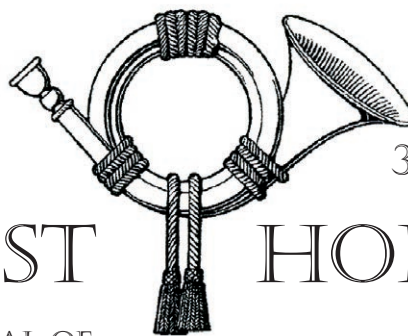


**Lundy's Post and
1939 Mail Returned to
Sweden p. 23–29**

THE
POST HORN

3/2019

JOURNAL OF
THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB



Telephone kiosks were the communications hubs of Copenhagen from the mid-1890s to the 1930s. In addition to telephone services, important at the time when people usually did not have such an apparatus at home, it was possible to send and receive telegrams, letters and parcels from the kiosks, among many other things. The kiosks had their own stamps, cancellers, and telegrams. The postcard above, sent from Copenhagen to Christiania (now Oslo) in Norway on 2 January 1909, shows the kiosk at Gammel Torv, captioned "KØBENHAVN Paa Strøget". Published by Stenders, No. 1647, divided back.

Nordia 2019 in short, p. 5–7

Copenhagen Telephone Kiosks 1895–1980, p. 8–22

Martin Mörck and USA Stamp Engraving, p. 30–31

Items coming up at this autumn's auction:



.....
**SKANFIL's Moldenhauer
auction no. 78**
.....

November 8th and 9th
Radisson Blu Plaza Hotel in Oslo



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Vol. 76, No. 3/2019

Whole No. 300


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Published quarterly since 1943.

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300 Posthorns

The *Posthorn* which you hold in your hand is the issue #300. Times have changed a lot since the first *Posthorn* came out in 1943. It was in the middle of WW2, and the world was in chaos. Despite that, there were people who thought it was important to start publishing a philatelic journal which would write about Nordic philately.

Many of the readers of the first *Posthorn* were American first or second-generation immigrants from Scandinavian countries. They collected stamps of their countries of origin and wanted to keep in touch. When the first *Posthorn* came out, Denmark and Norway were occupied by the Nazis, and Finland was at war against Soviet Union. The first Club meetings probably did not only discuss postage stamps!

The first 8-page typed issue of *The Posthorn* came out in November 1943 and included articles like “Denmark” by Harry M. Konwiser, “Scandinavian Ship-Mail from the Caribbean” by Robert G. Stone, and “One of the Rarest Errors in Norwegian Stamps” by Harry L. Lindquist. Additionally, there was an SCC article about the history of the club (which had been established only eight years earlier as the Finnish-American Stamp-Club). At that time, the New York based club had 42 members.

The issue #100 was published in 1969 in a very different situation. The world was in the midst of the Cold War, but Scandinavian philately flourished. The SCC had grown to a national club with over 800 members and moved to Chicago in the late 1950s.

In 1994, *The Posthorn* #200 came out in a world of hope. The division between East and West had (rather unexpectedly) disappeared in Europe, and it seemed that liberty and democracy were gaining a foothold everywhere. Also philately was still going strong, even if there were worries about aging members in every chapter, and less young people were interested in the good old hobby.

Today, *The Posthorn* #300 is once again published in a very different situation. Those who made the first *Posthorns* in 1943 might have a few warnings to tell the current world. We also meet new challenges that our philatelic friends in the 1940s could not even imagine, like the climate warming.

It is astonishing how much the world has changed during the period when *The Posthorn* has been published. I guess there are not many readers who would bet that #400 will be published in 2044, even if it is only 25 years from now. For many reasons, we can today only make short-term plans. What about reading #320 after five years in 2024?

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at: seijulaakso@gmail.com

Publishing dates of *The Posthorn* 2019

	Deadline for material	Publishing date
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No. 4/2019	1 November	10 December

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For advertising rates and terms, please contact the Editor.

Nordia 2019 in Grålum, Norway, 23–25 August 2019

This year's Nordia exhibition took place on 23–25 August in Grålum, near Sarpsborg, Norway – about one hour's drive from Oslo, and two and half from Gothenburg. The event was held in the Quality Hotel in Grålum. Although the exhibition did not come even close to its target of 750 frames (some 620 were shown) it deserves its place as one of the most important Nordic philatelic gatherings of the year.

SCC members were well represented in various roles in the show. Ivar Sundsbø of Norway was the Jury President. His exhibit “Forwarded Air-mail 1929–1945” was displayed in the Jury class.

Birthe King also served in the Jury, and her “Denmark: Conscience, Conflicts, and Camps 1932–1949” as well as Chris King's “The Posts in the City of Lübeck before 1868” were displayed invited.

The Grand Prix to Eigil Trondsen

The winner of the Championship Class was Norwegian SCC member Eigil Trondsen with his

“Cunard Line, The Ships and the Transatlantic Mail 1840–1867, the Monopoly years”. He also received a Gold medal, 93p, with his “Norway, Registered Mail to 1945”.

Matthew Kewriga of the United States received Gold, 93p, in postal history class with his “Danish West Indies Foreign Mail to UPU”. Matthew Kewriga was the original US Commissioner, but he could not travel for family reasons. The SCC President Michael Schumacher stepped into his shoes with a very short warning – thank you, Mike.

Jukka Mäkipää of Finland received Gold, 92p, in traditional philately with his “Finland – the first Definitive issue of the Republic 1917–1930”.

Other Gold medalists included SCC members Jussi Tuori of Finland with his “The first postal stationery issues of independent Finland”, 91p, and “Finnish Revenue Issues 1881 and 1891”, 90p; Ari Muhonen of Finland with his “Finland Special Agreements 1922–1945”, 90p; and Øistein Bøe of Norway with his “Postal history on and around the Sognefjord up to 1905”, 90p.



The winner of the Championship Class traditionally gets the Silver Postiljon award by the Auction House Postiljonen. From the left, Claes Arrrup, Eigil Trondsen and Lars-Olow Carlsson.

Árni Gústafsson of Iceland received a Large Vermeil, 87p, with his "Icelandic maritime mail up to 1903"; and Arnold Sorensen of the USA with his "Danish West Indies printed matter", also 87p.

Vermeil medals were given to Dickson Preston of the USA for his "US Army Post Offices in Greenland 1941-1945", 81p; Warren Grosjean of USA for his "The Life Story of Norway One 3.1.1855 to 17.8.1857", 80p; and Jon Klemetsen of Norway for his "Czechoslovakia. Ceskoslovenska Republika, 1918 to 1928; From improvising to high achievement", 80p.

Michael Schumacher of the USA received a Large Silver with his "The 1936 Swedish-Ice Vatnajökull Expedition", 78p; Kjell Nilson of Sweden with his "Sweden 1939-1969 the Definitive stamps with Three Crowns", 77p; and Jon Klemetsen of Norway with his "Italy, The Reign of Emanuel III. Stamp with his effigy", 76p.

In the literature class, *The Posthorn* of the SCC received Vermeil, 80p.

The overall level of awards was somewhat lower than could have been expected from a Nordia exhibition. Only two Large Gold medals were awarded: Gustaf Douglas of Sweden received a

Large Gold and 96 points with his "Classic Finland 1845-1859 - The Hand-printed Oval Design" and Finn Aune of Norway received one with 95 points for his "Norway - Non-adhesive mail up to UPU".

Other medals included 24 Gold, 34 Large Vermeil, 19 Vermeil, 14 Large Silver, 10 Silver, three Silver-bronze and three Bronze medals.

Classic Norway in the Court of Honor

One of the highlights of the Court of Honor was a beautiful block of 39 Norway # 1 used, as well as a cover containing twelve of Norway's 1855 first issue 4 skilling stamp, including strip of seven. The 48 skilling postage paid the double letter postage for "summer rate" to 3rd tax zone. When mailed it had departed Bergen 16 August 1856 with transit markings for K.D.O.P.A. Hamburg 20/8 and Hamburg 10/8 (Prussian office). This is the highest recorded postage of Norway # 1 on cover.

Presentations were well attended

Attendees were treated to a variety of presentations on Saturday covering such topics as: "The Posts in the City of Lubeck before 1868" by Chris King; "Real Royal Mail: Letters from Britain's Kings and Queens and their family" by Peter Hornung;



Birthe King's presentation of political extremism in Europe had a strong message through the philatelic material: "Aldrig mere Krig!" – Never a War Again.



The exhibits are in frames and the Jury has started their work.

"A Royal 'Ménage-a-trois'" by Iva Marusic; "Denmark: Conscience, Conflicts, and Camps 1932-1949" by Birthe King; and "Narvik i Krig 1940-1945" by Gunnar Melbøe. All presentations were very well attended.

For attendees looking to pick up some new treasures for their collections, there were Nordia souvenir sheets and covers, as well as Nordia 2019 personalized stamps. And, of course, the dealers were well stocked with Scandinavian and

worldwide material. "I personally was very successful going through the boxes of material that dealers from Denmark had available, and acquired a number of new additions for some of my Icelandic exhibits," says Michael Schumacher, the SCC Commissioner.



SRL



Souvenir sheet and lottery from Nordia 2019.





The telephone kiosk No. 1 at Kongens Nytorv in Copenhagen, early 1900s. (Courtesy of Copenhagen Museum, Ref. 3356)

Copenhagen Telephone Kiosks 1895–1980, Part 1

by Chris King

Kiosks selling newspapers and other items ranging from telephone cards to travel passes exist in most major cities of the world. The name originates in the Ottoman Empire, but from the 18th century onwards kiosks were used as garden pavilions serving coffee and beverages, and later these became band stands and tourist information stands decorating many European gardens, parks and high streets. The use as street sales stands took off in the 19th century and those in Copenhagen were said to be influenced by kiosks in Paris.

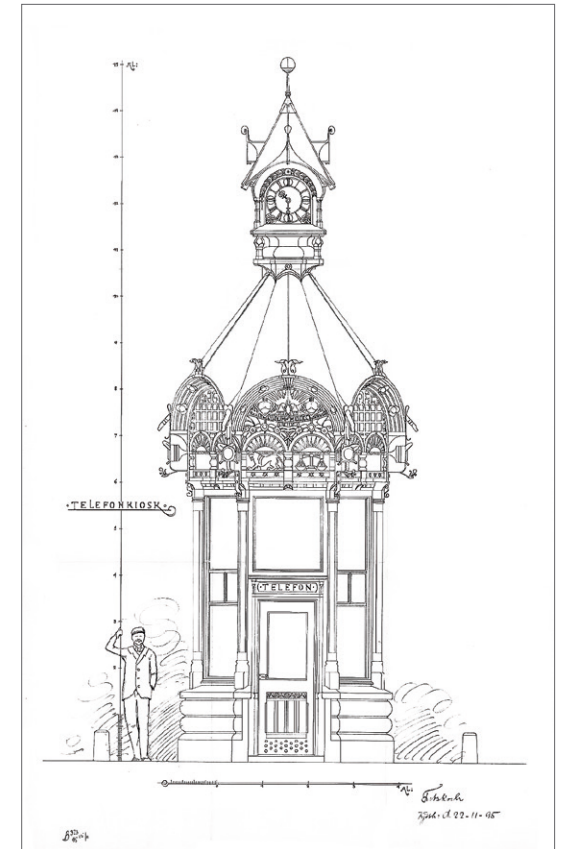
The first telephone company in Copenhagen was established in 1877. Københavns Telefonselskab (KTAS) was founded in 1882. In 1889, it still only had 1,487 subscribers out of a population of more than 250,000 in the city. The need for public telephones was therefore obvious.

On 3 September 1895, A/S Københavns Telefonkiosker obtained a concession from the city magistrate for the installation and operation of up to 15 telephone kiosks for a 15-year period in Copenhagen. The company was for many years based at Rådhuspladsen (The City Hall Square). It later moved to the Enghave Center at Mathæusgade in Vesterbro, and it was dissolved in 1980.

Tasked with combining the traditional kiosk with the need for public telephones, the architect Fritz Koch (1857–1905) was chosen to design new telephone kiosks for the company in 1895.

