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## The 12 Øre of the 1875 Bicolors of Denmark

By Rev. Arthur E. Widiger

Every collector of Danish stamps, even the novice, will have at least one stamp of the 12 øre value of the 1875 issue, Scott no. 29. It may be purchased with a minimal amount of money. To say that a gold mine might be found in the one stamp sounds like an impossibility. However, the student of philately can multiply the value many times, if he enters into the area of specialization.

Consider, for instance, the finding of the 19 printings. Not only will the philatelist enjoy a rainbow of colors, but he can also increase the value by approximately 100 per cent. Separately the reader will find the 19 printings described.

Futhermore, if the ardent collector wishes to include the special frames, the value can easily be upped by 1500 per cent. In the description of the printings 8 special inverted frames are mentioned in printings 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10. In printing 19 the lower row yields 9 special normal frames. In printing 3, with mixed thick frames, a pair of both frames may easily be found. In printings 8-10 special stamps with so-called "missing pearls" may be found in positions 26, 69, 83. All these frame variations are rarities and demand ever-increasing prices.

A most exciting specialty is the assembling of oval flaws depicted on a special chart. The author has found at least 74 of such flaws. They are found almost exclusively in the first 15 printings. In these, with one exception, the same oval cliches were used in the course of printing. Only in the 14th printing the lower row was replaced with new oval cliches, the old cliches removed from various parts of the plate. Stamps printed from the new cliches have fine shading lines, and ovals thin outer lines. In the 15th printing they occupy positions 6, 13, 19, 21, 27, 55, 68, 83 and 92. Since oval flaws 4, 37, 41, 42, 44, 47, 59, 61, 64 and 65 disappear after the 13th printing, it is presumed that at least some of the displaced cliches were removed because of the flaws. Others, no doubt, fell by the wayside because of erosion.

Some of the 74 oval flaws run the gamut of 15 printings, others in lesser numbers down to a bare figure 1. Of the latter one developed on a new oval, No. 69, position 69, printing 15. Oval flaws developed when cliches were damaged, either at the time of manufacture, or later during the time of their use in the process of printing. To collect the oval flaws, especially in all the printings in which they occur, becomes a fascinating and financially worthwhile pastime.

Sooner or later the specialist will want to delve into the labor of the reconstruction of panes, often called plating. It is not an unusually difficult task to assemble the 100 stamps in a pane in their respective positions, particularly the stamps in the later printings. Beside the use of frame flaws and variations, especially in printings 11 to 14, the oval flaws will greatly aid the collector in the art of reconstruction, and find the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. The charts and verbal descriptions which follow will help the aspiring specialist.

In the pages which follow the reader will find:

- 1. A description of the 19 printings;
- 2. A chart showing the many oval flaws with their identifying numbers. It is self evident that not all the flaws could be depicted, especially some of the secondary ones. In most instances, however, the basic flaw is shown;
- 3. A description of all the flaws. In the description of some of the flaws reference is made to certain "scrolls." The word always refers to one or more of the 8 corner scrolls of the frame. The "oval line" always refers to the outer line of the oval;
  - 4. A series of chart showing the positions of the flaws in the panes of stamps.

The cross defines the stamp as found in the printing, but the position is unknown. The "x" points to the probability that the flaw exists in the printing, but I have not yet found it.

I extend the hearty wish of "good hunting" in the woods of stamps and an invitation to correspond with me.

### The 19 Printings of the 12 Øre of 1875 Issue

- Issued Dec. 1874. Frame: (from previous issue) light gray. Oval: Purple-lilac. Inverted frames 18 and 77.
- 2. Febr. 1875. Frame: (Same as 1st printing) middle gray. Oval: Purple-lilac.
- 3. Febr. 1875. Frame: Thick (from previous issue) light gray. Oval: Wine-red.
- 4. Jan. 1877. Frame: Clear gray, sharp. Oval: Purple-violet.
- 5. Oct. 1877. Frame: Greenish gray, unevenly inked. Oval: Purple-violet.
- 6. Febr. 1879. Frame: yellowish gray. Oval: Purple-violet. Inverted frame 76.
- 7. April 1880. Frames: all inverted, greenish gray. Oval: Purple-lilac.
- 8. April 1881. Frame: Pale gray. Oval: Light purple-lilac. Inverted frame 61.
- 9. April 1882. Frame: Light greenish gray. Oval: Red-lilac. Inverted frame 61.
- 10. Febr. 1883. Frame: Dark gray. Oval: Brownish red-lilac. Inverted frame 61.
- 11. Jan. 1884. Frame: Yellowish gray. Oval: Dark wine-red.
- 12. Oct. 1884. Frame: Blackish gray. Oval: Brownish red.
- 13. July 1888. Frame: Sepia-gray. Oval: Light brown-red.
- Dec. 1889. Frames: (all inverted) Bluish gray. Oval: Brick-red. Lower row new ovals.
- 15. March 1891. Frame: Bluish gray, clear print. Oval: Red-brown.
- Jan. 1892. Frame: Bluish gray. Oval: Reddish brown. All new ovals, with sharp shading lines.
- 17. Nov. 1892. Frame: Dark bluish gray. Oval: Pale brownish red.
- 18. April 1894. Frames: (all inverted) Dark gray. Oval: Brownish red.
- Jan. 1895. Frame: Light green-gray, unevenly inked. Oval: Pale brown-red. All frames inverted except 91-99 in lower row.

### Oval Flaws of 12 Øre of 1875 Issue of Denmark

- 1. Head of central 1 filled in. Spot in shading lines above PO of POST.
- 2. Large spot 2 mm below K of MARK.
- 3. Large spot 2 mm above ØRE.
- 4. Large spot app. 2 mm above P of POST.
- 5. Small spot left of upper part of D of DANMARK.
- 6. White line between M and 1 of M 12. Only in 2 printings, Nos. 11 and 12.
- 7. White line after central 12.
- 8. Large cut in oval ring to right of RE of ØRE.
- 9. Lower part of 12 ØRE blotted out.
- 10. Cut in oval line below F of FRIM.
- 11. White spot in shading lines above Ø of ØRE.
- 12. Cut in oval line above E of ØRE.
- 13. Large dent in middle area of right oval line. Larger than dent of No. 59.
- 14. Compound dent in lower area of right oval line above tail of scroll.
- 15. Simple dent in same area as No. 14.
- Small dot above R and small dent below M of FRIM. Cut in shading line left of horn.
- 17. Left oval band speckled. The flaw varies from printing to printing.
- 18. Dent in right oval line 1 mm below tail of supper scroll. No line under IM.



- 19. Small pearl to right of central 12. Faint in some printings.
- 20. Spot 11/2 mm above P of POST.
- 21. Dent in oval line to right of upper M. Horizontal line in right oval band 2 mm above E of ØRE. Spot 2½ mm above P of POST in last 2 printings.
- 22. Dent in left oval line below tip of scroll. Red spot in right leg of upper M.
- 23. Dent in oval line above left leg of upper M. Dim line below RIM.
- 24. Dent (cut) in oval line to right of 1st A of DANMARK.
- 25. Dent in oval line below period after FRIM.
- Small cut in middle of left oval panel. Spot above left leg of upper M in some printings.
- Cut in oval line 2mm below K. Red dot in O of POST. Line to right of central 12 in later printings.

- Dent in right oval line below tail of upper scroll. Cut to left of tail of lower scroll.
- 29. Dent in oval line below I of FRIM.
- Dent in oval line to right of R of MARK. Line below OSTF from part of Pr. XII.
- 31. Line below TF of POSTFRIM.
- 32. Line below RIM of FRIM.
- 33. Small dent in oval line above upper M. Line below R of FRIM.
- Line below RIM, more horizontal than No. 32. Red pearl on left leg of R of MARK.
- 35. Small spot to left of upper part of A of MARK.
- 36. Dent in oval line above left leg of N of DAN. Middle bar of E of ØRE missing in printings 14 and 15.
- 2 small dents in right oval line. Red line on middle stroke of N of DAN in Pr. XII.
- 38. Dent in left oval line below tail of upper scroll, different from No. 22.
- Spot immediately above center of E of ØRE, starting in part of 14th printing.
- 40. Spot 21/2 mm above ØRE.
- 41. 2 dents in left oval line to right and below lower area of upper scroll. Flat oval line at bottom.
- 42. Cut in oval line below lower M. Spot between digits in central 12. Red spot on R of ØRE.
- Cut in oval line above K of MARK. Multiple lines below M 12 in pr. XIII (not illustrated).
- 44. White spot above ØR of ØRE in only 1 printing (XV).
- 45. Diagonal cut in upper part of upper M in only 1 printing (XV new oval).
- 46. Large white spot in shading lines above lower M in part of printing XIV.
- 47. Large white spot below central 12 in part of printing XIII.
- 48. Red spot in K of MARK.
- 49. Lower bar of E of ØRE missing in part of printing 9.
- 50. Right area of P of POST missing in 1 printing.
- 51. Dent in right oval line 4 mm from K.
- 52. Dent in right oval line similar to No. 18. Line under IM of FRIM.
- 53. Oval line below IM of FRIM irregular with slight point (not illustrated).
- 54. 2nd and 3rd shading lines to right of crown bent outwards. Dent in right oval line from printing XIII.
- 55. Dent in left oval line 1 mm below D.
- 56. 1st shading line to left of horn broken. Note flaw No. 16.
- 57. Spot in middle of right panel. Seemingly only in first two printings.
- 58. Dent in middle area of left oval line, 4 mm from P.
- 59. Dent in middle area of right oval line. Red spot on top of R of ØRE.
- Dent above D, sometimes appearing as double break. Enlarged area above M of MARK.
- 61. Cut in middle area of left oval line. Dents upward to right of tail of scroll.
- 62. Cut in left oval line 1 mm below tip of left upper scroll.
- 63. Cut (dent) in oval line to right of 1st A of DAN. Small dent in oval line to right of tip of upper left scroll.
- 64. Spot 2 mm above E of ØRE. Faint dents in right oval line. Scratch 1 mm above P.
- 65. Red spot in lower area of foot of R in MARK.
- Cut in left oval line to right of tail of upper scroll, developed in printing XII.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	81	81	60	38	50	74	8	31	84	57	90	42	20	54	51	
2	58	58	39	66	80	16	30	39	13	59	51	4	86	2	72	
3	60	60	5	11	12	31	73	83	40	70	22	77	48	22	77	
4	46	46	81	70	48	93	72	99	33	78	69	78	30			,
5				8	х	81	61	58	52	53	97	80	5	51	24	
6											81	28				,
7								46	79	82	48	54	54	74	56	1
8					37	27	19	82	X	7	53	94	2	63	57	3
9	55	55	9	31	43	25	54	х	X	4	21	70	9	78	23	i
10									61	20	62	49	74	62	75	-
11			42	х	3	96	53	79	30	93	94	51	26	56	86	
12			+	x	x	+	x	14	68	19	29	27	18	59	79	
13					+	+	59	x	х	х	х	59	98	81	69	
14						+	64	53	74	+	х	36	91	41	33	
15						+	67	18	15	+	82	9	33	32	84	
16					+	х	18	+	47	79	1	65	77	43	58	
17			ē			+	97	92	Х	+	15	24	17	3	37	
18					+	х	+	х	67	88	63	10	53	76	95	
19							100	х	4	73	72	89	46	39	81	
20										94	45	29	82	83	88	
21					17	41	11	29	27	44	98	98	4	20	44	
22									48	98	89	68	41	72	39	
23									51	23	16	90	63	58	1	
24			+	х	х	+	29	+	78	34	35	30	13	82	x	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
25						+	х	47	11	+	3	11	88	73	32	
26									70	71	92	76	69	15	64	
27											6	73	42	66	94	
28									52	35	33	21	49	86	47	
29									56	46	40	19	95	42	12	
30									81	17	47	14	3	68	96	
31												92	1	23	x	
32												32	65	6	26	
33										69	x	56	24	48	78	
34											38	32	66	24	9	
35									75	x	39	57	x	x	43	
36									24	66	77	81	70	71	80	
37												82	31			
38										84	41	26	73	40	10	
39														5	93	
40		1												87	99	
41	+	+	x	x	+	x	х	х	14	9	17	60	28			
42											76	59	60			
43									80	55	9	96	89			
44													35			
45															55	
46														99	х	
47													76			
48		Y.											55	8	x	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
49									100							
50														38	х	
51							58	х	х	x	х	45	25	55	42	
52										87	х	67	71	53	65	=
53												1	16	65	49	THE POSITIONS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PAINES
54			+	х	х	х	х	96	2	X	x	12	80	45	59	
55								10	x	54	57	34	14	17	35	TIE
56										47	85	75	8	13	46	CIA
57	77	77														I
58									18	х	32	44	29	х	71	N
59												33	47			111
60												52	40	44	87	1
61									56	х	34	22	100			
62											49	39	56	31	17	PATA
63									28	68	83	18	62	80	4	VII
64						+	х	33	x	11	25	38	67			0
65												5	85			I
66												43	92	61	60	2
67												95	94	19	х	T
68							23	х	89	22	99	16	23	52	76	1
69															83	CALL
70								72	9	81	59	84	22	14	45	
71	4.5								94	72	71	87	37	x	89	
72														84	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
												97	38	50
							48							

- 67. Faint cut in oval line below ØRE.
- 68. Dent in oval line to right of N of DANMARK.
- 69. Cut below E of ØRE, developed in new oval in 15th printing.
- Fine dent in middle of right oval line. Another fine dent in left oval line below tail of upper scroll. Flat oval bottom.
- 71. Flat oval bottom. Small cut in middle of left oval line, and slight dent in right oval line below tail of upper scroll.
- 72. Cut in oval line to left of N of DANMARK.
- 73. Small cut under period. Small dent in left oval line at tip of upper scroll.
- 74. Shortened I in POSTFRIM.

\* S \* C \* C \*

# The So-Called "Bouncing Letters"

### By Harry Snarvold

"Bouncing letters" is a term originating in Scandinavia ("studsbrev" in Swedish and Danish, and "stussbrev" in Norwegian) and is probably unfamiliar to many collectors. Covers thus designated are quite rare. To my knowledge, information on them has not previously been published.

To merit the designation, a letter must be sent to, or arrive from a foreign country, be readdressed, receive additional franking, and be forwarded to a second destination. "Bouncing letters" therefore carry franking of two countries on the same cover, and make attractive additions to any collection. Readdressing of such covers can come about for various reasons — the addressee may have moved, or the original address was in error. This article first will discuss "bouncing letters" to and from Norway.

According to the postal circular of December 12, 1858, letters forwarded to another domestic destination need no additional franking unless the rate from the point of origin and first destination was underpaid. This circular covered domestic mail only, and no regulation could be found covering mail from or to abroad.

Since there are so few known "bouncing letters", it may be the result of a misunderstanding on the part of a postal employee or on the part of private individuals at the first destination that additional fees were required for the forwarding. Erroneous frankings and other postal irregularities such as bisected stamps are known during the early period. Or perhaps once the letter was out of postal jurisdiction, readdressing and return to the mail stream was considered a new mailing.

