

**Copenhagen Telephone  
Kiosks 1895–1980  
– Love letters and  
Telephone Telegrams,  
p. 16–27**

THE  
POST HORN

4/2019

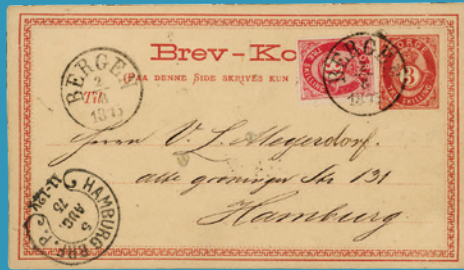
JOURNAL OF  
THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB



Scandinavian mail on the Graf Zeppelin's shuttle (pendulum) flights of 1935. Commercial letter dispatched from Göteborg, Sweden, on 9 November 1935. Arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 18 November 1935. The route was: Göteborg to Berlin via train, from Berlin to Gambia via DHL (Lufthansa), further to Pernambuco, Brazil, via Graf Zeppelin, and finally to Buenos Aires via special condor connecting flight. See pages 10–14.

**"It is time to send your Christmas greetings!" p. 32–39**

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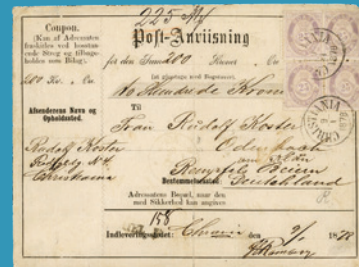
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## The lost pride

Long ago, in the 1820s and the 1830s, the American sailing packets competed in the North Atlantic over who would be first with the latest news from Europe to New York, or *vice versa*. The world's economy depended heavily on them: the market changes, and everything that could affect them, ought to be known by the businessmen asap. The first one to react got the best profit!

As long as the sailing packets were the fastest means of communications, their captains did their utmost to keep the schedules, and sail as fast as they could. When the first steamers started on the route, they soon skimmed off the most lucrative business from the packets, especially westbound, which was more difficult for the sailing ships due to prevailing winds. Within a few years, the performance of the sailing packets became far more unpredictable: they did not bother to keep schedules, or sail as fast as they could. Their pride was gone, and the business soon declined.

The same happened to the steamers in the late 1860s, when the Atlantic telegraph cable was laid. The ships lost their reputation as the prime source of news for business or the public. However, mail sent in physical paper form would still be important for a long time.

In the 1920s, telephones replaced postcards in people's personal contacts. The Post Offices compensated the reducing number of postcards in their budgets by raising the rates. In Finland, for example, the domestic rate for sending a postcard was 0,20 mk in 1918 but 1,00 mk in 1926 – a 500% increase. The letter rate only changed from 0,40 mk to 1,50 mk, i.e., 360%. Post Offices also started slogan cancellation campaigns like “It Is Quicker to Telephone” and “Send Your Greetings by Telegram”, making their own business even worse.

The last few years have seen the penultimate act of this sad drama inevitably pushing towards its sorry finale. The Post Offices in many countries are doing their best to kill off the whole business that they have been so proud of for the last 400 years. The Internet is faster than ordinary mail can ever be – but rising prices, poor service and late deliveries are further accelerating this denouement. The Post has lost its pride, and it infects all their activities.

In Finland, postal workers have just been striking for three weeks because the Finnish Post wanted to reduce their wages by 30% in order to retain profitability. While writing this, the political crisis which followed, is still ongoing.

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|            | Deadline for material | Publishing date |
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## SCC Convention at SEAPEX 2019

SCC's 2019 convention was held 13–15 September at the Tukwila Community Center in suburban Seattle, Washington. Several members arrived a day early and toured the Museum of Flight, a private non-profit air and space museum. Everything imaginable from the beginning of flight through the two World Wars and into the space age was on display.

Later that day several members also visited the new National Nordic Museum in Seattle. Although it was founded in 1980 it moved into a new building last year. The displays tell the story of the immigrants who came from the Nordic countries to the United States, many of whom settled in the Northwest. Separate galleries are devoted to Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

Friday night a group of eight dined at Duke's Seafood Restaurant. Saturday morning the Board of Directors met to review various reports on activity since the 2018 convention in Sarasota. Future convention sites were confirmed to which a Nordic country judge will be invited to serve on the show jury.

Saturday evening was the awards banquet where many of the Scandinavian exhibits were recognized with various medals and special awards. A list of the exhibitors and their prizes appears on page 8.



Discussing postal history, Ari Muhonen in the middle.



SCC Board members Randy Tuuri and Viggo Warmboe at the SCC table.

Sunday morning, following a frukost, the annual membership meeting was held. Attendees introduced themselves and their collecting interests. SCC officers reported on the Board meeting. Ari Muhonen, the visiting judge from Finland who served on the show jury, presented a program on postal history and how to exhibit the popular subject. He showed examples of items from his own award-winning exhibit of “Finland 1918”. Ari's report on the exhibition can be read on the following page.

On Monday and Tuesday after the show, Dag Henriksbø, his wife Ingeborg, and Steve Lund visited a number of towns with names derived from places in Norway. Dag's exhibit, “The Dream of America”, is a philatelic study of many Norwegian place-names in North America. More about their tour on pages 28–30.

Plans are already underway for the 2020 SCC convention at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show that takes place near the Denver airport 22–24 May. On Friday 22 May, the day when the show opens, a seminar will be presented on Scandinavian philately (see page 31). So mark your calendars and plan to participate. Check the show website from time to time to see when the exhibit prospectus and application are ready at:

<http://www.rockymountainstampshow.com/>

*Alan Warren*

## The exhibition through the eyes of the visiting judge – A stranger at SEAPEX 2019

by Ari Muhonen

**The Scandinavian Collectors Club gave me the honor of being invited as a visiting judge at the SEAPEX 2019 exhibition. This was the first time for me to judge in the US, so it gave me a great opportunity to see and learn.**

The USA is a big country compared with Finland. And now I don't talk about the geographic area or population of the countries. Finland has usually one national philatelic exhibition annually, whereas the US has more than 30!

Judges in Finland serve in the jury of a national exhibition every second or third year, in average. My colleagues in the US do that four to five times a year. This must affect our routines and abilities to judge. The more you judge the more experience you gain. Therefore, I couldn't help envying my colleagues in the SEAPEX 2019.

The national exhibition SEAPEX 2019 took place on 13–15 September 2019. I was very warmly welcomed to the jury by the chief judge Jim Mazepa and all the other members, when we gathered to our first meeting. The procedures seemed pretty straight forward, many of them were the same as in Finland. However, I encountered some differences which took me by surprise.

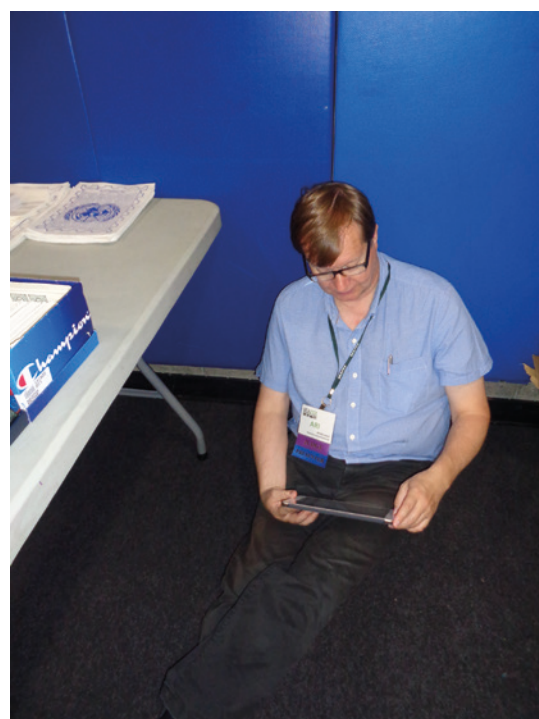
The first surprise struck me already on the day before the exhibition, when the exhibits were being mounted at the exhibition hall. It seemed self-evident to all other jurors that they should be at the site examining the exhibits, but not to me. Luckily Alan Warren and Steve Lund dragged me along when they went to the hall to prepare the SCC stand. Instinctively I used the opportunity and checked out the exhibits for which I was the principal judge. This was crucial for my work next day, so thank you Alan and Steve!

The jury spent the whole Friday by the frames. The routines were familiar, so I didn't have any problems in keeping up with the rest of the group. I was just surprised by the fact that the whole jury worked as one group. In Finland we divide the judges in three groups, each one having their own classes to work on: the first team looks at the traditional, postal stationery and revenue classes, the

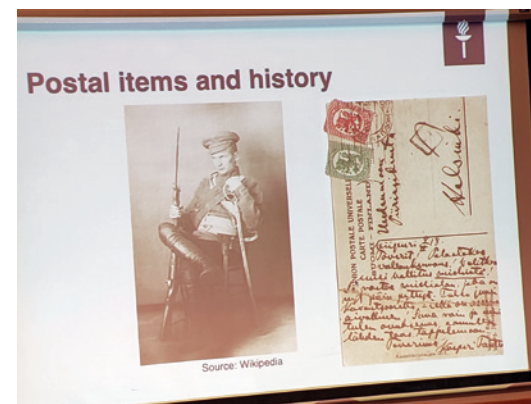
second postal history and aerophilately and the third one thematic, open class (or display class as it was called in SEAPEX) and postcard classes.

The Finnish way speeds up the jury process considerably. It also guarantees that the judges work on their own areas of expertise. This was my first time to judge thematic exhibits, for example, so I kept more or less quiet by those frames and trusted the opinions of the experienced colleagues. I kind of like more the Finnish way, but then again, I am biased.

The jury spent all Saturday morning writing down feedback to the exhibitors. I spent more than four hours in the jury room going through my notes and describing my views on how to improve the exhibits I was the principal judge for. This means I could concentrate about 30 minutes on each exhibit! I really liked this. In Finland we never have this much time for feedback although it is the most important duty of a judge in an exhibition. I give a lot of credit to the US juries for this.



Ari Muhonen working at his iPad.



From Ari Muhonen's presentation on postal history and his "Finland 1918" exhibit.

In addition to written communication the exhibitors get oral feedback from the jury. This session differed again somewhat from the procedure in Finland. It was a bit odd for me to present my opinions about an exhibit in front of all exhibitors in the classroom. I am used to do that more privately with the exhibitor by the frames where we can see the exhibit itself.

I was really astonished how many special prizes the jury had to find recipients for. Some of them had a

narrow scope and only one (if even that) exhibit fulfilled the rules and was eligible for the prize. Some exhibits were so good that they got several special prizes. Once again, this all was something different compared to Finland, where our circumstances are much smaller.

Palmers dinner is always one of my favorite parts of an exhibition. That was very familiar ground to me. My wife and I enjoyed a delicious meal with excellent company around. The chief judge presented the medals with a representative of the organization committee. There was a lot of joy and laughter, something we all need occasionally.

All and all SEAPEX 2019 was a very pleasant event to me. I got to meet many of my old friends and made some new ones. I learned a lot and maybe some of my thoughts gave new insights to the rest of the jury. Especially they seemed to like my little judging app on my iPad.

I thank the SCC and the organizing committee of the SEAPEX 2019 for inviting me to the exhibition and for all hospitality as well as friendliness me and my wife got there. I hope to meet you all again!



The jury at the feedback session, from the left: Michael Dixon, Jan Hofmeyr, Ari Muhonen, Jury President James Mazepa, Liz Hisey, Thomas Fortunato and Mike Ley.