The first four were in an art nouveau national romanticism style, were hexagonal, constructed of pine on a granite plinth, nine metres tall with a copper roof, and clock faces on all sides. Just below the roof were six teak reliefs, one on each side, featuring the 12 astrological signs, top lanterns above each pair of signs decorated with motifs such as shipping, industry, modern technology, and agriculture.

The kiosks were open from 7 am to 11 pm in the summer, and 10 pm in winter. Four eventually offered a 24-hour service, and each kiosk contained two telephones. Kiosks also sold a wide selection of items such as newspapers and magazines, stamps,



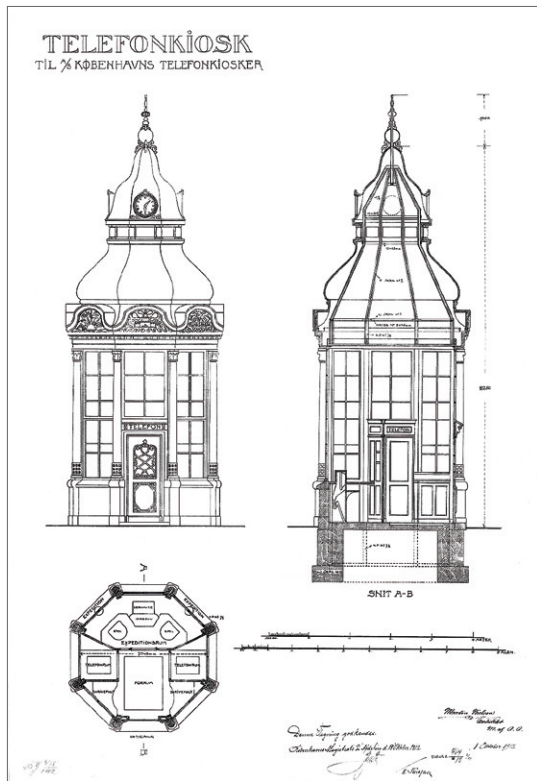
Fritz Koch (1857–1905) was chosen to design new telephone kiosks for the company in 1895. Drawing signed by Fritz Koch on 22 November 1895. (Copenhagen City Archives.)

theatre tickets, and even insurance policies. It was also possible to ring the telephone kiosk to leave a message, which would then be sent to the recipient by bicycle messenger.

Privately printed stamps and "poste restante" service

Privately printed stamps were used for messages, and for redirecting mail received "poste restante", although there was also a mail holding service. Kiosks acted as agents for newspaper advertising, and as an address for responses to small ads in city newspapers.

From the beginning telegrams could be sent, including very attractive greetings and special



Martin Nielsen created a design for new, larger telephone kiosks in 1913. Manuscript, signed by Martin Nielsen, Architect. The drawing is approved at Copenhagen's Magistrate on 19 October 1912. (Copenhagen City Archives)

occasion designs. Later, parcels which missed the Post Office opening hours could be left for forwarding to the night or morning trains, and taxis could be booked.

Fritz Koch died in 1905. Another architect, Martin Nielsen, created a design for new and somewhat larger telephone kiosks in 1913. They replaced many of Koch's kiosks and were also built in a number of new locations.

The new design was criticised, and in 1929 when the company once again wanted to install new telephone kiosks, the city insisted that they should be built in the old design. In 1932, Curt Bie from the city architect's office created a functionalist design for new kiosks. A total of 30 telephone kiosks was built.

The kiosks gradually lost their *raison d'être* as private telephones became common. Many of the kiosks were removed in connection with road expansion or redesign of public spaces.

Today, eight of the Københavns Telefonkiosker are left in Copenhagen, and most of the survivors are now used as café pavilions. The only one of Koch's ten original 1896 kiosks that still stands in its original location is at Jagtvej/Poul Henningsens Plads. It was listed in 1996. The kiosk from Sølv-torvet was moved to the "museum street" next to the Museum of Copenhagen in Absalonsgade.

The 1929 version of Koch's telephone kiosks have survived in Kultorget, Christianshavns Torv, and Sankt Hans Torv, while the Østerbrogade/Lille Triangel kiosk was moved to Nordjyllands Kunstmuseum in 1973 and rebuilt in Gabels Torv in Aalborg 2010.

Nielsen's 1913 kiosks survive in Nytorv, the Nør-revoldgade kiosk was moved from the central-reservation at Frederiksborggade to the beginning of Fiolstræde, and the Kongens Nytorv kiosk has moved a few metres in connection with a refurbishment of the square in 2004.

The kiosks from Enghave Plads and Gammeltorv were acquired by Tivoli Gardens and the latter has been rebuilt within the historic tourist attraction.

The 1896 stamp issue and early cancellations

The privately printed telephone kiosk stamps (in fact, labels) of 1896 included 5, 10, 20 and 25 øre values. The 20 øre stamp has thicker figures than the others, indicating to two different types. Also overprints from later years are known (see next page).

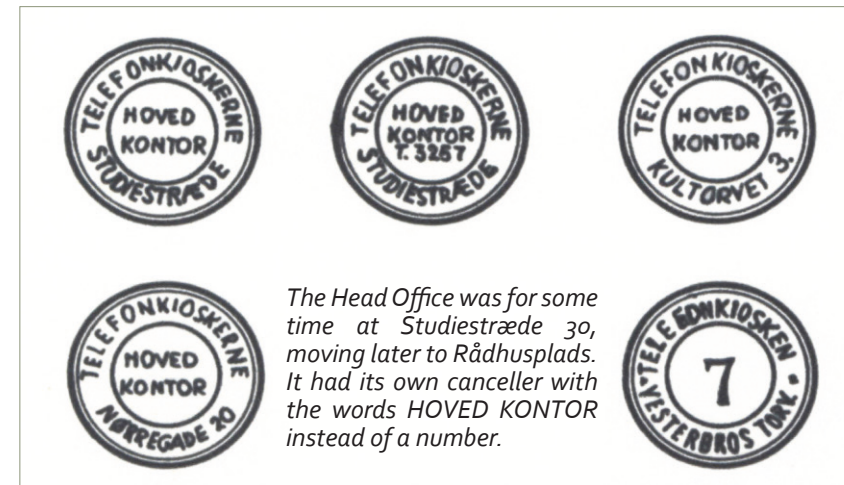
The cancellers taken in use in 1895 included the word "Telefonkioskerne" on top and either HOVED KONTOR and the street address, if sent from the head office, or the number of the kiosk in the center of the cancellation, with the street address below. No date was shown in any of the cancellations.

For the new model stamps issued after WW2, see pages 20–21.

The first ten kiosks of 1896

On 1 June 1896, Kiosk No. 1 opened at Kongens Nytorv, followed by Gammeltorv, Nørre Boulevard (now Nørre Voldgade) and Rådhusplads. Then came kiosks at Gyldenløvesgade, Grønningen, Vesterbros Torv, Sølvtorvet, Dronning Louises Bro and Sankt Anne Plads later that same year,

Cancellers on pre-WW2 issues were circular with three concentric circles and either the Head Office or numbers indicating individual kiosks.



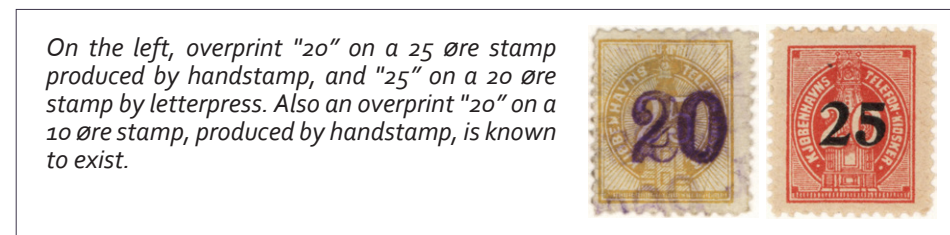
The Head Office was for some time at Studiestræde 30, moving later to Rådhusplads. It had its own canceller with the words HOVED KONTOR instead of a number.



On the left, pen-cancelled stamps, on the right HOVED KONTOR (Head Office) cancellations.



The telephone kiosk stamps of 1896 were perforated 11.5, and printed in lithography. The 20 øre stamp shown above is Type 2 with thicker figures. The printer is not known. (Christensen and Ringström 1–5)



On the left, overprint "20" on a 25 øre stamp produced by handstamp, and "25" on a 20 øre stamp by letterpress. Also an overprint "20" on a 10 øre stamp, produced by handstamp, is known to exist.

bringing the total number of telephone kiosks up to ten by the end of the first year.

It has not been possible to trace a firm listing of the original numbers, and they changed over the years. The first ten numbers are shown on page

13. No number higher than 11 has yet been seen by the author (see page 18).

The mail sent from the various kiosks can easily be distinguished by the cancellation.



PUK, a satirical magazine, No. 17 of 24 April 1898 published a front page illustration of a young woman on the telephone in her kiosk. "Hello, is that the exchange? Could you please ask Kiosk 6 if she would like to have lunch with Kiosk 9?" The two "kiosks" can be seen walking together in the "bubble" on the left.



Unpaid local postcard dated on 23 July 1917 from within Copenhagen to Mrk: Buster, Kongens Nytorv, København, "Kiosken" was handstamped TELEFON KIOSKEN 1. KONGENS NYTORV. Charged at double the deficiency of 3 øre, the local postcard rate by the Post Office for the missing postage, and with single 10 (øre) Københavns Telefon-Kiosker label. "Buster" is likely to be a box label for holding mail, so presumably held for collection by Miss Else Brun. The unclad young woman on the front may be a clue to the writer's intentions.



Undated: Envelope front sent to Kiosk Kg (Kongens) Nytorv, with 5 (øre) Københavns Telefon-Kiosker label cancelled with a pen cross. The addressee, Billet mrk "Alvorlig 40", is likely to be the reply address used in a newspaper small advertisement.



Telephone kiosk in a winter scene, c. 1912.



Paper seal for the KØBENHAVNS TELEFON KIOSKER AKTIESELSKAB.



To the right, the telephone kiosk No. 3 at Gammel Torv in Copenhagen, early 1900s. (Courtesy of Copenhagen Museum, Ref. 66061)



Undated envelope accompanying a parcel to Martin Grosell, a bookseller. Sent within Copenhagen through the kiosk system with two 10 (øre) Københavns Telefon-Kiosker labels. Canceled TELEFONKIOSKEN 3 GL. TORV.



28 January 1897: Envelope sent within Copenhagen through the kiosk system with single 10 and single 25 (øre) Københavns Telefon-Kiosker labels canceled TELEFONKIOSKEN 4 RAADHUSPLADSEN.



28 January 1897: Envelope sent express within Copenhagen through the kiosk system with two 5 and single 10 (øre) Københavns Telefon-Kiosker labels canceled TELEFONKIOSKEN 8. SØLVTORVET. This kiosk opened on 1 June 1896. It seems probable that stamps were available from that date.



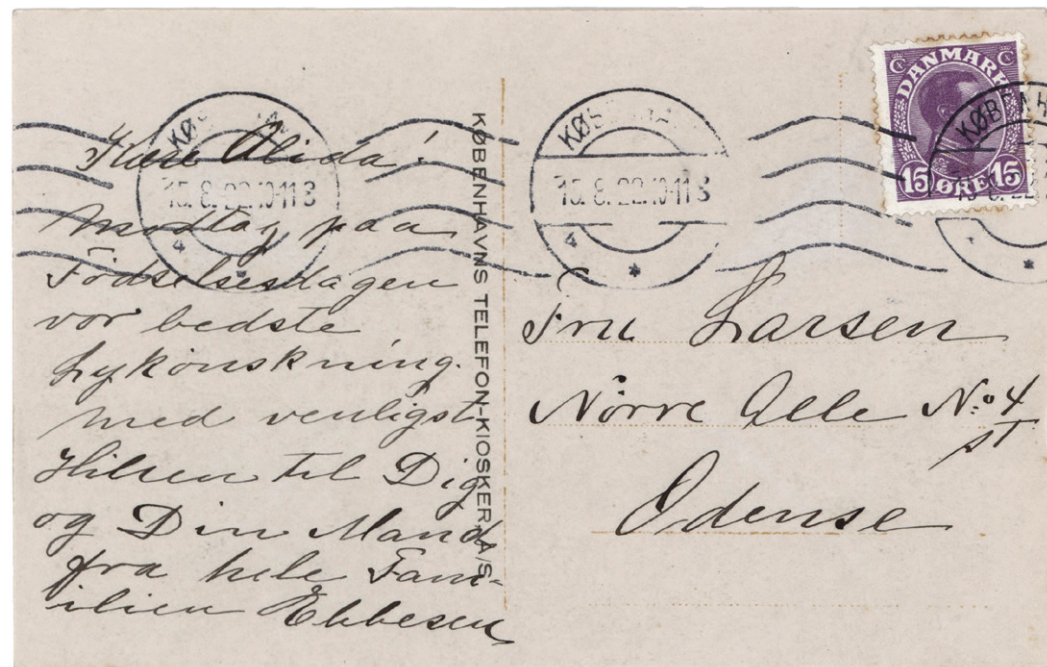
9 April 1928: Envelope sent within Copenhagen to Telefonkiosken Kultorvet with receiving handstamp TELEFONKIOSKEN 5. KULTORVET with 25 (øre) Københavns Telefon-Kiosker label handstamped 20 (øre).



