

**Politics on
Picture Postcards –
Scandinavian countries
in the Paris 1900
World Exposition**

THE
POST HORN

2/2018

JOURNAL OF
THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB



The ship *Göteborg* of the Swedish East India Company sailed to China in the 18th century. Over two hundred years later, a boy from the philatelic club of Gothenburg became interested in engraving, as well as stamps. His name is Martin Mörck, today a world-famous engraver, whose work has been published on stamps in more than 30 countries – including China. The stamps above are from the booklet "Ostindiefararen" by Martin Mörck, Sweden 2003. More about him in an interview on pages 8–13.

What to expect in Iceland? Nordia 2018 will take place on 8–10 June in Garðabær. Icelandic philately will be especially well-presented. See p. 5–6.

Frimerkeauksjon
Nr. 76

10. og 11. november 2017
Radisson Blu Plaza Hotel
Sonja Henies Plass 3, 0134 Oslo



Skanfil's Moldenhauer-auksjon





Avdeling Bergen: Nipedalens 37, NO-5164 Laksevåg, TEL: (+47) 55 93 46 00 / (+47) 458 34 791, E-post: skanfil@skanfil.no
Avdeling Haugesund: Postboks 2030, NO-5504 Haugesund, TEL: (+47) 52 70 39 40, E-post: skanfil@skanfil.no

www.skanfil.no

Frimerkeauksjon
Nr. 76

F.C. Moldenhauer jr.
Stempelsamling
4 skilling Oscar

11. november 2017 kl. 10.00
Radisson Blu Plaza Hotel
Sonja Henies Plass 3, 0134 Oslo

Skafil's Moldenhauer- auksjon no. 77

Next auction: November 9 - 10, 2018.

Consignments received now!

Please contact Caspar Moldenhauer:
+47 908 39 160 / caspar@skanfil.no.



www.skanfil.no Skafil Auksjoner Bergen, Nipedalens 37, 5164 Laksevåg
+47 55 93 46 00 / bergen@skanfil.no

Vol. 75, No. 2/2018

Whole No. 295

THE
POST HORN
JOURNAL OF SCANDINAVIAN PHILATELY
by the Scandinavian Collectors Club
Published quarterly since 1943.

Contents

- Philately – International Co-Operation – *SRL* (4)
- Nordia 2018 in Iceland – What to Expect – *SRL* (5)
- Born With an Engraving Tool in His Hand – Martin Mörck in his own words – *Steve Lund* (8)
- Collecting on a Shoestring – 1960s Reprint Request Postcards from Finland – *Roger Cichorz* (14)
- Politics on Picture Postcards: Scandinavian Countries (and a few others) in Paris 1900 World Exposition – *SRL* (18)
- Meanwhile in Minnesota... – *Steve Lund* (35)
- Coming Events (35)
- From the Stacks – English-Text References on Norwegian Stampless and Early Stamped Covers – *Roger Cichorz* (36)
- Transfers and Re-Entries – *Alan Warren* (38)
- Scandinavian Area Awards – *Alan Warren* (39)
- Book Reviews: *New Stanley Gibbons Scandinavian Catalogues* – *Steve Lund* (40); *Brevportot i Sverige 1747–1855* – *Alan Warren* (42); *Dansk pakkepost til udlandet – en håndbog* – *Alan Warren* (43); *Norsk Feltpost – i vid forstand* – *Alan Warren* (44); *Postal History: Norway in America* (series of articles, *NFT*) – *Steve Lund* (45).
- Scandinavian Literature Notes – *Alan Warren* (46)
- Closed Album – *Harry Snarwold* – *Alan Warren* (47)
- Contact the Officers (49)
- Visit the Club (49)
- Membership Statistics (50)

Editor Seija-Riitta Laakso; sejulaakso@gmail.com.

Contributing Editor Michael X. Zelenak; michael.x.zelenak@gmail.com.

Website www.scc-online.org; **Website Coordinator** Chris Dahle; cdahle8@gmail.com.

Editorial Board Bjørn Mugerud, Norway; Paul Nelson, Arizona; Alan Warren, Pennsylvania.

Copyright 2018, The Scandinavian Collectors Club. Printed in the USA. USPS 603680.

The Posthorn (ISSN 0551-6897) is published 4 times per year by the Scandinavian Collectors Club. Address 383 Grand Ave Ste 5, St. Paul, MN 55102, USA. Periodical postage paid at Airway Heights, WA 99224.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Scandinavian Collectors Club, PO Box 16213, St. Paul, MN 55116.

Philately – International Co-Operation

Philately has always been an international hobby. Earlier, collectors exchanged stamps between two countries, sometimes becoming good friends with their philatelic pen pals, even visiting each other in their respective home countries. Today, most of it happens via the Internet, but we still make friends with other collectors – maybe even more than earlier.

This journal, *The Posthorn*, goes to SCC members in about twenty countries in five continents. Their common interest is collecting Nordic philately. Many have also met each other in philatelic exhibitions or events. If not yet, maybe next time?

A bit different, but nice example of international co-operation is the article about Martin Mörck, the Swedish engraver of stamps (on pages 8–13 in this issue). His work is very international: he has engraved stamps for more than 30 postal administrations so far. Steve Lund wrote the interview in Minnesota, USA, after receiving answers to his questions from Martin by email. Steve also sent some scans from his own collection to me with the text.

Some other pictures came from Chu Weiwei, Martin's business partner and girl friend in China, who runs the UN Post Asia philatelic office. The

pictures were taken by Jon Nordstrøm, who is Danish.

A few other pictures were scanned by me, the Editor of *The Posthorn* in Finland – these were from my own collection. After sending emails back and forth between three continents, we still missed the scan of Martin's first issue, the "Tawny Owl" (Sweden, 1977).

Thematic philatelists collect everything you can imagine (and even items you can't) so the final request went to the email-group of thematic philatelists in Finland. Within a few hours I had three Tawny Owls, scanned in 600 dpi resolution! Thank you Vesa Hirsmäki, Jari Majander and Seppo Salonen for your help! Much appreciated.

While I am writing this editorial, Michael X. Zelenak, a long-time Professor of Theatre, Film and Dramaturgy, and now Director of Education at Kelleher Philatelic Auctions, is proof-reading my other files in New York, and giving soon his feed-back. Tomorrow the journal will be sent to printer in Spokane, WA, located on the other side of the planet, to be distributed to the readers all over the world.

*Seija-Riitta Laakso, Editor
at: seijulaakso@gmail.com*

Nordia 2018 in Iceland – what to expect

The philately of Iceland will be especially well-presented in Nordia 2018, which will take place in Garðabær, Iceland, while this issue of The Posthorn is being printed. You will find the results in the next issue.

By now we know at least what to expect from the exhibition: some 400 frames of exhibits in the various competition classes, and some 40 more in the Jury Class. There will be many SCCers among the exhibitors, as well as in the Jury.



Nordic philately has traditionally been displayed in the majority of exhibits in "Nordia" exhibitions – maybe because people so often collect their own home country's philately (and the SCCers from North America often collect philately of their ancestors' home countries). When all these people show something together, the result is a very Nordic exhibition.

Roughly two out of three frames consist of Nordic philately in the Icelandic Nordia 2018 exhibition, while there are of course also more exotic topics – like Orange Free State and Ecuador – available.

SCCers are well represented in the exhibition. The US Commissioner Michael Schumacher will bring 29 frames of exhibits to Garðabær, including 18 frames of Icelandic philately: Brian Stwalley's "The Last King of Iceland: The Postal History of Christian X 1920–1946" and of course his own exhibits "The Saga of the Icelandic Horse" in Thematic Class and "Icelandic Saga: The 1972 'Match of the Century'" in Open Philately Class. Readers may remember that the last mentioned exhibit was recently presented in *The Posthorn* (1/2018).

Other American exhibits in the Nordia 2018 will represent Swedish philately: Steve Lund's "Lund, Postal History to 1935", and Jerry D. Moore's "Sweden's Cross Platform Postal Issues" in Postal Stationery Class.

About Cheryl Ganz and her one-framer "Washington Island: Scandinavian-American Settlement", see next page.

Eigil Trondsen, who lives in the United States, is registered under the Norwegian flag in the exhibition, and shows eight frames of "Norway Registered Mail to 1945".

David Loe, SCC member from New Zealand, will show two exhibits in the Nordia 2018: "The Postal

History of the Allied Forces in Iceland in World War II" and "Icelandic Postal Rates 1876–1950", ten frames in total.

Swedish SCC members Leif Nilsson and Jonas Hällström show Icelandic and Danish philately: Nilsson eight frames of "Silhuettutgåvan 1911–1912 inkl. Provisorierna." and Hällström eight frames of "Denmark 1927–1952. The Caravel Postal Stationery."

Jussi Tuori from Finland shows eight frames of Finnish postal stationeries in his "The First Postal Stationery Issues of Independent Finland 1917–1929".

Ebbe Eldrup from Denmark shows a one-framer "The first period of the Postal Law July 1st 1902 – Postal History of the I GILDI '02–'03 Issue."

The Icelandic judges Árni Gústafsson and Sigurður R. Pétursson show "Ship Mail" and "Two Kings" in the Jury Class, respectively. Kathy Johnson from the USA is the third SCC member in the Jury.

Last minute changes

A couple of changes took place just before the exhibition. The venue was moved from Ásgarður sport center to Mýrin sport center – the distance is about one mile and according to the organizers, the new place will serve even better as a venue of exhibition.

Another piece of news was that the President of Jury, Sigurður R. Pétursson was replaced by the Danish Per Friis Mortensen for health reasons. Pétursson stepped aside also in the Nordia 2013 exhibition, giving place to Jussi Tuori as the Jury President.

Nordia 2018 is the seventh Nordia exhibition organized in Iceland, the first one was in 1984.

Publishing dates of *The Posthorn* 2018

	Deadline for material	Publishing date
No. 2/2018	–	11 June
No. 3/2018	1 August	10 September
No. 4/2018	1 November	10 December

Contributors, please contact the Editor for graphic details. Published material may be reproduced on the SCC website at www.scc-online.org. The opinions expressed in the articles are those of the authors, and not necessarily endorsed by the SCC, its officers, or staff.

© **Copyright 2018** by the Scandinavian Collectors Club. All rights reserved. Permission to reprint must be obtained from the Editor.

Address changes and subscriptions to *The Posthorn*, SCC Executive Secretary, PO Box 16213, St. Paul MN 55116, USA. Membership, including subscription: only digital delivery of *The Posthorn* \$25 per year; US addresses postal delivery of *The Posthorn* \$35 per year; Canadian addresses postal delivery of *The Posthorn* \$45; and addresses outside North America postal delivery of *The Posthorn* \$55.

For advertising rates and terms, please contact the Editor.

**Congratulations,
Cheryl Ganz RDP**

SCC member Cheryl Ganz has got a really good start for her year 2018. In February she won the Single Frame Champion of Champions in AmeriStamp Expo in Birmingham, Alabama as the first woman ever. Only a few weeks later it was pronounced that she had been selected to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP), regarded by some as the world's pre-eminent philatelic honor. The roll was established in 1921 by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain with the approval of King George V, who was the first signatory. The signing ceremony will take place in July.



Cheryl Ganz and her winning one-frame Zeppelin exhibit in Birmingham, Alabama.

Those who come to Nordia 2018 in Iceland will be able to see both Cheryl and her exhibit "Washington Island: Scandinavian-American Settlement". It is a one-framer that we are looking forward to see!

Washington Island is located about 7 miles northeast of the tip of Door Peninsula in Wisconsin. About 700 people live their today around the year, most of them having roots in Scandinavia, especially in Iceland.



Scandinavia

The Scandinavian Specialist since 1973

- Building fine collections for exhibition, research, and enjoyment. Offering approvals from your specific want list or a description of your specialized interests.
- Complete private treaty services for your Scandinavian material.
- Active buyer of complete collections or individual items. High prices paid. Avoid the delays and uncertainty of auctions. I have many customers for your good material.
- Providing over 400 titles of philatelic literature and catalogs for the Scandinavian collector.

Call toll-free 1-800-44-STAMP (1-800-447-8267)

Phone: 336-376-9991 Fax: 336-376-6750
email: js@JaySmith.com www.JaySmith.com

Jay Smith

P.O. Box 650-SCC Snow Camp, NC 27349 USA

★★★

Consign to the biggest stamp AUCTIONS IN FINLAND

Last day to consign to our public auction in October is 6.8.2018



What would you have for sale?
Contact us today!
myynti@filateliapalvelu.com

For example this unique cover has been consigned to our October auction.

- Facebook: @hellmanhuutokaupatsfp
- Instagram: @hellmanhuutokaupat
- Twitter: @SFPhuutokaupat

With us you will reach the active buyers both from Finland and abroad. We will help you get the best market price for your collection, exhibition collection, rare item or bigger lot of mixed items.

HELLMAN AUCTIONS LTD

Born With an Engraving Tool in His Hand

– Martin Mörck in his own words

The Swedish engraver Martin Mörck has engraved over 900 postage stamps for 30+ countries, the vast majority are for Scandinavian countries. The following topics result from email correspondence with Martin. With minor edits and grammatical corrections these are Martin's own words.

– Steve Lund



Early Memories

I have no earlier memories than of stamps and engravings by Albrecht Dürer and Master ES. We didn't have a real living room but instead a large studio in an artist community in Göteborg where my parents worked. My mom had a loom and place for making big tie-dye pictures. I can still remember the smell of boiling wax and the bathtub always full of dyes. My dad was working with wood cut and etching in copper with piles

in his lifetime (1471–1528). My parents had no car and knew nothing about football, hockey or entertainment – only of the art world including art show openings every Saturday. Since there were engraving tools in the studio it was only natural that I tried as soon as I could.

Göteborgs Frimärksklubb

I joined Göteborgs Frimärksklubb when I was very young. At that time counting perforations and reading catalogues was the part I disliked similar to at school. I was always more interested in creating my own universe instead of buying into a set of rules. I spent a few years there as a member and after becoming more interested in the artistic value and postal history I stopped attending. I continued to buy kiloware together with Dad, soaking them and drying them in the local paper before selecting them according to artistic level. I very soon learned that the artistic level of stamps generally was poor and that old stamps always seemed more interesting.

Norwegian Steamship Cancels

My dad collected Norway and showed me "dampskibsstempler" which actually were cancelled onboard steamships sailing along the coast. This interested me. I have always been sailing and working onboard boats. This heightened my interest, so I began to collect them. I love the Norwegian coast and collecting the stamps and covers that were sailed along the coast, sent to and from destinations along the coast not only from a postal history perspective but because I can reference them both geographically and visually.

Through my dad's referral I was enrolled in an engraving class (goldsmith school) and began evening classes at the Art School in Göteborg. At the age of 16 I also dropped out of school. Because



of stamp albums stacked on his table along with books about art including Dürer, Master ES, Edvard Munch and others. In my young mind these were the elements of my comprehension of the world and art. Dad told me that stamp engravers were artists just as Dürer who would have been engraving stamps if they had been used



A Norwegian steamship letter from Martin Mörck's collection. Sent by the "Bergen" to Christiansund on 12 September 1856.



"Escape from Paradise" by Albrecht Dürer, early 1500s.

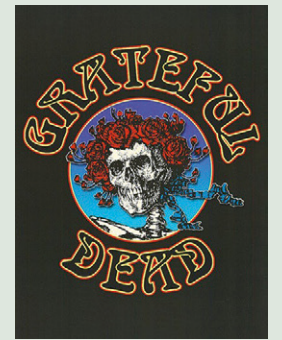
Roland Frähm was a good friend of Dad, I also knew him well.

