



The
POSTHORNTM

"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



**New Concept for Pricing
Those Numeral Cancels**
(See story on Page 3)

DWI Revenues Supplement
(Pages 21-36)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Affiliate 79, American Philatelic Society

(USPS 603680, ISSN 0551-6817)

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The
POSTHORN

Official Publication of the
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB
Published Quarterly

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Vol. 44, No. 2

May 1987

Whole No. 170

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DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: July 3, 1987

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THE POSTHORN (ISSN 0551-6817) is published quarterly by The Scandinavian Collectors Club. Membership, including subscription, \$8 per year. Contact Executive Secretary for membership & change of address. Advertising rates & terms available from Business Manager. Second class postage paid at Madrid, Iowa 50156. Copyright 1986 by The Scandinavian Collectors Club.
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FIRE RBS with 45-Nibe, 65-Slagelse, 48-Nykjøbing J., 41-Maribo.

Newest Book on Danish Numerals Began with Article in Posthorn

By Glenn F. Hansen

The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation will shortly release its latest handbook on town numeral cancels, tentatively titled *Danish Handstamps of 1852 to 1884* and co-authored by the late Henry E. Tester of England and Glenn F. Hansen of Canada. A highlight of the new material is a unique concept for pricing all numerals on various stamps of the period based upon the "Kjøbenhavn No. 1" factor — the most frequent cancel on most early Danish stamps.

How two writers — so widely separated geographically — got together is an interesting story in itself. It really all started in the pages of *The Posthorn* back in May 1983. As the result of encouragement from the late Bob Gross, Glenn Hansen wrote a series of articles on Danish numerals and this also led him to write for *Luren*, at the time the journal of SCC Chapter 17. *Luren* editor Paul Nelson quickly got Hansen in touch with Tester and the joint project was underway.

Until his death in 1986, Tester was in almost weekly correspondence with Hansen and the book was substantially complete before his death. Working originally with a Tandy 4P computer, Hansen had gone through the initial proofing stage with Tester. And, both authors were working on a new pricing system for the numerals in late 1985. The Tester estate forwarded to Hansen late in 1986 some rudimentary notes on pricing and these formed the base for the pricing charts that finally evolved.

Tester had been very unhappy with all pricing guides seen in recent years and was only willing to accept as a guide prices quoted in a Saga publication, the *DK Catalogue*. Published in Denmark, the Saga effort was, of course, priced in Danish currency. Another problem were several inconsistencies Tester noted in the pricing pattern which proved the real stumbling blocks to simply converting kroner to dollar figures.

Hansen, in the meantime, had experienced difficulty with the Danish letters ø and æ and to a lesser extent å on his Tandy daisywheel printer; and he had to totally retype the book using an Epson Equity II coupled with an Epson F186 printer with a Danish alphabet ability. This equipment, which is IBM XT compatible, was located at his office and meant several early morning stints to do the work on his own time. This office effort wasn't wasted however, as during the summer his home was burglarized and his computer and printer were stolen along with a portion of his Danish and Canadian stamps.

Working again at home with a new Equity II, obtained as the result of the insurance settlement for his losses, Hansen reprocessed Tester's notes and produced new, extensive price listings and other charts detailing information adapted from Norfrimex 85. This data had been prepared by the JKE group in Denmark and included



3 Lubeck, 47-Nkyjøbing, F., 90-Silkeborg, 1-Kjøbenhavn and 17-Fredericia.

earliest and latest known dates of usage of the various town numerals and other information. Translating this into English, Hansen has made available a study that, he believes, only begins to scratch the surface of facts and figures about these interesting cancels.

Most interesting to town cancel collectors is the system evolved from Tester's rough notes on pricing. He passed away before completing the work and in his last months left only writings that had degenerated into almost illegible and undecipherable scrawls. From these few notes however, co-author Hansen has worked to produce a system for evaluating the numerals that, it is hoped, will stand the test of time — and might have been approved by Tester.

Collectors of the numerals are aware that there were a total of 286 different town number cancels, divided into two distinct periods of usage. The first, from 1852 to 1864, had 230 numerals in use by Denmark and its Duchies in Schlesvig, Holsten and Lauenborg. These numbers first appeared on the classic stamps of Denmark, square in shape and basically issued only as imperforates. In the second period, 1864 to 1884, the count of numeral cancels increased to 286, with some earlier numerals re-engraved and others dropped after the War of 1864. New, perforated stamps appeared and towards the end of the second period Danish currency changed from the skilling to øre and krone.

At present it is safe to assume that the No. 1, used at Kjøbenhavn, is the most common seen; although it is known issued in at least 21 different distinguishable versions. During the period of usage, the various numerals were the only legitimate cancellations to be applied to Danish stamps from those post offices which were assigned such numerals. The only exceptions were some 20 post offices where four and five-winged mute cancels (with or without a center dot), similar to the target type were used. Since these were small offices, such as railway stations etc., examples of mute cancels on later stamps or covers are known to be rare. In fact, no varifying covers are known from seven of these offices.



The bold, 2-wing Parcel Post cancels 1875-84 (above) should not be confused with the "mutes" referred to by the author.

As part of this article one sample page from the price list prepared for the book is shown, reduced somewhat in size. It shows Kjøbenhavn 1 followed by a number of other post offices arranged in numerical order. At the top of the page columns are defined according to the stamp on which the cancels appear and below that is a line showing a price for the stamp in used condition. This would be a stamp in perhaps fine condition with a cancellation that would be attractive but which would not be a type that would attract a serious numeral collector. Kjøbenhavn 1, appearing

NO.	POST OFFICE	2 RBS		4 RBS		2 S		4 S DOTTED S.		4 S WAVY L.		4 S ROULETTED	
		SINGLE	COVER	SINGLE	COVER	SINGLE	COVER	SINGLE	COVER	SINGLE	COVER	SINGLE	COVER
PRICE V. FINE SINGLE		1400.00		55.00		55.00		12.00		7.00		13.50	
1	KJØBENHAVN	1500.00		60.00	140.00	60.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	15.00	45.00
2	HAMBURG	3500.00		650.00		150.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	30.00	60.00
3	LÜBECK	3500.00		925.00		185.00		13.00	35.00	10.00	36.00	37.50	115.00
4	AALBORG	2200.00		90.00	185.00	80.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	29.00	15.00	45.00
5	AARHUS	1750.00		70.00	150.00	90.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	29.00	15.00	45.00
6	AABENRAA			95.00	195.00	145.00		22.00	55.00	16.00	37.50	75.00	190.00
7	ASSENS			95.00	195.00	120.00		23.00	35.00	8.00	29.00	20.00	45.00
8	BOGENSE			85.00	185.00			35.00	87.50	32.00	64.00	37.50	95.00
9	BREDSTEDT			200.00	475.00			85.00	390.00	64.00	240.00	135.00	450.00
10	BURG			115.00	250.00	135.00		22.00	55.00	14.00	36.00	75.00	210.00
11	CAPPELN			115.00	250.00			22.00	55.00	16.00	36.00	37.50	95.00
12	CHRISTIANSFELD			115.00	250.00			35.00	87.50	20.00	64.00	75.00	225.00
13	EBELTOFT			85.00	175.00	110.00		13.00	35.00	10.00	32.00	60.00	150.00
14	ECKERNFORDE			90.00	195.00			17.50	44.00	12.00	32.00	37.50	95.00
15	FAABORG			90.00	195.00	110.00		13.00	35.00	10.00	32.00	37.50	95.00
16	FLENSBURG			80.00	175.00	120.00		13.00	35.00	10.00	32.00	15.00	45.00
17	FREDERICIA	2000.00		80.00	175.00	110.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	15.00	45.00
18	FREDERIKSBORG	2200.00		90.00	195.00	145.00		17.50	44.00	16.00	40.00	26.50	57.50
19	FREDERIKSHAVN	2000.00		80.00	175.00	110.00		13.00	35.00	16.00	40.00	15.00	45.00
20	FREDERIKSSUND			80.00	175.00	110.00		13.00	35.00	40.00	100.00	56.50	150.00
21	FRIEDRICHSTADT			80.00	175.00			42.50	110.00	40.00	100.00	75.00	190.00
22	GRENAA			80.00	175.00			13.00	35.00	10.00	32.00	37.50	82.50
23	HADERSLEV	2000.00		80.00	175.00	100.00		15.00	40.00	12.00	36.00	22.50	55.00
24	HELINGØR	2150.00		85.00	185.00	85.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	15.00	45.00
25	HIRSCHOLM			80.00	175.00	100.00		26.00	52.00	20.00	48.00	26.50	60.00
26	HJØRRING			80.00	175.00	110.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	15.00	45.00
27	HOBRO			80.00	175.00	110.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	60.00	150.00
28	HOLBÆK			80.00	175.00			13.00	35.00	10.00	36.00	30.00	75.00
29	HOLSTEBRO			80.00	175.00	110.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	18.50	55.00
30	HORSENS	2000.00		80.00	175.00			13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	18.50	55.00
31	HUSUM			115.00	275.00			26.00	65.00	32.00	75.00	37.50	95.00
32	KALUNDBORG			85.00	195.00	145.00		15.00	40.00	48.00	120.00	75.00	155.00
33	KERTEHINDE			85.00	195.00	75.00		15.00	40.00	14.00	40.00	22.50	95.00
34	KJØBENHAVN JPK	2150.00		85.00	195.00	115.00		17.50	44.00	8.00	28.00	15.00	45.00
35	KIØGE			80.00	185.00	100.00		15.00	40.00	10.00	32.00	37.50	82.50
36	KOLDING			80.00	185.00	135.00		13.00	35.00	36.00	80.00	34.00	105.00
37	KORSØR			80.00	185.00			13.00	35.00	80.00	230.00		
38	LEMVIG			85.00	195.00	180.00		13.00	35.00	12.00	40.00	95.00	265.00
39	LYNGBY			95.00	210.00	100.00		55.00	130.00	40.00	100.00	67.50	187.50
40	LØGSTØR			80.00	180.00	100.00		13.00	35.00	10.00	36.00	37.50	82.50
41	MAKIDØ	2000.00		80.00	180.00			13.00	35.00	10.00	36.00	67.50	180.00
42	MIDDLEFART			80.00	180.00	100.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	22.50	56.50
43	NAKSØV			80.00	180.00	100.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	15.00	45.00
44	NÆSTVED			85.00	195.00	100.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	19.00	56.50
45	NIBE			80.00	180.00			13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	30.00	75.00
46	NYBORG			80.00	180.00			13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	37.50	82.50
47	NYKJØBING-FALSTER			80.00	180.00	100.00		13.00	35.00	8.00	28.00	15.00	45.00

beneath that, would then serve to set the stage for all other numerals and their prices. The sample page covers the early period of the classic stamps of Denmark and, as an example, shows the 4 RBS as a single with a value of \$55., used in fine condition. Kjøbenhavn I is shown at \$60. This is roughly a premium of 10 percent over the stamp with a cancellation that, while acceptable to an average collector, would not be desirable to a numeral collector. Below that, the other numerals are shown with



22-Grenaa, 6-Aabenraa, 62-Saxkjøbing and 50-Nysted.

their valuations, all factored relative to the Kjøbenhavn 1 figure. Using an ordinary pocket calculator will show that whatever valuation is placed on the stamp can serve as a base for establishing a reasonable value for the numerals. In making calculations some rounding-off is done. For example:

$$\text{Kjøbenhavn 1} \quad \frac{60.00}{55.00} = 1.0909 \text{ or } 1.10 \text{ or } \$60.50$$

$$\text{Hamburg 2} \quad \frac{650.00}{60.00} = 10.83$$

$$\text{Faaborg 15} \quad \frac{90.00}{60.00} = 1.50$$

Hamburg 2, on the 4 RBS, will always be worth 10.83 (or 11) times Kjøbenhavn 1, no matter what might be the value of a used 4 RBS. Faaborg 15, similarly, would be worth 1.5 times the Kjøbenhavn cancel on that stamp.

Similar calculations apply to other stamps listed and, where practicable, to covers as well. This system will work equally well once a price is established for the basic stamp. For instance, the 4 RBS is priced in the marketplace according to its Ferslew and Thiele printings; once the price is known for the stamp the factors can be applied. It may be noted, however, that prices paid for the 2 RBS may vary from those shown because this item is basically a scarce gem that finds its value through auction or private treaty sales and may reflect private considerations of both seller and buyer to a much greater extent than the more common (less scarce) stamps.

In the second period the same approach has been taken. Here it is interesting to note that the 8 øre has only a nominal value as a used stamp but the most common cancel, Kjøbenhavn 1, is listed at \$1. This is because of a simple commercial fact of life. No dealer could be expected to handle the stamp as an item of specialty interest for anything less. It may, in fact, be too low. But specialist collectors usually are able to build their collections in several ways. The early purchase of nucleus collections, those already made up by other collectors, usually results in the most common items being secured. It would only be the less common items that would be sought by the specialists.

Kjøbenhavn is not the only multiple handstamp post office and a study of the book, when issued, will delineate these for the interested collector. In preparing the price list no effort was made to price individual versions of the several numerals. This will have to await more detailed information. Informed collectors, willing to study the subject carefully, will soon develop a feel for the matter that could result in the building of a collection containing not only the more common material but some of the rarities as well, often obtained at reasonable prices.

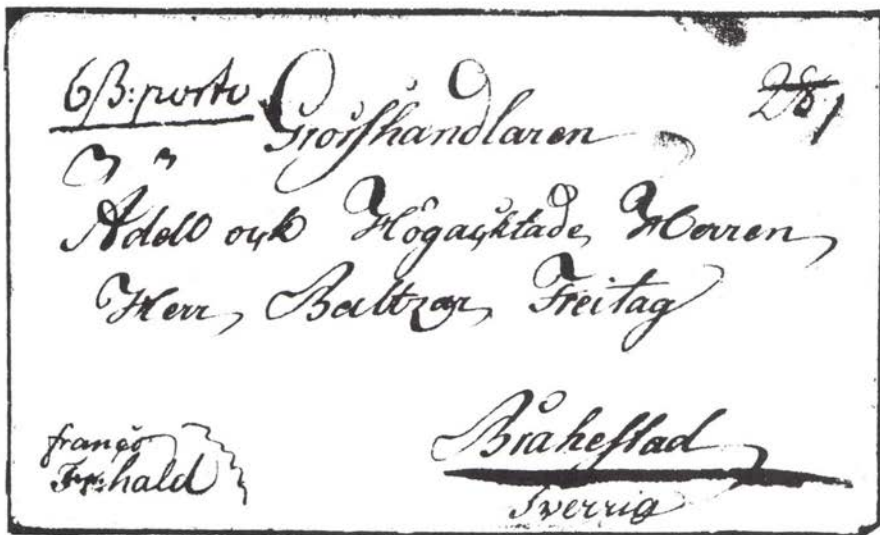


Fig. 1 The oldest letter is addressed to Baltzar Freitag at Brahestad, Sweden. Markings place it in the late 18th Century.

Study of Norway-Finland Pre-Stamp Letters Opens New Challenge for Discovery of Others

By Harry Snarvold (1899)

The number of known, privately-owned, pre-stamp letters from Norway to Finland is very modest. Also, the count of known letters to Finland during the earliest stamp period indicates limited correspondence.

The presumed reason had been the lack of business dealings between Norway and Finland, despite their relatively close geographic locations. Now to the contrary, existing records of Baltic shipping for the 18th and 19th Centuries reveal that a considerable business was conducted between Norwegian and Finnish ports.

This evidence gives new purpose and provides a substantial basis for a closer study of this era's postal history. It also suggests that additional pre-stamp letters might have been written and a few more might have survived.

This writer had the opportunity to study some 60 letters from Norway to Finland in the Kingelin correspondence preserved in the Provincial Archives at Åbo. Most were "captain's letters" to home ports concerning cargoes, delays, sickness among the crew, currency problems, payments received, etc. The large cache of letters doesn't necessarily indicate a particularly lively trade between the two countries. Yet there was activity.

