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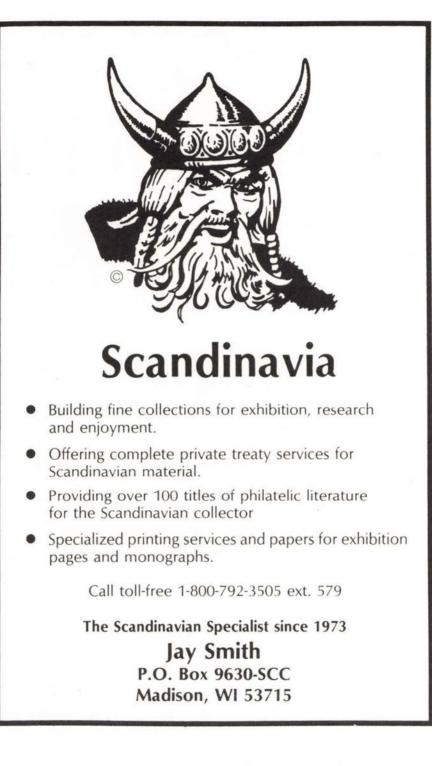


"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



Finnish "RÄKENSKAPS" Cancel Explained (See Story on Page 115)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB



THE POSTHORN

Page 113



Official Publication of the SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB Published Quarterly Since 1943 Copyright 1988 Scandinavian Collectors Club

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#### **DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: October 29, 1988**

Editor: Gene Lesney 858 Howe Drive, Salinas, CA 93907 Phone: (408) 758-1507 Executive Secretary: William H. Lamkin P.O. Box 302, Lawrenceville, GA 30246 Business Manager (Advertising) H.J. "Pete" Schlueter, P.O. Box 75281 Los Angeles, CA 90075	THE POSTHORN (ISSN 0551-6817) is published quarterly by The Scandinavian Collectors Club. Membership, including subscription, \$10 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 1988 by The Scandinavian Collectors Club. POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to THE POSTHORN. Box 302. Lawrenceville, GA 30246.
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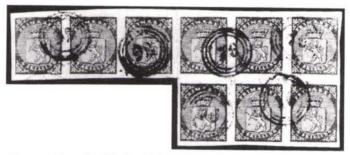
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# Do you collect stamps or covers from NORWAY

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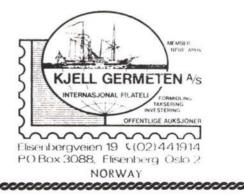




Figure 1

The "POSTSTYRELSENS RÄKENSKAPS AFDELNING" cancellation, which in Swedish means "The Post Office's Accounting Division," was used by the Accounting Department of the Finnish General Post Office from 1894 to at least 1915.

# The 'Poststyrelsens Räkenskaps Afdelning' Cancel and Postage Due Mail in Finland

#### By Ed Fraser

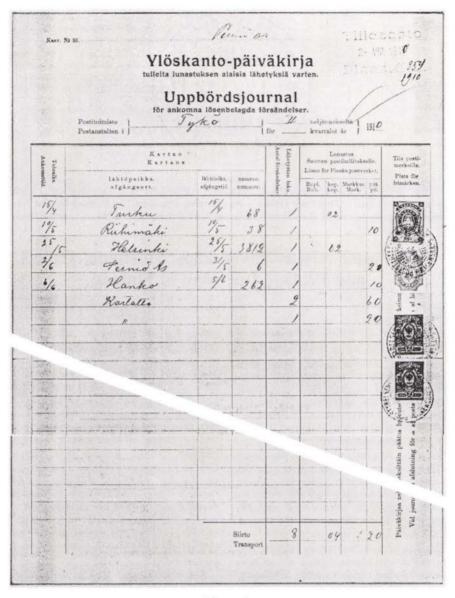
Instead of a "Cover of the Month" feature for this issue, since it wouldn't really be a "cover," I have chosen the Finnish "Accounting Sheets" shown in Figures 2 and 3. These sheets represent examples of the only proper usage for the often seen "RÄKENSKAPS" cancellation illustrated in Figure 1.

This cancellation was not used on "covers," but only on post office forms that served as quarterly reports on the postage due monies collected. These forms had to be filed with the Post Office's Accounting Division - and examples of these forms with the stamps still intact have now become quite rare. This is especially interesting because this cancellation is almost "prolific" on high denomination Finnish stamps of the era, and examples are fairly easy to find. Here the evidence from the marketplace proves quite convincingly that when these forms got into public hands, collectors eagerly sought them out for the stamps on them and systematically soaked the stamps off.

A good outline of the story about this cancellation and its function in the collection of postage due on underpaid

mail, can be found in the FACIT catalog.1 Some additional information is the Finnish Handbook Suomen in Postimerkkien Käsikirja Volume VI. [printed in Finnish in 1962] on pages 126 and 127, which also shows some very interesting illustrations of proposed Finnish postage due stamps. Apparently in the beginning of the 1890's, Finland planned to issue postage due stamps. (It's interesting how similar these designs are to the shipping company stamps issued bv Skärgårds Trafik Aktiebolaget.) With the introduction of the Russian denominated "ring stamps" in 1891, postage due stamps would probably have been considered for the two currencies.2

Yet postage due stamps were never issued. Instead another system was introduced and became effective on January 1, 1894. As practiced through the years, the amount of postage due was simply annotated on the cover, which the recipient was required to pay in cash. See example in Figure 4. (In most cases, the postage due was an amount equal to double the amount of missing postage.)



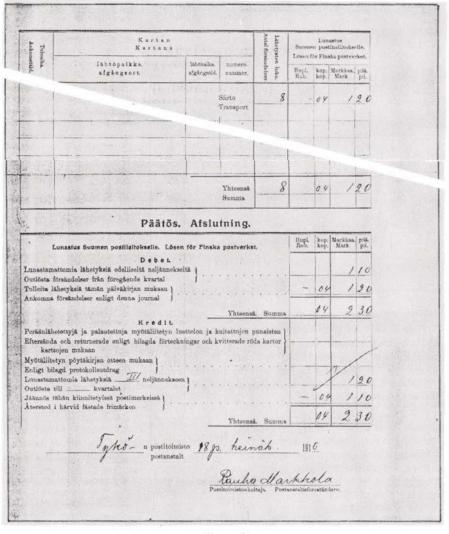
#### Figure 2

POSTAL FORM for the second quarter of 1910 from the Tykö post office, canceled with the "RÄK" canceler on 15 August 1910, and franked with a typographed 1 mark (Facit No. 59), Helsinki plate 10 penni (Facit No. 57 II), and a pair of Russian 2 kopeck (Facit No. R19) stamps. A horizontal crease goes through the perfs of the 2 kopeck pair. Note that the RÄK cancel does not cross the fold, showing it was applied to an already folded form, also stamped "Tiliosasto 2 VIII 1910." The vertical columns are for (left to right): date received, origin, date sent, number, and number of items.

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#### Figure 3

**BACK OF FORM** shown in Figure 2. Credit is taken for both past overpayment and pending funds not yet collected, with the net amounts collected corresponding to the franking applied to the front of the form. The manuscript dating (in Finnish) is 18 July 1910.

Following the new procedures, the postage due items were recorded at the receiving post office, for later listing along with the amounts of cash collected on special accounting ledger-type forms like the one shown in Figures 2 and 3.

The few accounting sheets I've seen are all like Figure 2 and 3, equally

precise, with each individual sheet in one handwriting, ink color and consistency. Also see the sheet shown in Figure 5. Hence it seems the entire sheet must have been filled out on one day — probably the day entered at the end of the form [e.g. 18 July in Figure 3] — with the information being collated and

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Figure 4 Typical Postage Due Markings:

HERE THE 10 PENNI domestic postal card that was demonetized after 14 May 1911 is handstamped with a boxed "T" marked in blue "20p" to indicate the amount of postage due (which is double the normal 10 penni rate) and "O = L" where "L" is intended to box off the invalid franking. The card is postmarked "KERAVA 25.V.11" and upon arrival "HELSINKI 26.V.11." (Usually the invalid franking is not postmarked.)

copied from other records - possibly some master accounting ledger the post office kept (and in which no stamps were affixed, of course.) It also must have been in these records that the post office kept track of the postage due items held by them pending payment by the recipient. These are reported in the summary on the back of the quarterly report [Figure 3]. This would explain the occasional blanks or question marks seen on some forms where someone omitted the information in the original record and later at the end of the quarter there was no way to remember or retrieve it. (The forms shown in Figures 2 and 5 do not have any unexplained blanks or question marks.)

When these accounting sheets were closed out quarterly, they were franked with mint postage stamps for the total amount of funds to be remitted to the Finnish GPO accounting department, removed from any active file or pad they were a part of, probably folded in half horizontally and sent to the department where the as-yet-uncanceled stamps received the so-called "RÄK" cancel shown in Figure 1.<sup>3</sup>

Especially interesting was the procedure requiring that all postage due payments in Finnish currency be remitted by using stamps denominated in Finnish currency and all postage due payments in Russian currency were remitted by using either Russian stamps or the 1891 Russian denominated "ring stamps." This is shown in Figure 2 where 1 mark, 10 penni was due in Finnish currency and 4 kopecks in Russian currency (based on the tabulation on the reverse shown in Figure 3); and the sheet is so franked.

Because this "RÄK" cancel has the

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#### Figure 5

ANOTHER EXAMPLE of a quarterly report form from the Pieksämäki k.k. post office for the 2nd quarter of 1910. Note the stylized, precise handwriting. The Finnish language had commonly used the old style German lettering. (The Tiliosasto date stamp in the upper right had a constant error, reading "1917." On others, as in Figure 2, it has been corrected in manuscript to the proper year. aura of a "fiscal" rather than a postal usage and because it accounted for a substantial number of the 5 mark and 10 mark, and 1, 31/2, and 7 ruble stamps that were used, the cancel always was a significant detraction in the stamps' market value. Looking at various catalogs spanning the last 40 years, footnotes say valuations should be reduced anywhere from 10 percent to 50 percent (most recently, 20 percent is typical), with the biggest discounts being found in the older catalogs. In recent years a slight premium has been considered appropriate for the RÄK cancel on lower denomination stamps, now recognized

as relatively scarce. Also, some collectors now consider these stamps as a "postage due" type usage that makes a challenging collection to assemble. Finding examples of this cancel on all the Finnish stamps available from 1894 onward is difficult. again mainly because such a small percentage of the lower denominations saw this use as compared with the millions used normally. One might go through hundreds or even thousands of the most common stamps just to find a single "RÄK" example! Expanding this collection to include all the possible Russian stamps could make the search even more difficult. Some of the Russian issues saw very minimal usage in Finland. And, I'll add another consideration that could expand the number of possible issues involved: while the Facit catalog says the last accounts using this system were made in the beginning of 1914, I would guess it went at least into 1915 or 1916, as I've seen several uses of this cancel on the 1915 Facit No. 61 (Scott No. 82) 10 mark issue.

Lastly, it is interesting that the "RÄK" sheets I've seen all happened to be canceled on the 15th of the second month following the close of the quarter — e.g. 15 May and 15 August (of different years). The corresponding quarterly dates of 15 February and 15 November are probably also found to be typical, and these four dates seem to focus the period of RÄK cancel datings. Actually, a quick check of RÄK examples on loose stamps seems to confirm this, with dates running from about the 20th of the previous month [i.e. January, April, July, or October] to around the 20th of February, May, August, or November, respectively.

Perhaps the quarterly accounting period had exceptions, and year-round dating of RÄK cancels can be found? I would be very interested to hear of any reader's observations or research. Any RÄK cancels in March, June, September, or December?

After the period of the RÄK cancel, postage due procedures changed, and by 1924 the new formalized procedure was to affix a bluish green "Lösen -Lunastas" ["postage-due"] label annotated with the amount to be collected. Payment was reflected by applying and canceling ordinary postage stamps right on the cover or the package itself.

I am very interested in seeing or exchanging xerox copies of these stamped ledger forms, and also would greatly appreciate any comments, corrections or clarifications. I am also interested in collecting information about the postal rates of exchange between penni and kopeck from 1891 to 1901.

Ed Fraser, c/o Shearson, 2 Broadway-9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10004.

1. See, for example, the *1986 Special* (all Scandinavia,) *Facit* Finland section, page F-16 [in English].

2. My understanding is that there were official rates of exchange posted at Post Offices so that customers could pay for stamps or services in either currency; and that conversion from one currency to another was a standard Post Office procedure. These rates may have been updated monthly, although often they probably were basically unchanged for much longer periods. Since I believe that most of the postage due in kopecks may have actually been paid in penni, I am not convinced of any necessity to use two currencies. However, there was the strong Russian desire to promote the use of their currency, which they believed could ultimately replace Finnish currency for everyday use.

