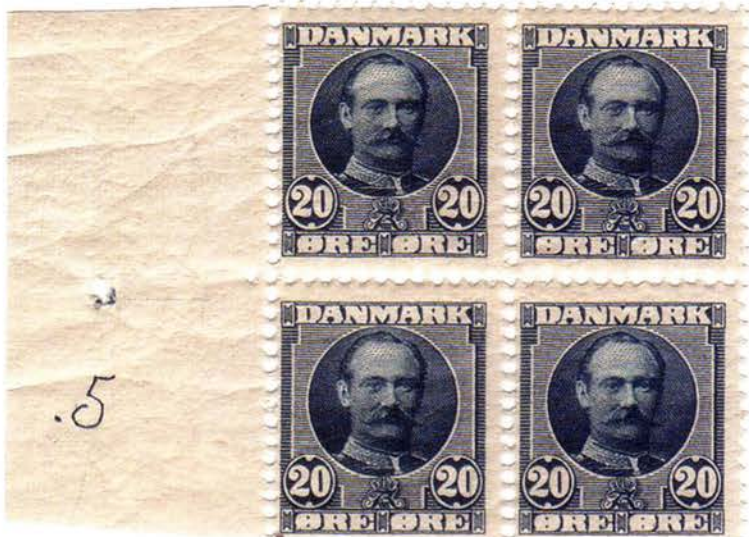


The  
POSTHORN

*Mystery at  
Mauthausen*



Handwriting  
on the  
Danish Kings



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# Norway Puts Nondenominated Stamps into Categories

Norway Post has shuffled its 2007 stamp-issuing program and started issuing nondenominated stamps for three classes of mail – domestic, destinations in Europe, and international addresses. When rates increased on April 1, the post moved up the release of two stamps from June and added a new NOK 11.00 coil stamp to match the international 20-gram weight.

Of greater interest for collectors, however, are the three nondenominated stamps showing racing cars that were released February 6 (see illustration). All three are printed with an “A” rather than a numerical notation. One is marked “Innland” for domestic mail, which is now NOK 7.00 for the 20-gram weight. A second is “Europa” for European mail (NOK 9.00 for 20 grams), and the third is “Verden” for mail beyond Europe (NOK 11.00 for 20 grams). Previous Norwegian nondenominated stamps had the “A” designation but were not broken into categories. Nondenominated A-stamps will hereafter be noted by the class of mail they are designed to frank, according to Posten Norge.



On April 27, Norway Post released five more nondenominated issues: Europa and Verden “A” stamps marking the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of artist Theodor Kittelsen, and an Innland, Europa, and Verden tourist issue showing Norwegian scenes. ■

– Paul Albright



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# Handwritten Plate Numbers on Christian IX and Frederik VIII Stamps of Denmark and the Danish West Indies

By John R. Sabin and Peter Schweizer

An earlier note in *The Posthorn*<sup>1</sup> introduced the handwritten plate numbers of the Christian IX and Frederik VIII stamps (the “Kings”) of Denmark (AFA 47–59) and the Danish West Indies (AFA 36–43) printed from 1904–1908. Although mentioned in a few articles,<sup>2,3</sup> as well as in Knud Juul’s book<sup>4</sup> (in Danish), little has been written about these interesting philatelic objects. The essay discusses some technical alternatives as to how they might have come into being and whether they are merely philatelic oddities.

The handwritten plate numbers apparently arose when someone at the printer, H. H. Thieles Bogtrykkeri, scratched a number with a sharp implement into the margin of the printing plates.<sup>5</sup> As the issues under consideration were all engraved (in the Danish AFA catalog, referred to as *kobbertryk* or *kobberstik*), the number was also transferred to the printed sheet during the printing process. Other issues of the same time period, for example the wavy line issues of 1905–1906 (AFA 42–46), show no such markings, as they were printed by the letterpress process (*bogtryk*), so only the relief would be transferred; scratches in the selvage would be ignored.

The Christian IX and Frederik VIII stamps of Denmark and the Danish West Indies were printed between 1904 and 1908 as horizontal double sheets using a flat-plate process. Although there are no intact double sheets of the Kings in the Post & Tele (P&T) Museum in Copenhagen, there are contemporary examples of proofs with two sheets of stamps for the wavy line issues, one of which, AFA 64 from 1912, is illustrated in Figure 1.

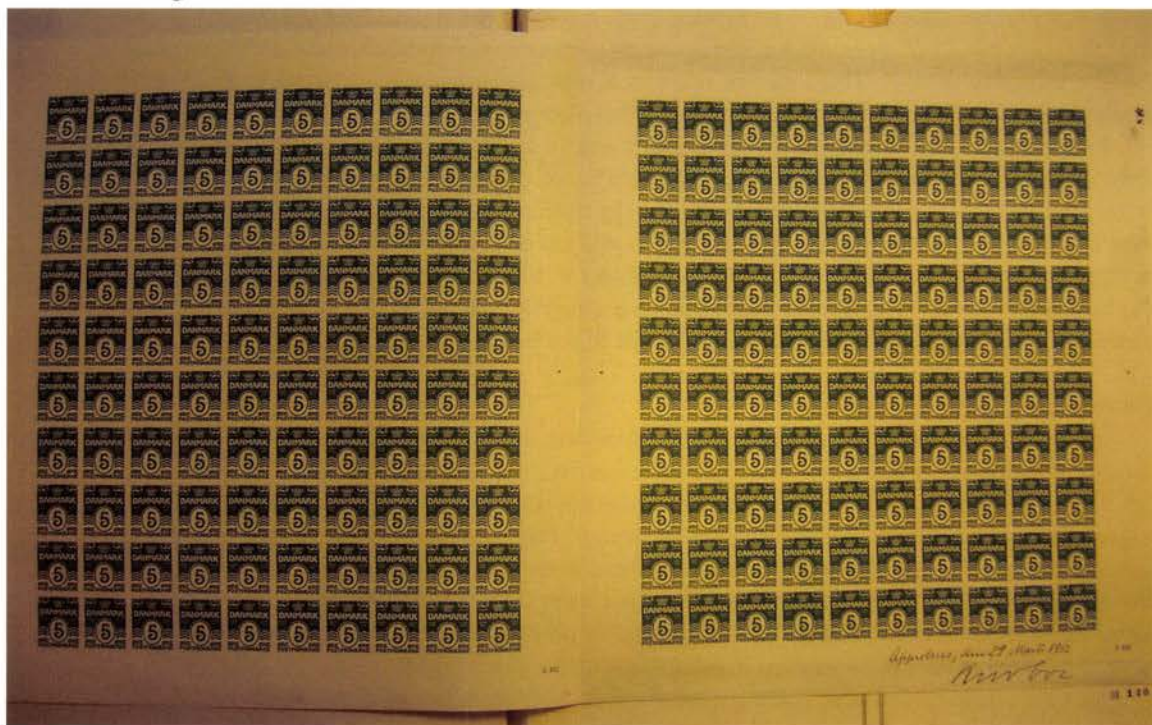


Figure 1: Proof sheet for the 5-øre wavy line issue (AFA 64) from 1912. The sheet bears the notation “Approberes, den 29, Martz 1912. Kiørboe” (Approved, the 29th of March, 1912. Kiørboe<sup>®</sup>), with plate number J431 below the lower right corner of each sheet, and found at page M140 of the P&T Museum records.

When describing printing using a flat-plate process, a distinction is made between the size of the original sheet that is run through the press and the size of the finished product. The area of the paper that a particular job is printed on is normally larger than the area of the end product. When stamps are printed on a flat-plate press (not a rotary or cylinder press, which, for Danish stamps, was first introduced in 1932/1933), a single sheet of paper is used. That implies, in connection with the printing of stamps, that one must distinguish between a sheet-of-paper and a sheet-of-stamps as it comes to market. One normally speaks of a print-sheet and a sales-sheet. A sales-sheet is created when a print-sheet has the extraneous paper removed. In fact, for the stamps under consideration, there were two sales-sheets per print-sheet.<sup>6</sup> This has some implications concerning the gutter selvage in the Kings stamps.

Having a larger sheet of paper during the printing process allows the paper to pass through the printing press without causing damage to the edges of the sales-sheet. On the other hand, the extra paper near the edge of the print-sheet, i.e., outside the sales-sheet, gives the printer the possibility of using this extra area for technically required or other markings made on the printing plate, since these presumably would be removed when the print-sheet is cut down to a sales-sheet.

In most cases, full sheets of flat-plate-printed stamps carry small holes in the left and right selvage. These arise from alignment needles. They are part of the flat-plate press, and are there to assure that the print-sheet is properly aligned in the press for the printing process. These holes, shown in many illustrations in previous articles,<sup>1-3</sup> are located in the middle of each sheet; in the selvage approximately opposite positions 41-51 or positions 50-60, one on each side, and approximately 15±1 mm outside the outermost design edge. There may be two sets of almost congruent holes in cases of bicolor stamps produced from two separate color runs through a flat plate press.

The selvage on the blocks shown in Figures 2 and 3 appear rather wide – on the order of 24±2 mm – as do blocks mentioned in previous articles.<sup>1-3</sup> It might be expected that the illustrated handwritten marks are in the area that would normally be removed in going from a print-sheet to a sales-sheet. Thus, these marks were informal parts of the printing process and should not be confused with the philatelic term, marginal number, used today, to identify the production number of a sales sheet.<sup>5</sup> That there exist examples of stamps and blocks that retain the handwritten plate numbers suggests that they have might have been printer's waste that somehow made their way into the hands of collectors.

### Considering the Possibilities

In Figure 1, the alignment pinholes are found on both sides of each pane of stamps, so that there are two alignment holes in the gutter. These are shown in detail in Figure 2.

The gutter in this case measures 51mm between the edges of the designs, and in each case, the alignment holes are 16mm from the edge of the design. Thus, cutting the sheet in half would leave a selvage of approximately 25mm, or selvage of 10mm from the alignment hole to the edge of the sheet. The selvage on the left, top, right, and bottom of the sheet is 26, 24, 28, and 23mm, respectively. This is consistent with the measurements made on the double printing plate of the 10-øre red Fr. VIII (AFA 55) from 1907, held in the P&T museum, which has a gutter width of approximately 49mm.

All of the handwritten plate numbers known to us, both from Denmark and from the Danish West Indies, lie either directly below the alignment pinholes, or slightly outside of them, with respect to the stamp pane. An example of a handwritten plate number, and the similar case when small printed numbers replaced handwritten plate numbers, is illustrated in Figure 3.



Figure 2: Detail of the gutter for the AFA 64 double sheet shown in Figure 1.



Figure 3: A. A four-block of AFA 56 from 1907 with handwritten plate number 5. The selvage is 22.5mm wide and the alignment needle holes are 15mm from the perforations. B. A four-block of AFA 63 from 1912 with 26mm selvage. The alignment hole is 14mm and the printed plate number is 13mm from the perforations, respectively.



Figure 4: AFA 104 from 1919.



Figure 5: AFA Porto 85 from 1918 and AFA 51 from 1905. The former has selvage of 22mm across the top, and the latter has 21mm on the top and 26.5mm on the side.

Let us consider the normal size of selvage in flat-plate-printed Danish King sheets. The P&T Museum has many full sheets of stamps printed in the time frame under consideration. Examination of a variety of Chr. IX and Fr. VIII issues shows a remarkable consistency in selvage measurements. With few exceptions, the width of the side selvage, measured from the edge of the design to the edge of the paper is 25.2mm, with the alignment holes being 15.1mm from the design edge.

Wide selvage is not unusual in flat-plate-printed issues, however. An example is shown in Figure 4, an upper right four-block of AFA 104 with selvage 25.9mm wide on the side. This is wide enough so

that one would expect to see the holes made by the alignment needles, as well as any other markings in the selvage that may have been present. Two other examples of wide selvage, AFA 85 and AFA 51, are shown in Figure 5.

Thus, it appears that dividing a double print sheet to form two sales sheets did not involve further trimming of the selvage. Similarly, most of the outside selvage is of the same size as is the gutter selvage. As the handwritten numbers are all located close to the alignment pin marks, and all examples of full sheets of the Kings show the alignment-pin holes, it is clear that the sheets were not intended to be trimmed closer than the ~25mm that is normally seen. It thus appears that the width of selvage does not support the idea that the handwritten plate numbers are printer's waste.

In addition, many of the full sheets of Kings' stamps in the P&T Museum were clearly returned from post offices as unsold or excess stock. Typically a stock of sheets of a new issue was delivered to the post offices in lots of 25. These sheets were then numbered backwards from 25 to 1, typically



in pencil, from the top of the stack to the bottom, to identify the remaining number of sheets in the stack and thus make nightly inventory easy to carry out. Many of the full sheets in the P&T Museum carry these marks. Further, many sheets have smudge marks on the upper right corner, being the finger marks left from repeated counting of the sheets. Since there is no systematic difference between these sheets – some of which carry the handwritten plate numbers – and the majority of singles and blocks with handwritten plate numbers in the selvage, there seems to be a weak case for these objects being printer’s waste that should have been discarded before the sheets went to the post offices for sale.

On the other hand, it is interesting that there are no known canceled examples of the Kings stamps with attached selvage bearing a handwritten plate number. At least, enquiry among several well-known experts in Danish philately, and general queries in the philatelic press, produced no knowledge of such objects. Perhaps the selvage was simply removed, along with the handwritten plate numbers, when the stamps were sold originally. This is consistent with the general scarcity of canceled stamps bearing selvage. In most cases, postal clerks remove selvage before selling stamps in less than large blocks of sheets.

Someone has had interest in these objects over the years, however. There are several examples in the P&T Museum collection where four-blocks consisting of plate positions 49-50 and 59-60 (or 41-42 and 51-52), exactly where the handwritten plate numbers should be located, have been removed and replaced with equivalent postage, presumably to keep the value of the sheet constant for accounting purposes. An example of such a sheet can be seen in Figure 6.

(It should be noted that there are many examples of sheets in the P&T Museum collection where corner blocks were removed and replaced with stamps of equivalent value. As the P&T Museum keeps close watch over the inventory in its care, it is most likely that these substitutions were done in the post offices before the sheets were returned to the central authority as excess stock.)

## Conclusion

Where, then, was the origin of the various marks? There is little question that all the handwritten numbers are simply there to identify which of many plates the printers were using. Whether these numbers were written as Arabic numerals, Roman numerals, or vertical or horizontal strikes (or in one case a double circle), they most probably reflected a particular printer’s temperament.