Dead Head

I was 12 in 1967. Of course my hair was growing long and I started to check out record shops and radio programs about poetry and alternative music from the US. I found The Fugs "First Album" in a record shop and was blown away. It was beat poetry combined with rock, humor, satire and politics. In his local TV show Tuli Kupferberg called it "sex, drugs and radical politics kicking in all directions".

I followed the Fugs until their end in 1969 with their masterpiece line "it crawled into my hand, honest" and also Ed Sanders throughout his solo career. I became a personal friend with Tuli and arranged a Scandinavian Fugs tour in the 90's which included release of the CD titled "The Real Woodstock Festival."

On the West Coast at the same time the Grateful Dead was formed. This band has become the soundtrack of my life and is the only music I have in my I-phone. Compared with the Fugs' East Coast beat poetry they represented the full catalogue of Americana. Grown out of folk music, art music and avant-garde composition they in a free-form mix of country, experimental, long jams and stumpy rock translated America for generations. It is music that will live on and be relevant for generations to come.

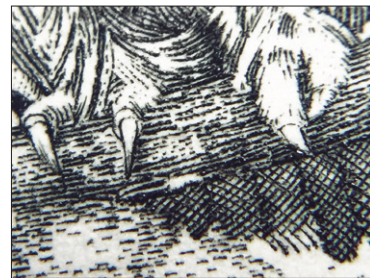


"The Grateful Dead has become the soundtrack of my life."

– Martin Mörck.

Photos by Jon Nordström (all b&w photos), Seija-Riitta Laakso (page 8), and Chu Weiwei (page 12).





The first issue – The Tawny Owl (with details), Sweden 1977.

Since they recorded all of their concerts live I can still listen to them and make the choice for the day: 60s, 70s, 80s or 90s. The cover design from “Skulls and Roses” is tattooed on my shoulder as a daily reminder of them. In a radio interview when asked about working alone I responded that my work mates are GD and when my sons were small they called GD “music for engraving”. GD is always on in the studio.

Engravers at Sweden Post

Arne Wallhorn was my mentor and a true poet in the way he wanted engravings to look. Quite the opposite was Slania who was a material expert and more interested in perfection than poetry. Slania was never a mentor to anyone, his first words to me were “If you become good enough you can engrave my backgrounds” :-)))))) We got along fine but never co-operated. Once when there were several engravers assigned to a project he said, “I want that one or I’m out”.

Swedish Post wanted to hire me after completion of my internship in 1976 but I couldn’t function

inside the postal organization with its old hierarchy and structure. I also wanted my freedom to be where I want when I want. We were a good team but because we were so different never really interacted outside the job. Zlatko Jakus disappeared when the former Yugoslavia collapsed. Majvor Franzén-Matthews was a fragile woman with big talent but unfortunately her fragility made her leave the job. Later Lars Sjöblom and Piotr Naszarkowski came but have now also left since PostNord will no longer issue engraved stamps.

First Issue

The Tawny Owl (Sweden F1008, September 8, 1977) was my first stamp. After being employed by Swedish Post for only a few weeks I switched to a freelancer. I couldn’t think of a future having any other boss than myself, which already was hard enough. I settled on an island in Sweden and mixed boatbuilding with engraving. I was given a photo selected by the Post and tried to make an engraving indicating late afternoon light and yet show the owl in a bit of Japanese style with

Sir Winston Churchill on a Jersey Post miniature sheet, 2015. – “American Banknote style” is a technique about how to cheat the eye with a set of rules so that the viewer sees the “plastic” flow in the engraving, and not the lines and dots.



the branch as the strongest element. I made this engraving in a free style without close drawing study beforehand. It was often done this way as taught by Arne Wallhorn who wanted me to focus on the poetry. It was also before the invention of photographic transferring of line drawing, a technique developed by Conny Walkin, technician at Sweden Post Printing House, and me using only a pantograph.

China

The composer stamps (Bach, Beethoven, Haydn and Mozart) started the whole thing. I was invited by China Post to do the engravings and one thing

led to another. The designs were made by China Post designers, but I did the engravings. Additionally they produced related products such as books, booklets, cds and more. One difficulty with China Post being so large is that the decision-making process is very slow and not transparent resulting in limited engraving deadlines. It is the same as for many other countries, but China is so huge. What is interesting about China is the number of collectors. Of course, the number of collectors there is also in decline but starting from huge numbers - millions not thousands. At the top are the China Philatelic Society and China National Philatelic Corporation (CNPC). There are several national





The seal of the Absolut Vodka bottle sold all over the world has also an engraving by Martin Mörck, 2015.

exhibitions annually including one international and one Asian exhibition. There are not only elderly people but also of middle age, teenagers and families with kids who are very interested and happy. There are many different collectors from high level exhibitors (including members of Club Monte Carlo), collectors with an investor angle and families collecting "lovely" stamps. Custom-made FDC cachets have become more and more popular. CNPC also produces several philatelic-related products that are sold over the whole of China through the different regional posts. My girlfriend and business partner, Chu Weiwei, runs the UN Post Asia philatelic office.

Rock Star Status

Rock star status is something I can feel in China. Long lines and guards characterize short signing



Feeling like a rock star in China!

periods. After the given time I'm just pulled out by Security. Recently in Nanjing while signing the book about me produced by CNPC the pressure created by the crowding philatelists broke the glass casing in front of the sales kiosk. Two uniformed guards escorted me out. That's rock star status!

Winston Churchill/American Banknote Style

It is widely acknowledged that the Jersey Post Winston Churchill issue of 2015 established Martin Mörck's international fame as a stamp engraver.

– Steve Lund

Haha, not really but of course it proved that I am not only an average engraver but that I am working also with high quality banknote engravings which require a very deep knowledge of engraving technique and engraving history. When I was asked to do Winston Churchill, I wanted to demonstrate this and chose to do it as traditional hand-engraving in steel. It was a big work but both a personal challenge and a vehicle to showcase my level.

What is called American Banknote style is a technique or a "grammar" about how to cheat the eye with a set of rules. The idea is that the viewer is seeing the "plastic" flow in the engraving and not the lines and dots as in Japanese, French or Italian engraving. This was developed by American Bank-



Above, Faroe Islands 10 Kr and 44 Kr by Martin Mörck, 2018. – To the right, the miniature sheet of Iceland was published for the Stamp Day 2000. The illustration by Martin Mörck depicts Icelandic settlers landing at the shores of Canada in 1875. Autographed by Martin.



note Company and therefore the name. It requires a lot of explanation to fully understand but it has to do about the relations between the sizes of lines and dots and the size of different parts of a face in relation to the face altogether.

I use the "nylon stocking" parallel when I'm teaching. The concept is that you always imagine that there is something on the "dark side of the moon" that's connected with the side you see. If you think for example of an arm drawn by using parallel spirals around it they have to be connected on the back side. If you then draw these spiral lines in various thickness you will get wrinkles. The next step is to draw the lines in opposite direction just like a nylon stocking. This will also give you the solution around the elbow where the lines will be compressed and changing direction. If you draw the next lines at 90 degrees, you will get an image full of squares. If you draw them for example at 30 degrees, you will get disturbing Moiré. About 45 degrees is where it should be. The second line is always thinner and less dominant.

Future of Engraved Stamps

The future for engraved stamps rates not bright. Most of my commissions now are for offset issues even though the drawings I provide are in engraving style. I have annual engraving contracts for Greenland, Faroe Islands and Monaco. Monaco and France are the two pillars of engraving remaining. They have the Phil@poste print house that has invested in modern machinery transferring

hand engraving to laser engraved printing cylinders. It is a very interesting combination of old and new. Other print houses use banknote technology which is very expensive for small countries. I recently did a set of four engraved stamps for Japan so maybe they are on way back to their roots. I wish the US would take up intaglio again, that would make a stand. Former US Stamp Director Pete Davison wrote me an encouraging line about my latest Faroe Island intaglio stamps. A number of small persistent countries like Monaco, Greenland, Faroe Islands and others will show that stamp collecting and engravings go hand in hand on many levels. It's about communication!



Great American Series stamps by Martin Mörck, USA 1994-1998.

Collecting on a Shoestring – 1960s Reprint Request Postcards from Finland

by Roger Cichorz

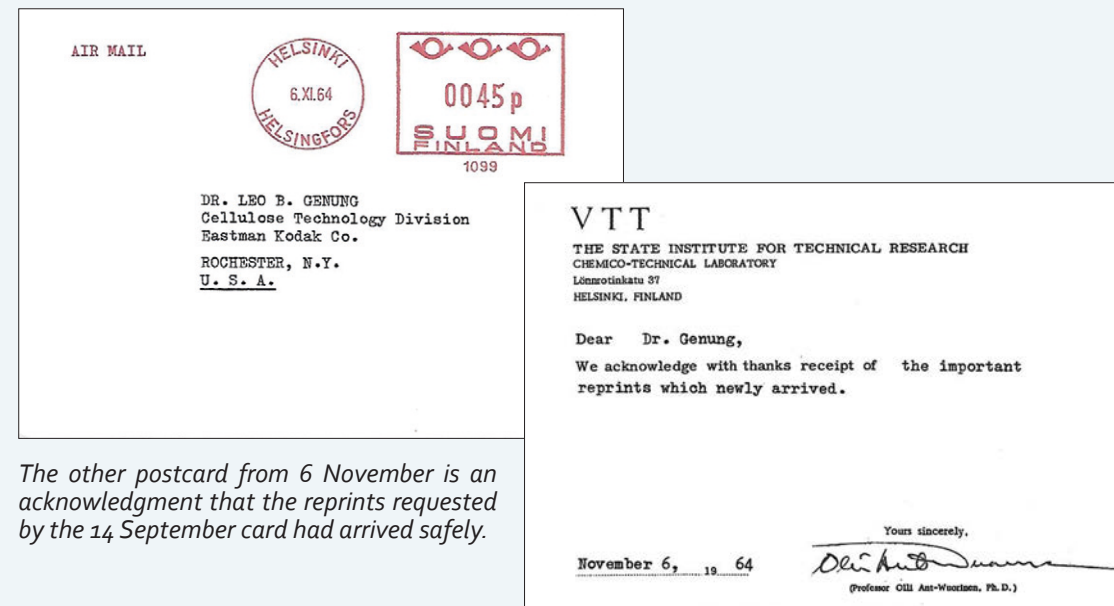
The subject of this installment is reprint request postcards that proliferated into the 1980s but which became a casualty of electronic publishing, transition to the internet, and widespread use of e-mail. For younger readers, let me explain the concept of reprints and reprint requests. Back in the twentieth century dark ages before the Internet and personal computers, scientific literature was accessed almost completely through journals delivered to libraries.

If you found an article you were interested in reading, usually by scanning article titles in Current Contents (back then a printed publication from the Institute for Scientific Information) or by finding a reference within a paper in hand, you looked it up in the library's journal collection and made a copy — a slow and cumbersome process especially before 1959 when Xerox and other commercial photocopiers were nonexistent. Alternately, you mailed the authors a card requesting a reprint. Indexing services, such as the Institute for Scientific Information, made this process easy by providing reprint request cards and author addresses.

Requesting and sending reprints among scientists was a common practice. When your paper was accepted by a journal, you always ordered reprints (or some journals automatically provided them as a perquisite for successful publication), to send to fellow scientists. Sending reprint requests to other scientists was a means to communicate that you were interested in their research. One aspect of feedback from a reprint request was the detailed information it often provided. Requests showed which scientists were interested, their field of study (from their academic or company department affiliation), and whether they were following your work over time.

There were also other perks, such as the interesting stamps appearing on requests from scientists in foreign countries, although perhaps only a minority of scientists were stamp collectors who could appreciate and would retain these requests. Nowadays, we don't bother with reprints — we just download PDFs — and the reprint request cards have gone the way of dinosaurs!

My scientific career started in 1967 when reprint requests were commonplace. I recall receiving



The other postcard from 6 November is an acknowledgment that the reprints requested by the 14 September card had arrived safely.

about a dozen reprints from the publishers each time my papers were published in scientific journals, all of which were related to my field of analytical chemistry. Alas, my papers apparently were of insufficient interest in that I seldom received a reprint request, certainly none franked with exotic foreign stamps. Upon my retirement from industry in 2003, I still had most of the reprints from my publications in a file folder, including my first two articles published in 1966 when I was still a graduate school student.

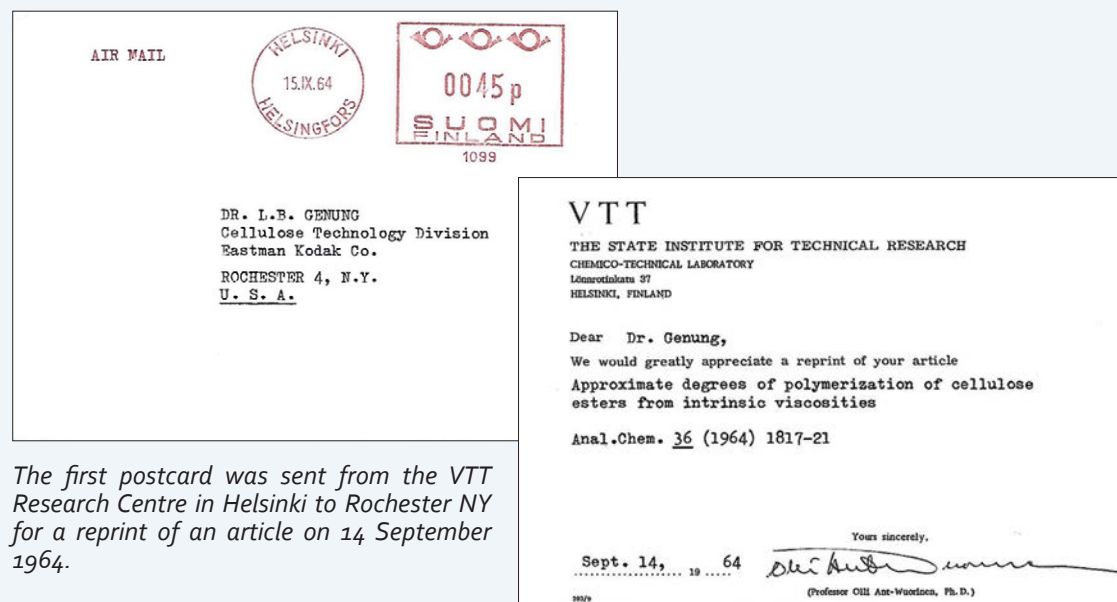
At a Denver area postcard show in January 2017, I managed to find three reprint request cards from Finland all addressed to the same scientist at the Eastman Kodak Co. in Rochester, New York. One is with a 15-pennis stamp franking posted in 1962, and the two posted in 1964 have meter frankings. The 1964 cards, illustrated here, are related in that the second one, posted seven weeks after the first, is an acknowledgment, rather than another reprint request, indicating receipt of the reprints requested in the first card — a courteous follow-up by the requester! To me these cards are certainly worth the \$4 I paid for all three of them as they offered a nostalgic view of the past about the time I was just beginning my 36-year career in industry as an analytical chemist.

