

JULY 1999

MACHINE CANCEL FORUM #189

The Michelius Cancelling Machine

By Frederick A. Brofos¹

Not much is known about this interesting company and, from the scarcity of its markings, it would seem it was not long in business. Perhaps World War I put an end to its activities. However some revealing light is thrown on it by various correspondence, from 1913-1914, sent to several Scandinavian postal administrations.

Michelius was a German firm, and its activities were confined to Europe, never extending as far as the United States.

The Michelius Company Limited had its factory for producing modern machines for industry and business firms at Zeil 33, Frankfort am Main, Germany. Its sales branch office was located at Gneisenau Street 2 in Berlin SW 29.

A letterhead (See **Figure 1**) from November 1913 pictures an office boy cranking a machine. This appears to be not a cancelling machine but rather a stamp-affixer, and the round box probably contains stamp coils for use on mail. Another letterhead (See **Figure 1**), from March 1914, is more decorative but far less enlightening. The actual letters, though, tell us quite a lot of information.

The Michelius Company on November 28, 1913, wrote two similar letters, one to the Danish, and the other to the Swedish Postal Administration. Offers were made to provide a free trial machine in Copenhagen and Stockholm.

However, an inquiry by the Swedish Postal Administration to Postmaster Wiesner at Stockholm 1 received a reply stating that he did not support the trying of the Michelius machine as he, at the end of 1913, had already received a trial machine from the German firm of Sylbe & Pondorf of Schmölln, and was ~~very~~ shortly receiving another one. Michelius had not better luck in Denmark, where Sylbe & Pondorf was also active.

¹ *Editor's Note:* Mr. Brofos was an early contributor to Machine Cancel Forum. Articles by him on foreign machines printed in Machine Cancel Forum II are Pneuma-Danica-Duplex Machine (Denmark) MCF II #153 (July 1990), An Unusual Combination (Denmark Cancel on Norway - Sylbe & Pondorf machines) MCF II #167 (January 1994), and The Swedish Järve Cancelling Machine MCF II # 173 (July 1995).

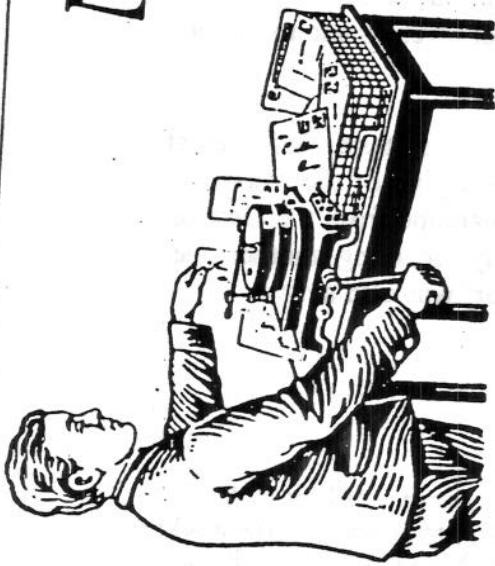
MICHELUS

GESELLSCHAFT
MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG
FABRIK MODERNER MASCHINEN FÜR DEN
VERKEHRS- UND GESCHÄFTS-BEDARF.

FRANKFURT a. M., DEN 23. November 1913
Zell 23

Telegr.-Adr.: MICHELUS FRANKFURTM. Fernsprecher: Amt I, 2606.

An das



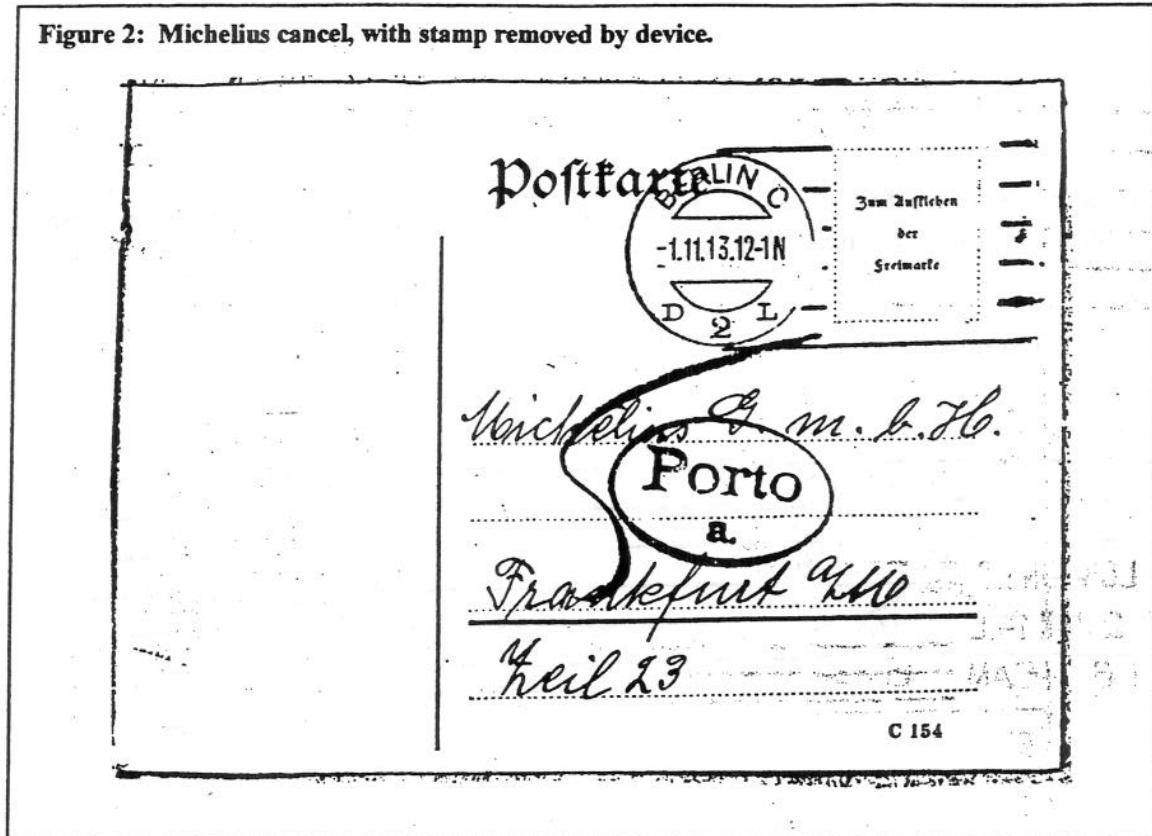
Geschrift arbeitsparende Maschinen für den Verkehr u. Geschäftsbedarf

MICHELUS
G.m.b.H.