The cover shown in Figure 1 may have come under this latter situation. It was sent in 1866 from Denmark to Frederikshald, Norway, and was franked with the correct rate at that time, 12 skilling. In Frederikshald the cover was readdressed to "on

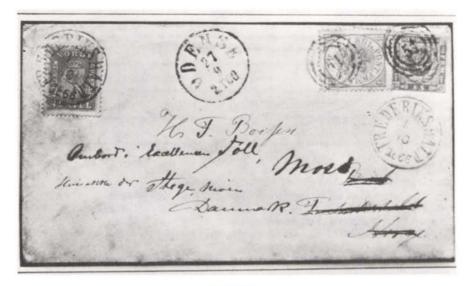


Figure 1



Figure 2

board Excellencen Toll, Moss'. Excellencen Toll was a Swedish vessel which has been plying a route with calls at Drøbak, Horten, Walløe, and Frederiksvaern. The route was changed in October, 1866, with calls probably also at Moss. The cover has another forwarding annotation, "If not there, Stege, Møen, Denmark". Since it has no Danish arrival postmark, it is assumed that the cover was delivered at Moss.

The cover shown in Figure 2 was sent a few months later, in 1867, and also from

Denmark to Frederikshald. It apparently is overfranked with 16SK. As only the town destination was changed, and not the "street", it probably represents a letter incorrectly addressed by the sender. It has a handwritten notation "franco paany" (franked anew), with the latter word deleted. This possibly is to mark new postal processing and new franking. Why the cover was originally overfranked and who added the Norwegian domestic postage at Frederikshald are mysteries.

Figure 3 illustrates a very interesting cover. It is a mourning letter from England to Grimstad, underfranked at point of origin and marked "insuffiently stamped". In 1870 at Grimstad, a red crayon marking "4" was added and a domestic rate 4SK stamp placed over the marking, along with being readdressed to Christianssand. The 4SK stamp may represent a readdressing fee, or represent postage due. If the latter, it is the only known example of postage due paid with a stamp in lieu of cash during the skilling period. Postage due stamps were not introduced until 1889.

Figure 4 and 5 illustrate the normal markings for underfranked items from abroad. Both are wrappers, and both have brownish red crayon markings indicating the amount underpaid. The postmaster, J. E. Eriksen, increased the amounts by 1 SK to include the penalty for underpayment, and the postage due was paid in cash. The wrapper from Germany was mailed in 1868 and that from France in 1867.

Covers readdressed in a third country may be the rarest of all the "bouncing letters". In such cases the additional franking is entirely justified, without doubt in accordance with postal regulations. One such letter, from England in 1873, was addressed to Laurvig, Christiania, Norway. (Figure 6). At Laurvig it was readdressed to "Det Kongelige Slot" (The Royal Palace), Stockholm and franked with the 4SK stamp, the current rate to Sweden. This is the only known such cover to have been forwarded from Norway during the skilling period (1855-1876).

Figure 7 does not belong to what is considered the classical period, but is included to illustrate the infrequency of such letters over a considerable time span. It was mailed in 1891 from Lillehammer to Skara, Sweden, franked with the correct rate of 10 øre, effective since January 1, 1885. In Skara the cover was readdressed to Paris, France. The rate of 20 øre from Sweden to France, so an additional 10 øre Swedish



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

stamp was added. It is interesting that the Swedish post office accepted the Norwegian stamp as part payment of the total readdressed rate.

Figure 8 illustrates the oldest known "bouncing letter" originating in Norway. Mailed in 1863 from Christiania to Copenhagen, Denmark, it was franked with the correct 12SK rate. Readdressed in Copenhagen to Helsingør, a Danish 4 SK stamp



Figure 6



Figure 7

was added to cover the current domestic rate. This cover came from a large collection which was included in a March 1984 auction with a start price of 50,000 German marks, but was not sold on the floor of that auction, apparently thought to be too high a price at that time.

Concerning Danish postal regulations, Ole Steen Jacobsen noted in *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* #4, 1985, that letters from abroad readdressed to a domestic destination were to be treated as domestic and the appropriate local or domestic rate charged. However, there are no examples listed in *Danske Breve* by Gotfredsen and Haff, so the regulations may have been confusing to postal employees at the time.



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11

"Bouncing letters" including Norwegian stamps so far known include only the above six during the 36 year period from 1855 to 1891.

Only three "bouncing letters" are known during the same period to originate in Sweden. An ordinance from the Royal Postal Administration in Stockholm dated October 10, 1858, stated that missent letters of any kind were to be forwarded without delay to their real point of destination, with only that amount of postage being charged which would have been calculated if no error had taken place. This could be interpreted as referring to misrouted letters rather than forwarded letters.

Figure 9 illustrates perhaps the most remarkable Swedish item, mailed in 1858 to London, and correctly franked with 36SK postage. Readdressed in London, a 1

penny domestic rate stamp was added. Sold by Frimarkshuset AB in 1968 as the only known skilling period cover with mixed country franking, it realized 65,000 SEK and, as far as known, has not reappeared on the market.

Figure 10 illustrates the next Swedish item, mailed in 1863 to London, and correctly franked with 90 øre postage. Readdressed in London, as 1 penny domestic rate stamp was added.

Not until 1877 do we find the third Swedish item, illustrated in figure 11. It was mailed to Denmark and franked with the correct 12 øre postage. Readdressed to Sweden, a Danish 12 øre stamp was added. Another Swedish item is said to exist but I have not seen it or an illustration, from Sweden to Denmark with 36 øre postage, and readdressed to another domestic location in Denmark with a 4SK Danish stamp added.

Postal regulations may be deficient or difficult to interpret during the early stamp period. Whether or not these "bouncing letters" received additional franking by mistake, their rarity makes them interesting additions to any collection.

Later, from around the turn of the century, relatively more "bouncing letters" are known and constitute specialized collections. A description of these will have to wait until some later occasion. I am indebted to Leiv Brecke, Jan Billgren, Uno Elofsson and Jorgen Roos for help of information for this article.

Also thanks to Sven Åhman for translating this article, and for permission from Norsk Filatelistforbund to republish it.

\* S \* C \* C \*

### SCC at AMERIPEX '86

### By Wayne P. Rindone

The annual meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club will take place this year at AMERIPEX '86, an international exhibition taking place at the Chicago O'Hare Convention and Exposition Center from May 22 to June 1, 1986. There are a great many SCC and AMERIPEX activities scheduled during the show that should be of considerable interest to Scandinavian collectors. Among the highlights are a dinner being hosted by SCC Chapter 4 on Friday, May 23, and the general membership meeting on Sunday, May 25.

### SCC Meetings During Ameripex

There are two formal SCC meetings during the exhibition, both on Sunday, May 25.

The annual SCC Board meeting will be held at 10 a.m. in the Delta A room on the lobby level of the Hyatt Regency O'Hare. All nationally-elected SCC officers and as many Regional Directors as possible are invited to participate. Any other interested SCC members are welcome to observe. Items on this year's agenda include such business as the selection of a new Editor for *The Posthorn*, a new Publicity Manager and decision on dues rate for the next few years.

The General Membership Meeting, at 1 p.m. Sunday, May 25, in the Philippine Room on the Exhibit Hall level of the Hyatt Regency O'Hare. The program for the meeting is a slide presentation by Chicago Chapter members Norm Andrews and Ron Collin entitled "What to Collect in Scandinavia When You Have Run out of Things to Collect." Norm and Ron will present this program a second time at 4 p.m. May 29 in Room 6 for those who miss it the first time around.

The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation will hold a meeting immediately after the SCC general meeting in the same room. We expect that the SPF meeting will commence at about 2:15 p.m., and all interested SCC members are welcome to stay.

### SCC Chapter 4 Dinner

SCC's Chicago Chapter (Chapter 4) is hosting a Dutch Treat dinner at the Sherwood Forest Restaurant on Friday evening, May 23. All SCC members are welcome. The cost will be kept under \$20, and advance reservations are necessary. If you plan to join us, please write:

Norman Andrews P.O. Box 731 Park Ridge, IL 60068-0731

or call Norm at (312) 569-2429. I can attest from personal experience that Chapter 4 dinner meetings are occasions to remember, and I hope that many of you will be able to join in the fun.

### Hotel Accomodations at AMERIPEX

My understanding is that there are no longer any rooms available in the three hotels closest to the exhibition. However, there are good and inexpensive shuttle connections between a number of downtown Chicago hotels and the Convention Center. Information about alternatives to the official convention hotels is available from:

Rosemont — O'Hare Convention Bureau 9291 W. Bryn Mawr Rosemont, IL 60018 Telephone (312) 823-2100 or (312) 823-8623

In addition, SCC is sharing a hospitality suite (with 2 double beds) at the Holiday Inn O'Hare with the United Nations Philatelists. If you would like to share one of the beds for any night(s) during the show, please write Robert Fashingbauer, Box 1, Techny, IL 60082. The price is \$40 per person per night. It is first come-first served, but SCC and UNP members have preference on two spaces each night for reservations received prior to April 1. A check to cover the first night's accommodation made payable to the Scandinavian Collectors Club should accompany your reservation.

### SCC Table

Thanks to the good services of Ben Cohen, a member of both the UN Collectors of Chicagoland and SCC Chapter 4, SCC and UNP are also sharing a lounge on the exhibition floor. This lounge will serve as a convenient meeting place for Club members and give us a chance to let the thousands of visitors to the Exhibition know something about SCC and its activities. The AMERIPEX committee has asked that organizations with lounges have them manned throughout the show. I have asked SCC's liason with the AMERIPEX committee, Ron Collin, to coordinate coverage of the lounge. If you are going to be at AMERIPEX and would be willing to spend an hour or two of your time at the lounge, please let Ron know of your schedule by writing him at:

Ronald B. Collin P.O. Box 63 River Grove, IL 60171

Thank you in advance for pitching in to help make this aspect of our participation

at AMERIPEX a success.

### Scandinavian Exhibits at Ameripex

At least 158 frames of first-class Scandinavian exhibits have been accepted by the AMERIPEX Committee, including ten by SCC members, plus 14 from overseas. These cover the full range of Scandinavian collecting, and many of them have never been shown in this country. Unless you are planning to get to an international exhibition in Scandinavia, you are likely to see as much world-class Scandinavian material in one place again.

### SCC International Award

It is with special pleasure that I announce confirmation by the AMERIPEX 1986 awards committee that they have accepted for that event the beautiful hand-blown Corona bowl by Orrefors Glass Works of Sweden. Engraved with the SCC's posthorn design and the year on one of its eight faces, and intended as an exhibit award at the SCC annual convention show, it has previously been provided to the show committee for our annual events with the stipulation that it goes to the best Scandinavian exhibit. Each of the three previous national-level events offered this remarkable item has been pleased to accept this provision.

International rules being quite different from other shows', it was necessary for this year only to designate the bowl as the "SCC International Award", since that is the level of exhibition involved. The decision as to the basis for giving the award was, as provided by FIP rules, left to the awards committee of AMERIPEX.

Our thanks to SCC members Scott and Joanna Taylor for this fourth annual donation of the highly prized piece of Orrefors glassmakers' art.

### Special Hospitality Suite

Longtime SCC member Jared Richter has generously offered his suite at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare as a meeting place for members of the Norwegian Federation and of SCC. He has sent an invitation to the President of the Norsk Filatelistforbund, and he has asked me to extend a similar invitation to SCC members. We are very grateful to Jed for his hospitality.

We are looking forward to a good SCC turnout at AMERIPEX. See you then!

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# Scandinavian Foundation Releases Third in Handbook Series

The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation has issued the last of three volumes of material translated from the Swedish Philatelic Federation's handbook. The third volume consists of two parts devoted to 19th century stamps of Sweden. The first part, by Georg Menzinsky, Per Sjöman, and Sven Åkerstedt, covers the classic skilling banco issues of 1855-1858. The authors begin with the royal ordinance of 1855, which fixed a uniform domestic letter rate in Sweden with prepayment of postage as indicated by the new stamps.

Details and illustrations of the original essays and proofs are presented, followed by analysis of the materials and methods used to produce the stamps. These include paper, gum, perforation tools, and ink colors. Each of the five denominations, ranging from 3 to 24 skilling banco are then discussed in detail, highlighting the quantities

issued, the largest known multiples, and plate flaws to be found on the various cliches. The most common value is the 4 skilling, released in 16 separate deliveries over the period 1855-1858. Each is identified by date of release, number issued, printer, paper type, color, and examination of progressive plate flaws. A brief discussion is included on the famous 3 skilling banco yellow color error. This first section of the volume contains 91 pages.

The second part of the book, consisting of 41 pages and authored by Menzinsky alone, describes the black local stamp which was the only official local stamp issued by the postal administration. It was used for transport of letters within the city of Stockholm. Later, many cities issued their own local stamps, which are described only in special catalogs and monographs devoted to that subject. Menzinsky presents the historical background for this stamp, which was promulgated by the postal service, but the fees received were shared by the local post office superintendent and the letter carriers.

Over one and a half million copies of the black local stamp were released between 1856 and 1861. Variations in papers and colors used are detailed by the author, along with comments about the cancellations found on this stamp. Facsimiles and reprints are also identified by perforation and plate flaws. Menzinsky's section concludes with a discussion of the provisional stamp of the same design issued in 1862, not really a local but a true provisional, until new stamps of this denomination could be issued. The stamp utilized the plates of the black local but the color was changed to brown.

The earlier volumes of the Swedish handbook already released by S.P.F. cover the Coat of Arms öre values in volume 1, and the Lion type and Ring type stamps in volume 2. All three volumes were translated into English by Sven Åhman. The first volume won a silver-bronze medal at the SESCAL 84 literature competition. Each of the well-illustrated volumes is uniformly bound in paper with distinctive blue covers in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by 11 format.

They are available postpaid for \$17.50 from the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

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# Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update

The next publication to be released by SPF is a sort of appendix to one of our earliest volumes, which was devoted to the serpentine rouletted issues of Finland of 1860 and 1866. That book, translated by Kauko Aro, was from the *Handbook of Finnish Stamps*. The present volume is not from the handbook, but expands on these issues, and was written by Mikko Ossa, and again translated by Kauko Aro. *Cancellations and Roulette Varieties on the Serpentine Rouletted Stamps of Finland*— *Issues of 1860 and 1866* will be available early this spring, and is well illustrated. The book contains a preface by Edwin W. Fraser, who helped in the editing of this translation. Price not yet established. Inquiries: Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359. Why not join SPF by sending in a (minimum) donation of \$10, and help support our efforts to bring important Scandinavian philatelic literature to a wider English-speaking audience?

The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation will hold a short meeting at AMERIPEX immediately following the general meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club. The SCC meeting will be held 1 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. on Sunday, March 25 in the Philippine Room of the Hyatt Regency O'Hare hotel. The SPF meeting will be held at the same location from 2:15 to 2:45 p.m.

# New Information on Iceland's Classic Postal Stationery

By Leif Fuglsig, Islandsgruppen (Denmark)

The cataloging of the earliest Icelandic postal cards has until now been rather vague, as neither the number of issues nor the size of these have been known. The issuing dates have also been much disputed.

The reason for this is that the books of "good old Thiele", for once, have let us down. All postal stationery from Denmark and Danish West Indies are listed, but not that of Iceland. These productions seem to have been listed separately — strange as it may seem — since the Icelandic stamps are found listed between the others in the books. The special book listing the production of the Icelandic stationery is missing.

