

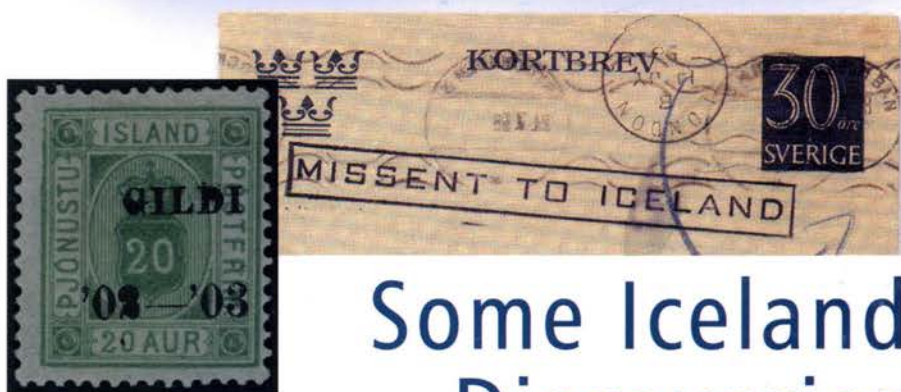
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# “Secret” Process Places Gravel on Åland Stamp

A retired race car driver’s interest in Åland’s roadways has led to the production of an unusual stamp. Finnish driver Marcus Grönholm, who retired last autumn from rally driving, selected a curving red gravel road as the design for the annual “My Åland” stamp that was released July 26.

What makes the stamp particularly unusual is that it is printed with red granite gravel on the surface. Åland Post sent 2 kilograms of the red gravel from Jomala municipality to the printing house in Austria where 200,000 stamps were printed. The fine gravel can be felt by running a finger over the 0.90€ value stamp.



Although the Post said in a press release that the reddish gravel was “burnt right onto the stamp,” the Austrian printing house, Österreichische Staatsdruckerei, would not reveal any production details. Spokesman Gottfried Achleitner said the process was a “production secret” that it would like to market to other postal authorities.

“It is a process developed by our company,” he said in an email. “I have not come across this feature on stamps from other producers, but this is not a 100 percent guarantee that it has not been made before. I can, however, say that it is certainly not widely used, if at all.” The company produced a stamp with the same technology for Austria Post in 2006. Åland Post said local granite was sent to Austria to “guarantee” the stamp’s authenticity. The right margin of the stamp shows the contours of two profiles – one of Grönholm and the second of Christoph Treier, a former resident of Åland who was a mental and physical trainer for Grönholm.

– Paul Albright



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#### EDITOR and interim BUSINESS MANAGER

Paul Albright  
4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO  
80301-4210; palbright@wiche.edu

#### GRAPHIC DESIGN & PRODUCTION

Candy Allen, 350 Montgomery Drive, Erie, CO  
80516; cand\_id@hotmail.com

#### MEMBERSHIP INQUIRIES

Don Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon,  
CA 92022; dbrent47@sprynet.com

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# The D.W.I. Bisected 4-Cent Stamps:

## Why, When, Where, and How They Were Used

By Arnold Sorensen  
Part I

The Danish West Indies Post Office experienced 17 months of turmoil in 1902-1903, when the postal rates were changed and Denmark failed to provide new stamp denominations in a timely manner. In 1902, the D.W.I. and Copenhagen post offices attempted to patch the need for 2-cent stamps by issuing provisional stamps, and in early 1903 the D.W.I. post offices – still in desperate need of 2-cent stamps – had to resort to bisecting the 4-cent stamps for use where a 2-cent or a 1-cent stamp was needed.

The bisected stamps were used for only 14 weeks, but covers with the bisects are the most common D.W.I. covers because of intense philatelic interest. The need to use a bisected stamp is best illustrated in Figure 1. It shows how few stamp denominations were available in 1903. The 1-cent stamps were sold out for approximately three weeks in February-March, and it was the depletion of that stamp that resulted in the need to use bisected 4-cent stamps.<sup>1</sup>

In January, 2005, I completed a four-year review of the uses of the bisected 4-cent stamp. The study material was compiled primarily from items posted for sale on the Internet (including stamp auction houses) plus a few items on sale at stamps shows. The



Figure 1. These were the only stamps on sale at the post offices in 1903, and the 1-cent value was sold out for three weeks by mid-February. Most letters and postcards were franked with 1-, 2- or 8-cents postage. The stamp shortage was resolved in May, 1903 when 2- and 8-cent stamps became available.

completed study consisted of 306 items with a breakdown of the postmarks with the dates, addresses, the number of inverted frames, and the number of items mailed to foreign destinations.

The data provide a good statistical evaluation of how small a percentage of covers were canceled at either Christiansted or Frederiksted and the frequency of use on foreign mail, whether postcards or printed matter. Also, the cancel dates at St. Thomas tell just how rapidly stamp collectors reacted to the news that bisected stamps could be used, and also how quickly the interest diminished after only two weeks.

The research included a review of the most recently published Danish articles and several pieces sold at auction in Denmark in the late 1990s. Data show the first-day-of-use on the island of St. Croix as February 11 and not February 10, as has been believed for 100 years. Finally, it is explained how it was possible for covers to be canceled at Frederiksted and Christiansted earlier than the official first date of February 11 without it being a violation of the post office regulations.

The first day of bisect usage was January 20, 1903, when the St. Thomas postmaster published a notice in the local newspaper, *St. Thomas Tidende*, announcing that bisects could be used on the two islands of St. Thomas and St. Jan. A similar notice authorizing their use on St. Croix was not published for another three weeks, a mystery that defies logic since covers were mailed from St. Thomas to St. Croix on the first day, arriving there the next morning.

### Multiple Printings Involved

The data did not provide a breakdown from printing number two, perforated 14x13½, and printings nos. three and four, perforated 12¾. The stamps from printing two have a greater catalog value, and it became obvious very early in the study that covers frequently were misrepresented as having a stamp from printing two. It is my estimate that perhaps 15 percent of the bisected stamps were from printing two.



---

The most commonly used bisected 4-cent stamp was perforated 12¾ and is from printing four. It is very hard to separate it from stamps of printing three; for the record, they are officially described as Print 3: 1,000 sheets with the earliest recorded postmark in July, 1901; dull greenish slate blue/light yellow brown; one inverted frame in position 51; and Print 4: 3,000 sheets printed, clear light blue/yellow brown; 11 inverted frames in positions 51 and 91-100. In 1905, 1,450 sheets were surcharged "5 BIT 1905," and 574 sheets were destroyed, leaving approximately 1,000 sheets net usage.

The printing four stamps were first shipped to D.W.I. in June, 1902, and likely would have been the only 4-cent stamp on sale at the post offices in 1903. The stamps from printings two and three are likely stamps purchased before 1903. The 4-cent stamp was heavily used in 1902-1903, and the earlier printings likely would have been sold out by this time.

Torben Hilberg stated that printings three and four may be distinguished by the clarity of the letters within the blue oval. The oval plates had less wear for printing three and the white letters are wide and clearly defined, while on printing four the letters are narrower and less clearly defined.<sup>2</sup> Some 4,500 sheets were printed between 1873 and 1901 in printings 1-3. I have blocks of four from the bottom two rows of printings three and four and two bottom-row blocks of 10 from the provisional issue as well. The stamps in these blocks agree with Hilberg's description. But I also have pairs canceled 7/7/1901 and 14/7/1902. The cancel dates establish both as being from printing three, but the white letters on these stamps are not as well defined as on my block of four from printing three.

Covers were mailed bearing stamps from printing two that was perforated 14x13½. Printing two stamps are not as common on cover, and are likely stamps the patron/collector had stashed away and put into use to perhaps generate another philatelic variety. One person, a Mr. Duurloo, produced a number of small covers (95x54 mm) with stamps from printing two that all were canceled St. Thomas 6/5/1903 (May 6). All of the cancels are very clear, almost as though the cancel had been cleaned for the occasion. Stamps from printing two were also used on covers mailed at Christiansted and Frederiksted. Covers bearing bisected stamps from printing one are known but are very rare. A few have been exhibited and probably fewer than six exist. Misidentifications have also been reported.

### History Leading to the Use of Bisected Stamps

In 1901, the post office announced a new rate that reduced the postal rate on domestic letters and foreign postcards to two cents effective January 1, 1902, but it took almost 18 months before the stamp was designed and printed. The delay may have been the international politics involving the potential sale of the islands. Add some local government ineptitude, and the scene was set that required the need for bisected stamps.

The islands' economy had been degenerating for decades, the population was declining, and by 1901 Denmark was considering selling the three islands to the U.S.A. Much of the local population was likely in favor of this. A local business group, including G. A. Hagemann who was later known for his philatelic expertise, was convinced the island's future, specifically sugar production, was tied to a connection with the U.S. He had raised money to send a representative to Washington, DC, to promote the sale. The islands had been founded to grow sugar cane, but the slaves had been set free in 1847, about the same time as the sugar beet was introduced into Europe. St. Thomas' natural harbor had made the island the commercial shipping center for several decades, but that had also seen a reverse and was in decline. As a result, the colony no longer paid for itself and had become a financial drain to Denmark.

The impetus to sell may have originated with a Danish businessman who received a verbal promise of a 10 percent commission for a \$5,000,000 sale to the U.S., although this may have been done without Copenhagen's knowledge. He stimulated U.S. interest by first setting a scenario that could have Germany buy into the colony, and then letting the U.S. know that Germany wanted a colonial foothold in the Caribbean. Having Germany become established in the Caribbean was contrary to the Monroe Doctrine while at the same time, the U.S. had an interest in having a naval base in that area.

St. Thomas and St. Jan had first been offered for sale to the U.S., in 1866, and the local inhabitants had voted almost unanimously to approve the sale. (The French then held first rights to the island of St. Croix.) The U.S. rejected the sale then. By 1901, the Danish king and government were having second thoughts

about having the local population decide the issue. The future Panama Canal was projected to increase the importance of the St. Thomas harbor and the expectation was that the islands would experience a revival. As it happened, the Panama Canal opened in 1914, the same month World War I started, and the German U-boat activities resulted in a further decline of the island's fortunes.

By January, 1902, the U.S. had agreed to pay \$5,000,000 for the islands, but the Danish government kept delaying and changing the terms. Not until October 22, 1902 was the issue decided in the Danish Landsting where the sale was rejected on a tie vote of 32-32. This may be why it took Denmark almost 18 months to design and print the new 2-cent and 8-cent stamps that finally became available in May, 1903.

### Reduced Postage Rates Create Shortages

In the interim, on January 1, 1902, the postal rates were changed to have a 2-cent rate for both local letters of up to 15 grams and for foreign post cards. The islands had never had a 2-cent stamp, so the immediate solution was a provisional issue where the local stock of 700 sheets of the 3-cent stamps were revalued to two cents with the year 1902 added. Stamp collectors and dealers bought so many that they were soon sold out. Copenhagen responded by overprinting its last 350 sheets of the 3-cent stamps.

This supply was placed on sale July 3, 1903, and sold out in four days. Most of these provisional stamps were never used on mail. As a result, in 1902 none of the DWI post offices had a 2-cent stamp available for a few months. The new postal rate also required eight cents for foreign letters, which was met by overprinting the 10-cent stamps as eight cents. These values did not sell out as fast but eventually did. The government thus depleted its stock of 3- and 8-cent stamps. Approximately 14,000 postal cards were also overprinted with a new 1-cent value for domestic use, and these also were purchased by collectors.

As 1902 proceeded the two most important stamps were the 1-cent and 4-cent denominations. The 4-cent stamp was used in pairs to pay the 8-cent foreign letter rate, and was being used at an average rate of 59 sheets per month, an indication that foreign mail may have exceeded 2,000 letters monthly. The 1-cent stamps were needed for domestic letters requiring two cents postage, the local 1-cent post card rate, the foreign 2-cent postcard rate and all printed matter mailed at the 1-cent rate. Its average use was six sheets per day, so it was an important stamp. Figure 2 shows a typical tourist post card bearing two 1-cent stamps mailed to France on January, 19, 1903, the day before the bisected stamps were first used.

### Bisected Stamp Created

Copenhagen had an ample stock of the 1-cent stamp. Five hundred sheets had been sent to D.W.I. in June, 1902, and 2,500 sheets remained in Copenhagen. However, somebody at the St. Thomas post office was not paying attention to the inventory, and all of a sudden the last 25 sheets were removed from storage. On Thursday, January 17, 1903, it telegraphed



Figure 2. Postcard with two, 1-cent stamps to France canceled January 19, 1903, the day before the bisected stamps were first used. The Caribbean had a tourist industry at this time with many postcards being mailed overseas. The local letter rate was also two cents. It was the shortage of the 1-cent stamp that led to the use of bisected 4-cent stamps.

---

Copenhagen an urgent request for more stamps, which would not arrive until March 1. The post office therefore had to take immediate action, and decided to bisect the 4-cent stamps for use with mail requiring two cents or less.

