

AUGUST 2004

The
POSTHORN



Beyond
the
Danish
Birth
Certificate

Greenland's **Paquebot** *Marks*

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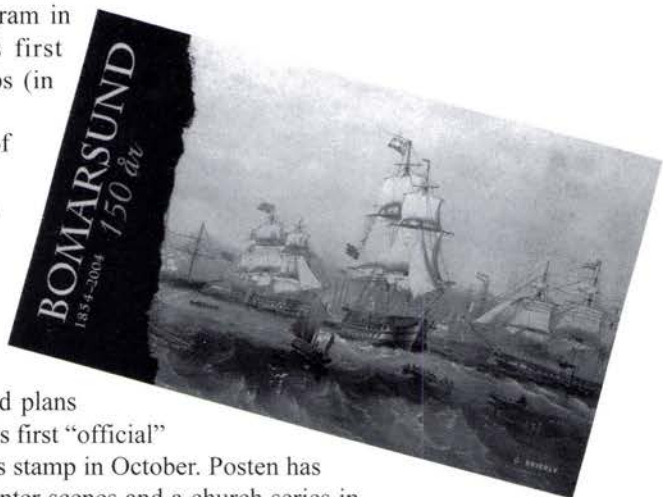
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Two Firsts for Åland's Stamp Program

Åland marked two firsts in its stamp program in recent months. In June, Posten released its first prestige booklet, containing eight 0.75€ stamps (in two sheets) in a 10-page booklet that marked the 150th anniversary of the fall of the great fortress of Bomarsund.

Tom Jansson of Posten said the booklet was expected to sell out, but there are no immediate plans for another prestige booklet for at least the next year. "If a suitable motif comes up, then who knows," he told *The Posthorn*.



Åland plans to issue its first "official" Christmas stamp in October. Posten has issued winter scenes and a church series in previous years. "People usually regarded our church series as Christmas stamps and used them for their Christmas cards," Jansson said. "But this is the first 'real' Christmas stamp." The stamp shows a bearded Christmas elf placing holiday greetings in a mailbox. The stamp is denominated 0.45€, which is the special rate for letters and cards within the Nordic countries during a limited period before Christmas. ■

— Paul Albright



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Denmark's 2-RBS Stamp

By Peer Lorentzen (1927-2003)

(Translated and Edited by Mark Lorentzen)

(Editor's Note: This article is adapted from *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, June 2001. Linda Jay Geldens assisted with the editing. Part II will appear in the November 2004 issue of *The Posthorn*.)

Part I

Genesis of stamps

The name Sir Rowland Hill is famous among stamp collectors. Hill's brilliant idea to reform the English postal system began when he privately produced a little booklet in 1837. His proposal was simply to institute a uniform postage in England "according to weight and without any regard to distance." At the same time, Hill suggested a *stamp* as "a bit of paper," large enough for a design, along with some gum on the backside so that it could be affixed to a letter when moistened. However, there were three main production problems: security, cost, and speed of printing. Sir Rowland Hill came up with tasteful, ingenious solutions to these complex problems, and so he has been given the honorary title, "Father of Stamps."

The One Penny Black went on sale May 1, 1840, and could be used on letters from May 6. It paid the postage for a letter weighing up to one-half ounce between any two points in England. Rowland Hill's innovative postal reform spread to the rest of the civilized world over the next decades. It was adopted in Brazil in 1843, Norway and Sweden in 1855, and Finland in 1856. Japan did not use stamps until 1871.



The late Peer Lorentzen and his son, Mark.

The first Danish stamps

By October, 1842, a group of Danish postal authorities was chosen to come up with suggestions for improving the postal system. After much deliberation, a proposal was presented to Parliament in 1850 for a uniform postage rate and the creation of a stamp (although only a 4-RBS stamp was mentioned). By decree of King Frederik VII, these proposed changes became law on March 11, 1851, effective April 1, 1851. The uniform postage rate in the Kingdom of Denmark became 6 Rigsbank Skilling (RBS) in cash; however, to encourage the use of stamps, a single 4-RBS stamp could be used instead.

The Danish postal administration had started preparations for the production of stamps as far back as 1849. Semi-official work had been done to create a footpost stamp, with a value of 2 RBS, to be used in Copenhagen on letters sent within the city walls. At this time, the city of Copenhagen was divided into eight sections, one for each postman to walk on foot. Mail was delivered and picked up twice a day. The 2-RBS postage rate was the same whether or not a stamp was used.

A decision was made to transfer the production of both the 2-RBS and 4-RBS, as well as the stamp cancelers, to the engraver M. W. Ferslew. He had worked at the Treasury and was given permission to use the existing facilities. The firm of Drewsen and Sons had started the preparations for the paper to be used for the stamps. As late as December, 1850, Drewsen was still waiting for the forms that were to produce the watermarks, which were also to be produced by Ferslew.

On February 22, 1851, Ferslew announced that the printing plates would soon be ready. The paper preparation was still in progress, however, and the first shipment was not delivered until March 8, when the actual printing of stamps could begin. Initially, 400 sheets of stamps could be printed daily. Ferslew and his



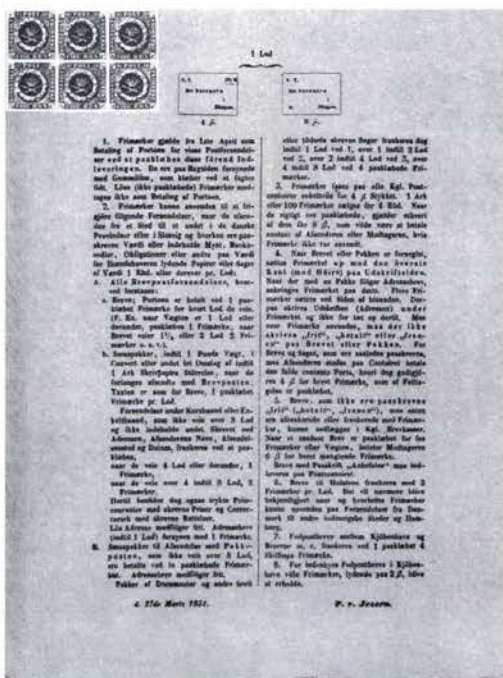


Figure 1. The Danish Birth Certificate.

printed stamps.

The watermarked paper for the 2-RBS stamp had already been prepared by Ferslew in connection with the production of the 4-RBS stamp. The printing process would require two plates of 100 stamps and a plate for the burelage (a foundation printing of wavy lines to prevent forgery). Since time was of the essence, Ferslew employed an unusual and primitive method to produce the plates.

From the mother die, 10 impressions were made in plaster. These matrices were placed together to form a block of 10, consisting of two vertical rows with five clichés. This basic block of 10 was stereotyped in metal. From this original block of 10, some 20 secondary blocks of 10 were produced by stereotyping. At least a few extra clichés were produced as reserves. These 20-cliché plates were welded together and mounted with nails on two mahogany plates (Fig. 3). The nails were placed in the empty space within the center circle under the word "SKILLING." Six nails were used in every block of 10 – in rows 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10. Plate II had 60 nails, whereas Plate I had 63 nails because of the clichés that were substituted later. Traces of these nails can sometimes be seen on the stamps as spots of blue, occasionally distorting the "SKILLING" text.

A proof sheet was printed on plain paper with no watermark in order to obtain approval for the blue color used for the stamp. The clichés from Plate I were used, although the burelage was the type that was later used for the printing of Plate II. The lower half of this proof sheet was sold to collectors at an auction; the top half can be seen in the Danish Postal History Museum.

staff worked hard so that the 4-RBS stamps could be printed daily. Ferslew and his staff worked hard so that the 4-RBS stamps could be ready on their first day of issue on April 1, as stipulated in the postal law of March 11, 1851.

The April 1 date came too soon for the 2-RBS stamp, which was not publicized until March 27. This 2-RBS stamp was only referred to briefly by Copenhagen's postmaster, F. V. Jessen, in the famous "Birth Certificate" (Fig. 1). This announcement was adorned with a block of six 4-RBS stamps and was probably a poster on the bulletin board outside the main post office on Copenhagen's Købmagergade. The Birth Certificate explained in detail how the 4-RBS stamp was supposed to be used. The last paragraph stated, "It will be possible to get stamps with a value of 2 skilling for footpost letters sent within the city of Copenhagen."

Design and production of the 2-RBS

Ferslew designed and engraved the "mother" die, or cliché, for the 2-RBS stamp. This original cliché, with fine and beautiful details, is on display at the Danish Postal History Museum (Fig. 2). The frame around the design was perhaps intended as a cutting line, but it disappears on the



Figure 2. Original cliché of 2-RBS stamp.



Figure 3. Mounted clichés.

Identifying the 10 main types of flaws

In the process of producing the original 10 plaster impressions, characteristic or primary flaws occurred. Because these imperfections were repeated in each of the 20 blocks of 10 that made up the two plates, it was possible to identify 10 main types that help to position the stamps. The 10 main types can easily be identified in the half-sheet of proofs in the Danish Postal History Museum. This provides evidence that these primary flaws were present from the start.

The characteristics used to identify each of the 10 types have been described in several books and catalogs. Type 2, with the pointed foot on the large numeral "2," is the most well-known of the 10 types. Type 7 has been described as not having any of the flaws of the nine other types. However, in the November 1978 issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Lasse Nielsen identified Type 7 as having small indentations in the color band's outer edge over the "ST" in "POST."

Beyond the imperfections associated with the 10 main types, each of the 200 individual clichés has specific flaws that occurred because of the inexact nature of the stereotyping process. Therefore, it is possible to identify the position of every stamp. This is most easily done by sorting according to the 10 main types, then using the secondary flaws to further identify to which of the 20 or so positions the cliché belongs. Svend Grønlund's and Sten Christensen's books give thorough descriptions of each individual cliché. A seasoned collector who has a magnifying glass and a certain amount of patience should be able to accomplish the task of identification.

Substituted clichés

Before the printing process started, four clichés in Plate I were substituted. We know this because the types do not fit the repeating pattern that would be expected from the blocks of 10 types (Fig. 4).

- Position 8 should be type 2, but is type 7
- Position 18 should be type 4, but is type 9
- Position 20 should be type 4, but is type 6
- Position 59 should be type 1, but is type 3

The result is that in plate I, type 4 occurs eight times; type 1 and 2 occur nine times; and types 3, 6, 7, and 9 occur 11 times each. This theory is confirmed by the half-sheet of proofs in the Danish Postal History Museum. It includes positions 8, 18, and 20.

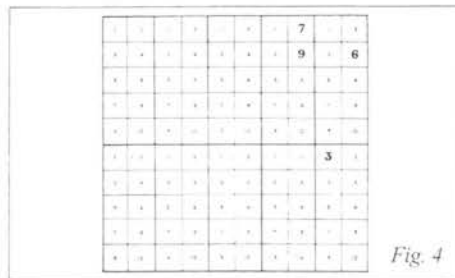


Figure 4. Plate I pattern.

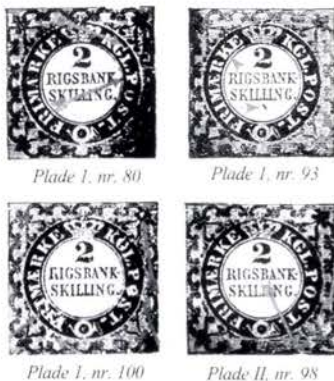


Figure 5. "Large" retouched clichés.

These substituted clichés are sometimes referred to as reserve clichés. Perhaps some other clichés were also replaced at a later stage in the printing process.

It appears that most, if not all, of the clichés were retouched. Four of these retouches were prominent enough to be termed "large" retouches. These stamps have positions 80, 93, and 100 in plate I and position 98 in Plate II (Fig. 5). A study of the actual plates in the Danish Postal History Museum shows that the clichés are generally well-



Figure 6. Well worn clichés.

with the sharper waves pointing upward. The burelage on the right of Fig. 7 is type 1b, which had the sharper part of the waves pointing downward.

In the “Ferslew” printing, type 1a was used for Plate I and type 1b was used for Plate II. This was reversed for the “Thiele” printing. The burelage for the first printing was done at Ferslew’s print shop and was engraved. The printing of the burelage for the second printing was done at Thiele’s print shop and was typographed.

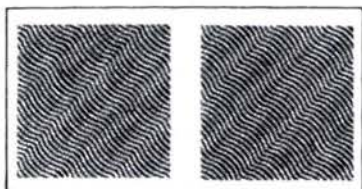


Figure 7. Types 1a and 1b burelage.

This difference is easiest to recognize on canceled stamps. Cancellations on the Thiele printing leave an even or smudged impression, whereas cancellations on the Ferslew printing leave a corrugated impression in the margin from the relief of the burelage.

The color on the Ferslew printing varies from greenish-blue to blue; whereas the Thiele printing has a more consistent, clear deep-blue color. The Ferslew printing consisted of 1,018 sheets of 100 stamps; the Thiele printing was 3,775 sheets.

The printing of the stamp image for both printings was done at Thiele’s print shop. So it is not truly correct to call the first printing “Ferslew” because his operation only printed the burelage. But the shorthand label has stuck and that is what the printings are called. ■

(To be continued.)

References:

- Christensen, Sten, *Denmark 2 RIGSBANK-SKILLING 1851-1852*, Trelleborg Philatelic Society, Sweden, 1980.
 Grønlund, Svend, *Danmark 2 Rigsbankskilling 1851 og 1852, beskrivelse af de 200 klicheer*, Copenhagen, 1956.
 Nielsen, Lasse, “Typebestemmelse af 2 Rigsbankskilling,” *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, No. 5/1978.

worn (Fig. 6). However, it is strange that several of the clichés appear to be almost new, including position 100 in Plate I, which is one of the large retouches. This is a good area for further study.

Differences between printings

As described earlier in this article, in addition to the watermark, the paper was preprinted with a burelage. The burelage on the left of Fig. 7 is type 1a, which had wavy lines going from NW to SE,

Rgl. Postfrimærker

foruden de hidtil udfærdigede Postfrimærker til 4 Rbs. Stykket og 4 Rbd. pr. Ark udsælges fra imorgen, den 1ste Mai, tillige Postfrimærker til indenbys Fodpostbreve saavel enkeltvis for 2 Rbs stykket somarkeviis for 2 Rbd. pr. Ark paa 100 Stykker.

Alf begge Serier Postfrimærker faaes ethvert Antal under hundrede paa Postgaarden i Fodpostcontoiret, hvorimod hele Ark udsælges i Brevpostcontoiret (tilvenstre i Vestibulen) fra kl. 8 Morgen til kl. 8 Aften. Fire-Skillings Frimærker kunne tillige erholdes i Pakkepostcontoiret og ved Postexpeditionen på Toldboden.

