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Official Publication of the Scandinavian Collectors Club
Published Quarterly Since 1943

Vol. 63, No. 3

August 2006

Whole No. 248

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Uneasy Lies the Head...

By Gerald M. Knudsen

A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

— William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

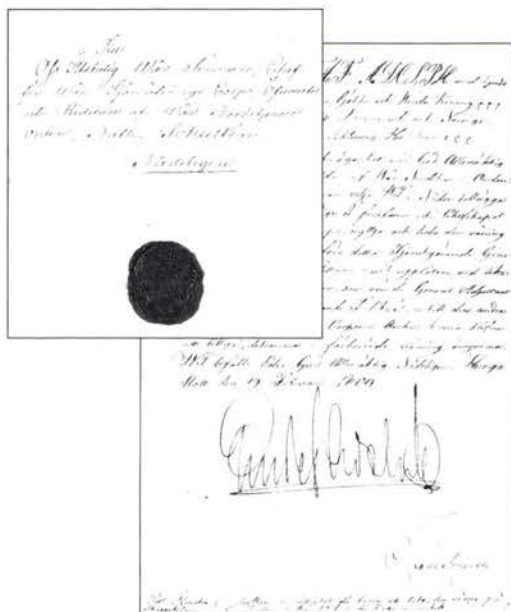


Gustav Adolf IV

The accompanying illustration shows a royal letter dated February 19, 1809, granting the "right of abode" to Nathaniel von Schulten, chief of Sweden's Navy Survey Squadron, to live on Skeppsholm. It is signed in a flourishing hand by the king of Sweden, Gustav Adolf IV, and countersigned by Sweden's minister of naval affairs. The letter calls to mind the troubled reign of Gustav Adolf IV. It was only three weeks after he signed this document that he was deposed and placed under house arrest.

Gustav is, arguably, the most controversial ruler in Sweden's history. Born in Stockholm November 1, 1778, he was abandoned by his mother early in his boyhood and was never allowed the companionship of children his own age. He was constantly tormented by courtiers that he was not his father's son but actually a bastard without royal blood.

Continued on page 19



A Journal of Scandinavian Philately
www.scc-online.org

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The Posthorn (ISSN 0551-6897) is published quarterly by the Scandinavian Collectors Club, 4501 Mayapan Dr., La Mesa, CA 91941. Membership, including subscription, \$20 per year; \$26 for addresses outside North America. Contact the Executive Secretary for membership and change of address. Advertising rates and terms available from the Business Manager. Periodical postage paid at La Mesa, CA 91941 and at additional entry offices.

1856 ➤ Finland's Jubilee Year ◀ 2006

By Lauri Poropudas

1856: Finland's first stamps

One hundred and fifty years ago a powerful trend was stirring in Finland, which was then an autonomous part of the Russian Empire. "Finnish-ness" was consciously being built through the Finnish language, history, and culture but also with national symbols, such as a currency and postage stamps.

Finland got its first stamps – the blue 5-kopek and the red 10-kopek oval stamps – in the beginning of March, 1856. At that point, a rapid change was overtaking Finland as it began to develop into a modern society. The issue of the stamps did not cause any great stir: a brief, 13-line piece was published about it in the newspaper *Suometar*, a couple weeks after the stamps were issued.

Finland was then an agrarian society. Slightly more than 24,000 people earned their living from industry and crafts, whereas in Sweden there were 164,000 industrial jobs. Only about 6 percent of the Finns lived in towns, whereas in Britain, for example, more than one-half of the population lived in urban areas. As an illustration of the situation in Finland, during the decade after stamps were introduced, there was a famine that killed 15 percent of the population.

Naturally, a literate population is a prerequisite for a demand and the need for stamps. Fewer than 10 percent of Finnish men could write and far fewer women. Reading ability was more widespread, but there were only about 25,000 people who could read fluently.

For a population of fewer than 1.7 million Finns there were 40 post offices, some of which were far from the centers of growth and development. Of about 900,000 letters mailed annually, 36 percent were official mail, which did not require stamps. The number of stamps sold was only 82,000 in 1857, plus almost 128,000 postal stationery covers. An average of 0.33 paid letters were sent in Finland per person per year.

Illiteracy combined with the high price of postage prevented the use of postal services. A worker's daily pay in Finland was 0.80-1.50 marks, which was only enough for 4-6 cheaper and 2-4 more expensive stamps.

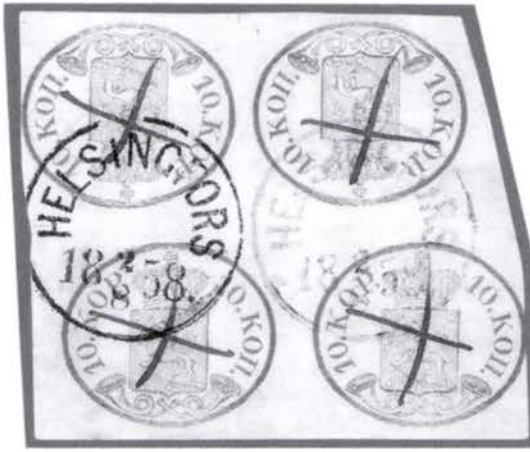


Block of 5-kop stamps (from Corinphila sale 135 on April 6, 2003).

Finland's biggest post office was in Helsinki, from which about 43,000 letters were sent to foreign countries in 1857. More than 17,000 were sent from Turku and Viipuri, and the Viapori fortress (now called Suomenlinna) off Helsinki sent more than 13,000 items of mail. Most of the mail from the Russian garrison on Viapori went to Russia. In all, roughly 147,000 items of mail were sent abroad, 16.3 percent of the total.

In the 1850s and 1860s, numerous decisions were made which got the wheels of trade and industry rolling and shifted the country from a subsistence economy into a monetary economy. Much of industry was freed of almost all mercantilist regulation; roads, canals, and railways were built, and schools, dairies, newspapers, and printing





Block of 10-kop canceled in Helsingfors in 1858 (from Corinthila sale 135 on April 6, 2003).

Finland was the 57th country to introduce postage stamps. Denmark issued its own in 1851, Norway and Sweden in 1855, and Finland's imperial mother country, Russia, followed after Finland in the beginning of 1858.

The picture for the oval stamps came from the denomination imprint on postal stationery covers issued in 1850. They were "printed" with the same blocks. The only difference was the addition of tiny secret markings, "pearls," in the mouths of the mail trumpets and between the coat-of-arms and the crown. The markings were intended to prevent forgeries and the use of clippings from postal stationery covers as stamps.

Today the secret markings can be used to date printing batches of stamps and postal stationery covers, as the markings on the 5-kopek stamps were enlarged in 1858. The same blocks were used again to print the denomination imprints of postal stationery covers. Finland had issued its first postal stationery covers, Porto Stempels, in 1845, the third country in the world to do so.

The oval postage stamps were stamped out on a sheet of paper freehand, ten to a line, after which the paper was reversed. A ten-stamp strip of end-to-end stamps was then in the middle of the sheet, with the stamps upside down relative to each other. These have become hugely popular with collectors.

After printing, the stamps were separated manually by cutting with a knife or scissors, probably both. The ink was mixed by hand, which is why the stamps are found in different nuances of color: there are five shades of blue and eight of red.

houses were set up. A national currency was introduced to accompany stamps and gradually the language of the majority of the people – Finnish – became accepted as an official language.

Ovals "printed" by hand

The first Finnish stamps, the oval stamps issued in the beginning of March, 1856, were produced by a primitive printing method: they were stamped out by hand on a manual press. The blue, 5-kopek, or oval stamp, was for ordinary letters going less than 125 versts (a little over 130 kilometers) while the red, 10-kopek version was for longer distances. The theme chosen for the illustration was the lion coat-of-arms, an old symbol of Finland dating from the Swedish period. The coat-of-arms was the standard image on stamps until diversification began in the 1930s to recognize major events and individuals.



Postal stationery preceded the use of stamps in Finland by more than a decade. Beginning in 1845, Finland became the third country to use postal stationery. Here is a 10-kop laid paper stationery envelope (type II without watermark) without a postmark to Sulkaawa (from Corinthila sale 135 on April 6, 2003).





This 1856 letter, from Hamina to Christiania (now Oslo, Norway) features a strip of three, 10-kop stamps. The letter is unusual in that it was not until 1857 that permission was given to use postage stamps for foreign mail. (Used by permission of Finland Post and Finland Post Museum.)

Fewer than 100 5-kopek stamps are sold at auction per year, and for 10-kopek stamps the figure is roughly 150. Some of these are the same items making the rounds. These figures are for auctions held between 2000 and 2004, including two international Finnish classic philately auctions in which there was an exceptional amount of oval stamp material, the kind that otherwise goes on sale only at intervals of decades.

Except for major auctions, it is rare for pairs of oval stamps to come under the hammer, to say nothing of larger groups. During the period mentioned, pairs were only on sale at the biggest of the auctions. Oval stamps on envelopes are also more an exception than the rule at auctions, particularly in the case of 5-kopek stamps.

Value of the Ovals

Oval stamp collectors look first at the borders of the stamp: the wider the border, the better. Stamps cut close to the picture are not highly

rated. If an oval stamp is cut so that part of its oval outline is missing, it's the same as if a perforation is missing from a perforated stamp, says stamp dealer Kaj Hellman.

First Stamps in Short Supply

Oval stamps were in use just under five years — from the beginning of March, 1856, to the end of January, 1860. Some 235,000 of 5-kopek and 602,000 of 10-kopek stamps were printed. But only 135,500 of the 5-kopek stamps and 442,439 of the 10-kopek stamps were sold. It is estimated that 1,000-2,000 specimens of Finland's 5-kopek oval stamps still exist. The number of surviving 10-kopek stamps is thought to be 2,500-6,000 (some estimate as high as 10,000). This means there would be roughly 1 percent of the original quantity sold extant.

In contrast, the world's first postage stamp, the British penny black, was in use from May, 1840, to February, 1841. Sixty-eight million of these were printed and an estimated 1.5 million are still in existence. Sweden produced 6.6 million of its first stamp, the 4 skilling banco, for use from 1855-1858.

Today, fewer than 100 5-kopek stamps are sold at auction per year, and for 10-kopek stamps the figure is roughly 150. Specialties, like large blocks of stamps — blocks of 3-7 stamps or strips of four — go on sale only at intervals of decades. In ordinary auctions, pairs of oval stamps are a rarity, not to speak of larger blocks. Oval stamps on envelopes are also rare.

Finland 1856 Oval Stamps

Stamp	Printed	Sold	Surviving (est.)	Sold per Year
5 kopek	235,000	135,500	1,000-2,000	Fewer than 100
10 kopek	602,000	442,439	2,500-6,000	Fewer than 150

Another distinct group consists of stamps that have been cut in an oval shape. Some of these were cut by postal clerks, so one of these should at least be in an exhibition collection.

Another point to look for is the freshness and good looks of the stamp. The fresher the color, the better. Some colors are hard to find, such as the 10-kopek lilac-carmine.

In general, a postmark on an oval stamp is a rarity. Cancellers on stamps were in use only for the first 18 months. On September 18, 1857, it was ordered that the

stamps had to be canceled with a pen – they were scribbled out for the rest of the time that oval stamps were in use. In some post offices, stamps were canceled with a pen alone, in others with both a pen and a franking. In some cases, the ink cancel has eaten through the stamp, which usually reduces its collector value.

It's good to find oval stamps with some other postmark than HELSINGFORS, WIBORG or ÅBO — these are common, others rare. An ideal specimen would be a beautiful, wide-margin stamp with an early cancel from a smaller town.

Oval stamps were printed on different kinds of paper. The 10-kopek stamp can be found on regular and two different types of laid paper, but for 5-kopek stamps laid papers are a great rarity.

The most sought-after are strip pairs: the ones in which the stamps are upside-down relative to each other. These belong in an exceptional collection. The ordinary collector can only dream about these as they are rare and expensive.

You can get a good 5-kopek oval stamp for \$1,000. Ten kopek stamps are less expensive, with a good specimen costing about \$400. The upper limit is high, as the most expensive oval stamp sold in recent years went for \$200,000.

A separate category is subsequent printings, which were mainly made for collectors. In Finland they are little appreciated, but they tell a story of their own about oval stamps and early Finnish philately.

If stamps with postal matter are included, collecting becomes complicated, as the factors to be considered include the condition of the postal matter, the postage rate, cancels and other markings, as well as the country of destination.

At a major auction in 2003, strips of four of the 5- and 10-kopek stamps brought \$75,000 each. In another auction, a strip pair of 5-kopek stamps on an envelope went for \$150,000, and an envelope with four, 5-kopek stamps was sold for \$200,000.

Some 837,000 copies of those first stamps were printed in not quite five years. Since then, Finland has printed 1,700 different kinds of stamps. In 2004, there were 170.5 million stamps printed. In this 150th jubilee year of 2006 there will be 54 different stamps released in 29 separate issues. ■

(Editor's Note: The author is Editor of Filatelisti in Finland. Marja Pihlman, communications manager of Finland's Philatelic Center, contributed to this article.)

Some Finnish Milestones

- 1845 – First Finnish letter sheets appear
- 1856 – First stamps issued
- 1866 – First stamps denominated in marks and pennies
- 1875 – Stamps bear country name, SUOMI/FINLAND, for first time
- 1917 – First stamps of independent Finland
- 1929 – First stamps without coat-of-arms image
- 1930 – Only Finnish aviation stamp issued: Zeppelin
- 1938 – Stamp booklets come into use
- 1984 – Finnish province of Åland gets its own stamps
- 1991 – First self-adhesive stamps issued
- 2002 – First euro-denominated stamp
- 2003 – Personalized stamps introduced

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150 Stories about Finnish Postal History

150 Stories: 150 Years of Finnish Stamps by Lauri Poropudas. 8½x10 inches, 318 pages, hardbound, in Finnish, Swedish, and English, Finland Post Museum, Helsinki, 2006, ISBN 952-5249-16-6, €24.90 plus shipping from www.posti.fi/onlinestampshop.

Although Finland introduced postal stationery in 1845, its first postage stamps were issued in 1856. This book tells the story of the evolution and growth of Finland's postal system over the next 150 years with brief stories in three languages on every page, and a spectacular color illustration of a postal history item on each facing page.

Bits of Finland history are woven into the stories and the illustrations show the major stamps of the country used on cover as well as examples of postal stationery, railway usage, cork cancels, parcel cards, telegrams, acknowledgment of receipt, advertising covers, ship's mail, insured and express mail, air mail, meter stamps, and censorship, among others.

Also shown are covers with the mourning stamp, the stamps of Aunus and Karelia, and many commemoratives with information about the people and places so honored. Booklet stamps, vending machine issues, maximum cards, personalized stamps and other items reflecting the changing times in handling Finnish mail are not overlooked.