The marks shown in Figure 7 and 7a (known as “spindelvæv,” meaning “cobweb” or “spider web”) on the 20-øre blue Chr. IX (AFA 48) most certainly arise from a small grain of sand or other foreign substance being caught in the cleaning phase of the inking of a printing plate.<sup>7</sup> In this method of printing, the engraved plate is first inked, and then wiped with a rag, leaving ink in the engraved lines of the plate. Finally, the plate is polished by the printer, using the ball of his thumb, and the print is made. After the print run, plates were cleaned. This normally was done by an apprentice using a cloth that may have been contaminated with a sand grain that would leave scratches in the plate. These scratches would then show up as hairline marks on the next sheet printed. Many such scratches, as on the example shown in Figure 7, indicate that the printing plate was used for a long time.

Although not conclusive, it is probably incorrect to contend that these Danish stamps bearing handwritten numbers and other marks in the selvage are printer’s waste and should not properly be in the hands of collectors. It seems more likely that the handwritten markings were engraved with a sharp metal stylus in the selvage area of the printing plates without much concern on the part of the printing



Figure 6: 5-øre Fr. VIII (AFA 54) sheet with positions 41-42 and 51-52 removed and replaced with equivalent postage, which can be seen at the lower left.





Figure 7 and 7A: Hairline scratches on Chr. IX 20ø (AFA 48) six-block and a single.

personnel who assumed that the selvaige would be discarded when the stamps were placed on sale. In that assumption, the printers were in error. ■

(Acknowledgements: Thanks to Erik Jensen of the Post and Tele Museum in Copenhagen for hospitality, stimulating discussion, and much help; to a group of knowledgeable Danish collectors for informative conversation; and to Thomas Høiland Auktions for permission to reproduce Figure 4.)

(Author's Note: The illustrations in this essay come from various places. Figure 4, is lot 428390 from the Thomas Høiland online auction that ended on July 26, 2006. Figures 1, 2, and 6, are held in the Danish P&T Museum in Copenhagen, and Figures 3, 5, and 7 come from the collections of the authors.)

#### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> J.R. Sabin, "Hand Written Plate Numbers of the Christian IX and Frederik VIII Stamps: 1904 to 1907," *The Posthorn*, November, 2002; erratum, February, 2003.

<sup>2</sup> John R. Sabin, "On the Handwritten Plate Numbers on Christian IX and Frederik VIII Stamps printed between 1904 and 1907. Part I: Denmark." *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Vol. 65, 52-57 (2004). [in Danish]

<sup>3</sup> John R. Sabin, "On the Handwritten Plate Numbers on Frederik VIII Stamps printed between 1907 and 1914. Part II: The Danish West Indies." *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Vol. 65, 250-255 (2004). [in Danish]

<sup>4</sup> Knud Juul, *De Klassiske Marginalnumre*, Brabrand Bogtryk, 1987.

<sup>5</sup> This is in agreement with Knud Juul, Ref. 4, p.17. Juul writes

concerning the handwritten marginal numbers: "They have nothing to do with a production number or print run, but are plate numbers, first □ and 60." [translated from the Danish]

<sup>6</sup> J. Schmidt-Andersen, *The Postage Stamps of Denmark 1851-1951*, The General Directorate of the Royal Danish Post Office, Copenhagen, 1951; Ch. Holm and Aug. Petersen, *Danmarks Frimærker 1851 - 1924*, Københavns Philatelistklub, København, 1925.

<sup>7</sup> Peter Schweizer, "Tryk, Snyder, og Varianter - Hårfine streger alle vegne", *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 67, 35 (2006). [in Danish]

<sup>8</sup> Generalpostdirektør, Valdemar Olaf Kjørboe, b. 22 January, 1852 in Odder.

## Peel-Off Images on Finnish Cards

Among the more unusual postal items produced in Scandinavia during 2006 were two large postal cards with peel-off images that can be adhered to another surface, much as a sticker would be used. The cards are part of a series of products issued in May, 2006 by Finland Post in combination with booklets of first class stamps showing four housecats.

In conjunction with the stamps, Posti also issued a set of four maximum cards picturing cats, two picture post cards showing kittens, four pins with the feline stamp images on them, and the two



large cards with the peel-off images. The cards, which measure 6 x 8.25 inches, are not shown in Posti's sales promotion literature and collectors might be unaware of them.

The cards cost 4.90€ each and are printed on a plastic-coated adhesive paper (order codes 06140 and 06141 at Finland Post, [www.pmk.posti.fi](http://www.pmk.posti.fi)). The peel-off image is an enlargement of two of the four stamps that are in the booklet. ■

— Paul Albright

## Letter from a Norwegian Concentration Camp Guard

By Randy Nilson

About three years ago, I obtained the pictured cover for my collection of SS feldpost covers. These are covers sent postage free from German SS troops in World War II. Any active-duty SS member could use the free postage privilege. Free mail from foreign European volunteers was allowed to enter their countries' mail systems.



The front of this cover has a violet Dienstempel (official stamp) in the lower left corner, which reads Konz-Lager Mauthausen. The postmark shows the cover was mailed from the village of Sankt Georgen an der Gusen, Austria, on July 1, 1942. The back of the cover has a boxed 'B' censor mark, and a Berlin OKW censor strip tied with a red Geprüft, SS Feldpoststelle (Censored, SS Fieldpost office) marking. The return address on the back of the cover translates as "SS trooper Hans Brastad, 4 Company, Gusen a.d.g. Linz (Ob. Donau)."

Covers from SS concentration camp guards are rare, but what makes this item particularly interesting is that it is sent to Drammen, Norway, from a man with a Norwegian surname. I had never heard of a Norwegian concentration camp guard. The cover contained a letter, written to the trooper's uncle, on stationery bearing the symbol and letterhead of Norway's Nasjonal Samling political party.

### Norway Volunteers Organized

In 1933, Vidkun Quisling formed a Norwegian pro-Nazi party called Nasjonal Samling (National Unity). In April, 1940, the Germans invaded and occupied Norway. The Nasjonal Samling party actively aided and supported the German occupation. German Reichkommissar Terbovin encouraged the Norwegian government to form a legion. It was envisioned that this legion would fight against the Russians in Finland. A full regiment of two battalions was planned, but a disappointing turnout resulted in only one battalion being formed.

In July, 1941, the first 300 volunteers arrived in Germany for training, and by the end of the year, more than 1,200 men had raised "Den Norske Legion" to full strength. Instead of fighting in Finland, however, the legion was sent to the Leningrad front in northern Russia. After taking casualties as high as 50 percent in Russia, the legion was disbanded in Germany around May, 1943. Legionnaires who desired further service could re-enlist in the 23<sup>rd</sup> SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment "Norge," which was later used to help form the 11<sup>th</sup> SS Volunteer Division "Nordland." In addition, Norwegians could join the Waffen SS directly by enlisting in the Nordland Regiment of the 5<sup>th</sup> SS Panzer Grenadier Division "Viking." This division was formed of German soldiers and Scandinavian volunteers, and fought only on the Eastern Front.

Occupied Norway also had a political SS organization, similar to the Allgemeine (General) SS units in Germany. The purpose of this organization was to further the advancement of the Nordic culture and "race." A Norwegian Ski Battalion and a Norwegian Police Company, under the control of the Waffen SS, were also formed. These two units fought against the Russians in Finland. Norwegians were accepted into the German Air Force, Navy, and other German organizations as well.

None of these units offered a route to duty at the Mauthausen/Gusen concentration camp. It was my hope that the letter would provide a clue as to how a Norwegian ended up in a concentration camp guard company in Austria (see contents of letter). While seeking a translation, I contacted Martha



Letterhead and salutation of Norwegian soldier serving at a concentration camp in Austria. The letterhead lists the address and telephone of the Nasjonal Samling party in Drammen. The letter follows.

I am sitting as the only Norwegian, somewhere in Austria, and writing a few words up to old Norway. I hope all is well with all of you. You probably are as active as before, so that you show the 'gjossingerne'\* that the new Norway is coming, the Norway that does not immediately give in. Yes, that's a real uncle that strikes down all 'gjossinger'\*, for that riff-raff does nothing but damage.

Now that I'm a soldier and can see how well the German army is organized, there is no doubt in my mind that the Germans are bound to win the war, since the system can't break. And when the war is over, there will certainly be satisfaction in Norway and I believe that the 'gjossinger' will put their tails between their legs and ask for mercy. Yes, that's how I see it.

As you may have heard, I was ordered to travel to Austria. A legionnaire and I were to travel together. His name is Roring, by the way. He speaks German well, so it was lucky for me to get company as I don't speak German. As we arrived in Denmark, he was ordered back to Norway. This started my problems; I had three days left to travel, and could not communicate. You must have been in the same situation yourself to understand my feelings; I really wanted to lie down and cry, that's how helpless I felt. But then I thought that I'm representing Norway, so I really had to pull myself together, and then everything worked out. It proves that whomever sticks with it will win. I traveled through many large cities that were very interesting so see. Hamburg was the largest and it was very impressive. I finally arrived.

My days are filled with rifle exercises and I have problems managing that because my damn back is acting up again. You know that my spine has fused so I can almost not bend my back, and if this continues I will become a cripple.

That's why I wonder if you couldn't help me so that I could leave the military, since you well know Fuglesang, the Minister.\*\* I believe he is involved with the military. I can certainly work for the Party at home, but I can't function as a soldier any more. If you don't have the time to help me, please ask father to do what he can. Yes this is really a cry for help from me.

Please give my regards to all we know, particularly to Karin, and tell them that I'm still alive. My address is-

SS Infantry soldier Hans Brastad  
4<sup>th</sup> Company Gusen St. Georgen a.d. Linz (Ob Donau)  
Heil and Victory  
Regards, Hans

\* Editor's Note: An apparent misspelling of the Norwegian World War II slang word, "jossing," meaning pro-allies and anti-Nazi. For derivation of the term, see the "Altmark Incident," on [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org).

\*\* Probably Rolf Jorgen Fuglesang, General Secretary of the Nasjonal Samling on the date of this letter - (Author).

Gammer of the Association for the Community Remembrance of Gusen St. Georgen/Gusen and Rudolf Haunschmied of the KZ Gusen Memorial Committee. Both assured me that the markings and return address of this cover indicate that the sender was a member of the 4 SS Totenkopf Sturmabteilung KLM Gusen.

Gammer stated that no other SS activities (advanced training, hospital, administration, etc.) took place at Mauthausen/Gusen. Haunschmied stated that the guards underwent “hard” exercises in a sports field south of Camp Gusen.

## Brutal Concentration Camp

Mauthausen concentration camp was established in the summer of 1938. Several barracks were built in the Wienergraben Valley on the north bank of the Danube River, approximately 13 miles east of Linz, Austria. These buildings were to house the inmates and guards who would be mining the stone quarry near the village of Gusen. Eighty-eight men from the SS Totenkopf Standarte (death’s head troops) “Oberbayern,” stationed at Dachau, Germany, were tasked with the initial guard responsibilities.

Approximately 400 prisoners, also from Dachau, were brought in for labor at the quarries. In 1939, the SS men were returned to Dachau and replaced by 4. SS Totenkopf Standarte “Ostmark,” (stationed at Linz-Ebelsberg), which supplied guards for Mauthausen/Gusen from then on.

Because of the high prisoner death rate from the daily four-kilometer march from the barracks to the quarry, it was decided to establish a sub-camp at Gusen. Eventually, three sub-camps, Gusen I, II, and III, were established to supply slave labor for various war industries.

Approximately 6,000 separate individuals passed through Mauthausen/Gusen as guards. Of those, only about 400 names are known. Hans Brastad is not one of them. Haunschmied wrote that recent research has revealed

that only about 14 percent of Mauthausen/Gusen guards were German nationals. Hungarians, Romanians, Slovaks, and others supplemented the ranks of the guards. No Norwegian is known to be a guard at Mauthausen/Gusen, or any other Nazi concentration camp, as far as I know.

By all accounts, the concentration camps in the Mauthausen/Gusen complex were among the most brutal in the Third Reich. Starvation, beatings, torture, executions, exposure to the elements, and horrible



German Democratic Republic 35-pfening stamp (DDR Scott 1943) issued in 1978 as a Mauthausen memorial.



Photograph taken from inside the concentration camp on May 6, 1945, the day after the official liberation. Prisoners surround an armored car. According to one source, the scene was reenacted for photographers at the request of Allied Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Nazi eagle over the gate had already been pulled down by the prisoners and a banner, written in Spanish, had been put up by the Spanish political prisoners. The English translation reads “The Spanish Anti-Fascists Salute the Liberating Forces.” (Photo by U.S. Army Cpl. Donald R. Ornitz)

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medical experiments were the norm. Approximately 119,000 people – about one-third of them Jewish – died at Mauthausen/Gusen. Gammer wrote that the period in which this letter was written was a particularly brutal one in the stone quarries of Gusen:

“Many prisoners from the Netherlands were taken here in that year, via Durchgangslager Westerbork, (a labor camp), after a students’ revolt against Nazi occupation. Many very young students were among them, immediately shot in the heads after arriving at the station, and many Jews who were tortured to death in the Gusen quarry as well as in Mauthausen. Not any Dutch prisoners survived the Gusen Camps.”

The camps at Mauthausen/Gusen were finally liberated by elements of the 11<sup>th</sup> Armored Division, U.S. Third Army, on May 5, 1945. After the Nazi defeat in 1945, all Legionnaires and members of the Nasjonal Samling were arrested. Vidkun Quisling was executed, and Rolf Jorgen Fuglesang was sentenced to life in prison. I do not know the fate of Hans Brastad, or his uncle. The activities of Hans Brastad at his duty station are apparently lost to history. ■

*(Acknowledgements: Thanks to Martha Gammer, president of the Association for the Community Remembrance of Gusen St. Georgen/Gusen, and Rudolf A. Haunschmied of the KZ Gusen Memorial Committee for their knowledge and insight into this correspondence. Their dedication to the memories of the victims of the Nazi crimes perpetrated at Mauthausen/Gusen is an inspiration. Thanks also to Peter Bergh of the SCC for the excellent translation of the letter and to Paul Albright, editor of The Posthorn, for the encouragement to research and report on this item.)*

#### **Sources:**

Martha Gammer, Association for the Community Remembrance of Gusen St. Georgen/Gusen, Sperlhang 4, A-4222 St. Georgen/Gusen, Austria.