Vemeldte To Skillings Frimærker ere bestemte til at frankere indenbys Fodpostbreve ved at paaklæbes disse paa Udskriftesiden, oven over Adressen i det høire hjørne. Dog kunne disse Breve ogsaa, liesom hidtil, frankeres ved 2 S contrant, naar de indleveres paa Fodpostcontoiret.

Svilket herved bekjendtgjøres.

Cberpostmesterembetet i Kjøbenhavn den 30te April 1851.

Jessen

Figure 8. The announcement in the newspaper, *Berlingske Tidende*, that the 2 RBS stamp could be purchased beginning May 1, 1851.

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Danish Birth Certificate Heads to Auction

The third part of the late Peer Lorentzen's classic Danish collection goes before the philatelic marketplace on November 8 at Thomas Høiland Auctions in Denmark. A special highlight is the "Birth Certificate," a document baptized with that name by famed Copenhagen stamp dealer Robert Bechsgaard.

Collectors became aware of the Birth Certificate (see Page 4) in 1943 when Bechsgaard acquired it and offered it to the Danish Postal Museum for DKK 2,000 but was turned down. The document then entered the collection of G. Lundegaard Nielsen. In subsequent years the Birth Certificate was owned by American W. F. Foulk and then by H. Mott of Sweden, who won the Grand Prix National at HAFNIA 1976. It then joined the international grand prize collection of J. J. Engellau, from whom Robert Bechsgaard acquired it in 1981 at a Corinphila sale. Gene Scott was the next owner and most recently Peer Lorentzen, who won numerous international awards, including the Grand Prix National at HAFNIA 2001 and the Grand Prix Nordique at NORDI 2002. He died in 2003 and his collection has been dispersed through Postiljonen and Thomas Høiland Auctions.

The price of the Danish Birth Certificate has increased over six decades to approximately DKK 2.4 million (some \$400,000). ■

— Frank Banke

Famed Iceland Bible Cover Sells for \$475,000

By Frank Banke and Paul Albright

As this issue of *The Posthorn* went to press, word was received that the famed Iceland Bible cover had been purchased by a Swedish collector for an estimated \$475,000 (U.S.). The cover has changed hands at least twice since its discovery in 1972, increasing in price with each transaction.

The cover bears 22, Official 8-skilling Iceland stamps from 1873 (*Facit* Tj.2) and a single, Official 4-skilling perf. 12½ (*Facit* Tj.3) on a government cover. Twenty of the 8-skilling official stamps are in a single block. There are only three Icelandic Official covers known in private hands, one with a partially missing 4-skilling Official stamp and another large piece with a 4-skilling and 8-skilling Official. The fact that 20 of these Official stamps are in a block makes this Iceland Bible cover unique.



The new owner is Douglas Storckenfeldt of Åhus in southern Sweden. He purchased the cover in a private sale. In an email to *The Posthorn*, he set the value at 600,000 Swiss francs, or approximately \$475,000 U.S.

"It is presently mounted for exhibition, for the first time, at Skåneland in south Sweden," Storckenfeldt told *The Posthorn*.

The cover was discovered in 1972 inside a 100-year-old Bible (hence, its name). A note with the cover was sent by the state bailiff in Reykjavik to the sheriff in Ámessýsía in southern Iceland. The note said the cover

contained a sealed money parcel containing 45 krónur in 10, 5, 2, and 1 aurar coins equal to 37 Rigsdale, 48 skillings. Since the currency was introduced July 1, 1876, it was determined that the undated Reykjavik cancels were from that year.

Storckenfeldt exhibited the cover at the Skåneland show in September and plans to display it again at NORDIA 2005 and at Washington 2006.

The Iceland Bible cover was sold in 1973 for approximately 150,000 Deutsch marks. In 1983, it was auctioned through the David Feldman firm for an estimated 300,000 Swiss francs. Storckenfeldt told the Swedish newspaper *Kristianstadsbladet* that he had "owned the letter for awhile." A year ago, the reported asking price for the cover was 600,000 Swiss francs, the value that Storckenfeldt placed on the rarity. ■

— Translation assistance from Peter Bergh and Þór Þorsteins

Paquebot Marks of Greenland

By W. Joseph Schlitt

Introduction

Since 1894, mail posted on board ocean-going ships, i.e. "posted on the high seas" has been subject to special handling in accordance with regulations established by the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Mail is generally given to the ship's purser or other officer for safekeeping until the next port is reached. Such mail sometimes receives a dated ship's handstamp, but on the envelope, not the stamps. According to the UPU regulations, the shipboard mail is to be franked with stamps of the country where the ship is registered. The franking is to be based on that country's schedule of postal rates and fees. Although not stated, stamps valid in the last port of call are usually accepted under the same conditions.

Once the next port is reached, the purser delivers all mail to the post office serving the port. If not already done on-board, each piece of mail is to be marked "Paquebot" or something equivalent, such as "Navire." "Paquebot" is the preferred designation, however. Then the item is canceled appropriately and placed into the mail stream for eventual delivery to the addressee. Because of the marking requirements, most post offices that regularly handle maritime mail have their own paquebot handstamps. These

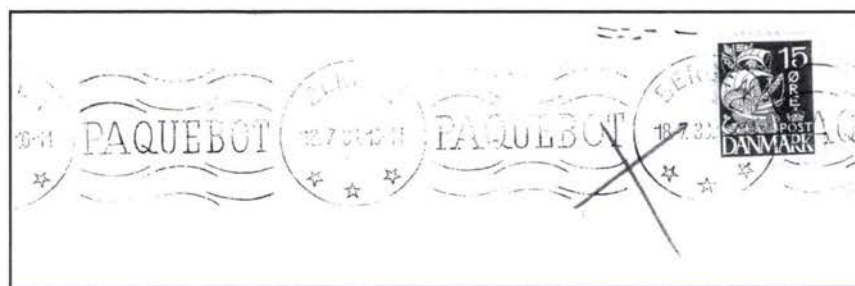


Figure 1. Portion of cover showing the term "Paquebot" incorporated into a 1938 Bergen, Norway roller cancel (Hosking 631).

handstamps are often uniquely identifiable and many of them have been catalogued. The term "Paquebot" can also be incorporated into the actual postmark, as shown in Figure 1. Under UPU regulations, even a handwritten paquebot endorsement is acceptable, if done in ink.

These requirements are spelled out in the U.S. Postal Service's International Mail Manual.¹ (A portion of the appropriate text from the manual is given in Appendix, page 11.)

Review of available information

Due to its seafaring history and geography, Scandinavian postal history is replete with paquebot and related markings. For the larger countries, such marks are well documented by Roger Hosking in his encyclopedic *Paquebot Cancellations of the World*.² *DAKA GF 10*³ also lists many of the paquebot marks used at ports where Faroese ships normally call. Neither reference covers Greenland very well. Hosking only reports a single paquebot cancel for each of three ports, Godthaab (now Nuuk), Narsaq, and Sisimiut (formerly Holsteinsborg). Coverage in *GF 10* is even more limited, with a single manuscript entry listed for Godthåb. A recent article (in Danish) by Bendix and Dyrhaug⁴ gives more complete coverage, listing 18 Greenlandic ports, 15 of them reported as having recent paquebot handstamps. This article was reproduced in *Seaposter*, the newsletter of the Maritime Postmark Society. The same issue of *Seaposter*⁵ also contained a listing of eight new paquebot marks for Greenland, which duplicate those given by Bendix and Dyrhaug.

Additional information from recent covers

The author recently acquired a small collection of Faroese covers that have 12 different paquebot handstamps and recent cancellations from 11 ports in Greenland. Although collector-prepared, these covers supplement and help confirm the information available on Greenlandic paquebot marks. All covers were for

delivery to a single address in Canada. They were franked with appropriate stamps of the Faroe Islands and then apparently distributed to Faroese fishermen and merchant seamen for posting at ports around the world.

All of these Faroese covers were handled in accordance with the UPU regulations. They were given Paquebot handstamps as side cancels. The stamps themselves were then postmarked with the current single-ring Greenland canceler in use at the post office in the port city or town. About one-half also have a town side cancel. Appropriate portions of the covers with previously unreported handstamps are shown in Figures 2-8. The captions give the color and overall handstamp dimensions. The length includes any quotation or other end marks. Vertical dimensions are from the top of the "P" to the bottom of the tail on the "q". The Greenlandic and Danish place names, postal code, and date of the town cancel(s) are also given. All covers are devoid of ship side cancels, suggesting that they came from the Faroese fishing vessels that frequent Greenland waters.

Discussion

Information on the known Greenland paquebot markings, plus that from the new covers, is summarized and compared in Table 1. The comparisons are done on the basis of handstamp size, color and appearance, plus the known date or period of usage.

The covers shown in this article provide examples of paquebot handstamps for two ports — Arsuq and Ikerasassuaq — not listed by Bendix and Dyrhauge. Also shown is a handstamp for Kangilinnguit, a port previously listed as having only a handwritten paquebot marking.

The covers also provide four examples of paquebot handstamps that are different from the ones reported by Bendix and Dyrhauge. These are for the ports of Aasiaat, Manitsaq, Narsaq and Qasigiannuit.

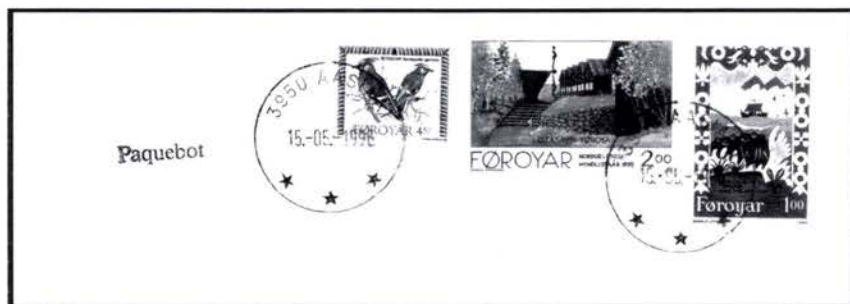


Figure 2. 3950 Aasiaat (Egedesminde) 15.-05.-1996; black handstamp, 17 x 4 mm.

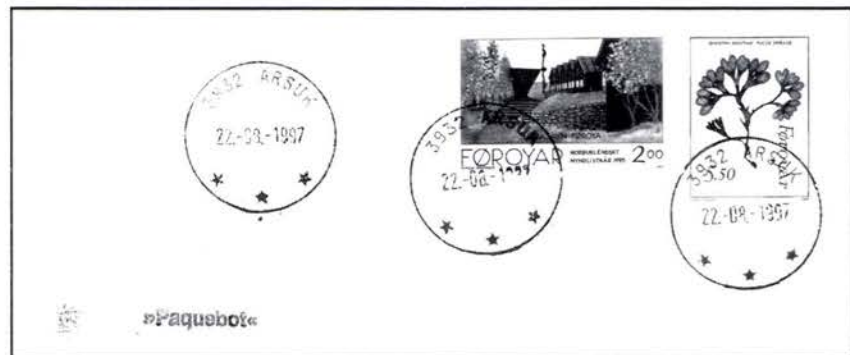


Figure 3. 3932 Arsuq (Arsyk) 22.-08.-1997; black handstamp, 22 x 4 mm.

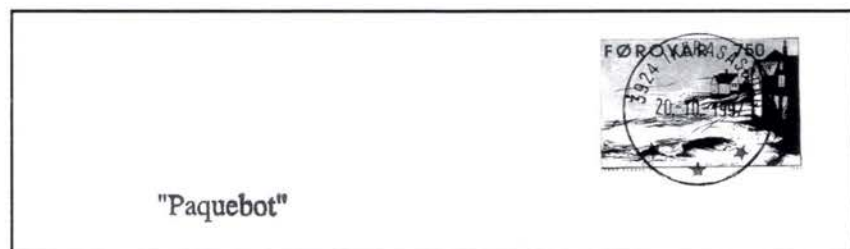


Figure 4. 3924 Ikerasassuaq (Prins Christians Sund) 20.-10.-1997; red handstamp, 25 x 5 mm.





Figure 5. 3930 Kangilinnguit (Grønnedal) 28.-10.-1997; black handstamp, 22 x 4 mm.

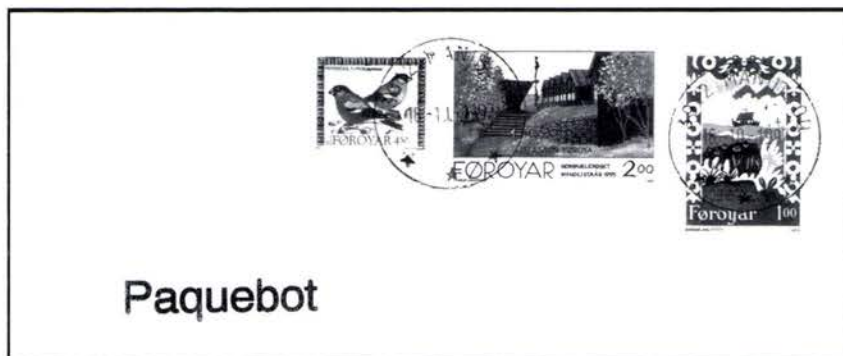


Figure 6. 3912 Manitsoq (Sukkertoppen) 16.-10.-1997; black handstamp, 37 x 8 mm.

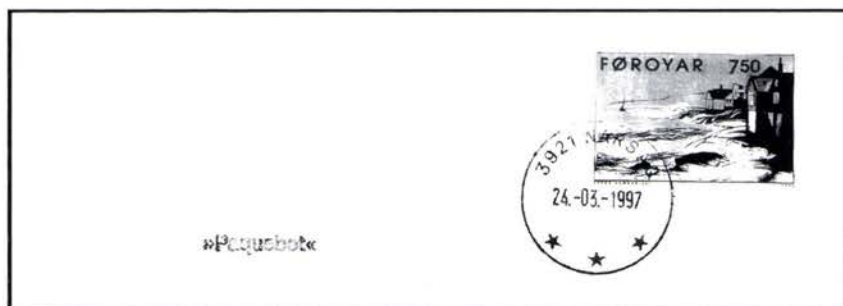


Figure 7. 3921 Narsaq (Narssaq) 24.-03.-1997; black handstamp, 22 x 4 mm.

Note that all four covers predate the period of use shown by Bendix and Dyrhaug; they could represent earlier handstamps.