The only information we get from the catalogs is the total issue of the ovaltype postal cards, singles as well as doubles, said to be 76,985. This figure is taken from O. Kofoed, *Danish Postage Stamps 1851-1901*, and has surely been taken for at least semi-official. As we shall see, this figure is not correct.

From the order books of the Generaldirectorate it has now been possible to procure most of the missing information, and with the help from "Rigsarkivet" (the Danish state archive), the last pieces of the puzzle have fallen into place.

The legal foundation for the emission of the first Icelandic postal card is found in an amendment to the Postal Law for Iceland of 1772, dated Oct. 10, 1879. It only mentions postal cards for use inside Iceland and the tax was set at 5 aurar.

November 7th the same year the Postal Ministry for Iceland in Copenhagen informs the Governor of Iceland that 20,550 postal cards have been printed. Of this number, 100 were kept by the Ministry, 200 were sent to the "highest postal authorities" at their expressed wish, and lastly 1,000 were sold in Copenhagen for 50,- kr., which amount was credited to the funds of Iceland.

The remaining 19,250 were left over for shipping to Iceland, and the correct



Fig 1. 1879 Postal card



Fig 2. Postal card to Denmark 1880

number issued would now be 20,250. The cards were shipped by the steamship "Phoenix" which left Copenhagen on Nov. 8, 1879. The earliest possible use of the card is then late November 1879. Early use can only be proved by a possible dating of the written message. Cancels showing the year were not introduced in Iceland until 15 years later.

This postal card (Fig. 1) is in a sense unique among the postal stationery of the Danish postal area. It is the only card which was not made on request of the postal authorities by their regular (monopolized) printing house, then Thiele. The reason why the Ministry of Iceland in this single occasion circumvented the postal authorities and gave the order to a private company in Copenhagen is not mentioned in the sources and remains a riddle.

The details of the cards are as follows:

Printer: Nielsen & Lydiche.

Woodcut: (The viking-style embellishments) Xylographer F. Hendriksen.

Engraving: K. Odewahn. Cliche: W. Simmelkjær.

The oval in the value-stamp is very similar to the oval of the actual 5 aurar postage stamp, but the corners are very much simplified. It must be noted that the signature of the engraver K.O. is not found on this card but was put in on the later emissions which were printed by Thiele.

Postal cards to Denmark, 8 aurar, (Fig. 2) and the UPU countries, 10 aurar, (Fig. 3) came into use from July 1, 1880. These cards were printed by Thiele, both in the number of 20,000. Of both values the postal authorities kept 200, and the Ministry of Iceland kept 100. 100 of each denomination were sold in Copenhagen. The shipping again took place with the S.S. "Phoenix", first possible departure after May 7, 1880.

In 1883 the double postal cards were introduced according to the decision of the UPU. The 5 aurar card now was given a correct stamp cliche, the ornaments were slightly altered, and the signature of the engraver was added.

The layout of the first cards for use to the UPU countries, the 10 + 10 aurar (Fig.

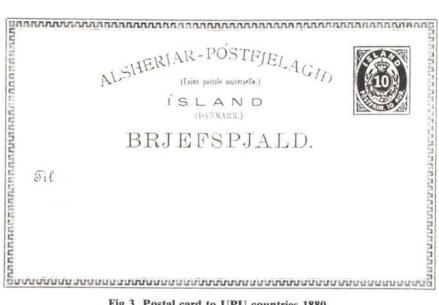


Fig 3. Postal card to UPU countries 1880

V	SHERJAR-PÓSTFJELAGID.  (Enion postalo universelle.)  ISLAND.  (DANMARK.)	10
Til	BRJEFSPJALD. (Hjernamegin må að eins rita utanáskriptina.)	
Svarið skal rita á hitt spjaldið.		

Fig 4. Double postal card 10 + 10 1883

4) was criticized by the UPU. The words "carte postale" were found to be missing. This omission was corrected in the next issues, but it is worth noticing that whereas the text of the double cards was altered already in 1892 (Fig. 5), the single cards with the alteration didn't appear before 1900 (Fig. 6). The first issue was made so optimistically large that it sufficed for twenty years.

The table shows the issued amounts of each catalog number plus the total amount of each value. Remember all these are found with the I GILDI surcharge from 1902-03 (Fig. 7).

The number of cards surcharged is not known, neither by type nor quantities, but a letter from Governor Magnus Stephensen to the Ministry of Iceland tells us how many cards were left over in September 1902 just before the overprinting began. The inventories on hand were as follows:

5 aur: 571 8 aur: considerable 10 aur: considerable 5+5 aur: 0

nnnnnnn	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
Til	ALLSHERJAR-PÓSTFJELAGIÐ.  (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)  Í S L A N D.  (DANMARK.)  Prioferiald may fyrir from a stild service still service stild service still service sti
	ÍSLAND.
	(Carte postale avec réponse payée.)
Til	(Hjernamegin má að eins rita utanáskriptína.) (Cóté réservé à l'adresse.)
4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
งบานนนนา	กรรงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงงง

Fig 5. DPC with altered text 1892

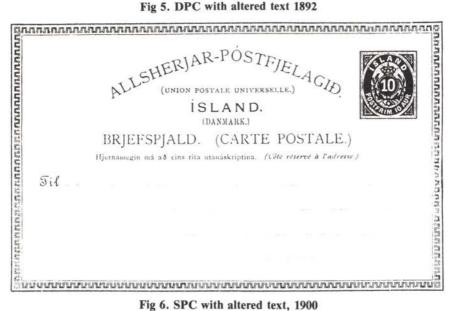


Fig 6. SPC with altered text, 1900

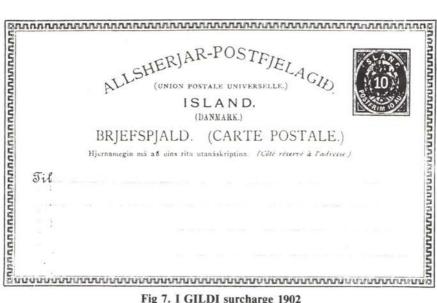


Fig 7. I GILDI surcharge 1902

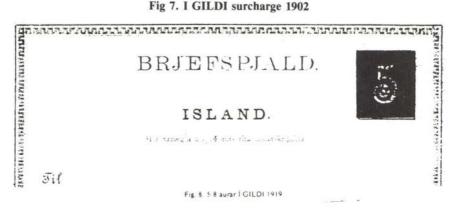


Fig 8. 5/8 aurar I GILDI 1919

8+8 aur: 100

10 + 10 aur: considerable

From these figures it should seem that the 5, 5+5, and 8+8 cards are rare with the overprint, but that is not the case. Private persons were allowed to have their stocks overprinted, and not only had local speculators bought up large stocks, but cards from dealers in Scandinavia, England, and Germany flowed back to Iceland for overprinting in the hope of financial gain. In this way many old, sold out, issues were also overprinted. In fact it is only the 10 + 10 aurar card from 1883 that deserves to be labeled extremely rare with the overprint.

The 8 aurar card from 1880 is worth mentioning. 19,600 of these cards were sent to Iceland. They sufficed for 22 years! They sufficed so well, that the remaining stock in 1902 is called "considerable". Indeed there were so many left, that even after the market absorbed its share of the overprinted cards, there still remained in 1919 so many of these, that it was found worthwhile to produce a "provisional on provisional,"

the 5/8 aurar surcharge! (Fig. 8) The then 39 year old, and somewhat "unwearable pieces of cardboard" managed wandering through the printing press for the third time!

Thanks to Postmaster Erik Jensen from the Danish Postal Museum for helping with information from postal files, and to Erik Vesterager, Ringkøbing, for the table construction.

### ICELANDIC TYPE POSTAL CARDS<sup>1</sup>

(Ri = Ringström; Fa = Facit) Cinala Canda

	Single C	ards					
Year	5 aur	Ri Fa	8 aur	Ri Fa	10 aur	Ri	Fa
1879	20,250	1 1		2		5	
1880	**		19,700	3 2	19,700	6	3
1881				4		7	
1883							
1889	8,200	8 4					
1892							
1895	10,000	10 6					
1896							
1900					10,000	9	5
Totals	48,450		19,700		29,700		

	Double Cards
Year	5+5 aur Ri Fa

		1	Ye	ar	•					5+5 8	aur	Ri	Fa	8+	8 aur	Ri	Fa	10	+ 10	aur	Ri*
1883	 ٠.,	160		٠,٠				300	 	 3,50	0	1	1	3,	500	2	2		3,500	)	3
										3,78											
1892	 													2,	000	5	5		2,000	)	6
1895																					
1896	 																	1	0,000	)	7
1900	 						٠.														
										7,28	5			5.	500			1	5,500	)	

<sup>\*10 + 10</sup> numbers same Ri and Fa except 1896 is Ri 7, Fa 6.

### Sources

S. Ringström: Danmark, DWI, Slesvig og Islands Helsager. Robert W. Scherer: Handbook of Icelandic Postal Stationery. John Adalsteinn Jonsson: One Hundred Years of Icelandic Stamps.

L. Hanciau: Islands Frankotecken. (NFT1917).

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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."



# What's Happening in Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

### New "Return-Receipt" Identification

An interesting article on identification details appeared in the October 1985 issue of *Abophil* concerning two Retour-Recepisse items. So little is written on these that they seem orphaned though many collect this material.

According to Abophil, item #6 in Norma is detailed in the Käsikirja as having been printed in February 1883 in the amount of 4000 units. A similar amount was reprinted in the summer of 1884. No identifiable difference has previously been described in the Finnish Philatelic Handbook to differentiate between these two issues until now.

According to the correspondent, the second printing of 1884 contains a misspelling in that the word "POSTINHOITTAJAN" is incorrect because there are two letters "T" in the last part of the word. It is correctly spelled with just one letter "T" in the original printing of 1883.

It cannot be determined if the error of spelling appears throughout the entire print run or if it was noted and corrected.

In addition the publication offers that the card itself is slightly smaller in the 1883 printing than in the second reprint.

I have no samples of this item. Perhaps someone can confirm what has been written, especially the size difference.

### **New Stamp Catalog**

Abophil also reports the introduction of still another stamp catalog which I assume covers the Scandinavian theater. It is published by AB Philatelia of Sweden and competes strongly with Facit by providing very good color illustrations and sells for considerably less than Facit (About \$12.00). The timing was excellent, appearing in Finland in mid-August 1985. The cover of the first issue featured the special Finnish stamp issued to honor the Nordia philatelic exhibition held in 1985.

The text is clear and there are special interest items, with a complete listing of Åland stamps. Prices were close to 1985 Facit, but since the 1986 Facit was not available accurate analysis was not possible.

### PESA

The Philatelic Expert Service of America which was born and then perished in less than a year seems to have expired from the lack of collector support. This brainchild of the APS and ASDA could not get enough material for certification to cover the heavy expenses for insurance, mail and services.

To those not familiar with the PESA plan here is a brief encapsulation. In order to rid the philatelic market place of forgeries and junk, items submitted to PESA for expert evaluation would be submitted to one specialist expert selected by the APS executive board for his (or her) opinion. If the item was determined a forgery, the stamp, cover or piece was returned to the PESA executive in charge and indelibly

stamped 'FORGERY' so that it could be seen and never removed.

Naturally, the item was fully insured for full value if an error or mis-judgement was made. It also guaranteed the owner that the item was perfect if it was so stated by the expert. In short, the owner of a PESA certification could not be hurt. Of course all items sent to the PESA group required that the submitter sign a form allowing PESA the full authority.

This would have been the first sound effort in the U.S. to clean up philately . . . to my knowledge only the German Philatelic Society operates in this great manner.

As the expert on PESA on Finnish material I was pleased that so giant a step had been taken. PESA is not dead! At present they are reviewing this first experience to see what can be done to keep PESA alive. Should it return, please, support this wonderful effort.

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# DK 1986 Catalog — A Review

### By Alan Warren

DK 1986 Frimaerke- og Møntkataloget Danmark, published by Forlaget Saga, Farum, Denmark, 240 pages, softbound, 5¾ by 8¼ inches, in Danish.

For those of us familiar with the better known AFA and Facit catalogs, it is refreshing to find something new in this field. DK 1986 is a stamp and coin catalog with market prices, and covers not only Denmark but also Greenland, Faroes, DWI, Iceland until it became a republic, and the early period of Norway 1855-1875.

One of the differences between Facit and DK is that the latter provides a value column for nicely cancelled used stamps, in addition to the usual mint, unused, on cover, and used. Another difference is that DK claims it has realistic "markedpriser", and therefore tends to show valuations somewhat lower than Facit. This would be similar to the market prices which are usually discounted from Scott catalog values in this country.

The publisher, Saga, of Farum, Denmark, is also known as a well respected auction house. The new catalog illustrates the major Danish watermarks, the normal and inverted frames of the bicolor issues, and the four types of burelage found on the early Danish stamps. Over three pages are devoted to prestamp markings including the famous Copenhagen Footpost. For those who collect numeral cancels on the 4 RBS, this catalog identifies the numerals 1 through 173.

Valuations are also shown for numerals 1 through 229 for the 4 skilling issues of 1854, 1858, and 1863, both on and off cover. Additional cancellations valued for some of the early Danish stamps are the Esrom and Taarbaek types, and the star cancels. Major varieties of the steel-engraved wavy line and caravel issues are listed.

One of the ways that the Saga firm keeps the cost of the catalog down is not to illustrate the more recent stamps, but simply to show the year of issue and subject. If the catalog can be faulted in on area, it is the lack of date of issue for each stamp or set. This makes the listing of First Day Covers on pages 121-122 somewhat questionable, as the list begins only with the Vitus Bering issue of 1941 from which point official FD cancellations were used. However, for the collector of unofficial city FDCs, the catalog is of little use.

The Denmark listing concludes with the officials, postage due, gebyr, postal ferry stamps, se-tenant advertising issues, and luminescent types. Next come listings of the Christmas seals of Denmark, Faroes, Greenland, and DWI mint, used, and on cover. Two pages of Schleswig issues are followed by the cataloging of Greenland.

For the more recent issues of that country, specific first day of issue dates and towns are shown with FDC values for singles and blocks of four on cover.

The Faroe Islands listing includes illustrations of postal cancellations and valuations for star cancels used between 1870 and 1953 on each issue. After the Danish West Indies come the Iceland listings for stamps issued through 1947. The stamp section concludes with a Norway cataloging of the Oscar and arms type issues and the skilling posthorn issue of 1871-1875. Valuations and identifications are listed for numeral cancels 1 through 383 on Norway No. 1.

The final twenty pages of the catalog list the coins of Denmark, Greenland, Faroes, DWI, Iceland and Norway up to 1983, as well as commemorative medals. All through the stamp listings, the only language used is Danish. However, the quality conditions shown for the coins are given as "uncirculated", "extremely fine", and "very fine" in English.

The illustrations are quite good throughout, and the printing is clear and easy to read. This catalog contains a wealth of information for a publication that is modest in both size and price. \$9 postpaid from Scandinavian Stamp Services, Box 1304, Claremont, CA 91711.

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# Norway Postage Dues Simple or Complex?

