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POST HORN



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JOURNAL OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB  
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# Forty Countries to Issue Polar Protection Stamps

Finland Post is coordinating the efforts of approximately 40 postal agencies to issue stamps related to global warming that call for the preservation of polar regions and glaciers. Most postal agencies in Scandinavia are participating in the project with stamps being issued between January and March, 2009.



LUONNOS

Each country will decide on the motif it will use, but a shared feature will be a crystal insignia as shown on the Finland stamps. In addition to Finland, polar preservation stamps will be issued by the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Åland, and more than 30 other countries.

The Finnish issue is distinctive in that “Preserve the Polar Regions and Glaciers” is printed in English on its pair of first class stamps. A representative of Finland’s postal agency (Posti) could not recall a previous time in which English appeared on a Finnish stamp, although there has been English printed in the margins of Finland sheets.

Images in the series can be viewed at <http://www.posti.fi/postimerkkikeskus/preservethepolarregionsandglaciers.html>

– Paul Albright



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# The Mysterious Danish Emergency Stamp of 1963

*By Toke Nørby and John R. Sabin*

## Background

On March 8, 1991, a story appeared in many Danish newspapers<sup>1</sup> concerning the release of an “emergency” stamp that had been printed almost 45 years earlier, in 1963, at the height of the Cold War. The existence of this stamp had been kept secret for nearly 30 years. Let us begin in the 1960s.

In the early 1960s, it was not clear to the world whether U.S. and Soviet confrontations would erupt in open hostilities – possibly nuclear. Those were the years of the Cuban missile crisis and the building of the Berlin Wall. The Danes were worried about their vulnerability and sovereignty since the area is of great strategic importance with respect to access to the Baltic. They worried that the Danish islands, and perhaps part of western Jutland, could be occupied by Warsaw Pact forces, thus endangering Danish sovereignty over those lands and interrupting normal civil services, such as the post. Such postal problems had occurred in Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroes during World War II.

In 1959, the Danes had passed a law concerning civil preparedness.<sup>2</sup> Among other things, this law covered the financing and protection of various necessary public papers, including postal records and stamps. The details of the plans for the post, which were to be kept deeply secret, were known only to Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag, Public Works Minister Kai Lindberg, and Minister of Defense Poul Hansen. Apparently records were not kept, as there is no trace of them in ministerial archives. The exact string of events is not known, as the contingency plans for continuing postal services if part of Denmark was occupied, have not yet been released.

It is known,<sup>3</sup> however, that part of the contingency plans involved production of emergency stamps. The planning for production of the stamps, to be carried out in secrecy, was left to the Post Office’s General Director, Gunnar Pedersen,<sup>4,5</sup> and to B.M. Andersen, chief of the Post Office’s Third Technical Division,<sup>5</sup> with help from Ejgil Rasmussen, who was responsible for production of postal forms.

## Production

The emergency stamps (nødfrimærker) were to be printed in red with “Emergency stamp, a post horn, domestic postage, Denmark” printed on them. A block of four such stamps is shown in Figure 1. The stamp was undenominated with the idea that it could be used in an emergency situation without overprinting as postal rates might change. At the time of printing, the primary domestic rate was 35 øre.

In order to keep the existence of the emergency stamps secret, it was decided that they should not be produced by the Danish postal printing service, as there were too many people involved. Rather, a family-owned print shop, J. Jørgensen & Co., at that time located at Kristalgade 186 in Copenhagen, was chosen to produce the stamps. In the past, Jørgensen & Co. had printed both postal stationery and overprints for the postal service and was a state-authorized print shop. At the time, Jørgensen & Co. was in the process of moving their print shop to Artillerivej 40, Islands Brygge, on Amager, and most of the personnel moved there. Apparently the emergency stamps were printed in the old print shop on Kristalgade, which would have provided additional secrecy, as there



Figure 1. Danish emergency stamp of 1963.

would have been fewer workers there. Perforation began at the Kristalgade location and was finished on Artillerivej. The process began in March, 1963, and took nearly a year to complete. Eventually, the firm was sold and the records destroyed. Similarly, there is seemingly no record of the production of the emergency stamp in the Danish Postal records. Apparently correspondence concerning the emergency stamps was by personal communication through B.M. Andersen, who is deceased.

The production of the emergency stamp<sup>6,7</sup> must have begun with a sketch or concept of the new stamp. Unfortunately no record of this sketch, or who designed it, remains. B.M. Andersen and A.E. Rasmussen discussed the design and produced a simple paper sketch.<sup>8</sup> The design started simply with the posthorn and crossed arrows symbol of the Post and Telegraph as shown in Figure 2. It should be noted that the cross arrows of the telegraph service, as well as the crown, are absent. One explanation<sup>7</sup> for this is that if the country was split and the eastern part, notably Zeeland, was occupied, then the King would no longer be able to function in the remaining part of the country, and he would no longer have responsibility for the post. Thus the crown disappeared, as did the arrows, which represented the telegraph service, as the telegraph service was not involved in this problem. The posthorn of the emergency stamp is identical to that on Post Giro (savings) cards of that time. Due to the necessity for haste and secrecy, it would have been easy and convenient to build the design of the emergency stamp around the same design then being used for the Giro card.



Figure 2: The posthorn and crossed arrows of the Danish Post & Telegraph office.



Figure 3: An enlarged print from the proof print leading to the matrix shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4: Matrix of 20 impressions of the emergency stamp.

After the design on the paper sketch was agreed upon, an engraved mirror image of the design was set up containing the text and posthorn cliché. A proof print was made and approved by the General Post Office.<sup>8</sup>

Following an etching process this cliché was coated with copper and soldered to a piece of lead. Such a cliché is called a patrice. The process was repeated 26 times and 20 of these were mounted in four rows of five and were pressed into warmed plastic, producing matrices of 20 impressions each. Electrotypes were made from these plastic matrices. Eleven of the plastic matrices have survived and are at the Post & Tele Museum in Copenhagen. The patrice apparently is no longer extant, but a print from it does exist and is shown in Figure 3.

The 11 matrices (see Figure 4) were used to produce<sup>6</sup> 440 electroplated mirror images or galvanos. These were separated, and each was individually fixed to a metal block to be used for printing. There is speculation that the electroplating was done at Egmont H. Petersen, Kgl. Hoftrykkeri (later Gutenberg Hus and now Egmont) in Copenhagen, which had facilities for producing the galvanos in such a large number.<sup>3</sup> The 400 finished printing blocks, or clichés, were assembled into four printing plates of 100 (10 x 10) printing blocks each.

The four printing plates were then assembled together and used to produce a 61x45 cm. print sheet consisting of four sheets of 100 stamps each. One of the





two known full sheets is shown in Figure 5. It should be noted that the perforations run through both the right and left selvage in both known full sheets, so they must have come from the left side of the print sheet. Whether it is from the second or third quadrant position is unknown.

The emergency stamps were printed using letterpress on a paper not used before by the postal service, and with matte Davac glue.<sup>3,7,9</sup> There is speculation that different papers might have been used in the print run, but this cannot be confirmed due to the lack of controlled storage conditions.<sup>6</sup> In addition, there is some uncertainty concerning the origin of the paper. One opinion is that it was produced at the Silkeborg Paper Mill, in Jutland,<sup>10</sup> while another<sup>11</sup> maintains that this cannot be true, as the Silkeborg mill delivered only watermarked aerogram stock to the Post. In fact, the paper was Swedish,<sup>7</sup> and was procured through a company called Crown Gummed Paper, later Crown Emballage.<sup>8</sup> Due to the haste with which the printing

process was carried out, the print quality is not high.<sup>12</sup> The ink is not uniform and in some cases the red ink has run into the white lettering. The two complete sheets of emergency stamps available for viewing at the P&T Museum show no plate numbers, so it is assumed that the sheets were printed without plate numbers.

The perforation is 13x13. It has been speculated that Jørgensen & Co. did not have the equipment to perforate the stamp sheets but seconded it to another printer with a perforating machine, namely E.H. Petersen in Copenhagen.<sup>6</sup> This apparently is not the case. The emergency stamps were perforated four sheets at a time on a special hydraulic perforator,<sup>7,11</sup> built by the German company W. Kroll and Co. KG., which was still in use at Jørgensen & Co. as late as 1991. The perforations are not uniform, and some sheets are well-centered while others are certainly not.<sup>13</sup> (A detailed description and analysis of the printing process is given by Schweizer in Ref. 7, with a correction in Ref. 11.)

The sheets of 100 stamps each were packaged in bundles of 500 sheets and tied with a cord and sealed (see Figure 6).<sup>14</sup> The package that was opened was wrapped in paper marked "Agreement between the Danish Dentists Association and the Office and Employees Union in Denmark concerning the conditions of employment in dental offices."<sup>15</sup> As this agreement is known to have been signed on November 19, 1963, it fixes the date for the packing of this bundle of emergency stamps and provides a general time frame for the packaging. Also packed were 10x10 zinc printing plates (see Figure 7),<sup>15</sup> so that,

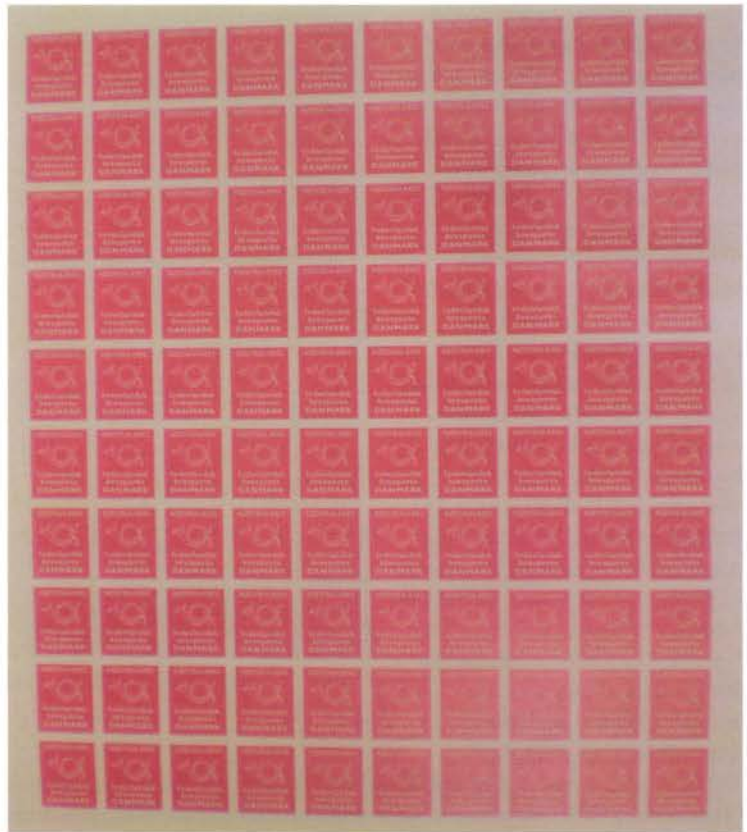


Figure 5: Finished sheet of 100 emergency stamps.

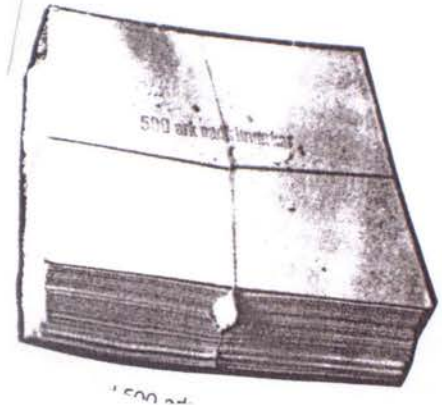


Figure 6: Bundle of 500 sheets of emergency stamps (from newspaper photo).

if needed, more stamps could be produced locally. The zinc plates, weighing 540g each, are about 20 percent lighter than the normal copper plates and thus easier to transport and store.

The stamps and plates were sealed in lead-lined wooden boxes that carried instructions not to open them without explicit directions from the government. Eight boxes were prepared and placed in important strategic places around Denmark. Where the boxes should be deposited was apparently determined by B.M. Andersen.<sup>5</sup> Although the specific places are not known, it is likely that they were placed in mid-Zealand (Copenhagen and Næstved?), Fynen (Odense?), somewhere on the Danish smaller islands, and two or three in Jutland (Ålborg, Århus, and somewhere in Sønderjylland?), and one each on Bornholm (Rønne?) and the Faroe Islands (Torshavn?).<sup>3,5,11,16</sup> The boxes were to be placed in safe places, but not necessarily in post offices. For example, they might be placed with high-ranking officials,<sup>17</sup> and it is not clear if they were moved about before 1991.<sup>5</sup> (The box from the Faroe Islands was returned to Denmark when the Faroes became postally independent in 1975.)



Figure 7: Detail of zinc printing plate bundled with the emergency stamps

### Discovery: 1991

The first crack in the veil of secrecy came in 1988 when a collector sent one of the emergency stamps to the *Frimærke Nyt* column in *Politiken*.<sup>18</sup> A picture of the stamp was published under the heading “Hvad er så dette?” (So what is this?). Speculation was that it was an essay or proof of a stamp, but there was no immediate answer. The question was reprised a few weeks later<sup>19</sup> with the notation that no answer was forthcoming from postal authorities.

These things stood until the existence of the emergency stamps was announced by Post Danmark three years later, March 8, 1991. It is unknown why the existence of these stamps was made known at that time, but there is speculation that the First Gulf War made people think, again, of the problems of Danish security. In addition, Lis Birkedal had recently been appointed as the director of the newly formed Postens Frimærke Center (the former Postens Filateli). As part of her reorganization, she decided (at Knud Mohr’s suggestion) that, rather than destroying the now useless emergency stamps, they would be made available to collectors as an important part of Danish postal history. Thus, their existence was declassified and made public.

### Stamps for Sale

The Danish government previously had considered destroying the stamps. Knud Mohr, then president of the Danish Philatelic Federation (DFF), had the idea that some stamps should be donated to DFF. The government, through Lis Birkedal, agreed to give DFF as many stamps as it could sell. Several conditions would apply:<sup>6</sup>

- DFF could take possession of up to one million stamps.
- DFF would sell the stamps at a fixed price, later determined to be 30 Dkr per stamp.