Finally the covers confirm five of the handstamps listed by Bendix and Dyrhaug and in all cases extend the period of use to earlier dates. One of these is the PAQUEBOT / NAVIRE mark listed for Narsaq, which is also given as Hosking 604. The known period for use of this handstamp is therefore 1992-1999. Other confirmations are for Narsarsuaq, Qeqertarsuaq, and Uummannaq, with usage periods of 1997-1999, 1997-1999, and 1997-1998, respectively. Finally, there is confirmation for the Nuuk handstamp used during the period 1996-1999. However, this handstamp differs from Hosking 603, which is listed for Nuuk in 1985-1991.

Another comparison worth noting is that for

Sisimiut. The handstamp reported by Bendix and Dyrhaug in 1998-1999 appears very similar to Hosking 605 reported for 1994. However, the lengths do not match — 37 mm according to Bendix and Dyrhaug vs. 34 mm for Hosking.

On balance, the information in Table 1 shows that there is almost certainly more to be learned about Greenland's paquebot handstamps. There is one important caveat to keep in mind concerning these markings. This is the fact that the paquebot handstamp may be applied on board the ship, rather than at the post office in the port city. Thus, the handstamp on a cover could be unique to the ship, not the town. To confirm a town paquebot handstamp, it is necessary to find the same marking on multiple covers over some period of time.



There is a final point to make about Greenland. Due to the island's unique geographical and meteorological conditions, virtually every town is accessible by sea. This is a result of the inland ice cap. Even Kangerlussuaq (Søndre Strømfjord), which appears to be located

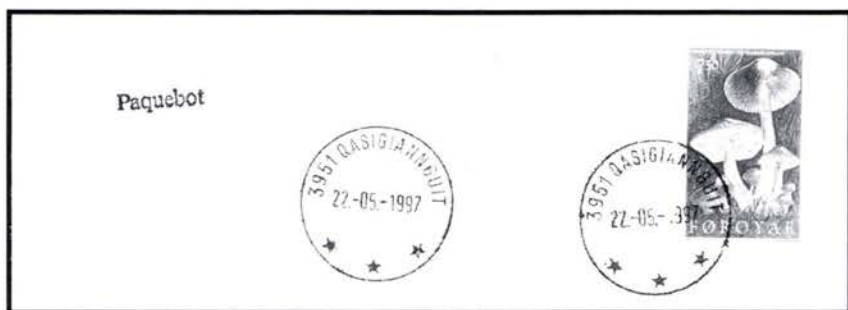


Figure 8. 3951 Qasigianguit (Christianshåb) 22.-05.-1997; black handstamp, 17 x 4 mm.

well inland, actually lies at the head of a narrow fjord. Thus, every town in Greenland probably has the potential to handle paquebot mail, at least during periods when the coastal waters are ice-free. While deep-draft ships can only put in at developed port facilities, smaller vessels, such as foreign commercial fishing boats, could call at virtually any location and drop off mail from their crews. Thus, it is theoretically possible for a collector to find paquebot markings on mail from virtually every town or village in Greenland that has a post office. This is not a small number of possibilities. According to *Daka GF6*, more than 75 post offices and collecting offices are currently operating with their own cancelers.⁶ ■

(Editor's Note: A condensed version of this article appeared in Seaposter, March-April, 2004. Figures 1-8 are shown at 80 percent of actual size. The paquebot markings in Table 1 are shown at 93 percent of their actual size)

Notes and References

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Appendix

Portion of text from USPS International Mail Manual (see Reference 1).

763 Items Mailed Aboard Ships (Paquebot)

763.1 General

Mail posted aboard commercial vessels on the high seas may bear postage stamps of the country whose flag the vessel flies. On arrival at a port, an officer of the ship must give the mail to the post office of the foreign city. That post office must cancel the stamps and dispatch the items. If the stamps are foreign, the Post Office facility must use a special *Paquebot* postmark or apply the word "PAQUEBOT" to the envelope in ink or with a rubber stamp.



www.scc-online.org

Table 1. Port-by-Port Comparison* of Reported Greenlandic Paquebot Marks

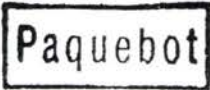
Source of Information		
Bendix and Dyrhauge ⁴	New Covers in This Paper	Other / Comment
Aasiaat (Egedesminde)		
25 x 6 mm / black / 17.8.1998 "Paquebot"	17 x 4 mm / black / 15.05.1996 Paquebot	
Arsuk (Arsyk)		
Port not listed.	22 x 4 mm / black / 22.08.1997 »Paquebot«	
Ikerassuaq (Prins Christians Sund)		
Port not listed.	25 x 5 mm / red / 20.10.1997 "Paquebot"	
Ilulissat (Jakobshavn)		
17 x 5 mm / black or violet / 7.6.1999 Paquebot	No example.	
Handwritten "Paquebot / Navire" 19.6.1998		
Kangerlussuaq (Sdr. Strømfjord)		
32 x 4 mm / black / 14.6 - 14.8.1998 	No example.	
Kangaamiut (Kangamiut)		
Handstamp not known.	No example.	
Kangilinnuit (Grønnedal)		
Handstamp not known. Handwritten "Paqueboot" 21.12.1999	22 x 4 mm / black / 28.10.1997 »Paquebot«	
Manitsoq (Sukkertoppen)		
35 x 6 mm / black and violet / 18.9.1998 - 8.12.1999 PAQUEBOT	37 x 8 mm / black / 16.10.1997 Paquebot	
Nanortalik (same)		
36 x 9 mm / red / 26.3 - 20.12.1999 Paquebot	No example.	
Narsaq (Narssaq)		
68 x 12 mm / violet / 25.3 - 17.12.1999	68 x 12 mm / violet / 14.10.1997	Both the same as Hosking 604 / 1992 - 1995
PAQUEBOT / NAVIRE		
	22 x 4 mm / black / 24.03.1997 »Paquebot«	

Table 1. (Continued)

Bendix and Dyrhaage	New Covers in This Paper	Other / Comment
Narsarsuaq (Narssarsuaq)		
22 x 4 mm / black / 10.6.1999 »Paquebot«	22 x 4 mm / black / 28.07.1997 »Paquebot«	Both the same.
Handwritten "Paquebot" from around Christmas 1999		
Nuuk (Godthåb)		
19 x 5 mm / black / 17.9.1998 - 3.6.1999 PAQUEBOT	19 x 5 mm / black / 18.11.1996 PAQUEBOT	Hosking 603 17½ x ? mm / ? / 1985 - 1991 PAQUEBOT
GF 10 reports handwritten Paquebot in 1981		
Paamiut (Frederikshåb)		
22 x 4 mm / black / 13.11.1998 »Paquebot«	No example.	
Qaqortoq (Julianehåb)		
22 x 5 mm / black / 25.3 - 17.12.1999 »Paquebot«	No example.	
Qasigiannuit (Christianshåb)		
25.5 x 6 mm / violet / 25.9.1999 "Paquebot"	17 x 4 mm / black / 22.05.1997 Paquebot	
Qeqertarsuaq (Godhavn)		
25 x 6 mm / black / 15.6.1998 - 8.6.1999 "Paquebot"	25 x 6 mm / black / 16.08.1997 "Paquebot"	
Saqqaq (Sarraq)		
Handstamp not known	No example.	
Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg)		
37 x 8 mm / black / 15.6.1998 - 6.8.1999 Paquebot	No example.	Same appearance as Hosking 605, but latter given as only 34 mm in 1994 Paquebot
Ukkusissat (Uvkusigssat)		
25 x 6 mm / black / 23.6.1998 - 6.7.1998 "Paquebot"	No example.	
Ummannaq (Umanak)		
25 x 6 mm / ? / 15.6. - 29.6.1998 "Paquebot"	24.5 x 5 mm / black / 08.07.1997 "Paquebot"	Appears to be same strike, but with more wear in 1998

* Handstamp comparisons based on overall dimensions, color, date(s) and appearance.

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Unraveling the Mystery of Iceland's 25-Aur Í Gildi with Black Surcharge

By Ellis Glatt

PART II

Following my 1993 discovery (see Part I, *Posthorn*, May, 2004, pages 3-4), I privately shared my theory about the possible origin of this black-surcharged stamp with a few other Í Gildi enthusiasts. Then, in March, 2003, another break developed when a 25-aur Í Gildi stamp with black surcharge appeared as Lot 276 in Postiljonen's auction #180 (Figure 3.) Once again, the overprint appears to have been produced with genuine type, but it does not correspond to any plate position of the known overprint settings, including the 1904 reprint setting.



Figure 3: Lot 276 from Postiljonen's March 2003 auction.

Mounting Evidence

However, one of the characters in the overprint contains a recognizable flaw, a defective "L" in GILDI. Benefiting from an extensive collection of overprinted sheets, stamps, and photos, I was able to determine that this particular flaw developed late in Setting I in overprint position 11 and remained in that same position through the final stages of official overprinting with Setting VI (late July, 1903). Figure 4 shows an example of the overprint from position 11 (applied to a 100-aur stamp in Setting V) and clearly depicts this same flawed "L" anomaly (vertical leg notched at center right).

More importantly, throughout all of the original six settings, position 11 retained a "thick-thin" zero combination. The 25-aur black-surcharge variety in Figure 3, however, exhibits the "thin-thick" combination and, therefore, could not have come from overprint position 11. Now, finally there was convincing evidence proving that at least one example of a 25-aur Í Gildi with black surcharge and "correct" type had been created after Setting VI overprinting ceased. (This evidence also puts to rest some speculation that this overprint color variety may have been a pre-production trial printing.) Also interesting is the fact that this very same defective "L" reappears in the 1904 reprint setting, but in overprint position 41. Thus, at least at this point, the production-date question re our black-surcharge variety remained an open issue.



Figure 4: Í Gildi overprint from Position 11 from a Setting V sheet.

Clinching the Case

Confident of being on the right track to unraveling this long-standing mystery, I continued to search for corroborating data among other 25-aur black-print examples. Fortunately, I didn't have to wait another 10 years to clinch the case. Postiljonen's March 2004 catalogue (sale #182), contained a large color photo of Lot 805 (Figure 5.) Again, we see an overprint undoubtedly produced with pieces of type out of the same batch used in the original Í Gildi settings.



Figure 5: Lot 805 from Postiljonen's March 2004 auction.

However, what quickly caught my attention this time was the flawed hyphen in the second line of the overprint. I recognized this particular piece of type as having come from overprint position 16 of Setting IV, where the well-known '03-'03 overprint error previously occurred. Figure 6 is an example of a typical '03-'03 Setting IV overprint showing the flawed hyphen characteristics (shaved at upper left and notched at upper right). The defective hyphen is clearly visible on many (but not all) of the '03-'03 varieties starting in late Setting III and running through all of Setting IV. However, the '03-'03 error was corrected by the printer before initiating the Setting V overprinting (in mid-May, 1903). In the process of making the correction, the defective hyphen was also removed from service, never to appear again in any of the remaining original settings or in the reprint setting, as far as I have been able to determine. ▶

So, once again, we have definitive evidence showing a 25-aur Í Gildi with black surcharge that only could have been produced after official overprinting ceased with Setting VI in July, 1903. Based on all of these facts, one can only conclude that the surcharge color variety was an unofficial after-production that had to have been created by a printing-office insider.

Production Timeline

But when was it produced? It will be difficult, if not impossible, to determine precisely when the black surcharge was applied to the 25-aur stamps 100 years after the fact. However, existing anecdotal evidence dating back to the period should at least get us into the chronological ballpark. Most useful are 1904 and 1905 catalogues from Gibbons and Scotts (see References). While these volumes do not provide an exact date of publication, from the overall content of these catalogues, we can determine the approximate cutoff date for listed stamps.

For Scott, the cutoff date for the 1904 and 1905 editions, based on the contents of the Addenda sections, appears to be early August, 1903 and 1904, respectively. For Gibbons' 1904 edition, we find issues listed in the main section through late October, 1903, and issues to early January, 1904, covered in the Addenda. We also know that initial overprinting of Í Gildi stamps began in late October, 1902, and officially ended with Setting VI in July, 1903. And we know that Í Gildi reprints weren't produced until November/December, 1904. With these bracketing dates in mind, we can now explore the specific Iceland listings contained in these references.

With its base in London, Gibbons clearly would have been nearer the hub of activity concerning these Icelandic stamps. We also know that from their release, Í Gildi stamps, especially the overprint varieties, were highly sought by collectors and dealers throughout the region. From an inspection of Í Gildi listings in Gibbons' 1904 catalogue, we see that the firm appeared to be on top of latest developments in this area. The main section of its catalogue already listed most of the bona fide overprint varieties now known to exist. These listings were nearly complete for the majority of aur denominations, including the perforation varieties. Since some of these overprint varieties had not come into existence until May, 1903, when Settings IV and V were being used, word about these stamps must have reached Gibbons within a few months of production. In fact, many of the stamps themselves must already have been in Gibbons' stock, as they were priced in the catalogue for immediate sale to collectors.

While the main section of Gibbons' 1904 catalogue includes stamps from other countries issued as late as late October, 1903, no listing is shown for Iceland's 25-aur Í Gildi with black surcharge. However, checking the catalogue's Addenda (with listings into January 1904), we find an addition for the 25-aur black-surcharge variety. Also noted is a new listing for the same stamp with inverted black surcharge. This suggests that the inverted variety, at least examples exhibiting original type, probably were created during the same "midnight" printing session. To date, however, this researcher has yet to come across an inverted overprint example exhibiting original type, so there is still research to be done to confirm this conclusively.

Although the Gibbons data are anecdotal, they certainly support a conclusion that all four examples of the 25-aur black-overprint shown in the accompanying figures were produced in the last quarter of 1903, most likely in November or December of that year.

We obtain some support for this time frame from Scott's 1904 and 1905 publications. Listings for the Í Gildi varieties in the main section of Scott's 1904 edition are relatively few and the Addenda include only one new addition. Despite the August, 1903, cutoff, Scott's listed varieties all appear to be official productions dating back to about January, 1903, or earlier. From this, we can assume the information supply line to Scott re these stamps probably was running some six months behind at the time. However, the main section of Scott's 1905 edition (with an approximate cutoff date of May, 1904), includes listings for the 25-aur Í Gildi with black surcharge, both normal and inverted overprints. If we assume that Scott's 1905 listings were still some six months behind the issuance of the Í Gildi varieties, we are again back to November or December, 1903 for their likely production date.

Summary

At least two facts were key to solving this puzzle. First, the black surcharges all contained certain pieces of recognizable type initially used in official overprint Settings I through VI. Since some of these



Figure 6: '03-'03 overprint error from Position 16 from Setting IV.



same pieces of type were fully occupied in well-established plate positions during the official overprinting period (through July, 1903), the 25-aur black-surcharge variety must have been produced at a later time. Second, since some of these very same type pieces re-appear in the officially sanctioned reprints in late 1904, one must conclude that these Í Gildi stamps were produced clandestinely by an insider at the Reykjavik printing office before that time. Finally, from the sequence and time line of original catalogue listings for this stamp and other, more-researched Í Gildi varieties, we can isolate the probable time of their production—November or December of 1903.