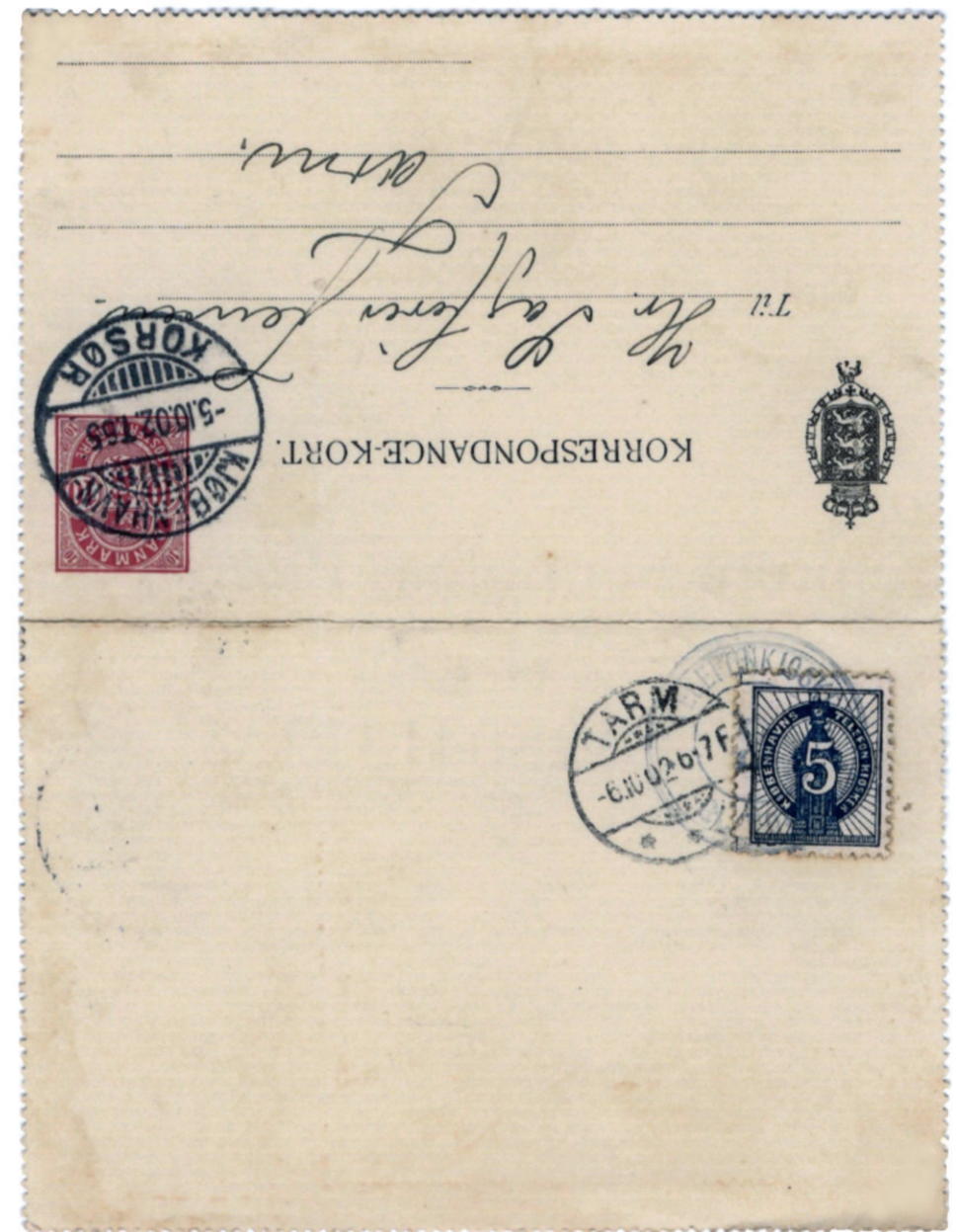
23 December 1914: Picture postcard sent from Copenhagen to Fredensborg, bearing a 1914 Christmas seal, exclusively published by Nathansohns, and numbered 21. The card illustrates the kiosk at Toldbodvej (Esplanaden), built in 1896.



3 January 1915: Envelope with contents sent from Gothenburg in Sweden to Kiosk 11 Lille Triangel, handstamped TELEFONKIOSKEN 11. ØSTERBRO. Presumably held for collection by Miss Else Brun. It reads, "Today I have not had a letter from you..." he asks for "a letter to be left in the cloak room at the main railway station under the leather scriber on the desk". "Thousands of kisses, and see you on Tuesday ... longing for you..."



18 August 1922: This picture postcard sent from Copenhagen to Odense was sold from one of the telephone kiosks. Note KØBENHAVNS TELEFON-KIOSKER A/S next to the central dividing line.



5 October 1902: One of the few recorded items bearing a mixed franking between the Copenhagen kiosk stamps and Danish postage stamps, in this case a letter card handed in at Kiosk 3 in Gammel Torv, with the local stamp cancelled TELEFONKIOSKEN 3. GL TORV. The 5 øre telephone-kiosk stamp paid for quick local delivery by messenger to the post office— in this case the Railway Post Office at the Copenhagen Central Station – whereas the 10 øre letter card paid for the onward transportation to Tarm by the Post Office. By using the telephone-kiosk carrier, the letter caught the last train to Funen and Jutland and arrived in Tarm in Jutland between 6 and 7 am, where it was delivered as a normal letter during the first mail delivery walk that day. The cover thus illustrates a kind of express delivery to the post office instead of the Post Office's traditional express delivery to the recipient. (With kind permission of Henrik Mouritsen)



Date not known, estimated c. 1950 to 1968, although an earlier date is proposed below. The stamps are perforated 11.5. and printed in lithography. The printer is not known.

New model 25 øre stamps (labels) were printed during the period between c. 1950 and 1968. The blue and brown stamps were printed in lithography and perforated 11.5. Also new cancellers were taken in use.

Er betalt Er betalt Er betalt Er betalt
Station 17. Station 18 Kiosk 4 Kiosk 20

Cancellers on post-war issues were in four configurations with the numbers indicating individual kiosks. "Er betalt" = Paid.



After 5 March 1935: Envelope sent locally from Kiosk No. 20 with 25 (øre) Københavns Telefon-Kiosker label cancelled "Er Betalt I Kiosk 20" from Rådhuspladsen. This is a standard delivery fee. Frederiksberg Frimærke Forening was founded on 5 March 1935, and while there is no known record of the printing of these stamps, this envelope gives an earliest possible date.



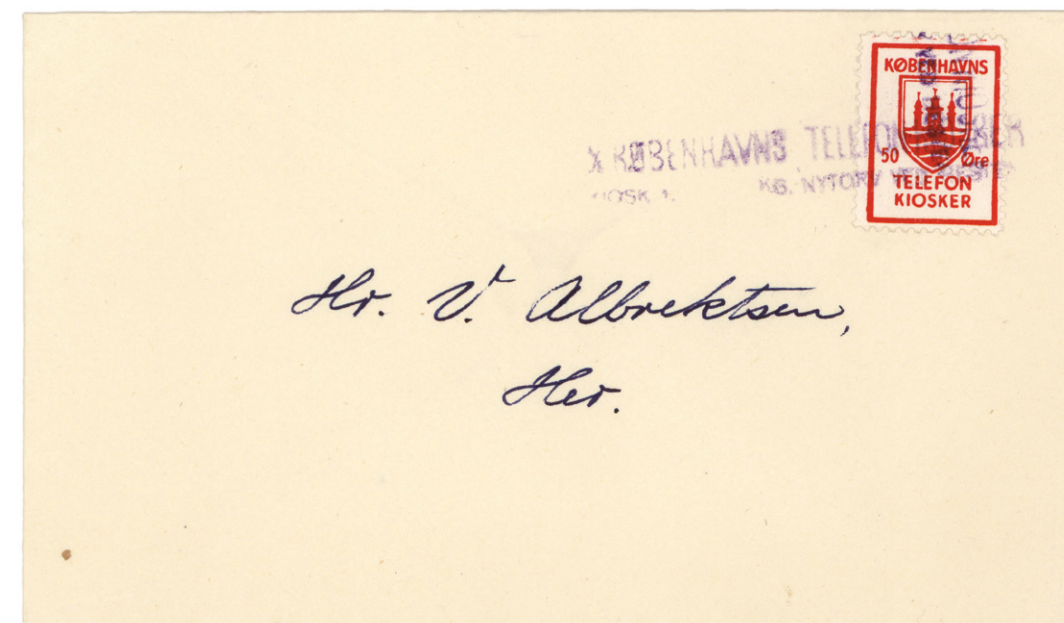
New values

A second issue of 25 øre stamps was printed in dark blue color. These stamps were later overprinted "35 øre" to correspond price increase, and then replaced by new 35 øre stamps of the same design and color. Another new value, 50 øre was printed in red color. The perforation of these stamps was 11, and the size was reduced from c. 32 mm to 29 mm.

New value
50 øre red



25 øre dark blue; overprinted 35 øre
New value
35 øre, dark blue



After 5 March 1935: Envelope sent locally from Kongens Nytorv with 50 (øre) Københavns Telefon-Kiosker label cancelled A/S KØBENHAVNS TELEFONKIOSKER KIOSK 1 KG. NYTORV VED HESTEN 'Ved hesten' indicates that the kiosk is by the horse (statue), rather than anywhere else in quite a large and busy square. Although undated, and without contents, this is likely to be used after the WW2, possibly in the 1960s. The paper quality and postage at 50 øre indicate a later use, and neither the stamp nor the canceller are listed by Christensen and Ringström.

Børnehjælpsdag. Children's Aid Day is a nationwide and non-political aid organization, which since 1904 has worked to improve children's lives and opportunities in Denmark. King Christian X is shown at the first *Børnehjælpsdag*, standing in front of a telephone kiosk. The card was printed by Sophus Kruckow's (1857–1916) print works. This Danish lithographic company, founded on 21 January 1892, primarily printed posters and was involved in a number of *Børnehjælpsdag* cards.



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Part 2, "Telegrams"

will be published in *The Posthorn* 4/2019.

Lundy's Post and 1939 Mail Returned to Sweden

by Roger Cichorz

Lundy and Vikings...

Lundy, a bold mass of granite some three miles long and roughly half a mile wide, lies almost north to south across the entrance to the Bristol Channel, about 23 miles off Ilfracombe on the North Devon coast of England. Fig. 1 shows a postcard of an aerial view taken in 1990 showing the full expanse of Lundy from its south to north ends.

After the 8th Century, as Viking raids on the British coastline became increasingly more frequent, gradually the raiders come to make bases of the various islands around the coasts or in the mouth of rivers. Raids were made up the Bristol Channel in 795, directed against South Wales, and in the 9th Century the North Somerset coast and the Taw estuary were attacked.

In 878, the Viking chieftain, Hubba, left South Wales and crossed the Bristol Channel for a foray in North Devon. He was defeated and killed near Appledore, and there remains an unsupported theory that several ancient graves discovered on Lundy are those of Hubba and his men. There are many other records of Viking raids to the Bristol Channel, and Lundy must have been familiar to them, both from its position in the mouth of the channel and from its strategic value as a temporary base.