For example, the substantial business firms of Abraham Kingelin of Åbo and Peter Malm Jr. of Jacobstad recorded continuous trade in lumber, salt and herring. Their salesmen visited Norwegian ports often, according to business records in the Åbo archives. These documents constitute a valuable cultural heritage, both for history and philately.

The evidence shown in these archives may be reason enough to revise our thinking about the existence of additional pre-stamp letters between Norway and Finland. We

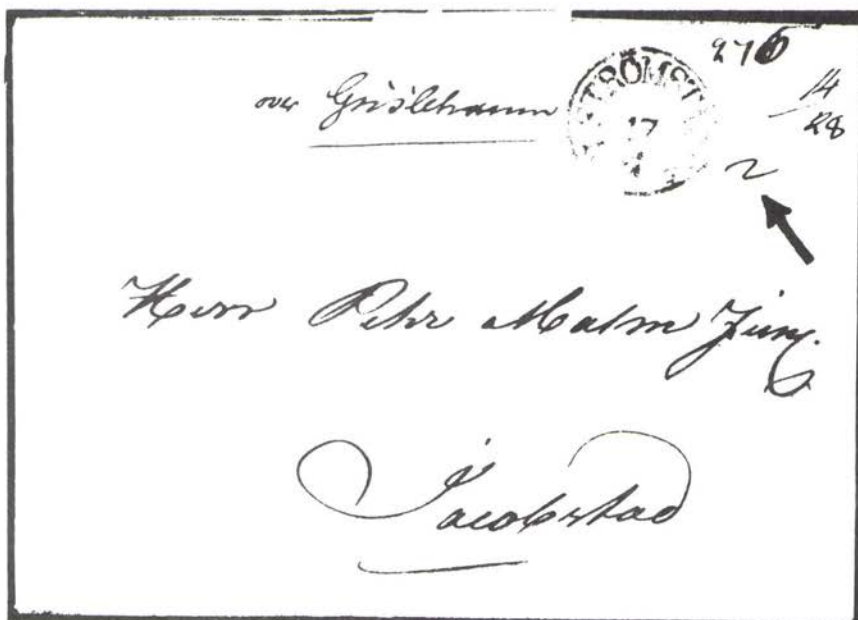


Fig. 2. This 1834 cover has interesting annotations such as the "2" (arrow) which indicates a two sheet rate.

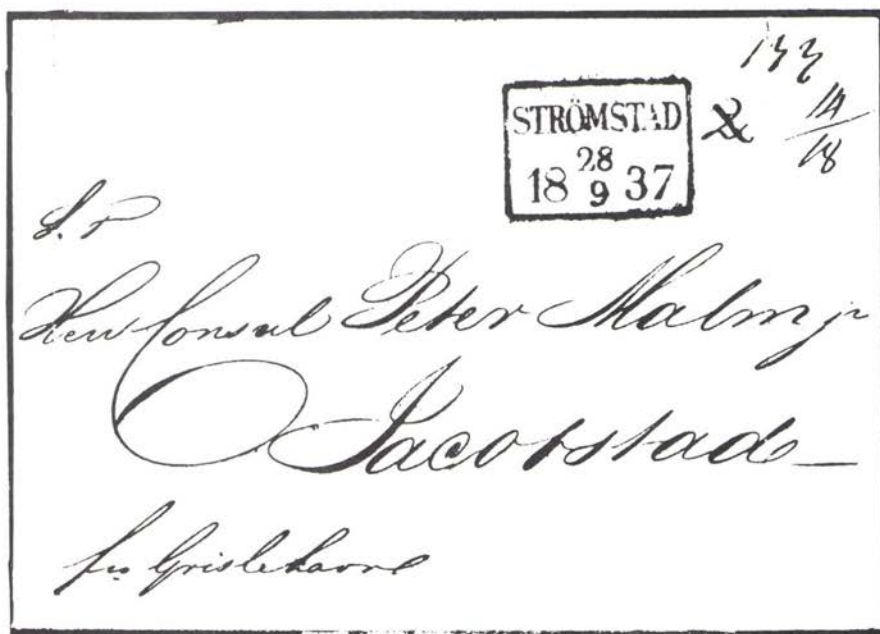


Fig. 3. Another letter to Peter Malm Jr. three years later at the same business address and "frco Grislehamn" is handwritten.

can safely rule out the archival letters in Åbo which are bound in huge permanent binders and kept in historical files where they will never see the philatelic market.

(Editor's Note: It appears that not too many non-business, pre-stamp or early stamp letters were written between Finland and other Scandinavian countries. Most historians attribute this to a combination of economics and the language barrier, despite the high literacy rate of the era. Yet people do communicate by letter when travel is arduous or impractical, as it was then.)

Deciphering markings on letters to Finland is often difficult; since there were several postal agreements and currencies involved. During the Swedish period, ending in 1809, letter rates were calculated in Swedish currency. From 1776 until 1786 the skilling banco was used along with the styver (*a Germanic coin value equal to a farthing or quarter pence*). In Swedish money the styver was the approximate equivalent of one öre and one-third skilling. After 1786 the öre was replaced by the styver and used until 1809.

When Finland became a Russian Grand Duchy in 1809, letters from abroad were paid by the addressee in Russian money, with one skilling banco (Swedish) counted as four kopeks (Russian).

In 1816 when Finland received its own postal directorate, it was also provided with its own currency in rubles and kopeks. Letters from Sweden were usually redeemed in Swedish skilling banco, but kopeks could be used if the receiver insisted.

Currency reforms of 1841 created the Finnish silver ruble. From this date on letters could be redeemed only in silver kopeks, which in reality were Russian kopeks covered by silver. A uniform rate was introduced in 1844 for domestic letters in Finland. Letters from abroad were also charged the domestic rate of 10 kopeks from Eckerö to the point of destination, and the same charges were debited for letters going abroad from the point of departure to Grislehamn in Sweden.

To date, only seven Norwegian pre-stamp letters to Finland have been recorded in private possession. The oldest of these is a letter (Fig. 1) addressed to Brahestad, Sweden, and it's not dated and lacks annotation. However the addressee is Baltzar Freitag, a very well-known businessman born in 1720 who lived until 1795. This in-

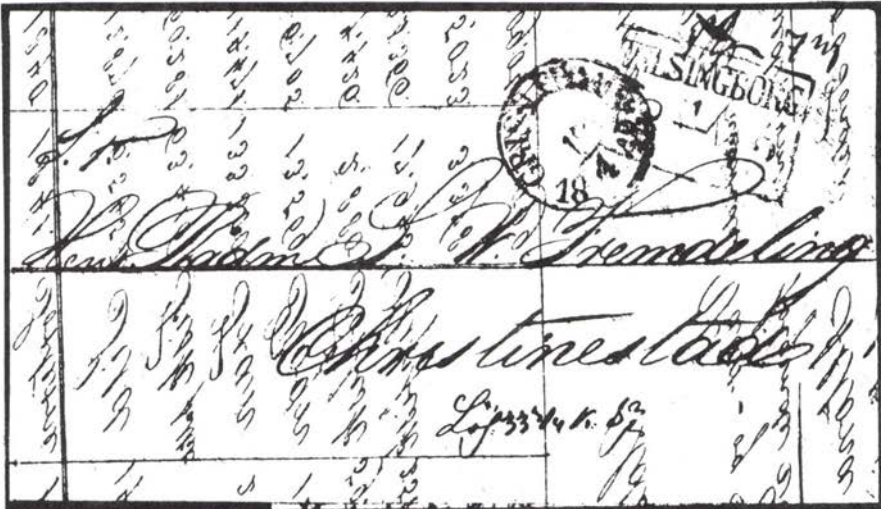


Fig. 4. This unpaid letter from Bergen in 1842 to Christinestad has postage noted as "Lös." abbreviation for Lösen (postage due).

formation and the country "Sweden" permits placing the letter in the latter half of the 18th Century.

The cover has the rate marking "6 sk:porto" and is marked "franco Fr.hald," indicating that the point of departure is likely one of the towns around the Oslo fjord, most probably Christiania where the known rate in this period was 3 L. Sk. (lubske skilling) or 6 sk. sp. (skilling specie) to Frederikshald.

It was probably routed over Strömstad-Göteborg-Stockholm and from Grislehamn on the Swedish side of the Baltic to Eckerö on the Finnish side, and from there to Brahestad (now Raahe). The letter was thus paid to the Norwegian frontier, while the rest of the postage was to be collected from the addressee. According to Swedish sources, the remaining postage amounted to 16 styver from Strömstad to Stockholm, plus 20 styver to Brahestad, for a total of 36 styver or about 12 skilling.

Some 50 years later in 1834, we have the next letter (Fig. 2) sent from Bergen "over Grislehamn" to Jacobstad in Finland, by then a part of Russia. Aside from the postal entry number, this cover has very interesting annotations such as "14/28" and "2." The latter figure indicates the letter consists of two sheets, with postage calculated as one-and-a-half times the single rate — which was 18 sk. to the frontier. Norwegian postage was 28 sk. sp., and Swedish transit postage (at this time 12 sk. bco.) recalculated to 14 sk. sp. at the conversion rate of one-and-a-sixth. The letter appears to have been unpaid, but a "franco" annotation may have been forgotten and the letter was paid as far as Grislehamn. Finnish domestic postage had to be added.

The next letter (Fig. 3) is also from Bergen three years later to the same address, the business firm of Peter Malm Jr. in Jacobstad. It now has a clear "frco Grislehamn" annotation with rates "14/18," meaning 18 sk. Norwegian postage and Swedish transit postage "12 sk bco." recalculated as 14 Norwegian ks. sp.; total

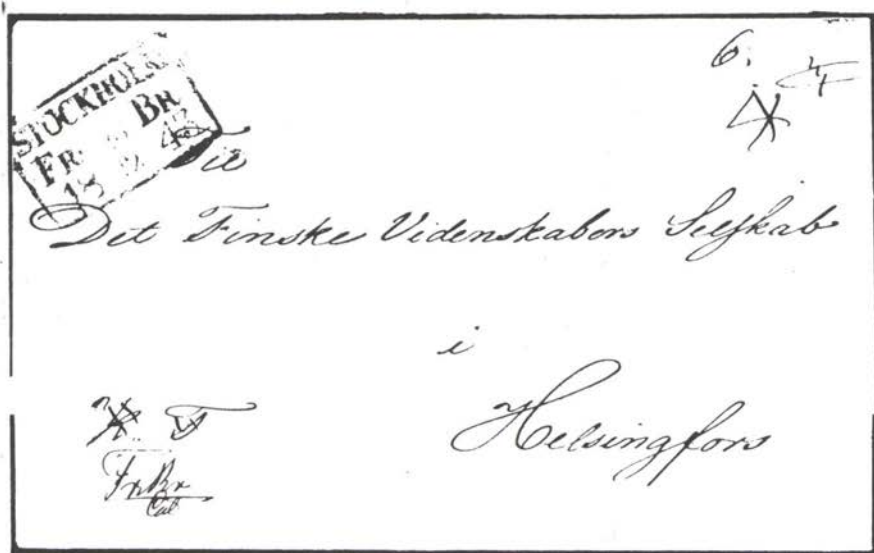


Fig. 5. The "K.T." marking at the lower left denotes Kongelig Tjeneste, and the "Fr.Br." with signature denotes Fri-Bref on this postage-free letter to Christiania in 1843.

postage 32 sk. sp. — possibly noted in upper right corner. Finnish domestic postage was to be paid by the addressee in Jacobstad.

The unpaid letter (Fig. 4) from Bergen in 1842 to Christinestad, sent over Helsingborg and Grislehamn with postage noted as "Lös. 33¼ K.S." for Norwegian rates from Bergen to the Swedish frontier is still 18 sk. sp. (as the Swedish transit rate was now reduced to 10 sk. bco. The 28 sk. converted to Finnish currency makes 30¼ k.s. ((kopek sterling)) plus 10 percent charged by the Finnish post office as compensation for possible loss in transactions with the Swedish postal authorities). "Lös" is the abbreviation for Lösen or postage due.

The letter (in Fig. 5) is postmarked "Stockholm Fr.Br" in frame, which is very unusual on transit mail through Stockholm in 1843. The postage-free cover from Christiania has annotations "K.T." (Kongelig Tjeneste) and Swedish "Fr.Br." (Fri-Bref) with signature, sent to Helsingfors.

Next example (Fig. 6) is a paid letter sent from Christiania to Helsingfors in 1853. It lacks rate annotations, but according to the postal conventions of 1846 the rate was 26 sk. to Finland and all of Russia. Winter letters over Haparanda, Sweden, (at the northern-most point of the Gulf of Bothnia in the Baltic) required an extra 2 sk. postage. On the reverse is a transit postmark "Stockholm 8.Feb.53" without frame.

The complete letter illustrated (Fig. 7) is from Christinssand May 10, 1854, to the town of Gamla Carleby with a transit postmark of "Stockholm 19.5." It is of considerable historical value as it went across the Baltic by Swedish mail during the British blockade of the Baltic Sea and Russia during the Crimean War in 1853-56. The letter is from a captain writing from Norway to his ship-owners that he has been captured off Färösund at the island of Gotland and brought to Copenhagen, where his entire crew except the cook was put ashore. He also reported his brig was brought into a port in the Thames, and he goes on to ask that contact be made with "Messrs R. Piscott" (forwarding agent Rew, Prescott & Co., London) to get the ship set free.

Further, the captain lays blame for capture on the Russian Consul in Copenhagen, who had assured him that there was no danger sailing the Baltic before May 10. The

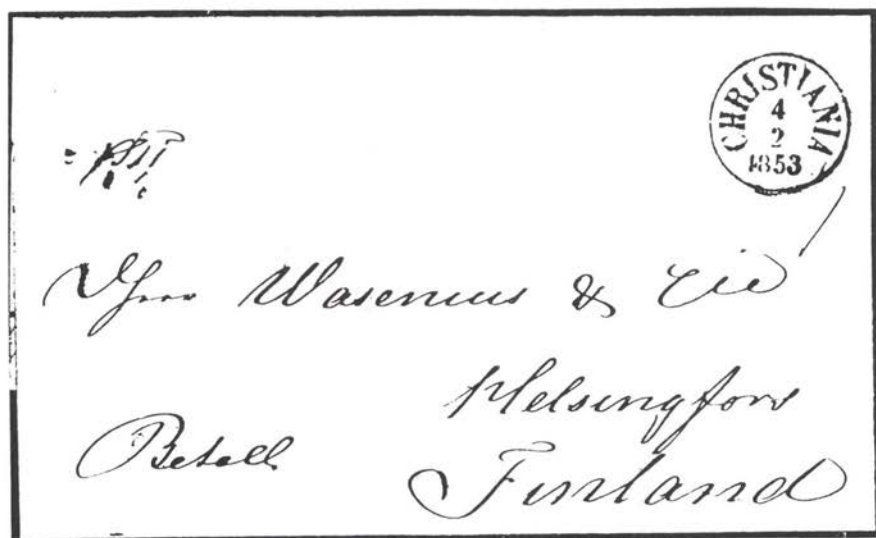


Fig. 6. This 1853 letter lacks rate annotations but the postal convention of 1846 lists the rate of 26 sk. to Finland.

