

RARELY SEEN FLAG KILLER and cancel design are shown as drawn for the patent filing. This cancel on cover is a rarity despite its 20th century trials.

The Pneuma-Danica-Duplex Machine *Patented 1906 in Denmark*

By Frederick A. Brofos

Some 132 years have passed since mail was first canceled by machinery [designed to replace the drudgery of hand-canceling]. And, quite a variety of ingenious contraptions have been produced by hopeful inventors. They all take their place in the historical line-up, whether successful or not, even though precious little is known about a number of them.

One of the ghosts from the past is a curious pneumatic canceling machine made in Denmark. At the beginning of the 20th century the Danish Postal Administration followed the lead of the world's larger nations and tried a variety of canceling machines. Experimentation went on for some years at the Copenhagen K. (Købmagergade) post office.

A Variety of Cancels Tried

At first the trials were limited to machines of the Germany Sylbe & Pondorf make and another model from the Norwegian Krag Company — plus a Danish-made canceler. Now almost forgotten, this Danish machine was apparently the subject of several short trial runs; but it could not compete successfully with the faster foreign units.

The Pneuma-Danica-Duplex postmarking machine was the invention of two Danes, Postmaster Edmund A. Lund of the Copenhagen S. (Sundbyernes) post office in the Amager district, and engineer Jacob C. Hansen-Ellehammer.

Their Danish Patent No. 8928 was issued on Sept. 2, 1906, with patent protection retroactive to January 20th of the same year. They demonstrated their pneumatic canceler at the large Danish postal meeting of 1908 held in the rooms of the old Parliament at Fredericia Street, Copenhagen.

Later, in 1909, it was placed on trial at the letter post office at Copenhagen K. This unique canceler was hand-operated, not electricity-powered, and its postmark was connected to a vacuum pump which sucked the letters individually to the postmark that was thereupon impressed on them. The suction function affected only the surface of mail matter, without damaging the contents. Its canceler had an automatic supply of ink. It did not matter whether the mail was thick or thin, large or small since the canceling was said to be done equally well en-con-

Didn't Require Sorting

One attractive feature was that mail could be placed in the machine without advance sorting, other than making sure that the postage stamps were all facing towards the canceler. However, the capacity of the unit was relatively small and this undoubtedly doomed its future. It could not economically compete with other faster and more efficient foreign machines. The Pneuma-Danica-Duplex was not developed further and it eventu-

Dansk Patent № 8928

Fig. 1.

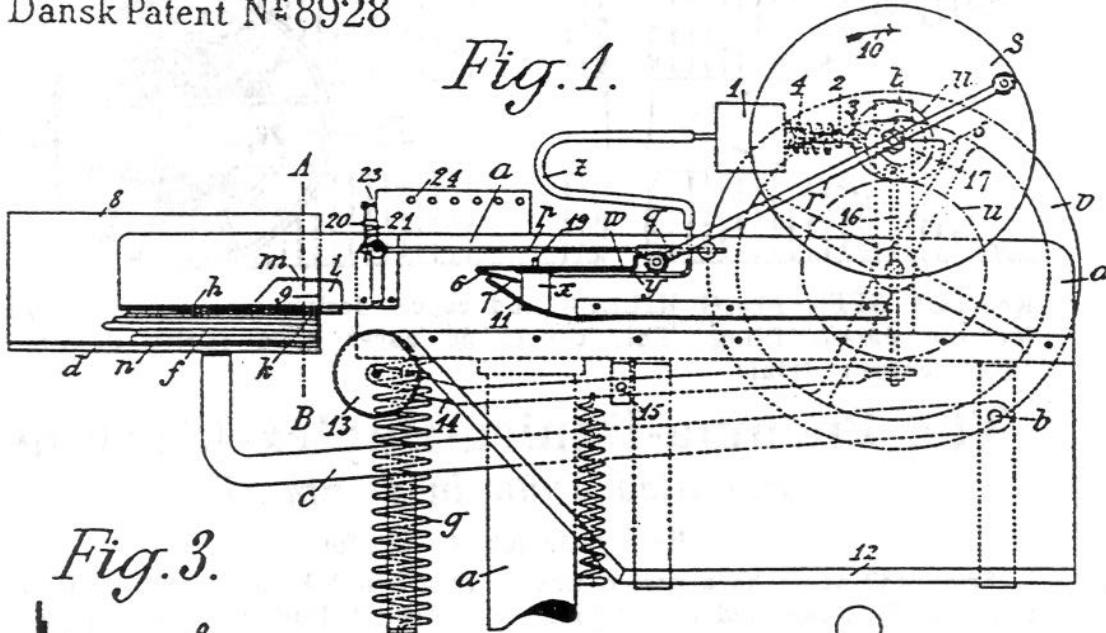
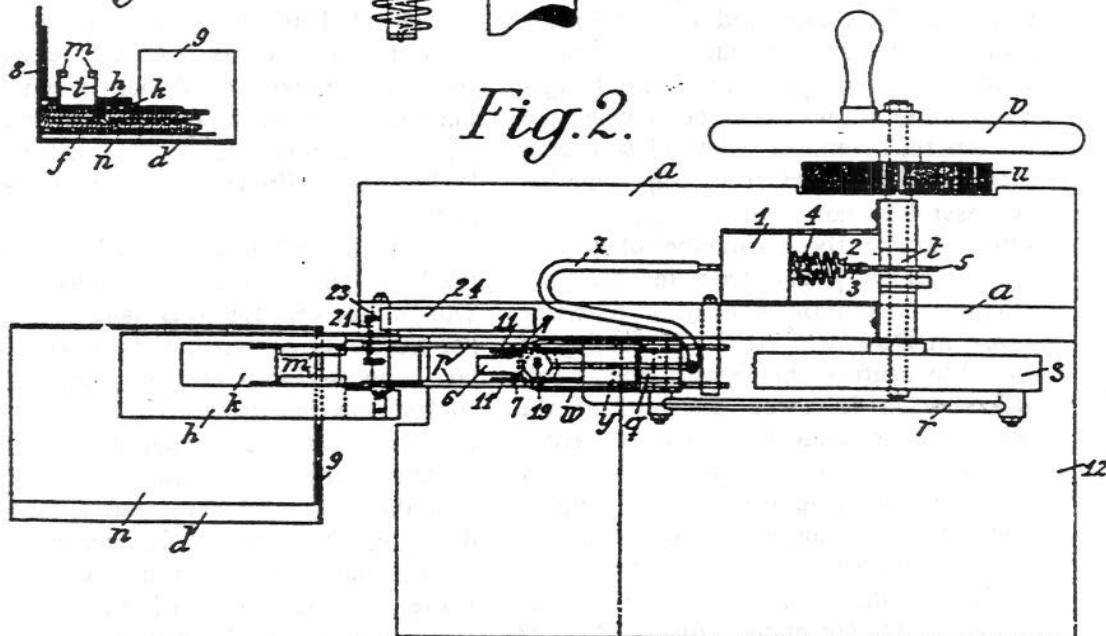


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



SIDE AND TOP VIEW of the pneumatic canceler as illustrated in the patent papers filed in 1906 by the two Danish inventors.

ally was abandoned altogether. Sadly, all that remains now is a photo in the Royal Danish P&T Museum, Copenhagen, which shows the two proud inventors displaying their machine.

An indication of the probable appearance of cancels made by this device during official tests may be judged by studying the design in the patent papers. There, a circular dated dial is shown with an attractive killer (at the left) in the

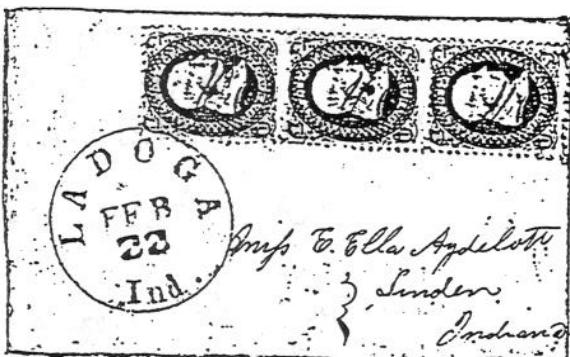
form of a split Danish flag — indicating an official or naval flag design, as opposed to the straight-edged national flag, a white cross on a red field.

Called the Dannebrog, it is one of the world's oldest flags, dating from the 13th century. Legend says that it "fell down from Heaven" during a battle in 1219 of Danish King Valdemar Sejr's crusade in Russia.

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FROM FINLAND TO INDIANA

Frederick A. Brofos

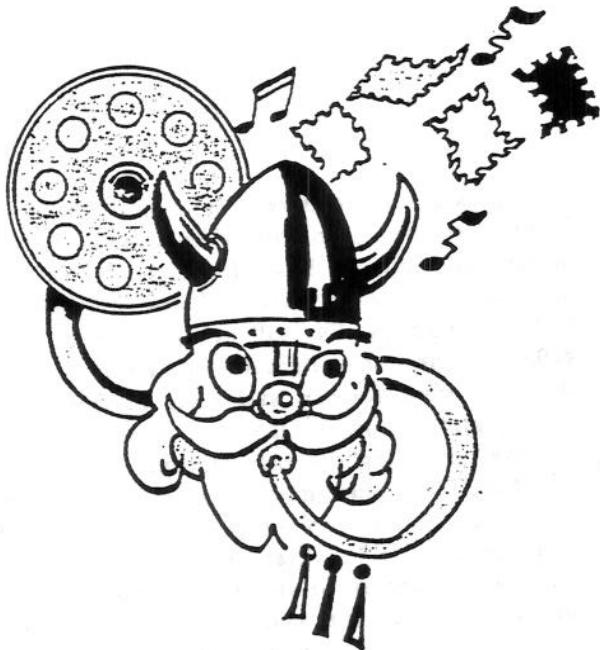


This neat little cover was probably used in the period 1862-1864. I like it because it shows a strip of three of the Civil War blue 1-centers, instead of the usual 3 cent stamp. However, what made me acquire it years ago was the clear postmark of Ladoga, Indiana.

This town, I believe, was founded by early Finnish settlers and named after a familiar spot in the old country. Upon looking it up in the National Zip Code Directory, I was surprised to find that Ladoga, IN, still exists, with the ZIP 47954. I knew the original Ladoga was a great lake bordering Karelia and lying northwest of Viborg and Leningrad in what is now Russia. However, checking the encyclopedia, I found the lake has 7000 square miles of area, and contains numerous small islands, two with old monasteries. No less than sixty rivers enter the lake, which begins to freeze in October and is under ice until the end of March. Perhaps Ladoga, Indiana, is located alongside a lake, but surely one not as large and cold as the one in the homeland. Collecting US and foreign postmarks from places with Scandinavian ties makes an interesting sideline.



Another very interesting cover sent by Fred Brofos is this Finnish postcard, franked with two 2 penni Finnish stamps from the Russian period, and cancelled in Sweden in 1900 with a PKXP No 83G railroad cancel on its way to Lübeck, Germany.



LUREN

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LOS ANGELES, CA.

ISSN 0739-0025
Volume 26 Number 2
February 1994
Whole Number 306

CZARIST RUSSIAN LOCAL POST IN KARELIA

Frederick A. Brofos

Here we are again, off the beaten track and in a distant and obscure place. We find ourselves examining Karelia, which at the start of this century was part of the Czarist Russian Empire, where it had been since the fall of Napoleon in 1815. Prior to that it had been under Swedish influence for a long time. Of course, we are not unacquainted with the area, due to several philatelic appearances. First, after WW I, with the Aunus and North Ingemanland issues. Then, during the period of WW II, came various issues for the Finnish Military Administration in East Karelia. However, most collectors are not familiar with the local posts that existed in Karelia during Czarist times.

Two towns had local posts, and both were situated in the Olonetz (Aunus) Government or district. Petrosavodsk (Petroskoi) was on the left side of Lake Onega and was called Äänislinna during its WW II Finnish occupation. The other place, Pudozh, was on the right side of the lake.

Although the stamp designs are not particularly exciting, they are typical of these Russian local posts or "Zemstvos", as they are called. Many towns throughout Russia have used them in the past. They were authorized by the Imperial edict of September 3, 1870, which called upon local assemblies to establish postal services within their jurisdictions to augment the general post.

The famous jeweler and great collector of Finnish stamps, Agathon Fabergé, also collected these Russian locals enthusiastically. He produced a fine handbook on the subject, which is a rarity in itself today. His son Oleg, just deceased, has continued in his footsteps and has also written a book.

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Back in 1957, the large Russia collection of Charles Stibbe was auctioned by Robson Lowe, of London. It included a huge Zemstvo collection. I have the auction catalog and the list of prices realized. Interest seems to have been low, and a number of great bargains were had.

In our area I note lot 298: Petrozavodsk and Pudozh. Good collections, mint and used, including 15 complete sheets. Total stamps, 329. Valuation, 7 pounds. Sold for 3 pounds!

