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Danish Post Exchanges Stamps at Discount

By Paul Nelson

The Danish Post provides a special form to which customers may affix unused stamps to be turned in for a partial refund at the Post Office. The service allows a customer with a large quantity of obsolete denominations to recover 95 percent of his investment and avoid having to do much rate makeup on his mailings. The Post Office charges a fee of 5 percent for the exchange.

The Post Office cancels the returned stamps in the usual way and they apparently are placed into kiloware stock for sale to collectors. Illustrated here are five rows of 10 stamps of the Frederik IX profile, 50-øre red (*Facit* 451a) with a total face value of DKK 25.00. These were canceled at the København 10 office on March 21, 1966, at 4:30 p.m., with canceler number 2.

The current form (Form B66, the 12/96 edition is current) asks the customer to fasten the stamps to be exchanged in order of value. Extra sheets or larger quantities are placed on additional sheets. The customer has to sign the form to show that he has received new stamps in exchange. ■



(Author Note: Thanks to Toke Norby and Arne Rasmussen for providing examples and an explanation of this system.)



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The Danish East Indies: They Once Existed

By Rolf Dörnbach

While most philatelists will be familiar with the Danish West Indies as a stamp-issuing territory from 1856 to 1917, few might be aware that Denmark had trading stations in West Africa and colonial possessions in East India for as long as 225 years (1620-1845). Since this preceded the age of postage stamps, postal documentation is only through pre-philatelic letters.

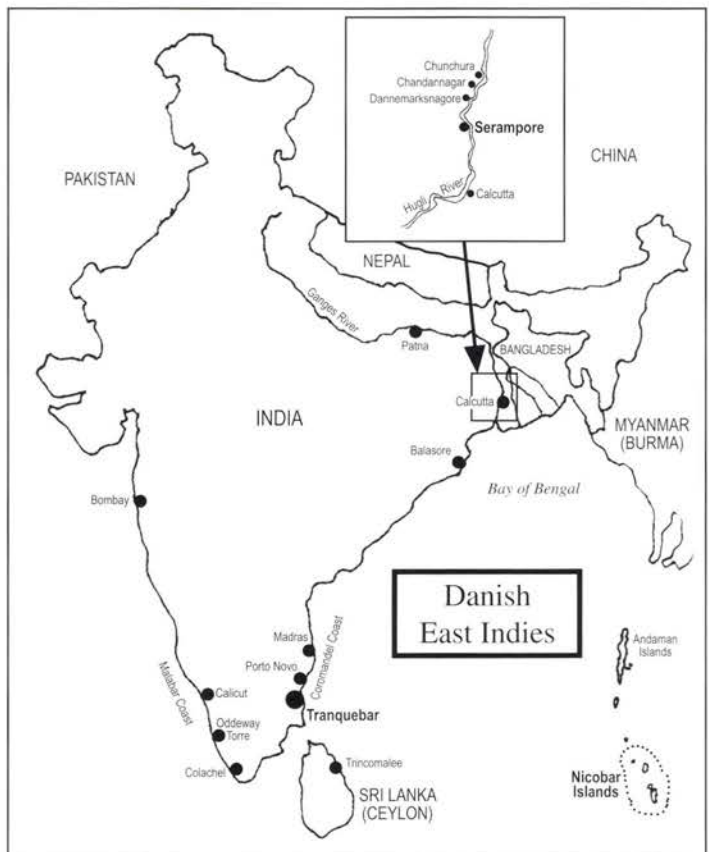
As with many things in Denmark, this historic episode goes back to King Christian IV (1577-1648, ruling from 1588). As did other European countries at the time, Denmark desired its share of the profitable colonial trade. Consequently, on the initiative of local, notably Dutch, merchants resident in Copenhagen, and with participation of the Danish Crown, the Danish "Ostindisk Kompagni" was founded in 1616 after the model of the Dutch East India Company. In 1618, a fleet of six ships, including several men-of-war with 250 marines, set sail for India under the command of a young nobleman and admiral, Ove Giedde (1594-1660).

Developing Colonial Outposts

The originally envisaged establishment of a trading post at Trincomalee on Ceylon failed. In southern India, however, the ruler of Tanjore, under the treaty of November 19, 1620, and with a moderate annual payment, ceded to the Danes the small fishing and trading port of Taramgambadi on India's southeastern Coromandel Coast. It was named **Tranquebar** by the Europeans and known as **Trankebar** in Denmark. With this deal, the ruler meant to counterbalance Portuguese predominance in Tanjore's principal port of Nagapattinam.

The Danes in Tranquebar soon erected Fort Dansborg and a trading station and later fortified the entire place. It served as a transit base mainly for cotton cloth, pepper, and other spices, which were brought from other parts of India and Southeast Asia to be shipped to Copenhagen. Trading posts at Bantam (Java) and Makassar (Sulawesi) (both soon to be ousted by the Dutch) and on India's coasts and in Bengal ensured supplies. The particularly profitable China trade went on directly between Canton and Copenhagen.

The Danes also maintained temporary trading stations ("lodges") on India's (western) Malabar Coast, such as at Oddeway Torre (1700-1724), Calicut (1752-1791), and Colachel (1755-1824), and also on the east coast, at Pipli (around 1625), Balasore (around 1630, again 1763-1845), and Porto Novo (see map).



Danish possessions (1620-1845) and temporary trading stations in East India.

Above all, however, they were active in wealthy Bengal. As early as 1674, the settlement of “Dannemarksnagore” was founded on the Hoogli River, a branch within the Ganges delta. This was given up in 1714 and replaced after 1755 by “Frederiksnagore” (named after King Frederik V), also located about 150 kilometers upstream of Calcutta and soon to be known only as **Serampore** (“Town of the God Rama”). Another “lodge” existed from 1772-1827 at Patna on the central Ganges River. Of all these settlements, however, only Tranquebar and Serampore held the status of proper colonies.

The Danish settlements were merely trading and transit stations without an appreciable territorial extension and without an export production and plantation economy of their own. They remained so even later when the British and Dutch expanded their possessions to become colonial empires in India and Indonesia, respectively.

The colony of Tranquebar, including the town itself, comprised an area of about 50 square kilometers with three villages, which served the agricultural needs of the town. In addition, the ruler of Tanjore from time-to-time pledged further ground with up to 50 villages to the Danes.

By the end of the 18th Century, the population of Tranquebar was about 3,000 with some 200 Danes (including the garrison) and other Europeans. About 20,000 people lived in the rural district of the colony. The Danish administration interfered little with native matters and saw its main job in maintaining law and order and public security for undisturbed commerce. Even missionary work for a long time was tolerated only reluctantly and to a limited extent in order to avoid potential religious conflicts detrimental to commerce. Apart from the Danish garrison, there was a troop formed of natives (“sepoys”). In warlike times, the colony was popular as a haven of peace and safety.

The colony of Serampore, founded in 1755 initially as a “lodge,” consisted merely of the town with an area of a few square kilometers and a population of 10,000. Among these were only a few (up to 40) Danish civil servants and merchants but a larger number of Englishmen from nearby Calcutta and whose enterprise and money contributed to the economic upswing of the colony. Serampore was not fortified but had a small garrison – a Danish lieutenant with a small contingent of Indian sepoys, which had a symbolic value.

As Danish and British trade shifted to Bengal over time, Serampore’s importance grew steadily and soon surpassed that of the older, larger, but sleepier Tranquebar where eventually scarcely any Danish trading survived. Tranquebar remained the administrative center of the Danish East Indies and mellowed into an old-age resort for retired Danish and British colonial civil servants and merchants who did not wish to reacclimatize themselves to Europe and preferred the peaceful and relatively safe Danish colony.

Colonies and a Nation in Decline

The overseas possessions of most European colonial powers were, for a long time, administered by trading companies enjoying government privileges and exercising sovereignty and the trade monopoly in their areas. For the Danish East Indies this, initially, was the “Ostindisk Kompagni,” founded as early as 1616 on the initiative of King Christian IV, and in which Danish noblemen and merchants and the King himself had financial interests. After Denmark’s luckless wars with Sweden, however, communications with Tranquebar were interrupted, and for 30 years (1639-1669) no ships at all came from Copenhagen. In 1650, King Frederik III dissolved the “Ostindisk Kompagni,” and in 1651 he even sold Tranquebar to the Grand Electorate of Brandenburg, but the latter did not pay up, and the colony remained Danish.

In 1670, another “Ostindisk Kompagni” was founded and the India trade resumed. This enterprise enjoyed mixed fortunes, depending on the economic situation and the luck of war of the mother country. It eventually ended with the bankruptcy of the company in 1729 after Denmark’s renewed defeat by Sweden. For a transition period, Tranquebar became a crown colony, until in 1732 the newly founded “Asiatisk Kompagni” took over its trade and administration.¹

The company’s trade monopoly was lifted in 1772; in 1777, the Danish Crown took over the administration of Tranquebar and Serampore. There followed another boom period for both possessions and for the Danish India trade as the colonies benefited from the revolutions in America and France. The



Christian IV shown on a 15-øre stamp issued in 1924.



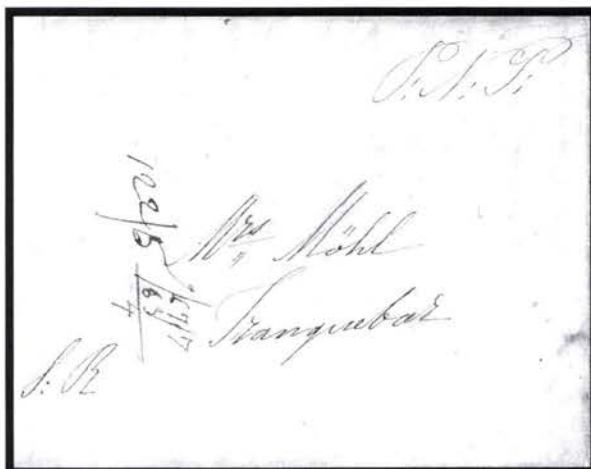
warring powers used the colonies and ships of neutral Denmark to continue undisturbed trade under the Danish flag.² It was only when Denmark was drawn into the European wars on Napoleon's side at the start of the 19th Century that the beginning of the end came for the Danish colonies in India.

In 1801-1892, and again in 1807-1818, the British occupied Tranquebar and Serampore; although restored to Denmark in 1815, the colonies did not recover. Denmark was profoundly weakened by her military defeats, state bankruptcy, annihilation of her fleet, and the loss of Norway. The Danish India trade failed to regain its former importance, and what was left now favored Calcutta in British India. There no longer was a market for India's most important commodity, cotton cloth, because it was manufactured less expensively on an industrial scale in England. As a consequence, Tranquebar degenerated into a town of bureaucrats and pensioners, and Serampore became a mere suburb of Calcutta.

Both colonies came increasingly under British influence. Deprived of their trading function, they became a burden for the Danish motherland. After lengthy negotiations they were finally sold in 1845 to the British East India Company for 1,125,000 Rigsdaler and handed over on October 10 (Serampore) and November 7 (Tranquebar), respectively, of that same year.

End of an Epoch

Thus ended an epoch of more than 200 years in which Denmark's flag had been present in India and in which the India trade, despite often meager years, had contributed considerably to Copenhagen's economic prosperity, provided jobs for many people, and brought the Danish state substantial revenue. Changing political and economic circumstances eventually had rendered these possessions redundant. Denmark wisely did not hesitate to withdraw from this situation.



Pre-philatelic letter dated April 17, 1834, from Cuddalore (British India, about 100 kilometers north of Tranquebar), written by a Danish lady to the wife of the Danish pastor Möhl at Tranquebar. A blurred rectangular handstamp on the back of the folded sheet reads: "Cuddalore - post paid." The stampless letter sold for DKK 2,800 at a Thomas Høiland auction, October 26-29, 1999. See page 8 for another cover addressed to the same woman.



A mixed franking letter from Hannover, November 28, 1863, to Reverend Cordes at Tranquebar, which by that time was a part of British India. The letter went via Trieste and Alexandria (Egypt). The British stamp in the upper right corner was canceled with the numeral handstamp "B01" of the British post office in Alexandria (From the Henrich Köhler auction catalog of the Boker collection, October 2, 1999).

In Tranquebar and Serampore, a number of buildings still bear witness to the Danish period. There are Danish cemeteries and a few residential houses, the restored Fort Dansborg in Tranquebar, the remains of the town wall with its monumental town gates, and two churches including the oldest Protestant church in India. In Serampore, there is St. Olaf's Church, a monument with old salute cannon, the administrator's residence (now seat of the municipal administration),



India's postal service celebrated both the 200th anniversary of the start of Baptist missionary work (1793 in Calcutta, finding refuge from 1800 on in the more sympathetic Danish colony of Serampore) and the 150th anniversary of the founding by the Baptists of Serampore College (1818, primarily to train native clergy). The college, shown on both stamps, was the earliest European-type university in India. Led by British missionary William Carey (1761-1834), the Baptists, who soon became the dominant element in Serampore, also established here one of the earliest printing works in India. It translated and published the Bible in about 30 Indian languages, as well as printing Danish government stationery and other worldly publications.

and the imposing structure of Serampore College, still serving its original purpose.

A curiosity of Danish colonization in India were the **Nicobar Islands**, at the time only inhabited by primitive native tribes and largely covered in dense rain forest. The archipelago is situated on the sea route from India to the Malacca Straits and consists of 19 islands with a total area of about 1,645 square kilometers (roughly the size of the Danish islands of Lolland and Falster combined, or roughly half the size of Rhode Island). On January 1, 1756, the islands, claimed by no other European country, were annexed to Denmark under the name of "Frederiksoerne" by an expedition sent from Tranquebar.

The islands, however, proved to be a malaria hell and graveyard for the Danish colonists and their Indian helpers, and a bottomless pit for the finances of the *Asiatisk Kompagni*, only yielding an

occasional cargo of coconuts. Even the missionaries of the Moravian Brothers, though used to hardships, eventually had to give up. Following the occupation of Tranquebar and Serampore by the British (1807), the last Danes were evacuated from the islands in 1809.

A renewed colonization attempt of the Nicobars in 1830-1834 also failed, with great loss of life and funds. When Denmark sold her other Indian possessions to Great Britain in 1845, a last Danish attempt was made to colonize the islands but had to be given up for good in 1848. The islands became a hideout for pirates and were eventually annexed by the British after Denmark relinquished its claims.

Postal Arrangements in the Danish East Indies

Little is known concerning postal arrangements in the Danish East Indies. Almost certainly postal connections between Copenhagen and the possessions in India, at least during the period in which the trading companies were in charge (1620-1776), were quite irregular, depending on the scant shipping opportunities. As was customary at the time, letters would be handed to ship captains with an appropriate sum of money. Few of these ship letters are known; presumably, most are deposited in historical archives.

A more regular postal service can be assumed for the period in which the settlements were Danish crown colonies (1777-1845). Since shipping opportunities were not too frequent in that period, most letters probably were routed via Madras (from Tranquebar) or Calcutta (from Serampore), respectively, to be carried by British ships. When Denmark introduced postage stamps in 1851, it had been six years since both settlements had become part of British India (which got its first stamps in 1854).

As initially mentioned, the Danish East Indies, therefore, can be postally documented only by stampless "pre-philatelic" letters. Only on rare occasions does such an item appear in a stamp auction and then tends to be quite expensive. Nevertheless, a knowledge of this exotic and fascinating episode in Denmark's history may be of interest to all Denmark aficionados among philatelists. ■

(Editor's Note: This article is adapted from one published originally in Philatelistische Nachrichten, No. 110, May, 2000, the magazine of the Nordic philatelic study group "Nordische Staaten" in Germany. It was translated into English by the author, who resides in Hamburg, Germany.)



References:

Feldbaek, O, and O. Justesen, *Kolonierne i Asien og Afrika*, Politikens Forlagets Danmarks Historie, Copenhagen, 1980.

"Danish East Indies," Gordon A. Hughmark, *The Posthorn*, November, 1984.

"Colonial Denmark," Harry M. Konwiser, *The Posthorn*, April, 1949.

www.trankebar.net

"Die Dänischen Niederlassungen in Indien," Avinash B. Jagtap, *Indien-Report*, October, 2003.

Endnotes

¹To this day, "Asiatisk Plads" square in Copenhagen's Strandgade, with its stately buildings – formerly headquarters of the "Kompagni," and now the seat of the Danish foreign ministry – bears nostalgic witness of that company's past glory.