This is a delightful book that even non-collectors can enjoy. In fact, new collectors of stamps and postal history may well appear after people see this lovely book. ■

— Alan Warren

Scandinavian Volunteers in Finland's Winter War

By Alfred F. Kugel

Historical Background

Finland had been a part of the Kingdom of Sweden for hundreds of years until the Napoleonic Wars, when Imperial Russia attacked the Swedes and annexed the Finnish territories in 1809. However, following the abdication of Czar Nicholas II (who was also the Grand Duke of Finland) in March, 1917, the Finns began to prepare for the independence of the country. Thus, after the Bolshevik revolution in November, 1917, they officially declared independence from Russia on December 6, 1917.

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed by the Bolsheviks in March, 1918, provided that Russian forces would withdraw from Finland (among other areas). However, so-called "Red guards" in Finland, aided by some of the 40,000 Russian troops still in the country, desired to establish a Communist regime. They were opposed in this effort by the republican forces led by Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, resulting in the Finnish war of independence. In the end, the latter prevailed and the fighting came to an end in May, 1918, with the expulsion of the last of Russia's Red and White troops and sympathisers..

The Nazi-Soviet Agreement

The groundwork for the Soviet invasion of Finland was laid in an agreement signed by Foreign Ministers von Ribbentrop and Molotov in Moscow on August 23, 1939, under which Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia each recognized the other's sphere of influence. In effect, this was part of a coordinated effort



by these two powers to overturn some of the geographical aspects of the Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Versailles, which they had been forced to sign in 1918 and 1919.

In effect, this agreement meant that the two most territorially aggressive powers of the time had given each other a free hand to operate in designated zones of interest in northeastern Europe as they moved toward the restoration of their old pre-1914 boundaries. In addition to obligations to desist from any act of violence or attack on each other for a 10-year period, the treaty had an additional secret protocol, which read in part:

“Article I. In the event of a territorial and political rearrangement in the areas belonging to the Baltic States (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), the northern boundary of Lithuania shall represent the boundary of the spheres of influence of Germany and the U.S.S.R. In this connection, the interest of Lithuania in the Vilna area is recognized by each party.

“Article II. In the event of a territorial and political rearrangement of the areas belonging to the Polish state, the spheres of influence of Germany and the U.S.S.R. shall be bounded approximately by the line of the rivers Narev, Vistula, and San.”

With the agreement providing what amounted to a “hunting license,” the parties then proceeded to bring about exactly the “territorial and political rearrangements” that had been indicated. In fact, just nine days later on September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland from the west, and on September 17, the Soviet Union invaded from the east.

Continuing down the path of “border rectification,” the Soviets invaded Finland in the winter of 1939-1940 and subsequently annexed the Province of Karelia and additional territory to the north. (See Figure 1 for a map of the area involved in the conflict and showing the territory lost to the Soviet Union at its conclusion.) The following summer, they took over Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia (with Lithuania having been transferred to the Soviet sphere of influence in the meantime). Also that summer, the U.S.S.R. annexed Bessarabia and Bukovina from Romania, thus completing the cycle of expanding its borders westward at the expense of each of its neighbors.

The Winter War

Following up on the Nazi-Soviet pact, the Russians requested boundary adjustments from the Finns, with special emphasis on the fact that the existing border was only 30 miles west of Leningrad. The Finns demurred and on November 30, 1939, the Red army launched its attack, thus starting the Winter War.¹ Although the Finns resisted gallantly for three

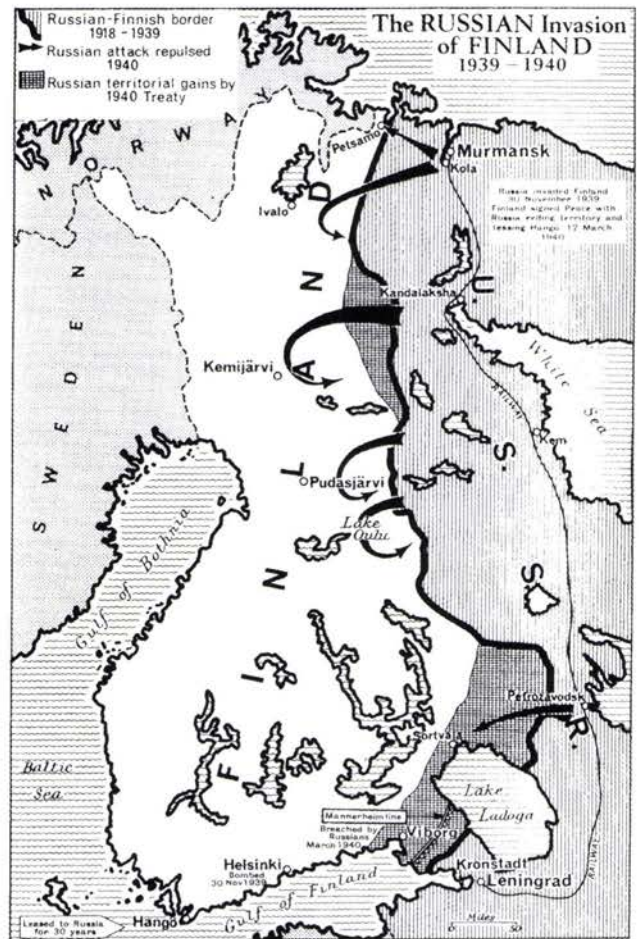


Figure 1. Map of the Soviet invasion of Finland.

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Figure 2. Picture postcard showing Russian soldiers near the citadel of Viipuri.

months and were able to inflict major casualties on the Russians, the latter mobilized a large number of additional troops by late winter and were finally able to break through the Finnish defense line, capturing the key city of Viipuri (now Vyborg, Russia).² (Figure 2 shows a Soviet propaganda postcard with Russian soldiers near the citadel of Viipuri.) By then, however, both sides were exhausted and needed an armistice, so fighting came to an end on March 13, 1940.

The Finnish cause was supported by numerous organizations, including the League of Nations, and many individuals, but no countries sent official aid. However, volunteers from various places did go to Finland to fight alongside the Finnish troops. Most of these were from Scandinavian countries, which felt a particular kinship with the Finns. Although their cause was eventually unsuccessful, the effort put forth by the volunteers has long been appreciated by the Finns.

The Volunteers

By far the largest number of volunteers came from nearby Sweden. When it became clear that no official Swedish troops would be provided, a group of Swedes with military experience formed the Swedish Volunteer Corps (S.F.K.—Svenska Frivillig Kåren). This group consisted of 8,260 men who assembled at the town of Haparanda on the Swedish side of the border by the Gulf of Bothnia. After the armistice in March, 1940, the S.F.K. was disbanded and most of the men returned home.

The second largest number of volunteers to serve came from Denmark. The Danes were highly supportive of the Finns and a group of 1,200 enlisted in the Danish Finland Corps (D.F.K. – Dansk Finlands Korps). The Danes mostly lacked military experience, so most of them served on guard and patrol duty, thus freeing up Finnish troops for the front line. In the weeks following the armistice, the D.F.K. was disbanded and the men went home.

The smallest group in the Scandinavian contingents was from Norway. In their case, the group consisted of 727 men. In fact, they were not organized separately but were integrated into the Swedish Volunteer Corps. Most of them served in the Salla region on the northern front.





Figure 3. Examples of the three postmarks used on Swedish mail.

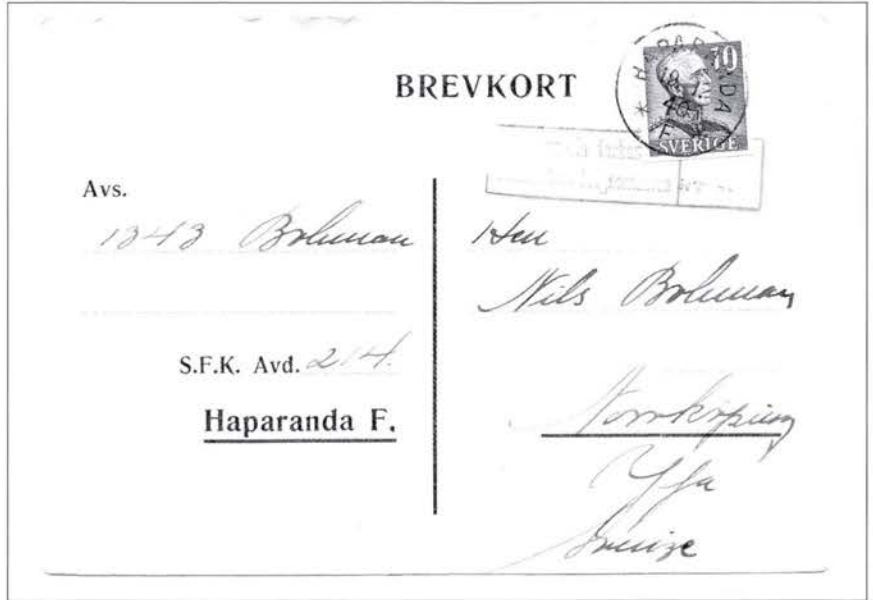


Figure 4. Special imprinted postcard for the S.F.K. with stamp (Sweden Facit 273) added in Haparanda.

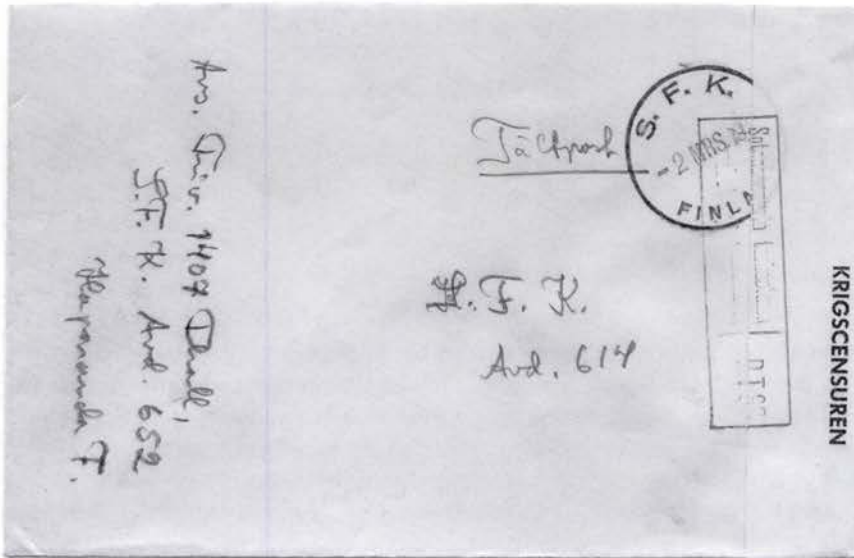


Figure 5. Unfranked letter showing use of temporary "S.F.K./Finland" postmark.

Philatelic Aspects

In handling the mail to and from the Swedish contingent, three special postmarks (as shown in Figure 3) were provided by the Swedish authorities. The first of these was inscribed "Haparanda/F" and was introduced on January 10, 1940. The volunteers would post their mail unfranked, although it was censored and a bilingual rectangular marking was applied to so indicate. The items were then delivered to the fieldpost office in Haparanda. There, 10-öre Swedish stamps depicting King Gustav V (for postcards) and the 15-öre Linné (Sweden *Facit* 321) commemorative (for letters) that had been purchased by the Sweden Finland Committee would be affixed to the items before postmarking. (Figure 4 shows a special S.F.K. postcard with space for the sender's name and unit number that was handled through Haparanda.)

In due course, it was determined that the mail of the volunteers could be sent free of postage as long as it was endorsed "Kenttäpostia," or its Swedish equivalent, "Fältpost." Thus, it no longer needed to be transported to Haparanda for franking and processing. As a result, a temporary postmark inscribed "S.F.K./Finland" was provided and used for one week in late February and early March. (Figure 5 shows an example of an unfranked letter struck with the temporary postmark.)

This device was soon supplanted by a new postmark inscribed "Fältpost/D.F.K." that was introduced during the second week of March. It was used at a new fieldpost office located at Tornio on the Finnish side of the frontier. (See cover shown as Figure 6.) The latest example of this marking seen by the author is April 23, 1940.



Figure 6. Unfranked letter showing use of "Fältpost/S.F.K." postmark.

Unlike the Swedes, the Danish volunteers did not have their own fieldpost office but used the Finnish civil postal service. Thus, they had to pay the normal rates of 1.25 markkaa for postcards and 2 markkaa for letters. Most of the Danish mail was processed at the post office in Oulu in west central Finland (see Figure 7). The examples seen were struck with the bilingual censor marking and some were resealed with bilingual censor labels.

The Norwegians did not have their own postal arrangements but had their mail processed by the Swedish fieldpost system. As a result, it is often difficult to distinguish their letters and cards from those of the Swedes. However, the clues to look for are Norwegian surnames and/or addresses (see Figure 8). With so few men involved and with some of the mail being discarded after the war as not being "politically correct," examples have always been very scarce, with fewer than 10 examples being recorded.

In conclusion, the period of the Winter War was a short one by the standards of military campaigns, but the participation by the Scandinavian volunteers provides an interesting aspect for the study of its postal history.





Figure 7. Letter from Danish volunteer mailed from Oulu. Franked with Finland *Facit* 201.

Figure 8. Letter from Norwegian volunteer mailed through the Swedish fieldpost.



A U.S. First Day Cover postmarked October 6, 1967 in Finland, Minnesota, to commemorate Finland's 50 years of independence. Marshal Mannerheim is featured on the cachet with this praise: "Champion of liberty, supreme commander of the Finnish Army, helped forge Finland's new constitution and stabilize her government." The stamp is Scott U.S. 1334.

Finland issued two stamps on March 13, 1990 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Winter War (*Facit* Finland 1105) and Disabled Ex-Service Men's Association, which was formed at the end of the Winter War (*Facit* 1106).



(Editor's Note: It is estimated that up to 37,000 lives were lost in the Reds-Whites fighting in 1918. It is estimated that 127,000 Russian soldiers and 27,000 Finns lost their lives during the 1939-40 Winter War. Nearly one-half million people were displaced from their homes by the peace treaty.) ■

Endnotes

¹ During the harsh winter, temperatures dipped at times to minus 40° Celsius.

² The Finns employed guerrilla tactics, using skis and petrol bombs – giving rise to the term “Molotov cocktails.”

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Finland marked the 65th anniversary of the Winter War in 2005 with this 0.65€ stamp extracted from a battlefield photograph. The stamp (*Facit* 1745) shows a servicewoman giving a wounded soldier water with a spoon. Emblems of four Finnish veterans' organizations are shown at the bottom of the stamp.



Finland's Defensive Forces were created in 1918. The 75th anniversary of national defense was marked in 1993 with this stamp (*Facit* 1212) showing a soldier's shadow superimposed over a Finnish landscape (the motherland).



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Trans-Pacific Scandinavian Mail in Wartime

By Roger G. Schnell

Pan American airways inaugurated trans-Pacific airmail service to the Philippine Islands on November 10, 1935. A Hong Kong extension was added April 15, 1937. This connection opened airmail communications between the United States, Asia, and the South Pacific. Before World War II, Scandinavian airmail to Asia was sent via connections with KLM, Air France, DLH, and BOAC through the Mediterranean to Cairo, Egypt. From Cairo the mail continued to Karachi - Calcutta - Rangoon - Bangkok - Singapore and Hong Kong.