Lot 106 was a fine used collection of Zemstvos in general, 806 stamps. Valuation, 100 pounds, but sold for 50 pounds. It included an "attractive piece bearing adhesives of Petrozavodsk used in combination with current Imperial adhesives".

Petrosavodsk had one stamp issue; Figure 1, of seven values, running from 1 to 20 kopecks, showing the town shield. Originally issued in 1901, they were reissued in 1916 in duller colors and on thinner paper.

Illustrated here is a postcard of the Imperial post, additionally prepaid with a local 1 Kop. brown stamp. On the back of the card is a handstamped oval dated 10 March 1910, from the village of Voktozero. Upon arrival at the Zemstvo post at Petrozavodsk, the local stamp was cancelled by the CDS of the Zemstvo main post office and handed over to the Imperial post to be conveyed to its final destination in Moscow.



Figure 1, Petrosavodsk

Pudozh issued seven values of 1 to 20 Kopecks in 1903 and, in 1913, similar stamps in changed colors of 2 to 25 kopecks. The design was the same as that of the town of Ardatof (Nizhni Novgorod gov.) of 1902, except for a different town seal in the center. That particular frame design was also used then and later on by a number of other Zemstvos around the country.

Illustrated here is the back of a registered private letter from the village of Pochezero in the Pudozh district, sent to Narva. This 3 Kopeck green stamp was obliterated by the single line handstamp POCHEZERO. On the front of the envelope are two 7 Kop. Imperial stamps. The letter was handed over to the Imperial post in Pudozh on 7 August 1904, and reached Narva on the 13th.

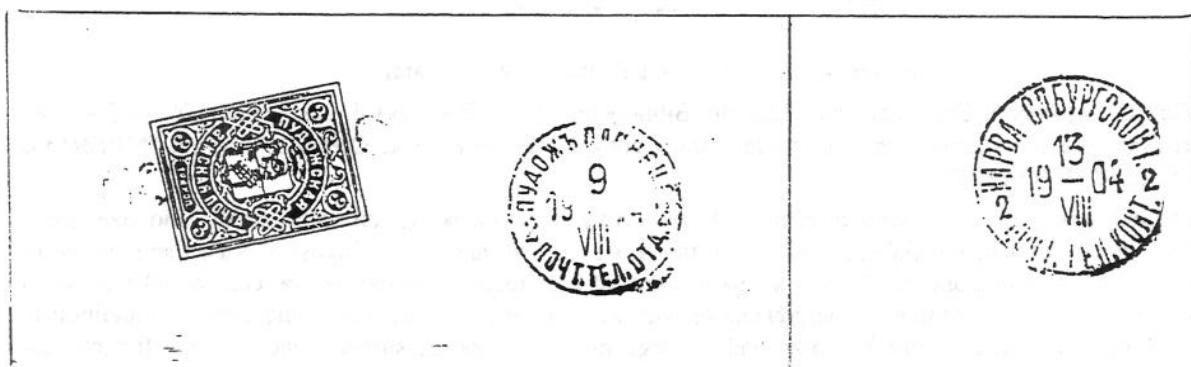


Figure 2, Pudozh

AVDEYEVO

BURAKOVA

KOLODOZERO

PUDOSH

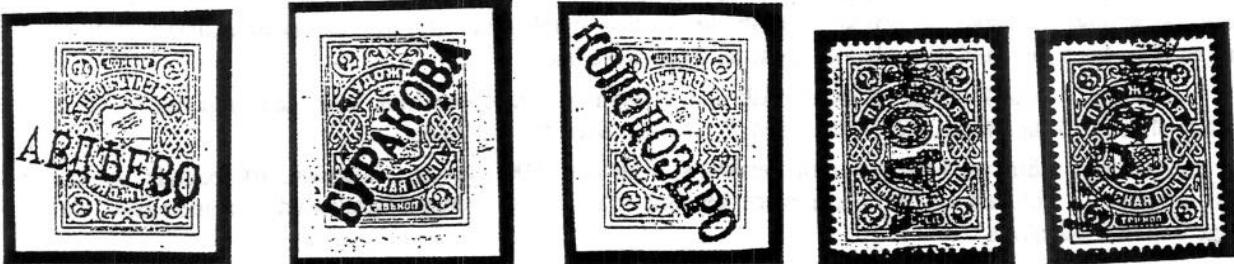


Figure 3, Straight line oblitterators from villages in the Pudozh district.

In conclusion, I should also mention the Zemstvo post of Zadonsk (Figure 4), which although not in Karelia, but in the Voronezh government, are of interest to Scandinavian collectors since some of the designs were boldly copied from Danish stamps of 1870. The frames with the corner figures were, however, copied from the Imperial Russian Post issues of 1859/83. The Zadonsk locals were issued in 1880, in 3 values, the colors being changed in 1889. In 1890, the 5 kopeck stamp appeared printed in two colors.

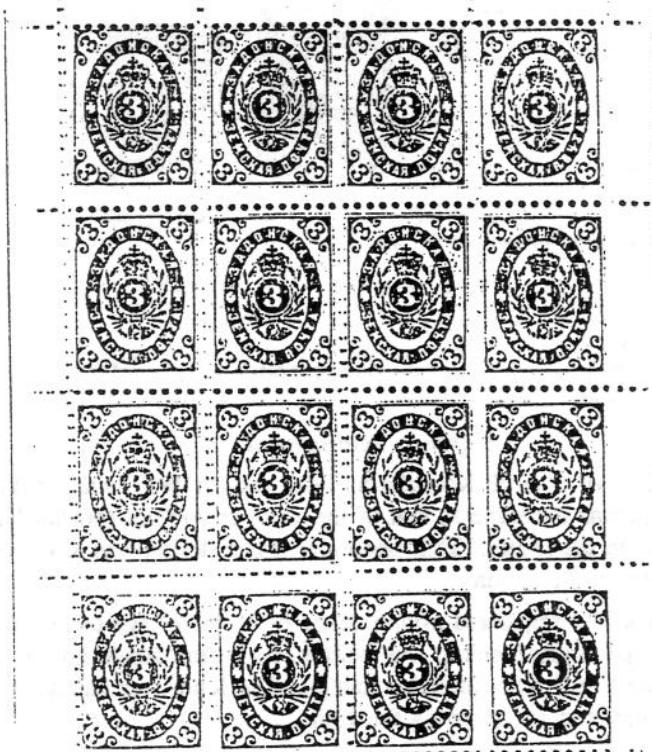


Figure 4, Zadonsk, in small sheet of 4 x 4 stamps

Thanks to Leonard Hartmann, the Philatelic Bibliopole, of P O Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233-6006, who provided the illustrations for this article from a copy of the new book, Oleg A. Fabergé, **IMPERIAL RUSSIA ZEMSTVO POST**.

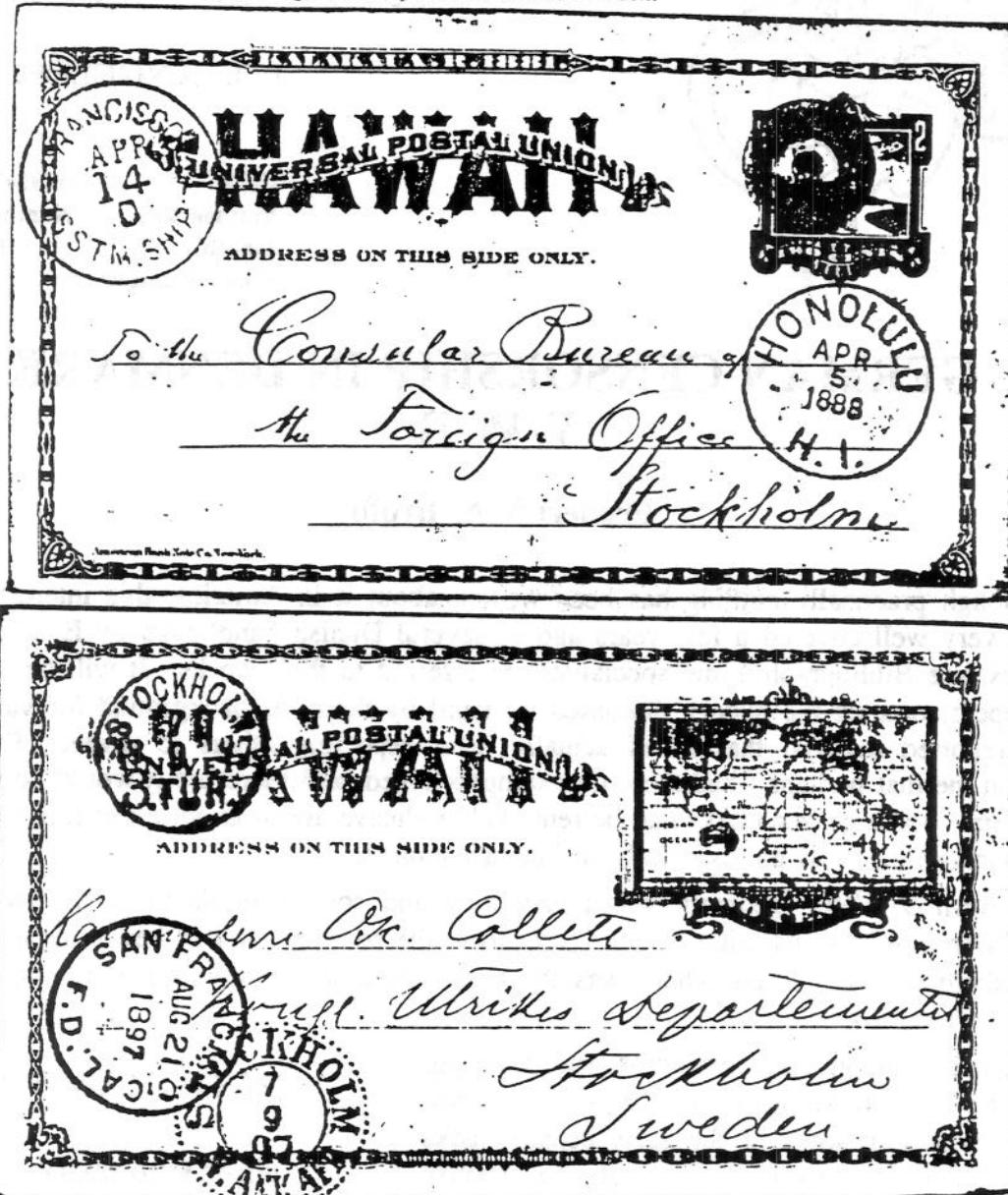
Quoting from Leonard's sales brochure, "A beautifully produced book, full color, small folio size, 8½ x 12 inches, of the magnificent Fabergé collection, the text is typeset and all in English though there are introductions in Finnish and Russian. This is a reproduction of a collection and can not be considered a study of all issues, however, it is extremely comprehensive with many plating pieces, proofs and essays in addition to covers. Arranged alphabetically by town with a large map in a pocket showing the various districts and governments. 1993, 431 pages, map in pocket, cloth, full color. \$195.00"

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FROM HAWAII TO SWEDEN, 1888

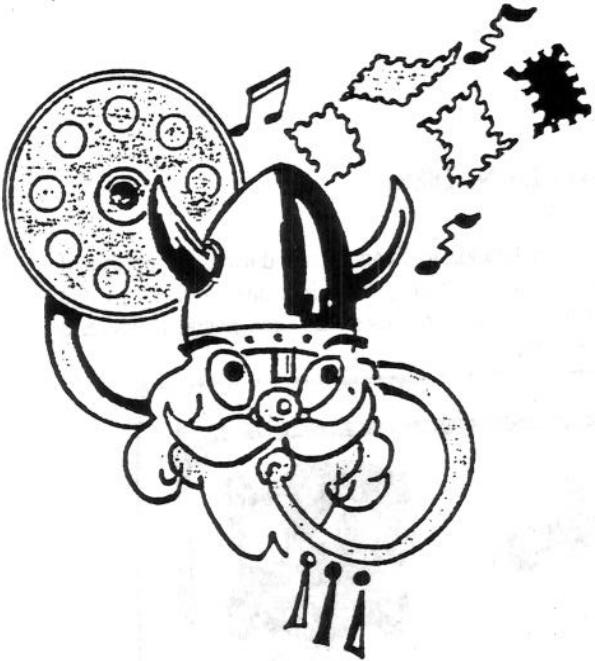
Frederick A. Brofos

The amount of mail that was sent from the exotic Hawaiian Islands to Scandinavia during the period of Hawaii's independence was probably negligible in the first place. Undoubtedly even less has survived to this day. It was, therefore, with quite some delight that I acquired two of the attractive Hawaiian postal cards, and furthermore addressed to the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm, Sweden.