In retrospect, the decision to allow the use of bisected 4-cent stamps for mail requiring one or two cents postage is logical and defensible. The overprinting of the 3-cent and 10-cent stamps the previous year had resulted in a philatelic frenzy, and it is likely that had the 4-cent stamps also been overprinted, that supply could have been exhausted. That would have depleted a very necessary stamp for foreign mail with five cents the next lowest denomination available.

The use of bisected stamps did start a second philatelic stampede (pardon the pun). It was not, however, contrived to be a philatelic event although there is no doubt that the great majority of covers available today are philatelic. While "normal" commercial covers were saved, they are difficult to impossible to tell apart from philatelic mail. Many covers are either, (1) sealed and empty, or (2) never were sealed at all. These are undoubtedly philatelic. There are also many covers that were sealed and later cut open, and some of these are likely examples of non-philatelic use. The earlier the postmark, including first day use, the more likely it is that they are philatelic.

### Time period of bisected stamp usage

Tuesday, January 20, was the official date the post office authorized the use of bisected stamps on St. Thomas and St. Jan. St. Croix was a separate postal district, and it did not follow this example at this time. This delay cannot be blamed on slow communication since covers were mailed from St. Thomas to St. Croix the first day, and the St. Croix post offices back-stamped these covers on January 21. Engstrom makes the following statement that I disagree with: "A similar notice was published on St. Croix, but because some overprinted 2-cents stamps were still available there, the use of the bisected stamps did not begin until 10 February 1903." My contention is that by the end of 1902 none of the three major post offices had any 2-cent provisional stamps left and was totally reliant on the use of the 1-cent stamp for mail requiring two cents.

On May 23, St. Thomas announced through the twice-weekly *St. Thomas Tidende*, that the 2-cent stamps had arrived and the use of bisected stamps on St. Thomas was rescinded immediately. The St. Croix postmaster again delayed making a similar decision and allowed the bisect use to continue until June 4.

The use of bisects may have extended the availability of the 1-cent stamp, although all three post offices sold out of this stamp. If the post office had acted some weeks earlier, the 1-cent stamp could have been available continuously while bisected stamps would have filled the 2-cent mailing rate needs. The official bisect use period and depletion of 1-cent stamp stock by post office in 1903 is as follows:

Post Office	Bisect Use Period	1-Cent Stamp Sold Out
St. Thomas	January 20 to May 23	February 10-28
Christiansted	February 10 to June 4	February 11 to March 5
Frederiksted	February 10 to June 4	February 17 to March 6

(The new 2-cent and 8-cent coat-of-arms stamps were placed on sale at St. Thomas on May 23 and at St. Croix a few days later.)

The English-language publication in the *St. Thomas Tidende* on January 20, 1903 read:

For the time being the Post Office will admit the use of 4 cents postage stamps cut in half diagonally for the prepayment of postage, say in those cases, where the amount of the prepayment is covered by the payment of two cents or less. The correspondence thus prepaid should be handed in over the counter and not dropped into a letter box. The use of postage stamps thus cut will be disallowed as soon as 2 cents stamps have arrived, about which publication will be issued.

— Government, St. Thomas the 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1903



The announcement stated that correspondence "should" be handed in at the counter. In today's regulatory wording, the word "should" indicates a strong recommendation, while the word "shall" specifies a mandatory practice. The public, therefore, did have the option to use letter-boxes, and this has resulted in several interesting cancel varieties (to be shown later). The post office certainly did accept letters that had been dropped in letter-boxes.

The public had an instant desire to acquire covers with a bisected stamp, and this became the single D.W.I. event where it is possible to obtain a first-day-of-use cover. The table below shows a breakdown of dates of use at St. Thomas, showing not only the early philatelic intensity but also how fast this subsided.

#### Dates on Use of Bisected Stamps at St. Thomas (242 items)

	Number		Number
Tuesday, January 20	18	February 1-14	31
Wednesday, January 21	44	February 15-28	13
Thursday, January 22	20	<b>February total</b>	<b>44</b>
Friday, January 23	16	March	35
Saturday, January 24	3	April	10
<b>First week total</b>	<b>111</b>	May	12
Monday, January 26	9	<b>March-May total</b>	<b>57</b>
Tuesday, January 27	11		
Wednesday, January 28	7		
Thursday, January 29	1		
Friday, January 30	11		
Saturday, January 31	0		
<b>Second week total</b>	<b>39</b>		

As the table shows, the initial philatelic interest barely lasted one week. The bisects could be used at St. Thomas for 123 days, but the usage the first five days was 46 percent of the total. The new shipment of 1-cent stamps arrived March 1, and only 21 percent of the bisects were mailed at St. Thomas after that date, an 11-week period.

#### Two different postmarks used at St. Thomas

The second day, January 21, was likely one of the busiest days ever at the St. Thomas Post Office. On that date two different hand-stamps were used, a fact no one seems to have noted before. They have minor differences, but the dominant difference is that one cancel has a period after ST (ST.) and the other shows a colon (ST:). The hand-stamp with the colon had replaced the "period" cancel in the early 1890s, and it is much more common. The likely reason multiple cancels were used is that the mail volume required two people, and the older cancel was placed in use on and off. Figure 3 shows the two different postmarks.



Figure 3. The St. Thomas Post Office used two different hand cancels on January 21, 1903. It had been using a cancel spelled ST: THOMAS (with a colon) for at least 10 years, but an earlier version having a period in place of the colon was placed in use this day. The latter cancel is very infrequent, except for January 21 and May 6.

---

## Mail Frequency vs. Post Office

The bisect stamps can only be collected on a whole cover or on piece with the postmark. This table has an index of the 306 items compiled for this study. This readily demonstrates that the St. Thomas post office used 80 percent of the total with the two post offices on St. Croix using about 10 percent each.

Post Office	On-Piece	Envelopes	Total Items
St. Thomas	75	167	242 (79.8%)
Christiansted	5	23	28 (9.2%)
Frederiksted	8	28	36 (11.8%)

(Three items had the four-ring St. Thomas arrival cancel used on letters without a postmark.)

The 242 St. Thomas items can be subdivided as follows:

Domestic envelopes (& one post card):	221 items (93%)
Foreign printed matter:	5 items (2%)
Foreign post cards:	16 items (5%)

These data make it possible to assign relative scarcity values to infrequently seen items. It should be mentioned that I do not believe any of the postcards or printed matter items listed above had stamps from printing two.

The tabulation has two surprises. First, whole covers are significantly more plentiful than stamps on piece, but all stamp catalogs agree on assigning a greater catalog value to the covers. The second surprise was how few inverted frames (eight items) were indexed. All prior publications agree that the most commonly used stamps were from printing four that had 11 inverted frames in positions 51 and 91-100. Printing three had a single inverted frame in position 51. After discounting the use of printing two stamps, the inverted frame count should have been closer to 20. One possible answer is that the cancel obscured the identification scroll in the upper right and lower left corners. A whole stamp has both corner scrolls, but the bisected stamp only has one corner available for identification. It should be mentioned that the inverted frame was not described until 1917; thus, its use as a bisect was coincidental.

It is no surprise that St. Thomas cancels predominate. Though it had just 35 percent of the population, that populace was the more literate and most D.W.I. mail was generated at St. Thomas. It also was the first location to allow the use of the bisected stamp. By the time the use was authorized on St. Croix, the initial philatelic demand had been satisfied. ■

*(End of Part I. To be continued)*

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> The most important Danish West Indies reference regarding bisects is volume 2 of the three-volume set, *Danish West Indies Mails: 1754-1917*, published in 1981, Victor Engstrom, Editor.

<sup>2</sup> Torben Hilberg, "Nye oplagstal for den halverede 4 cents fra Dansk Vestindien," *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, February, 1990 (2/1990), pps. 76-78.

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# Iceland Í Gildi Overprint Variety Discovered – Again!

By Ellis Glatt

Among the many Iceland Í Gildi varieties listed by *Facit Special*, at least until recent years, was the 20-aur Official Stamp perforated 14x13½ exhibiting the “Missing Í” overprint variety. The variety initially appeared as *Facit* Tj 19 III in the 1965 edition, but was subsequently changed to Tj 19 v2 in later editions.

*Facit’s* original listing of the subject 20-aur OS variety was likely based on at least one stamp that was circulating at the time (see Figure 1). A certificate issued for the stamp in 1971 by then-leading Iceland expert S. Grönlund states the “overprint and stamp are genuine.” However, even back then, there were other well-respected Iceland authorities, including Carðe, who questioned the stamp’s authenticity, especially since it failed the well-established zero-combination test for the affected overprint plate position. Lacking evidence of the existence of a bona fide example, the listing for the 20-aur OS “Missing Í” variety was dropped by *Facit* some 10 years ago.

As discussed at length by this writer in a two-part article appearing in the November, 2005, and February, 2006, issues of *The Posthorn*, all bona fide “Missing Í” examples originated either in overprint plate position 6 in Setting IA, or, in two special instances, in overprint plate position 5 in early Setting I and again in early Setting IIA. Unlike the stamp in Figure 1, authentic examples from these settings always exhibit the thin-thin zero combination along with certain other characteristics documented in the earlier article. Although other “Missing Í” examples displaying genuine overprint type are known to have been intentionally created (most of them stemming from a manipulated Setting V overprint plate), such clandestine productions, including the 20-aur OS shown in Figure 1, are readily distinguishable from authentic specimens.



Figure 1. Manipulated “Missing Í” variety on 20-aur OS exhibiting incorrect thick-thick zero combination.

## A Rediscovery

So, what a great surprise it was to this researcher to discover recently, amidst the developing exhibit of a fellow Í Gildi enthusiast, an authentic 20-aur OS “Missing Í” overprint variety from Setting IA. The stamp was part of an old collection purchased at auction years earlier. The new find, shown in Figure 2, exhibits all of the key characteristics of overprint plate position 6 in Setting IA, and the underlying 20-aur OS stamp (1891 third printing) is totally consistent with

sheet positions 6 and 56, based on cliché flaws found in those positions. Without a doubt, therefore, and contrary to findings of earlier researchers, including Lundgaard and Carøe, at least one 20-aur OS sheet perforated 14x13½ was overprinted with the Setting IA plate.

The next step, of course, is to get the subject variety listed in *Facit* – again! In the meantime, Iceland collectors and dealers should look for more examples of this truly rare variety, which seems to have eluded the experts for more than a century. Because evidence suggests that the Setting IA plate was applied only to complete sheets, there should be at least one other genuine example out there.

Happy hunting! ■

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



Figure 2. Authentic “Missing Í” variety on 20-aur OS from Position 6 in Setting IA.

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## “Missent to Iceland”

By Ólafur Eliasson

It is well known that items can be lost or misdirected as they move through the world’s intricate mail systems. Recently, for example, I received a letter from England that had been “Missent to Australia,” which must be considered a long detour before reaching Iceland.

Such incidents are not that unusual. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century there were cancels used in England with the inscription “Missent to...” with the addition of the town name. Probably these cancels were intended to explain or excuse long delivery times.

Cancels with this inscription, or similar in French, have been used around the world, usually with a country name, although names of towns are also known.



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## Missent to Iceland cancels a rarity

In the Icelandic Post collection are two different cancels with the inscription “MISSENT TO ICELAND” (Figure 1). Neither of these cancels is known on cover to my knowledge. On the other hand, there were two covers recently discovered with cancels different from those in the collection. One of them is on a Swedish 30-öre “Kortbrev” sent from Stockholm in July, 1958, to Scotland (Figure 2). It is onward mailed to Gotland and canceled in London on July 14 and in Stockholm on July 21. While en route, the cover arrived in Iceland where it received a boxed “MISSENT TO ICELAND” mark that is larger than those held in the post office collection.

The other cover is canceled in Tel Aviv, Israel, 25.3.1993, and mailed to the Bahamas (Figure 3). The cover wandered about among islands in the Carribean for an unknown period. It is covered by cancels showing it had been in Jamaica, Antiguilla Islands, and Guyana, and further stamped that it had been damaged by water while in the hands of the post. Somehow in this period the cover arrived in Iceland and received an unframed “MISSENT TO ICELAND” mark.

Some cancels used in Iceland are quite rare on cover. In my assessment the ones shown here are among the rarest, as probably it is not common for foreign mail to be missent to Iceland and even more uncertain if such a cancel was used. Information from collectors holding such mail is much appreciated. ■

*(Editor's Note: This article was translated and adapted from Frímerkjablaðið, No.17, 1/2008, pp.15.)*

**MISSENT TO ICELAND**

a) 81,5x7,5 mm

**MISSENT TO ICELAND**

b) 80,0x13,5 mm

Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

## SCC Annual Meetings

2008 – November 21-23 at Chicagopex

2009 – February 27-March 1 at St. Louis Stamp Expo

# New Rankings Proposed for Swedish Perfins

By Jerry D. Moore

When I first proposed a new census of the R4- and R5-rated Swedish perfins (see *The Posthorn*, August, 2006, page 36), I had no idea that such a rarity census had already been done in Sweden. This was published in *Bältespännaren* magazine, 1/2002. When I contacted Leif Bergman in Sweden, he sent me the results of that census of the top five (known) Swedish perfin collections located in Sweden (Note: These five collections have now been reduced to three after two of the collectors sold to other members of that group of five.)