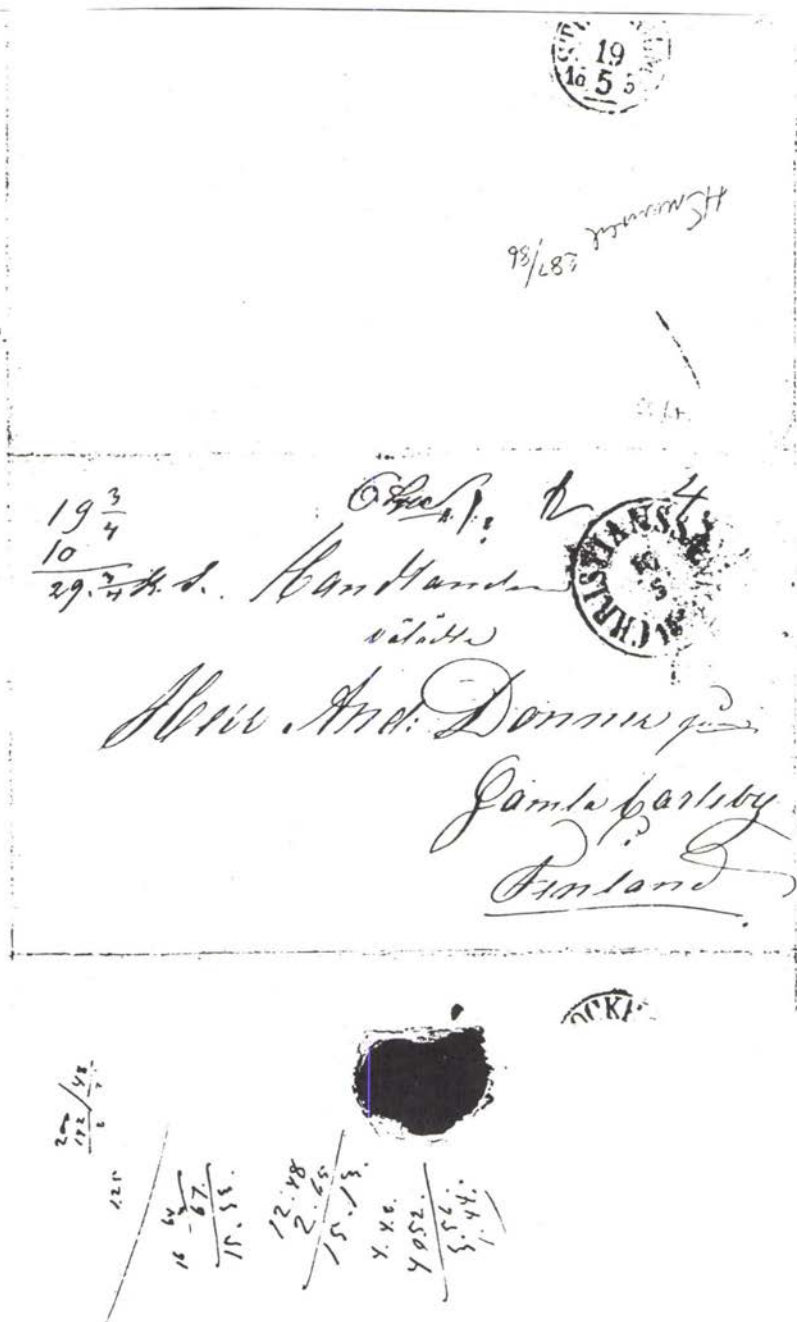


Fig. 7. This 1854 letter addressed to Gamla Carleby is of considerable historic value as it crossed the Baltic during the British blockade in the Crimean War 1853-56. It bears the transit postmark "Stockholm 19.5."

letter is annotated "6 spec" and "29¾," the latter the amount in kopek silver to be paid as postage due in Finland. The total postage on the unpaid letter can be computed as:

Norwegian domestic postage 6 sk. sp. (uniform rate since 1849), and the Swedish transit rate 10 sk. bco., totaling 19¾ k.s., including 10 percent to the Finnish post office. (For the addressee: Finnish domestic rate of 10 k.s. is added, making a total of 29¾ k.s.)

This last cover was really interesting. It brought over SK10,000 (\$2,000 then) when first offered at auction. The 60 business letters in the Åbo archives will have to wait to be described another time. (My thanks to D. A. Dromberg of Helsinki for assistance.)

(Translated from Norwegian manuscript by Sven Åhman.)

* S * C * C *

First "Philatelic" Doctorate Awarded

Citing his prominence and contributions to philately, the University of Luleå has conferred the honorary degree of "Technical Doctor" on SCC member Einar Lundström. The ceremonies were held Nov. 27 in Stockholm.

Lundström is frequently referred to as the "first philatelic doctor" by newspapers in Sweden and Denmark. He has been a well-known stamp dealer since 1936 in the firms Frimärkshuset A/B in Stockholm and Leksand. His companies employed a permanent staff of 55 to 60 persons before he sold out and retired as a stamp collector in 1971.

He was the founder of the Frimärks Samlaren (stamp club) in 1935 and the first chairman. He served as honorary president from 1941; and as 50-year-jubilee-honorary president in 1985.

Lundström also was one of the founders of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers Association (IFSDA) in London during 1950. He served many years as secretary and a member of the board for IFSDA.

For 30 years before retiring as honorary president, Lundström was chairman of Sveriges Frimärks Handlers Förbund. He also was the founder of Frimärksfrämjander, which together with stamp collector organizations and the Swedish Post Office, arranges the annual Stamp Day in Sweden.

He is a Commodore of the Wasa-Orden, the medal worn around his neck in the photo used here. Today he collects classic European imperforates such as Roumania Moldau.

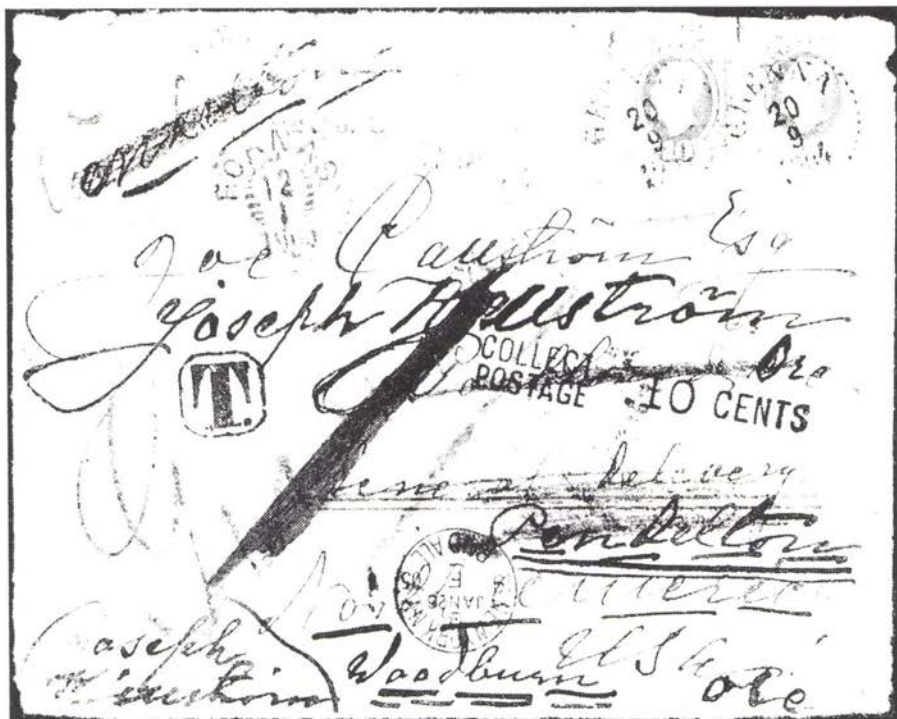
As a collector Lundström won the Grand Prix D'Honneur under the pseudonym "Per Fossum" in Copenhagen in 1976, together with an award from H.M. the Queen Margarethe. His collections have won numerous awards at other international shows.



From Stanley H. Hanson

* S * C * C *

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



Front and back of 1904 Swedish cover, almost completely covered with waymarks, forwarding instructions, dead letter office marks, TPO and due mark-

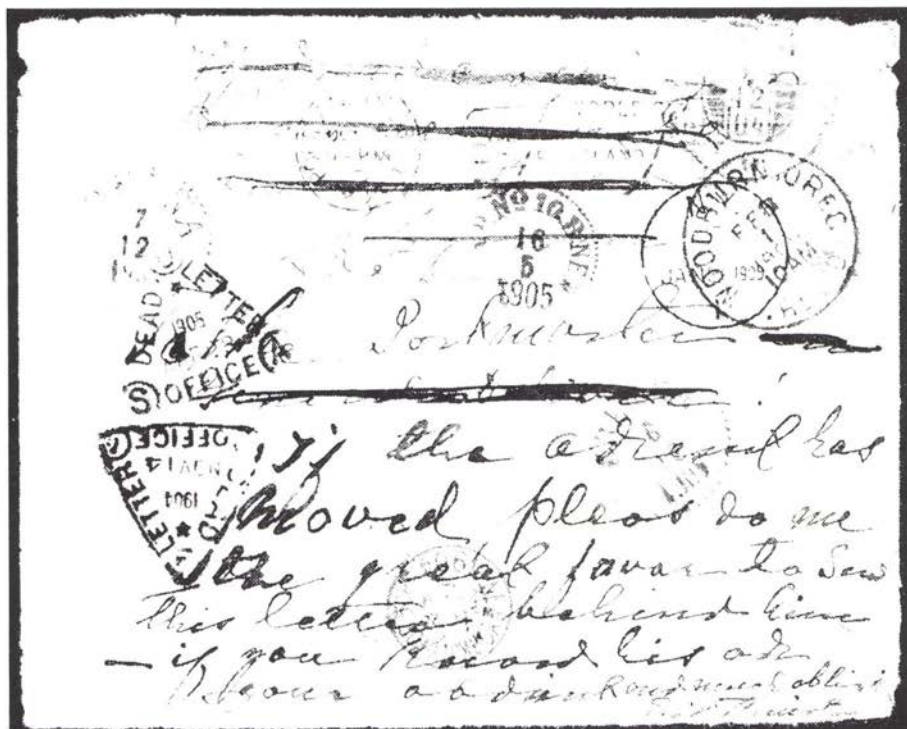
A Peaceful Peregrination: 4 Trips Across the Atlantic, Twice to Oregon and Back to Sweden for 6½ Cents

By Sven Åhman

(Translated by the author from the Swedish original published in *FH-NYTT*, the house organ of Frimärkshuset in Stockholm with its international mail auction catalog No. 75.)

Of all Swedish covers to the U.S. which have come my way, this is one of the strangest. It started at the beginning of the century as a run-of-the-mill letter from Sweden to the U.S., franked with two 10 öre stamps of the King Oscar II set — a stamp so common it still ranks as one of the few issued in more than a billion copies. But if the letter ever reached its addressee — something we do not know — this didn't happen until it had crossed the Atlantic at least four times and traveled across the American continent as often. It's more likely never delivered to any addressee.

To begin with, the letter was sent from the interior of Sweden to a Swede on the Pacific Coast of the U.S. It left Grenna, a small town on Lake Wetter in the province of Småland, on Sept. 20, 1904, as evidenced by the cancellation on the two Oscar stamps. The name of the addressee is a bit uncertain because of the alterations on the letter that followed. Originally, it was sent to "Joe Callström Esq." in Portland, Oregon, and the only address was General Delivery.



ings among others, including repeated attempts to correct addressee's name and address in Oregon. Few letters have traveled so far on so few cents.

At sometime in the continued adventures of the letter, the name of the addressee clarified as "Joseph Hallström" or possibly "Hellström" — we can't be quite sure which, since the clarification itself has been obscured in part by a blue crayon annotation inked over. To increase the confusion, it seems the name again was "clarified" — this time to "Joseph Hillström."

From Grenna on Sept. 20, 1904, the letter went across the Atlantic without much delay, although this was before any regular route direct from Sweden to the United States. But both from England and via Hamburg and Bremen in Germany there were frequent sailings. Beside the Swedish stamps there is a large three-line postmark, "General Delivery / Oct. 6 1904 / Portland, Oregon," indicating that in 16 days this letter had made its way via some European seaport — there is no indication which one — across the ocean to New York, where a Sept. 29 postmark documents its arrival, and from there by train across the North American Continent. This was, of course, long before the air mail era.

The Triangle of Death

But in Portland, where the letter arrived the evening of Oct. 5 as witness a machine postmark on the back, "Portland Ore Rec'd Oct 5 9 PM," no Joe Callström called for the letter at the General Delivery window. Nor did this happen in "Pendelton," where it was first forwarded — perhaps by some Swede, since the town was spelled "el" instead of the correct "le," and the dots over "o" were not forgotten when the

letter was readdressed to Hall- or Hellström.

Again in Pendleton, the letter found no taker at the General Delivery window, and eventually had to be classed as undeliverable. On Nov. 14 it had reached the Dead Letter Office, as testified by the well-known triangular postmark. The time had come to have it returned, if possible, to the sender. Deletions and over-inking on the reverse of the envelope make it impossible to determine exactly how and when this was done, but it *was* done. Evidence of this is not only the large crayon annotation "Grenna" across the front of the envelope, but also two circular postmarks on the back, "Grenna 6/12 1904" and "Grenna 7/12 1904," or Dec. 6 and 7 in the European dating style.

If right in my interpretation in this part of the puzzle, the postmark of Dec. 6 indicates the date of the letter's return to Grenna. But what happened then? Well, apparently the original letter writer had meanwhile obtained new information about where the addressee ought now be found. So he crossed out, with heavy ink strokes, the crayoned "Grenna" on the front side. This is how the original "clarification" of the addressee's name as Hall- or Hellström happened to be obscured in part. At the bottom of the envelope he wrote "Woodburn Ore," and changed the name of the addressee to "Hillström."

This he did without delay and went promptly to the post office in Grenna, if my guess is right. For the second of the two Grenna postmarks on the back of the envelope indicate that the letter was remailed the very next day, Dec. 7, to start its third long voyage across the Atlantic and North America. This is supported by the fact that the jungle of postmarks and annotations and deletions on the back of the envelope yields proof that on its second westward voyage the letter arrived in New York on the morning of Christmas Day, 18 days after it left Grenna for the second time. A neat little circular postmark, apparently in use only for mail arriving from abroad, reads "New York N.Y. Foreign Dec 25 7 AM 1904," and that is certainly proof of a reasonably fast crossing in those days. Today, by surface mail, the passage time could easily be double that and more.

But onward from New York to the West Coast the pace was slower. Another postmark, "N.Y. Jan 26 1905," indicates that the letter was lying around for a full month before it was sent on to Oregon again, this time to Woodburn. It was February before it arrived at its new destination six days later, as witness a large and perfectly clear arrival mark, "Woodburn, Oreg. Feb. 1 1905 10 AM Rec'd." Again, the letter remained undeliverable.

Two Months of Patient Waiting

Inexorable evidence of this fate is available. Once more, the letter went to the Dead Letter Office. The post office at Woodburn cannot be accused of impatience. For well over two months, the General delivery window waited for some Hall- or Hell- or Hillström to show up. Then a final effort was made to find the H-ström in question, whatever his name was. This can be seen in the upper lefthand corner of the front of the envelope. Underneath the crossed out "Pendleton," a three-line rubber stamp says: "Advertised / Apr. 8 1905 / Woodburn, Ore." This, however, appears to have been little more than a gesture, for when we turn the envelope over again and wade through its sea of postmarks, another triangular Dead Letter Office mark turns out to be dated the very next day, "1905 Apr. 9."

Somewhere in the course of all those peregrinations, one feels that the U.S. postal machinery ought to have been entitled to *some* reward, in addition to its share of the original 20 öre — about 6½ cents in those days — due under international conventions. And it seems an attempt was actually made at some stage, but apparently in vain. An American postage due mark, a "T" in an octagonal frame, and an exhorta-

tion "Collect Postage 10 Cents" are both to be found on the front of the envelope. But was such a fee ever paid?

Whether the postage due marking stems from the first or the second voyage cannot be objectively established. A layman can actually find support for either solution. At first, I found it more likely that dues had not been imposed until the second time.

And if it was a question of collecting insufficient postage, how does one explain yet another New York postmark at the bottom of the front, one applied upside-down just before the letter began its continued trip from there to Woodburn? That mark reads "New York, N.Y. / Jan. 26 1905 F / Paid All." This should be clear evidence that the postal authorities did not feel short-changed at that stage.

