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President Roosevelt's Scandinavia Collection

By Paul Albright



Franklin D. Roosevelt

Rummaging through the auction catalogs at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library in Denver recently, I came across four H. R. Harmer catalogs featuring the sales in 1946 of late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's accumulation of stamps, covers, and presentation packs.

I began looking

through the catalogs to see what our most famous (and public) stamp collector had in the way of Scandinavia material when he died April 12, 1945 a short time after working on his collection at Warm Springs, GA.

One source (Saddler, 2003) said Roosevelt left material he was working on in a wire basket that included "a small pocket stock book of 20th Century Romanian issues, a lot of Norway issues, a booklet of Japanese issues used in the occupation of the Philippines, mixtures of duplicates, which he had been sorting, and an envelope marked, 'To give away.'"

Although Roosevelt was a dedicated stamp collector since boyhood, he was not a Scandinavia specialist. He accumulated large holdings from around the world but focused much of his attention on the stamps of Hong Kong and Latin America.

FDR's Scandinavia material

The President's Scandinavia holdings were auctioned in Part Two of the Harmer series, April 1-2, 1946, in New York. The only lot to gain any attention in the philatelic press was described in *Western Stamp Collector* (May 1, 1946) as: "A Sweden cover, originally from the Hans Lagerloef collection, with the 1855 3s, 4s, 6s, and 8s, used from Carlskrona to Berlin, sold for \$325." This cover, bearing Aus Schweden, Franco, and Helsingor marks, was the only Scandinavia cover that merited a photo in the Harmer catalog. (Photographic images of auction lots were much less prevalent than in today's well-illustrated catalogs). The catalog description said there was a crease in the 3-sk. stamp. (See Figure 3).

Continued on page 38



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“Unofficial” Aerogrammes from Greenland

By Rolf Dörnbach

Aerogrammes have their origin in the standardized light-weight fieldpost forms that the United Kingdom and the U.S. introduced for their armed forces during World War II in order to save air transport space.

It was the U.S. Postal Service that first started to issue “aerogrammes” in 1947 for civilian use as postal stationery, i.e. with imprinted value stamps. On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union in October, 1949 many other countries, including the Scandinavian nations, with Greenland’s motherland Denmark among them, followed suit in issuing this form of postal stationery, which is still used in much of the world.

Aerogrammes are characterized by the absence of envelopes. As folding letter forms they offer space for communications on the inside, and on the outside, besides lines for the address, they bear the designation “Aerogramme” (or “Aerogram”), an imprinted airmail “label,” the franking (as postal stationery an imprinted “value stamp” or a “postage paid” note, otherwise affixed stamps, or a meter mark), and often pictorial designs on the left part of the address side and/or on the reverse. Their maximum weight is 2.5 grams, and nothing should be enclosed. Only then will they be carried worldwide by air at the surface mail rate and without air mail surcharge.

Greenland’s postal service has never issued aerogrammes. In their view, there was no real need for them. For instance, it was November 15, 1954 before Greenland got its first regular international air link, and until September 30, 1963 letters weighing up to 5 grams were carried by air at the surface rate to Europe and North America, the chief destinations. Further, from October 1, 1963 all letters in the lowest weight increment (max. 20 grams) were carried to European destinations by air on a routine basis and without air mail surcharge.

Greenland Aerogrammes Exist

Nevertheless there *are* aerogrammes from Greenland, especially from the 1950s and 1960s, albeit not officially issued postal stationery items. These are folding letter forms without value stamps, privately manufactured in Denmark, and franked with affixed Greenland stamps. Using them, at least in the period 11/15/1954 – 9/30/1963, did make sense for letters to Denmark and the rest of Europe, as they were a convenient way of making sure that the 5-gram limit below which letters were carried by air without surcharge was not exceeded.

The usefulness of these folding letter forms under prevailing postal conditions is emphasized by a circular letter from the Royal Greenland Trade Department (KGH) dated July 19, 1955 in which its sections were advised to send important and urgent letters to Greenland by the newly established airmail connection between Copenhagen and Greenland and preferably to use aerogramme forms for the purpose. Only where this was not feasible should airmail paper and envelopes be utilized. At the same time, the purchasing department was advised to acquire an appropriate quantity of unfranked aerogramme forms.

Unfranked because the imprinted value stamps of contemporary postal stationery aerogrammes of the Danish Postal Service had a denomination of 60 øre (the basic surface rate for overseas letters at the time) whereas the corresponding postage to Greenland was only 30 øre, to be franked in this case by affixing suitable Danish stamps, or applying the company’s meter marks.

This directive, of course, also applied in the opposite direction – to the many KGH agencies in Greenland and their correspondence with the head office in Copenhagen, so that here, too, aerogramme forms franked with stamps (Greenlandic, in this case) were widely used.

The aerogramme forms without imprinted value stamps, as used in Greenland and commercially manufactured in Denmark, came in various types and varieties (printings), chiefly differing in the size and position of the imprinted elements, letter grades, etc. What they all have in common is the triangular seal of the Danish Postal Service containing the official crown and posthorn emblem framed by the text:





Figure 1. Private Danish aerogramme form officially approved by the Danish PTT and used in Greenland on the first flight Søndre Strømfjord – Copenhagen on November 15, 1954, with 30-øre stamp affixed (surface rate at the time). Background color gray, imprinted text blue, frame blue/white lozenges and continuous gray inscription “Danmark.”



Figure 2. Private aerogramme form officially approved by the Danish PTT and used in Greenland (Egedesminde) on July 23, 1957, with stamps affixed. Background color light gray with white text reversed out; imprinted text blue; frame on three margins with continuous red squares on white background; two margins to be torn off when opened; back shows manufacturer’s trademark (sailing boat).

“Godkendt – Aerogram – Post og Telegraf” (Approved - Aerogramme - Post & Telegraph Service) (see illustrations).

Some Varieties

The apparently earliest type is shown and described in Figure 1. Another known example, with an additional pictorial design “Polar Bear Under Northern Lights” and obviously sent as a philatelic item from Julianehåb to Scotland, is date-stamped 27.10.1951 when no regular airmail service to and from Greenland existed.

A further type, commercially used, is described in Figure 2. Obviously from the same manufacturers are the forms inspired by KGH (Figures 3 and 4). While Figure 2 had white text reversed out of the light gray background, Figure 3 features “The Royal Greenland Trade Department” (in English!) and on the reverse a white gull in flight against an outline map of Greenland. This form (with many varieties) was used by KGH for its own correspondence, but it also was on sale to the general public in Greenland’s KGH shops (price: 10 øre) and hence was widely commercially used.

Since the early 1960s, all letter mail from Greenland abroad, invariably routed via Copenhagen, is carried by air as a matter of routine. The postal tariff effective from October 1, 1963 recognized this by dropping the air mail surcharge for postcards and for letters up to 50 grams destined to Denmark and the rest of Europe. Hence, there was no incentive any longer to remain below the 5-gram limit by using aerogramme forms to these important destinations. Accordingly, the use of aerogrammes, at least in that direction, petered out after that date. Later uses tend to be incidental, philatelic, or with destinations on other continents.

Greenland’s postal tariffs listed aerogrammes until May 16, 1982 only, with the note: “Aerogrammes are carried by air without surcharge at the ordinary foreign letter rate to all countries of the world. Maximum weight 2.5 grams.”

Aerogrammes are primarily intended for intercontinental airmail and are meant to spare users the high airmail surcharges often broken down by destination zones. The aerogramme postage, therefore, normally corresponds to

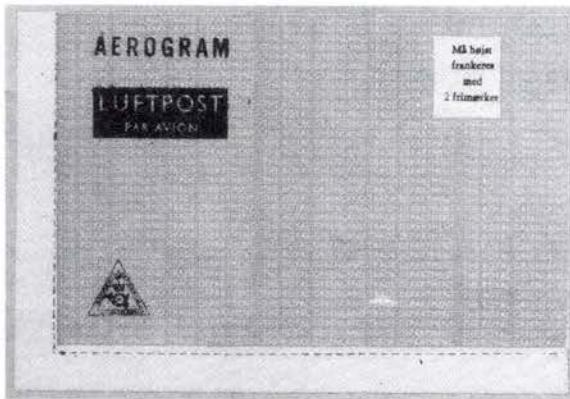


Figure 3. Front side of the aerogramme form issued by KGH (unused).



Figure 4. Reverse of the KGH aerogramme.

them an official character, and at least the forms issued by the government-owned KGH probably cannot be denied a semi-official status.

From a philatelic point of view, they document and highlight some interesting aspects of the development of Greenland's postal tariffs and postal history, especially when commercially used and correctly franked. As individual items, they are well-suited to enliven a Greenland collection. Their wealth of types and varieties and periods of use offers opportunities for specialization and research. ■

(Editor's Note: The article was translated and adapted by the author from his "Aerogramme aus Grönland," published in Philatelistische Nachrichten, November, 2002, No. 120, the journal of the Nordic countries study group of the Federation of German Philatelists.)

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the uniform surface rate for letters in the first weight increment to worldwide destinations. For correspondents in Greenland, however, as explained above, the use of aerogrammes also made sense when writing to the motherland Denmark or other Nordic countries during 1954–1963. The surface rate to those destinations, though, differed considerably from that to the rest of the world. Accordingly, there were always two different aerogramme postage rates in effect simultaneously in Greenland: one for aerogrammes (and 20g surface letters) to Denmark/Scandinavia (including, incidentally, destinations within Greenland), and a second one for aerogrammes (and 20g surface letters) to all other countries.

As regards franking, it may be noted that the private aerogramme forms used in Greenland, instead of an imprinted value stamp, had a box with the text (in Danish): "May not be franked with more than two stamps." This presumably was an official requirement introduced (by UPU?) especially for this kind of non-postal stationery aerogramme form (see Figure 3).

Conclusion

The aerogrammes described in this article cannot be considered either official postal forms or postal stationery because they lacked imprinted value stamps and were of private origin. The approval seal of the Danish PTT, however, gives

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Nordic Volunteers in the Anglo-Boer War

By Alfred F. Kugel

Historical Background

Europeans first inhabited South Africa in 1652 when the Dutch East India Company sent out a ship to establish a supply depot to service its trading vessels passing the Cape of Good Hope. Some of these Dutch personnel became farmers and gradually expanded into the hinterlands to the north and east. In 1806 during the Napoleonic Wars, Holland was allied with the French, and the area was invaded and annexed by Great Britain.

Later, as more British settlers arrived and conflicts ensued, many of the Boers (whose name means “farmers” in Dutch) went on the “Great Trek” further inland in 1838, founding two new independent entities – the Orange Free State and Transvaal Republic. The British later moved to annex the Transvaal in 1877, but the settlers managed to achieve a limited independence by defeating local Imperial forces in what is sometimes called the First Anglo-Boer War of 1880-1881.

However, near the turn of the 20th Century, major fighting broke out between the British and the descendants of the original settlers. The stakes were high, involving not only land, but diamonds and gold, which had been discovered in the area. In addition, there were the issues of imperial prestige for the British and the desire on the part of the Boers to retain their political independence. (See Figure 1 for a map of the war theater.)

The Progress of the War

Once war became inevitable, the Boers realized that any chance for victory (by which they sought a British guarantee of their sovereignty) depended on early and deep strikes into the nearby Cape and Natal Provinces before large-scale reinforcements could arrive by sea from Great Britain and elsewhere. Unfortunately, the Boers were not well organized and most of their units operated as semi-independent “commandos” ranging in size from 500 to 2,000 men, generally with each having its own equipment and officers. In addition, the high commands of the Transvaal and Orange Free State were largely uncoordinated. Thus, considerable time was lost while strategy was decided and implemented.

At the beginning of hostilities on October 11, 1899, the forces that could be mobilized in the Boer republics substantially outnumbered the British troops stationed in South Africa. One theory behind the plan for quick invasions of Cape of Good Hope and Natal Provinces was that they would encourage the Afrikaners living in those areas to rise up in revolt, thus discouraging the British from continuing the war. This plan was frustrated by two primary factors: the stubbornness of the British resistance and the lack of organization of their own forces.

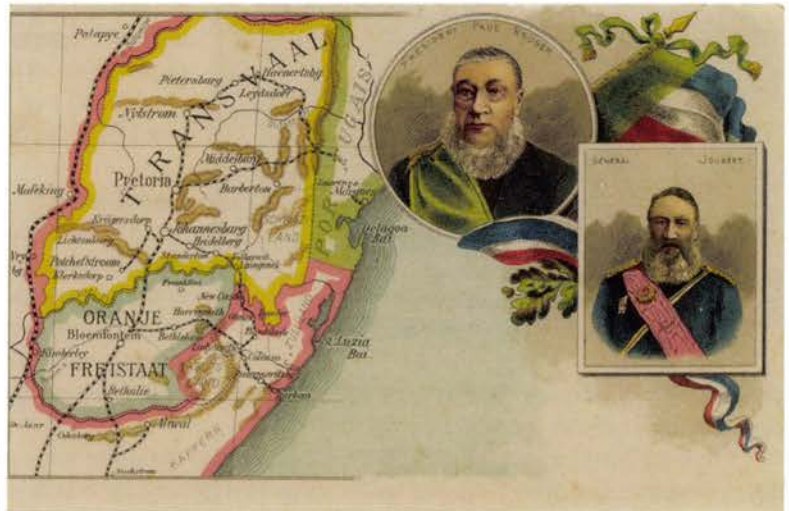


Figure 1. French postcard showing the war theater with portraits of President Kruger and General Joubert of the Transvaal.



In due course, British strength increased substantially as troopships arrived from the home islands and India, as well as Imperial troops coming mostly from the Australian colonies, Canada, and New Zealand. The British forces then broke the Boer sieges of Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking and mounted a successful invasion of the Boer republics, capturing the respective capitals of Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State on March 13, 1900 and Pretoria in the Transvaal on June 5.

Once the railroads and major towns were in British hands, the fighting took on a different complexion, with the Boers adopting a type of hit-and-run guerilla warfare. In response, the British created concentration camps, forcing Boer women and children off the farms (which they then burned) and into detention areas so that they could no longer provide support to the men in the field. In time, the Boers were simply worn down and forced to agree to a peace agreement finally signed at Vereeniging on May 31, 1902.