²Trankebar issued its own coinage: the copper Kas, the silver Royaliner, and the Speciesdaler. A Royaliner, equivalent to an Indian rupee, was worth 80 Kas, whereas 18 Royaliners made up one Speciesdaler. (Source: "Die Dänischen Niederlassungen in Indien," Avinash B. Jagtap, *Indien-Report*, October, 2003.)

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The Tranquebar Covers

By Don Halpern



As a postal historian, collector, and exhibitor, I was interested in obtaining early Danish covers, as well as covers from its "possessions." While browsing through an auction catalogue, I noticed a beautiful 1849 Tranquebar cover (Figure 1). It had a Tranquebar-paid (Figure 2), an India-paid (Figure 3), a

Madras G.P.O.

marking (Figure 4),

and a Danish Office in Hamburg marking. The collector's need to possess won over my limited knowledge and that cover was mine by the end of the auction.

The rate was neatly marked on the back: Tranquebar → Madras → Southampton → London → Hamburg was $1/6 = 67$ Rbs = 21 Lybske skilling. Hamburg to Copenhagen was $22\frac{1}{2}$ Rbs and 2 Rbs for the Copenhagen foot-post for a total postage due of $91\frac{1}{2}$ Rbs (Figure 5). While preparing the exhibition page for that cover, I went to my standard reference and found that the Danish possessions in India were sold to the British East Indies Company in 1845.¹ Oops! I missed by four years on having a possession cover. Close, but no cigar.

Now came the real question. How can I include this handsome cover in a postal history exhibit when the colony is no longer part of the postal history of the country I am exhibiting? Fortunately, not too much later in my philatelic life, I saw a rather plain personal letter (in contrast to a commercial letter) that was



Figure 1.

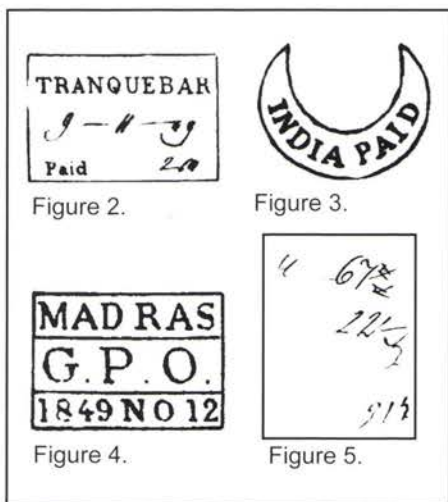


Figure 6.

hand-carried from Christianshavn February 9, 1829, to London and then by ship to Tranquebar (Figure 6). There was a 10d mark in black and a nice red London Ship Paid 13 May 1829. The postal history was not complicated. It was a ship letter to London. The letter rate is 8d with 2d as the ship-master's gratuity based on the July 11, 1815, rate². The cover entered His Majesty's mails May 13, 1829, at a rate of 1/2².

Now I had an excuse to exhibit both covers. One cover showed the Danish period and the second was an example of a cover from the "post Danish period." ■

1. G. Hughmark and D. Halpern, *Stampless Mail to and from Scandinavia to 1868*, p. 11, Rosetta Stone Press, P.O. Box 930, New Providence, NJ 07974, 1999.

2. O. R. Sanford and D. Salt, *British Postal Rates, 1635 to 1839*, p. 105, The Postal History Society, G. Henderson, c/o CBO Research Ltd., 15 Wickham Rd., Beckenham, Kent, BR3 2JS, England, 1990.

Postal Traffic between Christiania and Copenhagen via Danska Vägen in Göteborg: 1600-1800.

By Harry Snarvold

The Norwegian Post Office was founded in 1647 and King Kristian IV appointed Henrik Morian to organize the post between Helsingborg, Baahus, and Christiania. In return for establishing and running the post, Morian received the right to keep the income from the venture. He set up his headquarters in Copenhagen and hired farmers and innkeepers to provide exchanges of horses along the route.

After a war in 1657 and a peace treaty in Roskilde in 1658, the new King Frederik III had to give up the territories Skåne, Halland, and Bohuslän. (See Figure 1.) The riding post then had to pass foreign territory from Helsingborg to the north, causing serious trials for the Norwegian post to Denmark. In 1681, the postal privilege was transferred to V.G. Gyldenlöve, and in 1689 the Norwegian postal operation was reclaimed by the king.



Figure 1. The Nordic countries before 1657 (left) and after the peace treaty in Roskilde, 1658 (right).



Figure 2. Statue of a mounted post rider.

Post-Horse Station by Danska Vägen, Göteborg

Swedish post-farmers conveyed the post within Sweden from the beginning, but a post-office employee of Norwegian or Danish descent was always in charge. After 1662, this changed and no Swede was allowed to carry the mail although Swedes continued to feed and lodge riders and exchange horses at taverns or other stations on the route. (See Figure 2.) Such a station was named Rebas and situated by Redberg, a mansion outside the closed Göteborg. An annotation from 1682 shows that this is the quarter of the city known today as Redbergslid. Danska Vägen was mentioned in 1733 as a "new plant" and tavern for the convenience of Danish and Norwegian travelers.



Figure 3. A memorial on the Hallandsås to the victim of an 18th century postal robbery.

The roads in western Sweden in the 1660s were broad paths mostly suited for riders. Many watercourses were difficult to cross, and some women in rowboat ferries were described as “rowing-madams.”

The postal service between the Danish-Norwegian two main capitals was not always safe; the Hallandsås (the ridge between Skåne and Halland) was notorious for postal robbers. There remains today a memorial with the inscription *Her blef Norske Post Röwet år 1757*. The inscription refers to a coach driver who was killed and his post-bag robbed by Simon Bentsen who later was caught, tried, and executed. (See Figure 3.)

The riding post changed to horse and two-wheeled wagon in 1759. Larger wagons were used later when silver barrels from the mines in Kongsberg were transported to Copenhagen (*Den Norske Ekspress*).

By 1803, communication by post and packet between Harwich, England, and Göteborg was established with connections to the service between Norway and Denmark. This interchange was at the important Rebas post-station outside Göteborg. Mail carriage ran properly until the Napoleonic wars in 1807-1814 when many interruptions occurred.

An Early Letter

During the Danish-Norwegian Empire the whole state system was controlled by the king and his officials, although support and help were called for with certain local questions. An example of such support is described below.

Letters to Schröder and Schyler, wine merchants in Bordeaux in the 1700s, are the earliest known post via western Sweden. (See Figure 4.) In 2003, however, a sensational private letter to Copenhagen was discovered. The letter (Figure 5) was sent from Laurvig (Larvik) December 2, 1684, via Christiania and further by the riding post through Sweden to the Norwegian post office in Copenhagen. The sender could decide whether to prepay or to send unpaid mail to the destination, but letters to Denmark had to be prepaid at least to Christiania. Postage from Laurvig to Christiania was 6 Danish skilling and an additional 10 skilling from Christiania to Copenhagen. The post office in Laurvig noted on the back of cover “V. Laurvigen” and the number “2” and “6.” The Christiania office noted “76-11” which may be interpreted as bill number 76 and postage 11 sk., including local delivery fee 1 sk., repeated in Copenhagen as XI in large Roman figures.



Figure 4. A typical “wine letter” from Trondheim to Bordeaux mailed May 14, 1779 and sent via Göteborg prepaid to Hamburg. Postage due 34 sols (24 sols Hamburg to Paris and 10 sols Paris to Bordeaux). Postage Trondheim to Copenhagen, 12 sk. and Copenhagen to Hamburg, 6 sk.

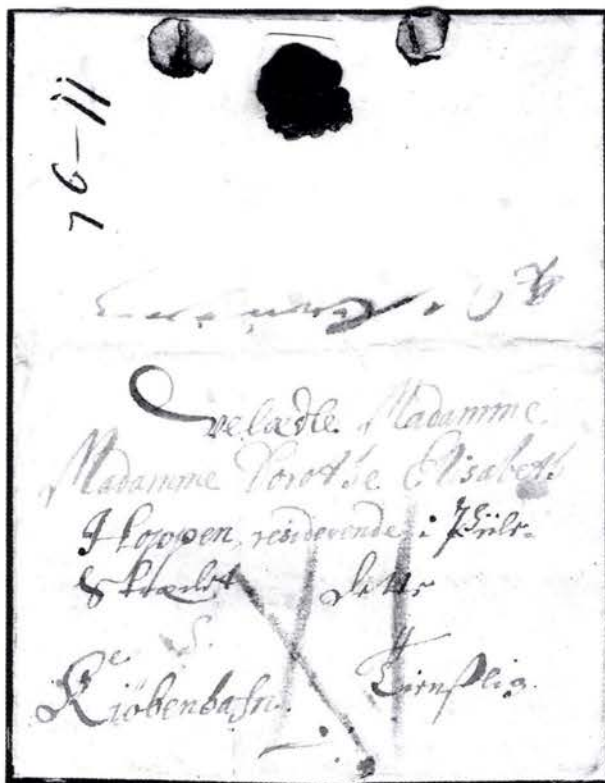


Figure 5. An early letter mailed December 2, 1684 from Larvik via Christiania to Copenhagen.

The letter was signed by “Margarethe SI (widow of) Hr. Jörgen Schröder” and closed by three private seals in black wax. One of the seals is intact and shows the letters “MID,” which means her maiden name, Margarethe Ivars (?) Datter (daughter). This was a usual way to write a woman’s name in the 17th Century.

The letter is addressed to “Welädle Madamme, Madamme Dorothe Elisabeth Hoppen” residing in “Phiile Strädet, Kiöbenhafn, detts Tienstlig.”

The text of the letter shows that the sender was the widow of the chaplain in Laurvig, and she asked that a new schoolmaster be recommended. She expressed elevated respect in the letter, “Tienst-ydmygligst Hilsen (saluation)...til Hans Höye Excell... recommenderis.” The “Excellency” probably meant the count Ulrik Frederik Gyldenlöve in the county of Laurvigen. At the end of her 1½-page letter, she offered to compensate the “post money” expense to the recipient, which confirms the assumed postage due in the Copenhagen. ■

(Author’s Notes: This is a brief explanation of the letter written by the sender herself (unusual at the time) in a Gothic style not now easy to translate; however;

Nils Hetmann in Frederiksstad, a Norwegian postal historian, provided great assistance with the translation. The letter was examined by the Statsarkivet in Kongsberg, and information was provided about Larvik’s history around 1684 and the chaplain Jörgen Schröder.)

Reference:

“Norwegian Foreign Mails Before and After the Union With Sweden in 1818,” Harry Snarvold, *The Posthorn*, August, 1983.

Danish Wavy Lines Attain the Century Mark

By Post Denmark, Stamps

The oldest Danish stamp, the “Wavy Line,” is celebrating its centenary in 2005. This stamp is the second oldest circulating stamp in the world, surpassed only by Norway’s Post Horn series, which was issued for the first time in 1872.

For many years, the wavy line stamp has been issued in values up to and including the face value required for an economy letter of the first weight class to an address in Denmark.

The wavy line (bølgelinie in Danish) was the fruit of a competition held in 1902 for ideas for a new stamp type. The new stamp was required to be simple in composition, easy to read, and straightforward to print. From among the 350 proposals received by the Post and Conveyances Service, the directorate-general selected a design by the architect Julius Therschilsen, who was awarded DKK 500.



Therchilsen's design formed the basis for the first wavy line stamp, the 4-øre blue, which was issued on the architect's 32nd birthday on July 22, 1905. The basic design has held for all of the subsequent wavy line issues. Therchilsen derived the lions and the nine hearts in his original design from the Danish national coat of arms, to which he added three wavy lines to symbolize Denmark's three principal waterways: the Øresund, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt. The crown has been depicted on most definitive stamps since 1851, the year in which Denmark's first stamp was issued.

The wavy line's simple symbolism with its lions, crown, hearts, and wavy lines — and in particular its clear indication of the face value — are the probable reasons why the stamp quickly became popular and has remained in use for 100 years. Today, many stamp collectors still consider the wavy line a very beautiful stamp.



The first Danish wavy line stamp (Facit 79) issued in 1905.

From 1905 until 1933, the stamps in the series were printed using the letterpress method. When the Post and Telegraph Service began to print its stamps in intaglio in 1933, Therchilsen was asked to redraw his stamp to suit the new printing method. Consequently, the hearts on each side of the design were removed and an extra circle was placed around the face value.

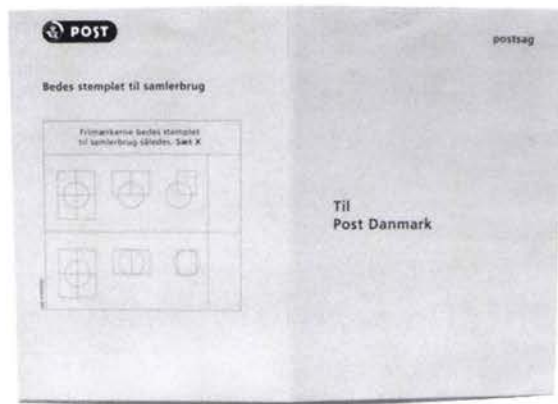
In connection with the centenary, engraver Martin Mörck has produced a new engraving of the stamp that restores it to its original appearance. The hearts have been reintroduced, and the extra circle around the face value removed. Five values of the “new-old” design will be issued on October 28. ■

(Editor's Note: SCC has its own study group that focuses on the Danish wavy line stamps. See the February, 2005 issue of The Posthorn for more information, or contact Don Brent, SCC's executive secretary and a wavy line enthusiast, who supplied the illustrations for this article.)



Therchilsen's redesigned stamp from 1933 (Facit 101).

Hand Cancels Easier to Acquire in Denmark



Collectors in Denmark now have a new way to obtain hand cancels on their special covers. Danmark Post is selling postage-paid envelopes (DKK 15.00 for a pack of five) to collectors who want neat cancels on particular locations on the stamps.

Concurrent with the new “philatelic envelopes” (Filatelistkonvolut), the post has discontinued providing labels that request postal clerks to apply neat cancels for collectors. Those labels could be attached to all Danish mail whereas the philatelic envelopes can be used only within Denmark.

The post said collectors can place as many covers as possible into a Filatelistkonvolut. The covers will be processed by a “skilled and careful

member of staff to make sure the postmark is clearly legible.” The covers then are mailed to addressees in the normal fashion except for bypassing the usual machine canceling devices. ■

— Paul Albright

A showcase of member exhibits @ www.scc-online.org

The Introduction of Postal Cards in Denmark

By Lars Engelbrecht

The Idea is Born

The world's first postal card was introduced in Austria in 1869. In Denmark, we find the first mention of postal cards in the following year. The documents regarding a possible introduction of postal cards in Denmark are kept in the Danish Postal Museum. This gives us the opportunity to reconstruct some of the thoughts that were done prior to the introduction of postal cards in Denmark in 1871.

In a document from October 19, 1870, the Danish Finance Ministry was informed by the Danish Post Office of the early success of postal cards in England on October 1, 1870. This success must have made an impression because there also is another document in the file dated November 7, 1870, from H. H. Thiele, who was the printer of all Danish stamps and postal stationery then.

Thiele estimated the production costs of 100,000 postal cards 245 Rigsdaler (Rdl) compared with only 28 Rdl to produce 100,000 stamps. It is also interesting to see the distribution of production costs:

Paper for 100,000 cards	143 Rdl 32 sk
Printing of 100,000 cards	60 Rdl
Counting and bundling	41 Rdl 64 sk
Total	245 Rdl

This shows how expensive the paper was compared to the printing. Paper in this thickness was not produced in Denmark but would be imported from Germany.

The difference in production prices of 217 Rdl between stamps and cards was discussed considerably in the documents. This is because the success of postal cards in England was due largely because the cards were sold for the price of the imprinted stamp. This was different from the pricing of envelopes in Denmark (issued in 1865) where an extra charge was added for the paper. If the English pricing had been used in Denmark, it would mean that expenses for paper and printing (0.24 sk per card) would no longer be added to the sales price.

But why was the Post Office interested in issuing postal cards? It was probably for the same reasons as Austrian Emanuel Hermann described in an article in January, 1869, before the introduction of postal cards in Austria: (1) It will be easier for the Post Office to bundle cards of the same size instead of letters folded in different sizes; (2) a postal card is lighter than a typical letter; (3) the placing of the imprinted stamp in exactly the same place makes mechanical canceling easier; (4) less risk of fraud than with previously used stamps; (5) undeliverable cards are easier to return instead of opening and closing of letters. And for the public, the price of a postal card similar to the value of the imprinted stamp would save the expense of envelopes and stationery.