Because the results are so significant, I will break them out here, including how many of each pattern were reported, followed in parentheses by the portions that are held in Sweden:

Column 1: catalog number of the pattern from the Swedish guidebook

Column 2: pattern name

Column 3: total number reported

Column 4: of the total, how many were in Sweden

Column 5: my recommendation on a revised rarity classification for each pattern.

## R4 patterns (according to the catalog)

A6	AB/HS	17	(16)	R3
A13	ALM	14	(13)	R3
C4	C.L.	12	(12)	R3
E5	E.M.	18	(14)	R3
E6	E.S.	16	(13)	R3
H2	HAG	27	(24)	R3
H7	H.W.	40	(36)	R2
I1	INKATOR	34	(30)	R2
J3	J.E.S.	40	(31)	R2
J4	J.F.	7	(6)	R4
K1	K/TM	39	(34)	R2
M3	MC	91	(80)	R2
M6	MOE	35	(30)	R2
N3	N.J./G.	27	(23)	R3
S2	S.A.A.	10	(8)	R4
S9	SEA	33	(29)	R2
S17	\$	33	(29)	R2
T3	THAM	41	(36)	R2
W7	W - W	32	(28)	R2

## R5 rated patterns (according to the catalog)

B2	BF	8	(1)	R4
D6	Dun	1	(1)	R5
H5	HERZ	2	(2)	R5
L1	L (cursive font)	13	(11)	R3
M1	M	7	(7)	R4
N4	NK (encircled)	1	(0)	R5
O5	O & O	14	(9)	R3
S3	SAK	8	(7)	R4
W2	W + G	1	(1)	R5

It can be seen that there are a significant number of hard-to-find patterns outside of these large collections in Sweden. By my count, there would be only five R4-rated patterns and four R5-rated patterns. It now appears that there is only one example existing of patterns D6 and W2 with both in Sweden. There is only one example existing of pattern N4, and it is in the U.S.A. ■

*(Acknowledgement: Thanks to the following for their participation: Billy Adams, Leif Bergman, Jack Brandt, Robert Dedecker, Steve Endicott, Arnold Knudson, Ed Linn, Bill Oliver, John Randall, Alan Sandy, Robert Schwerdt, and Doug Turner.*

Online Member Directory @ [www.scc-online.org](http://www.scc-online.org)



# Counterfeit Double Perforations on Norway's Constitution Stamp

By Bjørn Kristian Wang

For many years a photo of a double perforated example of the 5-øre Constitution Centenary stamp (NK 114) was shown in the introduction to the *Norgeskatalogen* catalog as an example of this unusual type of error. A reproduction of that illustration is shown here as Figure 1. This particular version is from the 1985 edition.

An example of this stamp came up for sale in the Skanfil A/S auction on May 19, 2007, as lot 8828 (Figure 2). I thought this might be a good opportunity to add this famous error to my collection. However, upon closer examination of the photograph on the Internet auction catalog, I was drawn to what appeared to be problems with the errant row of perforations.

The normally placed horizontal perforations on this stamp are very evenly spaced in all directions. The holes do not vary significantly in their size or their spacing. In comparison, the secondary row that is not placed correctly has variable spacing and placement of the holes. This has resulted in extra wide or extra narrow perforation spacing. There is also some variation in the size of the holes.

A detailed examination of the photo reveals that this secondary row of perforations must certainly be a falsification. They were not performed by the same apparatus that originally perforated the stamp. Because of what I saw, I elected not to bid on the stamp. It eventually sold for NOK 2,100 plus a buyer's premium of 20 percent. A second stamp showed up for sale in the January 19, 2008, Skanfil auction as lot 9441 (Figure 3). This stamp displayed the same features as the stamp sold in May, 2007.

In examining the photo that was in *Norgeskatalogen* for many years, I note that the stamp shown there is from a very different sheet based on centering of the stamp, and that the errant row of perforations is identical to the row immediately below. It is my conclusion that the stamp shown in *NK* is most likely the genuine error, while the two stamps recently available both have fraudulently added perforations that are meant to deceive collectors.

For editorial reasons, *Norgeskatalogen* removed the listing and illustration of this error a few years ago, along with listings for similar genuine double and diamond perforations. Nevertheless, they are still popular among collectors. This stamp is an example that extra care should be taken when considering the purchase of such stamps. ■



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

## Update on Sweden's Faulty Ladybug Coil Stamp



The May, 2008, Posthorn (pp. 40) described a misperforated ladybug coil stamp with horizontal perforations. The stamp was discovered on commercial mail after the release in January of the vertically perforated stamps and the fully perforated six-stamp souvenir sheets.

Posten's Bulletin issue 2/2008 (pp.18) noted that "two versions were planned: (1) the coil stamp perforated on the left and right sides in relation to the word SVERIGE, and (2) the stamp in the souvenir sheet with perforation on all four sides. Due to a technical fault in printing, the first run of coil stamps also exists in a version (3) with perforation at the top and bottom in relation to the word SVERIGE. These stamps have been distributed to Sweden Post representatives and Business Centers. All stamp products and subscriptions will be supplied [to philatelic subscribers] with the versions (1 and 2) depicted in Bulletin issue 1/2008." (See [www.posten.se](http://www.posten.se); click English, Shop & Bulletin buttons).

Print quantities of the stamps are not known, as Posten's general policy for about 15 years has been not to divulge such information. Thorsten Sandberg of Posten Frimärken was quoted on the Web site of the Sveriges Filatelist Förbund ([www.sff.nu](http://www.sff.nu)) that "probably several thousand rolls were shipped to the agents." As late as August, customers in Sweden had no difficulty purchasing full rolls of the horizontally perforated ladybug stamp from postal agencies.

There have been several mentions of the faulty stamp in the philatelic press in Scandinavia and the U.S. Of particular interest was a note in Sweden's Nordisk Filateli (Nr 3, April 2008, pp. 50) speculating that the horizontally perforated stamp may exist in greater quantities than the vertical perforated variety. The publication reported that all ladybug stamps on its office mail were the horizontal-perforated variety. ■

— Information supplied by René Reboh

### 5 aur Small Corner Figures Colored line in M, AFA 32x



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## FRANK BANKE PHILATELISTS



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# President's Letter

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Mats Roing



SCC President Mats Roing in the lead at 16,400 feet on Denali in Alaska. (Photo by Rob Kettels, a climbing mate of long standing.)



The May-June trip to Denali, the highest point in North America (20,320 feet), was a great experience, although the weather forced us to turn back 400 vertical feet from the summit. We had a bit of an epic descent to high camp to 17,200 feet, but everyone came back with all digits intact — just a couple of cases of mild frostbite. We also ended up helping with the rescue of a Canadian climber who fell 1,500 feet off a ridge. Also, two Japanese climbers who we camped next to the first nights were never seen again. Alaska is a very special and beautiful place and a marvelous location for photography. Some former and current SCC board members have made several trips there for that specific purpose.

## Annual Meetings

I've mentioned the SCC annual meeting at Chicagopex the last couple of letters so I won't go over it again in detail. Looking forward to seeing you there November 21-23! At the end of February, we will have the next annual meeting at the St. Louis Stamp Expo. It is not too early to begin thinking of that meeting. In the future we will try not to schedule these meetings so close to each other in time and geographic location. On the other hand, if you live in the Midwest, this is your chance to attend two annual meetings within four months of each other. In 2010, we will be at Westpex in the San Francisco area. See our website for links to the websites for these meetings. For further information regarding Chicagopex, see the article on page 39.

## Webmaster position opening the end of the year

John DuBois is stepping down as Webmaster by the end of the year. So, we are looking for some member with Web experience to fill that position. John will assist with the transition and training of the new person. Thank you very much, John, for the years you've been holding that important position (among a few others!). Please e-mail either John DuBois (jld@thlogic.com) or me (mr22841@gmail.com) if you are interested.

## Follow-up on stimulating the next generation of collectors

I mentioned in the last issue that I was going to visit my two nieces in Minnesota and try to generate some interest in stamps. I had maybe 100 Swedish stamps, magnifying glass, one album each, tongs, and a booklet. It seems like the attention span for kids these days are a lot shorter than when I grew up in the 1970s. I tried to point out the details showing them a stamp with a magnifying glass. I didn't get as far as I wanted, but I will keep mailing them a few more stamps every month to see if they begin to develop further interest. My sister is a strong supporter of my attempt and that helps a lot.

Next time I will send them stamps from many different countries and with interesting motifs in order to develop an understanding for how many different ways there are to collect stamps. As Don Brent pointed out in his recent article about our dwindling membership ("News from the Home Office," May, 2008, *Posthorn*, pps. 21 and 24), we are more of a specialized society and therefore tend to attract a more mature



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audience. I started collecting all stamps as a youngster, but at around 10 years of age Sweden became my specialty and I never looked back.

An after-school program for the younger generation might be a great idea. Giving out free stamps to kids is like planting seeds. Some of the kids might start to pick it up. If you know anyone running a day-care center you might want to talk about coming in to teach the kids about it. I imagine there would be a fair amount of support for this type of activity since it is pretty harmless and a great alternative to what is out there for entertainment for the youth of today. I think it is important to plant these seeds before they become teen-agers. I'm eager to hear suggestions and ideas from the membership on how to get the younger generation involved.

Reaching out to other societies might yield some members who are ready to join a specialized club like ours. Any local philatelic museum is probably having some kind of youth program. I recently donated a chunk of worldwide stamps to the Spellman Museum of Stamps and Postal History here in Massachusetts. A little gesture like that makes you a friend of a museum and opens the way for a good relationship.

### Monthly Email Newsletter

Make sure to update me (mr22841@gmail.com) or Executive Secretary Don Brent (dbrent47@sprynet.com) with your current e-mail address if you wish to receive the monthly newsletter that I have sent out since last year. ■

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## News from the Home Office

*Don Brent*

The summer slowdown has set in. It isn't unusual to visit the SCC post office box (I check the box only twice a week during the slow season) and find perhaps a single item. Perhaps everyone is off on vacation and stamps have taken a back seat, or perhaps members are struggling through one of the natural disasters that have hit many parts of our country. I have no idea, but I just know there isn't much to report from the home office here in Southern California.



### Membership

I did receive some positive feedback from my message in the May, 2008, issue on the membership condition in SCC and the need for more members to step forward as volunteers in leadership roles. Meanwhile, our membership rolls on at a steady pace with three new members and three reinstatements during the second quarter of the year. I don't have any resignations or any deceased members to report; so, we end the quarter up by six members. For those new members, I would like to welcome you again and assure that we are here to help with your Scandinavian collecting questions.

### The Posthorn Mailing

There has been another small increase in the cost of mailing *The Posthorn*, and some new USPS requirements have taken effect with this mailing. None of this should make a difference in the delivery of your issues. My copies have been received in a timely fashion after being placed in the mail at Denver, CO. No doubt, someone will come up with a horror story of extended delivery time, but my feeling is that the USPS is doing a fine job getting the issues to our members. Pitney Bowes has superseded Johnson and Hayward as our air delivery service and is now handling the delivery to our overseas members. This also seems to be working well, although the service to the European countries is better than to other parts of the world.

Have a great summer, and best regards to all. ■

## Membership Statistics for the First Quarter, 2008

### New Members

4120 Erben, Ivo, 2155 Knollwood Dr., Boulder, CO 80302  
4121 Armstrong, Clifford G. Jr., 12104 NE 150<sup>th</sup> St., Kirkland, WA 98034-4501  
4122 Sherman, Randall, 5136 N. Monitor Ave., Chicago, IL 60630

### Reinstated

2270 Montello, Larry  
1978 Brooks, George  
3887 Hollingshead, Robert

### Change of Address

2964 Rees, Charlotte, Unit 1204, 253 10<sup>th</sup> Ave., San Diego, CA 92101

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

3053 Karl P. Klaus  
L42/1347 Howard Benson  
L53/1963 Eric Roberts  
3345 Roger Cichorz  
2888 Roger Quinby  
1087 Alan Warren  
1132 Ronald B. Collin  
Sweden Post Museum  
Thomas Hoiland Auctioneers

## From the Editor's Stamp Den

Paul Albright

I recently received an email that struck a responsive chord with me. It helped put into focus something that has been rattling about in my head for the past nine years as editor of *The Posthorn*. Here is what SCC member William W. Sihler (#3870) emailed me:

"Just a note to say that, as usual, I enjoyed the May issue of *The Posthorn* very much. As an academic, it is often the summer issue that I have the most time to read, although I try at least to scan all the issues because there is almost always an article of interest even to an amateur accumulator of Scandinavia."

While I am glad that Mr. Sihler enjoyed the May, 2008, (and previous) issues, what pleased me most was that he "almost always" finds an article of interest "even to an amateur accumulator of Scandinavia."