Rudolf A. Haunschmied, KZ Gusen Memorial Committee, c/o Markartstrasse 33, 4050 St. Martin/Trau, Austria.

Marek Orski, *The Last Days of the Mauthausen-Gusen Camp*, Gdansk, 2005. ISBN 83-888835-90-0.

Wikipedia, “Mauthausen-Gusen Concentration Camp, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauthausen-Gusen\\_concentration\\_camp](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauthausen-Gusen_concentration_camp).

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## **Cover Corner**

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### **Iceland Sparimerki Cover Delivers Christmas Greetings**

*By Ellis Glatt*

Recently, a remarkable Iceland cover surfaced at an online auction, catching the attention of several Iceland collectors. The inland cover (shown in Figure 1), mailed from Reykjavik on December 22, 1962 to Hafnarfjordur, is franked with a strip of five 50 kr. Sparimerki adhesives and tied with a Reykjavik machine cancel.

#### **Sparimerki**

For those not familiar with Iceland’s Sparimerki, these are savings stamps sold by the Post and Telephone Administration between 1957 and 1984 to certain groups of younger workers who were required to set aside a portion of their wages through the purchase of these stamps to assist with future housing needs. The funds from Sparimerki purchases were subsequently transferred to the State Housing



Foundation, where they were retained for the benefit of those who purchased the stamps. The stamps were sold loose and then affixed by the worker to pages in a special Sparimerki book. Pages were turned in monthly at a post office in exchange for a receipt issued to the worker. (A comprehensive history of Iceland's Sparimerki issues can be found in the Þorsteins reference cited below.)

Iceland's savings stamps were never intended nor sanctioned for use in franking mail, which is what makes this cover so intriguing.

### Most Likely Scenario

From the December 22, 1962 cancel, we can determine that it was mailed on a Saturday, with only one postal delivery day remaining before Christmas. One might surmise that the sender, in this instance, probably ran out of regular postage stamps in the midst of his last-minute Christmas mailings and substituted some of the Sparimerki he had on hand.

We also know, from many other postal history examples, that postal clerks in Iceland were often very forgiving, or at least indifferent, when it came to incorrectly franked mailings. For example, numerous underfranked covers can be found dating back to the early 1900s, often the result of Iceland's complex and sometimes confusing postal regulations. Until now, however, Sparimerki frankings on ordinary mail have not been reported. Nevertheless, considering the timing of this cover, a probable last-minute Christmas letter, it is unlikely that a postal clerk in the holiday spirit would have rejected such a letter, even with invalid Sparimerki affixed.

Another question is why the sender would have affixed stamps in the amount 250 kr. Inquiries to several authorities on Iceland's revenue/fiscal issues and inland postal rates led to the most likely explanation. However, the most enlightening facts came from Icelandic expert, author, and fellow SCC member Þór Þorsteins, who was personally acquainted with the subject cover and who also was familiar with its origin and its sender.

According to Þorsteins, the mailing contained a last-minute Christmas greeting from a son to his mother, both of whom lived in Hafnarfjörður at the time. The local rate in 1962 for a standard letter (up to 20 grams) sent within the same postal delivery area was 250 aur. (This would have applied to mail between local Hafnarfjörður residents.) The Sparimerki, however, were all issued in kronur denominations, the top value in the series (as of 1962) being the 50 kr. stamp used by the sender.

One can speculate, therefore, that, in the rush of the moment, the sender affixed what he thought was the appropriate 250 (50 x 5) face amount in stamps for a local mailing, not realizing that Sparimerki were denominated in kronur and not aur. Obviously, the sender never got around to mailing his letter while in Hafnarfjörður, but mailed it from nearby Reykjavík instead, perhaps during a last-minute Christmas shopping trip. That must not have been his original intention, since the applicable inland letter rate (Reykjavík to Hafnarfjörður) was 350, not 250 aur. In any event, notwithstanding the inappropriate Sparimerki use, the final posting from Reykjavík with 250 kr. affixed was still grossly overfranked.

The author would like to hear about any other examples of Iceland Sparimerki used on mailings. ■



Figure 1. Sparimerki cover.

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*(Acknowledgments: The author thanks Þór Þorsteins for sharing his insight regarding the history of the subject cover and his extensive research on Iceland's Sparimerki, in general. Thanks also to Brian Flack for his help in clarifying issues regarding Iceland's inland and local postal rates.*

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

#### **References:**

Þór Þorsteins: *Gjalda og Söfnunarkerki auk Stimpla á Islandi*, Reykjavik, 2000.

Brian Flack: *Postal Rates in Iceland 1870-1997*, Scandinavia Philatelic Society, England, 1998.

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## **Denmark's Captain Courageous**

*By Robert L. Brown*

As the 6,710-ton freighter "Flying Enterprise" eased away from her pier in Hamburg, Germany, the Danish-born skipper, H. Kurt Carlsen, needed the ship's radar to navigate through the harbor due to a heavy fog. The ship was destined for New York with a cargo of coffee beans, antique furniture, automobiles, mail and pig iron. Nothing in his 23 years as a deep water sailor, three of which were in command of the "Flying Enterprise" and 44 crossings of the Atlantic, would indicate anything but a routine crossing. Mother Nature, however, would intervene with a whole different course.

On Christmas day, 1952, four days out of Hamburg, the ship ran into one of the worst storms the North Atlantic had seen in years. As the wind and seas rose higher and higher, the ship was rolling and pitching violently. In the early morning of the following day, the ship was battered by two huge waves, estimated to be 75 feet in height. This caused the deck and hull to crack just forward of the super-structure. The number 3 hold flooded, further hampering chances of survival. That afternoon, the SOS was transmitted:

"ENCOUNTERING SEVERE HURRICANE.....SITUATION GRAVE....  
HAVE 30 DEGREE LIST AND JUST DRIFTING..."

The captain evacuated the crew and passengers (50 people in all) from the stricken ship on December 29, but he elected to remain on board. The ship owners, the Isbrandtsen Company, radioed Carlsen against "further risking your life." Carlsen, who was 37 at the time, replied, "I am remaining till vessel saved or sunk."

### **Two Seaman and a Ship**

The British salvage tug "Turmoil" reached "Enterprise" late one evening. The "Turmoil" was described by her owners as "the most powerful tug in the world," its engines capable of delivering 4,000 horsepower. Attempts to get a towline to the "Enterprise" were unsuccessful due to the 60-degree list to port and the lurching of the ship. The 27-year-old first mate of the "Turmoil," Kenneth Dancy, was able to join Carlsen on January 4, and the two seamen were able to secure the towline to the "Enterprise." Their destination was Falmouth, England, but once again Mother Nature intervened. Forty miles from Falmouth, the towline parted. The stricken "Enterprise" began to settle by mid-afternoon, and finally Captain Carlsen and First Mate Dancy left the ship by jumping from the funnel, which by now was almost submerged. They were picked up by the "Turmoil." At 4:10 p.m., January 10, 1952, the "Flying Enterprise," keeled over and settled to the bottom in 40 fathoms of water.<sup>1</sup>

Upon the arrival of the "Turmoil" in Falmouth, the townspeople came out with a hero's welcome, the likes of which had never been seen in the long maritime history of the town. When speeches by Falmouth's mayor and others were finished, Carlsen faced the battery of 300+ newsmen to relate his story of survival. ▶

His final act as captain of the “Flying Enterprise” was to sign an official affidavit that his ship was lost by an “act of God,” which he or the owners had no control over. Captain Carlsen turned down book and movie offers worth an estimated \$84,000.

The question that was uppermost in the minds of people around the world was why he had stuck it out so long? His reply: “I thought I could bring her into port. I felt it was my duty to the owners and all those who had insured the ship and cargo. I am a sea captain, a seaman.”<sup>2</sup>

The centenary of the Danish Lifesaving Institution commemorative stamp from Denmark was issued March 26, 1952, less than three months after the “Enterprise” sank. A FDC shows a sketch of the stricken “Enterprise” with an inset of Captain Carlsen. The 25-öre steel-engraved stamp (*Facit* Denmark 357) marked 100 years since Denmark’s lifeboat service began.<sup>3</sup> The design shows Harald Salomon’s sculpture, “Rescue from Distress” — prophetic words paralleling the fate of the “Flying Enterprise” and her heroic Danish captain. ■



*(Editor’s Note: The writer, who specializes in naval philately and maps-on-stamps, is corresponding secretary, Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library.)*

#### Endnotes:

1 *Time* magazine, January 21, 1952, p.20.

2 *Ibid.*

3 See “Saving Shipwrecked Sailors,” Bob Lang, *The Posthorn*, November, 2006.

## Special Envelopes for Swedish Mail Ballots

*By Paul Nelson*

In Sweden recently, I was provided with a couple of examples of a special envelope used to mail ballots in an election. These bear no indicia nor do they seem to be postally marked in any way. However, they have an “etiquette” placed in the upper left corner that seems to indicate that it is a piece of registered mail. In any case it says “POSTRÖSTER” and also has a large “R” and what appears to be an individually assigned number that appears under “Nr. – Jlnr.” I believe these to be a journal entry to identify the correct ballot and election.

There is a window in the front where the address of the election authorities appears. Printed on the front are the following: “FÖNSTERKVERT / För roster från postkontor, särskilt / röstmottagningsställe eller utlandsmyndighet” Approximate translation: “Window envelope / for ballots from post offices, especially those received there or from adults abroad.” ■





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## President's Letter

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Mats Roing

In the February *Posthorn*, I wrote about the high levels of passion, commitment, and support of members in the SCC. This is necessary to run an organization like SCC. One member who truly embodied those qualities during his more than three decades of being active in SCC was Don Halpern. He unfortunately passed away on April 19 after complications following surgery.

Don's passion for photography, philately, and SCC knew no boundaries. He was a frequent exhibitor, did philatelic research, and wrote several articles and books. Don served as president of SCC from 1977-1978 and was Secretary to the Board of Directors and Business Manager for *The Posthorn* at the time of his death. He sent me the *Posthorn* advertising report just before he went to the hospital to make sure I had the latest information. Since the SCC Library was something that Don treasured dearly, please send donations in his memory to the SCC Library.

SCC was on Don's mind until the very end. It is members like Don who have carried SCC to the point where it is today. We look forward to finding more people like him among our members.



### The Alan Warren Award

While we tend to show appreciation for people only after they pass away, it doesn't necessarily have to be that way. Another SCC member who has logged many miles serving Scandinavian philately is Alan Warren. He served as SCC President from 1979-1982 and received the Pelander service award in 1990. Alan also is a national philatelic and literature judge, a prolific contributor to the philatelic press, a national-level exhibitor, and has participated in SCC annual convention shows with various FDC/Thematic exhibits for more than 30 years.

He is currently on the SCC Board of Directors, which has renamed the SCC Thematic/Topical Award as the Alan Warren Award (for Illustrated, Display, and Thematic formatted exhibits). We hope that the Alan Warren Award will encourage more participation by club members in the newly approved divisions of Illustrated Mail and Display classes, as well as exhibits in the Thematic class.

### Club Exhibits

Chapter 24 in Winnipeg is planning on sending a club exhibit to Stampex 2007. New England Chapter 5 prepared a one-frame exhibit for the Boxborough, MA show in May and will show it at NAPEX in June. This is a great way to get members started with exhibits. Having an experienced exhibitor guide the other members is a great learning process. Soon enough the participants in the club exhibits are out there exhibiting on their own!

### SCC Monthly Newsletter

In May, I started a monthly email newsletter for our members. For those who want to receive this newsletter, please make sure either Executive Secretary Don Brent or I have your current email address. There is a space for email addresses on the annual renewal notices, or you can email us at [dbrent47@sprynet.com](mailto:dbrent47@sprynet.com), or [matsroing@yahoo.com](mailto:matsroing@yahoo.com). The newsletter may also be reproduced through the Cyber Chapter e-letter. Contact Ed Bode about that at [edbode@juno.com](mailto:edbode@juno.com). ■

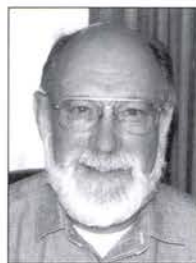
**Exhibits and publications @ [www.scc-online.org](http://www.scc-online.org)**

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## News from the Home Office

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Don Brent



### Membership

Dues renewals are wrapped up for the year. We have one member reaching Golden Life status this year. Vernon A. Johnson of Oregon, who has membership number 800, reached the Golden Life status of 50 years of active membership in SCC. Congratulations to him! We will have also 16 members reach the 25-year mark.

Three members have asked for replacement membership cards and I haven't forgotten you. We have run out of the old-style cards to make replacements and are looking into another type of card to replace it. I am keeping a file of requests.

Our membership took a real hit last quarter. While we had seven new members join us, some 50 were dropped for non-renewal. We welcome our new members and hope to see them at one of our future meetings. George Kuhhorn, our membership chairman, is contacting the dropped members to get them to return, or to ascertain a reason for their failing to renew. Unfortunately, many times it is age or health that leads to members leaving us. It is helpful to hear directly from members.

### The Posthorn Mailing

U.S. Postal rates and regulations are changing. It is a good time to review how *The Posthorn* is mailed.

- Each quarterly issue is sent to a mailing company to be placed into envelopes and the address label sprayed on. The printer and the mailing company are both in the Denver area. This process takes a day or so.
- The domestic (U.S.) mailing is sorted by mail zone and taken to the regional mail sorting facility in Denver for entry into the mail stream. Depending on how far you are from Denver, the delivery times should be from a couple of days to two weeks.
- Foreign mail is handled differently. There has been some confusion about our foreign mailing for years. Much of that is our fault for not keeping everyone up to date on what has been happening. At one time you could be a foreign member and have a surface mailing membership at a reduced annual fee. Our applications were changed at least 10 years ago to a single foreign membership fee and it was noted that this included air delivery of *The Posthorn*. Since that time it always has been sent by air but not by USPS.
- We use an air freight forwarding service to try and keep the delivery cost down as much as possible. The cost to send a single issue of *The Posthorn* overseas by USPS international air mail is \$3.35 to \$4.20 depending on the size of the issue. The surface rate is \$4.10 for either weight but that service is being eliminated with the new regulations. This compares to slightly less than 34 cents each for domestic delivery.
- The foreign mail is stuffed and labeled just as the domestic, but it is not taken to the Post Office. It is boxed and picked up by a freight forwarder where it is sent to New York where it is sorted and flown to the mailing distribution center in the country of destination. We have a service that guarantees seven-day service from the time it arrives in New York until it is on a flight. When it gets to the destination, it is entered into that country's mail stream at periodical or economy rate. If all goes correctly, the copies should be overseas two to three weeks after they are printed. There can be delays in delivery within the destination country, of course.