Postal Card Essays

H. H. Thiele produced essays of Danish postal cards in late 1870 and early 1871 and sent them for approval at the Danish Post Office. The printed components are similar to those of other countries issuing postal cards: Coat of Arms of the reigning Monarch, the word "Brev-Kort" (Postal Card), the word "Til" (to), instructions "Paa denne side skrives kun Adressen" (On this side write only the address), an ornate border, and an imprinted stamp similar to the current stamp design. There are five different types of essays recorded. These five types are found in different colors and on different kinds of paper. Differences in the five types:

Text: The text on the five types varies in type font, size, and the use of hyphen or not.

Border: Two different borders were used: Greek style or crosses. The issued cards have still another type of Greek border.



Imprinted stamp: The imprinted stamp used for the Postal Cards is similar to the one used on Danish stamps in the same period. The new stamp issue was introduced in 1870 and was printed in two colors (and they are still called “the bicolored issue”). This means that there were two clichés – an oval and a frame. For the postal cards, the same stamp clichés are used – in fact a 2-skilling oval and a frame were combined and in the same way with a 4-skilling oval and a frame and only printed in one color. The 4-skilling cards have what is called a “normal frame” while the 2-skilling cards (and the essays) have an “inverted frame” (because the frame cliché was turned 180 degrees).

Paper size: The first four types of essays were made the “English size” (126x93 mm). The fifth type is in the size of the issued cards (142x77 mm).

Paper color: The paper is found in different colors: White, cream, gray, and yellow.

Colors: The different colors of the essays match the colors for each of the stamp values at the time: blue (2 skilling), lilac (3 & 48 skilling), red (4 skilling), brown (8 skilling) and green (16 skilling).



The five types of essays for Denmark's first postal cards.

The Five Types

The characteristics of the five essay types are shown in the table.

Essay type	Size	First text line	Second text line	Border	Colors
1	126 x 93 mm	BREV-KORT Script type 35 x 6 mm Without hyphen	65 mm Without brackets	Cross	Blue, Lilac
2	126 x 93 mm	BREV-KORT Script type 39 x 6 mm With hyphen	48 mm Without brackets	Cross	Blue, Lilac, Red, Brown, Green
3	126 x 93 mm	BREV-KORT Roman type 57 x 7 mm With hyphen	59 mm Without brackets	Greek	Blue, Brown, Green
4	126 x 93 mm	BREV-KORT Roman type 42 x 4½ mm With hyphen	48 mm Without brackets	Cross	Blue, Lilac, Brown, Green
5	142 x 77 mm	BREV-KORT Roman type 42 x 4½ mm With hyphen	52 mm With brackets	Greek	Blue, Red

The sequence is not random, but probably shows the development of the essays ending with the issued postal cards. The use of the different colors could indicate that it was intended to produce postal cards in numerous values. When making the Type 5 essays it must have been decided to produce only 2-skilling and 4-skilling postal cards since this essay type only exists in blue and red.

Some 45 essays are recorded, 34 of them privately owned. I have recorded the number of each type of essays in private hands as well as in the Danish Postal Museum (in parentheses).

	Blue	Lilac	Red	Brown	Green
Type 1	2	1			
Type 2	2	4	4 (+2)	3	2
Type 3	1			2 (+2)	2 (+1)
Type 4		4 (+1)		2 (+2)	2 (+1)
Type 5	2 (+2)		1		

Most of the 34 privately-owned essays originate from R. Friedl and S. Ringström and they have both numbered and signed their essays on reverse. Friedl was a stamp dealer in late 19th and early 20th Centuries based in Vienna with good relations with postal administrations. Ringström was a Swedish collector who wrote the detailed catalogs of Danish postal stationery. In these catalogs from 1968 and 1985, Ringström has described the 2-skilling essays, but his listing is incomplete: For instance, the Type 1 essay has been discovered since then.

The Introduction of Cards

An announcement on January 7, 1871, said that postal cards would be introduced in Denmark in April, 1871 with issuance of blue, 2-skilling and red, 4-skilling cards. The 2-skilling cards were for local use, but could also be used as printed matter in all of Denmark. Four-skilling cards were for domestic use. The rate for postal cards was the same as the rate for letters.

There is not an exact date of issue. The official announcement sent to the post offices on March 30, 1871, mentions that postal cards are available from the beginning of April. On the other hand, we know from the records that Thiele delivered the first postal cards to the Post Office March 28. So, even though it is possible that the post offices received the postal cards before or on April 1, 1871, it is unlikely. The earliest recorded use of a Danish postal card is April 5, 1871 (see illustration). ■



Earliest known use of a Danish postal card (April 5, 1871 cancel).

(Author's Note: I would like to thank Ray Kelly in Australia and Erik Jensen at the Danish Postal Museum for valuable information for this article. If you are in possession of a Danish postal stationery essay, I would very much like to hear from you in order to record the item: Lars Engelbrecht, Bistrupvej 53, 3460 Birkerød, Denmark; email, le@postalstationery.dk

References:

- Ringström, S., *Danmarks. Dansk Vestindiens, Slesvigs, Islands helsager*. Aarhus, 1968 and Trelleborg, Sweden, 1985.
- Benedictus, S. R., "The Skilling Postcards of Denmark," *Scandinavian Contact*, June, 1970, p. 132-133.
- Engelbrecht, Lars, "Danmarks helsagsbrevkort med de tofarvedes tegning 1871-1879. Artikel 1: Introduktion og typer i rammegruppe 1." *NFT*, 1/2000.

More information on Danish postal stationery is available at www.postalstationery.dk.

The Stamp Affair: Swindle at the Danish National Archives

By John R. Sabin



Figure 1. Sealed box.

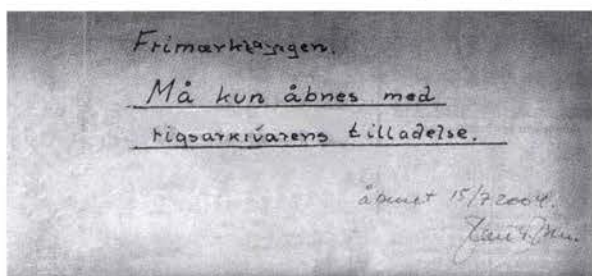


Figure 2. Inscription on box.

Occasionally an old mystery returns again to fascinate those with an interest in the subject. This recently happened for those of us with an interest in classic Danish stamps. In July, 2004, Lea Korsgaard published an article in the Danish Newspaper *Politiken* entitled “Det stiltfærdige frimærkekup” (The Unnoticed Stamp Coup).¹

The story starts with a box in the Danish Rigsarkiv (the National Archives), which was sealed with sealing wax and string (Figure 1) and bore a handwritten inscription (Figure 2): “Frimærkesagen. Må kun åbnes med rigsarkivarens tilladelse” (The stamp affair. May only be opened with permission of the National Archivist). This is followed by the notation “åbnet 15/7 2004” (opened 7/15/04) and followed by the signature of Poul Erik Olsen, the chief advisor for the national

archives, who opened the box on behalf of the National Archivist as a result of *Politiken*'s request for information. Lea Korsgaard presents an interesting story from the contents of the box.

Classic Stamps Flood Market

The saga begins with a man named Gunnar Lundegaard Nielsen, a Copenhagen photographer after World War II. At the end of the war, he found it curious that a large number of classic Danish stamps with ink hand cancels appeared on the

market in Copenhagen. Many good bargains could be found by visiting the various dealers in Copenhagen. At one dealer, Karavellen, in Vestergade, hundreds of examples of unique and expensive hand-canceled stamps, such as the 4 RBS, appeared.

Nielsen felt uncomfortable with the situation. He contacted the National Archives (Rigsarkivet) and asked if the stamps could have originated there. When he received no answer, he tried to contact the National Archivist, Axel Linvald, directly. He did not come in contact with Linvald, but rather came in contact with another archivist,² Arthur G. Hassø, who told Nielsen that he had a pair of the 2 RBS blue (AFA 2) in his collection with “margins so wide that you could drive a car around them.”

Hasso³ came to the National Archives in 1934, and the next year he had advocated the public sale of stamps that were no longer needed on documents in the archives. He was an ardent amateur photographer who had converted one of the cleaning staff's rooms into a photographic studio. He also arranged permission to photograph the archives' handwritten register and became involved with the Mormon Church's collection of Danish genealogical records. The war was approaching and photography was considered an excellent way to backup the archives' collection.

Nielsen was not the only one to have noticed the remarkable availability of the hand-canceled stamps. Brun-Pedersen, the chairman of the Copenhagen Stamp Club (Københavns Philatelistklub, KPK) had also contacted Axel Linvald with a similar observation. The conversation opened the question as to whether the stamps had come from some public collection. This time there was a reaction, and, on January 19, 1949, Linvald took the matter to the detective branch of the Copenhagen Police. Senior Detective Juel was assigned to the investigation.



Police Launch Investigation

In March, 1949, Juel set up his headquarters at the National Archives to take testimony from the employees concerning the theft. Juel also visited many Copenhagen stamp dealers, where he was told that the National Museum's personnel had sold many stamps to the boutiques. Concurrently, Juel had looked at many of the National Archives' documents and found that many of them had had the stamps⁴ removed. He found that many more stamps were missing than earlier had been sold legally.

Before the investigation could begin, another figure entered the story — a senior archivist⁵ by the name of Bjørn Kornerup. He expressed astonishment that such a thing could happen, especially as those involved had permanent positions and academic backgrounds. Juel wrote in his report of the testimony that was told by Kornerup that if there had been any insecurity at the National Archives, it must have been due to the temporary office staff. Although Kornerup stated that he was not a stamp collector, he thought that Hassø was. What Kornerup neglected to mention was that some years earlier he had sold an envelope full of stamps to Hassø.

When Juel took testimony from Hassø, he confessed that he was a stamp collector and had been since 1916. He explained that as a young man he had been involved with cleaning up the papers of the Svendstrup estate and had gotten permission to salvage the stamps from documents that were to be burned. The arkivaren testified that he furthermore bought many more stamps. Apparently, he did not consider himself a stamp collector, but collected the stamps for investment. Thus, there was a modicum of truth to the statement that he had not taken the stamps home for his collection.

However, when Juel followed Hassø home to his apartment on Jagtvej (in central Copenhagen), the truth emerged. Hassø had said that a low-ranking staff person at the archives occasionally did odd jobs for the staff, such as washing cars and the like. This person was also convinced to remove stamps from documents at the archives and give them to Hassø. For this, the staff member received approximately 200 kroner (about \$500 today). The archivist did quite a bit better: When Juel searched his house, he found stamps from the Archives with a catalog value of some 11,000 kroner (\$28,000 today).

A few days later, March 29, 1949, *Politiken* published an article headlined: "Arkivar tilvendt sig gamle frimærker fra rigsarkivet" (Archivist stole old stamps from the National Archives.) The report went on to say that for quite a while there had been wild rumors among stamp collectors that rare stamps had been stolen from public collections, and that must be the explanation as to the appearance of the stamps on the market. The report went on to say that the investigation gave some surprising results. It was reported that the police were not entirely sure where the stamps came from, but that an archivist from the National Archives had been indicted for taking a few hundred stamps for his own collection. The article appeared in the middle of the paper among various advertisements, and attracted little attention. In fact, at the end of the article, the reporter apologized for the lack of information in the article.

The investigation continued. Hassø testified that for 100 kroner (\$250 today) and "a good cigar," he had bought an envelope full of stamps from Kornerup. The stamps were seen to be much more valuable when the archivist examined them, and they constituted some of the key pieces in his collection. During the investigation, Hassø said that the stamps did not really appear to have come from a private collection. He also pointed out that Kornerup had previously been employed in the regional archives in Viborg (in middle Jutland). One of the stamps came from a letter from a county medical examiner whose office used the regional archives in Viborg.

Kornerup, who earlier had said that temporary office staff must have stolen the stamps, denied everything. Now he said that he had inherited the envelope filled with stamps from an older woman.

Investigation Dissatisfies National Archivist

In August, 1949, the sticky-fingered archivist and senior archivist were charged with theft, but they avoided trial on the condition that they admit their guilt and resign their positions. However, the National Archivist, Axel Linvald, was not convinced that the last stamp thief was gone from the Archives.

"The explanation is not believable" he wrote to Department Chief Paludan-Müller in the Ministry of Education as he tried, unofficially, to get the ministry to take over the matter. Linvald wanted to have an official investigation, but he could not do that without approval of the Minister of Education, Hartvig



Frisch,⁶ who had been a colleague of Hassø's at the Metropolitan High School in Copenhagen. Frisch wrote back to Linvald, in a letter marked and underlined "confidential," pointing out that it was the national archivist's job to make such decisions, and that Linvald should proceed with the case if he thought that was the correct thing to do. With this less than definite answer, Linvald elected not to push the matter further. However, it took a little rationalization.

By this time, relations between the national archivist and his highest-ranking employee, senior archivist Kornerup, were strained to say the least. Linvald could not forget the matter and confronted Kornerup again. This time the senior archivist had another explanation. He said that he was "somewhat unsure" but admitted that, "out of curiosity," he had removed some stamps while he was employed by the regional archives in Viborg. He also admitted, without evasion, that he could no longer confirm the veracity of his earlier statements to the police, and was very sorry for that. Linvald tried again to get the ministry to take up the case, but was, again, unsuccessful.

The Affair Is Locked Away

The final straw came when Linvald found out that Kornerup was to be awarded the Commander's Cross by the Swedish government. The Ministry of Education had not objected, in spite of Linvald's accusations. The Ministry of Education sent the award to Linvald with instructions to deliver it to Kornerup. Linvald refused and returned the decoration to the Ministry of Education. For the national archivist, this was a serious blow to his authority, and he thought seriously about resigning.

On January 18, 1952, Linvald wrote to the new Minister of Education, Julius Bomholt: "A pair of bouts with influenza and subsequent recuperation are responsible for the fact that I have not wished you a Happy New Year." He then laid out the problem and came to the point: Linvald asked the minister to reopen the matter.

And there it stops. The letter from the national archivist, Axel Linvald, to Minister Bomholt is the last document in the box that was sealed, marked "Top Secret," and locked away. The "Stamp Affair" was done.

Kornerup remained employed by the Archives. Hassø founded a private business making photocopies of documents. He got an assignment to microfilm copies of many documents from the National Archives, as well as continuing with the work he had started before the war for the Mormon Church.

Lea Korsgaard's article apparently was inspired by a few lines in a book by an earlier National Archivist: Harald Jørgensen's book *I rigsarkivets tjeneste*, (In the Service of the National Archives).⁷ In the article in *Politiken*, pictures of ink-canceled stamps (AFA 4, 7, 23, 23y, and 25) appear. However, these stamps were scans of material lent to *Politiken* for purposes of illustration, and there is no indication that the stamps pictured were involved directly with the story. Indeed, unfortunately, there is no list of the stamps that were actually taken from the archives.

I suspect that the end of this story has yet to be heard! ■

Acknowledgement: Toke Nørby deserves many thanks for help and guidance. Thanks also to Jens Oddershede for interest and information. I am also grateful to Marie-Louise Kaufman and Lea Korsgaard (Politiken) and to Poul Erik Olsen (Rigsarkivet) for information. Illustrations used with permission of Politiken.

Endnotes

¹ Korsgaard, Lea, "Det stilfærdige frimærkekup," *Politiken*, July 31, 2004, section 2, page 1.

² The Danish government has protected the names of several people in this matter (as the law demands) since no charges were pressed. However, the names are easily determined by looking at the book by Harald Jørgensen, *I rigsarkivets tjeneste. Nogle erindringsblade fra årene 1934-62*, København, 1977.

³ Hassø previously was a high school teacher (adjunct) at the Metropolitan High School in Copenhagen.

⁴ Probably from both documents and envelopes sent to the archives.

⁵ His Danish title was *overarkivaren*.

⁶ Rigsarkivet (National Archives) was constituted in 1889 as a research institute. In Denmark all public organizations are responsible through some minister, and during this period, Rigsarkivet was responsible to the Minister for Education. A new law (#1050 of December 17, 2002) makes Rigsarkivet reportable through the Ministry of Culture.

⁷ Jørgensen, Harald, *I rigsarkivets tjeneste. Nogle erindringsblade fra årene 1934-62*, København, 1977. See pages 58-59, 118-119, and 126-127.