3. The accounting sheets that I've seen suggest that some may have been supplied as a pad, bound on the left edge, and perhaps torn from the pad as they were needed. Others show no evidence of any binding. They also were slightly different in overall August 1988

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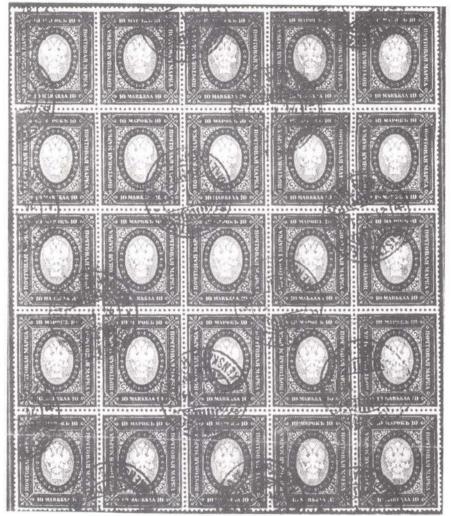


Figure 6

A few very unusual pieces are known. Here is a photo of a full sheet of RÄK canceled 10 mark stamps, dated 24 Jan 1914! Additionally, it is described as the scarce "white paper" printing, *Norma* #72Cc.

size, and the style of printing type and amount of Swedish and Finnish text varies, but they were all identified as form "No. 33." The differences are not so great as to suggest the forms came from different sources, or were printed locally around the country, however, because they are very similar especially as to the type of ordinary, unwatermarked paper used — yet this is still an open question for me. All were folded through the center, but only Figure 2 confirms that RÄK cancel was applied to the folded sheet, as the cancel does not cross over the fold! (Seeing this example is nice, because if the cancel did cross the fold it would be difficult to confirm if the fold occurred before or after it was canceled, as these items may have been folded and unfolded many times through the years, and are somewhat brittle and fragile anyway.) The folding here is good confirmation that these forms were not bound in a book when they were canceled, a possibility I considered before seeing actual sheets.

The "stamps across the fold" example helps confirm the likelihood that the stamps were applied at the local post office and not the RÄK office, although there was a certain risk in sending uncanceled stamps through the mail (even treated as insured or official mail) that they could have been stolen before they were canceled. In particular, I am thinking of Helsinki or a big city where the uncanceled stamps would have added up to relatively big money. It must have been decided that this was the easiest way to transmit funds between a post office and the accounting division!

As to the question of "why didn't the local post office cancel the stamps as soon as they were applied to the form?" I am reminded of a story about the risks of doing that. Collectors today know about a particular town in Czarist Russia where the local businesses, etc., ran the typical accounts with the post office for the cost of local delivery. This charge was covered by adding local post stamps to the incoming mail, at the post office, and then canceling that stamp. This particular postal clerk or postmaster was a stamp collector, however. He collected used local post stamps, which he could then re-use and re-cancel on the mail he had to deliver, thereby supplementing his income. Examples of usage of the previously canceled local post stamps on cover can be found, although I am only familiar with them from the one particular town in Czarist Russia.

#### \* S \* C \* C \*

### SESCAL Plans Being Finalized in L.A.

In a bulletin issued just before this issue's deadline, SESCAL Chairman Bob W. Thompson announced new details about the three-day event scheduled for Oct. 14-16 at the Los Angeles Airport Hyatt Hotel. Most important for SCC members is the National Convention slated for Saturday, Oct. 15. The Club's Board will meet at 9 a.m., and the General Membership session will convene at 2 p.m.

A feature at the General Meeting will be a special program presentation from Ib Eichner-Larsen, who is coming here from Copenhagen. Ib drew the sweating Viking logo for the SESCAL event. There is a by-invitation-only (due to space limitations) special gathering planned for Friday evening, Oct. 14. So be



sure to sign in at the Club's hospitality table located just outside the main show entrance.

Our hosts for the convention will be So. California Chapter #17 and Golden Gate Chapter #21. Both units will be staffing the Club's reception table, which is expected to be the hub for members during the show.

On exhibit at SESCAL will be more than 100 frames of Scandinavian material, plus a series of displays provided by Scandinavian agencies.

Other philatelic units scheduled to meet there are the U.S. Postal Stationery Society (USPSS), the Germany Philatelic Society (GPS), the Eire Philatelic Association (EPA), MEPSI, the APS Writers Unit and many more. SESCAL will host the general meetings of the SCC, the Mobile Post Office Society, and the Scouts on Stamps Society.

McBride Auctions is planning a major floor sale at the show, although at press time no time and date had been set.

The LAX Hyatt Hotel is a new location for our convention, which usually was held at the LA Ambassador Hotel — now set to be closed and demolished soon. Bus transport from foreign and domestic flights directly to the Hyatt is available. The Hyatt offers a rather unique setting for SESCAL with its 18,500 sq. ft. ballroom and foyer without pillars. This permits a variety of layout options.

\* S \* C \* C \*

# General Foreign in New York, November 1988

This sale includes a comprehensive section of the Scandinavian countries.

This will be a regular feature in our coming sales and we welcome enquiries regarding consignments.

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Kra. branch postmarks, also parcel post and machine cancels.

### The Postmarks of Kristiania's Branch Post Offices

#### By Frederick A. Brofos

There is always a certain fascination with things that are past and gone, and so it is with the postmarks of the Norwegian Capitol from the time it was called Kristiania (or Christiania). The city reverted to its old Viking name of Oslo in 1925, making the Kristiania period a closed and definite unit for the postmark collector.

Yet I have never seen a catalog or listing of the number of varieties that exist. What I present here are the results of my observations over a number of years since I'm not afraid to tackle and explore new ground.

Kristiania's postmarks may be divided into two groups — those used at the main post office and those used by branch post offices. Here, we shall examine the latter group. They make an interesting study and none are too difficult to locate on loose stamps. On covers or cards it is a different matter in some cases. To date, I have managed to identify 35 varieties of postmarks from 12 branches — including some name changes.

#### **Origins of Suburb Names**

Branches were, of course, established in the various suburban communities of Kristiania. For some of the places I have traced the name origins. Thus, Homansby got its name after the brothers, Jacob and Henrik Homan, two lawyers who bought up the property in this area starting in 1853.

Grunerløkken derives from the family Gruner, who for 200 years owned a mill and its adjacent land. In the 1850's, when things began to go badly at the mill, Hans Gruner started subdividing the land into lots. With the speed of American developers a small town of little wooden houses shot up, which even was named "New York" for a while. Kampen apparently got its name simply from being located on a hill. Majorstuen, in the middle 1700's, was managed by a Major Sundt, after whom the district was named. He had a small house here, which was torn down in 1913 to allow space for a new suburban railway station of the same name.

The first branch post office was opened at Grunerløkken in 1889 and was called Kristiania G. A couple years later, on Nov. 1, 1891, came Kristiania H. at Homansby, as well as Kristiania O. in the old eastern area of the town, which at that time solely carried the ancient name of Oslo.

#### **More Branches**

These were followed on Nov. 15, 1891, by Kristiania M. at Moløkken, by Kristiania Mj. at Majorstuen, and on Dec. 1, 1891, by Kristiania M. at Moløkken — which seemed to have sufficed for a long time. Two decades later the Kristiania Grefsen branch was opened. There had already been an ordinary sub-post office (poståpneri) there since 1900; and it is possible that the old Grefsen postmark was continued in usage at the new facility. At least I have not seen a Kristiania/Grefsen postmark — only the newer Oslo/Grefsen cancel used beginning Jan. 1, 1925.

The opening date of Kristiania V. at Vestkaten (west side) is said to be February 1899, but the earliest postmark date known is Oct. 17, 1901. The branch name was changed July 27, 1914, to Kristiania S. (Solli). There also is some uncertainty about the exact opening date for the branch at Kristiania St. H. at St. Hanshaugen. The earliest postmark I have noticed is dated Nov. 27, 1914.

From Feb. 1, 1922, there was a tem-



porary field post office at Kristiania Ullevål Haveby, which was upgraded into a regular branch in 1936. In the beginning postmistresses were in charge of the branches at Kristiania M., Mj. and E.

It is reasonable to assume that the actual branch locations were occasionally moved within a given area over the years. Norwegian P.O. circulars do not mention street addresses, except for Kirstiania K. which opened at Havegaten 25, and Kristiania E. at Elisenbergveien 22.

#### The Big Change

In accordance with Law No. 4 of July 11, 1924, the name of Kristiania was to be changed to Oslo effective Jan. 1, 1925. This change has been reflected in all postmarks, labels and forms of the main and branch post offices. At first the branch at Kristiania O. was to become Oslo Ø, after Østkanten (east side). However, this name was not used because postal officials decided instead on the name Oslo/Gamlebyen (old town). [It would have been rather odd if Kristiania/Oslo had become Oslo/ Oslo!] Any postmark with the old and new name is interesting, but unfortunately the old Kristiania/Oslo branch postmarks only showed the abbreviation "O."

One advantage the new name Oslo had over Kristiania was its shortness of four letters vs. ten. In the old days it was common to use the abbreviation Xania and Krania or simply Kra. when referring to Kristiania. In fact I shall take advantage of that form here, too.

All branch post offices (except Kra. Grefsen) have had at least one postmark showing the time. This appears to the left or right of the date, and always on postmarks of the long bridge type, perhaps because of insufficient space on other types. Two postmarks from Kra. V. and Kra. S. occur in extra large size and could perhaps be confused when seen on stamps off-cover with the large



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TUR receiving postmarks. But these larger cancels, despite the extra space, do not show a time indication.

Three other postmarks of a similar type — yet of ordinary size — are from Kra.O. and Kra.H. There are two types of the Kra.H, one having a thicker "H" at the bottom. Further details of differentiation are: Type 1 with the thick H appeared as early as December 1898. Later, a break occurs at left, where the bridge line joins the upper middle line (seen 1914, 1917). Type 2 with the thin H has a break in the lower horizontal middle line, a bit to the right of center (seen 1914, 1921). This break expands in time under most of the date (seen 1923). These damages probably occurred because the "date" was changed daily without using the prescribed wooden point or tooth pick device (which often broke), but by using a sharp nail or scissors point - against postal regulations.

A large oblong-shaped postmark, especially designed for use on parcel post, has been seen (1921-24) from Kra.Mj., but oddly not from any other Kra. This type saw usage in a number of other towns around Norway over several years.

#### **Machine Cancels at Branches**

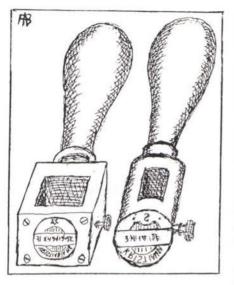
Canceling machines were used only at two Kra. branches and are rather difficult to find on cover. Kra. Solli examples have been seen only once (Mar. 21, 1923). The other, Kra.H. has been seen used toward the end of 1924, partly with wavy lines, and also with the slogan "Støtt Norsk Arbeid," (Support Norwegian Labor). The following year, of course, the town's name was changed.

Most of the accompanying postmark illustrations have been traced by me and should suffice for research purposes. They are not entirely accurate in all details, which is probably just as well, so as to avoid possible reuse in falsifications. This branch post office group



\* S \* C \* C \*





Old postmarkers from KraMJ. and S. made of steel with hollow centers and wooden handles — sketched at Postal Museum, Oslo.



#### Later Than You Think

The Icelandic post card shown above was acquired some years ago. But when I checked its #165 town cancel in *Facit* for the station where it was used, I discovered that this card was dated 5/21931 which was quite a few years after the reported closing date for use of #165 Varma number cancel. *Facit* reported it last used in 1926.

Yet it is evident from the dated

could be expanded to include the Oslo postmarks that followed later, after Jan. 1, 1925.

Eventually, several branches changed names again. Oslo-Moløkka became Oslo-Sagene on Oct. 1, 1960, and Oslo-Kampen became Oslo-Tøyen around 1977.

Of course the Oslo Main Post Office is a chapter in itself, with at least as many different Kristiania postmarks as all the branches combined. Most of these main office marks were changed in 1925 to read Oslo, too. A small number of other Kristiania postmarks also exist that were used only at temporary sites such as exhibitions and other special events.