- Everyone, collectors and dealers, domestic and foreign, would pay the same price.
- The VAT would be determined in agreement with the tax authorities.
- The VAT saved by sales to foreigners, who need not pay VAT, will be given to FIP, the international philatelic organization.
- The stamps will be delivered to DFF in 10-blocks (2 high by 5 long), and only in this format. Before delivery all selvage was to be removed. Thus, the only full sheets of the emergency stamps are located at the P&T Museum in Copenhagen.
- A fraction of the proceeds of the sale would go to the Danish P&T museum.
- The remainder of the proceeds would be used for the good of philately.
- All emergency stamps unsold by December 31, 1991, would be destroyed.

The emergency stamps were provided to DFF only in blocks of 10, but were sold to the public as 10-blocks, 4-blocks, singles, and various other blocks and strips containing fewer than 10 stamps. DFF divided up the blocks before sale.

Single stamps and blocks were sold in cardboard folders with a print of an emergency stamp block of four on the cover and entitled: "Emergency stamps. Denmark 1963. A philatelic sensation without parallel in world postal history." (Translated.) There followed a short description of the stamps and their origin, and a comment that stamps unsold by December 31, 1991, would be destroyed. This card was printed in Danish, but there are apparently some printed in German as well. Were there any in English?

The sale of the emergency stamps began on Stamp Day (Frimærkets Dag), March 14, 1991, and would continue to the end of the calendar year. At that time, all unsold copies of the emergency stamp would be destroyed. As agreed with the postal and tax authorities, foreign buyers could not deduct the VAT, but the authorities agreed to give 5.40 DKr to FIP<sup>3</sup> for each stamp sold outside Denmark. There were 146,040 stamps sold<sup>20,21</sup> for a total of 3,686,723.47 DKr.<sup>22</sup> Of this, the Postal Museum got 146,040 DKr, and FIP received 72,990.71 DKr. After administrative costs were deducted, that left 2,481,871.01 DKr as profit for DFF. Of this, one million crowns was deposited in DFF's Foundation account, and the rest was earmarked for support of member services and exhibition costs. It is interesting that, at the time of this writing, emergency stamps are being offered for sale at prices varying between \$1.50 and \$13.00 each.

Today, the emergency stamp is listed in the *AEA* catalog, but it has no catalog number.

### Further Questions

One exception was made to the condition that all unsold emergency stamps would be destroyed at the end of 1991. That was that two full sheets of the emergency stamps would be deposited at the Post & Tele Museum, along with two 10x10 printing plates, and several matrices. These objects remain there.

There should be no full sheets of emergency stamps in the hands of collectors. However, there have been rumors of the existence of at least one such sheet. As early as 1992, there was a report<sup>23</sup> of a full sheet that had been bought in Norway and was in the hands of a Danish collector. At the time, the speculation was that stamps deposited at Torshavn had been opened when the Faroes gained their postal independence in 1976, and that at least one sheet had been removed at that time. No further direct evidence of this sheet has surfaced.

In 2000/2001 one full sheet was found in an estate of a police officer from the fraud department. There is no explanation why he had the sheet, but one guess was that he had an original sheet to check against any "home made" emergency stamps – if such a situation arose.<sup>24</sup> This sheet was given to Lis Birkedal at Post Danmark.

In addition, a full sheet of emergency stamps was offered at auction<sup>25</sup> in December, 2004. The bidding increased quickly to 5,000 +DKr. when postal authorities (Lis Birkedal) stopped the auction and confiscated the sheet, as it was presumptively stolen property. Presumably the sheet was destroyed.

Although much is known about the Danish emergency stamp of 1963, there are still several points to be cleared up. These include:

- Where did the example of the emergency stamp that showed up in 1988 come from? What happened to it?
- Collectors could not resist sending letters franked with the nødfrimærke so several "used" copies exist, but have no value. There are rumors that an authentic canceled emergency stamp exists: It would be nice to have it expertised.



- As mentioned above, the haste and secrecy of the printing process led to a print quality that was less than ideal. That would lead one to expect that errors exist. Some have been mentioned,<sup>6</sup> but there has been no systematic cataloging of errors. Examination of the two full sheets at the P&T museum show many small errors, mostly ink bleeding into the lettering, but no larger errors beyond those previously recorded.<sup>6</sup>
- Similarly, the print quality should lead to the possibility of plating the issue. This has not yet been done,<sup>6,10,12</sup> perhaps as these have not been considered to be *real* stamps.
- Although this emergency stamp is unique in Danish postal history, one might wonder if others might have existed around the world.<sup>10,12</sup> Apparently there was a special stamp printed by the French Resistance to be used during the World War II occupation but remaining copies were destroyed at the time of liberation.<sup>12</sup> Clearly, such a stamp would not be needed today with the advanced technology of franking machines.

### Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Erik Jensen and the staff of the Danish Post & Tele Museum in Copenhagen for help and encouragement and to Paul Albright for suggesting this article. Many thanks also to Peter Schweizer of the Taastrup Stamp Club for reading and correcting the manuscript, and to Lis Birkedal for useful comments. ■

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Cf. e.g.: Ib Eichner-Larsen, *Berlinske Tidene*, 8 March, 1991, Sect. 1, p.3; Ole Ras, *Politiken*, 8 March, 1991, Sect. 2, p.8; (RB), *Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten*, 8 March, 1991, Sect. 1, p.3; Preben Hellelund, *Fyns Stiftstidene*, 8 March, 1991, Sect. 1, p.13. These articles were followed by a number of other newspaper articles in the spring of 1991 and into 1992, notably by Ib Eichner-Larsen in *Berlinske Tidene*.

<sup>2</sup> Danish law 342 of 23 December, 1959, concerning civil preparedness.

<sup>3</sup> Jan Bendix, *Post Historisk Tidsskrift* 19/2, 62-64 (1991).

<sup>4</sup> Gunnar Villads Crumlin Pedersen (b. 23.02.1905, d. 20.01.1997). was general director of the Danish Post and Telegraph service from 1960-1975. As he was a trained engineer, and came from the engineering side of the Post Office, there was some uneasiness when he, and not someone with "postal" experience, was appointed general director. He acquitted himself well, however, and earned the respect of his employees. There is an interesting oral history interview with Pedersen, conducted on July 11, 1996, by Frederik Nebeker for the Center for the History of Electrical Engineering at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, at: [http://www.ieee.org/portal/cms\\_docs\\_iportals/iportals/aboutus/history\\_center/oral\\_history/pdfs/Pedersen298.pdf](http://www.ieee.org/portal/cms_docs_iportals/iportals/aboutus/history_center/oral_history/pdfs/Pedersen298.pdf). Pedersen also has a book (*Two Generations and Radio Waves*, Høst & Sons Forlag, Odense, 1976) which, interestingly, hardly mentions his experiences directing the Danish Postal Service. There is no mention of the emergency stamps in it.

<sup>5</sup> Ib Eichner-Larsen, *Berlinske Tidene*, 26 March, 1991, Sect 4, p.19.

<sup>6</sup> Hans Ehler Jessen, *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 98/3, 115-118 (1991).

<sup>7</sup> Peter Schweizer, *Skilling* 19/6, 4-9 (1991).

<sup>8</sup> Peter Schweizer, from conversations in 1991 with people involved with the production of the emergency stamps in 1963.

<sup>9</sup> Davac dry gum papers are products of the Nashua Corp. of Nashua, NH, and are designed for use as water adhesive labels.

<sup>10</sup> Dan Laursen, *The Posthorn* 48/2, 51 (1991), *The Posthorn* 48/4, 180 (1991).

<sup>11</sup> Peter Schweizer, *Skilling* 19/4, 15 (1991).

<sup>12</sup> Lennart Weber, *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 52/4, 182-186 (1991).

<sup>13</sup> Jan Bendix, *Skilling* 19/4, 10-11 (1991).

<sup>14</sup> NB: There are no more bundles of the emergency stamps intact. Apparently one bundle was broken up and the stamps were sold. However, there exists one picture of an intact bundle, which is reproduced here. On the paper wrapping is written "500 ark nødfrimærker" or "500 sheets of emergency stamps."

<sup>15</sup> Preben Hellelund, *Fyns Stiftstidene*, 8 March, 1991, Sect. 1, p.13.

<sup>16</sup> Toke Nørby - <http://www.norbyhus.dk/nodfrim.html>.

<sup>17</sup> Jan Bendix, *Skilling* 19/3, 4-5 (1991).

<sup>18</sup> Holger Philipsen in *Frimærke Nyt* 7, *Politiken*, 21 February, 1988, Sect. *Husnøgle*, p.23.



<sup>19</sup> Holger Philipsen in *Frimærke Nyt 13, Politiken*, 3 April, 1988, Sect. *Husnøgle*, p.24.

<sup>20</sup> Regnskab for Nødfrimærker, *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 52/6, 319 (1991).

<sup>21</sup> Knud Mohr, *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 53/4, 179 (1992).

<sup>22</sup> The exchange rate in 1991 was approximately 7 DKr per dollar.

<sup>23</sup> Lennart Weber, *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 53/8, 350-351 (1992).

<sup>24</sup> Otto Kjærgaard, *Dansk Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, 29/2, 64-65 (2001).

<sup>25</sup> Lauritz.com, Auctioneers, Langebjerg, Roskilde, Denmark.

## Faroes Issues Its First Franking Labels

The Faroes issued its first franking labels on October 6 at a self-service "Post-n-Go" machine located at a Shell convenience store in Gøta. Two machines were to be installed at Shell service stations in Tórshavn and another in Klaksvik later in October.

The machines will issue self-adhesive labels ranging from DKK 0.50 to a maximum of DKK 100. Philatelic customers, however, must order labels from the philatelic office of the Faroes Post with a face value no less than DKK 6.00. First day covers are to remain available until April. The plan is to issue a new set of labels annually.

For further information or to place orders, contact: Philatelic Office, Postverk Føroya, FO-100 Tórshavn, Faroe Islands, or email [filateli@post.fo](mailto:filateli@post.fo). ■



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# The D.W.I. Bisected 4-Cent Stamps: Why, When, Where, and How They Were Used

By Arnold Sorensen

## Part II

(Part I published in August, 2008)

### Bisect Usage on St. Jan

D.W.I. collectors are aware of the scarcity of stamps and covers having a St. Jan or a Kingshill cancel. This study did not locate any covers canceled at either location, nor did it include any cover addressed to either place. St. Jan had a 1901 census of 925 people, with perhaps 10 percent literacy, so little mail passed through that island. Engstrom's book illustrates the only cover known to have been canceled there (March 27).

Kingshill was a different matter in that it did not cancel any mail from the late 1870s to about 1909. Kingshill is not a town, and even today it is not identified on St. Croix maps. It served a widely scattered population as a mail collection center rather than being a post office. In the Danish system, a mail collection center had a minimal supply of commonly used stamps and was not required to cancel mail. That was done at the first post office that received the letters. The lack of identifiable mail from Kingshill gives it every appearance that it functioned as a mail collection center.

Christiansted and Frederiksted are approximately 15 miles apart with Kingshill about midway between the two. Every morning two mule-drawn wagons carrying mail and passengers would depart both Christiansted and Frederiksted, and they would meet at or near Kingshill. The mules would be replaced with fresh teams, the mail and passengers were exchanged between the two wagons, and each would return to the post office it had departed from earlier. The mail turned in at Kingshill would have been carried on these wagons. During this period very little D.W.I. mail had a sender's address, so mail from Kingshill is not identifiable. The mule wagons were replaced about 1910-1913 by the first automobile in the D.W.I.

### Bisect stamp usage on St. Croix

The first day of use on St. Croix has always been reported as February 10, but it is likely that this is an error. The post office announcement is dated February 10, but it was printed in the newspaper, the *St. Croix Avis*, on February 11. Figure 4 shows a reprint of this notice. I could not locate any covers dated earlier than February 11, and the "DWI Record" maintained by SCC's DWI Study Group records dates of February 11 and 13 from Frederiksted and February 12 and 13 from Christiansted. Thus, it appears that the first day usage should be changed to February 11, 1903.

Covers canceled on that date are scarce. The St. Croix post offices sold out of 1-cent stamps about that date. The initial philatelic reaction observed at St. Thomas did not repeat on St. Croix. Three weeks had passed, and many covers had been mailed

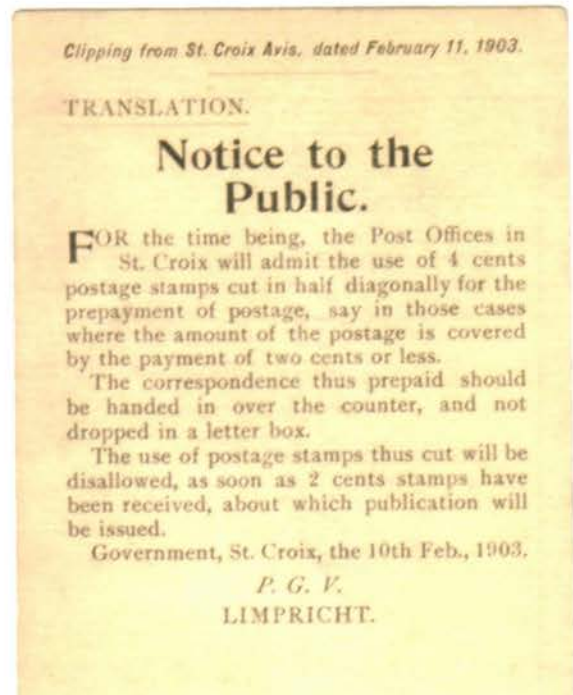


Figure 4. Reprint from the newspaper *St. Croix Avis*. Though signed February 10, the authorization notice was published on February 11 and that is the official first day use of bisected stamps on the island of St. Croix. There are two different reprints of the newspaper notice both with the date of February 11.



from St. Thomas, so the interest had likely dwindled. St. Croix was a plantation island with a dispersed population. Christiansted and Frederiksted both had smaller populations (approximately 1,000 each) with lesser business activities, and only 20 percent of all the bisect covers were canceled there.