Our ranks contain many advanced and expert collectors and exhibitors who nurture our society with substance and leadership and who make innumerable contributions. But we also have a large contingent of novice and intermediate-level collectors, casual hobbyists, and even "amateur accumulators," as Mr. Sihler labels himself. That is how I view the membership at any rate, and I try to shape each issue of *The Posthorn* so that it appeals to this diverse membership -- from the novice hobbyist to the expert philatelist.

Advancing philatelic knowledge through the publication of new findings and scholarly research is an important objective, of course. But, so is interesting material tied to postal history or modern issues, or informs and educates the blossoming collector, or helps to promote the camaraderie of philatelic fellowship. That's the challenge as I see it, anyway. Now and then, we hit our target.



As anticipated, Åland Post's ran into difficulties when it announced last winter that it planned to limit the distribution of special philatelic exhibition stamps during 2008. Originally, the stamps were only going to be sold at a particular exhibition and not made available in Åland. That spurred dealers to arrange for purchase of the stamps at each exhibition for resale to collectors, who most likely were not able to attend all of the 12 exhibitions across Europe. (See *The Posthorn*, February, 2008, page 24.)

Åland Post altered its position in May "in response to enormous interest shown by collectors," according to a news release. The post decided to meet demand for the exhibition stamps by issuing 12 booklets containing eight self-adhesive stamps each. These will be available as of November 9 along with exhibition cards that have canceled stamps affixed.





**I have subscribed to the maximum cards** issued by Norway Post for a number of years and have been pleased with this product for the most part. I was disappointed, however, in the set of four maximum cards issued in March in conjunction with the centennial of the Norwegian Ski Federation coil stamps. The cards are an enlargement of each of the four stamp designs rather than being an image closely aligned with each stamp but not a reproduction of it.

When queried about this, a spokesman for Norway Post said maximum card designs were “up to the designer of the cards, how he/she thinks they will look best.” However, the International Statutes for Maximaphily, which were adopted by the International Federation of Philately, state that maximum cards should not be a copy of the stamp design. “Cards which reproduce more or less the design of the stamp itself...are therefore excluded” from the hobby of maximum card collecting (maximaphily). This information was forwarded to the Norway Post’s marketing manager with an assurance that, “We will take notice of this information for future issues.”



**While we read about rising oceans** from melting ice caps, Finland has issued a stamp showing a geological feature in which the earth is rising out of the sea. The 1.50 € stamp shows Kvarken Archipelago, which was approved for the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2006. About 100 hectares of new land is formed each year by the archipelago as it rises. The stamp, issued May 17, shows a boulder rising from the sea with a yardstick next to the image to show where the water line was in 1908 and where it is in 2008.



**There are some isolated folks** on Faroese islands, but they receive their mail on a regular basis. One couple, Bjoern and Lukka Patursson (see photo), received recent publicity as the only human residents on Koltur, a small island in the Faroes archipelago. A boat from Sandoy brings them their mail on a daily basis, according to Svanbjørg Manai of Postverk Føroya. She also noted that there is only one family on Stóra Dimun. That family’s mail is delivered twice weekly by helicopter. ■

## Chapter reports

Randy Tuuri, Vice President, Chapters



To all chapters that have a newsletter: please add me to the distribution list and then I will be sure to get your reports into *The Posthorn*. My contact information is on the SCC Officers' page in each issue.

### Colorado Chapter 27

The meeting at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show featured a variety of "show and tell" items. The chapter will resume meetings in September after a summer break. Jeff Modesitt and Greg Frantz switched positions with Modesitt now the chapter president and Frantz the new vice president.

### New York Chapter 7

Mart books were reviewed at the end-of-year meeting in early June and vacation plans were discussed

### Twin Cities Chapter 14

A joint meeting and auction were held during March with other clubs in the area. May had a talk on the effort involved in redoing an exhibit and there was another auction in June.

### Golden Gate Chapter 21

A general meeting was held at the Westpex show in late April. The June meeting had a good discussion of the Swedish Oscars and the July meeting was about Swedish and Finnish stamped waybills.

### Delaware Chapter 13

In May we viewed a CD prepared and donated to SCC by the Norwegian Philatelic Federation. Topics covered included thematic collecting, military mail, collecting Norwegian postal stationery, Zeppelin mail, and many others. The CD is available from the SCC Library. After a summer recess, the chapter will resume meetings in the fall.



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## North New Jersey Chapter 9

The June meeting reviewed the difference between the 1867 Norway 8 Skill 8 blurred and clear print iterations, with examples of both for ready review. Also, APS and SCC mart books were reviewed.

## Seattle Chapter 1

A review of circuit books at the May meeting finished at a nearby restaurant. In June, reference books from Jay Smith were discussed as possible additions to the chapter's library. There also was a discussion of railways and local stamps.

## Manitoba Chapter 24

SCC's Canadian chapter wrapped up its philatelic year with a get-together on a Winnipeg golf course in June. The chapter will have a presence at the Scandinavian pavilion during Folklorama, August 10-16. Regular chapter activities resume September 24 at the Scandinavian Centre. ■

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# Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

## News from the United States

In the November-December, 2007, issue of *The American Revenuer*, published by the American Revenue Association, Per Sundberg describes his discovery and study of the Sven Svensson collection of Swedish adhesive revenue stamps that has been buried in a large box in the Swedish National Coin Cabinet (Museum).

Svensson collected many items including coins, tokens, stamps, revenues, wine labels, and revenue stamped papers. These were bequeathed to the Swedish Numismatic Society, which was unable to meet the requirements of exhibiting so much material. Hence King Gustaf V saw to it that the collections were placed into the Sven Svensson Numismatic Trust. The collections are being systematically analyzed and cataloged and then turned over to appropriate museums, with duplicates being sold to benefit those museums. (See book review on page 36.)

Writing in the Spring, 2008, issue of the Military Postal History Society *Bulletin*, Ken Sanford describes an incident where a Swedish plane was shot down in 1943. There were flights then between neutral Sweden and Scotland carrying VIPs, ball bearings, mail, and other cargo. The Germans agreed not to fire on these planes as long as they followed a specific flight path.

The Douglas DC-3 never reached Stockholm. Several months following its disappearance, the bodies of the two pilots washed ashore. It was assumed the plane went down due to a malfunction. However, in 1952 a secret German document was uncovered in which the Germans admitted shooting the craft down. Sanford reports that a cover has now been discovered that was presumably in that flight's mail and was returned in an ambulance cover to the sender.

Bob Wilcsek looks at the Zeppelin overprint stamps of Iceland used on the 1931 flight in the April issue of the *Airpost Journal*. Two of the overprinted stamps (1 and 2 krona) paid the post card and letter rates respectively. The oddity is the third stamp, a 30-aur stamp with the same overprint. It pays only the registration fee and so is used in combination with the other two values for registered mail.

In the March 7 issue of *Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine*, Christer Brunström describes what appears to be a very common stamp, the 12-öre large official. What makes this particular stamp scarce is the nice Keglinge postmark. That post office was in service only for the year 1875. (See more on this cancel on page 40.)

In the April 4 issue of *Mekeel's*, Brunström describes some of the unusual revenue stamps of Sweden. In the June 13 issue, Geir Sør-Reime continues his series on areas of Iceland that he has visited recently, using Iceland stamps to illustrate his articles. In this case he describes the Westfjords and Reykjanes.





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The January/February/March issue of *Close-Up*, published by the Czeslaw Slania Study Group, shows a number of portrait sketches by Slania that resulted in engraved images on stamps and banknotes. In several cases the original sketch and the final printed item are shown in comparison.

A leading provider of scholarly information in English for Finland collectors is *The Finnish Philatelist*, edited by Roger Quinby. In the February issue, Paavo Friman provides some historical background on Marshal Gustaf Mannerheim and shows some commemorative cancels that relate to the man. Roger Quinby illustrates some 1914-1915 censored covers that bear the handwritten initials of the examiners.

Reijo Tanner writes the major article in the May issue of *TFP* on World War I postal censorship during the early years in the Grand Duchy of Finland. In the same issue Heikki Reinikainen reviews the six sets of clichés used for the 18 released emissions of the Type 1889 20-penni yellow stamp.

### News from Denmark

In the series on the basics of stamp collecting that is running in *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, the subject in the April issue is marginal numbers, essentially plate numbers, of Danish stamps. In the same issue Kim Widén describes some of the railway markings of Denmark. With increasing interest in picture post cards in the world of philately, Steffen Riis writes about post cards relating to Prime Minister Jens Christian Christensen.

Oskar Sørensen writes about fieldpost mail in Slesvig during World War I in the June issue of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. Kurt Hansen provides another installment of his series on Denmark's ship post during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century in the June issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*.

### News from the Faroes

Issue 2/2008 of *News from the Faroes* provides background information on the six cultural personalities depicted on a recently released sheetlet.

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

In the 4/2007 issue of *Abophil*, Reinhard Weber describes Åbo figure cancels (#50) used in February, 1877. Jukka Sarkki writes about the use of Finnish revenue adhesives as postage stamps. He also describes how tickets for postal buses served as forerunners for the bus parcel stamps.

Jukka Sarkki, in *Abophil* issue 5/2007, provides an eight-page update to a recent book on the cancels of the Turku region. Reinhard Weber describes Turku figure cancel #64 with a known usage 1877–1879. In issue 1/2008, Weber describes #64B from the spring of 1877. Other articles in 1/2008 describe the so-called "fat" lion found on the 25-penni blue stamp of the 1889 issue and early cancels found on the 20-penni yellow stamp of the same issue. In issue 2/2008, Weber reports a new Turku figure cancel, #64C, which was used on March 30, 1877.

In the first issue of *Filatelisti* this year (1/2008), Heikki Salokannel describes the history of a special cancel used continuously since 1935 at the Salpausselka ski events. For several years the cancels made no mention of the city of Lahti where the events took place, as there was a temporary post office opened for the duration of the events. In the same issue Reinhard Weber provides details of the figure cancel 1A, which has not been found on any type of mail that would determine its post office.

The news items in this issue note the sale of Dr. G. W. Connell's shipping company collection at Harmer's in London in December, 2007. Connell was a well-known collector and author of *The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World*, which included Finnish shipping companies in Part 4. The collection was sold as one lot for approximately \$13,000.

### News from Germany

Roland Daebel describes the 1885 reprints of Denmark's 2RBS issue that appeared without watermark and gum, and on different papers, in the February *Philatelistische Nachrichten* published by the Nordic Countries study group in Germany. Henrik Fiolet discusses Finland's mourning post cards in the same issue. Jürgen Tiemer continues his series on railway markings of Norway.



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## News from Great Britain

In the June issue of *Polar Post*, published by the Polar Postal History Society, Bent K. Sørensen describes a preposterous design in Greenland's 30-øre American issue. The dog team arrangement of pairs of sled dogs is not used by the Inuit in Greenland, who harness their sled dogs side by side. Sørensen also comments on the various cancels used at Daneborg.

Geoffrey Noer had an article on the postal history of the Faroes in the April issue of *Stamp and Coin Mart*. Rolf Dörnbach explains in the May issue of 238, the journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, why four different Tórshavn post offices use the same cancel. Peter Williams continues his series on Norway local posts in the June issue of *Scandinavian Contact*, while Eric Keefe gives a brief history of the area known as Petsamo and discusses its post offices.

## News from Iceland

In the Issue 17 of *Frimerkjablaðið*, Gylfi Gunnarsson lists towns in Canada with Icelandic names. Most are located in Manitoba province, and quite a few of them are no longer active post offices. The author lists the dates of operation. In the same issue Ólafur Eliasson shows some examples of mail with handstamps "Missent to Iceland." (See his article on page 11 in this issue of *The Posthorn*.)

## News from the Netherlands

Rob van Grunningen presents an overview of the stamps of the Danish West Indies in the March issue of *Het Noorderlicht* published by the Netherlands Scandinavia philatelic group. In the same issue, John and Rieneke Kuin recount the North Atlantic mass flight of Italo Balbo that included a stop at Reykjavik in 1933.

## News from Norway

Knut Arving revisits the military events that unfolded in April, 1940, at Narvik in the 2/2008 issue of *Info*, published by the Oslo Philatelic Club. Knut Glasø illustrates some of the parcel stamps used by Adam's Express in Trondhjem in the June issue of *NFF-Varianten*. Peer-Christian Ånensen reveals production details of Norway's stave church at Urnes stamp released in 1969 in the issue 3/2008 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. The lead article in issue 4/2008 of the same journal notes the centennial of the Bergen/Gulsvik railroad and shows mail bearing railway markings on this route. For topical collectors, Trygve Johansen furnishes an alphabetical list of people depicted on Norway's stamps, using the Norwegian catalog numbers. In this issue Peer-Christian Ånensen focuses on production details of Norway's 1969 issue of the Træna islands.

Svein Andersen writes about Fieldpost 100 and Norwegian forces in Afghanistan in the June issue of the *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*. Two other articles illustrate the colorful post cards of the German painter Ernst Vollbehr. In 1942 he created nearly 50 picture post cards of Nordic scenes during the Nordfront operations.