In view of what we now know about the origin of the 25-aur Í Gildi with black surcharge, does the stamp deserve the “major number” status that most of the prominent catalogues have given it? In hindsight, probably not. Some will argue that the black-surcharge variety should at least have quasi-official standing. After all, the overprint was applied by someone at the official printing office in Reykjavik and the type used drawn from the same pool of type used in the earlier, authorized Í Gildi overprinting sessions and subsequent 1904 reprinting. In addition, there is every reason to believe that these stamps, although an after-production, came into existence while the Í Gildi stamps remained valid for postal use (through December 31, 1903).

How many of these unauthorized 25-aur black-surcharge examples are there? In my review of hundreds of auction catalogues from major Scandinavia sales dating back to the 1950s, I was able to spot at least 14 different examples displaying bona fide type, including one canceled stamp. This count includes the pair and two singles shown in the accompanying figures. Two additional examples were noted that appeared to exhibit genuine type, but could not be confirmed due to poor photo quality. Of course, among these sales were dozens of other specimens, which were rejected by this researcher as fakes.

Also worth noting is that the underlying 25-aur stamp exists with the center oval printed in both clear blue and greenish blue. Bona fide black overprints are only known to occur on the clear blue variation, a useful fact in weeding out many fakes. Moreover, from a plating analysis of some of the underlying stamps with genuine black overprints, we can determine that the overprinting was done on something less than a full sheet.

Assuming 14-16 good examples of the black-surcharge variety actually exist, these stamps are indeed rare. Is one of them worth more than \$16,000? That’s a question best left to the marketplace. However, such a level of rarity is not uncommon among Í Gildi varieties. There are, in fact, dozens of listed Í Gildi overprint errors that are at least as rare, most of them plating correctly to authorized overprint settings (Settings I-VI). At least a few of these are probably unique. None of them have “major number” status in catalogues and none show up as an empty album space for most Iceland collectors. Their prices at auction, at least until now, have generally reflected these moderating factors.

Iceland’s Í Gildi overprint varieties make a fascinating field of study and will continue to be highly sought after by Iceland specialists and researchers — especially those who enjoy an intriguing mystery on occasion. As to the 25-aur Í Gildi with black surcharge, I believe that mystery is finally solved, at least to this researcher’s satisfaction. ■

(Editor’s Note: The author may be contacted at Ellis Glatt, P. O. Box 80628, Las Vegas, NV 89180-0628, or email ellisglatt@att.net.)

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Commentary

Using the Web for Exhibiting

The recent St. Louis Stamp Expo was nicely done. It lasted three days and had the usual assortment of meetings, presentations, dealers, and exhibits. Among the competitive exhibits was Mark Lorentzen's display of old Danish covers that was so nice that it should be seen by more people than the few of us who attended the show.

Exhibitors should be encouraged to archive their prize-winning displays, especially if they are soon to be retired and broken up. Some philatelic societies print and sell portfolios of classic collections; others have placed exhibits on their Internet sites. John DuBois notes one example in his President's Letter on Page 24. The SCC could do similarly on its Web site. Such displays could be frozen as free-standing exhibits, or they could be altered and expanded from time to time as works in progress.

The SCC could facilitate the process. It could invite prize-winning exhibitors to make their works available on the Internet for review and comment. Going a step further, the SCC could empanel a committee of experts to evaluate the exhibits for form, content, consistency, scope, and even grammar. The works would then be awarded annual prizes for excellence. The SCC could also print color portfolios of the exhibits at some nominal cost for those who want hard copies, or people could be invited to download them for printing on their own.

Physical exhibits were quite appropriate before the advent of computers because that was virtually the only way to see rare material up close. Now that computers are here, it makes sense to use them to more advantage.

Traditional exhibits are nuisances to view. Sixteen-page frames are bothersome to stand in front of with one's arms full of belongings in dimly lit hotel ballrooms, and awkward annoyances when bending over to see the bottom rows of pages.

Judges obviously need to see the real thing so they can verify that the exhibited material is genuine and as described. Most other people would be satisfied with print or electronic reproductions of the exhibits. The reproductions would be in full color, and they could have extended descriptions that go beyond what ordinarily fits on 8½x11 pages in a frame. Material could be studied at one's leisure, and then kept for future reference. ■

— Herb Volin

Printing History of Sweden Ring #40

Participants in SCC's Sweden Ring study group have pieced together the printing history of Sweden *Facit* #40, the 2-öre ring stamp of 1891. The stamp was issued primarily for use on local printed matter and also to complete rates.

The printer received a total of three print orders from the Central Post Store. From five deliveries, the printer delivered 19,811 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet. Contrary to other opinions, there is only one printing plate.

The first order came June 16, 1891, for 8,000 sheets. To satisfy this order, the following deliveries were made: July 4, 3,000 sheets; July 6, 2,400 sheets; and July 7, 2,085 sheets for a total of 7,485, with 515 sheets as waste. A second order was entered on June 19 for an additional 10,000 sheets. This was filled on July 25 with 8,100 sheets that were deemed to be good and another 1,900 as waste.

On January 26, 1892, the final order was received for 4,500 sheets. On March 21, the post office accepted 4,226 sheets and rejected 274 sheets as waste. A total of 22,500 sheets had been ordered.

The printing plate was made up of 10 clichés, with 10 stamps in each. Before the last delivery of March 21, the plate was restored, and the points in front of the "FRIMARKE" were removed. These points had appeared in position #8 in the matrix, or on positions 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 82, 86, 88, and 90 on the sheet of 100 stamps.

The study group previously had identified the earliest cancel on #40 as July 13, 1891 (see August, 2003 *Posthorn*, page 12). However, Robert Omberg, SCC #1417, has come up with a July 9, 1891, partial cancel from Helsingborg. ■

— Diether Pascher, George Kuhhorn, and Robert Omberg

Finnish Franking Machines Being Phased Out

Finland's franking machines are headed for the trash pile. Finland Post announced in July that it will begin phasing out 94 machines that customers use to print franking labels in a variety of denominations. There are no plans to replace the old vending machines when they break down.

In a news release, Finland Post said the label machines are not used frequently and that their operating costs are high. A maintenance contract has been terminated and maintenance and repair will be handled by postal employees. If a machine cannot be returned to working order, it will be decommissioned.

Pictorially, the present franking labels show reindeer, wolves, and foxes; there are no plans for any new designs.

A quick email survey of a few collectors in Finland found feelings that ranged from "deep sorrow among collectors in Finland" to a shrug of the shoulders. One collector contended that most postal customers do not know of the availability of the automated machines. "I am sure that 90 percent of the customers of a post office have never seen the machines," he emailed. Two other collectors contacted by *The Posthorn* viewed the announcement as a logical next step following the previous loss of booklet machines, then Dassault and Frama machines.

As one collector put it: "Only devoted collectors of ATM labels feel sorry, but the number of these collectors is very small. Dealers do not feel sorry and neither do ordinary users of postal services. Indeed, they have 'voted' for the withdrawal of vending machines by not buying labels from the machines." ■

— Herb Volin and Paul Albright

Iceland Applauds Its "French Connection"

Did you know that the national independence day of France is acclaimed in Iceland? Or that France's Bastille Day – July 14 – is Flag Day in Fáskrúðsfjöður on the eastern seacoast of Iceland? That is the case, according to Iceland Post, because of three centuries of maritime ties between France and Iceland.

To recognize those links, a 60-ISK stamp will be issued October 10 showing a moored French sloop and a hospital built to care for seamen who fished Icelandic waters around Fáskrúðsfjöður from the mid-1800s to 1914 when World War I erupted. Actually, the French fished Icelandic waters for 300 years with an estimated 400 sloops and 4,000-5,000 of its sailors lost at sea.



A picture post card shows a French fishing boat under tow (from "The Frenchmen in Iceland" exhibition).

The French used Fáskrúðsfjöður as its home port and built a small infirmary there in 1897 followed by a chapel and, in 1903, a hospital and a house for the French-speaking physician. At first, the hospital was open all year. Later it was open only during the fishing season as the number of ships declined and then stopped just before World War II. Street names in Fáskrúðsfjöður are in both Icelandic and French.

A current exhibit in Fáskrúðsfjöður is "The Frenchmen in Iceland," (Fransmenn á Íslandi). Information on the exhibit can be found on the Internet at <http://www.austurbyggd.is/fransmenn/Temp1/FransIsl.htm>. ■

— Paul Albright



Stamp commemorating French hospital in Fáskrúðsfjöður.

Identifying Shades in Sweden's Ring-Type Stamps

By James Burgeson

It doesn't take long to begin getting the hang of identifying the shades of Sweden's ring-type stamps if you use the dated cancellations as a clue. Take as many as you have of the same denomination and perforation and set them up on pages in *date order*. Place the earliest dates on the left, latest on the right. Usually, after studying the shades listed in *Facit*, one or two shades will seem to stand out, possibly in only one stamp or perhaps with several that have dates close together. Keep the catalogue handy.

Try to find the more common shades first as they are most likely to be present (perhaps more than one) in a randomly assembled group. The rare shades (e.g., 4-Öre black, 3-Öre perf 13 dark orange brown, etc) are most likely not present at all unless you get lucky!

Once you settle on one shade, look at the stamps on either side and see if they could possibly be from the next earlier and the next later printings. Then, look at the earliest cancel you have. In most cases, if it is canceled very close to the earliest date known (for the perf 14s that would be July 1, 1872) it must be from the first printing and shade "a." Others can be difficult and may take time to decide, depending on how good your eyes pick up the subtle differences in shade.

This is a general procedure. Some stamps won't fit; set them aside for later comparison. It is good if you have a mentor to consult now and then to help with the exceptions to the rule. But this procedure has been widely used for many years. If you come across a rare shade in a damaged copy, keep it! It becomes your very important *reference copy for that shade*. Don't be surprised if you work with this system for awhile and the rare shades are not found. That is why they are so named. Consider buying a reference copy from a dealer. And good hunting! ■



Göteborg to Host Sweden's Fifth NORDIA

Nordic exhibiting, which began in 1947, continues next May 26-29 when NORDIA 2005 takes place in Göteborg, Sweden. It was 1966 when the NORDIA name was attached to the Scandinavian-oriented exhibition.

There was no NORDIA in 2004, but the shows have been held almost annually under auspices of the Nordic Federation. SCC members may exhibit at any NORDIA.

According to information posted on the NORDIA 2005 Web site (www.nordia2005.com), Finland and Norway have hosted six NORDIA's each, Iceland five, Denmark two, the USA one (in 2001), with the 2005 NORDIA being the fifth for Sweden.

Sweden's Posten plans new stamp issues in conjunction with the exhibition. More than 35 dealers have signed up for the bourse. A list of exhibitors will be found on the NORDIA Web site after October 1.

SCC's Commissioner to NORDIA 05 is Greg Frantz of Denver. He has further information for SCC members who might be interested in traveling to Sweden for the next NORDIA. Contact Frantz at 18314 East Geddes Pl., Foxfield, CO 80016; email, gfcaptain@aol.com.

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Transfers and Re-Entries

By Alan Warren

In the last issue we mentioned that Ernst Cohn received the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award of the Collectors Club of New York. The occasion was the annual CCNY awards dinner on May 12 at the Cornell Club in New York. Postal historian Steve Walske introduced Cohn, a SCC life member, by pointing out that he was a prolific writer who goes back to original sources to conduct his philatelic research. Cohn spoke briefly about the book he is currently writing, tentatively titled *Discovering through Postal History*. He emphasized that one needs to know history to study postal history. He cited several examples. In one case, a cover was improperly described as related to a top secret mission of NASA, but the cover was dated a year before NASA was founded. Cohn has written extensively on Scandinavia and the Franco-German War.

Singapore was the site of an FIP international exhibition August 28-September 1. Nordic area judges serving on the jury include Erik Hvidberg Hansen and Jørgen Jørgensen of Denmark, Egil Thomassen of Norway, and Risto-Matti Kauhanen of Finland. Commissioners to the show include Toke Nørby of Denmark, Risto-Matti Kauhanen of Finland, Arne Thune-Larsen of Norway, and Bengt Bengtsson of Sweden.

After serving two terms as chairman of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, Keith Robinson steps down and Brian Hague steps in until 2006. Roger Quinby, who attended ABOEX in Turku, advises that Jussi Tuori was named president of the Finnish Philatelic Federation, replacing Risto-Matti Kauhanen.

Norwegian author Birger Løvland wrote his 100th article for the 1/2004 issue of *Frimerke Forum*. His writing in this journal started in 1979, so he has averaged four articles a year over 25 years.

A joint issue of Sweden and Hong Kong was selected as the second favorite of 2003 by the International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors. Czeslaw Slania engraved the stamps showing four species of water birds. An issue of France and India showing birds from works of art was selected as the favorite joint issue for 2003. Information concerning the joint issue group is available from Richard Zimmerman, 124 Avenue Guy de Coubertin, F-78470 St. Rémy lès Chevreuse, France, or email jointissues@yahoo.com. ■

Auction Marketplace

By Frank Banke

Lars-Tore Eriksson, Kalmar, Sweden, May 22-23

Comprising about 3,300 Scandinavian lots, this auction featured no fewer than 800 lots from a specialized collection of Swedish postmarks. It proved an el dorado for collectors of home town philately.

Some examples: a ray cancel from Lund on 12-öre arms-type (#1605) started at \$90 and went for \$730; Sillhöfda cds on a 30-öre circle-type (#1786) sold for \$1,050 after starting at \$530; a 12-öre circle-type with the rare Toroslunda cds (#1837) started at \$150 and went for \$470; a Vestra Lysvik cds on a 10-öre Oscar (#1915) went for \$700 after a \$150 start. Early in the auction, a 12-öre circle-type (*Facit* 32h, #571) with Stockholm cds sold for \$700 from a \$100 start.

The highest recorded price was a beautiful strike of Leipojärvi on a 10-öre Oscar (#1970). It started at \$135 and the successful buyer had to pay \$1,350. A 5-öre King Gustav with Ralången cds (#2116) went for \$1,225 after a lowly start at \$75.

A specialized collection of postmarks divided into five lots (#2409-1413) with more than 40 albums sold for a combined \$24,000, double the starting price. The front cover of the auction catalogue was a money order franked with 12- and 24-öre coat-of-arms type



Top price for Leipojärvi cancel



Only known piece with 36-öre franking

and supposed to be the only such 36-öre franking (#389). It was offered at \$11,400 and sold for \$12,000.