The first card was sent on April 5, 1888, passing San Francisco on April 14. Just when it arrived in Stockholm is unclear. The other card was sent on August 10, 1897, passing San Francisco on August 21, and arriving in Stockholm on September 7. Both the cards were sent from the joint consulate for Sweden and Norway in Honolulu. The consul at that time was H. W. Schmidt.

I picked up these cards for a few shillings some years ago at a little stamp shop near Paddington station in London. Going back there last year, I was sorry to see that the old place had disappeared. Used Hawaiian postal stationery has been steadily rising in price, but, be that as it may, I always enjoy seeing these well-travelled cards again, whenever I run across them in my collection. I am especially glad that they had a Scandinavian destination, something which gave me the opportunity to write about them here.



SCANDINAVIAN PHILATELIC
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LOS ANGELES, CA.

ISSN 0739-0025
Volume 26 Number 3
March 1994
Whole Number 307

GERMAN CENSORSHIP IN DENMARK WW II

Frederick A. Brofos

Although practically nothing has been written about it in America, this interesting subject has been very well covered a few years ago in several Danish handbooks by E. Menne Larsen and others (see Bibliography) and specialists are referred to their works. It will be necessary to briefly repeat some of the history discussed in detail by them, as background for various previously unreported material that I had actually been expecting others to reveal. Eventually it dawned on me that perhaps I had the only examples saved, and therefore it would be up to me to record them. Some censor marks can be remarkably elusive and it is quite exciting for collectors when anything new turns up, especially so long afterwards.

On April 9, 1940, Denmark was invaded by and soon capitulated to the overwhelming forces of Germany. By its initial lack of resistance, the country avoided becoming a Protectorate or Reichskommissariat, as elsewhere was the case. Its political integrity and sovereignty was superficially retained.

In the beginning, many problems were arranged through the Foreign Ministries of the two countries. This is reflected in some of the early censor marks used in Denmark, namely those of the Danish Foreign Ministry Press Bureau which, for a short time, were in charge of controlling all printed matter. These are mentioned in 1), page 88, as being extremely rare. Since the impressions were usually faint, I am illustrating here, in Illustration 1, a beautifully clear one that I acquired in Copenhagen back in 1947, without at that time fully appreciating its significance.

In the first months of the German occupation, the foreign mail to and from Denmark went,

PROGRAM NOTES . . .

FIRST WEDNESDAY

The March meeting will be held on the FIRST WEDNESDAY, March 2, at the Union Federal Savings Bank, 13300 Ventura Boulevard, Sherman Oaks, at 8. This is a few blocks east of the San Diego Freeway, on a corner.

Jerry Kasper will discuss the aerograms of Iceland; a subject of specialized interest to him.

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according to destination and transport means, over the censor offices at Hamburg or Berlin. This was changed in mid July, 1940, when a censor office was started in Copenhagen. It was given the identification letter "k" (Kopenhagen) which, however, did not actually appear in the censor marks or labels until much later.

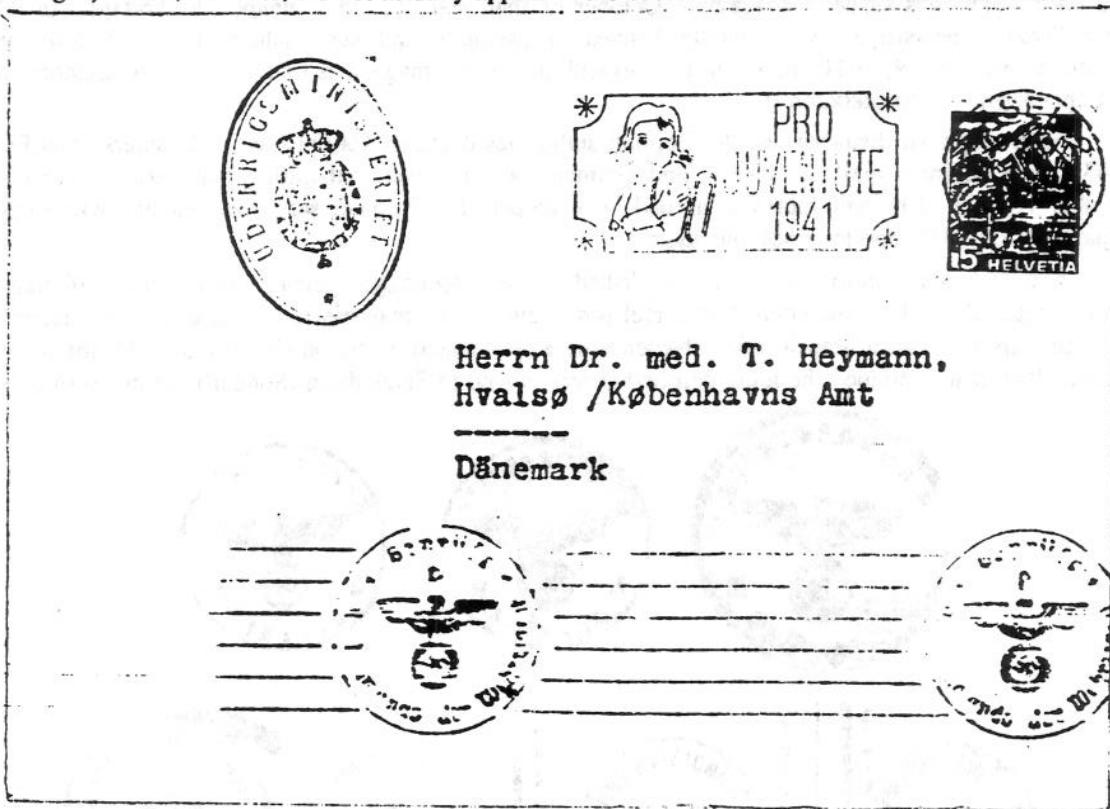


Illustration 1

Printed Matter card from Basel, Switzerland, 1941, to Denmark. German machine censor "e" (Frankfurt/Main). Extremely rare Danish Foreign Ministry Press Bureau censor mark.

The German censorship in Denmark was at first made to look like a Danish censor, but was really always under German supervision in spite of the many Danish postal workers involved. The censor office itself was located at Tietgensgade 32, Copenhagen V, from July 16, 1940, until October, 1944. This was in the Danish Post and Telegraph Museum, whose rooms were requisitioned. All displays had to be moved out and activities halted until the end of the war.



Illustration 2

The mask is dropped and the "Danish" censor is revealed as being German.
"Zensurstelle k" marks in red on a 1944 cover to Norway, instead of usual P&T mark.

The whole German censorship apparatus had been under the direction of the German Counterespionage Service (Abwehr). This was changed in May, 1944, when the SS took over. Due to material shortages, the markers and labels were not changed from reading *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht* to *Zensurstelle* until the

end of 1944.

As regards foreign newspapers entering Denmark, these had been subject to censorship since September 15, 1940. This was suspended again in October of that year, due to a manpower shortage. In November, three Swedish newspapers were totally banned in Denmark and later, others were also forbidden entry. Effective December 9, 1941, the control of printed matter and magazines took place at the Customs postoffice in Copenhagen (Tollpostkontoret).

Following civil disturbances, the German authorities declared Martial Law in Denmark from February 1, 1943. Only business mail to Norway and Germany was allowed sent during that period. It was not until October 7, 1943, that mail routes to abroad were reopened. The mail service to Finland was suspended on September 21, 1944, due to conditions there.

A parcel post control had been established at the Copenhagen general sorting office (Omkarteringen) since August 19, 1940. The control of parcel post, newspapers, magazines, and other printed matter remained in Copenhagen, but as a branch office (Nebenstelle Kopenhagen) when, on October 3, 1944, the main German censor office that continued the letter censorship was moved to Sønderborg (Sonderburg) in North Slesvig.

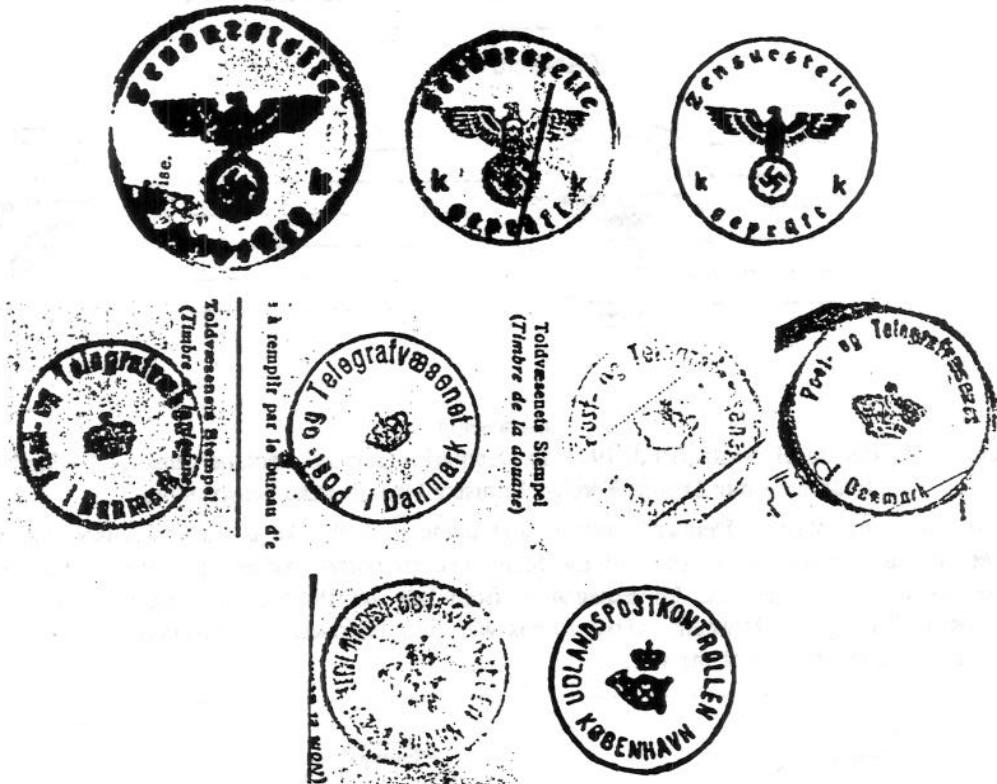


Illustration 3
Various censor marks used in Denmark

And now for the new material which I have to report. First, there is a censor mark similar to the 27 mm. Zensurstelle k mark usually seen in red (rarely in blue or violet) on letters censored at Sønderborg. The new mark is much larger, 33 mm., and was applied in black. My example was on a package sent from Denmark to Norway. That parcel wrappings were seldom saved may account for this mark not having been reported before. This large version, apparently never used at Sønderborg, makes for a distinctive Copenhagen mark. The smaller type was also used in Copenhagen on printed matter, but is less distinguishable from those of Sønderborg, other than being used without the tape labels. Shown here is an example used in red on printed matter, with slightly bent down wings on the eagle. Also shown is a drawing of the type usually seen on the tapes of letters censored at Sønderborg.

Secondly, I have a few cutouts from parcel cards (Følgebrev), that accompanied packages from Denmark to Norway. These show censor control marks similar to those always applied in red on letters. However, these are in violet or black and were used at the censor office for parcel post in Copenhagen. They were

applied on the parcel cards in the lower left corner, in a space normally meant for customs marks. Occasionally, the lower right corner was used instead. Shown here are various examples, two from parcel labels.

Finally, there is a particularly interesting mark, of a type which I have not seen recorded before. It is circular in shape, with the text, UDLANDSPOSTKONTROLLEN KØBENHAVN, around the 25 mm. circle. In the center is the crowned posthorn emblem of the Danish Postal System, similar to what appeared in the censor labels. The only example I have seen of this mark was applied in an unusual pale orange color. It appears on the left side of a parcel card, a little higher up than the usual customs mark corner, in a spot meant for the sender's name and address. This may explain its rarity, as it may be an office stamp (kontorstempel) of the censor office. Shown here is the actual imprint, which doesn't reproduce too well, and a drawing I made therefrom. As the little cutout is all that remains from the parcel card now, one can only hazard a few guesses, such as that a parcel was sent in 1944 between the censor offices in Copenhagen and Oslo. Possibly it contained printed enclosure slips for mail, label rolls, or censor markers. Perhaps it contained seized correspondence, considered better dealt with from its place of origin. One can only speculate without ever knowing. However, it is hoped that new interest will be stirred up by these new additions to what many considered a closed book.

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- 2). Menne Larsen, E., *Kilder til postcensurens historie 1940-45*. Posthistorisk Forlag, 1977.
- 3). Riemer, K. H., *Die Überwachung des Auslandsbriefverkehrs*. Poststempelgilde "Rhein-Donau" e.V., 1979.

From Vol 1 No 1, 1983, of Brofos Reports, with permission of Frederick Brofos, we reprint the following:

OF SABOTEURS AND SPIES

A vivid impression of the volatile situation in Denmark during World War II may be gained from a visit to Copenhagen's Museum for Denmark's Freedom Fight. Among the many interesting subjects covered there, is the long and deadly struggle between saboteurs and spies, in which the mails also played a significant part.