The Norsemen were well aware of Lundy and its wildlife by 1000 AD. It was they, after all, who named it, as the first known documented record of the name Lundy occurs in the *Ordneyinga Saga*, written between 1138 and 1148. Linguists and historians tell us Lundy is derived from the Old Norse words *lund* (the Atlantic puffin – *Fratercula arctica*) and *oy* (island), so their combination into Lundy translates as Puffin Island or Island of Puffins! In fact, variants of the word *lund* still means puffin in contemporary Icelandic, Danish,



Figure 1. Postcard of an aerial view of the full expanse of Lundy from its south to north ends, produced by The Landmark Trust, current administrator of the Island.

Faeroese, Norwegian, and Swedish, as well as the Finnish word *lunni* (even though the Finnish language is not of Scandinavian origin). Puffins were once abundant on Lundy, but since the 1940s their habitats have declined dramatically to where today only a few nesting pairs are recorded there.

Brief History of the Lundy Post

Lundy is known today in philately as having the longest continually operating local post, begun in 1927 and still going strong at present. Lundy first issued its own "local stamps" (carrier labels) in 1929 and continues a conservative stamp-issuing policy to this day, but operating its own local post was not always the case.

A sub-post office was opened on Lundy in 1887 to serve its resident population and visitors, during which year the British Government Post Office (henceforth referred to as the GPO) laid a marine cable from Croyde in North Devon to Lundy. Lundy's first sub-postmaster was an ex-Royal Naval pensioner, Frank Allday, who continued to hold the appointment until he left Lundy in 1926. For a canceller, the sub-post office used a metal small circular datestamp (cnds) inscribed "LUNDY ISLAND" (referred to as a "thimble" cancel) for



Figure 2. The first Lundy definitive stamps denominated in "puffins" printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. and issued in 1929 (½p and 1p) and 1930 (6p, 9p, and 12p). These are private "local stamps" or "carriage labels" and have no postal validity with the British GPO.

its mail, and GPO Lundy covers are scarce and highly coveted today by collectors. Lundy mail was delivered to the post office at Instow, a port city in North Devon, and a good proportion of Lundy-postmarked mail, but not all, was struck with an Instow transit/receipt marking, either a squared-circle datestamp or a "thimble" cds.

Two subsequent sub-postmasters, Harry Lang and W. Mein, followed, but both left Lundy during 1927 and no successor could be found among the islanders. For the sake of clarification, a GPO sub-post office is a post-office concession run by a sub-postmaster or sub-postmistress as a self-employed agent for the GPO. A comparable post office in the US would be termed a contract postal station.

Martin Coles Harman, the British financier who purchased Lundy in 1925, began negotiations in 1927 with the GPO to continue the Lundy sub-office, but they failed to come up with a mutually satisfactory agreement, and Harman then informed the GPO that he wanted the Lundy Post Office closed. The mail-carrying contract had expired simultaneously, and the GPO was unwilling to increase the emolument, which led to Mr. Harman's decision.

Harman had indicated to the GPO that an increased stipend was desirable to meet the increased cost of running *Lerina*, the motorized vessel he owned that was used for the mail contract, but the GPO was unwilling to meet Harman's terms. Consequently, there was a mutual parting of the ways, and the GPO ceased to have any further interest in Lundy from 1 January 1928.

Mr. Harman took over the Lundy mail concession at that time and for almost two years transported the mail to the mainland free of charge. He provided two mail bags with special clasps and locks, and the mails continued to be directed to the Post Office in Instow, which was then the

port of departure for Lundy. The postmaster in Instow held duplicate keys for the Lundy bags, and Captain F. Dark, who piloted the *Lerina*, collected the bags from the Instow Post Office on every occasion that he made the trip to Lundy and deposited the outgoing Lundy mail at the Instow Post Office on the return of the vessel to Instow.

First local stamps in 1929

On 1 November 1929, Lundy issued its first local stamps and Mr. Harman began charging a fee for handling both outgoing and incoming mail. Harman recognized Lundy's name derivation from Old Norse and insisted on terming his Island "Lundy" and printing only "Lundy" on its stamps as he considered "Lundy Island" redundant! This first issue consisted of two denominations, a ½-puffin stamp showing the head of an Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) and a 1-puffin stamp showing an entire puffin. Puffins were ubiquitous to Lundy at the time, and the one-puffin denomination was equivalent to the British one penny (i.e., 1p = 1d). These stamps were printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. in fairly large quantities (almost 400,000 each).

Three additional definitives were issued 11 July 1930 – 6p, 9p, and 12p denominated stamps – also printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson in large quantities (about 120,000 each). These three stamps pictured 6, 9, and 12 puffins, respectively, to match their denominations. A set of these first five definitives are shown in Fig. 2. Of course, these stamps are considered "locals" (or "carrier labels") and have no GPO postage validity, although a few 1929 covers franked only with Lundy stamps did manage to slip through the GPO mail stream. After the GPO discovered and returned these covers back to Lundy for insufficient postage, the practice of using only Lundy stamps quickly halted.



Figure 3. Controversial 11 April 1939 posted letter from Gustaf Bendroth in Göteborg, returned to sender from the Instow (North Devon) via Bristol post offices, presumably because of the "To the Postmaster of Lundy Island" addressee and the fact that the GPO sub-office on Lundy had closed some 12 years earlier. Note the earlier receipt postmark from Instow on the backside.

Harman's resident agent on Lundy was his good friend, Felix Gade, who assumed all of the postmaster duties and ran its fledgling local post philatelic department, painstakingly corresponding with collectors who would write requesting to purchase Lundy stamps. By the late 1930s, Lundy mail was either being directed either through Braunton, North Devon, where a small airline regularly serviced the island until the onset of WW2 when commercial air service was suspended, or through Barnstaple, North Devon, for surface mail not addressed via the air service.

Two Swedish covers got returned to sender

Two interesting April 1939 covers that were intended to be delivered to Lundy are illustrated as Figs. 3 and 4. Both were addressed from Gothenburg, Sweden by the same individual (Gustaf Bendroth) "To the Postmaster of Lundy Island" via Barnstaple, but were never delivered to Lundy, instead being directed through the Bristol post office where one was ignominiously endorsed in red ink, "To Sweden" and in pencil "Office Closed," and the other "No Postmaster at / Lundy Island" – and both stamped "UNDELIVERED FOR REASON STATED / RETURN TO SENDER" and "RETOUR." and returned to the addresser in Sweden.

When Felix Gade, the resident Lundy Agent and its acting local postmaster, became informed that this had occurred, he promptly sent a letter of protest to the GPO headquarters in London, arguing that neither Britain nor the GPO has a monopoly on the title Postmaster! The GPO capitulated, probably under threat of litigation, and this practice halted immediately. Consequently, such "redirected"/"return to sender" covers were few in number and today are highly sought-after rarities!

Fig. 5 shows a 10 May 1939 cover to Lundy, also from Gustaf Bendroth in Göteborg, also addressed to F. W. Gade but with no reference to "Postmaster" and it went through the British mail stream without a hitch! Perhaps, after receiving his other two returned covers, Mr. Bendroth decided to take no chances!

Gustaf Bendroth must have been at least a casual, if not avid, Lundy collector at that time as exemplified by a Lundy outgoing airmail cover posted to him in February 1939 (Fig. 6). This cover was obviously prepared by Mr. Bendroth with his two address labels applied front and back and sent on to Lundy in a separate cover with his request it be serviced and returned to him via the GPO mail stream. This cover was indeed serviced on Lundy



Figure 4. Controversial 20 April 1939 posted letter from the same sender in Gothenburg, also returned to sender from the Bristol Post Office, presumably because of "To the Postmaster of Lundy Island" address and there was "No Postmaster / at Lundy Island." There is no Instow receipt postmark on this cover, though it undoubtedly arrived at Instow before being forwarded on to Bristol.



Figure 5. 10 May 1939 posted letter from Gustaf Bendroth in Gothenburg that arrived on Lundy via Barnstaple by air with no apparent GPO interference. Note the absence of any reference to a "Postmaster" in the address.



Note that the backside of the envelope served as the front of the cover and the front served as the back to meet the GPO regulations!

Figure 6. An earlier (25 February 1939) outgoing cover from Lundy addressed to Gustaf Bendroth in Gothenburg. This cover was flown from Lundy to the British mainland after paying the ½ puffin Lundy "puffinage" and ½d airline charges as indicated by the canceled Lundy stamp and Lundy and Atlantic Coasts Air Lines Ltd. (LACAL) carriage label on the back. It entered the GPO post at Barnstaple with the proper airmail to Sweden rate as indicated by the postmarked GB KGVI 2½d definitive on front.

and subsequently flown from Lundy by the Lundy and Atlantic Coasts Air Lines Ltd. (LACAL) to the British mainland as indicated by the backside franking of the postmarked Lundy ½p definitive stamp and LACAL ½d carriage label canceled by the airlines. It entered the GPO post at Barnstaple with the proper airmail to Sweden rate as indicated by the postmarked GB KGVI 2½d definitive on front. Unfortunately, this cover does not have a Gothenburg receipt postmark so the skeptic can question

whether or not it actually arrived in Sweden. However, neither of the other two GPO-returned covers have a Gothenburg receipt postmark as well, so application of a receipt datestamp by the addressee's city apparently was not a Swedish Post Office custom in 1939.

Note that the backside of this envelope served as the front of this cover and the front served as the back – the Lundy and LACAL stamps had to be applied to the backside in accordance with the GPO



Figure 7. Contemporary outgoing philatelic event cover from Lundy to the USA, with the Royal Mail meter indicia across the top and the Lundy "puffinage" carriage fee in the form of a 25-puffin stamp affixed at the lower left.

regulations. Mr. Bendroth apparently wanted the side with the Lundy and LACAL stamps to serve as the front of his cover (for show in his album or an exhibit?) as he lightly penciled instructions on both sides which stamps were to be applied where – barely visible in Fig 6, “½ + ½” appears on the label on the Lundy side and manuscript text on the lower right-hand portion of the flap of the GPO side. GPO apparently did not concern itself with this anomaly as long as the GB and Lundy stamps were not on the same side of the cover.

There were two other occasions during the 1950s and 1960s when mail addressed either to the Lundy Postmaster or Lundy Post Office was returned to senders, but in both instances, protests from Mr. Gade to the offending mainland post offices again halted this seemingly discriminatory practice.

Today, Lundy’s local post and the GPO have a relatively harmonious relationship, and there is an avid interest in Lundy postal history and its local stamps among some philatelists.

Lundy Mail Today

Lundy is presently owned by Great Britain’s National Trust and is administered by The Landmark Trust, which maintains vacation properties on the Island, oversees the day-to-day operations, and (thankfully!) continues its local post operation with the occasional new stamp issues related to Lundy’s flora and fauna, geography, and history.

Contemporary outgoing Lundy mail uses a GPO-approved meter machine to record the GPO-required postage on all outgoing postings, and additional Lundy local stamps are applied on the lower left of covers (and left of the meter indicia on postcards) to indicate the additional Lundy carriage fee (termed “puffinage” – note that Lundy stamps have always been denominated in puffins where 1 puffin was equal to 1d and now equal to 1p) has also been paid.

Lundy still has a strong philatelic connection with Sweden. A principal member and officer of the Sweden Cinderella Club, publisher of *Bältespän-*

naren, its semi-annual publication, is Lars Liwendahl of Hägersten, who has been active in the design and production of Lundy stamps since 1991.

A longtime collector of Lundy stamps and postal history, Liwendahl has written numerous Lundy articles over the years for *Bältespännaren*.

And on a more serious philatelic side, Liwendahl is the author of two Swedish-language handbooks available for loan from the Scandinavian Collectors Club Library: *De Svenska Svarslösenmärkena / The Swedish Reply Stamps* (SWE B157) and *Sveriges och Norges Svarslösenmärken samt Helsaker, 1968–1978 / Sweden’s and Norway’s Reply Stamps and Postal Stationery, 1968–1978* (SWE B157).

