place, Castro Valley, CA 94546
Norway, Fire Depts., UN By Lamkin 2561
- 2890 NYGREN, Raymond A., PO Box 68366, Oak Grove, OR 97268
Sweden, Germany, Brit. Oceana By Lamkin 2561
- 2891 ANDERSON, John E., 4261 Sheridan Avenue, So., Apt. #404, Minneapolis,
MN 55410 — US, Germany, Norway By Lamkin 2561
- 2892 JONES, Richard W., 2902 Woodview Drive, Lansing, MI 48910
Sweden By Lamkin 2561
- 2393 MYHRA, Susan K., 212 7th Street, Huntington Beach, CA 92648
Denmark, Norway By Lamkin 2561
- 2894 EGGLESTON, Jerry F., 7266 South Tamarac Street, Englewood, CO 80112
Norway, Japan, Canada By Lamkin 2561
- 2895 DAVIS, Richard T., Box 345A, HC-31, Williamsport, PA 17701
West. Europe, Scandinavia By Lamkin 2561
- 2896 REYMERS, Howard E., 39 Briarfield Lane, Huntington, NY 11743
Scandinavia, German States, Classic France By Lamkin 2561
- 2897 SCHAEFER, Marilyn Ham, 2505 North 9th Street, Apt. B, Phoenix, AZ
85006 — Scandinavia, Animals, Costumes By Lamkin 2561
- 2898 CARLSTON, Richard C., 3601 Flora, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Scandinavia, Germany, US BOB, Scouts By Lamkin 2561
- 2899 KISNER, Jacob, 254 Park Avenue South, Penthouse F, New York, NY 10010
Finland, World Wide By Lamkin 2561
- 2900 LOVELL, Robert G., Philatelic Finds, PO Box 4475, Ann Arbor, MI 48106
Iceland, France, Switzerland, Australia By Lamkin 2561
- 2901 ULLING, Shirley, 835 North Orchard Drive, Burbank, CA 91506
Scandinavia, British Commonwealth By Lamkin 2561
- 2902 SCHLICHTKRULL, Tore, Husmansvagen 32, S-22 38 Lund, Sweden
Scandinavia By Lamkin 2561
- 2903 FRANSSON, Anders, Vastanvindsgatan 7B, Angelholm 262 00, Sweden
Sweden By Paulson 1636
- 2904 BAXENDELL, Mark, Rd. #3, Box 177, Richfield Springs, NY 13439
Dealer By Lamkin 2561
- 2905 CORDES, P. J., PO Box 223, Seabrook, TX 77586
General Scandinavia Dealer By Rindone L-36
- 2906 NEUN, Jan-Erik, 68 Cliffwood Terrace, East Rutherford, NJ 07073
Norway By Lamkin 2561
- 2907 KORN, Gerhard G., 30 Perry Road, Hamden, CT 06514
Booklets, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland By Gregory 2215

Deceased

- 2498 HILL, Kenneth H., 740 First Street, Box 376, Gravenhurst, Ontario, POC
1GO Canada
- 991 APFELBAUM, Earl P. L., 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103
- 1116 LUNDSTEDT, Goesta, The Wesley Terrace, Apt. 632, 816 South 216th
Street, Des Moines, WA 988188

Reinstatements

- 1916 CAUBLE, Murray D., 308 West Monroe Street, Salisbury, NC 28144
 2708 CHRISTENSEN, John, Himmerstrupvej 47, Himmelstrup, DK 5462
 Morud, Denmark