I hope that this clears up some questions and confusion. Let me know if there are any problems with your delivery so I can check on it. ■

## Membership Statistics for the First Quarter, 2007

### New Members

4094 Desmadri, Michel, 4, Allée de la Capitainerie des Chasses, 94800 Villejuif, France  
 4095 Gidding, Curtis, DNP  
 4096 King, Birthe, 74 Lyndhurst Gardens, London, United Kingdom N3 1TD  
 4097 Barsness, Douglas A., 3233 Church St., Stevens Point, WI 54481  
 4098 Powell, Stephen T., 126 Manor Court, Central, SC 29630-8433  
 4099 Worda, G., 99 Sherwood Ave., Farmingdale, NY 11735  
 4100 Wirowitz, C., 99 Sherwood Ave., Farmingdale, NY 11735

### Deceased

3558 Renn, David F.

### Lost Contact (with last known address)

2413 Belcher, Taylor III, 1111 Brickell Bay Dr., Miami, FL 33131-2950

### Resigned

2077 Schryver, Herbert F.  
 3753 Henderson, George D.  
 4021 Richman, Joel

1473 Meyers, Stephen J.  
 2784 Zeitler, Arthur W.  
 1405 Prestrud, Stuart H.

3566 Hansen, James F.  
 3970 Dirks, George A.

3221 Roberts, Richard E.  
 3636 VanDijk, J.A.J.

### Change of Address

4026 Parks, Rich, PO Box 431, Selkirk, NY 12158-0431  
 4044 Olsson, Tomas, Multrägatan 50, nb; SE-16255 Aällingby, Sweden  
 L61/2585 Ødegaard, Jan, Åsta Kongsmorsgt.10, N-4044 Hafstrfjord, Norway  
 L87/2588 Carlton, Paul, 14 Sullivan Ave., Salem, NH 03079  
 2270 Montrilo, L., 122 Main St., Marshall, MN 56258

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

|                            |                                    |                       |                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2803 Lorentzon, L.         | 1993 Blume, R.                     | 3971 Negline, D.      | L89/2573 Sabin, J. |
| 1087 Warren, A.            | 1389 Nelson, P.                    | L46/1329 Benfield, W. | 3798 Wang, K.      |
| 3488 Kvamme, S.            | 3345 Cichorz, R.                   | L42/1347 Benson, H.   | 3732 Smith, M.     |
| 2185 Malmer, R.            | Chapter 14, Twin Cities, Minnesota |                       |                    |
| Denmark Post & Tele Museum | Nordenfeldske Filatelistforening.  |                       |                    |

### Dropped for non-payment of dues

|                          |                           |                             |                            |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4033 Andersen, Kjell     | 3757 Anderson, John E.    | 3524 Brumund, Dr. Richard   | 4075 Byrkit, David         |
| 3760 Canady, Darryl      | 4046 DeHear, Christophe   | 4038 Flyman, Frank Nels     | 4068 Garlans, Kristen      |
| 3367 Gibler, John W.     | 2737 Goehring, J. Brown   | 3855 Green, Dr. Edward      | 1982 Guyer, John O.        |
| 1837 Hennig, Bernard A.  | 3972 Herstedt, Thomas H.  | 4050 Hess, Dr. Wolf         | 1519 Ives, Barry D.        |
| 4010 Karp, Aaron         | 4043 Lehman, Douglas      | 4036 Lerche, Erik           | 3891 Leslie, George C.     |
| 3780 Levin, Erling       | 3312 Little, Gary         | 3990 McIntyre, Gordon       | 3884 Monk, Graham C.       |
| 2270 Montello, Lawrence  | 2525 Nelson, Robert N.    | 4041 Nowakowski, Edward F.  | 3507 Oeltjenbruns, Harlan  |
| 4084 Park, Betty         | 3717 Penella, Robert J.   | 3516 Peters, Donald J.      | 3703 Podymow, Oleg         |
| 4037 Qvarnstrom, Rolf G. | 3587 Rosskamm, Jack       | 4003 Rowe, Burrel           | 3346 Salsman, Lawrence     |
| 3645 Sawyer, David A.    | 2125 Schubert, Frank N.   | 2801 Silverberg, Dr. Stuart | 3081 Smith, Gerald A., Jr. |
| 935 Spaid, William B.    | 3764 Stewart, Robert W.   | 3895 Stroud, William M.     | 3759 Sundsbø, Ivar         |
| 3724 Theilgaard, Morten  | 3985 Tollefson, Donald G. | 4061 Torterotot, Wolfgang   | 3939 Tysland, Harald       |
| 4066 VanSteen, Frederick | 3541 Winter, Robert F.    |                             |                            |

## From the Editor's Stamp Den

Paul Albright

Death has robbed the hobby of two of its most enthusiastic and astute Scandinavia collectors. **Don Halpern**, SCC's secretary and a former SCC president, and **Dave Anderson**, a one-time member of the SCC Board and an active chapter participant in California and Minnesota, both died unexpectedly in April. Their "Closed Albums" are recounted elsewhere in this issue.

These two men exemplified much of why our hobby is so engaging. Dave Anderson was a fervent Sweden collector, always on the lookout for (and often finding) those unique or rare items. His discoveries over 60 years of collecting led to new entries in the catalogs, thus blazing trails that his fellow hobbyists follow today as they carry on the hunt for philatelic treasures.

Don Halpern epitomized the meticulous, scholarly, and intellectual approach to collecting. His understanding of postal history and his attention to detail were especially acute in the area of mail routings and rates in the stampless period before the introduction of postage stamps in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century. There were few who equaled Halpern at deciphering stampless cover markings and calculating obscure rates in obscure and long-abandoned currencies. Their deaths have left a void in SCC and in philately.





Our young, energetic President, **Mats Roing**, mixes stamp collecting with extreme adventuring. Most recently, he endeavored to break the winter record for summitting all 48 mountains of at least 4,000 foot elevation in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. But let him tell the story:

"I started the stopwatch at 4:18 a.m. on March 10 when I left the Appalachia Trailhead for the first day of peaks. My co-workers at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston sponsored peaks in my attempt. The donations went to Rosie's Place – a charity for homeless and poor women. I gave up my attempt on day six after summitting 21 peaks. Warm weather and rain caused massive flooding that prevented me from moving through the woods. I raised almost \$5,000 for Rosie's Place in the process, however.

"To break the record you have to cover approximately 230 miles on foot (crampons, snowshoes, boots, and skis). You can do the peaks in any order you want. There is a balancing act between how much sleep you want and how much time you want to spend on the trail. It's very mountainous terrain with about 75,000 vertical feet total gain. To put it in perspective, one of the hardest ultra races in the world is the Hardrock 100. They cover 100 miles up and down the mountains in Colorado with 33,000 total vertical feet gain."

Roing sees the experience not as a defeat but as good practice for the future. "I'll be back next year for a new attempt."



**Arne Rasmussen** of Denmark, the author of our lead article on peacekeeping forces in Egypt in the February, 2007, issue, writes: "Members of SCC are welcome to write to me if they have questions about the Scandinavian countries' participation in UN operations." Rasmussen, who is retired from the Danish Air Force, is also president of the Danish club for collectors of U.S. stamps. He can be reached at Pilevej 9, DK-2740, Skovlunde, Denmark; email, [avr@tdcads1.dk](mailto:avr@tdcads1.dk).



How would you like to receive a letter franked with this "monster" stamp? It is one of four 0.70€ stamps released May 9 as part of Finland's first self-adhesive mini-sheet. The stamps recognize the victory of Finland's "Monster Band Lordi" in the Eurovision song contest. This stamp is a self-portrait by Lordi's lead soloist, **Tomi Putaansuu**. The other three stamps show the entire Lordi band and other Finnish singers who took part in Eurovision competitions since the 1960s. The stamps were designed with curved edges, metallic colored backgrounds, and silver foil "to give it a party feel" – thus extending Finland's recent string of innovative designs.





**Åland Post Stamps** was caught a bit off guard when rates increased on February 1. Its automated Frama stamp-issuing machines were still issuing 0.65€ labels instead of the new 0.70€ rate. Åland Post Stamps told customers they could exchange the labels for the correct rate at no additional charge. The Post said it didn't expect many exchanges to be submitted.



Another Scandinavian post is undergoing a name change. Effective June 1, **Finland Post Corporation** is becoming Itella Corporation, which will be the name used outside of Finland. "The change of name is based on the fact that, during recent years, the Finland Post has changed from a company conducting only postal services to one offering versatile data and material flow management services," Finland Post said in a press release. Itella operates in eight Northern European countries, but the familiar "Posti" name will remain in use for mail services and telecommunications inside Finland. Last October, the philatelic services branch in Åland changed its name to **Åland Post Stamps**.



Here is a used example of an unusual six-sided stamp from **Finland** that was reported in the February issue (p. 2). The stamp was extracted from Finland's International Polar Year two-stamp mini-sheet. The stamps overlay so that when one is removed, it cuts into the design of the other. The designers were attempting to show how the world is interconnected. This stamp was canceled March 8 at Hämeenlinna.



Integration as seen by young people was the theme of the 2006 **Europa** series of stamps. Each year the Europa Study Unit honors the best-designed stamps. The third-place selection went to a two-stamp set issued June 12, 2006, by the Faroes. The stamps show clasped white and black hands in a raised position (DKK 7.50 stamp) and lowered position (DKK 10.00). Switzerland took the top design honor for 2006 with Gibraltar the second selection. Scouting is the theme for the 2007 Europa stamps, letters for 2008, astronomy for 2009, and children's books for 2010.



I experienced a mind-block when preparing the article on a fraudulent block of Danish 25-kroner stamps for the February, 2005, issue (pps. 35-36). The writer's name is correctly spelled **Jeff Modesitt**. In addition, I misspelled **Roger Rydberg's** name in the acknowledgments. My apologies to both. Modesitt's interesting find, by the way, was the subject of Editor **Michael Schreiber's** weekly column in the April 20 edition of *Linn's Stamp News*. ■

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## Albums Closed

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### SCC Leader Don Halpern

Don Halpern, 70, a long-time leader of SCC and a veteran Scandinavian collector, author and exhibitor, died April 19 following complications from surgery. He was secretary of the SCC and business manager of *The Posthorn* at the time of death.

Halpern's service to SCC extended more than 30 years. He was SCC vice president, 1973-1976, and president, 1977-1978. He was elected secretary in 1997. He was also the first secretary and a director of the NORDIA 2001 exhibition in Arizona. SCC honored him in 2002 with the Carl E. Pelander award for his service to the club and the philatelic community.

He was a former accredited philatelic judge of the American Philatelic Society and served as U.S. commissioner to NORDIA exhibitions held in Scandinavian countries. He published a number of articles in *The Posthorn* and was co-author, with Gordon Hughmark, of the 1999 book *Stampless Mail to and from Scandinavia to 1868*.

His exhibits won gold medals at U.S. national shows as well as in NORDIA exhibitions. In 1995 he received SCC's Joanna Sliski Taylor memorial bowl for the best Scandinavian exhibit at the club's convention for his "Prestamp Mail through the Danish Post Offices in the German States." Over the years he built an international and NORDIA gold medal collection of Scandinavian mail through Hamburg.

Roger Quinby, another former president of SCC, said of Halpern: "Together with Gordon Hughmark, he wrote a book and a number of articles deciphering the often illegible and mysterious routing and rate marks on the early stampless covers. Don's research opened the door for many collectors to appreciate the writings on these covers not only as beautiful and mysterious objects but also as containing routing instructions and rates to carry the cover to the intended addressee. He was fastidious at properly converting currencies to understand the proper rate. He looked at each cover as a puzzle to solve, and he was darn good at it."

Halpern composed a final message to many of his friends to be emailed in case his surgery on March 23 for a severely blocked carotid artery was not successful. "Thank you all for being part of, and enriching, my life," he wrote. "Some of you have shared your lives with me for decades and others for only a short time. I would like to thank you all personally. Regrettably, I can't do this one at a time. With all my love and good wishes to you."

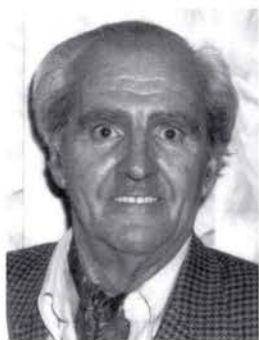
Halpern was an industrial pharmaceutical chemist who helped develop anesthetics. He was granted nine patents and authored more than 20 technical articles. In 1994 he established his own international consulting business providing expertise to chemical firms and agencies both in the United States and abroad, and as an expert witness. He was a frequent lecturer at universities and medical facilities on organic chemistry and anesthetics. Halpern, who lived in New Jersey for many years, moved to Colorado about a year ago so he could be closer to the western scenery that he photographed on frequent trips. He became active in SCC's Colorado Chapter 27, including presenting programs at recent meetings.

Donations in Halpern's memory may be made to the SCC Library.

— Alan Warren and others



## Avid Sweden Collector David Anderson



David Axel Anderson, an avid Sweden collector, passed away at his home in Princeton, MN, on April 5 at the age of 77. Anderson is credited with the discovery of Sweden *Facit* 97 v1. At Stockholmia 1986, Anderson purchased every copy of this stamp that was available. When the show ended, he went to Sweden's Post Museum where he examined the museum's archive sheet of this overprinted stamp. Sure enough, here was this constant variety, in position 33 of the sheet. The museum staff had not noticed this, and *Facit* has listed the variety ever since.

Anderson served on the SCC Board of Directors from 1995-2000. He was active in Chapter 17 in Southern California when he worked for North American Rockwell Co. designing molds for aeronautical equipment. Upon retirement, he returned to the family home in Princeton and was active in Chapter 14, Twin Cities. He was a founding member of the Minnesota Federation of Stamp Clubs.

Much of his Sweden material, gathered over about 60 years of collecting, was successfully auctioned in 101 lots through Nova Stamps in Stockholm. Anderson's philatelic passion took him all over the world to meet with fellow collectors. He had recently traveled to Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Prague, and Vienna.



