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# POSTHORD

May 1999

## 1902 Danish Essay Identified





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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1902 Danish Essay Identified	Dr. William Benfield	3
The Royal Mails in Iceland	S. Thorsteinsson	7
The Makuleras Cancels of Sweden	James Burgeson	12
The Seven Skilling Rate to the USA	Harry Snarvold	16
Scandinavian Mail through the Lübeck Post Offices	Don Halpern	20
The Wreck of the SS Haakon VII	Frederick A. Brofos	24
Nordia 1998 in Odense	Don Halpern	26
Danish Wavy-Line Stamps: An Appeal	Dr. Dan Laursen	27
Corrections to German Censor List	Tom Bergendahl	29
A User's Guide to the Canadian Stamp Circuit	Roger Fontaine	30
National Meeting: BALPEX 1999	Alan Warren	44

DEPARTMENTS

Chapter Meetings & Contacts	48	Nordia 2001 Update	39
Chapter News	41	President's Letter	33
Editor's Notes	45	Scandinavian Literature Notes	36
Library News	44	Transfers and Re-Entries	40
Membership Statistics	47		
News From The Home Office	46		

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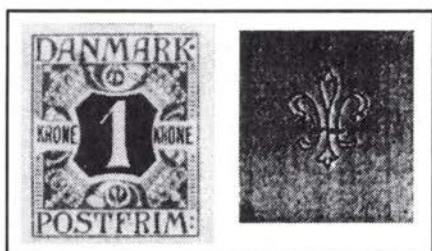
## 1902 DANISH ESSAY IDENTIFIED

By Dr. William R. Benfield



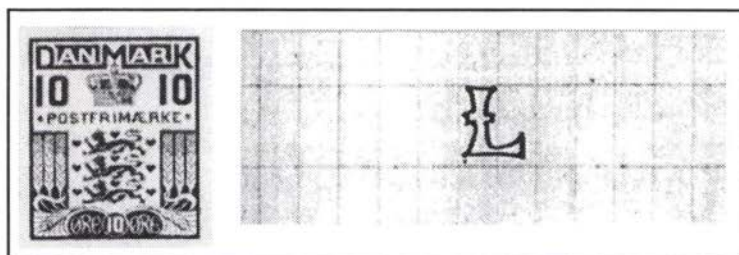
*Figure 1. THE 8 ØRE WAVY LINES ESSAY OF 1902 by ARCHITECT JULIUS THERCHILSEN. Winner of the 500 Kroner FIRST PRIZE in the 1902 Post Office sponsored Stamp Design Competition.*

*Figure 2. THE 1 KRONE CROWNS AND POSTHORNS ESSAY OF 1902 by PRINTER C. HAGEN. Winner of the 300 Kroner SECOND PRIZE in the 1902 Post Office sponsored Stamp Design Competition.*

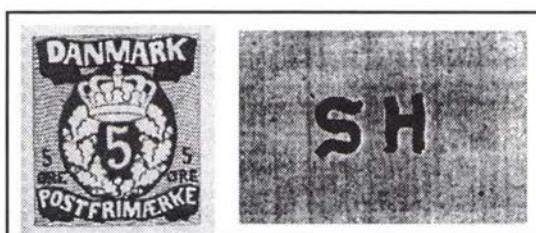


The five winners of the 1902 Danish postage stamp design competition sponsored by the Danish Post Office have been well documented in the philatelic literature.<sup>1-6</sup> Julius Therschilsen won the first prize of 500 Danish Kroner for his design (Figure 1) which was ultimately used for the Wavy-Lines Issue in 1905. C. Hagen's second place design (Figure 2) earned him 300 Danish Kroner. His design was modified and later used for the Newspaper Stamps Issue in 1907 and as Postage Due Stamps in 1921. Three artists were given honorable mention. R. Larsen's design (Figure 3) was later used for the Gebyr (Special Fee) Issue of 1926. The designs submitted by Svend Hammershøi (Figure 4) and Harald Slott-Møller (Figure 5) were never used.

Several hundred artists participated in the 1902 competition; many were well known throughout Denmark. In an effort to guarantee an impartial jury, the judges were not permitted to know which artist had produced each design. This was accomplished by requiring the artists to submit their designs without signing their names. In lieu of names, the artists were asked to mark their work using a unique symbol or word. The artist's identity was then to be written on a piece of paper along with the symbol or word. This paper was to be sealed in an envelope with only the symbol or word on the outside. Only after the judges had picked the five winners, were the sealed envelopes opened and the identity of the winning artists revealed.



*Figure 3. THE 10 ØRE THREE LIONS AND WHEAT ESSAY OF 1902 by ARTIST R. LARSEN. HONORABLE MENTION in the 1902 Post Office sponsored Stamp Design Competition.*



*Figure 4. THE 5 ØRE CROWN AND OAK LEAF WREATH ESSAY OF 1902 by ARTIST SVEND HAMMERSHÖI. HONORABLE MENTION in the 1902 Post Office sponsored Stamp Design Competition.*

The original identity envelopes of the five winners are preserved in the Danish Post & Tele Museum in Copenhagen. Therschilsen used the number 16 enclosed in a circle as his secret symbol. Hagen's symbol was a fleur-de-lys and Larsen used a fancy letter "L". Svend Hammershøi selected his own initials "SH" and Slott-Møller used the word "Michael".

Now, nearly one hundred years after the design competition, the identity envelopes are once again being used to identify one of the designs submitted to the 1902 competition. A second design submitted by Harald Slott-Møller ("Michael") has been rediscovered.

Slott-Møller's second design (Figure 6) is for a 20 ore stamp featuring a map of Denmark. The border around the design and the map of Denmark are printed in brown. The balance of the design and the simulated perforations are green. The essay is stamp size and measures 23.5 mm high and 20.0 mm wide. The essay is centered in the upper third of a large piece of paper measuring 29.5 era high and 23.0 era wide. The paper has a yellowish tint and is without watermark or gum. The word "Michael" (Slott-Møller's secret code) is handwritten in the lower right corner in black ink.

It is probably the above essay that was mentioned by Jacob Engel in the 1948 booklet describing his Danish Essay, Proof and Reprint collection. Unfortunately, there is no illustration.<sup>7</sup> The item contained on page 53 of his collection is described as follows

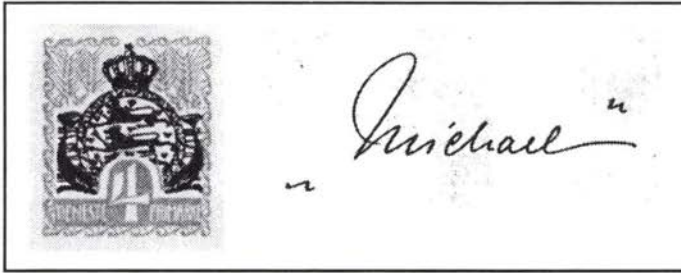


Figure 5. THE 4 ØRE LIONS AND DOLPHINS ESSAY OF 1902 by HARALD SLOTT-MØLLER. HONORABLE MENTION in the 1902 Post Office sponsored Stamp Design Competition.

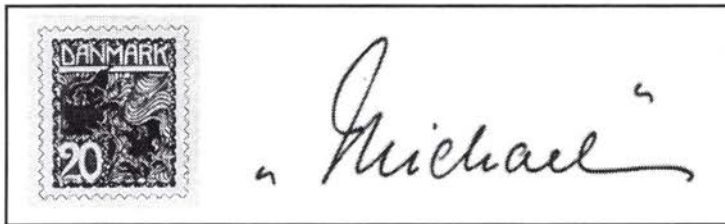


Figure 6. THE 20 ØRE MAP OF DENMARK ESSAY OF 1902 by HARALD SLOTT-MØLLER. UNSUCCESSFUL DESIGN in the 1902 Post Office sponsored Stamp Design Competition.

“1902. Design send (sic) in by “Michael” not accepted. It is supposed that the design was send (sic) in by the artist Michael Archer.”

In light of the previously mentioned identity envelopes, the speculation by Engel that “Michael” might be Michael Archer can no longer be considered valid. There can be little doubt “Michael” is actually Harald Slott-Møller.

One source states at least 350 designs were submitted to the 1902 Danish postage stamp design competition.<sup>8</sup> The identities of the artists responsible for only six of these designs are currently known. Nearly one hundred years after the competition, it is unlikely many more designs will be rediscovered, but it is hoped the information contained in this article may help identify additional designs.

*Acknowledgments: The author wishes to thank Erik A. Jensen, the Curator of the Danish Post & Tele Museum in Copenhagen for his help in the research for this article.*

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## THE ROYAL MAILS IN ICELAND

### The Royal Secretaries at Bessastaðir and the Superintendents of Skalholt and Hólar.

By Sigurdur H. Thorsteinsson

All the time that messengers brought the mail from the two Episcopal Sees at Skálholt and Hólar, these messengers also brought mail to and from people on their way. When the Danish Kingdom took over these Sees about 1550 with their Superintendents, these had to take partially over the former work of the bishops, but now The Royal Secretary (Konungsritari) at Bessastaðir, became the boss of the Superintendents and they had to report to him. This I have chosen to call the Bessastaðir Mail, or The Royal Mails in Iceland.

The Secretary had to report to the King twice a year. For this purpose the first ship in the spring and the last ship in the autumn were used, "Vorskip" and "Haustskip". Apart from this life had to go on, and some of the people used the opportunity to write to relatives and friends, and took the opportunity when a traveler came by to send the letters on the road. The messengers of the Secretary now became the official mailmen, and were often given something worthwhile for their services. These mail routes were however not organized so you just had to wait until the messenger arrived. The Sheriffs or Bailiffs (Sýslumenn) also used these sparse mail opportunities to send their documents, both between themselves and to the Secretary or the Superintendents.

#### The First Postal Charter

It was not until The Postal Charter of 1776 was signed on May 13<sup>th</sup> 1776, that real organization of sending the mail around the country took place. Furthermore by this time a Civil Governor had taken over the work of the Secretary and had furthermore Sub Governors at least in the North and East quarters of Iceland. All the four quarters were then instructed to establish an official courier service, consisting of three annual mail deliveries from all the quarters, to Bessastaðir, The Residence of the Governor. These couriers should then return to the different quarters with mail to deliver to the different County Bailiffs or Sheriffs.

Still these Postal trips had to coincide with the sailing of the ships from Iceland to Copenhagen, so the mail could be delivered there in as short time as possible. This meant the couriers had to reach Bessastaðir on the first days of March and June and in the middle of October each year. These couriers had to deliver safely all official information between the County Bailiffs and Superintendents to Bessastaðir and then the "mail" was sent on to the Government in Copenhagen, and vice versa.