What happened then has already been mentioned. The letter arrived in Woodburn, Oregon, on Feb. 1, was left lying there at General Delivery, and as a last resort, advertised for the addressee; but almost immediately the letter was sent on to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable a second time. What next? Well, we know that the letter went back to Sweden again, after hope had to be abandoned at the end of April 1905 of finding any addressee. We do not know this because of any new return postmark from Grenna, although the rest of the postmark orgy all over the old envelope should have made us expect one.

The Last Breath

But enthroned in the center of the reverse side of the envelope, as a sort of last breath after long wanderings, we find a clearly legible Swedish railroad cancel from a traveling post office, "PKXP No. 10 B NED 16/5 1905." That TPO or PKXP served on the line Jönköping-Malmö, so in whichever direction this particular PKXP was rolling, there was need of some kind of horse-drawn transportation, whether called mail-coach or something else, to get the letter back to its point of origin.

Did the sender ever get it back? This we cannot tell. But we know that he was not sure of the address when he sent the letter off to Portland the first time. This we can see from the readable portions of a wordy annotation on the back of the envelope, later deleted in ink, which was clearly written by the same hand and with the same ink as the original address to Joe Callström. The deletion was done, with a different ink and a considerably broader pen nib, before the letter started on its second voyage from Grenna to Oregon. In my judgment it is likely that the same hand held the pen the second time although ink and nib were different. Despite the fact the handwriting seems to have an American style, it was clearly a Swede with a somewhat limited knowledge of English who appealed to the postmaster on the American side — the word "Postmaster" alone was left undeleted in the address of the original request, while the following words "in General Delivery" was crossed out.

The new request made to the postmaster (this time in Woodburn, for the note was clearly written by the same hand that changed the address on the front) contains some typically "Swenglish" peculiarities: "If the addresat has moved please do me the great favor to send this letter behind him — if you know his adr. Your obedient and much obliged." And squeezed in under this text is a signature which nobody could decipher with any certainty even 80 years ago. The Christian name is "Emil" or "Erik," and the surname might be "Kjellström," or perhaps "Hillström."

However, this is all conjecture. The only certain thing is that the letter made four trips across the Atlantic on 20 öre. And the American postal authorities seem never to have collected their well-deserved extra ten cents.



200 Kr on 10 öre



500 Kr on 10 öre

More Odd Swedes

Here's another puzzler for Swedish specialists. The question is how were these Gustaf V 10 öre gems from the 1940s used so as to get both a fiscal impression and a CDS?

Both are from the collection of E. A. Menninger, Jr., and have us stumped. At left, this stamp seems to have a (B)ORÅS CDS dated November 1947, and also carries what must be a (F)EM HUND(RA) KRON(ER) inscription. The other stamp, at right, has what must be a (T)VÅ HUNDR(A) KRONE(R) indication. I haven't been able to make out the town on the CDS, but the date seems to be Nov. 3, 1947.

Do these represent fiscal usage? Is there any real relationship between the stamp and the inscriptions? We certainly would appreciate hearing from others who may know what this is all about.

Gerald H. Grosso
1131 Mitchell Ave.
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SCC Convocation at BALPEX on Labor Day Weekend

The 1987 National Convention of the Scandinavian Collectors Club will meet Sept. 5 at BALPEX in the Hunt Valley Inn, near Baltimore. Most of the Club events are scheduled for Saturday beginning with an executive meeting at 1 p.m.

A program for the general membership will follow. The SCC Washington, D.C. and Wilmington chapters will co-host the Labor Day weekend gathering. A Scandinavian dinner is planned for that evening.

The Hunt Valley Inn will extend a rate to SCC members through the Baltimore Philatelic Society. More details will be published in the August issue of *The Posthorn*.

As an added incentive for SCC exhibitors, there is an award for the best Scandinavian exhibit donated by Scott and Joanna Taylor, an Orrefore Glass Works bowl inscribed with a posthorn and the year. Exhibition prospectives can be obtained from Alan Warren, P.O. Box 17124, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

Sponsored by the Baltimore Philatelic Society, BALPEX runs three days, Sept. 5-7, at the Hunt Valley Inn, located at the intersection of Shawan Road and I-83. It is regarded as one of the area's finest shows and bourse events, featuring 364 frames of exhibits and 45 dealers. The show awards dinner is set for Sunday evening.

Among the various groups also holding national meetings at BALPEX are the Austrian, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian and Ukranian societies.

If sufficient interest is shown, transportation will be arranged for a trip to the Inner Harbor in Baltimore, an area featuring fine restaurants and an aquarium. Directly across the highway from the hotel is the Hunt Valley Shopping Center.

—Howard Schloss

* S * C * C *

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FAROE ISLANDS

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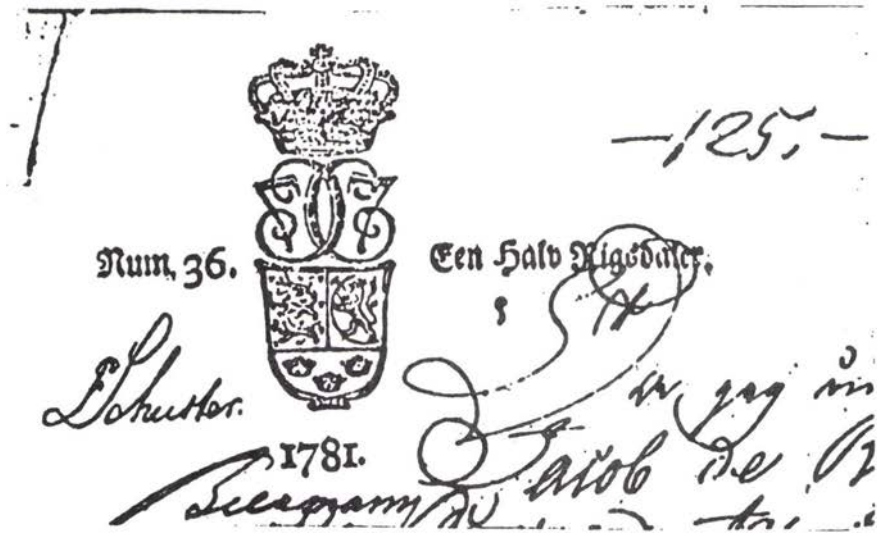


Fig. 1 RN-A1: This Christian VII monogram was used from 1774 to 1808. It is typical of DWI revenue stamped paper of the period.

DWI Revenue Stamped Paper Update

(Originally researched and written for publication in *DWI Mails*, Vol. 3 to update and replace the Revenues chapter, this new material is presented as a supplement or insert. It can be removed as a separate section and added to your copy of *DWI Mails* — soon to be reprinted in original text with update inserts similar to this offering.)

By Timothy M. McRee (2794)

This study of Danish West Indies revenue stamped paper and adhesives culminates almost two years of research following the discovery of relative documents at the Danish National Archives in Copenhagen. It provides new data concerning printings, distribution and usage in the revenue field where very little was known until now.

Tax fees were collected through the use of revenue stamped paper in DWI beginning in 1774, as established by the Ordinance of 30 Sept. 1773, which decreed the introduction of such tax receipts on St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. Jan. The design for these documents was to be based on the monogram of the ruling monarch, with the year appearing beneath it. Numbers printed to the left of the monogram indicated first (1-32) or second (33-50) class. Values were expressed in Danish currency, i.e. rigsdalers and skillings. Both watermarked and unwatermarked paper was used.

After only eight years of usage, the practice was suspended in 1782 on St. Thomas and St. Jan to promote trade. It is doubtful that either island ever used revenue paper until 1907 when adhesive revenues were introduced.

Limited Demand for Usage

Since the discovery of new DWI revenue documents at the national archives by Peter Poulsen, all varieties known to date have been listed; however, others may exist. Most early examples appear to be on trade licenses, sea letters and charters for slaves. The numbering system of first and second class usage indicates that the higher the number, the greater the value and greater the tax.

A sea letter dated 1774, chartering a ship, is the earliest known usage of any DWI revenue stamped paper. The Christian VII design was used from 1774 to 1808. *Figure 1* shows an example of this type dated 1781.

During the early years of usage, supplies of revenue paper from Denmark frequently ran out and local provisionals were printed. *Figure 2* illustrates one of the two known provisional printings. Examples of this crudely printed type have been reported from 1781, 1782, 1783, and 1793 and 1797. A more sophisticated and clearer second local provisional is shown in *Figure 3*. Copies of this format have been reported from 1801, 1803, 1804 and 1806.

(Editor's Note: Some of the revenue monograms illustrated with this article have been outlined in white to reveal more distinct details.)

In 1807 with the British occupation of the islands, two additional types of revenue paper were found. Strangely enough, Christian VII papers dated 1808 were overprinted with the George III monogram (*Figure 4*), and later a monogram of the George III type (*Figure 5*) was issued. Throughout the occupation the values on the British paper were expressed in Danish currency. Examples of the overprinted papers are known from 1808-10, and the George III type has had examples confirmed from 1808, 1811-15, the last years of British occupation.

Danish paper was back in supply and usage in 1815, with the emblem of Frederik VI in three designs from 1815-40. The first shown in *Figure 6*, in use from 1815-20,



Fig. 2 RN-A2: A locally printed provisional of the Christian VII style, dated 1781.



Fig. 3 RN-A3: Another provisional printed locally in 1804 deviated from the basic design by placing the year at the upper right.



Fig. 4 RN-B2: Existing stocks of DWI revenue paper was seized by British occupation forces who merely overprinted a George III seal atop Christian VII, and added the year at the right, crossing out the original 1807 date.

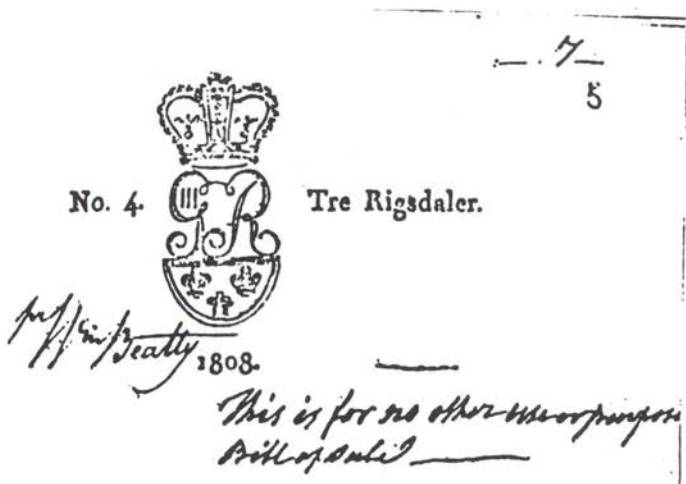


Fig. 5 RN-B1: George III design used during the British occupation shown here can barely be seen in the Fig. 4 overprint. Note the Danish currency values.

has a curved shield. In 1821 a shield with straight sides and a dotted background was introduced; only to be replaced the following year using a design without the dots. This latter design was used until 1840.

The monogram design for Christian VIII, shown in Figure 7, has the dots back in the shield and the entire receipt. Printed on unwatermarked paper this design was probably used from 1841-49.

Similar to the previous issues, the Frederik VII revenues marked a change in currency to cents and the Vestindiske daler. Usage of these papers probably lasted from 1849 until 1863.

King Christian IX ruled for over 42 years and his monogram was in use from 1864 until 1907. Following the earlier designs, it is illustrated in Figure 7.

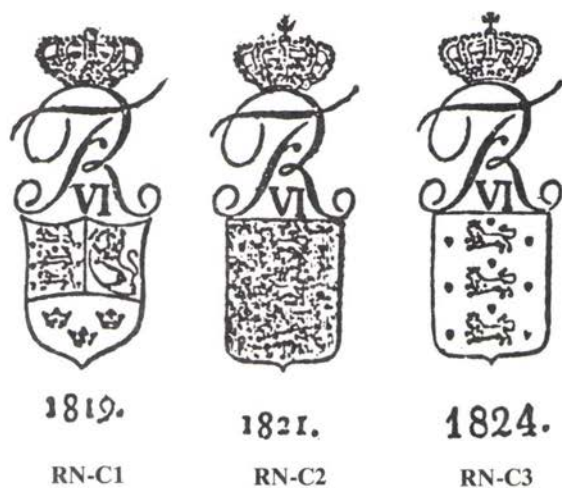


Fig. 6 Three designs of the Frederik VI emblem were used from 1815-40. The first monogram (RN-C1) used 1815-20, had a curve-sided shield. In 1821 a shield with straight sides and a dotted background (RN-C2) was printed, but used only a year. It was replaced in 1822 by a design without the dots (RN-C3) and remained in use through 1840.

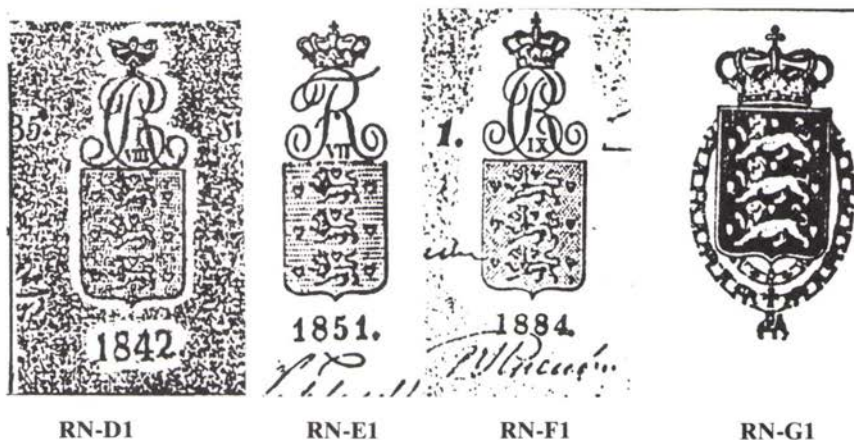


Fig. 7 Dots covered the entire document, including the shield of Christian VIII's 1842 design (RN-D1) used 1841-49. Similar to previous issues, the 1851 Frederik VII monogram (RN-E1) saw a change in DWI currency to dalers and cents. Next, King Christian IX followed custom in his 1884 royal monogram, a design used for over 42 years of his rule (RN-F1). A 1907 change in tax laws led to the adoption of the Royal Coat of Arms (RN-G1). It was printed in two versions, depending upon the size of the tax document.



Fig. 8 Almost identical are the revenue adhesives of Denmark (left) and the DWI equivalent (center). Only the currencies and countries are different in appearance. Both issues have the tall crown watermark (right) — inverted watermarks are known on several values.

Revenue Adhesives Arrive

A change in the tax laws approved by King Frederick VII, the Colonial Councils Tax Act of 1907, initiated new revenue papers and adhesive stamps for the islands. The final design for tax receipts was put into use beginning in April 1907. The Danish Royal Coat of Arms (*Fig. 7*) was printed on all revenue papers. Two sizes were used, a larger design on large sheets and a greatly reduced size for smaller papers.

Two values of stamped paper were introduced (not to replace the 1-50 numbering system), but a No. 1 Form with a tax of 10 Bits and a No. 2 Form with a tax of 2 Francs. Both papers could have additional adhesive revenues attached as needed.

The use of adhesive revenues under Danish administration lasted slightly over 10 years. The rates, wages, etc. were described in a 49-page ordinance of the Colonial Councils Tax Act of 1907. It stated, "Stamps are to be used by the Ministry of Finance, who decides the form and typography of the stamps."

The Danish revenue adhesive of 1907 and the DWI revenue stamp are shown in *Figure 8*. This design was first used in 1875, a similar design is still used today by Denmark, so it is only natural that the DWI stamp be patterned after that of the mother country. Even similar colors for the equivalent values are used; only the name and currency values differ.