The Foreign Volunteers

Although a number of foreign countries were sympathetic to the Boer cause and others simply would have liked to see the British get a “bloody nose,” none gave official support to the Orange Free State and Transvaal. However, a substantial number of volunteers, especially from Northern and Western Europe, went to South Africa privately to support the Boers. Although there are no official records of exactly how many such men fought in the campaign, it is estimated that there were approximately 2,675 volunteers, mostly Dutch, German, and French. The Scandinavian contribution is estimated at 150 men.

The Philatelic Aspects

Mail from the volunteers becomes available from time to time on the philatelic market. However, a substantial portion of what one sees consists of covers sent to or by the men from The Netherlands. Considering how few Scandinavians were involved, it is easy to understand why examples of their mail are scarce. In addition, much of what is available is inbound letters to the POW camps after men were taken prisoner by the British, when they were no longer moving about the countryside and had more time to engage in correspondence with friends and relatives.

As a measure of how limited the supply of philatelic material from the volunteers really is, it can be noted that in four auctions involving significant collections of Anglo-Boer War material in England during the past 15 years, fewer than a dozen pieces related to the Scandinavian volunteers were offered.



Figure 2. OFS postal card sent by a Danish volunteer in the artillery.

The earliest item that I have is a postal card sent by a Danish volunteer from Brandfort Lager in the Orange Free State on March 28, 1900 during the retreat of the Boers after the British captured Bloemfontein. Sent by Lt. Valdemar Andersen of the OFS Artillery to his father in Storehedinge, Denmark, it was received a month and a half later after traveling via Johannesburg in the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay in Portuguese East Africa. (Figure 2.)

As it turned out, Lieutenant Anderson was captured and ended up in the Diyatalawa POW camp in Ceylon. Figure 3 is a registered cover sent to him from Copenhagen on September 17, 1900,

apparently by his wife. It traveled via Brindisi, Italy and Colombo, arriving at the camp on October 9, where it was censored by the British authorities.

Figure 4 is unusual in that it bears the cachet of the office of the “Central Committee of the Scandinavian Organization” at the National Hotel in Pretoria. It was sent on April 19, 1900 to POW J. Fries, Veldcornet of the Scandinavian Corps, who was a POW at Greenpoint near Capetown. This cachet



Figure 3. Inbound cover to Danish POW in Ceylon.



Figure 5. Cover from occupied Transvaal to Danish POW on St. Helena.

Figure 4. Cover from Johannesburg to Scandinavian POW at Greenpoint.



Figure 7. Inbound cover to Swedish POW on St. Helena.

Figure 6. Inbound postal card to Swedish POW on St. Helena.



Figure 6. Inbound postal card to Swedish POW on St. Helena.



Figure 8. Outbound postal card from Finnish POW on St. Helena.

is the only such example seen by the author. The cover also bears a circular censor marking in violet and a pink censor tape inscribed "V.R. Opened under Martial Law."

Some of the POWs were sent to St. Helena. Figure 5 shows a cover sent from British-occupied Johannesburg on May 31, 1901 to Victor Schadtler, a Danish member of the Scandinavian volunteers. It has the violet circular censor marking.

The Swedes were also among the POWs as attested by an inbound postal card sent from Bollnäs, Sweden, on October 22, 1901 to Carl Mellquist at Deadwood Camp, St. Helena. The postage is canceled on a TPO and traveled from Sweden to Germany on the Trelleborg-Sassnitz ferry. No arrival marking was applied but the card was censored at Deadwood Camp. (Figure 6.)

A second Swedish example is a registered letter sent on December 17, 1901 from Stockholm to Baron Oscar Cederström at Briars Camp on St. Helena. It was received there on January 7, 1902 and bears the triangular censor marking of Deadwood Camp. (Figure 7.)

The most exotic of the examples shown here is a St. Helena postal card sent by a POW at Deadwood Camp, St. Helena on October 17, 1901 to Vasa, Finland. (Figure 8.) Ernst Ewart Lindburg was one of only 22 known Finns who served as volunteers in South Africa. He was one of 10 people serving with the Scandinavian Ambulance when he was wounded and captured by the British at the Battle of Paardeberg on February 27, 1900. ■

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The Stamp and the Sewing Machine

By Þór Þorsteins
(Translation by Viggo Warmboe)

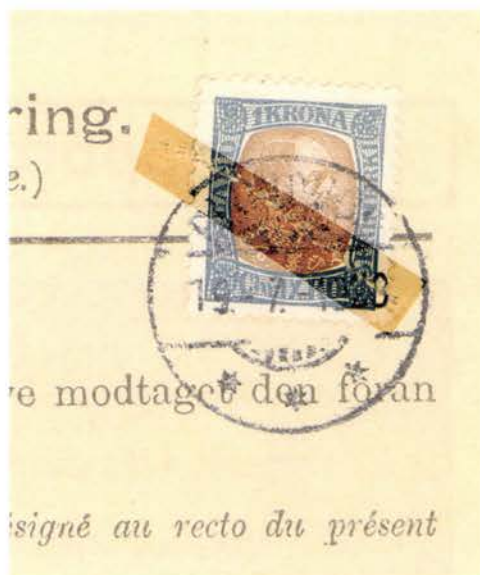
On March 15, 1920 a new law went into effect supplementing the law from earlier in the year regarding revenue fees. Under this new law, recipients of parcel post packages from foreign destinations were required to pay customs fees to the post office in stamps. The fee varied by the contents of the package. The following year, many fees were added requiring payment in the same manner.

Iceland's postmaster was dissatisfied with this and feared decreasing sales of stamps to collectors. To overcome this, he decided that all parcel cards with stamps affixed would be sent to the main office of the postal administration in Reykjavík and, after audit, would be returned with punctured stamps.

Various methods are known to have been used to accomplish these punctures, including casual piercing with a sewing needle or other sharp-pointed implement. This proved to be inconvenient and slow in practice. To ease the voiding process, the postal administration purchased a hand-cranked, table sewing machine on June 29, 1920. The machine was used to "sew" over the stamps, without thread, so that needle holes pierced the stamps and the parcel card.

In addition, on March 21, 1920, a staff person was hired by the revenue department to perform the work. That person was Sveinn Björnsson who many years later was the postmaster in Reykjavík. He performed that duty for the next year although the method of voiding the stamps would be changed.

It can be assumed that the state auditor, Indriði Einarsson, was not pleased with the purchase of the sewing machine; at least, he requested more detailed information regarding its purchase. Two years later, the sewing machine was sold at a profit. ■



Portion of parcel card with 'sewn' stamp (area highlighted).

A II
Magnús Benjamínsson

Postmálastarfslofan

1920	Kr.	nr.
Júní 29. d. 1920		
1 Sammasjel	78.00	
Sveinn Björnsson		
Magnús Benjamínsson		
Sammasjelin er notað til að		
býgja stimpilmerkis		
S. Einarsson		

Invoice for sewing machine purchase.

(Editor's Note:
This article was
translated and
adapted from
Frimerkjablaðið
(No 13), the Iceland
philatelic magazine.)

A II

Jeg undirritaður hefi meðlekið kaup mitt hjá
póttstafunni í Reykjavíki frá 21. mars
til 31. des. 1920, og upphæð ken 2166.46
tvöþúsund ittíundrad sextu og sex kennum
46 aura

er hjá hjermed kvittast fyrir. Reykjavík p. 31. des. 1920

Kr. 2166.46 Sveinn Björnsson

Sveinn Björnsson

Receipt for salary for Sveinn Björnsson.

A New Variety of the Iceland One-Eyr Doublehead

By Jack Day

The one-eyr two-kings issue (Iceland *Facit* 76) was printed in 1908 as the first stamp of a 15-stamp set of definitives, and was reissued in 1916 on differently watermarked paper (F91). The *Facit* catalog lists three varieties, while *AFA* lists seven. The 1916 printing has one printing variety in *Facit*, and six in *AFA*.

However, other minor plate varieties can be found by those with patience, good eyes, and a sufficient supply of stamps to examine. Plate varieties are repeating errors, so the same error must be seen on a few stamps in order to eliminate random, one-shot printing anomalies such as dirt on the plate, ink bubbles, etc. Referring to Figure 1, the floating center bar of the *E* in the right *FRIMERKI* is essentially the same in the three of the four used *Facit* 76 stamps shown here. Does this “floating center” qualify as a new variety of *Facit* 76?

It could be argued that this is just a precursor to *Facit* 76v¹ (see Figure 2) before the bar broke off completely. If so, however, the V-shaped breaks in the

vertical bar (see enlargement of one in Figure 3) would be even more visible on a fully developed 76v¹.

I believe that my variety is on a different cliché, and not on #56 as described in *Facit*. I hope to find more examples with dated cancellations to help trace the evolution of the variety and also to determine if it carried over onto the 1916 printing. Please let me know if you have any of these at hybark@comcast.net. ■



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Librarian, professor, and author Halldór Hermannsson on an ISK 150 Iceland stamp issued in 1978. (Illustration courtesy of Jay Smith.)

A Resource for Icelandic Research

By Patrick J. Stevens

(Editor's Note: The late Howard Schloss, who was SCC's treasurer when he died in 2004, visited the Fiske Icelandic Collection at Cornell University on behalf of SCC in 2002 to ascertain its potential value to Iceland collectors. Patrick J. Stevens, curator of the collection, has updated Mr. Schloss's report of his visit. While this is not a philatelic library, it is an extremely valuable resource for those wanting to learn more about Iceland's history and culture.)

The Fiske Icelandic Collection is the largest collection of Icelandic literature in the Americas. The collection was begun by Daniel Willard Fiske, the first university librarian of Cornell University, and was nurtured by Halldór Hermannsson, the first curator, who served in that capacity from 1905 to 1948 and was honored on an Icelandic postage stamp (Iceland *Facit* 575) as part of a series on famous Icelanders.



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E-mail : frimerke@online.no

As the present curator, I recognize the potential that is offered to libraries by modern information technology and have traveled frequently to Iceland to sustain and strengthen the long and amicable relationship between Cornell and Iceland.

Many bibliographical records from the old printed catalogs have, along with records for new books, been entered into an online catalog. The Islandica series, of which 32 volumes were produced between 1908 and the death of Halldór Hermannsson in 1958, continues. A recent volume (2003), *The Saga of Olaf Tryggvason*, is a translation from Old Icelandic of a narrative about the medieval Norwegian king originally written in Latin by the 12th Century Icelandic monk Oddur Snorrason. More volumes are currently being edited for publication.

In 2001, the SagaNet database (<http://saga.library.cornell.edu/>), a collaboration among the National and University Library of Iceland, the Árni Magnússon [manuscript] Institute in Iceland, and the Fiske Icelandic Collection, became available to the public. Many hundreds of old manuscripts and printed books from these collections have been digitally photographed and are now available through a sophisticated interface.

The Fiske Icelandic Collection now contains over 40,000 volumes with its rare books in the state-of-the-art vault of the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections (<http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/>), Carl A. Kroch Library. Scholars and visitors are invited to contact the curator at pjs3@cornell.edu prior to research visits. For those unable to visit Cornell at Ithaca, NY, the online catalog of the Cornell University Library (<http://catalog.library.cornell.edu>) provides bibliographic access to the collection. The home page for the Fiske Icelandic Collection is <http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/fiske>. ■

A Sara Letter to Denmark

By John R. Sabin

The Sara letters are known among Holocaust¹ postal historians as those letters that were written during the Nazi era when Jews were required to use an “obviously Jewish” name, so officials could easily identify persons as Jews. Although many are known, such letters sent to Denmark, the subject here, are somewhat scarcer. During Nazi times, if the given name of a Jewish person was not “obviously Jewish,” it was required that a Jewish middle name be taken. One assumes that the “obviously Jewish” names were those occurring in the Jewish Bible. The names chosen by the government to be added as middle names were “Sara” for women and “Israel” for men.

Jews Renamed Israel or Sara

It began in 1935, with the establishment of the so-called Nuremberg Racial Laws, the *Blutschutzgesetz*, or, more formally, the *Gesetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre*² (the “Blood Law”, or more correctly the “Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor”) of September 15, 1935^{3,4}, which carefully defined who was, and who was not – at least for the Nazis – a Jew.

The *Blutschutzgesetz* was followed by many other laws regulating Jewish behavior. The ones of concern here being the naming law⁵ of January 5, 1938, and, more directly, the *Zweite Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über die Änderung von Familiennamen und Vornamen* (“Second Decree Supplementing the Laws Regarding the Change of Family Names and Given Names”) of August 17, 1938.^{6,7,8} This law specified that Jews must be only given the forenames approved by the Ministry of the Interior (Article 1.1). If a Jew were to use a given name different from those permitted by Article 1.1, it was a requirement to add an additional given name as a middle name; Israel for men, and Sara⁹ for women (Article 2.1).

The name change associated with compliance with this law was required to be registered with the registrar’s office located where the person was born or married, as well as with the police at the person’s present place of residence. The Nazis apparently thought that the Hebrew Bible name Sara was a name that



no Christian woman would ever be given, and thus identified a woman as being clearly Jewish. According to Article 3 of the same law, the Jews were obliged to use a given name in all juridical and business procedures. Failure to comply with this law was punishable by six months in jail if the violation was deliberate and one month if inadvertent.

This law applied to use of the post as well, and all return addresses of Jews sending mail had to have Israel or Sara included in the name.^{10,11} Compliance was met in many forms, including abbreviations (e.g. Isr.), rubber stamps, and the like.⁹

A Card from Germany to Denmark

Figure 1 shows an example of one-half of a double postcard sent from one Barbara Sara Schor from Berlin NW to a Professor Hermann Spiro (shown in Figure 2)¹² in occupied Copenhagen. Although only little is known about the persons involved in this correspondence, they must be good friends or perhaps relatives (is she his sister?) as she addresses him with the familiar pronoun “du,” and signs the card with her first name, “Barbara.” The card is franked with a 15 Pfg., dark red, German von Hindenburg indicium (same design as *Scott* 394). The card was dated January 25, 1942, and was canceled the next day. The card was passed by the censor in Berlin.

The letter bears the return address of Grosse Hamburger Strasse 27. Grosse Hamburger Strasse was the site of one of the two main Nazi collection points for the Jewish community, from which people were deported to Auschwitz. The building used was a Jewish old people’s home.

Although much has been written concerning the German Post during the war, most publications deal with concentration camp post.¹³ There exist only few papers concerning the Sara letters,^{11,12} and those tend to deal with German internal mail.