## Scandinavian Exhibit Awards at SEAPEX

### Large Gold

Roger Quinby: "The Classic Postal Cards of Finland," also the SCC National Grand Award  
Arnold Sorensen: "Danish West Indies Printed Matter," also the SCC Paul Jensen Postal History medal  
Paul Clemmensen: "Holbøll's Danish Christmas Seals 1904–1927," also the SCC Jed Richter Classic medal, the SCC Victor Engstrom research medal, and the APS 1900-1940 medal of excellence

### Gold

Dickson Preston: "Greenland Postal History 1938-1985," also the AAPE Epilogue award

### Large Vermeil

Michael Schumacher: "The Saga of the Icelandic Horse," also an AAPE award of honor, and People's Choice award

Michael Schumacher: "Icelandic Saga: 1972 World Chess Championship," also the SCC Alan Warren thematic award

Randy Tuuri: "Estonia – Postal Rates 1918–1941"  
Kauko Aro: "Finland Postal Stationery with 1875 Stamp Design"



James Mazepa presents APS 1900–1940 award to Paul Clemmensen.

Dag Henriksbø: "The Dream of America"

### Large Silver

Michael Schumacher: "The 1936 Swedish-Icelandic Vatnajökull Expedition/Mail"



Jury President James Mazepa handed out the medals at the Palmares.

## Carl E. Pelander Award to Steve Lund

*The most appreciated SCC Award, Carl E. Pelander medal, was presented to Steve Lund in the convention at Seattle.*

Steve Lund was appointed Executive Secretary of SCC in May 2012. He was elected to the SCC Board of Directors in 2013. In 2014 the office of President was vacant for several months, after which Steve volunteered to take on the additional office. He continued to hold the two positions until 2019 when Mike Schumacher was elected Club President.

Steve has engaged in far-ranging activities to vastly improve the ties of SCC with the Nordic collecting community and its philatelic organizations. Prior to SCC's participation in Nordia 2014 held in Lillestrøm, Norway, he traveled extensively in Norway visiting four local clubs and several dealers, bearing greetings from SCC. In one case he delivered a Norwegian member his SCC 25-year membership certificate.

In 2015 he spear-headed the celebration of SCC's 80th anniversary including seminars and a banquet held in conjunction with Minnesota Stamp Expo and Chapter 14. He has long served as President and sparkplug in Chapter 14, the Minnesota Stamp Show, and arranging for SCC tables and activities in conjunction with the annual APS StampShow held in August.

Steve implemented a program to attract new members and to retain existing members by offering a 3-year membership or renewal with a significant award of one of the new Scandinavian specialized catalogs or handbooks. The arrangements with the publishers were executed by Steve, serving to strengthen relations between the Club and the organizations as well as their advertising in *The Posthorn*.

In 2015 he repeated his pre-Nordia visits in Sweden to several clubs in that country where he presented the SCC Brofos Award in person and



Steve Lund was re-elected SCC President in November 2019. (See page 39.)

also stopped at the Postal Museum in Stockholm. For the World Stamp Show NY 2016 in New York City, he arranged for an SCC booth, meetings, and joint dinners with Scandinavian collectors.

He has continued the SCC tradition of arranging for a Nordic judge to serve on the jury each year at SCC's convention shows. Through Steve's efforts SCC has provided new commissioners and judges to represent SCC at the annual Nordia shows. He was instrumental in bringing Seija-Riitta Laakso onboard as Editor of *The Posthorn* beginning in 2017. He also insured SCC's presence at the Finlandia 2017 and Malmex 2018 exhibitions.

His accomplishments and unprecedented service in the dual capacity of President and Executive Secretary reflect the primary criteria of the Pelander Award to further the aims of the Club in Scandinavian Philately.

*Alan Warren*

## Scandinavian Mail on the Graf Zeppelin's Shuttle (Pendulum) Flights of 1935

by Mike Peter

The success of the German catapult airmail service in the North Atlantic – a combination of mail-carrying ocean liners and clipper flights in both ends of the journey – since 1929 prompted the German airline Deutsche Luft Hansa (DLH, or Lufthansa) to develop similar utilization of a catapult to complete an air bridge in the South Atlantic. In the absence of aircraft with adequate range to make the ocean crossing, a support ship with a catapult in the ocean would provide a method for refueling a flying boat and making the transatlantic flight possible. Also the Graf Zeppelin made three shuttle flights between Brazil and Gambia. Among mail from other countries, these flights also carried mail to and from Scandinavia.

Denmark, Sweden and Norway were all treaty states of the Zeppelin/DLH mail service. However, if you look at the Sieger or older Michel Zeppelin catalogs you will note that zero mail from these countries exist on the shuttle flights of 1935. The recent Michel Zeppelin catalog does note that mail from Sweden and Denmark do exist on the 1st Shuttle flight and none on the subsequent two flights. Thus, these are recent discoveries.

After 60 + years these discoveries have come out of the woodwork, thus it is quite possible other letters exist on the 2nd and third Shuttle Flights as this was the quickest way to get mail to South America at this time. Many business's in Europe had embraced this service to expedite freight and mail to South America. There is no reason than Scandinavian business would ignore this service.



A letter from Stockholm, Sweden, to Berlin via ferry and train, from Berlin to Gambia via DHL (Lufthansa) and further to Pernambuco, Brazil, via Graf Zeppelin. Dispatched from Stockholm on the 16th Flight to South America 1935. This flight got the Zeppelin to South America to begin the shuttles between Gambia and Pernambuco. Recently discovered letter.

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Dispatched from Oslo, Norway, on the 16th Flight to South America 1935. This flight got the Zeppelin to South America to begin the shuttles between Gambia and Pernambuco. Recently discovered letter.

The success of the German catapult airmail service in the North Atlantic prompted Lufthansa to develop similar utilization of a catapult to complete an air bridge in the South Atlantic. In the absence of aircraft with adequate range to make the ocean crossing, a support ship with a catapult in the ocean would provide a method for refueling a flying boat and making the transatlantic flight possible. Experimental flights for the Atlantic portion of the route were conducted during May and June 1933.

At the beginning of February 1934, Lufthansa, the German air service, established a bi-weekly airmail service to South America. Airplane flights were made out of Berlin, Germany with mail stops at Stuttgart; Seville, Spain; Las Palmas, Canary Islands; and Bathurst, Gambia. At Bathurst, the mail was transferred to flying boats, which flew the 2,000-mile transatlantic portion of the route from Gambia to Natal, Brazil.

This DLH service was later integrated with the South America flights of the Graf Zeppelin. The German airmail service to South America was considered a single service, whether the flights

were made by the Zeppelin, the airplanes of the DLH or both. Letters from Sweden and Denmark went to Berlin first and then onward to South America on the routing outlined above.

### First regular flights in February 1934

The first regular airmail flight between Germany and Brazil (via Bathurst) started in Berlin on 3 February 1934, when a Heinkel He 70 flew to Seville, Spain. Here the mail was transferred to a Junkers Ju 52, which then flew to Bathurst via Las Palmas.

At Bathurst the, mail was transferred to an 8-ton Dornier Wal flying boat, the Taifun, and flown to Natal, Brazil via the Westphalen. In Brazil, the Condor Syndicate air mail service forwarded the mail to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Flights were made twice monthly between Brazil and Germany until July 1934, when the service was increased to weekly flights.

In November 1934, a 10-ton Dornier Wal flying boat was introduced into the Atlantic service. The flying boat had a range to fly non-stop from

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A letter from Paraguay to Pernambuco, Brazil, via Condor connecting flight, from Pernambuco to Gambia via Graf Zeppelin, from there to Berlin via DHL (Lufthansa), and finally via train to Copenhagen, Denmark. Commercial letter flown on the First Shuttle Flight of 1935.



Registered letter sent on 11 November 1935 from Copenhagen to Berlin (via train) to Gambia (via DLH Lufthansa) to Pernambuco via Zeppelin. First Shuttle flight arrived on 18 November 1935.

### First Graf Zeppelin Shuttle Flight

| Pernambuco (Recife) | Bathurst    | Natal       | Pernambuco         |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Friday 15 Nov 1935  | 16 Nov 1935 | 17 Nov 1935 | Monday 18 Nov 1935 |

**Graf log** (local times): Bathurst arrival 1626, mail drop 1628, mail pickup 1640, departure 1707. Natal drop 1853.

Total mail weight dropped by parachute at Bathurst 196 kg, including 5 kg Bordpost and 8 kg Agent post.

Total mail weight picked up in Bathurst 176 kg + 24 kg Agent post = 200 kg.

Mail drop by the *Graf* was for the mail to connect with the *Condor*.

No passengers or freight on board.

### Second Shuttle Flight

| Pernambuco (Recife) | Bathurst    | Maceio      | Pernambuco            |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Friday 22 Nov 1935  | 24 Nov 1935 | 25 Nov 1935 | Wednesday 27 Nov 1935 |

**Graf log** (local times): Bathurst arrival 0520, mail drop 0520, mail pickup 0528, departure 0540.

Mail weight picked up at Bathurst 188 kg.

Maceio mail drop at 1648. Mail drop at the Air France Airport at Maceio (civil uprising at Natal) by the *Graf* to connect with the *Condor*. Delayed landing at Pernambuco due to the civil uprising.

Mail weight dropped by parachute at Bathurst 224 kg, including 207 kg regular air-mail, 7 kg Agent post, 8 kg Bordpost and 2 kg freight.

Mail weight picked up at Bathurst 188 kg plus 3 kg Bordpost = 191 kg dropped at Maceio.

No passengers on board.

### Third Shuttle Flight

| Pernambuco (Recife) | Bathurst    | Natal      | Pernambuco        |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| Friday 29 Nov 1935  | 30 Nov 1935 | 2 Dec 1935 | Monday 2 Dec 1935 |

**Graf log** (local times): Mail drop 1727, mail pickup 1752.

Mail pickup at Bathurst 207 kg.

Mail weight dropped by parachute at Bathurst 148 kg, including 5 kg Bordpost and 2.5 kg freight.

Mail weight picked up at Bathurst 187 kg + 40 kg Agent post = 227 kg.

Mail drop at Natal by the *Graf* was for mail to connect with the *Condor*.

No passengers on board.

Bathurst to Natal and from Natal to Bathurst. The seaplane tender, Westphalen, was repositioned off the coast of Gambia; its main function was to catapult the heavy flying boat into the air to begin the non-stop flight to Natal. For the return

flight the flying boats were catapulted by a second seaplane tender, the Schwabenland, which was stationed off the coast of Brazil near the island of Fernando de Noronha.

During 1935, a plane took off from Germany every Thursday and arrived at Natal, Brazil on Saturday of the same week. This was one day faster than the Graf Zeppelin flights between Brazil and Germany, thus Lufthansa acquired the right to fly first class mail to Brazil.

### **The shuttle flights by the Graf Zeppelin**

In November 1935, both seaplane tenders, the Westphalen and the Schwabenland were temporarily withdrawn from service for repairs. The Graf Zeppelin was on its final flight to South America in November of 1935. To continue the airmail service between Gambia and Brazil, the Graf Zeppelin was pressed into service. The flight from Brazil to Bathurst was a short hop for the long-range Zeppelin. The Graf made three shuttle flights between Brazil and Gambia.

All the Graf Zeppelin flights to Bathurst were made out of Pernambuco, Brazil instead of Natal. In Pernambuco, the airship picked up mailed destined for Germany and flew it to Bathurst, where it was picked up by a Lufthansa plane and flown to Germany. The Zeppelin would pick up the mail from Germany left by the plane at Bathurst and fly it to Pernambuco, Brazil.

No landings were made by the airship at Bathurst, as mail was dropped and picked up by long ropes.