#### The First Postage Rates



**Postage rates according to the Regulation  
of July 8th 1779.**

	Bessastaðir	Mýrasýsla	Hnappadalss.	Snæfellsness.	Dalasysla	Bardastr.s.	Ísafjarðars.	Strandasýsla	Húnavatnss.	Skagafjarðars.	Eyjafjarðars.	Norðursýsla	Múlasýslur norður um	Arnessýsla	Rangárvallas.	Vesturskaftafs.	Austurskaftafs.	Múlasýslur suður um
Bessastaðir		2	4	6	4	6	8	4	4	6	7	8	10	2	4	6	7	8
Mýrasýsla	2		2	4	2	4	6	2	2	6	5	7	8	2	6	8	9	10
Hnappadalss	4	2		2	2	4	6	4	4	6	7	9	10	6	8	10	11	12
Snæfellsness	6	4	2		4	6	8	6	6	8	9	11	12	8	10	12	13	14
Dalasysla	4	2	2	4		2	4	2	2	4	5	6	8	6	8	10	11	12
Bardastr.s.	6	4	4	6	2		2	4	4	6	7	8	10	8	10	12	13	14
Ísafjarðars	8	6	6	8	4	2		6	6	8	9	10	12	10	12	14	15	16
Strandasýsla	4	2	4	6	2	4	6		2	4	5	6	8	8	10	12	13	14
Húnavatnss.	4	2	4	6	2	4	6	2		2	3	4	6	10	12	14	15	16
Skagafjarðars.	6	6	6	8	4	6	8	4	2		2	2	4	12	14	16	17	18
Eyjafjarðars.	7	5	7	9	5	9	7	5	3	2		2	3	13	15	17	18	19
Norðursýsla	8	7	9	11	6	8	10	6	4	2	2		2	14	16	18	19	20
Múlasýslur norður um	10	8	10	12	8	10	12	8	6	4	3	2		16	18	20	21	
Arnessýsla	2	4	6	8	6	8	10	8	10	12	13	14	16		2	4	5	6
Rangárvallas.	4	6	8	10	8	10	12	10	12	14	15	16	18	2		2	3	4
Vesturskaftafs.	6	8	10	12	10	12	14	12	14	16	17	18	20	4	2		2	2
Austurskaftafs.	7	9	11	13	11	13	15	13	15	17	18	19	21	5	3	2		2
Múlasýslur suður um	8	10	12	14	12	14	16	14	16	18	19	20		6	4	2	2	

Figure 1.

According to The Regulation of July 8<sup>th</sup> 1779, both the postage rates and the schedule for the postal trips were fixed. In his book about the Postal Service in Iceland, Guðmundur Hlíðdal had made a map for both, that clearly shows us the amount of money in skildingar it cost to mail an ordinary letter between the different places in the country. (Fig.1) He also had a map made of the routes the couriers traveled (Fig.2) and also the schedules for the four different postal routes. (Fig. 3).

In earlier articles I have written about this subject, I have called this period The Bessastaðir Mail. I however find it more correct to call it The Royal Mails of Iceland, as this is really run by the Danish Kings, all the time from 1550 and until we got Icelandic Post Offices, with Icelandic stamps and Icelandic cancellers.

### Serving the Populace

During the beginning of this postal planning period, we are dealing with

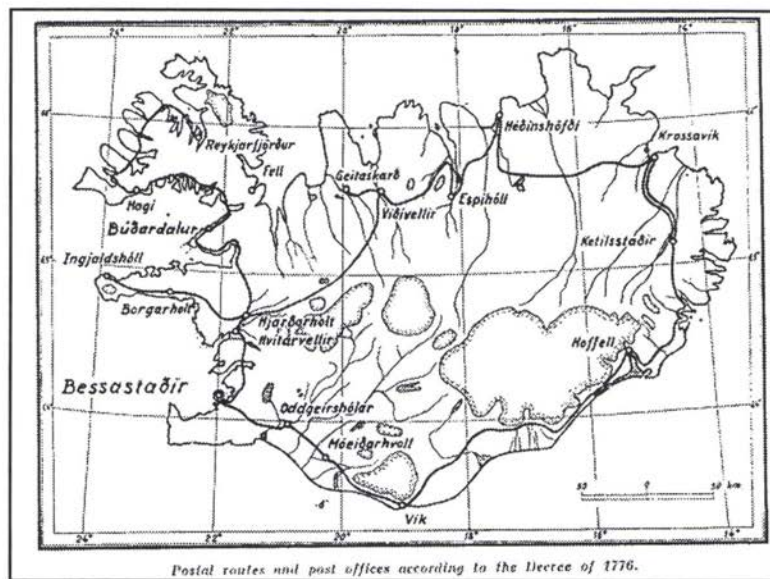


Figure 2

one of the most difficult times in Icelandic history-- one plague after the other. Volcanic eruptions covered the ground with ashes, destroying grass and hay making. The population of Iceland was about 50,000 in 1703, 46,000 in 1770, 40,000 in 1786 and then up again to 47,000 in 1801 and slowly growing since, until the end of The Royal Mail, in 1873, when the population grew to about 70,000 inhabitants.

The origin of the European Postal Services were in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, but the first idea of an organized post in Iceland was raised by a Dane, Bendix Nebel in 1704. He wrote an essay: "An Appreciation of possible Improvements in the Commerce of Iceland". In 1770 the Country Commission was commissioned, but did not take up this matter in its report of 1771. It was, however, reminded of the lack of communications between the inhabitants of the country, in paragraph 15 of the letter of appointment. Slowly the authorities woke up. The Customs Office wrote to Governor Thodal on the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 1774 about the need for more frequent postal connections between Iceland and Copenhagen. The governor replied on September the 17<sup>th</sup> to recommend Hafnarfjörður as the safest port for anchorage, in the south of Iceland, during winter. He also discussed the mail routes and the wages of the couriers, "that can be earned by raising the taxes on French Cognac," for instance.

### The End of the Struggle

The Royal Decree of May 13<sup>th</sup> 1776 (Fig 4), was the end of all this strife



I. Norðanpostur.				II. Sunnanpostur.			
Frá Keisrastöðum		1 maíbyrjun	fyrr part sepr	Frá Krossvík	1 júníbyrjun	1 maíbyrjun	1 ágúst
Frá Krossvík		fyrr 8 maí	fyrr 18 sepr	Frá Krossvík	fyrr 1 febr	fyrr 5 maí	fyrr 1 sepr
Frá Keisrastöðum		4-8 maí	18 sepr	Frá Keisrastöðum	1 febr	1 maí	1 sepr
Frá Heknahöfða		fyrr 15 maí	fyrr 20 sepr	Frá Heknahöfða	fyrr 5 febr	fyrr 12 maí	fyrr 8 sepr
Frá Heknahöfða	1 febrúar	15 maí	20 sepr	Frá Heknahöfða	4 febr	12 maí	8 sepr
Frá Espihöfða	fyrr 7 febr	fyrr 20 maí	fyrr 28 sepr	Frá Vík	fyrr 18 febr	fyrr 18 maí	fyrr 12 sepr
Frá Espihöfða	7 febrúar	20 maí	28 sepr	Frá Vík	18 febr	18 maí	12 sepr
Frá Vík	fyrr 12 febr	fyrr 25 maí	fyrr 5 okt	Frá Mæðarhöfða	fyrr 21 febr	fyrr 22 maí	fyrr 22 sepr
Frá Vík	12 febrúar	25 maí	5 okt	Frá Mæðarhöfða	21 febr	22 maí	22 sepr
Frá Skjalhöfða	fyrr 18 febr	fyrr 18 maí	fyrr 8 okt	Frá Skjalhöfða	fyrr 28 febr	fyrr 28 maí	fyrr 28 sepr
Frá Skjalhöfða	18 febrúar	18 maí	8 okt	Frá Óðgerðarhöfða	28 febr	28 maí	28 sepr
Frá Mæðarhöfða	fyrr 26 febr	fyrr 28 maí	fyrr 16 okt	Frá Óðgerðarhöfða	28 febr	28 maí	28 sepr
Frá Mæðarhöfða	26 febrúar	28 maí	16 okt	Frá Þessastöðum	1 maíbyrjun	1 júníbyrjun	1 októberbyrjun
Frá Þessastöðum	1 maíbyrjun	1 júníbyrjun	eftir miðjan okt				

III. Snæfellsnesspostur				III. Vestanpostur.				
Frá Ingólfshöfða		fyrr 20 febr	fyrr 20 maí	fyrr 4 okt	Frá Reykjavíkur	10 febr	12 maí	24 sepr
Frá Ingólfshöfða	20 febr	20 maí	4 okt	Frá Hugi	fyrr 10-16 febr	fyrr 18 maí	fyrr 30 sepr	
Frá Burgarhöfða	20 febr	20 maí	4 okt	Frá Hugi	16-18 febr	18 maí	30 sepr	
Frá Burgarhöfða	fyrr 24 febr	fyrr 24 maí	fyrr 8 okt	Frá Súkardal	fyrr 24 febr	fyrr 22 maí	fyrr 4 okt	
Frá Burgarhöfða	24 febr	24 maí	8 okt	Frá Súkardal	24 febr	22 maí	4 okt	
Frá Þessastöðum	1 maíbyrjun	1 júníbyrjun	eftir miðjan okt	Frá Mæðarhöfða	fyrr 28 febr	fyrr 24 maí	fyrr 8 okt	
				Frá Mæðarhöfða	28 febr	24 maí	8 okt	
				Frá Þessastöðum	1 maíbyrjun	1 júníbyrjun	eftir miðjan okt	

Schedule for postal trips according to regulations of July 8th 1779.


Figure 3

Ei

Dð Eistellig Lauritz Andreas Thodal Bore's  
Stiftamtmand over Island, samt Amt-  
mand over Sønder- og Vester-Amtet samt  
mesteds; og Dð Eistellig Ole Stephen-  
sen Bore's Amtmand over Nord- og  
Øster-Amtet;

omgaende et

Anlæg til en  
Postvæsens Indretning  
udi Island.



Trykt i Kjøbenhavn af Ragnus Robetg 1782.

Figure 4



Figure 5.

and struggle. However it was first printed in Hrappseyjarprent, by Magnus Moberg in 1782. Judging from an introduction to *The Book of Travels* by Olaf Olavius, written by Jon Eiriksson (Fig. 5), an Icelandic chancellor in the Government in Copenhagen on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September 1780, he is undoubtedly the author of the letter of June 25<sup>th</sup> 1774. So he can be said to be the Father of The Postal System in Iceland. In this respect I refer to Magnus Stephensen in his *Postscript of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century*.