Two St. Croix families, Woods and Armstrong, accounted for approximately one-half of all the St. Croix covers. (They also had many covers mailed from St. Thomas.) A total of 51 covers with St. Croix postmarks were indexed, and eight were addressed to someone named Woods and 19 to someone named Armstrong. The Woodses produced a number of covers using stamps from printing 2, as well. When I stopped collecting data for this study the latest dates indexed were Frederiksted March 27 and Christiansted April 14. Subsequently, I located covers with later dates and Figure 5 shows one of them, a rare cover canceled with the last day of use: Christiansted 4 June. It is the only recorded cover with this date.



Figure 5. This cover canceled 4 June 1903 has the last date of authorized use of the bisected stamp. It is the only recorded cover having this date.

### St. Croix Cancels Dated Earlier

The official St. Croix first day use is February 11, and to quote Engstrom's book, "a postmark of 31 January has been reported, and it is assumed that the earlier known practice at St. Thomas was permitted, prior to the official notice." This implies the unauthorized early canceling of bisected stamps. I believe the earlier dates from St. Croix post offices are *not* due to premature unauthorized use of the bisected stamp. The early cancels are the result of the post office practices associated with the public's use of letterboxes located on board mail-carrying ships, and I am indebted to Hilberg's 1990 article for this suggestion.<sup>1</sup>

Figures 6 and 7 are two covers having the earliest recorded cancels from St. Croix, one canceled Christiansted on January 31 and the other Frederiksted on February 7. Both were mailed from St. Thomas without being canceled there. In making this statement it becomes important to detail certain D.W.I. Post Office practices to verify the origin of letters mailed in 1903 and how the domestic mail routing is determined by examining the multiple postmarks on an envelope.

Covers are commonly seen with the cancel from one post office on the stamp, and as many as two different cancels on the back of the envelope. The stamp was canceled by the first post office to receive the letter, and the cancels on the back are a combination of transit and arrival cancels. Mail from Frederiksted to St. Thomas, for example, will have the stamp canceled in Frederiksted. From there it went by mule-wagon to the Christiansted Post Office that canceled the

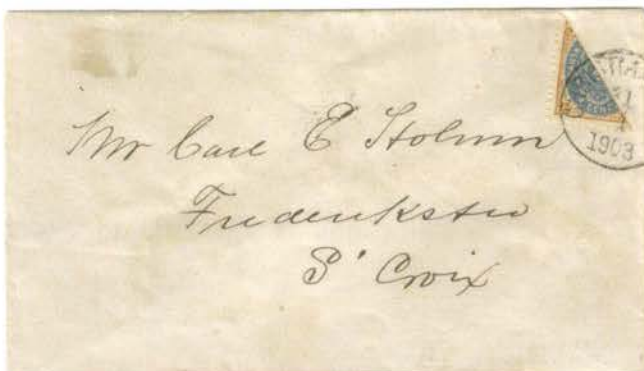


Figure 6. Earliest recorded St. Croix date of use, Christiansted 31 January. This date precedes the official first day use in that town by 11 days. It was dropped into the letterbox on the mail schooner "Vigilant" while it was at Charlotte Amalie. It was canceled after arrival at Christiansted.



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back, and then by ship to Charlotte Amalie where the St. Thomas cancel was back-stamped. Alternately, mail could have gone by ship directly to St. Thomas and the back would only have a St. Thomas cancel.

Mail from St. Thomas to St. Croix was most often sent by the mail schooner, "Vigilant," that departed the Charlotte Amalie harbor every Tuesday and Friday evening. It arrived in Christiansted early the next morning, weather permitting. It and other mail carrying ships were subject to the following regulation dated December 2, 1901:

§ 9. The utilization of private vessels

Vessels clearing from a Danish West India port are under the obligation at the demand of the postal department to receive and carry the articles mentioned in § 3 sub letters a-d, g and i. If such vessels are trading as packets, they shall likewise receive and carry the other items mentioned in 3, and the postal department shall be entitled to place in a suitable locality on board the vessel locked letter-boxes, in so far as such have not been placed by the foreign administration with which the vessel is under contract...

On arrival of a vessel to a Danish West India port the mails (closed mails, postal packets and closed letter boxes) shall be landed and all letters carried outside the mails be delivered to the harbourmaster or his assistant. If there is no one from the post office to receive the mails when landed, the master of the vessel shall, at the cost of the postal department, at once have them conveyed to the post-office by a reliable messenger.

The "Vigilant" letterbox was heavily used by the public who could deposit mail on it after the local post office had closed. St. Thomas used a special four-ring cancel for mail arriving with stamps that had not been canceled. The ring cancel would be used on the stamp(s), and then the St. Thomas date cancel would be struck on the back. The four-ring cancel is common on D.W.I. stamps and demonstrates just how extensive this practice was. It is, however, rarely seen on bisected mail; this study only located three such items, one being an envelope. Sometimes a "C" would also be used to indicate the mail was from Christiansted. Christiansted did not have a similar arrival cancel. Mail that had been deposited in the letterbox while the ship was at St. Thomas would have been canceled "Christiansted" with a date on the stamp since the D.W.I. post office required all stamps to be canceled.

Both of the covers illustrated in Figures 6 and 7 are addressed to Frederiksted. The cover canceled Christiansted 31 January only has a Frederiksted cancel on the reverse and by itself could be considered evidence that it was mailed from Christiansted before the authorized date. However, the cover canceled Frederiksted 7 February has both the Christiansted and Frederiksted cancels on the back. Apparently the Christiansted Post Office failed to cancel the stamp and only the backside was canceled there. At arrival in Frederiksted the arrival cancel was struck on the back, and the stamp was canceled there when it was observed it had not been canceled. Both covers are canceled on a Saturday, a day that corresponds to the Christiansted arrival of the "Vigilant." On this basis, it is possible that earlier dates with Christiansted cancels dated January 24 or 28 may exist.

Not all mail between St. Thomas and Frederiksted was routed via Christiansted. The post office also routed mail on ships sailing directly between the two locales. I have one cover canceled St. Thomas 27/1/1903 and Frederiksted 29/1/1903 on the reverse. This cover was in transit for two days. A similar cover mailed at Frederiksted directly to St. Thomas also had two days transit time. The increased transit time on this longer sea route indicates these ships may have sailed during the daytime rather than overnight.

The study also indexed the ring cancel on one cover with the ring cancel on the stamp and a St. Thomas arrival cancel on the back (plus "C"), and two on piece (with the ring cancel). It can therefore be



Figure 7. Earliest recorded date of use, Frederiksted 7 February, preceding the official St. Croix first day usage by four days. It also was mailed via the letterbox on the mail schooner "Vigilant" from St. Thomas, but the Christiansted post office missed canceling the stamp.

stated that: (1) the public soon disregarded the “over the counter” announcement and used letterboxes and, (2) such letters were accepted by the post offices as long as the bisect-stamped mail originated from a locale where its use was allowed. Within a short time the use of bisected stamps had become common enough that they were treated as ordinary mail. Figure 8 shows two printed matter letters sent from Christiansted. One has the St. Thomas four-ring cancel, and the back has both the “C” and St. Thomas 4/21/1903 cancels. I know of three printed matter items mailed by this individual to different addresses in Germany. The mailer may have been generating philatelic mail using the printed matter rate.

This does not mean that there were no attempts to use bisected stamps in an unauthorized manner. Figure 9 shows a cover dated Frederiksted 9 February that has both the upper and lower half of a bisected 4-cent stamp (Print 4, position 78, with an oval flaw). On this date the St. Croix postmaster had not yet authorized using bisected stamps. The cover was sealed and has been cut open. It would appear the postal clerk refused to accept one-half of the stamp, and if the other half not been affixed the receiver would have had to pay four cents postage due penalty for a letter the post office considered stampless. The sender may have affixed the other half of the stamp if he thought he might not be allowed to use in the future. It is also possible, however, that the letter was found to be of double weight and required four cents postage.

Two observations may be made: First, the letter likely had commercial content and had to be mailed, and second, within days bisect use was allowed. Two covers are also known having a bisected stamp with the 8 cents on 10 cents overprint, and they were likely dropped in a letterbox. Each was overpaid by two cents, but that stamp was not valid when bisected, and each cover was penalized 4 cents postage due.



Figure 8. Printed matter mail from Christiansted mailed by the same person. The 4-ring cancel was used at St. Thomas to cancel stamps on mail that had not been canceled. The cover was dropped in the letterbox on the “Vigilant” as were the covers in Figures 6 and 7 but while it was at Christiansted. The 4-ring cancel is the rarest cancel on bisected stamps (excluding the single known St. Jan cover). This study located only three examples, one being the cover above. Its back is postmarked St. Thomas 21 April.



Figure 9. Mystery cover having both the upper and lower halves of a bisected stamp. The cancel dates from before the St. Croix postmaster authorized the use of the bisected stamp, and the postal clerk may have refused to accept it with a bisected stamp. Most of the cover's backside has been removed.



The addressee is known for having produced many philatelic items. Torben Hilberg also describes a letter mailed at St. Croix before the official day where, (1) the bisected stamp was not canceled, and (2) the cover was marked 4 cents postage due. This should demonstrate the St. Croix postal clerks were serious about observing the rules, and early St. Croix post office cancels are on mail that originated on St. Thomas and canceled after arrival on St. Croix. The best method to verify this is to check the back of an envelope for transit cancels.

### Postcards and Printed Matter to Foreign Destinations

D.W.I. collectors could share their hobby with overseas friends and family by either mailing a postcard that required two cents postage, or by overpaying the printed matter rate. The Printed Matter rate could only be used if the envelope was unsealed and did contain printed matter. Printed matter could be something as simple as a wedding announcement. It is not likely the post office would have allowed empty envelopes to be mailed with only a bisected stamp. Of the 218 covers indexed, 16 were postcards and five were printed matter envelopes addressed to foreign countries. Some of the postcards are without any message, i.e. philatelic, while others are picture postcards written in languages other than English. Two of the five printed matter envelopes were sent by one person from Christiansted to Germany, so it is quite possible that philatelic interests were involved.

Two printed matter items are true rarities. One has the stamp affixed to the *St. Croix Avis* newspaper dated February 11 with the receiver's name and address written on the newspaper; the other is a newspaper wrapper (Figure 10). Both are unique recorded items. The St. Croix newspaper is the one that had the notice authorizing the use of bisected stamps at Christiansted and Frederiksted.

From a statistics point of view, only 7 percent of the bisected stamps were used on foreign mail, with 2 percent being printed matter, so both types of mail are considered scarce.

### Postcards Mailed On German Steamers

Covers mailed while on board a German ship represent a specialty collecting area with all items highly priced. A ship's purser could keep a supply of stamps from the country where the ship departed, and under the UPU rules he would post them in the first port of call where they would be accepted without penalty. This practice is allowed today, a century later. The German steamers had their own cancels with the ship's name that sometimes would be used to cancel the stamp, but other times the purser would use pen and ink to write the date (and sometimes his initials) on the stamps. Other times the stamp would just be marked with an "X" with the date written on the envelope or postcard.

All German/D.W.I. steamship covers are highly sought, and I am aware of five postcards having a bisected 4-cent stamp. The D.W.I. post office could not control how the purser treated the stamps. Stamp collecting was much more prevalent then, so he may have purposely used bisected stamps. It is also possible some steamers that departed while 1-cent stamps were not available had no other choice but to use



Figure 10. This is the only recorded newspaper wrapper with a bisected stamp. It was mailed four days before the practice ceased on St. Thomas. Newspaper wrappers frequently held more than one newspaper and required postage for more than 50-gram weight.

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bisected stamps. Robert Stone conjectured that these postcards could be the result of collusion between the D.W.I. Post Office and the purser(s), but the reader should draw his own conclusion.<sup>2</sup> The post office may have been interested in only approving 4-cent stamps so as to preserve the 1-cent supply.

### Registered mail and other combination uses

Engstrom mentioned that there were no known examples of a bisected stamp used together with a registration fee, and that it was not known if that practice would have been admissible. Such a letter would have had a 5-cent stamp paying the registration fee in addition to the 2-cent letter rate. Such an example is now known, though it is a clipping rather than a complete letter. It is shown in Figure 11. It has a registry cancel next to the two stamps, so it now appears this was an accepted practice. Domestic registered letters are quite rare with perhaps fewer than 10 covers known.

I have also seen a piece having two 4-cent stamps plus a bisected stamp paying a total of 10 cents. The explanation is that it was from a domestic letter having 60-75-gram weight that required five times the normal two cents postage. All three stamps were canceled, an indication that the bisected stamp was accepted by the post office where the practice was to *not* cancel a stamp or stamps that did not meet the criteria for use. It could also be a philatelic item that was over-franked and overpayment of postage was not a violation. I have also seen a cover mailed from St. Thomas on April 7 to a Copenhagen stamp dealer where the sender attempted to pay the eight cents postage by using a combination of a bisect (2 cents) plus a single 1-cent and 5-cent stamps. The stamps were sufficiently separated that the post office only canceled the 1 and 5-cent stamps, and the letter was found to be two cents short. It was assessed postage due. This treatment would be in accordance with the original instructions that a bisected stamp was only to be used where two cents or less was required.

It would be interesting to document more examples of such covers to fully grasp how the post office dealt with unusual situations.

### The Number of Covers Mailed

When a stamp is issued the total will equal the number printed minus the number destroyed. The actual number used is not known. It is impossible to know how many stamps were bisected and used, whether philatelic or on regular mail. One can at best examine the use of the 2-cent coat-of-arms stamp issued May 23, 1903, and on sale until July, 1905. It was intended for foreign postcards and domestic letters, and 2,000 sheets were sold in 26 months. How many were used for two-cent mailings, how many were sold and never used, and how many were used in multiples or in combination with other stamps? Its monthly use should closely approximate the normal need for the bisected stamp in 1903, with philatelic use adding to that need. As pure speculation, if only 25 percent of these were used for two-cent mailing, that would amount to more than 1,000 items per month. This conservative estimate suggests more than 5,000 items were mailed in any four-month period. Philatelic letters would have greatly added to this.

The "DWI Mails" suggests approximately 2,500 covers were mailed with the bisected stamps. This number has to be much too low. Hilberg used the post office records of the number of sheets of 4-cent stamps sold during and after the bisect period to show that more than 289 sheets were sold from January-May, 1903. By postulating that all were bisected, he arrived at 57,800 letters being mailed with a bisected stamp. If this number is correct, the statistical data presented here shows that some 2,800 first day covers were mailed, and the total mailed at St. Thomas the first three days should have been 12,800 covers. (St. Thomas had a population of 11,000, and only small percentage were literate.)