During the Graf Zeppelin's second shuttle flight to Bathurst, a revolution broke out in Brazil. Upon

its return from Bathurst, the airship was forced to remain in the air over Pernambuco for more than two days until the fighting around the airship ceased.

Following its final shuttle flight on 2 December, the Graf returned to Friedrichshafen where it landed on 10 December 1935.

Examples are shown including the nice commercial item from Sweden. Also, seen is a nice commercial letter from Paraguay to Copenhagen. The author is looking for rate information on these items and any help would be appreciated.

For each shuttle flight, when the Graf was over Bathurst and the ropes picked up mail from below; the mail sacks contained mail from Sweden and Denmark. (The sacks also contained mail from Germany and other treaty states.)

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Curley Walter, *The Graf Zeppelin Flights to South America 1930–1937*. Weston, MA, Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, 1970. Second printing, 1981.

### **Scandinavian Area Awards**

At the Charpex show in Charlotte, NC in July, Alan Warren received a Large Gold for "Denmark: The Christian X Issues of the 1940s on First Day Covers". Matt Kewriga received a Prix d'Honneur as a contender in the Champion of Champions at StampShow in Omaha, NE in August for his "Danish West Indies Foreign Mails: 1948–UPU".

In the open competition, Warren Grosjean won a Gold for "Denmark's Postage Stamps 1.1.1851 to 1.1.1870", and another Gold for "The Life

Story of Norway One 3.1.1885 to 17.8.1857". Large Vermeils went to Mike Schumacher with his "Iceland's 1937 Commemorative Stamps and Block Issue Honoring the Silver Jubilee of King Christian X's Reign", and to Warren Grosjean with his "Sweden's Shield Type Postage Stamps 1855 to 1858".

In the philatelic literature competition in Omaha, Seija-Riitta Laakso won a Large Gold for *The Posthorn*.

**Alan Warren**

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Greetings Telephone Telegram sent locally in Copenhagen on 20 November 1898. – Unknown artist.

## Copenhagen Telephone Kiosks 1895–1980, Part 2 by Chris King

**The difference between a Danish state telegram and a private telephone telegram was that the latter was used only in the local area, and the messages were not sent by telegraph, but by telephone.**

Just before the turn of the century (1900) it became possible to telephone and receive state telegrams via the state telephone and Københavns Telefon Aktie Selskab. You could either ring from your own number, or go to one of nine KTAS conversation stations (*samtalestationer*) in Copenhagen. KTAS had established a special telephone-telegram section for this purpose.

KTAS kept this enterprise with telephone telegrams until 1903, when a subsidiary continued the telephone kiosks. They closed around 1975, with the company finally liquidating in 1980.

### Important dates

- On 2 February 1855, the telegraph line from Helsingør to Hamburg opened.
- The Copenhagen footpost was abolished on 1 March 1876, and the Post Office monopoly on the local post was lost. Private enterprise began to fill the gap, much to the annoyance of the Post Office. However, private posts became legal in Denmark on 19 July 1879.
- On 11 December 1879, Københavns By- og Hustelegraf (KBH) was founded. This was a private delivery service with yellow collecting boxes, initially for telegrams. After stamps were issued on 1 September 1880, the business expanded rapidly.
- Telegrams could be phoned through for delivery or written out at the telegram station. Hence the description Telephone-Telegram.
- On 2 September 1880, The Bell Telephone Company in Copenhagen (The International Telephone Company) was founded.
- In 1881, KBH opened the first telephone exchange with 22 subscribers in inner Copenhagen. The equipment was owned by Bell.

The telegram on the opposite page was printed for Københavns Telefon Kiosker by Vilhelm Søborgs (1823–1897) Efterfølger. Lithographers Book Printer, and Wholesale Paper Supplier, founded in 1853 by Vilhelm Søborg (1823–1897). Frederik Solem (1859–1930) took over the business in 1893. Stormgade 8, Copenhagen.



- The Danish banking and industrialist C. F. Tietgen saw the possibilities of the telephone and set out to bring Danish telephone services into Danish hands. For the Copenhagen networks this happened in 1882.
- On 28 August 1882, Københavns Telefon Selskab (KTS) was founded on 1 January 1881, Bell was taken over by the KTS.
- KTS bought out ...
- 29 August 1882 Bell Telephone Company in Copenhagen and 13 March 1883 the telegraph service of Københavns By- og Hustelegraf.
- 1 January 1894 KTS changed its name to the Københavns Telefon Aktie Selskab (KTAS).
- 3 September 1895 Aktieselskabet Københavns Telefon Kiosker (AKTK) was granted an exclusive 15-year license to erect up to 15 kiosks with the possibility of using them for advertising posters, etc.
- It seems certain that KTAS telegrams were handled by AKTK through their Kiosks.



Kiosk cycle messenger on a postcard sent on 28 April 1904 to Ystad In Sweden. The folded message, bearing the words "Hearty congratulations for today's events", is sealed with a miniature Kiosk sealing label.

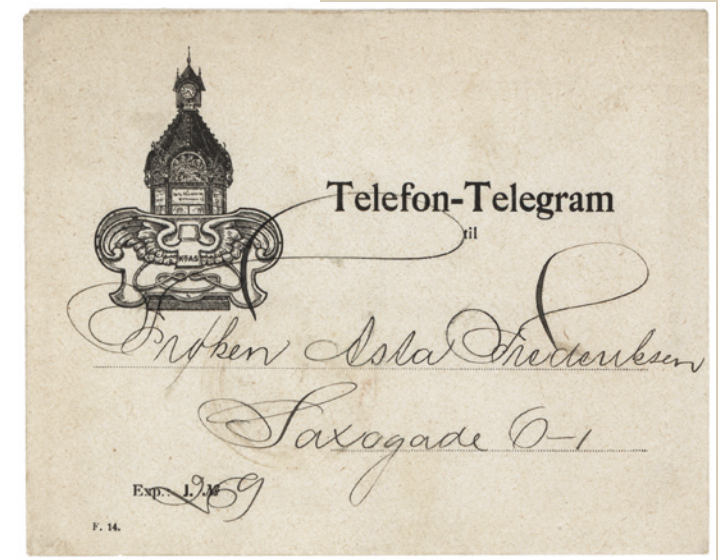
"Exclusively published by Stenders Forlag", founded 1888, and sold to a larger Swedish concern in 1995. Stenders was a general-purpose printer and bookbinder, and a significant publisher of picture postcards during the "Golden Age".

Greetings Telephone Telegram sent on 20 April 1903 locally in Copenhagen. Printed for Københavns Telefon Aktie Selskab (KTAS) and Aktieselskabet Københavns Telefon-Kiosker (AKTK) by L. Levison Junr and coded F.28 and 24529. Signed "FK" at lower right, i.e., artist Fritz Kraul.



An undated Telephone Telegram envelope. Aktieselskabet Københavns Telefon-Kiosker, trading under the name Københavns Telefon-Kiosker, began its telegram service in 1896. Note the logo on this envelope in comparison with that on the opposite page, which is that of the Københavns Telefon Aktie Selskab.

An undated Telephone Telegram envelope. Københavns Telefon Aktie Selskab, utilising the services of Københavns Telefon-Kiosker which opened their first kiosks in 1896. Note the logo on this envelope in comparison with that on the previous page, which is that of the Københavns Telefon-kiosker. The manufacture code and text at lower left are nearly the same, while the text next to the logo is almost identical.





On the left, Greetings Telephone Telegram sent on 27 May 1902 locally in Copenhagen. Printed for Kjøbenhavns Telefon Aktie Selskab by L. Levison Jun. and coded F.28. Signed "FK" down-left, i.e. artist Fritz Kraul. – On the right, Greetings Telephone Telegram sent on 1 May 1909 locally in Copenhagen. Printed for Kjøbenhavns Telefon Kiosker by L. Levison Jun. København. Signed "W. GLUD", i.e., artist Wilfred Glud.



On the left, Greetings Telephone Telegram sent on 21 April 1903 locally in Copenhagen. Printed for Kjøbenhavns Telefon Aktie Selskab (KTAS) and Aktieselskabet Kjøbenhavns Telefon Kiosker (AKTK). Signed "C.F. BECK", i.e. artist Christian Frederick Beck. – On the right, Greetings Telephone Telegram sent on 1 May 1909 locally in Copenhagen. Printed for Kjøbenhavns Telefon Kiosker. Signed "F. Kraul" at bottom-left, i.e. artist Fritz Kraul.



Above, Greetings Telephone Telegram sent on 27 May 1904 locally in Copenhagen. Printed for Kjøbenhavns Telefon Kiosker. Signed "CFB 1903" at base of pier under the third and fourth urns from the left, i.e. Christian Frederick Beck.

### Greetings Telephone Telegrams were artwork by well-known artists

While the artists of the early Greetings Telephone Telegrams in the 1890s remain unknown, several of the telegrams sent in the early 1900s are signed, either by initials or giving also the family name of the artist. From these we learn that at least the following artists designed telegrams:

- Danish artist *Christian Frederick Beck* (1876–1954) is best known for his paintings depicting Danish and Italian landscapes.

- *Wilfred Peter Glud* (1872–1946) was a Danish painter. He was trained as a craft painter in Copenhagen. Glud won several prizes at poster competitions and in 1914 won 1st prize in the competition for that year's Christmas label.
- *Fritz Christian Kraul* (1862–1935) was a many-sided artist. In addition to landscapes, he painted cozy interiors and even Christmas postcards.

(SRL)



Wedding greetings. Greetings Telephone Telegram sent on 1 March 1908 locally in Copenhagen. Printed for Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker, signed "W. GLUD" at lower left, i.e. artist Wilfred Glud.



Wedding greetings telegram with Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker logo and heading for Aktieselskabet Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker TELEFON-TELEGRAM sent on 27 May 1904. No form code. Printed by Langtjaers Bogtrykkeri. Green sealing label with A.K.T.K. (kiosk design) K.T.A.S.



To the right, Greetings Telephone Telegram to the same recipients as on the opposite page, sent on 1 March 1908 locally in Copenhagen. – Printed for Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker. Signed "F. Kraul" at the bottom, i.e. artist Fritz Kraul.



Above, wedding greetings telegram with Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker logo and heading for AKTIESELSKABET KJØBENHAVNS TELEFON KIOSKER – TELEFON-TELEGRAM. Form code 25000 20-7-09. Printed by Kihls Bogtrykkeri. Blue sealing label with AKTIESELSKABET KJØBENHAVNS TELEFON KIOSKER. Sent on 18 May 1904.



On the left, Telephone-Telegram sent on 11 February 1922 through the Copenhagen Telephone Kiosk service within the city with blue sealing label.



A new redesigned "stamp" was in use during the 1920s and 1930s, seemingly used on mail sent to kiosks for collection. Above, a postcard sent on 20 May 1928 from Berlin to Kiosken paa Nytorv with Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker label handstamped 25 (øre).



Envelope with contents sent on 22 May 1928 from London to Kiosken paa Nytorv with Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker label handstamped 25 (øre). A love letter addressed to the same Miss Sander as the postcard from Berlin, but from a different correspondent. It seems that the kiosks were a convenient go-between ...



Envelope with contents sent on 1 October 1929 from Brussels to Kiosken paa Nytorv with Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker label handstamped 25 (øre) – A love letter addressed to the same Miss Sander as the letter from London and the postcard from Berlin, signed Jelg (Jeg elske Grethe – I love Grethe), and addressed "My dear love, little Grethe..."



The kiosks gradually lost their importance 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 or tourist attractions. The company was dissolved in 1980.

To the left, a decorative relief of one of the remaining kiosks.