A Newly Discovered 1973 Danish Error

The Heimaey 1973 semi-postal stamps were issued by both Greenland and Denmark (Greenland *AFA* 86 and Denmark *AFA* 549) to raise disaster relief funds following a volcanic eruption off the southern coast of Iceland in 1973. There is a recognized variety on the Greenland issue (*AFA* 86x, position #9 in the sheet of 50), where part of the dock is missing. The same error is not listed for the Denmark issue in *AFA*, or any of the other catalogs of Danish stamps.

Ralph Sandorff of Golden Gate Chapter 21 has identified an almost identical error on the Danish version of the stamp, as can be seen on the bottom stamp of the illustration. Should this not have a separate listing, perhaps as *AFA* 549x? Has anyone else seen the same error on *AFA* 549? Do any readers have a large block or full sheet of *AFA* 549 to see if the same error appears consistently in the Danish version? If so, please contact Morten Soerensen at mpsoerensen@skgrop.us. ■

— Morten Soerensen



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President's Letter

John DuBois



Going Digital with Slide Shows

Shortly after I wrote the remarks in my last column concerning the impending demise of 35mm slides and the implications for our library's audio-visual programs (May, 2005 *Posthorn*, pages 20-21), I received an email from Al Gruber of Chapter 13 offering to begin converting our A/V slide programs to electronic media!

For philately, where technological change sometimes moves at a glacial pace, this was amazing. Not only had the folks at Chapter 13 been independently considering this project, they had a willing member of one family ready to begin the work at very nearly the cost of materials. We quickly came to agreement on the details; and as I write this, a dozen of the approximately 50 programs on 35mm slides have been converted to CD-ROM and are back in the library ready for use by SCC chapters.

All the costs of conversion and media will be obtained by Chapter 13 as private donations; nothing will be required of the regular SCC budget. The remainder of this process will probably not move quite as fast as the first "proof of concept" conversions, but all the parties involved are committed to finishing up as soon as practical.

Posthorn Heading Online

While on the subject of electronic media, I'd like to preview another project in the wings. Many SCC members find the accumulated information available from past issues of *The Posthorn* invaluable in their research, writing, exhibits, and study. The comprehensive index available on the Internet (www.scc-online.org/pharchives.htm) makes identifying such information simple, but the actual articles are not as easily available, since we don't all have a complete run of *Posthorns* and it takes time to check them out from our Library.

For this reason, it would be desirable to have *all* the past *Posthorn* text available on electronic media to be examined, downloaded, or ordered. But scanning more than 60 years of the publication and placing it online is a formidable task. Nevertheless, during discussions about such a project at the annual meeting in Denver in May, I obtained promises from nine SCC members to assist in the work. This is an adequate number to make scanning of the approximately 248 issues practical. We plan to begin soon. The result, hopefully sometime next year, will be "pdf" format files of all *Posthorn* articles, from issue #1 onward, available to SCC members.

The Importance of 2006

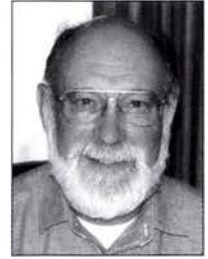
Next year, 2006, will be an exciting year for SCC events with *three* major meetings: SANDICAL in San Diego in January, WASHINGTON 2006 in May, and NORDIA 06 in Helsinki in October. These venues offer an exceptional opportunity for exhibition, acquisitions, and personal meetings and, since they are widely distributed geographically, at least one should be available to most SCC members. Now is not too early to begin making plans to attend one or more of these events.

2006 will also be an election year for the SCC and some important positions will be turning over. Beyond the simplistic idea of "giving something back" to the SCC, I'd like to recommend joining the group of directors and officers for another reason: advancing your knowledge, success, and enjoyment of Scandinavian philately. It is similar to teaching a subject in order to advance your own knowledge. You would find that being involved in the SCC organization leads to all kinds of opportunities to learn and get to know people who can advise or help advance your own philatelic endeavors.

I will be forming a nominating committee soon and would very much like to hear from anyone who would like to join the SCC management team next year. Contact me at jld@thlogic.com, or in care of Thermalogic Corporation, 22 Kane Industrial Drive, Hudson, MA 01749 (USA). ■

News from the Home Office

Don Brent



Membership

Our membership rolls on at a steady pace with 10 new members and a reinstatement during the previous quarter. Increasingly, we gain new members through exposure in the philatelic press and a continued Internet presence. This is a change from previous years when most new members came from direct contact through dealers and SCC tables at stamp shows. The times have changed, and we now attract members from far afield.

Another item I have noticed is the outreach we have done with Nordic collectors. This has started to pay off with new members in Scandinavia. I believe that this began with our immediate past president, Roger Quinby, and continued by John DuBois, our current president. Many personal ties have been developed by integrating the SCC more closely with the Nordic Federation.

Each year I notice more members have established reciprocal membership agreements in which a U.S. member pays an overseas member's dues in exchange for dues in a Nordic society. While the SCC makes it easy for overseas members to pay their dues through the use of PayPal or credit cards, many prefer the direct personal relationship of dues exchange. We welcome our new members and hope to see them at one of our local chapter, regional, or national meetings.

Mailing *The Posthorn*

You may have noticed that the envelope containing your issue of *The Posthorn* had the address sprayed on rather than a stick-on label. This is one of the results of our partnership with a new printer and mailer.

In the past, I prepared the labels in California and mailed them to the printer in Iowa to be hand-applied to the envelopes before mailing. Sometimes there was a month or more between the time I prepared those labels and the issue was printed and ready for mailing. Now I can wait until the last minute and transmit the label information electronically to our new printer in Colorado. This saves both time and money and the database information is as current as possible. There are fewer missed copies due to someone moving and the address change not getting in before the addresses are applied. This appears to be working very well, but please let me know if there are any problems with delivery. ■

Membership Statistics for the Second Quarter, 2005

New Members

4028 Albham, Albert, 1660 Hemlock Farms, Hawley, PA 18428
4029 Wyman, Richard V., 610 Bryant Ct., Boulder City, NV 89005-3017
4030 Oien, John William, DNP
4031 Moore, Jim, 25530 Ave. Stanford, Valencia, CA 91355
4032 Harris, Richard, English Dept., U of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SA.,
S7N 5A5 Canada
4033 Andersen, Kjell, Nerliveien 2, N-4020 Stavanger, Norway
4034 Eklund, J. D., 41 Eastern Ave., Beverly, MA 01915-2804
4035 Rasmussen, R. Gary, P.O. Box 1013, Londonderry, NH 03053-1013
4036 Lerche, Erik, 1343 Guerrero St., San Francisco, CA 94110-3622
4037 Qvarnström, Rolf G.E., Stensoppev. 13, Trollhättan, S+46154, Sweden

Erroneously listed as Dropped from Membership (May, 2005 *Posthorn*)

3724 Theilgaard, Morten

Lost Contact

3542 Wimer, Dennis A., 13 Fall Dr.,
Burlington, NJ 08016-4235

Reinstated

1347 Benson, Howard F. Jr., P.O. Box 470-623,
Aurora, CO 80047-0623

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

1405 Prestrud, Stuart H.	1389 Nelson, Paul
3547 Dougherty, Dean	H29 Mohr, Knud
3778 Fagerquist, Harold Max	1095 Lang, Robert W.
3598 Albright, Paul	383GL Brownier, Burt W.
3578 DuBois, John L.	Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library
3049 Frantz, Greg	Sweden Postal Museum
1087 Warren, Alan	

Change of Address

3547 Dougherty, Dean, 508 Beechwood Dr., Kennett Square, PA 19348
3827 Patchett, John, 4942 E. Windsor Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85008-1633
0952 Anderson, Barbara J., 4115 W. 38th Ave. #113, Denver, CO 80212-1923
3488 Kvamme, Severt L., 6483 Nile Ct., Arvada, CO 80007-7097
3500 Finn, Harold J., P.O. Box 185, Sand Lake, NY 12153-0185
L-20 Helm, Robert A., 3116 Gracefield Rd. Apt 417, Silver Spring, MD 20904-7897
3312 Little, Gary B., 7319 Beau Rd., Sechart, BC, V0N 3A8, Canada
3943 Hanson, John D., P.O. Box 3055, Bay City, OR 97107

SCC and Scandinavian Calendar

2005

Oslo 2005, November 17-20, national exhibition in Oslo. Contact www.filatelist.no/oslo2005/, or Gunnar Melbøe, Oslo2005, Frydenlundgate 14, Oslo, Norway (gmelboee@online.no).

2006

Sandical (SCC Regional Meeting), January 27-29, San Diego, CA. Contact John DuBois, SCC President, or Don Brent, SCC Executive Secretary. See www.sandical.org

Washington 2006 (SCC National 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 27-29, Helsinki, Finland. Contact www.nordia2006.fi/, John DuBois (jld@thlogic.com), or Roger Quinby, (rpquinby@aol.com).

2007

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

2008

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

2010

WESTPEX (SCC National Meeting), November, San Francisco area.

Library Sale of Scandinavian Catalogs

The SCC Library still has some excess catalogs for sale to **members of the SCC**. Proceeds will go toward improving the library's research collection. These catalogs may have some cover or page wear, and/or page markings but are generally in sound condition.

All will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis to **members of the SCC**. Specify the names and years of catalogs desired and send orders to: SCC Library c/o RMPL, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224, USA.

Catalogs Still Available:

Facit Specialkatalog: \$2 each: 1965 through 1973; \$3 each: 1975-76, 1979-80, and 1980-81; \$4 each: 1981-82, 1983, 1985, and 1986.

Norgeskatalogen: \$2 each: 1967, 1971, and 1972; \$3 each: 1976 and 1977; \$4 each: 1985 and 1988/89; \$5 each: 1990 and 1991.

AFA Skandinavien Frimærkekatalog: \$1 each: 1962, 1965 through 1969; \$2 each: 1972 through 1974, and 1977.

SFF Specialkatalog: \$2 each: 1971 through 1973; \$3 each: 1974-75, 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80; \$4 each: 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Miscellaneous Catalogs: \$1 each: *Lilla Facit* 1968; *Danmark Kataloget* 1972; *Minkus Scandinavia/Baltic Countries* 1960 and 1961; \$2: *Facit Ortstämpelkatalog* 1985; \$4: *GF-10 Faroer* 1995-96; \$5: *Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps, Volume 2, Denmark*.

Member Advertisement

Will sell: 1957 Standard Postage and Stamp Catalogue. Scott Combined Edition Vol. 1: The Americas and British Commonwealth. Reasonable offers accepted (buyer pays shipping from Canada). Contact Roger Fontaine, 177 Crestwood Cres., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R2J 1H9, Canada; email, stampman@mts.net.

From the Editor's Stamp Den

Paul Albright



The use of stamp images on the Internet – and potentially their publication in catalogs, books, and articles – is raising concern among Danish collectors and writers. At least one legal case is underway in Denmark involving stamp images shown on the Internet. The situation concerns art work that has been used for stamps by Post Danmark.

An organization called CopyDan Pictorial Arts (www.copydan.com) manages the rights of Denmark's pictorial artists and other visual artists. According to Pelle Madelung, a legal advisor to CopyDan, permission must be granted for the use of copyrighted material for their display on the Internet, or in printed publications.

Flemming Nielsen of Post Danmark told *The Posthorn* that "CopyDan is collecting royalties when someone other than Post Danmark does show stamps on the Internet with motifs made by an artist that they represent, and they represent many of the Danish artists both dead and alive." Bettina Sroka of Post Danmark added that permission is required to use images of Danish stamps "because we have special rules for the reproduction" and seek to prevent their use in "any strongly commercial, obscene, or otherwise offensive nature."

Although CopyDan's Madelung said agreements for the use of stamp images are negotiated individually, the European Union Pictorial Arts organization suggests a fee of about \$200 per year for the commercial use of a copyrighted work (as in reproducing the image of a stamp.)

"Danish law applies only to acts committed within the (Danish) territory," Madelung told *The Posthorn*. "However, as you may know, territorial issues in re Internet-related infringements of copyright constitute an array of yet unsolved problems, i.e., in relation to governing law and jurisdiction/competent court."

Denmark has a 70-year limit for valid copyright. The limit applies to art, books, and other written works. For authors and artists still alive after 1935, copyright is being enforced unless formal permission has been granted to quote or show their works. Next year, the 70-year limit advances to 1936, and so on.

The Danish situation surfaced this summer on an Internet discussion group for philatelic writers. It was revealed that CopyDan had requested that images of art stamps be removed from one Web site whose owner was sent a formal invoice for payment if the images remained on the Internet. That matter is now in the hands of lawyers. In the interim, the Web-site owner has removed biographies and stamp images of 19 artists plus other stamps illustrating various art styles, such as surrealism, abstract art, expressionism, cubism, etc.

Further insight into copyright issues surrounding stamps (with some focus on the Danish situation) is in John R. Sabin's timely article elsewhere in this issue of *The Posthorn*.



The search for short postmarks in Scandinavia has uncovered four more in Denmark. *The Posthorn* of May, 2003 and May, 2004 reported postmarks from two-letter towns in Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

Now, thanks to Erik Jensen at the Post & Tele Museum in Copenhagen, we can show two-letter postmarks from the Danish communities of:

- **EG** (four different postmarks, 1914-1971)
- **NO** (four different, 1911-1961)
- **RY** (17 different, 1889-1988), and
- **RØ** (five different, 1915-1978).

We are showing only one postmark from each town, but all of the postmarks are recorded in *Danmarks Poststempler* by Vagn Jensen, published in 2002. ■



Auction Marketplace

Frank Banke



Corinphila, May 18-21 (Auction 143)

While the Danes' loss of the German-speaking Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein in 1864 was a national catastrophe, it turned out to be a wonderful gain for the philately. The rebellion movement from 1840 resulted in the postschilling stamps issued in



This Rendsburg cover sold for \$26,500 at Corinphila auction.

November, 1849. Their use was short and terminated the next March when the political situation changed and the Danes resumed control of the area. Only 8,000 stamps were believed used on covers and fewer than 100 letters exist today. Two such letters were sold at Corinphila: 1S pair from Kiel to Heiligenhafen (#2158) and a single 2S with a superb strike "34" Rendsburg sent to Pinneberg (#2159). The pair was offered at \$13,800 and sold for \$23,500. The beautiful 2S cover went for \$26,500, starting at \$17,000. The Rendsburg is one of only two recorded used from the border town between Schleswig and Holstein.

Thomas Høiland, May 12-14 (Auction 85)

Høiland offered some 2,600 lots of Scandinavian material, including collections and a focus on Danish-related material. A rare letter from the Danish West Indies with 50 cents postage (#1708) sold for \$6,500, three times the estimate, but not a large sum considering how scarce the stamp is on cover. A set of St. Thomas harbor-view in full sheets sold for \$3,950 (#1871). A Danish 5-øre arms type stationery card (#793) with additional franking sent registered to Sweden in 1891 started at \$150, and sold for \$2,400.

Postiljonen, May 28, 2005 (Auction 185)

Postiljonen offered more than 250 lots at their latest "Treasure Hunt" held in conjunction with NORDIA 2005 in Göteborg. Among the 100 lots of Scandinavian material was an extraordinarily appealing letter (#208) with "REVAL" ribbon cancellation from 1710. It started at \$5,800 and went to a telephone bidder for \$16,000. A letter with 76-öre numeral type franking to Portugal (#221) went for \$7,250, starting at \$5,800. A 55-öre Värnamo mint block of four with three NH stamps (#237) did not sell for the estimate of \$7,250, but a superb NH set (#236) sold for the estimate of \$4,350.

From Norway, some good examples of #1 went under the hammer. A mint copy with original gum sold for estimate of \$11,600 and a copy with "L/S" Loco Sigili sold for the estimate of \$14,500. Norway lot (#192), a 2-sk. Oscar MNH with VF centering went for \$3,800, some \$900 above the estimate.

From Finland, a fine 5-kop *Facit* 11b used strip of three sold for the estimate of \$29,000 and a 10-kop *Facit* 2e strip of four with ink cancellation (#61) sold for its estimate of \$14,500. The popular star cancels "Ruth" and "Smiril" were available. A "Ruth" strike (#53) on a stamp sold for \$3,400, and a letter with a very fine "Smiril" strike sold for \$4,500, some \$850 above estimate.