In the Underground Resistance Movement, which arose against the oppression of the occupation forces, there was a Dane with the cover-name of "Knud". Since 1941, a main point in his work had been to collect material proof against those Danes who secretly collaborated with the Nazi Germans. His collection of incriminating evidence was greatly increased after he joined the illegal group "1944". He got a splendid haul the time they pulled an action off against the German Chamber of Commerce in Copenhagen. About 600,000 documents were removed, while the German staff stood by watching dumbfoundedly. Included in the booty was the Visitors Book, full of names and dates, as well as a whole sack of mail which had just arrived. Perhaps it was the contents of that sack which convinced them all of the importance of the mails and to seek more of it. Anyway, the Group decided to pay a surprise visit to several Copenhagen post offices, among them "Omkarteringen" - the distribution section of the Main Post Office at Tietgensgade. That was where the mail was collected before being delivered to the German HQ at the notorious "Dagmarhus", the "Stikker Sentral" (Spy Center) at Vesterport, and many other German offices. With the willing help of the postal personnel, all this type of mail was sorted out and handed over to the Resistance men. It was hidden away until after the Capitulation, when it was produced to help convict collaborators and traitors. The accumulated mail was divided into the following categories:

1. Various, including "Ausweis" (passes), "Waffenschein" (weapon permits), etc.
2. Anonymous denunciation letters, naming persons working against "Vaernemagten" (Wehrmacht), hereunder possession of arms, helping Jews, printing and distributing illegal papers, etc.
3. Public opinion reports from around the country, mostly supplied through the Vesterport Spy Center. The several hundred paid Danish spies - known only by a number - also had the job of denouncing to the Gestapo anyone in the Resistance they could sniff out.
4. Letters from Danish senders: applications to join the SS, offers to help the Wehrmacht, letters from Danish women to Germans demanding money, and so on.

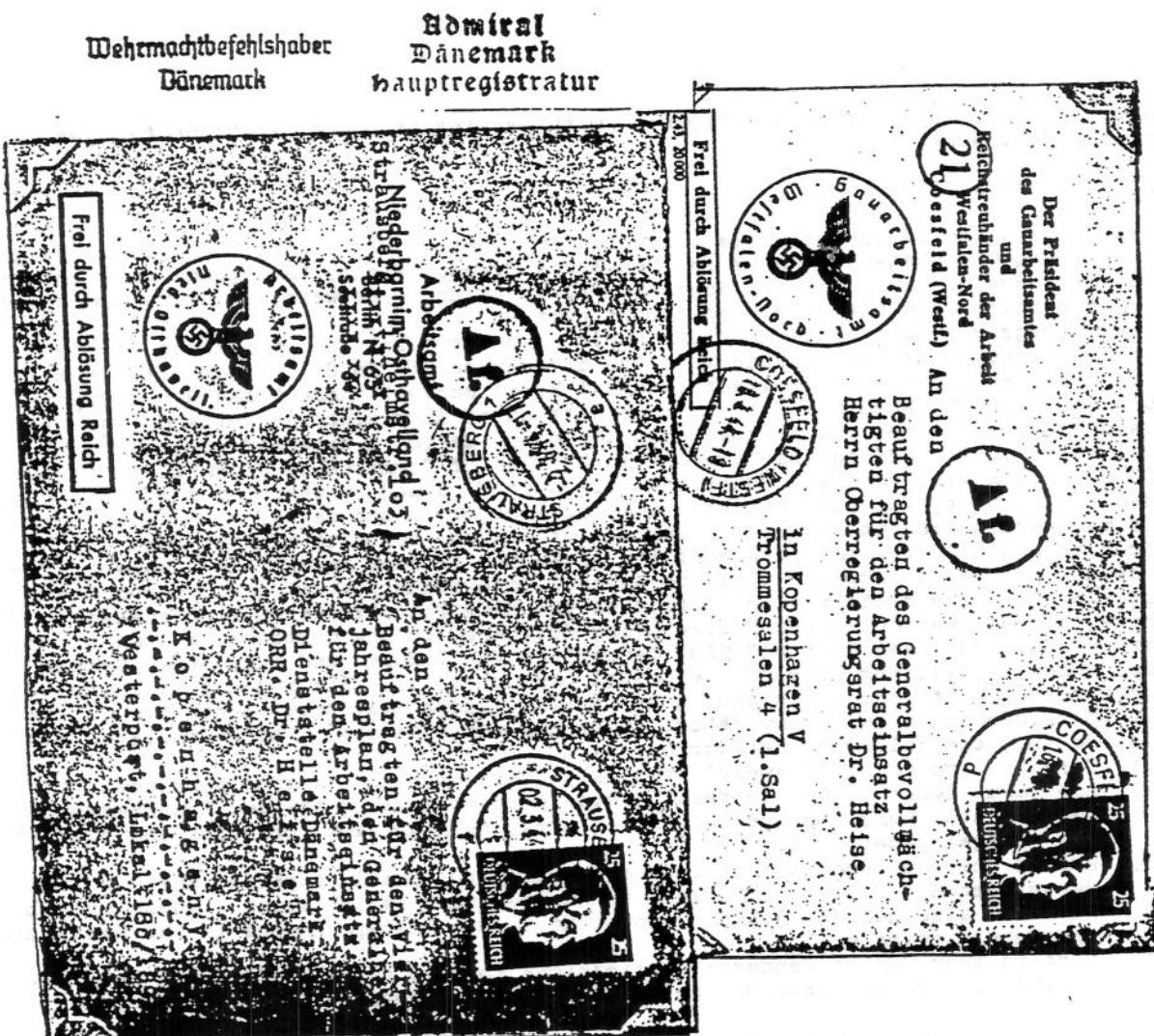
5. Letters from German senders: letters to and from Werner Best, the German Plenipotentiary in Denmark, reports of gift packages from Germany, information to the German authorities regarding Danish "Ersatz" inventions (new substitutes) and agricultural deliveries, reports from the War Front, thank-you letters for comfortable stays in Denmark, private letters about the situation in Germany, etc.
6. Bills from Danish firms to the Wehrmacht for accomplished work and for deliveries important to the German war-effort.

One will notice from the above, the variety of dangerous topics to write about. Later on, the senders were undoubtedly shocked to see their old letters suddenly showing up to damn them in court.

As we look back from this safe distance, it may all seem just like an exciting thriller movie. Of course, in reality, things were deadly serious in the Police State of that time. Displayed at the Copenhagen museum is a typical denunciation letter from an informer. Translated from Danish, the stark, typewritten note reads: To the German Police - One reports that the printer Henning Johansen is familiar with illegal printing. He works at Jydske Paper Works in the daytime. Doesn't sleep at home at night. Anonymous.



A small selection of
stampers and titles
from German civil, police,
military and naval
domination of Denmark.



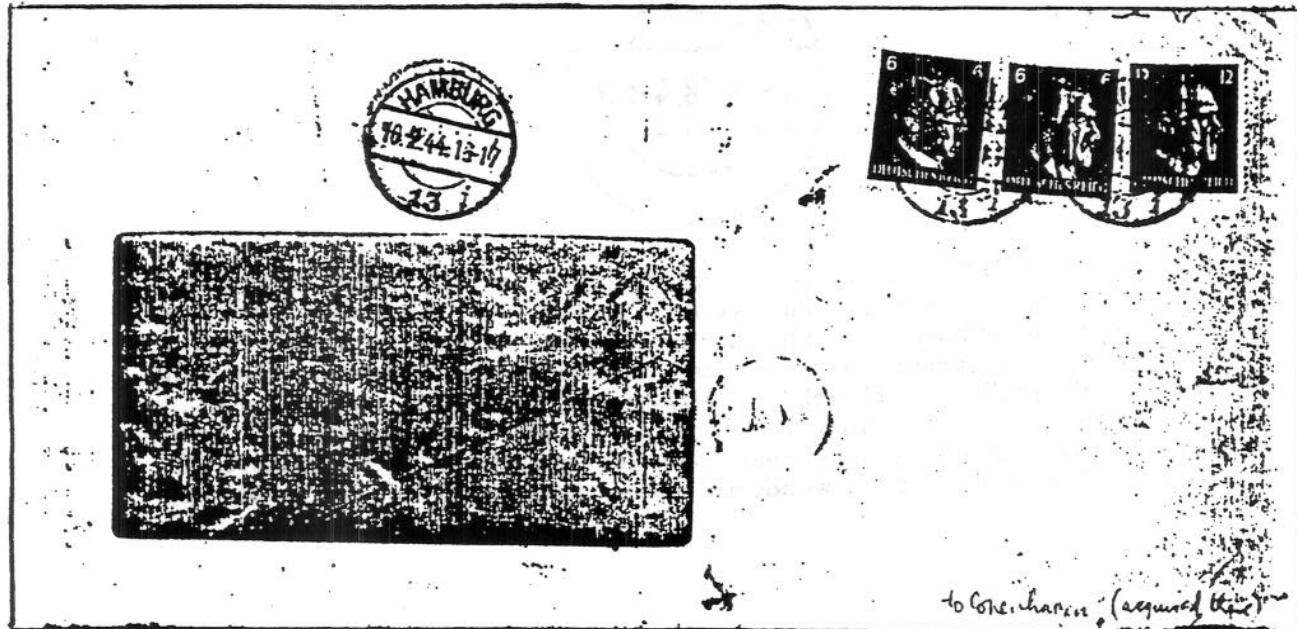
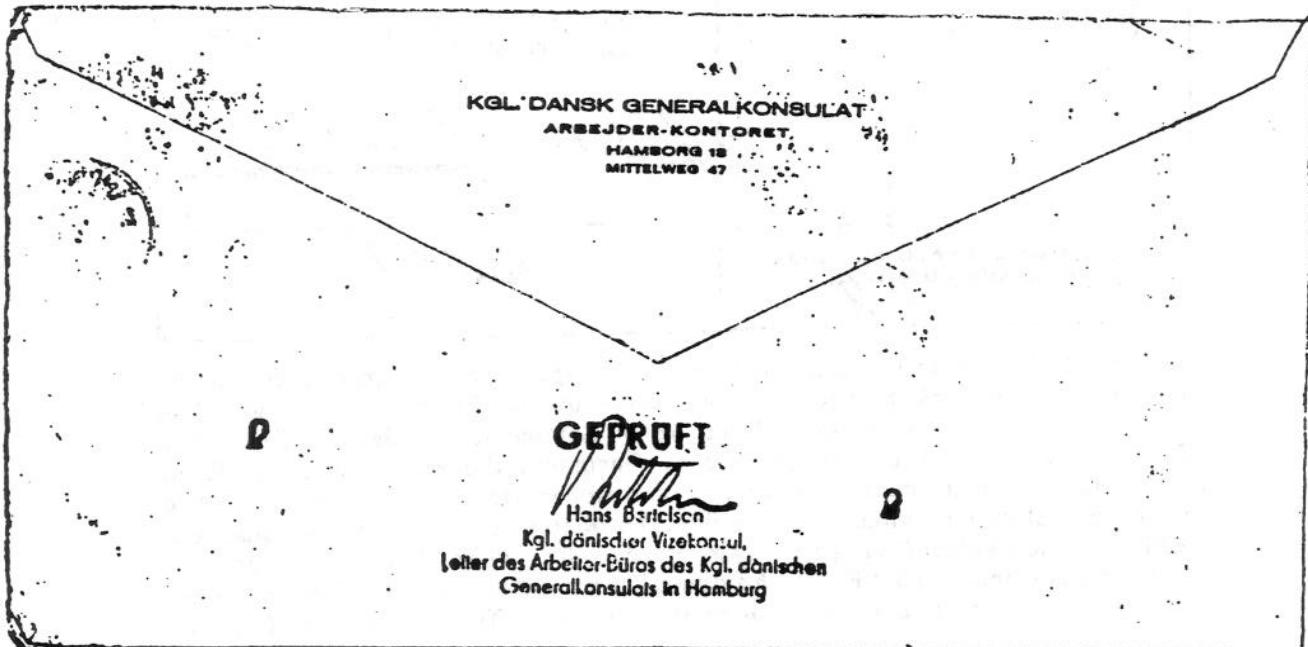
Letters to "The Representative for the 4-Year-Plan and General Deputy for the Work-Pool at Copenhagen-Vesterport in "independent" Denmark, required full 25 Rpf. foreign rate from Germany. Mail to occupied Norway during this time went at 12 Rpf., the German "inland" rate. "Af" marks indicate "Passed Unopened" by Hamburg censor.

DANISH CONSULAR CENSORSHIP IN GERMANY, WW II, by Frederick A. Brofos

The accompanying pictures show an unusual censor mark used by the Danish Consulate General at Hamburg, Germany, during WW II. The German-language marking is stamped in dark violet on the back of the envelope and is signed by Hans Bertelsen, Danish Vice Consul and leader of the Workers Office of the Consulate General.