A conclusion is that it might be a good idea to check your collections for Swedish stamps with superb postmarks. They have a market.

Frimärkshuset Skandinavisk Filateli, May 29

This Stockholm auction house presented some 2,200 lots with the focus on Swedish material. This auction proved again that stamps with superb centering and superb strikes can sell for

almost anything. For example, a 12-öre circle type Tenhult cds went for \$1,625 after a cautious estimate of \$300. Another 24-öre circle type with Ousby cds started at \$620 and found a buyer at \$2,200, but it also had a Obermüller-Wilén certificate with the 5,5,5 score, which is the maximum that can be given.

An extremely rare variety, the double print of 12-öre coat-of-arms type (*Facit* 9c3v3, #208) – supposed to be the finest copy known – started at \$6,200 and went for \$11,750. Another great variety, the 1920 issued 20-öre air mail stamp with watermark crown (*Facit* 137, #677), the only known used copy, went for \$5,400 after opening at \$3,800; *Facit* lists the stamp as unknown.

Mint stamps are reaching high prices when the quality is outstanding, such as the 1 Rdl *Facit* 37 (#472) in mint, never-hinged condition and VF-centering. Starting at \$2,300, the hammer fell at \$5,250. A unique double print (*Facit* 136v2, #674) of the 10-öre air mail stamp caught some interest, starting at \$1,550 and finding its new owner at three times the estimate – \$4,650.



Only known used 20-öre air mail with watermark



A top unsold Finnish item

Corinphila, Zurich, Switzerland, May 16-19

As part of its May sale, Corinphila offered a fine selection of classic Finnish issues, especially many of the 1856 oval design, both singles and stationery. Included was the famed and unique tête-bêche pair of the 5-kop. on wide laid paper (#2382) with one-half of one stamp missing. No one was willing to pay the 35,000 CHF (around \$30,000) and a few other expensive items were unsold. Most items, however, sold for around their estimates.

A particularly rare piece, of which only three other copies are known, was a used 20-Kopek stationery listed without price in *Norma* (EK2BW1). This stationery sold for \$11,200 after a starting price of \$7,000. ■

Scandinavian Area Awards

SCC President John DuBois received a prix d'Honneur for his exhibit of "Danish West Indies Postal Stationery," which was in the Champion of Champions competition at the APS Stampshow in August in Sacramento. Another contender who also received a prix d'Honneur was Ross Olson for his "Definitive Postage Stamps of Sweden 1920-1938."

In the single frame section of this national show, Alan Warren received a vermeil for "Denmark: Cachet Varieties of the Horsens Filatelistklub for the Vitus Bering Issue." In the youth section, Yasuhiro Fujiya received a gold and the award of the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors for "Sweden Definitives 1855-1919." *The Posthorn* won a vermeil in the literature competition. *Norgeskatalogen 2004* won a gold and Jürgen Tiemer received a vermeil for *Stempel der Norwegischen Bahnpost*. Arne Bay took a bronze for his *Postal History of Svalbard*.

Charles Shoemaker did well with his Greenland material at the Rockford (IL) Stamp Show in March by taking a gold and the grand award for his "Greenland Cinderellas: Sold in Greenland or Denmark." He also



won best exhibit in the single frame category with "Greenland Mails: A Canadian Connection." At the same show, Leroy Anderson received a silver for "Sweden: The Coat of Arms Issues."

At Royal 2004, the annual exhibition sponsored by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and held this year at Halifax, Nova Scotia in May, C. Rasmussen won silver awards for "The Danish Caravel Issues" and "Danish Collection Office Cancells."

There were a number of excellent Nordic area exhibits at España 2004 held in Valencia in May. They are too numerous to list but among the top awards, Jussi Tuori received a large gold for his "Classic Denmark 1851-1863." He was also a candidate for the grand prix international. Winning a small gold award was Bernt J. Fossum for "On Postal Service: Steamship and Steamship Routes in Norway 1827-1877." Other golds, along with special prizes, went to Arvid Gulvik Lie for "Norway Classic 1855-1883," and Stefan Norrby for "Gotland, an Island in the Baltic." And three more gold awards went to the late Paul Jensen for "Norway Postal Stationery of the Posthorn Type 1871-1925," to Olof Höglund for "Sweden: Gustaf V 1910-1920 with and without Surcharge," and to Gerhard Müller for "Greenland: Island of the Arctic." ■

— Alan Warren

President's Letter

John DuBois

The Posthorn received a Gold Award in literature competition at the 2004 NAPEX. Editor Paul Albright, designer Candy Allen, columnists Alan Warren and Frank Banke, and others who contribute regularly to our quarterly journal can be proud of this achievement. It speaks highly of the quality and balance of material selected for publication, along with the improvements in design. Some past literature juries have suggested more "research" articles, but our surveys have shown the current mix of articles and information services is well matched to our membership. The NAPEX gold is strong support for this view.



New Team Members

There are two changes to announce on our SCC team. James Clark has resigned as Treasurer and Chapter 5 member Mats Roing has been selected to fill the position until this year's general election, where he is on the officer slate. We welcome Mats and look forward to his enthusiastic service. Another addition is Steve Kaplan, who is taking over from Jim Burgeson as Exhibition Coordinator. Jim has done an outstanding job the past several years, and I know Steve will fill his shoes well.

Web-Based Exhibiting

Herb Volin has made a very interesting suggestion related to Web-based exhibits. (See article on page 18.) The motivation is that SCC-member exhibits from local to international shows are seen by only a small fraction of the total membership. Relatively few of us get to all exhibitions and many to none at all. A few of these exhibits have been photocopied and placed in the SCC library, but this is an inconvenient way to see them and they are seldom checked out. These exhibits are always interesting and educational as well as great research resources for writing up collections or preparing new exhibits.

Herb's idea is to make these exhibits accessible to all members, along with other philatelists, by creating a "showcase" on our Web site where they are presented much as they would be in a "live" exhibition. All that is needed is a scan of the pages in any electronic graphics format such as jpeg, tiff, etc. The webmaster can make the exhibit accessible and attractive from these scans.

The first question, or objection, has to do with the security of exposing one's material to the wider world in this way. To answer this, we would not identify the owner of the exhibit (unless asked to do so), the



source, or its location. A second way of including your exhibit pages in a SCC showcase would be to simply link to your images if they are already on the Internet at some other site.

This kind of exhibit is not without precedent and has worked well for other organizations. For example, the Philatelic Group of Boston has just such a feature on its Web site with a growing number of exhibits. You can take a look at <http://nefed.org/PGB/index.htm> and click on "member exhibits".

I think this is a terrific idea and would like for us to begin putting up exhibits in this way. For submitting scans, or questions, or if you would like to join in but don't have a ready way to scan pages, please email me at jld@thlogic.com.

Looking Ahead to 2006

WASHINGTON 2006, the huge international exhibition to be held May 27-June 3, 2006, will have an area for one-frame exhibits from philatelic clubs and societies. The SCC has been invited to submit a one-frame (16-page) exhibit for this section. It would present two pages of information about the club itself and invite new members, then 14 pages of typical Scandinavian material representative of our collecting interests and styles. This would be a nice opportunity to show off our specialties and encourage new members, but **we need a few volunteers to prepare the frames**. If you are willing to help, please contact me: jld@thlogic.com.

Policy Change for Awards

The SCC board will be discussing an experimental change to our awards policy at the national meeting. In the past, we have made gold, silver and bronze SCC medals available to the show jury for "special awards." The guidelines for making these awards are that the exhibit contains at least 90 percent Scandinavian material and the exhibitor has not received the same medal level for the exhibit before. However, if there are nine or more Scandinavian exhibits in the show, we award three bronze, two silver, and one gold medal. This multiplicity of bronze and silver medals has meant, in some cases, that exhibits receiving, say, a gold or vermeil medal in the general competition would receive an SCC bronze.

Needless to say, this situation has the potential to be confusing, if not insulting, to the recipients plus adding work for judges who have a great many special awards to decide. As a result, we are restricting the SCC medals to one each of gold, silver, and bronze this year and discuss making it permanent at a later board meeting. Please let me know your thoughts. ■

From the Editor's Stamp Den

Paul Albright

Finland continues to "push the envelope" on both stamp technology and marketing. In the past four years, Finland Post has introduced several new and innovative stamp formats. First were the personalized Christmas stamps followed by first class stamps showing business logos, products, and other corporate images.

Personalized stamps were made available to the public in March. The latest development was release (in August) of a three-dimensional stamp printed on a paper with the feel of flocked cloth.



Can you feel it?

The first class stamp features two characters from the popular Moomin cartoon strip now in its 50th year of publication. Previously, Finland Post issued five sets of Moomin stamps (1992, 1994, 1998, 2000, and 2003) and three postal stationery items (1998, 1992, and 1993). In addition to being printed on flocked paper, the cartoon figure of the troll is embossed, providing a slight three-dimensional quality to the image.

Finland Post said it is "one of the first Posts in the world to print an issue on this novel material," which was developed by Cartor Security Printing of France.



Tagging Differences on Norway Posthorn

Norway Post just recently announced a tagging difference in the second printing of the NOK 9.00 posthorn stamp. The first issue (NK1455) was fluorescent under ultraviolet light around the wording in the ring of the stamp and the numeral "9" in the center. The reprints, however, do not glow under the UV lamp because of a variation in printing ink. The first printing date for the second issue was September 10, 2003; the first issue is sold out.

Listing of Iceland's Post Offices

Collectors of modern Iceland material can find a listing of post offices, mail collection stations, and post offices operated in banks, gasoline stations, and other outlets by clicking on Postphil's Web site, <http://www.stamps.is>. The table, however, does not list which offices have postmarks. That information is available from Vilhjalmur Sigurdsson, Iceland Post, Hafnargata 89, IS-230 Reykjanesbær, Iceland; email, vilhjalmurs@postur.is. Tell him *The Posthorn* sent you.

Åland Marathoner Backs Up Two Stamps

When the men's marathoners crossed the finish line in the 2004 Olympic Games in Greece, Åland's Janne Holmén was in 22nd place. He was only the third Ålander to compete in the Olympics. When he won the European marathon championship in 2002, Åland Posten issued a special stamp (see *The Posthorn*, November, 2002, page 2). When Holmén qualified for Finland's team at the Olympics, an Olympics stamp was issued showing the stadium where he completed his run on August 29 (see *The Posthorn*, May 2004, page 34). ■

News From the Home Office

Don Brent

I have received a few inquires concerning distribution of *The Posthorn*. So, I would like to clarify the procedure for shipping. All of our U.S. and Canadian members receive their copy of *Posthorn* from the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) mailed from Madrid, IA at Periodical Rate. You may recall that I have mentioned before that this class of mail is NOT supposed to be forwarded. I know that forwarding sometimes happens. But if you change addresses, the USPS should just rip off the cover (discard the rest) and send it to me for an address change if one is known.

Shipping foreign copies is another matter. We use a commercial air freight forwarder for these. All of the foreign copies are placed in envelopes and labeled by the printer in Iowa. Then they are shipped to the Jamaica, NY offices of Johnson and Haywood, a forwarding company. The copies are placed in bags for distribution to the country of destination. The forwarder delivers the bags to JFK Airport in New York and ships them by air freight.

At the country of destination, the copies are placed into that country's postal system at surface rate. In a few large countries, such as Australia, this might mean a slight delay as there is both air and surface post within the country. In most cases, delivery should be 7 to 14 business days from New York. We use this system of air forwarding over just placing them in the USPS system for economic reasons. The cost is less than one-third of mailing with USPS. Unfortunately, the cost still exceeds the surcharge paid by SCC's foreign members. All in all, it seems to be the best way to get the copies overseas in a timely manner.

Back to business now. Three members passed away in the past quarter. Two were personal friends. Dan Laursen and I shared an interest in the Danish wavy-line stamps and together we corresponded with others who shared this interest through the Wavy-line Study Group. It was Dan's idea to revive the study group. I met Howard Schloss, our former treasurer, when I became more active with the SCC several years ago. We not only discussed SCC business but also shared an interest in Danish local stationery. I will miss them both.



On a more cheerful note, we added five new members and reinstated one during the quarter. As always, I would like to welcome our new members and remind them that we are here to help with any SCC-related matters. We are open to suggestions for improving the club. Just drop me or any of the officers a note or email and your suggestions will be passed on to the Board for consideration. ■

Membership Statistics for the Second Quarter, 2004

New Members

4006 Kleven, Timothy, 172 Hickory Pointe Dr., Athens, GA 30605
4007 Kocman, Jiri, Plynarni 29, Praha 7, 17000, Czech Republic
4008 Colon, Luis A., 4220 SW 152 Ave., Miramar, FL 33027
4009 Frigstad, Donald C., 1309 Draper Ave., St. Paul, MN 55113-5947
4010 Karp, Aaron, 1005 Hanover Ave., Norfolk, VA 23508

Reinstated

2881 Wallqvist, Anders, DNP

Deceased

3472 Christenson, Stephen L.
1956 Schloss, Howard H.
2452 Laursen, Dan

Lost Contact

3650 Husselbee, Herbert W., 8522 Hawk Run Terrace, Gaithersburg, MD 20879
3981 Jensen, Arthur J., 1090 Ewing Ave. S., Bloomington, MN 55431
3185 Offill, Kennett A., 4201 Saltburn, Plano, TX 75093
3984 Petursson, Sigurður, Iceland
3542 Wimer, Dennis A., 13 Fall Dr., Burlington, NJ 08016

Recent Donations to SCC or the Library (cash or materials)

3598 Albright, Paul	3578 DuBois, John
952 Anderson, Barbara	1087 Warren, Alan
L-80/3355 Burgman, Henk	L-89/2573 Sabin, John R.
3269 Brent, Don	3090 McGinnis, James G.