DWI Printing Documented

On Feb. 9, 1907, it was announced that H. H. Thiele, the printer of DWI postage stamps, also would print the revenues. Type founder William Simmelkjaer was commissioned to prepare the galvanized cliches (plates). At a price of K̄r672.50 the 11 x 30 plates were delivered on Mar. 6, 1907. Apparently the "11" shows the number of the 10 values as well as one background design, and the "30" shows the number of each cliche made.

Ten values ranging from 10 Bit to 100 Francs were issued. The design measured approximately 23 mm x 32½ mm and are perforation 12, watermarked with a crown (*Figure 8*). Inverted watermarks are known on several values, as well as some perforation shrinkage due to tropical climate.

Paper for the revenue printings is a thick, white woven paper — much thicker than that used for the postage issues of the period. Due to tropical climate and age, discoloring and toning frequently occur. Although originally clear, the gum on unused stamps today is often cracked and yellowish.

Printed in sheets of 25, arranged 5 x 5, the selvage around the sheets are also

watermarked. A large crown is in each corner with "KGL DANSK" on both the top and bottom selvage and "STEMPEL MÆRKE" on the side selvage. Printings before 1908 have no perforations in the left sheet margin.

Seven values were delivered to the Ministry of Finance on 1 Mar. 1907, (Figure 10), while the remaining values followed 17 days later. Figure 11 shows the invoice from H. H. Thiele for the first printing in the amount of Kr548.09. On the islands, the National Bank of the DWI in St. Thomas was designated to distribute the revenue stamps.

Regulations required that the fee stamps were to be canceled in ink, by writing the usage date on the stamp and by the user writing their name or initials across the stamp tying it to the document. Three handstamp cancellations are known (Figure 12) and there may be others. The scarcest is the Type III oval Frederikssted cancel. These known handstamps are desirable and copies showing clear cancellations sell for a considerably greater price than for stamps with normal manuscript cancelings.

Used copies of all values are very scarce. On the 7 Francs and 100 Francs stamps no used copies are known; however, forged and fake cancellations exist.

The Earliest Reported Cancel (ERC) is April 1, 1907, on a 10 Bit revenue used the effective first date of the tax act. Stamps are known used up to 21 months after the U.S. took control of the islands. The Latest Reported Cancel (LRC) is Dec. 10, 1918 on a 10 Francs adhesive.

Questionable Overprints

No record exists in Danish archives of the five reported overprinted values (Figure 13). These stamps have long been questioned by experts. The earliest known used copy dates from the final days of Danish sovereignty, Mar. 30, 1917. While used overprints go well into the U.S. period bearing only a manuscript cancellation, two

H. H. THIELES BOGTRYKKERI

København d. 1/3 - 07.

✓ 1000	Stk	10	Prø	Thompson's	100
✓ 2000		50		.	10
✓ 2000		1	Stk.	.	10
✓ 2000		2	.	.	10
✓ 1000		3	.	.	10
✓ 1000		5	.	.	10
✓ 200		50	.	.	10

I alt 10 Stk. 1000 Stk. følger med

Til: Colonierne Centralbestyrelse
Finansministeriet

Fig. 10 Invoice from H. H. Thieles Bogtrykkeri lists the seven values of DWI revenue stamps delivered on 1 Mar. 1907, the first shipment.

Hjortenløst, den 19 Marts 1907

Centraladministrationen for Danske Poststicker

TH.

H. H. THIELE,

Debet.

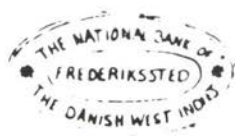
WALKENDORFGADE, No. 7.

	Kroner	Bre
<u>An</u>		
<u>Poststickerne</u>		
100 Bits 4000 St. + 800	800	
150 " 2000 " + 325	325	
1 1/2 " 200 " + 125	125	
1 2 " 2000 " + 300	300	
3 " 1250 " + 600	350	
5 " 1250 " + 600	350	
7 " 1250 " + 750	300	
10 " 1250 " + 125	375	
50 " 1250 " + 1400	350	
100 " 1250 " + 100	375	
<u>17500 St. September</u>	<u>3650</u>	<u>525 00</u>
Gættning		14 72
Præmies	12 50 + 7650	6 12
Kontingent		2 25
1 21 1/2 846 Plader		<u>548 09</u>
		4 8 0
7 sheets Proofs 7 Plader		
10 sheets		
144 Plader		
990 Proofs		
10 sheets		

Fig. 11 A followup invoice, dated 19 March 1907, billed the government for a detailed list of revenue adhesives in 10 denominations from 10 Bits to 100 Francs (a total of 17,500 stamps). The tab was DKr 548.09. It mentions seven sheets of proofs, plus 10 colourproof sheets.

DEN DANSK-VESTINDISKE
NATIONALBANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF
THE DANISH WEST INDIES



Type I

Type II

Type III

Fig. 12 Three handstamp cancellations are known, although there may be others. These handdrawn illustrations were traced from genuine cancels to show the full text and design of each.

of the five surcharged stamps are not known in used condition. In fact most copies of these questionable stamps are unused.

If genuine, these stamps may be U.S. provisionals. Over 30 varieties of the first U.S. revenue issue were know revalued, a practice which extended well into the 1930's. It is indeed possible that existing stocks of DWI revenues, on hand at the time of the U.S. takeover, may have been locally overprinted.

A second possible theory is that in the waning days of Danish rule a shortage may have occurred on several values. The 10 Bit and 50 Bit stamps were by far the most widely used. Instead of ordering additional printings from Denmark, existing stocks were revalued.

Another factor was the six month transition period provided by the treaty of sale to the U.S. It was 1919 before revenue stamps of U.S. design were seen here. By terms of the treaty all contracts were to remain in effect. The National Bank of the DWI, being of royal charter, held the right to distribute revenue stamps and currency. Currency used in the islands would continue in Bits and Francs for 20 years. Even today the revenues are distributed through the banks on the islands.

The U.S. stamps are similar in design to the DWI stamps. An American eagle replaced the Danish crown and the text was changed to English (*Figure 14*), but the currency values remain unchanged for nearly 20 years. The first U.S. revenue issue measures approximately 23½mm by 32½mm, is unwatermarked and exists in both perforation 10 and 11. A copy of the 100 Francs stamp canceled 14 July 1919 is the earliest reported use of a U.S. revenue. Since these are not of Danish issue they will not be discussed further.

Parcel Post Cancels

Prior to the U.S. arrival, Parcel Post packages in DWI were delivered for inspection and levy of duty to the St. Thomas Custom House. The 50 Bit postage due stamp affixed for collection of the inspection fee was canceled in red by a double ring canceler reading "St. Thomas Toldkammer D.V.I." (*Figure 14a*). This same device was used to cancel additional tax levies on postage due issues. Embossed cancels of the Custom House seal are known on several values of Christian X postage stamps. However, all known copies are gummed blocks of four and are considered "favor cancellations."

In 1971 the Danish National Archives sold complete sheets of the 10 Bit and 2 Francs revenue stamps. They were overprinted in two ways, one set of sheets bore the handstamp "Solgt fra Rigsarkivet 1971" on either the top or bottom selvage (*Figure 15*). This translates to "sold from the State Archives 1971." Other sheets, also shown in



Fig. 14a



Fig. 13 Shown here are four of the five reported surcharged, revalued revenues. No record exists in Danish archives authenticating the overprints, although they may be U.S. Provisionals produced after March 1917 from leftover DWI stocks.

diagonal split in *Fig. 15*, bear the additional roller stamping of "MAK." which often breaks the paper of the stamps. This abbreviation is for the Danish word makulatur, meaning waste. Count of the sales bearing the first overprint was 600 sheets of the 10 Bit and 800 sheets of the 2 Francs. Sheets with the additional MAK overprint totaled 150 sheets of each value.

Earlier, in 1945, unused remainders on hand at the State Archives were sold. These included sheets of the following: 10 Bit, 50 Bit, 1 Franc, 5 Francs and 10 Francs stamps, none of which were overprinted. This explains why unused stamps of these values are much easier to obtain, although the exact quantities of this release are not known.

Until 1971 there was no documentation of the existence of the 100 Francs stamp in a private collection. It was about this time that imperforate and misperforated stamps found their way into the marketplace. This suggests that there may have been an additional sale of remainders.

Long thought to be proofs (*Figure 16*) imperforate copies of the 10 Bit, 50 Bit, 1 Franc, 5 Francs and 10 Francs stamps found their way into collections around 1971. Other values could exist, and imperforate stamps bearing the MAK overprint exist of both values. Danish records show that proofs were made of all values. However, the practice used on the Danish revenue proofs was to mount the stamps on a card and hand cancel. These Danish proofs were only perforated stamps. All of the DWI imperforate values are ungummed.



Fig. 14. It wasn't until 1919 that the U.S. provided a design change in revenues. The American eagle replaced the Danish crown and the text was changed to English, however the Bits and Francs monetary rates continued for 20 years.

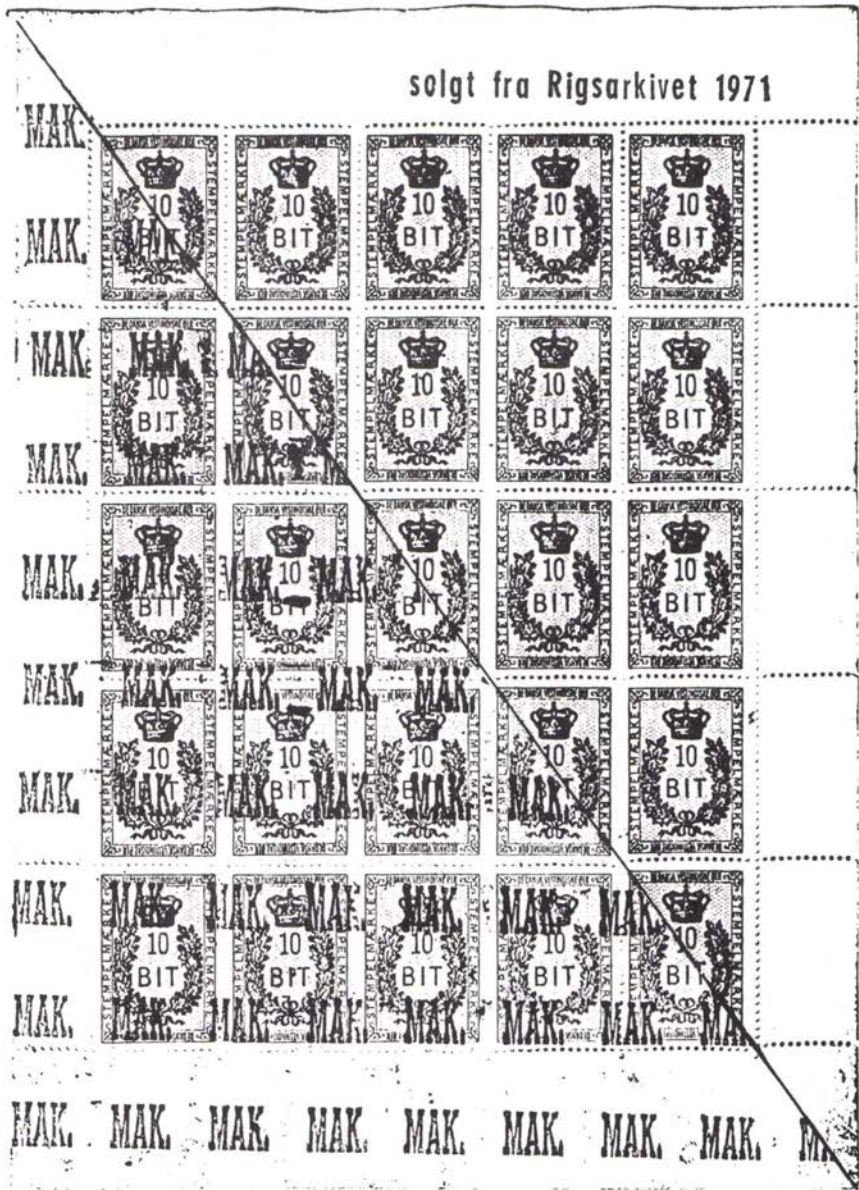


Fig. 15 In 1971 the Danish National Archives in Copenhagen sold complete sheets of the 10 Bit and 2 Franc revenue adhesives. These were overprinted in two ways. One set was marked "solgt fra Rigsarkivet 1971" in the selvage and the other was also roller marked "MAK." Each is shown as diagonally split sheets.

Revenue Stamped Paper

Number	Design	Period of Use
RN-A1	Christian VII	1774-1808
RN-A2	Christian VII Provisional	1781-1783, 1793, 1797
RN-A3	Christian VII Provisional	1801-1803, 1804, 1806
RN-B1	George III	1808, 1811-1815
RN-B2	George III Overprint	1808-1810
RN-C1	Frederick VI	1815-1820
RN-C2	Frederick VI	1821
RN-C3	Frederick VI	1822-1840
RN-D1	Christian VIII	1841-1849
RN-E1	Frederick VII	1849-1863
RN-F1	Christian IX	1864-1907
RN-G1	Royal Coat of Arms	1907-1917

10 BIT: Red design on green background: 4 Printings — 67,300: Remainders 20,000. ERC — 1 April 1907: LRC — 24 September 1918. The inverted watermark is known. Unused copies of this stamp are very common and used copies are fairly common.

Printing I: 4,800 1 March and 18 March 1907.

Color: Red design on clear apple green background

Sent to Islands: 1 March 1907 — 4,000

23 Sept. 1907 — 800

Stamps from Printing I are very scarce.

Printing II: 12,500 — 6 November 1907.

Color: Similar to Printing I, except the background is not as clear.

Sent to Islands: 7 Nov. 1907 — 4,000

22 Sept. 1908 — 8,500

Stamps from this printing are fairly scarce.

Printing III: 25,000 — 11 November 1908.

Color: Dull red design on clear olive yellow background

Sent to Islands: 12 Nov. 1910 — 2,500

2 May 1911 — 5,550

12 April 1913 — 7,000

9 July 1914 — 5,000

12 Nov. 1915 — Unknown

The archive sheets of 1945 are from this printing as are most used copies.

Printing IV: 25,000 — 2 February 1916.

Color: Clear red design on bluish green background.

Sent to Islands: 12 Nov. 1915 — Possibly 10,000

This printing is the most common of all 10 Bit printings. The archive sheets and MAK overprints of 1971 are from this printing. Used copies are scarce and inverted watermark stamps are known from this printing.

50 BIT: Green design on green background: 5 Printings — 69,700: Remainders 10,925: ERC — 30 July 1907: LRC — 28 Dec. 1918. Inverted watermark is known and imperforate copies are known. Unused and used copies are fairly common. The colors of the 50 Bit are fairly difficult to distinguish.

Printing I: 2,325: 1 March and 18 March 1907.

Color: Deep dull yellow green; darkest of all the 50 Bit printings.

Sent to Islands: 1 March 1907 — 2,000

22 Feb. 1908 — 325

Stamps from this printing are very scarce.

Printing II: 11,450: 20 July 1907.

Color: Lighter yellow green design on a somewhat hazy background.

Sent to Islands: 23 July 1907 — 11,450

Stamps from this printing are scarce.

Printing III: 25,000: 9 April 1908.

Color: Dull sage green design on a clear background.

Sent to Islands: 11 April 1908 — 5,000

12 Nov. 1910 — 5,500

9 June 1911 — 4,500

12 April 1912 — 5,000

1 July 1913 — 5,000

Most used copies are from this printing.

Printing IV: 5,925: 27 June 1913.

Color: N/A

Sent to Islands: 1 July 1913 — 5,000

To date the colors of the fourth printing have not been determined.

Printing V: 25,000: 8 July 1914.

Color: Clear yellow green; the lightest color of all the 50 Bit Printings.

Sent to Islands: 9 July 1914 — 10,000

9 Feb. 1916 — 5,000

The 1945 Archive sheets are from this printing, as are the imperforate stamps. This is the most common of the 50 Bit printings.

1 Franc: Red Design on a gray background: 2 printings — 14,625: Remainders — 5,500: ERC — 19 June 1907: LRC — 1 Nov. 1916.