Frankfurt a. M./Zell 23
Telefon: Hanfa 2606
Telegramm-Adresse:
Michelus Frankfurt Main
23. 3. 1914

There is the evidence of a postcard and an envelope addressed to the Michelius Co., postmarked by their machine, transmitted through the mail, and then marked at the post office "Porto" (ie. Postage Due). It would appear that the Michelius machine had the disagreeable habit of pealing the stamps off!

Figure 2: Michelius cancel, with stamp removed by device.



The blank space amid the cancellation (Berlin C –1.11.13.12-1N D 2 L) clearly shows where the missing stamp once had been. Although this appetite to "eat stamps" may not have been consistent, it was certainly a disadvantage to be reckoned with.

Unfortunately, a thoughtless clerk unwisely enclosed this same item as promotional samples of their work to the Swedish Postal Administration, where the deficiency may have been noticed and raised some interesting doubts about the reliability of the machine.

Although no trials or sales by Michelius occurred in Sweden or Denmark, they seem to have had some success elsewhere, besides in Berlin.

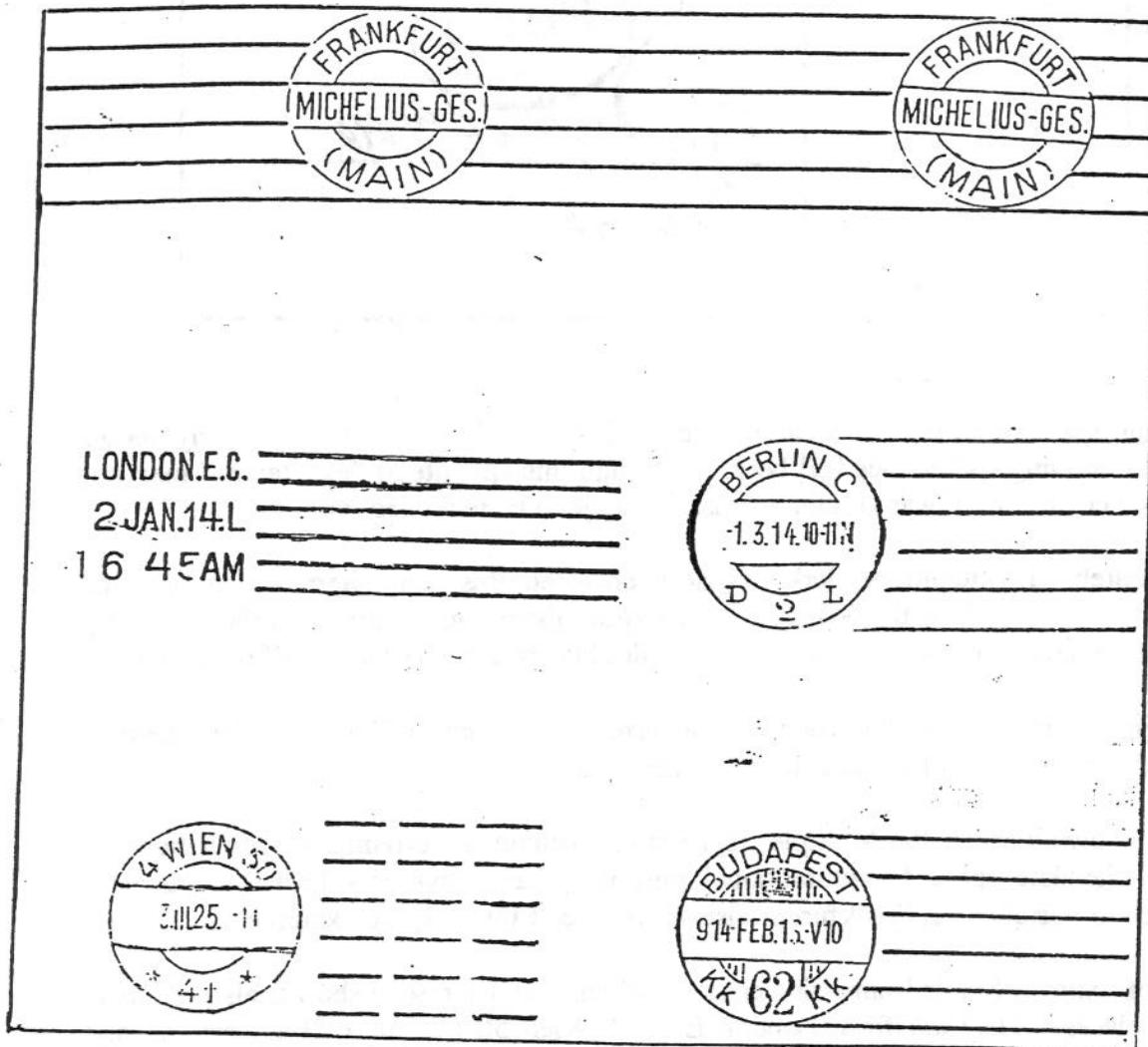
It is not known whether the Multiple Impression machine, advertising the Michelius Co. name in the date space for promotional purposes, had previously been or was later converted to postal use in Frankfurt or elsewhere. See Figure 3, top example.

Die proofs exist of Single Impression cancels, which may have been seen short trials periods in various places. They are from London E.C., 4 Wien 50 (Vienna), Budapest 62, and Berlin C. See Figure 3.