Address Changes

- 2662 DUDEK, Marion J., 45855 Paradise Valley Road, Indian Wells, CA 92210
 2321 JULIAN, Richard A., 1153 Fairview Drive, York, PA 17403
 2775 MEINHARDT, Dr. William E., 8917 Thelma Lane, Louisville, KY 40220
 1536 DAVENPORT, Carl D., PO Box 618, Sun City, CA 92381
 2487 MINES, Paull, 6231 Gibson N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87108
 2749 FOLLIN, Bo, PO Box 43, S-79303 Tallberg, Sweden
 2620 EKBLAD, William O., 4712 Commons Drive, Annandale, VA 22003
 850 GILINSKY, Theodore G., PO Box 18127, Washington, DC 20036
 2672 MADDOCK, Drew H., 955 Brentval Road, Pasadena, CA 91105
 1538 ELLIOT, Earl E., 145 Boulder Rock Drive, Palm Coast, FL 32037
 1810 SAUKKO, Wayne K., 838 Everett Street, El Cerritto, CA 94530
 2464 JENSEN, Peter, Apt #303P, 5111 36th Street, Lloydminster, NB., Canada
 T9V 2A2
 236 STEVENS, Robert P., 5558 Channel View Drive, Whitehall, MI 49461
 2576 SANDY, Alan, 373 Aberdeen Street, Rochester, NY 14619
 2554 GUSTAFSON, Richard, 11158 Madrida Street, San Diego, CA 92129
 1474 NASH, Morton, PO Box 668, Essex Junction, VT 05452-0668
 242 HANSEN, Kai H., 2344 Grouse Ct., SE, Grand Rapids, MI 49506
 2313 PEARSON, John E., 229 Duncaster Road, Bloomfield, CT 06002
 2493 BACON II, William R., PO Box 21961, Long Beach, CA 90801
 2039 VANDENBERG, George, PO Box 338, Ajax, Ontario, Canada L1S 3C5
 2659 ROZMAN, Edward F., 420 Highland, Wood Ridge, NJ 07075-1230
 2199 NOFTSGER, Raymond L., 950 Walnut Street, #716, Philadelphia, PA 19107
 1355 CARRUTHERS, Helen W., 489 Brighton Place Drive, Memphis, TN 38117
 2842 PIERCE, Susan B., 203 Windsor Ridge Drive, Westboro, MA 01581
 1921 BELL, Jonathan, Dept. of Physics, Presbyterian College, Clinton, SC 29325
 1230 NEARMAN, Mark J., 5534 30th Avenue NE, Seattle, WA 98105
 1157 KNUTSON, Bent, Bredkaervej 2, DK-8250, Denmark
 1875 RONNINGEN, Johan, 1314 Victoria Street, #904, Honolulu, HI 96814
 1145 GEIERSBACH, Allois F., PO Box 93009, Milwaukee, WI 53203-0009
 2858 OGREN, Joe, 2501 Rose Marie Drive, Bakersfield, CA 93304

Membership Summary — November 1985

August 1985 Membership

Regular Members	1042
Life Members	35
Honorary Members	7
Total Active Membership	1084

November 1985 Membership Adjustments

New Regular Members	23
Reinstated Members	9
Resignations	0

Deceased	-3
Total Membership Adjustment	29
Total Membership November 1985	1113
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Member-to-Member Ads

MEMBER-TO-MEMBER ADS are available to SCC Members only. Send your ad and check to Eric Roberts, Business Manager, P.O. Box 1304, Claremont, CA 91711. Include your membership number in your ad, but don't count it as part of the total number of words. The first 20 words cost you \$2.00 (minimum) plus 10¢ per word over 20 words.

Are you interested in The London Philatelist circa 1899, 1900, 1909-1912 and 1921-1924? If so, write Bill Lamkin, PO Box 302, Lawrenceville, GA 30246-0302. Some in good condition, others not so good.

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Wanted: Danish West Indies 1¢ bi-color strip of three, with St. Thomas, Dec. 27, 1901 CDS. Ron Trosclair (2741), 1713 Live Oak St., Metairie, LA 70005.

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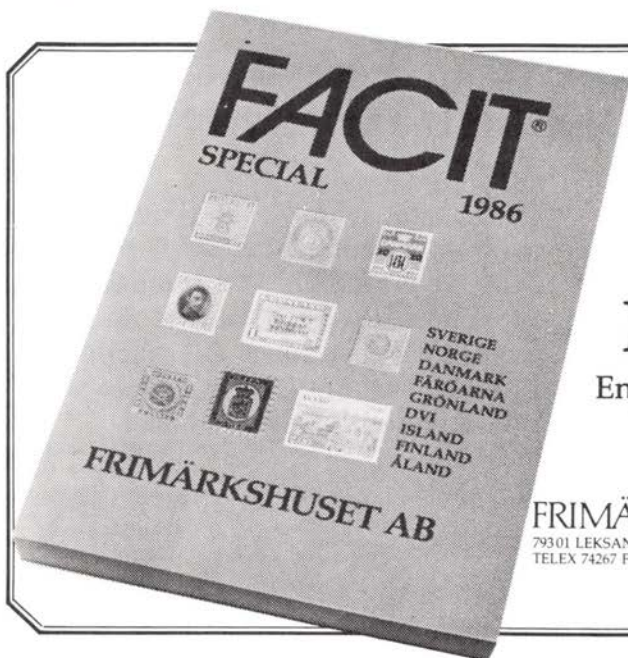
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