In the Denmark section, a 1636 letter in excellent condition (#31) signed by King Christian IV, the founder of the Danish Postal System, sold for \$6,100, just above the estimate. The 2-RBS section was quite good. Among



Danish 2-RBS sells for record price at Postiljonen.

Fantastic prices in our last sales!



Estimate: USD 100
Realized: USD 1.050

Buying and selling Norwegian stamps has been our specialty for more than 30 years. We have two auctions every year and several of the "gems" in Norwegian philately have been sold through our firm.

The Norwegian market has for many years been one of the world's strongest.


If you have interesting material, do not hesitate to contact us.

For further information, visit our web-site
www.frimerkehuset.no

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others, a 2-RBS Ferslew printing MNH stamp (#32), described to be unique, went for \$26,000. That was \$3,000 lower than the estimate but the highest price ever paid for a mint single copy of the 2-RBS Ferslew printing. When the same stamp was sold at a Thomas Høiland auction in April, 2004, it went for \$7,250 and was described in the catalog then as having “full original gum and an almost invisible trace of hinge.”



Rare postmark brings \$2,900.

Frimärkshuset Skandinavisk Filateli AB, May 21 (Auction 119)

There were nice offerings of Swedish and Iceland material among the 1,200 lots offered. A Swedish letter (#249) with the 41-öre franking numeral type to the U.S., sold for \$7,500 or seven times the estimate. A previously known, but never recorded postmark “Keglinge,” on 12-öre numeral type (#425) sold for \$2,900, double the estimate. In Iceland, a SON Reykjavík on a 2-sk. stamp brought \$2,200 and a mint pair (largest recorded multiple) of the 40-aur light shade Í GILDI perf. 14 (#1417, *Facit* 42a) sold for only \$1,200. Another Í GILDI, 25 aur perf 12 black overprint (#1426, *Facit* 56) sold for the estimate of \$6,600.



Ship cancel sells for twice estimate.

Malmö Frimärkshandel, April 23 (Auction 31)

With almost 4,000 lots offered, some 2,700 of which were Swedish material, it seems that there should be something to find for every collector of Sweden. The exhibition collection of Swedish coil stamps (#3788) offered at SEK 400,000 (\$43,000) did not sell. The ship mark “Sverige Y” on King Oscar, (#2887) sold for \$1,400. A fine feather letter (#1763) sold for \$1,000. A lovely letter from Denmark to Sweden (# 1734) with Swedish postage due mark “25-öre” went for \$2,600, or three times above the estimate. ■

DAKA and Skilling Catalogs Sold to Høiland

By Paul Albright

Thomas Høiland Auctions, Ltd. of Copenhagen has purchased the Danish DAKA and Skilling lines of catalogs and is making plans for new editions. The purchase by Høiland was reported first in the August, 2005 newsletter of the Faroes Islands Study Circle and confirmed by *The Posthorn*.

Thomas Høiland told *The Posthorn* just before press-time that one of the early efforts might be to update the GF series of Faroe and Greenland catalogs last published by DAKA in 2000. Several other Danish-related catalogs are being discussed, he added. A new general editor for the catalogs could be selected soon. The Faroe Islands group has offered its assistance and advice on updating, expanding, and improving the GF series.

Jan Bendix, who edited and published the *Skilling* magazine, also published several catalogs under the Skilling name, including works on Danish cancels and postal stationery. Bendix, who is employed at the Høiland firm, said it was intended to publish both new catalogs and update older ones. The Skilling website, www.skilling.dk, where covers, post cards, and other philatelic material are offered, was not part of the deal and will continue, Bendix said. Bent Mathiesen, the former owner of the DAKA catalogs, also is employed by Høiland at its Aarhus branch.

The Høiland firm is entering the publishing field after recently extending its auctions from stamps and coins into wine and military weapons and paraphernalia. ■

Use of Web Images in the Philatelic Literature

By John R. Sabin

When writing a philatelic article or preparing a frame for exhibition, one occasionally encounters the need for an image of an object that is neither in one's own collection nor available for reproduction from normal museum sources. However, the material may be present as an image in a web-based or printed auction catalog, or on another collector's web page. With the availability of good scanning equipment or the use of the "Save As" option on a web browser, it is trivially easy to obtain a copy of the desired image. The question is, is it ethical or legal to copy such images and then to use them for either publication or exhibition.

All of the images seen on the web or in auction catalogs are copyrighted: That is, the image and its use are owned by the auction house or dealer that posts or publishes the image. Copyright means that the image may not be used without the permission of the owner of the image. One might ask about the owner of the object itself. For example, consider that Joe owns a philatelic object, for instance a stamp or cover, which he wishes to sell. He sends it to ABC Auctions to be put up for sale. ABC produces an image (analog or digital) of the object, which is printed in an auction catalog and is placed on ABC's web-based auction catalog. The object is then bought and paid for by Jill, who subsequently takes ownership of the piece. What is the situation as far as copyright of the image is concerned?

First, the copyright for the image rests with whomever took the picture – in this case the auction house, not the original owner of the piece. However, owning the copyright does not prevent others, such as the original and subsequent owners, from taking other pictures of the object, but others may not copy the photograph of the copyright owner without permission. Second, the copyright owner can grant a nonexclusive license (not transfer of ownership) to others, to use the image, either in an article or otherwise. This is the situation of interest here.

It should be noted, however, that the owner of the piece may grant the auction house permission to photograph the object for the exclusive purpose of displaying it in an auction catalog. (This practice is more common in Denmark than in the U.S.)

In addition, the Danish postal authorities have special rules for the reproduction, electronic or otherwise, of images of Danish stamps. The Danish penal code forbids production of images of Danish stamps that bear an "essential external resemblance" to stamps. This has been interpreted by the postal authorities to mean that images in black which do not exceed 50 percent of the size of the stamp, or are oversized by at least 50 percent of the size of the stamp, are permissible. In principle, the rules require that permission for reproduction be obtained for each instance from Post Danmark and, in most cases, from the artist as well.¹ However, it is not necessary to ask permission of the postal authorities if the above conditions are satisfied, and no permissions are necessary if the image is to be used for journalistic purposes, such as to illustrate an article in a philatelic magazine. There is presently a case underway in Denmark concerning the use of unlicensed images of Danish stamps on a personal web page (see the Editor's Notes on Page 23), so care must be taken if images of Danish stamps are to be used.

Thus, to use an image found on a website, in an article, exhibition frame, or otherwise, one needs first to obtain permission from the copyright owner, which is, in most cases, the owner of the website where the image was found.

In an informal survey, large and small auction houses in Denmark (8), the U.S. (16), Sweden (3), Norway (2), Belgium (1), UK (1), and South Africa (1), were asked if they would grant such a nonexclusive license for use of their images. All that answered gave a blanket nonexclusive license to use their images in philatelic publications. Most asked to be credited as the origin of the image and one requested a copy of the published article.

The conclusion is that, yes, one can probably use images from the Internet to illustrate philatelic points, but permission should first be obtained from the copyright holder. ■



(Acknowledgments: Thanks to Tom Cotter and Charlie Deal for opinions concerning U.S. copyright law, to Vibeke Esmann and Sune Paulsen for discussions of Danish copyright law, and to Bettina Sroka of Post Danmark for discussion of Danish postal regulations.. None of those, however, is responsible for the accuracy of the foregoing.)

Endnote

¹ Danish copyrights last for 70 years after the death of the artist. (The full text of the Danish Copyright Law of 2003 can be found at <http://www.kum.dk/sw4550.asp>.)



What's in a Word?

By Jim Burgeson

During a recent critique, a judge instructed: "Don't use *probably* in your descriptions." Using *probably* may suggest inadequate research or a wishy-washy exhibitor and, my guess is, most judges don't like either. Should it ever be used in a description on an exhibit page? The cover that prompted the judge to utter that admonishment is shown here.

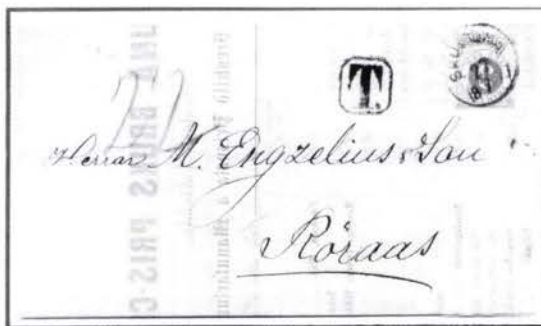
It is printed matter to Norway franked with the 3-öre perf-13 ring-type of Sweden, dull orange-brown (*Facit* 28b), and canceled July 27, 1877, at Skultuna. The Nordic (to Denmark and Norway at that time) printed-matter rate from January 1, 1877, to March 31, 1879, was 6 öre, making this cover insufficiently franked as indicated by the boxed "T." This much is certain.

At the upper left is a manuscript "22" in brown crayon, sometimes used by Norwegian postal clerks in this period to indicate postage due amounts. But why was the amount "22"?

The judge who does not like to see the word *probably* on an exhibit page would suggest omitting this cover. That might be best where the exhibitor cannot produce probable evidence.

My research on this printed matter to Norway led to the special agreements between Sweden, Denmark, and Norway (sometimes known as the Nordic Postal Union), which required that unfranked letters be charged 25 öre and partly paid letters 25 öre less the amount pre-paid. While this is not subject to letter postage, a rule widely used at the time charged unpaid, international (not excluding Nordic) printed matter as letters. With currencies of the Nordic countries at par, the brown marking "22" was *probably* figured: 25-03=22.

Since none of us were there at the time, I thought using the word *probably* would be appropriate and justified for this interesting piece of postal history. It is a judgment call! ■



Twinkle, Twinkle Christmas Stars

Åland issued its first Christmas stamp in 2004 and is following up in 2005 with a 0.45€ stamp that features a hologram. The hologram shows stars and snowflakes that twinkle in the light. The main design depicts two children carrying a lantern and a parcel along a wintry road. The stamp will be issued October 10. Previously during the holiday season, Åland Posten issued a series of stamps showing various churches on the islands. ■



Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren



News from Denmark

Torben Hjørne examines the early issues of Greenland's popular parcel stamps in the April issue of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. In the same issue, Lars Jørgensen details plate flaws of the 1-øre newspaper stamp of Denmark. Bent Møller provides details on plate flaws of some of Denmark's bicolor issues in three major articles in the June issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*.

The June issue of the Danish postal history society's journal *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift* carries a short article by Leif Fabricius Storm on mail from the hospital ship "Jutlandia" and another article by Storm on undercover addresses in Portugal. The latter mentions not only the well-known Box 504 in Lisbon but also a street address of Rua Alexandre Herculano. Other articles in this issue discuss postal conditions for airmail between the United States and Denmark by Torben Norup, and post-World War II control of Danish mail to and from abroad during 1945-1947 by Anker Bloch Rudbeck and Otto Kjærgaard.

News of the Faroes

Postverk Føroya's newsletter 2/2005 has a brief article on the postal history of Árnafjørður.

News from Germany

In the May issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten* from the Nordic study group in Germany, Günter Wahl presents the second part of his series on the handling of postage due in Danish international mails in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Jürgen Tiemer furnishes three more in his series on field post offices in Norway with No. 17 Evjemoen, 18 Høyanger, and 19 Ålvik.

News from Great Britain

The May issue of *238*, the journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, has an appreciation of the late stamp engraver Czeslaw Slania by Norman Hudson. For Cinderella collectors, Hudson describes the local charity labels of the Faroes. Steen Jack Petersen reviews the censoring of inbound mail to the Faroes during World War II.

News from the Netherlands

The May issue of *Het Noorderlicht* features a number of book reviews, many of which have been reviewed either in *The Posthorn* or on the SCC website. J. M. W. Hodenius discusses the PR cancels used in Denmark, which are usually a variety of the bridge cancels.

News from Norway

In the June issue of the *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*, John Torstad illustrates the NOR handstamp marking found on Norwegian merchant fleet letters during World War II. The December, 2004 and June, 2005 issues of *NFF-Varianten* present the findings of cancels on Norway No.1 by Tore Gjeslvik, a student of this issue.

In the December, 2004 issue of *NFF-Varianten*, Knut Glasø discusses the role of W. B. Bøgh in the local posts of Norway. In the March issue of the same journal, Tor Odd Braseth continues his extended series on the special cancels of the Steinkjer area. Sven Andersen continues his series in *INFO 2/2005* on postage-due letters to Norway from abroad.



News from Sweden

As part of the observance of 150 years of Sweden's stamps, Jan Billgren writes about the skilling banco issues in the May issue of *filatelisten*. In the same issue, Harry Snarvold describes Norway's No. 1 and some of its usages.

Bältespännaren, publication of the Swedish "Cinderella" group, now uses full color throughout. Articles in the June issue include Åke Torkelstam's second installment on free stationery, such as post cards advising of address change; Anders Ohlsson's listing of Christmas "stamps" issued by local Lions Clubs; and Hans Obermüller's discussion on collecting poster stamps of ASEA (Allmänns Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget).

Volume No. 8/May 2005 of *Fakes Forgeries Experts*, now published by Postiljonen for the Association Internationale des Experts en Philatélie, contains a couple of articles of Nordic interest. Tomas Bjäringer and Gustaf Douglas describe a 99-skilling banco cover sent to Cuba from Gefle. It was only a partial cover in four fragments when last sold at auction but the entire folded letter has been reconstructed. In the same issue, Carl Aage Møller illustrates some examples of the 10 Kr provisional overprint on Iceland's *Facit* Nos. 107 and 123, pointing out that they are fakes despite some of them having certificates. (See related article elsewhere in this issue.) Some Finnish forgeries are described by Heikki Reinikainen in the same issue. Each example is shown on piece, but the stamps or cancels are forged.

News from the United States

Mekeel's & Stamps magazine, in their April 22 issue, reprinted an item from 1975 by Robert Schoendorf about Walter Wellman and America's first airship. The author mentions Wellman's Polar expeditions in the 1890s and the construction of the airship "America" in Paris in 1906. He also describes the airship's early flights from Spitzbergen. In the May 6 issue of *Mekeel's*, Christer Brunström describes the popularity of modern Swedish local stamps since the postal service again allowed local post beginning in 1994. An article by Hilmer Djurling that appeared 100 years ago was reprinted in the July 15, 2005 issue of *Mekeel's*. It describes the stamps of Sweden issued from 1856 to around the turn of the century.

As one might expect, the April-June issue of *Close-Up*, published by the Czeslaw Slania Study Group, was devoted to the passing and the life achievements of the famous engraver. The study group will continue to publish new findings and research.

Robert A. Moss talks about the Faroese stamp issues together with details of his trip to the Faroe Islands in 2003 in the May issue of the *American Philatelist*.

News from Åland

Ålandsposten in their *Filateli* No. 2/2005 describes the two latest postal model cars used for handling the mails in Åland over the years. The newest models in this series are a Volkswagen "Beetle" and a Morris parcel van. Details on purchasing these model cars or any of the stamps of Åland can be found at their website www.posten.aland.fi. ■

New Airline Could Influence Åland Mail

A new airline could have significant impact on the transportation of mail to and from the Åland Islands. Ålandair began flying in August between Mariehamn and Helsinki, Finland and may add routes to Stockholm, Sweden, and Turku, Finland.

Åland Post told *The Posthorn* that the new airline will provide more flexibility for transport of first class mail, especially if a route to Sweden is established. Currently, mail is transported by truck and ferry between Åland and Stockholm. Air transportation is already available for mail to and from Finland, but ferry and truck transport is also used.

"Åland Air will definitely have positive effects on the mail transport," said Henrik Lundberg, managing director of Åland Post. ■

Scandinavian Area Awards

At the COMPLEX show in Chicago in May, SCC Chapter 4 did not have the usual competitive exhibits but instead prepared a display in honor of the late Fred Bloedow. In the literature competition at NAPEX in McLean, VA., in June, *The Posthorn* received a vermeil.

In the Pacific Explorer exhibition held in Sydney, Australia in April, Luis Alemany won a large gold and a special prize for his material for "Finland: First Issue and Rouletted 1856/1870," and Gregory Frantz received a gold for "Steamship Companies."

At the ninth biennial New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition in June, a vermeil went to F. C. Moldenhauer's *Bernt Fossum International Grand Prix Collection: Norway, the First Two Issues*, and a silver was taken by Norvall Skreien for *Grieg Rapsodi*. *The Posthorn* received a silver in the periodicals section.