Coincidentally, the Eastman Kodak Company (Kodak) almost met the same fate as the reprint

request cards. With its headquarters in Rochester, New York, Kodak is an American technology company that produced imaging products with its historic basis on photography. Kodak was founded in 1888 by George Eastman and Henry A. Strong, and during most of the 20th century, it held the dominant position in photographic film. As late as 1976, Kodak had 90 % of film sales and 85 % of camera sales in the US. However, Kodak began to struggle financially in the late 1990s because of declining sales of film and its slowness in transitioning to digital photography.

As a part of a turnaround strategy, Kodak began to focus on digital photography and digital printing, and attempted to generate revenues through aggressive patent litigation.

In January 2012, Kodak filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York. In February 2012, Kodak announced that it would stop making digital cameras, pocket video cameras, and digital picture frames and focus on the corporate digital-imaging market. As a means of emerging from bankruptcy, Kodak announced in August 2012 its intention to sell its photographic film, commercial scanners, and kiosk operations. On 3 September 2013 the company emerged from bankruptcy having shed its large legacy liabilities. Kodak now focuses on personalized and document imaging.



The first postcard was sent from the VTT Research Centre in Helsinki to Rochester NY for a reprint of an article on 14 September 1964.

The VTT and No. 1099 meter mark

Both postcards were sent by Professor Olli Ant-Wuorinen (1904–1993), who was an expert in Cellulose Chemistry and worked as a Professor in the Laboratory of Chemical Technology at the VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland. He certainly had a personal interest in the article requested in the postcard.

The VTT was founded in 1942 by the State of Finland for scientific research work and to boost manufacturing during wartime. VTT has since then been in a key position in the development and transfer of new technology in Finland. Today a major state-owned company with some 2,500 employees, the VTT works in close co-operation with technical universities and other domestic and international partners.

In 1964, the VTT was a rather new user of meter marks. They had started to use a franking machine for their out-going mail just a few years ago, in November 1959. The machine was the Swiss Hasler F 88. This type of franking machines was sold in Finland from 1951 to early 1960s. The total number of users was only 168, of which 123 used the machine already before the monetary reform, like the VTT did. Most other meter mark users preferred the German Francotyp C.

In 1963, all Finnish franking machines had to be renewed because of the monetary reform, which took place on 1 January 1963. On that day, the Finnish markka was divided into 100 pennis, and two zeros were dropped off all markka-valued prices, i.e. 100 mk became 1 mk. Franking machine

users had to renew their old franking systems by the end of 1963.

What we can see on the VTT postcards sent in November 1964 are Hasler F88 machine's meter marks renewed the year before. The renewed type was used in machines No. 1001 and 1004–1168 (VTT had number 1099, as can be seen in the pictures on pages 14 and 15).

The new meter mark types were different from the old ones in several ways. The three posthorns did not exist earlier but now all machine producers had to include them in their frankings. The indicator of value was now expressed in penni form ("p"). Recorded variations in the new Hasler F88 type meter marks include point or not-a-point after the year in the circular date stamp, and the month shown either in Roman or Arabic numerals.

Professor Ant-Wuorinen's postcards to Rochester, NY were sent by air mail, and therefore franked 45p (i.e. 0,45 mk). The rate for an ordinary postcard to America was 0,25 mk from 1 January 1963 (it had been 25 mk since 1959, so there was no factual increase). An extra 0,20 mk was needed for air mail.

References:

Hannula Petteri, *Suomen Postimaksukoneleimojen Käsikirja – Handbook of Finnish Meter Marks*, Espoo, 2000.

Internet, various sites.

– SRL

A correction to the Finnish M-30 Blue Lions article in No. 1/2018

There was a mistake which our good friend Bob Hohertz caught. It was a typo on my part. I should have said "In contrast, 5 cents paid the UPU rate from the United States during the entire period [i.e. from 1 October 1907 until it was raised to 8 cents on 1 November 1953]" instead of "3 cents".

– Mike Ley

PARADISE VALLEY

Stamp Company
Cornerstamp, Inc.

Scandinavia in our regular internet online auctions

The Scandinavian countries are listed under it's own heading in our almost weekly sales on our website. We regularly feature better single lots, postal history and collections/accumulations.



A Company by Collectors for Collectors.

- Weekly Internet Sales at www.stamp-one.com
- Fair Prices & Fast Service
- Accurate Descriptions
- Friendly and Approachable Staff



Paradise Valley
Stamp Company
Cornerstamp, Inc.
PO Box 2884
Concord, NH 03302
Phone (603) 223-6650
Fax (603) 223-9651
pvsc@stamp-one.com





The Pavilions of Norway and Sweden, with their Union flags, on a postcard published for the Paris 1900 World Exposition. Norway became independent five years later, in 1905.

Politics on Picture Postcards:

Scandinavian Countries (and a few others) in Paris 1900 World Exposition

by Seija-Riitta Laakso

The Paris 1900 World Exposition is considered one of the most significant expositions ever organized, and there are many good reasons for that. The exposition was visited by 50 million people during the seven-months period it was open for the public – a record it would hold until Montreal 1967. It was also a triumph of scientific and technological innovations: it was claimed that one could find there anything that had been invented so far!

The idea of world expositions was built on comparison and competition between nations (which also paid for the building and other costs of their pavilions). France successfully used this opportunity to strengthen its foreign policy. For Scandinavian countries the exposition gave many opportunities to increase their international visibility.

Russia had become the most important ally of France in 1894, when the two countries signed the (originally secret) agreement of Franco-Russian Alliance. The intention was to limit the growing German power in Europe and elsewhere.

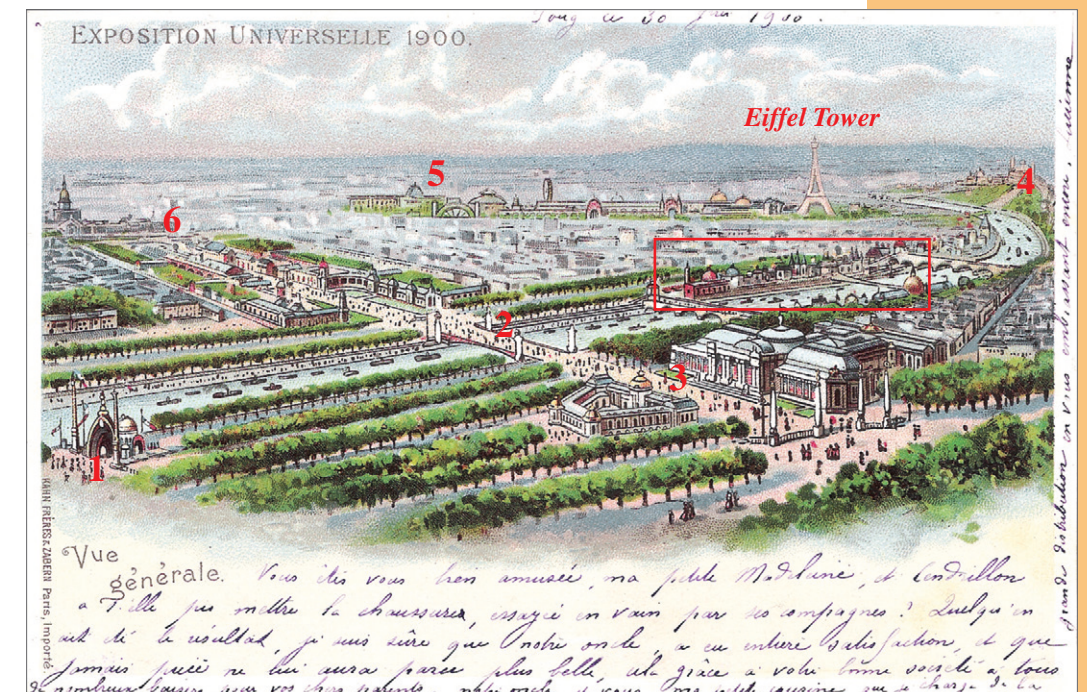
As part of the new French foreign policy, Russia was strongly present also in the Paris 1900 World Exposition. The first sign of it was that a new bridge would be built across the River Seine carrying the name of Emperor Alexander III, who died in

1894 less than a year after the alliance between the two countries had been confirmed. His son, Czar Nicholas II arrived in Paris in 1896 with his wife Alexandra and their first child Olga to lay the corner stone of the bridge. A postcard series of his trip is one of the earliest known from Paris (see page 20).

While most of the buildings created for the exposition would be demolished soon after, the beautiful bridge was meant to stay, and it still exists.



The exposition took place in the midst of the picture postcard boom, which had started only a few years earlier. Publishers issued an endless number of postcards showing views from the exposition, palaces, etc. They were often sold in series of 12 or 20 postcards.



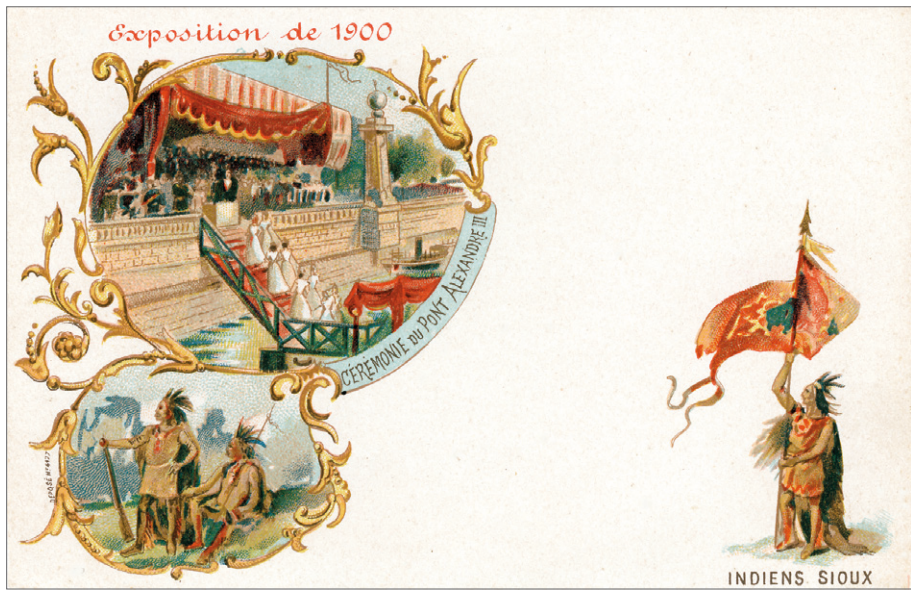
A postcard showing the enormous area built for the Paris 1900 World Exposition. No. 1 is the main entrance; No. 2 is the new bridge named after the late Russian Emperor: Le Pont Alexandre III; No. 3 shows Le Petit Palais and Le Grand Palais, which both still exist – they were used for art exhibitions etc. during the exposition. The area inside the red frame was the Rue de Nations, where most European countries had their national pavilions. No. 4 was the area around Trocadero, mainly locating palaces of Asian and African colonies – and the huge palace of the Imperial Russia. No. 5 and 6 show where the area ended in these directions. The red markings are added by the author.



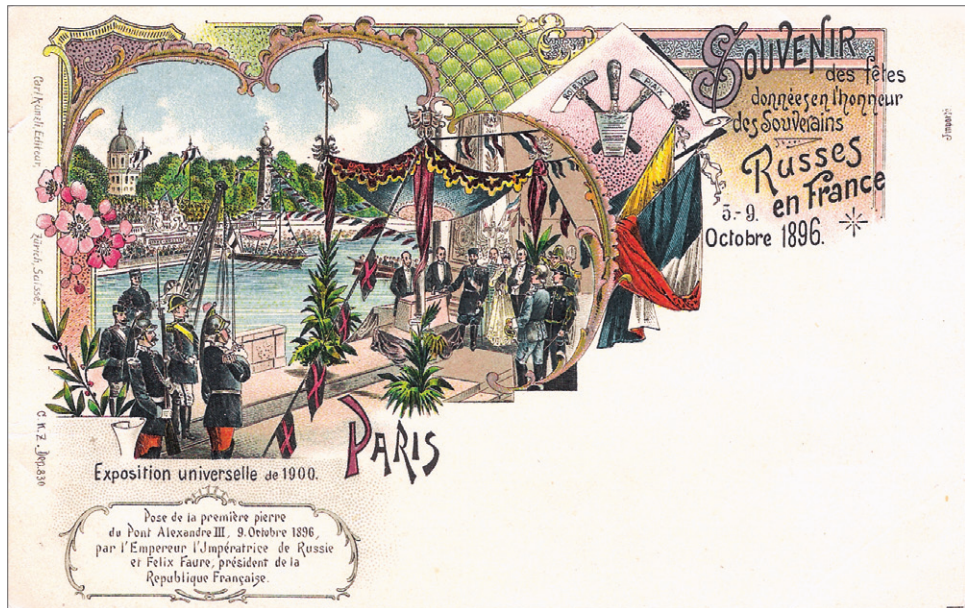
The caricature postcard above claims that the clue of the Paris 1900 World Exposition was to show to William II, the German Emperor, the strength of France in all fields. – Series Musée des Souverains, No. IV, published by "Rire", a humoristic newspaper in Paris.



To the right, a view from the Pont Alexandre III, postcard published by ND Phot (Neurdein Frères). Divided back (published after 1904).



These flag postcards were one of the largest series published for the exposition. The flag and the smaller picture had nothing to do with the larger one, which here shows the inauguration ceremony of Pont Alexandre III.



The corner stone of Pont Alexandre III was laid by Felix Faure, the President of France, and Czar Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra in 1896. "Souvenirs des fêtes données en l'honneur des Souverains Russes en France 5.-9. Octobre 1896" was the name of the postcard series printed by Carl Künzli in Zürich, Switzerland, 1896.



The Pont Alexandre III and Avenue Nicolas II were crowded with people during the exposition. Published by ND Phot.



To the left is the only postcard with title "Pavilion of European Russia, or Finland". Advertising postcard of the Benedictine liqueur.



The title was corrected in the second issue to "Pavilion of Finland (European Russia)". All other postcards – at least twenty different ones are known – depicting the Finnish pavilion called it just the "Pavilion of Finland".

Finland was only a minor Grand Duchy under Russian rule at the time of the World Exposition. As it was told in *The Posthorn* 2/2017, the Pavilion of Finland, designed by architects Herman Gesellius, Armas Lindgren and Eliel Saarinen (the stamp designer), became a huge inspiration for the growth of Finnish nationalism during the ongoing period of Russian oppression.

Most national palaces (or pavilions, if they were smaller) were built at the Rue de Nations, which consisted of two rows of buildings at the left bank of the River Seine. In the front row were the palaces of Italy, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), the United States, Austria, Bosnia, Hungary, Great Britain, Belgium, Norway, Germany, Spain, Monaco, and Sweden – in this order.

The pavilion of Finland was located in the back row, behind the pavilions of Belgium and Norway. Other nations with their pavilions in the back row included Portugal, Luxembourg, Romania,

Bulgaria, Peru, and Persia (Iran). While the front row mainly consisted of important countries of the period (or just close neighbors of France), the back row was clearly for less important nations.

In fact, the organizers of the exposition had initially put also the United States in the back row, and it was only after some diplomatic pressure that the front row was reorganized so that the US pavilion could be fit in. The country was not considered very important at that time, as can be seen also from the postcards depicting it as the home of Indians.

But where was Russia, the most important ally of France?