## News from Sweden

In issue 3/2008 of Sweden's *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, Jan Billgren continues his series of mail to and from well-know Swedes with his discussion on Dag Hammarskjöld. In the same issue Sigge Anders provides another installment in his series on Sweden local post issues, this time for Kristianstad in 1945-1947. In issue 4/2008, Lennart Ivarsson writes about the red cancels (both arc type and rectangular) of Grisslehamn from 1843 to 1854. Another article by Helena Obermüller Wilén and Jan Billgren describes the color changes that occur with orange stamps due to the chemical makeup of the ink pigment and contaminants in the air. ■

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# Auction Marketplace

Frank Banke



## Spink Sheves Galleries, New York, May 16

The auction of the William H. Gross Collection of Scandinavia is most likely the Scandinavian philatelic event of the year. The sale realized an impressive \$1,582,520 (not including buyers' premium) with all proceeds donated to the Millennium Villages Project at Columbia University's Earth Institute. There were 110 lots of Scandinavia material, with the 37 Finnish lots attracting the bulk of the revenue: \$1,114,625.

The highest price paid for a single item was \$299,000, a Finland 1866 5p (*Facit* 5v4) brown tête-bêche pair and the only one recorded on cover (#1036). The cover brought considerably more than its previous price when it sold in 2003 for 140,000 Swiss francs.

A Danish 2 RBS Thiele mint pair with sheet margin (#1002) was last on the market in 2000 when it appeared in pristine condition. Over the years, the pair most likely has been stored in PVC, which has caused the burelage to oxidize, a regrettable occurrence that highlights the need to be very cautious that the correct storage material is used. Eventually the pair sold for \$86,250.

The classic 1856 Finnish Coat of Arms issue was represented with four tête-bêche pairs. A mint 5-Kop. small pearls in pair went for \$66,125 (#1019) followed by a 5-Kop. small pearls mint block of four (#1020) at \$207,000. This striking block previously had crowned collections of Ferrary, Arthur Hind, King Carol of Romania, and the "Sibelius" collection. Another block of four, a mint 10-Kop. and one of the true gems of Finnish philately, went for \$195,500 (#1028). The only used item, a 10-Kop. pair with a boxed town mark, went for \$92,000 (#1029). A gorgeous combination cover bearing the 5 and 10 Kopek, one of two known, went for \$161,000 (#1030).

Icelandic philately is widely admired for its scarce first issue skilling covers, of which only 13 are in the hands of collectors. This sale offered the only



Top price in outstanding Gross Collection auction.



Danish 2RBS Thiele pair as it was shown in Postiljonen's sale in 2000.



Same pair sold in Spink auction in May, 2008. Note darkening of the burelage, most likely from storage in plastic containing chemicals that react with the ink through oxidation.



Mint block of Finnish kopek stamps brings \$207,000.



Mint Iceland overprint attracts \$26,450.

parcel letter known (#1054) bearing two 4-sk. and one 8-sk., selling for \$69,000. The catalog description did not mention that the stamps had been lifted when the cover once was cleaned, according to previous auction descriptions.

The only recorded unused copy of 3-prior large type perf. 14, (#1063) went for \$26,450. A number of rare Í GILDI overprints all sold for good prices with strong competition. Two rare official aur letters were offered, the first being a cover (#1085), with two 5-aur perf 14 (*Facit* Tj5) that sold for \$16,100 and the second a 10-aur (*Facit* Tj6a, #1086) sold for \$19,550. The balance of the collection was offered as a single lot (#1110) comprising hundreds of Scandinavia stamps. It sold for \$35,000 (excluding commission), which was some \$20,000 more than the lowest estimate.

It was indeed a fine sale with many jewels of Scandinavian philately. It seemed, however, that there was no goal or idea in mind when the collection was assembled, or perhaps it just never materialized.

### Kjell Germeten, Oslo, April 18-19

Germeten's sale had approximately 1,000 lots with a good representation across the entire range of Norwegian philately. The first lot (#1110), a letter bearing six copies of the 4-sk. 1855 sent from Bergen to Königsberg, failed to sell for its estimate of NOK 100,000 (\$19,600). The same issue with inked manuscript marks of "Elverum 12.6.56" (#1113) and "Trysild 16.7.56" (#1114) sold for \$5,400 and \$6,100, respectively.

A rare, decorative international money order sent to Belgium in 1884 bearing a pair of 20-aur (*NK* 40II) sold for \$6,000. A large multiple of the 20-øre Lion issue (*NK* 127), consisting of 30 mint, imperforate stamps, sold for \$18,800, which was 20 percent below the starting price. A scarce registered stationery card (#1476), 3-øre provisional on 6-øre sent to Sachsen with additional franking of 22-øre, went for \$6,300, nearly triple the estimate. An extensive collection of 4-ring numeral cancels containing 390 items sold for \$7,100, or 10 times the estimate (#1564).

A few hundred picture postcards (#4113) started at \$470 and went for \$9,400. Other lots in the sale proved there is a strong demand for picture postcards.

### Thomas Høiland, May 21-24

Once again an astonishing offer of philatelic material in general, with a focus on the General Consular Jens Olesen (part II) and Schleswig-Holstein (part III) sales. The Olesen section included the only recorded unused DWI 3c 1856 white gum pair (#502), selling for \$18,200. A used 14c inverted frame of impeccable quality (#522) sold for \$20,200. Many rare Í GILDI overprints from Iceland were sold. A used 25-aur with black Í GILDI overprint (#666) went for \$12,100.

This was the final sale of the fantastic Jacob Engel collection of Schleswig-Holstein, probably never again to be duplicated. Highlights included a 1¼-Sch. (*Michel* 5II) with wide waves on cover and an



incredibly small and attractive envelope sent from Kiel to Hamburg (also the only known used on cover from Kiel), which sold for \$278,000, twice the estimate (#94). Another letter with the same stamp sold for \$60,700 (#95). Another rare item (#108), a mixed franking with 1¼-Sch. and a 3-Sgr. Prussian stamp on cover, sold for \$60,700. Two other mixed frankings were sold. An imperforate blue 1¼-Sch. and the later issued 1¼-Sch. green oval issue (#131) went for \$50,600. A cover to China (#135) with a defect NDP 10-gr. and Schleswig-Holstein stamps sold for \$35,400. A superbly canceled 2-Sch. 1850 with large margins and lovely numeral “35” on piece sold for \$25,200 (#39).

The Faroe Islands again proved of interest to purchasers. In many cases prices for scarce strikes went for 5-10 times their estimates. The scarcest of star cancels on cover – STRENDER – went to a new owner for \$17,700 (#1852). A 4-øre single stamp with TRANGISVAAG (#1860) sold for \$8,100 and RUTH on a king issue (#1841) sold for \$13,900. A scarce genuine usage of a 4-øre bisected stamp on local money letter (#1786) sold for \$8,600. An always popular numeral cancel, “238,” (Thorshavn) on a 4-sk. bicolored letter (#1815), went for \$12,100.

Despite strong interest in Greenland, the Faroes, and Iceland, the Danish material seems to have hit a slow period after scarce and important material came on the market in recent years. This is a good time for new collectors to get aboard while prices are favorable and material is accessible.

### Frimärkshuset Skandinavisk Filateli, Stockholm, May 24

The first lot was a collection in 41 volumes of matchboxes and proofs, etc. It went for \$27,800. The entire sale offered 1,800 lots of Scandinavia, of which nearly 1,500 were Swedish material. A letter bearing a 4-sk. (*Facit* 2) tied by a blue CDS Norrköping (#74) went for \$5,600 against the estimate of only \$250. Some \$8,400 was paid for a 4-sk. stamp (*Facit* 2k3) with a lovely “Gamleby” CDS strike (#132). A 5-öre Arms type (*Facit* 7b1) with four copies on cover sent from Funäsdalen sold for \$14,200 against an estimate of \$7,600 (#202). An unusual strike on a 12-öre arms issue (*Facit* 9c3) with boxed “3 TÅG” tying the stamp to the letter went for \$9,100 after starting at \$2,500.



Lovely strike on Sweden 4-sk. Stamp.

### Frimärkskompaniet & Lars-Tore Eriksson (Philea AB), May 17-18

Early postal history was widely available in almost 200 lots. A 1567 courier letter from Stockholm sold for the estimate of \$4,600 (#13). A rare mint never-hinged 4-sk. 1855 (*Facit* 2m, #253), sold for the estimate of \$7,600. A letter bearing an 8-sk. and two 6-sk. sent from Stockholm to Moscow in 1857 (#259), sold for \$15,200. An inverted 1920 airmail overprint on the 2-öre stamp (*Facit* 137vm) sold for \$6,600. A collection of Sweden from 1855-1994 (#1796) sold for eight times its estimate, costing the new owner \$15,700. ■

*(Editor's Note: Unless otherwise noted, all prices listed include commission and are calculated at the dollar exchange rate when each Auction Marketplace article is prepared.)*

## Scandinavian Area Awards

### Exhibitions in the U.S.

In the literature section of the NAPEX show held in Virginia in June, **Bjørn Kristian Wang** received a gold for *Revenue Stamps of Norway and Related Non-Fiscal Issues*. At the National Topical Stamp Show held in Clackamas, OR, in June, **Wolfe Spille** received a vermeil for “Ludwig Hesshaimer 1872-1956: Passion for Philately,” and **Carlo Rasmussen** won a silver with “A Guided Tour of the Göta Canal.” At the SCOPEX show held in June in Bellefonte PA, **Alan Warren** received a vermeil for “Denmark: The Frederik IX Issues on First Day Covers.”



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At the LANCOPEX show in Lancaster, Pa., in April, **Alan Warren** received a gold for "Denmark: The Christian X Issues of the 1940s on First Day Covers." He received a silver at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show in May for "Censored First Day Covers of Nordic Countries." At the same show, **Roger Quinby** received a gold for "Military Censorship in the Grand Duchy of Finland 1914-1918," and **Charles LaBlonde** won a vermeil and an AAPE award of honor for his "Denmark: World War II Postal History."

**Stephen Kaplan** won a gold, the Marcus White Showcase grand award, and the INDYPEX show grand award in Indianapolis in June with his "Usage of the Ring Stationery of Finland 1891-1911."

### Foreign Exhibitions

Several Nordic exhibits were on hand at the World Stamp Championship Israel 2008 held in May in Tel Aviv. Among the top awards, **Mark Lorentzen** received a large gold and a special prize for his "Across the Danish Border." Another large gold went to **Douglas Storckenfeldt** for "Iceland Until 1901." Gold medals were taken by **Christopher King** for "Denmark, Slesvig and Holstein: Invasion, Occupation and Post," **Rolf L. Johansson** for "Danish West Indies 1758-1880s: Private, Foreign and Danish Post," **Wilhelm Lambrecht** for "Denmark Classics 1851-1863," **Patrik Larsson** for "Swedish Printed Matter Rates 1864-1957" (also a special prize), and **Willy Lauth** for "1865-1896 Postal Stationery of Denmark."

Also in May, the Association of British Philatelic Societies held its national exhibition in Harrogate. **Mark Lorentzen** won a large gold with his "Mail from Great Britain to Denmark 1840-1880." A gold was taken by **Geoffrey Noer** with his "Faroe Islands Post: 19<sup>th</sup> Century to World War II." **Alan Totten** received a large vermeil for his "Spitzbergen Cruise Mail 1893-1914."

At the same show vermeil awards went to **John Garton** for "Sweden Numeral Type Stamps 1872-1890," to **Alex Walker** for "The Square Stamps of Denmark," and to **Olga Ellis** for "Norway Parcel Post to 1945."

Each year the Association of British Philatelic Societies organizes a Society Journal of the Year competition. This year there was a second place tie, with one of the co-winners being the journals of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, edited by **Norman Hudson**. Their entries were the journal 238 and the study circle's *Newsletter*. At the Canberra Stampshow held in Australia in March, **John Campbell** received a silver for his exhibit "Poland and Sweden through the Engraving Skills of Czeslaw Slania."

There were many Nordic area exhibits in the EFIRO show in Bucharest, Romania in June, but only the top awards are listed here. **Mark Lorentzen** won a large gold and the Grand Prix International with his "Across the Danish Border." Other large gold awards went to **Luis Alemany** for "Finland: First Issue," to **Seija-Riitta Laakso** for "Traveling Transatlantic" (actually "gold" was the highest award in the Open Class, but his was best in that class with 96 points), to **Douglas Storckenfeldt** for "Iceland Until 1901," and to **Kersti and Bertil Larsson** for "Swedish Postal History."