During Nazi times, foreign mail could not be deposited in a letterbox, as could domestic mail, but had to be delivered to a post office. There, the sender had to produce identification that matched the return address on the letter or card, so “Sara” or “Israel” was bound to occur on foreign mail sent by Jews. Perhaps this practice discouraged the sending of foreign mail, but in any case, Sara letters, at least to Denmark, are scarce. ■

(Acknowledgments: Many thanks to Geoffrey Giles for information on the situation in Nazi Berlin, and to Alan Warren, Ken Lawrence, and Myron Fox for clues. Thanks also to Marianne Rimmen Raasted of the Jewish Museum in Copenhagen, and to Ellen Peachy of the APRL for providing photocopies.)

Endnotes

- 1 A Greek term meaning “wholly burned” – J.J. Collins, *Introduction to the Hebrew Bible*, Fortress Press, Minneapolis, 2004, p.140.
- 2 <http://www.wsg-hist.uni-linz.ac.at/auschwitz/HTML/Rasgesetze.html>
- 3 1935 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 1146; 15 September, 1935.
- 4 Translation as Item 2000-PS from the Avalon Project: Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume 4 – http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/documentnca_4/v4menu.htm.
- 5 1938 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 9; 5 January, 1938.
- 6 1938 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 1044; 17 August, 1938.



Figure 1: Jewish “SARA” post to Denmark. 15 Pfg. Hindenburg piece from a double card from Berlin, sent 26.1.1942, to København. Passed by the censor in Berlin.

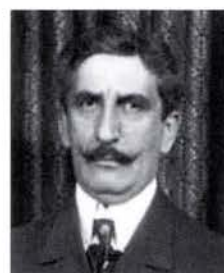


Figure 2: Professor Hermann Spiro.

7 Translation as Item 1674-PS from the Avalon Project: Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume 4 – http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/documentnca_4/v4menu.htm.

8 The idea of Jewish names for Jews was not originated with the Nazis. There was legislation in the 19th Century to prevent Jews from changing their names, after they had become assimilated, to Christian-sounding names, so that officials and everyone else could easily tell that they were “really Jews.” See: Dietz Bering, *The Stigma of Names: Anti-Semitism in German Daily Life, 1812-1933*, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1992.

9 It is interesting that the Nazi laws spelled the female name as “Sara” rather than “Sarah.” There are alternative transliterations of the Hebrew שָׂרָא. In a bizarre turn, the word is an honorific meaning, “princess” or “lady” in Hebrew, and is the name of the wife of Abraham in the Old Testament.

10 Henry Schwab, “The Sara Letters,” *Third Reich Study Group*, Vol. IX, No. 2 (whole number 43) p.20-21, 1977.

11 N.R. Avallone, “Mail with Israel and Sara,” *German Postal Specialist*, Vol. 392, p.104-106, March, 1986.

12 During the early part of the 20th Century (and occasionally today) actors were titled “Professor.” Spiro was an actor, and his filmography can be found on the Danish Film Institutes webpage (dnfx.dfi.dk/foreside.htm).

13 c.f. e.g. Erik Lordahl and Henry Schwab, “System of Registration Concentration Camp Auschwitz Inmate Mail,” *German Postal Specialist*, p. 101-129, March 1998, and Erik Lordahl and Henry Schwab, “System of Registration Concentration Camp Auschwitz Inmate Mail (continued),” *German Postal Specialist*, p.415-441, September 1998, and references therein.

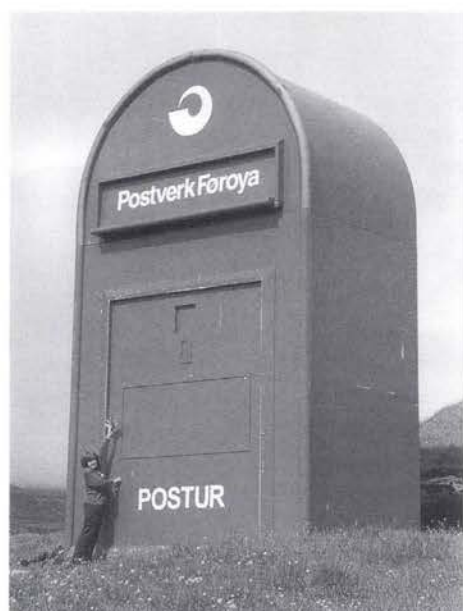
Danish Post Requires IDs for Giro Cash Payments

Danish postal workers now must check identifications from all customers wanting to pay bills in cash through the Giro postal payment system that is widespread in Scandinavia and the remainder of Europe. This came about through Post Danmark’s interpretation of a European Union (EU) rule aimed at thwarting the laundering of funds that reach terrorist organizations.

The EU rule from January, 2007 requires photo identification or national ID number when making cash payments of 1,000€ or more through the Giro system. Post Danmark then extended the rule to all Giro cash payments.

“To make the rule easier for us to handle and to be on the safe side of the rule we have asked for identification from everybody who pays in cash to our postmen (mostly in rural areas) or in the very small post offices, which are not connected to our information technology systems,” a spokesman for Post Danmark told *The Posthorn*.

Following complaints from Giro users, the post office sought a clarification of its policy from the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. A ruling was expected by late summer. ■



Giant Sized Faroese Post Box

Here is one large post box. The “Giant Postbox of Skopun” in the Faroe Islands is about 24 feet high. It stands outside the community house in Skopun on the island of Sandoy. This photo (by Brian Cox) was published on a 2005 post card (No. 14 in a series) by the Faroe Islands Study Circle (FISC). Post cards showing Faroese scenes are one of the benefits of membership in the FISC. For more information on FISC, click on www.faroeislandssc.org, or contact Norman Hudson, 28 Enfield Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire CH65 8BY, Great Britain; email, intropics@hotmail.com. (Published with permission of the FISC and the photographer.)

President's Letter

Mats Roing



SCC member John Campbell, left, traveled from New Zealand to exhibit and attend SCC's annual meeting. (Photo by Alan Warren.)



Our annual meeting at NAPEX exceeded expectations, and it was great to see both familiar faces and new faces. We even had a member of SCC, John Campbell, coming all the way from New Zealand! To cap his visit he also won the SCC's Alan Warren Award for his "Tribute to Czeslaw Slania" exhibit. Thanks to Vice President Herb Volin, who arranged for both the membership dinner and the guest speaker, we had a fascinating talk from Cheryl Ganz, the philatelic curator at the Smithsonian Institution's National Postal Museum.

At the annual membership meeting, Roger Quinby was honored with the prestigious Pelander Award for his many years of service to SCC and the philatelic community. Another traveler from afar, Sten Eriksson of Sweden, gave an interesting presentation showing how we can collect the most common Swedish stamp – the red 10-öre King Oscar.

SCC members displayed many excellent exhibits and received high marks from the judges. These awards are reported elsewhere in this issue. The SCC crystal bowl, as well as the NAPEX Grand Award, went to Mark Lorentzen for his "Mail from Great Britain to Denmark 1840 - 1880."

The visiting Scandinavian judge this year was Henrik Mouritsen of Denmark. When not on jury duty, he spent hours providing feedback and sharing his expertise with our members. We will continue to have a visiting Scandinavian judge at the exhibit held in conjunction with our annual meeting.

The next annual meeting will be held at Chicagopex, November 21-23, 2008 (see www.chicagopex.com). I promised Mark Lorentzen that if he exhibited at NAPEX, I would exhibit next year at Chicagopex. He did his part and took home the grand award in the process. I won't take the grand award at Chicagopex, but you will see me as an exhibitor there. I encourage you to mark the dates for Chicagopex in your calendar. Since it is more than a year away, there is plenty of time to prepare an exhibit for this occasion.

More color in the Posthorn

One heavily discussed topic during the meetings involved the pros and cons of adding more color to *The Posthorn* (which also received a gold medal in the literature category – congratulations Paul Albright and Candy Allen!). It was decided to grant the editor discretion as to how much color would be needed for each issue. It was deemed in the members' interest to be able to display philatelic objects more realistically. There were other arguments made in favor of more color, but I won't detail them here.

Membership Dues

Due to increased mailing and printing costs it was decided to raise membership fees to \$25 per year for domestic members effective in 2008. Other rates for 2008 also got similar increases: CAN\$30 for our neighbors in the north, \$32 for overseas, and \$500 for lifetime membership. Compared to similar societies, these new rates are still very reasonable. Some members might take the opportunity to become lifetime members before the new year.

Monthly Newsletter

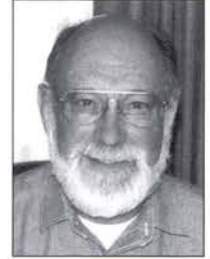
Some of you received an electronic newsletter from me in May. I intend to keep sending these and will also include the Cyber-chapter news group starting in August. In addition to keeping in closer contact with



the members, the monthly newsletter is also a channel to share material and information that may not fit for *The Posthorn*, or its quarterly schedule. If you want to receive these monthly newsletters, it is important that you submit a current email address. At least 150 members did not receive their May newsletter due to obsolete or unrecognizable email addresses. Please contact Don Brent at dbrent47@sprynet.com or me at mr22841@gmail.com with your current email to receive this electronic newsletter. ■

News from the Home Office

Don Brent



For me, summer means a break from stamps. Nevertheless, it is time to update you on some items of SCC business.

Membership

Starting with some good news, our membership did better last quarter with nine new members and seven others reinstated. We welcome our new members and welcome back those that have rejoined. I hope to meet many of you in person at one of our feature meetings. On a sad note, I am sorry to report the passing of five long-time members. To keep our membership strong, George Kuhhorn has been contacting some of the recently dropped members and has had some success getting a few back into the club. Good work, George!

Be sure to let us hear from you. It is helpful to hear directly from members. I believe that all the SCC volunteers will give careful consideration to your concerns and suggestions. This should be an organization of all the members, not just a few.

Membership dues

We have been forced to raise our dues to cover costs in the production and mailing of *The Posthorn*, which has increased its use of color. This has progressed from the introduction in 2003 of color on the covers which was offset by increases in advertising rates, to the present use of full color in 32 of the journal's 48 pages. The difference is dramatic when you compare an issue from today to those of the old black and white days. Stamps and covers really stand out now. Unfortunately, this costs money.

The other issue is the increase in postal rates. On July 15 the USPS raised the rates for periodicals along with a large increase in the annual permit fee. All this was bundled with extensive new requirements for the handling of periodical mail. These changes have made the dues increase necessary to continue on sound financial footing.

The renewal notice that you receive in November will reflect the change. Dues for U.S. members will move up to \$25 and overseas members to \$32. Canadian membership dues will rise to CAN\$30. Life memberships have also increased to \$500. These increases are in line with that which many other specialist societies have been forced to implement. It is always difficult to make these decisions, but the Board of Directors has made a prudent move to keep the SCC on sound financial footing.

The Posthorn Mailing

Not only are there new postage rates and regulations but also a learning curve on the part of our mailers and employees of USPS. My fingers are crossed for an uneventful transition with this issue. Be sure to let me know of any problems with your mailings. Be specific (not just "My *Posthorn* was late."). We want to get to the bottom of any problems as soon as possible. ■

Membership Statistics for the Second Quarter, 2007

New Members

4101 Warrington, Philip T., 134 Stamford Dr. Perth, ON Canada K7H 3B9
4102 Oliver, James K., 426 Barton Rd., Irasburg, VT 05845
4103 Peterson, Arnold L., 433 Woodland Ave., Wadsworth, OH 44281
4104 Don's Stamps, P.O. Box 28019, Moncton, NB, Canada E1C 9N4
4105 Roing, Clas, DNP
4106 Östmans, Ola, Blåklöcksvägen 8, S-821050 Bollnäs, Sweden
4107 Arni Gústafsson, Fagraberg 6, IS-221 Hafnarfjörður, Iceland
4108 Knudsen, Bendy, R's Nielsensves 60, DK-5471 Soendersoe, Denmark
4109 Lavender, Thomas, 1700 S. Nelson St., Arlington, VA 22204

Reinstated

1982 Guyer, John O.
3516 Peters, Donald J.
3703 Podymow, Oleg
3724 Theilgaard, Morten
3759 Sundsbø, Ivar
4010 Karp, Aaron
0935 Spaid, William

Deceased

2764 Anderson, David A.
4009 Frigstad, Donald C.
1571 Prokesch, Dr. Clemens E.
3891 Leslie, George C.
1201 Halpern, Donald F.

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

1982 John O. Guyer
L48/2516 Peter Bergh
3969 Rufus Wilson
2894 Jerry F. Eggleston
2042 Warren Grosjean
L99/3771 Mats Roing
3598 Paul Albright
3732 Michael T. Smith
Kenton Forrest (non-member)
Nutmeg Stamp Sales

Change of Address

2227 Moore, Jerry D., 443 Calle de la Mesa, Novato, CA 94949
H26/L29 Thorsteinsson, Sigurdur H., Hjallabraut 33 flat 302, IS 220 Hafnarfirdi, Iceland
3759 Kauppi, Hannu, Revontie 3 B 37, FI-90530 Oulu, Finland
2319 Kraft, Rev Philip H., 2815 Byberry Rd., Apt 342, Hatboro, PA 19040-2833
3370 Ingvaldsen, Russell E., 10 Windsor Court #102, New Brighton, MN 55112-3382

From the Editor's Stamp Den

Paul Albright

A six-album collection of about 3,200 cards and letters, mostly related to Denmark, was stolen on July 25 in Copenhagen and potentially could show up in the philatelic marketplace. Nothing else was stolen from the apartment of Claus Boie, who is offering a reward for information leading to solving the theft. His collection included: letters and letterheads from 1830-1870; folded, mechanical, advertising, greeting cards, and art cards from 1790 to the 1890s; and some 100 maps of the Danish provinces. Many of the cards had a price-code in the form of a letter written in pencil on them, but these marks could be erased.

If any suspicious material is spotted, Boie can be reached by telephone in Denmark at 38115438 or 30225438 (mobile). Thanks to Jack Sabin for bringing this theft to the attention of SCC members.



The Friends of the Post Museum in Finland marked its 10th anniversary in May with its own personalized stamp obtained through Finland Post. The first class stamp features the organization's logo, a posthorn. Collectors and those wishing to support the Finnish post museum may still be able to obtain booklets of eight stamps for 15€ by contacting Marja Lappalainen, Post Museum, PL 167,00101 Helsinki, Finland; email Marja.Lappalainen@posti.fi. Thanks to Alan Warren for pointing out this special commemorative.