In 1778, the first postal schooner sails between Iceland and Copenhagen at least once every year. The ships of the merchants also carried mail in spite of this. The first official postal trip by a mailman in Iceland took place on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February in the year 1782. The man's name was Ari Guðmundsson, He set off from Reykjarfjörður in Ísafjarðardjúp, via Ísafjörður village south through the firths to Hagi on Barðaströnd, where his trip was cut short as there was so little mail. No more "Póstferðir" or mail trips were taken that year

This system of sending the mail was mostly unaltered all through the Royal Mail period and even a little longer.

It was not until 1872 that these affairs were revised. Then the Post got its own official, the Postmaster of Reykjavík. He was the first Director of the Postal Administration. His name was Óli P. Finsen. With the new Postmaster, and the new and improved administration of postal matters in 1872 and the new Icelandic stamps in 1873, the Icelandic Mail is born. Thus ends the Royal Mails.

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## THE MAKULERAS CANCELS OF SWEDEN

By James Burgeson



Figure 1

In The November 1998 issue of *The Posthorn* the article on Finland's #226 mute cancel by Ed Fraser brought to mind the Makuleras cancels of Sweden. These cancels, like the Finnish "cork" cancels, were mostly or partly mute, sometimes showing the name of the town where applied. They were introduced in the 1890s and the first ones were similar to Figure 1 and are quite rare, especially from cities other than Stockholm.



Figure 2

The word "Makuleras" means, literally, "canceled". It has been used in many forms and is common on revenue stamps, as shown in Figure 2.

On mail it appears to be used mainly for "subsequently canceled" situations. However, in *Handbok över Svenska Post och Makulerings Stämplor 1685-1951*, published by the Swedish Philatelic Society in 1952, it

is said to have been introduced mainly to "cancel to order" (huvudsakligen for orderstämpling) and this is hard to reconcile both as the term was used in earlier times and as used today.

In the early 1900s a rectangular boxed form as shown in Figure 3 was used. The cancellation handbook says this was needed due to increased use of machine cancellers, which missed stamps wrongly placed on envelopes, as for example, in the upper left corner. In these cases, the Makuleras cancels were evidently applied at the receiving post offices and mainly in large cities.



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 4a

For a while, the spelling “Makuleradt” was used in a straight line, unframed, grotesque form as shown in Figure 4 (two stamps from separate covers placed together for illustration). The color on this and on most of the early examples is purple.



Figure 5

By the 1930s many varieties of straight line, unframed cancels with letters in many styles can be found as well as some with circular frames as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 6

The cover shown in Figure 6, from 1943, is philatelic and perhaps is an example of canceled to order.



Figure 7

The Makuleras cancel on the cover in Figure 7 certainly appears to have been used to cancel stamps that had escaped previous canceling and also the cover in Figure 8.

Unlike the “cork” cancels of Finland, there appears to be little interest in the wide variety of Makuleras cancels of Sweden.

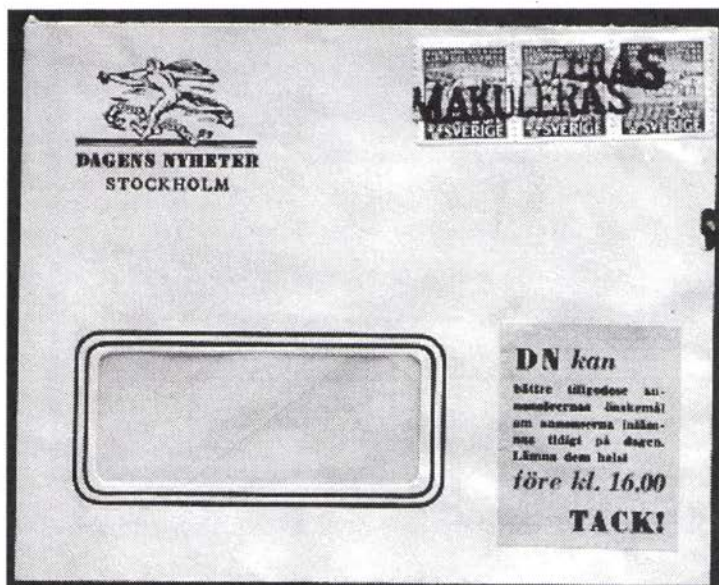


Figure 8



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**F.C.MOLDENHAUER AS**

BERGENS FRIMERKEFORRETNING

## THE 7 SKILLING RATE TO THE USA

By Harry Snarvold,

Friends of the Royal Philatelic Society of London

In the May 1996 issue of *The Posthorn*, my article about mail from Norway to the United States finished with a request for collectors in the USA to inventory their Norwegian covers, regarding the 7 skilling rate by mail sent direct to the USA. No reports of finds have been received from the USA. Two letters however, have come to light, one sold recently by David Feldman SA in November 1997.

As a reminder, the Norwegian postal circular 26 August 1871 reads: "It will be an opportunity to send single letters to the USA per steamer belonging to the Baltic Lloyd, plying between Stettin, Christianssand and New York. The postage for such letters will be 7 skilling per 15 grams (1/2 oz.) and should be endorsed (via Christianssand) and must be directed to Christianssand for further dispatch. Prepayment is compulsory: The steamers will leave every third Thursday, viz. 7th and 28th September, 19th October and so on".

### THE BALTIC LLOYD LINE: Historical Background

The Baltic Lloyd Line was a German-owned steamship company founded early in 1870 in Stettin, Germany. It was formed for a regular passenger and freight service from Stettin to New York, intended to compete with the successful North German Lloyd Line of Bremen for the large number of emigrants travelling to the United States.

The Line commenced operations in June 1871 from Stettin with the steamers *FRANKLIN* and *HUMBOLDT*, calling at Copenhagen and Christianssand en route to New York. From Christianssand the steamers proceeded north of Scotland directly to New York.

The July issue 1870 of the *US Mail and Post Office Assistant* contained the following announcement: "Important arrangement, establishing a direct exchange of mails with Germany by the Baltic Lloyd mail steamships, via Stettin of a reduced rate of letter postage, June 21, 1871.

An additional article to the Postal Convention between the United States and the Empire of Germany has recently been concluded, to take effect immediately, which established a reduced international postage charge of six (6) cents per single rate on the direct correspondence exchanged with Germany, Austria by means of steamers of the Baltic Lloyd Line. The departure from New York of the steamers of the Baltic Lloyd Line be so arranged as to perform at least a monthly mail service in each direction".

On 1 July 1870 the direct rate by NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LIM (1858-

1970) and Hamburg-American steamers became 7 cents. Although the direct rate was in operation during the Franco-Prussian War, no change was made in this rate until 1 October 1871.

With the inaugural sailing on 12 July 1871 from New York of either *FRANKLIN* or *HUMBOLDT* of the Baltic Lloyd, the direct rate by steamers of that line became 6 cents per single rate, equalling 7 skilling. Thus between 12 July and 1 October 1871 there were concurrently available a 7 cents and a 6 cents direct rate to Germany. From 1 October 1871 to 1 July 1875 the direct rate by any steamship line was 6 cents and the closed mail rate Via England was 7 cents.

Despite the extensive offer by different companies on the North Atlantic routes in the 1870s supplemented by the Norwegian-owned Norse American Line plying the route between Bergen and the United States (1871-76), the low 6 cents direct rate (7 skilling) was little used, based on the limited number of letters that have survived.

References: Georg E. Hargest: History of Letter communication between the United States and Europe 1845-1875. Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter: North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75.



Figure 1

#### COVERS

Figure 1 shows a 22 July 71 cover sent from Beian, a small town northwest of Trondheim, addressed to Michigan, United States and franked with a 4 sk. stamp (1867 issue) by the sender.

The post office in Trondheim added 3 sk. in cash making 7 sk. (red pencil close to the stamp) with the intention that the letter should be sent by the Baltic Lloyd with departure Stettin 8 August and calling at Christianssand about the 10th of August.

Hubbard and Winter shows, however, a time-table where the calls at Copenhagen and Christianssand were cancelled in the month of August 1871. The Christiania Omk. kontor (mark on back) was probably aware of this discontinuance, and forwarded the letter to Kiel (mark 29.7.71 on back) to correspond with the North German Lloyd steamer HERMAN at Bremen, departure 2 August, 5 August at Southampton and arrival in New York 17 August (ref. to schedule). Verifiably the letter shows a red mark "NEW YORK/PAID ALL/17/AUG." on the front.

As previously said, the 6 cents postage (7 skilling) was not current by the North German Lloyd before 1 October 1871; nevertheless, the Kiel post office put the letter into the bundle of letters for the steamer HERMAN in Bremen to the United States.

Only a few letters are known franked with the combination of stamps and cash payment, and sought after by collectors. (From the author's collection).

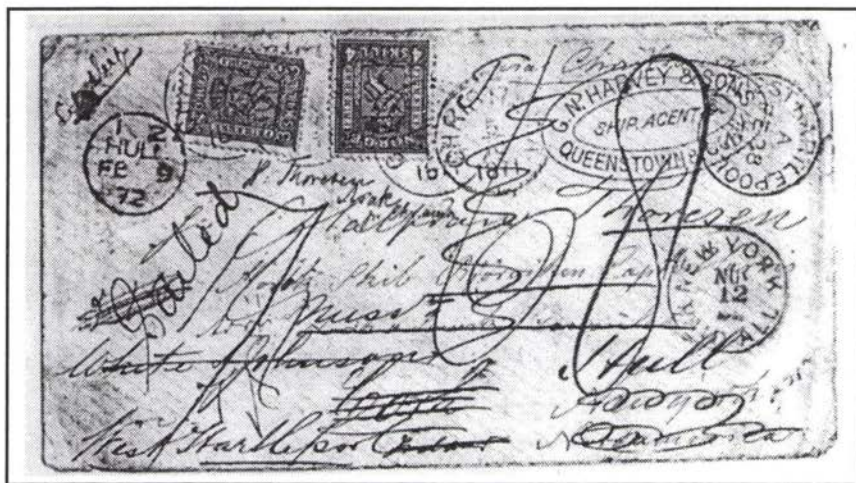


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a letter from Christiania 5 October 1871, addressed to Thoresen, Capt. Harris, "skib Björviken", Norwegian and Swedish Consul, New York. Endorsed "via Christianssand" and franked with 7 sk. (1867 issue), arrived in Christianssand 12 October and caught the Baltic Lloyd steamer *FRANKLIN* with departure from Christianssand on 15 October (schedule).