Above, a cover sent on 15 February 1931 from Copenhagen to "Kiosken, hjørnet Østerbrogade og Jagtvej" (the Kiosk at the corner of Østerbrogade and Jagtvej). Kjøbenhavns Telefon-Kiosker redesigned label handstamped 25 (øre). Addressed to opera singer Miss Karenmarie Nielsen.

To the right, poster or advertisement for Københavns Telefon-Kiosker, circa mid-1930s. The locations of kiosk numbers 1–22 are given plus five 'shops' numbered 26–31, excepting number 28. Kiosk 4 and kiosk 7 are open 24 hours. Kiosks 1, 4, 7 and 9 accept parcels after the closure of the post offices to be sent on the night and morning trains. Services offered include Messenger Delivery, Advertisements accepted for all Newspapers, Gift and Celebration Telegrams, Mini-Cab Bookings, Lottery Ticket renewal. Tickets for the Royal Theatre can be bought by telephone, or in person at the kiosk.

**Københavns Telefon-Kiosker:**  
Hovedksped. Raadhuspl. 16. .... Central 445  
aaen 7-23  
Nat.ksped. 23 Aft.-7 Morg. .... Central 63 45  
Grundlagt 1895.

**Kioskerne's Beliggenhed**

1. Kongens Nytorv v. Hesten
2. Grønningsen
3. Nytorv
4. Raadhuspl./Frøbergsg.
5. Kultorget
6. Kg. Nytorv v. Magasin
7. Vesterbros Torv
8. Solvortet
9. Dr. Louisen Bro
10. Vesterbrog./Helgolandsg.
11. L. Triangel
12. Christianshavns Torv
13. Vesterbrog./Værnedamsv.
14. Enghaveplads
15. Nørrevold/Fiolstr.
16. Skt. Hans Torv
17. Jagtv./Østerbrog.
18. St. Kongensg./Nyboder
19. Skt. Jakobpl.
20. Raadhuspl./Industribyg.
21. Gyldenløvsg.
22. Blagaardsplads

**KIOSKBUTIKER**

26. Nørrebrog. 168
27. Gl. Kongev. 150
29. Amagerbrog. 94
30. Friisundev. 173
31. Tøttegrdsallé 13

**Kiosk 4 Raadhusplads & Kiosk 7 Vesterbros Torv**  
aaen hele Døgnet.

**Eft. Postkontorenes Lukketid**  
modtager Kioskerne 1, 4, 7 og 9  
Postpakker til Forsendelse  
med Nat- og Morgentogene.  
Billetsalg til Kg. Teater.  
Pr. Telf. eller ved Hen-  
vendelse i Kioskerne.

**Budbesørgelse.**  
Annoncer til alle Blade.  
Gave- og Festtelegrammer.  
Bestill. paa Lillebiler.  
Lødsedler fornyes.

Insp. Anthon Jensen Tonyv. 5. .... Ordrup 42 45  
Sekr. Frk. Rigmor Smith Daigabonlev. 29. Søhals 44 45  
Prokur. Aage Carlsen Østerled 4. .... Ryvang 50 45  
Dir. Generalkonsul Ernst Carlsen Øster-  
brog. 2. .... Central 70 45

## Norwegian Post Offices in Washington: On the Road with Dag Henriksbø

Dag Henriksbø researches Norwegian immigration through postal history with specific reference to Norwegian named post offices in America. During September 2018, Dag along with wife Ingebørg visited numerous Norwegian named post offices in the Upper Midwest, especially Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the North Dakota Red River Valley.

It is no coincidence that Dag and Ingebørg scheduled their 2019 travels to Washington. Dag attended SEAPEX, SCC's 2019 annual meeting, where he exhibited "The Dream of America – A journey in the footsteps of the Norwegian immigrants". On 13 September, Dag made a presentation at his frames tracing the postal history of Norwegian settlements highlighting items from his collection.

On 16–17 September, Dag and Ingebørg accompanied by Viggo Warmboe and me visited five Norwegian named communities in King and Kitsap counties. Two of these post offices are still in operation.

### Christopher

Enroute to Poulsbo was a stop in Auburn to locate Christopher. Christopher was named after Thomas



Dag Henriksbø at the grave of Norwegian Jørgen Eliason in Poulsbo.



Dag Henriksbø and Hansville Post Office.

Christoffersen from Mandal, Norway. He immigrated to America in 1852, returned to Norway in 1860's to wed Mary and in 1870 they returned to America with one-year old son Oscar. They were the first Norwegian settlers in King County and had a farm of 330 acres along with three other children. The Christopher Post Office was founded on 22 March 1887, and it bears Christoffersen's



Monument at the oldest building in Poulsbo, where also the post office was located in the 1880s.

On the right, the front page of Dag Henriksbø's exhibit "The Dream of America – A journey in the footsteps of the Norwegian immigrants". The light red parts of the map show the states of the USA in 1865, when the mass immigration from Norway begun. The darker parts were territories, Alaska still belonged to Russia, and Hawaii was an independent kingdom.

### Chap. 0 Plan

## The Dream of America

A journey in the footsteps of the Norwegian immigrants

#### Purpose:

The organized Norwegian emigration to the United States started in 1825 and during the following 100 years, about 800,000 Norwegians immigrated to "the promised land". In 1910, 973,420 people who had Norwegian parents lived in the United States. By comparison, the population in Norway was 2,390,402. However, there was Norwegian immigration before 1825. Several Norwegians traveled over the sea in the 17th and 18th centuries and settled on the American east coast. The Norwegian immigration to "the new world" has left lasting traces behind, among other things by names of post offices and local communities. A couple of covers in this exhibit where the post office name does not have Norwegian origin are included, because these communities have great importance in the Norwegian immigration history

#### Objectives of the exhibit are:

1. To show that Norwegian immigration led to the establishment of post offices with names related to Norway, and to describe this relationship.
2. To show that the number of post office names with Norwegian origin reflects the extent, spreading and influence of the Norwegian immigration.
3. To show and document operating time for "Norwegian" post offices, including reforms and social changes that have led to the closure of several smaller post offices.
4. To show different postmarks and postal documents that were used at "Norwegian" post offices until 1925.

#### Structure:

| Chap. | Chronology and Geography                    | Pages |
|-------|---|-------|
| 0     | Plan  | 1     |
| 1     | Immigration and influence before 1825       | 3     |
| 2     | The main route of the organized immigration | 66    |
| 2.1   | New York (NY)                               |       |
| 2.2   | Illinois (IL)                               |       |
| 2.3   | Wisconsin (WI)                              |       |
| 2.4   | Iowa (IA)                                   |       |
| 2.5   | Minnesota (MN)                              |       |
| 2.6   | South Dakota (SD)                           |       |
| 2.7   | North Dakota (ND)                           |       |
| 2.8   | Montana (MT)                                |       |
| 2.9   | Washington (WA)                             |       |
| 2.10  | Oregon (OR)                                 |       |
| 3     | Outside the main route of the immigration   | 10    |
|       | Total number of pages                       | 80    |



#### Rarity and quality:

Many "Norwegian" post offices were small, had low postal traffic and short operating time. The access to postal items from such post offices are therefore very limited. It may also be difficult to find older items and postmarks with short-term use from long operating post offices. Some items in the exhibit have quality remarks, such as weak/defective postmarks. When such an item is included in the exhibit, the cause is its rarity, the importance of the information the item communicates according to the objective of exhibit, or that the condition is consistent with the general postmarking from that post office.

#### Sources:

1. Richard W. Helbock: United States Post Offices (2001).
2. A. Patena and J. Gallagher: The Post Offices of Iowa (1986), Minnesota (1978), South Dakota (1990), North Dakota (1982).
3. Richard W. Helbock: Postmarks on Postcards. An Illustrated Guide to Early 20th Century U.S. Postmarks (2002).
4. Richard W. Helbock & G. Anderson: US States Doanes. A Catalog of Doane Cancellations used in US P. O. (2002).
5. Randy Stehle & Doug DeRoest: A Catalog of Non-Standard US Postmarks 1906-1971 (2009).
6. Harold E. Richow: Encyclopedia of R.F.D. cancels (1995).
7. H. W. Beecher and A. S. Wawrukiewicz: U.S. Domestic Postal Rates 1872-1999 (2011).
8. A. S. Wawrukiewicz and H. W. Beecher: U.S. International Postal Rates, 1872-1996 (1996).
9. Martin Ulvestad: Nordmændene i Amerika, volum 1-3 (1907/1913).
10. Warren Upham: Minnesota Place Names (2001).
11. Douglas A. Wick: North Dakota Place Names (1988).
12. Other sources: Various literature, articles and internet sites, including web pages for genealogists.

Americanized name. The railroad station there also bore his name. The post office was closed 24 September 1917, with mail delivery since from Auburn.

Despite the local historical museum being closed that day, Ingebørg was determined to locate Christopher. The site was located through Google World. It is today mostly inhabited by Hispanic residents who had knowledge that the previous name was indeed Christopher. The site is under renovation with only the abandoned railway building remaining from the Norwegian settlement.

### Poulsbo

Poulsbo is a Disneyland of Norway. It is very old-fashioned and colorful shouting Norway in every direction and a popular tourist destination.

The city is at the heart of Liberty Bay, formerly Dog Fish Bay. In 1883, Norwegians Jørgen Eli sen and Peter Olsson arrived, and shortly after Iver Moe. They were attracted by the availability of land, the area's rich resources and a landscape similar to their homeland. Logger Iver Moe established a post office on 6 December 1886. It was named after his home in Paulsbo in Østland but a bureaucratic error resulted in the spelling Poulsbo. In 1887, the Poulsbo Post Office was moved to the store of Adolph Hostmark who served as postmaster until 1895. Poulsbo was nearly exclusively populated by Norwegians becoming a center for Scandinavians in Kitsap County. Iver Moe became its prominent benefactor, employing a priest and building a church as well as an orphanage and elder home. The post office is still in operation.

## Hansville

The northeast corner of Kitsap Peninsula was named Point No Point by the Wilkes Expedition of 1841. Because of its entrance to Puget Sound, a lighthouse was erected in 1879 with a post office established in 1890. The main industry was fishing. Norwegian Hans Zachariason arrived in 1899 and purchased property on the beach. Freight shippers named the location Hansville after Zachariason to differentiate the delivery of fishing goods from lighthouse deliveries. In 1909 a church was built, and in 1912 a new school.

On 16 April 1914, the post office moved from Point No Point and renamed Hansville. Postmaster was Alfred Husby, son of Norwegian immigrant Anton Husby who earlier served as Postmaster of Point No Point.

Today Hansville is a popular summer location known for good fishing, rental cabins and boats along its three beaches including Norwegian Point. Hansville Post Office remains in operation today.

## Breidablik

Breidablik is located just north of Poulsbo with original settlers Nels Hansen family from Norway and Olaf Wistrand family from Sweden in 1886. The principal industry was logging.

Breidablik is the mythological home of Balder. Breidablik Post Office was established 30 November 1892, with Ole M. Abel as Postmaster. It was replaced by RFD on 1 August 1906. Little remains of the settlement other than its late 19th century cemetery.

## Lofall

Nearby Breidablik is Lofall founded by Helge and Sophia Løvfall from Løvfallstrand in Kvinherad. After several years in Colorado they moved to Rockland, Washington, with their nine children and later in 1908 to Poulsbo and purchased property on Hood's Canal.

In 1910 Lofall (now with Americanized spelling) built a shop and on 9 July 1912 established Lofall Post Office with son, John W. Lofall, as Postmaster. The post office was replaced by RFD from Poulsbo on 31 August 1934. Today the area is well populated with large residences and cottages.