Imperforate copies are known. Used copies are fairly scarce while unused stamps are fairly common.

Printing I: 2,125: 1:18 March 1907.

Color: Red design on dark gray background.

Sent to Islands: 1 March 1907 — 2,000

23 Sept. 1907 — 125

Stamps from Printing I are very rare.

Printing II: 12,500: 6 Nov. 1907.

Color: Red design on pale gray background.

Sent to Islands: 7 Nov. 1907 — 4,000

9 June 1911 — 1,000

19 April 1912 — 2,000

The imperforate stamps and stamps from the 1945 archives sale are from this printing.

2 Francs: Black design on gray background: 3 Printings — 39,800: Remainders — 22,500: ERC — 1 August 1907: LRC — 17 April 1915. The inverted watermark is known, while unused copies are very common and used stamps are fairly scarce.

Printing I: 2,300: 1:18 March 1907

Color: Dark gray black on gray background. This is the darkest of all 2 Francs printings.

Sent to Islands: 1 March 1907 — 2,000

23 Sept. 1907 — 300

Stamps from this printing are rare.

Printing II: 12,500: 6 November 1907.

Color: Gray black on gray background: The background and the design are lighter than Printing I.

Sent to Islands: 7 Nov. 1907 — 4,000

6 Sept. 1909 — 5,000

9 June 1911 — 1,000

The 1945 Archive stamps are from this printing as are most used copies.

Printing III: 25,000: 2 February 1916.

Color: Gray black on gray background. The design is similar to Printing II; however, the background is a bit lighter.

Sent to Islands: 9 Feb. 1916 — 5,000

The 1971 Archive sheets and MAK overprints are from this printing and the inverted watermark is known from this printing. Unused copies from this printing are common.

3 Francs: Red design on blue background: 2 Printings — 26,600:

Remainders — 20,000: ERC — 1 May 1908: LRC 26 Sept. 1913. Both used and unused stamps are very scarce.

Printing I: 1,600: 1:18 March 1907.

Color: Dull red on greenish blue.

Sent to Islands: 1 March 1907 — 1,000

23 Sept. 1907 — 600

Stamps from this printing are very rare.

Printing II: 25,000: 9 April 1908.

Color: Red on pale blue.

Sent to Islands: 11 April 1908 — 5,000.

More common than Printing I, but still very scarce.

5 Francs: Blue design on blue background: 2 Printings — 26,600: Remainders 21,600: ERC — 27 May 1907: LRC — 10 July 1911. Imperforate copies are known with used stamps being very scarce and unused stamps fairly common.



Fig. 16 Long thought to be proofs, these questionable imperforate copies (10 Francs margin block of four shown) found their way into collections around 1971, the same time unused remainders were sold by the National Archives.

Printing I: 1,600: 1:18 March 1907.
 Color: Blue design on turquoise green background.
 Sent to Islands: 1 March 1907 — 1,000
 22 Feb. 1908 — 500
 22 Sept. 1908 — 100
 Stamps from this printing are very rare.

Printing II: 25,000: 11 November 1908.
 Color: Blue design on light blue background.
 Sent to Islands: 14 Nov. 1908 — 2,500
 12 Nov. 1910 — 200
 9 June 1911 — 200
 9 July 1914 — 500

The 1945 Archive sheets are from this printing as are the imperforate stamps. The imperforate stamps are found with the inverted watermark. Unused stamps from this printing are fairly common while used stamps are scarce.

7 Francs: Red design on yellow background: 2 Printings — 3,550. Remainders — 1,850: No used copies have been reported. This is a rare stamp and copies without a watermark are known to exist.

Printing I: 1,550: 18 March 1907.

Color: N/A

Sent to Islands: 31 March 1907 — 800

22 Feb. 1908 — 200

12 Nov. 1910 — 500

To date no stamps from this printing have been identified.

Printing II: 2,000: 8 July 1914.

Color: Clear red on bright yellow background — very bright and distinct colors.

Sent to Islands: 9 July 1914 — 500

A very rare stamp — unused copies are known as well as unwatermarked stamps.

10 Francs: Yellow design on yellow background: 2 Printings — 26,625: Remainders — 21,975: ERC — 1 Nov. 1907: LRC — 10 Dec. 1918. Unused copies are fairly common while used copies are very scarce. The inverted watermark is known as are imperforate stamps.

Printing I: 1,625: 18 March 1907.

Color: dark dull yellow design on fuzzy yellow background.

Sent to Islands: 31 March 1907 — 400

22 Feb. 1908 — 500

22 Sept. 1908 — 725

The inverted watermark is known from this printing. Stamps from this printing are rare.

Printing II: 25,000: 11 Nov. 1908.

Color: Yellow design on clear yellow background.

Sent to Islands: 14 Nov. 1908 — 625

12 Nov. 1910 — 200

9 June 1911 — 1,200

9 July 1914 — 500

9 Feb. 1916 — 500

The 1945 Archive sheets are from Printing II as are the imperforate stamps. Unused stamps are fairly common while used copies are very scarce.

50 Francs: Brown design on pink background: 1 Printing — 1,600 — 1:18 March 1907. Remainders — 800: ERC — 24 Nov. 1917: LRC — 12 Jan. 1918.

Sent to Islands: 1 March 1907 — 200

22 Feb. 1908 — 200

15 Jan. 1910 — 100

9 June 1911 — 100

11 April 1916 — 200

All stamps from this printing are very rare with used copies being scarcer than unused copies.

100 Francs: Black design on pink background: 1 Printing — 1,625 — 18 March 1907. Remainders — 525: No used copies have been reported.

Sent to Islands: 31 March 1907 — 100
 22 Feb. 1908 — 300
 15 Jan. 1910 — 100
 9 June 1911 — 300
 11 April 1912 — 300

Stamps from this printing are very rare and no used copies have been reported.

My thanks are extended to the following people who have contributed to this article: L. J. Baird, Victor Engstrom, Ken Goodfellow, Peter Poulsen and Ron C. Trosclair. A special thanks is extended to Peter Poulsen for his extensive work and research done in the Danish National Archives.

The book is still open and information is solicited on the printings, varieties, etc. Anyone having additional information please write:

Timothy M. McRee (2794)
 Rt. 3, Box 336
 Claremont, NC 28610

* S * C * C *

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Post Office Department, Canada
 Eastern Arctic Mail Service - 1940
 R.M.S. "NASCOPIE" T.P.O.
 (Greenland Mission)

Arrival		Port of Call	Departure	
Date	Time		Date	Time
		Louisburg, N.S.	May 24th	8.15 P.M.
June 1st	6.10 A.M.	Ivigtut, Greenland	June 15th	3.30 P.M.
" 15th	5.30 P.M.	Arsuk, Greenland	" 22nd	3.40 P.M.
" 22nd	5.35 P.M.	Ivigtut, "	" 27th	7:00 P.M.
July 4th	4.45 P.M.	Father Point, P.Q.	July 4th	4.50 P.M.
" 5th	5.30 A.M.	Port Alfred, P.Q.		

Fig. 1 The RMS Nascopie's report of travel activities.

Canadian Archives Detail Greenland Mails Month After Denmark's Occupation in 1940

By Charles Shoemaker (2158)

Late in 1984 just before the abrupt closing of the Canadian National Postal Museum, a good philatelic friend, Ralph Mitchener, was able to delve into the files housed there. He came across various memorandum filed by F.R.E. Sparks, Canadian postal representative for various voyages of RMS Nascopie, a regular visitor to Greenland.

Currently there is great interest in firsthand reports about the postal situation in Greenland during the early days of the German occupation of Denmark when communications between the two parts of that nation was interrupted. There is equal interest in the activities of the Canadian Eastern Arctic Patrol and its postal history among collectors in Canada and abroad. With this in mind, Mitchener was able to obtain for me photo copies of the official files of RMS Nascopie. They deal primarily with a summary of the "1940 Mission to Greenland."

F.R.E. Sparks, as post office representative, was instructed to supervise the signing over and inventory of the necessary Canadian postage and postal note supplies. The report advised that Sparks had been "interviewed by the Chief Postal Censor regarding censorship regulations, and Chief Inspector concerning Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations." Sparks was given verbal instructions, a common practice in 1940.

Fig. 1 shows that RMS Nascopie departed Louisburg, Nova Scotia, on Friday, May 24, 1940, at 8:15 p.m. and arrived at Ivigtut, Greenland, on June 1 at 6:10 a.m. As reported in the ship's log, the Royal Mail Steamship stayed a little more than one month in Greenland.

Upon arrival, there were two other ships in port. They were the SS Julius Thomsen, formerly of Copenhagen but now under British registry,² and the SS Reta of Oslo, both carrying cargoes of cryolite (*a white vitreous natural fluoride of aluminum and sodium, also called Greenland spar*) bound for North American

Mails Received - May 24th to July 7th, 1940.

From	Regis- ters	Air	Small Letters & P.C.	Long & Large Letters	News & 3rd Class	P. P.	Grand Total	No. Bags
R.M.S. Ottawa	7						7	
U.S.C.G. "Comanche"		49	14				63	
U.S.C.G. "Campbell"		8	36				44	
Ivigut, Greenland			13				13	
" (Philatelic)		46	71				117	
" (Can. Consul) 2							2	
R.M.S. "Nascopie"	10	12	272	1	2	2	299	
	19	115	406	1	2	2	545	

Fig. 2. The "Mails Received" log for the voyage.

ports. It was acknowledged that both ships carried "mail for the outside world." No definite quantities were given, but it was said to be about five full, medium-sized mail sacks.³ Both ships departed ahead of the RMS Nascopie.

Of his postal activities at Ivigtut, Sparks wrote that the previous postmaster assigned there the past year had been furnished with a supply of Danish stamps, "the first postage stamps ever used in Greenland. Denominations are one, five, seven, 10, 15 and 30 øre, and one krone."⁴ Sparks said the equipment supplied consisted of a circular steel date canceling device, a substantial fountain ink pad enclosed in round brass container six inches in diameter, and a white rubber stamp pad 16 inches square.⁵

Postmaster at the time was Albrecht Fisher, who also was camp controller at the cryolite mine. He had shipped out for New York City prior to the departure of RMS Nascopie, so Sparks dealt with Axel Jensen, store manager of the village.⁶

According to Sparks, Jensen followed regulations "heretofore agreed by the Danish Postal Administration in so far as rates, weights and size of mailable matter conveyed by post are concerned." At this time the rate from Greenland to foreign countries was 30 øre⁷ or approximately six cents Canadian.

About two bags of mail were collected and dispatched during the RMS Nascopie's visit.⁸ As shown in Fig. 2 there seemed to be two types of mail received from Greenland. Regular mail was really very sparse as the table shows. Only 13 small letters and post cards were received by the Nascopie, while philatelic mail numbered some 117 items. The regular items all bore original date and town cancels of Julianehaab, Gotthaab, Godhavn and Umanak; and were forwarded under cover to the Chief Postal Censor at Ottawa.⁹

Fig. 3 dealing with "Mails Despatched" shows the initial destinations of the mail logged by RMS Nascopie. Note that 13 were items sent to the Ottawa Censor and the same number of regular mail items received. Philatelic mail was sent on to either the ship RMS Ottawa or to Rimouski, Quebec, for further forwarding.

The philatelic mail was either censored locally or not censored at all, perhaps due to being prepared ahead of arrival or by the crew members aboard ship. No mention was made by Sparks as to what was done. It should be noted that there were no censor labels, rubber stamps and daters listed among postal supplies assigned to RMS Nascopie.¹⁰

In his summary of the visit to Greenland, Sparks mentioned quite briefly some

Mails despatched - May 24th to July 7th, 1940.

To	Regis- ters	Small		Long & News Large Letters	News & 3rd Class	P - Parcels	P. Grand Total	No. Bags
		Air	P.C.					
Toronto, Ont.	5						5	
R.M.S. Nascopie	7						7	
R.M.S. Ottawa	5	105	121				227	
Ottawa Censor			13				13	
Rimouski, P.Q.	4	12	272	1	2	2	295	
	19	115	406	1	2	2	545	2

Fig. 3. A balance in "Mails despatched" ends log.

social and cultural restrictions placed on the natives — without details. Of philatelic interest was mentioned that a number of other vessels would be sailing via Port Alfred, Quebec, to Ivigtut "during the season of open navigation for an indefinite period, under charter of the Aluminium Company of Canada."¹¹ Who knows what mail may have been carried by these vessels? But that is another story, as are the further voyages of the RMS Nascopie to Greenland.

1. Memorandum for The Chief Superintendent Railway Mail Service, F.R.E. Sparks, July 9, 1940, p. 1
2. Ibid, p. 3.
3. Ibid, p. 3.
4. Ibid, p. 2.
5. Ibid, p. 2.
6. Ibid, p. 2.
7. Ibid, p. 2.
8. Ibid, p. 2.
9. Ibid, p. 3.
10. Ibid, p. 5.
11. Ibid, p. 3.

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Oslo Club Honors Eminent Philatelists

Among the four persons honored Dec. 11 by the Oslo Philatetlistklubb at their 100th anniversary gala were three SCC members. The ceremonies were held at the Grand Hotel in Norway's capitol city.

Recipients of the prestigious Anderssen-Dethloff Award were: Leiv A. Brecke of Oslo; F. C. Moldenhauer, Jr. (1311) of Bergen; Arne Thunelarsen (1948) of Oslo; and Harry Snarvold (1899) of Gothenburg, Sweden. Each received the medal for eminent work in Norwegian philately. It was the award's first presentations in 12 years.

The previous winner in 1974 was another SCC member, Carl H. Werenskiold (59-H10).

The Anderssen-Dethloff Award was instituted by the Norwegian club in 1942. Its first recipients were Johannes Jellestad in 1944, and Abraham Odfjell in 1949, both well-known collectors. In 1961 the medals went to Sir John Wilson of Great Britain, and Nils Strandel of Norway.



* S * C * C *

G. F. Frimærker

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The company conducts two auction sales each year in March and October. Catalogues for these auctions are in English and are issued on February 1st and September 1st. More than 1,000 lots of Greenland and Faroes material are offered at each auction. Ask for your free copy of the next auction catalogue.

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New Price List will be available by August 1987.

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What's Happening in Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

I am pleased to announce my appointment as the Nordic Exhibition Representative in the U.S. for all Nordic Nations, assuming the duties of my friend Victor Engstrom, who decided to vacate the position he filled so flawlessly for years.

NORDIA 1989

My first duty concerns this event scheduled for June 7-11, 1989, in Fredrikstad, Norway. This quality competition follows similar lines of an international affair. Exhibits must be of international consequence having earned at least a vermeil award in a National (or equal) competition. Subject matter should be of Nordic or DWI nature. Thematic entries should be related to the Nordic world (winter sports, the Arctic, Eskimoes, etc.)

Exhibitors must be members in any society of the five Nordic nations or the SCC. The latter will be considered "temporary" members of the Friderikstad Filatelist Klubb for purposes of the exhibit. Though a long way off, I would appreciate hearing from anyone interested, so that I can send Bulletin #1 and an application form in early 1988. If there are any questions about eligibility or the quality of your display, I'll try to resolve the problem. This includes inquiries from those who have never exhibited before and do not have qualifying recognition to enter. Let's talk?

Many Finnish exhibitors attend the Norse shows because they invite top judges and extend courtesies to all who visit. A cross section of Scandinavian and DWI material will be exhibited, which should satiate all philatelic tastes. There will be 1,000 frames (89 x 188 cm), each capable of displaying 16 standard exhibit sheets.

Another Printer's Waste Item

The March issue of *Abophil* was alive, as usual, with news concerning Finnish material. Mikko Ossa comments on a imperforate multiple of 14 stamps of the 1931 yellow Lion type, 1.25MK./50 penni. It was offered by a major Swedish auction house in a lot described as "a unique object" at a base price of SK5,600 (\$800). If perforated normally it would be Facit 175 and a legitimate item. However, as an imperforate the block was one of the well-known bits of printer's waste never officially issued. Happily, bidders abroad know their stamps quite well and "no bids" were made. From Great Neck, N.Y., let me add that this auction house should know better. If there was any doubt (and there are many imperfs that *are* garbage) a quick phone call to Finland would resolve the question.