Note: Author Roger Cichorz served as Editor of the USA based *Lundy Collectors Club Philatelic Quarterly* for almost all of its 20-year run from 1979 to 1998. and is still an ardent collector of Lundy stamps and postal history.

The UK based chapter of the Lundy Collectors Club remains active today, and publishes a three-times-a-year club periodical titled *The New Puffin Journal*, edited by James Thomas. Additionally, the UK LCC conducts three members’ auctions each year and sponsors an annual philatelic-related excursion to Lundy for its members.

For additional information about the UK LCC, contact James Thomas at thenewpuffinjournal@aol.com.

Closed Album – Johnny Pernerfors

The Iceland Club’s President has left us in a great loss. Johnny became a member in Islandssamlarna in 1986 and elected to Vice President in 1988. With previous President, Ingvar Andersson’s departure in 1989 Johnny has since been President. Between 1991 and 2018 Johnny organized eight tours to Iceland of which five were coincident with Nordia exhibitions. Under Johnny’s direction Islandssamlarnas 25th, 30th and 50th anniversary exhibitions were organized.

Johnny had a great interest for Iceland and Icelandic philately. His great knowledge is found in all areas of Icelandic philately and his special collection of variations has been exhibited at several Nordia exhibitions. Johnny had a large contact network with collector colleagues in Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, USA and England. His friendly and positive attitude always contributed to cheerful and enjoyable club meetings. Johnny’s death is a great loss to Islandssamlarna and philately.

From Islandssamlarna Rapport Nr 185, August 2019 written by Kaj Librand and translated by Steve Lund. Johnny joined SCC in 2015. In 2018, five SCC members participated in Islandssamlarnas tour of Iceland.



Johnny Pernerfors, 3 January 1962 – 5 April 2019

Martin Mörck and USA Stamp Engraving

by Cheryl Ganz

Norwegian-Swedish engraver Martin Mörck engraved four stamps for the US Great Americans definitive series: 20¢ Virginia Apgar (1994), 32¢ Cal Farley (1996), 77¢ Mary Breckinridge (1998), and 78¢ Alice Paul (1995). The United States Postal Service (USPS) selected different designers for each of these stamps. Designers then worked with an illustrator if they did not create the source artwork themselves. They often determined how the text and value fit the layout. This article uses the red-brown Virginia Apgar stamp to explain how Martin Mörck fit into this collaboration.

Terry McCaffrey, USPS manager of Stamp Development, supervised and approved all stamp designs. Richard Scheaff was art director and typographer, and Joe Brockert of USPS was project manager. Robert Anderson was the designer of the Apgar stamp and based his pencil sketch on a photograph obtained from the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation. Ron Centra, the modeler, worked for Banknote Corporation of America (BCA).

BCA is a security printer for the federal government. BCA hired Martin Mörck to engrave Centra's model based on Anderson's drawing. Mörck



Figure 1. Pencil drawing by Robert Anderson.

WHO?

Dr. Virginia Apgar (1909-1974) was a physician, anesthesiologist, and pioneer in research and assessment of newborn babies and birth defects. She also collected stamps.

Figures 1–4 and 6, Courtesy Smithsonian's National Postal Museum.

For more information about Virginia Apgar and the stamp, see Fred Boughner, *Linn's US Stamp Yearbook 1994* (Sidney, OH: Linn's Stamp News, 1994) p. 382–389.



Figure 2. Rejected model of a screened print of the reduced drawing with text and value (cropped).

Figure 3. Approved model of screened print of reduced drawing (cropped).



worked directly with BCA, and had no correspondence with USPS or Anderson. He worked at his home in Sweden, taking about three weeks to hand engrave the portrait in a steel plate. Mörck sent stage proofs by mail to the BCA and spoke by phone to make any adjustments.

Smithsonian's National Postal Museum holds the USPS Postmaster General Collection on long-term loan. This PMG Collection has the original Apgar pencil sketch by Robert Anderson, notes on how to lighten the background for text placement,

and BCA models by Centra and a die proof engraved by Mörck. The pencil sketch is not dated, but BCA submitted the first model of the drawing as a screened print on 3 May 1994. USPS rejected it. The next day a revised model screen print arrived with more contrast in the portrait, lighter fonts, and the background edges reshaped. Terry McCaffrey signed his approval on 10 May. BCA submitted the die proof engraved by Mörck and printed in a rose ink on 24 May. The stamp, issued on 24 October 1994, was printed in red-brown ink.



Figure 4. Die proof engraved by Martin Mörck (cropped).

Figure 5. 20¢ Virginia Apgar definitive stamp issued in 1994



Figure 6. BCA die proof engraved by Martin Mörck. (The background is cropped from the top.)

SCC at APS StampShow 2019, Omaha

The American Philatelic Society and the American Topical Association joined forces to hold the 133rd APS Convention and Exhibition at the CHI Health Center, Omaha, Nebraska, on 1-4 August 2019. Over 140 exhibits were on display, including an Inverted Jenny and a document signed by George Washington.

Members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club were active in a wide variety of aspects of the show from being on the judging panel (Kathryn Johnson); exhibiting; set-up and take down; doing presentations, and staffing various society booths. Stephen Patrick and I contributed more than 20 hours of time to assist with setting up and taking down exhibits and preparing them for return mail.

Scandinavian exhibits included Matthew W. Kerwiga's "Danish West Indies Foreign Mails: 1748-UPU" in the World Series of Philately Prix d'Honneur (Champion of Champions).

Gold awards were received by Warren Grosjean on exhibits for "Denmark's Postage Stamps 1.1.1851 to 1.1.1875" and "The Life Story of Norway One 3.1.1855 to 17.8.1857".

Large Vermeil awards were received by Warren Grosjean for "Sweden's Shield Type Postage Stamps 1855 to 1858" and Michael Schumacher for "Iceland's 1937 King Christian X Silver Jubilee Issue".

Michael Schumacher

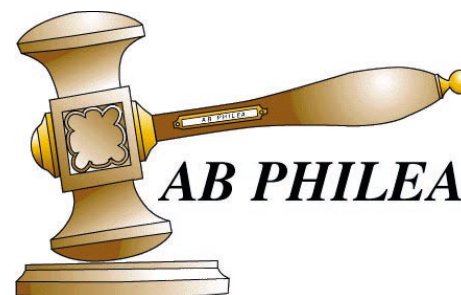


Michael Schumacher is the President of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

Kathryn Johnson wins Luff Award in Omaha



The Luff Award ceremony took place at the Banquet in Omaha. SCC Board member Kathryn Johnson was awarded for her outstanding service in the APS. From the left, Peter McCann, Kathryn Johnson and Dan Walker.



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Meanwhile in Minnesota...

Minnesota Stamp Expo

Minnesota's annual APS-WSP stamp show was held at Crystal Community Center on 19–21 July 2019. Chapter 14 hosted a society table where 38 SCC members signed the guest record – a number equal to SCC attendees at APS StampShow or SCC annual meetings.

SCC Life Member, Jim Johnson, Isanti, won the Saturday door prize, a US #1 and is shown below with his prize. Californian SCCer Paul Clemmensen exhibited and hosted the Christmas Seal and Charity Stamp Society table next to SCC table. Paul is shown below on left along with Chapter 14 members Jay Sandeen, Steve Lund, Mats Röing, Viggo Warmboe and Mike Schumacher who also made a presentation on "Iceland's 1937 King Christian X Silver Jubilee Issue".

Results of the exhibition appear elsewhere in this issue.

Russia in Finland

This new book co-authored by Roger Quinby was introduced for the first time in US at MSE and will be offered as a membership incentive. It started very successfully garnering two new three-year memberships. Both are Russian professors in Minnesota: Adeeb Khalid, Carleton College, and Peter Weisensel, Macalester College (retired). A review of Russia in Finland appears elsewhere in this issue along with FACIT Special Classic 2020 which is also offered as a membership incentive.

Steve Lund
August 21, 2019



Steve Lund, Executive Secretary and Immediate Past President of the SCC.



Above, SCC Life Member Jim Johnson and the US #1.



Above, from the left, Paul Clemmensen, Jay Sandeen, Steve Lund, Mats Röing, Viggo Warmboe and Mike Schumacher at Minnesota Stamp Expo.

Book Reviews – FACIT Sverige 2019

FACIT Sverige 2019. Gunnar Lithén, Editor in Chief. 392 pages, 6 by 8 ¼ inches, soft cover, perfect bound. Facit Förlags AB, Malmö, Sweden, 2019. ISBN 91-86564-84-1.

FACIT Sverige 2019 is the publisher's basic Swedish stamp catalogue and is issued every two years. Like other FACIT catalogues it is in both Swedish and English.

The catalog includes all stamps from Sweden up to August 23, 2018. It uses the same FACIT numbering system but it is not specialized and does not list the varieties contained in Special Classic or Norden catalogs. Stamps issued up to 1936 are valued in mint never hinged, mint hinged and used condition with values consistent with commonest values listed in *FACIT Norden 2019*. Beginning with 1938 stamps are valued in only mint never hinged and used condition. The third column is now replaced with small boxes serving as a checklist for the collector. All prices are recommended retail prices for very fine quality. Stamps on cover are not priced. Diagrams showing types, perforations and watermarks appear in a section at the beginning rather than with the issues. All regular is-

sues, officials, postage dues, franking/tourist labels and military reply stamps are depicted in full color. Postal stationery is not included.

Complete listings with catalog values and checklists for first day covers, souvenir booklets/cards, hand-made and machine-made booklets, self-adhesive sheets, souvenir sheets, slot-machine booklets, booklet year sets, year sets and official year books conclude the first 200 pages providing a comprehensive catalog for the non-specialized Sweden collector.

The remaining 193 pages contain information not included in other FACIT catalogs. New to this edition is the section of Swedish Even Poster Stamps, 1874–1925. Also known as exhibition stamps they were used to mark the events and be affixed to letters and postcards. The poster stamps are cataloged with values. Because this is the first time values have been assigned to these items FACIT advises caution. The inclusion of values is expected to stimulate interest in poster stamps and lead to more meaningful values.

FACIT Sverige 2019 is the only volume which catalogs Swedish Private Local Post issues. The section up to 1947 includes listings and values for all issues including varieties, postal stationery and booklets all illustrated in color. Modern local posts after 1991 occupy an additional section. They are numbered and illustrated but with no values assigned.

The previous edition illustrated all Official Maximum Cards up to 2016. *FACIT Sverige 2019* illustrates only those issued in 2017 and 2018 and has replaced the earlier illustrations with complete illustrations of Thematic Sheets, souvenirs sold by the Sweden Post intended as gifts. These pages contain actual stamps, date and illustration and are punched for a 4-ring binder also sold by the Post. Both Maximum Cards and Thematic Sheets are assigned catalog numbers but not valued.

Beginning in 2017, Postnord started using a non-water soluble self-adhesive on Swedish issues. *FACIT Sverige 2019* includes a special listing of all stamps from rolls and booklets that cannot be removed in a water bath.

Sweden collecting interests are diverse. *FACIT Sverige 2019* exposes and promotes Swedish collecting areas not contained in other catalogs. Specialized collectors of Sweden classics will continue to be best served by FACIT Special

Classic and Postal. General collectors of Sweden and collectors of local post, official maximum cards, thematic sheets or poster stamps will find *FACIT Sverige 2019* useful.