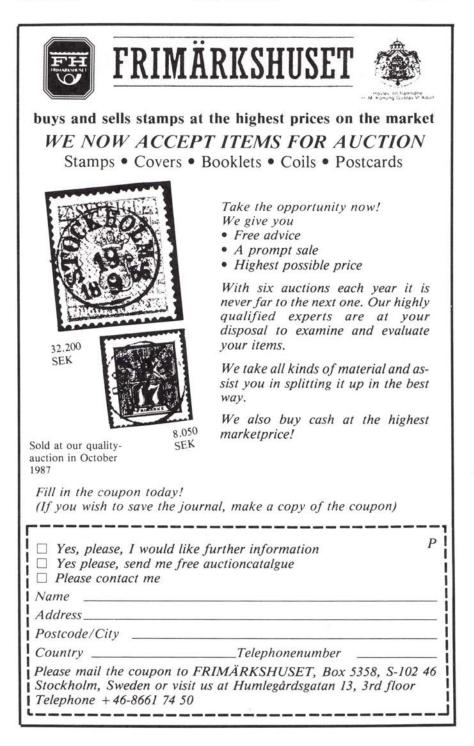
So there are plenty of things for the avid Norway collector to search for. The postmark buff can see many of the original Kristiania post marking devices on display at the Norwegian Postal Museum in Oslo, which is open free to the public all year round.

message that this card was written five years after the #165 cancel usage was reportedly stopped. Close inspection of the card confirmed that it is not philatelic or made up, but rather an ordinary postally used item with a short message from a lady to her sister.

I also possess a number cancel #60 (last use: Einartsstadir 1927 reported in *Facit*) on a clipping with a 1 kroner Hekla stamp of the 1948 issue which is 21 years after the last reported use. Again, it is a later usage than stated by *Facit*. However, it cannot be proven whether this was a favor cancel or not on a philatelic cover.

If any other collector has similar material, I would be very interested to hear about it. I will reimburse for the cost of photocopies and postage.

> Frank C. Mooney Bogarholtsbraut 20 200 Kopavogi, Icland \* S \* C \* C \*





# Report from Helsinki (via airmail) By Mike Hvidonov

Opening day at FINLANDIA 88 seemed to take forever for its arrival when evaluated by the normal impatience of "yours truly." Close to two years of my limited personal association with this memorable event dissolved into history, at long last the moment was here.

Upon depositing my collection entry on May 30th, I was allowed a brief peek into the vast exhibition hall of Messukeskus, so beautifully illuminated for philatelic purposes. Nobody, except specifically designated personnel was allowed to tread the newly-carpeted and tiled flooring for a sneak preview as a safeguard against thievery of any kind.

This seemed securely tended by everpresent guards, electronic surveilance devices and (after hours) well-trained guard dogs. Inside were the million (or so) stamps, covers and other treasures destined to reside in the theft-proof frames scheduled to hold the paper gems of many collectors until June 12th. According to FINLANDIA's General Manager more than 30,000 sq. meters of floor space was needed for this epic event.

#### **Opening Day**

Activities began with an 11 a.m. press conference which included invitations to the Opening Festivities at 5 p.m. A group of speakers delivered brief addresses of welcome, including FIP President Ladislav Dvoracek and Finland Speaker of the Parliament Matti Ahde. All thoughtfully limited their remarks. The Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Jukka-Pekka Saraste, provided resplendent music while baritone vocalist Jorma Hynninen lent his sonoric, beautiful voice to several art songs from the Finnish world of music.

I shant "travelogue" too much, but some color is well-warranted. It was in one respect unusually good fortune that Mother Nature provided the many weary travelers from abroad with summery weather ranging from the high 70's into the 80's. The odd thing is that attendance was badly effected. The beautiful, sun-drenched days sent the Finns to their summer homes, the lovely lakes and beloved saunas — certainly not to an indoor event. The final attendance tally was a bit over 60,000, unless there was a later count.

#### Miscellaneous

The exhibit halls were quite temperate. The lighting even and unproblematic. Floor surfaces were carpeted and covered in other areas with some resilient tile that proved both "sole-saving" and Oh So comfortable. Moreover there was plenty of seating room generously spaced throughout the halls. The sights of Helsinki, the quaintness of the nearby Aland Islands and other sights were there for the asking. Finland is rich in all aspects of culture, fine food, music and its service compris to obtain the expected common courtesies without large tips. All gratuities (15 percent) are included in the tab.

A small exhibit of the jewelry crafts of the Faberges was loaned to FINLAN-DIA by citizens of Helsinki. Agathon Faberge, son of the Russian czarist jeweler, who fled the Soviet Union in 1927 to Helsinki where he resided in the beautiful suburb of Kulosaari, is recognized both as a brilliant jewelry artist and the Father of Finnish Philately. At one time he owned the most massive collection of Finnish stamps and rarities

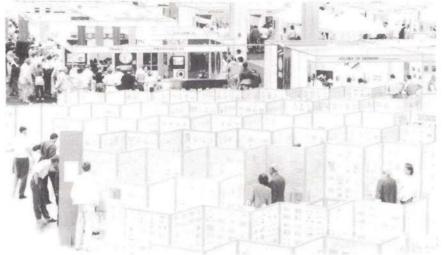


Photo by Tapio Mustassaari

This photo shows only a section of the vast 30,000 + sq. meters of floor space occupied by exhibits and other facilities at Messukeskus, on the outskirts of Helsinki.

ever known. His remains are interred in the Russian Orthodox cemetery in Helsinki. Oleg Faberge, his son, resides with his family in Helsinki. He is *the* authority on Russian Zemstvo philately and possesses the most complete collection of its kind in the world. It was displayed in the Court of Honor, along with other Faberge objet d'art.

#### **Other Exhibits**

The Finnish government contributed through the P&T a great deal to the success of the show. A fascinating, real-life display of old post offices of the 18th century staffed by real-looking, life size mannequins dressed in authentic costumes drew much interest. Their faces lent a touch of quaint homeliness and humor plus whimsy which sparked many a chuckle from observers.

The special Åland exhibit and their small, real sailing vessels gave an immediate picture of these hardy seafaring folk who master the sometimes churning waters.

The well known 1952 Finnish Olympic Games display was brought in from the Sports Museum in Helsinki to the Fair Grounds for display to the philatelic crowd. This provided another nostalgic look and insight into the fond memories of days gone past. And there were other diversions to lend visual respite to visitors who desired to get away from stamps for a little while.

#### At the Joint Auction

The crowd also had the opportunity to attend the usual auction of Scandinavian material on June 9 at a floor sale conducted by the combined organizations of Postiljonen of Sweden and Suomen Postimerkkeily of Helsinki. Here are a few of the bigger lots that produced high prices;

Lot 7 — A pair of 5 kop. large pearl stamps on piece canceled Helsingfors with a partial Stockholm receiving cancel. It sold for FMk32,000 (\$8,000 + 15 percent).

Lot 41 — A rare 1 Mark cover with 2/20p. stamps also from the 1866 period. This lot had a ridiculously low starting bid of FMk30,000 and eventually was sold to Hiroyuki Kanai of Japan for FMk58,000, plus 15 percent (about \$16,675). Kanai also took the Finland Grand Prix National, so what does he need this for?

Lot 89 — A large collection of Postal

August 1988

Stationery 1845-1917 said to have won a large silver at IENECOPIA 84 in Jönköping, evaluated by the owner at FMk270,000, reached FMk90,000 plus 15 percent before the hammer dropped.

p.s. Ib Eichner-Larsen of Denmark gave me a copy of the FINLANDIA 88 Show Catalog for our librarian, Dr. W. E. Melberg, who will receive it by mail upon my return. Many thanks to Ib, who incidentally will visit us at SESCAL in October.

#### Traditional Entries at FINLANDIA 88

There were 24 collections in the Traditional competitive segment of the exhibit commencing with pre-philately material and flowing through all the periods of Finnish Postal History up to and including the 1930 Saarinen issues. Featured, too, in this group were Town Post, Sea Post, Machine Booklets and a few Back-of-the-Book items.

There were collections that I had never seen before and many others that were upgraded. Surprisingly, Postal History fielded only eight exhibits and Postal Stationery a mere four. It appears that some fine exhibits still have been "kept under stones" in prolonged anonymity even with the temptation of the FINLANDIA challenge.

This section of Finnish philately is respected for its importance, or should be! Thus it is important to touch upon the reactions of exhibitors and attending professionals concerning the results. Since I will be remaining in Finland for some time (after the event) I shall try to interview a few of the competitors for their reactions.

Without any intent to be palliative (*Editor's Note: it means "to make an of-fense or crime seem less serious or alleviate the pain."*), or less than blatantly honest, I feel that the judges who labored through the 24 Traditional Exhibits examining more than 200 frames and thousands of philatelic items rate high compliments. I toured those

same footsteps several times making at least 200 notations. I recorded "cannon" items, unusual material and most of all I checked those important items that are most easily overlooked by judges who are not cognizant of these highly significant pieces in the Postal History of Finland's world. Many of these items have been described and illustrated by Mikko Ossa, who is by far the authority on the Classics of Finland in Abophil.

It is no reflection on judges, critics or collectors to be lacking some of the insights and knowledge important to judging Traditional collections that do not contain some of the very difficult to acquire "cannon" items that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

No one deserves even a hint of indictment for:

a) Lack of awareness about rare items which are not easily learned about and are not usually seen in even some excellent collections.

b) Failure of the exhibitor to display such unusual material for easy viewing i.e. crowded, confused mounting, excessive verbiage!

c) The failure of competent Finnish specialists, BIG collectors and writers to publish instructive, illustrated articles on the multitude of Finnish stamps and covers and the particular multiples that are even RARER, in some instances than those popularly recognized, and often very expensive.

d) Educational articles (without recompense) should be placed in the markets where the need for information is missing IF Finnish philately is ever to flourish outside its borders: the USA, Great Britain, Canada, and all of Europe and perhaps Japan, too.

This isn't a "sour grapes" report, but rather a sage and honest one because there is a dire need for Finnish leaders in the world of stamps to get into the swim ... now!

I have had the pleasure (at home in the U.S.) of receiving two phone calls in the past year or so from judges who were

assigned to rule on different kinds of Finnish collections. They were anxious to be given some perspective in regard to what the important material might be. Both had never been exposed to the such collections in the past. I was very pleased to articulate some advice and furnish both judges with comprehensive material as basic guides; and to point out exactly what major items should be present.

#### **Exhibits at FINLANDIA 88**

It follows that some disappointment would emanate from the prestigious Traditional exhibitor here. After all, this was more than a club show. It was the "pride and joy" of winning (or getting some recognition) at an FIP International in their Hometown. The last FIP here was decades ago and the next looms too far off for the same thrills and opportunities.

The BIG GUNS in town were Messrs. Ossa, Nyman and Kanai. No decision could possibly please all the competitors. (Please do not misunderstand!) I have not heard any complaints from the two fine Finnish collectors who did not win the National Grand Prix. This is not unusual. Hiroyuki Kanai's collection contains some outstanding material that swings the victory to his side. As a purist, if I were given the choice I would look for the depth necessary in a great Finnish collection. That depth is to be found in the collections exhibited by Mikko Ossa and Arnold Nyman.

This strong commentary doesn't mean to detract from the gentleman from Japan's fine victory . . . as he did not pick the winner. Others did by FIP rules set forth, Kanai must be very proud and deserves every credit.

#### The Little Guns

I last exhibited at AMERIPEX in the U.S. where I was awarded a gold medal. This followed a path of nine other competitions in which my efforts were worth golds. One major show, NORDIA 86 granted the Grand Prix.

My current effort enjoyed the addi-

tion of a research page. The only similar page that I have seen before is in Christian Sundman's Grand Prix collection. The addition of one, plus a Major Rarity upgraded my entry further for FINLAN-DIA. To say that I was not happy would be an understatement. It follows that the disappointments are but part of the risk.

I do offer my sympathies to those who felt that they also received less than their fair share. There were others, but aren't there always? In closing, I suspect that the best way to grin and bear it is to recall the words of show chairman Christian Sundman which in extraction entreated: "There will be other exhibitions and opportunities, and we will all meet again!"

#### Traditional Class Winners

Here are the winners of Awards and Prizes for those Finnish Exhibitions that constitute the area of expertise with which I am familiar — listed in numerical order of the show catalog. I hope my notes are complete and correct. Should anyone note any error or omission, please let me know and I will correct as needed.