8 Penni Black on Cover

A single rouletted 8 penni black from 1866 emissions on a piece of printed matter mailed abroad is the correct and specific postal rate for this item. The rate continued until 1875 when the 8 penni green, perf 11 stamp replaced it. At auction the 1866 8 penni on cover with a base price of FM3,850 soon soared to a healthy FM20,000 (\$4,400). In my opinion the 1866 version is rarer and should be the gem of any traditional display.

New Tete-beche 10 Kop. Find

Mikko Ossa has also learned from reliable sources that another great item unreported to date has appeared in Sweden. It is a 10 Kop. carmine tete-beche pair of the 1856 Coat of Arms type affixed to the back of a letter. It was mailed from Helsinki to Stockholm, canceled in pen and ink with the town cancellation so typical of Helsingfors in those days. The rare item is not included in either of Leo Linder's or Juhuni Olamo's works on these tete-beche pairs.

The new find is presently being offered in Private Treaty only for FM800,000 (\$176,000). This is a big number, but who can challenge the price. It is new and a great item rare enough for some "mega-bucked" personality bent on Grand Prix achievements (provided there is more to go with this purchase). The letter is from the Nordenskiöld family correspondence, reports Ossa.

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Scandinavian Area Awards

ARIPEX 87 attracted five Scandinavian award-winning entries, including two from abroad, submitted by principals of the upcoming HAFNIA show. Gold medals went to Henrik Eis for "Denmark Postal History: Pen Cancellations and Handwritten Post Office Markings," and to Knud Mohr for "Denmark: Copenhagen Cancellations and Postmarks until 1884." Knud's exhibit also took the SCC award.

In the same show a vermeil went to Constance M. Frigault for "Norwegian Post Horn Design," along with the Ingeborg Herst memorial award. Dan Laursen received a silver for "Denmark Wavy-Line Issues and Postal History." In the junior category, Emily Zametti won a gold, the junior grand award, and the Junior Philatelists of America blue ribbon for "Denmark Town Cancels."

At CHERPEX XIII, Greg Frantz took a vermeil with "Bypost of Norway." Constance Frigault's "Norwegian Post Horn Design" took another vermeil, this time at Filatelic Fiesta in San Jose, CA. MILCOPEX 87 saw a number of Scandinavian entries, and the results were a gold medal for Norman Kopp for "Faroe Islands — The War Years 1939-46" along with the APS post-1940 medal; a silver also for Norman Kopp for "The Wavy Line Issues of Denmark," and a silver to Dr. W. E. Melberg for "The Numeral Cancels of Denmark" along with the U.S. Cancellation Club's Charles D. Root Memorial Award.

—Alan Warren

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Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

Articles on Greenland's and Denmark's Christmas seals, by Vagn Lundø, appear in *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* for November 1986. In the same issue, Ib Petersen continues the series on Denmark's coil and vending machine stamps of 1895-1933. In the December issue of the same journal, Oluf Pedersen writes about test printings of the 5 øre Danish arms type with the small corner numerals. Ib Pedersen offers another installment on the vending machine stamps.

In the December 1986 issue of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, Børge Lundh writes about the first Hamburg Danish mark, the K.D.P.A. Hamburg handstamp, first used in January 1837. Niels Klottrup discusses early postal cards sent from Iceland to Denmark.

Scandinavian Contact from England for December 1986 has an interesting article by Norman C. Franklin on the 1963 Lion definitives of Finland. The author walks the specialist through the various types, discussing the papers used, the printing methods employed, and other significant varieties. Torben Hjørne describes the various imprints found on the Greenland Pakkeporto stamps, and A. L. Totten details cliche flaws of Norway's 3 øre postal cards of 1888-93.

From Norway comes the December 1986 issue of *Frimerker som Hobby* with some recent auction results on early Norwegian stamps, and overviews of OSLO 86 and STOCKHOLMIA 86. The December 1986 issue of "Philatelic Reports" from the *FG Nordische Staaten* in Germany has another installment by Dieter Mickel on early cancellations on Danish covers, and R. L. Hansen provides a translation (in German) of Orla Nielsen's article on the printing varieties of Iceland's 16 Aur oval issue, which appeared in the KØGE 86 exhibition catalog. Wolfgang Löhrich offers a capsule history of Sweden's Postmuseum in Stockholm.

In *Het Noorderlicht* for January, published in the Netherlands, N. Bonsaksen writes extensively about stamp perforations, and J. Kuijper discusses Finland's 1875 4-number Coat of Arms issue. In the December 1986 issue of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Gary Wikström reviews recent auction results; Roland Frahm reports on Helsinki's NYFILA 86 show held last fall, and Jari Karhu writes about the 50th anniversary of the post and telegraph service in Finland.

The January-February issue of the same journal brings some plating information on the 50 øre ring-type stamp by Ernest Fromen, and Gary Wikström writes about the new book *Swedish Letter Rates to Foreign Destinations* written by Lauson H. Stone, Tomas Bjäringer, and Jan Billgren. Complimentary copies of the new book were presented to His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf, Sigge Ringström and Robson Lowe.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift for December 1986 highlights the upcoming HAFNIA 87 show, where a world famous collection of Mauritius will be on display. The HAFNIA jury includes honorary members T. Buntzen of Denmark, George B. Lindberg of Sweden, and Paul H. Jensen of Norway who will be representing FIP. Other jurors include Gunnar Dahlvig and Hasse Brockenhuus von Löwenhielm of Sweden, Eivind Eversen and Efram Rebolledo of Norway, Juhani Olamo and J. Pietila of Finland and Halfdan Helgason of Iceland. The Danish contingent consists

of Stig Andersen, Ib Eichner-Larsen, J. Godtfredsen, Jesper Haff, E. H. Hansen, Lars Jørgensen, H. Krøyer, Børge Lundh, and J. Nielsen.

In the same issue of *NFT*, Niels Klottrup writes about letters to and from Denmark and South Africa, co-authors Folmer Østergaard and Ebbe Eldrup discuss the **Ardegis** and **Siddegis** handstamps of Iceland; and Carl Egon Hansen and Ib Krarup Rasmussen present another installment on plate varieties of the 27 øre Christian X bicolor issue of 1918-33.

The January-February 1987 issue of *Seaposter* published by the Maritime Postmark Society continues the series on Swedish ship mail markings by Ingemar Wägerman and Bert Steiner. This installment illustrates the "Från Danmark" markings and provides inclusive dates of usage of each variety. In another short item in this issue, Per Löfström mentions the green and white labels found on mail from Iceland which is sent by seapost. The inscription reads "Skipspostur / Par Bateau," and the labels are found in two formats. As usual, each issue of this journal lists new seapost and paquebot markings from around the world, including those of the Scandinavian countries. Membership is only \$10, and applications should be sent to Secretary/Treasurer Fred McGary, Box 10411, Midland, TX 79702.

Bältespännaren is the Swedish language publication for collectors of Cinderella material and other back-of-the-book items, edited jointly by Lars Liwendahl and Åke Torkelstam. The group just completed its 20th year, and the December 1986 issue of the journal carries an item about Sweden's telegraph tuberculosis stamps by H. E. Larsson. Bo Olsson writes extensively about the city post of Göteborg during the period 1888-89, and Åke Torkelstam discusses International Reply Coupons, illustrating a number of them including one from Sweden from 1906. Information and membership details can be obtained from Lars Liwendahl, Bredgränd 2, 11130 Stockholm, Sweden.

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Help Asked for Missing (1)978

By Gene Lesney, Editor

An error awaiting verification has been sitting in my stockbook for almost nine years. The error stamp in question is Denmark's Scott 617 (AFA 661) 120 øre value depicting the post office in Old Town Aarhus with its year of issue printed "978" instead of 1978.

There were originally three copies with the missing "1" that were purchased from remainder stock at the Horsens, Denmark, Post Amt. All of the error copies came from odd blocks without selvage, making position determination difficult.

When first noticed back in the U.S., a series of inquiries with photo copies were sent to the GPO in Copenhagen and fellow collectors. But no positive responses confirmed the find. Even the GPO's vague reply alluded to speculation of ink transfer roll problems rather than a plate fault. Other matters delayed the search and the error was forgotten until now.

Today only two copies remain of the original three, following the loss of one by a dealer who requested the genuine article for closer examination before making judgement. This same dealer also lost my trade.

Can anyone help? The error stamp is illustrated (above). No other genuine articles will "get lost" until additional copies of the error are reported. If truly a constant error it should be easily found in full panes and the position or positions noted.

Mail replies to: Editor, The Posthorn, 858 Howe Drive, Salinas, CA 93907. (Photo copies will suffice.)

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 ASSOCIATE EDITORS, *The Posthorn* — Send articles pertaining to individual countries to the appropriate Associate Editor.



President's Message

By Alfred Gruber

The Annual SCC Convention will meet at 1 p.m. Sept. 5 at BALPEX, near Baltimore, MD. More information about the event is printed elsewhere in this issue. I hope many of you will attend and also exhibit. We need your support.

It's always nice to be invited back to a national, which usually means we contributed something extra to that show. I'm writing here of the relationship of our National Convention and the locale for this year - Baltimore. The BALPEX sponsors put on a first class event each year and are known for quality entries.

When a national organization such as SCC is invited to hold their annual convocation at BALPEX, the show committee naturally expects SCC members to furnish a good number of exhibits. To further encourage potential exhibitors, here is a summary of the various SCC awards that await:

SCC Chapter Award — Goes to the best chapter display at a national SCC meeting. This event has few takers. So here is an opportunity for a chapter activity.

SCC National Award — The beautiful Orrefors Corona Bowl for best Scandinavian exhibit at the SCC convention each year. Surely this is a trophy worth a place of honor on your mantel.

SCC Award Medals — From Gold to Bronze, see the illustrations in the Members Handbook, page 11. The medal possibilities depend on the number of pages of Scandinavian material entered in the show. For example, a bronze will be awarded if at least three exhibits contain 30 or more pages each. These SCC medals can be given at any show, but are especially appropriate for our convention show.

A Regional Meeting is planned at COMPLEX for May 23 in Chicago. Hopefully members from nearby areas will join us at the O'Hare Kennedy Holiday Inn. A highlight of this session will be the presentation of the Carl E. Pelander Award "for outstanding work in furthering the aims of the Club."

The Clubs thanks go to retiring President Wayne Rindone and Secretary Edwin Godbold, both having served four years. Outgoing Directors-at-Large John Siverts and Allan Warrington (now VP) and Kauko Aro (reelected), also merit thanks. Our newly elected officers' names appear on the opposite page.

Many thanks go to Stanley Hanson and Eric Roberts who filled the posts of Librarian and Business Manager for many years. Add more kudos to Philip Wilson who was an effective Publicity Chairman.

Now I would like to address the matter of Stamp Mart Sales. First, I should report that the conservative policies of Mart Manager Wade Beery, and earlier officers like Vic Engstrom, have kept the Mart in solid financial condition. Over the years it has been independent of the Club's treasury — requiring no support funds. At the end of 1986, the Mart's self-insurance fund was \$31,098; compared to \$22,740 on Dec. 31, 1983.

However, in each of the past four years the operating expenses exceeded income (from sales) by an average of \$500. Luckily, the interest income (\$2,689 in 1986) easily kept the entire operation healthy. Just like the broader stamp market, our Mart sales have been down.

But the continued survival of the Mart is tied directly to our active chapters where 85 percent of sales occur. Keeping chapters active is another matter of concern.

Chapter 2 — Philadelphia, failed in 1985; and Wade Beery has requested that Chapter 19 — Central Florida, be declared inactive. We too frequently hear of aging members dropping out and reported difficulties in recruiting new members for the unit — all of this while national membership grows. I favor addressing this challenge during the next two years and solicit your ideas.

Now for some Stamp Mart fundamentals — True or False?

1. Recognizing the scarcity of newer members in the chapters, we would expect common stamps with common markings not to sell well?

2. With today's market, VF material priced more than about 25-30 percent of Scott won't sell well?

3. Material that doesn't sell creates high Mart operating costs?

All of the above are true. Interesting markings, VF condition, reasonable prices and B.O.B. material sell best. The conclusion is obvious — support our Mart with material that will sell. As encouragement, we note that the largest dealer in Philadelphia writes that only once before (in the post-World War II market) has he seen so much buying interest. Our Stamp Mart activity has also been rising. Let's keep it going that way.

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Transfers and Reentries

By Alan Warren

One of the more energetic dealers in philatelic literature, especially of the Scandinavian area, is C. Nieuwland of Rotterdam. Formerly a specialist in our field only, the dealer has broadened his line to include major literature for many countries. Since the Nordic countries are of primary interest to *Posthorn* readers, I urge you to send a couple of International Reply Coupons for his latest list of "Philatelic Literature on Scandinavia."

The sales list is divided into the major interest areas and shows 68 items from Denmark; a half dozen or so each for DWI, Ålands, Faroes and Iceland; 19 for Greenland; a little over 50 for Norway and again for Sweden; about three dozen items for Finland. In addition the firm lists three dozen or so catalogs in Nordic specialties as well as several monographs of polar material. Your request together with the coupons should be sent to Philabook International, P.O. Box 8042, 3009 AA Rotterdam, Netherlands.

A new journal has appeared in Denmark and specializes in the philately of the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland. Issue No. 1 of *Nordatlant Filateli* appeared late in 1986 and is edited by Kristian Hopballe. Articles cover the special cancels used in conjunction with NORDATLANTEX 86 in Torshavn, the rates for Greenland's first weight class from 1940 to present, and first of a series on machine booklets of the Faroes, and postal conditions in Iceland during World War II. Inquiries should be directed to the publisher: Forlag 5 F Frimærker, Sandknøsen 51, 5250 Odense SV, Denmark.

One of the interesting columns in the weekly philatelic press is Christer Brunstrom's "Scandinavian Scene" which appears in *Stamp Collector*. In a recent column he mentions a new Swedish National Society of Collectors of Varieties. Within the Society are six study groups which specialize in the varieties to be found in these areas: the ring type stamps, the service stamps, the Oscar II definitives, the three-crowns definitives, modern issues, and postal stationery. Brunstrom suggests you write to Mats Gustafsson, Andersgatan 5C, 21465 Malmö, Sweden, for information concerning the society or its study groups. Gustafsson chairs one of the groups and edits the society's publications.

One of the major publishing events of 1986 was the appearance of the lavishly illustrated and bound volume *Swedish Letter Rates to Foreign Destinations* co-authored by Lauson H. Stone, Tomas Bjäringer and Jan Billgren. Those who reside in the U.S. Northeast will have a chance to hear two of the authors, Stone and Bjäringer, when they give a talk on this subject Nov. 4, at the Collectors Club in New York. The club is located at 22 East 35th Street, and is also the meeting place for Chapter 7 of SCC. The talk will be presented at 8 p.m., and groups often get together for dinner beforehand around 6 p.m. There is usually an exhibit at the club. Nov. 4 is a Wednesday, but perhaps you can arrange a business trip or other occasion to be there. Mark your calendar for this event.

One of this year's major international shows is Toronto's CAPEX 87. The jury includes Stig Andersen of Denmark, Gunnar Dahlvig of Sweden, and the noted Danish authority Arno Debo of Germany. Apprentice jurors include Henning Kroyer of Denmark, Jorma Leinonen of Finland, Paul A. Larsen of the U.S. and Poul L. Olsen of Denmark. The event takes place at Toronto's Convention Centre June 13-21.