They had wanted to build a huge palace, which could not be placed at the Rue de Nations. Instead, they were offered a place at the Trocadero area (see the postcard on page 19) further on the right bank of the river, where the African and Asian colonies were placed. This was based on the fact that most part of Russia actually located in Asia. France was



The postcard above shows nations with a more or less unclear position on the political map of Europe. On the left side Norway and Bulgaria, Finland in the middle, and then Serbia.

also an important financier of the Siberian railroad, which was built at that time.

Being placed among the less developed countries was perhaps not initially noticed by the Russians, but it must have become clear in St. Petersburg by the time when Finland (which originally had not applied for a pavilion at all, and came in rather late) asked for permission to build a pavilion of its own. Wisely, it was called the pavilion of European Russia, giving thus the Russians visibility at the Rue de Nations, where most other important countries were present.

Thanks to the efforts of Finnish architects and artists (including the Paris based artist Albert Edelfelt, the Finnish singer Aino Ackté from the Grand Opera of Paris, as well as composer Jean Sibelius, whose *Finlandia* was also presented in Paris during the exposition), the pavilion became the source of great national pride among Finns, with very little to do with Russians. While the Imperial Russian Palace was mostly called "Palace of Asian Russia", "Palace of Asiatic Russia" or "Palace of Siberia" the pavilion of European Russia was just called the "Pavilion of Finland". This was a great triumph for the Finnish nationalists of the period.



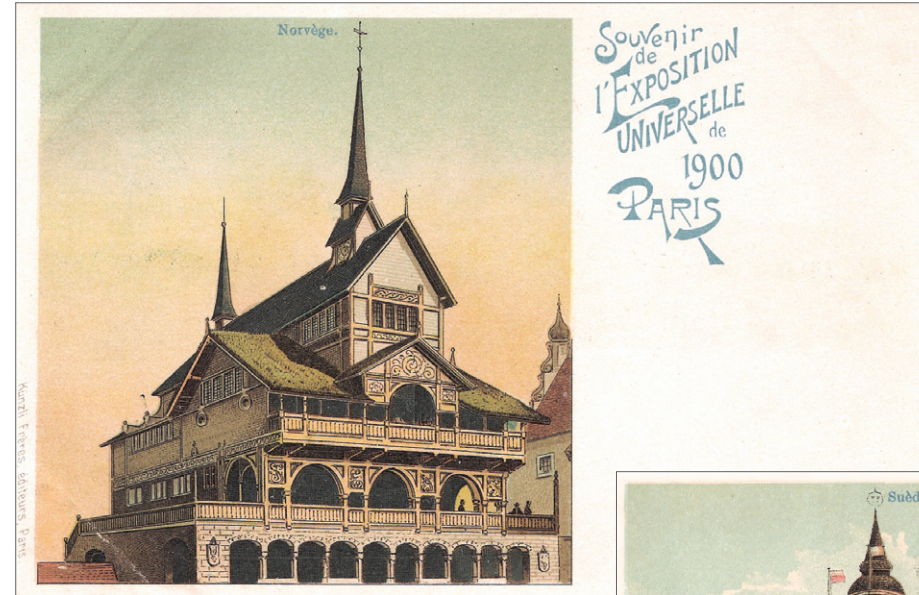


The palaces in the front row of the Rue de Nations, from the left: Italy, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), the United States, Austria, and Bosnia.

In the middle of the front row were the palaces of Hungary, Great Britain, Belgium, and Norway.



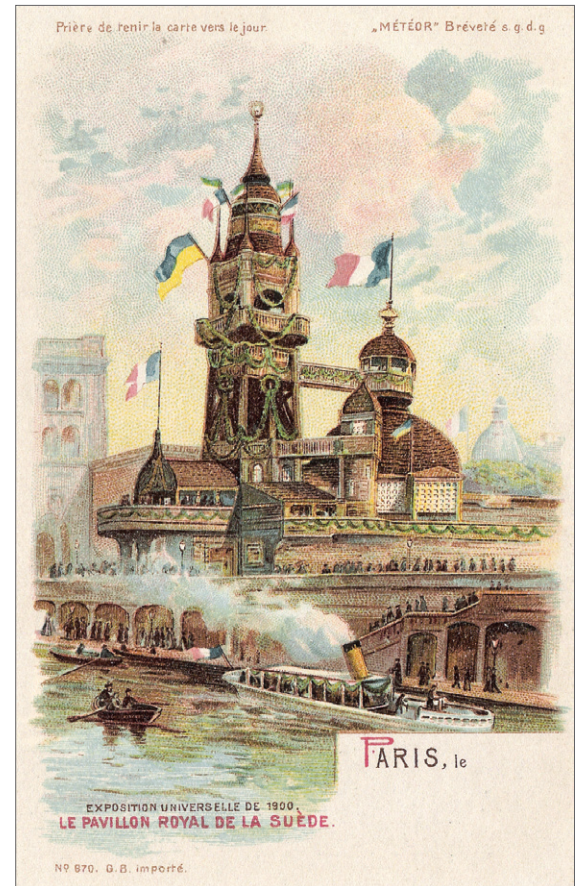
The palaces in the other end of the front row included Germany, Spain, Monaco, and Sweden.



Although not strictly speaking independent, Norway was mostly treated as a "nation" in the picture post-cards. It had a pavilion of its own in the front row of the Rue de Nations.



To the left, "The Royal Pavilion of Sweden" on a hold-to-light postcard. The "Meteor" series HTLs were probably among the most expensive postcards sold in the exposition because of their complicated production system.





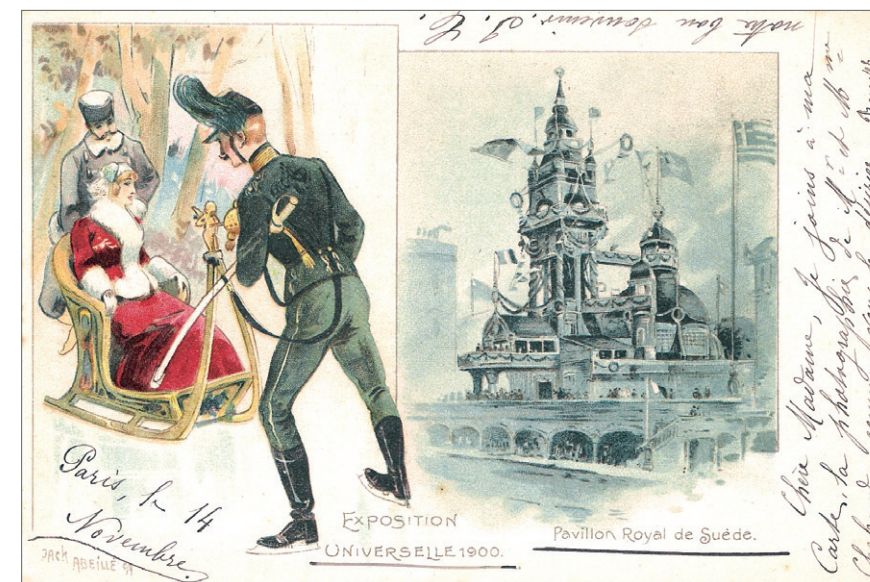
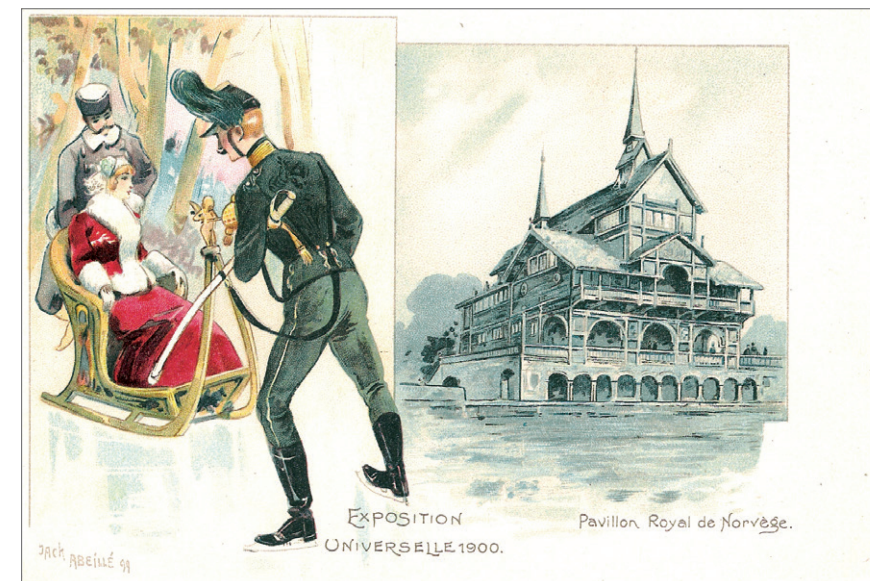
Above, the Pavilion of the United States and American Indians by Jack Abeillé, 1900.



Above, the Royal Pavilion of Great Britain with an English couple and a Beefeater, i.e. a guardian of the Tower Castle in London, by Jack Abeillé, 1899.



To the left is another version of the Pavilion, with a Scottish couple by Jack Abeillé, 1899. England and Scotland were of course also parts of a union.



The pavilions of Norway (above) and Sweden (below) by artist Jack Abeillé, 1899. The postcards were published by Erika in Dresden, Germany.

Two artist-signed postcard series by Jack Abeillé, from 1899 and 1900, belong to the most sought-after cards of the exposition. The postcards on this spread show how Abeillé treated the union status of different countries when trying to be politically correct and not hurt anyone's feelings.

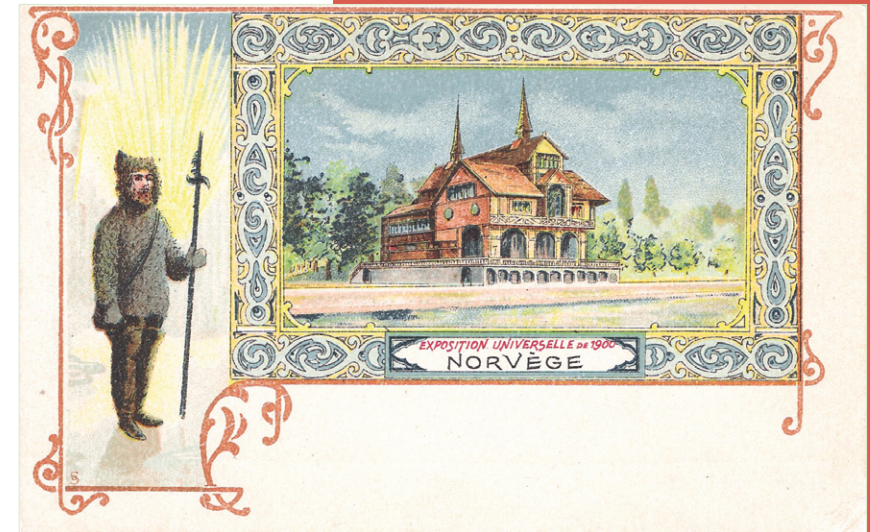
The United States was shown as a land of Indians, while the English and Scottish got their own postcards with characteristic side pictures

but the same pavilion, and the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary (not shown here) were treated separately despite being actually the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

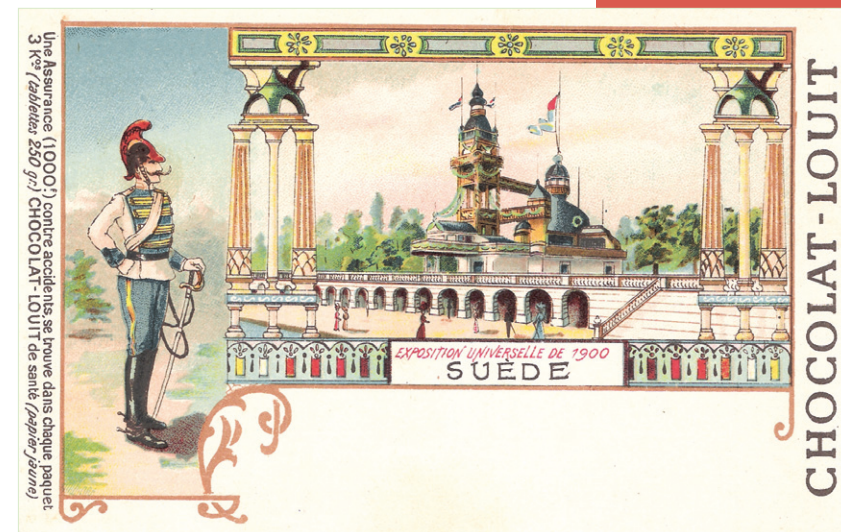
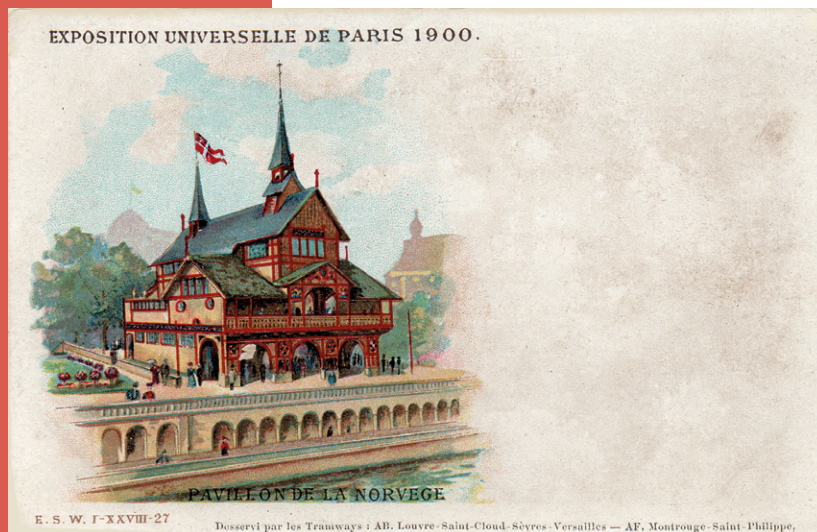
The union of Sweden and Norway was depicted by using the same side picture but different pavilions. They are the only cards in which Abeillé has used the same side picture twice. Finland was not included in this series, even if Russia was.



The series of 28 postcards by publisher E.S.W. included three Nordic countries. The cards depicting the pavilions of Sweden and Norway have got here a promotional text at the bottom, telling that the place in the picture can be reached by "Tramway AB Louvre-Saint-Cloud-Sèvres-Ver-sailles or AF Montrouge-Saint-Philippe".



In several other series, Sweden, Norway and Finland were all treated as "nations" without making any difference between their status.

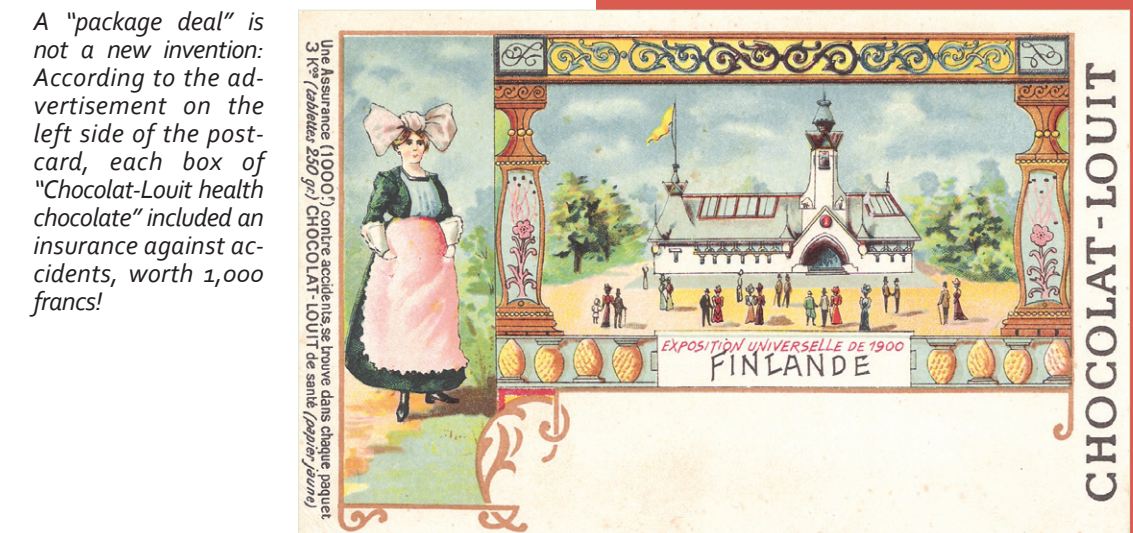


Also this series was printed with and without advertisements. Note the difference between the "Norwegian" and the "Swede" in the pictures!