Gold awards at EFIRO went to **Birthe King** for "Denmark: Conscience, Conflict, and Camps 1932-1949," **Willy Lauth** for "Danish Postal Stationery," **Jukka Mäkinen** for "Finnish Revenues," **Knut Knutzen** for "Early Norway," **Petter Pedersen** for "Norway Posthorn Issue," **Svein Arne Hansen** for "Ville d'Orleans," and **Richard Bodin** for "The Swedes in Active Service in Finland 1914-1918." A complete list of all of the EFIRO awards is found at <http://www.efiro2008.ro/>. ■

— Alan Warren

## Transfers and Re-Entries

*By Alan Warren*

A special exhibit is running until September 14 at Sweden's **Postmuseum**, featuring the letters of Selma Lagerlöf, who won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1909. She was the first woman to receive the prize in that category and was also the first woman elected to the Swedish Academy. The letters are both to and from the author.



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After serving as chairman of the Faroe Islands Study Circle for four years, **Brian Hague** steps down from that office, to be replaced by **Per Erik Knudsen** of Oslo, the first time a non-U.K. resident has held the position. After serving as Åland study group leader for 20 years in the FG Nordische Staaten in Germany, **Gerhard Müller** steps down and is replaced by **Robert Fillips**. Fillips is editor of the well-known specialized catalog of Åland. Müller will remain busy as commissioner general for the IBRA 2009 exhibition in Essen, Germany.

Finland philatelist **Jacobus Sundman** died earlier this year at 92. He was a former member of the expert committee of the Finnish Philatelic Federation and exhibited and wrote about Finnish ship mail. SCC member **Christopher King** was nominated to serve on the council of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

**John Torstad** was named Norway's commissioner to the NORDIA 2009 exhibition in Iceland. In the ever-expanding organization of Sweden's Philea auction house, **Klas Norlén** will represent the firm in Göteborg. Norlén was with the firm Lars-Tore Eriksson that is now part of the AB Philea group.

### FIP Exhibitions

**Ingolf Kapelrud** of Norway was appointed commissioner to China 2009 next April in Luoyang, China, and also to London 2010 planned for May that year. At the recent World Stamp Championship exhibition in Tel Aviv, **Erik Hamberg** of Sweden and **Per Friis Mortensen** of Denmark served on the show jury.

SCC's **Gregory Frantz** was a U.S. Commissioner at EFIRO 2008 held in Bucharest, Romania, in June. Serving on the jury of WIPA 08 which will be held September 18-21 in Vienna are **Jørgen Jørgensen** of Denmark, **Ivar Sundsbø** and **Odd Harald Johannessen** of Norway, and **Jussi Tuori** and **Juhani Olamo** of Finland.

Prague will be the site of an FIP exhibition September 12-14 this year. National commissioners to the show include **Lars Engelbrecht** of Denmark, **Seppo Laaksonen** of Finland, **Gunnar Rafn Einarsson** of Iceland, **Per M. Kindem** of Norway, and **Cajsa Ojakangas** of Sweden.

### Awards and Honors

**Post Danmark** was a winner in the 2008 World Mail awards announced May 19 in Budapest, Hungary. Post Danmark was recognized for its work on innovation and quality in e-commerce.

Since 2005 the Florida group Polonia in America has presented awards annually to those who actively spread the knowledge of the master engraver Czeslaw Slania. This year the awards went to **Harold A. Short**, editor of the journal *Close-Up* that is published by the Czeslaw Slania Study Group, to **Jerzy Ksiezopolski** who presides over the Danish Slania Group, and to **Ann Mette Heindorff** who established an Internet site illustrating the work of the famed engraver. The handsome award features a bronze figure of Slania's hand holding a burin.

The FG Nordische Staaten in Germany has honored **Günter Wahl** with the society's special award for outstanding contributions to Scandinavian philately. This is only the second time that the award has been given. Wahl is a judge and exhibitor, an expert in several areas, author and translator, and leader of the society's Sweden study group for more than 15 years.

At the recent congress held by the Swedish Philatelic Federation, two more distinguished philatelists were added to the list of those awarded the Strandell Medal. **Lennart Daun** was recognized for his leadership in SFF, serving as Sweden's delegate to the FIP congress meetings, and his serving as liaison with the Nordia exhibitions among other activities. His early Sweden postal stationery exhibit has won at least three large gold medals at FIP shows and has been exhibited in the Master Class several times.

The other recipient was **Lennart Ivarsson** who has several organization responsibilities in the Sweden Postal History Society and the Friends of the Postmuseum of Sweden. He has published two major books on Swedish postal rates during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Since 2000 he has contributed a regular column in *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* on early postal markings. ■



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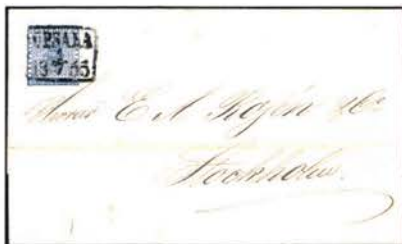
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**Vice President, Chapters:** Randy Tuuri, 29 Cambridge Way, Piedmont, CA 94611; [tuurifam@comcast.net](mailto:tuurifam@comcast.net)  
**Secretary:** Roger Quinby, 12425 Dancliff Trace, Alpharetta, GA 30004; [rpquinby@aol.com](mailto:rpquinby@aol.com)  
**Treasurer:** Kauko Aro, 325 Riverwood Rd., Mooresville, NC 28117; [kiaro@adelphia.net](mailto:kiaro@adelphia.net)  
**Immediate Past President:** John DuBois, c/o Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr., Hudson, MA 01749; [jld@thlogic.com](mailto:jld@thlogic.com)  
**Directors:** Jerry F. Eggleston, PO Box 829, Breckenridge, CO 80424; [jfe3@mindspring.com](mailto:jfe3@mindspring.com)  
Warren Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470; [warren@Derma-Safe.com](mailto:warren@Derma-Safe.com)  
Mark Lorentzen, 2910 Nelson Way, #603, Santa Monica, CA 90405; [pumamarco@roadrunner.com](mailto:pumamarco@roadrunner.com)  
Eric Roberts, PO Box 46021, Houston, TX 77056; [eric.roberts@kbr.com](mailto:eric.roberts@kbr.com)  
John Salmi, 5907 Betsworth Ave., Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3R0J8; [jsalmi5@shaw.ca](mailto:jsalmi5@shaw.ca)  
Alan Warren, PO Box 39, Exton, PA 19341-0039; [alanwar@att.net](mailto:alanwar@att.net)

### Appointed Officers

**Executive Secretary:** Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; [dbrent47@sprynet.com](mailto:dbrent47@sprynet.com)  
**Library Committee:** Paul Albright, Howard Benson, Roger Cichorz, Greg Frantz, Jim Kilbane, Jeff Modesitt. Contact: SCC Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224; [palbright@wiche.edu](mailto:palbright@wiche.edu)  
**Membership Chairman:** George A. Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; [geokuhh@starfishnet.com](mailto:geokuhh@starfishnet.com)  
**Exhibition Coordinators:** Warren Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 97470; [warren@Derma-Safe.com](mailto:warren@Derma-Safe.com); and Mark Lorentzen, 2910 Nelson Way #603, Santa Monica, CA 90405; [pumamarco@roadrunner.com](mailto:pumamarco@roadrunner.com)  
**Stamp Mart Manager:** Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056; [eric.roberts@kbr.com](mailto:eric.roberts@kbr.com)  
**Canadian Mart Manager:** Roger Fontaine, 177 Crestwood Cres., Winnipeg, MB, R2J 1H9, Canada; [stampman@mts.net](mailto:stampman@mts.net)  
**APS Representative:** Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; [dbrent47@sprynet.com](mailto:dbrent47@sprynet.com)  
**Literature Promotion:** Alan Warren, PO Box 39, Exton, PA 19341-0039; [alanwar@att.net](mailto:alanwar@att.net)  
**Webmaster:** John DuBois, c/o Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr., Hudson, MA 01749; [jld@thlogic.com](mailto:jld@thlogic.com)  
**Historian:** Roberta Palen, PO Box 364, Forbes, MN 55738; [toivossa@hotmail.com](mailto:toivossa@hotmail.com)

### SCC Study Groups

**DWI:** Arnold Sorensen, 7666 Edgedale Drive, Newburgh, IN 47630-3062; [valbydwi@hotmail.com](mailto:valbydwi@hotmail.com)  
**Sweden Ring:** George A. Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; [geokuhh@starfishnet.com](mailto:geokuhh@starfishnet.com)  
**Finnish Study Group:** Roger Quinby, 12425 Dancliff Trace, Alpharetta, GA 30004; [rpquinby@aol.com](mailto:rpquinby@aol.com)  
**Danish Way Line:** Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; [dbrent47@sprynet.com](mailto:dbrent47@sprynet.com)  
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## SCC Chapter Meeting & Contacts

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  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: mr22841@gmail.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: cwp1941@aol.com.
  9. NORTH NEW JERSEY: 3rd Wednesday at members' homes. CONTACT: Warren J. Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470-6156, email: warren@Derma-Safe.com.
  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.
  17. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 1st Wednesday at members' homes. CONTACT: Jerry Winerman (818) 784-7277, or email: gerjerry@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.
  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.
  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: edobed@embarqmail.com.
- AUSTRALIAN COORDINATOR: Roger Byrne, email: byrnefam@internode.on.net.
- NEW ZEALAND COORDINATOR: John Campbell, email: johncampbellnz@hotmail.com

## SCC and Scandinavian Calendar

### 2008

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

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

### 2009

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

NORDIA 2009, May 28-31, Hafnarfjörður, Iceland; contact Greg Frantz, [gfcaptain@aol.com](mailto:gfcaptain@aol.com).

### 2010

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

NORDIA 2010, To be determined.

### 2011

NORDIA 2011, To be determined.

### 2012

NORDIA 2012, Copenhagen, Denmark.

## SCC Member Services & Contacts

<b>Stamp Mart (USA)</b>	Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056	<a href="mailto:eric.roberts@kbr.com">eric.roberts@kbr.com</a>
<b>Stamp Mart (Canada)</b>	Roger Fontaine, 177 Crestwood Cres., Winnipeg, MB, R2J 1H9, Canada	<a href="mailto:stampman@mts.net">stampman@mts.net</a>
<b>Website</b> ( <a href="http://www.scc-online.org">www.scc-online.org</a> )	John DuBois	<a href="mailto:jld@thlogic.com">jld@thlogic.com</a>
<b>Membership Inquiries</b>	Don Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022	<a href="mailto:dbrent47@sprynet.com">dbrent47@sprynet.com</a>
<b>Local Chapters</b>	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>
<b>Helpers' List/ Traders' List</b>	George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594	<a href="mailto:geokuhh@starfishnet.com">geokuhh@starfishnet.com</a>
<b>Complimentary Classified Ads</b>	Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210	<a href="mailto:palbright@wiche.edu">palbright@wiche.edu</a>
<b>Library Services</b>	Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210	<a href="mailto:palbright@wiche.edu">palbright@wiche.edu</a>
<b>Cyber Chapter</b>	Ed Bode, 829 Western Air Dr., Jefferson City, MO 65109-0615	<a href="mailto:edobed@embarqmail.com">edobed@embarqmail.com</a>
<b>Study Groups</b>	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>	See list in each <i>Posthorn</i>

## Member Advertisements

**Want to Buy:** Sweden Oscar issue. I would like bundles or accumulations. Looking for colors, varieties, and cancels. Email [igustaf@hotmail.com](mailto:igustaf@hotmail.com) and let me know what you have and the price.

**For Sale:** Sweden 2002 Year Pack with MNH stamps in sleeves in original folder. Contact SCC member Arshad Jamil at [sjrc6fan@gmail.com](mailto:sjrc6fan@gmail.com).

**Wanted:** Member seeks individual examples or a collection of Thomas Cook-related WWII undercover mail. Contact Ed Fraser, 195 Marine Street, Farmingdale, NY 11735; [efraser@msn.com](mailto:efraser@msn.com).

**Library Wish List:** The SCC Library is seeking auction catalogs of Carl Pelander from the 1940s into the 1960s to fill its run of these philatelic reference works. For donations to the Library (or to borrow materials), contact Paul Albright at [palbright@wiche.edu](mailto:palbright@wiche.edu).

## Cover Corner

### Swiss Medical Volunteers in Finland's Winter War

By Alfred F. Kugel

Following up on the Nazi-Soviet pact signed in August, 1939, the Russians requested boundary adjustments from the Finns, emphasizing the fact that the existing border was only 30 miles west of Leningrad. The Finns demurred, and on November 30, 1939, the Red army launched its attack, thus starting the well-known Winter War.

Although the Finns resisted gallantly for three months and were able to inflict major casualties on the Russians, the latter mobilized a large number of additional troops by late winter and were able to break through the Finnish defense line, capturing the key city of Viipuri (Viborg). By then, however, both sides were exhausted and needed an armistice; so, fighting came to an end on March 13, 1940.

The Finnish cause was supported by numerous organizations, including the League of Nations, and many individuals, but no countries sent official aid. However, volunteers from various places did go to Finland. Most of these were from Scandinavian countries, which felt a particular kinship with the Finns. However, some came from other countries, including the United Kingdom, the United States, and even Switzerland.