Poulsbo Post Office.



Norwegian Point.



Lofall today.

Dag's interest in Norwegian immigration is inspiring and I continue to read his accounts in *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. I also welcome Dag to membership in Scandinavian Collectors Club.

**Steve Lund**

## Meanwhile in Minnesota...

Renewal is now well underway. All expiring memberships have been sent personal renewal notices via email or post. Membership rates remain unchanged. Within five days US renewals alone have exceeded 20 % of forecasted renewal income. The renewal incentives (the latest *FACIT* catalogs and the new book *Russia in Finland*) are very inviting to US and Canadian addresses. All have been reviewed in *The Posthorn*.

## Rocky Mountain Stamp Show

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show (RMSS) will host the SCC Annual Meeting at Arapahoe County Fairgrounds, Aurora, CO, on 22–24 May 2020. This is a change from previous venue. Complete information including hotel reservations is available at [www.rockymountainstampshow.com](http://www.rockymountainstampshow.com)

SCC members are encouraged to exhibit. Former SCC Board member and Mart Book Manager, Jerry Eggleston, serves as Exhibit Chairman. Exhibitor prospectus and application are downloadable from the RMSS website. Application deadline is 15 April 2020. Applications will not be accepted without a synopsis. A guide to preparing synopsis is also available at the website.

## Martin Mörck – Special Guest of the SCC

The Swedish-Norwegian artist and engraver Martin Mörck will attend RMSS as special guest of the SCC. Martin has engraved almost 1,000



Martin Mörck speaking in Malmö, Sweden, August 2018.

*The Posthorn* 4/2019

Steve Lund,  
President and  
Executive Secretary of the  
SCC.



stamp issues with the most issued by Scandinavian countries. Of recent interest are Martin's issues depicting Kofi Annan, Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela from United Nations Postal Administration. Armagan Ozdinc will make a special presentation about Martin's engraved issues on 22 May. Martin will also be scheduled for signings. Donated engraved issues will be available to SCCers and RMSS attendees.

## Library Day

Library Day precedes RMSS on 21 May. The Scandinavian Collectors Club Library (SCCL) is located at Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library (RMPL). SCC Board member and RMPL Vice President Jim Kilbane will host the event supported by SCC librarians Paul Albright and Roger Cichorz. SCCL is the largest collection of Scandinavian philatelic resources in America. SCCers are especially invited to attend and explore its contents. Many specialized references are available for members' individual collecting areas. Further info about RMPL is available at [www.rmpldenver.org](http://www.rmpldenver.org) A listing of most SCCL references is searchable through the *Philatelic Union Catalog* linked to RMPL site.

## SCC Banquet

An SCC Banquet will be scheduled on 22 May. Additional presentations are invited. Details will follow.

I am very excited about upcoming SCC Annual Meeting at RMSS. Many events supporting Scandinavian philately are planned. I look forward to seeing you there!

**Steve Lund**

December 1, 2019





Figure 1 a–b. "Mail Early for Christmas" advises the American slogan cancellation on the letter above. It was sent from San Francisco 10 to Horsens, Denmark, by transatlantic airmail on 15 December 1940, and opened by the German censor. This type of cancellation was taken in use in Washington DC in 1920. It was used in San Francisco 10, always a few weeks before Christmas, from 1930 onwards.

### "It is time to send your Christmas greetings!"

The Christmas rush has been a problem for post offices since the early 1900s, and it still continues to be so, despite the Internet and other digital media. No wonder that the Post Offices in different countries have tried to urge people to send their season's greetings as early as possible. The request to send the Christmas mail early has been included in slogan cancellations of various countries for decades.

While the United States was among the first ones to adopt this idea, followed by the UK, Canada, Australia, etc. in the mid-1920s, it took years before the Nordic countries would follow.

The Post of Denmark took the slogan cancellation "Afsend juleposten i god tid" in use in Copenhagen (KØBENHAVN \*K\*) in 1929, and several other Danish cities followed in the 1930s. The first type (see Fig. 2), with minor varieties in the clichés, was used in Copenhagen through the 1930s, after which the post offices in the capital replaced it with new types. It seems that the old clichés were transferred to minor cities, as the same type was used in Aalborg, Esbjerg, Haderslev and Nakskov during the war years 1941–1945. For obvious reasons, the last-mentioned cancellations are more difficult to find than those from Copenhagen.

The next type of slogan cancellations with the same

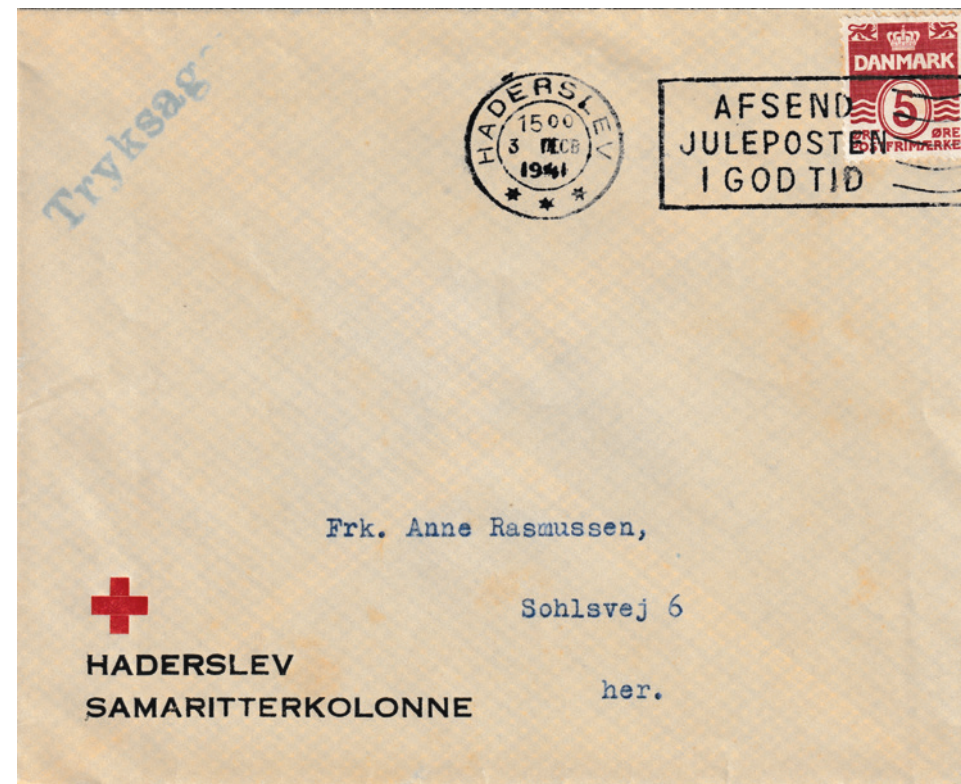


Figure 2. The first Danish slogan cancellation telling people to send their Christmas mail early was first used in the post offices of Copenhagen and transferred to smaller cities during the wartime. HADERSLEV\*\*\* was one of these places, using the cancellation in 1941–1945. It is one of the rarest of this, otherwise very common, cancellation. The letter above has been sent as a local printed matter within Haderslev on 3 December 1941.

message was an especially nice one, showing a burning candle on a spruce twig. It was only in use in five post offices in 1941, in Aarhus, Copenhagen (3), and Odense (See Fig. 3).

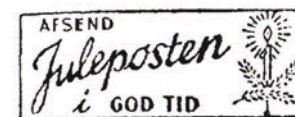


Figure 3.

Three more types of slogan cancellations with the same message were taken in use in the 1940s.

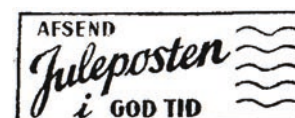


Figure 4.

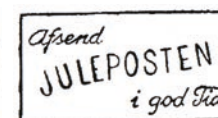


Figure 5.

As the cancellation shown in Figure 3, also the one in Figure 4 was only used in Aarhus (only 1944), Copenhagen (eight post offices, 1942–1944) and Odense (1942–1945).

A new type was then again taken in use (Fig. 5) in 1946. This type is recorded from 24 post offices in total, locating in ten cities. A cliché size variety is recorded from KØBENHAVN OMK 25 in 1947, obviously being a replacement for one that has been broken.

The following type, with the same text and a spruce twig on the left side of the cliché (Fig. 6) is known in several varieties. Most of them are not easy to distinguish from each other, but there is one cancellation in which the twig is missing (KØBENHAVN OMK 55), only known from 10 December 1951.

This cancellation was very popular and used widely in the 1950s. In some cities it was still in use in the 1960s, and even further (Esbjerg, Fredrikshavn, Haderslev, Horsens, Roskilde, Silkeborg and Slagelse) – in some cases as far as up to the 1990s.



Figure 6. This version of "Afsend juleposten i god tid" has been the most widely used Danish "Mail Early for Christmas" so far. The cover above was sent "Confidential" (Fortroligt) from Copenhagen to Helsinki, Finland, on 17 December 1955. The Christmas label of 1955 has been placed on the top right-hand corner and thus cancelled by machine.

### Norway followed in 1942

In Norway, "Mail Early for Christmas" type slogan cancellations came into use much later than in Denmark. It was only in 1942 when the first "Julepost må leveres inn i god tid" appeared on the mail sent from Bergen, Oslo Br. (three post offices), Stavanger and Trondheim. The same type was also used in 1943, after which the image in the cancellation was changed to seem more Christmas-like in 1944, reminding of the Danish cancellation of 1941 (See Figs. 3 and 7).

The 1942 type (not shown here) was the same as the later "Julepost bør leveres inn i god tid" (Fig. 8) with only one word's difference. This rather bold type was in use from 1950 to 1990.

### Finland started with bilinguals (only) in 1949

In Finland, most slogan cancellations of the 1940s were related to war and home-front, asking people to save everything, etc. Additionally, the slogans promoted the olympics (1940, and later gathering

money for 1952) as well as some other sports events. Messages of the Post Office were not on the agenda (with one exception: "Kirjoita selvä osoite – Skriv tydlig adress", i.e., one should write the address clearly, which was used temporarily in Helsinki 1944–1946).

Finally, on 22 November 1949, the Helsinki post office issued Finland's first "Mail Early for Christmas" slogan cancellation, to be followed by seven more cities within the next couple of weeks. As if they had not been able to decide whether the image in the slogan should be a burning candle on a spruce twig (thus following the examples of Denmark and Norway) or Santa, they decided to use both. Thus, the scroll cancellation has the candle on one side of the circular datestamp with the Finnish text "Lähetäkää joulupostinne ajoissa", and Santa with the Swedish text "Avsänd julposten i tid" on the other side. All cancellations were bilingual (Finnish and Swedish) even in cities like Kuopio, Oulu and Tampere, which preferred to



Figure 7. The message "Julepost må leveres inn i god tid" on the cover might have been somewhat delayed for the sender. Even if the letter was posted on 23 December 1949 from Bergen by airmail, it probably was not delivered in New York by Christmas. This was the last day (ever) when this type of cancellation was used in Bergen. The new type (see below) was taken in use in 1950.