When Italy entered World War II on June 10, 1940, the trans-Mediterranean portion of the air route from Europe to Cairo and onward was disrupted. To circumvent the Mediterranean, the "Horseshoe Route" was established, sending mail by ship to Durban, South Africa. It was then transferred to BOAC up the east coast of Africa to Cairo.

This route delayed airmail correspondence between Scandinavia and Asia. A faster but more expensive alternative was the so called "Two Ocean" (Atlantic and Pacific) mail route. Scandinavian mail could be sent via connections with DLH, KLM, or BOAC to Lisbon. Pan American FAM 18 carried the mail across the Atlantic to the USA. USA domestic air was used to San Francisco. There, Pan American FAM 14 flew trans-Pacific to Hong Kong. From there connections could again be made to Singapore - Siam, etc.



Thailand to Denmark — Airmail letter Bangkok, August 5, 1941. Handwritten routing, "Via USA Lisbon." Thai censorship with small circular hand stamp "6" on front. BOAC or KLM to Singapore. Singapore brown resealing tape tied by "Passed by Censor 56" violet hand stamp. Carried by Pan Am FAM 14 to San Francisco. Domestic transcontinental to New York. FAM 18 to Lisbon. Lufthansa to Frankfurt. Brown German resealing tape on back with censor "g." Sent on to Copenhagen, Denmark. The rate was 2.55 baht for 5 gms via the USA and trans-Atlantic service. Two other examples of mail from Thailand to Denmark are recorded — one from July 16, 1941, and a second letter from November 3, 1941. Both registered and to the same address in Denmark.



Norway to Singapore — Letter from Oslo, June 30, 1941 to New York. The letter was forwarded to the addressee in Singapore. German censor tape, Singapore resealing tape, and violet hand stamp, "Passed by Censor 56." Sent via DLH Oslo - Frankfurt - Lisbon. Pan Am FAM 18 to NYC. Domestic air to San Francisco Pan Am FAM 14 to Singapore. The airmail rate to the USA from Norway was 85 øre: 30 øre for 20 gms surface, airmail surcharge of 50 øre. There was no "due" charge applied to this letter for the USA to Singapore segment. Steamship companies frequently were used as undercover addresses to route mail to displaced Norwegian seamen.

Mail from occupied Scandinavia during World War II presented a difficult challenge to the sender. The “Two Ocean” route was rarely used by Scandinavians since it was considerably more expensive and better suited for commercial interests. Scandinavian commercial interests were not prominent in Asia. One possible use of this route was correspondence with relatives displaced by the war.

Thus, Scandinavian “Two Ocean” mail is rare. Only three examples were recorded in a collection of more than 100 examples of “Two Ocean” mail. ■

(Author Note: The author would be interested in recording other examples of Scandinavian WWII Trans-Pacific mail. Email rkschoss@mindspring.com.

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Norway to Hawaii — Oslo postmark of September 9, 1941. DLH to Berlin - Frankfurt - Lisbon. FAM 14 to USA. Domestic air to San Francisco. FAM 14 Pan Am to Hawaii. German Frankfurt censor tape. Rate: Surface 30 øre for 20 gms, airmail surcharge 95 øre = 125 øre.

Sweden to the Tirol and Back Again

By Jim Burgeson

This card from Sweden to Austria demonstrates the use of a postage-due stamp to pay a poste restante (or general delivery) fee. The double postal card (*Facit* bKd22) was canceled with railroad cancel PKP 81A June 15, 1922, and addressed to Innsbruck, Austria, in the Tirol, marked “postlagernd,” which is the German equivalent for poste restante.

One scenario is that the double card arrived at Innsbruck fully pre-paid for the 25-öre international post card rate. Perhaps someone other than the addressee spoke for the card, or was otherwise presented with it, and informed the post office that the addressee had returned to Sweden.

At that point, the post office said if a poste restante fee of five krona was paid, the card would be returned to Sweden. Evidently the fee was paid, the clerk applied a 5-krona postage-due stamp (*Scott* Austria J89) plus an “unclaimed” label, added the return address, canceled the new stamp with a large rectangular mark, and put it into the mail for Sweden. An additional circular date stamp (Austrian) on the postage due stamp evidently was applied as the card left for Sweden. The updated, but unused, reply card is still attached and uncanceled.



Austria (and most countries) charged a fee for handling mail that arrived *poste restante*. Postage due stamps were used to show that the *poste restante* fee had been paid. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) established guidelines for the amount that could be charged for *poste restante* service on incoming, international mail. ■

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Russian Franking on Ship Mail from Finland

By Leonard L. Tann

One aspect of Scandinavian philately is the use of Russian stamps on mail coming out of Finland. In the days when there still was a Czar of Russia, who also was the Grand Duke of Finland, it was obligatory for all mail in Finland destined abroad to be franked with Russian stamps rather than the (local) Finnish stamps.

From January, 1901, until the rise of the Finnish republic in the spring of 1918, Russian stamps were supplied to Finland for use of Finnish mail leaving the country. In fact, tourists from Russia, Russians in the service of the Czar in the Finnish administration, the nobility in St. Petersburg, and any others who had Russian stamps could use them in Finland. That meant, in effect, that the Finnish postal service had to carry letters for which no stamp-revenue had been received by the Finnish Post because the stamps came in from Russia.

International regulations provided for the following: mail could be carried by ships from one country to another, but they had to bear stamps from the port or country of origin at the correct foreign mail rate. And they had to be handed to the post office of the first port of call. A "paquebot," or "ship-mail" cachet or marking would be applied to validate the stamps of country of origin, and the letter or postcard would continue on its journey. In this way, Russian stamps on Finnish mail could be carried by ships leaving Finnish ports for other foreign destinations.

Shown here are four such covers from my collection.

Figure 1 is a letter from May, 1904 addressed to Prussia (Germany). It bears Russian 7-kopek and 4-kopek stamps. Ten kopek was the foreign mail rate; one suspects that the sender had only these denomination stamps, resulting in an overfranking of one kopek. The letter was handed to a ship leaving a Finnish port (probably Helsingfors/Helsinki or Abo/Turku) and received a paquebot cachet. It was turned over to the local post office on docking at Copenhagen, Denmark. A Copenhagen postmark was applied to the stamps May 6, 1904, and the letter continued its journey to Prussia from Denmark (backstamped Eberswald May 7, 1904.)

Figure 2 is a double-weight cover from Finland to Stockholm, Sweden. It is properly franked with 10, 2-kopek Russian stamps. The first port of call was Sundsvall, where the stamps were postmarked, and the cover sent on to Stockholm. Sometimes these ports had "Från Finland" (From Finland) cachets, but some port post offices were too small to have these cachets.*

Figure 3 is a Russian Romanoff stationery card, part of the stamps and stationery issued in 1913 to celebrate the Romanoff dynasty's 300th jubilee. It is the general opinion of experts that Romanoff stamps and stationery were not supplied to Finland. Romanoff stamps and stationery used in Finland most likely were taken there by visitors, tourists, and philatelists!





Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

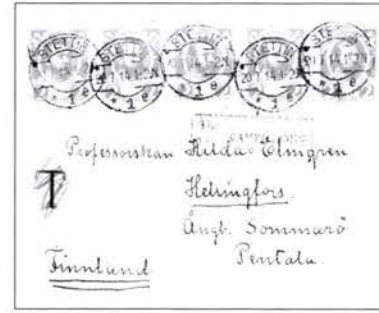


Figure 4.

Figure 3 is a 4-kopek Romanoff postcard addressed to Stockholm with the imprint showing Czar Peter the Great. However, this is not mail from Finland but from the Baltic port of Riga in the Czarist province of Latvia. The message states this to be so, and the writer adds that if he hurries, he can catch the ship "Odin" at the port. Strictly, the ship-mail cachet should have stated "FRÄN RUSSLAND" (From Russia). These are found on mail in the 1890s and 1900s, but they are rare. Here, when the ship docked at Stockholm, the usual cachet "FRÄN FINLAND" was applied, alongside the Stockholm postmark of November 24, 1913.

Figure 4 is a ship letter in which the use of Russian stamps was questioned. The letter was put ashore at Stettin, Germany (today's Szczecin in Poland). It was postmarked there, but then the use of Russian stamps was questioned. They were first thought to be invalid, and the "T" was applied to tax the letter as unfranked mail. The "T" was then crossed out, as the cachet, "AUS DAMPSCHIFF" (From Steamship) validated the stamps. The back of the cover bears the cachet of a hotel in Helsingfors along with a Helsingfors arrival postmark, 22-VII-14. The name of the steamship was the Sommarö Pentala. ■

Endnotes:

* This is discussed in the author's article, "Romanov Stamps Cancelled in Finland," *Yamshchik (The Post Rider)*, No. 9, p. 68.

Exhibition for Finnish Personalized Stamps

Finland's happy experience with personalized stamps has reached the point that they merit a special exhibition at the Finland Post Museum. Some 600 personalized stamps are on display through October 22 showing some of the more popular topics – children, pets, company logos, or other symbols.

These are only a fraction of the personalized stamps prepared by Posti, which reports about 15,000 different images printed on 1.6 million personalized stamps. Finland began offering personalized stamps in 2003, and its program has been emulated by Åland and Norway. (See *The Posthorn*, May, 2006, page 16, and August, 2006, page 23).

Stamps submitted for the exhibition will be placed in the museum's collection, but no attempt is being made to gather examples of all of the personalized stamps, said a Posti spokesperson. ■

Design Award for Finnish Stamps of Church

A block of four €0.65 stamps recognizing an 18th century church in Finland has won an international award in the annual Asiago design competition. The stamps, which were issued in September, 2005, won the Asiago award in the tourism category.

The Finnish stamps show the Old Church of Petäjävesi from the outside, the belfry, a wooden angel playing a bassoon, and the chandelier of the church hall. The church built in 1763-1765 is one of UNESCO's World Heritage sites. Erik Bruun designed the four stamps. More information on the church is available at www.petajavesi.fi/kirkko/. ■



Continued from page 2

His father, Gustav III, was assassinated in 1792 and this unprepared and frightened youth of 13 suddenly became king. Until 1796, he was under the control of the regent, his uncle Charles, duke of Södermanland, who was an elderly man bordering on senility. The young king was plagued by morbid fears of Jacobinism, which revolutionary France was then exporting to the world. He believed that Jacobins were behind his father's murder and the unrest in Sweden and possibly plotting his own death.

Because of his fears and his distrust of the "enlightenment," he postponed his coronation until 1800. He was unable to stand up to Napoleon and he lacked the leadership ability to guide his country through a disastrous war against Russia, ending with the loss of Finland, Latvia, and Estonia. This loss brought together officers of Sweden's western army who arranged a coup d'état to depose the king.

He was arrested March 13, 1809, imprisoned in Gripsholm, and formally abdicated on March 29. His family was declared ineligible to succeed him. He and his family were sent into exile on Christmas Eve, 1809, and Uncle Charles succeeded him on the throne. But because of Charles' frail mind and body, Sweden was soon looking for fresh blood. Ultimately, the Swedes would choose Marshal Jean Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's great generals, to become the crown prince.

Meanwhile, the last of the Vasas wandered through Europe under the name Colonel Gustafsson. Finally, he settled with his family in Switzerland living an aimless, threadbare existence that slowly affected his mind and body. He died virtually deranged and forgotten on February 7, 1837, in St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Sad to say, no better example of Shakespeare's warning to would-be kings can be found than the tragic Gustav Adolf IV of Sweden. ■



Gustav IV is arrested

New Iceland Í Gildi Find Provides More Answers

By Ellis Glatt

Among the rarest of Iceland's Í GILDI overprints having a major listing in all general and specialized catalogs (*Scott 64, Gibbons 59, Michel 28A, Yvert 27B, Facit 39, AFA 28*) is the regular postage 10-aur overprinted in black and perforated 14x13½. Moreover, all but a handful of the 40 to 50 examples of this stamp that have surfaced to date are unused and only one example is known on cover. Of the four or five authentic used singles that have appeared at auction over the last 50 years or so, none has displayed a clearly discernable date cancel, while the one cover (philatelic, unfortunately) was prepared after all authorized Í GILDI overprinting had ceased. All in all, not much useful information of significant research value could be gleaned from so few examples (and no multiples), especially considering that there were seven different printings of the underlying 10-aur with the same perforation type.

Recently, however, a previously unrecorded used example of the rare 10-aur came into my hands, a find that is quite remarkable for several reasons (Figure 1). Unlike the other known examples, this one has a uniquely-plateable overprint as well as a reasonably legible town cancel with discernable date. The stamp is canceled Strandasysla and the date indicated is 11-2-(1903). Because examples of other Í GILDI overprints are known to have been used on mailings originating at this particular post office later in February, 1903, including a few still on cover, the writer has no doubt whatsoever about the authenticity or indicated period of use of the cancel on this stamp.



Figure 1. "Í GILDI" overprint from Position 21 from Setting III on 1884 fifth printing of 10-aur.

Latest Findings

Based on analysis of the overprint on the stamp, it must have originated from overprint-plate position 21, no earlier than Setting III and no later than Setting V. As can be seen in Figure 1, this particular overprint (a) exhibits the thick-thick zero combination, (b) has a leading thick apostrophe, but (c) lacks a trailing large "I." This type combination is known to have been first introduced with Setting III of the overprint plate and only appeared in position 21.

We also know that the large apostrophes were completely absent from the Setting VI plate (the final setting used in the authorized overprinting). Furthermore, it is established from Lundgaard's 1941 investigation of Reykjavík printing-office records and other official correspondence that the Setting IV overprint plate did not come into use until early May, 1903, months after this 10-aur stamp was cancelled at Strandasysla. Because of this and other details about the overprint recognizable to this researcher, there is no doubt that this is a very early Setting III example from overprint-plate position 21.

This finding is especially research worthy to the Í GILDI specialist and those who authenticate these stamps because it finally allows us to establish a more accurate timeline for the transition from the Setting II plate to Setting III plate — that is the early part of February, 1903. Lundgaard and other sources, based on less reliable information, had assumed that Setting III did not come about until late April or early May, 1903. As already noted in an earlier Í GILDI article on the subject of the "Missing Í" overprint varieties (*The Posthorn*, November, 2005), Lundgaard's timeline for the start of Setting II (repeated in *AFA's Specialkatalog*) also was off by a couple of months. Setting II actually came into use in early- to mid-December, 1902, not February, 1903, as previously assumed.