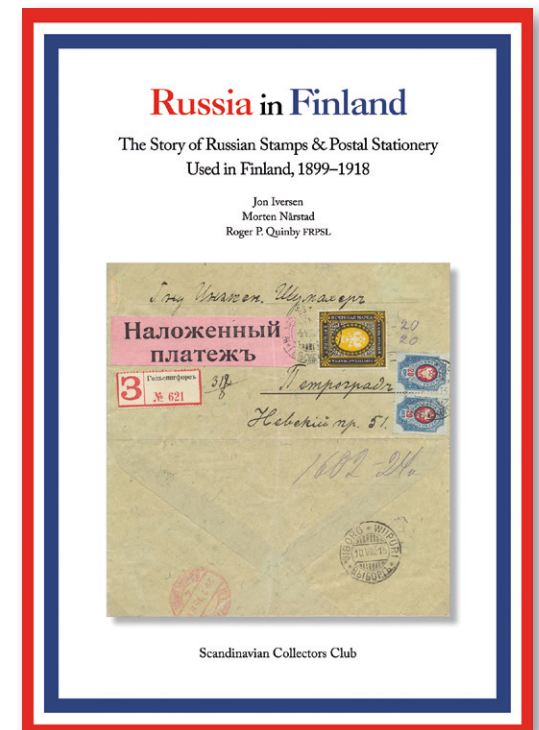
Steve Lund

Russia in Finland; The Story of Russian Stamps and Postal Stationery Used in Finland, 1899–1918

Russia in Finland: The Story of Russian Stamps and Postal Stationery Used In Finland, 1899–1918. Jon Iverson, Morten Nørstad, and Roger Quinby, co-authors. 204 pages, 7 by 10 inches, soft covers, perfect bound. Scandinavian Collectors Club, 2019. ISBN -13:978-0-578-47338-3. \$45 postpaid from Scandinavian Collectors Club, Box 16213, St. Paul, MN 55116.

This book fills a gap in the postal history of Finland by assembling previously scattered information about the Russian takeover of the Finnish Post from the late 19th Century until Finnish independence. The basis of the topic was established in Sven Fagerholm's *Das Fehlende Glied* (The Missing Link, 1968) from which details historical development, postal history and use of Russian kopek stamps including types of cancellations, locations of usage and number of issues used estimated to be 152 million stamps. Because it was published in limited numbers, was 50 years old and with now much new information available the authors sought to publish all available information sources into one English volume. The book deals with the use of Russian kopek stamps in Finland and does not include differences commonly found in printings of the issues.

Russia in Finland tells its story in two parts. Part 1 is based on the 1890 Postal Manifesto and deals with russification changes to the design of Finnish issues and cancels. In 1891 kopek franking was re-introduced in Finland. Part 2 covers increase of Russian influence in the second period of russification in Finland. Included are Russian ringless definitive issues and 1889, 1902 and 1909 Russian definitive issues and sales in Finland. Foreign uses, postal forms and labels (money orders, COD, parcel address cards, etc.), postal stationery,



postmarks, stamps purchased in Russia, Russian wartime charity stamps, exchange stamps, mixed frankings and the end of kopek franking complete Part 2.

The volume concludes with extensive appendices. Finnish postal rate charts are listed in kopek values. Thirty pages comprise English translations by Carita Parker of pertinent Postal Administration bulletins, circulars and general letters. Catalogue cross indices of all stamps and postal stationeries reference the issues according to Facit, Norma, Zagorsky (Russian) and Scott catalogues and include issue dates and number of stamps sold in Finland. The volume concludes with an annotated bibliography including books, reference manuals, handbooks, journal articles, catalogues and general histories.

The text of *Russia in Finland* was composed by Roger Quinby who tells the story about russification of Finland from a postal history perspective. This was a period of great Nationalism in Finland which desired to maintain its own language, traditions and culture and pushed back. It is extensively illustrated with handsome items from Quinby's three-time International Gold exhibit as well as items from the collections of Jon Iverson, Harri



Kuusito, Rolf Gummesson, Ed Fraser and others. The postal items are presented in an order to tell the historical story with an extensive listing of all items indexed in the appendix. The book was edited by *The Posthorn* Editor Seija-Riitta Laakso. The layout is very colorful and well designed.

Russia in Finland is certainly the most complete treatise on this subject to date. Published by the Scandinavian Collectors Club it is intended to stimulate new interest in this period of Finnish philately and will be offered as a membership incentive to new and renewing three-year SCC memberships.

Steve Lund

FACIT Special Classic 2020

FACIT Special Classic 2020, edited by GUNNER LITHÉN. 480 pages, 7 by 9 3/4 inches, hard covers, perfect bound. Facit Förlags, Malmö, Sweden 2019. ISBN 91-86564-85-8. 450 SEK plus shipping from www.facit-stamps.se or FACIT Förlags, Box 537, 20125 Malmö, Sweden. Also available from Scandinavian Collectors Club, Box 16213, St. Paul, MN 55116

FACIT Special Classic 2020 is written in both English and Swedish and features all stamp issues from Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Greenland, Faroes, and Danish West Indies in color with varieties until 1951. For the first time ever the catalog is now published in hardcover.

FACIT honors the philatelic contributions to Icelandic philately and philately in general with a memorial to Johnny Pernerfors who died barely a day prior to publication. As President of Islands-samlarna Johnny's collaborations on Iceland with FACIT were beyond any possible estimation.

Although the listings of stamps and covers remain largely unchanged in *FACIT Special Classic 2020* it contains nearly 100 additional pages of special articles than the previous 2018 edition. Sweden contains 67 new pages beginning with Peter Strommendal's Classic Sweden 1855–1877: Number of unused stamps. Using Post Office annual reports for total face value of stamps sold and using formulas he developed Strommendal was able to determine the numbers of unused issues in collector's hands for skilling banco coat of arms,



öre coat of arms, lying lion and circle type perforation 14 issues by denomination and shade! New research by Mats Ingers results in revised catalog classification of the black local stamp issue of 1856. Mats' 13-page article is brilliantly illustrated with stamps, covers and diagrams.

Four new articles provide additional information on long Swedish definitive series: Modified shade descriptions for the Oscar II copperplate issue by Peter Lorentzon, Varieties of the Gustav V in medallion author unidentified including plate numbers, The 1917–1918 Provisionals: Classification of the misplaced overprints by Peter Lorentzen containing illustrations of issues catalogued as strongly misprinted overprints, and Shade classification of the Three Crowns issue by Kjell Nilsson including clean illustrations depicting the color differences along with printing dates of all shades.

New to Denmark is Preben Jørgensen's Advertising label pairs: Se-tenant which illustrates all issues with retail prices for mint never hinged, mint, used, luxury quality, on cover and complete booklet. The article is illustrated with booklet fronts and backs as well as proofs.

Göran Persson's "The 1920 Schlesvig Plebiscite Stamps" includes proofs, bisects, "CIS" and "1.ZONE" overprints and varieties and even post-

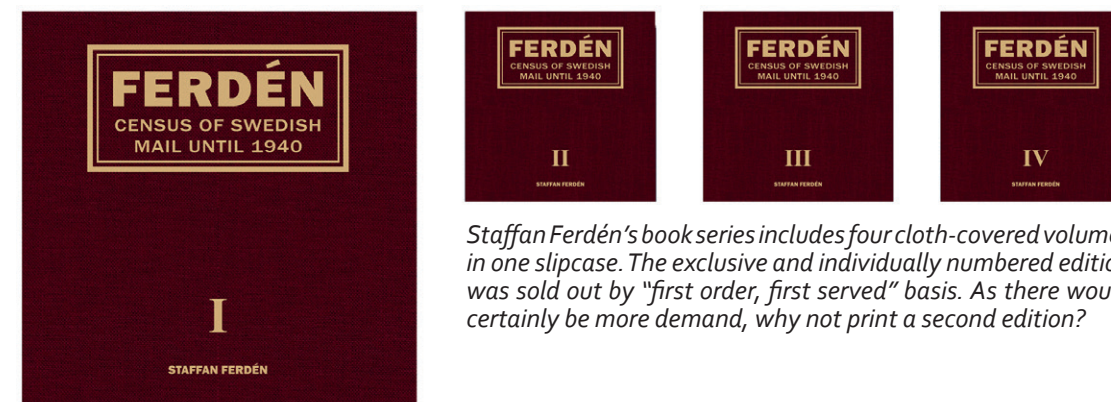
cards, postal history and fiscal use. An extensive bibliography follows. Greenland is enhanced by Torben Hjørne's Greenlandic cancellations, a 12-page article illustrating the types of cancels used by post offices and letter collecting offices including complete listings of all locations and dates used. Ellis Glatt's addenda to "An Expert's Guide to the Iceland" Í Gildi '02-'03 Overprints is new to Iceland.

Finnish stamps on covers now contains over 40 new illustrations from the Rolf Gummesson collection recently auctioned in six parts by Postiljonen.

Although the illustrations are greatly reduced they are referenced to the actual auction catalogs and serve as an index to them. Norway contains no new articles.

FACIT Special Classic 2020 contains the most complete specialized information on classic Scandinavian issues available in a single volume and is now enhanced by many new articles. It remains SCC's most popular and widely used resource and will again be offered as an incentive to new and renewing 3-year memberships.

Steve Lund



Staffan Ferdén's book series includes four cloth-covered volumes in one slipcase. The exclusive and individually numbered edition was sold out by "first order, first served" basis. As there would certainly be more demand, why not print a second edition?

Census of Swedish Mail Until 1940

Census of Swedish Mail Until 1940 by Staffan Ferdén 2019. All in English, 1700+ pages, 1900+ images, about 40,000 listed items and 60,000 auction results. Priced €300 plus postage from CustomerService@Philea.se, outsold.

Staffan Ferdén's *Census of Swedish Mail Until 1940* is a definitive source of information about stampless and stamped mail. The four volumes cover all facets of Swedish postal history: inland mail, mail to destinations in Europe and beyond, as well as incoming mail. Perhaps the most important feature is the comprehensive and detailed census of philatelic items until 1940 – the rarity factors.

Volume I covers inland mail, II lists and shows mail to and from Europe, III has mail beyond Europe, and IV discusses special subjects such as incoming mail paid with postage-due stamps, pre-UPU mail, insured and COD mail, etc.

The books will likely be required by exhibitors of Swedish postal history in order to legitimize statements made about rarity and usage. The printing was only 135 sets of books, and it is already outsold. The SCC Library has a set, but there are few others in North America. If enough demand surfaces, perhaps Philea could arrange a second printing?

Herb Volin

Iceland Winds Down Stamp-Issuing Program

Iceland is winding down its stamp-issuing program. Iceland Post cites the heavy costs of maintaining new stamp issue production and sales in light of the dwindling market for them. The new issues planned for the rest of 2019 and in 2020 will likely appear on schedule. Beyond that time frame there will no longer be new stamps produced and sold by Postphil.

The philatelic sales office personnel have been reduced, and longtime employee Vilhjálmur Sigurðsson is leaving the firm in September 2019. Many collectors of current Iceland stamps have depended on the knowledge of Sigurðsson and his staff to fill their requests and provide information about the country's stamp program.

The long-term future of Iceland stamps is not clear. It might be out-sourced to an agency, possibly with the stamp programs of other countries. For those desiring stamps beyond 2020 there are likely sufficient stocks in hand of older issues to meet those needs. However, even these back issues could be turned over to an agency as well.

One reason for the costs is that the need for postage stamps seems strongest with collectors. Postal facilities and kiosks that serve the public mostly use labels, meter stamps and other mechanical means rather than postage stamps.

For years countries have taken great pride in issuing postage stamps that promote national history and culture, in the sense that these bits of paper were ambassadors for the nation. With the growth of email and the concurrent lower volume of letters, packages and printed matter handled by the postal service, the future for stamps might be questioned.

Birgir Jónsson was named CEO of Iceland Post earlier this year. He is looking at many cost-savings steps through reorganization, changing priorities, and layoffs. Iceland's current difficulties with postage stamp production, sales, and use could easily affect similar operations in many other countries.

Alan Warren



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From the Stacks – Norwegian Gridiron Cancellers

by Roger Cichorz

The 10-, 11-, and 12-bars circular mute "gridiron" type cancellers (strikes henceforth termed "grid cancels") were introduced at most post offices for use with Norway #1.

The cancellers were used from 1 January 1855, and issued to all class 1 and 2 and some of the more important class 3 post offices (including steamships in regular postal service). Grid cancels were the most prevalent postmark type during the time of contemporary use of Norway #1, comprising about 60% of all cancels on this stamp. *Facit Special* states that grid cancels with 11 bars are the most usual, 12 bars more unusual, and 10 bars are rare — but, as you will see from my census compilation later in the text, this statement apparently applies to strikes on Norway #1, not the Skilling Oscar stamps.