*Facit* 97 v.1, Position 33

— Steve Lund

## Danish Philatelist Knud Juul, 94

A long, active, Danish philatelic life is now over. Knud Juul was an extraordinarily assiduous man: educator, philatelist, lepidopterist, author, and a remarkably competent artist. He wrote the classic 1987 book, *The Classic Marginal Numbers: Handbook of the Danish Stamp Production 1910-1933*. Moreover, he produced a wealth of illustrations for stamp show catalogs.

Juul's knowledge of Danish stamps, especially the early quadratic issues, was remarkable, and resulted in many articles in *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, which he edited from 1962-1966. Examples of his articles include a long series in *DFT* during 1965 and 1966 concerning the plating of the 1854 4-sk. stamp. Interestingly, Juul used neither a typewriter nor a word processor.

Juul, who died April 8 at the age of 94, was president of the Aarhus Philatelic Club from 1966 to 1980. In 1972, he became president of *Domus Philateliae Jutlandica*, a group that worked to establish a philatelic museum in Aarhus. For his many years' service to philately, Juul received the Danish Philatelic Federation's "Golden Pin" in 1990. He was a charter member of the *Sild og Snaps og Stamps* group. Juul was an immensely well-liked person with a formidable humor, and was always ready with a good story. He will be sorely missed. ■



— Toke Nørby and John R. Sabin

**SCC Library Catalog at [www.scc-online.org](http://www.scc-online.org)**

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## SCC Chapter Meeting & Contacts

1. SEATTLE/NW: 2nd Monday, 9 a.m. at members' homes. CONTACT: Dana S. Nielsen, 17428 SR9, PMB#105, Snohomish, WA 98296.
  4. CHICAGO: 4th Thursday of January-June and September, October; 1st Thursday of December, 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 Wednesday 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: Mats Roing, (781) 424-2183; 39 Englewood Ave., Apt. 6, Brighton, MA 02135; email: matsroing@yahoo.com.
  7. NEW YORK: 2nd Wednesday (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 Wednesday at members' homes. CONTACT: Warren J. Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470-6156, email: warren@Derma-Safe.com.
  11. REYKJAVÍK: inactive
  12. WASHINGTON DC: CONTACT: Peter Alten, 9300 Main St., Manassas, VA 22110.
  13. DELAWARE: Last Tuesday at members' homes. CONTACT: Alan Warren, alanwar@att.net.
  14. TWIN CITIES: 2nd Thursday (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: semi-active
  17. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 1st Wednesday at members' homes. CONTACT: Jerry Winerman (818) 784-7277, or email: gerjer@sbcglobal.net.
  21. GOLDEN GATE: 1st Saturday, 11 a.m., at members' homes and at various shows (WESTPEX, COALPEX, PENPEX, etc.). CONTACT: Herb Volin, (510) 522-3242, HRVolin@aol.com.
  22. HOUSTON: Varied meeting times and places. CONTACT: Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056; email eric.roberts @ kbr.com.
  23. PAULSON-SEAMAN [Southeast Florida]: inactive
  24. MANITOBA: 2nd & 4th Wednesdays 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: inactive
  26. TIDEWATER: 3rd Saturday, 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 Saturday September-June, 10 a.m., at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, 2038 S. Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224. CONTACT: Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, email: rcichorz@comcast.net.
  28. CYBER: Members connected by email to exchange ideas and scans, plus an electronic newsletter. CONTACT: Edward L. Bode, email: edbode@juno.com.
- AUSTRALIAN COORDINATOR: Roger Byrne, email: byrnefam@internode.on.net



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# The Scandinavian Collectors Club

Founded November 25, 1935

SCC Website: [www.scc-online.org](http://www.scc-online.org)

## Elected Officers

**President:** Mats Roing, 39 Englewood Ave., Apt. 6, Brighton, MA 02135; [matsroing@yahoo.com](mailto:matsroing@yahoo.com)

**Vice President:** Herbert R. Volin, 2726 N. Main St., Walnut Creek, CA 94597-2750; [HRVolin@aol.com](mailto:HRVolin@aol.com)

**Vice President, Chapters:** Edward L. Bode, 829 Western Air Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65109; [edbode@juno.com](mailto:edbode@juno.com)

**Secretary:** Roger Quinby, 12425 Dancliff Trace, Alpharetta, GA 30004; [rpquinby@aol.com](mailto:rpquinby@aol.com)

**Treasurer:** Kauko Aro, 325 Riverwood Rd., Mooresville, NC 28117; [kiaro@adelphia.net](mailto:kiaro@adelphia.net)

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**Library Committee:** Paul Albright, Howard Benson, Roger Cichorz, Greg Frantz, Jim Kilbane, Jeff Modesitt. Contact: SCC Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224; [palbright@wic.edu](mailto:palbright@wic.edu)

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**Sweden Ring:** George A. Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; [geokuhh@starfishnet.com](mailto:geokuhh@starfishnet.com)

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**Scandinavian Revenues:** Paul Nelson, Tucson, AZ; [pnels@att.net](mailto:pnels@att.net)

# Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren



## News from Denmark

The January issue of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* begins a new series of articles by Ib Krarup Rasmussen on parcel rates from Denmark to foreign countries from 1881 to the 1990s. Torben Lethrabort reviews Arne Kühlmann's engraved stamps from 1974 to 2006 in the same issue. Rasmussen continues his series on parcel mail in the February issue by showing different types of Danish parcel cards bearing manuscript notations and labels for different types of service.

Erik Hvidberg Hansen discusses the official postal cards during the 7-øre rate period in 1919-1920 in the March issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Oskar Sørensen writes about prisoner-of-war mail in North Slesvig and Denmark during World War I in the March issue of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. In the same issue, Svend K. Seitzberg discusses the 2-cent postal card rate in the Danish West Indies.

## News from Finland (with thanks to Kauko Aro)

Jukka Sarkki, in the 5/2006 issue of *Abophil*, shows foreign consular revenue stamps on Finnish passports in payment for visas. In *Suomen Postimerkkilehti* 5/2006, Esa Mattila poses a question to readers on the meaning of feathers on pre-stamp covers. His example has four feathers, but traveled about 250 kilometers in 15 days. He suggests that the significance of the feathers has a different meaning than requiring speed.

In *Filatelisti* 7/2006, Erkki Toivakka writes a very strong review of the "CD-ROM issue 1875," pointing out how this is a necessary tool for anyone interested in this classic issue.

The lead article in *Filatelisti* 10/2006 proposes a new first day for the 1930 lion issue, red 2mk and blue 3-1/2mk. Instead of 13.12.1936, the authors submit photos of two covers both of which are dated



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11.12.1936, one addressed to Sweden and the other to Denmark. Both registered covers are backstamped 11.12.1936 and 12.DEC.36, respectively. An editorial in 1/2007 of *Filatelisti* addresses concerns about first days since there have been several recent finds that have been canceled before the recognized first day of issue.

In 10/2006 *Filatelisti*, Sven-Erik Hjelt began a series on “thunder” cards, which were used to document thunderstorms. These cards addressed to the Central Meteorological Institute in Helsinki were treated as official mail. Hjelt divides the cards into four main types with a few variations in most of them.

In issue 2/2007, Heikki Reinikainen explains the research needed to detect an oval issue forgery. The example used is a 5-kopek blue and explains step by step how he had to come to the conclusion that he was dealing with a well-done forgery. Veijo Heiskanen tells the history of the Finnish ATM or vending machine stamps that were used about 25 years when the first Frama machines were placed in service.

The Finnish revenue column by Jukka Mäkinen in the 2/2007 issue discusses recent discoveries among 1865-1866 stamped paper. Reijo Nummela wonders whether the mixed perforations on the 5-penni 1895 issue are the result of faulty equipment, inexperience, or carelessness. Also in this issue, Matti Sipari continues his treatise on Finnish registration labels, his 24<sup>th</sup> installment.

### **News from Great Britain**

Peter Jennings writes about the stamps of Iceland in the February issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* and his visit with Reykjavik stamp dealer Bolli Davidsson, who has been in business since 1960. In the March *Scandinavian Contact*, Eric Keefe and Gunnar Zetterman present the first part in a series on the Swedish volunteer corps in Finland's Winter War, 1939-1940.

In the same issue, Susan Oliver describes Sweden's valentine newspaper stamps of 1990 and 1995. The newspaper *Expressen* printed an image of a stamp that could be cut out and used on letters for a few days before Valentine's Day. Sweden Post accepted the arrangement in hopes it would encourage letter writing. Margaret Morris continued her series on Greenland's “polar bear” parcel stamps.

### **News from the Netherlands**

In the December issue of *Het Noorderlicht*, Ton Steenbakkers discusses the newspaper bands and stamps of Denmark.

### **News from Norway**

Issue 4/2006 of *Frimerke Forum* focuses on the polar regions in anticipation of the International Polar Year. The stamps of Norway that pertain to the Antarctic are illustrated, and Swedish collector Fred Goldberg discusses his book on Antarctic mail.

The editor of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Marius Gabrielsen, writes about the use of the Oscar skilling stamps in issue 1/2007. Erik Lørdahl writes about the so-called fantasy stamps of Narvik released under German occupation.

### **News from Sweden**

SFF's journal, *filatelisten*, has taken on a new appearance under new editor Bo Grendal. The former 8¼ by 10½ inch format has been reduced to approximately 6½ by 9½ inches. The 1-2007 issue leads off with an article by Mats Ingers showing a number of copies of the red 20-öre lion issue with a strip of the red color in the top or right margin of the stamp.

In the same issue, Sigge Anders furnishes his tenth installment on local post cancels, this time with a focus on Hälsingborg local post 1934-1947. In the following issue he looks at the Hälsingborg local express stamps.

In issue 2-2007, Lasse Haldenberg presents a profile of Swedish explorer Sven Hedin, and Jan Billgren continues his series on mail to and from famous people with some examples related to author Nelly Sachs, the Nobel literature prize winner who was born in Germany but moved to Sweden in 1940.

The Swedish postal history society, Sällskapet för Svensk Posthistorisk Dokumentation (SSPD), publishes a collection of research articles from time to time. Issue No. 9 of *Aktuellt om Posthistoria*



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appeared last year and contains a variety of articles to interest collectors. In this issue Göran Linderöth describes the handling of mails before and during the early days of the official postal system, and Åke Rietz has an extensive discussion on use of Sweden's postage due stamps from 1874-1891. Modern postal history is also included with Kjell Arvidsson's examination of inkjet cancels.

### News from the United States

Gregory W. Frux presents an overview of some of the recent stamp issues of Greenland in the March issue of *Scott Stamp Monthly*. James Burgeson reports on two examples of Sweden's 15 + 15-öre double postal card of 1889 in the January-February issue of *Postal Stationery*. One went to Argentina, the other to Philadelphia. The recipient of the latter double card attempted to return the entire unit but it was marked in New York "Return to Sender." ■

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## Scandinavian Area Awards

Ross Olson took a gold, the APS 1900-1940 medal of excellence, and the grand award at the St. Louis Stamp Expo in February with his "Definitive Postage Stamps of Sweden 1920-1938." Charles LaBlonde received a vermeil for "Denmark-World War II Postal History."

SCC's Executive Secretary Don Brent won a gold, the San Francisco Pacific Philatelic Society's Margaret Munda Memorial Award of Merit, the Al Van Dahl Memorial award for best Scandinavia exhibit, the American Philatelic Congress award for excellence of written text, and the SCC award at WESTPEX in San Francisco in April with his "Denmark's Wavy-line Design."

In the literature competition at the COLOPEX show in Columbus, OH, SCC's *The Posthorn* won a gold and the grand award for society journals, and James A. Gaudet's book *Danish Advertising Panes* also received a gold and the grand award in the handbooks category. In the philatelic exhibit area of the same show, Jerome Kasper won a vermeil for "Aerogrammes of Iceland."

Chris King received a vermeil at the Belgica 06 show in Brussels last November for his "Denmark, Slesvig and Holstein, The Wars of 1848-1851," and Birthe King won a gold and best in open class for "Denmark: Conscience, Conflict, and Camps 1932-1949." Chris King's exhibit "Denmark, Slesvig and Holstein: Invasion, Occupation, and Postal Change" received a large vermeil at the Málaga show in Spain. ■

— Alan Warren

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## Chapter Reports

*Edward Bode, Vice President, Chapters*

### CHICAGO CHAPTER 4

Members viewed Iceland photo post cards of towns and ships, as well as Danish star cancels and town cancels.

### COLORADO CHAPTER 27

Fifteen of 19 members took part in the annual auction. A total of 58 lots sold for \$504 with \$145 going into the chapter treasury.

A show-and-tell included a postal reply card (magazine subscription receipt acknowledgment) franked with a Denmark-imprinted bicolor stamp posted in 1885 from Norway to Copenhagen without postage-due markings, a 10-øre Danish postal stationery cover posted in 1908 with an Aarhus Post-Kontor indicia on the reverse, and a similar 10-øre postal stationery cover posted in 1945 with a "KØBENHAVN/K" postmark.



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Jeff Modesitt explained 1886 Danish reprints representing most skilling values. The primary reason for authorizing the reprints was probably an 1885 Universal Postal Union requirement that each member provide other members with complete sets of their postage stamps. The FIRE RBS reprint was officially sanctioned, but it was later determined that the design used for the reprint was not the original. The Ferslew 2-skilling blue was produced from an original plate. Some reprints are printed on both sides and with and without burelage. The reprints include inverted frames, color variations, and tête-bêche pairs.

### **CYBER WORLD CHAPTER 28**

The 49 members from three continents are just now rising from a polar-bear winter nap.

### **DELAWARE CHAPTER 13**

Members' show-and-tell included the KPK reprints of the DWI first issues that marked the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United States' taking over the islands; special event cancellations of Norway; the 1998 yearbook of Åland; and a cover sent by Swedish explorer Sven Hedin from Tibet to his father in Stockholm. One new member joined SCC and the chapter.

### **GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER 21**

Members talked about preparations for Westpex where the chapter sponsored a presentation on the shades and plate flaws of the 12-öre "shield" stamp of Sweden from 1858 to 1872. Members also checked Swedish contracts for their revenue stamps and stamped paper.

### **HOUSTON CHAPTER 22**

Members continue to meet to peruse a wide array of Mart books.

### **MANITOBA CHAPTER 24**

Members heard a historical account of the colonies and territories that became Australia in 1901 and viewed early stamps from Australia's various states and external territories. At another meeting, Europa Stamps and their history garnered attention. Stamps from the original six members comprised the concept in 1956 that had expanded to 22 members by 1964. Member countries issue two stamps per year on a predetermined theme.