1995 Clark, Thomas S.
Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library
Scandinavia Philatelic Society

Change of Address

3524 Brumund, Dr. Richard, P.O. Box 360, Phoenix, OR 97535-0360
3660 Blute, Dr. James F. III, P.O. Box 1237 Gillette, WY 82717-1237
PS-1 Postmuseum Library, P.O. Box 167, FIN00101, Helsinki, Finland
H18/1173 Beery, Wade H., 915 W. Dartmouth St., Orlando, FL 32804-5723
PH-27 SPS Library, c/o Dr. Berry, 15 Ramsay Wood, Gatehouse of Fleet, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, UK DG7 2HJ
1354 Whipple, Bryan R.R., P.O. Box 318, Tomales, CA 94971-0318
PH-31 Sveriges Fila. Forbund, P.O. Box 33, SE-532 21 Skara, Sweden
3639 Zatka, Mirko, 25 Hawkbury Place N. W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3G 3E3
1389 Nelson, Paul A., 2614 Camino Principal, Tucson, AZ 85715

Chapter Reports

Arnold Sorensen, Vice President for Chapters

Please take the time to read the reports, as there are several new developments. Some highlights:

- One chapter now has a Web site, an idea other chapters can emulate.
- Member Roger Byrne in Australia has proposed an Internet-based Down-Under Chapter. He has contacted fellow Australian SCC members for a consensus, and we hope to hear positive results from him. Perhaps an Australian Internet chapter may also appeal to U.S. members who have an interest in stamps from that locale.
- In case it has not been mentioned recently, anyone can be an SCC Chapter member, even if he/she does not belong to the national SCC. Several chapters have non-SCC members.



-
- Secretary Roger Cichorz has invited all SCC members in Colorado to join Chapter 27. Contact him at rcichorz@comcast.net if you would like to see his well-done invitation letter so you can design your own proposal.
 - Many chapters convene at regional stamp shows or events in an effort to broaden participation. Some chapters operate with fewer than 10 members.
 - The SCC Stamp Mart books are repeatedly mentioned as important to local chapters. All SCC members can help by sharing their duplicate material through the Mart.

New England Chapter 5

The chapter's Web site is <http://scc5.thlogic.com/>. The membership is stable at eight with six attending nearly every meeting. You can join them in the private dining room at the Scandinavian Living center in Waltham MA, on the first Wednesday of the month. They schedule at least four months in advance, making make good use of the audio/visual programs from the SCC library. They include time for the circuit books.

Delaware Chapter 13

The Delaware Chapter has 10 members, and some members have used the BALPEX show as a luncheon get-together. Several members belong to other local clubs, but there are no joint meetings. In recent months, the topics have included a member's choice for items starting with the letter "L," and Alan Warren's presentation on Danish first day covers with the Vitus Bering stamps of 1941. The chapter's annual auction lots were on display at the SCC national meeting in Pennsylvania.

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Twin Cities Chapter 14

According to Ross Olson, the chapter has 29 members with meeting attendance varying from 12 to 18. Twice this past year, the chapter hosted the Twin Cities Philatelic Society, but the stamp shows are not used as club meeting events. The meetings alternate between stamp auctions and show and tell — a different Scandinavian country featured at each session. The April meeting consisted of a philatelic auction from the Bob Frigstad estate; 26 bidders competed for the 98 lots that netted more than \$2,500.

Southern California Chapter 17

This chapter used to publish *Luren*, which reached well over 100 members. Some contact has been lost since it ceased publication in 2001. Meetings typically attract five to eight people who share in a good discussion, new discoveries, and bits of philatelic information.

Golden Gate Chapter 21

The chapter has leveled at 17 members. Although Sacramento is at the edge of their “normal” radius, the chapter did convene at the recent American Philatelic Society summer show there. Regular meetings usually include searching SCC’s circuit books.

Bob Paulson Chapter 23

Ed Evan reports 19 members (five being charter members) but only two are members of the national SCC. Turnout is usually 12-14. Most members have limited Scandinavian interests, but the Mart books and the videos/slides from the SCC Library are an attraction. The Clearwater show is the only show site used as the monthly meeting event. The chapter determined there were few Scandinavian collectors in the area, so they recruited among other local stamp clubs, and this has kept them going. The other stamp clubs have evening or weekend meetings, so a noon meeting time is non-conflicting.

Manitoba Chapter 24

The Manitoba chapter has 21 members spread over a wide area. One member travels 325 miles from The Pas to attend a meeting about once annually. Normal attendance is 14-16 members. The chapter has a table at the annual Icelandic festival at Gimli on the shores of Lake Winnipeg and a display at Folkarama, a cultural event with some 40 nationalities participating

Tidewater Chapter 26

Two new members boosted the Tidewater chapter to 14. Typical meetings are informal with someone showing something of interest. Mike Falls attended the NAPEX show and reported there was a special program about Howard Schloss, SCC’s former treasurer who died in May.

Colorado Chapter 27

There are 18 members with attendance generally about a dozen. Five members comprise the Library Committee, which share the tasks of operating SCC’s national library in Denver. Most meetings, which are held at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, include show-and-tell. A more formal program recently was “Scandinavian Axis Volunteers in World War II,” presented by Randy Nelson. An interesting educational touch was added by Peter Bergh, who translated and read a chapter from “Ragnarok: The Fate of the Gods,” the final chapter in *The Norse Myths*.

Cyber Chapter 28

Ed Bode continues to email a monthly chapter newsletter. The membership is now approaching 50. This chapter is open to any SCC member; geography is not a barrier. The electronic newsletter provides an opportunity to contribute interesting material and discussion. Bode gathers the material, applies minimal editing, and distributes the newsletter to email accounts. The content is dependent on what the SCC participants contribute. To join in, contact edbode@juno.com. ■

Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren



News from Åland

Issue No. 1/2004 of *Ålandsposten filateli* tells the story of the fall of the fortress of Bomarsund in 1854 in conjunction with the release of Åland's first prestige booklet (see page 2). In issue No. 2/2004 will be found the story of Åland's first Olympic stamp and also its first Christmas stamp to be released in October.

News from Denmark

Lars Engelbrecht and Erik Hvidberg Hansen discuss the local post stationery of Denmark in the April issue of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*.

News from Germany

Uwe Raster continues the series on Faroes post offices with the 16th installment in the February issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, published by the Nordic country study group in Germany. This time the focus is on Vidareidi, beginning with the early Danish cancels in the 1930s. Rolf Dörnbach begins a series on the architecture of Iceland, using that country's stamps and cancels for illustration.

News from Great Britain

Monica Mukherji describes the Post Museum in Helsinki in the March issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*; in the April issue, James Mackay discusses Norway's definitive series 1962-1978. These engraved stamps consist not only of the traditional posthorn design but also a series of modern symbols of Norway.

The Cinderella journal *Atalaya* for Summer 2004 continues its series on the modern local stamps of Sweden with a discussion about those designed by Jan-Erik Wellerfors.

Editor Alan Totten of *Scandinavian Contact*, published by the Scandinavia Philatelic Society of the United Kingdom, gives an overview of the so-called razor-blade cancellers of Norway in the June issue. Peter Williams provides details on the three platings of the Spitsbergen locals of Norway. Plates I and II were printed in three values – 5, 10, and 20 øre. However, plate III was used only for the two lower values and no 20 øre was issued. In the same issue, Bob Johnson illustrates some labels used in Denmark to request careful cancels on envelopes for collectors.

News from the Netherlands

In the April issue of *Het Noorderlicht*, Henk Burgman provides the second part of his series on 80 years of Finnair, illustrated with stamps, covers, and aerograms of that county. J. M. Vroom writes about the Finnish missionary work in Namibia, and Hans Anneveld has a short item about Greenland's Thule.

However, the big news from the Netherlands is the recent celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Dutch Nordic club. An oversized issue of *Het Noorderlicht* included history of the collectors' group founded in 1964. Frits J. de Bruin writes about his collecting of Norway. Gerard Jordans writes about some of his favorite items from the Faroes and DWI, Dies Keck tells how his travels influenced what he collects, and the late Henry Regeling writes about philatelic literature with a focus on his recent books. Johan Prinsen discusses Denmark's Sunday letters and provides a rate table for post cards and letters requiring this delivery service. Many of the authors personalized their articles by introducing themselves and how they got started in collecting.

The celebration was also recognized with a special Scandinavian issue of *Filatelië* in March, published by the Federation of Netherlands Collectors. The excitement in collecting Scandinavia is portrayed by Henk Burgman's article on Iceland and René Hillesum's on Finland. Paul van Beek interviews Scandinavian dealer Jaap van Dijk, and Henk Burgman discusses the numeral cancels of Denmark. Mikael Erickson focuses on the fascinating subject of feather letters.

Special thanks to Henk Burgman for donating copies of these two jubilee issues to the SCC Library. ➤

News from Norway

Knut Arving describes one of Norway's earliest airports at Gressholmen in issue 2/2004 of Oslo Filatelistklubb's *Info*. Issue No. 3/2004 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* carries information about the Otto Sverdrup issue released by Norway, Greenland, and Canada. In Issue No. 4, Ivar Sundsbø warns of fake cancels applied to Norwegian stamps that appear to have been canceled during World War II.

In the same issue, Norwegian expert Finn Aune analyses a cover bearing copies of NK 1, 3, and 5 showing how it was "manipulated" to be something different. Staffan Karlsson and John Torstad furnish the second part in their series on postal conditions between Norway and the USA during WW II in the May issue of *Tidsskrift for Krigs- og Feltpost*. In *Frimerke Forum* 1/2004, Anders Langangen continues his series on the Krag meter stamps in 1957-1958.

News from Sweden

Rolf Johansson illustrates a number of the 19th Century St. Thomas cancellations in the April issue of *filatelisten*. Several items in the May issue mention the exhibit at the Swedish Postmuseum about Axel Oxenstierna who had a role in establishing the postal system in that country in the 17th century. The June issue of *filatelisten* reports on the congress of the Swedish Philatelic Federation held in Karlskoga in April.

News from Elsewhere

Scott catalog Editor James E. Kloetzel, writing extensively in the August issue of *Scott Stamp Monthly*, describes some recent Finland stamps that were at first listed by Scott and then removed. Some Finnish stamps that were used on Christmas cards and first day covers differed in size and serpentine die cutting from others. The Finland post office indicated that these varieties were used only on cards and FDCs sent out by the post office and were not available to the public. Hence, they were delisted by Scott.

The January-March issue of *Close-Up*, published by the Czeslaw Slania Study Group, shows his finished engraved portrait prepared for his 80th birthday. Aerophilatelist Egil H. Thomassen provides some background and summaries of the Graf Zeppelin LZ-127 polar flights in the May issue of the *Airpost Journal*, published by the American Air Mail Society. These include the 1930 Spitsbergen flight, the 1930 Nordland flight, and the 1931 polar flight. In the June issue of *Postal Stationery*, published by the United Postal Stationery Society, Paul Nelson describes the new EasyMail envelopes offered by Finland Post. They have prepaid indicia in the corner and are offered as a convenience for people who frequently mail items of standard size.

Writing in the June 11 and 18 editions of *Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine*, Geir Sør-Reime discusses Norway's Rogaland and its links with the United States. He presents a brief history of Norway and focuses on his home county of Rogaland where Stavanger is located. The author points out that the first organized emigration from Norway to the United States left Stavanger in 1825 aboard the sloop *Restoration*. This city was also the site of the founding of the Norwegian Philatelic Federation in 1925. Sør-Reime also had a Faroes travelog article (illustrated with stamps) in the May 28 *Mekeel's*.

Giorgio Migliavacca discusses the interest in culture and the arts held by Christina of Sweden in the July-August *Topical Time*, published by the American Topical Association. He focuses on her life in Rome after she abdicated to take up the Catholic faith. The article complements the August 2003 article in *The Posthorn* covering Christina's royal life before she abdicated.

John Young provides more information about the Greenland Patrol during WWII in the June issue of the *Universal Ship Cancellation Society Log*. The Army designated the Greenland Patrol headquarters as Blue West One and the Navy referred to it as Navy 1503. He mentions some of the Coast Guard cutters that served and their role in search-and-destroy missions that interfered with the German presence in Greenland.

Swedish and Danish stamps connected to astronomer Tycho Brahe were featured in a topical article in the June 28 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*. Betty Rutherford had two articles on the Faroes in the April-June issue of the *Trans-Mississippian*. She describes eight Faroese post offices that have marked their centenaries and writes about and illustrates the stamps designed for the Faroes by Czeslaw Slania.

Finally, the Sleswig plebiscite stamps are the topic of an article in the July-August issue of the French-language *Timbres* magazine. ■

A U.S. Postal Card Mailed from Norway in 1900

By Charles A. Fricke

The collecting of U.S. postal cards is greatly enhanced in finding a paid/reply postal card mailed from another country. Although they were intended to provide a means of direct communication from the original addressee back to the sender, it became a means whereby collectors could use them to obtain a foreign postmark on a U.S. postal card.

This probably was the case for the use of a 2-cent + 2-cent message/reply postal card (Scott UY2) being sent to Hammer (Hammerfest), Norway. There is a HAMMER/28 VIII 00 receiving postmark on the message side of the card.



The reply portion of the card was then addressed to a Julius Mark in Chicago and mailed from VALESTRANDSFOSEN on September 1, 1900. According to a letter that accompanied the card, it was sent from the Fossom Ironworks, near Borgestad, Norway. There is also a Bergen transit marking of September 2, 1900. The reply card is dated August 31, 1900, and a partial receiving mark in Chicago is dated September 16.

All in all, this is a fine example of a 2-cent U.S. paid/reply postal card being mailed from Norway in 1900 with everything in accord with UPU agreements for the interchange of paid message/reply postal cards between UPU countries. There are very few

examples of these reply postal cards from Norway at the turn of the 20th Century. ■

(Editor's Note: The author specializes in U.S. post cards.)

An Unusual Iceland-U.S. "Combination" Cover



Here is a modern cover from Iceland with an interesting U.S. twist. It came about because Sigurður H. Þorsteinsson and his wife regularly spend their winters with their family in the U.S. During his stay in 2002-2003, he picked up some U.S. Priority Mail stickers that are used for 2-3 day delivery of domestic mail inside the U.S.

In franking a letter to the editor of *The Posthorn* on August 26, 2003 from Reykjavik, Þorsteinsson applied sufficient Icelandic postage for airmail delivery and supplemented it with a U.S. Priority Mail sticker.

Since the letter was traveling by air (rather than surface) anyway, it probably was not delivered to Colorado

any quicker than would be normal once it reached the U.S. If my memory serves, this letter was received six days after being posted in Iceland. ■

— Paul Albright

Library Sale of Scandinavian Catalogues

The SCC Library has excess catalogues for sale to **members of the SCC**. Proceeds will go toward improving the library's research collection. All catalogues are either softbound (perfect bound) or paperback (staple bound) editions with original covers. They may have some cover or page wear, and/or page markings but are generally in sound condition. There are multiple copies of many of the catalogues.

Terms of Sale: All will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis to **members of the SCC**. Specify the names and years of catalogues desired and send orders to SCC Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224, USA. Do not send payment with your order. You will be invoiced the cost of the publication plus postage and packaging.