Figure 11. Piece with a bisected stamp and a 5-cent stamp paying the registry fee. Also boxed "Anbefalet" registry mark used at Christiansted.



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I don't believe that all the excess stamps were used as bisects. The foreign mail volume was very significant, and it would have been logical for persons needing 4-cent stamps for foreign mail to purchase extra copies. The post office operation had been chaotic in 1902 and excess stamps were purchased to ward off a possibility that the post office was headed for another fiasco. On this basis, for every five sheets sold and hoarded for such mail would reduce the number of bisect covers by 1,000. The actual number of bisect covers will never be known, but it has to be in the tens of thousands.

### The Philatelic Press and the Bisected Stamp

At my request, the American Philatelic Research Library reviewed their journals for the earliest advertisements by dealers offering bisect examples for sale. Interestingly, the first references relate to the notice in the *St. Croix Avis* that appeared 21 days after the St. Thomas notice had been published. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* had two advertisements in its March 7 issue. H. F. Coleman offered envelopes for 35 cents each, and the New York Stamp Market offered them at 50 cents each with the following statement: "... with every postmark attesting to their delivery to the post-office at St. Thomas and their receipt by the Federickstadt post-office on the island of Christianstadt." The March 21 issue included the *St. Croix Avis* notice of February 11 via the Holton Stamp Company that also advertised for covers. Its ad included the statement that a reprint copy of the newspaper notice would be included with each order. By March 28 more information was forthcoming from readers. Frank O. Stetson wrote: "It is stated, how authoritatively I cannot say, that the DWI provisional use was about eight days. All the letters I have seen are dated between 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of February." The earliest reference in England was in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on March 7. It had an inquiry for more information from a reader in Barbados who had obtained a letter with a bisected stamp. The March 31 issue of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* included a two-line notice that it had "received a specimen of the 4 c. perf. 12 ½ divided diagonally for use of 2 c." Not until April 30 did it print the *St. Croix Avis* notice of February 11.

It appears that the January 20, 1903, St. Thomas publication escaped notice, but the stamp journals accurately identified the St. Croix notice as being signed February 10 and printed February 11.

### Conclusions

There are several questions regarding the use of the bisected stamp that have never had satisfactory answers. It is obvious that the great majority of the covers surviving today are philatelic, so one question would be if the locals suffered from the lack of availability of 1-cent stamps for the short time they were sold out. An obvious answer would be if many postcards had to be mailed with two cents postage when only one cent was required. The study showed that very few postcards (philatelic) were mailed with a bisected stamp, and it took six years to locate a post card mailed from St. Thomas on February 27, 1903, when the post office did not have any 1-cent stamps. It reads:

"Dear Frank Kind regards to self + wife. Very busy, Will write next week. Best regards to George.  
Yours E. Kriger"

and was addressed to Mr. Frank Cruse, Christiansted, St. Croix. This card appears to be a normal domestic mailing that could only be sent by overpayment with a bisected stamp. I am not aware of any other similar cards.

A greater mystery has been why the bisected stamp was used on St. Croix for many weeks after their use was made invalid on St. Thomas. If St. Thomas had 1-cent stamps, why were they not passed to St. Croix? My conclusion is that St. Thomas and St. Croix were separate postal districts receiving their stamps in separate shipments from Copenhagen. St. Thomas had routine mail connection directly with Europe via German steamers, whereas only St. Croix had routine steamship connections via New York. Intra-island service was limited to sailing vessels, and the Danish government may not have wanted to risk losing new stamps due to a sailing-ship mishap. The 1-cent stamp supply was not in danger of being exhausted, so there was not an immediate emergency.





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An article by Victor Engstrom in *The Posthorn* (February, 1987) included sales dates listed for D.W.I. issues provided by Torben Hilberg.<sup>3</sup> The listing shows that St. Thomas received its new 2-cent stamp by May 23, Christiansted June 5, and Frederiksted June 8. These dates correlate with the dates the bisected stamps were discontinued. Copenhagen likely would have telegraphed the two postmasters as to when and how the shipments were made, and they would have known the ship arrival dates. ■

*(The writer would be interested in knowing of any unique or interesting covers with a bisected stamp that can add to the knowledge of their use. Contact him at valbydwi@hotmail.com.)*

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Torben Hilberg, "Nye oplagstal for den halverede 4 cents fra Dansk Vestindien," *Nordisk Filatelisk Tidsskrift*, February, 1990 (2/1990), pps. 76-78.

<sup>2</sup> Robert G. Stone, "The Mails by German Packets to and from St. Thomas, D.W.I.," *Postal History Journal*, June, 1986.

<sup>3</sup> Victor Engstrom, "DWI Mails Update Promised With Reprints by SCC Study Group," *The Posthorn*, February, 1987.

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## D.W.I. Stamped Revenue Paper Clippings

A collector on the East Coast recently sent along two clippings of stamped revenue paper to be considered for sale. I had never seen the particular patterns on these papers, which are illustrated nearby. I emailed Claus Rafner in Denmark for his opinion and explanation. Rafner is a fiscal historian by education and has written on the subject in Denmark. He replied that these are from the Danish West Indies and added the following explanation.

Stamp duty and stamped paper were introduced on D.W.I. according to a law of September 30, 1773, to begin in 1774. Two so-called classes of papers existed as was the case in Denmark and Norway, namely one for the more important and highly taxed documents (deeds, bonds, etc) and one for less important and lower taxed documents (receipts, etc): Class 1, 32 kinds, numbered from 1 to 32; class 2, 18 kinds, numbered from 33 to 50.

For instance, the price of one piece of paper of Class 2, number 37, was 1 rigsdaler. This duty is printed on these two clippings of paper. The duty was abolished in 1784 on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Jan, whereas the duty continued on the island of St. Croix. One of the copies shown has a recent hand-written inscription: "Island of St. Croix." Some 123 years later, in 1907, the D.W.I. stamp duty was renewed on all three islands and continued until the islands were sold to the United States in 1917.

One of the copies is rather special as it has the imprint of King Gustav III of Sweden (1771-1792), surcharged in 1807 with the stamp of King Christian VII of Denmark (1766-1808), and further surcharged in 1810 with the imprint of King Frederick VI of Denmark (1806-1839) to make the paper valid for that

year. The printed words, "For 1810," were added at that time with the date of 1807 crossed out by hand. The paper was meant to be replaced every year with a new supply shipped from Denmark to D.W.I. In shortage situations, however, invention was permissible. It is likely that shortages occurred in these years of the Napoleonic Wars.



This clipping had been part of a small exhibit of clippings of Scandinavian stamped papers, stated to have once been part of a museum collection. The description on the old, yellowed exhibit pages is handwritten, and states that "[T]his paper appears to have had fiscal currency throughout Scandinavia." That assumption is incorrect. A Danish West Indies' surcharge on a Swedish paper such as this made the paper valid in D.W.I. only.

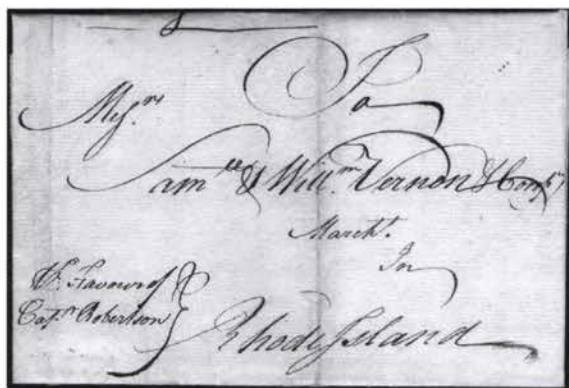


The other clipping from 1815 has the single imprint of King Frederick VI of Denmark (1806-1839). Appearing are imprints of Danish symbols (3 lions and 9 hearts), Norway (lion and axe), and Sweden (three crowns). This paper also was valid in the D.W.I. only.

It is a philatelic shame that these clippings were taken from the documents of which they were a part. I wonder if the museum collection had been vandalized when these were liberated. ■

– Paul Nelson, SCC Revenue Study Group

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# President's Letter

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Mats Roing



## Elections for terms starting January 1

As you can see on page 35, we have a new slate of officers beginning their terms on January 1. Alan Warren, who has been in many roles over the years, will take over as SCC secretary from Roger Quinby. Both are past SCC presidents and they have been invaluable to our organization over the years.

Three new directors were also elected for four-year terms ending December 31, 2012: Ronald Collin of Illinois, Paul A. Nelson of Arizona, and Jay Smith of North Carolina. All of them are long-time SCC members with plenty of experience. I very much look forward to working with them and their fresh ideas on how to serve our membership better. I extend them a warm welcome to the board.

## St. Louis show

By the time you read this issue, Chicagopex 2008 is behind us and we are preparing for our 2009 annual meeting in St. Louis February 27-March 1. Jonas Hällström of Sweden will be on the jury panel as our visiting judge. Furthermore, we have Alan Warren and Greg Frantz on the panel; so, plenty of Scandinavian philatelic knowledge will be present! Also, our very active member John Campbell from New Zealand will donate a watercolor painting as the runner-up award to the SCC crystal bowl for the best Scandinavia exhibit. This generous offer by John will only be done for the St. Louis show; so, it is a great incentive to exhibit there! Please contact Mark Lorentzen ([pumamarco@roadrunner.com](mailto:pumamarco@roadrunner.com)) or Warren Grosjean ([warren@derma-safe.com](mailto:warren@derma-safe.com)) if interested in exhibiting. Check the Website at [www.stlstampexpo.org/](http://www.stlstampexpo.org/) and let's meet in St. Louis.

## Our latest volunteer

Rufus Wilson of Pennsylvania has taken over the Awards Chair position from Don Brent. Rufus is very active in the local stamp club where he is treasurer. Just a single additional member who decides to join in at the national level makes running the organization a lot easier. Someone like Don Brent, who has a full plate already as executive secretary, is able to focus more on his primary position when someone like Rufus steps in and offers to help. We like to see involvement at the national level from a broad range of members. Please contact us if you are interested in helping. We have a variety of duties to provide a positive impact in moving SCC forward.

## Connecting with the younger generation

At the APS Show in Hartford, CT, in August, Paul Nelson (our new board member) gave a PowerPoint presentation about the Postal History Foundation where Paul is the vice chairman. Their website is <http://www.postalhistoryfoundation.org/>.

The foundation located in Tucson, AZ, is ready to assist SCC members and other philatelists, wherever they live, to work with youth in schools, clubs, hospitals, stamp shows, and however else it can. We have attached the link to the presentation on our website ([www.scc-online.org](http://www.scc-online.org)) under "on-line publications." If you attend ARIPEX in January, it would be a good opportunity to visit the foundation, which I see as a vehicle to bridge the gap to our younger generation.

Getting the schools involved is a key. A recent article in SFF's *Filatelisten* reported that the French postal service worked with a number of schools to arrange for an estimated 20,000 school children to visit an international show (Le Salon de Timbre) outside of Paris in June. I believe that working with the Postal History Foundation provides a platform for which these types of arrangements can become reality.

Another Website promoting philately is [www.askphil.org/](http://www.askphil.org/) sponsored by the Collectors Club of Chicago. I contacted them recently to add our organization to their links. It's a good reference for collectors to get information including specialized societies like our own.



## Monthly email newsletter

Please make sure to update me (mr22841@gmail.com) or Don Brent (dbrent47@sprynet.com) with your current e-mail address if you wish to receive the electronic monthly newsletter that I have sent out for a while. Those receiving it seem pleased, and I want to make sure you don't miss out on it. ■

## News from the Home Office

Don Brent

### Dues Renewal & Emails

Things have really picked up the last month or so. By now you have received your annual dues renewal notice and I am sure many have already taken care of it. For those of you who may have set it aside, please take a moment and handle it now. Thank you! Getting your dues in promptly saves us the expense of a costly follow-up. This time you may have noticed that we again made a request for email addresses. With a correct email address you will receive the electronic newsletter sent by our president on a regular basis. There are two options for adding your email to the database. The first is to send an email to scc@sprynet.com from the email you wish to add. This can be cut and pasted directly to the database. The second option is to print your email legibly on the dues renewal form. We have received a number of emails that cannot be deciphered. There isn't any room for error on an email address.



### Membership

Our membership is steady with three new members and one reinstatement for the last quarter. Unfortunately, we had two members who passed on. For those new members, I would like to welcome you again and assure that we are here to help with your Scandinavian collecting questions.

### Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the SCC will be at Chicagopex on November 21-23. This year we will add Henrik Pollak to membership in the Golden Life Club. Way to go Henrik! Five others – Dr. Yerker Andersson, Rolf C. E. Luth, Michael R. Robinson, Linda Keefe, and Wayne L. Fry – have reached the Quarter Century Club. Congratulations and thanks for being SCC supporters over the years. There will be other SCC awards and some great Scandinavian exhibits at the show.