Members also studied Canada Customs – its history and present transition from tax collector to law enforcement. The chapter is preparing an exhibit for an October stamp show in Toronto.

### **NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER 5**

Members have drawn from their own collections to prepare an exhibit entitled, "Transportation of Mail: Principal Methods on Scandinavian Stamps & Covers." It will be shown in May at Boxborough, MA, and in June at NAPEX. At a recent meeting, each person guessed the year when the first stamp with a particular motif appeared on stamps from Scandinavian countries. Adding the total difference in years and the lowest number of years wrong produced the correct year.

### **NORTH NEW JERSEY CHAPTER 9**

Since contacting SCC members in the area, our meeting attendance has doubled. New members expressed interest in receiving APS circuit books, which arrived in time for the April meeting. The chapter is affiliating with APS in order to continue receiving these circuits in addition to the ones from SCC.

### **SEATTLE CHAPTER 1**

The April meeting perused more than 40 circuit books. Plans for May included a discussion on local stamps, especially Danish locals. Six to eight members usually attend the monthly meetings.



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## TWIN CITIES MINNESOTA CHAPTER 14

Members held a February auction and a show-and-tell on the minor areas such as Aunus, North Ingermanland, and Slesvig. March featured Ross Olson's presentation, "The Story of the Stamps of Sweden, 1920 – 1938," which won the Grand Award at the recent St. Louis Stamp Expo.

April included a tutorial on how to identify types of Norway's posthorn design stamps, using the *Norgeskatalogen* as a guide. The deaths of two members, Don Frigstad and Dave Anderson, have saddened the chapter. ■

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## Transfers and Re-Entries

*By Alan Warren\**

### Developments in Finnish Philately

The jury chairman has gone on record concerning some of the judging difficulties at NORDIA 2006 in Helsinki. Writing in the 4/2006 issue of *Abophil*, editor **Juhani Pietilä**, commented on an extremely tight timetable for jury members and explained that economic factors played a significant role in setting the schedules. He described a vicious cycle that may not have any solution, adding that exhibitions are the showpieces for our hobby and therefore must not be endangered.

A new category for collecting and exhibiting picture post cards (deltiology) has been established for domestic stamp shows in Finland. **Jukka Mäkinen**, writing in the 1/2007 issue of *Filatelisti*, outlines the guidelines approved by the Finnish Philatelic Federation in 2006 when he served as the chairman of the working committee. The guidelines are intended to assist both exhibitors as well as judges in order to achieve some level of uniformity within this class of exhibits.

Finland's Railroad Philatelists are resurrecting a project on railroad cancels. When cancellation handbooks were published in the 1990s, they did not include cancels used in the railway cars when they functioned as mobile post offices. The society has decided to organize past and new findings into a handbook covering 1870 to 1995.

### Philatelists in the News

**Toke Nørby** of Denmark was awarded the Danish Philatelic Federation's "Golden Pin" for outstanding service. The honor was presented by DFF President **Erik Vermeij** at the March meeting of the Copenhagen Philatelic Club. Nørby recently stepped down as a board member of KPK.

**Leif Bergman** steps down as editor of *Bältespännaren*, the journal of the Swedish Cinderella group. The post has been taken over by **Bjarne Fohlman**. The society, Samlarföreningen Bältespännarna, just celebrated its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary, as reported by **Paul Nelson** in the November 2006 *Posthorn*.

**Knud Wachter** retired in October after 31 years as managing director of Postverk Føroya's Philatelic Bureau. His successor is **Svanbjørg Manai** who previously was the marketing manager for philatelic sales but now with added responsibilities for retail sales through Faroese post offices.

### Closed Albums in Scandinavia

One of the Swedish Cinderella group's prolific contributors, **Åke Torkelstam**, has passed away. He was a former editor of *Bältespännaren* and had a wide range of collecting interests, including railway freight stamps, insurance stamps, international reply coupons, and rocket mail, and he was an expert on Sweden's first day covers. Torkelstam was awarded Sweden's Strandell medal in 2004.

Norway lost another great philatelist with the recent passing of **Efrén Rebolledo**. He was the general secretary for NORWEX 1980 in Oslo. For nine years he served on the committee of the *Norgeskatalogen*, and for many years held leadership roles in the Oslo Filatelistklubb. For 15 years he was secretary and business manager of the Norwegian Philatelic Federation.



Toke Nørby



Author and collector **Ulf Lindewald** of Sweden died February 3 at 82. He was active in the Falkenberg Philatelic Society for many years. His collecting interests extended to many European countries. Using an extensive collection of mail sent from Norway to Falkenberg during World War II as a basis, he published his book on *German Censorship of Civilian Mail in Norway 1940-1945* in 1999.

Another noted Swedish philatelist was lost with the passing of **Lennart Angerfors** at 81. He was active in the Swedish thematic society (SMS) and was awarded the Strandell medal in 1972. He exhibited and judged in local, national, and international exhibitions. Angerfors was also involved in youth philately and in the 1970s served as a board member of the Swedish Philatelic Federation.

\* Information on developments on Finnish philately from Kauko Aro.

## New Secretary and Treasurer for SCC



Roger Quinby

The death of SCC Secretary **Don Halpern** of Colorado in April resulted in some changes among SCC officers. The Board of Directors asked former SCC President **Roger Quinby** of Georgia to serve as Secretary, and he accepted.

In addition, the Board approved **Kauko Aro** of North Carolina as SCC's new treasurer, replacing SCC President **Mats Roing**, who has been interim treasurer. Aro will assume his duties as treasurer about August 1. The Board will elect a new director to fill Aro's previous position.

In other developments, Roing appointed **Howard Benson** of Colorado as the sixth member of the SCC Library Committee. **Paul Albright**, the editor of *Posthorn*, will serve temporarily as business manager of the journal following Halpern's death. ■



Kauko Aro  
(photo by  
Don Halpern)



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## Book Reviews

### Høiland Firm Launches Monograph Series

By Alan Warren

Recently, the Danish auction firm of Thomas Høiland acquired the rights to the monographs formerly published by the Daka and Skilling firms. We are now seeing the fruits of their efforts. The first two titles appeared at the Washington 2006 exhibition and the third was released early in 2007.

*Faroe Islands Meter Marks 1943-2006* compiled by Steen Jack Petersen. 40 pages, 6x8¼ inches, saddle stitched, stiff covers, Forlaget Skilling/Daka, Copenhagen, 2006. ISBN 87-91-93201-7, \$12 plus postage from Jay Smith & Associates, PO Box 650, Snow Camp, NC 27349.

This catalog is divided into two major time periods. The Danish period is before 1976 and the Faroe period from 1976 on. The author has collected Faroe meter markings for 30 years.

A number of the marks are illustrated. The tables are presented by meter manufacturer and list the meter number, the advertising slogan, the using firm's name, the town, period of use, and a value in Danish kroner.

The Danish period tables are for the Hasler, Francotype, Frama, Krag, Neopost, Pitney-Bowes, Satas Eksport, and Postalia machines. For the Faroe Islands postal independence period the same meter manufacturers are listed with two additional sections: post office meter mark boxes and post office meter marks.



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This handy priced catalog will help beginners to get started and provide information for the advanced collector who is seeking completion.

***Posthornstempler og øvrige Kassetømningsstempler (Posthorn cancels and other collection box postmarks)*** by Jerry Kørn. 152 pages, perfect bound, stiff covers, 6x8¼ inches, in Danish with English summary, Forlaget Skilling/Daka, Copenhagen, 2006. ISBN 87-91932-00-9, \$46 plus postage from Jay Smith & Associates, PO Box 650, Snow Camp, NC 27349.

When letters were not handed in at the Danish post office, they could be placed in collection boxes at railway stations, bus stations, and on ships. For many years such mail was given an undated handstamp marking containing a figure of a posthorn topped with a crown, and the name of the town where the mail was collected. Then a properly dated transit post office (TPO) mark was applied.

Posthorn cancels were normally placed alongside the postage and the TPO mark was used to cancel the stamps. Occasionally stamps and covers are found where the opposite was the case. Posthorn cancels are a popular area for collectors and some scarcer ones have achieved rather high values from retail and auction sources.

This priced catalog of the crowned posthorn cancels contains a great deal of information for collectors. There are various types of the markings depending on the location of the town name within the circular stamp. The listings are alphabetical by town name. Each entry includes a catalog number, the type varieties, the train route, color of the cancel, earliest and latest known use, and value on piece or entire cover. Philatelic, or post-period of use marks, are of considerably less value. There is mention of the dated town cancels that normally appear with each posthorn mark.

Illustrations are in black and white for the markings and in full color when an entire cover is shown. An index indicates geographical location of the town mark in Denmark.

This catalog goes beyond the posthorn markings of train station collection boxes to include other kinds of marks on items placed in boxes and then marked "Ladepost" and "Togpost." Bus station collection box mail received "Rutebilbrev" markings both circular and straight line; these are cataloged and illustrated as well.

An important appendix lists the markings frequently applied to ship mail to indicate its origin, such as Fra Aalborg, Fra Færøerne, Fra Sverige, etc. These markings are priced and illustrated. A list of literature sources concludes this monograph.

For the collection of unusual postal markings of Denmark, this catalog is a must-have. The layout and illustrations are excellent.

***Lapidarstemplerne*** by Jan Bendix. 216 pages, perfect bound, stiff covers, 6x8¼ inches, in Danish, Forlaget Skilling/Daka, Copenhagen, 2007. ISBN 87-91932-03-3, \$54.50 plus postage from Jay Smith & Associates, PO Box 650, Snow Camp, NC 27349.

The 19<sup>th</sup> Century Lapidar cancels of Denmark were essentially circle die stamps, sometimes duplexed with numeral cancels, and typically bearing the town and month and day but not the year. The term Lapidar refers to the typeface of the lettering. (Other types of markings are Antique and Gothic). There are 19 major types that are illustrated at the front of this catalog. The listings are alphabetical by town name, and each entry shows the cancel type, earliest and latest known use, and the catalog value of a stamp so canceled, with a supplement if on piece.

Although the listings are in Danish, the illustrations and data and values are easily understood. There are only a couple of explanatory text pages that are in Danish. All of the cancels are nicely shown in black and white, and many examples of entire covers in color appear throughout the catalog. Following the main catalog are special listings of the many Lapidar cancels of Copenhagen, and those used for railway markings.





***Brevportot I Sverige 1831 – 1855*** (Letter rates in Sweden 1831 – 1855), by Lennart Ivarsson, Meddelanden från Postmuseum nr 55; ISSN 1100-5092; ISBN 91-975051-2-9.

This book is among a series of publications from the Swedish Postmuseum, and is an excellent example of how to do it well. The 342-page, hardbound book presents Swedish domestic postal rates never published before. The author spent several years of archival research to prepare this follow-up volume to *Letter Rates in Sweden, 1786-1830*, published in 2000.

This book takes up at the point where a new system of measuring distances between post offices was used. With this publication, it's possible to follow the postage at every single post office for this period of nearly 25 years. There were only two modifications of the postal postage charges during this period.

The introduction describes the postal regulations for letters and the fee for registered domestic letters. Knowing the date of a letter in hand, together with the sending and receiving post offices and the weight, allows the philatelist to determine the cost of sending that letter.

Since the postage to foreign countries was, for the most part, based on the domestic postage to the Swedish boundary post office, plus foreign-based postage, it is now possible to calculate the total postage charges for foreign destination letters.

Several pages of well-illustrated Swedish language discussion and a clear tabular scheme for figuring out the weekdays in each month of each year begin the book. The first group of tables discusses the rates from January 1, 1831, through December 31, 1834; each page is in alphabetical order of the post office list. The second group of tables covers January 1, 1835, through June 30, 1855, also in alphabetical order by post office. Some pages cover slightly different periods, as certain post offices or routes were changed with time.

My criticism is limited to the lack of English summaries for the text at the front of the book; the tables of rates are clear and well-presented. I'm certain that this book is available from several sources in the USA.

– Paul Nelson



***Parcel Stamps of the Finnish Road Transport***, (Maantiilikenteen Pakettimerkit), Kaarlo Hirvikoski, Finnish Philatelic Federation, 2004, 96 pages, 5 7/8x8 1/2 inches, softbound; ISBN 952-9677-33-2. €21.00 (plus shipping). (Inquiries to Oy Finlandia 88 Ab, PL 257, FI-00101 Helsinki; telephone (09) 5840 0190.)

In general, the book seems meant only a Finnish-speaking collector. While the title is given in four languages together with the foreword and one glossary, the remainder is in Finnish except for a brief Swedish summary of the general parcel post stamps and the earlier history. There is no clue where the glossary is located within the book, which is unfortunate as the table of comparisons is intended to make it easier to understand the various usage tables that follow.

The author has collected these parcel stamps for some 40 years and has decided to establish some type of basis for further studies. He considers them akin to shipping and railroad stamps as they were not sold to the general public but only placed on parcels at the time of posting as a type of receipt for fee paid. Thus, they often can be found without any cancels since they already had performed their function as evidence of the payment.

He also views these parcel stamps as private stamps because they were issued by an affiliate of the Post Office Administration, or by private bus operators. In his study, Hirvikoski has included only those with gummed reverse side that could be affixed to the parcels themselves or to the address card accompanying a parcel. The use of these parcel stamps was discontinued January 9, 1985; in their final years, some freight post offices and philatelic windows sold the general parcel stamps to collectors.

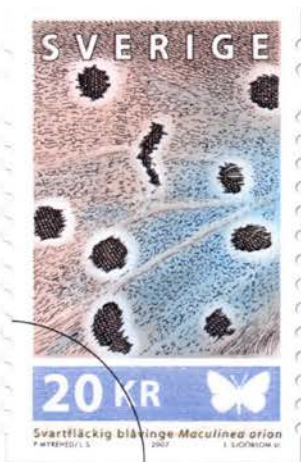
The book includes a brief history of conveying parcels on buses. The first route was in Lapland between Rovaniemi and Sodankylä in 1921. A specific parcel service was started in 1932 between villages along the same route, provided no passenger was displaced. According to instructions, a regular ticket served as a receipt and a special form (#130) was attached to the traveling parcel. These were 'forerunners' for the later stamps issued for parcels carried by postal buses. Actual bus parcel stamps were used starting in 1949. The prices listed come directly from the *LaPe* 2004 catalog.