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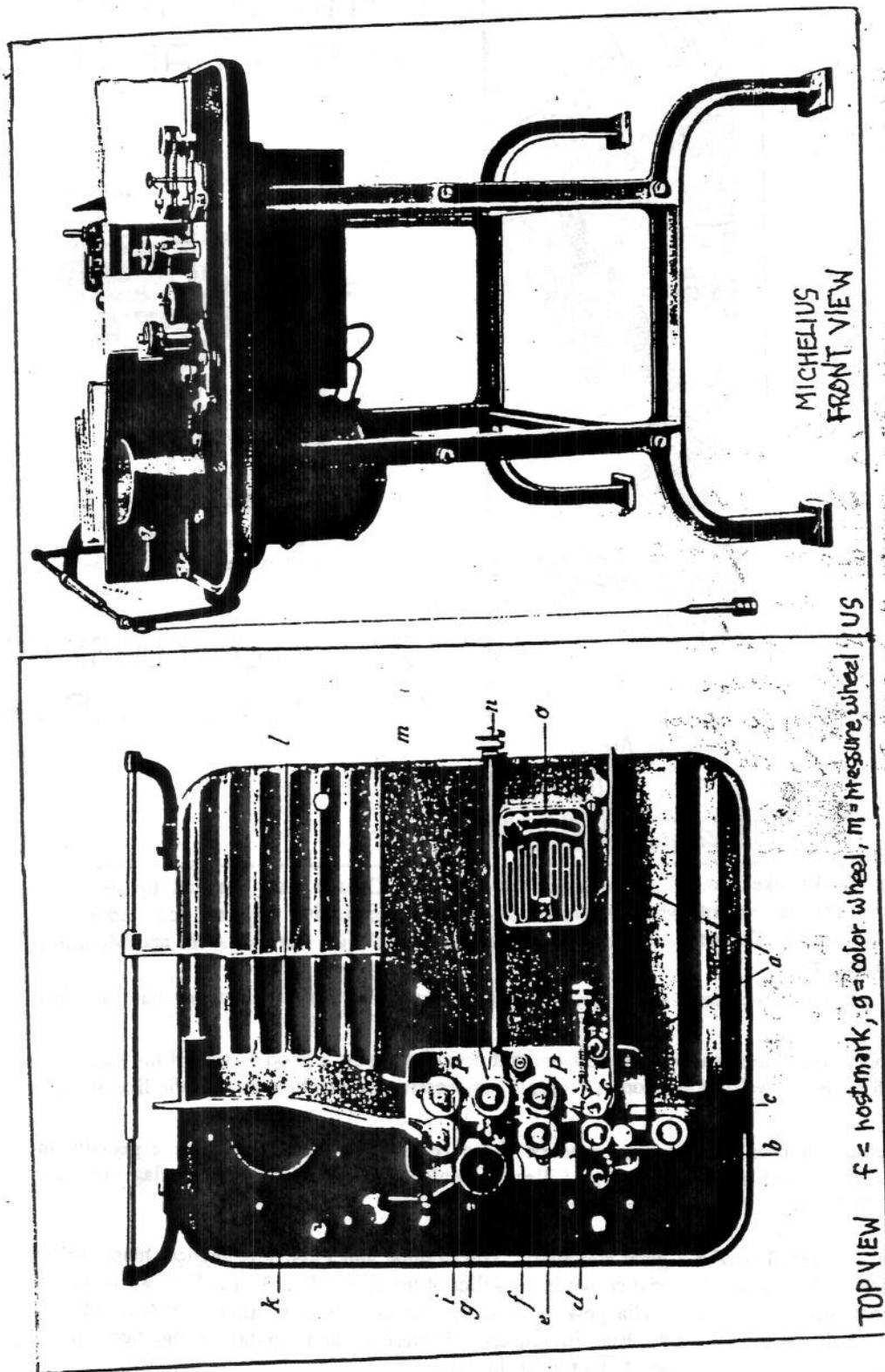
Today, examples of all Michelius machine cancels are rarely found, and are considered most desirable by the informed collector.

Figure 3: Die proofs



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Figure 4: Michelius machine, front view and top view.



Editor's Note: One of the early contributors to the Machine Cancel Forum was Frederick A. Brofos.

SOME BICKERDIKE PHANTASIES

By Frederick A. Brofos

Around the turn of the century, the European market for the "Bickerdike" cancelling machine of Montreal, Canada was supplied by its direct manufacturer in Germany. This agreement, which avoided the slow and expensive shipping costs across the Atlantic, was arranged with the firm "Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken" (i.e. German Arms and Munitions Factories) of Berlin and Karlsruhe.

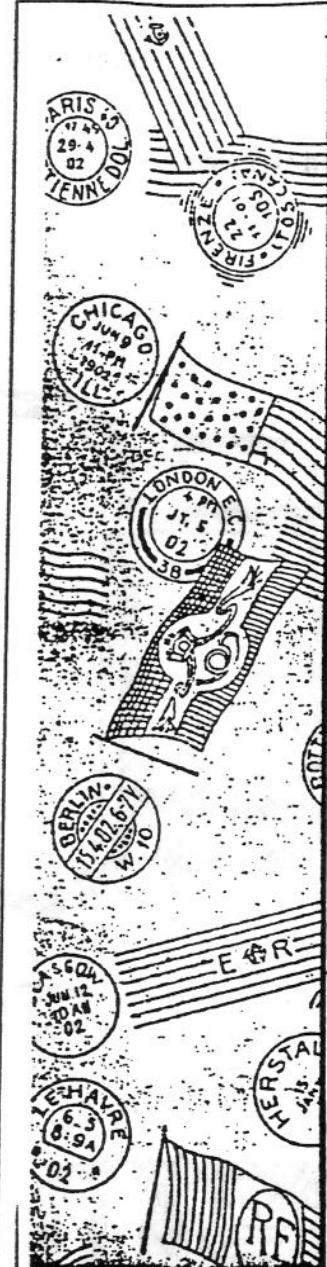
Apparently in 1902 these seems to have been less demand for martial equipment and the company had expanded into other fields.

Illustrated above is the front cover of their sales brochure from that period, showing a good picture of the Bickerdike machine itself. To the left appears a weird collection of "sample" impressions of machine cancels the like of which had never been seen before.