217 - Juha Antilla, large vermeil; 218 -Mike Hvidonov, large vermeil and special award from Corinphila; 219 -Hiroyuki Kanai, grand prix national and large gold; 220 - Ake Lindholm, vermeil; 221 - Arnold Nyman, large gold; 222-Mikko Ossa, large gold and special award from Philatelic Federation of Finland: 223 - Annti Haggren, large silver; 224 - Olavi Koponen, silver; 225 -Jari Lybeck, silver; 226 - Ensio Nousiainen, silver; 227 - E.E.J. Vuori, withdrew; 228 - Joukko Punnonen, large silver; 229 - Gunnar Pylluaas, large silver; 230 - Jaako Ossa, large silver; 231 - Risto-Matti Kauhanen, silver; 232 -Eric Sorensen, large vermeil; 233 - Rijo Nummela, silver; 234 - Seppo Kaila, silver; 235 - Olavi Nupponen, silver; 236 -Jacobus Sundman, vermeil; 237 - Olli Kivinen, large silver; 238 - "Fira," silver bronze; 238 - Heikki Kaupinen, silver;

240, Jukka Aho, silver-bronze and 241 -Olli Kivinen, large silver.

#### **Postal History**

463 - Valter Johansson, large vermeil; 464 - Matti Sipari, vermeil; 464 - Hannu Elo, large silver; 466 - Reinhard Weber, large silver; 467 - Valter Johansson, silver; 468 - Teuvo Termonen, vermeil; 469 - D. Iain Fraser, silver; and 470 -Matti Poutvaara, silver-bronze.

#### **Postal Stationery**

626 - Harri Sihtola, large gold; 627 -Bjorn-Eric Saarinen, gold; 628 - Kari Rahiala, vermeil; and 629 - Juha Pfäffli, silver.

#### \* S \* C \* C \*

#### Dateline: Great Neck, L.I., NY FINLANIA 88: The Judging

Personal obligations, intertwined with our travel plans, drew me rather quickly far away from FINLANDIA 88 and its environs giving me a welcome respite from the wonderful, but hectic FINLANDIA 88 experience.

Returning to Helsinki I found some aroused and very negative reactions to the judging of the Traditional Philately of Finland. This was no small wonder to me! Finns and knowledgeable collectors from the U.S. and abroad agreed. One world-respected Scandinavian philatelist marked the judging as 'very poor.'

Additionally, some incomprehensible errors seem to have occurred in the Hungarian and DWI Postal Stationery entries that I will look into and hopefully include in an editorial to appear in our November issue.

Of course, I am more with knowledge in my own are and I do believe that I can place the responsibilities most properly.

Copies of the November issue will be sent to all important leaders of the judging of FINLANDIA frames.





**Transfers & Reentries** 

By Alan Warren

At the 37th annual awards dinner of the Collectors Club of New York held in April, one of the honors was bestowed jointly on Lauson H. Stone and Tomas Bjaringer for their talk in 1987 based on their book, *Swedish Postal Rates on Letters to Foreign Destinations 1855-1895*. The medal was presented for the best talk presented at the club that year.

One of the several organizations for philatelic writers is the Association Internationale des Journalistes Philateliques, known as AIJP for short. They usually hold meetings during FIP international exhibitions. A recent issue of their journal lists the federations around the world that are members of FIP, including Danmarks Filatelist Forbund, Suomen Filatelistiliitto, Icelandic Philatelic Federation, Norsk Filatelistforbund, and Sveriges Filatelist Forbund.

George B. Lindberg is a vice-president and board member, and Paul H. Jensen is president of the postal history commission of FIP. Membership information concerning AIJP can be obtained from their treasurer Jean M. Frising, 16 domaine des Ormilles, 8088 Bertrange, Luxembourg.

One of Sweden's most prestigious philatelic honors is the Strandell Medal, named in memory of Nils Strandell, and awarded since 1961. This year it went to Bo Erik Stavenow. The recipient is a highly respected philatelist at home as well as abroad. He has worked on the *Facit* catalog committee, and has expertise in postal stationery, airmail, private local post, and usage of the Oscar period issues.

In September, two esteemed gentlemen will sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in England. The honor was created in 1920 by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Joining some 220 others this year are Gerald J. Elliott of New Zealand, and Paul H. Jensen of Norway. Jensen's internationally acclaimed collections include Czechoslovakian postal history to 1850, Saudi Arabia, Cook Islands, and Norwegian postal stationery. He has served the Federation of Norwegian Philatelic Societies as a board member and vicepresident, and currently is president. In 1975 Jensen became a member of the FIP Postal History Commission, served as vice-president, and for two years now has been president of the commission.

Paul Jensen contributed to the Norway Postal Stationery Catalog and the Catalog of Norwegian Thematic Postmarks. He follows in the distinguished footsteps of two other Norwegians on the Roll — Justice Anderssen in 1921 and Abraham Odfjell in 1951. The inaugural signer of the Roll in 1921 was HM King George V.

The field of Iceland philately has suffered a major setback with the passing of three experts in the field this spring. John Siverts, long time SCC member and active in the Delaware Chapter of SCC, was an APS accredited juror and was to have served on the international jury at FINLANDIA 88. John was a past director-at-large of SCC.

Another was Sir E.A.G. Caroe, CBE, who wrote extensively on the classic issues of Iceland, particularly in the *London Philatelist*, but also in *Scandinavian Contact* and elsewhere. He signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1972.

Roger A. Swanson was a long time member of SCC (#711) and had an international gold metal collection of Iceland. He was active for many years with Chicago Chapter 4, and served as SCC president 1960-62.

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# Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

Frank Mooney solves a mystery concerning the Gamla Bio P. Petersen covers of Iceland in the April issue of *The American Philatelist*. With the February issue, *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* changed to a larger format of approximately 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> by 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches. In this issue Ernest Fromen discusses perforation types of Tumba mill paper for early Swedish stamps, and Harry Salomon writes about military mail for beginners.

In the February issue of Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift Leif Hasle reviews Danish postal rates during World War II, and Steffen Riis discusses rates for covers bearing the 1919 Faroes provisionals. Hans Ehlern Jessen writes about the famous philatelists who have received the KPK medal over the years, in the February issue of Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift. In the same issue Torben Hilberg reviews the sale of DWI stamps at the Danish West Indies sales counters during the period 1902-1905, and Ib Pedersen presents another installment on the Christian X stamps sold by vending machines including plate varieties of the 7 Øre. Another installment appears on ship mail between Iceland and Denmark during the period 1857-1870.

David Loe continues his Post office Gazetteer in the March issue of Scandinavian Contact, and Alex Walker writes about wartime mail to the Faroes. Athelstan Caroe helps sort out the different printings of the first aurar issue of Iceland in the same issue of the journal. Thorkild Andersen writes about the Aarhus — HOU JB railway cancels in the March issue of Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

In *Philatelic Reports* published by the German Scandinavian group for February, Gunter F. Tölcke describes some Faroes cancels and handstamps, and

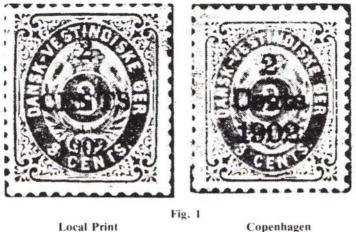
Michael Wagner discusses Åland. Wolfgang Löhrich reviews Sweden's first airmail postmarks in the same issue. In *Het Noorderlicht* from Holland for March, J. A. Konings writes about Bouvet Island, J.W.J. van den Berg discusses the Iceland greidslumerki stamps, and Rene Hillesum tabulates Finnish town cancels by the eight main types indicating first and last usage.

The March issue of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift* from Denmark opens with an article by Svend Hovard on the Fåborg-Ringe-Nyborg railway post, and continues with the seventh installment by Søren Jessen on Slangerup's postal history. Several articles in the March issue of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* mark the 60th anniversary of PFA, and Karl-Erik Stenberg writes about early hand cancels of Sweden.

In Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift for April, Karl Ove Kristensen writes about Denmark's letter collection station cancels, and Flemming Nielsen discusses the imperforate varieties of Denmark's 1864 issue. The April issue of Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift has an article by Harry Salomon on Sweden's 1939 military stamp, and co-authors Mats Gustafsson and Björn Sylwan write about Sweden's 5 öre official in large format. The discussion continues in the May issue on the 50 öre, perforated 13. In the same issue Karl-Erik Stenberg illustrates and discusses some interesting Swedish covers from the 1870s.

\* S \* C \* C \*

Plan to Attend SCC Convention at SESCAL



Print

### The DWI Local Overprints 1901-1902

By Victor E. Engstrom

The projected rate change for domestic first class letters and foreign post cards for January 1, 1902, set the requirements for a new 2¢ stamp and postal stationery. In Denmark the new 2¢ Arms Type issue was barely into the process of production when it was realized that provisional stamps would quickly have to be provided for the public.

St. Thomas

Therefore, late in 1901 the government printing office in St. Thomas was directed to overprint available stocks of stamps and postal stationery cards to conform to the new rate. It is now evident that the tight security and quality control found in the Copenhagen printing process was lacking in St. Thomas.

Instead of every 3¢ stamp being overprinted "2 CENTS," there resulted two "essays," two different perforations, a color variety of overprint ink and at least two fakes. In addition, the postal stationery aberrations — though not as varied — provided some speculation for the student. These variations have been individually studied and recorded in literature, including the Danish West Indies Mails 1754-1917 (DWIM). Together with the development of the Register of DWI Covers and Philately, statistical information is available to permit an holistic view of the subject.

Work on the DWI Register has progressed to such an extent that viable data can be drawn for the many facets of DWI philately. The Register is comprised of 28 books with over 5,000 photocopies of DWI covers and rare stamps. Portions of the Provisionals Book pertaining to the 1901-1902 overprints include the following details:

1.) 2/CENTS/1902 on 3¢ (DWIM 25A, Facit 24, Scott 24). Late in 1901, 40,000 3¢ stamps were overprinted 2/CENTS/1902, presumably in the government printing office at St. Thomas. Current supplies of the 3¢ Printing IX bicolor, perforated 12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, stamps were used and the overprint is called "Setting 1." All of the letters in CENTS are capitalized on the St. Thomas overprints, in contrast to those overprinted Cents in Copenhagen.

When the initial printing proved insufficient, an additional 30,000 stamps were ordered in March 1902 and overprinted in Setting II at the same St. Thomas printing office. For this second printing, the plate of 100 cliches of overprint type was disassembled for cleansing. In the subsequent random reassembly of the plate, individual cliches were placed mostly at different locations than in Setting I. For this reason, multiples can be attributed to a specific setting.

Before, during and possibly after this entire process was completed several deviations or varieties of the intended provisional surfaced!

2.) 2/CENTS/1902 on 3¢ perf 14x13½ (DWIM 25B, Facit 24a, Scott 23). It is with this variety that I now begin to get suspicious about the origin of some of the 2/CENT/1902 provisionals.

I wrote about these in *The Posthorn* of November 1984, pages 233-35, in an article entitled "Unikum, Two, Three, Four." There I pointed to the frailties of auction catalog describers over-stating the rarity of their material. Since then, no additional small perf covers have sur-

faced. Only four are recorded. A question arises? Can we be certain that the reported approximately four sheets of the perf  $14x13\frac{1}{2}$  stamps, Printing VIII, were part of the second setting order for 30,000 additional stamps? It seems possible that insiders had the printers do a special job using the Setting II overprint material.

It is strange that of the four recorded covers, only one postal card was used during the period of normal usage; while the other three all occur on controlled mail addressed to the then well-known New Jersey collector, Charles Lathrop Pack. Since supplies of mint stamps are far more numerous than postally canceled items, it seems certain that most of these small perf stamps fell into the hands of "lucky" buyers. Nevertheless, listed flaws on the 3¢ Print VIII stamps such as the flat-footed "2" and the normal frame command high premiums.

3., 4.) 2/CENTS/1901: Essay, Error or Fake? (DWIM 25Aa,b, Facit 24b, Scott 24b). The late Alanson C.



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Schwarz, Jr., covers this overprint in DWIM, Chapter IX, pages 10-11. His opening statement: "Although official documentation is lacking, essays of the proposed overprint must have been prepared for official consideration because there are in existence the same 3¢ stamps overprinted "2/CENTS/ 1901" in two different sizes of type for just the year "1901" part . . ." Schwarz adds that perhaps four sheets were overprinted and further states, "while originally these overprints may have been essays, they are collectable postal items as both are known on cover. They might have been sold at the St. Thomas Post Office or may have come into private possession by other means." C. von Duers is reported to have said that two sheets were overprinted by the St. Thomas Tidende (newspaper) by order of the Government Office to relieve a sudden shortage. These sheets were given to the manager of the stamp stock and later by mistake delivered to the St. Thomas Post Office where they were sold to a lot of "lucky" buyers. Von Duers was in St. Thomas from 1894 to 1907 and it is noted that he served as a postal employee and at one time as "kommandant" of the militia. Perhaps of more importance here, he also was a stamp collector.