According to a Post Office Circular Letter of 26 January 1856, the gridiron cancellers were officially withdrawn several months prior to the start of the delivery of the numeral cancellers with three concentric circles that began July 1856. However, some of them remained in use much longer, as grid cancels are known on all four denominations of the Skilling Oscar issue, as well as on some later skilling stamps up to and including the 3 skilling denomination of the 1872 Post Horn issue.

Grid cancels were much less prevalent on Norway's Oscar V definitives — certainly scarcer than the numeral cancellers, but not that uncommon. The gridiron cancellers were produced individually by engraving the lines onto steel slugs. As a consequence, each has its own distinct characteristics, but similar enough to others so that positive identification of the place of origin of a postmark is not always possible. For example, not all grid cancels are center-struck bullseyes, so many of the stamps with these postmarks have only partials. Positive identification of a grid cancel's place of origin is certain when the stamps are on covers or cover fronts where additional posting information appears, or when the strike is bold and complete on a stamp and can be compared to known place postmarks.

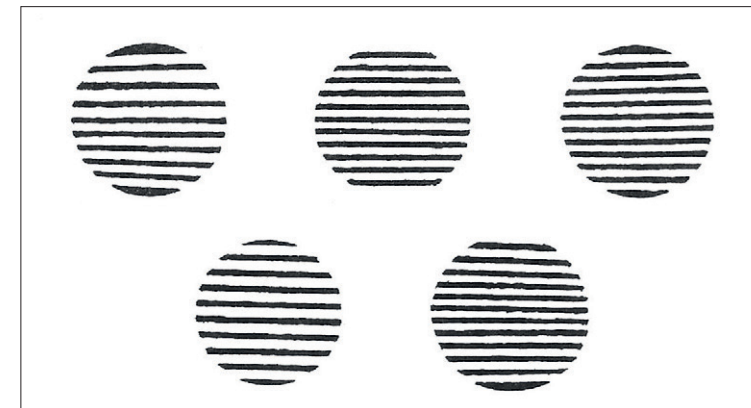


Figure 1 a–b. The two recorded examples of Oscar 3 skilling stamps with 12-bar grid cancels. At left is lot #529 in Postiljonen's Auction #218, and at right is lot #3283 in Skanfil-Moldenhauer's Auction #75 featuring the Finn Aune Collection. The grid cancel on the Postiljonen stamp does not match any of the 12-bar grids used by the Sandø Sund steamers (travelling post offices) and is of unknown place origin. The grid cancel on the Aune stamp appears to match one of the 12-bar grid cancellers used on the Sandø Sund steamers.

What prompted this discussion is the lot #529 offering in Postiljonen's #218 Auction of 29–30 September 2017, a perfectly centered 12-bar grid cancel on a Norway Oscar 3 skilling stamp (Fig. 1 a). It was purchased by SCC member Warren Grosjean who asked if I could help identify the place of origin from the strike on this stamp.

For starters, Tore Gjelsvik indicates on page 197 of his handbook, *Norway, The Skilling Oscar Stamps*: "Very little information is available about the places that continued to use the grid handstamps in spite of the order to return them. The only place that has been traced back is the Sandø Sund travelling post office on the steamers operating in the services between Christiania and Copenhagen as well as between Christiania and Kiel. Here no less than three different grid handstamps have been used, with 10, 11, and 12 bars, respectively. The 10-bar cancellation which is known as 'the Sandø Sund grid' is clearly asymmetrical and differs from those recorded on Norway #1 stamps. The three grid cancellations are known struck in black only on the Skilling Oscar issue, and all dateable cancellations are from the years 1857 and 1858. Grid cancellations may also have been used

Figure 2. Examples of 10-, 11-, and 12-bar grid cancels used by the Sandø Sund steamers (top) and 10- and 12-bar grid cancels used on Oscar 4 skilling stamps at unknown places (bottom). (Drawings reproduced from Tore Gjelsvik's "Norway, The Skilling Oscar Stamps", by kind permission of the author.)



at other places in Norway after they were officially withdrawn, but so far nothing has been verified."

Gjelsvik's information echoes that of the late Earl G. Jacobsen in his seminal article, "The Gridiron Cancellations of Norway" (*The Posthorn*, July 1966, pages 33–36). Five of these grid cancels are illustrated in Gjelsvik's handbook and are reproduced here as Fig. 2, so readers can compare them to the cancel on Grosjean's Oscar 3 skilling stamp from the Postiljonen #218 Auction. The 12-bar grid cancel on this stamp does not match either of the two 12-bar grid cancels Gjelsvik illustrated. So, in an attempt to identify the place of origin of the grid cancel on Grosjean's stamp, I conducted a search of the extensive literature available at the SCC Library (SCCL) — primarily auction catalogues (especially "name sales"), exhibits, and collections. Unfortunately, SCCL has no books with comprehensive listings and illustrations that identify these gridiron postmarks. (If such a compendium or handbook exists and you are aware of it, please let me know!) The rest of this discussion is a summary of what I found on this subject.

Covers

Covers with Skilling Oscar stamps with grid cancels apparently are rare! I found only six, all with multiple stamp frankings to meet appropriate rates — two with 10-bar and four with 11-bar grids — all dated 1857 or 1858, all addressed and posted to countries outside Norway, and all with Sandø Sund circular datestamps as sidemarks not tied to the stamps. Jacobsen indicated that incoming covers to Norway from Denmark are also known with Norwegian grid cancels, but these are not franked with Oscar stamps and therefore outside the scope of this discussion.

Estimated percentage of Skilling Oscar stamps with grid cancels: Although not rare, grid cancels on Oscar stamps are uncommon. During the course of my investigation, among the many thousands of Oscar stamps pictured in the references examined, I found 207 Oscar stamps with decipherable grid cancels — that is, strikes sufficient and clear enough to determine their actual number of bars. I estimate that only about 1% of extant postally used Oscar stamps have grid cancels. This estimated 1% is probably higher than actuality because the examples with grid cancels are featured and illustrated in auction catalogues as individual lots along with the other Oscar stamps with "better" cancels. Oscar stamps with non-descript and/or common cancels are too inexpensive to feature as individual auction lots and are likely to be relegated to non-illustrated lots of bulk stamps, accumulations, or collection remainders; consequently, the numbers of Oscar stamps in these lots were not feasible to include in my total count.

A more accurate percentage of grid cancels on the Skilling Oscar stamps can be calculated from specialist references. For example, the late Victor E. Egström collection was the most extensive grouping of Skilling Oscar stamps I examined, and it contained 1,094 examples, only seven (0.64%) of which had grid cancels. In a grouping of four Moldenhauer "name sale" auctions held on 18–19 November 2011 that featured four specialized collections of Skilling Oscar stamps, only four of the 672 stamps (0.595%) pictured had grid cancels.

Census of Skilling Oscar stamps with grid cancels: A summary of the 207 Skilling Oscar stamps by their denominations with decipherable grid cancels against the number of bars is given in Table 1.

Of course, these numbers are compiled from the references available to me, and there are probably additional stamps with grid cancels that exist in collections not included in this census. Still, most of the major Norwegian collections, exhibits, and auctions of Skilling Oscar stamps dating back from the late 1960s to the present were examined, so I feel confident these census numbers are a fairly accurate representation of the relative percentage frequencies that can be extrapolated to all extant postally used Skilling Oscars.

Table 1. Census of Skilling Oscar stamps with grid cancels

Denomination	10-bar	11-bar	12-bar	total
2 skilling	4	16	2	22
3 skilling	27	50	2	79
4 skilling	12	27	7	45
8 skilling	36	18	6	54
All four	79	111	17	207

From the numbers in Table 1, the 12-bar grid cancels at 8.2% (17 of 207) are by far the scarcest found on Skilling Oscar stamps and, in fact, none were on any of the six Sandøsund covers. The preponderance of 10-bar and 11-bar strikes for the Skilling Oscars contradicts the *Facit* statement (“11 bars most usual, 12 bars more unusual –10 bars are rare”) in that the grid cancels with 10 bars grossly outnumber those with 12 bars. Consequently, it appears the *Facit* meant to apply it only to postally used Norway #1 prior to the recall of the grid cancellers.

Remarks on 12-bar grid-cancelled Oscar 3 skilling stamps: I could not determine the place for the 12-bar grid cancel on the Postiljonen stamp shown in Fig. 1a, because it did not match Gjelsvik’s example of the 12-bar grid cancel used by Sandøsund nor with any other 12-bar grids of known origin. Also, because of the recall, we cannot assume that cancellers still existed in the same place they did for Norway #1. The second 3 skilling with 12-bar grid cancel shown in Fig. 1a was lot #3283 in Skanfil Moldenhauer’s 11–12 November 2016 auction of Finn Aune’s Norway Collection. Its 12-bar cancel matched Gjelsvik’s Sandøsund 12-bar strike in Fig. 2, though the lot description did not describe this grid’s origin. What we can conclude though, with only two examples recorded, is that Grosjean’s 3 skilling is a genuinely rare stamp!

Search for Finnish First Issues with Åland Postmarks...

This is a discussion of the results of my search for Finland #1 and #2 postally used in Åland. It was a “vanity” exercise as the pride and joy of my Åland postal history collection is a Finnish imperforate 10-kopek coat-of-arms rose-carmine on wove paper (*Facit* #2e) with a high-box Kastelholm 16 October 1858 datestamp (Mattsen-Hirvikoski #066, 01). My stamp has an accompanying Herbert Oesch/Suomen Filatelistiliitto certificate indicating it is genuine. In preparing an album page for this stamp, I wanted to include information on how many recorded examples there are and if any exist on cover. A prominent judge once told me that the use of a term like “extremely rare item” is meaningless unless I could provide a census count, such as “one of ten recorded examples”!

So off I went at the SCCL, going through every available Finnish “name” auction catalogue, exhibit, and collection looking for other examples. This was a relatively easy search compared to most, and I won’t bore you with details, just my findings. However, I had written and submitted this column before the catalogue for Postiljonen’s 30 March 2019 Auction #225 (“The Gummesson Collection of Finland”) was issued. Lo and behold, there were three lots of previously unrecorded examples therein, including the first on cover use, so, needless to say, I had to rewrite and resubmit this section!

Besides my 10-kopek stamp, I recorded six others with the same Kastelholm M-H #066, 01 type datestamps. Five were off-paper examples and the sixth was a cut-to-shape stamp on an 1859 Kastelholm cover addressed to Reval (now Tallinn). In addition, the Gummesson Collection included a 10-kopek with an even rarer Eckerö M-H #020, 02 low-box datestamp, the first #1 recorded with an Åland town postmark other than Kastelholm! Finland’s 1856 coat-of-arms 5-kopek blue first issue is not known with any Åland postmarks.

A list of these 10-kopek stamps is given in the next paragraph with my hopes that it will elicit additional information from readers. Frequently, when items as these are reported, others seemingly come out of the woodwork as interested collectors examine their own holdings for further examples. So, if you are aware of other #1s or any #2s used

in Åland, please report them and I will revise this census and report additions in a future column.

Five of the other six recorded 10-kopek stamps with boxed Kastelholm datestamps are also carmine-rose on wove paper types that resided, respectively, in the “Sibelius” Collection of Classic Finland (dated 27 June 1857), Luis Alemany Indarte’s Collection (dated 12 December 1857), Erkki Toivakka’s Grand Prix Collection (dated 9 January 1858), Jussi Tuori’s “Finland Grand Duchy, 1856–1874” Collection, ex-Nyman (dated 2 May 1858), and the cover cut-to-shape from the Gummesson Collection (dated 3 September 1859).

These five stamps and the cover have since been dispersed through auction sales. The sixth recorded 10-kopek stamp with a boxed Kastelholm datestamp is a reddish-carmine type (*Facit* #2a), also dated 16 October 1858, that sold in the 4 December 1998 auction conducted by Karelia Stamps. The Gummesson collection also included the aforementioned 10-kopek carmine-rose type with an Eckerö 22 March 1856 datestamp.

One other Åland-related 10-kopek carmine-rose type was offered from the Gummesson Collection, but with a large “X” pen cancellation rather than a postmark. Interestingly, it was tied to a large piece with manuscript indication that it is from a letter sent by Joh. Fr. Silander in Kumlinge on 27 April 1858. Part of this notation is written across the

Figure 3. 1856 imperforate coat-of-arms 10-kopek stamp with a boxed Kastelholm 16 October 1858 datestamp, one of only six recorded Finland #2s postally used in Åland. (Roger Cichorz Collection)



stamp and it appears to be contemporary with the posting – certainly an interesting use that deserves further study and explanation.