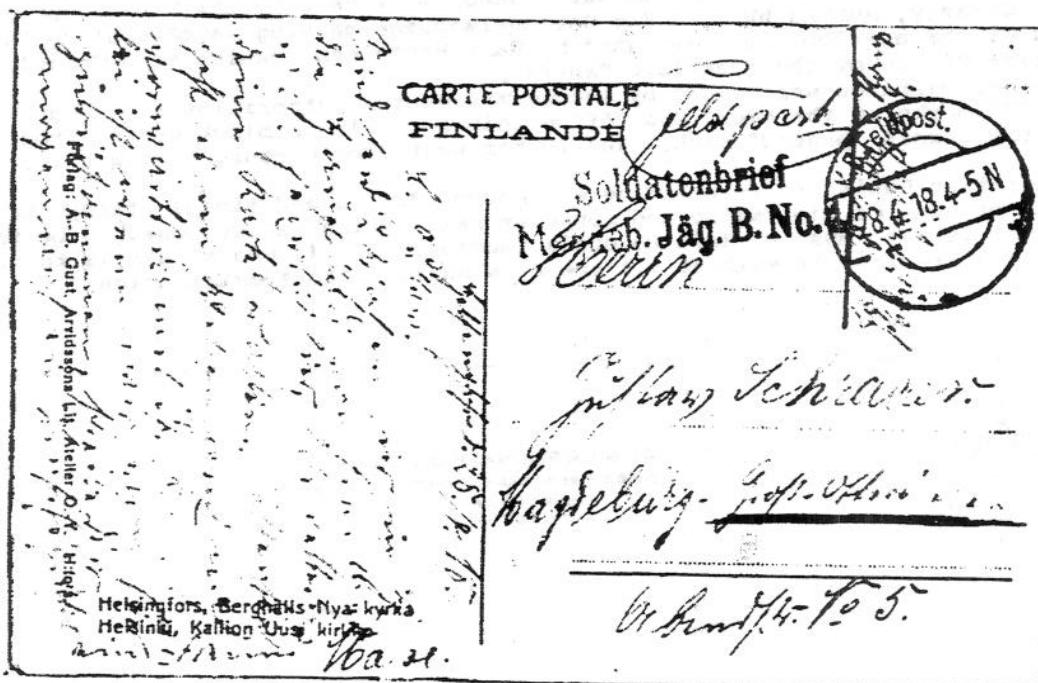
Certain other markings were added by the German censor authorities at Hamburg: two small red figure "2" marks on the back, and "Af" within a circle in black on the front. This latter was the German "passed" mark. The letter went from Hamburg February 16, 1944, to Copenhagen.

This interesting Danish self-censoring was supposedly an additional attempt to try and preserve the privacy of diplomatic and consular mail, which was supposed to be inviolate. How successful it was, must be left to one's imagination. It was so simple to steam open an envelope and re-close it without a trace of a surreptitious examination.



Imperial German Fieldpost Office, Helsinki, 1918

by Frederick A. Brofos (497)



I would like to tell you about an interesting card I recently came across that carries one back to the turbulent days of the Finnish Civil War. The card was sent by a German soldier of F Company, Magdeburg Rifle Battalion No. 4, and went postage free to Germany, the soldier writing "Feldpost" and his name, rank and unit in the upper right hand corner. A two-line rubber stamp in violet was applied (probably at battalion headquarters) reading "Soldatenbrief Magdeb. Jäg. B. No. 4." Then there is a nice clear fieldpostmark inscribed "K. D. Feldpost." and dated 28.4.18. This postmark appears to have been used at a German fieldpost office in Helsinki (Helsingfors).



fors). The "K.D." is, of course, an abbreviation for "Kaiserlich Deutsches," meaning Imperial German. The word "Feldpost" may originally have been followed by a number, but this and possibly an index letter in the bottom half-circle were apparently removed to thwart identification. The card pictures Berghälls new church in Helsingfors on one side, and on the other side reads (translated from German) as follows: "Helsingfors, 28 April, 1918. Dear Gustav! I have been here for two weeks in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. It is wonderful here. Received your card yesterday.

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Hope things are going ahead in the West, so that the bad times are over when we return. Will write you a letter tomorrow. Greetings, your friend Max."

Following Finland's Declaration of Independence on December 6, 1917, events moved rapidly and the new country was faced by a civil war in the spring of 1918. On the one hand was the Red Guard and on the other the White Guard under the command of Baron Gustav Emil Mannerheim. A White committee, under the leadership of Pehr Svinhufvud, which claimed to be the legal government of the country, appealed to Sweden and Germany for help. The Swedish government, not very clear about the whole position, confined itself to sending supplies to the Whites. Although General Mannerheim would have preferred to do without German help, a composite division (apparently including our friend Max from Magdeburg) was sent from Germany under the command of the Prussian general, Count Rudiger von der Goltz. This was preceded by a Jäger battalion of Finns, who had gone to Germany during the early days of the war to fight against Russia, as well as some hundreds of Swedish volunteers. The Reds were beaten, and by June, 1918, nearly 74,000 of them, including 6,400 women, were prisoners of war.

FINNISH OFFICIAL POSTAL CARDS (cont.)



Figure 2

This card was used in February 1898 from Willmanstrand to Tavastehus.

The reason why these official postal cards are not found more often, is probably that they were only for use within Finland.

Finnish Official Postal Cards

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by Frederick A. Brofos (497)

A large fancy official postal card has adorned my collection of Finnish postal stationery for a number of years. Recently I was delighted to add a similar card from a different Finnish government office. It seems logical to expect that other types also exist. If readers will report what they have, we could make an interesting list.

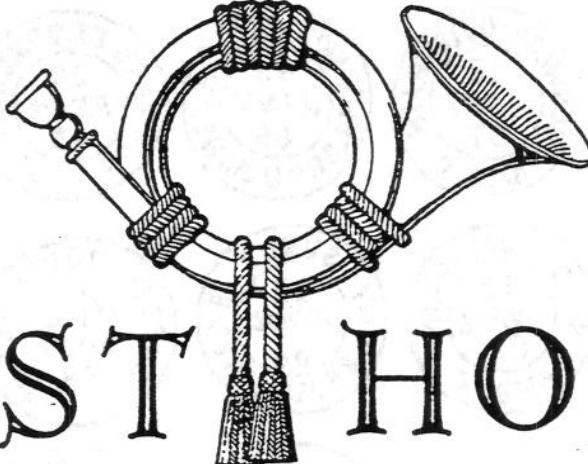
The two cards I have, are printed in black on cream-colored cardboard and measure about 7-1/16x5-1/8 inches. Both cards are entitled "Fribrefs-kort" meaning "free postal card." In the center are various lines to be filled in, the first being for the name of the address town, the second for the name of the addressee. Then comes room for a file number and finally a line for the name of the sender. As Finland was under Russian domination at the time these cards were used, the imperial Russian double-headed eagle is shown on both cards in the upper left corner. A small version of the Finnish lion appears in a shield at the center of the eagle.



Figure 1

One of the cards was used by "Industristyrelsen"—The Industrial Board—and has the emblem of that office in the upper right corner. The printed text on the front is all in Swedish except in the emblem seal which contains the name of the board in both Swedish and Finnish. The reverse side of the card carries a printed text in Swedish about customs regulations. The card was sent in August 1898 from Helsingfors to Viborg.

The second card has a different ornamental border and the text lines are repeated in both Swedish and Finnish. In the upper right corner is the seal of the user of this card, namely "Fängvärden i Finland"—The Prison Warden in Finland. In the center of the seal is a star, something like our sheriff's badge. The blank reverse side of the card was used for a written message.



The
POST HORN

Sponsored by the
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK

Volume 13

October 1956

Number 4

**The Special Arrival Postmarks Used in France
 On Mail From Scandinavia**

by Frederick A. Brofos (497)

Of great interest in the realm of foreign cancellations connected with Scandinavia are those which were applied to Scandinavian mail arriving in 18th and 19th century France.

These entry marks showing the country of origin of the mail were introduced in France as far back as 1699, but it was not until 1720 that there appeared any referring directly by name to a Scandinavian country. At that time, four straight-line postmarks were brought into use with capital serif letters: DANEMARC, DANNEMARK, and SUEDE (2 types), all being applied in black. Two-lined postmarks appeared in 1806, of which there are several varieties of spelling and lettering. They were mostly for letters sent via Hamburg which was then under French occupation. One has the last word misspelled, namely: DANNEMARC / P. HAMBOUG, instead of HAMBOURG. These postmarks were followed by other types, some of which had box frames. They are all found on stampless covers, and deserve special study. This article will deal with their successors—the circular type with date—which appeared on mail after the introduction of postage stamps.

The circular entry postmarks were introduced in 1839, according to Maury¹, but the earliest date noted by Chase & Beaufond² was December 21, 1851, the most recent being from March 8, 1891. (Maury appears to be right, as I saw a stampless cover at the FIPEX show, from Strømstad, Sweden, to Bordeaux, with a clear 2-ring mark in blue: TOUR-T 3 GIVET 3, dated 27 JANV 39, the date being supported by other dated markings. The month JANV incidentally was inverted in this particular example.)

Of those circular entry postmarks that refer directly by name to Scandinavia the earliest ones were introduced in 1856 and the latest date seen was from 1880. The entry marks for Scandinavian mail are actually part of a large group of postmarks used in France for marking incoming mail from most of the civilized world. Special entry marks existed for mail arriving from such diverse places as Argentina, Australia, Bavaria, Dutch Possessions, Russia, Two Sicilies, South Seas, the United States, and so on. In all, for

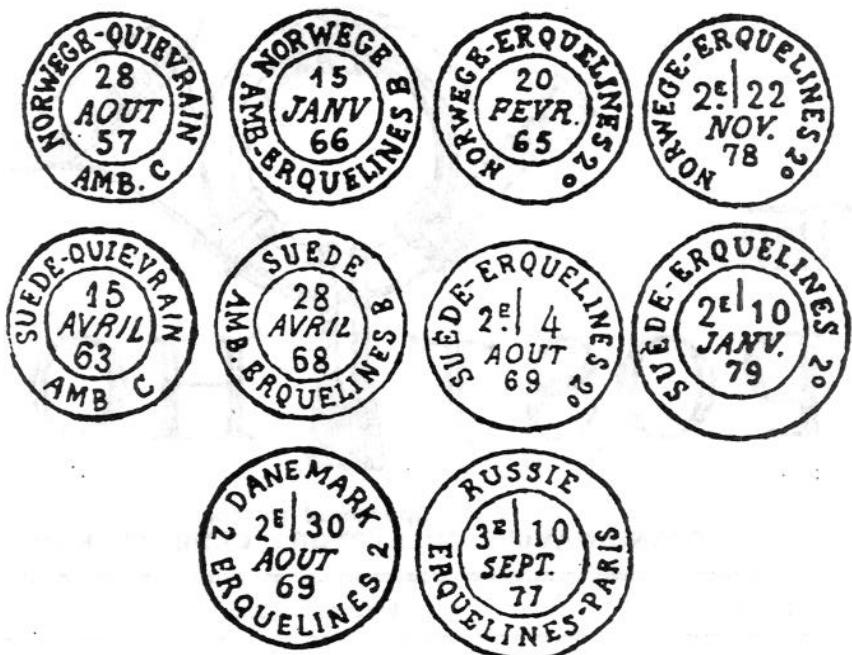


Fig. 1

about 44 different nations, colonies or geographical areas.

The circular entry postmarks bear the name of the country of origin of the mail at the top in French (NORWEIGE—Norway, SUEDE—Sweden, DANEMARK—Denmark, and RUSSIE—Russia, including Finland) and also the name of the town or port of entry, the date being in the center. They are usually found struck on the face of the cover, but are also in rare cases to be found on the stamp itself. They are generally struck in blue, black or red, the latter color being the scarcest as regards the entry marks for Scandinavia.

The name of the port of entry or of the town on or near the frontier where the letter crossed the lines was usually included in the entry postmark.



Fig. 2

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According to an authority on French postmarks, Dr. Carroll Chase³, most of these postmarks were applied aboard railroad postal cars. All those applied in black and with the abbreviation "AMB."—(ambulant) fall into this cate-

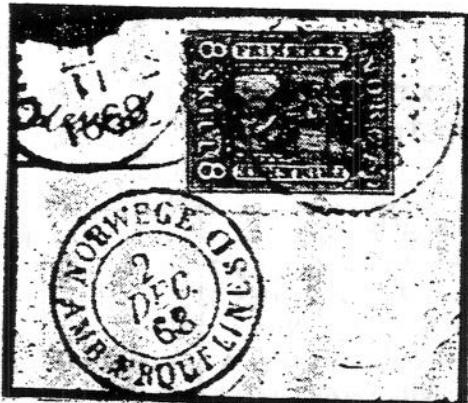


Fig. 3

gory. However, there was also a group of postmarks, showing the town of entry, which were not applied aboard the RPO cars but at the Main Post Office in Paris. These were as a rule struck in blue, though red and black impressions have been recorded. They usually show a figure (1-6 and a small E) or a star, to the left of the day date. This figure indicates what the French call the "levée"—the approximate time of collection from the mail boxes, etc. This is never found in an ambulant postmark.