### By Jed Richter

The answer is yes, they are simple, and yes, they are complex. Let's start with the simple part of collecting the back-of-the-book postage due stamps, and then continue to the more specialized and complex areas.

### Phase I

The simple start (some would call it advanced) would be to complete all the spaces in the *Scott* Specialty series page for the postage due stamps, a total of 12 spaces. The examples obtained could be all unused, all used, or a mixture of both, but your pocket book will feel better if you acquire used copies. Within a years time and \$50 you should be able to complete this phase of collection, ignoring the two minor numbers assigned by the *Scott* catalog.

### Phase II

The next step would be to assemble a collection according to the major numbers assigned by Facit or Norgeskatalogen, for an increase of 6 stamps — a total of 18. This increase results from the differentiation between the å betale' stamps printed by the Central Printing Works between 1889 and 1895 and those printed by the Knudsen Printing Works between 1897 and 1920, and the addition of the scarce 13½ x 12½ perforation on the 20 øre value by each printing works. The design of the Central stamps is slightly smaller (0.2 mm) and the corners more pointed than the Knudsen stamps. The 50 øre value occurs only in the Central printing, while the 15 øre occurs only in the Knudsen printing. These additions could also probably be acquired within the first year, and would cost about an additional \$150 in used condition. But you might find some of the scarcer items in sale books or dealers stocks not identified as such. The 10 and 20 øre values cancelled before 1899 are from the

more valuable Central printing, as are the 4 øre value cancelled before 1904, and the 1 øre cancelled before 1915.

### Phase III

The next step, and it is a rather large one, would be to assemble a collection that includes the minor catalog numbers, all the watermark positions, the cliche varieties, and the perforation flaws listed in *Norgeskatalogen*. Here you would be spending at least an additional \$1,000, with no assurance of completion within your lifetime unless you are able to start with an advanced collection started years prior by another collector. Even here there is no assurance that you can find the missing items. But the search is half the fun.

### Phase IV

This final step could be, and usually is, started before completion of Phase III. It is the expansion of the collection to include casting types, pane reconstructions, all the printings as identified by the date markings in the margins of the printed sheet, large multiples, examples on envelope, letter sheet, etc., and the reprints of 1966 and 1969. It also includes covers mailed before July 1, 1889, and after September 30, 1927, with postage due markings.

The postage due remainders were overprinted for use as regular postage stamps and issued in January 1929 (Scott #136-144). Those and other regular postage stamps canceled with a "T" to indicate payment of postage due can also be included in the collection of postage dues. They are worth from two to three times the regular stamp value.

The Norwegian Handbook of 1966, along with various articles in *Norsk FT* and *Norgeskatalogen* are required references during this phase of collecting, along with \$5,000 to \$10,000 of cash.

### Comments

I did not take notes on the Jakob Bøe five frame, 80 page exhibit at NORWEX '80 which received a Silver-Bronze award, and I have not seen the collection of Svend Wiegand Hansen, author of the chapter on postage dues in the 1966 Handbook. Both are undoubtedly at the Phase IV level, but may be missing some of the watermark positions in Phase III.

However, the collections of Fredrik G. Olausen, Carl H. Werenskiold, and Georg Størmer have been viewed in depth. The Werenskiold (22 pages) and Størmer (39 page) collections were both missing many watermark positions but did have some multiples, and the Størmer collection included some covers. The Olausen collection was also missing some watermark positions, but had all the casting types, along with many partial or complete pane reconstructions.

The auction catalogs for the last half of 1985 from houses specializing in Norwegian stamps offered none of the 33 marginal inscription blocks identifying the printings, so you can see that time and constant searching are required in the advanced phases of collecting. Many times, the auction house will describe the watermark position as prone or standing, but not identify the exact position. In these occasions you will have to examine the lot to determine the position, or chance a bid that may be a duplicate for you.

Good hunting to each of you, whether you opt for a simple or complex collection of Norway's Postage Dues.

# Christiania Bypost III

### By Gordon A. Hughmark

Articles on Christiania Bypost handstamp use were published in the May 1984 and May 1985 issues of *The Posthorn*. The practice of the Bypost with regard to local mail for Christiania appears to be established with the use of 2 skilling and later 5 øre adhesives for letter mail that were cancelled with a Bypost handstamp. These were general issue adhesives so the Bypost use represented only a part of that for the Christiania post office. A few local letters exist without an adhesive but with the Bypost handstamp. Perhaps this represents handling by the Bypost in which pick up and delivery occurred without ready availability of adhesives and the sender paid the fee in cash.

The Christiania Bypost handstamp also appears on domestic and foreign mail but the Bypost collected a fee for this mail in addition to the franking required for the Christiania post office. With this mail, adhesives appear only to cover the rate necessary for processing by the Christiania post office. Christiania Bypost participation is shown by the handstamp on the envelope or, with a few covers, by use of the Bypost handstamp as a cancel for the adhesives. The Christiania post office cancel does not appear when the Bypost handstamp was the canceller.

Figure 1 shows an 1878 cover to Copenhagen with the Christiania post office cancel on the 12 ø adhesive and the Bypost handstamp on the envelope. So it appears that the Bypost fee was collected in cash. Perhaps this was done as an accounting method for the Bypost even though the Bypost was part of the Christiania post office beginning in 1866. Thus, local mail with adhesives cancelled by the Bypost plus cash collected by messengers represented the income for the Bypost.

I recently obtained the cover shown by Figure 2 that may be an example of the interface between the Bypost and the post office. The 15 ø franking is unusual, as the rate to Copenhagen from Norway was 12 ø. An overfranking of 3 ø is unlikely.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Georg Størmer lists known frankings to Denmark in *Norgeskatalogen* for this period. A 15 ø franking to Denmark is not shown. As speculation, let's assume that the 5 and 10 ø stamps were affixed at the time that the letter was picked up by the Bypost messenger. The Bypost fee was presumably 5 ø and the fee to Denmark was 12 ø. The sender could have added 2 ø in cash for the total fee, the Bypost cancelled the 5 ø adhesive to account for its fee, the 2 ø went with the letter to the post office, and the post office then cancelled adhesives as the letter now had more than sufficient postage to pass through the Norwegian and Danish postal services.

I wish to thank Jed Richter for assistance in attempting to explain the 15 Ø franking. And help on a better understanding would be appreciated.

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# Carl Werenskiold

SCC member H-10 Carl Werenskiold passed away on January 9, 1986. Born in Portland, ME, he moved to Norway in 1898 at the age of 7. He taught school in Denmark, later returning to the U.S. to become a chemist for the General Chemical Company, now known as Allied Chemical Corporation.

Carl was a noted authority on Scandinavian philately. He wrote extensively on Norwegian philately, philatelic measuring devices and techniques, watermarks, color, plate reconstruction, and the use of ultraviolet. His articles appeared in many journals, including the Norwegian postal Museum publications, and he compiled the *Posthorn* indices until 1980.

Werenskiold received many SCC awards for his tireless efforts in our specialty and became Honorary Member number ten in 1968 in recognition of his service. He received the Carl E. Pelander award in 1968, the Earl Grant Jacobsen award in 1968, the Adderssen-Dethloff medal awarded by the Oslo Filatelistklubb, and the John N. Luff award from the American Philatelic Society in 1982.

His knowledgeable and studious writings remain as his legacy and memorial. They range, in just this our own SCC journal, in scope to encompass most of the general

and many of the specialized areas of Scandinavian and general philately, a total (see pages 18 and 19, vol. 29, no. 1 for complete list pre-1972 articles by Carl) of 20 before and 32 post-1972 writings. A list of the more recent products of his fertile and knowledgeable intellect follows.

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- Postal Automation in Scandinavia, Using Luminescent Stamps, 1974, p 34-41,
   64.
- 10 Øre Norway, Norw. Catalog #36, published as Supplement to Vol. 32, no. 1, 1975.
- 5. Norgeskatalogen 1975, A Review, 1975, p 15.
- 6. Posthorn I Watermarks in Norwegian Stamps, 1975, p. 49-53.
- 7. Measurements on Stamps, 1975, p 98.
- 8. Prephilately, Prephilatelic Improper Terms, 1975, p 18-9.
- 9. Color in Philately, 1975, p 81-91.
- 10. Norway Oscar II Krone Issues, types, 1976, p 50-1, 53-5.
- 11. 10 Øre Norway Norw. Cat. No. 38, 1976, p 90-116.
- 12. The History of Watermarking 1976, p 1-10.
- 13. Norgeskatalogen 1977, A Review, 1977, p 56.
- 14. Norway Revenue Stamps, A Review, 1978, p 18.
- 15. The New Type of Posthorn Watermark in Norwegian Stamps, 1978, p 75-6.
- 16. Plastic Tape on Stamps, 1978, p 14.
- 17. Method of Producing the Cliches for Norway No. 1, 1979, p 74-5.
- 18. Norway 4 Skilling Posthorn, Types, 1979, p 69-73.
- 19. Forgeries of the Stamps of Norway, 1979, p 37-50.
- 20. The Word "Watermark", 1979, p 144-7.
- 21. Typography Lithography Offset, 1979, p 143.
- 22. Use of Ultraviolet Radiation in Philately, 1979, p 137-142.
- 23. Watermarks and Fiber Detection, 1982, p. 123.
- 24. Watermark Detection, Aug. 1985, pp. 15-16.

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# New Aids for Danish Philatelic Research

### By Dr. Dan Laursen

These days you can't be competitive with a so called "catalog collection" as your exhibit at a show above the local level. You need much more than the *Scott* nos. from 1 to "XXX". You must demonstrate knowledge about your stamps beyond the value, color, year of issue, and the catalog number. You should show some "postal history" (to some, a synonym for cards and covers) and/or show that you have done some research beyond what you can find in a common catalog.

Doing research also means that you must have some accessories, such as a good magnifier (or better a binocular microscope), an ultraviolet lamp, some special literature, and if available, some other special aids.

A very popular inexpensive study area in Denmark is the errors or varieties found in the regular issues such as: the wavy-line and Caravel designs, both typographed and steel plate print, and the stamps depicting the monarchs Christian IX, X,

Frederik VIII, and Queen Margrethe II. Among the literary aids available are the two SAVA books, one each for the typographic and steel plate issues, both from the Skilling publishing house.

Now the same publisher (Jan Bendix) has issued a new and very welcome aid: SAVA Large-Formats. These are magnified drawings of the original stamps, enlarged to 3" x 3½" (76 x 87 mm). They are printed in a neutral gray, allowing the user to sketch in the variant feature(s). The large format resulted from much research to find a good way to arrange and show the variants.

With this aid it is now possible for us to mount the variants in a neat, well-arranged, and beautiful manner at minimal expense. Using these formats it will be easy to show (or emphasize) the variant, and enhance the exhibit without difficulty. It is the best way I have seen to show Danish variants.

The SAVA Large-Formats come in two series (or lines): The typography line, which includes the wavy-line, coat-of-arms, Christian IX and X, Frederik VIII, and the Caravel issues, providing a total of 97 stamp enlargements on sheets of 4 large-formats for \$6.00; and the steel plates line, which includes the wavy-line from 1 to 250 øre, all the Caravel issues, and the Dybbøl Mill issues, providing a total of 76 stamp enlargements, for \$5.00. Prices are postpaid, for air mail add \$1.00 for each line ordered. To order send an International Money Order, or cash via registered mail, to: Forlaget Skilling, Gislingevej 77, DK-2700 Brønshøj, Denmark.

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# A Warning

### By Dr. Dan Laursen

The Danish Information Central for Philately has issued a warning. Some have received a letter from a philately club "Havfruen" (in English: The Mermaid). The address of the club is Lövaasveien 40, N-5033 Fyllingsdalen, Norway, and the president of the club Mr. Leif I. Sandal introduces the club as a philatelic club for the workers on the offshore oil rigs in the North Sea (hence the name).

He writes that the membership is eager to buy and that meetings are held both on shore and on the rigs. Mr. Sandal further tells that interest for approvals containing quality classic stamps from before 1930 from all the Scandinavian countries is great. Payment promised after maximum one month by bank draft on Bergen Bank.

Over a period of 5 months, private collectors and stamp dealers sent the club stamps valued to 56,000 Dkr, but nobody received a settlement of account. Therefore the Information Central reported the club to the Norwegian Criminal Police.

An investigation disclosed that mail sent to the above address was forwarded to the address: Oslo State-penitentiary, P.O. Box 2, N-2040 Kløfta, Norway.

This information gives quite a new turn to developments, because it looks like the entire enterprise came out of a prison cell. In this connection it is worth bearing in mind that the forged Faroe year books came out of a cell inside the same prison.

Incredible that the mail service and the prison authorities have not learnt from earlier cases (the Rønsen case also came out of the same prison), but still allow schemes like these to recur.

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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.

# SCC Chapter 13 Delaware Nineteenth Annual Auction

### General and Specialized Scandinavia April 29, 1986

Usual auction rules prevail. Lots are sold to the highest bidder at a small advance over the second high bid, or at the starting bid if only one bid is received. All lots are guaranteed genuine or as described. Unused are original gum unless otherwise stated.

Material is described conservatively. Centering is defined: VF means well centered, F means perfs do not touch design, VG means perfs cut. NOTE: defective items may be F or VF, but the defects are Always mentioned. Other abbreviations; \* — unused, o — used, Cv — cover or card, NH — never hinged, LH — lightly hinged, VLH — almost no hinge mark, ng — no gum, 0/w — otherwise, UL — upper left, LR — lower right, etc., cds — circular dated cancellation.

Listings are 1986 *Facit* followed by Scott in (). Catalog values are included as appropriate in Sw.Kr. or \$. **No Bidders Commission.** Lots are returnable up to 5 days if they are erroneously described.

Send bids to Scandinavian Collectors Club, Chapter 13, P.O. Box 59, Rockland, DE 19732. Lots are mailed to successful bidders, insured, at bidder's expense. For a photocopy of any lot, or more detailed lot descriptions or for a catalog of additional lots to be auctioned please send a SASE. Prices realized will be sent to all bidders. Good luck and thanks for your support.