Postscript

Hopefully, these two investigations illustrate how the SCCL can be a useful research library, especially with the wealth of “E&C” items housed on its Exhibits and Collections shelves. I will be writing about more of some of the limited research conducted for SCC members in future columns, so stay tuned.

I encourage you to comment about the content of this column and ask questions about the SCCL and its operations. Also, suggestions for future column topics are always welcome. Contact me via email at reichorz@comcast.net, mail at Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA, or telephone (303) 494-8361.

Nordic Success in China

Several Nordic country exhibits were competing at the FIP China 2019 World Stamp Exhibition held in Wuhan, China in June. The following results were obtained:

Large Gold

Terje Heskestad – “Postal History of the Southern Coast of Norway” plus special prize

Gold

Sigtryggur Eypórssson – “Icelandic Postal Stationery 1879-1920” plus special prize

Markku Koivuniemi – “The 1901 and 1911 Eagle Issues of Finland”

Greg Frantz – “Steamship Companies and Their Stamps”

Large Vermeil

Seija-Riitta Laakso – “Glamour in Finland: Harrison Fisher’s American Beauties on Finnish Picture Postcards 1915–1923” plus felicitations of the jury
Hjalti Johannesson – “Icelandic Crown Cancels”
Reijo Tanner – “Russian WWI Mail Censoring in Grand Duchy of Finland 1914–1918”

Single Frame

Per Erik Knudsen – “Norway: Trondhjems Bypost: The Skilling Period”, 88 points

Silver

Vilhjalmur Sigurdsson – Postage Stamps of the Republic of Iceland 1944–2014

Alan Warren

Scandinavian Literature Notes

by Alan Warren

From Denmark

Lars Peter Svendsen, president of the Kjøbenhavns Philatelist Klub, describes the database that KPK has that lists the postmarks of Greenland, in the June issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Torben Hjørne, expert on Greenland postal history, provided the basic input.

Jørgen Brandt continues his series on the regulations concerning postal card uses in the June *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. This second installment covers EB 8 through EB 15.

From the Faroes

The centenary of the 1919 provisionals and the so-called “chair-leg overprint” have generated several articles on the subject. One of these historic views is summarized by Álvur Danielsen in the February issue No. 39 of *Posta Stamps*. Another article by Kim Simonsen reflects on the life of V. U. Hammershaimb who was a 19th century theologian, linguist, author, and publisher. The Faroes released a souvenir sheet in his honor earlier this year. See also *The Posthorn* 1/2019 and 2/2019.

Peter Kjersgaard Rasmussen illustrates several plate flaws found on Denmark’s HAFNIA 76 souvenir sheet in the May issue of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Oskar Sørensen discusses local mail of Den Kongelige Grønlandske Handel in the late 1960s.

From Great Britain

The May issue of *Icelandic Philatelic Magazine* shows an example of a forgangsbref (priority letter service) bearing the red label for this domestic service. It was discontinued 31 December 2018. There was also a Prime Letter/Express Post system used in Iceland from 2000 to 2006. The author wants to know if examples of this Express Post were used to foreign destinations. There was a red-and-yellow printed envelope by the Iceland postal service that was inscribed “Post Exprès.”

In the July issue of the same journal, the final part of an unsigned series on roller cancellations covers the period 1996 to 2006. Ellis Glatt reports a previously unrecorded double overprint of the Holiday (ORLOF) overprint on the 60-aur Gullfoss stamp. The doubling is especially noticeable in the

diacritical accent mark over the “o” in króna.

Peter Hellberg continues his series on Swedish aerograms in the June *Scandinavian Contact*, this time with a focus on the prepaid letter sheets issued from 1968 to 1995. Graham Mark illustrates three different kinds of censorship markings on Norwegian covers in the Narvik area during the April–June 1940 period, in the July issue of the *Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*.

From the Netherlands

Ton Steenbakkens discusses some of the reprints of Greenland’s parcel stamps in the June issue of *Het Noorderlicht*, published by the Scandinavia study group in the Netherlands. A. Ruijne summarizes mail transport between whaling stations of South Georgia and Norway during the years 1904–1965.

From Norway

In issue 4/2019 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Martin Mörck continues to write about selected stamps he designed. This time he discusses the Winston Churchill issue for Jersey Post. In the same issue is an article on A/S Polarbil-Vadsø and its stamps. They were issued to pay for packages sent by automobile or bus during the winter months. These “cinderellas” are illustrated, many of them from the collection of Alexander Brofos, son of the late Frederick Brofos who was a past editor of *The Posthorn*.

Arve Hoel shows a distinctive first day cover of Norway’s nature set that issued 1 June 1978 in the June *NFF-Varianten*. It is cancelled in Trondheim with a thematic pictorial cancel. He compares this unusual FDC with the standard one sold by the Norwegian postal service that is simply a block of four with an Oslo cancel, and issued in 73,000 copies.

From Sweden

Peter Lorentzon reviews surcharge varieties on the 1917–1918 Gustaf V medallion stamps in the 3/2019 issue of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Lars Liwendahl reports on stamp designs for the Göteborg local post that were in the collection of the late Bo Olsson, in the April issue of *Bältespännaren*, journal of the Cinderella collectors club.

A special issue of *SFT* appeared in May. It was mostly devoted to the upcoming Stockholmia show with a schedule of programs of interest to SFF members, and the floor plans of the convention

center. Lars Lindblad presented an overview of the stamps of the Faroes in issue 4/2019 of *SFT*, beginning with the 1919 provisionals and followed by the modern series begun in 1975.

In the 2019 edition of *Postryttaren*, the annual published by the Friends of the Swedish Postmuseum, Christer Brunström reviews the dynasty of the French nobleman Jean Baptiste Bernadotte who was named King of Sweden (Karl XIV Johan) in 1818. He briefly profiles the subsequent monarchs who served during the stamp-issuing years up to the present Carl XVI Gustaf. Per Gustafson illustrates many of the stamp language postcards that depict stamps placed in various positions to convey messages from the sender. Such cards were made in Sweden, France, Switzerland, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Bulgaria among others.

Mats Ingers reviews the major donation of philatelic materials to the museum by Åke Järnum in the 1950s. Thorsten Sandberg, the editor of *Postryttaren*, describes the postal history collection of Jonas Hällström that covers the period 1951–1972.

From the United States

Christer Brunström suggests collecting Denmark’s vacation pay stamps as an interesting sideline in the May 20 issue of *Linn’s Stamp News*. As the result of a new law passed in 1938, employees could receive vacation pay stamps as part of their wages and accumulate them in a book. Before

vacation time the books were turned in for money to help pay for the summer leave. Several stamp designs were used until the pay system was discontinued in 1982.

Larry Oliver illustrates a Danish West Indies registered cover from 1899 in the Second Quarter issue of *Possessions*, journal of the United States Possessions Philatelic Society. It appears to have been sent by a post office clerk to a collector in New Jersey as it contains an invoice for stamps purchased, some of which were used to send the stamps to the addressee (ten cents foreign letter rate plus seven cents registry fee).

Kevin Lowther describes a censored cover sent from Rhode Island to Finland in July 1917 in the Second Quarter issue of *Kelleher’s Stamp Collector’s Quarterly*. The letter was examined in the UK where it was delayed, possibly due to submarine activity. It then made its way to St. Petersburg where it received Russian military censorship markings, and also possibly creating more delay. The letter reached its intended destination 1 October 1917.

Bob Lamb features the Faroe Islands in his column in the July *American Philatelist*. He provides some history of the islands and a brief discussion of their postal history and postage stamps. Christer Brunström describes the ferry stamps of Denmark used to convey packages to the many island communities, in the 15 July *Linn’s Stamp News*.

Scandinavian Area Awards

Daniel Bringer received a Large Gold and the Al Van Dahl Best Scandinavia award at Westpex in San Francisco in April for his “Swedish Scientific Expeditions to the Antarctic Region”. Dickson Preston earned a gold and the W. Wallace Cleland award with his “US Army Post Offices in Greenland 1941–1945”.

Matthew Kewriga won a Large Gold and the show Grand Award at the Philatelic Show in Boxborough, MA in May with his “Danish West Indies Foreign Mail to UPU”. Another Large Gold and the American Philatelic Congress award went to Hal Vogel for his “Pioneer Period Expeditions to Greenland”. Hal Vogel received a Large Gold, the American Philatelic Congress award, and the show Reserve Grand Award at Colopex in Columbus, OH, in June for his “Pioneer Period Expeditions to Greenland”.

Alan Warren received a Large Vermeil and an American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors award of honor at the Okpex show in Midwest City, OK, in June with his “Denmark: The Christian X Issues of the 1940s on First Day Covers”.

At the Minnesota Stamp Expo in Crystal, MN, in July, Paul Clemmensen won a Large Gold and the show Reserve Grand Award for his “Holbøll’s Danish Christmas Seals”. Mats Roing took a Gold with “Small National Coat-of-Arms of Sweden Issued 1910–1919”, and Clemmensen won a Gold for “Denmark’s Third Issue: 2 Skilling”. A Large Vermeil went to Michael Schumacher for his “Iceland’s 1937 King Christian X Silver Jubilee Issue”. Robert Beninghoff took a Silver-bronze for “Souvenirs from Stockholm”.

Alan Warren

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4377 Cobussen, Raymond, Papinhaag 2, 6641 Benningen, Holland
 4378 Khalid, Adeeb, 1077 Lincoln Ave, St. Paul, MN 55105
 4379 Peery, Harry, 228 Woodbine Blvd SW, Calgary, AB T2W 4K5, Canada
 4380 Weisensel, Peter, 627 Goodrich Ave, St. Paul, MN 55105

Change of Address

4366 Shen, Zitao, 1046 – 27th Ave SE, Apt F, Minneapolis, MN 55414
 1948 Thune-Larsen, Arne, Hamang Terrasse 93, N-1336, Sandvika, Norway

Reinstated

4285 Benson, Noel

Deceased

4067 Ganske, Gary

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3473	Steve Lund	1389	Paul Nelson
H32/1987	Alan Warren		Heinrich Köhler Auctions

Coming events

Seapex 2019 in Seattle, USA, on 13–15 September 2019.

London 2020 in London, UK, on 2–9 May 2020.

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2020 in Denver, Colorado, USA, on 15–17 May 2020.

Nordia 2020 in Malmö, Sweden, on 4–6 September 2020.

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Directors 2017–2020

Matt Kewriga - matt@kewriga.com
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Directors 2019–2022

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 Jim Kilbane – aurora_80017@yahoo.com
 Mike Peter – mpeter@elpacocoatings.com

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 Willoughby 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 (WEST-PEX, 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.

Net Price Items from the SCC Library

Scandinavia / Periodical: Complete 48-year run of *The Posthorn*, journal of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, 184 different 1943–1990 issues (Vols. 1–48, Whole Nos. 1–184), lot includes additional several issues of SCC Membership Lists, By-Laws, 1943–1971 *Posthorn* Cumulative Index, 1978 SCC Library Index, 1984 *Posthorn* 40-Year Index, and five 1966–1978 supplements (Greenland, 2x Norway, Iceland, and DWI). Net Price = \$50 + Library Rate postage (~\$13) to US addresses. Caution to non-US buyers: The shipping weight of this lot is ~22 pounds and postage will cost the buyer ~\$102 to Canada and ~\$106 to Europe.

Note: If this 48-year run does not meet your *Posthorn* needs, SCCL has a considerable stock of past *Posthorn* issues and can provide year volumes to this set (@ \$1 per year for 1943 to 2001 and @ \$4 per year 2002 to 2018, plus postage), or single issues (@ 25¢ each for years 1943 to 2001 and @ \$1 each for years 2002 to 2018, plus postage). Alternatively, SCCL can make up a custom multi-year run of your choice of years or provide any missing issues in your set. Specify your needs.

Contact Roger Cichorz, e-mail rcichorz@comcast.net.

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.

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