Exhibits Plentiful at Czech Show

There were many Nordic exhibits at the Brno, Czechoslovakia show in April. Only the high awards are reported here. In the traditional philately section, Wolfgang Weigel received a small gold for "Denmark: The Classic Issues 1851-1864." Large vermeils went to Erkki Toivakka for "Finland Definitive Series 1875-1884," Douglas Storckenfeldt for "Iceland 1873-1901," and Knut Knutzen for "From Norway No. 1 through Shaded Posthorn."

At the same show, in the postal history section, small golds were awarded to Gerhard Müller for "Greenland – Arctic Island," and Bernt J. Fossum for "On Postal Service." Large vermeils went to Rolf Johansson for "Danish West Indies: Private, Foreign, and Danish Postal Service 1785-1870s," to Arvid Jorgensen for "Mail in the Troms Region of Norway up to about 1880," and to Arne Thune-Larsen for "Postal Communication between Norway and France 1744-1880."

In the postal stationery section, Lennart Daun received a large vermeil for "Swedish Postal Stationery 1900-1930," and in thematics a large vermeil also went to Gunnar Dahlvig for "The Vikings." Jussi Tuori took a gold with felicitations in the revenue class for his "The Rouletted Revenue Stamps of Finland," and Paul Jensen's (in memoriam) exhibit won a large vermeil for "A Revenue Service of Norway to 1950."

In the literature class, Tore Gjelsvik won a gold for *Norway Number One: The New Handbook, 2nd Edition*, and also a large vermeil for *Norway: The Skilling Oscar Stamps*. Kurt Hansen also took two large vermeils for *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* and *Lokal- og Distriktforsendelser i Provinsen 1800-Tallet*. Large vermeils were also awarded to the Philatelic Service of Finland for the *Lape 2004* catalog and to the Oslo Filatelist Klubb for the *Norgeskatalogen 2004*.

—Alan Warren

Transfers and Re-Entries

By Alan Warren

Past SCC president Roger Schnell has been named to the jury for the international Washington 2006 exhibition. Also serving on the jury will be Jussi Tuori of Finland, a member of SCC. In June, Schnell was elected to the board of trustees of the American Philatelic Research Library. He previously had served as a vice president of the American Philatelic Society.

Erik Hamberg advises that the annual yearbook of the Swedish Postmuseum, *Postryttaren*, will be released each year in May, beginning this year. The yearbooks now will include English summaries of each article. *Postryttaren* is distributed to Friends of the Post Museum. Membership information is available from Hamberg, eric.hamberg@posten.se, or Jan Billgren, jan.billgren@spray.se.

Two collectors of classic Swedish postal history have written a significant treatise on Sweden's first stamp in this 150th anniversary year of its issuance. Tomas Bjäringer and Gustaf Douglas wrote *Sweden Number One – The 3 Skilling Banco*, published by James Bendon. Similar books appeared in 1905 and



1955 but focused more on the stamp production. The new book looks at some of the phenomenal usages of this stamp on cover. The 280-page beautifully bound book is limited to an edition of only 125 copies. Details can be found at the publisher's website www.jamesbendon.com.

Toke Nørby notes the passing of Christian Uffe Munch-Andersen of Denmark at the age of 78. He was active in several clubs and wrote about and collected stamps and postal history. One of his recent interests was Danish registered mail; he also was a thematic collector and exhibitor.

Presentation of the World Mail Awards, organized by Triangle Conferences, began in 2000 to recognize best practices in the mail industry. The 2005 awards were announced May 11 in Brussels, Belgium. Four of the nine awards were taken by the U.S. Postal Service in such areas as customer service, e-commerce, innovation, and security. However, the Industry Leadership Award went to Helge Israelsen, chief executive of Post Denmark.

The stamps office of the Danish postal agency has tweaked its Internet address and has a new email address. The new email is stamps@post.dk and their Web site is www.postdanmark.dk/stamps. ■

Privatization and Sale of the Danish Postal Service

By John R. Sabin

The Danish postal system (Post Danmark A/S) has been privatized and sold.¹ At least it has been converted to a public limited stock company and it has been agreed that 22 percent of the shares will be sold to CVC Capital Partners, a British independent buy-out firm.

The proximate cause for the sale seems to be the political pressure in Denmark² to refrain from increasing taxes, which forces the government to explore other possibilities of increasing revenue. Selling off certain assets such as the postal service, the railways, Copenhagen airport, and the natural gas monopoly (DONG) is viewed as a possible source of income. The value of the Danish postal system is evaluated to be of the order of DKK 8,4 billion (\$1.4 billion) debt free, which would produce, with a sale, something like DKK 1.27 billion (\$208 million) for the government now. The problem is not, however, quite so simple.

The saga began in the fall of 2001 when Jakob Buksti, then minister of transport, approved the conversion of Post Danmark into a public limited (stock) company. He stressed that the move was not a prelude to sale of the postal service, but rather "...to facilitate strategic alliances."³ By December of the same year, Flemming Hansen, the new minister of transport, continued to restructure the Danish Post Office, "in order to make the company a limited company before the end of 2002 and make it ready for sale in 2003."⁴ The parliament approved the conversion in June, 2002,⁵ allowing up to 25 percent of the stock in the new company to be sold. The money would be used to reduce the debt, or possibly to fund research.

For investors, buying into Post Danmark had the attraction of making them an early player in the consolidation of the European mail market, in which Post Danmark has an excellent reputation for service and efficiency. There was much early interest, including feelers from British Royal Mail, the Norway Post, and La Poste (France). More serious offers came from Deutsche Post World Net AG and TPG, a Dutch postal group.

After considerable political haggling and two months of exclusive negotiations with the Danish government, the eventual winner of the buy-in to Post Danmark was CVC Capital Partners,^{6,7,8} which paid DKK 1.27 billion for 22 percent of the shares in Post Danmark. Post Danmark will also buy 3 percent of the shares from the government at market price. Of that, Post Danmark has reserved an additional 2.5 percent of the shares to be offered to approximately 21,522 full-time equivalent employees who have been employed more than one year, at a per share price that is 60 percent below the price paid by CVC. Another 0.5 percent of the shares are to be offered as incentives for upper management, saturating the authorized sale of 25 percent of the extant shares.¹ CVC is a British investment company founded in 1981 with assets in excess of \$40 billion.⁹ Post Danmark expects the distribution of shares to employees will cost nearly 90 million crowns (\$14.7 million).

It appears, however, that CVC does not intend to remain a minority stockholder in Post Danmark, and has expressed interest in purchasing more shares in the longer term.¹⁰ There is a clause in the CVC/

Post Danmark agreement that if the Danish parliament does not change the 25 percent cap on the shares of Post Danmark that can be sold, and does not authorize sale of a majority of the Post Danmark shares to CVC within the next five years, CVC can require the Danish government to repurchase the 22 percent of shares at market price.

This clause has caused some consternation in Denmark in terms of where the government would get the money to repurchase the shares, thus putting considerable pressure on the government to assemble the necessary majority for changing the cap. In addition, CVC, although it is at present a minority stockholder, holds veto rights with respect to areas of investment and strategy.¹¹

It should be noted that CVC is an investment company, not an operations company, which implies that one might expect that they will have to put an exit strategy agreeable to the Danish government in place within the foreseeable future: An IPO is not out of the question!¹⁰ It is also of interest that the Belgian government has decided to offer the new Post Danmark/CVC company a 50 percent minus one share in De Post–La Post, the Belgian postal service.¹² At this writing, it is unknown if the contract has been executed.

Finally, a similar privatization of the Royal Mail in Great Britain has apparently been ruled out by the government for the present.¹³

Endnotes

¹ As announced in the *Interim Report for the First Half of 2005 of the Post Danmark Group*, by Helge Israelsen, Chief Executive Officer, issued August 18, 2005.

² Denmark is among the countries with the highest tax burden in the world.

³ *Courier- Express- and Postal-Market News*, November 15, 2001.

⁴ *Børsen*, December 7, 2001.

⁵ *Courier- Express- and Postal-Market News*, June 1, 2002.

⁶ CVC press release, June 8, 2005.

⁷ *Politiken*, June 9, 2005.

⁸ *Jyllands-Posten*, June 19, 2005.

⁹ <http://www.cvc.com/about>

¹⁰ CVC press release, March 18, 2005.

¹¹ *Jyllands-Posten*, June 20, 2005.

¹² *Dow Jones*, July 1, 2005; *Courier- Express- and Postal-Market News*, July 6, 2005.

¹³ *The Sunday Telegraph*, July 17, 2005.

Scandinavian Philatelic Periodicals for Sale

The SCC Library has a number of philatelic journals in the Scandinavian and other languages and is making duplicate copies available to SCC members.

Among the titles included for sale are:

Danish: *DFT – Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Frimærkesamleren, PHT – Posthistorisk Tidsskrift, Skilling (Nordiske samleres frimærkeblad)*

Norwegian: *Info, Nordisk Filateli, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, NFT – Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*

Swedish: *Bältespännaren, SFT – Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, SFF – Svensk Filatelisten*

Finnish: *Abophil, Filatelisti, Philatelia Fennica*

Dutch: *Het Noorderlicht*

English: *Luren, Scandinavian Contact, Scandinavian International Philately*

Reasonable prices, with all proceeds going to improve SCC's Library.

Please inquire as to availability by contacting: SCC Library, c/o Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224 (USA), or email rcichorz@comcast.net

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Chapter Reports

Edward Bode

It's summertime and the living is easy. So easy, that many choose outdoor to indoor hobbies. Years ago, I was reluctant to open my album for the fear of disturbing the glue. Hopefully, the next quarter will contain more reports from more chapters.



COLORADO CHAPTER 27

The chapter resumes meetings in September after hosting SCC's 2005 national meeting at Rocky Mountain Stamp Show in Denver.

CYBER WORLD CHAPTER 28

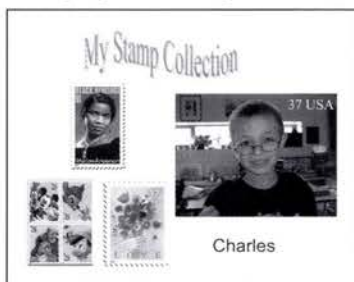
Recent monthly e-letters have highlighted images of a Swedish aerogramme and lettercard and information on Faroes postmarks and cancels on Norway NK 42 (*Facit* 38, 39). The monthly electronic newsletter goes to 50 members on three continents: North America, Europe, and Australia. The chapter is ideal for show-and-tell sessions of stamps and postal history. Timely news also comes from the members. To be added to the membership, e-mail the chapter leader, Ed Bode, at edbode@juno.com.



Chapter 27 members and guests at Rocky Mountain Stamp Show, May, 2005.

DELAWARE CHAPTER 13

In May, Mark Manno spearheaded a week-long session with second and third grade students in Claymont, DE. The children were introduced to stamp collecting, learned how to soak, mount, and identify stamps, and learned a lot about where the countries were, using a large world map. Each student took home an album with stamps which they had prepared and mounted, and a cover Mark had made with their photos. Members Al Gruber and Alan Warren assisted. Summer meetings have focused on the conversion of SCC's slide programs to digital format so that they can be shown on computers.



One of the student's album cover.



Selecting stamps.



The class with Chapter 13 teacher Mark Manno at the rear.

SCC Chapter 13 Delaware 38th Annual Auction

Lots may be viewed on SCC's Web site – www.scc-online.org

Bids accepted until 6 p.m. EDT, October 25

Information and catalogs available from PO Box 325, Rockland, DE 19732

GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER 21

The chapter met at San Francisco's Westpex in April and Walnut Creek's Coalpex in June for discussion and examination of circuit and mart books. Other meetings were at members' homes for programs by Morten Soerensen, who showed and explained his Danish railroad parcel stamps, and Tom Olson, who showed his Swedish booklets, which illustrate varieties within the stamps and the booklet covers, and Dick Carlson, who exhibited his Danish booklets, among others.

MANITOBA CHAPTER 24

The April meeting featured a slide presentation, "Greenland – Its Post Before 1940." This was a wonderful collection on slides from an international gold medal exhibit. The show ranged from pre-philatelic items from 1784 to many covers through 1938 and internal Greenland mail. At the May meeting, 11 members and 2 guests watched a slide presentation, "Danish Railway Stamps," prepared by the SCC Delaware Chapter 13. About 70 different railroad companies operated in Denmark. They played an important role in creating and growing the Danish economy. Denmark contains some 100 inhabited islands; linking all the towns and people was no small feat. The first railway line started operating in 1847 with the first private-use stamp issued in 1862. The show contains many unique stamps and payment stubs. These audio-visual shows are available from the SCC Library for chapter programs.

In August, an exhibit by members will be shown at the Gimli Icelandic Festival and another exhibit will be set up for Folklorama, a public festival where various cultures have displays, put on entertainment, and offer ethnic food. Meetings resume in September.

NEW YORK CHAPTER 7

At the June meeting, members perused mart books and viewed some Swedish coins of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries, including a piece of the copper plate money.

NORTH NEW JERSEY CHAPTER 9

Monthly meetings, on the third Wednesday of each month, revolve around the mart books and discussions of philatelic finds. Special finds include: • a Sweden 3-skilling banco with a boxed Carlskrona cancel, a cancel only used in 1855; it is rated R4 and is almost certainly the only 3SkBco with this cancel; • a Finland color error (*Facit* 5v5) with almost perfect perforations; • a Denmark cover with seven copies of the 16sk (*Facit* 15), all with the perforations clipped off by the sender; • a Denmark 4 RBS with unretouched crown on cover (*Facit* 2-la); • a pair of Denmark #1 Ferslew printing with numeral cancel. ■

Prepare for SCC Gathering at SANDICAL 2006

The Scandinavian Collectors Club's next meeting will be an expanded regional event at SANDICAL Expo in San Diego, CA, on the weekend of January 27-29, 2006. Members can look forward to a Scandinavian theme at the show and pleasant Southern California weather to relieve the winter doldrums.

The show theme is, "150th Anniversary of the First Issues of Sweden, Norway, Finland." (There could be a slight change in the theme to recognize the same anniversary for DWI's first stamp.) There will be a special show theme award in addition to the WPS show awards and SCC medals.

Now is the time to complete your entry. This is especially true if you have a single frame exhibit, as this show limits the number of single frame exhibits. Entry forms and prospectus are available on the SCC Web site, www.scc-online.org, or from Executive Secretary Don Brent, dbrent47@sprynet.com, or Exhibition Coordinator Steve Kaplan, skaplan@nowonline.net. SCC will have a general membership meeting along with a presentation by Herb Volin on censored Finnish mail during World War I.

SANDICAL will be held at the Al Bahr Shrine Auditorium at 5440 Kearny Mesa Road in San Diego (Exit Interstate 163 at Clairmont Mesa Drive, go west one block and turn right). The auditorium is adjacent to the Hampton Inn, which has a special show rate (telephone 858-292-1482.) Further information on SANDICAL Expo is available at www.sandical.org. ■

— Don Brent

A Conversation with an Experienced Editor

By Jim Burgeson



Alan Totten is winding up a dozen years of editing *Scandinavian Contact*. (Photo by Jim Burgeson.)

Published periodic journals of philatelic societies are the link between members and between members and other parts of organized philately. With Alan Totten as editor, *Scandinavian Contact*, the quarterly journal of the Scandinavia Philatelic Society (SPS) of Great Britain, has been that link and has provided well for its readers. After retiring from a career in design and construction of nuclear facilities, as a chartered engineer (mechanical), Totten took over as editor when George Wewiora wished to step down. That was in March, 1993.

Starting with the June, 1993 edition, *Contact* consistently improved for the next dozen years. One of the things I have admired most about *Contact* is that it is mainly about the members of SPS. Nearly every member's name appears in print sooner or later alongside in-depth philately and postal history. Members' collections and the presentations they make at meetings and gatherings become feature articles. This is not only entertaining for readers; it also strengthens the society and the bonding of members.

Totten, who lives in Cheshire, is a philatelist and admits also to being an accumulator. His five-frame exhibit, "North Cape and Beyond—Cruising in the Golden Years 1885–1914," earned a large silver at NORDIA 2005 in Göteborg, Sweden, in May. He collects all facets of Norway, especially Spitzbergen, postal stationery, posthorn-design stamps, ship and rail

cancels, as well as stav churches, Norwegian royalty, and picture postcards. While this would normally be enough, he allows that, "New interests may turn up."

He believes, "Editors should endeavor to provide interest across the collecting range meeting the aspirations of the detail stamp specialist, the postal historian, as well as those who collect modern FDCs, ink-jet cancellations in several colors and everything in between."