Hirvikoski considers his main study a listing of parcel stamps used by some 28 private companies and two others in use by several companies. He acknowledges that his study is based on his own observations and talks with different companies. Most of the material was saved by various companies for bookkeeping purposes for a time but then thrown away. The book clearly shows that much information has been lost, especially from the early years.

Hirvikoski also describes the five mobile post offices that traveled specified routes serving the countryside outside of Turku, Kemi, Tornio, Nousiainen, and Varkaus. Each had its own canceller and registry labels. In addition, there were buses on longer routes with their own cancellers showing "a (numeral) p." A final, short chapter describes special postal service trucks/wagons, which numbered over 100, attached to a given post office. Their cancellers used the name of the city followed by the suffix "PPA."

– Kauko Aro

## Sweden Adds Security Features to Thwart Fakes



SEK 20 Swedish stamp showing butterfly wing.

decided if the microperforations will be placed on all future Swedish stamps.

Several networks selling fake stamps have been discovered in Sweden in recent years, according to the news media. In December, 2005, a Stockholm man was sentenced to two years in jail for fraud in a stamp-related crime. ■

Sweden has added security features to its new stamps in response to fake stamps showing up in the country. Two stamps issued on March 22 contain security features.

A SEK 20 stamp showing detail of a butterfly wing has the Sweden Post logo on the backing of the self-adhesive paper. In addition, transparent gold-colored paint is visible by looking at the back of the stamp. A spokesperson for Sweden Post said all future stamps printed on self-adhesive paper will have the "protective print" (i.e., logo) on the backing paper.

A four-stamp set featuring Swedish innovations, also issued March 22, has microperforations in the corners. It is designed like the letter "B" and is supposed to help prevent counterfeiting. It has not been



Sweden Post logo on backing paper of butterfly stamp.

# Scandinavian Collectors Club Quiz

Prepared by Mats Roing

1. What year did Åland issue its first stamps?  
(a) 1976 (b) 1980 (c) 1984 (d) 1988
2. What country issued a new set of three "Anti-Tuberculosis" stamps in three consecutive years – 1951-1953?  
(a) Denmark (b) Iceland (c) Sweden (d) Finland
3. What country hosted Nordia 1991? (Hint: Three miniature sheets were issued showing 16th Century maps)  
(a) Sweden (b) Denmark (c) Iceland (d) Norway
4. Between what years did Greenland issue their "PAKKE-PORTO" stamps?  
(a) 1872-1911 (b) 1895-1952 (c) 1901-1920 (d) 1905-1938
5. What country's first official FDC has 17 different dates due to different release dates at different batches of post offices?  
(a) Greenland (b) Denmark (c) Iceland (d) The Faroes
6. Which of the following got an independent Postal Administration in 1975 and also started to issue their own stamps?  
(a) Norway (b) The Faroe Islands (c) Greenland (d) Danish West Indies
7. Which classic stamp has the variety "Exclamation Mark" in position 53 plate VI?  
(a) 12 ore coat of arms 1858 (Sweden) (b) 4 skilling coat of arms 1855 (Norway)  
(c) 16 skilling large oval type 1864 (Denmark) (d) 8 penni coat of arms m/60: Finnish values 1966 (Finland)
8. The lion in the coat-of-arms of Finland was initiated by what Swedish king?  
(a) Gustaf II Adolf (b) Charles XII (c) Gustav I Vasa (d) Gustav V
9. Which classic stamp has the variety "Double Foot" in position D40?  
(a) 12 ore coat of arms 1858 (Sweden) (b) 4 skilling coat of arms 1855 (Norway)  
(c) 16 skilling large oval type 1864 (Denmark) (d) 8 penni coat of arms m/60: Finnish values 1966 (Finland)
10. What country started to issue postal stationery envelopes in 1845?  
(a) Sweden (b) Denmark (c) Iceland (d) Finland
11. The early Danish stamps used numeral cancellations. Number "1" stood for Copenhagen. What city was represented by number "2"?  
(a) Odense (b) Hamburg (c) Aalborg (d) Viborg
12. Who got an independent postal administration on January 1, 1986?  
(a) The Åland Islands (b) The Swedish West Indies (c) Greenland (d) Northern Norway

(answers on page 41)

## Greenland Stamp Designer Ends 50-Year Run

After 50 years of designing stamps for Post Greenland, 81-year-old Jens Rosing is retiring. Rosing, a freelance artist, has designed 130 stamps for Greenland, especially mythological themes, Greenland fauna, Arctic Vikings, and others.

His last stamp, issued May 21, kicks off a series of contemporary Greenlandic art on stamps. The super-sized stamp (101x43.26 mm) shows a dog sled team. It is denominated DKK 3.00 as a supplementary rate used to cover some of the 36 different postal rates for mail originating in Greenland. ■



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## Variety Reported on 1995 Åland Commemorative

Word is circulating that a 1995 commemorative from Åland was printed on two different papers, although the number of stamps on one paper is probably quite small. Tom Sarpaneva of Helsinki circulated email to the philatelic press in April that Hannu Kauppi and Risto Jämsä had issued an “official opinion” concerning the paper variety.

The 3.40-markka stamp (Faroes *Facit, LaPe, Norma, Michel* 104) was issued May 12, 1995, in advance of the world championship dinghy competitions sponsored by the Optimist clubs held in August, 1995, at Mariehamn. The variety stamp is printed on a paper with a brownish tint to its color.

The opinion advanced two scenarios as to how the paper variety might have occurred, most likely at Joh. Enschede printers in Holland: (1) the brown-toned paper was added to the print run because the normal supply of white paper was exhausted, or (2) some trial prints were made on the brownish paper and one or two sheets were mistakenly included in the delivery to Åland Post.

Further information on the variety is available from Tom Sarpaneva at [tom.sarpaneva@pmdesign.fi](mailto:tom.sarpaneva@pmdesign.fi). ■

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## Danish Stamp Vending Machines Are No More

The use of Denmark’s booklet vending machines has been discontinued after a 55-year run of serving postal customers. Post Danmark began removing the last 45 vending machines in January and pulled the final machines out of service in May. The production of vending machine booklets has ceased.

The vending machines, located outside Danish post offices since 1952, contained small cardboard booklets containing single or multiple se-tenant strips of definitives. Over the years, they were issued in denominations of 25 øre, and 1, 2, and 10 kroner as postage rates increased. The final two booklets, which are called *automat hæfter*, contained four stamps and were sold only through the machines and not over the post office counters.

“These stamp-machine booklets have been highly popular collectors’ items, but all good things must come to an end,” wrote Post Danmark in announcing that the last, red-colored vending machines had been “retired.”

The machine booklets, which appear in philatelic auctions, are listed in the *AFA* catalogs (serially for each denomination) and in the *Denmark Stamp Booklets Catalog*, by Rob Boom (fourth edition, 1994, printed by Boomstamps, Zwolle, Netherlands). ■

— Paul Albright and John R. Sabin

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## Denmark’s Mail Revenue Takes a Dive

Declining revenue from the delivery of letters, newspapers, magazines, and “unaddressed mail” is hurting the bottom line at Post Danmark. Net profit for Post Danmark was DKK 285 million for the first quarter of 2007, down DKK 162 million from the same period in 2006. Expectations for overall profit for 2007 have been projected downward. “Profit before tax for 2007 is now expected to be considerably lower than in 2006,” Post Danmark said in a statement May 25.

Increased postal rates did not offset declines in revenue and volume for letters, newspapers, magazine mail, and unaddressed mail. “A 4.2 percent decline in the volume of letters and magazine mail was attributable to electronic substitution and to a limited extent, also intensified competition,” according to the first quarter financial statement. ■

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One of the last Danish vending machine se-tenant strip of definitives totaling 10 kroner. (Illustration courtesy of Post Danmark.)

## Finnish Reference Collection Available on the Internet

The passion of one collector for compiling the most significant items of Finnish philately into a reference collection is now reflected on the Internet when [www.Ovalpoint.com](http://www.Ovalpoint.com) went on-line last winter under the leadership of Esa Kärkäs.

The major goal for 2007 is to extend the reference collection to comprise all Finnish stamp issues from 1856 to 1891. In the future, the reference collection can be further extended to other areas in which the collecting community is interested. The first issue available in the reference collection is the oval issue of 1856, i.e., the first Finnish postage stamp issued 150 years ago and celebrated at NORDIA 2006.

The construction of the Finnish reference collection site, which is available in both Finnish and English, is a significant international project. Partners include the Philatelic Federation of Finland, the Finnish Postal Museum, and several of the most important Finnish auction houses and stamp shops, including Hellman Auctions LTD, Suomen Filatellapalvelu Oy, and Merkki-Albert. Other participating Scandinavian auction firms include Postiljonen AB of Sweden and Thomas Høiland of Denmark. The Swiss firms of Corinphilia Auctions, Ltd. of Zurich and David Feldman S. A. are also partners in this important project.

Individual collectors are invited to add their contributions to the growing reference collection. The collective input from dealers and individual collectors will develop the reference collection into a service that optimally meets the needs of us all. You can access the service without registration but registered members have more options for making searches. There is no registration fee. SCC's Finnish Study Group recommends that you take a look at this innovative philatelic service. ■

– Roger Quinby

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| <b>Website</b><br>( <a href="http://www.scc-online.org">www.scc-online.org</a> ) | John DuBois   | <a href="mailto:jld@thlogic.com">jld@thlogic.com</a>                 |
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| <b>Local Chapters</b>  | See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>                                      | See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>                                     |
| <b>Helpers' List<br/>Traders' List</b>   | George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486,<br>Emerald Isle, NC 28594                | <a href="mailto:geokuhh@starfishnet.com">geokuhh@starfishnet.com</a> |
| <b>Complimentary<br/>Classified Ads</b>  | Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St.,<br>Boulder, CO 80301-4210          | <a href="mailto:palbright@wiche.edu">palbright@wiche.edu</a>         |
| <b>Library Services</b>  | Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St.,<br>Boulder, CO 80301-4210          | <a href="mailto:palbright@wiche.edu">palbright@wiche.edu</a>         |
| <b>Cyber Chapter</b>   | Ed Bode, 829 Western Air Dr.,<br>Jefferson City, MO 65109-0615        | <a href="mailto:edbode@juno.com">edbode@juno.com</a>                 |
| <b>Study Groups</b>  | See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>                                      | See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>                                     |

## Scandinavian Philatelic Periodicals for Sale

The SCC Library has some duplicates of several philatelic journals in English, Scandinavian languages, and in German. These are available to SCC members for 25 cents each plus postage & packing. All proceeds will benefit the SCC Library.

The remaining titles (with languages and dates indicated) are:

**English:** *Scandinavian Scribe* (1965-75) and *Scandinavian Contact* (Volumes 2-8 / 1956-77, 12 / 1984-86, and 17 / 1997-98).

**Danish:** *DFT – Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (1982 and 1996-99) and *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (1959-2003).

**Norwegian:** *NFT – Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (1943-74, 1982, and 1991).

**Swedish:** *SFT – Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (1960-67, 1975, and 1983-86), *FH-NYTT* (1963-73), and *Nordisk Filateli* (1975 and 1984-89).

**German:** *Forschung Nordische Staaten* (1988 and 1992-2002).

Please inquire by contacting the SCC Library, c/o Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224, USA, or e-mail [reichorz@comcast.net](mailto:reichorz@comcast.net)

## Member Advertisements

**DANISH LITERATURE FOR SALE:** Books, catalogs, and binders covering perfins, rail parcel stamps, and the classic *Postage Stamps of Denmark, 1851-1951*, which contains a set of 10 color reprints of the 4 RBS. Also a sheet of 20 1987 Hafnia anniversary stamps (Denmark *Facit* 925, *AFA* 888, *Scott* 843). Complete description and prices from George A. Sellnau, 713-978-7774; [gsellnau@aol.com](mailto:gsellnau@aol.com).

**WANTED:** Copies, offerings, or information about Iceland covers, related mail, censor slips, etc., of WWII Undercover Mail involving the Thomas Cook mail schemes. Ed Fraser, 195 Marine St., Farmingdale, NY 11735; email, [edfraser@gmail.com](mailto:edfraser@gmail.com)

**SCANS WANTED:** For a study of color shades, please send me scans of Swedish "ring type" stamps that were canceled in 1872 (Sweden *Facit* 17-27). Diether Pascher, [dietherp@hotmail.com](mailto:dietherp@hotmail.com).

**FOR SALE:** "Raytech" ultraviolet light with both light bands in its original box from factory. Includes *Story of Florescence* book, rock samples, invisible ink, tracing powder, and fluorescent color crayons. Asking \$150 (U.S.), or best offer, plus shipping cost. Contact Roger Fontaine, [stampman@mts.net](mailto:stampman@mts.net), or telephone 204-254.4900.

**WANTED:** 1888 and earlier mail to and from Lyngdal and Farsund, Norway, including the combined routes of Angefest, Skredli, Kvaas, Veggja, Kvelland, Austad, Korshavn, and Seli. Contact Gunnar M. Loshamn, PO Box 7, N-4551, Farsund, Norway; [mlosham@online.no](mailto:mlosham@online.no).

## SCC and Scandinavian Calendar

### 2008

CHICAGOPEX (SCC National Meeting), November 21-23; [www.chicagopex.com](http://www.chicagopex.com).

NORDIA 2008, October 23-26, Stavanger, Norway; [www.nordia2008.com](http://www.nordia2008.com).

### 2009

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

### 2010

WESTPEX (SCC National Meeting), April 23-25, San Francisco area; [www.westpex.com](http://www.westpex.com).