State Rid (\$)

Lot#

LOT#	state bid (3)
Danish West Indies	
1 o 2 (2) 1866 3c, 4 margins, crease at top, FVF (Kr450)	
2 * 3 (3) 1872 3c, usual rough pfs, ng, fresh, VG (Kr 1000)	
3 * 4 (4) 1872, 4c, blue, ng, sm thin, fresh, VG (Kr1700)	
4 o 6dv3 (6var) 3c, 1873 bicolor, inv wmk, F (Kr 400)	
5 * 6v11 (6var) 3c, 1873 bicolor, white wedge var, perfs nibbed L, pr	ob
regummed, FVF (Kr 850)	20.00
6 o 10 (10) 10c, 1874, bicol, sl tone, target can, F (Kr 110)	
7 * Revenues, 5 diff. w. sheet mgns, VFNH	40.00
Denmark	
8 o 3 (3) 1855 2s, blue, 4 margins (2 lg), F + (Kr400)	15.00
9 o 5 (5) 1857 8s, green, 4 good margins, FVF (Kr 600)	25.00
10 o 6 (6) 1857 16s, lilac, 4 mgns, sl cr LR, FVF (Kr 1500)	40.00
11 o 6 (6) same, gray-violet, 3 mgns, touches B (Kr 1500)	
12 o 6 (6) same, gray, 4 good margins, FVF (Kr 1500)	35.00
13 o 8 (8) 1862, green 4 good mgns, bright VF (Kr 650)	
14 o 8 (8) same, 4 margins, Fine (Kr 650)	15.00
15 o 8 (8) same, horiz pair, touches BL, just F (Kr 1500)	
16 o 12 (12) 1864, 3s, lilac, sl cr, VF (Kr 475)	20.00
17 o 24 (20) 1871, 16s, gray/green, fresh VF (Kr 1200)	60.00
18 o 46avm (55) 1904, ovpt, inv wmk III, VF (Kr 50)	3.00
19 o 50 (35) 1882, 5 ore, green, few sh perfs T, F + (Kr 600)	
20 o 54dv2 (39var) 1884, 10 o, line var, 3mm tr T (Kr 300)	
21 o 103av (224var) 5 ore, pair, both clubfoot, VF (Kr 20++)	5.00

22 * 110TB1 (228a) 100, orange, tete beche blk, ng, VF (Kr350)		
43 o Denmk, thousands used, ca 380 diff, sorted in glassines		
Finland		
44 o 3Bb (4A) 1860, 5k viol-blue, all teeth, few reprd (\$75)       15.00         45 o 6Ca (7) 1867, 8p, roul.III, 1 sht tooth, VG (Kr 500)       20.00         46 o 6C2 (7B) same, roul.II, sev short teeth T, VG (Kr 500)       12.00         47 o 7C2 (8a) 1866, 10p, roul.II, perfs sl clipd T, ctrd (\$100)       30.00         48 o 7v1C3 (8) same, roul.III, 4 sht perfs, VG (\$67.50)       3.00         49 o 9v1C3 (10) same, 40p, roul.III, 3 sht perfs, cntrd (Kr 200)       8.00         50 o 9v1C2 (10b) same, roul.II, 2 short perfs, VG (Kr 200)       8.00         51 o 11 (16) 1875, 32p tiny th, 1 sp, cntrd R, F (Kr 4300)       140.00         52 o 14Sd (19) 1875, 8p dk bl-grn, fresh, F (Kr 450)       13.00         53 * 19LN 1975 NORDIA souvenir block, VF (KR 60)       5.00         54 * 33-34 (44-45) 1889 5M-10M, fresh hivals, VF (\$112.50)       40.00         55 o 54 (69) 1901, 10mk blk/gray, nearly VF (Kr 1800)       70.00         56 o 54 (69) same, centered sl R, nice color, F (Kr 1800)       70.00         57 o 135-136 (153-4) 1928 blx of 4, Exhib can, VF (Kr 960+)       50.00         58 * 442 (326) 1955, 25M Exhib issue, VFNH (Kr 130)       6.00         59 * H2 Cpl booklet, unexploded, VF (Kr 40++)       2.00         60 o Revenues, 6 diff serpentines, few minor f1, F for these       10.00         61 o Revenues, 29 mostly diff, FVF lot       12.00		
Greenland		
62 o 1-9 (1-7) 1938 first set cpl, VF (\$43.10)		

#### Iceland

68A o 12//82 5 crown can #9, 44(2),56,71, ave-F strikes (Kr285)5.00	
69 o 27 (27) 1896 160, (FR)A ISLAN(D) can, perfs tch B (Kr 360 +)18.00	
70 o 83 (78) 1907, 16 a brn, light can, VF (Kr 190)	
71 * 97 (107) 1913 200 bl, small thin, FVF (\$140)	
72 * 104var (131var) 1922 ovpt, raised surch, cntrd low, VG	
73 o 114-120 (92-98) 1912 set, 5Kr sm thin, F (\$291.50)	
74 o 115v (93var) 20o red, inv wmk, F (Kr 75)	
75 o 122v (140Rev) 1924 ovpt, Tollur can, FVF (Kr 120)	
76 * 168 (144) 1925 70 grn, 2 sh perfs, nat gum cr, VF (\$45)9.00	
77 * 212-215 (195-198) set, FVFLH (Kr 180)	
78 * 227-231 (203-207) 1938 part set, 2 are NH, FVF (Kr 313)	
79 * 227 (203) 150 margin blk of 4, NH, near VF (Kr 385)	
80 * 237-239 (209-211) 1938 University, FVF LH (\$27)	
81 * 265-267 (237-239) 1941 Sturlason set, VF LH (\$9.50)	
82 * 268-273 (240-245) Sigurdsson set, FVF LH (\$67.80)	
83 Cv 268-272 1944 short set FDC, Thingvellir can, VF (Kr 110+)10.00	
84 Cv 321-325 (278-82) manuscript set FDC VF (Kr 100)	
85 * 327-329 (284-286) 1954 Hafstein set, FVF LH (\$43.75)	
86 Cv 327-329 Set on FDC, VF (Kr 240)	
87 * 337-344 (289-296) 1956 set cpl, FVF VLH (\$49.10)	
88 * 353 (305) 1957 25Kr Palace, FVFNH (Kr 165)	
89 * 361-362 (313-4) 1958 flag set, VFNH (Kr 85)	
90 * 383,383v (335 + var) D var + 3 normals in blk, VFNH (Kr30)	
91 o 424v (369var) 1964 snowball on shoe var, VF (Kr 110)	
93 o Tj53II (050a) 1922 ovpt w. no stop, FVF (Kr 290)	
94 * PC12I sgl postcard, "IGildi" Ty I on 5a, VF (Kr 165)	
95 * PC42a sgl postcard w. advertisement, VF (Kr 165)	
96 * DC12II dbl postcard w "IGildi" Ty II, VF (Kr 150)	
97 * DC16,17,18 dbl postcards, VF (Kr 90)	
98 Cv 1976-1982, 34 diff covers w. spec. cachets/cancels, VF	
99 Cv 1968-1975 (mostly), 44 diff covers, spec. cach/can, FVF40.00	
100 *o 37 diff stamps in retired SCC Mart book, most used (\$100)15.00	
(4.00)	
Norway	
101 Cv 1829 Prestamp folded letter, Frederikshald to Christiana	
102 Cv 1839 same, Christiana to Svendborg, rates "5s", nice	
103 Cv 1853 Stampless folded letter, Christiana to Drammen, nice	
104 Cv 1863 folded letter, Christiana to Switzerland, 5 diff transit marks on	
back, interesting	
105 o 1 (1) 1855 4s,1g mgns, med thin, 11 grid can, VF (Kr 1000)	
106 o 1 (1) same, good mgns, 1 large, # can, FVF (\$160)	
107 o 5 (5) 1856 8s, brn-red, #25 can, ctrd L, just F (Kr 325)	
108 o 30 (28) 1877 250 lt violet, few nibbed perfs, VF (\$150)	
109 * 56 (49) 1893 30 orange, 1 sht perf, fresh, VF (Kr 2400)	
111 x 181-183 (B1-3) 1930 Cape set, FVF LH (\$147.75)	
112 * 279-298 (220-239) "V" opts, unwmkd, VF, most LH (\$85.35)20.00	
113 o 305-307 (B25-27) all 3 Quislings, fresh, VF (\$47)	
114 * 426-428 (340-342) NORWEX cpl, VF VLH (\$52.50)	
114 420-420 (340-342) NORWEACH, VEVEN (\$52.50)	

117 * 1951 test stamp, Grieg 1943 type, no NORGE, VFNH			
117 1931 test stamp, Grieg 1943 type, no NORGE, VFNH	8.30		
Sweden			
118 o 1849 Stampless Goteborg to London, Hamburg transit, nice			
119 o 2 (2) 1855 4s bco, rectang can, sl tone, FVF (\$100)			
120 o 6a3 (LX1) 1856 City Post, 3o black, lt can, FVF (\$325)			
121 o 13b (LX2) 1862 City Post, 3o bistre brown, FVF (\$350)	85.00		
122 o 8 (7) 1858, 90 bl-lilac, sl tone/back, cds, FVF (\$240)			
123 * 10 (10) same, 240 orange, 1mm marginal tr, ng (\$350)	30.00		
124 o 10 (10) same, 240 orange, F + (\$32.50)			
125 o 11 (11) same, 300 brown, 1 sht perf L, VF (\$35)	6.00		
126 o 14A (13var), 1862 Lion, 3o, Ty I, cent T, VG (Kr 2400)	30.00		
127 o 14B (13), same, Type II, FVF (\$25)			
128 o 15 (14), 1858, 170 red-viol, sm thin L, FVF (Kr 1150)			
129 o 27 (27) 1872, 1rd brn blue VF (\$70)	18.00		
130 o 162 vm1 (161) 60o red-violet, Ty I wmk, FVF (\$90)	24.00		
131 o 211-222 (213-224) few sm faults as usual, FVF (\$361)	65.00		
132 * 240A-2A,243-5 (242-7) 1935 coils, FVF VLH (\$90.75)			
133 o 246-8A-C,249-57 (248-262) cpl set, VF VLH (\$224)			
134 * 261B1,261B2 (273a) 1938 Delaware, perf 3 sides, VF (Kr 70)	3.50		
135 * 337B,337C (C8,C8e) 1942 Swans VF VLH (\$87)	25.00		
136 * H253 (918a) 1972 unexplod. booklet, VFNH (\$9)			
137 *CV Mar 24, 1983 Treaty of Amity Souvenir card, joint FDC and			
Swedish booklet, interesting lot	6.00		
* * *			

Use any piece of paper as a bidsheet. Be sure to list lot numbers with your bids. Don't forget your name, address and your SCC number (if you have one). Please print clearly or type.

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#### **Neither Stamps Nor Proofs**

#### By Arno Debo

Mike Hvidonov writes in *The Posthorn* 42, 3, p. 16 on the imperforate varieties of some Finnish stamps of 1932-38. He states they are not official stamps or proofs, as they were never released in this form for postal use and were acquired without official sanction. He based his statements on a declaration of the General Direction of PTT and the Philatelic Federation of Finland of April 5, 1975.

It seems to me that one should make a difference between philatelic and legal reasons. As is clear from both Mike and the declaration, the imperforates are really proofs, legally produced by the Finnish Stamp Office. The proofs served the Postal Administration for the final approval of value and color of the stamps to be issued. There is no doubt that proofs from or for the printing plates of issued stamps are of high philatelic interest, as one can see in every prominent collection, e.g. of the U.K., at international exhibitions.

Much of today's highly priced and praised philatelic material, i.e. proofs, essays, and so on, came once in an illegal way from official sources.

Most of the imperforate stamps of the Federal Republic of Germany originated from printers waste (Michel #148, 162, 197, 255, 281, 866, 903, to name just a few),

and of the trials of the Posttechnisches Zentralamt Darmstadt. Also the Danish tetebeche pairs with and without blank fields between stamps (AFA #TB 11-44) came onto the market illegally, years after printing. We know too that particularly during or shortly after WW I and WW II a lot of material was captured or stolen.

At least here in the F.R.G. you gain the right of possession even on stolen objects if you have acquired those objects at public auctions. Another thing is that we do not value or acknowledge this kind of material — at least not modern material — at exhibitions. The acknowledged expertizers (Bundesprüfer) decided a few years ago that no certificates would be issued on printers waste, unauthorised imperforate stamps, etc. if there were no proof that they had been sold over the counter. I can only repeat Mike's last sentence: The choice is up to you.

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# Altona Handstamps During the Period of the Schleswig-Holstein Postal Administration (1848-1852)

#### By Gordon A. Hughmark

The insurrection in the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in 1848 resulted in the establishment of a Schleswig-Holstein postal service independent from that of Den-

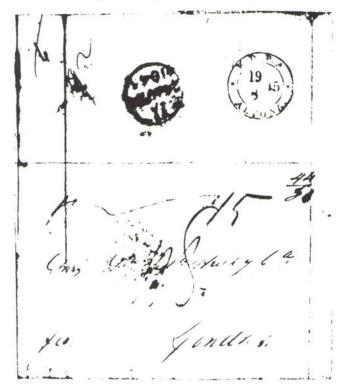


Figure 1

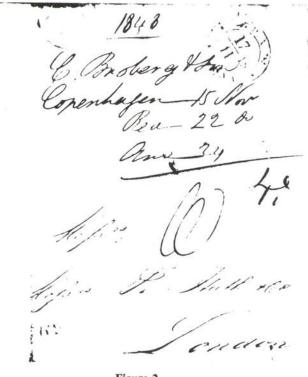


Figure 2

mark. The history of the insurrection, the following war, and the Schleswig-Holstein postal service was summarized in a prior article. The post offices in the ports of Altona and Hamburg provided transit service for much of the mail for Norway, Sweden, and Finland, as well as the Danish kingdom, with England and southern Europe. Danish post offices had operated since the seventeenth century in Altona and Hamburg as transit offices for this mail. Altona was part of the duchy of Holstein, and therefore under Danish administration. Hamburg was a free city and permitted the operation of transit post offices by other postal services. In 1836, Altona was designated to handle the Danish-English mail by the Danish postal administration rather than Hamburg. K.D.P.A. (Royal Danish Post Office) handstamps of the type of Figure 1 were used on mail beginning in 1837.

The history of the Altona post office with its handstamps is well documented by A. Tholl from the period from the insurrection in March, 1848, to the termination of the Holstein postal system in February 1852.<sup>2</sup>

As would be expected, the handstamps with "K.D." were not long acceptable after the outbreak of the war with Denmark. The last use of the K.D.P.A. handstamp listed by Tholl was June 25, 1848. A new handstamp (Figure 2) was reported by Tholl with first known use of July 25, 1848. A second handstamp with more space between "P.A." and the ornaments was listed by Tholl with first known use in November 1848. Figure 3 shows that this handstamp was used as early as August 1848. The Danish letter shown by Figure 2 is interesting as this shows transit Altona. November 1848 was in a period of truce, so apprarently the Altona post office had a part in processing transit mail during the period that this was a Schleswig-Holstein



Figure 3



Figure 4

post office. The handstamps shown by Figures 2 and 3 continued in use under the temporary government for Holstein that functioned in the name of the Danish king from February 1851 until February 1852. New handstamps with K.P.A. in place of P.A. were used beginning in March 1852. Figure 4 shows one of these handstamps. Apparently the elimination of the "D" was made as a concession by the Danish administration, but "K" was acceptable because Holstein was a crownland of the Danish king.

Handstamps were issued in 1845 to the post office in the Danish monarchy, Schleswig, and Holstein that did not have handstamps with the day, month, and year as well as the name of the town. About then, handstamps were issued for the major

railroad station post offices in Schleswig and Holstein. Figure 5 shows a handstamp for the Altona railroad post office on a letter of 1846. With the takeover of the postal service by the Schleswig-Holstein government in 1848, the crown representing the Danish monarchy was removed as shown by Figure 6 on a letter in 1849. The

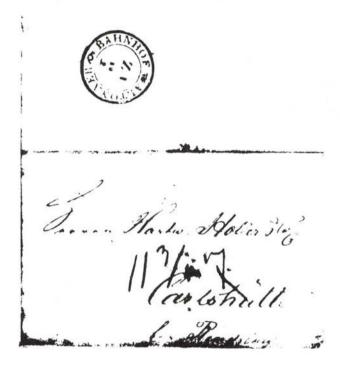


Figure 5



Figure 6

return of the Danish administration in February 1852 did not immediately require a new handstamp because a May 1852 letter shows the handstamp without the crown. The Schleswig-Holstein handstamp catalog<sup>3</sup> lists an Altona Bahnhof handstamp with a crown and first use in 1853. Apparently, the Danish authorities were in no hurry to return the crown to the Altona Bahnhof handstamp.