#### The Swiss Volunteers

Undoubtedly the smallest volunteer unit was the Swiss Surgical Mission, consisting of two doctors providing medical assistance to the Finns. Until recently, nothing was known about these men. However, an item has come into philatelic hands, and it was sufficiently unusual that a brief description seemed warranted for readers of *The Posthorn*. Perhaps one of you can provide additional information.

Shown here is a photo postcard (scene not identified but perhaps someone will know where it is) that was mailed by one of the doctors back to Basel, Switzerland. The card is datelined from Lohja on March 26, 1940, (just after the armistice) and was franked with 5½-mk. postage from the "Red Cross Warriors" set issued January 26, 1940 (Finland *Facit* 228 and 229). There is a machine cancel of the same date but the origin is illegible. In addition, the cancel is overstruck with another illegible marking.

Four different cachets were applied to the card, including one on the reverse inscribed "Kenttäpostia (Military Mail)." A second one, inscribed in French, Finnish, and German on the front, reads "Airmail." There is also a censor marking in Finnish and Swedish that is standard for the period.

Most importantly, there is a five-line cachet inscribed "Swiss Surgical Mission to Finland" in German and Finnish. Only two examples of this marking have been recorded, including one other sent by the same doctor. ■

#### Reference:

"Scandinavian Volunteers in Finland's Winter War" by Alfred F. Kugel, *The Posthorn*, August 2006, pp.7-14.



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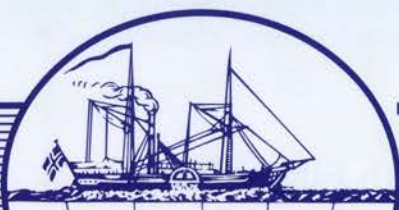
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## Under Review

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### New Handbook of Earliest Swedish Revenue Stamps

*Svenska beläggningsstämplar (eller Charta Sigillata) 1811-1880*, by Jukka Mäkinen and Per Sundberg, 100 pages in Swedish, A4 size, Swedish Philatelic Federation, March, 2008, SEK 250 (plus postage); ordering information at [www.sff.nu](http://www.sff.nu).

As a result of Swedish-Finnish cooperation, the first major handbook of early Swedish revenue stamps has been completed. The earliest revenue stamps of Sweden are special and unconventional in several ways. They are documentary stamps, the largest in size in the world. They are imperforate and without gum, and were affixed on documents by sealing, embossing or stitching.

In Sweden, these very first stamps – used from 1811 up to 1880 – are generally known as *beläggningsstämpel* or *Charta Sigillata* stamps. In English the term could be revenue stamp, *Charta Sigillata* stamp, or tax receipt label. They were replaced in Sweden in 1880 by more conventional smaller sized revenue stamps with perforations and gum.

This 100-page handbook by Jukka Mäkinen of Helsinki, Finland, and Per Sundberg of Luleå, Sweden, both advanced collectors and specialists in the field, covers all nine *Charta Sigillata* issues. The first one, model 1811, was introduced 29 years before the first postage stamps of the world. Stamps of m/1811 were black and white on watermarked paper and called black stamps. The following eight issues were printed in splendid two-color printing, a revolutionary process at the time.

Such a large number of revenue issues was caused by repeated currency reforms carried out in Sweden in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Another reason was the use of two parallel issues after 1847: the single stamps, which were used on documents as entires (m/1845, m/1858, m/1865 and m/1875) and the double stamps, which were used cut in half (m/1847, m/1858, m/1865 and m/1875). In this respect, the latter sets of issues are exceptional.

The new handbook of Swedish *Charta Sigillata* publishes new research. Besides the main types of denominations, such information as minor types, types of papers and watermarks, constant and temporary errors, as well as type tables of these and full-color illustrations are included.

Concerning the first and most rare issue of 1811, a total of 2,288 stamps from private and museum collections were researched. During the work, a new denomination of 40 sch + 1 RD, never before recorded, was found. As many as 99 of the 104 theoretically possible main types were registered. Five types remain still unrecorded. The watermarks were researched for the first time and divided into 16 types with four possible watermark positions.

The book includes an interesting story about an enormous collection of Swedish *Charta Sigillata* stamps previously owned by Swedish collector Sven Svensson. This collection was willed to the Kungliga Myntkabinettet Museum of Stockholm in 1928 and uncovered almost forgotten but intact by the writers during their research. That collection has added greatly to philatelic knowledge of these issues. ■



### Revenues Included in Danish Fiscal History

*DANSK SKATTEHISTORIE IV. Enevælde og skattefinansieret stat 1660-1818*, by Claus Rafner, published by the Told- og Skatthehistorisk Selskab, Copenhagen, 2008.

This is a scholarly book, completely in the Danish language, by a noted fiscal philatelist Claus Rafner. This new publication is not philatelic by any means, but it references the revenue stamped paper, its administration, and the tariffs during three periods over these years.



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The periods are after the war with Sweden and after the Napoleonic wars when the financial situation in Denmark was chaotic and weak. These three periods are described as, (1) the new tax system, 1660-1679; (2) centralizing and unifying the tax system, 1679-1720; and (3) from a stable tax system to yearly tax reforms, 1720-1818. There are many illustrations and tabular data to help understand this book's contents.

The book was financed by the Danish Society for Customs and Tax History in Copenhagen as part of a series of six new books. The Web site, in Danish, that references the books available from the Selskab is <http://www.zise.dk/bogbestilikkemedlem.html> and an English language web page, <http://www.zise.dk/english.shtml>, discusses the society and its goals.

Rafner is the author of the *Handbook and Catalog of Danish Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Stamps: The Banderoles on Tobacco Products 1912-1998 - The Banderoles on Alcohol Products 1928-1998* published by Jay Smith & Associates. ■

– Paul Nelson



## Compact Disc Highlights Norway Collecting

By Alan Warren

The Norwegian Philatelic Federation, Norsk Filatelistforbund, presented each of its members with a fascinating CD at the end of the year in 2007. Since SCC holds a society membership in the federation, NFF provided a copy of the disc, which is now in the SCC Library in Denver.

The disc contains a variety of presentations in the video, pdf, and PowerPoint™ formats. Section 1 is entitled Luftpost or Airmail and has a rather scratchy film clip of the explosion and crash of the Hindenburg at Lakehurst, NJ, with narration by the reporter who was broadcasting the landing of the great airship. Then follows a short, silent clip of authorities canceling flight covers onboard a typical Zeppelin aircraft. This section concludes with a 61-slide presentation on the History of the Zeppelin and its Mail.

Section 2 consists of two thematic exhibits, both by Marit Elind. The first one is a 64-page exhibit on the “History of Blood” and the second is a 16-page exhibit entitled “Fargerike Sopfer” (loosely, “Dyed Yarn”).

The third section focuses on postcards and begins with a Microsoft Word document and a pdf presentation on “Different Ways of Collecting Postcards,” by Konrad Moe. This is followed by a PowerPoint presentation of 53 examples of postcard collecting.

Section 4 is titled “Vardø-Archangelsk” by Jan Lauridsen containing three items: two documents with text for a slideshow and the 38-slide postal history exhibit of “Russland via Vardø.” The exhibit shows examples of the ships together with information on the routes used and some of the mail related to these routes.

The fifth section introduces the Krigs- og Feltpostforeningen (War and Fieldpost Society) and the kinds of material that their members collect. The description consists of a 37-slide program showing examples of military postal history, primarily of the World War II period.

Tore Berg presents Section 6 on “Norsk Helpost” or Norwegian postal stationery with 17 slides illustrating some examples of that country’s stationery and how to collect it. Next is a 12-slide presentation on the Norsk Skipsposthistorisk Forening, or Norwegian Ship Postal History Society, that describes the organization and what their members collect.

Section 8 is titled “Norvegiana Presentasjon” and consists of a 42-slide program of the Norwegian Cover Club on thematic collecting such as sports, military, emigration, polar, and many other topics.

Section 9 is a 17-slide presentation on “Petsamo Postal History 1920-1944,” and the final section is a 66-page exhibit titled “Skipspot Trøndelag,” showing mail from various ships that sailed that route.

The SCC is indebted to the Norwegian Philatelic Federation for its generosity in furnishing this CD that will introduce members to the great variety of Norway-related collecting topics. ■

## Antarctic Covers Take Year for Round-Trip

It took more than a year for 2,000 souvenir covers to make their way to and from a Norwegian research station in the Antarctic and finally into the hands of collectors. The covers were canceled on February 19, 2007 in Oslo and left promptly on a Hercules aircraft via Cape Town, South Africa, to the Troll research station in Dronning Maud Land in the Antarctic.

The research station was cut off from the rest of the world from March until October, and it was not until January that an expedition cancel was applied and the covers arrived back in Norway on February 18, 2008 – 364 days after they left Oslo.

Norway Post said this time span is normal considering the transport routes and the “over wintering” period. The covers went on sale this spring for NOK 95.00, and all but 200 of them were sold by July. The Post has two more souvenir covers lined up: one en route to the South Pole and a new over wintering cover. Previous covers of 1,500 each on the opening of the Troll station and the first flight to Troll were sold out.

It is not unusual for such delays in Antarctic mail. Barriers of sea ice, long polar nights, inability to land aircraft in the winter, and shortage of personnel to service the mail are all factors in slowing philatelic mail by a year or more. ■



### Reference:

Steve Pendleton, “Winter-over covers worth long, long wait.” *Linn's Stamp News*, September 3, 2001, page 10.



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### Set Your Sights on Chicago

SCC members will be able to view a number of Scandinavia-related exhibits and mingle with other Scandinavia collectors and dealers at the 2008 general meeting held in conjunction with Chicagopex on November 21-23. The program will include a dinner for SCC members on November 21 and a general membership meeting and a Board of Directors meeting on November 22. Award presentations will be sprinkled across the three days, including at the Chicagopex banquet on November 22.

Ivar Sundsbø of Norway will serve as the visiting judge from Scandinavia this year and will speak at the general membership meeting.

Chicagopex will also be hosting the Auxiliary Markings Club and the Mobile Post Office Society. All activities will be at the Sheraton Chicago Northwest Hotel in Arlington Heights, IL. The hotel is located about 10 miles from O'Hare International Airport. Special rates for Chicagopex attendees are available by contacting the hotel at 800-325-3535, or 847-394-2000, or at [www.sheraton.com](http://www.sheraton.com).

See you in Chicago! ■



Ivar Sundsbø

### SCC Election Coming Up Soon

An election for new SCC officers is approaching rapidly. Up for election are the positions of SCC President, Vice President, the Vice President for Chapters, Treasurer, Secretary, and three of the six positions on the Board of Directors.

In accord with the Bylaws (see [www.scc-online.org](http://www.scc-online.org)), a nominating committee has been shaping a ballot with at least one but no more than two nominees for each office. In addition, any SCC chapter, or a group of five members, may nominate a member for office if they act by September 1. Nominations, together with the written consent of the nominee, should be sent to SCC Secretary Roger Quinby in order to appear on the ballot. Only members in good standing are eligible to be nominees or nominators.

If any of the positions are contested, ballots (and any statements from nominees) will be mailed to SCC members in the last quarter of the year and must be returned by December 1 to be counted. The new slate of officers will assume their duties in January. If a nominee is unopposed, the secretary will cast one vote for that candidate and no ballot will be mailed. ■

### Norway & Iceland Host Next Two NORDIAs

At least seven members of SCC will be exhibiting stamps, postal history, or literature at NORDIA 2008 being held October 23-26, in Stavanger, Norway, one of the cities honored this year as a European Capital of Culture. While there is no SCC commissioner to NORDIA 2008, information is available at [www.nordia2008.com](http://www.nordia2008.com), or by contacting SCC's Exhibition Coordinator Mark Lorentzen at [pumamarco@roadrunner.com](mailto:pumamarco@roadrunner.com). Some 1,000 frames are expected to be filled at NORDIA 2008.

A number of souvenir items will be available for collectors who visit the show. Some are being issued in conjunction with NORDIA2008 while others were issued May 22 at ceremonies honoring the awarding of the Abel Prize in mathematics to an American and a Frenchman. The sale of these items helps to finance this Nordic exhibition. Some of the items are shown with this article.



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Meanwhile, planning has started for NORDIA 2009 scheduled for May 28-31, 2009, at Hafnarfjörður in Iceland. Hafnarfjörður is observing its 100<sup>th</sup> year as a town in 2009, although that area in Iceland is known to have been settled as early as the 9<sup>th</sup> Century.

This is the fifth time that the Iceland Philatelic Federation has hosted a NORDIA exhibition: 1984, 1991, 1996, and 2003 previously. There will be about 700 exhibit frames and 20 stands for postal agencies and stamp dealers.

Greg Frantz of Colorado will be SCC's Commissioner to NORDIA 2009 and can be reached at [gfcaptain@aol.com](mailto:gfcaptain@aol.com). The exhibition's Web site is now functioning at <http://www.nordia2009.is/index.htm>. There is uncertainty concerning the NORDIA locations following NORDIA 2009 in Iceland, although Denmark is scheduled to host the all-Nordic exhibition in 2012. ■

## Mart Find Rewards Swedish Visitor

SCC's stamp mart proved very profitable for collector and exhibition judge Sten Eriksson of Sweden when he was in the U.S. last June. Eriksson was the featured presenter from Scandinavia at NAPEX when he took a break to look at mart books with other members of SCC, including President Mats Roing.