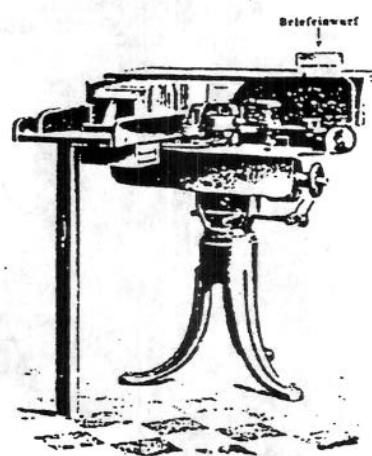
Considerable artistic license had been exercised to produce these remarkable fantasies. Note especially the surprising hybrid from Le Havre with a horse-shoe type killer (normally seen only with German flag machines) connected to an unknown "RF" flag.

Then there is the fantastic Chicago flag with a giant star field. The London and Firenze (Florence) machines are using hand-stamp date marks and a German imperial crown is the killer of the latter. The British "ER" killer, known from London and Liverpool, was never used in Glasgow, of course. Besides these creations, portions of other imaginary machine marks are shown from Paris 40, Rue Etienne Dol., Rotterdam, and Herstal. Altogether, quite an amusing bunch. About the only familiar item seems to be the Berlin flag.

The title on the sales booklet's cover finally settles a small puzzle that has confused certain writers in the past. No need to bicker about it any more. The name of the machine is clearly spelled Bickerdike (and not Bickerdyke).



DEUTSCHE WAFFEN UND MUNITIONSFABRIKEN BERLIN-KARLSRUHE



BRIEFSTEMPELMASCHINE SYSTEM BICKERDIKE

The German DAPAG Postmarking Machine by Frederick A. Brofos

A German company that made postmarking machines in the early part of the last century had a very long name: "Deutsche Post- und Eisenbahn-Verkehrsweisen-Aktiengesellschaft", meaning German Postal and Railroad Traffic Stock Company. They also used a shorter name: DAPAG-EFUBAG. Just how that fits in with the long name, I have not yet determined. Be that as it may, we will here use simply DAPAG for both the company and its machines.

In 1912, they gave an address of Urbanstrasse 100, Berlin S 59, but their letter-head only reads Staaken-Berlin. The firm was awarded golden medals and diplomas of honor at the exhibitions at Milan, 1906, Wiesbaden 1909, Brussels and Buenos Aires, 1910.

Following presumably successful business with the German Post Office, the DAPAG Company made attempts to expand their business abroad. On June 7, 1911 a letter and offer was sent to the Danish Directorate General of Posts. This was turned down, as well as attempts in March/April, 1912. However, a proposed drawing of a machine mark shows a multiple impression with 4 horizontal bars separating the two circular date heads. These read: "KØBENHAVN" at top and "BBB" at bottom. The double circle has a bridge in the center and the date reads: 21 4 12 10-11 $\frac{3}{4}$ E

The DAPAG representative in Denmark was Hermann Raffel, Kejsergade 2, Copenhagen. Four types of machines were available: Model A, Cancelling machine, hand-operated. Model B. Hand machine, single impression postmark (for view postcards etc.). Model C. Cancelling machine, electrically driven. Model D. Cancelling machine, hand or foot-operated, also for electricity.

Repr. Raffel reports on July 26, 1912, that a DAPAG machine has been delivered to the Letter Post Office at Købmagergade, Copenhagen, where it was set up and already in use.

However, a letter dated September 20, 1912, to the Danish Directorate General of Posts, from the Head Postmaster of Copenhagen, remarks that "the DAPAG machine (H. Raffel, repr.) seems to be mostly a copy of Krags machine and immediately showed itself to be unusable. It still remains locked up at the Købmager Street Post Office. It suffers, according to the suppliers statements, from a construction mistake which, during the first tests caused, among other things, that letters hid away inside the machine. Whether this error can be corrected I do not know, but in any case nothing has been done in that regard during the past months."

It would appear that DAPAG was not a success in Denmark and no machines were sold there. Examples from the Copenhagen trial machine are not known to me.

Repr. Raffel does mention in a letter of May 14, 1912, that an electrically-driven DAPAG machine was used for a long time at the Berlin W.8 post office and was purchased by the German Reichspost. A similar machine, but hand-driven, was used in Paris (Poste Recette Principale) and at the main post office in Vienna. Also, at Budapest and Buenos Aires, electrically-driven machines were in use.

A letter dated May 25, 1912 from DAPAG to the Swedish Directorate General of Posts says that the postal administrations of most European countries now have in use manual or electric cancelling machines. They enclose descriptions and pictures of their machines and tender an offer in German Marks. The hand-operated DAPAG machine cost Mk. 925.-, while the electrical one cost Mk. 1300.-. With a simultaneous order for a larger quantity of the same type of machine, price reductions were offered of 5% on an order of five machines and 10% on ten machines. However, as far as I know, they were not successful in doing any business in Sweden or Norway either. Not even any trials came about.

The above letter also mentions that DAPAG machines are used in Belgium and Switzerland and that orders have been received from Russia and will be delivered in a short time. Whether this actually happened is unknown to me.

Three DAPAG advertising sheets give us the following interesting details: The hand-cranked machine had these measurements: Height - 110 cm., Width - 65 cm., Depth - 60 cm., weight - 55 kg. It had an hourly capacity of 25000 pieces with multiple impression postmarks and 12000 with single impression marks. The machine could handle postcards as well as letters of various thicknesses. The postmark illustrated reads "BERLIN W" at top and "18t" at bottom. The killer consisted of six stacks of seven small horizontal bars. A German patent was applied for.

The machine with electric motor was claimed to handle ^{hourly} 50-60000 pieces with a multiple impression (continuous band) postmark. With interrupted single impressions only about 25000 pieces, as it was at a slower speed. The machine could be set to handle various letter thicknesses. The postmark is similar to the single impression machine. The killer, however, has ^{no} ⁷ bars curved at the edges. German patent applied for. The envelope illustrated on the sheet is addressed to the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs of Württemberg at Stuttgart, at that time an independent postal service. Whether any business was realised with them I have not confirmed.