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# Norwegian Advertising Postal Cards

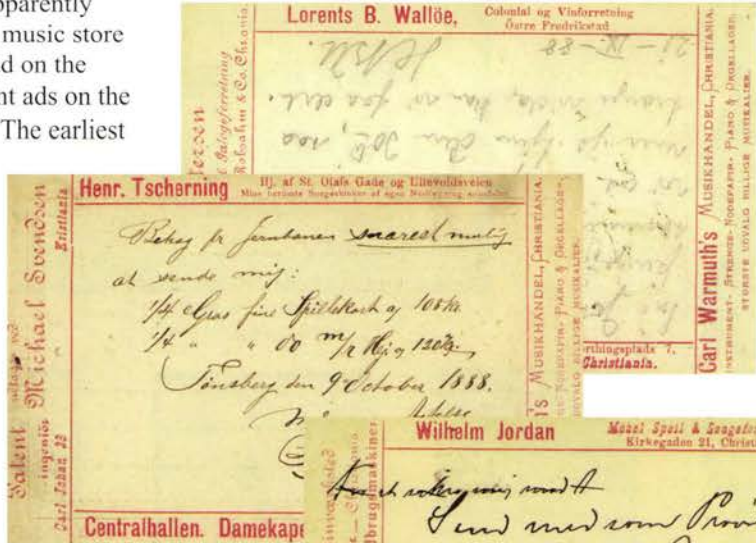
By Frederick A. Brofos and Alexander M. Brofos

Certain Norwegian government-issued postal cards may occasionally be found with the addition of 5 to 10 small advertisements printed around the edge of the reverse side. We have noted seven enterprising firms that took up this business. The idea was to sell the cards to the public at below the postage price at the post office. The paid ads made this scheme possible. Exactly how much the ads cost and what the discounted cards sold for has not been determined.

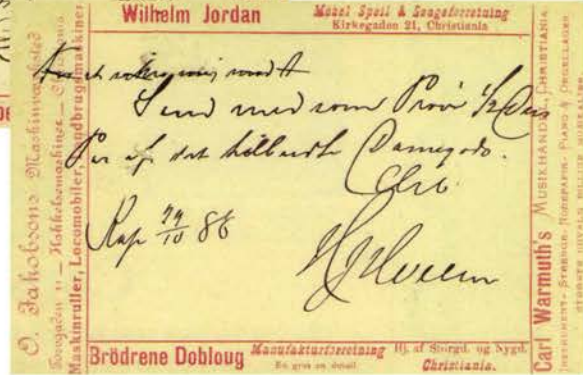
The first of these cards apparently was used by Carl Warmuth, a music store in Christiania. With his own ad on the right, there were three different ads on the other sides, all printed in red. The earliest used card noted is dated 9/21/1888. The latest dated card noted is from 1905. Four issues have been seen with different ads. The cards used were of the 5-øre emerald or gray-green type. The most ads found were from, respectively, Messrs. Walløe, Tscherning, Jordan, and Pay.

This is a glimpse into past commercial activities. Other similar cards may exist, although this summary is based on one of the largest collections of Norwegian used postal stationery extant. In the past, discounted advertising postal stationery also existed from England, Russia, Germany, Bavaria, New Zealand, and elsewhere. The sale of these discounted cards probably was frowned upon by the Post Office and eventually suppressed. ■

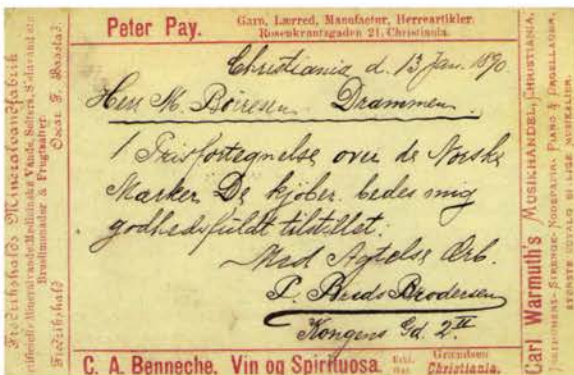
Warmuth's card: Christiania 9/21/1888.



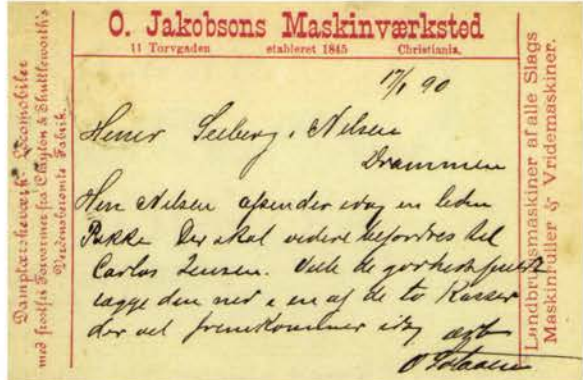
Warmuth's card: Christiania 10/9/1888.



Warmuth's card: Christiania 10/29/1888.



Warmuth's card: Christiania 1/13/1890 Addressed to M. Børresen of Drammen local post.



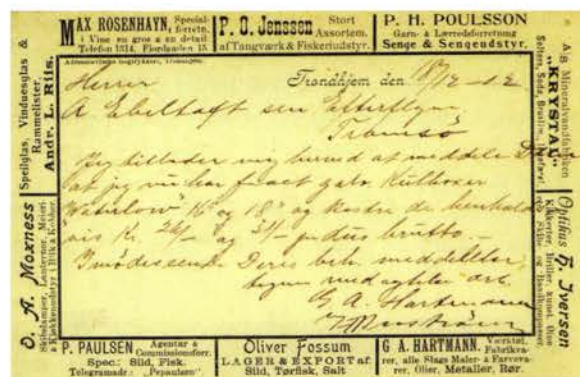
Christiania 1/17/1890. Another early card on the 5-øre green, without border, was entirely O. Jakobson's machine workshop in Christiania with ads in red on three sides.



Christiania 4/24/1889. An early publisher was Jens Lyche & Co., a Christiania stationery dealer and printer. This card, also addressed to Børresen in Drammen, had 15 ads, including Lyche's in blue and the rest in red. The ads were for Singer sewing machines, Meyer's sweets & fruit, Warmuth's musical instruments, Frognerkilen's factory for electric dynamo & farm tools, and Ohlsen's fruits & spices. Other ads shown were Nordstjernen, Fylgia and Aegir insurance companies, of Stockholm, with Beckman as their agent in Christiania. He also represented Gahn's soap company of Uppsala, Sweden. There were also ads for Tiedemann's tobacco factory, Jensen & Company's grocery, Ottesen Brothers chocolate and candy factory, Malling's book shop, and Bjerke's paint shop.



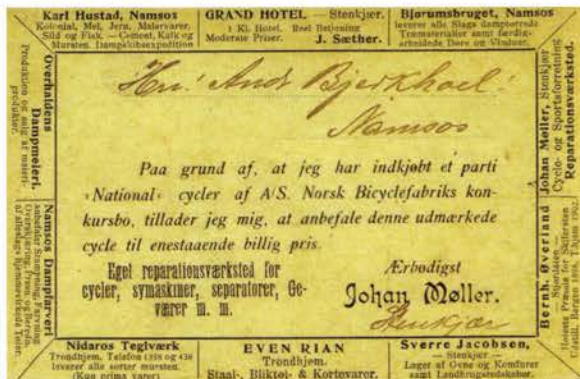
Trondheim, 5/8/1905. Other ad cards seen on the 5-øre green, without border, have the ads printed in black. One, printed by A. Holbæk Eriksen, Trondheim, has 10 ads.



Trondheim, 12/18/1902. Another, printed by the newspaper Adresseavisen in Trondheim, has 10 different ads.



Christiania, 2/5/1904. A card from C. S. Christensen, a machine shop of Christiania, with 10 ads in blue. These include the Norwegian Bicycle Factory, Evensen pianos, Løvlie liquors, Heffermehl sleighs and wagons, Foss brewery, and three insurance companies.



Stenkjaer, 1904. A card issued by J. Møller, a bicycle shop of Stenkjaer, has 10 other ads around the border.

Answers to quiz questions: 1 (c); 2 (d); 3 (c); 4 (d); 5 (a) [Seven of Greenland's first nine stamps (non-Pakke Porto) were issued at 20 different post offices on 17 different dates between 1/12/1938 (Copenhagen) and 1/1 1940 (Thule)]; 6 (b); 7 (a); 8 (c); 9 (b) [The printing plate consisted of four sections with 50 clichés each. Therefore, positions numbered A1-50, B1-50, C1-50, and D1-50. Most positions had plate-flaws.]; 10 (d); 11 (b) [Odense = 51, Aalborg = 3, Viborg = 77]; 12 (c).

# SEPAC Countries Release Motifs for First Issue

The SEPAC organization of smaller stamp-issuing countries has released the scenery motifs that make up their first joint issue. The 11 countries participating in 2007 will release the first SEPAC (Small European Postal Administrations Cooperation) stamps October 1. They released the designs in May at a stamp exhibition in Essen, Germany.

Åland, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland are among the SEPAC participants. The SEPAC logo is to appear on at least one of the stamps issued by each country. Shown here are the designs from the four Scandinavian postal agencies. There will be a joint folder containing all of the stamps. It will be available through the philatelic offices in each participating country for 15€ plus local VAT. ■



## References:

“Joint Issue Aimed at 160,000 Collectors,” *The Posthorn*, February, 2007, pp. 37.

“Small Countries Enlist for Joint Issues,” *The Posthorn*, November, 2006, pp. 34.

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# Auction Marketplace

Frank Banke



## Moldenhauer, November 10-11, 2006

Caspar Moldenhauer secured the fabulous collection of Norwegian ship mail formed by Bernd J. Fossum for this November auction. The collection is considered one of the finest ever formed showing the Norwegian inland and foreign steamship services. The collection comprised 276 lots with nine of them going for more than \$20,000 and 10 items between \$10,000 and 20,000. The most expensive item went for \$83,000.

A lovely cancelled 2-sk. Oscar pair with the octagonal mark "Dampskibet Nordcap," (Lot #23) sold for \$15,000. Fierce competition ended at \$54,000 for a desirable maritime letter marked "Lindenaes" with a three-color Oscar letter to Denmark. Eight letters (#63-70) with the steamship mark "Dampskibet Bergen" ranged in price from \$500 for a stampless letter up to \$14,500 for a combination letter with British and Norwegian stamps.

Another famous stamp ship mark "JUPITER," was represented with five franked letters. The most expensive letter in the sale (#83) started at \$60,000 and sold for \$83,000; a second letter (#84) sent to Spain went for \$44,000, while a third sent to France sold for \$29,000. An appealing letter (#151) with an ink-cancelled strip of five 4-sk. Oscar stamps with "Framnæs" manuscript mark sold for \$30,000, twice the estimate. Among other lots, a 3-öre yellow posthorn type NK56B with a small crease (#1200), started at \$400 and sold for \$3,700.



Jupiter ship cover sold for \$83,000.

## Postiljonen, March 24, 2007

The gem of the auction was the Danish 4-RBS stamp first day use (April 1, 1851) on letter (#20). Having been in the Peer Lorentzen collection for nearly 20 years, it now reappeared. It was estimated at \$60,000 and sold for \$85,000, quite a lot of money, but considering that this is the most beautiful and desirable of all the Danish FDCs, it appears to be well worth the price.

In the Swedish section, a focus was on an exhibition collection formed by a Spanish collector on skilling banco and the early öre issue letters going abroad. Although many letters were not of the most desirable quality, most lots found buyers. The most expensive letter was a sk. banco letter sent to St. Petersburg (#308), bearing a 4 sk. and two 8 sk. stamps, with one of the stamps having the variety "double eight." It went for \$10,000, or twice the estimate. Two letters from the famous Queen's Correspondence to The Netherlands, one skilling and one öre letter, were both unsold in the room. One of two recorded used blocks of four, 55-öre blue Värnamo issue, went for the estimate of nearly \$16,000.



One of only two recorded used block of four (in pristine condition), 55 öre blue Värnamo issue (*Facit* 92, Postiljonen Lot 494) sold for the estimate of nearly \$16,000.

## David Feldman, April, 16-21, 2007

The Courvoisier Archive was donated to the "International Life Giving Project Corporation" when Hélio Courvoisier SA ceased printing operations in 2001. For these archives, only one copy of each imperforate and progressive proofs were retained and all other material destroyed. Courvoisier printed some stamps for the Faroe Islands and printed for Iceland more than 40 years.

Lots were composed of 10 years each. The first lot (#10197) with the Faroes material and stamps printed from 1987 to 1992 sold for only \$4,700, a bargain considering that every item is unique. For Iceland, there were nine lots that sold for a total of \$46,000, twice the estimate.



Printer Proofs at Feldman Auction.

### Thomas Høiland Auktionser, February 22-24, 2007

More than 3,500 lots were offered with nearly 2,800 of them being Scandinavian single lots, accumulations, and collections. Of particular note was a cache of about 80 letters sent from Iceland to Denmark from 1890-1930 to a musical instrument firm, Petersen & Steenstrup.

Three letters stood out. Lot 1191 was a five-color franking bearing the rare 40-aur lilac on parcel cover with other stamps and tied by a combination of an ordinary CDS and also a crown cancel. This piece, undoubtedly for its color and appealing quality, must be considered as one of the most desirable Icelandic items. It was estimated at \$7,500 and sold for nearly \$19,000. Two other important letters (#1193 and #1195) were franked with a 50-aur stamp and a lovely four-color franking of 100-aur, both rarely seen. The 50-aur is only recorded genuinely used on one or two letters and the 100-aur the same. The 50-aur cover sold for \$8,400 and the 100-aur for \$14,000, a large sum but worth the money considering the rarity.



A new standard for Icelandic classic covers.

### Hellman Auctions, March 3, 2007 (with thanks to Kauko Aro)

Part 2 of Göran Nykvist's collection of postal stationery was a feature of this auction. In general, Finnish covers with serpentine rouletted stamps sold at significant premiums. The top price paid for a Finnish item was \$4,455 for a postal stationery error with a 10-kop imprint in brown-lilac instead of carmine (*Norma* EK A3d) (#1445). The entire was from the Agathon and Oleg Fabergé and C. Sundman collections. An unusual item, and the second highest Finnish stationery lot, was an 8+8 penni postal card (#1497) that sold for \$1,420. The card was mailed July 5, 1876, from Uleåborg to New Jersey via Ostende, arriving in New York on July 22.

The top price paid in the auction of almost 1,900 lots was \$21,600 for a coverless catalog of Russian zemstvo post from the 1920s (#419) bearing penciled margin notes from both Fabergés. A rare combination 10-kop postal entire canceled ÅBO 23.12.1861 with an extra 10-kop serpentine addressed to Colonel Krook in Novgorod, Russia (#872) went unsold at the starting bid of \$1,350. All lots are shown at Hellman's Web site, [www.kajhellman.fi](http://www.kajhellman.fi). ■



Card addressed to Otto Heikel, Esq. at "Frazers Place, near five corners" in Jersey City Heights, New Jersey.

# International Auction

## 5-6 October

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*Sweden Gold Medal collection, Covers sent abroad, part 2*



3 Skilling Banco cover to the Papal States, 1857

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