#### **Proof** in Usage

The fact these 1902 overprints are known on cover was a factor in calling them essays in *DWIM*, rather than a philatelically motivated production. The **DWI Register** of Philately reveals the following statistical chart: Comments on the addressees: Stella Danielson — I don't recall ever seeing this name on other DWI covers. Both letters are addressed in the same stylish handwriting, postmarked from different towns, two days apart.

**R. P. Jacobs** — A stamp collector and possibly a part-time dealer. A considerable number of covers addressed to Jacobs are recorded.

**Abram Smith** — A part-time dealer in DWI stamps.

Although the official authorization ordering or confirming the existence of the 1901 overprints has never been uncovered, an analysis of the facts revealed by the covers makes the production appear questionable. Yet, there is no doubt that the issue reached philatelic hands and the recorded usages are philatelically motivated!

5.) The Dark Green Overprint. (DWIM 25Ak, Facit 24bv<sup>3</sup>, Scott 25d or 26). The first general knowledge of this dark green overprint came from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York, N.Y. Apparently the dark green overprint was spotted in a shipment of sheets of new issues from DWI to Scott. To collectors who have not seen this variety, it is an elusive shade apparent only when the stamp is held against a good light at exactly the correct angle. In average light on your desk along with a number of the black overprinted stamps, the dark green copy could easily be lost.

Personally, in my early collecting years I bought three copies and had them expertized by Herbert Block, Svend Yort and Franz Moldenhauer in order to be sure they were correct. The

Туре	From	Date	То	Description	
Large	St. Thomas	12 Mar 1902	?	Single on Piece	
Large	St. Thomas	18 Mar 1902	Stella Danielson	Single on Cover	
Large	St. Jan	20 Mar 1902	Stella Danielson	Single on Cover	
Large	St. Thomas	15 May 1902	?	Single on Piece	
Small	Christiansted	21 May 1902	C. von Duers	Pair on Cover	
Small	Frederiksted	30 Jun 1902	R. P. Jacobs	Pair on Cover	
Small	Christiansted	7 Jul 1902	Abram Smith	Single on Cover	
Large	St. Thomas	7 Jul 1902	Abram Smith	Pair on Cover	

(The large type is about 25mm high, while the smaller is about 2mm high.)

dark green ink shade is not at all apparent at first examination. Despite this, *Scott* gave the overprint shade a full number, 26, early on. *Scott's* ownership of the total supply of 100 stamps must have been a factor. Years later they were convinced to change the listing number to 25d.

Some questions come to mind: Was the sheet the first off an unclean press? If so, there should be other sheets with a lesser degree of green. Or, was the dark green an essay? This cannot be true because the dark green variety is part of the second setting. (See article by Anker Grumsen, *Posthorn*, January 1948, pages 10-11.) Was the overprinting just an honest mistake, or was it motivated for other reasons? Who knows?

The dark green overprints have been duplicated on a genuine stamp, using genuine printing material. This is described and explained in *DWIM* Chapter XX, page 12, by author Joe Frye, who states, "This fake overprint was probably produced by a printer's helper in the St. Thomas print shop where the genuine overprints were produced."

G. A. Hagemann in an article, *NFT*, Vol. 43, No. 6, June 1939, stated, "The good black printer in St. Thomas has apparently a good many sins on his conscience. He also made an inverted surcharge but has not dared to put on the market."

6.) The Inverted Overprint. In Göteborg's *Filatelisten*, November 1971, there appeared an article in Swedish about "A Genuine Forgery." Here we find an admission of guilt. The aforementioned printer's helper was somewhat philatelically-minded enough to produce a rarity — an inverted overprint. Was he bribed by others, or did he act by himself — believing he could market his rarity himself? Of course he had all the original materials at hand, but sometime during the attempt he was apprehended — and the Postmaster confiscated whatever copies were on hand.

The Postmaster marked a few copies "Forgery" on the back and gave them to friends. Others must have escaped his eye. The old printer explained that the inverted overprinting was done somewhat later than the second setting, using the original Setting II plate. He pointed out, however, that the ink was weaker than on the originals.

I have one of the fakes which I can use for expertizing.



Fig. 3 The Fake Inverted Overprint

**7.) The Inverted "C"** Doris Stericker reported this variety in *The Posthorn* of April 1956, page 3. It was later established that a poorly printed "C" in CENTS was fraudently altered to create this variety. The same fraudulent "C" appears on the 8/CENTS/10 overprint. This operation could have taken place anytime, anywhere, with no reason to place the forger in St. Thomas. See *DWIM*, Vol. 3, Chapter XX, page 13.

**8.)** Postal Stationery: (*DWIM*, PC 6, 7, 8, DC 5, 6; *Facit* BK 6, 7, 8, BKd 5, 6; *Scott* UX 6, 7, 8, UY 5, 6). These cards were overprinted and revalued in conformity with the rate reduction of 1902. All were printed in a sufficient quantity to satisfy a genuine need. No manipulations by outside interests are apparent, although there are a few production errors such as misplaced overprints and albinos.

# Take a Number and Run After Reading Critic's Perspective of Co-Author Hansen's 'Numerals'

Denmark's Numeral Cancellations 1852-1884 by Henry E. Tester & Glenn F. Hansen, 165 pages, numerous charts. Published by Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, 1987, \$27.

This book may be divided properly into two parts: one written by the late Dr. Henry E. Tester of England and the other by Mr. Glenn Hansen of Winnipeg, Canada. Dr. Tester's chapters had been published earlier in *Luren* by the SPLSC, and all seem to be original and informative. The same cannot be said about Hansen's contribution.

There appears to be two different ways to produce a book: 1) with pen and ink; or, 2) with a pair of scissors and a bottle of paste. Hansen seems to have chosen the second method. Yet on the title page is printed, "No reproduction in part or in whole may be made without permission . . ." Indeed a bold remark because a larger portion of this text and almost all illustrations are taken from earlier publications *without* permission from authors or publishers so far as can be determined from studying its acknowledgements.

In any event it is safe to call this a desperate undertaking by anyone not well-versed in the Danish language or Danish philately. It is also — to a certain degree — a disadvantage to reside far from Denmark where most of the material is kept, despite Hansen's postulate as collaborator and heir to Dr. Tester's efforts.

It was not too long ago that Hansen published an open invitation to form a study group on Danish Numeral Cancellations. Almost nobody in such a short span of time would be able to become a specialist in any area as difficult and expensive as the Numerals; especially to such a degree as to match the life-long work of Danish specialists AND author a book on the subject which seemed Hansen's ambition. Therefore, he not only entered into partnership with Dr. Tester (who unfortunately died in January 1986), but also with a pair of scissors and a big jar of paste.

Hansen, however, should be commended for his initiative to try and inform the English speaking world about the Numerals. Perhaps it would have been better just to publish a translation of Svend Arnholtz' Danske Poststempler (KPK 1953) and Annuleringsstempler, Stumme Stempler og Nummerstempler by the JKE group,



printed in the NORDFRIMEX 85 Catalog. Instead, we have a compilation of both publications mixed with a lot of pages about something else more or less irrelevant. Included are 23 pages dealing with the stamps on which the Numerals were used — the same material published earlier by the SPF as an authorized translation of AFA's *Special Catalog 1981-82*, which is another key reference not mentioned in the bibliography.

#### Now to Particulars

In the text there is a completely superfluous and historically incorrect Chapter 5 describing "What happened in 1864?" It is rampant with misspelled town names. As a Canadian, the author should be familiar with dual language problems (English and French). But in the Danish Duchies, lost in 1864, German was spoken in most areas while town names were written in both German and Danish to accommodate both segments of the population. Today, however, it is not acceptable to write town names both ways in the same text. Mixed spellings is in fact inexcusable and testifies to a sloppy job - especially from a Danish perspective in a book meant for students of Danish Numerals. Perhaps it would have been suitable to present town names in Danish with the German version followed in parenthesis e.i. Slesvig (Schleswig).

Of the first 28 towns listed in the book, 13 are misspelled. In the next 24 another 10 are misspelled — at which point I gave up counting. Hansen touches upon the name spelling problem in his introduction. He should know that spoken Danish has changed since 1852 and that the written language is still at least 50 years behind the spoken version. For example, the deletion of the "i" and "i" before vowels occurred in 1891. The so-called ball-topped "a" as in Århus and Alborg was introduced by law in 1948, but in the past decades cities with an "å" in their name were allowed to resume the double "aa" spellings by choice.



Both maps selected for this book are really bad. They lack details necessary for such a text, and prove the author lacks the knowhow in obtaining adequate material for supporting his excercise in paste-ups. Another example is the choice of a grade school level dictionary used for Danish translations. Other confusing references can be found in the bibliography to prove Hansen's lack of knowledge of his topic and ability to write a textbook about this specialty. Many of his lists are clipped from Arnholtz' book which is listed among four other well-known texts about stamps and handstamps! By the way, Kirsten Ehlers-Loretzen resides in Ann Arbor, MI, not Copenhagen. And what a book about Bismarck is doing in the bibliography beats me!

Moreover, the mention of the JKE group study listed under a special note hints that little or nothing of value was obtained from this key material. Yet the following 25 pages are copied directly from the JKE group's extensive, original research.

Hansen shows ineptitude as a researcher in Appendix B which deals with pricing the Numerals. After reading this section several times, I never discovered in which currency the prices were quoted. He mentions the *DK Catalog* (not listed in the bibliography) but fails to note what "K" represents in currency. Most catalogs and auctions dealing with Danish stamps utilize either Danish or Swedish kroner — and both are quite different in value. Normally, the abbreviation DKK is for Danish and SKK is for Swedish. Not in this book!

The book ends on a sour note by Hansen, who writes, "From the failed efforts of both my co-author and myself to establish a communication link with researchers in Denmark, I have come to the inescapable and unhappy conclusion that there is a marked lack of interest to share information. Perhaps the reluctance to work with others can be broken down and a free exchange . . . can be built up over the next few years."

Such a declaration opens broader questions. What has Hansen to offer the JKE group in return for the bulk of information they have collected scientifically over several decades? Judging from his book, the answer is "next to nothing." It is naive to believe anyone can become a world authority on any topic within a couple of years by simply taking all the data he wants, without consent, from a source which has collected, compiled, researched and stored its information over the past hundred years. This collective research is gathered in a computer at Farum, Denmark. Even in that nation, the emperor of welfare states, there is no free lunch!

Another question is how Hansen was able to gather extensive portions of Arnholtz' and JKE's works together if he was unable to communicate with Danish researchers? Does this mean their publications were reprinted in large parts without permission? If so, then we are dealing with blatant literary theft and plagarism which is unethical, outrageous and unacceptable — besides illegal!

Any writer can quote a few passages from another's work, but not pageafter-page as was done by Hansen in "his" Numeral book. Yet Hansen suggests that some serious research may be done in Denmark. True! In Pierre Terrisse's *Filatelistisk Bibliografi* there are 28 pages of titles listing 367 articles and books about Danish handstamps. Of these 148 were published within the past two decades.

In his postscript Hansen offers himself as the center figure in a worldwide study of this subject. He has a lot of new and good ideas; but the new (ones) aren't good and good (ones) aren't new. In fact, this entire book proves why he should not be the central pivot point, because he will hardly be acceptable to the Danish philatelists who demand expert knowledge which Hansen obviously does not possess. His book - particularly its postscript shows his lack of ability to distinguish between theory and practice. It isn't enough to have a fervent interest in a topic, a person must have "something in which to keep it!"

> —Dan Laursen \* S \* C \* C \*

#### Scandinavia Area Awards

At INTERPEX Joseph Kocheisen won a gold for "Schleswig-Holstein," Michael Falls took a silver for his "Iceland — the First Seventy Years," and James Francis received a silverbronze for "19th Century Danish Postal Cards." At BEPEX 88, Benjamin Wood won a bronze for his Denmark exhibit.

Gene Scott took the grand award, a gold medal, and the APS pre-1900 award at FRESPEX with his "Iceland: Numeral Issues 1873-1903." At the same show Ray Erickson won a silver with his "Iceland Postal Statonery." Roger Schnell received a gold for his "First Stamps of Norway" at ROPEX. At SCOPEX Michael E. Falls took a silver with his "Icelandic Postal Stationery." A silver also went to C. E. Dahle at CENEPEX for "Swedish Booklets and Coils."