Catalogues Now Available:

Facit Specialkatalog (in Swedish, English introduction and articles, covers all Scandinavian and Nordic areas; beginning about 1963 each catalogue contains one or more specialized articles or monographs on Scandinavian or Nordic stamps and/or postal history, which are particular to a given catalogue edition and are not repeated in other catalogues) – \$2 each: 1951, 1960, and 1962 through 1973; \$3 each: 1974, 1974-75 through 1979-80; \$4 each: 1981-82, 1983 through 1990; \$5 each: 1991 and 1993; \$6 each: 1993-94, 1995-96, and 1996-97; and \$8: 2000.

Facit Ortstämpelkatalog (in Swedish, Sweden postal history only, highly specialized reference) – \$3: 1982; \$4: 1985; \$5: 1989; \$8: Postal VI (1996).

Norgeskatalogen (Oslo Filatelistklubb) (in Norwegian, Norway only with English Introduction) – \$2 each: 1955, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1972; \$3 each: 1976 and 1977; \$4 each: 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986/87, 1987/88, and 1988/89; \$5 each: 1990 and 1991.

AFA Skandinavien Frimærkekatalog – (in Danish, covers all Danish areas) – \$1 each: 1959, 1962, 1965 through 1969; \$2 each: 1972 through 1974, and 1977.

SFF Specialkatalog (Sveriges Filatelist Förbund) – (in Swedish, Sweden only) – \$2 each: 1971 through 1973; \$3 each: 1974-75, 1977-78, and 1979-80; \$4 each: 1985-86 through 1987-88.

Miscellaneous Catalogues:

\$1 each: *Lilla Facit* 1968; *Danmark Kataloget* 1972 (J. Rasmussen); *GF-10 Faroes* 1976; *Minkus Scandinavia/Baltic Countries* 1960 and 1961, and *Stanley Gibbons Scandinavia* 1971.

\$2 each: *Norma Finland* 1980 and 1983, *Minkus Scandinavia/Baltic Countries* 1991-1982, and *Stanley Gibbons Part 11 Scandinavia*, 4th Edition (1994).

\$5: *Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps*, Volume 2, Denmark, by Paul Nelson ■

Prices Realized – S.C.C. Library Auction #1 (Closed August 2, 2004)

#1 = \$32, #5 = \$6, #9 = \$4, #10 = \$4, #11 = \$2, #14 = \$15, #16 = \$10, #17 = \$10, #18 = \$20, #19 = \$10, #21 = \$3, #24 = \$1, #25 = \$1, #26 = \$1, #27 = \$11, #28 = \$7, #29 = \$10, #30 = \$5, #33 = \$10, #35 = \$1, #36 = \$28, #37 = \$0.50, and #38 = \$2. Lots not in this list were not sold.

Unsold lots from this sale are still available at the starting bids on a first-come, first-serve basis to **members of SCC**. Inquires to Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail rcichorz@comcast.net.

S.C.C. Library Auction #2

(Closing Date November 22, 2004)

This is the second auction of items being **offered to SCC members**. These 39 lots are duplicates of current SCC Library holdings. Realizations will go to help improve the SCC Library, especially for literature acquisitions. Place bids with Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail rcichorz@comcast.net. This auction closes on November 22, 2004.

Terms of the Sale are identical to those published in the May 2004 issue of *The Posthorn* (page 26). To conserve space, the Terms of Sale are not repeated here (please refer to the May 2004 issue).

The highest (successful) bid will be placed at one bidding increment over the second-place bid. Bidding increments are: \$0.50 to \$5 = \$0.50, \$5 to \$25 = \$1, \$25 to \$50 = \$2, and >\$50 = \$3. Bids are in U.S. currency.

Lot Numbers and Descriptions:

1. **Greenland:** *Kap Cart Adelaer (de grønlandske posthistorikere series)*, in Danish, ca 1986, 228 pages. Postal history of this post-WWII settlement documents weather station and radio transmission activities, includes detailed illustrated listing of QSL covers. EMV = \$25, Starting Bid = \$6.
2. **Greenland:** *En Grønlands Samling 1938-1960 (de grønlandske posthistorikere series)*, in Danish, 1987, 228 pages. Detailed text and illustrated pages of stamps and postal history of this period from an extensive Greenland collection, includes table of usage from all Greenland post offices during this period. EMV = \$25, Starting Bid = \$6.
3. **Greenland/Faroes:** *Greenland & The Faroes: Part 1 (Greenland Before 1938)*, Part 2 (*Greenland After 1938*), and Part 3 (*The Faroe Islands*), by K. Lindskog and E. Wowern, English edition, translated from Danish, 1970-72, 183 pages (photocopied, printed one side only, in three-hole binder). EMV = \$18, Starting Bid = \$5.
4. **Greenland:** *Katalogisering af Pakke-Porto Mærkerne Samt de i København Anvendte Annullering-stempler og Adressekort*, by K. Lindskog and E. Wowern, in Danish, 1962, 42 pages, paperback. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
5. **Greenland:** *Grønlands Postvæsen, Særtryk af Beretninger Vedrørende Grønlands Stryrelse Nr. 1-1945*, in Danish, ca 1946, 22 pages, paperback. Statistics by the Greenland Postal Service of mails posted in Greenland. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
6. **Greenland:** *Grønlands Postvæsen, Særtryk af Beretninger Vedrørende Grønlands Stryrelse Nr. 1-1945*, in Danish, ca 1946, 22 pages, original paperback but cut down. Duplicate of Lot 5. EMV = \$8, Starting Bid = \$1.50.
7. **Greenland:** *Grønlands Postvæsen, Særtryk af Beretninger Vedrørende Grønlands Stryrelse Nr. 1-1945*, in Danish, ca 1946, 22 photocopied pages. Duplicate of Lot 5. EMV = \$5, Starting Bid = \$1.
8. **Greenland:** *Grønlands Bristempel 1938-1988*, by Gerhard Muller, in German, 190 pages, paperback. A catalogue of Greenland's cancellers and postmarks. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
9. **Greenland:** *Grønland Censurpost under Anden Verdenskrig*, by Kristian Hopballe, in Danish, 1983, 192 pages, hardback. WWII postal history treatise of Greenland, profusely illustrated. EMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$7.
10. **Greenland:** *Post Greenland Collector*, in English, 10 different issues 1998-2004, plus 30 new issue announcement, bulletins, catalogues, etc. from Post Greenland, some duplication. EMV = \$8, Starting Bid = \$1.50.
11. **Faroes:** *The Farøe Islands*, by Eric Wowern, Part III of *Greenland and the Faroes*, 1972 Edition in English, 51 pages (original loose-leaf pages/printed both sides), and *Faroe Islands Freight Stamps*, by Eric Wowern, 1969 edition in English, 20 pages (photocopied, printed one side only), in 3-hole binder. EMV = \$6, Starting Bid = \$1.
12. **Faroes:** *The Farøe Islands*, by Eric Wowern, Part III of *Greenland and the Faroes*, 1972 edition in English translated from Danish, 47 pages (photocopied, printed one side only, in 3-hole binder). EMV = \$5, Starting Bid = \$1.
13. **Faroes:** *Faroe Islands Freight Stamps*, by Eric Wowern, 1969 edition in English, 20 pages; and *GF No. 14 - Faroe Freight Stamps*, by Eric Wowern, 1977 edition in English, 25 pages (photocopied, printed one side only, in 3-hole binder). EMV = \$5, Starting Bid = \$1.
14. **Faroes:** 23 different Postverk Føroya *News from the Faroes*, in English, 1997-2002 (incomplete run), and 46 new Faroes stamp issue announcements from Postverk Føroya, in English, mostly 1990s. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
15. **Denmark:** *Denmark Håndbog over Danske Firmaperforeringer (Handbook on Danish Perfins)*, in Danish, 1983, 150 original pages (loose-leaf), illustrations of perfins and rarity values. EMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$4.
16. **Denmark:** *Denmark Håndbog over Danske Firmaperforeringer (Handbook on Danish Perfins)*, in Danish, 1983, 150 photocopied pages (loose-leaf). Photocopy duplicate of Lot 15. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.



17. **Denmark:** *Denmark Håndbog over Danske Firmaperforeringer (Handbook on Danish Perfins)*, in Danish, 1983, 150 photocopied pages (loose-leaf). Photocopy duplicate of Lot 15. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
18. **Denmark:** *List of Danish Perfins – The Perfins Club (Firma Perforerede Stamps)*, by Peter H. S. Anderson and Østergaard Hansen, in English, 1980 Revision, 57 pages in three-hole binder, illustrations of perfins. EMV = \$6, Starting Bid = \$1.50.
19. **Denmark:** *Dansk Postempler for Frimærketiden – Handbog og Katalog*, by E. Rathje, in Danish, 1965, 83 photocopied pages (loose-leaf). Treatise on Danish pre-philatelic postmarks. EMV = \$8, Starting Bid = \$2.
20. **Denmark:** *Danmarks Bogtrykte Bølgelinie-mærker*, by N. F. Olson, in Danish, 1955, 191 photocopied pages (loose-leaf). Treatise on Denmark's definitive issue of 1905. EMV = \$19, Starting Bid = \$5.
21. **Denmark:** *Det Danske Postvæsen 1624-1924*, edited by Jørgen Bergsøe, in Danish, 1924, 523 photocopied pages (loose-leaf). EMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$10.
22. **Denmark:** *Det lå i Luften*, by Ib Eichner-Larsen and Holger Philipsen, in Danish, 1970, 64 pages, paperback, profusely illustrated. History of Danish airmail. EMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$4.
23. **Denmark:** *Tåstrup og Omeg ns Frimaerkeklub, Jubilæumsudstilling, 1943-1968*, in Danish, 64 pages, paperback, profusely illustrated. Anthology of several articles. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
24. **Denmark:** *Tåstrup og Omeg ns Frimaerkeklub, Jubilæumsudstilling, 1943-1968*, in Danish, 64 pages, paperback, profusely illustrated. Duplicate of Lot 23. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
25. **Denmark:** 95 different issues of *Denmark Post PFC Journalen*, 1988-94, and *Post Denmark Journal*, 1995-2003, (missing only three in run) in English, plus several annual catalogues. Contain notices of new issues and informative articles, profusely illustrated. EMV = \$25, Starting Bid = \$5.
26. **Denmark:** 65 different issues of *Denmark Post PFC Journalen*, 1988-94, and *Post Denmark Journal*, 1995-2003, in English. EMV = \$16, Starting Bid = \$2.50.
27. **Denmark:** 23 different issues of *Denmark Post PFC Journalen*, 1988-93, in English. EMV = \$6, Starting Bid = \$1.
28. **Denmark:** 16 different issues of *Museum Posten (Dansk Post – OG Telegrafmuseum)*, 1994-99 (incomplete run), in Danish. In-depth postal articles. EMV = \$8, Starting Bid = \$2.
29. **Denmark:** Post Denmark's annual calendars, five consecutive, 1998-2002. Each month consists of a rouletted, removable postcard of a Danish motif or Denmark scenery, so 60 different postcards in total. Postcards are still attached; calendars are pristine, post-office fresh. EMV = \$18, Starting Bid = \$5.
30. **Danish West Indies:** Complete set of six reproductions of DWI bicolor-stamps in sheets of 100 subjects printed by the Dansk Post- & Telegrafmuseum in 1977 for HAFNIA; includes 1¢ 2nd and 4th printings, 3¢ 3rd printing, 4¢ 4th printing, 5¢ 2nd printing, and 10¢ 3rd printing; explanations of all plate-position varieties given in bottom margin selvage. Excellent study and plating tool for DWI specialists, marvelous display items. EMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$12.50.
31. **Iceland:** 82 different Iceland Post *Ný Frimerki*, plus other new issue announcements, 1989-2004, good run of 1989-94, but not complete. EMV = \$17, Starting Bid = \$3.
32. **Polar/General:** *Ice Cap News: #184-200*, 16 different issues, missing only #193 for a complete run of July-August 1987 through March-April 1990. EMV = \$16, Starting Bid = \$4.
33. **Sweden:** Information Bulletins from PFA, the Swedish Post Office Stamps and Philatelic Service, 1970-83, complete run (except 1976 #1), 262 issues, great ancillary items for collectors of modern material, illustrates and details the new Swedish stamp issues. EMV = \$26, Starting Bid = \$6.
34. **Sweden:** Information Bulletins from PFA, similar to Lot 33, 1970-82, fairly complete run (lacking 12), 252 issues, plus six different successor 1984-89 *PFA Bulletins*. EMV = \$25, Starting Bid = \$5.
35. **Sweden:** Information Bulletins from PFA, 1970-82, spotty run of 127 issues and 12 duplicates. EMV = \$12, Starting Bid = \$1.
36. **Sweden:** Two publications from PFA in English, profusely illustrated in color: *The PFA Year in Review 1988*, 28 pages, softbound, and *A Stamp Is Made*, 1985, 16 pages, staple-bound; also five toss-ins (not counted in estimate): three 1970s PFA catalogues, and 1989 and 1990 *Fun With Stamps*. EMV = \$7, Starting Bid = \$1.
37. **Sweden:** *Postryttaren Årsbok för Postmuseum 1998*, in Swedish, 200 pages, hardbound. The 1998 Swedish Post Museum Yearbook contains several articles about Swedish postal history and early covers, profusely illustrated in color. EMV = \$30, Starting Bid = \$7.50.
38. **Sweden:** *PFA Bulletins*, nice run from 1983-1997, trilingual text (English/French/German) to 1987, English/German text thereafter, 72 different issues. EMV = \$18, Starting Bid = \$3.
39. **Norway:** Norway Post *Frimerkeposten*, 22 different 1991-2002 issues in English, and 23 different 1986-89 new issue announcements. EMV = \$7.50, Starting Bid = \$1. ■

Book Reviews

Facit Postal VII, 6¾ x 9½ inches, perfect bound, stiff covers, 456 pages, Facit Förlags AB, Västerås, Sweden 2004, ISBN 91-86564-55-2. Approximately \$70.

This popular postal history catalog of Sweden has been eagerly awaited since the sixth edition published seven years ago. It is basically a postal markings catalog ranging from pre-stamp covers to stamps and covers bearing town cancels from the 19th and 20th centuries. The inclusion of additional listings in this edition is reflected in the fact that the catalog holds 58 more pages than its predecessor.

The listings begin with pre-stamp markings for the 17th to 19th centuries for courier post, messenger letters, and the Crown Post with its various manuscript and handstamp markings, and the General Post that began in 1636. During this period, a variety of transit and arrival marks, use of feathers, and unusual manuscript and handstamp markings all add to the value of the covers, as do also a wide range of postage due markings. Registration and ship and train handstamps are also highly desirable and are illustrated.