A slip-up by the Editor resulted in the wrong date for the storm that placed the freighter "Flying Enterprise" in jeopardy in the 1950s (*The Posthorn*, May, 2007, page 13). A North Atlantic storm damaged the ship on Christmas day, 1951, and not 1952.





Post Danmark took second prize for the best engraved stamp in the European Union in 2006 with a DKK 4.75 stamp showing a sculpted figure from a grave marker. The stamp was one of the last ones engraved by master engraver Arne Kühlmann before he retired after 32 years with the Danish post office.

More than 100 stamps from 27 countries were submitted for the competition with Italy taking the first prize, Denmark second, and France third.



Some financial operations of Sweden's post office have been in the news recently. In June, Sweden's parliament approved a proposal from the government to withdraw from providing financial services to Sweden's citizens. "Therefore, the Posten will liquidate (2008) the company Svensk Kassaservice and retire from financial transactions," a spokesman for Posten emailed me.

The government argued that Posten's financial services were not commercially viable and that other companies can provide these services. Posten said it will concentrate on communications and logistics services.

In July, the European Commission called on Sweden to drop value-added-tax (VAT) on postal transactions. "The VAT exemption for postal services is still part of (EC) community rules and should be applied in a way that minimizes distortions of competition between former monopolies and market entrants so as to ensure that all operators enjoy the freedom to provide postal services across Europe," Laszlo Kovacs, commissioner for taxation and customs for the EC, said in a statement. If Swedish law is not amended, the matter could wend its way to the European Court of Justice. ■

Scandinavian Literature Notes

Alan Warren

News from Denmark

Ib Krarup Rasmussen presents a rate table for parcels sent from Denmark to Germany from 1877 to 1991 in the April issue of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. In the July issue Henrik Mouritsen tells how to go about preparing a synopsis page in connection with a philatelic exhibit.

Ole Steen Jacobsen tells the story of Denmark's 1929 cancer stamps that were sold at a premium to raise funds for cancer research in the June issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Hans Schonning studies official mail to Anholt in the 18th and 19th Centuries in the June issue of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, and Oskar Sørensen shows examples of German refugee mail in Denmark during 1945-1949.

News from the Faroes

Andrias Reinert provides some background on domesticated birds of the Faroes in issue 1/2007 of *News from the Faroes*. The birds are featured on a new set of stamps issued in June and include ducks, hens, and the "Viking Goose."

News from Germany

Writing in the February *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, published by the FG Nordische Staaten in Germany, Bernd Fiedler illustrates early registered mail sent abroad from the Faroes around the turn of the 20th century. He is attempting to record manuscript and handstamp markings such as the "R" marks found on registered covers.

In the same issue Rolf Dörnbach reviews the background on Greenland's American Issue of 1945. Jürgen Tiemer begins a series on the TUR markings of Norway, illustrating those of Bergen and Drammen. L. Skrehot continues his series on feather letters and crown post of Åland.

In the May issue, Fiedler continues his article on the early registered mail of the Faroes, this time describing the R-labels used in the early 1900s. In the same issue Tiemer continues with the TUR markings



descriptions, this time for Kristiania/Oslo, Trondheim, Stavanger and several other towns. L. Skrehot illustrates several more crown post markings on early 19th Century mail of Åland.

News from Great Britain

Harry Snarvold describes one of his favorite covers in the June issue of *Postal History*, published by the Postal History Society of the U.K. It is a transatlantic cover sent from Reading, PA, to Christiania, Norway, in 1857. The sender took it to the post office with a 3-cent stamp for the domestic rate, but that was removed and replaced with 21 cents in stamps to pay the rate abroad by American packet. Additional charges were incurred to forward the letter from London via the Prussian mail to Hamburg where it was turned over to the Danish post office there and sent on to Norway.

In the May issue of 238, the journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, editor and secretary Norman Hudson discusses the closing of three Faroes post offices in January: Skálavík, Poerkeri, and Sumba. He also reviews the evolution of the various cancels used by these three offices over the years. In the same issue Rolf Dörnbach writes about the postal history of some of the Faroese fishing stations in Greenland.

Chris King reviews the postal rates across the Danish border (1865-1980) in the June issue of *Scandinavian Contact*. He includes a detailed rate table of Danish and German rates for letters and post cards. Eric Keefe and Gunnar Zetterman continue their series on the Swedish volunteer corps in the Winter War with the second installment listing many of the units involved in this 1939-1940 conflict.

News from the Netherlands

The March issue of *Het Noorderlicht* features an article on sports themes appearing on Nordic stamps by P. A. J. de Groot beginning with the Finland ski issue of 1938. J. M. Vroom offers some background information on Denmark's "kugelpost" wagon. The lead article in the July issue by H. Fiolet profiles Carl Gustaf Mannerheim of Finland and the many stamps associated with his political and military activities.

News from Iceland

Issue No. 15 of the periodical *Frimerkjablaðið* carries a brief item on how to identify the Christian X issues of Iceland that appeared in 1920-1922 from those of 1931-1937. The feature article by Þór Þorsteins discusses the 1930 Parliament issue and the mysterious request to increase the original print order.

News from Norway

In the 2/2007 issue of *INFO*, published by the Oslo Filatelistklubb, Sven Bølum writes about the steamship *Alpha*. Tor Odd Braseth presents an overview of the cancels of Steinkjer in the June issue of *NFF-Varianten* and illustrates the markings from manuscript and numeral cancels up to the present. Issue 1-2007 of *Frimerke Forum* features new stamps marking the 100th anniversary of Svalbard in the Arctic, and the International Polar Year.

Issue 2-2007 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* carries an article on engraver Yngvor Thoresen by Arvid Løhre. Thoresen designed many town cancels over the years and these are listed in the article. In issue No. 3, Hallvard Slettebø reviews 100 years of scouting on stamps. He continues the topic in Issue No. 4 of *NFT* with a focus on young Norwegians and scouting. In the same issue Bjørn Kristian Wang presents an update on the latest information regarding the coarse perforations found on certain posthorn issues of 1892-1893.

News from Sweden

Mats Ingers describes a variety of the 20-öre lying lion issue of Sweden, where the zero is open at the bottom, in issue 3-2007 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. In issue 4-2007, Jan Billgren describes some of the modern postal history collection donated by the late Åke Torkelstam to the Swedish Postmuseum. The collection includes first day covers, unusual usages, and Cinderella items. In the same issue Anders Bogland looks back on the 150-year history of the famous and unique 3-skilling yellow stamp. Also in this issue, Sigge Anders continues his series on cancellations of the local stamps of Sweden – this time on the 1945 markings on the issues of Jönköping.

Hans-Gunnar Eklöf reviews labels and other Cinderella materials from Sweden that advertise chocolates and other confections in the 1-2007 issue of *Bältespännaren*. In the same issue Bjarne Fohlmann illustrates many of the postage due labels or etiquettes used in Sweden over the years.



News from the United States

Mark Lorentzen writes about the postal history of price circulars sent from Great Britain to Denmark during 1850-1875 in the May-June *Collectors Club Philatelist*. Examples are shown with mixed British and Danish franking.

Veteran Swedish author Christer Brunström writes about the Norwegian postal laws and rates introduced in 1871 that resulted in the release of a new design on Christmas day that year, featuring a crown and posthorn. His article appeared in the May/June issue of *Global Stamps News*. This famous design has been in continuous use for 135 years now, and collectors are still fascinated with the long running series.

The July 16 issue of *Linn's Stamp News* illustrates a 1900 Spitsbergen post card bearing the first known 10-øre meter stamp of the Kahrs machine. The discovery was first mentioned in the spring issue of the *Meter Stamp Society Quarterly Bulletin*. The meter stamp was used as a receipt marking for the 10-øre adhesive also applied to the card.

Despite the passing of the well-known Swedish Court engraver Czeslaw Slania, new information about his work continues to be reported in the journal *Close-Up*, published by the Czeslaw Slania Study Group. The April-May-June issue notes that a propaganda label with the message "Support Denmark / Free Speech" mirrors the Danish stamp (*Scott* 459) that commemorates the Danish flag. That stamp was designed by Povl Christiansen and engraved by Slania, and those names can be seen at the bottom of the label.

News from Åland

The 2007-1 issue of *Ålandsposten Frimärken* features an article on artist Kjell Ekström who has designed 11 stamps for that country. Issue 2007-2 discusses artist Haddon Sundblom whose father emigrated from Åland to the United States in 1882. Haddon ran an advertising agency that was tapped by Coca-Cola to design an image of Santa Claus that could be used in their sales efforts. Thus was born the jolly bearded man with the red cheeks that has become an icon image at Christmas time. Åland's Christmas stamp for 2007 will feature Haddon's image of Santa. ■

Bergman's Birthday Stamp Changed to Mourning Stamp

Sweden's postal service is changing a birthday stamp into a mourning stamp to honor renowned movie director Ingmar Bergman, who died in July at the age of 89. The Swedish Post had planned to issue a stamp to mark Bergman's 90th birthday. Instead, it will issue a mourning stamp in January commemorating his life and his film work. The aim is to show Bergman in his role as a film director. The design is not expected to be released until October. ■

Danish Post Joins Service Conglomerate

Post Danmark and four other companies have formed a new company called Facility Network AS to compete in providing services to businesses. Post Danmark, which is a private stock company with the Danish government as the majority stockholder, will hold a 20 percent interest in Facility Network, which became a reality on August 10.

Each of the five companies will continue to operate their own businesses. When one company receives a request for a service it does not provide, it will point customers to the new facility management company. Post Danmark will handle internal mail services and document scanning services for companies while other companies in the conglomerate provide services such as facility cleaning, electronics, landscaping, and security. ■

— John R. Sabin

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

The Scandinavian Collectors Club

Founded November 25, 1935

SCC Website: www.scc-online.org

Elected Officers

President: Mats Roing, 39 Englewood Ave., Apt. 6, Brighton, MA 02135; mr22841@gmail.com

Vice President: Herbert R. Volin, 2726 N. Main St., Walnut Creek, CA 94597-2750; HRVolin@aol.com

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

Secretary: Roger Quinby, 12425 Dancliff Trace, Alpharetta, GA 30004; rpquinby@aol.com

Treasurer: Kauko Aro, 325 Riverwood Rd., Mooresville, NC 28117; kiaro@adelphia.net

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

Directors: Jerry F. Eggleston, PO Box 829, Breckenridge, CO 80424; jfe3@mindspring.com

Warren Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470; warren@Derma-Safe.com

Mark Lorentzen, 2910 Nelson Way, #603, Santa Monica, CA 90405; pumamarco@roadrunner.com

Eric Roberts, PO Box 46021, Houston, TX 77056; eric.roberts@kbr.com

John Salmi, 5907 Betsworth Ave., Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3R0J8; jsalmi5@shaw.ca

Alan Warren, PO Box 39, Exton, PA 19341-0039; alanwar@att.net

Appointed Officers

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

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Historian: Roberta Palen, PO Box 364, Forbes, MN 55738; toivossa@hotmail.com

SCC Study Groups

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

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

Finnish Study Group: Roger Quinby, 12425 Dancliff Trace, Alpharetta, GA 30004; rpquinby@aol.com

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

Scandinavian Revenues: Paul Nelson, Tucson, AZ; pnels@att.net

Transfers and Re-Entries

By Alan Warren

After six years as president of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers Associations (IFSDA), **Lars Boes** steps down and is replaced by **Ingomar Walter** of Switzerland. Boes was named Honorary President of IFSDA. He was the former editor and publisher of the *AFA Specialkatalog*.

Planning for NORDIA 2008 in Stavanger, Norway, moves ahead with establishment of a website at www.nordia2008.com. The site is in Norwegian but English language pages are being added gradually. Chairman of the organizing committee is **Ingolf Kapelrud**, and the secretary and webmaster is **Hallvard Slettebø**.

Also on the NORDIA 2008 committee are representatives of three area clubs and the Norwegian Federation: **Willy Pedersen** of the Hafsråfjord Philatelic Society, **Helge Berntsen** of the Sandnes Philatelic Club, **Jan Ødegaard** of the Stavanger Philatelic Club, and **Carl Arthur Tønnessen** for the Norwegian Federation NFF.

After completing his second term as president of the Scandinavia Philatelic Society in the U.K., **Rolf Scharning** steps down and is replaced by **Roger Partridge**, who previously served as secretary.

SCC past president **Roger P. Quinby** was recently accredited as a philatelic literature judge for the American Philatelic Society. His experience with editing and producing *The Finnish Philatelist* helped him to appreciate the difficulties of creating a quality publication. Roger was already an accredited APS philatelic judge.

The highest honor of the Finnish Philatelic Federation is the Gold Pro Filatelia medal given in recognition for long-term promotion of Finnish philately. This honor was bestowed earlier this year on noted Finnish dealer **Kaj Hellman** and Finnish expert and FIP judge **Jussi Tuori**.

Recently some leadership changes in Danish philately were announced. After seven years as president of the Danish Philatelic Federation, **Erik Vermeij** is stepping down and replaced by **Jan L. Drejer**, recent president of the Vejle Stamp Club. The new president of the Danske Filatelisters Fællesfond is **Hans Jørgen Høy**. He replaces **Herluf Houlberg Nielsen**. The fund provides special grants and also recognizes outstanding contributors to the hobby with a special prize.

Lis Birkedal retired from Post Danmark after more than 40 years in postal service. In 1998 she was named director of Post Danmark Stamps. She has received several honors including the Robert Bechsgaard Memorial Cup in 2000 and the Danish Philatelic Federation's Golden Pin in 2006.

Ann Mette Heindorff of Denmark is discontinuing her involvement with a chat group and a Web site for enthusiasts of the late Swedish court engraver Czeslaw Slania. A Swedish volunteer has come forward to continue the Web site (www.slaniastamps-heindorffhus.com). The information was reported in the April-May-June issue of *Close-Up*, published by the Czeslaw Slania Study Group, which also reported that the 2007 Slania Award went to **Lothar Heinrich** who founded the Slania Samfundet in Sweden over 25 years ago.

New officers were elected at a recent congress of the Icelandic Philatelic Federation. Chairman is **Sigurður Pétursson**, vice chairman is **Árni Gústafsson**, and secretary is **Hrafn Hallgrímsson**. In Sweden, **Fredrik Ydell** has been named to the FIP Commission on Aerophilately, and **Jan Berg** to the Commission for Traditional Philately.