Probably the most remarkable of the DAPAG machines was their Money Order Postmarking Machine. It was patented in Germany and had these measurements: Height - 31 cm., width - 28 cm., depth - 26 cm., weight - about 20 kilos.

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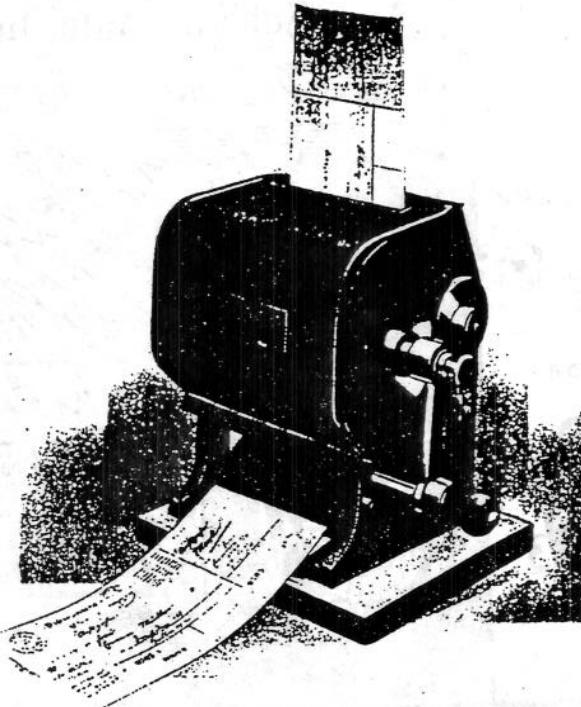
A very informative article on the German DAPAG machine, was written by me for the Machine Cancel Society "Forum" in July, 2000. The DAPAG money order machine ia shown below.

Deutsche Post- und Eisenbahn-Verkehrswesen-Aktiengesellschaft, Staaken-Berlin.

"DAPAG"

Stempel-Apparat

D. R. G. M. zum Abstempeln von Postanweisungen, Postschecks etc. D. R.-Pat.

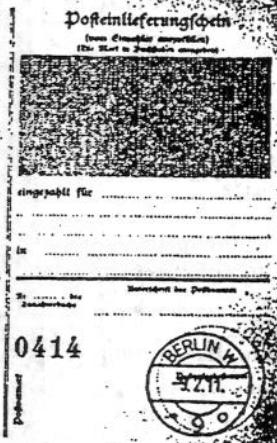


Mafie:

Höhe 31 cm
Breite 28 cm
Tiefe 26 cm

Gewicht:

ca. 12 kg



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Unidentified German Postal Machine

Special types of postmarking machines used on P.O. money orders have always been difficult to acquire, as the cashed money order was disposed of by the P.O. Some remarkable-looking markings from 1945 were used by agencies of the German Postal Money Order Office. Examples embossed in Prussian blue are seen from Cologne (Köln) and Essen (and probably other places). "Sch" stands for Schalter or counter. The seals, with removable dates, look very much like the British (and Colonial) embossed revenues used since Victorian times.



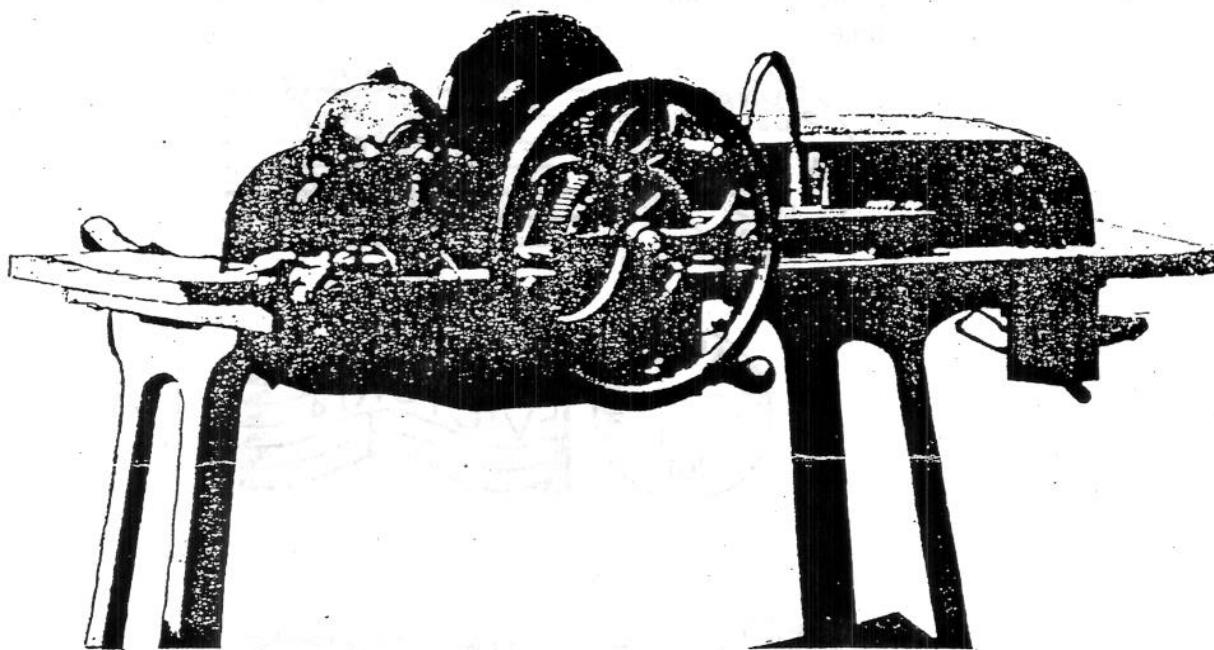
PNEUMA-DANICA-DUPLEX MACHINE

Frederick A Brofos

Around 132 years have passed since mail was first cancelled by machinery, and quite a variety of ingenious contraptions have been produced by hopeful inventors. They all take their place in the historical lineup, whether successful or not, and even though precious little is known about a number of them.

One of the ghosts from the past is a curious pneumatic cancelling machine made in Denmark.