Arrival in New York referring to schedule 11 November and marked "NEW YORK/PAID ALL/NOV. 12".

In manuscript marked "Sailed" -- thus the letter did not reach the addressee and therefore was returned from New York on 27 January 1872, via Cork (Ireland) 5 February and Hull 9 February 1872.

The Christiania "Dead Letter Commission" returned finally the letter to sender 15 April 1872.

(By courtesy of Mr. F.C. Moldenhaur Jr., Bergen).



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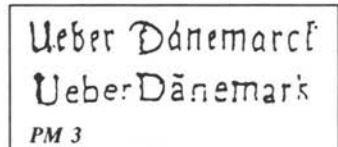
## SCANDINAVIAN MAIL THROUGH THE LÜBECK POST OFFICES

### Part Two: Independent and Danish Posts

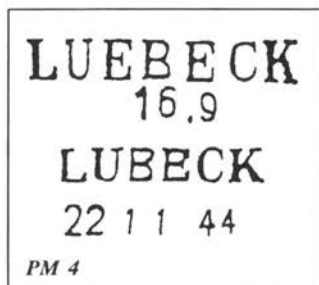
This article is taken in part from Chapter 10 of the book *STAMPLESS MAIL TO AND FROM SCANDINAVIA TO 1868* by Gordon Hughmark and Don Halpern, Harlan Stone, Editor, 1999, 202 pp, soft cover, 104 covers, 16 maps and 240 postmarks are reproduced. \$85 (add \$5 for postage and handling USA, \$10 foreign surface mail) from Don Halpern, Rosetta Stone Press, P.O. Box 930, New Providence, NJ 07974.

Prior to 1848 Lübeck did not play a major role in the transport of Scandinavian mail. Danish mail was traditionally carried through the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to Hamburg. From 1824, Sweden had a sea route between Ystad and either Stralsund or Greifswald which connected with the Prussian post or the option of sending mail to Helsingborg, then via Denmark, to Hamburg. Norwegian mail generally went via Sweden and Denmark or via Sweden to Ystad to Stralsund or Greifswald. From 1821 to 1827 there was also a direct sea route between Norway and Denmark during the summer months. The introduction of scheduled steamship service between Copenhagen and Lübeck in 1824 provided a route for Danish mail to be handled by the Lübeck Stadtpost. The Danish postal administration deliberately set unreasonably high rates for mail using this route in order to eliminate competition with the Danish post route through the duchies to the Danish post office in Hamburg. These high rates continued until 1841 when the Danish post finally reduced them and ordered the steamships to carry the mail at no charge.<sup>4</sup>

The earliest postmarked Scandinavian mail from Lübeck was handstamped **Ueber Dänemarck** (pm 3). Different types of this handstamp were used from 1818 to 1843. The stamp was applied by the Lübeck Stadtpost to mail for Sweden, Norway and Finland that was to be transported to the Swedish post office in Hamburg by the Danish mail coach, then, via Denmark to its destination. This route was used during the winter when the Greifswald-Ystad sea route was closed. Gothic type was used in the earliest **Ueber Dänemarck** handstamp. This device was followed by handstamps using loose antique type because there are so many variations in spelling and letters. Known variations are **Über Dänemark** (1826), **Uebr Dänemark**, **Ueber Dänemark** (1836), and **Ueber Dänenmark** (1843).<sup>13</sup>



On January 1, 1841 an agreement between Lübeck, Hamburg and Denmark provided for horse-drawn express wagon service for mail and passengers between Hamburg and Lübeck. There were two trips per day, each requiring six hours. This service continued until June 30, 1865, when a railroad connection became available.<sup>14</sup>

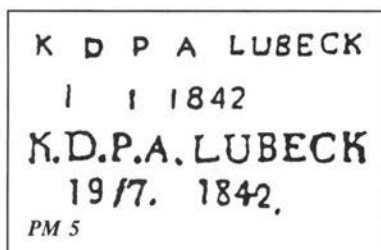


The postal route from Sweden to Lübeck via Hamburg resulted in the later arrival of Swedish letters in Lübeck than in Hamburg giving the Hamburg merchants an advantage over the Lübeck merchants. Beginning in 1835, a postal route via Boizenburg (Mecklenburg) with the Ystad-Greifswald steamship route was considered. Finally in 1841 arrangements were made for Swedish mail addressed to Lübeck to be placed in a special packet made up in

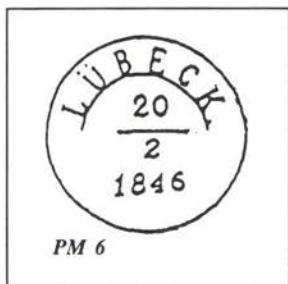
Helsingborg (Sweden) and routed via Rendsburg (Schleswig) to Lübeck.<sup>15</sup>

The Lübeck Stadtpost acted as an extension of the Danish postal service, using special handstamps for mail originating in the Danish section of the post office.<sup>7,10</sup> The first of these, placed in use in 1839, was a two line stamp with **LUEBECK/day month** (pm 4). The second stamp had **K D P A LUBECK/day month year** (pm 5) was used from January 1841 to July 1842. Somewhat similar stamps were used from 1843 to 1845. A **LUBECK/day month year** was used in 1843 and 1844. These postmarks appear on letters originating in Lübeck and sent to the duchies. Letters with these Danish-Lübeck postmarks are very rare.

The assignment of Danish 1½-ring handstamps in 1845 followed an order requiring origin postmarks on all Danish foreign-bound mail. This issuance coincided with the assumption of the Oldenburg postal administration by Denmark. The Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, an area of 370 square



kilometers, included the towns of Eutin and Schwartau. The duchy was formerly the Principality of Lübeck. With ratification of a treaty between Denmark and Oldenburg on August 17, 1845, the Danish post was required to provide daily service to Kiel and Lübeck. The 1½-ring Lübeck handstamp (pm 6) was probably issued to the Danish section of the Lübeck post office because of the Oldenburg treaty in order to fill the origin stamp requirement for



foreign-bound mail, but it appears only on letters to Sweden, Finland and Norway because Oldenburg mail going south would not have passed through Lübeck.<sup>16</sup> Its period of known use was November 1845 to February 1847.

#### THE ROLE OF THE LÜBECK POST OFFICE DURING THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN INSURRECTION OF 1848

The insurrection of 1848 closed the regular

mail routes through the duchies to Hamburg. The Danish postal service received approval from the Lübeck Senate to establish a twice-weekly service between Travemünde and Copenhagen. The Lübeck Stadtpost would pick up and deliver Danish mail at Travemünde for the Danish post office in Hamburg. Additional connections were provided by Norwegian and Swedish steamships. The route of the Norwegian ship *Nordcap* was revised to go to Travemünde, rather than Kiel, so the route became Christiania-Nyborg-Travemünde and the Swedish ship *Malmö* began a weekly run between Malmö and Travemünde via Copenhagen. After Germany declared war on Denmark, The Danish post steamships had to stop calling at Travemünde after April 24, because of the risk of seizure by Lübeck and Prussia. The Swedish and Norwegian ships continued to convey the mail from Denmark. The Lübeck Senate required that the Lübeck Stadtpost convey the Danish mail independent of the Danish postal administration rather than have the Lübeck postmaster continue to serve as a postal agent for Denmark. This was satisfactory to the Danish post as long as it was recognized that Denmark retained its rights in Lübeck. The Danish post steamships resumed operation on September 18 following the Treaty of Malmö. Ice forced the closure of the Baltic routes from December 22, 1849, until March 1850.<sup>17-19</sup>

An agreement between Lübeck and Denmark was approved on March 24, 1849 for the Lübeck post steamship *Lübeck* to make two trips weekly to Copenhagen. The incentive for Lübeck to enter into this agreement was its concern for the possible loss of position in the Baltic area as a result of negotiations between Denmark and Mecklenburg for a post steamship route between Copenhagen and Wismar.<sup>18</sup>

Lübeck continued to be the transit point for Danish mail during the 1849-51 Schleswig-Holstein rebellion when the mail routes through the Duchies were closed. Letters passing through Lübeck during the periods of war did not show any Lübeck markings because the mail was sent in sealed mailbags from Copenhagen which were not opened until they reached Hamburg.<sup>17</sup> Ship letters from Lübeck to Denmark and Sweden were more common during the Schleswig-Holstein insurrection. These letters originated in Lübeck and have a Lübeck Stadtpost origin postmark as well as the manuscript names of the ships the writers hoped would transport their correspondence. Ships carrying these letters were the *Ophelia*, *Waldemar*, *Nordsternan*, *Gauthoid*, *Malmö* and the *Lübeck*.

*Editor's note: this multi-part series will be continued in the August 1999 issue of The Posthorn. References will be listed with the final installment.*





## SCC MEETING SCHEDULE

	ANNUAL	REGIONAL	NORDIC	INTERNATIONAL
1999	BALPEX Sep 3-5 Hunt Valley MD	ROMPEX May 14-16 Denver, CO	NORDIA 99 Sep 24-26 Turku FI	
2000	WINNIPEX Apr 27-30 Winnipeg, MB	SANDICAL Jan 21-23 San Diego, CA	NORDIA 2000 Feb 25-27 Sollentuna, Sweden	
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## THE WRECK OF S/S "HAAKON VII" AND OTHERS

By Frederick A. Brofos

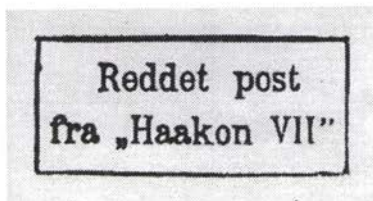


Figure 1

All of a sudden, on its southern trip, the Norwegian mail steamer "Haakon VII" of the coastal express route between Bergen and Kirkenes, sank during the night of October 6, 1929. It happened at Batalden near Florø with much loss of life. Not until about half a year later, on April 6, 1930, was it possible to raise the ship on pontoons and tow it into Bergen.

An attempt was made to try and salvage at least the ship's registered mail out of the mud and water. This effort was made by postal officials familiar with the interior layout of the ship. They were partially successful in their recovery operations. The stamp box was discovered, but, of course, all the stamps were stuck together. When they were separated by re-soaking, it was found that many of the 10 Øre green stamps had turned black. Involved in this chemical color change, caused by action of the sea water, were stamps from the Svalbard issue, Lion II (Type II) and former postage due stamps converted to postal use by the "Post Frim." overprint. A two-lined oblong framed handstamp (Figure 1) was applied to the forwarded mail that was recovered. It read, translated to English, "Saved mail from Haakon VII".