The Postal Gazette, published in Switzerland, carries a synopsis of an article by the late **Ernst Cohn** in its March 2007 issue. The original article on early balloon mail appeared in the November, 2003 *Posthorn*.

The International Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors voted the best joint issues for 2006 were those of Austria and Hong Kong. Second place was awarded to **Finland** and **Sweden** for the May 4 Suomenlinna issue. ■



Lis Birkedal with General Postmaster of Denmark, Helge Israelsen. (Photo by Toke Nørby.)

Scandinavian Area Awards

Roger Quinby won a gold and the Marcus White medal of the United Postal Stationery Society at Philatelic Show in Boxborough, MA in May with his "The First Postal Cards of the Republic of Finland." At the Postage Stamp Mega Event in New York in March, Jerome Kasper won a silver for his "Aerogrammes of Iceland."

Otto Kjærgaard took a gold and the APS post-1980 award for "Tourist Stamps 1994-1998" at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show in Denver in May. At the same show Gregory Frantz won a vermeil for his "Spitsbergen." Charles J. LaBlonde won a vermeil at the INDYPEX show in Indianapolis in July with his "Denmark: World War II Postal History."

Non-American Exhibitions

Oleg Podymow won a large gold and the grand award at the Northland 2007 exhibition held in Whangerei, New Zealand in March for his "Finland 1860-1917: Serpentine to Double-Headed Eagle." At the same show, John Campbell received a large silver for "A Tribute to Czeslaw Slania 1921-2005." Also in New Zealand, *The Posthorn* received a large silver at the 10th New Zealand National Literature Exhibition in Palmerston North in June.

At the Balabra show in Basel, Switzerland in April, Chuck LaBlonde received a gold plus special prize for his "World War II Denmark Postal History." At the VANPEX show in Richmond, British Columbia in June, B. V. Thomas won a silver-bronze for "Norway in World War II." ■

— Alan Warren

Chapter Reports

Edward Bode, Vice President, Chapters

Several chapters report a summer hiatus.

COLORADO CHAPTER 27

The May meeting featured show-and-tell items on the theme of "red." Items included: varieties of Denmark's Rundetaarn ("Round tower") issue, a 1955 parcel tag franked with a red Norway 10-øre definitive, Finnish 1-mark and 25-mark Stampelmarke revenue stamps, a "Lapin" cinderella (advertising) label showing a Lap in native costume, several Iceland greidslu/merki (money order) revenue stamps, and a Denmark stamp collection that included several town star cancels on the 1902-06 issues. Members have volunteered to help the SCC Library Committee to sort and reorganize the library's backlog of philatelic articles. Chapter meetings resume in September.

CYBER WORLD CHAPTER 28

Members discussed several issues of Swedish and Danish postal history.

DELAWARE CHAPTER 13

The June meeting featured a PowerPoint program displaying Swedish stamps relating to Stockholm. Members also saw the new International Polar Year booklet showing the new issues released by several Scandinavian countries.

GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER 21

Members learned the intricacies of plating a common typographed stamp not often found in multiples. In lieu of multiples, it's necessary to have a few thousand stamps with dated cancels and to know the dates of the 150± stamp printings, the locations of the screws that attached the clichés to the plates, the dates when the plates were overhauled, the usage dates of the three differently sized perforation plates and the



locations of the pin irregularities from time to time, the usage dates of different paper types, the dates of the various color shades, and when various flaws evolved and were corrected.

HOUSTON CHAPTER 22

Members continue to peruse Mart books.

MANITOBA CHAPTER 24

Members viewed a slide show on the Faroe Islands. The show dealt with the provisional issues of Jan. 1, 1919 (including bisected 4-öre) and of 1940-1941, as well as cancels (including the rare # 238, star and mute, and Franco Betalt). About 150 local post offices with various cancels can be collected.

TWIN CITIES MINNESOTA CHAPTER 14

The May meeting featured a talk on Iceland philately. June was a club auction. July meant the annual Bob Frigstad Memorial Dinner. ■

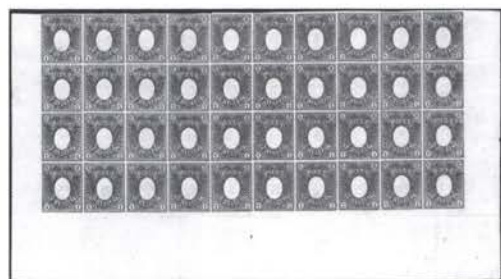
Auction Marketplace

Frank Banke



Thomas Høiland International Auctions, June 6-9, 2007

The Danish clothing manufacturer Jacob Engel accumulated in his lifetime an extensive collection of Schleswig-Holstein philately and was an active buyer from the 1940s until his death in 1974. His



40-stamp block auctioned.

collection had not been shown for more than 30 years as a mythical aura was subsequently created around this one-of-a-kind collection. Engel's heirs decided last year to sell the Schleswig-Holstein collection – regrettably on the one hand but happily on the other in that other collectors can now acquire many of the rarities that had not been on the market for nearly 60 years.

Apparently the Schleswig-Holstein collection will be split in three name sales at Thomas Høiland Auctioneers with the first taking place in June. Among the truly big items was the famous postschillinge stamps in which a block of 40 of the 1-sch. 1850-issue stamp (Lot #4) sold for \$250,000. The largest block (36 stamps) of the 2-sch. stamp sold for the same price. These two multiples rank high in the Pantheon of philately of the German States. The most significant and unique item is undoubtedly the cover bearing a bisected stamp of the 1¼-sch. wide wavy-line spandrels, the only one recorded. The letter (#96) was estimated at \$550,000 but sold for \$700,000.



Cover sells for \$700,000.

Also auctioned was the first part of Jussi Touri's gold medal collection of classic Danish stamps, 1851-1863. Much of this collection was acquired in the last 10 years with many objects coming from the Peer Lorentzen

Denmark collection. Touri's progress was impressive within such a short period of time. The next part of Touri's collection will be auctioned in November.

Bruun Rasmussen Auctions, June 16, 2007

Bruun Rasmussen Auctions is the most prominent firm in the Danish market when it comes to art



auctioneers. With the acquisition of Jan Holding Stamp Auctions, Bruun Rasmussen has entered a new territory, namely, stamps. Jan Holding himself joined Bruun Rasmussen as head of their stamp department.

The first auction on June 16 consisted of nearly 700 lots. One fascinating lot (#6050) contained 81 letters from Copenhagen to Paris with the bicolored issues and combination covers during the transition from skilling values to kr/öre values. It would have been an incredible lot were it not for the fact that nearly every cover was seriously damaged or stamps torn when the envelopes were opened by the addressees. Instead of a potential \$100,000 lot, it sold for \$1,000 including commission. The next auction is scheduled for November, and there will be simultaneous Internet auctions conducted.

Frimärkshuset Skandinavisk Filateli, AB, May 26, 2007

This auction offered one of the truly scarce stamps of Swedish philately: the 1-riksdaler type 1 with un-retouched crowns (#349). Only four copies of this are recorded. With an estimate of only SEK 25,000 (\$4,500), interest for this item was obvious. It sold for more than double the estimate.



Rare stamp sold.

Samlerbørsen, June 13-14, 2007

With six mail auctions annually plus Internet auctions, Samlerbørsen has become an active player in the Norwegian stamp market. Recently, they conducted an auction of almost 4,000 lots, including superbly canceled Norwegian stamps. One item was a 4 sk. 1855 (#38) with manuscript "Havnæs 1/7/56" cancel; it sold for \$9,000.

Soumen Filateliapalvelu, OY, May 5, 2007

The 10th anniversary auction included a fine selection of the Oval 1856 issues. A true gem was a mint tête-bêche pair of the 5 KOP (#531) estimated at \$44,000. Another fine item was a separated block of four into two pairs of the 5p, 1885-issue, with one of them a tête-bêche pair, estimated at \$8,000. ■



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Website (www.scc-online.org)	John DuBois	jld@thlogic.com
Membership Inquiries	Don Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022	dbrent47@sprynet.com
Local Chapters	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>
Helpers' List Traders' List	George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594	geokuhh@starfishnet.com
Complimentary Classified Ads	Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210	palbright@wiche.edu
Library Services	Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210	palbright@wiche.edu
Cyber Chapter	Ed Bode, 829 Western Air Dr., Jefferson City, MO 65109-0615	edbode@juno.com
Study Groups	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>

S.C.C. Library Auction #10 (Closing Date October 29, 2007)

This is the tenth auction of items being **offered to SCC members**. These lots are duplicates of current SCC Library holdings. Realizations will be used to help the SCC Library, especially for literature acquisitions. Place bids with Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail reichorz@comcast.net. This auction closes on October 29, 2007.

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

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

Lot Numbers and Descriptions:

1. Scandinavia: *Methods and Topics in Postal History – Nordic Mails and Routes*, Proceedings of a postal history symposium sponsored by SCC and held at NORDIA 2001 in Tucson, AZ, in English, 169 pages + 6 pre-pages, profusely illustrated, spiral bound, pristine. Contains 11 excellent monographs by different authors on U.S.–Sweden Mail Prior to 1873, Slesvig Plebiscite of 1920, Danish Mail Cancels, Denmark-U.S. Postal Connection 1850-1922, DWI Classic Stamps and Covers, Philatelic Research Tips, Norwegian Mail During the Napoleonic War 1807-16, 50 Years of Greenland Postal History, Swedish Express Mail 1920-70, Danish Fieldpost in the Balkans from 1992, and GPU, UPU, and Swedish Mail to the U.S. 1875-1907. EMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$6.

2. **Denmark/Schleswig/DWI/Iceland:** *Danmarks, Slesvigs, Dansk Vestindiens, Islands Helsager Ganssachen Postal Stationery*, by S. Ringstrom, in Danish, Skogs Trelleborg, Sweden, 1985, 214 pages + 3 pre-pages, profusely illustrated, ▶

hardback, pages are in excellent condition but some cover damage. Comprehensive and complete listings, including all official issues and printed-to-private-order issues. CMV = \$25, Starting Bid = \$7.

3. Denmark: *Danmarks Frimærker 1858-1862 (Handbook of Danish 1858-1862 Stamps)*, by J. Schmidt-Andersen, in Danish (with an 8-page summary in English), Københavns Philatelist Klub, 1964, 98 pages plus one unpagged color plate, profusely illustrated, hardbound, excellent condition with original dust cover. Scarce monograph on the square wavy-line stamps; includes supplemental information on the 4 RBS and dotted spandrel issues and the 1852-64 Ferslew essays. CMV = \$75 (used book), Starting Bid = \$25.

4. Denmark: *The Postage Stamps of Denmark 1851-1951*, by J. Schmidt-Andersen, in English, 1951, Danish Post Office, Copenhagen, 295 pages, profusely illustrated (lacks the 1951 reprints), hardbound, excellent condition. Published by the Danish Post Office for its stamp centenary, this is the classic, eminently readable English language reference on Danish stamps. CMV = \$55 (used book without reprints), Starting Bid = \$20.

5. Denmark: *Denmark's Numeral Cancellations 1852-1884*, by Henry E. Tester and Glenn F. Hansen, in English, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, 1987, 165 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition (cover/binding damage that could be readily repaired with spiral binding). An essential reference for Danish 19th Century cancellation specialists and postal historians; catalogs the numeral cancellations in philatelic and historical contexts and additionally includes two important chapters on the postal history of Denmark from 1624 and Danish stamps before 1864. CMV = \$29, Starting Bid = \$8.

6. Denmark: *Danske Helsager (Danish Postal Stationery)*, Handbooks I and II, by Oluf Pedersen, in Danish, Forlaget Skilling, 1984-85, 128 pages each, includes respective six- and five-page subject matter and catalog layout explanations in English, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. Handbook I is a priced catalog of postal cards, reply-paid/double postal cards, and official postal cards. Handbook II is a priced catalog of embossed stamped envelopes, letter cards, wrappers, and aerogrammes. CMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$5.

7. Denmark: *Brevsamlingsstempler (Postal Cancellations)*, by Kirsten Ehlers Lorentzen, KE Special Catalog 1986, in Danish with the three-page forward repeated in English, International Frimærkehandel, 75 pages, profusely illustrated (with useful map showing locations of all the listed cancellations), softbound, pristine. Extensive priced catalog listings by town names of Danish/Danish area cancels, including numeral, star, and star-removed types. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.

8. Denmark: *Stjernestempler (Star Cancellations)*, by Jan Bendix, in Danish, Forlaget Skilling/Høiland, 1995 Edition, 152 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Extensive priced catalog listings by town names of Danish/Danish area cancels, including numeral, star, and star-removed types; expanded and updated revision of the KE Special Catalog 1986 (see lot #7). CMV = \$14, Starting Bid = \$5.

9. Denmark: *Stjernestempler (Star Cancellations)*, by Jerry Kern and Jan Bendix, in Danish, Forlaget Skilling/Høiland, 1998 Edition, 224 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Expanded, updated revision of the 1995 edition (see previous lots #7&8). EMV = \$45, Starting Bid = \$15.

10. Denmark: *Håndbog og specialkatalog over Danmarks stålstukne frimærker/Det ny nummerkatalog Fortegnelse over marginalnumre 1933-1970 (Handbook on Danish Engraved Stamps/Catalog of Marginal Numbered Plate Blocks 1933-1970)*, in Danish, Tom Plovst, Horsens, Denmark, 1970, 117 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition (cover damage). Additional *AFA Marginalnummerkatalog 1970* (staple-bound paperback, 60 pages) included gratis in this lot. The 42-page monograph on the engraved issues covers printing methodology, paper types, gumming, perforations, overprints, constant plate flaws, specimens, and fluorescence (excellent for a specialist); additionally, there is a useful eight-page postal-rate discussion and three-page bibliography included after the plate block catalog. CMV = \$18, Starting Bid = \$6.

11. Denmark: *Danske Tekst-Maskinstempler 1924-1982 (Danish Machine Slogan Cancellations 1924-1982)*, by Helge Truelsen, in Danish, B&L Tryk, Skærbæk, Denmark, 1983, 120 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. Numbered and illustrated catalog listings of these (usually pictorial) Post Office cancels with an alphabetical index, index by place names, and index by 10 different topics. Useful catalog for both cancel and topical collectors. CMV = \$35, Starting Bid = \$10.