In the December 1986 issue of the *Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, a collector submitted a cover sent from London to Oslo on Feb. 19, 1940. It appeared to have been opened twice by censors — once in England, since it was resealed with a P.C. 66 tape, and again in Oslo, where the other end of the cover was resealed with tissue paper on which was written, "OPENED BY / OSLO CENSOR." What really caught my attention was the name of the addressee in Oslo, Fred Brofos.

Now many SCC members will recall the name of Frederick A. Brofos — former editor of *The Posthorn*, recipient of the Carl E. Pelander Award, and an honorary member of SCC. I couldn't wait to send Fred a note with a copy of his cover illustrated in the CCSG publication, asking him what he recalled about this strange item. Fred recognized immediately that he had received this letter as a 12-year old lad. The English censor was legitimate, but the Oslo inspection was a sort of joke, perpetrated by his father who was curious about war news from England. He resealed the letter with his homemade censor "tape" and sent it along with a short note in another envelope to his son. Fred was surprised to see this cover surface some 47 years later.

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The Editor's Notebook

By Gene Lesney



First, no apologies for the string of typos in my first issue. It was my choice to pass on a final proofreading hoping for at least a March distribution of the February issue. It worked! And many thanks for all those letters with kind words for my fledgling effort. (No comment on letters from two soreheads.) Apparently almost everyone likes the new layout look.

Now let's get serious about the future. A quarterly like *The Posthorn* carries a classic character similar to a bottle of fine wine — savoured for its well-aged, familiar flavor. However, the real problem facing this club appears to be that of satisfying our growing younger membership's taste for more current topics. This doesn't necessarily mean listing all the new issues and FDC information.

Face the facts! Too many of our SCCers are not avid collectors of expensive stamps or covers. They quite rightly prefer 20th Century stamps and postal history which can be equally interesting. Somewhere in Scandinavian collecting there must be a dozen areas of "modern classics" waiting for an author-researcher. Here in the U.S. the two hottest subjects are modern errors and transportation coil plate numbers.

Here Are Some Suggestions

Scandinavian nations offer their equivalents in booklet setenants and errors (and fly speck varieties). And why haven't we heard anything recently about the stamps and postal services handling mail for Scandinavian troops assigned to U.N. peace-keeping missions in the Middle East? Other fields ready for harvest include revenues, perfins, cancels, locals, ferryboat stamps and markings, inland bus and railway mail services, and early air mails. And don't forget SAS first flight covers, a subject popular with younger SCCers and prospective members.

This plea for other subject matter doesn't mean the classics should be ignored. On the contrary, that's why these philatelic wonders stand out with pedigrees of distinction and honor. What this publication needs is a balance of all interests for our members. Too many SCC chapters are disappearing into the obituary columns. We must stay alive and vital with new blood.

Hope our readers appreciate the *italic* explanations occassionally tossed in wherever a new word or phrase pops up in an article. This editor believes it's his job to clarify such items. For example, in this issue the monetary term "styver" was a real bummer. One Norwegian dictionary said it meant "a punch in the nose" and the question bounced around for days until ex-editor Joe Frye (fresh and frisky from a hospital stay) revealed a correct translation. Another rather exotic word was "cryolite" in the Greenland mails story. Read the articles for the answers. This, again, brings up my request for phone numbers where authors can be reached for double-checking intricate or questionable data. Letters are best, but at deadline a phone call saves the day. Or, even better, explain these things in the original text.

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The Executive Secretary Speaks

By William H. Lamkin

Stanley Hanson — Librarian par excellence!

To begin this month I must give accolades to Stanley Hanson, who must get a bushel of them! The SCC has had its *kirjasto*, *bibliotek*, *biblioteket* or library for many years. Since 1977, Hanson has been our Librarian par excellence. He built up our reference collection to one of the largest of any specialized philatelic society in the world. He has always had a great love of the job as shown last summer when the floods hit his hometown. Stan's spirits were dampened; as well as some of the library materials, but he took on the clean-up job and as a result very few books were lost to water damage.

Hanson has been an active member since 1967. And when I say "active" I mean just that. No one has worked harder for his hobby than Stan, who has always been interested in Scandinavian philately and its postal history. His parents were Scandinavian. We hate to see you retire, Stan, but we know how it is. Best of luck and keep in touch.

President Gruber Visits

My wife and I had a very pleasant visit from our President Al Gruber and his lovely wife Annette in March. We enjoyed going over SCC business and especially getting things lined up for our computer operations.

We welcome three new staffers this month. Our new Librarian is Dr. W. E. Melberg (1678) of Allenton, WI. Being a veterinarian, Doc needs to be careful that none of his patients dribble anything into the library. Another new name is Howard Schloss (1956), who is our Publicity Chairman. Howard brings a long history of success with our chapter in Washington, D.C. New Business Manager is H. J. "Pete" Schlueter of Los Angeles. Pete's a real go-getter on the West Coast and will make a great operation of our small business.

It was with regret that we lost Phil Wilson as our Publicity Chairman due to some changes in life style not of his choosing. Phil deemed it best that he relinquish his position. Best of luck, Phil.

Dues, My Favorite Topic!

Not so. It's just one thing that I HAVE to do, and that's collecting dues. Sure it's a thankless job but very, very necessary because those dollars keep us going. The most important subject that President Al and I talked about was the dues problem. Because of the lateness of dues notices last year, we decided to have our printer place a special dues notice on the outside cover of next November's *Posthorn*. This notice in a bright color should catch everybody's eye. A dues payment envelope will be included in the journal as usual. Watch out for this important message in November!

To date, there are some 125 members who have not paid their 1987 dues. If you are one of them, you may be missing the next issue of *The Posthorn*. Since this warning comes quite late in the year, you "unpaidees" might think about also paying ahead for 1988 to insure against a dues increase. One bright member has paid through 1993! Actually, a Life Membership is the best answer to paying no more dues.

Here's a bit of trivia. After Al returned home he phoned back to shock me on Friday the 13th to inform me about Wilson's resignation. I thought it was an Omen of the date. Well, I was wrong. Three hours later, Al called again and said that he had found a replacement. I was almost speechless; things don't happen that quick on Fridays the 13th. If Howard Schloss hadn't been found and talked into the job, I would have had to do the work until a qualified man showed up.

Magenta Is Also a Stamp Color

Just after posting my copy to *The Posthorn* for the February issue, and long after I could have made corrections, I received a brisk letter from a new member, Jack Weigel (2952), telling me that his name was not listed in that issue. Well, sure enough I had omitted him and 11 other new members, plus three others. So with my face temporarily in a deep magenta, I apologize to all who missed the listing. I can only blame myself. You are in this issue!

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The following new members, names were omitted
from previous issues of *The Posthorn*:

- 2931 WILSON, Phillip A., 710 Gaskill Ave., Jeanette, PA 15644
Greenland, Scottish Postal History
- 2932 FISHER, Robert E., 715 96th Place, Downers Grove, IL 60516
Iceland
- 2933 BRAZIER, Geoffrey D., 28 Clifton Wood Road, Bristol, BS8 4TW England
Norway
- 2934 KROLL, Andrew M., 109 West Kenilworth, Prospect Heights, IL 60070-1339
Faroes, Åland, Channel Islands, FDC's
- 2942 JOLLES, Ira H., 610 West 3rd Ave., New York, NY
Denmark, Pre-1945 Finland
- 2943 CONNOLLY, John R., 6529 South California, Chicago, IL 60629
Scandinavia, Vatican, England, Australia
- 2944 FOLEY, Edward, P.O. Box #1, Pontypridd, Mid-Glamorgan, CF37 5RA,
England, Dealer
- 2945 STUART, Trudy, 8614 Madrona Lane, Edmonds, WA 98020
Scandinavia
- 2946 MARGARD, Erik, 920 N.E. 73rd Street, Miami, FL 33138
Scandinavia, Germany, France, England, Haiti, Cuba
- 2947 SANFORD, Lora N., 6902 Highview Terrace, Apt. #103, Hyattsville, MD
20782. Norway
- 2948 SEIM, Kenneth B., 1711 Crestview Drive, New Ulm, MN 56073
Scandinavia, US
- 2949 CROWN, Jeffrey N., 850 Flagler Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20878
Faroes
- 2950 NEWMAN, Gerald, 1 McDonald Plaza, Oakbrook, IL 60521
Scandinavia
- 2951 DAVIS, Lee, 5037 Jasper, Metairie, LA 70006
Used Sweden and Mint Booklets
- 2952 WIEGEL, Jack, 3470 Gettysburg Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105
Scandinavia, World Wide

New Members for May 1987

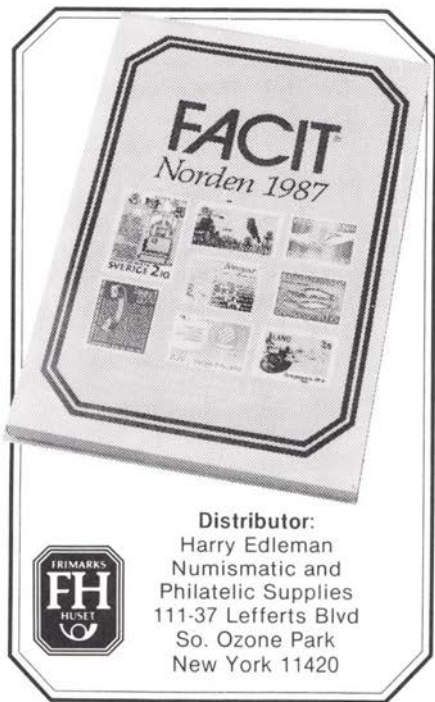
- 3056 FOGMAN, Hal F., 165 Cypress, #9, Snohomish, WA 98290
Scandinavia, US By Lamkin 2561
- 3057 HALVORSEN, Gordon R., 1025 South Main Street, Summerville, SC 29483
Scandinavia, Norway By Beskow 1114
- 3058 HILBERG, Torben, Enghaven 3, Strib, DK-5500, Middlefart, Denmark
Danish West Indies By Farrington 2308
- 3059 BLOCK, Svanhild, 526 North Spoonbill Drive, Sarasota, FL 33577
Norway By Siverts 1024
- 3060 SORENSEN, Ralph, 23160 Mora Glen Drive, Los Altos, CA 94022
Denmark, Scandinavia By Erickson 1650
- 3061 CARMONA, Phillip A., 1340 Jaunita Drive, Walnut Creek, CA 94595
Faroe, Danish cancels By Erickson 1650
- 3062 CATTELL, Hudson, 620 North Pine Street, Lancaster, PA 17603
Scandinavia, Greenland Postal History By Pollak 0832
- 3063 NUGENT, Leslie, 396 Terhune Ave., Paramus, NJ 07652
Norway By Lamkin 2561

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- 3064 ABEL, Dennis R., 527 Riviera Drive, New Brighton, MN 55112
Iceland By Johnson 0738
- 3065 BILEK, Richard M., 10225 Pacific Ave., Franklin Park, IL 60131
Scandinavia By McRee 2794
- 3066 HARTMAN, Lennart A., 52 Cameron Drive, Huntington, NY 11743
Scandinavia, Sweden By Lamkin 2561
- 3067 WOLFEL Jr., Dr. William E., 302 Patleigh Road, Catonsville, MD 21228-
5630. Iceland, Greenland, Faroes By Taylor 2654
- 3068 ALBACH, Walter C., 3620 Ovid Avenue, Dallas, TX 75224
Scandinavia, Germany By Hvidnov 1286
- 3069 KAASA, Geir, Framveien 5 C, N-1472 Fjellhamar, Norway
Scandinavian Postal History By Lamkin 2561
- 3070 LARSEN, Thor A., 17 Niles Drive, Woodstock, NY 12498
Scandinavia, Norway, US, Great Britain By Lamkin 2561

New Life Members for May 1987

- L-62 GUMMESSON, Rolf, Kungsgata 55, S-111 22 Stockholm, Sweden
0541

Resignations for May 1987

- 2850 SHER, Sanford P.
- 1920 EMERY, Ms. Mabel H.
- 2179 NIEMIAHO, Arnold
- 1771 BURG, Forrest A.
- 2357 ZULUETA, Alfonso G.

Deceased for May 1987

- 2575 ANDERSON, Roger H.
 43 DAHLSTROM, Carl P.R.
 2592 OTTO, Ralph W.

Address Changes for May 1987

- 2525 NELSON, Robert N., 646 So. Seigel St., Decatur, IL 62522-3261
 2249 LAHTI, Erik A., 225 W. Broadway, E-305, Anaheim, CA 92804
 2759 BRYANT, Diana M., 3317 West Cuyler, Chicago, IL 60618
 2619 MILDENHALL, Edward J., P.O. Box 51, Garry Oaks, Nanoose Bay, BC
 VOR 2R0 Canada
 1374 HENDRICKSON, Rodger C., P.O. Box 5239, Cheyenne, WY 82003
 2645 KINNMARK, Ingemar, 1610 Gordon Drive, South Bend, IN 46635-1927
 2413 BELCHER, Taylor, 3837 Persimmon Circle, Fairfax, VA 22031
 3031 FISHER, Frank W., Public Affairs Office, USS Proteus (AS19), FPO, San
 Francisco, CA 96646-2575
 2613 TITCHENAL, Bernard W., 4940 Carter Court, Boulder, CO 80301-380
 0937 BROWNYER, Burt, Rte. 17, Box 511, Gainesville, GA 30506
 1969 ELLENBOGEN, Stanley K., P.O. Box 728, Honcoye, NY 14471
 2906 NEUN, Jan-Erik, 710 North Oaks Blvd., North Brunswick, NJ 08902
 1341/L-37 BURGESSON, James, 920 A West Glenoaks Road, Suite 207, Glendale,
 CA 91202
 2311 ZELLERS, William, P.O. Box 33562, North Royalton, OH 44133
 1930 FRANCIS, Dr. James, 132 Beekman Road, Summitt, NJ 07901-1724
 0796/L-22 SHAUG, Frank E., 51 Ball Road, Walnut Creek, CA 94596-6101
 2960 MOODY, Gary, P.O. Box 64446, Dallas, TX 75206
 1636 PAULSON, Robert E., 3220 US 19 North, Lot #417, Clearwater, FL 33515

The following members have had their *Posthorns* returned to the Executive Secretary. If anyone knows any of these members, please advise them to notify this office of their new address.

- 2053 BLOMSTROM, Hans R.
 0043 DAHLSTROM, C.R.R.
 1895 HORN, J. Michael
 2287 JOHNSON, Edwin L.
 2513 KULLBERG, Frimarkssavlarforeningen
 2436 NEWMAN, Charles G.

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1795	PHILLIPS, L. Gene
2842	PIERCE, Susan
2733	REES, Calvin
2763	WILLUMSTAD, Walter R.
2438	KAMPEN, Hjalmar M.
2464	JENSEN, Peter
L-14	DUNNETT, William A.

Membership Summary for May 1987

February Summary:	
Regular Members	1174
Life Members	50
Honorary Members	8
	Total 1232
May Adjustment:	
Regular Members	+ 15
Life Members	+ 1
Resignations	-5
Deceased	-4
	Total Adjustment + 7
May Membership Summary:	
Regular Members	1188
Life Members	51
Honorary Members	8
	Total Membership 1247

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SAS Flights to HAFNIA

Special travel arrangements for those planning to attend HAFNIA 87 in Copenhagen have been made by Fred F. Blau, U.S. commissioner for the international stamp show. He said the deal was concluded with SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System), which flies non-stop from New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Seattle to Copenhagen.

Participants will receive the lowest air fares possible, Blau says. However, arrangements must be made with Matco Travel, 6136 N. Milwaukee, Chicago, IL 60646, to take advantage of these fares. Ticket holders are free to travel for as many days as are desirable and they don't have to fly as a group.

Also available are special rates for SAS flights within other Scandinavian countries.

HAFNIA 87 will take place Oct. 16-25 at Bella Center (adjacent to the airport) in Copenhagen.

* S * C * C *

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DWI — Wanted used Postal Stationery items. Send photocopy and price. Dr. Roger G. Schnell, 4800 NW 20th Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33308.

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