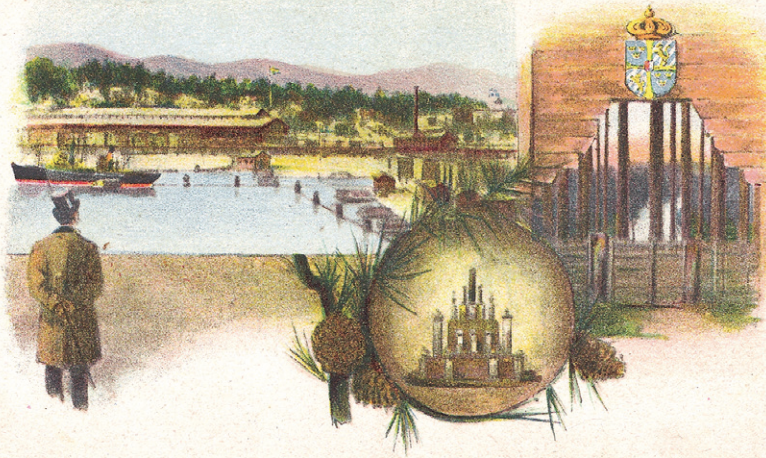
Above, the promotional text reads "Omnibus AQ Montmartre-Porte Rapp or AC Gare du Nord-Place de l'Alma".

The series was also published without advertisements, as can be noticed from the card to the left, depicting the Pavilion of Finland.



A "package deal" is not a new invention: According to the advertisement on the left side of the postcard, each box of "Chocolat-Louit health chocolate" included an insurance against accidents, worth 1,000 francs!

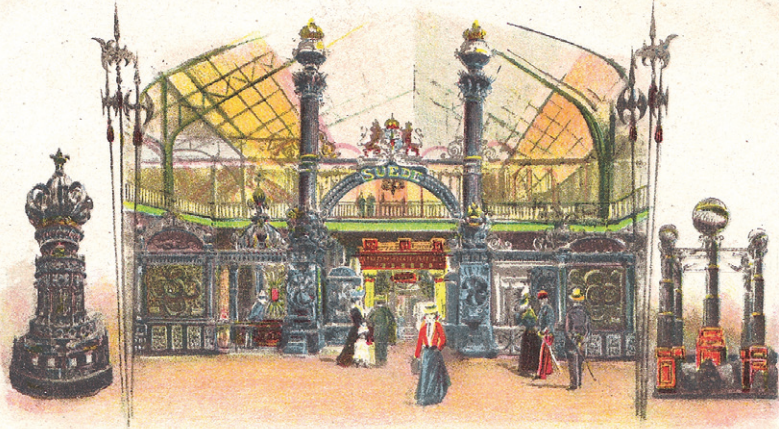
Imp. Courmont Frères, 10, rue Bréguet, Paris.



LA SUÈDE A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900
L'Exposition Forestière

There are very few postcards depicting interiors of the pavilions. This Swedish series (which includes even more than six postcards) is therefore very interesting. The pictures show

Imp. Courmont Frères, 10, rue Bréguet, Paris.



LA SUÈDE A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900
Mines et Métallurgie

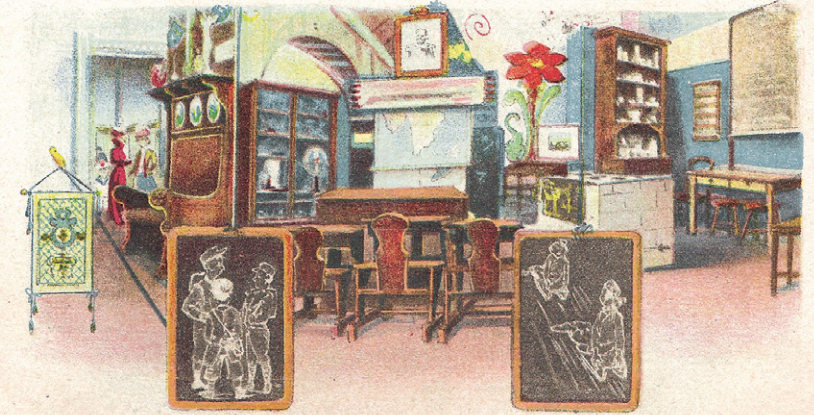
Imp. Courmont Frères, 10, rue Bréguet, Paris.



LA SUÈDE A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900
L'intérieur du Pavillon

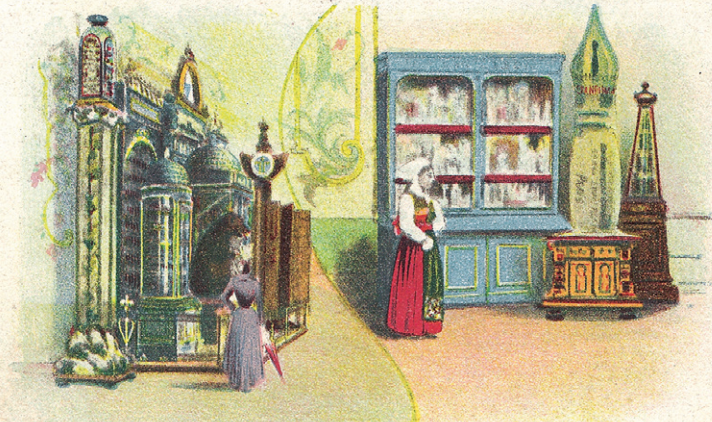
the exhibition inside the national pavilion but also Swedish contributions to other, industrial-related pavilions in the Exposition.

Imp. Courmont Frères, 10, rue Bréguet, Paris.



LA SUÈDE A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900
Exposition d'Enseignement

Imp. Courmont Frères, 10, rue Bréguet, Paris.

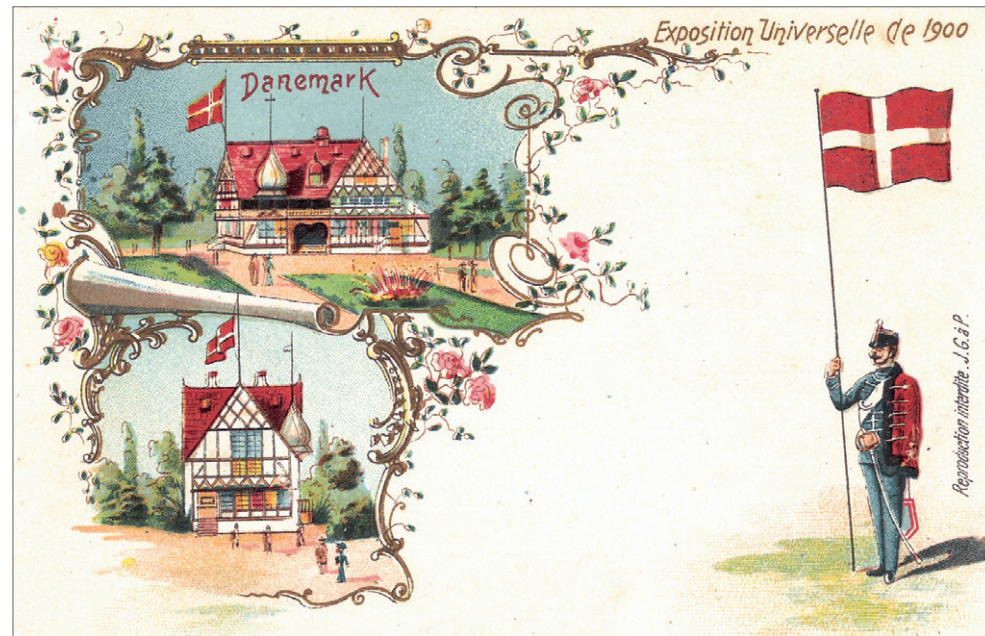


LA SUÈDE A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900
industries diverses

Imp. Courmont Frères, 10, rue Bréguet, Paris.



LA SUÈDE A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900
Agriculture et Alimentation



The Pavilion of Denmark was shown alone in both pictures in this series, where usually two or more different pavilions were put together (see pages 18 and 23).

But where was Denmark?

While there are about two dozen different postcards or variations depicting the Pavilion of Finland (which should not even have existed!) and at least three dozen postcards showing the Royal Pavilions of Sweden and Norway (each), Denmark clearly remained in shadow.

This is somewhat curious, as Denmark is located closer to Paris than any other Nordic country. There was also an important personal connection with Russia, as the wife of the late Emperor Alexander III, Empress Dowager Maria Feodorovna, was originally a Danish princess. Her sister Alexandra, then Princess of Wales, was the future Queen of Great Britain (1901).

Only a handful of postcards depicting the Danish pavilion are known, and in fact, it is even difficult to find the pavilion on the maps of the exhibition.

According to an early map, it should have located in the back row of the Rue de Nations, behind the Pavilion of the United States. But a more explicit and obviously later map (with pictures of the buildings as they really looked like) shows that this was not the case. According to this map, L. Baschet's *Plan Pratique de l'Exposition*

Universelle de 1900, Contenant tous les Palais et Pavillons, "Souvenir de l'Exposition", there seems to have been a Danish-Italian (!) pavilion at the Esplanade of Invalides. Whether it was the same pavilion which is shown in the postcards, is very difficult to tell. Not surprisingly, Iceland is not even mentioned on any of the postcards.

Political success for Finland and Norway

The exposition was clearly a political success for both Finland and Norway. They were treated as nations among the most important nations of the world. In reality, Norway was much closer to this target than Finland, but "if it seems that way, it is that way" – the Finns got plenty of encouragement to their nationalistic hopes during the exposition. Needless to say, the Russians were not extremely happy about it.

The major difference between Finland and Norway in the postcards was that Finland did not have its own flag, while Norway had their Norwegian union flag. Therefore the Russian flag was often shown together with the Finnish pavilion (see pages 23 and 28). In some cases, the flag was more artificial (page 29), however.

To the right, the Pavilion of Denmark in a collotype postcard published by L.L. (Lucien Lévy). It is based on a rather early photograph, as the surroundings of the building are not finished yet.

Population in 1900

Sweden	5,136,400
Finland	2,655,900
Denmark	2,430,000
Norway	2,218,000
The United States	76,212,200
Germany	56,367,200
The UK (incl. Ireland)	39,875,900
France	38,900,00
World	1,700,000,000
(today)	7,618,000,000
Visitors in the Paris 1900	World Exposition
	50,000,000



The civilized Swedes

It was clear that Sweden was much ahead of other Nordic countries, and it can easily be seen in the postcards, too. Politically, the Swedes did not need to prove their importance, even if the greatest days of the kingdom had been centuries ago. It was probably also a benefit that the Swedish-Norwegian union was led by King Oscar II, whose father King Oscar I was a French Bernadotte, born in Paris.

Swedish industrial products were presented at the Royal Pavilion of Sweden, but also in other industrial pavilions around the exposition. This can be noticed from the postcard series on pages 30–31. The Swedish mines and metallurgy, forest industry, agriculture and agricultural products (like milk separators), and other industrial products were shown in the exposition among those of such important industrial countries as France, Germany and Great Britain.

The postcards were printed in Paris by Courmont Frères, but the address side texts are in Swedish. Unlike the other postcards in this article, which were meant for international use, this series was obviously meant for Swedish distribution, as well.

One of the postcards of the same series shows the Swedish *Exposition d'Enseignement*, an exhibition of education. The Swedes were clearly considered more civilized than the other Nordic nationalities also in the two postcards on page 29, in which the Swedish officer seems to be on a totally different level from the harpooning Norwegian fisher-hunter.

A changing world

WW1 started only fourteen years after the exposition, sweeping away many European empires and kingdoms and creating new republics. Political history did not change the basics, however. The Nations still exist.

International stamp auctions in Norway

ENGERSfrimerker

Klundbyvn. 103, N-2836 Biri, Norway. Tel.: (+47) 61 18 15 55. e-mail: post@engers-frimerker.no

YOUR PARTNER IN BUYING AND SELLING



NOK 21000



NOK 36000



NOK 36000

For more results, see www.engers-frimerker.no

Our international profile and trust bring exciting material to our auctions in Oslo

Norway is now the only country in Europe without any VAT on stamps & auction commissions. We achieve the highest possible prices not only for classic Norway and Scandinavia, but even for large collections & holdings “all world”.

www.engers-frimerker.no

For detailed information, price lists, agenda, latest auction catalogue etc. visit our website



Steve Lund, President & Executive Secretary of the SCC.

Meanwhile in Minnesota...

Congratulations to Gary Athelstan, Frank Buono, George Kuhhorn and Roger Santala on 50 years of membership in SCC! They have achieved **Gold Life Membership**.

Former SCC Mart Manager Eric Roberts continues to be the biggest contributor of new **Mart Books**. Because he has had poor sales with some countries Eric endorses use of the internet site stamps2go.com. The site currently lists over 87,000 stamps from DWI, Denmark, Faroes, Finland, Åland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden with good scans useful to fly speckers and cancellation collectors. Eric's seller ID is ERICNORGE.

Coming events

Minnesota Stamp Expo in Crystal, Minnesota, on 20–22 July 2018.
APS StampShow in Columbus, Ohio, on 9–12 August 2018.
Malmex 2018 in Malmö, Sweden, on 31 August–2 September 2018.
Stockholmia 2019 in Stockholm, Sweden, on 29 May–2 June 2019.
Nordia 2019 in Sarpsborg, Norway, on 23–25 August 2019.

Wiscopex, the annual show of Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs, was held at Reedsburg, 5–6 May. The “Martin Mörck” presentation was well attended with an additional short presentation about Norwegian settlement in Ephraim, Wisconsin, based on an article by Dag Henriksbø in *Norsk Filatelistic Tidsskrift*. I visited with several SCC members including APRL President Ken Grant, former Editor Wayne Youngblood, dealer Bob Voss and Jerry Grimson, an avid collector of Denmark Caravelle issues and Iceland numeral cancels.

SCC will host a society table at **APS StampShow**, Columbus, **9–12 August 2018**. Mike Schumacher will present “The Legend of the Icelandic Horse” followed by Steve Lund’s presentation “Martin Mörck: Adventurer and Engraver” on 10 August from noon to 2 pm. Dealers Jay and Bonnie Smith will offer Scandinavian specialties. Editor Seija-Riitta Laakso will attend and Alan Warren will serve on jury. Ross Olson’s “Sweden – The Medallion Series, 1910–1919” will compete in the WSP Champion of Champions. An informal supper will be arranged on **10 August at 6 pm**. I look forward to seeing you at Columbus!