12. Denmark: *Dafranko – Danske Frankoafstemplinger fra Postkontor- og Hjemmefrankeringsmaskiner (Danish Meter Mail Frankings, Post Office and Private Company Machines)*, by E. Ohlhues, in Danish, Stella Filatelist Forlag, Copenhagen, 1947, 152 pages, illustrated, softbound, good condition (cover damage). Numbered and illustrated catalog listings of meter markings, grouped by Post Office city, and slogan indicia and private company indicia; useful reference for meter specialists. EMV = \$25, Starting Bid = \$8.

-
13. **Denmark:** *Post- og Telegraf Handbogen 1976 (1976 Post Office Handbook)*, in Danish, Issue 61 by Danish Post, 264 pages, illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. Non-philatelic but useful postal guide for that era. Cites regulations and instructions for envelopes and packages, lists alphabetical place names and post codes, includes alphabetical and subject indices, etc. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
14. **Sweden:** *Postryttaren – Årsbok för Postmuseum 2003* (yearbook similar to the American *Congress Book*), in Swedish, 160 pages, profusely illustrated in color, hardbound, pristine. Contains six feature articles: Nils Strandell (Sweden's greatest philatelist), balloon post from Paris 1870-71, Swedish Postal Authority paper seals used 1877-1926, Swedish philatelic periodicals during 1886-1919, Sweden's 2003 commemorative stamp for religious visionary Birgitta Birgersdotter, and five women of the Middle Ages on stamps. CMV = \$34, Starting Bid = \$9.
15. **Sweden:** *Postryttaren – Årsbok för Postmuseum 2004* (yearbook similar to the American *Congress Book*), in Swedish, 159 pages, profusely illustrated in color, hardbound, pristine. Contains seven feature articles: Axel Oxenstierna (civil servant and founder of Sweden's postal system), Harry Wennberg (noted stamp dealer in Stockholm), centenary of Swedish booklet stamps, centenary of the Stockholm Philatelic Society, Swedish "postdiligers" service (postal trucks/buses) during the 20th Century, Baltic local posts, and thematic collecting based on the life of Gustaf II Adolf. CMV = \$34, Starting Bid = \$9.
16. **Sweden Stamps:** Svenska Frimärken 1984 (Swedish 1984 Stamp Year Pack comprising four booklets, 23 stamps, and souvenir sheet of five stamps) + Svenska Frimärkshäften 1984 (Sweden 1984 Booklet Pack, comprising eight complete booklets), all mint NH, as issued. CMV = \$90, Starting Bid = \$25.
17. **Scandinavia:** *Luren*, informative periodical of the Scandinavian Philatelic Library of Southern California and SCC Chapter No. 17 (Los Angeles), incomplete run from Vol. 14 (1982) through Vol. 25 (1993), 56 issues + three indexes. EMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$3.
18. **Scandinavia:** *Luren*, sporadic run of 19 issues, 1982-93. EMV = \$5, Starting Bid = \$1. ■
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SCC's Library: A Powerful Research Tool

One of SCC's most potent – and least utilized – assets is its library, which is found in a crowded room at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library in Denver. SCC located its library in Denver in 1999 under the care of an appointed librarian and more recently by a six-member Library Committee, all of whom are members of SCC's Colorado Chapter 27.

Mats Roing, SCC's president, said recently: "I think there are members out there (including me) who do not utilize the library to its full potential."

The library contains more than 3,000 cataloged books and articles plus runs of dozens of philatelic journals, magazines, newsletters, and other periodicals in English, Scandinavian, and other languages. The items are cataloged by specific countries (Denmark, Finland, etc.) and in general categories (Scandinavia, Exhibits and Collections, etc.). The library also has more than 60 audio-visual programs for use with philatelic groups. A recent effort, spearheaded by former SCC presidents Alfred Gruber and John DuBois, resulted in conversion of outmoded slide-transparency photographs into modern digital formats. That project has now been picked up by volunteers from Colorado Chapter 27.

An electronic catalog of books and articles is on the SCC Web site at www.scc-online.org, although the online catalog has not been updated since 2004. Library Committee members plan to begin updating the electronic catalog soon following years of organizing the collection and sorting a large donation received when the Scandinavian Philatelic Library of Southern California disbanded and trucked its collection to Denver.

Communications have been established with other philatelic libraries in Scandinavia and the U.S. This has helped the library to fill gaps in its collection, particularly among periodicals. The Library Committee gratefully accepts donations of Scandinavia literature.

The SCC Board directed that duplicate or surplus material be offered to SCC members first. This usually takes the form of mail auctions or net price sales that are advertised in *The Posthorn*. Proceeds from these sales are used to acquire new material, pay expenses, and to improve library services.



SCC's members may borrow materials from the library without charge (except for shipping). The library's short list of "rules" is found at SCC's Web site, www.scc-online.org. Send inquiries, suggestions, donations, and requests for library material to Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210, or email palbright@wiche.edu. ■

Dues Rise to Meet Printing and Mailing Costs

At the SCC annual meeting at NAPEX in June, the members present voted in favor of increasing the annual domestic dues from \$20 to \$25. The Board of Directors later voted to proportionately increase the dues for the other categories of membership: \$30CAN for Canadian members, \$32 for overseas members, and \$500 for lifetime memberships.

The reason for this was mainly the increased printing costs of *The Posthorn* plus higher mailing costs associated with shipping our publication. As you have seen in recent issues, we are using more color to enhance illustrations and other pages where color would improve the publication. In addition, the USPS also raised postage rates on periodicals. This issue (August, 2007) is the first one affected by the increase.

Thank you for your continued support of our organization. We always welcome your suggestions on how we can serve you better.

– Mats Roing, SCC President

SCC's Top Service Award to Roger Quinby

SCC's top award for service has gone to Roger P. Quinby, former president and current secretary of SCC. Quinby received the award in June at SCC's annual membership meeting held at NAPEX.

The Pelander award was created in 1968 to perpetuate the memory of Carl E. Pelander, one of SCC's founding members. It is given to SCC members for outstanding work in furthering the aims of the Club. Quinby was nominated for his support and assistance of fellow philatelists and his outstanding work in furthering the aims of the SCC.

Quinby was president of SCC from 1997-2001 and took over as secretary following the death of Don Halpern in April. As president, Quinby was a prime mover in bringing the Nordia 2001 exhibition to Tucson, AZ, the only time it has been held in the United States. He also initiated the practice of inviting Nordic country judges to serve on exhibition juries where SCC national shows are held.

He has been a commissioner and judge at several FIP and NORDIA exhibitions and is a national and international award-winning exhibitor of Finland material. He received the Pro Philatelia Silver Medal of the Finnish Philatelic Federation in 2006.

Quinby heads the Finnish Study Group in SCC and is the publisher and editor of its journal, *The Finnish Philatelist*. ■



Roger Quinby, right, receives his Pelander award from SCC President Mats Roing (photo by Alan Warren).

SCC Convention at NAPEX: Money and Stamps

By Alan Warren

While financial matters occupied some discussions at SCC's national meeting in June, plenty of time remained to focus on stamps. The meetings kicked off with an outstanding after-dinner speaker, Cheryl Ganz, curator of philately for the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum. Her illustrated talk was "Philatelic Journeys: How a Scandinavian-American Philatelist went from Washington Island to Washington D.C." She described her many interests including airships, particularly the Zeppelins and their connections to Nordic philately. Following her talk she was presented with a gift – a copy of John Duggan's new book *Airships in the Arctic*.



SCC director Jerry Eggleston (left) chats with Mats Roing at the SCC table at the show.

Two special SCC awards were presented at the dinner, attended by 29 members and guests. Warren Grosjean won the John S. Siverts award for best single frame exhibit for his "The Postal Markings of Nineteenth Century Skagen." John Campbell of New Zealand won the Alan Warren award for best display/thematic/illustrated mail exhibit for his "Tribute to Czeslaw Slania 1921-2005."

Board Meeting

At its meeting, the SCC board of directors discussed the possibility of an SCC online auction, temporary stipend adjustments until a new Business Manager is appointed, and a computer file-sharing system for certain officers holding critical club records. The board also discussed increasing the amount of color used in *The Posthorn* and the resulting need to increase dues to help cover increased printing and postage costs.

The board also confirmed future convention sites, which are Chicagopex in November, 2008 in Arlington Heights, IL, St. Louis Stamp Expo in February, 2009 in St. Louis MO, and Westpex in April, 2010 in San Francisco, CA. There was discussion of a possible NORDIA to be held in the United States. This will be pursued with the Nordic Federations to determine feasibility, location, and date. Reports were reviewed from the executive secretary, treasurer, and Library Committee

Membership Meeting

At the general membership meeting, writer and philatelic judge Alfred Kugel was presented with the Frederick A. Brofos award for the best article in the 2006 issues of *The Posthorn* for his "Scandinavian Volunteers in Finland's Winter War." SCC Past President Roger P. Quinby was presented with the Carl E. Pelander award for his many years of service to the club as well as the entire Nordic philatelic community.

Eric Roberts reported on the Stamp Mart, which he manages. Changes were announced in the criteria for two special SCC awards recognizing the best single frame exhibit and thematic type exhibit at the convention show. (The list of NAPEX show awards and special SCC Awards appear elsewhere in this issue.)

In view of the recent increase in mailing costs and the desire to increase color content in *The Posthorn*, the members approved an increase in dues for 2008. Annual dues will rise from \$20 to \$25 for members in the U.S.

Capping the annual meeting, guest Sten Eriksson of Sweden presented an illustrated talk on "Sweden's Most Common Stamp," the 1891-1910 10-öre red Oscar II issue. One billion, 100 million copies of this stamp were printed. Eriksson reviewed stamp production, including preprinting folds and plate cracks, perfins, unusual cancels found on this stamp, and usage. ■



Alfred Kugel wins the Frederick Brofos award.



Warren Grosjean took the John Siverts award for best single frame exhibit.



Gordon Morison accepts the SCC Jed Richter award.



Mats Roing (right) congratulates Chris King on receiving the SCC Victor Engstrom award.



Mark Lorentzen (left) receives the show grand award from NAPEX jury chairman Peter McCann.



SCC member Sten Eriksson came from Sweden to present a talk on Sweden's most popular stamp.



Cheryl Ganz talks about her philatelic journeys.

All NAPEX photos by Alan Warren.

SCC Convention at NAPEX – Awards

GOLD

Mark Lorentzen – “Mail from Great Britain to Denmark 1840-1880” NAPEX grand award, SCC Joanna Sliski Taylor memorial bowl, SCC Paul Jensen award, Postal History Society award.

Birthe and Christopher King – “Denmark and the Second World War 1939-1949: Overseas Mail to and from Danes, Denmark, and her Dependencies” APS award of excellence for 1940-1980.

Christopher King – “Slesvig: From Danish Duchy to Prussian Province 1615-1871, SCC Victor Engstrom award.

Gordon Morison – “Iceland Postal Cards and Lettercards” APS award of excellence prior to 1900, SCC Jed Richter award.

Roger Quinby – “Postal Censorship in Finland 1914-1918” APS award of excellence 1900-1940.

Geoffrey Noer – “Faroe Islands Post: 19th Century to World War II.”

Anders Wallqvist – “Mail in Free Finland and the Republic of Finland I.X.1917–31.XII.1939.”

Gerhard Wolff – “Zeppelin Mail from and dropped over the Nordic Countries.”

James Gaudet – *Danish Advertising Panes.*

Paul Albright – *The Posthorn.*

VERMEIL

Warren Grosjean – “The Postal Markings of Nineteenth Century Skagen” SCC John S. Siverts award.

Warren Grosjean – “The First Stamps of Denmark.”

Alfred Kugel – “Scandinavian Volunteers in Finland during the Winter War.”

SILVER

John Campbell – “Tribute to Czeslaw Slania 1921-2005” APS award of excellence post-1980, SCC Alan Warren award.

Alan Warren – “Denmark: The Frederik IX Issues on First Day Covers.”

Book Reviews

Handbook Looks at Two Classic Norwegian Issues

by Bjorn Kristian Wang

Håndbok Over Norges Frimerker Central Trykkeriets Produksjon 1885-1895 Bind IVb (Handbook of Norwegian Stamps, Central Printing Works Production Volume IVb), ed. Erling Aune, 2005, 7x9 3/4 inches, hardbound, 248 pages, in Norwegian, Norsk Filatelistforbunds Forlag, ISBN 82-92531-01-7, NOK 300 plus shipping from Postboks 3981 Dreggen, 5835 Bergen, Norway, at www.filatelist.no/handbok.htm, or email orders to olhaako@online.no.

This new series of handbooks on Norway's classic stamps now includes Volume IVb covering production of the Central Printing Works, 1885-1895. It should be noted that the books in this series are not being issued in chronological order. Rather, they are being issued as the research on the individual sections is completed.

The series is intended to cover all of the classic stamp issues from Norway. The first volume was released in 1986, with others following at irregular intervals. Eventually these books will take the place of the handbook series issued from 1963 to 1969, which are long out of print.

Volume IVb for the Central Printing Works, published in 2005, covers only two stamp issues, *Norgeskatalogen* (NK) numbers 53 Plate III and 54 Plate II. Originally, Volume IV was to cover these stamps plus NK 51 Plate II as well as NK 52 Plates I and II, but it was felt that too much information needed to be presented, necessitating two volumes.

A great deal of attention is paid to plate reconstruction efforts and illustrating individual plate flaws. Enlarged illustrations are included throughout for the various types and plate flaws, making the book easy to use. This is true of all of the books in this series. While the information is presented in Norwegian, most of the material covered is visual in nature, and is really self-explanatory in its approach.

For the first time, a full plate reconstruction has been attained for NK 53 IIIc. Much of the work in reconstructing this plate was done by noted collector and researcher Arne Tørud in the 1950s. The few remaining unprinted positions for this stamp were filled in by the group who worked on this new volume. These individuals are Geir Olav Flatheim and Leif Erik Loe.

Special mention is made concerning the imperforate rarities of NK 54 IIe. These stamps were released through the post office in Drammen and quickly absorbed into the philatelic market. A surprising statement is made that indicates that two sheets may have been sold rather than just one, as had been assumed for many years.