The man in charge of all mail and compensation matters connected with this disaster was Postal Inspector Eilert Tommelstad. Many years later he helped found the Norwegian Postal Museum in Oslo.

Of course, this was not the first or last time a Norwegian mail ship had an accident or sank. Several other instances from that period come to mind, namely:

1. S/S "King Hakn" on the Nordland route, which ran aground near Rongevaer the night of February 8, 1924. Of the mail aboard, both inland and foreign parcel post was damaged by water.

2. The S/S "Hornelen" sank on February 11, 1926. It was later saved and the mail was brought to the Bergen post office.

3. Shortly afterwards, on February 16, 1926, the S/S "Christiania" of the Oslo-Bergen route was wrecked.

4. On February 20, 1928, the S/S "Norge" sank. It was also on the Oslo-Bergen route and sank near Trollholmen. Most of the registered and ordinary mail, and parcel post was salvaged. The bad condition of the latter, however, did raise compensation claims.



It is not known to me whether special markings or labels were applied to any surviving mail from the above-listed marine disasters, aside from the one illustrated here.



## NORDIA '98 IN ODENSE

By Don Halpern

As a frequent flyer, another flight to Europe, even to my favorite area, Scandinavia, is not something I look forward to. Fortunately John DuBois chose to fly to Newark and we shared the flight time together, getting to know each other, our collecting interests and our nonphilatelic lives. Even a group flight of two was a great improvement over flying solo.

Arriving in Kastrup, outside of Copenhagen, John and I took the train to Odense where we were met by Paul Nelson and Toke Norby. As it has always been over the 35 years I have traveled in Scandinavia, the warmth and hospitality engulfed me. With Toke as host we were taken to the hotel which was adjacent to the exhibition hall. Within a few minutes I was mounting my exhibit and as fast as I mounted the pages, the judges were doing a quick review of my exhibit. That was an exciting experience. The next day was an open day so John, Stu Silverberg and I went on a random walk through Odense. It is an interesting city with the typical mixture of new and old so often found in Nordic cities. We spent as much time in a stamp dealer's shop as we did in the old church across the street.

Friday found us enjoying Danish hospitality at the NORDIA '98 opening ceremony. To mention the dozens of philatelists who I had not seen in a long time, or who I have corresponded with and never met face-to-face would take up another half page. Then came the big moment when we entered the huge hall filled with exhibits, dealer's, philatelists, spouses and the curious. As one of the curious, I admired Thomas Høiland's copy of the orange tre skilling banco. The Thomas Høiland auction had a number of spirited bidders. The lot I was bidding on went for three times the opening price and more than twice what I would have liked to pay for it. It obviously was a good auction.

The Palmares banquet was memorable for the good food, good wine and to the American SCC members for their awards. Gold awards with special prizes were the rewards for the American exhibitors. The awards were wax seals with our initials in script and a supply of sealing wax; a fascinating and creative gift that I use and treasure.

Sunday was the last day to visit dealers, look at an exhibit I missed earlier, admire the number of people who attended the show, pack, take down my exhibit and then take the train to Copenhagen where I stayed with friends before returning home. Looking back, Odense was a nice city to visit. NORDIA '98 showed that a three day mini-international exhibition can be done at the world class level without making it into a Hollywood event. I would recommend that SCC members make it a point to attend a NORDIA show to see how our Nordic counterparts enjoy philately at its best.



## DANISH WAVY-LINE STAMPS

### AN APPEAL TO FORM A STUDY GROUP

By Dr. Dan Laursen

In 1965, Mr. Niels Finn Olsen published the results of his many years of studying Denmark's letterpress wavy-line stamps. In the introduction to his book, he writes: "By publishing this book a complete survey of Denmark's letterpress wavy-line stamps is issued for the first time. Let me say this right away: the book is not a definitive and at all times valid work because nobody is able to foresee what later investigations will bring of changes or additional information. Furthermore, because it has not been possible to find the last ten of the about 130 plates that were used for the printing, this disadvantage alone will substantiate that the study is not finished."

For 25 years, these stamps were the most frequently used postage in Denmark, yet they received little press. Stamp catalogs list only the most popular die and plate errors.

Fifteen years ago, I continued building on N. F. Olsen's work. Mr. Olsen exhibited his comprehensive study in Copenhagen only to experience the old saying that "No one is a prophet in his own country." The exhibit received a bronze medal.

I chose to study the letterpress wavy-line stamps, using the 1 øre orange to show plating. For each of the values I showed not only the already known catalogued errors but also some of the ones I had found. I had already investigated about 100,000 wavy-line stamps (from the very first 4 øre blue issued July 22, 1905 to the 5 øre apple green issued on July 22, 1930) when I started exhibiting. This became the end of my "flyspecking". Exhibiting my collection took what time I could spend on my hobby, and when my exhibit was rewarded a gold medal I started a new exhibit. The time has come to go back to philatelic research. It is frustrating to work alone on a research project, so when I found out that Don Brent collects wavy-line stamps I thought we could start a study group.

We have two main groups of wavy-lines, letterpress and engraved. 2,382 million stamps of the first group were printed and 5,392 million of the second (so far, not including the current values still in use). The reason for the proportional small amount of the engraved group is that the Post Office slowly changed its issuing policy. From just issuing the wavy-line stamps covering the smaller rates and the Royal picture for the higher rates, the wavy-line stamps had to give way to pictorial stamps as the rates rose over the years.

To study errors in stamps you need to have lots of examples of the values you want to investigate. It is still possible to buy bundles of the letterpress wavy-lines cheaply. The engraved are much easier to get hold of

and are also very inexpensive. I have collected every engraved wavy-line within my reach, and I guarantee that there are thousands of collectors in Denmark who did the same. Like I, they are willing to swap. Sheets of both the letterpress and the engraved are often found in auction catalogs and go for as little as a dollar or two per sheet.

What is necessary when slueing errors? You will need a good magnifying glass or simple microscope. I have a binocular microscope able to magnify from 7x to 70x. If you want to work with the letterpress values you will need Niels Finn Olsen's book: *Danmarks Bogtrykte Bølgeliniermærker*. Out of print for years, a good secondhand copy may run \$50 to \$100. I have heard unverified rumors that Aarhus Frimærkehandel (AFA) was going to make a reprint of the book. I believe it may be possible to get N. F. Olsen's permission to copy some single pages for private philatelic research. Other indispensable books (still available) are: *SAVA katalog over samleværdige varianter* (SAVA katalog over collectible worthy variants). *Danmark 1904 - 1933 Bogtryk* (Letterpress), 1933, Skilling, and from the same publisher: *SAVA Katalog over samleværdige varianter. Danmark. Grønland*.

Each month in the magazine *Skilling* there is a section where newfound variants are published. In order to get a new variant accepted and published in *Skilling* one must have at least 3 copies of the same variant. It will be a lot of work to go through all the earlier numbers of *Skilling* and make a list with the accompanying figures of all these variants that are not already published in the SAVA books.

Other things needed are work-copies of the wavy-line design. I have a basic figure (without the value number in the oval) which each study group member could copy. Also *Skilling* once issued some enlarged copies of the various stamps.

SCC members interested in joining a Danish Wavy-Line Study Group please write to Don Brent or myself, or send an email. We are seeking contact with members who are in possession of sheets, blocks of four, strips and multiples, all a big help in positioning new finds and plating. Collectors interested in cancels, especially earliest cancels, are also welcome to join the group. Cancel researchers often hold lots of stamps looked over for the various kinds of postmarks used on the wavy-line stamps.

P. S. Don Brent is always looking for earliest known usage of star cancels. If anyone is interested we would also like to hear from you. Review those covers and cards as they may have varieties or cancels to note.



## CORRECTIONS TO GERMAN CENSOR LIST

In the February, 1999 issue (p. 21) of *The Posthorn*, the article by Henk P. Burgman had some misleading errors (perhaps typographical) which need to be corrected. The "As" should be changed to "Aa". The "Aii" should be "Ah" and the "Ai" should be "Al." Added to this list should be "As," which was used on certain SS mail in Norway and possibly elsewhere.

Incidentally, most of the code letter identifications were listed at the end of an article by Frederick A. Brofos entitled "A Daring Raid by Norwegian Postman" in *The Posthorn* of May, 1971.

The town location of most of the German censor offices together with their jurisdictions (but without mention of the code letters) appeared as early as 1944 in the official German postal bulletin "Amtsblatt des Reichspost Ministerium".

The small censor offices at Nancy and Lyon, France, were not classed as "Auslandsbriefprüfstelle" but only as "Briefprüfstelle" and were subordinate to the main office in Paris.

After the SS took over the management of censorship in 1944, all offices were officially renamed "Zensurstelle" (i.e., letter censor office). –  
*Tom Bergendahl*



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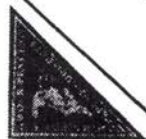
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**PHILANGLES**



## A USER'S GUIDE TO THE CANADIAN CIRCUIT SYSTEM

By Roger Fontaine

### PART ONE: SELLING YOUR MATERIALS

The Canadian circuit system has been up and running for over three years now. Many of our members in Canada have taken advantage of it, and have enjoyed both good sales and the thrills of a find. Circuit books are basically filled up by collectors like you – people who want to take full advantage of their membership entitlements – and books are ordered by collectors like you who wish to fill in a blank spot in an album, or who want to see what's new and available. The circuit book system can and will provide you with a good variety of choices and options. I have put together some tips for you to better take advantage of this system. These outline benefits and pitfalls that users sometimes run into.

As Canadian members, you have received updated lists of circuit books on hand and available. The list shows a Book #, the country or countries contained in the book, and if the stamps are Mint, Used, or both. If it says Mint/Used, then the majority of the stamps are mint and vice versa with the Used/Mint. It's an easy order by number system.

You can also order by request. One member in B.C., having seen all of the Finnish books on hand, keeps an open order for any new books on Finland. The advantage here is that he often ends up getting first pick at anything new.

Quite a few members from across Canada request to see all of the books. Express Post gets them five books at a time. I vary the shipment by whatever I have on hand or by what was specifically requested. Another member, also from B.C., has requested a shipment of books at two or three month intervals. One person from Ontario brought in 22 books at one shot! These were shared with fellow collectors at a local club. The point is, just ask! I keep individual files of all my clients and an active request list. If you want used stamps only, or if you want recent or modern, just say so. Someone asked for Finnish postal stationery, and I had some. Someone else wanted some specific Swedish back of the book; I put him in touch with another member who had some.

To our new Canadian members, who may have indicated on their application that they were interested in the circuit system, please contact me directly once you receive your membership. I do not send out stamps automatically, as I do not necessarily know what you want or when you want them. A short note by mail does the trick. Don't send any money up front. We'll settle later.