The correspondence of Denmark, Norway and Sweden generally penetrated France through the intermediary of the postoffices of Thurn & Taxis and Prussia, later Germany, so it happens that the entry marks for these countries (TOUR-T., PRUSSE, ALLEMAGNE) were sometimes, somewhat misleadingly, applied to Scandinavian mail.



Fig. 4

The confusion of so many different postmarks was relieved around 1880 when general use entry marks inscribed PARIS/ETRANGER—(Foreign) were brought into use. These occur in several types, and were struck in blue on the face of the cover, and occasionally may even be found on the stamp itself. However, this group of postmarks does not have the same attraction to us as those which included the names of the Scandinavian countries.

A few words must be said about the two small entry towns of Quiévrain and Erquelinnes. They are south of Lille, near Valenciennes, but, oddly enough, on the Belgian side of the border.

In the following list, the postmarks have been divided into three main types. Type 1: small 2-ring, without "levée"; Type 2: small 1-ring, with "levée"; Type 3: larger 2-ring, with "levée". The list is a conglomeration of all the different "Scandinavian" circular entry marks mentioned in the works listed in the accompanying bibliography. Those postmarks that I have actu-

ally seen myself, I have made tracings of, and they are illustrated above. I would be glad to hear from anyone with additional material or information regarding these interesting markings.

TEXT IN POSTMARK	POSTMARK TYPE	IDENTIFICATION LETTERS	COLOR	WHERE USED	EARLIEST DATE RECORDED	LATEST DATE RECORDED	COLOR: N = BLACK, B = BLUE, R = RED WHERE USED: P = PARIS RPO = RAILROAD CAR	
							REMARKS	
DANEMARK AMB. ERQUEL.	1	—	N	RPO	?	?	USED BEFORE 1867	
DANEMARK 2 ERQUELINES 2	2	—	B	P	1856	1869	WITH ASTERISK OR "LEVÉE"	
DANEMARK 2 ERQUELINES 2	3	—	B	?	?	?	USED SINCE 1870	
DANEMARK PAG. PARIS	3	—	B	P	?	?	USED SINCE 1870	
NORWEGE QUIEVRAIN AMB. A	1	A,B,C,D,M	N	RPO	1855	1864		
NORWEGE AMB. ERQUELINES A	1	A,B,C,D	N	RPO	1856	1868		
NORWEGE ERQUELINES 2°	1	—	B	P	1865	1865	25.5 MM. NO "LEVÉE"	
NORWEGE ERQUELINES 2°	2	—	B	P	1877	1878	20.5 MM. WITH "LEVÉE"	
NORWEGE ERQUELINES 2°	?	—	N	P	1879	1879	23 MM. WITH "LEVÉE"	
NORWEGE AMB. L.C.A.	1	—	N	?	?	?	LCA. REFERS TO CALAIS. USED BEFORE 1876.	
NORWEGE LILLE	1	—	N	?	?	?		
NORWEGE LE HAVRE	1	—	?	?	?	?	USED BEFORE 1867	
NORWEGE PAG. PARIS	3	—	N	P	?	?	USED SINCE 1870	
SUEDE QUIEVRAIN AMB. B	1	A,B,C,D	N	RPO	1857	1863		
SUEDE AMB. ERQUELINES A	1	A,B,C,F	N	RPO	1864	1868		
SUEDE ERQUELINES 2°	1	—	R	?	1865	1865		
SUEDE ERQUELINES 2°	2	—	B	P	1869	1875	WITH "LEVÉE"	
SUEDE ERQUELINES 2°	3	—	B	P	1879	1879	WITH "LEVÉE"	
SUEDE ERQUELINES 2°	?	—	R	P	1877	1880	23 MM.	
SUEDE LILLE	1	—	?	?	?	?	USED BEFORE 1867	
SUEDE AMB. M. CENIS. A	1	A	?	RPO	?	?	USED BEFORE 1867	
SUEDE PAGNY PARIS	3	—	B	P	?	?	AMB. MONT CENIS - MÂCON (?) USED SINCE 1870	

Bibliography:

1. "Catalogue des Estampilles et Obliterations Postales de France" by A. Maury. Amiens, 1929.
2. "Catalogue des Cachets des Bureaux Ambulants de France de l'origine à 1900" by Dr. Carroll Chase and E. H. de Beaufond. Paris, 1951.
3. "The Railroad Postmarks of France" by Dr. Carroll Chase. "Collectors Club Philatelist," Oct., 1940, p. 266-69.
4. "Catalogue des Marques Postales & Obliterations du Nord de 1698 à 1876" by L. Dubus & E. Fregnac. Amiens, 1947.
5. "Catalogue des Marques Postales & Obliterations du Pas-de-Calais de 1698 à 1876" by L. Dubus. Amiens, 1947.
6. "Les Estampilles Postales Françaises" by F. Doé. Amiens, 1900. (Pages 264-65).
7. "The Cancellations on French Stamps of the Classic Issues, 1849-76" by R. Lesgor & M. Minnigerode. New York, 1948.
8. "Covers" magazine, Sept., 1952 p. 6, 8, 17; Feb., 1954, p. 9.
(Pictures some Scandinavian covers with French entry marks. The February issue shows an interesting cover of 1843, from Christiania to Bordeaux, with a straight-line mark not mentioned in Mr. Bentley's article. The 2 lines in antiqua read "DANEMARCK / PAR HAMBOURG". Other marks on the

Norwegian Post Office Letter Seals

By Frederick A. Brofos (H-11)



Fig. 1

In the old days, before envelopes were invented, letters were carefully folded, the page-sides tucked in, and the address written on the outer side. As there was no gummed envelope flap, the letter was held together by a wax seal which insured privacy as well as certifying the origin. Even after envelopes came into general use, seals continued to be popular. In fact, they are still used today in many European, South and Central American countries on registered letters. In Norway, for instance, one can either seal an insured or registered letter oneself or pay a fee and have the post office seal it. Most post offices in Scandinavia have metal seals which are impressed in red sealing wax.

Wax seals are attractive but rather fragile, and special precautions must be taken in preserving a collection (weight pressure or excessive heat should be avoided). However, there have been cases of gummed PAPER seals being used instead of wax seals. These are a lot easier to collect, being as durable as postage stamps, but are not so often encountered. The post office paper seals have been produced by both typography and lithography, but by far the prettiest are those produced by cameo embossing. This is a process whereby color is applied to the flat parts of a design by a printing roller, and the letters and design in relief are left uncolored. The die is often set in a small handscrew press, opposite a force or counter die made of leather or mill-board faced with a coating of gutta-percha.

The earliest paper postal seal that I have from Norway is inscribed "FREDRIKSHALDS POSTKONTOR". In the center it has an un-crowned posthorn facing towards the right. Unfortunately it is not suitable for photographing, being entirely on shiny red paper. In Figure 1 we see an early embossed seal of the postmaster in Christiania, a seal of the Royal Post Office at Aalesund (lithographed by Thorvald Moestue) and one typographed in blue from Svolvaer post office. Figure 2 shows seals of the Norwegian Postal Administration when it, years ago, was attached to the Navy Department of all things, and later to the Department of Public Works. Figure 3 shows the seal used when postal affairs were moved to the Department of Trade. I also

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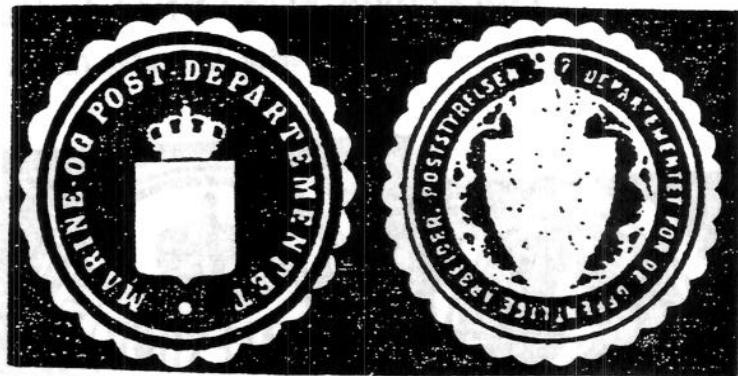


Fig. 2

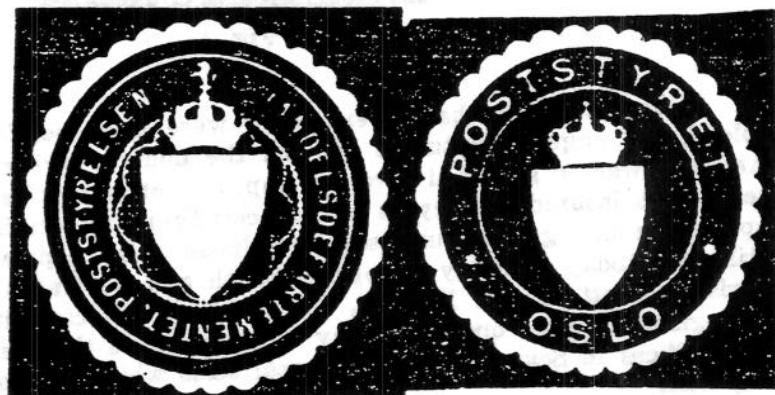


Fig. 3

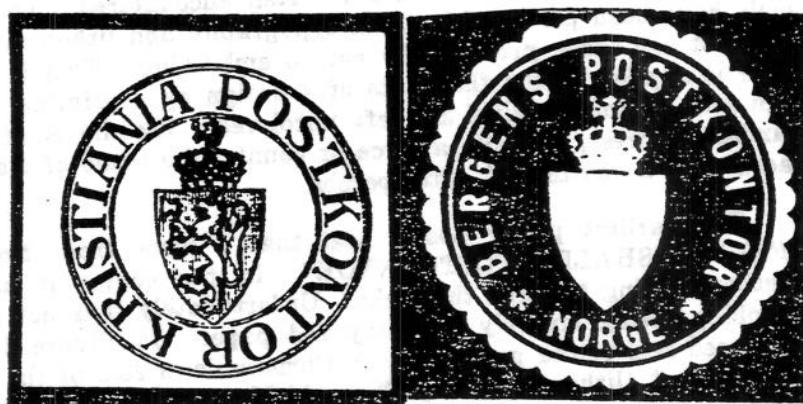


Fig. 4

have a similar seal but with the last part of the text reading "POSTSTYRET" instead of "POSTSTYRELSEN". This slight name change became effective from September 1, 1924. The other seal is the latest one I have seen. Nowadays, I believe, the Post Office is under the Ministry of Communications, which seems the logical place. Figure 4 shows a seal of the Kristiania post office, typographed in black, and an embossed seal from the Bergen post office. All the aforementioned seals are red, except where otherwise noted.

For more general usage, perhaps in sealing letters and parcels that came open, the Norwegian Post Office has used several types of seals typographed in coil form. The printed design on the three I have seen is circular, with a crowned posthorn in the center. The text on the first two is in French: "Administration des Postes de Norvège" and on the third the same text in Norwegian: "Postverket i Norge". The first two seals are imperforate, the third rouletted horizontally. The first seal is on white, the other two on brown paper.

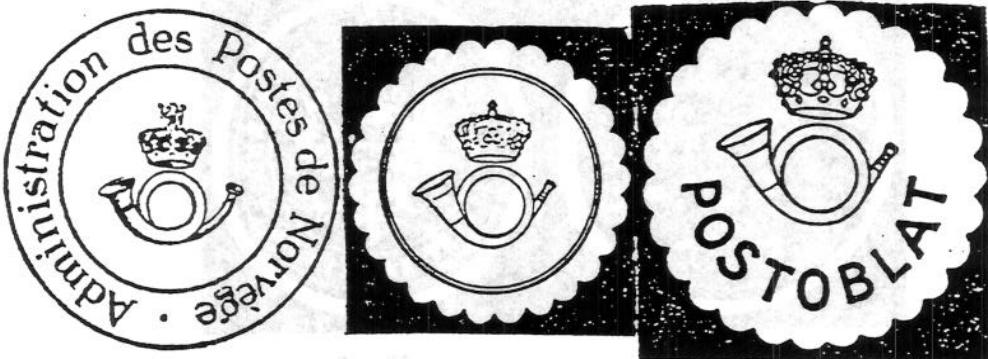


Fig. 5

During World War II, when everything was in short supply in Norway, the glue on available envelopes was very poor and lots of mail would come open in transit. Indeed, some of the envelopes on sale were simply small-size paper bags, without any gummed flap at all. The use of metal staples in closing this kind of envelope was damaging to the stamp cancelling machines. To remedy the situation the Post Office issued special gummed seals in packets for sale to the public at all post offices. The seals were circular with a rosette edge. In the center of a double circle was the crowned posthorn emblem of the Post Office. However, as the glue on these seals was hardly any better than on the wartime envelopes, a new supply was issued a little later with glue of much better quality. The design showed the crowned posthorn without the double circle border, but with added text: "POSTOBLAT". Both types of seals (Figure 5) came in two colors, blue for the general public, and red for the post offices. Such official use included the sealing of insured or registered letters, sealing wax being unobtainable. The paper seals were "tied" by circular numeral markers as a rule. Those I have seen had four figures within a circle and were not changeable. They were not meant for cancelling stamps, but a couple of isolated cases are known. The use of paper seals ceased at the end of hostilities in 1945, when proper envelopes soon became available. As things returned to normal, the Norwegian Post Office was able to use sealing wax again as it had before the war.