### Membership Cards

Those who have requested a replacement card or those newer members who have not received a card are not forgotten. I have a folder of requests plus a list of those who never received a card and have spent some time researching what to do about this. Plastic cards either embossed or with label tape are just too expensive. I believe that we will be following the lead of the APS and go to a membership card printed on cardstock. We should be able to get new cards out after the dues' renewal period. ■

## Membership Statistics for the Third Quarter, 2008

### New Members

4123 Lyda, Clark, DNP  
4124 Moss, Barry, 35784 Graystone Dr., Abbotsford, BC, Canada V3G 1K7  
4125 Flatter, Warren D., 836 Belon Dr., Nashville, TN 37205-1107

### Reinstated

1606 Winick, Les

### Deceased

3978 Richard Hieta  
3606 Frank Busell

### Change of Address

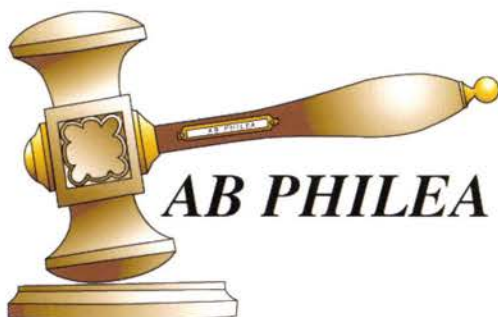
3660 Blute, Dr. James F. III, P.O. Box 8220, Medford, OR 97504-0220  
L82 Sundfor, Sandra L., 10845 Nelson St., Westchester, IL 60154  
3279 Markmann, Knud, 1106-88 Eric St., Winnipeg, MB, R2M 4A7 Canada  
3931 Usher, Charles, 39 Hall Orchards Ave., Wetherby, UK LS22 6SN  
3884 Monk, Graham C., 1881 SW Bradford Pl., Palm City, FL 34990-5750  
383GL Brownyer, Burt W., 2226 Roseland Ave., Kalamazoo, MI 49001-4544  
L72/2946 Margard, Erik, Okerveien 5, N-3179 Asgardstrand, Norway  
3185 Offill, Kennett A., 6736 Amethyst Ln., Plano, TX 75023-1934  
3823 Moller, Carl Aage, Bøgebjerg 13C, DK-8400 Ebeltoft, Denmark  
4059 Philip, Neil, 1107 W. Evelyn St., Lewistown, MT 59457

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

1416 Jack Isaacson  
2816 Roger G. Schnell  
1087 Alan Warren  
3578 John L. DuBois  
4111 Geir Sor-Reime  
3598 Paul Albright  
3345 Roger Cichorz  
L48, 2516 Peter Bergh  
3798 Bjorn Kristian Wang  
1389 Paul Nelson



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# Auction Marketplace

Frank Banke



## David Feldman, Geneva, October 7, 2008

Joined in one special deluxe catalog, David Feldman presented Part III of the “Kristall” collection and the first section of the “Gute” collection formed by the late Gustaf Johansson. Great and important rarities of Swedish philately were offered with the big items selling well.

A lovely 4-color skilling banco letter (#10012) bearing 3-, 4-, 6-, and 24-skilling stamps sent to Constantinople (the only recorded skilling banco cover sent to Turkey), sold for the estimate of \$277,000. Another letter (#10011) franked with three 3-sk. and two 4-sk. sent to Gothenburg sold for \$130,000, or double the estimate. A rare blue-ink boxed postmark “Laholm” tying a 4-sk. banco on domestic letter (#10023) more than tripled its estimate to sell for \$11,500.

The most expensive Swedish item was one of only two known first-day letters with the 4-skilling banco (#10073) and tied by a boxed “Upsala” mark dated 1.7.1855. This unusual letter nearly tripled its estimate to end at \$360,000. Lot 10207 from the famous Nordenskiöld correspondence sent from Stockholm to Helsinki bearing a 4-sk. strip of four and a pair (repaired, as well) started with the estimate of \$6,500 and ended at \$55,500.



▼ Cover to Constantinople brings \$277,000.

FDC from Upsala sold for \$360,000.

A well-known double-weight letter (#10241) from the Queen’s correspondence to The Netherlands bearing two 6- and 24-sk. banco stamps sold for \$24,500. A fine 24-sk. single franking to Vienna (#10286) sold for \$13,000. An eye-catcher selling for \$19,500 was a three-color franking with a 24- 8- and 4-sk. to London (#10297). A letter once owned by the legendary collector Burrus, franked with two 24-sk. stamps to Paris, sold for \$21,000. In sum, a total of 490 single lots were sold for \$1,540,000. It will be some time before such an extensive volume of Swedish material will come under the hammer.

## Postiljonen AB, Malmö, October 4, 2008

Although a number of costly Sweden items went unsold, Postiljonen nevertheless reported sales of €1.3 million at its auction of Scandinavian and international items. Apparently the offer of Sweden material during the last year has dampened the interest in some expensive items.





A striking letter was Lot 401, a combination of the Swedish 17-öre lion in gray shade together with two 12-öre arms-type on letter sent to Rome in 1870. It sold for the estimate of \$31,500. A single 4-sk. banco with first day cancel (#289) but not on cover sold for \$13,400, about double its estimate. A strip of four of the 3-sk. banco (#292) on cover sold for the estimate of \$79,000.

There were some good prices achieved for material in the Danish section. A 2-RBS Ferslew printing (#2) described as mint never-hinged was sold for \$18,000. A beautiful letter (#3) with the earliest reported use of 2 RBS Ferslew printing sold for \$24,500 and a very appealing 4 RBS Ferslew 1b printing from plate I on cover (#15) sold for the estimate of \$63,000. All three items once resided in the Peer Lorentzen collection.



An 1870 letter to Rome sold for \$31,500.

### Kaj Hellman Auctions Ltd., Espoo, October 4, 2008

Lot 228 was nothing less than 400 copies of Norway's 4-sk 1855 stamp, some with strips of three and four. From an estimate of \$24,000, the lot sold for \$46,000. A good letter with a rare mixed franking 1866 and 1875 at the correct rate of 32p (1096) sold for \$8,000. A multiple of 10 of the 5p tête-bêche Norma 22LBc (ex. Fabergé) sold for the estimate of \$8,200 (#1098). Another stunning tête-bêche object was the 25p Norma 26LBn used block of four and the only one recorded (#1123). It sold for the estimate of \$25,000. One more block, this time the 5p used Norma 24c, sold for \$11,400 while a 20p yellow block (#1150) went for \$12,000. A collection of Helsinki local mail (#1394) sold for \$21,000 and a collection of Skärgårds Trafik steamship (#1395) went for \$19,500.

A late report from Hellman's auction in March concerned an unusual lot of 38 1-mk. serpentine stamps (#629), which was ex-Fabergé. The same lot was last sold in London in 1938, though with two more stamps. This time it sold at the starting bid of \$22,000. A three-strip of the 10-kopek oval stamps (#946) sold for €4,100.



Block of four sells for estimate of \$25,000.

### Merkki-Albert, April 5, 2008

The most interesting lots (#199-202) at this spring auction were four different essays for the 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games that were canceled because of World War II. Foreign buyers paid between €2,650 and €3,300 for the four lots. ■

## Correspondence

To the Editor:

Just lately having read the auction report in *The Posthorn* (May, 2008, page 34) about our auction with the headline "Postiljonen, April 4-5, 2008," I wish to answer the comments on the sale of the never-hinged 2-RBS pair.

First, re the information that it was once sold and returned due to gum creases. That is not known to us, and we doubt that information as we can not find it in any Høiland catalogues from 2003! In any case everybody knowing these stamps knows about difficulties with crackling gum and none of the experts have remarked on the quality in their certificates. The pair is extremely fresh and in top quality on the back as well as on the front!\_

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Re the other question about the possible hinge marks, we have a very clear opinion that it is never hinged. We have examined it very carefully ourselves and Carl Aage Møller, who is today considered as one, if not the very best expert on Danish philately has obviously also examined it very carefully before making the certificate. He is clearly of the opinion that it is and also was never hinged, when it was sold at earlier occasions. It is absolutely not a question of the pair suddenly becoming never hinged.

I have during our 40 years as auctioneer seen many examples when experts have made "careful certificates," which can lead to situations like this and costing the owners a lot of money. It might also be interesting for your readers to know that during our viewing the pair was available to be checked, which many of our clients did. We got no comments whatsoever of anything negative, which almost always happens if and when something is wrong with an important item.

– Claes Arnrup, Postiljonen AB

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To the Editor:

In his article in *The Posthorn* (May, 2008) under "Auction Marketplace," Frank Banke informs about a fantastic unused pair of 2 RBS sold at Postiljonen in April, 2008. The article ends up with a question mark that I would like to try give an answer to. Essential information in the article is directly wrong!

First of all I want to congratulate Postiljonen with a fine sales result, but I also want to congratulate the buyer with one of the most extraordinary items of classical Danish philately measured by both the outstanding quality (unused or unmounted unmentioned) as by scarcity. There are really good reasons for buyer as well as for seller to be satisfied in spite of Mr. Banke's efforts to spoil the idyll.

After reading the article I asked myself what is a stamp dealer's (Mr. Banke) intention with this article. Readers might end up with the impression that auctioneers as well as philatelic experts are very bad or incompetent persons.

I want to list the following facts that in my view are of importance about the pair. The first information I have about the pair was when it sold at a joint auction in the early 1970s by Hermes and Jørgen Junior. It was sold to Reddersen (Aage or Knud Erik) and it remained in the Reddersen collection until the Reddersen sale at Corinphila (September, 1998) at which it was acquired by Peer Lorentzen and it remained in his collection until sold at Høiland-auction (November, 2004). I don't believe in the information about a sale in 2003, neither in a case of reclamation as this would be without any reason at all.

Then to the expertise. The first certificates were issued by Helge Witt and later by Erik Paaskesen (1998). They both accompanied when sold at Corinphila, both probably stating "unused with full original gum." Both experts did not care much about the wordings "unused with full original gum," or "unused with unmounted original gum"/"unused without any trace of hinge." For Helge Witt, it was not of great importance as it was not essential at that time (1960s) and for Erik Paaskesen it was the easiest to state "unused with full original gum." He was at the time (when he made a series of certificates for Corinphila) seriously ill and described all unused items as "unused with original gum." This is confirmed by more incidents.

I feel that Mr. Banke intends to bring my certificate issued on 14.02.2005 into bad light. It is for me of greatest importance to underline that when I (and all other experts) issue certificates for an item, I/they examine and describe the condition in which it is on the day when the certificate is issued and not how earlier experts or auctioneers have observed it.

Discussing the original gum used on Denmark Nos. 1-7, a wide experience and insight knowledge with the special nature of the gum used for these stamps is required. The gum is today practically insoluble and consequently hinges and hinge remnants spring off easily, often without leaving any trace in the gum.

Finally I want to look at the article of Mr. Banke from a commercial view. I have always been taught that interfering into other people's business was inappropriate.

– Carl Aage Møller, philatelic expert, member BPP and A.I.E.P. (President 2005-)



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## The Scandinavian Collectors Club

Founded November 25, 1935

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

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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@roadrunner.com](mailto:kiaro@roadrunner.com)  
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Alan Warren, PO Box 39, Exton, PA 19341-0039; [alanwar@att.net](mailto:alanwar@att.net)

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**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)  
**Awards Chairman:** Rufus Wilson, RR3, Box 28-1, Dalton, PA 18414; [rufwil@epix.net](mailto:rufwil@epix.net)

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**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 Wavy Line:** Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; [dbrent47@sprynet.com](mailto:dbrent47@sprynet.com)  
**Scandinavian Revenues:** Paul Nelson, Tucson, AZ; [pnel1@att.net](mailto:pnel1@att.net)

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## From the Editor's Stamp Den

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Paul Albright

Philatelic research by two SCC members has impacted the hobby by influencing catalog listings for some Icelandic and Norwegian stamps. Most recently, the *Facit Special 2009* catalog contained a special mention of **Ellis Glatt's** contribution re Iceland's Í Gildi overprints. Beginning with last year's edition, Glatt worked extensively with Karl Norsten of the catalog committee in a major overhaul of the Í Gildi section based on his years of research, much of which was published in *The Posthorn*. The effort resulted in many new and corrected listings for major overprint varieties, along with numerous price changes. Among the new listings is the "rediscovered" "Missing Í" variety on the 20-aur OS stamp, which he wrote about for the first time in the August, 2008 issue of *The Posthorn*.

**Bjørn Kristian Wang's** research on the coarse-perforated posthorn-design stamps of Norway was published in 2003 and 2005 in both *The Posthorn* and the Norwegian journal *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. As a result, the 2007 edition of *Norgeskatalogen* shifted these stamps from being simple varieties to having their own main numbers in the catalog.



While skimming a 1940 book on stamp collecting, I noted a reference to a 19<sup>th</sup> Century American collector who attempted to "corner the market" on Norway's first postage stamp, the 4-skilling coat-of-arms design of 1855 (*Facit* 1). According to this tale, **E. T. Wallis** of Indianapolis, IN, attempted the "corner" in 1897 after a stamp periodical, *Mekeel's Weekly*, wondered why someone did not buy the stamp to drive up the price, which was then 10 cents for used copies. Wallis apparently accumulated 1,000 copies, reportedly paying several dollars each for some copies and later sold them to a dealer in New York, "doubtless at much less than what Wallis had paid for them; but the price of the stamp had been considerably raised."\*

How well did Wallis succeed in driving up the price? Checking prices in *Scotts* for used Norway No. 1, I found: 1897, 12 cents; 1900 and 1905, 15 cents; 1910, 15 cents; 1920, \$2.50; 1940 (when the book was published), \$4.00; 1950, \$5.50; and by 2009, \$130 (*Scotts* says only a few genuine unused copies of No. 1 are known.)

(\* *Paper Chase: the Amenities of Stamp Collecting*, by Alvin F. Harlow, Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1940.)



- Here is a quote from Sweden Posten's Annual Report for 2007:

"Posten delivers mail to 4.5 million households and 900,000 businesses five days a week, empties 30,000 mailboxes, and runs 4,000 service points. Mail is delivered to about 1,100 households 1-4 days a week by rural mail carriers or through so-called mailbags. These households are found primarily in sparsely populated areas in the Norrland region inland and in the archipelagoes.

Are any members familiar with this rural mail in Sweden, especially these "so-called mailbags?" The number of households seems quite small to me, and I was wondering if there are any auxiliary markings to direct this mail to the rural areas. If so, it should make an interesting modern postal history article for *The Posthorn*.

- Speaking of Sweden, its postal service had a public relations embarrassment in August when it notified a British woman living in Malmö that she would have to move her mailbox if she wanted to keep receiving her mail. It seems the direction of the route was changed so that the mail carrier now arrives at her house from the opposite direction. Ginny Rankin, who is from Jersey in the Channel Islands, objected that she would have to place the box across the road on someone else's property. "It's almost



Norway #1 (from Engers Frimerker Auction #98, October 10, 2008.)



like they're the mafia holding our post as ransom," she was quoted in the Swedish media. The situation was resolved a few days later. "The woman has now moved her mailbox," a spokesperson for Sweden Posten told *The Posthorn*.

- As anticipated in this column (*The Posthorn*, November, 2007, page 40), a mini-sheet honoring Swedish film director **Ingmar Bergman** proved a popular item. The sheet contained a single SEK 11.00 stamp showing Bergman directing his cast on a movie set. Sweden's Post reported in late summer that the mini-sheet had sold out. The publishers of *Facit* thought enough of the mini-sheet to feature it on the cover of its 2009 catalog.