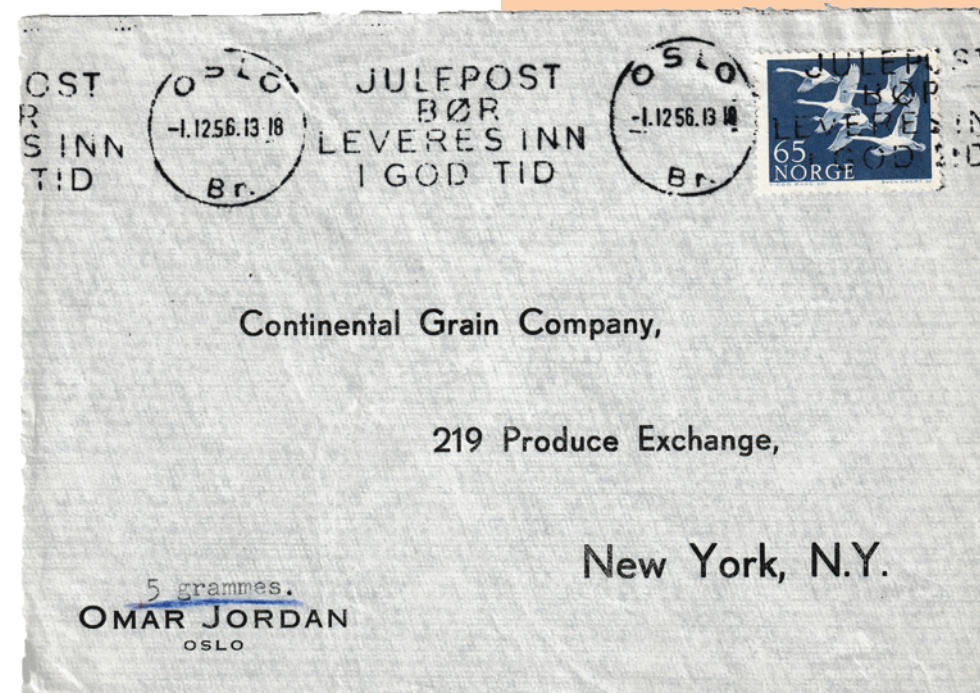


Figure 8. The old outlook of the cancellation from 1942 was back in 1950 with only the word "må" changed to "bør". The cover above was sent from OSLO Br. to New York on 1 December 1956 – the first day of use that year.

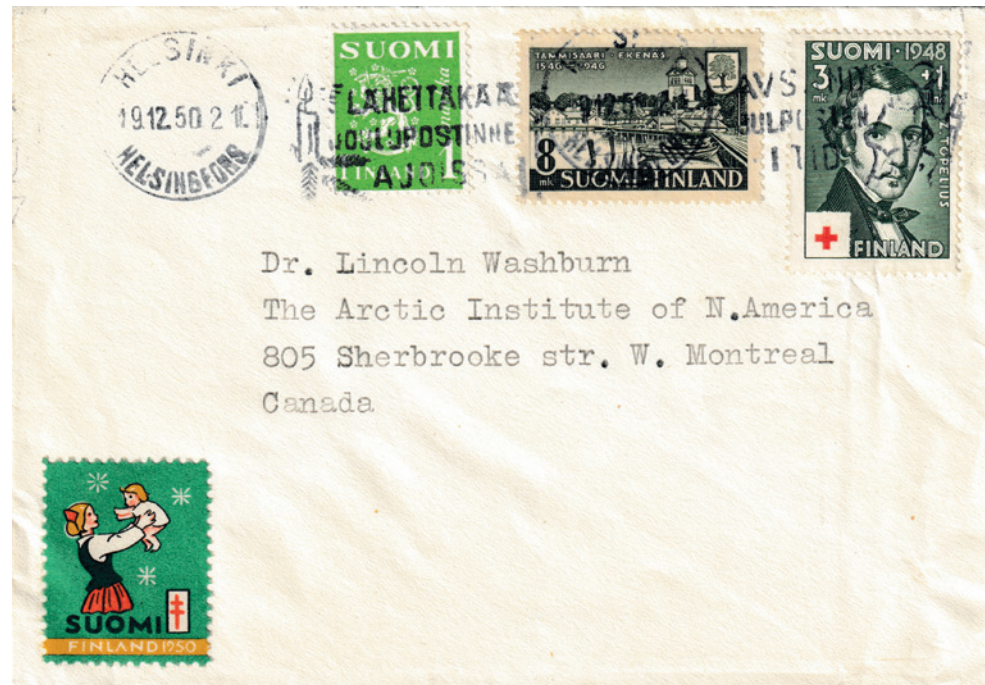


Figure 9a. Bilingual “Lähetätkää joulupostinne ajoissa / Avsänd julposten i tid” sent from Helsinki to Canada on 19 December 1950. The rate is for an overseas 21-50 g printed matter, which could have been a Christmas greeting, as there is also the Christmas seal of 1950 in the bottom-left corner. Dr. Washburn probably received it for the New Year! – The Arctic Institute of N. America had been established just a few years earlier, in 1944. It was a binational organization of Canada and USA “with room for Greenland, Newfoundland, and Labrador”. Washburn became the director of the institute in 1945. Little did they know about how important their work would turn out to be in the future!

use only Finnish-language cancellations, as there were not many Swedish-speakers in the region.

In the following year, six cities – Kuopio and Tampere included – took in use a single-language version of the cancellation with the candle and the Finnish text on both sides of the c.d.s. The others, i.e., Helsinki–Helsingfors, Turku–Åbo, Kokkola –Gamla Karleby, Oulu (without its Swedish name Uleåborg), Porvoo–Borgå and Vaasa–Vasa kept both languages. Oulu switched to the single-language candle version in 1953, when several new cities took the cancellation in use for those few

weeks (usually 3–4) before Christmas. There are numbers of variations known from this cancellation.

Finland continued showing Christmas figures also in the following “Mail Early for Christmas” slogan cancellations. The bilingual “Jouluposti ajoissa / Julposten i tid” of 1957 (Fig. 11) was occasionally used in 18 cities. Helsinki used it in 1957, Kokkola in 1957–1966, Lahti in 1957 and 1982, Rauma in 1980, Turku in 1957, 1958 and 1962, and Vaasa in 1957 and 1958.

The Finnish-language version has been recorded in Joensuu, Jyväskylä, Kemi, Kotka, Kuopio,



Figure 9b. The Swedish-language Santa part of the Helsinki cancellation can be seen in this cut better than on the cover shown in Figure 9a.



Figure 10. A very unusual cover showing the Finnish-language “Lähetätkää joulupostinne ajoissa” cancellation on Canadian stamps. The letter had arrived in Finland by airmail, and been sent to Seinäjoki County Hospital in due course. However, Miss Hukko was not there anymore, so the letter was forwarded from Seinäjoki on 15 December 1956 to Hollola. Instead of using hand-stamp, the clerk at Seinäjoki post office has used machine cancellation to show the date when the letter was sent from there. The cancellation with the reverse “I” in Seinäjoki (see above) is only recorded from the period 7–22 December 1956. Miss Hukko was not in Hollola either, so the letter continued to Porokylä in northeastern Finland – hopefully finding its recipient before Christmas.

Mikkeli, Pori and Tampere in 1957–1958, in Lappeenranta 1957–1963, in Oulu and Rovaniemi 1957–1959, and in Savonlinna 1957–1961 and 1963–1964. There are several variations known of these cancellations, including varying diameters of the c.d.s. and its horizontal vs. vertical placement in the cancellation.

A short-lived slogan cancellation “Jouluposti ulko-

maille ajoissa / Julposten till utlandet i tid” (meaning that Christmas mail abroad should be sent in good time) can be found on mail sent from Helsinki in 1961 and a few days in 1962 (the latest recorded use is 1 December 1962). The same cancellation with only Finnish language was used in Jyväskylä and Tampere in 1961. Especially the Jyväskylä cancellation is very difficult to find,



Figure 11. The bilingual “Jouluposti ajoissa / Julposten i tid” was used in Turku in 1957, 1958 and 1962.

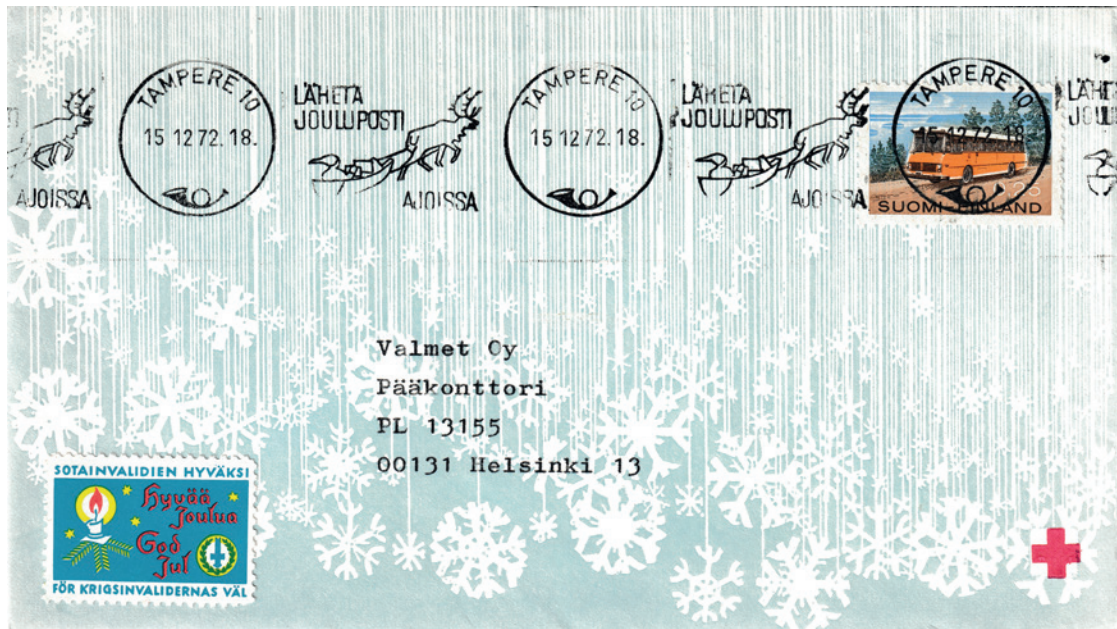


Figure 12. A Finnish language version of "Lähetä jouluposti ajoissa / Sänd julposten i tid" of 1958, sent from Tampere to Helsinki on 15 December 1972. The Christmas label in the bottom-left corner was sold for WW2 veterans.

only three items have been recorded.

While other post offices still used the earlier cancellation shown in Figure 11, Helsinki already took in use a new bilingual one with Santa and a reindeer (Fig. 12). It was used in 26 cities, although many started years later than the capital. It was still in use in several places in 1987, which was the latest year recorded in the Handbook of the Philatelic Federation of Finland (Ref. 5). The variations include different sizes of text fonts, and diameters of c.d.s.

The most interesting variation is the rather strange-looking Swedish-language-only slogan cancellation used in Mariehamn, Åland Islands, in 1977–1982. As the islands have Swedish as their only official language, Mariehamn did not accept even a bilingual slogan but scraped off the Finnish text from the bilingual one, and used it in the form: Santa and

reindeer (no text) – c.d.s. – Santa and reindeer with the text "Sänd julposten i tid" – c.d.s. This was one of the two occasions where Mariehamn even used the same slogan cancellation as the rest of Finland. The other one was "Numrera numera", meaning "use postal code", in 1972, with Swedish language in both parts.

What about Swedish "Mail Early for Christmas" cancellations? According to Bergman, Dahlstrand and Svahn (see below), there were no such cancellations used in Sweden during these decades.

### References

1. Aune Finn & Hauge Arne W., *Norske Maskinstempler med text*. Skanfilas, 2007.
2. Bendix Jan, *TMS – Danske Tekst Maskinstempler 1924–1997*. Skibby, 1997.



Figure 13. "Sänd julposten i tid" was tailor-made for Åland Islands by scraping off the Finnish language from a bilingual cancellation. Used in Mariehamn at Christmas time in 1977–1982.