Scandinavian Post Office Letter Seals

By Frederick A. Brofos (H-11)

In the April 1967 issue of THE POSTHORN, I reviewed the various paper postal seals that I have encountered from Norway. I have also seen a number of similar adhesive seals from the other Scandinavian countries and these are the subject of this article. There have undoubtedly been numerous other postal seals in use over the years, but if I were to wait until I got them all, this article would probably never be written. The accompanying illustrations will probably be clear enough to reproduce the seal inscriptions in their original language, so I shall limit myself to translations. All the seals are printed in red and embossed on white paper, unless specifically described otherwise.



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Of the old Finnish postal seals from the days of Russian rule, I have two attractive examples. Both show the Czarist double-headed eagle enclosing the shield of the "Grand Duchy" of Finland. The first (Fig. 1) was used by the Postal Administration of Finland and shows (at the bottom) the interesting double posthorn which was emblematic of postal service during the Empire. It is printed in light blue on glossy paper. The second (Fig. 2) was used by the Traffic Section of the Postal Administration and is printed in emerald green, also on glossy paper. Both of these are without embossing.

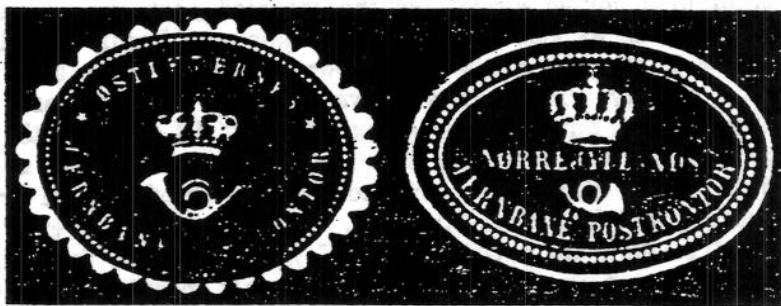


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Moving on to Denmark, we find a number of seals used by various rail-

road post offices. First, there is the one shown in Fig. 3 from "ØSTIFTERNE", which means "Island Districts." However, it may possibly be an error for "ØSTSTIFTERNE", in which case it would mean "Eastern Districts." Figs. 4, 5, and 6 show the seals used by the Northern Jutland, Fyen, and Nyborg railroad post offices. The posthorns of the latter two have odd "pig-tail" loops, while those of Figs. 3 and 4 have cord tassels attached. Those shown



Fig. 5

Fig. 6

in Figs 7 and 8 were used by the Postal Administration of Denmark and show different sizes of the shield of the Danish coat of arms. I have also seen a seal from Vesterbro post office, Copenhagen. The text is within a double circle and there is a crowned posthorn in the center facing right. It is not embossed and printed in red on square-shaped paper.

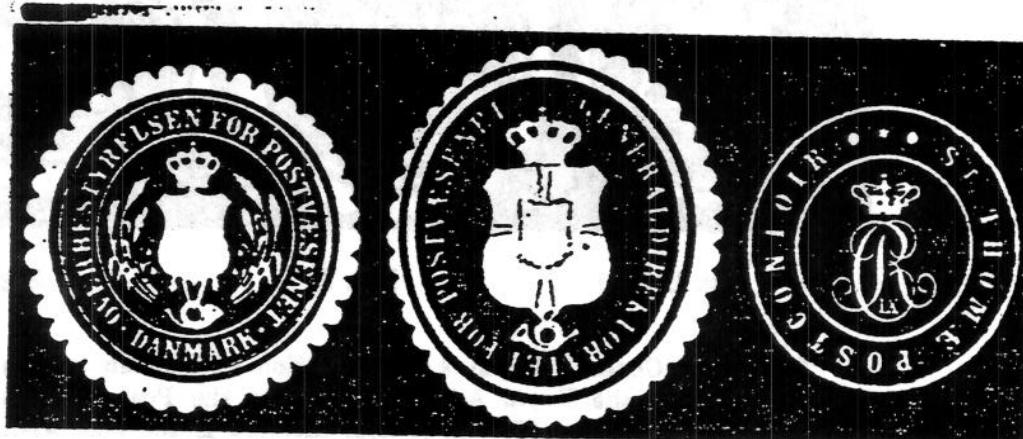


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Fig. 9

The royal monogram of King Christian IX appears in Fig. 9, a seal used by the postoffice at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Interesting archaic language is used in the inscription.

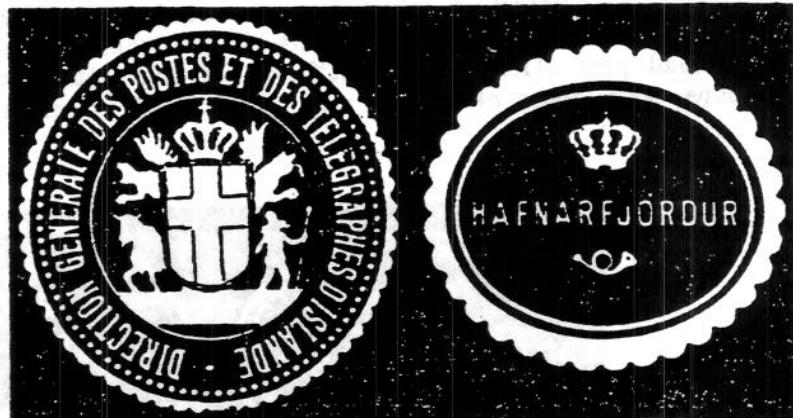


Fig. 10

Fig. 11

A fancy blue seal with French text (Fig. 10) was used by the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs of Iceland, before she became a republic. For the story about the strange creatures hanging around the shield, see "The Posthorn," April 1958, p. 24. The post office of Hafnarfjördur also had its own seal (Fig. 11).

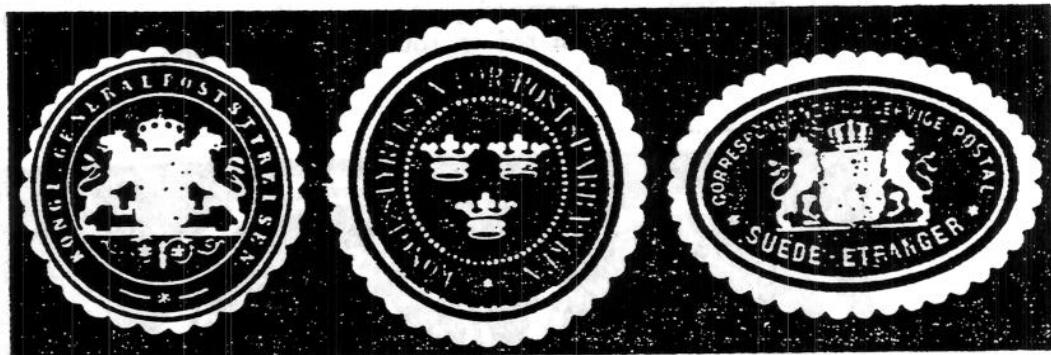


Fig. 12

Fig. 13

Fig. 14

The Royal General Postal Administration of Sweden used a blue seal as in Fig. 12, while the Royal Administration of the Postal Savings Bank used a seal as shown in Fig. 13. Of special interest is the seal with French text, (Fig. 14) reading "Correspondance of the Postal Service. Sweden—Foreign". It is said to have been in use from around 1876 until 1900 and exists in various shades of blue, indicating several printings. It was used on official mail from Swedish to foreign postmasters. There has indeed been some controversy over whether to classify it as a postal seal or a postage stamp. According to an article in "Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift" (vol. 51, 1950, pp. 203-204) postal clerks sometimes cancelled it as a stamp. One occasionally sees them in auctions, for instance Pelander's sale of September 17, 1953—lot 1487. Paper seals have been used as franking stamps elsewhere, too: I have one from the German Reichspostamt affixed in the upper right corner of a postcard from 1894.

OLDE ENGLISH TOUCH PIECES
by Frederick A. Brofos

Perhaps you have a small coin lying around which you didn't like much due to a disfiguring hole in it. Yet you couldn't really discard it, as it was made of gold. You may have something more interesting than you imagined! To qualify, it should be an old English coin of a certain kind. Let us first look into the historical background of these particular coins known as "touch pieces".

In ancient times there arose a belief in the healing power imparted by a touch of the Royal Hand of the "Lord's Anointed", a superstition which became deeply rooted in the human mind. The royal power of healing by touch is said to have begun with Edward The Confessor (1042-1066) and descended to his successors on the English throne down through the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714). The rite was apparently suspended during the Commonwealth period, although it is mentioned that the method had been tried by the late usurper, Cromwell, but without success. Although Edward, the Confessor, did not limit his healing power to one complaint, his successors claimed the right only to heal scrofula struma. This disease was commonly known as "King's Evil" says an old writer, because the King's touch could cure it.

It became customary for a small sum of money to be given by the King to those he healed, although there is no actual evidence of this practice until the time of Henry VII (1485-1509). This monarch gave to each person he healed a gold coin of the period, which afterwards became known as a touch piece. The Angel-noble was the gold coin chosen to be pierced and worn around the neck of the afflicted individual. This coin bears the figure of St. Michael slaying a dragon, which was held by some to symbolize an angel exterminating disease. Others believe the coin was chosen on account of the pious motto on it.

The original Latin motto is translated "Through your crucifixion save us from destruction". During Queen Elizabeth's (1558-1603) reign it was changed to one translated "What you say has been done by the Lord and is wonderful in our eyes". After Elizabeth's reign the size of the coin was reduced and the motto "SOLI DEO GLORIA" is translated to "Glory to God Alone".

An old chronicle from the time of Charles II (1660-1685) states "The giving of the gold coin or touch piece was a token of good will from His Majesty and was not supposed to be essential to the cure". For all that, many of the sufferers appear to have regarded the piece as very essential to the cure, and if they happened to lose it, or perhaps having sold it, they applied for another token of "His Majesty's Good Will". So great indeed was the increase in the number of applicants, that certain restrictions became necessary. It is recorded that Charles II touched 23,601 people during 1660-1664 and during 1667-1684 the number had risen to 68,506.

Several doctors of the court were appointed to insure that only those really troubled with the "Evil" could attend the ceremony and they had to submit certificates from their ministers and arrange for tickets in advance. It is said that none failed to receive benefits unless they had little faith. When the fortunes of Charles I decreased so he could not give away gold touch pieces, he had special coins struck for the purpose, of silver, and even copper. The latter being especially rare, carried on one side a hand with the words "He touched". One might imagine that touch pieces would be easy to acquire. I have, myself, however, not found this to be the case.