#### References

- Hughmark, G.A.; The Schleswig-Holstein "Postschillinge," The Posthorn, 3, (1985).
- 2. Tholl A.; Altonas poststempler indtil 1864, NFT 57 (1968).
- Katalog der Poststempel und Entwertungen von Schleswig-Holstein, Nordwest-Druck, Keil (1973).

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#### The Greenland Stamp Program 1986

#### By Dr. Dan Laursen

While the Danish stamp program is rather voluminous this year, the Greenland program is quite modest and let us hope it will stay that way.

Six emissions are planned. On March 6, 1986, the biggest event ever in the Greenland postal world will take place when the Greenland Postal Service is transferred from the Ministry of Greenland to the so-called Homerule. The event is of course marked by issuing a stamp in red, value 2.80 Dkr. Most likely we will see the logo of the new postal service: the Greenland coat-of-arms (Fig. 1), the Polar bear but without the crown used earlier, and maybe also the new Greenland flag (Fig. 2) invented and designed by the Greenlander Thue Christensen, who also gave the idea to the stamp. This will be designed by the foremost Danish engraver Arne Kuhlmann and will be his debut as a stamp designer.

On April 17 a semipostal will be issued in offset, value 2.80 + 0.50 Dkr, the surcharge benefitting the Greenland Athletic Association.

On March 22 two stamps with ethnographical subjects will appear. They will show the blubber lamp and the ulo (woman's knife) designed by Jens Rosing, values 3.80 and 6.50 Dkr (air mail rates). They begin a new series of ultimately about 10 stamps.

In September a stamp in the current painting series showing a piece of art by an artist from the Thule district will be issued and finally in October a new stamp in the fish series designed by Jens Rosing and printed in two-colored steel print will appear. \*S\*C\*C\*





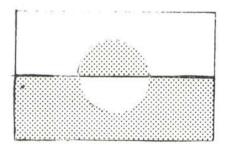
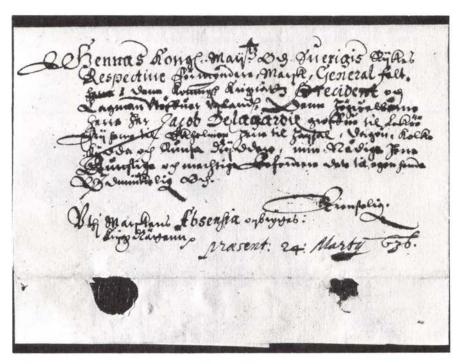


Fig. 2



Letter sent to Queen Kristina in 1636, the first year of activity of the Swedish Post Office. A gift from Swedish collectors to the United States Postal Service at the ceremony on 23 January, 1986.

The text on the front side consists almost entirely of Honorific Titles of the Queen. The letter was, according to a note on the first side, delivered to Her Majesty on 23 March, 1636.

#### S.F.F. Gift to U.S.P.S.

At a First Day Issue ceremony at the headquarters of the American Philatelic Society in State College, PA, on January 23, 1986, Mr. Gösta Ohlsson, President of the Swedish Philatelic Society, said:

"Our respective Post Offices have given us a very fine 100th Anniversary present . . . a special stamp issue.

"Back home in Sweden we are going to celebrate our 100th anniversary by arranging the World Philatelic Exhibition STOCKHOLMIA 86, the only exhibition of this kind in Europe during 1986.

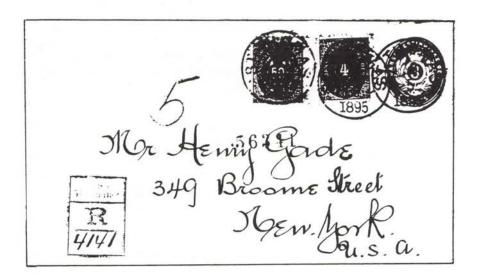
"... The Swedish Post Office at the same time celebrates its 350th Anniversary.

. . . We are, of course, eager to see many of you as our guests when we start the celebration on 28 August this summer, when our king Carl XVI Gustaf opens the exhibition.

"As a small souvenir of the First Day ceremony here today, we, the stamp collectors of Sweden, want to hand over a gift to the United States Postal Service . . . a letter from the first year of activity of the

Swedish Post Office, 1636 . . . sent to the queen, one of the oldest we know. We hand it over to you with many thanks from the Swedish collectors for the combined issue and as a good item for your future Postal Museum."

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#### A Danish West Indies First Day Cover, 1895

#### By Vic Engstrom

After 90 years without much recognition, a Danish West Indies cover has just been properly identified as a First Day cancellation of the TEN CENT 1895 on 50¢ provisional.

The now-prominent stamp, DWI Mails #24, is used on a letter to the United States with 17 cents postage, the proper amount for a registered first class letter to a foreign destination.

The 18 May 1895 cancellation date corresponds with the local newspaper announcement that the 10¢ on 50¢ overprint was available at the St. Thomas Post Office.

The much pleased owner is Dr. Warren Pearse, a member of the D.W.I. study unit. The cover is beautiful in all respects. The stamps are well cancelled, the registry marking is relatively clear, and the penmanship assists in making the cover exhibition material. A New York backstamp of 31 May 1895 further substantiates the cover. Can anybody explain the figure "5" handstamp?

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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.



#### **Inverted Year!**

In checking a dealer's stock books of Iceland recently at a local bourse, I found this copy of *Facit* #633 which was canceled in Akureyri on 14 May, 1983. What caught my eye right away was the inverted year in the cancel.

What I then wondered was whether or not the year had been inverted since 1 January? That would seem to me to be a long time for it to have gone unnoticed.

Look at your 1983-date cancels from Akureyri and see if you can find any other dates with the year inverted. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who was successful in finding some others. Correspondence should be addressed to: Ronald Collin, P.O. Box 63, River Grove, IL 60171.

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#### Finland's "UNZURFRANK" Cancellation

By M. E. Hvidonov

Collectors of classic Finland are always on the lookout for rare postal markings and cancellations just as they seek rare stamps and letters. I have searched far and wide for the evasive subject of this article, the UNZURFRANK indicia. In my quest I have found just one or two brief articles and a few one-line mentions in foreign journals of what is a pretty rare item, over some seventeen years.

According to my notes, the use of this marking began August 22, 1865, and became valid on Jan. 13, 1866, for use on mail destined for arrival in areas between the boundaries of Prussia and Russia. It denoted that the letter was subject to postage due payment after leaving the Finnish border. Thus, the recipient had to pay the postage fee from the Finnish border to the final destination.

The UNZURFRANK wording is derived from the German Unzureichend Frankiert which simply means "Insufficient postage" or "Postage Due." It is only



A very nice example of a letter sent from Alavo to Nikolaistad. It weighs 1½ grams and requires additional postage, thus the use of the UNZURFRANK marking. As noted, it was usually just struck on the letter itself.



A lovely example of the 'T' cancel on an underpaid letter to Russia in 1898. In addition to the boxed 'T' the Russian word *Doplatitj* on the side of the letter translates "Postage Due." This evidently was added to ensure that the Russian PO would more easily comprehend the shortage and collect from the receiver. The 14K describes the correct fee which at this period would have been 7 kopecks for a letter from Finland to Russia but because of the error would now require double the postage to a 14 kopeck rate.

known impressed with black ink and is enclosed with a black octagonal outline (Fig. 1). The border measures 4 mm high by 11 mm wide.

According to details in *Abophil* some years back, this marking was usually struck on the side of the envelope but some partial strikes are known on the large 'bigtoothed' stamps of 1866. It is reported that a few are found on 1875 stamps and covers. These are extremely rare.

It should be mentioned that this marking is the predecessor of the large capital 'T' within a boxed frame line which appeared in 1875. When the 'T' marking was introduced it was legal for the sender of a letter or parcel to mail letters without applying any postage and the receiver could redeem the mail by paying the exact postage fee without any additional penalty. This was changed on March 15, 1881, when the postal authorities decreed that mail sent thereafter sans- or under-postaged the receiver had to pay double postage to redeem it. The letter 'T' stands for the words Taxe or Transito.

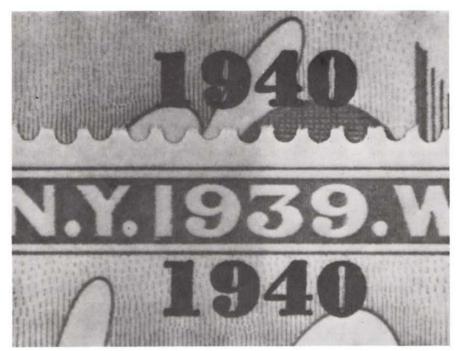
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#### A New Icelandic Forgery

By Arno Debo

The growing popularity of Icelandic stamps leads to new forgeries and even to the





production of hitherto unknown varieties. Recently I obtained for expertizing a 20 Aurar New York World Fair with inverted overprint "1940" (Facit #256) (Fig. 1). At first sight the overprint gave a good impression. The inverted overprint was placed in the right position on the supposition that the original sheet was put upside down in the printing machine. But a closer look revealed the forgery. In the enlarged photo (Fig. 2) the forgery appears somewhat more coarse than the original. This is rather easy to see in the ciphers "9" and "4". The flat left side of the "0" on the forgery is due to the recess printing of the stamp.

The most important differences are the two lower seriphs of the "1". On the original the lower left seriph is thick and the lower right seriph is thin. In contrast to these the forgery shows a thin lower left and a thick lower right seriph.

Since the forgery was submitted by an American auctioneer and was probably printed in full sheets, I suppose more copies of the forgery will enter the U.S. market. The new forgery teaches us that it is easy to produce dangerous forgeries in typographed or offset printed processes with the today's technical means. This applies particularly to black overprints, postmarks, and cancellations.

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

# The Scandinavian Collectors Club

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DESIGN & LAYOUT: Trish Johnson, 102 South Main, Madrid, IA 50156

CIRCULATION: Carol Wilcox, 102 South Main, Madrid IA 50156

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY — Send all dues, applications for membership and change 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 to the appropriate Associate Editor.



## President's Message

By Wayne Rindone

The Scandinavian Collectors Club in general and *The Posthorn* in particular are now well into the process of getting things back in order after the unfortunate passing of editor Bob Gross in December. Thanks to the timely contribution of acting *Posthorn* editor Joe Frye, *The Posthorn* continues to be published and is moving back toward its regular schedule. Thanks also to SCC Mart Manager and Regional Director Wade Beery, who has retrieved all SCC and *Posthorn* materials from Bob's home and distributed them appropriately. Wade has also provided Mrs. Gross with welcome advice and assistance in dealing with the philatelic materials that Bob left.

The major task remaining for the Club is the selection of a new permanent editor for *The Posthorn*. Please take a moment to think if you or someone you know might be a willing and able candidate for this position. So far we have received a small number of good suggestions about people to approach, but no actual applications for the position. This is a position that cannot remain open for long. We hope to have a candidate to propose for approval at the annual SCC Board Meeting May 25. Please let me know now if you wish to apply.

While you are thinking about the editorship, remember that the SCC Publicity Manager post is also open. If you would like to contribute, but do not have the time to take on something as large as editing *The Posthorn*, please think about this alternative as well. It is well over a year since we first announced that Marvin Hunewell would leave this position at the end of 1985. Marv has provided a very good summary of the duties the publicity manager performs and I will be happy to provide this to any interested member. As usual, Marv has gone the extra mile in helping the Club by issuing a news release on Bob Gross' passing. He also offered to continue performing the duties of the office temporarily while we continue our search. It is not proper to continue to impose on Marv when he gave us so much advance notice, so I have declined his generous offer. Executive Secretary Bill Lamkin has agreed to handle publicity temporarily.

Elsewhere in this issue, there is a description of all SCC-related activities at AMERIPEX this May. We look forward to seeing a great many of you there!

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#### The

## Editor's Notebook

By Joe F. Frye

Thank you for your response to my appeal for copy for this issue. Do not sit on your knowledge. Share it by placing it on paper and sending it for print and permanency. No, there is never a final version of anything for print. If you think there is just wait until you've gone on record and begin receiving responses from the experts and nit-pickers to what you've placed in the blinding light of the printed page. They will delight in pointing out your errors and lack of knowledge. You will thereby

become slightly more knowledgeable and later writings should benefit. Do not be discouraged by finding you are not as wise or good a student as you thought. Few are of the stature of a Herbert Bloch, Werenskiold, Engstrom, Widiger, Brofos, Hughmark, Richter, or the like. Do remember that your own knowledge is — to use that nearly always misused word — unique.

Despite the similarities which will become apparent after you've gone to print, others' knowledge is never quite the same as yours. Publish. Look at your children, and especially your grandchildren. They are your true and immediate immortality. So is your written and published knowledge. Don't fail posterity.

Don't hesitate to send a manuscript. Illustrations are extremely helpful. Make them actual sharp black and white photos if possible, but good photocopies or even line drawings are better than just words. Please do be kind enough to read and heed these suggestions, for this or any other journal's editor's benefit:

Leave the editor space to edit. Double-space your text; leave a full inch (25mm) right and left margin and half again as much top and bottom of the page. Let the editor use his ego. Don't try to edit for him. Capitalize only the first letters of any word unless you are 100% certain it should all be capitalized, such as APS, SCC, ASDA. Do not use abbreviations that 'everyone knows'. Many don't and won't.

Do not hyphenate a word at the end of a sentence. Leave the space and place entire word on next line. Use "quotes" only when actually and exactly quoting what was said or printed. Single 'quotes' should be left to the editor to use if he feels they are needed. It is easy to put in something but devilishly hard to remove it neatly.

One! or? or other punctuation mark to the customer, please. Christ has risen! Most other remarks don't serve the! One? asks. Two or more indicate lack of knowledge of proper usage and add nothing to the text, just work the editor's blue pencil overtime.

Go back and listen to yourself write. Superman can go through or look through. We are neither strong enough nor have the x-ray vision. We inspect, check, view, or something else. Later on. Why on? Why not later off? Later is later. On or off. "Copies of each volume are available . . .". "\$17.50 postpaid from . . .". If a price is quoted it is a fair assumption that copies are available, wouldn't you say? At which time. When. At that point in time. Then. At this point in time. Now. At some future time. Later. "For use on domestic and foreign letters as well." Omit as well. They are assumed to be in good health unless noted disinfected, which supposedly guarantees it. "Scandinavia, Canada, Denmark, Aaland and Faroe Postal History." Is this the Postal History of the named countries or the named countries' philately or whatever and the postal history of the Faroes only? Also why the CAPITALS in postal history? Use punctuation marks and spaces where they belong. WW II. Not WWII. Jonesboro, AR 72401. Not Jonesboro, AR., 72401.