Response time can vary. I may not have a specific request on hand. Murphy's law is alive and well here. I often get your request for a book the day after I mailed it to someone else.

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**Editor's Note: To be continued in the August issue of *The Posthorn*.**

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## President's Letter

**Roger P. Quinby**

*Soon after Jerry Moore was elected to the SCC Board, he wrote me that he wanted "to do something" to spread the good word about SCC and Nordic philately. Of course I was delighted to receive this enthusiastic offer and I simply asked Jerry to keep us apprised. So, except for a few editorial changes, Jerry's "Report on Recent Activities" is your guest President's Letter for May.*

My wife, Birgitta, is a Swedish-born Registered Nurse who works in the Surgery Department of the Mt. Zion Campus of the Stanford/University of California Hospital. She was born in Narke Province, and came here in 1970 after graduation at Lidkoping Nursing School. We met as neighbors in the same apartment complex in Mill Valley and married atop Mt. Tamalpais in January of 1975. Her mother and sister still live in Sweden and she maintains very close ties to them and to the rest of her family there.

I do not know if the Swedish-American newspaper, "Vestkusten", is printed in Mill Valley because there are so many Swedes living in the San Francisco Bay Area, or possibly just because the publisher lives there, but my wife subscribes to "Vestkusten" and has for years.

The back page of "Vestkusten" regularly prints contact addresses and phone numbers for the eighteen Vasa lodges in Golden Gate District No. 12 that span the area between Merced and Eureka, a fellowship of lodges where Swedes and other Scandinavians regularly meet to maintain and reinforce their cultural ties with each other.

I have been a collector of Swedish stamps since shortly after I married my wife, a member of the Golden Gate Chapter No. 21 of the SCC since probably 1978, and was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the National SCC.

Recently my wife suggested to me that I might want to contact the different Vasa Lodges and offer to put on a program telling of "The Delights of Collecting Swedish Stamps". "Who knows," she said, "Maybe you'll pick up some new members."

I thought it was a great idea and soon started calling. I reached Mr. Perr Cardestam, Grand Master of Golden Gate District No. 12, who had me contact the Cultural Leader, Mrs. Barbara Olson. Mrs. Olson was not only interested in my offer, she took me up on it immediately, telling me that she was inviting me to speak at the Valhalla Lodge in Viking Hall in Santa Cruz on



Friday January 15. I was initially taken aback as Santa Cruz is 95 miles away from my home and it was not my original idea to travel so far, at my own expense, to play out this little scenario, and I turned her down as graciously as I could. But the idea that I could do "double-duty" with this trip soon occurred to me and I called her back with acceptance of her offer. Birgitta and I have a 16 year old son, Niles, who is a Junior in high school and will soon be sending out applications to colleges. We thought we could all three drive down to Santa Cruz and I would deliver my presentation; and the following morning Birgitta, our son and I could tour the University of California at Santa Cruz. When I called Mrs. Olson back and accepted her offer she startled me with her generous offer of a place to stay at her home in Santa Cruz for the three of us.

I am happy to report that the experience was a wonderful and memorable evening for all of us. After school was out Friday, the three of us drove to Santa Cruz, got there at 5:00 p.m. and after a good meal at a local diner got to the Viking Hall a full hour before the 7:30 meeting time. Many welcoming people were already there setting things up and I had lots of help arranging all the stuff I had brought.

I had with me SCC slide show #AV1 on Swedish Postal Documentation, a new slide show on Swedish perfins I have just completed, my slide projector, my screen, a long extension cord, *Linns'* article about the 3 skilling Banco yellow error stamp, a *Scott's Catalog*, *FACIT* catalog, the ATA's "*Topical Time*", five *Posthorns*, four copies of *Luren*, about twenty more assorted books and catalogs on Swedish or Scandinavian stamps, and four different stock books of varied parts of my collections or accumulations.

The members of the Lodge had brought numerous items to the Lodge for contributory display. Stamps glued to poster boards were on the walls and plastic table place mats with stamp motifs were on the entrance tables.

Thirty seven members greeted my one hour twenty minute presentation with warmth and praise. I had been told my time limit was twenty to thirty minutes, but I laughed at that and replied, "Fat chance! No way!" No one seemed bored and no one left or fell asleep. I told how I had started collecting, told of all the many different ways one could focus their collecting interests (mint, used, airmail useages, ship cancels, train cancels, postal stationery, stamps of one engraver— mentioning of course our treasured Mr. Slania, perfins, pictorial cancellations, meter stamps, topicals) and in particular tried to impress on all of the audience the phenomenal talent and craftsmanship that is involved in engraving a postage stamp. I showed in particular about twenty different covers, telling why they had special interest to me.

Seven members of the audience told me about collections or accumulations they had of Scandinavian stamps; one lady was delighted to learn of two

stamps (*Facit* #509-510) that were issued in Sweden in 1960 honoring her favorite artist, Anders Zorn; Barbara Olson had told me she had a special interest in the subject of Vikings because their hall is named Viking Hall; and I took her a checklist of about twenty different US (*Scott* #621, the Norse-American issue of 1925) and Scandinavian stamps that showed Viking art, Viking relics, Viking ships and even Mr. Viking Eggeling (*Facit* #1134). One lady collected Olympics on stamps, and she was already aware of the 1956 Swedish Equestrian Olympics issue from Sweden, but was delighted when I showed her also the 1991 Swedish booklet, "Olympic Gold I", which she had not known about.

Shortly before our trip south to Santa Cruz, we learned that SCSC does not have a department or major in the field my son plans to pursue, Construction Management. I was gratified that, in spite of this discovery he chose to accompany us instead of chilling with his friends here at home. When my presentation and the meeting were done, it was raining; and my wife, son and I decided we did not want to stay in Santa Cruz that night in order to be able to tour UC Santa Cruz the following morning in the rain. We elected to drive home that same night, but left Santa Cruz filled with satisfaction at having had a lovely evening with charming friendly people and new friends. My son got a chance to practice his Swedish, and my wife and Barbara Olson shared memories of experiences-in-common they both had from Sweden.

*By the time this issue reaches you, Jerry will have spoken to the Vasa Lodge in San Francisco and the Swedish Club in San Mateo. He is preparing a more generic slide show presentation to attract potential newcomers to our wonderful hobby. We extend our thanks to Jerry for his splendid outreach efforts in behalf of Scandinavian philately. Jerry, thanks and good wishes from all of us in the SCC.*



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## Scandinavian Literature Notes

Alan Warren

Holger Carstensen illustrates use of the 4-ring mute cancel at St. Croix in DWI in the November issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. In the same issue Ole Steen Jacobsen provides an important list of key flights in Denmark from 1906 to 1920. The 1902 DWI provisionals with 2 and 8-cents overprints are discussed by Torben Mehl Jørgensen, and essays of the bicolor issues are the topic of another article in this issue by Hans Ehlern Jessen.

The Dec. issue of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* reports on the ITALIA 98 show in Milan and the election of Knud Mohr as the new FIP president. Ole Steen Jacobsen continues his series on the usage of the King Frederik VIII issue on cover. Aubrey Halpern describes Norway's participation in the Antarctic from 1947 to 1997 beginning with a whaling expedition and including a number of expeditions sponsored by the Norwegian Polar Institute in the Winter 1998 issue of *Polar Post* published by the Polar Postal History Society of Great Britain. In the same issue Sonia Sondhelm provides an updated list of parcel number labels at the Greenland post office in Copenhagen from 1939 to 1952.

### Oslo Filatelistklub Donation

Bjørn Mugggerud, president of the Oslo Filatelistklub, kindly donated many back issues of the club's quarterly journal *Info* from 1990 to 1998. This collection has been sent on to the new home of the SCC Library in Denver at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Society. Glimpsing through just the 1998 issues I noted an article by Harry Snarvald on an 1874 cover from Norway to Nova Scotia, one on numeral stamp 227 usage on Norway #1 by Gunnar Melbøe, and an article by Arne J. Bay concerning the etiquettes and markings of the postal savings bank. Bjørn Mugggerud became president of OFK in 1994 and is a contributor of articles in the journal himself.

*The Finnish Philatelist* is published periodically by the Finnish Study Group of SCC. The Nov. issue reports on partially imperforate varieties of the 1875 issue, and Kauko Aro discusses the tri-lingual 8 penni postal card. Information about the Finnish Study Group can be obtained from Bob Lang, 23 The Horseshoe, Newark DE 19711-2066. In the Nov. issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten* from Germany, Uwe Raster discusses the Sørvágur post office in the Faroes, and Rolf Dörnbach continues his series on Greenland expeditions with a summary of the Danish East Greenland expeditions led by Lauge Koch from 1947 to 1958. Werner Mummelthey writes about the railway postal routes in Sweden in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Knut

Arveng records the closing of Oslo's Fornebu Airport on October 7, 1998 in an article in the 4-98 issue of *Frimerke Forum*. He highlights important events at the airport during its lifetime from 1939 on.

### Swedish Postmuseum

Each year the Friends of the Postmuseum receive an anthology of interesting articles entitled *Postryttaren*. This annual for 1998 is hardbound and contains many excellent color illustrations. The Friends of the Postmuseum provide funds which enable the institution to obtain additional materials for its collections. Articles in the 1998 yearbook include Sven-Rune Johansson's history of the PFFS—Postens filateliservice för samlare, Björn Sylwan's Swedish perspective on the famous collector Philipp von Ferrary, and Sven Olof Forselius' profile of Sigge Ringström.

Another type of annual is the *Filatelistisk Årbok* of the Norsk Filatelistforbund. As usual, the 1997 yearbook contains significant articles reprinted from the major Norwegian journals during the previous year. The book begins with illustrations of the Norwegian stamps issued in 1996 and the commemorative cancellations used throughout the country. Some of the articles discuss the 3-ring numeral cancels on Norway #1 by Tore Gjelsvik, a homeplace collection by Gunnar Melbøe, and the local posts of Ålesund by Oddvar Jan Melsæter.

The Jan. issue of *Skilling* reports further on the activity of Karl Rasmussen, the apparent source of counterfeit cancellations on Danish stamps (see the May 1998 *Posthorn*, p. 17). The Dec. 1998 issue of *Postal History*, published by the Postal History Society of Great Britain, carries an article by co-authors Kurt Hansen and Gordon Hughmark on Scandinavian mail to and from Great Britain during the Schleswig-Holstein Rebellion 1848-1851. It is an English translation of part of a series the authors previously published in the Danish postal history journal *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, and relevant to British mails.