*Posthorn* columnist **Alan Warren** has won two special awards from another philatelic society in which he also is active. At its 2008 annual meeting in May, the Military Postal History Society presented Warren with its outstanding service award for his almost 20 years of service to the society. In August, the American First Day Cover Society honored him with their Glenn C. Michel special recognition award for his 20 years of service as recording secretary and many more years on the board of directors. Congratulations to a versatile and involved leader for our hobby.



Some fiscal clouds hover over Norway Post, partly because of a declining volume of "unaddressed mail advertising," i.e., junk mail. The third quarter financial report from Norway Post said the volume of letters fell 0.7 percent and junk mail was down by 1.2 percent compared with a year earlier. CEO **Dag Majdell** said in a press release that steps are being taken to increase revenues and reduce costs by NOK 2.3 billion. Meanwhile, there was little comfort for stamp and postal history collectors in the third quarter report from Sweden Posten, which said: "[W]e anticipate that the slowing economy will spur the transition to electronic communication."



The first in a series of sometimes heated "cod wars" between Iceland and the British is being marked by a 90 ISK postage stamp from the Icelandic post office. The first cod war, involving fishing around Iceland, broke out 50 years ago – on September 1, 1958 – when Iceland expanded its fishing zone from 4 nautical miles to 12 nautical miles. The British responded by fishing in the disputed area with warships protecting its trawlers.



There was a collision between an Icelandic patrol vessel ("Ægir") and a British warship ("HMS Russell") on September 4, 1958. On October 6, another Icelandic patrol boat ("Maria Júlía") fired three shots at a trawler ("Kingston Emerald"). A settlement was reached on the 12-mile zone in November, 1958.

Trouble broke out again in 1972 when Iceland extended its fishery limits to 50 nautical miles. A third cod war began in November, 1975, when Iceland extended its fisheries to 200 nautical miles. There were more incidents with the dispute finally resolved in Iceland's favor through a treaty.

The stamp shows the flagship of the Icelandic coast guard (Thor) during the 1958 cod war. ■

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## SCC and Scandinavian Calendar

### 2009

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

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 Donald B. Brent, Executive Secretary, Sept. 30, 2008.

## Iceland Stamp Features Musician-Activist John Lennon

A new commemorative stamp issued by Iceland on October 9 contains several unusual features related to musician and peace activist John Lennon, who was assassinated in 1980. The 120 ISK stamp shows the Imagine Peace Tower, a beam of light 17 meters in diameter that was conceived by Lennon's wife, Yoko Ono, and dedicated in Lennon's memory in 2007.

The light beam and clouds over the tower are printed in glow-in-the-dark phosphorus. A portrait of Lennon, a member of the Beatles musical group, appears on the stamp under ultraviolet light. The light tower in Videy is operated each year from October 9, Lennon's birth date, until December 8, the day he was murdered. To learn more about the Imagine Peace Tower, click on that name at [Wikipedia.com](http://Wikipedia.com). ■



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# Scandinavian Literature Notes

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By Alan Warren



## News from Denmark

In the August *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, editor Ib Krarup Rasmussen writes about the detrimental effects of some plastic materials used for mounting and storing stamps and covers. Also, Birthe King discusses refugee camps in Denmark during 1945-1949, and Torben Norup Sørensen describes the first airmail flight in Denmark, which took place July 1, 1919, between Copenhagen and Stege.

The September issue of *DFT* carries an article by Bjørn Hinnerichsen on starting a collection of usages of Finland's M-1930 definitives. Jan Læby describes some unusual ship cancels of the Danish West Indies, and Frits Jørgensen provides the second in his series on the booklet panes of Denmark during the letterpress period.

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

The lead article in *Filatelisti* 2/2008 discusses the functions of the library in the Post and Tele Museum. The Finnish Postal History society has embarked on a project to collect and publish information on postal services in the 'red' areas of the 1918 civil war. Subjects covered will include postal operations in different areas; the system of transporting mail, especially via rails; "red-rates" as of March 1, 1918; detained mail and mail that crossed the fronts; and the last stages of this postal service in April-May, 1918.

Kari Lehtonen writes a concise summary of the Waasa issue of 1918, which celebrated 90 years in March 2008. Matti Sipari continues his treatise on Finnish registry labels, this time describing the final style before they were discontinued.

In *Filatelisti* 3/2008, Kari Lehtonen writes on the perforation varieties of the 1918 Waasa issue. In the same issue, Henrik Ehrnrooth writes about the history of first day cancels and the definition of first days in general.

*Filatelisti* 4/2008 reprints Kari Rahiala's presentation on the birth of postcards and their collecting. The article had originally been in a show bulletin last year. Reijo Nummela writes on the history of the *s/s Lainetar* that became one of the main passenger ships in the Päijänne Lake region. In addition, it also carried mail between the Lahti Station and lakeside villages into the 1910s.

In the same issue Jussi Mäkinen gives the readers a brief overview of postal cancellers in use during this decade. He laments the gradual disappearance of handstamps, which have been a favorite for collectors. Matti Sipari concludes his treatise on the Finnish registry labels with installment number 36.

In *Filatelisti* 5/2008, Jussi Tuori describes the evolution of exhibiting revenue stamps in Finland, specifically Finnish revenue stamps. He credits a few well-known collectors in Finland whose influence changed the practice in Finnish exhibitions where revenues were not allowed to be shown, even outside competition. Mårten Sundberg reports on the Finnish rarities that were part of the William Gross auction held in New York City in May where proceeds benefited African charities.

In *Filatelisti* 6/2008, Janne Sahlstein of the Finnish Postal History Society reports the research conducted on the effects that the varying exchange rate of the ruble had on Finnish postal rates during the period October-November, 1917.

## News from Germany

In the May issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten* published by the Nordic countries study group, Rolf Dörnbach writes the second part in his series on important dates in Faroes postal history. This time he mentions the eight letter collection offices established July 1, 1903. In the same issue, Reinhard Weber takes a look at Finland's figure cancel No. 46 and shows some examples of the marking.

In the Greenland section, Christian Czubek and Rolf Dörnbach describe the 1938 "Mission Polaire" of Hubert Garrigue and some of the mail associated with this Greenland expedition. Jürgen Tiemer begins a new series on the postal rates of Norway during the skilling period, 1855-1877.

## News from Great Britain

The September issue of *Scandinavian Contact* presents a nice overview of the Stockholm transit post office markings from 1883 to 1996 by Editor Peter Hellberg. Bruno Nørdam reports on Danish club





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exhibitions of 1902 and 1904 in his second installment of this series. He illustrates post cards, special cancels, and labels for these events. In the same issue Patricia Adams writes the first part of a series on the Northern Exploration Company in Spitzbergen.

### News from the Netherlands

J. M. Vroom discusses the handling of parcel post in Denmark in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century in the September issue of *Het Noorderlicht*, and Henk van Meeningen reviews the Saturday delivery (lördags utdelning) service in Sweden.

### News from Norway

Per Erik Knudsen reports the latest news on the Christiania bypost (locals) in issue 3/2008 of *Info*, published by the Oslo Filatelistklubb. A number of these adhesives are illustrated that were issued from 1981 to 2008. In the same issue Knut Arveng reviews how pilot Bernt Balchen opened airmail routes that travel over the North Pole.

Expert Hans J. Enger illustrates some counterfeit cancelations on the stamps of Norway in an article in issue 5/2008 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, published by the Norwegian philatelic federation. Tryggve Johansen provides the second part of his series on place names that appear on Norwegian stamps, citing the *Norgeskatalogen* numbers. This is a useful list for thematic collectors.

Peer-Christian Ånensen gives a nice overview of one category of Norwegian postal stationery in issue 6/2008 of *NFT*. He describes postal cards, including private cards, and even the folded typewriter post cards. Peer-Christian Ånensen gives a very thorough treatment of the engraved 1978 1.00 Nkr stamp depicting the Austråt manor house near Trondheim (NK 814). Information includes printing, paper, fluorescent tagging, marginal imprints, and many varieties of the stamp.

Captured Norwegian volunteers in the Boer War are the subject of John Torstad's article in the September issue of *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*. He shows some examples of camp mail and lists those who served and became POWs. In the same issue, Egil Thomassen describes the first leaflet dropped by Great Britain over Norway on December 17, 1941.

Issue 2/2008 of Norway's *Frimerke Forum* presents the first part in a series on printed postal service forms used for various postal services

### News from Sweden

Göran Persson discusses the second delivery of Sweden's 4-skilling banco stamp in issue 5/2008 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. In his postal history column, Lennart Ivarsson describes 19<sup>th</sup> Century incoming mail from foreign countries that has been disinfected. Harry Hohndorf writes about the volunteer Swedish brigades that fought in Finland's war for independence in 1918.

### News from the United States

Norway's coarse-perforation posthorn design stamps were featured in the August *Scott Stamp Monthly* followed by letters to the editor in succeeding issues. Much of the information derived from Bjørn Kristian Wang's articles in the February and May, 2003, issues of *The Posthorn*. ■

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## Seminar on Postal History and Thematics

The Swedish Philatelic Federation and the Swedish auction house Postiljonen, with sanction from the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), are sponsoring a special seminar on postal history and thematic philately in Malmö, Sweden, on August 21-23, 2009. The seminar is open to collectors, exhibitors, judges, apprentice jurors, dealers, and representatives of societies and philatelic federations.

Internationally experienced lecturers will focus on the latest trends in these two exhibiting classes. Participants will receive credit to support their application as an FIP apprentice judge when they have met all requirements. Attendance is limited to 50 participants with the deadline for applications set for April 30, 2009. Further details and the application can be found at [http://www.postiljonen.se/Index\\_sv.htm](http://www.postiljonen.se/Index_sv.htm), and click on "Invitation to F.I.P. Seminar." ■

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## Chapter reports

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Randy Tuuri, Vice President, Chapters



### Colorado Chapter 27

After a two-month break, regular meetings resumed with discussion of the shows attended over the summer. A brief show-and-tell of a “destination” find to St. Paul de Loanda, Southwest Africa, and other items was held in September. The October meeting was a highly successful chapter auction.

### North New Jersey Chapter 9

At the September, meeting one member reported on a Danish cover with the 4-öre overprint on the 8-öre stamps printings 120 and 121.

### Manitoba Chapter 24

The summer included a golf event and member participation in various local events with stamp displays. Normal meetings resumed in October.

### New Zealand

John Campbell has written a book *Czeslaw Slania – Master Engraver: 1921-2005*, which will be reviewed in *The Posthorn*.

### Southern California Chapter 17

Members continue to enjoy mart books and good fellowship.

### Australia

Roger Byrne reports from a trip to Cairns that he tracked down a dealer no longer trading and learned that at one time eight dealers were active in Cairns but that stamps rust in that tropical climate and all dealers are now gone. Something to think about when buying from dealers around the world.

### Golden Gate Chapter 21

Meetings continue at members’ houses with good food and lively meetings. Discussions of recent and past finds hold the interest of those present.

### Twin Cities Chapter 14

In July, the fifth annual Frigstad/Johnson memorial dinner was well-attended. September’s meeting reviewed recent acquisitions.

### Delaware Chapter 13

The summer break over, the October meeting discussed tourist stamps from the Nordic countries.

### New England Chapter 5

The October meeting reviewed mart books and had a Denali slide presentation by Mats Roing. John DuBois also showed some slides from his last trip to Alaska.

### New York Chapter 7

After a summer hiatus, the first meeting of the Fall was spent examining Mart books, philatelic fellowship, and catching up with the members’ summer escapades.

### Seattle Chapter 1

Summer meetings were held to discuss purchases, review Mart books, and to help one another with identification questions. ■



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# SCC News

## SCC Selects Slate of Officers & Directors

In accordance with the SCC bylaws, Secretary **Roger Quinby** cast a single vote for the entire slate of officers and directors submitted by the Nominating Committee since there was only one candidate for each position. Many incumbent officers were retained and some current directors remain on the board to complete their 2007-2010 terms. The new slate will be installed on January 1, 2009.

Officers for two-year term, 2009-2010

President: **Mats Roing** of Massachusetts (incumbent)

Vice President: **Herbert R. Volin** of California (incumbent)

Vice President, Chapters: **Randy Tuuri** of California (incumbent)

Secretary: **Alan Warren** of Pennsylvania (new)

Treasurer: **Kauko I. Aro** of North Carolina (incumbent)

New Directors serving four-year terms, 2009-2012

**Ronald Collin** of Illinois

**Paul A. Nelson** of Arizona

**Jay Smith** of North Carolina

Retained Directors serving through 2010

**Mark Lorentzen** of California

**Eric Roberts** of Texas

**John Salmi** of Manitoba, Canada.

### Meet the new directors

New directors serving for 2009-2012 are **Ronald Collin**, **Paul Nelson**, and **Jay Smith**. **Ron Collin** is an active collector of Iceland and has exhibited the stamps and stationery of that country. He has contributed articles on Iceland philately to *The Posthorn*. He is the comptroller of the COMPLEX exhibition in the Chicago area and has served SCC in the past as treasurer and awards chairman.

**Paul Nelson**, a former president of SCC, is a widely published specialist in Scandinavian revenues and has written articles in a number of journals and edited *Luren* for many years. He exhibits Nordic country revenues on three-dimensional objects and has edited and written several catalogs on revenues of the Scandinavian countries. He coordinates the Scandinavian Revenues Study Group for SCC. Nelson was on the organizing committee of NORDIA 2001 and was a leader in the Scandinavian Philatelic Library of Southern California. He currently serves as vice chairman of the board of directors of the Postal History Foundation in Tucson and as a trustee of the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation.

**Jay Smith** is a well-known dealer in the Scandinavian area, dba Jay Smith & Associates. He started as a dealer at age 11 and later concentrated on the Scandinavian countries. Smith also publishes philatelic books for his own business and for the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation. His on-demand printing has resulted in publication of books on Canadian and British postal rates, as well as a wide variety of Scandinavian philatelic titles.