Figure 14. The rarest Finnish "Mail Early for Christmas" slogan cancellation was only used in three cities in 1961, and a few more days in Helsinki 1962.

3. Bergman Leif, Dahlstrand Gunnar and Svahn Owe, *Svenska Maskinstämplor 1891–1989. Specialhandbok Nr. 24*. Sveriges Filatelistförbund, 1989.
4. Payne Robert, *United States Promotional Slogan Cancellations 1899–1940*. Las Vegas, 2005.
5. Piironen Tuomas, *Suomen postileimojen käsikirja, VIII osa, Viestilliset*. Suomen Filatelistiliitto ry, Helsinki, 1988. – Variations of the Christmas Mail cancellations are shown on pages 98–111, 151–156, 167–195 and 201, the recorded periods of their use in the appendix on pages 319–334.

## Resignation from SCC President Position

After careful consideration over the past couple of months as family matters continue to require more and more time, (and in light of the fact that these family matters are only going to continue to require ever increasing time and commitment for the foreseeable future), I am clearly not able to dedicate the time and effort needed to fulfill the responsibilities of the position of SCC President. Therefore, it is the right and proper thing for me to submit my resignation.

I can resume my philatelic interests at such time as these family matters are resolved, but for now philately will have to remain on the shelf.

Thank you all for the contributions you make to Scandinavian philately. It has been an honor working with and learning from members of the SCC. The very best of success and enjoyment to all your philatelic endeavors.

Sincerely, Mike Schumacher  
[19 November 2019]



Michael Schumacher, President of the SCC, 2019.

## Steve Lund re-elected President

The SCC Bylaws allows the Board to fill an officer vacancy by a majority vote. When VP Chris Dahle told that he had a lot on his philatelic plate and that he was willing to continue as a Vice President but not serve as President, Alan Warren suggested the Board that Steve Lund (President of the SCC 2014–2018) be named President of the SCC, and that they would search for a replacement for him as Executive Secretary. The motion was immediately seconded by Chris Dahle and supported by 7 of 7 responses by the following morning.

## SCC's First Day Cachet from the Past

A couple of weeks ago, the Editor received the following email from Joyce and Chuck Schmidt:

"To the SCC,  
While working on inventory for stock at the stamp firm in which I am GM, I ran across this item from the SCC past. I send a picture to you in case you want to show in the SCC *Posthorn*. — Chuck"

According to Alan Warren, SCC Board member and an FDC specialist, this is not the *first* SCC cachet, however. The catalog of first cachets published by the American First Day Cover Society lists as the first SCC cachet one with a 1947 stamp. It was published by the SCC on the occasion of the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition in New York on 17 May 1947. — SRL



The statue of Leif Erikson is well known to everyone who has visited Reykjavik, Iceland. Since the cover at the left was issued in Seattle, it is likely sponsored by Chapter 1 of SCC, which is in Seattle.

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## Book Review –

### *FACIT Norden 2020: Now in hardcover*

*FACIT Norden 2020*, Gunnar Lithén, Editor in Chief. 1,016 pages, 6 ¾ by 9 ½ inches, hard covers, perfect bound. Facit Förlags AB, Malmö, Sweden 2019. ISBN 91-86564-87-2. 500 SEK plus shipping from [www.facit.se](http://www.facit.se) or FACIT Förlags, Box 537, 20125 Malmö, Sweden. Also available from Scandinavian Collectors Club, Box 16213, St. Paul, MN 55116.

*FACIT Norden 2020* is newly published in hardcover. It is the specialized catalogue featuring all stamps of the Scandinavian countries in color and written in both English and Swedish. The stamps from 1951 to date are described with varieties. Stamps issued prior to 1951 are described only by issue and denomination, without varieties and listed values for only the commonest issues. Countries are cleverly indexed by the flag icons on the bottom outside corners of each page. The front cover featuring new issues released by the Scandinavian postal administrations displays a bird topical collection as a sequel to the 2019 edition displaying fish. This edition is again printed on

70-gram paper resulting in significantly improved image quality. The color is magnificent!

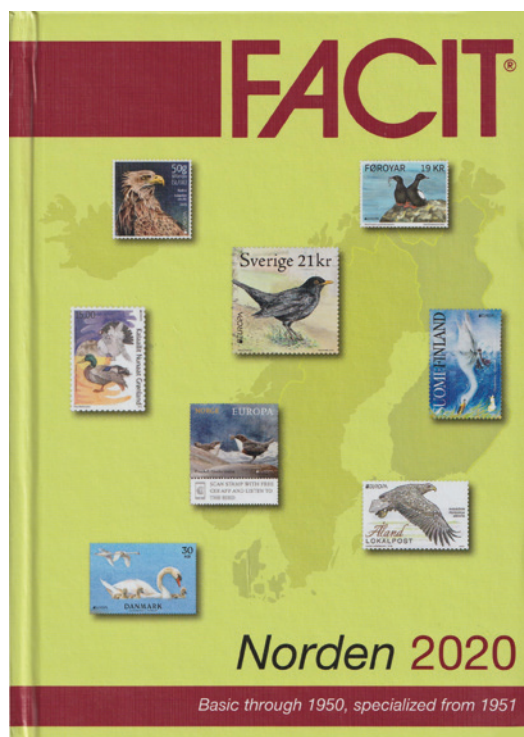
Following the regular and official issues of each country is a sort of “back of the book” section including listings and values of all stamp booklets, franking labels, FDC and year sets. New to this edition are separate listings of each country’s mini sheets.

The Sweden section now contains listings of joint issues, anniversary issues and motive pages issued by Swedish Post. For the first time is the 10-page summary with priced values of single franking usages on letters, postcards and printed matter after 1951. That is the rates these issues were intended to be valid for and includes the last date the intended rate was valid. The list also includes foreign uses that the single frankings were valid for. Kjell Nilson’s article “Shade classification of the Three Crowns issue” is illustrated with a color picture for every shade. Gunnar Dahlstrand’s illustrated article “Forged modern Swedish stamps 2004–2015” contains detailed information from his research on issues forged not to deceive collectors but to instead deprive the Swedish Post of revenue.

Norwegian “affixing roll stamps” and Danish franking labels have been updated. A new list now separately prices Icelandic TOLLUR (revenue) cancellations on stamps. Icelandic postal stationery is also included in this edition. In addition to listing date of issue *FACIT Norden 2020* lists the designer, engraver or artist and printing method for each issue making it a valuable resource for the philatelic study of these areas. It unfortunately documents the recent rapid decline of engraved issues.

The FACIT catalogue has long been considered the “bible” of the Scandinavian Collectors Club. *FACIT Norden 2020* now even has a ribbon bookmark similar to my own confirmation “Holy Bible”. It is the perfect companion to *FACIT Special Classic 2020* and available to SCC members as a renewal incentive. It is guaranteed to enhance philatelic enjoyment.

– Steve Lund



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## Scandinavian Literature Notes

by Alan Warren

### From Canada

Gary Coates provides additional details on the “Mammoth” balloon flight of October 1907, sponsored by England’s *The Daily Graphic*, in the September issue of *The Canadian Aerophilatelist*. The large balloon sailed from the Crystal Palace in London with the expectation of landing on the continent. In fact it landed briefly in Bräcka, Sweden where three passengers climbed out. However, a gust of wind then took the balloon another 30 km to Tösse, Sweden. Postcards were dropped, many of which were mailed postage due back to England.

### From Denmark

In the September *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, Gert Guttenberg shows many examples of ship’s mail from Iceland to Denmark where the Icelandic stamps are postmarked at Vejle, Denmark. Ib Krarup Rasmussen describes the perforating machines used to prepare perfins on Danish stamps in the September *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*.

In the same issue, Leif Pedersen’s study of the plate varieties of the 1989 Danish football association centenary stamp are illustrated. Jens Steensberg reviews the stamps depicting Nordic composers including Jean Sibelius, Carl Nielsen, Edvard Grieg, and Franz Berwald.

In the September *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Danish postal stationery expert Lars Engelbrecht discusses varieties of ornamental frames of the 1871–1879 lettercards. Ebbe Eldrup shows some interesting and scarce postal history items from Iceland during the 1907–1908 period. Peter Wittsten presents the synopsis and some key items from his award-winning exhibit of classic Sweden, 1855–1872.

### From the Faroes

Issue No. 40 of *Posta Stamps* from the Faroes carries an unsigned article about the 2019 souvenir sheet commemorating the Children’s Fund. Many ships from the Faroes were lost during WW2 creating widows with fatherless children. The sheet illustrates two charity labels sold in Denmark during the war to raise funds for the affected families.

### From Great Britain

Bill Ross reviews Petsamo airmail during the 1940–1941 period in the September *Scandinavian Contact*. Peter Hellberg adds further details on Swedish aerograms issued during 1968–1995. In the November 238, journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, Rolf Dörnbach continues his profiles of the islands. This time he focuses on Southern Eysturoy and describes the towns, the county’s stamps that depict scenes there, and lists the former post offices with opening and closing dates. In the same issue, Peter Sondhelm reviews Sunday delivery and shows some examples.

### From the Netherlands

Ton Steenbakkens summarizes the life of the Norwegian sculptor Gustav Vigeland in the September *Het Noorderlicht*, published by the Scandinavian collectors group in the Netherlands.

### From Norway

Knut Arveng, editor of *The Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*, presents an article by the late Bjarne Fjeld on postal conditions during the seven-year war of 1807–1814 in the September issue. Georg Størmer discusses the collision of the D/S *Norge* and D/S *Bergen* in 1855 in the issue 6/2019 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. The tragedy occurred near Kristiansand and resulted in the sinking of the *Norge*. Examples of mail carried by both ships are shown.

In the same issue, Dag Henriksbø continues his survey of Norwegian place names in the USA. This time he shows mail from Oslo, Christiania, and Trondjem, Minnesota. Martin Mörck discusses his designs for the Greenland stamps depicting various aircraft.

### From Sweden

Udo Gross discusses color variations of Sweden’s 1857 8-skilling stamp based on his X-ray spectroscopy studies, in issue No. 20 (1919) of *Fakes Forgeries Experts*, journal of the Association Internationale des Experts en Philatelie (AIEP), published by Postiljonen. Color varieties occur in the skilling banco issues for many reasons: ink pigments came from different vendors, variable purity/quality of the pressing equipment,

changing proportions of ingredients, and varieties of the paper. Current experts in the area of Nordic countries who are members of AIEP include Finn Aune, Hans Johan Enger, Ellis Glatt, Carl Aage Møller, and Helena Obermüller Wilén.

Gunnar Lithén marks the 150th anniversary of steamship mail in the issue 5/2019 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, with emphasis on use of the handstamp marking Dalslands Kanal that dates back to 1869.

In the same issue Rune Bengtsson profiles the Icelandic stamp designer Stefán Jónsson. Bengtsson continues his discussion of Icelandic stamps in issue 6/2019 of *SFT*. This time his focus is on the 1952 airplanes and glaciers stamps. He shows some essays in which much larger images of the planes are used in the designs.

Per Sundberg presents an introduction to the four types of tobacco tax stamps issued from 1773 to 1832 in the October *Bältespännaren*, journal of the cinderella stamp group. The first two types were embossed papers, similar to the Charta Sigillata, and the other two types were printed.

### From the United States

Michael Florer summarizes the post-World War 2 securities reporting stamps of Denmark, Finland, and Iceland in the second quarter 2019 issue of *The American Revenuer*. They were used to validate ownership of existing securities such as stock certificates and bonds. Each country issued one stamp although varieties do exist. The stamps have no denomination since they were simply used as part of a reporting process and to help prevent fraud.