He would like to see in all philatelic journals a wider use of members' correspondence, especially the raising of questions and queries. "Such members may not be prepared to write an article but may well respond to a letter. Dialog in print shows members are involved and helping out," he told me during our conversation at NORDIA. He does not think that the conversion of philatelic journals from printed copy to digital is in the immediate future. He sees digital being in the future but not replacing the creature comfort of hard copy anytime soon.

Totten has turned over the reins of *Scandinavian Contact* to Peter Hellberg, an accomplished Sweden collector who is well-versed in that language based on a heritage of three grandparents and his mother from Sweden. ■

SCC Member from Japan Scores at NORDIA Shows

Apologies are extended to SCC life member Masafumi Shigaki of Japan who was not acknowledged for his exhibit at NORDIA 2005 in the pages of *The Posthorn* (May 2005, page 33). Shigaki received vermeil for his exhibit, "Swedish Postal History up to 1877" at the show in Göteborg, Sweden.

Posthorn also neglected to report that Shigaki had exhibited at two previous NORDIA shows—NORDIA 2003 with "Swedish Postal History up to 1877" and NORDIA 1999 with "Ship Mail Between Sweden and Other Countries. He joined SCC in 1978. ■

Danish Girl Takes Silver in UPU Letter-Writing Contest



Cathrine Dufour

A 12-year-old Danish girl captured second place in the 2005 Universal Postal Union international letter-writing competition, which involved more than three million children from 56 countries. Cathrine Dufour of Hvalsø based her entry on Hans Christian Andersen's tale of "The Ugly Duckling." The theme of the competition was a letter to a favorite fairy tale character.

The Danish girl and first place winner, Lysbeth Daumont Robles of Cuba, 14, will receive their gold and silver medals during a parade on September 3 marking Hans Christian Andersen arrival in Copenhagen from his home town of Odense in 1819.

The theme of the 2006 UPU competition is more mundane: "I am writing to tell you how the postal service helps me connect with the world." ■

Iceland Overprints Challenged as Fakes

A double-overprint variety of an Iceland stamp has been challenged as a forgery and is being removed from the next *Facit* catalog. Carl Aage Møller of Denmark disputed the stamp's authenticity in an article in the most recent edition of *Fakes Forgeries Experts* (No.8/May 2005).

Møller said a copy of the stamp – now cataloged as Iceland *Facit* 123v2 – was among a major accumulation from an estate that came up for auction recently. It shows a Kr. 10 double overprint on a 1-Kr. Frederik VIII stamp.

The stamp, along with other apparent single-overprint forgeries in the accumulation, had two points in common: The zero in the fake overprint has a crack at the top right and the stamps had certificates from the late Svend Grønlund.

Møller wrote that Grønlund was a respected and trustworthy expert but "it is also well known that at the end of his career he was abused by dubious persons." Grønlund's certificate for the variety was dated February 22, 1975. It was cataloged first in the 1975-76 edition of *Facit*.

Karl A. Norsten, a member of the Editorial Committee of *Facit Förlags AB*, confirmed for *The Posthorn* in July that the double-overprint variety "will be withdrawn from the next catalog and that is a direct result of Mr. Møller's article."

Møller advised collectors to check their Iceland provisionals for fake overprints. "The significant characteristics of the cliché used for this particular forgery should make it easy," he wrote. ■

— Paul Albright

Mail Road Exhibit Moves to Åland and Finland

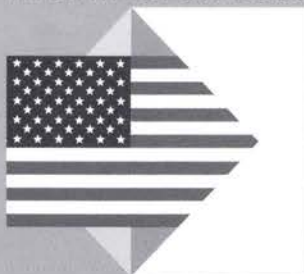
A "mail road" exhibition that was shown in Stockholm last year is now available to visitors to Åland and will be heading for Raisio, Finland, in 2006. The exhibit, "The Mail Road Across Land and Sea," is at the Eckerö Post and Customs House in Åland until October 2.

The exhibit highlights weekly mail delivery between Stockholm, across Åland, to Turku from the 17th to the 20th centuries. In Åland, the exhibit has been supplemented with the display of postal boats used to cross the Åland Sea and the eastern archipelago. ■

(Editor's Note: See a review of a book with the same title in *The Posthorn*, May, 2005, page 44).

The next great international stamp show
to be held in the USA is now only months away!

WASHINGTON 2006



World Philatelic Exhibition

Washington, DC USA
May 27-June 3, 2006

The show will be held under patronage of the
Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), in the new state-of-the-art
Washington Convention Center with
500,000 square feet in one hall and 30 meeting rooms.

Tens of millions of dollars worth of stamps and covers!

Only once every ten years in the United States

3,800 competitive exhibit frames from 60 countries

180 stamp dealers from 15 countries

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Ceremonies, autographs

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Beginner and youth activities

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World's rarest stamps and covers

New U.S. stamp issues and first days

\$2 million Hawaiian Missionary "Dawson" cover

Register now (it's free)

Membership applications, show registrations and special rate hotel reservations are now being accepted.

For more information and to sign up, visit our web site at www.washington-2006.org

Admission will be free, but registration will be required: do it in advance to save time.

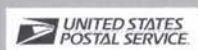
The exhibition Bulletin and exhibit entry forms are available from the designated commissioners listed on the web site.

Some dealer booth space is still available

Vendor applications are being accepted. Request a vendor application from

Washington 2006, Post Office Box 2006, Ashburn, Virginia 20146-2006

See you there!



Book Reviews

Stamp Collector's Tour Guide to Copenhagen

Reviewed by John R. Sabin and Alan Warren

Copenhagen Copenhagen: Viewed Through its Stamps, by Erik Jensen, 8 by 9 inches, soft cover, perfect bound, 80 pages, in English, Post and Tele Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen 2004. ISBN 87-90768-19-1, 165 Dkr (approximately \$30) plus shipping from the museum at Box 2053, 1012 Copenhagen, Denmark, or www.ptt-museum.dk/default.asp.

The title is not a mistake or redundant but stands for the postal designation Kjøbenhavn K. The second "K" stands for Copenhagen's delivery district of the city's center. In this attractive booklet the museum's curator Erik Jensen takes the reader on a tour of the heart of Denmark's capital, using the country's stamps for illustration. One can easily take a walking tour of the city with this book in hand and learn a lot of history in the process. In words of one syllable: This book is fun! Few books on stamps engender the feeling of gentle pleasure that collectors derive from their own albums.

Jensen has taken the 47 stamps and three proofs that the Danish Postal Service has issued since its inception in 1851 that depict scenes in central Copenhagen's post district K, and presented them alongside modern photographs of the same scenes. The photographs by Sara Skytte are from the same viewpoint as the stamp where that is possible. As Erik Jensen makes clear, that is not always feasible, as buildings are renovated, trees grow and die, and new structures are built.

In addition to the excellent photographs, Jensen provides a short history lesson that sets the vignette in context of time and place. The philatelic statistics in terms of date of issue, designer, engraver, etc., are also given.

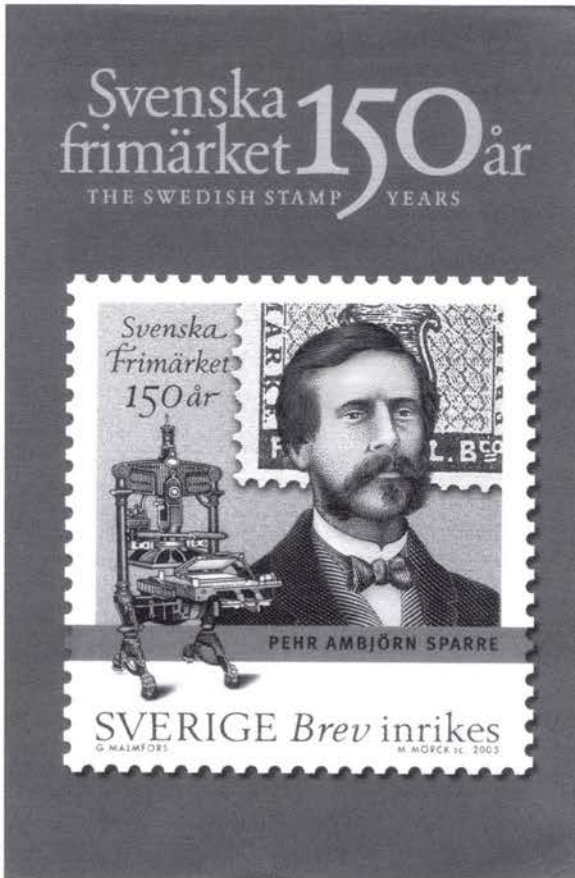
Two walking tours are described, each taking in over a dozen sites. One can visit churches, palaces, botanical gardens, the waterfront, the stock exchange, and public squares. This booklet provides a wonderful tie between philately and the history of downtown Copenhagen. There also are some stamps depicting places in Copenhagen that are not in the Copenhagen K district. A Danish language version of the book is also available from the museum at the same price. It contains an additional two sections aimed toward Denmark's school teachers.

This book is a gem and a must-have for any stamp collector visiting Copenhagen. ■



Swedish Yearbook Adds More English

Svenska frimärket 150 år (The Swedish Stamp 150 Years), *Postryttaren*, ed. Jan Billgren. 6¾ by 9¾ inches, hardbound, 256 pages, in Swedish with English summaries, Postmuseum, Box 2002, 10311 Stockholm, Sweden 2005, ISSN 0586-6758.



This year marks the 150th anniversary of Sweden's first postage stamp. Most of the articles in the 55th edition of the yearbook from the Swedish Postal Museum focus on the classic skilling banco issues. With this edition, *Postryttaren* will appear earlier in the year of issue and the Swedish language articles will have useful English summaries. *Postryttaren* is available to Friends of the Postmuseum for 200 SEK (approximately \$30).

Egon Jonsson describes the resistance encountered by Swedish authorities in accepting uniform postal rates, even though the concept of stamped paper had been introduced as early as 1823 by Curry Gabriel Treffenberg. Sweden's parliament finally agreed to uniform postage and the use of postage stamps, observing the success seen in England and Denmark.

Jan Billgren tells of the growth of the postal system in the 1850s with use of farmer-postmen, the introduction of post boxes, and the development of mail coaches. Bertil Larsson summarizes the evolution of postal agreements between Sweden and nearby European countries during the skilling banco period. Erik Hamberg compares the design of Sweden's first issue with those of other countries.

Björn Sylwan recounts the story of the printer Pehr Ambjörn Sparre who negotiated a contract to print Sweden's stamps for the first 17 years. Sparre introduced a new perforating device of his own

design that was used until 1920. Robert Mattson provides some details on the design of the skilling issues, denominations, paper, gum, perforation, and the various reprints that appeared later.

Mats Ingers furnishes printing details on the plates, printing press, plate flaws, and die proofs. Tomas Bjäringer and Gustaf Douglas briefly describe the gems of stamps and covers from the skilling banco period, including those canceled on the day of issue and some of the rare letters to foreign destinations. Helena Obermüller Wilén shows some forgeries of the skilling issues prepared by Jean de Sperati and others. Björn Sylwan reviews the treatment of the Swedish post office in the newspapers of 1855-1856 after the stamps were first released.

The book concludes with illustrations of highlights of Swedish stamps over the last 150 years. The illustrations, mostly in color, are first rate. This issue of *Postryttaren* is a lovely souvenir of a major Swedish philatelic anniversary. ■

— Alan Warren

Monographs Examine Danish-German Military Ties

“Neutralitätsverletzungen und Internierung 1914-1918,” (German soldiers interned in Denmark during the First World War); “Interniert oder kriegsgefangen?,” (The military hospital camp at Hald in Jutland 1917-1918); “Der Postdienst der Dänischen Brigade und des Dänischen Komandos in Deutschland 1947-1959,” (The postal service of the Danish Brigade and Danish Commandos in Germany 1947-1959). Monograph by Burkhard Koop, in German, 5¼ by 8¼ inches, saddle stitched, 74 pages, published by Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten e.V. im BDPH e.V., Wensickendorf, Germany 2003.

The Nordic Countries Study Group of the German Philatelic Society publishes monographs periodically, which are sent automatically to members who join the group and subscribe to its journal. The study group of Denmark has put together this booklet that pertains to prisoners in Denmark during World War I and the postal service of Danish troops after World War II that were stationed in Germany.

In the first article, author Koop explains that Denmark’s apparent neutrality during the First World War still resulted in German soldiers being interned at Odense and Aalborg when they happened on Danish soil as a result of military actions. The author tabulates the military personnel held, by rank, and describes the handling of their mail including censorship.

The second article looks at the Danish camp at Hald during WW I and raises the question whether the persons held there were internees or prisoners of war. A timetable lists the major events at the camp over the period May, 1917 to May, 1918. The camp post office is briefly described and a number of pieces of mail are shown.

The third item in this monograph consists of two discussions. The first focuses on the postal services of the Danish Brigade in Germany from 1947 to 1949. There were facilities at Jever, Aurich, Varel, Oldenburg, and Wilhelmshaven. For the period covered, tables list the postal officials involved, the dates of opening and closing of the offices, and the postal rates at the time. Examples of mail from these facilities are illustrated.

The second part of this final article addresses postal services for Det Danske Kommando from 1949 to 1959. Again, rate tables are shown along with some covers and special markings.

Each of the three major articles in this monograph is followed by a bibliography for further study of the subjects. Photographs, maps, and covers are used to tell the stories of these episodes in Danish military postal history. For the cost of this particular monograph or information about the Nordic Countries Study Group in general, inquiries should be directed to Roland Daebel, Stolzhagener Weg 4, 16515 Wensickendorf, Germany. ■

— Alan Warren

Help Still Need on Norway Revenue Catalog

The forthcoming catalog on Norwegian Revenue Stamps is making excellent progress. Currently the sections on fee stamps (sportel), adjustment fee stamps (juster), and documentary stamps (stempel) are all nearing completion. These sections alone will cover more than 350 pages of material. It is expected that the total catalog will exceed 650 pages covering a wide variety of revenue issues.

Plans include publishing the book in a hard copy format (color and black and white versions) and making it available in CD format. This will allow readers to search for specific stamps from their computers. The catalog will be richly illustrated with high quality color scans of nearly every issue. Also included are many color variations, error stamps, and additional illustrations of some rare items.

Assistance is requested from SCC members to help provide illustrations of **turnover tax stamps, almanac stamps, and radio parts and equipment stamps**. There are several hundred different issues in each category and many are not easy to find. Contact Kristian Wang, CompHealth, GSD, 4021 S. 700 E., Suite 300, Salt Lake City, UT 84107; email kwang@comphealth.com.

— Paul Nelson

SCC Meetings Set for Washington 2006

More helpful planning information is available to SCC members who want to attend the Washington 2006 international show and exhibition May 27-June 3 at the Washington (DC) Convention Center. The SCC meetings at Washington 2006 will be Sunday, May 28, beginning with a Board of Directors meeting (9 a.m.) and followed by the general membership meeting (12–2 p.m.) The membership meeting will include a program by Mark Lorentzen, according to SCC Vice President Arnold Sorensen, who is coordinating SCC activities at Washington 2006. In addition, May 30 has been designated as “International Day” with rarities of the world in the spotlight that day at the show.

Scandinavia’s postal agencies are beginning to firm up their plans, as well. Some countries are expected to offer special show cancels at the booths of Unicovert (Sweden) and Nordica (other Scandinavian administrations).

Åland announced in August that it will begin issuing personalized “novelty” self-adhesive booklets on May 26. Åland Post’s motif for the “My Stamps” series will show the Post’s redesigned post box that is being placed throughout Åland. The personalized stamps will be available only through the Internet and Åland Post is still deciding how to market them at Washington 2006. The new post box design was unveiled at the Mare Balticum exhibition in August

Danish philatelists are planning group travel to Washington. At least three itineraries between May 25 and June 4 have been proposed, according to Knud Mohr, who is coordinating the trip from Denmark. Sorensen said SCC would like to host a reception for the Danish contingent if possible.

Information on show and hotel registration and other matters is available at www.washington-2005.org. ■



Åland Cartoon Stamp Rooted in History

Stamps stemming from comic strips are no longer novel among Scandinavian (or other) countries, but a new cartoon stamp from Åland is a bit unusual in that it is based on historical fact. The €1.30 stamp issued August 12 is taken from a comic strip entitled “Mr. Black and Mr. Smith Going to Scandinavia,” published in 1859 (approximately).