Finally, there is yet another important aspect of this 10-aur Í GILDI stamp that sets it apart from others that are known. The underlying 10-aur stamp in Figure 1 originates from the 1884 fifth printing (confirmed

by its light orange-red color under UV light and its 0.065 to 0.07mm paper thickness). Until now, only overprinted examples from the first, sixth, and seventh printings have been reported, at least as I am aware. Of course, the fact that several different underlying printings exist on fewer than 50 examples should not be surprising, since evidence suggests that all overprinted regular 10-aur stamps perforated 14x13½ originated as part of reconstructed sheets or half sheets, which probably had other aur values mixed in. In the case of this 10-aur, for example, the underlying stamp is inconsistent with sheet position 21 or 71 from the 1884 fifth printing (based on analysis of cliché characteristics), yet the overprint is clearly from plate position 21. No doubt, it was part of a reconstructed unit at the time of its overprinting.

The stamp finally clears up the heretofore confusing timeline relative to the periods of use of the Setting II and Setting III overprint plates.

Postscript

After preparing this article, the author encountered yet another used Í GILDI example that further corroborates February, 1903, as the period during which Setting III must have first come into use. This latest find (a scan of which appeared as Lot 1993 in Engers Frimerker's online catalog for its March 31, 2006, Auction 93) is a single 4-aur (regular postage) exhibiting the well-known '03-'03 overprint error. The stamp displays a partial Vestmannaeyjar town cancel, including a portion of the date. Although only a minimal trace of an indiscernible two-digit day date can be seen, the lower numeral portion indicating the month is clearly visible, confirming February, 1903. Since the '03-'03 overprint error occurred only in Setting III and IV (overprint-plate position 16), and because Setting IV did not come into use until May, 1903, the stamp must have originated from Setting III. Certain other subtle, but distinguishing overprint characteristics also confirm this fact to the satisfaction of the writer. ■

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

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Monaco Stamp Included with Norway Album

Purchasers of a jubilee album marking the 100th anniversary of Norway's first scientific expedition to Svalbard will find a stamp from Monaco included along with the three Norwegian stamps and maximum cards.

Norway Post said that the 1906 expedition was financed by Prince Albert I of Monaco, which issued a 1.60€ stamp on April 10 to mark the expedition's centenary (see illustration). Norway's three stamps issued June 9 show, (1) the expedition leader with his assistant, (2) a coal mining transport terminal on Svalbard, and (3) a modern scene from Longyearbyen, Svalbard's capital.

The 48-page jubilee album (with information in Norwegian and English) marks the centennial of the first scientific expedition to Svalbard, the start-up of coal mining there, and the establishment of Longyearbyen. ■



The Royal Danish Post Office in Reykjavik, 1870-1872

By Þór Þorsteins

In 1869, the Danish Postal Administration in Copenhagen decided to take over the running of the postal steamers between Copenhagen – Tórshavn – Seyðisfjörður – Reykjavik. The agreement with the United Steamship Company (Det Forenede Dampskibs Selskab, or DFDS) to service Iceland and the Faroes from Denmark expired at the end of that year.

It was necessary to open a Danish post office to service the postal steamers. Óli P. Finsen, who had been engaged by DFDS since 1865, was appointed as a Danish postman in Reykjavik the next July. The office opened temporarily in the DFDS building in Vesturgata 2, but when Consul M. Smith erected his new house at Hafnarstræti 18, the office moved there on July 21, 1870. Necessary furniture and postal equipment was sent from Denmark.

No financial contact existed between the Danish Post and the Icelandic Inland Post operated by the High Sheriff. All expenses for the postal steamers and the post office were paid by the Danish authorities. The post office was to handle both incoming and outgoing mail to Denmark and foreign countries by way of the postal steamers. For the first time, postage was to be paid for letters and parcels from Iceland in accordance with regulations from August 25, 1869. Payment was to be made with Danish skilling postage stamps, which were only valid for mail in Iceland.

The first stamps arrived at the post office October 11, 1869, on the steamer "SS Fönix." Included were



An unpaid cover written November 12, 1870 and date-stamped March 31 (1871) for sailing. Unpaid additional postage 12 sk. marked in red.



Stamp from 1871 issue canceled with numeral 236 and departure date in Reykjavik.



Danish stamps issued 1864-70.

— Ólögengin bréf á póstaþofunni, komin með 4. og 5. ferð.

Norðrmtíð. Arthur Smith Norðkoper Seyðisfjörð, 17 sk.; Braspol 1 Officer á Norðkoper Seyðisfjörð, 4 sk.; Rasmus Johansen Norðkoper Seyðisfjörð, 16 sk.; 2 bréf til C. J. Bottemannos Norðkoper, annað 14 sk. annað 4 sk.; John Imieson Norðkoper 14 sk.; 3 bréf til Styrmanð R. L. Jensen Skonnert Marie Seyðisfjörð eitt 20 sk. en 2 á 12 sk. hvort; Capt. N Schoo Skonnert Marie Seyðisfjörð 16 sk.; Matros Hans Christensen Skon. Marie Seyðisfj. 16 sk.; Rasmus Svensen Skonnert Marie Seyðf. 16 sk.; Skipper T Størensen Seyðisfjörð, 20 sk.; Ludvig Petersen Girana Capt Petersen Ófjörð 18 sk.; Ingibjörg Erlandsdóttir Hóskuldastad Helgestada Sogn Thingð Syssel 12 sk.; Thorlákur Einarsson Thorodstada brepp Ófjörðs Syssel 12 sk.; Eyolfur Sveinsson Lililaskógur Ófjörðs Syssel 12 sk.; Jon Jónsson Sjómannastobum Anbef. Pastor Norðmann pr. Þarð, 12 sk.; Ichooner Otto Captain Hamer Eskefjörð, 21 sk.; Districtal Fr Zeuthen Eskefjörð 16 sk.

Vestrmtíð. Capt H Bille Skonnert Bogó Ómannarfjörð 12 sk.; Lars Chr. Nielsen Hagensdal 12 sk.

Suðrmtíð. Páll Sigurðsson Arkvörn 16 sk.; N Nielsen Adr Factor Beck Papós 16 sk.; Carl Wilcken Jagten Joh Camille Papos 16 sk.; Matros Vilhelm Jonsson Skonnerten Margen Capt. Kallke Reykjavík 16 sk.; F A Ryberg ombord í Jagten Tevctos Capt Andersen Reykjavík 16 sk.; Capt G Jørgensen Jagt Fritæde Reykjavík 20 sk.; E Hensen Island 6 sk. C Guðmundsen Island 6 sk.

— Þarð og alla að bregða mér til Khasnar með þessari póstkipsferð (en koma apir með næstu), þá hefi eg falið herra stad. með. Einarí Guðjónsen öll póstaþofstjórnir á meðan eg er burtu.

Afgreifustofa Þjóðólfs: Adalstrætí Nf 6. — U

Fréttablaði í júní 1870

An advertisement from *Þjóðólfur*, August 30, 1870 for letters from fourth and fifth sailings and postage to be paid.

the 2sk., 3sk., 4sk., and 16sk values. Óli advertised that the stamps were on sale, although there was no immediate use for them – the first sailing of the steamer “SS Diana” did not leave Reykjavík until April 10, 1870.

Postage was to be paid in advance, but it was permitted to send mail not fully paid for increased postage cost. This created difficulty with unpaid foreign letters to Icelandic officials, who refused to pay the missing postage and then try to collect it afterward from faraway places. To solve this, the post office advertised such letters in the newspaper *Þjóðólfur* as to what unpaid amount had to be paid before a letter was released by the post office.

To cancel stamps, the post office received from Denmark a three-ring numeral cancel (236) and a date cancel for marking arrival and departure dates on letters. Also received were a “Talt”(counted) and “Utilstrækkelig frankeret” (short postage) cancels and a signet. Mail was to be canceled in accord with Danish regulations.

Only few covers now exist from this period. The National Archive of Iceland holds some, but most of them are without stamps. A very few are found in private collections. ■

(Acknowledgments: Illustrations are used with permission of the Danish Post & Tele Museum in Copenhagen, and the National Archive of Iceland. Collectors Ebbe Eldrup, Orla Nielsen, and Indriði Pálsson assisted with this article.)

(Editor's Note: This article was adapted and condensed from *Frimerkjablaðið*, No. 12. Translation from Icelandic by the author.)

Norway Adds Personalized Stamps

Norway is joining the growing number of countries that offer personalized postage to their customers. Norway's first personalized stamps were introduced on August 22 and can be ordered at www.posten.no/personlige for NOK 220 for a sheet of 20 stamps (plus shipping). The personalized stamps will be for “A” priority (first class) mail with a denomination equivalent to NOK 6.50 each.

The standard motif released by Norway Post shows the shimmering image of a dove. The self-adhesives are being printed by Cartor in France. The stamps will not be available for sale at post offices. Collectors who subscribe to Norway's stamps, however, will receive the standard motif stamp, which also will be included in the annual yearbooks.

A Norway Post spokesperson said the system will emulate that of Finland Post, which has been selling personalized stamps since 2003. ■

— Paul Albright



President's Letter

John DuBois



Officers and elections

In June, just after the Washington 2006 exhibition, Arnold Sorensen submitted his resignation as SCC's vice president for personal reasons. Arnold did, however, express a desire to serve out his term as a director. As a result, Steve Kaplan was nominated to fill the vacant vice president position and the board of directors voted in approval with Arnold Sorensen moving into the position as a director.

Additional changes in our roster of officers and directors are just around the corner, since the regular election will be held soon, with the new positions to be effective January 1, 2007. According to our bylaws (available at www.scc-online.org), the nominating committee, which was appointed in February of this year, must submit its slate for the election no later than October 1. The members, Roger Quinby, Don Halpern, and Alan Warren, have now reported the following candidates:

President: Steve Kaplan of Ohio

Vice President: Herbert R. Volin of California

Vice President, Chapters: Edward L. Bode of Missouri

Secretary: Donald Halpern of Colorado

Treasurer: Mats Roing of Massachusetts

Directors: Alan Warren of Pennsylvania (two-year term to fill unexpired term of Steve Kaplan)

Mark Lorentzen of California (four-year term)

Kauko I. Aro of North Carolina (four-year term)

John Salmi of Canada (four-year term)

Jerry Eggleston of Colorado (two-year term to fill unexpired term of Herbert R. Volin)

Since no additional nominations have been received by the committee, and the positions are therefore unopposed, our bylaws provide that the slate of officers may be elected by a single vote cast by the SCC secretary. The result will be reported in the November, 2006 *Posthorn*.

I am very pleased with this slate of officers. It will provide fresh, strong leadership for the next few years to the great benefit of the SCC.

Memorial Library Fund



The SCC has lost a warm and dedicated supporter. Margo Nelson, wife of past SCC president Paul Nelson, passed away in August. Margo accompanied her husband to most SCC meetings and was widely known in the club. At the urging of Roger Schnell and others, I am announcing the creation of a Margo Nelson Memorial Library Fund to be used for the acquisition of SCC library books and material.

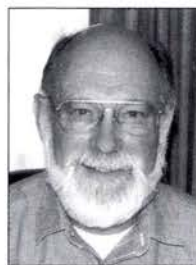
A number of members have already donated generously to this fund. Anyone wishing to contribute can mail a check made out to the SCC, but noted for the "Nelson Library Fund." Contributions should be mailed to SCC's treasurer Mats Roing, 39 Englewood Ave., Apt. 6, Brighton, MA, 02135.

Change for DWI Study Group

I am very pleased to announce that Arnold Sorensen has generously volunteered to assume leadership of the DWI Study Group of the SCC. It is time for fresh energy and ideas to be put into this group and he is the ideal member to do it. His articles and original research in *The Posthorn* over the past several years are of very high quality. I am confident he will bring the same knowledge and spirit to future development of the study group. ■

News from the Home Office

Don Brent



Stamp collecting tends to slow down as the summer temperatures rise. This is the time of year that I spend much of my time on auto racing. Fortunately, the SCC business slows during the summer also with the activities generally confined to welcoming a few new members, making address changes, and replacing copies of *The Posthorn* that did not make it through the mail. This is okay since I slow down also in the summer. I do not seem to have the same unbounded energy level as some.

Membership

Our membership rolls on at a steady pace with 12 new members. Almost all of our new members this quarter came from signing up at Washington 2006. We welcome our new members and hope to meet many of you in person at one of our future meetings. A few renewals (actually reinstatements now) are trickling in.

Being a member has several benefits besides just receiving *The Posthorn*. Included is use of the SCC Library, with its outstanding collection of Scandinavian-related material, and use of the Stamp Mart. Other member services include the Helper and Trader lists. Each *Posthorn* lists the member services and the contact person. It can be found on page 38 of this issue.

Posthorn mailing

There have been some mailing problems with the addressing of *Posthorns*. This has been mostly to foreign addresses. It has caused a few members to miss their copies. This is caused by a problem with the mailing company's computer program that controls the sprayed-on addresses. It seems that the system does not read foreign language (other than English) characters, fails to read unusual addresses in their entirety, and/or fails in some cases to allow enough spaces for the address. We are working on the problem and will send replacement copies when necessary.

Send me an email or note and I will see that you get your missing copy. Many still think that they are missing a copy when it is just late in arriving. So, I just set those aside until a few weeks after the actual mailing. These are two different problems. We are working on both. ■

Membership Statistics for the Second Quarter, 2006

New Members

4068 Garlans, Kristen, 145 Eagle Hollow Dr., Middletown, CT 06457
4069 Heck, Bjarne, Hoejdevangen 2, DK-5672 Broby, Denmark
4070 Osmolskis, Tadas A., 11801 Rockville Pike Apt. 1409, Rockville, MD 20852-2729
4071 Berg, John S., 16219 266th Ave. SE, Issaquah, WA 98027
4072 Voss, Robert T., 625 Karrastyn Court, Gibsonia, PA 15044-6019
4073 Gade, Ole, 176 Edora St., Boone, NC 28607
4074 Stanley, John, 953 Green Pond Rd., Rockaway, NJ 07866
4075 Byrkit, David, 110 Douglas St., Princeton, WV 24740
4076 Berlin, Dr. Steven J., 12407 Dover Dr., Reisterstown, MD 21136
4077 Smith, Robert K., DNP
4078 Peterson, Gary M., DNP
4079 Lablonde, Col. Charles, 15091 Ridgefield Ln., Colorado Springs, CO 80921-3554

Deceased

1418 Schaad, John W. III
2027 Lengacher, Donald H.
2369 Menninger, E. A. Jr.
3186 Barstad, Severin

Resigned

3847 Ellwanger, F. R.

Lost Contact

1985 Engdahl, David A., 1477 Long Pond Rd. Apt 416,
Rochester, NY 14626-4151

Change of Address

3777 Lundstedt, Tom, 23821 42nd Ave. SE, Apt 36C, Bothell, WA 98021-7797
L68/3208 Gilgis, John R., P.O. Box 758, Boylston, MA 01505
3990 McIntyre, Gordon, 826-B W. Nickerson, Seattle, WA 98119
2801 Silverberg, Dr. Stuart O., 1003 19th St., Golden, CO 80401-1854
4033 Andersen, Kjell, Nadabergstubben 19, N-4315 Sandnes, Norway
3049 Frantz, Gregory, 11631 Dunrich Rd., Parker, CO 80138
2888 Quinby, Roger, 12425 Dancliff Trace, Alpharetta, GA 30004
2962 Bjork, Torbjorn, P.O. Box 2884, Concord, NH 03302-2884
3607 Deter, Dwight, 13902 W. oak Glen Dr., Sun City West, AZ 85375-5521
2578 Haugen, Clinton, 3201 E. 16th St., Sioux Falls, SD 57103-2911
2836 Noreen, Eric, 904 21st Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

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

3971 Paul Negline
H28 Knud Mohr
2888 Roger P. Quinby
2712 Harry E. Ozmun
1247 George Kuhhorn
3969 Rufus Wilson
1087 Alan Warren
Washington 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition
Thomas Høiland Auktioner AS

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From the Editor's Stamp Den

Paul Albright



Iceland's Philatelic Bureau Relocates

The seven employees of Iceland's philatelic office have moved offices again. In July, the office shifted about 50 kilometers from Rykjanesbaer (near Iceland's international airport) to the Iceland Post headquarters in Reykjavik. The philatelic office moved to the more rural area in 2003 as part of a government policy of locating agencies in the countryside whenever possible, especially when post offices were closing and services shifting into banks, shops, and gasoline stations.