At COLOPEX 88, where they hold a literature competition as well as a stamp show, SCC's *The Posthorn* took a gold medal and won the Reserve Grand Award. In the section on columns and articles, Alan Warren won a silverbronze for his column "Transfers and Reentries." In the same competition, Karl Sanne's *Norwegian Exile Mail* took a vermeil. Michael Falls won a silver medal with his "Icelandic Postal Stationery" at YORCOPEX.

Norman S. Kopp walked off with a gold medal, the APS post-1940 medal, and the Grand Award at the Plymouth

Show with his "Faroe Islands — The War Years 1940-45." Alan Warren took a gold at the same show for his "Sweden: Stampless Covers." The Al Van Dahl memorial award along with a silver went to Dan Laursen for "The Danish Wavy-Line Issues of 1905-1933" at WESTPEX.

Roger Quinby won a vermeil at Philatelic Show 88 with his "Finland: 1918 Wasa Temporary Wartime Issue." At ROMPEX, Jack Michelsen took a vermeil for "Faroe Islands 1919, 1940-45." At the same show, Junior certificate was presented to Emily Sue Zammetti for her "Denmark Town Cancels."

—Alan Warren \* S \* C \* C \*

# Danish Town Handstamp Forerunners: Lauenburg But Not Pomerania!

#### By Gordon A. Hughmark

My article on Denmark's town handstamp forerunners (*Posthorn*, Nov. 1987) used the E. Rathje reference which incorrectly lists Pomerania as under Danish administration from 1814 to 1815. Wolfgang Löhrich of Frankfurt, W. Germany, has provided several of his articles on the postal history of Pomerania which prove it was never under Danish administration in the 19th century.

Although the treaty of Kiel in 1814 did provide for Denmark [in return for Norway] to receive Swedish Pomerania, it remained under Swedish administration until ceded to Prussia in 1815.

STRALSUND POMÉRANIE SUÉDOISE

Löhrich states that the two-line Stralsund handstamp (shown above) is known on three letters from 1812. All of these are on foreign mail from Stralsund. Another 1812 letter is known with the single-line STRALSUND handstamp but this is on an official letter sent within Pomerania. Napoleon's French forces were in possession of Swedish Pomerania during the period of the known 1812 letters and places the usage under French administration. Only one letter with the single-line STRALSUND imprint is known from 1815 indicating that the handstamp was later used by the Swedish postal officials.

References:

- Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten, *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, Löhrich, p. 205, June 1982.
- Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten, *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, W. Löhrich, p. 267, 1984.
- Sallskapet for Svensk Posthistorisk Dokumentation, Aktuellt om Posthistorie, W. Löhrich, p. 45, No. 1, 1986.

\* S \* C \* C \*



From Col. George Sickels comes the following observations in answer to Question #7 in our Feb. 1988 issue:

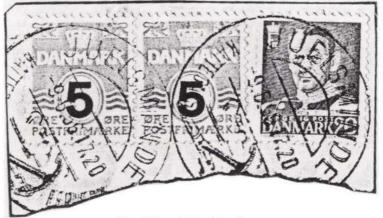
7a. He agrees with the answer about this barred cancel (and included a photocopy of a Canadian cover with a similar cancel).

7b. And he agrees that this mystery cancel (boxed double-strike with overlapping letters) will remain so until a better example comes along.

7c. This boxed FRANCO cancel was Col. Sickels real purpose for responding. He submitted an example of a similar cancel on cover with the explanation that the well-known Iceland collector Folmer Østergaard of Hellerrup, Denmark, advises that such FRANCO handstamps were applied to bulk mail items such as periodicals, etc. It is known in three types: 1. a one-line FRANCO, 2. the framed or boxed FRANCO, and 3. as a circular type used in Reykjavik during WWII.

Further, in 1979 when Sickels and Folmer were corresponding, Folmer said that he had the only known copy of this type 3 on an unstamped cover in which he had received his copy of *Timarit Verkfrædingafelagsins*, a periodical from a civil engineers' association.

Mike Falls, our Iceland AE, observed that even with this evidence there is still little known about this cancellation. "I still feel that much more must be done before it can be said with any certainty that it was used in Iceland. If it was used widely there, it was done very sparingly." Col. Sickels also enclosed three Icelandic documents which show the use of FRANCO. One with a rubber stamp spelled Franko, and two that were handwritten. He agrees that it isn't clear whether they are a postal charge or shipping company fee. ("I tend to believe the latter," says Mike.)



Giant Cancel Used by Ferry

**Q. 9** — What can be the story about this unusual "Julesminde/Kattegats" jumbo 35mm wide, bridge type cancel with an anchor shown below the date? Could it be a regular ferry boat cancel; and if so, was it used for mail posted at the dock or aboard the ferry (or both)? Further, was there a corresponding cancel for the arrival city of Kalundborg?

**A.** 9 — So far our panel of experts have determined that this is a "særlig" or special commemorative cancel used briefly in 1956 to promote tourism at Julesminde, Denmark. The Julesminde /Kattegats Ferieby translates to Kattegat's Ferrytown. Can anybody provide additional info on the use of such "promotional" cancels in Scandinavia?



Purple Posthorn Mystery

Q. 10 — We are looking for confirmation on a Doc Melberg theory about why a ragged transfer of a posthorn in purple ink appears on the backs of quite a few Danish stamps of the Nazi occupation years. Doc's guess is that the posthorn was printed in purple ink on official government envelopes and got transferred when the stamps were soaked off by collectors. There is no hint of a posthorn on the faces of these stamps, just the usual black ink cancels of the period. This inquery came from Prexy Al Gruber, but his example was too light to reproduce. Doc supplied the two fuzzy samples shown here. Can anybody provide a sample of such a cover (with or without stamp) to verify Doc's version? Or, does anybody know of a better reason for these ghostly posthorns? \* S \* C \* C \*

## Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update

One of the Foundation's founding trustees, Roger A. Swanson, passed away this spring. In his memory we hope to publish an original manuscript, translated from the Danish, on the 1873 skilling issues of Iceland. This was a project that Roger helped to bring to fruition through his international contacts in the field of Iceland philately.

The latest publication by SPF, just off the press, is the second part of the AFA Specialkatalog covering those sections not previously translated. These include principally the bicolor issues of Denmark and DWI along with other backof-the-book items. The specialized catalog appears every five years, and the text that appears after the stamp listings is devoted to specialized areas of Danish philately. Thus the material in the text portions is always of value to philatelic researchers. Copies of the new translation are \$20 plus postage for members, and \$25 plus postage for non-members, from Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation. Box 6716. Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

At the philatelic literature competition held at COLOPEX this spring, the SPF translation of Karl Sanne's *Norwegian Exile Mail* was awarded a vermeil. Membership details in SPF and a copy of the publications sales list are available at the above address.

\* S \* C \* C \*



#### THE POSTHORN

### AFA Specialkatalog — A Review

#### By Alan Warren

Every five years or so Aarhus Frimærkehandel publishes the excellent hardbound specialized catalog of Denmark and associated areas. The 1987-88 version continues the tradition of quality under the esteemed editorship of Lars Boes, and it contains 150 more pages than the 1981-82 edition. As before, the first several pages are devoted to definitions of terms, and this time the watermark description includes illustrations of the marks.

Right off with the 4 RBS this edition carries additional plate varieties, and so it continues with all the classic Denmark issues. As an example, the earlier edition used 42 pages to cover the early stamps through the Crown and Scepter Type, whereas the new edition requires 45 pages due to the additional materials.

Frame types of the bicolor issues are dealt with in greater detail this time around, and of course an added thirty pages are needed to cover the new issues from 1982 through the 1987 HAFNIA stamps. Officials, postage dues, postal ferry stamps, and other miscellaneous items complete the Denmark section.

The Faroes provisionals section is expanded with varieties of the overprints, and the independent state section now contains information on cancels of that country. The discussion of the classic issues of DWI is also expanded, largely with plate varieties. A new 16-page section is now devoted to Schleswig-Holstein, including lists of its cancels.

Of special interest to Greenland collectors is the addition of 48 pages on cancels and covers of that country. The earlier edition of the catalog had a wonderfully detailed section on the bicolor issues of 1895-1905. This edition has in its place a similar treatment of the bicolor Christian X issues of 1918-1933, including valuations of covers under different categories of use (e.g. local, foreign destination, airmail, special delivery, registered, etc.). This section was prepared under the direction of Ib Krarup Rasmussen.

Another new section by Lars Jørgensen illustrates the various labels used for special delivery, registered mail, airmail, etc. A final new section is devoted to the essays and proofs of Denmark's early issues up to 1882. The usual postal rate tables again appear near the end of the volume.

Despite the Danish text the material is not difficult to understand, and is aided by the inclusion of a Danish/English word list. About the only criticism one could make of the new edition is that some of the illustrations are not as clean and clear as the 1981-82 version. A few items appear so dark that no detail can be made out from the picture. The new edition advertises the English translation of the major portion of the earlier edition prepared by the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation.

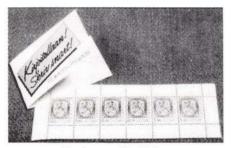
The AFA Specialkatalog 1978-88 is a necessary tool for Danish and related philately. Be sure to order a copy from your favorite dealer, for more than likely it will go out of print before the next edition.

\* S \* C \* C \* NEW ISSUES



#### Engineering Workers' Union - 100 Years

DENMARK — This nation's P&T now offers to all comers a free copy of its new *PFC-Journalen* (Postal Philatelic Centre) in English. This pamphlet lists all new issues, sites where P&T will participate in philatelic events, background details on current new issues along with the variety of services the P&T offers to collectors; plus a convenient ordering blank. A few other interesting features helpful to collectors make the publication good reading, in addition to being an overt sales tool. Address: Posten Frimærkecenter, Vesterbrogade 67, DK-1620, Copenhagen V. Featured in the first edition are the August 18 commemoratives honoring the Danish Metalworkers' Union Centenary designed by Niels Winkel in cooperation with Per Steen Hebsgaard, a glazier, taking its motif from Winkel's glass mosaic for the DWU. Printed offset in multicolor. The other is a bicentenary stamp for the Tønder Teacher's Training College showing the college buildings from a drawing by artist Maria Luders Hansen and engraved by Arne Kuhlmann. Printing multicolor by steel engraving. Both are DKr3.00 values.



New Se-tenant Booklet

FINLAND - Introduced July 25th by PKPF was a six-stamp se-tenant vending machine booklet of Lion Type definitives in 2x60p, 2x10p and 2x1.80 setenant format (ordering Code 70149). The Philatelic Center also offers a special Helsinki 25.7 1988 FDC for FMk7. Available, too, is the fourth FINLAN-DIA 88 mini sheet featuring four aircraft celebrating the development of airmail transportation. Shown on FMk1.80 stamps are the Breguet 14 biplane, the Junkers type F 13 pontoon plane and the Douglas DC 3 1947 model. Fourth stamp shows a Douglas DC 10-30 jet aircraft used by Finnair. Price for the mini sheet is FMk11. Contact: Philatelic Center, Box 654, 00101 Helsinki, Finland; or Finland Stamp Agency, I Unicover Center, Cheyenne, WY 82008-0017

ALAND - Announced also is the 1.40 Jomala Church stamp, showing one of the oldest Christian churches in Scandinavia. Dedicated to St. Olaf, it was constructed in the early 12th century. The Gothic tower was built in the 14th century as a fortification against attacks by Baltic pagans. Four color offset and designed by Pirkko Vahtero. A FDC dated 26.08 1988 is also available for collectors, priced at 2.00 + 1.40 FMk. Earlier this year on June 4th, Åland issued a trio of sailing ship stamps: The galley Albanus FMk1.80, the schooner Ingrid FMk2.40, and the barque Pamir FMk11. These are this island's way of depicting its importance to navigation and shipping and the release preceded the annual Tall Ships Race at Mariehamn on July 23-26. Designed by Allan Palmer, printed five color offset. Order: From the above address for Finland's stamps, or Mariehamns Postområdeskontor, Filateliservicen, PB 100, 22101 Mariehamn, Finland.



King Olav V Mini Sheet

NORWAY - H.M. King Olav V, the oldest monarch in Europe, celebrated his 85th birthday July 2 and the nation's PFT marked the event by issuing the above mini sheet with three stamps. The subjects illustrated are his arrival in Norway in 1905 as an infant, a portrait of him in uniform and the King as sports enthusiast at the world famous ski jump of Holmenkallen, where he has participated as a ski jumper. All three stamps are NKr2.90 values and the mini sheet sells for NKr8.70 alone; Nkr11.60 on FDC. Printing multicolor offset by Emil Moestue A/S, designes by Knut Løkke-Sørensen. On July 1 the PFT released two Europa-Cept stamps, NKr2.90 blue-black and red showing the Steamer Prins Gustav and NKr3.80 blue, yellow and orange bridge construction at Herøybrua. Both cover the Cept 88 transport and communication theme. Design by Sverre Morken, printed offset by Norway Bank Printers. For purchase contact: Norway PFT, Posboks 3770 Gamlebyen, N-0135 Oslo, Norway.