### Göteborg Local Post

Bo Olsson presents a nice overview of the local post of Göteborg in the Dec. issue of *Bältespännaren*, the Cinderella journal of Sweden dealing with labels and similar back-of-the-book material. In this article he focuses on the private local post from 1928 on and discusses the roles of John Algot Johansson, Henning Henriksson, and Henry Lidén. In the same issue Hans Obermüller illustrates some labels issued by the Stockholm Railway Museum, mentioning the railway post and postal buses.

Fred Brofos has put together a little booklet on the Norway issues, entitled *Stamp Designs of the Norwegian Local Posts*. This is another of Fred's labors of love in an edition of only ten copies, so you will have to contact the SCC Library if you want to take a closer look. Fred has created enlarged photocopies of the stamps to provide collectors with detail of the



images. He also includes a copy of an article he wrote about the use of the shields or coats of arms designs on these local issues, which appeared in volume 30 number 6 of *Luren*. He also shows three designs of forgeries of a Bergen Bypost issue.

A new publication of the American Air Mail Society by Murray Heifetz is entitled *O A T and A V 2 Markings: A Work in Progress*. Sigurdur Thorsteinsson has written about these markings which were applied to some airmail letters during WW II to denote "Onward Air Transmission". One theory is that the markings were applied only to the top cover in a bundle so that sorters in a transit office would know to segregate the letters for air mail handling. These markings appear on letters from around the world and since they also appear on covers from the Nordic countries, the book may be of interest to SCC members. Heifetz reproduces the many varieties of these handstamp markings and records the design, size, color, and earliest and latest known dates of usage. He assigns type numbers to each major variety. Since much of the information, especially on usage dates, is incomplete, he has indicated this publication is an interim one until further data is collected. Copies of the book are available from the American Air Mail Society, Greg Schmidt, 1978 Fox Burrow Court, Neenah WI 54956 for \$10 plus \$3 shipping.

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**NORDIA 2001 UPDATE****Alan Warren**

The Nordic judges/commissioners are approved for the NORDIA 2001 show to be held January 26-28, 2001 in Tucson AZ. Representing Iceland will be Sigurdur Pétursson; for Finland, Juhani Pietilä; for Sweden, Hasse Brockenhuus von Löwenhielm; for Norway, Ingolf Kaperud; and for Denmark, Tøke Norby. Nørby is also co-webmaster along with SCC director John DuBois. Be sure and check the NORDIA 2001 web page at [www.nordia2001.org](http://www.nordia2001.org)

A number of exciting features are also in the planning stages for this exhibition. One proposal is for a seminar to be presented in two sessions on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. These will focus on important aspects of Nordic area philately and postal history. The show opens on Friday and runs through Sunday. Before, during, and after the exhibition there will be a number of tours for spouses and the entire family, so plan to spend a week or more in the Tucson area. Side trip possibilities include the Tucson Museum of Art, Tombstone, the copper mine at Brisbee, Sonora Desert Museum, Saguaro National Monument West, San Xavier Mission, Old Tucson, and a five-day photo tour which might include Montezuma Castle, Sedona, Jerome, Flagstaff, and the Grand Canyon. Plan now to spend some quality time in Arizona at the end of January, 2001.

□

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Alan Warren

Swedish specialist Ernst Fromén died last November at the age of 80. He was an expert on the ring type issues of Sweden. Some of his research was exhibited in an 8-frame display at STOCKHOLMIA 86. He helped in the production of SFF's new handbook series.

The Copenhagen Philatelic Club (KPK) has established a new study group devoted to the bicolor issues of Denmark. Interested collectors can obtain further information from Henrik Stilling, Brobyvej 35, 4180 Sorø, Denmark; e-mail <stilling@post10.tele.dk>. Paul Nelson reports that Gunnar Joos retired from Facit at the beginning of this year. The new managing director of Facit AB is Leif Jaraaker.

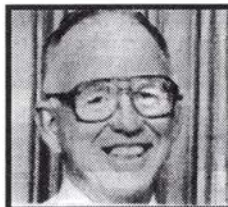
Bulletin 1 for The Stamp Show 2000 to be held in London May 22-28 that year has the following commissioners from Nordic countries: Knud Mohr, Denmark; Kari Rahiala, Finland; Olafur Eliasson, Iceland; Ivar Sundsbø, Norway; and Hasse Brockenhuus vin Löwenhielm, Sweden. The provisional entry form accompanies the bulletin. Those U.S. exhibitors interested in applying should write to either of the U.S. commissioners: Ann Triggler, 4865 Spaulding Drive, Clarence NY 14031 or Michael Dixon, Box 60007, Potomac MD 20859.

**Finland Postal Museum**

In the December issue of Great Britain's *Stamp Lover*, Robert Jack continues his series on European museums to visit with a look at the Finnish Postal Museum. It is located on the first floor of the main post office next to the main railway station in Helsinki. A permanent exhibition tells the history of the Finland post. Multimedia and interactive computers help tell the story to visitors. Hours are 10-7 weekdays and 11-4 on weekends. Admission is free. Current issues of Finland and Åland are on sale.

At the FLOREX show last year, SCC's former Mart Manager Wade Beery was presented the Bill Bomar Award for 1997 in recognition of Wade's exemplary devotion and service to the Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs and Philately. The Florida Federation and its long standing annual show FLOREX will fold after this year. This year's FLOREX will be the final one and will be an affair to remember as past judges and other dignitaries are invited to the last blast. The reason for the show's demise is the lack of young volunteers to step into the running of the federation and the preparation and execution of the show. The old timers no longer have the energy to carry on with it. Let's hope this is not an omen for other national shows.





## Chapter News

### Bob Lang

We're playing catchup on news from our Chapters as there was not sufficient space in the jam-packed February issue to recount all the various happenings. And since I am writing this from my Snow-Bird Headquarters in Sunny Florida, much of the news will be out-dated. However, certain events are worthy of mention because they demonstrate the bond of fellowship that exists between our chapters and their members!

**Chapter 4 - Chicago - Hats Off!** to those members who worked so diligently to prepare an outstanding program for all who attended the SCC Annual Meeting at Chicagopex. It was a big success, mostly as a result of the efforts of Roberta Palen, Fred Bloedow, Ron Collin, Norm Andrews, Doc and Florence Melberg, to name just a few. Currently they are busily engaged in preparing for their annual participation in COMPEX, which will be almost history by the time you read this.

**Chapter 12 - Washington, DC -** Meetings were held throughout the winter season and the focus has now turned to local planning for SCC's Annual Meeting at BALPEX on this coming Labor Day Weekend. Plan now to attend as there will plenty of activity for both philatelic and non-philatelic visitors. (See more details in this issue)



*Photo 1. (right to left) are two former SCC Presidents, Al Gruber and Alan Warren; Honorary SCC Member Sig Thorsteinsson; UPSS President and our meeting host, Roy Ferber; and Carl Pelander Award Winners Doc Melberg, Bob Lang, Al Gruber and Alan Warren. So historic an occasion, it deserved recording on film.*

### **Chapter 13 - Delaware -**

A truly international flavor was apparent at the 32nd Annual Holiday Party last December 29th. A total of 30 guests attended, including Sig and Todda Thorsteinsson (Iceland), Howard Schloss (Chap 12), Doc and Florence Melberg (Chap 4), Ingolf and Edith Melberg (Chap 5) and Alan Warren (who is now a member of Chap 13). President Ian Wellings welcomed everyone to the festivities, which featured several Iceland stories as told by Sig; birthday





Photo 2. Left-Victor Engstrom. Right-Dick Hinds.

greetings and a cake for Todda and Ingolf; door prizes from our host, Roy Ferber; and a pre-party cocktail party hosted by Tom and Betty Bergendahl. The group was also treated that frosty night by a visit from Whitey Bro's three-month old granddaughter!

Of special note was the gathering of six very special SCC personalities (Photo 1).

### Chapter 23 Bob Paulson

(Florida) - There were two gala parties this past fall. The first, in November, was to celebrate the Chapter's Tenth Anniversary. Three Viking Invaders (Photo 2 and Photo 3) barged into the meeting to hear Ernie Smedegaard extol the virtues of collecting Denmark! The helmeted intruders were in fact, Chapter Secretary Charlie Seaman; Winner of just about every Scandinavian Award, Victor Engstrom and newcomer Richard Hinds! The meeting was a raucous affair!

The December Christmas Party featured a fine dinner attended by 14 members and 7 guests, including Santa Claus himself! Lots of goodies to eat, gifts for one and all and an enlightening talk by John Burr, President of the local Sons of Norway Chapter. He made an appeal for used stamps to support The Tubfrim Disabled Children's Home in Norway.

Of more recent note were the Feb and March meetings where "yours truly" gave presentations on TransAtlantic Clipper Mail from Finland to America just prior to -WWII, and a study of uses of the first Delaware Commemorative, US #836, the 1638 Landing of the Swedes and Finns in America.

**Chapter 26 - Tidewater, VA** - I recently received my copy of SCC member Tom Boyle's long-awaited new book titled *Airmail Operations During World War II*. It was released at VAPEX in November and I must say, it is outstanding! Seven years in the making and over 900 pages long, it includes 80+ pages dealing with Scandinavian Airmail Postal History. It is destined to become "the benchmark" document for all modern airmail collectors. The January meeting dealt with a detailed discussion about Iceland's 1930 Parliamentary Issue.

**Chapter 27 - Colorado** - The January meeting had a unique twist. Each member was asked to prepare one page of a favorite item or group of items, and bring it to the meeting. They plan to meld these individual pages into a Single Frame Chapter Exhibit. Perhaps after some modification it

will appear at ROMPEX, as an inspiration to other members to think about preparing and entering their own personal one-frame exhibit in future SCC competitions. Great idea! We'll be anxious to see and hear how it turns out.

Speaking of ROMPEX, SCC will hold a Regional Meeting in Denver in May (probably as you read this) to dedicate the new home for the SCC Library, as part of the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library. All SCC members are welcome and encouraged to attend. That's about it for this issue. Let's hear from more chapters for the August issue. - Cheers! Bob Lang

P.S. A Special Appeal: Last seen at VAPEX 97 was Bob Paulson's (or I should say Chapter 23) Scandinavian Flag One Frame Exhibit. It was supposed to have been returned to the Chapter after VAPEX, but no one has seen it since. Bob's wife Pat mailed it to VAPEX just before Bob passed away and somehow it has disappeared! Please, if anyone knows it's whereabouts, contact me or Charlie Seaman. Many Thanks!!



Photo 3. Charlie Seaman, Ch. 13 secretary.