The move did not create any new jobs in the countryside, however, as all of the department's employees accepted transfers and became commuters. New Iceland Post CEO Ingimundur Sigurpálsson decided to move the philatelic bureau back to the Post's headquarters (see illustration).

Vilhjálmur Sigurðsson of the philatelic agency said there are about 10,000 subscribers for Iceland's stamps, three-fourths of whom are outside Iceland. Although the trend in subscribers is down, the agency is adding an eighth employee in the winter and the program is considered successful.

"We stick to our conservative issue policy," he told *The Posthorn*, "that is, issue only stamps that refer to Iceland and Icelandic reality—culture, history, nature, etc. We do not run after popular subjects of the day, such as Harry Potter and so forth." The new address for the philatelic bureau is listed below.

Postal Administrations

The relocation of Iceland's stamp agency provides an opportunity to update contact information for the stamp agencies in our collecting areas. Here is the latest list, which is always subject to change.

Post Denmark, Stamps
Telegrafvej 7
DK-2750 Ballerup
DENMARK
E-Mail: stamps@post.dk
Internet: www.postdanmark.dk/stamps
Telephone: +4544730505
Fax: +4544662575

Postverk Føroya
Traðagøta 38
FO-159 Tórshavn
THE FAROE ISLANDS
E-Mail: filateli@postur.fo
Internet: www.stamps.fo
Telephone: +298346200
Fax: +298346201

Finland Post, Philatelic Centre
P.O. Box 2, FIN-00011 Posti,
Helsinki, FINLAND
E-Mail: stamps@posti.fi
Internet: <http://www.pmk.posti.fi>
Telephone: +358204518333
Fax: +358204515580

Post Greenland, Filatelia
PO Box 121
3913 Tasiilaq
GREENLAND
E-Mail: stamps@tele.gl
Internet: <http://www.stamps.gl/>
Telephone: +299981155
Fax: +299981432

Iceland Post, Postphil
Storhofdi 29,
IS-110 Reykjavik
ICELAND
E-Mail: stamps@postur.is
Internet: <http://www.stamps.is/>
Telephone: +3545801050
Fax: +3545801059

Postens frimerketjenesten
Postbox 9350
N-0135 Oslo
NORWAY
E-Mail: frimerketjenesten@posten.no
Internet: <http://www.posten.no/frimerker>
Telephone: +4723147870
Fax: +4723147800

Sweden Post Stamps
S-981 84 Kiruna
SWEDEN
E-Mail: kundservice@pf.posten.se
Internet: <http://www.posten.se>
Telephone: +4698074936
Fax: +4698081490

Filateliservicen
PO Box 99 AX-22101, Mariehamn
ÅLAND, FINLAND
E-Mail: brev@posten.aland.fi
Internet: <http://www.posten.aland.fi/>
Telephone: +358(0)86360
Fax: +358(0)18636608



Norway Switches Mail to Cargo Planes

Norway Post is shifting some of its mail to cargo planes in an effort to speed up delivery. West Air Sweden was selected in May to handle air freight to major airports in Norway, although there was some hint that letters would move on these planes as well. "By switching to cargo planes, Norway Post achieves a higher quality on deliveries throughout the country," said CEO Dag Mejdell in a press release. "Letters and parcels will arrive faster because cargo planes are more punctual and have simpler ground operations than passenger flights."

Another firm, Widerøe, will continue to fly mail and freight to airports with short runways, and SAS will handle overseas mail and express mail in Norway and Sweden.

More on Message in a Bottle

In the May, 2006, issue I expressed interest in seeing Finland's "message in a bottle" that had passed through the mails. Member Rufus Wilson was first in with a "used" example. His plastic bottle was mailed last year from Vantaa by a trading partner. It is franked with a second class bear stamp from 2004 and a 0.65€ gastronomy Europa stamp from 2005 to pay postage to the U.S. The bottle shows a wavy cancel but no town name, as if it passed through a machine canceller.

"How could this be?" wonders Wilson. How, indeed? The container did suffer some damage en route; there are cracks on one edge.



Seeking Sweden's military postal history journal?

A couple stray copies of *Militärpostal Tidskrift*, a Swedish military postal history journal, have surfaced at SCC's Library in Denver. This publication of the Sveriges Militärpostallskap appears substantive enough to have in the library's archives for postal history researchers. If anyone has a run of this publication that they want to donate to the SCC Library, it would be greatly appreciated.

A Non-Philatelic Sign-off

"Stockholm is now the biggest city in Scandinavia, having replaced Copenhagen. The Swedish capital has now a population of 1.87 million as opposed to 1.83 for the Danish capital. The number of people in Oslo and Helsinki is roughly one million, while Reykjavik is home to 184,000 inhabitants." (Source: *Scandinavian Review*, Spring, 2006.) ■

Scandinavian Area Awards

At the WESTPEX show in San Francisco in April, Jerome Kasper won a gold, the Al Van Dahl award for best Scandinavian exhibit, and the UPSS Marcus White medal for his "Aerogrammes of Iceland." In the single frame category of the same show, Mark Lorentzen won a gold and an SCC award for "Price Circulars from Great Britain to Denmark 1840-UP," and another gold for "Letters from Great Britain to Denmark 1840-UPU."

Alfred Kugel won a vermeil and the single frame grand award at TEXPEX in Dallas in April with his "Scandinavian Volunteers in Finland during the Winter War." Oleg Podymow received a gold at the ORAPEX show in Ottawa, Canada, in May with his "Serpentines to Double Headed Eagle: Finland 1860-1917." Roger Quinby won a gold at the Plymouth Show in Michigan in April with his "First Postal Cards of the Republic of Finland: The Saarinen Postal Cards 1917-1930." At the INDYPEX show in Indianapolis in July, Jeffrey Crown received a vermeil for "The Faroe Island Post 1769-1946."

— Alan Warren

Auction Marketplace

Frank Banke



Siegel, May 12 (Sale 711)

The impressive Elliott H. Coulter collection of the U.S. 1869 pictorial issue went on sale at Siegel Auctions in New York. It included a spectacular mixed-franked cover with U.S. 10-cent eagle and a Danish West Indies 3-cent. It was sent by a private forwarder from Venezuela to St. Thomas, and then posted there for delivery to the Brazil Line steamer "South America" departing St. Thomas on October 14, 1869. The 3-cent paid local DWI postage (as required, but usually paid in cash), and the 10-cent paid the contract ship rate to the U.S. This significant gem is the only combination 10-cent eagle and 3-cent DWI letter that is known. The cover was offered at the estimate of \$50,000-\$75,000 and sold for \$115,000 plus commission, bringing the total to \$126,500. It's the highest price ever paid for a Danish West Indies philatelic object.



Record price for DWI item

Cherrystone, June 8 and July 19

Shortly after the Washington 2006 worldwide exhibition, Cherrystone offered the Frederik collection of classic Iceland, including one of only 14 skilling letters known in private ownership. The letter (#1027), franked with a 2-sk. and two, 3-sk. sent to Denmark from Reykjavik, has been auctioned several times the past six years and sold this time for \$105,000.

An 1872 mother die proof (#1002) sold for the estimate of \$5,000; fewer than five copies are recorded. A block of four of the blue 5-aur 1878 perf 14 (#1033) in superb mint NH condition brought \$6,250. The rare 1898 (and never-issued) 40-aur lilac perf 12¾ mint NH block of four (#1055), sold for an impressive \$30,000. A letter franked with four, 5-aura blue perf 14, and known to have undergone extensive repair, sold for \$10,350 (#1061); it previously sold for considerably more. A bargain however, was a PRIR proof with large numeral 3 (#1079), of which probably no more than six copies have been recorded. This item went for the estimate of only \$1,150.

A good range of rare Í GILDI overprints was offered. A 10-aura black overprint perf 14 *Facit* 39 (#1097) sold for \$8,050; a 20-aura ultramarine with red overprint perf 14 sold for the estimate of \$4,900; and the rare 20-aura blue with black overprint perf 12¾ sold for nearly \$11,000. Lot 1178 was a vertical strip of five with the official 20-aura "Þjónusta" overprint with missing overprint on lower stamp (*Facit* Tj55v3). This extremely scarce variety sold for just \$2,185.

In its July 19 auction, Cherrystone offered a full sheet of the Finland Zeppelin 1930 issue, including the overprint error "1830." The sheet sold for \$19,500, just \$500 short of the estimate. (See *The Posthorn*, May, 2006, pages 29 and 37 for more on this overprint error.)



Missing overprint proves to be a bargain.

Skafil, May 19-20 (Sale 150)

This was an interesting and diversified auction with not only stamps but also coins, bank notes, and other collectibles. The main focus, however, was on Norwegian philatelic material. Lot 6141, 10-øre posthorn NK 371, with unshaded posthorn in mint never hinged condition and apparently the only known copy started at \$11,500 and sold for \$20,000. A fine 4-sk. imperforate King Oscar stamp with Laurvig CDS (#5785), did not reach its estimate of \$9,500. A fascinating stamp is the 50-Kr. King Olav NK 1149IIx without the numeral 50. It was offered in a block of four with corner margins (#7825), selling for \$7,000 against a starting price of \$4,800.

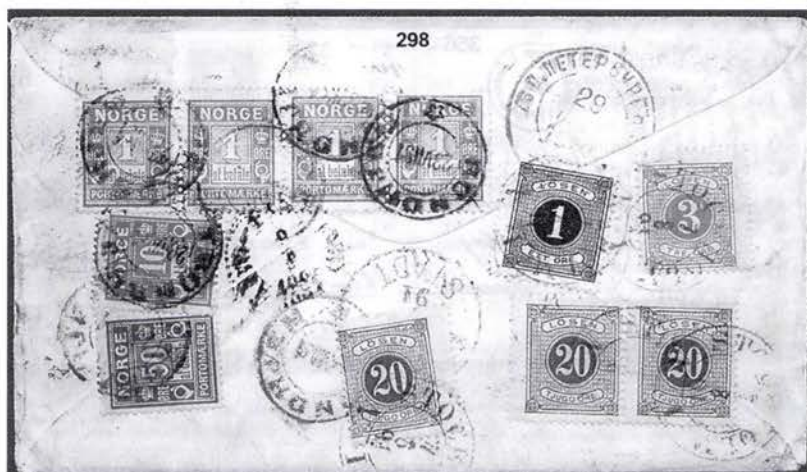


Norway block without denomination

Frimärkshuset Skandinavisk Filateli, May 20

A wide range of early Swedish letters, postal history and a good selection of stamps were offered.

A "Skyddsbrief" signed by Gustav Vasa in Örebro 1522 sold for the estimate of \$16,000. A letter from a Swedish volunteer in the Danish Army during the Three Years War, 1848-1850 (#78) sold for \$2,200 against starting price of \$300; such letters are in high demand and extremely rare. An 1891 cover (#298) with both Norwegian and Swedish postage due stamps sold for \$6,900 against the estimate of \$2,400.



Mixed Norway-Sweden postage dues on cover

Thomas Høiland Auktion, June 8-10 (Auction 99)

Some Swedish skilling banco stamps highlighted this auction and raised eyebrows of many in the trade. A 4-sk. bco. (#3039, *Facit* 2k1 turquoise shade), the only known copy in mint condition, sold for the fantastic price of \$600,000 after starting at \$207,000. Another 4-sk. bco., (*Facit* 2v1 double print) and the only known on a letter (#3043) sold for \$290,000, starting at only \$62,000. The 6-sk. bco. (#3045, *Facit* 3a2) in mint condition without gum sold for \$290,000 after starting at \$103,000. An 8-sk. bco., the only recorded mint copy of *Facit* 4g (#3050), sold for \$415,000 after starting at \$207,000 and *Facit* 4h (#3051), also the only known copy of this shade in mint condition, sold for \$270,000 after beginning at \$62,000. A 24-sk. bc. (#3052, *Facit* 5c), again the only known copy, sold for \$290,000 with a starting price of \$104,000.

In addition, a collection of classic Denmark went under the hammer. One significant item was a 4 RBS First Day Cover that sold for \$55,000. Finally, there were no fewer than 600 single lots from a large collection of Greenland parcel post cancels. ■



Mint 4-sk. bco. draws large price

Chapter Reports

Edward Bode, Vice President, Chapters



The society's board is wrestling with a viable and realistic way to promote and report chapter activities. We are reluctant to list a chapter as inactive. However, the listing of contacts with meeting information needs to be current in order to serve current and prospective members. Membership Chairman George Kuhhorn is contacting new members in order to refer them to chapters nearby. His efforts add to the importance of up-to-date information.

I have not received reports of activities from some chapters during the past 12 months. You are missed. Please check the listing below. Hopefully, you will have something to report for the next issue of *The Posthorn*. Send information to me by October 23. Please at least validate or update the information on a person to contact. An email address offers a very easy manner of contact. Lacking that, a telephone number is of next importance. If someone is concerned about security, a first name will suffice. If meetings are not regularly scheduled, a contact suffices. So, please check the contact page of this issue to ensure its accuracy. Thanks.

Several chapters suspend activities for the summer. Hence, the short report for this issue.

COLORADO CHAPTER 27

After a summer hiatus, the chapter conducted a successful auction for members in September.

CYBER WORLD CHAPTER 28

The 48 members on three continents have viewed a mourning card of the Danish West Indies in 1855, helped a member find a new home for surplus Swedish stock sheets, and discussed shades of issues and Swedish railroad cancels.

DANISH GROUP

Each summer there is a gathering of an informal "slid og snaps og stamps" group in Copenhagen. (Translation: "herring and aquavit and stamps"). This year, the Scandinavian collectors, several of whom are members of SCC, met for lunch followed by coffee and discussion at Carl Jørgensen's home. Clockwise around the lunch table are Jens Oddershede, Jack Sabin, Carl Jørgensen, Lars Jørgensen, Knud Juul, and Toke Nørby (in foreground).