One of the important features of the catalog is the set of rate tables, both domestic and foreign, for letters, post cards, printed matter, and parcels among other service classes. Following the rate tables are priced listings of canceled stamps by the stamp type (skilling banco, coat of arms, numeral, Oscar II, local stamps, etc.) in various rates and during the appropriate periods of use. These include several classes of service for both domestic and foreign mail. The listings cover many different destinations and include the most recent discoveries brought to the attention of the catalogers.

A rarity index indicates relative scarcity of covers sent abroad by stamp issue up until the early 1930s. Free and Paid hand cancels; straight line, boxed, and circular cancels and some experimental cancels are identified and priced. More extensive tables list town cancellations in alphabetical order, their period of use, the county and province where they were used, and their value on various stamps up until the current time. Socked-on-the-nose cancels are eagerly collected in Sweden.

Additional postal markings listed include postal agencies, rural mail, and the greatly expanded railway postmarks over the previous edition. Rounding out the listings are steamship markings, military mail, temporary post offices, and the labels (etiquettes) for registered, express, air mail, and other service classes. The catalog ends with a reverse listing that helps identify town cancels when only the last few letters can be seen.

Students and collectors of the postal history of Sweden will welcome this latest edition of an important catalog.

— Alan Warren



The New Brofos Catalogue of Railway & Steamship Carrier Stamps of Norway by Frederick A. Brofos and Alexander M. Brofos. 8½ by 11 inches, spiral bound, plastic covers, 184 pages, Warner NH, 2003.

This welcome catalog is an extensively revised, expanded, and updated version of the original one published in 1964. Unfortunately it is privately published by the author and his son in an extremely limited number of copies. Scandinavian Collectors Club members can see the catalog at the SCC Library in Denver CO.

This catalog focuses on stamps used largely on parcels and carried by various modes of transportation. Although this is not a widely popular field, the authors have assembled information not easily found and thus have provided an important reference tool for collectors.

The first chapter deals with streetcar parcel services of Kristiania, Oslo, Trondhjem, Drammen, and Bergen. The importance of this book is reflected in the color illustrations of the stamps including perforation varieties, large multiples, and occasionally picture post cards depicting streetcars and other conveyances. ➤

The second chapter examines the parcel carriers of suburban railways such as the Holmenkoll, Lilleaker, Baerum and other railroads. Used copies of these stamps are seen with a variety of pen, crayon, and handstamp markings. Private railroads are discussed next such as Urskog-Hølands, Tønsberg-Erdsfos, Lier, and many others. Again, the wonderful color illustrations include various issues with examples of perforations, colors, values, and multiples.

Steamship parcel services and those of government railroads; auto, bus and truck parcel stamps (government, municipal, and private services); the tricycle parcel service; a discussion of postmarks on Norwegian railroad stamps; and a brief mention of railroad meter stamps round out the book.

The real value of this catalog is the record of these unusual stamps in color and the background on the services that spawned them. The authors suggest that the next step, to be taken on by others, is to assign prices to these items. Collectors will be indebted to Frederick Brofos and his son for many years for this fascinating contribution to the hobby. ■

— Alan Warren

SCC Needs a Publicity Leader

This volunteer position has been vacant for some time. For further information and to discuss the opportunity to publicize and promote SCC, contact President John DuBois, Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr., Hudson, MA 01749; email: jld@thlogic.com.

SCC and Scandinavian Calendar

2004

Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition, (SCC Annual Meeting) October 1-3, King of Prussia, PA. Contact John DuBois, SCC President. Website: www.pnse.home.att.net.

2005

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show (SCC Annual Meeting), May 13-15, Denver, CO. Contact John DuBois, SCC President, or www.rockymountainstampshow.com.

Nordia 2005, May 26-29, Göteborg, Sweden. Contact Greg Frantz, 18314 E. Geddes Pl., Foxfield, CO 80016 (gfcaptain@aol.com) or www.nordia2005.com.

Mare Balticum, August 26-28, Mariehamn, Åland. Contact www.posten.aland.fi, or Mikael Erickson, PO Box 122, AX-22101, Mariehamn, Åland, (m.erickson.frimarksaml@aland.net).

Oslo 2005, November 17-20, national exhibition in Oslo. Contact Gunnar Melbøe, at oslo2005, Frydenlundgate 14, Oslo, Norway (gmelboee@online.no).

2006

Sandical (SCC National Meeting), San Diego, CA. Contact John DuBois, SCC President, or Don Brent, SCC Executive Secretary.*

Washington 2006 (SCC Regional Meeting), May 27-June 3, Washington, DC. Contact John DuBois, SCC President, or Washington 2006, Box 2006, Ashburn, VA. 20146-2006; www.washington-2006.org.*

Nordia 2006, October 26-29, Helsinki, Finland.

2007

NAPEX (SCC National Meeting), June 1-3, Tysons Corner, VA. Contact John DuBois, SCC President.

2008

CHICAGOPEX (SCC National Meeting), November 18-20, Contact www.chicagopex.com

* The Board expects to switch the 2006 national and regional meetings at its meeting in October, 2004.

Albums Closed

Paul H. Jensen: Grand Old Man of Norwegian Philately

Paul Jensen, affectionately known as the Grand Old Man of Norwegian philately and postal history, died July 17 at the age of 74. He was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London and in 1988 signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. In 1996, the Collectors Club of New York presented him with its highest honor, the Alfred E. Lichtenstein Memorial Award. Other honors bestowed on Paul Jensen include the Tapling medal, the Silver Lion of Norway, the Andersson-Dethloff medal of Norway, and Denmark's KPK medal.

Jensen was a co-founder and former president of the Postal History Society of Norway and served as president of the Norsk Filatelistforbund, 1981-1987. One of his specialized fields was postal stationery, and he was a former president of the FIP commission for postal stationery. He was active in Nordic international exhibitions and served as vice president of NORWEX 80 and as secretary general of NORWEX 97.

He was a member of SCC for more than 30 years and served on the *Posthorn* Editorial Board. In 2001 he was presented the Carl E. Pelander Award for furthering the aims of the SCC.

He published several articles in *The Posthorn*, as well as in other national and international journals. He wrote about a faked overprint on Norwegian postal stationery that he discovered, in the first volume of *Fakes Forgeries Experts* (1998). Earlier this year, he published in *Budstikka*, the Norsk Posthistorisk Selskap publication, evidence that the 1934 BOUVET OYA overprints on Norway's definitive stamps were accepted as legal tender – a topic of contention for years.

Jensen was a consultant for Soot-Ryen's *Norway Postal Stationery Catalogue* and Johannessen's *Catalogue of Norwegian Thematic Postmarks*. He was an international judge and exhibitor and received gold medals for his Czechoslovakian postal history 1499-1850. He also collected and exhibited Norwegian postal stationery, Saudi Arabia, and Cook Islands.

Many collectors are indebted to Paul Jensen for his mentoring them in exhibiting, especially in the field of postal history. He did much to promote this area of collecting and was co-author along with Patrick Pearson and Robert Odenweller of the *F.I.P. Guide to Exhibiting and Judging Traditional and Postal History Exhibits*.

— Alan Warren



SCC Supporter Florence Melberg

SCC lost a staunch supporter on July 1 when Florence Melberg of Allenton, WI died at the age of 81. She was the widow of Willy E. Melberg, who was SCC's librarian from 1987-1999. Mrs. Melberg helped to organize and to catalogue the SCC library after it was heavily damaged in a flood before its relocation to Wisconsin. (The Library is now housed in Denver, CO and still uses the cataloguing system devised by the Melbergs.)

Mrs. Melberg, who was an honorary life member of COMPEX, also was a stamp collector and exhibitor. Among her personal favorites were "Delightful Denmark," and Kalundborg town cancels. She also researched Danish Christmas seals and arranged philatelic displays at the Danish-American Museum in Elk Horn, IA.

Correction

The editor erred in reporting that Henry Regeling, who died in April, was from Belgium. He was from the Netherlands. (See Albums Closed section, *The Posthorn*, May 2004, page 33.) ■

SCC Chapter Meeting & Contacts

1. SEATTLE/NW: 2nd Mon. at Maple Leaf Evangelical Church, 1059 NE 96th, 7:30 p.m. CONTACT: Ken Elliott, P.O. Box 22808, Seattle, WA 98122-0808, email: ScandiaW@aol.com.
4. CHICAGO: Jan.-April, June, Sept., Oct., 4th Thurs; May, Sat. of Memorial Day weekend; July, Aug., no meeting; Nov., Dec., 1st Thurs. Golden Flame restaurant has been sold and unavailable for future meetings; for meeting locations & other information CONTACT: Fred Bloedow, 810 Dobson St. #1A, Evanston, IL 60202-3969 or Ronald Collin, email: collinr@ameritech.net.
5. NEW ENGLAND: 1st Wed. at the Scandinavian Living Center, 206 Waltham St., W. Newton, MA at 7:30 p.m. in the private dining room. <http://scc5.thlogic.com>. CONTACT: John L. DuBois, c/o Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr., Hudson, MA 01749, email: jld@thlogic.com.
7. NEW YORK: 2nd Wed. (except Jul. & Aug.) at The Collectors Club, 26 E. 35th St. CONTACT: Carl Probst, 71 Willoughby Ave., Hicksville, NY 11801, email: carl_probst@gardencitygroup.com.
9. N. NEW JERSEY: 3rd Wed. at members' homes. CONTACT: Warren J. Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470-6156, email: grosjean@optonline.net.
11. REYKJAVÍK: 2nd Mon., 19:00, program 20:00, at Síðumúli 11, The Center of the Icelandic Philatelic Federation. Junior meeting every Tue., 17:00 in the Seljakirkja in Breiðholt, Reykjavik. CONTACT: Sigurður H. Þorsteinsson, Postbox 26, IS-222 Hafnarfjörður, Iceland, email: sholm@tv.is.
12. WASHINGTON DC: 3rd Thu. at the McLean Community Center, 7:30 p.m., unless there is a major show, or it is summer. CONTACT: Peter Alten, 9300 Main St., Manassas, VA 22110.
13. DELAWARE: Last Tue. at members' homes. CONTACT: Alan Warren, alanwar@worldnet.att.net.
14. TWIN CITIES: 2nd Thu. (except Jul. & Aug.) at Lynnhurst Community Center, 50th St., & West Minnehaha Parkway, Minneapolis, MN. CONTACT: Rossmer V. Olson, P.O. Box 23377, Richfield, MN 55423, email: RossVole@aol.com.
15. ROCHESTER: 1st Mon. at Robert Gustafson's home. CONTACT: Robert Gustafson, 877 Helendale Rod., Rochester, NY 14609-2908.
17. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 1st Wed. at members' homes. CONTACT: Jerry Winerman (818) 784-7277, or email: gerjerry@earthlink.net.
21. GOLDEN GATE: Meets monthly on 1st Sat., mid-day at members' houses & at various shows (WESTPEX, COALPEX, PENPEX, etc.). CONTACT: Herb Volin, sec./treas., (510) 523-3727, HRVolin@aol.com.
22. HOUSTON: Periodically at stamp shop of Mary Jane Menzel, 2015 W. 34th St., Houston, TX (selected Sun. afternoons). CONTACT: Eric Roberts, P.O. Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056-8201, email: eric.roberts@halliburton.com.
23. BOB PAULSON: 1st Tues., noon, at Kissin Cuzzins Restaurant, 28910 U.S. Rt. 19, Clearwater, FL. CONTACT: John "Ed" Evan, P.O. Box 4130, Seminole, FL 33775-4130, email: geevan_33775@yahoo.com.
24. MANITOBA: 2nd & 4th Wed. at Scandinavian Cultural Centre, 764 Erin St., Winnipeg, MB. CONTACT: Robert Zacharias, 808 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, MB R2X 1M5, Canada, email: robertzacharias@shaw.ca.
25. TUCSON: 4th Tue. (except Jul. & Aug.) at members' homes. CONTACT: Jack F. Schmidt, phone: (520) 648-0034, or email: jackschmidt@cox.net.
26. TIDEWATER: 3rd Sat., 3 p.m. at Larchmont Branch of the Norfolk Public Library System, 6525 Hampton Blvd., Norfolk, VA 23508, (757) 441-5335, fax: (757) 441-1451, email: gwalker@npl.lib.va.us. CONTACT: Michael Falls, 575 Virginian Dr., Norfolk, VA 23505-4242, email: Mfallsice@aol.com.
27. COLORADO: 1st Sat. from Sep-Jun, 10 a.m. at the Rocky Mtn. Philatelic Library, 2038 S. Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224. CONTACT: Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, email: rcichorz@comcast.net.
28. CYBER: Members connected by email to exchange ideas & scans, plus an electronic newsletter. CONTACT: Edward L. Bode, email: edbode@juno.com.
29. COPENHAGEN: CONTACT: Toke Nørby: toke.norby@norbyhus.dk.

The Scandinavian Collectors Club

Founded November 25, 1935

SCC Website: <http://www.scc-online.org>

Elected Officers

President: John DuBois, c/o Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr., Hudson, MA 01749;
jld@thlogic.com

Vice President: Roger Fontaine, 177 Crestwood Cres., Winnipeg, MB, R2J 1H9, Canada;
stampman@mts.net

Vice President, Chapters: Arnold Sorensen, Therapy Service Corp., 706 North Burkhardt Rd.,
Evansville, IN 47715; valbydwi@hotmail.com

Secretary: Donald Halpern, PO Box 930, New Providence, NJ 07974-0930; don2halpern@yahoo.com

Treasurer: Mats Roing, 115 North St., Apt 2, Hingham, MA 02043; matsroing@yahoo.com

Immediate Past President: Roger Quinby, PO Box 738, Clifton Park, NY 12065; rpquinby@aol.com

Directors: Steve Kaplan, PO Box 22113, Beachwood, OH 44122; skaplan@nowonline.net
George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; geokuhh@starfishnet.com
Stuart Silverberg, 701 Elm Circle, Golden CO 80401-5819; stustork@aol.com
Herbert R. Volin, 2726 N. Main St., Walnut Creek, CA 94597-2732; HRVolin@aol.com
Viggo Warmboe, 2740 Foxgate Dr., Minnetonka, MN, 55305; viggo@mn.rr.com

Appointed Officers

Executive Secretary: Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; dbrent47@sprynet.com

Library Committee: Paul Albright, Roger Cichorz, Greg Frantz, Jim Kilbane, Jeff Mondesitt. Contact: SCC
Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224; palbright@wiche.edu

Membership Chairman: George A. Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594;
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Sweden Ring: George A. Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; geokuhh@starfishnet.com

Finnish Study Group: Roger Quinby, PO Box 738, Clifton Park, NY 12065; rpquinby@aol.com

Danish Wavy Line: Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; dbrent47@sprynet.com

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