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**LIBRARY NEWS****Stuart Silverberg  
SCC Librarian**

The SCC library, after many years of tender loving care in Doc Melberg's home, is ready to move to a new permanent home as a Library within a Library at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library in Denver, CO. We will have our own room and as soon as we have everything in place and know how to find items, we will resume helping you with material you might need. All of the slide shows will also be available through the Library. The RMPL has its own home page on the net at: <http://www.coflectors-mall.com/philib/RMPL.htm> They also have an e-mail address at: [rmpl@uswest.net](mailto:rmpl@uswest.net) and they will accept any requests for literature, etc. and pass them on to me. If any SCC members plan to exhibit or attend ROMPEX 99, May 14-16th, the SCC board will be having its midyear meeting at the library. Any members wishing to tour the Library can contact myself or any other local member and we'll be happy to give you a quick tour.

As far as donations to the library, either cash or philatelic literature, please send them to the new Library as they would only have to be packed and reshipped at additional cost. Our mailing address is: SCC Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 So. Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224. My e-mail address if you want to contact me directly is [Stustork@aol.com](mailto:Stustork@aol.com)

□

**NATIONAL MEETING, BALPEX 1999**

Plan now for the 1999 SCC convention to be held at BALPEX on Labor Day weekend, September 3-5, Friday-Sunday, leaving the holiday for your return home. BALPEX is one of the finest east coast shows with many dealers and excellent exhibits. The location is the Marriott Hunt Valley Inn in Hunt Valley MD, just off the interstate north of Baltimore. If you plan to exhibit, you should obtain a prospectus promptly from SCC vice president Warren Pearse, 350 South River Landing Road, Edgewater MD 21037, or by e-mail at [<wpearse@aol.com>](mailto:wpearse@aol.com). The judging panel will include the Norwegian postal history expert Ivar Sundsbø. There will also be an invited Scandinavian speaker for the general membership meeting. Washington Chapter 12 and Delaware Chapter 13 are again planning an outstanding group of events for SCCers, including a dinner Friday evening. The opportunity also presents itself for some quality sightseeing while in the Baltimore area. There is the famous Fort McHenry National Monument, and the Baltimore Harborfront with its fascinating museums and shops as well as a world class aquarium.

Further details will appear in the August issue of *The Posthorn*.

□



## Editor's Notes

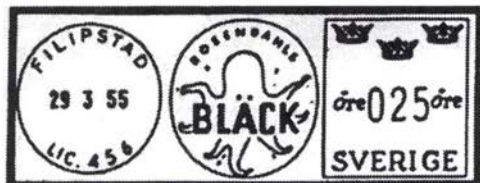
### Sandra Downs

After a successful and productive meeting with the members of the board's committee to improve *The Posthorn*, I feel confident about the publication's future direction. A major issue at hand is the need for a new editor. While I have appreciated your comments and criticism as I've done this job, I don't feel I have the philatelic expertise to serve in this role. I'd prefer to return to my former position as managing editor (which we've discussed calling "production editor"), taking care of the physical production of the journal. This would allow me the time to devote to our website, and more importantly, give us an editor with significant philatelic depth to solicit, select, and review articles. More will appear on this issue once the board reacts to our recommendations.

A reminder that Member-to-Member ads are alive and well. Please see below for examples. We print these free ads on a space-available basis. Try to limit your text to forty words. You may include artwork, but it will be photo-reduced. SCC and The Posthorn cannot be held responsible for the results of stamp exchanges. Submit your requests directly to the editor; e-mail is best, but a typewritten or computer-generated letter will do. These ads are for members only. Dealers who wish to insert a small advertisement in one issue are encouraged to use the minimum size ¼ page dealer ad.

See you at BALPEX!

WANTED BY COLLECTOR commercial airmail letters to and from USA and Scandanavia during WWII. Please send Photocopies with price to Dr. Roger G. Schnell, 4800 NE 20th Terrace, Suite 201, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33308, or EMAIL [rkschloss@pstcomputers.com](mailto:rkschloss@pstcomputers.com).



**Wanted:** Postal cancel Rosendahl's Bläck (ink) as depicted or similar. Will pay cash or exchange. Adolf W. Schwartz, 3252 Mulberry Drive, Bakersfield, CA 93301-1524, USA.



## News From the Home Office

Don Brent

This is early this quarter, but there is little going on here now. A few dues renewals are still trickling in each week but 112 members remain unpaid as of today. (Note that last month I wrote that there were 116 members that had not sent in their renewals but that did not include our Canadian or overseas members.) If you have not paid your dues for 1999 PLEASE stop reading this and go get your check book and take care of this little chore right now.

It has been quiet here on the philatelic front. SANDICAL was last month and ROMPEX is coming up in May but otherwise not much to report. I know that this should be the time to work on my exhibits and look over all those Wavy-lines that continue to stack up but with the weather so nice it has been real easy to find other things to do outside

Last month you may have noticed that listed in the member stats that Henry L. Jespersen of San Rafael, CA resigned. While sad to lose a member I was very pleased to read his personal note which included, "...enjoyed my many years activities with SCC". Henry, #815, had been a member for forty years! It is a real pleasure reading your notes and comments.

The USPS continues to surprise me almost every other day, (I check the PO box on alternate days), with its treatment of *The Posthorn*. If you are away from home and put a temporary stop or hold on your mail it is sent to me. It may have postage due of 50 cents, 99 cents, or nothing at all. It may be a complete issue in its envelope with a label stating "temporary away", it might be a front only with the label, or it might be a photocopy of the envelope. There is something new almost every time I pick up the mail. The same is true if you change your address. It probably will not be forwarded. There is no uniform treatment of the periodicals so if you are missing an issue let me know and I will try to get it corrected. I will try to remember to repeat this last bit until the USPS gets its new regulations handled in a consistent manner.

In closing I would like to note that we gained three new members and have two reinstatements so far this quarter and have lost one member who resigned. I also wish to thank those members who added donations to their dues renewals. We really appreciate your help. THANK YOU!



**MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS****For the quarter  
ending 3/31/99****New Members**

3738 Casey, Lynn R., 3600 J. Street, Lincoln, NE 68510

3740 Januz, Laurence R.

3741 Quiquenpois, Christian, 1 Rue Leffitz, 67210 Obernai, France

**Reinstated**

3742 Belcher, Taylor, 165 West End Ave. Apt 21K, New York, NY 10023-2932

3743 Bateman, Fred, P.O. Box 468, Vancouver, WA 98666-0468

**Resigned**

3519 Plomgren, Ronald A.

**Change of Address**

L-34/2134 Buckner, Dr. John M., 5609 NW 97th St., Gainesville, FL 32653-2854

2962 Bjork, Torbjorn, 8737 E Monterey Way, Scottsdale, AZ 85251-5020

3166 Rosman, Hyman, P.O. Box 572, Somerset, PA 15501-0572

2158 Shoemaker, Charles D., 209 Shiloh Drive, Madison, WI 53705-2434

PH-71 Danish Immigrant Museum, P.O. Box 470, Elk Horn, IA 51531-0470 

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**SCC ON THE INTERNET**

[www.nb.net/~downs/scc.htm](http://www.nb.net/~downs/scc.htm)

## SCC CHAPTER MEETINGS AND CONTACTS

1. **SEATTLE/NW:** 2nd Mon at University Christian Church. CONTACT: Ken Elliott, PO Box 22808, Seattle, WA 98122
4. **CHICAGO:** 4th Thurs (except Jul, Aug) at Golden Flame, 6417 W Higgins. CONTACT: Fred Bloedow, 810 Dobson St #1A, Evanston, IL 60202
5. **NEW ENGLAND:** 1st Wed at The Swedish Home, 206 Waltham St, W Newton, MA at 7:30 in the Board Room. CONTACT: John L. DuBois, c/o Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr, Hudson MA 01749
7. **NEW YORK:** 2nd Wed (except Jul, Aug) at The Collectors Club, 26 E 35th St. CONTACT: Carl Probst, 71 Willoughby Ave, Hicksville, NY 11801
9. **N. NEW JERSEY:** 3rd Wed at members' homes. CONTACT: Warren J. Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd, Wayne, NJ 07470
12. **WASHINGTON, DC:** Third Thurs at the McLean Community Center, 7:30, unless there is a major show or it is summer. CONTACT: Peter Alten, 9300 Main St., Manassas, VA 22110
13. **DELAWARE:** Last Tues at members' homes. CONTACT: George Colvard, 311 Plymouth Rd, Wilmington DE 19803
14. **TWIN CITIES:** 2nd Thurs (except July and August) at Lynnhurst Community Center, 50th St. and West Minnehaha Parkway, Minneapolis MN. CONTACT: Ross Olson, PO Box 23377, Richfield, MN 55423
15. **ROCHESTER:** 1st Mon at Robert Gustafson's home. CONTACT: Robert Gustafson, 877 Helendale Rd, Rochester, NY 14609
17. **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:** 1st Wed at Glendale Federal Bldg, 13300 Ventura Blvd, Sherman Oaks. CONTACT: Paul Nelson, PO Box 310, Claremont, CA 91711
21. **GOLDEN GATE:** Meets at major stamp shows throughout year. CONTACT: Thomas Olson, 4 Woodmont Court, Berkeley, CA 94708
22. **HOUSTON:** Periodically at stamp shop of Mary Jane Menzel, 2015 W. 34th Street, Houston, TX (selected Sun afternoons). CONTACT: Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056
23. **BOB PAULSON:** 1st Mon 6:00 PM at Shoney's, US 19 N & Nebraska, Palm Harbor. CONTACT: Doris Wendling, 4673 Devonshire Blvd, Palm Harbor FL 34685
24. **MANITOBA:** 2nd and 4th Wed at Scandinavian Cultural Centre, 764 Erin St. CONTACT: Glenn Hansen, 372 Fern St, Winnipeg, MB R2K 0H8.
25. **TUCSON:** 4th Tues (except Jul, Aug) at members' homes. CONTACT: Jack F. Schmidt, 805 W. Hermosa Pl, Green Valley, AZ 85614
26. **TIDEWATER:** Meets at shows and members' homes throughout the year. CONTACT: Michael Falls, 575 Virginian Drive, Norfolk VA 23505-4242
27. **COLORADO:** First Sat from Sep-June, 10 AM at the Rocky Mt. Philatelic Library, 2038 S. Pontiac Way, Denver. CONTACT: Stuart Silverberg, 23509 Shingle Creek Rd, Golden, CO 80401 □

### A SPECIAL THANK YOU!

...to all members who submitted articles lost in the 1996-1997 editorial transition. If you submitted an article to a previous editor of *The Posthorn* and it has not appeared in print, please contact Sandra Downs, PO Box 477, Imperial PA 15126-0477.



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