The only new officer is that of secretary, which was assumed by **Alan Warren**. He replaces **Roger Quinby**, past president of SCC, who steps down, having filled the remaining term of the late **Don Halpern**. Warren is a former president and has held a number of other posts in SCC. He is a regular columnist for *The Posthorn*. ■

— SCC Nominating Committee (Alan Warren, chair; Frederick Lutt, John Sabin)

**For Online Articles, Exhibits, Archives, and Research Tools**  
**Click on [www.scc-online.org](http://www.scc-online.org)**

# Our next auction takes place in Oslo November 14th and 15th 2008



From Pieter Ahl's collection "Norwegian Shipmail before 1875"



From Geir Kaasa's collection "Mjøsposten"

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## Awards Report

# NORDIA 2008: Mark Lorentzen wins Grand Prix Nordia

SCC director **Mark Lorentzen** won the Grand Prix Nordia at the NORDIA 2008 exhibition held October 23-26 in Stavanger, Norway. He was up against six other outstanding exhibits in the Master Class.

A gold award and the Grand Prix International went to **Birthe King** for her "Denmark: Conscience, Conflict and Camps 1932-1949." Another gold, along with the Grand Prix Nordique, went to **Jussi Tuori** with his "Finland: Saarinen Model 1917."

SCC past president **John DuBois** won a gold along with the Philatelic Federation of Iceland's prize for his "Postal Stationery of the Danish West Indies." Gold medals were also taken by **Christopher King** for "The Duchy of Slesvig: Language, Loyalty and Land 1868-1920," and by **Geoffrey Noer** for "Faroe Islands Post: 19<sup>th</sup> Century to World War II." NORDIA shows do not offer a large gold medal.

Among other winners at the show, we note **Bjørn Kristian Wang** with a large vermeil for his CD *The Revenue Stamps of Norway and Related Non-Fiscal Issues* along with the Nordenfeldske Filatelistforening's prize, and **Warren Grosjean** with a small vermeil for "Norway's First Postage Stamp: The 4 Skilling of 1855." Grosjean also received a silver-bronze for "The First Forty Years of Skagen's Philatelic History."

Large silver awards went to **Henk Burgman** for "The Gullfoss Postage Stamps," and to **John Campbell** for "Poland and Sweden through the Skills of Czeslaw Slania." *The Posthorn* received a silver and **Charles LaBlonde** received a silver-bronze for "Denmark: World War II Postal History."

At least 10 other members of SCC received awards at the Stavanger show. The complete palmares is available at <http://www.nordia2008.com/english.htm>.

### Earlier Scandinavian Area Awards

**Stephen Kaplan** won a gold at the APS Stampshow in Hartford, CT, in August for "Usages of the Ring Stationery of Finland 1891-1911." A vermeil award went to **Robert Hisey** for "The First Definitives of the Finnish Republic 1917-1930." In the literature section of the same show, *The Posthorn* received a gold. Vermeil awards went to **Jan Billgren** for *Postryttaren 2008*, and to **Leif Nilsson** for *Icelandic Numeral Cancellations*. **John Sabin** received a silver for *The Return Post of the Danish Postal Service*.

**Anders Wallqvist** received a show gold, the grand award, and the Postal History Society award at BALPEX in September with his "Mail in Free Finland and the Republic of Finland I.X.1917 - 31.XII.1930." At the same show, **Roger Quinby** won a gold for "The Finnish Railway to St. Petersburg 1870 to 1918." At the Southeastern Stamp Show in Marietta, GA, in September, **Robert Hisey** received a vermeil, an AAPE award of honor, and the APS 1900-1940 medal of excellence for his "The First Definitives of the Finnish Republic."



Mark Lorentzen hoists his Grand Prix Nordia. (Photo by Geoffrey Noer.)



Birthe King receives her Grand Prix International award from Ivar Sundsbø, left, while Ingolf Kapelrud, honorary president of the Federation of European Philatelic Associations and the Norwegian Federation of Philately, looks on. (Photo by Lars Engelbrecht.)

**Ross Olson** received a court of honor gold at Minnesota Stamp Expo in July with his "The Definitive Postage Stamps of Sweden 1920-1938." **Steve Lund** won a gold, the American Philatelic Congress award, and the SCC Paul Jensen award for his "Canceled Lund." **Mike Schumacher** took a vermeil and the AAPE creativity award for his "Iceland 1972: The Match of the Century, Bobby Fischer vs. Boris Spassky."

**Alan Warren** received a silver and the best foreign FDC award at Americover in Falls Church, VA, in August for his "Censored First Day Covers of Nordic Countries." **Otto Kjærgaard** won a gold and the APS post-1980 medal of excellence at the Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition in September with his "Renegade in the International Mail."

Overlooked in the August report was the large gold and special prize awarded to **Jussi Tuori** for his "The Rouletted Revenue Stamps of Finland" at the World Stamp Championship Israel 2008. ■

— Alan Warren

## SCC Convention 2009 in St. Louis

Fast on the heels of our Chicagopex convention (November 21-23) will be our 2009 convention next February 27-March 1, 2009, in St. Louis. The show name is Saint Louis Stamp Expo and the venue is the St. Louis Renaissance Hotel at the airport with complimentary shuttle.

The show Web site is [www.stlouisstampexpo.org](http://www.stlouisstampexpo.org). This exhibition is a "youngster" in terms of APS World Series of Philately shows as it started only in 1994. However, it has become a very popular one with dealers, exhibitors, and show attendees.

One of SCC's most successful exhibitors, Mark Lorentzen, will lead an exhibit workshop in St. Louis. Topics covered will include: How to get started with exhibiting; how to improve an existing exhibit; and exhibiting questions and answers.

SCC has once again arranged for a visiting judge from abroad. This time it will be Jonas Hällström of Sweden. SCC members Gregory Frantz and Alan Warren also will be on the slate of five judges.

Hällström is accredited as a national, Nordia, and international (FIP) judge and currently serves as a delegate on the FIP Commission for Thematic Philately. He attended the Thematic Commission meeting held at the Washington 2006 exhibition, where he also won a gold with special prize for his exhibit, "The History of the Square-rigged Sailing Vessels." He has written and lectured extensively on thematic exhibiting and is secretary of the Swedish Association of Thematic Collectors.



Jonas Hällström

Hällström serves as Sweden's commissioner to international exhibitions and is president of the board of the Swedish Committee for Jury and Exhibition Matters. He has written more than 100 articles on exhibiting and thematic philately during the past 10 years, as well as several handbooks on exhibiting, use of the computer to prepare album and exhibit pages, and on exhibiting picture post cards.

SCC exhibitors desiring to participate at St. Louis Stamp Expo should go the Web site and click on "Exhibits" and then "Prospectus 2009" to pull up the rules and application form. Or write to the show committee and request these forms: St. Louis Stamp Expo, PO Box 8277, St. Louis, MO, 63156-8277. Please contact our exhibit coordinators Mark Lorentzen ([pumamarco@roadrunner.com](mailto:pumamarco@roadrunner.com)) or Warren Grosjean ([warren@derma-safe.com](mailto:warren@derma-safe.com)) if interested in exhibiting. ■

— Alan Warren



## Look to Iceland for NORDIA 2009

There are only six months between NORDIA 2008 in Norway and the next NORDIA show in Iceland. The dates are May 28-31, 2009, and the venue is the Sports Hall in the picturesque coastal town of Hafnarfjörður, which will be observing its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary year. ➤



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The chairman of the exhibition is Sigurður R. Pétursson, who is well-known to SCC members for having judged in the United States, while Hálfðan Helgason is the general commissioner. SCC's Gregory Frantz of Colorado will be the U.S. commissioner and serve on the jury. "I would like to encourage our SCC exhibitors to show in Iceland," said Frantz. "The Icelandic Philatelic Federation is looking for a good U.S. turnout."

SCC members are eligible to exhibit, but they should not dawdle. Applications must be in the hands of the exhibition committee by January 15, 2009. Title and/or synopsis pages should accompany the application. Further detail can be found on the show Website, [www.NORDIA2009.is](http://www.NORDIA2009.is). Most important there are the regulations and application for exhibitors, which can be printed in pdf format. SCC members must send their completed applications to Greg Frantz, 11631 Dunrich Road, Parker, CO, 80138; email, [gfcaptain@aol.com](mailto:gfcaptain@aol.com).

This is the fifth NORDIA exhibition that Iceland has hosted but the first one held outside of Reykjavík. Some 700 frames of exhibits are expected, and Iceland Post will release a colorful 200 ISK mini-sheet picturing puffins. Another feature will be drawings by primary grade students from Hafnarfjörður. The pupils' art work will be on display and prizes awarded. ■

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## Under Review

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### FACIT Special 2009

*Facit Special 2009*, Facit Förlags AB, 928 pages, Swedish and English, 2008, ISBN 91-86564-63-3.

The new *Facit Special 2009* is now available. It's up to its usual standards with good bilingual coverage of the Scandinavian countries' stamps, color illustrations, and some added special features. This year, specific credit is given to SCC's Ellis Glatt for his contribution to a major revision to the Icelandic "Í Gildi" section. *Posthorn* readers will recognize Glatt's name from his recent comprehensive articles on these stamps published in *The Posthorn*. The Iceland section also features expanded information on bridge-type cancels and U.S. and British World War II military postmarks used in Iceland.

For the first time in a few years, the Swedish revenues, both national and municipal, are listed, illustrated, and priced. The national revenues seem not to have any new information added to those 10 pages, and the space limitations continue to keep certain printing, perforation, and paper varieties noted but without detail. Municipal revenues, with seven pages, have new information in the listings for several of the towns, both newly listed stamps, revised pricings, and occasionally a bit more detail.

Many of these stamps have been auctioned in Sweden recently with a significant number of those cited as being unlisted in *Facit*. The new material is not totally inclusive as to those "unlisted" items, but because there is some uncertainty in Sweden about the provenance and availability of some of this material, Lars Liwendahl and Lennart Kron, the editors of this *Facit Special* section, are being correctly conservative on their valuations. Valuations above 500 kronor are noted with an "R," which stands for items only known in very few copies.

As usual, this is a highly recommended item for the Scandinavian collector's library. Perhaps every year is not necessary, but for those collectors of these recent new features and those whose libraries are not current, the *Facit Special* is well worth having. The catalog is available from U.S. sources, of course.

—Paul Nelson

### Almost 60 Years of Swedish Yearbooks

*Postryttaren 2006*, *Postryttaren 2007*, *Postryttaren 2008*, annual yearbooks published by the Postmuseum, Box 2002, 10311 Stockholm, Sweden. 220, 160, and 168 pages respectively, 6 ½ by 9 ¾ inches, case bound, in Swedish with English summaries, edited by Jan Billgren. Issued to the Friends of the Postmuseum for an annual fee of 200 SEK.

Just as collectors look forward each year to the American Philatelic Congress books, many also eagerly await the yearbooks of the Swedish Postal Museum. Both annual publications reveal a diversity of topics that are quite engaging. The three latest versions of *Postryttaren* are the 56<sup>th</sup>, 57<sup>th</sup>, and 58<sup>th</sup> editions.

### Volume 56, 2006

2006 was the centenary of the Swedish Post Museum's opening in 1906. Editor Jan Billgren gives a brief profile of each of the museum's nine directors over the years. Erik Hamberg summarizes some of the major stamp donations made to the museum during this time. Other authors describe some of the major items in the museum's collections such as photographs, postal history objects, clothing worn by postal employees, and some of the rare stamps.

Another summary describes some of the outstanding exhibitions held at the museum during the previous 100 years. 2006 was also the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the issuance of Sweden's black local stamps. These were for use on mail within Stockholm and the surrounding area. Mats Ingers describes the stamps' production and postal history.

### Volume 57, 2007

The lead article by Robert Mattson and Björn Sylwan details many new acquisitions to the museum's collections, including a 22-pound book of proofs from the Post Office Stamp Department. The proofs are for many of the early issues of Sweden. One unusual addition pertains to the 1920 special airmail stamps consisting of Swedish officials overprinted "Luftpost." The latest acquisition is a hitherto unknown trial overprint using the word "Flygpost" instead.

Fredrik Ydell describes the handling of mail by airship to Sweden and Finland from 1919-1930. Other articles in the 2007 book discuss the letter-writing of Carl Linnaeus, the abuse of the "free letter" privilege during the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries, the story of Heinrich Lichtenstein who discovered the 3-skilling yellow error stamp, and a profile of Swedish engraver Majvor Franzén who produced nearly 100 Swedish stamps between 1967 and 1987.

### Volume 58, 2008

This edition of *Postryttaren* begins with Thorsten Sandberg's appreciation of the late engraver Czeslaw Slania, followed by Editor Jan Billgren's review of the conformance by Nordic countries to the uniform stamp colors recommended by the Universal Postal Union.

Other topics covered in this volume include the collecting of picture postcards, postmarks on early Swedish stamps, varieties of the Oscar II copperplate recess issues, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Saturday and Sunday mail delivery, and Swedish philatelic periodicals that began publication from 1920 to 1949.

Illustrations in these three volumes are in color and have both Swedish and English captions. Brief English language summaries of the articles appear immediately after each article in the original language. Each volume ends with highlights of events at the museum during the preceding calendar year. These three issues of *Postryttaren* continue the fine tradition of scholarly articles on both classic and modern philately of Sweden. ■

— Alan Warren





## To Know about the Danish Postal Service

*Den danske Postetat 1624-1927 (1983)* [The Danish Postal Service 1624-1927 (1983)], by Toke Nørby, Forlaget Nørbyhus, 2008, 704 pp. (in Danish), ISBN: 978-87-984623-2-3; available at [Toke.Norby@norbyhus.dk](mailto:Toke.Norby@norbyhus.dk) for 250 DKK (~\$55), plus shipping and handling. See <http://www.norbyhus.dk/>.

In a word, this book is a tome! It is heavy, printed in small letters, and *filled* with information. Although not the book for vacation reading, it is an absolute must-have for anyone interested in the structure and personnel of the early Danish postal service. The book is an “enlarged, reworked, and completed” version of the Danish postal historian Fritz Johannes Jacob Olsen’s books *Poststyrelsen, Postkontorerne og Postmestrene i Danmark 1624-1924* (Postal Administration, Post Offices and Postmasters in Denmark 1624-1924, published in 1925) and *Den Danske Postetat 1624-1927* (The Danish Postal Service 1624-1927, published in 1929.) Nørby’s book represents a prodigious amount of work, which has resulted in a remarkably complete and useful product.