If there is a little å or ä over a letter in a foreign word it makes an entirely different letter/word and should be scrupulously added to the text. Write them in with a pen if necesary but use them. Same for the P in Icelandic and the  $\emptyset$  in Norwegian and so forth. If it didn't belong there it would not have been put there. This is extremely important in book and magazine titles, for example. If you can't type italics please *do not* use capitals in such titles. Write them with normal first-letter capitals exactly as printed in their own title and type or draw an underscore to indicate what they are. Then the editor can say 'underscores = italics' and the typesetterpersonæ know whereof is wished.

Go back and check the spelling especially in foreign, and all even slightly difficult or unusual words. If you're not certain, how can the reader be? If you use 'canceled' once, don't make it 'cancelled' the next time since the editor will have to have canceled one or the other cancelled.

Indent paragraphs and don't run an entire page before you begin a new paragraph. When the line of thought changes, it is time for a new paragraph. Long sentences usually hinder understanding but irresponsible shortening can make text choppy. Reread your text and listen to how it sounds.

New issues.

That will suffice neatly for a heading. No underscores, capitals, no nothing. Just two words on a separate line with text above and/or below it. The editor can then use 'bf' or 'bf head' or whatever with ease. Nothing to undo. Zippers are handy but manuscripts don't have any. Buttons are difficult. Don't make the editor unbutton things so much when it it is easier to button it up.

5/85. No. 10.1985. 1985/4. Are these May, October, April, or the serial number of issues in the year noted for non-monthly publications? Again, don't presume knowledge on the part of your readers or editor. Be specific. If it is May 1985 say so. If 1985 5th issue say that (if not May issue, that is).

Some few methods and practices which you will find me *trying to use uniformly* and which will be welcome if adopted by contributors to this journal include but are not limited to:

The Posthorn — italics, first letter only of the two words capitalized, will be used for the name of this journal except on the outside front cover. One space will be used between the digit(s) and currency such as 12 öre, 2 pen., 2 mk., and a period or dot will be used following most abbreviations such as you see in pen. and mk. in this sentence. Periods/dots are not used for mm for millimeters. Dates using dots such as 25.11.85 for November 25, 1985, will indicate non-USA usage. Dashes such as 11-25-85 will indicate same date US usage.

Postal cards will indicate cards with printed-on-the-card postage paid indicia manufactured by a government postal authority. Postcards will indicate all other similar items without such indicia printed thereon.

Thank you for your patience. Kindly do not hesitate to submit manuscripts. If they are so bad they can't be saved, they'll be returned with suggestions for resuscitation.

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# The Executive Secretary Speaks

By William H. Lamkin

#### **Bob Gross**

One of the saddest things that can happen to a human being is the loss of a good friend. Such is the passing of Bob Gross. I, as well as all of SCC, was shocked at the turn of events at the Christmas season. Bob had a rough time the past two years. The personal problems he faced in his health, the seeking of a new printer for *The Posthorn*, getting acquainted with the printer, and the usual problems of producing an outstanding publication, were monumental. Bob's work was a labor of love — and it showed!

Most SCC members did not know Bob personally, but all knew him by the masterful work he did with the *Posthorn*. Bob won many awards during his editorship for his work, which was one of the pillars of SCC, for it is *The Posthorn* that keeps us

together. Bob's work will go down in the annals of SCC with many a gold star.

Bob was a true Christian gentleman as well as a good editor. He was loved by his friends, neighbors and family, and was always ready to help anyone. He, more than anyone else, was responsible for my being your executive secretary. Although my job is most difficult at times, I shall always be grateful for his kind words and the boost he gave me when president Wayne Rindone was seeking a secretary. '30,' Bob.

#### Holidays

I trust that everyone had a wonderful holiday season. I am not sure that I did. Martie and I went to her sister's at Sanibel Island, Florida. We expected to have a nice warm week with family and friends. We had the latter but nice and warm it was not. On Christmas Day it was 32 degrees! The other days it either rained or the wind blew like it was going out of style. No fishing, no shelling, and very little sight seeing. Absolutely the reverse of what was to be expected. When we got home, the sun was shining, we had had no rain and the temperature was 38 degrees and rising. You cannot win them all.

One of the nicest Christmas cards that I received was from Doc Melberg. It was made of Danish stamps spelling out "GOD JUL 1985". The stamps, a paper that came with it said, were all Danish errors and each one was pointed out. It was unique.

#### SCC Members's Handbook

A few errors in the Handbook have been reported to me. If there are any errors in your name, address, etc., please send me the correct information and it will be in a future issue of the journal.

#### Membership Cards

I am still looking for someone to help me in the preparation of our Membership Cards. I would like to find someone who would do these cards at a reasonable cost in lots of ten or more. Whenever I welcome a new member to SCC I have to tell them that their membership cards will be sent later. I hate to do this but the cost of embossing here in the Atlanta area is absurd. I have to order them in lots of 50 or pay triple price. If you have an embosser and are willing to do the job, drop me a line.

#### **Dealers**

I have a supply of business reply cards which I can send you to be included in your letters to clients. These cards cost you nothing and can be mailed anywhere in the US free. They merely request that the sender be sent information about SCC, which I will send at once upon receipt of the card. They cost you nothing and they do stir up interest in SCC. How about giving them a try?

#### Dues

Yes, the dues situation has become fouled up by our being unable to get *The Posthorn* out on time. All of you should have received the special president's message early in January. It is regrettable that we had to enclose the dues notices with it. I hope that all of you have returned the enclosed envelope to me by now. Don't forget, the dues are \$8.00 (US) for 1986. I think this will be the last year at that rate. Think about becoming a Life Member of SCC. It will cost you only \$160.00 (US) and that

will be a bargain in a few years the way costs continue to rise. Such a membership gives you all the benefits without having to pay dues each year. Think about it.

#### Posthorn Addresses

In August the USPS returned over 25 issues of the *Posthorn* to me due to incorrect addresses. Some had the forwarding date expired. Some had 'Left No Forwarding Address' stamped on them. Some even had 'Not Known At This Address'. When a copy is returned to me, I have to shell out 69 cents to get it back and you do not get your *Posthorn*! Sometimes they even try to charge me more than that but I fight back and pay as little as I can. If I have any idea where you might be, I mail you a card to verify your address. This works most of the time. However, I get some of them back also. The essence of all this is **please send me your address change** as quickly as you know it. Only then will you get your *Posthorn* on time.

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## Scandinavian Area Awards

By Alan Warren

At SEPAD, Bjorn Lydersen received a silver for "Selected Pages from a Specialized Norway Collection", and Alan Warren won a silver-bronze for "Censored First Day Covers of the Nordic Countries", and a vermeil for "Stampless Covers of Sweden". At SESCAL, Winand Hess took a gold and the SESCAL Chairman's award for his "Finland Stampless Mail", and Floyd Antonides won a silver for "A Study of the Bi-Colored Issues of DWI".

Of particular interest was the literature competition at SESCAL in which *The Posthorn* took the grand award in the periodicals section and the Sidney Coyne Memorial Award. Chapter 17's "Luren" won a silver, and in the handbook category a silver bronze was award to Sven Åhman for his English translation of the *Coat of Arms Öre Denominations* from the Swedish handbook, published by the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation.

At FLOREX, Gene Scott took the grand award and a gold, plus the SCC award and the APS pre-1900 medal for his "Denmark Skilling Issues 1851-1874". Roger G. Schnell won a gold and the APS research medal for "Plate Reconstruction of the First Stamp of Norway". According to Vic Engstrom, who chairs the judges committee at FLOREX, Schnell's entry showed progressive plate flaws and new research on this issue. Ron Trosclair took a silver at the same show for his "DWI, the UPU Years 1877-1917".

At Philatelic Show 85, Wayne P. Rindone won a silver-bronze for his "Scandinavian Royalty in a Period of Transition". A bronze award and the AFDCS award for best FDC exhibit at HOUPEX went to Berlin Guillory for "Faroe Islands, the First Decade". At the same show, E. T. Trondsen took a silver and the SCC award for "Norway No. 4 Skilling King Oscar". A silver-bronze was picked up at AIRPEX by Gary Saum for "DWI: The Bicolored Issue". Brad Arch walked off with a gold at MERPEX for his "Faroe Islands 1919-1984".

In the literature competition at CHICAGOPEX, a silver was awarded to *Norway 1871-1875 issue*, *Skilling Denominations*, *Shaded Posthorn*, edited by Jared Richter and published by SPF. At CENCOPEX, Floyd Antonides took a gold, along with outstanding research award of the Federated Philatelic Clubs of Southern California for "DWI — A Study of the Bicolored Issues". Another gold went to Arnold Flem-

mings, along with the Williamson Memorial Trophy, for his "Faroe Islands" entry at the East Bay Stamp Show in Oakland, CA.

Michael Falls' "Iceland, 1873-1944" was awarded a vermeil at VAPEX. Maryanna Harper took a silver for "A Look at Sweden's Booklets" at Oregon's STAMPEX. Constance Frigault received a silver at SACAPEX for "The Norwegian Posthorn Design."

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# Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

Robert G. Stone presents the second part of his series on "The Mails by German Packets From and to St. Thomas, D.W.I." in the October issue of *Postal History Journal*. Bob writes of the HAPAG line's activities, and then lists an inventory of NDL and HAPAG covers from 1873 to 1879. The Postal History Society held its last convention at SEPAD 85 in Philadelphia last November. President is W. Danforth Walker. One of the four regional vice presidents is Paul H. Jensen of Norway. If you would like to join PHS, write to their secretary Diane Boehret, Box 61774, Virginia Beach, VA 23462.

In *Het Noorderlicht* for August 1985 J. A. Konings provides a cross-reference table of catalog numbers between NK and Facit 1985 catalogs for some of the early Norwegian stamps. G. J. Jordans illustrates a variety of Faroes cancellations in the same issue. *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* for 8/1985 has another installment in the long series by Tore Gjelsvik on ship's post, this one about the "Uttrøndelagens postekspedition". Kr. Wilhelmsen describes forged FDCs of the "automatmerker" from Tromsø, and Harry Snarvold delivers the twelfth part of his series on the posthorn issue of 1879-1883.

In a long letter to the editor of the November-December issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, SCC member Mike Hvidonov warns again of the unscrupulous dealers who, from time to time, push the so-called imperforate "proofs" of certain Finnish issues of the 1930s. Those items were in fact removed illegally from the Finnish archives, and surface every so often at ridiculous prices.

In the September 1985 issue of Scandinavian Contact, B. G. Hamilton writes about Faroes philately, particularly the "stykseddel" which was a document that recorded the movement of mail, including often the name of the vessel carrying the mail between the Faroes and Denmark. D. Loe continues the series on Iceland post offices, and Olga Ellis continues her series on parcel post of Norway. A. L. Trotten describes cliches of the Johnsen postal cards of Norway, 1881-1885.

In issue 22/1985 of Posthistoriske Meddelelser, E. Menne Larsen writes extensively of the postal service in Ribe after June 26, 1864, and about the railroad service Tønder-Bramminge. Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskirft 3/1985 carries a long article by Niels Klottrup on registered mail receipts. In Frimerker som Hobby 3/85 Jarle Brosveet reviews recent auction realisations for the 3 skilling Oscar, and Christer Brunström discusses Swedish local post issue. Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 6/1985 carries an article by Henning Nielsen on varieties of the 4 øre bicolor wrapper with the small numeral.

In *Het Noorderlicht* for October 1985 J. L. Jvangean reviews arctic exploration and in particular the discovery of Spitzbergen, beginning with Greek sailors followed

by Leif Ericsson and then the 16th century Dutch explorers. F. J. de Bruin continues the series on Norway railroad philately, discussing postal cards, railway stamps, and postmarks. In the publication of the FG Nordische Staaten 3/1985, Bruno Patock writes about the new canceling machine introduced at the Thorshavn post office in early 1984. Jurgen Tiemer describes essays, proofs, and reprints of early Norwegian issues, and Wolfgang Löhrich discusses the registration numerals found in the upper right corner of the prestamp covers of Sweden.

Donna O'Keefe has authored *Linn's Philatelic Gems II*, providing sketches of some six dozen valuable stamps and covers. Some of the material felt to be highly "desirable" in this second volume seems to stretch the point, including an airmail label and a forged stamp. O'Keefe describes two Scandinavian "gems". First she illustrates a block of four of the 5 kopeck first issue of Finland showing the offset tetebeche pairs. Then she delves into the postal stationery which appeared before Finland's first stamps, pointing up the "pearl" printings which enabled customers to use the stamped envelope cut squares as postage. The other gem is Sweden's 20 öre numeral value with the imprinted "tretio" error. The Linn's book is available paperbound for \$7.95 or hardbound for \$15 postpaid from Linn's Philatelic Gems, Box 29, Sidney, OH 45365.

Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 9/1985 carries installments of several series including Tore Gjelsvik on steamships serving Trondheim during WW II, and part 13 of Harry Snarvold's detailed work on the Norway posthorn issue of 1879-1883. In the same issue Sigmund Jakobsen discusses plate III of the 4 skilling posthorn issue, NK 19.

Posthistorisk Tidsskrif 1985/4 carries an illustrated article by Gordon A. Hughmark on the Altona and Hamburg transit marks found on Scandinavian mails during the period 1848-1852. In Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrif 7/1985 Ole Steen Jacobsen writes about the politics and personalities behind the Danish postal reforms of 1851 and 1871; Arne Kjeldsen Larsen discusses illegal censorship during the second World War; and Henning Nielsen describes flaws of the 4 øre bicolored wrappers of 1878-1886.

Issue 10/1985 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* offers much interesting reading for airmail collectors. Articles in this issue include use of American B-17's for carrying mail from Stockholm to Scotland; the air route from Horten, Norway to Harwich, England and the first direct airmail from the US to Norway.





## **Transfers & Reentries**

By Alan Warren

The AMERIPEX 2 Bulletin appeared in October, and it is a tremendous improvement over their first book. This one is printed on high quality stock and has a number of color photos, including two from the INTERPHIL 76 show. The commissioners to the Chicago international are listed with their photos. Of interest to the Scandinavian area are Henrik Eis for Denmark, Juhani Olamo for Finland, Pall H. Asgeirsson for Iceland, Paul H. Jensen for Norway, and Hasse Brockenhuus von Lowenhielm for Sweden. A list of contributors and guarantors, a description of major tourist attractions around Chicago, and a brief article about the show complete this bulletin.

Ship's post has gotten to be so widely recognized as a specialty in Norway, that a

study group has been formed to devote attention to this area. If you are interested in further details, write to Norsk Skipspost, c/o Per Eirik Danielsen, Alfred Offerdalsveien 12, 5031 Laksevåg, Norway. James T. DeVoss, former executive director of the APS and now FIP representative, lists the major FIP-sponsored international shows for the next ten years in the November-December issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. In the Scandinavian area, there is of course STOCKHOLMIA, August 28 - September 7, 1986, and HAFNIA 87 is slated for October 16-25 the following year. FINLANDIA 88 will be held in May of that year in Helsinki. The next big international to be held in the U.S. will be in New York in 1996, and will be called CENTEPHIL!