As a collector, I was excited to note that a specific quantity of produced stamps has been given for NK54 IIb. This scarce issue has been underrated for many years, and the evidence now shows that only 104,800 stamps were ever produced. This is much lower than the production figures for other more expensive Norwegian stamps. Previously, no specific production figures have been indicated in the various stamp catalogs pertaining to this issue.

Students of the Norwegian posthorn stamps should make sure to have the entire handbook series in their libraries. While the cost of the books is high, the information presented can be invaluable. The sale of these books helps to fund the publication of future volumes. Some of the future volumes have been delayed due to a lack of sales of the existing publications.

Another great resource for posthorn collectors is the Posthorn Study Group under the direction of John Thomlinson. The discussions in this group can cover any aspect of collecting and studying Norway's posthorn stamps. Thomlinson can be reached at 1 Craighton Cottages, Craighton Village, Milngavie, Glasgow, G62 7HQ, United Kingdom, or email johnthom@fct23.fsnet.co.uk. ■



Unused imperforate pair of NK 54 IIe.

(Editor's Note: Volume IIIa, which covers NK 49 I, NK 53 I, and NK 55, was issued in the fall of 2006.)

Danish Newspaper Stamps

By Alan Warren

Danmarks Avispostomærker (Denmark's Newspaper Stamps) by Lars Jørgensen. 8¼x11½ inches, 196 pages, perfect bound, soft covers, in Danish and English, self-published, Overijse, Belgium, 2004, ISBN 87-990227-0-2. \$55 postpaid from the author, Dahlialaan 6, Jezus-Eik, 3090 Overijse, Belgium.

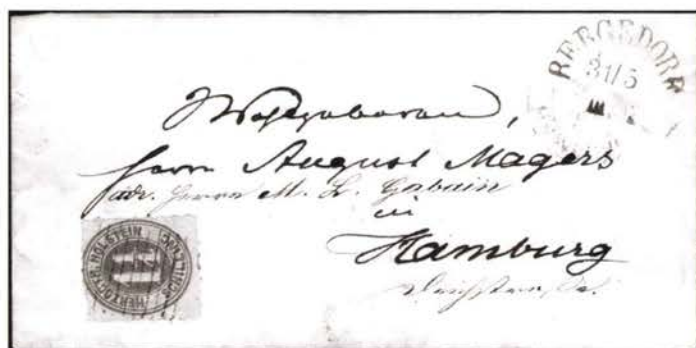
Rates for delivering newspapers in Denmark often exceeded the subscription cost in the 18th Century and also varied due to political reasons. Harmonized rates were established in 1848 and rate tables for various time periods are presented in this book.

The newspaper stamps of Denmark were introduced in 1907 and discontinued in 1916. The design was adopted from one originally submitted for a definitive series but not selected for that purpose. The printing method is described, including use of a mother die and the assembly of plates.

Proofs and color trials are known and described. Other traditional stamp features are discussed including paper, watermarks, gum, perforations, and marginal markings. The author presents a detailed description of the cancelations used on the newspaper stamps. The bulk of the text is devoted to details of the stamp varieties by denomination with illustrations of plate flaws tied to the printings and settings.

A pricing guide assigns values to unstamped newspapers, stamped ones, stamps on piece, examples with plate numbers, and those with different cancel types. These are followed by a more detailed listing for each stamp denomination, indicating values for mint, used, shades, blocks, and major varieties. The black and white illustrations are supplemented with several nice color plates.

The English translation appears near the end of the book. A glossary, bibliography, and several appendices complete this book, which is now the significant resource for collectors of the newspaper stamps of Denmark. ■



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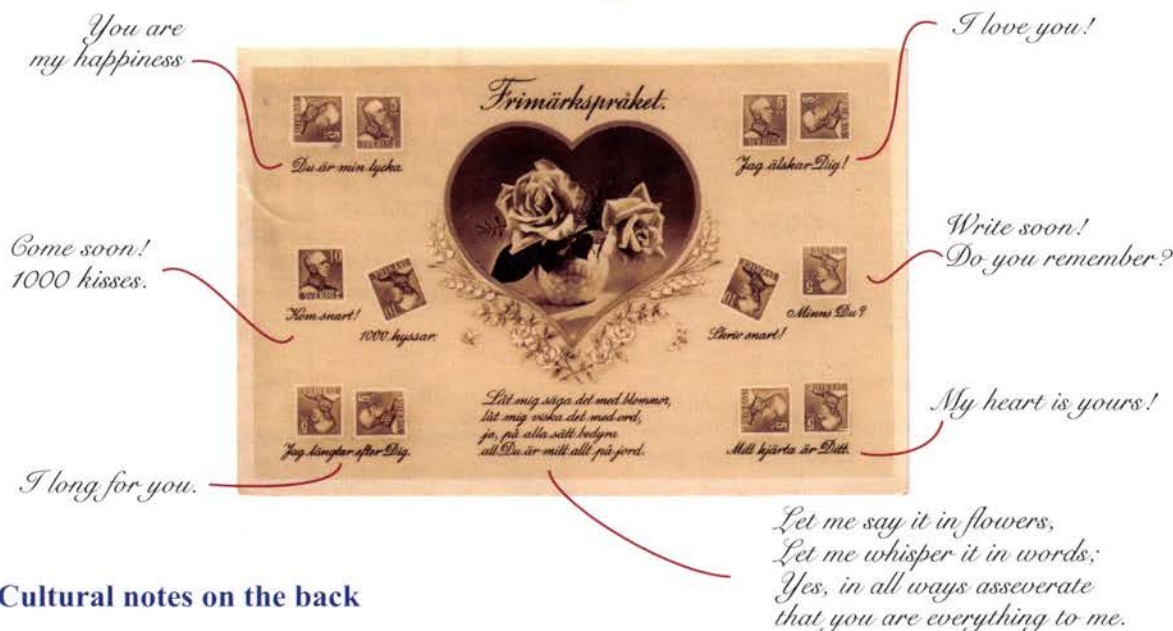
A Card of Endearment with a Cultural Message

by Peter Bergh

Here is more evidence that philatelic treasures are still to be found in dealer boxes. Roger Cichorz purchased this post card for \$5.00 at a post card show in Denver. His eye was caught by the “coded” messages of endearment made possible through the positioning of stamps on letters and cards.

Equally interesting, however, was the message on the back of the card that was posted to San Francisco from Stockholm on June 21, 1948, five days after the 20 + 10-öre semi-postal stamp was released. The stamp (Sweden *Facit* 383) was one of three issued to mark the 90th birthday of King Gustaf V. The 10-öre surcharge was intended to support a Swedish youth fund. ■

Romantic messages on front



Cultural notes on the back

Dear Margareta!

Because, in exactly a month, it will be the Margareta day* here in Sweden, among the other ladies in the “dame week,”† I am sending you a greeting that I expect to arrive exactly on the day of the Swedish name day, July 20.

All the best is wished for you by Gullie M.

Isn't it (this card) a wonderfully old-fashioned “fiancée card?”‡

* By tradition, the Swedish calendar has a name attached to each day. The day when your name appears in the calendar is called your name day. Incidentally, the committee whose job it is to update the calendar regularly (every 10 or 20 years or so) changes the names attached to the days to reflect changes in the use of names. This card was mailed to a woman whose first name was Greta in English and Margareta in Swedish.

† The “dame week” is so-called because, traditionally, a whole week in July contains female first names.

‡ The post cards showing what purports to be a romantic code to express romantic emotions through the positions of stamps have been around for at least 50 years before this card was sent. The earliest one I have seen dates, if memory serves, from around 1895. Jay Smith shows another such card in the “Resources” section of his Web site at www.jaysmith.com.

Roosevelt's Collection - continued from page 2

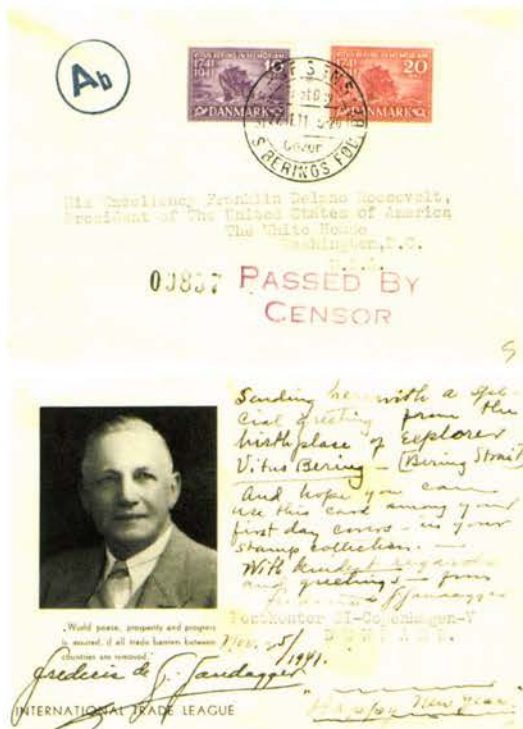


Figure 1. A first day post card with two values of the Vitus Bering stamps issued by Denmark, November 27, 1941. The card is addressed to President Roosevelt. The post card rate abroad at the time was 25 øre; so, it is overpaid. The front has interesting censorship marks. It was examined in Berlin (Denmark was under German control at the time) as evidenced by the circled Ab. When the card reached the U.S., it was examined by censor No. 9857 and received a PASSED BY CENSOR handstamp. The port of entry is not clear as the handstamp was used at New Orleans but the examiner number appears to have been based in New York.

Figure 2. Reverse side of this card containing a photo and message from the International Trade League. Frederic de S. Sandagger wrote the President (Nov. 25, 1941): "Sending herewith a special greeting from the birthplace of explorer Vitus Bering (Bering Strait) and hope you can use this card among your first day covers in your stamp collection." The mailer also wished the President a Happy New Year. According to a slogan on the card, the trade league promoted removal of trade barriers between countries. (Card from Alan Warren collection.)

There also was a photo of a "neat blue album with cover made up for the President, signed by him with notation 'The White House 1938, given me by the Swedish Director General of Posts.'" The album contained 270 different Swedish stamps, including complete sets and reprints up to 1876, and brought \$550 at auction.

Scandinavia material made up 29 separate lots and included personal general collection and collections presented to him. Included were:

Danish West Indies: Two collections of more than 500 mostly used stamps and 14 commercial covers from St. Thomas to Hamburg (1896-1897); and the only Scandinavia philatelic book that was offered, *The Stamps of the Danish West Indies*, by G. A. Hagemann (1930).

Denmark: A presentation collection of 286 stamps, including reprints; newspaper stamps, and some 2sk, 4sk, 8sk, and 16sk. stamps from 1864-65; and a general collection of 750 stamps spanning 1851-1941 (\$95 realized).

Finland: A collection of 490 mostly used stamps from 1864-1934, including semi-postals (\$80 realized).

Greenland: A 10-øre private air post stamp, one of 200 reprinted in 1932 by Rockwell Kent and a 1939 letter from Kent to the President explaining these stamps. The lot sold for \$145.

Iceland: An 1876-1944 collection of 150 mostly unused stamps (\$135), the 1939 World's Fair issue (\$65), and a scattering of covers and fronts addressed to FDR.



Figure 3. Sweden cover (to Berlin) sold for \$325 in Roosevelt auction.

Norway: More than 180 mint stamps in a 1939 presentation collection from then-Prince Olav on behalf of the Philatelic Society of Oslo (\$500 realized); and mint sheets of 100 of the 10-öre to 60-öre "London issue" issued in 1943 by the Norwegian government-in-exile, which sold for \$800.

Sweden: A souvenir book containing 74 stamps from 1903-1938 prepared for the Postal Union Congress held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1939 (\$125 realized); and a general collection spanning 1858-1942, including first day covers, mint blocks of four, and shade varieties.

Separating the Collection

Parts One and Two comprised the major portions of Roosevelt's material, bringing a total of \$210,875 in sales. Part Three, auctioned on July 16, 1946, was "material discovered subsequent to the previous sales," and included bulk material contained in cartons. Part Four, on December 17-18, 1946, included leftover items from the previous auctions, more bulk material, and some items of "Rooseveltiana" not from his collection. Harmer's reported \$212,847 from the first three sales.

Supposedly, Roosevelt's personal collection and philatelic material he received in his official capacity were kept separate. The personal collection was sold through Harmer's while the *ex officio* material was retained at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Museum and Library in Hyde Park, NY. "The disposal of his private collection through sale was a wish FDR had expressed before his death, and was therefore carried out by his estate," Michelle M. Frauenberger, registrar at the FDR library, told me in an email.

Nevertheless, sections of the Harmer catalogs are labeled as "presentation albums," which came to him because he was (1) President of the United States, and (2) the world's most famous stamp collector. The Harmer company acknowledged the assistance of a number of appraisers and amateur and professional philatelists for ideas and suggestions on conduct of the sale. Under such circumstances, it probably would have been impossible to differentiate the vast amount of material as either personal or official, and there is no specific record at the FDR Library of how material was chosen for auction. .

"Since there were no restrictions on the disposition of presidential gifts during FDR's time, it may simply have been decided by some of the parties involved with the sale to include a number of items given by dignitaries," said Ms. Frauenberger. "Though the stamp items in question were presented to FDR by various dignitaries, there is also the chance they were presented to him on a more personal level than some of the other official stamp pieces currently in the FDR Library collection."

According to Ms. Frauenberger, approximately 360 items from FDR's personal collection have found their way back to Hyde Park over the years through donations. Parts of his collection have been exhibited at the library in the past, but the collection currently is in storage.

A number of FDR-related philatelic items are at the National Postal Museum (NPM), but Cheryl Ganz, curator of philately, said the NPM did not receive a portion of the philatelic estate. Some items, such as die proofs, originally sold in the auctions came to the library later through donation or purchase. The NPM is unaware of any Scandinavia material from FDR in its holdings as it is focused on obtaining better U.S. items. ■

(Acknowledgements: Authoritative information used in this article came from Michelle M. Frauenberger of the Roosevelt Presidential Library, Jay Smith of Jay Smith and Associates, Cheryl Ganz of the National Postal Museum, and Toke Norby of Denmark. Alan Warren shared some of his personal collection to help illustrate the article.)

References:

Civil Censorship in the United States During World War II, Wilfrid N. Broderick, Civil Censorship Study Group and War Cover Club, 1980.

The Postage Stamp Collection of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, (four parts), H.R. Harmer, Inc., New York, February, April, July, and December, 1946

The Roosevelts on Worldwide Stamps, Melvin Morris (Ed.), Donald D. Saddler, and David A. Kent, American Topical Association, June, 2003, ISBN 0-935991-41-7.