Eriksson discovered a rare cancel from Keglunge in the province of Skåne in southern Sweden and purchased it for \$1.50. His find was reported in the November, 2007, issue of *The Posthorn* (page 42). Following his return to Sweden, Eriksson sold the rather common 12-öre official stamp (Sweden *Scott* O6) with the very uncommon cancel. The stamp sold for SEK 10,000, almost \$2,000, including the buyer's premium, through the Renmarker/Göteborgs Frimärkslager auction firm.

Roing said he had seen the stamp in the mart book but had passed on it since the cancel was slightly weak. "I wondered why he suddenly tensed up and got eager to see more mart books," recalled Roing. "It was good he got it as a reward for flying over here and giving a presentation at the annual meeting. Maybe it even stimulated him to become a lifetime member of SCC."

If you are interested in buying or selling through the SCC Mart, contact Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX, 77056, or email him at [eric.roberts@kbr.com](mailto:eric.roberts@kbr.com).

— Paul Albright



## Norway Stamped Revenue Paper Census Launched

The SCC Scandinavian Revenues Study Group has launched a new project to record a census of stamped revenue paper that was used for more than 300 years in Norway. Paul Nelson, coordinator of the study group, initiated the project but is seeking help from other collectors and dealers who might have an interest. The census of Norwegian stamped revenue paper will complement *The Revenue Stamps in Norway* that was published in 2007.

The census, which will record a number of characteristics of these revenue papers, is based on an estate collection of approximately 2,000 pieces ranging from the 1700s to the 1900s. It probably will not be possible to be as thorough in this census as was the work on the Norwegian revenue stamps since many items are "buried in museum archives that are not available to a U.S. researcher," according to Nelson. Some detail on Norwegian paper also is contained in a new book about Danish revenues, *Danish Tax History, Vol. IV*, that was published in May. (See review on page 36.)

Those with an interest and information about Norwegian stamped revenue paper are asked to contact Nelson at [pnels@att.net](mailto:pnels@att.net). A spreadsheet template of the characteristics being recorded is available. ■

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## SCC Library Auction #13 (Closing Date October 13, 2008)

This is the 13th auction of items being **offered to SCC members**. These 19 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](mailto:reichorz@comcast.net). This auction closes on October 13, 2008.

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/Nordic/Periodical:** *Scandinavian Contact*, in English, quarterly publication of the Scandinavia Philatelic Society (U.K.), incomplete run of 12 issues, Vol. 20, No. 1 (December 2004) through Vol. 21, No. 4 (March 2008), journal of about 52 pages each with useful research articles on Scandinavian philately and postal history. EMV = \$48, Starting Bid = \$12.
2. **Denmark/Danish Areas/Periodical:** *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift (PHT), Medlemsblad for Dansk Posthistorisk Selskab*, in Danish, full-color quarterly publication, incomplete run of nine issues, Vol. 33, No. 1 (March 2005) through Vol. 35, No. 4 (December 2007), journal of 48-64 pages each, with in-depth research articles on Danish postal history. EMV = \$36, Starting Bid = \$9.
3. **Denmark/Danish Areas/Periodical:** *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift (DFT)*, in Danish, full-color publication, almost complete run of 12 issues (missing only Vol. 68, No. 2), Vol. 67, No. 1 (February 2006) through Vol. 69, No. 2 (March 2008), journal of 48-64 pages each, with in-depth research articles on Danish stamps and postal history. EMV = \$48, Starting Bid = \$12.
4. **Finland/Periodical:** *Abophil Postimerkkilehti*, in Finnish, full-color publication, incomplete run of 16 issues, No. 3 (2005) through No. 3 (2008), 48 pages each, with in-depth research articles primarily on Finnish stamps and postal history. EMV = \$64, Starting Bid = \$12.
5. **Danish West Indies:** *Danish West Indies Mails, Volume 1 – Postal History*, Second Edition, John L. DuBois et al. (Eds.), in English, Jay Smith & Associates, Snow Camp, NC, 2000, 191 pages, profusely illustrated, hardbound, good condition. An essential reference covering all aspects of DWI postal history, including British, French, German, U.S., and private mail services. CMV = \$75, Starting Bid = \$25.
6. **Denmark:** *The Postal History of Helsingør 1740-1864*, in English, by Børge Lundh, published by the author, Gentofte, Denmark, 1985, 126 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Excellent book on the postal history and early postmarks of this important Danish postal and commercial center; deals with postal rates, markings, and routings of early Danish mail. CMV = \$30, Starting Bid = \$10.
7. **Denmark:** *Skibspost Til og Fra Danmark i Midten af 1800-tallet/Ship Mail to and from Denmark after the Mid-1800s*, in Danish, by Kurt Hansen and Ole Maintz, AFA (Aarhus Frimærkehandel), Aarhus, Denmark, 1996, 169 pages, profusely illustrated, hardbound, pristine. Superb coverage of this subject, including rates, routes, markings, and analyses using original research and source materials. CMV = \$69, Starting Bid = \$17.
8. **Denmark:** *Takstfortegnelse 1851-1995/Postal Rates 1851-1995*, in Danish, by Knud Tolbøl, AFA (Aarhus Frimærkehandel), Aarhus, Denmark, 1994, 72 pages, profusely illustrated, paperback, pristine. For postal historians and cover collectors, this important, revised and expanded edition lists all Danish stamp issues and their primary postal rates, with extensive rate tables. CMV = \$23, Starting Bid = \$6.



9. **Denmark:** *Grundbog i Analyse af Danske Praefilateliske Breve/Basis Book for Analysis of Danish Prephilatelic Covers*, in Danish, Ole Maintz, A/S Robert Bechsgaard, Orslev, Denmark, 1987, 152 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Another important reference for postal historians and cover collectors, this book includes routes, ratings, manuscript marks, postmarks, postal services, postal rates, etc. CMV = \$39, Starting Bid = \$10.

10. **Denmark:** *Dafranko – Danske Frankoafstemplinger fra Postkontor- og Hjemmefrankeringsmaskiner/Danish Meter Mail Frankings, Post Office and Private Company Machines*, in Danish, by E. Ohlhues, Stella Filatelist Forlag, Copenhagen, 1947, 152 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition. Catalog of meter markings (Universal Franker, Neopost, Hasler, Francotyp, and Portos) by city of origin, slogan indicia, and private company indicia. Useful reference for collectors of meter mail. EMV = \$25, Starting Bid = \$6.

11. **Norway:** *1990 Filatelistisk Årbok/1990 Philatelic Yearbook*, in Norwegian, Norsk Filatelistforbund, Trondheim, Norway, 1990, 160 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Contains a 14-page article on Nye Trykksylindere (numbers and other markings printed in the margin selvage of the posthorn and other stamp issues), a 39-page catalog listing of Francotyp, Universal, and Hasler meter marks, and 21 other brief articles, including postal history and covers, mycology as a topical, etc. CMV = \$14, Starting Bid = \$4.

12. **Norway:** *1993 Filatelistisk Årbok/1993 Philatelic Yearbook*, in Norwegian, Norsk Filatelistforbund, Trondheim, Norway, 1993, 160 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Contains a 38-page postal history article on mail from England to Norway (1660-1875), a chart of 1877-1993 postal rates, and 24 other brief articles, including Christianssand and Tromsø postal markings, ships and ship mail, feldpost mail, perfins, early mail to Norway and Sweden, etc. CMV = \$14, Starting Bid = \$4.

13. **Sweden:** *En Studie av de Svenska Lösenstämplarna 1843-1874/A Study of Swedish Postage Due Markings 1843-1874*, in Swedish, by Ulf Ivarsson, Special Handbook No. 4, Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Stockholm, 1974, 136 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. Essential reference on cataloging postage-due markings, including their dates of use and rarity factors. CMV = \$38, Starting Bid = \$10.

14. **Sweden:** *Tidiga Svenska Datumstämplar, Del I. Bagstämplar + Del II. Fyrkantstämplar/Swedish Datestamps, Volume I. Arc-Type Datestamps + Volume II. Rectangular-Type Datestamps* (two books), in Swedish, by Karl-Erik Stenberg, Special Handbooks No. 5 and 6, Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Stockholm, 1973-74, 64 + 87 pages, respectively, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. The definitive handbooks on these respective pre-philatelic markings; illustrations of and type numbers (used in the *Facit Ortstempelkatalog*) assigned to all, dates of use, rarity factors, etc. CMV = \$43, Starting Bid = \$12.

15. **Sweden:** *Handbok över Svenska Tillfällighetspoststämplar 1866-1942/Handbook of Swedish Special Postmarks 1866-1942*, in Swedish, by H. Schultz-Steinheil, Sveriges Filatelist Förening, Stockholm, 1943, 96 pages, profusely illustrated, hardbound, pristine. Hardbound classic catalog of interest to bibliophiles, as well as postmark collectors. CMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$5.

16. **Sweden:** *Sveriges Fasta Postanstalter Genom Tiderna/Swedish Post Offices Through the Ages*, in Swedish, by Yngve Nylander, Post Museum Publication 25, Postverkets Tryckeri, Stockholm, 1949, 200 pages, softbound, good condition (cover damage). Detailed listing and information on Swedish Post Offices, 1836-1949; although in Swedish, 190 pages of contents are tabular, alphabetical P.O. listings. CMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$5.

17. **Sweden:** *Aktuellt om Posthistoria/Postal History Articles of Current Interest, No. 6, 1999*, in Swedish, SSPD (Swedish Postal History Society), Stockholm, 1999, 80 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. SSPD's annual postal-history anthology; seven articles: parcel mail via Sweden to Russia (in German), South Møre County, 1831 cholera letters (in English), field post offices 1806-14, working conditions for postmasters of small offices, Jönköping-Gropenberg railway, and Borgholm Post Office. CMV = \$12, Starting Bid = \$3.



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18. **Scandinavia/Paquebot Mail:** *The Paquebot Marks of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Sweden*, in English, by Edwin Drechsel, Robson Lowe Ltd., Bournemouth, England, 1977, 24 pages, profusely illustrated, paperback, good condition. Handbook of Scandinavian/Nordic paquebot markings. CMV = \$14, Starting Bid = \$5.

19. **Åland:** 2001 Post Office Official Year Pack, comprising 11 mint stamps, one FRAMA label, and one booklet with one pane of eight stamps. CMV = \$28, Starting Bid = \$9. ■

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## Prices Realized – SCC Library Auction #12 (Closed July 21, 2008)

#1 = \$21, #2 = \$10, #3 = \$6, #4 = \$14, #5 = \$25, #6 = \$13, #7 = \$37, #8 = \$5, #9 = \$53, #11 = \$25, #12 = \$25, #13 = \$21, #14 = \$16, #15 = \$4, #16 = \$10, #17 = \$15, #18 = \$21, and #19 = \$7.

Summary: There were nine bidders, eight of whom won one or more lots. Eighteen of the 19 lots sold, with realizations totaling \$328 against cumulative starting bids of \$249. The unsold lot #10 (*Danish P&T's History to 1711*) is available, first-come/first-served, at its starting bid of \$25 + shipping. Contact Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail rcichorz@comcast.net. ■

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## No Danish Stamp for Royal Wedding

Greenland issued a stamp celebrating the marriage of Danish Prince Joachim in May, but his Danish homeland did not. Prince Joachim, the second son of Denmark's monarch, Queen Margrethe II, married Marie Cavallier of France on May 24, three years after he divorced his first wife.

Greenland Post, a Danish protectorate, issued a DKK 10.25 stamp featuring a photograph of the newlyweds. Post Danmark, the Danish postal agency, did not issue a stamp marking the nuptials.

Ottar Bingen-Jakobsen, information spokesman for Post Danmark, emailed *The Posthorn* that, "Normally only the Queen/King and Crown Prince/Princess are celebrated on stamps (weddings, etc.);" Joachim is the younger brother of Danish Crown Prince Frederik. ■



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## Album Closed

### Danish Philatelist Hans Ehlern Jessen

Hans Ehlern Jessen, club master of Kjøbenhavns Philatelist Klub for 40 years (1962-2002), died April 15 at the age of 94. He served as editor of KPK's journal *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* from 1965 to 1990. In 1975 he was awarded the KPK medal. He also maintained a history of the club.

Jessen was extremely active in Danish philately. He was a national and international exhibitor, served as a judge and then senior consultant to juries, and founded the Danish Bicolor Issues study group in 1962. He authored many articles on the bicolor issues of Denmark and the Danish West Indies, as well as on Denmark postal history. In 1993 he was awarded the Robert Bechsgaard Memorial Cup of the Danske Filatelisters Fællesfond, and in 1994 the Denmark Medal of the Danish Philatelic Federation. ■

– Alan Warren

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