At the beginning of the present century, the Danish Postal Administration followed the lead of the world's larger countries, and tried out a variety of cancelling machines. Experimentation went on for some time at the Copenhagen K (Kobmagergade) post office. At first, the trials were limited to a single machine of the German Sylbe & Pondorf make, and one of Norwegian Krag manufacture, and one Danish machine. This (now almost forgotten) Danish machine, was the subject of several short trials. It could not compete successfully with the faster foreign machines.



THE PNEUMA-DANICA-DUPLEX POSTMARKING MACHINE

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MEETING OLD FRIENDS ABROAD

by Frederick A. Brofos

Being a collector of machine cancels of all makes and countries, I occasionally run across old U.S. acquaintances that show up in unexpected places. Sometimes they are difficult to recognize, but the adjoining picture shows some old friends with familiar faces that worked in Australia in the early years of this century, probably on a trial basis, as they are not commonly seen.

The first is a Barr-Fyke tassel flag from Melborune, Victoria, used in 1902. As with many machines used in the British Empire, this machine could be interchangeably used as a canceller or a P.O. franking machine. In this case the latter use is shown by the wording "PAID - ½D", although the marking is in black rather than in red as one might expect for such use. Next is a Columbia waves-and-bars from Sydney, New South Wales, used in 1906, and from the same town in 1912 a Cummins with open die space in the killer. There are of course many others to be found, and we shall spot some more another time.



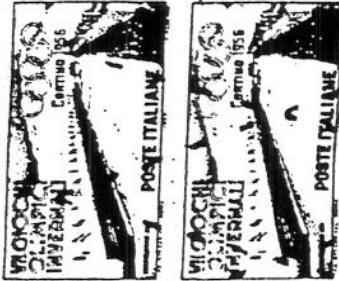
APPLICARE
DESTRA

ANOTHER JUMBO REPEATER

by Frederick A. Brofos

In *FORUM* No. 36, pg. 218, Reg Morris showed a remarkable jumbo repeater of unknown make from Italy. It was used at the Rome Railroad station, 12 Dec. 195..?

I found something similar at my office a few years ago. It is on a large (12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches) envelope bearing the date 23 July 1956 — but from the Milan railroad station. Also, it looks like a different make of machine, with different figures, lettering and only one row of diamond dots. But the message is the same, namely: "To avoid this cancellation apply the postage stamp at top right." Apparently the Italians learned their lesson, as I have never seen that jumbo again.



PER EVITARE QUESTO ANNULLO APPLICARE
IL FRANCOBOLLO IN ALTO A DESTRA



792
The Norwegian Immigration Sesquicentennial Commission

requests the pleasure of your company

at

a gala benefit Ball

on Thursday evening, May 20, 1975

on board the

H. L. Pistaflor

of the Norwegian America Line

New York City Passenger Ship Terminal

Hudson River, foot of West 55th Street

Brookfield 6-3016 m.
Dinner 5:00 p.m.

*Black Tie or
National Costume*

H. L. Pistaflor

Assembly at Seven

Dinner at Seven-thirty

Black Tie



THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr. Frederick C. Boggs

at its

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Wednesday, November Twenty-ninth

Nineteen Hundred and Fifty

Starlight Roof, The Waldorf-Astoria

Special Guests of Honor:

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

HRH CROWN PRINCE OLAV and
CROWN PRINCESS MÄRTHA OF NORWAY

Speakers:

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Dr. HAMILTON HOLT

HON. EDWARD W. BARRETT

Chairman: HON. LITHGOW OSBORNE
President, The American-Scandinavian Foundation

Dinner at Seven-thirty

Black Tie

Carl Pelander and Fred Brofos: Two Early Editors of *The Posthorn*

by Richard St. Clair

SCC Historian

Few of us may realize that the SCC began as a local club dedicated solely to Finnish stamp collecting. But as people change their names and careers, so did the original club that emerged out of 223 Cypress Avenue in the Bronx, New York that November 25th, 1935. Six collectors of Finnish stamps, including Carl E. Pelander - a dealer in Scandinavian stamps - organized the Finnish-American Stamp Club. Lauson Stone writing to fellow SCC member George Koplowitz in 1969 said that Pelander was "the real founder of the Club," providing continual stimulus for others to join and organize the club's activities. In the midst of the Great Depression, the club slowly grew to twenty members, but by 1940 it was felt further growth of the club would be limited by the narrow scope of Finnish stamps. Therefore a resolution was adopted to invite collectors of all Scandinavian countries to join the club. This resolution proved so successful over the following year that Harry L. Lindquist proposed the club change its name to The Scandinavian Collectors Club of New York. With an overwhelming 14-2 vote (1 not voting), the metamorphosis was enacted and the SCC became a reality on February 13, 1942.

The Posthorn was organized the following year by Carl Pelander. The first issue appeared in November 1943 using the familiar post horn design as the masthead, drawn by member Carl Emil Boyer and used throughout the publication's history. Early volumes of *The Posthorn* have a quaint humor throughout that must have kept spirits up during the trying years of World War II. At the same time, *The Posthorn* established a tradition of scholarly research in Scandinavian philately that has continued to this day, earning the publication the moniker "The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge."

Pelander is remembered by some as a hot-tempered man of intense drive and convictions and great expertise in Scandinavian philately. Somehow he found time or made time, both as a vigorous collector of Tonga and as a philatelic dealer and auctioneer of Scandinavian philately, to also assemble and produce the club journal for so many years. At this one has to marvel, as those were the days of hand assembled galley, steel type and chases--no desktop publishing with fancy computers and software, diskettes

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journal, contributing nine consecutive lead articles himself on Norway. Feeling that the SCC was turning into a "Norwegian Collectors Club," he called for collectors of other countries to submit articles in the July 1958 issue. Response was sluggish, and a number of obscure events delayed the publication of the journal in 1959, including another loss of an entire issue in the mail- in fact, a double issue!