In a letter which appeared in the November 1985 issue of *Luren*, Chris McGregor points out the inconsistent use of words such as "rare", "scarce", etc. in describing philatelic materials. Chris found that an officer of FIP once suggested a table of rarity descriptions, based on the number of known examples. The table is reproduced below:

No. of Copies Known	Description of Rarity
ì	unique
2-10	of exceptional rarity
11-30	extremely rare
31-100	very rare
101-300	rare
301-1,000	less rare
1.000-3.000	valuable material

Although the table is a useful guideline, it was never officially adopted by FIP.

Recent correspondence about the Dybbøl Mill issue of Denmark brought out the fact that there is a group of collectors devoted to the subject of windmills in philately. The Windmill Study Unit specializes in "philatelic molinology", a word meaning knowledge of mills. Some twenty years ago the International Molinological Society was born, which holds symposia on wind and water mills and such every four years, each time in a different country. The philatelists in the society have formed the WSU. Anyone interested in further details about this group should write to Donald W. Muggeridge, Vice President, Windmill Study Unit, 88 Brentwood Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901.

Postverk Føroya released a statement concerning the "Europe" stamps illegally retrieved from an incinerator site and brought to market. Three courts have now ruled in favor of the Faroese Postal Service. The 1980 stamps did not meet quality standards and were sent for destruction in March 1981. However, a number of the stamps were removed from the incinerator area, and the question arose as to whether the new owners held legal title to the "found" merchandise. Court rulings at Troshavn, Østre Landsret, and Kolding have all concluded that the Faroese Service is still the rightful owner, as they intended full destruction of the stamps. A block of 12 of one value and a cover with a single have been turned over to the postal authorities. Still others are likely to come up at auction, but the postal authorities plan to take legal steps to reclaim the material whenever that occurs. The invalid stamps have text in black, whereas the valid Europe issues have green text on the 150 øre, and red text on the 200 øre.

For those of you who may think \$400 is a bit dear for a 19th century Swedish cover, how about \$400 for a *book* about these covers? What will probably be the definitive text on the subject will be published in Sweden, with English text, about September 1986. The reasons for the high cost are that the book will be released in a very limited edition of 200 numbered copies, will be in large format (roughly 9½ by

12 inches), will contain 23 maps, and 67 color photos of some of the rarest Swedish covers. Swedish Letter Rates To Foreign Destinations 1855-1895 is co-authored by three outstanding philatelists — Jan Billgren, Thomas Bjäringer, and Lauson H. Stone. Several recent issues of *The Posthorn* carried portions of this work, specifically on Swedish rates for mail to the USA during this period.

Jan Billgren serves on the SFF catalog committee with his expertise on postal history and markings. Tomas Bjäringer is an SCC member who won a large gold with felicitations at INTERPHIL 76 with his collection of Sweden 1855-1872. He has been a guest speaker at the Collectors Club and has published articles on Sweden. Lauson Stone needs no introduction, being a long-time member of SCC, a trustee of the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, an Honorary Member of SCC, and an author in these pages. Their combined efforts and knowledge is a splendid book of 235 pages, which will be a sort of collector's item in itself. Orders, accompanied by a down payment of \$200, should be sent to Skogs, Box 124, 23101 Trelleborg, Sweden.





## **Library News**

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

Special thanks to Fred Bloedow, Ron Collin, Frank Mooney of Iceland and Alan Warren for their contributions of material to the Library. I need an adjustable paper punch. The old one just quit working from old age and overwork. Can you help? Will refund shipping costs. See you at AMERIPEX and STOCKHOLMIA '86.

#### Supplement No. 10 to the Library Index

#### Catalogs and Miscellaneous

A-250-D Frimærke og Montkataloget Danmark med Grønland, Faroerne, Island (Kongeriget), D. V.I. Catalogs stamps, covers, and coins of these countries. Priced in D. Kr. Illustrated, 6x8½", 216 pp.

#### Denmark

- D-246-G Danische Nummern und Sternstempel Katalog 1980. D. Michel. Danische Briefsammelstellen Stempel Katalog 1980. K. Eitner.Catalogs numeral and star cancels. Priced DM. Ample illustrations, 8½x14", 48 pp. German text.
- D-247-D Danske Helsager Handbook No. 2. Oluf Petersen, Danish text. Catalogs Denmark post stationery. Priced D. Kr. Details in both German and English. Illustrated, 5½x8½", 126 pp. See D-229-D for No. 1.

#### Faroe Islands and Greenland

G-82-E Greenland. Torben Hjørne, August 1985. English text. Catalogs & illustrates Pakke Porto stamps, postmarks, letters, and parcel cards. 6x8½", 96 pp.

G-83-E GF No. 4. The Thule Locals. Eric Wowern, 1984. English text. Catalogs and plates these "Locals". Illustrated, 6x8½", 40 pp.

#### Iceland

I-135-I E. Skraning Fluga... Catalog of flights to and in vicinity of Iceland. 299 flights. 8½x11", 8 pp.

#### Sweden

- S-202-E Lion Type Stamps 1862. Georg Mezinsky, 1972, from the Swedish Phil. Fed. handbook part two of 1962. Translation by Sven Åhman, SCC. English text, 1985 production of the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation. Illustrated, 8½x11", 80 pp.
- S-203-E Sweden Coat of Arms Ore values. P. Sjo, El Helmers, E. Wockatz. From SFF handbook part one of 1961. Translation by Sven Åhman, SCC, publ. Scand. Phil. Foundation, 1984. Illustrated, 8½x11", 114 pp. English text.
- S-204-S Halsingborgs Lokal Post. Agne Hoverby, 1984. Swedish text. Lists, catalogs Halsingborg's local stamps. Illustrated, 6½x9½'', 148 pp.
- S-205-S, E Miscellaneous research material in Swedish and English, not reasonable to try to classify further.
- S-206-S Ortstämpelkatalog. Facit. 1985 catalog of town cancels and postal history, priced S. Kr. Thorough. 8x8½", 334 pp. Swedish text.
- S-207-S Postryttaren. Postmuseum's 1985 Yearbook. 6x9", 198 pp. Swedish text.

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## **Chapter News**

Chapter 13, Delaware — The annual Christmas party brought together some two dozen members and spouses at the University and Whist Club in downtown Wilmington. This popular event attracted some out-of-towners, namely George and Thora Sickels from Chapter 9, Wayne and Helen Sommers from Chapter 12, and Alan and Lorraine Warren from Philadelphia. Bob Lang provided an armchair tour of England and Scotland via a well-narrated slide show. Although unable to attend as he was recovering from surgery, Hugo Norman had sent each couple attending the dinner a dozen Scandinavian Christmas and charity seals. Chapter 13 will celebrate its 20th anniversary with the 1986 Christmas dinner.

-Alan Warren

\* S \* C \* C \*

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

## **Membership Report**

#### New Members for February 1986

2908	SWINFORD, David, P.O. Box 2756, Pittsburgh, PA 1	5230
	Scandinavia; Canada; Denmark, Aaland and Faroe Pos	stal History.
		By: Smith 1824
2909	ELLIS, Nigel George, Wood and Chase, Tennyson's La	ind, Haslemere, Sur-
	rey, GU27 3AF England. Sweden, Air Mail.	By: Smith 1824
2910	BUSE, Raymond L. Jr., P.O. Box 709, Covington, KY	41012
	Denmark; Greenland; Iceland; DWI.	By: Lamkin 2561
2911	HOYLES, Frank, P.O. Box 514, Blenheim, Ont., NOF	1AO Canada
		By: Magee L-41
2912	BODE, Edward L., 829 Western Air Drive, Jefferson C	City, MO 65101
	Pre WW II Sweden.	By: Lamkin 2561
2913	REBELLO, John J., P.O. Box 13542, St. Louis, MO 6	
	Dealer	By: Lamkin 2561
2914	WILLIAMS, Bob, Box 403, 125 Fifth Avenue, DeWitt	
	Scandinavia; Austria; Czechoslovakia.	By: Lamkin 2561
2915	LARSEN, Paul A., 14 Wilson Court, Park Forest, IL	
202002	Denmark wavy lines issue; Germany; Leeward Islands	By: Lamkin 2561
2916	ALEXANDER, Francis X. Jr., 13620 Lindendale Roa	
	22193. US; Faroes.	By: Lamkin 2561
2917	WEAVER, Gary D., 4848 Betsy Drive, Columbus, OH	
	Scandinavian Commemoratives; Souvenir sheets.	By: Lamkin 2561
2918	EDWARDS, Geoffrey, 14 Whelan Road, Port Brou	
	Australia. Iceland-postal history and stationery.	By: Lamkin 2561
2919	JENSEN, Preben, St. Grabrodrestraede 3, DK-5000 Oc	
2020	All Scandinavia.	By: Lamkin 2561
2920	FAURSCHOU, Kim, St. Grabrodrestraede 3, DK-5000	
2021	All Scandinavia.	By: Lamkin 2561
2921	FRIGGENS, Gary R., Rt 7, Box 318, Morgantown, W	
2022	Used Scandinavia; US; Benelux.	By: Lamkin 2561
2922	BRINKMAN, John A., 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago	
2022	Scandinavia.	By: Lamkin 2561
2923	SINCLAIR, Robin A. Rahenamore, Killaloe, County C	
2024	Scandinavia; Canada; Great Britain.	By: Lamkin 2561
2924	DOUHAN, Beverly, 49 Sunset Road, Arlington, MA 0	
2026	Sweden; Finland; Norway; US.	By: Lamkin 2561
2925	TOWLE, Rachel M., 32719 Ripon Court, Union City,	
2026	Sweden used.	By: Lamkin 2561
2926	SUTHERLAND, John M., 104 Brattle, Worcester, MA Scandinavia; US; Great Britain.	by: Lamkin 2561
2927	STARCK, Poul Erik, Stenhoejs Alle 5, DK-6715 Esbjer	
2921		
2928	Postal Stationery of Denmark and Norway. ESKELSEN, Kirby R., 7389 South Cedar, Fresno, CA	By: Lamkin 2561
2720	Denmark.	
2929	THOMAS, Dr. Fred, 514 Southwest Drive, Jonesboro,	By: Lamkin 2561
2)2)	Iceland; Medical Topics.	By: Philatelic Finds
	arranami aranama a o pason	wj. a minerome i midd

2930 MEYER, Nancy, 23 Checkerberry Cr., Sudbury, MA 01776 Iceland. by: Rindone L-36

#### **New Life Members**

- L-47 MILLER, John C., 358 West Fir Street, Elko, NV 89801
- 1083
- L-48 BERGH, Peter, 3550 Miller Farms Lane, Duluth, GA 30136
- 2516

#### Deceased

- H-10 WERENSKIOLD, Carl H.
- 827 GROSS, Robert G.
- 652 LUNDBERG, Nils
- 1631 NADLER, Ronald A.
- 1602 PLESNER, H. F.

#### Resignations

- 2072 ERICKSON, O. Alfred
- 850 GILINSKY, T. George
- 2305 HOLLJE, John B.
- 1725 JENSEN, Allan
- 1043 NIEUWLAND, C.
- 2062 RINMAN, Tom
- 1523 SCHNEIDER, Carl J.
- 2886 WALLI, Raymond S.

#### Reinstatements

- 1127 MOLL, C. S.
- 1273 HJORNE, Torben
- 1626 FRANDSEN, Kim
- 1640 BERTZISS, Alfs T.
- 1814 CLEARY, Elmer W. A.
- 1953 LARSON, Jon Erik
- 1972 HANCE, Charles
- 2135 SILER, Donald E.
- 2168 LISLE, John B.
- 2176 HELLSTEN, Ole B.
- 2193 COLVARD, George T.
- 2551 AGUSTSSON, Fylkir
- 2664 BERGMAN, Harold E.

#### Address Changes

- 2708 CHRISTENSEN, John, Saga Philatelic Auctions, P.O. Box 82, DK 3520 Farum, Denmark
- 1639 WINES, Harry T., 1365 SW 13th Drive, Boca Raton, FL 33432
- 2554 GUSTAFSON, Richard, 51 Woolford Road, Wrentham, MA 02093
- 2273 THORSTENSEN, Arvid, #1-1872 Southmere Cres., White Rock, B.C., Canada V4A 6W9

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2261	LUTTIO, Michael L., 206 Howard Avenue, Eugene, OR 97404
2897	SCHAEFER, Mrs. Marilyn H., 4640 West Virginia Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85035
41	BLACK, Irving E., 2515 North Taylor Road, Cleveland Heights, OH 44118
2270	MONTELLO, Lawrence J., P.O. Box 548, Janesville, CA 96114
43	DAHLSTROM, Kapt. Carl P. R., Skaddaretorpsvagen 25 B, S-393 53,
	Kalmar, Sweden
2772	MILLS, Michael, 47 Mayer Drive, Suffern, NY 10901
2313	PEARSON, John E., 229 Duncaster Road, Bloomfield, CT 06002-1109
L-48	BERGH, Peter, 3550 Miller Farms Lane, Duluth, Ga 30136
2516	
2658	MARTIN, Jeffrey B., 2086 A Texan Drive, Langley AFB, VA 23665
2236	JOHANNES, Fred C., 403 Dearborn, Indianapolis, IN 46201
2060	REBOH, Rene, P.O. Box 50398, Palo Alto, CA 94303-0398
2622	HOLM, Arne, Runden 21, N-3647 Hvittingfoss, Norway
2232	ROBBINS, Leonore N., P.O. Box 503, Canadensis, PA 18325
2285	CONRAD, Roan, 200 East 33rd Street, Box 1, New York, NY 10016
2612	EGGEN, Dale R., P.O. Box 430, New Hartford, NY 13413-0430
2345	PETERSON, Robert A., 117 Airdale Road, Rosemont, PA 19010
1921	BELL, Jonathon, Dept. of Physics, Presbyterian College, Clinton, SC 29325
2869	MAWHINEY, Michael C., 426 Connor Avenue, Joplin, MO 64801
829	BROWN, Harold C., 111 Bently Village Court, Naples, FL 33963
826	HEMMINGSEN, Erik, Math. Dept, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY
	13244

#### Membership Summary

November 1985 Membership	
Regular Members	65
Life Members	35
Honorary Members	8
Total Membership	08
February 1986 Membership Adjustments	
Regular Members	23
Life Members	2
Reinstatements	13
Resignations	-7
Deceased	
Total Adjustment	
Total Membership, February 1986	
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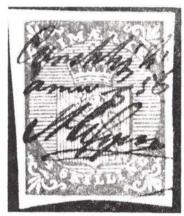
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Catalogs and Handbooks for the Swedish specialist: Handbok over Sveriges Frankotecken 1855-1946 (reprint) \$6.00; Svensk Lösen \$4.00; Albatrossposten 1915-1918 \$5.00; En studie au de Svenska Lösenstamplarna 1843-1874 \$6.75; Ångbatspost \$7.50; Svenska motivstamplar 1866-1959 \$15.00; Posthistoria i Oppunda Harad \$9.75; Halsingborgs Lokalpost \$14.50; 50 years Svensk postal dokumentation \$6.00; Post och Jarnvager pa Dal \$8.50; Facit Postal History 1985 \$17.50; Sverige-Katalogen 1985-86 \$12.00. All postpaid Eric Roberts (1976), P.O. Box 1304, Claremont, CA 91211.

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