The intrepid Englishmen are shown sitting on barrels and gazing at the ruins of the Brännklint tower at Åland’s Bomarsund fortress, which was pounded into submission in 1854. While the bombardment was underway, steamboat trips were arranged from Sweden to witness the bombing from a safe distance. Even more excursions were conducted to the ruins in subsequent years.

Caricaturist Fritz von Dardel drew two comic strips involving the fortress: “The Tutting Family’s Trip to Bomarsund” (approximately 1854) and the Scandinavian travels of Mr. Smith and Mr. Black. ■



— Paul Albright

Prices Realized – SCC Library Auction #4 (Closed August 15, 2005)

#1 = \$2, #3 = \$58, #5 = \$15, #7 = \$15, #8 = \$125, #14 = \$32, #15 = \$3, #16 = \$5, #19 = \$11, #20 = \$1.50, #21 = \$17, #22 = \$7, #24 = \$3, and #25 = \$2. Fourteen lots sold, with the cumulative realizations totaling \$296.50. Unsold lots remaining from this sale and the previous three Library sales are currently available at net prices on a first-come, first-served basis. See the SCC Net-Price Clearance Sale advertisement in this issue for item descriptions, prices, and information about ordering. ■

SCC Library Net-Price Clearance Sale

Instead of an auction this time, the SCC Library is conducting a net-price clearance sale of all remaining unsold lots from SCC Library Auctions #1 through #4. Lots that did not sell are priced at their original minimum bids, and duplicates of lots that previously sold are priced at their auction realizations in order not to penalize the auction buyers. The estimated market value (EMV), or current market value from dealers' price lists (CMV), is included in the description. In most instances, only one item remains for sale.

Do not send payment with your order; you will be invoiced the cost of the items plus postage and packing. Orders are on a first-come, first-served basis and will be accepted by mail, telephone, or e-mail. Contact: Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233; 303-494-8361; reichorz@comcast.net.

1. **General/Cinderella:** *Bältespännaren* (Swedish Cinderella Society Journal) – 23 different issues (but not a consecutive run) from Vol. 19, No. 2 (Dec. 1984) to Vol. 31, No. 1 (2000), in Swedish, profusely illustrated. Excellent articles on local posts, city posts, labels, and revenues; primarily Scandinavian topics, but worldwide in scope. EMV = \$69, **Net Price = \$11.**
2. **General/Cinderella:** *Bältespännaren* (Swedish Cinderella Society Journal) – 14 different issues (but not a consecutive run) from Vol. 21, No. 1 (July 1986) to Vol. 28, No. 2 (2000), in Swedish, all duplicates of issues contained in Lot 1. EMV = \$42, **Net Price = \$7.**
3. **Denmark:** Denmark Post official 2005 calendar, consisting of 12 multi-colored 5.5" x 4" postcards depicting different Danish country scenes. Nice ephemera for a Denmark specialist or postcard collector; useful item for personalized postcard mailings. EMV = \$5, **Net Price = \$2.**
4. **Denmark:** *AFA (Aarhus Frimærkehandel)* grouping of seven (five different) specialized paperback catalogs, in Danish: *Marginalnummerkatalog* 1964 and 1970 (2), and *Danmark Fireblokke* 1975 (2), 1977, and 1986-87. EMV = \$14, **Net Price = \$3.**
5. **Denmark:** *Det lå i Luften*, by Ib Eichner-Larsen and Holger Philipsen, in Danish, published by A. A. Forlaget, Copenhagen, 1970, 64 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound. The story of the first 50 years of Danish aviation, airmail flights, and airmail post. EMV = \$15, **Net Price = \$4.**

HAFNIA 76 Hoard:

6. **Denmark:** Packet #1 comprises reprint 16-page postal history booklet, reproductions (two with wax seals) of four 1808 pre-philatelic letters (with additional printed Danish text and English translation), and presentation sheet of Danish commemoratives cancelled 10/9/74. EMV = \$10, **nine available at Net Price = \$10 each.**
7. **Denmark:** Packet #2 comprises reprint 12-page postal history booklet, reproductions of three pages of postal history information, three different special presentation sheetlets showing the essays of Martinus William Ferslew, and explanatory brochure. EMV = \$10, **five available at Net Price = \$10 each.**
8. **Danish West Indies:** Packet comprises complete set of six reproductions of DWI bicolor-stamps in sheets of 100 subjects printed from archival holdings in the Dansk Post- & Telegrafmuseum; 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 are given in bottom margin selvage (excellent study/plating tool for DWI specialists, marvelous display items); also a special presentation sheet with pasted-down official reproductions of the DWI 1866 3¢ and 1873 4¢ issues. EMV = \$50, **three available at Net Price = \$13 each.**
9. **Denmark/Faroes/Greenland:** *SAVA Stålstik Katalog over Samleværdige Varianter*, in Danish, published by Skilling, Brønshøj, Denmark, 1986, 340 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, like-new condition. Specialized catalog listings of plate flaws/varieties for Denmark from 1933, Greenland from 1938, and Faroes from 1975, essential flyspeck handbook. EMV = \$25, **Net Price = \$5.**
10. **Denmark/Danish Areas/Norway:** *DK 87-88 Special Katalog–Stamps & Coins*, in Danish, published by Forlaget Saga, Farum, Denmark, 1988, 283 pages, softbound. Specialized priced catalog for

- Denmark, Greenland, Faroes, DWI, Iceland 1873-1944, and Norway 1855-78, useful reference illustrating major stamp type differences, listing Christmas seals, numerical canceller concordance, Denmark stamps' se-tenant advertising labels, also coin valuations. EMV = \$15, **Net Price = \$3.**
11. **Greenland:** 11 different unused postcards, published by Grønlands Postvæsen 1985-88, six depicting native birds, pristine condition. EMV = \$5, **four packets available at Net Price = \$4 each.**
 12. **Iceland:** *Frimerkjabladid*, eight issues (#3 through #10), in Icelandic. A4-size, slick magazine of Iceland postal history articles, profusely illustrated in color. EMV = \$16, **Net Price = \$4.**
 13. **Denmark/DWI/Iceland/Slesvig:** *Helsager*, by S. Ringström, in Danish, 1967, 191 pages, softbound. Detailed specialized catalog of Danish area postcards and postal stationery that goes well beyond the treatment in general Scandinavian catalogs in listing varieties. EMV = \$20, **Net Price = \$4.**
 14. **Polar/Norway:** 1980 Arctic exhibit by Russian artist Wladimir Goichman at FRAM Museum, Oslo. Specialist/topical grouping comprising Museum booklet, artist-signed program, and three artist-signed postcards of 1935 paintings (Barents Sea and Franz Joseph Land). EMV = \$20, **Net Price = \$4.**
 15. **Norway:** *Norge Postveier og Sensur under den Annen Verdenskrig*, by Svein Andreassen, in Norwegian, English introduction, published by Norske Filatelistforbund og Filatelistisk Forlag, Bergen, 1995, 262 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, like-new condition. Treatise on Norwegian WWII-era Red Cross-related postal history, magnificent, authoritative reference. CMV = \$94, **Net Price = \$24.**
 16. **Sweden:** *Posttryttaren Årsbok för Postmuseum 1998*, in Swedish, 200 pages, hardbound. The 1998 Swedish Post Museum Yearbook, gorgeous book similar to the annual *Philatelic Congress Books*, contains articles about Swedish postal history and the Sweden postal service, profusely illustrated in color, brand-new condition. EMV = \$30, **Net Price = \$8.**
 17. **Sweden:** *Posttryttaren Årsbok för Postmuseum 2000*, in Swedish, 187 pages, hardbound. The 2000 Swedish Post Museum Yearbook, gorgeous book similar to the annual *Philatelic Congress Books*, contains articles about Swedish postal history, Swedish stamp production, and the ill-fated *Titanic*, profusely illustrated in color, brand-new condition. EMV = \$30, **Net Price = \$10.**
 18. **Sweden:** Scandinavian philatelic wall calendar for 1973, consisting of 13 multi-colored 8.5" x 6" postcards depicting great classic Sweden covers; captions in Swedish but includes English translations on gummed-paper for paste-over, pristine condition. Great ephemera for Sweden specialist or postal historian; useful item for personalized postcard mailings. EMV = \$5, **Net Price = \$1.**
 19. **Denmark:** *Det Dansk Postvæsen 1624-1924*, by Jørgen Bergsøe (Ed.), in Danish, J. H. Schultz A/S, Copenhagen, 1924, photocopy, 524 loose-leaf pages, illustrated. Treatise on the first 300 years of the Danish Post, a definitive postal history book. EMV = \$50, **Net Price = \$10.**
 20. **Denmark:** *The Private Local Posts of Denmark, Their Postal History and Philately*, by Sten Christensen and Sigurd Ringström, in English, 1974, 199 pages, hardbound, profusely illustrated with color plates, clothbound regular edition without mounted forgeries. CMV = \$70, **Net Price = \$20.**
 21. **Denmark:** *2 Rigsbank-Skilling, 1851-1852*, by Sten Christensen, in English, Trelleborg Philatelic Society, Trelleborg, Sweden, 1980, 159 pages, hardbound, profusely illustrated, with two pages of mounted facsimiles and illustrated sheets of both plates. The definitive English-language handbook on this classic stamp issue; includes postal history, all plate positions, retouches, cancels, forgeries, postal rates, and laws. CMV = \$39, **Net Price = \$15.**
 22. **Denmark:** *Frimærker Folk og Filатели*, by Jørgen Juel Ranten, Gunner Lundegaard Nielsen, and Helge Jensen (Editors), in Danish, Udgivet af Thejls, Copenhagen, 1969, 250 pages, hardbound, profusely illustrated, including color plates, pristine condition. Handbook on a wide range of Denmark/Danish area stamps, including details on forgeries; contains a hinged block of four imperforate essay of Denmark's 1969 60-ore abstract stamp issue that currently retails for \$60. CMV = \$95, **Net Price = \$25.**
 23. **Denmark/D.W.I.:** *Danmarks og Dansk Vestindiens Frimærker*, Volume 2, Parts 1 + 2, by G. A. Hagemann, in Danish, A/S J. H. Schultz, 1942, 135 pages, hardbound, regular edition without stamp reprints, some cover wear. Part 1 records Denmark's 1864-70 issues; Part 2 chronicles DWI's classic issue of 1855-73. CMV = \$110, **three available at Net Price = \$30 each.**

24. **Denmark/D.W.I.:** *Danmarks og Dansk Vestindiens Frimærker (Bind 4)*, Volume 4, Parts 1 and 2, by G. A. Hagemann, in Danish, Kobenhavns Philatelist Klub, 1951, 190 pages, hardbound, some usual spine problems or cover wear but otherwise clean. Part 1 chronicles Denmark's 1885-1914 issues and official and newspaper stamps; Part 2 records DWI's overprints, coat of arms, Kings, and postage dues. CMV = \$60, **two available at Net Price = \$15 each.**
25. **Denmark/D.W.I.:** *AFA Specialized Catalog, 1981-1982, Bicolored Issues 1870-1905*, in English, translation by S. Mejdal, the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, 1988, 157 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated catalog listings. EMV = \$22, **Net Price = \$5.**
26. **Denmark/Danish Areas:** *AFA Specialized Catalog, 1987-1988, Slesvig and Slesvig-Holstein, Greenland Postal History, Denmark Christian X Bicolor Issues 1918-1933, Denmark Postal Labels, and Denmark Essays and Proofs*, in English, translation by S. Mejdal, the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, 1991, 180 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated catalog listings, pristine condition. EMV = \$27, **Net Price = \$6.**
27. **Denmark/D.W.I./Danish Areas:** Trio of small books: *AFA Danmark Frimærkekatalog*, 1935 Edition, 36 pages, paperback; *Denmark 1851-1899, Detailed, Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the Early Issues Together with Lists and Prices of the Numeral Cancellations*, Charles J. Phillips, New York, ca. 1926, 52 pages, paperback; and *Om at Samle Vabentype*, by Oluf Pedersen, in Danish, J. Fr. Forlag, Copenhagen, 1974, 56 pages, softbound (a concise, informative handbook on the Denmark and DWI coat-of-arms issues). EMV = \$15, **Net Price = \$4.**
28. **Åland:** *Åland Isles – Post Offices and their Cancellations, 1812-1982*, by Eero J. Helkio, in English, Oy Kaj Hellman Ltd., Lahti, Finland, 1982, 96 pages, softbound. Definitive catalog of Åland town postmarks until Mattsen & Hirvikoski's *Ålandia* supplanted it in 1991; nevertheless, still a useful guide and source of information on the subject. EMV = \$40, **Net Price = \$8.**
29. **Sweden:** *Cirkelstamplar, Normalstempel 10, Del 1 (A-J)*, in Swedish, Special Handbook No. 13 Sveriges Filatelist-Forbund, Stockholm, 1983, 104 pages, softbound, pristine condition. Catalog listings of the "normal" type single-ring town cancels, with every cancel illustrated and date of use and rarity factors given. Essential Sweden postmark guide. CMV = \$25, **two available at Net Price = \$5 each.**
30. **General:** *The Philatelic Exhibitors Handbook*, by Randy L. Neil, The Traditions Press, 1988, 221 pages, softbound. Still an authoritative reference. EMV = \$25, **Net Price = \$6.**
31. **General:** *How to Prepare Stamp Exhibits*, by C. E. Foster, The New Mexico Philatelic Association, 1988, 212 pages, softbound. How-to guide, dated but still useful. EMV = \$20, **Net Price = \$3.**

Norway Issues First Non-Denominated Stamps



Norway issued its first non-denominated postage stamps on September 1. Until now, postal cards and postal stationery (envelopes) were the only products in Norway bearing prepaid postage with no denomination shown. The first of these was issued in 1997.

Three "A" stamps equivalent to NOK 6.00 were released to pay the domestic priority rate for mail up to 20 grams. A single "B" stamp equal to NOK 5.50 was issued for domestic economy mail up to 20 grams.

The A stamps have three motifs – two lighthouses and one marine life scene. The B stamp shows a whale. The stamps are being issued in booklets of eight stamps, rolls of 100 stamps, and sheets of 15 stamps.

Press releases and advertisements were used to prepare Norway's postal users for the non-denominated stamps, although they are somewhat familiar with their use on postal cards and envelopes over the past eight years. ■

— Paul Albright

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: 4th Thurs. of Jan.-June and Sept., Oct.; 1st Thurs. of Dec., Des Plaines Public Library, 1501 Ellinwood St., Des Plaines, IL 60016. CONTACT: Ron Collins, PO Box 63, River Grove, IL 60171-0063; (773) 907-8633, email: collinr@ameritech.net.
5. NEW ENGLAND: 1st Wed. at the Scandinavian Living Center, 206 Waltham St., West Newton, MA at 7:30 p.m. in the private dining room. <http://sec5.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, Reykjavík. CONTACT: Sigurður H. Þorsteinsson, Postbox 26, IS-222 Hafnarfjörður, Iceland, email: sigurdur_thorsteinsson@yahoo.com.
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 Road, Rochester, NY 14609-2908.
17. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 1st Wed. at members' homes. CONTACT: Jerry Winerman (818) 784-7277, or email: gerjerry@adelphia.net.
21. GOLDEN GATE: Meets monthly on 1st Sat., 11 a.m. at members' houses & at various shows (WESTPEX, COALPEX, PENPEX, etc.). CONTACT: Herb Volin, sec./treas., (510) 522-3242, 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. PAULSON-SEAMAN: For meeting dates and places, CONTACT: J. Edward Evan, Box 4130, Seminole, FL 33775; Roy C. Scott, 2346 Druid Rd., #235, Clearwater, FL 33764, email: raytran1@aol.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: 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: reichorz@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 Norby: toke.norby@norbyhus.dk.

The Scandinavian Collectors Club

Founded November 25, 1935

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

Vice President, Chapters: Edward L. Bode, 829 Western Air Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65109;
edbode@juno.com

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Directors: Warren Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470; warren@Derma-Safe.com
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George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; geokuhh@starfishnet.com
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Herbert R. Volin, 2726 N. Main St., Walnut Creek, CA 94597-2750; HRVolin@aol.com
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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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Danish Wavy Line: Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; dbrent47@sprynet.com

Scandinavian Revenues: Paul Nelson, 2614 No. Camino Principal, Tucson, AZ 85715; pnelson@att.net

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