Brofos was, nevertheless, the key to the continued survival of the journal. In January 1959, with all four associate editor positions vacant, he wrote, "...I am keeping the ship afloat single handed." With a crew of one (himself), only one issue was managed in 1959. Elected SCC Secretary in 1959, he asked to be relieved of the editorship. That was the year in which the SCC reorganized - that is, was rescued and revitalized by the Chicago Chapter (No. 4). The phrase "of New York" was dropped, and on April 26, 1960 the club was incorporated in Illinois, thereby inaugurating the "Chicago era" (1960-72). *The Posthorn* reorganized in 1960 as well. After a brief interregnum with SCC President I.E. Black serving as steward for the stalled journal, Ralph E. Danielson became the new Editor. Fred Brofos remained on the editorial staff until 1963 while writing an important reference work for the SCC and continuing to pour out literally dozens of articles for the SCC and for many other philatelic enterprises. His 52-page booklet, *Norwegian Railway and Steamship Parcel Stamps* (1964), remains a seminal work and important philatelic research tool to this day. Brofos resumed assistant editorial work for the journal in 1965, and the following year the SCC awarded him its prestigious Honorary Member status in recognition for his contribution and achievements. He received the prestigious Carl E. Pelander award in 1975. Fred Brofos continues to be an active member of the SCC and is the designate for the Earl Jacobsen Award of the SCC in 1995, making him the recipient of the "grand slam" of the three major SCC awards, and deservedly so.

The founding labors of Carl Pelander and the heroics of Frederick Brofos stand out as lasting contributions not only to *The Posthorn* but to the SCC and Scandinavian philately worldwide. Without their dedicated efforts, our club would likely have not evolved into the large and dedicated organization that it now is and have become one of the most successful specialist organizations in philately.

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

NEW YORK

The SCC held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, '56 at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St. in New York City. 12 members were present when the meeting was called to order at 8.30 PM. Members were sad to note that our popular President - Eric Kindquist - was absent. He had been stricken with a virulent head cold, and past president Lauson Stone presided in his stead. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were then approved. A new member was voted in, namely Graden A. Sterling as no. 794. 2 visitors from Denmark- Dr. & Mrs. _____ were present. There being no further business, the floor was turned over to Art Lind, our energetic Program Chairman, who introduced the distinguished speaker of the evening - Doris Stericker. Mrs. Stericker spoke at length on her pet subject- Danish West Indies, and showed selected pages from her extensive collection, one of the best in the country. Her idea of beaming the talk to beginners was carried thru inspite of heckling from an authority in the front row. After her interesting talk Mrs. Stericker answered questions from the floor until the meeting adjourned at 10 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,



S.C.C. Secretary

N.B. Fancy seal carved by the Secretary.
The heckler was Carl Pelander.

WINS SCC BROFOS AWARD

The Scandinavian Collectors Club (SCC) has inaugurated the Frederick A. Brofos Award for the best article appearing in its quarterly journal *The Posthorn*. The first recipient is author Sigurður Thorsteinsson of Iceland who won the honor with his article in the May 1999 issue, "The Royal Mails in Iceland."

The Brofos Award honors a former editor of *The Posthorn* and a contributor of many articles to the philatelic literature himself. Frederick Brofos was born in London and spent the World War II years in Norway where he developed an interest in military mails and civil censorship. His philatelic interests span railway mail as well as machine cancellations and many other topics. He has contributed papers to the Billig handbooks and the American Philatelic Congress books.

The Brofos Award is presented for the best article in *The Posthorn* in a calendar year. Criteria include depth of philatelic knowledge, elements of research, and clarity of presentation. One purpose of the award is to help attract new writers and articles for the journal.

— Alan Warren



Desire To Acquire

Collector's Collections Leave Room For Little Else

By RICKI A. MORELL
Monitor Correspondent

WARNER — Frederick Brofos' white two-story house is inhabited not by people, but by things.

Not just any things. Things in groups of two or more. Things that are collections.

Norwegian postmarks, butterflies, stamps, official buttons, marbles, seashells, old posters, old bills, envelopes censored during World War II, rocks, antique lightbulbs, autographs, paintings, picture frames, antique mousetraps, a barnful of books.

This handwritten sign adorns one of Fred Brofos' walls:

The desire to acquire tangible items not essential to human life is present in almost every one of us. Back when men were still living in caves, one man must have come home one day with a blue pebble.

'It is a stone,' said the cavewoman, 'and I am going to throw it out.'

'Better not,' said the man of the cave. 'It is a beautiful blue thing. I like it and I am going to collect blue pebbles.'

You name it and chances are Brofos will have it. He's been collecting since he was six years old and a schoolboy in England.

"We were told to bring in collections to class," he said in his soft, wispy voice. "I brought in pressed flowers, coats-of-arms and match box covers."

Since that time he's had the collecting bug.

But money is not Brofos' prime reason for collecting.

"The best part about collecting is the search," he said.

Brofros once spent four days in an attic in Bradford sifting through old papers that otherwise would have been thrown out. He has also spent days in a squirrel-infested barn in Vermont looking for old bills.

"My wife was always embarrassed when we went to the Warner dump," he said. "We always brought back more than we dumped off."

Brofros' collections take up his whole house. The

bedroom, the living room and the four other rooms downstairs, are filled to overflowing. The barn where Brofros put all his books.

"I had so many books, I thought the floor would collapse," Brofros said.

Brofros' motto is "Live and let live. Collect but collect." But collectors, he said, are not very tolerant people, they are usually rivals.

"The sad thing about collectors is that they want another person's collection. They're jealous of what they see. I try not to be, but it's hard," he said.

Although Brofros' collections are his dear possessions, he seems to have no qualms about parting with them.

"Everything has a price. And if the price might even sell my grandmother if the price was right," he said.

Brofros' name means "bridge-waterfall". He was born in England in 1927 and moved to Norway when 12. He came to the United States in 1946. He has lived in St. Louis, Washington and New York.

Brofros moved to Warner in 1961. He has been a member of the New Hampshire Collector's Club since then. He is also in the Warner Historical Society.

Brofros is a regular exhibitor at the Tri-State exhibition, which will be held this weekend. In 1975, he won the Trophy for Best Collection.

For the last six years, Brofros has designed postmarks for the special post office at the exhibition.

Frederick Brofros is a strange mixture of hard-hearted materialist and endearing eccentric. He loves his papers but will sell them without flinching.