Herøybrua Bridge



Last year the Norweigan Post Office introduced the FDC with block of four which proved popular. Now the design of the envelope has been changed to include a new logotype featuring a posthorn, as shown above at the lower left.

#### **New Publication**

**FYI** — The cooperative efforts of Faroes and Norway postal officials which initiated publication last year of *Nordutlant Filateli* to promote stamp sales and inform collectors has expanded to include Greenland and Iceland. The magazine is free upon request from: The Faroese Postal Service, Philatelic Office, FR-159 Torshavn, The Faroes; or contact the Icelandic Postal Administration.

Purpose of this magazine is simply to make life easier for collectors of these areas and furnish them with comprehensive information on a regular basis. Postal officials of the four stamp-issuing agencies have held a number of meetings to work out some final details which remain unresolved. Meanwhile, *Nordatlant Filateli* is being mailed to some 105,000 persons worldwide.

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### Delayed Notice of Death

Word has been received that Major Robert E. Scherer (SCC-L17), died on Oct. 19, 1987, at the MacDill Air Force Base hospital at Tampa, FL. He had been in poor health for several years due to World War II injuries. Bob will be remembered by Club members as the author of the standard work on Iceland Postal Stationery.

He is survived by one adopted son.

-VEE



## Roger A. Swanson 1921-1988

We regret to announce the death of Roger A. Swanson (SCC711) on April 23, 1988, at the age of 67. Roger was the first president of the newly-formed SCC from 1960 to 1962. This was the major national expansion into general Scandinavian collecting by the Finnish-American Stamp Club of New York City, founded in 1935.

He was also past president of the Chicago SCC Chapter, a member of the Collectors Club of Chicago, the Scandinavian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation and was an APS expertizer.

A well-respected philatelist for over 40 years, Roger specialized in every facet of Iceland collecting. His exhibits of both traditional Iceland and the Postal History of Iceland had won golds at national shows and four golds at international exhibitions. Most recently one of his exhibits has been displayed in the STOCKHOLMIA 86 Court of Honor.

Roger shared his knowledge with anyone interested in his field. His presence will be greatly missed by those whose paths he crossed. He is survived by his wife, Arlene, who shared his philatelic adventures and expeditions; and a daughter, Mrs. Gail Karpinski, plus two grandchildren.

\* S \* C \* C \*

## John S. Siverts 1922-1988

John S. Siverts, 66, passed away on April 14 shortly after he had returned home from the annual Wilmington Stamp Club banquet. He had sat in his favorite easy chair to read *STAMPS* magazine and dozzed off, never to awaken. What a way to go!

John (SCC1024) was a bachelor and a retired member of the Financial Analysts of Wilmington, DE. He had enjoyed four large groups of friends, although there was of course some overlap among the people. First were his philatelic cronies. John was an international accredited FIP judge, director of three national stamp societies, former president and program chairman of the Wilmington Stamp Club and SCC Chapter 13. He was widely recognized for his expertise in early Canada, BNA and Scandinavia.

Second, John was an enthusiastic bridge player — a life master and former duplicate bridge champion of Delaware. As a member of the University and Whist Club, he had organized many tournaments over the years. Third, John was a vestryman and very active member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and had served as chairman of the diocesan laymen's group. Finally, John was a sportsman who enjoyed fishing, tennis and golf; and as an avid spectator



regularly attended the Philadelphia and local baseball, football, basketball and hockey games.

How one man was able to project himself as a central figure in so many activities and maintain close relationships with so many people is a mystery, but each group claimed John as its own. His final service at St. Andrew's, a downtown church where parking is always a problem, drew 200 friends. We all will miss him very much.

John Siverts served as a Navy pilot in the South Pacific during World War II and in 1948 was graduated from the University of Minnesota. He resided in Wilmington since 1955. John is survived by his sister, Helen Higgins of Chicago.

-Robert D. Lipscomb \* S \* C \* C \*

## Wanted — Little Norway, TOR. covers and cancels on stamps. Also wanted covers pre-1950 from Norway to Canada and from Canada to Norway. Send photocopy, exchange or buy, good price. Ola Ellgø Olleløkkv. 14, 1390 Vollen, Norway Member RPSC

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August 1988

# The Scandinavian Collectors Club

-Founded, Nov. 25, 1935-

#### ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:	Alfred A. Gruber, P.O. Box 1073, Newark, DE 19715
VICE PRESIDENT:	Allan Warrington, P.O. Box 270819, San Diego, CA 92128
SECRETARY:	Raymond Erickson, 5427 Delia Way, Livermore, CA 94550
TREASURER:	Donald Himer, 12360 Chandler Blvd, North Hollywood, CA 91607
DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE:	Kauko Aro, 38 Elena Place, Belleville, NJ 07109 H. J. (Pete) Schlueter, P.O. Box 75281, Los Angeles, CA 90075
	Alan Warren, P.O. Box 17124, Philadelphia, PA 19105
IMMEDIATE PAST PRES:	Wayne P. Rindone, P.O. Box 276, Newtonville, MA 02160

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HISTORIAN:	Dr. Frank N. Schubert, 8505 Cherry Valley Lane, Alexandria, VA 22309
LIBRARIAN:	Dr. W. E. Melberg, Box 134, Allenton, WI 53002
STAMP MART MANAGER:	Wade H. Beery, P. O. Box 3781, Orlando, FL 32802
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#### Call for the National SCC Convention

Our national Convention will convoke October 15 at SESCAL, Los Angeles, CA, in the LAX Hyatt Hotel. The Board will meet at 9 a.m. and the General Meeting will convene at 2 p.m. The entire SESCAL Show is three days, Oct. 14-16. Over 100 frames of Scandinavian material will be displayed. Our host chapters have a gettogether planned and will staff an SCC table at the show entrance — the rallying spot for members and prospectives. Several Scandinavian countries are sending displays. Y'all come to the land of the perspiring Vikings!

(Editor's Note: VP Allan Warrington has temporarily assumed the helm by request of Big Al, who should be home recovering from July 25 heart bypass surgery.)

#### **Our New Chapter**

Florida West Coast Chapter No. 23 was formally approved by the Board. Again, welcome! Bob Paulson of Clearwater is the president and he certainly would like to have snowbird visitors at their 3rd Monday meetings. Bob's phone is (813) 787-4378.

#### The \$250,000 Payout

Ever had numbers transpose? The Mart payout of \$250,000 reported in May occurred over a two decade period, 1968-87, not 1986-87. Several astute readers questioned that one! The price for blank Mart Books is still 50¢ each.

#### **Personnel Changes**

Jack Day of Walnut Creek, CA, found he had to resign as Publicity Chairman after a brief term. Robert W. Lang of Newark, DE, has agreed to fill that vacancy. Welcome Bob! The proposed office of Exhibits Chairman is not yet filled.

Congratulations to Alan Warren for becoming a certified APS Judge. This is an appointment of very great importance for SCC. When Scandinavian exhibits are being shown it is essential that at least one knowledgeable judge be present on the panel. With the loss of John Siverts, the cadre had fallen to one, Vic Engstrom; now two with Alan's certification. It would be advantageous to have more. Aren't some of you toying with the idea? Why not give it a try?

Past president Don Halpern accepted the task of Nominations Chairman and he reports that all Officers and Board Members have agreed to run again. This quick round-up was completed when Treasurer Don Himer, noted for being the slowest check in the West, finally paid his 1988 dues. Until then, he wasn't eligible. May I remind members that chapters and any group of six may also make nominations for candidates to club offices. See By-Law Article VI, Section 6 and 7 for details. Dr. Warren Pearse of our Washington, D.C., Chapter has agreed to be the Election Committee Chairman and with two other Chapter members will constitute the Committee. Election will be held later this year.

#### This and That

Noted a large number of women browsing at the NAPEX bourse. Two leading dealers confirmed that there seems to be an upswing in the number of lady collectors. We have two distaffers in the Delaware Chapter, a unit which contributed \$250 to the SCC treasury from sales of the New Sweden FDC's on March 29. Did you know that the SCC has two small displays in post office lobbies — one in Grand Haven, MI, and another in Newark, DE. If your local post office would like to do this, any member can assemble something suitable or request one of our displays when available.

#### \* S \* C \* C \*



If all goes as per schedule, the new SCC Library Index should be available by next quarter's PH. Hope you will like the new format and I encourage you to **use** it. I will do my utmost to help obtain wanted material. I am fully responsible for any errors and/or omissions. Ron Collin did the computer printing work, a truly fantastic job considering it was from my notes! He deserves all the praise that we can offer.

As usual, our donor list is great. In addition to outright gifts, payments on a bartering basis for SCC membership dues credit and *PH* overseas postal costs were negotiated with the following philatelic firms and individuals: AFA (Denmark), R. Bechsgaard A/S (Denmark), F.C. Moldenhauer (Norway) and Rolf Gummesson (Sweden). Generous publisher discounts were also included. When purchasing books please support these generous people.

#### LIBRARY DONATIONS (April 1, 1988 to June 30, 1988)

CASH: R. Anderson, V. Hanson, R.K. Harrison and R. Sivertson. Chicago Chapter 4's auction of duplicate library items.

#### BOOKS:

#### Arthur Anderson

Sweden-Specialized 1855-1948, H. Wennbergs. 1948. 164 pp. (English) Illus.

Sveriges Helsaker, S. Lilliehook. 1947. 121 pp. (Swedish) Illus.

#### Bjørn Bunæs

Fortegnelse Over Postempler Med "Kronet Posthorn," By the donor. 1976. 120 pp. Handbook listing all the crown posthorn cancels of Norway that replaced the number cancels. Lists district, dates of establishment, delivery and termination dates. Excellent, with many illustrations. English introduction. Christie's Robson Lowe

A Century of German Ship Posts, E. Drechsel. 1987. 114pp. A very interesting and informative book il-

lustrating the various ship postal markings. Of interest to SCC'ers are those who link Germany to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. (English)

#### Ron Collin

Stamps of Iceland, E. Wise. 1976. 32pp. Booklet of interesting facts. Illus.

**DWI Study Group** 

Newsletter

Ib Eichner-Larsen

FINLANDIA 88 Palmares Listing. 28pp.

#### **Kjell Germeten**

The "Vi King" Norway Collection. Formed by Mr. Jared Richter. 1987. 112pp. Copies for the Exhibit & Collection section, Auction catalog section and for distribution among interested parties.

#### August 1988

#### **Rolf Gummeson**

Finland's Ovalmarken, L. Linder. 1956. 160pp. Very detailed study of Finland's first stamps, the Ovals. Lists town cancels and ink markings. Illus.

THE POSTHORN

Forgeries of Finnish Postage Stamps, M. Ossa. (Translated by Mr. & Mrs. M. Hvidonov). 1977. 107pp. A complete and very detailed treatise. A great book. Many illustrations. (Finnish and English versions).

#### Kaj Hellmann

FINLANDIA 88 Katalog.

#### Mary Hunewell

Postal Stationery of Denmark, 1865-1900, Exhibit photocopy, 80pp.

4 Skilling 1854 Handbog, P. Poulsen & B. Lundh, 254pp. Plating of this issue. Illus. This book is originally from Rev. A. Widiger's library.

#### John Lindholm

Oscarsperiodens Frimarken 1885-1911. N. Falk & R. Mattson. 1985. 144pp.

SFF Handbook. Details printings, types, colors, essays, watermarks and papers. (Swedish). Illus.

#### F.C. Moldenhauer (Filatelistisk Forlag A/S)

"Sørland 82." Norwegian National Exhibition catalog. 90pp. Article by the donor on cancels found on Norway #1. Article by P-C Anensen about the Kristiansand S. cancels.

The Maritime Postal History of Norwegian Steamships, F.C. Moldenhauer. 1971. 32pp. (English). Informative book about this interesting speciality. Illus.

Norske Skipsstempler, Reisende Post-Ekspedisjoner PA Skip, P.E. Danielsen, 1984, 270pp, Catalogs and lists cancels used on ships that carried mail.

Much postal history. (Norwegian). Illus.