The book is structured in three main sections, each with an introduction, followed by several short appendices. Before delving into the book, however, one needs to realize that the information density is very high. This has necessitated the use of many abbreviations and acronyms, which are found throughout the book. It is worthwhile to maintain contact with this glossary when using this book.

The first, and longest, of the main sections, DDPE-I, lists postal biographies of more than 4,300 people that were leaders of the post offices, or were employed by the postal system, from 1624 to 1927. Postmen (postbud) who delivered mail are not included. In each entry, the personal and postal history of the entrant is recorded.

The second major section of the book, DDPE-II, charts the postal administration and its members from one week after the establishment of the Danish postal service in December, 1624, until October, 1983, when the last edition of the Danish Post and Telegraph’s (P&T) Official Announcements, after which it is difficult to follow postal system careers.

DDPE-II is arranged in order of the various departments of the postal service and gives the names and titles of the department chiefs, when each was appointed and subsequently left the job. Many are cross-referenced in DDPE-I, where additional information can be found.

The third section, DDPE-III, deals with post offices and lists each alphabetically by location. For each post office, the various ranking postal administrators with time of tenure are listed. I find this an especially interesting section, as it is possible to see how history affected the post by following postal appointments. Real-time errata for the book can be found at <http://www.norbyhus.dk/DDPE/errata120808.html>.

*Den danske Postetat 1624-1927 (1983)* is an important addition to the postal history of Denmark and should be in the library of every postal historian of Denmark. ■

– John R. Sabin



Toke Nørby

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

### Member Advertisements

**Norway Translator:** A volunteer(s) is needed to translate Norwegian into English as part of SCC’s Helpers’ List, which makes expertise available to assist fellow members with their philatelic projects. Contact George Kuhhorn, Helpers’ List coordinator, at PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; email, [geokuhh@starfishnet.com](mailto:geokuhh@starfishnet.com).

**Want to Buy:** Sweden Oscar issue. I would like bundles or accumulations. Looking for colors, varieties, and cancels. Email [ivgustaf@hotmail.com](mailto:ivgustaf@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).



# SCC Library Auction #14

(Closing Date January 19, 2009)

This is the 14<sup>th</sup> auction of items being **offered to SCC members**. These lots are duplicates of current SCC Library holdings. Realizations will be used to help the SCC Library, especially for literature acquisitions. Place bids with Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail rcichorz@comcast.net. This auction closes on January 19, 2009.

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. **Denmark:** *The Inland Mail 1871-1902*, in English, by Mogens Juhl. Skilling, Skibby, Denmark, 1990, 69 pages, profusely illustrated, paperback, excellent condition. Outstanding postal history reference for the 1871-1902 period, including the 1871 and 1888 postal reforms and the 1875 monetary reform, with information about postal rates, postal service, and currency, CMV \$21, Starting Bid = \$7.
2. **Denmark:** *Danske Poststempler/Danish Postmarks*, in Danish, by Svend Arnholtz, Københavns Philatelist Klub, 1953, 146 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition. This book is still considered the classic reference on all aspects of Danish postmarks and cancelations even though some sections have been superseded by more recent works. **Note:** Three additional KE (Kirsten Ehlers, Copenhagen) Danish-text postmark catalogs – *Fortegnelse over Nummerstempler på 1875 Udgaven* (1973/74, 14 pages), *Danske Nummerstempler Samtlige Udgaver 1851-1884* (1975, 36 pages, water damaged), and *Stjernerstempler 1973/74* (1973, 64 pages) – are included in this lot as a gratis bonus, CMV = \$39, Starting Bid = \$10.
3. **Denmark:** *Danisch Nummern- und Sternstempel Katalog/Danish Numeral- and Star Postmarks*, in German, Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten e.V., Wiesbaden, Germany. Three catalog editions in good to excellent condition: *1975/76* (by Dieter Mickel, 72 pages, paperback), *1980*, (by Dieter Mickel and Klaus Eitner, 91 pages, paperback), and *1986* (by Dieter Mickel, 172 pages, softbound). The information in these three catalogs supersedes and expands upon that provided in *Danske Poststempler/Danish Postmarks* by Svend Arnholtz (see lot #2). All three catalogs are profusely illustrated and contain tabular listings, so the German text should be readily usable by English-only readers. EMV = \$50, Starting Bid = \$12.
4. **Denmark:** *Danske Poststempler/Danish Postmarks*, in Danish, by Hans Ehlern Jessen, "om at samle.../Focus on..." series, Filatelistisk Bibliotek Københavns Philatelist Klub/Clausens Forlag, 1974, 48 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition. Handbook on Danish postmarks and cancelations. CMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
5. **Denmark:** *Små Kvadrater/Small Squares*, in Danish, by Max Meedom, "om at samle.../Focus on" series..., Filatelistisk Bibliotek Københavns Philatelist Klub/Clausens Forlag, 1974, 48 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition. Handbook on the Denmark Rigsbank-Skilling issues of 1851-63, CMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$3.
6. **Denmark:** *Danmarks Postfærge Mærker/Danish Parcel Post "Postfærge" Stamps*, in Danish, by Tom Plovst, Aarhus Frimækehandel, 1962; 77 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition. The classic book and still the key reference on the Danish "ferry" stamps, including their postal history and use, overprint varieties, printing quantities, cancelations, etc, CMV \$79, Starting Bid = \$20.
7. **Denmark/Clearance Lot:** This lot comprises the following 10 paperback (staple-bound) booklets and monographs: *Brevsamplingsstempler, Tildelinger i Årene 1860-1874/Letter-Collection Offices' Postmarks from 1860 to 1874* (in Danish, by A. Tholl, Axel Nielsen, Copenhagen, no year, 26 pages, useful monograph), *Beretning om Københavns Philatelist Klubs Virksomhed i Årene 1887-1969/Report on Copenhagen's Philatelic Clubs' Activities During 1887-1969*, in Danish, by A. Tholl, Folkebladets Bostrykkeri, Farum, Denmark, 1969, 48 pages), *Om Transitportøens og den Internationale Portos, Afskaffelse og Afløsning/On Transit Markings of the International Posts, Phasing Out and Relieving* (in Danish, by Joseph Michaelsen, 1873, a reprint edition by E. Menne Larsen, Hobro, Denmark, 1975, 14 pages, useful monograph), *En Dag med Vitus Bering/One Day with Vitus Bering* (in Danish, by Aa. Kabell, Posthistorisk Forlag, Hobro, 1980, 23 pages, polar topical and postal history), *Tønder – Stempler 1848-1976/Tønder Postmarks 1848-1976* (in Danish, by Aa. Kabell, Posthistorisk Selskab, Hobro, 1976, 12 pages, useful monograph), *Danske Tekst-Maskinstempler 1924-1949/Danish Machine Postmarks with Text* (in Danish, by Max Norgaard, Filatelistisk Forlag, no year given, 24 pages, useful handbook), *Danske Ringstempler 1851-1863, 2. Udgave/Danish Circular Cancellations 1851-1863, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* (in Danish, by Th. Hegelund, Københavns Philatelist Klub, 1942, 23 pages, of more interest to the bibliophile than as a useful reference), *Danish Postal Rates 1624-1965* (in English, by H. E. Tester, May, 1975, supplement to *The Posthorn*, 52 pages, classic monograph), *Danske*





*Brevkassetømningsstempler/Danish Letter-Collection-Office Postmarks* (in Danish, by Max Nørgaard, Filatelistisk Forlag, Copenhagen, no year given, 18 pages, useful reference), and *Danske Tekst-Maskin-Stempler/Danish Machine Postmarks with Text* (in Danish, by H. Truelsen, Posthistorisk Forlag, Hobro, 1976, 16 pages, useful handbook), EMV = \$60, Starting Bid = \$6.

8. **Norway:** *Håndbok over Norges Frimerker, Antikva Utgavene 1909 og 1929/Handbook of Norwegian Stamps, the 5-Øre Issues of 1909 and 1929*, in Norwegian, Volume VII, Chr. H. Knudsens/Norsk Filatelistforbund, Oslo/Bergen, 1997, 220 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. The definitive reference book about the 1909 and 1929 5-øre issues (NK 99 and 118), with enlarged comparative illustrations and descriptions of all types and varieties. Although in Norwegian, this handbook is readily usable by English-only readers because of the detailed illustrations and tabular information, CMV = \$49, Starting Bid = \$15.

9. **Norway:** *Fortegnelse over Poststempler med "Kronet Posthorn"/List of "Crown-and-Posthorn" Postmarks*, in Norwegian, by Bjørn E. Bunæs, Norsk Filatelistforbund, Horten, Norway, 1976, 119 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. The only catalog listing for these cancelations; each is illustrated with dates of use and other details. Although in Norwegian, this catalog has a two-page introduction in English and is readily usable by English-only readers, CMV = \$26, Starting Bid = \$7.

10. **Norway:** *Norske Maskinstempler med Tekst 1903-1978/Norwegian Machine Postmarks with Text, 1903-1978*, in Norwegian, Norsk Filatelistforbund, Bergen, 1978, 173 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. The standard reference for slogan and pictorial machine postmarks, this catalog lists and illustrates more than 900 examples; cites towns and dates of use and includes a cross-reference index by topic. Although in Norwegian, the book consists primarily of tables and illustrations, so it is readily usable by English-only readers, CMV = \$26, Starting Bid = \$7. ■

### Prices Realized – SCC Library Auction #13

(Closed October 13, 2008)

#1 = \$12, #3 = \$12, #4 = \$12, #5 = \$34, #6 = \$12, #7 = \$17, #8 = \$6, #9 = \$10, #13 = \$10, #14 = \$12, #15 = \$5, #16 = \$5, #17 = \$3, #18 = \$5, and #19 = \$13.

Summary: There were seven bidders, five of whom were successful in winning one or more lots. In all, 15 of the 19 lots sold with realizations totaling \$168 against cumulative starting bids of \$153. Six unsold and duplicate lots are still available, first-come/first-served, at their starting bids + shipping. Those are: #2 @ \$9, #9 @ \$10, #10 @ \$6, #11 @ \$4, #12 @ \$4, and #18 @ \$5. Contact Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail [rcichorz@comcast.net](mailto:rcichorz@comcast.net). ■



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## Finland Quick With Peace Prize Stamp

Finland moved swiftly to issue a commemorative after the country's former president, Martti Ahtisaari, won the 2008 Nobel Peace Prize in October. The €0.80 stamp, tinted with the blue coloring used by the United Nations, bears a picture of Ahtisaari. It will be issued December 10, the same day as the peace prize will be awarded. The first day cancel reads simply "PAX" (Latin for peace).

This is the second stamp for Ahtisaari, who was president of Finland from 1994 to 2000. A 1997 stamp marked his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday. ■



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### Albums Closed

**Lennart Hartman.** Longtime SCC member Lennart A. Hartman, who specialized in Sweden varieties and cancels, passed away August 6 in Albuquerque, NM, at the age of 89. Hartman immigrated with his family to the U.S. from his native Sweden when he was a boy. He was well-known in New York Chapter 7 before he moved to the West. He particularly worked with varieties of Sweden *Facit* 9, the 12-öre coat-of-arms stamp. Hartman was a career engineer who worked on commercial and military radar systems, including electronic defensive systems.

– Carl Probst

**Richard Aimo Hieta.** Finnish collector and SCC member Richard Aimo Hieta of Lafayette, CA, passed away August 20 after a long illness at the age of 67. He was a second-generation Finnish-American who loved his heritage almost as much as he loved his family. And he especially liked his Finnish stamp collection.

Golden Gate Chapter 21 met at Hieta's home in July, and he purchased Mart-book stamps with every intention of filing them away and enjoying them for a long time. We should all be so committed to our people and our avocations – it confirms an interest in life and the future. It's inspiring!

– Herb Volin

**Karsten Hagsten of Denmark** died September 25 after a long illness. He was 62. Hagsten was former treasurer and auction chairman for the Danish Postal History Society. He collected several areas but was perhaps best known for his gold medal collection of newspaper stamps of Denmark.

– Alan Warren

**Knud Tolbøl of Denmark** died August 5 at age 70. I worked with him to make *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, journal of the Danish Postal History Society, a top magazine. After Knud retired as managing director for one of the large printing companies in Denmark, he volunteered to lay out *PHT*, making use of his great experience from his working life. Coordinating and being together with Knud was a pleasure. He was extremely careful with his work, which he did not do on time but well before. You could not cut any corners when working with Knud. Things not only should be well done but also the best.

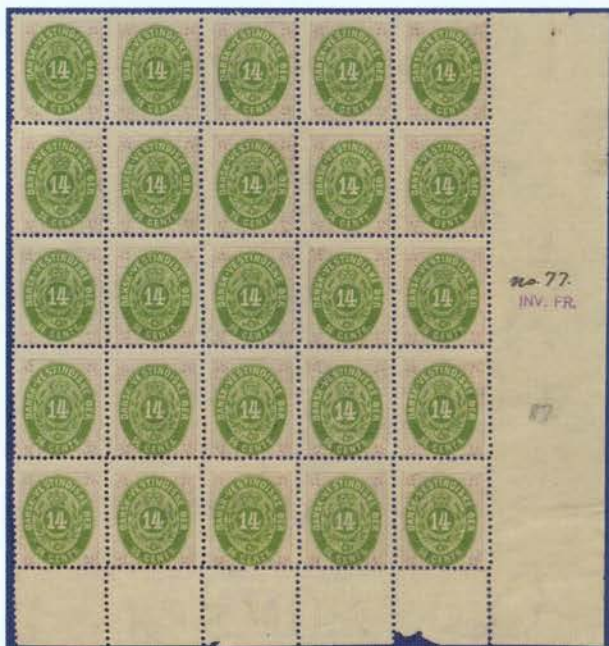
So he was as a collector. Building two gold-winning exhibits in one life speaks for itself. It was a pity he had to compete with Peer Lorentzen on having the best Denmark exhibit – a rather unfair competition.

Meeting Knud personally you would find a man who was very courteous and humorous in a reserved way. He was not one to brag about his honors, and he was very businesslike in his appearance. His precision and accuracy were clearly shown in his two books on Danish postal rates, *Taksfortegnelse*, a pioneer work within Danish philately for which many collectors all over the world are thankful.

– Otto Kjærgaard



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