DELAWARE CHAPTER 13

Several members attended and greatly enjoyed the Washington 2006 gathering of international philatelists.

GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER 21

Members continue to meet monthly to hear programs and to buy from Mart books.

MANITOBA CHAPTER 24

Members have displayed frames at local festivals.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER 17

Members continue to search Mart books and enjoy the fellowship of lively discussions. They also viewed a collection of locals with emphasis on Spitzbergen cancels.

TWIN CITIES CHAPTER 14

The May meeting included a show-and-tell on Denmark. June concluded the regular season with a club auction. In July, the third annual Bob Frigstad Memorial Dinner was well-attended with Elizabeth Frigstad, his widow, as the honored guest.

Seeking information from these chapters:

HOUSTON CHAPTER 22
PAULSON-SEAMAN [FLORIDA] CHAPTER 23
REYKJAVIK CHAPTER 11
ROCHESTER CHAPTER 15
SEATTLE CHAPTER 1
TUSCON CHAPTER 25 ■

Scandinavian Literature Notes

Alan Warren

News from Denmark

December's *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* offers Torben Hjørne's brief review of Greenland's parcel stamps, the Polar Bears, marking 100 years since their introduction. A special supplement accompanies this issue and is devoted to descriptions of the major exhibiting disciplines including traditional, postal history, thematic, and open class (similar to the display division in the United States).

In the June issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Erling Berger furnishes the second part of his series on the "AL" markings found on early 19th Century Danish letters. Petter J. Taraldsen continues his series on Aalborg's postal history in the June issue of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. In the same issue, Søren Chr. Jensen illustrates mail handled by the Randers-Hadsund rail line from 1883 to 1969.

Danmark Post has published a short but interesting article on, "How are stamps made?" in the 4/2006 issue of its new-issue *Journal*. There is an English version of the article available.

News from the Faroes

News from the Faroes issue 1/2006 carries an article on the postal history of Haraldssund and Múli. Although about 70 people still reside in Haraldssund on the east coast of Kunoy, Múli on the northern tip of Borðoy has been uninhabited since 1992. Nevertheless, Postverk Føroya published an interesting photo from its files showing the mail boat's tender putting ashore in Múli in the 1950s.

This issue also describes the new tunnel connecting the islands of Eysturoy and Borðoy that opened in April. (Also see *The Posthorn*, May, 2006, page 41)

News from Finland (with thanks to Kauko Aro)

Issue 1-2006 of *Abophil* carries an article by Martti Vihanto on Finnish souvenir sheets, one by Timo Lapila on his search for



picture postcards in Tallinn, Estonia, and one by Kari Rämö on the franking machines being used in Åland. In the same issue Jukka Sarkki writes about various tax and revenue stamps, especially tax receipts from tourists in the period 1968-1970.

Issue 2-2006 features an article by Jukka Sarkki on perforation varieties of the 1885 and 1889 issues of Finland. Both Sarkki and Erkki Pitkänen contribute articles in Issue 3-2006 about East Karelia in World War II. In another article in the same issue, Sarkki describes consular tax stamps used for notary services at Russian legations before World War I. The relation to Finland is that imperial Russian offices represented Finnish affairs.

News from Germany

Günter Wahl continued his series on postage-due international mail in the November, 2005, issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, published by the Nordic countries study group in Germany. This issue also illustrates the pictorial cancels designed by Denmark's Karlo Lindkog that commemorate Hans Christian Andersen. In the same issue, Cyril Schwenson describes plate flaws of some of Finland's 1872-1873 postal cards as well as the 10-pen card of 1885. Jürgen Tiemer continues his series on Norway's field post offices with a profile of No. 21 at Oscarsborg.

This is followed in the February issue with his installment on field post office Nos. 22 and 23 in the Bergen region. This issue also has a listing of people's names found on stampless mail of Åland. Writer L. Skrehot identifies the people and the offices they held. In the May issue, Rolf Dörnbach lists the post offices of Greenland with their postal codes.

News from Great Britain

The May, 2006, issue of 238, the journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, provides some statistics on recent Faroese stamps in an article by Rolf Dörnbach. He also offers another article in this issue on the subordination of Faroese letter collecting offices.

The June, July, and August issues of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* provide a three-part series by Lars Jørgensen on the wavy line definitives of Denmark. Writing in the August issue of the *London Philatelist*, Jeffrey Stone presents a detailed article on the dispersal of the great collections of Agathon Fabergé.

News from Iceland

Frimerkjablaðið No. 13 features an article by Ólafur Eliásson on the parcel and freight stamps of Iceland. In the same issue, Þór Þorsteins describes some new dated handstamps of Iceland.

News from the Netherlands

P. A. J. de Groot provides some background information on the 1889 emissions of Finland in the December issue of *Het Noorderlicht*. In the May issue, Ton Steenbakkers discusses the Eskimos of Greenland, using stamps of that country for illustration. In the same issue P. A. J. de Groot gives an overview of the stamps of Finland from 1996-2005.

News from Norway

Marius Gabrielsen, editor of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, furnishes part 5 of a series on preparing exhibits for the various exhibitions in issue 1-2006. In this installment he advises that for FIP shows the exhibitor should be familiar with the FIP rules for such exhibitions. Other articles in the series are in previous issues. Also in 1-2006 is a report of the recent meeting of the Norwegian Ship Mail Postal History Society (Norsk Skipsposthistorisk Forening). For more information on this group, contact Odd Arve Kvinnesland, Box 87, 4575 Lyngdal, Norway. Editor Gabrielsen furnishes parts 2 and 3 on his series about the machine cancels of Norway in issues 3-2006 and 4-2006. Issue No. 3 also has the first part of a series on forged first day covers of Norway.

Issue 2/2006 of *NFF-Varianten* has an article by Tore Gjelsvik on two varieties of the single line handstamp of the "M/S Sigurd I." An unsigned article discusses the Norwegian control office in Stockholm



in 1945. Bjørn Mugggerud illustrates first day cancels of the London issue in the issue 2/2006 of the *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*.

News from Sweden

Sigge Anders describes plate varieties of a local post issue of Hälsingborg in the April issue of *filatelisten*. He also contributes another installment in his series on local post cancels used from 1887 to 1947. In the May issue, Helena Obermüller Wilén shows some forgeries of classic Swedish covers.

In the issue 1-2006 of *Bältespännaren*, Mats Edstrom begins a series on the freight stamps of the Faroes. Göran Persson writes about Sweden's circle cancel No. 10, type 3, of Mariestad in the issue 2-2006 of *Skillingstrycket*. Recent polar post issues of Svalbard are discussed in the summer 2006 issue of *Atalaya*, the journal for Cinderella collectors.

News from the United States

Lars Engelbrecht begins a series of articles on Danish postal stationery in the January-February issue of *Postal Stationery*, published by the United Postal Stationery Society. In this first article, he describes seven distinct essays of the 1888 letter cards. This is four more than reported in Ringström's book. In the January 27 *Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine*, Christer Brunström writes about the Dybbøl Mill stamps of Denmark issued in 1937. He provides some history on these stamps and also discusses their appearance with wavy line value definitives in booklets.

Former SCC president Roger Schnell describes and illustrates a number of rare items of early Iceland mail during the period 1873 to 1902 in the July-August *Collectors Club Philatelist*. In particular are unusual classes of mail and destinations, including ship's mail, a parcel card, a money order, a wrapper, and mail to Germany, China, Brazil, and the Congo.

In his Fabulous Firsts column in the June 2 issue of *Mekeel's & Stamps*, Paul Jackson illustrates some feather letters of Åland. In the June 23 issue, Christer Brunström reviews Finland's classic oval stamps on their 150th anniversary. The July 21 and 28 issues feature articles by Geir Sør-Reime on stamps of Iceland and the Faroes, respectively.

Brunström also writes about the Göteborg local issues in the March/April issue of *Global Stamp News*. In the spring issue of the *Military Postal History Society Bulletin*, Jim Burgeson illustrates a World War I money transfer double postcard of Sweden.

Close-Up, the journal of the Czeslaw Slania Study Group, features an article by Arthur Quarles in the April/May/June issue that identifies the booklet issues of Denmark that bear designs by Slania. Writing in the July issue of the *Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, coauthors Jørgen Dahl and Charles LaBlonde discuss the history of the Oksbøl Camp in Denmark, which was used for refugees after World War II.

News from Åland

Early in 2006 Åland introduced a new series of Frama labels with designs depicting garden plants. The series will continue over three years. The description of these new labels is found in the No. 4-2005 issue of the philatelic agency's journal *Ålandsposten Filateli*. Issue 1-2006 announces that as of May, 2006, one can order his own personalized stamps as other countries now allow. Issue No. 2-2006 presents a profile of Åland stamp designer Juha Pykäläinen.

News from Elsewhere

In issue No. 9 of *Fakes Forgeries Experts*, the journal published by Postiljonen for the association of international philatelic experts (AIEP), carries two articles of interest to collectors of Nordic material. Roland Frahm describes the preparation of fake Swedish cancels on modern stamps of Sweden. Finn Aune illustrates a classic cover of Norway in which both the stamps and the cancels were manipulated to create something that is not genuine. ■

Transfers and Re-Entries

By Alan Warren

The Danish auction firm Thomas Høiland owns the rights to the DAKA catalogs and the GF publications. The Faroe Islands Study Circle is anxious to see an update of GF10 and has been in contact with the auction firm. The latter is reviewing standards for all of the publications they will be updating and revising, so it may be some time before they actually begin publishing the latest versions. Two new publications released at Washington 2006 are Steen Jack Petersen's *Faroe Islands Meter Marks 1943-2006*, and Jerry Kern's *Posthornstemplerne*.

Gerald Strauss, Scandinavia dealer and proprietor of Lizbeth Stamp Company, received his 50-year membership medallion of the American Philatelic Society during the APS meeting in Washington DC.

The Swedish Philatelic Federation announced that two outstanding philatelists received the prestigious Strandell Medal at the recent SFF Congress in Lundsbrunn. Erik Hamberg has been active in organized philately at the local, national, and international levels. He has been an SFF officer and served as FIP commissioner and accredited judge. He is active with the Postmuseum in Sweden and edited its yearbook *Postryttaren* during the 1990s.

The second recipient of the Strandell Medal was Gunnar Nilsson. He has held office in the Society of Swedish Philatelists in Göteborg and played major roles in national exhibitions. His own exhibiting has achieved high awards at NORDIA and FIP shows and his most recent accomplishment was a large gold with special prize at Washington 2006.

After six years, Kurt Hansen steps down as president of KPK, the Copenhagen Philatelists Club, and Morton Pieper assumes the duties as the new leader of the organization. Karsten Hagsten was recently elected an Honorary Member of the Danish Postal History Society (Dansk Posthistorisk Selskab). He was honored for his many years of service to the management of the society and in recent years for his handling of the society's auctions. Hagsten also won a gold at Washington 2006 for his exhibit of the newspaper stamps of Denmark.

The Swedish society for collectors of Cinderella material, Samlarföreningen Bältespännarna, celebrates its 40th anniversary on October 7. Although many of the items described in articles in the society's journal are of Scandinavian, especially Swedish, origin, these collectors also seek similar material from other countries. The latest issue of their journal has an article about the stamps of Lundy.

The FG Nordische Staaten e.V. in Germany has created a special award to honor those who have provided great service to the society. The 2006 "Ehrenpreis" goes to honorary member Jürgen Tiemer. He joined the group in 1972 and served as vice president 1976-1983 and president 1984-1992. He has published Norway railway catalogs and is the long time chairman of the Norway study group.

FG Nordische Staaten publishes its quarterly journal *Philatelistische Nachrichten* (in German) as well as occasional monographs. Information about the society can be obtained from Roland Daebel, OT Wensickendorf, Stolzenhagener Weg 4, 16515 Oranienburg, Germany, or from their website www.nordische-staaten.de.

The April issue of *filatelisten* from Sweden reports the recent passing of Gustaf Johansson of Göteborg, who frequently exhibited his world class collection of Norway under the pseudonym "Gute." He received the Strandell Medal in 1998 and signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 2003.

Ålandsposten Filateli, the quarterly philatelic magazine from Åland Post, is now available online, beginning with the last issue of 2005. You can access the magazine at www.posten.aland.fi. ■

**Find The Posthorn Historical Archive @
www.scc-online.org**

Seeking Rare Sweden Perfins

By Jerry Moore (SCC Member 2227)

The wonderful 1981 Swedish catalog of perfins, *Svensk Skyddsp perforeringar*, by Bergman, Lagerwall and Swenson is...well...25 years old. The authors did their best to take a census of all Swedish perfins. From that census, they determined rarity values as best they could. R4 is the rarity value given to patterns with quantities known of between 4 and 10, and R5 is the value given to those patterns in which only 3 or fewer examples were found. There are 19 R4 patterns in the catalog and 9 R5 patterns. That is a maximum of 217 stamps and covers of these rare patterns (according to the 25-year-old catalog).

With the help of members from SCC and the Perfin Society, I will attempt a new census of these rarer Swedish perfin patterns. If every reader with a stock of Swedish perfins will send me a letter, card, or email with your inventory, I will come up with newer numbers for quantities known to exist.

I'll announce the results when the responses end. Thanks for all help. My contact information is: Jerry Moore, 615 Woodbine Dr., San Rafael, CA 94903-2427; email, perfinhole@yahoo.com. ■

Sweden Perfins Rarity Table*

Rarity R4 (4-10 known)		Rarity R5 (3 or fewer known)	
Catalog #	perfin pattern	Catalog #	perfin pattern
A6	AB/HS	B2	BF
A13	ALM	D6	Dun
C4	C.L.	H5	HERZ
E5	E.M.	L1	L (in cursive font)
E6	E.S.	M1	M
H2	HAG.	N4	NK (in a circle)
H7	H.W.	O5	O & O
I1	INKATOR	S3	SAK
J3	J.E.S.	W2	W + G
J4	J.F.		
K1	K/TM		
M3	MC		
M6	MOE		
N3	N.J./G.		
S2	S.A.A.		
S9	SEA		
S17	\$		
T3	THAM		
W7	W - W		

* Source: *Svenska Skyddsp perforeringar*, by Leif Bergman, Tord Lagerwall, Stellan Swenson, Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund Specialhandbok Nr.14, 1981.

Member Advertisements

WANTED: Looking for Ångbåt ship cancels on Sweden ring-type stamps. Contact George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; email, geokuhh@starfishnet.com.

HAVE YOU SEEN or do you have any canceled copies of Denmark's early 20th century (1904 - 1914) Christian IX or Frederik VIII issues with attached selvage that bear hand-written plate numbers? If so, please contact John R. Sabin, Quantum Theory Project, PO Box 118435, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-8435; email, sabin@qtp.ufl.edu.

WANTED: Cover(s) sent to a Norwegian immigrant from the Lillehammer/Faaberg area of Norway. Contact: Roger Schnell, 4800 NE 20th Terrace, Suite 201, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308-4568; email, rkschoss@mindspring.com.