Regretfully I must report the membership lapses of 20 former SCCers. We wish them well and thank them for their previous memberships. Of course, SCC will welcome them back should they in the future choose to reinstate.

At the time of this writing I look forward to **Nordia 2018** in Iceland. By the time you read this it will be a recent memory. I’m excited for Scandinavian philately!

Steve Lund
May 20, 2018

From the Stacks – English-Text References on Norwegian Stampless and Early Stamped Covers

by Roger Cichorz

SCC member Bill Ellis, a longtime collector of covers to, from, and through the Prussian province of Pomerania, responded to my commentary on nomenclature of stampless covers in *The Posthorn* 4/2017. Bill politely took me to task for suggesting circumventing the term “stampless” applied to covers having handstamped postal markings. He stated:

“I do not see a conflict with the term ‘stampless’ being used for covers with handstamped postal markings. Stampless means not having a postage stamp. It does not imply for me ‘handstampless’. I do make a distinction for ‘pre-stamp covers’ (covers from before 15 November 1850 when Prussia first issued stamps) and for ‘stampless covers’ that include both pre-stamp covers and covers intentionally lacking a stamp because (1) pre-payment was not required, (2) the cover was paid for at the post office and only handstamped, or (3) the cover was an official sending. In Prussia, stampless covers were common and acceptable into the 1860s in spite of the availability of postage stamps.”

I do not personally like the term “pre-philatelic” — to me, it means before people started collecting stamps and postal history. The Greek “phil” refers to love, meaning the desire to collect as a hobby, not the action of paying for a postal service. Use of the word “philatelic” to refer to the period of postage stamp use is, to me, a nonsensical overextension of the word’s meaning.

At any rate, I am pleased to report that Bill convinced me that “stampless” is an OK term, and I will continue to use it unquestionably in the future and avoid pre-philatelic, pre-adhesive-stamp, or other such contrived terms to pertain to covers without postage stamps. Bill questioned if I had gotten other feedback from readers on this subject, and I relate here that his response was the only one I received.

My previous column discussed the Halpern/Hughmark references on stampless covers available from SCCL, primarily those of Denmark and Sweden, and I indicated my next would

continue the subject of stampless covers and discuss some of the excellent references available at SCCL on Norwegian stampless and pre-Universal Postal Union (UPU) stamped covers. My purpose here is to make readers aware of some English-text references that can provide “answers” to the many questions about stampless and early stamped covers. This particular column will focus on another series of “one-of-a-kind” references related to Norwegian stampless covers — paid and postage-due covers prior to and the brief period after the introduction of postage stamps — and stamped covers of the era before UPU conventions simplified the postage tariffs.

As collectors and postal historians have experienced, explanations of the rate markings and postage frankings on these covers are difficult to ascertain. More often than not, understanding the rates involves comprehensive study from handbooks on these subjects. Covers sent internally from one location to another within a given country (sometimes) can be relatively simple, but those posted from one country to another are often enigmatic and require knowledge of the various rates among the postal-carrier administrations, monetary conversions, routes, and other factors. My previous message and the one I reiterate now is there is no need to reinvent the wheel and have to do complicated research on specific covers if information on similar covers is readily available.

Fortunately, for stampless and early stamp-era covers, both to and from Norway, a series of seven books available for loan from SCCL have been published by the late Harry Snarvold, a noted postal historian and exhibitor in Sävedalen, Sweden. Snarvold had exhibited for more than 20 years and published these exhibits from time to time to share his material and studies of rate and routes. Sadly, Snarvold passed away last year. His obituary appears in this issue of *The Posthorn* on page 47. The illustrated pages of each of Snarvold’s books reproduce one or two covers with captions that explain in detail all of the cover particulars. Additionally, his books contain prefaces, introductions for each of the sections

that provide historical information in context with the postal services of the eras under discussion, and appendices that provide excellent overviews about the state of the services and postal treaties then in effect. All his books have additional reference sections (bibliographic citations) for further research, if necessary.

So, instead of struggling through foreign-language references on Nordic postal history (SCCL has plenty of these as well!) to interpret markings, rates, and routes of Norwegian-related stampless covers and early (pre-UPU) stamped covers, I recommend you consider examining Snarvold’s books to find similar covers within his presentations, and, *voilà*, specific detailed information is immediately at hand!

Useful Norwegian Postal History

The following is an annotated list preceded by their ID numbers of Snarvold’s seven books that are available from the SCCL. All are hardbound copies that measure 8⁵/₈ inch x 11³/₄ inch, and all but one are entirely in English text and published by the author in Gothenburg, Sweden. The exception is NOR B238, which is entirely in Norwegian and published by the Oslo Filatelistklubb.

NOR B121E: *Norwegian Letters to Foreign Destinations, 1855–1875*, 1991 Second Edition, 345 pages (printed on one side only), profusely illustrated in black-and-white + 18 pages in color, three appendices on currency equivalents, representative postal markings, and manuscript French postage-due markings in décimes. Snarvold states this book is the result of ten years of his study of Norwegian letters abroad from the introduction of Norway’s first postage stamp on 1 January 1855 up to formation of the UPU. Included in the “Introduction” is detailed information about routings and rates, and how the postings evolved over this period.

NOR B133E: *Norwegian Letters to Foreign Destinations Until 1855*, 1992, 127 pages (printed on one side only), profusely illustrated in black-and-white + 8 pages in color, six appendices, and five tables and maps. Snarvold explains that the early postal history of Norway was characterized by its subordinate position under the jurisdiction of Denmark to 1814 and subsequent union with Sweden, and traces Norwegian mail abroad from its infancy and evolution through the years as

commercial trade and shipping were introduced and multiple postal routes established. The cover illustrations chosen reflect the usual markings that were typical of the route, service, and rate, with thorough explanations of the markings given in the accompanying captions.

NOR B237E: *Norwegian Unpaid Letters to France, 1700–1875*, 1995, 78 pages (printed on one side only), profusely illustrated in black-and-white + 12 pages in color, seven tables, two appendices on currency equivalents and manuscript French postage due markings in décimes, and map of the postal areas in the 1801 postal treaty between France and Thurn and Taxis. More subject-specific than the other five books cited here, this book. According to the author, is the second issue of his earlier book in Norwegian text, *French Tax Marks in Décimes on Norwegian Letters to France 1853–1875*, but with errors corrected, omissions added, and a broader time range covered.

NOR B238N: *Norsk Brevportotakster til Utlændet 1743–1855 / Norwegian Letter Rates Abroad, 1743–1855*, 1999, 60 pages (printed on one side only), profusely illustrated in black-and-white + six pages in color, with rate tables throughout the text plus four additional tables at the end. This book lists postal rates for mail sent via Sweden to various destinations and then for mail sent via Denmark. The listings are chronological and by destination, with reference to postal regulations and conventions.

NOR B311E: *North Atlantic Mail Sailings Connected with Norway Up to UPU*, no date cited but circa 2010, 49 loose-leaf pages (printed on one side only) in a four-ring binder, profusely illustrated primarily in color. The author indicates this book is mainly based on his one-frame exhibit of the same title that was awarded a Vermeil medal in the postal history class at Italia 2009. Consequently, it has a narrower focus than the other books. Norwegian covers to the USA and US covers to Norway predominate, but included are Norwegian covers to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Peru. All are organized by shipping line (Cunard, Hapag, North German Lloyd, Collins, and others), and the last 18 pages are a “Steamship Index” comprising a list of all steamships mentioned arranged alphabetically by name and detailed historical information on eleven of the major shipping companies.

NOR B312E: *Carrying Norwegian Mail Abroad up to UPU*, 2003, 308 pages, profusely illustrated in color. The author terms this book the second edition that replaces the earlier NOR B121E as it is greatly expanded in scope and time period and includes tables with postal rates and routes. Much early mail from Norway to Europe went through Hamburg, so the book begins with a discussion of Danish, Swedish, and Thurn and Taxis offices in that city. Destinations begin with covers to the nearby countries of Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Russia, followed by other European countries, North and South America, Africa, the Far East, Australia, and New Zealand. Each country section begins with a review of postal arrangements, treaties, and rates, with covers illustrated to reflect the depreciated currency period, disinfected mail, censorship, maritime mail, and different routes depending on political conditions at the time.

NOR B313E: *Transatlantic Mail Sailings Connected with Norway in the 19th Century*, 2010, 101 pages (printed on one side only), profusely illustrated in color. Broader in scope than NOR B238N but still focusing on transatlantic mail, this book is approached by the author with four main objectives: maritime ship letter mail during the Napoleonic Wars and the British blockade, the 1847–1875 treaty period, the period of general post office notices and postal guides, and the decades following 1875.

Additionally, four of Snarvold's exhibits are indexed in and available for loan from SCCL's Exhibits and Collections (E&C) section. These are listed as follows, with brief annotations:

E&C 135: *Norwegian Postage Stamps, 1855–1879*, hardbound black-and-white photocopy of an 88-page exhibit awarded a Gold medal at PHILEXFRANCE '82 stamp exhibition in Paris.

E&C 142: *Norwegian Unpaid Letters to France, 1700–1875*, color photocopy of an 88-page 1995

Transfers and Re-Entries by Alan Warren

Kristian Hopballe was awarded the Danmark Medaille in March, in recognition of his contributions to the postal history literature of the Faroes, Greenland and Iceland, especially during the WW2 period. Ib Krarup Rasmussen will receive the Trelleborg Medal at the Malmex show later this year. The award is presented once every four years to recognize philatelic research and authorship. Rasmussen is being honored for his recent book *Dansk pakkepost til udlandet* (for the review, see page 43 in this issue).

exhibit, 8¼ inch x 11 inch comb-bound paperback edition of NOR B237E.

E&C 151: *Norway's '20-mm Issue' (Small Die), 1886–1893*, black-and-white photocopy of an undated 46-page traditional stamp exhibit with 28 covers illustrated to show postal usages of these stamps.

E&C 179: *Norwegian Mail Sent Abroad up to 1885*, color photocopy of an 80-page exhibit that was awarded a Large Vermeil medal at the 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition in Washington, DC, and the Nordic Grand Prix at Nordia 2005.

In summary, I consider the Halpern/Hughmark and Snarvold books to be more user-friendly and easier to find information in than most of the postal history handbooks that present extensive rate and route tabular data with fewer example covers. Likewise, the SCCL has many exhibits and auction catalogues that picture and explain covers, so an on-line perusal of the E&C Index on the SCC Website (<http://www.scc-online.org/library/exhibits>) or of American Philatelic Research Library's Philatelic Union Catalog (<http://catalog.stamplib.org/InmagicGenie/opac.aspx>) can be a significant time-saver for researching postal history items, especially complex pre-UPU stampless covers.

My next column will discuss some limited research I conducted at SCCL on gridiron postmarks on Norway's King Oscar stamps and my search for an early Åland postmark on Finland's imperforate first stamp issues. I encourage you to comment about the content of this column and ask questions about the SCC Library and its operations. Also, suggestions for future column topics are always welcome. Contact me at Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA, via email at rcichorz@comcast.net, or telephone (303) 494-8361.

National Grand Prix to Jeffrey C. Stone in Kesfila 2018

SCC member Jeffrey C. Stone (to the right) won the National Grand Prix with his "Finland: The Arms Type of 1875" in Kesfila 2018 in Jyväskylä, Finland, in April.

(Photo: Lauri Poropudas)

Other Scandinavian Area Awards

Kauko Aro won a gold at the Garfield-Perry show in Cleveland in March for his "Finland Postal Stationery with 1875 Stamp Design."

Jerry Moore took a silver at Aripex in Mesa, AR, in February for his "Swedish Cross-Platform Postal Issues." He also received the prize for best silver exhibit. At AmeriStamp Expo in Alabama later in the month it got a bronze, and at St. Louis Stamp Expo in March it won a large silver. At AmeriStamp Expo Steve Lund also received his 25-year membership pin and certificate from the American Philatelic Society.

Alan Warren



Watercolours by H.M. The Queen of Denmark on seven stamps!

For the very first time, Her Majesty the Queen's artwork has appeared on Greenlandic postage stamps. This historic event is especially significant because her Majesty has decided that the stamps should be issued for the benefit of charitable work in Greenland.

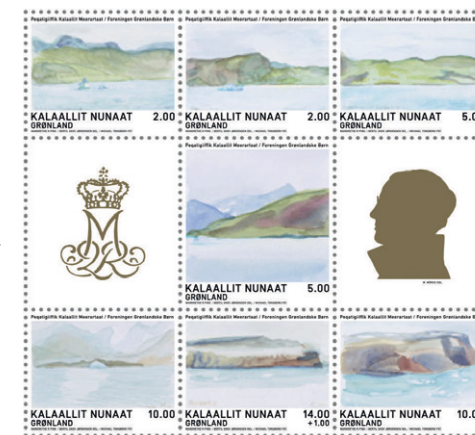
Among the Queen's many patronages you will find the Association for Greenlandic Children, an association of volunteers whom, for almost a hundred years, have worked continuously to create better conditions for Greenlandic children.

The Queen and Greenland

Greenland has always been close to the Queen's heart. The monarch remembers vividly that as a child she was always captivated by her parents' stories. "The idea that I should one day visit Greenland was very vivid to me at the time. Throughout the whole of my childhood it was my dream to experience the country and this part of the Kingdom".

This dream came true in 1960, when the then 20-year old heir to the throne visited Greenland for the first time in the company of her parents and she was immediately captivated by the experience and, not least, by the spectacular nature. The seven stamps depicting the Queen's watercolours come in this beautiful souvenir sheet. The royal monogram and the portrait of the regent are embossed and printed in gold foil. In addition, the 14 + 1 Kroner stamp is available in sheets of ten identical stamps. Finally, the souvenir sheet is available in an exclusive souvenir folder.

For more information, please contact us at the below address.



Book Reviews –

New Stanley Gibbons Scandinavian Catalogues

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue: Denmark and Norway (also includes Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland) Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, 2018. Perfect bound, 284 pages. ISBN 978-1-911304-18-0. Cost £27.95 (ca. \$55 postpaid). Available from www.stanleygibbons.com

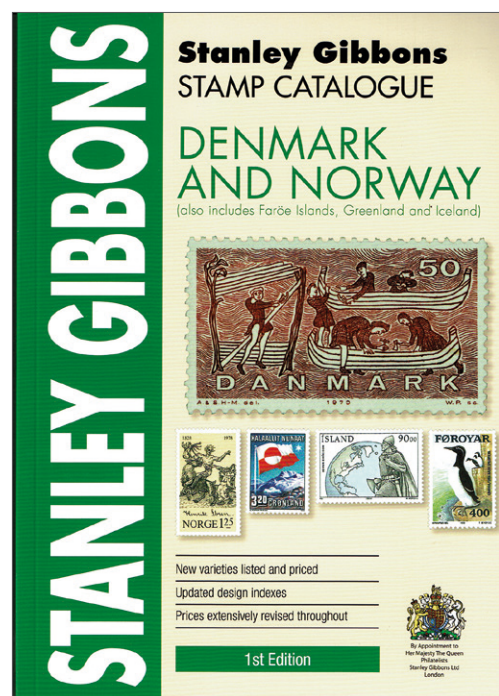
In November 1865 with the publication of the first *Descriptive Price List & Catalogue of British Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps* the Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue was born. Stamps listed were sold at listed prices from Gibbons's stamp shop in Plymouth. Today the catalog values still represent purchase prices from Stanley Gibbons Ltd. By 1979 the alphabetical listings of European and Overseas counties had grown to seven large volumes. At that time Stanley Gibbons revised the format to "Part Catalogues" arranged geographically resulting in a one volume Scandinavian catalogue. With the ever-increasing numbers of new issues, the Scandinavian catalogue was reformatted to two volumes. Finland and Sweden are included in a 2017 catalogue. The Denmark and Norway Catalogue was issued in 2018.