"Roosevelt Frenzy Continues At The Final Auction Session," *Linn's Weekly Stamp News*, April 11, 1946.

"Second Roosevelt Sale Brings \$76,319," *Western Stamp Collector*, May 1, 1946.

Takstfortegnelse 1851-1995, Knud Tolbøl, AFA Forlaget, Aarhus, Denmark, 1994.

Scandinavian Catalogs at Reduced Prices

The SCC Library is offering its surplus catalogs **members of the SCC** at clearance-sale prices. Proceeds will go toward improving the SCC Library's research collection. All catalogs are either softbound (perfect bound) or paperback (staple bound) editions with original covers. They may have some cover or page wear, and/or page markings but generally are in sound condition.

Terms of Sale: All will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis **to members of the SCC**.

Specify the names and years of catalogs desired and send orders to SCC Library c/o RMPL, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224 (USA), or e-mail rcichorz@comcast.net. Do not send payment with your order. You will be invoiced the cost of the publications plus postage and packaging.

Catalogs Available:

Facit Specialkatalog (in Swedish, English introduction and articles, covers all Scandinavian and Nordic areas. Beginning about 1963, each catalog contains one or more specialized articles/monographs on Scandinavian or Nordic stamps and/or postal history, which are particular to a given edition and are not repeated in other catalogs) – **\$1 each:** 1965 through 1973, 1975-76, 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82; **\$2 each:** 1983, 1985 through 1989, 1991, 1992, 1995-96, and 1997-98.

Norgeskatologen (Oslo Filatelistklubb) (in Norwegian, Norway only with English Introduction) – **\$1 each:** 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, and 1977; **\$2 each:** 1985, 1988/89, and 1990.

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

SFF Specialkatalog (Sveriges Filatelist Förbund) (in Swedish, Sweden only) – all **\$1 each:** 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974-75, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1985-86.

Miscellaneous Catalogs (all \$1 each) – *Lilla Facit* 1968, *Danmark Kataloget* 1972 (Rasmussen), *Minkus Scandinavia/Baltic Countries* 1960 and 1961, *Facit Ortstämpelkatalog* (in Swedish, Sweden postal history only) 1985 and 1993, *AFA Danmark Frimærkekatalog* 1977, and *Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps*, Volume 2, Denmark, by Paul Nelson.

Member Advertisements

WANTED: To complete its run of *Facits*, the SCC Library is looking for donated copies of the 2003 and 2004 editions. Send to SCC Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224.

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.

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.

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, or telephone 204-254.4900.

Special Archaeology Cards for Stavanger Museum

By Geir Sør-Reime (edited by Eric Roberts)

Norway has provided special printings of postal stationery to the public since late in the 19th Century. Initially, the stationery was just provided to businesses and governmental agencies. Since the 1980's this service has also been used by clubs and nonprofit organizations for promotion and fund-raising. One of the more unusual uses of these special printings occurred in 1988-89 by the Museum of Archaeology in Stavanger.

The museum, in cooperation with Stavanger postal officials, organized a traveling exhibition in 1988-1989. The exhibition moved to various post offices in the Stavanger district, usually lasting four weeks at each post office over this two-year period. The exhibition had its own pictorial postmark without date (all mail was date-stamped by the office where the exhibition occurred). There were additional exhibitions at Sandnes and Finnøy.

This issue probably should be classified as a genuine semi-postal issue because it was authorized by the Stavanger Head Post Office and sold at the post offices by post office staff, although only at a limited number of offices.

A special postal card was produced for each participating post office. They were produced in cooperation with the relevant local councils, which gave permission for the use of their coat-of-arms. Each council accepted or created their own slogans to be placed on the picture side. The photos were selected from the picture gallery of the museum and were approved by each council. There was one card produced for the reconstructed Iron Age farm in the open-air part of the museum.

Three thousand of each card was produced without stamp imprints, and were offered to the local councils. Some 1,200 of each card were printed with the NOK 2.90 stamp imprint and were sold for NOK 15 each.

The cards were offered through the post office postmark journal in complete sets of 15. The Iron Age farm card was offered separately. Individual cards could also be ordered. A few were serviced as registered items (requiring additional postage). The relevant card was sold at the relevant post office during the exhibition there. Both complete sets and individual cards were on sale at the museum.



10-øre posthorn added to original NOK 2.90 imprint.



NOK 3.20 swan imprint used on reprinted cards.



A selection of archaeology cards from Stavanger's museum.

Due to a rise in postage rates, 200 sets of 15 of the original printing received an additional 10-øre stamp imprint (posthorn) besides the original NOK 2.90 stamp imprint. After several cards were ruined when local post offices canceled cards ordered by mail, 200 replacement sets of 16 cards were ordered. These were on unstamped cards with a new NOK 3.20 stamp imprint (swan) added in letterpress.

Emil Moestue A/S was the Norwegian stamp printer at the time and printed all of the cards. I was personally in Oslo and handed over all originals and co-coordinated with their manager for the printing. The cards are printed with the same color and on the same paper as the official domestic postal cards of the Norwegian post office at that time. Sufficient cards were sold to recover all costs and make a slight profit for the museum.

There are no full sets available at Stavanger's Museum of Archaeology but single cards of each denomination are still available, although the museum may not respond to mail requests for these. As of July, 2007, SCC member Jay Smith is the only dealer with some stock of these cards.

An unofficial compilation is included for those wishing to collect these cards. ■

Catalog

B-Bk1, 2.90 NOK, Capercaillie imprint, olive green, issued June 1, 1988. Printed on 16 different picture postal cards. Total print run of each card: 1,200 stamped plus 3,000 unstamped (approx. 1,000 stamped of each in circulation).

- a) Tau (Strand): Viking burial mound 950 AD
- b) Jørpeland (Strand): rock burial mound 1000-1500 BC
- c) Stavanger HPO: rock carvings 500-1000 BC
- d) Randaberg: excavation of settlement 4000-6000 BC
- e) Judaberg (Finnøy): stone church 1200 AD
- f) Sola: stone crosses
- g) Tananger (Sola): stone monument 800-1000 AD
- h) Forsand: reconstructed iron age village 1000 AD
- i) Årdal (Hjelmeland): Viking gravesite 400-600 AD
- j) Hjelmeland: home site with rock fence 400 AD
- k) Stavanger HPO: bronze age rock outpost 1000-1500 BC
- l) Kvitøy: stone cross 1100 AD
- m) Sand (Suldal): Viking ornaments
- n) Sauda: gold medallion 500 AD
- o) Vikevåg (Rennesøy): ringed courtyard 300-500 AD
- p) Jernaldegarden: reconstructed Iron Age farm

Notes:

Card 1b also exists canceled at the postal station of Sør-Hidle, the island where the ancient mound depicted on this card is located. This card is date stamped at Tau post-office, and the exhibition postmark is not on this one.

Card 1c also exists canceled at Rudlå, the post-office nearest to the rock carving depicted on this card.

Card 1e exists with additional photocopied cachet for Sjernarøy show. This overprint (and the subsequent ones) was made at a local copy supplier.

Card 1h exists with an additional typographed text for the showing in Sandnes. A local printer in Stavanger, Omega Trykk, made this overprint. Two hundred cards were overprinted.

Card 1k also exists canceled at Sundebrotet, the post-office nearest to the ancient monument depicted on this card.

Card 1p exists with 13 photocopied cachets for additional shows at branch post offices in the Stavanger district in 1989.

B-Bk 2, 2.90 + 0.10 NOK, olive green, issued 1989. Total cards overprinted: 100 of each of the 16 different cards. Printer: Emil Moestue A/S. (Note: Several of the cards are found canceled with a special hand stamp for the World Plowing Contest at Klepp.) It is believed that only 15 cards were overprinted, but the delivery note clearly states that 16 cards were overprinted.

B-Bk 3, 3.20 NOK swan imprint, issued 1989. Total cards printed: 200 of each of the 16 different cards. Printer: Emil Moestue A/S. (Note: These were canceled with the Iron Age farm hand stamp and date stamped at Stavanger HPO).

Mixed Franking for Faster Service

By David L. Straight

A Strand Hotel cover mailed October 27, 1921 from Stockholm is an unusual example of mixed franking to obtain faster delivery. The cover was franked with 40 öre in Swedish stamps (Sweden *Scott* 117 and 118) to pay the international letter rate to Germany (effective February 1, 1921) plus a German 3-mark overprinted Germania (Germany *Scott* 134). All stamps (including the German) are canceled with "Stockholm 7 LBR." double circle handstamps.

An underlined manuscript notation in the same hand as the address reads, "In Berlin durch Rohrpost!" This was a request for Rohrpost service once the letter arrived in Berlin. The Rohrpost (literally meaning "pipe post") was operated by the telegraph service and was the fastest postal service in Berlin. A network of pneumatic tubes distributed mail to every post office within Berlin and in several of the important suburbs. Upon arrival at the delivery office, Rohrpost letters were dispatched by messenger, like telegrams.



Deciphering the Cover

While I do not know for certain, I suspect that the blue crayon box used to underline the manuscript instructions was applied in Berlin. This color crayon was widely used in the Berlin Post and Telegraph offices at that time. Mailed during the early stages of Germany's post-World-War-I inflation period, when the Rohrpost letter rate was 2.25 marks from April 1, 1921 until January 1, 1922, this letter appears to be overpaid by 75 pf.

The cover arrived in Berlin two days later on October 29; there are no receiving marks to indicate where it entered the city. The Berlin transit marking, "Berlin, C * 2 z" beneath the Swedish stamps, shows that the letter was turned over to the telegraph division at the main Berlin Post Office (C2) at 2:30 in the afternoon. They applied a large "Ch 2" in red crayon as a routing marking to indicate pneumatic dispatch to the number 2 post office in the western suburb of Charlottenburg. The letter arrived there 50 minutes later, as shown by the "Charlottenburg * 2 *" receiving mark on the back. The boxed "15" is the number of the messenger making the final delivery.



Facit Postal VI indicates that Express mail service to Germany existed as early as 1869 and that the rate effective from February 1, 1921 was 80 öre. It was a common practice (and I have seen examples) for incoming international Express mail to automatically receive Rohrpost service in Berlin. Since there would appear to be no need for stocking German stamps in the Swedish post office, I would presume that this stamp was carried privately.

So, a question is raised: why pay the Rohrpost fee with German postage rather than rely on the existing Swedish 80-öre Express fee? I would welcome any thoughts or responses regarding this cover. ■

(Editor's Note: The writer may be contacted at dls@wustl.edu).

Hydrogen Bombs Lost Off Greenland

By Stewart B. Milstein (USCS)

During the Cold War, the U.S. military deployed a triad consisting of bombers, submarines, and missiles. A certain number of Strategic Air Command (SAC) nuclear-armed B-52 bombers were airborne ▶

every day of the year. There was always the apprehension that there would be an accident and that nuclear weapons might be lost.

On Jan. 21, 1968 a B-52 sustained an in-flight fire and crashed onto the Arctic ice of Wolstenholme Fjord in Greenland. The non-nuclear parts of all four bombs detonated. As the heat melted the ice, nuclear aspects of the bomb fell through to the ocean floor. The U.S. launched Operation Crested Ice to locate and recover the nuclear weapons.

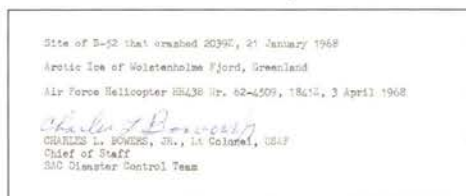
This recovery project attracted the attention of Irene Fager, an active member of the naval philatelic organization, the Universal Ship Cancellation Society (USCS) (www.uscs.org). She also founded, published, and edited a monthly newsletter, *One Half Fathom (OHF)*, which specialized in covers related to oceanography. She collected covers from military and university research ships, as well as covers from military, university, commercial, and research organizations that did manned and unmanned oceanographic research and work.

It was in this latter capacity that she became a friend and/or a pen pal with many people in the oceanographic community. *OHF* became an unofficial link in the oceanographic community. Scientists, pilots, divers, and researchers shared information with her so that she often received advanced notice of where to send her philatelic covers.

Previously, in 1966, a B-52 and a refueling air tanker had collided over Spain. One of the four hydrogen bombs fell into the Atlantic Ocean. Among the vessels that searched for the bombs were three different submersibles. When the four hydrogen bombs went into the ocean off Greenland, Mrs. Fager checked with her sources as to whether submersibles would again be used in another recovery effort.

In late March, 1968, she sent covers to the SAC Disaster Control Team (DCT) asking that her covers be serviced. She received a letter from Lt. Col. James L. Bowers, Jr., the chief of staff for SAC DCT. In a letter dated April 3, 1968, he told her that while underwater vehicles had not as yet been deployed, he would have her covers flown, via helicopter, to the crash site.

As shown here, he was true to his word. The stuffer card, signed by Lt. Col. Bowers, indicates that the card was carried to the crash site on April 3 at 1841Z (Zulu Time). The officer cited the type of helicopter that was flown to the site, as well as the helicopter's official number. He then signed the card with his rank and position. The outer envelope, addressed to Mrs. Fager's son, was canceled at the Army and Air Force Postal Service on April 8, 1968. Army Post Office (APO) 09023 is located at Sondrestrom, Greenland, the nearest post office to the U.S. Air Force Base at Thule, Greenland. There are no other covers of this type known to exist from this "H-Bomb Hunt" in Greenland. ■



Stuffer card from military chief of staff.



Cover from "H-Bomb Hunt" in Greenland.

Overseas Exhibitors Sought by British Show

Organizers of the 2008 United Kingdom's National Philatelic Exhibition are "keen to receive exhibition entries from overseas," reports SCC member Brian Hague, who also is secretary of the Scandinavia Philatelic Society (SPS) in the UK.

Hague has urged SPS members to consider submitting exhibits for consideration at the 2008 show to be held at Harrogate May 2-3, 2008, particularly because they might qualify for London 2010: Festival of Stamps, an international exhibition set for May 8-15, 2010 (see www.london2010.org.uk). He suggested that SCC exhibitors be notified as well.

The Harrogate show, located about 200 miles north of London, is the last British national before the closing date for London 2010. Entry forms for Harrogate must be returned by January 4, 2008 (see www.harrogate2008.org.uk). ■

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