Scandinavian Stamp Mart

The Scandinavian Stamp Mart provides a selection of Mart books of Scandinavian stamps to SCC Chapters and directly to members. Members residing in the United States may receive selections through the Stamp Mart circuits. A circuit consists of a selection of Mart books with a total sales value of around \$3,500 circulating to SCC members with similar collecting interests. Circuit categories are listed below. One should be aware that if they request books from more than one category (e.g., Scandinavia mint and Iceland), they would likely see some books twice.

All material to be sold through the Mart must be mounted in special sales books, which are available from the Mart Manager for 75 cents each with a minimum of four books. Currently there are two types of books available:

Type F: 16-page, 192-space blue book.

Type H: 16-page, "pocket" green book with each page having a small pocket (4" x 5") adequate for small covers, booklets, and sets.

Available circuits:

Scandinavian mint (includes MNH, hinged stamps, and booklets.)

Scandinavian used

Country circuits (includes stamps, postal stationery, covers, revenues, seals, cancels, and other specialized material from one country or area).

Denmark & DWI

Iceland

Finland & Åland

Norway

Greenland & Faroes

Sweden

Members wishing to participate in the circuits should write or email the Mart manager with your membership number, collecting interests, and mailing address. The address is: Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056; email, eric.roberts@halliburton.com. ■

4 Skilling Banco on letter 1. July 1858
Cancelled the first day of the new öre stamps



- DENMARK
- DANISH WEST INDIES
- FAROE ISLANDS
- GREENLAND
- ICELAND
- SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
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SCC and Scandinavian Calendar

2006

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, (McLean), VA. Contact John DuBois, SCC President, and www.napex.org.

2008

CHICAGOPEX (SCC National Meeting), November 18-20, Contact www.chicagopex.com.
Nordia 2008, Norway.

2009

St. Louis Stamp Expo (SCC National Meeting), February 27-March 1; www.stlstampexpo.org.

2010

WESTPEX (SCC National Meeting), April 23-25, San Francisco area; www.westpex.com.

SCC Member Services & Contacts

Stamp Mart (USA)	Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056	eric.roberts@halliburton.com
Stamp Mart (Canada)	Roger Fontaine, 177 Crestwood Cres., Winnipeg, MB,RXJ 1H9, Canada	stampman@mts.net
Website (www.scc-online.org)	John DuBois	jld@thlogic.com
Local Chapters	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>
Helpers' List Traders' List	George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594	geokuhh@starfishnet.com
Complimentary Classified Ads	Don Halpern, 980 Sage St. Broomfield, CO 80020-1791	don2halpern@yahoo.com
Library Services	Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210	palbright@wiche.edu
Cyber Chapter	Ed Bode, 829 Western Air Blvd., Jefferson City, MO 65109-0615	edbode@juno.com
Study Groups	See final page of each <i>Posthorn</i>	See final page of each <i>Posthorn</i>

Another Service for Members of SCC

Another service offered to SCC members is the Helpers' List and the Traders' List, both of which have been sparked by George Kuhhorn, our membership chairman.

Helpers' List: If a member has a question about an aspect of Scandinavian philately, there is a group of SCC members who have volunteered their knowledge to help out. So far, some two dozen requests for assistance have been handled by the 22 volunteers. There still is a need for someone who can translate Icelandic into English.



Traders' List: If you would like to trade stamps with other SCC members, this could be place for you. The trading list has not taken off as quickly as the Helpers' List, but Kuhhorn reports there are six members who have expressed interest. For example, one member wants to trade his Greenland collection, one has Sweden material, and a third has general Scandinavian stamps for trade. "The more people in the group, the better the chance to find what you need," says Kuhhorn.

For further information and to participate in these services, contact George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; email, geokuhh@starfishnet.com. ■

SCC Library Auction #8

(Closing Date November 13, 2006)

This is the eighth auction of items being **offered to SCC members**. These 19 lots are duplicates of current SCC Library holdings. Realizations will go to help the SCC Library, especially for literature acquisitions. Place bids with Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail reichorz@comcast.net. This auction closes on November 13, 2006.

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

The minimum bid accepted for a lot is the starting bid. Wherever possible, the auctioneer's estimated market value (EMV) or actual current market value from dealers' pricelists (CMV) for the lot is included in the description as a guideline for bidders. The highest (successful) bid will be placed at one bidding increment over the second-place bid. Bidding increments are: \$0.50 to \$5 = \$0.50, \$5 to \$25 = \$1, \$25 to \$50 = \$2, and >\$50 = \$3. Bids are in U.S. currency.

Lot Numbers and Descriptions:

1. **Scandinavia:** *Scandinavian Contact*, quarterly journal of the Scandinavia Philatelic Society (UK), in English, Volume 19, #s 1, 4, and 5 (June 2002-03), 172 pages of text, staple bound. Besides the regular features titled Finnish, Åland, Norway, Danish, and Swedish Notes, these three issues contain 22 additional informative articles about various aspects of Scandinavian philately. EMV = \$9, Starting Bid = \$1.
2. **Denmark:** *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift (Postal History Journal)*, in Danish, eight 1981-82 issues (complete) in Library hardback binding and six loose staple-bound issues (1977 #3, 1979 #3, and 1984 #1-4 complete), 432 pages of text. Contain profusely illustrated and well-researched articles about Danish postal history, ranging from the eras of prephilately, classic stamps, WWII, and into the 1960s. EMV = \$28, Starting Bid = \$3.50.
3. **Norway:** *INFO*, quarterly journal of the Oslo Filatelistklubb, in Norwegian, 16 issues from 1990-97, 687 pages of text, staple bound. Besides club news and auction lot descriptions, these issues contain informative articles about Norwegian byposts and postal history. EMV = \$32, Starting Bid = \$4.

Lots 4-11 consist of *Filatelistisk Årboks* (Philatelic Yearbooks) published by Norsk Filatelistforbund. All are perfect-bound paperbacks with card covers, and all (except 1983) comprise 160 pages of text and contain several brief articles primarily in Norwegian (a few are in English). The articles are profusely illustrated. The articles are predominantly on Norwegian stamps, philately, and postal history, but some issues contain an article or two about non-Norwegian subjects.

4. **Norway:** *Filatelistisk Årbok 1983*, 192 pages, 23 articles, including pictorial/topical postmarks, stamp designs, scouting, WWII feldposts, King Oscar and 1863 4-skilling stamps, datestamps, watermarks and papers of posthorn issues, postal censorship, Faroes, and Greenland. CMV = \$12.50, Starting Bid = \$3.



-
5. **Norway:** *Filatelistisk Årbok 1984*, 17 articles, including the Tidenes Storste Auction, ship posts, pictorial/topical postmarks, Spitsbergen, WWII provisionals, polar philately, Nordkapp, cartoons, and catalog of Norwegianiana on worldwide stamps. CMV = \$12.50, Starting Bid = \$3.
 6. **Norway:** *Filatelistisk Årbok 1985*, 17 articles, including franking machine markings, pictorial postmarks, FDC fakes, pre-philatelic postal history, Mjøsa steamship mail, Japanese WWII occupation stamps, the Zodiac as a theme, and postal histories of Hjemsted, Christiana, Østerdalen, and Halen (Ullensaker and Trondheim areas). CMV = \$12.50, Starting Bid = \$3.
 7. **Norway:** *Filatelistisk Årbok 1986*, 19 articles, including histories of the Oslo and Bergen Stamp Clubs, pictorial/topical postmarks, Mjøsa steamship mail, Reidar-Viking ship line, German feldpost, Tromsø ship mail, Azad-Hind (Free India), and Norway as a topical/thematic. CMV = \$12.50, Starting Bid = \$3.
 8. **Norway:** *Filatelistisk Årbok 1988*, 22 articles, including prephilatelic postal history, prephilatelic covers from the U.S. to Norway, miniature thimble cancels, pictorial/topical postmarks, Victoriahavn postal history, postage-due markings, Lista under German WWII occupation, history of the Norwegian-American 99th Infantry Battalion, Norwegian UN Forces mail, Norwegianiana postmarks, Runic alphabet, and *SS Scotland*. CMV = \$12.50, Starting Bid = \$3.
 9. **Norway:** *Filatelistisk Årbok 1989*, 26 articles, including Hammerfest, pictorial/topical postmarks, *M/K Mulegga*, Tromsø-Svalbard airmail covers, polar philately, ship mail, Amundsen, Bouvet Øya, Trygve Sommerfeldt's Library index (in English), and catalog of franking machine/meter imprints. CMV = \$14, Starting Bid = \$3.
 10. **Norway:** *Filatelistisk Årbok 1990*, 24 articles, including new printings with various papers and gums, pictorial/topical postmarks, selvaige markings and perforation types, military post, Trondheim censors, WWII-era stamp speculation, ship mail, mycology, and continuations of Trygve Sommerfeldt's Library index and catalog of franking machine/meter imprints. CMV = \$14, Starting Bid = \$3.
 11. **Norway:** *Filatelistisk Årbok 1991*, 29 articles, including 150 years of postage stamps, the Penny Black, pictorial/topical postmarks, WWII Polish soldiers, telegram forms, WWII mail from Norwegians in Germany, airmail/polar/ship mail postal history, meter imprints, manuscript cancels, and a continuation of Trygve Sommerfeldt's Library index. CMV = \$14, Starting Bid = \$3.
 12. **Sweden:** *Handbok över Svenska Tillfällighetspostämplrar 1866-1942 (Handbook of Swedish Commemorative Postmarks)*, by H. Schultz-Steinheil, in Swedish, Sveriges Filatelist Förening, Stockholm, 1943, 90 pages, illustrated, hardback, good condition. Revised 1943 edition of the first major handbook for Swedish post-marks, with six tables that classify and list 215 illustrated postmarks by jubilees and congresses, exhibitions and fairs, sporting events, marine expeditions, first flights, and temporary and mobile post offices; highly collectible, usable reference. EMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$10.
 13. **Sweden:** *Sveriges Fasta Postanstalter Genom Tiderna (Swedish Permanent Post Offices Through Time, 1636-1949)*, in Swedish, Post Museum Publication 25, Stockholm, 1949, 200 pages, softbound, good condition. A tabular alphabetical compilation of Swedish post office buildings by name, locations (municipality/county), type (office, station, mobile, etc.), and dates of opening and closing (if applicable)—an essential reference for the postal historian. EMV = \$30, Starting Bid = \$8.
 14. **Sweden:** *Aktuellt om Posthistoria (Of Current Interest in Postal History), Nr. 1, 1986*, in Swedish, SSPD (Sällskapet för Svensk Posthistorisk Dokumentation), 80 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, new condition. Anthology publication of eight articles about notification-of-receipt cards 1855-1920, parcel cards, why the Gustav V 55-öre and 80-öre stamps were created, postmarks during the Stralsund period (1841-49), steamboat mail, Lund's mail connections with Omvarld 1771-1816, local letter postmarks 1855-56, and local letters in Stockholm 1862. EMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$5.
 15. **Sweden:** *Aktuellt om Posthistoria (Of Current Interest in Postal History), Nr. 2, 1988*, in Swedish, SSPD, 87 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, new condition. Anthology publication of six articles about foreign custom duties 1885-1920, express mail/special delivery 1864-1922, free letter postmarks



in Stockholm 1830-73, Swedish letter postmarks in Hamburg, ship-import customs forms 1953-87, and “philatelic cannibalism” (mail from the Swedish 1901-03 Antarctic Expedition). EMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$5.

16. **Sweden:** *Posthistoria I Oppunda Härad (Postal History in Oppunda Härad Province)*, by Ivar Engberg, in Swedish, Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Stockholm, 1983, 112 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, new condition. Definitive specialized handbook covering 1750-1983; lists area post offices and opening and closing dates, and illustrates regular and special postmarks from each P.O. as well as relevant postal history documents, covers, maps, blueprints, and photographs. CMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$5.

17. **Sweden:** *Svenska brev. Förfilateli från 1600-talet till 1855 (Swedish Prephilatelic Covers, 1600-1855)*, by Stig Nilebrant, in Swedish, Bokförlaget Forum AB, Lund, 1974, 128 pages, profusely illustrated, hardbound, new condition. Specialized handbook with 26 chapters of prephilatelic postal history topics such as feather letters, postal markings of the period, post offices, and disinfected mail; includes index and bibliography. CMV = \$14, Starting Bid = \$4.

18. **Sweden:** *Färglikare (Color Standard)*, by Nordisk Filateli, 47 of 82 issued color plates (#1-31, 39-40, 42-51, 54, and 56-58) in a 4-hole, loose-leaf, black-leatherette binder, new condition. Classic Swedish stamps were not printed in a single press run, and individual stamp deliveries to the Post Office frequently were of different color shades than those preceding and following. This remarkable reference shows the color shades of classic stamps arranged by “delivery” and includes color plates for the 1855 coat-of-arms skilling bancos; 1858 coat-of-arms öres; 1862 locals; 1863-66 lions; 1872-76, 1877-79, and 1886-91 ring types; 1874-77 officials; and 1874 postage dues. Useful reference for sorting the printings and color shades of classic Sweden stamps. EMV = \$55, Starting Bid = \$15.

19. **Sweden:** *Färglikare (Color Standard)*, by Nordisk Filateli, as lot 18, but no binder and only 31 loose pages of the 82 issued color plates. Includes Plate #s 2-5 (skilling bancos), 6-12 (öres), 13 (locals), 14 and 16 (lions), and 17-22 (1872-76 ring types); five pages are repaired due to torn punched holes, but images are not affected. Despite lacking many plates, still useful reference for stamp issues represented; bargain lot. EMV = \$30, Starting Bid = \$5.

Items for Sale at Net Prices: The following nine items are remainder lots from previous SCC Library auctions that are being offered at net prices (based on previous auction realizations of duplicate items) on a first-reserved, first-sold basis. You may reserve any of these items either by contacting Roger Cichorz separately or by advising him of your interest when you submit your bids for lots in Auction #8. Contact Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail rcichorz@comcast.net.