The size of the new volumes are "Scandinavian size" similar to *The Posthorn*, *FACIT*, *LAPE*, *Norgeskatalogen* and Scandinavian auction catalogs already on the Scandinavian collector's book-shelf. United States collectors will find these editions similar to use as the *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*. Like Scott, the Gibbons catalogues are written entirely in English.

As per Scott the first stamp in a set is illustrated and assigned a type number. Additional stamps in the sets are listed by type number, denomination and color. Illustrations are pictured at 75 % with overprints and surcharges shown in actual size. *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue* has no back-of-the-book listings. As with other European catalogs, the semi-postal issues are included chronologically along with regular issues. Furthermore, all official stamps, air mails, postage dues, newspaper stamps, etc. are also listed chronologically with the regular issues but assigned a letter prefix preceding the type number such as "O" for official.

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue: Denmark and Norway combines information found in both Scott's *Specialized Classic Catalogue* and *Standard Postage Catalogue*. Information, especially on earlier issues, is somewhat specialized. Additionally stamp designers and engravers are listed. Following each country's listings is a "Design Index". While intended as a tool to help the novice collector identify the issues by subject it also provides the topical collector with a subject index for each country. The volumes also contain many clear illustrations assisting the collector in identifying watermarks, frame types and varieties. Gibbons uses its own unique numbering system presenting a challenge to Scott users. Frequently in early issues it assigns different catalog numbers to same issue. For example, Gibbons assigns three different numbers to the Norway 1856 Oscar I 4-skilling issue with each listing a unique color. Catalogue values are stated in British pence and pounds.

This handsome catalogue is perfectly intended for the world-wide collector with a Scandinavian focus. *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue: Denmark and Norway* is available on loan from Scandinavian Collectors Club Library. – **Steve Lund**



Welcome to one of the largest auction houses in Scandinavia!

We hold 6 stamp auctions and 2 coin auctions every year. Everything non-Scandinavia is described in English, and with low reserves. Please visit:

LEADERSHIP PATRON



www.philea.se

AB Philea
Svartensgatan 6
116 20 Stockholm
Sweden



Telephone: + 46 (0)86400978
Mail: auction@philea.se

Just order the catalogue.



Welcome to one of the largest direct sales in Scandinavia!

We have about 200 000 stamps, souvenir sheets, FDC and booklets in stock, from almost every country, and with almost all thematics. English descriptions, low prices.

www.mimir.se

Mimir HB
Svartensgatan 6
116 20 Stockholm
Sweden



Telephone: + 46 (0)8381323

Mail: stamps@mimir.se

Book Reviews –

Brevportot i Sverige 1747–1855

(Postal Rates in Sweden)

Brevportot i Sverige 1747–1855 (Postal Rates in Sweden), Lennart Ivarsson. Three volumes, 8 ½ by 11 ¾ inches, hardbound, dust jacket, in Swedish. Published by the Swedish Postmuseum, Stockholm, between 2000 and 2012.

The purpose of this notice is to advise that this important work is now contained in three volumes available in the SCC Library. They were not published chronologically and only one volume was reviewed previously in *The Posthorn*. The handbooks tabulate the postage rates for letters in Sweden during the pre-stamp period. The specific volumes and their publication dates are:

- *Brevportot i Sverige 1747–1785* (2012)
- *Brevportot i Sverige 1786–1830* (2000) (reviewed in May 2002 *Posthorn*)
- *Brevportot i Sverige 1831–1855* (2005)

During the pre-adhesive period, rates were not indicated on the covers. The rates were based on the distance between the sender's and recipient's towns. Official mail that was sent free was marked in manuscript or handstamp "Fri Brev" or free letter.

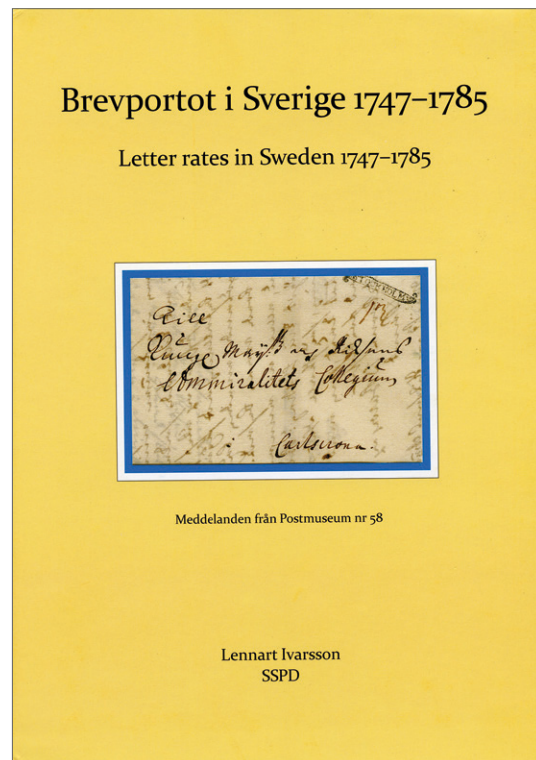
Author Lennart Ivarsson has collected and exhibited stampless mail of Sweden for many years. In order to learn the actual rate for a given cover, he examined various archives and original documents like postal circulars. He then compiled these records and published them in the three volumes. Together there are over 1,000 pages of rate information of value to postal historians.

The towns are listed alphabetically with rates indicated between each town and all the other Swedish towns. When rates changed, then a new set of alphabetical tables appears. For example in the volume covering the period 1747–1785, there are two groups of tables. The first one covers 1747–1767 and the second group has the rates for 1767–1785.

Each volume has introductory text in Swedish describing some of the town cancels, the various weight steps, registered mail, the use of charter numbers, and postage due.

Each volume has a brief summary in English as well as a bibliography. These books by Ivarsson are extremely useful in determining postal rates during the pre-stamp period.

Alan Warren



Book Reviews –

Dansk pakkepost til udlandet – en håndbog

(Danish Parcel Post Abroad: A Handbook)

Dansk pakkepost til udlandet – en håndbog (Danish Parcel Post Abroad: A Handbook) by Ib Krarup Rasmussen. 160 pages, hard covers, 8 ½ by 12 inches, in Danish, Danmarks Filatelist Forbund, Brøndby, Denmark, 2017. ISBN 978-87-88688-28-3, 200 DKK plus postage from Danmarks Filatelist Forbund, Priorparken 860, 2605 Brøndby, Denmark, or www.danfil.dk.

Over a period of ten years author Rasmussen published a series of articles in the Danish Philatelic Federation's journal *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* on the subject of parcel rates from Denmark to foreign destinations. The articles have been expanded and combined in this handbook to provide collectors with rate tables that are convenient to use.

The period covered is from around 1880 until the early 1990s. Some exceptions include Faroes (begins 1967) and Greenland (begins 1938). Parcel shipments are often accompanied by a parcel card that shows the sender, recipient, the contents and value of the parcel and other details. These cards bear postage stamps tied with postmarks and are an interesting aspect of Danish postal history to collect. Many such cards are illustrated in this book with explanatory text (in Danish only) to help collectors decipher the rates.

Rate handbooks of Denmark usually list parcel rates for domestic use but the interest in packages sent outside of Denmark requires this important new handbook. The first two chapters explain the parcel post system in Denmark and the types of parcel cards that evolved. The remaining chapters describe specific countries and their rates.

The tables are chronological and cover the first 5 or 6 weight steps. Norway and Sweden are together in one chapter. For Finland there are several tables depending on whether the package went there direct or via Sweden or Russia. Parcels to France went via Esbjerg or England or Germany, and the tables for Germany and Italy are a bit more complex.



A few tables contain air mail supplemental fees. One chapter covers the more recent years 1991 to 1996. Chapter 14 lists other fees for additional services like receipt requested, express, COD, and declared value. A separate chapter covers parcel rates to the Danish West Indies from 1883 to 1917. There are no tables for many European countries, Asia, or the western hemisphere. However the author does illustrate some parcel cards to such destinations.

The brief text in each section is nicely done in 3-column format and the card images are large and very clear. The handbook will serve well those who collect this niche area of parcel cards.

Alan Warren

Book Reviews –

Norsk Feltpost – i vid forstand

(Norwegian Fieldpost – in the Broad Sense)

Norsk Feltpost – i vid forstand (Norwegian Fieldpost – in the Broad Sense) by Øivind Rojahn Karlsen. 384 pages, 6 ½ by 9 ½ inches, card covers, perfect bound, Norwegian language, Krigs- og Feltpostforeningen, Oslo, Norway, 2017. ISBN 978-82-93453-01-07, 350 NOK plus postage from Norwegian War and Fieldpost Society, <http://warandfieldpost.com/>.

This handbook is an important resource for collectors of Norwegian fieldpost mail and cancels, with alphabetical and numerical listings. A list of abbreviations used in the book is followed by an illustrated table of cancellation types. Next is a list of sources – both printed literature and internet sites – used for background to the subject.

The first chapter is a list of the fixed or regular fieldpost locations in alphabetical order beginning with

Aur. For each entry there is a brief background, a photo, a chronological listing of use with year dates, and illustrations of the cancel types used. Often a piece of mail showing the cancel and/or a feltpost registered mail label for that location is illustrated. Some locations and their fieldpost control numbers are identified.

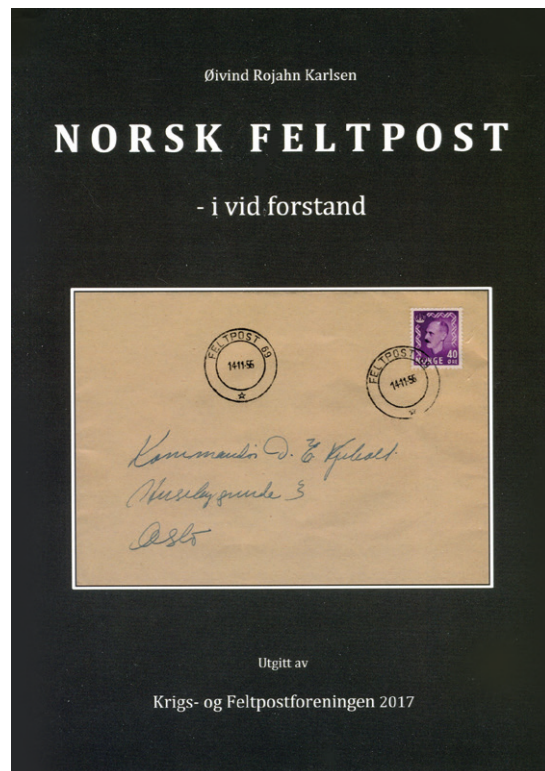
The second chapter lists the fieldpost stations arranged in 1940 after the invasion of Germany. These are grouped by four major district commands of Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, and Harstad. A short chapter lists the stations after the country's liberation in 1945.

One extensive chapter lists the stations chronologically for various military exercises, from 1890 to 2002. The chapter on Norwegian fieldpost stations abroad contains tables with locations in Sweden, Germany, Lebanon, Croatia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Tchad. The sixth chapter focuses on non-military fieldpost stations, beginning with Aalvik (No. 19) and in alphabetical order.

The next chapter lists the temporary non-military stations in chronological order from 1892 to 1997. The last one was a station at the 1997 Norwex international exhibition in Oslo. Chapter 8 lists stations at Norwegian military camps like Haakonsvern, Heggelia, Kolsås, Ramsund and Sessvollmoen among others. A final group of markings are recent military departments with special cancels.

The last chapter is an important one that lists the field post offices numerically beginning with Nr. 1 at four locations from 1888 to 1957, to Nr. 413. An alphabetical index of station names concludes this handbook. There is no pricing or rarity information. Although the text is in Norwegian only, most of the data is tabular in nature and therefore easy to work with. Collectors of Norwegian fieldposts will find this key resource important to identifying these markings.

Alan Warren



Reviews –

Postal History: Norway in America

While serving as visiting SCC-sponsored judge, Hallvard Slettebø presented and exhibited Norway in America at CHICAGOPEX in 2016. Hallvard uses postal history to tell the story of Norwegian settlement in America.

Similarly, Dag Henriksbø writes regular articles in *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* in a series entitled “Norwegian Post Offices in USA”.

Dag has divided “Norwegian” post offices in USA into six categories.

- 1) Named “Norway”
- 2) Viking name
- 3) Named after a Norwegian city
- 4) Named after a well-known Norwegian
- 5) Named after a Norwegian immigrant
- 6) Named by Norwegian immigrants

Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift is published by Norwegian Philatelic Federation eight times annually. In the 1/2018 issue Dag writes about the early history of Ephraim, a Moravian Brethren colony in Wisconsin, illustrated with covers, postcards, photos and maps from his own collection.

Issues 2 and 3/2018 contain the first two parts about Norwegian pioneers in the Red River Valley including Minnesota settlements in Neby, Neilsville, Fosston, Sletten, Wig and Northland. Dag uses a cover cancelled Neby, Minnesota, 20 September 1884 to document his well-researched article.

The letter's sender was Reverend Christian Tollefson Saugstad, who was born in 1838 at Hedmark, immigrated to United States in 1858, attended seminary and in 1872 was called to serve as Pastor at Trysil Lutheran Church, Douglas County, Minnesota. His first marriage to Randianne, born in 1837 at Biri, resulted in nine children and her death in 1877 while birthing twins.

His second marriage in 1878 was to Marie Gunnhild Myrh, born 1858 at Stordalen and immigrated

Letter from Neby, MN, to Alexandria, MN, 20 September 1884.



to USA in 1872. She would bear him six more children. In 1880 the family moved to Neby where Christian was Pastor at Sand Hill Lutheran Church, while Marie served as Postmistress of Neby Post Office from 1881–1882. After serving as Pastor of Norwegian Lutheran Church in Crookston beginning in 1886 the family grew tired of the flat Minnesota prairie, and in 1894 Saugstad led Norwegian settlers to Belle Coola Valley, British Columbia, Canada, where the long fjords and steep mountains reminded them of Norway. Christian served many local congregations there until his death in 1897. Marie died in 1937. Mount Saugstad near Belle Coola immortalizes this pioneer family.

Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift is a major publication with each issue numbering 100 pages. Editor Øvind Refsnes consistently prints fine articles on many aspects of philately including art critic's reviews of annual Norwegian stamp issues and even an original philatelic short story by a best-selling author. The publication provides a perspective of current Norwegian trends as well as information about Norwegian Philatelic Federation events and Welcome from President, Frank Gillberg. Of course Dag's articles are my favorite. Although *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* is written entirely in Norwegian it is easily navigated with intermediate reading skills and knowledge of Norwegian philatelic terms.

Hvis man leser norsk skulle man lese *NFT!*

Steve Lund

Scandinavian Literature Notes

by Alan Warren

From Denmark

Ole Maintz offers the second in his series on local and district letters during the period 1851–1871 in the March *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. He shows many special rates that were incurred with particularly scarce covers. In the March issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, KPK president Lars Peter Svendsen summarizes the history of the journal in celebration of its 125th anniversary. Lasse Nielsen reviews the printing and plate flaws of the 1857 8 skilling stamp. Thomas Hilkjær performs a similar analysis of the Christian X bicolor red/green stamp.