#### Johan Ronningen

The Paquebot Marks of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland & Sweden, E. Drechsel, 1977, 25pp. Illus. SFF Specialkatalog 1974-75

SFF Specialkatalog 1975-76

Julemærke Katalog-Nordiske Lande Med Lokalmærker 1975

#### Pete Schlueter

Many back issues of The Posthorn.

#### Frank Schubert

Higgins & Gage World Postal Stationery Catalog 1967 (Finnish section) 20pp. (Photocopy). Pikku-Small SP. Finland Stamp Catalog, Parmi & Walli. 1947. 29pp. (Photocopy)

## 

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#### Myrtle Sheets

"Greenlands' Place By the Icebergs." Nat. Geog. article.

"Denmark, Field of the Danes." Nat. Geog. article.

#### Col. George Sickels

Icelandic Revenues (Stempel merki section). Exhibit photocopy. 80pp.

#### Sigurdur H. Thorsteinsson

Islensk Frimerki, 1986, 1987 & 1988. 100pp. (each)

Um Frimerkjasofnun, Sig Thorsteinsson. 1986. 78pp. Stories about philately. (Icelandic).

Skraning Fluga Ad Og Fra Og Um Island, Sig Thorsteinsson. 1986. 12pp. Catalog of flights to and from and around Iceland. (Icelandic & English).

Icelandic maximum cards 1973 to 1987. (Icelandic).

#### Borge Wallberg

Stockholmia 86 Palmares Bulletin 4. 52pp.

Stockholmia 86 Bulletin 5. Pictures of the show. 48pp.

#### Alan Warren

Scandinavia journals

PRAGA '88 Bulletin 4, 5 & 6.

Before Penn: Swedish Colonists in the Land of the Lenape, Z. Siokalo. 1988. 52pp. Interesting book about the Swedish settlement in Delaware.

\* S \* C \* C \*



# The Executive Secretary Speaks

By William H. Lamkin

The time has come to write another "Speaks" report. I usually start immediately after the deadline for the previous *Posthorn* issue. (*Editor's Note: But it seems to arrive later than any other regular column, far past the published deadline for copy to be in the hands of the editor!*) This time I didn't begin that early! Why? I cannot really say, but it has been hot here in Georgia, the dryness of spring, or perhaps a case of plain laziness!

We have been receiving letters about the dues problem of last November — and are still apologizing for the omission of the dues envelope in that issue. The Editor, the Printer and I are working hard to see that this fiasco does not happen again! Never-the-less, remember that dues are payable in December of this year as they are annually.

I have just eliminated from our mailing list those members who failed to pay their 1988 dues. It's sad to do, but it is what the SCC By-Laws require. Those members dropped won't even get the opportunity to read this explanation of why no *Posthorn* arrived in August 1988. On a brighter note, many of you have prepaid your 1989 dues so remember that when the dues envelopes arrive in the November issue.

The hot, dry days of summer have always been a good time to check out your collecting efforts. Whenever it's too hot (or too anything), I always get with my stamps. Seems like I also do this in winter when it's too cold. So now I understand why most wives don't care for this type of excuse for not doing anything else. Wives would rather be at the mall shopping, playing bridge or dining out. Even though we may not always show it, we do love them more than we do our stamps (?). So, try and spice up your life by taking the little lady out for a non-stamp dinner.

#### Back to the Business of Membership

So far this past quarter, we have some 25 new members and two returnees in the

#### THE POSTHORN

Club. By the same token, we lost 107 good members to the lack of 1988 dues payments. Yet it was a good quarter, although I do not think that we will ever have too many members. We do need to recruit young members to help perpetuate Scandinavian philately in America. Only with increased membership can we cope with the rising costs of publishing and maintaining Club benefits. One suggestion is to organize an SCC Chapter. Think about it. I can provide a list of members in your area for such a purpose. We have to woo our youth away from TV and baseball cards, and into stamp collecting.

One last plea: Please check your *Posthorn* address. If it isn't correct, let me know. The post office will not forward your copy, and it will be returned to me. SEE YOU AT SESCAL!

\* S \* C \* C \*

# Membership Report

#### New Members for August 1988

3143	STEWART, Brian K., P.O. Box 6736, 619th ORD Co., APO NY 09227	
	Scandinavia, Postal History of Denmark	By: Lamkin 2651
3144	TYNE, Robert T., 17 Tenth St., Hong Lok Yuen, Tai PO N.T., Hong Kong	
	Scandinavia, West, Europe, British SE Asia, Japan, S Africa, Canada, US, Caya	nan Island
		By: Lamkin 2561
3145	SHEPHERD, Dell A., 1201 William Ct., North Platte, NB 69101	
	Iceland, Faroes, Sweden	By: Lamkin 2561
3146	LAMBERT, Lloyd M., Redrock #16, 161 Austin Dr., Burlington VT 05401	
	Norway	By: Lamkin 2561
3147	PETERSON, Ehrle W., 8849 Woodmayr Cir., Norwalk, IA 50211	
	Scandinavia	By: Lamkin 2561
3148	GERMETEN, Kjell, P.O. Box 3088, ELI N-0207, Oslo 2 Norway	
	Norway E	y: Richter 720-L13
3149	BOGAN, Michael T., 124 Leona Dr., Denver, CO 80221	
	Scandinavia, US, Iceland	By: Lamkin 2561
3150	KVIDAHL, Frank J., 16 Harvard St., Nutley NJ 07110	
	Scandinavia, Philippines, US, Canada, Ireland, UN, Ghana, Europa, Vatican	By: Lamkin 2561
3151	MERKLER, David J., 1579 Rhinelander Ave. #5E, Bronx, NY 10461	50
	Scandinavia	By: Lamkin 2561
3152	WILLIAMSON, Roland S., 1104 Overlea Cres., Sarnia, Ont., Canada N75 4E7	
	Greenland, Faroes, Iceland, Denmark	By: Lamkin 2561
3153	LANGE, Warren A., 3606 Normandy Blvd., Holiday, FL 34691-4957	
	Sweden, Greenland, Stamps on Stamps	By: Paulson 1636
3154	KRAATZ, Joseph W., P.O. Box 3215, Vista, CA 92083	
	Botany on Stamps	By: Frye 1031

# **Used Scandinavian Stamps**

1988 34-page listing of Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden available. Only Fine copies. Want lists filled against SCC number. What do you need? I can't help unless you tell me what you need.

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3155	HANSEN, Ted M., 3246 Skaggs Springs, Geyserville, CA 95441	
	Denmark, Faroes, Greenland	By: Chapter 21
3156	WILEY, Robert S., 3831 Van Cott Cir., Lake Park, FL 33403	
	Denmark, Norway, Switzerland	By: Lamkin 2561
3157	BERTRAND, Gilles, 2740 Bridgewater, St Foy, Que., Canada G1W 1W9	
	Canada, Vatican, France, Monaco, US, Sweden, UN, England, British Colonies,	
		By: Lamkin 2561
3158	GREGGS, Bob, P.O. Box 8346, Port St. Lucie, FL 34985	
	Dealer	By: Lamkin 2561
3159	WYNANTS, Paul, Saffraanberg, B-3130 Beyynenoyk, Belgium	
	Danish West Indies	By: Lamkin 2561
3160	HOAG, Charles K., 511 Boulder St., Lawrence, KS 66044	
	Scandinavia	By: Lamkin 2561
3161	STEELE, John R., PSC Box 254, APO NY 09673-2055	
	Iceland	By: Lamkin 2561
3162	UNDERBERG, Alfred E., 6895 Colony Dr. S., St. Petersburg, FL 33705	
	Scandinavia	By: Evan 2604
3163	KOHN, Walter, 16 Skyview Terr., Groton, CT 06340	
	Iceland, Greenland, Faroes, Aland	By: Lamkin 2561
3164	CHRISTENSEN, Hans M., 31 Wyoming Ave., Brockton, MA 02401	
	American Danish	By: Rindone L-36
3165	TRASK, R. Hugh, 849 Coast Blvd., La Jolla, CA 92037	
	Scandinavia, Monaco, Vatican, Canada	By: Lamkin 2561
3166	ROSMAN, Hyman, 30 Queen Anns Dr. #34, East Weymouth, MA 02189-2810	D 1 1: 0001
	Greenland, Coast Guard related	By: Lamkin 2561

#### **Reinstated Members For August 1988**

- 1742 ENTNER, Dr. Marvin L., 3700 NW 16th Pl, Gainesville, FL 32605
- 3047 CAROL, Dr. Steven, P.O. Box 414, Holbrook, NY 11741

#### Deceased Members - August 1988

- 1024 SIVERTS, John S.
- 1710 ROWLAND, William E.
  1711 SWANSON, Roger A.
  2358 MILLER, Viggo

- 2613 TITCHENAL, Bernard W.

#### Resigned Members - August 1988

- 2569 HATHAWAY, Edward W.
- 3041 PITTARD, Harry O.
- 2068 WERTH, Dorothy
- 3034 FORSBERG, Mrs. Eileen
- 2630 SWITT, Jeffrey
- 3050 WEILBACHER, Leo Art
- 2766 McTAGAART-COWAN, Dr. Ian

## **FINLAND** MAIL SALES

Please ask my next sale catalogue. Text also in English.

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Finland

#### The Following are the Address Changes for August 1988

3016	SAUM, Gary E., 374 Coldwell Ct., Gahanna, OH 43230-1778	
2874	HERREN Jr., Charles W., 6290 Belmont Way, West Linn, OH 97068	
2945	STUART, Trudy, P.O. Box 7038, Seattle, WA 98133	
1914	RIDDEL, Andrew J.S., 30 Kinswood Ave., Queens Park, London, NW6 6LR England	
L-38	2793 KUEHN, Mark A., 5341 Eighteenth Rd., Excambia, MI 49829	
2962	BJORK, Torbjorn, 508 Garden St., Hoboken, NJ 07030-3902	
1683	LARSON, Paul A., 1682 Calle Lilas, URB San FCO, Rio Piedras, PR 00927	
1873	GREENBERG, Milton, 7300 Winans NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109	
2576	SANDY, Alan, P.O. Box 2159, Petaluma, CA 94953-2159	
1760	TODD, Raymond, P.O. Box 337, Armadale 3143, Victoria, Australia	
3081	SMITH Jr., Gerald A., 1602 B Ave. #C2, Lawton, OK 73501	
2431	PITSTICK, Jerome F., P.O. Box 21551, Salt Lake City, UT 84121	
2792	CORRIVEAU, Raymond P., 117 Goffstown, Rd., Hooksett, NH 03106	
2872	CALKINS, Charles I., 9406 Willard, Rowlett, TX 75088-4455	
2732	DOTY, Mrs. Connie, 328 Village View Ct., Orinda, CA 94563	
2690	PADDOCK, David N., P.O. Box 296, Mukwonago, WI 53149-9661	
2881	WALLQVIST, Anders, Kamnarsvagen 5, F232, 222 45 Lund, Sweden	
1254	HAMERSCHLAG, Robert, P.O. Box 88, Craftsbury Common, VT 05827-0088	
2415	ELLERTON, Dr. N.V., P.O. Box 708, North East, MD 21901-0708	
2254	ANDERSEN, Ib Falk, 5 Parsons Ct., East Setauket, NY 11733	
2772	MILLS, Michael, Rte. 1 Box 2168, Hinesburg, VT 05461	
2892	JONES, Richard W., 2902 Woodview Dr., Lansing, MI 48911-1729	
2803	LORENTZON, Lars, 67 State St., Skaneatelas, NY 13152-1215	
0911	ENGSTROM, Victor E., 2655 Pebble Beach Dr., Clearwater, FL 34621-2641	
2080	WARRINGTON, Allan E., P.O. Box 270819, San Diego, CA 92128	
2270	MONTELLO, Lawrence J., 600 E. Niobrora, Chadron, NE 69337	
	August Membership Summary	
	Aembership	
Reg	ular Members	1052
Life	Members	51
Hor	norary Members	7
Т	OTAL Membership	1110
Augus	t Adjustment	
Reg	ular Members	+24
Life	Members	0
	gnations	-7
	eased	-5
Dro	pped Due to Lack of Dues	-107
T		0.0

Dropped Due to Lack of Dues	-107
Total Adjustment	-95
August Membership Totals	
Regular Members	957
Life Members	51
Honorary Members	7
— Total August Membership	1015
* S * C * C *	

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 \$235; H25 \$10; H34 \$66; H38III \$66; H54BB \$45; H56A \$42; H59 \$115; H60 \$66; H21 \$385. Peter Szarvas, 7101 Oak Forest Lane, Bethesda, MD 20817

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