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| Income                          | FY 2016          | FY 2017          | FY 2018          |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Membership dues                 | 16 746,88        | 14 687,60        | 10 623,42*       |
| Interest                        | 290,21           | 123,51           | 316,42           |
| Donations                       | 1 715,00         | 2 020,00         | 3 159,49         |
| SCC Library                     | 1 305,04         | 1 234,02         | 5 279,46         |
| Stamp-Mart net worth increase   | (185,27)         | -137,65          | -6,23            |
| Chapter 17 closing balance      | -                | 819,91           | 0,00             |
| <i>The Posthorn</i> advertising | 7 404,00         | 3 951,00**       | 10 188,00        |
| <b>Total income</b>             | <b>27 275,86</b> | <b>22 698,39</b> | <b>29 560,56</b> |

\* Those who paid for three years in 2016 or 2017, did not pay membership dues in 2018.  
 \*\* Several payments for *The Posthorn* 2017 advertisements were received in January 2018, they are included in the 2018 figures.

| Expense                         | FY 2016          | FY 2017          | FY 2018          |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>The Posthorn</i>             |                  |                  |                  |
| Editor stipend                  | 4 000,00         | 3 500,00         | 6 000,00         |
| Printing                        | 9 373,00         | 16 377,00*       | 13 170,00        |
| Domestic mailing                | 1 000,00         | 1 000,00         | 1 000,00         |
| Foreign mailing                 | 2 494,12         | 4 604,16**       | 2 532,01         |
| Posthorn supplies               | 0,00             | 0,00             | 698,00           |
| Exec. Secretary stipend         | 2 000,00         | 2 000,00         | 2 000,00         |
| Webmaster                       | 1 015,95         | 1 000,00         | 1 000,00         |
| Website                         | 2 239,80         | 15,95            | 457,71           |
| Foreign Judging Program         | 2 577,80         | 1 500,00         | 1 500,00         |
| Bank fees & discounts           | 553,71           | 446,56           | 387,02           |
| Membership postage and supplies | 1 454,70         | 0,00             | 705,23           |
| Awards                          | 254,00           | 0,00             | 83,95            |
| FACIT/Nordic catalogs           | 5 879,76         | 180,00           | 1 465,53         |
| Promotion postage and supplies  | 2 617,33         | 1 320,94         | 63,00            |
| Advertising                     | 1 150,00         | 0,00             | 0,00             |
| Administrative expenses         | 50,00            | 50,00            | 0,00             |
| <b>Total expenses</b>           | <b>36 660,17</b> | <b>31 994,61</b> | <b>31 062,45</b> |
| <b>Net change in funds</b>      | <b>-9 384,31</b> | <b>-9 296,22</b> | <b>-1 501,89</b> |

\*/\*\* *The Posthorn* expenses included also the printing and shipping costs of 4/2016.

**Annual Membership Statistics**

The SCC has currently 491 members, including Life or Library memberships. 362 of them are US members, 19 from Canada, and 69 are international. 41 members have chosen digital version of *The Posthorn*, of which 14 are US members, eight are from Canada, and 19 are international.

Life members do not pay annual dues. The SCC has 41 non-dues paying *The Posthorn* subscription memberships including libraries, philatelic societies (primarily Scandinavian) and advertisers. This includes 12 copies sent to SCC entities.

Since the last membership report of 2 February 2018 at Sarasota, total SCC membership has a net loss of 20 members. This period includes two yearly membership suspensions.

– Steve Lund

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, 31 December 2018**

|                                     | 2016             | 2017             | 2018             |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Checking, Money Mkt and CD Accounts |                  |                  |                  |
| BB&T Checking                       | 2 114,50         | 1 995,79         | 15 191,39        |
| BB&T MMKT                           | 10 593,20        | 7 630,88         | 2 530,93         |
| BB&T CDs                            | 53 156,56        | 45 916,81        | 33 935,48        |
| Affinity Plus Bus. Partic. Checking | 10 402,19        | 10 126,00        | 9 676,60         |
| Affinity Plus Bus. Share a/c        | 10,00            | 10,00            | 10,00            |
| SCC Library acc.                    | 7 540,35         | 8 774,37         | 8 596,12         |
| USPS credit Balance                 | 633,57           | 725,26           | 991,76           |
| SCC equity in SCC Stamp Mart        | 952,67           | 252,12           | 245,89           |
| <b>Other Assets</b>                 | <b>85 403,04</b> | <b>75 431,23</b> | <b>71 178,17</b> |
| Capital Adjustments (Stamp-Mart)    | -211,82          | (211,82)         | -211,82          |
| <b>Total Assets</b>                 | <b>85 191,22</b> | <b>75 219,41</b> | <b>70 966,35</b> |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Stamp-Mart Transit Loss Fund        | 140,00           | 311,00           | 451,95           |
| <b>Total Liabilities</b>            | <b>140,00</b>    | <b>311,00</b>    | <b>451,95</b>    |
| <b>Net Assets as of 12/31</b>       | <b>85 051,22</b> | <b>74 908,41</b> | <b>70 514,40</b> |
| <b>Net change down</b>              | <b>9 133,75</b>  | <b>10 142,81</b> | <b>4 394,01</b>  |

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11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box.  None

12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one):  
 Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months  
 Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.)

13. Publication Title: **The Posthorn**

14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: **SEPTEMBER 2019**

15. Extent and Nature of Circulation

|   |   | Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months | No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date |
|---|---|--|---|
| a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)                                     |   |  |   |
| (1)   | Mailed Outside-County First-Class Publications Sent on PS Form 3841 (include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)  | 550  | 550   |
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| (3)   | First-Class Distribution Outside the Mails (including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®) |  |   |
| (4)   | First-Class Distribution Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail®)   | 93   | 89  |
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| f. Total Distribution (Sum of 15b and 15e)                                    |   | 518  | 522   |
| g. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers #4 (page #3))       |   | 32   | 28  |
| h. Total (Sum of 15f and g)   |   | 550  | 550   |
| i. Percent Paid (15b divided by 15f times 100)                                |   | 92.8%  | 88.5%   |

\* If you are claiming electronic copies, go to line 16 on page 3. If you are not claiming electronic copies, skip to line 17 on page 3.

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16. Electronic Copy Circulation

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| b. Total Paid Electronic Copies (Line 15c + Paid Electronic Copies (Line 16a)) |  |  |   |
|  |  | 481  | 462   |
| c. Total Paid Distribution (Line 15b + Paid Electronic Copies (Line 16a))      |  |  |   |
|  |  | 519  | 501   |
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|  |  | 92.4%  | 92.9%   |

I certify that 50% of all my distributed copies (electronic and print) are paid above a nominal price.

17. Publication of Statement of Ownership  
 If the publication is a general publication, publication of this statement is required. Will be printed in the **DEC 2019** issue of this publication.  Publication not required.

18. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner: **Steve Lund** Date: **Oct 1, 2019**

I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including civil penalties).

Form 3526 of the USPS, 1 October 2019.



## Membership Statistics

### Membership Statistics, 1 September 2019 – 30 November

#### New Members

4381 Edén, Eric, 8290 Coyado St, Las Vegas, NV 89123  
4382 Bustad, Eric K, PO Box 20760, Seattle, WA 98102  
4383 Felts, Vera, 92 W Quail Lane, Sequim, WA 98382-8254  
4384 Cole, David, 4114 NE 77th, Portland, OR 97218  
4385 Karlsløyst, Richard, 1324 N 13th St, St. Joseph, MO 64501  
4386 Martin, Robert, PO Box 1809, Kihei, HI 96753  
4387 Goulandris, George, 16 Ravine Rd, Great Neck, NY 11023-9511

#### Change of Address

L3942 Soerensen, Morten, 1412 Calle de Las Granvas, Livermore, CA 94551  
4268 Stwalley, Brian, 1873 Augusta Dr, Jamison, PA 18929-1085  
4256 Wetterling, John W, 6422 Hilyard Ave, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-6947

#### Reinstated

4316 Larsen, Andrew  
4275 Thorsteinsson, Hallur

#### Deceased

4218 Hoff, George R, Jr.  
800GL Johnson, Vernon A.  
4173 Sherman, Steven,  
760GL Street, Edward Jr,

#### Half Century Members – 50 Years – Gold Life Membership

1338GL Aro, Kauko  
1329GL Benfield, William  
1372GL Christensen, John  
1416GL Isaacson, Jack  
1389GL Nelson, Paul  
1417GL Omberg, Robert  
1331GL Ross, Robert  
1413GL Strauss, Gerald  
1354GL Whipple, Brian RR

#### Donations to the SCC or Library

3598 Paul Albright  
3345 Roger Cichorz  
3029 Gregory Frantz  
H31/2088 Roger P. Quinby  
H32/1987 Alan Warren  
Posta (Faroës Postal Service)  
Postiljonen Auctions

#### Quarter Century Members

3543 Dryselius, Jan  
3515 Nielsen, Dana

## Coming events 2020–2021

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

**Rocky Mountain Stamp Show** in Denver, CO, 22–24 May 2020.

**Minnesota Stamp Expo** in Crystal, MN, 17–19 July 2020.

**Great American Stamp Show** in Hartford, CT, 20–23 August 2020.

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

**Nordia 2021** in Kuopio, Finland, on 12–14 March 2021.

## Contact the Officers

As specified in the bylaws, there are 12 members of the board of directors. A quorum requires at least 7 of the 12 to be present or to carry a motion.

Steve Lund, President, Executive Secretary – [steve88h@aol.com](mailto:steve88h@aol.com)  
Mike Schumacher, Past President – [icemike51@gmail.com](mailto:icemike51@gmail.com)  
Chris Dahle, Vice President (and Webmaster) – [cdahle8@gmail.com](mailto:cdahle8@gmail.com)  
Randy Tuuri, Vice President, Chapters – [tuurifam@comcast.net](mailto:tuurifam@comcast.net)  
Alan Warren, Secretary – [alanwar@comcast.net](mailto:alanwar@comcast.net)  
Viggo Warmboe, Treasurer – [viggo62@comcast.net](mailto:viggo62@comcast.net)

#### Directors 2017–2020

Matt Kewriga - [matt@kewriga.com](mailto:matt@kewriga.com)  
Dana Nielsen - [dananielsen@comcast.net](mailto:dananielsen@comcast.net)  
Kauko Aro - [kiaro@roadrunner.com](mailto:kiaro@roadrunner.com)

#### Directors 2019–2022

Kathryn Johnson – [kj5217@aol.com](mailto:kj5217@aol.com)  
Jim Kilbane – [aurora\\_80017@yahoo.com](mailto:aurora_80017@yahoo.com)  
Mike Peter – [mpeter@elpacocoatings.com](mailto:mpeter@elpacocoatings.com)

#### Library Committee

Paul Albright, Roger Cichorz, Gregory Frantz, Jim Kilbane  
Contact: [albrightsp@gmail.com](mailto:albrightsp@gmail.com); [rcichorz@comcast.net](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:collinr@ameritech.net).

**7. NEW YORK:** *Contact:* Carl Probst, 71 Willoughby Ave, Hicksville NY 11801, email: [cwp1941@aol.com](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:steve88h@aol.com).

**17. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:** *Contact:* Erik Roberts (909) 706-5911, email: [sccwebman@gmail.com](mailto:sccwebman@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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:rcichorz@comcast.net).

**AUSTRALIA:** *Coordinator* John McKay, email: [john.mckay@analysisinternational.net.au](mailto:john.mckay@analysisinternational.net.au).

**NEW ZEALAND:** *Coordinator* John Campbell, email: [johncampbellnz@hotmail.com](mailto: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](http://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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