Brofros spends most of his time alone with his books & moves stiffly, but with a sixth sense, through the familiar things.

"This is my life," he said with a sweeping wave. "If there were a fire, I think I'd probably stay here and burn up with the place."

This is the remains of a clipping of an article in the "Concord Monitor", leading newspaper of New Hampshire, from a number of years ago. The interviewer wrote: "Brofros has a soft, wispy voice (and) is a strange mixture of hard-hearted materialist and endearing eccentric". I rather like her characterisation of me.

(1975)

BROFOS



F.A.Brofos, with Herbert T. Pritchett, founder of the Scandinavia Philatelic Society (G.B.). At an 1983 Stamp Show in Oslo.



The Collector

What does Frederick Brofos collect? Put it this way:
What doesn't Frederick Brofos collect?



Brofos in a second-floor room, one of seven filled to overflowing with his collections.



Part of the Brofors Library



American Philatelic Society

Writers Unit 30

elects

Frederick A. Brofos

to the

Writers Hall of Fame

Santa Clara CA August 30, 1998

Barbara R. Mueller
Barbara R. Mueller
Awards Committee

Charles
Charles
President

The APS hall of fame was established in 1941 when 15 people from years past were recognized. Except in 1943, 1965 and 1970, one to four individuals have been added every year. Only the dead are eligible for the honor. ■ *as of 2002*



Postmuseets Verndør

For bidrag til innsamling av posthistorisk materiale
gis honnør og status som fullverdig medlem til:

Frederick Brofos

29. mai 1981

DATO

MUSEUMSSTYRER

Astbjørn Aarås

In Recognition of Distinguished Service

Auditing Committee

Hans Beer Restained Upon

Frederick A. Brofoss



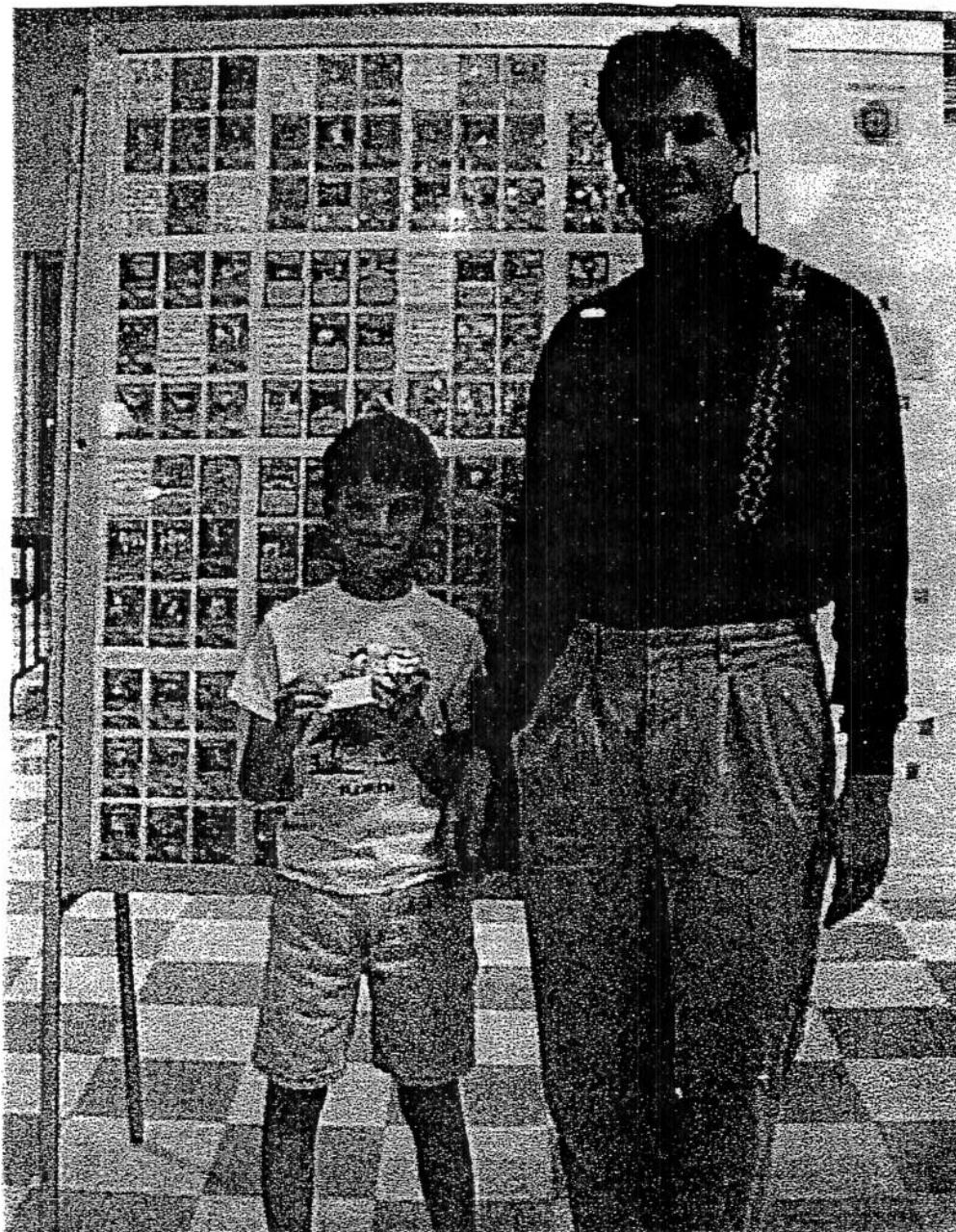
Robert P. Stevens
President

October 1966

Frederick Blechert
Secretary

Broflos Reports

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Heading of a small newsletter I published a few years ago.

My son Alexander and grandson James, both prize-winning collectors

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"Scribbler's Corner"

This little blue-painted playhouse, named "Scribbler's Corner," was built by me many years ago for my son Alex. Without any planned design, it just rose up as is, and was much wondered at by passers-by. It still stands, like a silent sentinel, among the snow-covered pines on the outskirts of the small New Hampshire village of Warner. Some of my philatelic articles were written here, while keeping an eye on my small boy playing.





NORGE



NORGE