Item Numbers and Descriptions:

1. **Denmark:** *I øverste højre hjørne – danske frimærker i 150 år (In the Upper Right-Hand Corner, 150 Years of Danish Stamps)*, in Danish, published by Post Danmark, Copenhagen, 2001, 155 pages, hardbound, profusely illustrated in color. Text about Denmark’s first stamp and evolution of stamp designs in Denmark; gorgeous clothbound book with slip cover; Page 89 has mounted both the Denmark 4/1/01 issue marking the 150th anniversary of the first Danish stamp se-tenant block of four stamps and a “black-print” sheetlet of four of just the steel-engraved portraits by Martin Mörck—no doubt a modern, limited-issue rarity from the Danish Post! CMV = \$60+, **Net Price = \$30.**

2. **Denmark:** *AFA (Aarhus Frimærkehandel)*, seven (five different) paperback specialized catalogs, all in Danish: *Marginalnummerkatalog* 1964 and 1970 (2), and *Danmark Fireblokke* 1975 (2), 1977, and 1986-87. EMV = \$14, **Net Price = \$3.**

3. **Denmark:** HAFNIA 76 Packet #1 comprises reprint 16-page postal history booklet, reproductions (two with wax seals) of four 1808 letters (with additional printed Danish text and English translation), and presentation sheet of Danish commemoratives canceled 10/9/74. EMV = \$30, **Net Price = \$10**



4. **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 Office; a definitive postal history book. EMV = \$50, **Net Price = \$10.**
5. **Denmark/D.W.I.:** *Danmarks og Dansk Vestindiens Frimærker*, Volume 2, Parts 1 + 2, by G. A. Hagemann, in Danish, J. H. Schultz A/S, Copenhagen, 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, **Net Price = \$30.**
6. **Greenland:** 11 different unused postcards, published by Grønlands Postvæsen 1985-88, six depicting native birds, pristine condition. EMV = \$5, **Net Price = \$4.**
7. **Norway:** *Norsk eksilpost, 1940-1945*, by Karl U. Sane, in Norwegian, Norse Filatelistforbund, 1981, 139 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated; excellent condition. Authoritative postal history presentation of postal services created to serve Norwegians in exile during WWII—an essential reference on this interesting subject. CMV = \$22, **Net Price = \$6.**
8. **Sweden:** *Postryttaren – Postmusei Årsbok 1972*, in Swedish, 266 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, with feature articles on Swedish postal markings of 1843-74 (131 pages) and the history of postal service of the "S.M.S. Albatross" during 1915-18 (50 pages), plus seven other briefer articles, excellent condition except for minor cover wear. EMV = \$25, **Net Price = \$6.**
9. **Sweden:** *Postryttaren – Postmusei Årsbok 1996*, in Swedish, 157 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, with nine articles, including forged Swedish stamps, postal history of Gustav V definitives, UPU rates and manuscript postal markings, and Swedish military detachments in Åland during 1919, pristine condition except for writing on cover and title page. EMV = \$25, **Net Price = \$6. ■**

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Albums Closed

Greenland-Faroes Specialist Eric v. Wowern Is Gone

Eric v. Wowern, the renowned Faroe and Greenland specialist, died on July 5 in Denmark of complications during surgery. He was 78 years old. As creator, editor, and publisher of the GF catalogs, he profoundly influenced Faroe and Greenland philately. For three decades, through his stamp company, mail auctions, expertizing, exhibition judging, and private treaty activities, he helped people throughout the world build Faroe and Greenland collections, including international gold medal winners.

He also served as consultant to Postverk Føroya during its formative years in the 1970s, and he advised and developed projects for Greenland's postal service and the Ministry for Greenland in the 1970s and 1980s. Among these activities were reprints of old Pakke-Porto stamps from the original clichés, with income from their sale benefiting Folketingets Grønlandsfond (a cultural foundation established by the Danish parliament).

Published under the aegis of GF Frimaerker, the stamp company he started in 1952, the GF line of specialized catalogs included volumes covering Greenland stamps since 1938; Greenland Pakke-Porto issues; Greenland postmarks; Faroe stamps and postmarks; Faroe Freight stamps; modern Faroe varieties; and Faroe World War II Red Cross Letters.

He regularly released new editions, some annually, for 20 years until he sold the rights to Erik Paaskesen of Belgium, who added the GF imprint to his DAKA line of catalogs, now owned by the Thomas Høiland firm in Denmark.

Eric v. Wowern was born in 1928 in Newark, NJ, where his Danish father worked as a chemical engineer. The family returned to Denmark in 1932, and Eric was educated in Ordrup and Copenhagen schools. An American because of his birth, he chose Danish citizenship at age 21. He became a collector in childhood when his grandfather, an official with the Danish railway mail service, gave him stamps. Over half a century, Wowern built a massive worldwide collection, which was sold at auction several years ago.

He began a career in marketing in 1953 and in 1971 became a managing director of D'Arcy MacManus and Williams, an Anglo-American advertising firm, from which he retired in 1978 to become a full-time stamp dealer.

His interest in Faroe and Greenland philately was spurred by the opportunities for detailed study of the two relatively uncharted fields. His early Greenland work was advanced by Roland King-Farlow of the United Kingdom, whom Wowern considered his mentor and who collaborated with him on early mimeographed catalogs. ■



Eric v. Wowern's children created "personalized" stamps in 1988 when their father was 60 and had the remaining sheets overprinted five years later for his 65th birthday. Shown here are *se tenant* examples of two varieties of the 1993 overprints.

— Jerry Strauss

Prices Realized – SCC Library Auction #7 (Closed August 14, 2006)

#1 = \$6, #2 = \$6, #3 = \$21, #4 = \$1, #5 = \$10, #6 = \$15, #7 = \$9, #8 = \$5, #9 = \$6, #10 = \$1, #11 = \$7, #12 = \$22, #13 = \$5, #14 = \$7, #15 = \$62, #17 = \$9, #18 = \$16, #19 = \$23, #20 = \$5. Nineteen of the 23 lots sold, with realizations totaling \$236. Lots 16, 21, 22, and 23 did not sell and are available at their respective starting bids. Contact Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail reichorz@comcast.net. ■

William Lamkin, Onetime SCC Executive Secretary



Former SCC executive secretary William H. (Bill) Lamkin died May 8 in Sandy Springs, GA at the age of 91. He served SCC from 1984 to 1992 as executive secretary. Lamkin was born August 12, 1914 in Downey, CA. He was a graduate of the University of Alabama and Jones Law School. He served in the United States Air Force in World War II and Korea, and also worked as an air traffic controller. He was a unit manager for Lockheed Corporation at Cape Canaveral and then Marietta, GA.

Lamkin was later employed in the Gwinnett (GA) County water pollution department and the Georgia Environmental Protection division, retiring in 1984. He began collecting stamps as a Boy Scout in California. He later developed collections of all the Scandinavian countries, as well as the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Lamkin was critical of countries that issued stamps to gouge collectors and once commented, "I have never collected stamps for profit, but merely for the fun I get in collecting the things." He joined SCC in 1981, and was awarded an honorary membership in 1993 for outstanding achievements in the furtherance of Scandinavian philately.

— Alan Warren and several other SCC members

Chapter 13's Otto Ofjord Passes Away

SCC member Otto Ofjord, a native of Bergen, Norway, who was an enthusiastic champion of his native country, died July 30 in Titusville, FL at the age of 86. Ofjord, a quarter century member of SCC, collected Norway and Iceland. One of his relatives did the design work for several stamps and Ofjord owned the original drawings.

Ofjord emigrated to the U.S. in 1947 and earned his doctorate in chemistry in North Carolina. He worked as a textile chemist for the DuPont Co. in Wilmington, DE for 32 years before retiring in 1982 and moving to Florida where he was president of the philatelic club in Titusville.

— Alfred A. Gruber

Scandinavian Philatelic Periodicals for Sale

The SCC Library has duplicates of 10 Scandinavian-related philatelic journals published in the U.S., U.K., Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Germany. Three journals are in English, six in Scandinavian languages, and one in German.

These are available to **SCC members** for 25 cents per copy (plus postage & packaging).
All sales will benefit the SCC Library.

Norwegian: *NFT – Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (1943-1974 + few 1980s-1990s issues)

English: *The Posthorn* (1943-2000)
Scandinavian Contact (1956-2002)
Scandinavian Scribe (1965-1977)

Swedish: *SFT – Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (1959-1970, 1975, 1984-1987)
Nordisk Filateli (1975 and 1984-1989)

Danish: *DFT – Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (1982-2000)
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift (1956-2003)

German: *Forschung Nordische Staaten* (1988 and 1992-2005)

Contact the SCC Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224, USA,
or email reichorz@comcast.net.

Book Reviews

Cruise Mail from Spitsbergen

Spitzbergen Cruise Mail 1890-1914 by Pat Adams, Alan Totten, and Peter Williams. 8½x11¾ inches, 60 pages, comb bound, soft covers, Scandinavia Philatelic Society, United Kingdom 2006, ISBN 09523532-3-7, \$25 postpaid to the U.S. from SPS Librarian, 28 Philip Nurse Road, Dersingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE31 6WH, United Kingdom.

The Svalbard group of islands off Norway, and Spitzbergen in particular, became a popular tourist destination around the turn of the 20th Century. Although the islands were known to the Vikings, the more recent records include those of Willen Barents and Henry Hudson. A brief history is presented, noting that the coal mining and whaling industries brought commercial interests, followed by exploration with Andrée's balloon expedition and Walter Wellman's airship venture to reach the North Pole.

These early activities stimulated tourists to visit the area via cruises offered by Norwegian, British, and German ship lines. A table lists the vessels by name, their line, tonnage, date built, and ultimate disposal.

The stamps of Svalbard, including the Spitzbergen locals, are described followed by descriptions of the postal facilities such as Advent Bay, Bell Sound, Green Harbour and the associated Norwegian mainland offices of Hammerfest and Tromsø.

An important section is the illustration and numbering of cachets used by the various shipping lines and other entities. Shown are some examples of tourist mail, which consisted largely of post cards. An alphabetical list of cachets is cross referenced by cachet number and page number. A bibliography provides citations for further study.

The authors studied more than 350 post cards from collections and auction catalogs and prepared tables that list frequency of strikes by canceling post offices, cachet types, and destinations of the cards. Concluding tables list the ships and the years they visited Spitzbergen.

The text is nicely laid out and illustrations are in color. This book is an excellent addition to the libraries of Scandinavian, Spitzbergen, and polar collectors.

— Alan Warren

Tabellarius — A Finnish Yearbook

The Post Museum of Finland and its supporting Friends of the Postmuseum organization have been publishing an annual yearbook entitled *Tabellarius*. I recently learned of this yearbook when following up on another article about new signers of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

One of these men is Jussi Tuori from Finland, a foremost collector, exhibitor, and writer of classic Finland and Denmark. One of his recent studies on the rouletted revenue stamps of Finland was published in *Tabellarius 2003*. My search for his study pointed me to the Post Museum Library where I learned from Sanna Jokinen that *Tabellarius* (ISBN 952-5249-13-1) has been published annually since 1999. Editions range from 92 to 192 pages in length and are priced between 20 and 25 euros each (plus postage). Copies are available from the Post Museum.

I purchased two copies of the 2003 edition: one for my library and one for the SCC Library. It contains Tuori's excellent article about the revenues, with 13 pages of text with color illustrations, as well as a page of Swedish and one of English to summarize this article. The 2003 edition is 192 pages in length, and has a number of postal history and other philatelic articles in Finnish and summarized also.

Membership in the Friends of the Postmuseum Association is 25 euros per year, which includes a copy of *Tabellarius* for that year. To join or to order *Tabellarius*, contact Ms. Sanna Jokinen at Suomen Posti Oyj/Postimuseo, PL 167, 00101 Helsinki, Finland, or email sanna.jokinen@posti.fi

— Paul Nelson

Greenland Marks Centennial of Pakke-Porto Stamps

100-Året for Pakke-Porto-Mærker i Grønland (100th Anniversary of Parcel Post Stamps in Greenland) by Flemming Petersen. 9 1/2x8 3/4 inches, 64 pages, hardbound, in Danish, English and German, Post Greenland, Tasiilaq, Greenland 2005, ISBN 87-989504-9-5. 400 DKr (approximately \$64) from Post Greenland, PO Box 121, 3913 Tasiilaq, Greenland, or via the website www.stamps.gl.

While several of the Scandinavian countries celebrate the 150th anniversary of the introduction of their postage stamps, Greenland marked the centenary of its parcel post stamps, popularly known as the Polar Bears. The design is derived from the Danish coat of arms. The stamps were not purchased and applied by the sender. Both letters and parcels were mailed free of charge within the country. However, the stamps paid for parcels sent from the Greenland colonies to the Royal Greenland Trade Department in Copenhagen. In these cases the stamps represented receipt labels placed on packages sent to Copenhagen from Greenland, or vice versa.

The parcel stamps were printed in sheets of 25. When the individual clichés were reassembled to print more stamps, they were in a different order. Cliché flaws enable sheets to be identified by printing. Initially the stamps were canceled 1905-1909 with a shield cancel. Later they were typically canceled with a violet oval marking with the wording "Styrelsen af Kolonierne i Grønland," a transit marking.

Beginning in 1927 the parcel stamps were also sold as savings stamps and mounted in savings books and canceled with the "Avane" name of the particular community. By 1937 the "polar bears" were available for sale to the public for use as franking on parcels to and from Greenland.

The book comes with a copy of a new parcel post stamp issued for the anniversary. The illustrations are excellent. The book is a nice introduction to this popular collecting area.

— Alan Warren

Library Sale of Scandinavian Catalogs

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

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

Catalogs Still Available:

Facit Specialkatalog (in Swedish, English introduction and articles, covers all Scandinavian and Nordic areas; beginning about 1963 each catalog contains one or more specialized articles/monographs on Scandinavian or Nordic stamps and/or postal history, which are particular to a given edition and are not repeated in other catalogs) – \$2 each: 1965 through 1973; \$3 each: 1975-76, 1979-80, and 1980-81; \$4 each: 1981-82, 1983, 1985 through 1989, 1991 and 1992; \$5 each: 1995-96 and 1997-98.

Norgeskatalogen (Oslo Filatelistklubb) (in Norwegian with English Introduction, covers Norway only) – \$2 each: 1967, 1971, and 1972; \$3 each: 1976 and 1977; \$4 each: 1985 and 1988/89; \$5 each: 1990.

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

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

Miscellaneous Catalogs:

\$1 each: *Lilla Facit* 1968, *Danmark Kataloget* 1972 (J. Rasmussen), and *Minkus Scandinavia/Baltic Countries* 1960 and 1961.

\$2 each: *Facit Ortstämpelkatalog* 1985 (in Swedish, Sweden postal history only) and *AFA Danmark Frimærkekatalog* 1977.

\$3: *Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps*, Volume 2, Denmark, by Paul Nelson.

\$4: *Facit Ortstämpelkatalog* 1993.

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 Collin, 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://scc5.thlogic.com>. CONTACT: John L. DuBois, c/o Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr., Hudson, MA 01749, email: jld@thlogic.com.
 7. NEW YORK: 2nd Wed. (except July & August) 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 Siðumúli 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: 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 July & August) 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: 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: gerjer@sbcglobal.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, (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: Roy C. Scott, 2346 Druid Rd., #235, Clearwater, FL 33764; rayfran@aol.com.
 24. MANITOBA: 2nd & 4th Wed., September through May, at Scandinavian Cultural Centre, 764 Erin St., Winnipeg, MB. CONTACT: Robert Zacharias, 808 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, MB R2X 1M5, Canada, email: robertzacharias@shaw.ca.
 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 September through June, 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.
- AUSTRALIAN COORDINATOR: Roger Byrne, email: bynefam@internode.on.net

The Scandinavian Collectors Club

Founded November 25, 1935

SCC Website: www.scc-online.org

Elected Officers

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