Mogens Andersen continues to explore the philately of the Thy district of Denmark in the February *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. He presents some history of Vester Thorup and shows a number of Thorup postmarks. Oskar Sørensen shows recent postal history markings of Aabenraa.

Thomas Hilkjær illustrates retouching of the bicolored Christian X 50- and 70-øre issues in the April *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. He identifies the specific plate positions. Frants Langhoff shows artist's designs for Denmark's stamp issued in 1969 to mark the centenary of the birth of the radio and recording engineer Valdemar Poulsen.

From Germany

In the November 2017 *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, published by the Nordic Country Study Group, Norbert Vogt et al. report problems with the self-service automat machines in the Faroes. These include light/dark printings, shifts so that some labels have distorted or missing values, double prints, etc. Roland Daebel discusses Iceland's 1939–1940 New York World's Fair issues.

Dirk Pestlin shows a number of Danish covers, from the skilling issues to modern times, that have 4-color frankings, in the February 2018 *Philatelistische Nachrichten*. The stamps are identified by text but unfortunately the illustrations are black and white.

In the same issue Ralf Masukowitz discusses recent varieties of Faroes automat stamps. Roland

Daebel presents the third in his series on Iceland's New York World's fair issues of 1939 and 1940. Matthias Hapke continues his series on little known Swedish markings, this time the Malmö Post marking varieties of the late 19th century.

From Great Britain

Brian Flack advises that some rate and delivery changes took effect 1 February 2018 in Iceland in the March issue of *Iceland Philatelic Magazine*. Priority (A-mail) is no longer used in Iceland. Mail is scheduled for delivery on the third business day (former non-priority or B-mail). This reflects the reduced volume of mail country-wide. However, a new next-day delivery class is introduced called Forgangs-bréf that uses a special red label.

In the same issue Jay Smith illustrates three different types of Iceland post office seals. Wilbur Jonsson shows examples of unusual destinations of Iceland mail including Suriname, Palestine, Hungary, and Hong Kong. Peter Hellberg gives an overview of Swedish parcel cards in the March *Scandinavian Contact*. He shows a number of etiquettes or labels used on them including “Tullgods,” “Utförsel medgiven,” and “Door to Door” among others.

Mikael Collan shows a special cancel used by Kotka, Finland during WW2 that has the wavy-line obliteration marks but lacks the CDS, in order to conceal the origin of the letter, in the April issue of the *Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*. This cover and similar examples were mailed to domestic destinations but the origin was obscured since the mail likely related to the planned mission to recapture the island of Suursaari in the Gulf of Finland from the Soviets. The successful mission took place on 26–28 March 1942.

Peter Sondhelm presents an analysis of the recent Heinrich Köhler auction of the Geoffrey Noer collection of the Faroes. He compares hammer prices against estimates for some lots, and mentions other Faroes sales of the recent past.

From the Netherlands

René Hillesum continues his series on the centenary of Finland's independence in the March 2018 issue of *Het Noorderlicht*. This time he shows interesting uses in the 1917–1918 period as well as censored mail of WW1.

From Norway

Fredrik C. Schreuder discusses the 1952 winter Olympics issue of Norway in the 1/2018 issue of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Ivar Sundsbø shows several pre-stamp covers of Norway and clarifies some of the markings found on such mail. Geir Lunde discusses the journalist and polar explorer Walter Wellman and his expeditions, with a focus on a 1909 Spitsbergen tourist card.

Issue 2/2018 of the same journal features a profile of Norway's famous pilot Bernt Balchen by Henning Jarle Mathiassen. The article dwells on Balchen's work with Richard E. Byrd. Odd Gunnar Skagestad suggests some polar anniversaries in the next couple of years that should merit publicity with new stamp releases. Topics include Svalbard, Jan Mayen, Dronning Maud Land, Bouvetøya, and Peter 1 Øy.

Hans Enger illustrates some forgeries of early issues of Norway in the 3/2018 issue of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Examples include a fake watermark, fake pen cancels and a fake imperforate stamp. Henning Jarle Mathiassen continues his portrait of Norwegian pilot Bernt Balchen and his connections with Wayzata in 1932, the Wilkins-Ellsworth polar activity, and his support of Amelia Earhart. In the same issue Bjørn Hafsten continues his exploration of steamship mail on Norway's lakes, rivers, and canals.

From Sweden

The latest installment of Peter Nordin's series on the registered mail labels in the issue 1/2018 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* focuses on

those of cities and towns in Norrbotten province. He includes Luleå, Piteå, Boden, Haparanda, Gällivare, and Kiruna among others.

Peter Lorentzon describes the 1896 15-öre Oscar II issue, showing color proofs and plate varieties.

In the 2/2018 issue of the same journal, Christer Brunström shows some of the local post stamps of Alingsås. Mårten Sundberg supplies part 2 of his series on Åland's revenue stamps in the March issue of *Bältespännaren*. In the same issue Gustav Karlberg's listing of Åland's revenue stamps from 1923 to 1978 is reprinted from a 1978 journal.

Peter Lorentzon illustrates some of the many so-called Paris forgeries of early Swedish stamps in issue 3/208 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. He describes some of the characteristics that distinguish the fakes from the genuine stamps.

From the United States

Christer Brunström describes a “hometown” postal history exhibit in the 19 March *Linn's Stamp News*. He uses the town where he grew up in Sweden as the example, showing items related to Lysekil including a box cancel from the 1850s, a steamship mail office postmark, several poster stamps, and a ring type issue with a SOTN cancel.

An overview of the stamps of the Faroe Islands is the subject of Robert Moss's article in the March *American Philatelist*. He shows the WW2 overprints and the early issues of the Faroes which began in 1945. Kathleen Wunderly offers an overview of the 1938 Greenland issues plus the two additional values of 1946 in the 16 April *Linn's Stamp News*.

Closed Album

Harry Snarvold, 1924–2017

Norwegian postal history expert Harry Snarvold died at age 93. He was born in Norway but moved to Sweden where he spent most of his life. In the 1970s he established the Norwegian Postal History Society and served as its first chairman. His articles have appeared in *The Posthorn*, *The London Philatelist*, *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, and *Postal History* (UK).

Snarvold also authored books including *Posthornutgavene 1879–1883: Posthistorie og Filateli and Norske Brevportotakster til Utlandet 1743–1855*. He formed several award winning exhibits like “Norwegian Letters to Foreign Destinations 1855–1875”, “Carrying Norwegian Mail abroad up to UPU”, and “Transatlantic Mail in the 19th Century”. In 1986 he received the Anderssen Dethloff medal for his research and publications.

– Alan Warren

For Sale: 1943 to 2017 Posthorn Issues from the SCC Library!

SCC members who want complete runs of *The Posthorn* or just obtain missing individual issues for their holdings may be interested in knowing that SCCL has all issues dating from the November 1943 inaugural to the present.

Costs are 25¢ per issue before 2000 and \$1 per issue afterwards, plus postage (library mail rate for US addresses). SCCL can provide partial to complete runs from issue #1 through any year you specify for a discount price on these lengthier sets, so inquire if you want an extended run of certain years.

Two supplements (“AUS WESTINDIEN” German Sorter Markings on DWI Mail, May 1988, and The First Stamp of Norway, November 1988) are also available for 25¢ each.

Please note *The Posthorn* is the exception — the only literature item that SCCL sells at fixed price rather than through its auctions. If you are interested in ordering any past issues, contact Roger Cichorz at 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA, e-mail at rcichorz@comcast.net, or telephone (303) 494-8361.

Remember the SCC Library Auctions

SCC Library auctions are posted on the SCC website at www.scc-online.org. If you wish to be on the mailing list and receive the information by email, please send your request to rcichorz@comcast.net.



FRANK BANKE
B
PHILATELISTS

A Selection of
Superb Quality

IMPERFORATED
CLASSICS OF DENMARK

4 RBS Ferslew 6-block
2 RBS unused pair

www.fbanke.com

The advertisement displays several philatelic items: a pair of blue 2-cent 'RIGSBANK SKILLING' stamps, a 4-block of red 6-cent 'FIRE RBS' stamps, a 2-block of red 6-cent 'FIRE RBS' stamps, a letter with a red 6-cent stamp and handwritten text, and a 6-cent 'FIRE RBS' stamp.

Contact the Officers

Steve Lund, President & Executive Secretary, APS Representative – steve88h@aol.com
Chris Dahle, Vice President, Webmaster – cdahle8@gmail.com
Randy Tuuri, Vice President, Chapters – tuurifam@comcast.net
Alan Warren, Secretary, Literature Promotion – alanwar@comcast.net
Kauko Aro, Treasurer – kiaaro@roadrunner.com
Mats Roing, Immediate Past President – mr22841@gmail.com

Directors:

Hugh Galford – hgalford@verizon.net
Matt Kewriga – matt@kewriga.com
George A. Kuhhorn – geostamps@hotmail.com
Dana Nielsen – dananielsen@comcast.net
Michael Schumacher – schumacher5154@comcast.net
Viggo Warmboe, Stamp Mart Manager – viggo62@comcast.net

Library Committee:

Paul Albright, Roger Cichorz, Gregory Frantz, Jim Kilbane.
Contact: albrightsp@gmail.com; rcichorz@comcast.net

Visit the Club

1. SEATTLE/NW: 2nd Monday, 9 am at members' homes. *Contact:* Dana S. Nielsen, 13110 NE 177th P1, PMB #263, Woodinville WA 98072-5740, email: dananielsen@comcast.net.

4. CHICAGO: 4th Thursday of January–June and September, October, 1st Thursday of December. Des Plaines Public Library, 1501 Ellinwood St, Des Plaines IL 60016. *Contact:* Ron Collin, PO Box 63, River Grove IL 60171-0063; (773) 907-8633; (312) 259-1094, email: collinr@ameritech.net.

7. NEW YORK: *Contact:* Carl Probst, 71 Wiloughby Ave, Hicksville NY 11801, email: cwp1941@aol.com.

9. NORTH NEW JERSEY: 3rd Wednesday at members' homes. *Contact:* John Abrahamsen, 759 Peach Tree Ln, Franklin Lakes NJ 07417, (201) 739-8589, email: john.abrahamsen.bnp@gmail.com.

14. TWIN CITIES: 2nd Thursday (except July and August) 7 pm at Danish American Center, 3030 W River Parkway S, Minneapolis MN 55406. *Contact:* Steve Lund, email: steve88h@aol.com.

17. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: *Contact:* Erik Roberts (909) 706-5911, email: scwebman@gmail.com.

21. GOLDEN GATE: 1st Saturday 11 am at members' homes and at various shows (WESTPEX, PENPEX, etc.). *Contact:* Herb Volin (510) 522-3242, email: HRVolin@aol.com.

24. MANITOBA: 2nd & 4th Wednesdays September through May at Scandinavian Cultural Centre, 764 Erin St., Winnipeg, MB. *Contact:* Robert Zacharias, 808 Polson Ave, Winnipeg MB R2X 1M5, Canada, email: robertzacharias@shaw.ca.

27. COLORADO: 1st Saturday September–June, 10 am at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, 2038 S. Pontiac Way, Denver CO 80224. *Contact:* Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave, Boulder CO 80305-7233, email: rcichorz@comcast.net.

AUSTRALIA: *Coordinator* John McKay, email: john.mckay@analysisinternational.net.au.

NEW ZEALAND: *Coordinator* John Campbell, email: johncampbellnz@hotmail.com.

Membership Statistics

(March 1 – May 31, 2018)

New Members

- 4354 Arnold, Philip, address undisclosed, AL
4355 Economos, James, 2963 Route 209, Kingston, NY 12401
4356 Hoenemeyer, FJ, 20212 Kenby Way, Birmingham, AL 35242
4357 O'Shea, Timothy, 58 Porter St, Granby, MA 01033
4358 Sodero, Jane, 206 Plantation Road, Dothan, AL 36303
4359 Erickson, Mikael, Åsvägen 5, AX-22100, Mariehamn, Åland Islands

Reinstated

- 3375 Ozdinc, Armagan, address undisclosed, PA

Change of Address

- 1212 Athelstan, Gary, 54 Loftin St, Weaverville, NC 28787-8863
4097 Barseness, Douglas, 2121 Elm St, Plover, WI 54467-2162
L75/2023 Holmes, Eric, 4425 SW Fifteenth Place, Cape Coral, FL 33914
3013 Page, Andre, 24 Chemin Grand-Papa, Quebec, Canada G0L 2Z0

Change in Membership Status

- 1214GL Athelsten, Gary
1326GL Birdsall, George
1216GL Buono, Frank
1247GL Kuhhorn, George
1263GL Probst, Carl
L100/3389GL Santala, Roger
L28/1279GL Thompson, Neil

Resigned in Good Standing

- 4140 Youngblood, Wayne

Lapsed Memberships

- 4323 Bergman, Arnie
2590 Clement, John
4327 Curtis, Jeff
2491 Dowsey, Bruce
3988 Faralli, Ugo
4298 Fridthorsson, Steiner
1644 Geraci, Joseph
3682 Gunderson, William
3218 Messerschmidt, Peter
3971 Negline, Paul
3854 Noet, Jens
3217 Rikhof, Ib
1876 Salmi, Pekka
3530 Siefering, Lyle
4325 Simmons, Samuel
4201 Stanley, Mel
4275 Thorsteinsson, Hallur
4241 Tobler, Emil
4133 Tuthill, William
4174 Weiberg, Karen

Deceased

- 2390 Kauppi, Donald
L77/3220 Kols, David

Donations to the SCC or Library

- Paul Albright
Gary Athelstan
Frank Caprio
William Dancisin
Lennart Daun
Debra Friedland
Warren Grosjean
Gordon Hughmark
Steve Lund
Bjorn Muggerud
Steve Nadler
Ross Olson
Raymond Petersen
Herb Volin
Alan Warren

Auctioneer of rare stamps

Specialties:

Scandinavian stamps and covers.
Classic stamps and covers of the World.
Large collections and accumulations.



The celebration continues this autumn!
International Auction 21-22 September

Join us as consignor, contact us today!

Main commercial partner to:

AuctionHouse international
Postiljonen
We value your collection



Box 537 • SE-201 25 • Malmö • Sweden • Tel. +46 40 25 88 50 • Fax. +46 40 25 88 59
www.postiljonen.com • stampauctions@postiljonen.se

Take a look at our site...

northstamp.com

...Over 32,000 page views last month alone!

Welcome to

NORTHLAND

INTERNATIONAL TRADING, LLC

"One of America's Leading Stamp & Coin Dealers Since 1975"



STAMPS, COINS AND PAPER MONEY

- United States Specialized
- **Scandinavia Specialized**
- Hungary Specialized
- Netherlands Area
- Zeppelin & Flight Covers of the World
- Quality Collections Worldwide
- Worldwide A-Z
- Discount Postage
- U.S. Stamps In Quantities
- United States Coins
- United States Paper Money

**Monthly
Coupons &
Discounts!**

**Check out
our helpful
new video!**

12,000+
stamps and
covers!



View our entire stock online... new material added daily.

northstamp.com

When you're ready to sell - contact us!



Email: northstamp@aol.com • 80 Bloomfield Ave., Caldwell, NJ 07006