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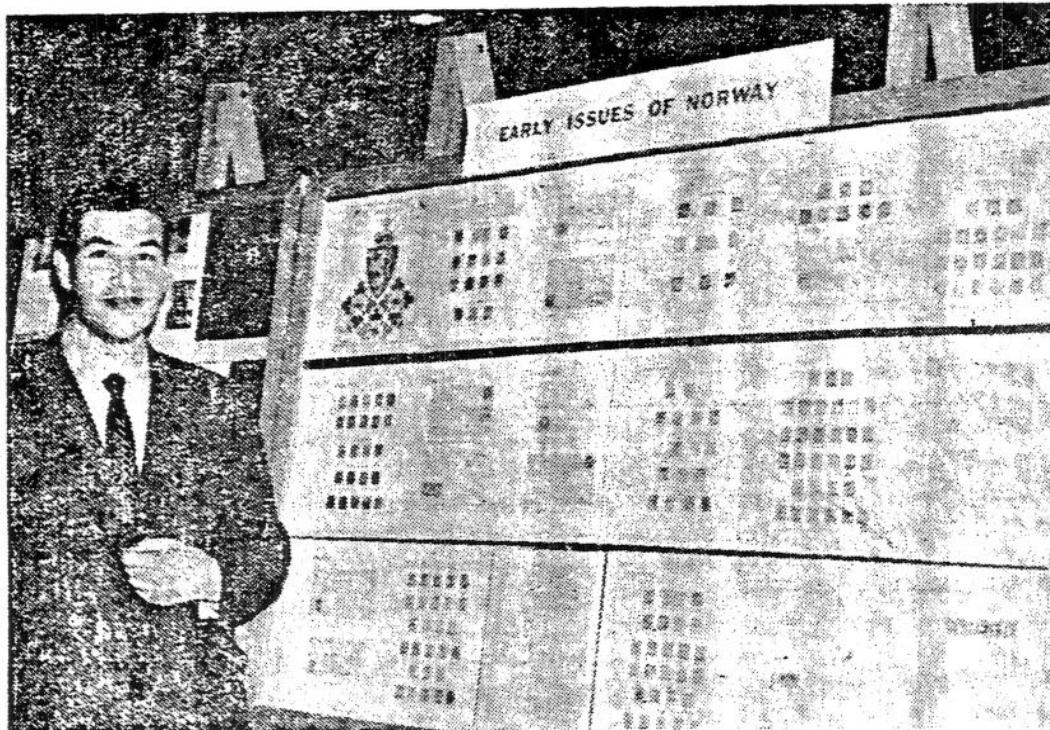
Frederick A. Brofos Receives Pelander Award

The Board of Directors of the Scandinavian Collectors Club have awarded the Carl E. Pelander Award for Outstanding Service to SCC Honorary Member Frederick A. Brofos of Warner, New Hampshire.

Fred joined the club in 1947 and later held leading positions, serving alternately as Secretary, Librarian and Editor of "The Posthorn." He is best known as a prolific writer and for over 20 years his interesting articles have regularly appeared in "The Posthorn" dealing with, and often revealing new information about, such little known fields of Norwegian philately as steamship and railroad parcel stamps, revenues, postal stationery, local posts, field posts, machine and other cancellations. These articles are of permanent value and indeed some of the titles are intriguing in themselves: "A Philatelic Voyage to the North Cape," "Wild West Days in Northern Norway," "A Return to Viking Names," "A Daring Raid by Norwegian Postmen" and "The Night that Stamps Blew Around Bergen"! A complete list of his writings up to 1972 appeared in this magazine, Vol. 29, pg. 109.

"I always try to make my articles readable, not just cut and dry philatelic research," says Fred, who has also written chapters in four Billig Philatelic Handbooks, two Yearbooks of the American Philatelic Congress, three COMPEX Directories and in "Norske Filatelistika"—the third and final volume of the Norwegian Handbook. This latter work published by the Norwegian Philatelic Union carried 6 reprints of old stamps especially made for the book by the Norwegian Post Office, as well as Fred's comprehensive identification list of Norwegian fieldpost offices from 1888 on.

Fred has shared his wide philatelic knowledge not only through his articles but by answering innumerable inquiries over the years from SCC members and others, including several prominent Norwegian writers. He has



Fred Brofos and part of his prize-winning Norway collection at Tri-State Exhibition Concord, N. H., October, 1974.

1945

OSLO FILATELIST-KLUBS JUNIORAVDELING

GRUPPE B.

holder møte mandag 7. mai kl. 19.00 i
Lærerinnelagets Hus.

PROGRAM:

1. Referat.
2. Kåseri av Fredrik Brofos: San Marino.
3. Meldinger.
4. Gratis utledning.

Styret.

1945

OSLO FILATELIST-KLUB

Junioravdelingen. Gruppe B

avholder ordinært møte i Lærerinnelagets Hus, Peder Claussensgt. 4,
mandag 17. september kl. 19 (7).

Program:

1. Referat.
2. Meldinger.
3. Foredrag: „Verdens minste republikk”
av herr Fredrick Brofos.
4. Eventuelt.

Medlemmene bes innfinne sig presis.

Følgende møter blir avholdt i hostsesongen:
3/9, 17/9, 1/10, 15/10, 5/11, 19/11, 3/12.

Styret.

A couple of old meeting-notice cards from the Oslo Philatelic Club's Junior Group, recall that I was scheduled to speak about San Marino on May 7, 1945. As that suddenly turned out to be Liberation Day, with attendant celebrating, only the Secretary and I showed up. The talk was held another time and the text reported in the November issue of "Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift", forming my first philatelic article.

also collaborated in the writing of such varied works as "The Standard Encyclopedia of Doremus Machine Cancels," "The Stamp Duty of Great Britain and Ireland," "New Hampshire Post Offices 1787-1972," as well as the town and postal history of his home town of Warner.

Following nomination at SIPEX, Washington, D. C., in 1965, Fred was made the 11th Honorary Member of SCC in appreciation of his many services to the club in particular and to Norwegian Philately in general.

Fred is also a Life Member of the National Philatelic Society, London, and the Friends of the Norwegian Railroad Museum, as well as a member of the U. S. Cancellation Club, the New Hampshire Collectors Club, Vermont Philatelic Society and Warner Historical Society.

Born on December 7, 1927 in London, Fred started with stamps at age six. He spent the war years in Norway and witnessed the German occupation. As a junior member of the Oslo Philatelic Club, he was scheduled to give a talk there about San Marino on May 7, 1945. It was, however, postponed due to the Liberation festivities that day! Moving to America in 1946, he exhibited at CIPEX the following year and his postal study of East Kar-delia won the SPA Philatelic Research Award.

We take this opportunity to extend our heartiest congratulations to Fred on his receiving the Pelander Award, one of the two highest honors the club can bestow. We wish him continued success in his future researches into those unexplored or neglected areas of philately.

* S * C * C *

Fred Brofos Honored, 1981

Frederick A. Brofos, SCC, former Editor of The POSTHORN and a prolific philatelic writer, was honored by the Norwegian Postdirektoratet (Postal Administration), Oslo, in May 1981, for his contributions to Norwegian philately and to the Norwegian Postal Museum.

He was awarded the Postal Museum's Gold Medal of Honor with Diploma. This is the first time that the Medal has been awarded. Fred was also the first recipient of SCC's Carl Pelander Award.

—Stanley H. Hanson



NORWEX FUND AWARD, 1989

As the first foreigner to be so honored, Frederick A. Brofos was awarded NKR 2000 and a nice diploma from the NORWEX Fund by the Norwegian Philatelic Union, for his writings on Norwegian philately over 40 years. Fred writes that this will be the first time he got paid for his writing! The \$288 won't go very far! Congratulations to Brofos for this singular honor.

Jacobsen Award To Brofos, 1995

The Scandinavian Collectors Club (SCC) bestowed its Earl Grant Jacobsen Award to Frederick A. Brofos this spring. He received the award for his extensive involvement in various SCC activities for many years. He has been a prolific contributor to the club's journal, "The Posthorn" over a lifetime of pursuing Norwegian Philately and research.

Brofos was awarded an honorary membership in 1966 and received the Carl E. Pelander award in 1974. He is the first SCC member to receive all three service recognition awards.

(Linn's Stamp News, July 10, 1995)

The Philatelic Writings of Frederick A. Brofos

(1945-71)

Postmarks

- Early Norwegian Railroad Cancellations. P, April 1956. B, Vol. 28, p. 153-155.
- Norwegian Railroad Post Offices. P, Oct. 1966.
- Oslo Suburban Railway Mail Markings. P, Sep. 1967.
- Norwegian Numeral Ship Postmarks of World War II. P, Apr. 1957. B, Vol. 28, p. 139-142.
- Crown & Posthorn Postmarks of Norwegian Ship Postal Agencies. B, Vol. 28, p. 136-138.
- Foreign Ship Mail ("Paquebot"). HNF, p. 295-296.
- The Fieldpostmarks of Norway. P, Jan., Apr. 1956. B, Vol. 28, p. 148-152.
- Rare Fieldpostmarks from the First Days of the War in Norway. FK, no. 3, 1962, p. 7.
- Norway's Fieldpostoffices. HNF, p. 297-304.
- The German Fieldpost Offices in Norway, Denmark and Finland. P, July 1956. G, April 1963.
- The Parcel Postmarks of Norway. P, April 1964.
- Norwegian Parcelpost. HNF, p. 292-294.
- The "Krag" Postmarking Machines. P, July 1958.
- Postmark News from Norway. P, Jan. 1958.
- A Return to Viking Names. P, Oct. 1966.
- A Philatelic Voyage to the North Cape. P, July/Oct. 1957. B, Vol. 28, p. 143-48.
- Special Arrival Postmarks used in France on Mail from Scandinavia. P, Oct. 1956. FCP, Mar./April 1957.

Postage Stamps

- Scandinavian Stamps with Borrowed Designs. P, July 1955, Jan. 1958, p. 13.
- Facsimiles and Forgeries of Norway. P, April, Oct. 1958.
- Norwegian Royalty on Foreign and Domestic Stamps. SS, Vol. 1, no. 5, p. 85.

Revenue Stamps

- The Radio Tax Stamps of Norway. P, Jan. 1958.
- Revenue Stamps of Norway. APC, 1961.
- Norwegian Revenue Stamps. P, Jan. 1964.

Postal Stationery

- Postal Stationery of Norway. PS, Vol. 1, no. 5, 6, 7.
- Norway—Catalog of the Postal Stationery. B, Vol. 16, p. 147-170. B, Vol. 24, p. 89-122.
- Norway's Postal Stationery. P, Apr., July, Oct. 1955, Jan. 1956, Jan. 1957. Complete in B, Vol. 28, p. 156-181.
- Norway—Precancelled Postal Stationery. B, Vol. 24, p. 113-114.
- Official Cards of the Norwegian Railroads. B, Vol. 28, p. 184-185. B, Vol. 16, p. 162-163.
- Postal Stationery of the Local Posts of Norway. P, Oct. 1951, Jan., Oct. 1955. C, Jan., June 1955. B, Vol. 16, p. 164-168, Vol. 24, p. 104-110, Vol. 28, p. 182
- Chronological Index of Literature on Norway Postal Stationery. B, Vol. 24, p. 120-122
- Denmark—Stamped Envelopes 1865-1954 PS, Feb., Mar. 1955. B Vol. 28, p. 59-61
- Finland—Postal Stationery of the Republic, 1917-1954. B, Vol. 26, p. 154-158.
- Finnish Official Postal Cards. P, July 1966.
- Iceland—Postal Stationery Catalog 1879-1954. B, Vol. 23, p. 140-147.

Various

- The Night that Stamps blew around Bergen. FK, no. 1, 1970.
- Stamp Picture Postcards of Scandinavia. P, Jan. 1959, p. 15 Jan. 1960.
- Norwegian Post Office Letter Seals. P, April 1967.

Scandinavian Post Office Letter Seals. P, July 1967.
 German Postal Franks during the Occupation of Norway. P, Jan. 1957. G. Feb. 1963
 Wild West Days in Northern Norway P, April 1968. FK, no 2, 1970, p 4
 Norwegian Railway and Steamship Parcel Stamps P, Apr, July, Oct. 1958,
 Jan. 1959, Oct. 1960, April 1961, Oct. 1963, Jan. 1965 (Adenda). Reprinted
 as SCC Booklet, 1964.

The World's Smallest Republic (San Marino). NFT, no. 11, 1945, p. 235.

Postal Notes of the United States. C, July 1954, p. 23-27.

More about Vermont's Bygone Stamp Dealers. VP, Aug. 1968.

Some interesting covers of record—only! VP, Jan. 1969.

A Daring Raid by Norwegian Postmen. P, May, 1971.

Names of the publications have been abbreviated as follows: APC—American Philatelic Congress Yearbook. BPH—Billig Philatelic Handbooks. C—“Covers” magazine. FCP—“France and Colonies Philatelist.” FK—“Frimerket—Kontakt.” (In Norwegian). HNF—“Håndbok over Norske Filatelistika” (In Norw.) 1969. NFT—“Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift” (In Norw.). P—“The Posthorn.” PS—“Postal Stationery” magazine. SCC—Scandinavian Collectors Club. SS—“Scandinavian Scribe.” VP—“The Vermont Philatelist” G—“The German Postal Specialist.”



"Norway's philatelic ambassador to America", as Fred has become known after over 50 years of writing, almost met an abrupt end recently. While horseback riding in the country in N.H., a wild bear was encountered. The horse panicked, swerved and bolted, throwing Fred to the ground. Fortunately, only a rib was broken and not his neck. He will have a painful time for the next six weeks though. "Time to think about new articles to write", says Fred philosophically.

(“LUREN”, Sept. 1996)

As this book draws to a close, I hope readers have enjoyed it and appreciate the painstaking efforts made in compiling this material. Perfection is hard to achieve. Remember it was written in America, as a "labor of love", far from the scenes of action in dear old Norway. Even the most thorough work has its fallibilities, which time will prove right or wrong.



Northern lights. Pen drawing by Nansen.

